

# Subsystems Report

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# 1 Introduction

A food desert is an area where access to fruits and vegetables is limited, too expensive, or nonexistent due to a lack of grocery stores and farmers markets within a convenient walking distance [1]. People living in food deserts often rely on fringe food retailers and discount stores, such as gas stations and dollar stores, for food. These retailers tend to sell high-fat and processed foods which contributes to higher rates of obesity and diabetes in those food desert areas. According to the US Department of Agriculture, there is a food desert in the Wheat Ridge area located between Wadsworth, 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, and 38<sup>th</sup> Avenue [2].

The team's goal is to empower English and Spanish speaking Wheat Ridge residents over 65 years in age who live in a food desert and rely on food stamps to utilize a self-sustaining plant growing system. Most of the system will come prepackaged for safe installation and use. It will also partially use materials that can be sourced in the Wheat Ridge neighborhood. The net cost will be neutral or better after two years of plant harvest and will include features that consider the potential physical limitations of the stakeholders.

## 2 Solution Description

The team's design addresses the problem with a system composed of five distinct and interconnected subsystems. The structural subsystem is a three-tiered structure that is compact, lightweight, and cost-effective so that the stakeholder can easily install and maintain it. With its 12 hole design and the reservoir at its base, the structure is the key connection between the hydroponic soda bottle system and the watering system.

The watering system consists of two symbiotic subsystems: the reservoir and the cascading water system. The reservoir system uses four separate water tanks each of which correspond a growing stage in the plant cycle. The water is delivered to each plant by pumping water to the bottles in the top tier of the structure; the water then cascades down to the next two rows through tubing that connects the bottles together. Water drains from the lowest bottle back into the reservoir. This system only requires the stakeholder to refill the reservoirs one time per week.

The nutrient subsystem is housed partially within the reservoir. Along with the structure and watering system, the stakeholder will receive packages of pre-measured nutrients that correspond to the growing cycle of the plants. By using a color-coding

system, the nutrient system will be easy to understand regardless of the stakeholder's native language. The stakeholder simply has to fill the reservoirs with the nutrients and water which will then be delivered to the plants via the water delivery system.

Finally, the hydroponic (soilless) soda bottle system is composed of re-purposed 2-liter soda bottles and materials that can easily be sourced in the Wheat Ridge food desert. We chose a hydroponics system because they use up to 90% less water, so they can be watered less often and are typified by less insects, a more controlled environment, and a steady harvest [3]. The soda bottles are the foundation for the snow peas, lettuce, and spinach to grow. The water-nutrient mixture is pumped into the bottles and is carried to the plant via a wick. This design prevents the stakeholder from overwatering and underwatering the plants and lowers the cost of the entire system by using easily-sourced substrate instead of soil. The final solution also includes a tool which will allow the stakeholders to easily construct the bottle systems themselves despite their physical limitations. These five interconnected subsystems comprise the team's final solution (shown in Figure 1): an elegant, easy-to-maintain food growing system designed with the stakeholders' needs in mind.

