

SENSORS AND INSTRUMENTATION IN AGROFORESTRY RESEARCH

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Natural
Environment
Research Council

Farm Woodland Forum
Annual Meeting 16th June 2022



PRIFYSGOL
BANGOR
UNIVERSITY

MONITORING OF RAINFALL IN REAL-TIME

Matt Cooper - PhD project on Forest Hydrology

“Investigating the role of different forest types for natural flood risk management”

Four different forest cover ‘types’:

- Mature coniferous
- Young coniferous
- Mature deciduous
- Young deciduous

Tipping buckets located in the remote Pennal Catchment near Machynlleth

Long Range Wide Area Networks (LoRaWAN) and the Internet of Things

THE GATEWAY

Antenna 1

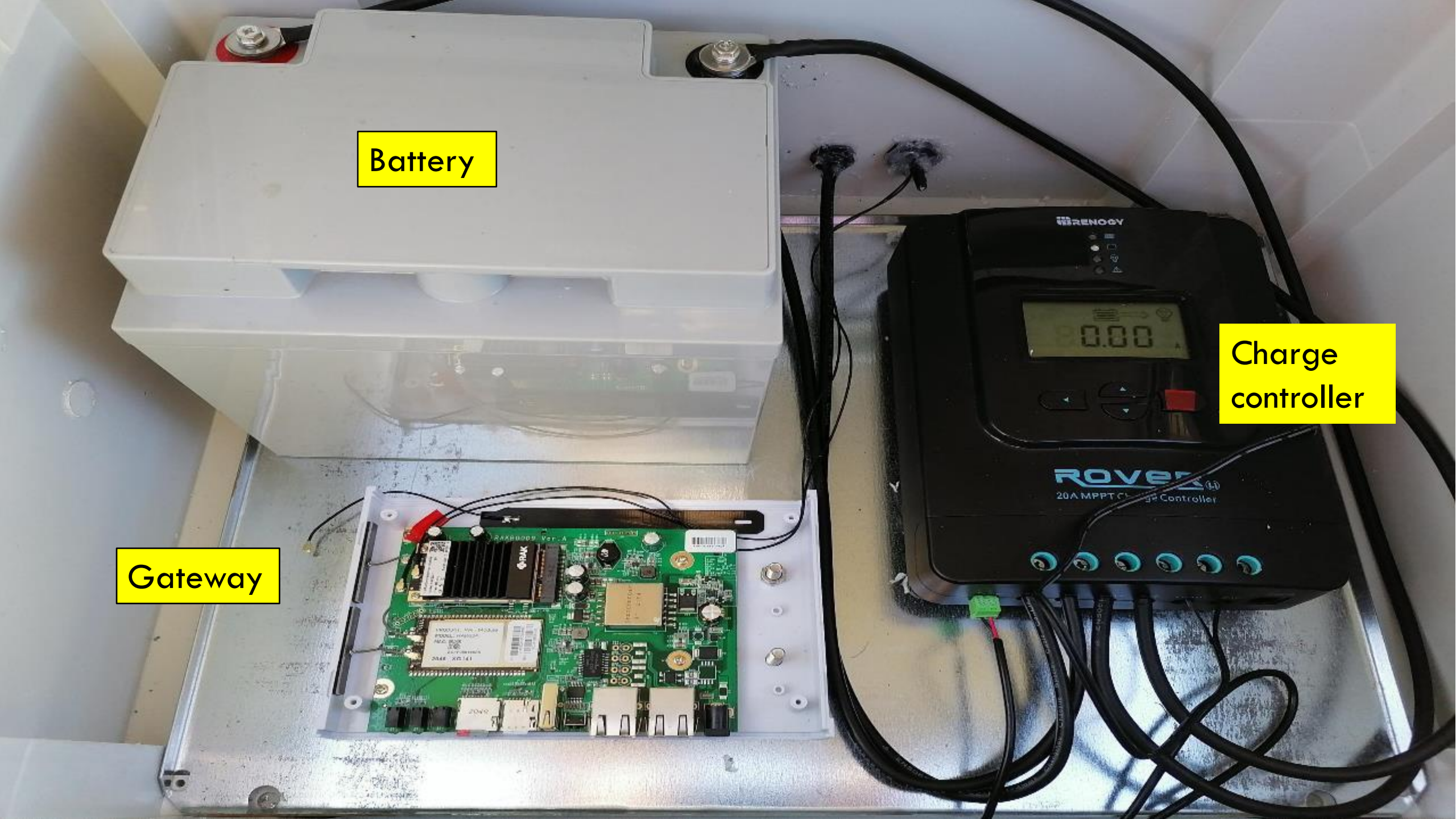
Antenna 2.

