

# Soil Moisture measurement at the hectometer scale using CRNS for mobile applications

DPG Frühjahrstagung Erlangen

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UP 8.2



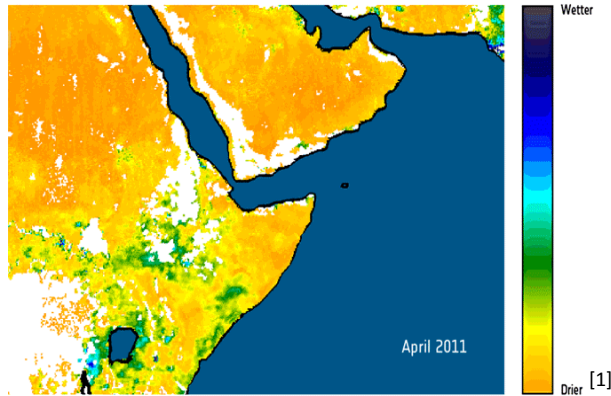
HELMHOLTZ  
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HEIDELBERG  
ZUKUNFT  
SEIT 1386



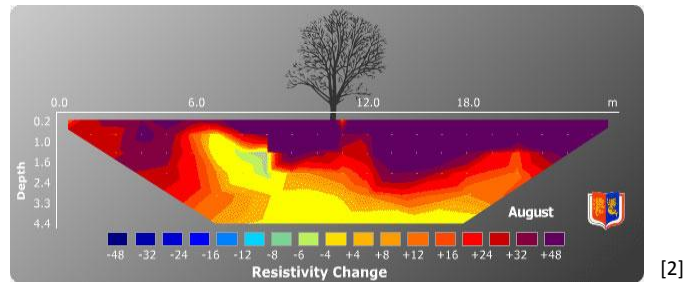
# The Measurement Gap

~ 1 km



via  
satellite remote sensing  
(optical, microwave)

< 10 m



via  
local techniques  
(electrical resistivity, capacitance, etc)  
(even neutrons...)

[1] ESA SMOS ([http://www.esa.int/Our\\_Activities/Observing\\_the\\_Earth/SMOS/Horn\\_of\\_Africa\\_drought\\_seen\\_from\\_space](http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Observing_the_Earth/SMOS/Horn_of_Africa_drought_seen_from_space))

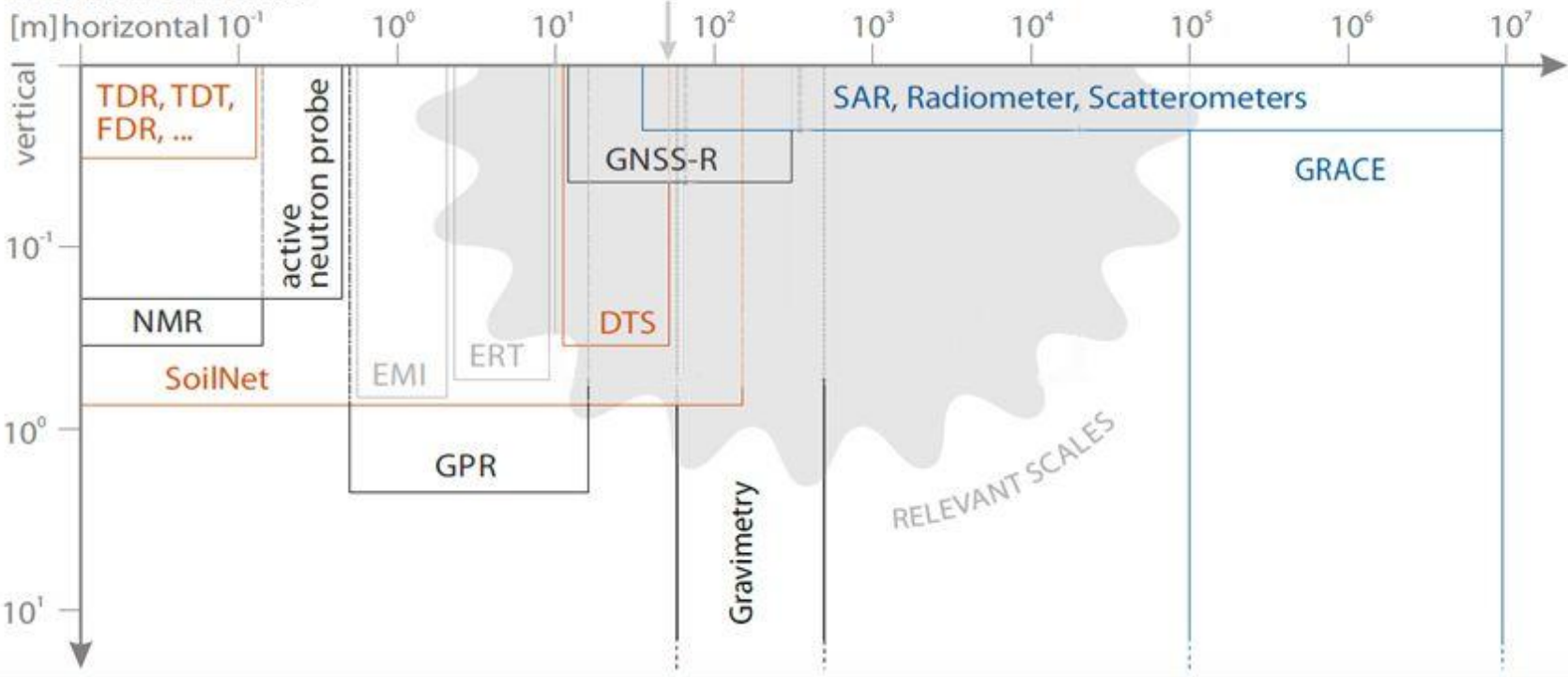
[2] The Clay Research Group (<http://www.theclayresearchgroup.org/images/ert.jpg>)

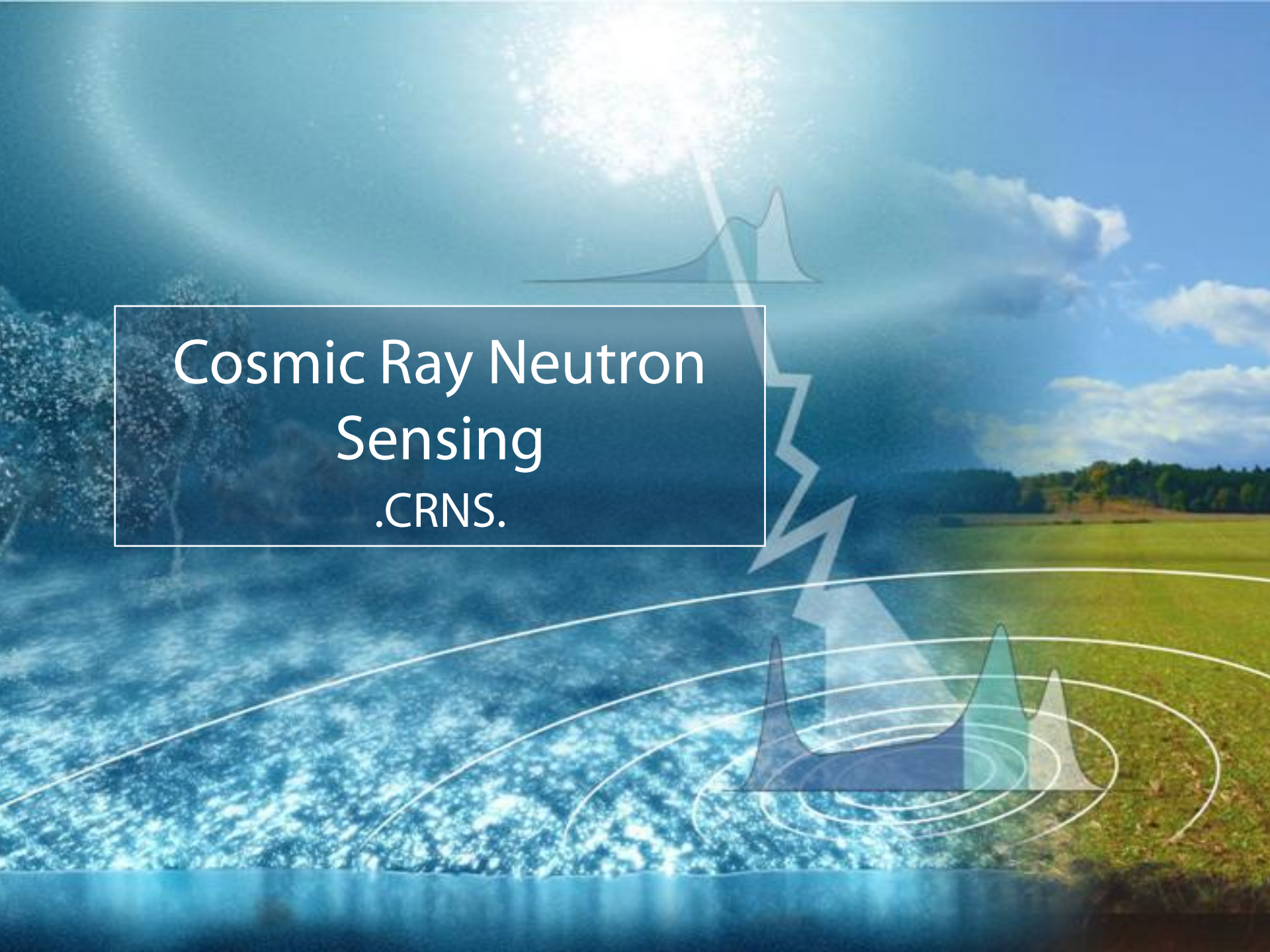


# The Measurement Gap

1

## Scales of soil moisture measurements



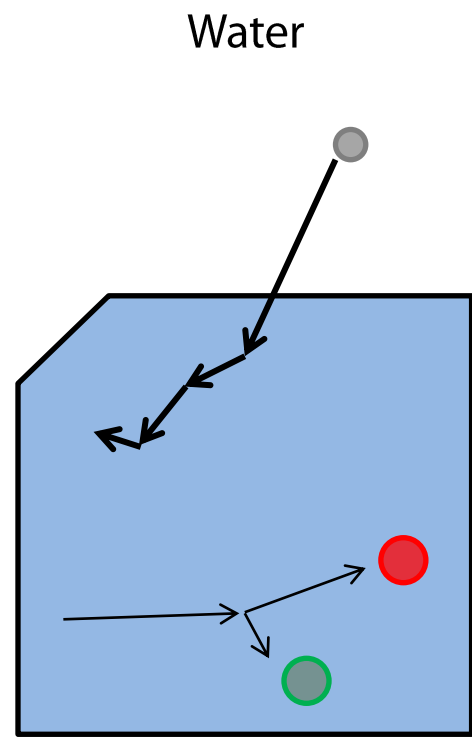
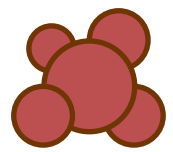
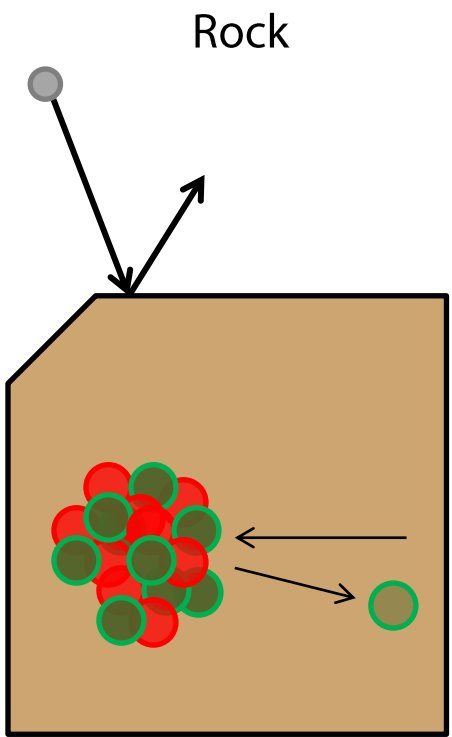


