

Drip irrigation using Mulch plastic in SURFEX

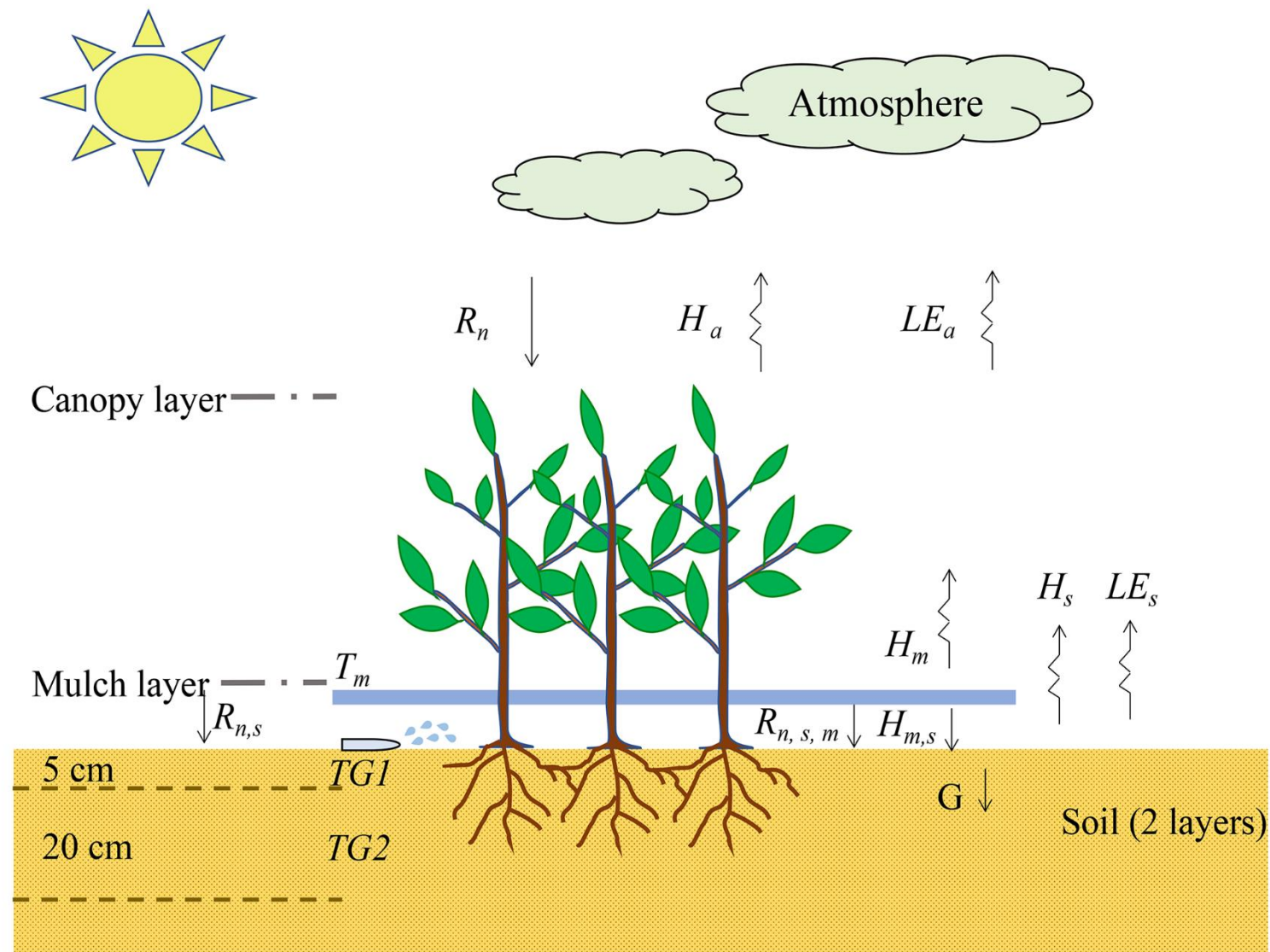
Rafiq Hamdi

Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium

Mulch film plastic + Drip irrigation system



ISBA – 2 Layer version + Mulch + Drip



The energy balance for the plastic mulch layer:

$$R_{n,m}^+ - H_m^+ - H_{m,s}^+ = 0$$

Surface temperature equation for the first layer T_s having a portion δ_m of ground covered by the mulch and a portion δ_v of irrigated vegetation:

$$\frac{C_s}{\Delta t} (T_s^+ - T_s^-) = R_n^+ + \delta_m H_{m,s}^+ - (1 - \delta_m) H_s^+ - (1 - \delta_m) LE_s^+ - \delta_v LE_v^+ - G_1^+$$

Net radiation for the mulch as from (Ham and Kluitenberg, 1994):

$$R_{n,m}^+ = S_{w,m}^+ + L_{w,m}^+$$

$$S_{w,m}^+ = \alpha_m (1 + \rho^* \tau_m \alpha_s) R_g^\downarrow$$

$$\rho^* = (1 - \alpha_s \alpha_m)^{-1} = 1 + \alpha_s \alpha_m + \alpha_s^2 \alpha_m^2 + \dots$$

$$L_{w,m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \varepsilon_m \left(1 + \rho_{ir}^* \tau_{m,ir} (1 - \varepsilon_s) \right) R_{atm}^\downarrow - 2\sigma \varepsilon_m T_m^4 + \rho_{ir}^* \varepsilon_m \varepsilon_s \sigma T_s^4 \\ &+ \rho_{ir}^* \varepsilon_m^2 \sigma T_m^4 (1 - \varepsilon_s) \end{aligned}$$

