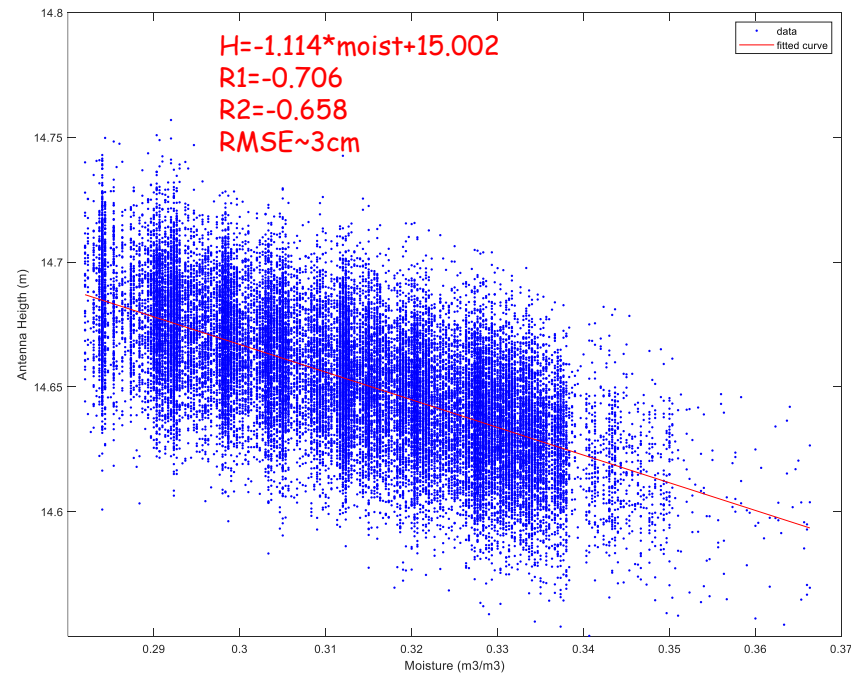
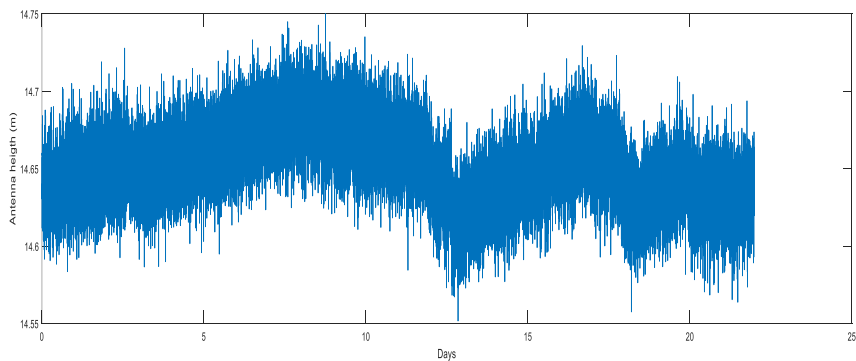
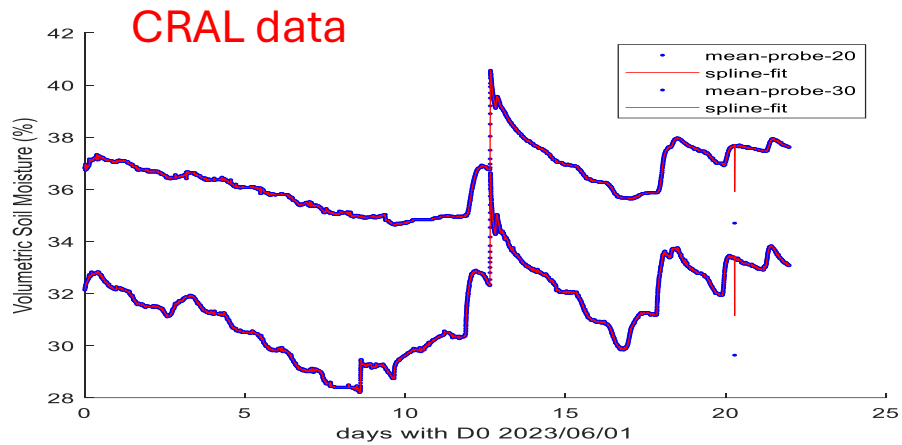


Campistrous - Geophysics and Soil analysis

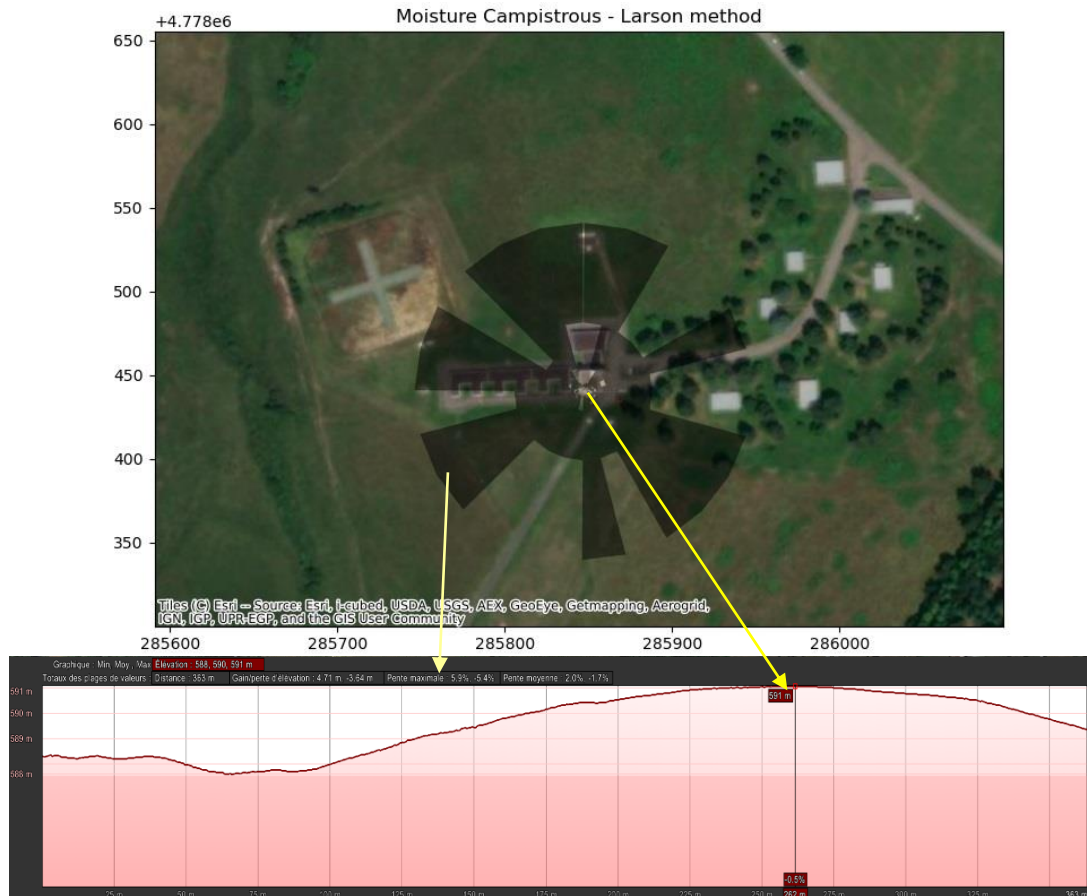
SOIL type/ composition - Soil resistivity/Conductivity

