

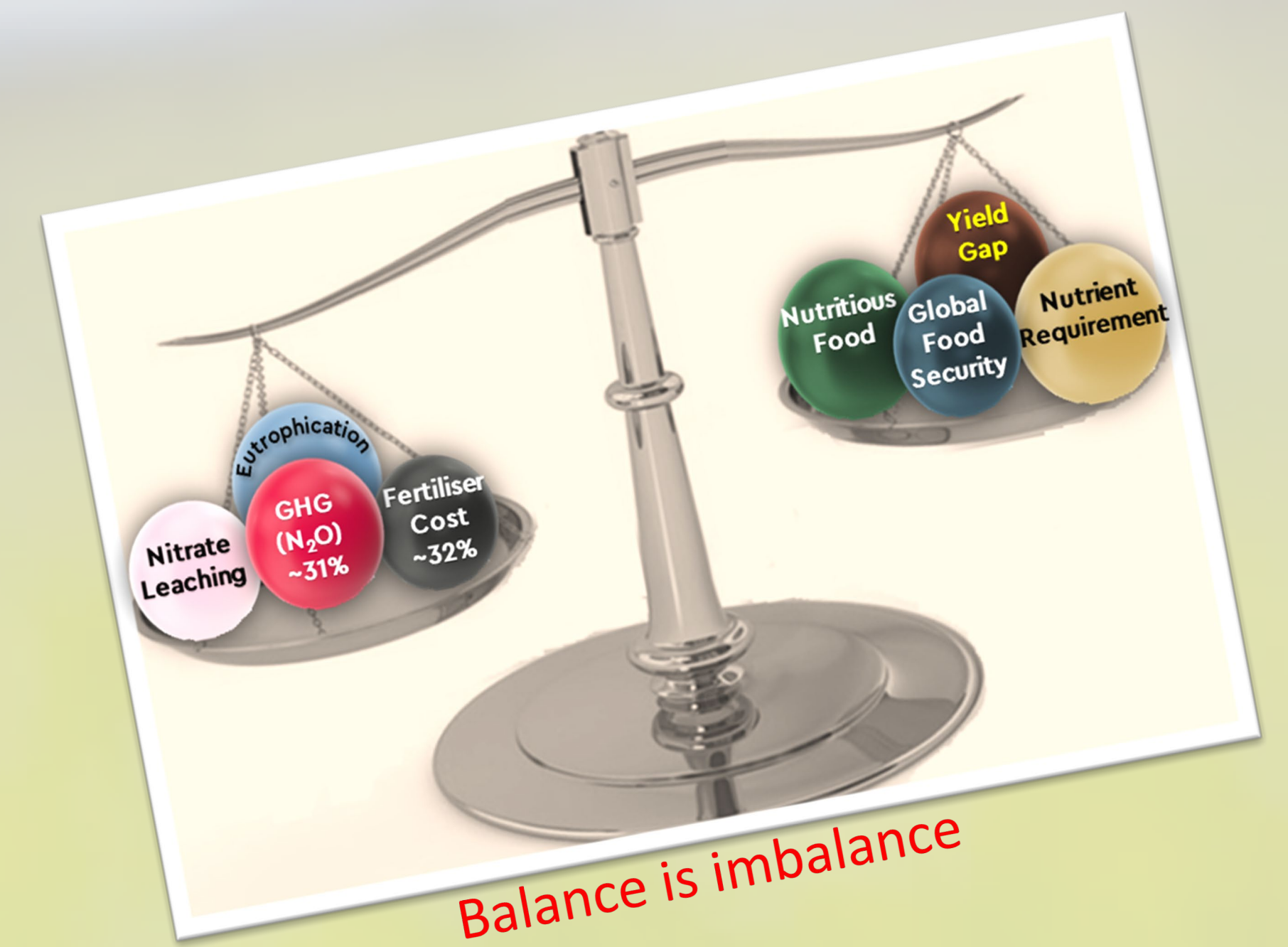
# A STEP TOWARDS NET ZERO TARGET: SOIL HEALTH CHIP TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURAL FIELDS

