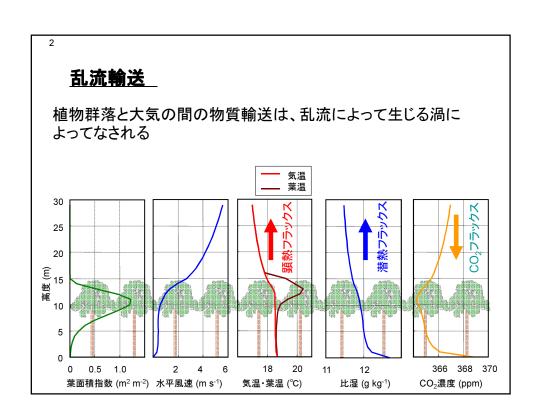
1 生態環境計測学 2015/11/04 植物群落における微気象観測 / 渦相関法

植山 雅仁



 乱流輸送と二つの渦

 シアー生成による渦

 遅カ生成による渦

4

渦相関法 (Eddy Covariance Method)

乱流輸送に寄与する全てのスケール(大きさ)の渦を直接測定することでフラックスを計測する手法



高い応答性 (小さな渦を計測するため) 10Hz(1秒間に10回)程度の計測が必要

高い安定性 (大きな渦を計測するため)

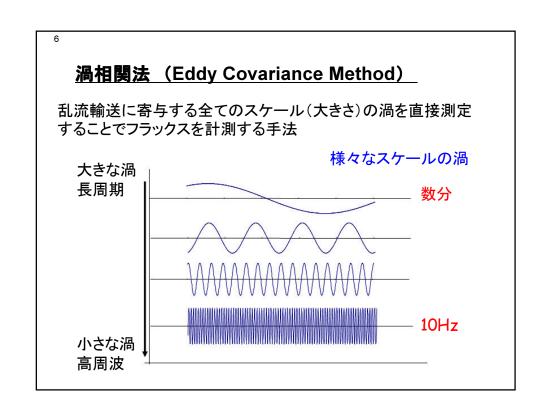
群落スケールでの熱、水蒸気、 CO_2 交換量の計測において世界標準

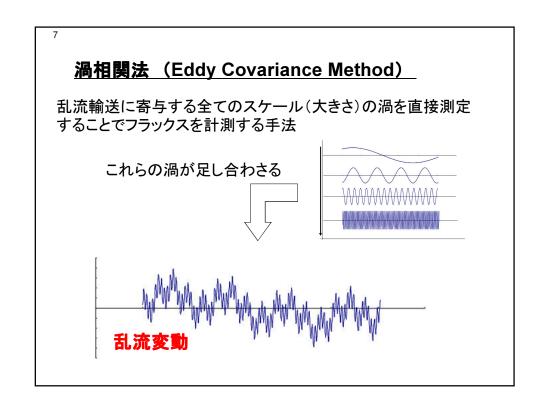
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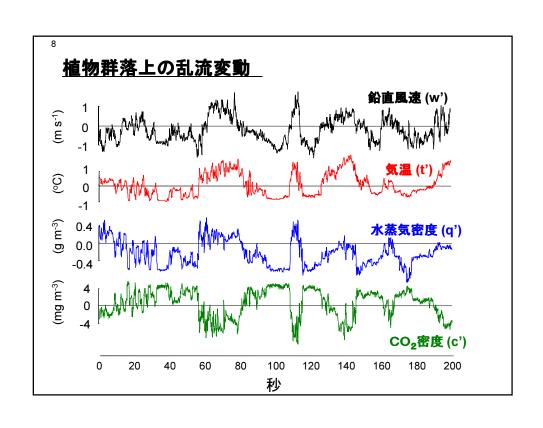
A相関法 (Eddy Covariance Method)

