

PeaPod - Solution Overview

Outlining a Proposal to the PeaPod Requirements

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Revision 0.3
University of Toronto Agritech
July 3rd, 2021

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline the function and features of a design proposed to meet the PeaPod Requirements.

It accomplishes this by addressing the following prompts on a recursive tree basis:

1. **What** is the design's purpose and function?
2. **How** does it accomplish this? What is the method/process?
3. Justification on how the selected features meet the method better than alternatives.

2 Design

The purpose of the design is derived from the opportunity statement:

PeaPod is "an automated and isolated aeroponic crop growth system, able to generate any growth environment from a combination of independent environment parameters, with both environment and crop growth data collection for optimization".

The primary function of the overall design are derived from both the overall purpose as well as the system inputs and outputs as defined by the DSFC Applicant Guide [1].

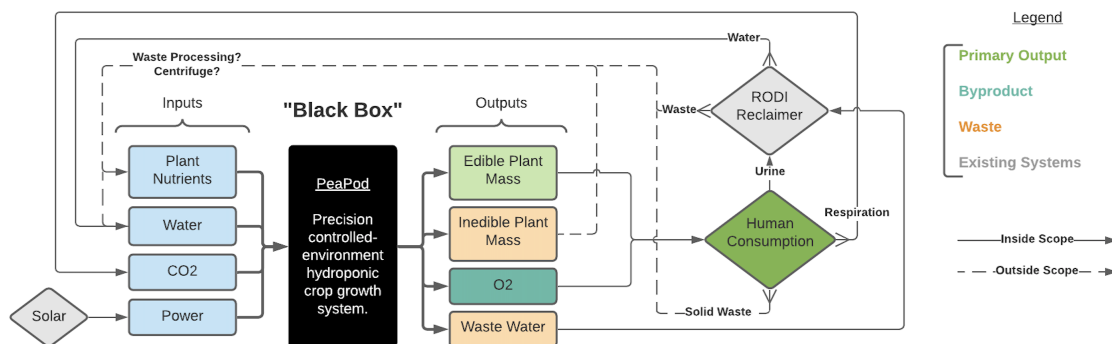


Figure 1: "Black box" function diagram of PeaPod.

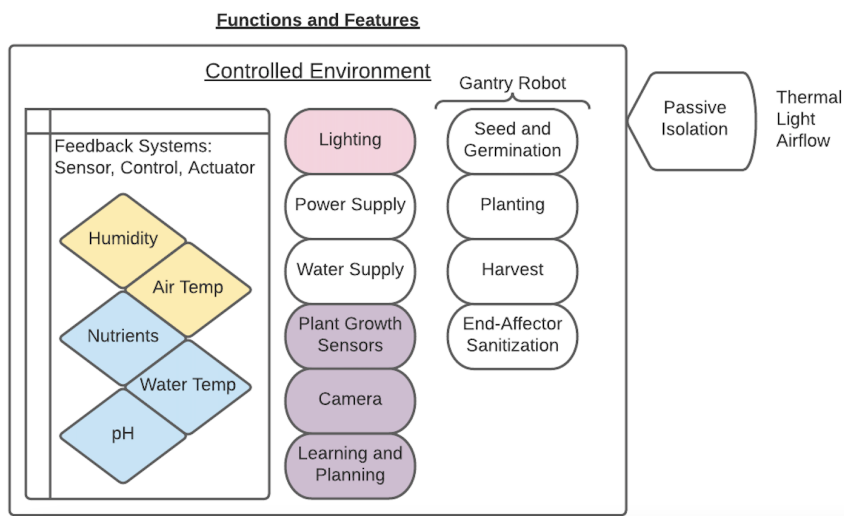


Figure 2: Features and feature types of PeaPod.

2.1 Automation

Function: Performing growth-, maintenance-, and data-related tasks autonomously on the basis of both schedule and necessity to reduce crew maintenance time. Maintains the homogeneity of the internal environment.

