



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

AI4Water

Water optimization in AI4Water:
global allocation and irrigation



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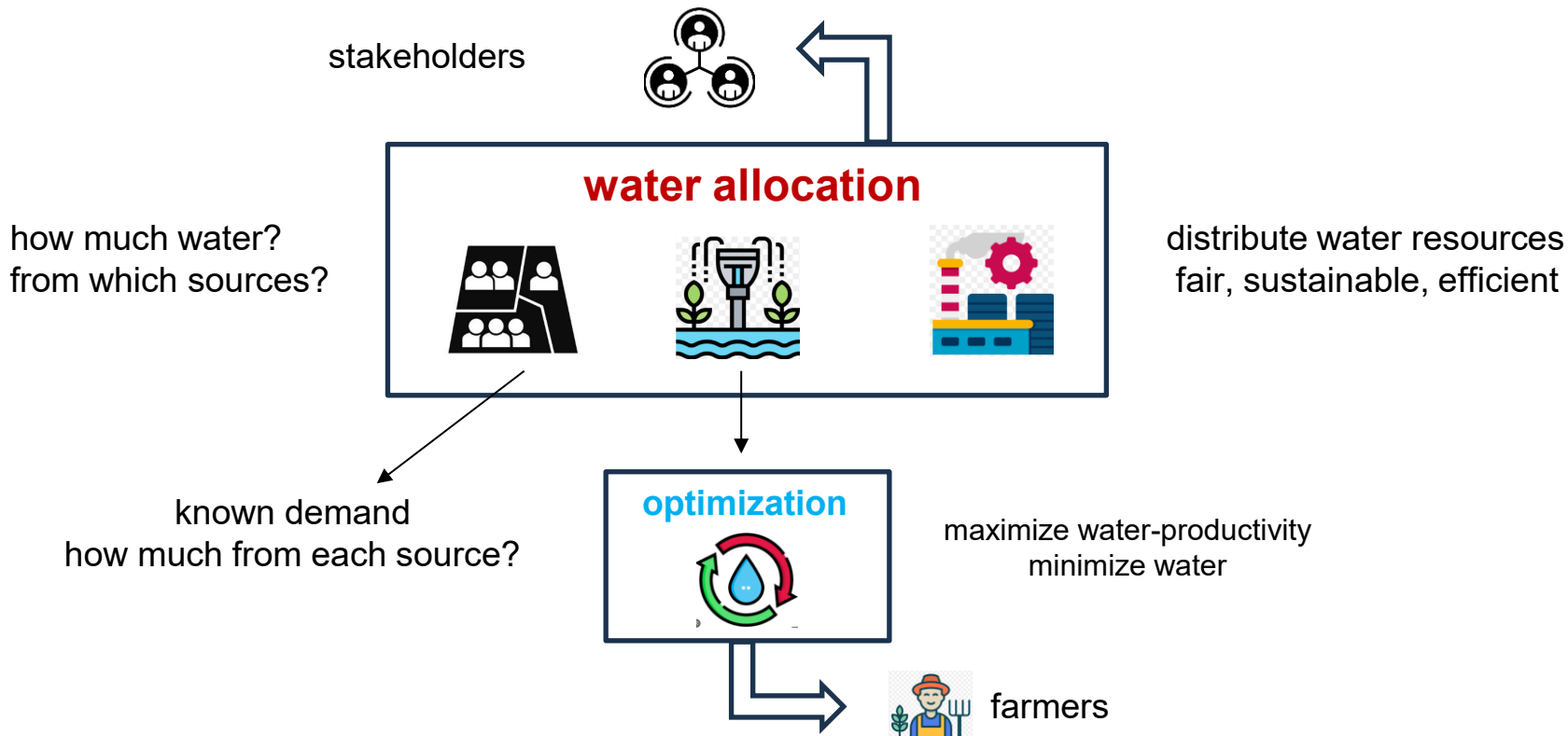
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1. Overview of AI4Water: the objective