J. Darrozes, G. Ramillien, L. Seoane

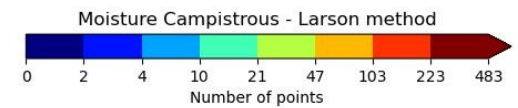
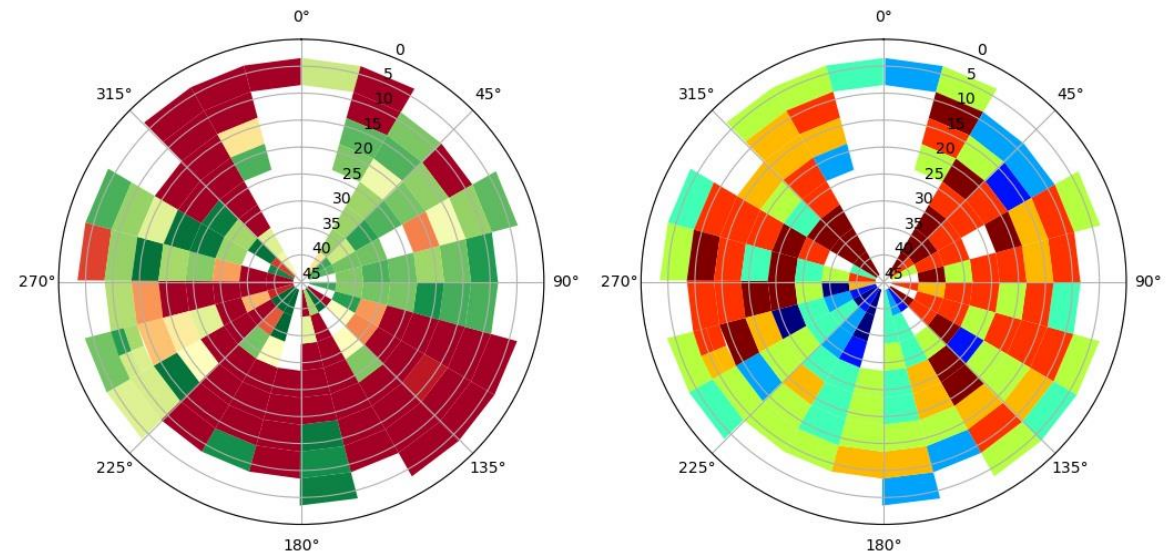
SINGLE ANTENNA - SOIL MOISTURE TIME SERIES



