



Designation: D 6565 – 00

Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by the Time-Domain Reflectometry (TDR) Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6565; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of water content (or moisture content) in soil by the use of the electromagnetic technique called Time-Domain Reflectometry (TDR).

1.2 This test method was written to detail the procedure for conventional TDR measurements of soil. Other TDR applications exist for the purpose of quantifying water content in soil and are not covered here, such as flat probe technologies and wetting front advance methods.

1.3 Commercial TDR applications exist which automate the TDR methodology and are not detailed in this test method. It is likely that overlap exists in the automated commercial systems versus this applied method, and the user is encouraged to adhere to this test method when applicable.

1.4 This test method is one of a series on vadose zone characterization methods. Other standards have been prepared on vadose zone characterization techniques.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids²
- D 1452 Practice for Soil Investigations and Sampling by Auger Boring²
- D 2216 Test Method for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass²
- D 4643 Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by the Microwave Oven Method²
- D 4700 Guide for Soil Sampling from the Vadose Zone²
- D 4944 Test Method for Field Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by the Calcium Carbide Gas

Pressure Tester Method²

D 5220 Test Method for Water Content of Soil and Rock In-Place by the Neutron Depth Probe Method²

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *time domain reflectometry (TDR)*—an electromagnetic method used in the determination of water content of soil.

3.1.2 Definitions of other terminology used in this guide may be found in Terminology D 653.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A specially constructed, multi-wave-guide TDR probe is inserted into the soil. The electronic cable tester (or automated commercial TDR electronics) is used to send a pulsed waveform to the probe. The cable tester then receives a return signal which was influenced by the dielectric constant of the soil, which in turn is a function of water content. An analysis of the waveform trace supplies the necessary information to calculate the water content of the soil.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The determination of the water-content, or moisture content, of soil is one of the fundamental needs in the soil physics and hydrology disciplines. The need arises from requirements for defining the optimal time for irrigation, the infiltration rate, the soil-moisture flux, contaminant transport rates, and evaluating the potential for leakage from a waste site or a surface or subsurface barrier.

5.2 The TDR application covered in this test method is that used for point measurements of moisture content in soil. The application is either through manual insertion into the soil or by burying a probe in the subsurface to acquire moisture content data at a specific location. In addition, core samples may be tested with TDR at a drill site to acquire real-time soil moisture data.

6. Interferences

6.1 TDR measurements in conductive soils are hampered by the conductivity of the soil and the resulting signal attenuation. Typically, the amplitude of the voltage pulse reflected back to the TDR instrument is diminished in proportion to the soil's

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.21.02 on Vadose Zone Monitoring.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.08.

electrical conductivity. When the soil's electrical conductivity is high enough, there is insufficient signal strength for the TDR instrument to detect. TDR probes employing a balancing balun transformer are particularly susceptible to this effect. The balun transformer compounds the problems in analyzing the signals from probes with rod lengths of 15 cm or less (1).³

6.2 Clay soils also attenuate a TDR probe signal. Conductive soils which have a significant amount of clay attenuate the signal the most. A partial solution to signal loss is to reduce the length of the probe (2). However, as the probe length shrinks, the precision of the moisture content estimates worsens.

6.3 A solution to the problem is to use a probe rod length of 15 cm and to electrically insulate the probe (3). This can be accomplished by spraying the probe rods with a clear resin coating or applying a very thin layer of marine epoxy resin. The marine epoxy resin is a hard, non-conductive, and non-absorbing coating which adheres well to the metallic rods. The rods should be slightly abraded to enhance resin adhesion. The coating should have a minimal effect upon the accuracies observed if applied in an even thickness about the rods. The coatings should be inspected on a regular basis for wear.

6.4 Temperature effects have been observed when using TDR in the field. Temperature effects are particularly troublesome for systems where the user has predefined a probe beginning point within the software and employs long TDR probe cable lengths (~30 m or more). The cable shrinks and contracts as a function of temperature. Naturally the maximum and minimum cable lengths occur during the warmest, and coolest times of the day, respectively. The solution is to avoid defining a beginning point of the cable tester trace within the users software. Also, thermal effects can be minimized by burying the cable or otherwise protecting the cable from exposure. In addition, the dielectric of the soil changes as a function of temperature.

6.5 A static charge on the coaxial cable may cause damage to the TDR cable tester unit. To avoid possible damage to the electronics, always dead-short the TDR probe leads to each other. This will discharge the static charge in the cable prior to connecting the cable assembly to the TDR cable tester unit.

6.6 Voids in the path of, or adjacent to, the probe can cause the soil moisture to appear lower than it actually is. This same

effect can be seen when the top of the probe is not seated properly (see Fig. 1(b)).

6.7 This test method is not appropriate for measuring the moisture content of frozen soils.

6.8 Metals of natural (for example, ores) or manmade (for example, barrels) origin may affect measurements if they are present in sufficient quantity and are within the volume of soil tested by the device.

6.9 As the moisture content decreases below 5 % by volume, the difference in dielectric between the soil and water diminishes and the ability of the TDR technique to quantify moisture content with any degree of certainty is compromised.

7. Apparatus

7.1 The basic TDR system consists of a Tektronix⁴ 1502B cable tester (or comparable unit) and a cable/probe assembly, as shown in Fig. 2. The cable tester generates a fast rise time pulse which propagates along the coaxial transmission line until it reaches an impedance change. At this point, a portion of the signal is reflected back to the cable tester and is displayed as a change in amplitude. If the reflection point is lower in impedance than the cable, then the reflection will be displayed as a drop in amplitude. If it is higher in impedance, then it will be displayed as a rise in amplitude. The cable tester measures the time for a pulse to travel the distance between the beginning and end points of the probe, as displayed on the screen, and converts this time to a distance. Fig. 3 shows a typical TDR trace with the probe connected to the instrument and inserted into a wet soil sample. It should be noted that the impedance of the probe assembly in the wet soil is lower than the cable, hence the amplitude of the return signal is lower. At the end of the probe assembly the impedance again changes (impedance increases) and is reflected in Fig. 3 as a gradual rise in amplitude.

7.2 TDR probes are typically divided into two categories: Two rod probes employing a balancing balun transformer, and multi-rod probes which do not require a balancing balun transformer. Fig. 4 is an example of a multi-rod TDR probe while Fig. 5 is a typical two rod/balun TDR probe. Typically rod lengths, materials, diameters, and rod spacings vary from

³ The boldface numbers given in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of the text.

⁴ The Tektronix 1502B is the instrument around which the TDR probe technology has been developed. With rare exception, commercial companies selling a TDR probe system employ this instrument in their systems.

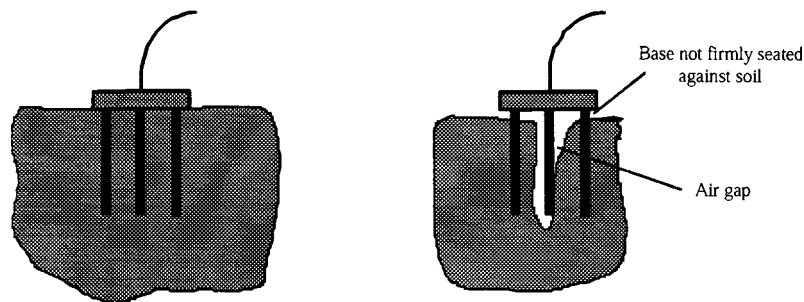


Fig. 1(a) Properly installed probe

Fig. 1(b) Improperly installed probe

FIG. 1 Properly and Improperly Installed TDR Probes