

Ubiquitous Soil Sampling Robots For Confluent Soil Monitoring



Rob Shepherd¹ (PI), Taryn L. Bauerle² (Co-PI), Michael Gore³ (Co-PI)

¹Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Cornell University

²School of Integrative Plant Science Horticulture Section

³School of Integrative Plant Science Plant Breeding and Genetics Section

Introduction

- Hydrological properties of the rhizosphere influence the hydraulic connection between the root and soil and modify soil organic carbon (SOC) pools [1]
- Rhizosphere the first critical component in the soil-plant-atmosphere water continuum [2-3]
- Low soil water content can limit plant growth and productivity [4]
- Temporal and spatial soil water distribution is critical for sustainable agriculture [5]
- A very few research aim, probing the interactions between water, chemistry and biology along the gradient from the root to the soil [6]

SoilBot for soil health monitoring and phenotyping maize root *in situ*



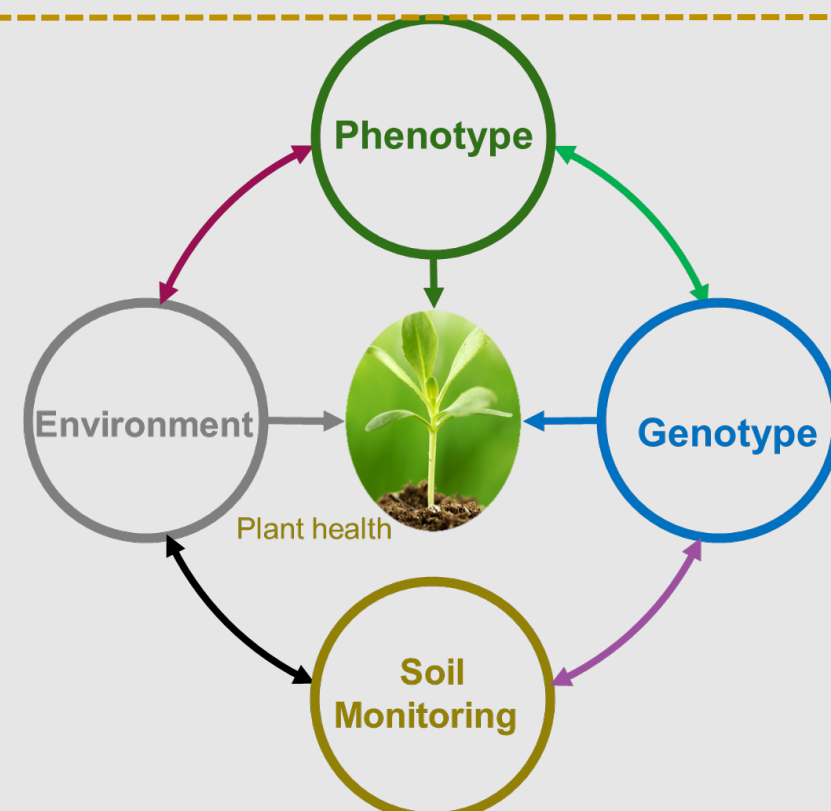
Proposal Aims

Our primary objective is to design and build a fleet of co-robots that can sense and report on plant root and soil properties at the scale of an agronomic production field.

- AIM I. Design and develop soil swimming robots for soil sensing of the maize plant root and its rhizosphere with an above-ground carrier mobile robot to support large-scale field campaigns.
- Develop the use of the soil robot collective to identify interactions between maize roots and soil water relations at critical plant development time points.
- Aim II. Integrate phenotype (above- and below-ground) and environmental data for prediction of agronomic traits in maize hybrid field trials.
- AIM III. Share the impact and scientific findings of this project with the greater scientific community and public by implementing a coordinated set of activities that engage students, scientists, growers, and the public.

