

Land Based Agricultural Sensors and Sensor Networks Today, Tomorrow and Beyond



AUBURN

DETECTION AND FOOD SAFETY
CENTER

April 24, 2007



Bryan A. Chin
Professor and Director
The Auburn University Detection and Food Safety
Center
The Sam Ginn College of Engineering
bchin@eng.auburn.edu

AUDFS is a multi-disciplinary, multi-college initiative with “Peak of Excellence” status.

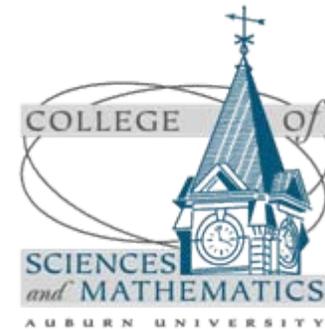


Agriculture



GINN COLLEGE OF
ENGINEERING

Engineering



Sciences &
Mathematics



Veterinary Medicine



Human Sciences

Commercialized Technologies

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disclosures & Patents	3	12	10	25	31	103
Commercialized Products	0	0	1	3	4	6



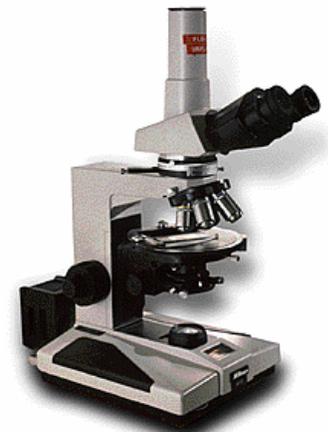
Raytheon RFID Bulk STag for Patriot Missile Health Monitoring Mil Spec Qualified,



Meat species identification technology licensed to ELISA Technologies



RMBM in livestock feed identification technology licensed to Neogen Corp.



Optical microscope technology licensed to Aetos Technologies, Inc.

Current Technologies



Pear Orchard
NE 10 acres



Grape Vineyard
North 50 acres



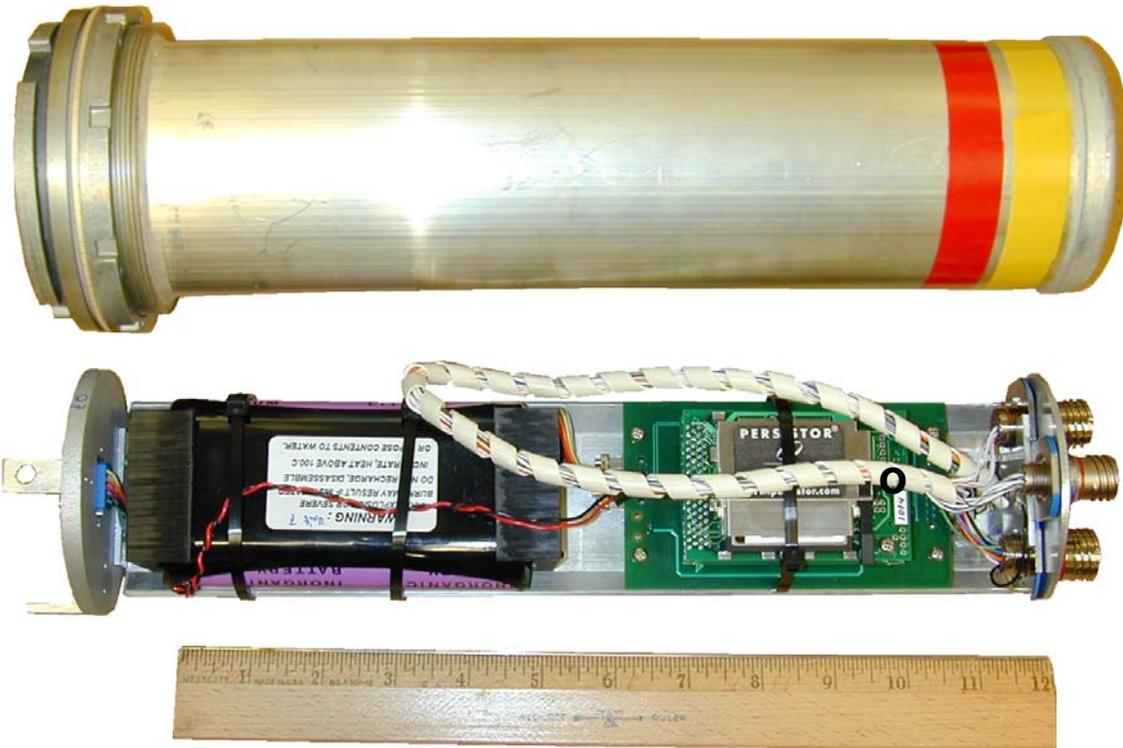
Apple Orchard
East 40 acres



Available to all



RFID Patriot Missile Health Monitoring Unit



Key: Communicate Data to Commercial Net (cell phone) to provide robustness, economies of scale and multitude of vendors.

Monitors

- Temperature (-55 to 175°F)
- Humidity (0-99% condensing)
- Shock & vibration
- Up to 24 other sensors

Performance

- Time variable sensor measurements
- Auto alarm for out of spec conditions
- Daily or timed RF transfer of data
- 8 years of life from batteries

Sensor Availability

Current

- Air
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Wind
 - Barometric Pressure
 - CO₂
- Soil
 - Temperature
 - Moisture
 - pH
- Light
 - Intensity
 - Wavelength Distribution
- Water
 - Runoff



Short Term

- Ripeness
- Mold

Medium Term

- Fecal Runoff
- Insect Infestation
- Chemicals
- Pesticides

Long Term

- Bacterial
 - E. Coli
 - Salmonella

Future Sensors, Its all about size!

