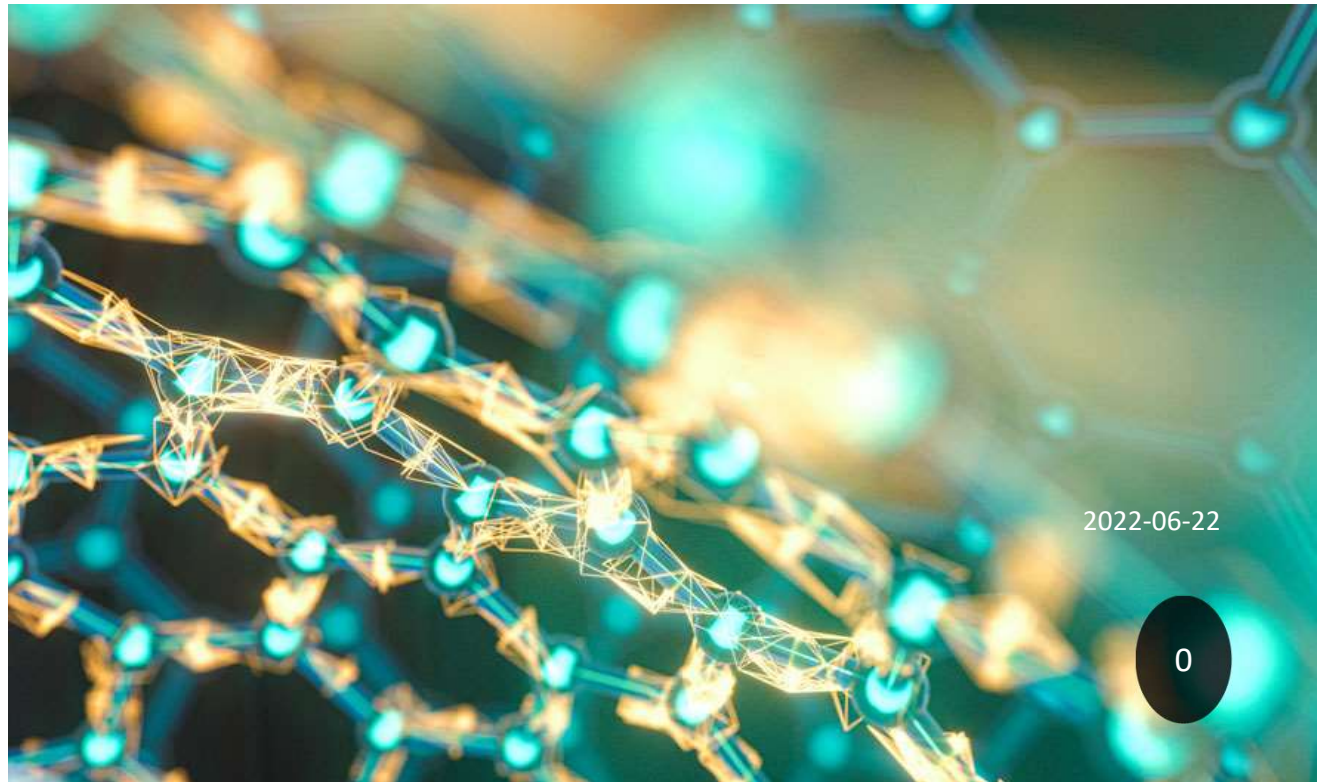


Utilizing Nano Sensing for Detecting Soil Organic Carbon Cycling

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CONDESA Thrust 3



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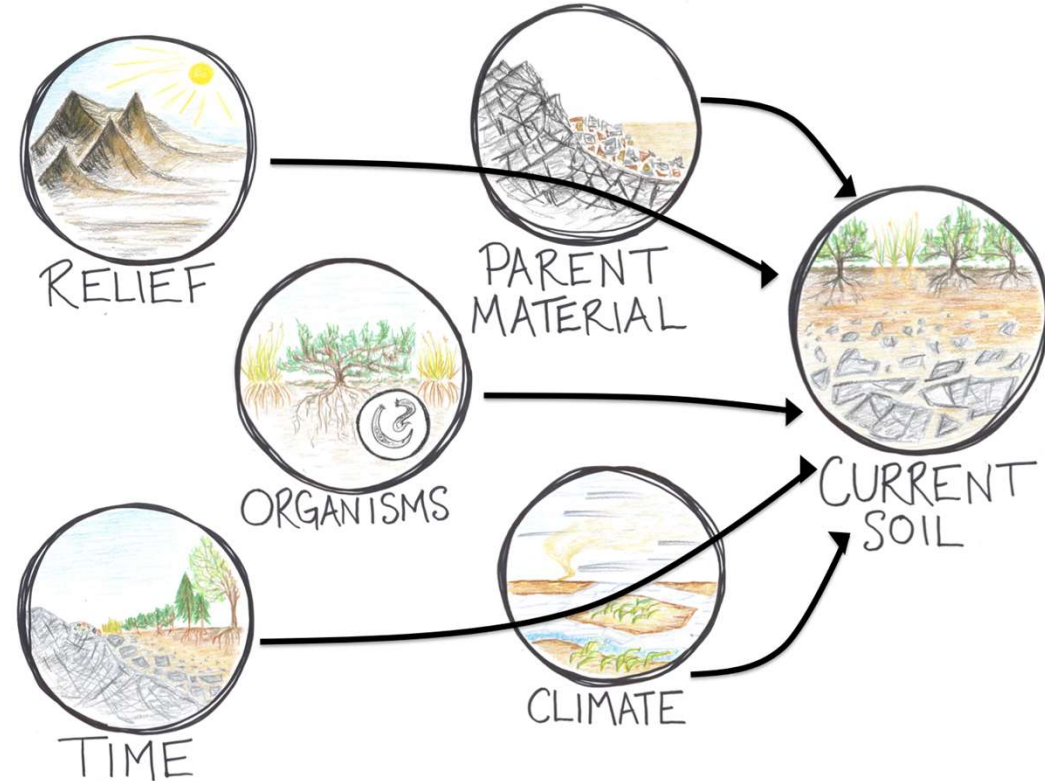
Overview

- Background on soils
- The need for new approaches
- ODMR for soil sensing
- Functionalized quantum dots
- Big picture
- Interdisciplinary Team
- Timeline
- Thank you

