

Nota

FILTER PAPER METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE SOIL WATER RETENTION CURVE

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ABSTRACT

High cost and long time required to determine a retention curve by the conventional methods of the Richards Chamber and Haines Funnel limit its use; therefore, alternative methods to facilitate this routine are needed. The filter paper method to determine the soil water retention curve was evaluated and compared to the conventional method. Undisturbed samples were collected from five different soils. Using a Haines Funnel and Richards Chamber, moisture content was obtained for tensions of 2; 4; 6; 8; 10; 33; 100; 300; 700; and 1,500 kPa. In the filter paper test, the soil matric potential was obtained from the filter-paper calibration equation, and the moisture subsequently determined based on the gravimetric difference. The van Genuchten model was fitted to the observed data of soil matric potential *versus* moisture. Moisture values of the conventional and the filter paper methods, estimated by the van Genuchten model, were compared. The filter paper method, with R^2 of 0.99, can be used to determine water retention curves of agricultural soils as an alternative to the conventional method.

Keywords: Richards Chamber, Haines Funnel, Whatman No. 42 filter paper.

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RESUMO: MÉTODO DO PAPEL-FILTRO PARA OBTER A CURVA DE RETENÇÃO DE ÁGUA NO SOLO

O elevado custo de aquisição e o longo período de tempo para obter a curva de retenção pelo método convencional utilizando a câmara de Richards e o funil de Haines restringem o uso desses, sendo interessante a busca por métodos alternativos que agilizem a rotina. Diante disso, avaliou-se o método do papel-filtro para obter a curva de retenção de água do solo em comparação com o método convencional. Coletaram-se amostras indeformadas de cinco diferentes solos. Utilizando-se o funil de Haines e a câmara de Richards, obtiveram-se as umidades nas tensões 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 33, 100, 300, 700 e 1.500 kPa. No ensaio com o papel-filtro, obteve-se o potencial matricial da água por meio da equação de calibração do papel-filtro; posteriormente, a umidade foi estabelecida pela diferença gravimétrica. O modelo de van Genuchten foi ajustado aos dados de potencial matricial versus umidade. Comparando-se os métodos convencional e papel-filtro por meio dos valores de umidade estimados segundo o modelo de van Genuchten, concluiu-se que o método do papel-filtro, com $R^2 = 0,99$, pode ser utilizado para obter as curvas de retenção de água dos solos agrícolas, sendo o seu uso como alternativa metodológica ao método convencional.

Palavras-chave: câmara de Richards, funil de Haines, papel filtro Whatman No. 42.

INTRODUCTION

The interactions of soil and water are influenced by numerous soil properties. The variability and energy state of soil moisture are factors that influence the hydraulic behaviour of the soil. Since the deficit or excess of available water in relation to that required by plants can affect production, it is essential to analyse the behaviour of water storage in the soil to take actions that maximize productivity without wasting water.

The energetic state of the water when interacting with the soil matrix is expressed as matric potential. The graph relating soil moisture to the matric potential is called the soil water retention curve - WRC (Libardi, 2010). By this relationship, moisture can be inferred from the matric potential and vice versa.

In the conventional method of WRC determination, a Haines Funnel is used for lower, and a Richards Chamber for higher tensions. The high cost and long period required restrict the use of this conventional method to determine the WRC, indicating the need to find alternative methods.

The filter paper method is a laboratory technique that has been in use for some time in the field of Civil Engineering, as noted by Chandler and Gutierrez (1986). The method was first formally described by Gardner (1937), and has recently been accepted as a standard method of measuring soil potential (ASTM, 2003), reaching far higher ranges of water potential in comparison to other techniques (Likos and Lu, 2004), and is based on the principle of moisture absorption by filter paper until there is a balance in potential between filter paper and soil (Ng and Menzies, 2007).

The most commonly used filter papers are Whatman No. 42 and Schleicher & Schuell No. 589-WH (Leong et al., 2002; Bulut and Wray, 2005; Bulut and Leong, 2008). Among all known methods

for measuring soil water potential, the filter paper technique is the only method to determine both the total soil water potential and matric potential (Bulut and Wray, 2005; Bulut and Leong, 2008; Beddoe et al., 2010). Houston et al. (1994) examined the influence of variations in particle size on the matric potential of soils by the filter paper technique. By the same method, Rao and Revanasiddappa (2000) investigated the effects of variations on matric potential on the behaviour of compacted clay soils.

