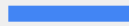




Vertical Agriculture



CENE 486C

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December 1, 2017

An Introduction To Vertical Agriculture

- **What:**
 - A method used to grow crops that utilizes vertical space
 - May utilize various systems including hydroponics or aquaponics
- **Why:**
 - Ensures food security by increasing the amount of crops that can be grown in limited space
 - Can be utilized in urban settings where crop land does not exist
- **Our Objective:**
 - Create a small scale prototype



Figure 1: Backyard Hydroponics [1]

Background and Relevance



Figure 2: Commercial Vertical Agriculture Hydroponic System [3]

- Most commercial scale vertical agriculture systems utilize hydroponics
- Hydroponics is a method that uses a controlled environment to grow crops without soil
- Hydroponics is a growing method of farming that accounts for only \$600 million of the \$140 billion industry [2]
- Hydroponic systems may be vertical or horizontal

Impacts

| Social | Economic | Environmental |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Contributes to improved diets and safer food● Brings agriculture to urban settings● Reshapes rural communities● Can more effectively support a growing population | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Creates jobs in the technical sector● Improves productivity and efficient use of resources● Production in any climate, season and time of day● Will produce crops at an increased rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Shifts away from unsustainable methods of farming● A solution to soil degradation caused by agriculture● Decrease in pollution generated● Uses roughly 10-20% of land needed for conventional farming [3] |

Design Selection: Water

Water Component Alternatives:

1. Aeroponics
2. Drip Method
3. NFT

Nutrient Film Technique (NFT):

- Most common method used for commercial scale designs
- Effective for producing leafy green vegetables

Major Design Components:

- Submersible pump
- Constant flow in the form of a thin nutrient solution film
- Water is recirculated for optimal efficiency

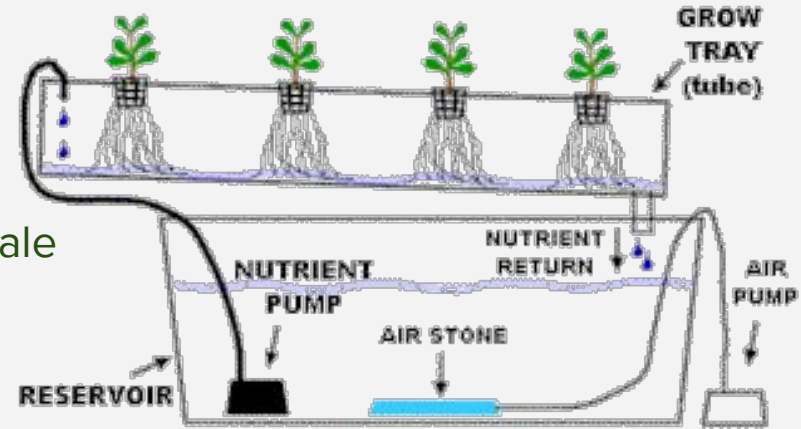


Figure 3: Nutrient Film Technique [4]

Design Selection: Lighting

Lighting Component Alternatives:

1. Fluorescent 2. Incandescent 3. LED

Light Emitting Diode (LED):

- Artificial Lighting similar to natural lighting
- Photosynthesis with 660 nm red and 445 nm blue wavelength
- Low level of thermal radiation
- Long operating life and is energy saving

