



# Water dynamics in dry soils

**Using relative humidity sensors to measure water vapor adsorption in desert soils**

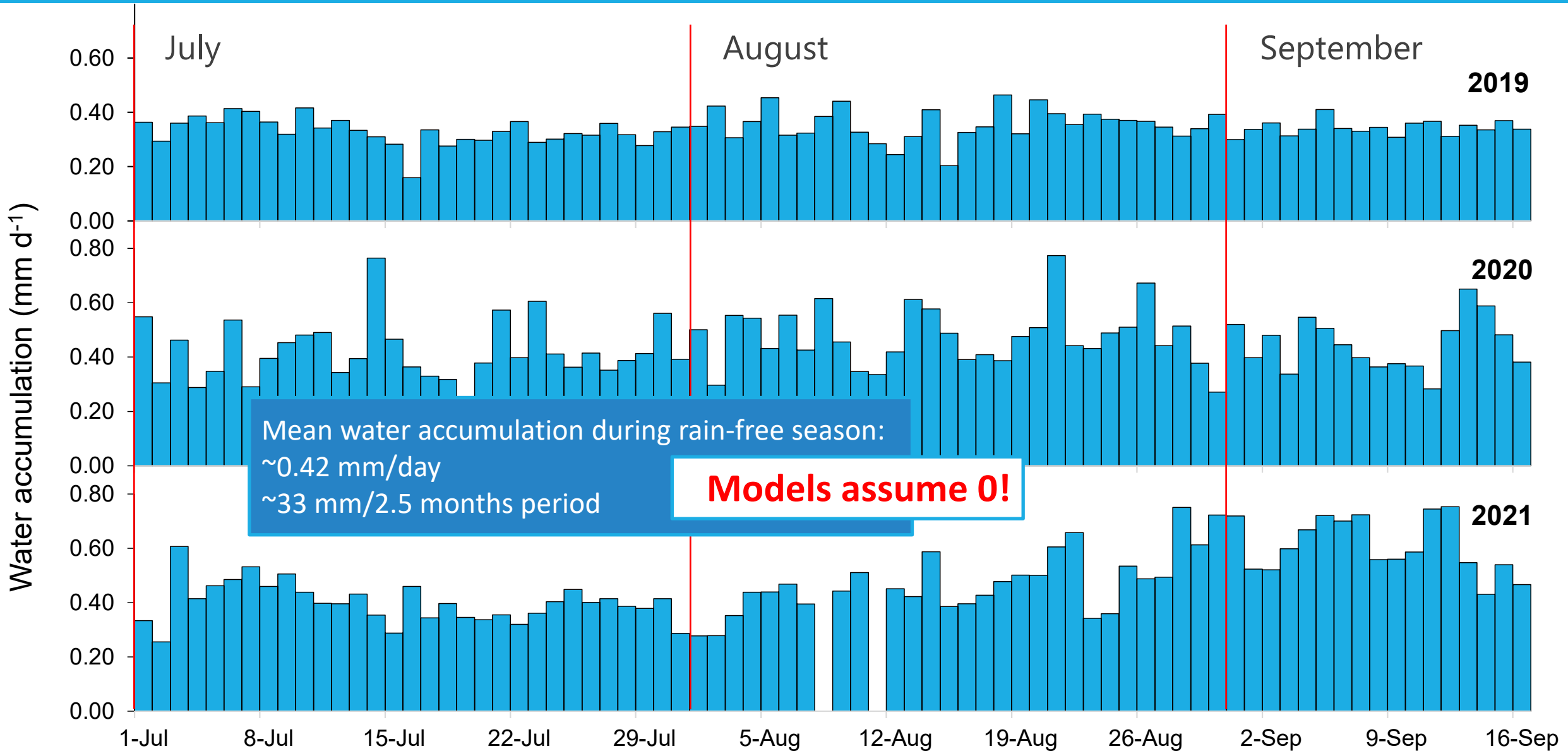


**Nurit Agam & Dilia Kool**



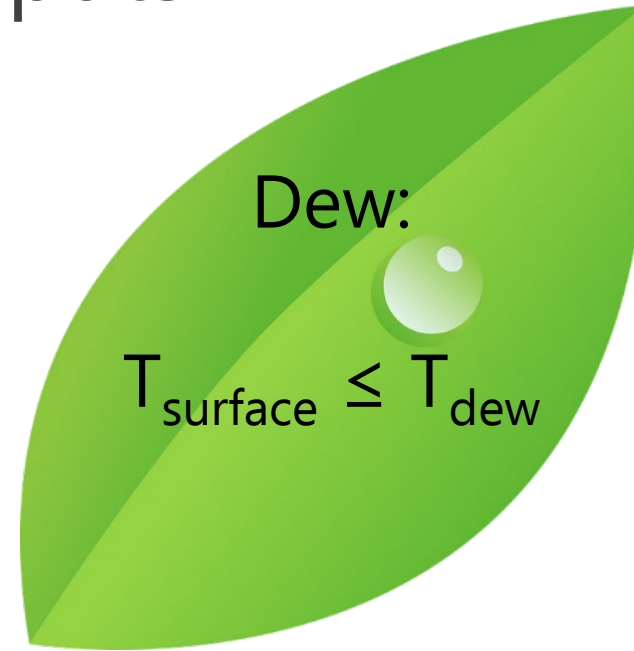
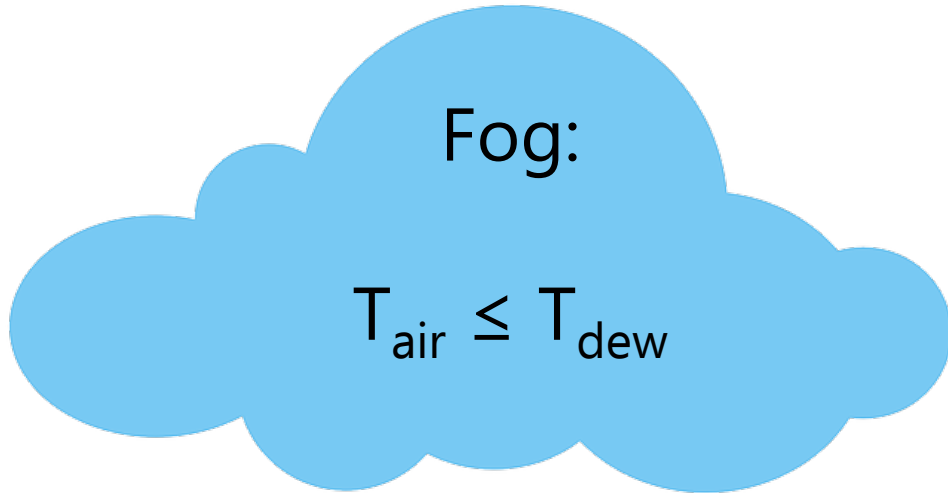
# How it all started