# Cosmic Ray Neutron Sensing .CRNS.



# Neutron Response to Water

2



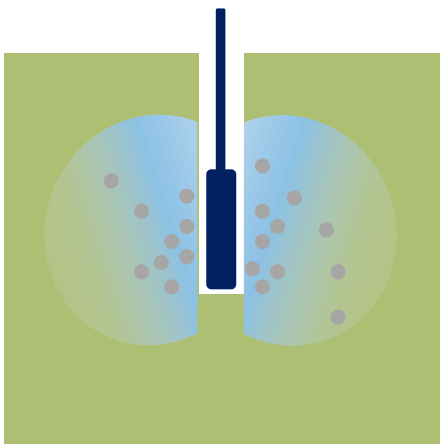


# Neutron Response to Water

3

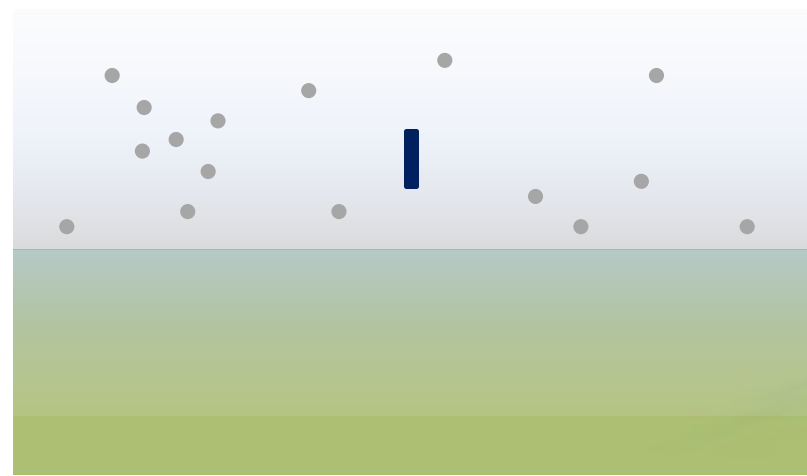
active

small distinct domain  
**thermalization**



passive

large area, diffusive  
**reflection**





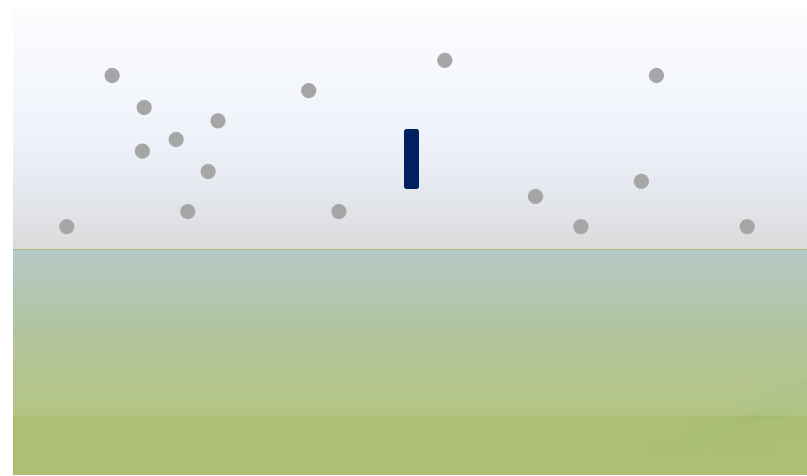
# Neutron Response to Water

3



passive

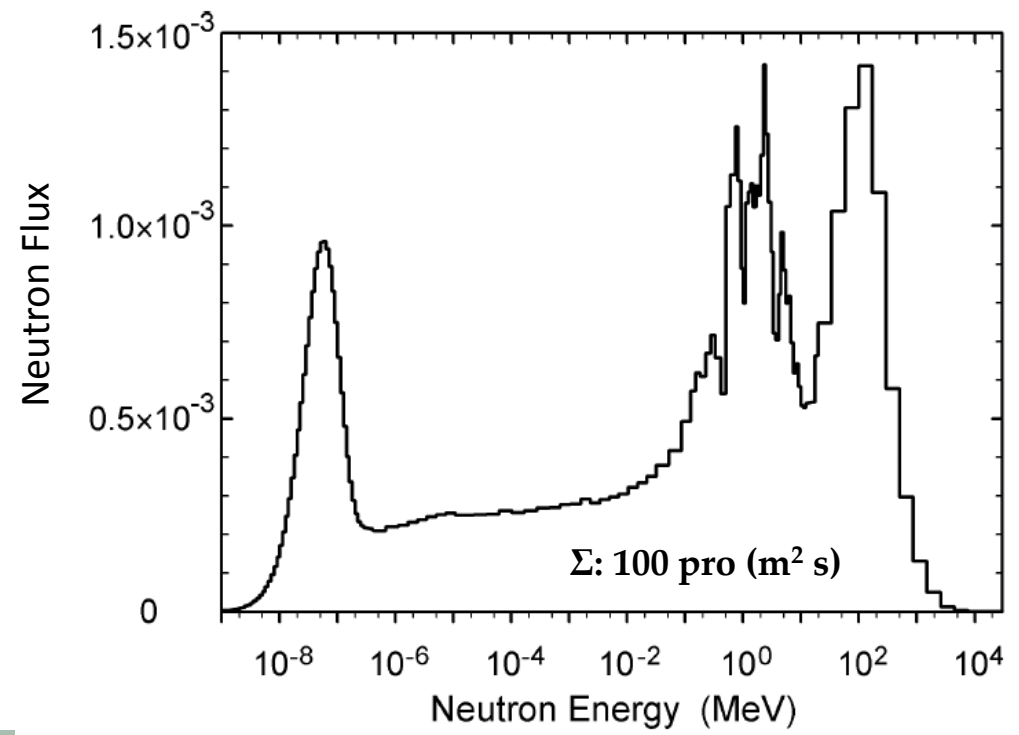
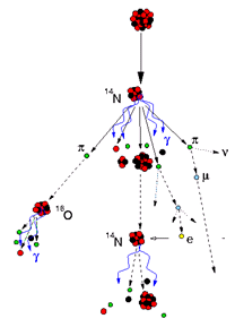
large area, diffusive  
**reflection**





# The Cosmic Neutron Spectrum

4

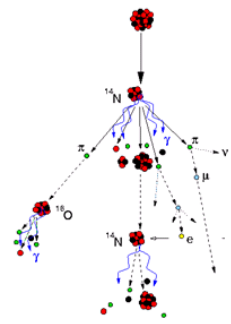






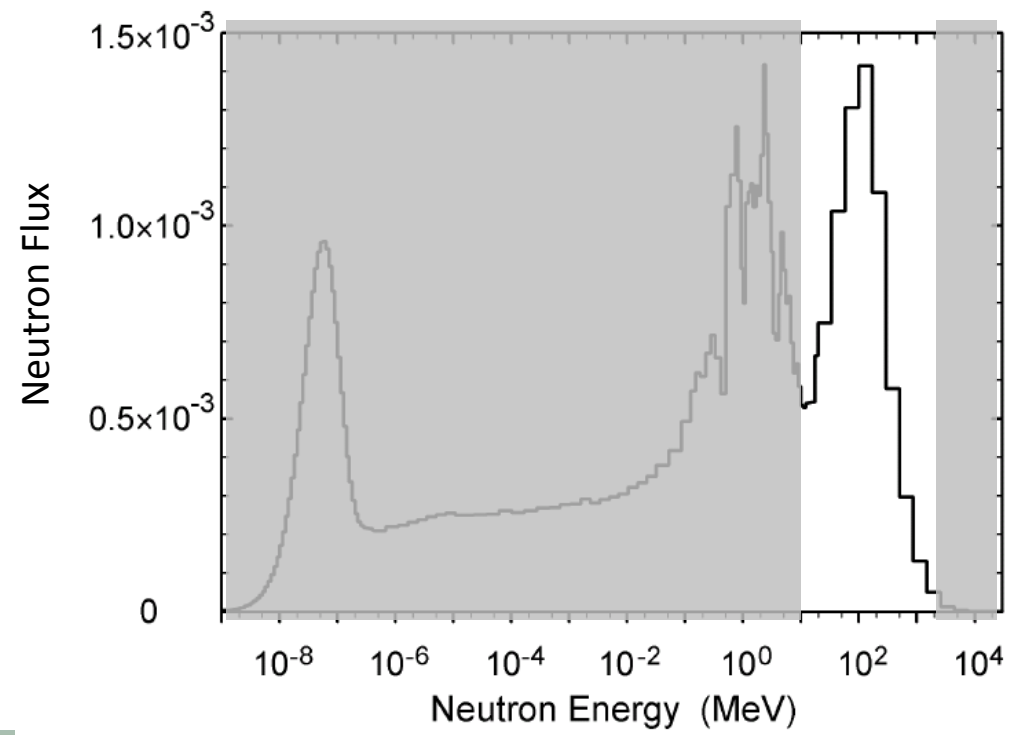
# The Cosmic Neutron Spectrum

4



soil

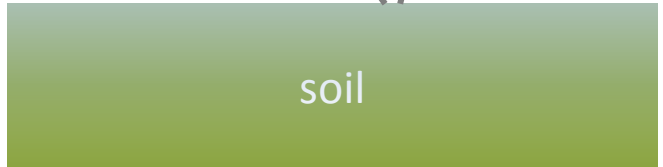
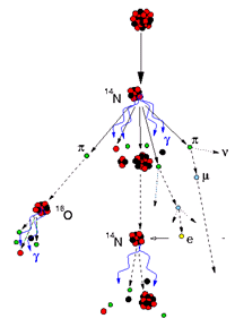
Base Spectrum



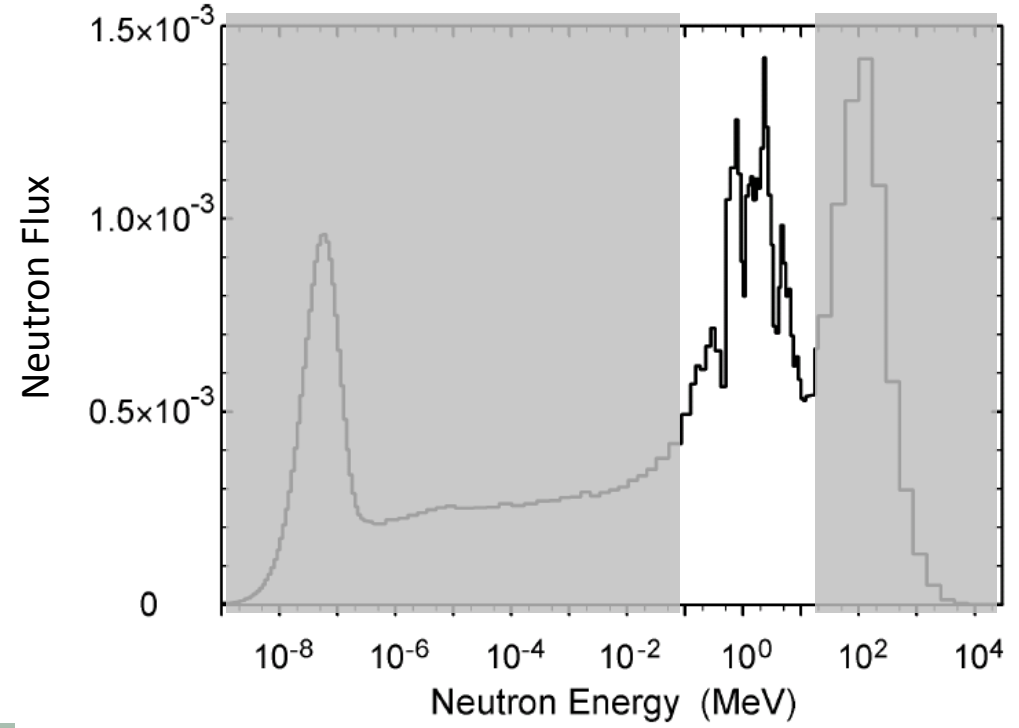


# The Cosmic Neutron Spectrum

4



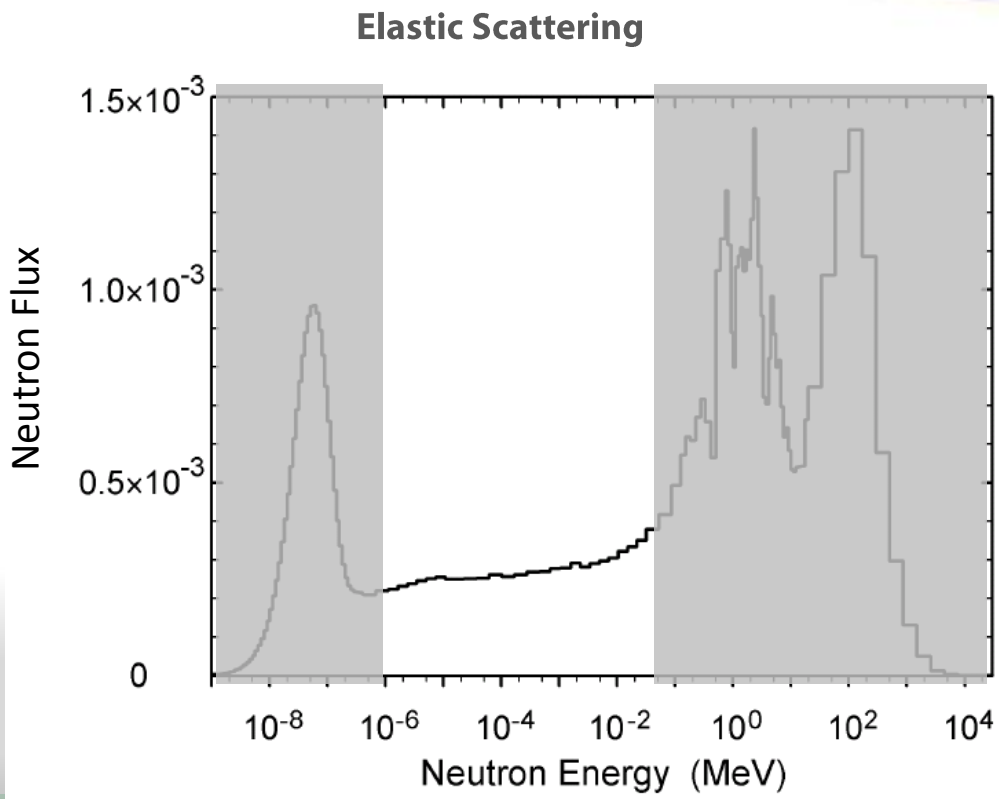
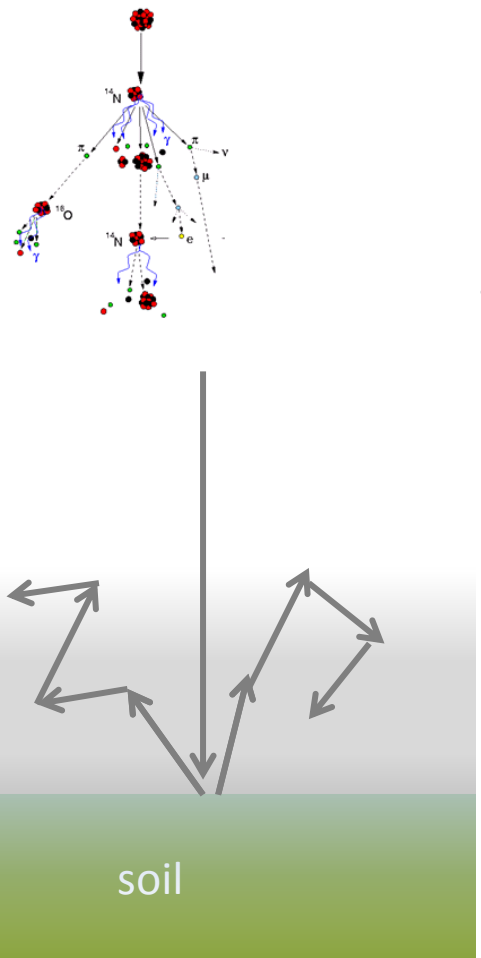
Evaporation





# The Cosmic Neutron Spectrum

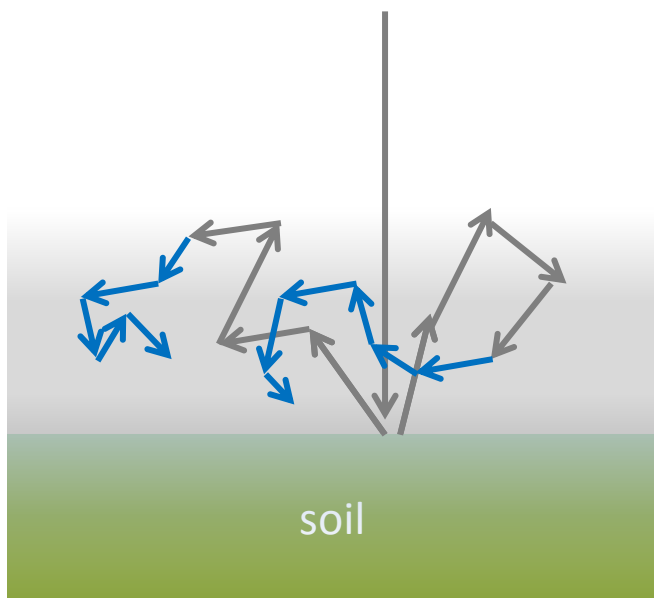
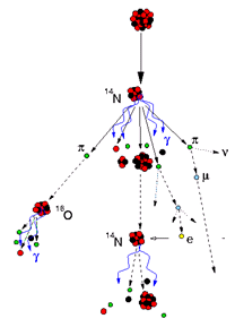
4



