Document Title:		Part # and Rev.	
Description, AN, Beam fraction of calculation in the LP-80		13469-01 Release Date: 1-12-07	
Rev.	Description	Revision By	Date
-01	Updated app note appendix	DDH	7/13/09

Production Filename: 13469 (In Product Library)

Path to Working Files: DecaDoc\Application Notes\Master

Dimensions: 8.5 inch wide, 11 inch tall

Material: Paper, 92 Bright White or better, 75g/m² or heavier

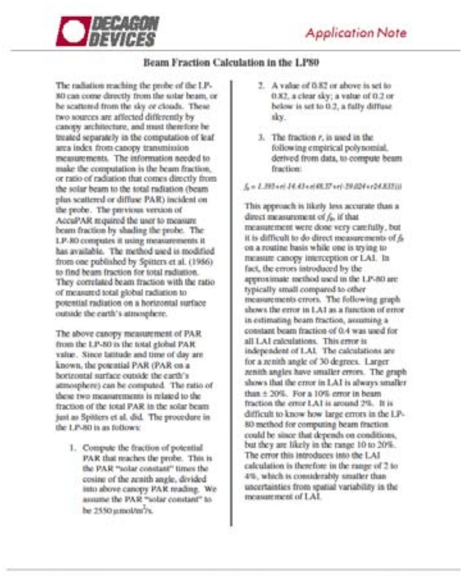
Colors: Color Print on White

Printer: HP Color LaserJet 8550-PS

Finish: None

Adhesive: None

Special Notes: Illustrations are Ref Only ** Not to Scale ** (Shown page 1 of 2)



DECAGON DEVICES Application Note

Beam Fraction Calculation in the LP80

The radiation reaching the probe of the LP-80 can come directly from the solar beam, or be scattered from the sky or clouds. These two sources are affected differently by canopy architecture, and must therefore be treated separately in the computation of leaf area index from canopy transmission measurements. The information needed to make the computation is the beam fraction, or ratio of radiation that comes directly from the solar beam to the total radiation (beam plus scattered or diffuse PAR) incident on the probe. The previous version of AccuPAR required the user to measure beam fraction by shading the probe. The LP-80 computes it using measurements it has available. The method used is modified from one published by Spitters et al. (1986) to find beam fraction for total radiation. They correlated beam fraction with the ratio of measured total global radiation to potential radiation on a horizontal surface outside the earth's atmosphere.

The above canopy measurement of PAR from the LP-80 is the total global PAR value. Since latitude and time of day are known, the potential PAR (PAR on a horizontal surface outside the earth's atmosphere) can be computed. The ratio of these two measurements is related to the fraction of the total PAR in the solar beam just as Spitters et al. did. The procedure in the LP-80 is as follows:

1. Compute the fraction of potential PAR that reaches the probe. This is the PAR "solar constant" times the cosine of the zenith angle, divided into above canopy PAR reading. We assume the PAR "solar constant" to be 2550 µmol/m²/s.
2. A value of 0.82 or above is set to 0.82, a clear sky; a value of 0.2 or below is set to 0.2, a fully diffuse sky.
3. The fraction r, is used in the following empirical polynomial, derived from data, to compute beam fraction:

$f_b = 1.395 + r(-14.43 + r(48.57 + r(-59.024 + r24.835)))$

This approach is likely less accurate than a direct measurement of f_b, if that measurement were done very carefully, but it is difficult to do direct measurements of f_b on a routine basis while one is trying to measure canopy interception or LAI. In fact, the errors introduced by the approximate method used in the LP-80 are typically small compared to other measurements errors. The following graph shows the error in LAI as a function of error in estimating beam fraction, assuming a constant beam fraction of 0.4 was used for all LAI calculations. This error is independent of LAI. The calculations are for a zenith angle of 30 degrees. Larger zenith angles have smaller errors. The graph shows that the error in LAI is always smaller than ± 20%. For a 10% error in beam fraction the error LAI is around 2%. It is difficult to know how large errors in the LP-80 method for computing beam fraction could be since that depends on conditions, but they are likely in the range 10 to 20%. The error this introduces into the LAI calculation is therefore in the range of 2 to 4%, which is considerably smaller than uncertainties from spatial variability in the measurement of LAI.