



This project is part of the PRIMA programme supported by the European Union

AI4Water

Optimization methods under development



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General Overview

General Overview - Problem to be solved

- Agriculture **consumes large amounts of water**
- **Water is a scarce resource** and should be effectively used for irrigation
- Farmers could benefit from a tool that suggests:
 - **when to irrigate**
 - **how much water should be used**

General Overview - Objective

- Optimize irrigation strategies:
(01/05/2025, 5mm), (02/05/2025, 3.2mm), ...
- Balance two opposed objectives:
 -  **Crop yield / \$ Crop benefit**
 -  **Water use**
- Other objectives could be added: **minimizing salinization of wells/groundwater**

General
Blue

April 2026

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

General Overview - Optimization Framework

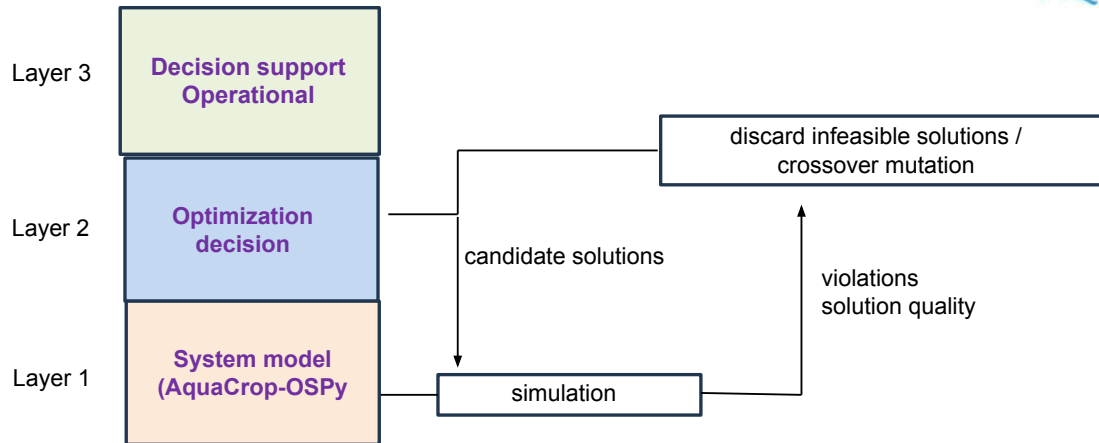
- To simulate crop response to irrigation, we use a **physical crop model**

Three-Layer Approach

- **System Model** → simulates crop behavior (AquaCrop-OSPy) →
- **Optimization Model** → generates irrigation strategies



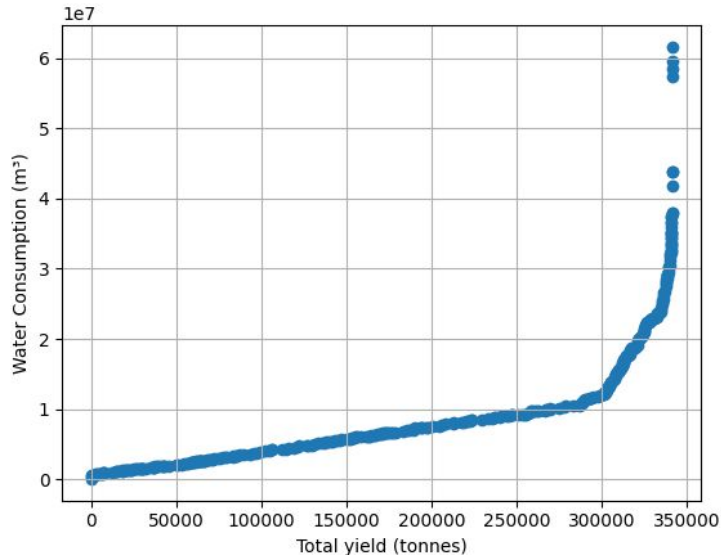
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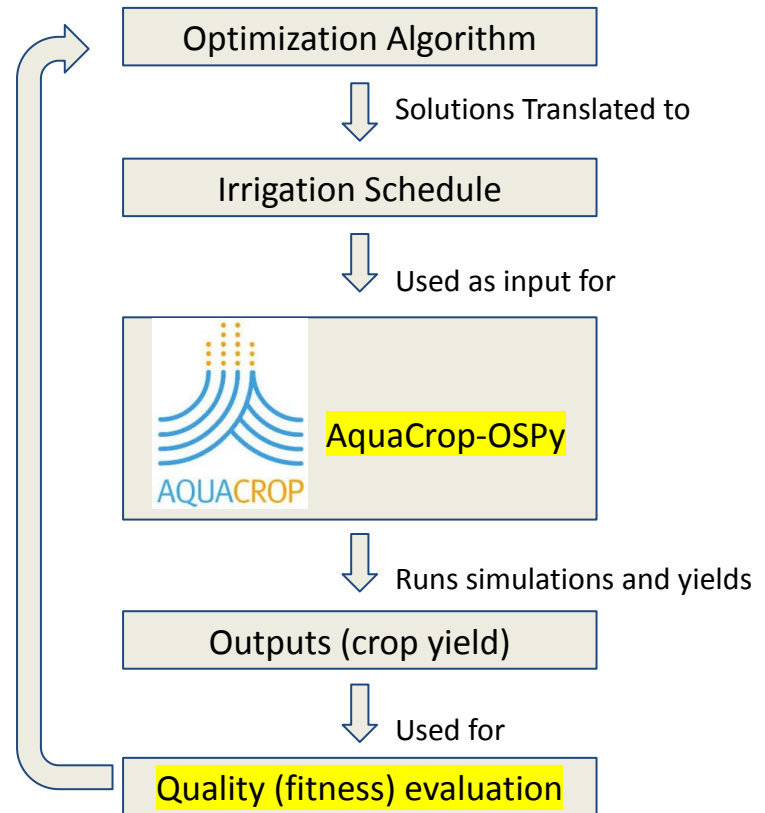
General Overview - Optimization Framework