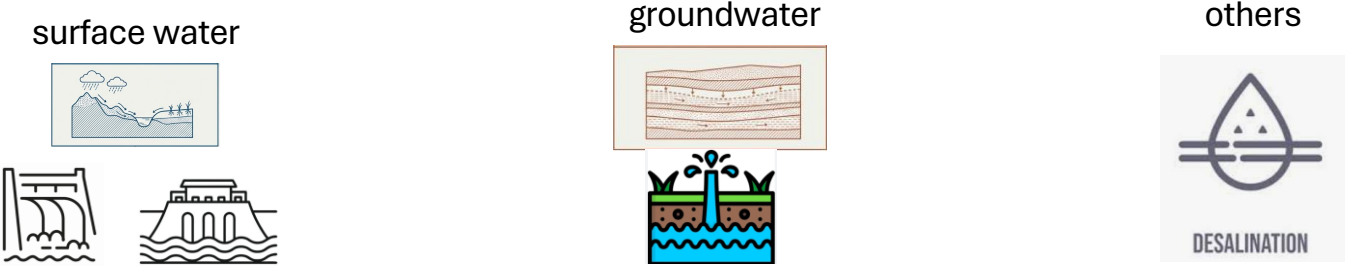


1. Overview of AI4Water: water allocation

water consumption



water sources



reservoirs basins dams

aquifers

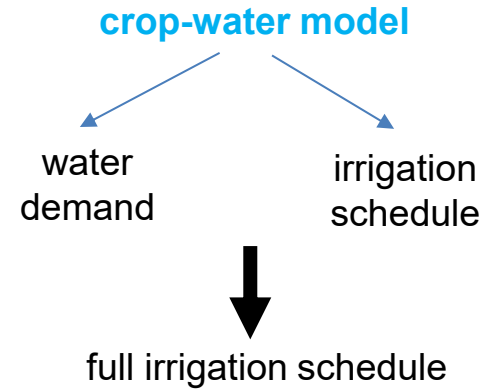
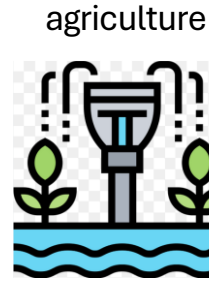


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1. Overview of AI4Water: crop-water optimization

water consumption

how much water?
from which sources?



water sources

surface water

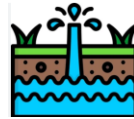
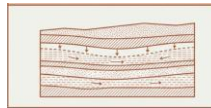


reservoirs

basins

dams

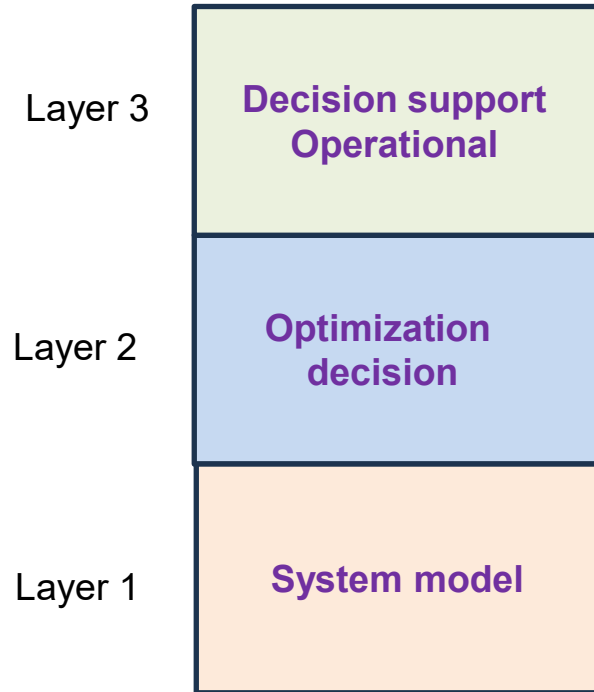
groundwater



acquifers

water availability -> constraint

1. Overview of AI4Water: a three-layer architecture



Turn the solution returned by the optimization process into something usable by farmers and stakeholders

Solutions translated into calendar-like irrigation plan, including rules for specific and practical implementations. **GUI**.

