

Original Research Article

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## Performance Evaluation of the Products of Different Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Companies

V.L. Pawar, V.D. Paradkar\* and Pradip Dalavi

College of Technology and Engineering, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

\*Corresponding author

### ABSTRACT

The research was carried out to evaluate the performance of drip and sprinkler irrigation products manufactured by different companies viz. Company A, Company B and Company C. Two NPC emitters of 4 lph and 8 lph were tested at operating pressure ranging from 0.5 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and one PC emitter of 4 lph discharge was tested at same operating pressure range. Also, sprinkler of 120 lph discharge was tested at operating pressure ranging from 0.75 to 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The Emission Uniformity (EU) and Coefficient of Uniformity (CU) of system were worked out. In 4 lph and 8 lph NPC drippers manufactured by Company A, discharge variation with respect to pressure was less as compare to standard discharge values of Company B and Company C. In 4 lph PC drippers manufactured by Company B, discharge variation with respect to pressure was very less as compared to standard discharge values of Company A and Company C. It was observed that with increase in pressure from 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, discharge increased from 57.93 lph to 118 lph for sprinkler manufactured by Company A and from 44.2 lph to 113 lph for sprinkler manufactured by Company B. The highest UC of 90.13 % was found at 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for sprinkler manufactured by Company A and 88.80 % for sprinkler manufactured by Company B at same pressure. Sprinkler of 120 lph manufactured by Company A given excellent performance with minimum variation in discharge as compared to that of Company B.

#### Keywords

Drip, Sprinkler, Products, Companies, Performance Evaluation etc.

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### Introduction

The field application efficiency in most traditional irrigation methods is still very low, typically less than 50 % (sprinkler irrigation) and often as low as 30 % (surface irrigation) (Molden *et al.*, 2010). The excessive application of water generally entails losses because of surface run-off from the field and deep percolation below the root zone within the field. An alternative water application method like drip and sprinkler irrigation allow for much more uniform distribution as well as more precise control of the amount of water

applied and also decreases nutrient leaching (Mistry *et al.*, 2014). These systems are water saving, energy saving, and weeds and disease control methods. Also land levelling is not required for irrigating crops using sprinkler irrigation. Light textured soils can be irrigated properly. Accurate and precise depth of water can be applied using sprinkler irrigation. In future there is a need of giving knowledge about micro irrigation; its importance and maintenance to the farmer in easy way (Deshmukh *et al.*, 2014).

For achieving high efficiency of water, use of drip and sprinkler irrigation are the most appropriate technologies in modern irrigated agriculture with the great potential (Abdurazzaq and Aziz, 2013). It also leads itself to easy adoption for chemigation and automation (Sharma, 2013). These systems permit controlling of discharge and flexibility in time of water application. Drip irrigation saves water to the extent of 30 to 70 % without significantly affecting the crop yield (Mohammed *et al.*, 2013). Sprinkler system also saves water to the extent of 35 % over furrow irrigation without significantly affecting the crop yield. Today, there are number of drip and sprinkler manufacturing companies available in the market. But these companies provide variety of products to the farmers of various qualities at different rates. The farmers are unaware of performance of product and they select the product having lower cost. Therefore the present investigation was undertaken to enable the farmers to select most appropriate products of specific company.

### **Materials and Methods**

The research was carried out at Puriya Park Farm, K. K. Wagh College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Nashik, Maharashtra, India. The performance of drip and sprinkler products of different companies was evaluated with various performance parameters.

The selection of lateral for testing was done on the basis of commonly used diameter of lateral i.e. 16 mm size. The emitters selected were 4 lph and 8 lph Non Pressure Compensating (NPC) and 4 lph Pressure Compensating (PC), manufactured by Company A, Company Band Company C. These emitters were tested at different pressures ranging from 0.50 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> with an increment of 0.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### **Components of drip and sprinkler irrigation testing system**

Water conveying system  
Laterals  
Emitters  
Sprinkler heads with riser pipe  
Catch cans  
Fitting accessories  
Pressure gauge

