

# Assessment of modelling approaches for soil compaction risk based on wheeling experiments

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# Introduction



## **Main strategies to avoid compaction risks in agricultural practice**

- Avoiding field traffic on soils with high soil moisture
- Adapting machinery to current compaction susceptibility

**Objective: Finding suitable modelling approach for decision support system**

**Further goal of SoFI-project: Web-based application for farmers**



# Model selection



## Pre-selection from published approaches

- **Semi-physical approach: Model C1a and Model C1b**
  - Modelled precompression stress versus analytically calculated stress in soil
  - C1a and C1b mainly differ in the calculation methods
    - Model C1a: Uniform stress distribution and transmission  
(Horn & Fleige, 2003)
    - Model C1b: Distributed stress distribution and transmission  
(Keller et al., 2007)
- **Conceptual approach: Model C2**
  - Classes for compaction susceptibility and stress by machinery
  - Decision-matrix for risk classification  
(Lorenz et al., 2016; Ledermüller et al., 2018)

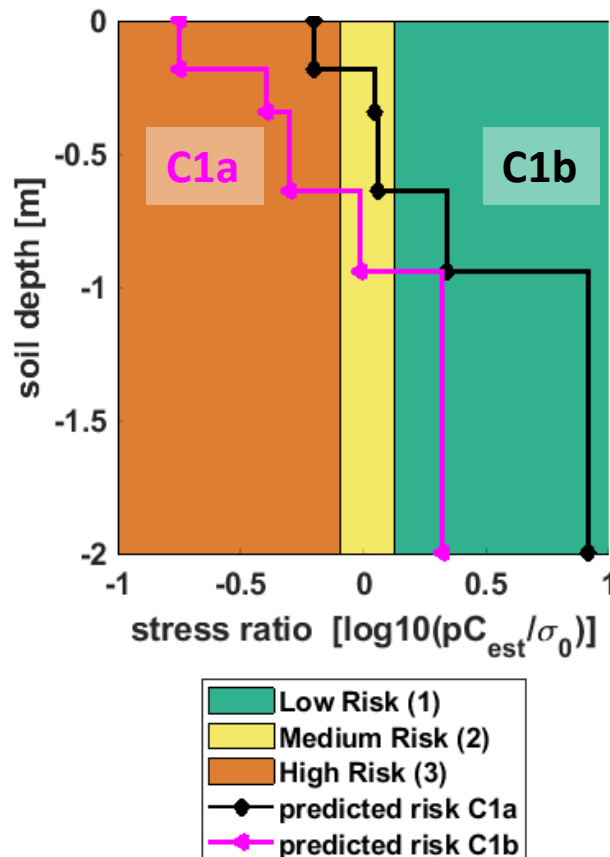
# Wheeling experiments

	E1 Sponheim 2019	E2 Sponheim 2021	E3 Trier 2020
<b>Texture</b>	<b>Sandy loam</b>	<b>Sandy loam</b>	<b>Clayey loam</b>
<b>Soil moisture</b> (% field capacity)	<b>91</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Max. wheel load</b> (tons)	<b>3.63</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>3.20</b>
<b>Max. inflation pressure</b> (bar)	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>