Outputs

We obtain a **Pareto front** highlighting the balance between objectives.



Provided as feedback



General Overview - Model inputs

AquaCrop Inputs

Climate Data

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Reference evapotranspiration

Crop Information

- Crop type
- Growth stages and duration

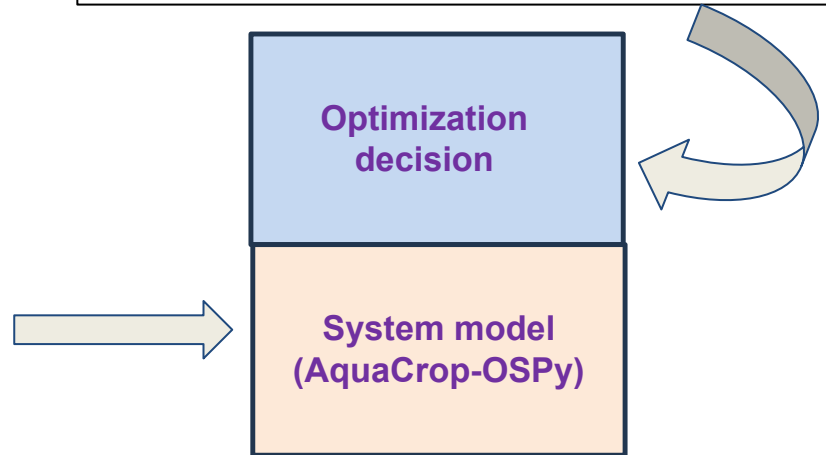
Soil Properties

- Soil type and characteristics
- FC, PWP, Ksat, CN, REW,...

Optimization Algorithm Inputs

Irrigation Constraints

- Maximum water availability (hydrological or prediction model)
- Irrigation frequency



Optimization Techniques

Optimization Techniques - Definition

- An optimization problem is a mathematical task where **the goal is to find the best solution among many possible options**, according to a **defined objective function**.

$f(x) \longrightarrow$ Objective or fitness function

$$x^* = \min(f(x)) \quad x^* = \max(f(x))$$

- It involves selecting values for decision variables that either maximize or minimize **this objective while satisfying given constraints**.

$x \in S \longrightarrow$ Set of feasible solutions

Optimization Techniques - Categorization

	Exact Methods	Heuristic/Metaheuristic Methods
Optimality	Optimal solution	Near-optimal solution
Examples	Dynamic Programming, Simplex Method, ...	Genetic Algorithms, Simulated Annealing, ...

Computationally expensive!

- **! Problem:** optimizing a 200-day irrigation schedule can be modeled as a search in \mathbb{R}^{200}

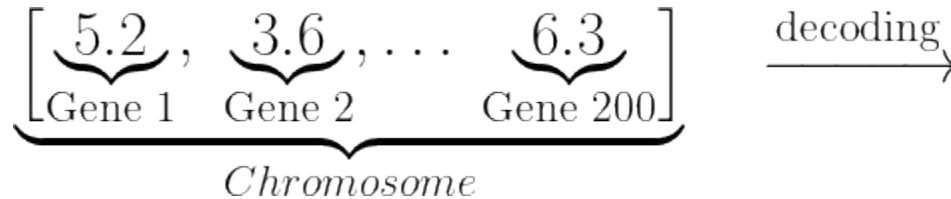
$$[5.2, 3.5, \dots 6.3] \in \mathbb{R}^{200}$$

Optimization Techniques - Genetic Algorithms

- A literature review shows that **evolutionary algorithms, especially Genetic Algorithms**, are widely used in water management and water resources optimization.
- They have proven to be effective for handling complex, nonlinear, and **high-dimensional optimization problems in this domain**.
- Therefore, they are considered a **promising and suitable approach** for the optimization tasks in the AI4Water project.

