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THE SYNTHESIS OF BIO-ACOUSTICS USING PLANTS

Chaitra K[1], Divyashree H N[2], Jahnavi K[3], Inchara Sannakki K P[4], Ujwala B S[5]

Student, Electronics and Communication, Jawaharlal Nehru New College of Engineering, Shivamogga, India[1-4]

Assistant Professor, Electronics and Communication, Jawaharlal Nehru New College of Engineering, Shivamogga, India[5]

Abstract: In recent years, the field of bio-acoustics has witnessed a remarkable expansion as researchers explore the acoustic signals produced by various organisms. While most studies have focused on animal vocalizations, this research delves into an unexplored realm of plant-generated sounds. This study investigates the synthesis of bio-acoustics from plants, aiming to uncover the potential auditory emissions of flora and understand their underlying mechanisms. Furthermore, this study explores the factors influencing plant bio-acoustics, such as environmental conditions, plant development stages, and external stimuli. The results of this research hold implications for several domains, including plant physiology, ecology, and agriculture. Understanding the bio-acoustics of plants can shed light on their communication systems, potential defense mechanisms, and stress responses. With the help of ECG module, Arduino UNO, audio amplifier we can get the acoustics from the plants. This acoustics can be used for yogic meditation to calm people and pets on modification. The findings may contribute to the development of novel non-invasive techniques for monitoring plant health, optimizing crop yield, and enhancing ecosystem management. In conclusion, this study pioneers the exploration of bio-acoustics from plants, revealing the existence of distinct sonic emissions specific to different plant species. By unraveling the underlying mechanisms and influences on plant-generated sounds, this research opens new avenues for understanding the sonic world of flora and harnessing this knowledge for various practical applications.

Index Terms: Bio-acoustics, stimuli, communication, sonic emissions, Arduino UNO, Audio amplifier.

I. INTRODUCTION

The synthesis of bio-acoustics from plants refers to the study and application of creating sound or music using the electrical signals or bioelectric potentials generated by plants. It explores the possibility of translating the physiological processes and responses of plants into audible sounds. Plants produce electrical signals as part of their normal physiological functions, such as growth, development, and response to environmental stimuli. These electrical signals can be measured using specialized equipment and converted into audio signals, allowing us to "listen" to the activities happening within the plant. Bio-acoustics from plants can be achieved through various techniques, such as using electrodes to capture and amplify the electrical signals emitted by the plants. These signals can then be processed, manipulated, and synthesized to create music or sound compositions. The synthesis of bio-acoustics from plants not only provides a unique way to engage with nature but also offers potential applications in various fields. It can be used for artistic expression, generating ambient music, studying plant physiology and behavior, monitoring plant health and stress levels, and even exploring the possibility of plant-to-plant communication. Although the field is still relatively new and ongoing research is being conducted, the synthesis of bio-acoustics from plants holds promise for advancing our understanding of plant life and exploring novel ways of interacting with the natural world.

Some examples of acoustics from plants under certain conditions are,

[1]Flower Buzzing: Certain plants, such as certain species of orchids and bumblebee-pollinated flowers, produce buzzing sounds to attract pollinators. These sounds serve as acoustic signals that guide insects towards the nectar source. By studying the frequency and intensity of these buzzing sounds, researchers can gain insights into plant-pollinator interactions and the evolution of floral communication strategies.

[2]Plant Growth Sounds: Recent studies suggest that plants produce subtle sounds during growth and expansion. As cells divide and elongate, these processes can generate faint crackling or popping sounds that are detectable with sensitive microphones. Monitoring and analyzing plant growth sounds may provide valuable information about cell division rates, tissue development, and overall plant health.

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According to research findings cited in [1], we anticipate that plant acoustic radiation is not simply an incidental mechanical by-product attributable to cavitation alone; recent evidence illustrates that the young roots of corn generate structured, spike-like, acoustic emissions to date, the production mechanisms and adaptive value of such acoustic emissions remain elusive, yet in the past two decades several studies have pointed to the phenomenological importance of sound and vibrations in plant physiology.