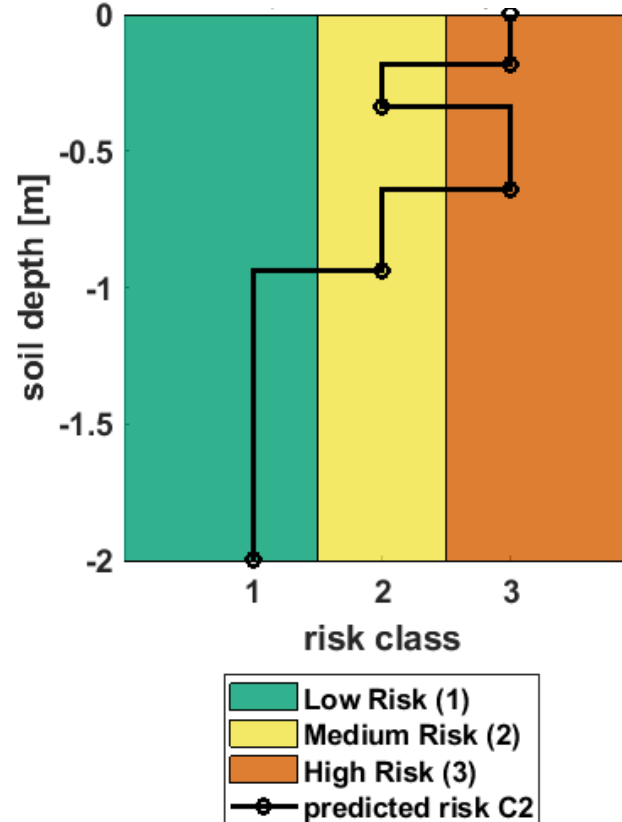


# Exemplary modelling results

## Semi-physical: Models C1a and C1b



## Conceptual Model C2



## Example: Results for E2



## Application of all models to

- All experiments
- All sampled depths

# Validation of risk-classes

## Thresholds for soil physical parameters

- Air capacity < 5 v% / < 8 v% (topsoil)
- Saturated water conductivity < 10 cm/d
- Air permeability < 10  $\mu\text{m}^2$

### Risk classes derived from measurements

No parameter : Class 1  
1 parameter : Class 2  
2 or 3 parameters: Class 3

### Model-predicted risk classes

Low risk: Class 1  
Medium risk : Class 2  
High risk: Class 3

## Statistics: Cohen's $\kappa$

agreement between modelled and measured classes

Model	Cohen's $\kappa$
C1a	0.09
<b>C1b</b>	<b>0.18</b>
C2	0.04

Range:

$\kappa = 1$ : full agreement

$\kappa = 0$ : only random agreement

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## Conclusion

- **C1b currently most suitable**
- **Further development of C1b**





# Thank you for your kind attention

...and thank you to everyone involved in the experiments!



