



**FluxSAP 2010 experimental campaign over  
an heterogeneous urban zone, part 1: heat  
and vapour flux assessment**  
presented by Patrice Mestayer  
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# The participants and co-authors

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## The context

- ❖ **VegDUD, The role of vegetation in the sustainable urban development; an approach by the stakes linked to climatology, hydrology, energy control, and environment,**
- ❖ **a cooperative program based on a systemic approach, with some 15 partners aiming at understanding and quantitatively assessing the vegetation impact in the present and future urban development projects**
- ❖ **funded by the French National Research Agency (ANR) during 4 years (2010-2013).**
- ❖ **within this framework two campaigns of at-ground and airborne measurements are organized, the first one in 2010 and the second one in 2012**
- ❖ **around the permanent observation site of IRSTV (Pin Sec district)**

## The objectives

- ❖ **FluxSAP's objective** : to obtain reference data for assessing quantitatively the role of vegetation in urban climate,
- ❖ and for evaluating urban hydrology and climatology models
- ❖ **FluxSAP2010's objective** : to test the methods allowing
- ❖ to measure the sensible heat and water vapour fluxes over a heterogeneous urban district,
- ❖ to spatialize the measurements taking into account the heterogeneous land surface cover modes,
- ❖ and to test the footprint models for a urban area.



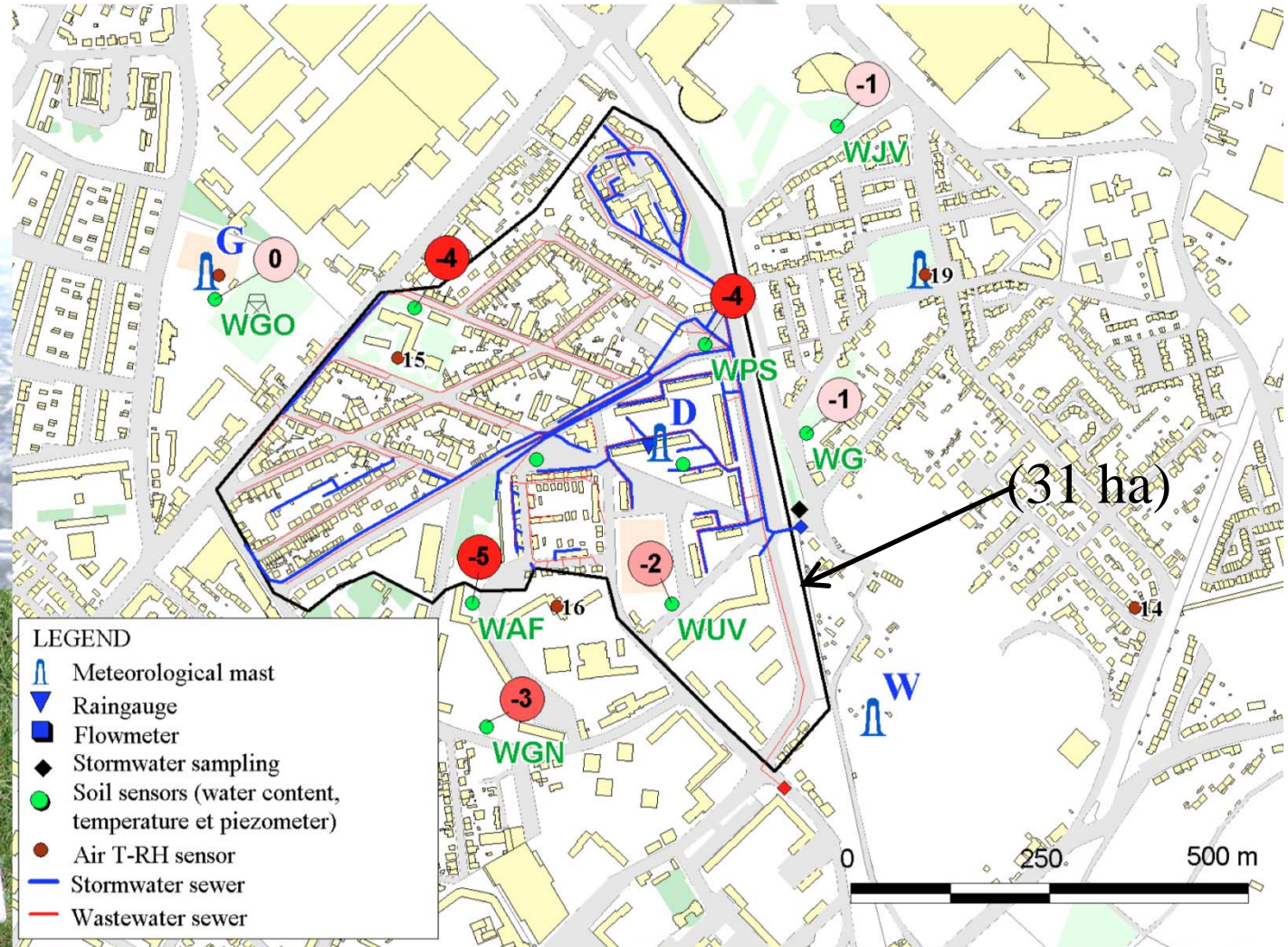
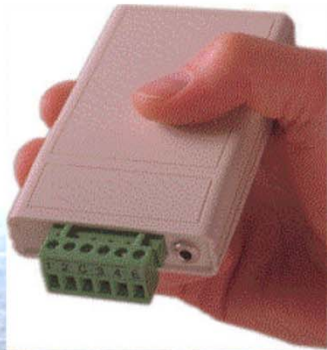
Nantes area

Erdre river

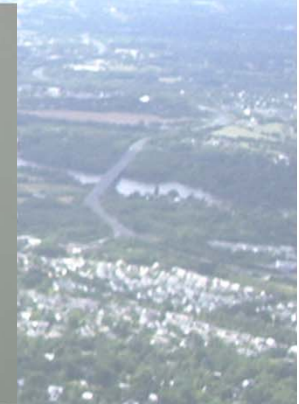
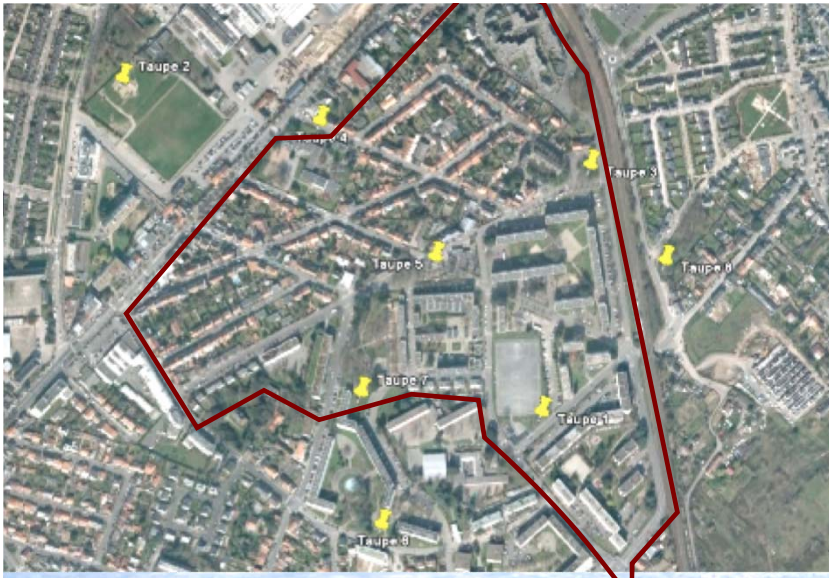
Loire river