Conventional Sensors

Miniaturized Sensors

Micro Sensors

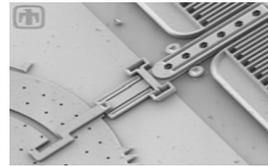
Nano Sensors



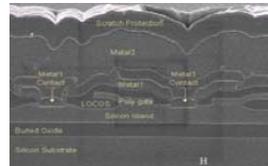
Conventional Components



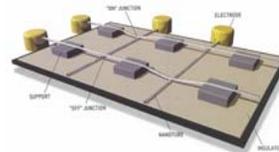
MEMS



Microelectronics and Thin Films

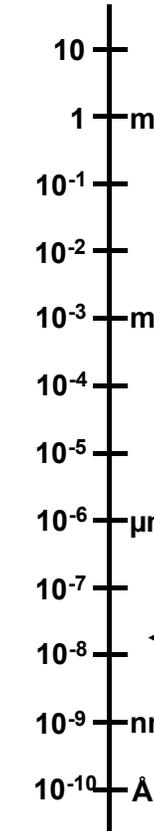


Nano - Devices



Size Scale

Macro World



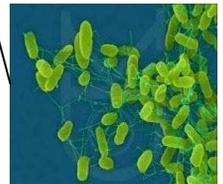
Akebono, 2 m tall



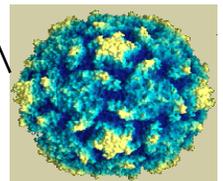
Dust Mite 200 μm across



Salmonella, 2 μm



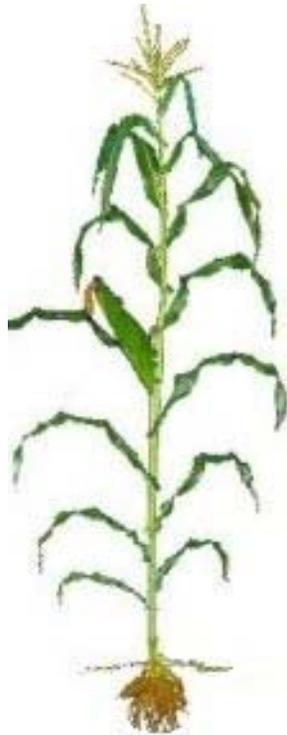
Rhinovirus 20 nm



Atomic World



Miniaturized Sensors

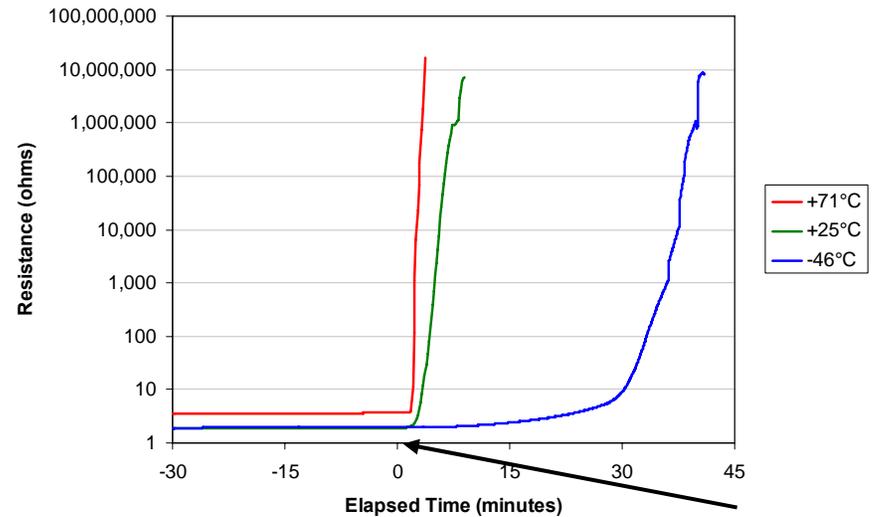
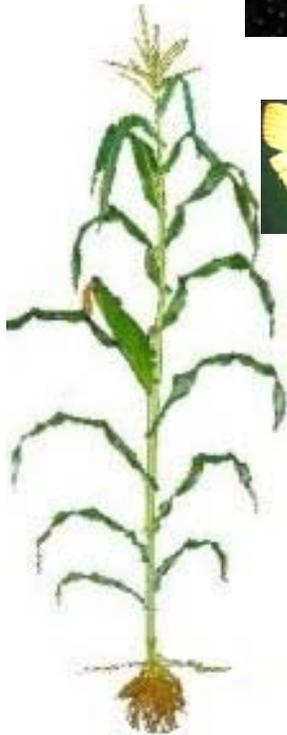


Herbivore attack

Insect Infestation Detection

Conducting Polymer Sensor Response

Terpenoid Detection



Gas Introduction 100 ppb @ .25 L/min

Herbivore attack

Specific Response

Isoprenoid-derived terpenoids

Shikimic acid-derived aromatics

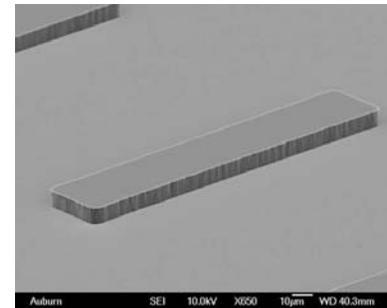
Lipoxygenase-derived green leaf volatiles

