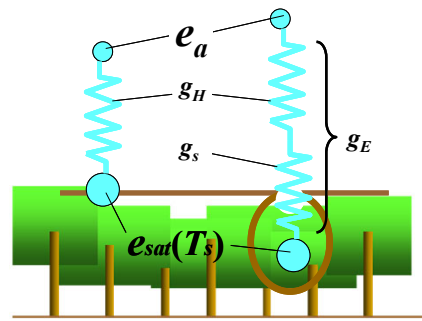
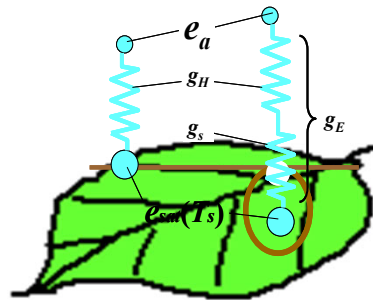


g_H について

群落:
$$g_H = \frac{\kappa^2 u}{\left(\ln \frac{z-d}{z_0} \right)^2}$$



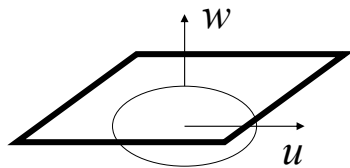
個葉:
$$g_H = k \sqrt{\frac{u}{l}}$$



1

群落

まずは運動量フラックス



$$\frac{\rho l^2 w}{l^2} u = \rho u w \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(kg m/s)/(m}^2\text{s)} \\ \text{kg/(m}^2\text{s)} \quad \text{m/s} \end{matrix}$$

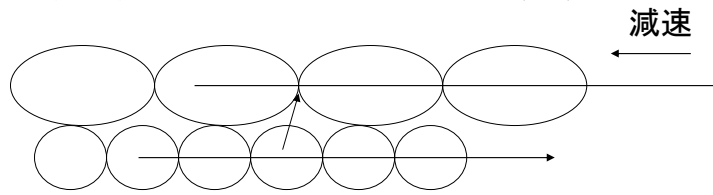
$$\overline{\rho u w} = \rho (\overline{u} + u') (\overline{w} + w') = \rho \overline{u' w'}$$

$$\text{(kg m/s)/(m}^2\text{s)} = \text{Ns/ (m}^2\text{s)} = \text{N/m}^2$$

運動量フラックスはせん断応力

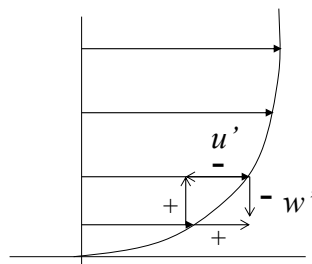
2

運動量フラックスはせん断応力



$$\tau = -\overline{\rho u' w'} \quad (\text{kg m/s})/(\text{m}^2\text{s}) = \text{N/m}^2$$

$$\overline{u' w'} < 0$$



3

フラックスは拡散係数で表現できる

$$F = -K \frac{dC}{dz}$$

$$\frac{\text{m}^2/\text{s}}{\text{m}} \frac{\text{kg}/\text{m}^3}{\text{m}} = \text{kg}/(\text{m}^2\text{s})$$

$$\frac{\text{m}^2/\text{s}}{\text{m}} \frac{\text{mol}/\text{m}^3}{\text{m}} = \text{mol}/(\text{m}^2\text{s})$$

$$\frac{\text{m}^2/\text{s}}{\text{m}} \frac{(\text{kg m/s})/\text{m}^3}{\text{m}} = (\text{kg m/s})/(\text{m}^2\text{s})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= -\overline{\rho u' w'} = K_M \frac{d(\overbrace{\rho u}^{\text{運動量濃度}})}{dz} \\ &= \rho K_M \frac{du}{dz} \end{aligned}$$

4

運動量フラックスで考える

Prandtlの混合距離理論

$$[w] = l \left| \frac{du}{dz} \right| \quad \frac{[w]}{l} = \left| \frac{du}{dz} \right| \quad (/s)$$

単位時間当たり交換運動量

$$\rho l^3 du \left| \frac{du}{dz} \right| = \rho l^4 \frac{du}{dz} \left| \frac{du}{dz} \right|$$

$$-\overline{\rho u' w'} = \frac{1}{l^2} \rho l^4 \frac{du}{dz} \left| \frac{du}{dz} \right| = \rho \underbrace{l^2 \left| \frac{du}{dz} \right|}_{K_M} \frac{du}{dz} = \tau$$

