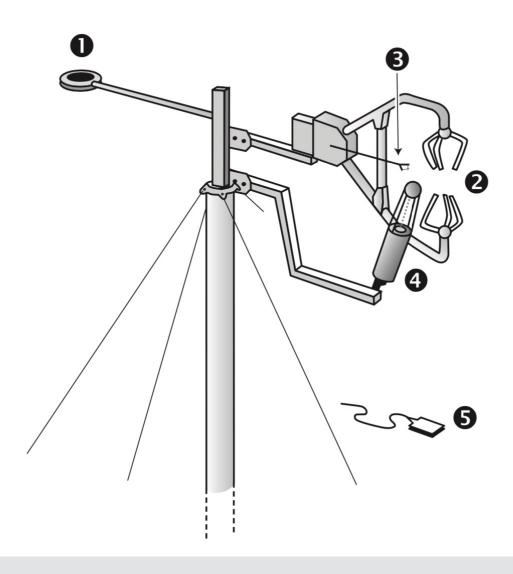


Eddy covariance systems

## **Surface Energy Balance Station**



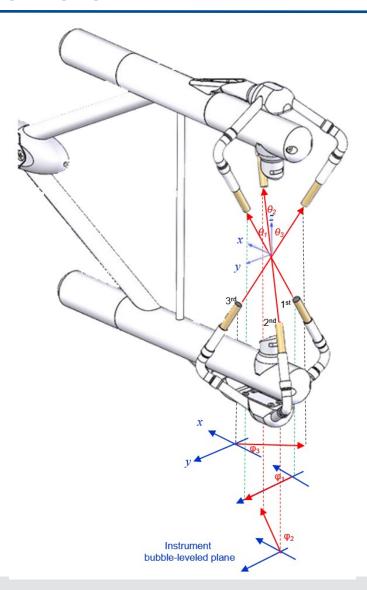
This set-up measures all terms of the surface energy balance (SEB):

$$Q^* = Q_H + Q_E + Q_G$$

### 1. Net all-wave radiometer

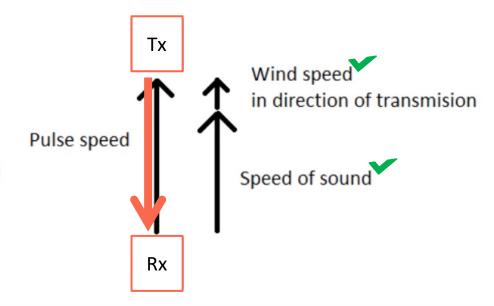


## 2. 3-D Sonic Anemometer



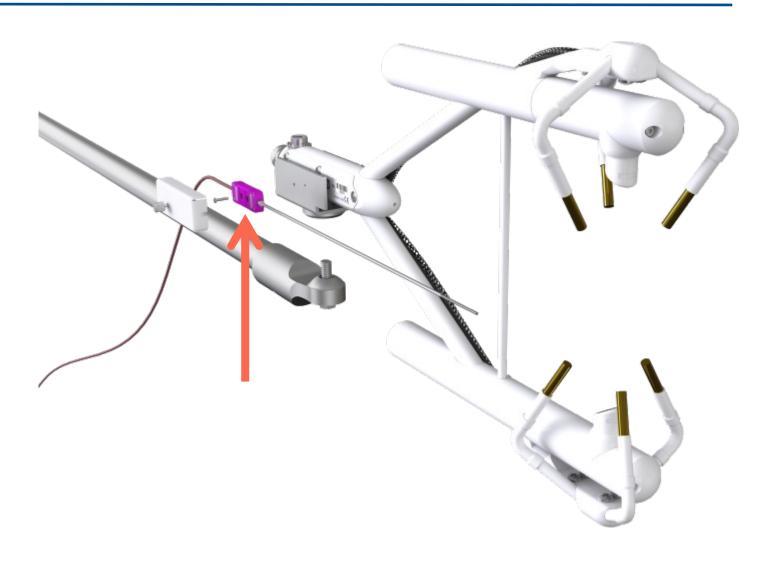
#### 2. 3-D Sonic Anemometer

- Time of flight model
- Convert measured time to velocity, and account for the speed of sound

