

Applying Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS) to New Mexico Climate Change Research

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Hydrology Program

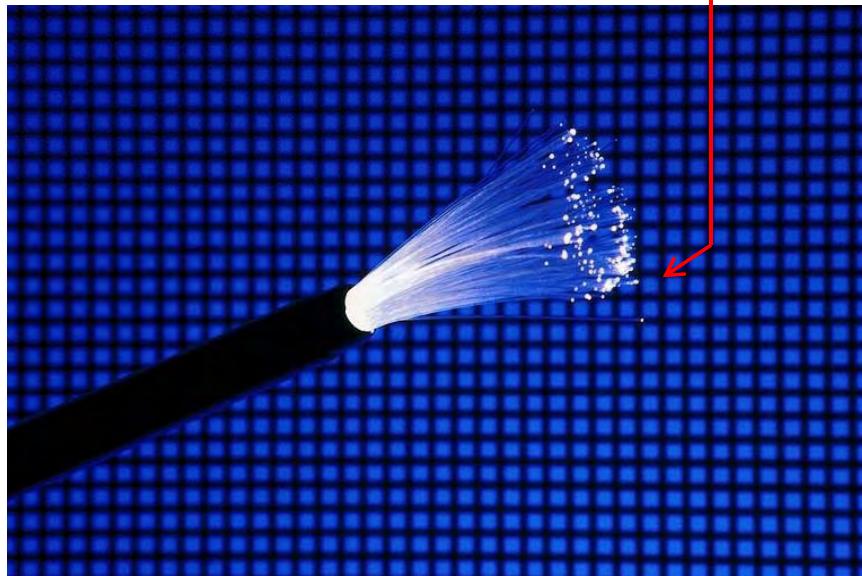
Earth & Environmental Science Dept.

New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology

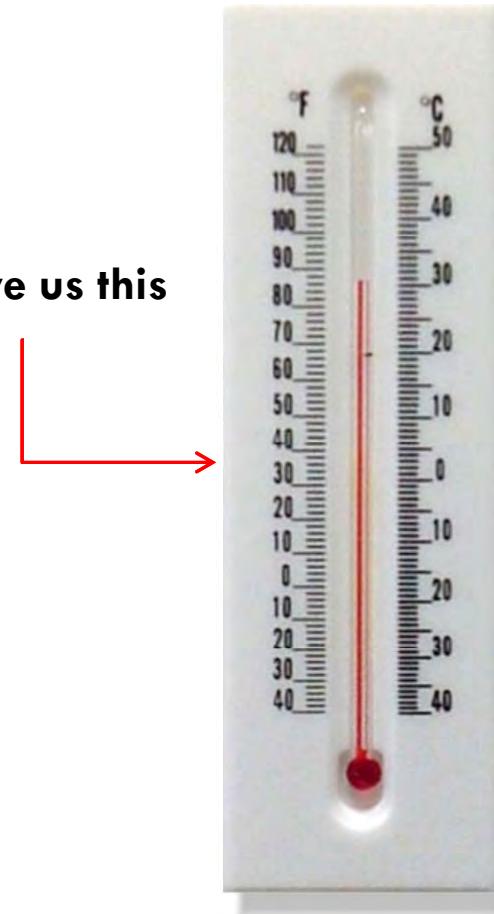


Distributed Temperature Sensing

Using one of these



To give us this



Distributed Temperature Sensing



Capability

- **High spatial resolution**
- **High temporal resolution**
- **High temperature resolution**
- **Long distance coverage**
- **Doesn't require coordination/calibration/upkeep of many field sensors**

Capability

- High spatial resolution
1-2 meters
- High temporal resolution
- High temperature resolution
- Long distance coverage
- Doesn't require coordination/calibration/upkeep of many field sensors

Capability

- High spatial resolution
1-2 meters
- High temporal resolution
every 1 min
- High temperature resolution
- Long distance coverage
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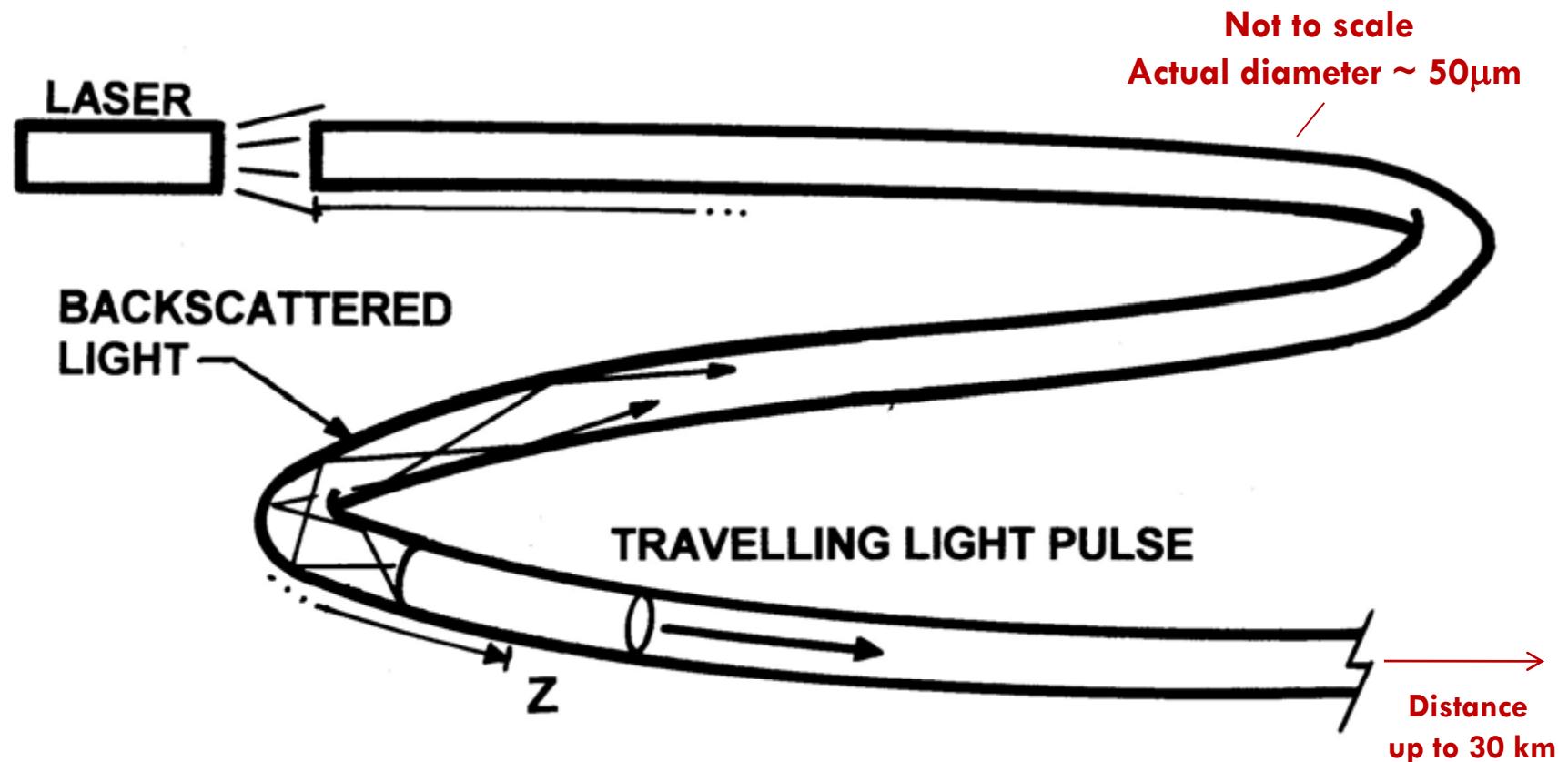
Capability

