



# Hydroponic nutrient solution monitoring for crop characterization

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# **SCOPE AND BACKGROUND**





### Crop characterization for MELiSSA Higher Plant Compartment



#### Plant Characterization Unit (PCU)

MELiSSA Pilot Plant (MPP) Higher Plant Compartment (HPC) Study, characterize and model growth and metabolism of higher plants







## Crop characterization for MELiSSA Higher Plant Compartment

#### PaCMan project

- Engineer and manufacture a Plant Characterization Unit (PCU), Italy
  - Hydroponic research facility with closed atmospheric and liquid compartments

#### MPP COO6 project

- Upgrade the Higher Plant Compartment of MELiSSA Pilot Plant (MPP), Spain
  - Hydroponic facility, pilot plant scale
  - Upgrade air-tightness and hydroponic loop





# Aims and limitations of presented work

- Detailed and real-time understanding of the dynamic water quality in hydroponics, for both advanced scientific insight and technical process control
- Requirements
- Identify, (develop), test and select hardware
- Demonstrate pros/cons, potentials/challenges of analytical hardware as input to similar hydroponic systems
- Limitations
  - Selection of sensors/analyzers limited by several factors, budget, commercial availability, degree of automation, existing hardware, etc.
  - Not an exhaustive test of available hardware, not a comparison between manufacturers





# **REQUIREMENTS FOR REAL-TIME MONITORING OF CHEMICAL WATER QUALITY**





Parameter	PCU	MPP HPC
pH (Redundancy, used for control)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Conductivity (Redundancy, used for control)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Temperature	Mandatory	Mandatory
Dissolved O <sub>2</sub>	Mandatory	Mandatory
Dissolved CO <sub>2</sub>	Mandatory	Not required
Macronutrients (N as NO3 <sup>-</sup> and NH4 <sup>+</sup> , K, Ca, Mg, S, P)	Wish-list, priority 1	Priority 1: NO <sub>3</sub> - Priority 2: NH <sub>4</sub> +, K+
Micronutrients (Cl, Na, Mn, B, Zn, Cu, Fe, Mo)	Wish-list, priority 2	Not prioritized

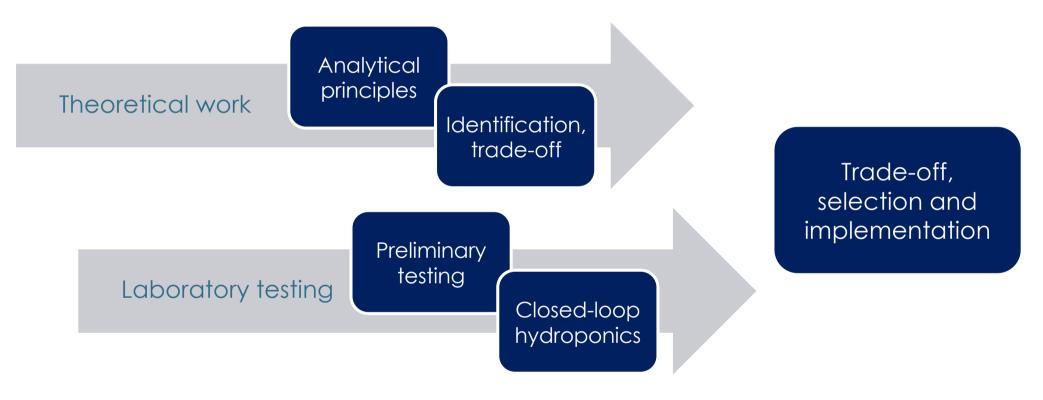




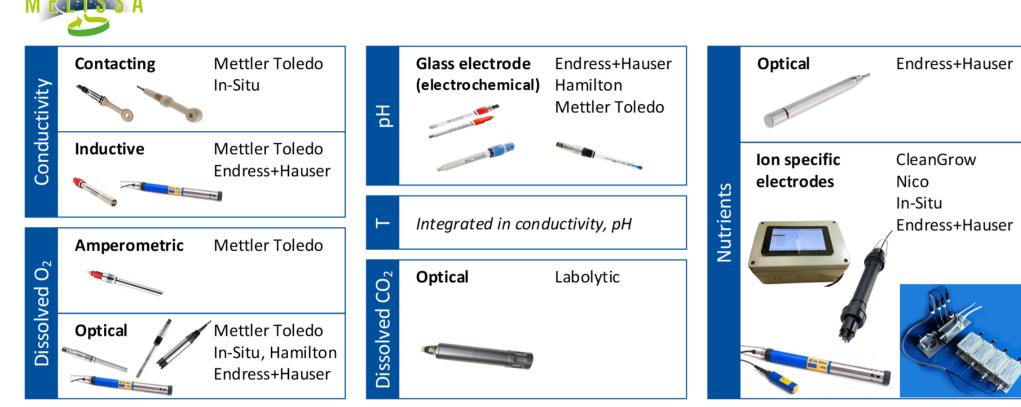
# IDENTIFICATION, TESTING AND SELECTION OF HARDWARE











