

# Lars Nielsen

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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71  
papers

1,459  
citations

304743

22  
h-index

377865

34  
g-index

76  
all docs

76  
docs citations

76  
times ranked

1203  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Monitoring Unsaturated Flow and Transport Using Cross-Borehole Geophysical Methods. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 227-237.	2.2	112
2	Identifying Unsaturated Hydraulic Parameters Using an Integrated Data Fusion Approach on Cross-Borehole Geophysical Data. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 238-248.	2.2	96
3	Internal architecture of a raised beach ridge system (Anholt, Denmark) resolved by ground-penetrating radar investigations. <i>Sedimentary Geology</i> , 2010, 223, 281-290.	2.1	68
4	Stratigraphy, Evolution, and Controls of A Holocene Transgressive-Regressive Barrier Island Under Changing Sea Level: Danish North Sea Coast. <i>Journal of Sedimentary Research</i> , 2015, 85, 820-844.	1.6	47
5	Integrated gravity and wide-angle seismic inversion for two-dimensional crustal modelling. <i>Geophysical Journal International</i> , 2000, 140, 222-232.	2.4	46
6	Visualizing Unsaturated Flow Phenomena Using High-Resolution Reflection Ground Penetrating Radar. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 84-97.	2.2	45
7	Seismic tomographic inversion of Russian PNE data along profile Kraton. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 1999, 26, 3413-3416.	4.0	42
8	Sea-level markers identified in ground-penetrating radar data collected across a modern beach ridge system in a microtidal regime. <i>Terra Nova</i> , 2009, 21, 474-479.	2.1	40
9	Implications of seismic scattering below the 8° discontinuity along PNE profile Kraton. <i>Tectonophysics</i> , 2002, 358, 135-150.	2.2	35
10	Full-waveform inversion of Crosshole GPR data: Implications for porosity estimation in chalk. <i>Journal of Applied Geophysics</i> , 2017, 140, 102-116.	2.1	34
11	Origin of upper-mantle seismic scattering - evidence from Russian peaceful nuclear explosion data. <i>Geophysical Journal International</i> , 2003, 154, 196-204.	2.4	33
12	Joint interpretation of beach-ridge architecture and coastal topography show the validity of sea-level markers observed in ground-penetrating radar data. <i>Holocene</i> , 2013, 23, 1238-1246.	1.7	33
13	Seismic and gravity modelling of crustal structure in the Central Graben, North Sea. Observations along MONA LISA profile 3. <i>Tectonophysics</i> , 2000, 328, 229-244.	2.2	31
14	Quantitative constraints on the sea-level fall that terminated the Littorina Sea Stage, southern Scandinavia. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2012, 40, 54-63.	3.0	30
15	Changes in Holocene relative sea-level and coastal morphology: A study of a raised beach ridge system on Samsø, southwest Scandinavia. <i>Holocene</i> , 2015, 25, 1402-1414.	1.7	30
16	The origin of teleseismic Pnwaves: Multiple crustal scattering of upper mantle whispering gallery phases. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 2003, 108, .	3.3	29
17	A Holocene relative sea-level database for the Baltic Sea. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2021, 266, 107071.	3.0	29
18	Morphology and sedimentary architecture of a beach-ridge system (Anholt, the) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 67 past ~1/4 1000 years. <i>Boreas</i> , 2012, 41, 422-434.	2.4	25

