

# Hillslope to stream coupling revealed by time-lapse georadar: case study of Capetinga watershed in Brazilian Savanna

Rogério Uagoda <sup>1</sup> , Yawar Hussain <sup>2</sup> , Andréia Almeida <sup>3</sup> , Susanne Maciel <sup>4</sup> , Guilherme Zakarewicz de Aguiar <sup>5</sup> , Gao Qiangshan <sup>6</sup> , Welitom Borges <sup>5</sup> , Sergio Koide <sup>3</sup> , Frederic Nguyen <sup>7</sup> , and Carlos Tadeu Carvalho do Nascimento <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Geography, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil (rogeriouagoda@unb.br)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Geology, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium (yawar.pgn@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil (skoide@unb.br)

<sup>4</sup> Planaltina Campus, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil (susanne@unb.br)

<sup>5</sup> Institute of Geosciences, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil (welitom@unb.br)

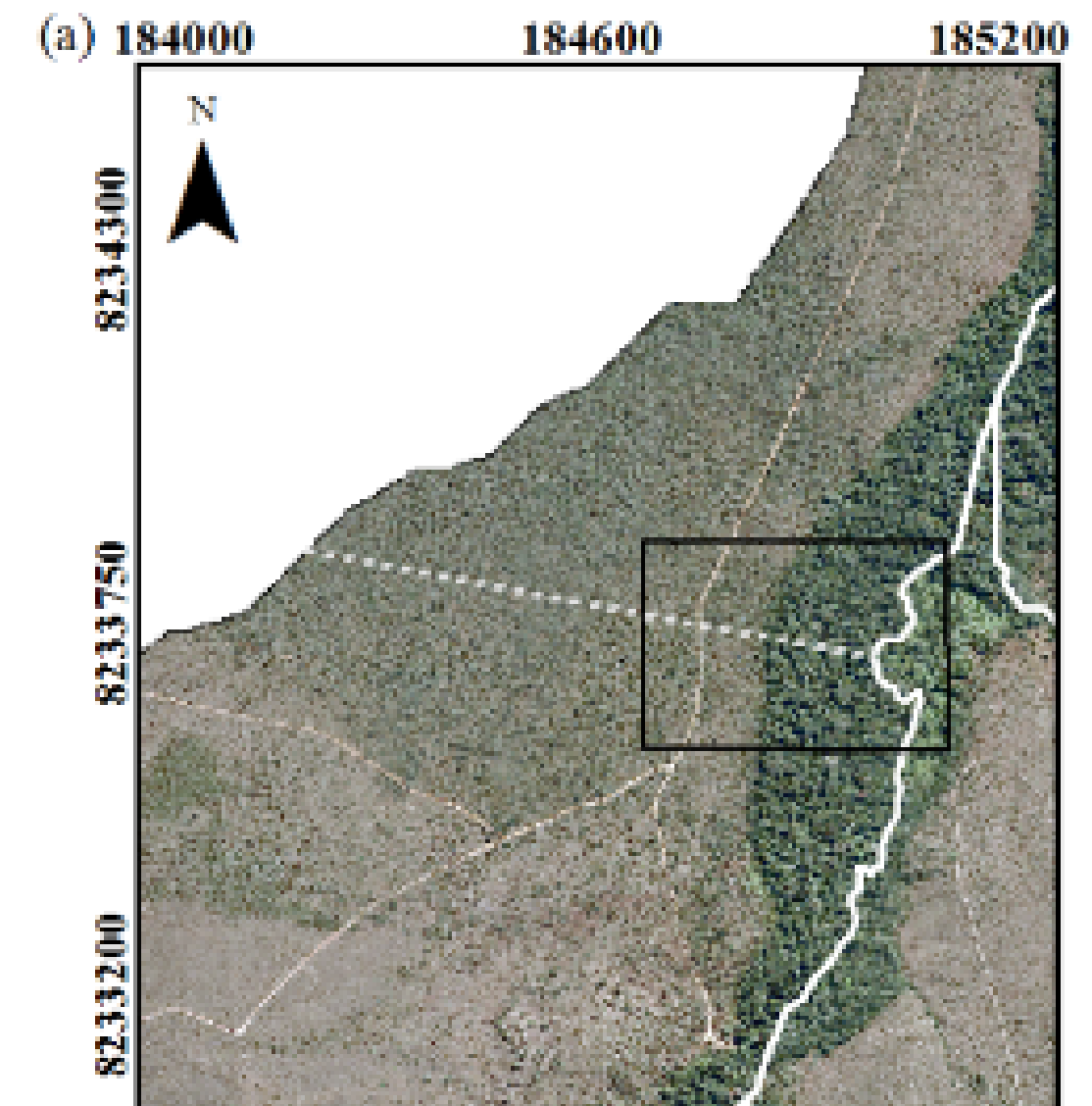
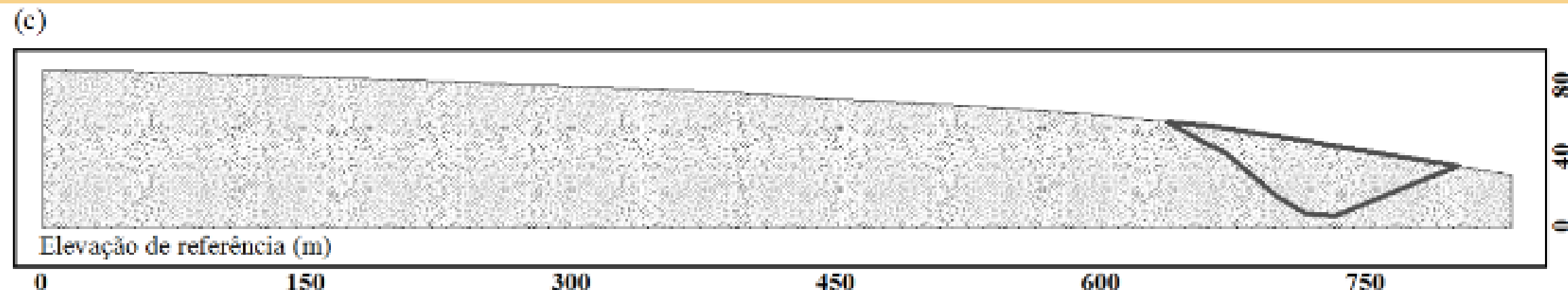
<sup>6</sup> State Key Laboratory of Space Weather, National Space Science Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (qsgao2016@163.com)

<sup>7</sup> School of Engineering, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium (f.nguyen@uliege.be)

