



## Complementary gravimetric monitoring of water storage changes - lysimeters and superconducting gravimeters

B. Creutzfeldt<sup>1</sup>, A. Güntner<sup>1</sup>, B. Merz<sup>1</sup> and H. Wziontek<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ)

<sup>2</sup> Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG)

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# Introduction

## Problem:

- Gravimeter observations are influenced by local water storage changes (WSC)
- The intrinsic hydrological effect can mask the geodetic / geophysical phenomena of interest.
- Independent estimation of hydrological gravity effect is associated with high level of uncertainty.

## Question:

- How can we improve the estimation of WSC to reduce temporal gravity signal from the hydrological influence?

Temporal gravity



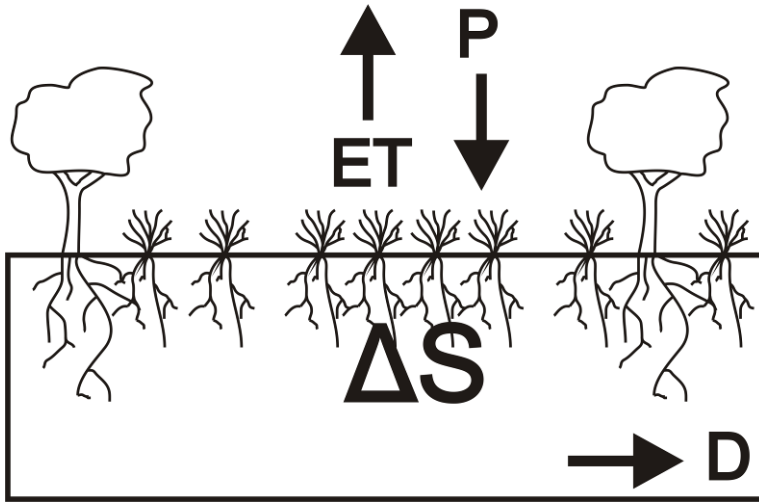
Reducing

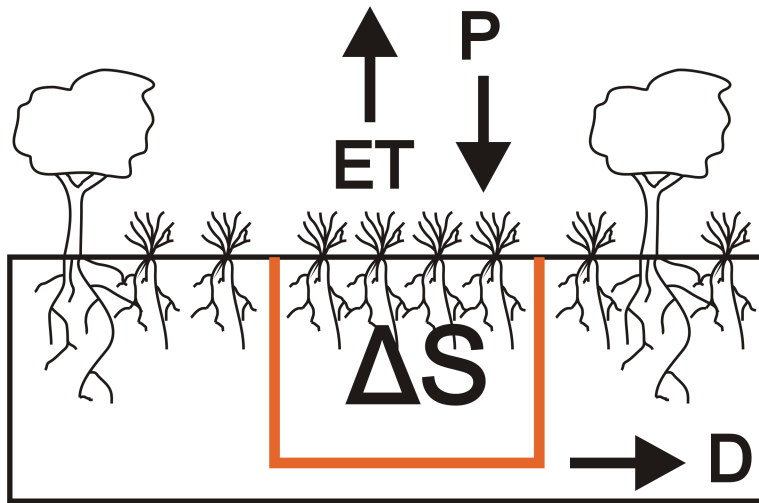


Noise

Water storages

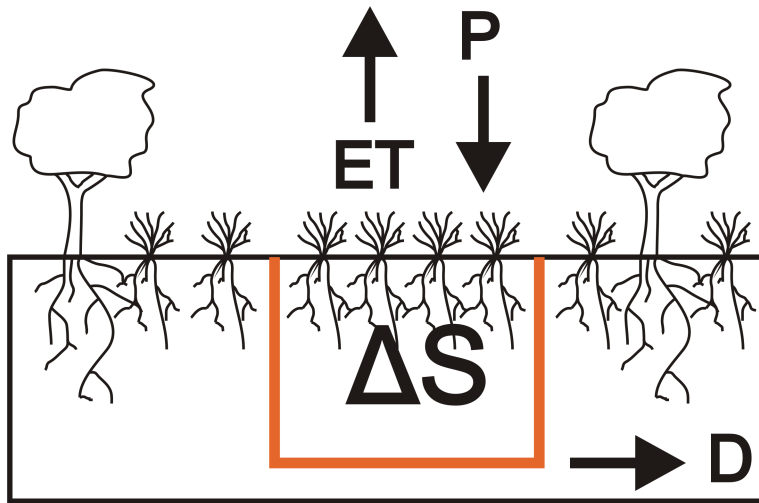






$$\Delta S = P - ET_a - D$$

# Lysimeter



$$\Delta S = P - ET_a - D$$

**weighable:**  
direct estimation of  $\Delta S$ ,  $ET_a$ , and  $P$   
small volume (crop, grass)



**non weighable:**  
indirect estimation of  $\Delta S$ ,  $ET_a$ , and  $P$   
large volume (trees)

**monolithic:**  
natural infiltration condition



**refilled:**  
natural infiltration condition?

**suction controlled:**  
natural drainage conditions  
high-tech



**free drainage:**  
less drainage  
low-tech

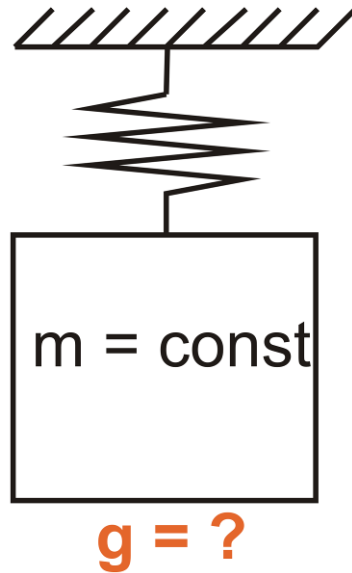
To use a lysimeter as an independent monitoring device to estimate the hydrological gravity response from local WSC without performing any calibration against the gravimeter residuals.