Micro Sensors

Internal Plant Monitoring



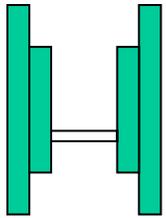
Stoma



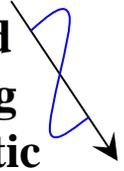
Magnetostrictive Sensor

Magnetostrictive Particle Sensor

Driving Coil



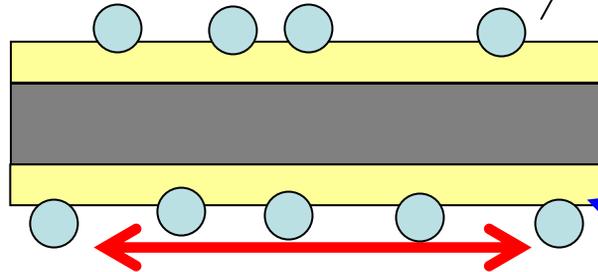
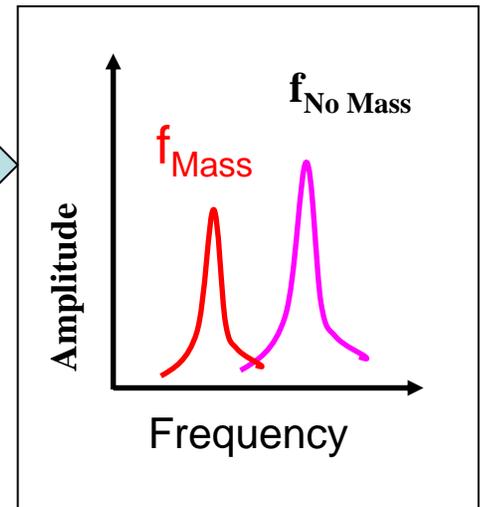
Applied Varying Magnetic Field