SINGLE ANTENNA - SOIL MOISTURE MAPPING



Coverage using 3 satellites G1, R22, R24



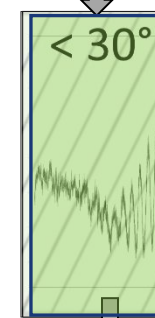
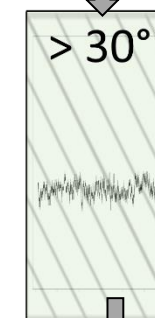
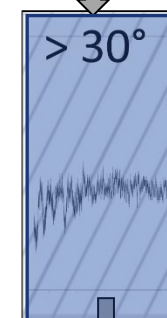
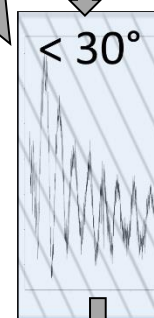
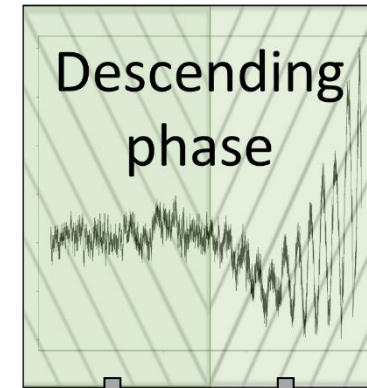
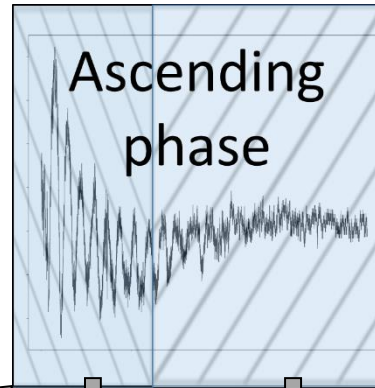
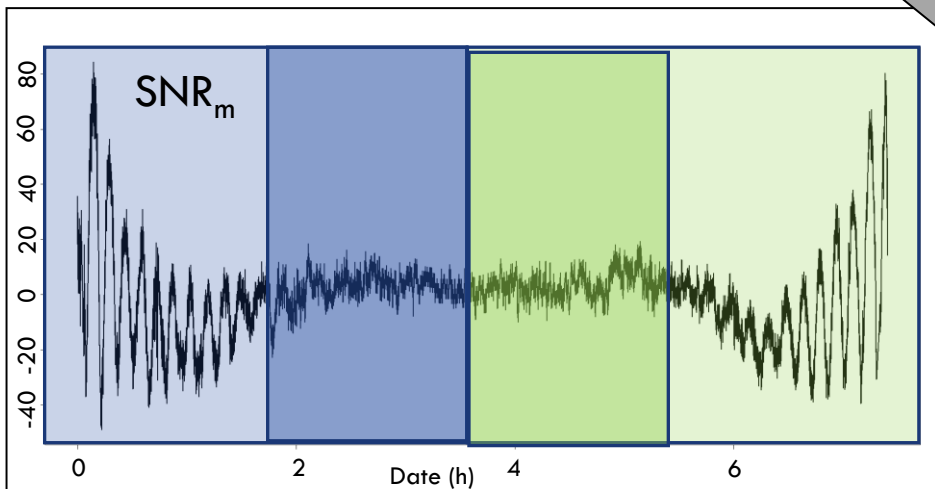
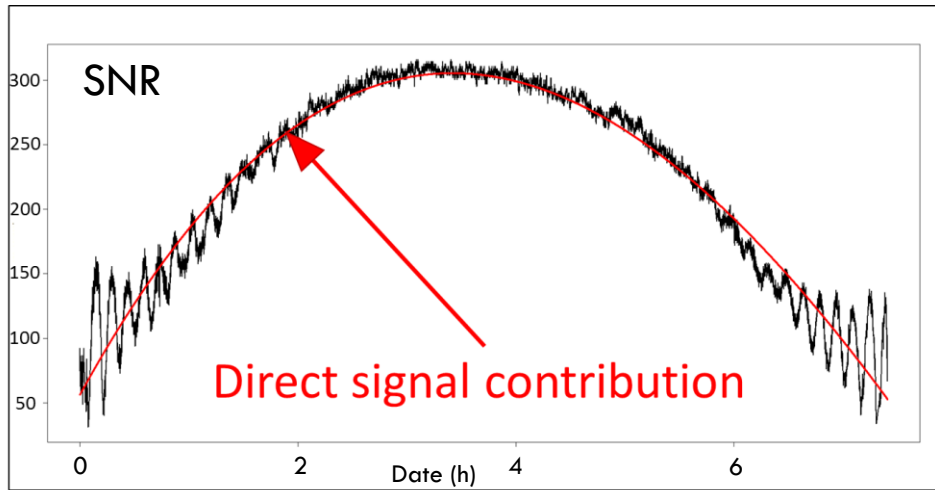
Moisture map using 9 satellites G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, R22, R24, The time window of the map presented here covers the first 6 days.

The time window of the map presented here covers the first 12 hrs.

April – may 2024 Geophysical measurement campaigns + soil cores.

Receiver installed on the 30m mast ↔ better quality measurements
better coverage
Comparison of the vapor o

Analysis of the vegetation (time serie and Map)



$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{i,1(1)} \\ \phi^{i,1(1)} \\ h^{i,1(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{i,1(2)} \\ \phi^{i,1(2)} \\ h^{i,1(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{i,1(3)} \\ \phi^{i,1(3)} \\ h^{i,1(3)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{i,1(4)} \\ \phi^{i,1(4)} \\ h^{i,1(4)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Least Square Inversion

$$f_{i=1}(t) = U_{i=1} \dot{h}(t) + V_{i=1} h(t)$$

$$f_{i=2}(t) = U_{i=2} \dot{h}(t) + V_{i=2} h(t)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f_{i=n}(t) = U_{i=n} \dot{h}(t) + V_{i=n} h(t)$$

Matrix representation

$$F = U \dot{h}(t) + V h(t) = AX$$

$$\text{with } A = (U \ V) \text{ and } X = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{h}(t) \\ h(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (A^t A)^{-1} (A^t F)$$

$$E_t = \begin{matrix} X \\ Y \\ H \\ H_{dot} \end{matrix} = A \cdot E_{t-1} + q_{t-1}$$

Prediction can be used when you have **outlier**

$$E_{t+1} = A \cdot E_t + q_t$$

$$P_{t+1} = A_t \cdot P_t A_t^T + Q_t$$

The advantage of this calculation is that we work with small matrices and simply update the covariance matrix, Z, O which minimizes the use of memory space and avoids crashes linked to the huge matrix obtained for least squares inversion over the entire period.

E state vector

A transition matrix

Q gaussian noise (covariance matrix)

$$X_t = X_{t-1} + H_{t-1} \cdot dt$$

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + H_{dot,t-1} \cdot dt$$

$$A = \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & dt & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & dt \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

