



SOIL ORGANIC CARBON ANALYSIS

ROCK-EVAL® SOC

« The most accurate and reliable method for soil organic carbon analysis »



NEW WIDELY RECOGNIZED METHOD FOR STABLE AND ACTIVE CARBON FRACTIONING



ACTIVE SOIL ORGANIC CARBON **STABLE SOIL ORGANIC CARBON**

- Carbon Farming - Carbon sequestration credits - CO₂ carbon credits - Global warming mitigation
- Soil Health part of "One health" - Livina soil - Resistance of soils to drought - Soil fertility - Agricultural productivity

PartySOC

Rock-Eval® SOC also provides information on the thermal reactivity of organic and carbonate compounds in soils as well as emission curves for CxHy, CO, CO₂ and SO₂ allowing an *advanced interpretation* of the nature of the sample.

Results can be implemented in "AMG" or "STICS" software to predict long term soil evolution !

For over 50 years, mechanization of agriculture and the increase of chemical inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) has allowed a drastic increase in yields but these practices have induced a number a side effects on soils : loss of biodiversity and of carbon, erosion, water pollution, reduced resistance to drought, compaction, etc.

Changes in the overall soil carbon stock can have a significant effect on climate regulation as well as on soil fertility and quality. Measurement of Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) is an essential tool to measure the overall health of a soil.

Ø **Carbon Storage**

Soil contains 3 times as much carbon as global vegetation or the atmosphere.

Why is soil analysis so important



directly or indirectly produced on our soils.



Nature based solution for sustainable development goals (agriculture, climate change mitigation, etc.)

BENEFITS

Fully automatic method : continuous unattended operation,

No chemical preparation required on samples,

Low operation and analysis time,

Scientifically approved analytical methods giving access to TOC, TIC, Active Carbon and many more parameters,

Total sulfur and detailed sulfur species in option

PATENDED ROCK-EVAL® ANALYTICAL PROCESS

- Two separate temperature-controlled ovens : pyrolysis + oxidation for better accuracy

- FID Detector (CxHy)
- CO/CO₂ Infrared cell
- SO₂ ultraviolet cell





Field results of a soil sample from Terrasolis experimental farm sampled at different depths.

When increasing depth content of active carbon decreases & stable carbon increases

CASE STUDY

Red arrow shows active carbon decrease



ROCK-EVAL® & PARTYSOC PROCESS VERSUS PHYSICAL FRACTIONATION



fractionation

methods



in long-term experiments PARTY_{SOC} machinelearning model Rock-Eval®

SOC_{stal} estimation

SOC_{active} (centennially active SOC fraction) SOC_{stable} (centennially stable SOC fraction) Modified from Cecillon et al., 2021. / https://doi.org/10.5194/qmd-14-3879-2021

Rock-Eval® interpretation software includes a new calculation tool (PARTYsoc ; Cecillon et al., 2021) allowing the calculation not only of the Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) but above all the segregation of its stable part (Stable Carbon fraction) and labile part (Active Carbon fraction) as well as R & I indexes (Sebag et al., 2016).

> All existing soil organic carbon fractionation methods isolate fractions that are mixtures of centennially stable and active soil organic carbon.

> > PARTYsoc is a machine-learning model trained on the Rock-Eval® thermal analysis of soil samples from long-term experiments in which the size of the centennially stable SOC fraction can be estimated

> > > Better partitioning of active and stable carbon fractions allows better initialization of SOC dynamic simulations and models!

- (When initialized with Rock Eval [®] results PARTYsoc calculations accurately partition SOC pools (stable and active carbon fractions) accounting for legacy effects of land management at independent sites.
- Better initialization of SOC dynamics simulation models at an annual time step (AMG, ROTHC, etc.)

KEY TO HAVING REALISTIC SIMULATIONS IN **TEMPERATE PEDOCLIMATE CROPLANDS!**

Performance of the PARTYsoc model to predict the centennially stable SOC proportion compared to the AMG default prediction. Points represent site-mean values based on initial topsoil samples from nine independent French long-term experiments. Statistics refer to the linear regression between x and y values (blue solid line). Kanari et al., 2021.