Annual rainfall: ~115 mm



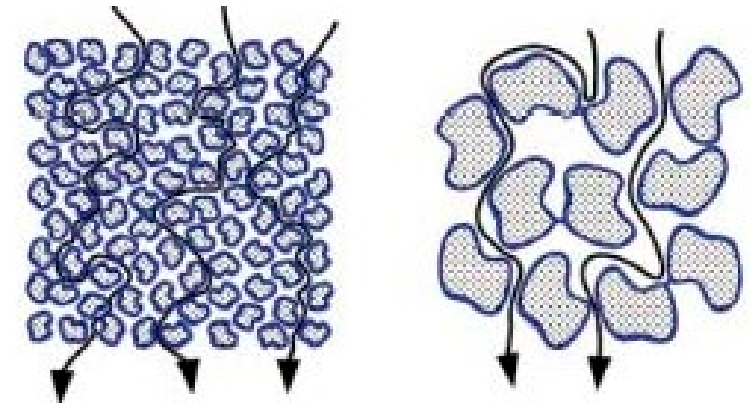
# What is the source?

## Non-rainfall water inputs



Adsorption:

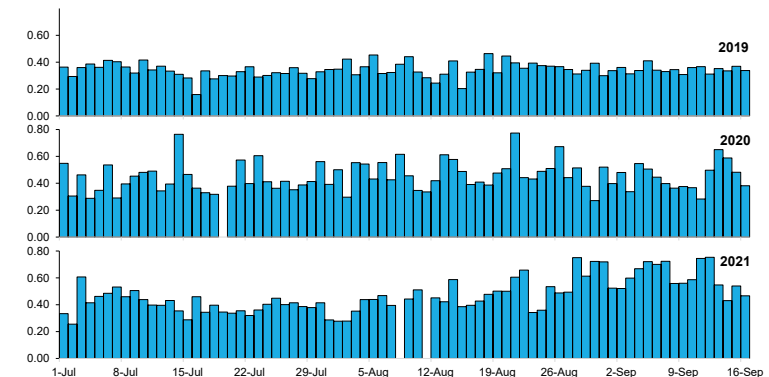
$$e_{\text{surface}} < e_{\text{air}}$$



**Water vapor adsorption:**

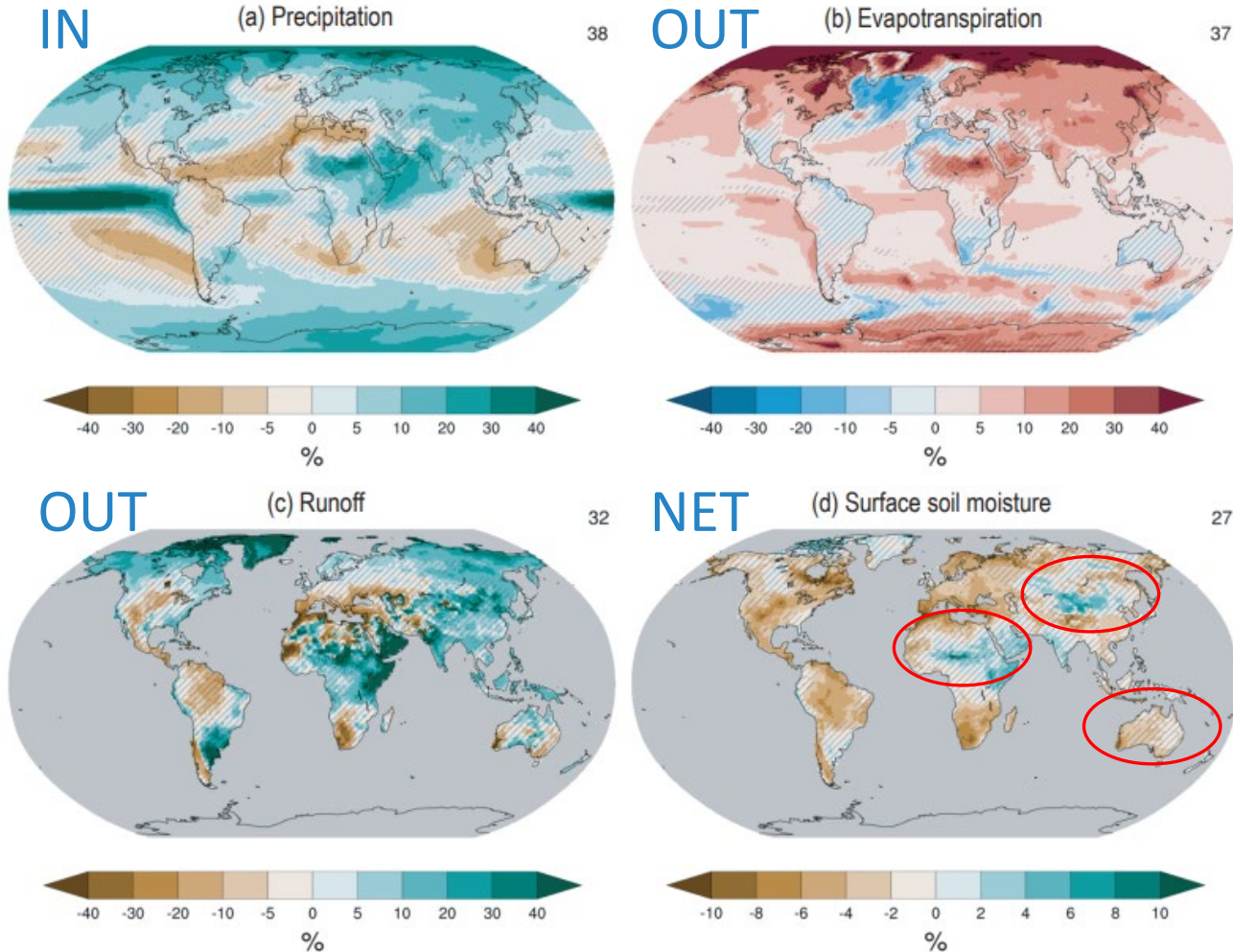
most common

least considered

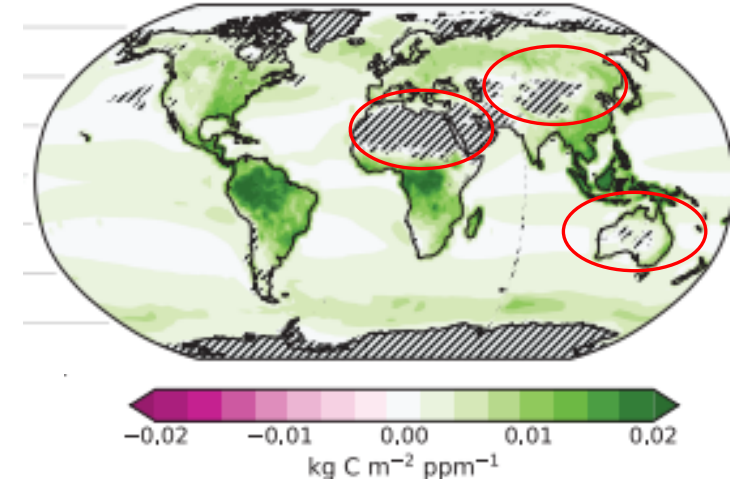


# Are we missing something?

Long-term water cycle variables changes for SSP2-4.5 (2081–2100 vs 1995–2014)



Carbon uptake response to CO<sub>2</sub>



Deserts:  
 ~26% of terrestrial surface  
 High uncertainty

Box TS.5; TS.6; IPCC 6<sup>th</sup> assessment report

# Is water vapor adsorption unique to the Negev desert?

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NEED MEASUREMENT METHOD THAT WILL ALLOW EXPLORING

# The challenges

1. Typically used sensors for soil water content cannot detect these small changes
2. Micro-lysimeters are difficult to apply everywhere



# The solution

Use relative humidity sensors in the soil

**Why?** Soil is dry enough

**How?**

1. Convert soil relative humidity ( $RH_s$ ) to soil water potential ( $\psi$ )

$$\psi = c T_s \ln(RH_s)$$

Kelvin equation (c- constant;  $T_s$  – soil temperature)

