



# Dynamax

## Thermal Dissipation Sap Velocity Probes



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# Overview

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TDP Sap Velocity Sensor

Features & Benefits

TDP Measurement Principles

Specifications

Installation Procedure and Tips

Dynamax TDP Systems





# TDP Sap Flow Applications

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Water Balance

Plant transpiration

Disease Effects

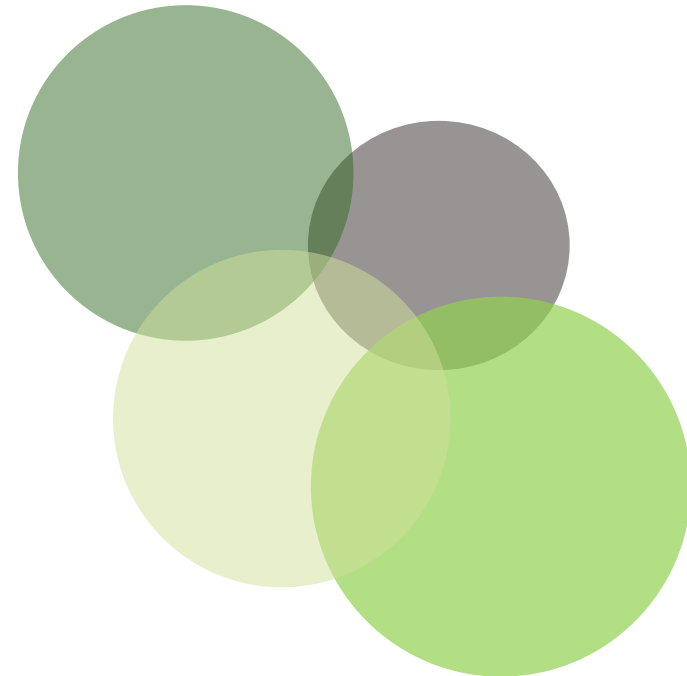
Fertilizer Efficacy

Greenhouse Management

Irrigation Scheduling

Phytoremediation

Global Climate Change



# Thermal Dissipation Sap Velocity Probe

Probe consists of two needles

(-) Reference T-Type Thermocouple

(+) T-Type Thermocouple & Heater

NO FLOW Conditions

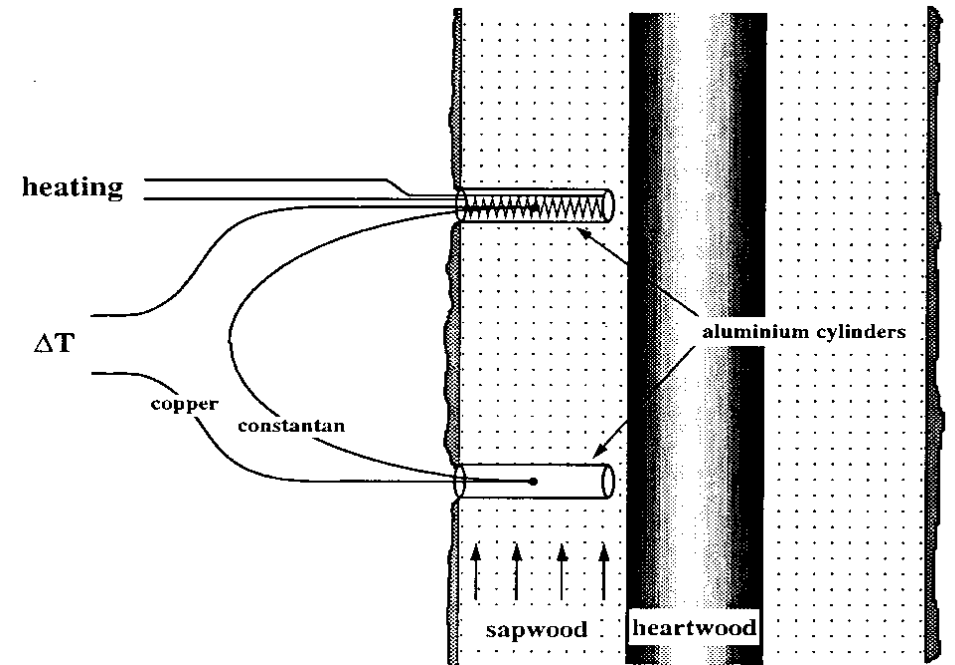
Maximum  $dT$  occurs when the needle is hottest

HIGH FLOW Conditions

Minimum  $dT$  occurs when the needle is coolest

Auto Zero (dTM)

Maximum  $dT$  is recorded and averaged pre-dawn  
i.e. the zero flow set point.