We take a measurement at t

$$Z_t = O \cdot E_t + r_t$$

Z measurement vector

O observation matrix

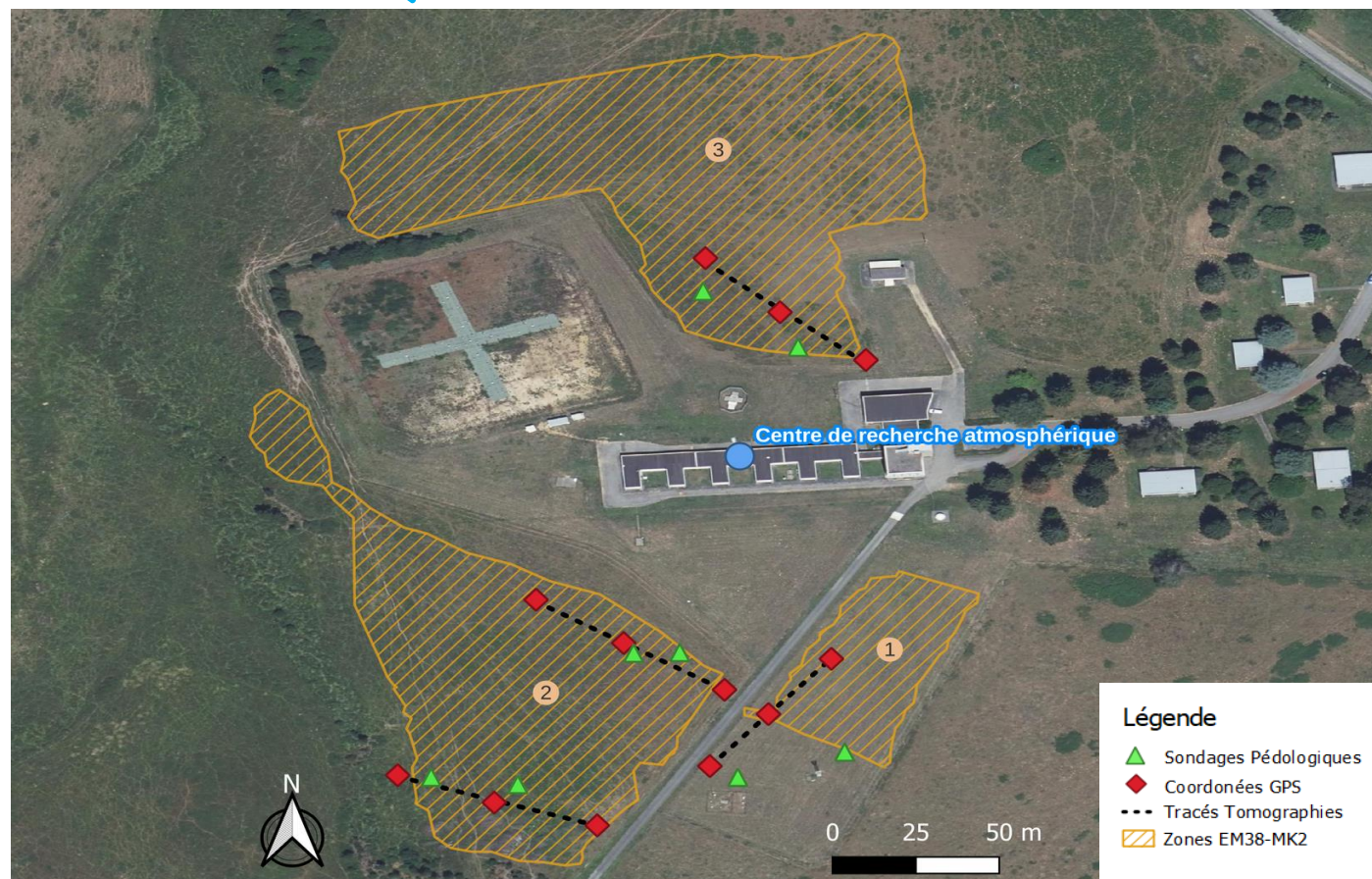
R : gaussian noise

GNSS gives X,Y but not H and H_{dot} so

Observation matrix O \Leftrightarrow 2 observables X, Y

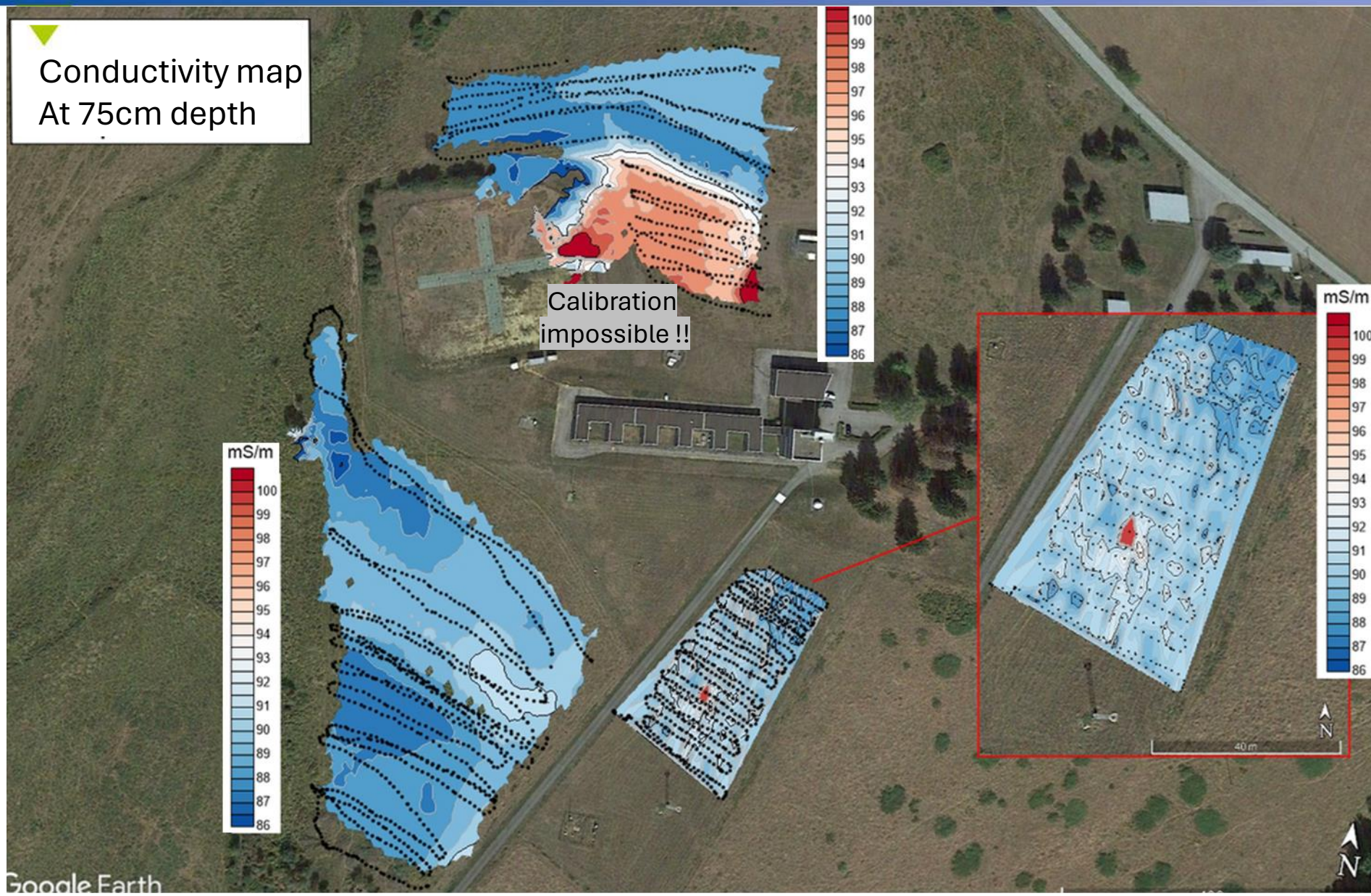
$$H = \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