Pick-Up Coil



Resultant Magnetic Field Signal

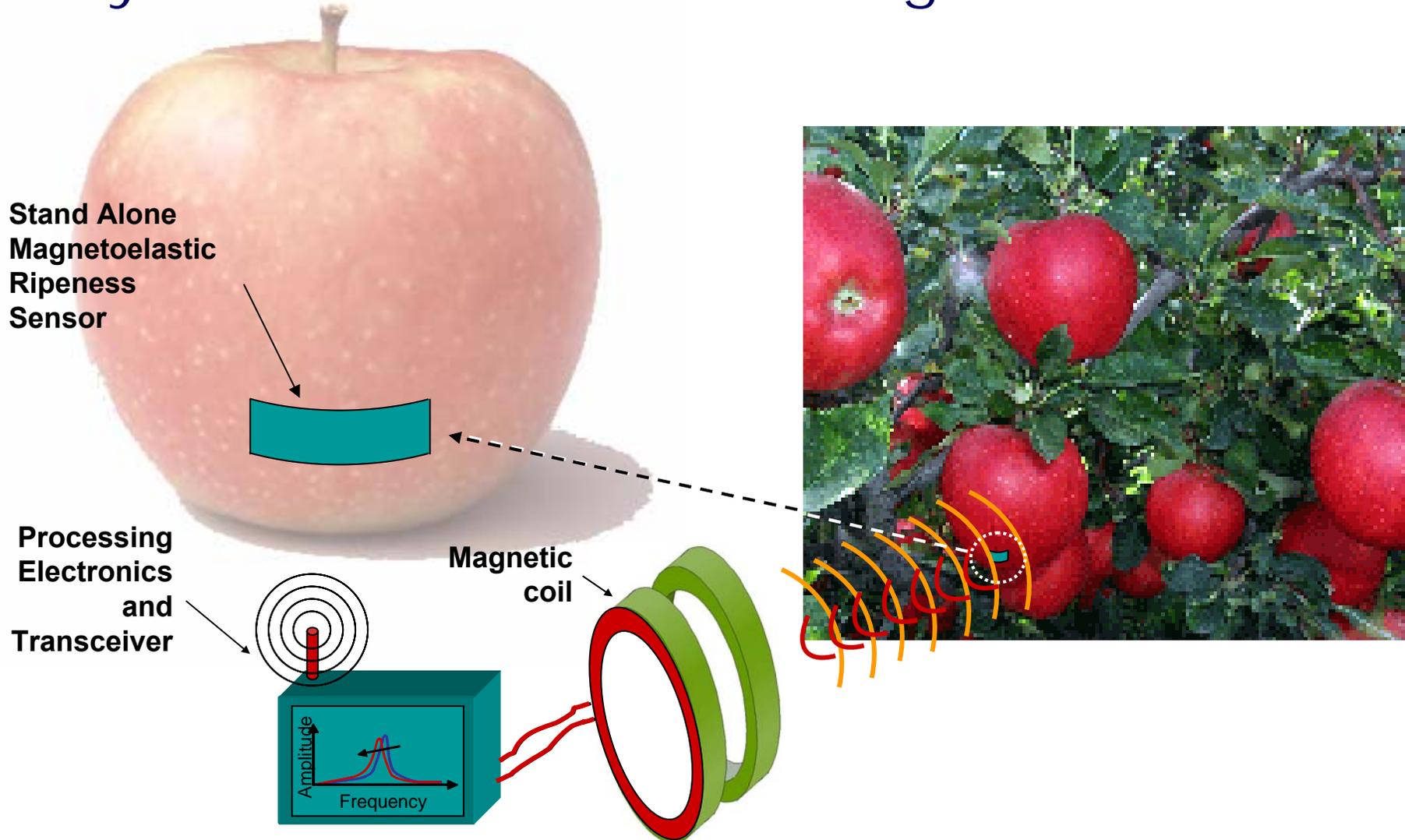


Magnetostrictive Particle

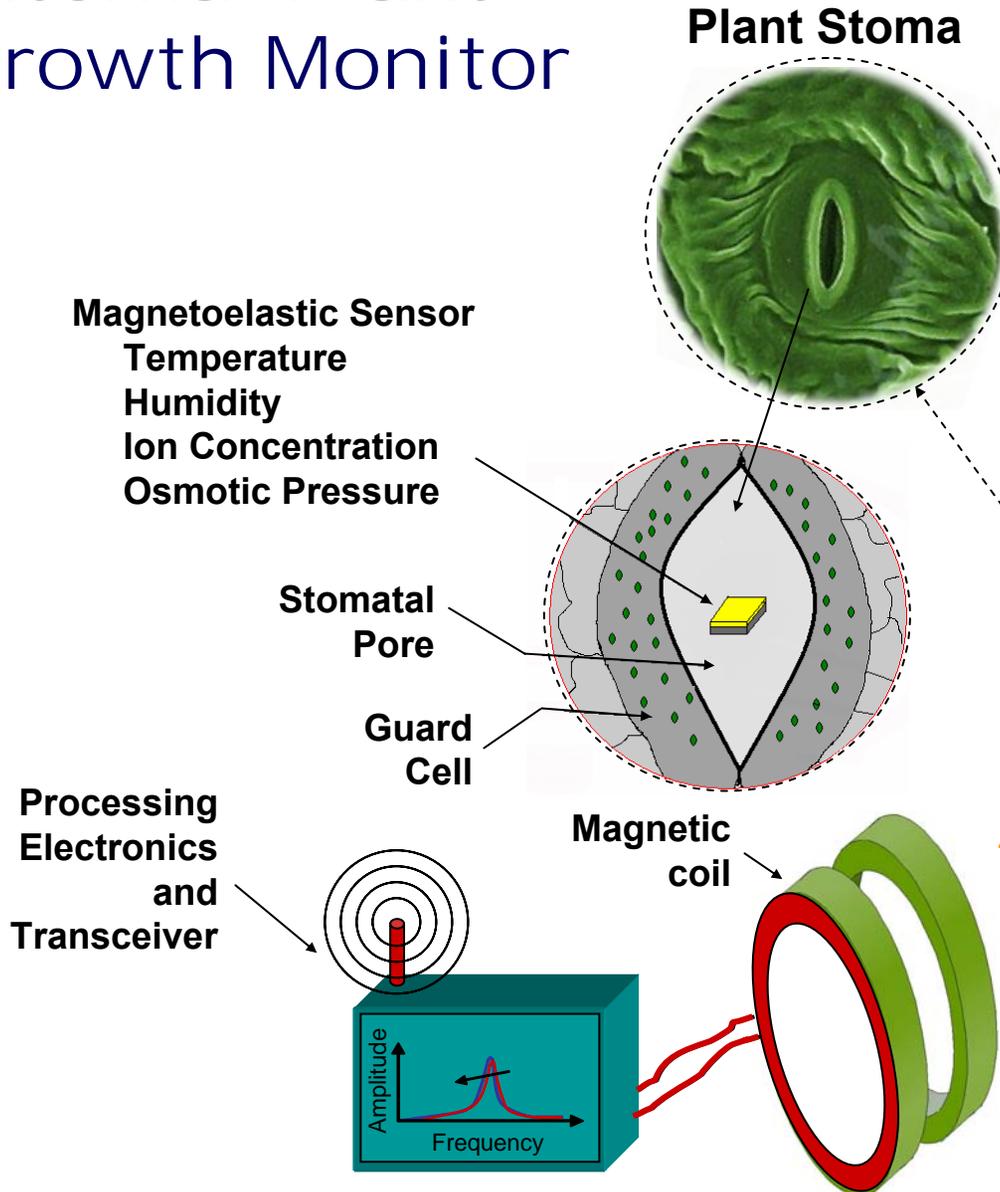
Phage/Antibody or Chemical Binding layer

Longitudinal Oscillation

Measuring the Ripeness of Fruit via Ethylene Emission Monitoring

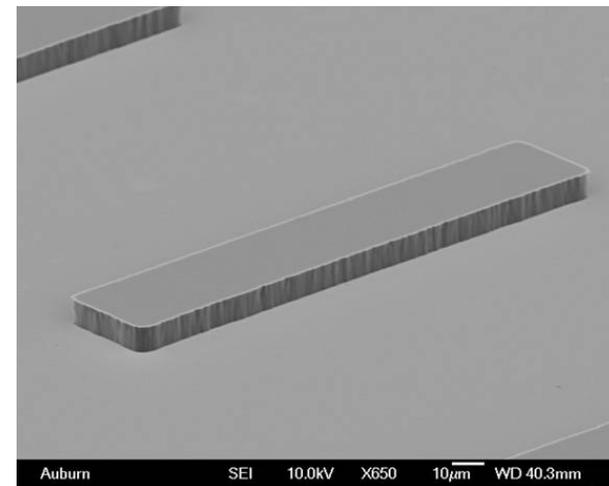
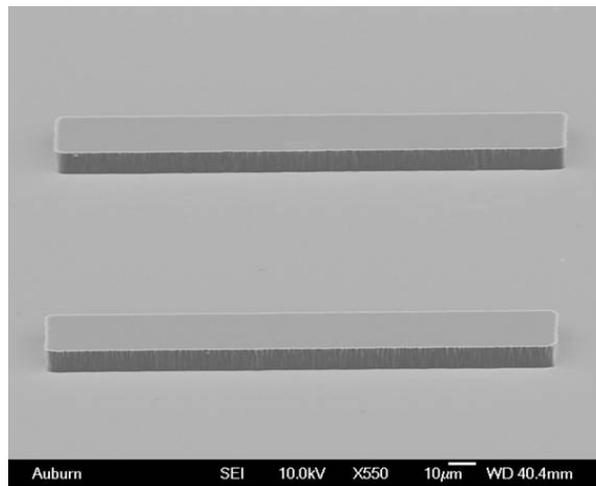
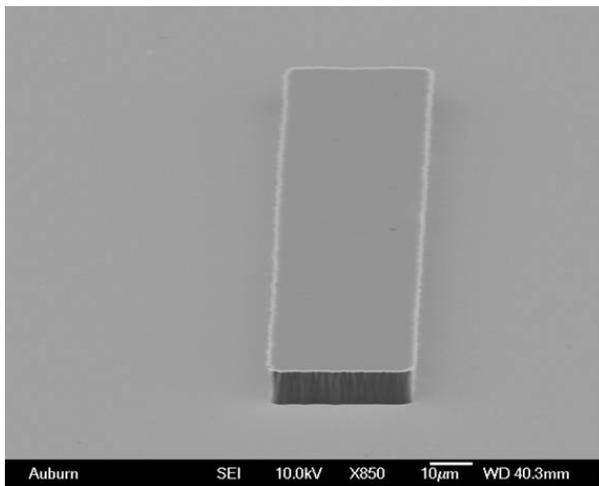