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19	Coastal lagoons and beach ridges as complementary sedimentary archives for the reconstruction of Holocene relative sea-level changes. <i>Terra Nova</i> , 2016, 28, 43-49.	2.1	25
20	Diffraction imaging of ground-penetrating radar data. <i>Geophysics</i> , 2019, 84, H1-H12.	2.6	25
21	Seismic scattering at the top of the mantle Transition Zone. <i>Earth and Planetary Science Letters</i> , 2003, 216, 259-269.	4.4	24
22	Mapping of the freshwater lens in a coastal aquifer on the Keta Barrier (Ghana) by transient electromagnetic soundings. <i>Journal of Applied Geophysics</i> , 2007, 62, 1-15.	2.1	24
23	Quantifying the influence of static-like errors in least-squares-based inversion and sequential simulation of cross-borehole ground penetrating radar data. <i>Journal of Applied Geophysics</i> , 2009, 68, 71-84.	2.1	24
24	Integrating ground-penetrating radar and borehole data from a Wadden Sea barrier island. <i>Journal of Applied Geophysics</i> , 2009, 68, 47-59.	2.1	24
25	Identification of crustal and upper mantle heterogeneity by modelling of controlled-source seismic data. <i>Tectonophysics</i> , 2006, 416, 209-228.	2.2	22
26	Accounting for Correlated Data Errors during Inversion of Cross-Borehole Ground Penetrating Radar Data. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 263-271.	2.2	22
27	Sedimentary architecture and depositional controls of a Holocene wave-dominated barrier island system. <i>Sedimentology</i> , 2018, 65, 1170-1212.	3.1	22
28	Luminescence dating of buried cobble surfaces from sandy beach ridges: a case study from Denmark. <i>Boreas</i> , 2019, 48, 841-855.	2.4	22
29	Bayesian Markov Chain Monte Carlo Inversion of Time-Lapse Crosshole GPR Data to Characterize the Vadose Zone at the Arrenæs Site, Denmark. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2012, 11, vjz2011.0153.	2.2	21
30	Inferring the Subsurface Structural Covariance Model Using Cross-Borehole Ground Penetrating Radar Tomography. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 249-262.	2.2	20
31	Integrated seismic analysis of the Chalk Group in eastern Denmark—Implications for estimates of maximum palaeo-burial in southwest Scandinavia. <i>Tectonophysics</i> , 2011, 511, 14-26.	2.2	20
32	Morphological records of storm floods exemplified by the impact of the 1872 Baltic storm on a sandy spit system in south-eastern Denmark. <i>Earth Surface Processes and Landforms</i> , 2014, 39, 499-508.	2.5	20
33	Sea-level proxies in Holocene raised beach ridge deposits (Greenland) revealed by ground-penetrating radar. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 46460.	3.3	20
34	Seismic velocity structure of a large mafic intrusion in the crust of central Denmark from project ESTRID. <i>Tectonophysics</i> , 2006, 420, 105-122.	2.2	19
35	Mapping sand layers in clayey till using crosshole ground-penetrating radar. <i>Geophysics</i> , 2018, 83, A21-A26.	2.6	18
36	Geostatistical inference using crosshole ground-penetrating radar. <i>Geophysics</i> , 2010, 75, J29-J41.	2.6	17

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37	Teleseismic arrivals: influence of mantle velocity gradient and crustal scattering. <i>Geophysical Journal International</i> , 2003, 152, F1-F7.	2.4	16
38	Constraints on reflective bodies below the 8° discontinuity from reflectivity modelling. <i>Geophysical Journal International</i> , 2001, 145, 759-770.	2.4	15
39	Ground-penetrating radar imaging of carbonate mound structures and implications for interpretation of marine seismic data. <i>AAPG Bulletin</i> , 2004, 88, 1069-1082.	1.5	15
40	Comparing Plume Characteristics Inferred from Crosshole Geophysical Data. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2012, 11, vzj2012.0031.	2.2	14
41	Estimation of Recharge from Long-term Monitoring of Saline Tracer Transport Using Electrical Resistivity Tomography. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2015, 14, 1-13.	2.2	14
42	Layered crust-mantle transition zone below a large crustal intrusion in the Norwegian-Danish Basin. <i>Tectonophysics</i> , 2009, 472, 194-212.	2.2	13
43	23. Estimation of Chalk Heterogeneity from Stochastic Modeling Conditioned by Crosshole GPR Traveltimes and Log Data. , 2010, , 379-396.		13
44	High-resolution shear-wave seismics across the Carlsberg Fault zone south of Copenhagen – Implications for linking Mesozoic and late Pleistocene structures. <i>Tectonophysics</i> , 2016, 682, 56-64.	2.2	12
45	Optical dating of cobble surfaces determines the chronology of Holocene beach ridges in Greenland. <i>Boreas</i> , 2021, 50, 606-618.	2.4	12
46	Continuous record of Holocene sea-level changes and coastal development of the Kattegat island Læsø (4900 years BP to present). <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of Denmark</i> , 2016, 64, 1-55.	1.1	12
47	Seismic tomographic interpretation of Paleozoic sedimentary sequences in the southeastern North Sea. <i>Geophysics</i> , 2005, 70, R45-R56.	2.6	11
48	Examining the information content of time-lapse crosshole GPR data collected under different infiltration conditions to estimate unsaturated soil hydraulic properties. <i>Advances in Water Resources</i> , 2013, 54, 38-56.	3.8	10
49	Location of the Carlsberg Fault zone from seismic controlled-source fan recordings. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2004, 31, n/a-n/a.	4.0	9
50	Three-dimensional architecture and development of Danian bryozoan mounds at Limhamn, southwest Sweden, using ground-penetrating radar. <i>Sedimentology</i> , 2009, 56, 695-708.	3.1	9
51	Early diagenetic evolution of Chalk in eastern Denmark. <i>Depositional Record</i> , 2016, 2, 154-172.	1.7	9
52	Deep onshore reflection seismic imaging of the chalk group strata using a 45kg accelerated weight-drop and combined recording systems with dense receiver spacing. <i>Geophysics</i> , 2019, 84, B259-B268.	2.6	9
53	Seismic evidence for deep Palaeozoic sedimentary units in the Ringkøbing-Fyn High offshore Denmark. <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of Denmark</i> , 1998, 45, 1-10.	1.1	9
54	Integrated seismic interpretation of the Carlsberg Fault zone, Copenhagen, Denmark. <i>Geophysical Journal International</i> , 2005, 162, 461-478.	2.4	8

