

# Hydrochemie und Tracermethoden

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# Inhalt

- Einführung
- Künstliche Tracer
  - Grundlagen
  - Salze
  - Fluoreszenzfarbstoffe
  - Versuchsdurchführung
  - **Anwendungen**

# Anwendungen

- Hanghydrologie
- Seen
- Gletscher (Thomas Schuler)
- Hyporeisches Interstezial - Bäche
- Fließmuster im Boden (Sophie Bachmair)
- Künstliches Feuchtgebiet (Tobias Schütz)
- Temperatur (Bach und Feuchtgebiet)

# Set up for sprinkling experiments in Alptal, CH



Area: 60-70m<sup>2</sup>  
Rainfall Intensity:  
50 mm/h –  
100 mm/h  
Measurement of  
water content,  
matric potential  
and water table

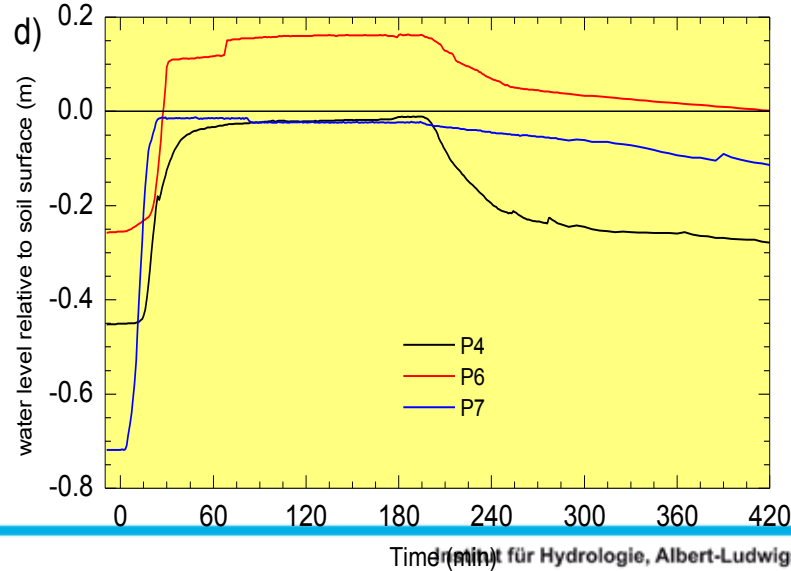
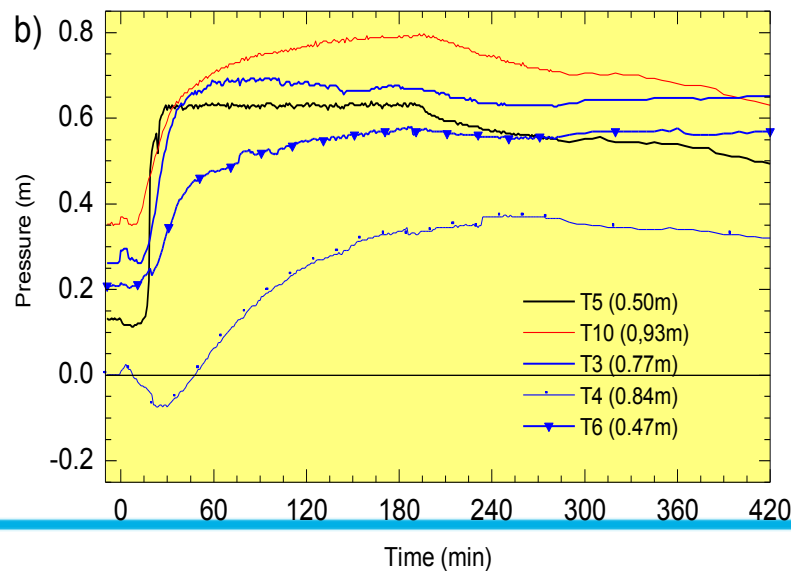
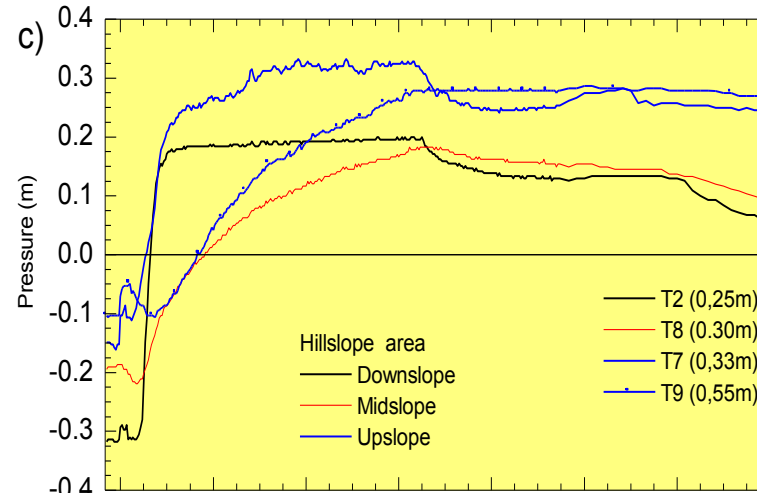
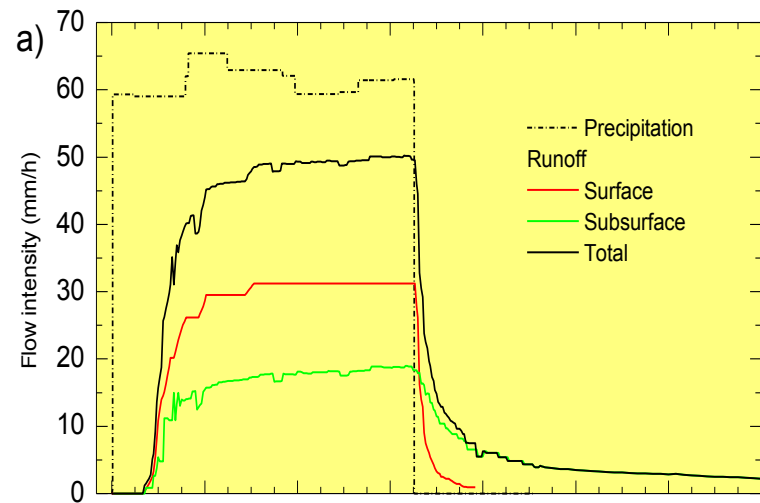
Trench, 5 m wide  
Measurement of overland flow and  
subsurface flow

# Site description

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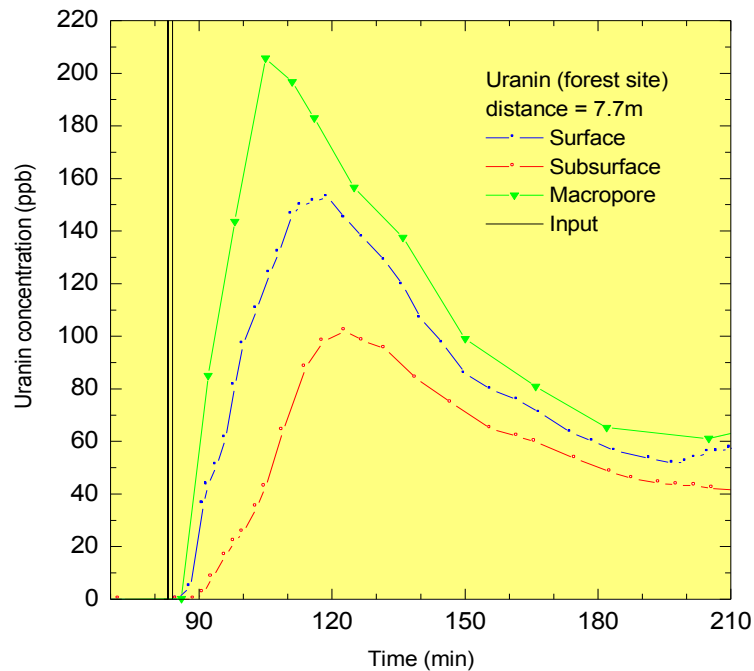
- Two steep hillslopes of 17° and 25°
- Grassland and Forest
- Located in the pre-alpine Swiss research basin Vogelbach, Alptal
- Two extreme rainfall events of 60 and 100 mm/h were artificially simulated at each of the two sites

# Hillslope experiment – Measurements

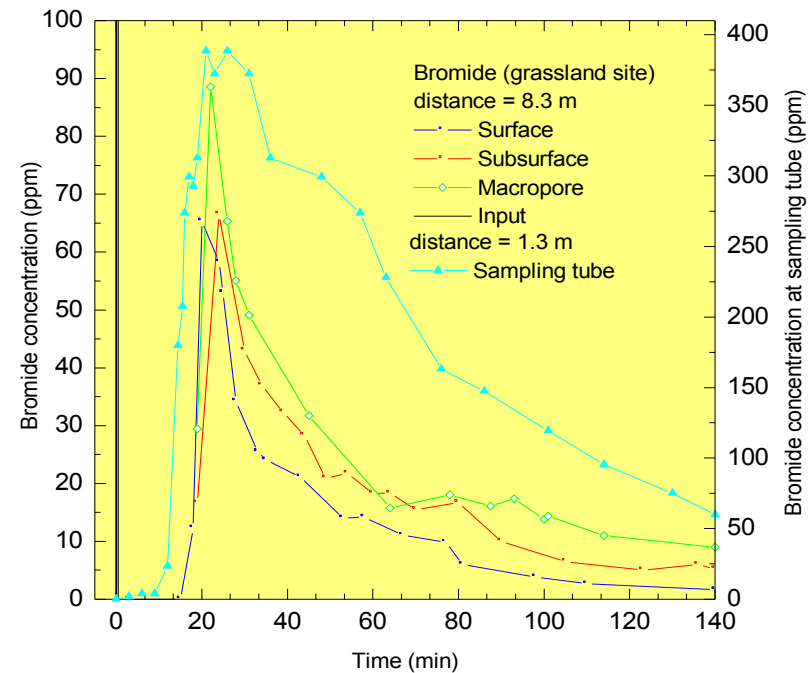


# Tracer Experiments

- Tracer experiments with fluorescein (Uranin) at the forest site (steady state, near surface point source)

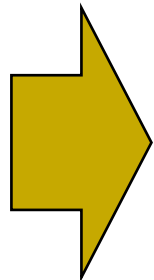


- ◆ Tracer experiments with bromide (NaBr) at the grassland site (near surface line source)



# Analysis of the tracer experiments

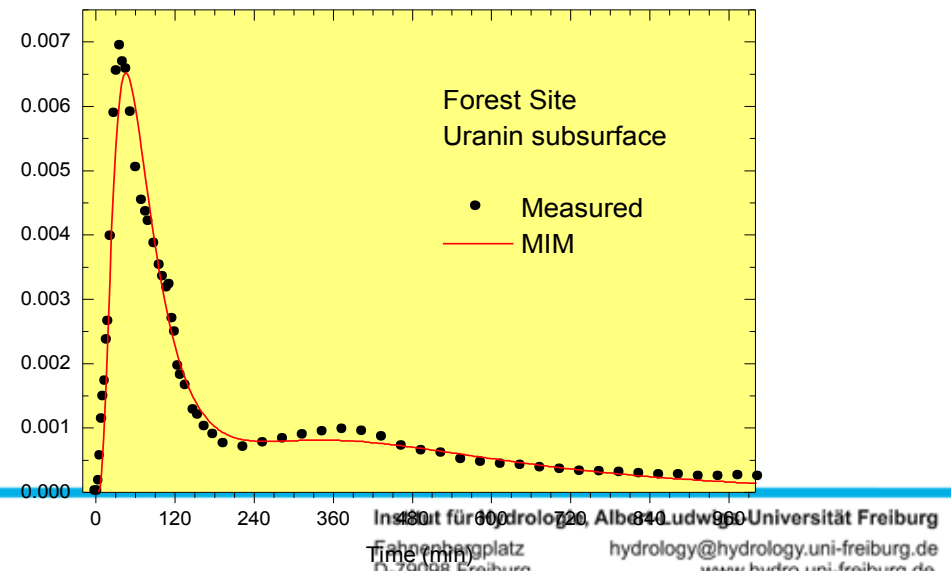
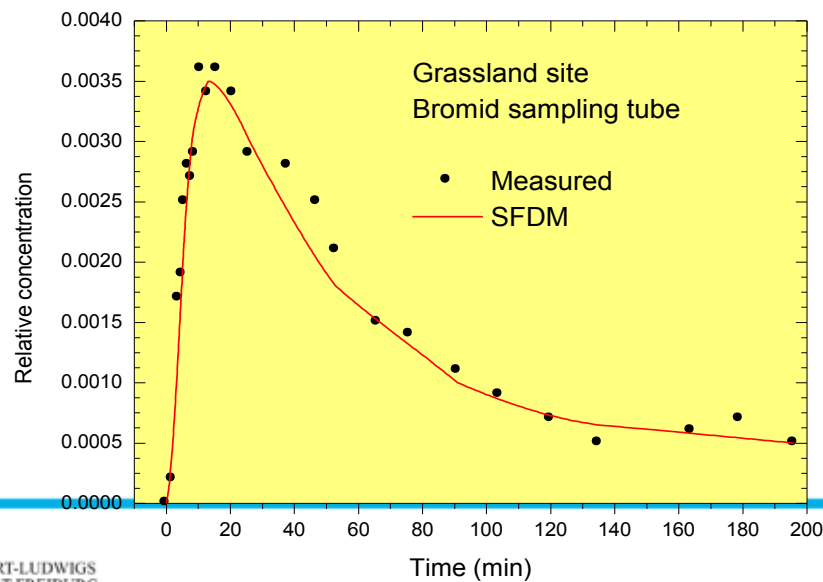
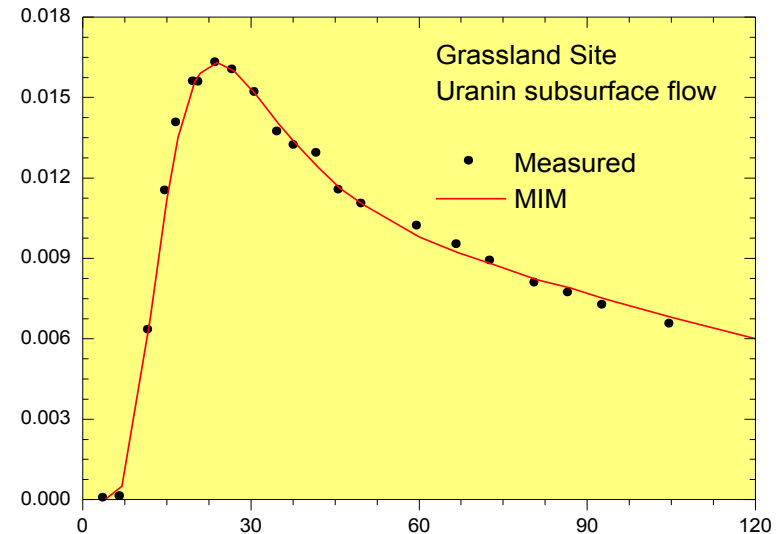
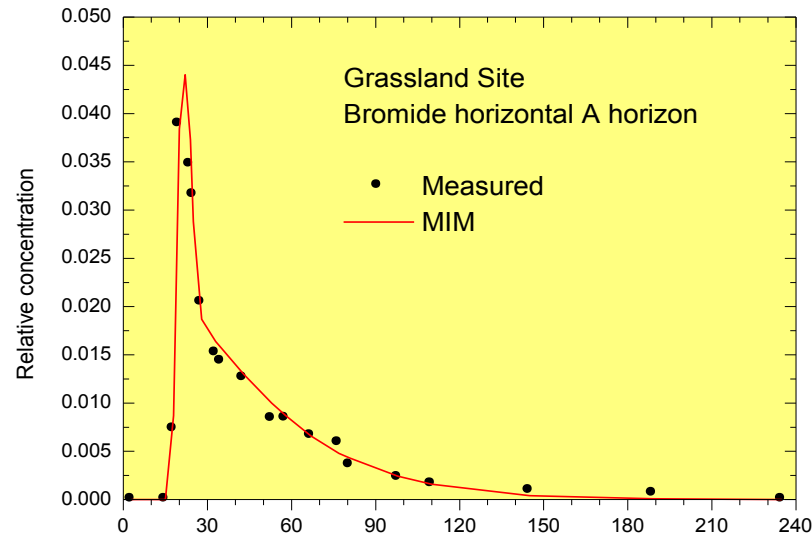
- Fit to the tracer breakthrough curves obtained from surface and subsurface runoff components, sampling tubes and single macropores in the pit.
- Transport models:
  - Convection-Dispersion-Model (CDM)
  - Transfer-Function-Model (TFM)
  - Single-Fissure-Dispersion-Model (SFDM)
  - Mobile-Immobile-Water-Model (MIM)



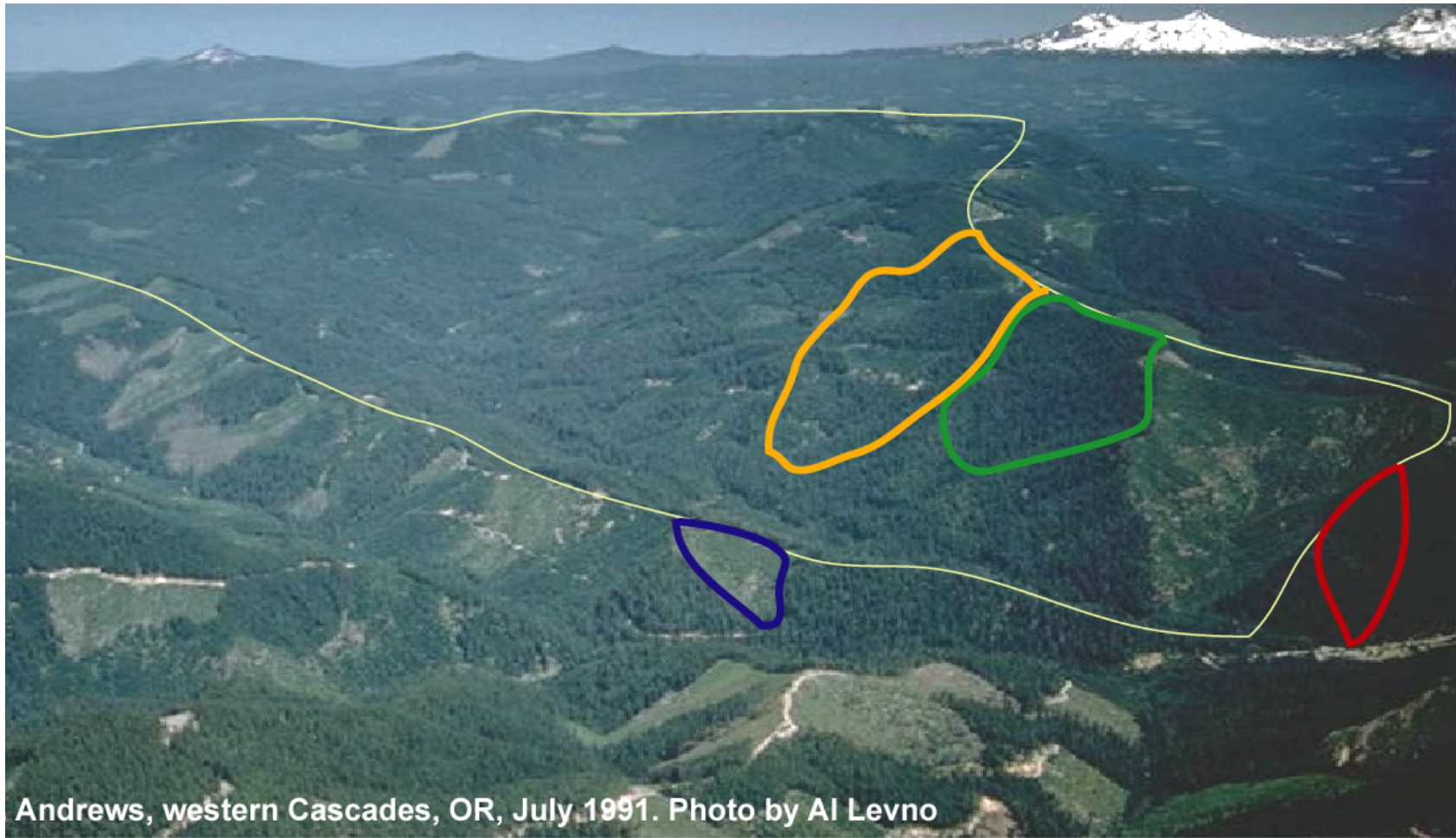
Selection of one transport model for each breakthrough curve based on goodness-of-fit and the physical plausibility of the transport parameter.



# Examples of measured and fitted breakthrough curves

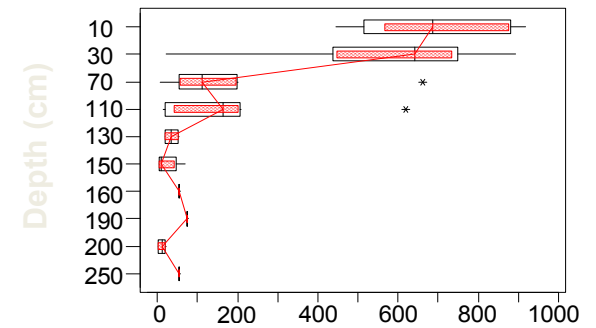
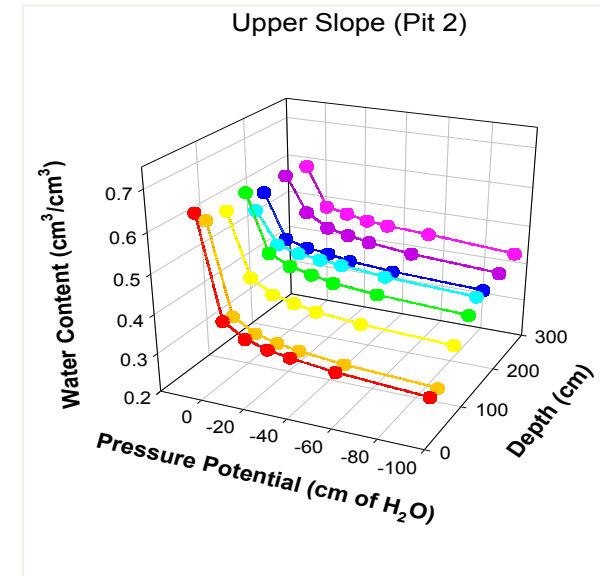
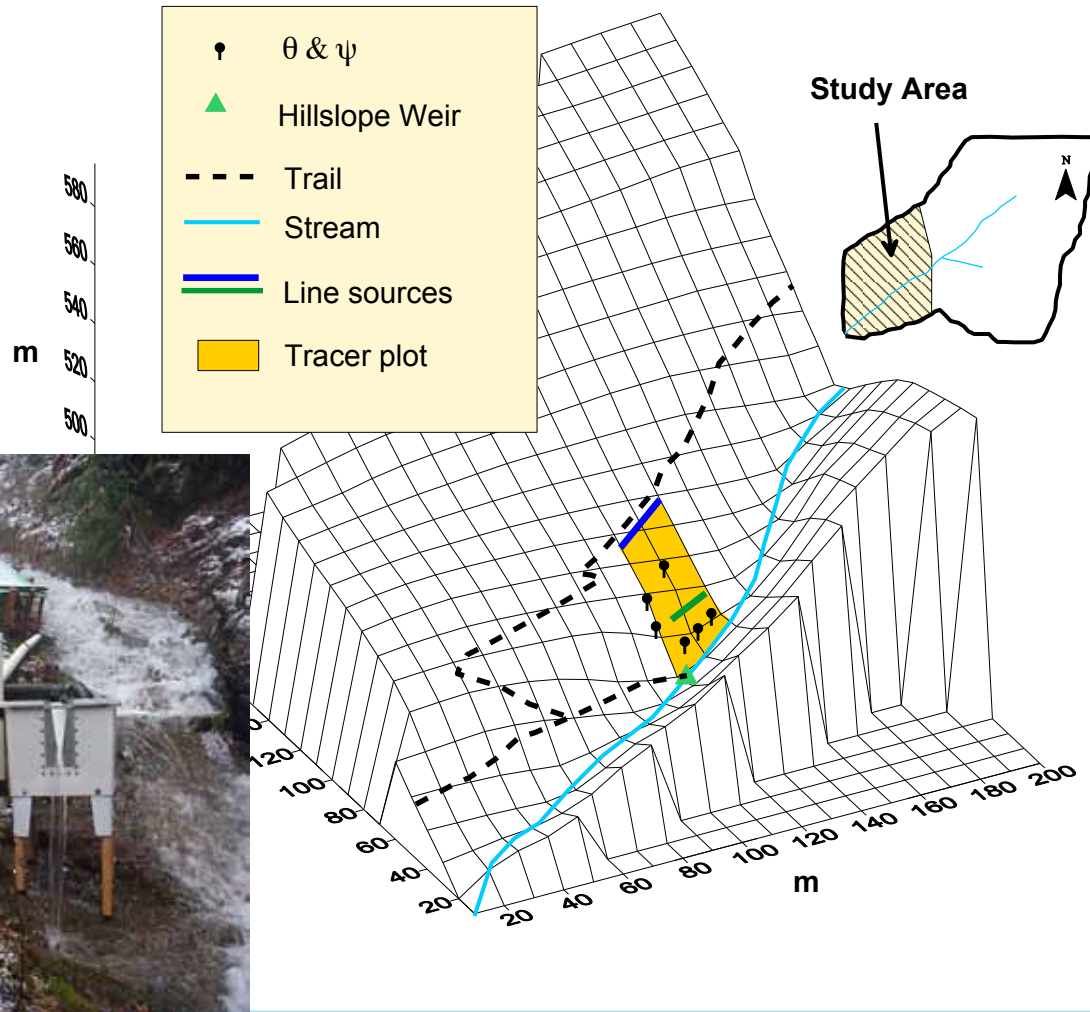


