

## **Original Research Article**

### **Comparison of Infiltration Capacities by Field Measurement and Selected Emperical Models for Irrigated Agriculture**

#### **ABSTRACT:**

The study compared the infiltration capacities by field measurement and some emperical models for irrigation agriculture. The field measurement was carried out at the Farm Site of the Agricultural Engineering Department, Federal University of Technology, Akure. A double ring infiltrometer with inside diameter of 30cm and outside diameter of 60cm with height 67cm was used to measure the infiltration rate at the experimental site. Three locations were selected at the site while three runs were carried out at each location. Soil samples were collected on different soil type at various sample points and at varying depths ranging from 10- 30cm. The infiltration rates of water through the soil were measured. Thereafter, four infiltration equations namely Kostiakov, Horton, Green & Ampt and Philip adapted to ponded conditions were evaluated for their ability to predict infiltration into the predominant soil. The prediction of infiltration by the selected models show fair to good agreement with the observed values. The overall performance rating shows the Kostiakov equation performing best, followed by Philip, Horton and Green and Ampt in that order. From this study, it can be inferred that the evaluated parameters of the selected models can be used for obtaining the infiltration capacities of comparable soil types which are required for irrigated agriculture in other locations.

**Keyword:** infiltration capacities, empirical models, evaluated parameters, field measurement, irrigated agriculture.

#### **1. INTRODUCTION:**

Infiltration is the process of water movement from the ground surface into the soil and is an important component in the hydrological cycle (Haghaibi et. al., 2011). Soil and water scientists have given a great deal of attention to infiltration because of its fundamental role in land-surface and subsurface hydrology, irrigation and agriculture (Mishra et. al., 2003). Cumulative infiltration is the total quantity of water that enters into the soil in a given time

(Kirkham, 2005). Thus infiltration rate and cumulative infiltration are two parameters commonly used in evaluating the infiltration characteristics of soil. Infiltration is a dynamic process variable in time and space and plays a vital role in the replenishment of soil water (Fuentes et al., 2004) which is responsible for the growth and development of crops. It is one the most important soil parameters required in the design and evaluation of irrigation system, watershed modeling and prediction of surface run-off (Oyonarte et al., 2002 and Idike, 2002). It is also used in planning water conservation techniques, and in land evaluation for liquids and effluent waste disposal (Mbagwu, 1993).

In most cases, maintaining a high infiltration rate is desirable for a healthy environment. However, soils that transmit water freely throughout the entire profile or into tile lines need proper chemical management to ensure the protection of groundwater and surface water resources. Soils that have reduced infiltration can become saturated at the surface during rainfall. Saturation decreases soil strength, increases detachment of particles, and enhances the erosion potential. In some areas that have steep slope, surface material lying above a compacted layer may move in a mass sliding down the slope because of saturated soil conditions. Decreases in infiltration or increases in saturation above a compacted layer can also cause nutrient deficiencies in crops. Either condition can result in anaerobic conditions which reduce biological activity or fertilizer use efficiencies. The infiltration data of the soil in the experimental locations are vital for irrigated agriculture. To preserve the land areas for further degradation and loss of useful water for agriculture, there is need to study the prime cause of excessive runoff from rainfall.

Infiltration is an integral part of the rainfall - runoff process whose modelling is required for planning and design of water resource systems (Mishra et al., 1999). Quantification of infiltration characteristics of the soil is achieved when field infiltration data are fitted mathematically to infiltration models (Oku and Aiyelari, 2011). Surface irrigation practitioners still use empirical infiltration models despite advances in the estimation of infiltration from soil physical properties. However, not all models are applicable in all soils. It is not always evident as to which model is better and under what conditions, hence their suitability for real world data need to be tested by evaluating different models.