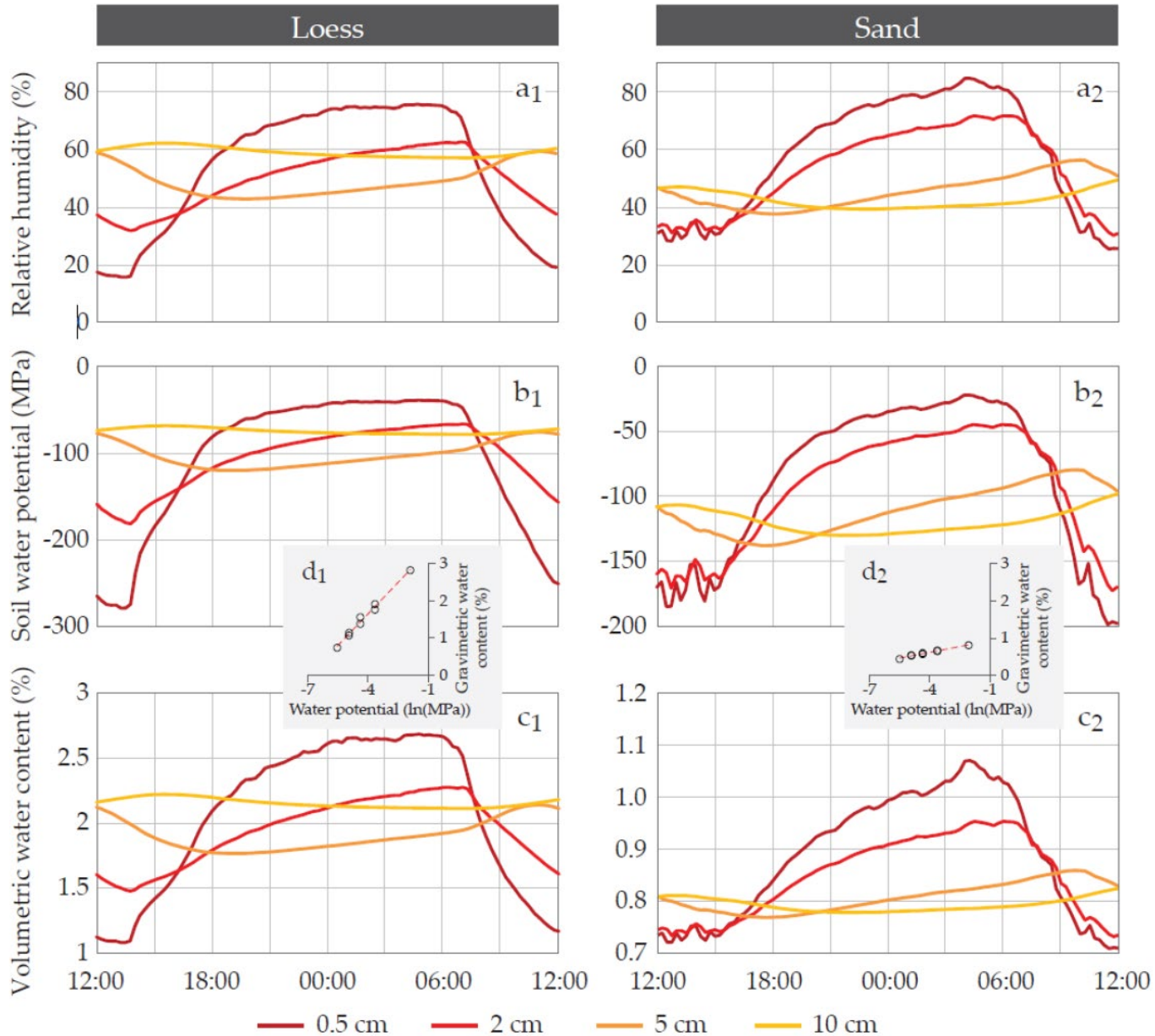
2. Convert soil water potential ( $\psi$ ) to gravimetric water content ( $\theta_g$ )

$$\theta_g = a \ln(\psi) + b$$

(a, b – soil-specific parameters)