# Lysimeter vs. Gravimeter

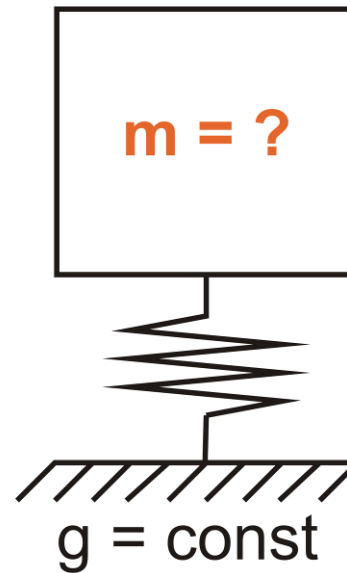
Are lysimeter and gravimeter complementary?

$$F = m \times g$$

Gravimeter



Lysimeter



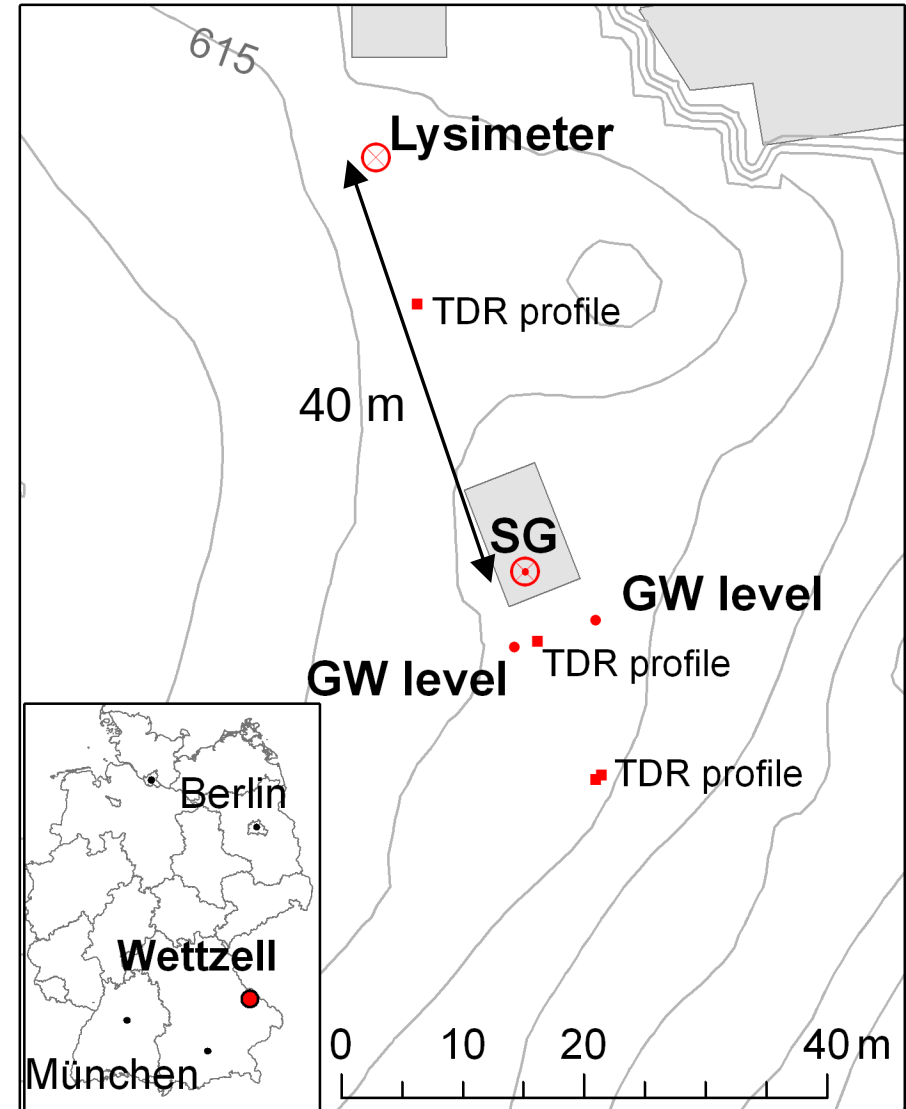
# Geodetic Observatory Wettzell

Important water storages at the  
Geodetic Observatory Wettzell:

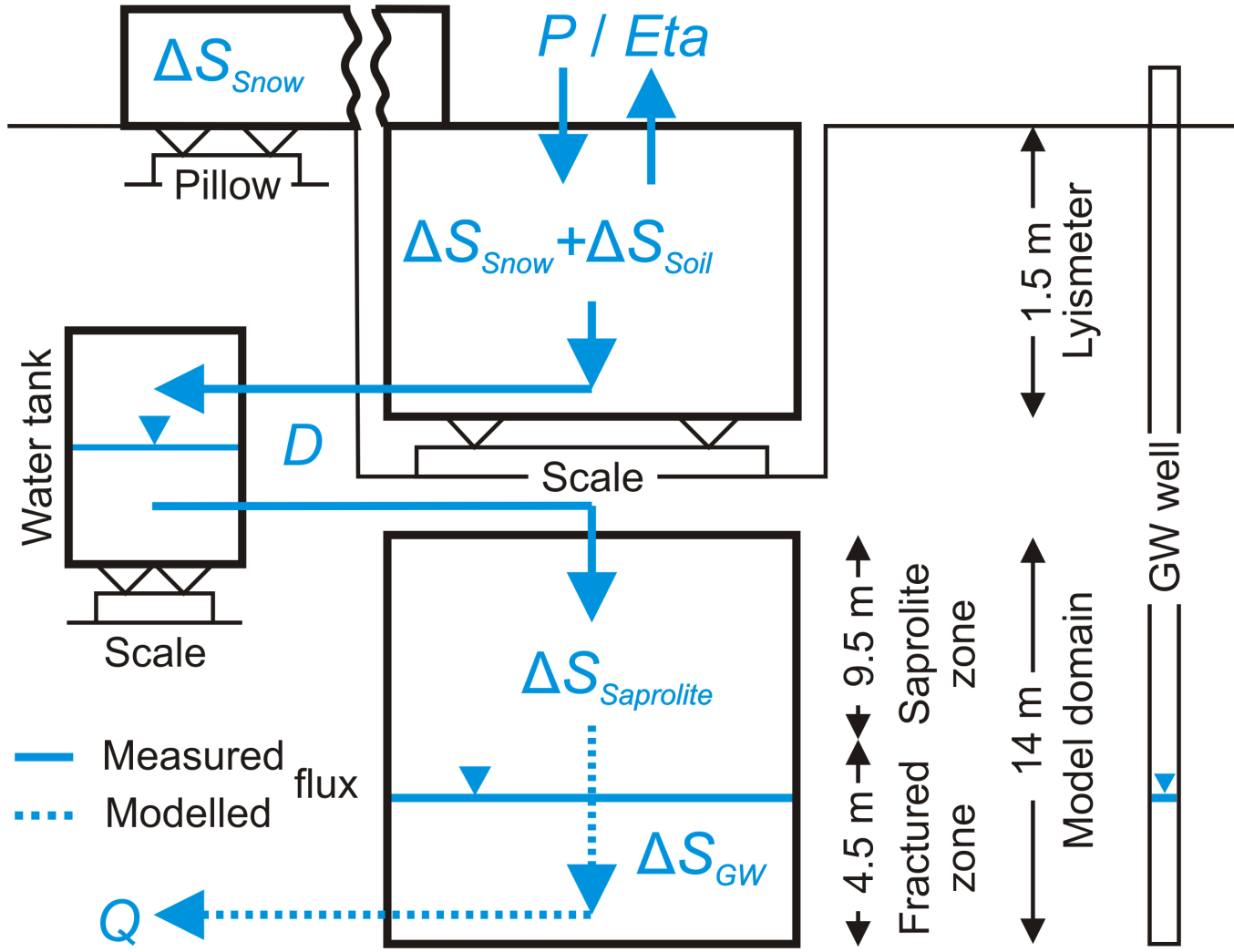
- snow pack
- top soil
- unsaturated saprolite
- fractured aquifer

Creutzfeldt et al., 2010 (WRR)

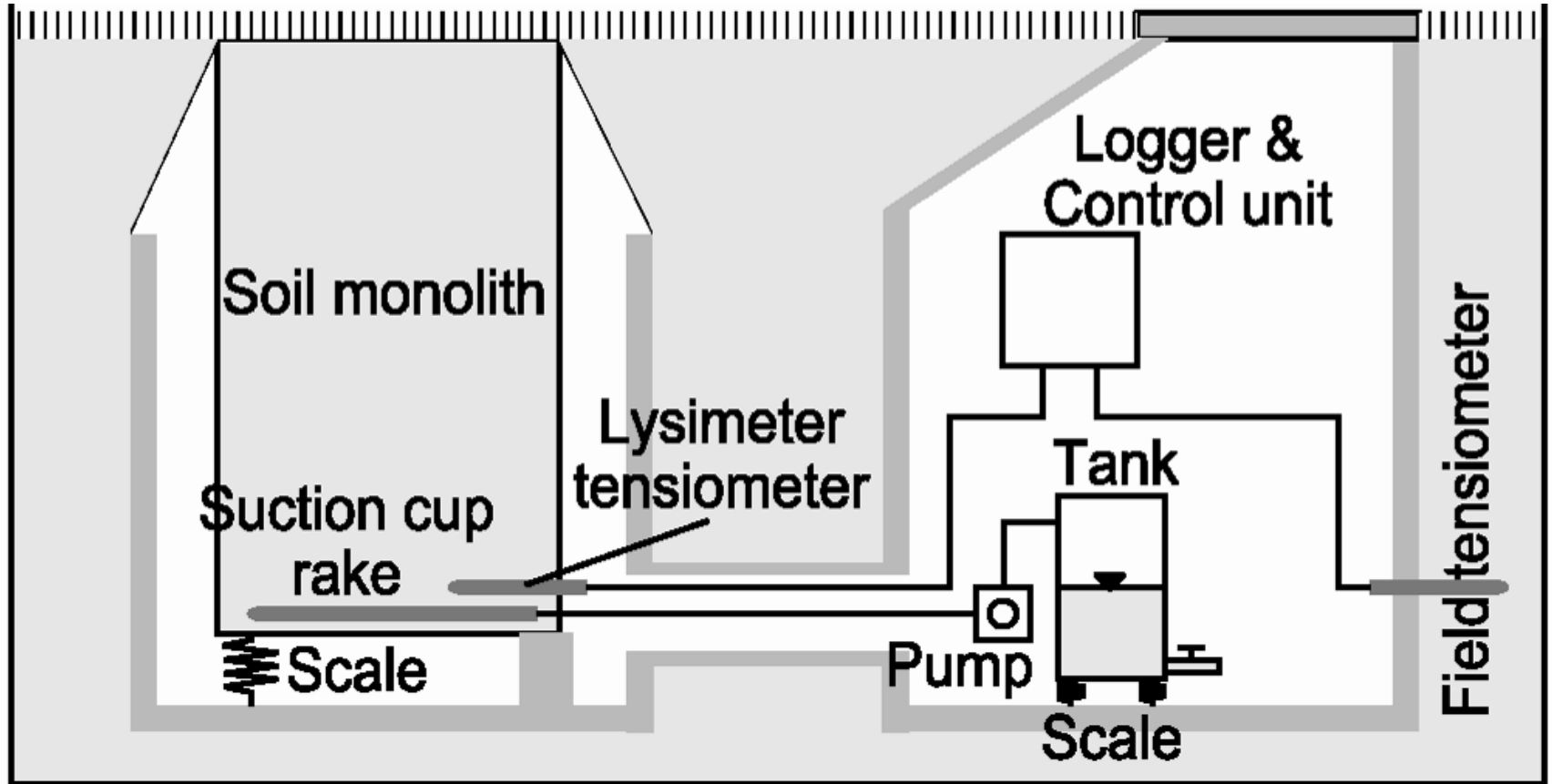
Observatory is operated by the  
**Federal Agency for Carto-  
graphy and Geodesy (BKG)**



