



Challenge for soil physics labs

- Soil physics laboratories aim to quantify the hydrophysical properties of soils (like a.o. retention and conductivity)
- These properties are mainly structure-dependent
- There is no guarantee that two laboratories would give the same result on the same soil

- The challenge of soil physics is to work on undisturbed samples
- SOPHIE demonstrates the need for interlab comparison



After Gembloux meeting we identified 3 issues with increasing levels of complexity

- To ensure the reproducibility of a given protocol, over time, within a laboratory;
- To ensure consistency between analyses performed using the same protocol in different laboratories;
- To ensure consistency (harmonization) between similar hydro-physical characterizations performed with different protocols in different laboratories



It became obvious that we needed

- Reference samples
 - After a quick benchmarking, we identified a good candidate thanks to UGent (Wim Cornelis and Maarten Volckaert)
- A (several) ring test(s)



Wet end of the WRC - 1st ring test (ever)

Rings provided by Eijkelkamp

▶ Reference sample¹ & « recipe » provided by

UGent

14 labs involved

¹ mix of glass beads and cement



Participants

- Wageningen UR, The Netherlands
- University of Liège Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Belgium
- Ghent University, Belgium
- UCLouvain, Belgium
- Institute of Research for Development (IRD), France
- Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany
- University of Hohenheim, Germany
- Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Germany
- Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, Germany
- Aarhus University, Denmark
- > SLU (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), Sweden
- Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, Norway
- Polish Academy of Sciences (PAS), Poland
- Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary



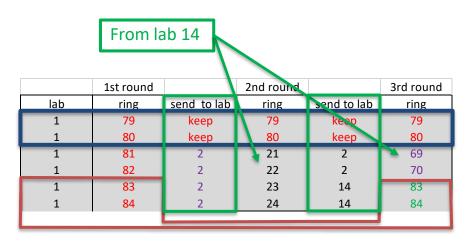
Wet end of the WRC - 1st ring test (ever)

- Saturation
 - Saturation time: 48h (in box with water: water level incrementing at regular time intervals with 2 cm steps)
 - Water used: demineralized water
 - Presence of a bottom cloth: yes
 - Presence of a lid: yes
- mass measurement at 4 points of the retention curve
 - Equilibration time :
 - > 10 hPa: 5 days -> mass measurement
 - 50 hPa: 7 days -> mass measurement
 - 100 hPa: 10 days -> mass measurement
 - 300 hPa: 15 days -> mass measurement
- drying:
 - 72h at 60°C
 - mass measurement



Wet end of the WRC - 1st ring test (ever)

3 rounds of measurements, 84 samples



Are the measurements on a same sample stable in a given lab?

Are the samples affected by transfers between labs?

Are same samples giving the same data in different labs?



State of affairs

- Labs received the samples in June
- End 2019, 13 labs finished the first round
- 3 labs finished the second round
- Since samples travel between labs, the second round will start when the last lab finishes
- A round lasts for 40 days

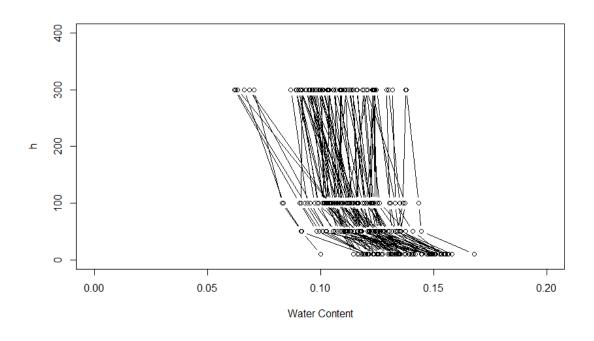


Sample preparation and measurements

- Loss of material during construction of the samples
- Difficulties to have a flat side & perfect contact
- Drying time maybe not sufficient & possible error on water content calculation
- Some labs reported errors/drift in pressure regulation
- Level of pressure regulation considering bottom/center of the sample