GEOPHYSICAL DATA ACQUISITIONS



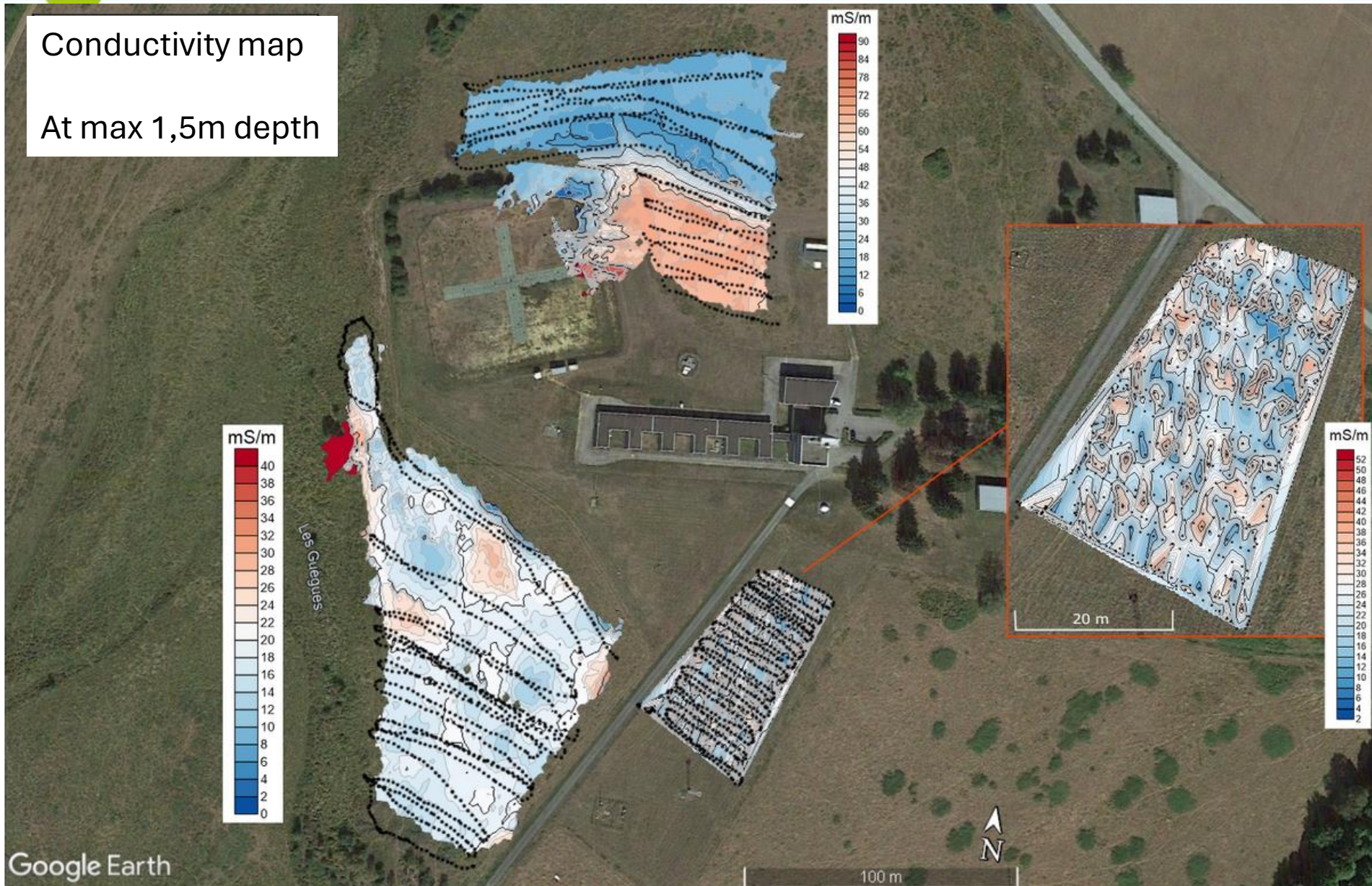
Location of map of geophysical data

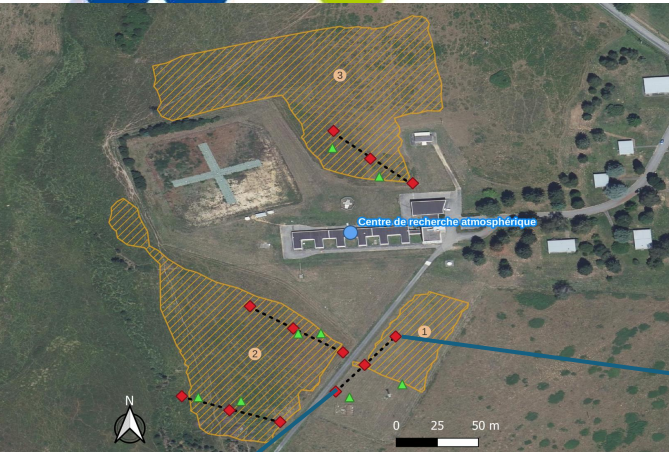
Conductivity map
At 75cm depth



Conductivity map

At max 1,5m depth





- ▲ Soil profile
- ◆ GPS point
- electrical resistivity tomography
- ▨ EM38 maps

$\rho_{\text{apparent}} = R \times S/L$ Ohm.m
 measured resistance R (Ohm)
 conductor length L (m)
 conductor cross-section S (m²)

