

# Ring test for measuring soil hydraulic properties

## Remarks and methodical innovations

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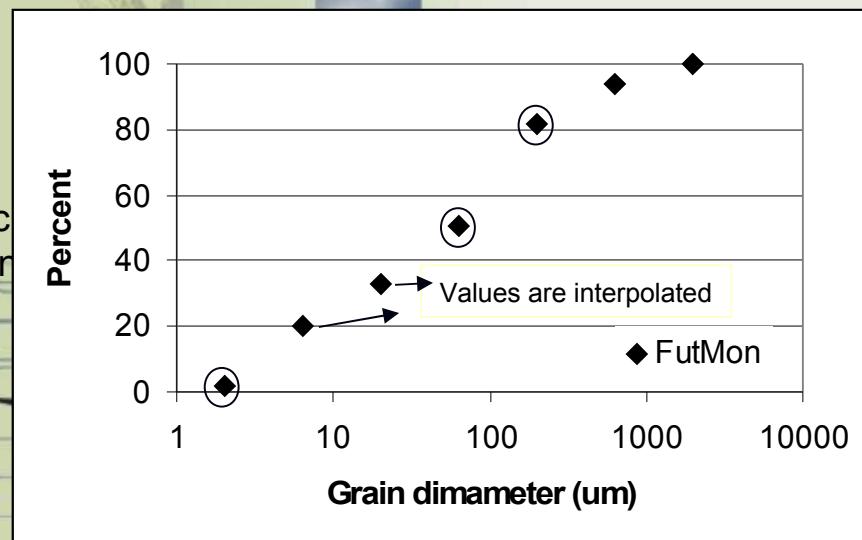
### Content:

- Soil preparation
- Evaluating the results
- Methodical innovations of the Evaporation method
- Conclusions