Optimization Techniques - Genetic Algorithms

- A **Genetic Algorithm** is an optimization technique inspired by natural evolution, where a **population of candidate solutions evolves over generations using selection, crossover, and mutation to improve solution quality.**
- **What is a solution?**



Phenotype = $[(01/05/2025, 5.2 \text{ mm}), (02/05/2025, 3.6 \text{ mm}), \dots] \Rightarrow$

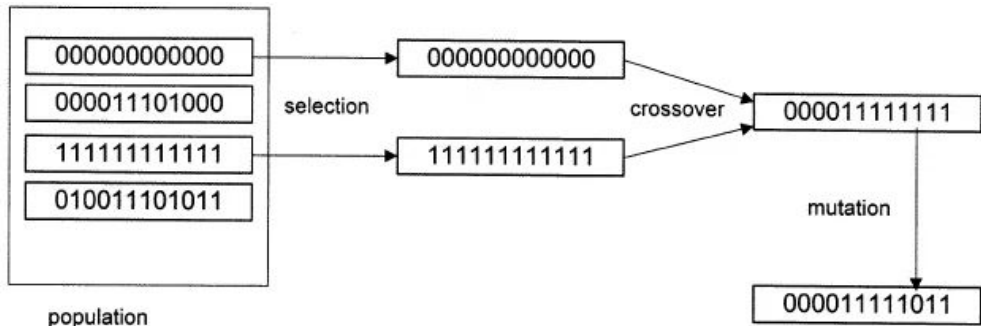


Optimization Techniques - Genetic Algorithms

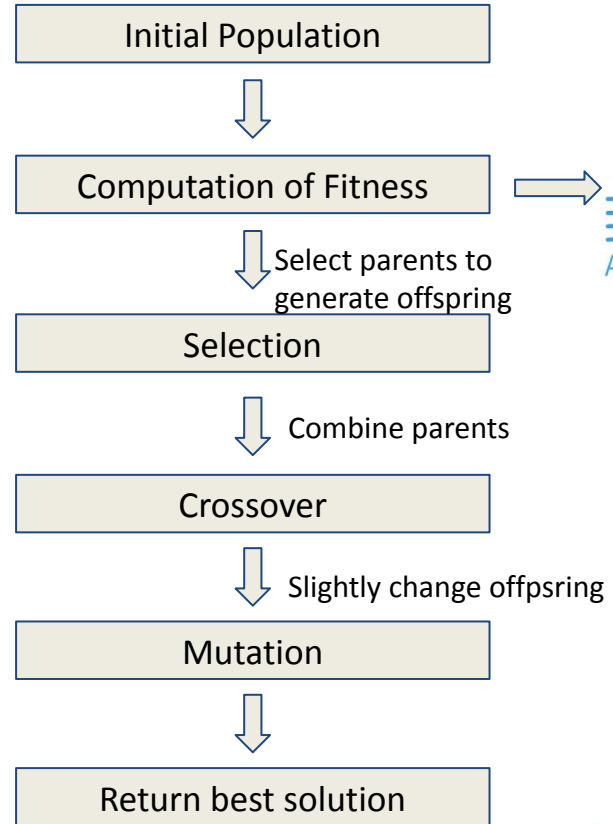
Start with a **random population** of possible solutions.

Evaluate how good each solution is (fitness).

