

Sustainable Living for Space and Earth:

Use of Plants and Bioregenerative Technologies

Raymond M. Wheeler

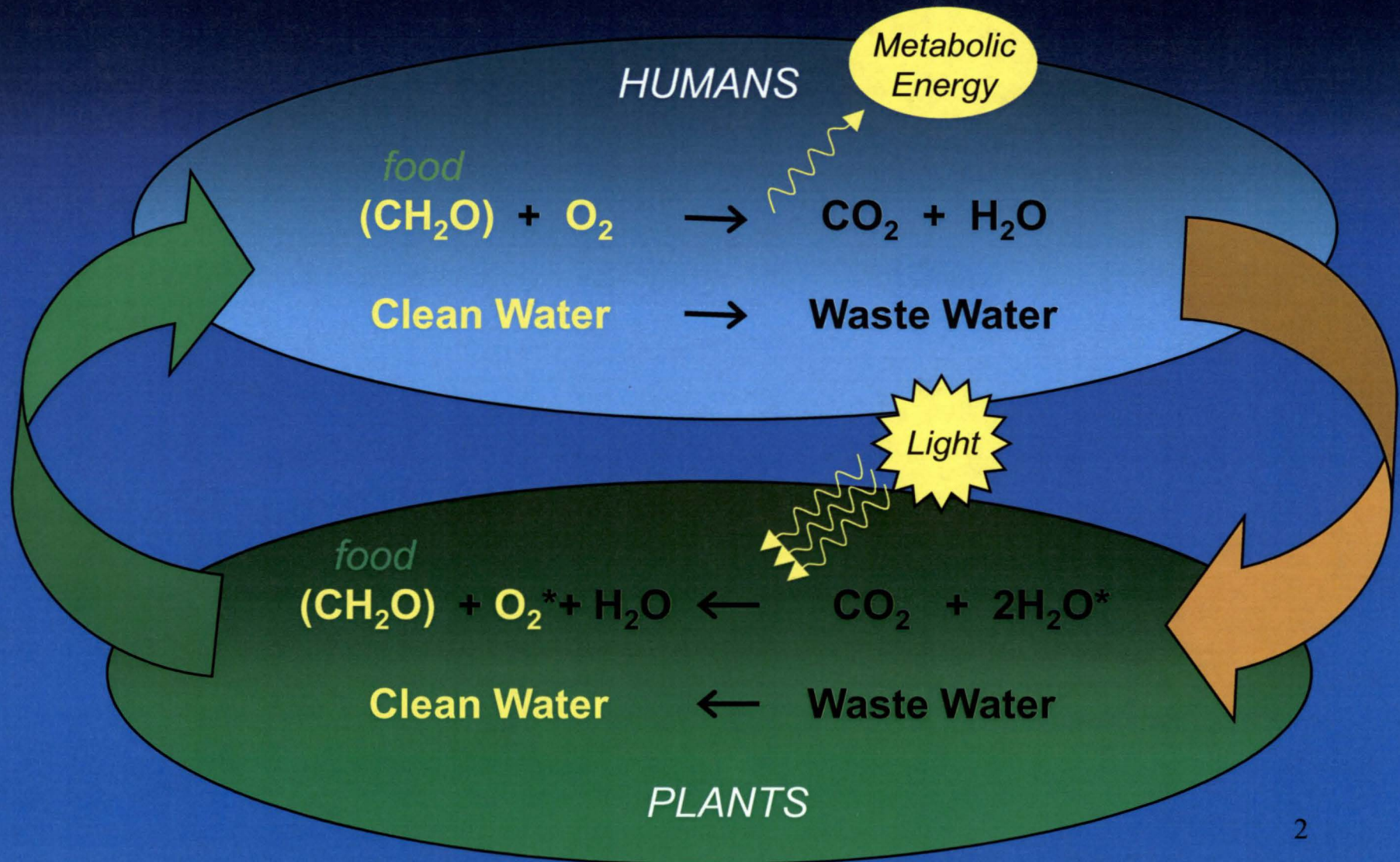
NASA Surface Systems Office

Kennedy Space Center, Florida, USA

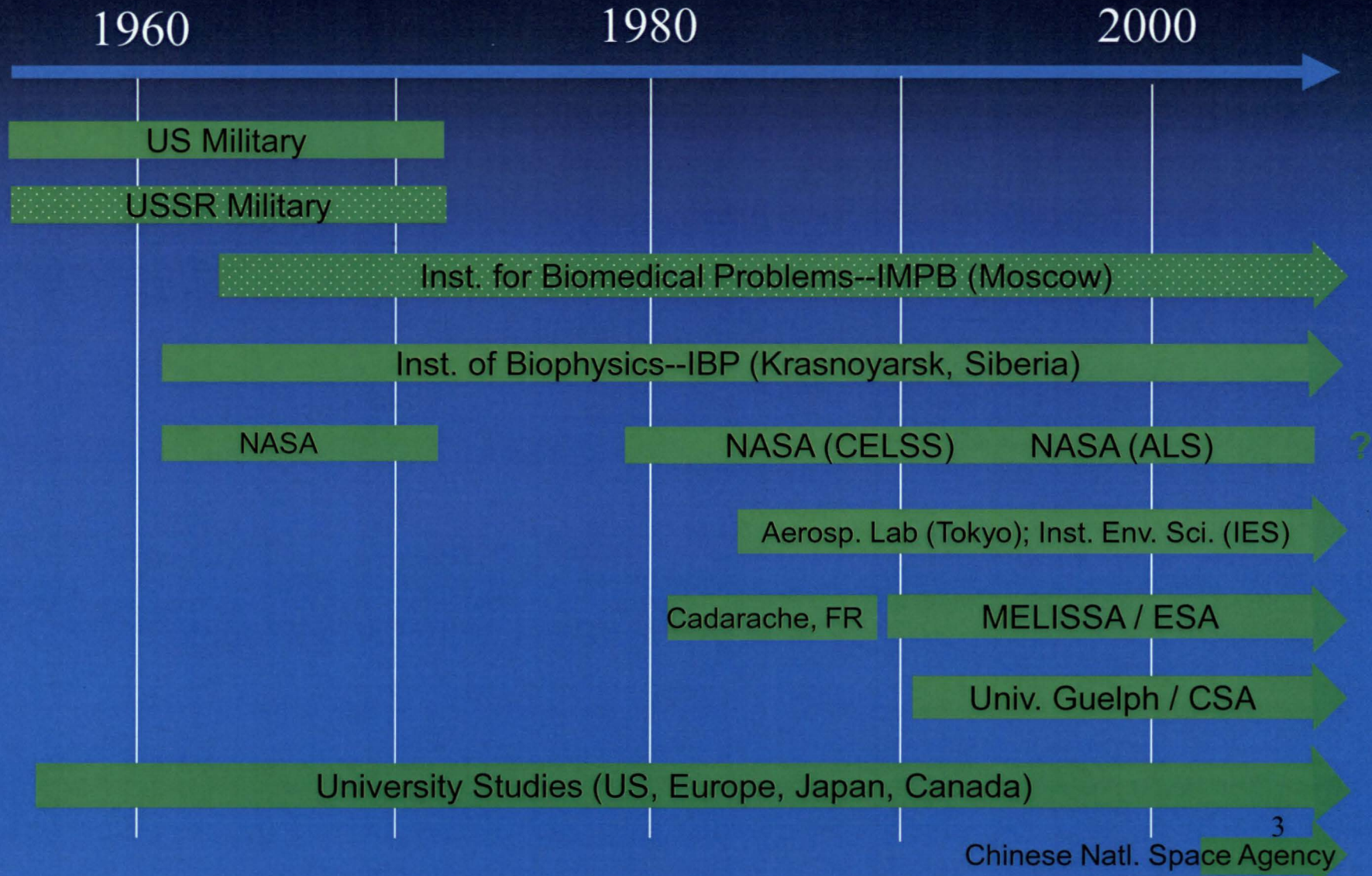
SpaceTech 1.0

Sept 5, 2013

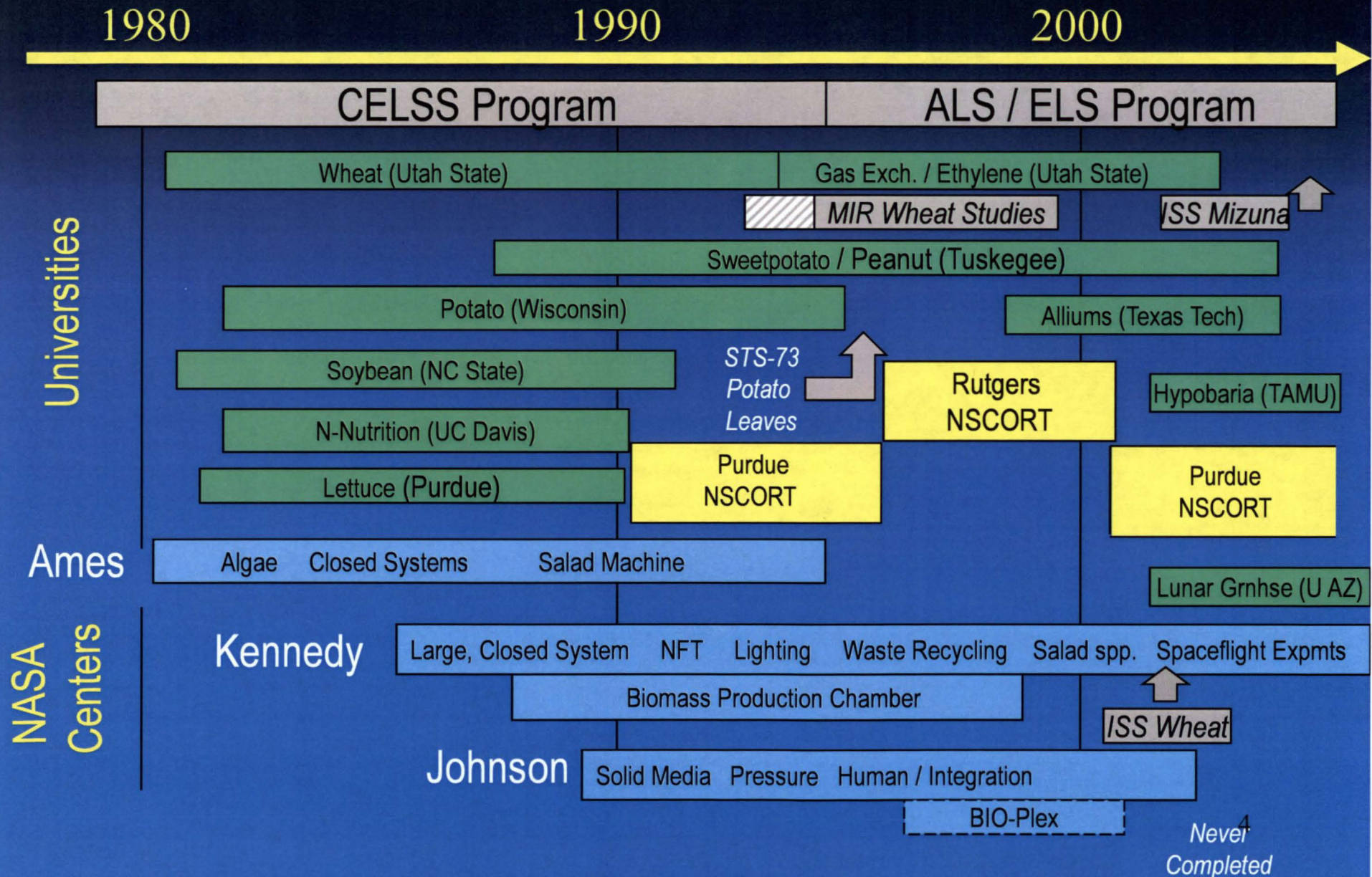
Plants for “Bioregenerative” Life Support



Bioregenerative Life Support Testing around the World



NASA's Bioregenerative Life Support Testing



Crop Considerations for Space

- High yielding and nutritious (CHO, protein, fat)