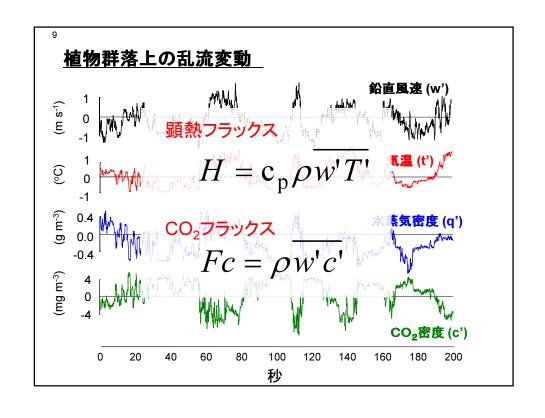
乱流輸送に寄与する全てのスケール(大きさ)の渦を直接測定することでフラックスを計測する手法

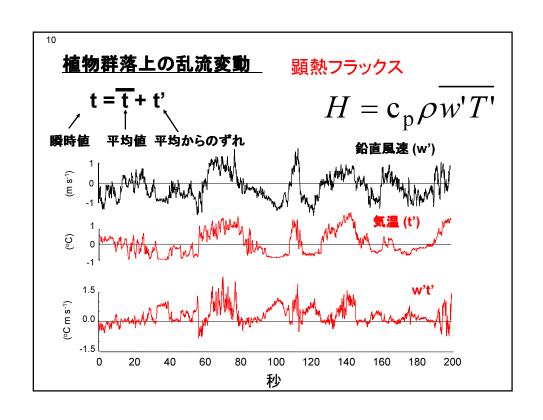
植物群落上には、さまざまなスケールの渦が発生

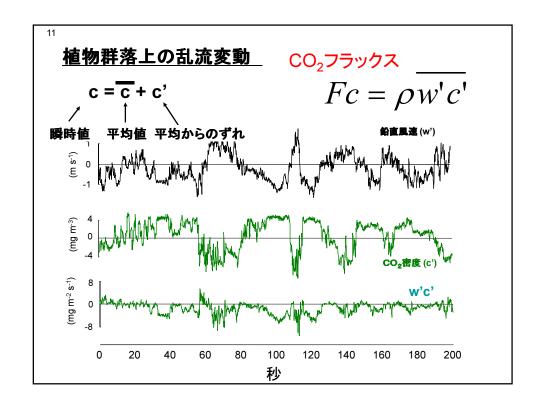


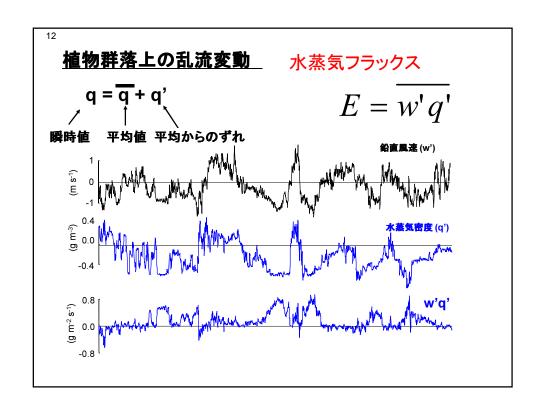




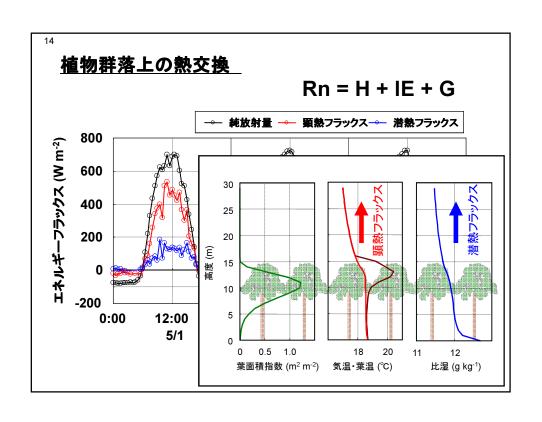