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## INTRODUCTION

- Chemically produced nitrogen (N) Fertilisers are vital agricultural inputs.
- However, the indiscriminate use of N fertilisers is a major contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and causing **CLIMATE CHANGE**.
- Additionally, excessive N-fertilisers which are not taken up by plants, either runoff from agricultural fields and load nutrients into oceans hence create **DEAD ZONES** and eventually kill aquatic animals or leach down and result in **GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION**. Therefore, use of **Right Amount** of N-fertilisers after **Soil Testing** is **essential**.
- The conventional laboratory Soil Testing techniques are **COSTLY, TIME CONSUMING** and **LABOUR INTENSIVE** and can not be considered as **Regular Farm Practice**.

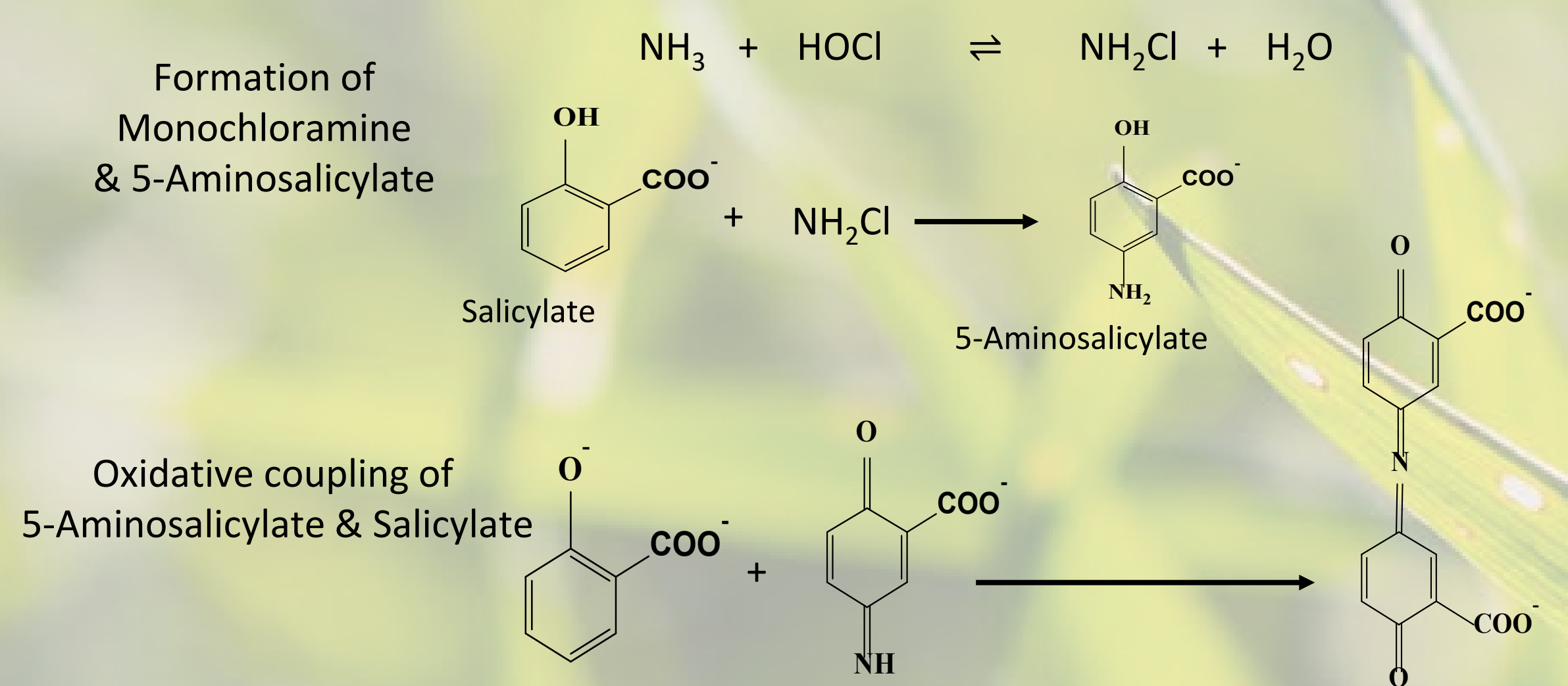


