

Optimization of Fertilizer Use in Agricultural Fields Using Raman and Near-Infrared Spectroscopy

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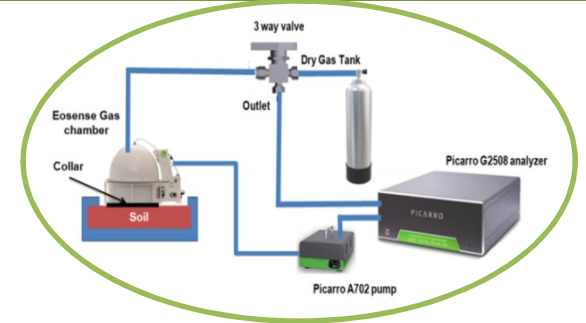
Introduction

Ontario has more farmers than any other province in Canada, and the use of N-fertilizer is higher, contributing nearly 20% of Canada's agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. As food demand increases and soil N is inadequate, farmers depend on N fertilizers to meet crop needs. However, a significant portion of the applied fertilizers is lost through various processes (e.g., volatilization), polluting the atmosphere and water bodies. To reduce this loss and improve agricultural efficiency, we demonstrated a non-invasive method to estimate plant N needs using Raman spectroscopy and to quantify emission of gases (nitrous oxide, methane, ammonia and carbon dioxide) from fertilized soil using infrared absorption spectroscopy, thereby supporting demand-driven fertilization, enhancing economic benefits while minimizing gas emissions.

Methodologies used

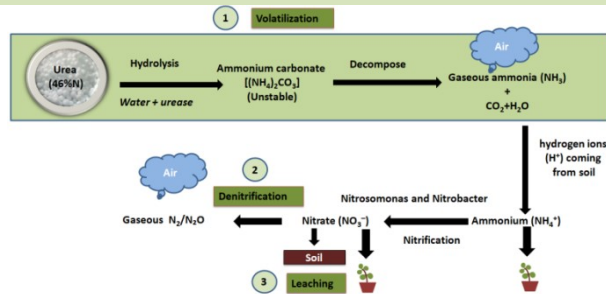


Data collection process



Gas analyzer (Cavity Ring Down Spectroscopy- CRDS) Experimental setup

N-loss pathways

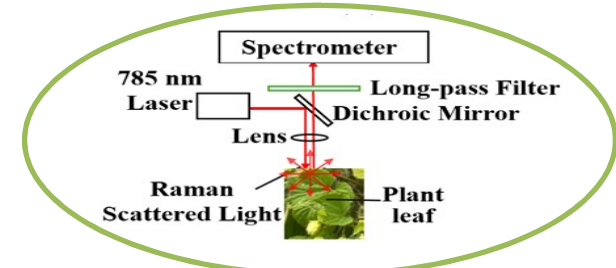


Treatments Used

1. Urea
2. Polymer coated
3. Controlled



Gas collection at Canola field (LUARS – Lakehead University Agricultural Research Station)

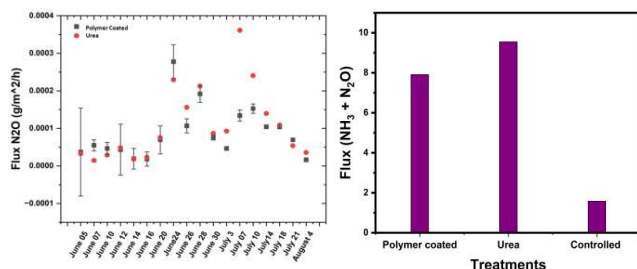


Raman Spectroscopy system ^a

Conclusion

We proposed and demonstrated a noninvasive method that integrates Raman spectroscopy and near infrared absorption spectroscopy to estimate optimal use of fertilizers, which will bring economic benefits to farmers and reduce emissions from the fertilized agricultural fields and the environmental impact of the N fertilizers.

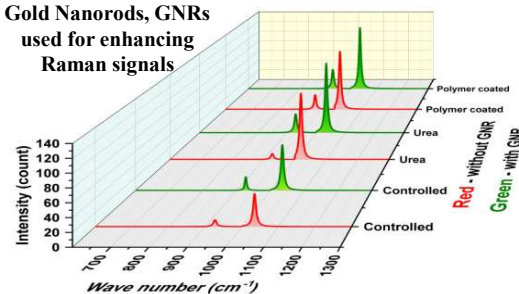
Results



Nitrogen (N) loss via gas emission ^a

^a. (Submitted CLEO conference 2026) – under review

Gold Nanorods, GNRs used for enhancing Raman signals



Raman Peaks at ~ 910 cm⁻¹ 2(b). ~ 1046 cm⁻¹

Acknowledgement

