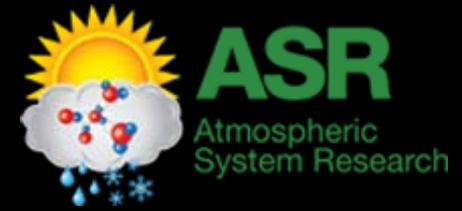


Cross-Scale Land-Atmosphere Experiment (CSLAEX)

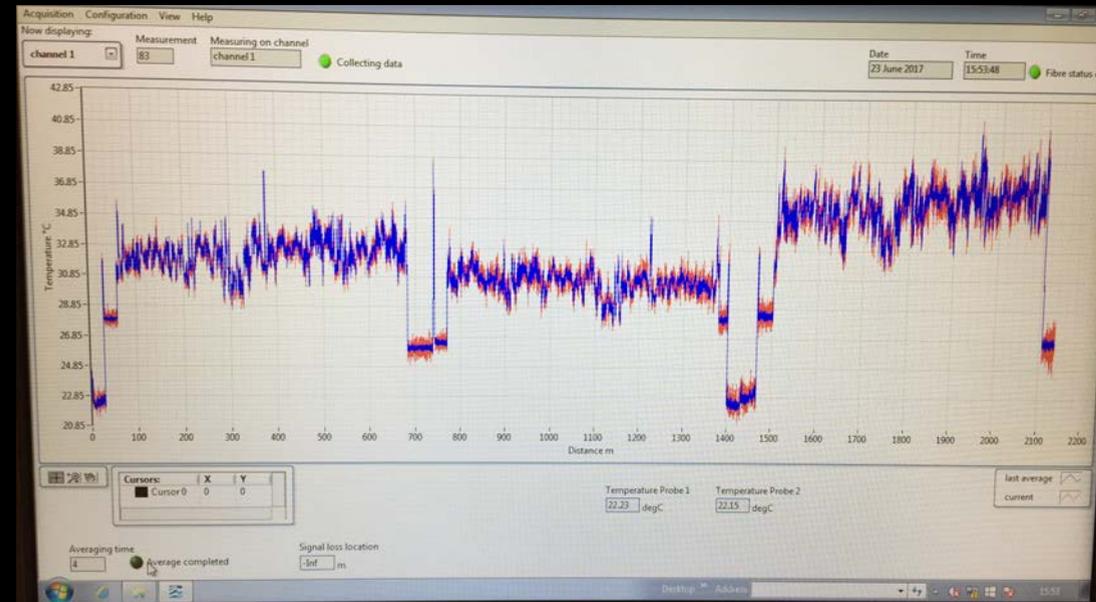
PI: Pierre Gentine - Student: Yu Cheng
Columbia University



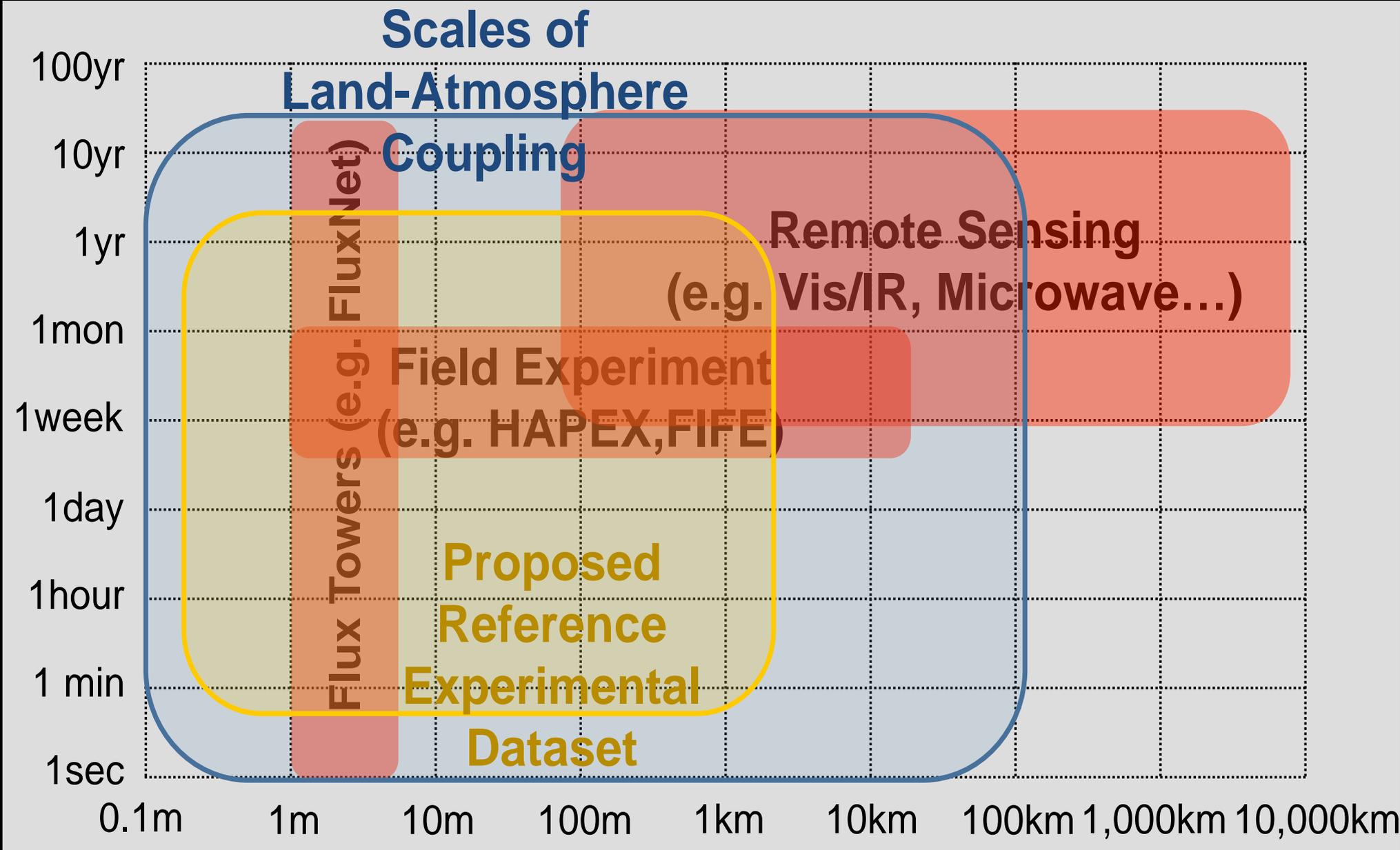
**Main objective:
Understanding the space-time nature of land-atmosphere interactions**

**Site: Department Of Energy
Southern Great Plains**

**Main strategy:
Using optical fibers and Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)
Span 1 mile transect**



Why this setup?



First step Initial smaller setup 200m – 2016 – MOISST site



Site in OK, near OSU
Similar landscape but smaller and with
existing DTS for soil moisture
measurements

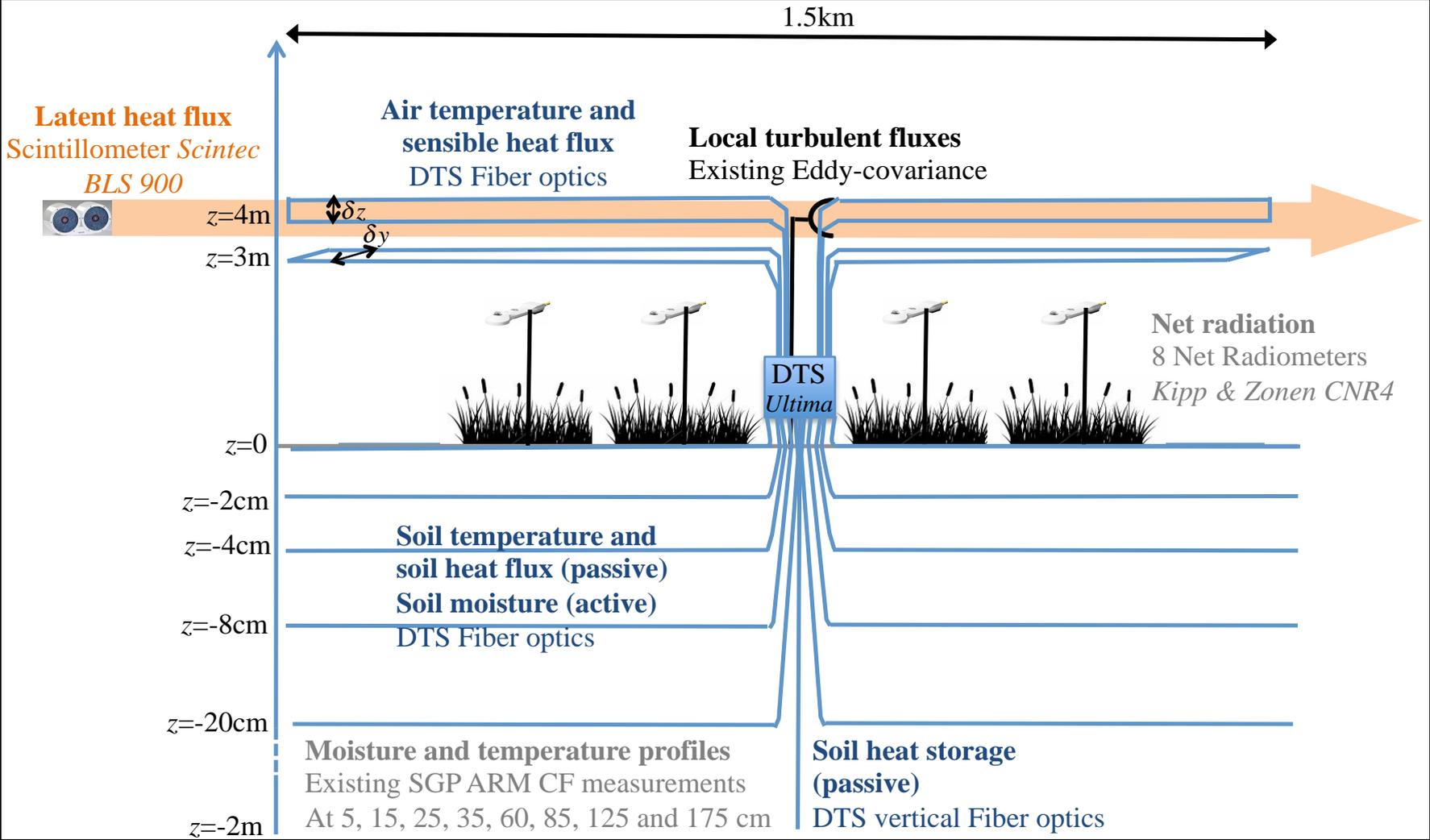
Campaign lasted for two weeks and
installations stayed there over the
summer (May to August)