Net radiation for the surface layer covered by a fraction δ_m of mulch following (Yuan et al., 2019):

$$R_n^+ = \delta_m R_{n,s,m}^+ + (1 - \delta_m) R_{n,s}^+$$

$$R_{n,s,m}^+ = S_{w,s,m}^+ + L_{w,s,m}^+$$

$$S_{w,s,m}^+ = (1 - \alpha_s)(\rho^* \tau_m) R_g^\downarrow$$

$$L_{w,s,m} = \rho_{ir}^* \varepsilon_s (\tau_{m,ir} R_{atm}^\downarrow + \sigma \varepsilon_m T_m^4 + \alpha_{m,ir} \varepsilon_s \sigma T_s^4) - \varepsilon_s \sigma T_s^4$$

Surface albedo is modified as in (Yang et al., 2012):

$$\alpha_s = \delta_m 0.324 e^{-0.0031 h_\theta} + (1 - \delta_m) \alpha_s$$

h_θ is the solar zenith angle.

Sensible heat flux between the mulch and the ground layer under the mulch
(Ham and Kluitenberg, 1994):

$$H_{m,s}^+ = \frac{T_m^+ - T_s^+}{r_c}$$

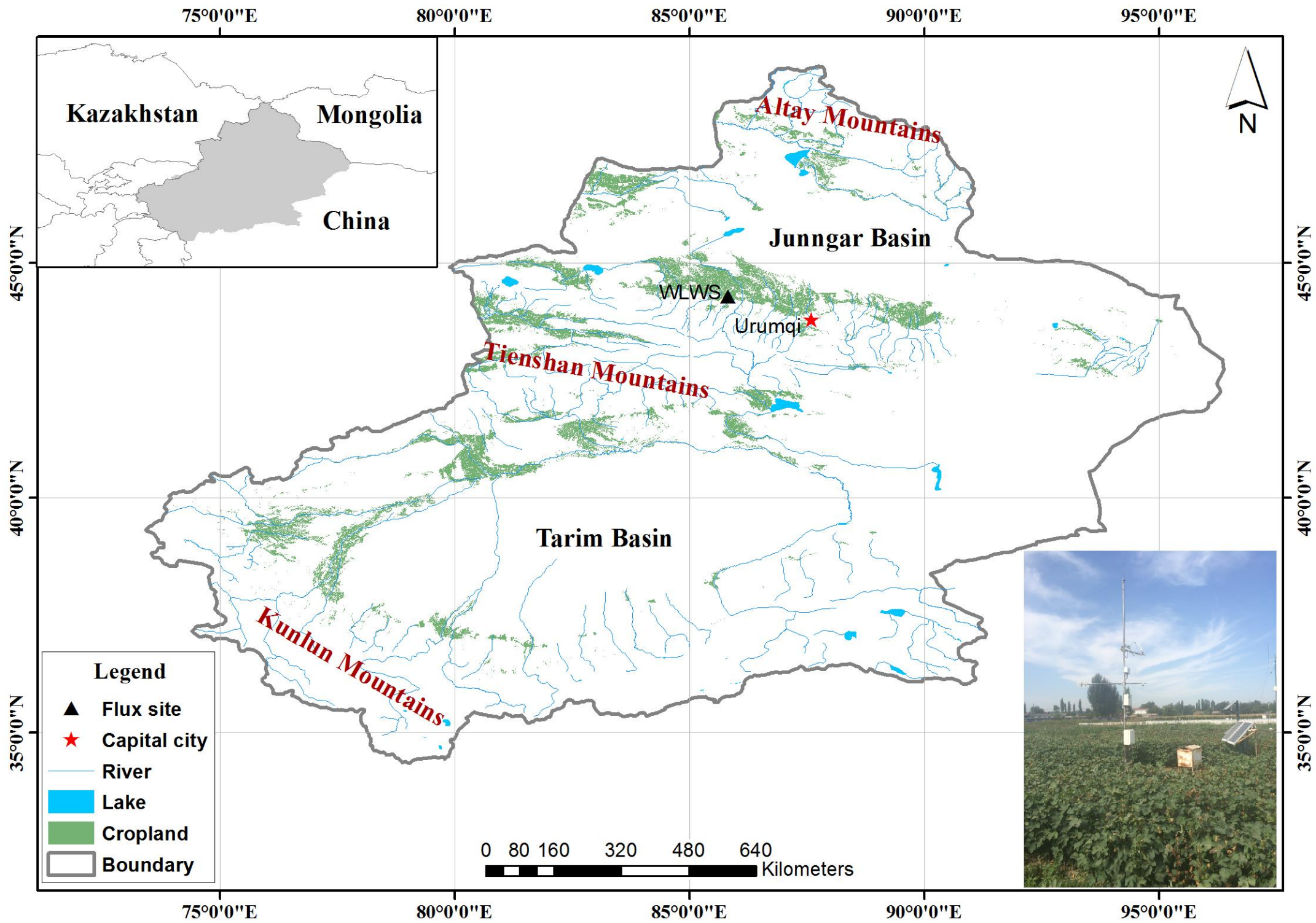
$$E_1 + E_2 T_m^+ + E_3 T_s^+ = 0$$

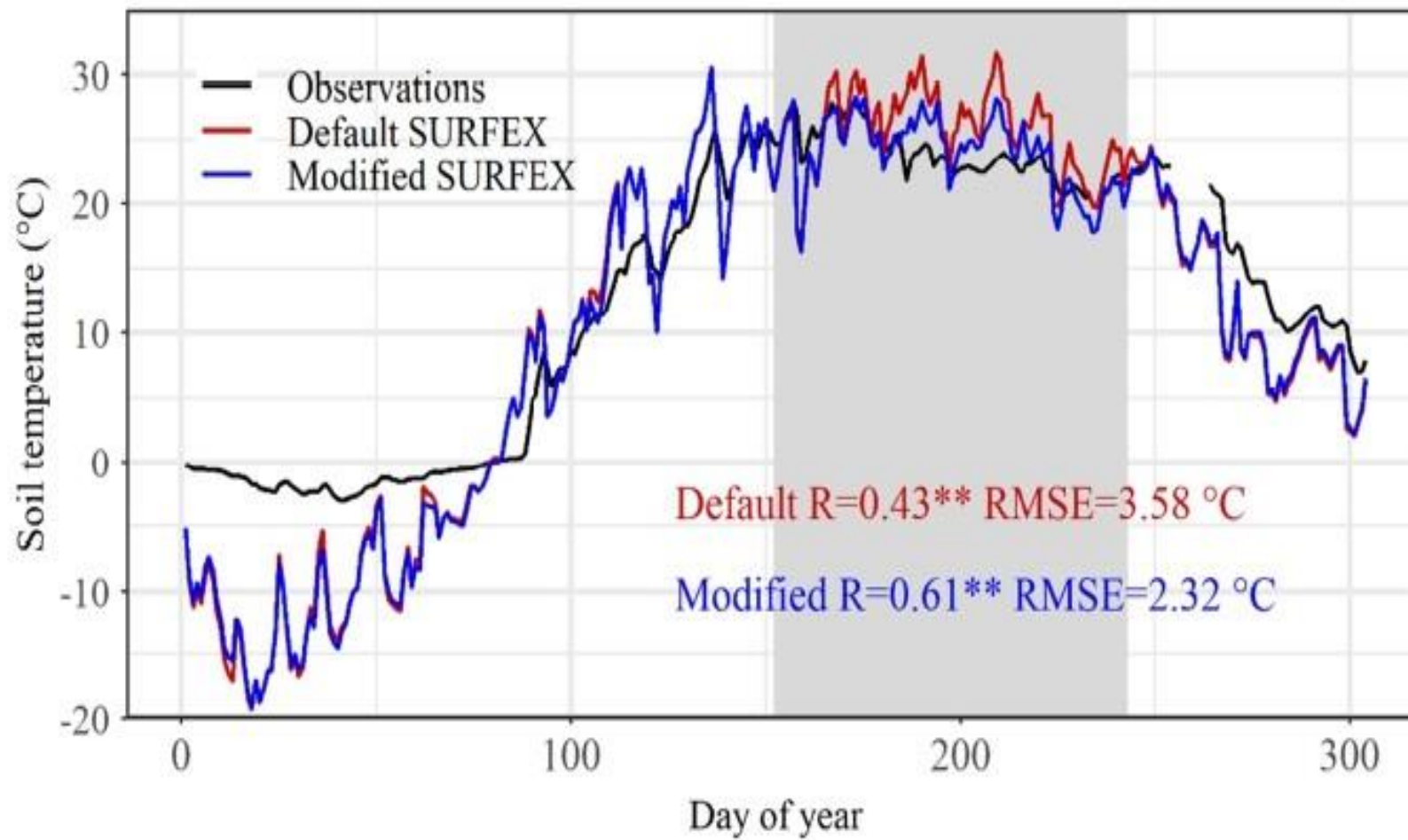
$$E_4 + E_5 T_m^+ + E_6 T_s^+ = 0$$

$$\frac{SW}{SW_{FC}} < Threshold$$