### **Set-up for drip and sprinkler testing unit**

The testing unit was used to test the drippers and sprinklers of different companies. The emitters were spaced at 30 cm on the 4 m lateral having 16 mm diameter. The emitters were tested at different pressure ranging from 0.5 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> with an increment of 0.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Similarly, the sprinklers were tested at different pressure ranging from 0.75 to 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> with an increment of 0.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### **Evaluation parameters for drip and sprinkler system**

Pressure discharge relationship, emission uniformity and coefficient of uniformity were used to evaluate the performance of products from different drip companies viz. Company A, Company B and Company C. Similar parameters were used for evaluating performance of sprinklers of Company A and Company B.

### **Pressure discharge relationship**

The lateral was joined with the emitters of 4 lph to the inlet pipe. Then the pressure of 0.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> was adjusted with the help of control valve. The catch cans were kept below each of the emitter for collecting the discharge through emitters. Similarly for sprinkler system the pressure of 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> was adjusted with the help of control valve. The catch cans were placed at grid points of 0.75

X 0.75 m to collect the precipitation. Then both systems were operated for 5 min. The depth of water collected in each cylinder or catch can was measured. The pressure discharge relationship was determined using the formula given by Keller and Karmelli (Mane and Ayare, 2007).

$$q = K_e H^X$$

Where,

q = Discharge rate of dripper (lph)

$K_e$  = Discharge coefficient

H = Pressure head (m)

X = Dripper flow exponent

The same procedure was repeated for various companies emitters.

### **Emission uniformity (EU)**

Both drip and sprinkler systems were operated for 5 min and the volume of water collected in each catch can was measured. The emission uniformity was determined using the following formula given by Keller and Karmelli (Mane and Ayare, 2007).

$$EU = (q_{min}/q_{avg}) \times 100$$

Where,

EU = Emission Uniformity (%)

$q_{min}$  = Minimum emitter discharge (lph)

$q_{avg}$  = Average emitter discharge (lph)

### **Uniformity coefficient (UC)**

UC was determined by Christiansen's formula (Mane *et al.*, 2006) as under,

$$UC = \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\sum X}{Mn} \right) \right] \times 100$$

Where,

UC = Coefficient of uniformity (%)

M = Average value of all observations

n = Total number of observation points

X = Numerical deviation of all observation

To determine the UC of sprinkler system, a grid of spacing 0.75 X 0.75 m was made in representative area. The catch cans were placed at grid points to collect the precipitation. The duration of test run was 15 minutes. The volume collected in each catch can was measured. The rate of precipitation in each catch can was computed by knowing volume of water collected in each catch can and then dividing it by surface area of catch can.

The mean of precipitation rate of all catch cans was calculated to know average rate of precipitation. The UC was determined for operating pressure of 0.75, 1.0, 1.25 and 1.50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for micro-sprinkler. Initially system was operated for pressure of 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and the observations were recorded. The same procedure was repeated for other operating pressures and micro-sprinkler spacing combinations.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Pressure discharge relationship for emitters**

The observations of operating pressure and corresponding discharges were recorded.

#### **NPC Emitters (4 lph)**

With increase in pressure discharge increased, for 4 lph NPC drippers manufactured by Company A (Table 1).

With increase in pressure from 0.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, discharge increased from 1.44 lph to 4.06 lph, for 4 lph NPC emitters manufactured by Company B (Table 2).

With increase in pressure from 0.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, discharge increased from 1.50 lph to 4.1 lph, for 4 lph NPC emitters manufactured by Company C which means that discharge increased with increase in operating pressure (Table 3). Similar results were reported by Chavan *et al.*, 2009.

**NPC Emitters (8 lph)**

With increase in pressure, discharge increased for 8 lph NPC dripper, manufactured by Company A (Table 4).

It was observed that, as the operating pressure increased from 0.5 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, discharge increased from 4.20 lph to 7.91 lph, for 8 lph NPC emitters manufactured by Company B. (Table 5).

It was observed that with increase in pressure, the discharge also increased but there was variation in the calculated discharge as compared to the standard discharge given by Company C for 8 lph NPC emitters (Table 6).