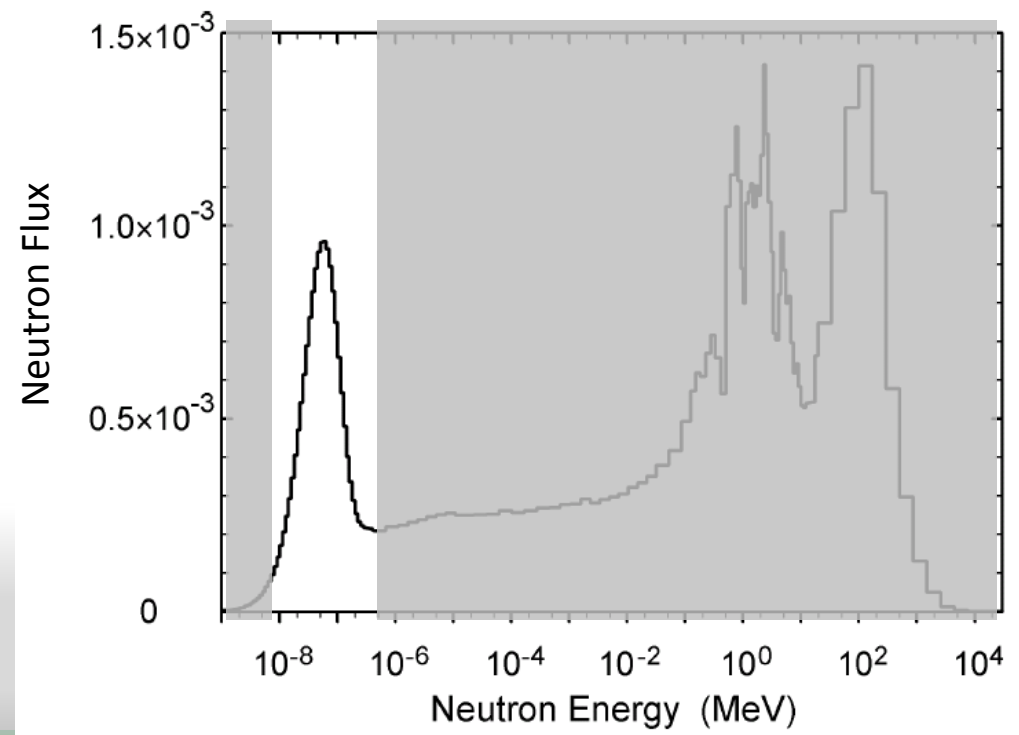


# The Cosmic Neutron Spectrum

4



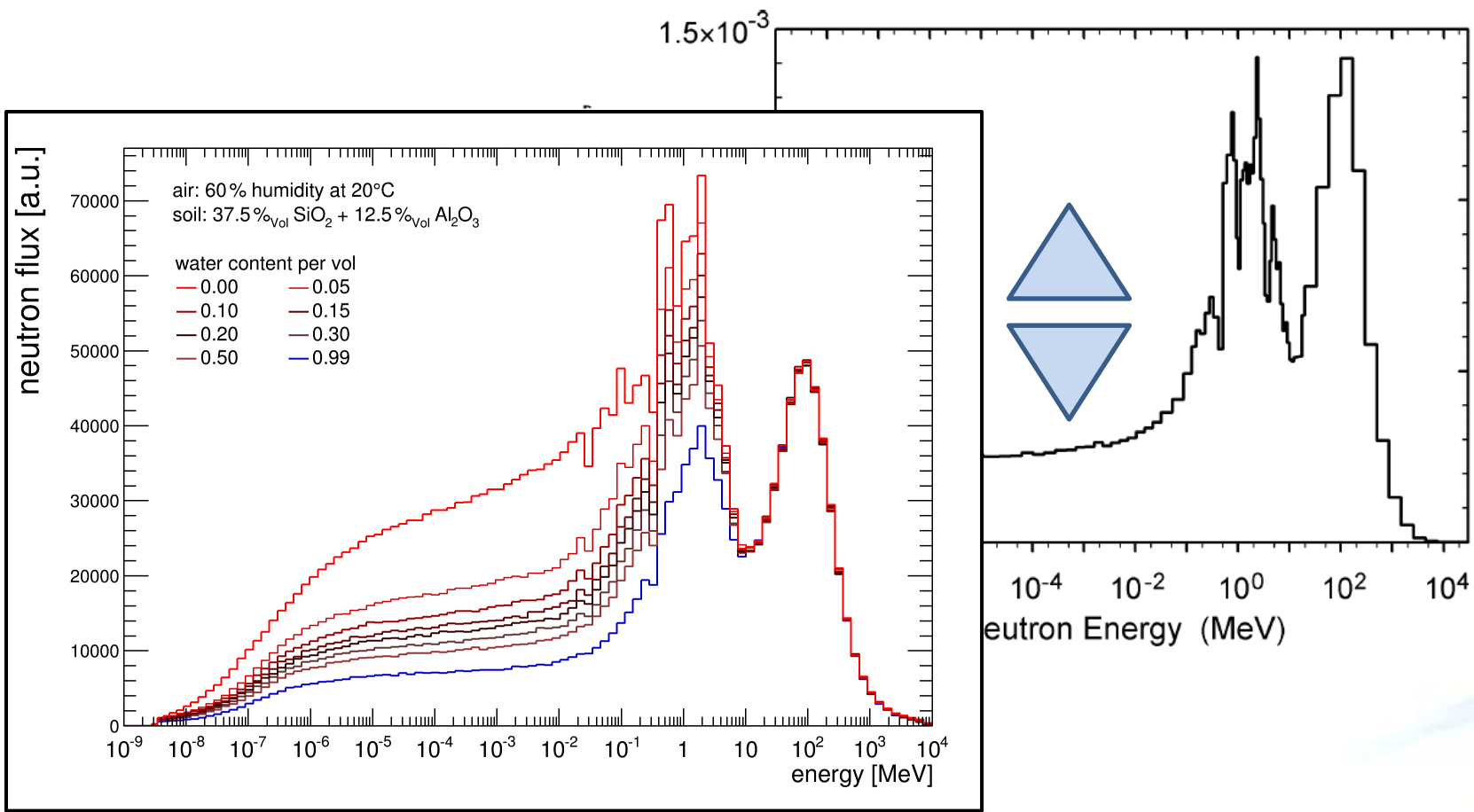
Thermalized





# The Cosmic Neutron Spectrum

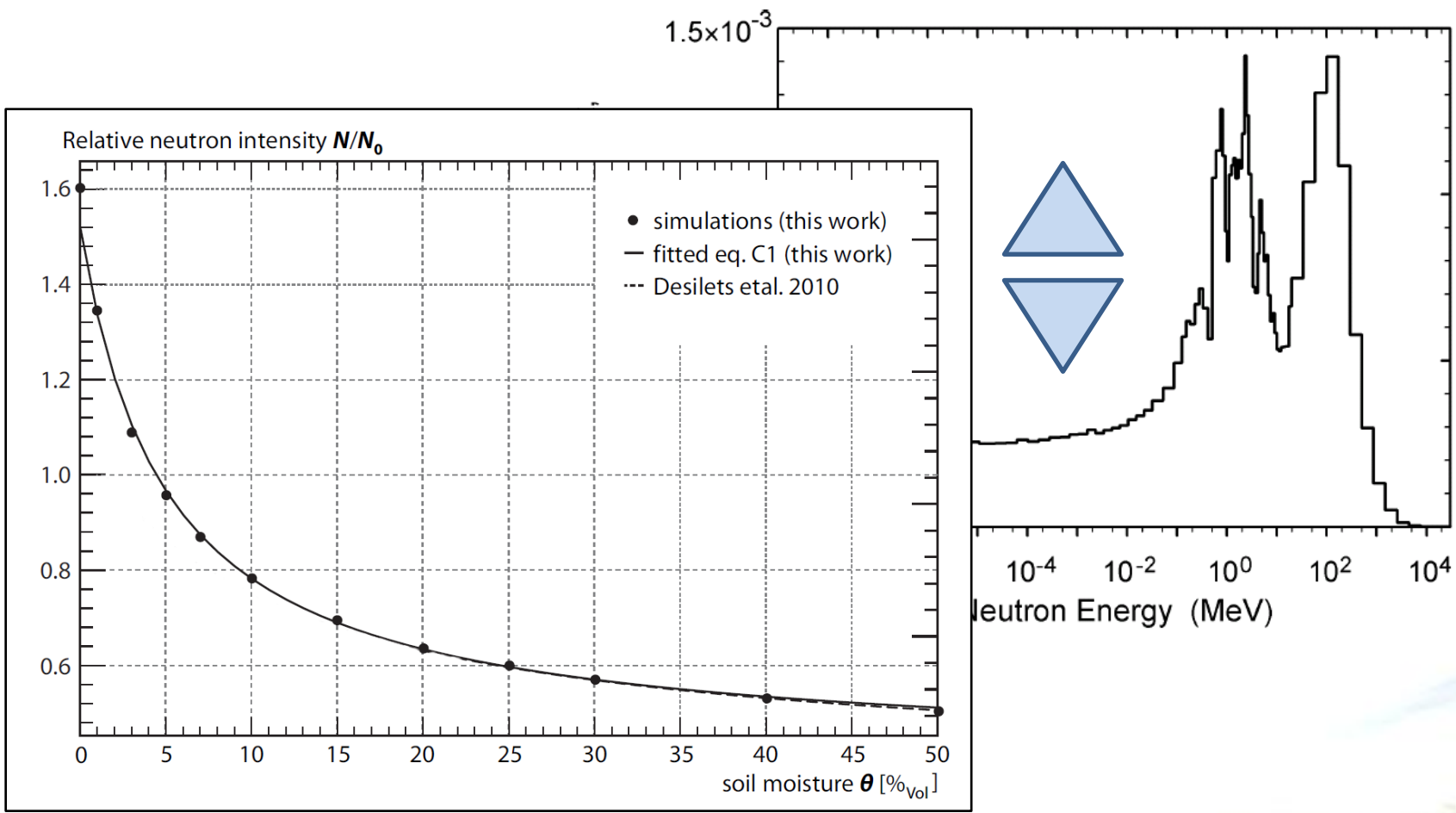
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# The Cosmic Neutron Spectrum

5

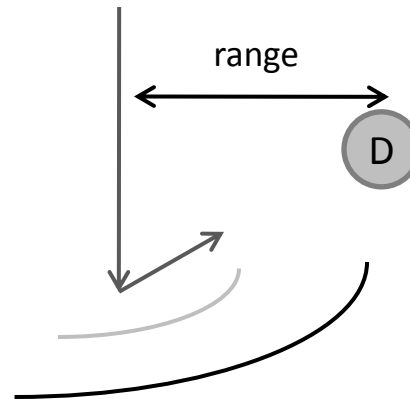




# The Footprint

6

How far do reflected neutrons travel?

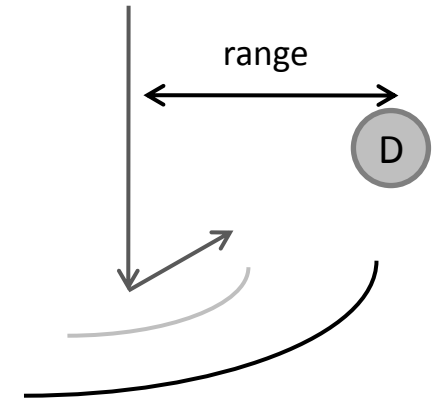
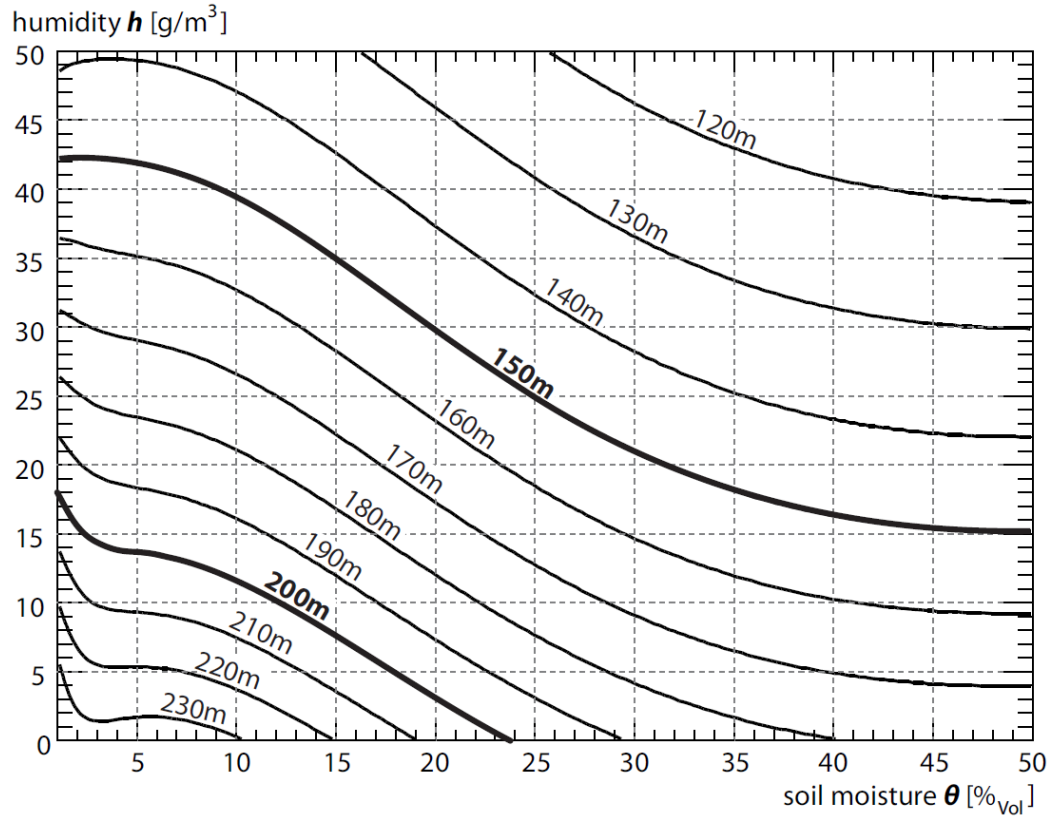




# The Footprint in 2015

6

## How far do reflected neutrons travel?



Köhli et Schrön et al.

*Footprint characteristics revised for field-scale soil moisture monitoring with cosmic-ray neutrons*

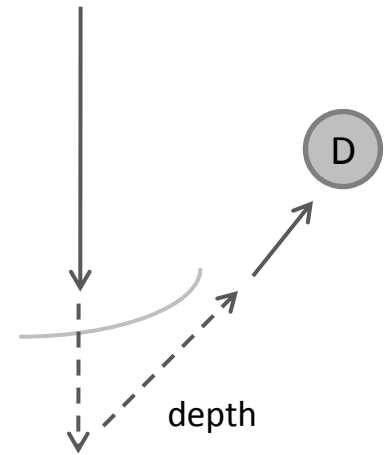
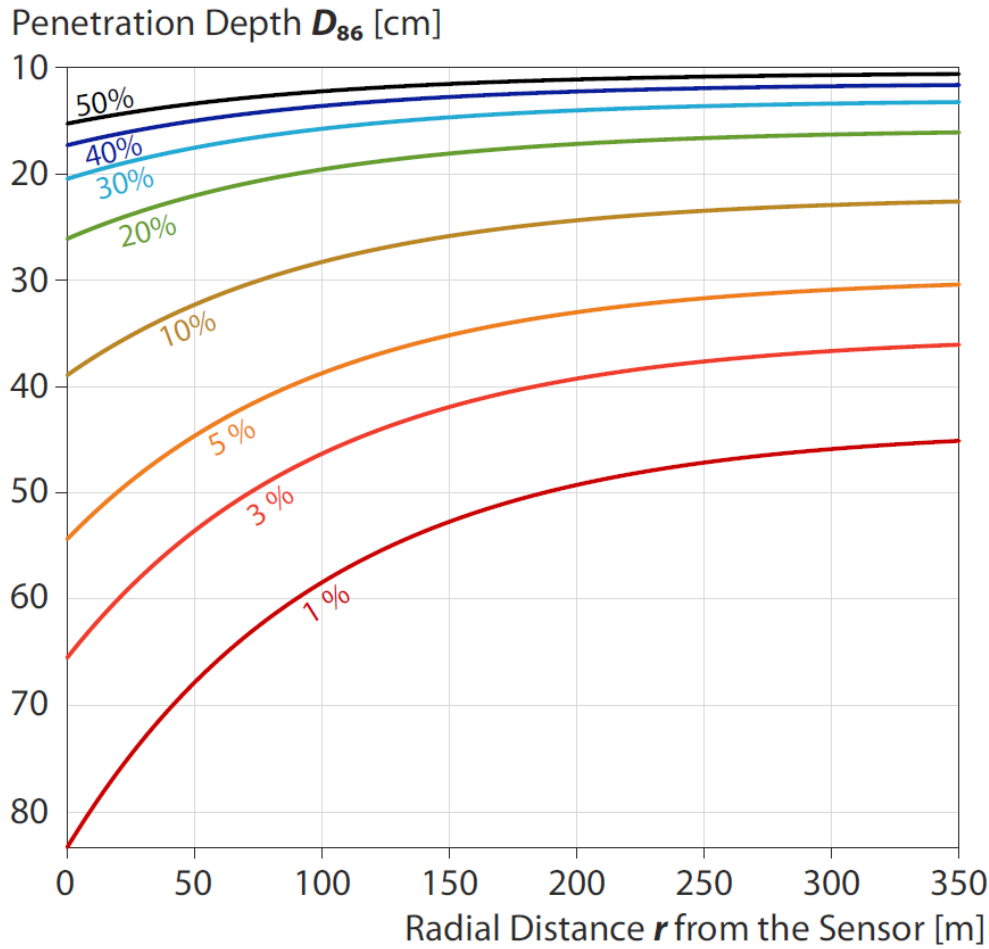
Water Resources Research, **51**, 5772-5790