Using infiltration models, substantial reduction in time and cost of field measurement of infiltration can be achieved (Mudiare and Adewunmi, 2000). These models can be used in

designing and optimizing irrigation projects (Adindu et al., 2014). Several studies have been conducted to evaluate the performances of different models or compare models' efficiencies and applicability for different soil conditions. Oku and Aiyelari (2011) compared Philip and Kostiakov models and deduced that Philip's model was more suitable than Kostiakov's model from a study of the infiltration capacity of the soil (Inceptisols) of the humid forest in southern Nigeria using the two models. Musa and Adeoye (2010) equally stated that Kostiakov's model showed a better performance over those of Philip's and Horton's models. In their study to adapt infiltration equations to the soil in the Guinea Savannah Zone of Nigeria

Information on infiltration characteristics of soil is vital to irrigation agriculture while preservation of farmlands for agriculture requires that a thorough study be conducted on the hydraulic conductivity properties of soil and factors that may influence its occurrence and alterations. Study of the infiltration characteristics usually leads to either high or low infiltration rates in soil and this provides a better insight into soil water management, runoff water harvesting, irrigation scheduling and soil conservation. Thus this study was conducted to determine and compare the infiltration capacity of the soil at the study area, as well as the infiltration capacities of the selected empirical models.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The study was conducted at the experiment farm site of the Department of Agricultural and Environmental Engineering, Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) between December and March for two consecutive years 2015 and 2016 respectively. Akure is located on Latitude  $7^{\circ} 10' N$  and Longitude  $5^{\circ} 05' E$  and lies within the humid region of Nigeria. Soil physical and chemical properties of the experimental site were determined using standard procedures. The particle size distribution of the samples was determined using the hydrometer method as described by Agbede and Ojeniyi (2009).

Cylindrical infiltrometers, 6.7cm high with an inner diameter of 30cm and outer diameter of 60 cm were designed and constructed for soil infiltration test. A total area of 60 m by 2 m was used for the infiltration experiment performed at 20 m distance apart in three different locations. Water was gently poured into the installed infiltrometer until saturation was reached. The saturated soil was then left for 24 hours before the commencement of infiltration experiment. The outer cylinder was first ponded so as to prevent lateral movement of water level into the

inner cylinder. Thereafter, a measuring cylinder was used to apply water into the inner cylinder for infiltration measurement while an installed metre rule in the inner cylinder was used to measure water intake into the soil at 30 seconds interval using a stopwatch. Measurement of water infiltration into the soil were conducted until the water level of the inner ring remained constant (i.e point where infiltration no longer takes place). This procedure was followed three times in each location at the experimental site.

Four selected models were used for this study viz-a-viz Kostiakov, Horton, Green and Ampt and Philip.

## 2.1 Kostiakov equation

The Kostiakov equation is mathematically expressed as:

$$F = at^{\alpha} \quad (1)$$

Where;

F is the infiltration capacity,

a and  $\alpha$  are constants (  $0 < \alpha < 1$  ) which can be predicted in advance but are usually fitted from test data.

Equation (1) can also be expressed as

$$F = at^{\alpha} + b \quad (2)$$

Where; b is a rectifying factor (a constant) and was determined by the equation:

$$b = \frac{t_1 t_2 - t_3^2}{t_1 + t_2 - 2t_3} \quad (3)$$

Where  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$  are time of commencement and end of infiltration respectively,  $t_3$  was estimated from the relationship;

$$t_3 = \sqrt{t_1 \times t_2} \quad (4)$$

However, it is not necessary to determine the value of b. The logarithm of equation (1)

$$\text{i.e } \text{Log}F = \text{log}a + \alpha \text{log}t \quad (5)$$

On substituting values for field data for infiltration F and elapsed time t into equation (5) would yield a number of infiltration equation which were solved simultaneously to obtain values for  $\alpha$  and a and there, the cumulative infiltration was calculated.

## 2.2 Horton equation

Horton equation used in the study to evaluate the accumulated infiltration of water into the soil can be expressed as:

$$f_t = f_c + (f_o - f_c)e^{-kt} \quad (6)$$

Equation (6) can be rewritten as:

$$f_t - f_c = (f_o - f_c)e^{-kt} \quad (7)$$

Where ;

$f_t$  = infiltration capacity at any time  $t$ , (mm/hr);

$f_c$  = infiltration capacity at steady state ( final infiltration rate), mm/hr;

$t$  = time from onset of infiltration time (min);

$f_o$  = infiltration at time  $t = 0$ , mm/hr;

$k$  = is a constant and depends on soil type and initial moisture content;

$f_o - f_c$  can be denoted by  $Q$  and given by;

$$f_t - f_c = Qe^{-kt} \quad (8)$$

Equation (8) can be rewritten as;

$$\log(f_t - f_c) = \log_e Q - kt \quad (9)$$

Equation (9) used in the study and solved similarly as the previous Kostiakov equation.