**PC emitters (4 lph)**

It was observed that with increase in pressure, there was variation in the discharge to small extent as per manufacturer’s standard for 4 lph PC drippers manufactured by Company A (Fig. 1).

It was observed that with increase in pressure, there was change in discharge. There was less variation in calculated and standard discharge. 4 lph PC drippers manufactured by Company B gave uniform discharge than drippers manufactured by Company B (Fig. 2).

With increase in operating pressure, the average discharge remained nearly same. There were minor variations in the discharge for the emitter manufactured by Company C (Fig. 3). Similar results were reported by Kyada and Munjapara (2013).

**Pressure discharge relationship for sprinkler**

It was observed that with increase in pressure from 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, discharge increased from 57.93 lph to 118 lph, which means that discharge increased with increase in operating pressure for mini sprinkler manufactured by Company A (Table 7).

It was observed that with increase in pressure from 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, discharge increased from 44.2 lph to 113 lph.

The optimum discharge can be obtained at 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure but discharge obtained was 113 lph which may due to manufacturing defect or human error in noting the readings (Table 8).

**Table.1** Average discharge of 4 lph NPC emitter (Company A) at different operating pressures

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Calculated Discharge (lph)	Standard Discharge (lph)
1.	0.50	1.55	2.90
2.	0.75	2.90	3.30
3.	1.00	3.85	4.0
4.	1.25	4.10	4.20

**Table.2** Average discharge of 4 lph NPC emitter (Company B) at different operating pressures

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Calculated Discharge (lph)	Standard Discharge (lph)
1.	0.50	1.44	2.90
2.	0.75	2.80	3.40
3.	1.00	3.80	4.00
4.	1.25	4.06	4.40

**Table.3** Average discharge of 4 lph NPC emitter (Company C) at different operating pressures

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Calculated Discharge (lph)	Standard Discharge (lph)
1.	0.50	1.50	2.80
2.	0.75	2.90	3.40
3.	1.00	3.80	4.01
4.	1.25	4.10	4.45

**Table.4** Average discharge of 8 lph NPC emitter (Company A) at different operating pressures

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Calculated Discharge (lph)	Standard Discharge (lph)
1.	0.50	4.42	6.00
2.	0.75	5.70	6.95
3.	1.00	7.10	8.00
4.	1.25	7.83	8.50

**Table.5** Average discharge of 8 lph NPC emitter (Company B) at different operating pressures

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Calculated Discharge (lph)	Standard Discharge (lph)
1.	0.50	4.20	6.07
2.	0.75	4.52	7.06
3.	1.00	6.56	8.00
4.	1.25	7.91	8.75

**Table.6** Average discharge of 8 lph NPC emitter Company C at different operating pressures

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Calculated Discharge (lph)	Standard Discharge (lph)
1.	0.50	4.10	6.0
2.	0.75	5.40	6.9
3.	1.00	6.50	7.02
4.	1.25	7.70	8.65

**Table.7** Average discharge at different operating pressure for 120 lph sprinkler head (Company A)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Discharge (lph)
1.	0.75	57.93
2.	1.00	70.50
3.	1.25	97.53
4.	1.50	118

**Table.8** Average discharge at different operating pressure for 120 lph sprinkler head (Company B)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Discharge (lph)
1.	0.75	44.2
2.	1.00	64.50
3.	1.25	72.11
4.	1.50	113

**Table.9** Variation in EU for different operating pressure for 4 lph NPC emitter (Company A)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Emission Uniformity (%)
1.	0.50	96.77
2.	0.75	96.55
3.	1.00	98.70
4.	1.25	97.68

**Table.10** Variation in EU for different operating pressure for 4 lph NPC emitter (Company B)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Emission Uniformity (%)
1.	0.50	97.22
2.	0.75	98.21
3.	1.00	99.93
4.	1.25	99.01

**Table.11** Variation in EU for different operating pressure for 4 lph NPC emitter (Company C)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Emission Uniformity (%)
1.	0.50	96.66
2.	0.75	98.96
3.	1.00	98.40
4.	1.25	99.26