SOIL STRUCTURE

surface ↔ saturated soil

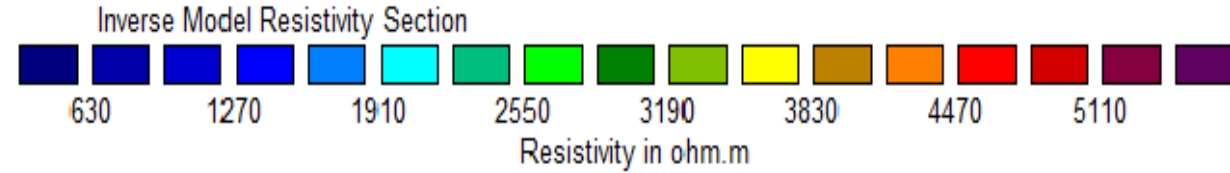
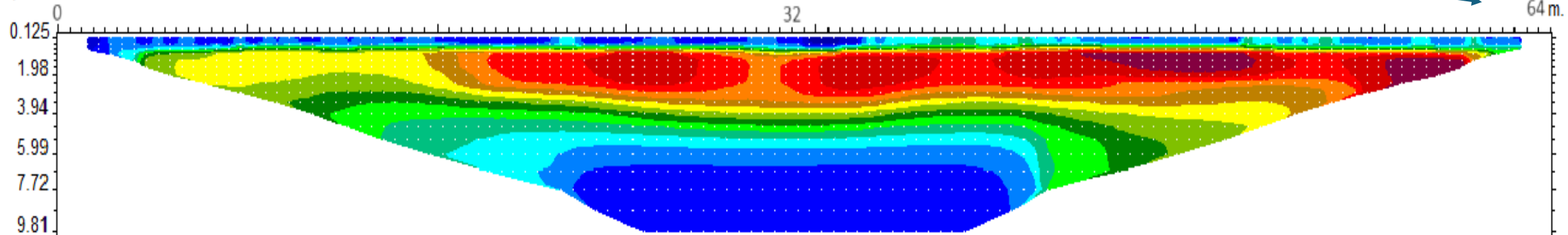
at 1m until 5m a resistant layer (~4400-5200 Ohm.m)

In depth (> 6m) resistivity is not so high ↔ mixed sand/clay or sand/water layer ?

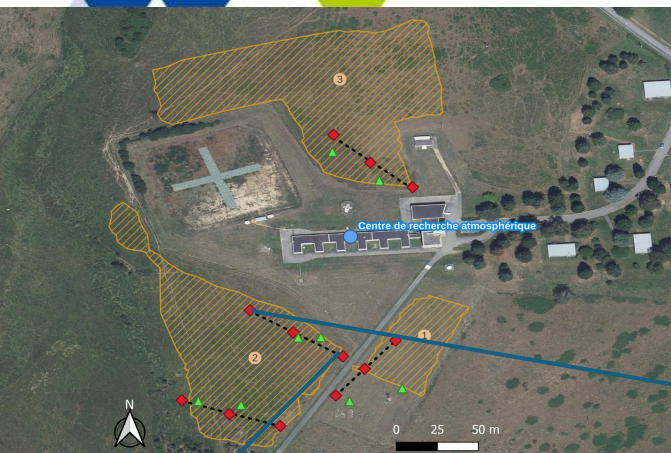
SW

NE

Depth Iteration 5 Abs. error = 0.74 %



Unit electrode spacing 0.500 m.



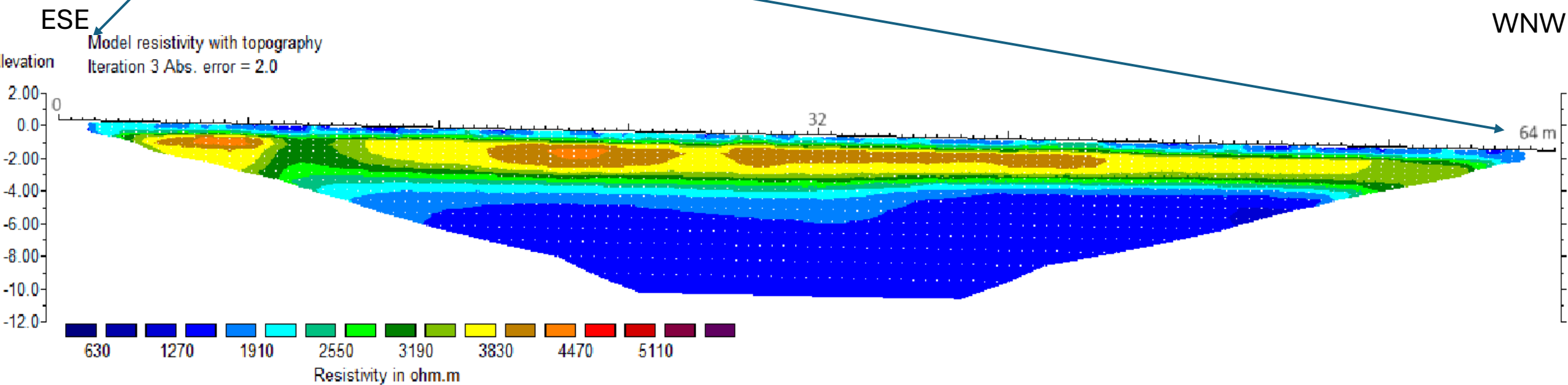
- ▲ Soil profile
- ◆ GPS point
- electrical resistivity tomography
- ▨ EM38 maps

SOIL STRUCTURE IS CLOSED THAN previous ERT profile

surface ↔ saturated soil

at 1m until 6m a resistant layer (~3800-4200 Ohm.m)

In depth (> 6m) resistivity is not so high ↔ mixed sand/clay or sand/water layer ?