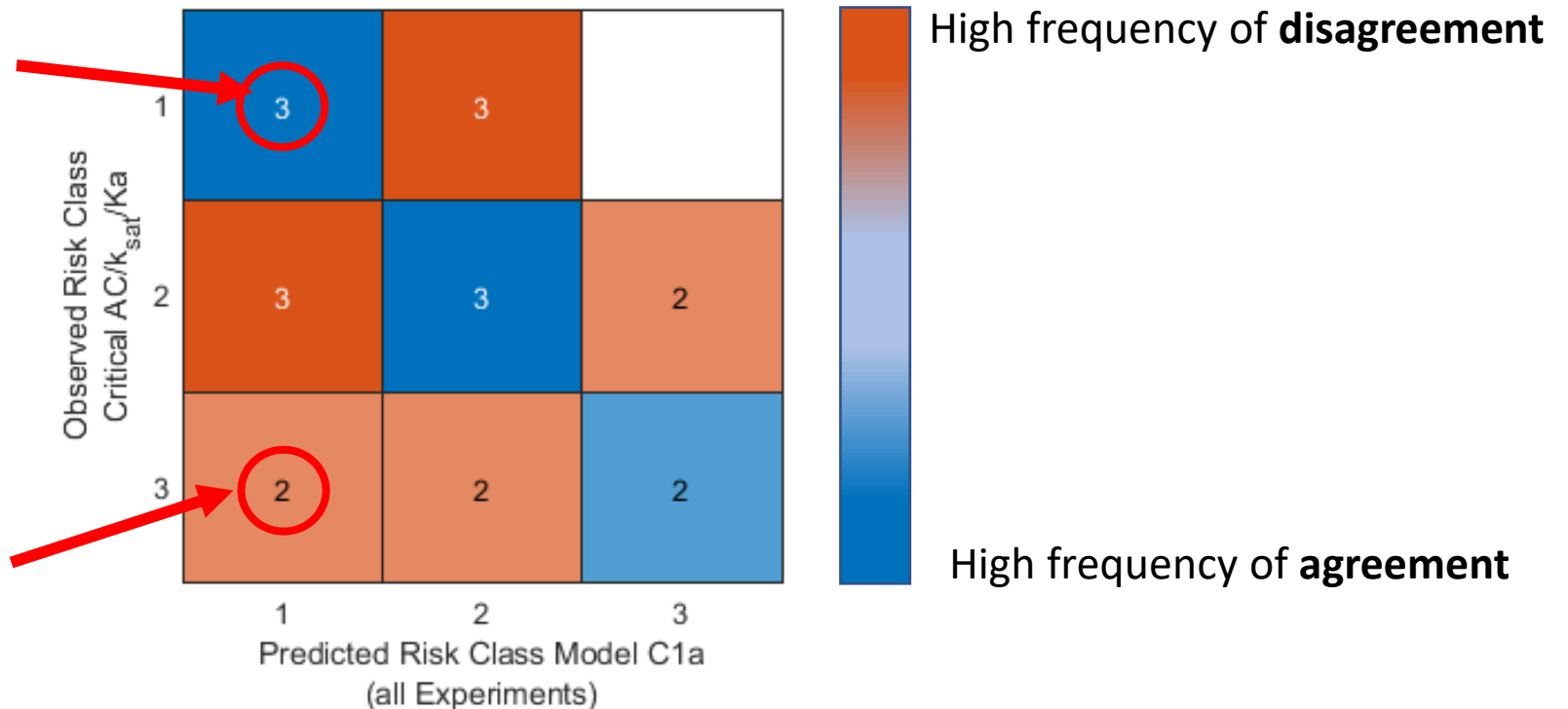
## Visualization of agreement between classes in confusion matrices

### Example A:

Number of cases, where model predicts class 2 but measurements result in class 1

### Example B:

Number of cases, where model predicts class 1 but measurements result in class 3



## Thresholds for soil physical parameters

- Air capacity < 5 v% / < 8 v% (topsoil)
- Saturated water conductivity < 10 cm/d
- Air permeability < 10  $\mu\text{m}^2$

## Risk classes derived from measurements

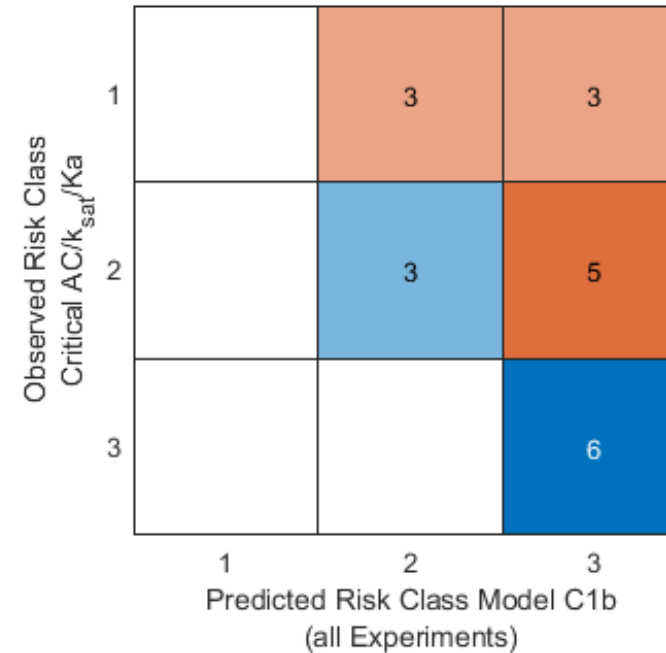
No parameter : Class 1  
1 parameter : Class 2  
2 or 3 parameters: Class 3