- High harvest index (edible / total biomass)
- Horticultural considerations
 - planting, harvesting, pollination, propagation
- Environmental considerations
 - photoperiod, temperature, mineral nutrition
- Processing requirements
- Dwarf or low growing types

Many of these same considerations apply for Earth

Recirculating Hydroponics with Crops



Conserve Water & Nutrients
Eliminate Water Stress
Optimize Mineral Nutrition
Facilitate Harvesting

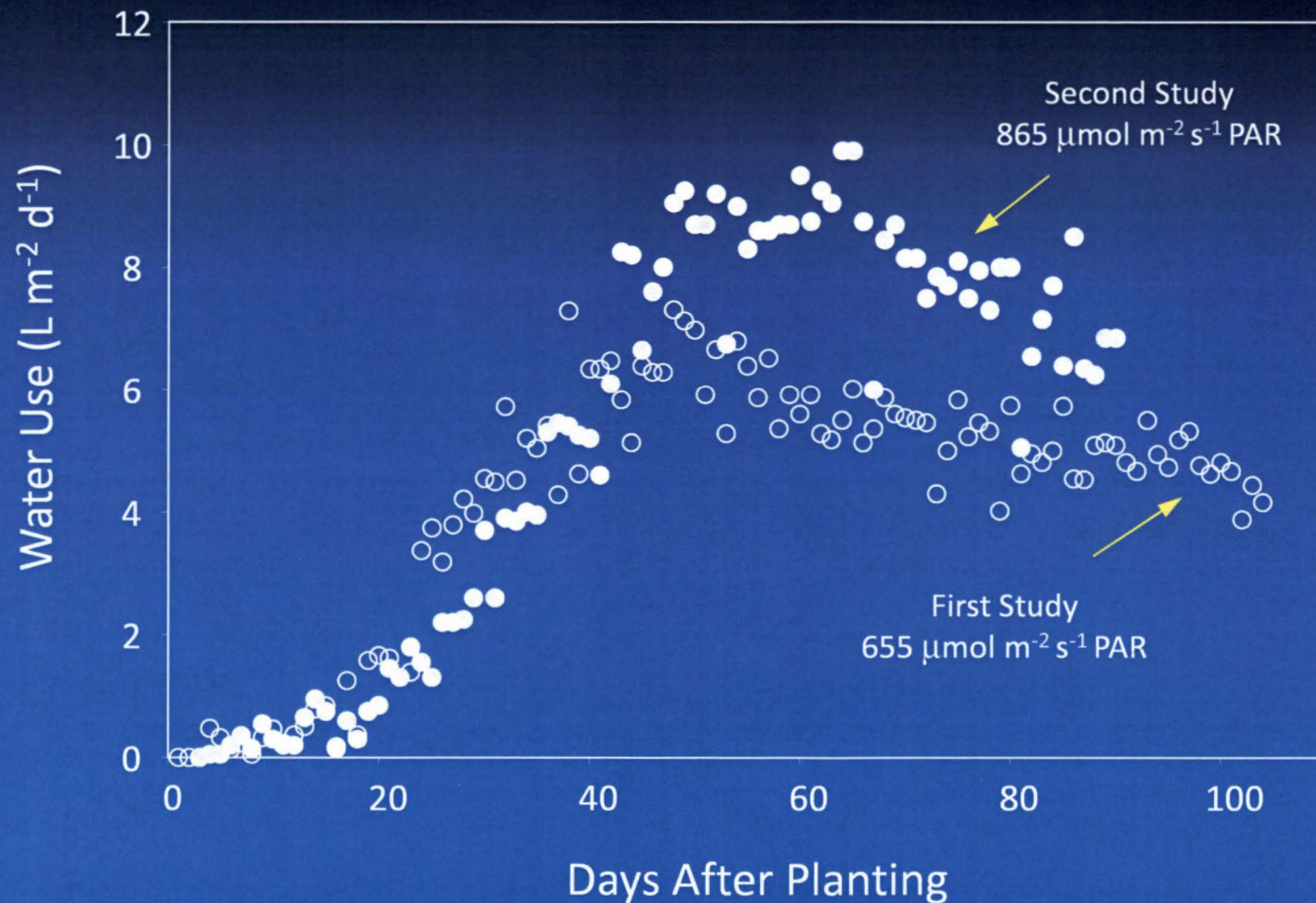
Root Zone Crops in Nutrient Film Technique (NFT)