Started acquiring and using data

Several issues:
Tensions, breaks, animals

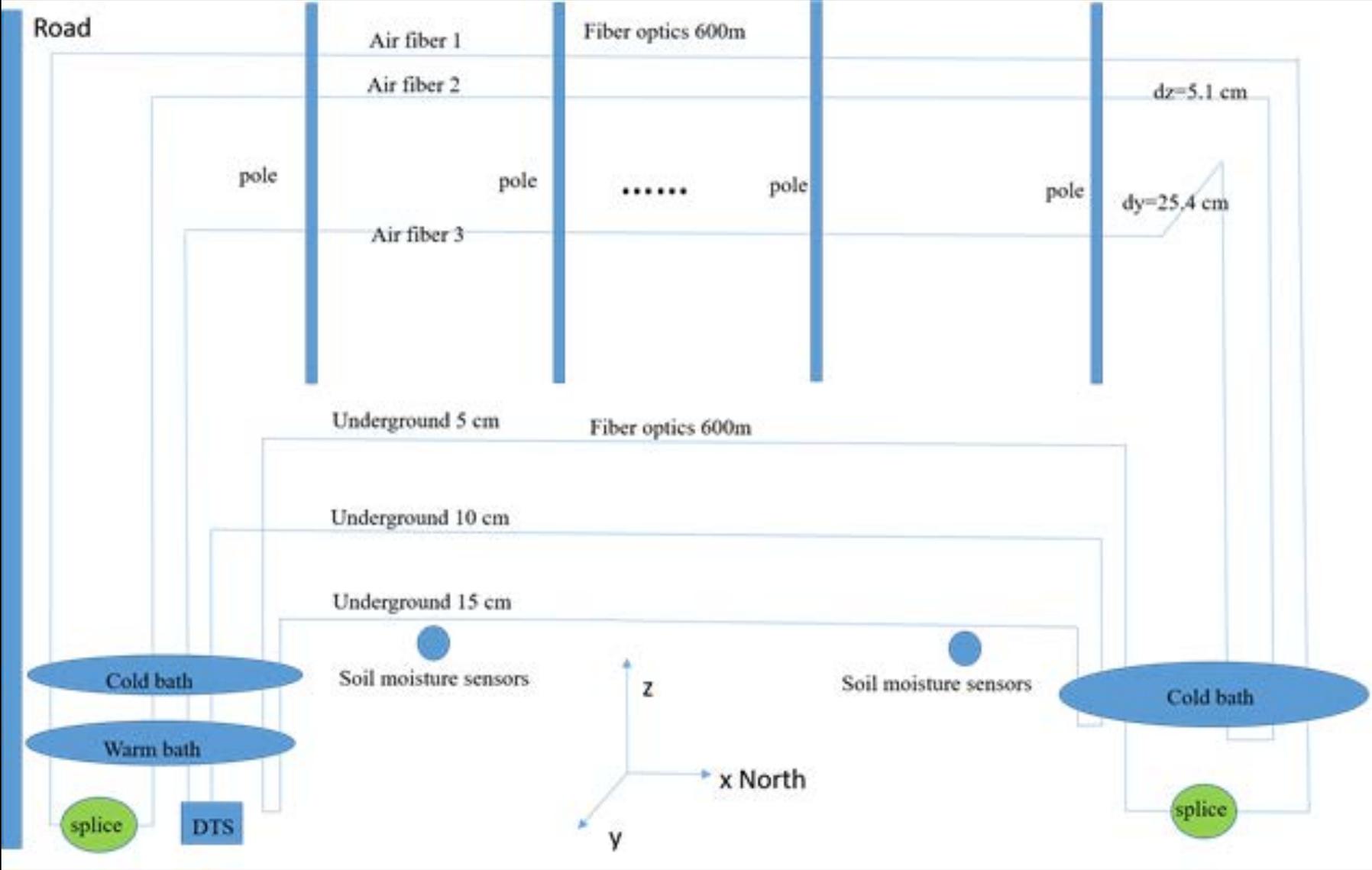
Second step Full installation SGP site – Summer 2017

Initial envisioned setup



Second step Full installation SGP site – Summer 2017

Final setup



**Second step
Full installation SGP site – Summer 2017**

**Depth and heights changed a bit
Also installation had to adjust
(no pulleys – too much tension – and a lot of issues...)**



Second step

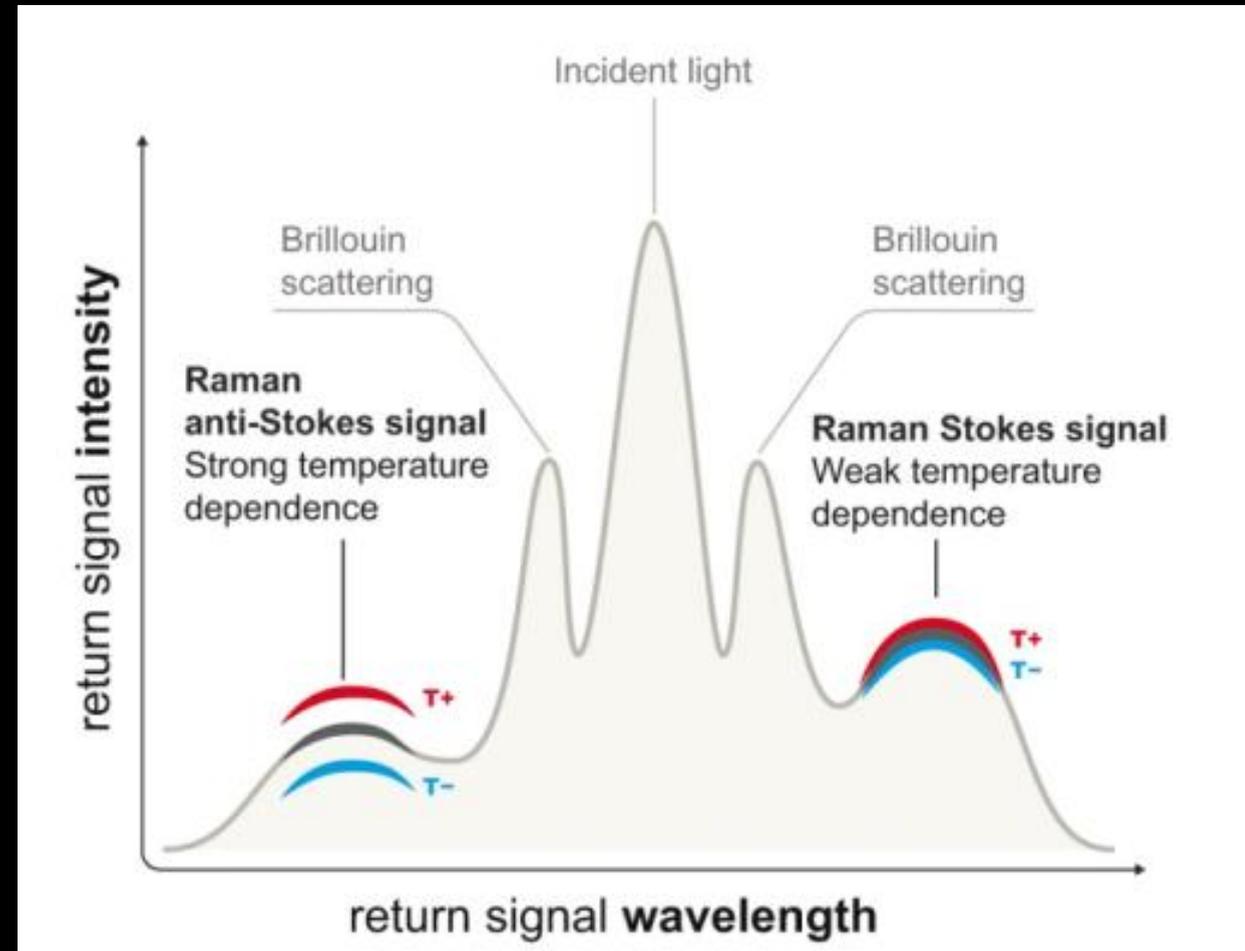
Full installation SGP site – Summer 2017

Spans two land cover types (alpha alpha and prairie)



How does it work?