Other analytical principles and numerous units identified, theoretically evaluated, but not selected for lab testing due to e.g. budget, and priorities

Evaluation of analytical hardware for nutrients still in progress, including commercially available high-end analyzers





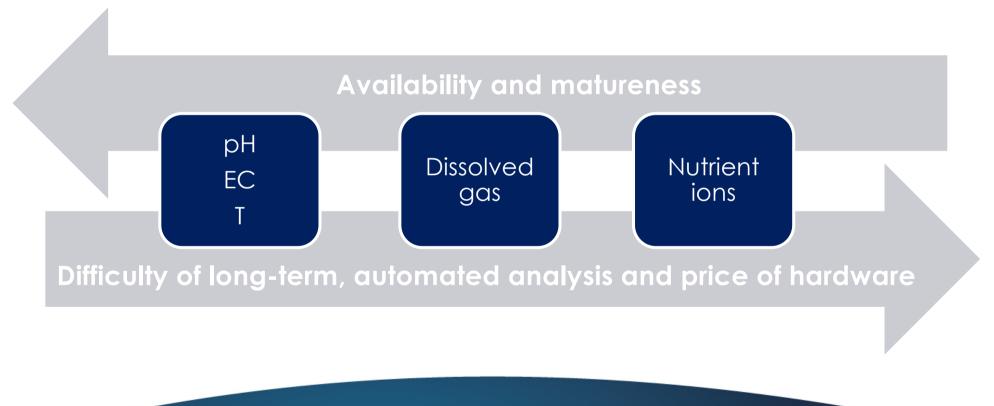
- Lettuce cultivation in closed-loop system
- Nutrient Flow Technique and Deep Water Culture
- Sensors installed in nutrient solution tank or at-line





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## Analytical technology for monitoring hydroponic water quality







# pH, conductivity and temperature

• Generally, limited differences between manufacturers and units (with some exceptions)

#### pH (glass electrodes)

 Best electrodes: Accuracies well within ± 0.05 pH, ± 0.10 even after 5 weeks without maintenance and high algae loads

#### Temperature

- Integrated in pH and conductivity
- Typically well within  $\pm$  0.3 °C





# Conductivity (inductive and contacting)

- Best electrodes: Accuracies typically within ± 0.02 mS/cm
- High accuracies by inductive sensors even after several weeks without maintenance
- Contacting sensors required more frequent washing and recalibration



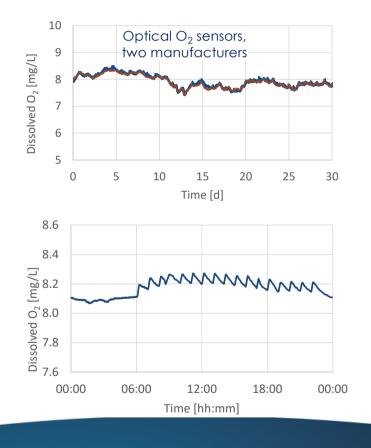


# Dissolved O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>

#### Dissolved O<sub>2</sub>

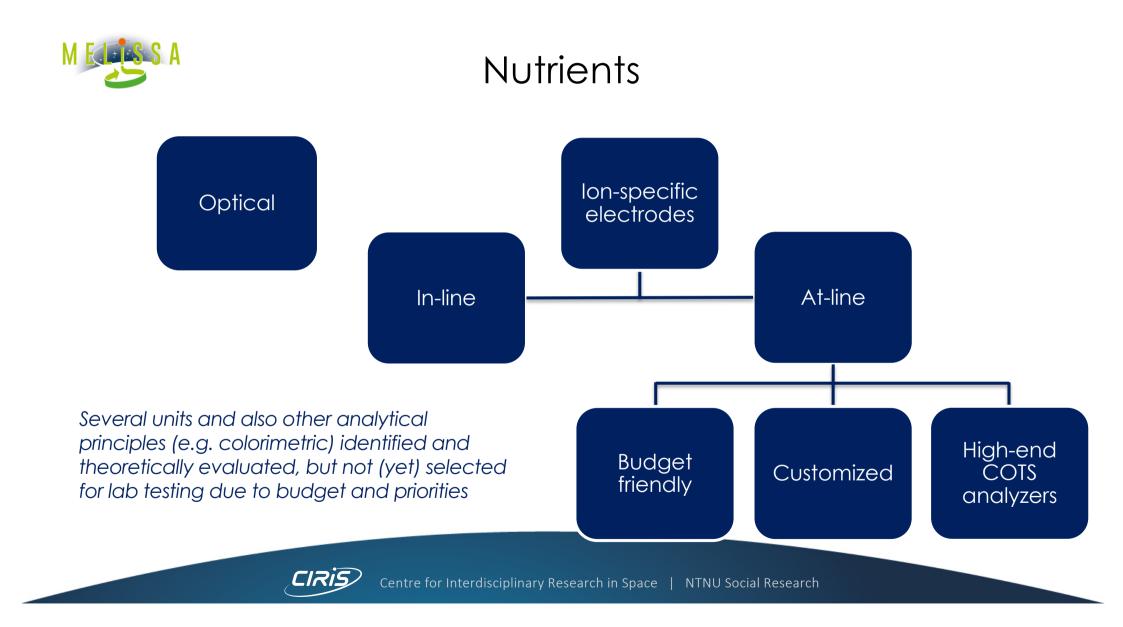
- Optical sensors outcompeted amperometric with respect to accuracy and user friendliness (limited dataset)
- Examples after 5 weeks, no maintenance:
  - Amp. ± 1.0 mg/l
  - Optical  $\pm 0.1$  mg/L