## 2.3 Green and Ampt equation

The green and Ampt equation used in the study is expressed by;

$$f_t = k_s \left( 1 + \frac{n_s}{f_t} \right) \quad (10)$$

Where;  $n_s$  is the initial moisture content deficit i.e;  $(\theta_s - \theta_j)$

$f_t$ , is as defined previously;

$k_s$  is a constant;

$\theta_s$  and  $\theta_j$  are final and initial moisture content.

## 2.4 Philip equation

Philip equation is expressed by;

$$f_t = St^{1/2} + A_t \quad (11)$$

Where;  $S$  and  $A$  are constants depending the soil and its initial moisture content.

$f_t$  and  $t$  are as previously defined.

## 2.5 Statistical Analysis

The accuracy of the different equations for predicting the cumulative infiltration were evaluated by comparing the observed values of measurement on the field and the predicted values based on the fitted equation. Coefficient of determination and correlation coefficient statistical measures was used in evaluating the performance of a models.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Field Measurement of Infiltration for Irrigated Agricultural Production

The entry of water into the soil is very crucial to crop survival and subsequent crop yield in any location. Thus for this study, the soil physical and chemical properties of the study area were determined to ascertain its suitability for irrigation agriculture. The soil textural classification of the study area is mainly sandy clay loam and the infiltration capacity was determined by a double ring infiltration at different soil sampling locations.

A statistic of the infiltration rate values for the various models' variables obtained by field measurement is presented in Table 1 while Table 2 showed the observed and predicted accumulated infiltration for the different models. The predicted cumulative infiltration values for Kostiakov, Green and Ampt, Philip and Horton were 6.65, 4.78, 5.98 and 3.39 cm respectively after 5 minutes of infiltration measurement. The values are soil dependent and site specific as equally observed by Smith and Parlange (1978) and Musa and Adeoye (2010).

Figures 1-3 show the relationship between the depth of infiltration with time at the different locations. From the Figures, it can be seen that infiltration initial increases linearly with time and thereafter reaches steady and constant level. The coefficients of correlation ( $R^2$ ) for the three locations were 67%, 76%, and 78% respectively, while (Figure 4 ) shows the convex shape graph of cummulative infiltration with time and the coefficient of infiltration being 99%. This implies that as time increases cummulative infiltration also increases until a ponded condition is obtained. It therefore means as irrigation water is increased with time, a level is reached when subsequent application of water no longer favours neither the crop growth nor yield in any location.

**Table 1:** Determination of Irrigation Rate Variable by Field Measurement Obtained for the Respective Selected Emperical Models.

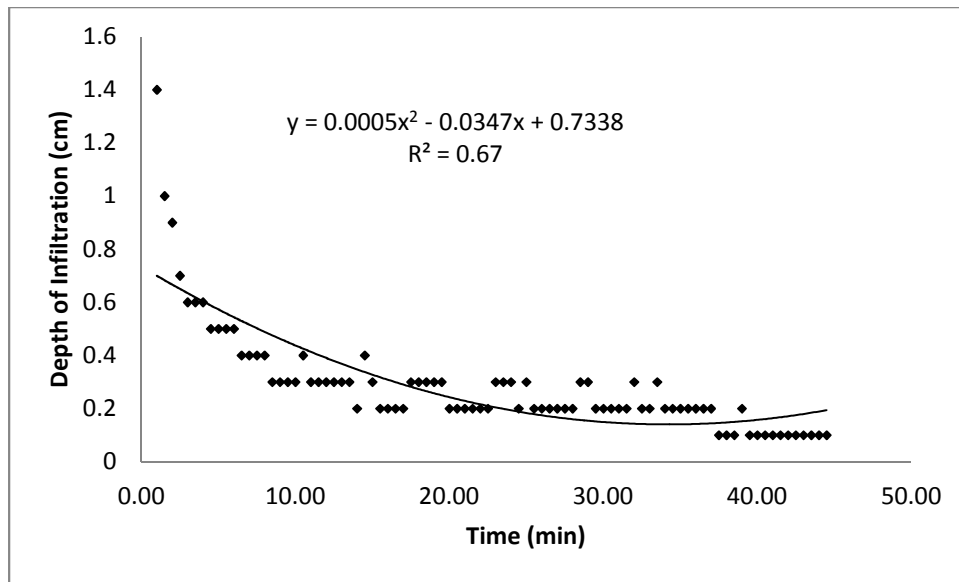
| Models         | Model Equation                                 | Variables | Range of values of Infiltration rate Variables Obtained by Field Measurements for the Selected Emperical Models (cm/min) |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kostiakov      | $F = at^{\alpha} + b$                          | a         | 0.60 – 4.6                                                                                                               |
|                |                                                | b         | 0.65 – 3.5                                                                                                               |
|                |                                                | $\alpha$  | 0.40 – 0.49                                                                                                              |
| Horton         | $f_t = f_c + (f_o - f_c)e^{-kt}$               | K         | 0.58 – 585                                                                                                               |
| Green and Ampt | $f_t = k_s \left( 1 + \frac{n_s}{f_t} \right)$ | $k_s$     | 31.5 – 32.0                                                                                                              |
|                |                                                | n         | 8% - 10%                                                                                                                 |
|                |                                                | S         | 2.5 – 2.6                                                                                                                |
| Philip         | $f_t = St^{1/2} + A_t$                         | S         | 3.30 – 3.32                                                                                                              |
|                |                                                | A         | -0.52 – 0.54                                                                                                             |