The aim of this study was to evaluate a method using Whatman No. 42 filter paper to establish the soil water retention curve for five different soils, and to compare results with those of the conventional method.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the tests with Whatman No. 42 filter paper, undisturbed soil samples were collected from five different soils of the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú, Ceará, Brasil: *Argissolo Vermelho-Amarelo*; *Planossolo*; *Latossolo Amarelo*; *Neossolo Quartzarênico* and *Latossolo Vermelho-Amarelo*. Some of the characteristics of the soils are presented in table 1. Fifteen undisturbed soil samples were taken from each soil type at depth of 0.25 m, representing the 0.20 to 0.30 m layer, in PVC cylinders (height 20 mm, diameter 50 mm).

For a matric potential equal to zero, the saturated moisture was used, calculated by the indirect method for porosity, given by equation 1:

$$\text{Porosity}(\%) = \left(1 - \frac{\rho_s}{\rho_p} \right) 100 \quad \text{Eq.1}$$

where ρ_s is the soil bulk density and ρ_p , soil particle density.

Table 1. Some properties of the five soils from the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú, at depth of 0.20-0.30 m

Soil	Location ⁽¹⁾		Sand	Silt	Clay	ρ_s ⁽²⁾	ρ_p ⁽³⁾
	Longitude	Latitude					
<i>Argissolo Vermelho-Amarelo</i> (PVA)	376589	9663896	917	24	59	1,614	2,655
<i>Planossolo</i> (S)	379452	9655529	843	53	104	1,614	2,647
<i>Latossolo Amarelo</i> (LA)	379162	9657133	878	38	84	1,666	2,684
<i>Neossolo Quartzarênico</i> (RQo)	379584	9662519	898	38	64	1,698	2,733
<i>Latossolo Vermelho-Amarelo</i> (LVA)	377533	9663981	877	47	76	1,667	2,628

⁽¹⁾ Coordinates UTM, Datum SAD69, Quadrant 24M; ⁽²⁾ ρ_s : soil bulk density; ⁽³⁾ ρ_p : soil particle density.

The procedure consists of placing a portion of filter paper, in contact with a soil sample, with a geometry and area equal to the top of the ring, in such a way that suction equilibrium is established between them (Figure 1). In this situation, the paper and soil have a different moisture content, but are subjected to the same matric potential.

Filter paper Whatman No. 42 was used, and the calibration equations (Equations 2 and 3) of Chandler et al. (1992).

$$\text{For } u > 47 \% \quad \psi = 10^{(6.05 - 2.48 \log(u))} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

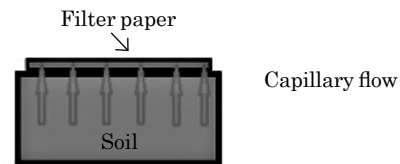
$$\text{For } u \leq 47 \% \quad \psi = 10^{(4.84 - 0.0622u)} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

where the matric potential (Ψ) in kPa is estimated by the correlation with the moisture content of the filter paper (u).

After saturation by capillary action, all samples were exposed to air. From the water loss by drainage and evaporation, determined by the gravimetric difference, it was possible to begin testing the filter paper method using two Whatman No. 42 filter papers per sample. In the analysis, one soil sample was used for each moisture level, with only the upper filter paper being weighed, since the paper in direct contact with the soil served as protection against impregnation by soil particles to avoid errors of measurement.

Immediately after contact of the filter paper with the soil (Figure 2a), the sample was wrapped in PVC plastic film (Figure 2b) and then in aluminum foil (Figure 2c), identified (Figure 2d) and stored in a styrofoam box, a procedure designed to prevent the loss or gain of moisture and to maintain a stable temperature.

The period of time the samples remained wrapped in the PVC film and aluminium foil was based on the ASTM D-5298-93 standard, which determines seven days of storage as necessary for moisture stabilization between soil and paper. Afterwards, the paper was removed from the sample and weighed on an enclosed analytical balance, precise to one 10-thousandth of a gram. The entire procedure was carried out in 3 to 5 s (ASTM, 2003), to minimize moisture loss or gain by the filter paper.

**Figure 1. Filter paper technique to measure the matric potential.**

For the WRCs obtained with the Haines Funnel and Richards Pressure Chamber (conventional method) from the five different soils of the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú, two new undisturbed samples were collected from a depth of 0.25 m using an Uhland sampler with a cylinder (height 70 mm, diameter 50 mm). These samples were saturated by capillary action, and the moisture content determined by Haines Funnel for the lower tensions: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 kPa. A Richards Pressure Chamber was used to determine water content for the higher tensions (33; 100; 300; 700; and 1,500 kPa) (Klute, 1986).