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55	Coastal evolution of a cusplate foreland (Flakket, Anholt, Denmark) between 2006 and 2010.. Bulletin of the Geological Society of Denmark, 2011, 59, 37-44.	1.1	8
56	Pitfalls in velocity analysis for strongly contrasting, layered media “ Example from the Chalk Group, North Sea. Journal of Applied Geophysics, 2018, 149, 52-62.	2.1	7
57	Simultaneous estimation of lithospheric uplift rates and absolute sea level change in southwest Scandinavia from inversion of sea level data. Geophysical Journal International, 2014, 199, 1018-1029.	2.4	6
58	On the usage of diffractions in ground-penetrating radar reflection data: Implications for time-lapse gas migration monitoring. Geophysics, 2020, 85, H83-H95.	2.6	6
59	Rock-physics characterization of chalk by combining acoustic and electromagnetic properties. Geophysics, 2022, 87, MR1-MR11.	2.6	6
60	Upscaling of outcrop information for improved reservoir modelling “ exemplified by a case study on chalk. Petroleum Geoscience, 2021, 27, .	1.5	4
61	Practical data acquisition strategy for time-lapse experiments using crosshole GPR and full-waveform inversion. Journal of Applied Geophysics, 2021, 191, 104362.	2.1	4
62	Beach-ridge architecture constrained by beach topography and ground-penetrating radar, Itilleq (Laksebugt), south-west Disko, Greenland “ implications for sea-level reconstructions.. Bulletin of the Geological Society of Denmark, 2018, 66, 167-179.	1.1	3
63	GENERATING RADAR-WAVE VELOCITY FIELD FOR DEPTH CONVERSION USING INFORMATION ON GROUNDWATER LEVEL. , 2013, , .		2
64	Improved seismic interpretation of a salt diapir by utilization of diffractions, exemplified by 2D reflection seismics, Danish sector of the North Sea. Interpretation, 2020, 8, T77-T88.	1.1	2
65	Geophysics for urban mining and the first surveys in Denmark: rationale, field activity and preliminary results. Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland Bulletin, 0, , .	2.0	2
66	Quantitative seismic interpretation of the Lower Cretaceous reservoirs in the Valdemar Field, Danish North Sea. Petroleum Geoscience, 2021, 27, .	1.5	1
67	Seismic interpretation pitfalls caused by interference effects, exemplified by seismic modeling of outcropping chalk successions. Interpretation, 0, , 1-31.	1.1	1
68	Full-waveform inversion of cross-hole GPR data collected in a strongly heterogeneous chalk reservoir analogue with sharp permittivity and conductivity contrasts. , 2014, , .		0
69	MORPHODYNAMICS OF AN ABANDONED DELTA LOBE IN NE GREENLAND. , 2019, , .		0
70	Rock physics templates for chalk by combining acoustic and EM velocity. , 2019, , .		0
71	Data-driven source wavelets for crosshole ground-penetrating radar full-waveform modeling. , 2020, , .		0