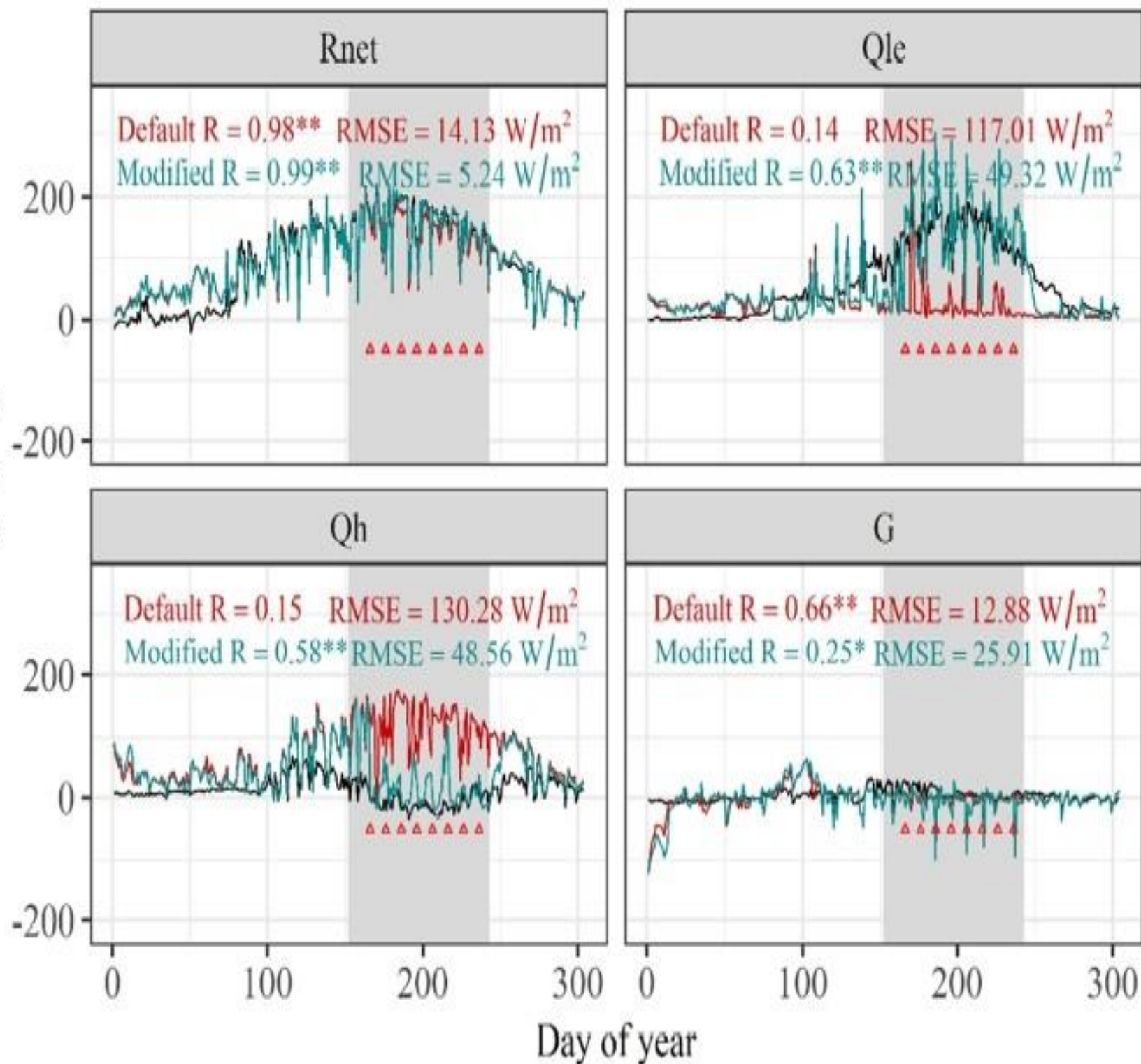
$$SW = SW_{FC} * \beta$$

Compared to the flood irrigation, less irrigation, by the high water-saving drip irrigation technology will be applied to the soil layer to sustain crop growth without water stress than traditional flood irrigation practices that leading soil to saturation. Therefore, we designed the water demand factor β which ranges from 0 to 1, meaning no water was irrigated or the soil reached saturation moisture content after irrigation.

