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**Purpose & Background:**

Collecting wind data is an essential part of developing corn hybrids that are structurally robust enough to withstand a full growing season. Due to varied planting populations, planting direction, field size, and terrain, the wind in a field will vary in speed and direction at different elevations. When the weather forecast projects wind speed and direction, the projections are often not what a corn plant experiences in the field. Creating a device that could measure the wind variance in a corn field at different growth stages would provide valuable data that could be used by plant breeders to create hybrids which are best fit for specific regions and planting populations.

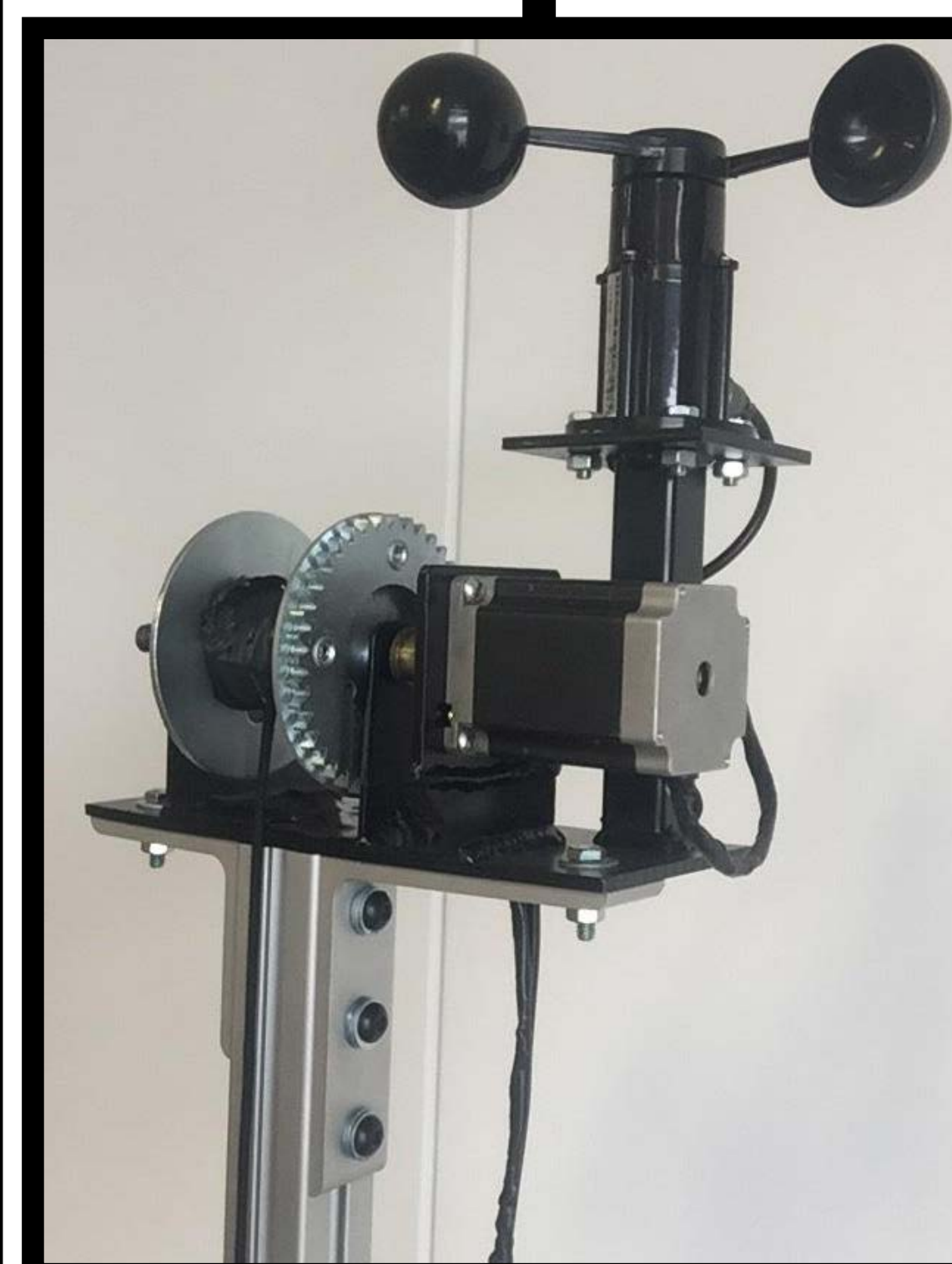


**Agricultural Impacts & Sustainability:**

- Studies done with this device would influence planting decisions of farmers in the future.
- Breeders would understand more of what goes on inside the canopy of corn fields.
- Breeders would be able to make better breeding decisions.
- This device would open doors to future wind loading devices that could be used in conjunction with this device to understand what forces growing corn experiences from the wind.