For a matric potential of zero, the saturated moisture was also used, calculated by the indirect method for porosity (Equation 1).

The mathematical model proposed by van Genuchten (1980) (Equation 4) was fitted to water retention data for the two methods, by employing the Soil Water Retention Curve software - SWRC (Dourado Neto et al., 2000). For the traditional method, all soil samples from the two replications were used. For the filter paper method, however, samples with a matric potential greater than 2,000 kPa, were removed when fitting the curves.

$$\theta = \theta_r + \frac{\theta_s - \theta_r}{\left(1 + |\alpha \psi_m|^n\right)^m} \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

where θ_r and θ_s are the contents of residual water and saturation ($\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$), respectively; ψ_m the matric potential of the soil water (kPa); α (scaler for ψ_m), m and n (related to the shape of the curve).

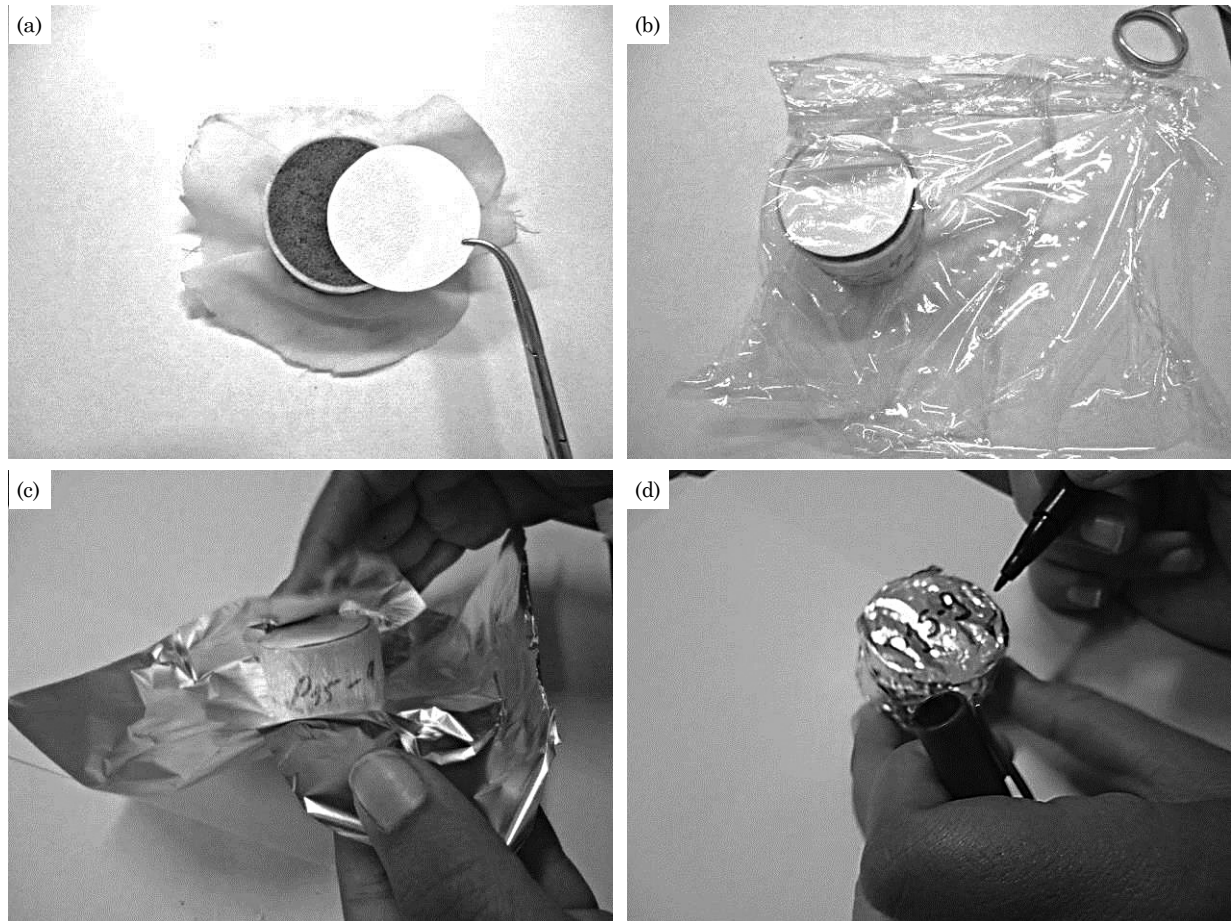


Figure 2. Steps in the sample preparation by the filter paper method: filter paper placed in contact with the surface of the soil sample (a); wrapping the sample in plastic film (b); wrapping in aluminium foil (c); and identifying the sample (d).