# Penetration Depth

7





# The Equipment

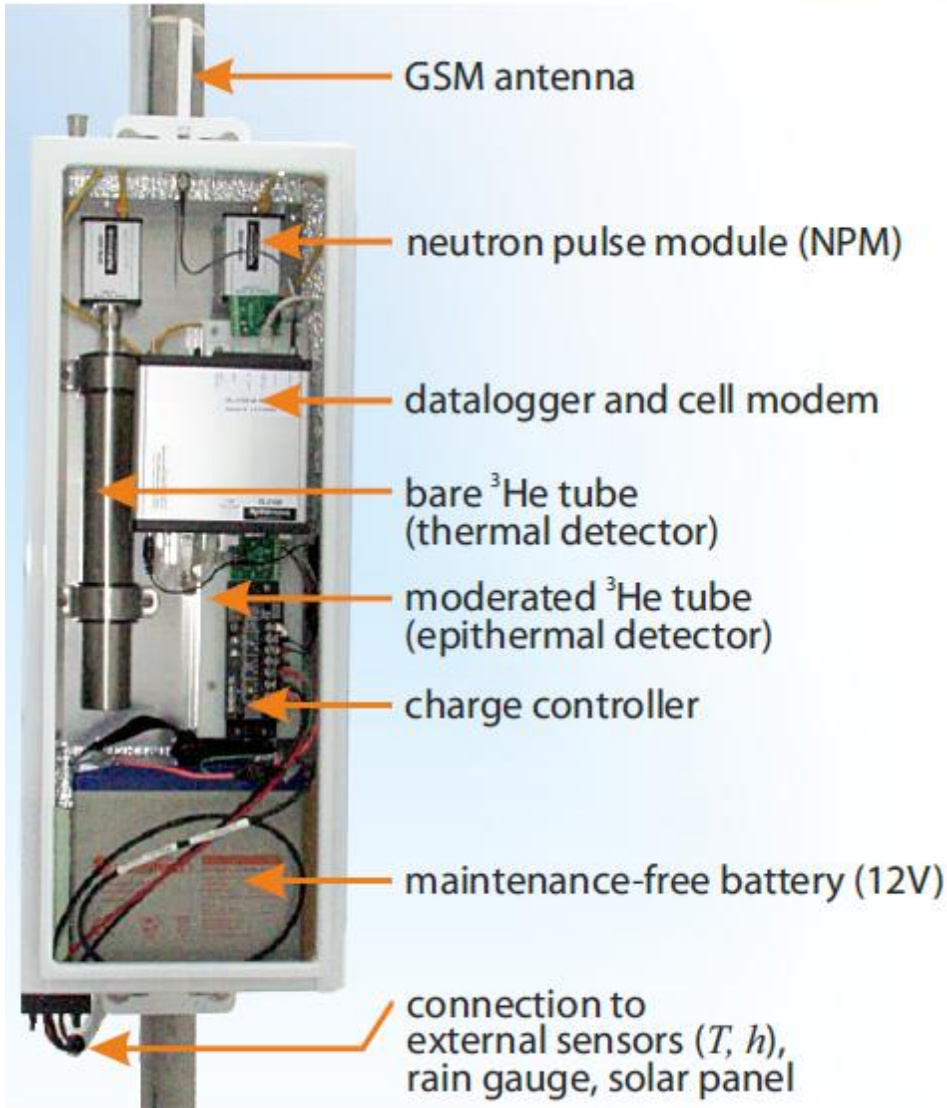
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# The CRNS Sensor

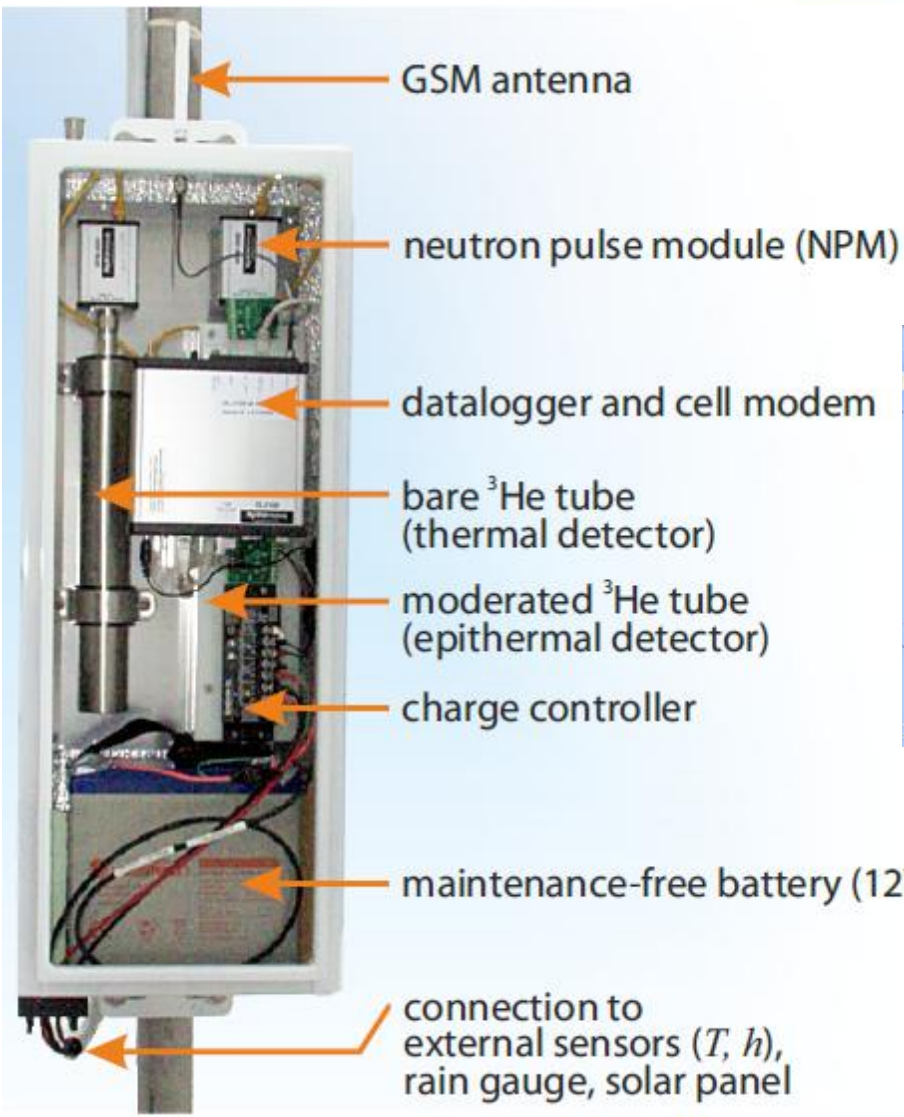
8





# The CRNS Sensor

8



M. Zreda et al. (CRNS Website)



# URANOS

Ultra Rapid Adaptable Neutron-Only Simulation  
*for Environmental Research*



Physikalisches  
Institut  
**Heidelberg  
University**



**HELMHOLTZ**  
CENTRE FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
RESEARCH – UFZ



# URANOS

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URANOS - The Cosmic Neutron Soil Moisture Simulator

URANOS | Simulate | Pause | Stop | Clear | #neutrons: maximum: 400000000 | Refresh every 1000 neutrons | Export

Physical Parameters | Computational Parameters | Detector | Setup | Export & Display

Soil Water Content [Vol%]: 8 %  
 Soil Porosity [Vol%]: 50 %  
 Air Humidity: 2.33 g/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Atmospheric depth: 1020g/cm<sup>2</sup>

Topological presets (water, land):  
 None  
 River, width [m]: 10  
 Coast at x [m]: 0  
 Island, diameter [m]: 10  
 Lake, diameter [m]: 10

Layers are arranged in the vertical direction, representing different materials or 2D gridded patterns  
 Position z denotes the depth below surface (z=0) in [m] and refers to the upper edge of the layer  
 Layers override topological presets

Layers

	Position	Height	Material	Matrix
1	-1000	920	11	
2	-80	30	11	
3	-50	20	11	
4	-30	10	11	4.png (1800)
5	-20	16	11	5.png (1800)
6	-4	2	11	6.png (1800)
7	-2.25	0.25	11	
8	-2	-1.9	11	8.png (1800)
9	-0.1	0.1	11	9.png (1800)
10	0	0.1	20	10.png (1800)
11	0.1	0.1	20	11.png (1800)
12	0.2	3	20	12.png (1800)

Source Layer: 2  
 Detector Layer: 7  
 Ground Layer: 10

Material Codes  
 Use layer maps  
 View layer maps  
 Load Minimal Config  
 Load Save

Estimated Radial Neutron Distribution at Sea Level

Auto Refresh | Log

Relative Intensity vs Distance [m]

Integral Range: 229 m  
 Coverage: 87.34 %

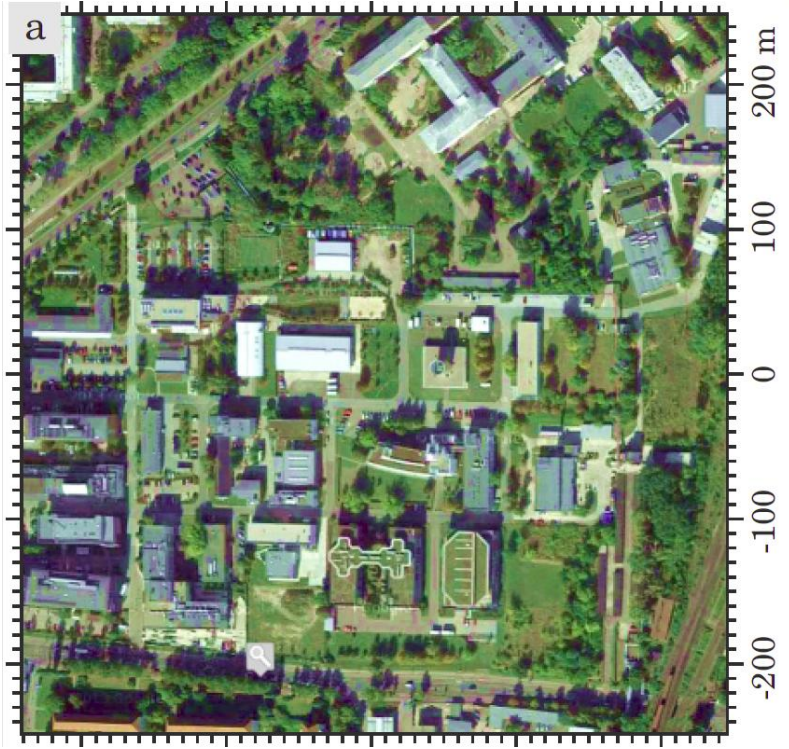
Live: Birds-eye View & Spectra | Range View | Spatial View