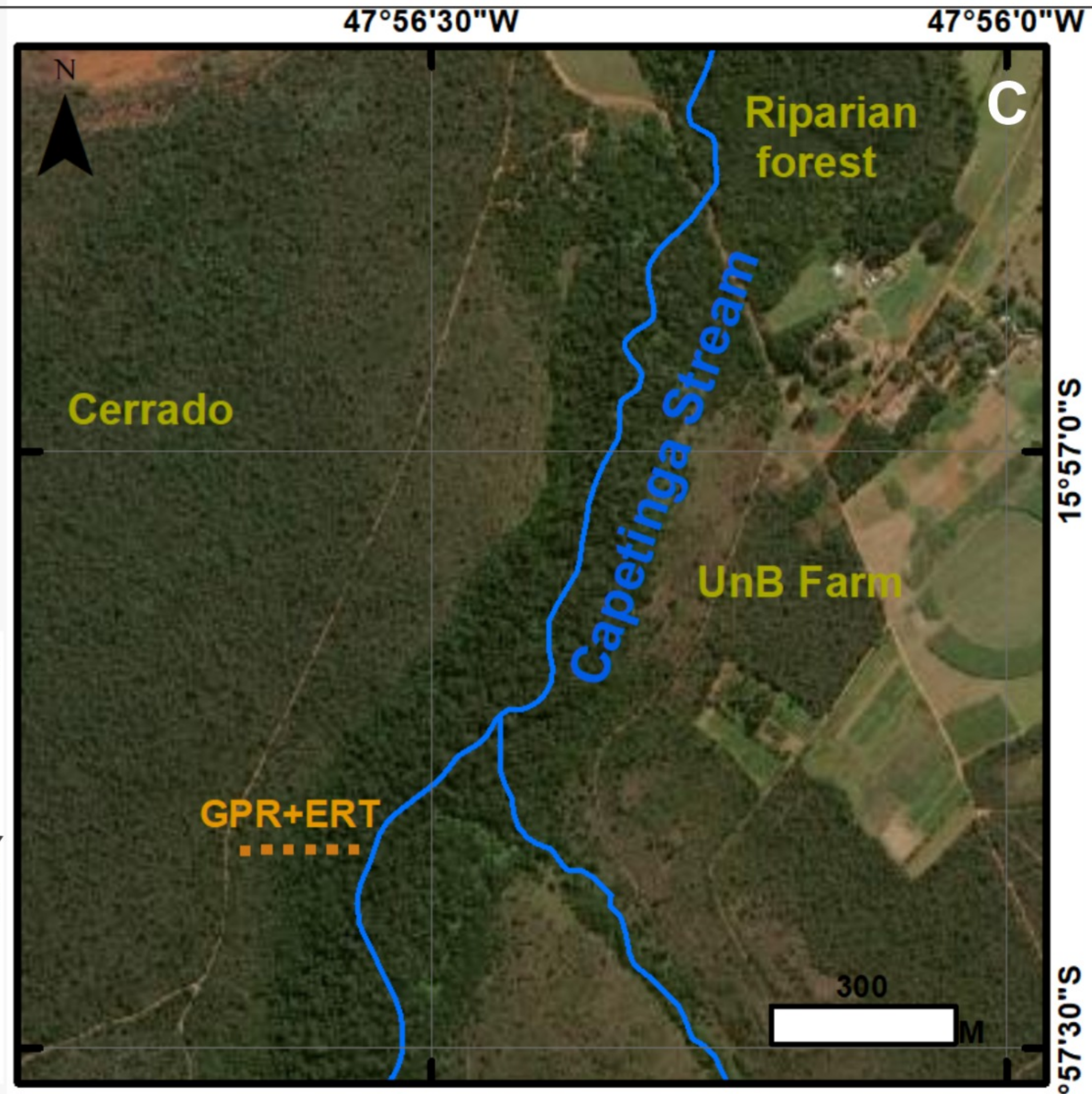
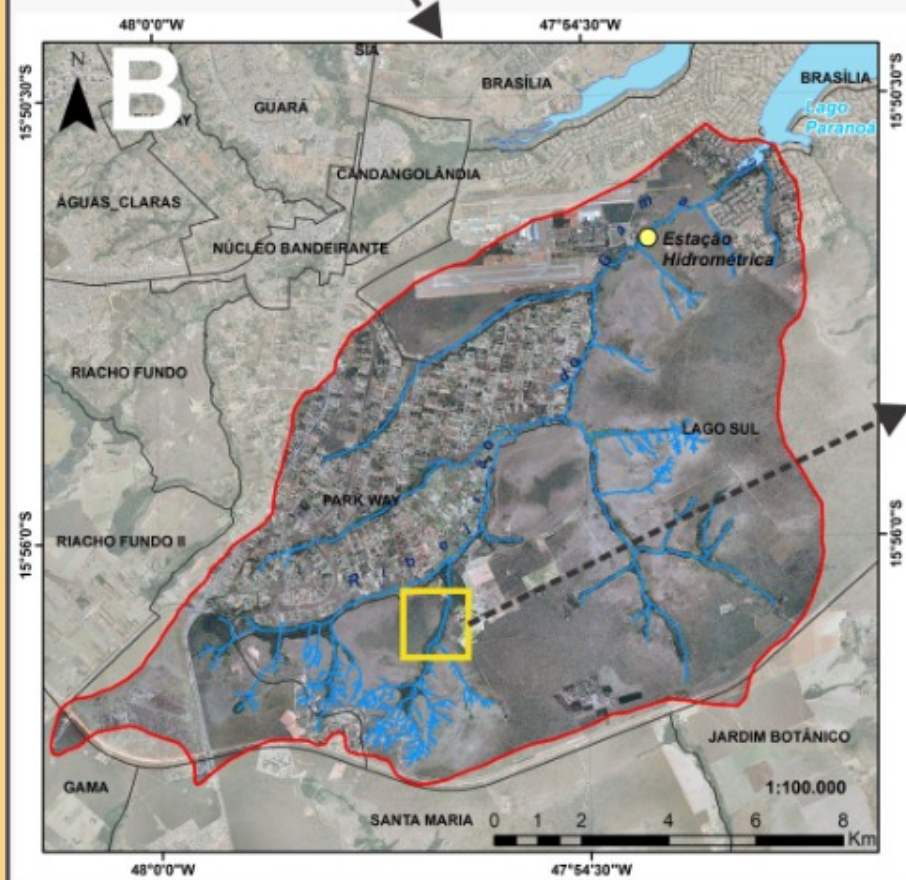
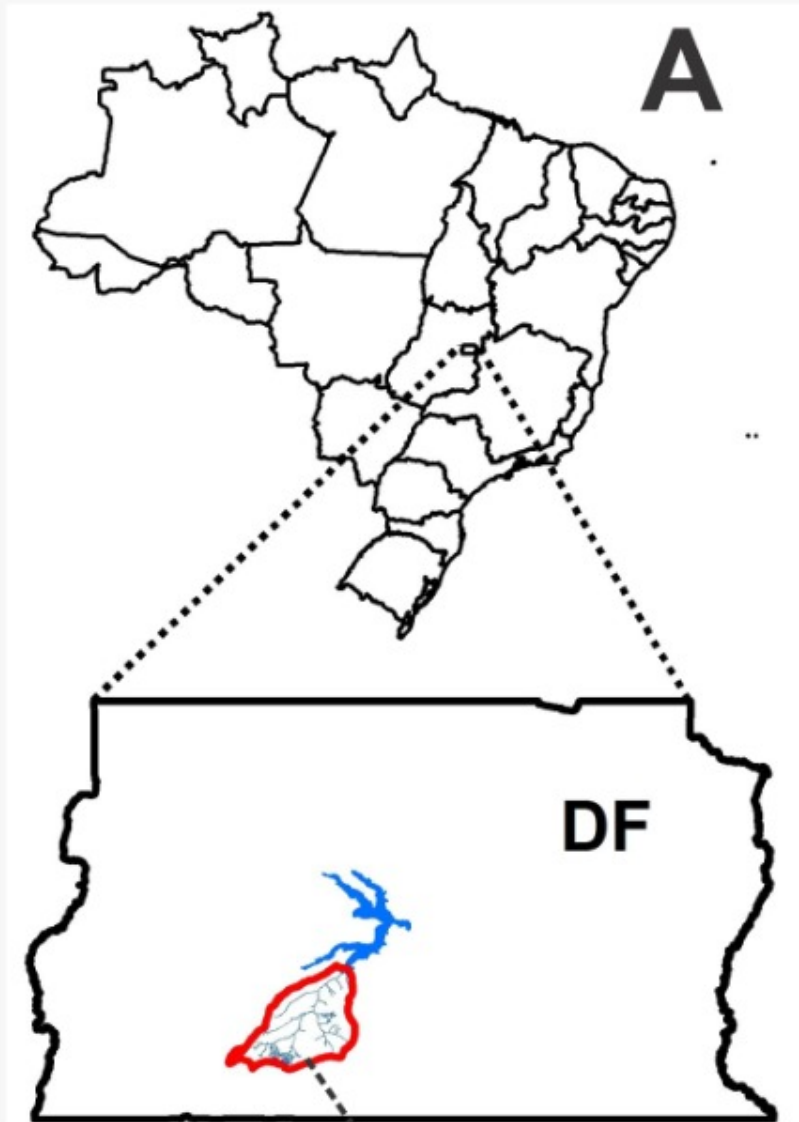