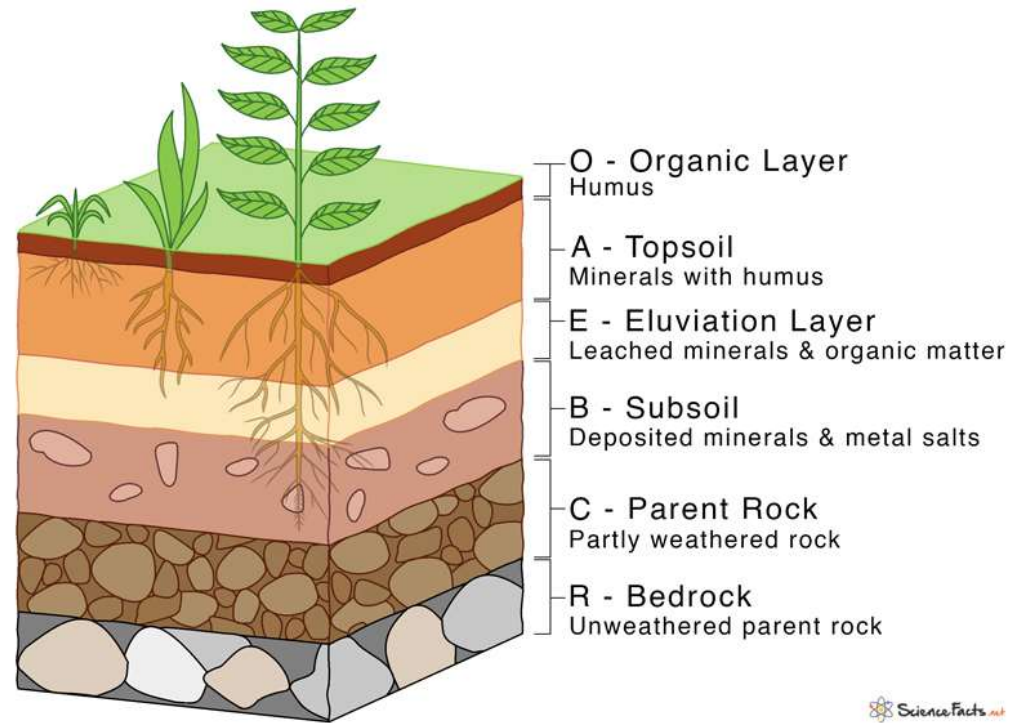


What is Soil?

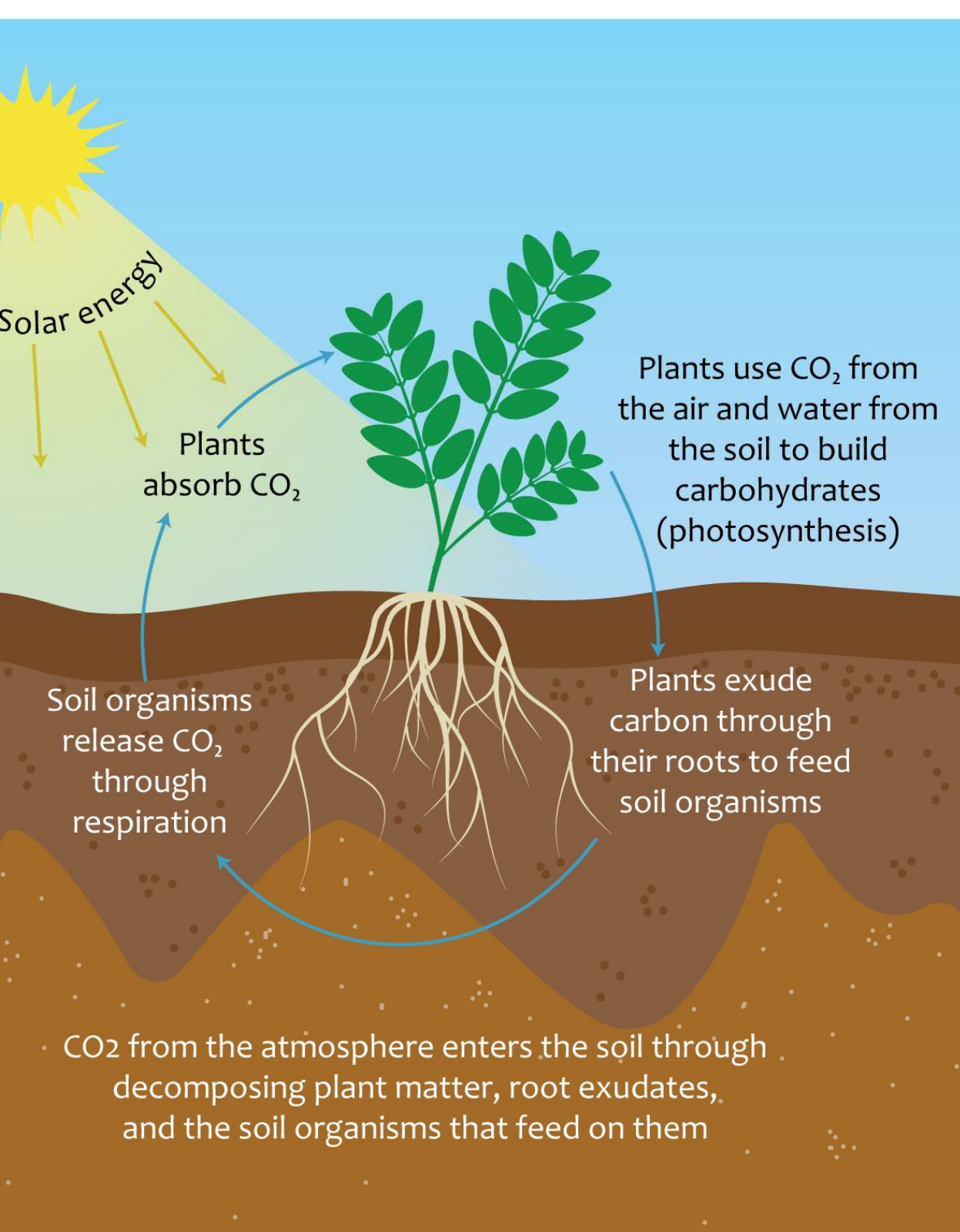
Soil is a dynamic system of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids, and living organisms formed by the Soil Forming Factors, “CLORPT”, that together support life



“C.L.O.R.P.T.”



Soils are complex! Heterogenous by nature – and ever changing.