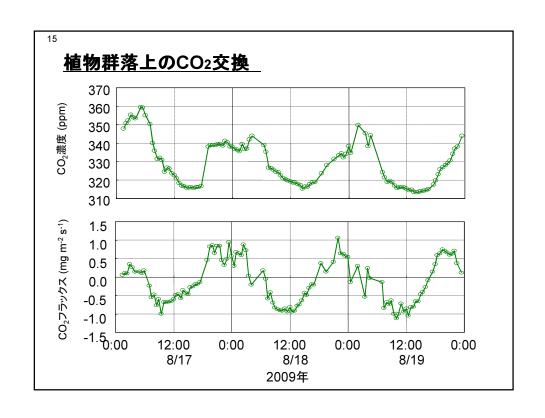


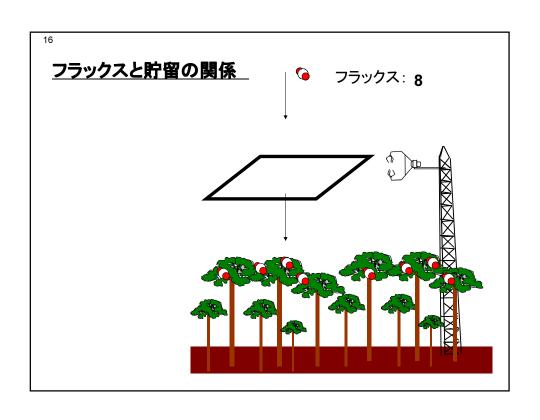


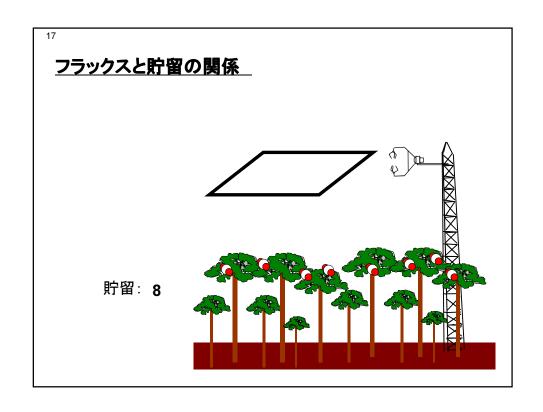


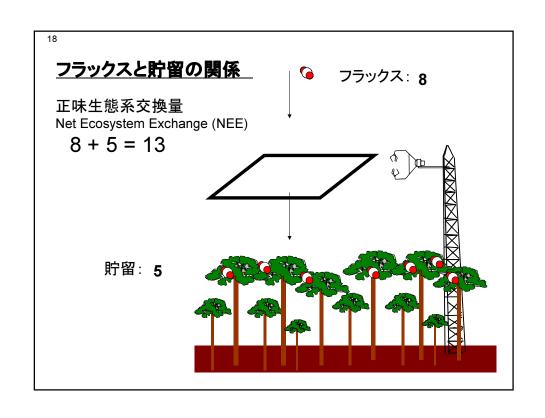


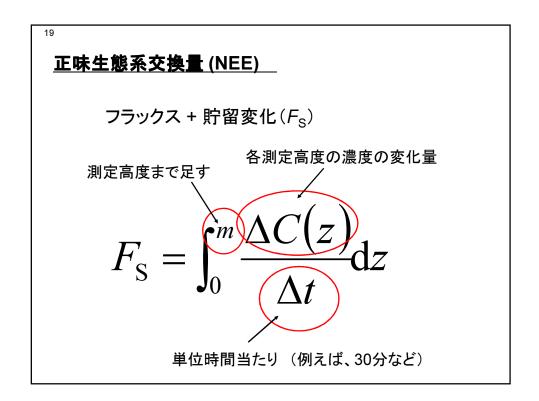


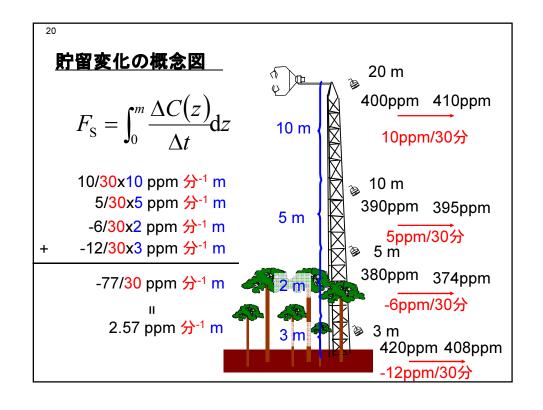


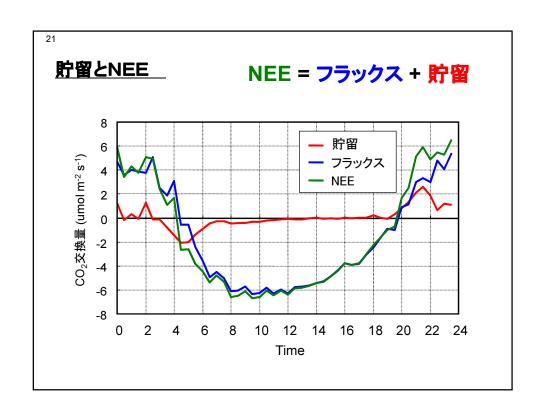