Optimizer: Genetic Algorithm, Reinforcement Learning

Search for irrigation plans that the model layer can evaluate

Objective and constraints

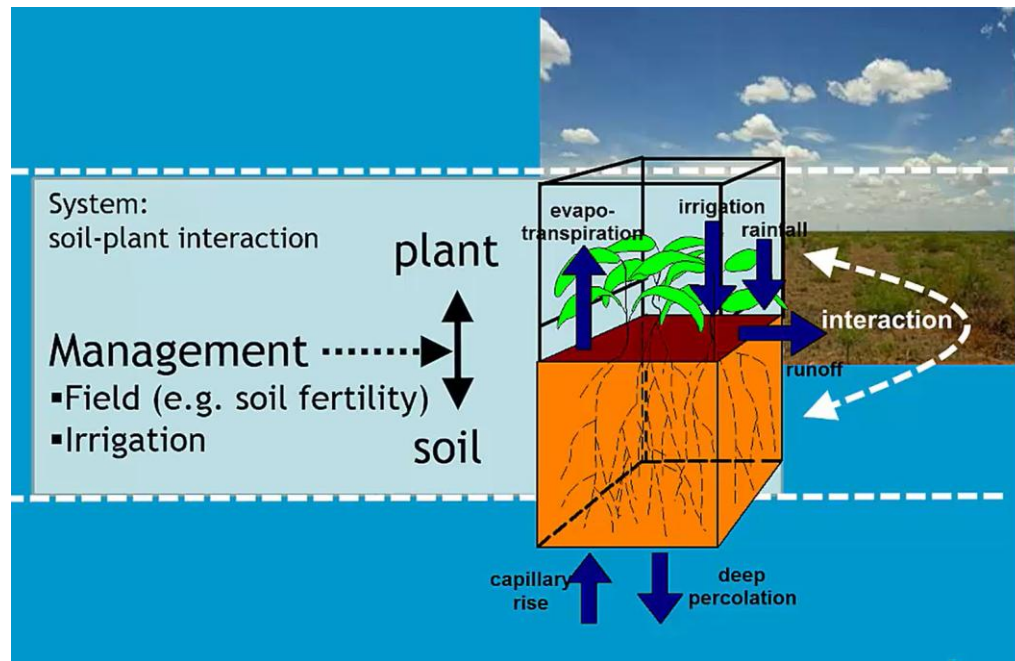
crop-soil-water model

used as simulation model for optimization candidates

digital twin that mirrors the real-world behavior of the irrigation system

2. Crop-water optimization framework: layer 1

AquaCrop: FAO crop growth model to simulate yield response of herbaceous crops to water



2. Crop-water optimization framework: layer 1

AquaCrop versions

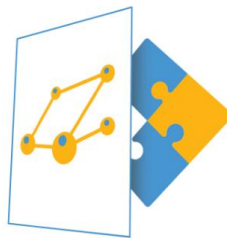
1. AquaCrop software



version 7.1

standard crop water productivity software model with GUI and database, developed by the Land and Water Division of FAO

2. AquaCrop plugin



to run several predefined "projects" and to store results in output files for individual locations without using GUI