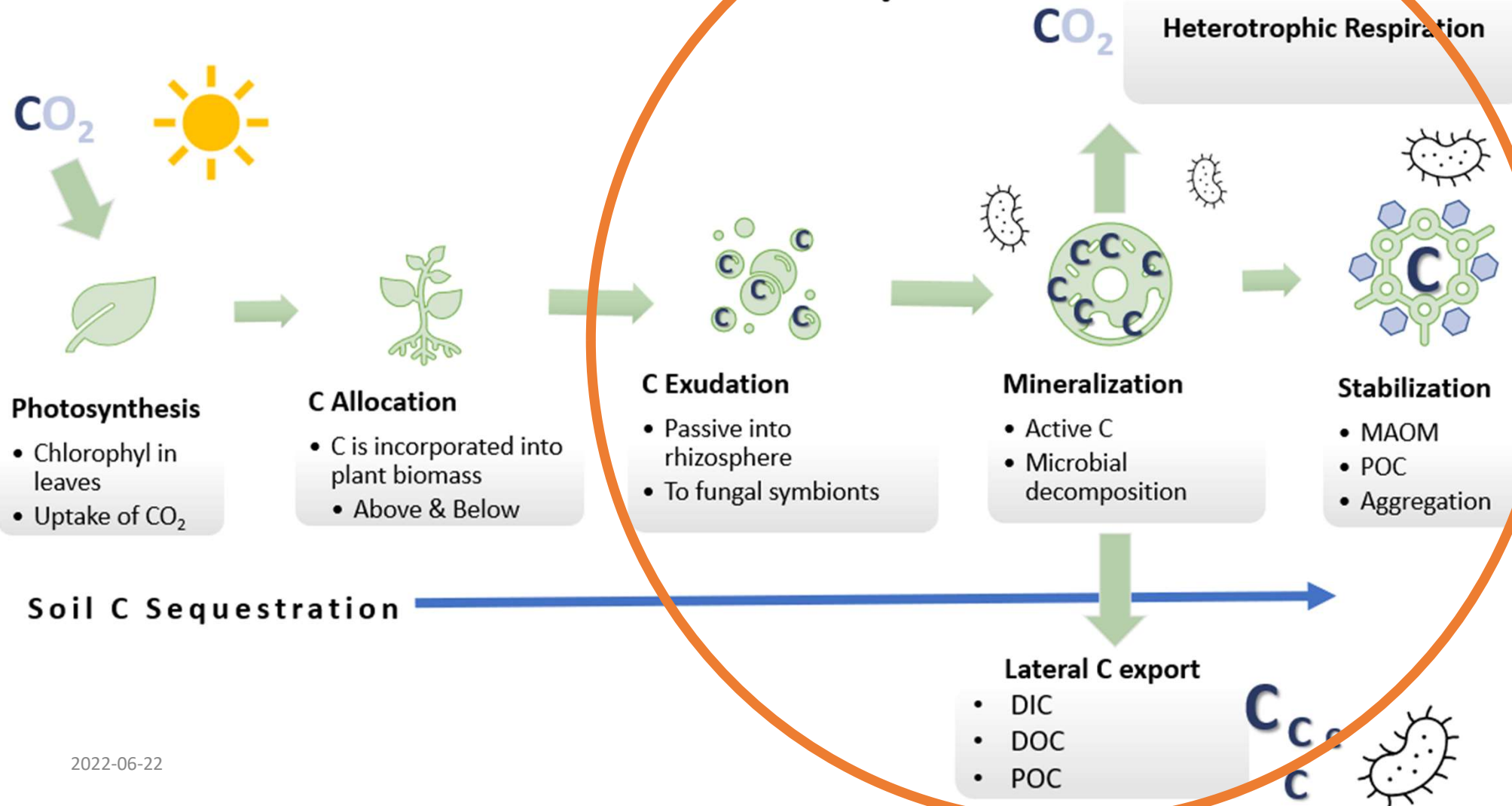


Soils are also terrestrial reservoirs of carbon in different forms that facilitate CO₂ uptake in plants and carbon storage at depth, and

... they also can release CO₂ to the atmosphere

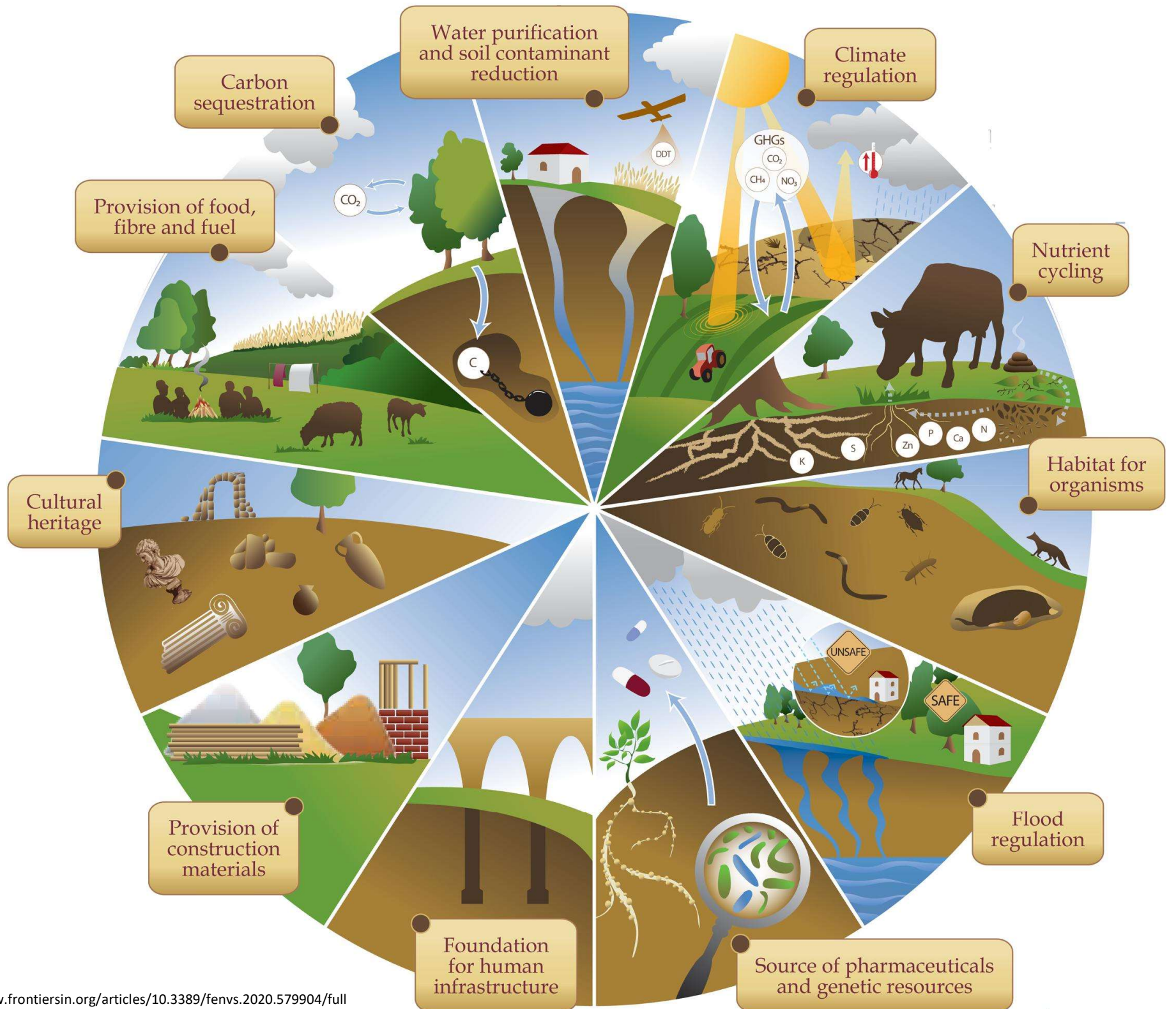
Soil organic matter cycling is a complex interplay of abiotic and biotic factors


Terrestrial Soil C Cycle



When we lose soil carbon, we lose...







32 Gt C will be lost from intensive agriculture in
2015-2030

Management practices that improve soil health and stability can decrease emissions from the agricultural sector and reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere via carbon sequestration and land preservation.

But – to understand better practices for improving soil organic carbon stability, we must monitor and collect data!