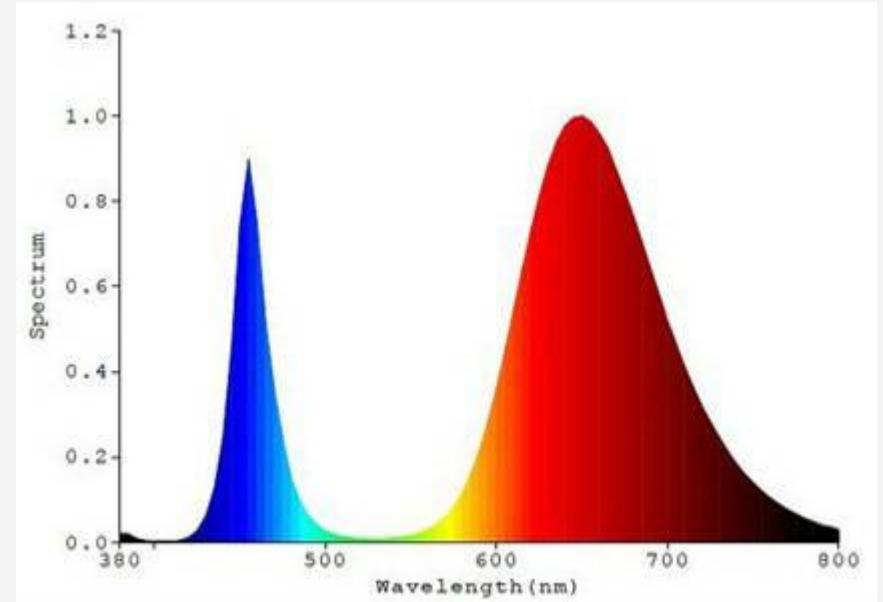


Figure 4: LED Spectrum [5]

Design Selection: Structure

Structure Model:

- Pre-fab structure requires minimal maintenance
- 5 adjustable shelves rated for 500-pounds
- Support for water reservoir and light structure
- Circulation of the nutrient solution using pump and gravity

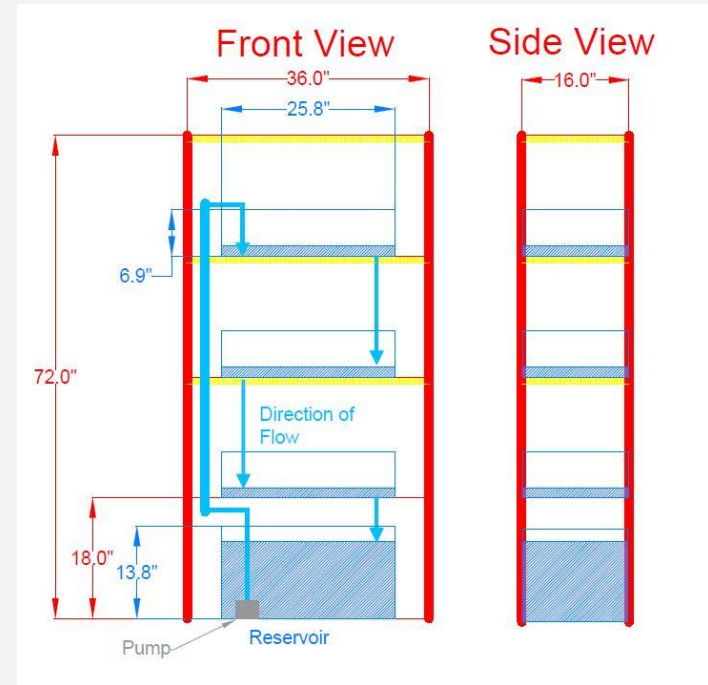


Figure 5: Elevation Schematic of System

Initial Construction Design

Materials:

- Frame: 5 levels of shelving
- Water Basins: Plastic Storage Containers
- Water Transport: ½” Plastic Tubing
- Pump: ECO 158 Submersible Pump
 - *Max head: 4 ft. Output: 158 gal/hr [6]*
- Growth Media: Clay Pebbles
 - *Porous media with stable pH and EC*
- Plant Holder: Wooden Frame
- Lighting: LED Strips
 - *440-840 nm wavelength spectrum*
- Nutrient Solution: 7-4-10 (N-P-K) Ratio
 - *Optimal for lettuce, arugula, and spinach [7]*



Figure 6: Early Construction

Final Construction Design

Improvements:

- Changed ECO 158 to ECO 396
 - *Max head: 6.5 ft. Output: 396 gal/hr*
- Wooden frame changed to wire frame
 - *Manipulate plant placement and root height*
- Air pump and airstones added
 - *Increase DO levels of water [8]*
- Plastic adjustable pipe fittings added
 - *Adjust water levels*
- Plant screen added
 - *Keep plants leaves from dipping into reservoirs*
- Black sheet added
 - *Block out external light from reaching plants*



Figure 7: Completed System

Plant Growth Criteria & Constraints

Required Growth Parameters:

1. Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
 - Influences transport of nutrients and minerals
2. Temperature
 - Influences DO levels and uptake rates [6]
3. Electrical Conductivity (EC)
 - Influences water uptake
4. pH

Other Measures of Design Effectiveness:

1. Water uptake measurements
2. Plant growth

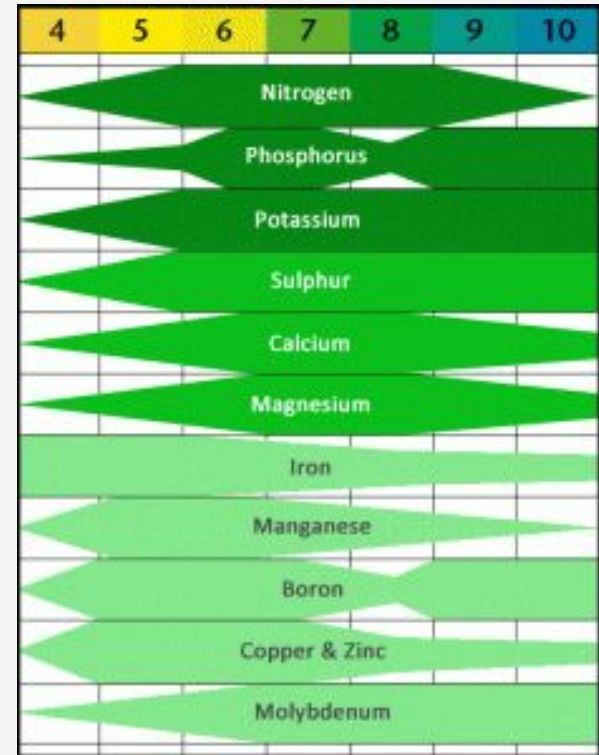


Figure 8: Influence of pH [9]

Test Results: Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

Table 1: DO and Saturation Level Comparison

| Date | 11/2/17 | 11/7/17 | 11/9/17 | 11/14/17 | 11/16/17 | 11/21/17 | 11/23/17 | 11/28/17 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Temp. (°F) | 70.1 | 70.0 | 65.0 | 70.8 | 67.4 | 69.2 | 67.8 | 70.7 |
| DO (ppm) | - | - | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Saturation Level for DO (ppm) | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 |

- Optimal temperature range: 65-80 °F [10]
- Optimal DO range: > 4.0 ppm [10]

Test Results: pH and Electrical Conductivity

Table 2: pH Measurements

| Date | 11/2/17 | 11/7/17 | 11/9/17 | 11/14/17 | 11/16/17 | 11/21/17 | 11/23/17 | 11/28/17 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| pH | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Adjusted pH | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 |

- Optimal pH range: 6-7 [10]

Table 3: Electrical Conductivity (EC) Measurements

| | 11/2/17 | 11/7/17 | 11/9/17 | 11/14/17 | 11/16/17 | 11/21/17 | 11/23/17 | 11/28/17 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| EC (mS/cm) | - | - | - | 0.76 | 0.66 | 0.89 | 1.11 | 1.05 |

- Optimal EC range during growth stage: 0.8-1.2 mS/cm [11]