**Andréia Almeida**

Master of Engineering - University of Brasília  
Brazil



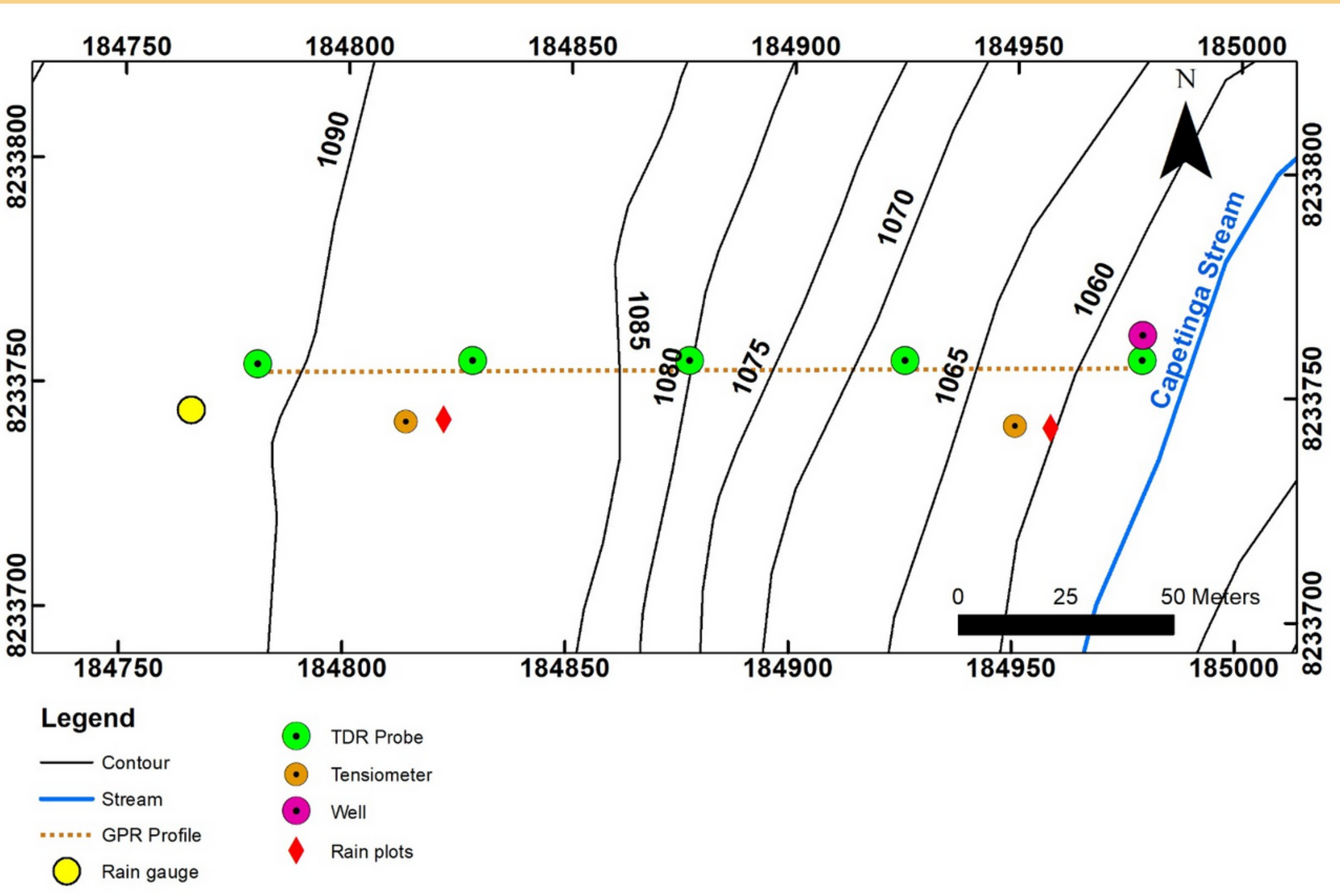




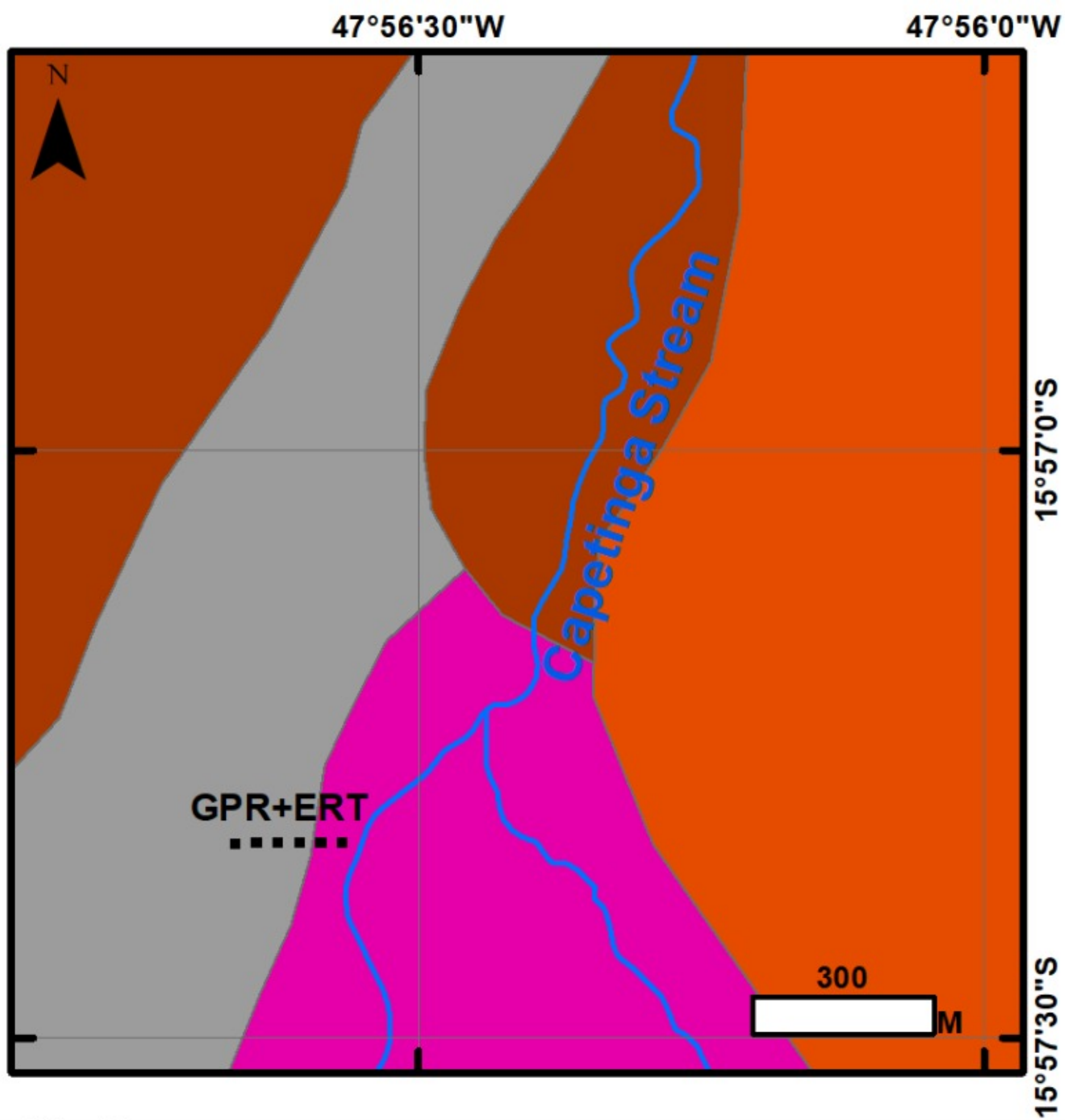


# Hillslope to stream coupling revealed by time-lapse georadar: case study of Capetinga watershed in Brazilian Savanna

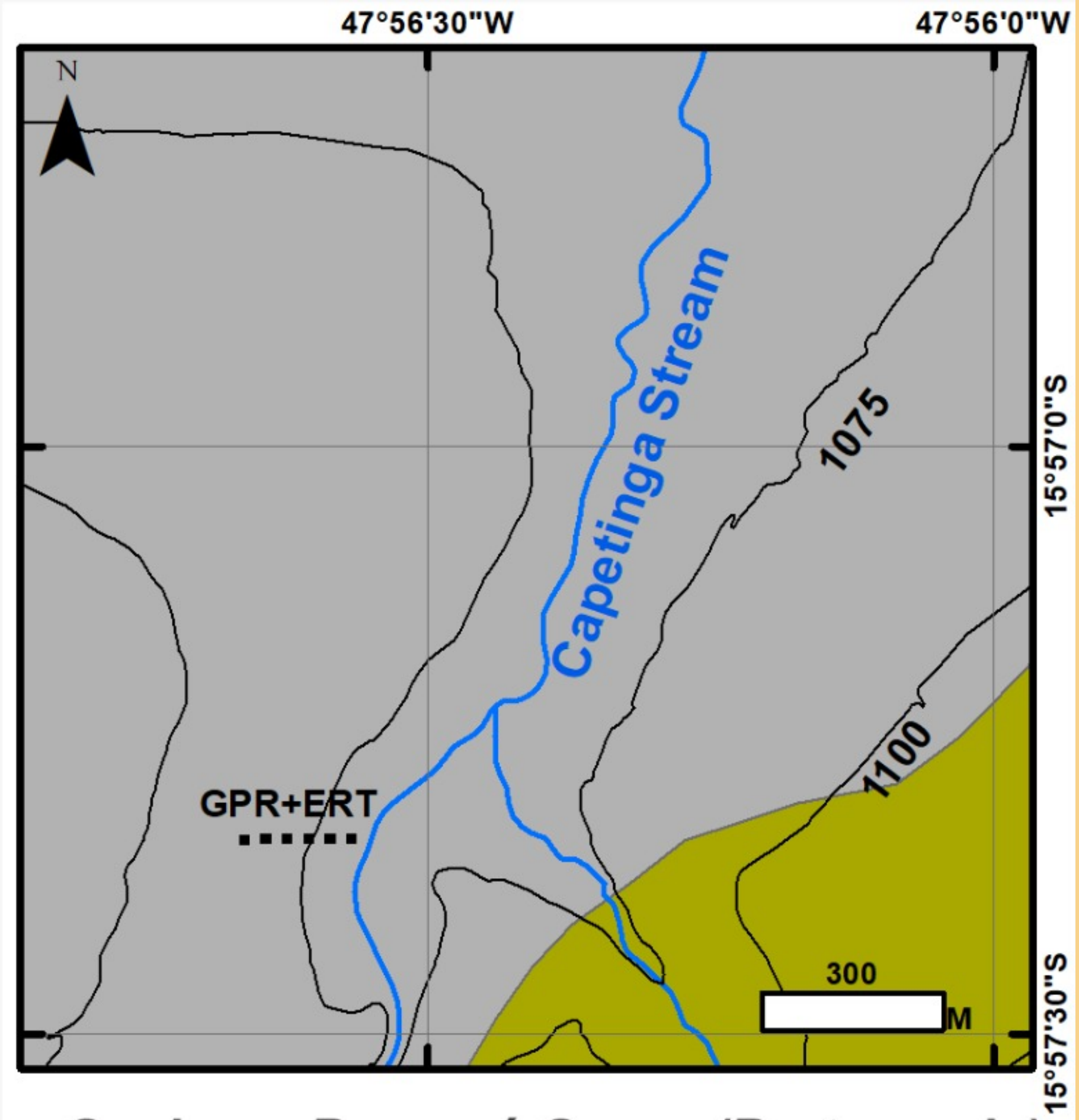
EXPERIMENTAL AND MATHEMATICAL MODELING STUDY OF UNDERGROUND FLOW IN THE CERRADO BIOMA







## Soils



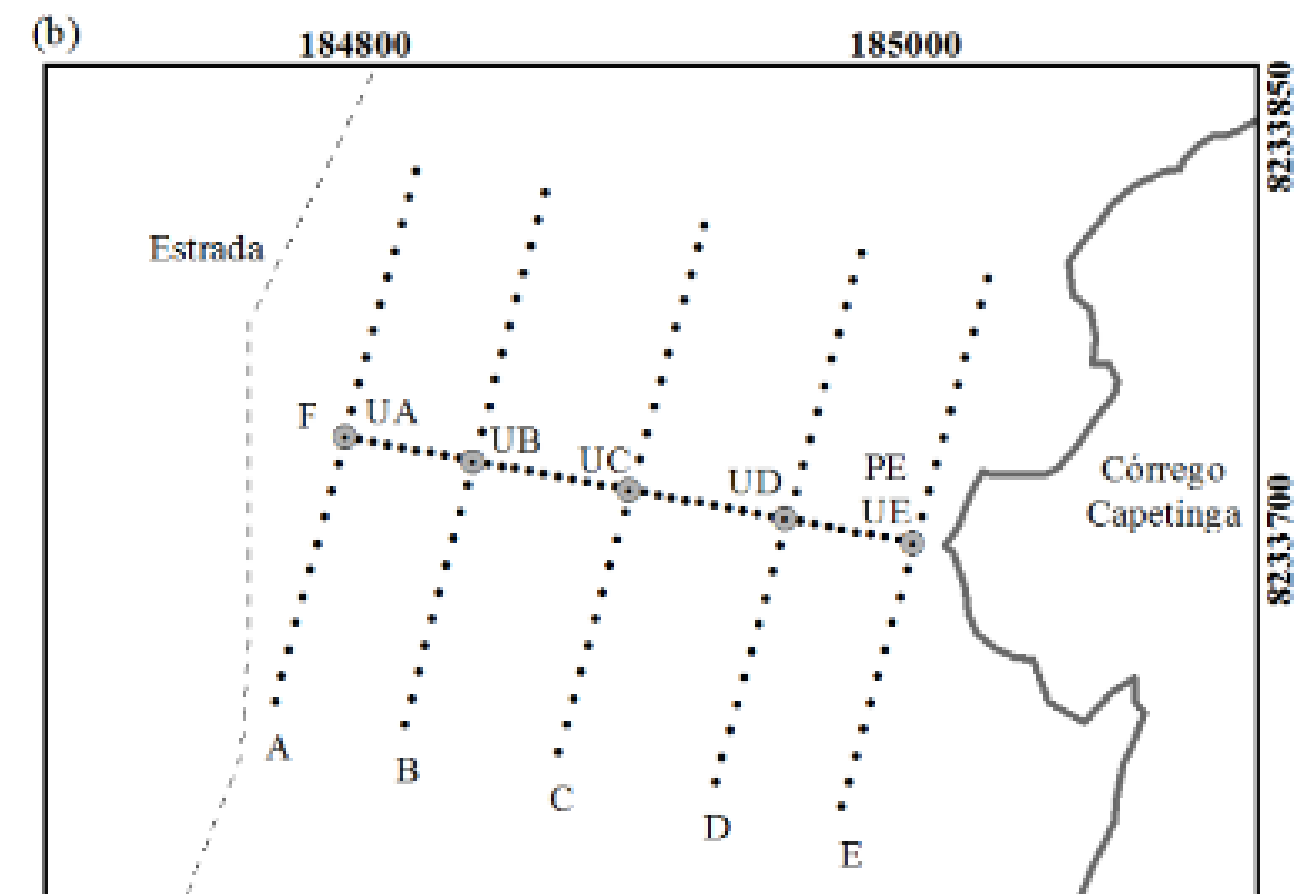
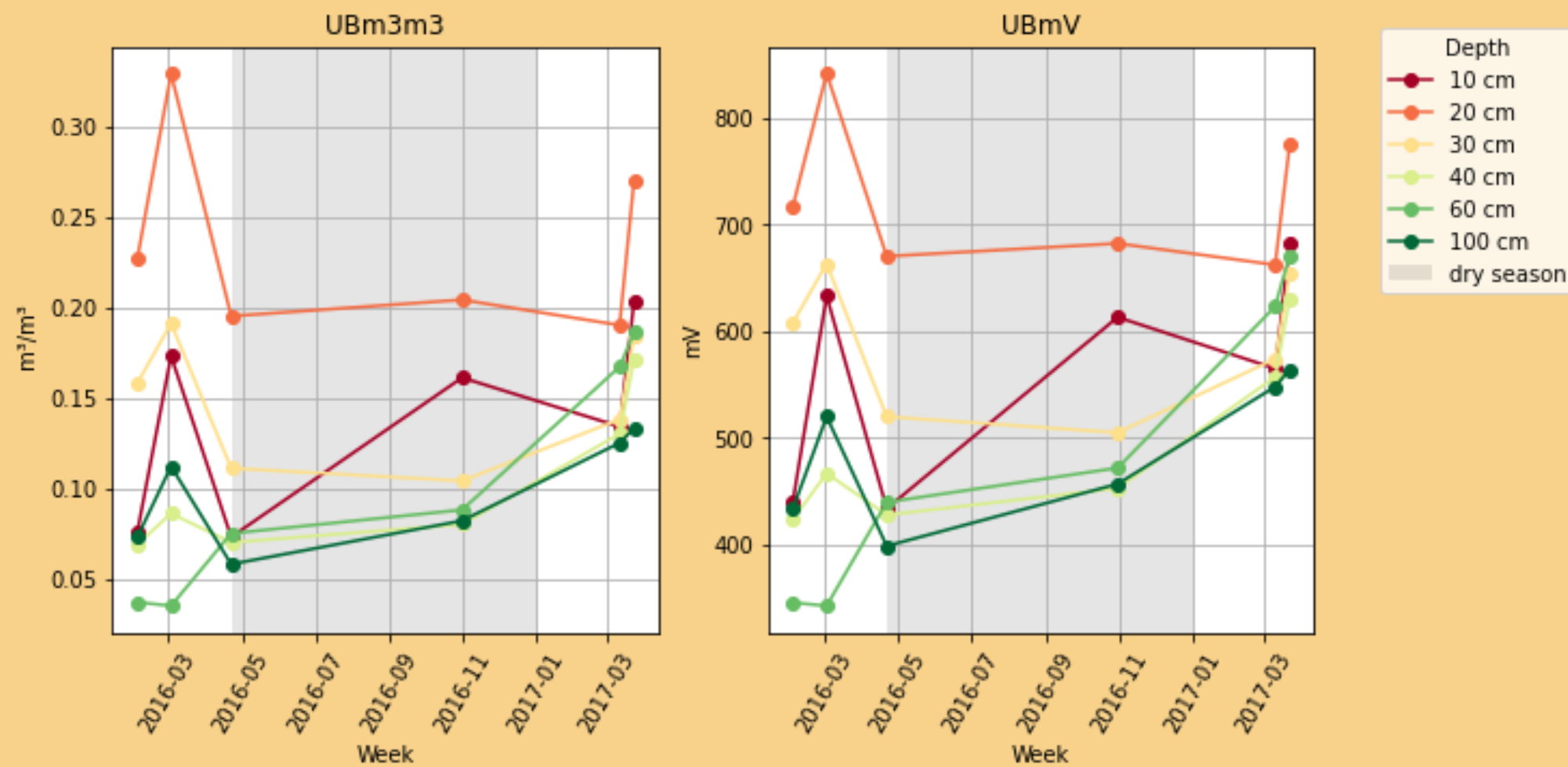
## Geology: Paranoá Group (Proterozoic)



