



**HAL**  
open science

# Correcting the temperature effect on capacitance probe using the temperature and capacitance probe diurnal wave

Andre Chanzy, J-Claude Gaudu

## ► To cite this version:

Andre Chanzy, J-Claude Gaudu. Correcting the temperature effect on capacitance probe using the temperature and capacitance probe diurnal wave. European Geosciences Union General Assembly (EGU), May 2010, Vienne, Austria. hal-02814020

**HAL Id: hal-02814020**

**<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02814020>**

Submitted on 6 Jun 2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



## **Correcting the temperature on capacitance probe using the temperature and capacitance probe diurnal wave**

André Chanzy and Jean-Claude Gaudu

INRA,EMMAH, Avignon, France (andre.chanzy@avignon.inra.fr)

The influence of the temperature on the dielectric constant of soil is the result of antagonist which depends on the soil composition and mineralogy. Moreover, the local properties (structure, soil material) in the probe volume of influence also influence the sensitivity of the capacitance probe signal to soil temperature. It is then necessary to develop correction strategies that must be implemented on probe by probe basis. In this paper, laboratory experiments were done with the SDEC HMS 9000 capacitance probes working at 35 MHz. An algorithm was designed to estimate the sensitivity to the soil temperature for every probe. It is based on the diurnal patterns of both the measured dielectric constant and the soil temperature. The underlying idea is to make some (reasonable) assumptions on the dielectric constant variations during selected time window in the day and then attribute any difference between expected measurement and observed measurements to the soil temperature. Such algorithm was implemented with a large number of experiments. It improves significantly the physical meaning of the temporal evolution of the soil moisture estimation through daily cycles for probes installed near the surface, or longer period for deeper probes