## Predicted risk classes

Low risk: Class 1  
Medium risk : Class 2  
High risk: Class 3

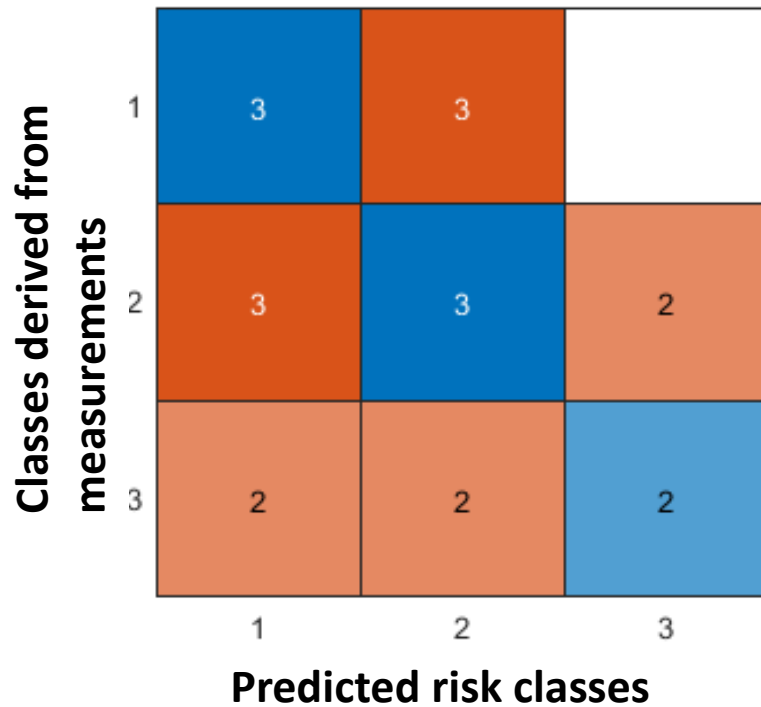
Confusion Matrix Model C1b for all Experiments