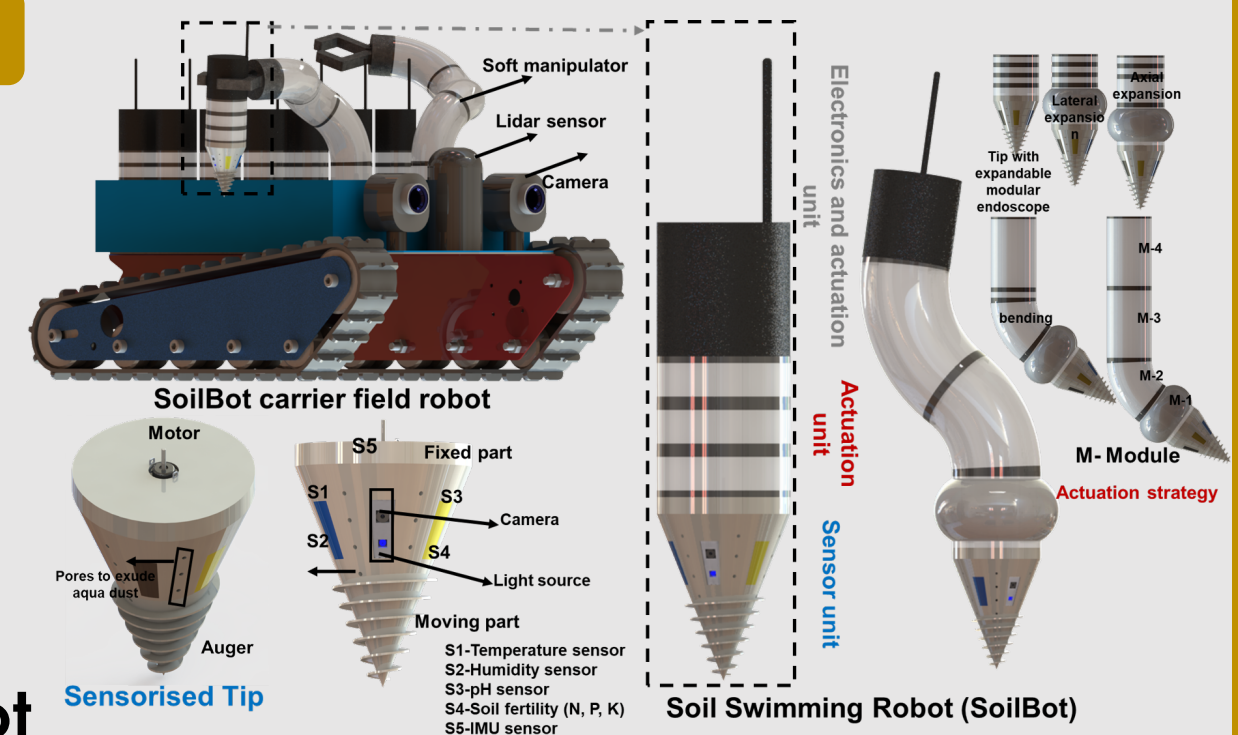
Our Approach

- Dynamic change
- Continuous feedback
- In situ
- Biochemical-based
- Dynamically moving robots
- Mapping the defined soil area



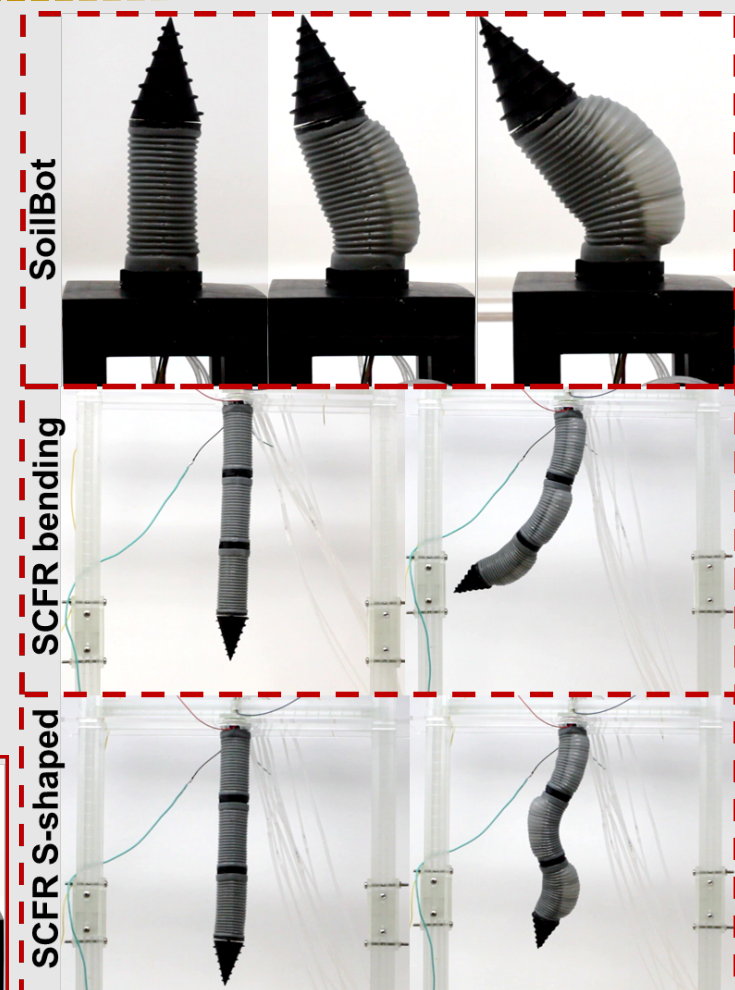
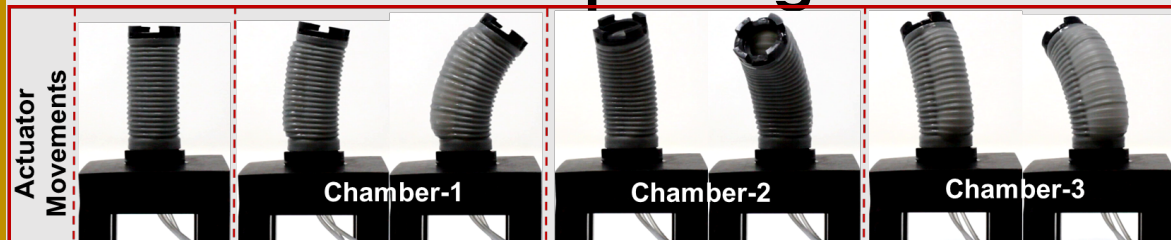
Proposed Robot