Test Results: Water Loss

Table 4: Volume Measurements

| Date | Top Row (in) | Middle Row (in) | Bottom Row (in) | Reservoir (in) | Total (in) | Volume (x10 ³ in ³) | Volume (gal) |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|--|--------------|
| 11/7/17 | 0.45 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 6.30 | 8.25 | 3.36 | 14.56 |
| 11/9/17* | 0.45 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 5.80 | 7.75 | 3.16 | 13.68 |
| 11/9/17 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 6.30 | 8.30 | 3.38 | 14.65 |
| 11/14/17* | 0.45 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 4.70 | 6.70 | 2.73 | 11.82 |
| 11/14/17 | 0.45 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 6.30 | 8.25 | 3.36 | 14.56 |
| 11/21/17* | 0.45 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 6.00 | 7.95 | 3.24 | 14.03 |

* volume measurements taken before changing water

Test Results: Plant Growth

| Table 5: Arugula Height Measurements | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Date | Top Row (in) | Middle Row (in) | Bottom Row (in) |
| 11/2/17 | 5.50 | 3.20 | 2.30 |
| 11/7/17 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| 11/9/17 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.75 |
| 11/14/17 | 4.05 | 4.10 | 4.00 |
| 11/16/17 | 4.11 | 4.23 | 4.05 |
| 11/21/17 | 4.26 | 4.40 | 4.07 |

Test Results: Plant Growth

| Table 6: Lettuce Height Measurements | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Date | Top (in) | Middle (in) | Bottom (in) |
| 11/2/17 | 5.5 | 3 | 4.1 |
| 11/7/17 | Dead | Dead | 3.5 |
| 11/9/17 | Dead | Dead | Dead |

- Lettuce plants weren't mature enough and couldn't handle the amount of water they were given
- Presence of aphids also weakened the lettuce
- Added more mature lettuce and are currently gathering data



Figure 9: Plant Growth

Review of Results

1 Month Of Testing (11/2-11/28) :

- Arugula grew
 - Average growth 1.25 inches
- Spinach alive
 - Added last week (11/28)
 - Shown signs of small growth
- All components functioning



Figure 10: Spinach Growth

Recommendations

Changes to Design:

1. Improve transplanting procedure
2. Lower water-levels to prevent drowning of plants
3. Select different varieties of lettuce with stronger root systems
4. Experiment with different growth media

Potential Future Uses:

1. Prototype for future testing purposes
2. Phytoremediation studies
3. Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Uptake monitoring