3. AquaCrop-OSPy



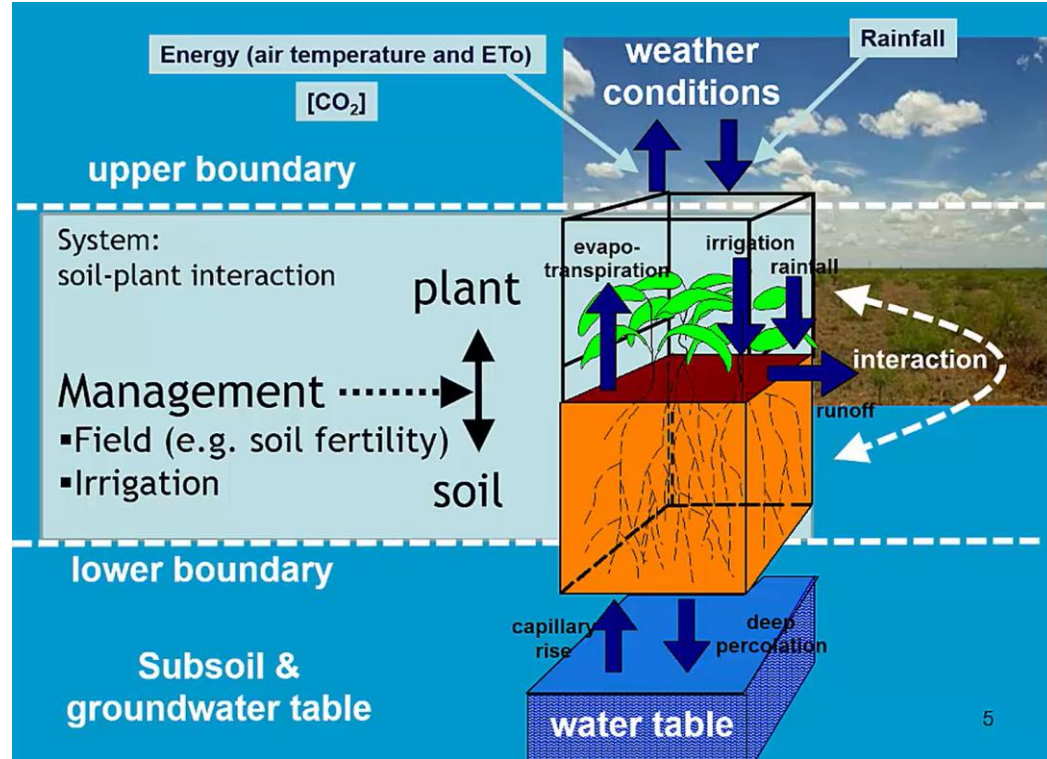
<https://pypi.org/project/aquacrop/>

2. Crop-water optimization: layer 1

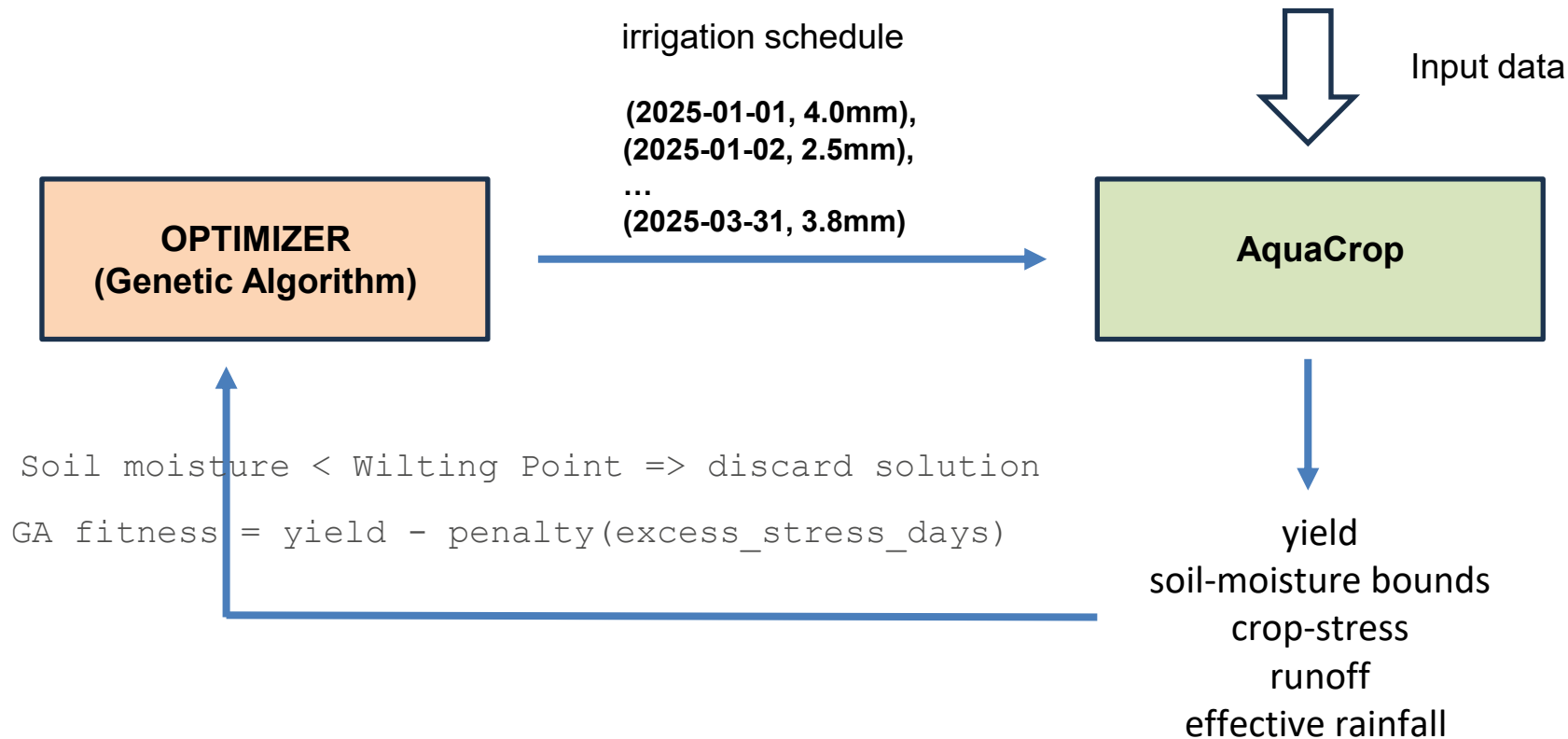
