

SOLINST TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Automatic or Manual Barometric Compensation of Your Levellogger Data



Why Use a Barologger?

Submersed absolute Levelloggers measure total pressure (water column equivalent + barometric pressure). In order to accurately determine the true changes in water level only, barometric pressure fluctuations must be removed from the data. The simplest method to accomplish this is by the use of a Barologger suspended above high water level in one well on site. The approximate site compensation coverage is 20 miles (30 km). This records ambient barometric fluctuations over time and allows quick and accurate barometric compensation using the data files from both the Barologger and any Levelloggers in the area.

Manual Barometric Compensation

If an on-site Barologger is not available, your data can be compensated using alternate barometric data (e.g. from a local weather station).

To accomplish an accurate manual barometric compensation, the atmospheric pressure station should not be greater than 20 miles (30 km) away and within an elevation change of 1000 ft (300 m). In addition, the date and time of the barometric data should cover the range of data collected by the Levellogger.

To begin manual compensation, your Levellogger data and barometric data must be in the same units, and assure that any offsets or normalization values are accounted for. Previous Levellogger and Barologger models (e.g. Gold) produce data with an offset of 31.17 ft or 9.50 m (lowest expected

Note: The Levellogger Edge can be programmed to record in kPa, psi, or mbar. This makes compensation using other atmospheric pressure devices easier.

pressure at mean sea level) removed from the level values. Levellogger Edge data does not contain this offset. Although not shown in our examples, it is also important to remember that weather station barometric data will often contain a different offset or normalization. Manual data conversation and barometric compensation should account for any variation of the normalization or offset used between the barometric data sourced and Solinst Levelloggers.

Pressure Conversion Factors

Barometric Unit	FOOT Water Column Equivalent	METER Water Column Equivalent
1 psi	2.30666	0.703070
1 kPa	0.334553	0.101972
1 mbar	0.0334553	0.0101972

Water Column Equivalents to Common Barometric Units

Examples:

1. Conversion from **psi to feet** of water column equivalent:
Example: 15 psi (for Levellogger Edge):
 $15 \text{ psi} \times 2.30666 \text{ ft/psi} = 34.60 \text{ ft head}$
2. Conversion from **kPa to meters** of water column equivalent:
Example: 101.4 kPa (for older Levellogger):
 $101.4 \text{ kPa} \times 0.101972 \text{ m/kPa} = 10.34 \text{ m} - 9.50 \text{ m offset} = 0.84 \text{ m head}$

** Values in red denote pressure conversion factors; consult the table above to obtain common pressure conversions*

Once the final calculated barometric pressure values are obtained, they are subtracted from the Levellogger data set. Since the Levellogger data can be easily exported as a .csv or .xml file using Levellogger Software, all manual corrections can be performed in external programs.

In an example where the uncompensated Levellogger Edge data is a water level of **41.17 ft**, from the calculation above, the manual compensation would be: **41.17 ft – 34.60 = 6.57 ft**.

In an example where the uncompensated older Levellogger data is a water level of **3 m**, from the calculation above, the manual compensation would be: **3 m – 0.84 = 2.16 m**.