Figure 11: Middle Row of System

Schedule

- Remained on schedule & met milestones

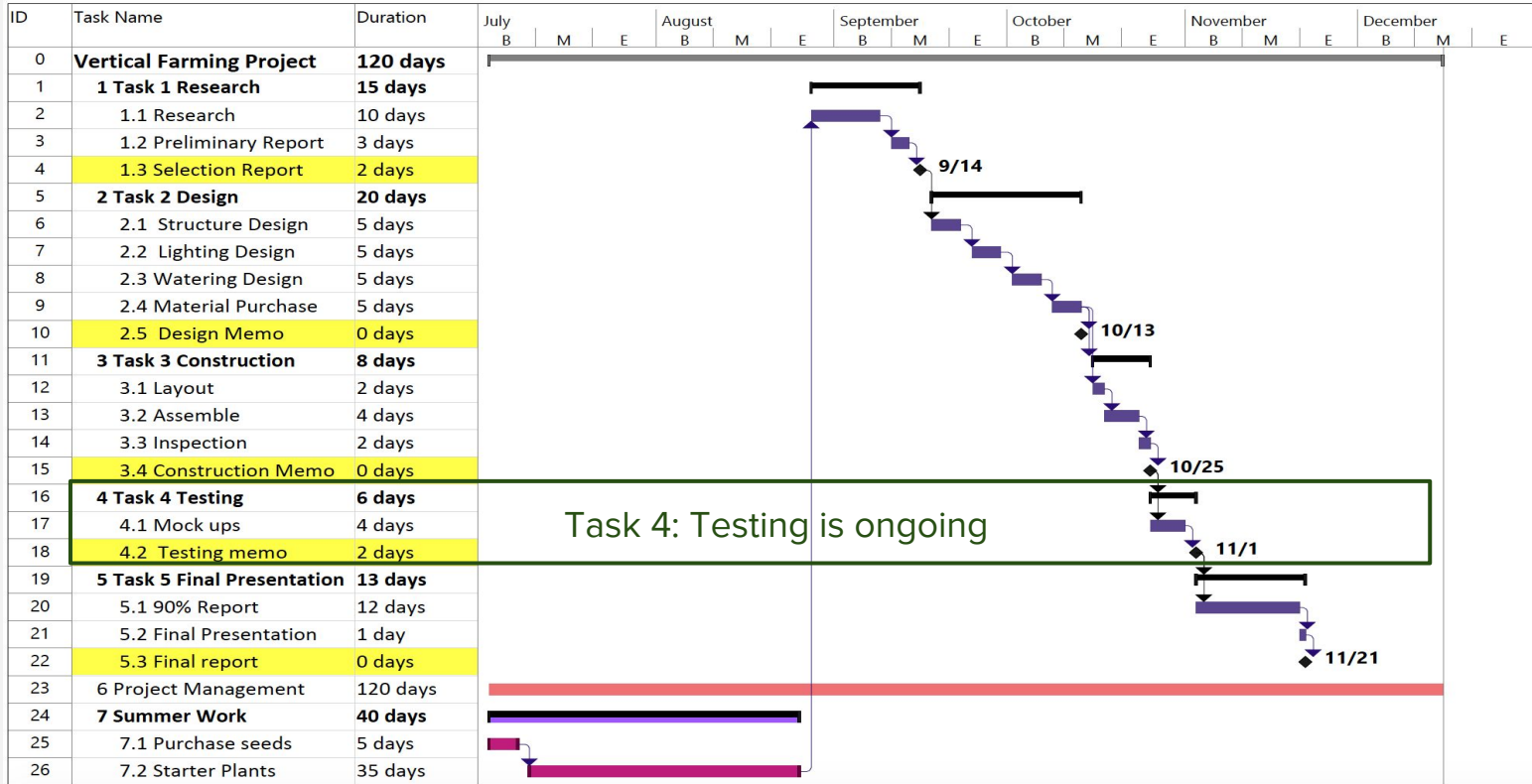


Figure 13: Gantt Chart

Engineering Hours

| Table 7: Staffing Hours | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| Position | Rate of Pay [12] | Hours | | Cost | |
| | | Proposed | Actual | Proposed | Actual |
| Project Manager | \$140/hr | 120 | 110 | \$16,800 | \$15,400 |
| Senior Engineer | \$130/hr | 190 | 180 | \$24,700 | \$23,400 |
| Engineering Technician #1 | \$75/hr | 240 | 300 | \$17,250 | \$22,500 |
| Engineering Technician #2 | \$75/hr | 240 | 300 | \$17,250 | \$22,500 |
| | Total | 790 | 890 | \$76,000 | \$82,540 |

Cost of Implementation

| Table 8: Cost of Implementation | | |
|--|---------------|----------|
| Item | Quantity | Cost |
| LED Lights | 3 rolls | \$84.00 |
| Shelf Rack | 1 rack | \$40.00 |
| Reservoir/Tubing/Fittings | Lot | \$67.00 |
| Plant Holders (All Components) | Lot | \$89.00 |
| Water Pump | 1 pump | \$40.00 |
| Air Pump/Air Stones/Hoses | Lot | \$43.00 |
| Testing Kit (ph, buffer, EC, TDS) | Lot | \$38.00 |
| Nutrient Solution | 1 bottle | \$26.00 |
| Starter Plants | 24 plants | \$30.00 |
| | Total To-Date | \$457.00 |

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