## PROJECT AIM

- This study is designed to develop a microfluidic '**Soil Health Chip**' for precise application of N-fertilisers in agricultural fields, hence reducing cost of production and help achieving net zero GHG emissions target from agricultural fields.
- The device fulfills the "**ASSURED**" criteria (**A**ffordable, **S**ensitive, **S**pecific, **U**ser-friendly, **R**apid and **R**obust, **E**quipment-free and **D**eliverable to end users) of **Point-Of-Care Devices** for resource-limited environments set by World Health Organization.

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

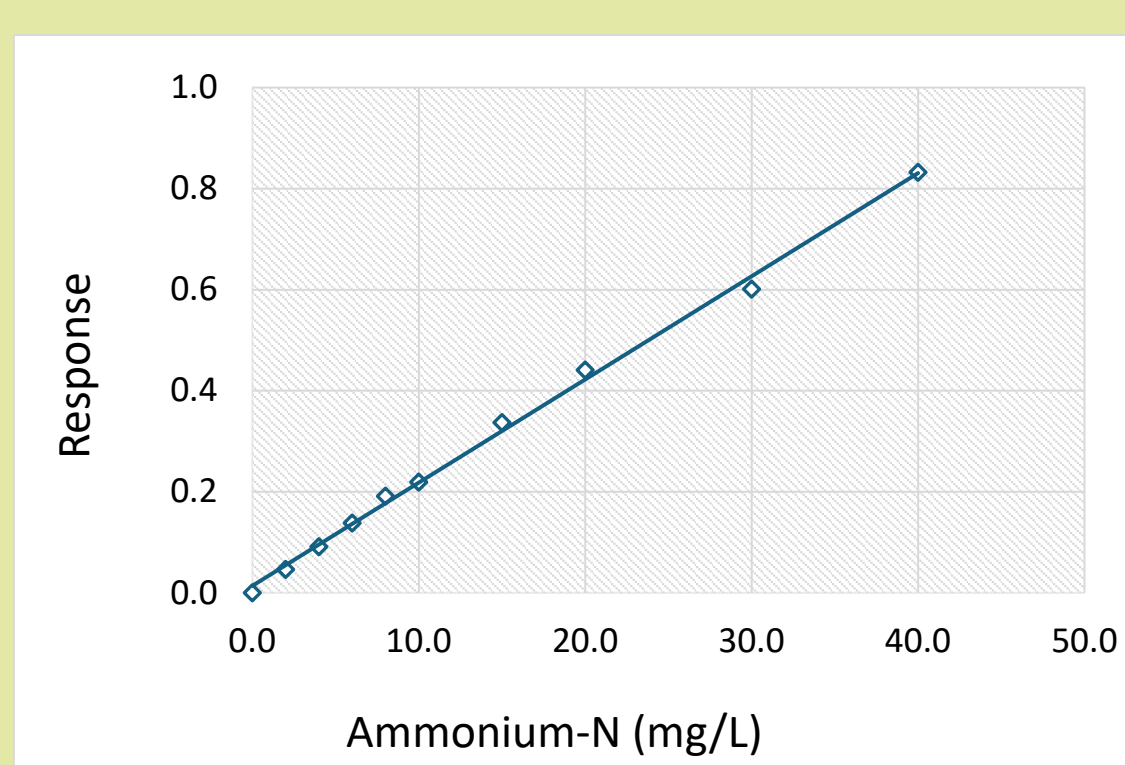
- A blue-coloured dye is formed when dissolved ammonia reacts with the phenolic compound and chlorine-donor compound under alkaline conditions.
- The image of colour is captured using a smartphone camera and colour intensity is translated into ammonia concentration in the soil sample.