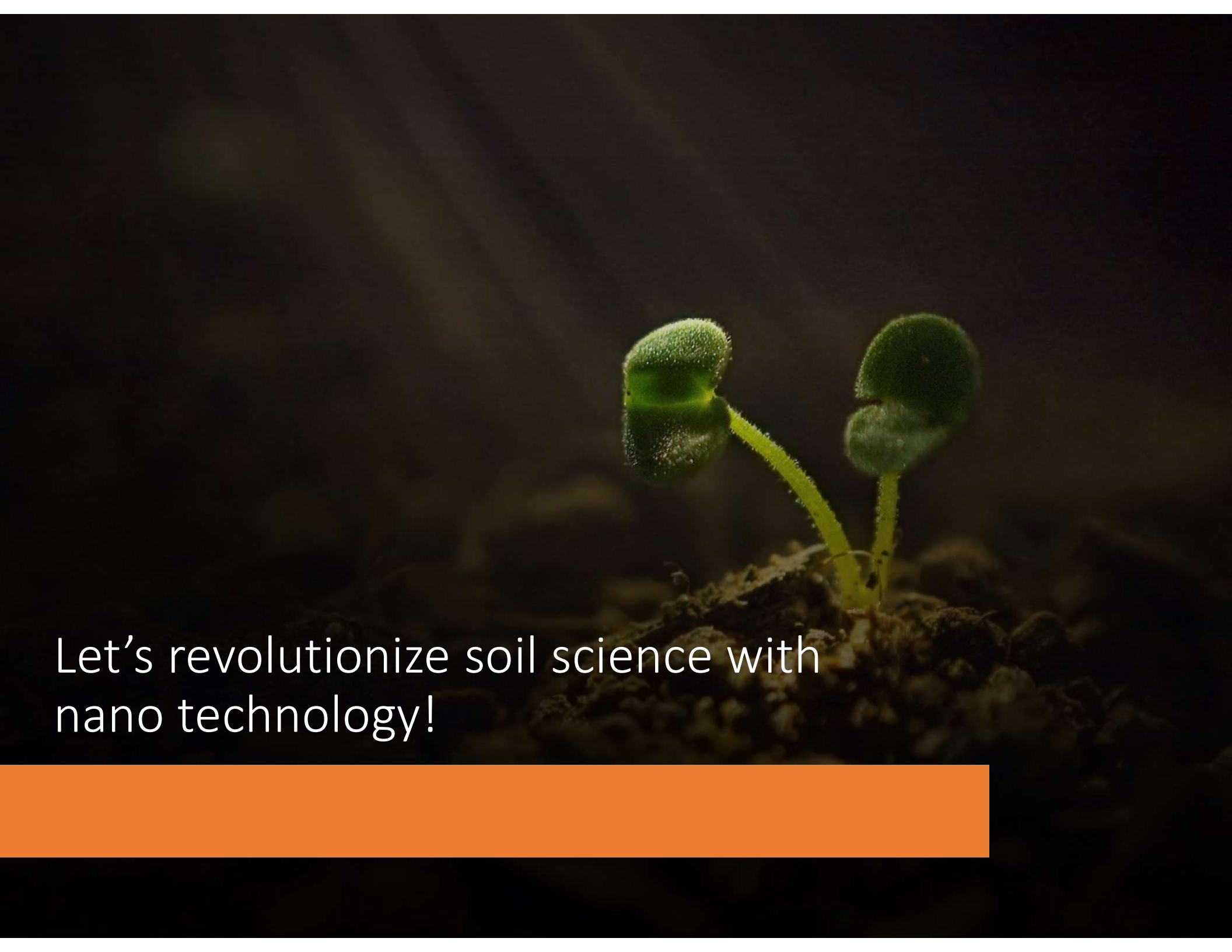
In situ soil monitoring & data collection is a challenge!

Gaps to address:

- Detecting specific soil components (soil organic matter composition, soil ecology, soil water status, etc...)
- Capturing dynamic spatial & temporal timescales
- Representative sampling at large scales
- Feasibility, costs, labor, etc...
- Managing datasets
- & more



ES Undergrad Ariadne collecting soil bulk density cores in orchards – Temp. 95 F

Two small, vibrant green seedlings are shown growing from a mound of dark soil. The seedlings have two rounded cotyledons and a thin stem. The background is dark and out of focus, highlighting the plants. The text 'Let's revolutionize soil science with nano technology!' is overlaid on the lower left side of the image.

Let's revolutionize soil science with
nano technology!

Proposal:

In-situ Monitoring of Soil Carbon Dynamics with
Optically Detected Magnetic Resonance (ODMR)
coupled with Quantum Dot technology

In-situ Monitoring of Soil Carbon Dynamics with Optically Detected Magnetic Resonance (ODMR) coupled with Quantum Dot technology

GOALS

Create the first ODMR portable field device that's safe, simple, specific, accurate, and reliable

To be able to measure various soil properties and processes in situ with improved resolution with decreased intensive lab/field work.

New application of quantum nano sensing method that increases soil data to guide management to climate change and inform policy decisions.

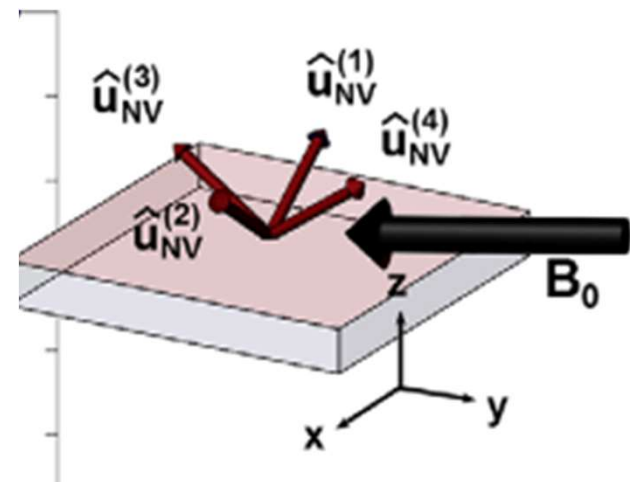
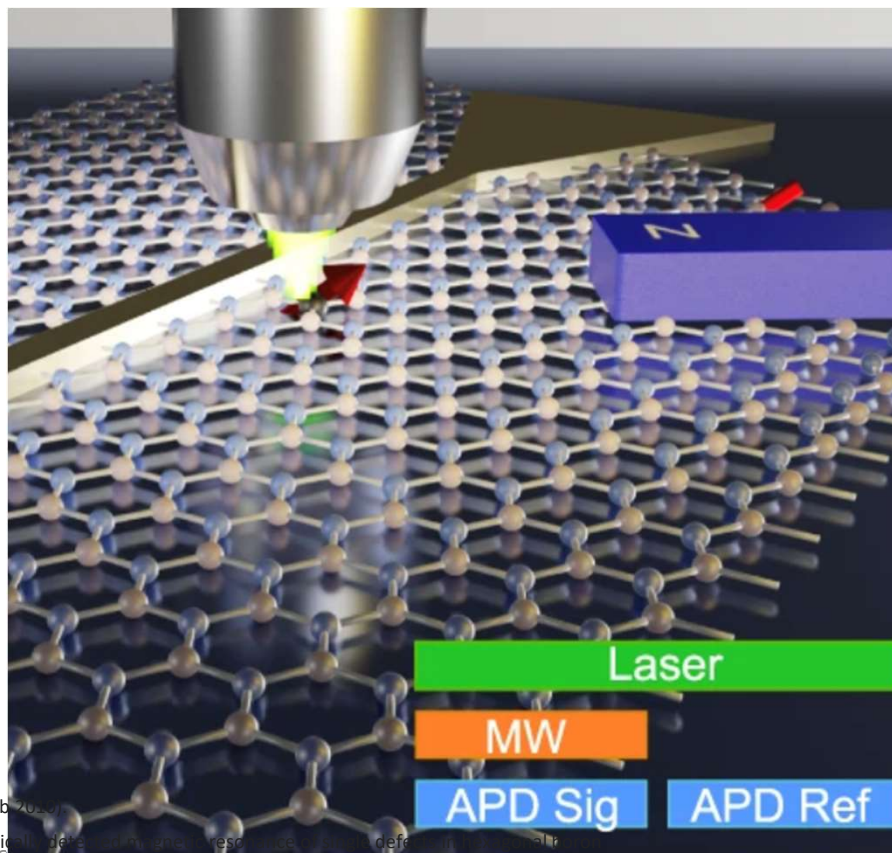
OBJECTIVES

Use of ODMR paired with functionalized quantum dots to measure decay rates in soils

Create database of spin moment responses of soil constituents to use in field ODMR measurements to obtain soil carbon characterization

Optically Detected Magnetic Resonance (ODMR)

ODMR is a double resonance technique which combined optical measurements with spin resonance spectroscopy, which leverages the interaction between an applied magnetic field and the spin state of an electron to detect magnetic moments of an electron and relate to an optical measurement fluorescence, phosphorescence, absorption