# Method: Estimation of water storages



Creutzfeldt et al., 2010 (GJI)





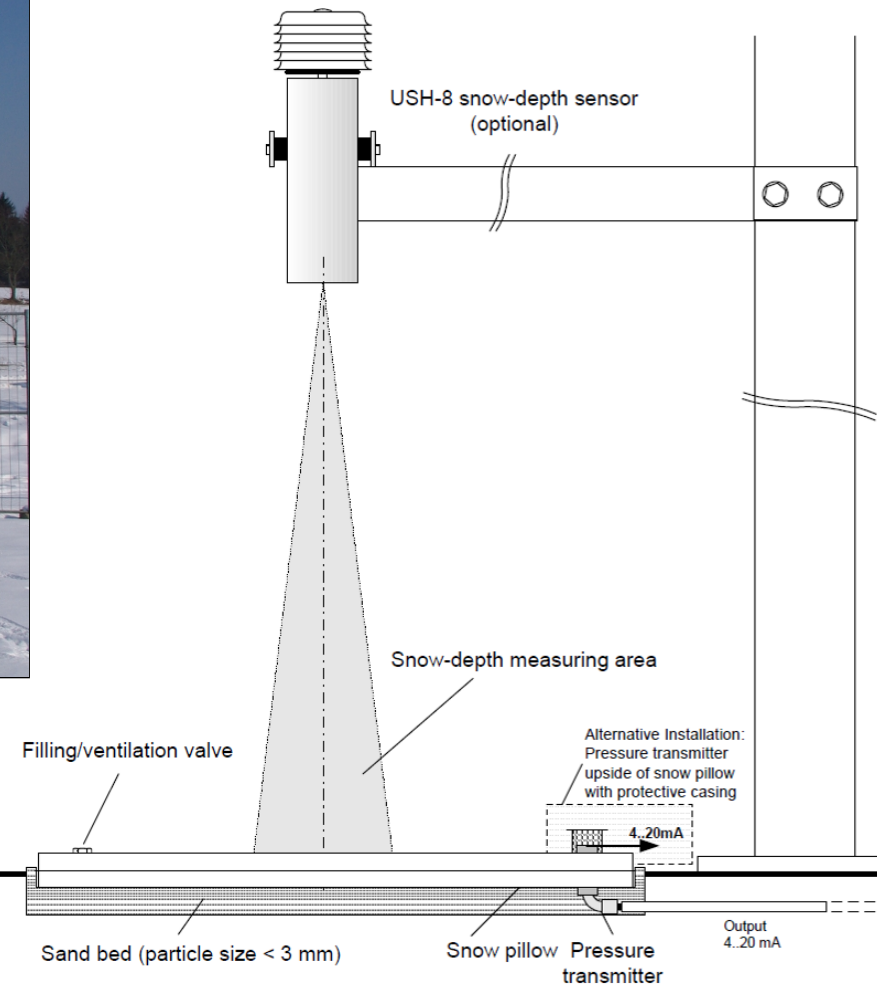


# Snow storage



## Snow monitoring system:

- Snow height: ultrasonic sensor
- Snow water equivalent: snow pillow



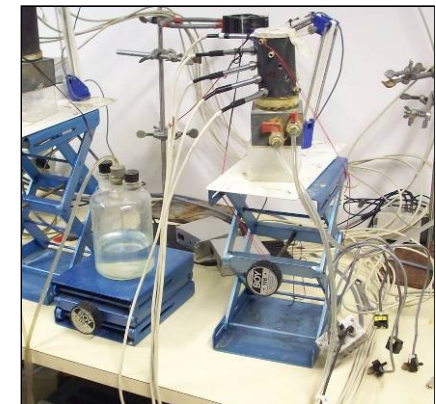
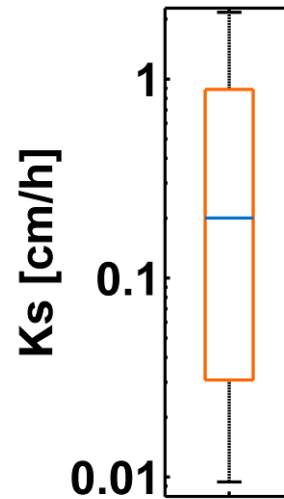
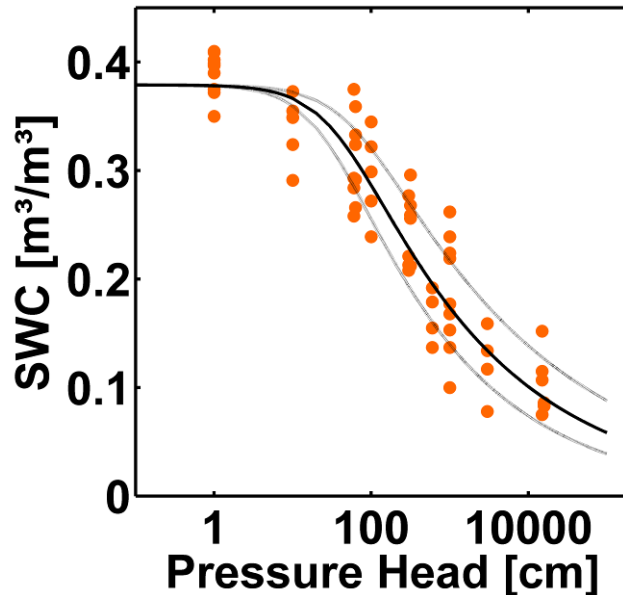
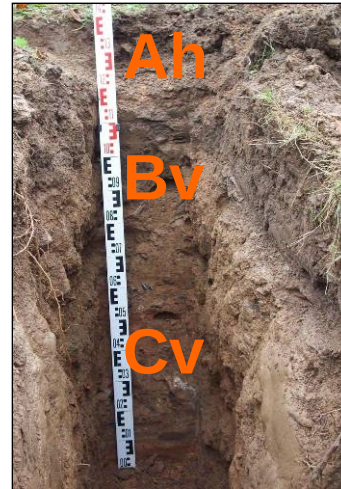
# Groundwater storage

- Drilling and sampling
  - Undisturbed samples
  - Core samples
  