Incoming Spectrum  
 Surface Spectrum  
 Backscattered Spectrum

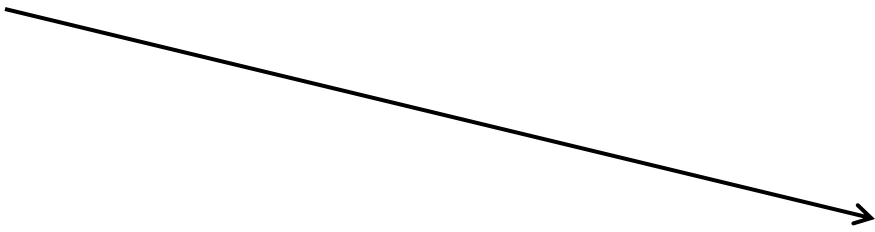


# Inhomogeneous Terrain

9



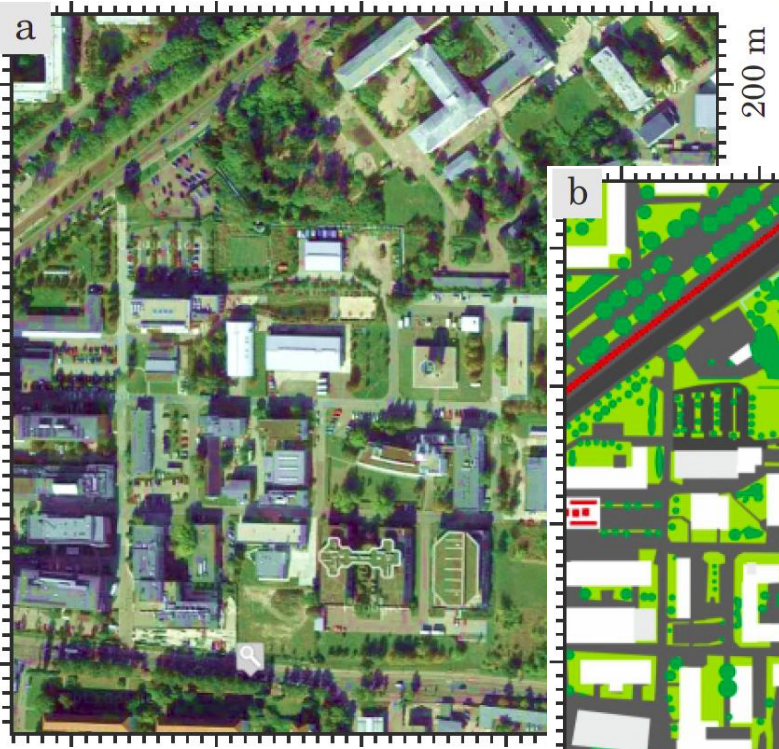
topography



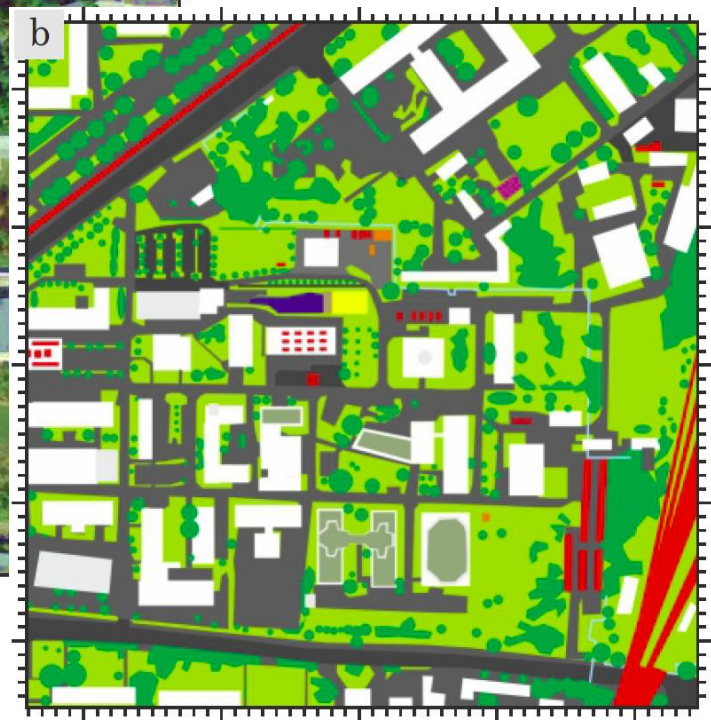


# Inhomogeneous Terrain

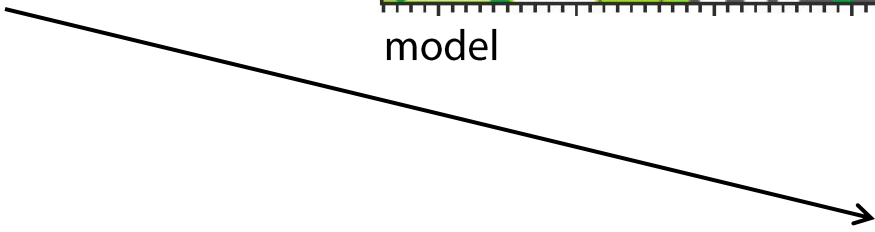
9



topography



model

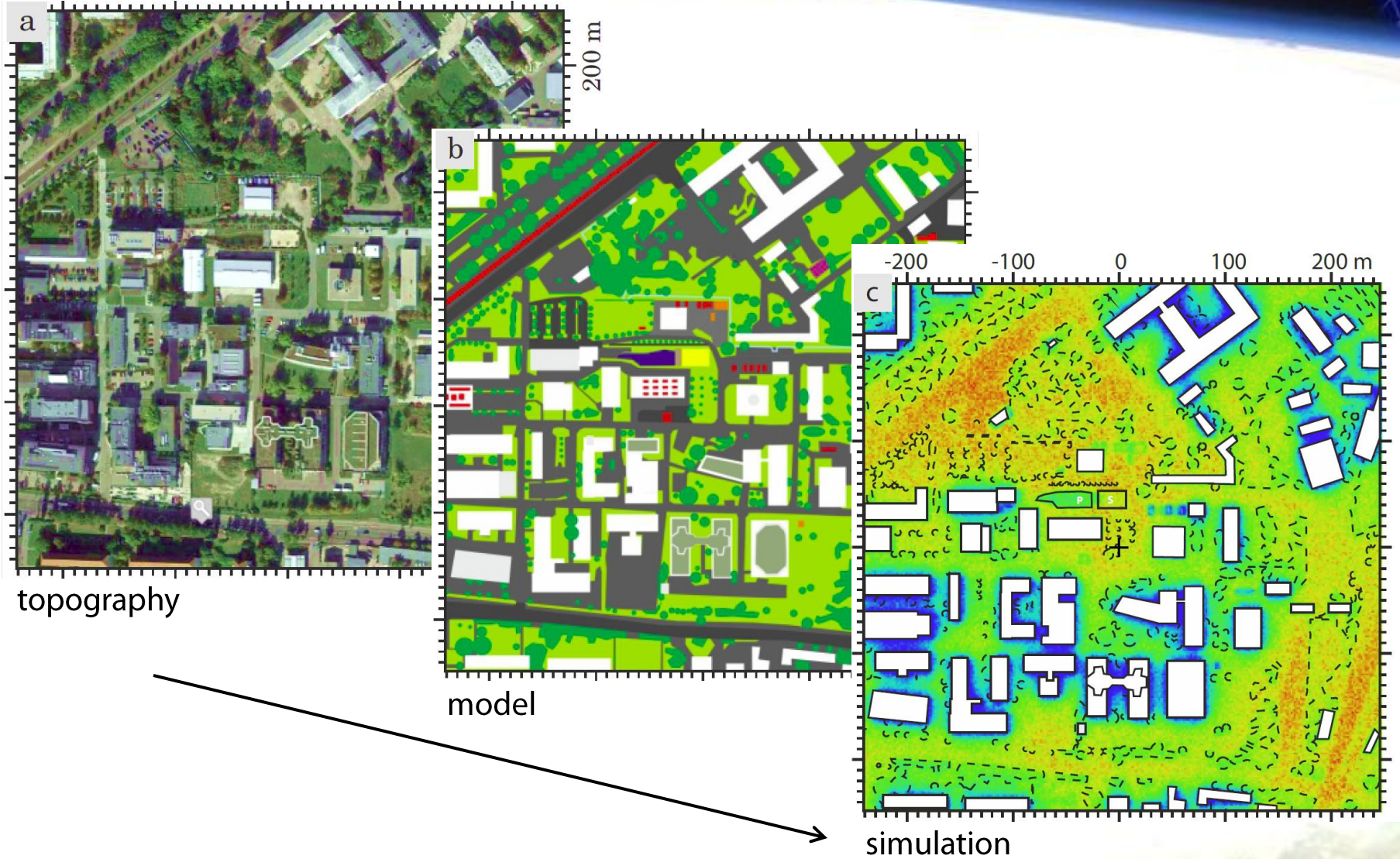






# Inhomogeneous Terrain

9





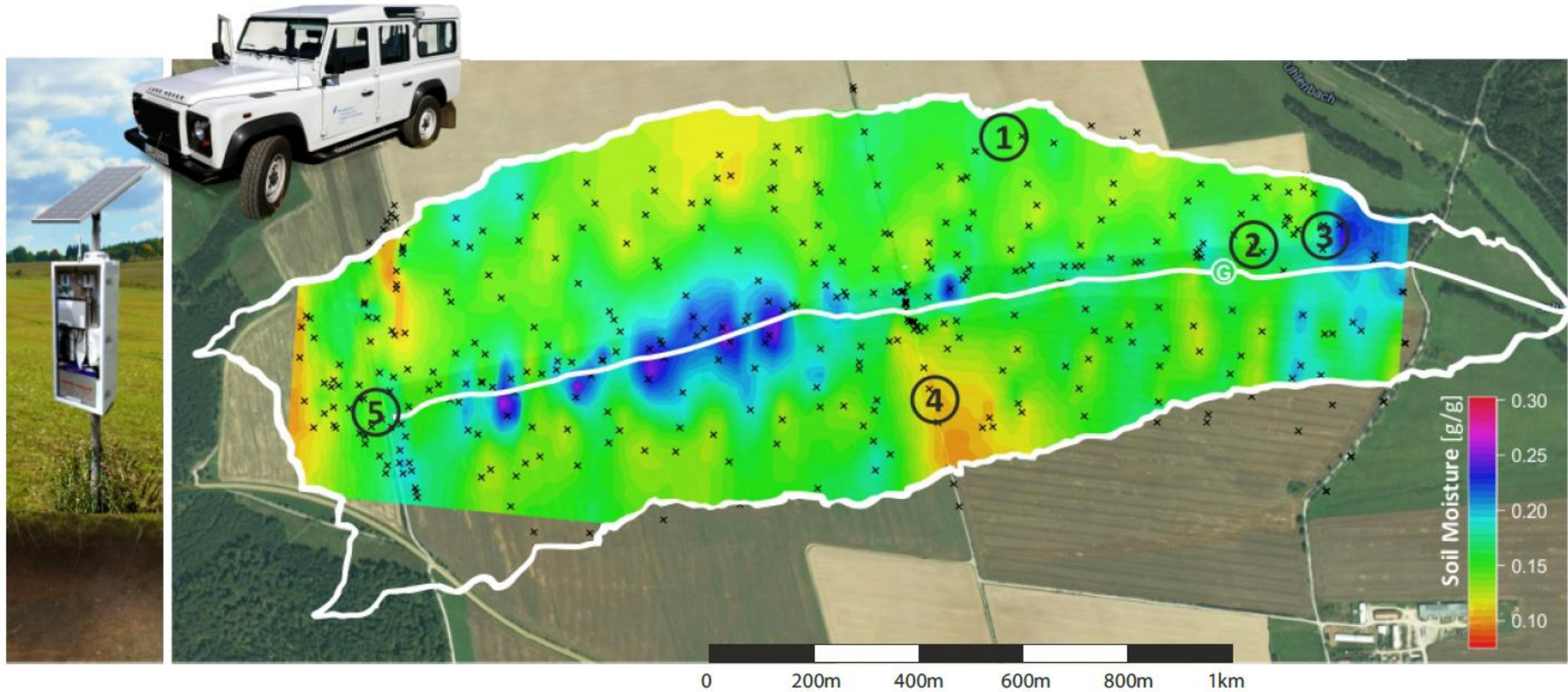
# Mobile CRNS

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# Mobile CRNS

10



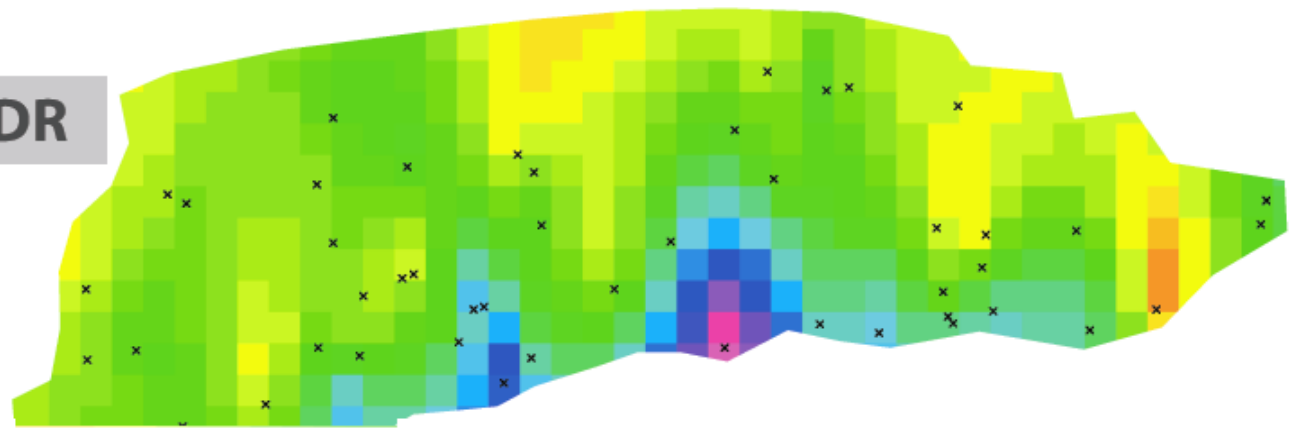
UFZ Site Schäfertal



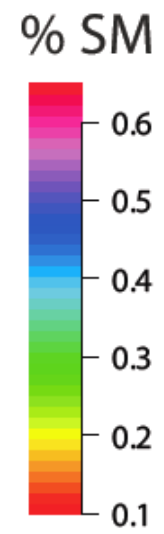
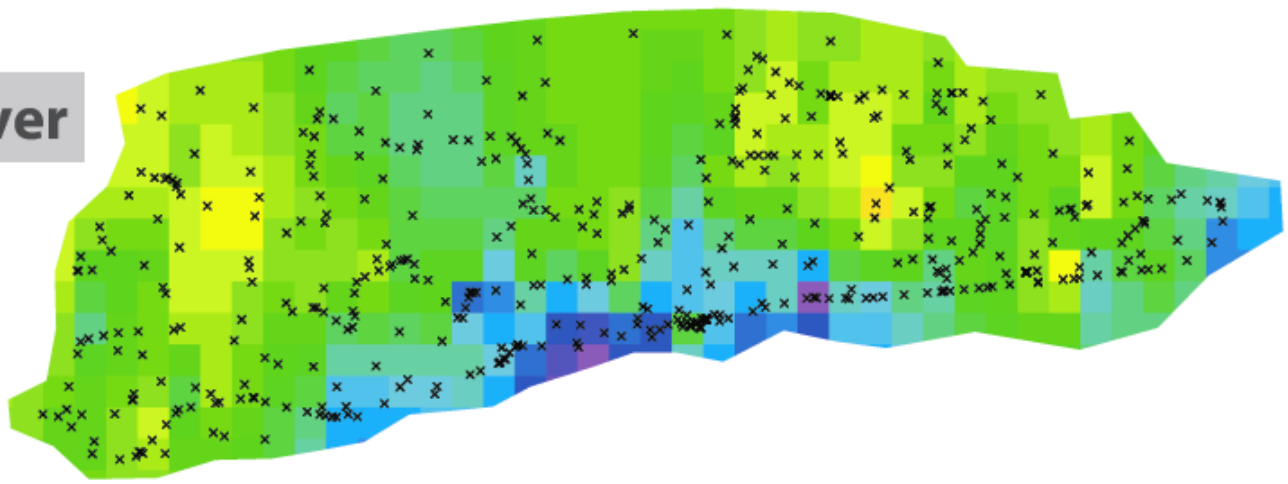
# Mobile CRNS

10

TDR



Rover





# Local Effects

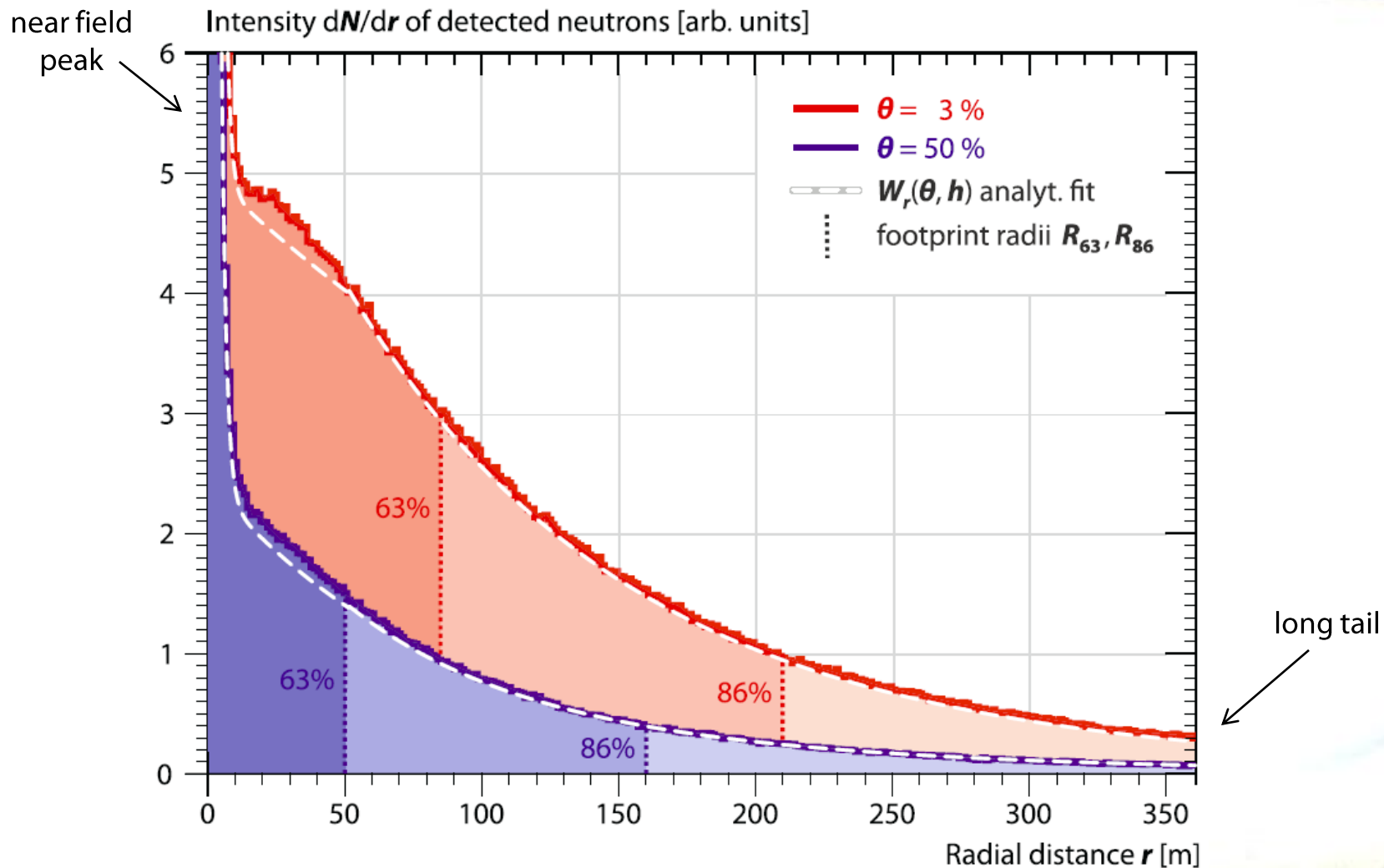
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# Local Effects