- High spatial resolution
1-2 meters
- High temporal resolution
every 1 min
- High temperature resolution
0.01 - 0.5°C (NMT: 0.3°C)
- Long distance coverage
- Doesn't require coordination/calibration/upkeep of many field sensors

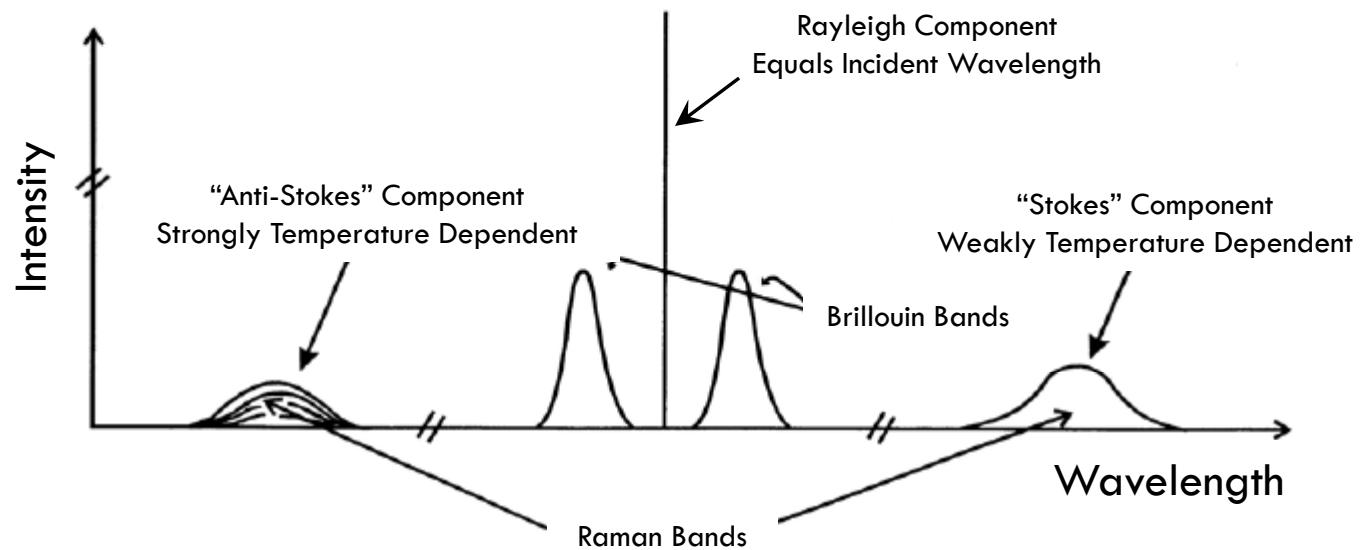
Capability

- High spatial resolution
1-2 meters
- High temporal resolution
every 1 min
- High temperature resolution
0.01 - 0.5°C (NMT: 0.3°C)
- Long distance coverage
up to 30 km (NMT: 4 km)
- Doesn't require coordination/calibration/upkeep of many field sensors