Smartphone and RGB Model			
RGB Model	Red (0-255)	Green (0-255)	Blue (0-255)
Red	255	0	0
Green	0	255	0
Blue	0	0	255
White	255	255	255
Black	0	0	0

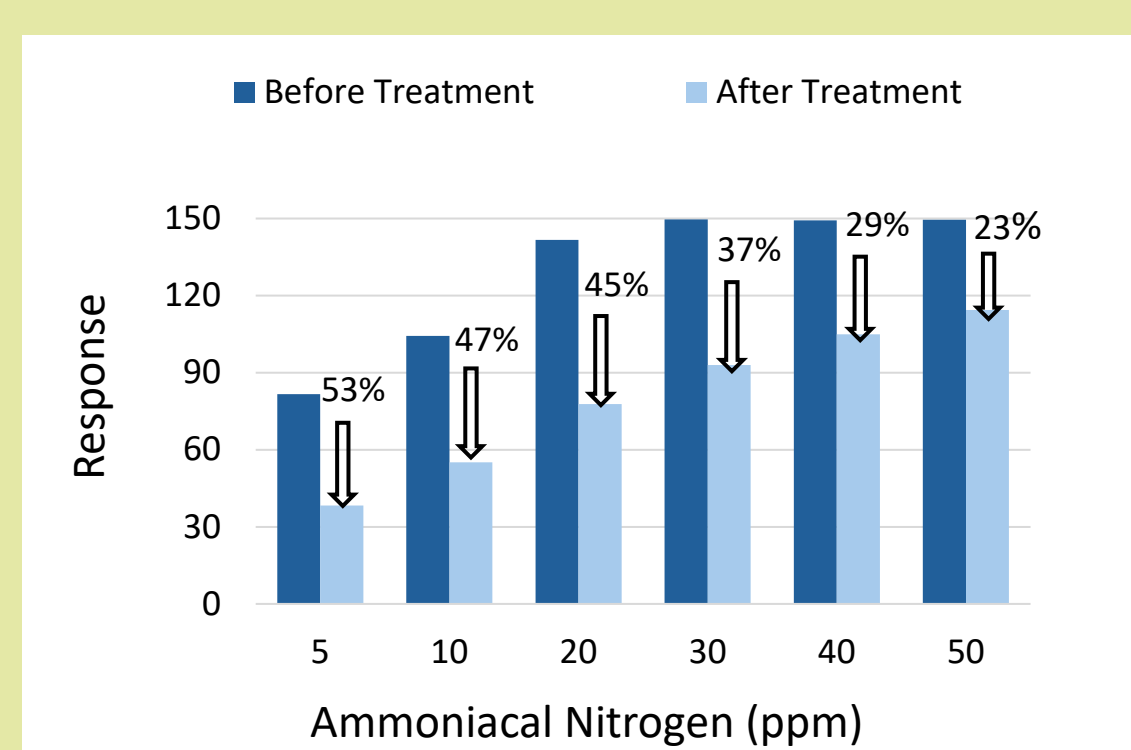
## RESULTS

Extended Working Range & Best-Fitting Regression Model



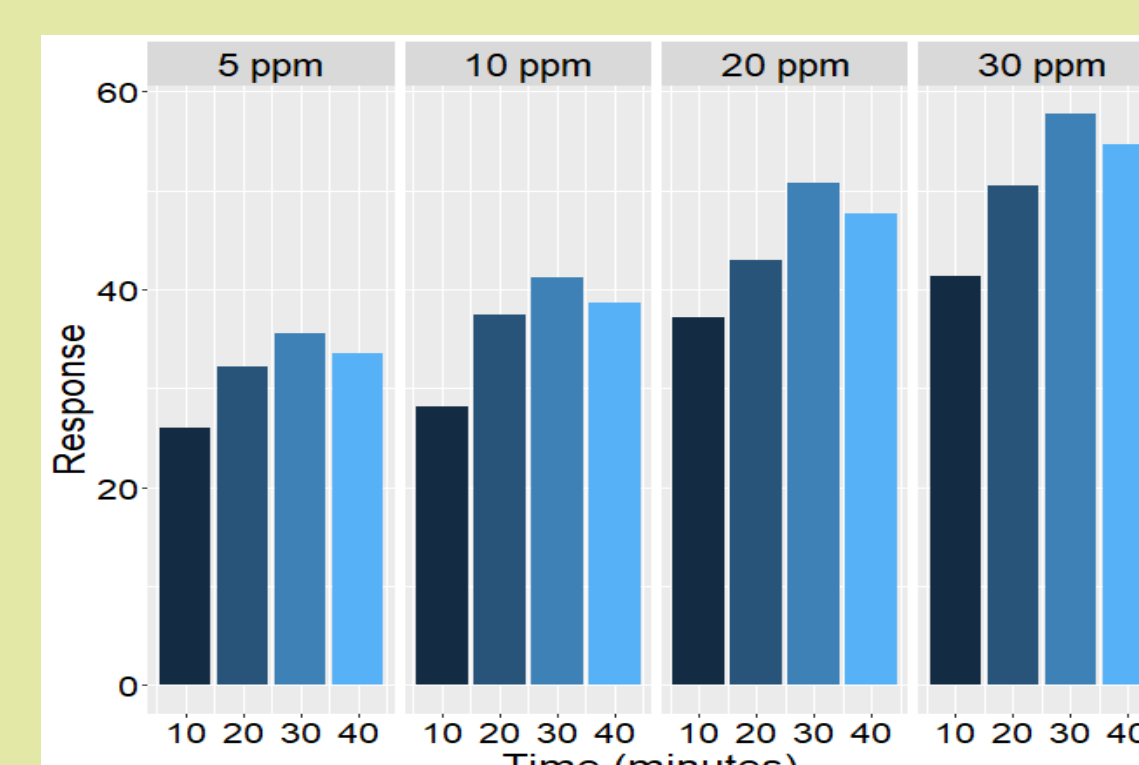
- Extended calibration curve ensures analysis of wide range of ammoniacal-N in samples.