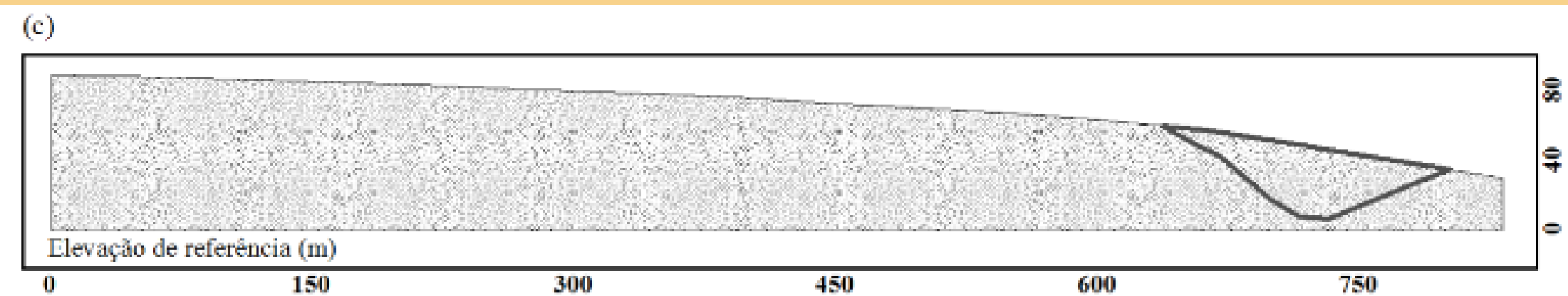
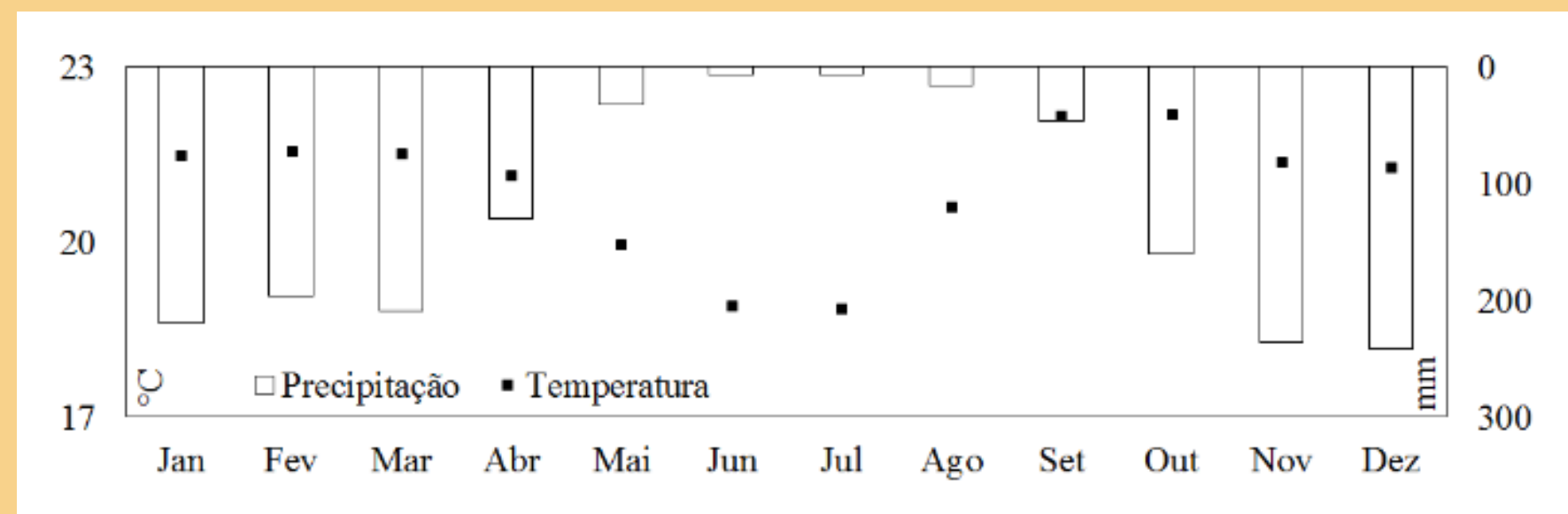
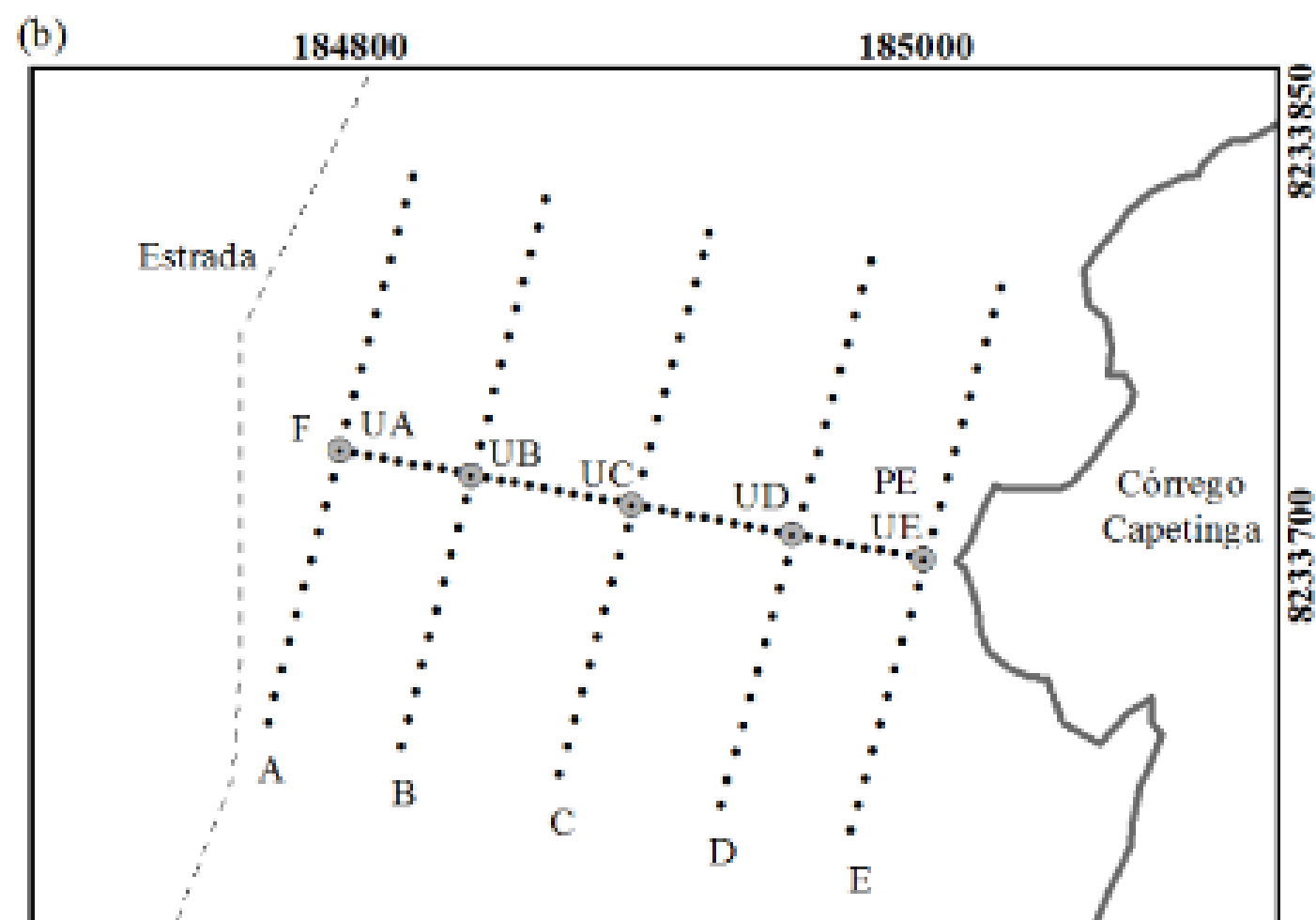
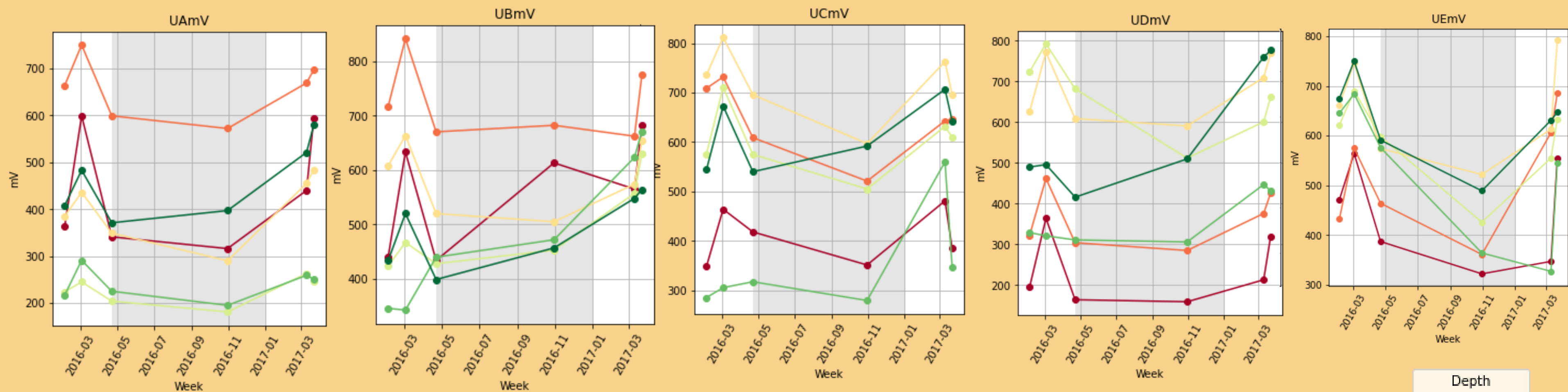