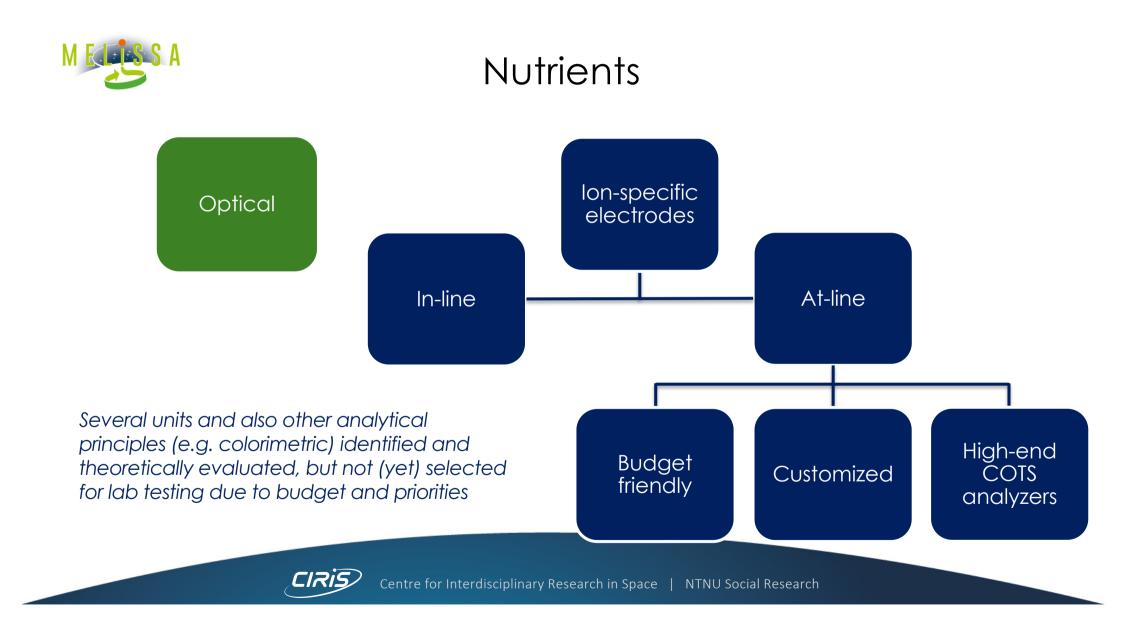
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#### Dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> (optical)

- Long stabilization time
- Accuracies typically within ± 5 % (5 weeks without maintenance)

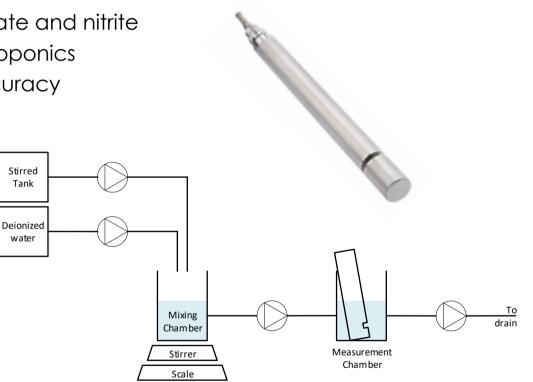






# Optical $NO_3^-$ ( $NO_x^-$ )

- Endress+Hauser CAS51D, measures both nitrate and nitrite
   Typically negligible levels of nitrite in hydroponics
- Excellent response-time, selectivity, high accuracy
- High price and needs dilution (1:20 1:50)
- Breadboard set-up
  - Auto-sampling, auto-dilution system
  - 256 control measurements over
    a 30-day hydroponic run:
    98 % of measurements within ± 2 % m.v.