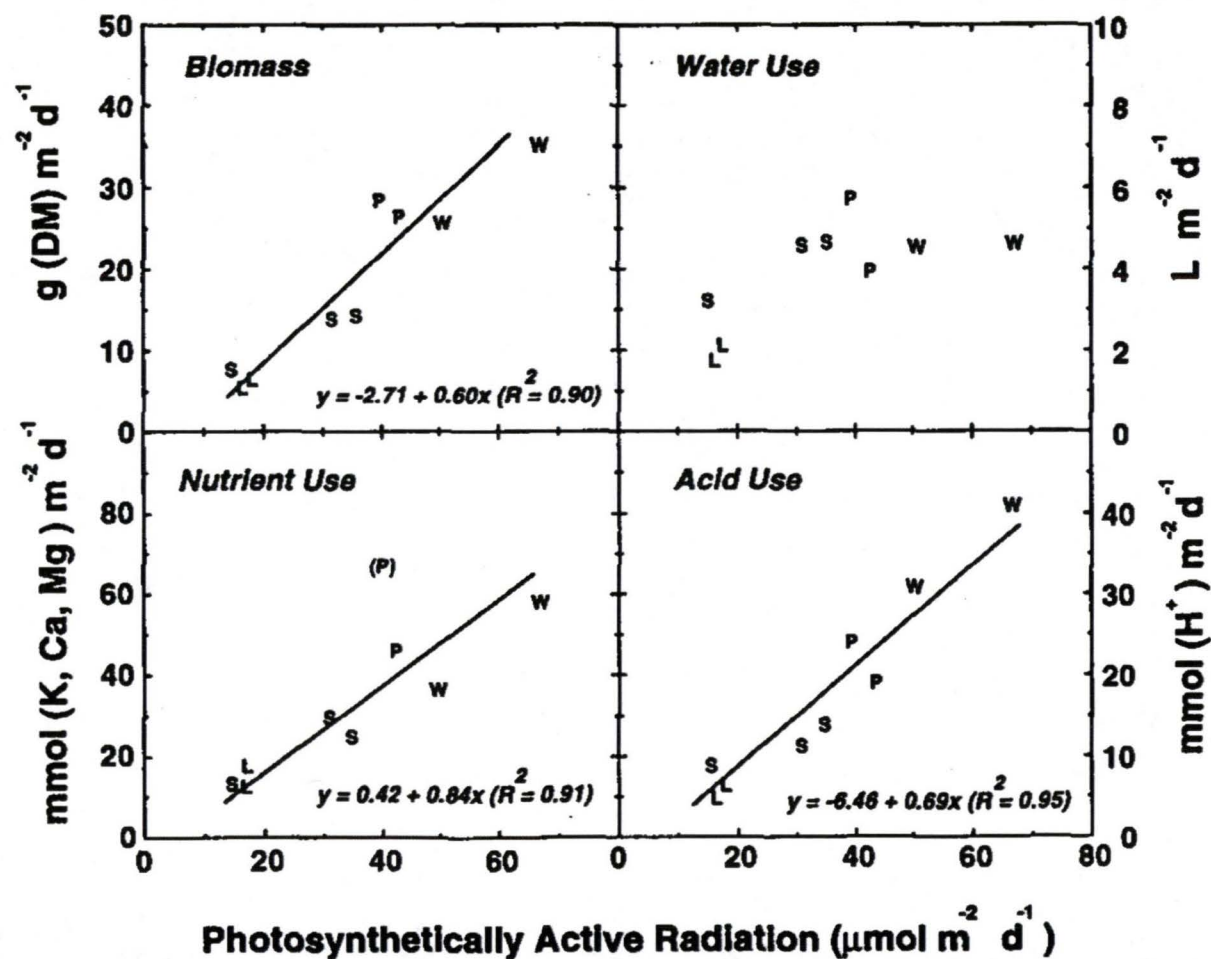
Wheeler et al., 1990. Amer. Potato J. 67:177-187; Mackowiak et al. 1998. HortScience 33:650-651

Evapotranspiration from Plant Stands (potato)

→ *Water Recycling for Space and Earth are Key*



Water, Nutrient, and pH Control for Recirculating Hydroponic Systems



The Importance of Lighting

--Electric Lamp Options

<i>Lamp Type</i>	<i>Conversion* Efficiency</i>	<i>Lamp Life* (hrs)</i>	<i>Spectrum</i>
• Incandescent/Tungsten**	5-10%	2000	Intermd.
• Xenon	5-10%	2000	Broad
• Fluorescent***	20%	5,000-20,000	Broad
• Metal Halide	25%	20,000	Broad
• High Pressure Sodium	30%	25,000	Intermd.
• Low Pressure Sodium	35%	25,000	Narrow
• Microwave Sulfur	35-40%+	?	Broad
• LEDs (red and blue)****	>40%	50,000 ?	Narrow

* *Approximate values.*

** *Tungsten halogen lamps have broader spectrum.*

*** *For VHO lamps; lower power lamps with electronic ballasts last up to ~20,000 hrs.*

**** *State-of-Art Blue and Red LEDs most efficient.*

LED Studies

Red...photosynthesis

Blue...photomorphogenesis

Green...human vision

Some NASA Related References:

Bula et al. 1991. HortSci 26:203-205.

Barta et al. 1992. Adv. Space Res.
12(5):141-149.

Tennessen et al. 1994. Photosyn. Res.
39:85-92.

Goins et al. 1997. J. Exp. Botany
48:1407-1413.

Kim et al. 2004. Ann. Bot. 94:691-697.

Solar Collector / Fiber Optics For Plant Lighting



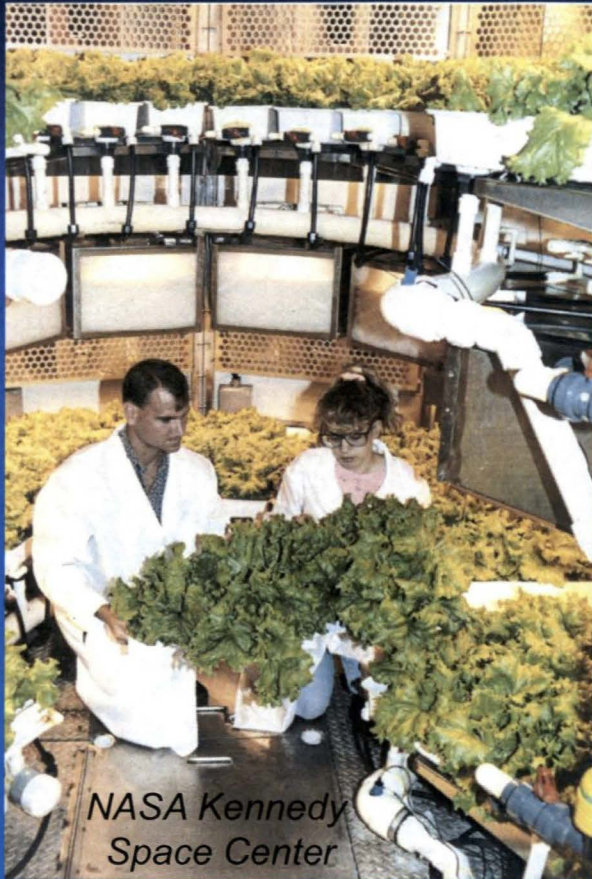
2 m² of collectors on solar tracking drive (SLSL Bldg, NASA KSC)