# In the soil (permanent) : 10 piezometers 8 temperature profiles and water content

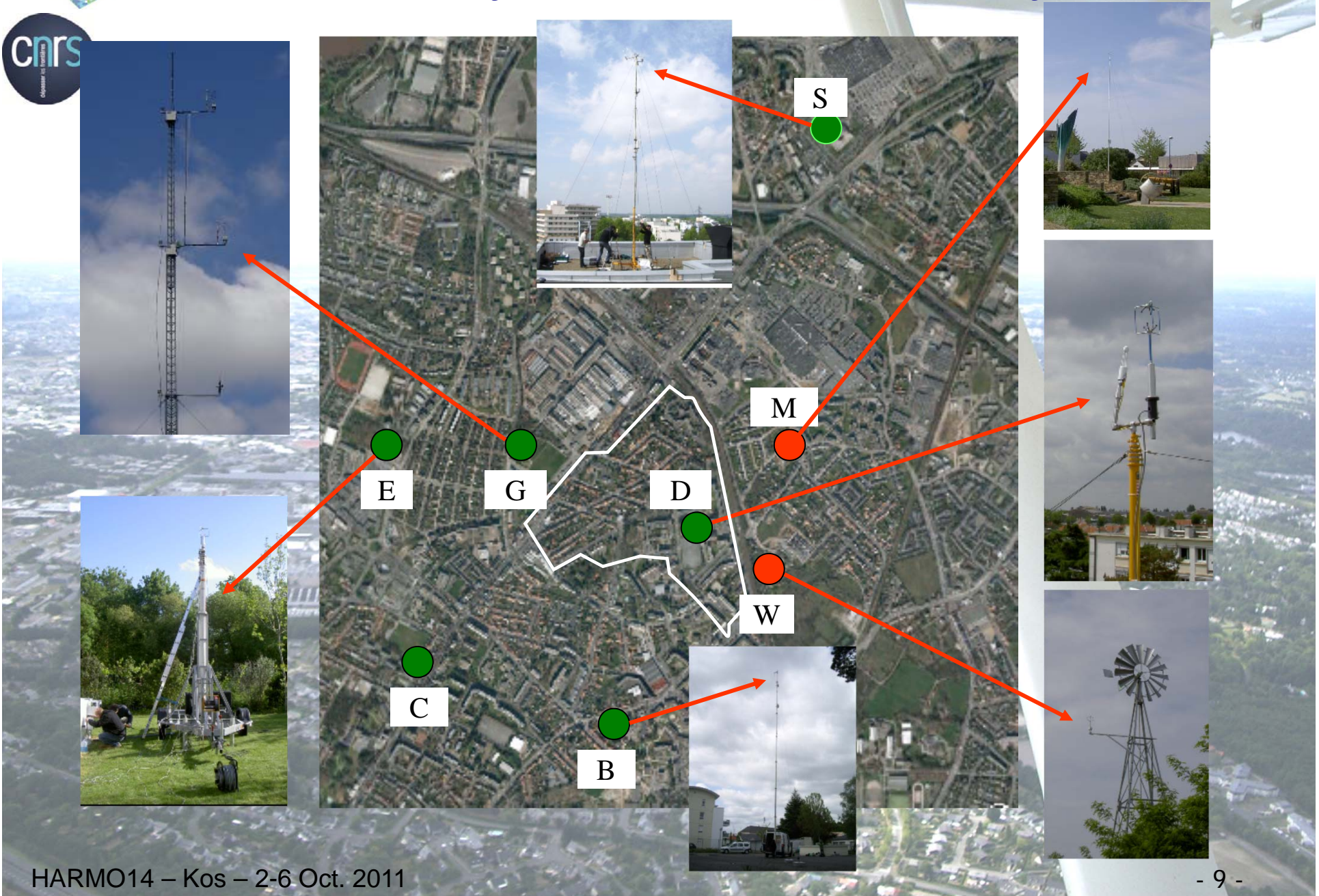


# In the air : 14 T-RH sensors at $z = 2-3$ m agl





# 10 Eddy Covariance sensor systems



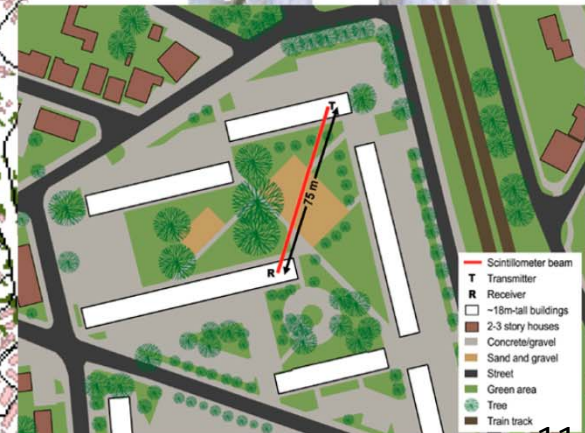
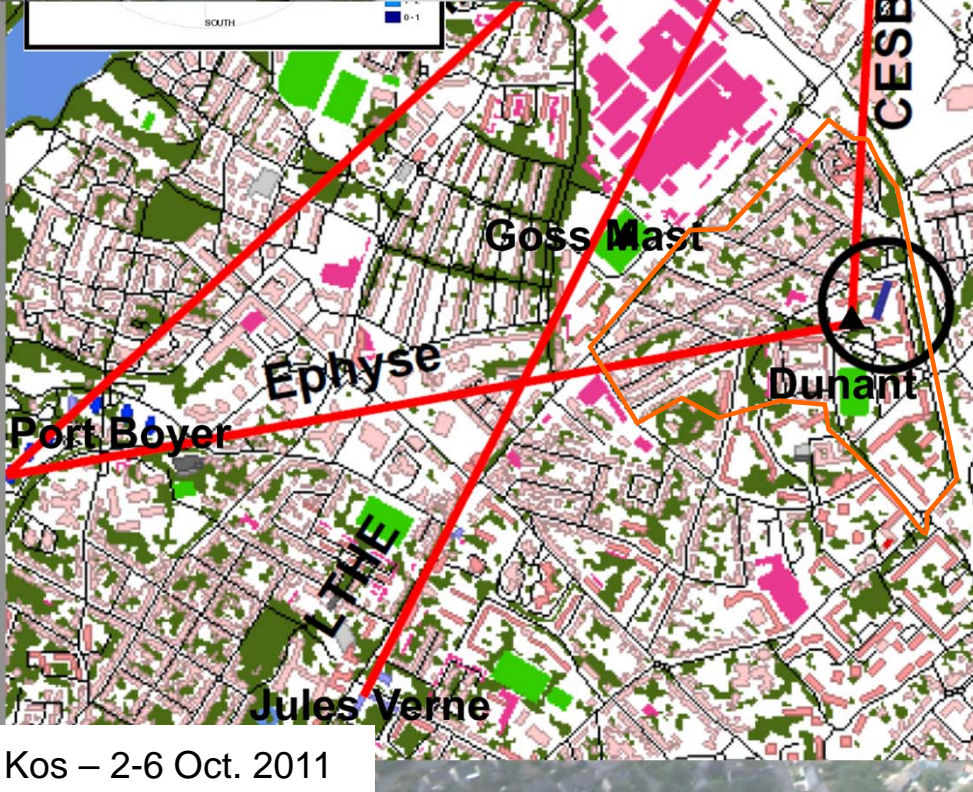
# 5 Large Aperture Scintillometers (LAS)

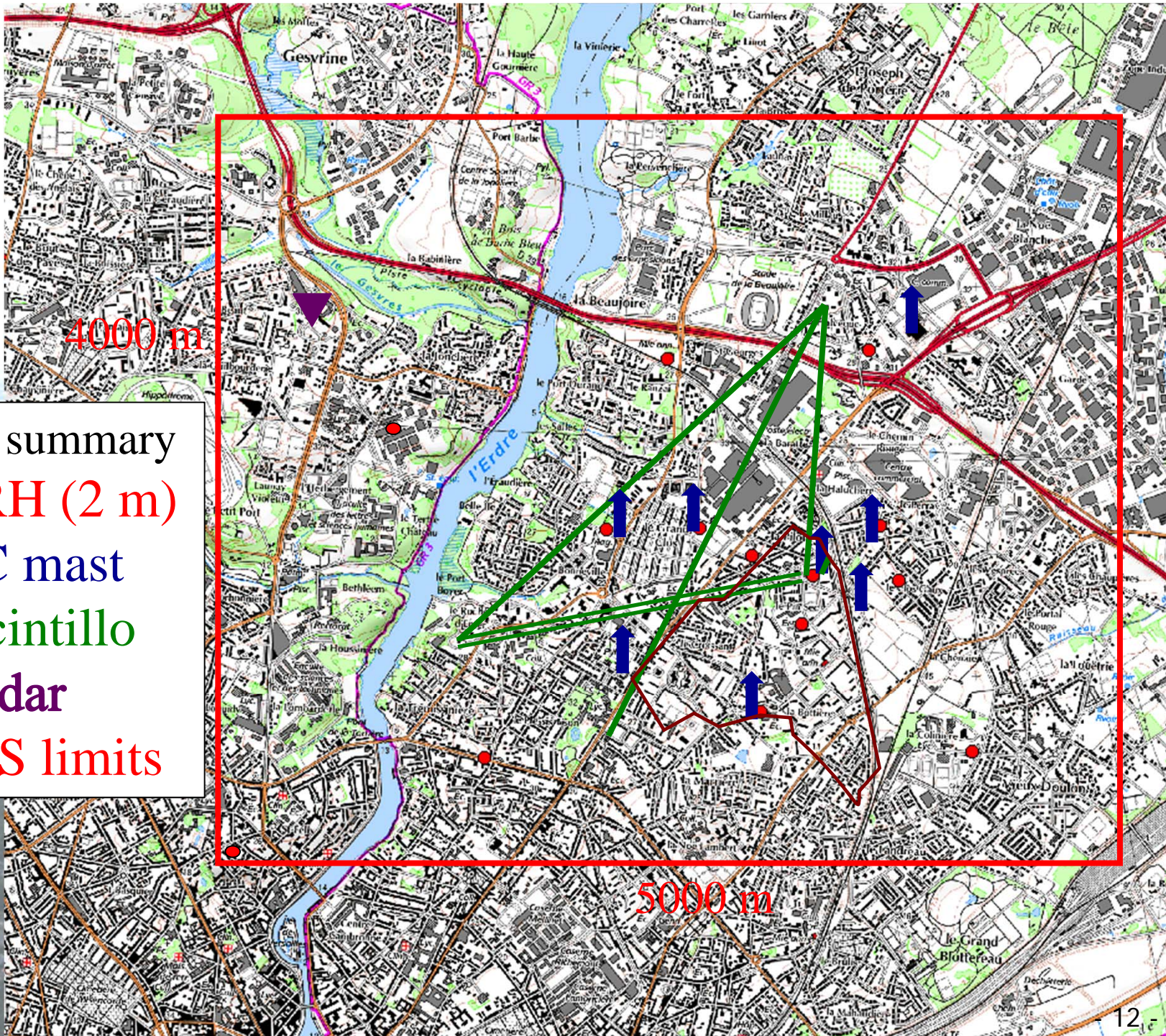


# 5 LAS and 1 SAS



- Industry
- Sports Grounds
- Buildings > 46m
- Buildings > 28m
- Buildings > 14m
- Buildings < 14m
- Vegetation