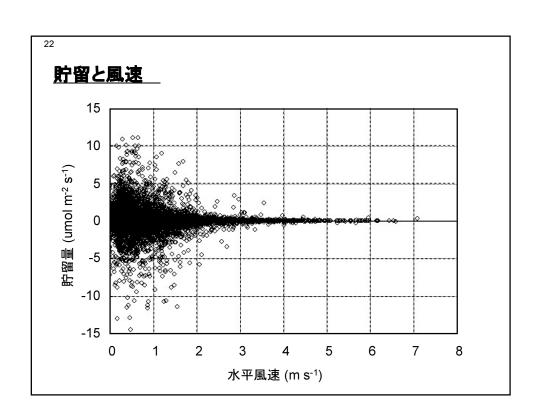


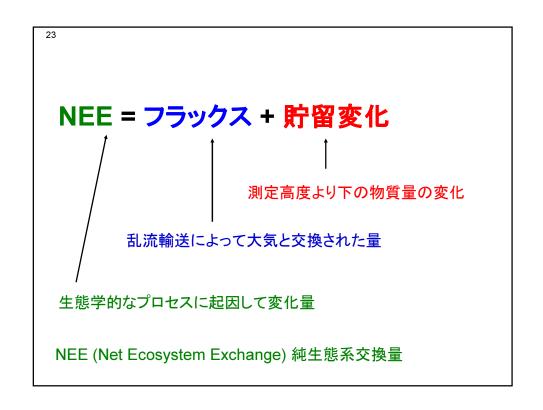


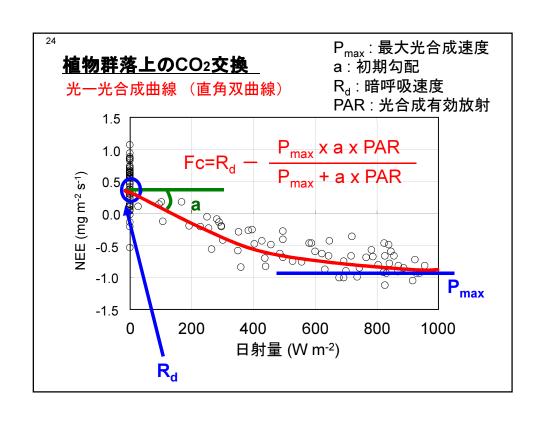


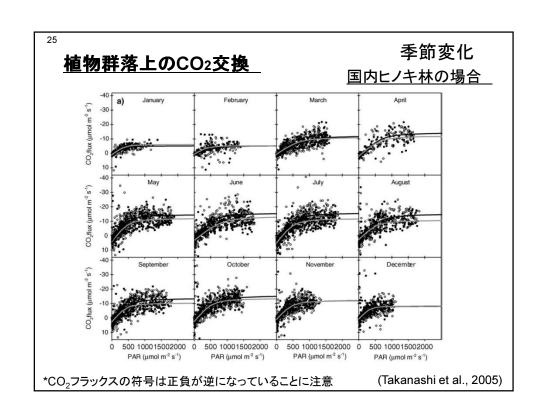


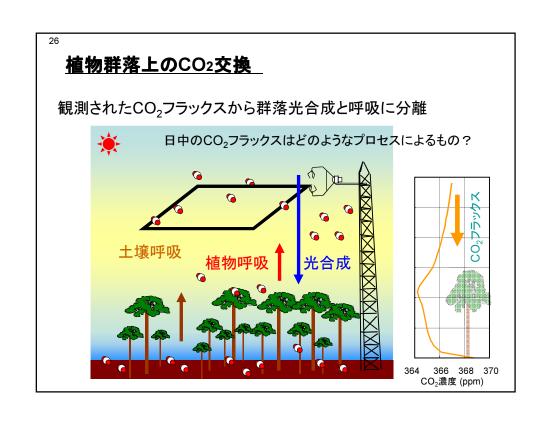


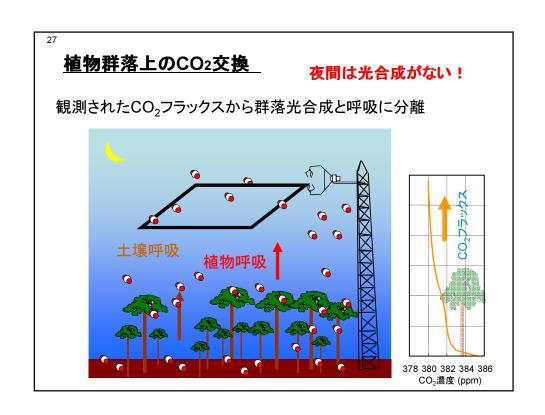


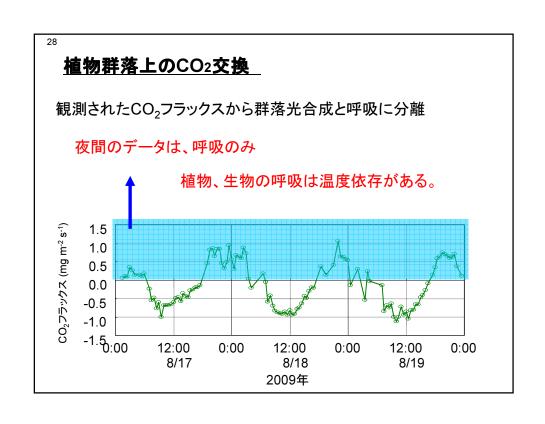