Nakamura et al. 2010. Habitation

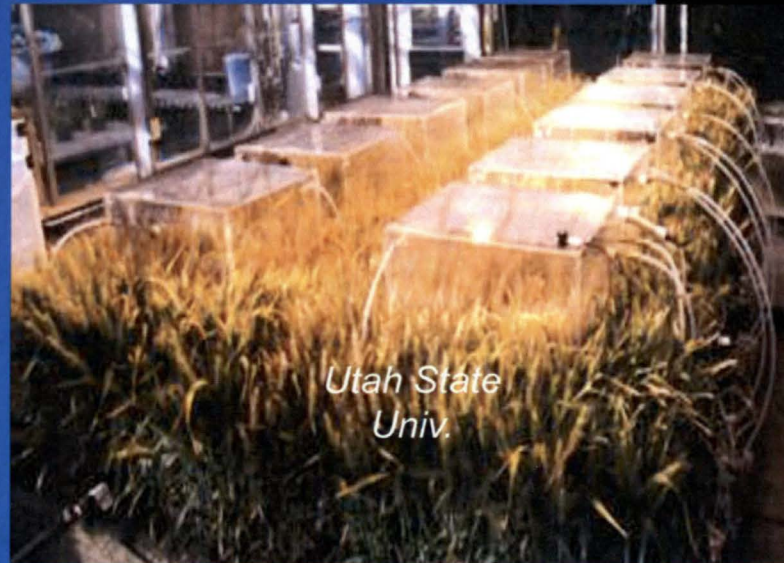
Up to 400 W light delivered to chamber
(40-50% of incident light)
Takashi Nakamura, Physical Sciences Inc.



High Yields from High Light and CO₂ Enrichment

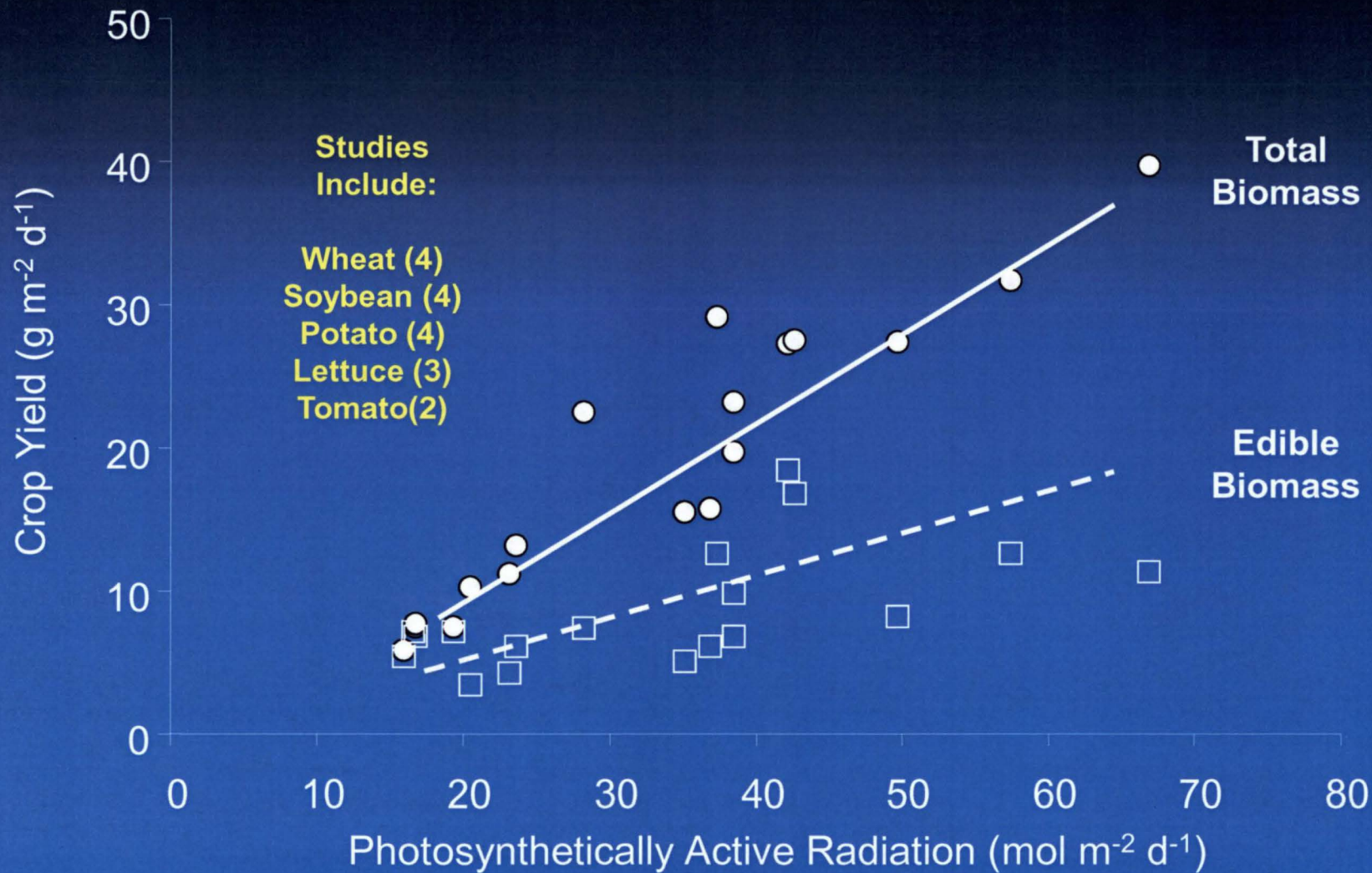


*Wheat - 3-4 x World Record
Potato - 2 x World Record
Lettuce-Exceeded Commercial
Yield Models*



*Bubgee, B.G. and F.B. Salisbury. 1988. Plant Physiol. 88:869-878.
Wheeler, R.M., T.W. Tibbitts, A.H. Fitzpatrick. 1991. Crop Science 31:1209-1213.*

Effect of Light on Crop Yield



Potential Energy Conversion to Biomass

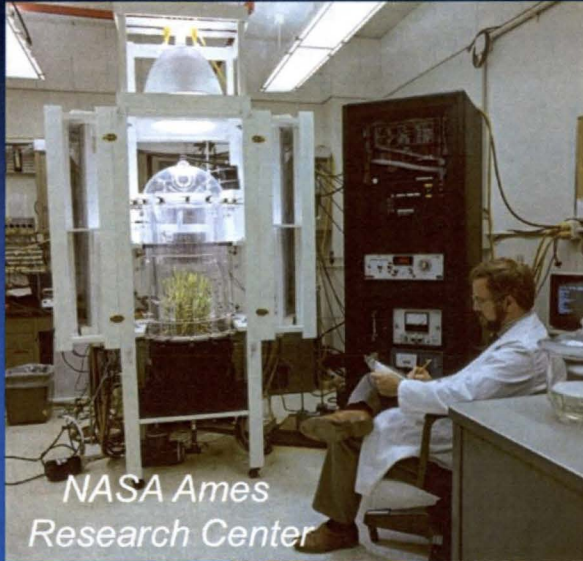
From Loomis and Williams. 1963. Crop Science 3:67-72