Process:

1. User inputs program:
 - Action-at-timestamp, e.g. lights on at 08:00;
 - Control target with start/end, e.g. hold air temperature at 22°C from 11:00 to 18:00;
2. Notification on maintenance requirement (i.e. non-automated input/output management);
3. "Sense, Plan, Act" robotics/control model:
 - (a) *Senses* current conditions;
 - (b) *Plans* a path to desired condition;
 - (c) *Acts* to change current condition to desired condition;

Features:

- Central computer system with internal clock and cloud connection;
- Environment sensors (*Sense*);
- "Program" of time-series and/or control target instructions (*Plan*);
- Actuators (*Act*);

Justification:

- **Function:** Increased accuracy/precision over human interference, minimize human hours spent. Enables control over all parameters simultaneously.
- **Process:** Data structure matches \vec{E} from the optimization routine (see Section 2.5). Control loop-style topology is common is well suited for controlled-environment agriculture.
- **Features:** Automation implies computers. Sensors and actuators directly parallel process components.

2.2 Housing

Function: *Isolates* and *Insulates* growth environment from exterior environment (heat, light, humidity). Provides structural integrity and mounting points for other subsystems (*Frame*).

Process:

- Insulation (*keep in*):
 - Heat - Insulative/reflective internal shell
 - Light - Reflective internal shell
 - Moisture - "Sealed" shell
- Isolation (*keep out*):
 - Heat - Insulative shell
 - Light - Opaque shell
 - Moisture - "Sealed" shell
- ∴ Frame skeleton w/ solid, internally-reflective, "sealed" panels;
- Standard subframes for mounting entire subsystems modularly;

Features:

- Aluminum extrusion skeleton w/ standard mounting channels;
- Foam insulation panels w/ mylar internal coating slide into exoskeleton channels;
- Trays - base subframe unit, adaptable; mounted to vertical internal channels for vertical repositioning:
 - Grow trays - Hold up plants, aeroponic nozzles (See 2.3, and misting container.
 - Lighting trays - Many LED boards, one driver board (See 2.4.7).

Justification:

- **Function:** Insulation increases thermal and light efficiency. Isolation increases safety against cross-contamination, pathogens, harmful substances.
- **Process:** Solid frame-and-panel construction is efficient for packing away, and is honestly just simple. Adaptable tray subframes make future feature development easier, and allows to modularly swap subsystems.
- **Features:** Aluminum extrusion is commonly used for frames. Allows strong, repositionable mounting via channels. Foam insulation is highly insulative and opaque, and mylar ensures

internal light reflection. Sliding directly into extrusion channels boosts "seal".

2.3 Aeroponics

Function: *Delivers nutrients* to the plants via a fine mist. Utilizing a diaphragm pump and pressure accumulator tank, filtered water with correct pH and nutrient concentration is pressurized to 80 psi before being atomized by the nozzle and subsequently absorbed by the roots.

Process:

- Solution Formulation (*pH and Nutrients*):
 - Filter - Water is sourced from an external RO system.
 - pH - pH solution is added to the water either through a reservoir or manifold. This process is controlled through automation.
 - Nutrients - Nutrient solution is added to the water either through a reservoir or manifold. This process is controlled through automation.
- Pressurization (*Maintaining 80-100 psi*):
 - Pump - Pump pressurizes water to 80 psi.
 - Accumulator Tank - Uses an air bladder to stabilize and maintain 80 psi.
 - Pressure Sensor - Located between tank and solenoid to monitor the pressure of the system. Data is used in automation.
- Delivery (*Atomizing*):
 - Solenoid Valve - Located between tank and nozzle. Enables on demand misting for automation.
 - Quick Connector - Connects nozzle to main supply line (from solenoid). Allows grow trays to be removed quickly and efficiently.
 - Nozzle - 0.4mm - 0.6mm orifice produces 5 - 50 micron water droplets. Mist is sprayed onto plant roots.
- ∴ Correct fittings and tubing for all components.
- All components rated for 125 psi.

Features:

- Pump is self-priming.
- Pump has auto pressure regulation, will automatically turn off at 80 psi of back pressure.
- Tank has safety valve that prevents over pressure.

- Quick connects allow grow tray to be removed and installed very quickly without the need for tools.

Justification:

- **Function:** A high pressure aeroponics system eliminates water parameter feedback. Nozzles are located in root zone on grow platforms, grow platforms are completely passive and only require the quick connect to the main supply line. grow 5 - 50 micron droplet size is the optimal range for root absorption.
- **Process:** System is medium-free, eliminating risk of pathogens developing within root zone. System is 98% more water efficient. Using a nozzle ensures the nutrient solution is evenly distributed. Using RO filtered water eliminates the common problem of the nozzles clogging with calcium.
- **Features:** Components are non-specialized and can be sourced easily at attainable prices. Diaphragm pumps are reliable due to less moving parts and self-priming so the pump can draw its own water without the need for back pressure.