Distributed Temperature Sensing

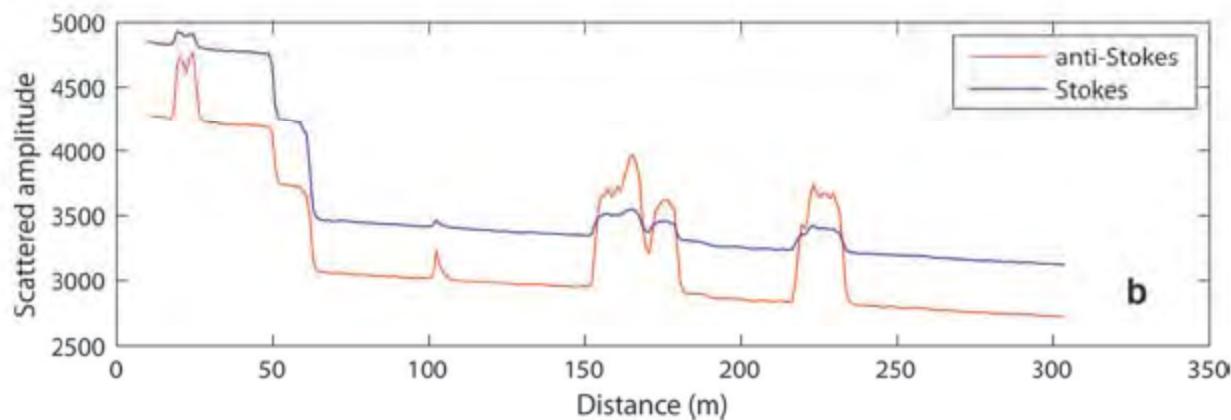


Distributed Temperature Sensing

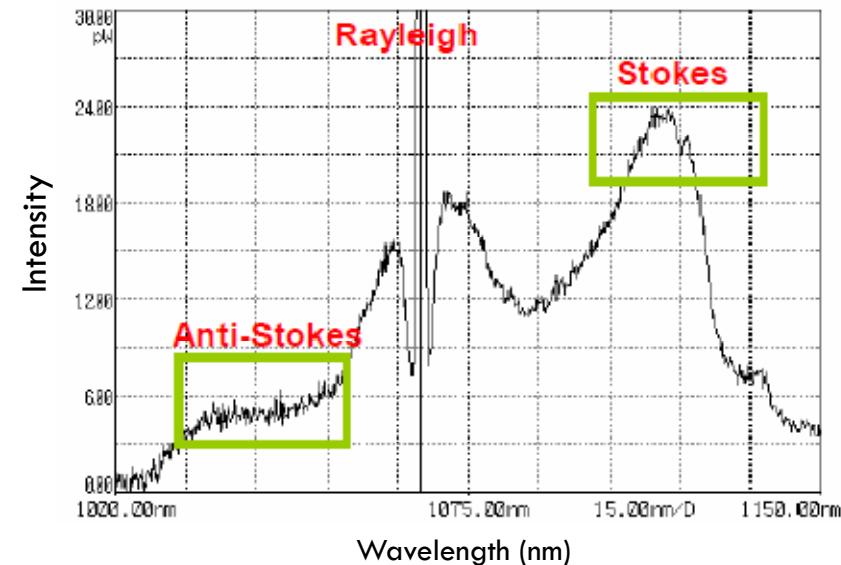


Smolen & van der Spek, 2003

Distributed Temperature Sensing



Tyler et al, 2008



Distributed Temperature Sensing

$$T(z) = T_{ref} \left(\frac{1 + \Delta\alpha z}{\ln\left(\frac{C^+}{C^-}\right)} + \frac{\ln\left(\frac{I^+}{I^-}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{C^+}{C^-}\right)} \right)$$

z = distance along cable

$T(z)$ = Temperature at z (K)

T_{ref} = Reference temperature (K)

$\Delta\alpha$ = Differential attenuation between Stokes and anti-Stokes backscatter(m^{-1})

I^+ = Intensity of Stokes band

I^- = Intensity of anti-Stokes band

C^+, C^- = Constants relating to sensitivity of I^+/I^- to temp.

Instruments



Gemini, SensorTran



Sentinel, Sensornet



Halo, Sensornet

Cons

- **Expensive Instrument**
- **Costly specialty cables**
- **Power-hungry field setup**
- **Operators need to be trained**
- **Still not immune to usual field problems**

Field Concerns

- Fiber optic cables
TANGLE easily



Field Concerns

- Fiber optic cables
TANGLE easily



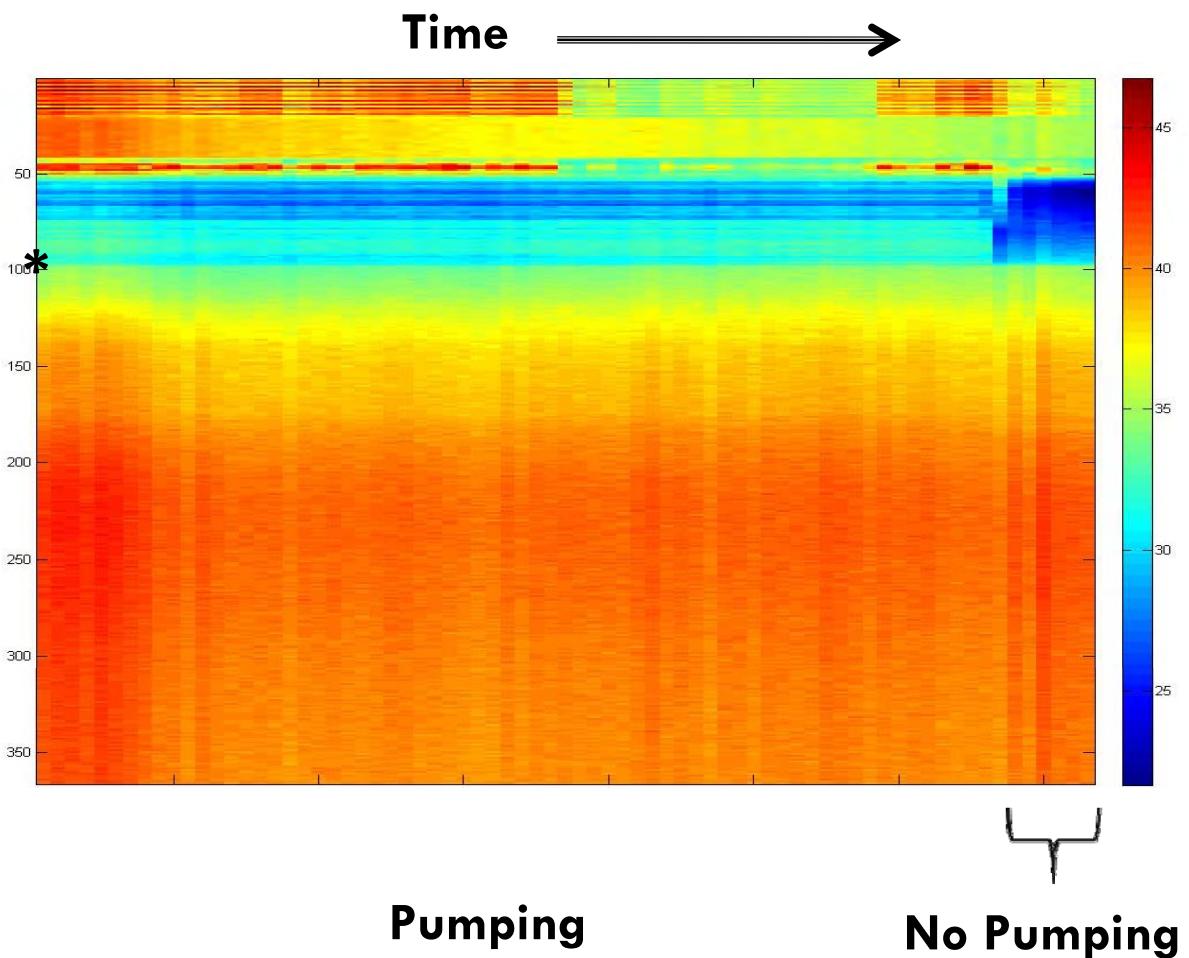
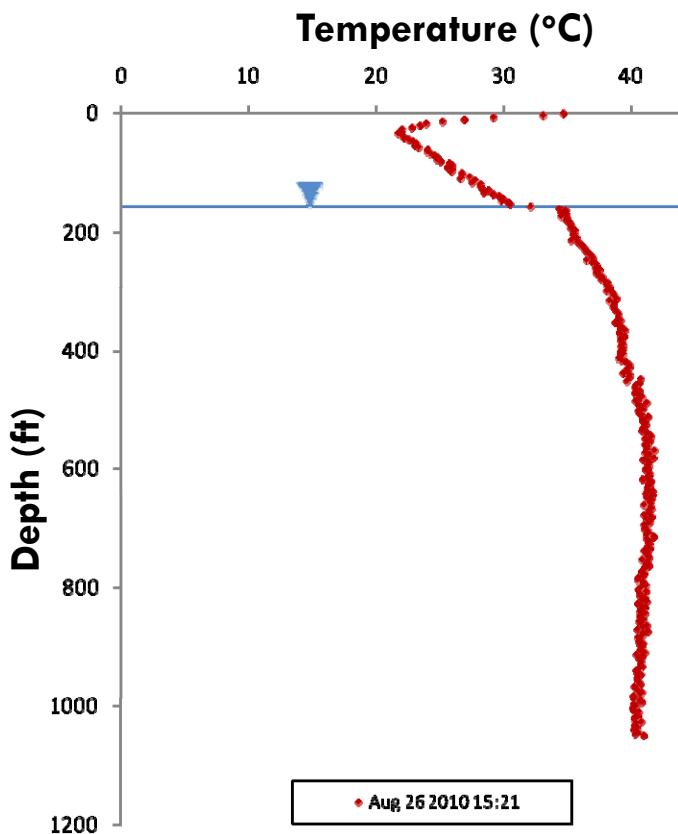
Geothermal