Assuming a maximum 12% conversion efficiency from PAR to biomass¹

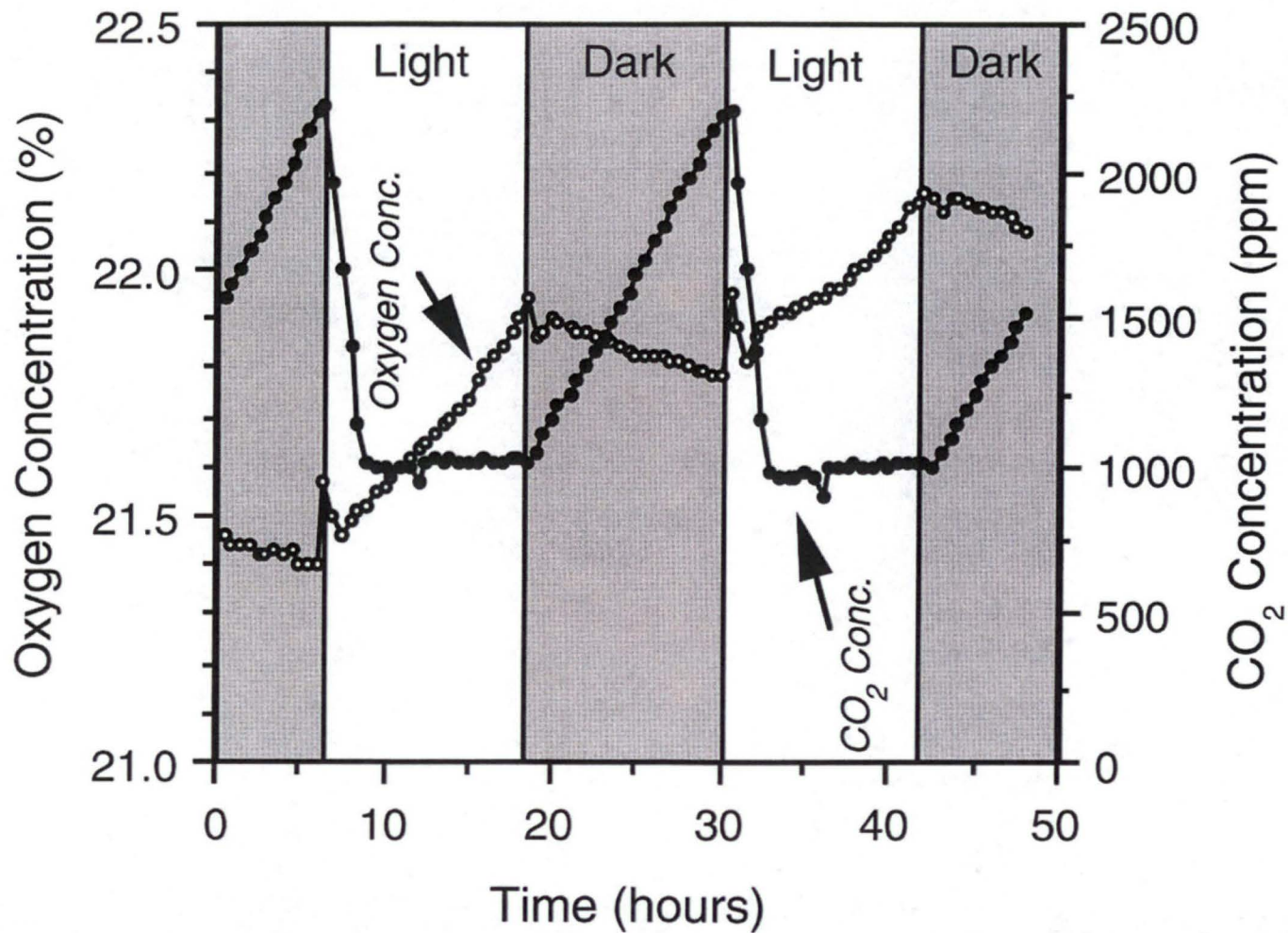
1.6 g dry mass / mol PAR

¹ Radmer and Kok. 1977. BioScience. Actual instantaneous conversion efficiencies of ~10% reported from some controlled environment studies ; e.g., Wheeler et al. 1993. Crop Sci; Gerbaud et al. 1998. Physiol. Plant.