The values for moisture content, obtained by adjusting to the two methods, at matric potentials of 1; 2; 4; 6; 10; 20; 30; 40; 50; 60; 70; 80; 90; 100; 200; 300; 400; 500; 1,000; and 1,500 kPa, were correlated using a linear regression equation ($y = a + b x$), where y is the moisture content obtained with the filter paper, x is the moisture content obtained with the traditional method, a and b are the parameters of the regression equation (intercept and angular coefficient, respectively). Variance analysis of the regression was performed to statistically verify the existence of the same. The coefficient of determination, root mean square error (RMSE) (Equation 5), the mean absolute error (MAE) (Equation 6) and the confidence or performance index (Equation 7) were also obtained. This index is the product of the Pearson correlation coefficient (Equation 8) and Willmott concordance index (Equation 9).

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i - O_i)^2}{n}} \quad \text{Eq. 5}$$

where $RMSE$ is the root mean square error; n the number of samples; O_i the value for the i^{th} datum of soil moisture obtained by the filter paper method, in $m^3 m^{-3}$; C_i the value for the i^{th} datum of soil moisture obtained by the traditional method, $m^3 m^{-3}$.

$$MAE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |C_i - O_i|}{n} \quad \text{Eq. 6}$$

where MAE is the mean absolute error.

$$c = r d \quad \text{Eq. 7}$$

where c is the confidence or performance index for the method; r the Pearson correlation coefficient; and the Willmott concordance index.

$$r = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n (O_i C_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n O_i \sum_{i=1}^n C_i}{\sqrt{\left[n \sum_{i=1}^n O_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n O_i \right)^2 \right] \left[n \sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_i \right)^2 \right]}} \quad \text{Eq. 8}$$

$$d = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i - O_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (|C_i - \bar{O}| + |O_i - \bar{O}|)^2} \quad \text{Eq. 9}$$

where \bar{O} is the mean value of soil moisture data by the filter paper method, $\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$.

In the case of a perfect correlation without bias, $a = 0$ and $b = 0$, $R^2 = 0$, $MAE = 0$ and $RMSE = 0$. The index c ranges from 0, when the confidence level is null, to 1 when perfect. Table 2 shows the criteria used to interpret the performance of the filter paper method by index c .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With the filter paper method, the results were recorded in 20 days, whereas by the traditional method, 120 days were necessary (Figure 3). The greater speed of the filter paper method was emphasized in other studies (Chandler and Gutierrez, 1986; Bulut and Leong, 2008; Lucas et al., 2011).

The values for matric potential as a function of moisture content followed the same trend in both methods (Figure 3), differing only slightly at higher moisture levels. Similar results were found by Almeida et al. (2011) for one of the soils of the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú. Overestimation of the matric potential by the filter paper method at higher moisture levels may be due to the higher evaporation rate compared to the lower moisture levels, leading to greater evaporation in the short time between removal of the filter paper from the sample and weighing on the precision balance. The problem of evaporation during removal of the filter paper from the sample and weighing on the scale was addressed by Villar (2002) and Moncada (2004). In fact, the first author noted the difficulty and proposed a graph of the variation in moisture content of the filter paper for the time elapsed after its removal from contact with the sample. This graph showed that from 25 to 100 s after removal of the filter paper evaporation took place at a rate of about $1.35 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g s}^{-1}$, while from 100 to 225 s the rate was $2.48 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g s}^{-1}$, about five times less; in other words, if the variation is not corrected, large errors of interpretation can occur.

