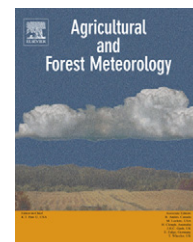


This article appeared in a journal published by Elsevier. The attached copy is furnished to the author for internal non-commercial research and education use, including for instruction at the authors institution and sharing with colleagues.

Other uses, including reproduction and distribution, or selling or licensing copies, or posting to personal, institutional or third party websites are prohibited.

In most cases authors are permitted to post their version of the article (e.g. in Word or Tex form) to their personal website or institutional repository. Authors requiring further information regarding Elsevier's archiving and manuscript policies are encouraged to visit:

<http://www.elsevier.com/copyright>

available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/agrformet](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/agrformet)

## Short communication

## Comment on “the storage term in eddy flux calculations”

Andrew S. Kowalski\*

Departamento de Física Aplicada, Universidad de Granada, 18071 Granada, Spain  
 Centro Andaluz de Medio Ambiente (CEAMA), 18006 Granada, Spain

## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received 23 July 2007

Accepted 25 October 2007

## Keywords:

Eddy flux

Net ecosystem exchange

Storage term

Finnigan (2006) purports to present a formal definition of the storage change term for FLUXNET research assessing surface-atmosphere exchange via eddy fluxes, but errs in the definition of the scalar being exchanged. Although referred to somewhat ambiguously as “scalar concentration”, the scalar presented for analysis is in fact the gas density, as is clear both from previous work (Finnigan et al., 2003) and also in the context of the mass balance expression presented and integrated over a control volume. This scalar variable is inappropriate for expressing boundary-layer conservation principles in the context of the FLUXNET goal of estimating CO<sub>2</sub> sources or sinks at the surface (Baldocchi et al., 2001) because it has surface source terms not directly related to CO<sub>2</sub> exchange, as we shall now see.

The CO<sub>2</sub> density is defined as the ratio of conserved CO<sub>2</sub> mass to volume, a non-conservative variable for which thermal expansion represents a source in accordance with Charles's Law. The definition of the source term for CO<sub>2</sub> density, in conjunction with the convenient and

traditional inclusion of molecular transport, must therefore include sensible heat exchange with the surface by molecular conduction. Similar micrometeorological examination of gas composition reveals that isothermal, isobaric humidification by molecular diffusion near an evaporating surface also represents a sink term for the density of any dry air gas constituent such as CO<sub>2</sub> (Kowalski and Serrano-Ortiz, 2007). In short, the “density effects” whose influences often exceed that of CO<sub>2</sub> exchange in determining fluctuations in CO<sub>2</sub> density (Webb et al., 1980) operate also at the molecular level, where they are absorbed into the definition of the source term for CO<sub>2</sub> density and make this non-conservative scalar inappropriate for the expression of conservation principles within a control volume.

In the context of estimating CO<sub>2</sub> surface exchange, for simplicity it is preferable to express boundary-layer budgets in terms of conservation of the mixing ratio (Kowalski and Serrano-Ortiz, 2007).

\* Correspondence address: Departamento de Física Aplicada, Facultad de Ciencias, Avenida Fuentenueva, S/N, 18071 Granada, Spain. Tel.: +34 958 24 29 28; fax: +34 958 24 32 14.

E-mail address: [andyk@ugr.es](mailto:andyk@ugr.es).

0168-1923/\$ – see front matter © 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

doi:10.1016/j.agrformet.2007.10.010

## REFERENCES

- Baldocchi, D.D., Falge, E., Gu, L., Olson, R., Hollinger, D., Running, D., Anthoni, P.M., Bernhofer, C., Davis, K.J., Evans, R., Fuentes, J.D., Goldstein, A.H., Katul, G.G., Law, B.E., Lee, Z., Malhi, Y., Meyers, T.P., Munger, W., Oechel, W., Paw, U.K.T., Pilegaard, K., Schmid, H.P., Valentini, R., Verma, S.B., Vesala, T., Wilson, K.B., Wofsy, S.C., 2001. FLUXNET: A new tool to study the temporal and spatial variability of ecosystem-scale carbon dioxide, water vapor, and energy flux densities. *Bull. Am. Meteorol. Soc.* 82 (11), 2415–2434.
- Finnigan, J., 2006. The storage term in eddy flux calculations. *Agric. Forest Meteorol.* 136, 108–113.
- Finnigan, J.J., Clement, R., Malhi, Y., Leuning, R., Cleugh, H.A., 2003. A re-evaluation of long-term flux measurement techniques. Part I: averaging and coordinate rotation. *Boundary-Layer Meteorol.* 107, 1–48.
- Kowalski, A.S., Serrano-Ortiz, P., 2007. On the relationship between the eddy covariance, the turbulent flux, and surface exchange for a trace gas such as CO<sub>2</sub>. *Boundary-Layer Meteorol.* 124, 129–141.
- Webb, E.K., Pearman, G.I., Leuning, R., 1980. Correction of flux measurements for density effects due to heat and water vapour transfer. *Q. J. Royal Meteorol. Soc.* 106, 85–100.