Geothermal



Geothermal



Pumping

No Pumping

Valles Caldera



East Fork Jemez River, VCNP

Aquatic ecology in meandering streams and associated hyporheic zones

Our Field Site

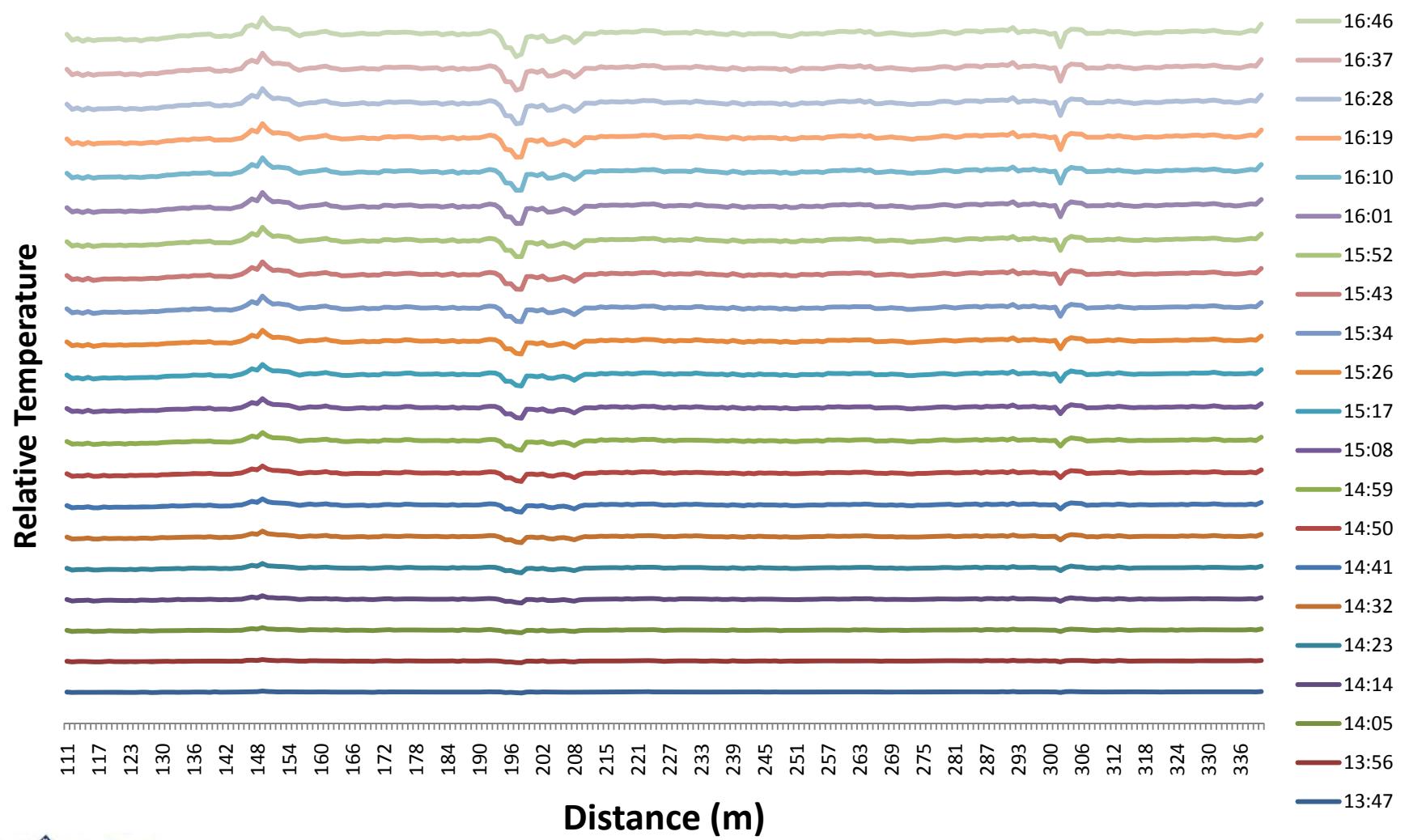


Our Field Site

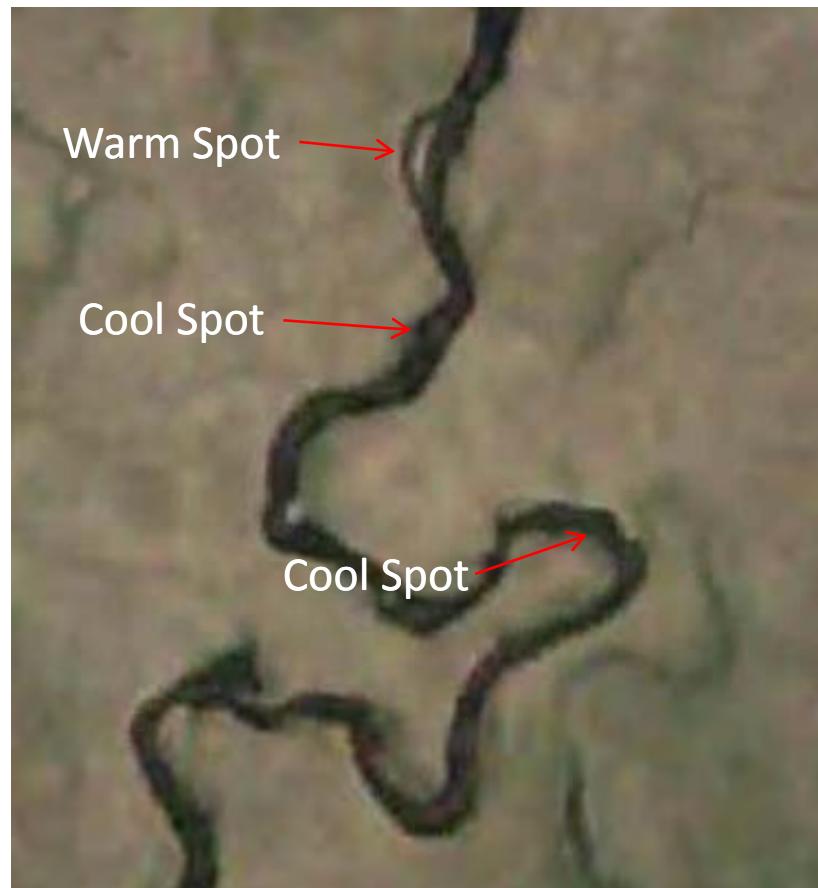


Photo: Google Earth