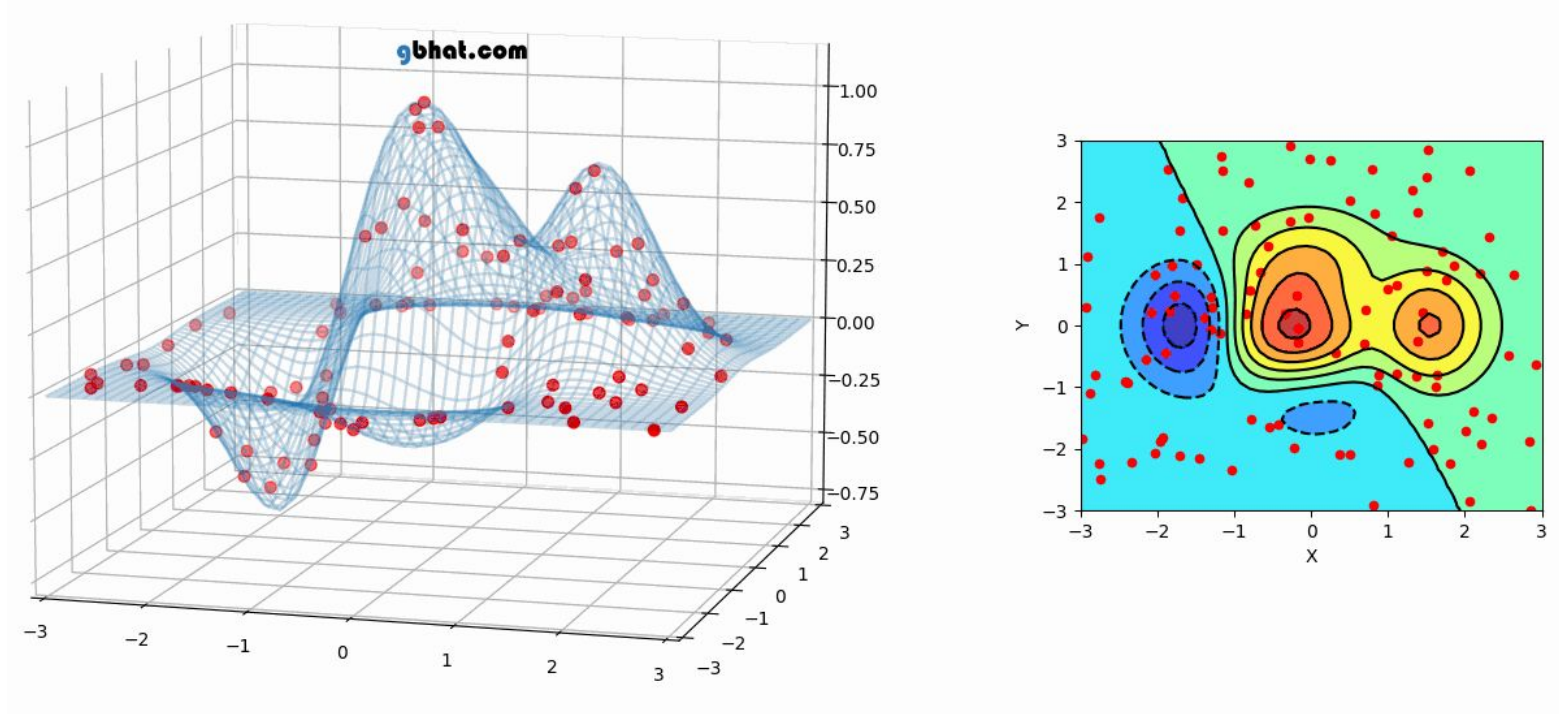
Select the better solutions to form the next generation.



Loop until termination criteria reached



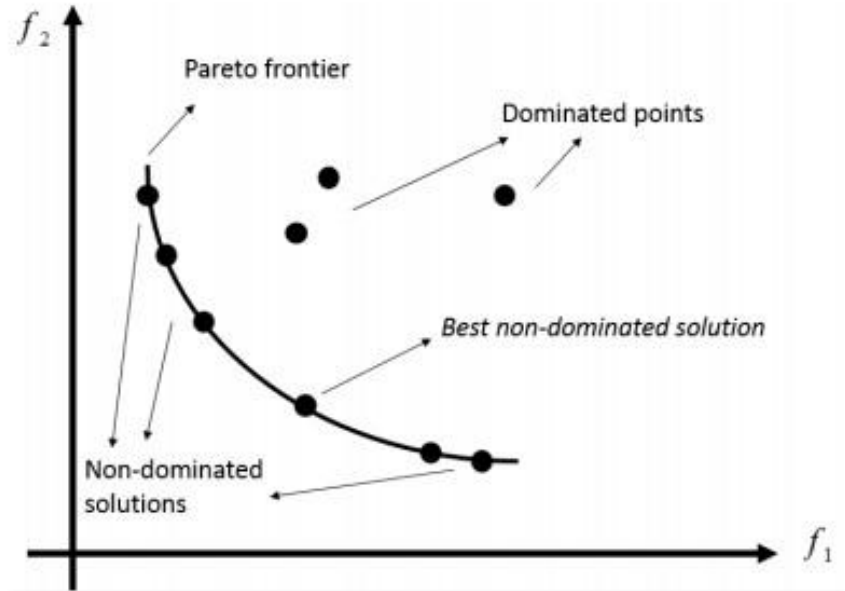
Optimization Techniques - Genetic Algorithms