### Set-up summary

 T-RH (2 m)

 EC mast

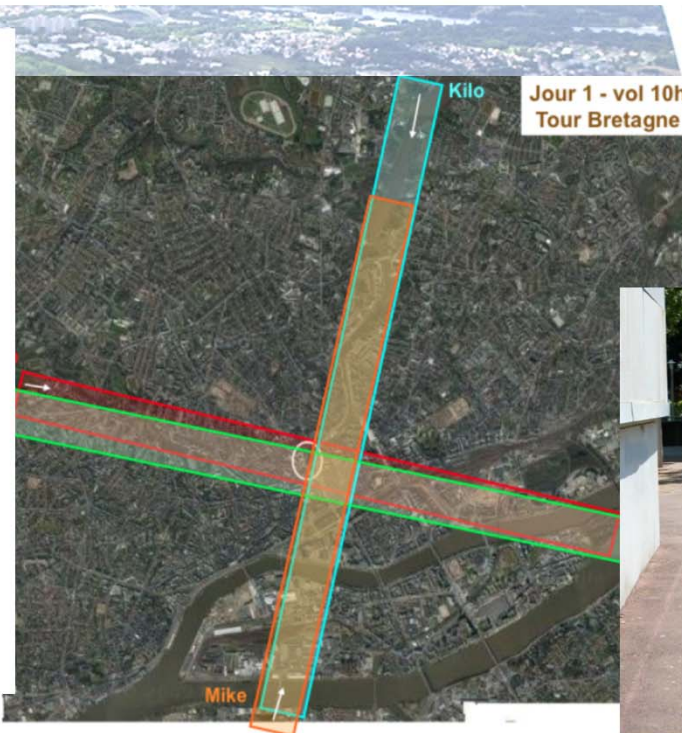
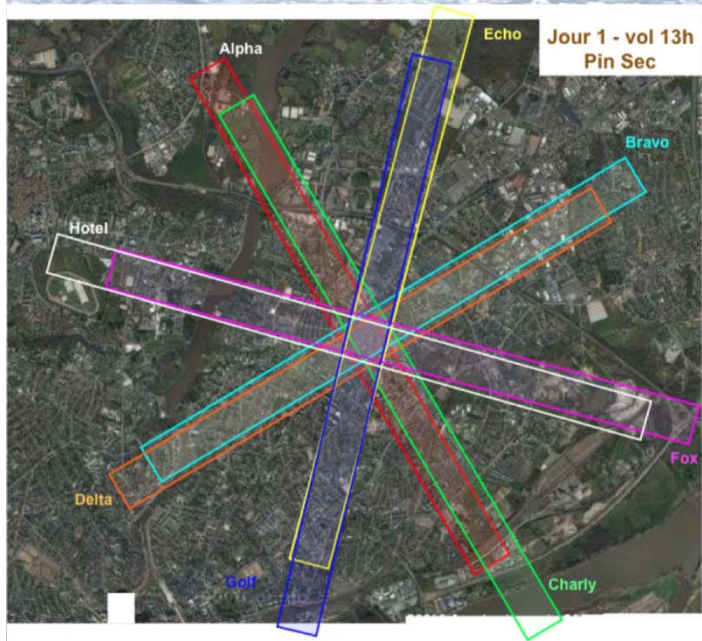
 Scintillo

 Sodar

 GIS limits



**Airborne  
(13 flights)  
and  
handheld  
(140 refs)  
thermal  
infrared  
measurements**



# Hyperspectral (Hyspex) airborne measurements



**Flight scheme :  
20 flight lines**



*Hyspex sensor and inertial platform*

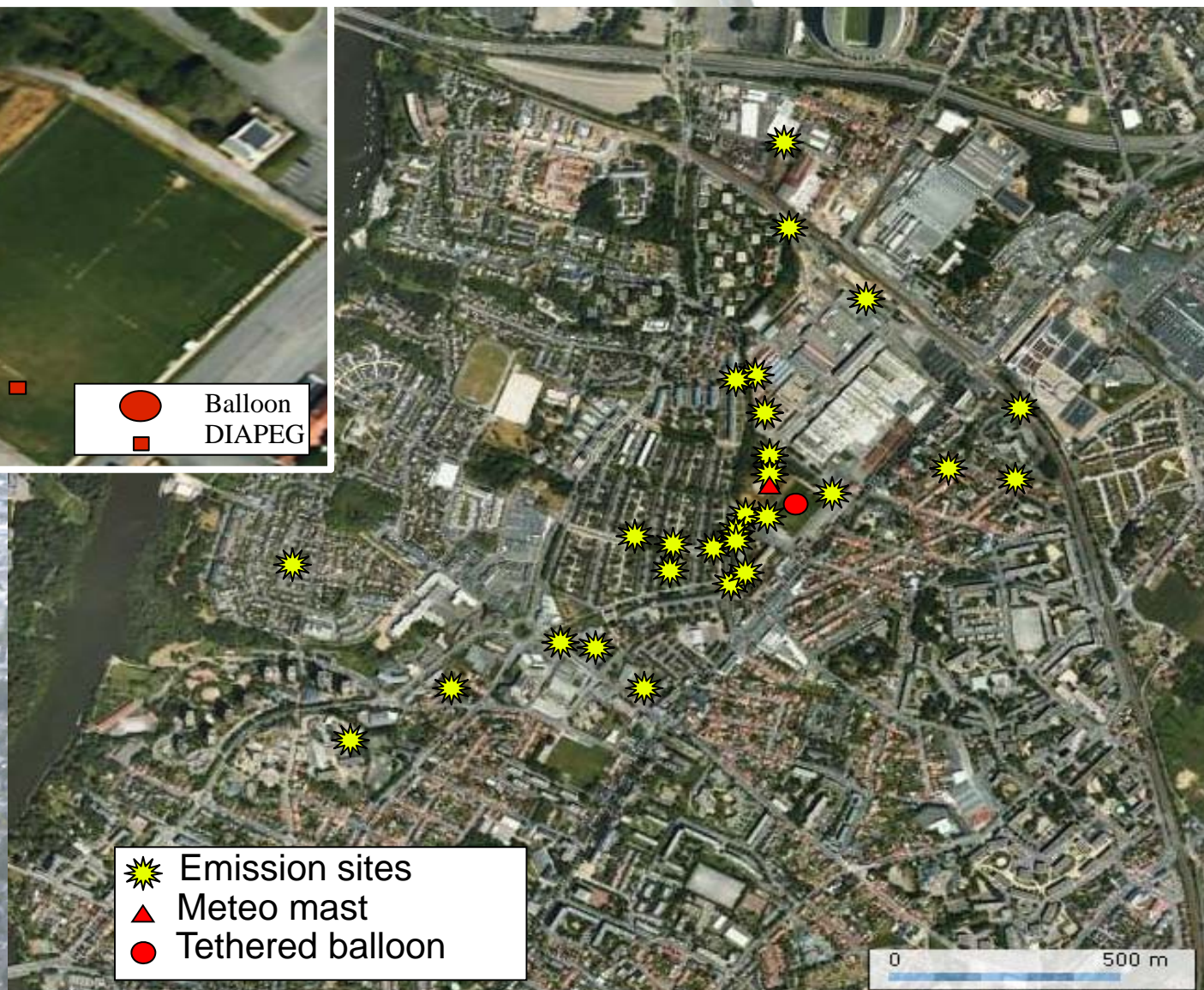
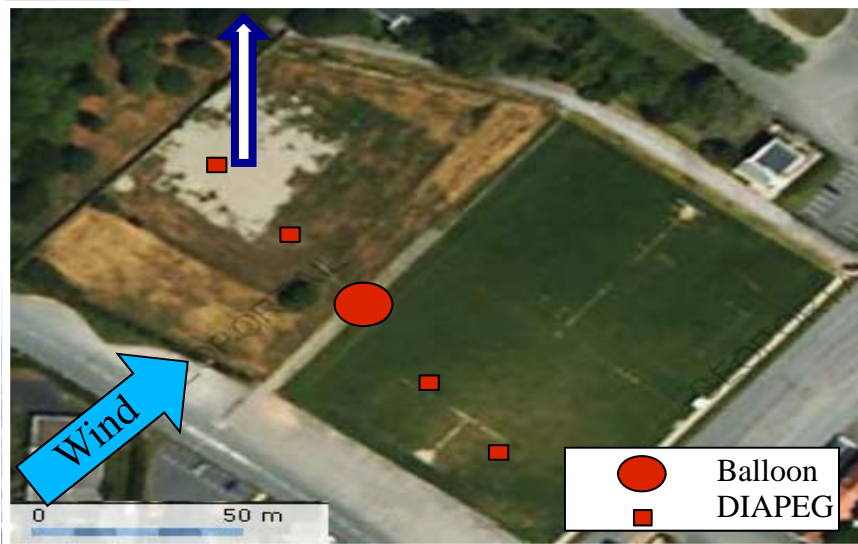
**VNIR (400-1000 nm) :  
160 bands (4nm),  
0.6 m resolution**