# Soil moisture samples

Time-domain reflectometry probes









# Processing steps

Field time-lapse GPR surveys

Detrending

Dewow

Gain

Frequency filtering

Background removal

Average amplitude

Average energy

Coherency

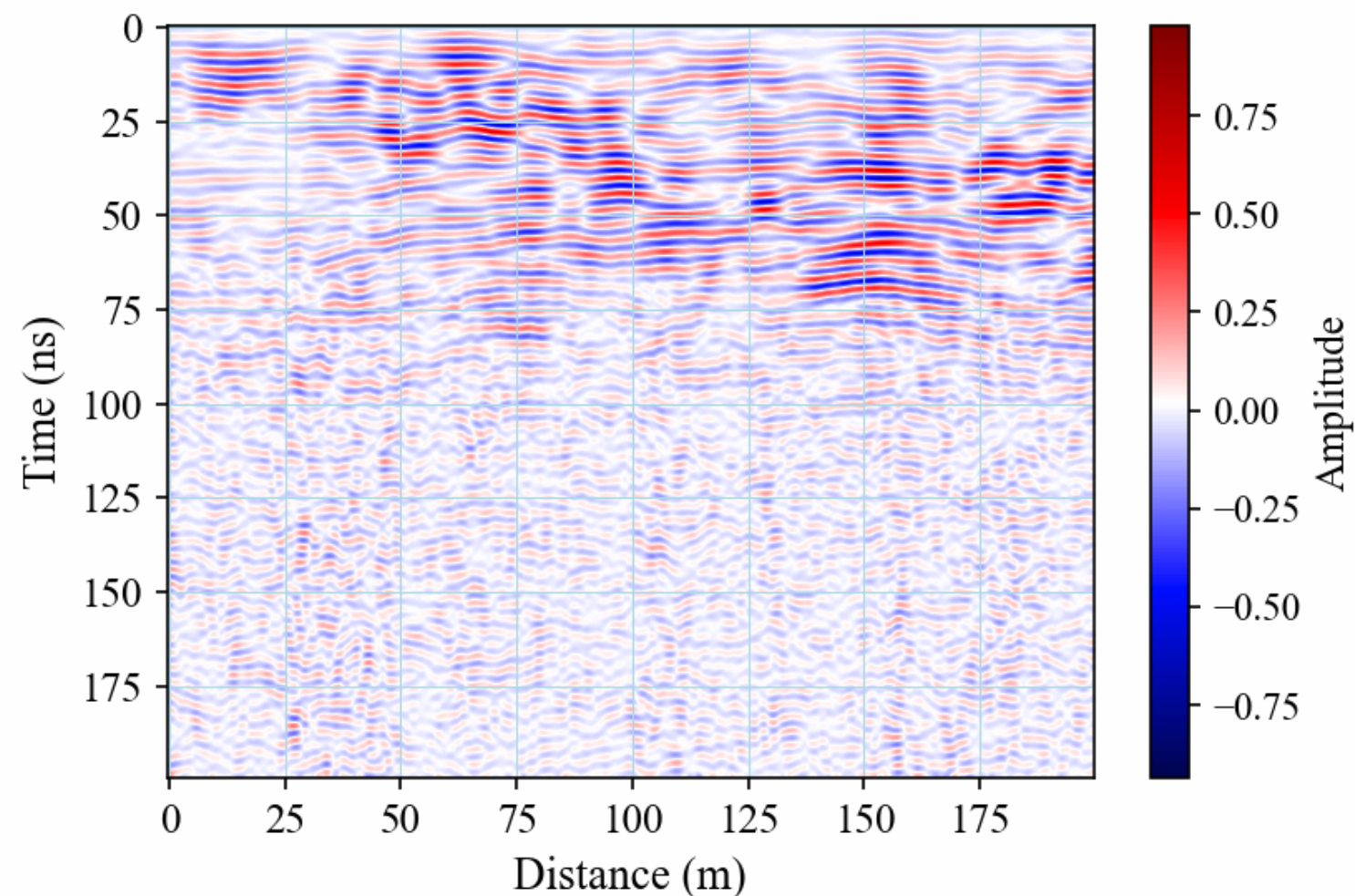




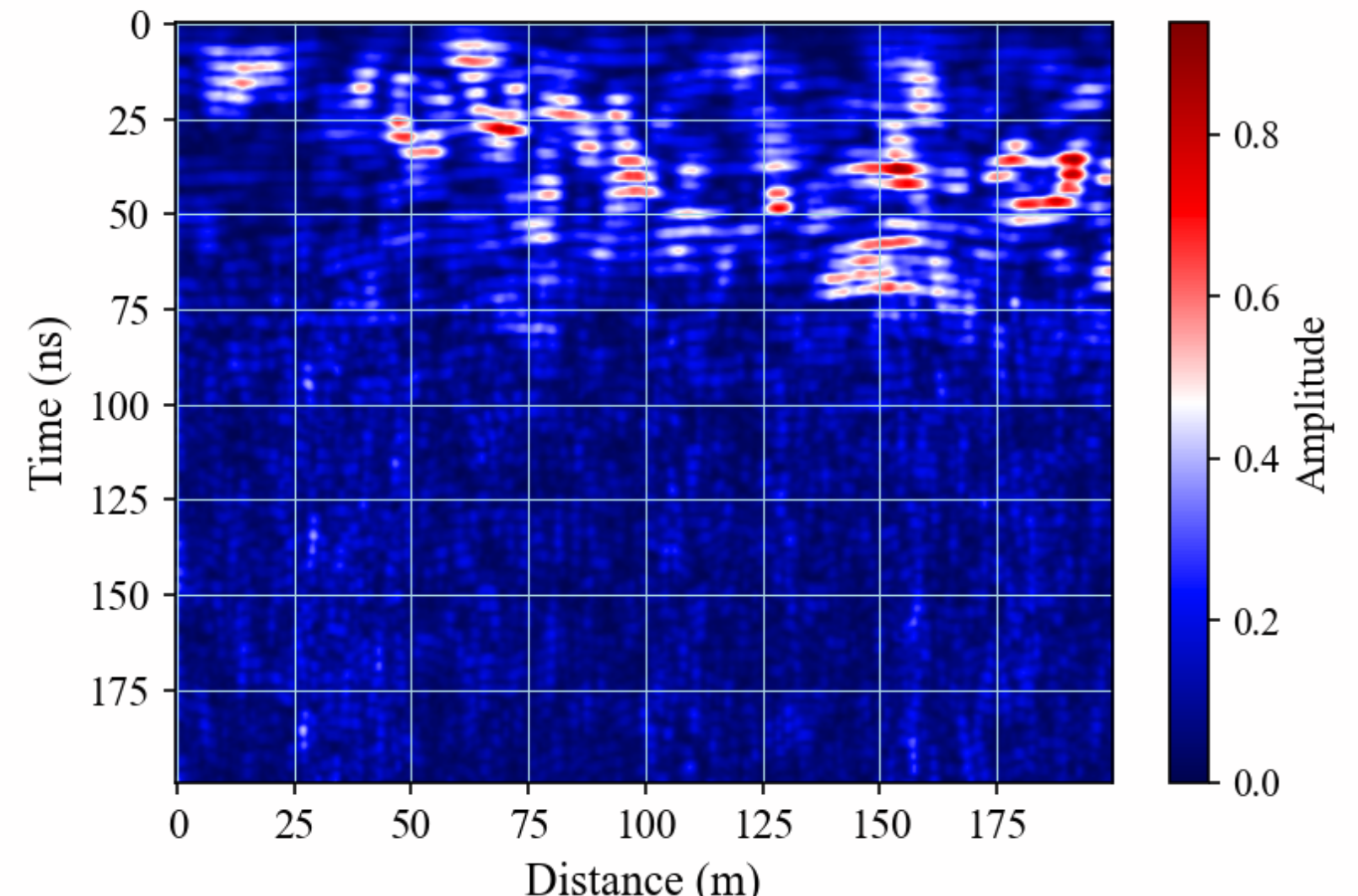
# Average amplitude

The average amplitude is determined by calculating the average of all positive values within a fixed time window, with negative amplitudes discarded. The longer the time window, the worse the vertical resolution. This attribute is helpful to interpret the layers' depth.