- Pump test
  - Specific yield: 1 – 2%
  - Several assumptions
  
- GW level monitoring
  - Pressure transducer



# Soil properties

- Soil classification/sampling
- Lab analysis:
  - hydraulic conductivity
  - pF curves
- Parameter estimation
  - Mualem-van Genuchten



# Hydrological modeling

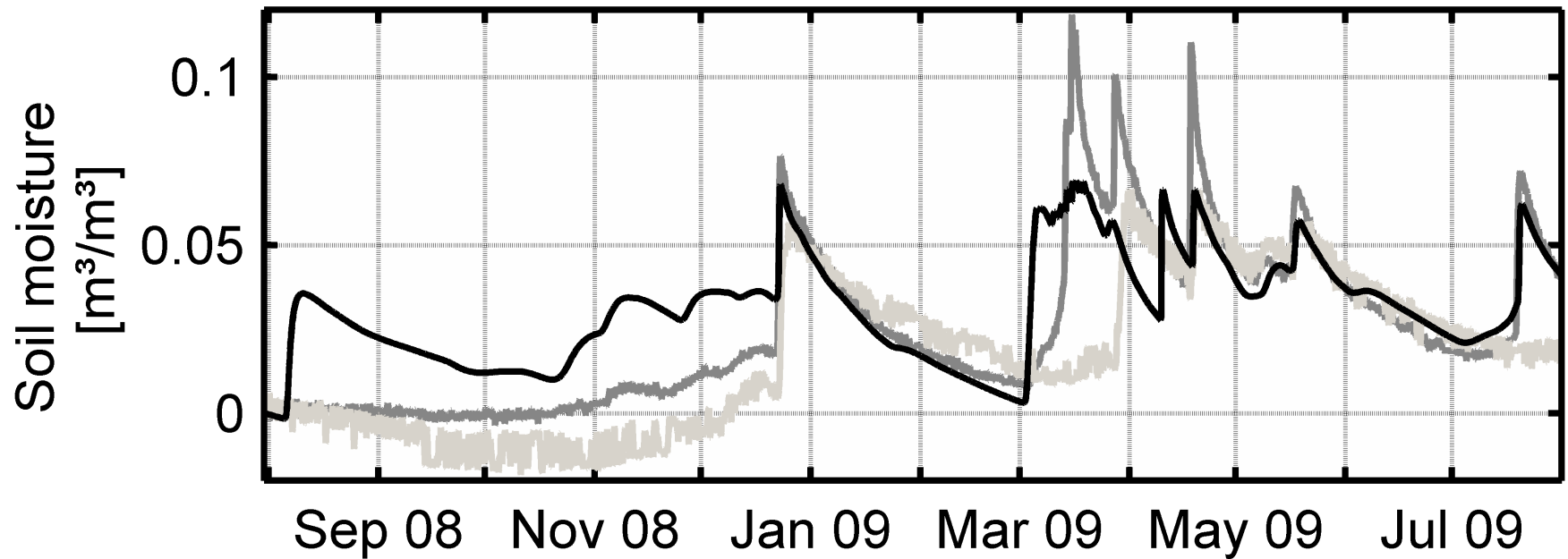
- HYDRUS 1D:
  - physically-based model
  - 1D model
- upper boundary: drainage
- lower boundary: GW level
- model parameters:
  - laboratory analysis
  - pump test