**SWIR (1000-2500nm) :  
256 bands (6nm),  
1.2 m resolution**

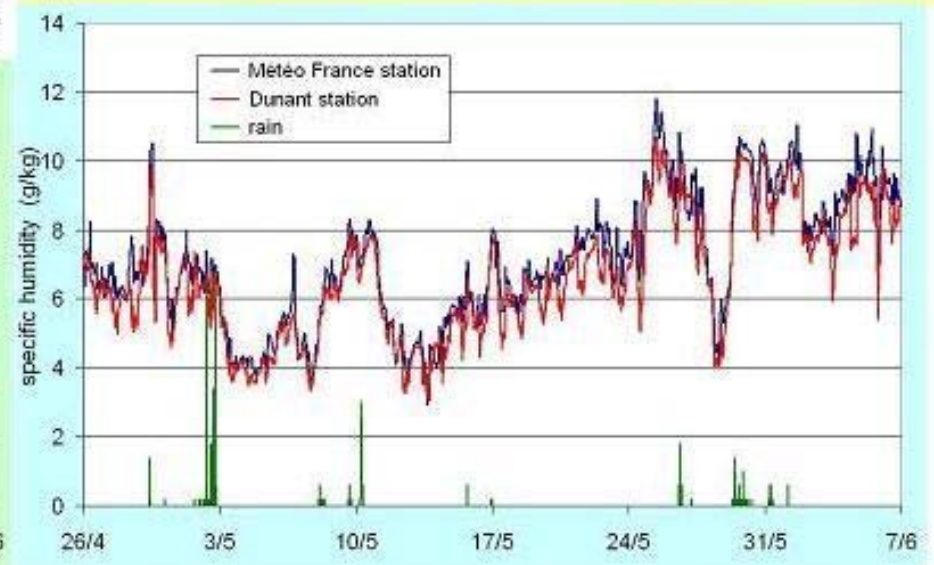
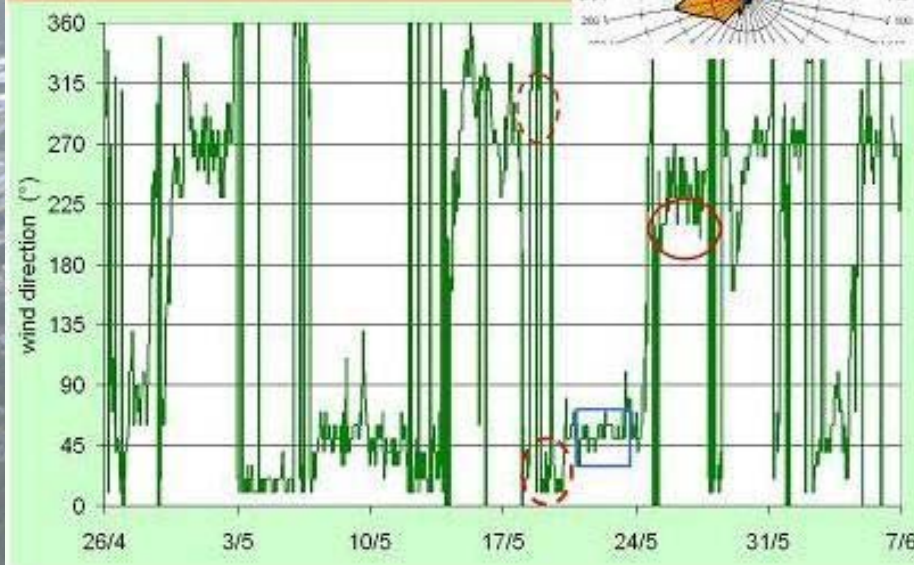
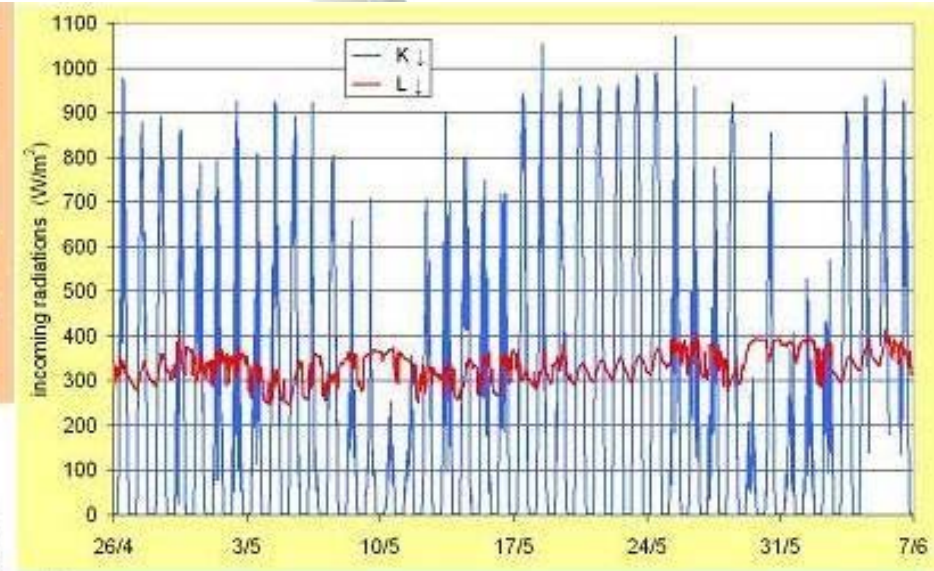
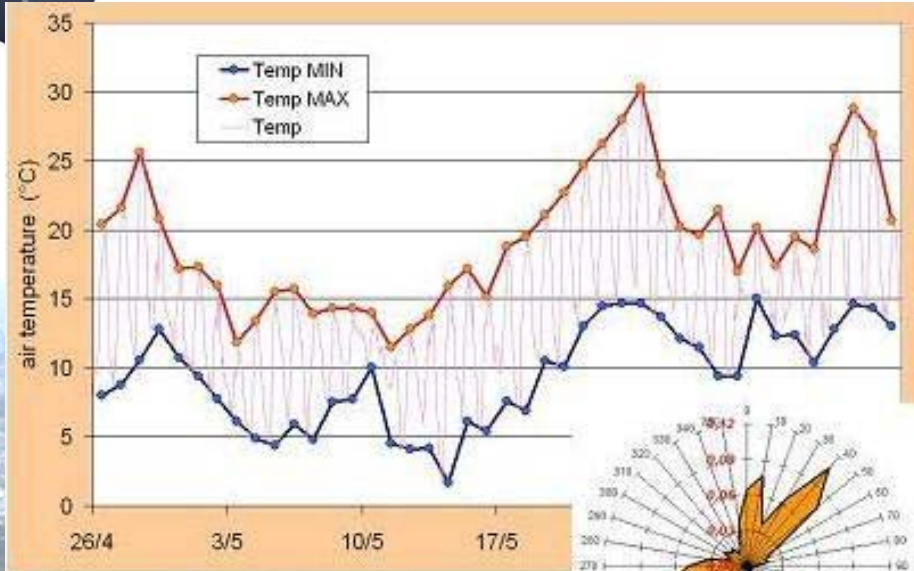
**95 meas<sup>ts</sup> at ground w.  
portable spectrometer**