# Tracer experiment H.J.Andrews

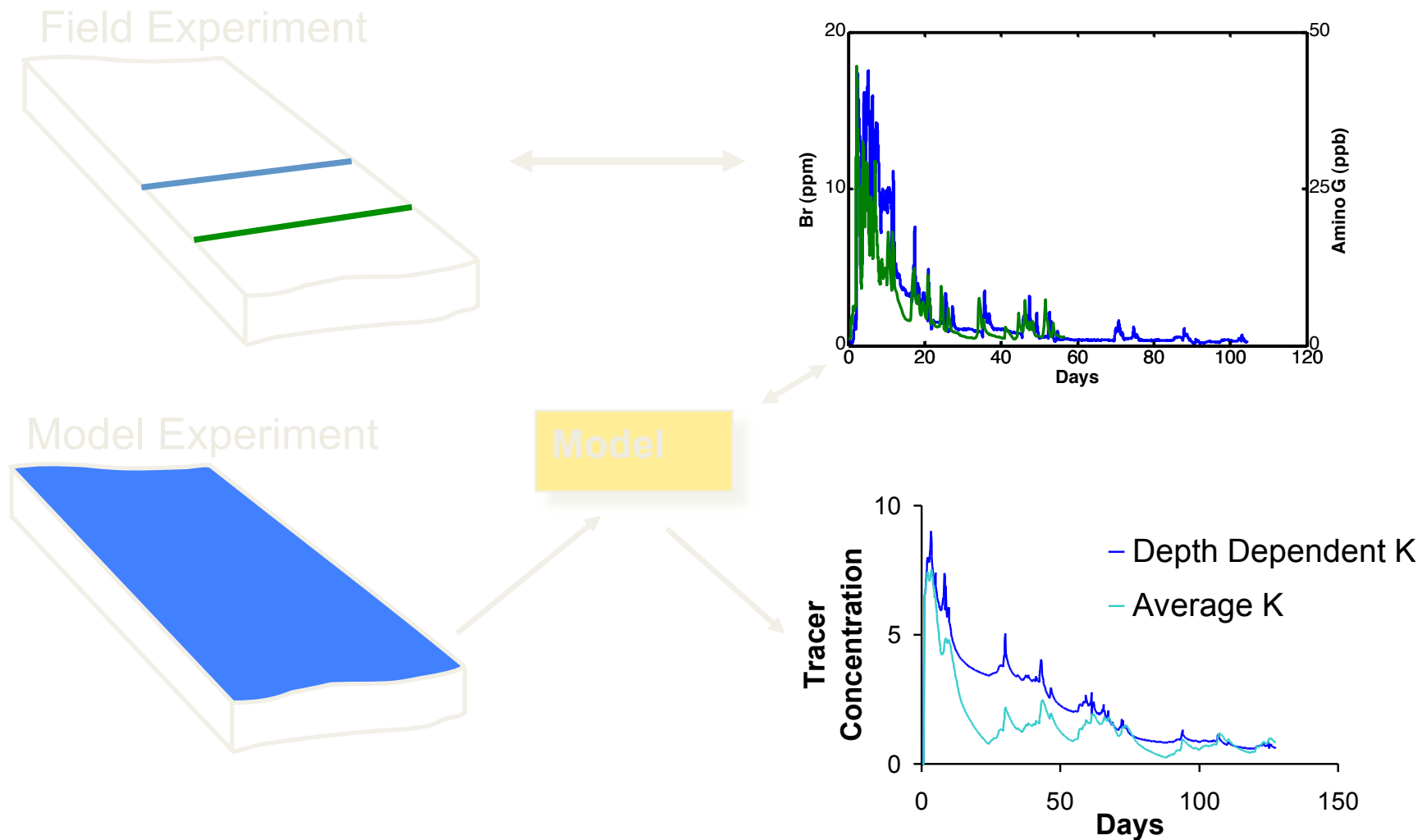


Andrews, western Cascades, OR, July 1991. Photo by Al Levno

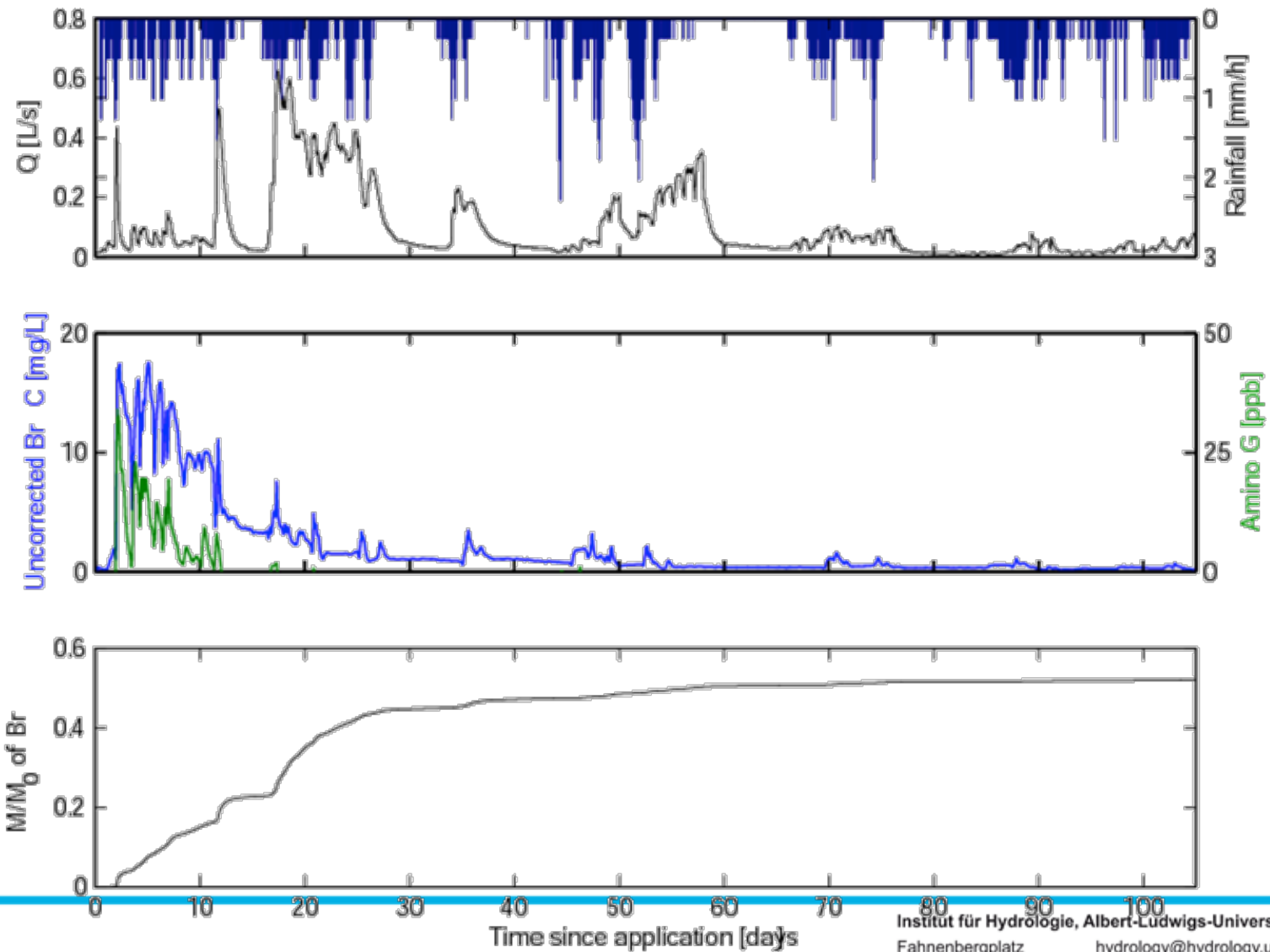
# Experimental set-up



# Interpretation Through Modeling: A Forward Approach

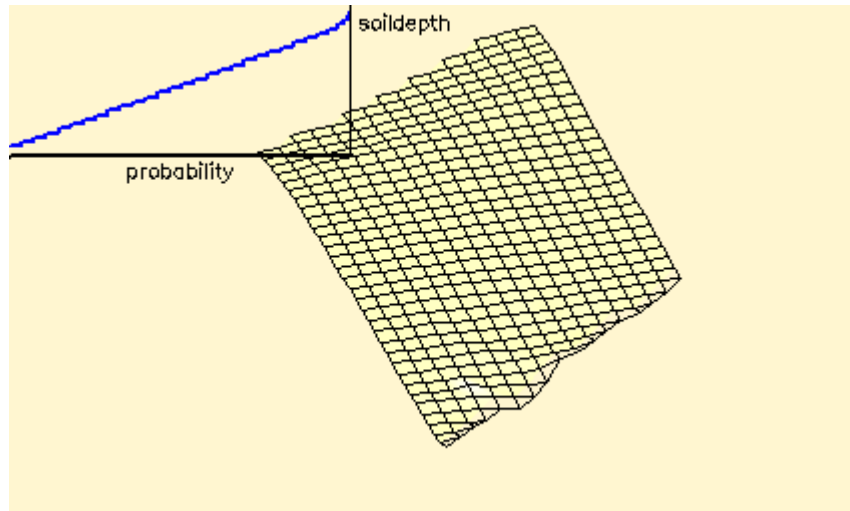


# Measurements

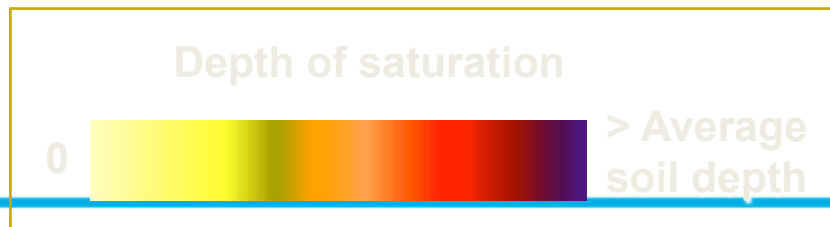
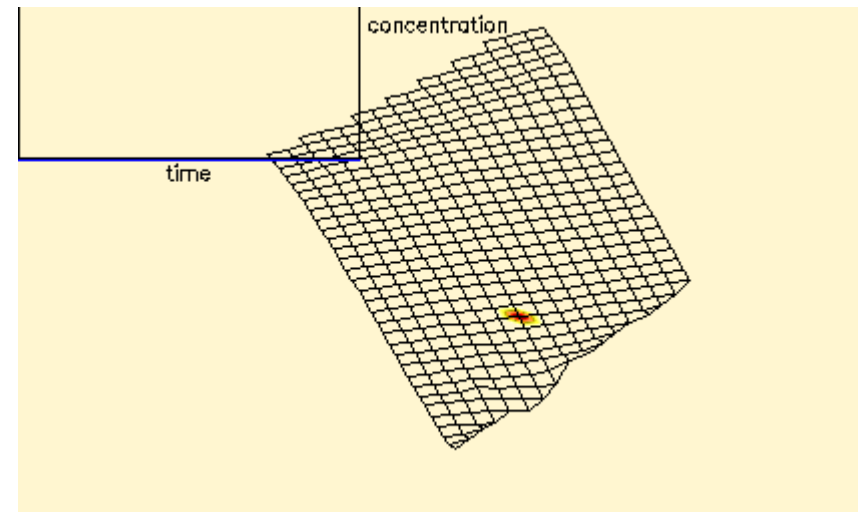


# Animations

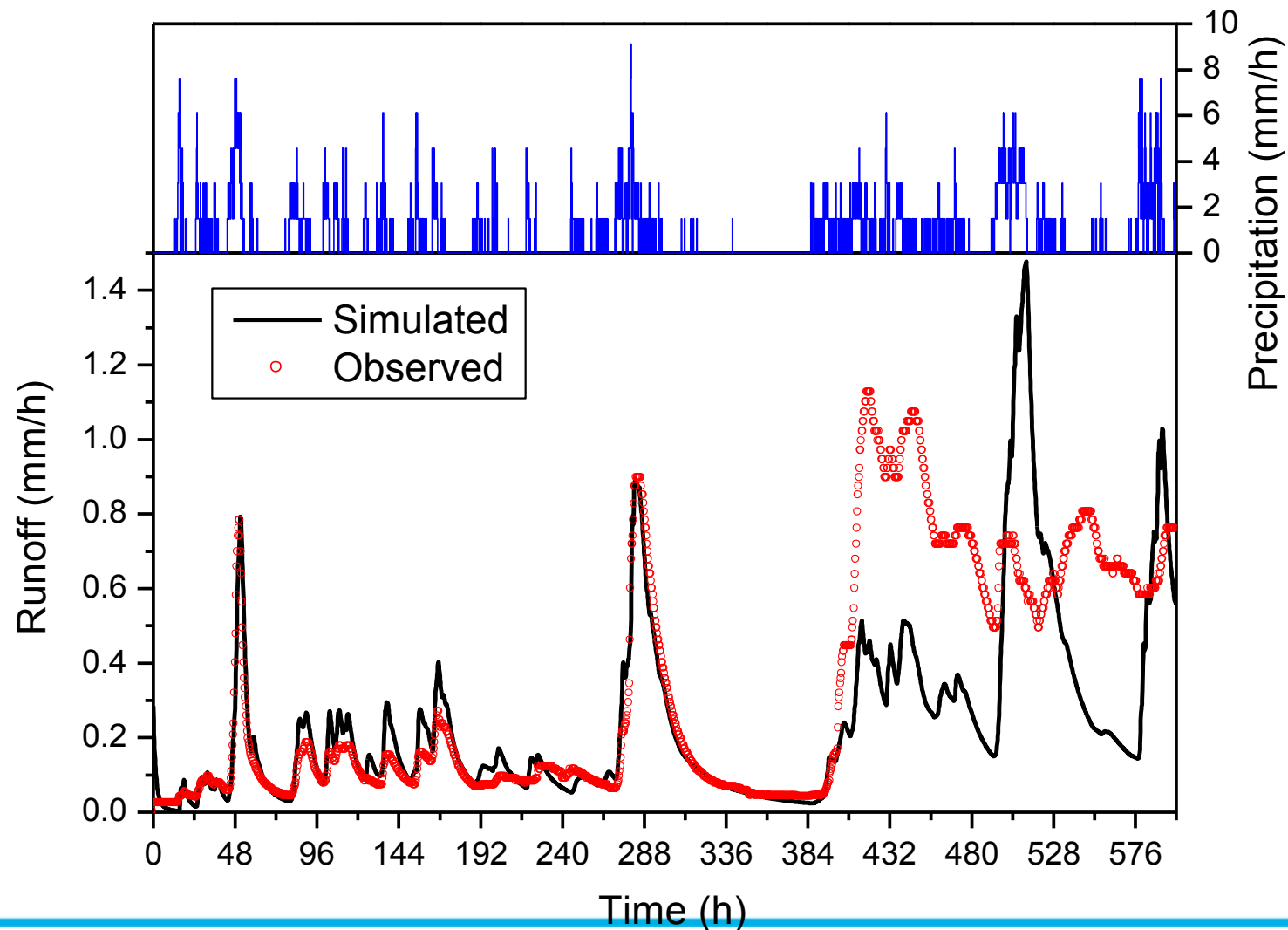
## Saturation depth



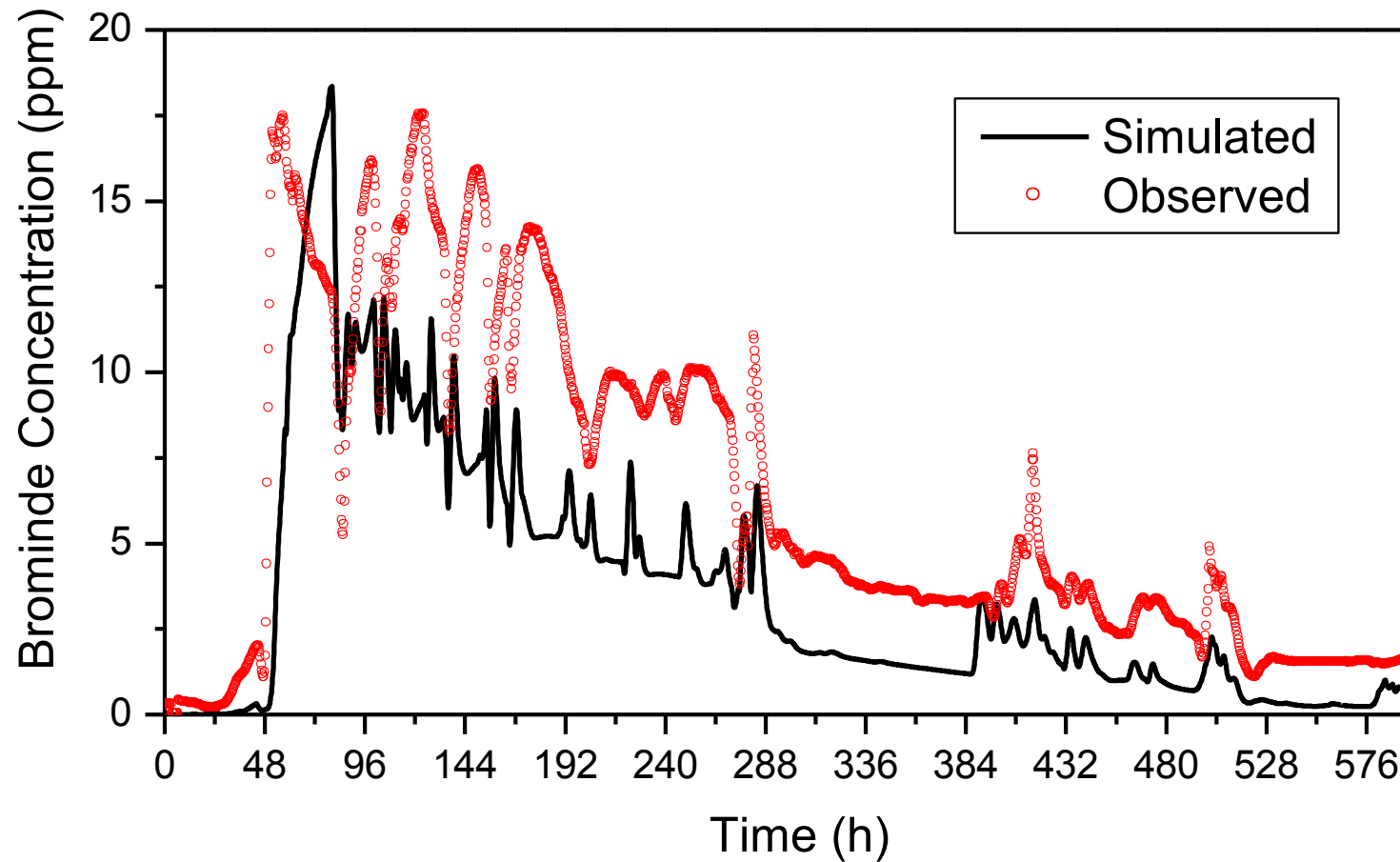
## Concentration



# Subsurface runoff simulation

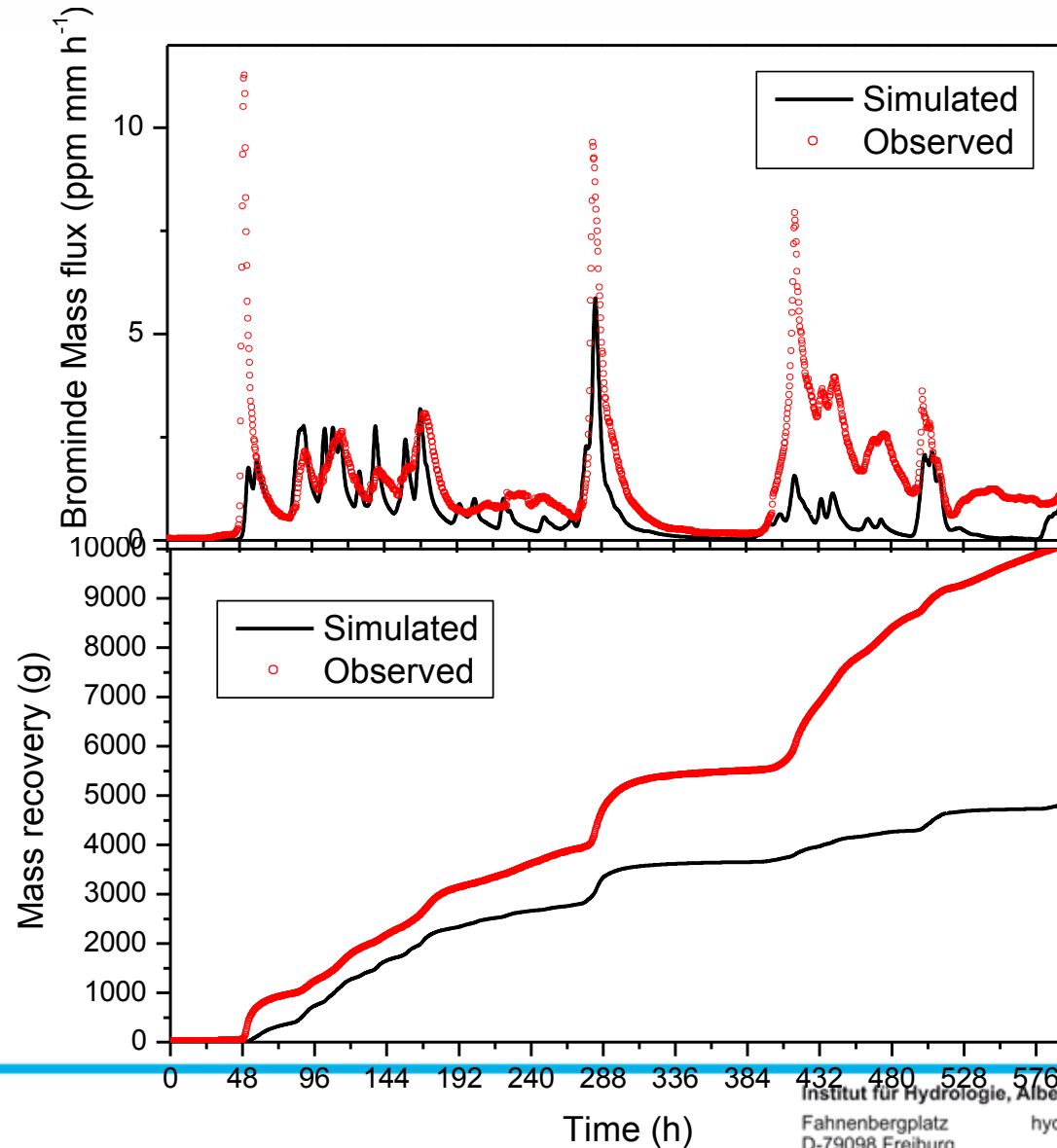


# Concentration





# Mass flux and recovery

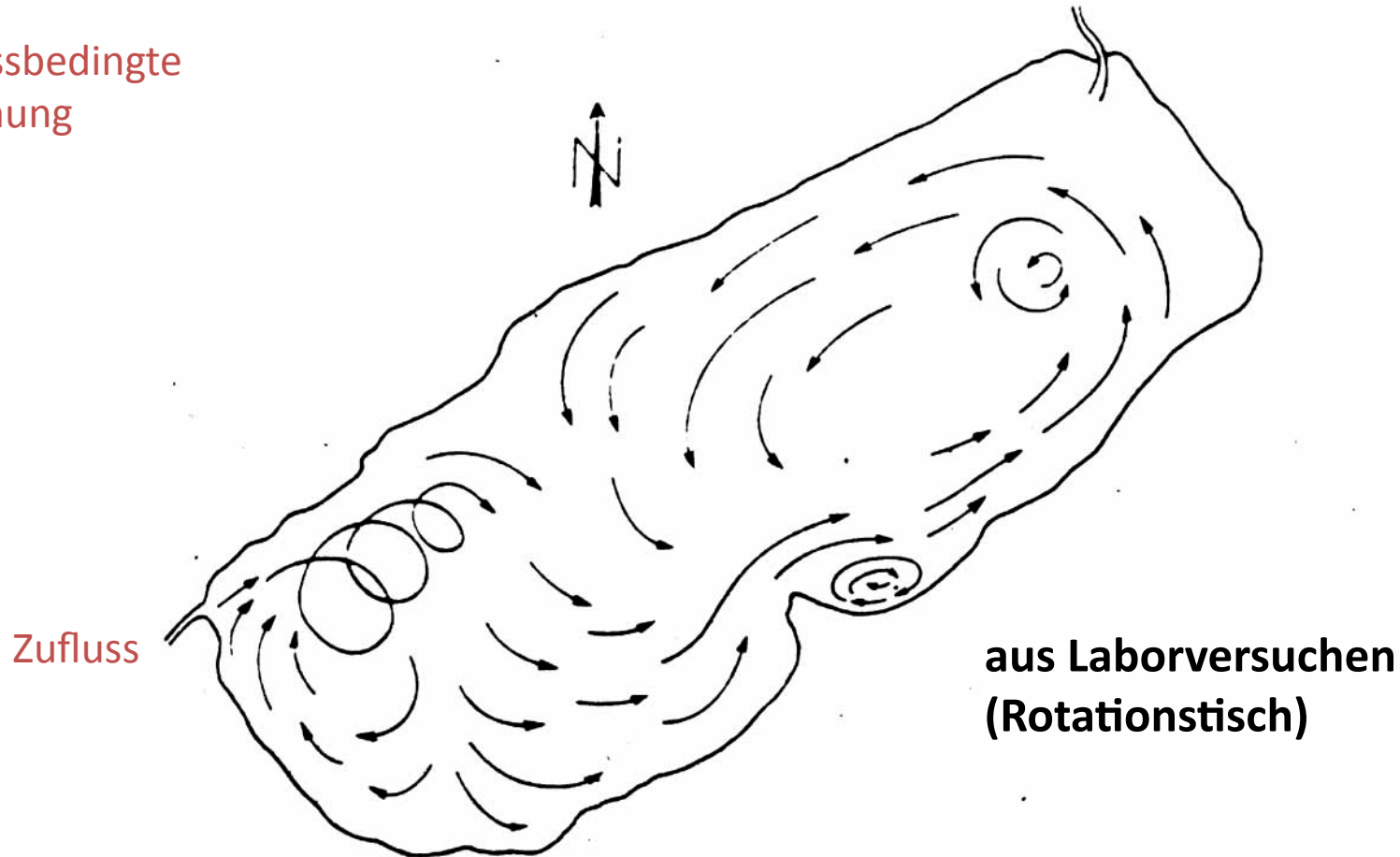


# Seen (Murtensee, Leibundgut)



# Stömungsbild\_Murtensee

Zuflussbedingte  
Strömung



Strömungsbild des Murtensees in Einschichtungstiefe  
der Broye. Aus: NYDEGGER 1967.

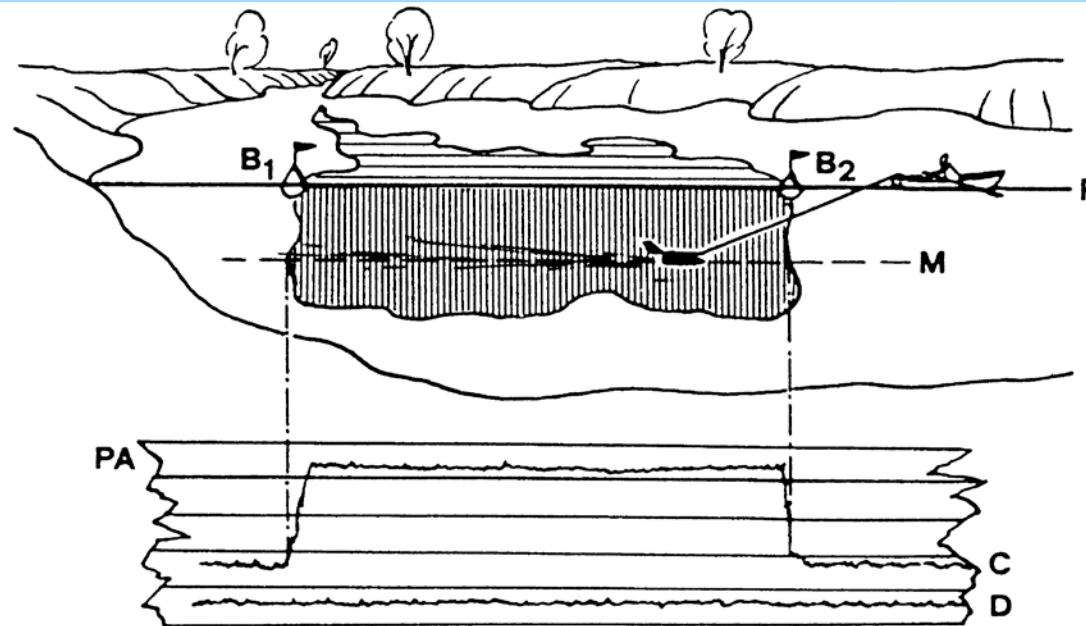
# Versuchsbeispiel „Abwassereinleitung Murtensee“

- Ziele:
- Rekonstruktion der Schichtungsprozesse im Gebiet der Abwassereinleitung
  - Verfolgung der subaquatischen Wege des markierten Abwassers (verursacht durch Wassertemperatur, Strömung wind und Zuflüsse)
  - Erweiterung der methodischen Erfahrungen

- Methoden:
- Uranin, Einspeisemenge 6kg
  - 6 Messfahrten an 2 Tagen mit Unterwasserfluorimeter

- Resultate:
- Abwassereinleitungstiefe: 9 m
  - Verdünnungsfaktor: 1 : 200 bis 4000
  - Abwasser erreicht ausreichend verdünnt Seeoberfläche, bedingt durch windinduzierte Strömung

# Tracermessung in einem See

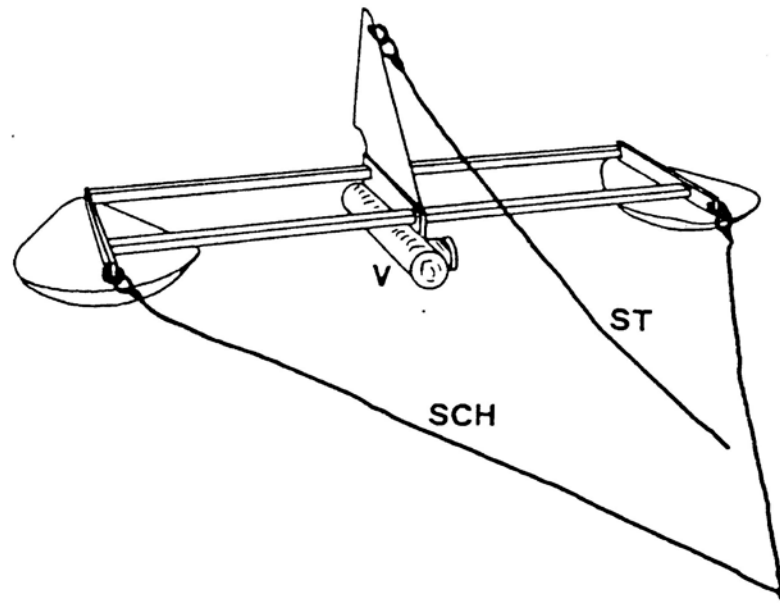


The principle of measurements of a "tracer cloud" within the body of lake water.

Prinzip der Ausmessung einer "Tracerwolke" in einem See-wasserkörper.

- TC tracer cloud / Tracerwolke
- P profile line (boat) / Profillinie
- M measurement profile (Variosens) / Messprofil
- B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> marker buoys / Markierbojen
- C concentration of the tracer / Tracerkonzentration
- D depth of measurement / Messtiefe
- PA registration paper / Schreiberstreifen

# Steuerbarer Schleppträger



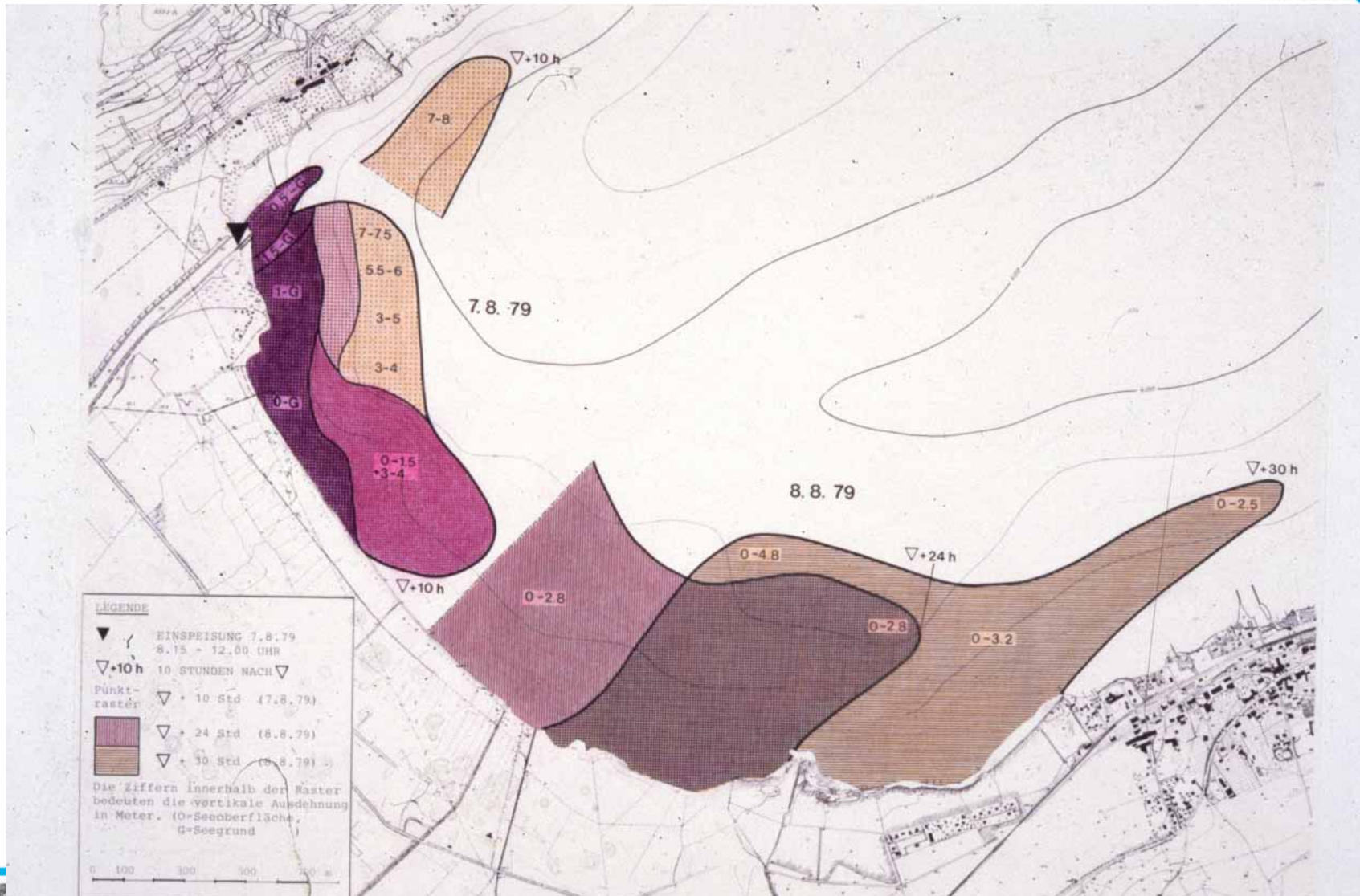
Manoeuvrable towing device for stabilisation of the underwater fluorometer (V) in the desired depth.

Steuerbarer Schleppträger zur Stabilisation des Unterwasserfluorometers (V) in der gewünschten Tiefe.