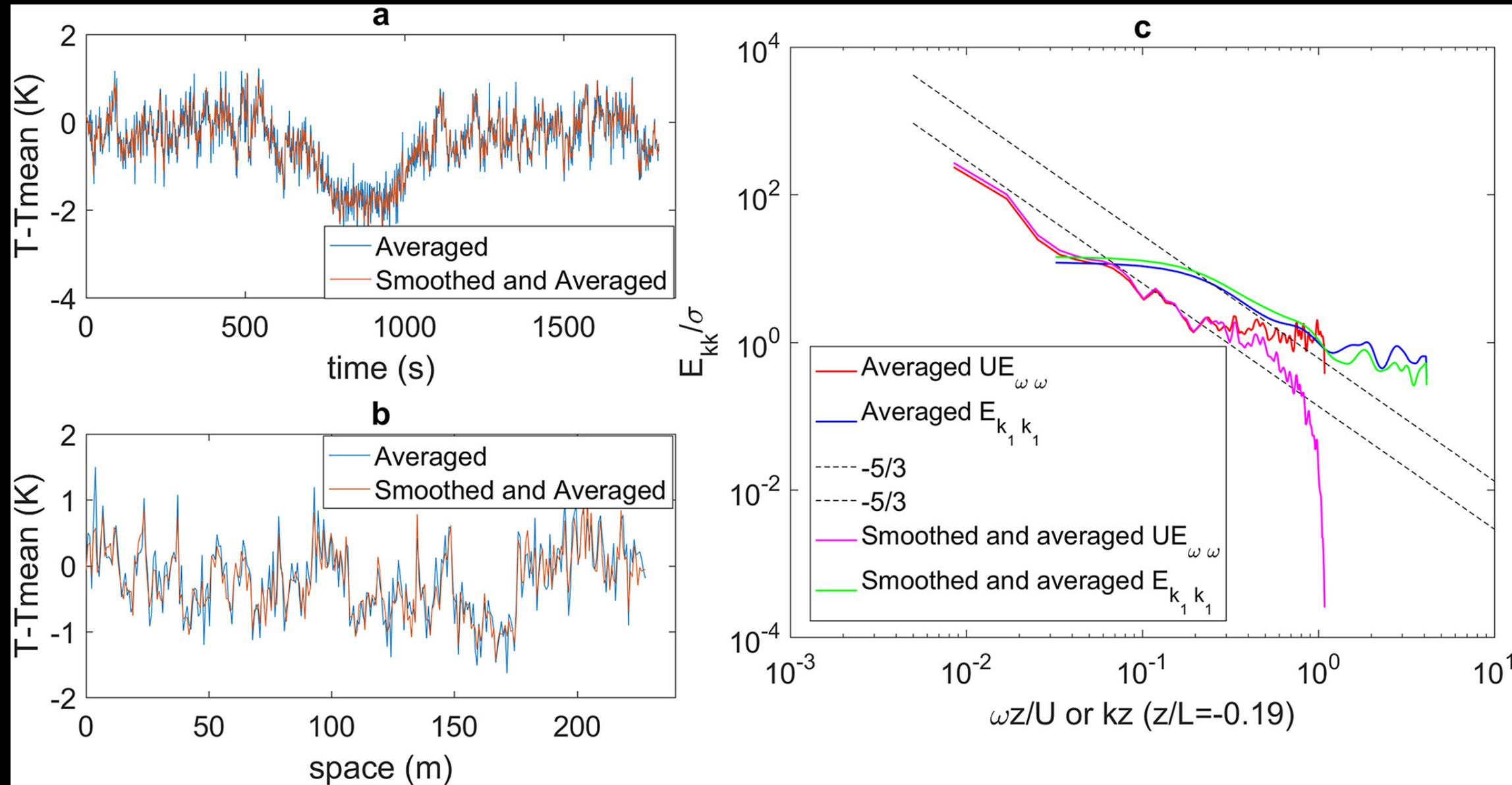
Span fiber linked to DTS (in a shelter), and need some reference temperature bath for gradient reconstruction
Based on Ramann scattering



Can know $T(x,t)$

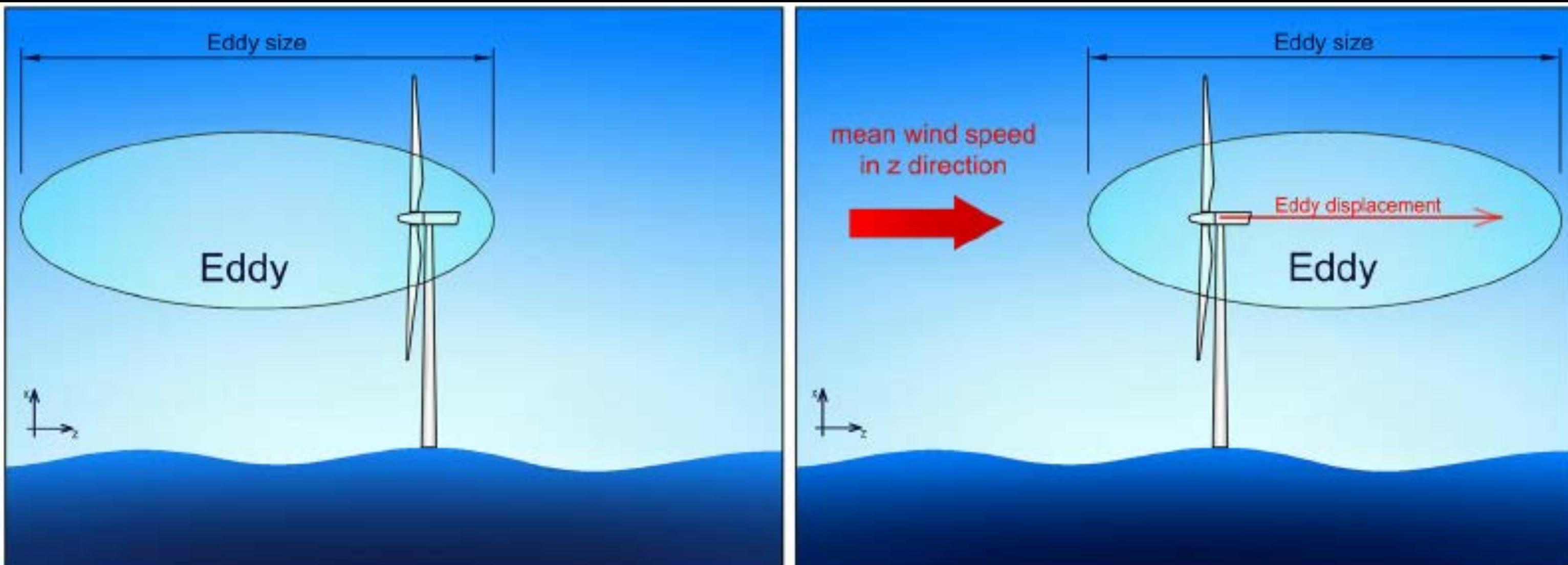
How does it work?

Example of response - 1Hz resolution, 0.25m resolution



What have we learnt?

1. Taylor frozen hypothesis



Can replace space with time (eddy-covariance)

Could be source of incorrect surface energy balance closure (~10 to 20%)

What have we learnt?

1. Taylor frozen hypothesis

Is turbulence really frozen, i.e. U does not depend on eddy size
Or is varying?