## Pre-processed data



## Average amplitude

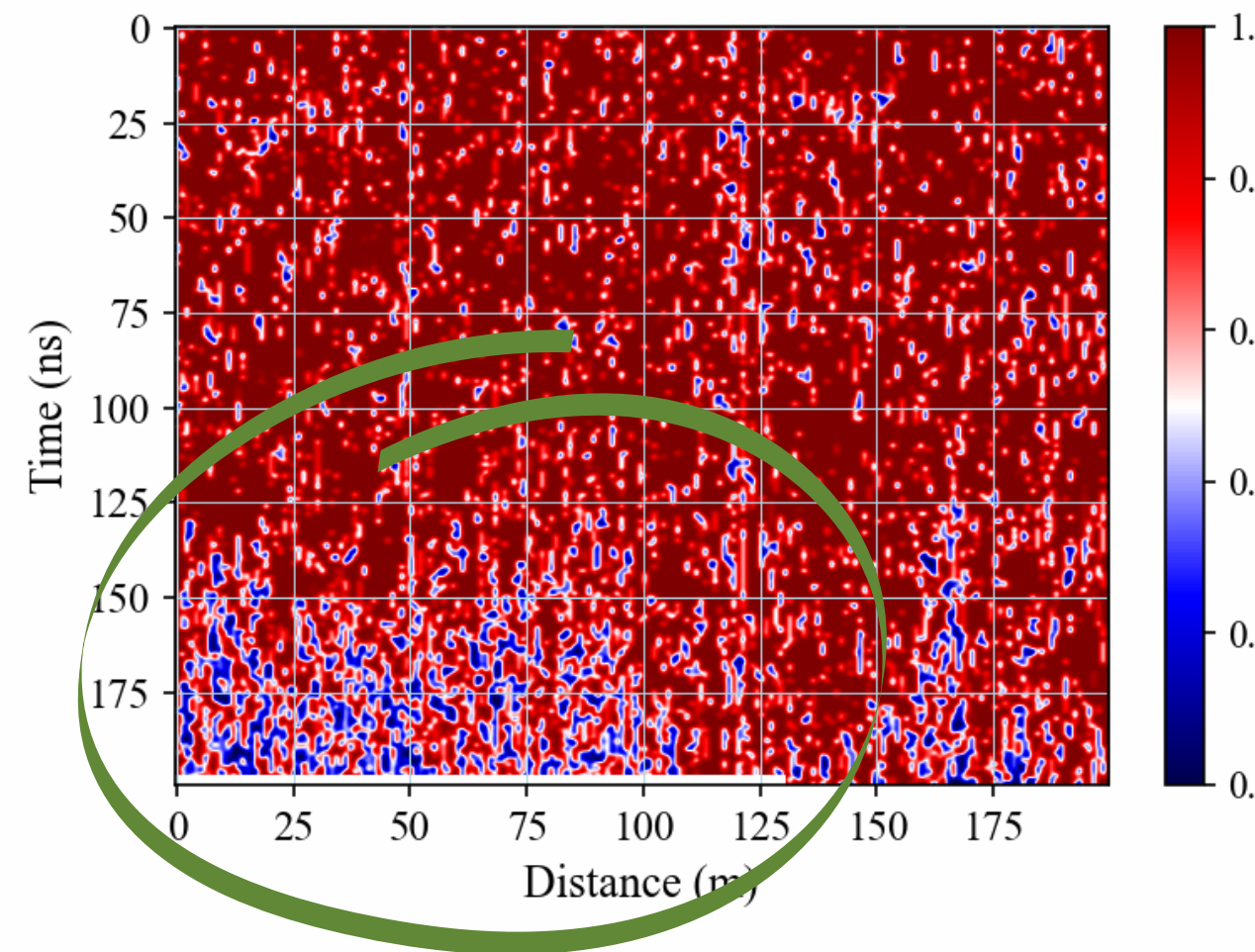
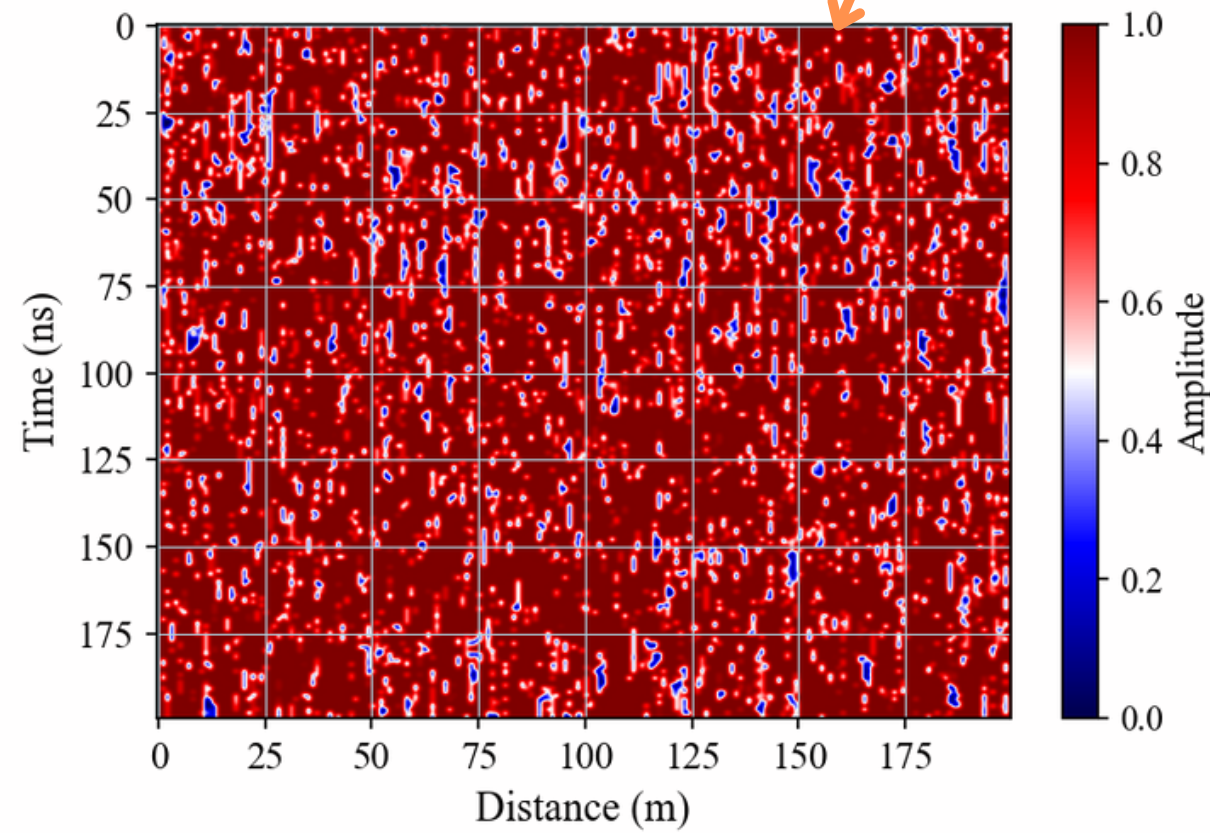
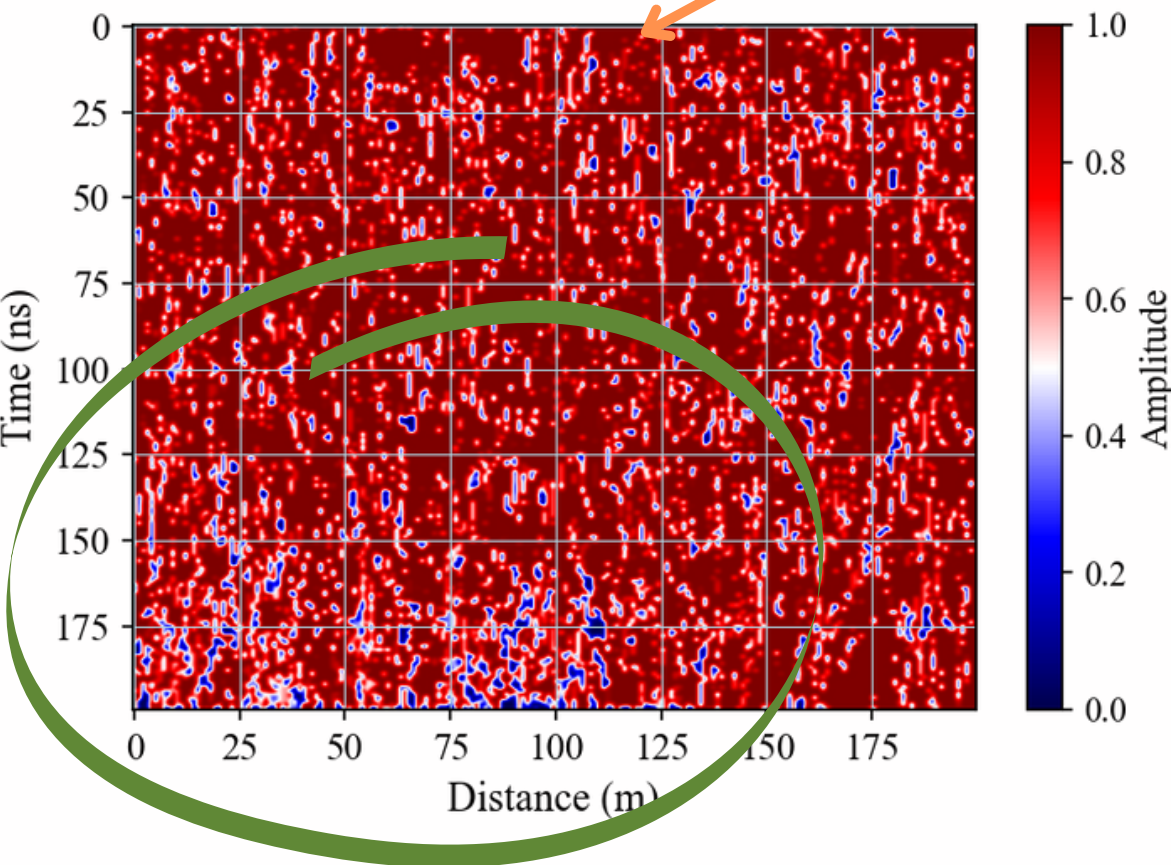
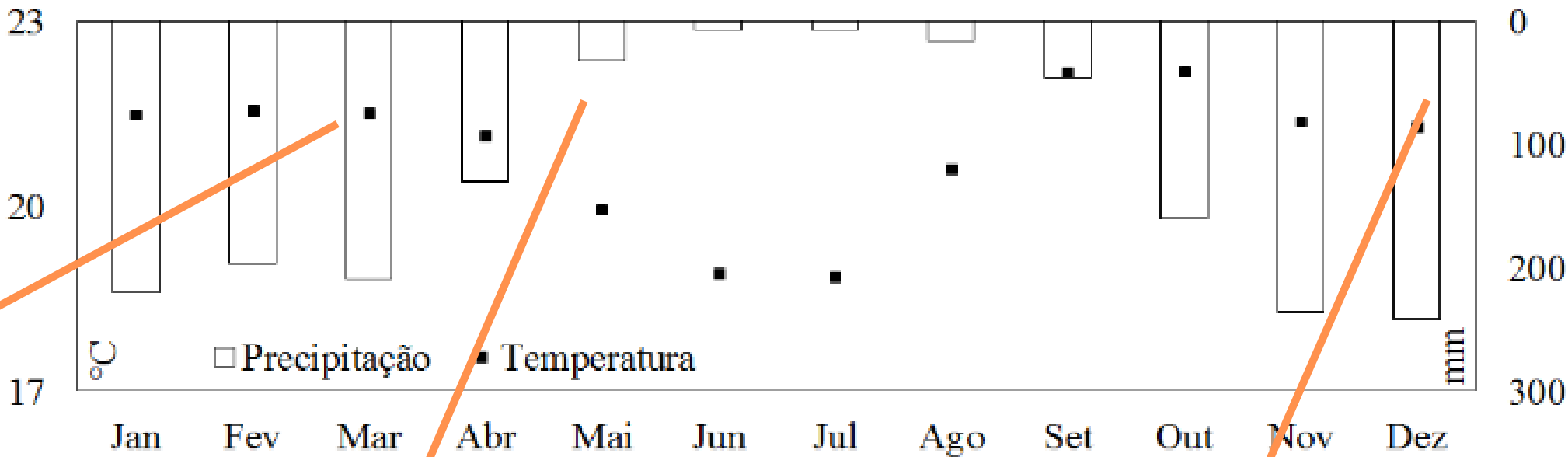