		Unit	Saprolite	Fractured bedrock
<i>Depth</i>	<i>From</i>	m	1.5	11
	<i>To</i>		11	19
$\theta_r$		m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>3</sup>	0	0
$\theta_s$		m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>3</sup>	0.38	0.02
$\alpha$		cm <sup>-1</sup>	2.64	2.64
$n$		-	1.23	1.23
$l$		-	0.5	0.5
$K_s$		m/h	0.002	0.0108

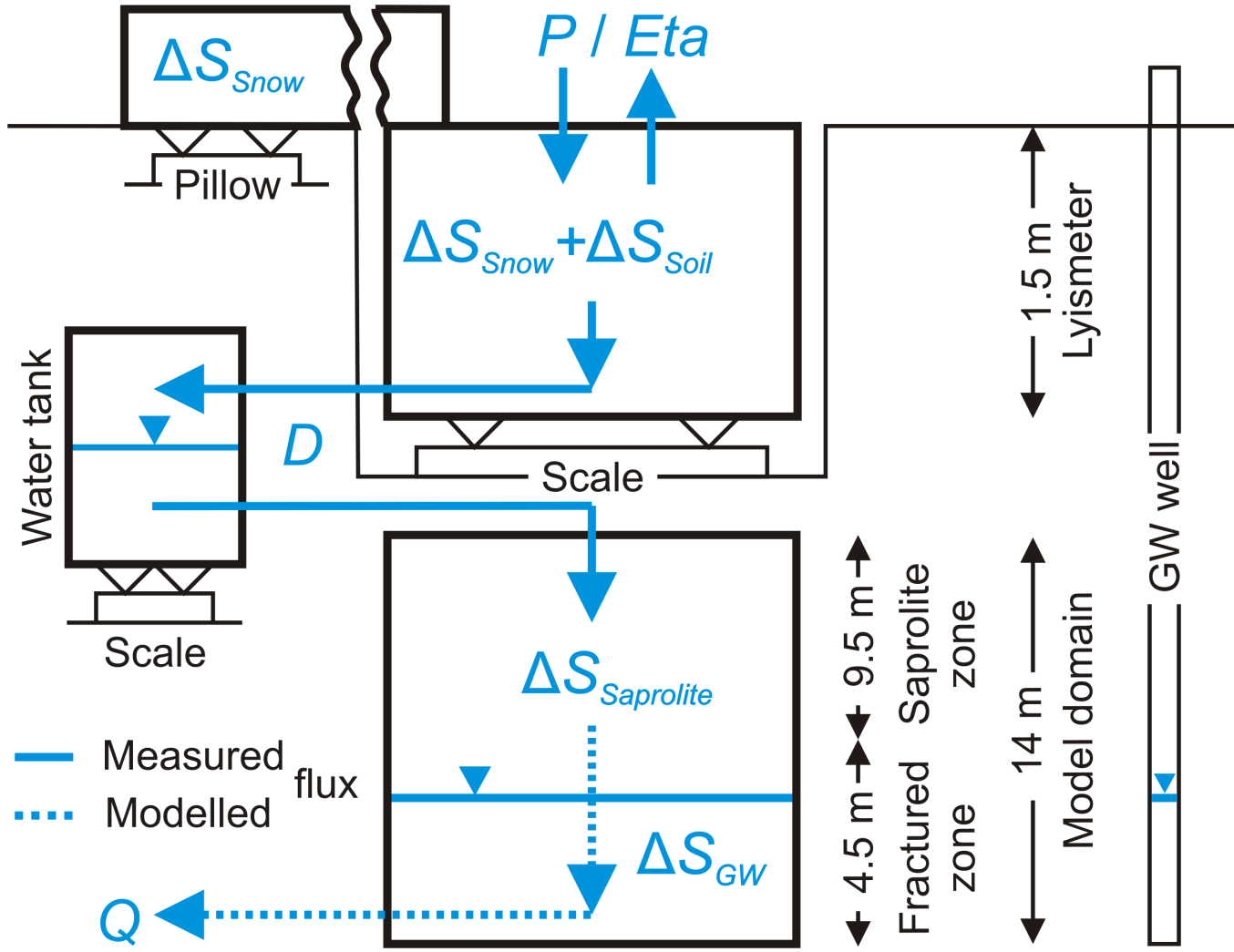
→ well-constrained physically-based model

