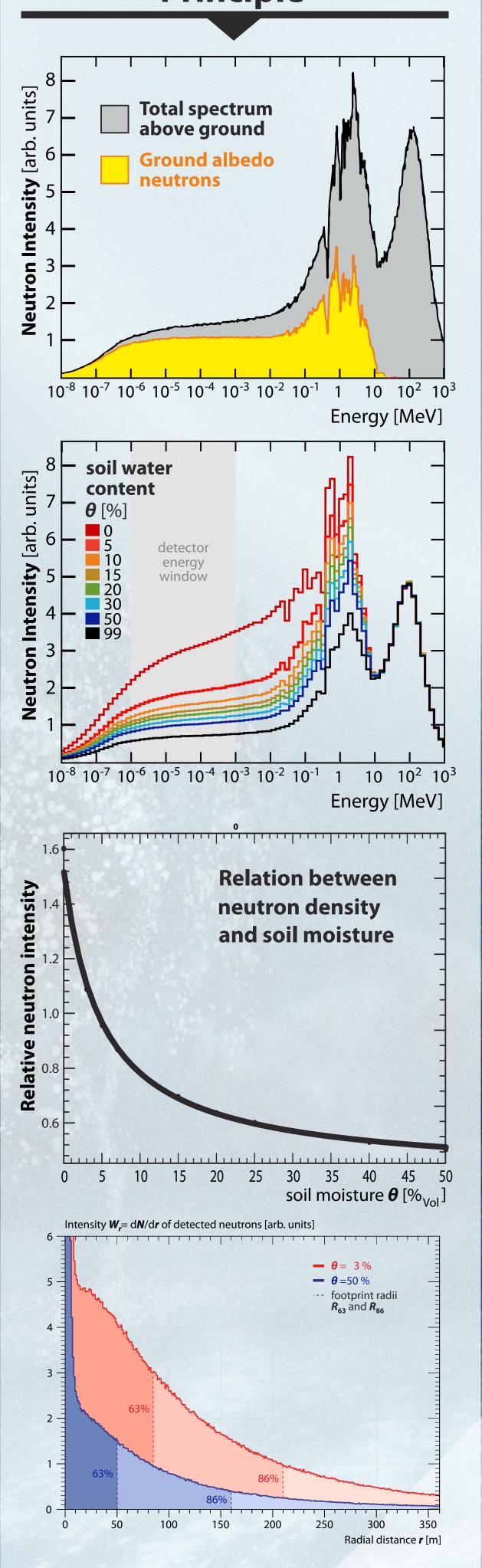
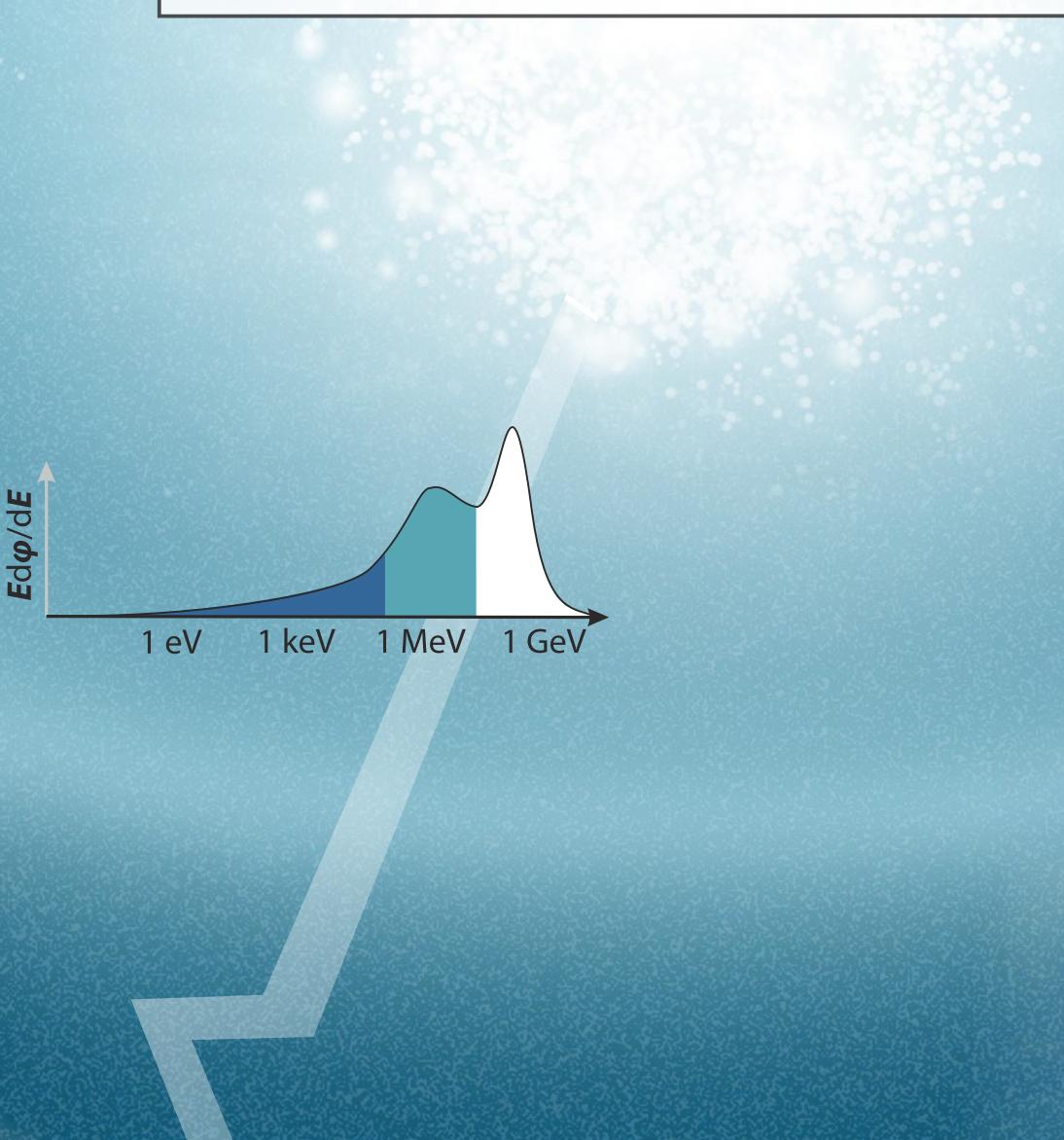