Previous studies have found that living plants can generate bioelectricity by transforming sunlight into electricity based on photosynthesis process. This development has the potential to provide an unlimited supply of constant, clean energy without relying on fossil fuels. Electrical signals can be harvested from living plants by generating reaction between the plant and a pair of different metals. It has great potential in sustainable energy production because it offers a green approach to harvest energy from sources that are abundantly available. Previous investigation has shown that electrochemistry process is accountable for its mechanism of energy production. In this paper, the behavior of the ions flow in the electrodes-plant system is modelled and illustrated. [2]

Plant-based energy generation is a method that harvests electrical energy from living plants. The use of living plants to harvest energy is environmentally friendly, cost effective and most importantly its source is locally abundant. This inexhaustible source of energy that literally around us can be converted into usable electric power. Many of the safety concerns surrounding fossil fuels do not exists with the plant-based energy source.[3]

Thus, from the literature survey we can derive the fact that though there is a lot of scope for acoustics from plants, there is little to no research done in this field. So, we got motivated to undertake the task of synthesizing acoustics from the plants.

II. METHODOLOGY

Plants produce electrical signals and these signals are not strong enough. Hence, electrodes are used to capture and analyze electrical signals associated with plant-generated sounds. Electrodes can be attached to the surface of leaves or inserted into leaf tissues to capture electrical signals associated with plant bio-acoustics. These signals may arise from movements. By recording and analyzing leaf electrical activity, we can investigate the relationship between electrical signals and plant acoustic emissions, helping to unravel the mechanisms and functions of plant-generated sounds. Thus, we have used ECG electrodes which were inserted into the leaves of the plant.

Electrodes are connected to the ECG module. The output pin of ECG Sensor is connected to A0 pin of Arduino uno. L0- and L0+ are connected to pin number 10 and 11 of the Arduino UNO. L0- and L0+ are the lead off detect which are used for fault detection. Arduino UNO stabilizes the signals and gives it to audio amplifier which amplifies the signal. The final output can be heard from the speakers. The amplification was justified by using Digital oscilloscope. The output of Arduino and output of audio amplifier was compared and thus amplification was justified.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the course of this work, we have considered Epipremnum aureum also known as money plant. This indoor plant has broad leaves which are thick enough to get the signals from the plant. To extract electrical signals from plants, ECG electrodes were connected to leaves as shown in the figure 1.

Fig. 1 Electrodes connected to leaves of the money plant

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When we touch the plant , the electrical signals will be captured by electrodes and ECG module will indicate it. We get to hear the sound through speakers.

Fig. 2 Sound synthesized from the plant

The output from the Arduino was seen in digital oscilloscope. The waveform obtained was compared with the one obtained as output from Audio Amplifier. The comparison between these justified the amplification. The results of digital oscilloscope are given in fig. 3 and 4.

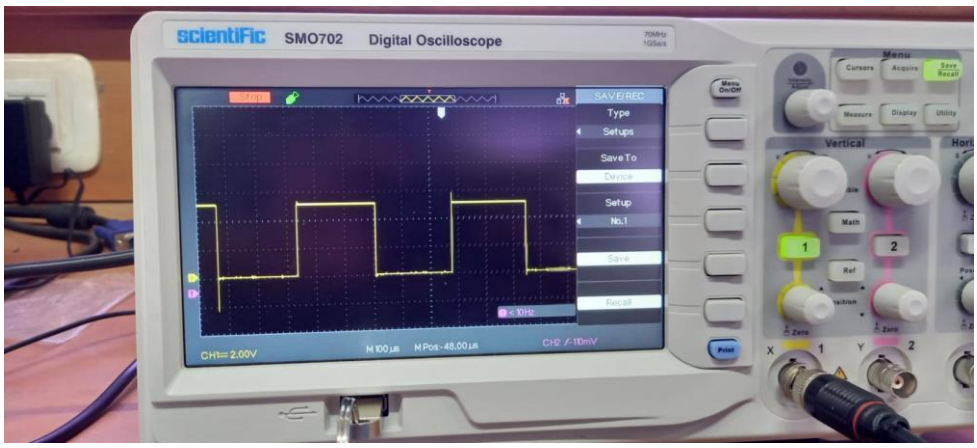

Fig. 3 Output waveform obtained from Arduino UNO

Fig. 4 Output waveform obtained from Audio amplifier

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IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, bioacoustics from plants is a fascinating field of study that investigates the sounds produced by plants and their potential implications. One significant finding in the field of plant bioacoustics is that plants can produce sounds in response to various stimuli, such as wind, touch, or even insect feeding. This suggests that plants have the ability to actively communicate and respond to their surroundings using acoustic signals. These acoustic emissions may serve important ecological functions, such as attracting pollinators, repelling herbivores, or coordinating with neighboring plants. However, it is important to note that the field of plant bioacoustics is still relatively new, and many questions remain unanswered. Further research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms behind plant acoustic emissions, the specific signals they produce, and their ecological significance. Additionally, technological advancements in recording and analysis techniques will continue to enhance our understanding of plant bioacoustics.

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