11

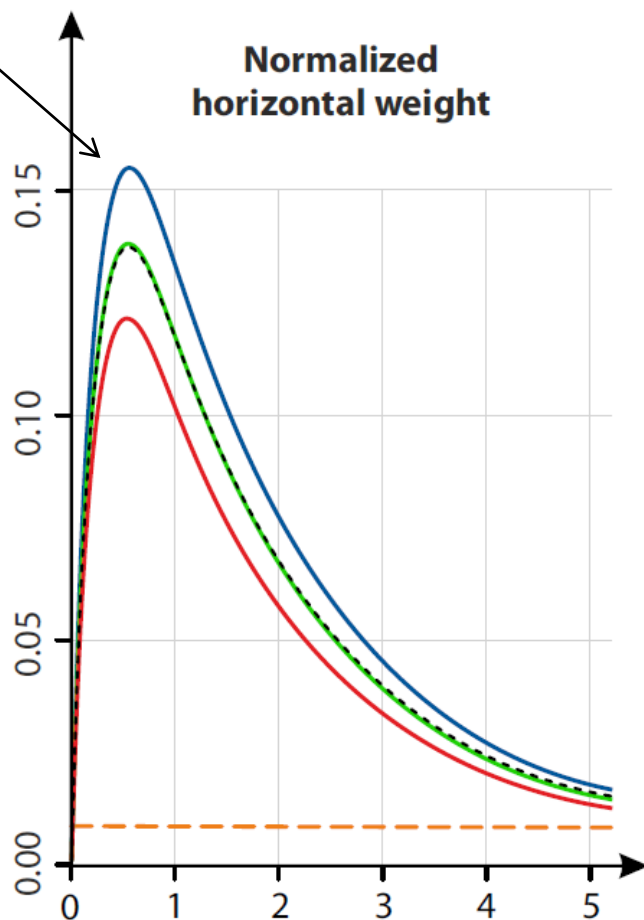




# Local Effects

11

near field peak



--- Conventional,  $W^{conv}$

— Revised,  $W_r(h, \theta)$

Condition	Humidity	Soil moisture
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Dry	$h = 5 \text{ g m}^{-3}$	$\theta_v = 10 \%$
-----	--------------------------	--------------------

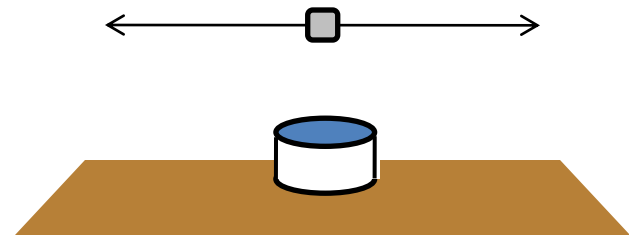
Humid	$h = 10 \text{ g m}^{-3}$	$\theta_v = 20 \%$
-------	---------------------------	--------------------

Wet	$h = 15 \text{ g m}^{-3}$	$\theta_v = 40 \%$
-----	---------------------------	--------------------

---  $W_r^*$  average approximation (eq. B1)



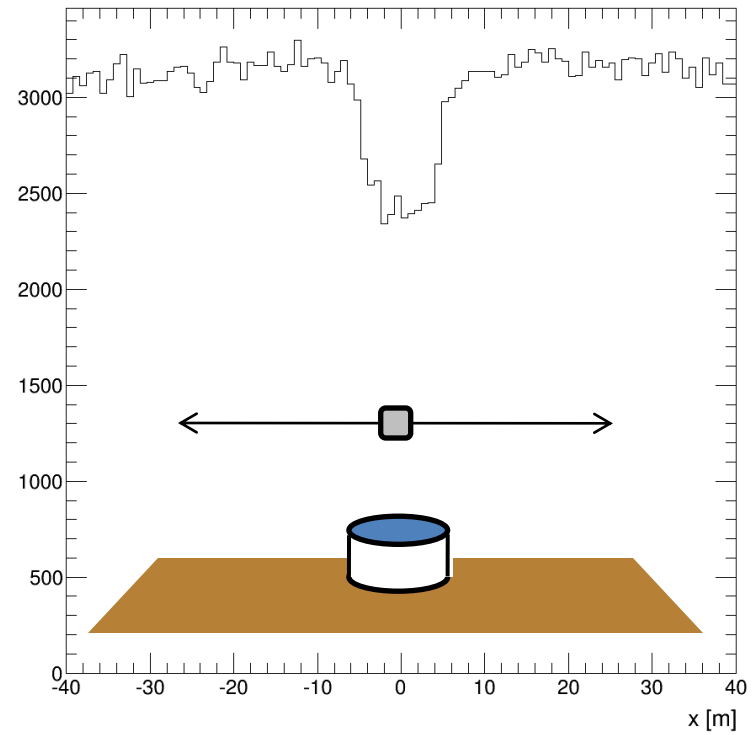
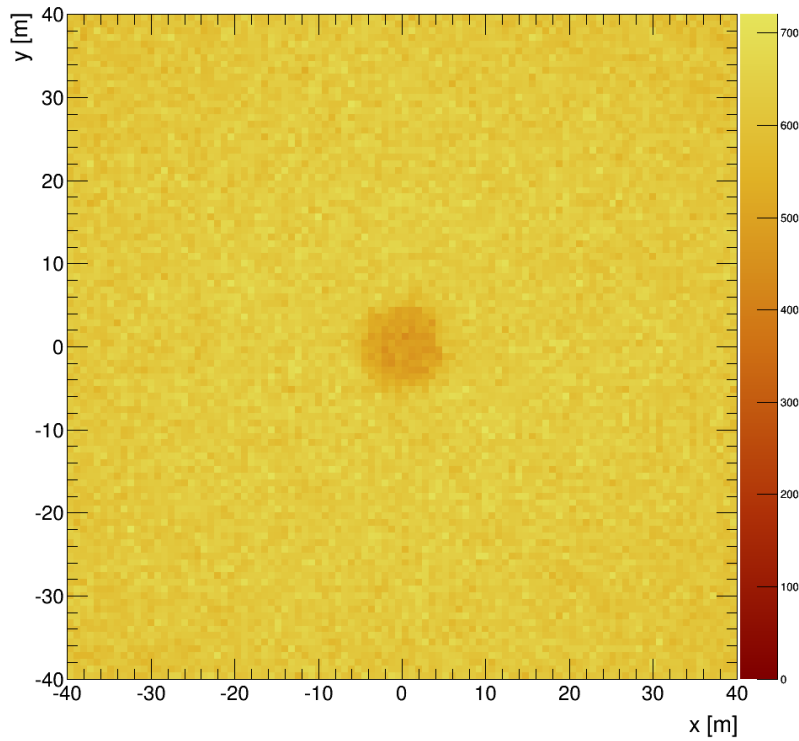
## Pool Transect







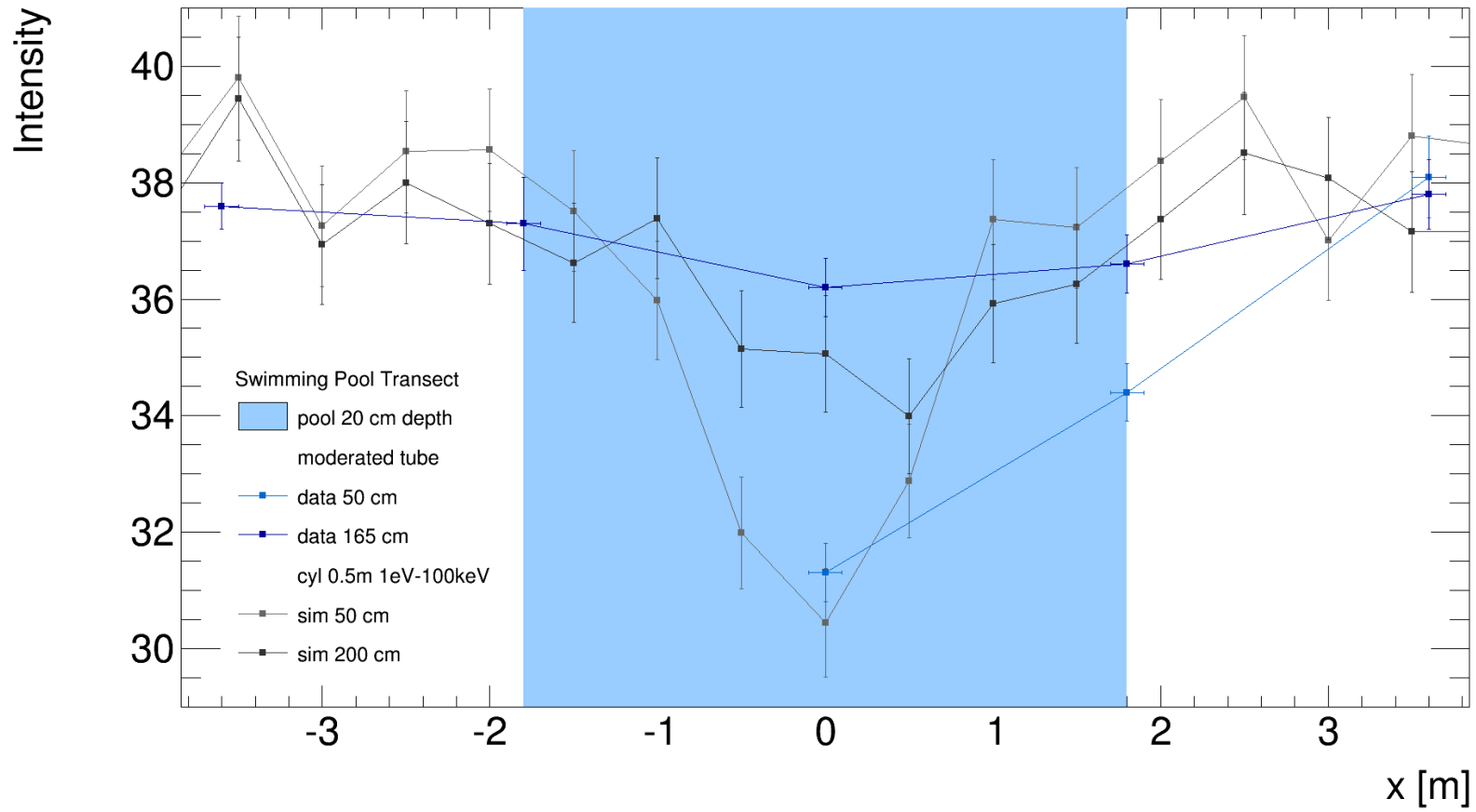
## Pool Transect





# Local Swimming Pool Effects

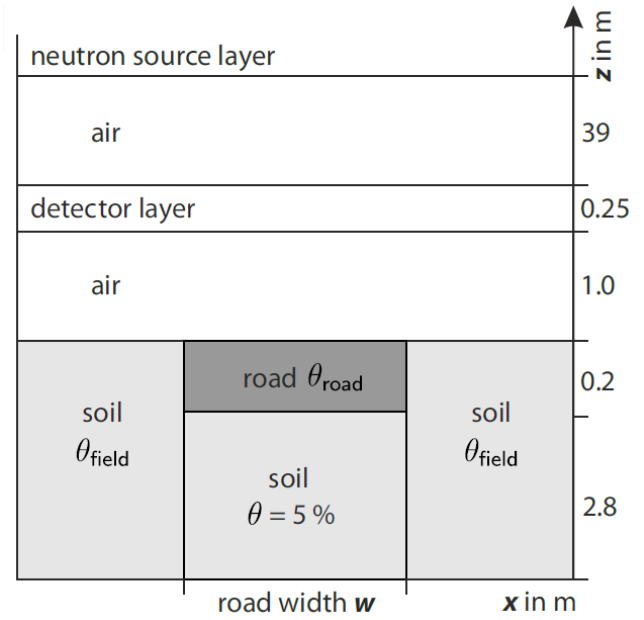
12





# Road Simulations

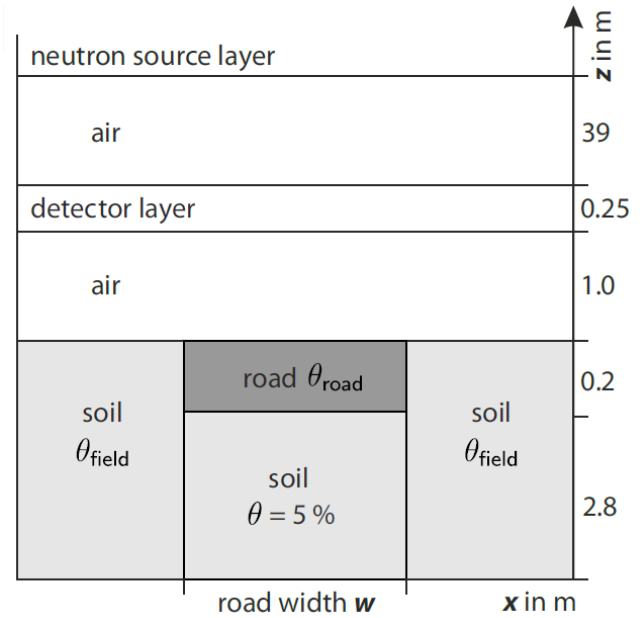
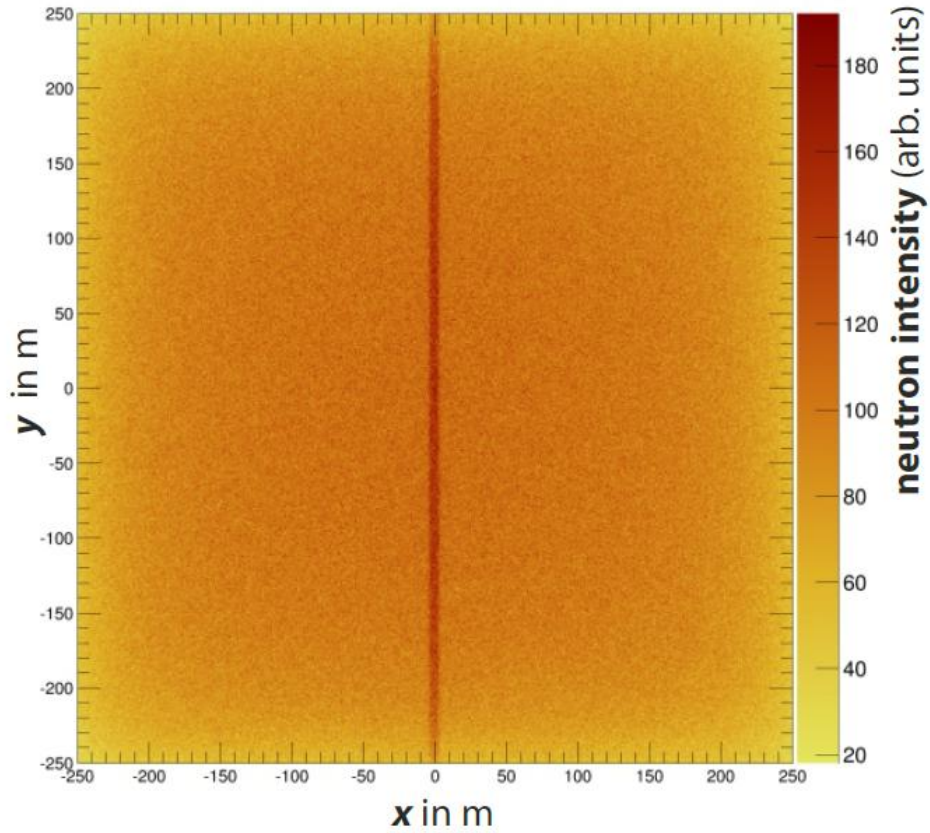
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# Road Simulations