2.4 Environment Control

The environment control feature can be broken up into **control systems** (2.4.1-2.4.3; sometimes in two parts) and **set systems** (2.4.4-2.4.7).

2.4.1 Air Temperature

What: Maintaining desired air temperature within the enclosure.

How: Thermoelectric heating/cooling system (peltier tiles w/ polarity switch, 'dimming' current control, PID) on a heat sink w/ fan, feedback from distributed temp sensors.

Why: TECs have better space and energy efficiency, less complexity (no liquids, pressurized fluids, etc.), better control vs other methods. PID provides best control.

2.4.2 Air Humidification

What: Adding water vapour to air.

How: Ultrasonic nebulizer (piezo disc w/ custom driver circuit), RO water.

Why: Piezo for droplet size, commonly used; RO for purity of water vapour.

2.4.3 Air Dehumidification

Function: *Removes moisture* from the growth environment on demand. Used in conjunction with humidity sensor and humidification system to maintain a desired humidity.

Process:

- Circulation (*moving air through system*):
 - Chamber - Where air is dehumidified. Only one in, and one out.
 - Fan - Blows air into the growth environment from chamber, subsequently draws air through humidification system.
 - Filter - HEPA filter is located at inlet of chamber. Eliminates risk of any airborne pathogens being transferred onto silica beads.
 - Shutters - Isolates dehumidification chamber when not in use. One located at chamber inlet, and one located at chamber outlet.
- Dehumidification (*remove moisture from air*):
 - Cartridge - Holds silica beads. Allows beads to be removed quickly and easily.
 - Silica Beads - Absorbs moisture from air passed around it.
- Rejuvenation (*remove moisture from silica*):
 - Evaporator - Warms cartridge to evaporate moisture collected by silica beads.

Features:

- Silica gel beads provide very efficient dehumidification.
- Silica beads are non-toxic.
- Silica beads are completely passive and require no active electricity (aside from shutters and fans).
- Silica beads change color to indicate saturation.
- Silica beads can be easily reused by drying them out. Moisture can be captured during the drying process and be recycled.

Justification:

- **Function:** Silica beads are completely passive and provide very efficient dehumidification.
- **Process:** Cartridges make replacing the silica beads very quick and easy.
- **Features:** Silica gel is non-toxic and non-organic. Silica beads can be sourced easily and are not too expensive. Silica beads change color to indicate saturation, making it easy to tell when they need to be rejuvenated.

2.4.4 Solution Temperature

What: Maintaining desired water temperature within the water store.

How: Same as 2.4.1; on a water block.

Why: Same as 2.4.1.

2.4.5 Solution Nutrients

Function: Formulates the correct concentration of nutrient solution by *precisely injecting* the correct amounts of nutrient solution into the water stream.

Process:

- Water Supply (*water into system*):
 - RO System - External filtration system.
 - Unidirectional Valve - Located between RO system and venturi syphons to prevent backflow into RO system.
 - Pump - Same pump as 2.3. Draws water from RO system.
- Injection (*mixing solution into water stream*):
 - Venturi Syphon - Located between unidirectional valve and pump. Creates a vacuum that draws nutrient solution into main water stream.
 - Proportional Control Solenoid - Located at side inlet of venturi syphon. Enables controlling flow of nutrient solution into water stream.
 - Unidirectional Valve - Located between proportional control solenoid and nutrient solution container. Prevents dilution of nutrient solution container.
 - Nutrient Solution Container - Holds nutrient solutions.
- Control (*maintaining solution ratio*):
 - Flow Sensor - Located at inlet of venturi syphon. Measures flow into venturi syphon.
 - Solution Sensor - Located at outlet of venturi syphon. Measures solution concentration. Data is combined with flow sensor to control the proportional solenoid valve through automation.
- ∴ All appropriate fittings and tubing.

Features:

- Venturi syphon is passive and relies on the main pump to draw solution into main stream.

- Proportional control solenoid is very precise and allows for precision control over solution ratio.
- System has minimal moving parts which increases reliability.
- Both venturi syphon and proportional control solenoid can be bought as off the shelf components.