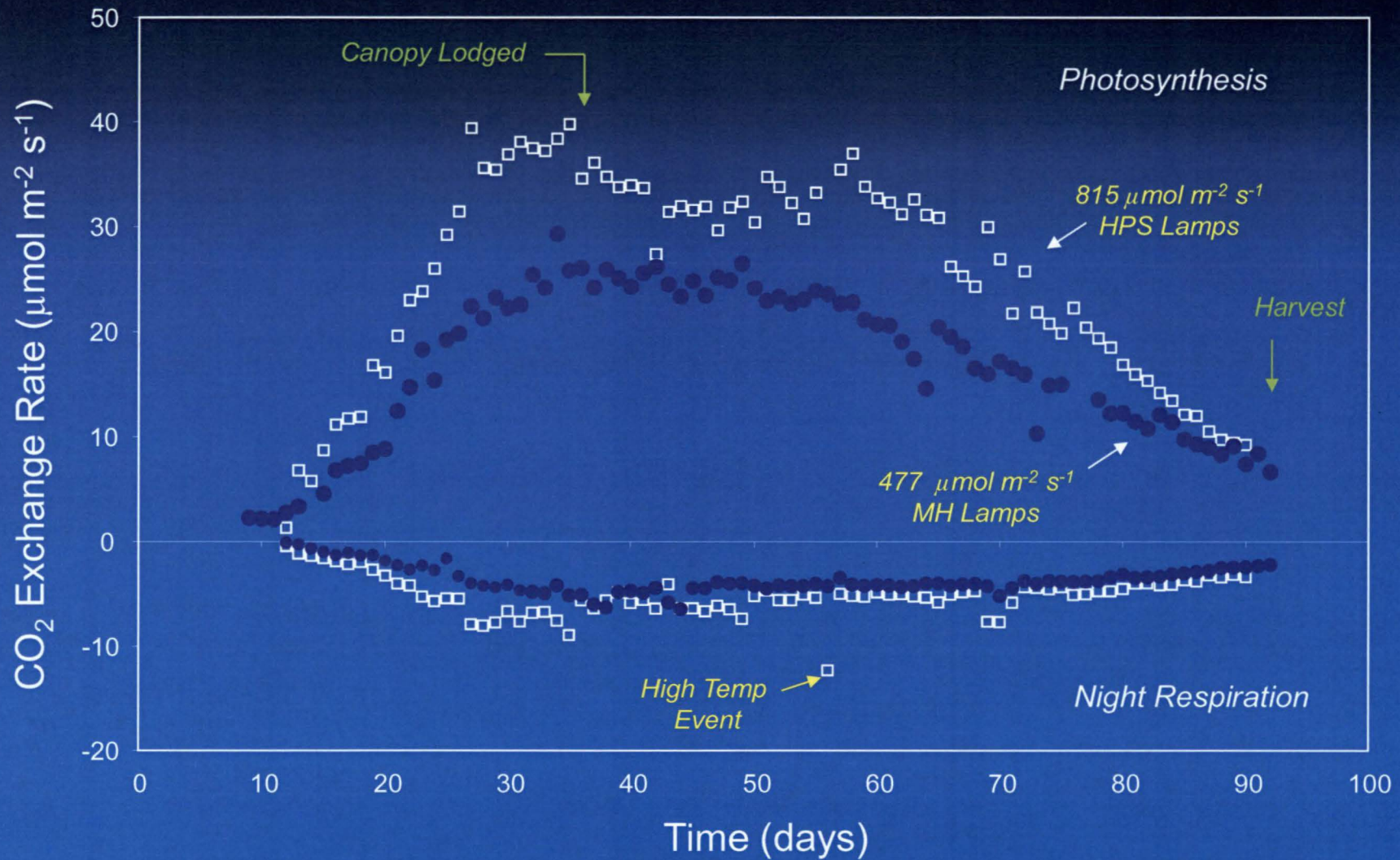
Closed Systems Issues



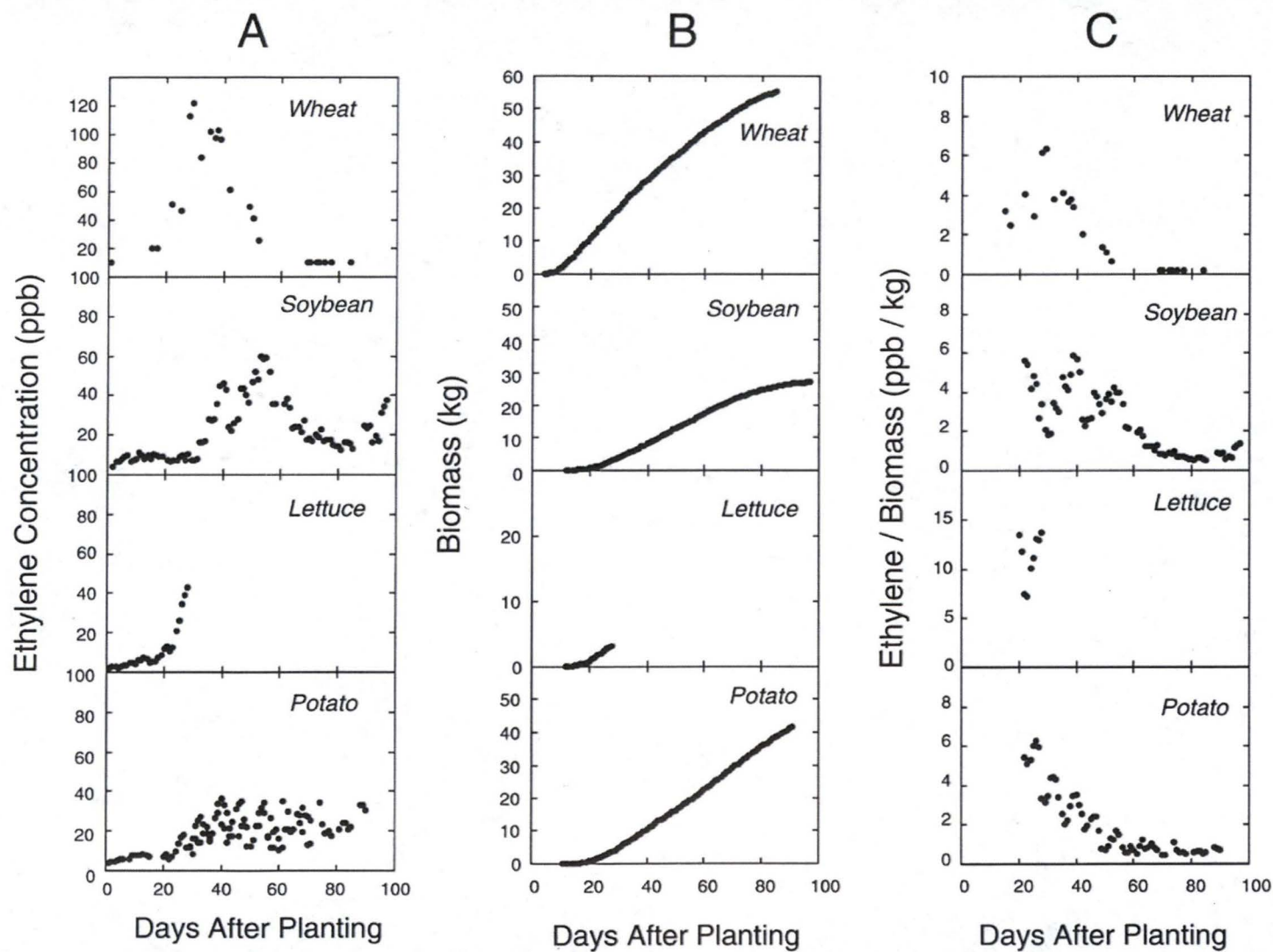
Canopy CO_2 Uptake / O_2 Production (20 m^2 Soybean Stand)



CO₂ Exchange Rates of Soybean Stands



Canopy / Stand Ethylene Production



Ethylene in Closed Systems



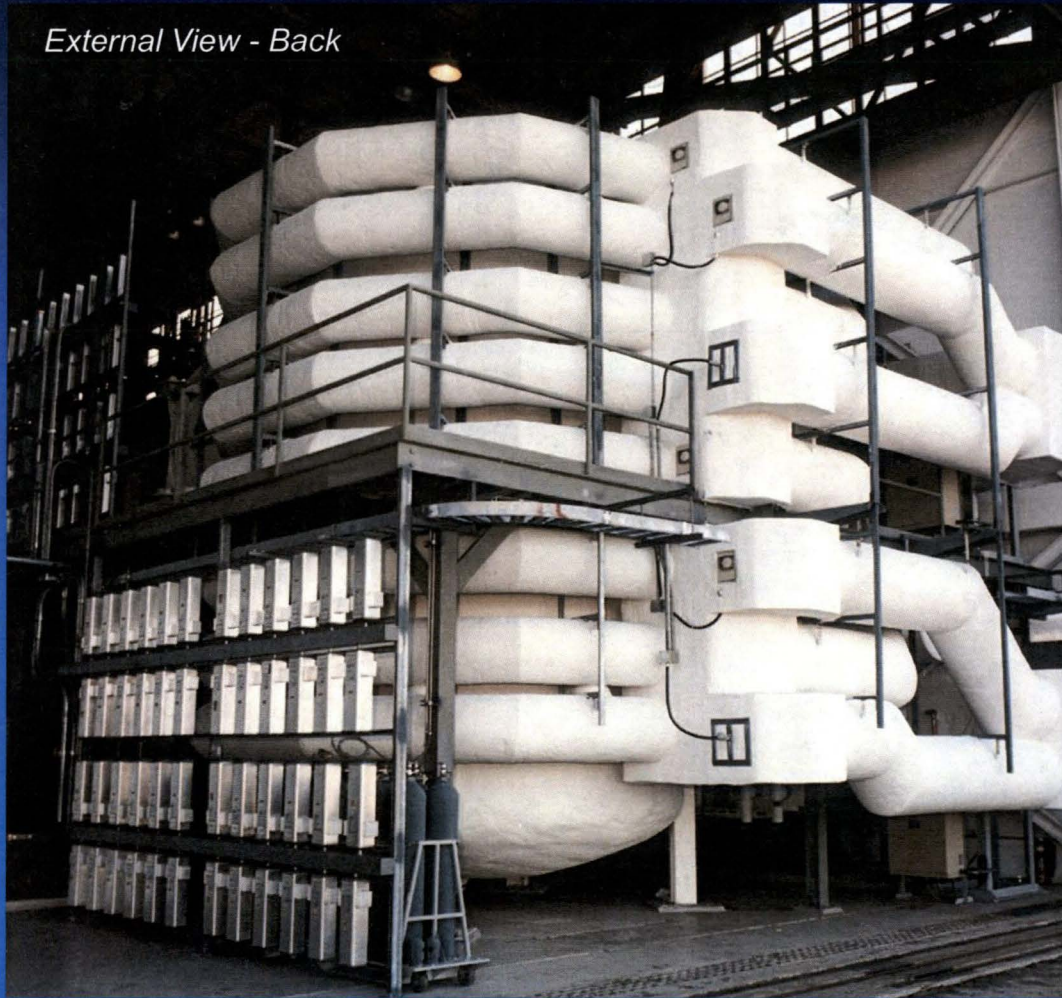
Epinastic
Wheat Leaves
at ~120 ppb



Epinastic
Potato Leaves
at ~40 ppb

NASA's Biomass Production Chamber (BPC)