Use DTS to compute $U(k)$ with k wavenumber, based on phase difference

$$U(k_1) = \frac{\Delta\phi}{k_1 \times \Delta t},$$

Convective velocity (wavenumber dependent)

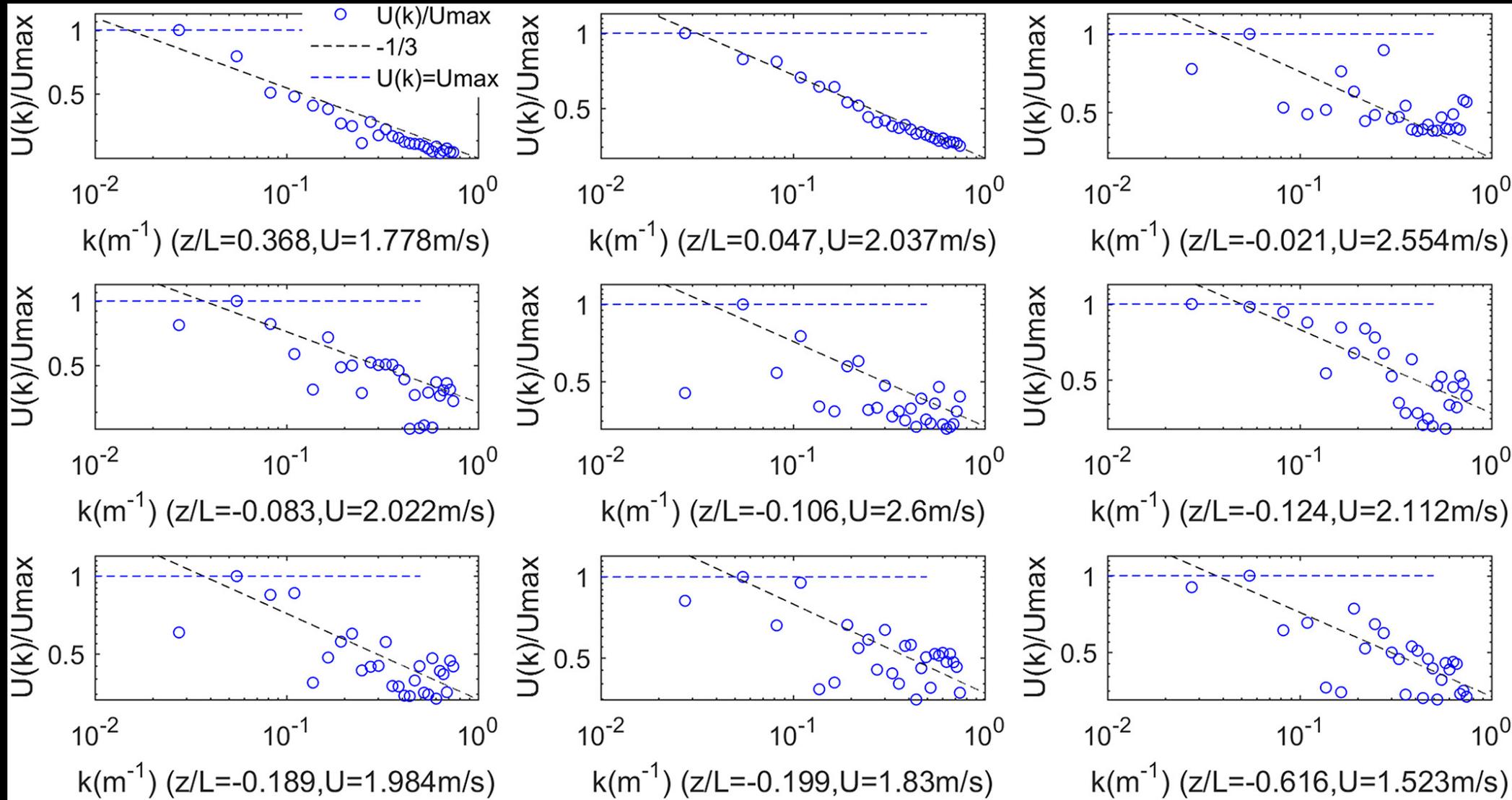
Usually assumed to be constant

Cheng et al. 2017 GRL

What have we learnt?

1. Taylor frozen hypothesis Results from DTS

$$U(k_1) = \frac{\Delta\varphi}{k_1 \times \Delta t},$$



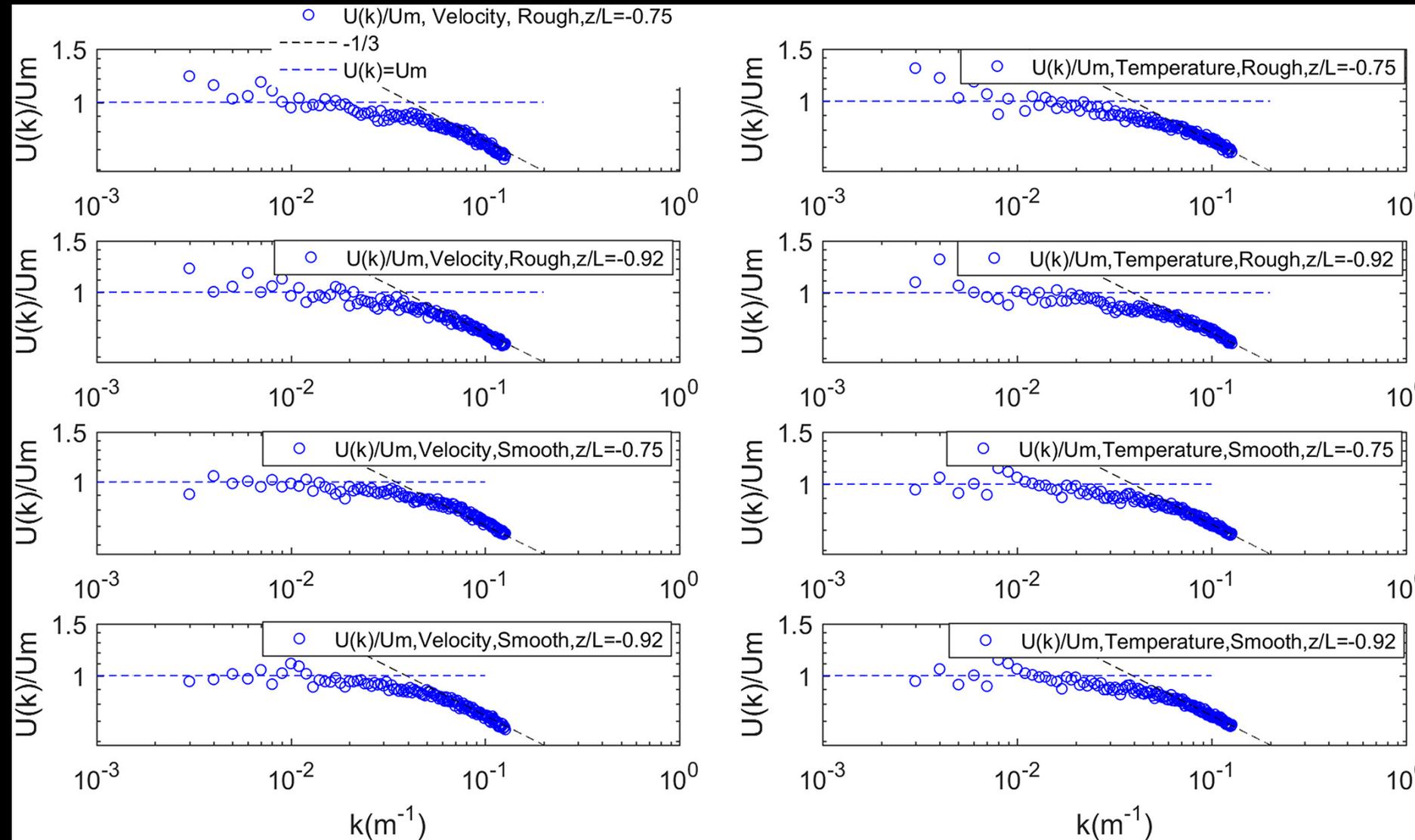
**Across
stability
far from
constant!**

Cheng et al. 2017 GRL

What have we learnt?