AquaCrop model



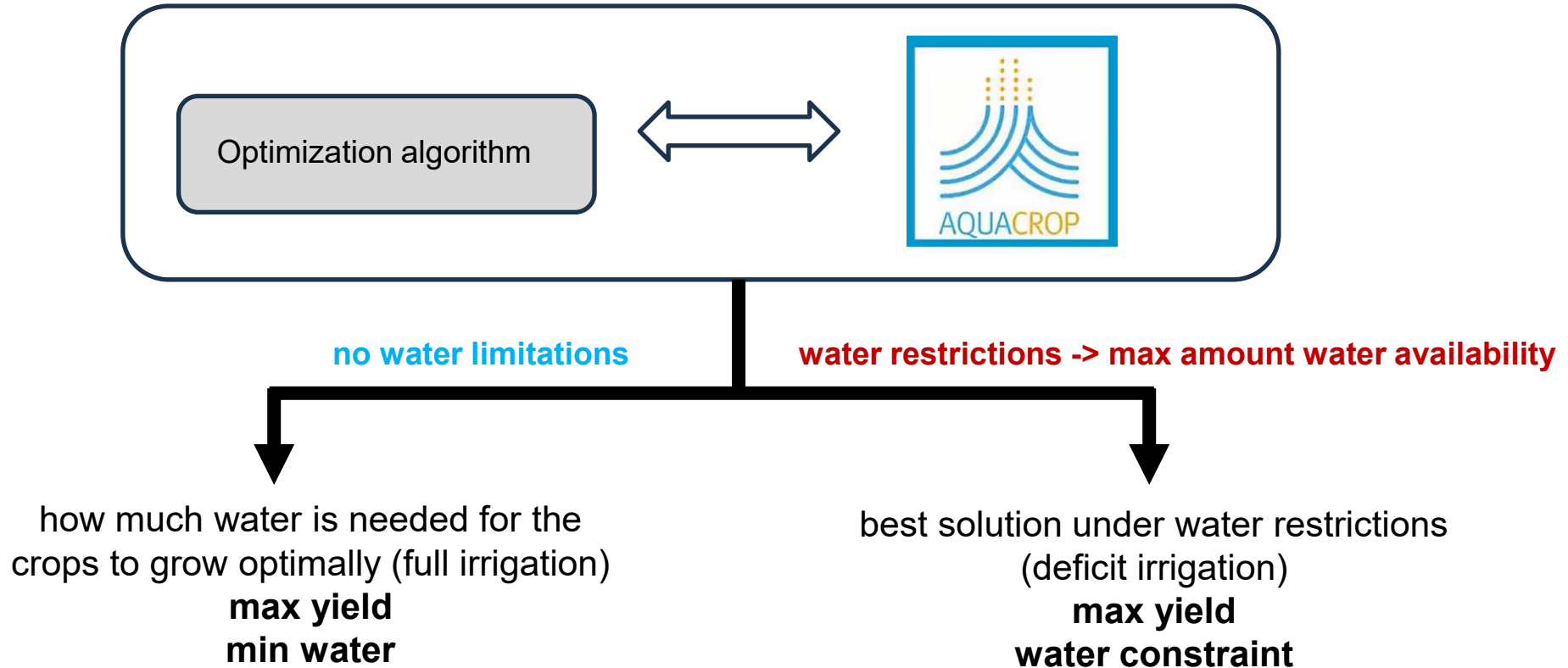
No simulations of water table variations or depth, or water quality → user defined