# Tested for two different soils

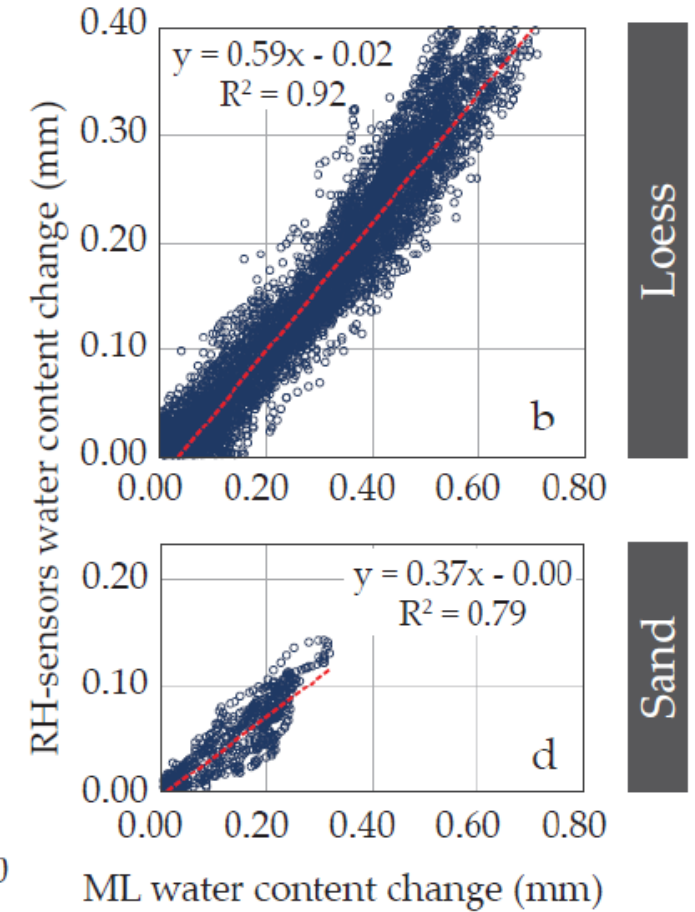
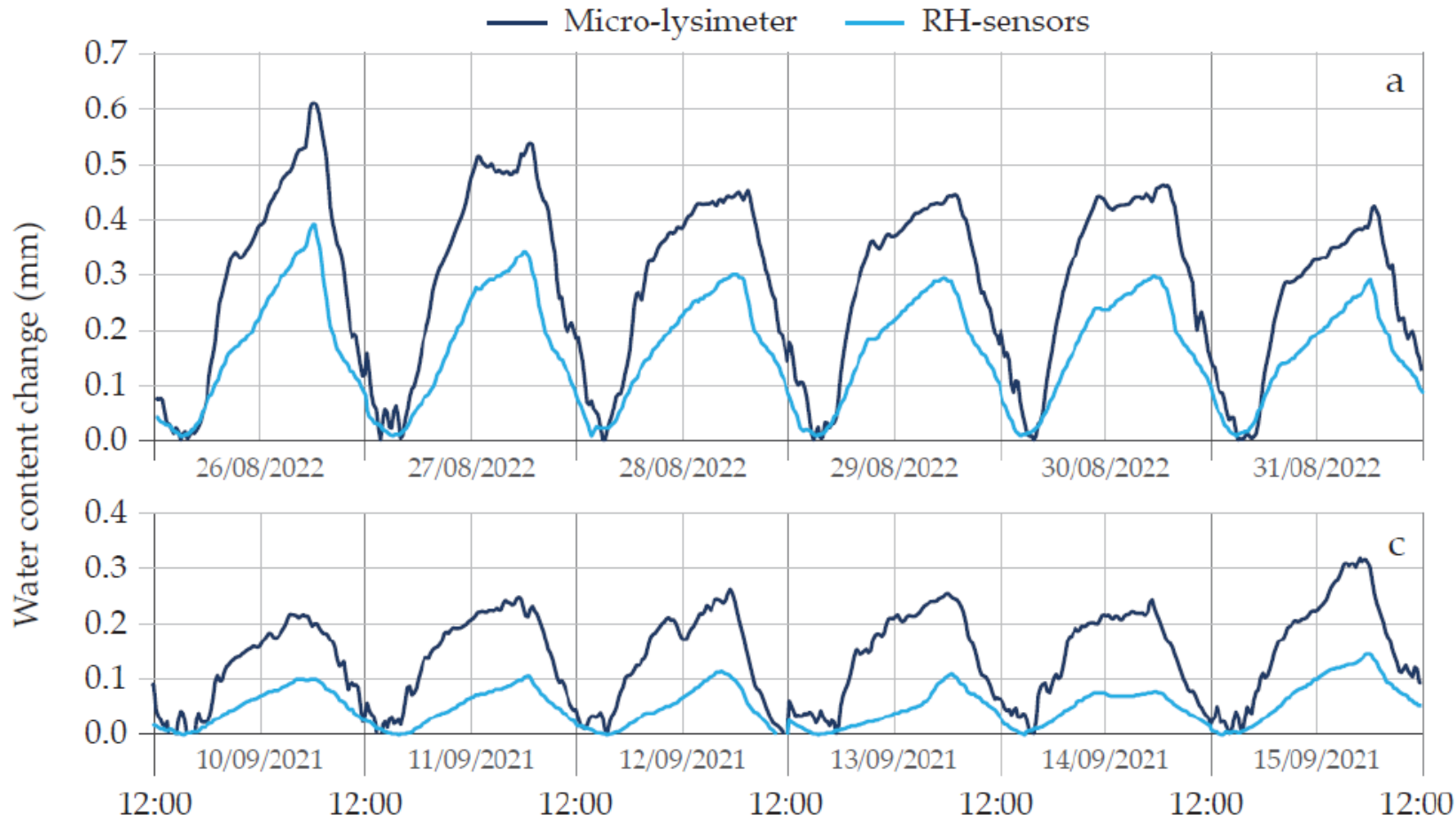


	Water retention regression parameters		
	a ln(MPa)	b % ln(MPa) <sup>-1</sup>	r <sup>2</sup> (-)
Loess	0.56	3.92	0.99
Sand	0.10	0.99	0.98