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**Table 2:** Infiltration Capacity Values Obtained for Field Measurement and Calculated Infiltration Capacity Values of Selected Models

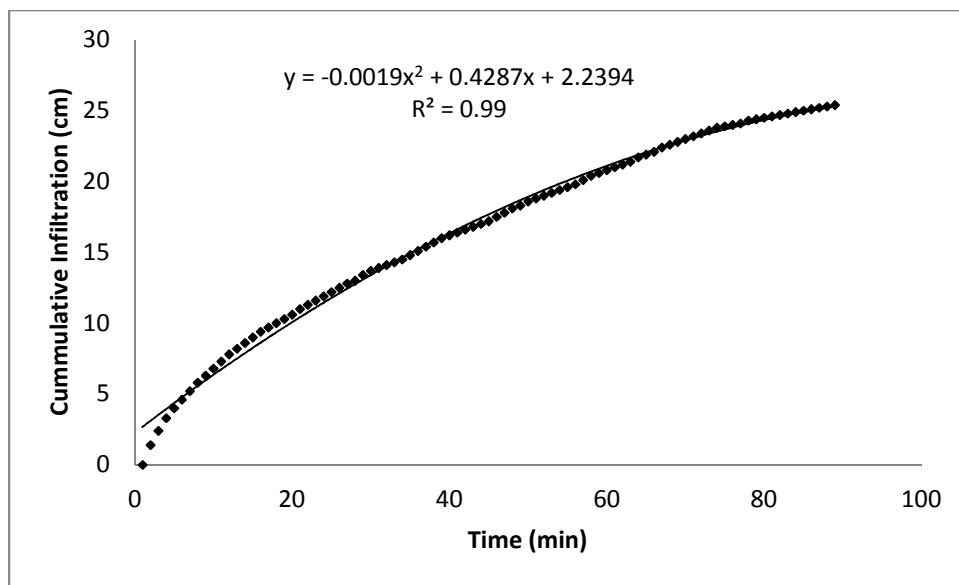
| Time (Sec.) | Time (min) | Observed Accumulated Infiltration (cm) | Predicted Accumulated Infiltration (cm) |        |              |        |
|-------------|------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|             |            |                                        | Kostiakov                               | Philip | Green & Ampt | Horton |
| 60          | 1          | 1.4                                    | 1.15                                    | 2.77   | 2.65         | 1.07   |
| 90          | 1.5        | 2.4                                    | 2.16                                    | 3.25   | 3.36         | 1.36   |
| 120         | 2          | 3.3                                    | 3.00                                    | 3.62   | 3.72         | 1.65   |
| 150         | 2.5        | 4                                      | 3.75                                    | 3.90   | 3.82         | 1.94   |
| 180         | 3          | 4.6                                    | 4.42                                    | 4.15   | 4.08         | 2.23   |
| 210         | 3.5        | 5.2                                    | 5.04                                    | 4.35   | 4.54         | 2.49   |
| 240         | 4          | 5.8                                    | 5.61                                    | 4.51   | 5.21         | 2.82   |
| 270         | 4.5        | 6.3                                    | 6.15                                    | 4.65   | 5.56         | 3.10   |
| 300         | 5          | 6.8                                    | 6.65                                    | 4.78   | 5.98         | 3.39   |

