PURDUE

UNIVERSITY

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Problem Statement

The amount of fertile agricultural land available is directly proportional to population growth. Haiti is one developing nation currently struggling to feed its 10 million citizens, in part due to lack of arable land available to grow crops. The rocky, sloped terrain, as well as extensive urban growth limits agricultural practices severely. The Village of Hope Organization along with EEI, Inc. has presented the team with a need to develop a lowcost, modular hydroponics system to implement at the Village of Hope school center outside of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The ultimate goal of this project is to provide a sustainable method of supplementing the schoolchildren's current diet of rice and beans with fruits and vegetables.

Deliverables include:

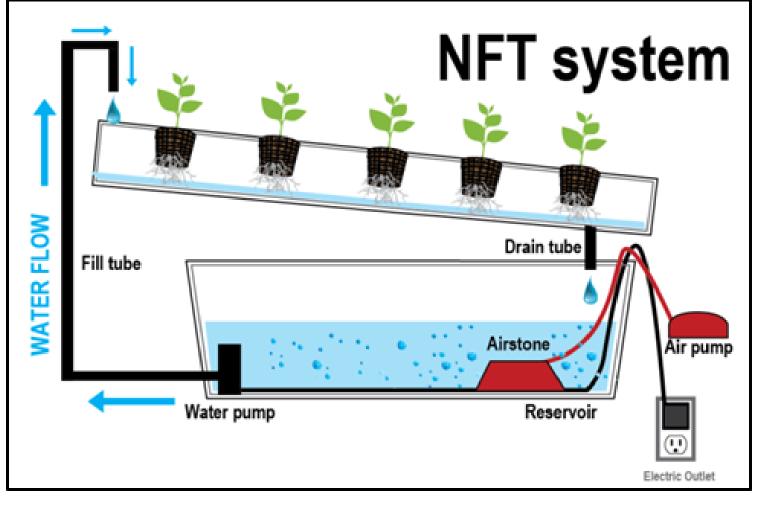
- A completed hydroponics design, including thermal and electrical inputs and outputs
- Demonstration prototype of hydroponics system
- Water and nutrient requirements for crops grown
- Crop output/growth rate capabilities for the designed unit
- Cost analysis of prototype and final design

Background

Hydroponics is a form of soil-less agronomic systems that use water as a medium for nutrient transport, which enables users to intensively grow crops in a variety of environments. Benefits include:

- Versatility can be used in urban environments, indoors, or where soil is not suitable
- No runoff or nutrient waste system is closed
- Decreased labor costs no tilling, cultivating, or irrigating
- No crop limitations due to soil type or health

Alternative Solutions





Nutrient Film Technique

Deep Water Culture

Sponsors:

Bill Larson, Liaison, Village of Hope George Benda, General Manager, EEI, Inc.