The coefficients of determination of all curves using the van Genuchten model were higher than 0.99 (Table 3 and Figure 4), indicating correspondence between the observed values and those estimated by the adjustment. In addition, the adjustment parameters for the *Neossolo Quartzarênico* were the closest for both methods, with the filter paper method possibly being more

Table 2. Interpretation criteria for performance of the filter paper method by the concordance or performance index (c)

Value for $c^{(1)}$	Performance
>0.85	Excellent
0.76 at 0.85	Very good
0.66 at 0.75	Good
0.61 at 0.65	Moderate
0.51 at 0.60	Tolerable
0.41 at 0.50	Poor
≤ 0.40	Very poor

⁽¹⁾ Proposed by Camargo and Sentelhas (1997).

suitable for this type of soil. For the S, LA and LVA soils, at around a tension of 10 kPa, there is an equivalence of the moisture content estimated by both methods (Figure 4), where the filter paper method changes from an overestimation to an underestimation of the moisture content in relation to the traditional method. This equivalence in estimated moisture at 10 kPa also occurs for the other two soils, PVA and RQo, however with an increase in soil water tension. While for the PVA, the estimated moisture remains constant, the overestimation of moisture by the filter paper method for the RQo, in relation to the traditional method is more pronounced again.

The estimated values of θ ($\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$) for the two methods were similar for the five different soils (Figure 5), especially for the *Neossolo Quartzarênico*. Lucas et al. (2011), using a 0.045 m diameter filter paper between two filter papers of 0.05 m, placed between two soil samples with the same moisture content, also found fairly similar results between the filter paper and the conventional methods for a *Latossolo*.

By the filter paper method, the higher values for moisture content were overestimated for the *Argissolo Vermelho-Amarelo*, *Latossolo Amarelo* and *Latossolo Vermelho-Amarelo* (Figure 5). Water content was underestimated for the *Planossolo*, whereas for the *Neossolo Quartzarênico*, the R^2 was 0.99.

The results of the comparison by simple regression analysis between the values obtained with the filter paper method and the traditional method, showing the error associated with each method by means of statistical indices and the confidence or performance index, are shown in table 4. The filter paper method was considered the dependent variable and the values from the traditional method, the independent variable. The values for the parameters of the regression equation (a and b) were highly significant ($p < 0.01$) for the five soils.