# 30 passive tracer dispersion exercises see Part 2 (Maro et al.)

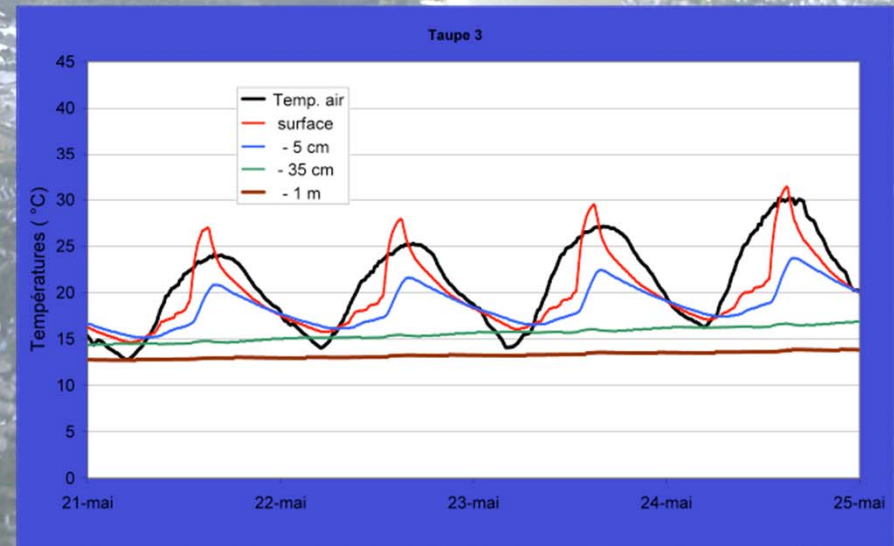
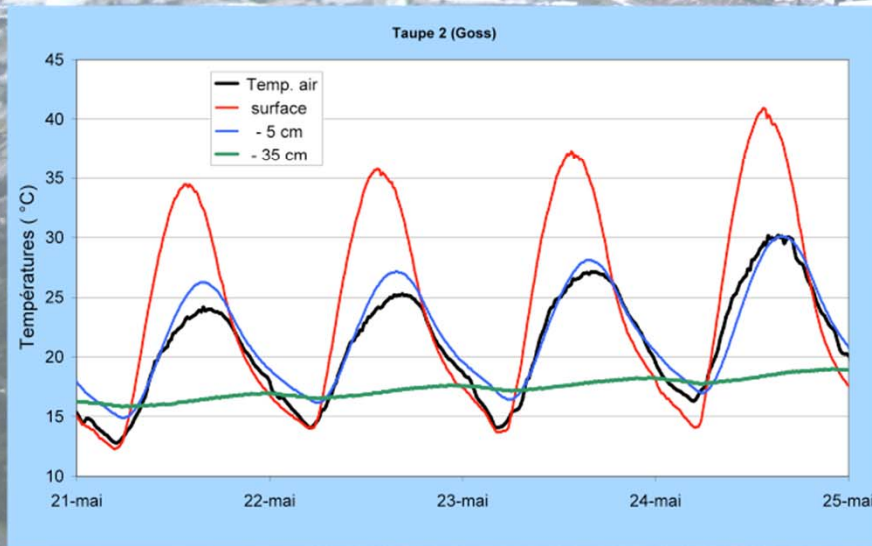
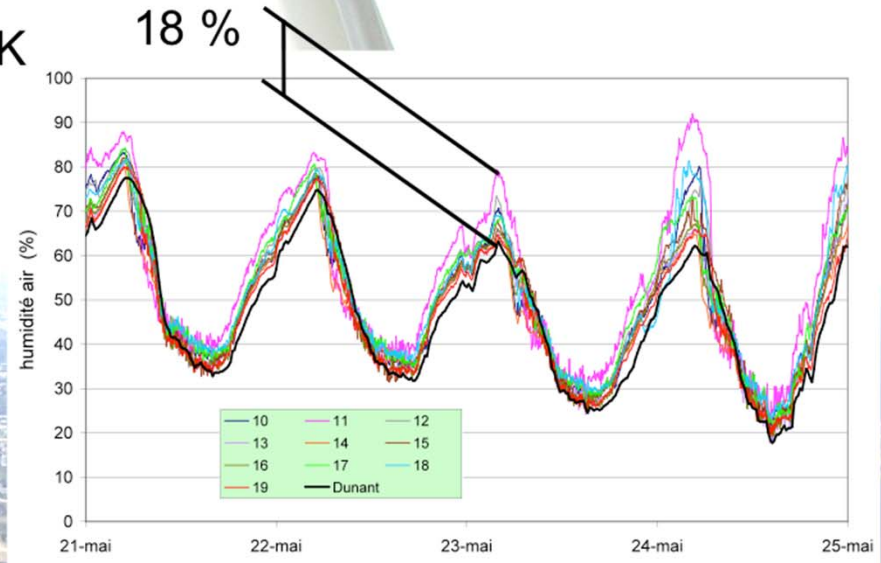
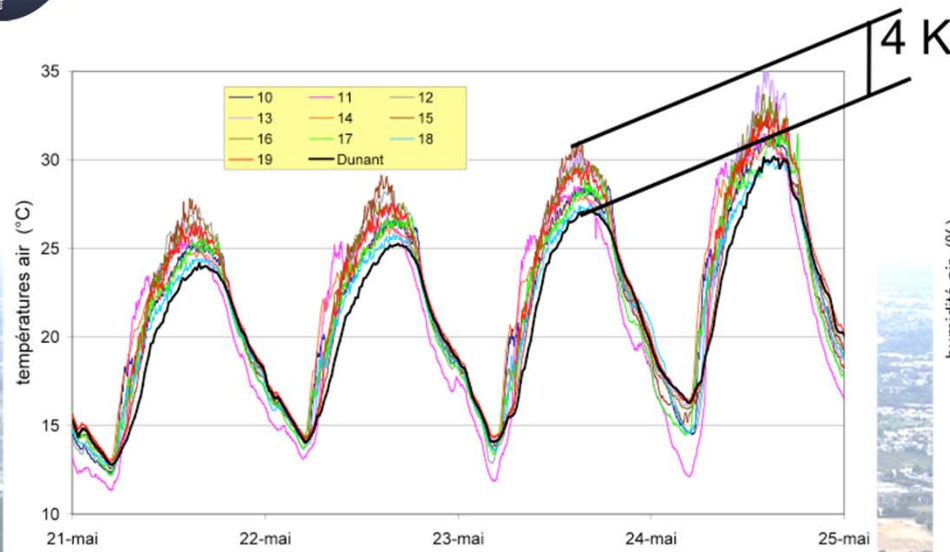


# The meteorology (26 April – 7 June)

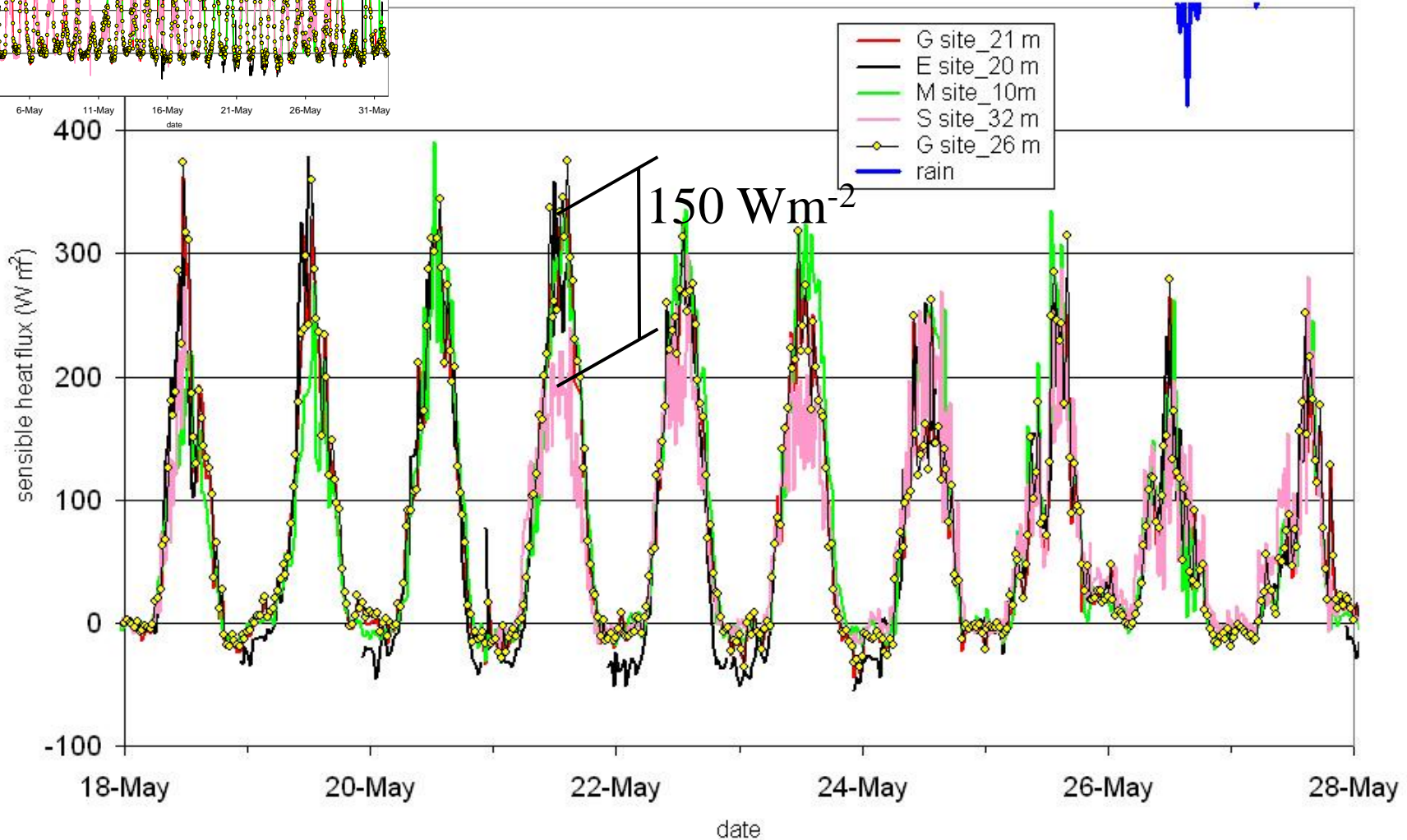
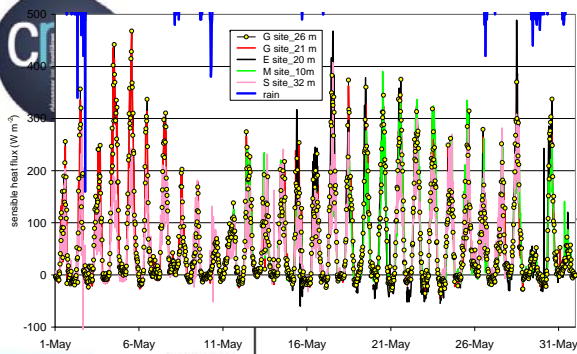