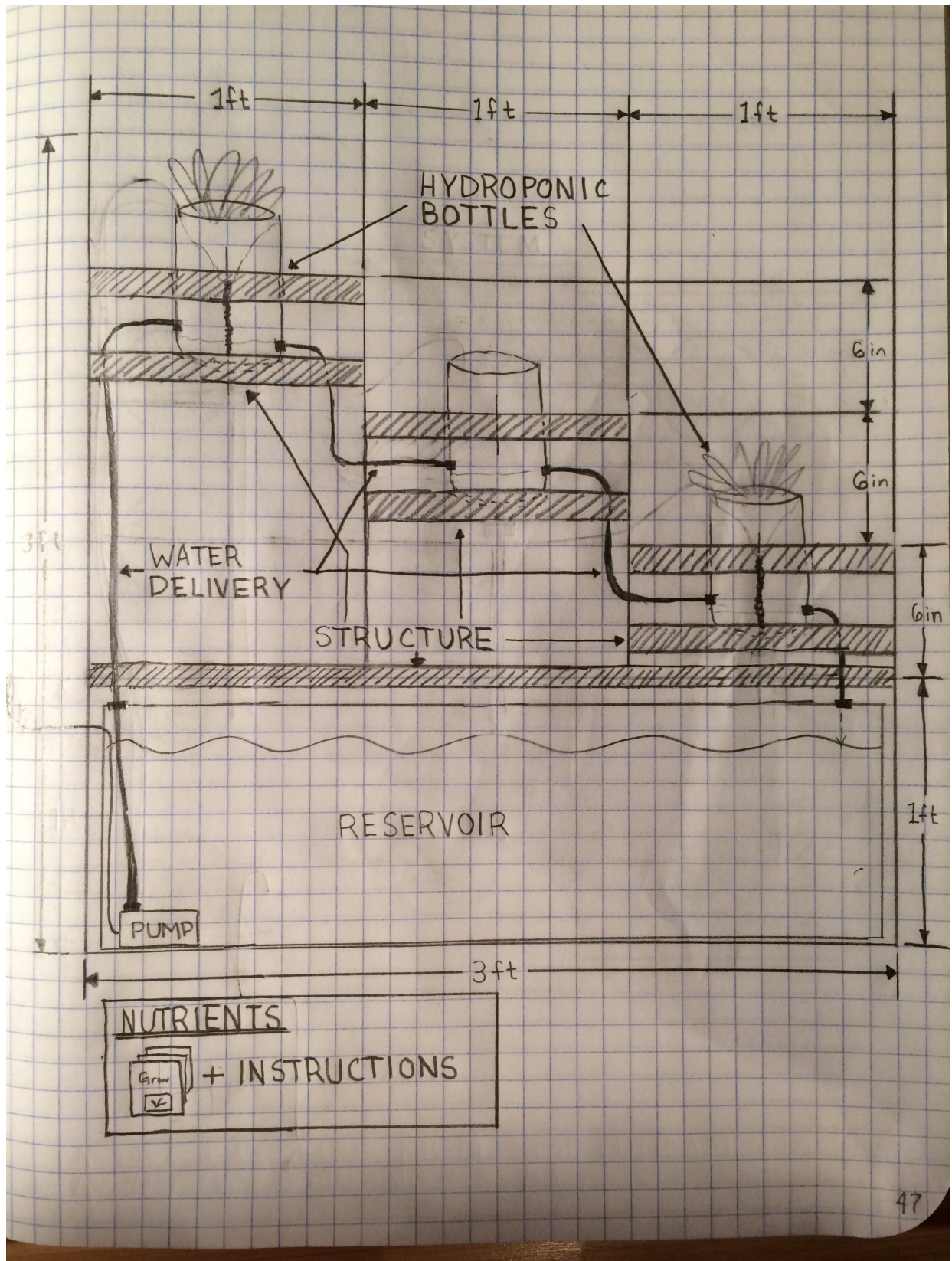


Figure 1: System Sketch Showing Each Subsystem

### 3 Subsystem Description

The water delivery subsystem is the sole mechanism for transporting nutrients and water from the reservoir to the soda bottles. This subsystem is critical to the overall system because if water and nutrients are not delivered to the bottles, the plants cannot grow and no food can be produced. The water delivery subsystem is comprised of four separate water circulation systems, one for each nutrient stage. This helps facilitate the system's modular design. Each circulation system corresponds to a single column of bottles and distributes water to each bottle in the column (see Figure 1). Because we are using a wicking mechanism to transport water and nutrients from the bottom of the bottle to the plant, the circulation system does not have to run continuously, it merely needs to maintain the water level in each bottle. Because of this, our design requires the pumps to be on a timer which allows the water to run for a few minutes every hour.

Since many of the water delivery system's components are interfaces with other subsystems, the only component of the design is specific to the water deliver system: the tubing. The tubing carries water and nutrients from each of the four reservoirs to the uppermost bottle. The tubing also carries water from one bottle to the next in each column until the water drains out of the lowest bottle in the column and back into the reservoir through another tube. In the final design,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " tubing will be used. This diameter was chosen for two reasons:

1. The fittings on the pumps that the team is considering are  $\frac{1}{2}$ " fittings.
2. There are many options for  $\frac{1}{2}$ " bulkheads on the market. From my online searches,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " bulkheads are less common. These bulkheads are the primary interface point between the water delivery system and the hydroponic bottles (see Subsystem Interfaces for more details).

The tubing in the final product will be black to reduce the water's exposure to light. Exposure to light causes algae growth [4]. Since the team's goal is to prevent any algae growth, this precaution is necessary.