External View - Back



20 m² growing area; 113 m³ vol.; 96 400-W HPS Lamps;
400 m³ min⁻¹ air circulation; two 52-kW chillers

Control Room



Hydroponic System

NASA's Biomass Production Chamber (BPC)



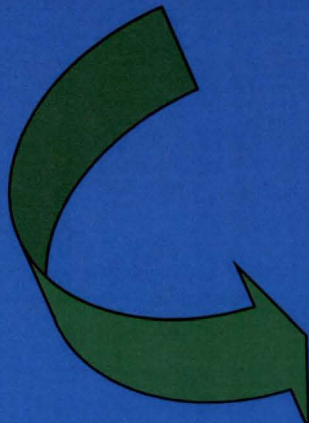


Wheat

(*Triticum aestivum*)



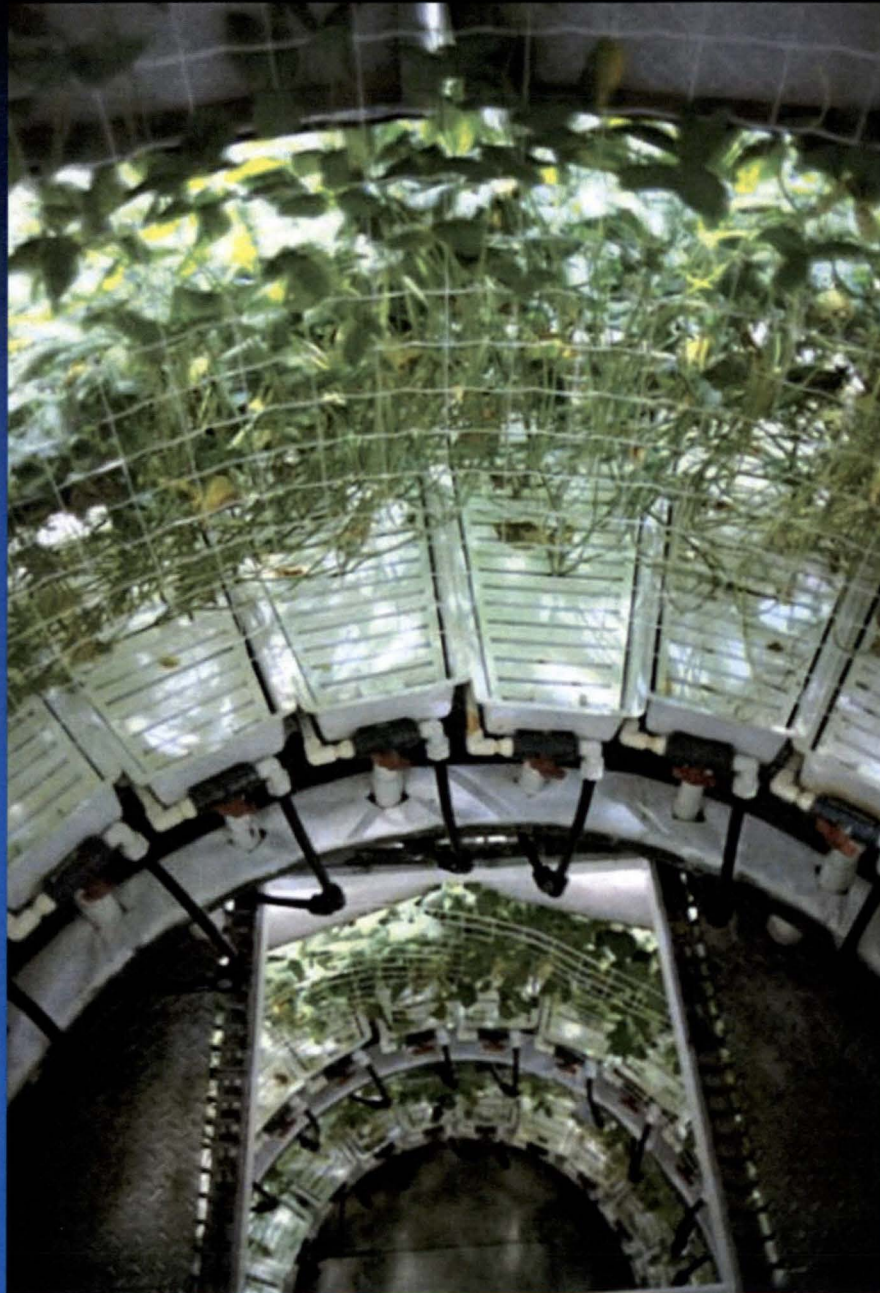
planting



harvest

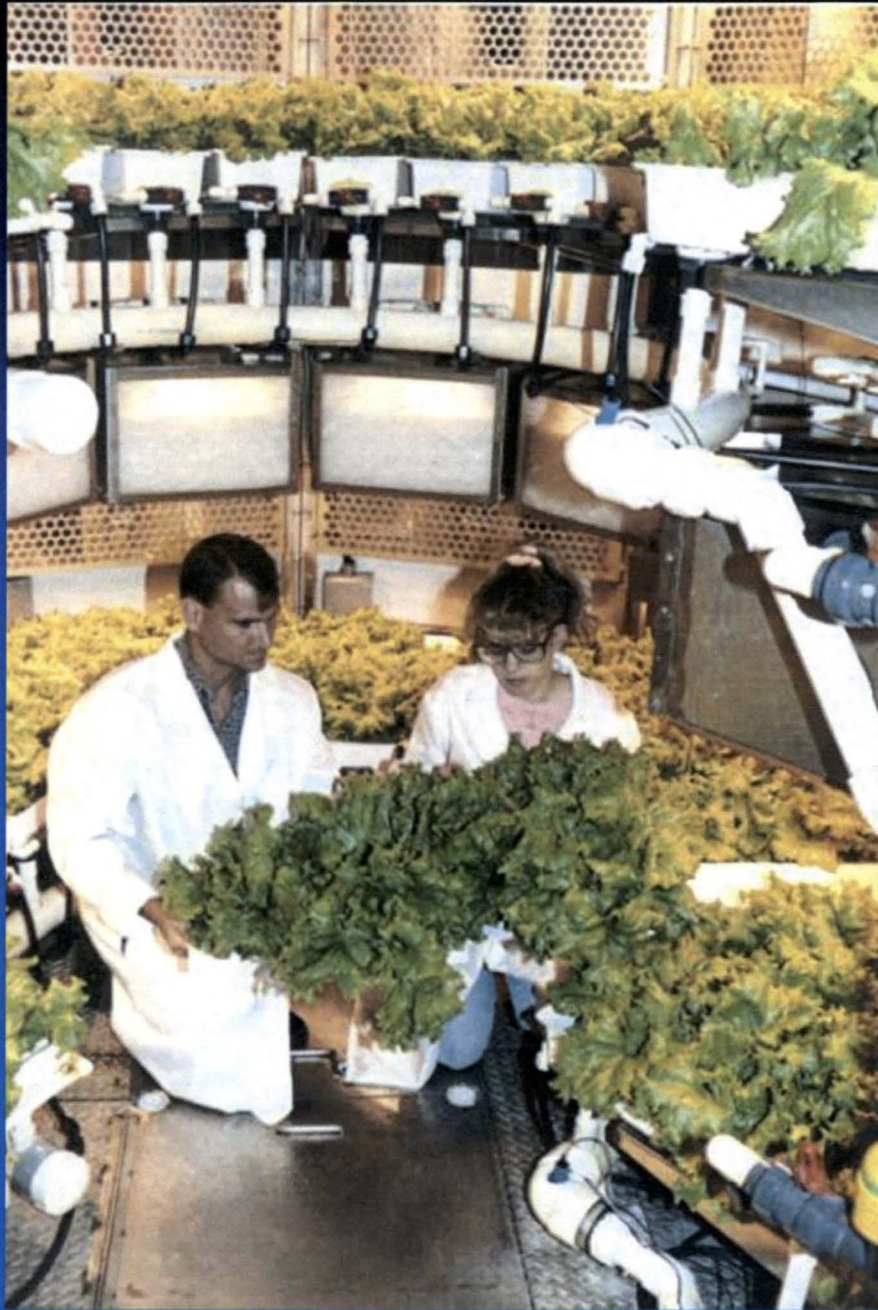
Soybean

(*Glycine max*)