Justification:

- **Function:** Water supply moves water into system. Injection formulates correct solution ratio. Control enables injection management through automation.
- **Process:** This system enables precise inline solution injection which eliminates need for a reservoir. Proportional control solenoid allows for very precise control of solution ratio. Venturi syphon is completely passive, completely eliminating the need for a solution pump.
- **Features:** All parts are common and can be bought off the shelf. Venturi syphon is a proven reliable way to mix solution into a main stream. Is used in many applications from paint sprayers to fertilizer injectors.

2.4.6 Solution pH

Function: Formulates the correct pH of the solution by *precisely injecting* the correct amounts of pH up/down solutions into the water stream.

Process:

- Water Supply (*water into system*):
 - RO System - External filtration system.
 - Unidirectional Valve - Located between RO system and venturi syphons to prevent backflow into RO system.
 - Pump - Same pump as 2.3. Draws water from RO system.
- Injection (*mixing solution into water stream*):
 - Venturi Syphon - Located between unidirectional valve and pump. Creates a vacuum that draws nutrient solution into main water stream.
 - Proportional Control Solenoids - Located at side inlet of venturi syphon. Enables controlling flow of pH up/down solutions into water stream. One for each solution.
 - Unidirectional Valve - Located between proportional control solenoid and nutrient solution container. Prevents dilution of pH up/down solution containers.
 - pH Solution Containers - Holds pH up/down solutions. One for each solution.
- Control (*maintaining solution ratio*):
 - Flow Sensor - Located at inlet of venturi syphon. Measures flow into venturi syphon.
 - Solution Sensor - Located at outlet of venturi syphon. Measures solution pH. Data is combined with flow sensor to control the proportional solenoid valves through automation.
- ∴ All appropriate fittings and tubing.

Features:

- Venturi syphon is passive and relies on the main pump to draw solution into main stream.
- Proportional control solenoid is very precise and allows for precision control over solution ratio.
- System has minimal moving parts which increases reliability.
- Both venturi syphon and proportional control solenoid can be bought as off the shelf components.

Justification:

- **Function:** Water supply moves water into system. Injection formulates correct solution pH. Control enables injection management through automation.
- **Process:** This system enables precise inline solution injection which eliminates need for a reservoir. Proportional control solenoid allows for very precise control of solution ratio. Venturi syphon is completely passive, completely eliminating the need for a solution pump.
- **Features:** All parts are common and can be bought off the shelf. Venturi syphon is a proven reliable way to mix solution into a main stream. Is used in many applications from paint sprayers to fertilizer injectors.

2.4.7 Lighting

What: Wide spectrum precision LED lighting targeting PAR.

How: N LED series/colors, N controlled-current PWM drivers, M LEDs per series = NxM LEDs. Custom LED boards wired in series, one power board per tray, w/ diffusion.

Why: LED > every other type in every way, PWM easy protocol, CC because they're LEDs.

2.5 Optimization

Function: Continuously improve yield/etc. of crops as more environment parameter and crop metric data is gathered.

Process:

Assume a plant's growth rate (or state change) is related to its current internal state $\vec{P} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (for n plant metrics) and the environment conditions $\vec{E} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ (for m environment parameters). Let these both be functions $\vec{P}(t), \vec{E}(t)$ defined at each t , where $t = 0$ indicates the time of planting. Assume that this relationship is constant for all members of a given species.

Define plant state change \vec{P}' :

$$\vec{P}'(t) = \frac{d}{dt}\vec{P}(t)$$

Define the plant-environment behaviour function Q :

$$Q(\vec{P}(t), \vec{E}(t), t) = \vec{P}'(t)$$

Aka given the current internal and external states, determine the plant's state change.

By setting $\vec{E}_{set}(t) \forall t$, recording $\vec{P}(t) \forall t$ and $\vec{E}(t) \approx \vec{E}_{set}(t) \forall t$ (See 2.4), and calculating $\vec{P}'(t) \forall t$, we can fit \vec{Q} to our data.

By fitting \vec{Q} , we can predict \vec{P} at any \vec{E} and t . For example:

$$\vec{P}(t + \Delta t) = \vec{P}(t) + \Delta t \cdot Q(\vec{P}(t), \vec{E}(t))$$

Features:

- Machine learning model to represent Q
- Environment sensors to collect \vec{E}

- Plant metrics to collect \vec{P}

References

- [1] “DSFC Applicant Guide,” Impact Canada, launched by NASA/CSA. [Online]. Available: <https://impact.canada.ca/en/challenges/deep-space-food-challenge/application-guide>