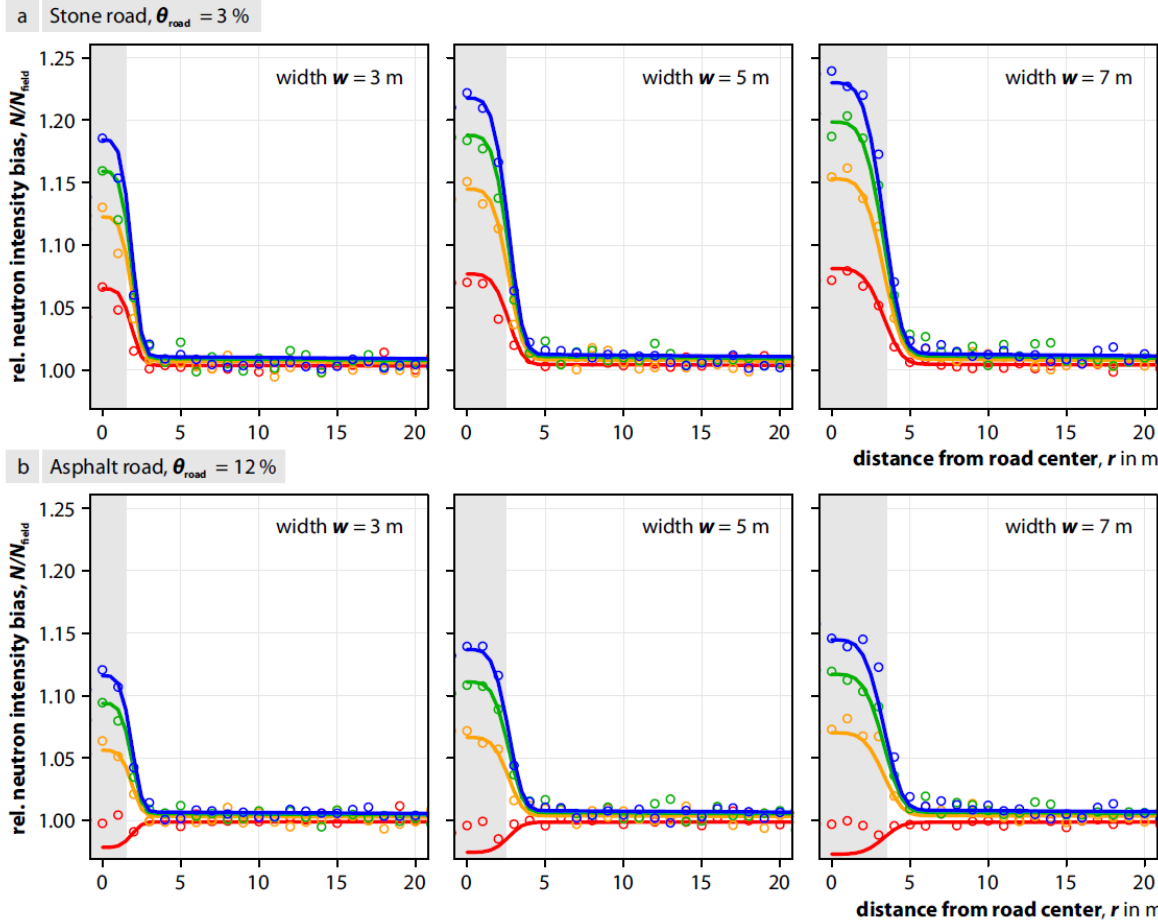
13





# Road Simulations

14



[1] <https://www.meinromulus.de/ratgeber-community-rom/meilensteine/die-via-appia-eine-wichtige-handelsstrasse>

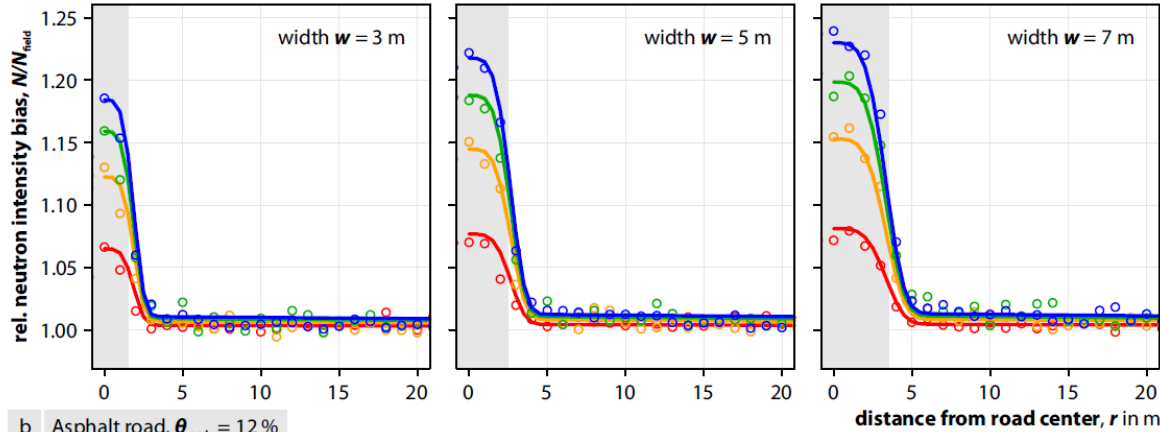
[2] <http://chregu.veloblog.ch/post/94/2145>



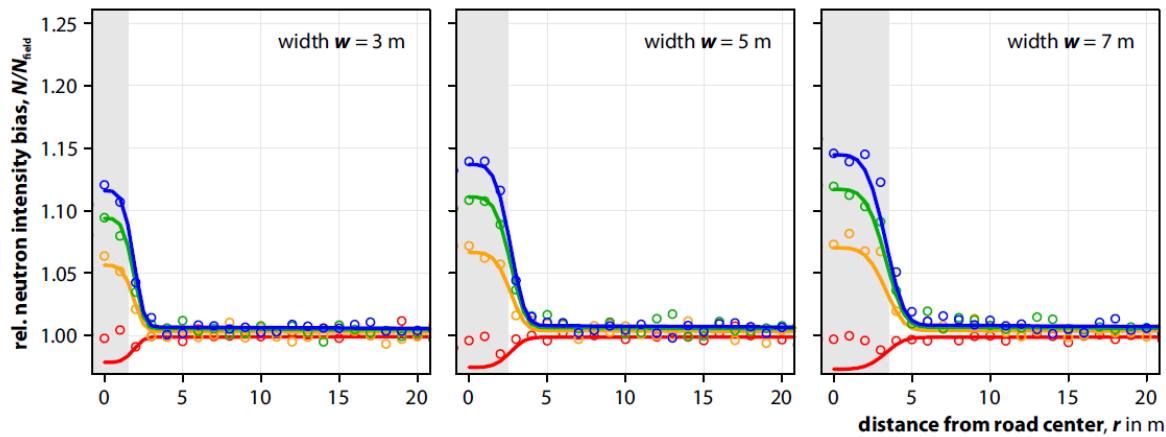
# Road Simulations

14

a Stone road,  $\theta_{road} = 3\%$



b Asphalt road,  $\theta_{road} = 12\%$

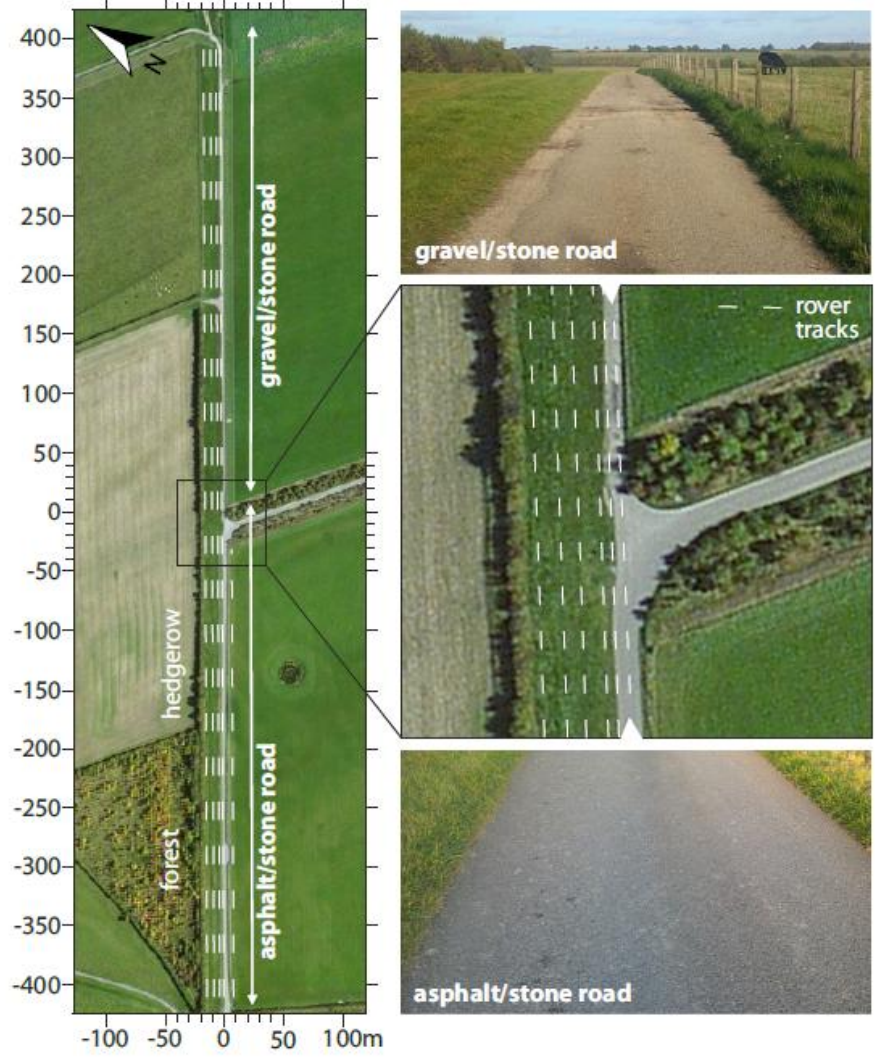




# Road Experiments

15

a **Ex B: Parallel tracks** at Sheepdrove Farm





# Road Experiments

15

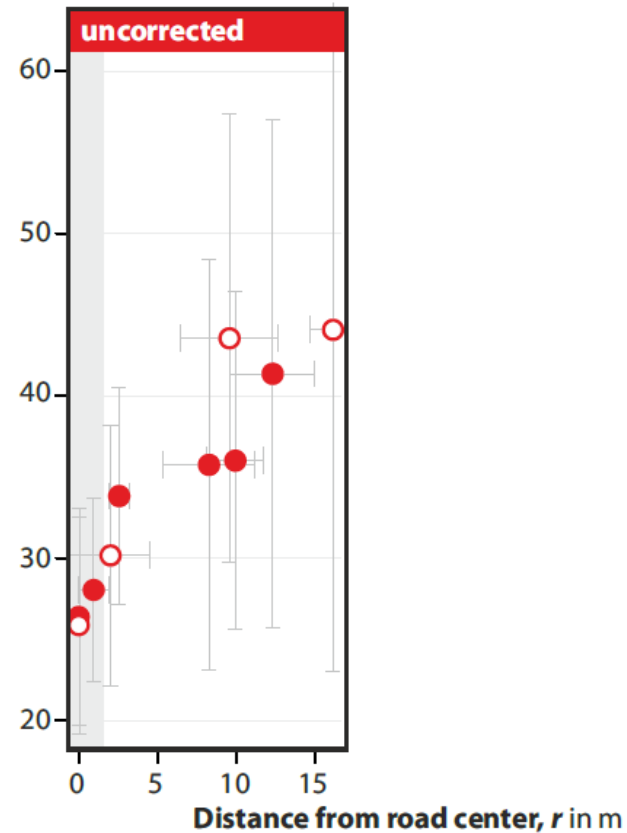
a **Ex B: Parallel tracks** at Sheepdrove Farm



b **Ex B: Observed vol. soil moisture in %**

○ gravel/stone road ● asphalt/stone road

⊥ variability along each track (400 m)