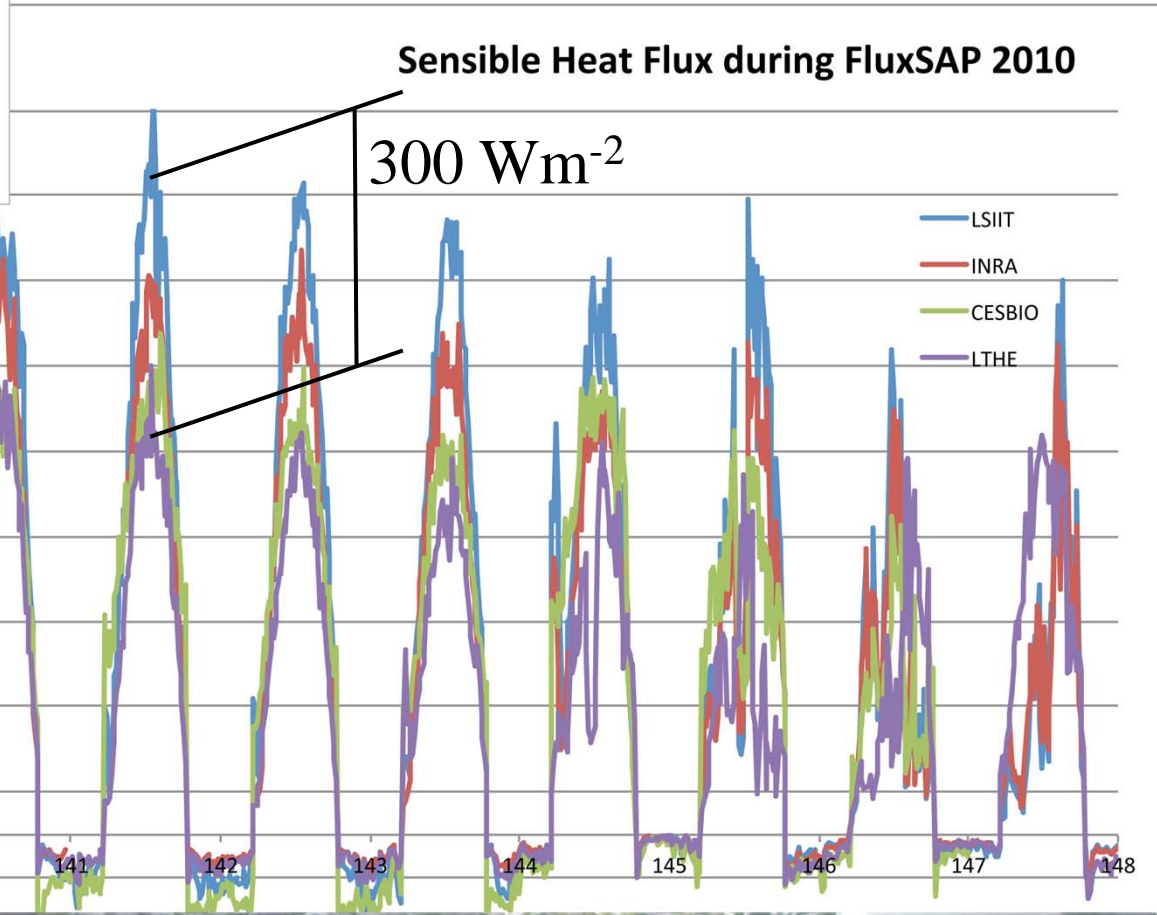
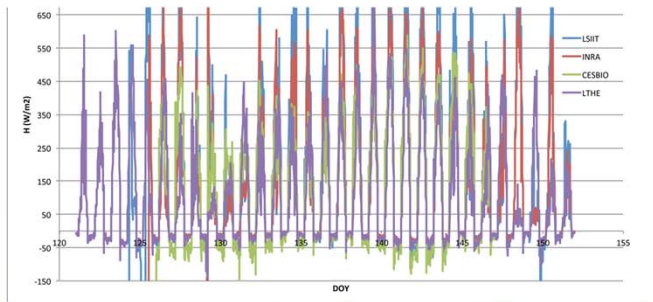
# First results : temperature and humidity gradients from T-RH and surface sensors



# First results : heat flux measurements with EC turbulent sensors



# First results : heat flux measurements with LAS scintillometers



## Preliminary conclusions

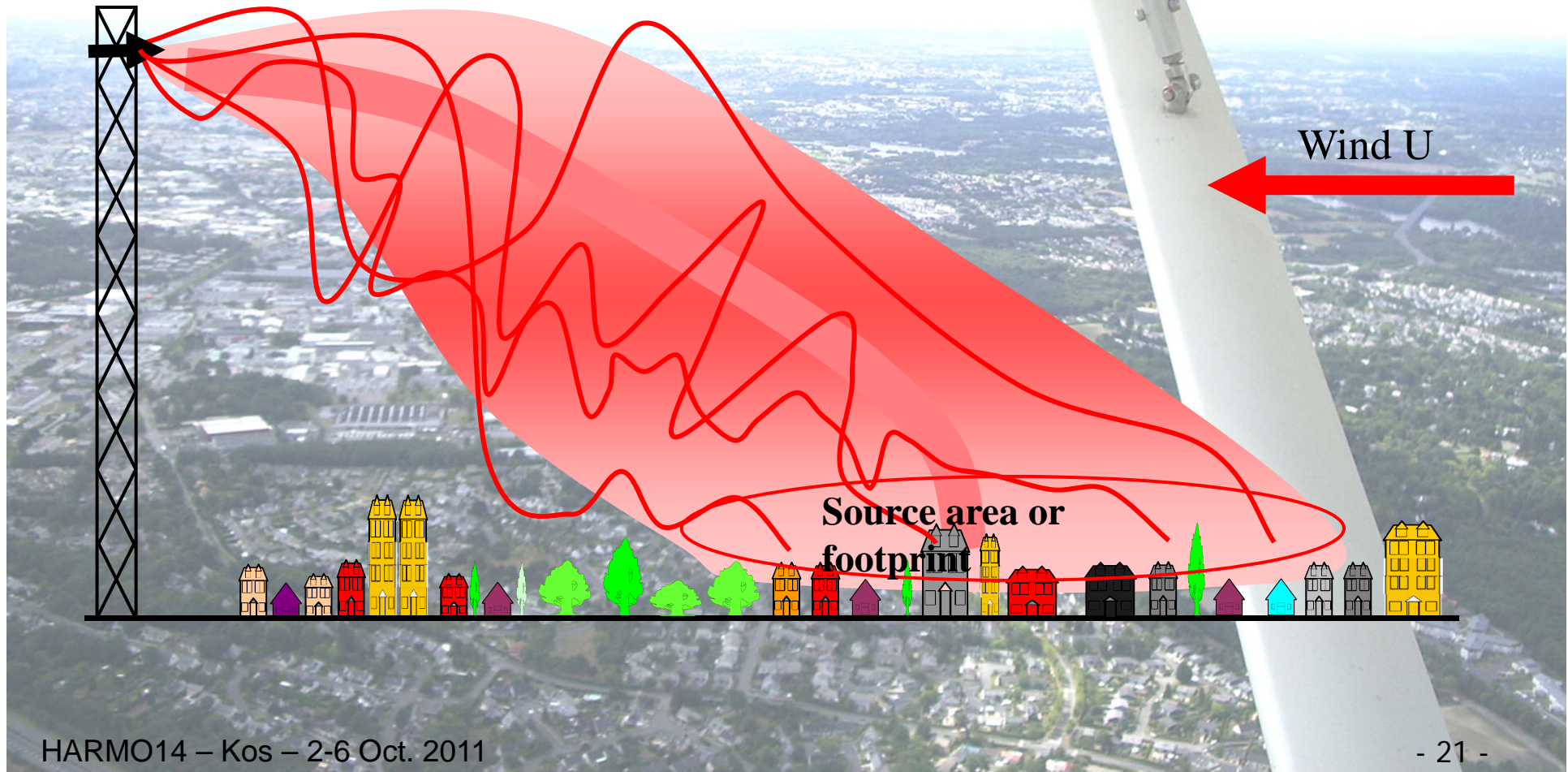
- ❖ Good coherency between sites but differences between measurement methods (sensors + algorithms).
- ❖ Differences between sites linked with different distributions of land cover modes (buildings, pavement, bare grounds, high and low vegetation).