Measurement Principle

Cosmic Ray neutrons are a permanent source of radiation in the environment. The sensitivity of 10 eV - 100 keV neutrons to hydrogen is extraordinarily high. Thus, the intensity of ground albedo neutrons strongly relates to its water content. New and unrivaled technology for soil moisture monitoring



Transport in air leads to the density being represenative for several hectares.



| | Spatial resolution | Penetration depth | Temporal resolution |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| conventional point sensors | few cm | 5-30 cm | snapshot/ continous |
| satellite remote sensing | 4-24 km | 0-5 cm | daily |
| airborne remote sensing | 10-50 m | 2-8 cm | irregular |
| Cosmic-Ray neutron sensor | 100-200 m | 10-80 cm | continous/ snapshot (mobile) |
| most representative data | | | |

Sensitivity to Water

MeV

Gel

High-energy neutrons are comparatively insensitive to water. At lower energies, particularly in the blue domain, hydrogen can effectively moderate neutrons. Thermal neutrons are slow and sensitive also to other chemical compontents.

Detection

A moderated He detector counts **lowenergy** neutrons.

Mixing in Air

Neutrons are able to travel hundreds of meters from origin (contact with the soil) to detection.

Detected neutron origins (first contact to soil)
 Closest 86% of neutron origins for each 12° sector
 Neutron intensity for each 12° sector [arb. units]
 Footprint *R*_{so}(5g/m³, 5%)=210m for homogeneous soil

Applications

Hydrological and Climate Models: Soil Water Storage is a key variable for accurate prediction of weather, floods and drought
Irrigation management in agriculture: Knowlegde of soil moisture can save irrigation water
Snow height measurements
Crop water content / yield prediction
Forest water storage, ground water recharge

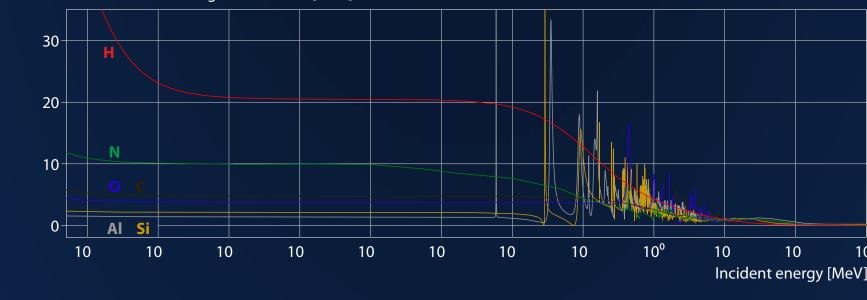
- Validation of satellite products

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