Cohens  $\kappa = 0.1791$

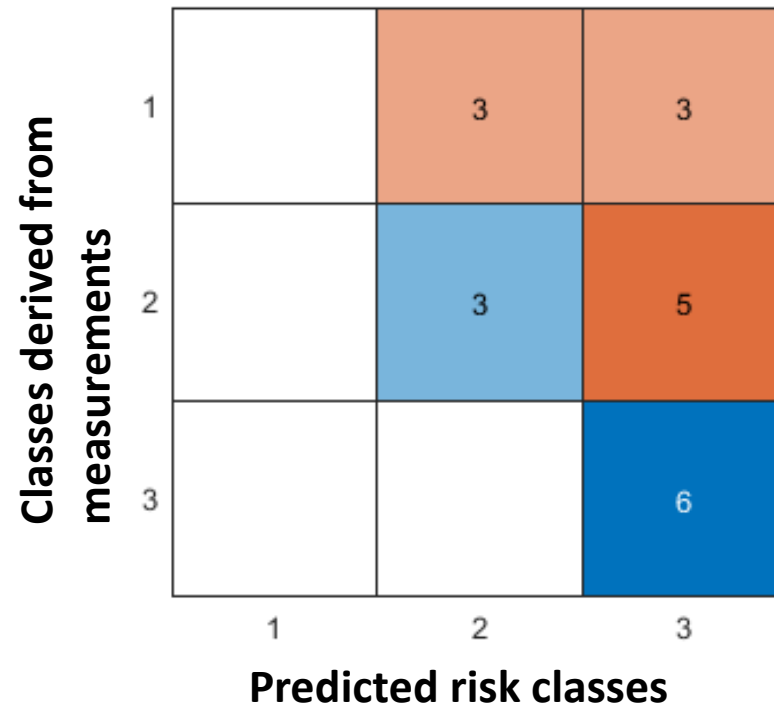


## Visualization of agreement between classes in confusion matrices

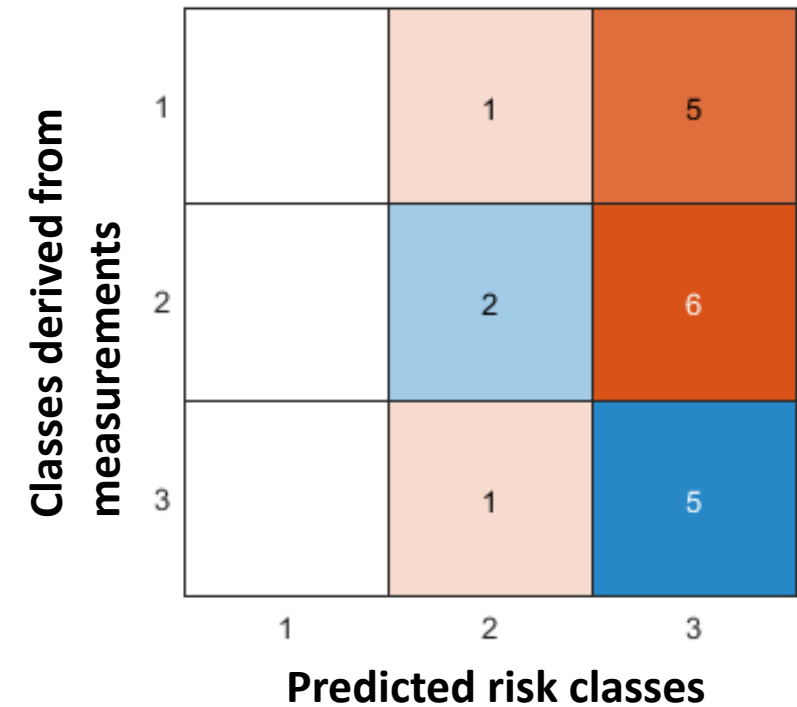
**Semi-physical C1a**



**Semi-physical C1a**



**Conceptual C2**



## Cohen's K for class-based model assessment

- **Indicator:** Cohen's  $K = \frac{p_o - p_c}{1 - p_c}$  calculated from confusion matrix
  - $p_o$ : observed agreement
  - $p_c$ : hypothetical agreement by chance
- Complete agreement:  $K = 1$
- Agreement same as by chance:  $K = 0$
- $K < 0$  indicates less agreement than expected by chance

**Used as a relative score** of model performance **between** selected modelling approaches

(Cohen, 1960; Jeness & Wynne, 2005; Landis & Koch, 1977; Castaldi et al., 2018)

## Observed compaction effects

- **Thresholds** for key physical soil properties:
  - **air capacity:**
    - $AC < 5 \text{ vol\%}$  (subsoil)
    - $AC < 8 \text{ vol\%}$  (topsoil)
  - **saturated water conductivity:**  $k_{\text{sat}} < 10 \text{ cm/d}$
  - **air permeability:**  $K_a < 10 \mu\text{m}^2$
- **Classification after wheeling experiments (applied to median values)**
  - **No parameter** below threshold: **Class 1 (Low Risk of Compaction)**
  - **1 parameter** below threshold: **Class 2 (Medium Risk)**
  - **2 or 3 parameters** below threshold: **Class 3 (High Risk)**

(Zink et al., 2016; Brunotte et al., 2015; Kmoch & Hanus, 1965; Lebert et al., 2004)