# Texture

Clay: 9.5%  
Silt: 48.6%  
Sand: 41.2%



Slu acc. to German soil classification KA5

# Dry bulk density\_Soil preparation

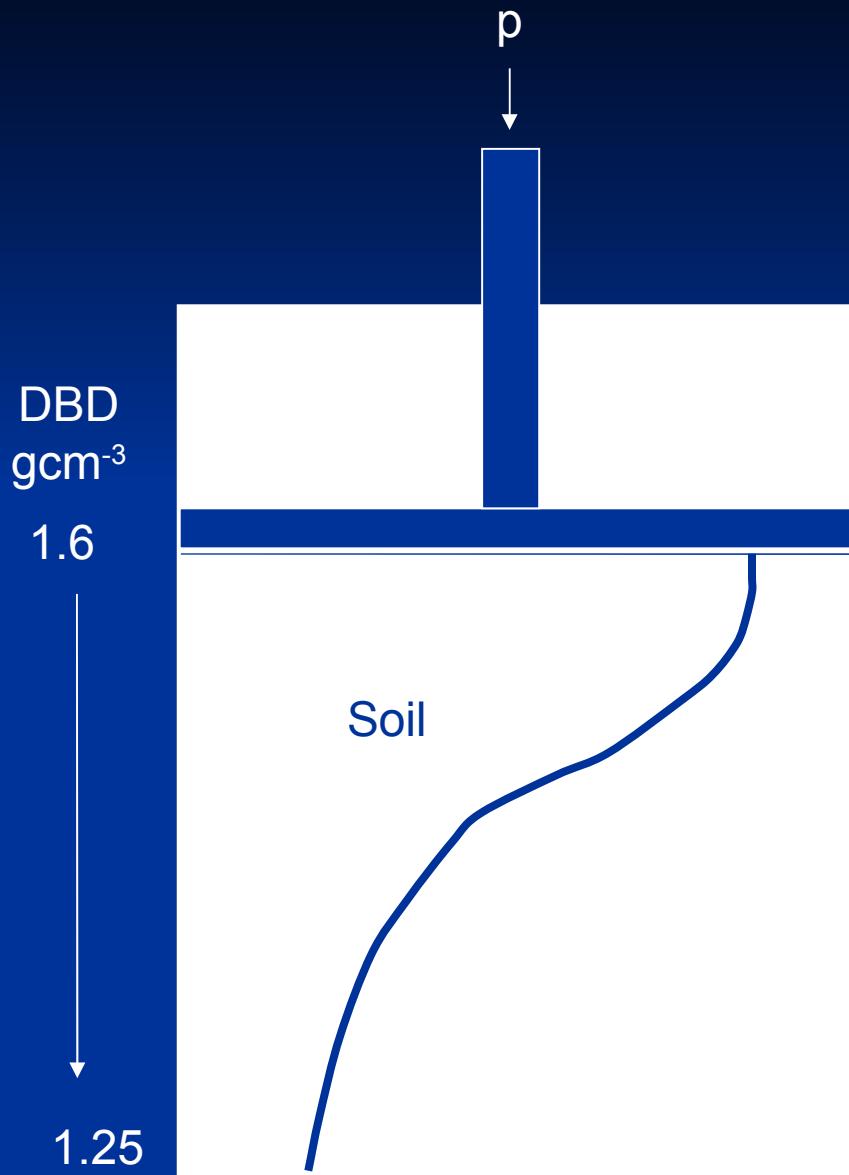
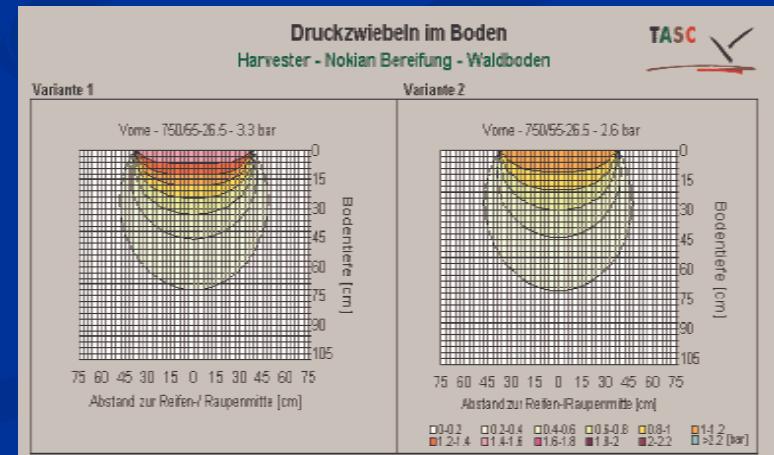
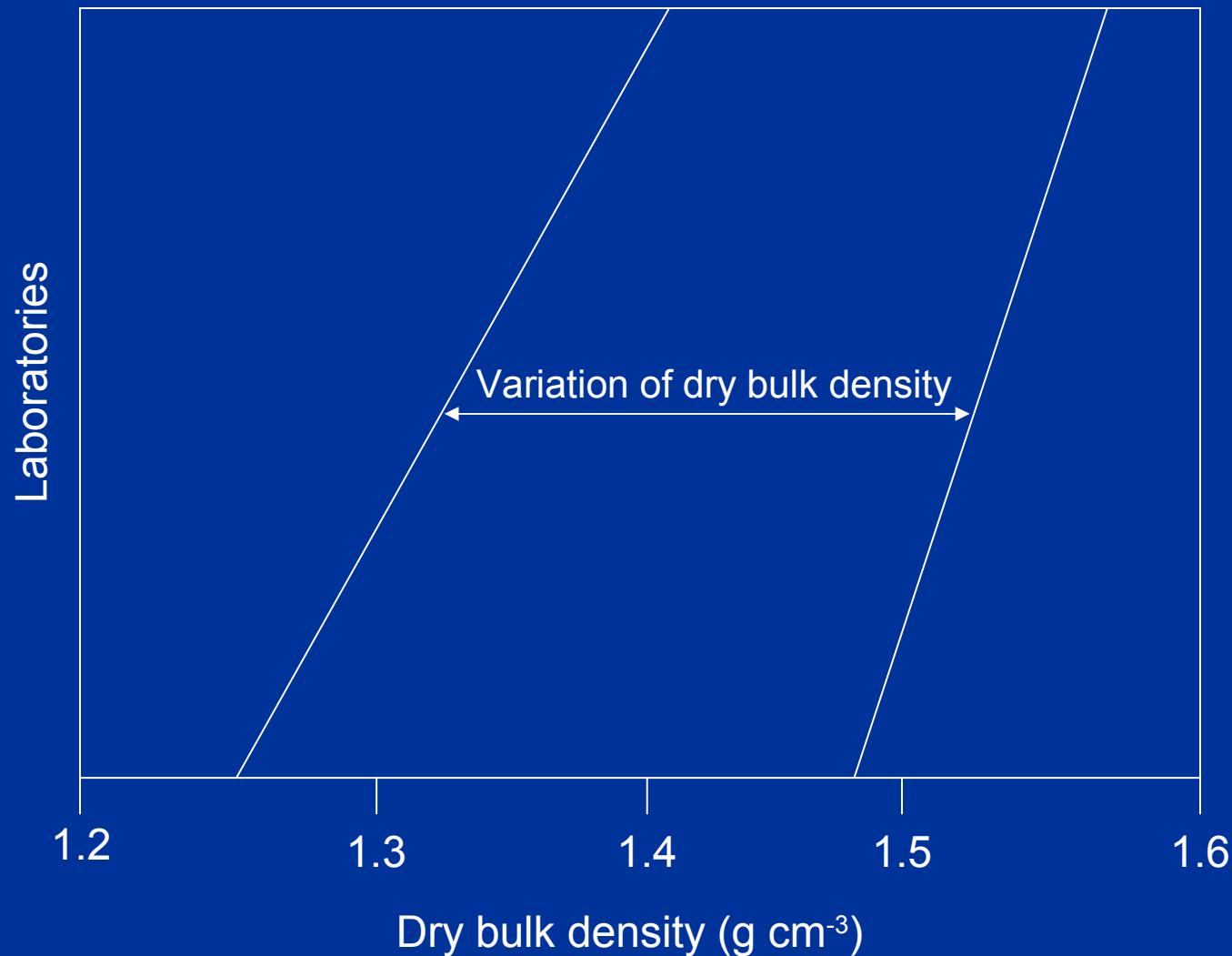