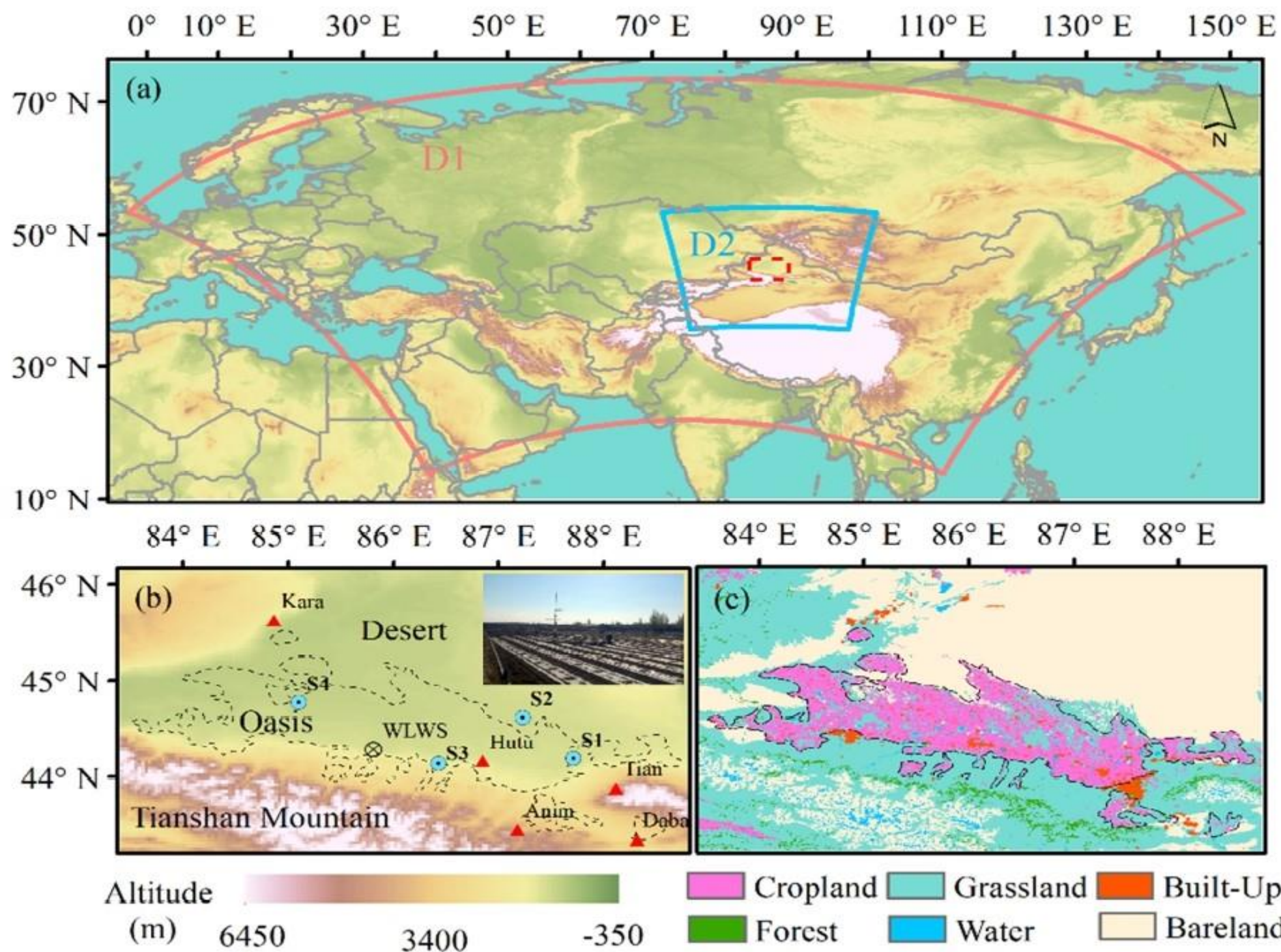




Flux (W/m^2)