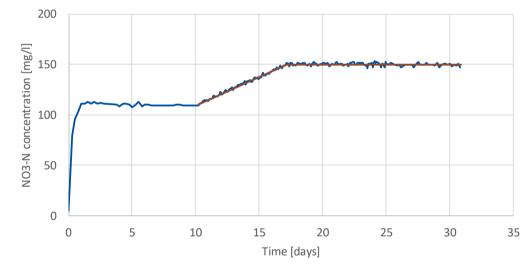


# Optical $NO_3^-$ ( $NO_x^-$ )

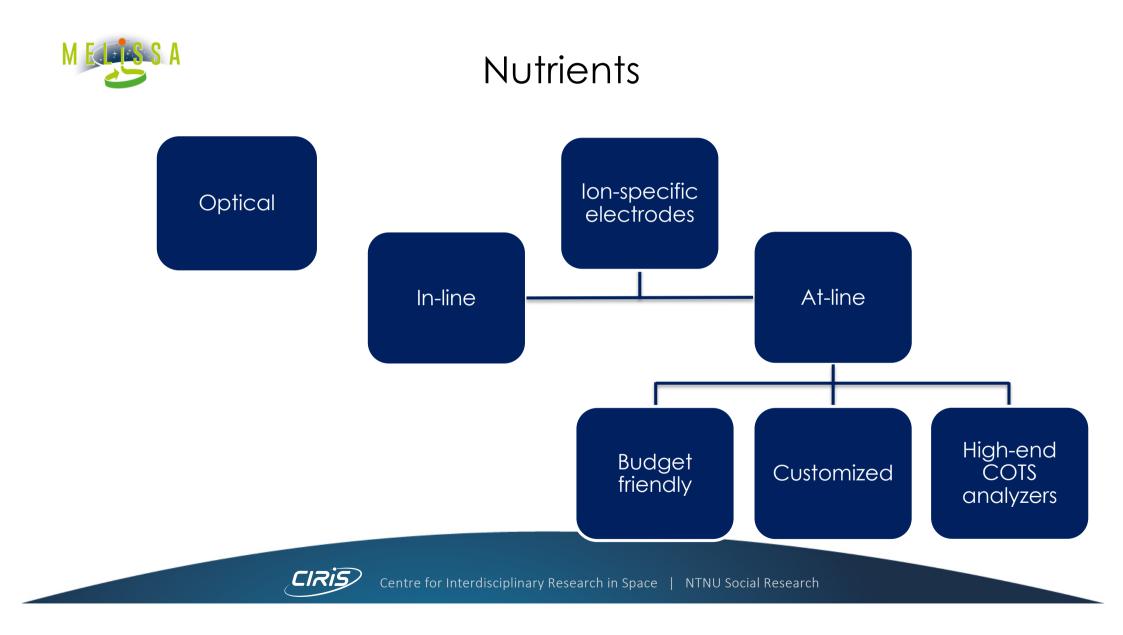
- Accurate NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> monitoring each 2-6 hours made possible automatic control of NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>
  - Day 0 10: Conductivity set-point
  - Day 10 17: NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> set-point (increasing)
  - Day 17 31: NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> set-point (constant)

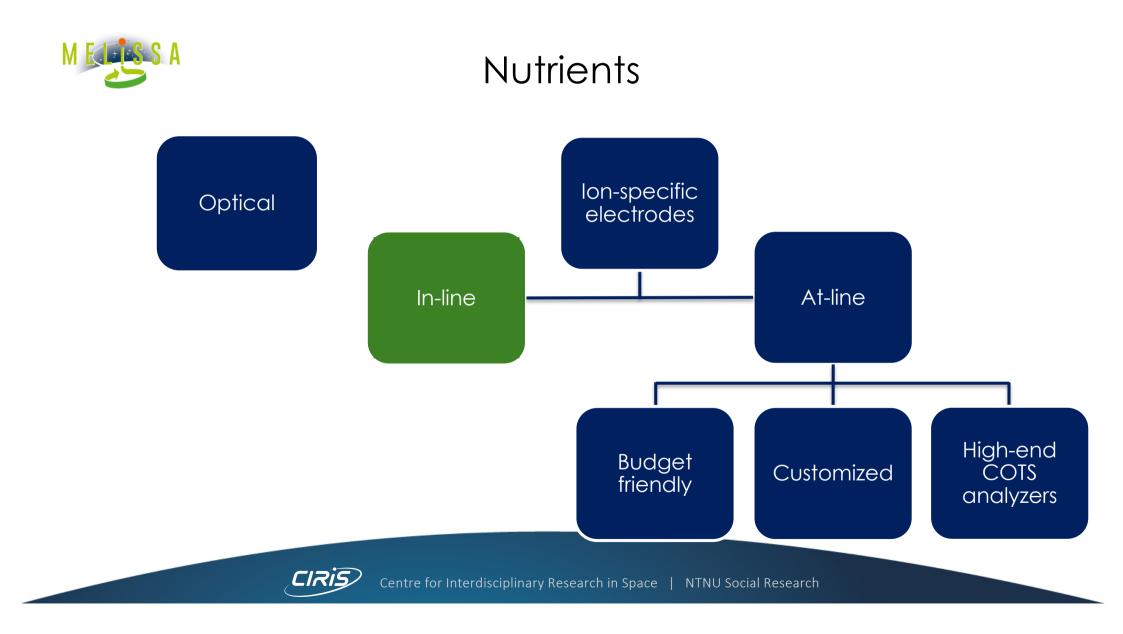
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 Monitoring confirmed with offline measurements (± 5 % m.v.)