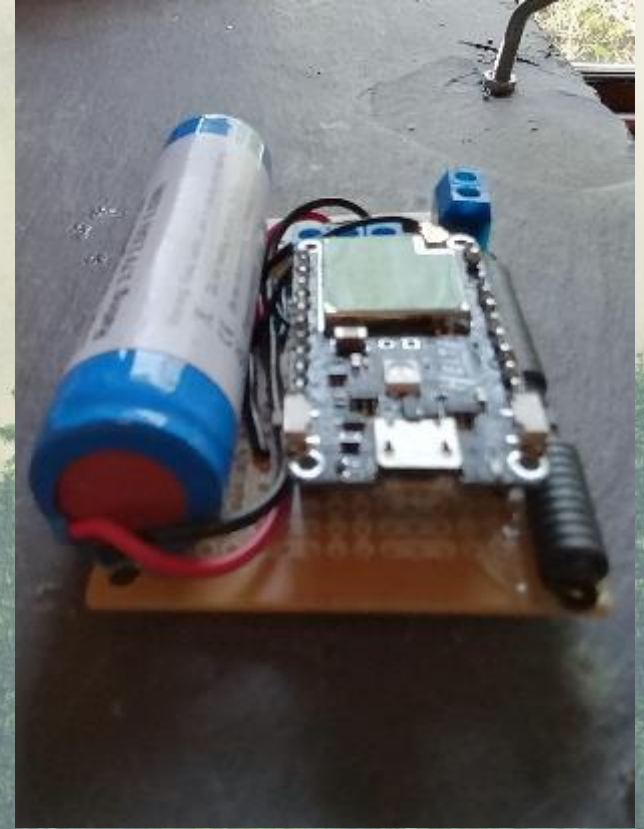


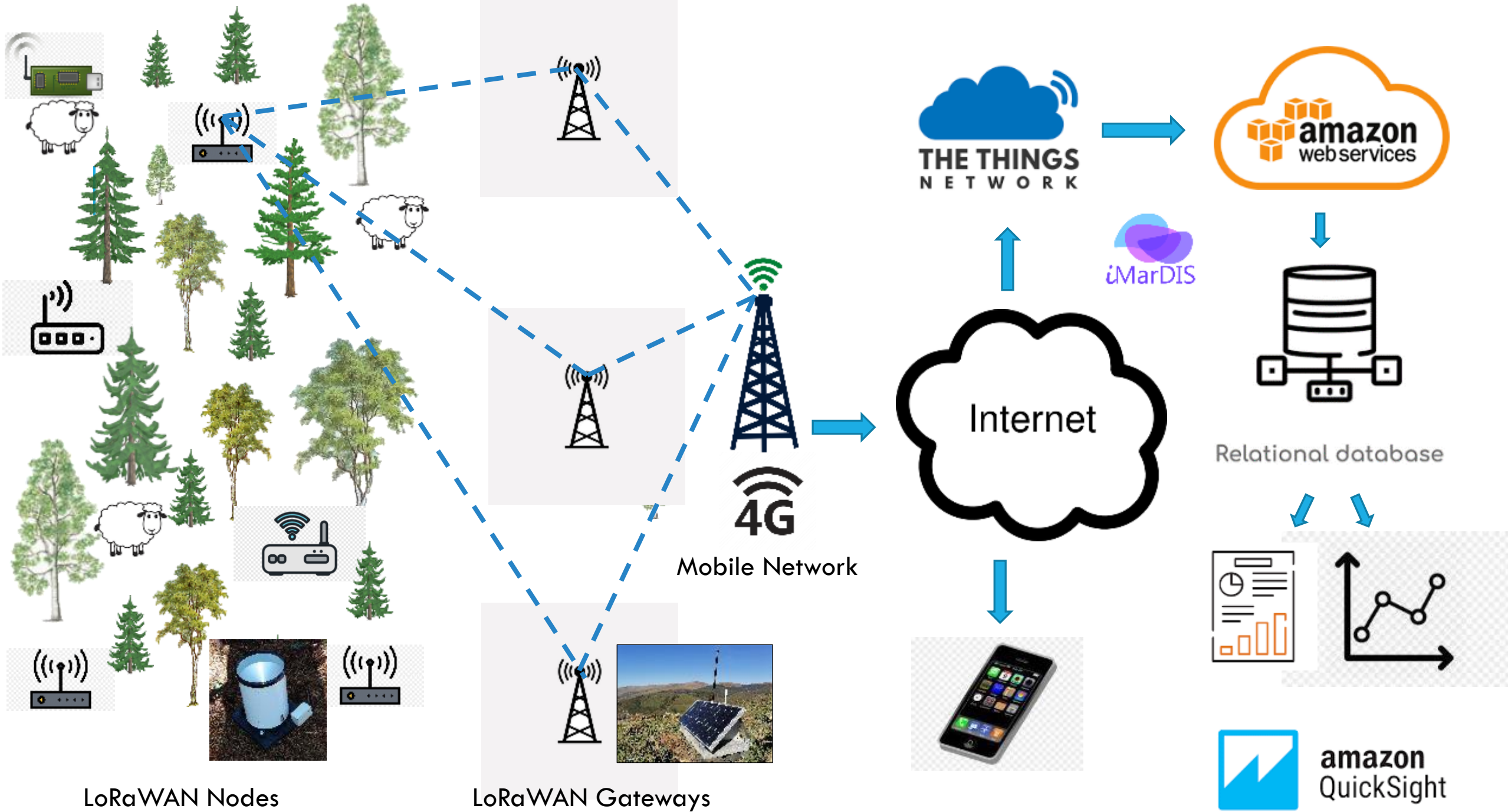
Battery

Charge
controller

Gateway

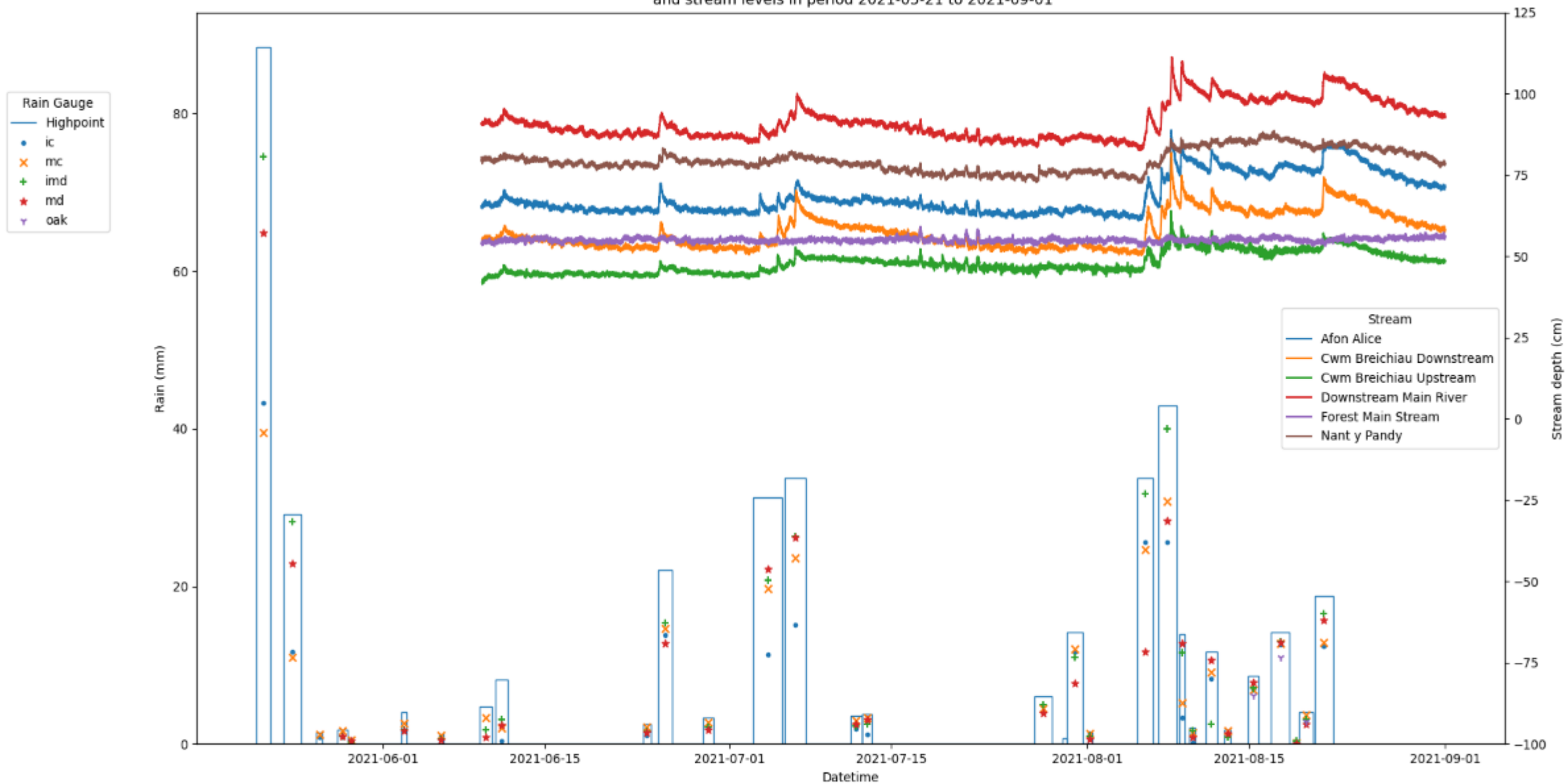








Rain events and interception values for Highpoint rain gauge,
and stream levels in period 2021-05-21 to 2021-09-01



MONITORING FOREST HEALTH

Threats to forest health

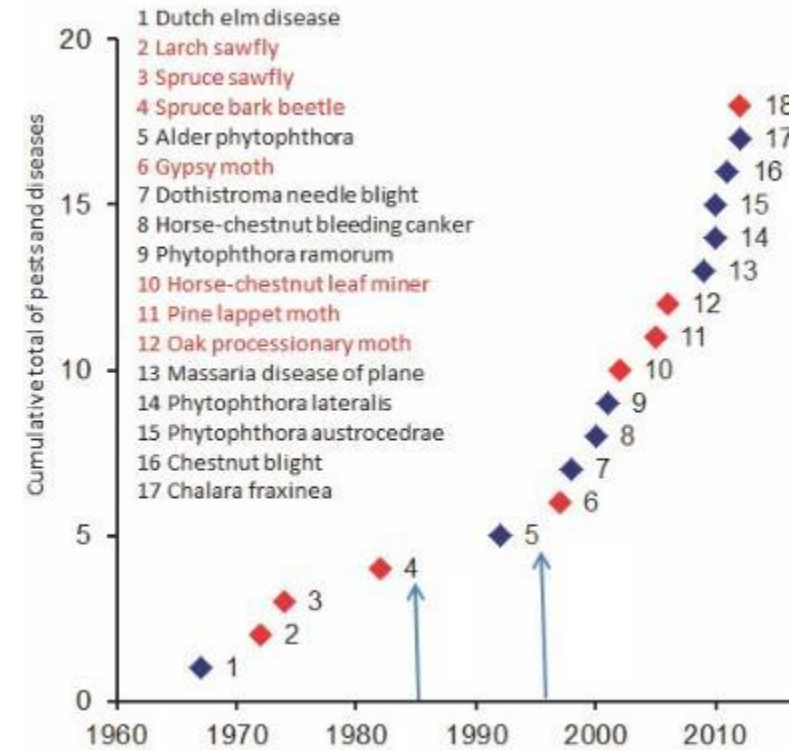
- Increase in extreme weather events.
- International trade and globalisation.
- Rapid increase in forest pest and diseases.