- Best-fitting regression line showed that 99.7% variations in data was explained by model.

Minimal Interferences



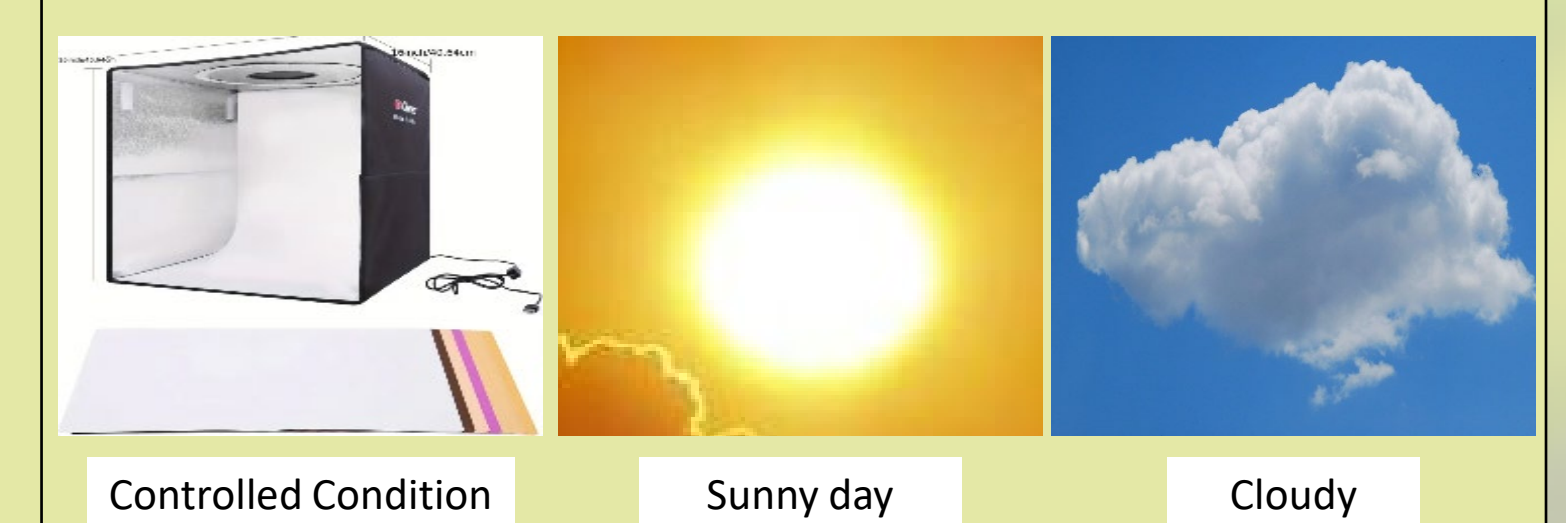
- Fertile soils contains significant micronutrients (metals) which interfere and cause turbidity.
- Response was reduced up to 53% after treatment.