Optimization Techniques - Multiobjective optimization

Conflicting objectives → Set of optimal solutions → **Pareto front**

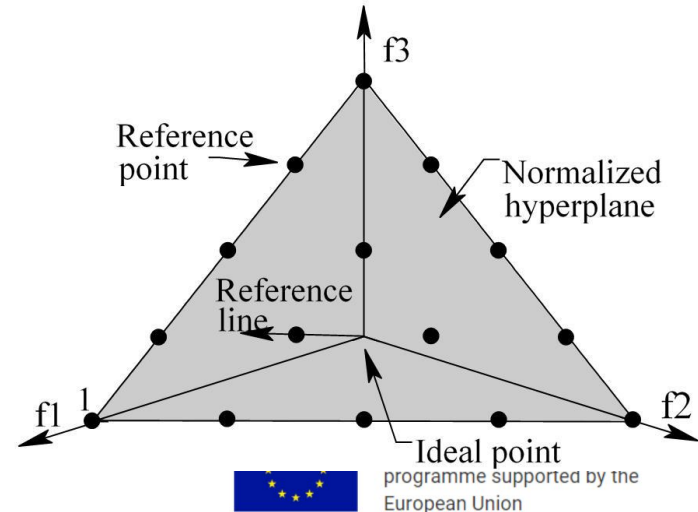
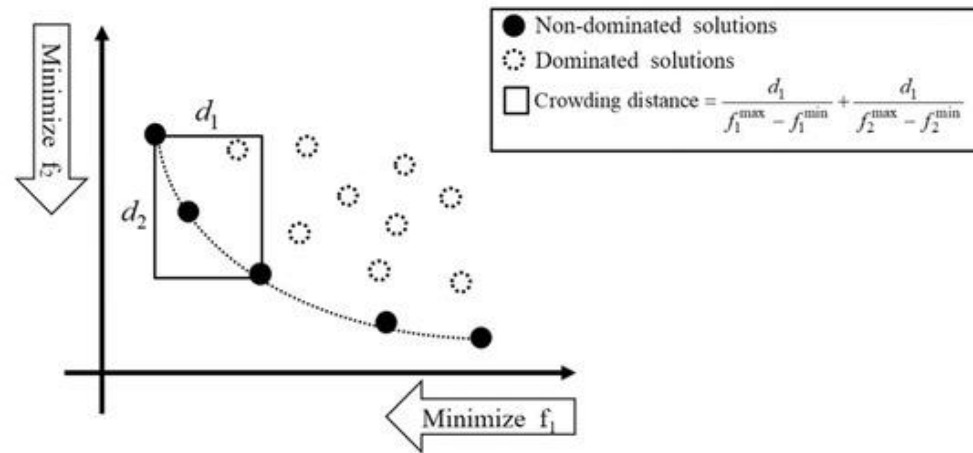
Set of **Pareto Dominant (non-dominated)** solutions (no other solution is better in ALL of the objectives)



No single optimum — only trade-offs

Optimization Techniques - NSGA-II & NSGA-III

	NSGA-II	NSGA-III
No. of objectives	2-3	3+
Diversity	Crowding Distance	Reference Directions
Key Idea	Spread solutions on Pareto front	Spread solutions through reference directions

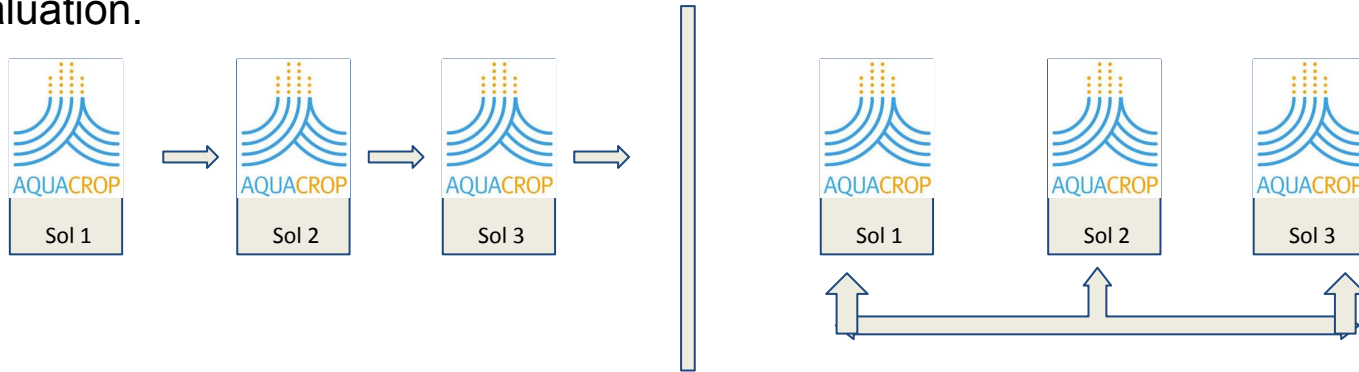


Optimization Techniques - `pymoo`

We are currently using the implementations provided by the [pymoo](#) library for **NSGA-II**, **NSGA-III**, and **GA**.

This library offers **robust, well-tested, and efficient implementations** of a wide range of evolutionary algorithms.

Its **object-oriented design** makes it easy to extend with custom functionality, and it provides built-in tools to **parallelize computationally intensive tasks**, such as fitness evaluation.