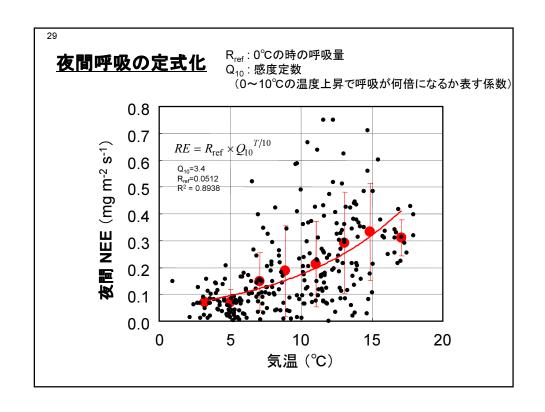


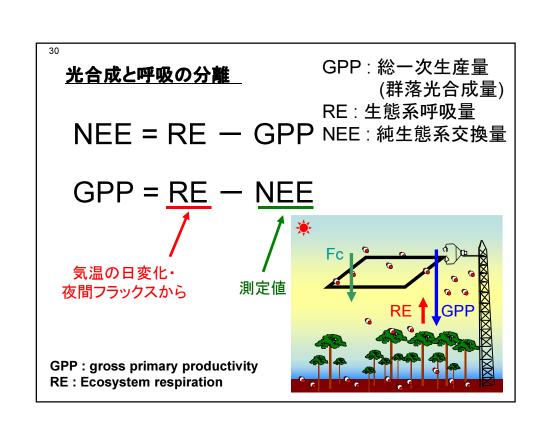


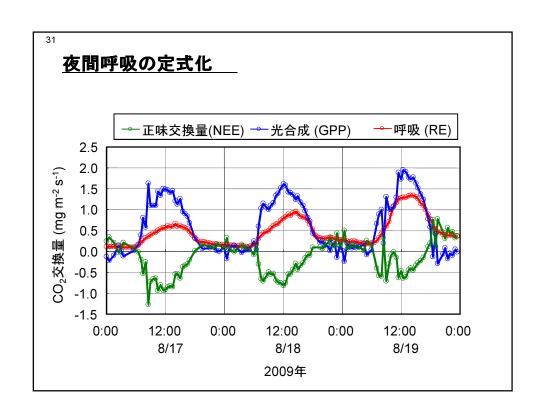


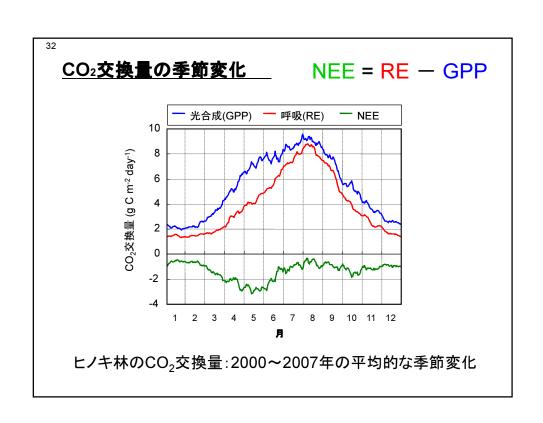


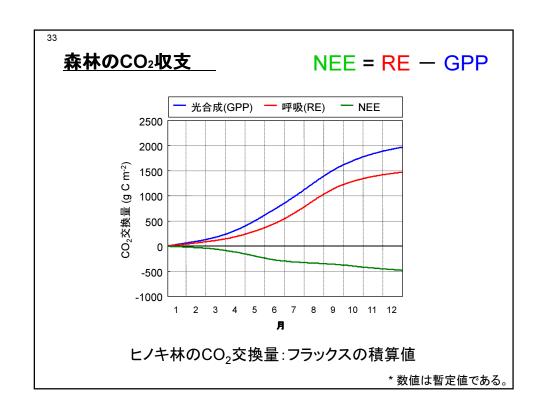


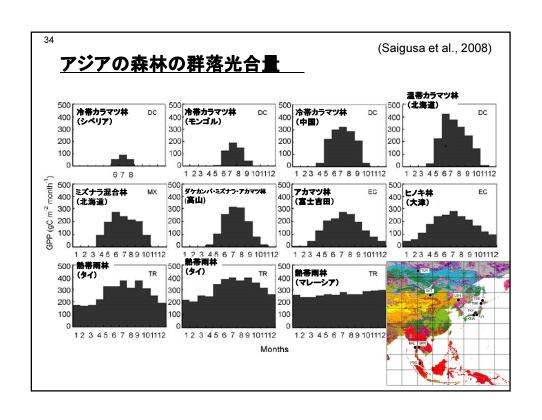