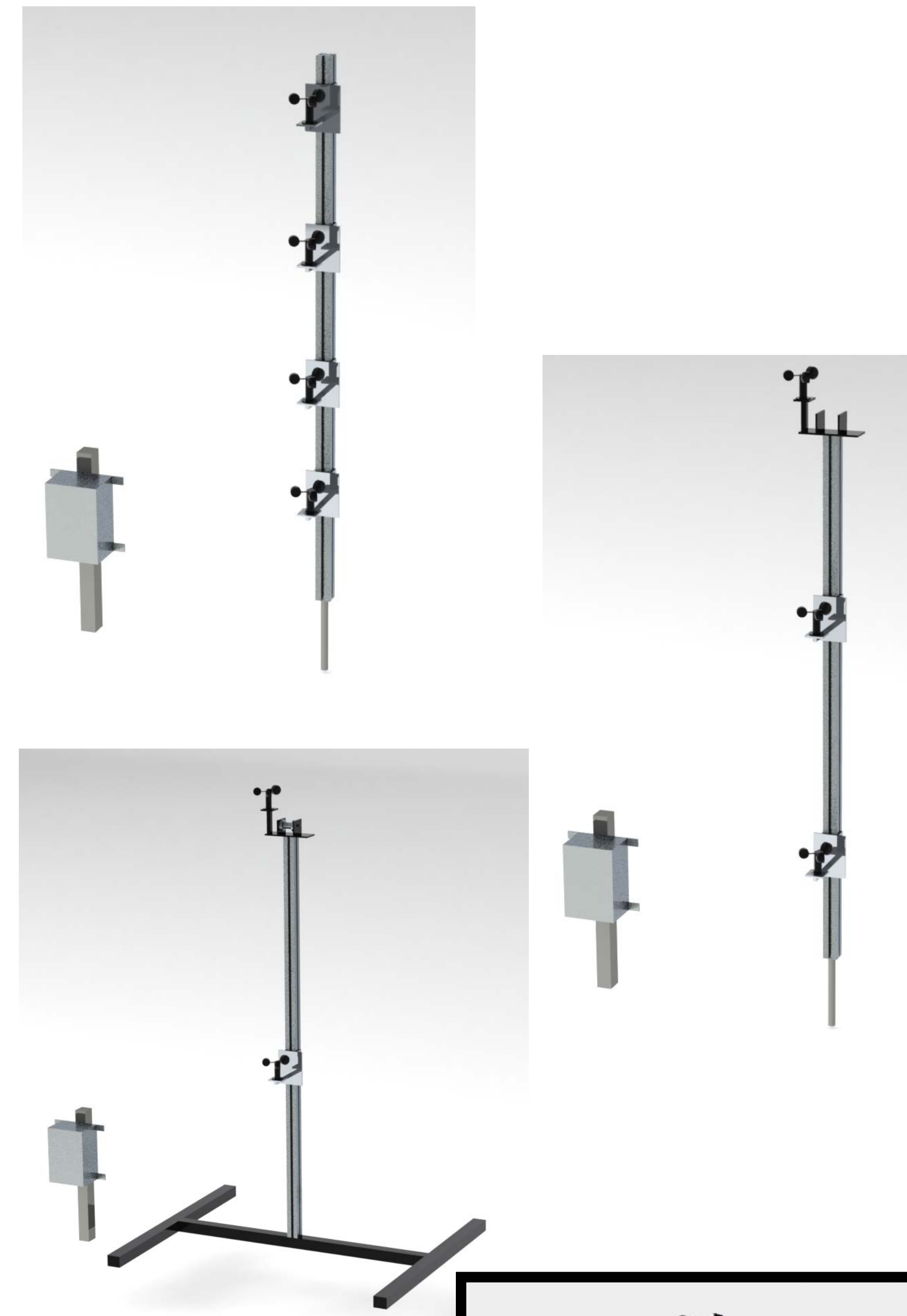
**System Requirements & Goals**

- Disturb the least amount of plants as possible.
- Be able to take measurements at a wide variety of growth stages.
- Be mobile.
- Fit between rows along with inside rows. (Based on 30 inch centers)
- Operate for at least 24 hours.
- Withstand wind and precipitation.