2. Crop-water optimization framework: layer 1 & layer 2



2. Crop-water optimization framework: layer 1 & layer 2



3. AquaCrop input data: mandatory input data

Irrigation schedule → from the GA

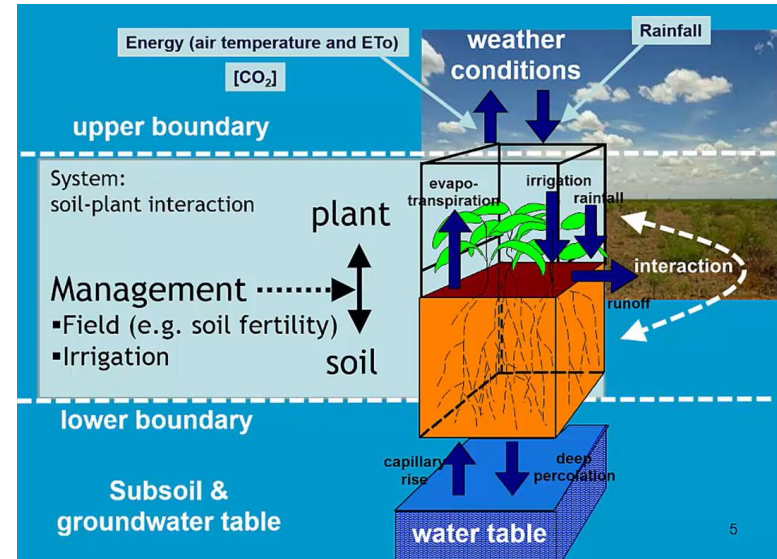
Initially available soil water: typically set to the Field Capacity (FC)

Crop: type, calendar parameters, CC, root-zone parameters, water-stress thresholds, crops coefficients, ...

Soil: FC, Wilting point, saturation, Ksat, CN, REW

Weather: (daily) min temperature, max temperature, rainfall

$$ET_0 \quad ET_c = K_c \times ET_0$$



3. AquaCrop input data: non-mandatory data

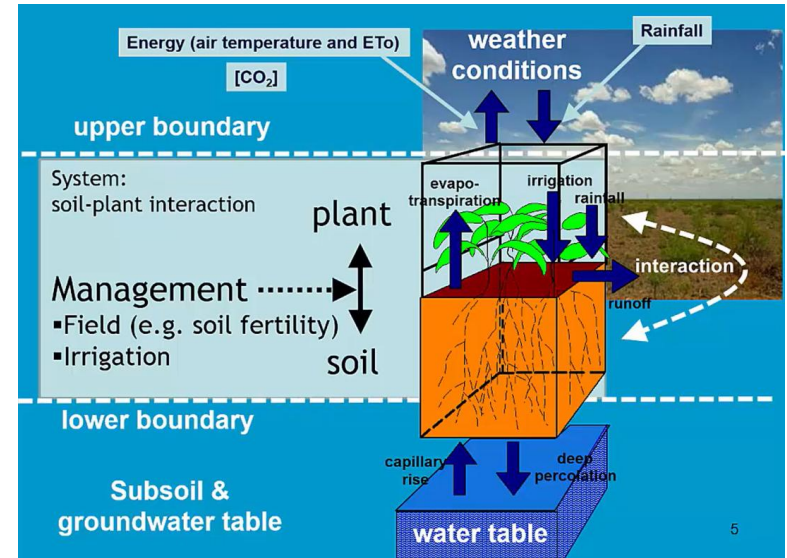
Groundwater depth

- not a parameter
- time-varying fixed value
- lower soil boundary condition

If no **GW table depth** is specified, AquaCrop assumes a very deep water table > 5-6 m.

WITH GW depth → drainage + capillary rise from GW

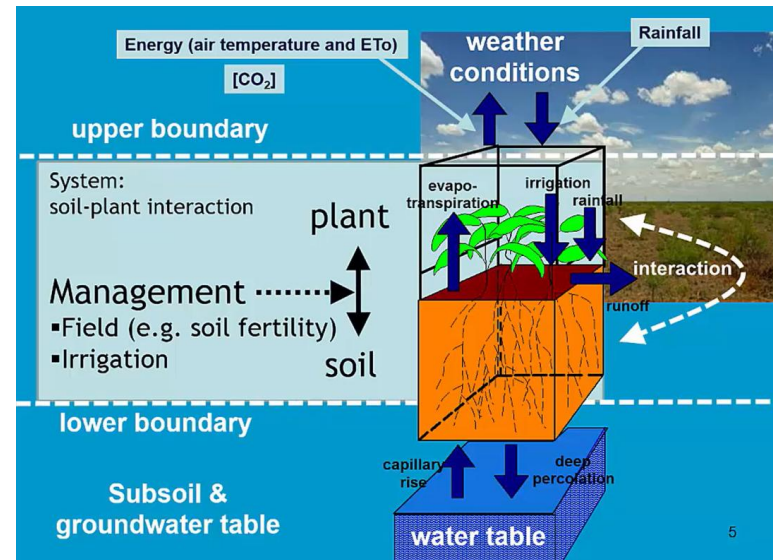
NO GW depth → free drainage



3. AquaCrop input data: non-mandatory data

if GW depth > soil bottom depth
then **free drainage**

if GW depth <= soil bottom depth
then **drainage + capillary rise**



****GW file specified → DYNAMIC BOUNDARY****

$\text{SoilWater}[t+1] = \text{SoilWater}[t] + \text{Inputs} + \text{CapRise} - \text{ETc} - \text{Runoff} - \text{Drainage}$