-NO<sub>3</sub>-N optical -NO<sub>3</sub>-N set-point





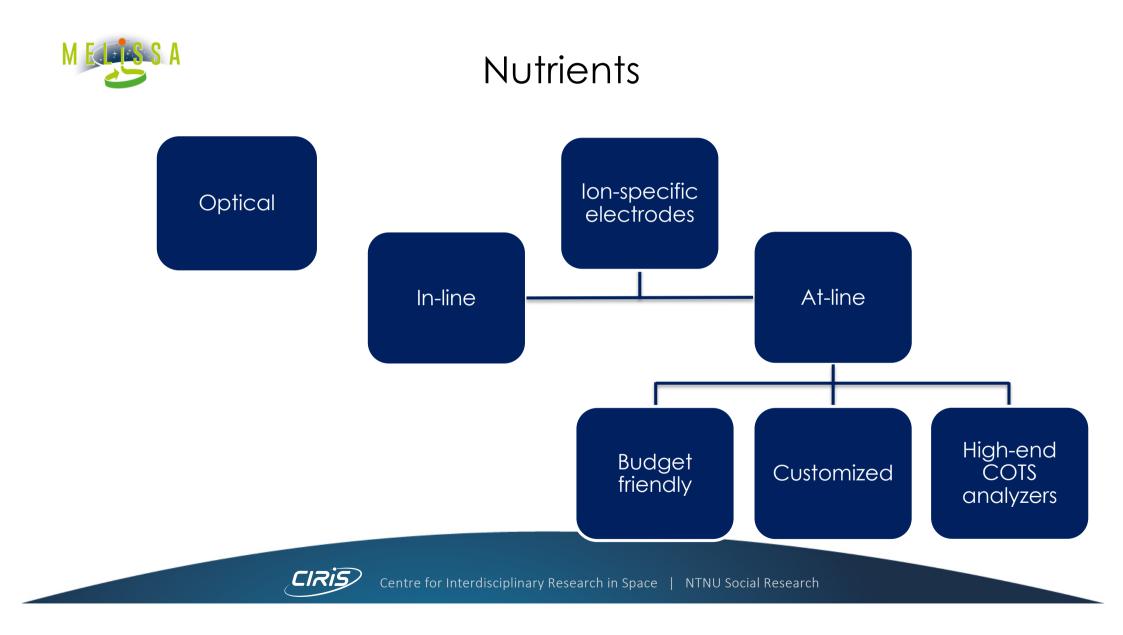


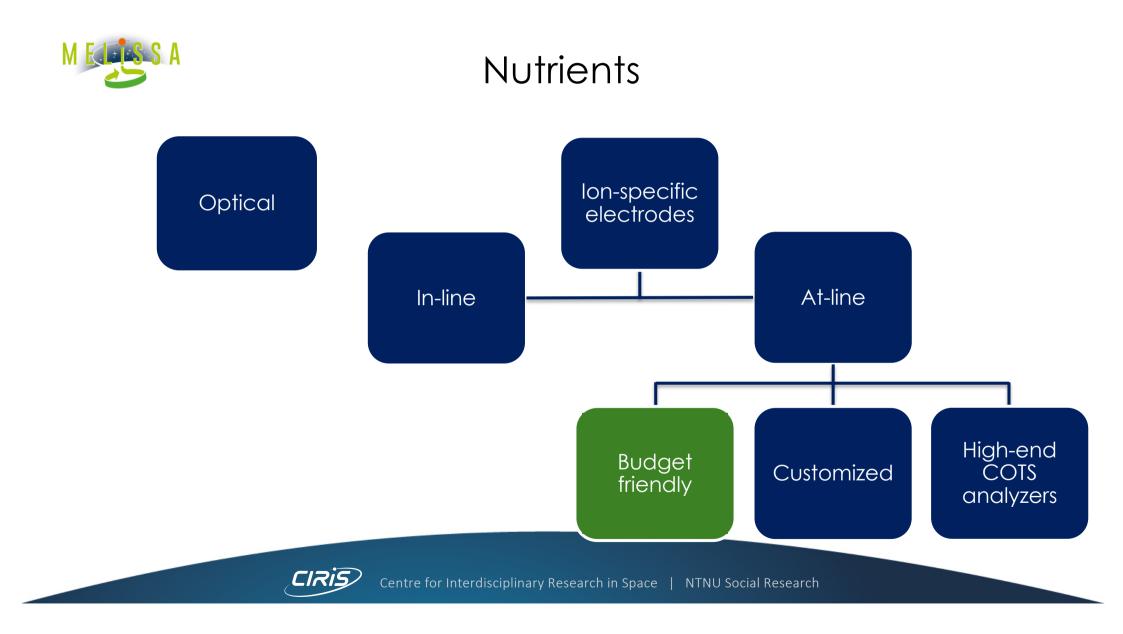
# In-line monitoring of nutrients

- Drift and biofouling of ISEs
- Frequent washing and/or recalibration required







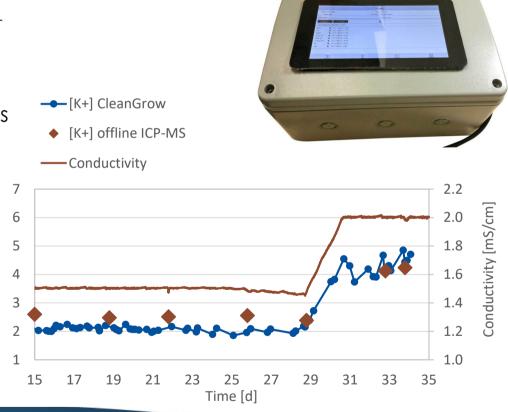




### CleanGrow multi-ion analyzer

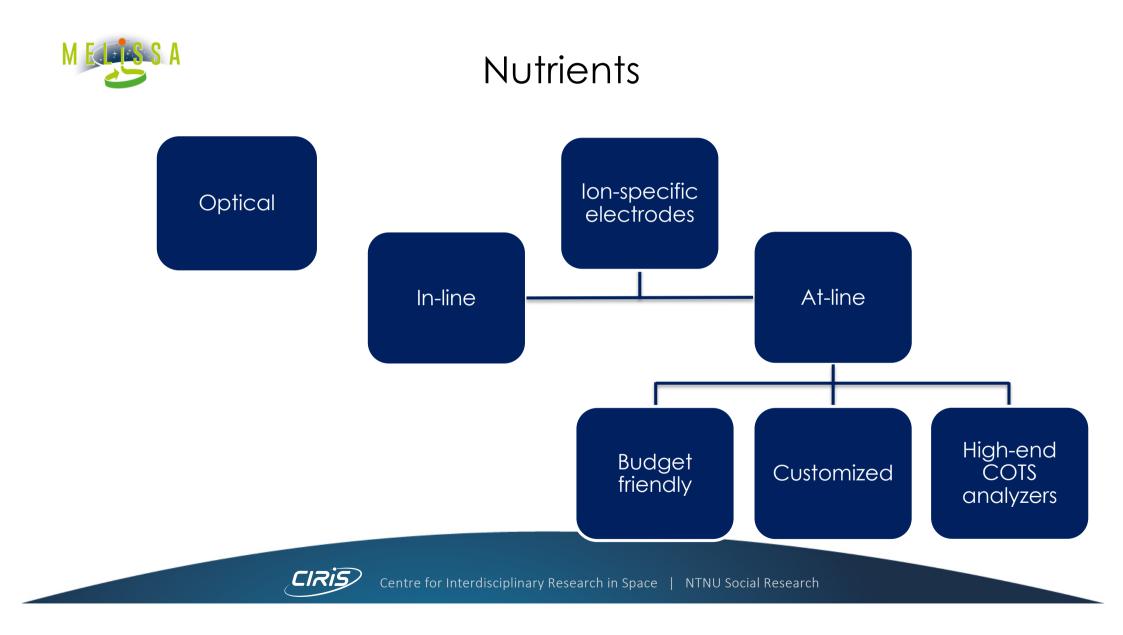