Unit Electrode Spacing = 0.500 m.



- ▲ Soil profile
- ◆ GPS point
- electrical resistivity tomography
- EM38 maps

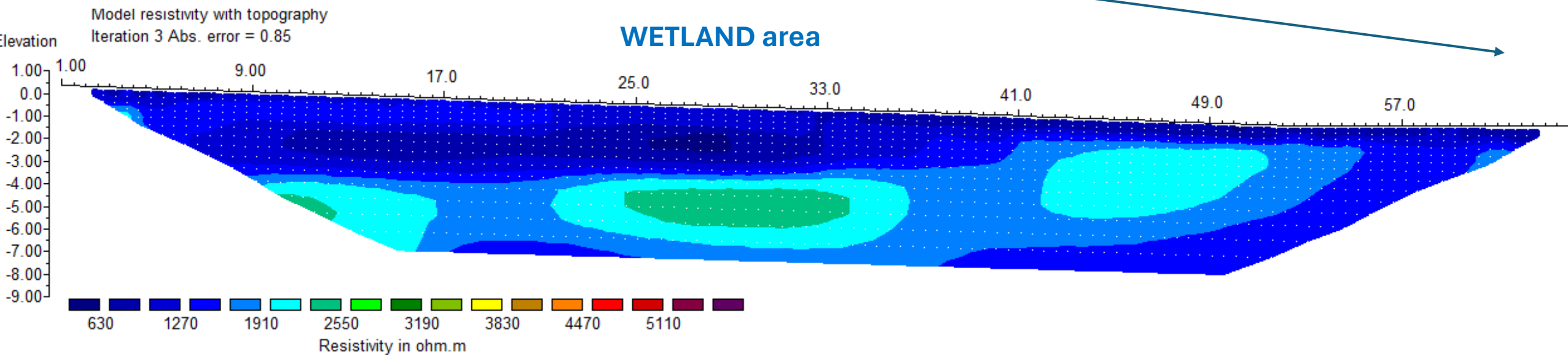
SOIL STRUCTURE IS CLOSED THAN OTHER ERT profiles

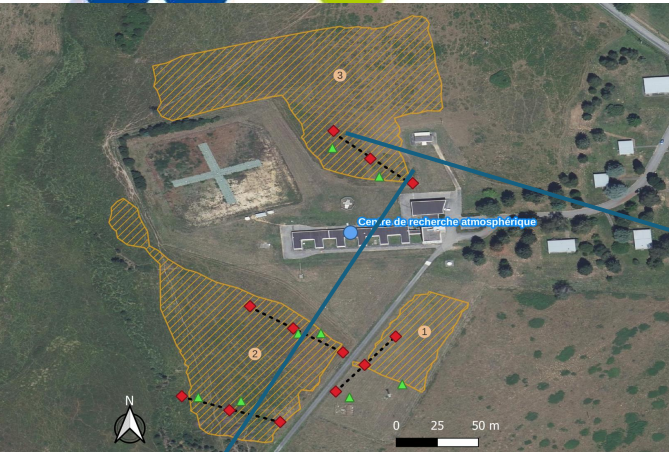
surface ⇔ saturated soil
at 1m until 6m a resistant layer (~3000 Ohm.m)

In depth (> 8m) resistivity is very low ⇔ mixed sand/clay or sand/water layer ?

ESE

WNW





- ▲ Soil profile
- ◆ GPS point
- electrical resistivity tomography
- EM38 maps

gas tank (> 10000 Ohm.m) ? It mask ground resistivity contrast ⇔ SOIL STRUCTURE IS CLOSED THAN OTHER SITES

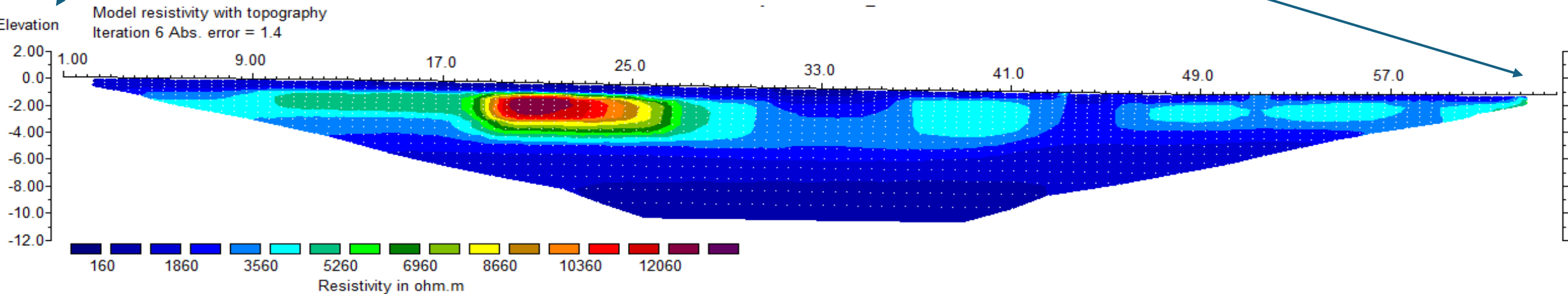
surface saturated soil

at 1m until 6m a resistant layer (~4000 Ohm.m)

In depth (> 8m) resistivity is very low ⇔ mixed sand/clay or sand/water saturated layer ?