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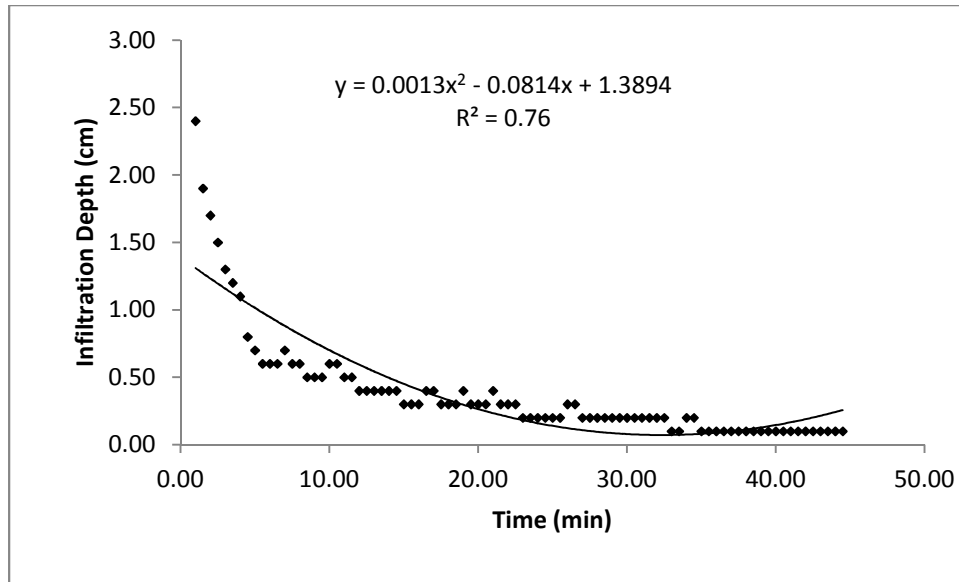
188

189 Figure 1: Graph of Infiltration depth versus time in Plot A



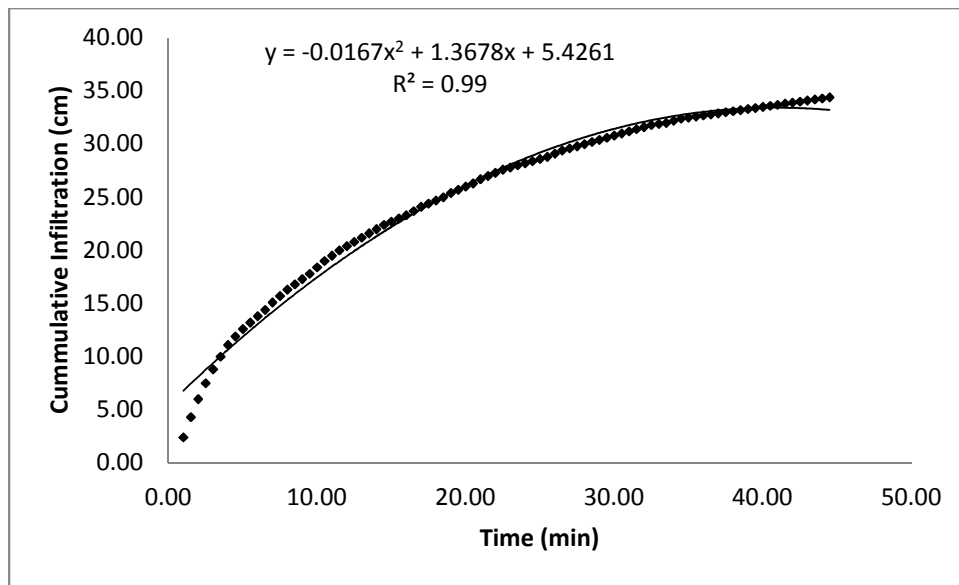
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191 Figure 2: Graph of Cumulative Infiltration depth versus time in Plot A