1. Taylor frozen hypothesis

Could it be an artefact from sluggish DTS measurements



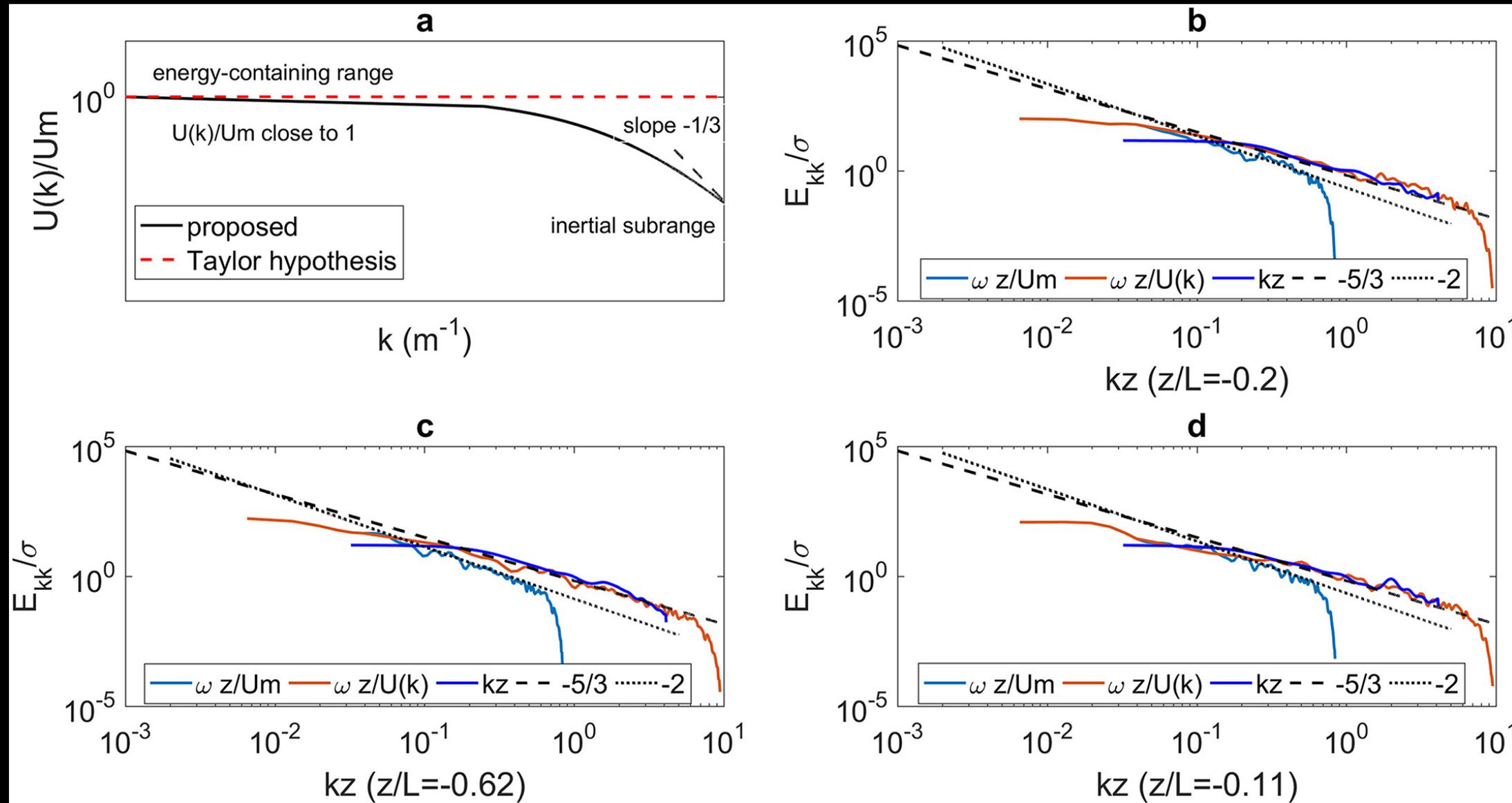
Checked
with LES
A real signal

Cheng et al. 2017 GRL

What have we learnt?

1. Taylor frozen hypothesis

Then develop a theory based on eddy diffusion at small scale



Departure is eddy size dependent.

Diffusion of coherence

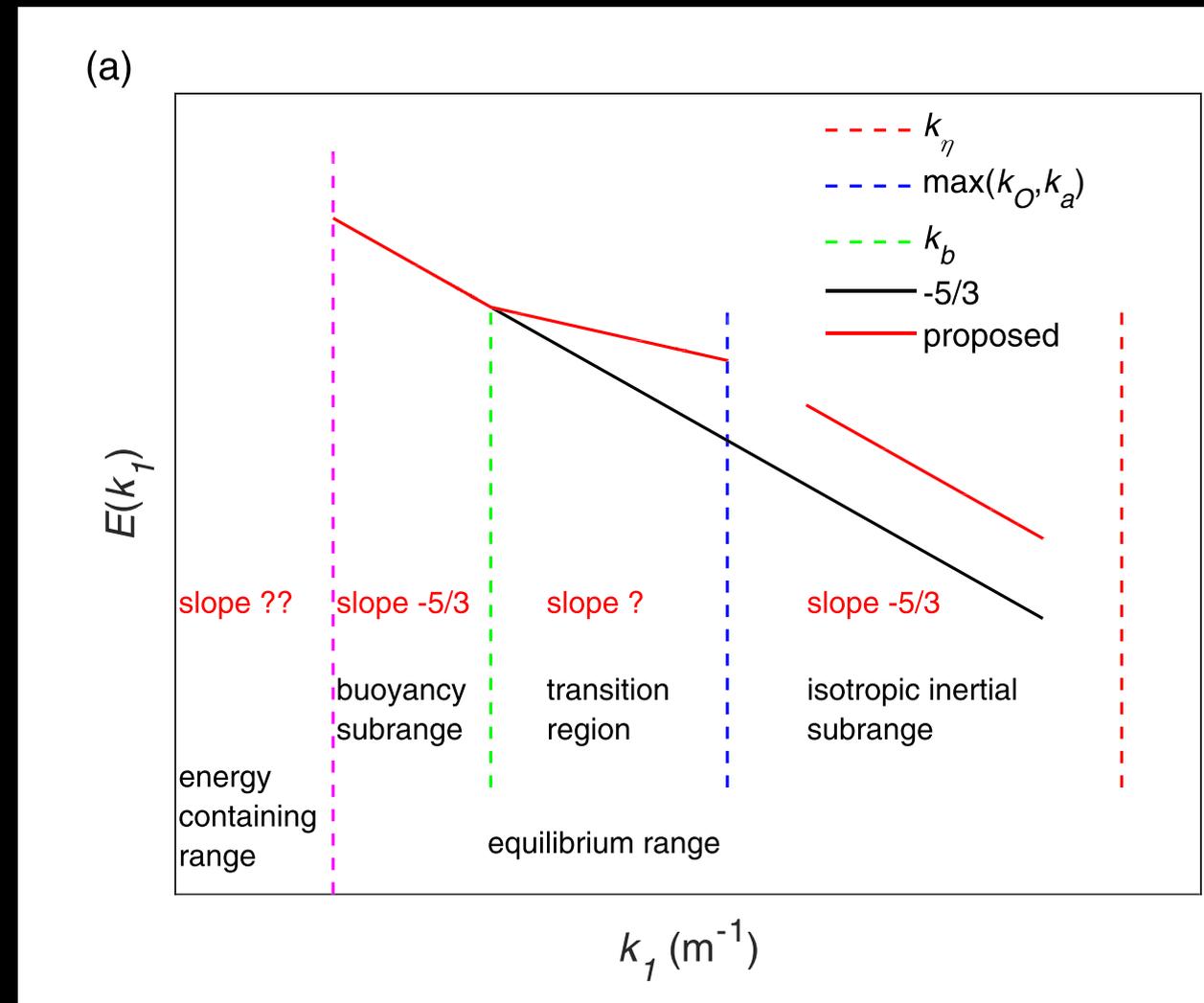
Cheng et al. 2017 GRL

What have we learnt?