As shown in Figure 2, there is a total of 3 feet of tubing between the pump and the uppermost bottle.  $7' \frac{3}{4}$ " of the tubing is inside the reservoir and  $2' 4 \frac{1}{4}$ " is outside the reservoir. Between each bottle is  $1 \frac{1}{2}'$  of tubing ( $\frac{1}{2}'$  horizontally and  $1'$  vertically).

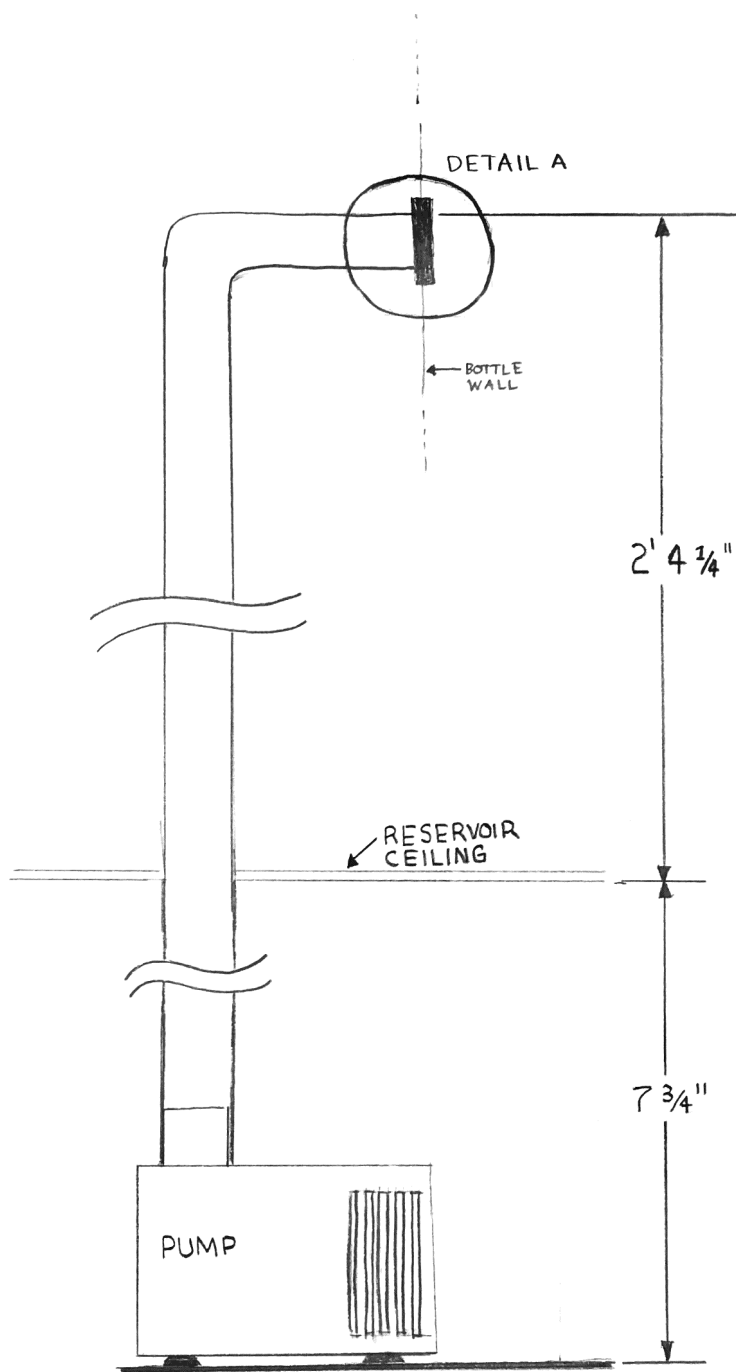


Figure 2: Dimensions of Tubing from Pump to Bottle

## 4 Subsystem Interfaces

There are two main interfaces between the water delivery system and the other subsystems:

1. The connections to the four reservoirs in the reservoir system.
2. The connections to and from the twelve hydroponic bottles.

The interface with the reservoir is twofold. First, the tubing of the water delivery subsystem attaches to the pump in the reservoir. The tubing also passes through a hole cut in the ceiling of the reservoir. To ensure that the pump and tubing interface well with one another,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " tubing is being used. Additionally, the ceiling of the reservoir will have a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole allowing the tube to pass through.