Forests amongst largest sources of VOCs

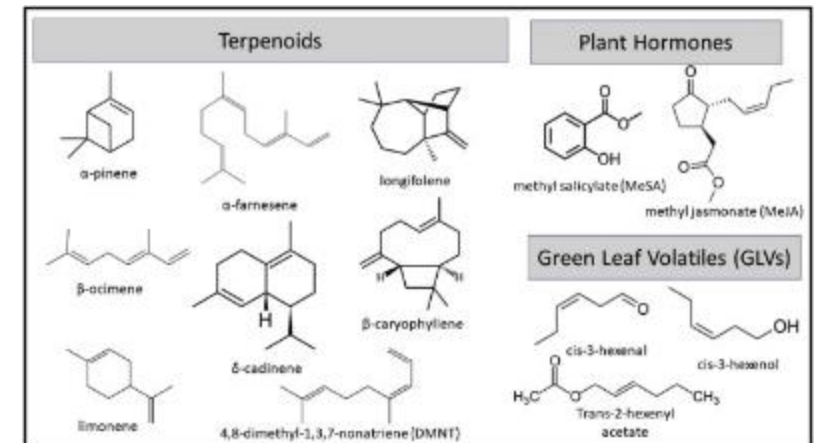
- Many species, life span from seconds to days.
- Complex interactions with environment.

Biogenic volatile organic compounds

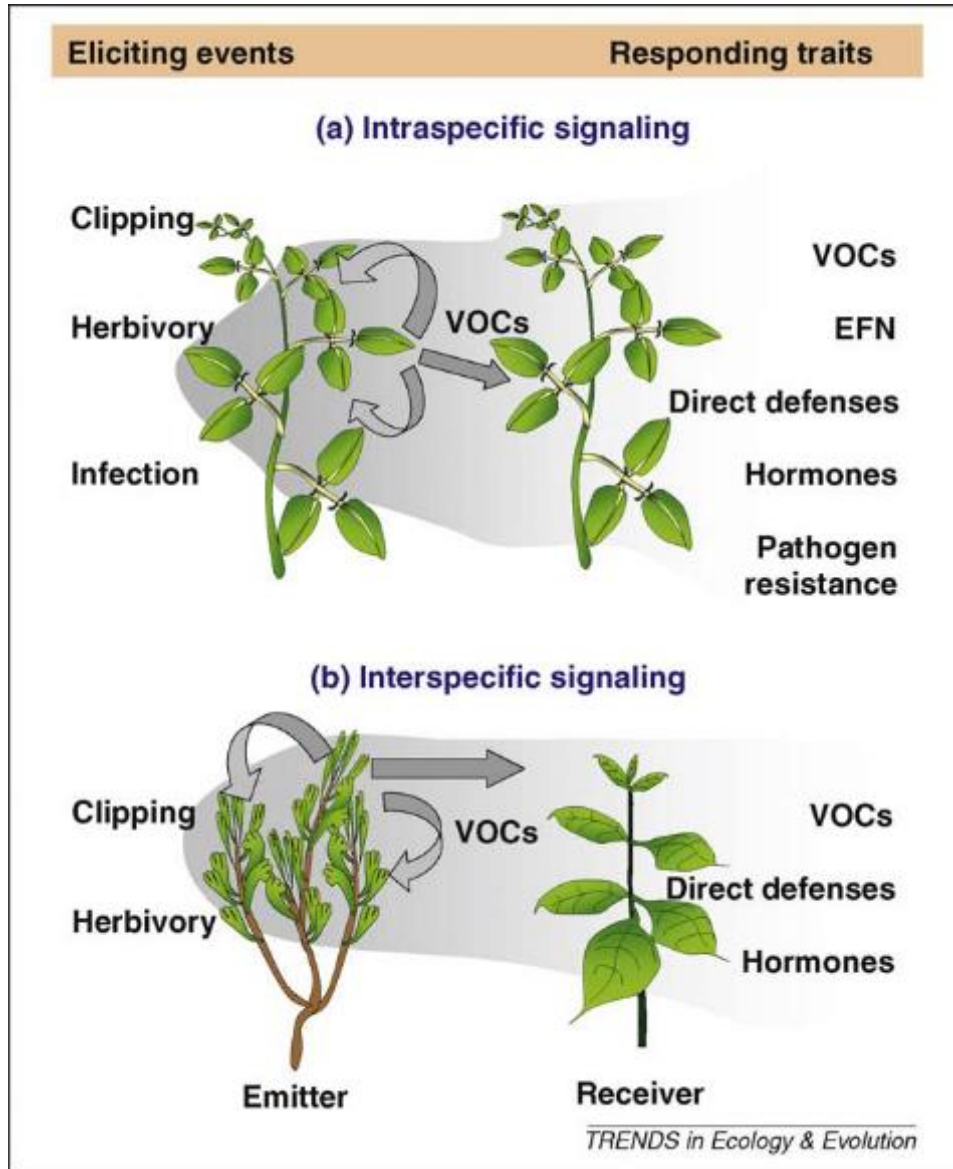
- Monoterpenes, Sesquiterpenes, Terpene derivatives
 - Released during biotic and/or biotic stress
- Plant hormones (Methyl salicylate & jasmonate)
 - Wounding, defence metabolism, defence signalling
- Green leaf volatiles (Oxygenated VOCs)
 - Produced following damage to plant tissues



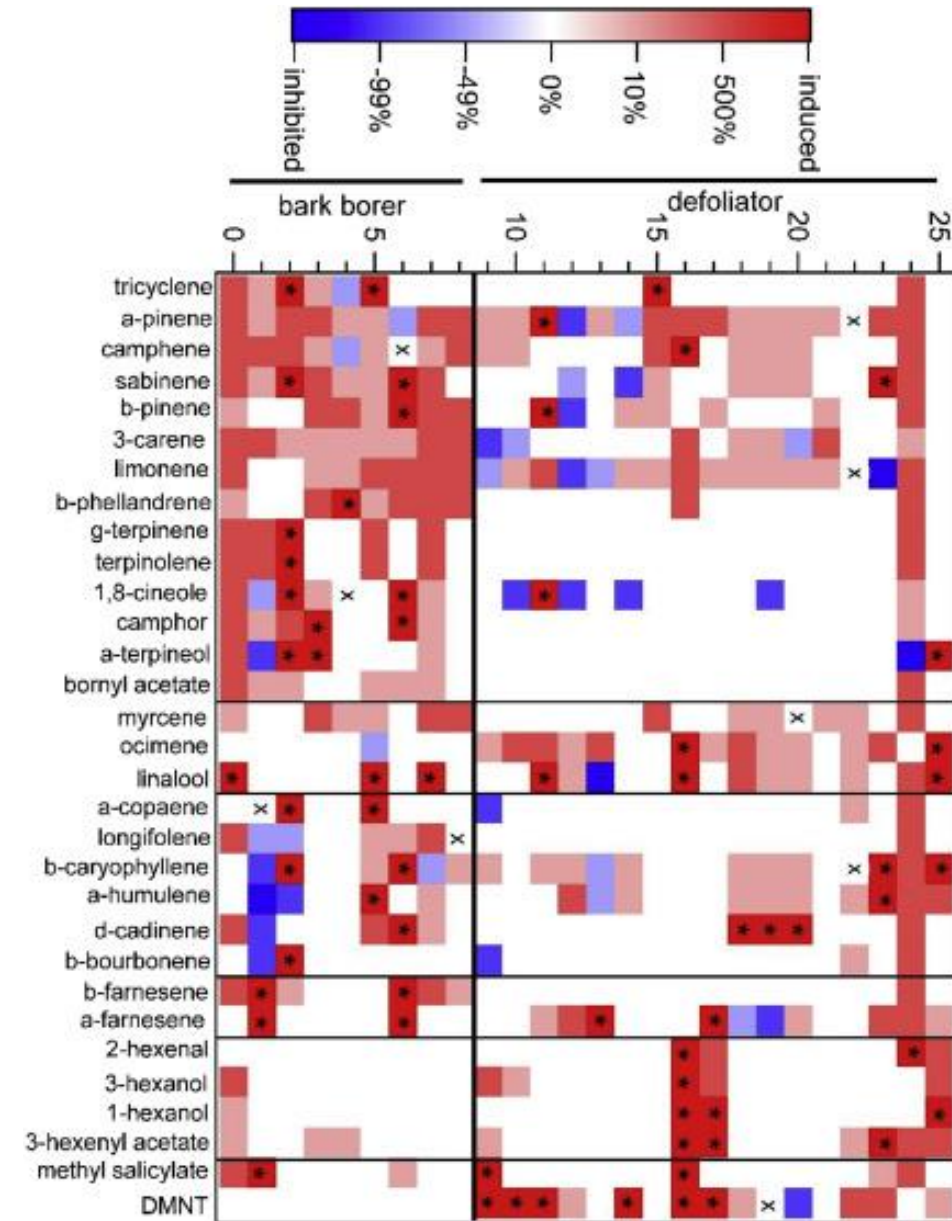
(Leather, 2014)