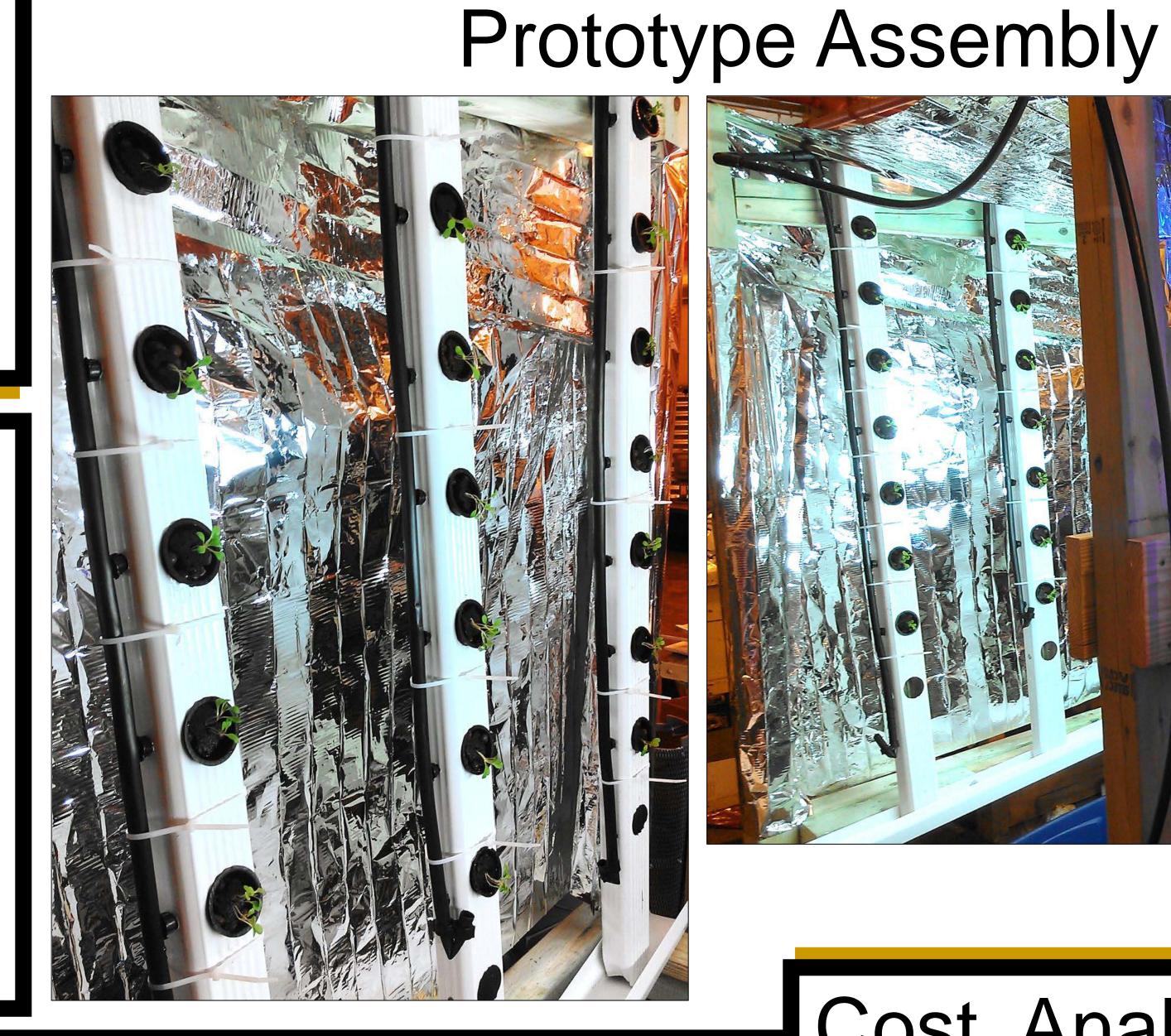
Technical Advisor: Purdue University

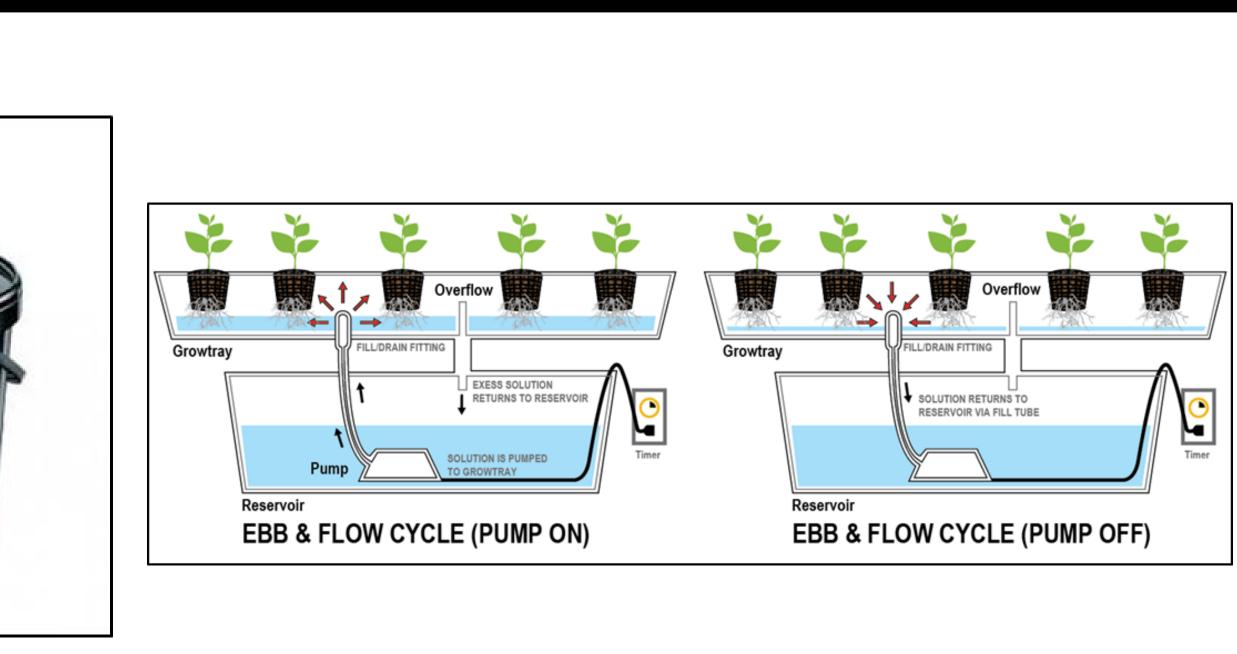
CAPSTONE EXPERIENCE 2014 Hydroponics System Development