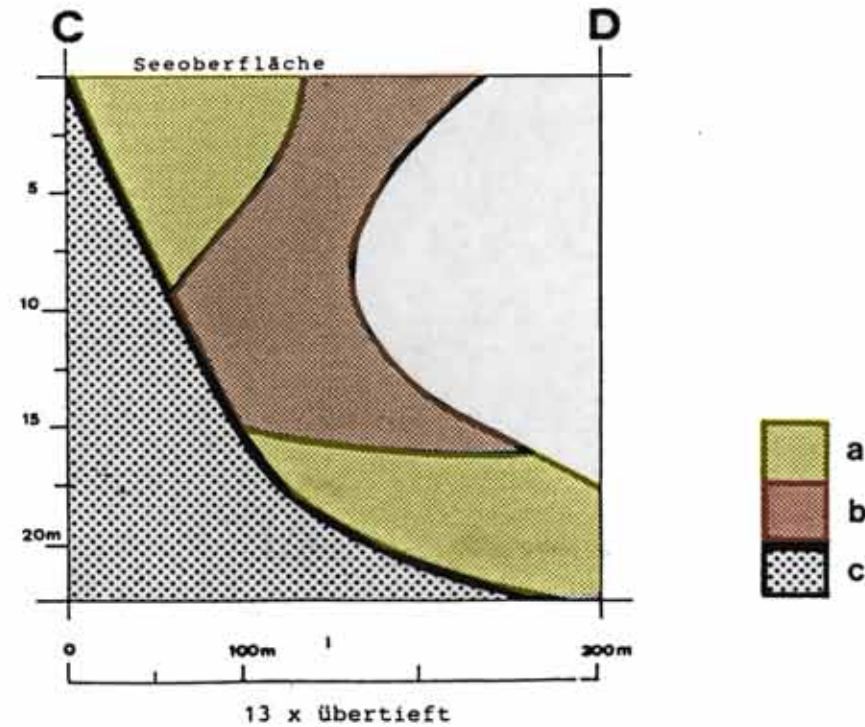
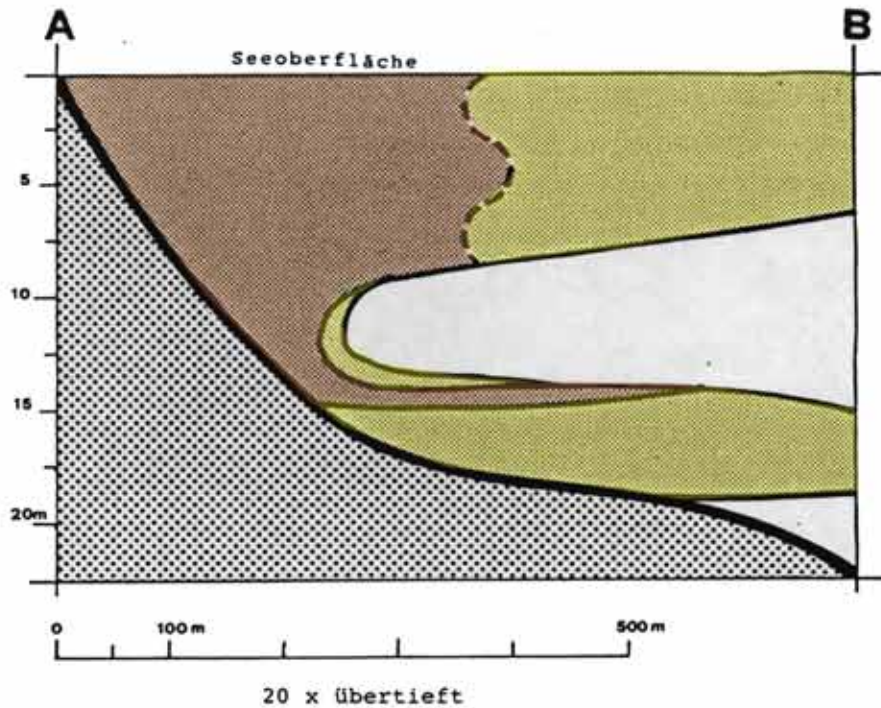
ST guide rope / Steuerseil

SCH towing lines / Schleppseile

# Markiererversuch See



# Vertikalprofile

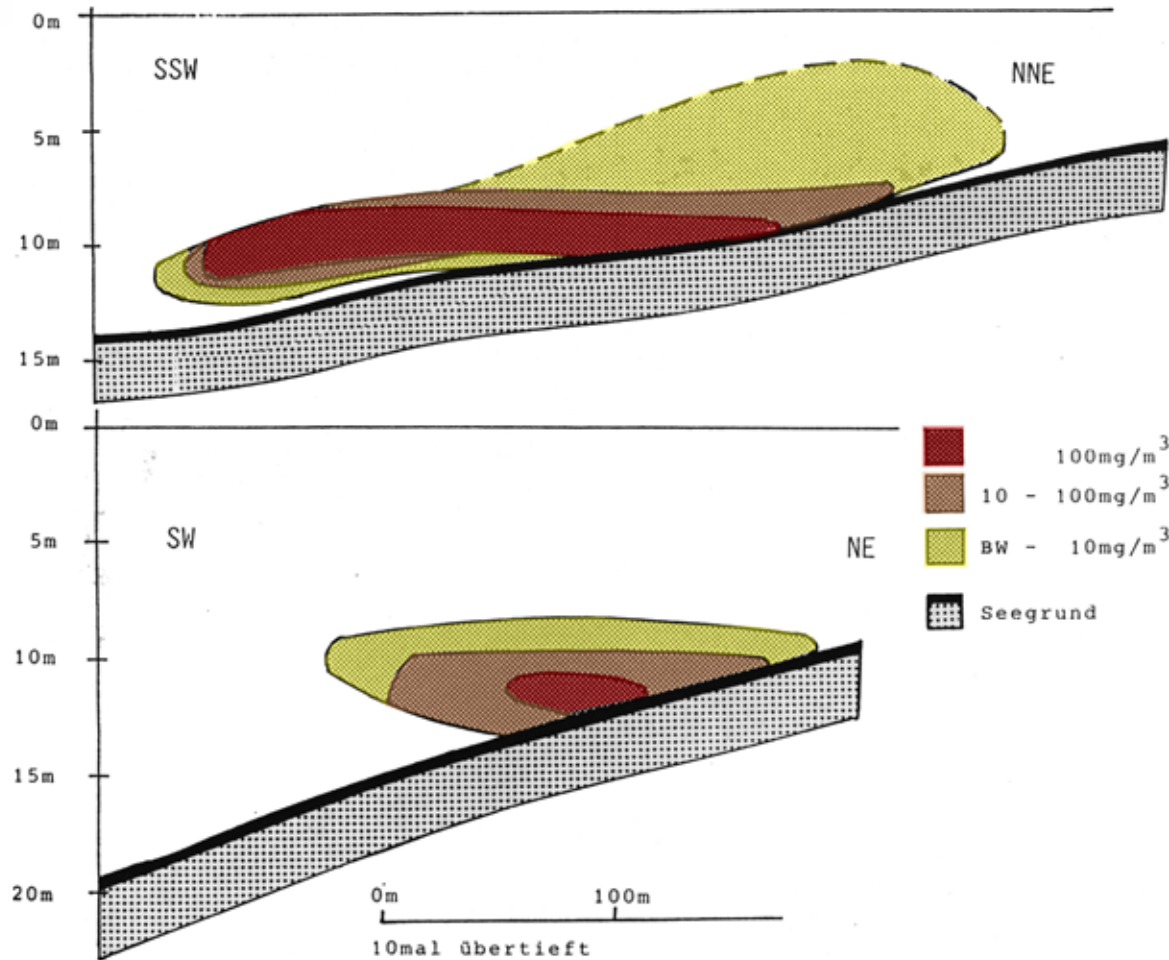


Vertikalprofile durch die Tracerwolke  
10.7. 1980 (nachmittags).

- a fresh water concentration bis  $1 \text{ mg/m}^3$
- b tracer concentration:  $1-10 \text{ mg/m}^3$
- c lake bottom / Seegrund



# Vertikalprofile



Vertikalprofile durch die Tracerwolke vom 9.7. 1980 (nachmittags)

oben: Profil E-F  
unten: Profil G-H

# Gletscher

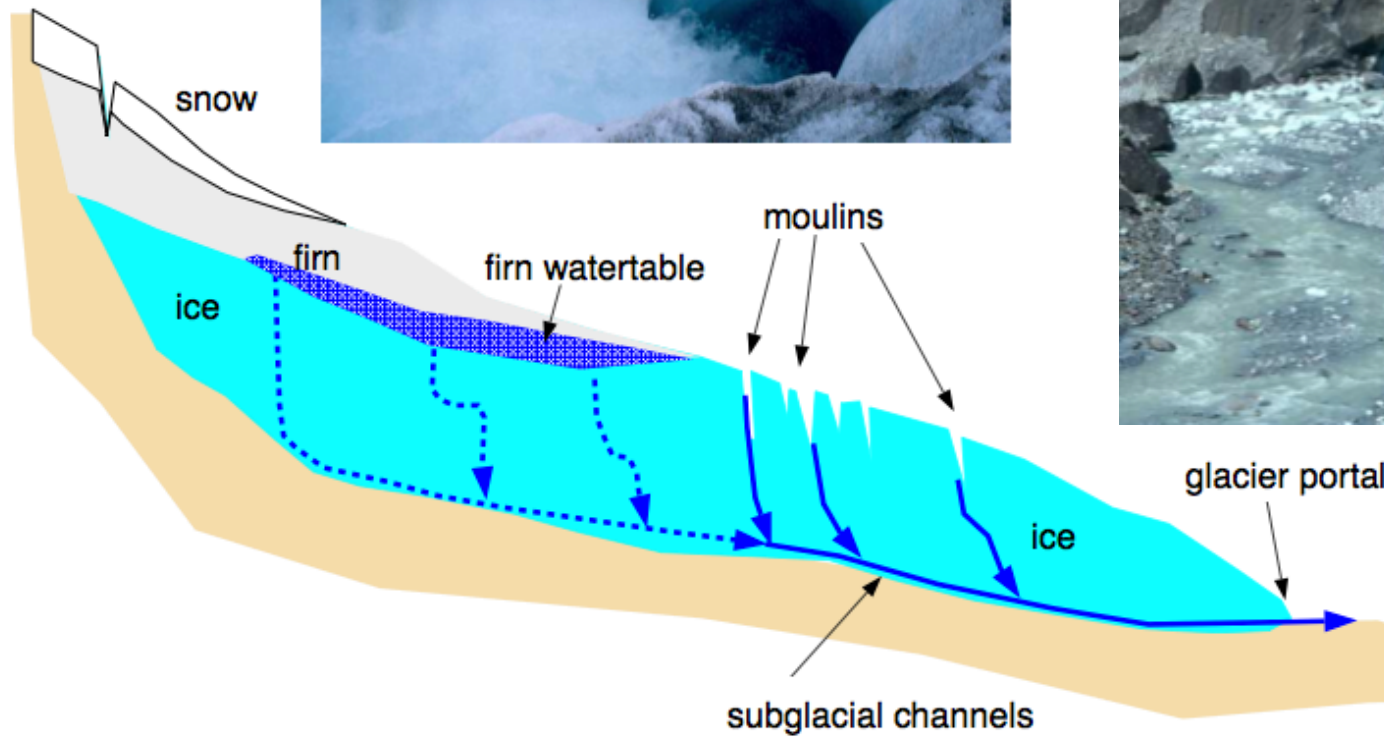


# Properties of a glacial drainage system revealed by repeated tracer tests

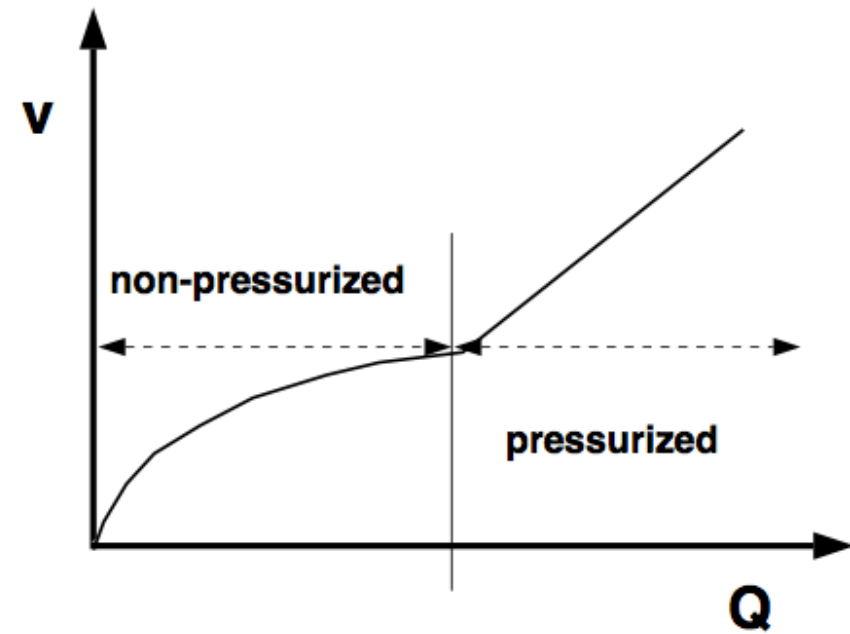
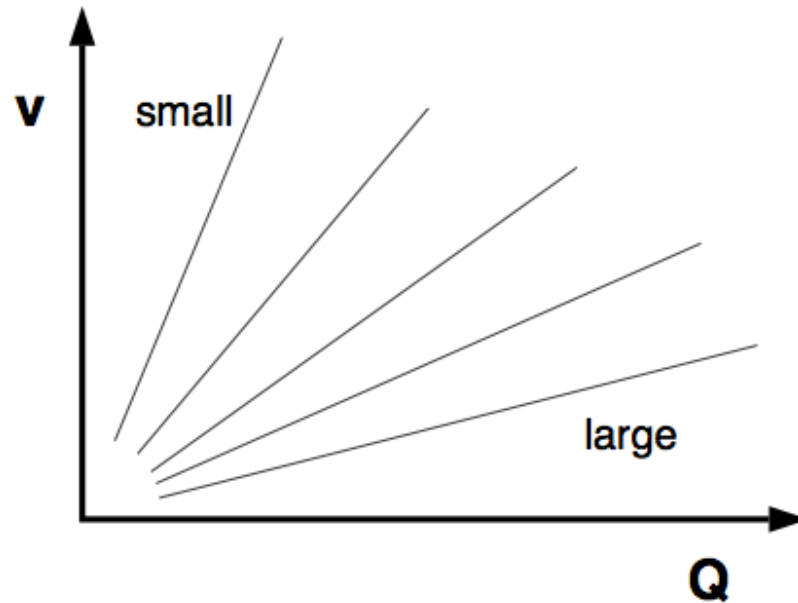


- Thomas Schuler, ETH Zürich
- Unteraargletscher CH

# Alpine Gletscher

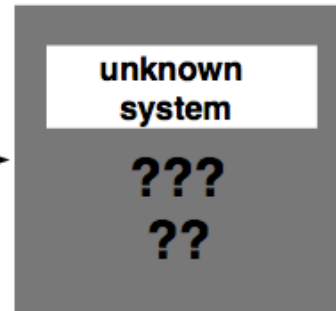


# Fragestellung



requires: repeated tracer tests at different discharge stages

# Methode



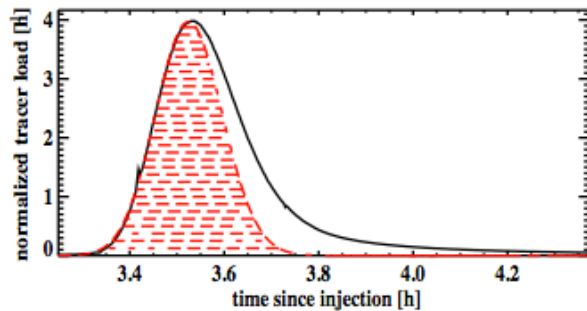
- hydraulic connection

- transit time

- shape of breakthrough-curve

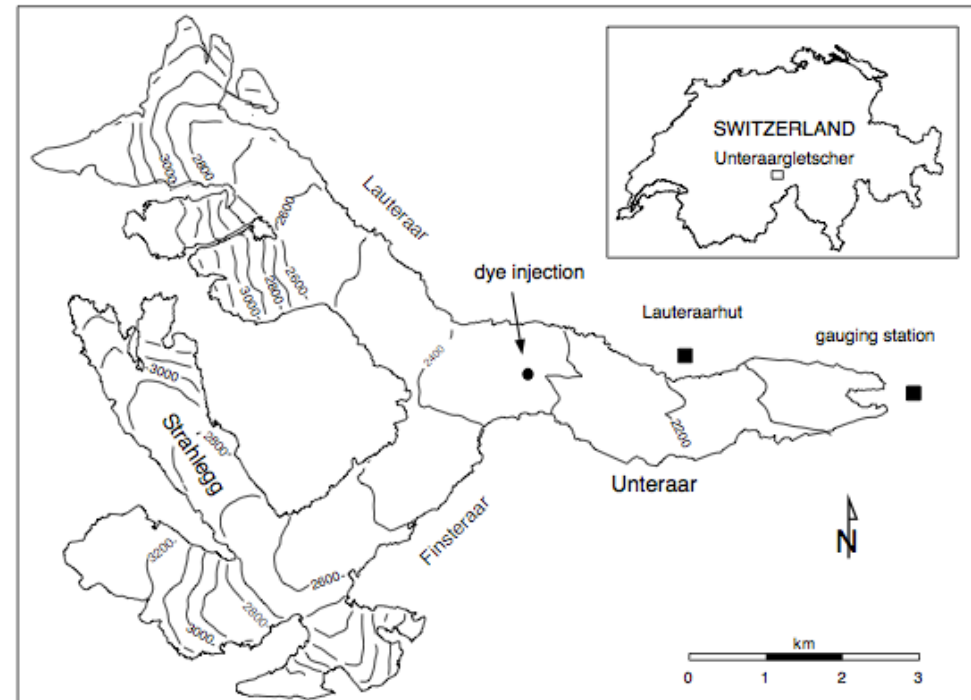
➤ discrimination of drainage systems

➤ hydraulic characterization

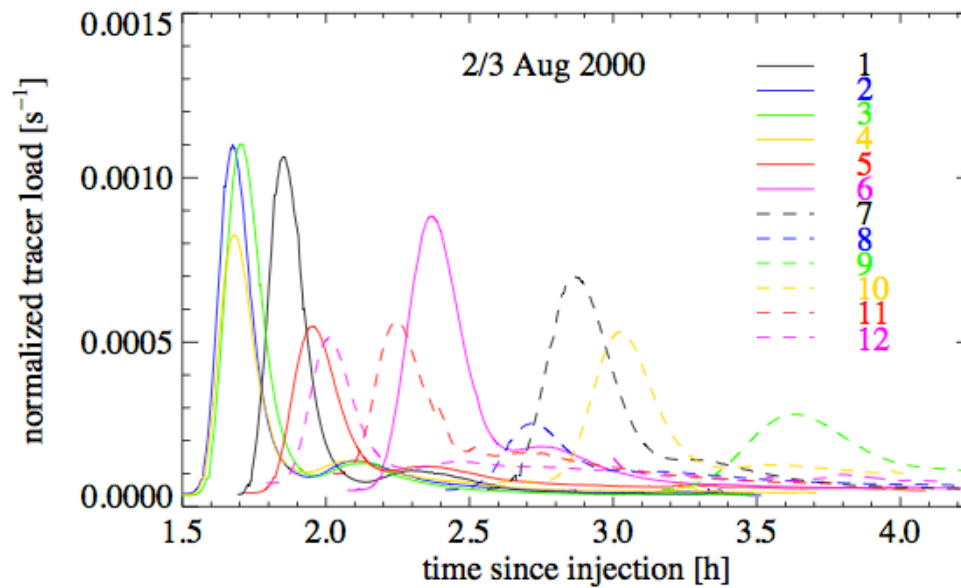
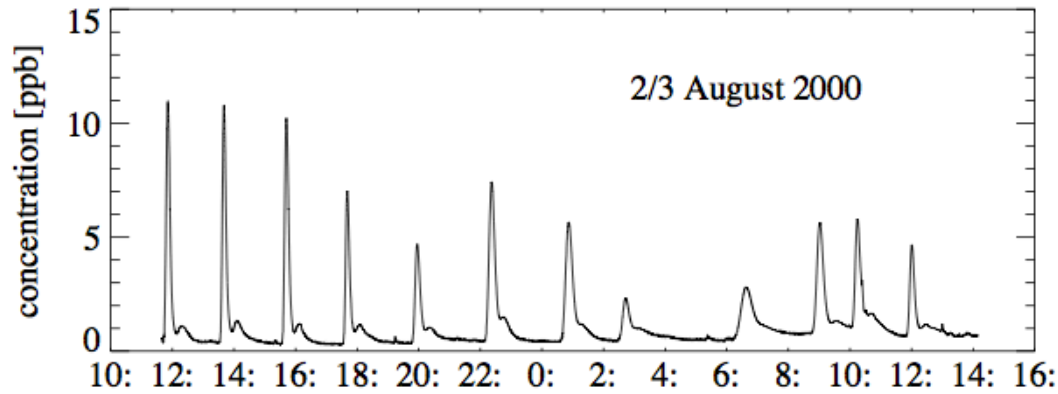


# Tracer experiments at Unteraargletscher

repeated tracer tests over one diurnal discharge cycle

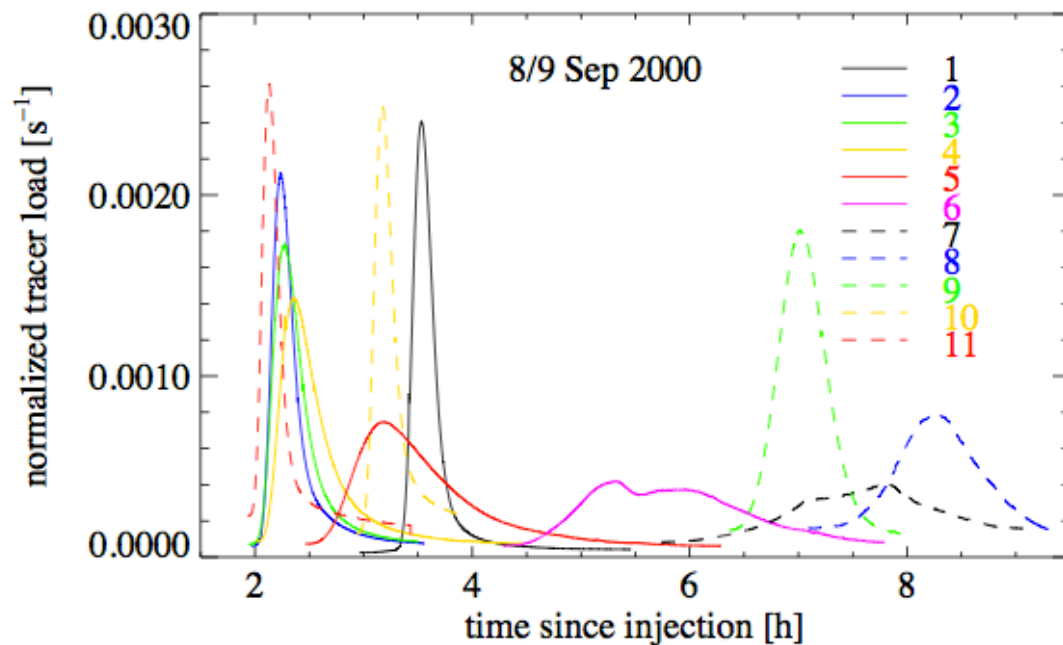
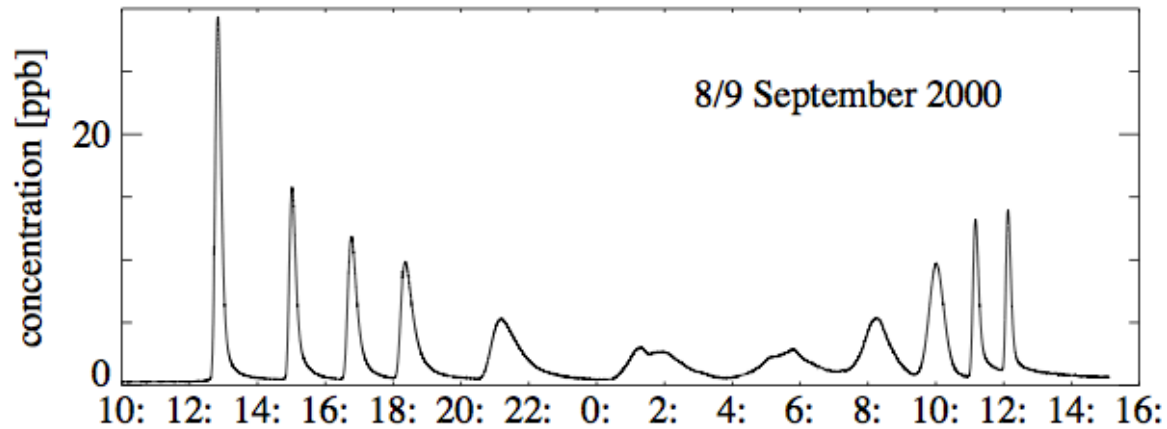


# August Experiment



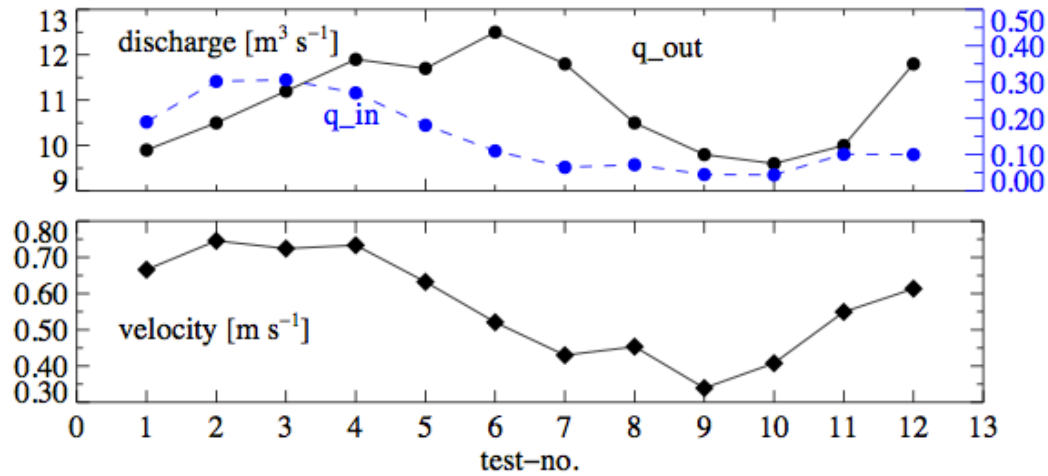


# September Experiment

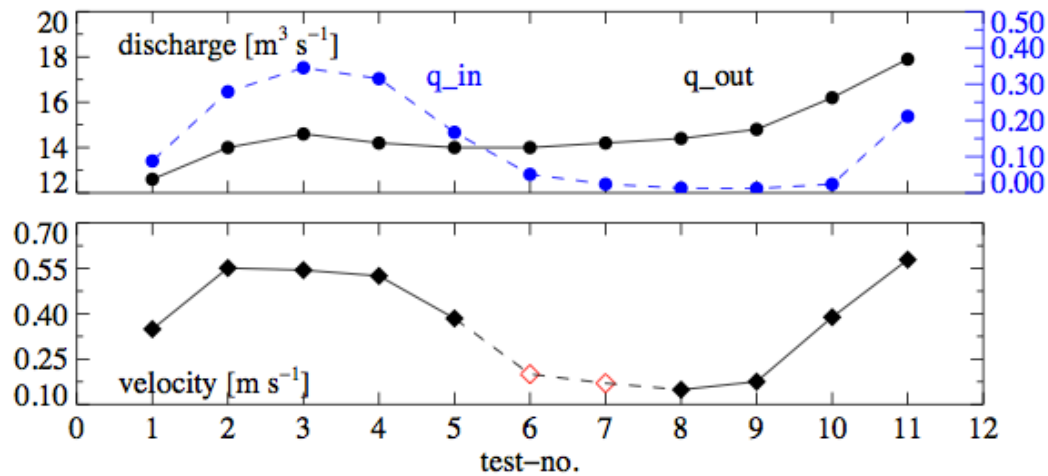


# Ergebnisse

## August

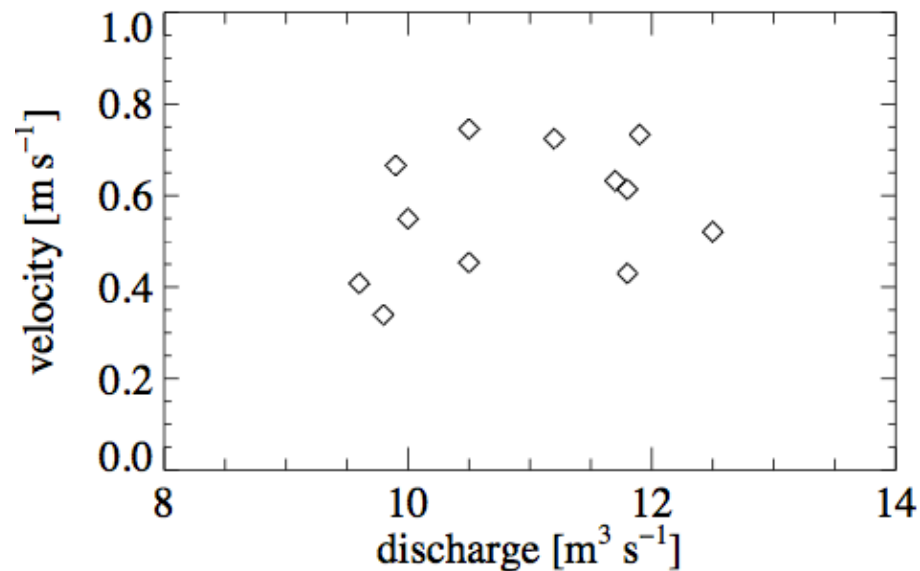


## September

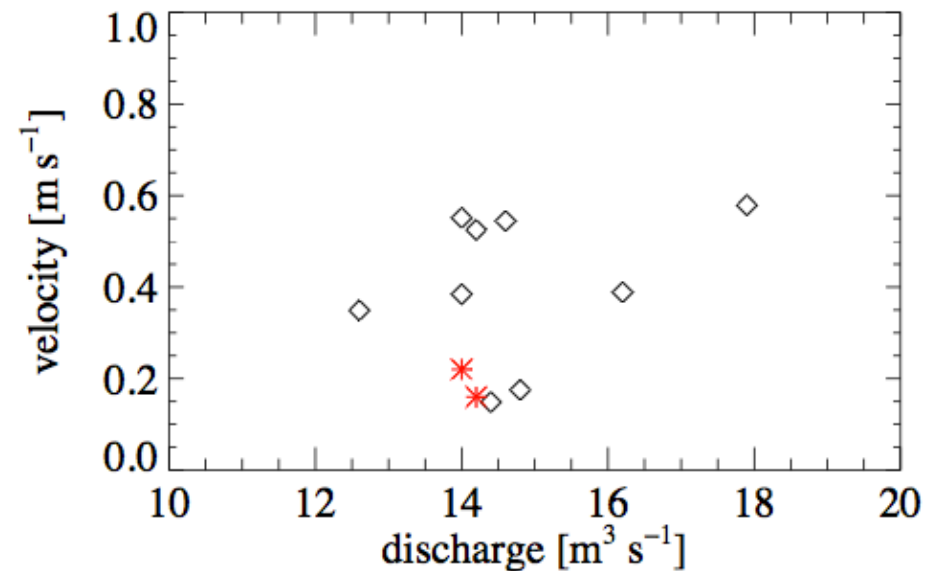


# Geschwindigkeit und Abfluss

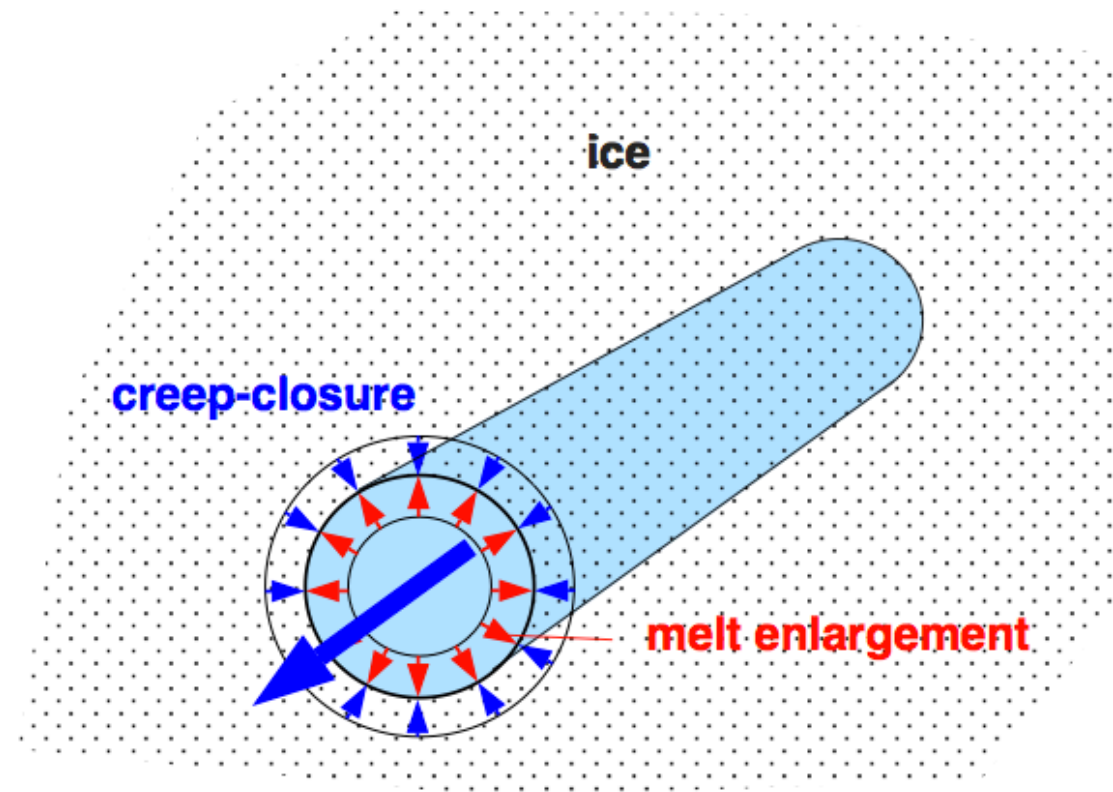
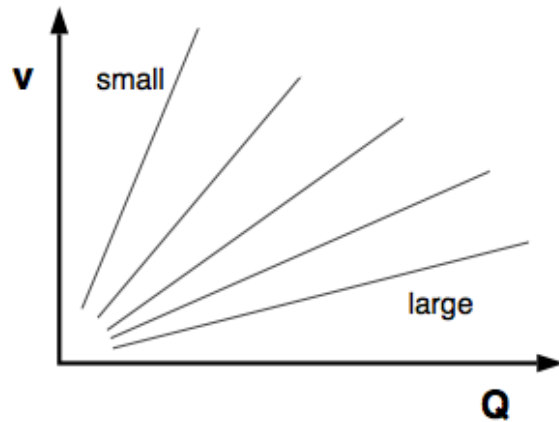
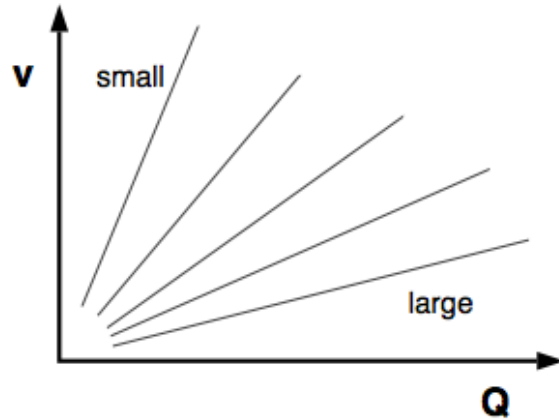
August