ESE

WNW



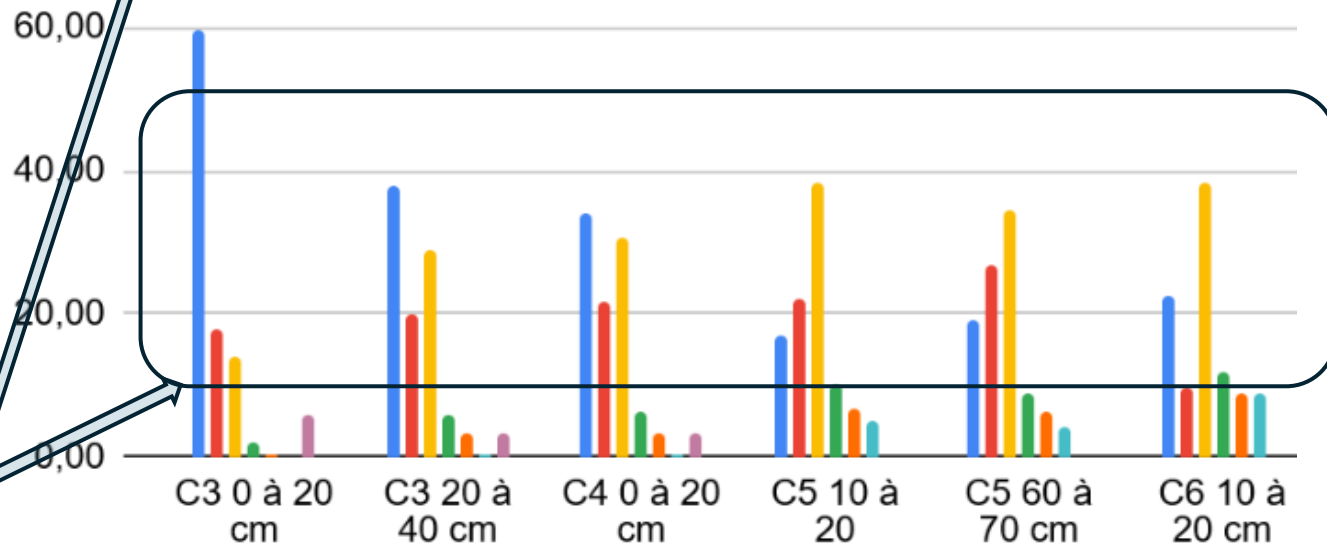
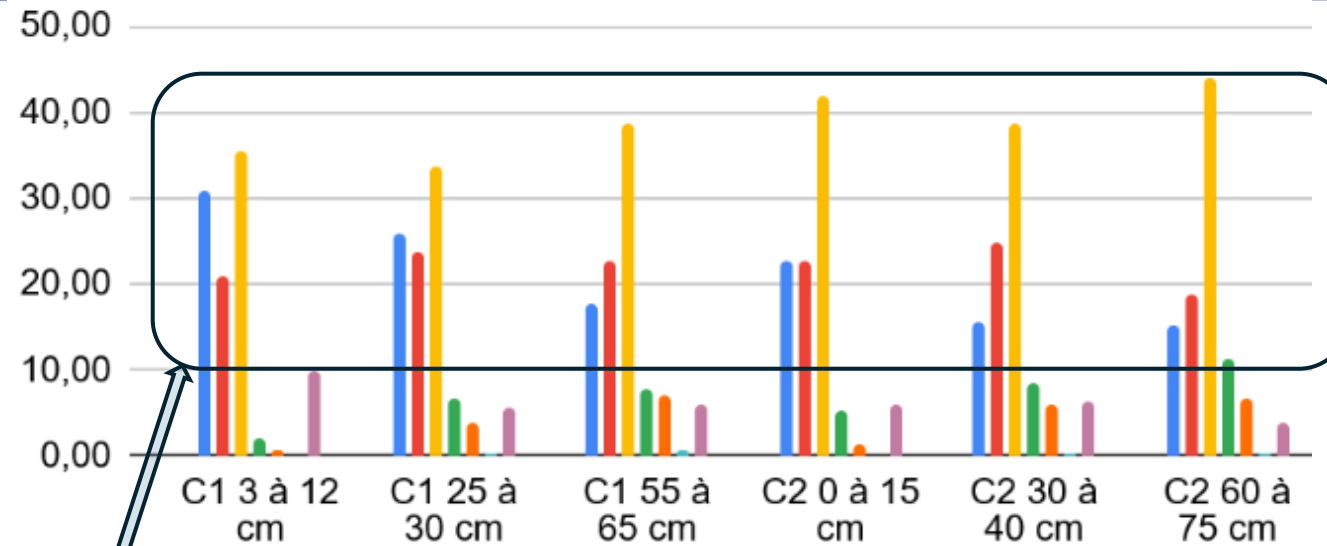
Unit Electrode Spacing = 0.500 m.



Saturated to 7% topsoil
first centimeters

Champ	Carottes	Profondeur	% Humidité	Humidité moyenne carottage (%)	Humidité moyenne champ (%)
Champ 1	C1	3 à 12 cm	7,04	8,43	8,61
		25 à 30 cm	5,60		
		55 à 65 cm	12,64		
	C2	0 à 15 cm	7,71	8,80	
		30 à 40 cm	8,53		
		60 à 75 cm	10,16		
Champ 2b	C3	0 à 20 cm	14,58	13,87	20,26
		20 à 40 cm	13,16		
Champ 2a	C4	0 à 20 cm	11,83	11,83	
		10 à 20 cm	27,43		
	C5	60 à 70 cm	28,31		
		C6	10 à 20 cm	26,25	

For C6 below 20cm ⇔ groundwater ⇔ impossible to obtain a core (no cohesion)



>1,6mm Pebbles; 1,6 mm > coarse sands > 0,2 mm
 0,2 mm ≥ fine sands > 0,05 mm
 0,05 mm ≥ coarse limons < 0,04 mm < fine limons/clay

■ >1,6 mm
 ■ Entre 0,630 et 1,6 mm
 ■ Entre 0,125 et 0,630 mm
■ Entre 0,080 et 0,125 mm
 ■ Entre 0,040 et 0,080 mm
 ■ <0,040