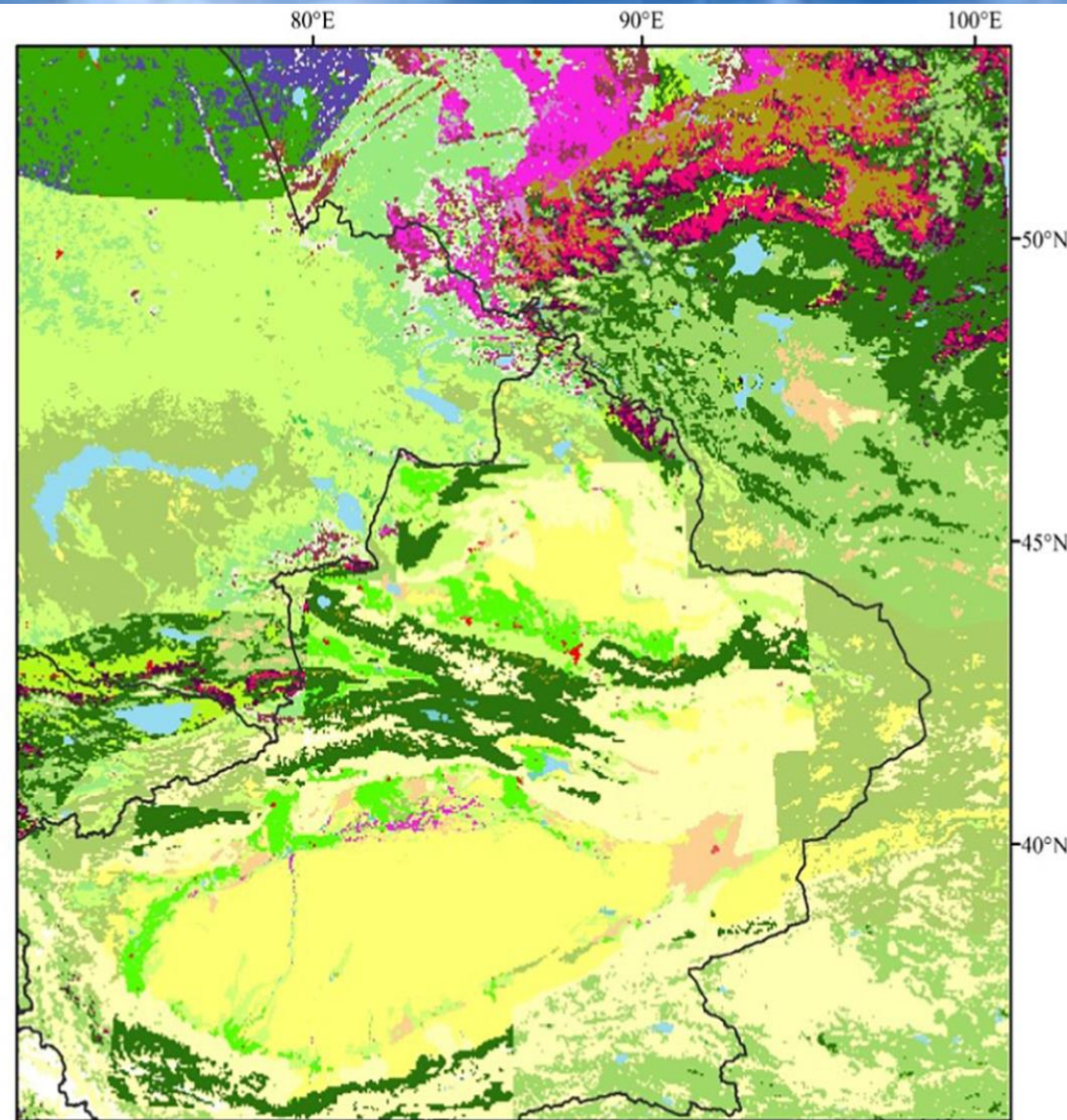
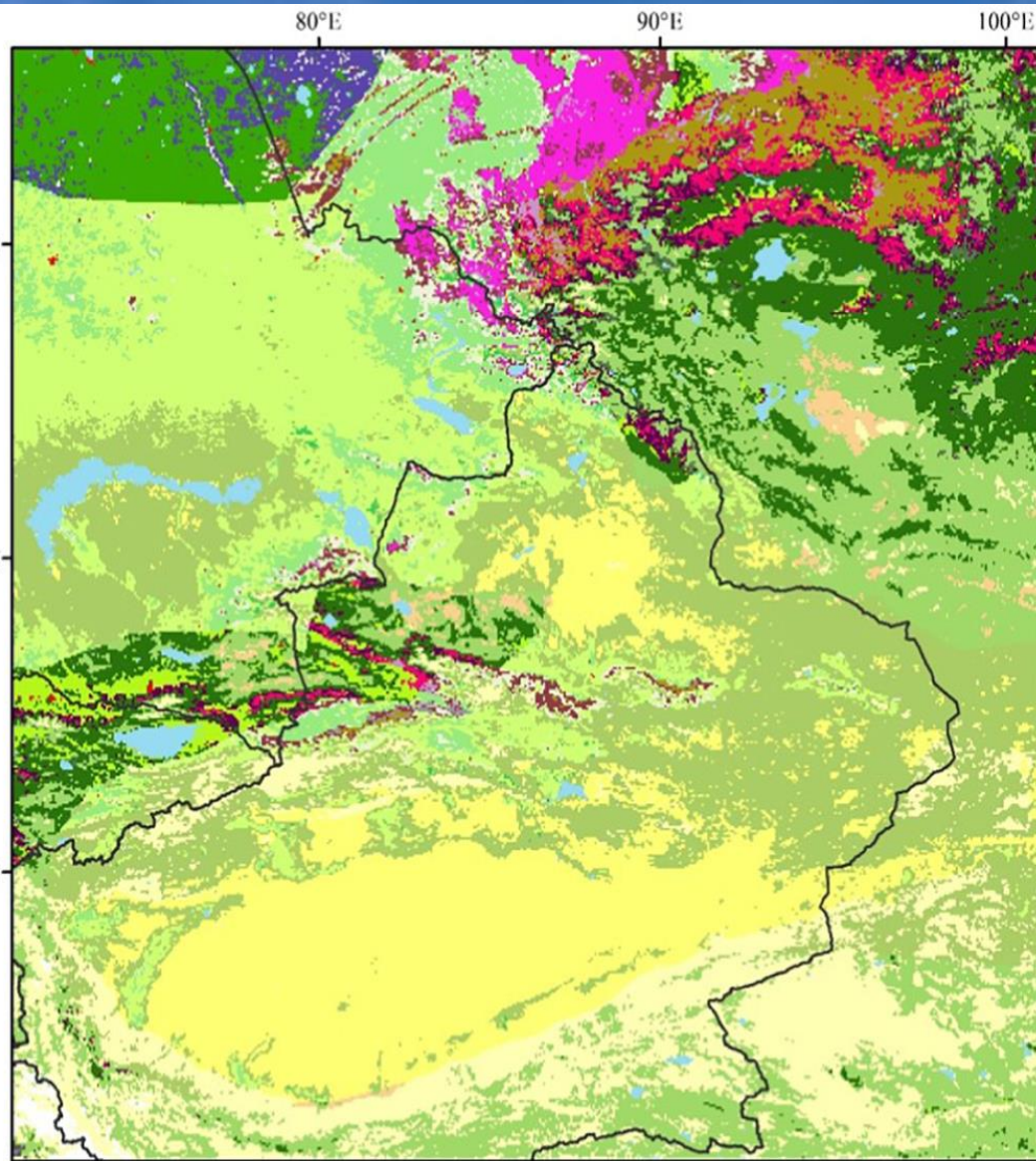