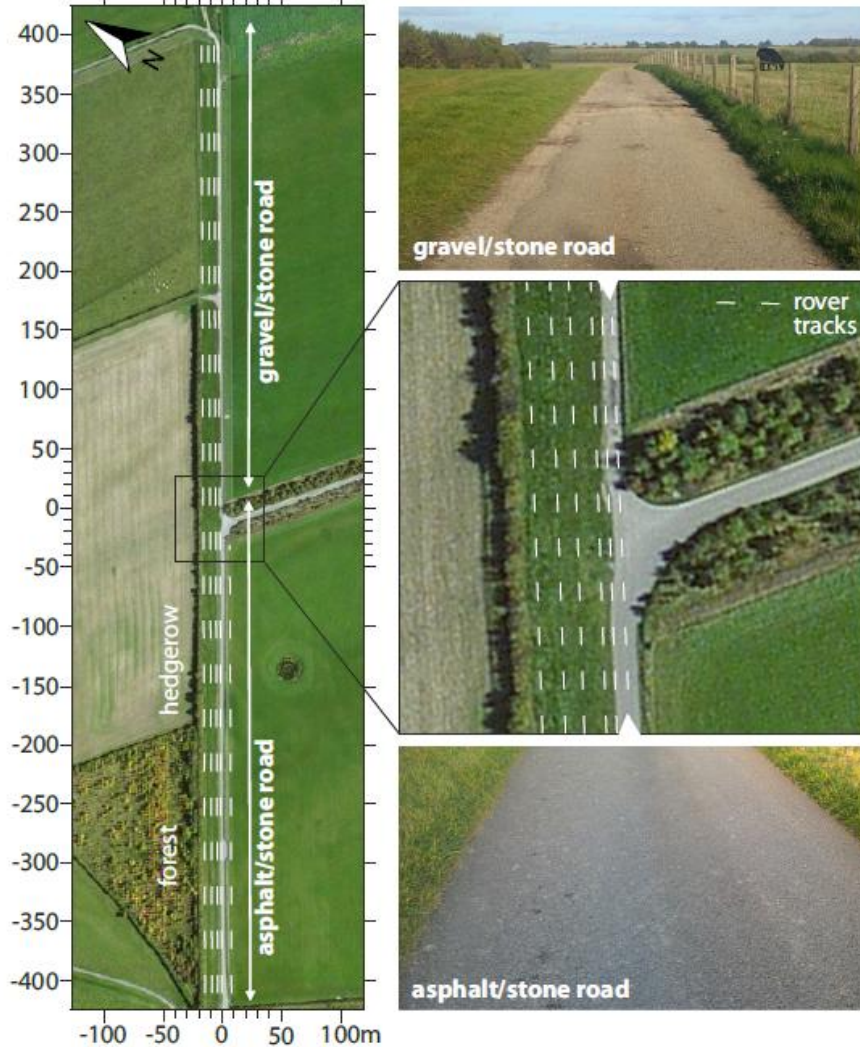




# Road Experiments

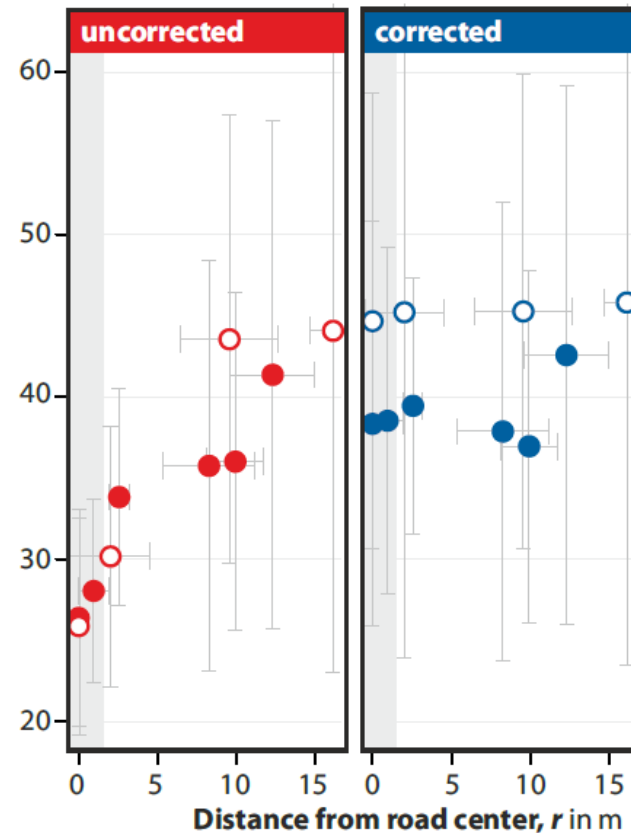
15

a **Ex B: Parallel tracks** at Sheepdrove Farm



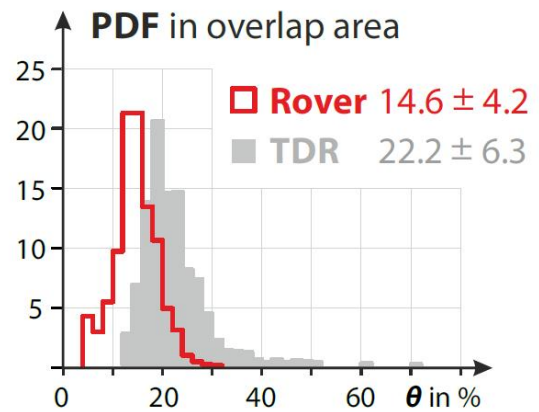
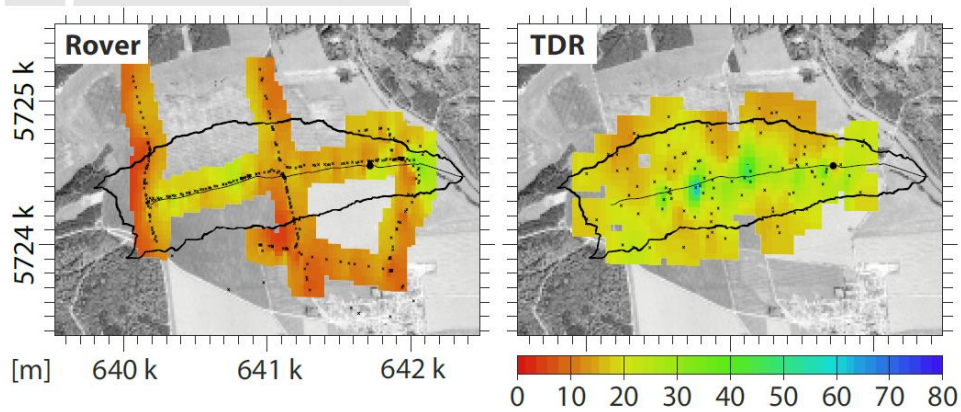
b **Ex B: Observed vol. soil moisture in %**

○ gravel/stone road ● asphalt/stone road  
 ┆ variability along each track (400 m)





f Ex A6 2014 May 08 Road

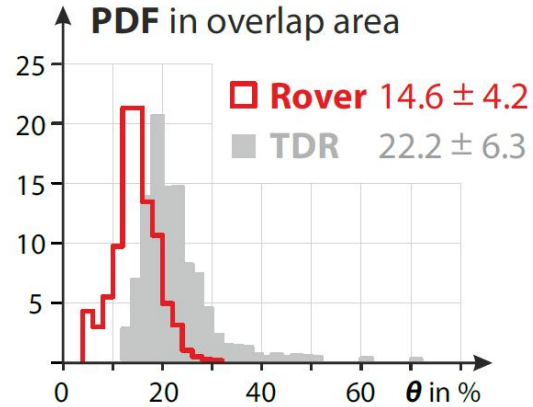
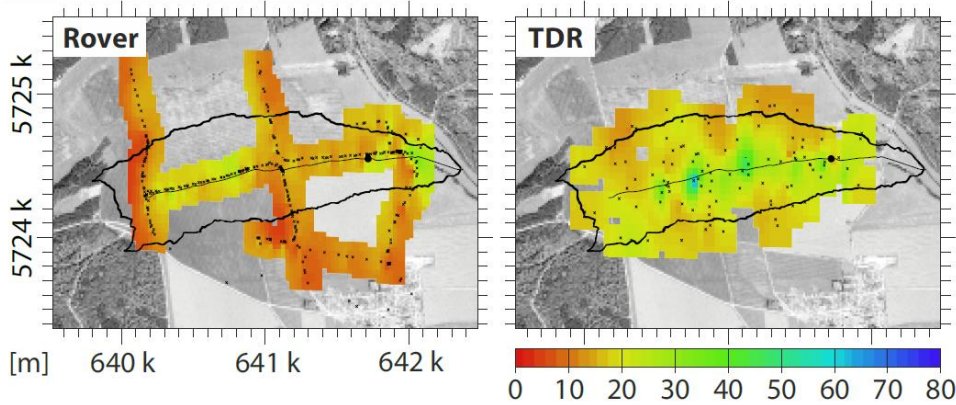




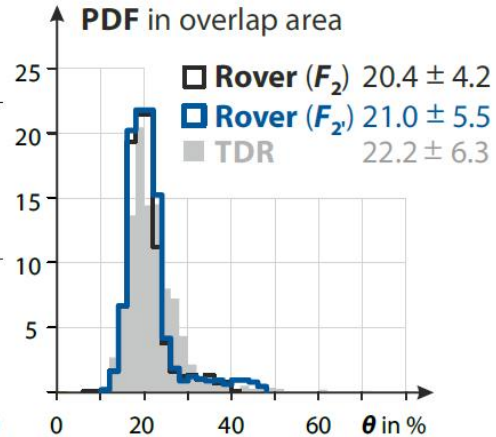
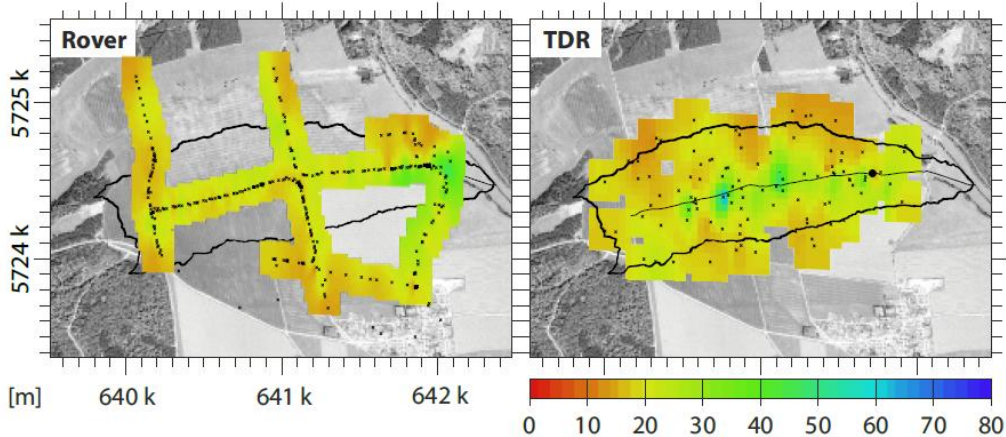
# Mobile CRNS

16

f Ex A6 2014 May 08 Road



b Ex A6 2014 May 08 Road corrected

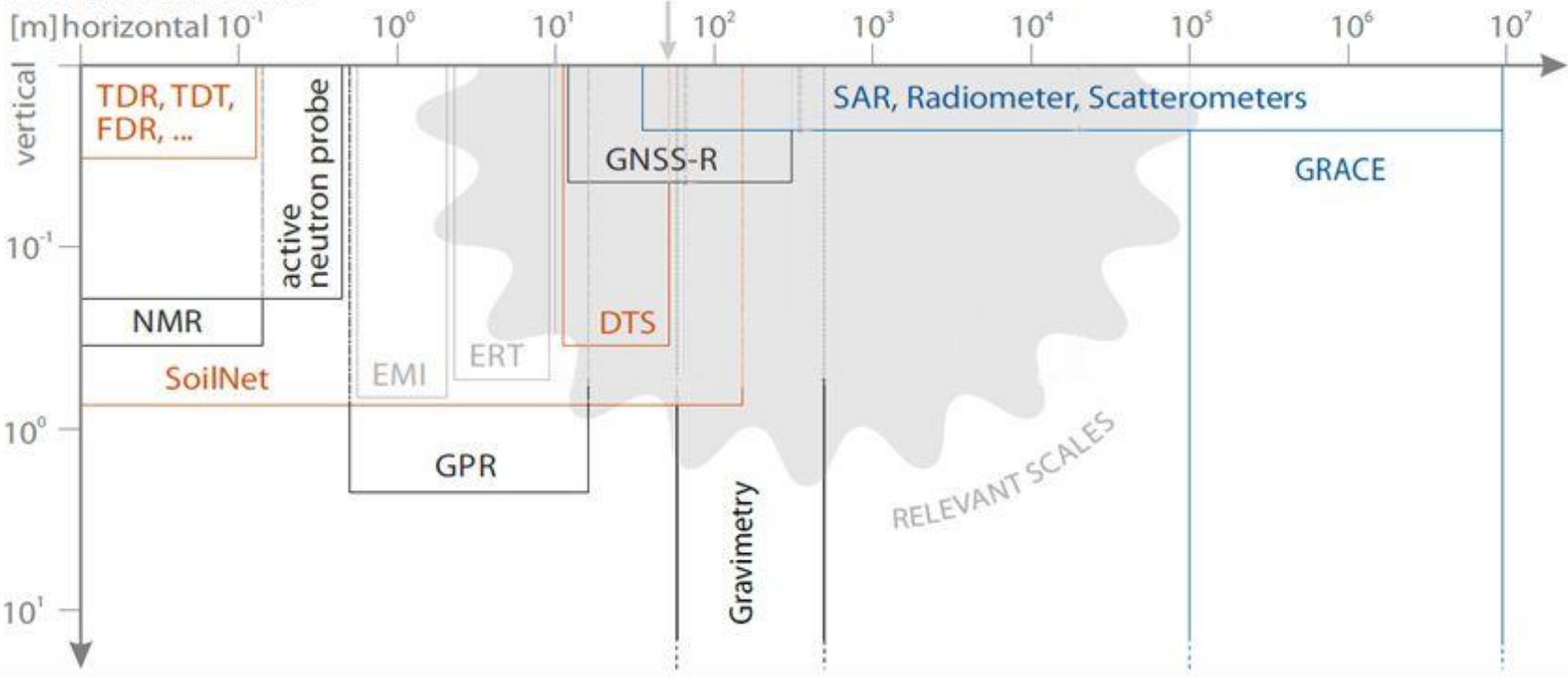




# The Measurement Gap

17

## Scales of soil moisture measurements

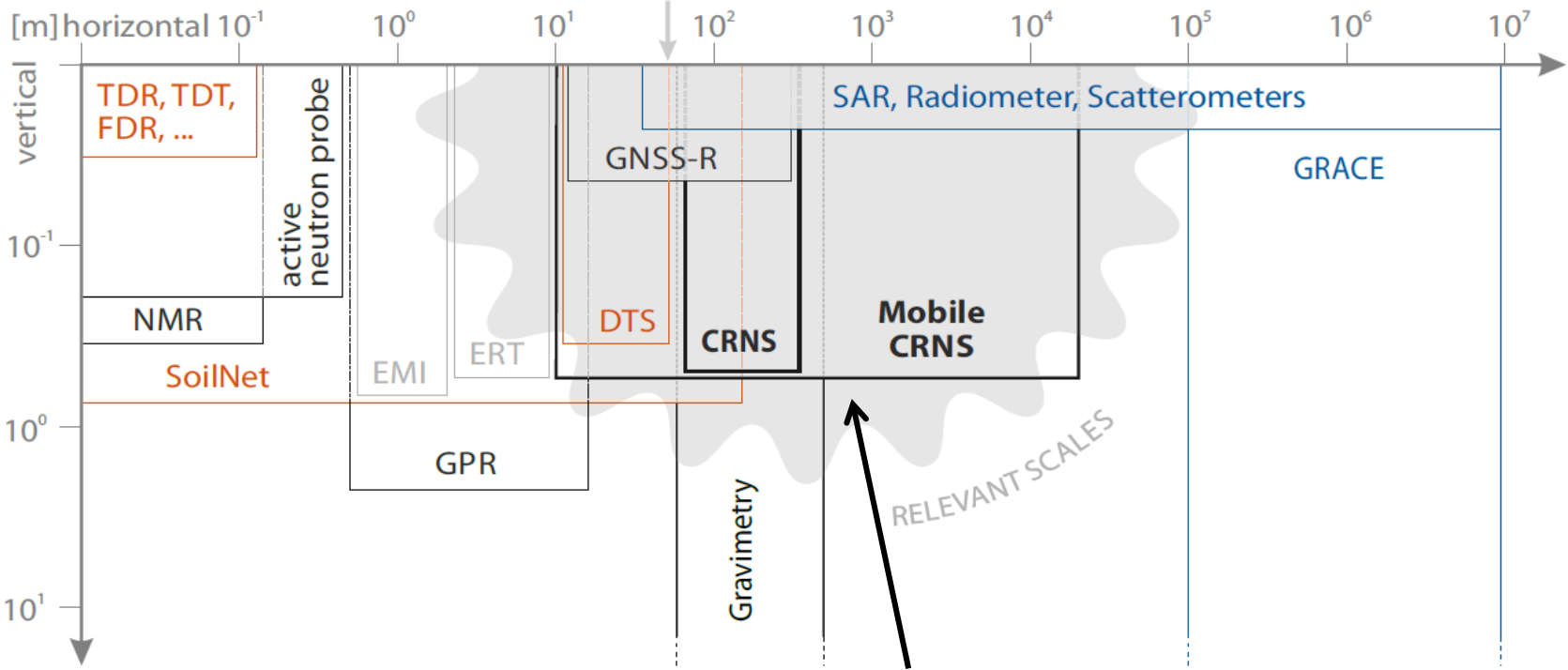




# The Measurement Gap

17

## Scales of soil moisture measurements





■ **Cosmic-Ray Neutron Sensing**

■ **Outlook:**



## ■ Cosmic-Ray Neutron Sensing

- provides an average soil moisture measurement over **several hectares** and **0.5 m in depth**
- can be understood by Monte-Carlo transport modelling
- road effect, small scale variations, inhomogeneous soil moisture patterns can now be **corrected**

## ■ Outlook:



## □ Cosmic-Ray Neutron Sensing

- provides an average soil moisture measurement over **several hectares** and **0.5 m in depth**
- can be understood by Monte-Carlo transport modelling
- road effect, small scale variations, inhomogeneous soil moisture patterns can now be **corrected**

## ▮ Outlook

- development of **larger detectors** for mobile sensing
- application in **heterogeneous** environments
- snowpack monitoring