Internal Plant Growth Monitor



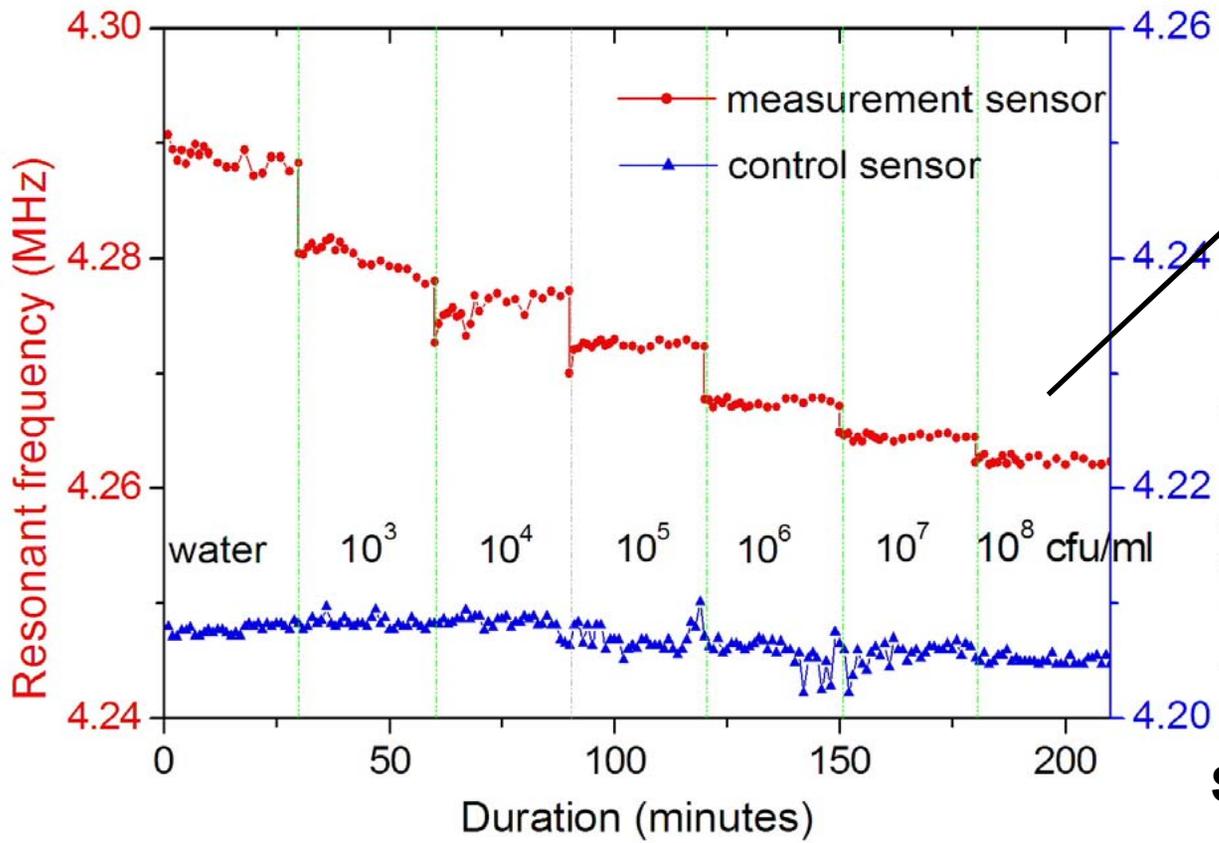
Photoresist Liftoff Process

SEM images of a 200 x 40 x 9.5 μm pattern:

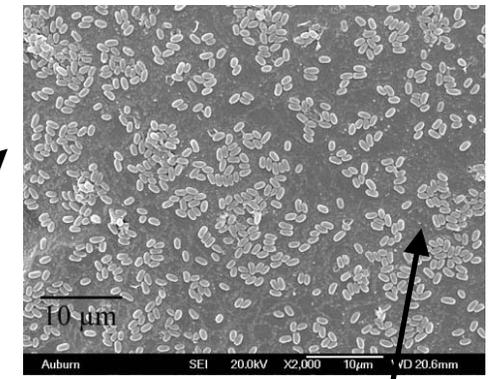


Note the vertical side-walls, a non-traditional lift-off structure.