# Features & Benefits

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INRA research(Granier) design

Two needles epoxy sealed

Teflon coated probes

Multiple probe sizes

One differential channel

Low voltage operation

Continuous Sap Velocity

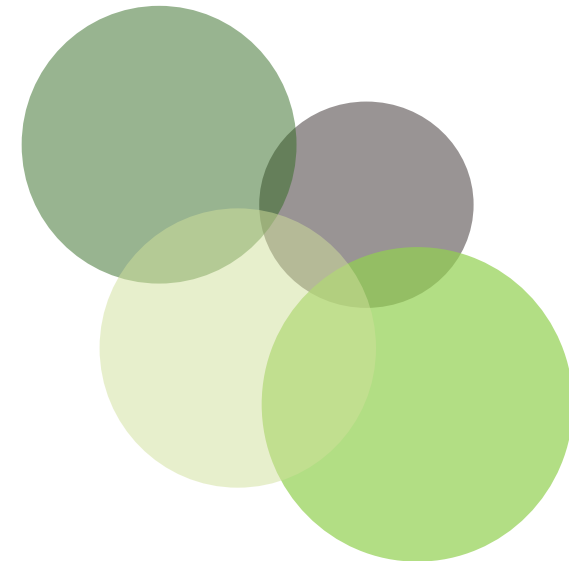
Simple data calculation/analysis, Real time