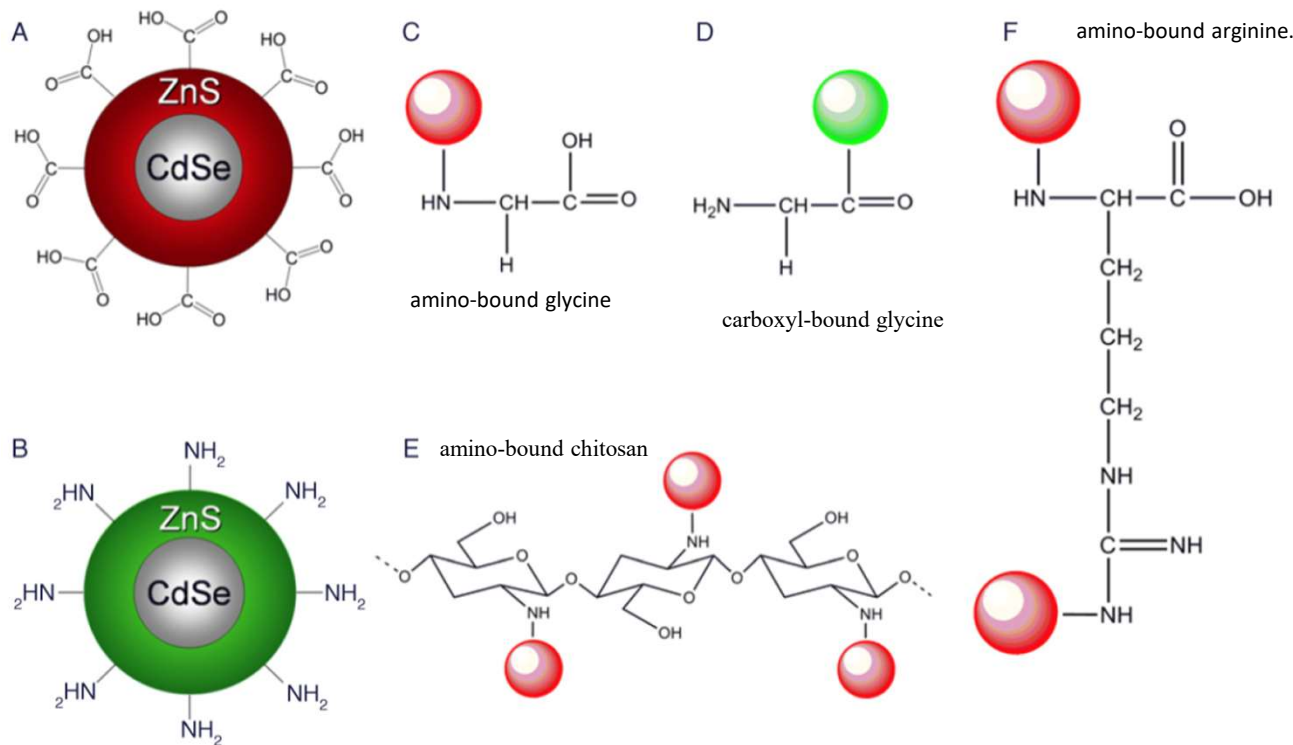
Example application of a quantum diamond microscope analyzing rock samples from Fu et al., 2020

1. Delaney, P; Greer, JC (Feb 2024)

2. Room-temperature optical detection of magnetic resonance in diamond nitride, Hannah E. Stern et al

Quantum dot (QD) technology

Quantum dots are semiconductor nanocrystals with ~ nm-sized diameters that exhibit quantum-size effects in their optical and electronic properties used in biomedicine, photovoltaics, photoconductors/detectors, catalysts, light-emitting diodes, **and the environment**



Different classes of QDs are:

- ✓ Tunable
- ✓ Biocompatible
- ✓ Low in toxicity
- ✓ Stable
- ✓ Specific

Example QDs functionalized to detect organic nitrogen in plants and fungi in soils from Whiteside et al., 2009.

Database of ODMR signals from the soil

Before in-situ testing we need to characterize how various soil semiconductors respond to ODMR sensing

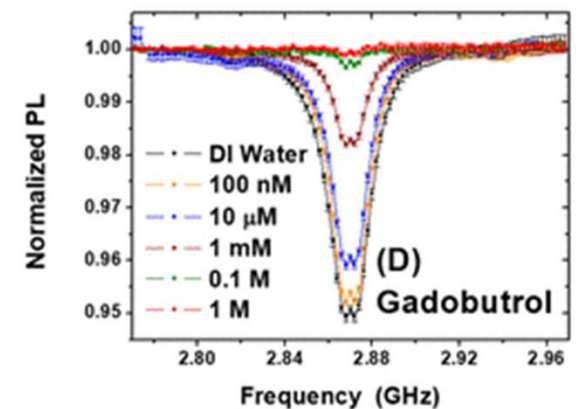
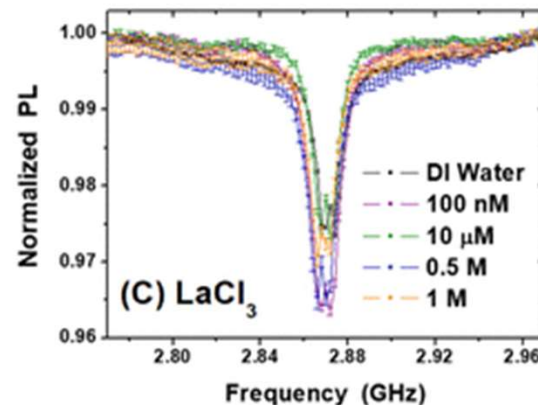
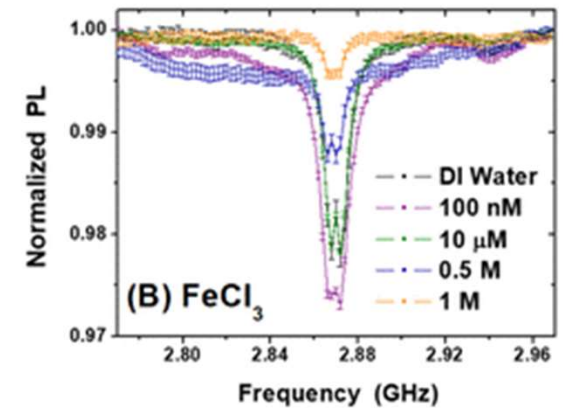
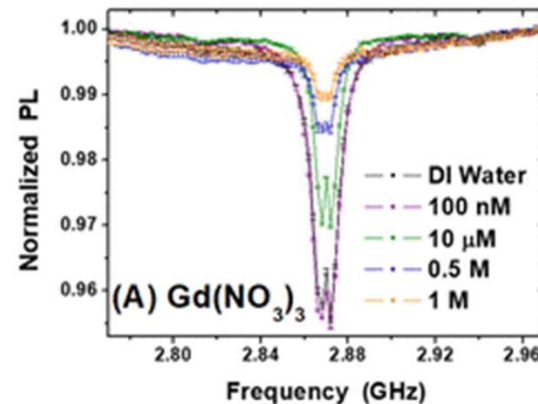
- What is the output?