Characterization of the soil

Characterization of the soil (I)

AquaCrop Inputs

Climate Data

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Reference evapotranspiration

Crop Information

- Crop type
- Growth stages and duration

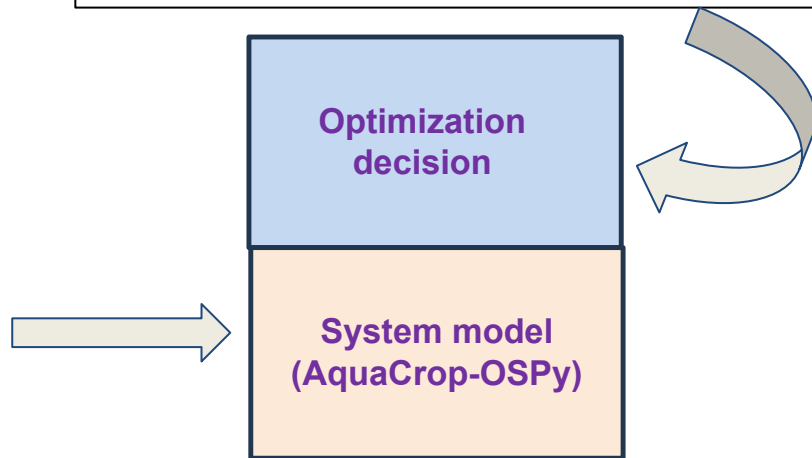
Soil Properties

- Soil type and characteristics
- FC, PWP, Ksat, CN, REW,...

Optimization Algorithm Inputs

Irrigation Constraints

- Maximum water availability (hydrological or prediction model)
- Irrigation frequency



Characterization of the soil (II)

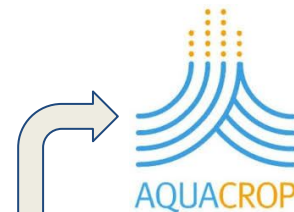
Soil influences crop performance → directly affects **crop yield and irrigation needs**

Data Source

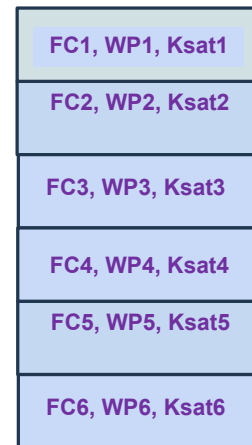
Soil properties obtained from **SoilGrids**. High-resolution spatial data across the study area. Considers six soil layers, from 0 cm to 200 cm of depth.

Output

A grid-like structure where each cell contains a fully defined `Soil` object representing the local soil profile.



Soil object



Soil object with 6 layers for each pixel

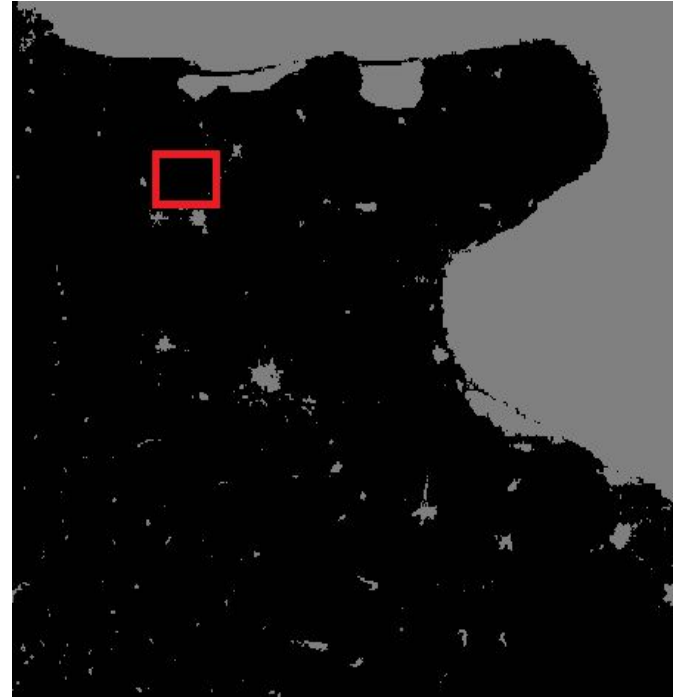
Characterization of the soil (III)



AquaCrop can only assign **one crop per soil** → **full AquaCrop simulation is required for every pixel**, leading to very high computational cost.

Potential solution

Apply **clustering techniques** to group similar contiguous pixels into clusters, and generate a single representative `Soil` object per cluster.



Characterization of the soil (IV)

Method

- Extract key soil properties and generate a **feature vector**.