**Table.12** Variation in EU for different operating pressure for 8 lph NPC emitter (Company A)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Emission Uniformity (%)
1.	0.50	98.19
2.	0.75	99.47
3.	1.00	99.43
4.	1.25	99.17



**Table.13** Variation in EU for different operating pressure for 8 lph NPC emitter (Company B)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Emission Uniformity (%)
1.	0.50	98.45
2.	0.75	97.23
3.	1.00	98.62
4.	1.25	99.53

**Table.14** Variation in EU for different operating pressure for 8 lph NPC emitter (Company C)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Emission Uniformity (%)
1.	0.50	97.68
2.	0.75	97.23
3.	1.00	98.62
4.	1.25	99.67

**Table.15** Variation in values of UC for different pressure of 120 lph sprinkler head (Company A)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Uniformity Coefficient (%)
1.	0.75	87.60
2.	1.00	89.26
3.	1.25	89.40
4.	1.50	90.13

**Table.16** Variation in values of UC for different pressure of 120 lph sprinkler head \ (Company B)

Sr. No.	Operating pressure (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Uniformity Coefficient (%)
1.	0.75	86.16
2.	1.00	87.36
3.	1.25	88.65
4.	1.50	88.80

**Fig.1** Sprinkler testing set-up



Fig.2 Pressure discharge relationship observed for 4 lph PC emitter (Company A)

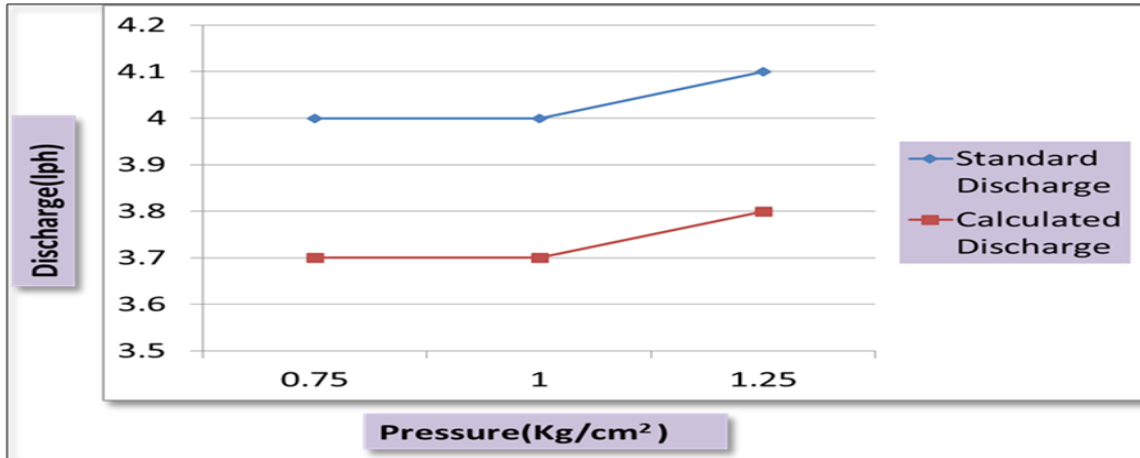


Fig.3 Pressure discharge relationship observed for 4 lph PC emitter (Company B)