September

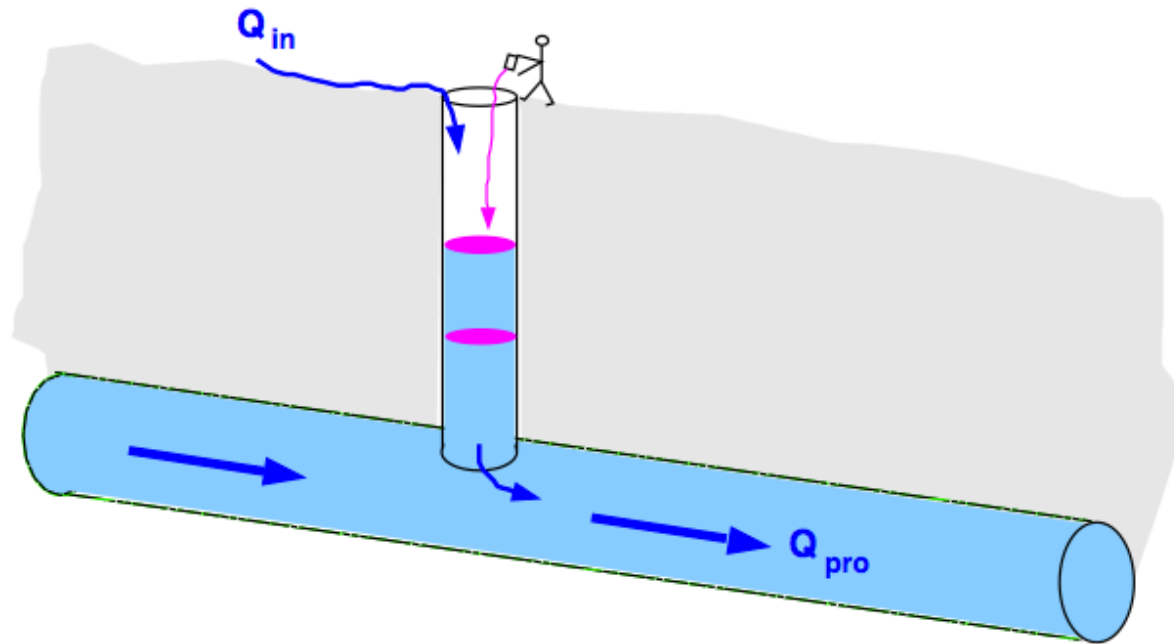
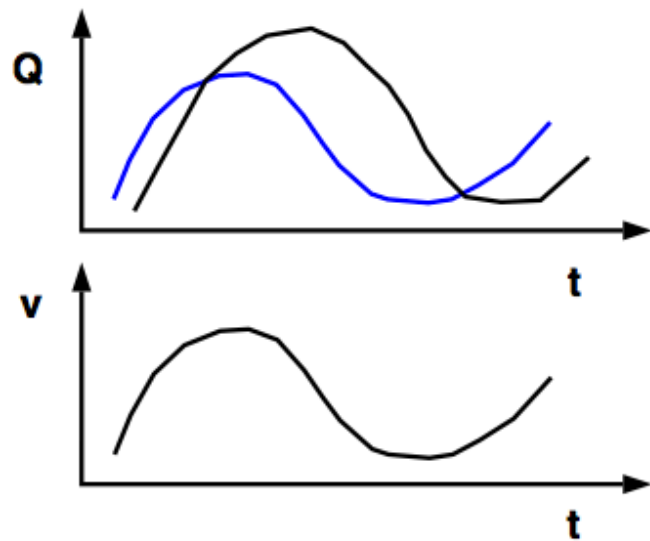


# Erklärungsmodell



dynamic conduit geometry  
(Röthlisberger-channel)

# Erklärungsmodell

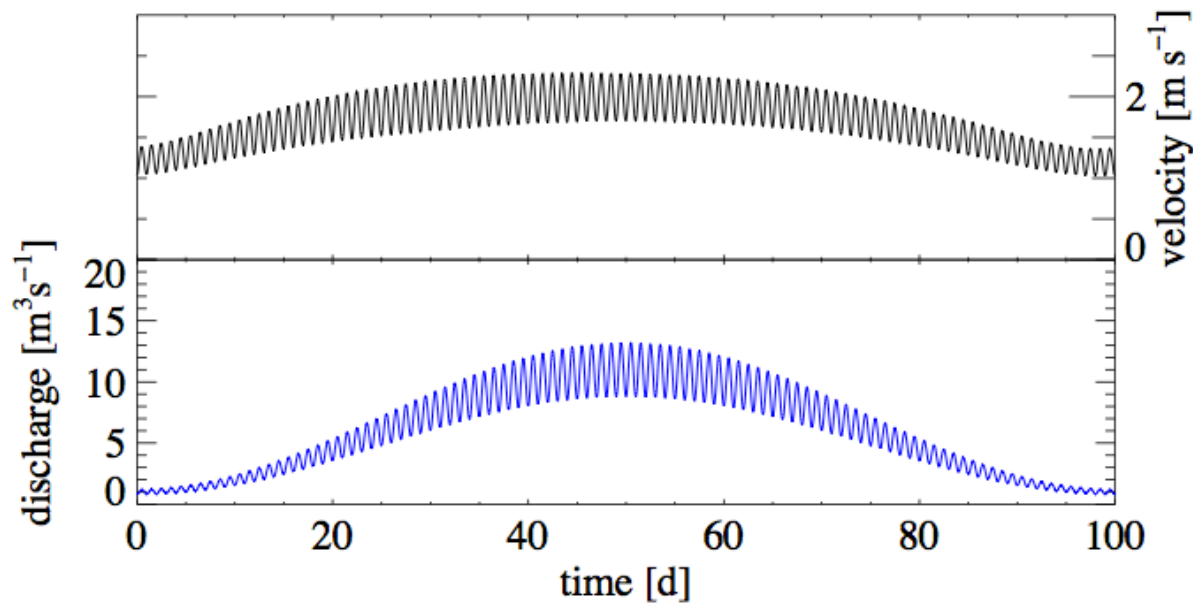


Inflow modulation

# Zusammenfassung

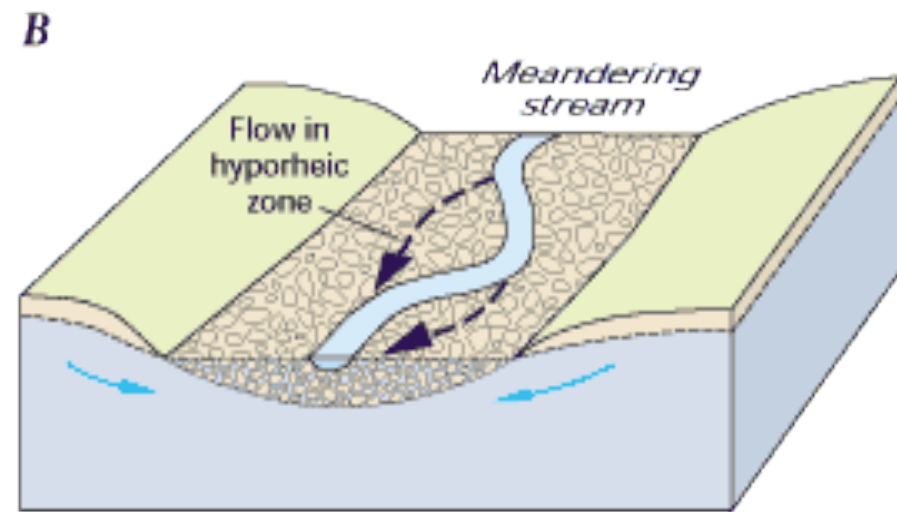
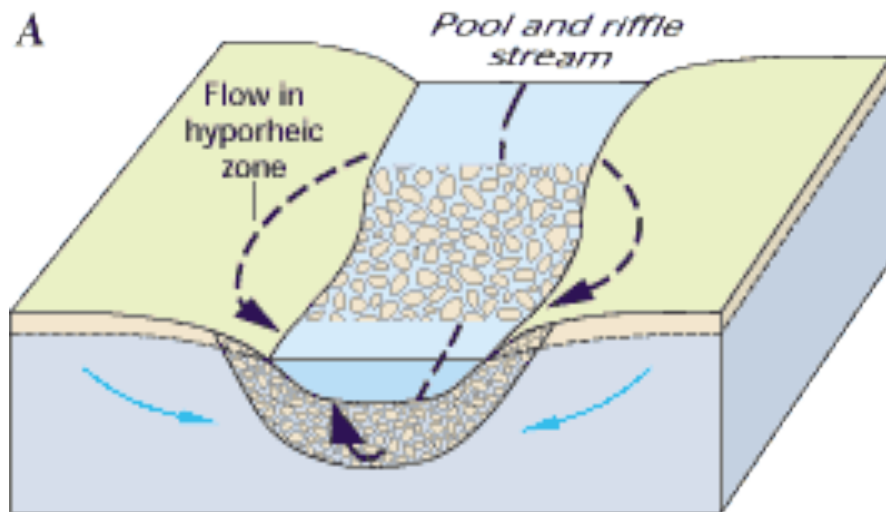
Tracer tests repeated at short intervals over one diurnal discharge cycle reveal a pronounced diurnal variability of transit velocity.

(▶▶ single tests have only limited significance for investigating the seasonal evolution of a subglacial flowpath).



# Hyporheic Zone

- Zone of subsurface flow adjacent to a stream through which stream water exchanges



*USGS Circular 1139, 1998*

- ◆ HZ is important because it increases stream water residence time *and* represents a biogeochemically active region underpinning stream ecosystems.

# Hydrologic Characterization

- Three methods
  - Piezometer deployment



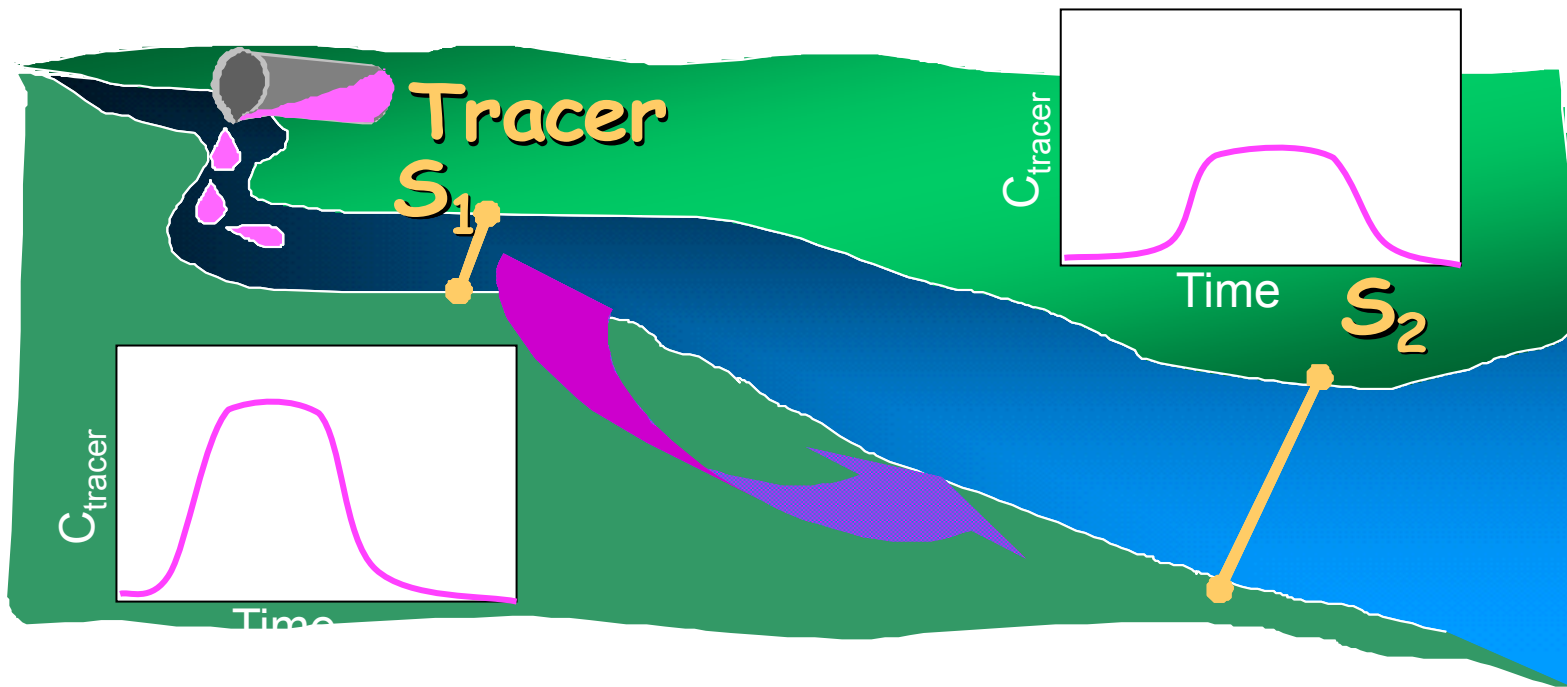
*Rio Calaveras, NM*

- Solute release experiment and transport modeling
- Groundwater flow modeling

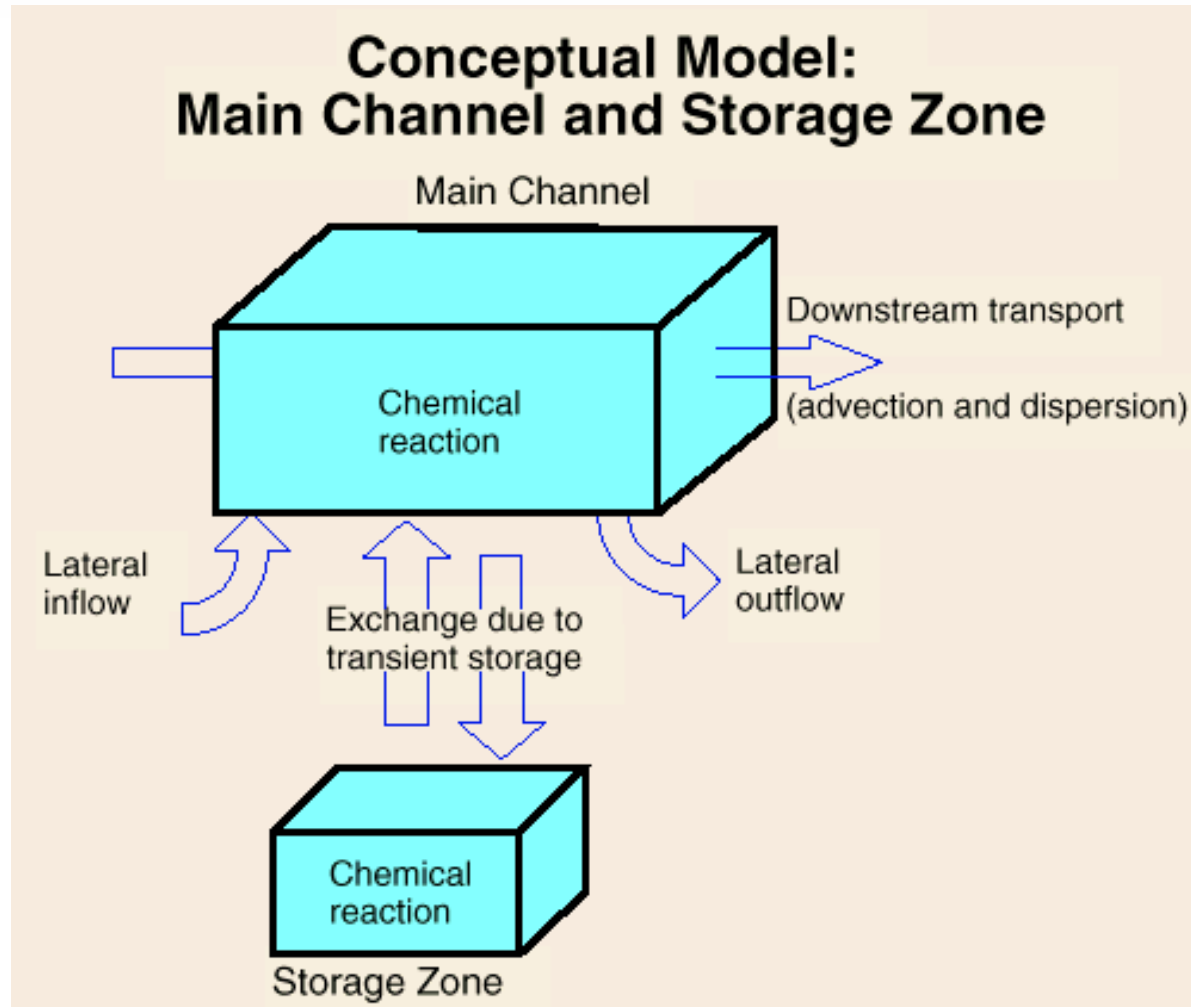


# Solute Release Experiment and Transport Modeling

- Stream tracer technique at reach scale
  - Release tracer upstream, collect downstream
  - Analyze change in tracer concentrations