(Faiola & Taipale, 2020)



(Heil & Karban, 2010)



(Faiola & Taipale, 2020)

TREE STRESS AND DISEASE DETECTION

Visual and remote sensing techniques

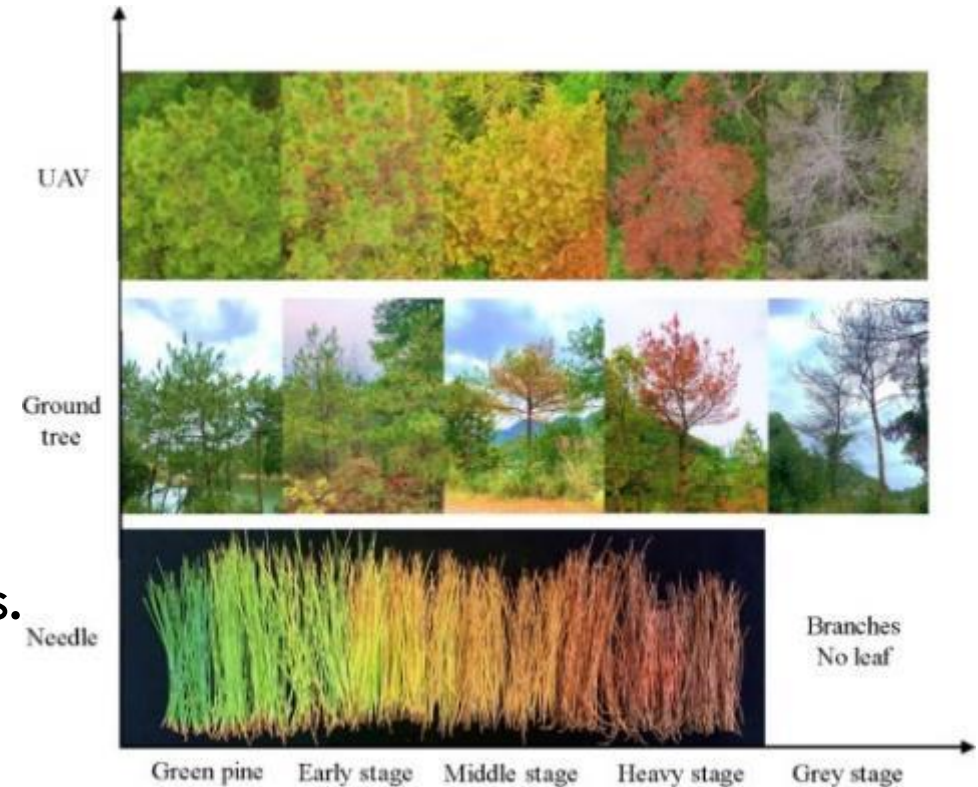
- Symptomatic only.
- Often too late for mitigation.
- Limited understanding of underlying disease.

VOC emission & detection

- Stress alters emission and spectrum of VOCs.
- Potential for advanced warning of problem events.
- Mapping of pathogen and disease spread.
- Monitoring impact of stress events.

Improvement to biosecurity and resilience

- Monoculture stands of clonal *Picea sitchensis*



Disease detection using hyperspectral imagery
(Yu et al. 2021)

SMART MONITORING OF FOREST HEALTH

Proof of concept VOC sensing technology

- Commercially available photoionisation detection (PID) sensors.
- VOC specific organic thin film transistors developed at Bangor.
- Sensor array to detect multiple species of VOC.

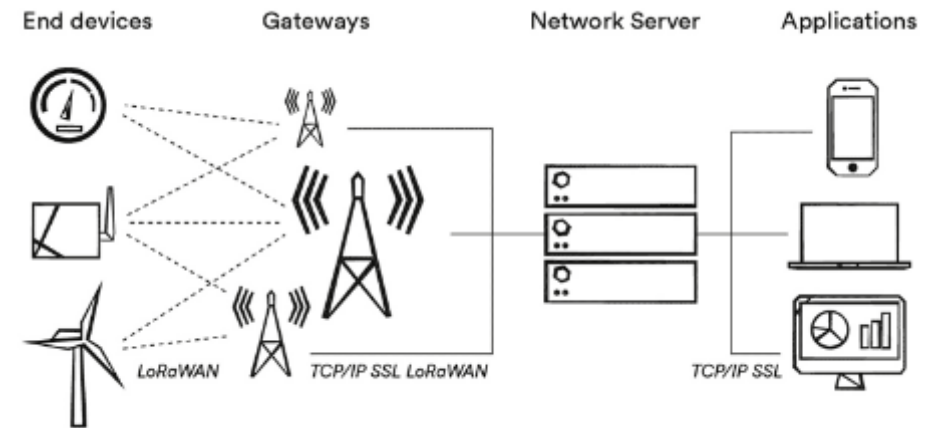


Phase 1 - Controlled environment testing

- Drought, heat, defoliation, etc.
- Continuous monitoring of VOC emissions.

Phase 2 - Deploy as sensor nodes on LoRaWAN

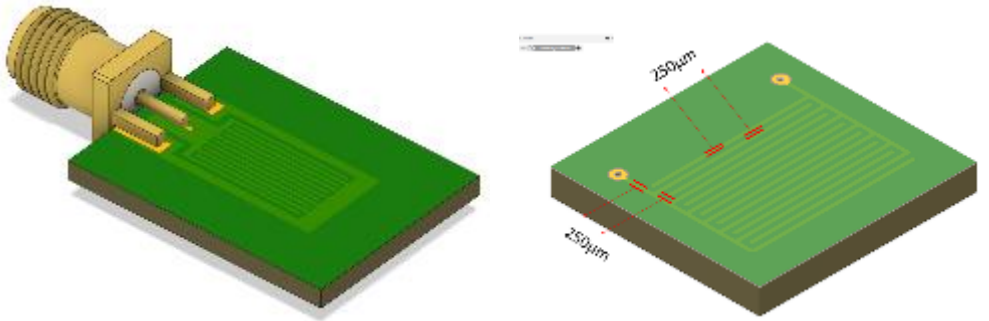
- Correlate VOC emission patterns.
- Climate and earth observation data to correlate and calibrate.
- Geospatial statistical correlation and machine learning approaches.