Photo 1: Hydraulic compression system  
driven by the PTO of a tractor

## Pressure distribution under load

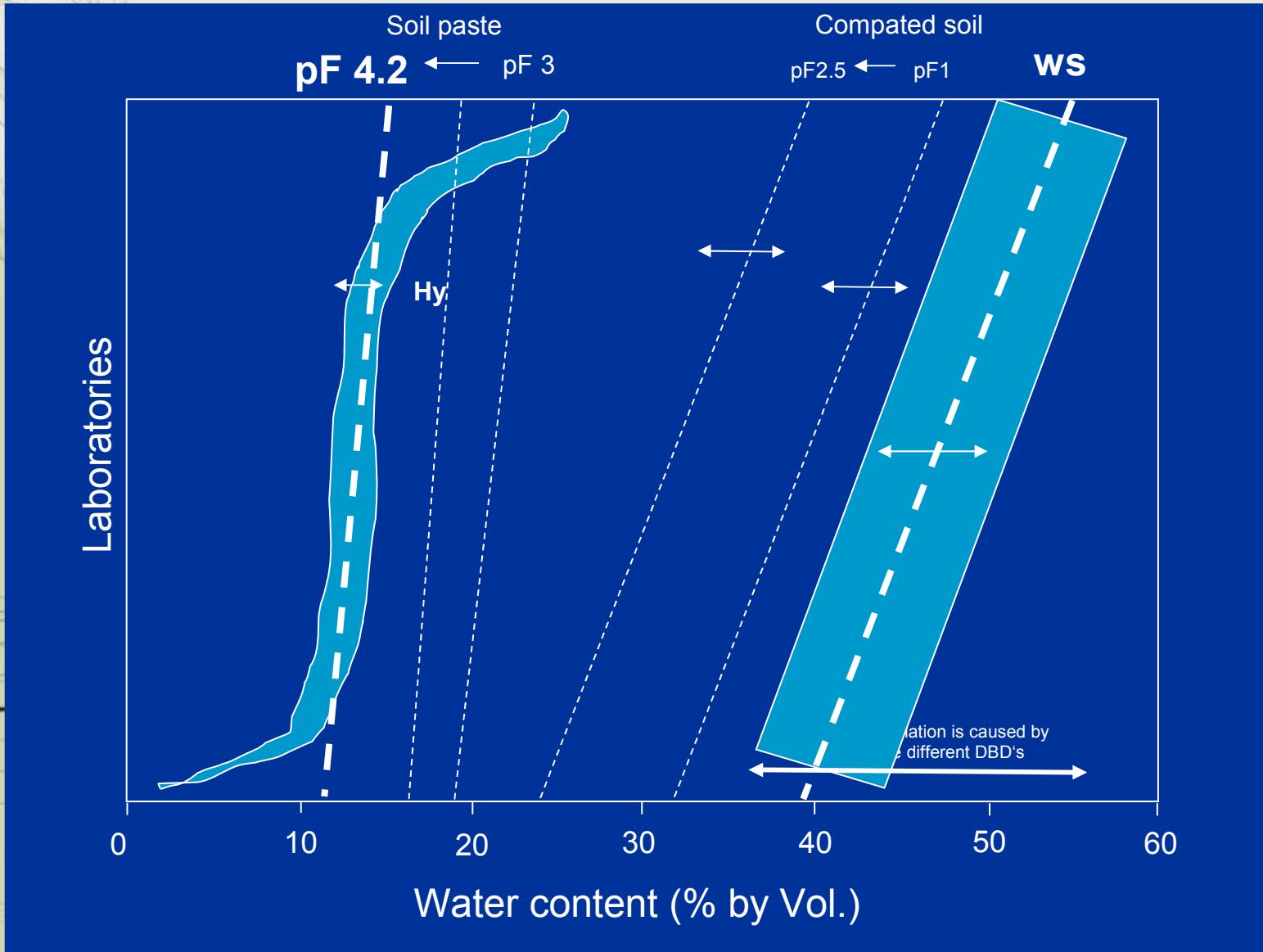


