

 *The Second Global Workshop on Proximal Soil Sensing  
(Montreal, Quebec, Canada)*


# On-the-Go Soil Sensors *Are We There Yet?*

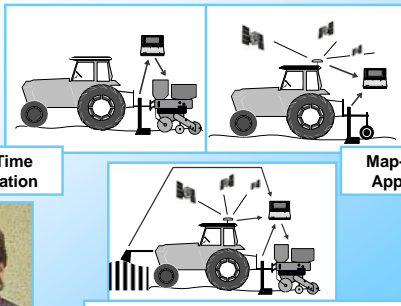
**Viacheslav I. Adamchuk**  
Department of Bioresource Engineering  
McGill University

May 17, 2011 








 **Sensor Use Approaches**



**Real-Time Application** **Map-Based Approach** **Integrated Approach (Real-Time with Supplemental Base Map)**


 **Mark Morgan**  
Purdue University

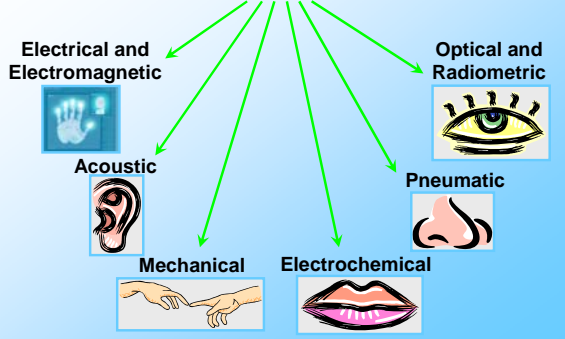
 **Nature of Sensing**




**Listen** **Smell** **Touch** **Look** **Taste**

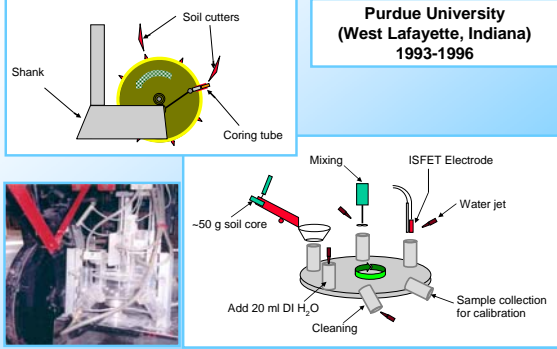
**Workshop of Carlo Cignani**  
1670-1710  
*The five senses 1670s*

 **On-the-go Proximal Soil Sensors**



**Electrical and Electromagnetic** **Optical and Radiometric**  
**Acoustic** **Pneumatic**  
**Mechanical** **Electrochemical**

 **Automated Soil Testing**



**Purdue University (West Lafayette, Indiana) 1993-1996**

Shank, Soil cutters, Coring tube, Mixing, ISFET Electrode, Water jet, ~50 g soil core, Add 20 ml DI H<sub>2</sub>O, Cleaning, Sample collection for calibration

### Automated Soil pH Mapping Systems

Purdue University  
(West Lafayette, Indiana)  
1997-2000

Distance from the West End, m

### Soil Mechanical Resistance Mapping

Farm Progress Show Site (1998)

Tool Bar

Strain Gauges

Travel Direction

Boundary  
Soil Resistance (lbf)

- < 650
- 650 - 699
- 700 - 749
- 750 - 799
- > 799

Purdue University (West Lafayette, Indiana)

### Vertical Smooth Blade with an Array of Strain Gages

Purdue University  
(West Lafayette, Indiana) – UNL  
(Lincoln, Nebraska)  
1999 - 2001

Strain Gage Array

z = 0 mm (Soil Surface)

z = 150 mm

z = 250 mm

z = 300 mm

152.4 mm

19.05 mm (corner)

66°

16.64°

25.4 mm

### Three Independent Blade System

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska) –  
University of Sao Paulo  
(Piracicaba, Brazil)  
2002 - 2004

Three blades

- 0 – 10 cm
- 10 – 20 cm
- 20 – 30 cm

Soil-metal friction compensation sensor

### Dielectric Capacitance-Based Sensor

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska) –  
Retrokool (Berkeley, California)  
2001-2003

Sensor Output, V

Gravimetric Soil Moisture, g/g

Test 1

Test 2

Average

### Instrumented Tillage Implement

Laptop with DAQ Card

GPS Antenna

Signal Conditioning Unit

Load Cells

Strain Gauges

Depth Sensor

Custom Protective Shin

Custom Point

UNL  
John Deere  
2003

### Soil Reflectance Mapping

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska)  
2003-2004

### “Organic Matter” Sensors

Purdue University (West Lafayette, Indiana)  
1988 - 1992

UNL (Nebraska, Lincoln)  
2004 - 2005

### Direct Soil Measurement

Veris Technologies, Inc. (Salina, Kansas)  
2002-2003

### Integrated Direct Soil Measurement

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska)  
2003

**pH**  
 $R^2 = 0.93$  (0.96 means)  
 RMSE (Precision) = 0.12 pH  
 Reg. SE (Accuracy) = 0.16 pH

**pK**  
 $R^2 = 0.52$  (0.62 means)  
 RMSE (Precision) = 0.15 pK  
 Reg. SE (Accuracy) = 0.15 pK

**pNO<sub>3</sub>**  
 $R^2 = 0.35$  (0.61 means)  
 RMSE (Precision) = 0.19 pNO<sub>3</sub>  
 Reg. SE (Accuracy) = 0.12 pNO<sub>3</sub>