Design Process

Crop Selection and Nutrient Balance:

- Butter head lettuce
- Nitrogen, potassium, calcium, and phosphorous solution
- System Design Choices:
- Assembled within a standard 'high cube' shipping container, allowing for temperature and security control
- Vertical rows of plants maximizes space





Ebb and Flow

Robert Stwalley, Ph.D., P.E., Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering,

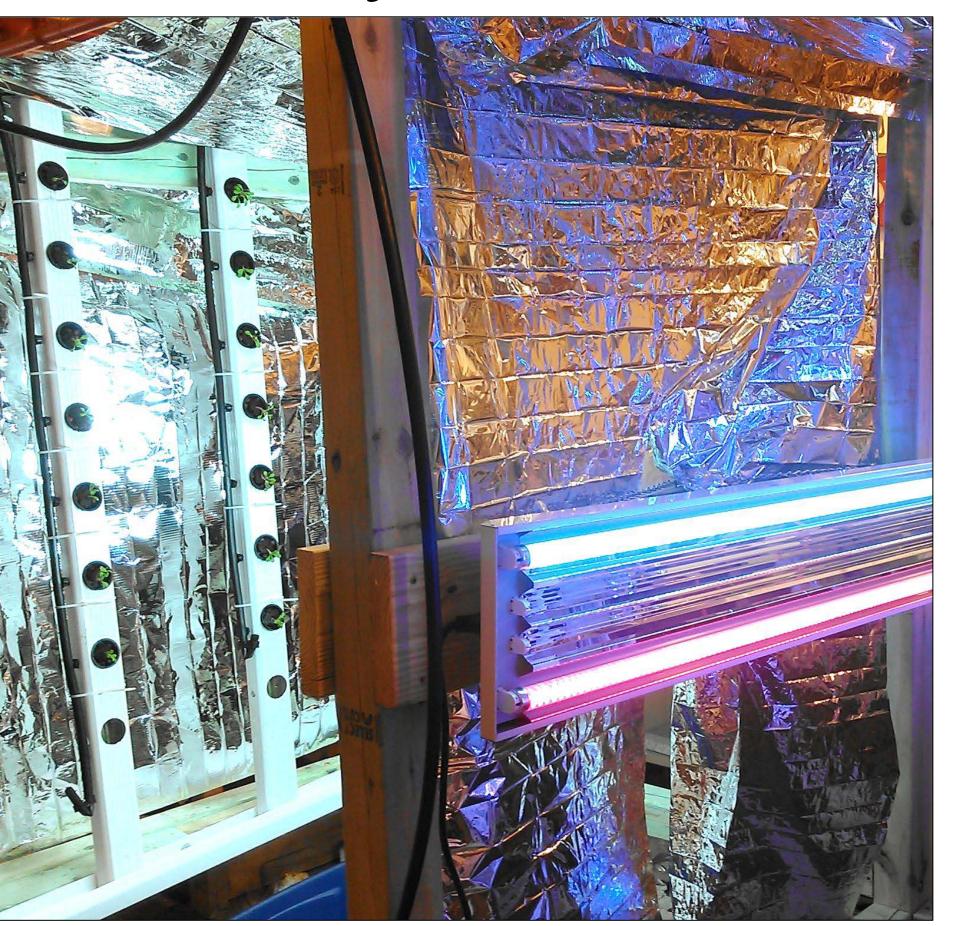
Instructors:

Bernie Engel, Ph.D., P.E., Robert Stwalley, Ph.D., P.E., Department of Agricultural and **Biological Engineering, Purdue University**



Energy and Water Requirements:

- LED lighting
- Pump
- Generator
- Reservoir tanks- 25 gallons each



Grow Trays Nursery

Convective Heat Transfer (kWh/day Summer -148 Winter 223

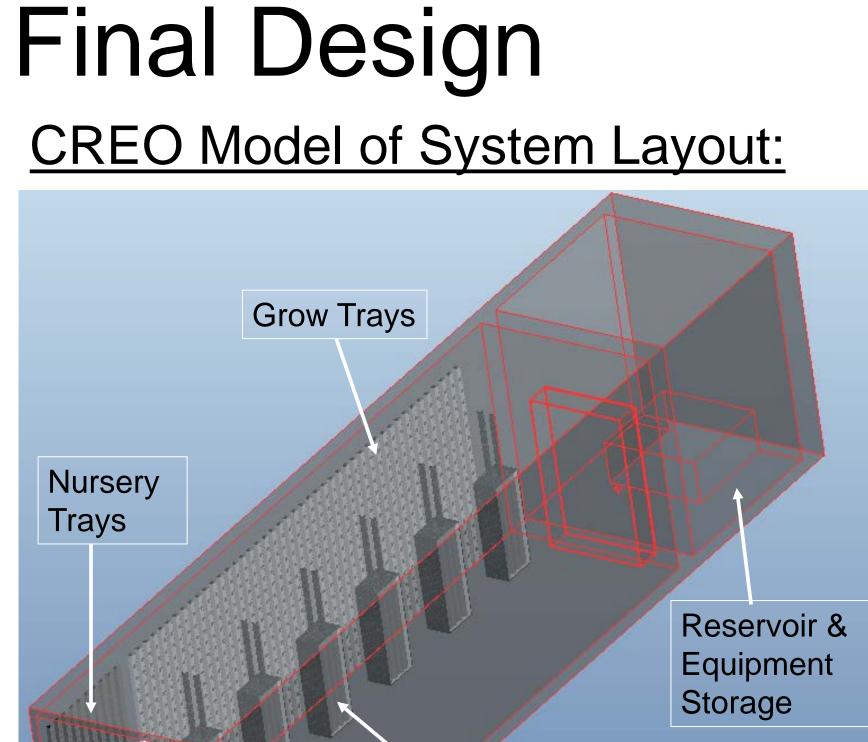
Total Heat Rejection (k)/h/day

Season	With	Without	
	Screen	Screen	
Summer	-488.68	-1115.32	
Winter	-116.71	-743.35	

Cost Analysis

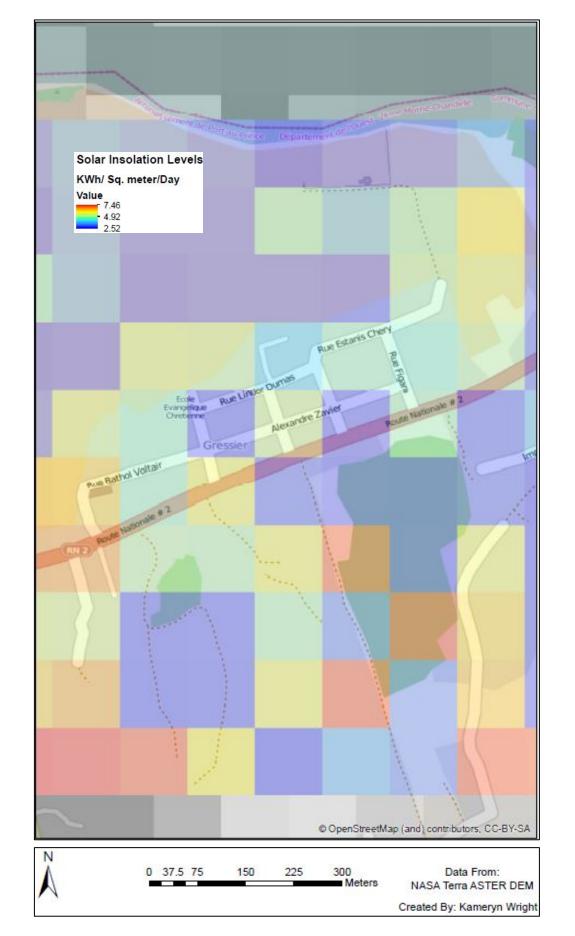
Prototype Cost Breakdown		Projected Full System Cost		
Item	Cost	Item	Cost	
Structural Materials	\$288.00	Centrifugal Pump	\$392.2	
LED Lighting	\$273.14	Honda Generator	\$2,000.0	
Growth Medium, Net	\$72.52	Nutrients, Seeds, Growth	\$477.2	
Cups		Medium		
Fluorescent Lighting	\$65.33	Irrigation Tubing/Misters	\$1710.9	
Pump, Adapter	\$74.94	Reservoir Tank	126.1	
Seeds, Nutrients	\$69.00	Structural Parts	\$1,050.8	
Irrigation Tubing/Misters	\$150.00	LED Lighting \$1,638		
TOTAL:	\$992.93	TOTAL: \$7396.		