Durable, Reusable Design

Monitor multiple trees

Universal logger compatibility

Easy voltage regulation





# TDP Measurement Principles

Calculate Dimensionless Variable K

$$K = (dT_m - dT) / dT$$

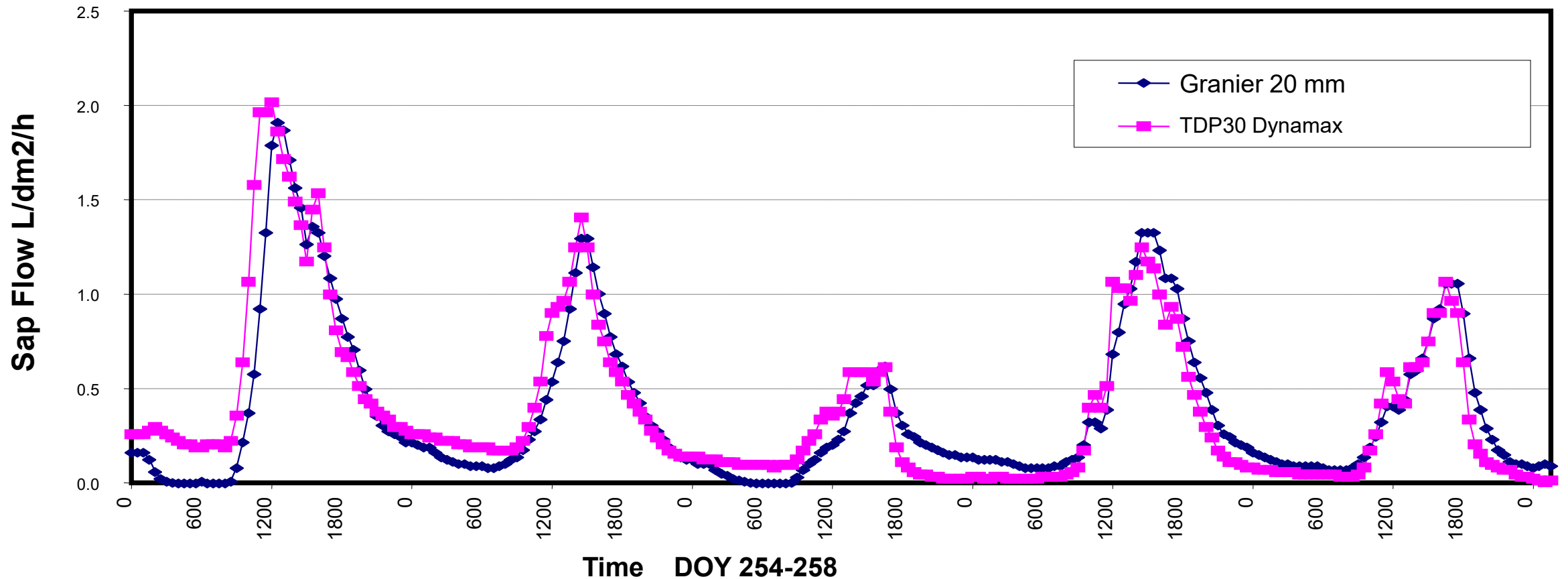
Calculate Velocity V

$$V = 0.000119 * K^{1.231} \text{ (m/s)}$$

Calculate Area of Sapwood

multiply to obtain volume flow

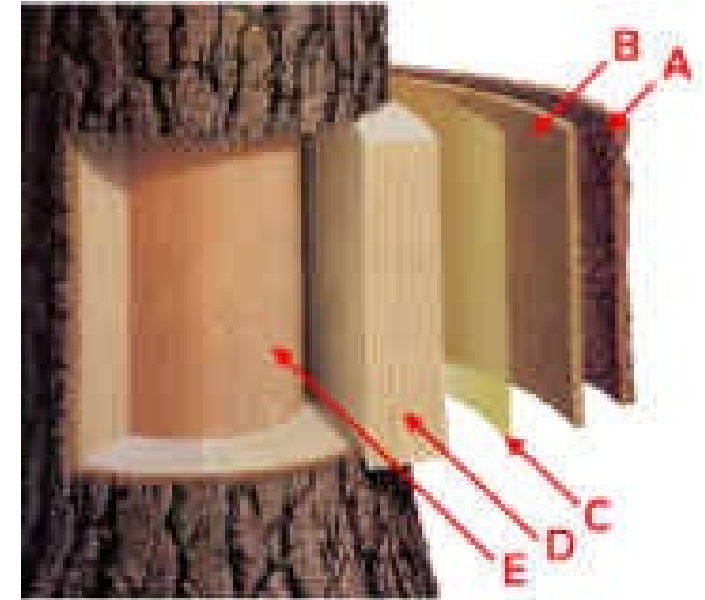
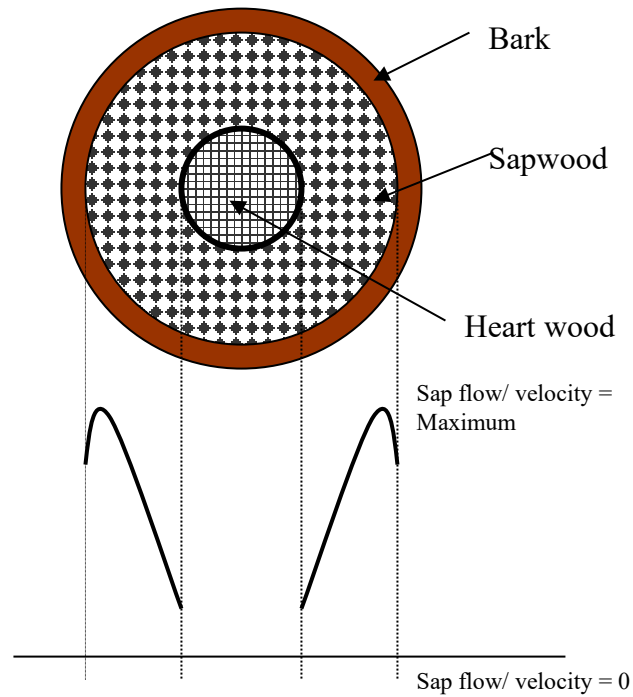
$$\text{Sapflow} = A * V$$





# Sapwood Area

Only the sapwood conducts water and needs to be measured



- (A) Outer Bark
- (B) Inner Bark
- (C) Cambium Layer
- (D) Sapwood
- (E) Heartwood