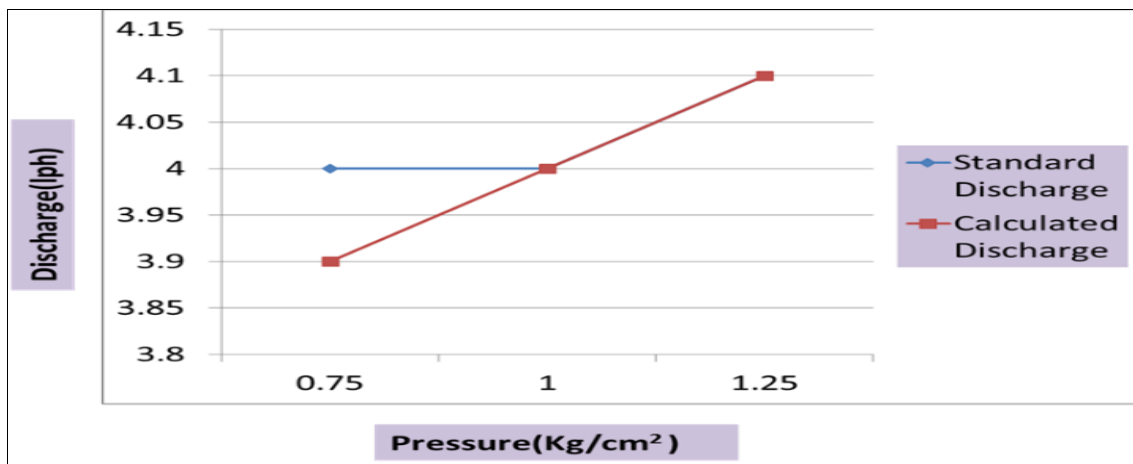
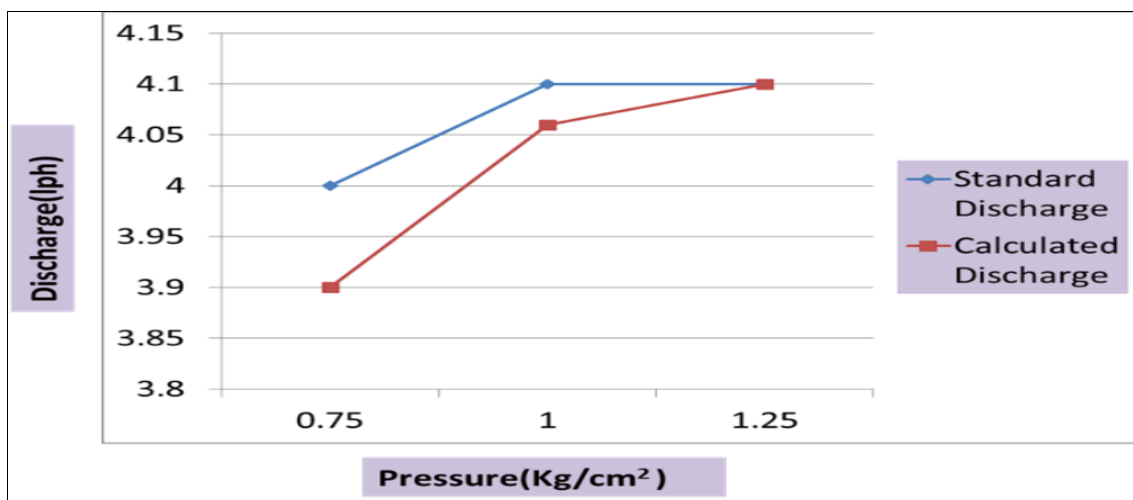
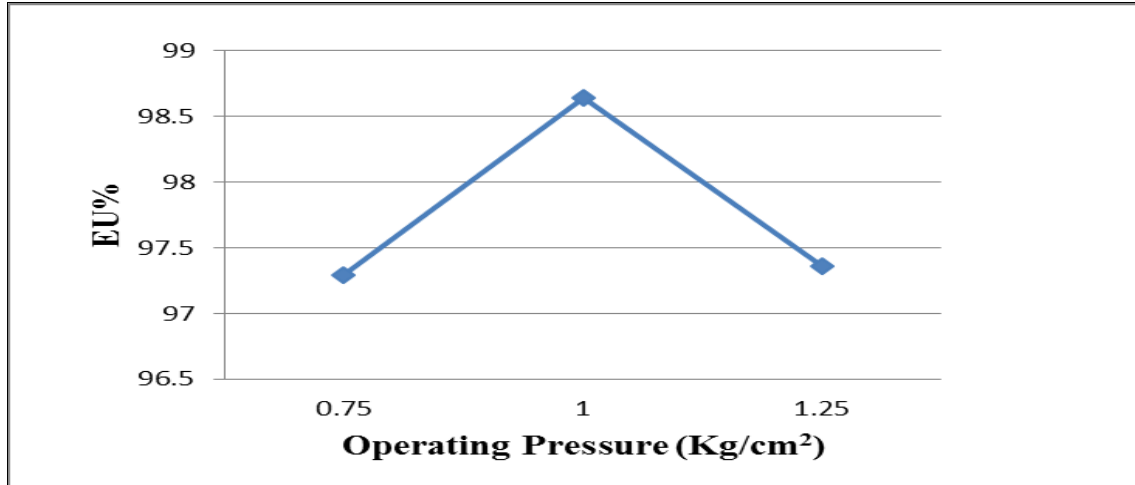