- ISEs: NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, HPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>
- Developed for hydroponics
- Auto-calibration abolishes ISE drift
- During hydroponic runs, accuracy of some ISEs was typically within ± 20 %
- Other ISEs and general reproducibility seems affected by reduced ISE responsiveness over time (possible fouling of ISEs)

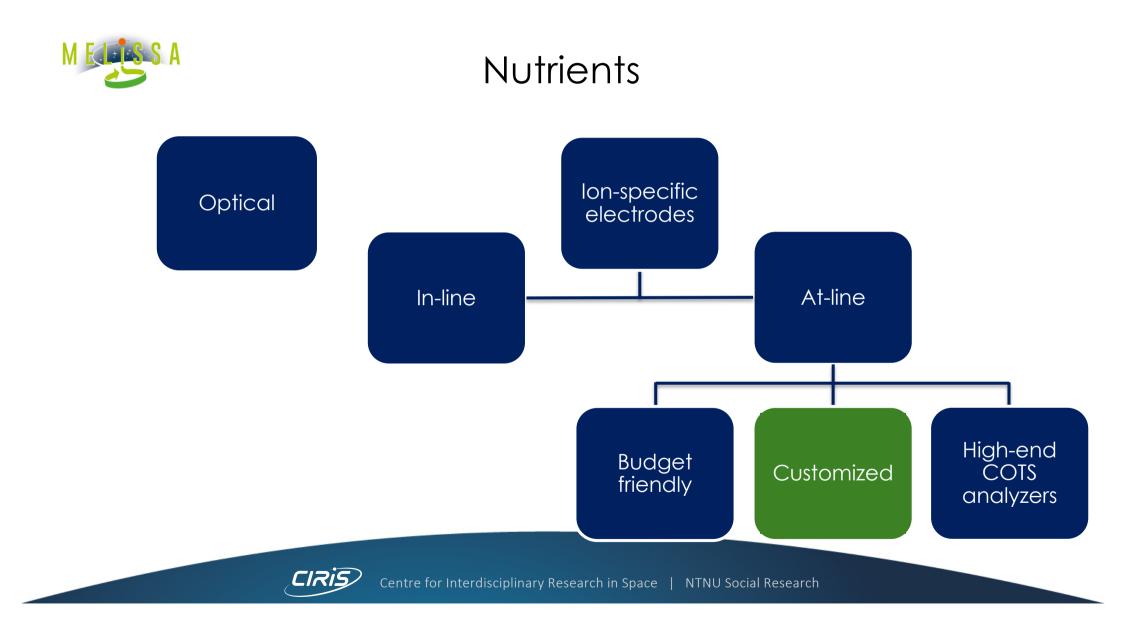
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[K<sup>+</sup>] [mM]