2. Stable boundary layer

Challenging to model – too many scales

Plateau in energy spectrum



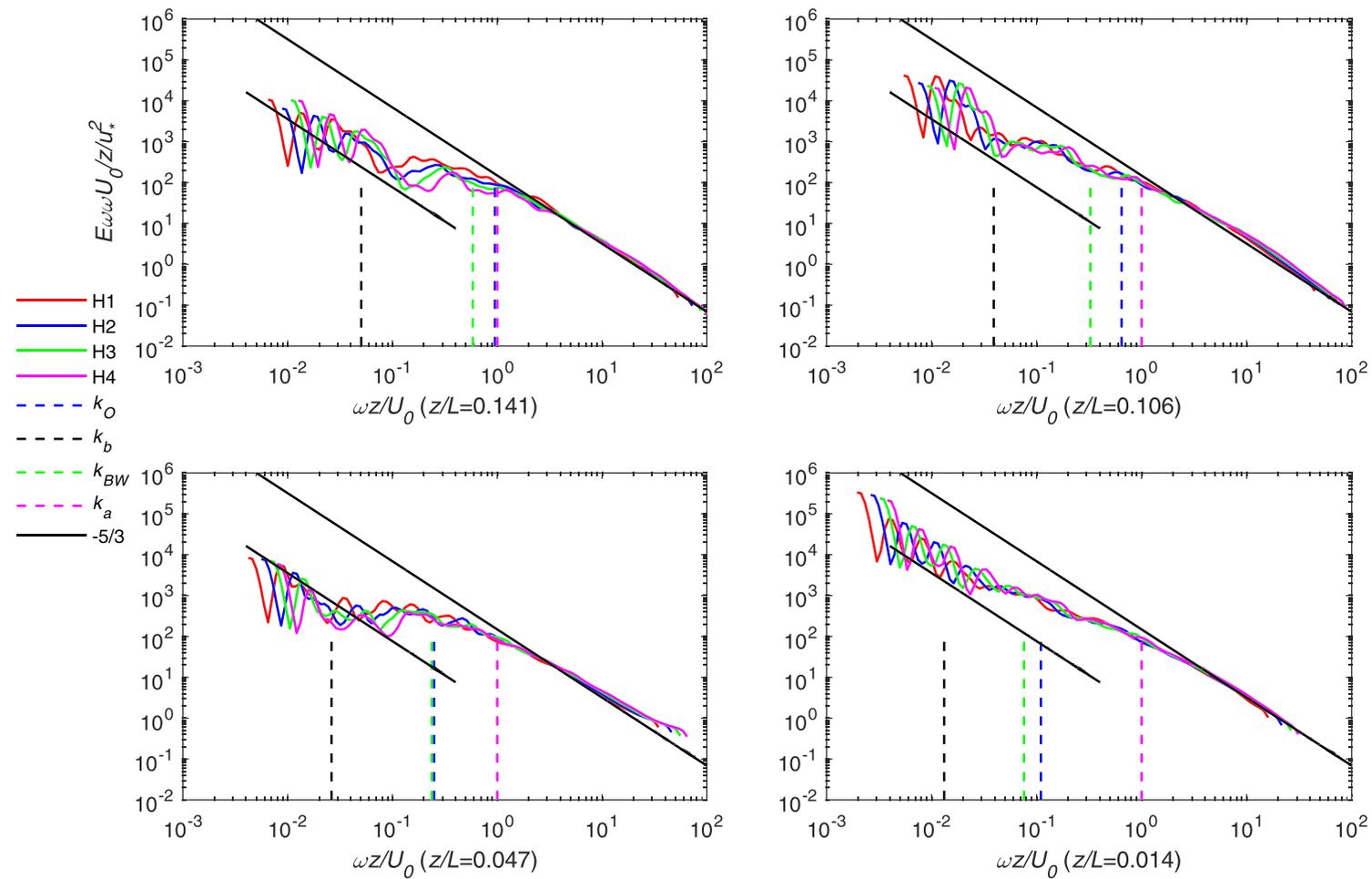
Cheng et al. 2020 JGR-Atmos/BLM

What have we learnt?

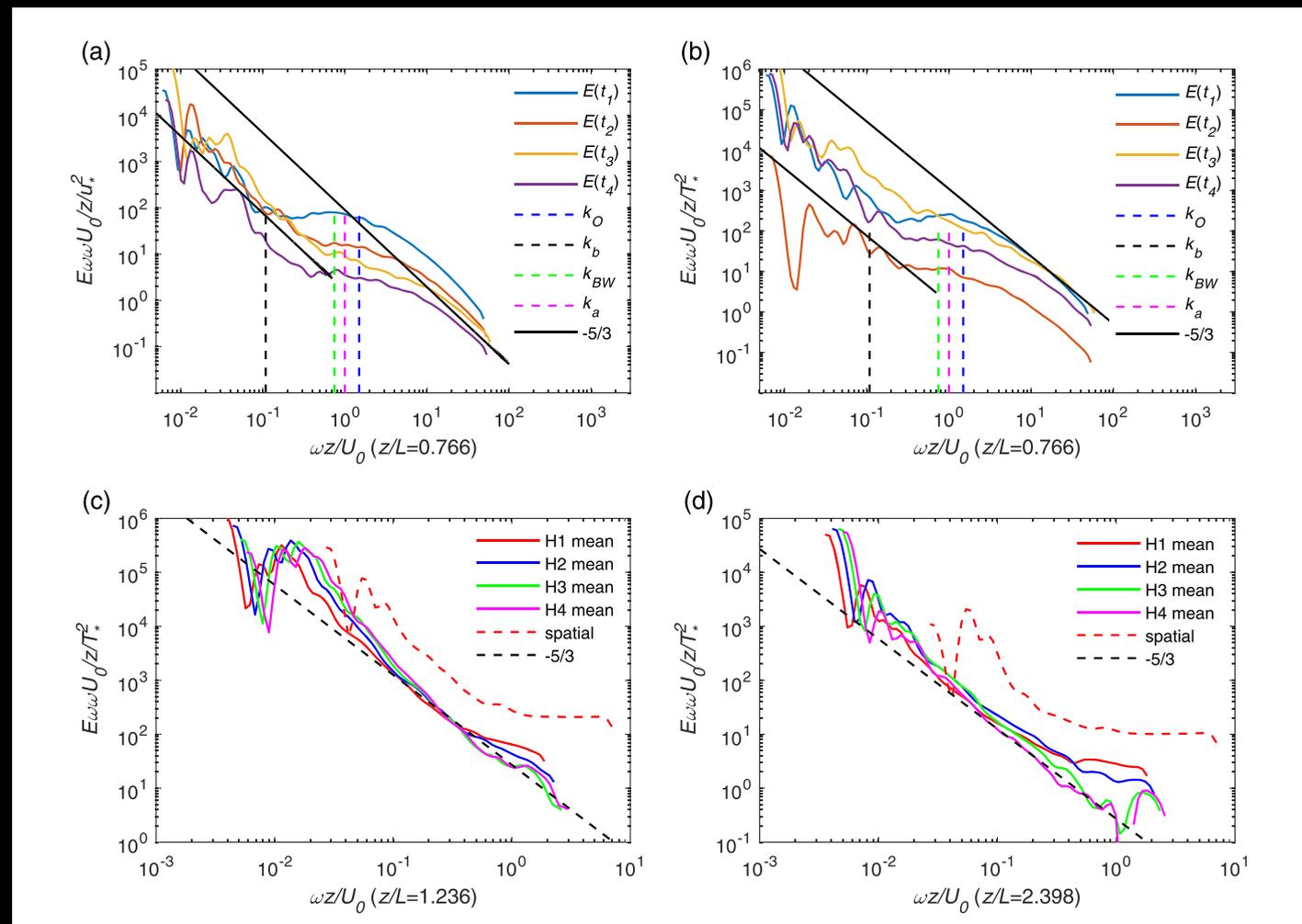
2. Stable boundary layer

Challenging to model – too many scales

Plateau in energy spectrum



Eddy covariance (time using Taylor hypothesis)



Plateau confirmed by DTS

What have we learnt?

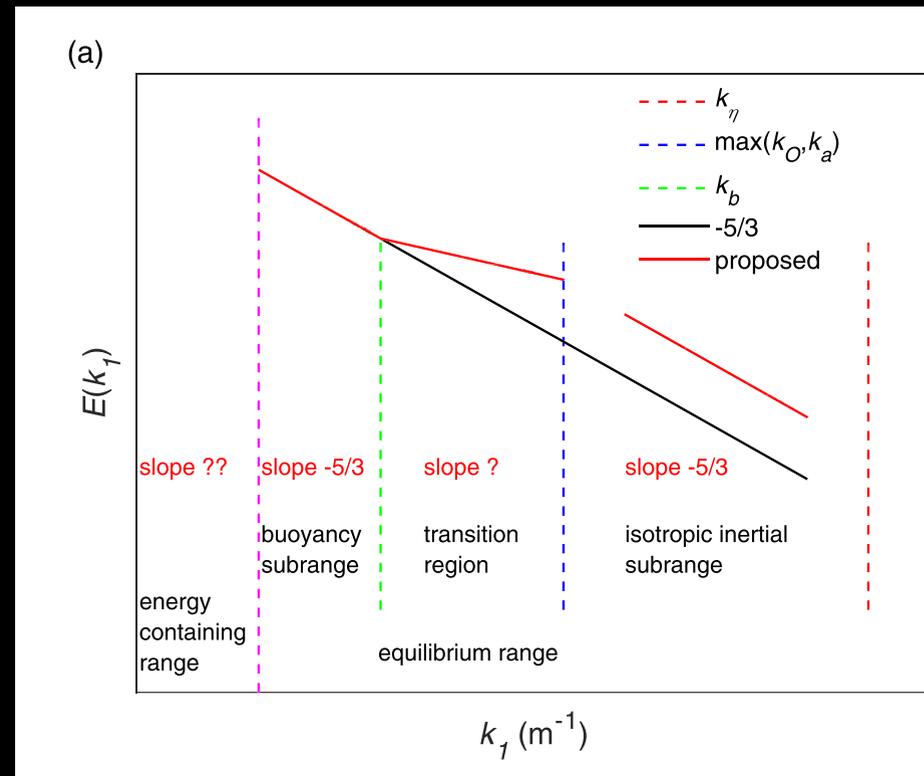
2. Stable boundary layer

Theory: two main time scales

Ozmidov scale (stratification and dissipation) L_0

Buoyancy scale (stratification and mean wind) L_B

Can develop a theory based on Weinstock (1978)
explaining why we have this spectrum