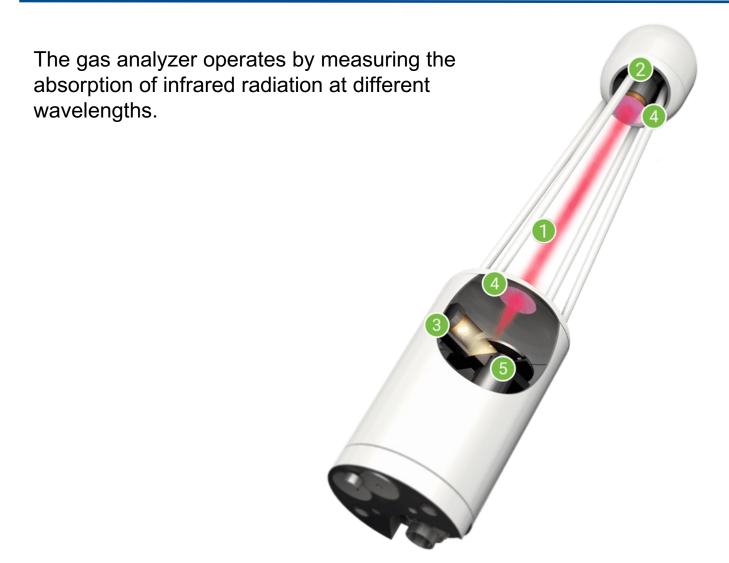


$$c(\%) = 331.3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{T(^{\circ}C)}{273.15}}$$

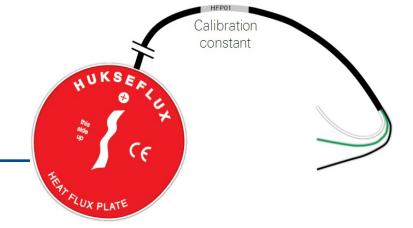
# 3. Fine-Wire Thermocouple



# 4. Infrared CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O gas analyzer



# 5. Soil heat flux plate



A heat flux plate is the most common sensor to measure soil heat flux. Heat flux sensors are typically small, rigid, disc-shape sensors that are inserted horizontally into the soil at the reference depth (Ochsner et al., 2006). An encapsulated thermopile in the sensor produces a voltage proportional to the temperature gradient perpendicular (e.g., vertical) across the sensor body (Ochsner et al., 2006). The material of the heat flux sensor mimics the bulk density and thermal heat diffusivities of a common loam soil. Assuming that the actual soil heat flux is at steady state, i.e., the thermal conductivity of the body is constant and that the sensor has negligible influence on the thermal flow pattern, the output voltage is directly proportional to the local/measured heat flux, see **Figure 1**.

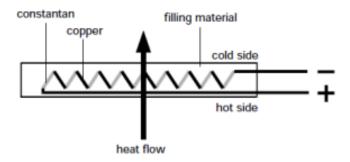
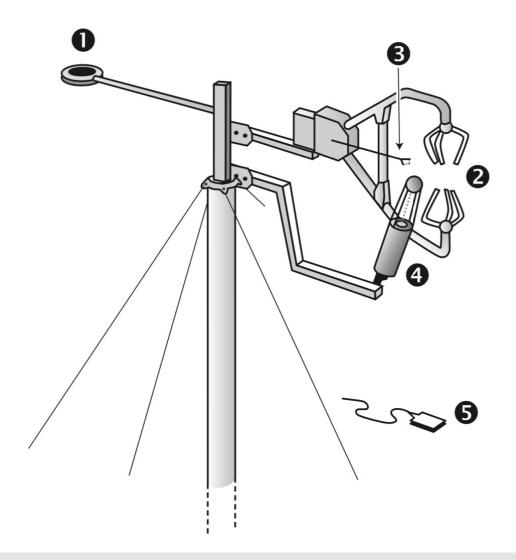


Figure 1. Conceptual schematic of a heat flux sensor (source: RD [04]).

# **Surface Energy Balance Station**



	Name of instrument	Term of SEB measured	Principle of operation
0			
0			
8			
4			
0			

This set-up measures all terms of the surface energy balance (SEB):

$$Q^* = Q_H + Q_E + Q_G$$