# Coherence attribute

$$\rho_x(x_i, t, \Delta t_x) = \frac{\sum_{\tau=-\omega}^{\omega} u(x_i, t-\tau)u(x_{i+1}, t-\tau-\Delta t_x)}{\sqrt{\sum_{\tau=-\omega}^{\omega} u^2(x_i, t-\tau) \sum_{\tau=-\omega}^{\omega} u^2(x_{i+1}, t-\tau-\Delta t_x)}}$$

quantitatively describes the waveform similarity of multi traces

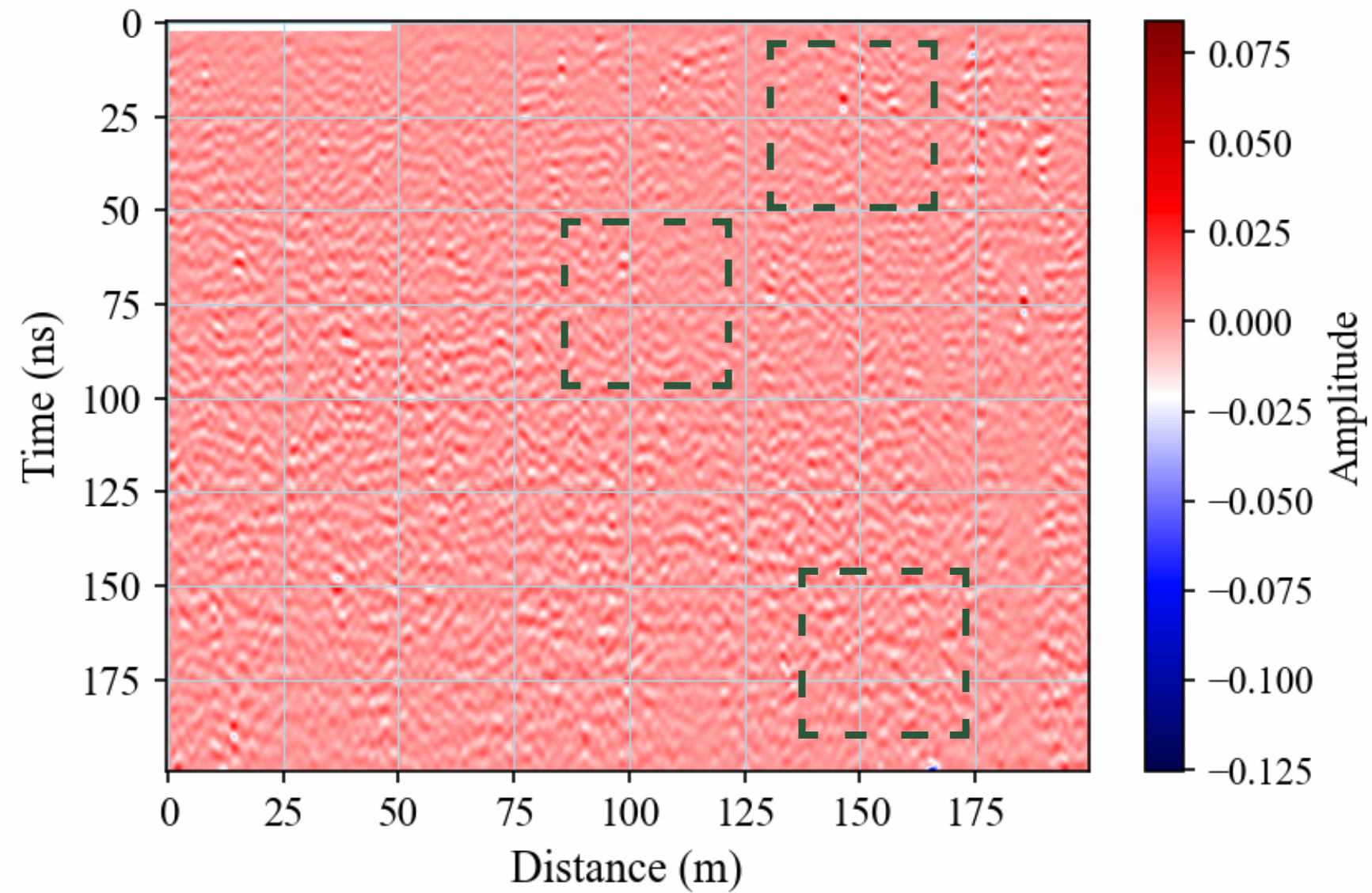




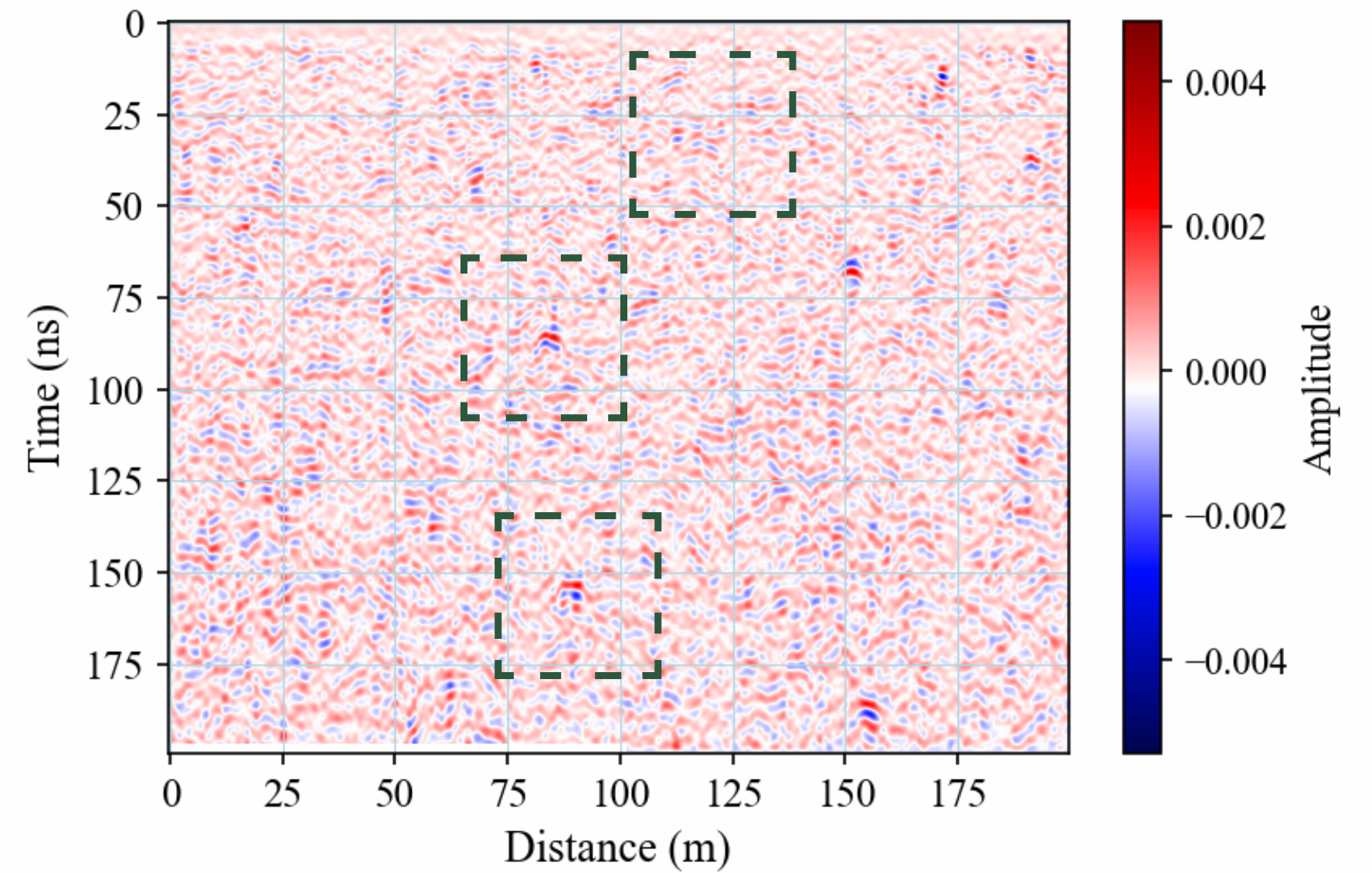
# Geometry match tracking

Reflection differences between rainy season radargrams collected in subsequent year, repeated GPR surveys over the same transect (200MHz antenna)