3. AquaCrop input data: non-mandatory data

Groundwater input file format:

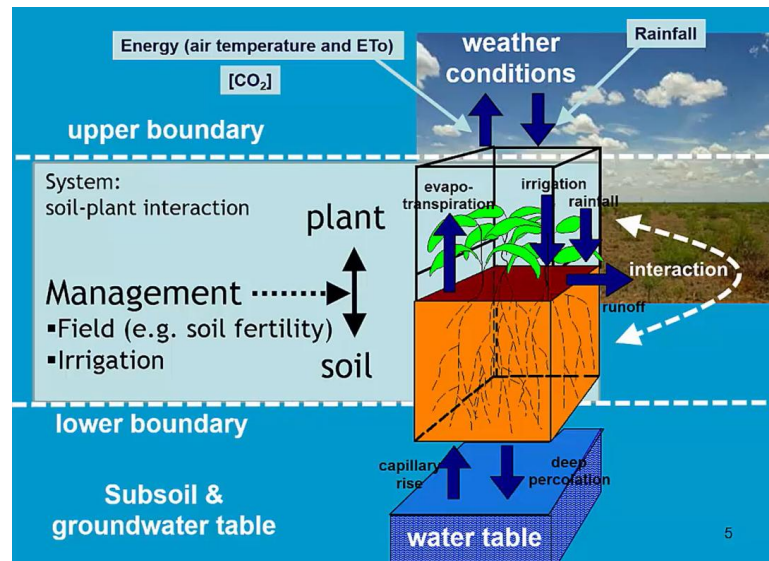
Date | Depth (m) | EC (dS/m)

Shallow saline GW - sparse measurements

12

1980-01-01	180	3.2
1980-03-15	175	3.4
1980-07-01	200	4.1
1980-10-30	165	2.8

- Linearly interpolates between dates
- Computes daily capillary rise based on interpolated depth
- Handles salt transport from varying groundwater quality
- Simulates root zone water balance with groundwater interaction
- Simulates dynamic equilibrium between soil profile and groundwater



4. Handling water quality in the optimization framework

AquaCrop handles water quality as GW salinity specified as Electrical Conductivity (EC) in units of dS/m

AquaCrop
software



EC_e: Electrical Conductivity of a saturated soil extract (GW file)

1. **Capillary rise** brings salts upward (EC_e from GW file)
2. **Soil salinity** increases in bottom layers
3. **Crop stress** calculated via standard salinity thresholds:
 - EC_e_threshold (crop-specific)
 - EC_e_max (crop death)
4. **K_s_salt [0,1]** accounts for the impact of soil salinity in the crop

4. Handling water quality in the optimization framework

Add to the optimization algorithm output the value of **EC_w**:

irrigation schedule + **EC_w** (Electrical Conductivity of Irrigation Water)

GA		EC _w	
1980-01-01	25mm	1.20	dS/m
1980-01-02	21mm	1.20	dS/m
1980-01-03	18mm	1.20	dS/m
.	

.IRI file

	depth	EC _e
1980-01-01	180	3.2
1980-03-15	175	3.4
1980-07-01	200	4.1
1980-10-30	165	2.8

.GWT file



4. Handling water quality in the optimization framework

What about using IWQI (Irrigation Water Quality Index)?

- **Extending irrigation schedules with IWQI won't work directly in AquaCrop.**
- AquaCrop strictly requires ECw (EC in dS/m) as the salinity input, not composite indices like IWQI
- Is there a direct matching (standard conversion) between IWQI and ECw?

Potential Solution

Apply a penalty in the fitness function of the optimization algorithm

Determine the values of the non-ECw components of IWQI and assign penalty

SAR=12 → SAR_penalty = 0.10

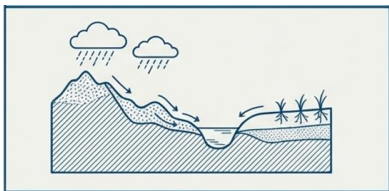
Cl⁻ = 250 mg/L → toxicity_penalty = 0.05

`fitness = fitness * (1 - sum_penalties)`

4. Handling water quality in the optimization framework

What if we have more than two reservoirs?