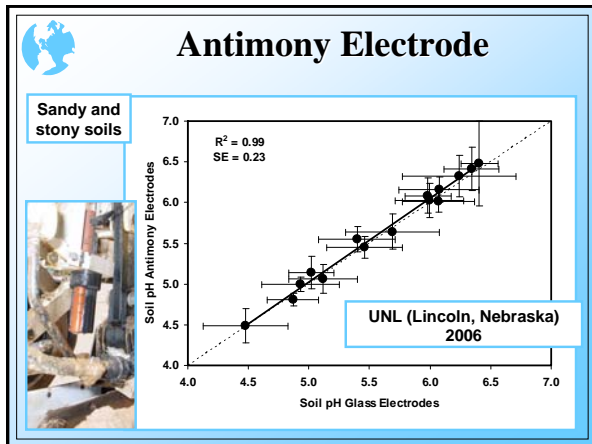
### Agitated Soil Measurement

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska)  
2004-2005

### Portable Probe

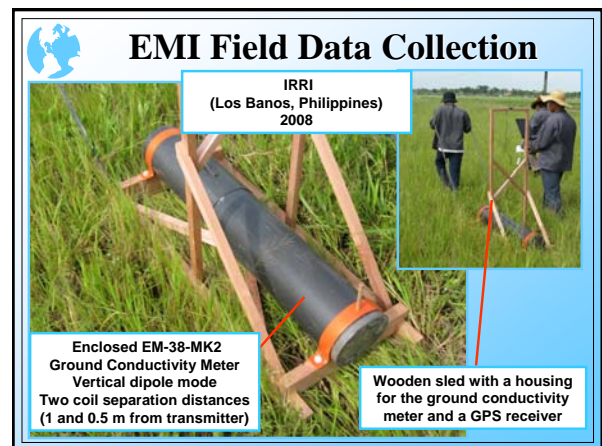
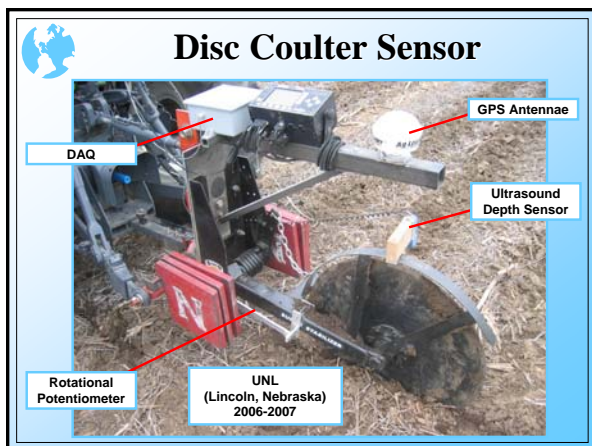
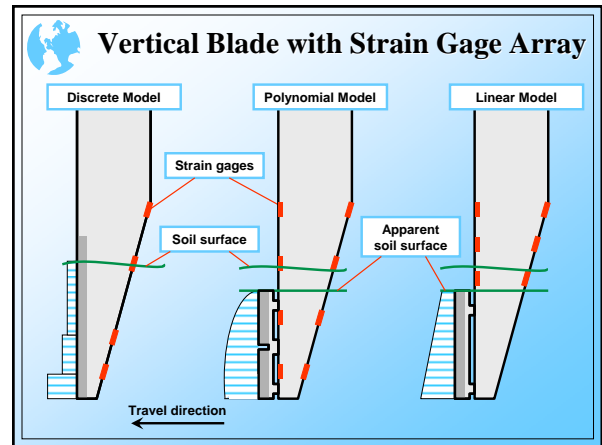
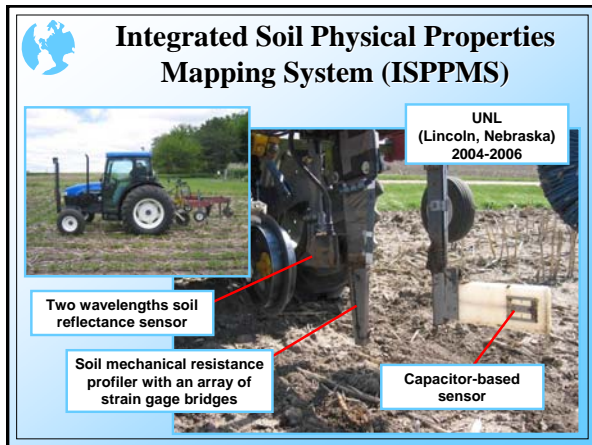
UNL 2005