-> **Soil Compound Characterization (SC²) Database**

Then we can develop a software that has a model that we train recognize various compounds from their signals

-> **Soil Organic-matter Identification via Lemma (SOIL)**

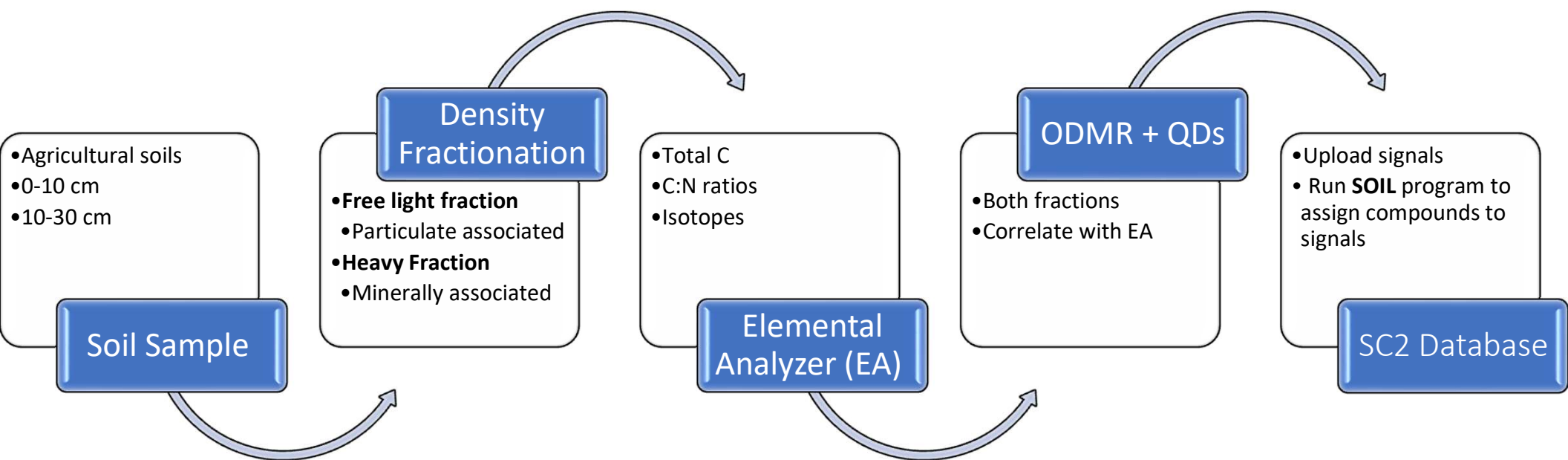
- Lemma –informal logic and argument mapping
 - Steppingstone in hypothesis



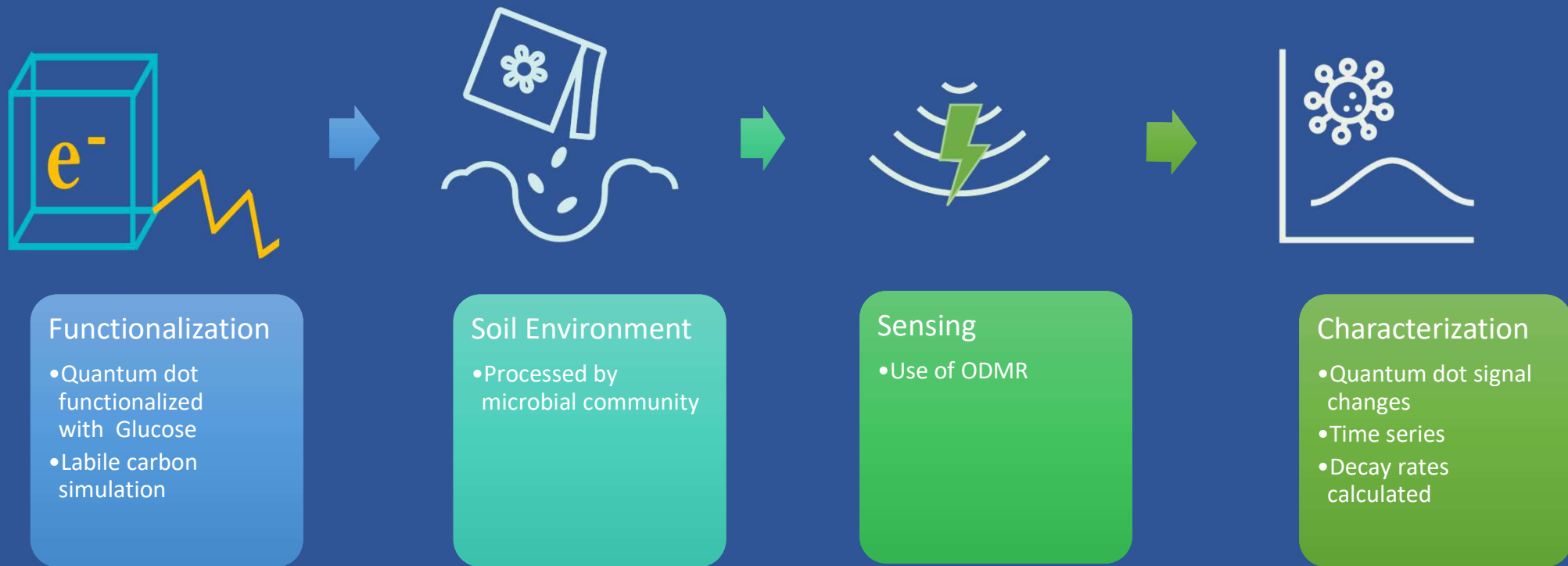
Some practical considerations for our lab testing

1. Can we reduce noise to truly sense our desired compounds?
2. Is it possible to home in on one? Or will be an ensemble of compounds that are more stable in the soil profile?