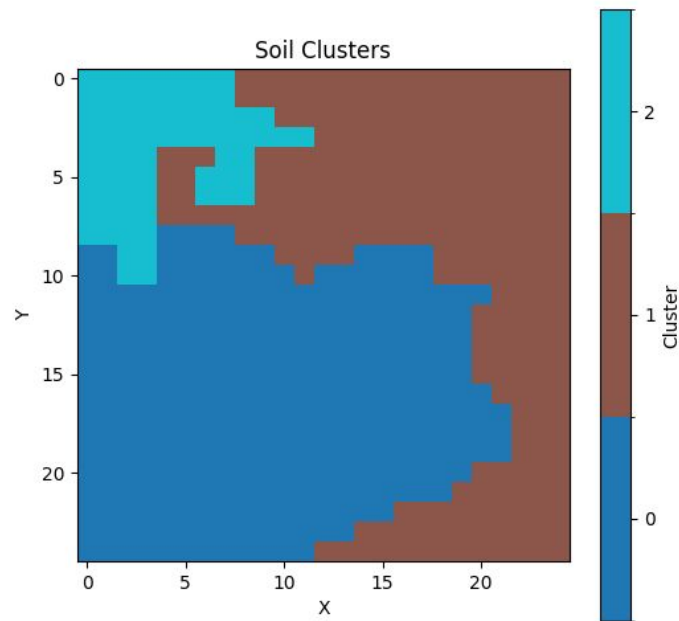
$[CN, REW, FC_1, WP_1, Ksat_1, \dots, FC_6, WP_6, Ksat_6]$

- Apply clustering (*Agglomerative Clust.*):
 - Group soils with similar characteristics
 - Ensure spatial consistency (neighboring cells)

Outcome

- Each cluster is summarized into a **single representative soil profile using the median values**

(Cluster1, Soil 1), (Cluster 2, Soil 2), (Cluster 3, Soil 3)



Optimization example

Optimization for the Capitanata District (I)

- We apply the optimization framework to the **Capitanata district**
 - Soil variability is represented using **representative clusters derived from SoilGrids**
 - Each cluster is associated with a specific crop: tomato, wheat and cotton
- (Cluster1, Soil1, Tomato), (Cluster2, Soil2, Wheat), (Cluster3, Soil3 Cotton)**

Optimization Scope

- The model optimizes **irrigation strategies** for each crop–soil combination

Optimization for the Capitanata District (II)

Objective: maximize crop yield while minimizing water consumption under two irrigation strategies.

- **Full water availability:** no upper bound for daily water consumption → not constrained by water availability
- **Water-scarcity:** not enough water for all the crops → some water stress is expected.

Irrigation Frequency (Model Parameter)

- Defines how often irrigation can be applied
- Example:
 - Frequency = 1 → irrigation allowed every day (01/05/2025, 5mm), (02/05/2025, 3.2mm)
 - Frequency = 4 → irrigation allowed every 4 days (01/05/2025, 5mm), (05/05/2025, 3.2mm)

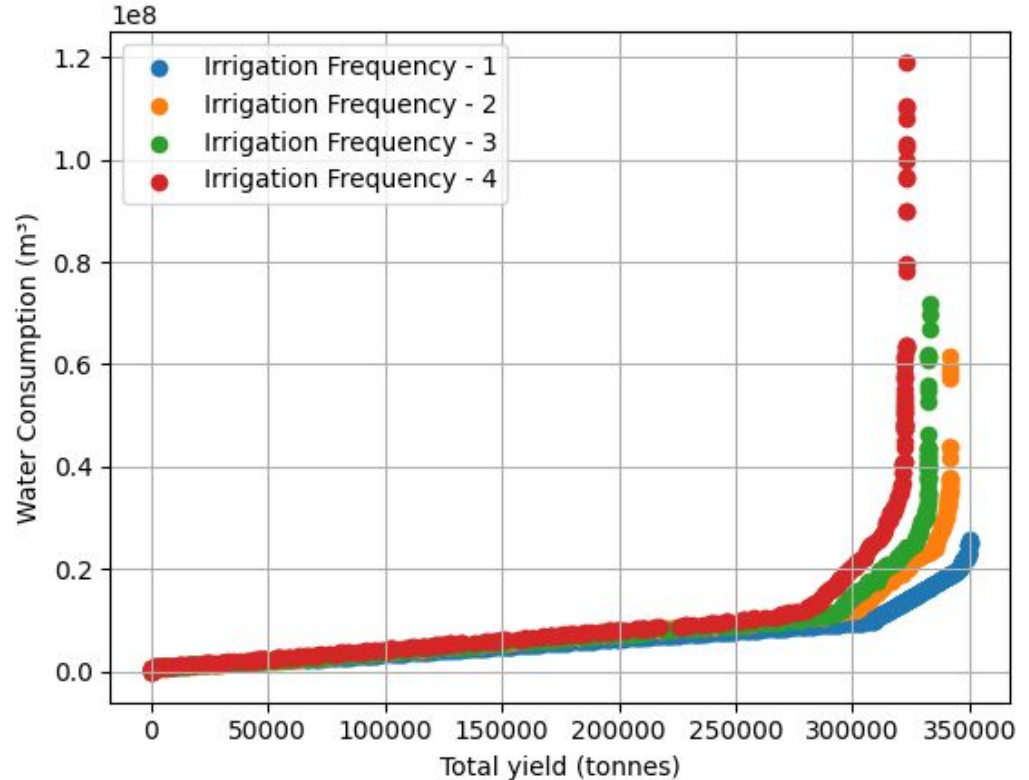
Results

Results - Full water availability

Linear growth region: Up to ~300k tonnes, yield increases linearly with water → efficient water use