5

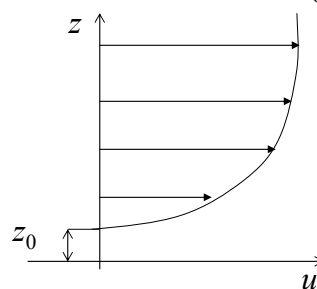
- $l = \kappa z$ κ : カルマン定数
- $\tau, -\overline{\rho u' w'}$ は高さ方向で一定: コンスタントフラックス層
- $-\overline{u' w'} = u_*^2$ を導入

$$\rho u_*^2 = \rho l^2 \left(\frac{du}{dz} \right)^2$$

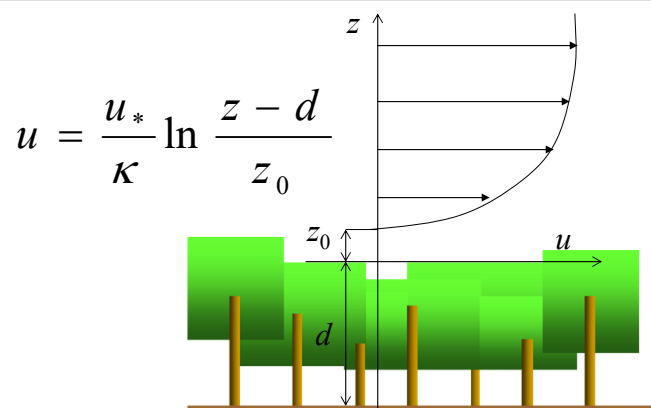
$$u_* = \kappa z \frac{du}{dz}$$

風速対数則

$$u = \frac{u_*}{\kappa} \ln \frac{z}{z_0}$$



6



さて、ある条件で

$$K_M = K_H = K_E = \kappa u_* (z - d)$$

$$H = -K_H \frac{d(\rho c_p T)}{dz} \quad \text{を考えてみよう。}$$

7

$$\frac{H}{\rho c_p} = -K_H \frac{dT}{dz} = -\kappa^2 (z-d)^2 \frac{du}{dz} \frac{dT}{dz}$$

$$= -\kappa^2 \frac{du}{d \ln z} \frac{dT}{d \ln z}$$

$$H = \rho c_p g_H (T_s - T_a) \quad \text{より}$$

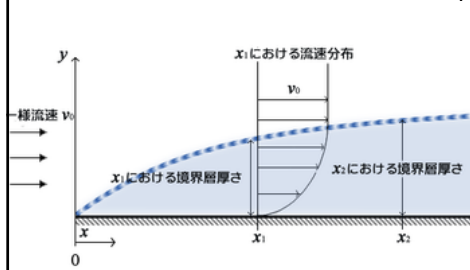
$-dT$

$$g_H = \frac{\kappa^2 u}{\left(\ln \frac{z-d}{z_0} \right)^2}$$

8

個葉

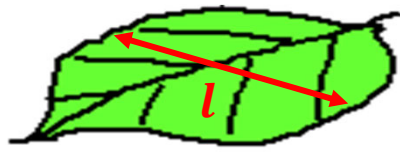
$$g_H = k \sqrt{\frac{u}{l}}$$



$$g_H = 1.4 \times \frac{0.664 \rho_a D_h R_e^{\frac{1}{2}} P_r^{\frac{1}{3}}}{l}$$



$$g_H = \underline{0.93 \rho_a D_h^{\frac{2}{3}} \nu^{\frac{1}{6}}} \sqrt{\frac{u}{l}}$$



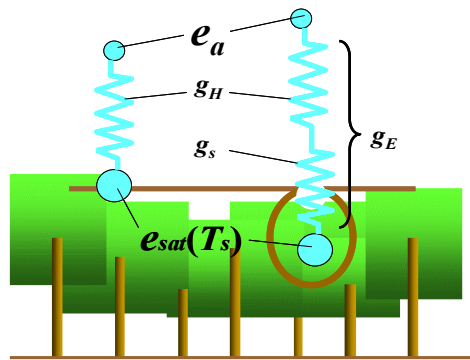
$$S = l^2$$

9

遮断蒸発

$$\lambda E = \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + \rho c_p g_H (e_{sat}(T_a) - e_a)}{\Delta + (1 + g_H/g_s)\gamma}$$

$g_s \rightarrow \infty$: 完全湿面



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