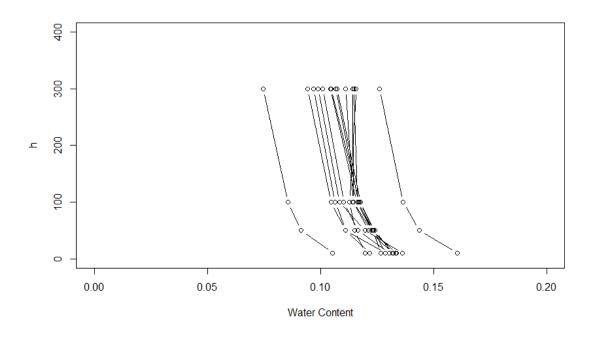


First results.... First round 78 samples



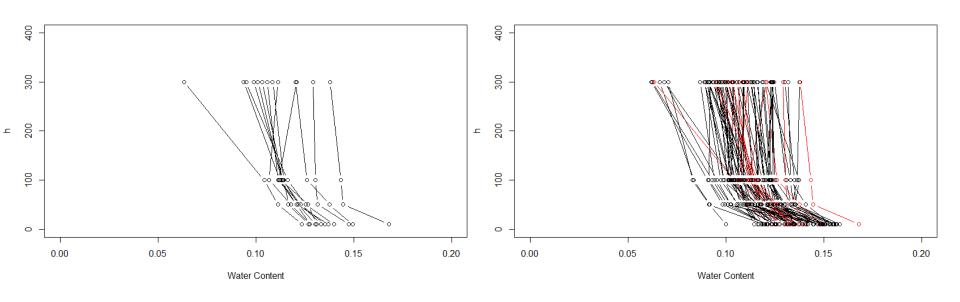


Second round (14 samples)





The samples built by UGent



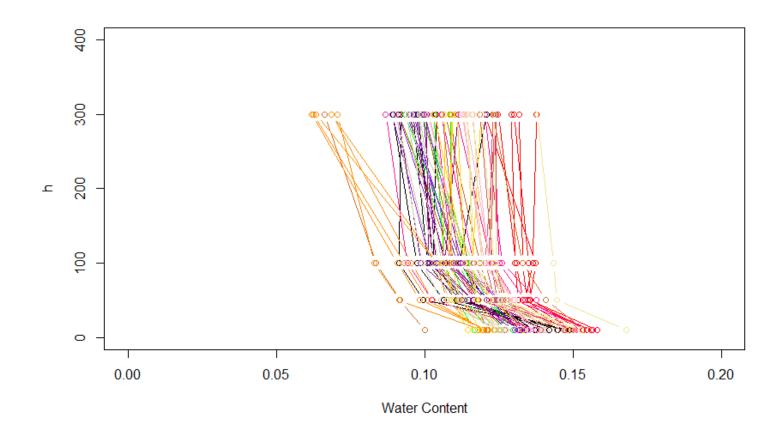


What we learned so far

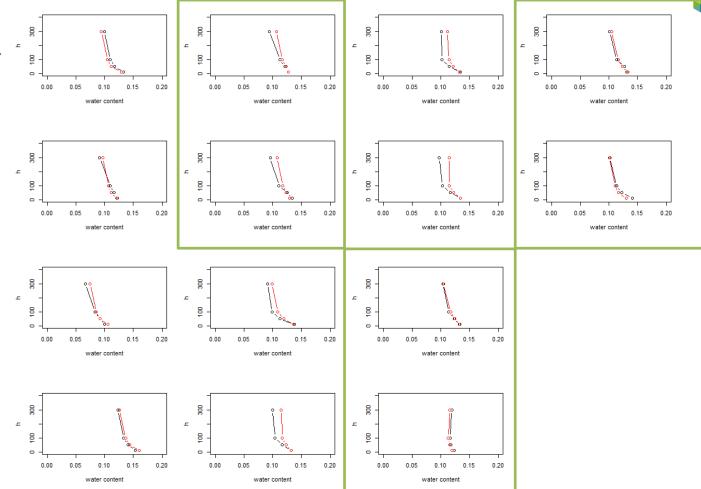
Are same samples giving the same data in different labs?

One color – one lab



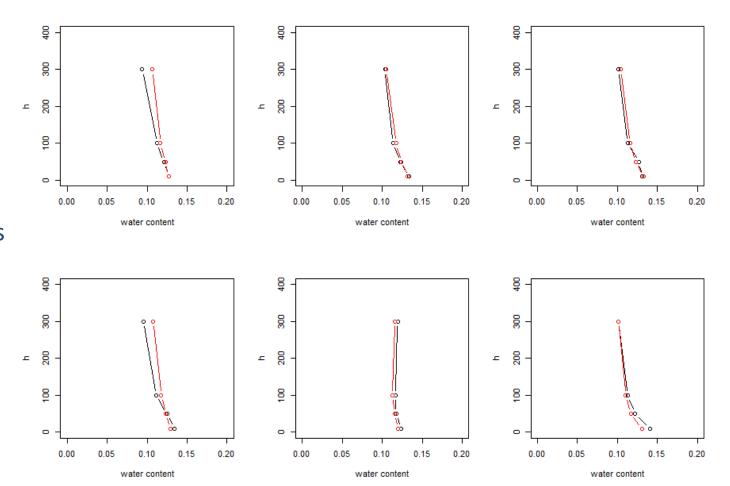


Comparison between Round1 and Round2



What we learned so far

Are the measurements on a same sample stable in a given lab?





What we learned so far

- Are the samples affected by transfers between labs?
 - Need the 3rd round to answer



Foreseen schedule

- ▶ 1 lab in 1st round
- ▶ 10 labs in 2nd round
- 3 labs in 3rd round
- Next analysis for EGU2020
- A paper for 2021?



About samples drying