Mestayer et al. (2011), *Urban Climate News*, **40**, 22-30 ([www.urban-climate.org](http://www.urban-climate.org))  
” ” ” (in French) *La Météorologie*, **73** (mai 2011), 33-43 ([www.smf.asso.fr](http://www.smf.asso.fr))

- ❖ Footprint analysis should allow to separate the various contributions to fluxes and to quantify the influence of vegetation.

# Further analysis : The footprint issue

turbulent flux sensor

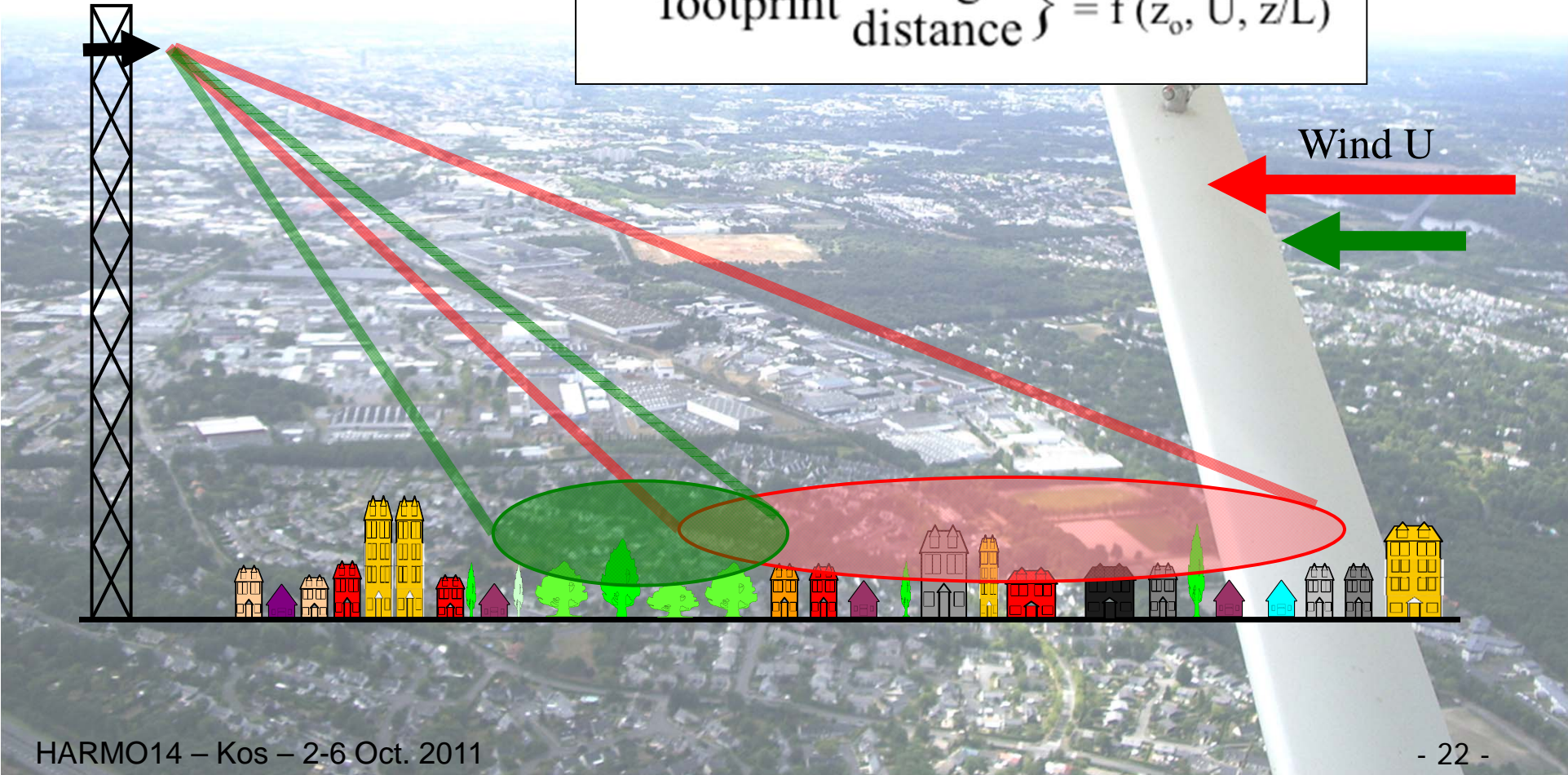


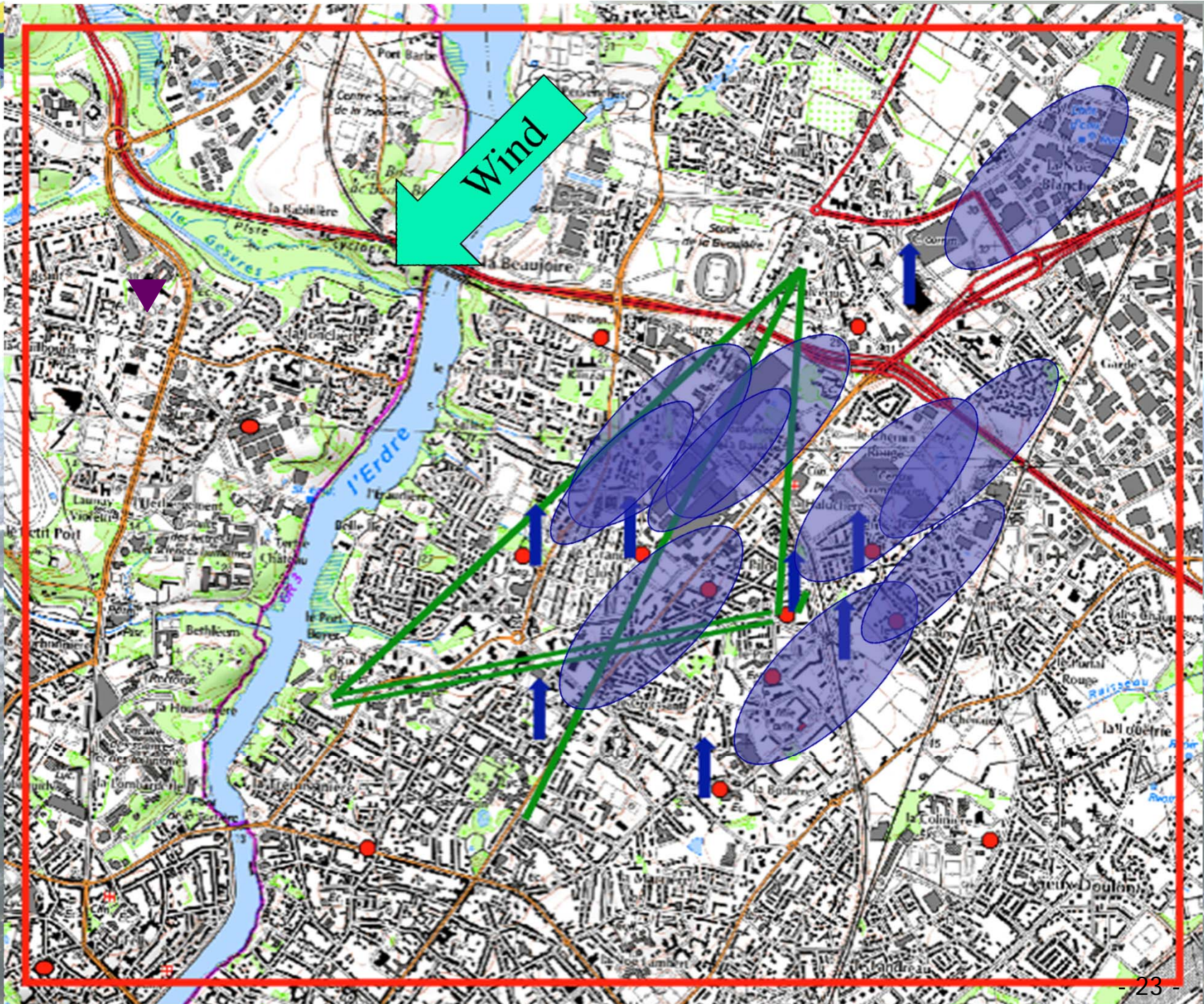
# The footprint issue

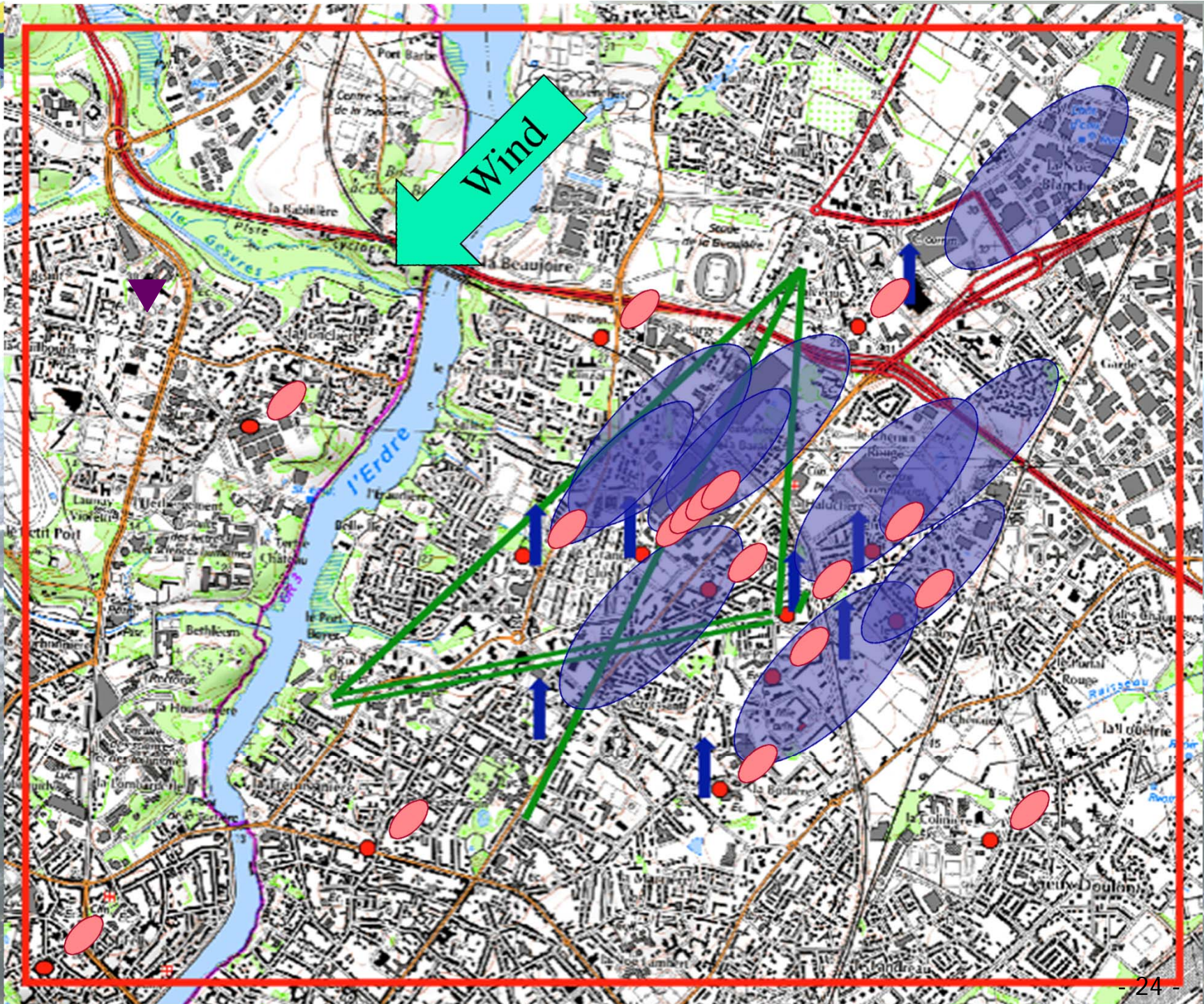
turbulent flux sensor

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{footprint} \\ \text{length} \\ \text{distance} \end{array} \right\} = f(z_0, U, z/L)$$