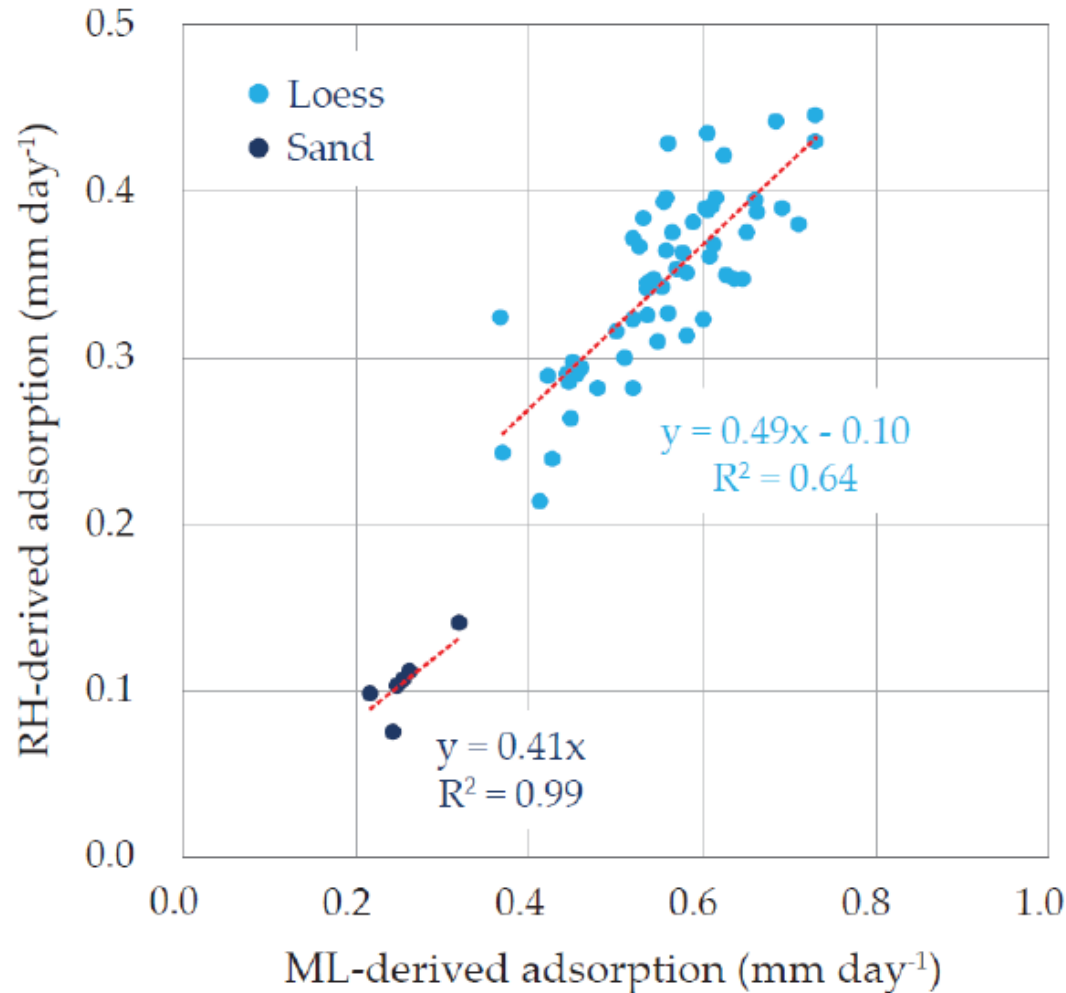
	Bulk density
	g cm <sup>-3</sup>
Loess	1.45
Sand	1.60



# Compared to micro-lysimeters



# Compared to micro-lysimeters



Trends are good **but!**

**Significant underestimation**

**Why?**

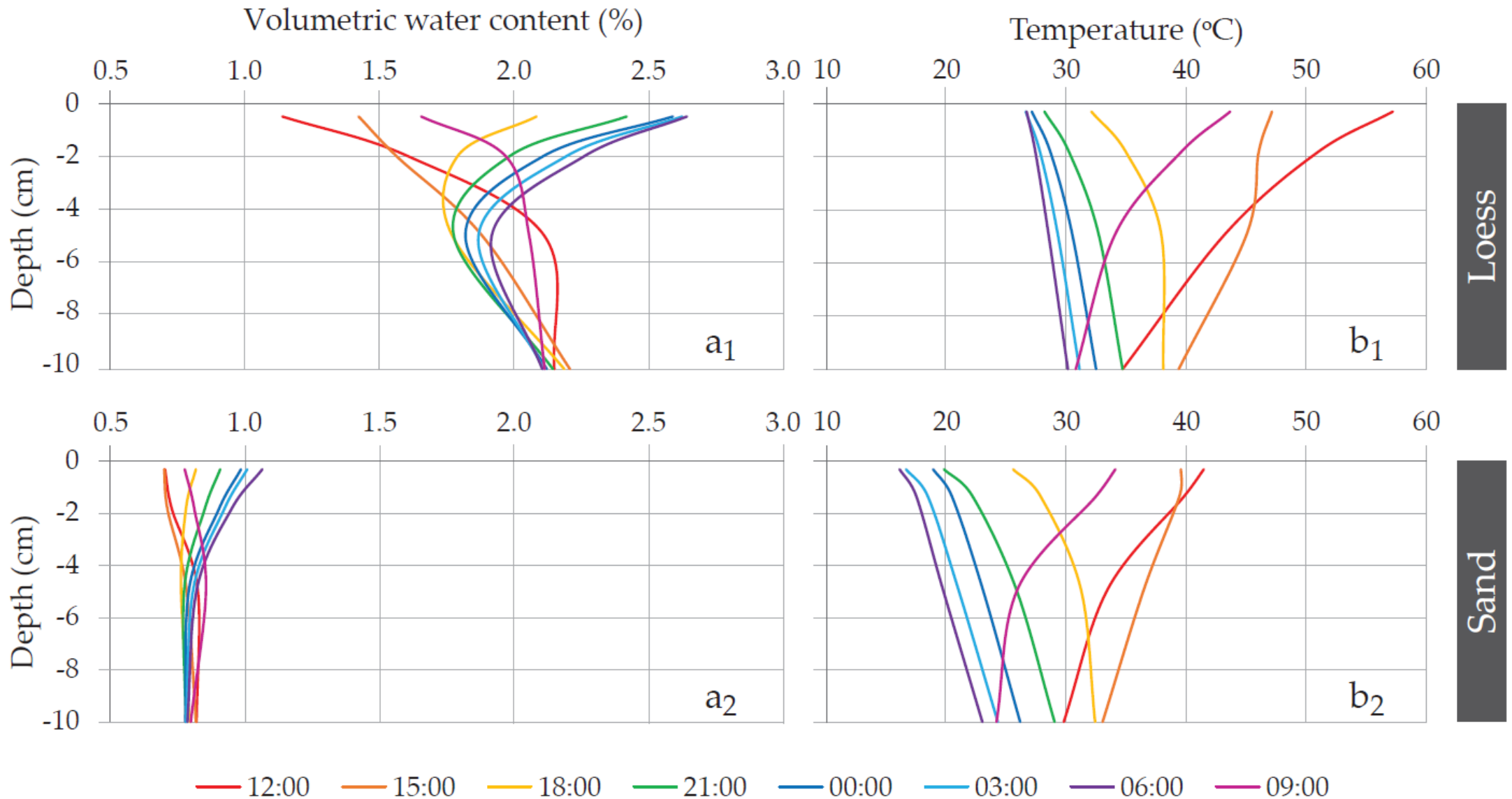
Inability to place sensor at the surface

**Loess better than sand**

**Why?**

A smaller amount of water vapor adsorption resulting in higher sensitivity to errors in both methods.