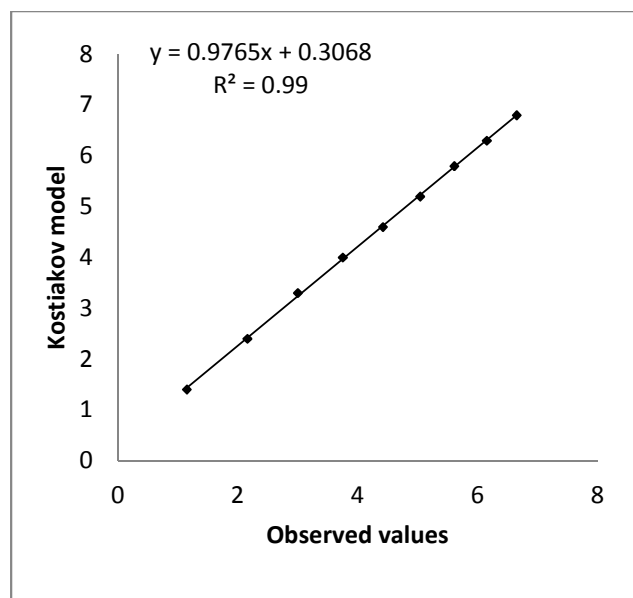
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193 Figure 3: Graph of Infiltration depth versus time in Plot B

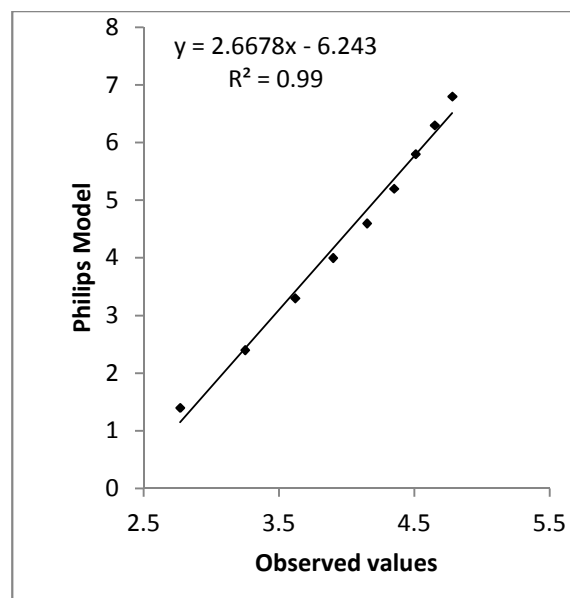


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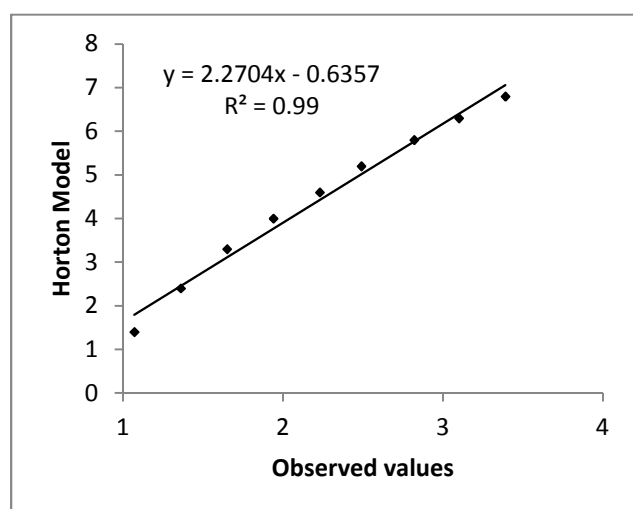
195 Figure 4: Cumulative Infiltration depth versus time in Plot B