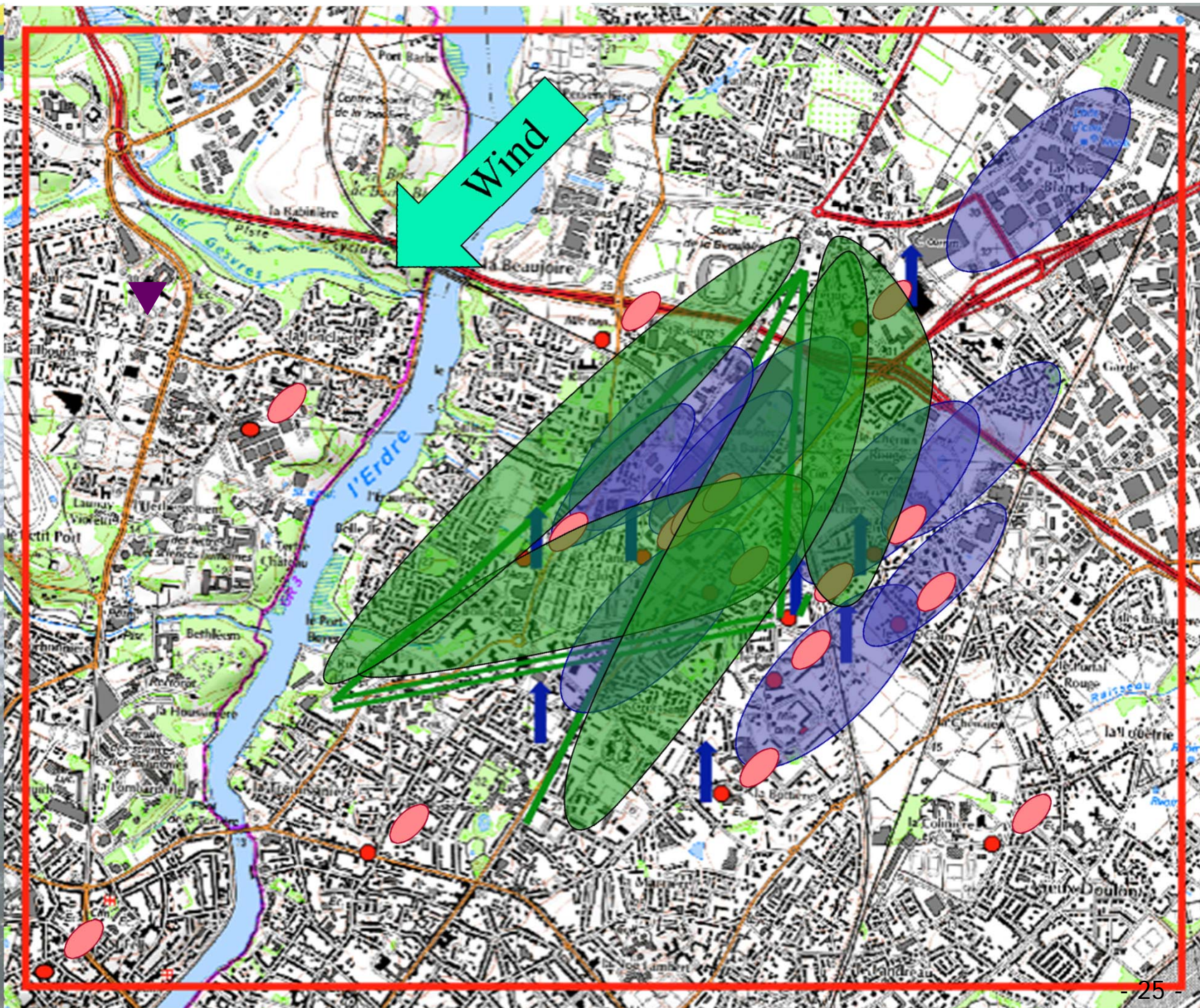
Wind U











## Preparation for second campaign, May-June 2012

- ❖ Look for more differences between footprint land cover modes.
- ❖ Look for more differentiated LAS paths (mineral, vegetal, mixed).
- ❖ Look for more EC masts over vegetated eco-districts.
- ❖ Look for more H<sub>2</sub>O turbulent sensors (Li-Cor).
- ❖ Look for building influence on vegetation.
- ❖ Monitor water table in the ground (soil moisture profile)
- ❖ Measure PTUV profile (0-150 m) with tethered balloon.
- ❖ Hope to have 1 or 2 water vapour scintillometers.

**Thank you for your attention**