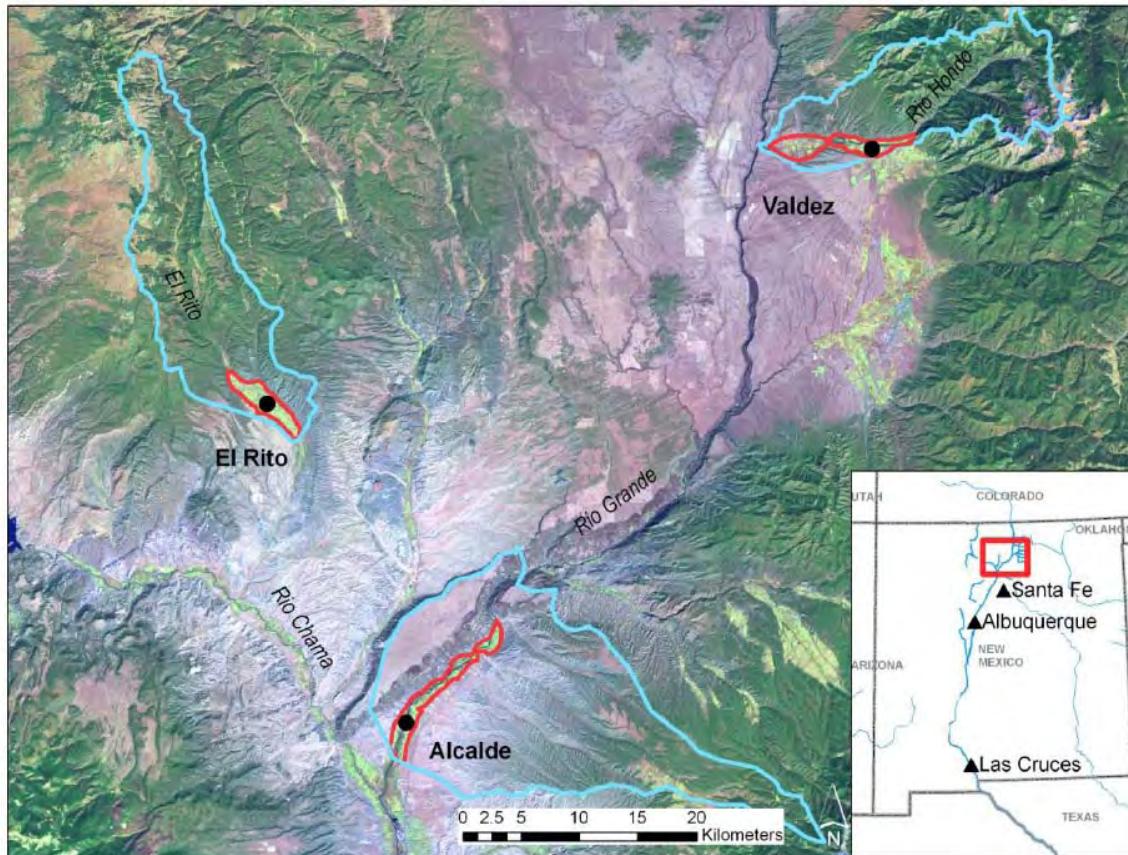
Temperature Data



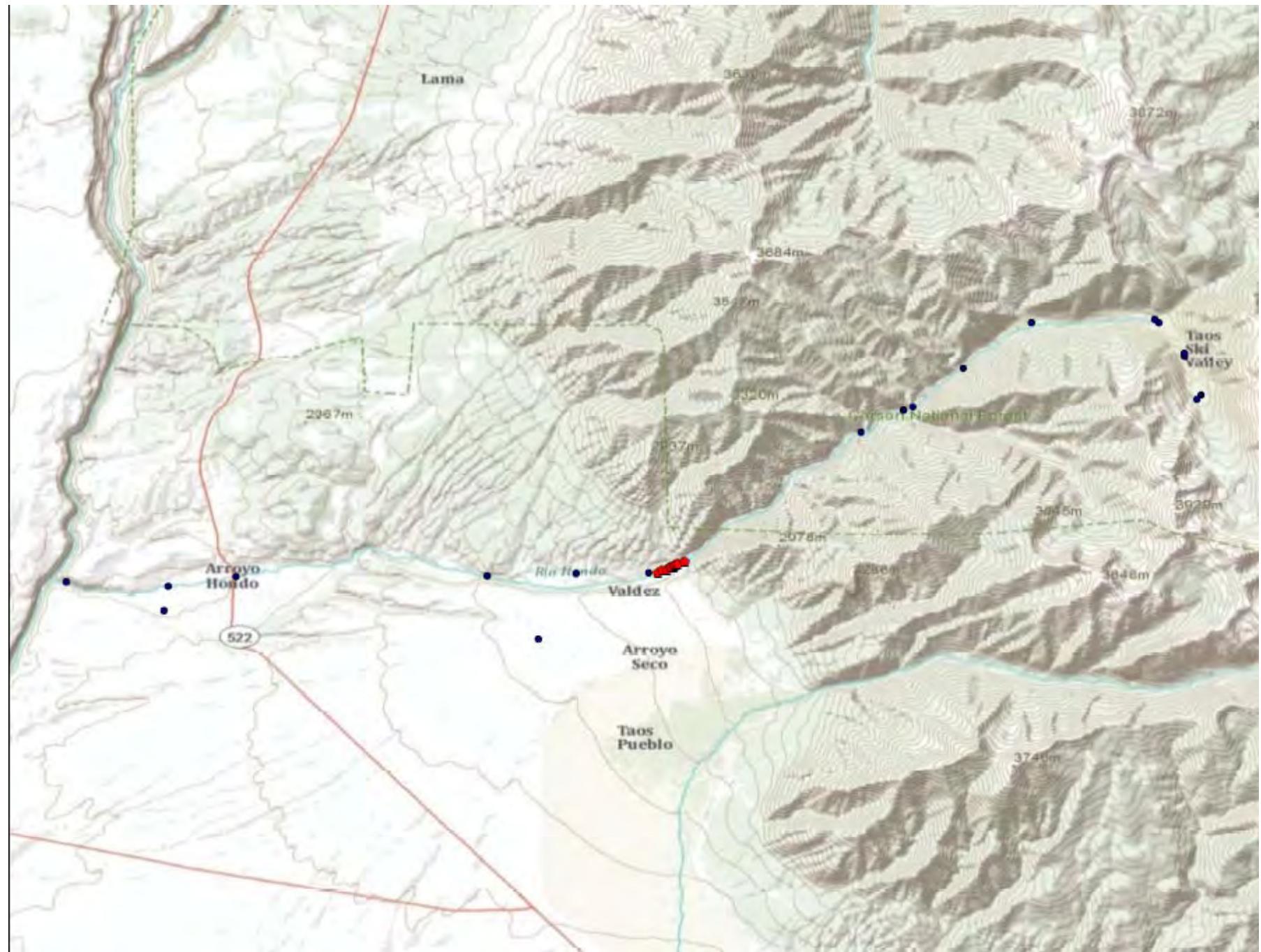
Temperature Data

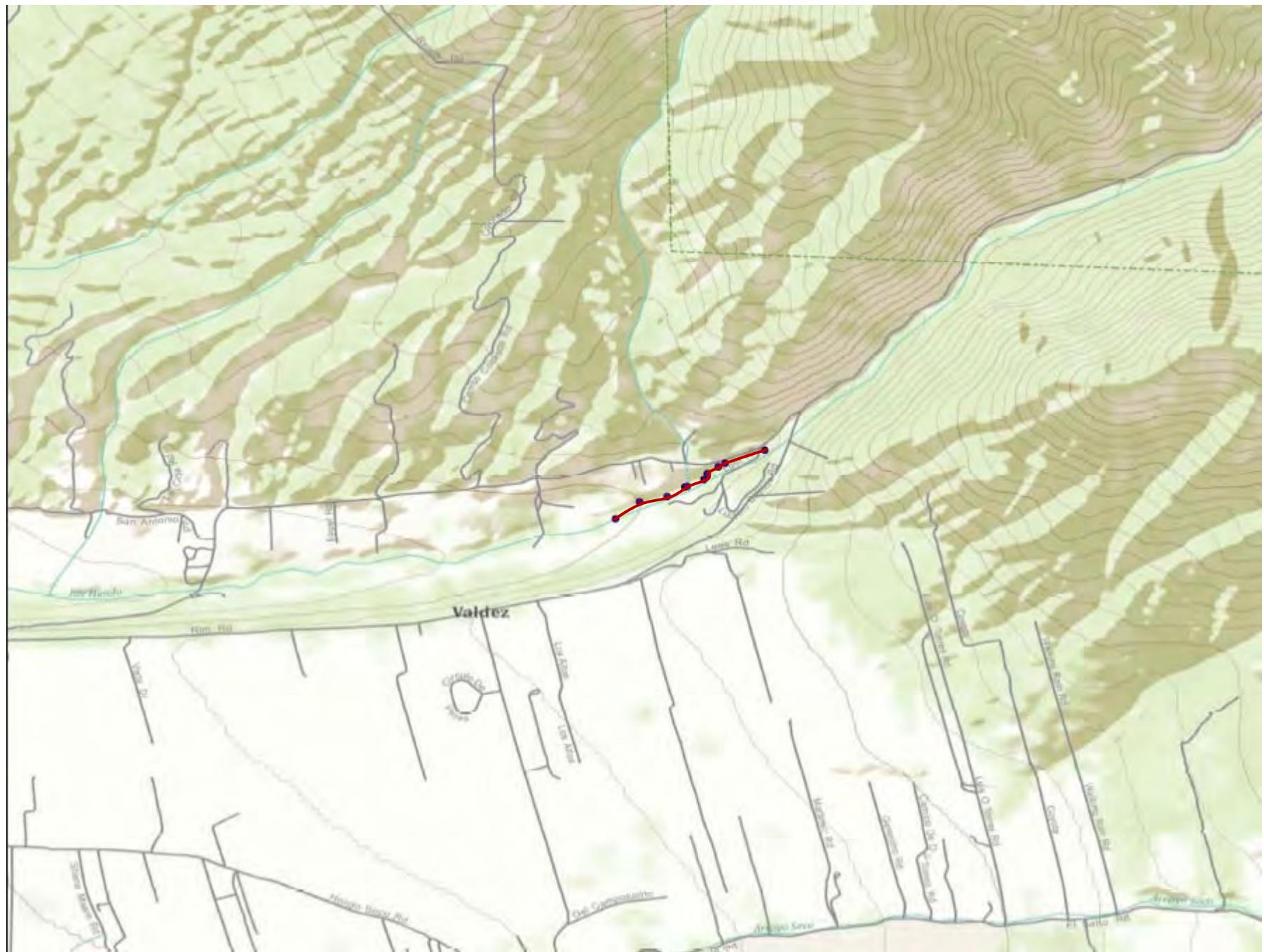


Rio Hondo

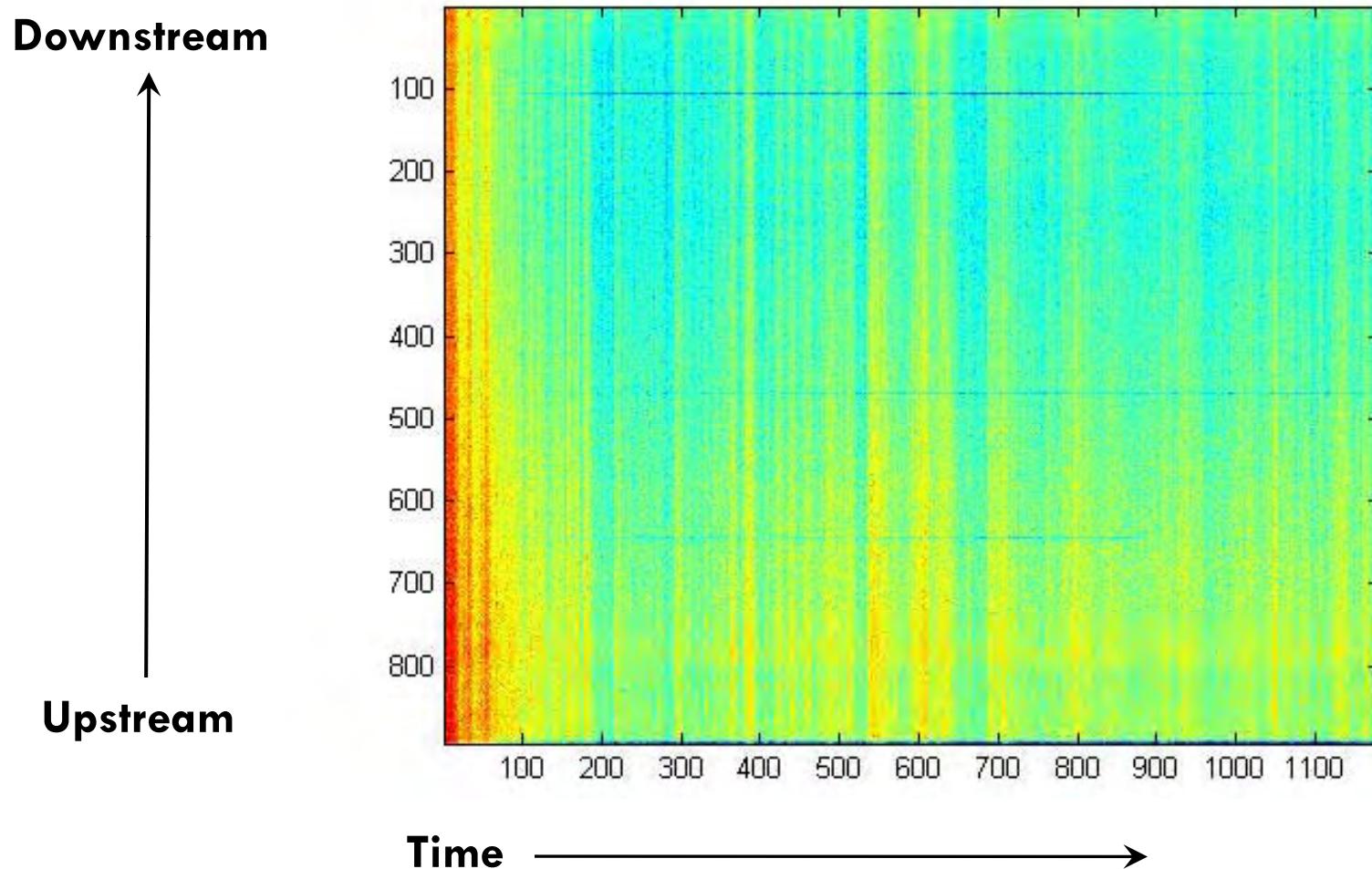


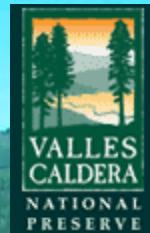
Acequias in Northwestern New Mexico





Rio Hondo