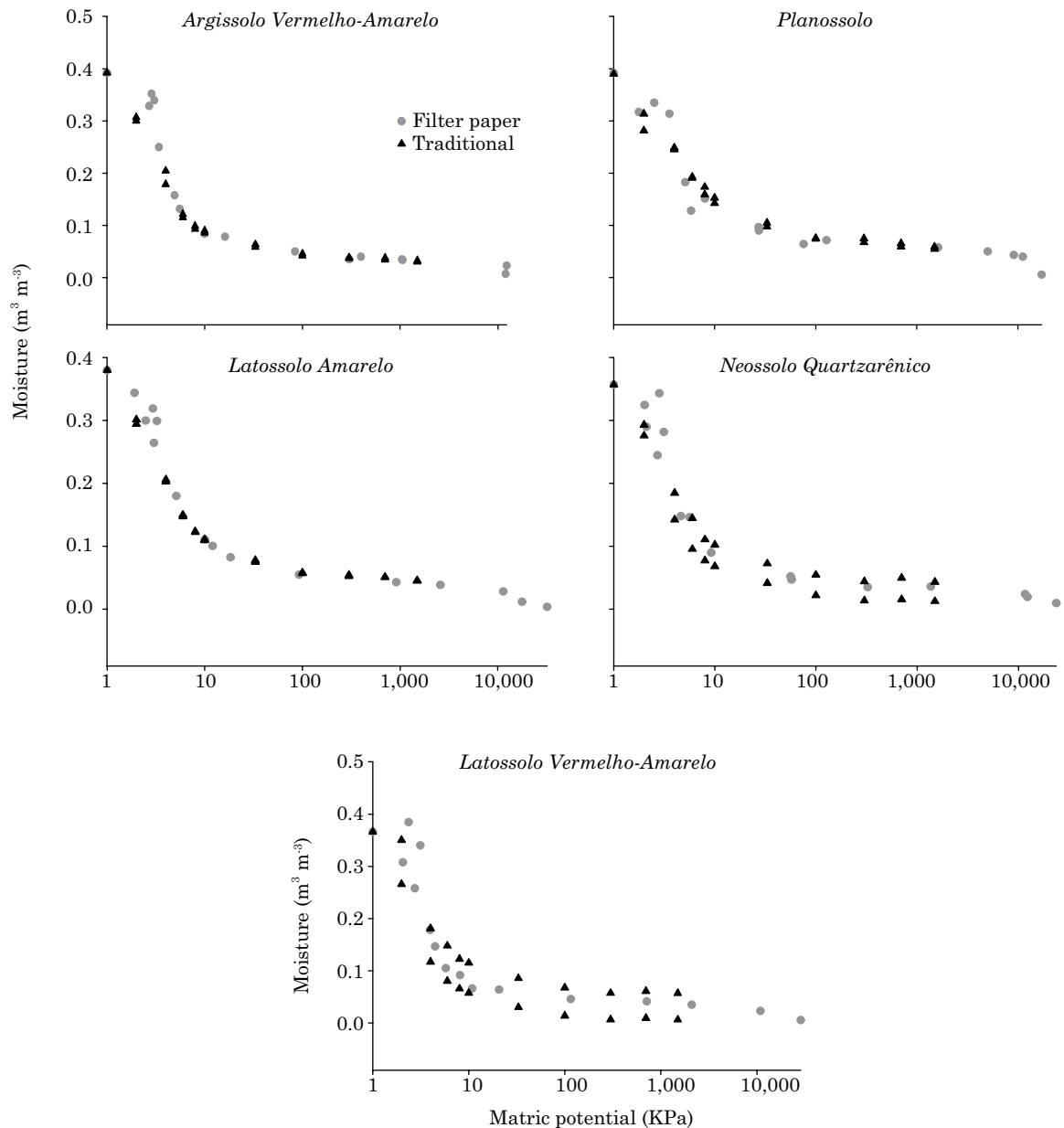


Figure 3. Volumetric moisture content and matric potential obtained by the conventional and filter paper methods, for five different soils of the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú.

Table 3. Adjusted parameters of the soil water retention curves by the conventional method and filter paper method for soils of the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú

Parameter	PVA	S	LA	RQo	LVA	PVA	S	LA	RQo	LVA
	Conventional method					Filter paper				
α	0.0537	0.0500	0.0608	0.0648	0.0602	0.0444	0.085	0.0521	0.0592	0.0458
m	0.3400	0.4388	0.2554	0.1016	0.0723	0.1311	0.075	0.1439	0.0983	0.2373
n	3.2785	1.6772	3.4123	9.1374	14.9684	9.8263	7.872	5.9388	10.3682	5.366
θ_r ($m^3 m^{-3}$)	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
θ_s ($m^3 m^{-3}$)	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.37
R^2	0.996	0.997	0.998	0.999	0.997	0.997	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.995

PVA: *Argissolo Vermelho-Amarelo*; S: *Planossolo*; LA: *Latossolo Amarelo*; RQo: *Neossolo Quartzarênico*; LVA: *Latossolo Vermelho-Amarelo*; θ_r and θ_s : residual moisture and saturated moisture, respectively, α , m and n : empirical parameters, and R^2 : coefficient of determination of the curve.