Fig.4 Pressure discharge relationship observed for 4 lph PC emitter (Company C)

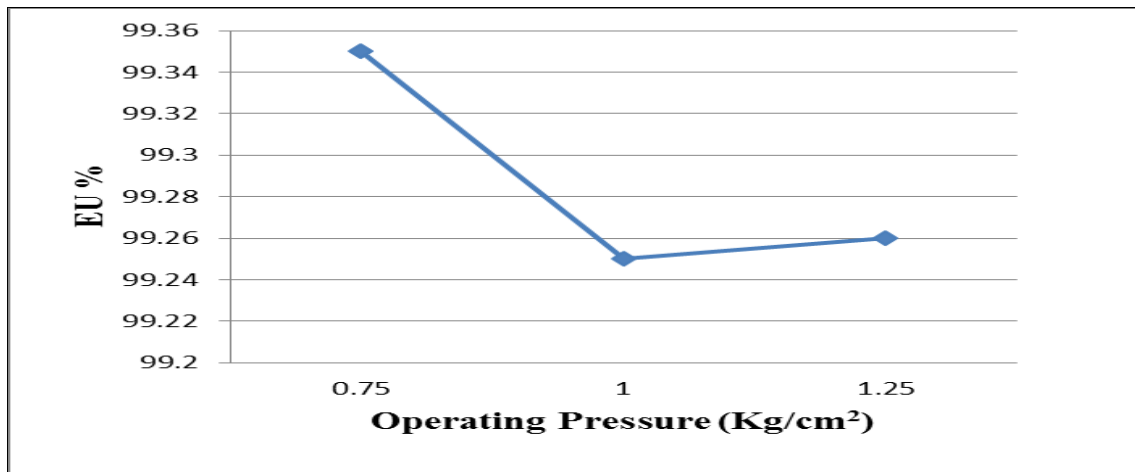




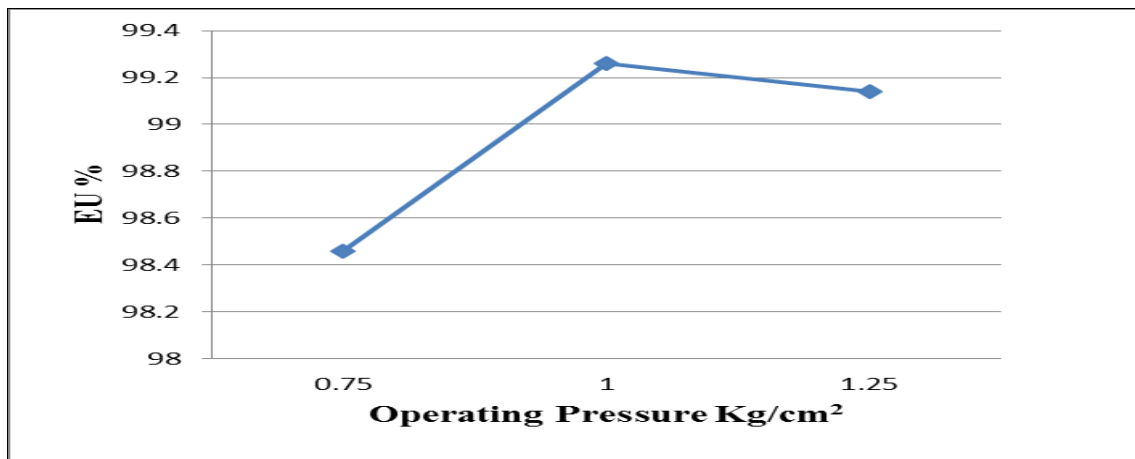
**Fig.5** Variation in EU with operating pressure for 4 lph PC emitter (Company A)