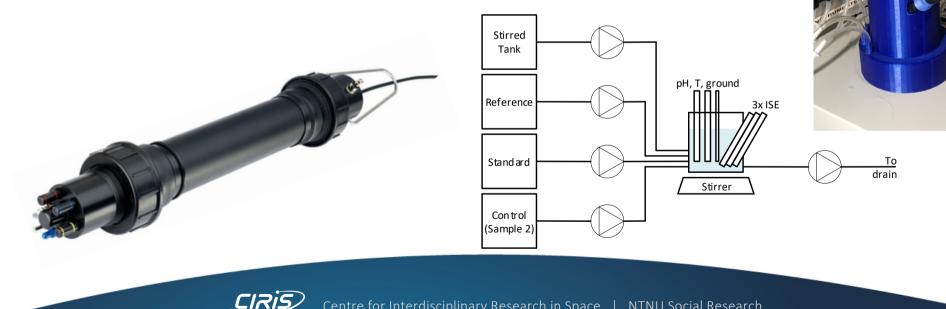






## Reconfiguration and automation of COTS ISEs

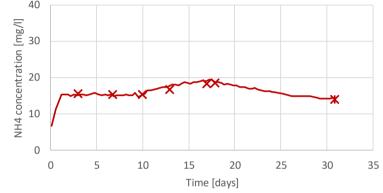
- Endress+Hauser ISEs for CAS40D: NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>
- In-line sensor reconfigured for at-line strategy
- Development of auto-sampling and auto-calibration • functionality