Cheng et al. 2020 JGR-Atmos/BLM

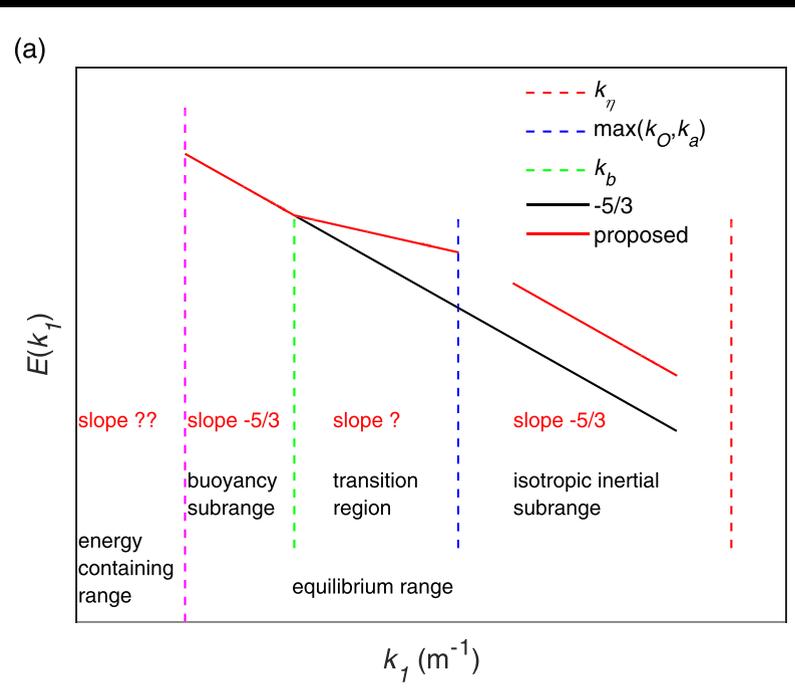
What have we learnt?

2. Stable boundary layer

Theory: two main time scales

Implication:

Failure of Monin-Obukhov Similarity theory for stable
(and especially very stable boundary layers)



$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = f\left(\frac{z}{L}\right)$$

With L the Obukhov length

Missing an independent variable: L_B
and slope of plateau
(As L_O scales with L - see Li et al. 2016)

Cheng et al. 2020 JGR-Atmos/BLM

What have we learnt?

Current work:

1. Correcting Monin-Obukhov Similarity Theory (MOST) in unstable conditions, Large eddies are very important and need to be included AS they lead to departure from z/L scaling

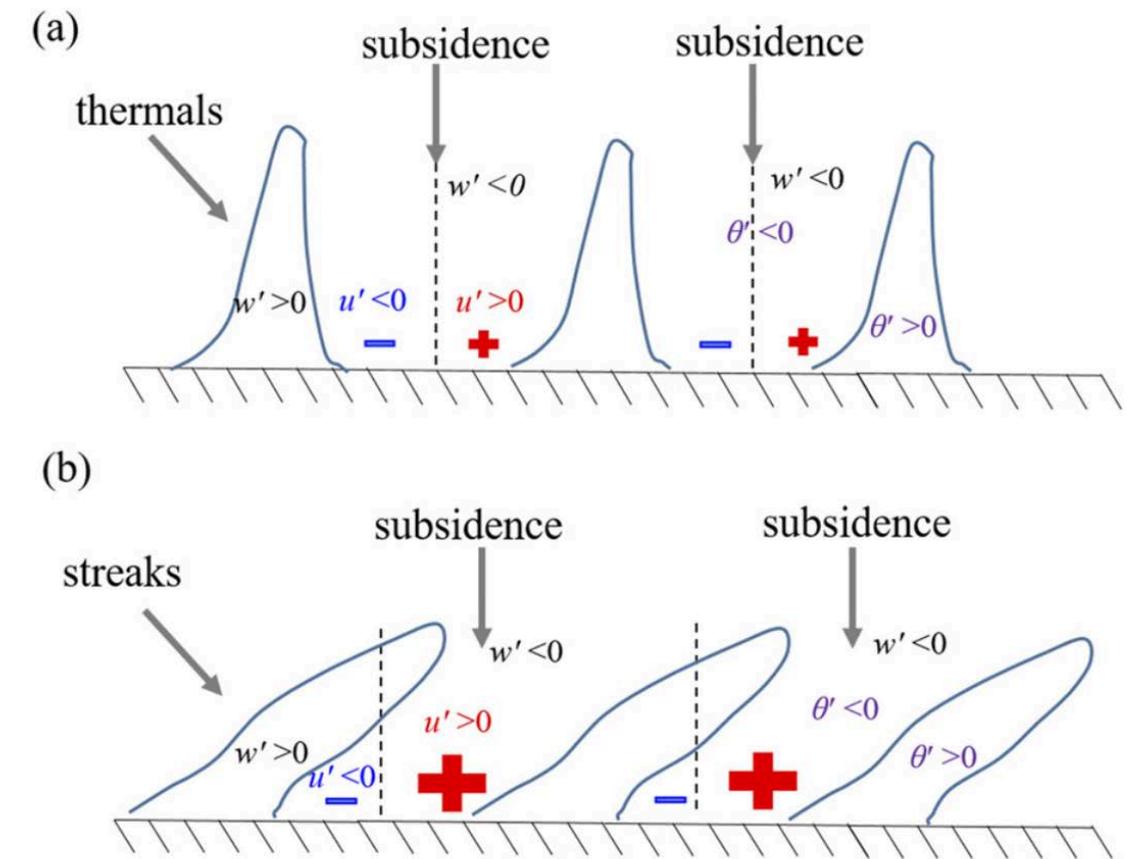
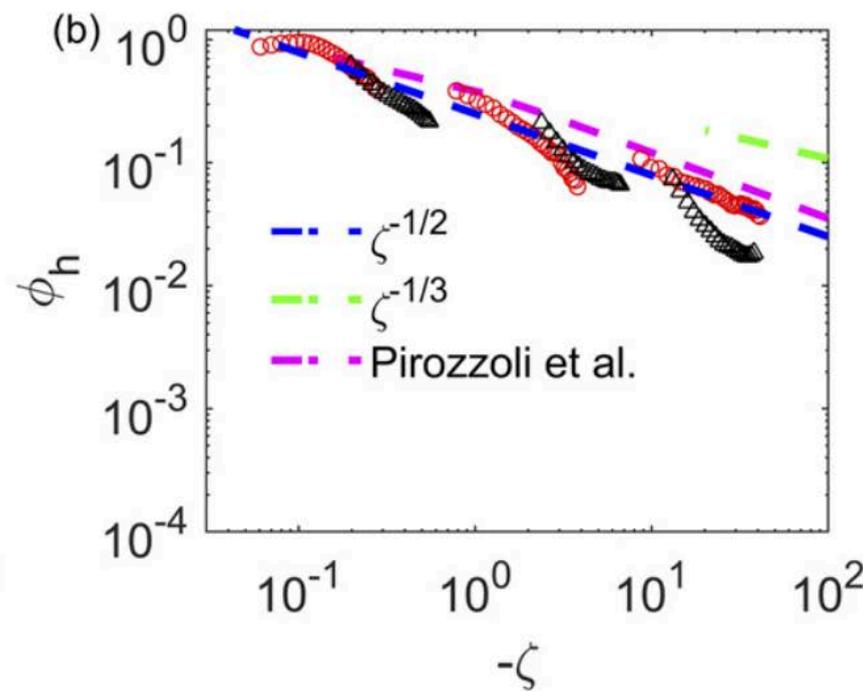
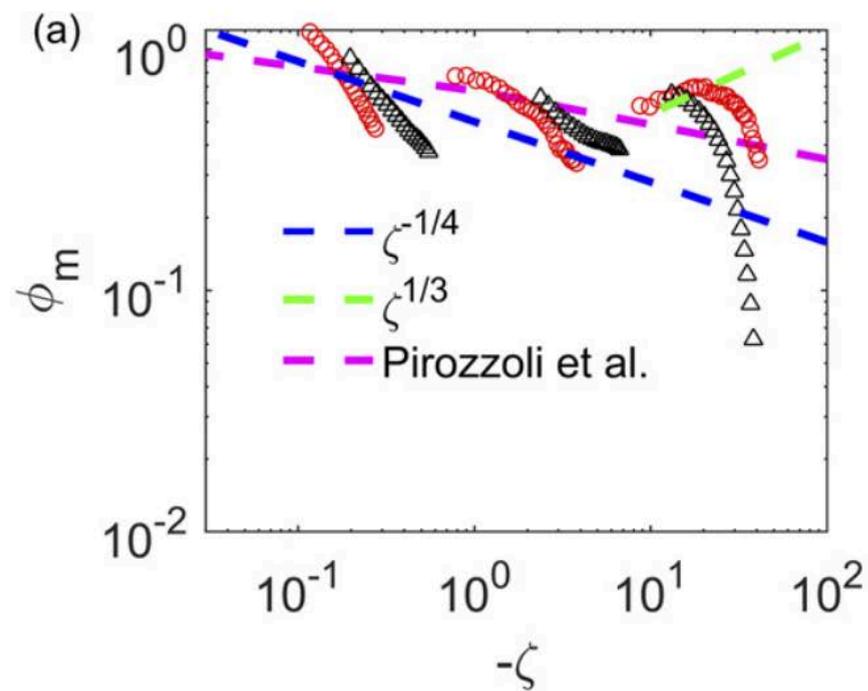


Fig. 15. Schematic diagram illustrating the changes in coherent structures and the behavior...