Lettuce

(*Lactuca sativa*)





Potato

(*Solanum tuberosum*)



Automation Technologies for CEA



ALSARM Robot in NASA
Biomass Production Chamber



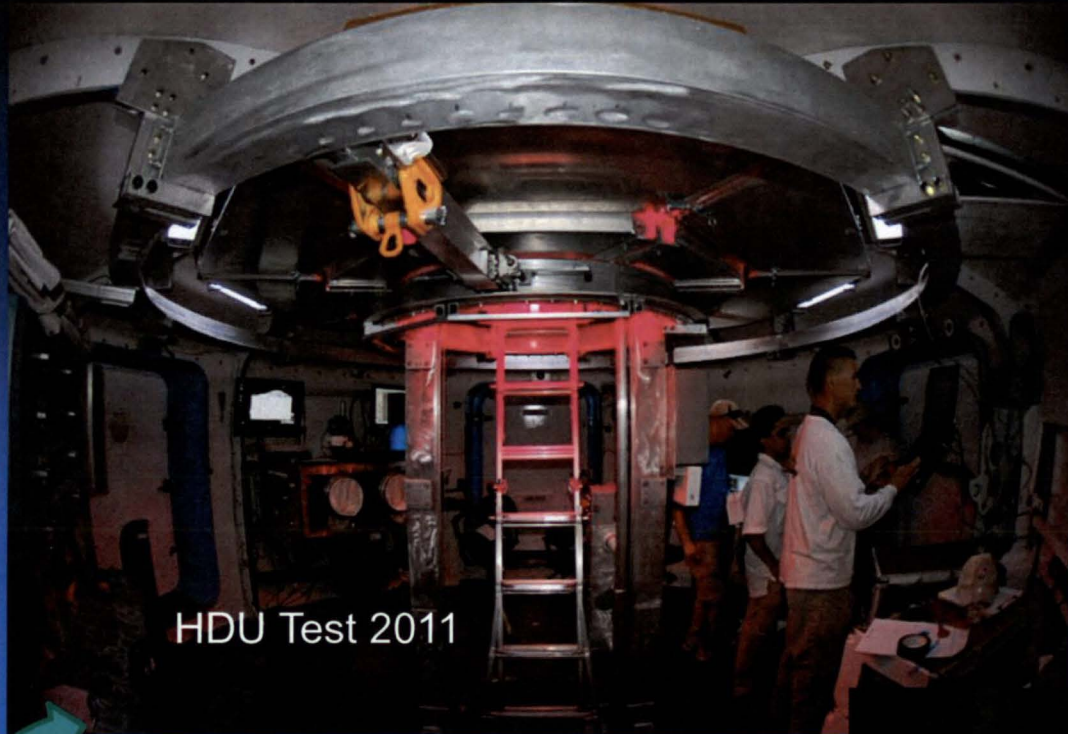
Integrated Testing with Humans

→ *One Human and 11 m² of Wheat !*



Nigel Packham, NASA Johnson Space Center

Current Testing: Crops for Supplemental Food



HDU Test 2011



HDU Test 2012

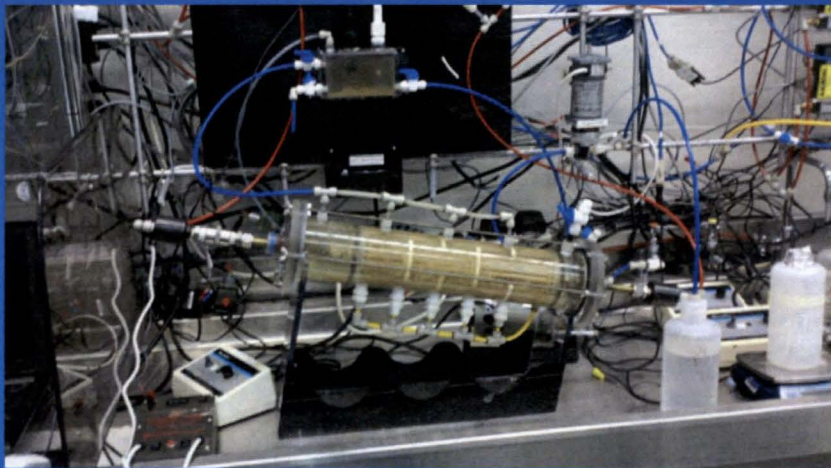
Bioregenerative Technologies for Treating Solid and Liquid Wastes



Solid Waste Stirred Tank Reactors



Graywater and Septic Effluent Treatment



Urine Hydrolysis and Nitrification



Solid Waste / Aquaculture Systems 30

Reducing Nutrient Discharge from Wastewater



Reducing Water Pollution
in Florida

Plant and Soil Beds to Reduce
Nutrient Discharge into
Coastal Waters and Estuaries



Loader et al., 1997, 1999. Life Sup. Biosphere Sci.

Phytofarms: A Pioneering Effort in Controlled Environment Agriculture

- Located in DeKalb, IL; Noel Davis, President and Founder
- Operated from late 1970s through 1980s
- Approximately 1 acre of growing area in a two-story facility
- Hydroponic production of lettuce, spinach and herbs
- Used over 1000, 1000-W water-cooled HPS lamps. Thus the facility drew ~ 1 MW of power and consequently shifted most of their demand to off-peak hours.

Phytofarms DeKalb, IL



Phytofarms, DeKalb, IL

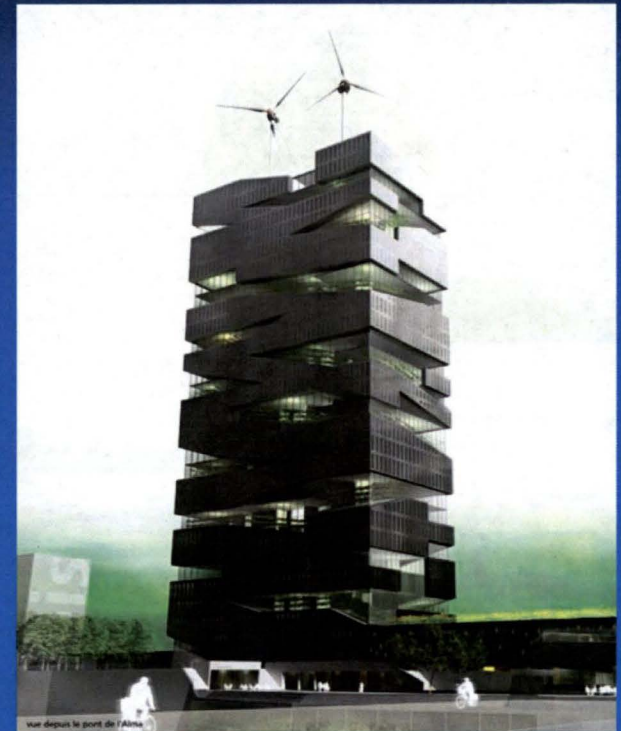




Phytofarms Dekalb, IL



Vertical Agriculture for Urban Settings



Graphics from Website for
D. Despomier, Columbia Univ.



Vertical Farming Happening Right Now

*Texas Plant-Expressed
Vaccine Consortium
Photos Courtesy of Illumitex
Austin, TX*



Agriculture in Space

As we explore sustainable living for space, we will learn more about sustainable living on Earth



KSC Advanced Life Support Team, Hangar L, KSC 1994