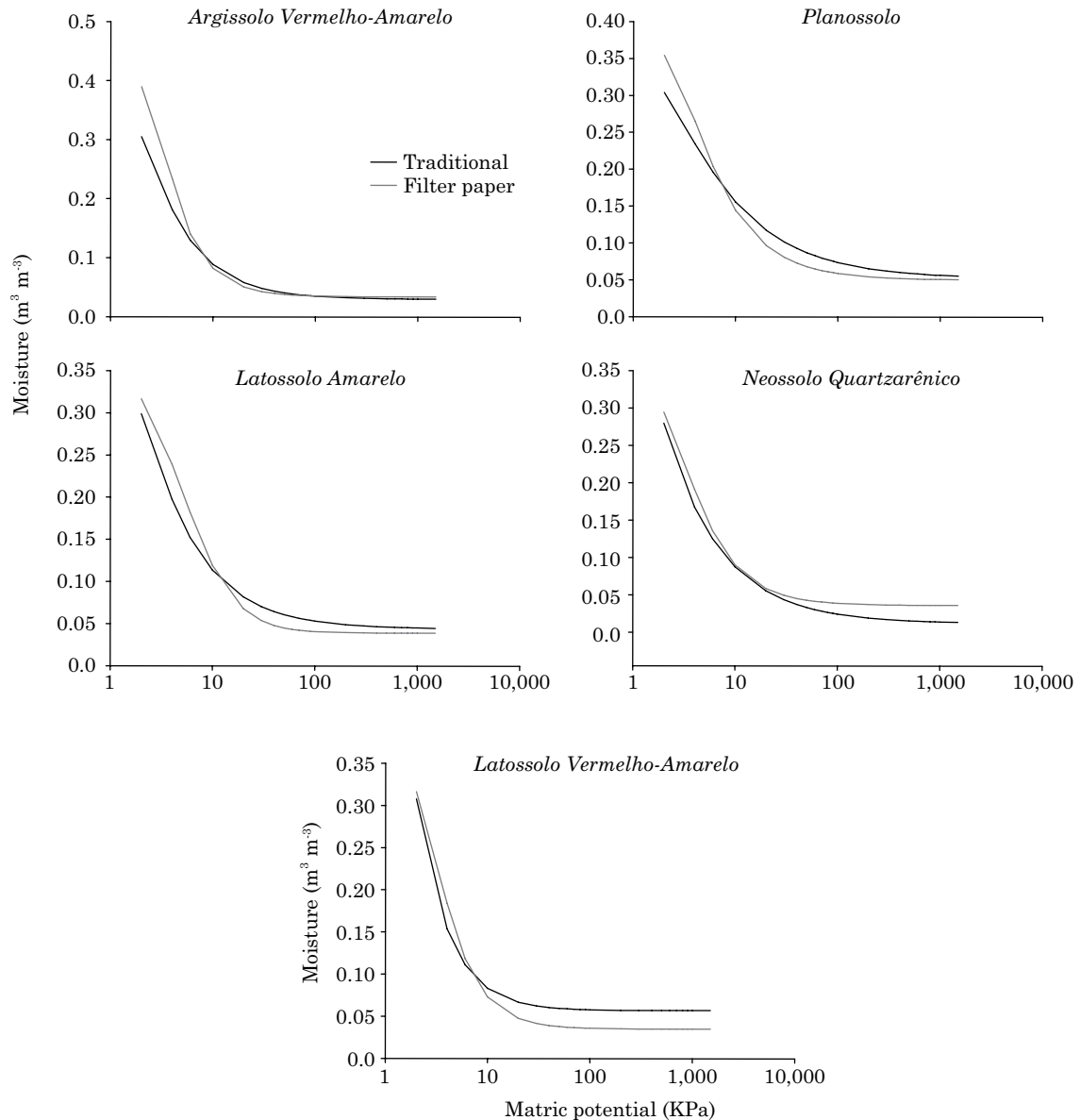


Figure 4. Water retention curves obtained by the conventional and filter paper methods for five different soils of the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú, adjusted by the van Genuchten model.

The confidence or performance index was excellent (Table 4), and the mean absolute error (*MAE*) and the root mean square error (*RMSE*) were close to zero for the five soils of the Irrigated Perimeter of the Lower Acaraú, showing that the filter paper method can be used to obtain the water retention curve for the soils under study.

As the estimated regression equation simply establishes a functional relationship between the variables x and y , but does not explain whether a variation in x significantly influences a variation in y (Ribeiro Filho, 2004), it was necessary to perform analysis of variance of the regression of the results obtained with the filter paper method and the traditional method. The regression

analysis at a significance level of 99 % (significance F , see table 4), showed that the proposed model is suitable for studying the variable moisture level by the filter paper method, as a function of the variable moisture level obtained with the traditional method.

In studies by Griffith et al. (1991), the WRCs determined for any one organic soil sample using the filter paper method and pressure plate did not differ significantly. Beddoe et al. (2010), studying geosynthetic clay liners used in hydraulic barriers, showed that the high capacity tensiometer was able to define the low-tension range more accurately than the filter paper method.