Magnetostictive Particle Detection of *Bacillus anthracis* spores in water

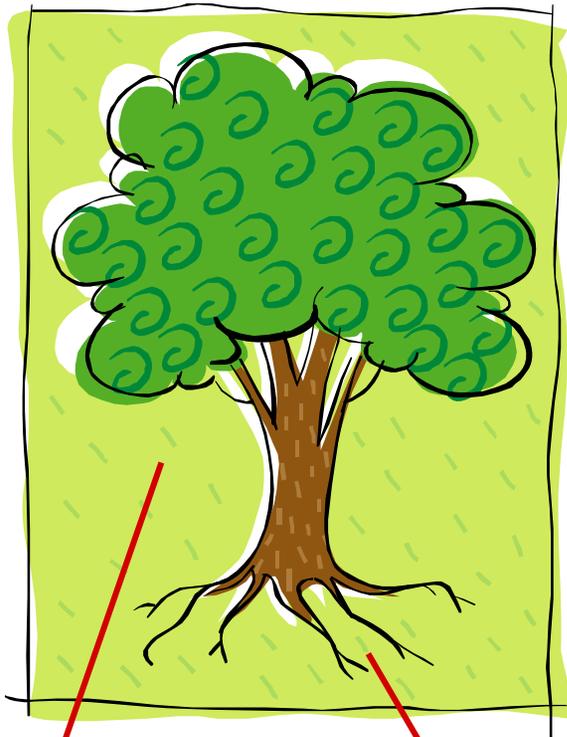


SEM of Sensor Surface



Spores Bind to Sensor

TODAY



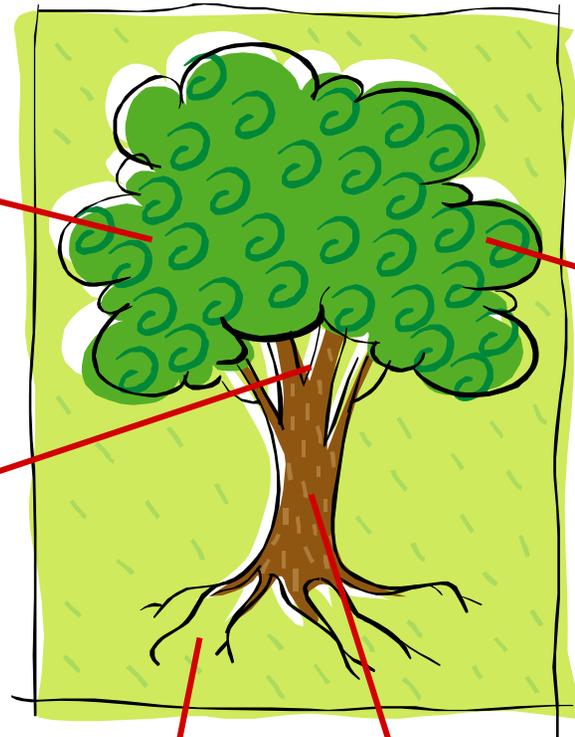
Air temperature,
humidity, and light
intensity

Soil moisture,
temperature, and pH

FUTURE

Photosynthesis
efficiency

Herbivore
attack,
phytoalexin, or
protein inhibitor
detection



Carbon
dioxide
intake

Nutrient flow

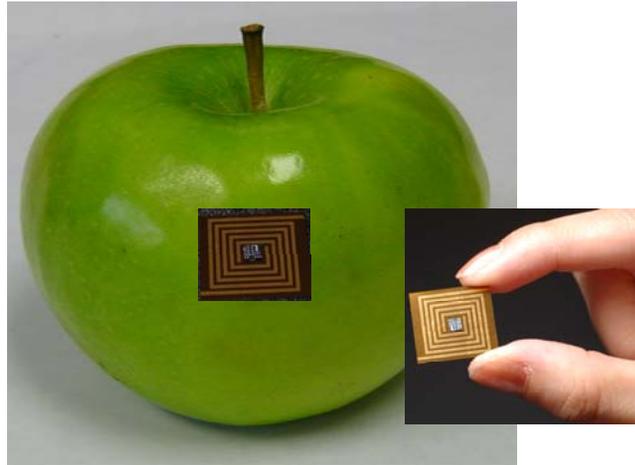
Osmotic
pressure and
mass transfer

TODAY



PAPER LABELS

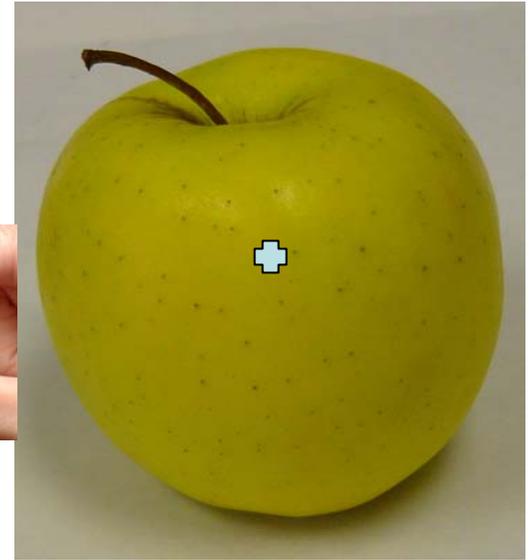
TOMORROW
5 TO 10 YEARS



RFID TAGS

- ➔ Temperature
- ➔ Ripeness
- ➔ Impact
- ➔ Cull ?
- ➔ Water Content
- ➔ Surface Bacteria, Pesticides
- ➔ Traceability