Example workflow

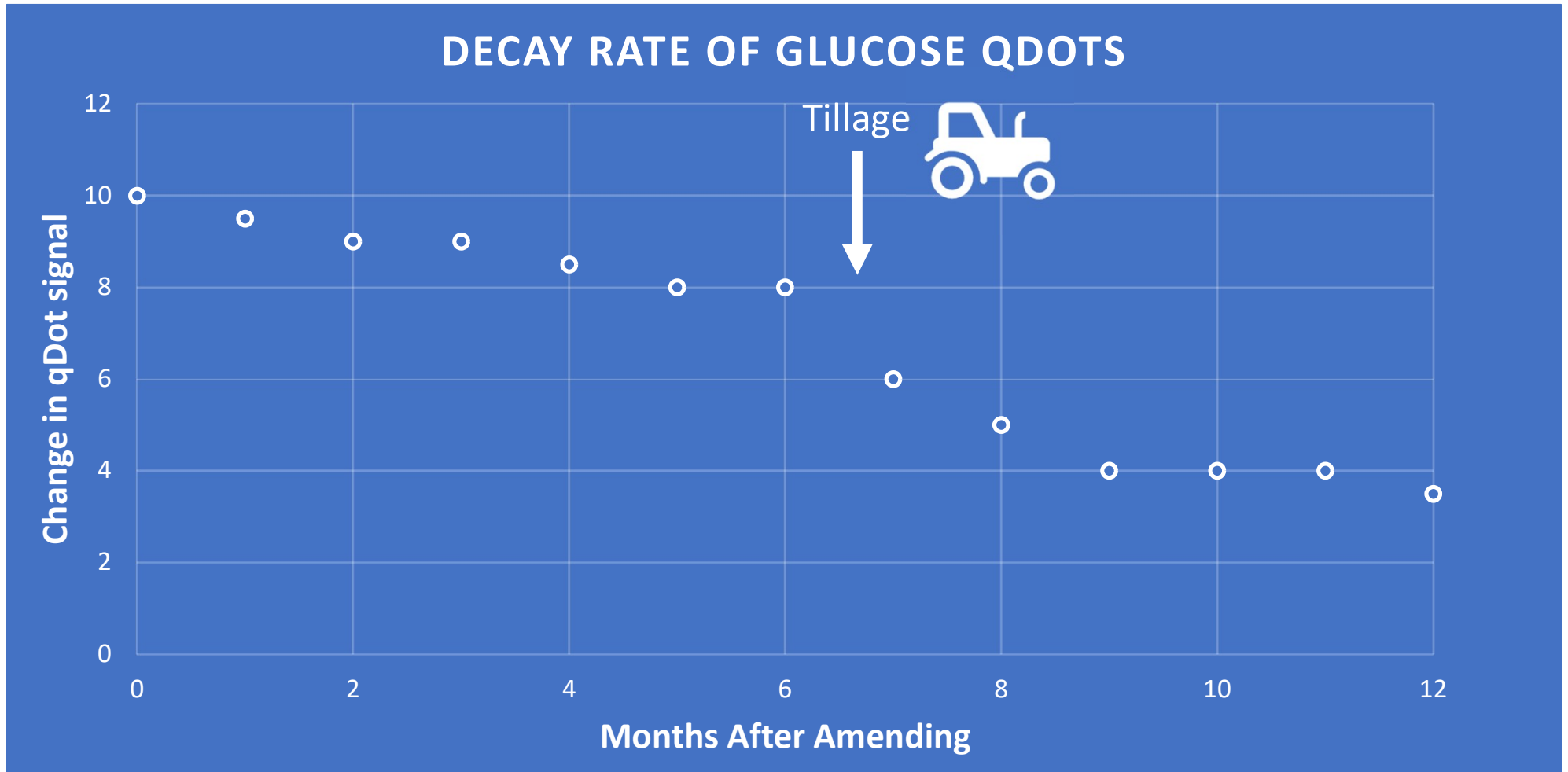


Combining Optical Detective Magnetic Resonance (ODMR) + Quantum Dots (QDOTS)

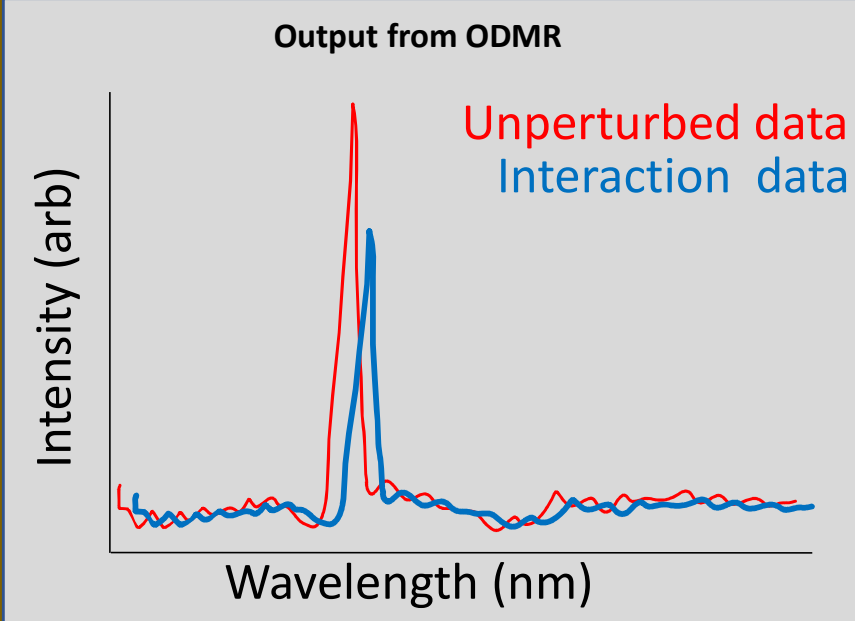
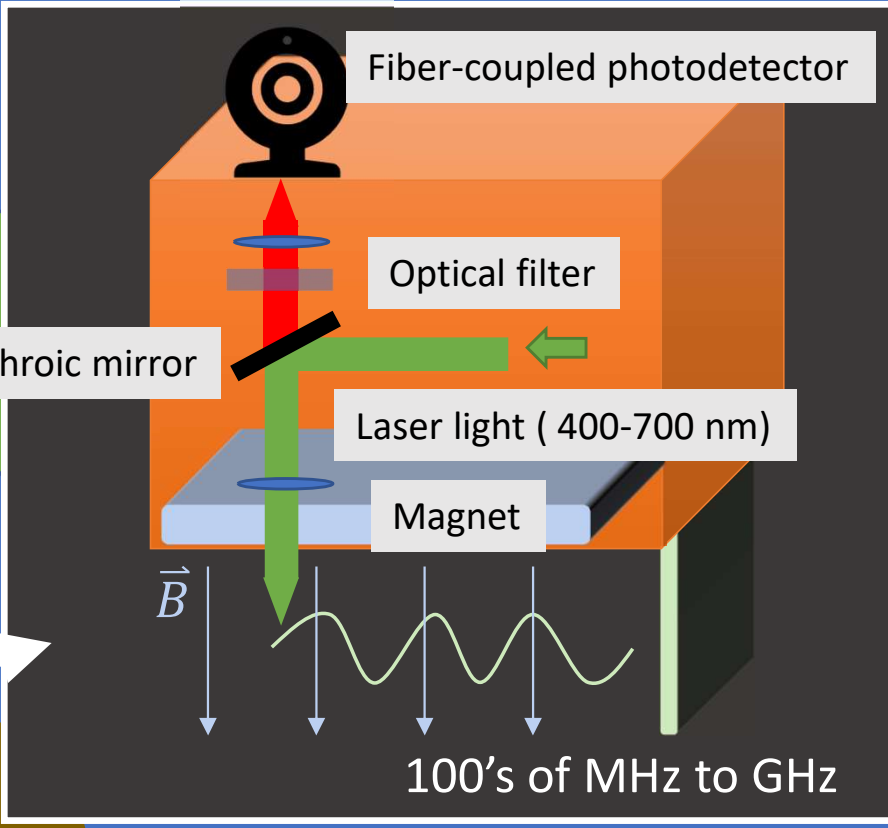
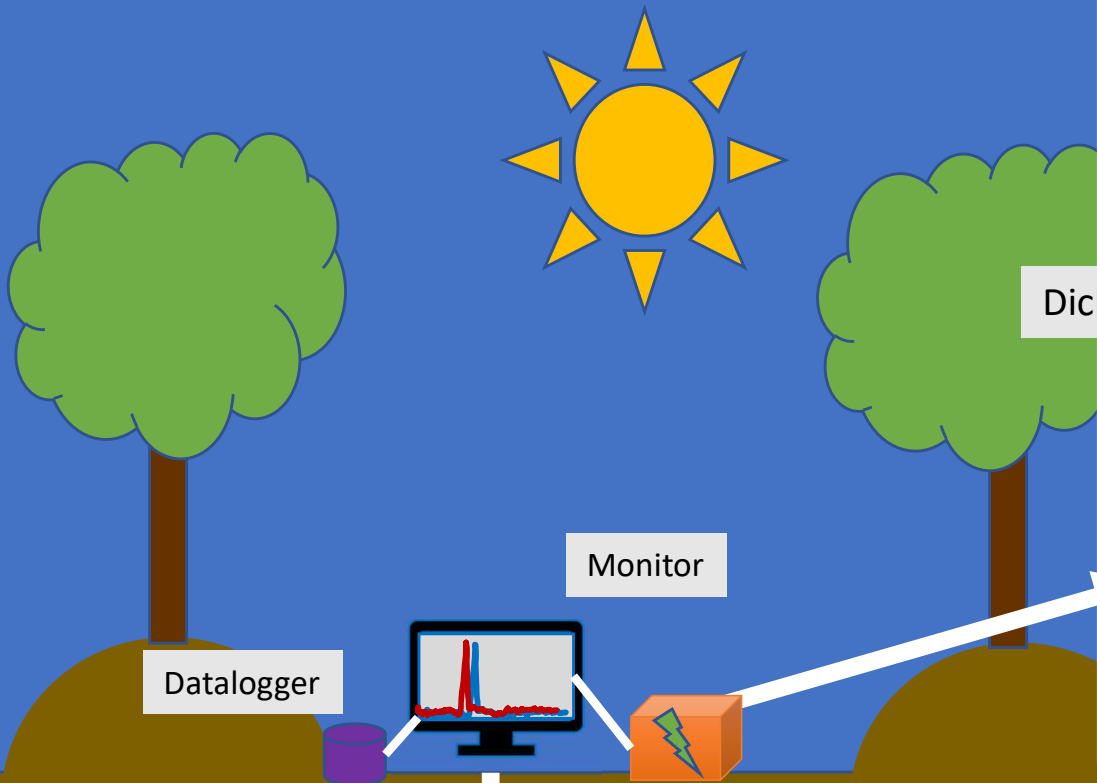