# And yet... water contents can be monitored!



# Is this unique to the Negev desert?

## The Namib Sand Sea, Namibia ✓



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

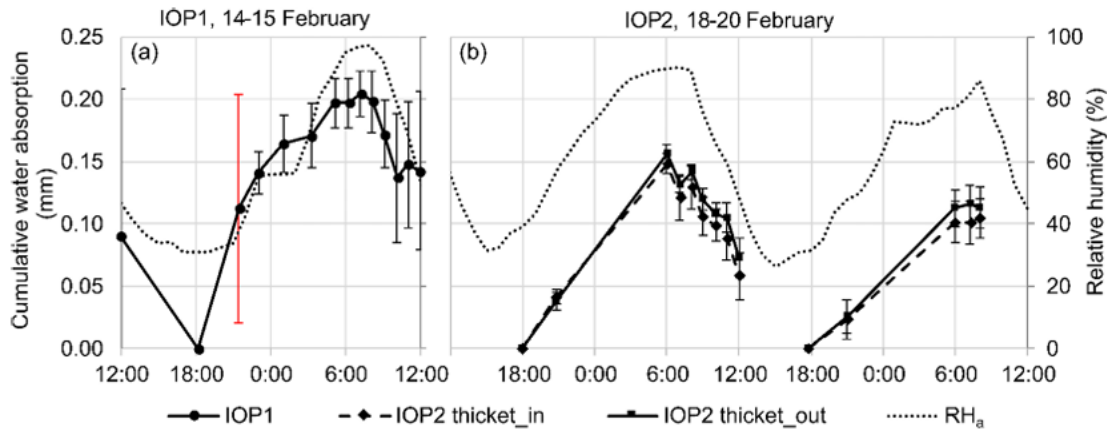
Journal of Hydrology

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jhydrol](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jhydrol)

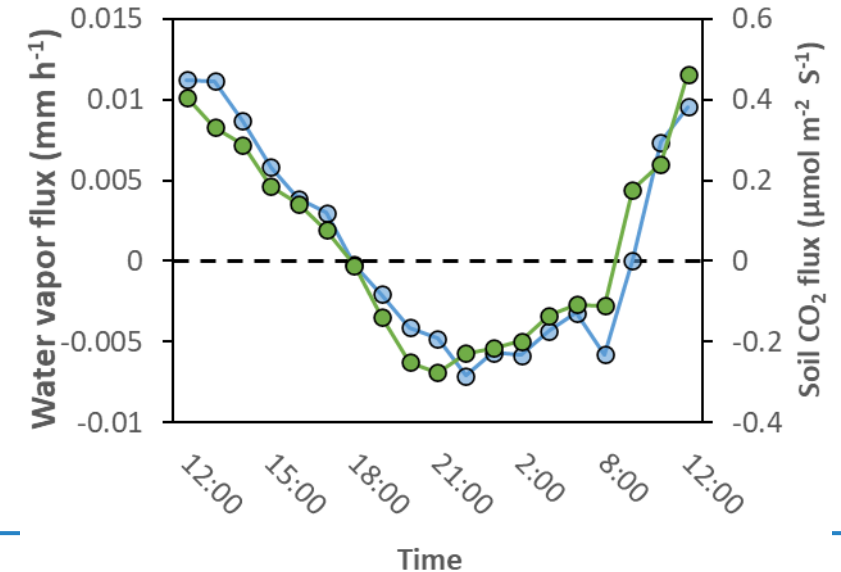
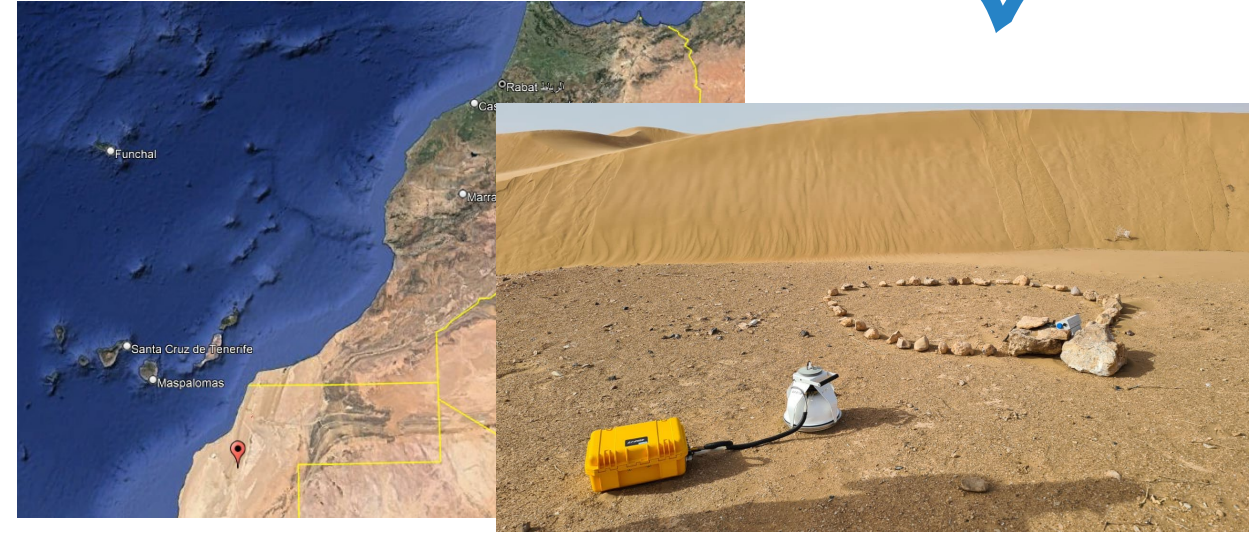
Research papers