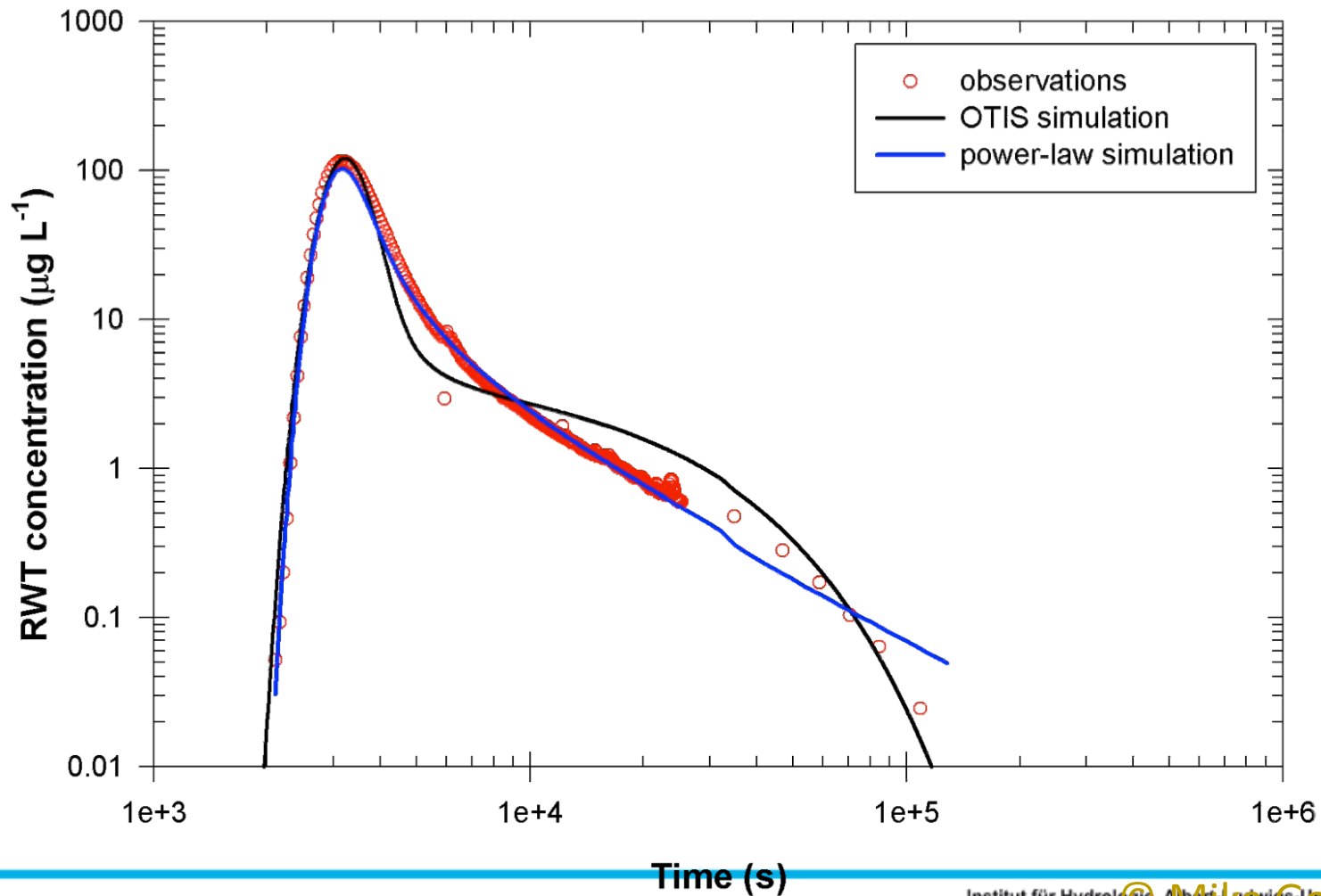


# Solute transport modelling

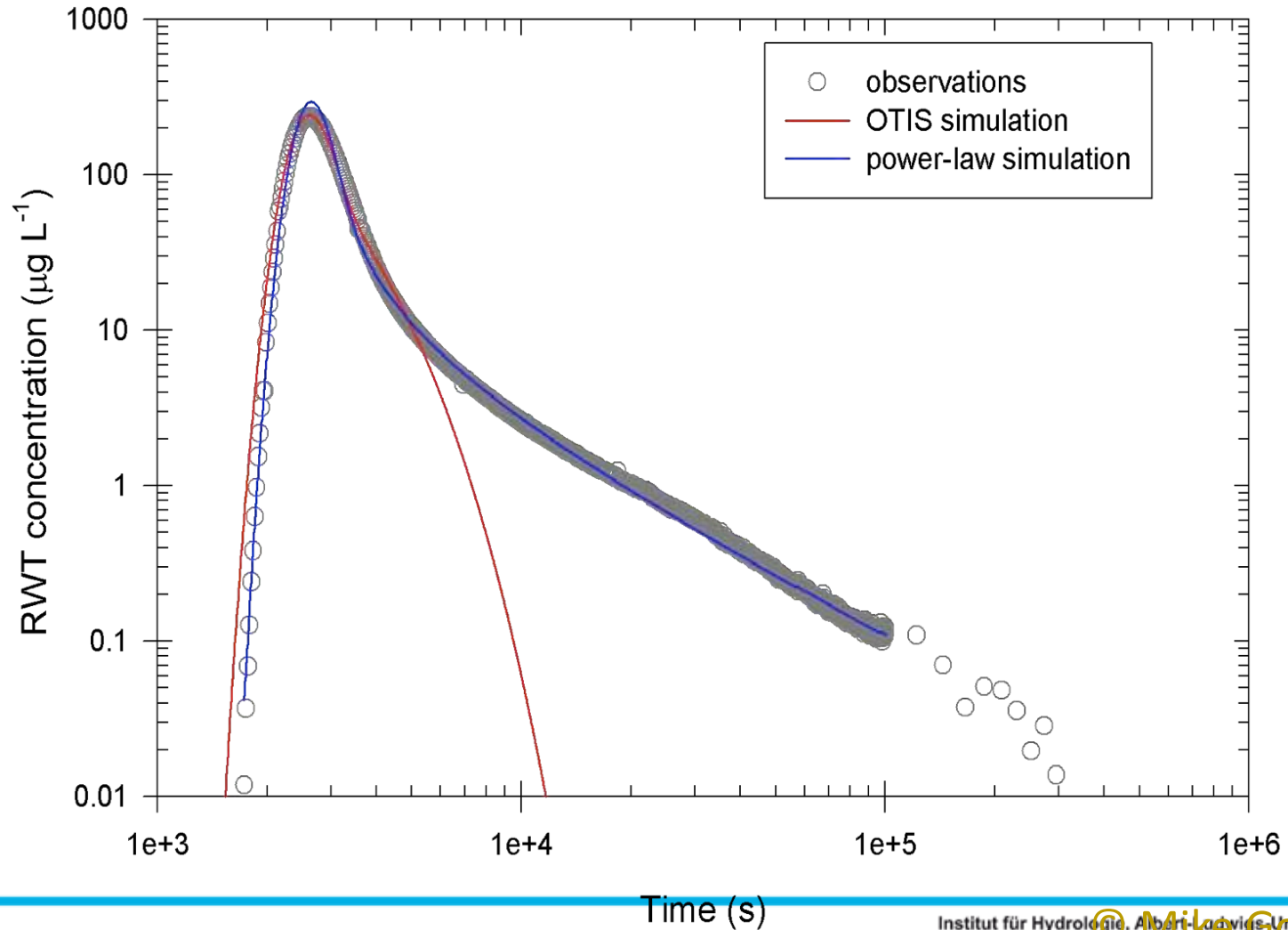


# Some breakthrough examples

## Lookout Reach 411

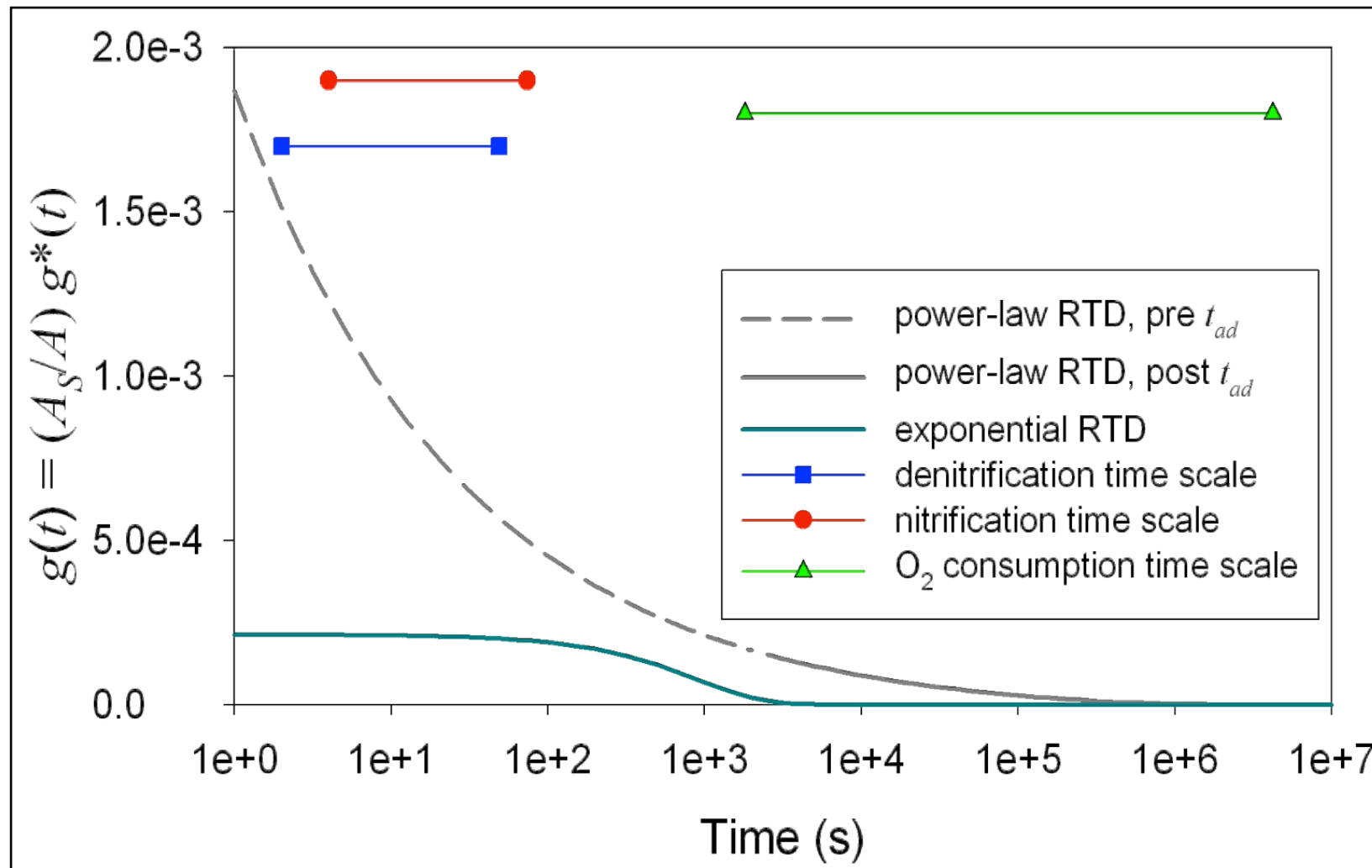


# Some breakthrough examples



# Which model is better?

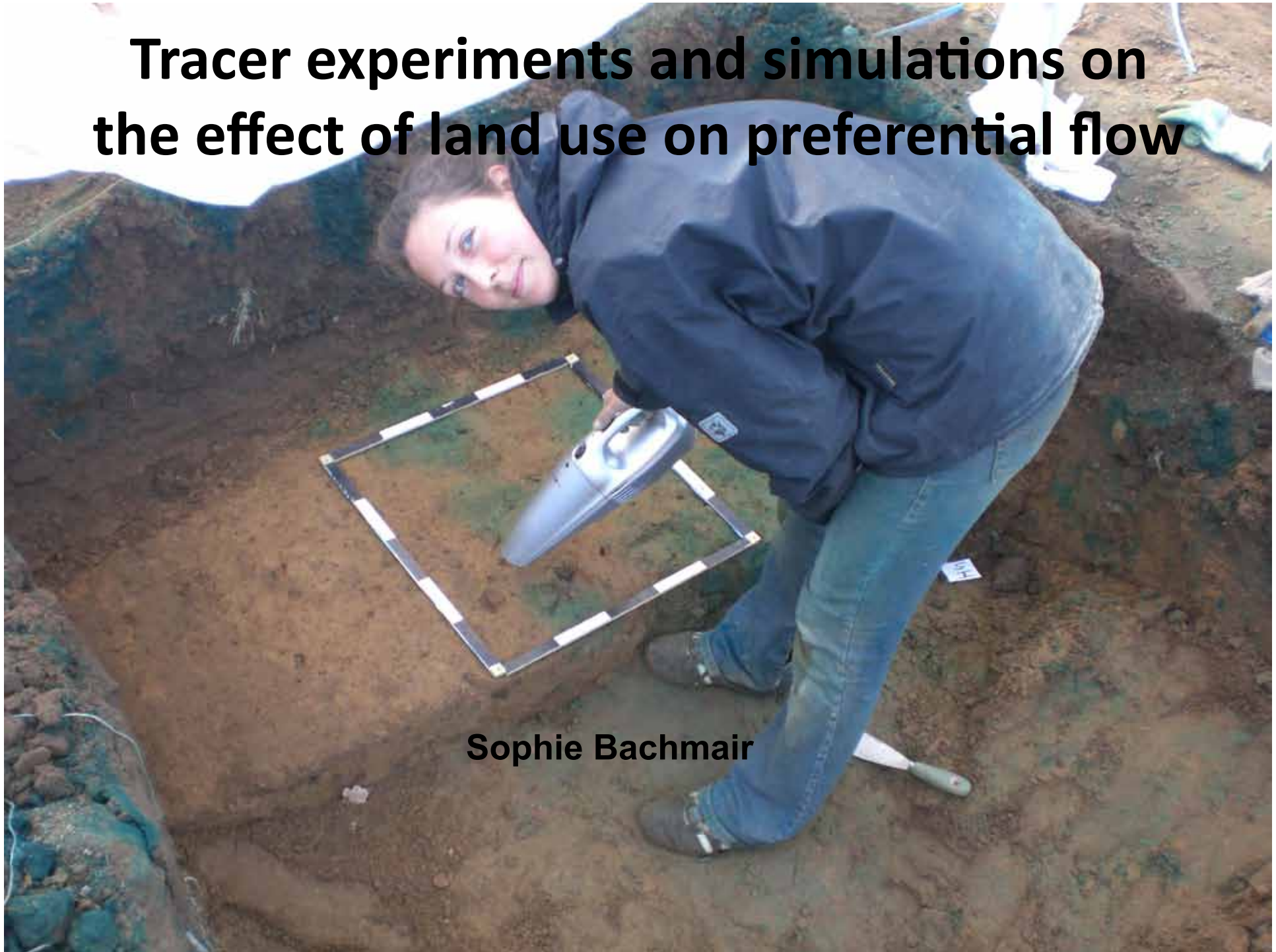
## Why does it matter?



# Literature

- Gooseff, MN, DM McKnight, RL Runkel and BH Vaughn. 2003. Determining long time-scale hydrologic flow paths in Antarctic streams. *Hydrological Processes*, 17 (9):1691-1710.
- Gooseff, MN, SM Wondzell, R Haggerty, and J Anderson. 2003. Comparing transient storage modeling and residence time distribution (RTD) analysis in geomorphically varied reaches in the Lookout Creek basin, Oregon, USA. *Advances in Water Resources*, 26(9): 925-937.

# Tracer experiments and simulations on the effect of land use on preferential flow



Sophie Bachmair

# Objectives

The objectives of the study are to investigate

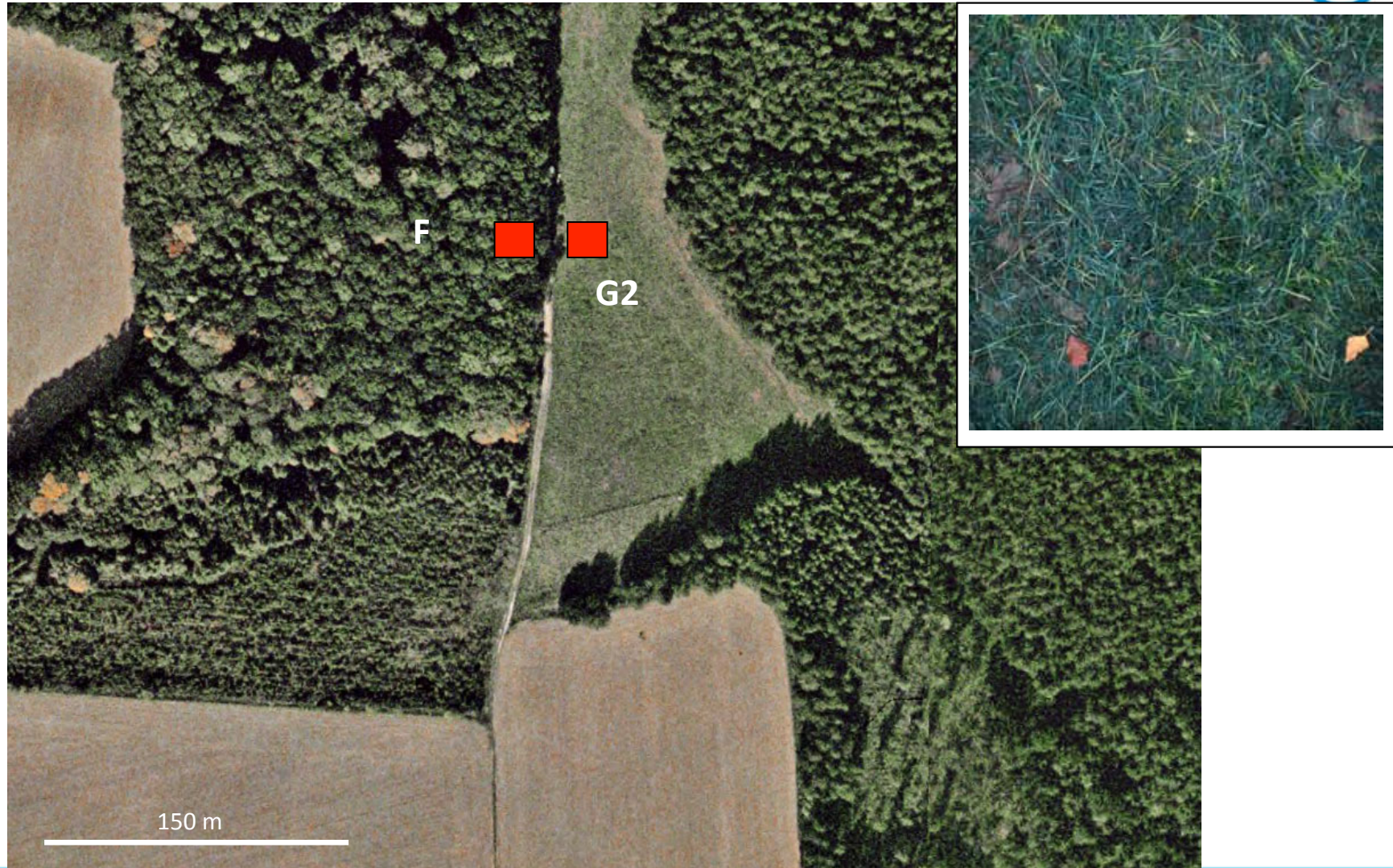
- the **effects of different land use, land cover and management practices** on the formation of **soil structure** and the significance of **preferential flow**
- the **effects of different rainfall application amounts**
- and to test whether the **INfiltration–INitiation–INteraction Model (IN<sup>3</sup>M)** is capable to predict water flow in macroporous soil under different land use and land cover.



# Site description

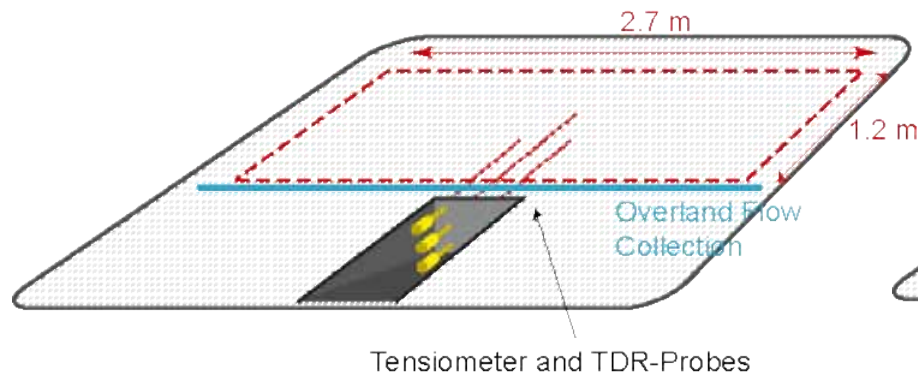


# Site description

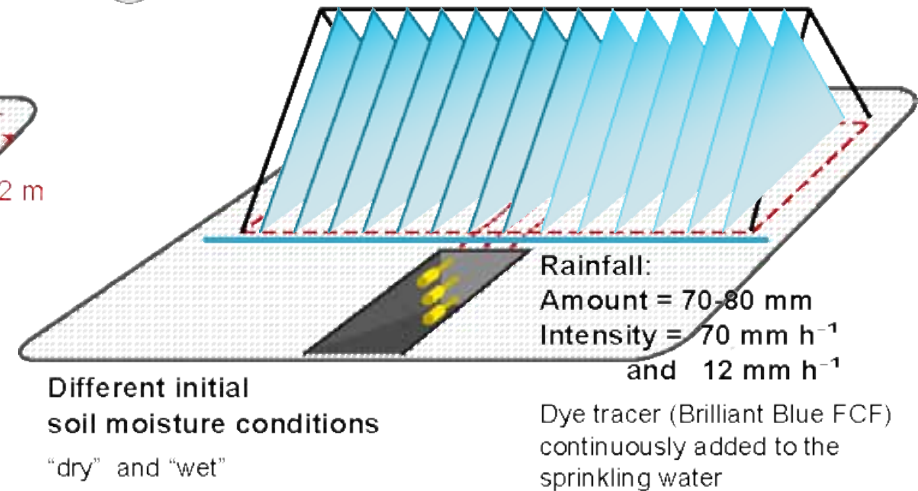


# Sprinkling and dye tracing experiments

**1** Set-up of experimental plot  
(land-use: meadow)

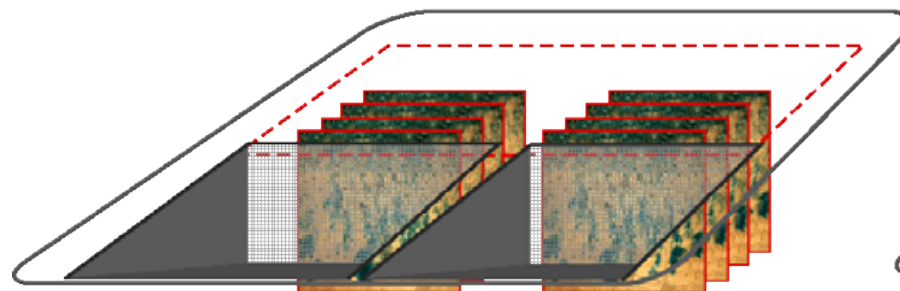


**2** Rainfall Simulation



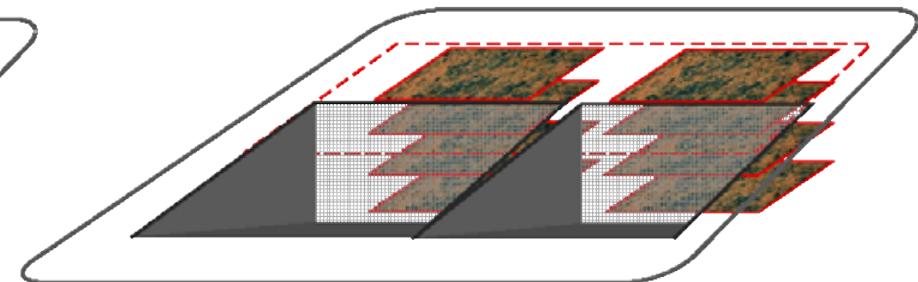
Different initial soil moisture conditions  
"dry" and "wet"

**3** Preparing 4-5 vertical sections



Area (100 cm \* 100 cm), Horizontal distance 10 cm

**4** Preparing 4-5 horizontal sections

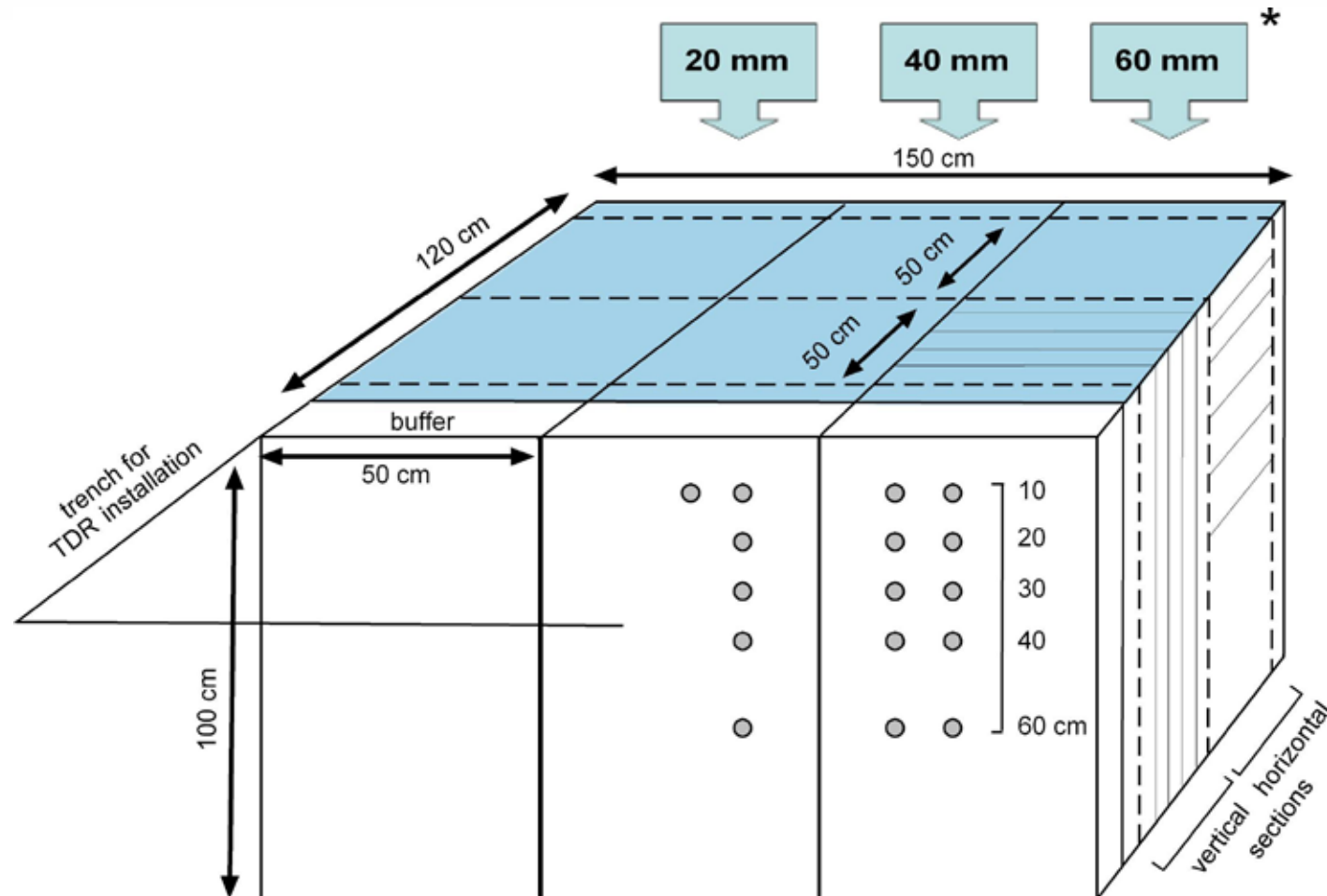


Area (100 cm \* 50 cm), Vertical distance 10-20 cm

# Traceraufbringung



# Experimental set-up

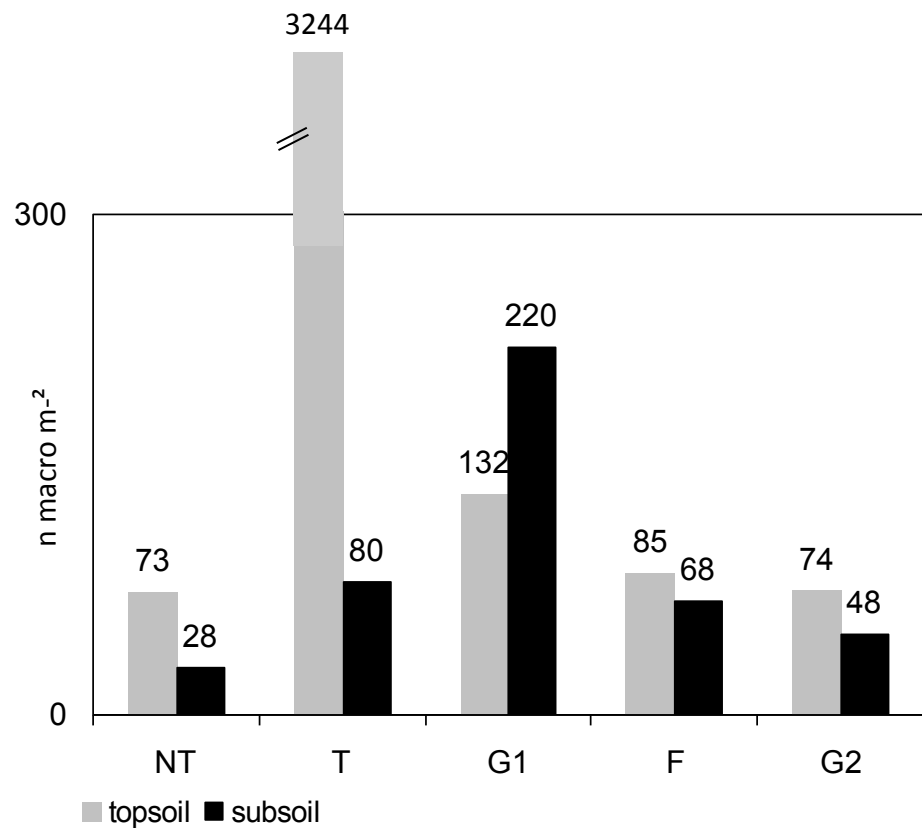


sprinkled area (Tracer: Brilliant Blue FCF, 4g/l)
 
 TDR probe

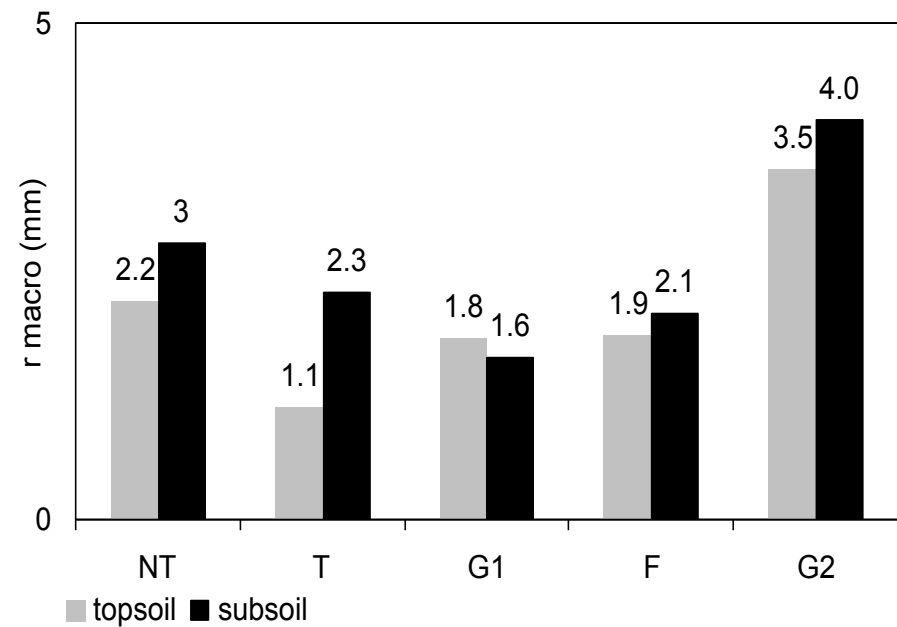
\* irrigation intensity 15mm h<sup>-1</sup> for all plots