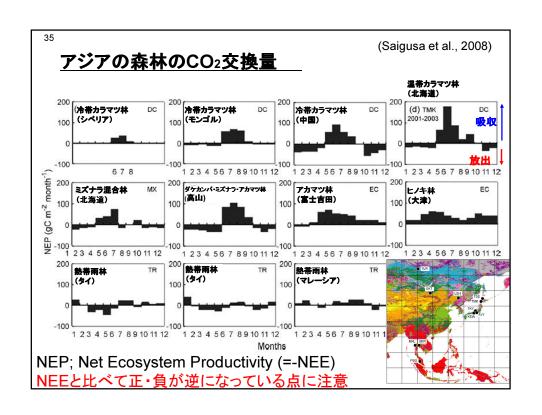


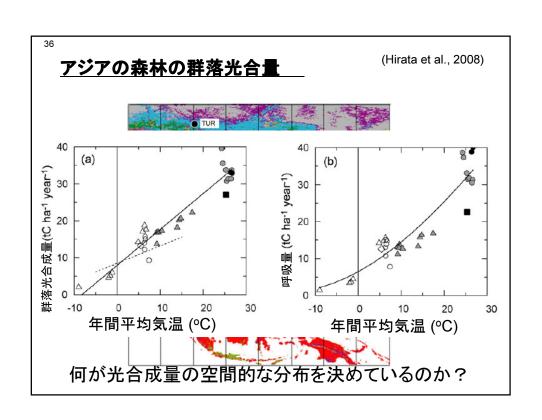


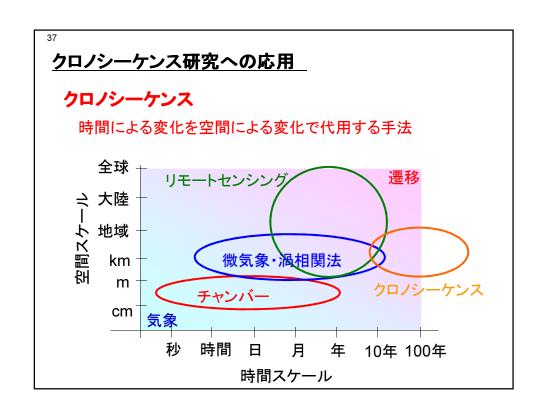


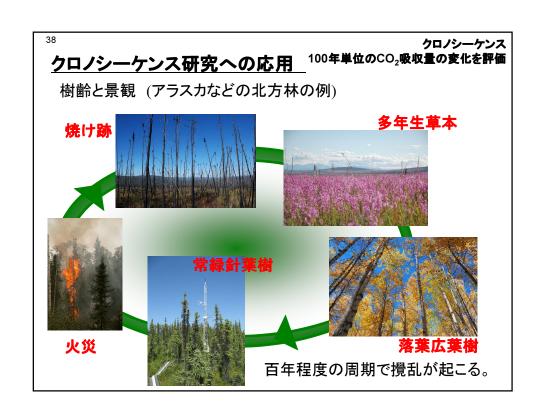


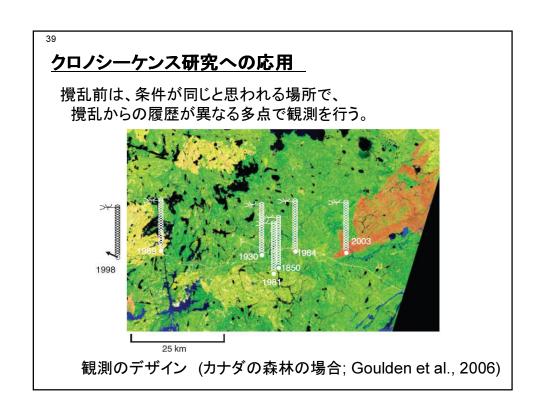


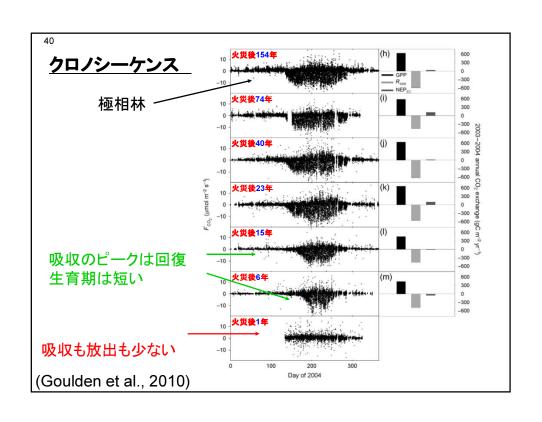


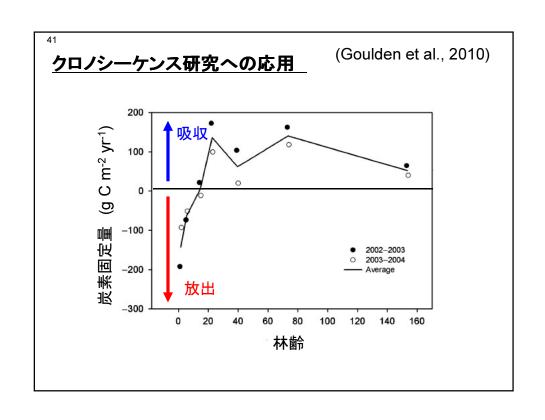