FUTURE
10 + YEARS

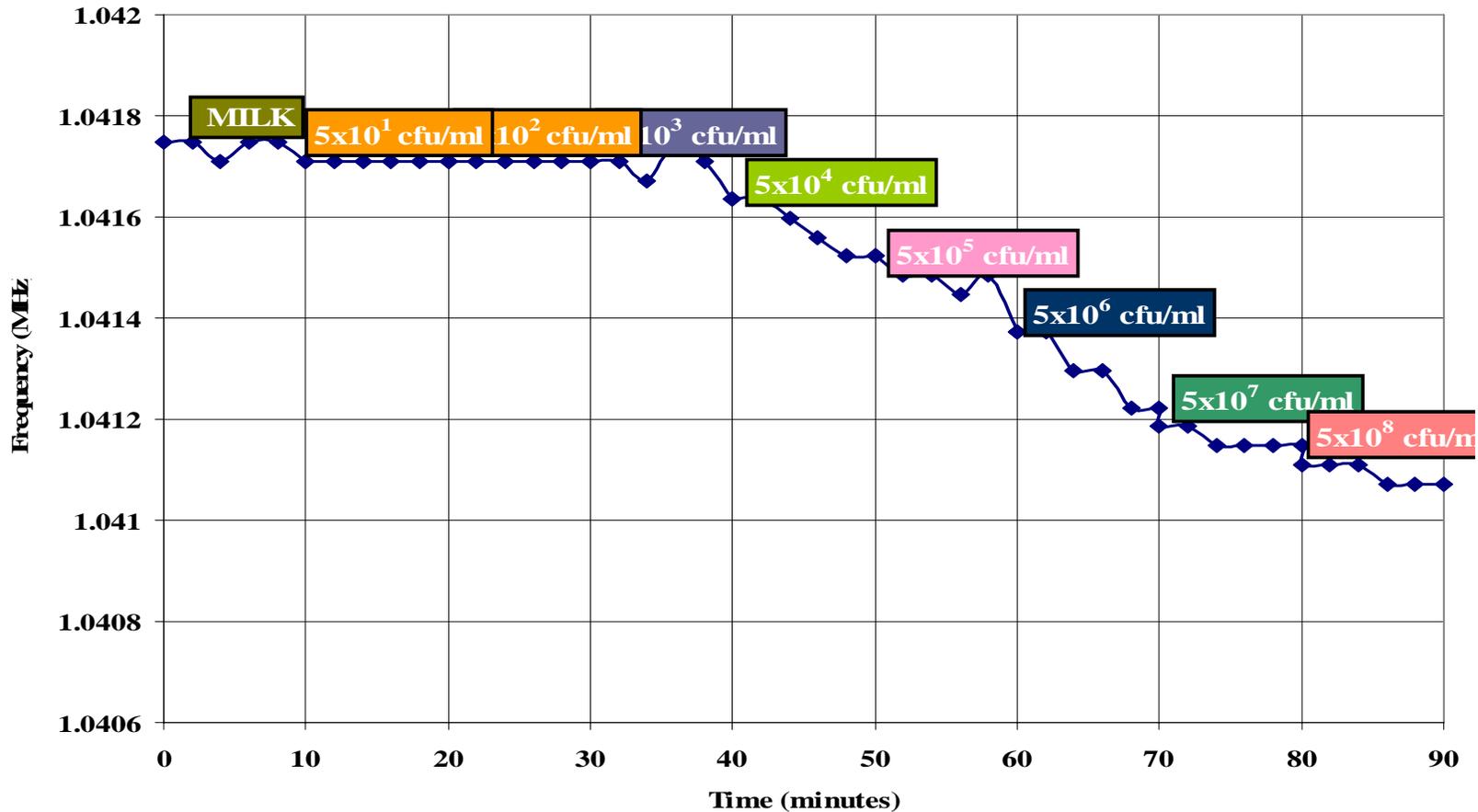


WIRELESS

- ➔ Sweetness
- ➔ Consistency
- ➔ Color
- ➔ Best Consumption Date
- ➔ Whole Product: Bacteria, Pesticides & Allergens, Phytosanitary

Questions ?

Concentration Test (*S. typhimurium* in Fat free milk) L=2mm

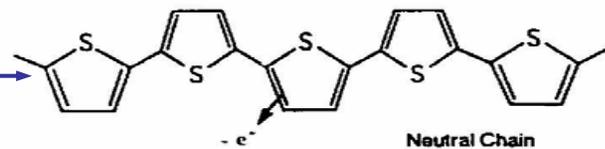


Magnetoelastic biosensor's response when exposed to different concentrations (5×10^1 through 5×10^8 cfu/ml) of *S. typhimurium* suspensions in fat free milk. Fat free milk with no bacteria was used as the reference. Data was recorded at two minute intervals. Each concentration of bacterial suspension was run for 10 minutes at a flow rate of 100 ml/min.