# Sapwood Area

Methods to determine sapwood area

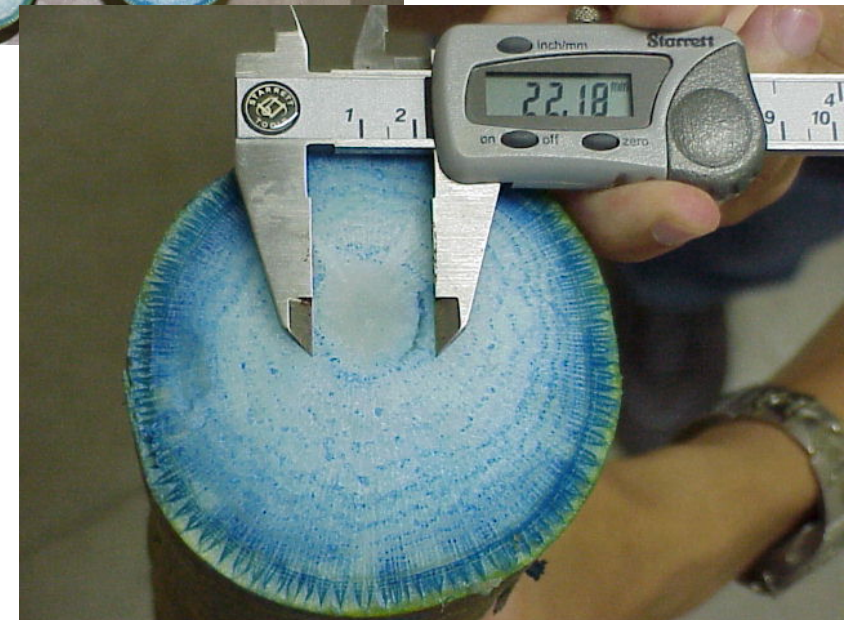
Dye-test

Using Incremental core

Analytical methods

Establish Statistical relationship

$$S_A = -0.0039 + 0.59 S_T$$

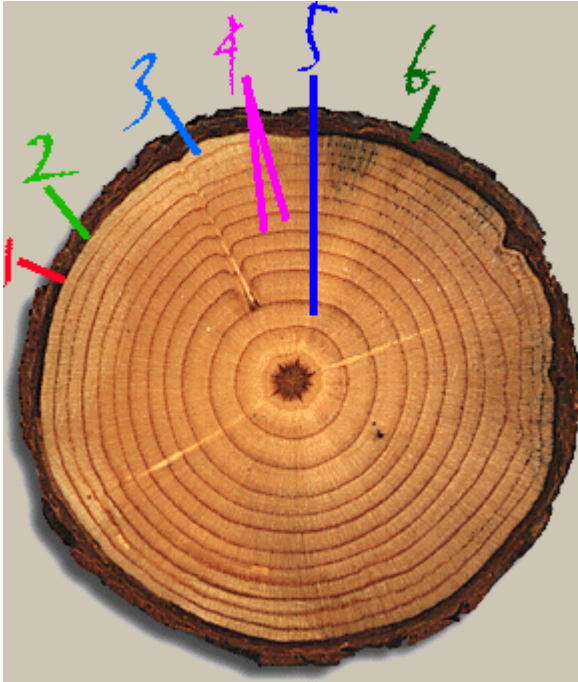






# How Many Sensors, Not How Long!

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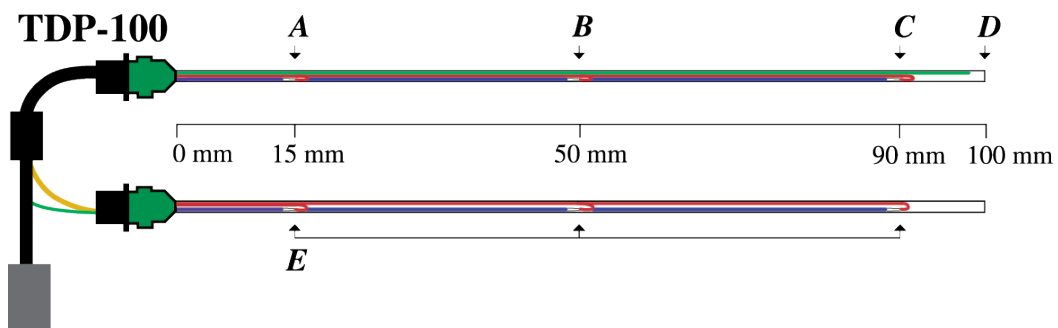
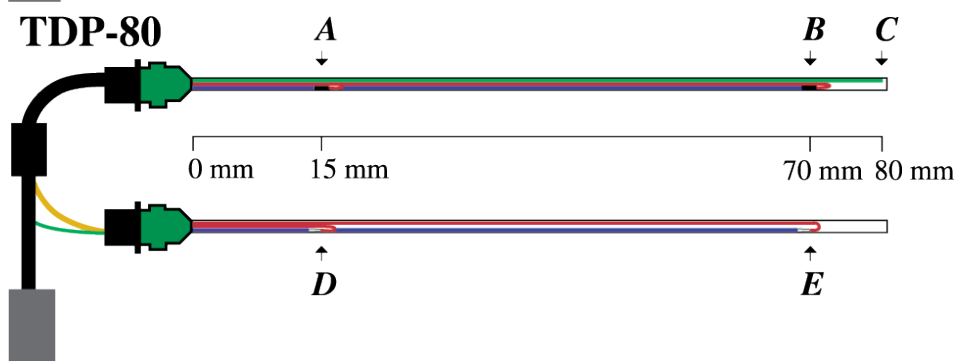
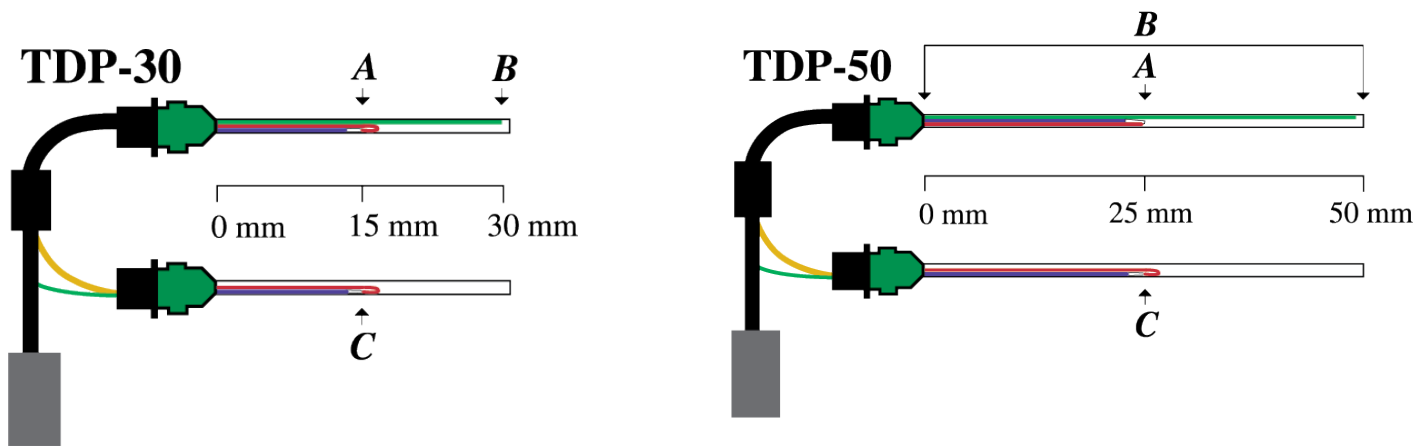
Uniform Growth  
Conditions



Non-uniform Growth  
Conditions



# TDP Specifications



<b>Model</b>	<b>TDP-30</b>
<b>Length</b>	<b>30mm</b>
<b>Diameter</b>	<b>1.2 mm</b>
<b>T-Type T/C's</b>	<b>1 ea.</b>
<b>Probe Spacing</b>	<b>40 mm</b>
<b>Power</b>	<b>0.15 to 0.2 w</b>
<b>Cable Standard</b>	<b>10ft/ 5 cond</b>
<b>Heater Resistance</b>	<b>45 Ohms</b>
<b>Operating Volts</b>	<b>3.0 V @~8°C</b>
<b>Signal Out</b>	<b>40 uV/°C</b>