2016



2017

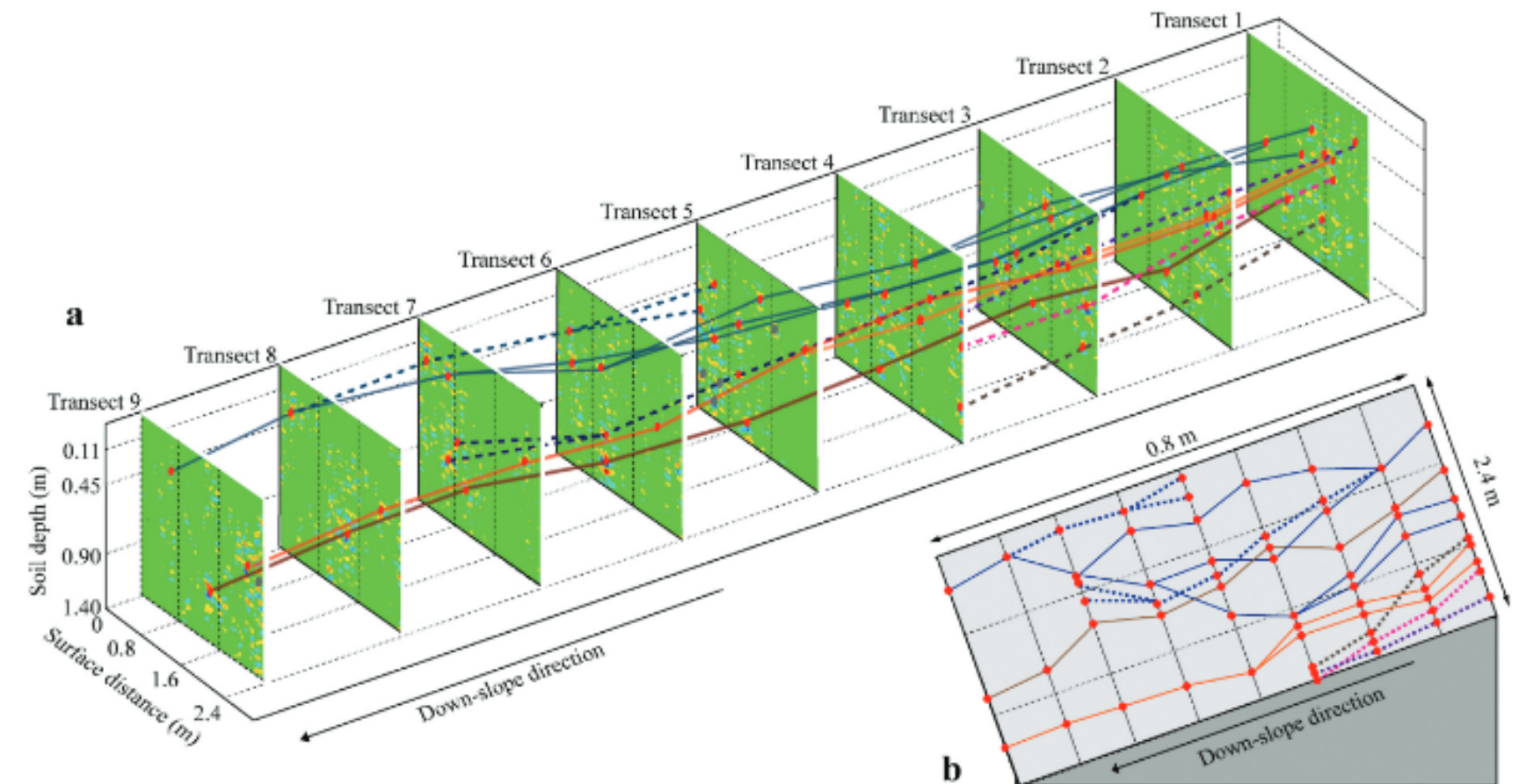
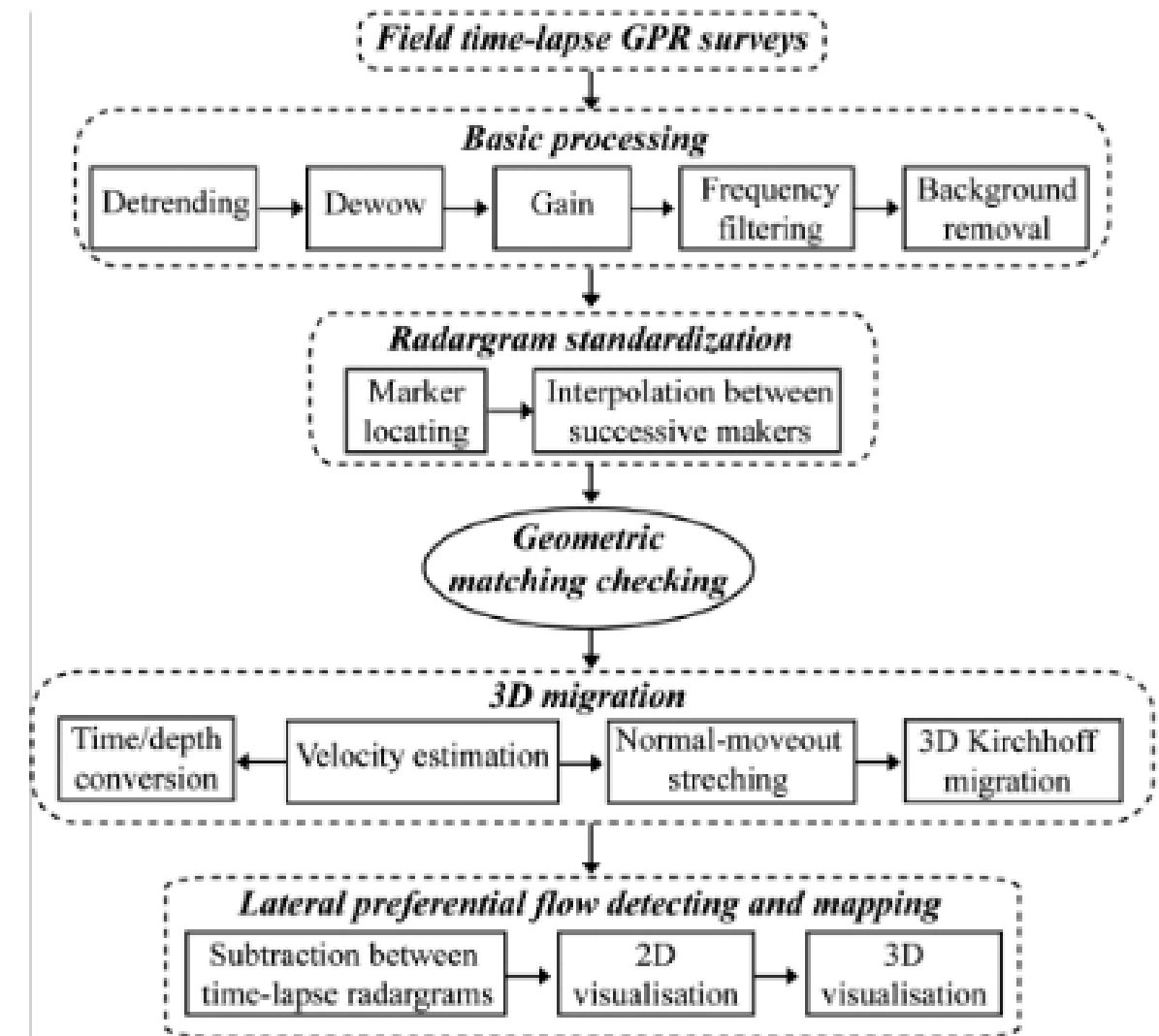
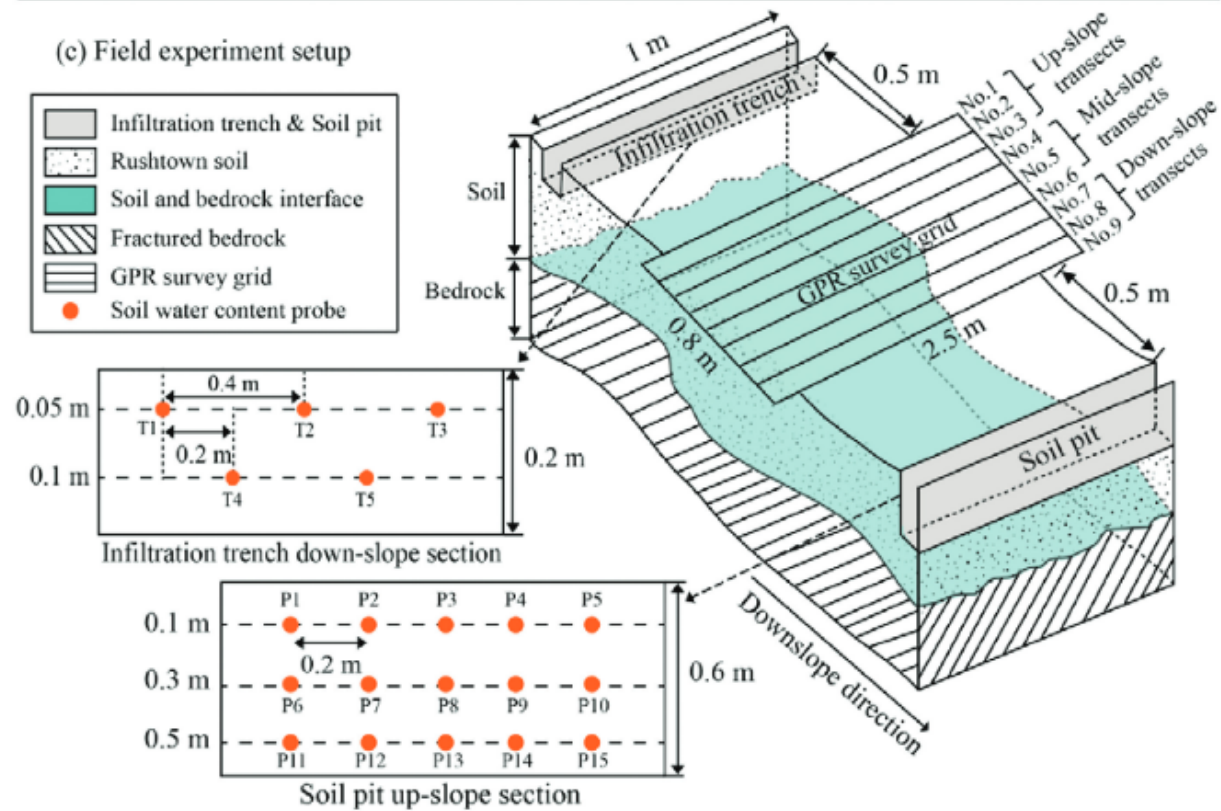
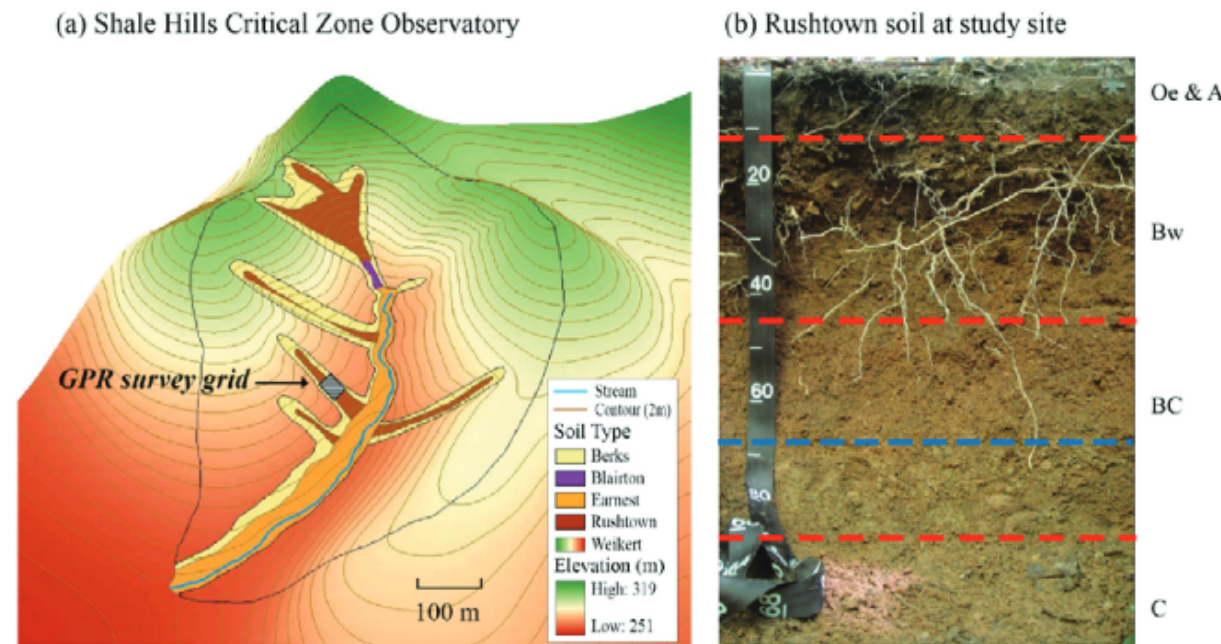




# Next steps

## Subsurface lateral preferential flow network revealed by time-lapse ground-penetrating radar in a hillslope

Li Guo<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Jin Chen<sup>1,2</sup>, and Henry Lin<sup>3</sup>





**Thank you**  
susanne@unb.br