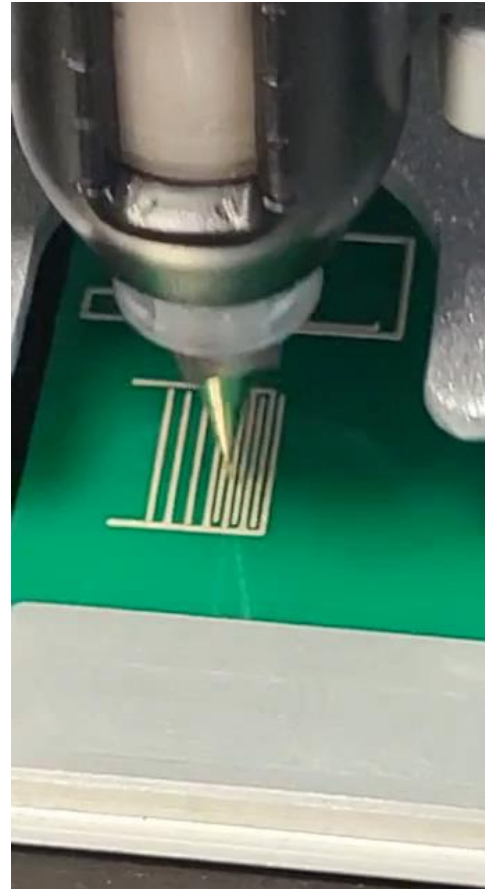
SENSOR DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

Chemiresistors based on:

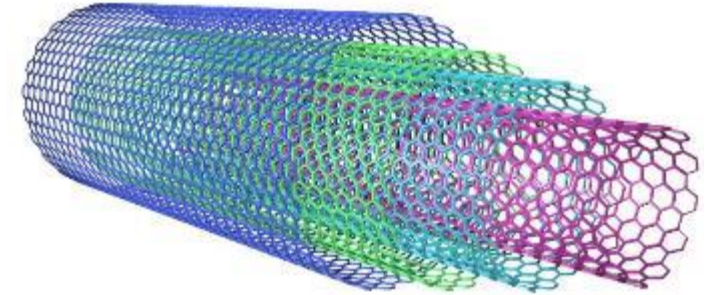
- Multiwalled carbon nanotubes
- Silver nanoparticles
- Gold nanoparticles



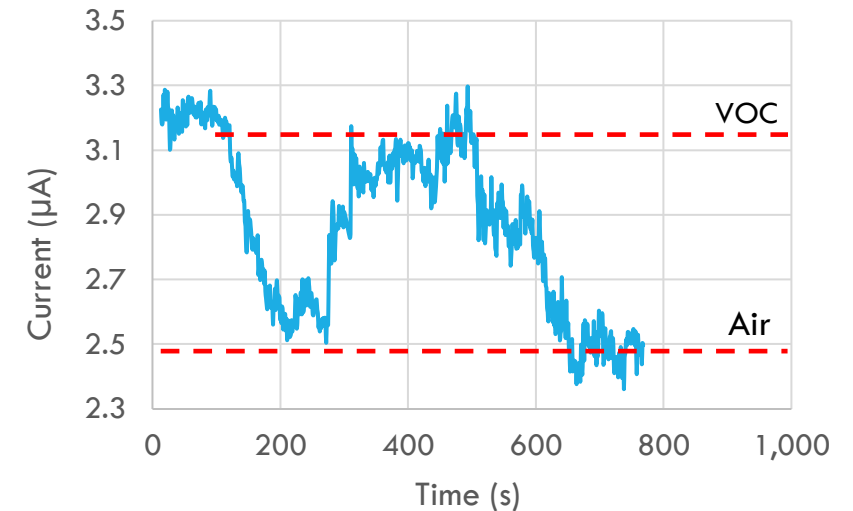
Sensor design



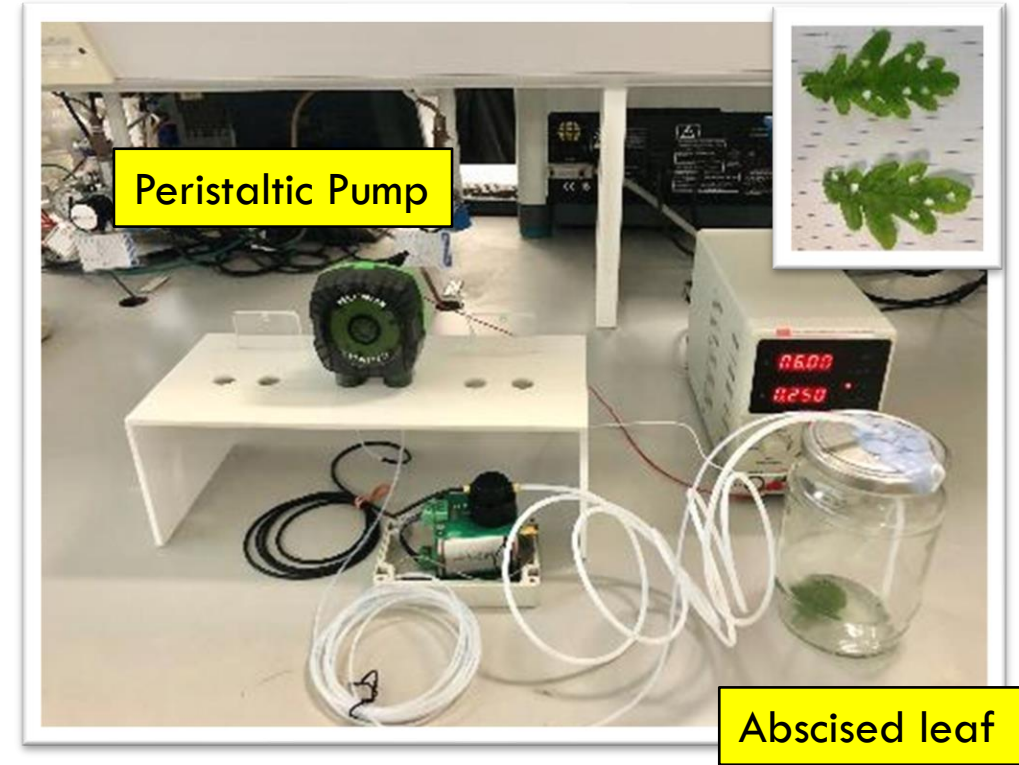
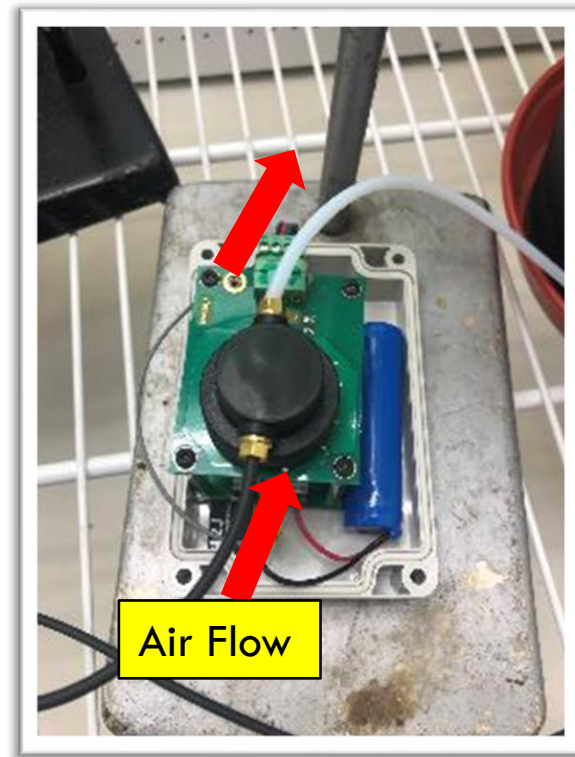
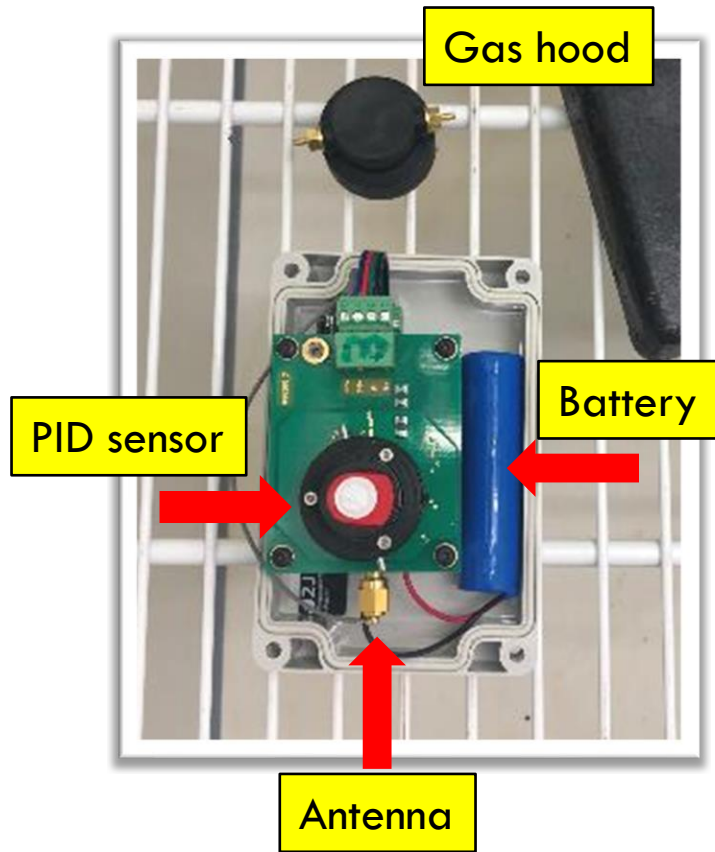
Manufacture