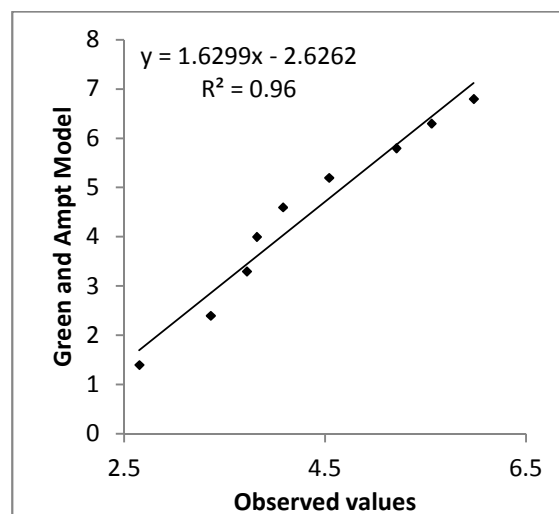
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figures 5 (a), (b), (c) and (d) Graph of predicted accumulated infiltration (cm) versus observed values.

Figures 5 (a), (b), (c) and (d) show the linear relationships between the predicted values accumulated infiltration capacity as well as values obtained by field measurement. The coefficient of determination between the model prediction of accumulative infiltration and those obtained by measurement was highest in the Kostiakov model (0.99), followed by Philip (0.98), then, Green and Ampt (96%) while Horton model over predicted (100%). From these findings, it

can be seen that infiltration rates for sandy clay loam soil can be deduced for irrigation system designs which are crucial for agricultural production.

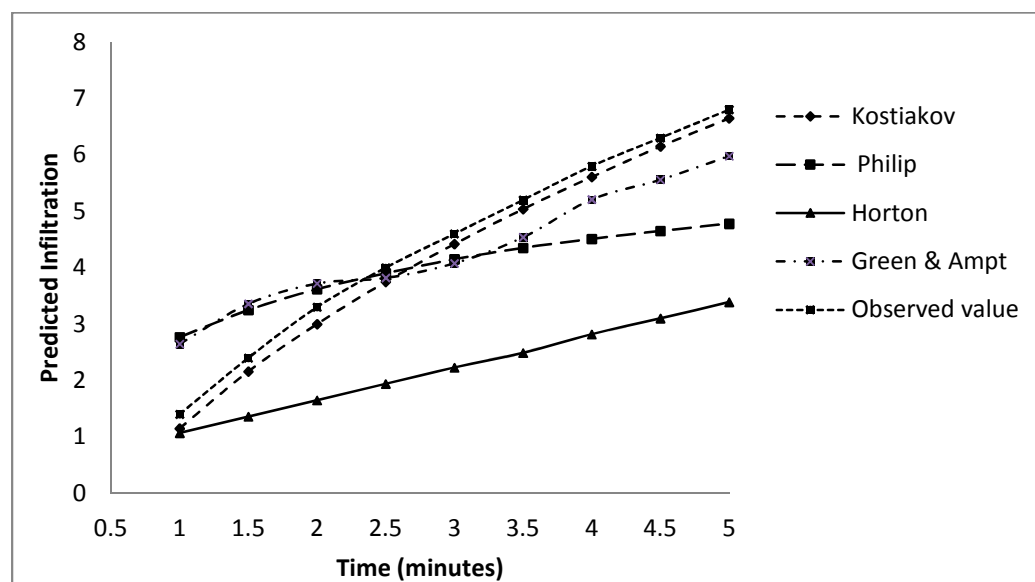


Figure 6 Graph of the predicted accumulated infiltration (cm) of the various models

Figure 6 shows the combination of the field relationship with the empirical models, it compares the field values of infiltration rate with those of models. The figure gives the performance of the infiltration equation and rates in the order Kostiakov > Green and Ampt > Philip > Horton, with Kostiakov equation being the best followed by Green and Ampt, Philip and Horton when compared with the field measurement.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

A double ring infiltrometer was used to carry out the infiltration capacity of the soil at the experimental site and the infiltration data obtained on the field were used in evaluating the parameters of the empirical models of Kostiakov, Horton, Green and Ampt and Philip. The evaluated parameters for these models agreed comparatively with the values obtained by Idike and Ejieji, (1993) and Mbagwe, (1997) for the same soil type in their study areas. The performance rating of these infiltration equations shows that Kostiakov's equation performed best followed by Philip, Green and Ampt and Horton equations in that order. The study gives that the evaluated parameters can be used for the infiltration equations in the study area and other areas with similar soil properties for irrigated agriculture.

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