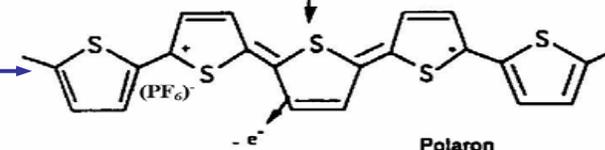
Sensing Mechanism

NOPF6 doped polymer structure

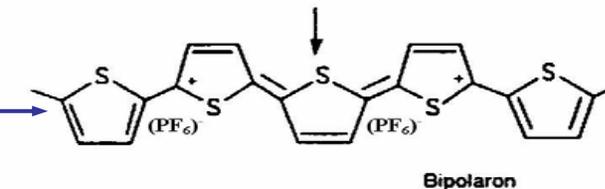
Before doping



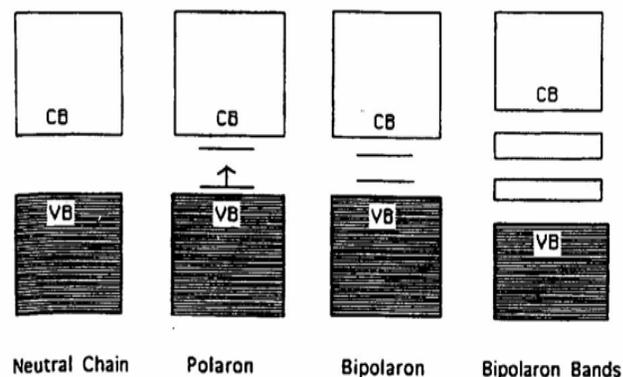
Lightly doped



Heavily doped

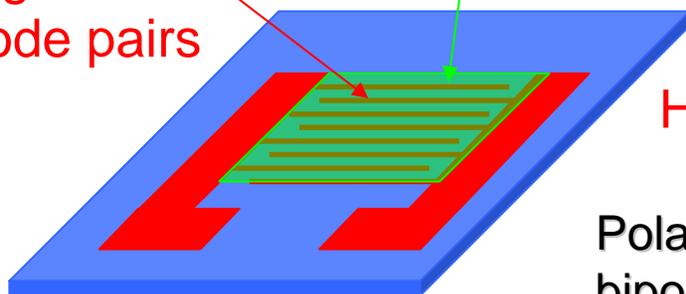


Polarons and bipolarons are the source of charge carriers

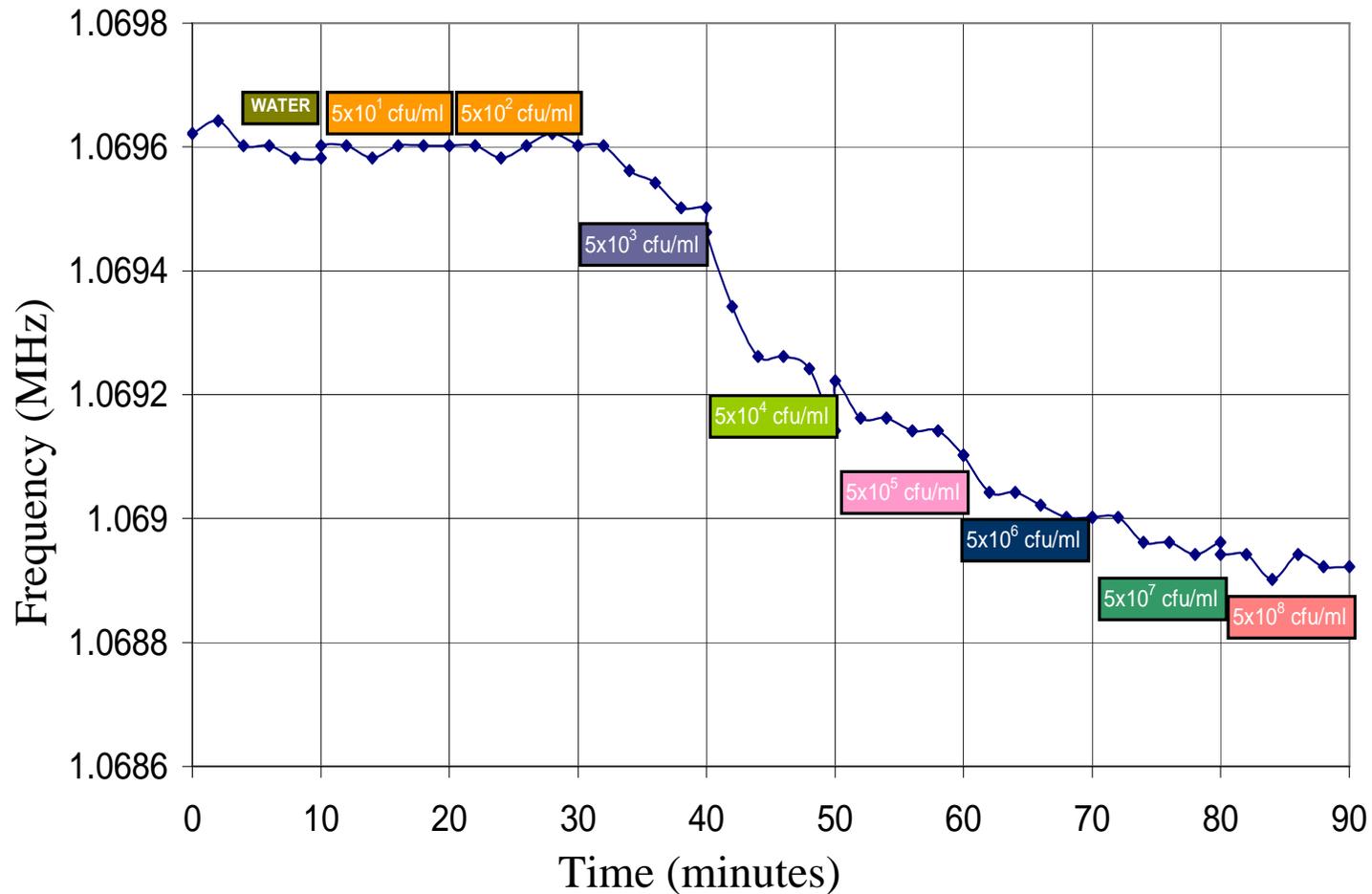


Conductive Polymer film

Interdigitated electrode pairs



SiO₂ Substrate



Magnetoelastic biosensor's response when exposed to different concentrations (5×10^1 through 5×10^8 cfu/ml) of *S. typhimurium* suspensions in water. Water with no bacteria was used as the reference. Data was recorded at two minute intervals. Each concentration of bacterial suspension was run for 10 minutes at a flow rate of $100 \mu\text{l}/\text{min}$.