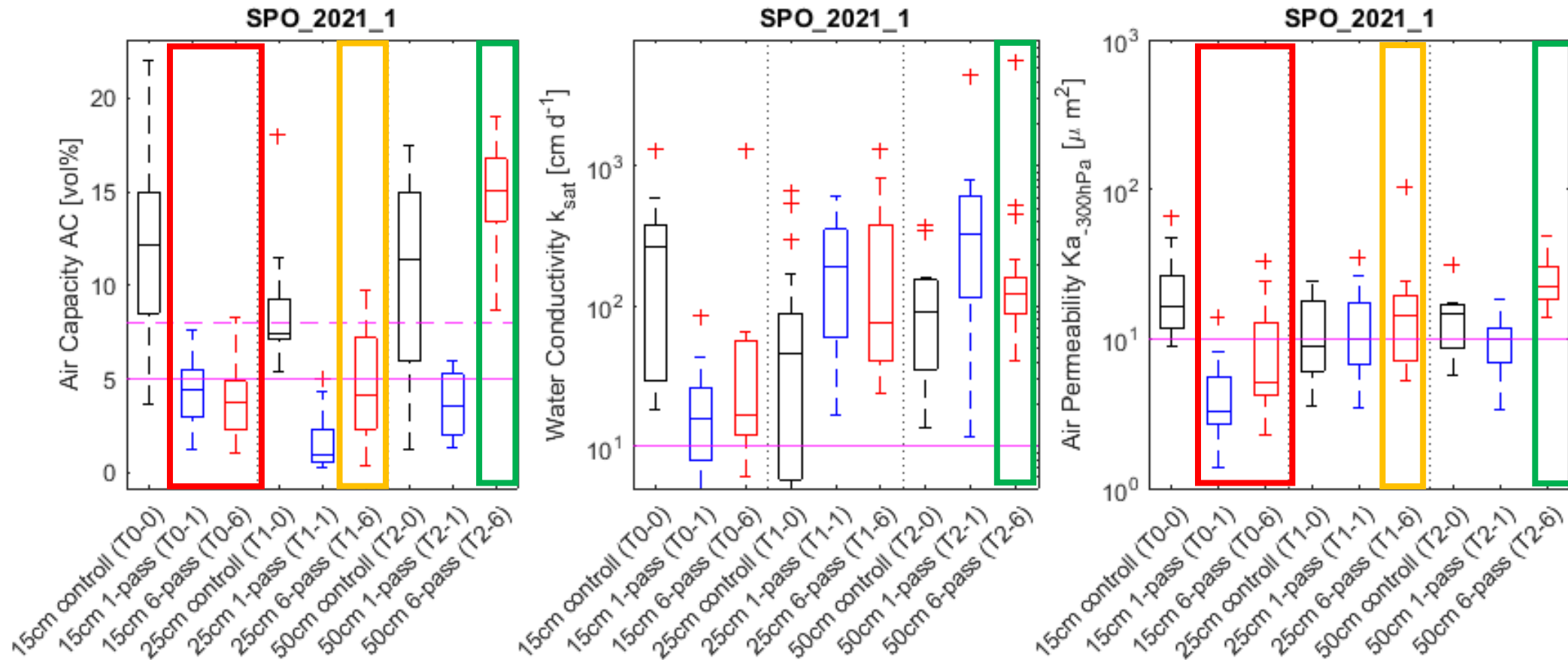


2 of 3 parameters < threshold

1 of 3 parameters < threshold

No Parameter < threshold

## Measured data from E2



## Selected modelling approaches

	C1a: semi-physical	C1b: semi-physical	C2: conceptual
Soil strength	<b>Precompression stress</b> , soil moisture dependent		<b>Classification of compaction susceptibility</b>
Soil stress/load of machinery	<b>Semi-analytical stress transmission</b>  <b>uniform</b> stress at surface	<b>Semi-analytical stress transmission</b>  <b>distributed</b> stress at surface	<b>Classification of load-index of machinery</b>
Risk classification	<b>Ratio of stress/pV</b> , classified in three risk classes		<b>Combination of classes</b> for load and susceptibility
	(Lebert, 2010; Horn & Fleige, 2003; Rücknagel et al., 2012,2015; Newmark, 1942)	(Lebert, 2010; Rücknagel et al., 2012,2015; Söhne, 1953; Keller et al., 2003; )	(Lorenz et al., 2016; Ledermüller et al., 2018; Brunotte et al., 2015)