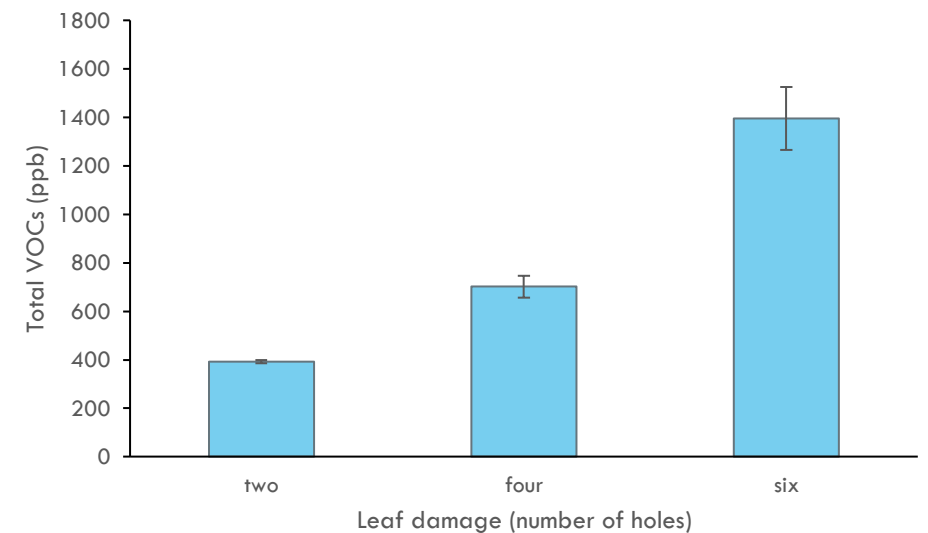
Structure of a multiwalled carbon nanotube built from graphene sheets



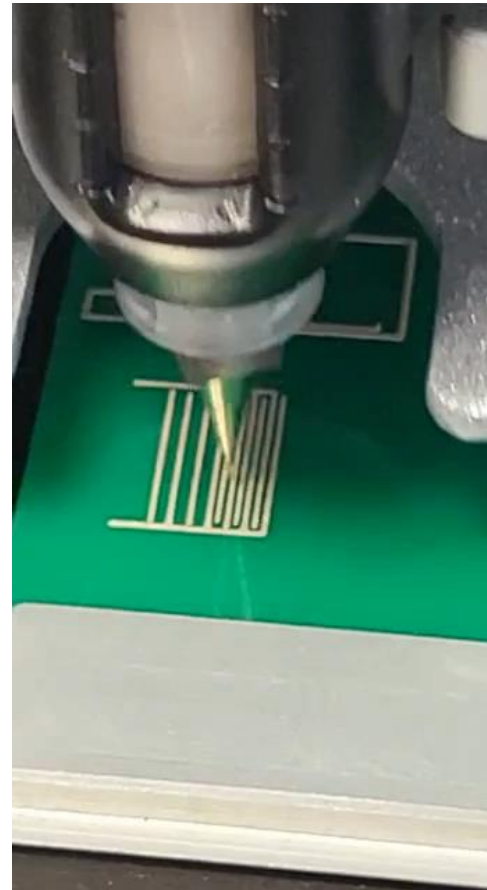
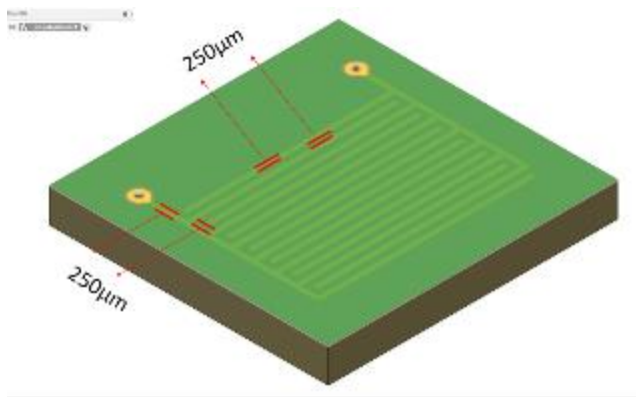
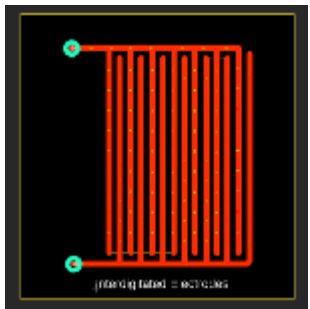
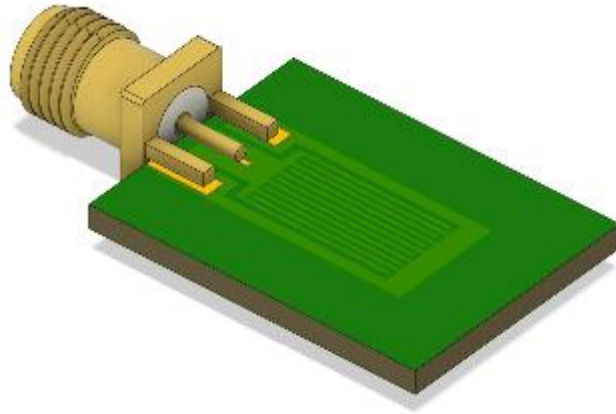
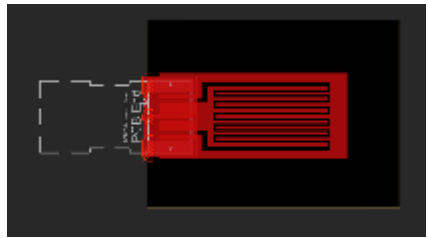
Response of carbon nanotubes to Isoprene



- Establishment of the mesocosm testing system.
- Assessing leaf physical damage and VOC emission response.