R1

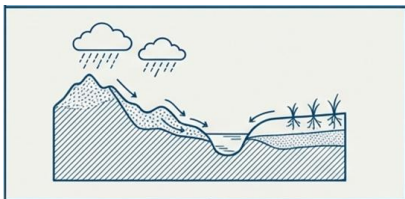


ECw= 1.20 dS/m

- New decision variable

1980-01-01	25mm	1.20 dS/m
1980-01-02	21mm	1.20 dS/m
1980-01-03	18mm	1.30 dS/m

R2



ECw= 1.30 dS/m

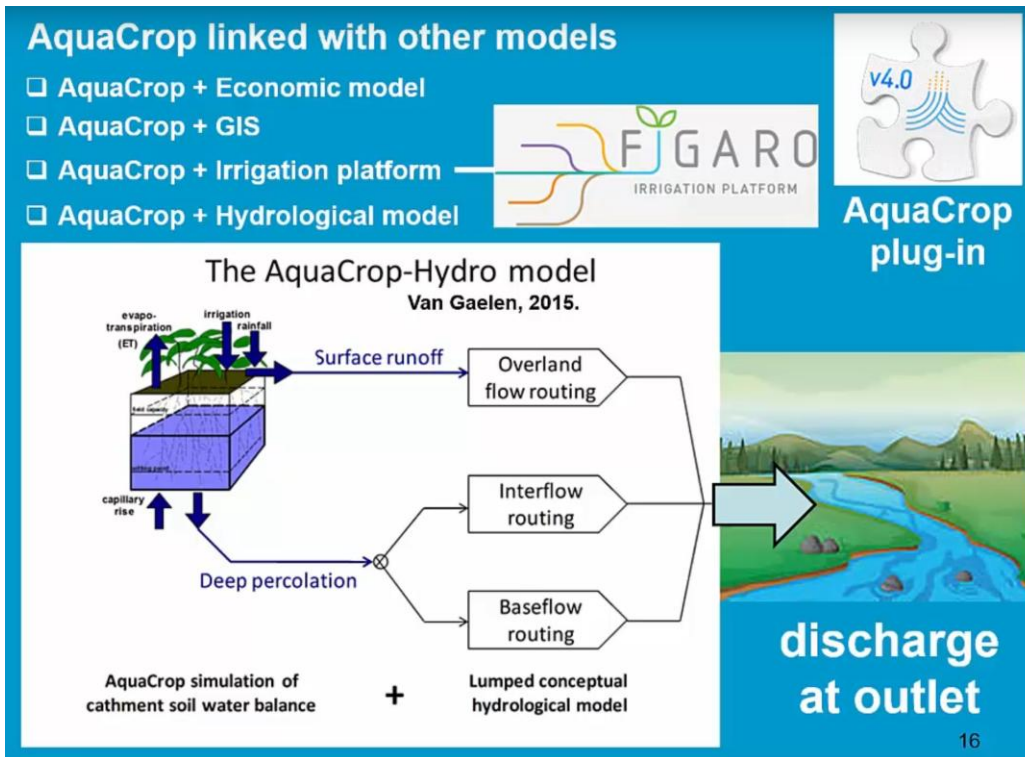
- Mixing water: adds a new dimension to the problem

1980-01-01	20mm	1.20 dS/m	5mm	1.30 dS/m
1980-01-02	6mm	1.20 dS/m	15mm	1.30 dS/m

$$ECw_blend = (V_{R1} \times ECw_{R1} + V_{R2} \times ECw_{R2}) / (V_{R1} + V_{R2}) \rightarrow$$



5. Linking AquaCrop to a hydrological modeling



5. Linking AquaCrop to a hydrological modeling

Actual water withdrawals and timing: info on **water use** + **irrigation schedule** → helpful for farmers

Estimates of **surface return flows** (e.g., runoff, deep percolation that reaches nearby streams) and **spatial patterns of reuse**.

Information on **sections or periods where demand exceeds surface-water availability**, highlighting potential conflicts between irrigation and in-stream ecological needs.

Time-series of **total basin-scale irrigation demand** under different optimized scenarios (e.g., deficit-irrigation vs full-irrigation)

crop-water optimization