The interface with the bottle consists of a bulkhead fitting, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ " tubing and the bottle itself. Figure 3 shows this interface. The bulkhead fitting has two parts: the bulkhead body and the bulkhead lock nut. The bulkhead body and the threads are one piece and fit through a hole in the soda bottle created using the bottle creating tool designed for the hydroponic bottle system. The bulkhead lock nut is threaded and, once tightened, seals the gap between the bulkhead body and the soda bottle. The threads of the bulkhead body also holds the tubing in place.



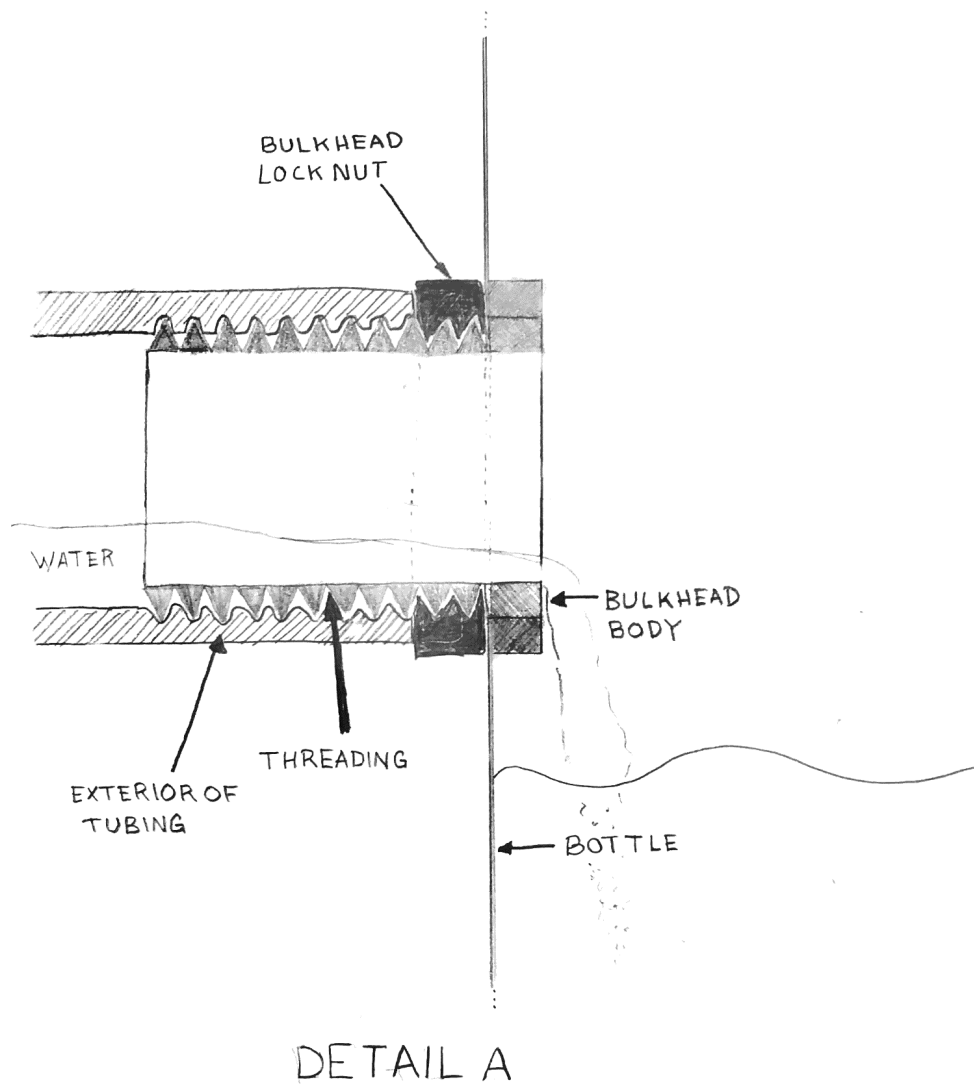


Figure 3: Bulkhead Fitting Connected to Bottle and Tubing

## **5 Subsystem Analysis**

The water delivery subsystem is critical to the overall success of the team's system. Because of this, extensive testing is required to ensure that the subsystem works. The four

Because the seal between the tubing and the bottle is critical to the overall success of the team's system,

## **6 Summary**

## References

- [1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2012). *A Look Inside Food Deserts* [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/features/FoodDeserts/index.html>. [Accessed 11 Sept. 2016].
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