Knee point: Beyond this threshold, diminishing returns appear

More water ≠ more yield after a point



Results - Water scarcity

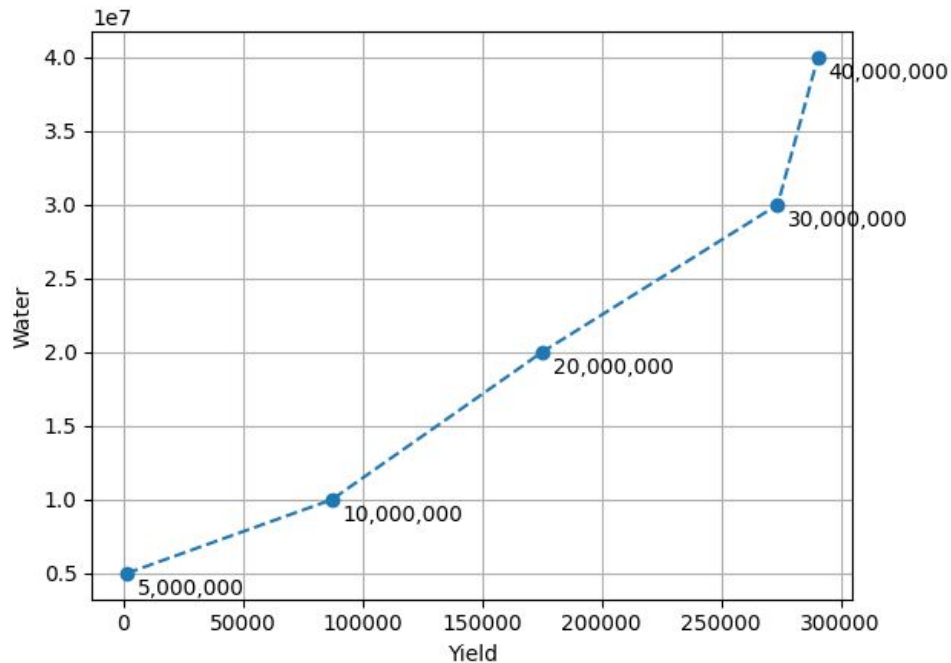
Impose a **global constraint on the total amount of water available during the season**, i.e 20.000.000 cubic meters available.

Total water is then distributed over time according to the crop water demand, using reference evapotranspiration (ET_0) as a proxy. **Irrigation Frequency = 1**

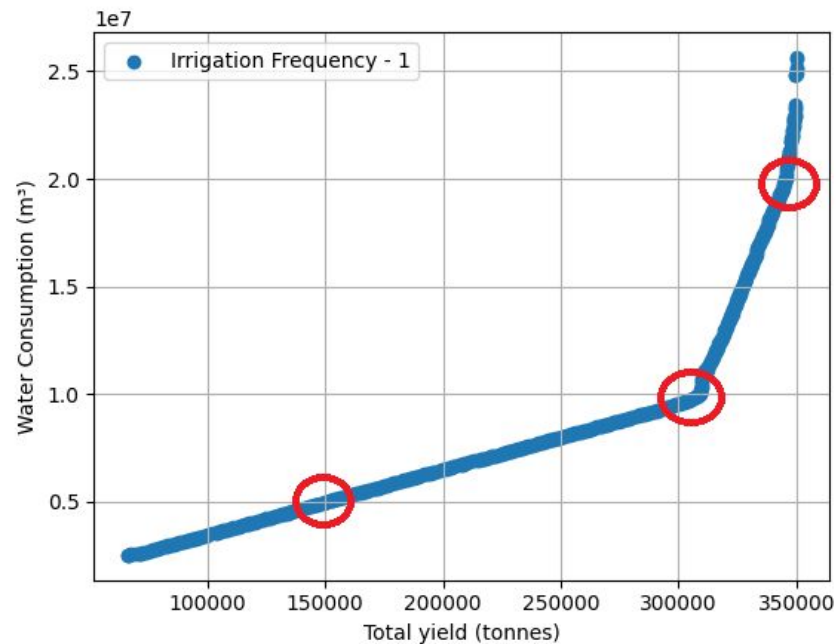
Example: budget of 100 cubic meters for 3 irrigation days.

Day	ET_0 (mm)	Weight	Water Available(m^3)
1	2	2 / 10	20
2	3	3 / 10	30
3	5	5 / 10	50

Results - Water Scarcity



Water Scarcity



Full Water Availability

Thank you for your attention!