# Validation: Model

Modeled and measured soil moisture change in the depth of 2.0 m



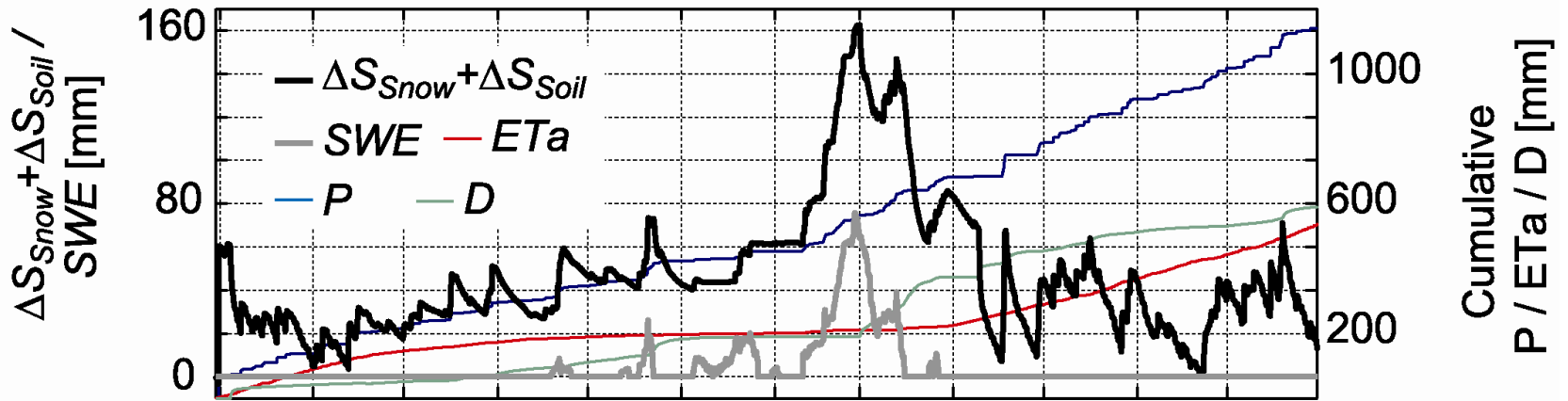
# Method: Estimation of water storages



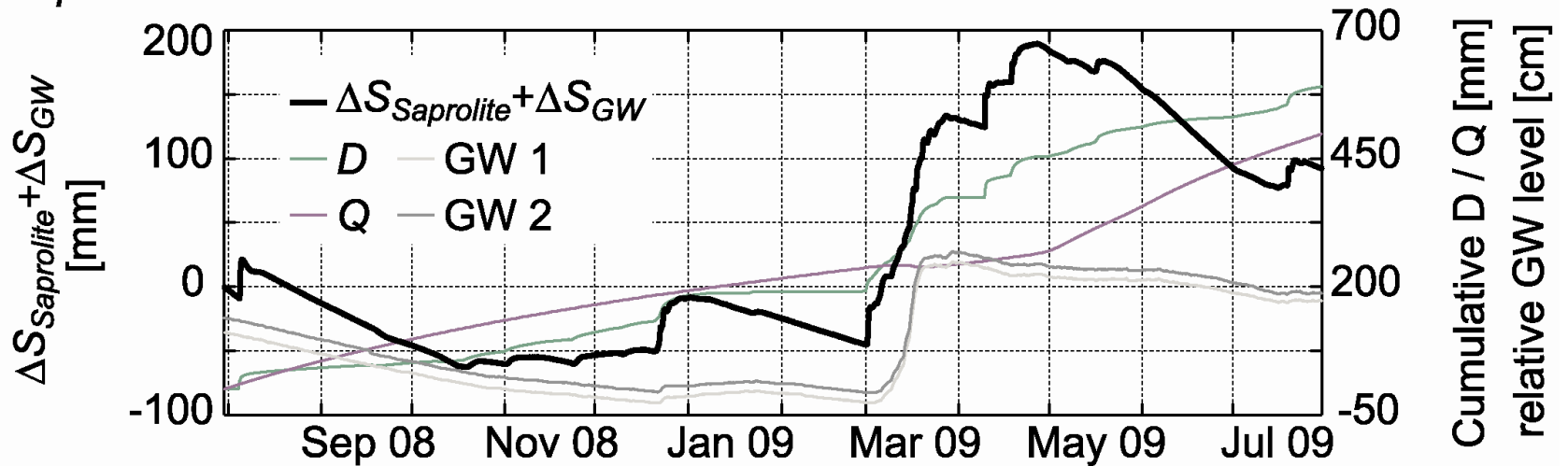
Creutzfeldt et al., 2010 (GJI)

# Water storage changes

$$\Delta S_{Snow} + \Delta S_{Soil}$$



$$\Delta S_{Saprolite} + \Delta S_{GW}$$

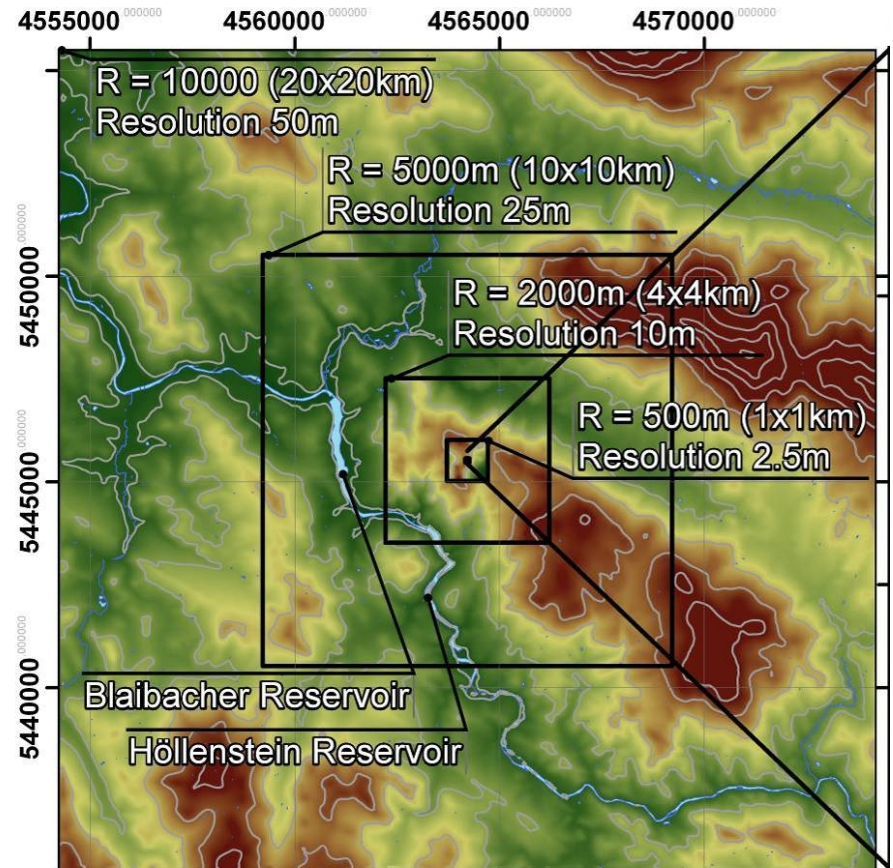


Creutzfeldt et al., 2010 (GJI, in revision)