Example schema for measuring in-situ soil carbon decay rates

Data output



Example project: In situ response of labile organic matter to management practices



In-situ field device & data for detection of SOM processes

Potential challenges with ODMR

- Penetration depth of magnetic field, lasers (possibly only top-soil use)
- Detection specificity (tease out signals for targeted monitoring)
- Cost efficiency (how to make it accessible, open source)
- Portability and deployment (needs to be portable!)
- Sensitivity to environmental changes and management practices (will it be impacted?)

Proposed Timeline

Experiment	6 months	Year 1 -2	Year 3-4	Year 5+
Idealize lab work	X	X	X	X
Correlation to previous work	X	X	X	X
Un-idealized lab work		X	X	
Field equipment development	X	X	X	
Fabrication of field equipment		X	X	
Deployment field equipment		X	X	X
Database development	X	X	X	X
Partnerships & Collaborations	X	X	X	X



Future Applications

For use in field studies to test the influence of management practices on soil organic carbon decay rates

- Turnover rates
- Soil carbon sequestration
- Soil carbon stocks

Can be ultimately used to inform carbon market policies

- What practices should be financially supported?

Soil monitoring is essential for a sustainable world!

Broader Impacts



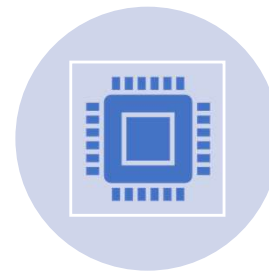
in situ, real-time, and more accurate data acquisition



Long-term non-invasive environmental monitoring; Reduced field/lab work

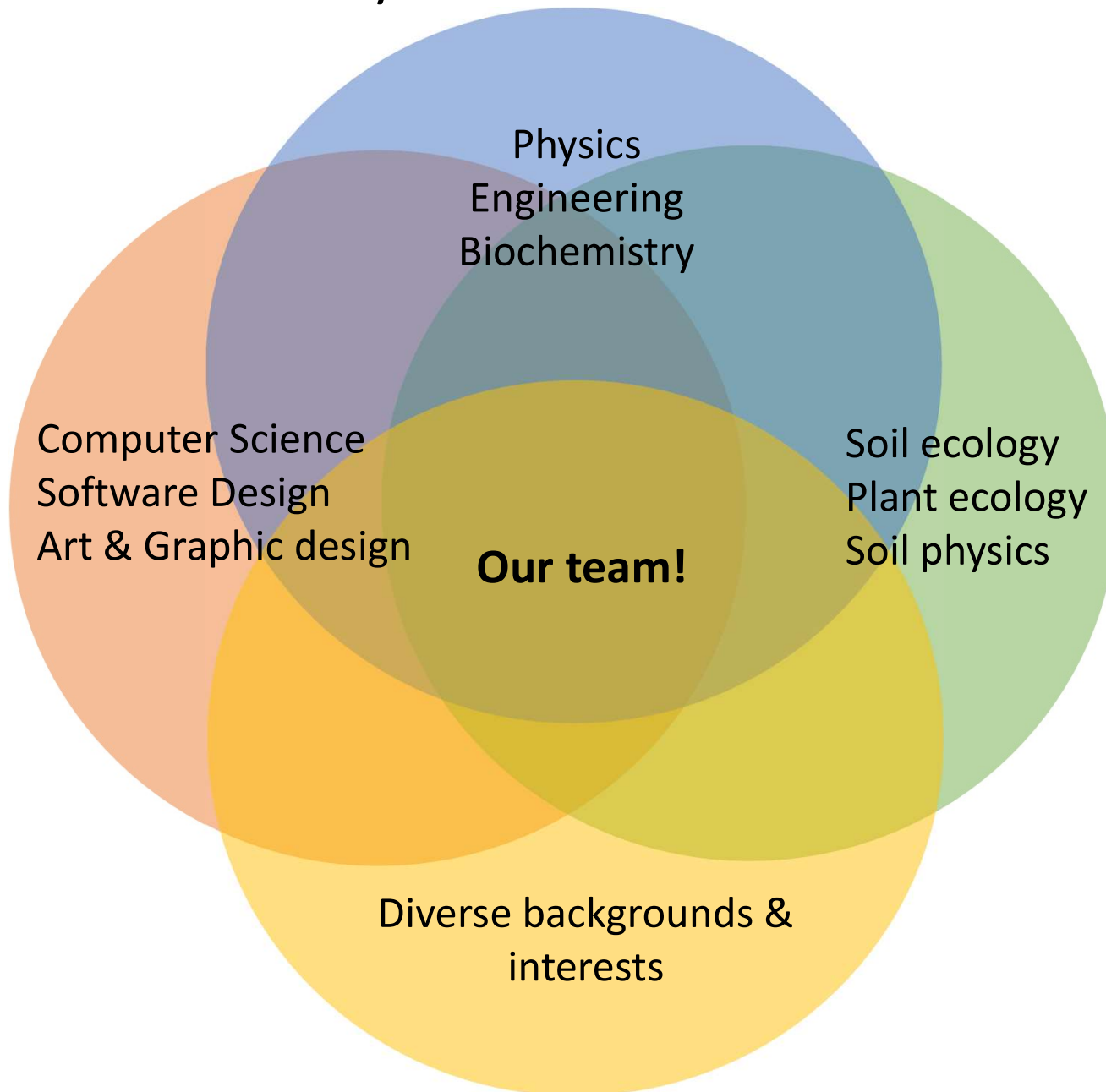


Broader access to scientific data via open source database



Deployable world-wide for global scale monitoring and modeling

Collaboration Is Key!



Thank you

- Sara Schneider
- UCM Dining & Maintenance Staff
- Teams 1 & 2
- PI's
 - Ryan Baxter
 - Mehmet Baykara
 - Teamrat Ghezzehei
 - Sayantani Ghosh
 - Thomas Harmon
 - Peggy O'Day
 - Michael Scheibner
 - David Strubbe
- Invited speakers



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CONVERGENCE OF NANO-ENGINEERED DEVICES FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE APPLICATIONS



NSF Research Traineeship
(NTR) Program

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We are grateful for this unique opportunity to expand our ideas in new ways and applications!