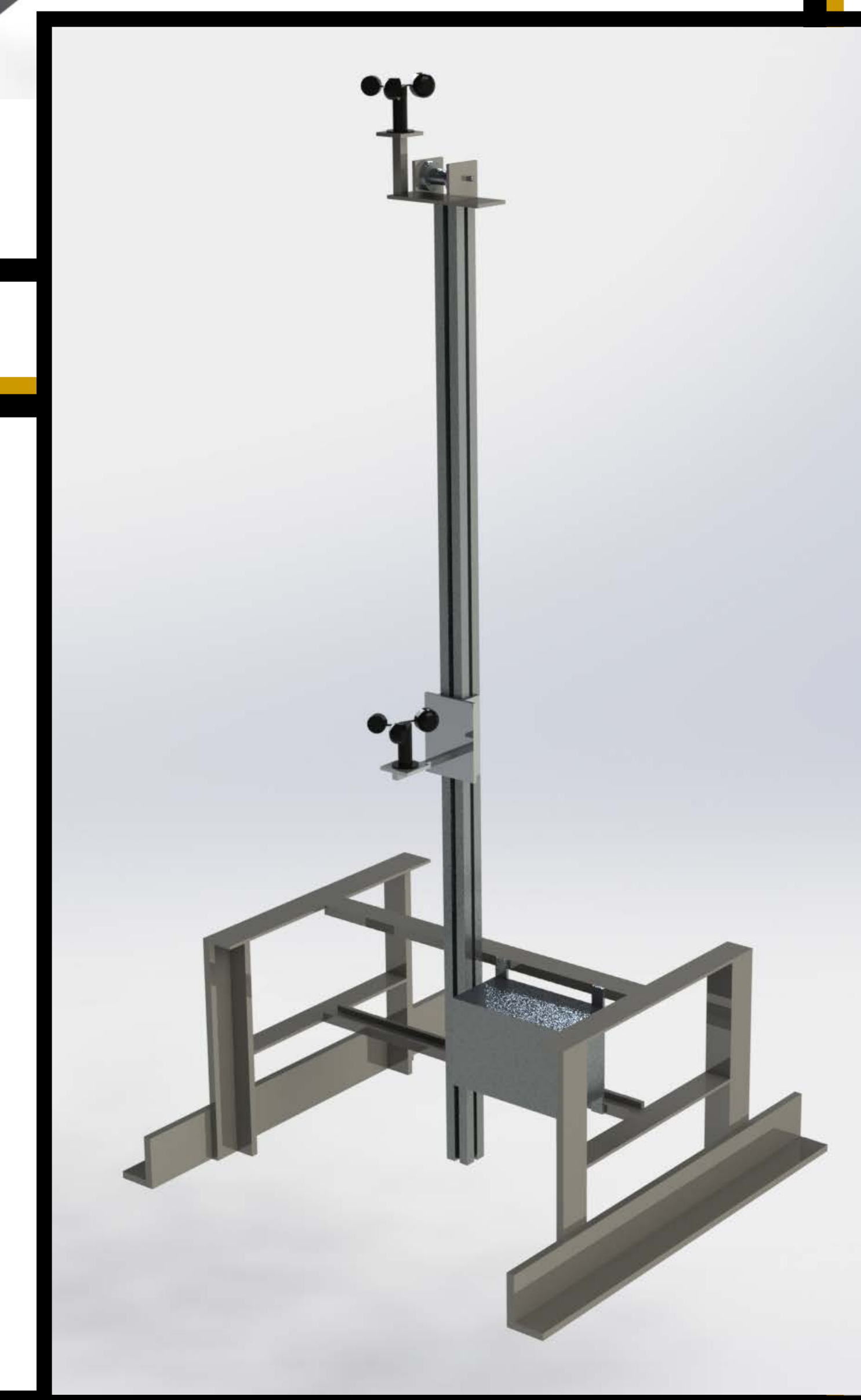
**Alternative Designs**

- **Option 1**
  - Two-piece structure equipped with 5 stationary sensors that is anchored to the ground by a 4 foot stake, which also has a separate stand for electronics.
  - This design focused on measuring wind points and did not incorporate the entire profile.
- **Option 2**
  - Two-piece structure equipped with 3 highly advanced wind sensors which is also anchored to the ground by a stake and has a separate electronics stand.
  - This design was significantly over priced and also focused on wind points.
- **Option 3**
  - Single upright with a detachable “H” framed base that is equipped with two sensors, one stationary and one mobile. A belt connects to the mobile sensor, moving it up and down.
  - This design was overly complex and lacked a stable base to withstand the stresses placed on it.



**Final Design**

- The final design met each of the system requirements.
- The base is heavily built and stable, yet still portable.
- There is a wide foot print to balance height.
- The base is designed to fit in both 20” and 30’ corn rows with minimal disturbance.
- A stepper motor drives the mobile sensor up and down the frame so it effectively covers the complete wind profile through the moving sensor.
- The high capacity battery will run the motor at full power for an estimated 26 hours.
- Electrical components are all contained and protected within the base.



**Cost Analysis.**

80/20 Frame and Hardware	\$271.64
Adafruit Sensors & Electronics	\$212.70
Winch System & Electrical Box	\$45.23
Stepper Motor	\$34.64
Battery	\$59.99
Misc. Metal	\$45.00
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$669.20</b>

**System Data:**

The program loop that the Arduino runs in order to move the stepper motor up and down is as follows,

```
void loop() {
  motor.setSpeed(9);
  int steps = -2825;
  motor.step(steps);

  motor.setSpeed(11);
  steps = 2817;
  motor.step(steps);

  delay(8000);
}
```

The following data was acquired through tests using the program above:

Time: Upward	93 seconds	Time: Downward	76 seconds
Distance: Upward	84.5 inches	Distance: Downward	84.5 inches
Speed: Upward	0.9 inches/second	Speed: Downward	1.1 inches/Second
Cycle Time	2 minutes 49 seconds	Cycle Time with Delay	2 minutes 57 seconds



Sponsor:  
Dr. Douglas Cook, NYU

Instructors:  
Dr. Robert Stwalley, Purdue ABE  
Dr. Bernie Engle, Purdue ABE

Acknowledgements:  
Christopher Stubbs, NYU  
Scott Brand, Purdue ABE  
Dr. John Lumkes, Purdue ABE

Technical Advisor:  
Dr. Jian Jin, Purdue ABE