# Gravity response

## Geodetic model:

- Nested discretization domain
- Homogeneous elementary bodies
- Extended point mass approach (MacMillan equation)

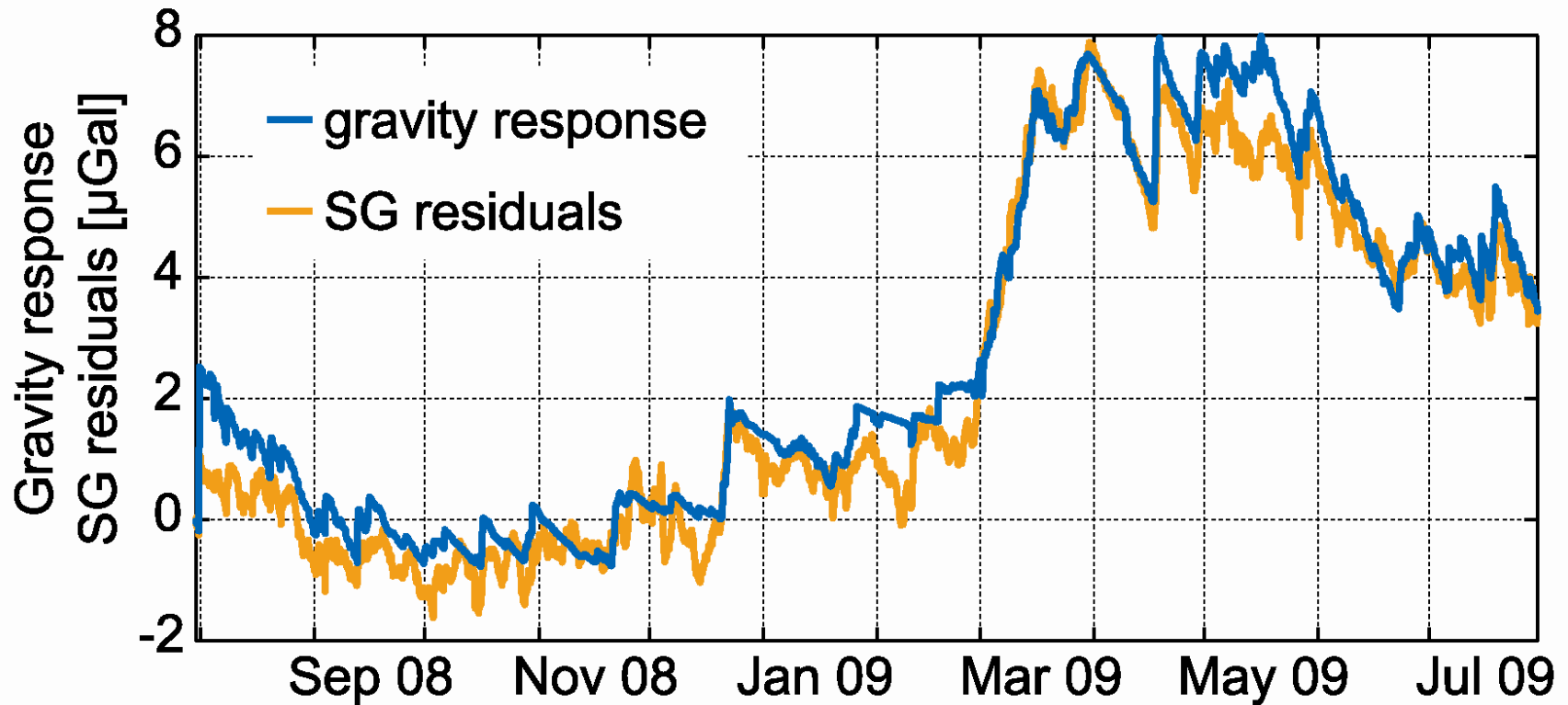


- GWR SG CD029
- Pre-processing:
  - spikes, disturbances and offsets
  - scale factor and instrumental drift (FG5 measurements)
- Modeling and removal of
  - solid Earth tides
  - ocean tide loading
  - polar motion
  - mass changes in the atmosphere

→ SG residuals



# SG residuals / Gravity response



Creutzfeldt et al., 2010 (GJI)

- First comparison of gravimeter and lysimeter measurements
- Lysimeter measurements improve the independent estimation of local water storage changes
- Gravity residuals are caused to a larger extent by local WSC in comparison to previous studies
- For geophysical studies beyond local hydrology, the installation of a lysimeter is recommended



Thank you very much for your attention!



## References:

- Creutzfeldt, B., A. Güntner, T. Klügel, and H. Wziontek (2008), Simulating the influence of water storage changes on the superconducting gravimeter of the Geodetic Observatory Wettzell, Germany, *Geophysics*, 73(6), WA95.
- Creutzfeldt, B., A. Güntner, H. Thoss, B. Merz, and H. Wziontek (2010), Measuring the effect of local water storage changes on in-situ gravity observations: Case study of the Geodetic Observatory Wettzell, Germany, *Water Resources Research*, 46, W08531.
- Creutzfeldt, B., A. Güntner, H. Wziontek, and B. Merz (2010), Reducing local hydrology from high precision gravity measurements: a lysimeter-based approach, *GJI*, 183(1), 178-187.