# Installation Procedure

## 1. Prepare the Probe Site:

- Select a height 1-2 meters above the ground
- Remove old rough bark. 4cm wide and 10 cm tall

## 2. Drill Holes:

- Place the Drilling Jig flat on the prepared surface
- Drill holes for tight fit

## 3. Install Probes:

- Insert the heater in the top hole & the reference in the bottom
- Insert needles slowly and gradually
- Tape cables to the tree for support

## 4. Insulation:

- Install a water proof seal around the needles
- Secure Foam Quarter spheres around probes
- Install thermal insulation using reflective foam Bubble Wrap

## 5. Probe Removal:

- Do **NOT** pull on the base of the needle, **Never** use Claw hammers or long Levers
- Always use the supplied nail removing Pry-bar







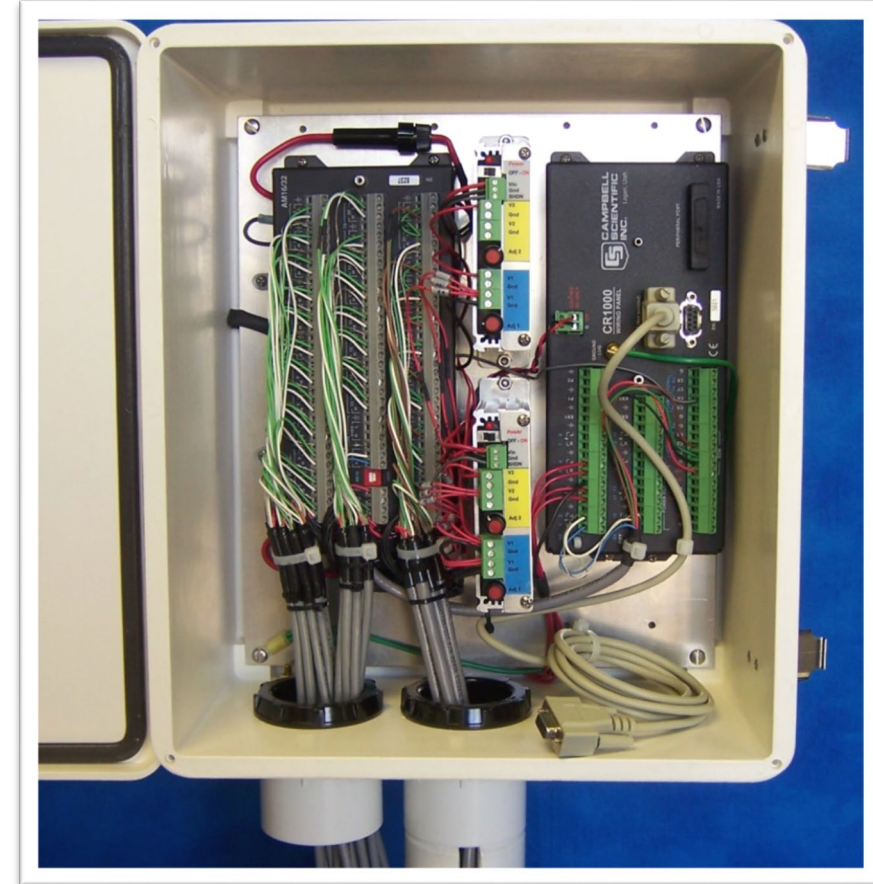
# Dynamax TDP Systems

## FLGS-TDP System

- Real time sap flow calculations
- Single FLGS can monitor up to 32 TDP probes
- Expandable up to 128 TDP Sensors on one system
- Daily accumulated stored in memory
- Sap flow indexing
- Easy, accurate, and portable system

## SapIP Wireless TDP System

- Ideal for remote monitoring
- Each SapIP wireless node can handle up to 6 TDP probes
- Real time data monitoring on our Agrisensors.net portal







# Dynamax

# Thank You!



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