# Spray dynamics of Low energy precision application (LEPA) Irrigation Nozzles using biochar and water solution for water conservation

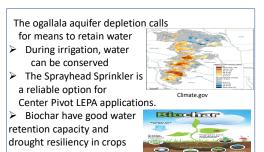
Michael Akinseloyin, Shahnawaz Alam Dip, Aiden Bienz, Melanie Derby

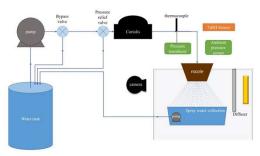
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### **BACKGROUND**

## **EXPERIMENTAL SCHEMATIC**

#### **METHOD**





Stallbaumer-Cyr et al (2024)

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Experimentally investigate the flow characteristics/spray dynamics of biochar-water solution in irrigation nozzles used by Midwest farmers
- Understand how this set up can improve water retention on soil and increase crop yield or reduce excessive water usage
- Impact of adding biochar on irrigation water droplet sizes/distributions, spray break up



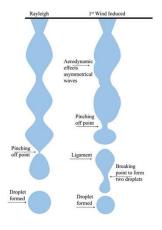
10psi pressure regulator Senninge spray Nozzle configuration



6psi pressure regulator Senninger spray Nozzle configuration



Senninger spray



Stallbaumer-Cyr et

$$L_b = 19.5 d_{iet} W e^{0.5} (1 + 30h)^{0.85}$$

$$We \sim \frac{1}{\sigma}, Oh \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}$$

 $L_b = Break up length$ 

 $d_{iet} = Diameter of the jet$ 

We = Weber Number

Oh = Ohnesorge Number

 $\sigma = Surface tension$ 

# Biochar-water can be dispersed on farms using existing irrigation nozzles with minimum water loss

## **RESULTS**



Water, 6psi, Nozzle #8. Design GPM=1.11 GPM,



0.125% X gum + Water, steady GPM close to



0.5% Biochar + Water, 6psi, Nozzle #8, Actual GPM=1.01GPM



0.05% X gum + water+ biochar, GPM was steady, but feels very close to water

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- Biochar-water solution reduce spray sheet break up because it has high surface tension and can withstand shear stress by air
- Spray makes it to the intended crop

### **FURTHER DIRECTIONS**

- Investigate effect of biochar on droplet size in LEPA nozzles
- Study other flow effects
- Apply laboratory findings to greenhouse and field