**Fig.6** Variation in EU with operating pressure for 4 lph PC emitter Company B)



**Fig.7** Variation in EU with operating pressure for 4 lph PC emitter (Company C)



## **Emission uniformity (EU)**

### **NPC emitters (4 lph)**

It was observed that the minimum value of EU was 96.55 % at operating pressure of 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and maximum value of EU was 98.70 % for operating pressure of 1.00 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, which means that for uniform distribution of water in the field, operating pressure should be kept at 1.00 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (Table 9).

The maximum value of EU was 99.93 % at pressure of 1.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Hence for obtaining uniform distribution of water throughout field, system should be operated at 1.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure for 4 lph NPC emitter manufactured by Company B (Table 10; Fig. 7).

The minimum value of EU was 96.66 % at operating pressure of 0.50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> & maximum value of EU was 99.26 % at the operating pressure of 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, which means that for obtaining uniform distribution of water in the field, the operating pressure should be kept 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for the emitter manufactured by Company C (Table 11). Such results were also reported by Popale *et al.*, (2011).

### **NPC emitters (8 lph)**

It was observed that the minimum value of EU was 98.19 % at operating pressure of 0.50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> & maximum value of EU was 99.47 % for operating pressure of 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. There were minor variations in EU at operating pressure varying from 0.50 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Hence for emitter of Company A uniform distribution of water will be possible if system is operated at 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (Table 12). Similar results were reported by Changade *et al.*, 2009.

The minimum value of EU was 97.23 % at operating pressure of 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and maximum value of EU was 99.53 % at operating pressure of 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, which means that to obtain uniform distribution of water in the field, operating pressure should be kept at 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for 8 lph NPC emitter by Company B.

(Table 13). The minimum value of EU was 97.68 % at operating pressure of 0.50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> & maximum value of EU was 99.67 % at operating pressure of 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, which means that to obtain uniform distribution of water in the field, operating pressure should be kept at 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for emitter manufactured by Company C.

The variation in EU was very small within the operating pressure ranging from 0.75 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (Table 14).

### **PC emitters (4 lph)**

It was observed that within the operating pressure 0.75 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> EU varied to small extent. The minimum EU was 97.29% at operating pressure of 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and maximum EU was 98.64% at operating pressure of 1.00 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 4).

It was observed that within the operating pressure 0.75 to 1.25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, EU doesn't varied up to the large extent.

The minimum EU was 99.25 % at operating pressure of 1.00 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and the maximum EU was 98.64% at the operating pressure 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 5).

The minimum EU was 98.46% at operating pressure 0.75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and maximum EU was 99.26% for operating pressure 1.00 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Hence for obtaining uniform distribution of water throughout field, system should be operated at 1.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure for 4 lph PC emitter manufactured by Company C (Fig. 6). Such results were also reported by Mostafa and Thormann, 2013.

## **Uniformity Coefficient (UC) of sprinkler**

It was observed that UC at different operating pressures ranged from 87.60% to 90.13% respectively. Highest UC of 90.13 % was found at 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, which means that uniform distribution of water can be obtained at 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> operating pressure (Table 15).

It was observed that highest UC was 88.80 % at operating pressure 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Hence to obtain uniform distribution of water throughout the field, the system should be operated at pressure of 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (Table 16). Such results were also reported by Yacoubi *et al.*, (2012).

In 4 lph and 8 lph NPC drippers manufactured by Company A, discharge variation with respect to pressure was less as compared to standard discharge of Company B and Company C. In 4 lph PC dripper manufactured by Company B, discharge variation with respect to pressure was very less as compared to standard discharge values of Company A and Company C. At a same pressure the UC was higher for sprinkler manufactured by Company A than sprinkler manufactured by Company B. Sprinkler of 120 lph manufactured by Company A gave excellent performance with minimum variation in discharge as compared to Company B.

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