# Results – Macropore structure

### Amount of macropores



### Macropore radius

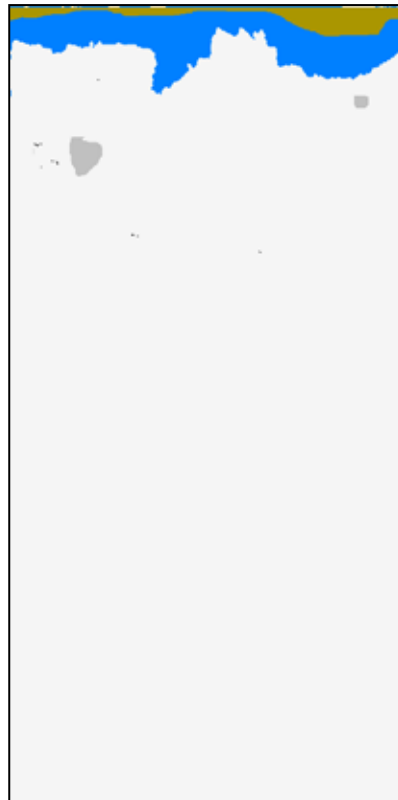


# Results – Untilled farmland

20mm



40mm

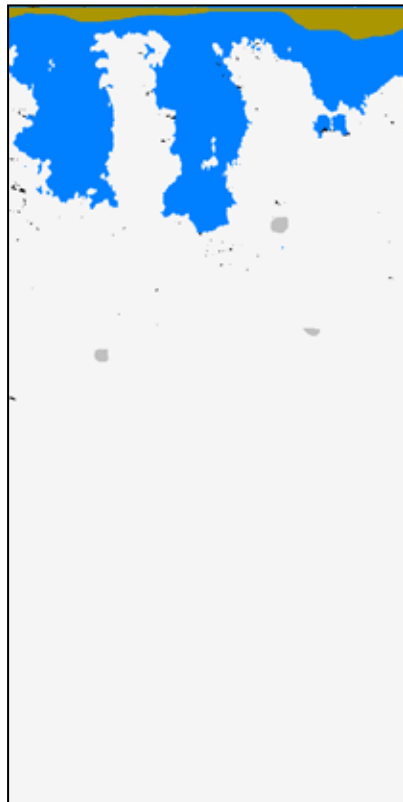


60mm



# Results – Tilled Farmland

20mm



40mm



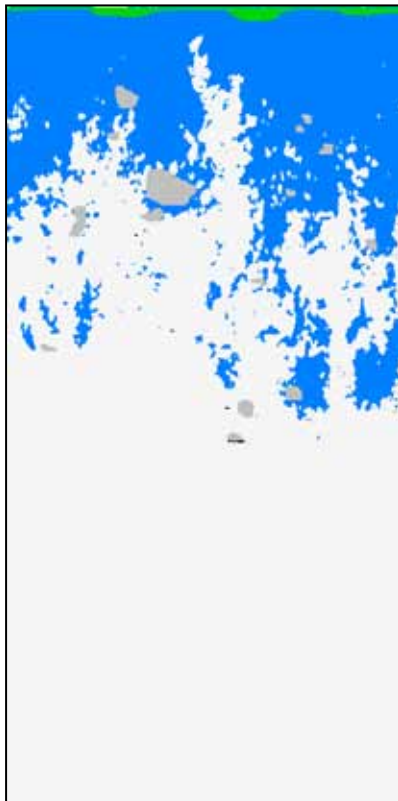
60mm





# Results – Grassland 1

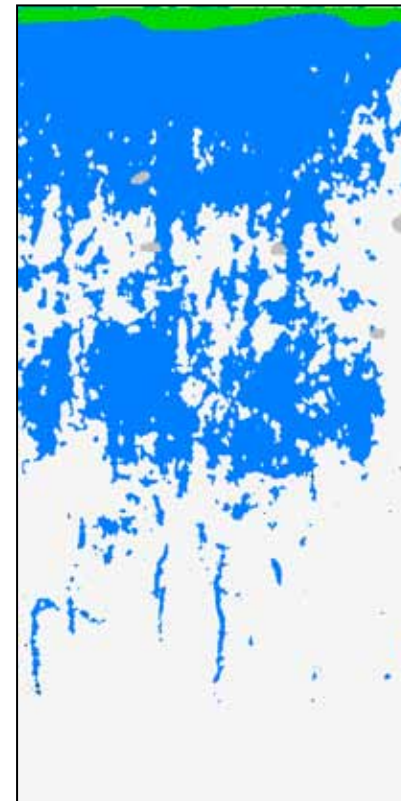
20mm



40mm

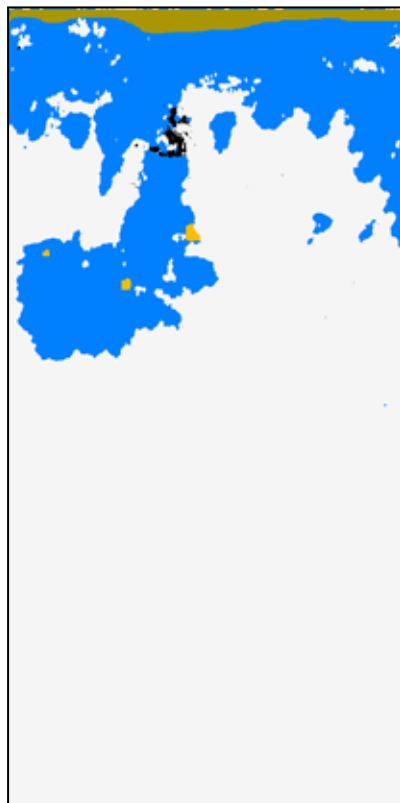


60mm

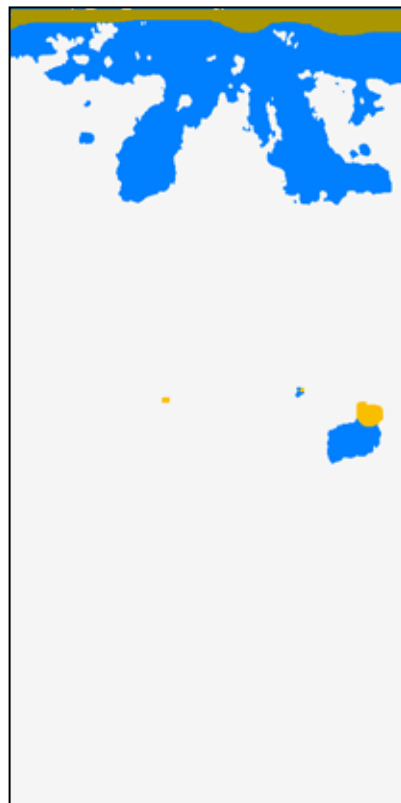


# Results – Deciduous forest

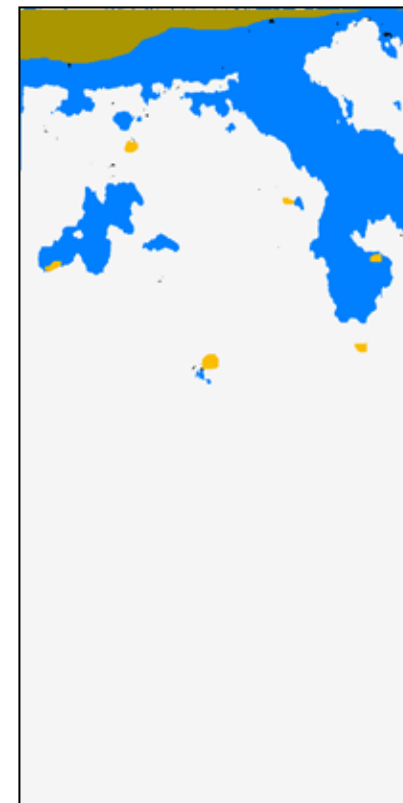
20mm



40mm

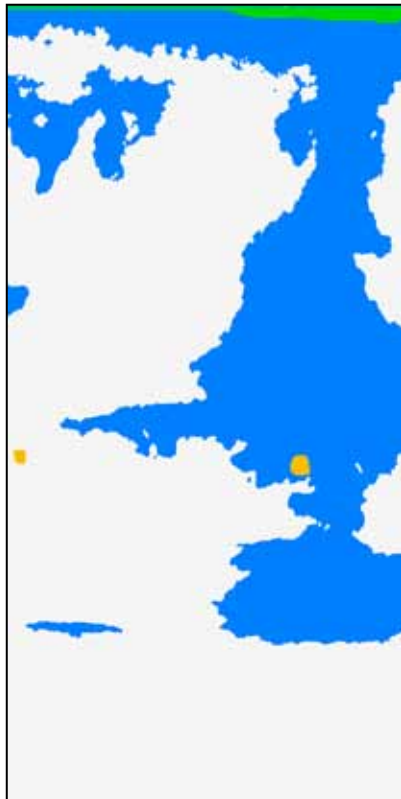


60mm

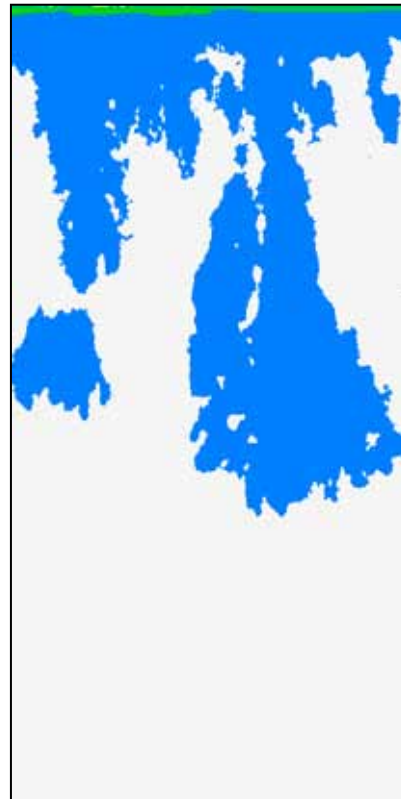


# Results – Grassland 2

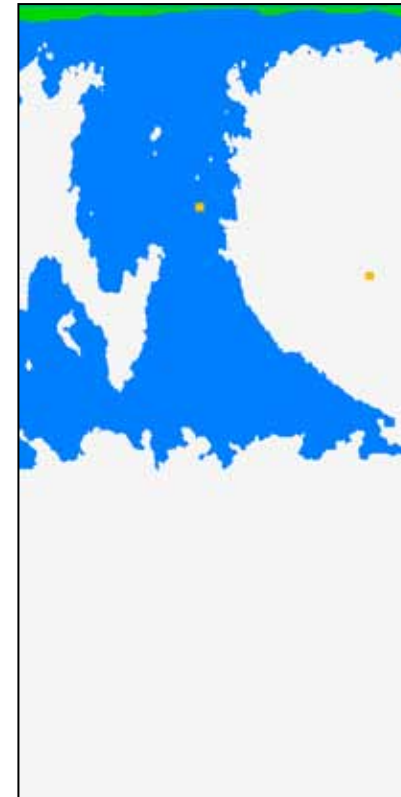
20mm



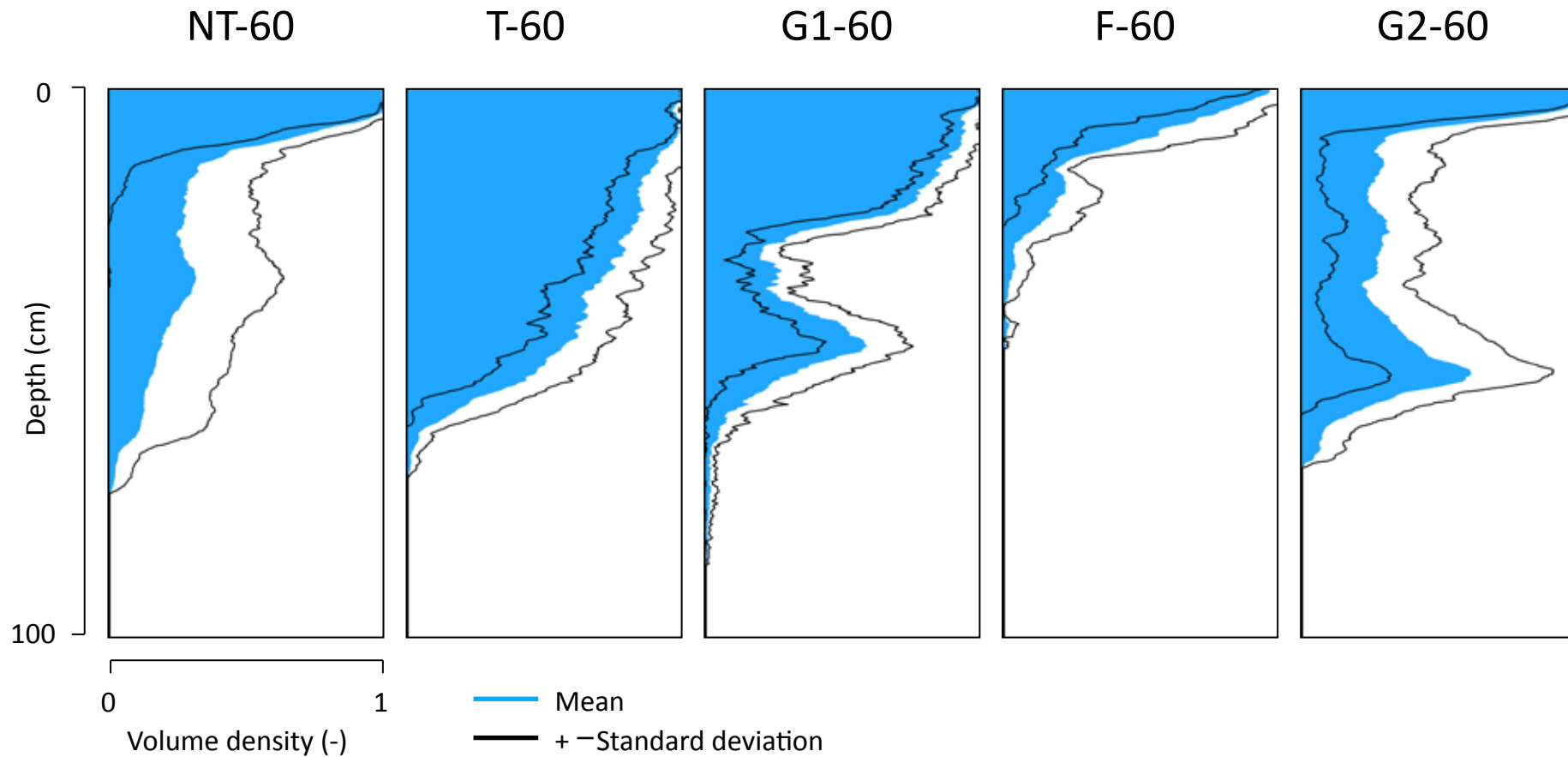
40mm



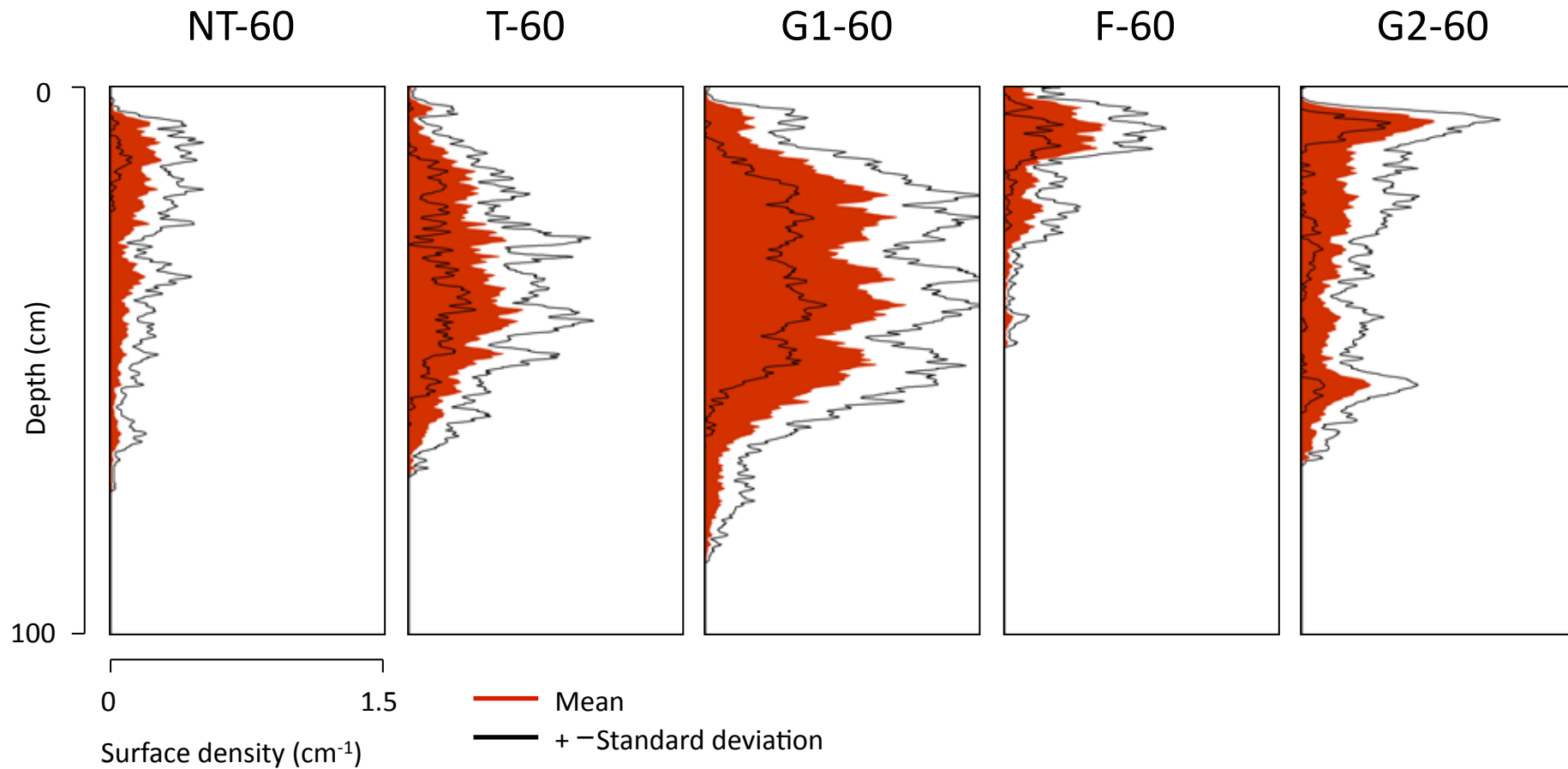
60mm



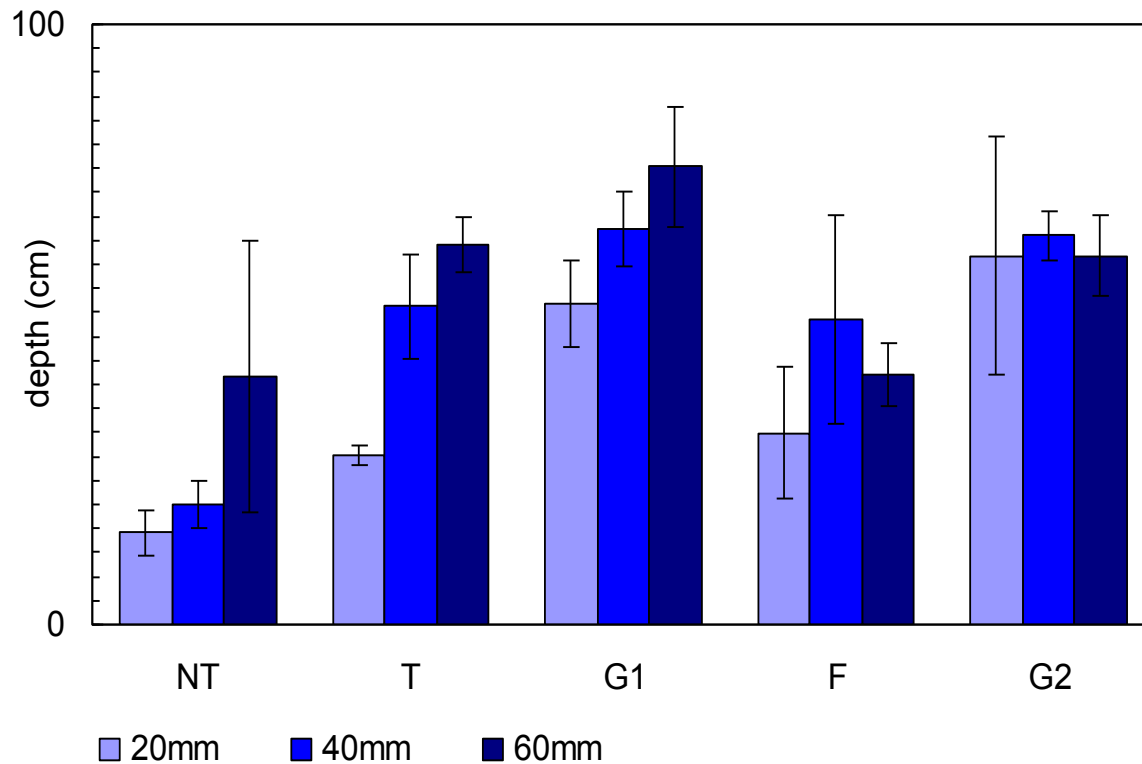
# Results – Volume density 60mm plots



# Results – Surface density 60mm plots



# Results – Maximum infiltration depth



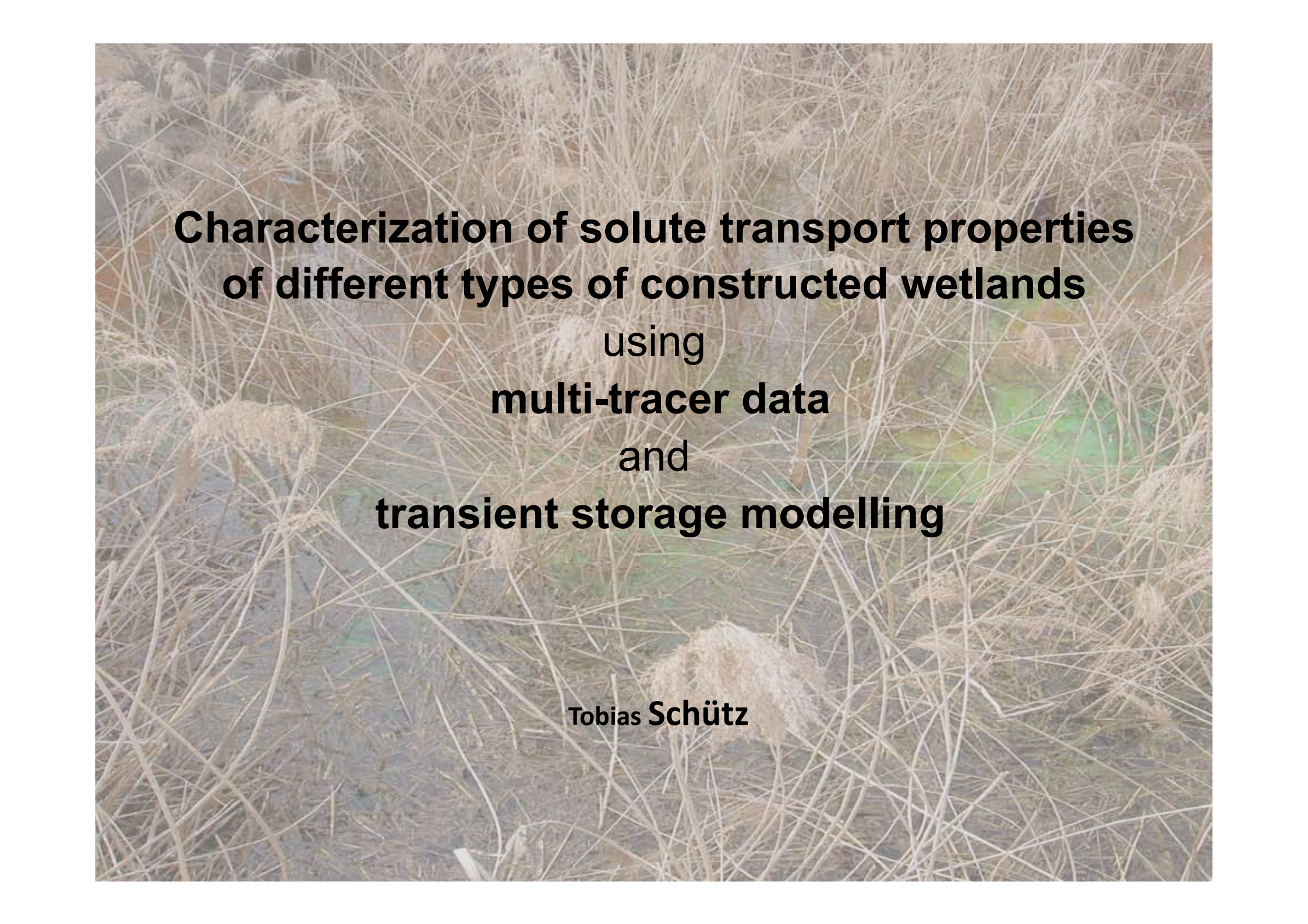
## Analysis of Variance

### Between application amounts

	Test-value	P-value
NT	10.831	0.004
T	15.904	3.52E-04
G1	12.824	0.002
F	5.234	0.073
G2	1.264	0.532

### Between sites

	Test-value	P-value
60mm	22.225	1.81E-04
40mm	27.295	1.81E-04
20mm	29.717	1.81E-04



**Characterization of solute transport properties  
of different types of constructed wetlands  
using  
multi-tracer data  
and  
transient storage modelling**

**Tobias Schütz**

# Introduction



0884 (E)-7-(Z)-Dodecadienylacetat  
0673 (Z)-9-Dodecenylacetat  
1039 1-Methylcyclopropan

0641 Clofentezin  
0864 Clomazone  
0446 Clopyralid

0849 Fluzinam  
0887 Fludioxonil  
0922 Flufenacet

1019 Mesosulfuron  
0975 Mesotrione  
1079 Metaflumizone

0900 Pyrimethanil  
1093 Pyroxuslam  
0867 Quinmerac

● Pesticides as non-point-source pollution in agricultural headwater catchments are documented

→ Still measureable concentrations in large rivers e.g. River Rhine

● Measures to retent and to mitigate pesticides in surface waters:

→ Constructed wetlands (CW)

0077 2,4-D  
1046 Acequinocyl  
0636 Acloniten  
9000 Adoxophyes orana Granulovirus  
0640 alpha-Cypermethrin  
0872 alpha-Methoxyfenozid  
0876 Amidosulfuron  
1055 Aminopyralid  
1094 Amisulbrom  
9650 Ampelomyces quisqualis Stamm  
0909 Azoxystrobin  
0902 Azoxystrobin  
9350 Bacillus subtilis Stamm QST 713  
9310 Bacillus thuringiensis  
9302 Bacillus thuringiensis  
0881 Bifenthrin Wundbehandlungsmittel  
0218 Bifenthrin  
0665 Begasungsmittel  
1038 Benalaxyl-M  
0335 Bentazon  
1032 Benthialicarb  
0937 Benzoessäure  
0813 beta-Cyfluthrin  
0537 Bifenox  
0753 Bifenthrin  
1080 Blutmehl  
1023 Boscalid  
0683 Brodifacoum  
0618 Bromadiolon  
0264 Bromoxynil  
0603 Calciumcarbid  
0348 Calciumphosphid  
0012 Captan  
0378 Carbendazim  
0927 Carfentrazone  
1095 Chlorantraniliprole  
0089 Chloridazon  
0388 Chlormequat  
0238 Chlorphacinon  
0021 Chlorpropham  
0363 Chlorpyrifos  
0276 Chlorthalonil  
0279 Chlortoluron  
0941 Chlorthalonil  
0921 Clethodim  
0895 Clodinafop

1030 Clothianidin  
9610 Coniothyrium minitans  
1012 Cyazofamid  
0811 Cycloxydim  
9010 Cydia pomonella Granulovirus  
1045 Cyflufenamid  
0498 Cypermethrin  
0825 Cyproconazol  
0907 Cyprodinil  
0037 Deiquat  
0904 Desmedipham  
0415 Desmedipham  
0218 Dicamba  
0771 Dichlorprop-P  
0521 Difencoum  
0865 Diflufenican  
0698 Diflufenican  
0413 Dimethachlor  
0988 Dimethenamid-P  
0042 Dimethoat  
0841 Dimethomorph  
1028 Dimoxystrobin  
0045 Dithianon  
0048 Dodin  
0947 Eisen-III-phosphat  
0229 Eisen-II-sulfat  
0875 Epoxiconazol  
0767 Esfenvalerat  
0928 Essigsäure  
0481 Ethephon  
0383 Ethofumesat  
0829 Etofenprox  
0944 Famoxadone  
1009 Fenamidone  
0885 Fenazaquin  
0956 Fenhexamid  
0796 Fenoxaprop-P  
0765 Fenoxycarb  
0881 Fenpropidin  
0608 Fenpropimorph  
0880 Fenproximif  
0952 Flazasulfuron  
0941 Florasulam  
0973 Florasulam  
0833 Fluzifop-P

0933 Fludioxiolide  
1034 Fluoxastrobin  
0925 Flupyrsulfuron  
0845 Fluquinconazol  
0666 Fluroxypyr  
0913 Flurtamone  
1057 Flutolanil  
0091 Folpet  
1015 Foramsulfuron  
0522 Fosetyl  
0944 Fosetyl  
0214 Fuberidazol  
1051 gamma-Cyhalothrin  
0651 Glufosinat  
0405 Glyphosat  
0779 Hexythiazox  
0607 Hymexazol  
0448 Imazalil  
0931 Imazosulfuron  
0866 Imidacloprid  
0966 Indoxacarb  
0983 Iodosulfuron  
0212 Ioxynil  
0419 Iprodion  
0968 Iprovalicarb  
0411 Isoproturon  
0674 Isoxaben  
0924 Isoxaflutole  
0653 Kali-Seife  
0923 Kieselsgur  
0785 Kohlendioxid  
0904 Kresoxim-methyl  
0347 Kupferhydroxid  
0940 Kupferoktanoat  
0147 Kupferoxychlorid  
0751 lambda-Cyhalothrin  
0612 Lecithin  
0354 Magnesiumphosphid  
0297 Maleinsäurehydrazid  
0010 Mancozeb  
1085 Mandipropamid  
0073 Maneb  
0074 MCPA  
0941 Mefenflupyr  
0930 Mepanpyrim  
0510 Mepiquat

0933 Metabenzthiazol  
0456 Metamitron  
0617 Metazachlor  
0945 Metconazol  
0079 Methiocarb  
1020 Methoxyfenozide  
0971 Metosulam  
1040 Metrafenone  
0337 Metribuzin  
0672 Metsulfuron  
0143 Mineralöle  
0776 Myclobutanil  
0367 Napropamid  
0934 Nicosulfuron  
0969 Pelargonsäure  
0655 Penconazol  
0649 Pencycuron  
0404 Pirimethalin  
1044 Penoxsulam  
1021 Pethoxamid  
0233 Phenmedipham  
0013 Phosphan (Phosphorwasserstoff)  
0308 Picloram  
0989 Picolinafen  
0971 Picoxystrobin  
1059 Pinoxaden  
0309 Pirimicarb  
0476 Pirimiphos-methyl  
0631 Prochloraz  
0909 Prohexadion  
0516 Propamocarb  
0869 Propaquizafop  
0624 Propiconazol  
1011 Propoxycarbazone  
0350 Propyzamid  
1053 Proquinazid  
0763 Prosulfoarb  
0917 Prosulfuron  
1035 Prothioconazol  
9380 Pseudomonas chlororaphis StammMA 342  
0929 Pymetrozin  
1013 Pyraclostrobin  
0610 Pyridat

0840 Quizalofop-P  
0757 Rapsöl  
0846 Rimsulfuron  
0184 Schwefel  
0986 Silthiofam  
0963 S-Metolachlor  
1008 Spinosad  
1031 Spirodiclofen  
0914 Spiroxamine  
0897 Sulcotrion  
0955 Sulfosulfuron  
1043 Sulfurylfluorid  
0894 tau-Fluvalinat  
0784 Tebuconazol  
0905 Tebufenozid  
0886 Tebufenpyrad  
0778 Tefluthrin  
1089 Tembotrione  
0967 Teparoxydim  
0316 Terbutylazin  
0941 Tetraconazole  
0256 Thiabendazol  
0982 Thiacloprid  
0987 Thiamethoxam  
1104 Thienacarbazone  
0761 Thifensulfuron  
0370 Thiophanat-methyl  
0119 Thiram  
0621 Tolclofos-methyl  
0371 Tolyfluanid  
1047 Topramezone  
0605 Triadimenol  
0802 Triasulfuron  
0676 Triaxozid  
0800 Tribenuron  
0525 Triclopyr  
0972 Trifloxystrobin  
0882 Triflusaluron  
0893 Trinexapac  
0936 Triticonazol  
1024 Tritosulfuron  
0114 Warfarin  
0228 Wildschadenverhütungsmittel  
0898 zeta-Cypermethrin  
0003 Zinkphosphid  
1002 Zoxamide

Active substances in authorized plant protection products, Germany, April 2010.



# Introduction

## Problem & Approach

- Numerous active substances with different physico-chemical characteristics
- Expensive laboratory analysis
- Mitigation measures (CW's) which need to be characterized, regarding functioning and efficiency

### → Hydrological tracers to investigate hydraulics and transport behaviour of CW

(e.g.: SR WT: Stern et Al., 2001; R WT and Li: Dierberg and De Busk, 2005; Li: Kadlec, 1994; Br: Maloszewski et Al., 2006;.....)

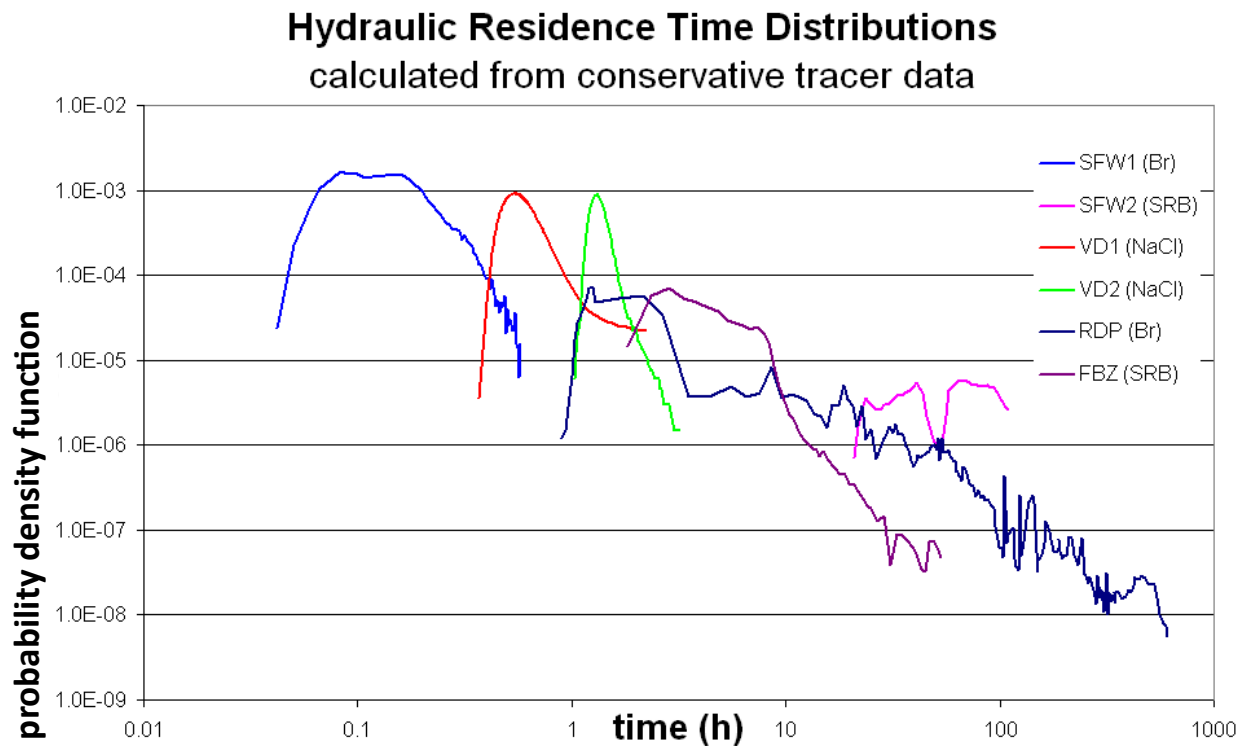
### → Simulation and prediction of CW systems using hydrological transport models

(e.g.: Werner and Kadlec, 2000a/b, 1996; Crohn et Al., 2005; Vanclooster et Al., 2000; Somes et Al., 1999; Koskiaho, 2003; Walker, 1998, 2001;...)

# Methods & Materials

## Multi tracer data set

- Conservative tracers: NaCl ( $VD_{1/2}$ ), Bromide (SFW<sub>1</sub>, RDP)
- Reactive tracers: Uranin (UR) photosensitive, all CW's; Sulphorhodamine B (SRB) sorptive, all CW's
- Pulse injection at CW inlets, measurements at CW outlets



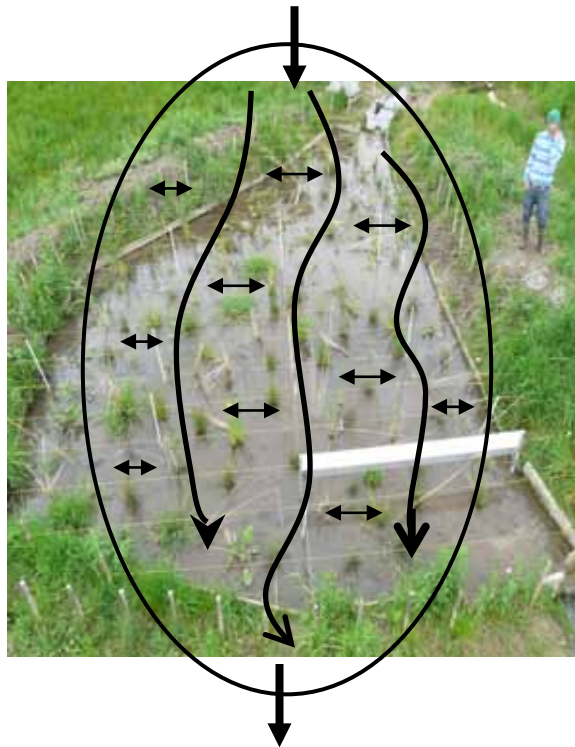
Lange et al., submitted: Multi-tracer experiments to characterize contaminant mitigation capacities for different types of artificial Wetlands. Int. J. of Env. An. Ch..

Passeport et. al., 2010: Artificial Wetland and Forest Buffer Zone: Hydraulic and Tracer Characterization. V. Z.J..