- Auger-like tip
- Sensorized probe
- Multi-mode soft actuator
- Carrier field robot
- Modular soft SoilBot



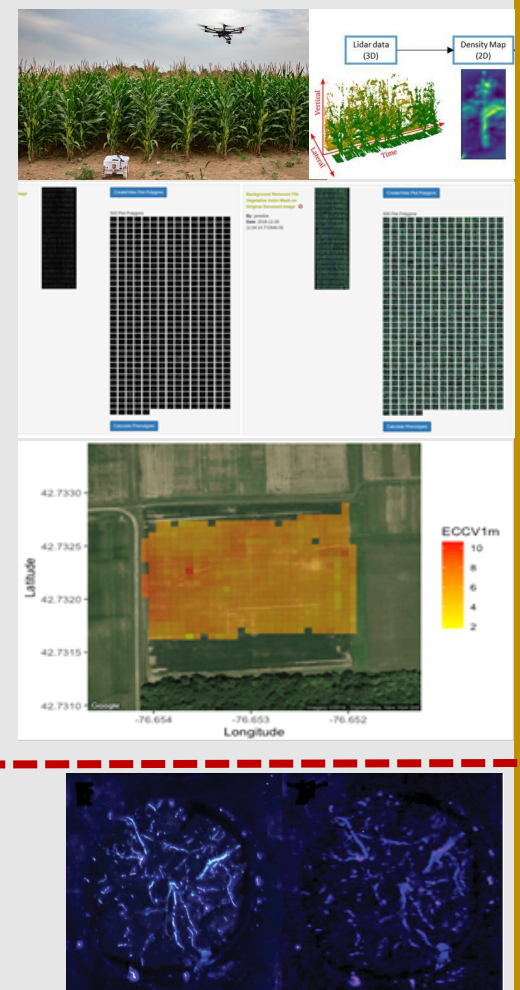
Current Development

- 3D printed actuators
- Modular design
- Multi-chamber actuator design
- 3D print cyanate ester auger tip
- Each module bending >80°
- Silicone based printing



Work Plan

- AIM I
 - Develop functional modules of SoilBot (Yr-1-2)
 - Integrate modules into robot (Yr-1-2)
 - Develop control architecture (Yr 2-3)
- Below-ground phenotyping (Yr-1-3)
- Experimental design and data analysis (Yr 2-3)
- AIM III
 - Disseminate with popular media
 - Disseminate in peer reviewed publication



1. D. A. Wardle et al., Ecological linkages between aboveground and belowground biota. *Science* 304, 1629-1633 (2004).
 2. J. Sperry, F. Adler, G. Campbell, J. Comstock, Limitation of plant water use by rhizosphere and xylem conductance: results from a model. *Plant, Cell & Environment* 21, 347-359 (1998).
 3. S. Czarnes, P. Hallett, A. Bengough, I. Young, Root- and microbial-derived mucilages affect soil structure and water transport. *European Journal of Soil Science* 51, 435-443 (2000).
 4. P. S. Nobel, M. Cui, Prediction and measurement of gap water vapor conductance for roots located concentrically and eccentrically in air gaps. *Plant and Soil* 145, 157-166 (1992).
 5. N. W. Sokol, M. A. Bradford, Microbial formation of stable soil carbon is more efficient from belowground than aboveground input. *Nature Geoscience* 12, 46-53 (2019).