# Variation of dry bulk density



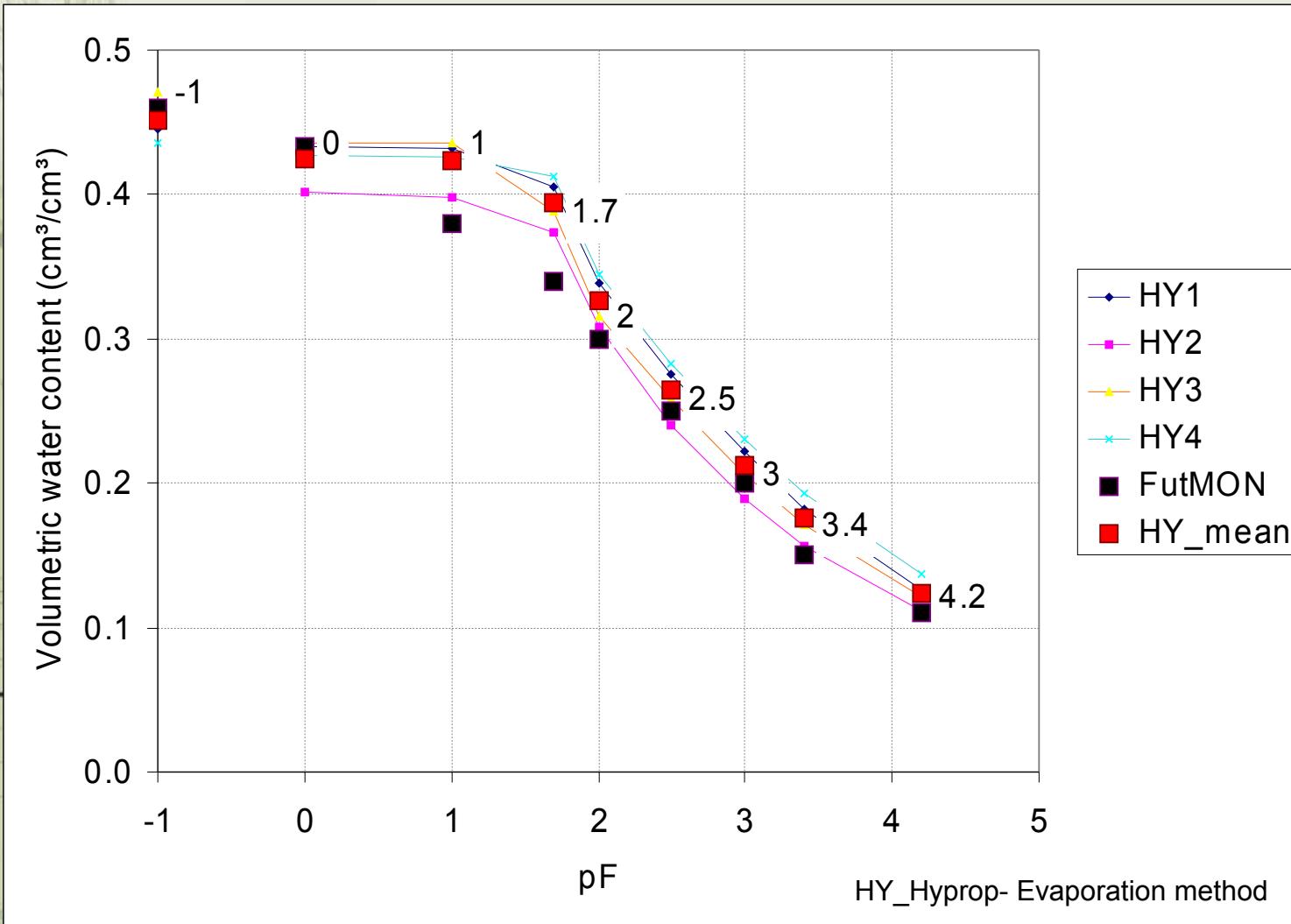
The variation is much greater than at any natural site!