Flexible Measurement-Taking Time



- The optimum measurement-taking time gives consistent and accurate results.
- The optimum time is between 20 to 30 minutes.

Auto-Compensation of Ambient light Variation



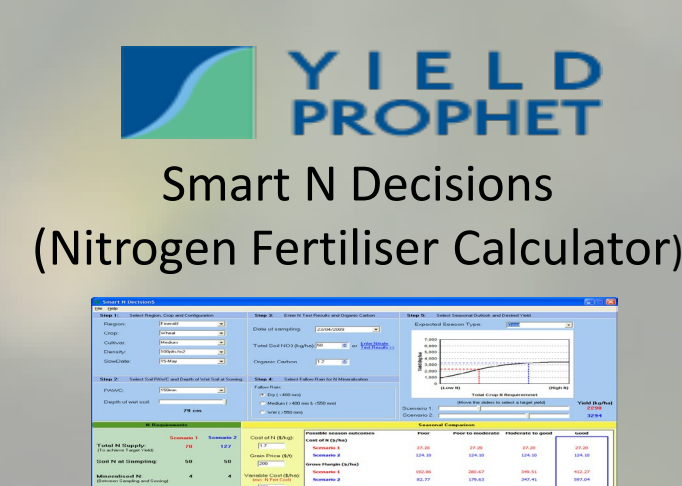
- Take image anywhere, "does not matter".
- Results are independent of various ambient light conditions.

## SIGNIFICANCE

- Environmental Benefits:** The Soil Health Chip will help reducing N-leakage to environment by improving N-fertiliser use efficiency.
- Financial Benefits to Economy:** The fertiliser cost per hectare crop production was estimated to be 32% in 2009. Precise application of N fertilisers through use of Soil Health chip could reduce cost of production and positively impact the national economy.
- Social Benefits:** The real-time information of soil N and eventually timely application of N fertilisers could increase grain protein level (quality) and yield (quantity). Thus, increase profitability.



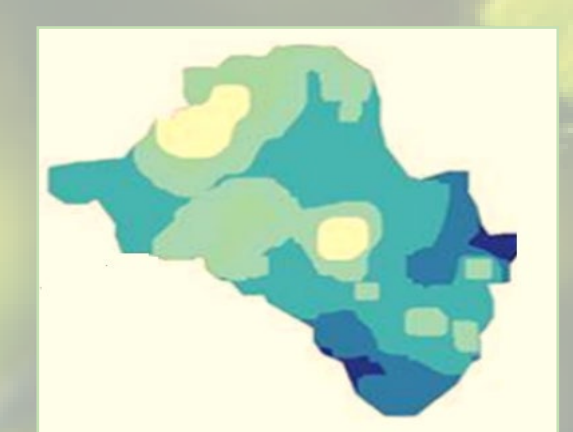
(1) Cheap technology to adopt soil testing as a regular farm practice



(2) Primary source of information for yield prediction models



(3) Real-time diagnosis of Nitrogen deficiency/disorder & timely management



(4) Feasible for intensive soil testing & adopting variable rate fertiliser application