### Applicability of On-the-Go Soil Sensors

| Soil property                       | Good | OK   | Some |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Soil texture (clay, silt and sand)  | Good | OK   | Some |
| Soil organic matter or total carbon | Some | Good |      |
| Soil water (moisture)               | Good | Good |      |
| Soil salinity (sodium)              | OK   |      | Some |
| Soil compaction (bulk density)      |      | Good | Some |
| Depth variability (hard pan)        | Some | OK   | Some |
| Soil pH                             |      | Some | Good |
| Residual nitrate (total nitrogen)   | Some | Some | OK   |
| Other nutrients (potassium)         |      | Some | OK   |
| CEC (other buffer indicators)       | OK   | OK   |      |



### Pneumatic Angular Scanning System (PASS)

CLAMPS, EM38, TRIGGER PRESS, VERTICAL STOP/SWITCH, PNEUMATIC CYLINDER, INCLINOMETER, HOR. STOP/SWITCH, TOP & BOTTOM ROLLERS, SENSORS TUBE SUPPORT, Air Tube, Air Flow Controller, Air Pump, Solenoid Valve

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska) 2008-2009

### Integrate Soil Mapping System (ISMS)

Load Cell Sensor, Optical Sensor, Dielectric Sensor

UNL and Holland Scientific (Lincoln, Nebraska) Retrokool (Berkeley, California) 2009-2010

### Field Elevation Mapping

RTK-level dual-system GNSS Receiver

Soil pH mapping unit

Galvanic contact apparent electrical conductivity mapping system

### Status of Implementation

- Commercial
  - Electrical conductivity
  - Topography
  - Soil pH
  - Visual/near-infrared spectroscopy
  - Gamma-ray radiometry
- Available solutions
  - Implement draft
  - Magnetic susceptibility
  - Ground penetrating radar
- Upcoming solutions
  - Capacitance (moisture)
  - Residual nitrate and soluble potassium
  - Soil mechanical resistance
  - Machine vision
  - X-ray and UV measurements
  - Neutron techniques

Sensor fusion + and New applications

THE DAVINCI CODE  
SEEK THE TRUTH  
IN THEATERS 05-19-06

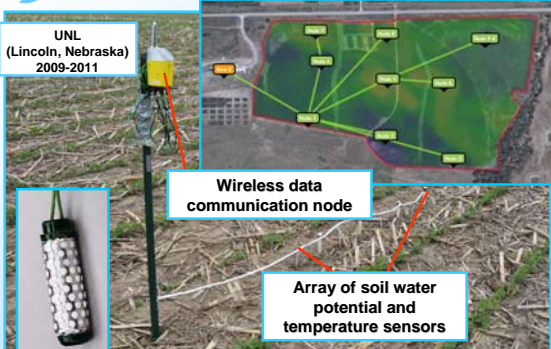
### Targeted Soil Sampling

$$OF = \sqrt[5]{S_{opt} \cdot D_{opt-pH} \cdot D_{opt-EC} \cdot H_{cr-pH} \cdot H_{cr-EC}}$$

- S-optimality
- D-optimality (soil pH)
- D-optimality (soil EC)
- H-criteria (soil pH)
- H-criteria (soil EC)

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska) 2007-2008

## Telemetry Monitoring System



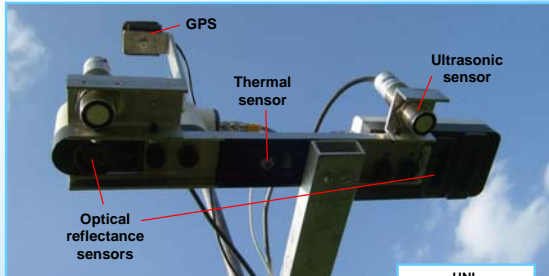
UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska) 2009-2011

Wireless data communication node

Array of soil water potential and temperature sensors

The diagram shows a field with several sensor nodes connected to a central communication node. An inset shows a close-up of a sensor array.

## Crop Canopy Sensing



GPS

Thermal sensor

Ultrasonic sensor

Optical reflectance sensors

UNL (Lincoln, Nebraska) 2008-2011

The image shows a sensor assembly mounted on a pole, including a GPS receiver, a thermal sensor, an ultrasonic sensor, and several optical reflectance sensors.

## Summary

- On-the-go soil sensors can provide high density information about soil properties
- Many sensor approaches are past initial commercialization stage
- Sensor fusion provides the ability to separate various agronomic effects
- Site-specific sensor calibration and validation are essential steps of the mapping process
- Integration with living component sensing is promising



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