# Variation of water content measurements



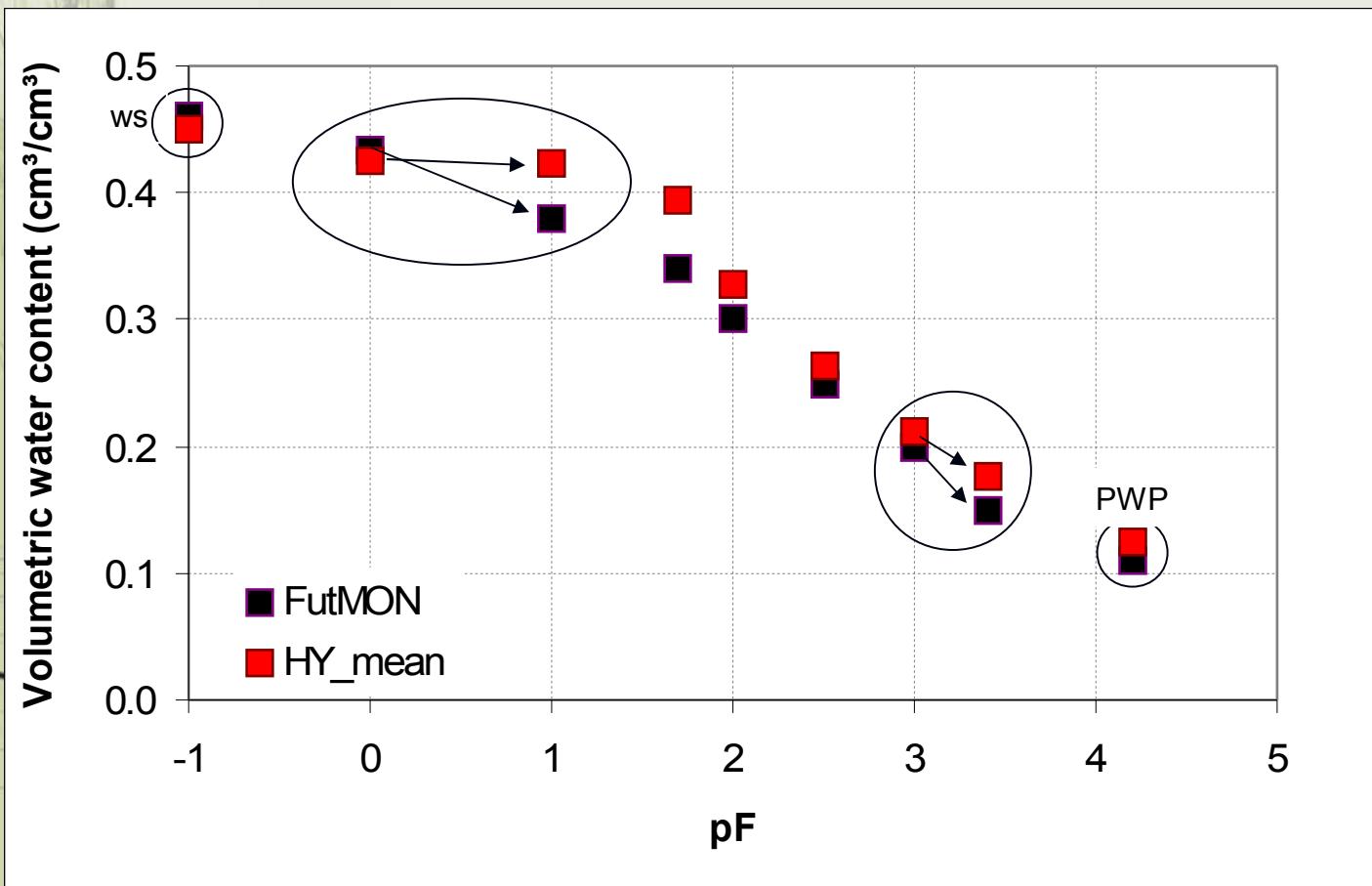
# Water retention relationship

HYPROP and mean FutMon are comparable. Differences have to be investigated!



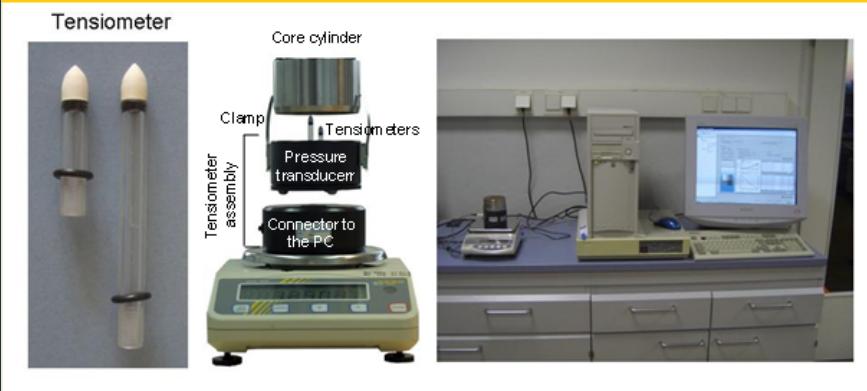
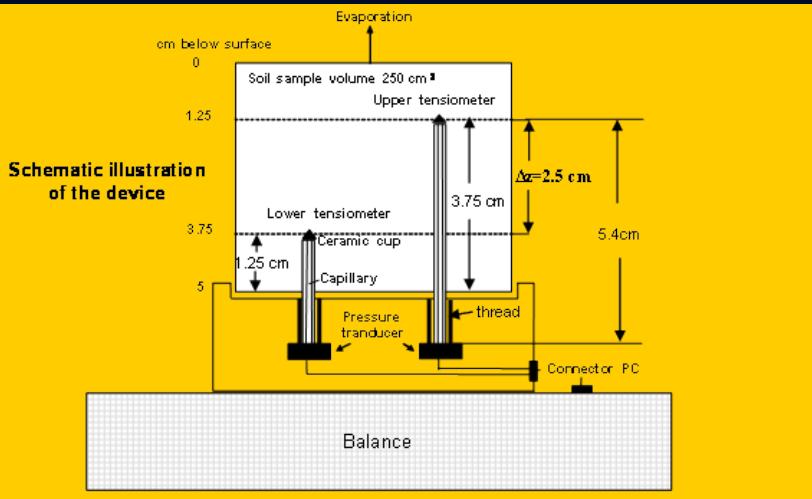
# Water retention Relashionship