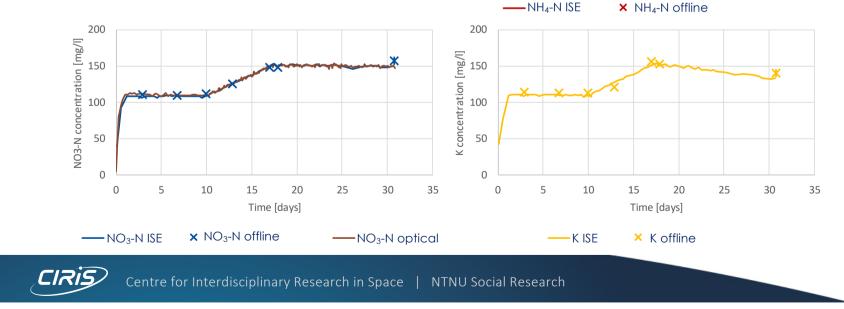


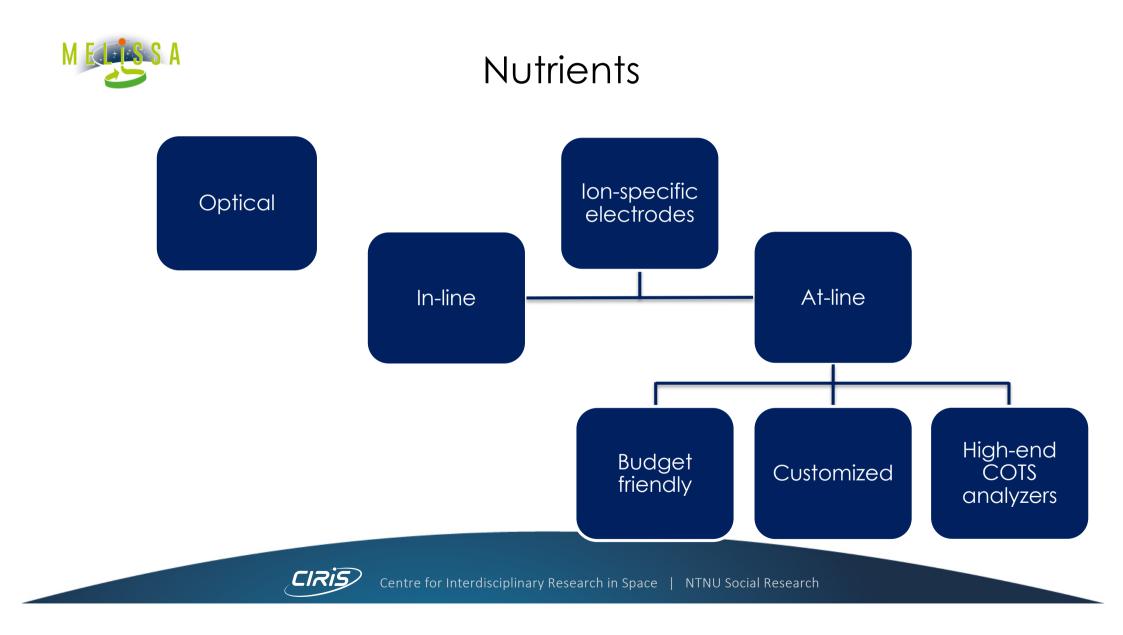


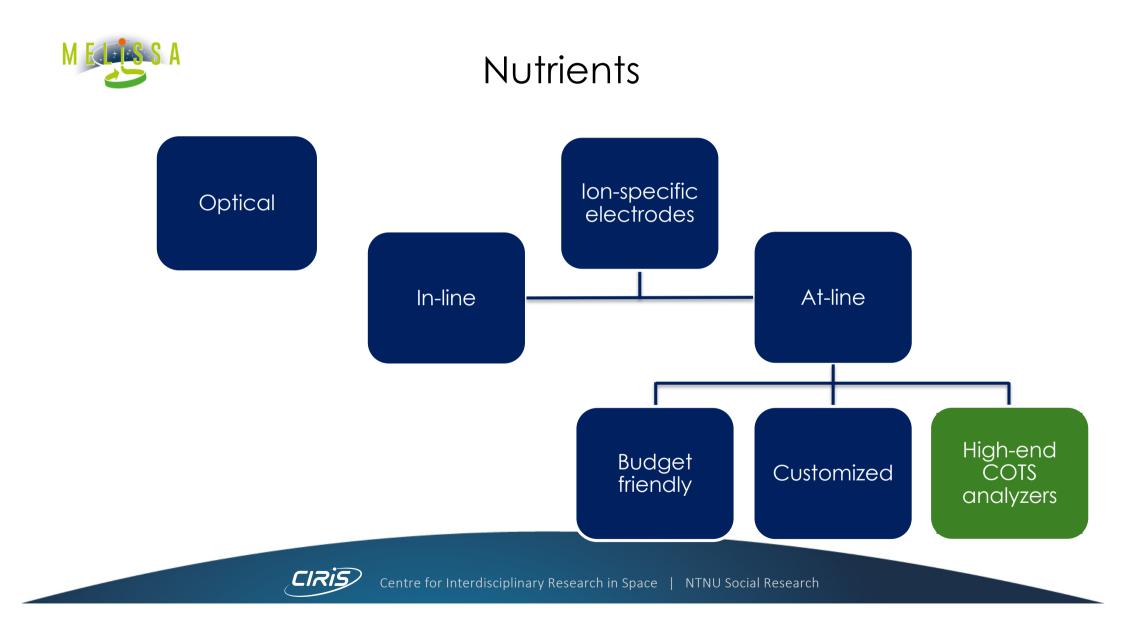
# Reconfiguration and automation of COTS ISEs 40

- Control measurements of known solutions during 30-days hydroponic run:
  - $NO_3^-$  and K<sup>+</sup>: 95% of measurements deviated < 1.5%
  - NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>: All measurements deviated < 2 mg/l
- Monitoring confirmed with offline measurements (± 5 % m.v.)











# High-end COTS analyzers

- Towards more mature technology maturity, with high accuracy
- At-line analyzers, higher costs
- ISE, optical, colorimetric, etc.
- Work in progress in collaboration with UAB/MPP















# Compliance with requirements

Parameter	PCU		МРР НРС		
рН	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Endress+Hauser CPS11D (PCU) Hamilton Easyferm Plus ARC (MPP)
Conductivity	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Endress+Hauser CLS50D
Temperature	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Integrated in pH/conductivity
Dissolved O <sub>2</sub>	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Mandatory		Mettler Toledo InPro 6860i (PCU) Hamilton Visiferm DO ARC (MPP)
Dissolved CO <sub>2</sub>	Mandatory	$\checkmark$	Not required	$\checkmark$	Labolytic optical CO <sub>2</sub>
Macronutrients	Wish-list, priority 1	$\checkmark$	Priority 1: NO $\frac{1}{5}$ Or or or of Priority 2: NH <sub>4</sub> +, K in $\rho$	<sup>ie</sup> bread rogress	Endress+Hauser CAS51D (PCU) CleanGrow Auto CG200 (PCU)
Micronutrients)	Wish-list, priority 2	$\checkmark$	Not prioritized	0, <del>6</del> 3	CleanGrow Auto CG200 (PCU)
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# Conclusions

- pH, conductivity and dissolved gas
  - Mature technologies offer high accuracy, long term monitoring
  - Our recommendation is inductive sensors for conductivity and optical sensors for dissolved gas
- Nutrients
  - Main challenges for real-time, long-term monitoring include drift, selectivity, biofouling
  - Our recommendation is at-line implementation
  - High accuracy monitoring and control of NO3<sup>-</sup> (optical sensor, requires dilution)
  - High accuracy monitoring of  $NO_3^-$ ,  $NH_4^+$  and  $K^+$  (customized, based on ISE)
  - Mature tech. for nutrient monitoring available, but higher cost (typically 20 50 KEUR)





## Acknowledgements

- Fruitful collaboration with PaCMan and MPP COO6 project partners, and ESA-ESTEC
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