— Observations
— Default SURFEX
— Modified SURFEX



ECOCLIMAP

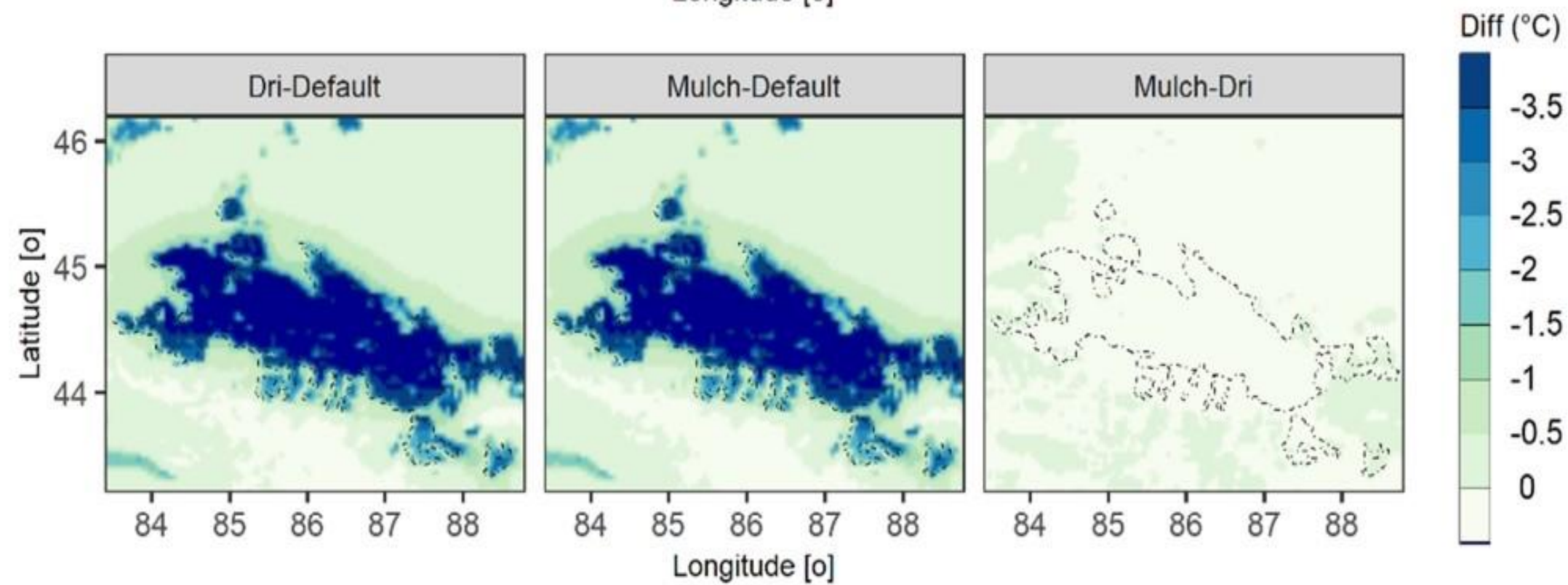
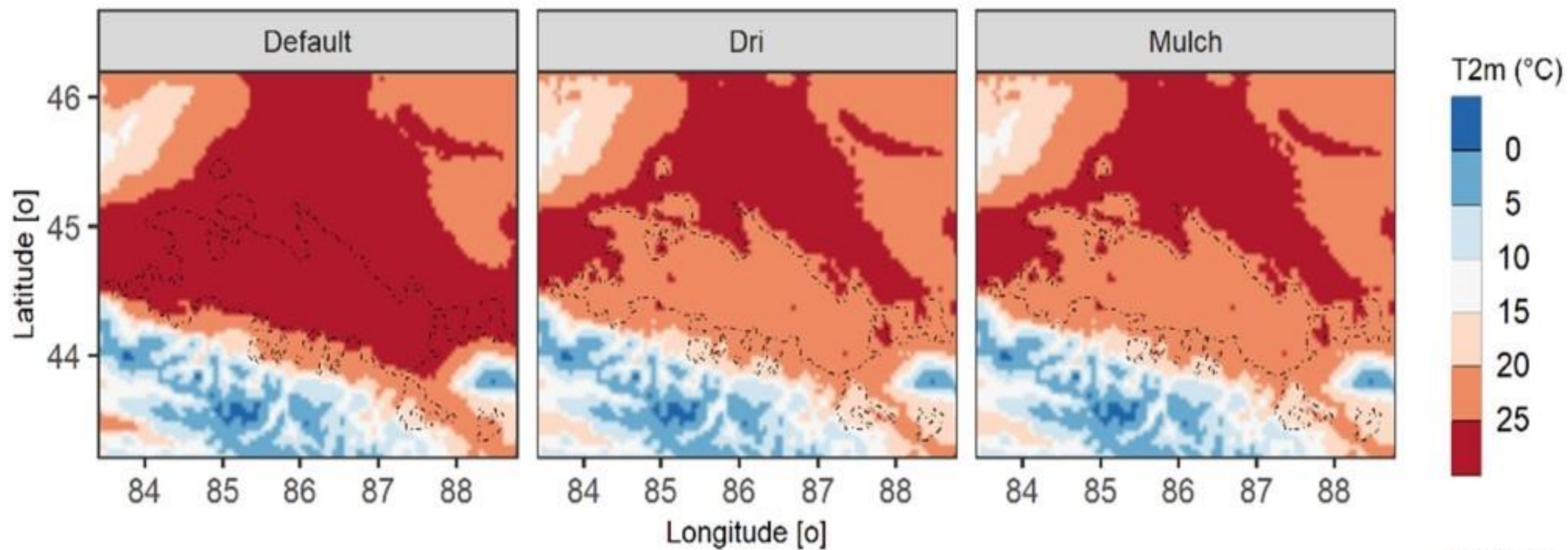
Updated ECOCLIMAP