Li et al. 2018 JAS

What have we learnt?

Current work:

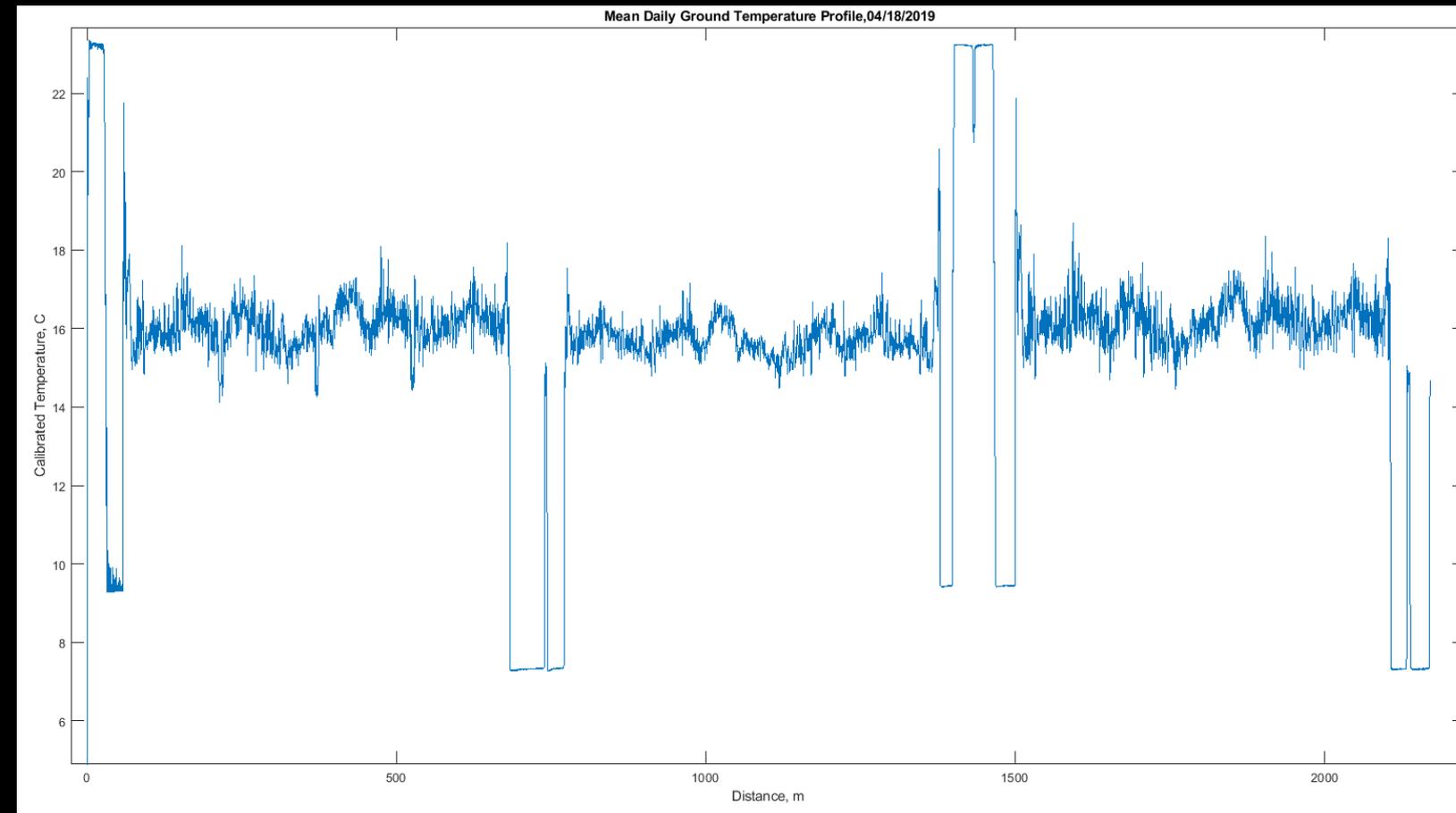
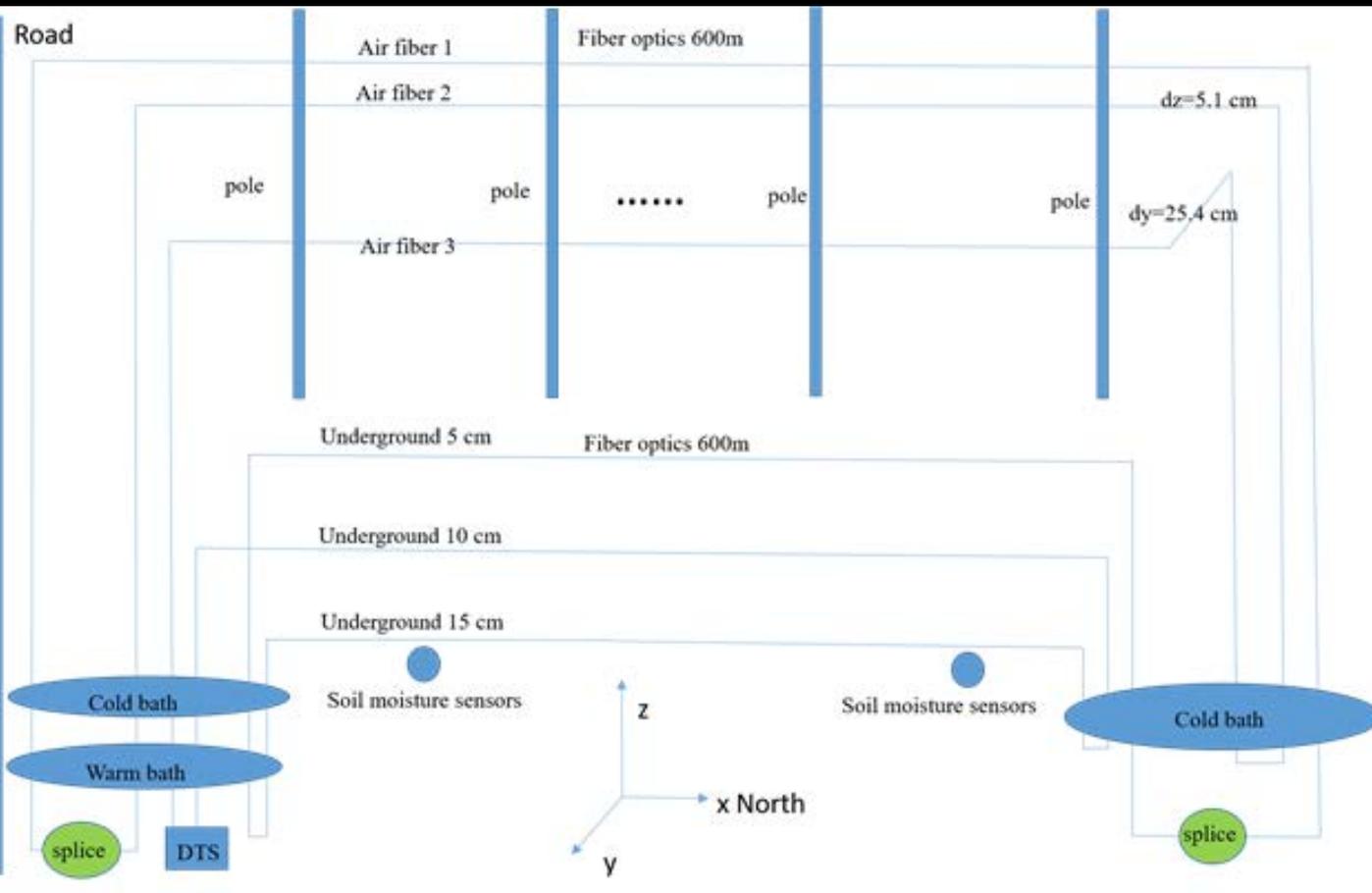
- Investigating heterogeneity in ground heat flux (G) and soil moisture at $\sim 0.1\text{m}$ resolution and implication for surface energy balance



What have we learnt?

Current work:

2. Investigating heterogeneity in ground heat flux (G) and soil moisture at ~0.1m resolution and implication for surface energy balance



Acknowledgment
I would like to sincerely thank

- DOE ASR for the support
- The DOE SGP team – extremely reactive and creative, could not dream of a better team
- Chadi Sayde (NCSU) and student Mahmoud Shehata

Data is part of the DOE ARM SGP site

Publicly available

<https://adc.arm.gov>

Any question please contact me

pg2328@Columbia.edu

We hope people use the data