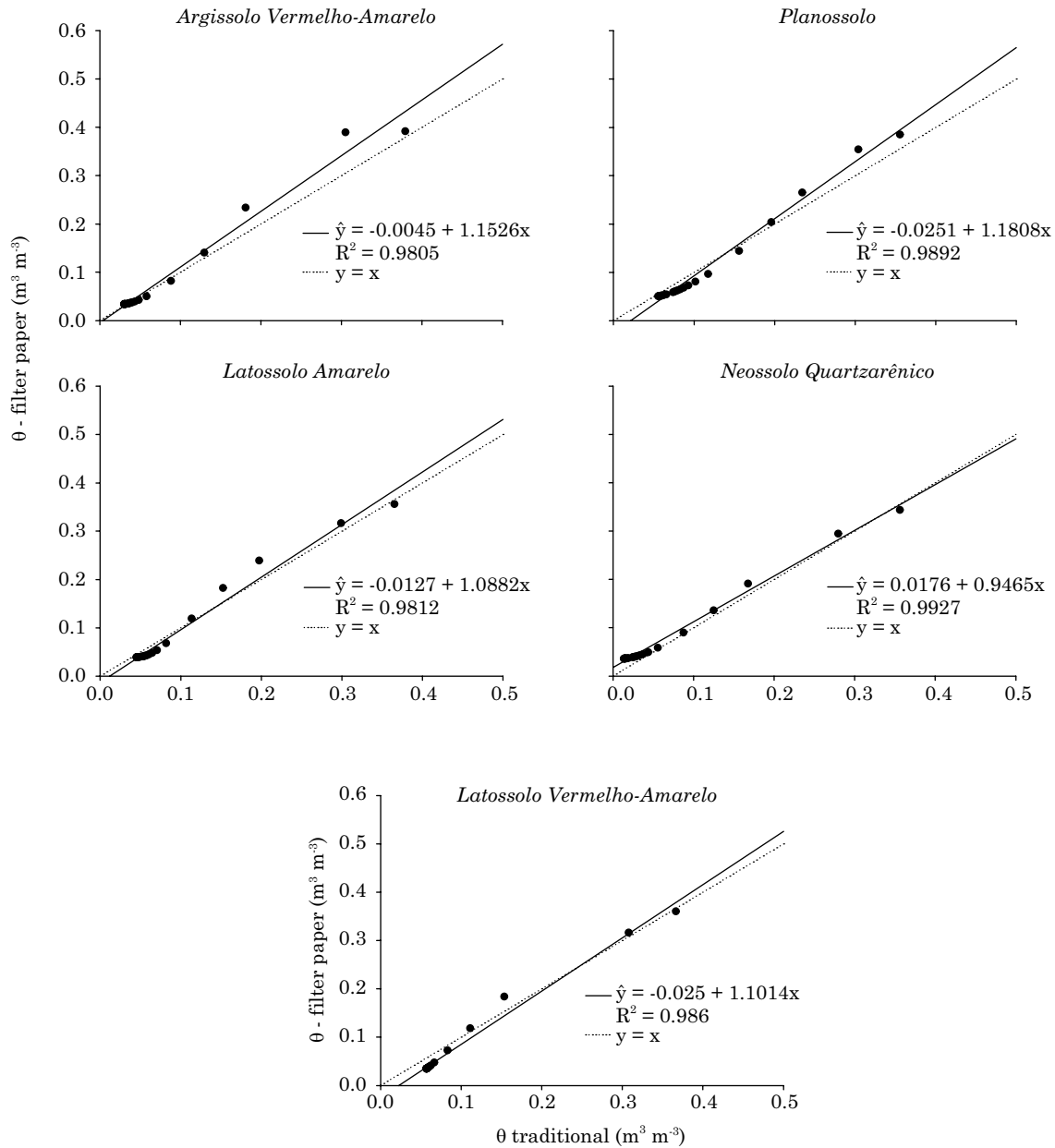


Figure 5. Volumetric moisture content estimated by the conventional method and the filter paper method for the *Argissolo Vermelho-Amarelo*, *Planossolo*, *Latossolo Amarelo*, *Neossolo Quartzarênico* and *Latossolo Vermelho-Amarelo*.

Table 4. Evaluation of the filter paper method

Soil	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	Significance F	RMSE	MAE	r	<i>d</i>	<i>c</i>	Performance
PVA	-0.0045	1.1526*	2.58E-20	0.021	0.009	0.990	0.990	0.980	Excellent
S	-0.0251	1.1808*	4.06E-23	0.018	0.015	0.995	0.990	0.985	Excellent
LA	-0.0127	1.0882*	1.72E-20	0.015	0.013	0.991	0.993	0.984	Excellent
RQo	0.0176	0.9465*	5.02E-25	0.017	0.015	0.996	0.992	0.989	Excellent
LVA	-0.0250	1.1014*	6.91E-22	0.021	0.020	0.993	0.986	0.979	Excellent

PVA: *Argissolo Vermelho-Amarelo*; S: *Planossolo*; LA: *Latossolo Amarelo*; RQo: *Neossolo Quartzarênico*; LVA: *Latossolo Vermelho-Amarelo*; *a*: linear coefficient of the regression equation; *b*: angular coefficient of the regression equation; RMSE: root mean square error; MAE: mean absolute error; r: Pearson correlation coefficient; *d*: Willmott concordance index; *c*: confidence or performance index.

CONCLUSION

The technique using Whatman No. 42 contact filter paper proved to be a quick and simple method to determine the soil water retention curve.

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