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Accurate determination of the time-validity of Philip's two-term infiltration equation

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Many different equations have been proposed to describe quantitatively the infiltration process. These equations range from simple empirical equations to more advanced deterministic model formulations of the infiltration process and semi-analytical solutions of Richards' equation. The unknown coefficients in these infiltration functions signify hydraulic properties and must be estimated from measured cumulative infiltration data, $I(\tilde{t})$, using curve fitting techniques. From all available infiltration functions, the two-term equation, $I(t) = S\sqrt{t} + cK_s t$ of Philip (1957) has found most widespread application and use. This popularity has not only been cultivated by detailed physical and mathematical analysis, the two-term infiltration equation is also easy to implement and admits a closed-form solution for the soil sorptivity, S (L/T^{1/2}), and multiple, c (-), of the saturated hydraulic conductivity, Ks (L/T). Yet, Philip's two-term infiltration function has a limited time validity, t_{valid} (T), and consequently, the use of measured cumulative infiltration data, I(t), beyond $t = t_{\text{valid}}$ will corrupt the estimates of S and Ks. Philip (1957) provides theoretical guidelines on the time validity, yet, these estimates need to corroborated experimentally. In this paper, we introduce a new method to determine simultaneously the values of the coefficient c, hydraulic parameters, S and K_s , and time validity, t_{valid} , of Philip's two-term infiltration equation. Our method is comprised of two main steps. First, we determine independently the soil sorptivity, S, and saturated hydraulic conductivity, K_s by fitting the implicit infiltration equation of Haverkamp et al. (1994) to measured cumulative infiltration data using Bayesian inference with DREAM Package of Vrugt (2016). This step is made possible through a novel, exact and robust numerical solution of Haverkamp's infiltration equation, and returns as byproduct the marginal distribution of the parameter β . In the second step, the maximum likelihood values of S and K_s are used in Philip's two-term infiltration equation, and used to determine the optimal values of c and tvalid via model selection using the Bayesian information criterion. To benchmark, test and evaluate our approach we use cumulative infiltration data simulated by HYDRUS-1D for twelve different USDA soil types with contrasting textures. This allows us to determine whether our procedure is unbiased as the inferred S and K_s of the synthetic data are known before hand. Results demonstrate that the estimated values of S and K_s are in excellent agreement with their "true" values used to create the infiltration data. Furthermore, our estimates of c, β and t_{valid} depend strongly on texture and fall within the ranges reported in the literature. Our findings are corroborated by analysis of real-world data. Our study addresses four areas of active research by Prof. Vereecken, namely (1) measurement and modeling of water infiltration into variably-saturated soils, (2) development of numerical methods for subsurface flow and transport, (3) soil moisture measurement and characterization and (4) inverse methods and uncertainty quantification. As I have known Harry for about 15 years and visited him on several occasions, I'd be remiss if I did not share a few personal anecdotes about him (time permitting).

Time Block Preference

Time Block C (18:00-21:00 CET)

References

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