

# Non-Destructive Field Scanning for Belowground Carbon Using an INS System



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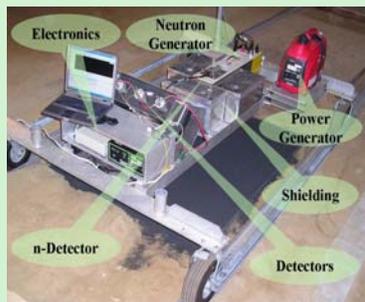
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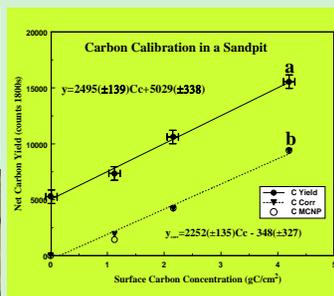
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INS Alpha prototype used for stationary and scanning field measurements.



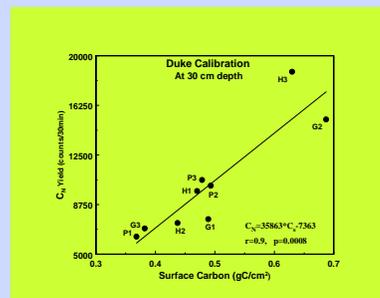
Sandpits, 1.5x1.2x0.46 m<sup>3</sup>, for synthetic soil preparations.



Calibration Lines;  $N_c$ -net counts in the carbon peak (a),  $C_N$ -carbon net counts after interference correction (b).  
Interference Correction  
 $C_N = N_c - \text{Cascade} - \text{SEP}$



Measurement sites at Duke Forest NC. Pits 40x40x40 cm<sup>3</sup> were excavated for C analysis.



Duke Forest calibration, the three sites; G-Grass, P-Pine, and H-Hardwood were combined. The sites were covered with standing water and the solid fraction approached 30%.

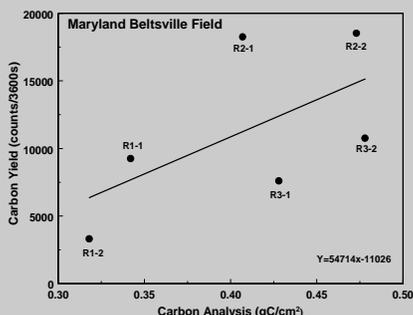
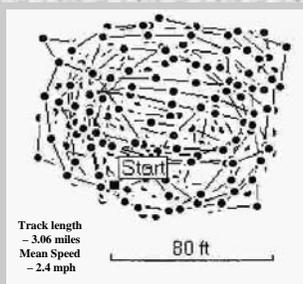


Carbon Yield for 1800 s in Alabama Soil Bins

	Mean Static Counts	Dynamic Counts	Difference In SD
Hiwassee Clay (V <sub>1</sub> )	3830	4676	5.1σ <sub>b-1</sub>
Vaiden Silty Clay (2V <sub>1</sub> )	8775	5986	-1.4σ <sub>b-1</sub>
Hiwassee Sandy Loam (Random V)	3447	2403	-1.0σ <sub>b-1</sub>



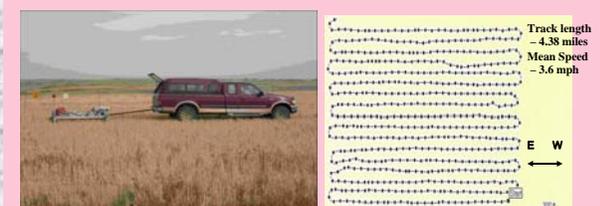
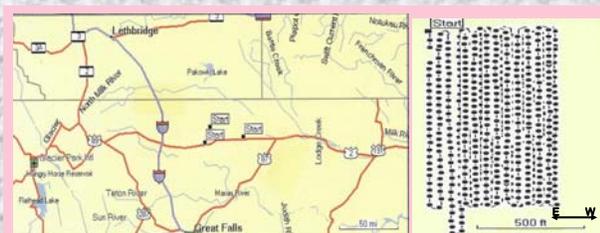
Maryland corn field and GPS trace of a scan, in addition three static measurements in the field were taken.



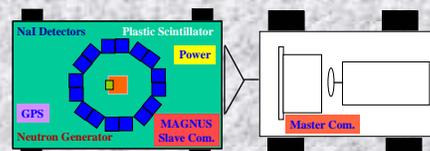
Field Prediction by Three Methods		
Dry Combustion LECO	0.407	13.5%
LIBS	0.327	25%
INS	0.257	19%

### Summary of the INS System:

- INS system is totally non destructive.
- INS system can perform static and scanning measurements.
- INS measures large volumes and large areas.
- INS enables sequential measurements.
- Integration into US Geological surveys for large scale regional soil carbon mapping.
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- Monitoring large area disturbances.



Montana wheat field and GPS trace of a scan, in addition three static measurements in the field were taken.



Beta prototype to be deployed in summer 2007