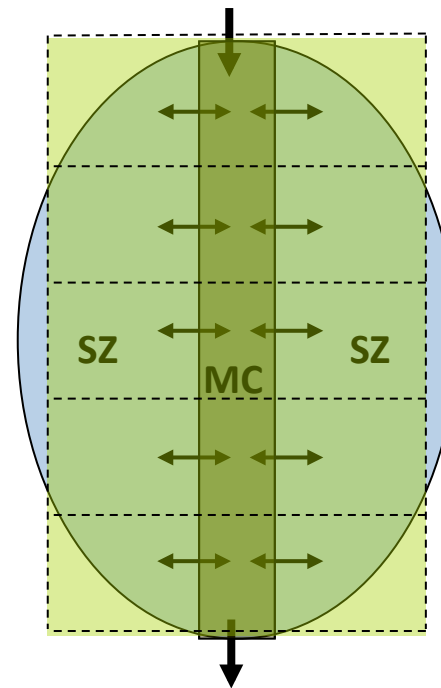
# Methods & Materials

## Concept of water and solute transport in typical constructed wetland system

Presumed flow system of a surface flow wetland



Wetland concept model



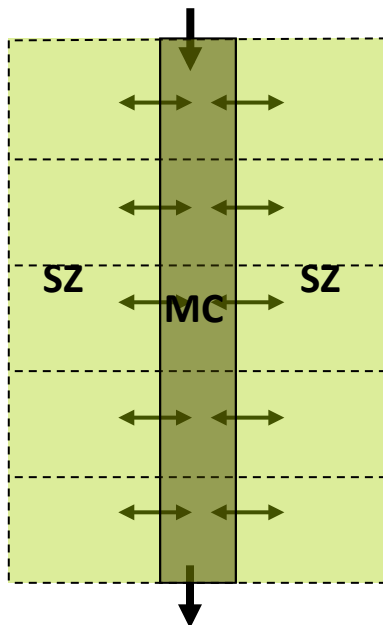
Model requirements:

- Hydraulic description of preferential flow and exchange with shallow storage zones in a CW
- Solute transport with different physico-chemical properties

# Methods & Materials

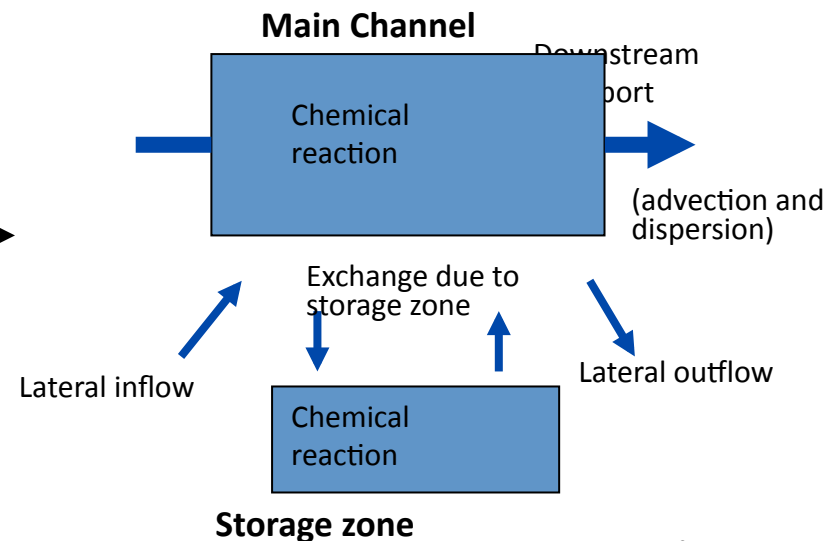
## OTIS ONE-DIMENSIONAL TRANSPORT WITH INFLOW AND STORAGE (Runkel, 1998.)

Wetland concept model



- Plug-flow with dispersion in the main channel (MC)
- First-order-exchange with transient CSTR-zones (SZ)
- Sorption and first-order-degradation can be included (MC& SZ)
- OTIS-P includes automated parameter estimation

OTIS concept model



Changed after Runkel, 2000.

# Methods & Materials

## Solute transport in CW's - modelling approach



### OTIS calibration parameters:

#### Conservative transport

- D dispersion coefficient
- $A_{MC}$  cross-sectional area of MC
- $A_{SZ}$  cross-sectional area of SZ
- $\alpha$  exchange coefficient

#### Sorption

- $\Lambda_{sorp.}$  sorption rate coefficient  $\rightarrow$  MC, SZ
- KD distribution coefficient
- Rho available sediment concentration  $\rightarrow$  MC

#### First-order-decay

- $\Lambda_{decay}$  1<sup>st</sup> order rate coefficient  $\rightarrow$  MC, SZ

Parameter estimation  $\rightarrow$  Nonlinear-Least-Squares

Convergence criteria  $\rightarrow$  Residual sum of squares and relative change of parameters

### Calibration with:

#### Conservative tracer data



comparison with measured cross sections

#### Reactive tracer data (SRB)



$\rightarrow$  SZ



$\rightarrow$  determined in batch experiments



#### Reactive tracer data (UR)

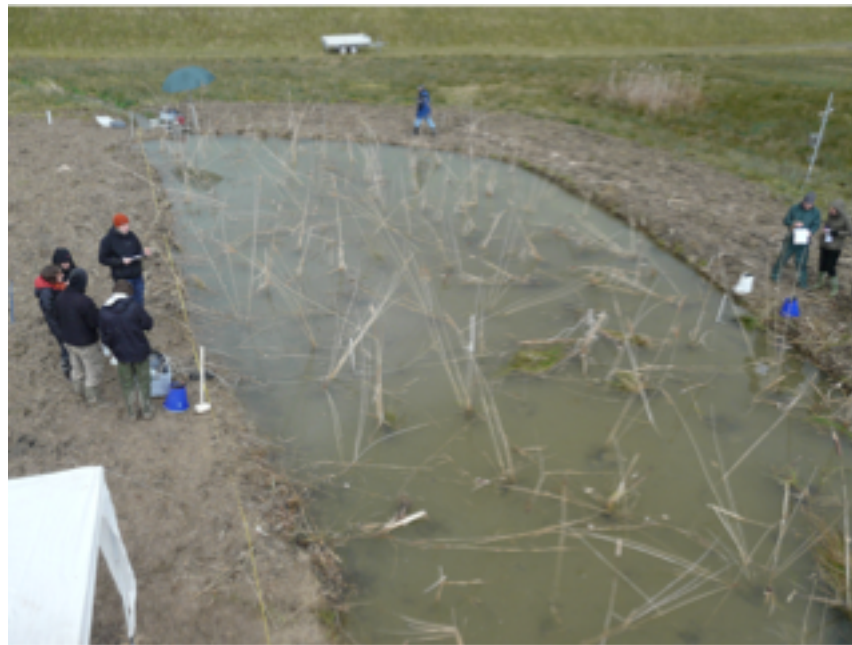


$\rightarrow$  MC

# Study site

## Emerging vegetation

March 2010



*Phragmites austr.*

*Typha spec.*

→ Wasserkresse

August 2010



# Methods

4 multi-tracer experiments using 4 tracers (Bromide (Br), Sulphorhodamine B (SRB), Uranine (UR) and Eosine (EOS)) with different physico-chemical properties and 2 different injection methods

Season	Inj. Method	Q	Inj. Time	Injected				Concentration			
				Br	SRB	UR	EOS	Br	SRB	UR	EOS
		l/s	h	mg	µg	µg	µg	mg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l
3	IA	10	0.01	271	1	0.2	0.8	754.9	2777.8	555.6	2222.2
3	CRA	8.4	0.5	278	2.23	0.43	1.76	18.4	147.4	27.4	119.2
8	IA	3.2	0.01	388	1.6	0.2	0.8	11.2	13888.9	1736.1	6944.4
8	CRA	6.9	2.78	776	2.5	2	2	3370.2	36.2	28.9	28.9

Instantaneous tracer addition (IA)



Constant rate tracer addition (CRA)



# Methods

Turbidity → SSC (*Gassmann et al., submitted.*)



Tracer tailing auto sampling  
Water level



Light decay

Global radiation



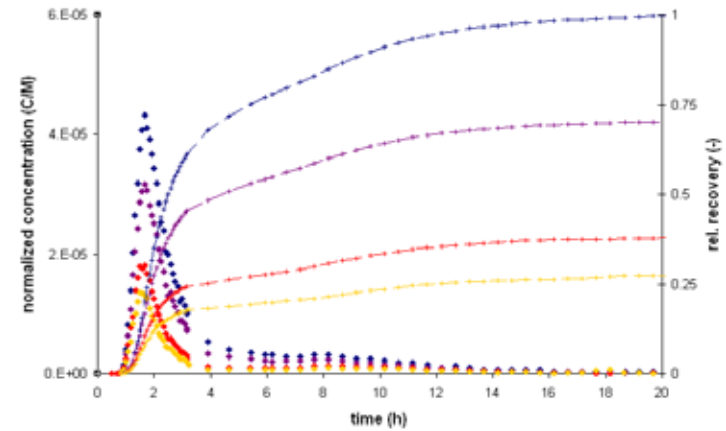
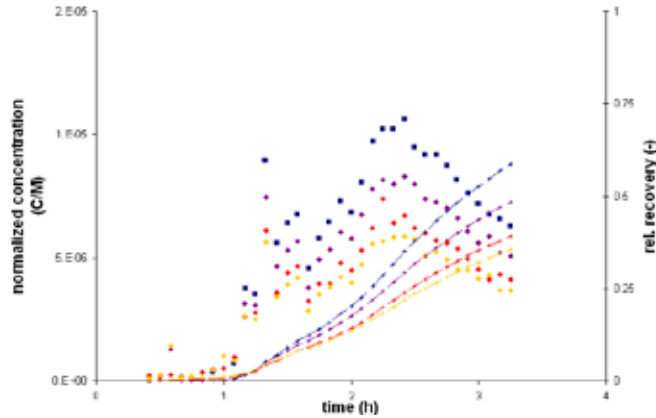


# Results

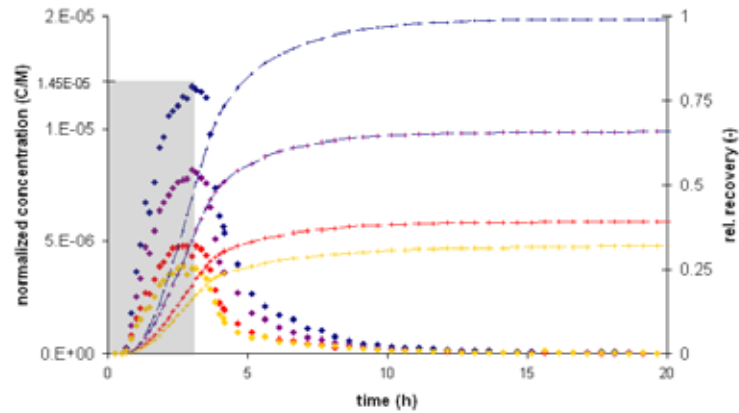
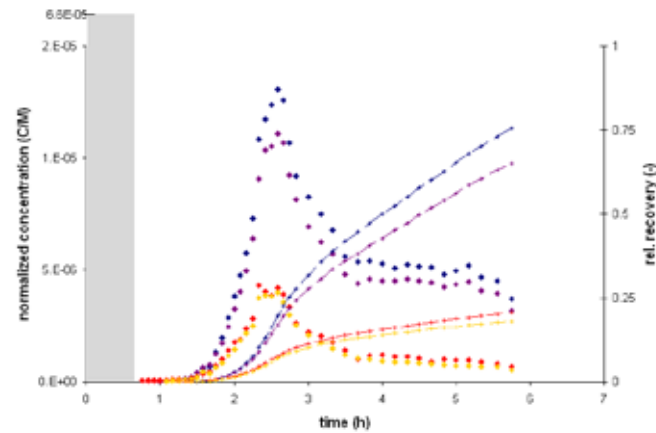
## Non-vegetated

## Vegetated

IA



CRA



- ◆ Br (obs)
- ◆ SRB (obs)
- ◆ UR (obs)
- ◆ EOS (obs)
- Br (obs) Recovery
- SRB (obs) Recovery
- UR (obs) Recovery
- EOS (obs) Recovery

# Results

Experiment	Br (NaBr)		SRB		UR		EOS	
	M (g)	R (-)	M (g)	R (-)	M (g)	R (-)	M (g)	R (-)
0.59								
Non-vegetated – IA	271	0.58	1	0.34	0.2	0.39	0.8	0.44
Non-vegetated – CRA	278	0.75	2.23	0.65	0.43	0.21	1.76	0.19
Vegetated – IA	388	0.99	1.6	0.71	0.2	0.38	0.8	0.28
Vegetated – CRA	776	0.98	2.5	0.66	2	0.39	2	0.32

## Next step: Simulation of tracer data

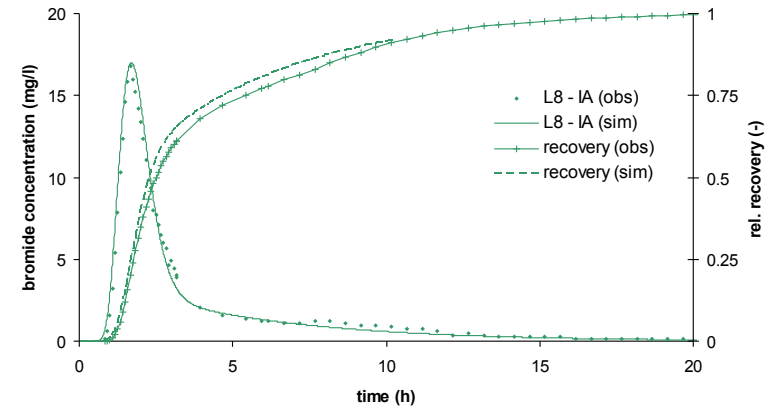
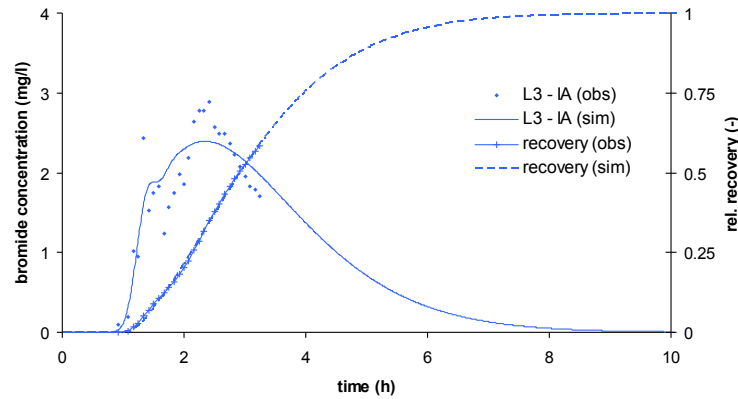
- to evaluate wetland hydraulics
- to estimate retention parameters

# Modelling Br

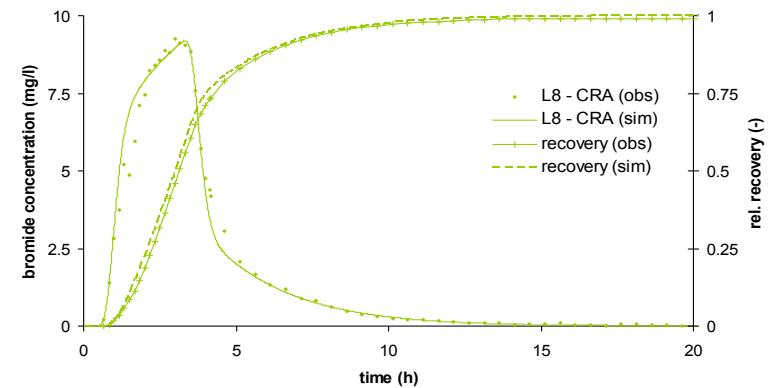
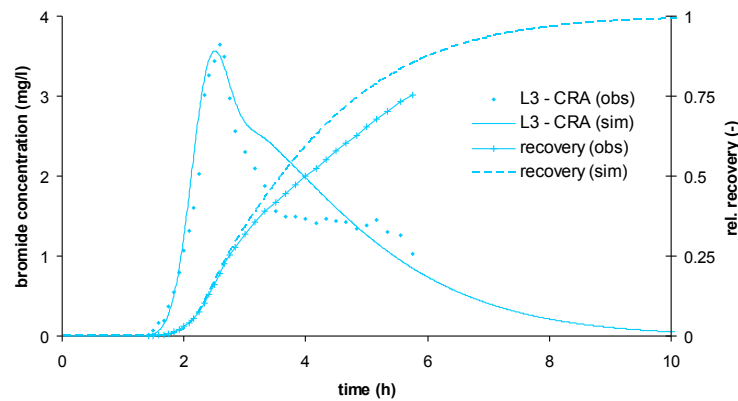
## Non-vegetated

## Vegetated

IA

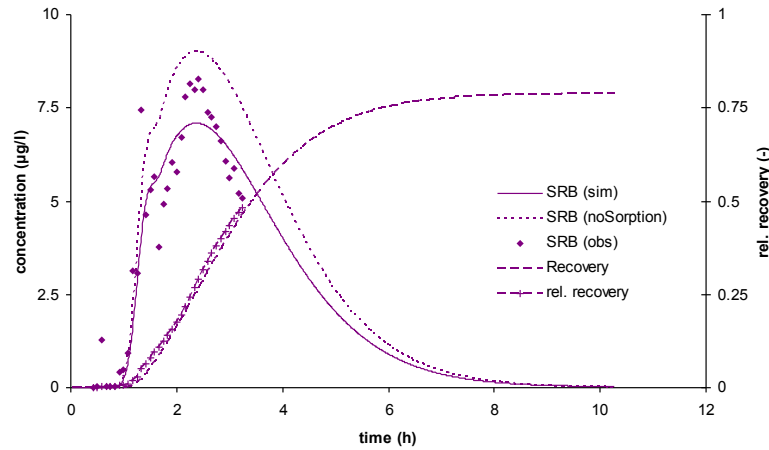


CRA

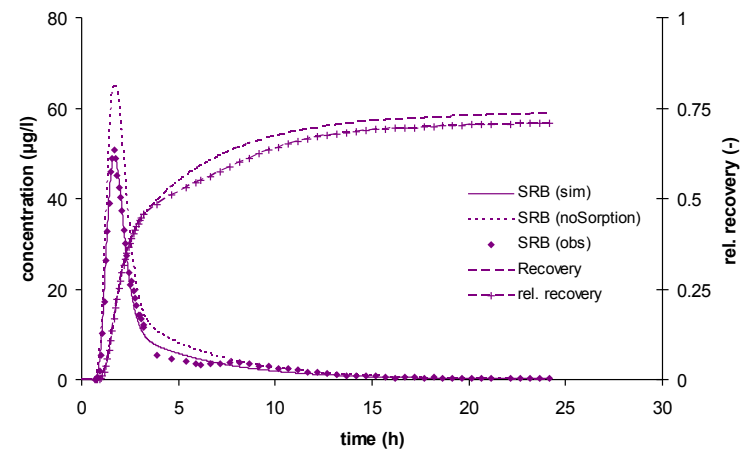


# Modelling SRB

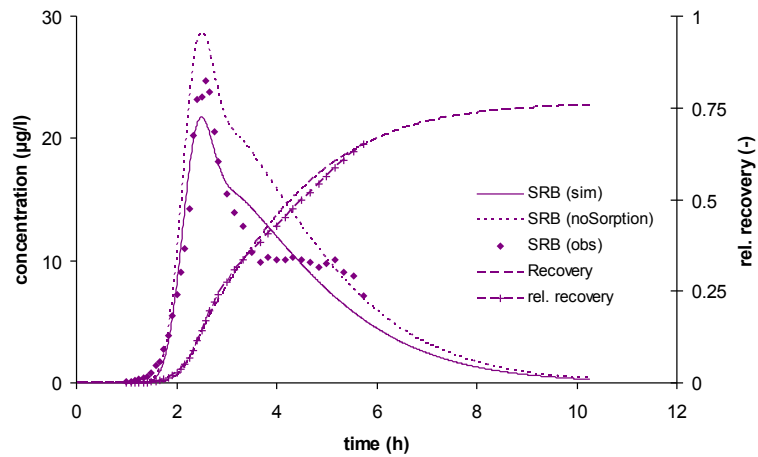
L3 - IA



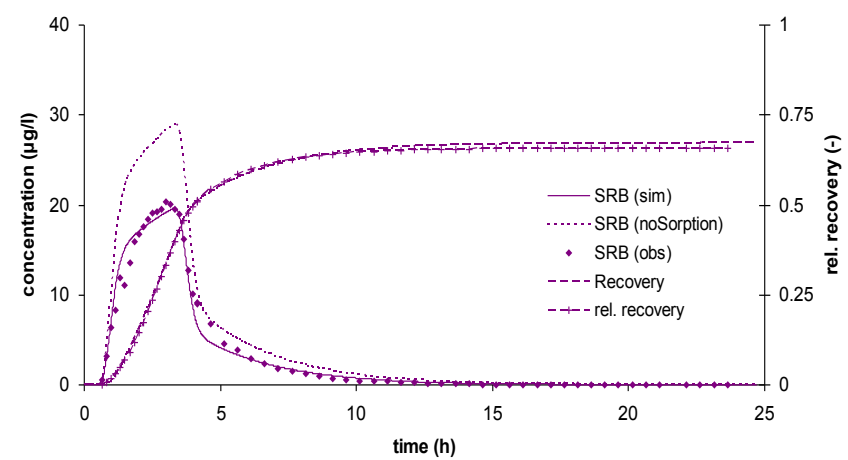
L8 - IA



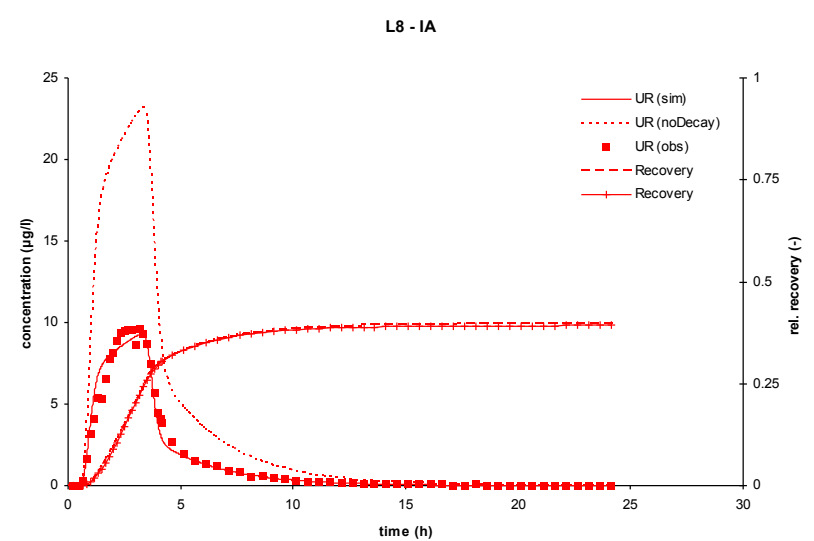
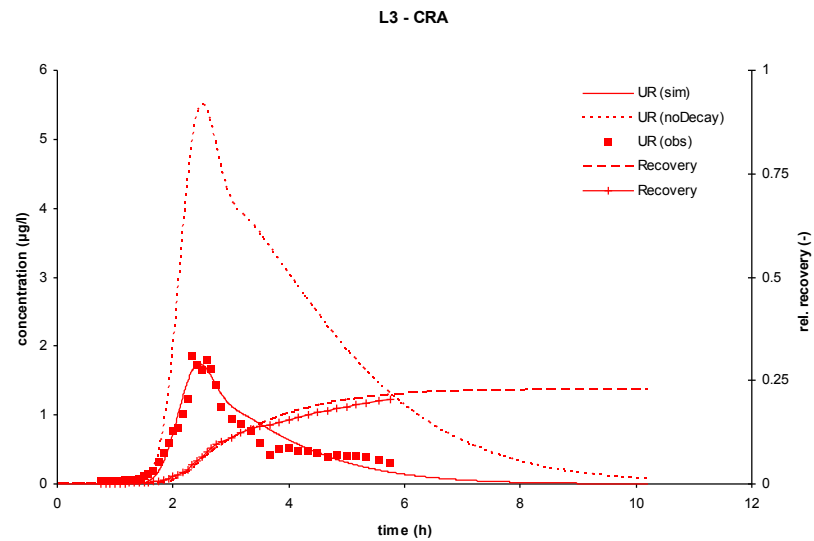
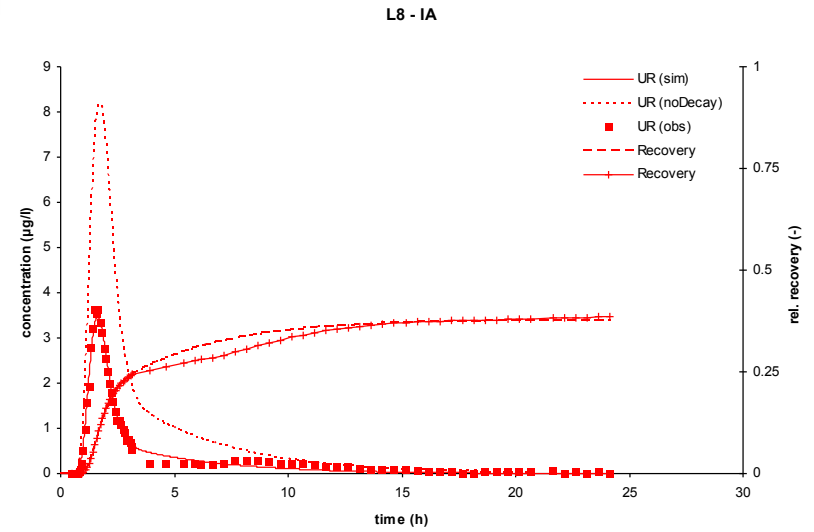
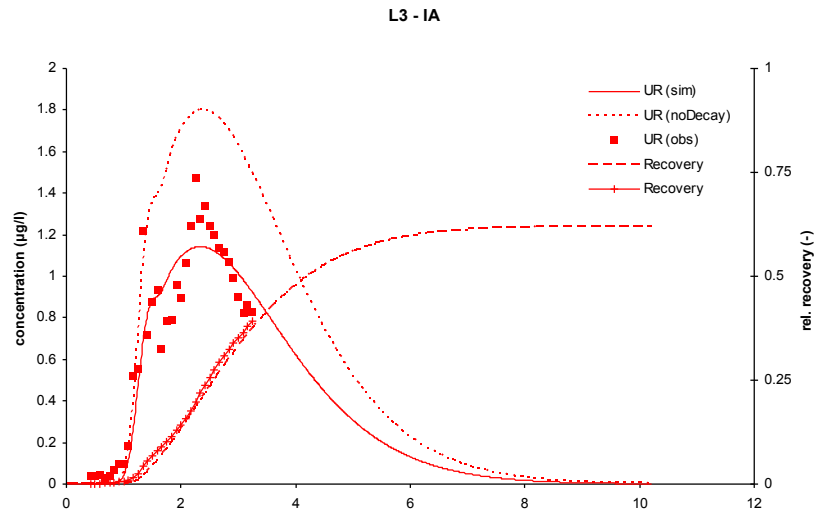
L3 - CRA



L8 - CRA



# Modelling Uranin

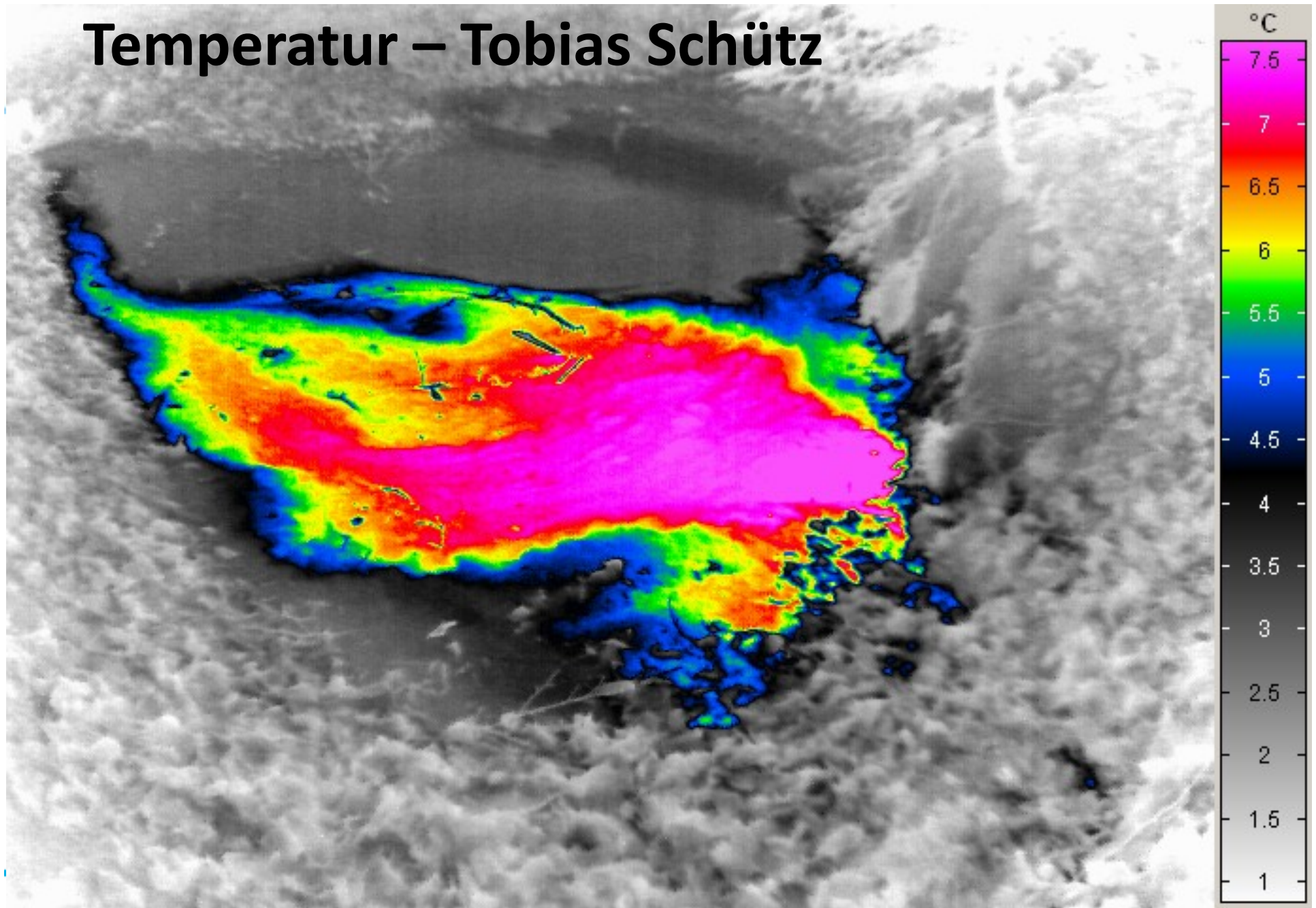


# Zusammenfassung

---

- Verbindung von konservativen und nicht konservativen Tracern
- Tracer werden verwendet um Umweltverhalten von Spurenstoffen zu verstehen