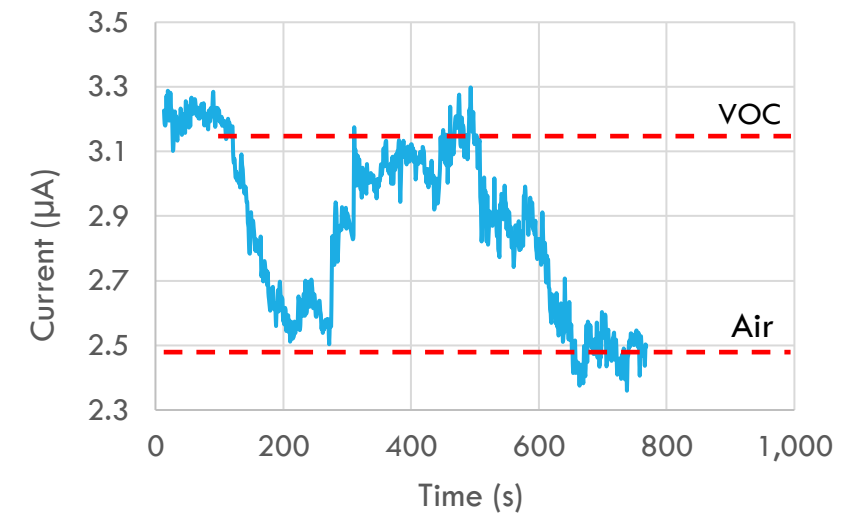


SENSOR DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE



Chemiresistor based on:

- Multiwalled carbon nanotubes
- Graphene
- Silver nanoparticles
- Gold nanoparticles



Response of carbon nanotubes to Isoprene

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

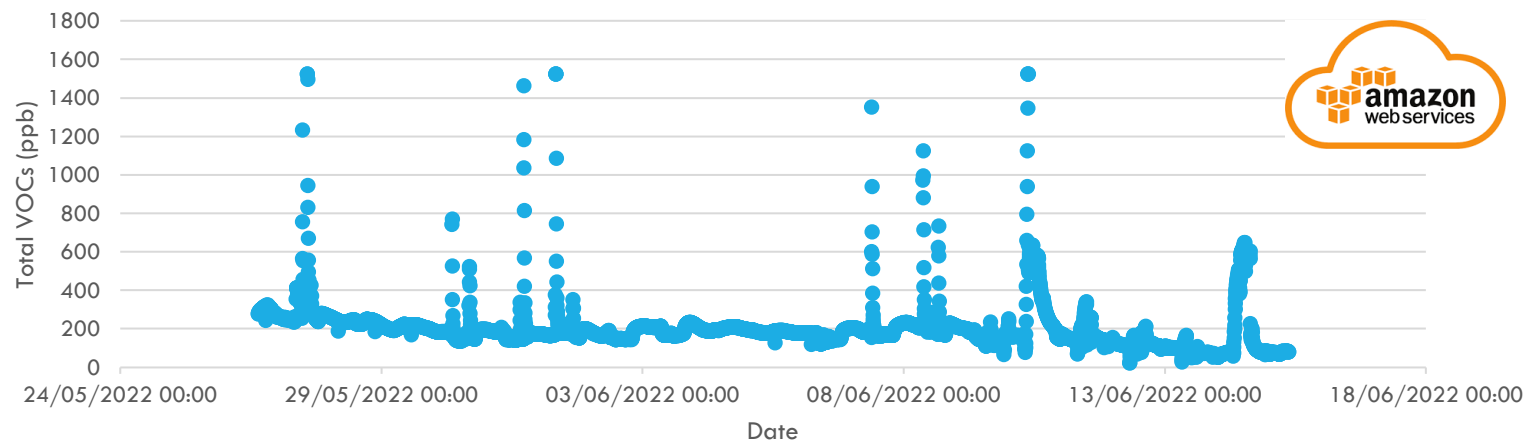
One-year-old tree saplings:

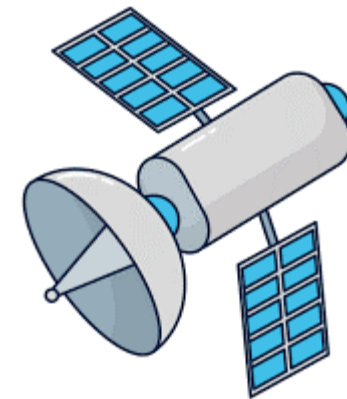
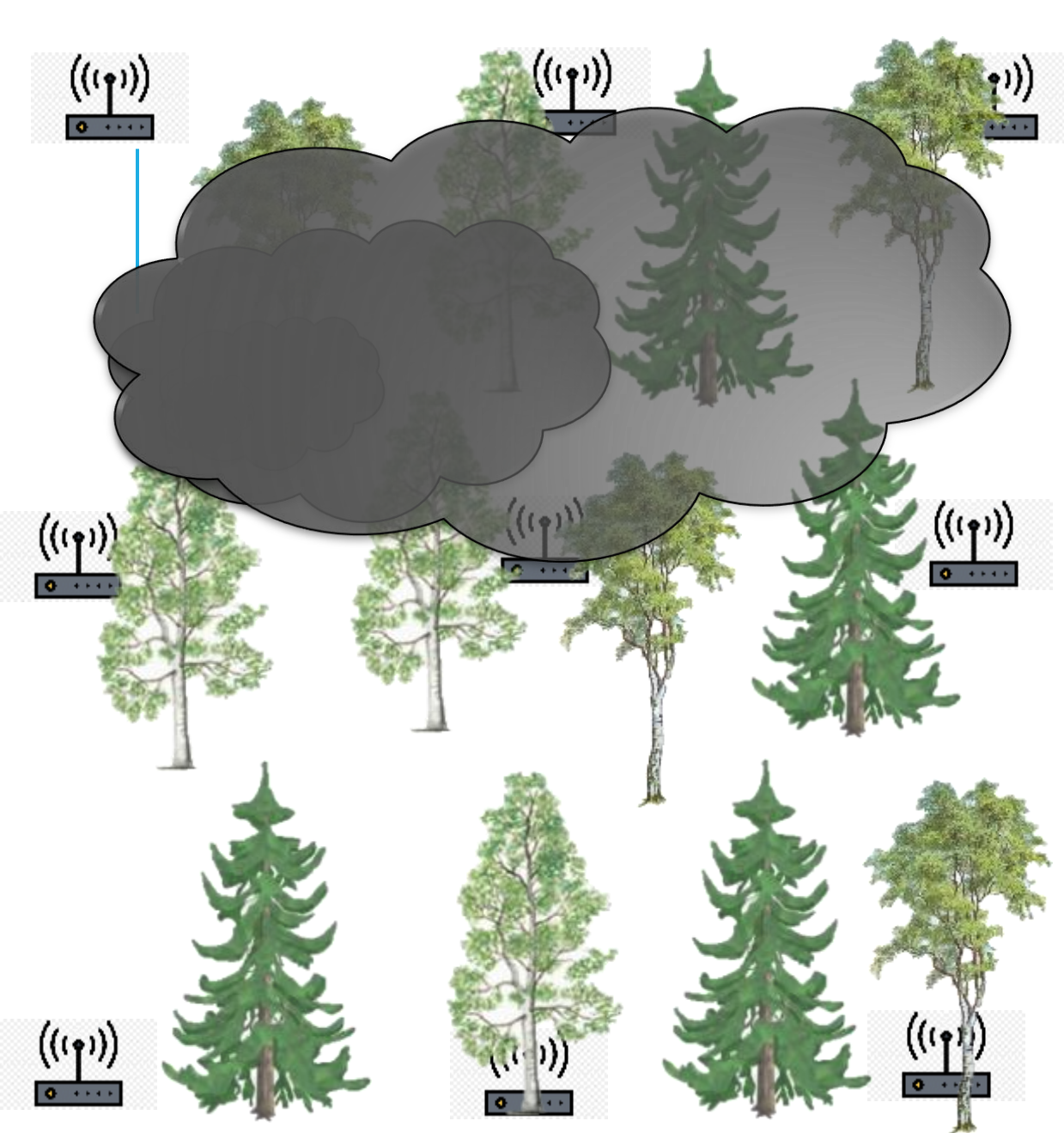
- alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*),
- lime (*Tilia cordata*), aspen (*Populus temulus*)