Comparison FutMon versus HYPROP



ws and PWP are generally fixed values

# Evaporation method- Innovations



1. Evaporation functions- Weighing accuracy reduced  
*JPNSS 2006*
1. New tensiometers- Measurement extension 300 kPa  
*SSSAJ 2009*
1. Bubble point extension- Extension the range to 800 kPa  
*JPNSS 2009*

## Properties:

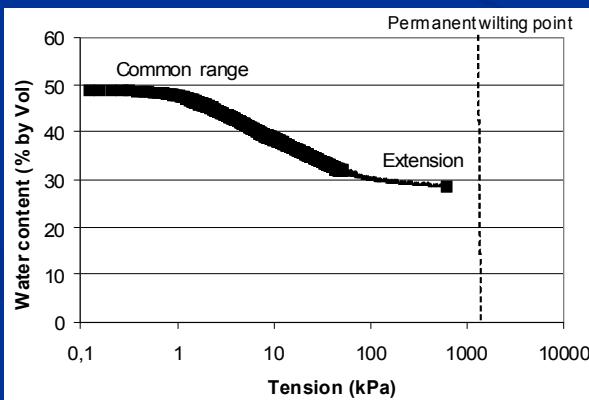
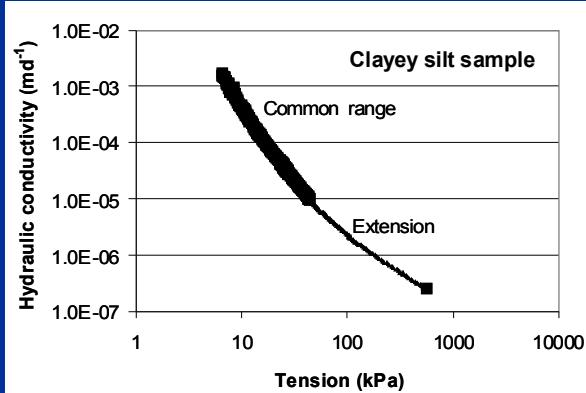
- Water retention function
- Hydraulic conductivity function

## Measurement range

- 0 – 800 kPa (pF 3.9)

## Measurement time

- 3 (clay) to 8 days (sand and peat)



# Conclusions – open questions

- HYPROP and mean FutMon were quite comparable. Differences have to be investigated!
- Natural undisturbed soils are better than artificial compaction for this ring test.
- For steady-state procedures: How is the water potential when steady-state is achieved? Which potential is charged?  

- HYPROP: Dynamic effects have to be analyzed
- Do we have evaporative water loss (sand box) within the measurement time?
- A water potential of 1hPa is unrealistic for steady-state procedures, because the average gravitation potential is 2.5 hPa.



# Thank you