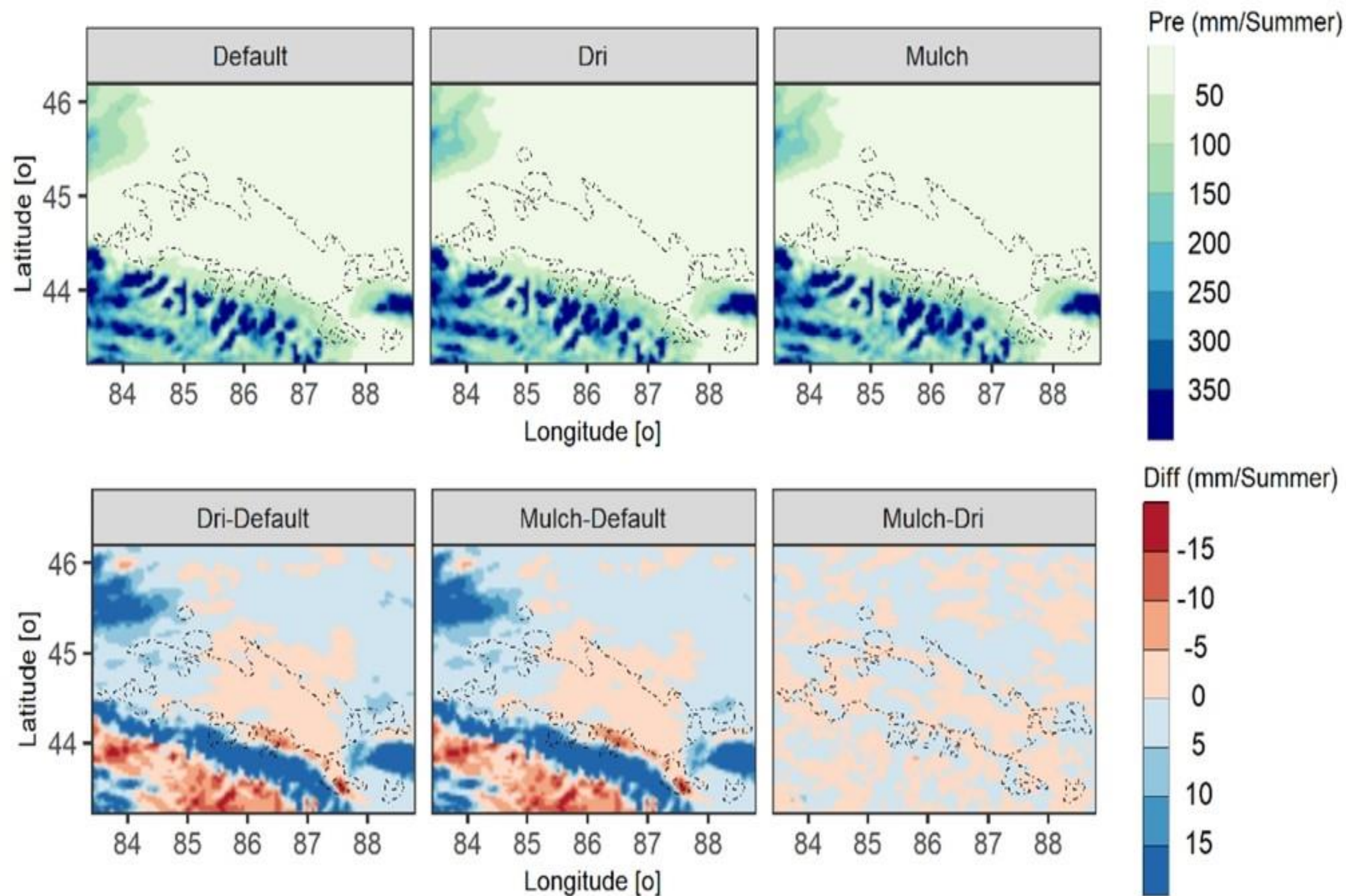


Land Use/Land Cover Codes



Cai et al. 2019





Thanks for your time and attention !!



References

Xiuliang Yuan, **Rafiq Hamdi**, Geping Luo, Jie Bai, Friday Uchenna Ochege, Alishir Kurban, Philippe De Maeyer, Xi Chen, Jin Wang, Piet Termonia, The positive climate impacts of drip irrigation underneath plastic mulch on a typical Mountain-Oasis-Desert System in northwest China, Agricultural Water Management, Volume 273, 2022, 107919, ISSN 0378-3774,

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agwat.2022.107919>