Treatments:

- Heat, drought, light stress, physical leaf damage

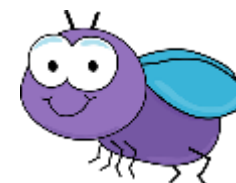
Continual VOC monitoring over LoRaWAN & data storage on AWS



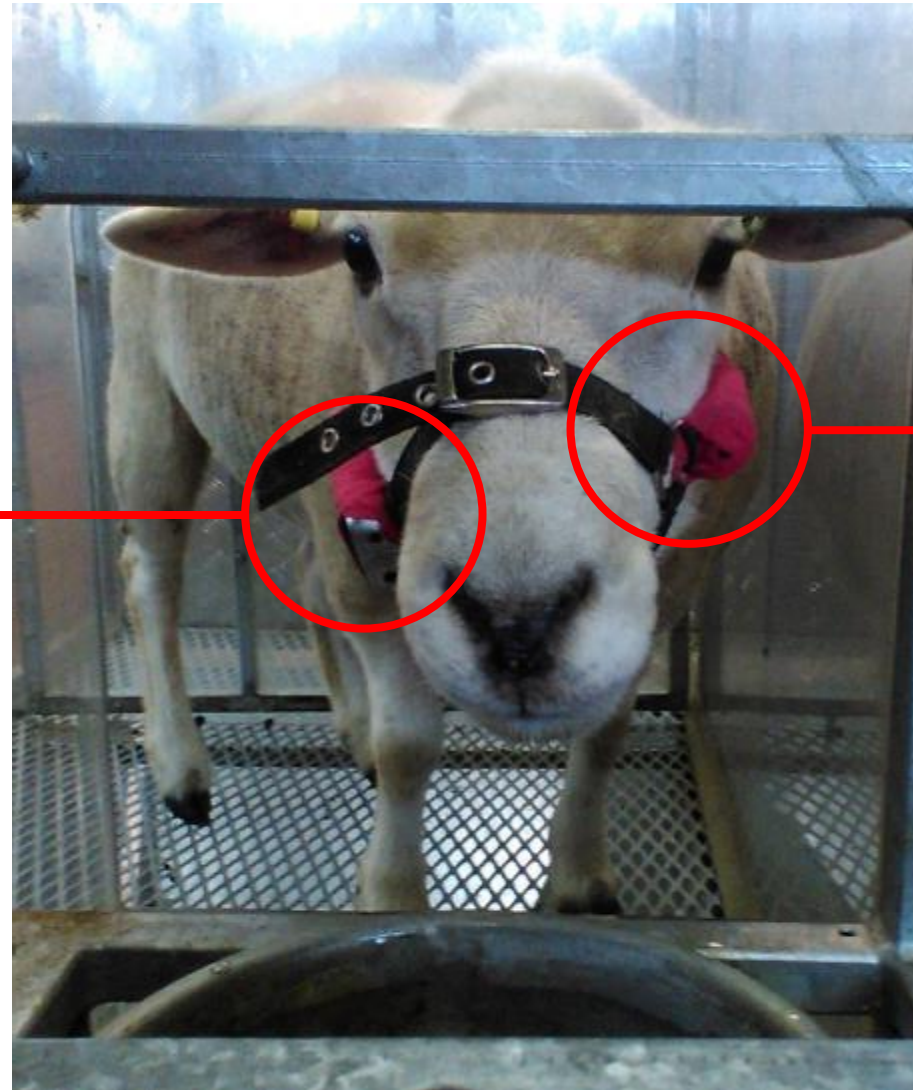


Next steps.....

- Deploy PID node mesh in natural forest and monitor to collect training data.
- Satellite spectral vegetation indices (e.g., Normalised Difference Vegetation Index, RedEdge Chlorophyll Index, Green Chlorophyll Vegetation Index, etc.) will be used to monitor plant and forest health.
- Machine learning algorithms (e.g., MLP artificial neural networks) will be used to forecast stress events from VOC emissions and microclimate data.



INSTRUMENTING LIVESTOCK

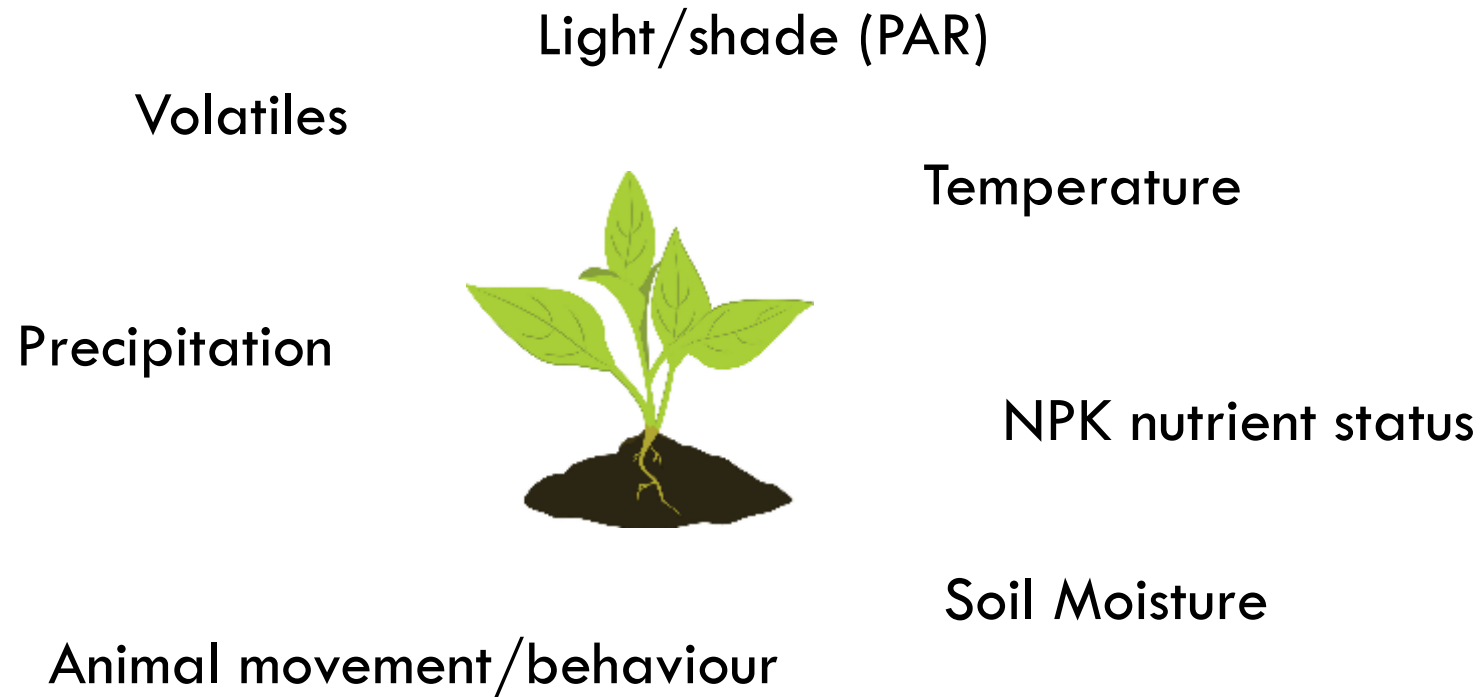


Accelerometer to detect movement
Limitation memory capacity (90 mins)
Opportunities for LoRaWAN

All animal procedures were carried out according to the Home Office scientific Procedures (Act 1986)

All animal procedures were conducted in accordance with the Home Office scientific Procedures (Act 1986)

REAL-TIME MONITORING POSSIBILITIES



SATELLITE IMAGERY

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index

RedEdge Chlorophyll Index

Green Chlorophyll Vegetation Index

Canopy Height

