DIRECT ET MEASUREMENTS FOR THE IMMEDIATE SOCIETAL BENEFITS

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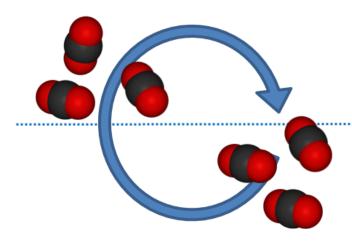
Direct ET Measurements

Declining water availability in combination with growing water demand is one of key global concerns in the modern society.

These two opposing trends manifest uniquely at different scales, from the farm field to the global water distribution, and require innovative management based upon a number of crucial regulatory, social and technical means, including water inventories, water loss and water use measurements, as well as development of the techniques for water use reduction, optimization and prediction.

These, in turn, require direct measurements of water transport in real time, with high temporal resolution. Direct flux measurements using eddy covariance method can provide such resolution at the field and larger scales.

The method has been widely used in academia since the 1980s and works by directly measuring vertical transport of water vapor, heat, and GHGs:



Measured area adds no molecules into the mean flow – no flux

Air motions (eddies) carry same number of molecules up and down Measured area adds molecules into the mean flow – flux, ET, emission, sequestration rate

Air motions (eddies) carry more molecules up then down

Limitations of Current Technology

Current eddy covariance technology is very high-performing, providing a random error of about 5-10% at 30-min time scale.

However, the academic equipment is quite expensive, ranging \$25-50K, and consuming about 5 to over 50 Watts of power.

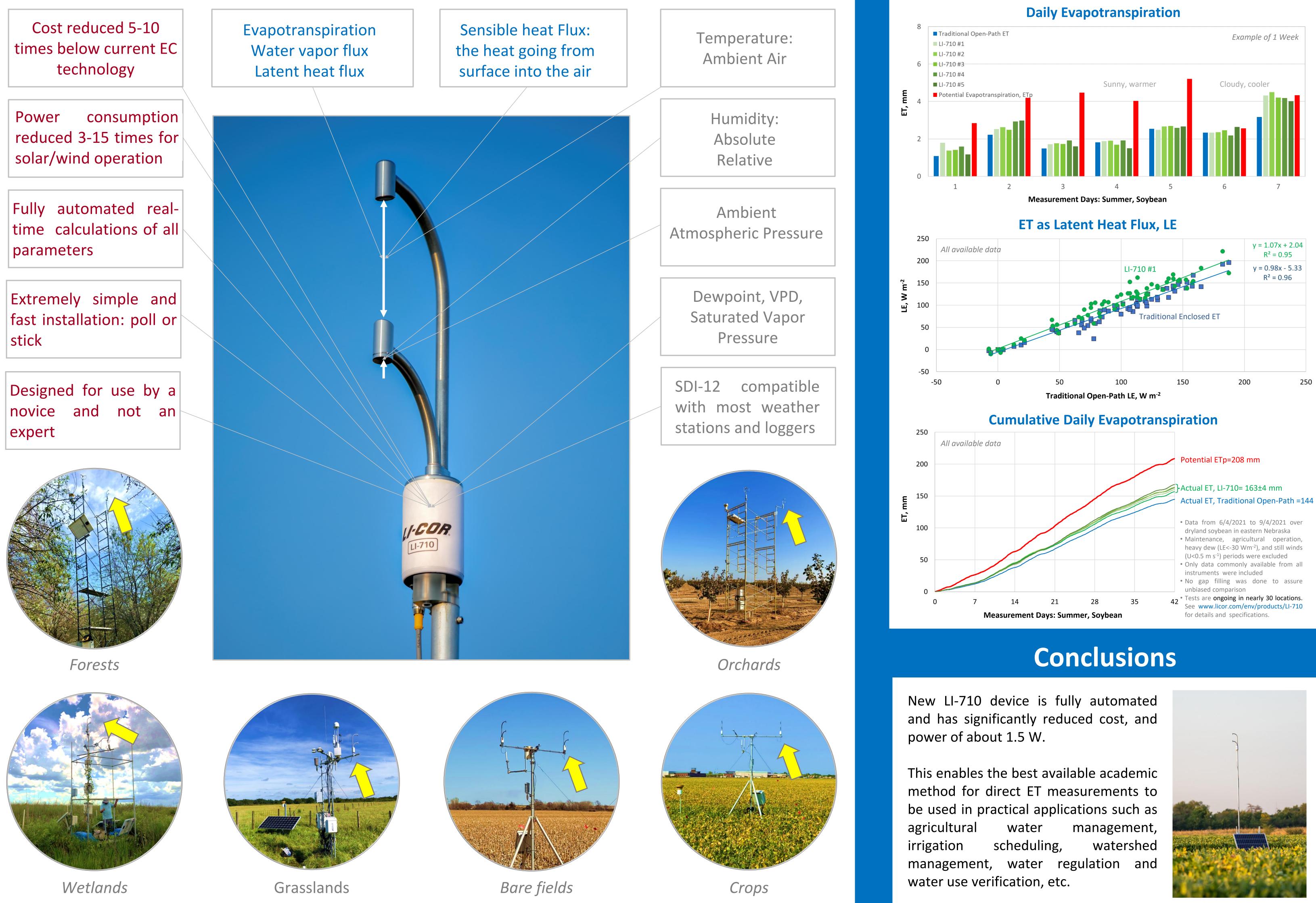
Complexity of setting up and running the station and processing the data often requires hiring and expert.

As a result, such high-performing approach cannot be readily used outside academia to provide immediate societal benefits in practical water management applications.

The new cost-optimized solution for direct automate ET measurements has been developed to resolve this problem.

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New LI-710: Cost-Optimized Automated & Very Simple to Use



Preliminary Field Test Results

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