The overlooked non-rainfall water input sibling of fog and dew: Daily water vapor adsorption on a !Nara hummock in the Namib Sand Sea

D. Kool<sup>a</sup>, E. Agra<sup>b</sup>, A. Drabkin<sup>c</sup>, A. Duncan<sup>d</sup>, P.P. Fendinat<sup>e</sup>, S. Leduc<sup>b</sup>, G. Lupovitch<sup>b</sup>, A. N. Nambwandja<sup>e,f</sup>, N.S. Ndilenga<sup>f</sup>, T. Nguyễn Thị<sup>a</sup>, B. Poodiack<sup>g</sup>, L. Sagi<sup>h</sup>, Y. Shmuel<sup>i</sup>, G. Maggs-Kölling<sup>f</sup>, E. Marais<sup>f</sup>, B. Pinshow<sup>b</sup>, J.S. Turner<sup>j</sup>, N. Agam<sup>a,\*</sup>

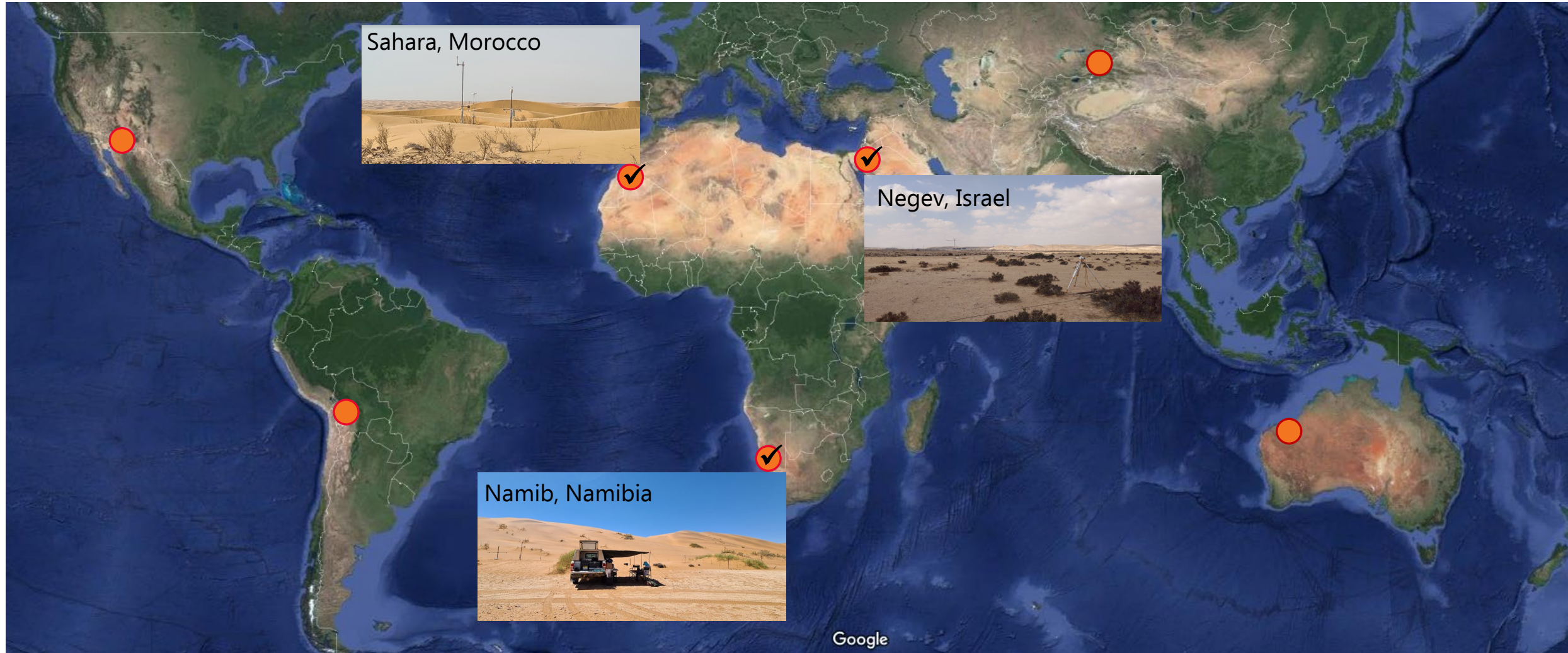


## The Sahara, Morocco ✓



# What's next?

Towards a global assessment of non-rainfall water input dynamics in deserts



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Towards a global assessment of non-rainfall water input dynamics in deserts



Thank you!