DTS Innovative Working Group and Training Workshop

Oct 1- 3 , 2010

Valles Caldera Science & Education Center
Jemez Springs, NM

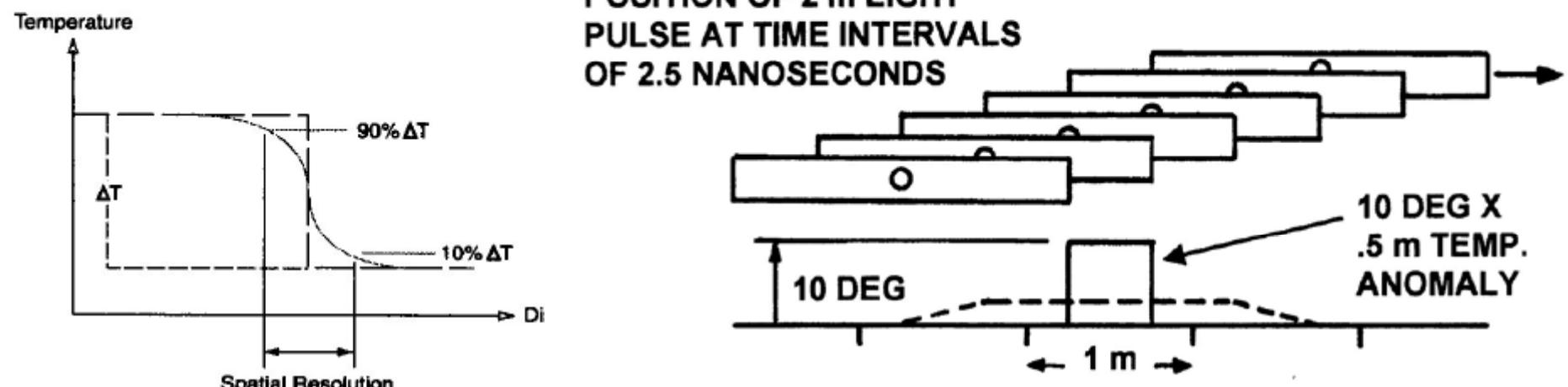
Funded by NM EPSCoR



Photo: www.valescaldera.com

Adjusting Spatial Resolution

- Can't adjust spatial resolution directly
- Longer spacing can create smoothing