# Temperatur – Tobias Schütz



# Infrarot Thermographie

## technical aspects:

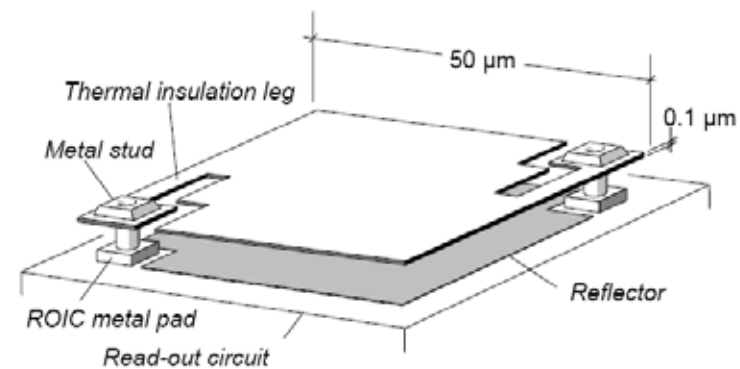
measuring system: uncooled microbolometer focal plane array (FPA)

material: vanadium oxide / amorphous silicium / germanium

observed spectra: 7-14 $\mu$ m wavelength

## uncooled microbolometer, focal plane array (FPA):

- adsorption of near infrared radiation
- change of electrical resistance is measured
- dimension of a microbolometer: 50\*50\*0.1 $\mu$ m
- thermal conductance:  $<5 \cdot 10^{-8}$  W/K
- reaction time: 20ms



Schematic of microbolometer pixel



# Infrarot Thermographie

## Stefan–Boltzmann law:

The total energy  $P$ , radiated per unit surface area  $A$  of a black body in unit time, is directly proportional to the fourth power of the black body's thermodynamic temperature  $T$

$$P = \sigma * A * T^4$$

A grey body, is characterized by its emissivity  $\epsilon$

$$P = \epsilon * \sigma * A * T^4$$

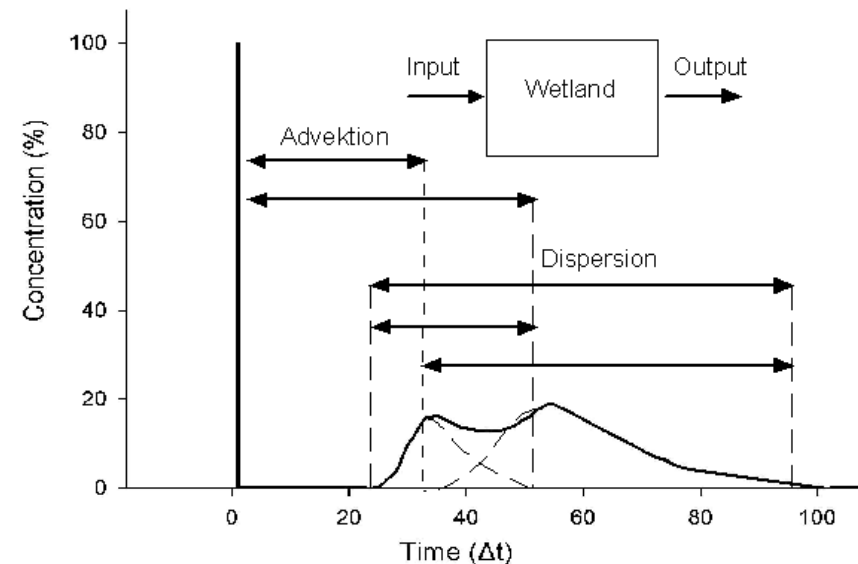
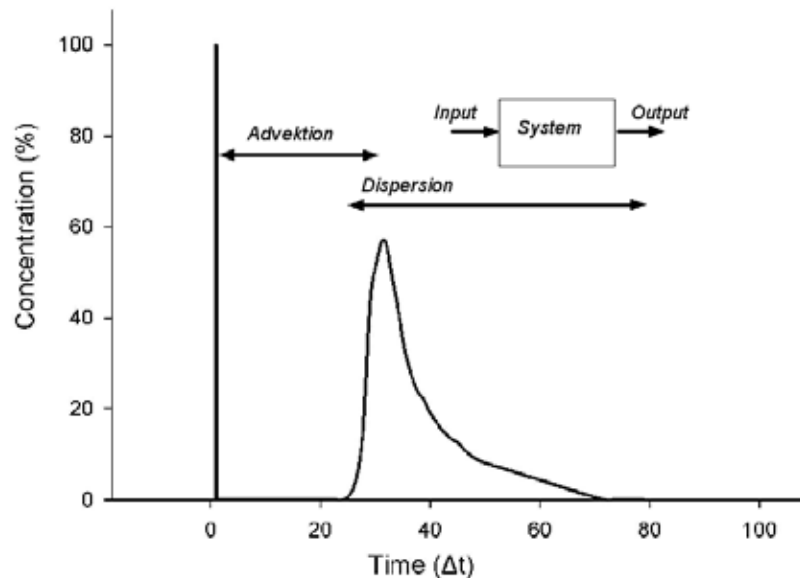
<u>material</u>	<u>emissivity <math>\epsilon</math></u>
wood	0.94
paper	0.92
sand	0.76
glas	0.91
water	0.96

# ground-based infrared thermography

artificial tracing

approach:

Is it possible to detect flow path distribution in a constructed wetland?



**advective and dispersive transport of warm water can be observed with infrared thermography!**

# ground-based infrared thermography

## Camera systems applicated in tracer experiments:

- Trotec IC80 thermography camera  
(160\*120 Pixel, 38° wide angel objective)
- FLIR Thermacam E320  
(320\*240 Pixel, 45° wide angel objective)
- Infratec VarioCam\_hr inspect  
(640\*480 Pixel, 65° wide angel objective)



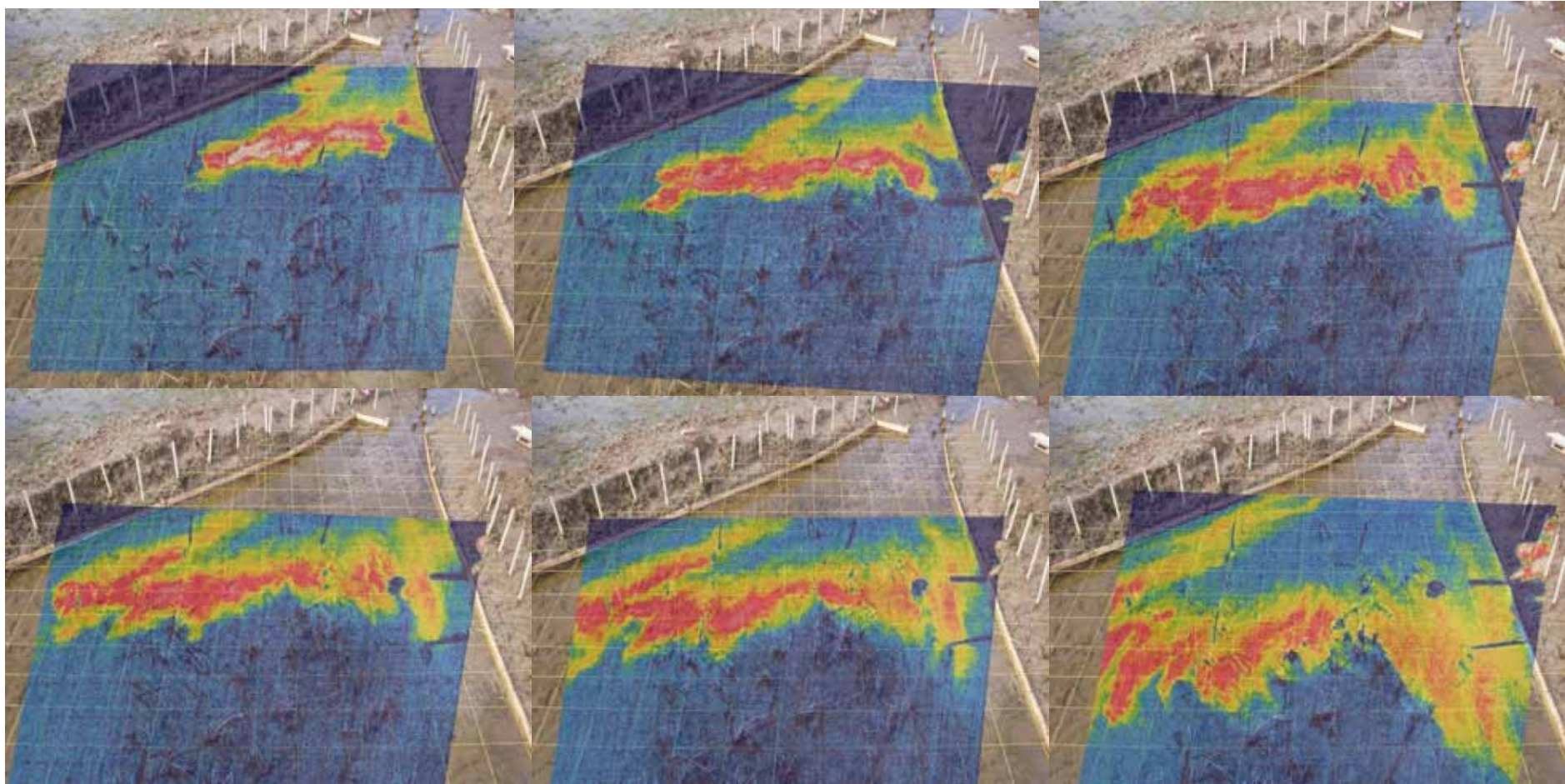
# paper-project in progress

Tracer experiment with FLIR Thermacam E320 (320\*240 Pixel, 45° wide angle objective)



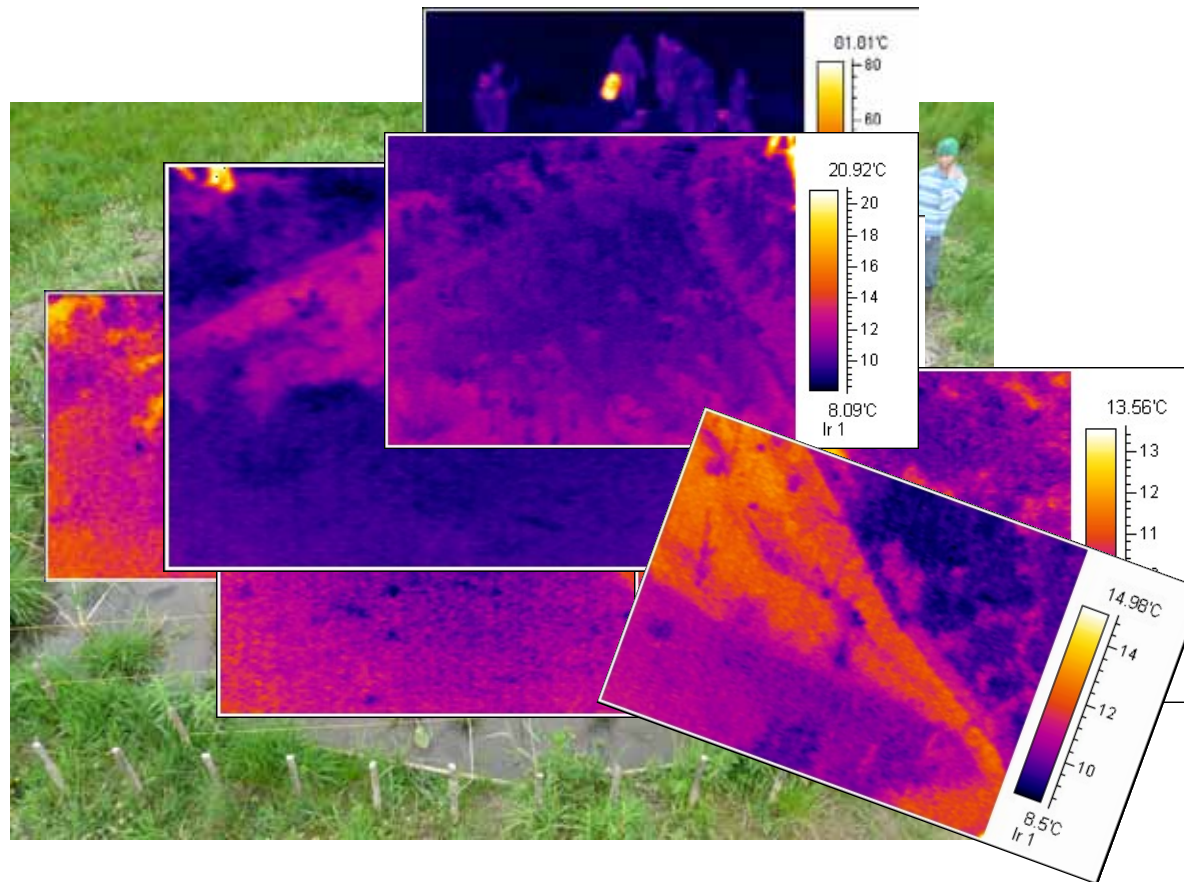
50l water 57°C

# Ergebnisse



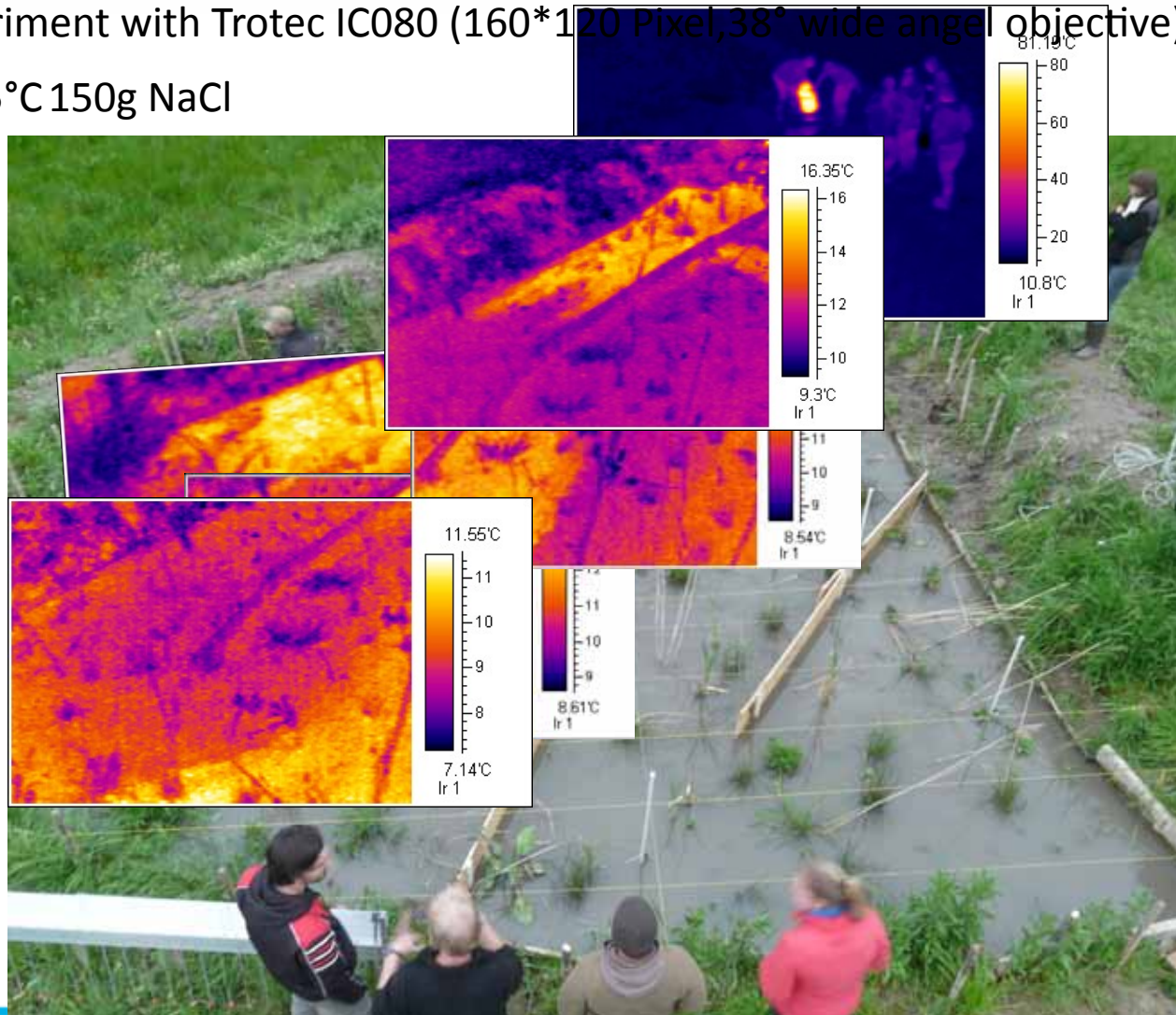
# Ergebnisse

Tracer experiment with Trotec IC080 (160\*120 Pixel, 38° wide angle objective)  
40l water 85°C 100g NaCl



# Ergebnisse

Tracer experiment with Trotec IC080 (160\*120 Pixel, 38° wide angle objective)  
40l water 85°C 150g NaCl



# Bemerkungen

**artificial tracing**

**conclusions:**

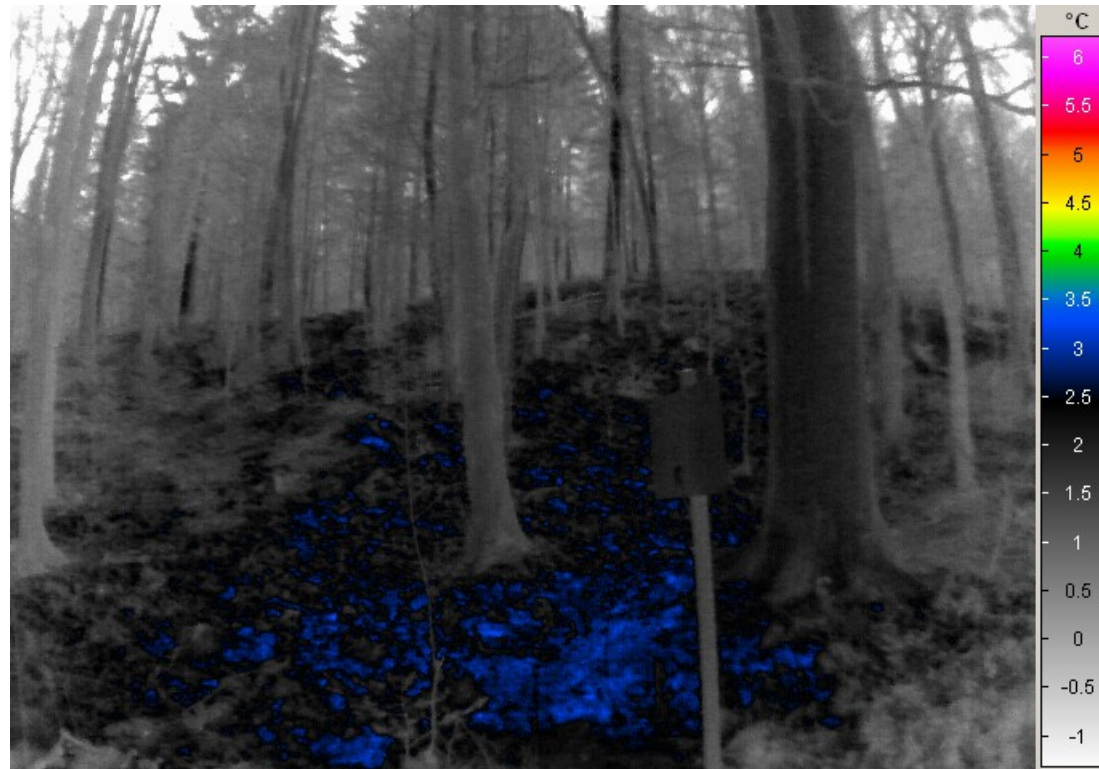
in general observation of flow path distribution is possible

**difficulties:**

- determination of water volume for injection in relation to observed water body
- air temperature and solar radiation
- work intensive analysis (->spatial distortion of thermogram)
- temperature distribution of the water column has to be considered and investigated -> temporal resolution of temperature measurement devices

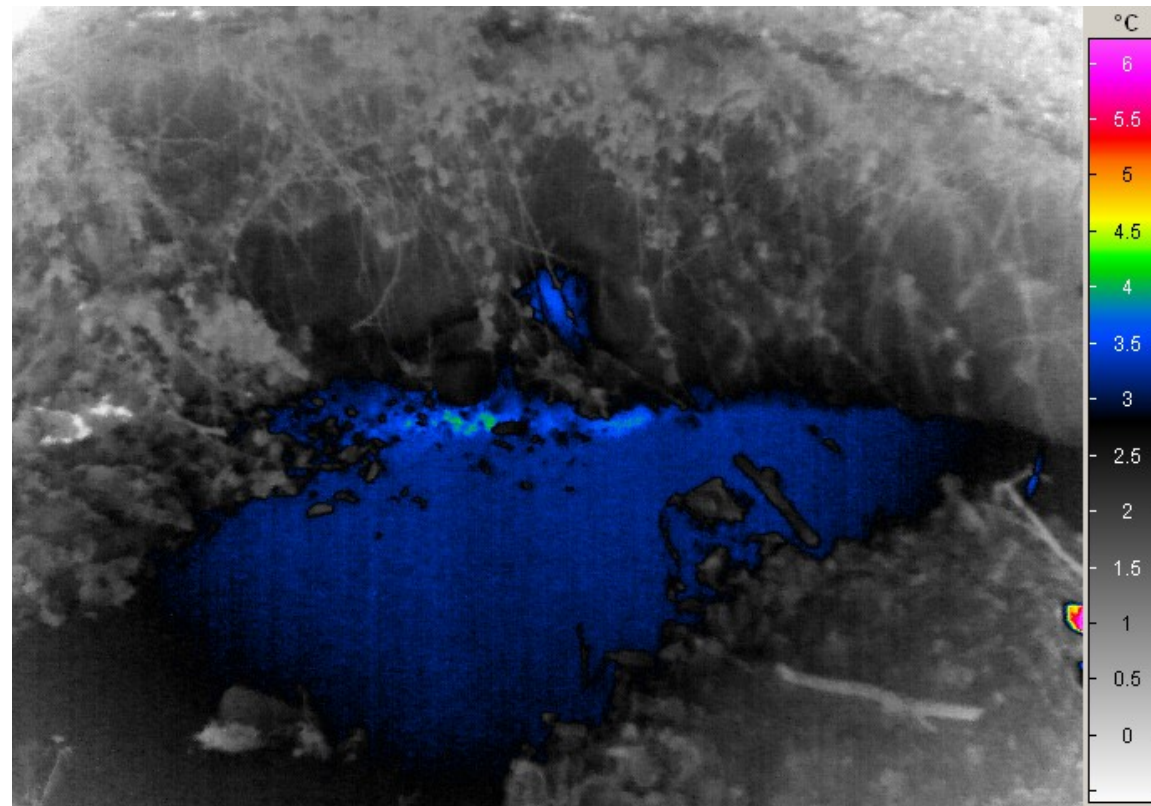


# IRT unter natürlichen Bedingungen



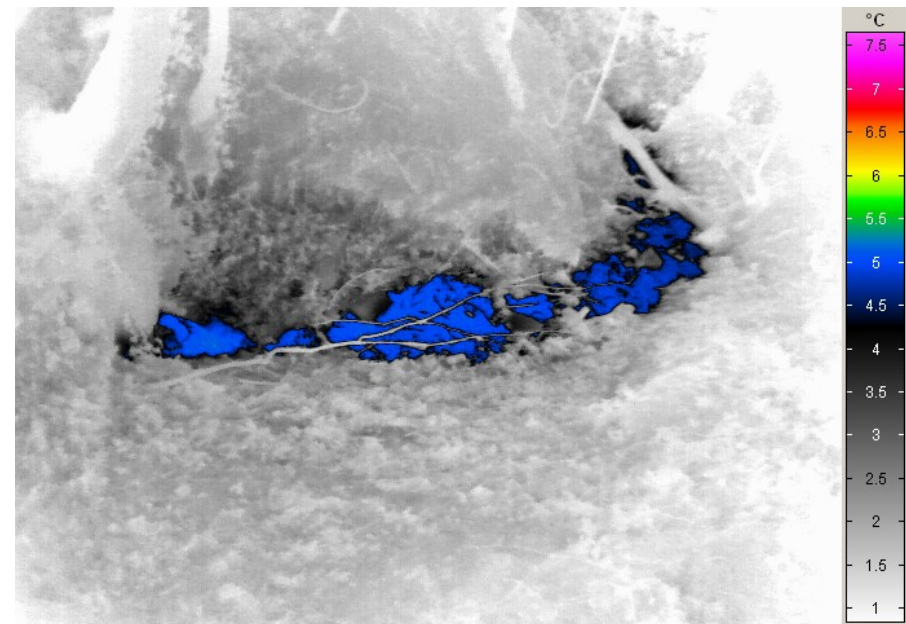
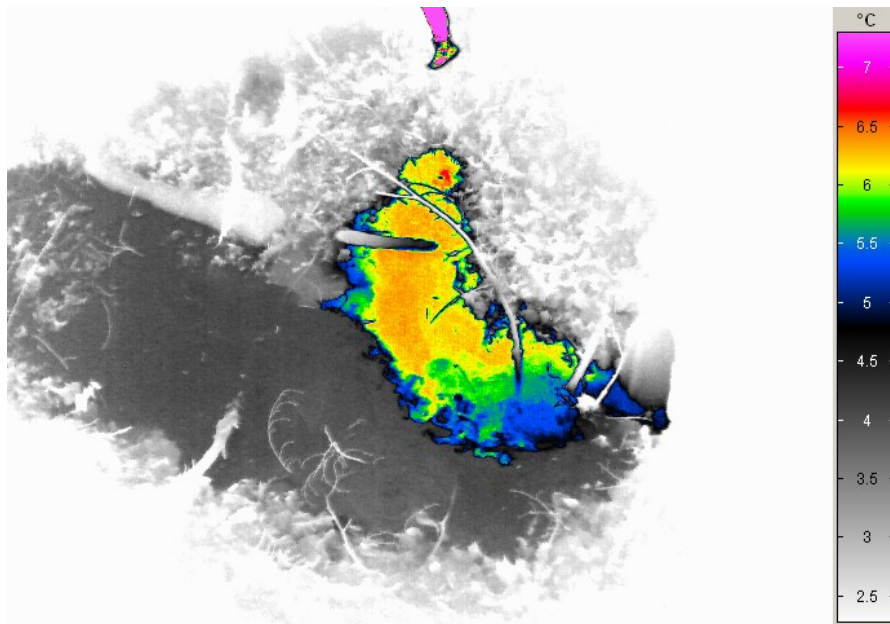
thermal signature of a forested slope

# IRT unter natürlichen Bedingungen



thermal signature of soil water entry into a small creek

# IRT unter natürlichen Bedingungen

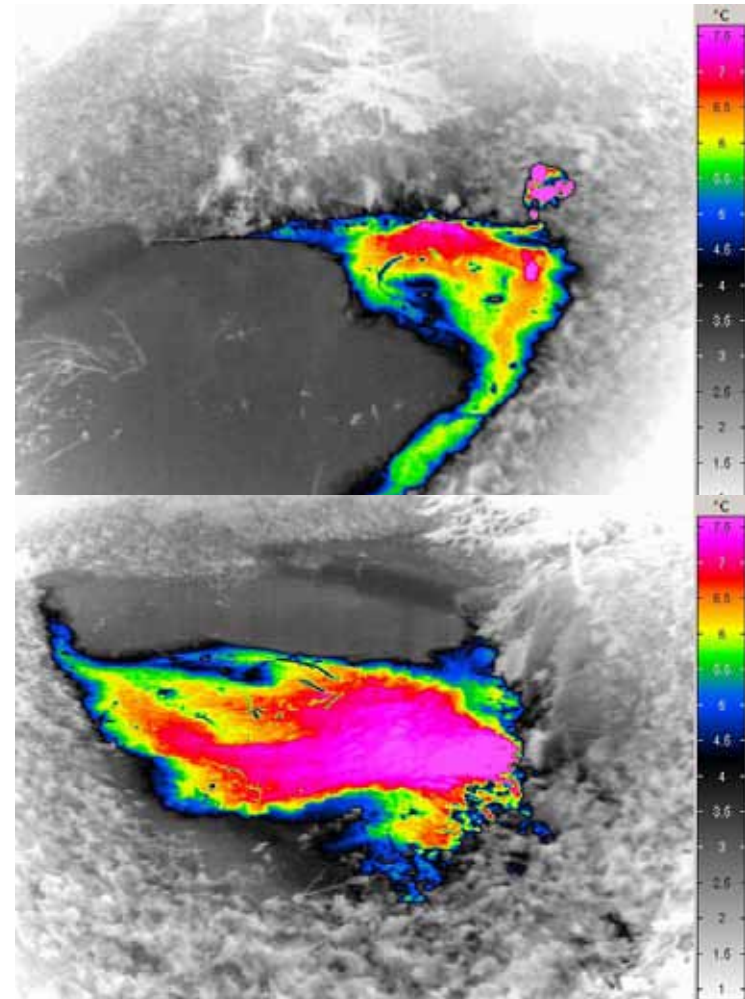


thermal signature of ground water entry into a small creek

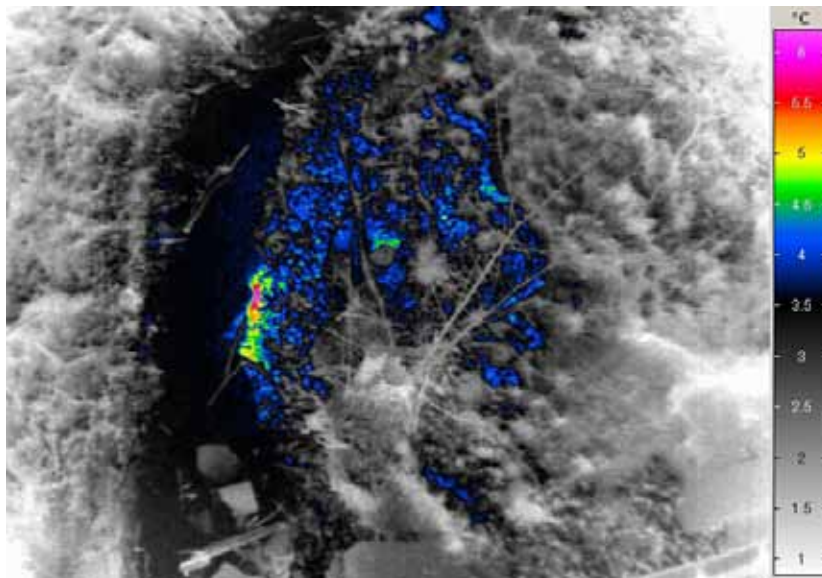
# IRT unter natürlichen Bedingungen



thermal signature of ground water entry  
into a small detention pond



# IRT unter natürlichen Bedingungen



thermal signature of ground water entry into a small creek