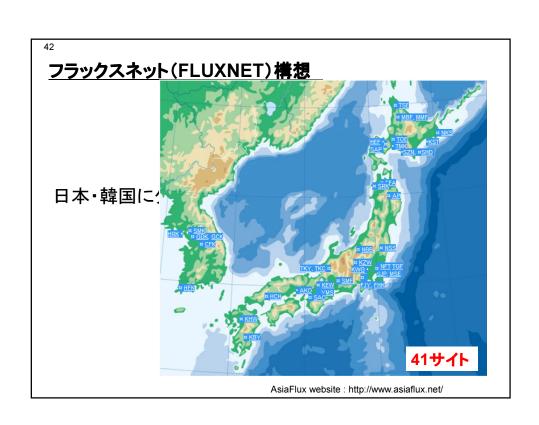


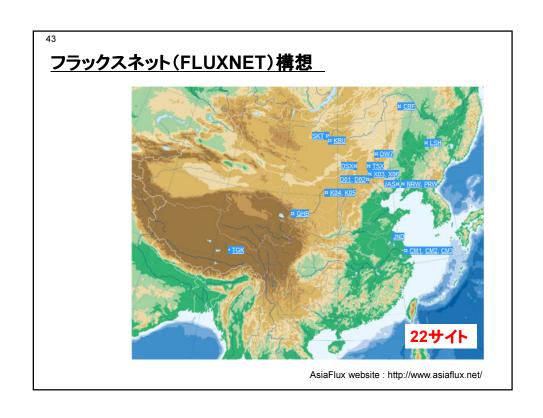


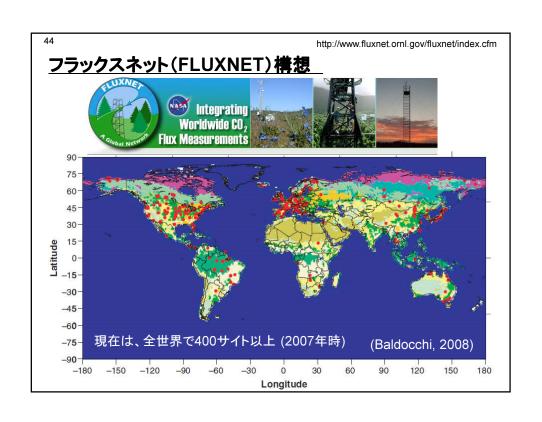








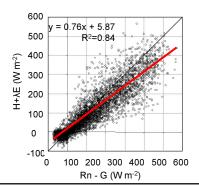




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微気象学的手法の課題

- ▶ 降雨時など気象条件の悪い時に計測できない。
- ☑ CO₂以外の微量気体フラックスについて渦相関法の適用が困難
- ☑ 複雑な補正、欠測の補完方法
- ★ 熱収支式が閉じない (エネルギー・インバランス問題)Rn = H + IE + G
- ☑ 複雑な地形、地表面への適用



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復習事項

☑ 渦相関法の原理と乱流変動の特徴について

CO₂フラックスから光合成量と呼吸量の評価法

CO₂交換量の日変化、季節変化、樹種・場所による変化

✓ クロノシーケンス

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