LED Panels

Incoming Solar Radiation:

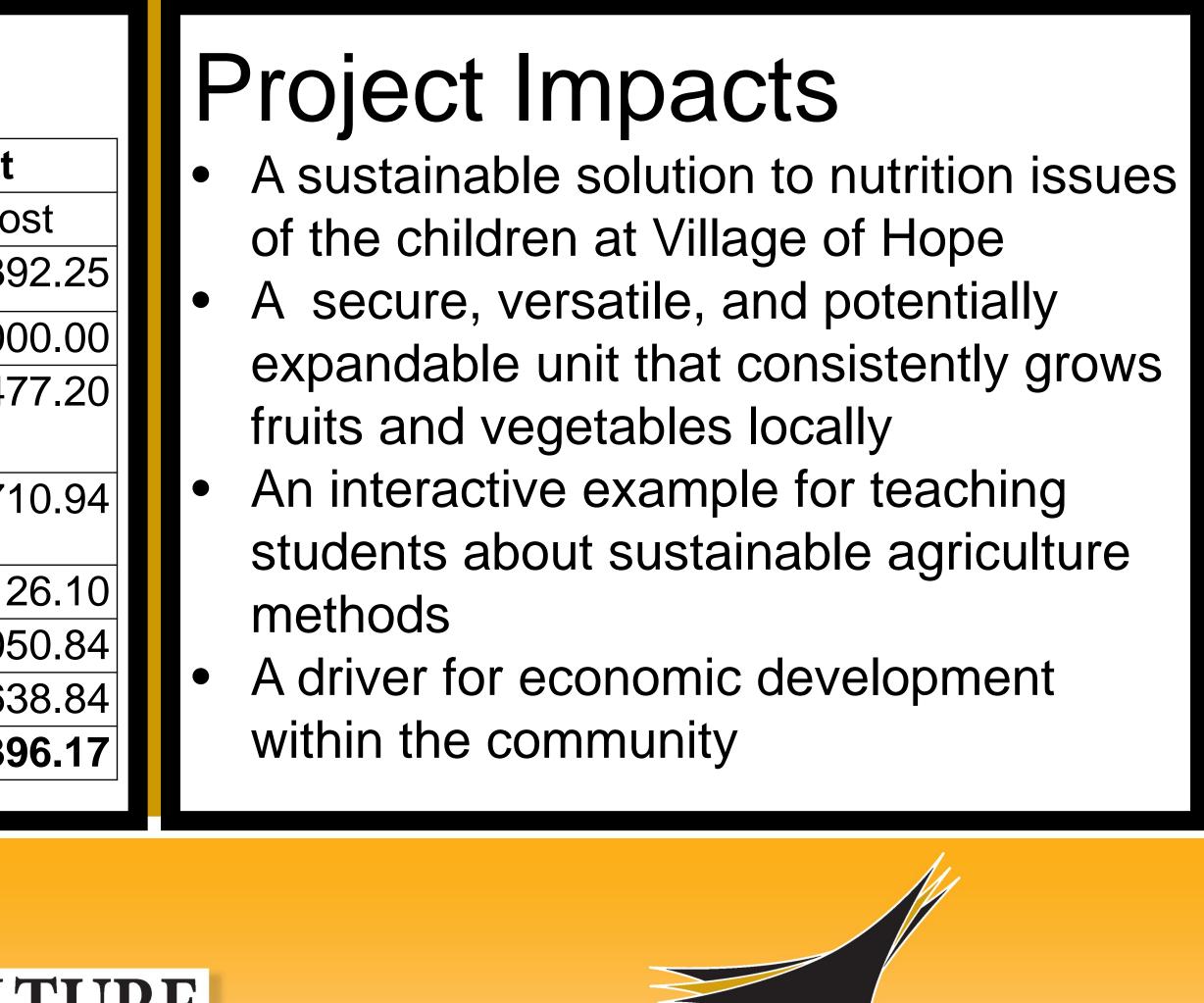


Heat Transfer and Component Loading Analysis:

	Solar Radiation (kWh/day)						
ay)			Generation (kWh/day)				
8.79	With screen	268.56	LED Lighting	4.52			
.18	Without screen	895.20	Generator	66.81			
Strategies for Heat Load Reduction							

- Misters within grow trays perform evaporative cooling on plant roots • Sun screens reduce impact of
- solar radiation on container walls • Active ventilation will circulate air within the system and keep indoor air temperature within an

acceptable range for plant growth



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