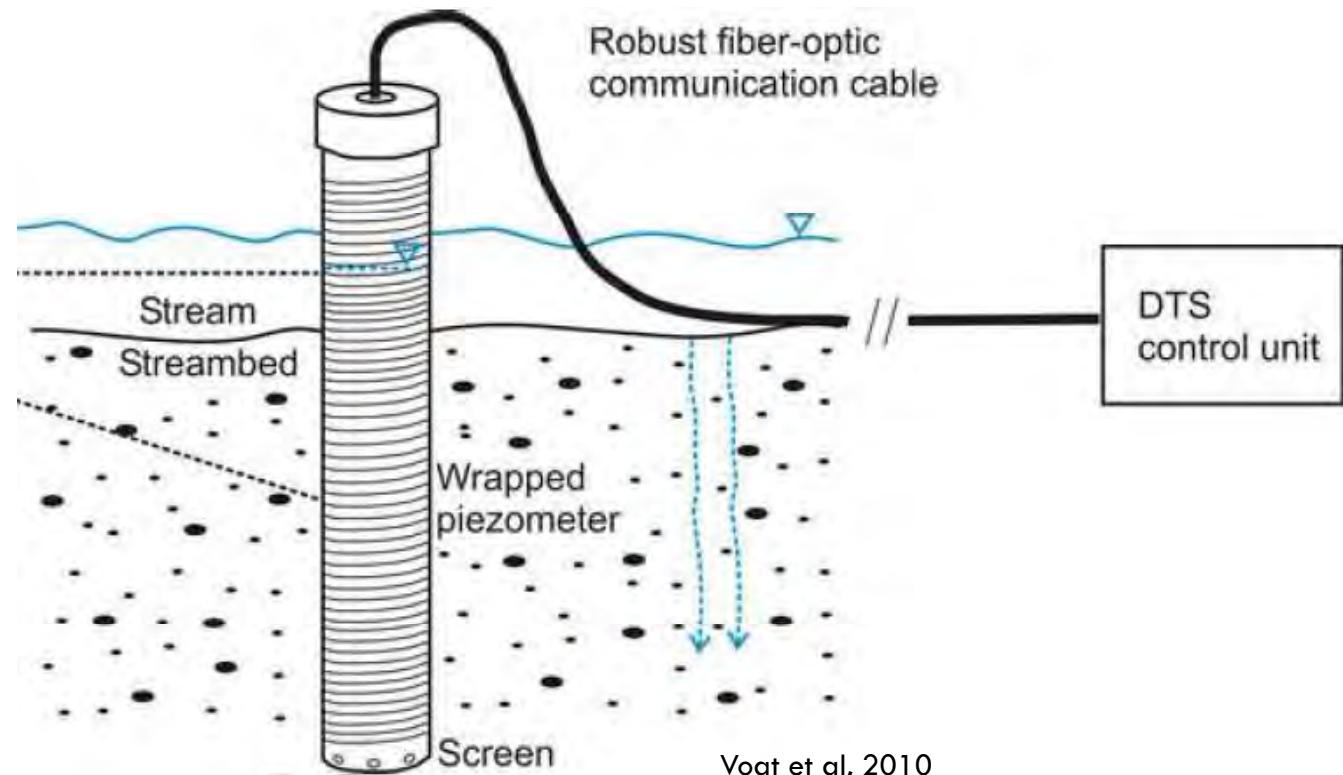


Smolen & van der Spek, 2003

Adjusting Spatial Resolution

- Can adjust spatial resolution physically

Ex. Can get sub- cm resolution by wrapping

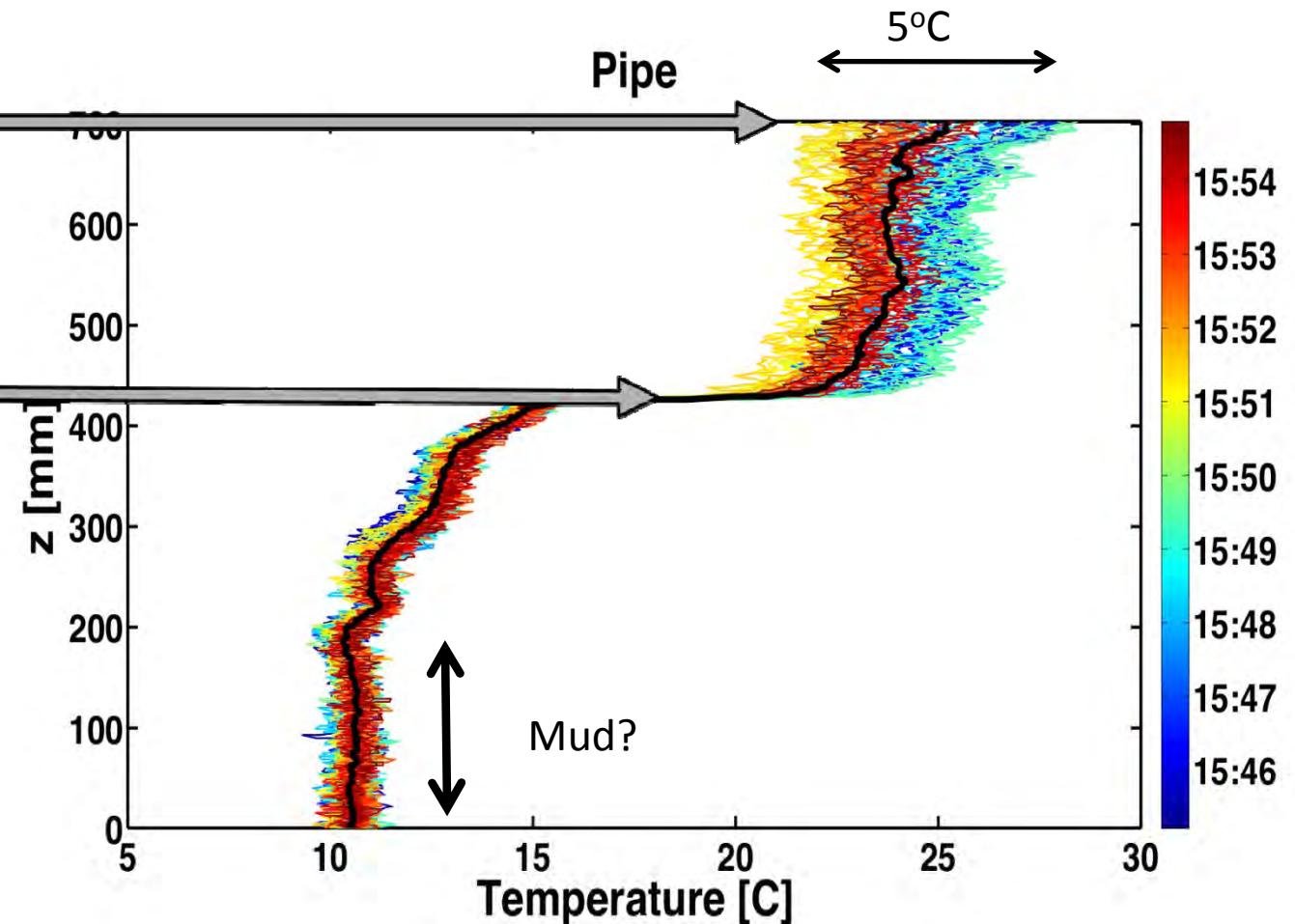


Vogt et al, 2010

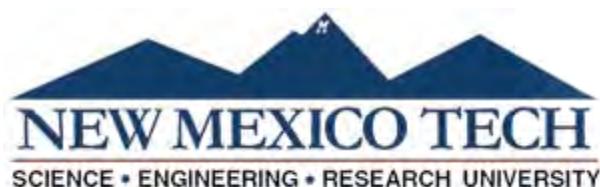
Adjusting Spatial Resolution



Adjusting Spatial Resolution



Opportunities



<http://ctemps.org/>

Acknowledgements

- **New Mexico EPSCoR & NSF**
- **John Wilson, Mark Person, & Jesus Gomez (NMT)**
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- **Laurie Crossey (UNM)**
- **SensorTran**

Questions?

