

HVAC Best Practices for Controlled Environment Agriculture



Key Factors in HVAC Selection



Key Factors in HVAC System Sizing

- Lighting type
- Watering rate
- External Loads
 - Outside air
 - Heat gain or loss on structure
- Room design conditions
 - Temperature
 - Humidity



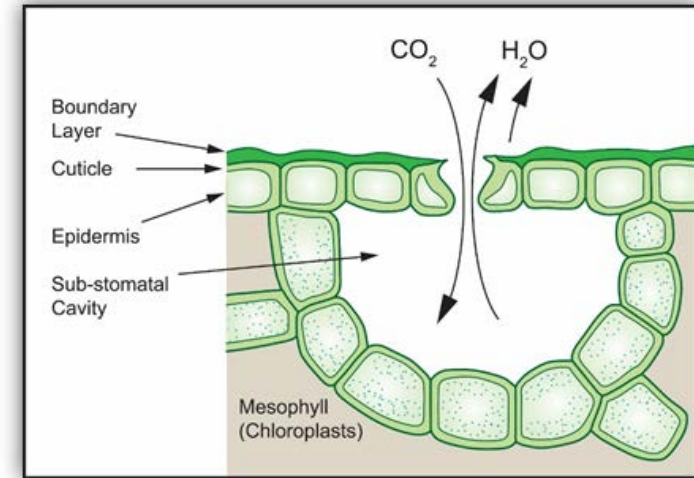
Impact of Lighting Types

- Lights are increasing their photon output with less power
- PPE
 - Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy
- Changes the starting point for sizing the HVAC system

Lighting Type	W/sq. ft.	PPE	Example Btuh
HID	65	1.7	222,000
LED	55	2.4	188,000
LED	45	2.7	155,000
LED	35	3.5	120,000

Watering Rates

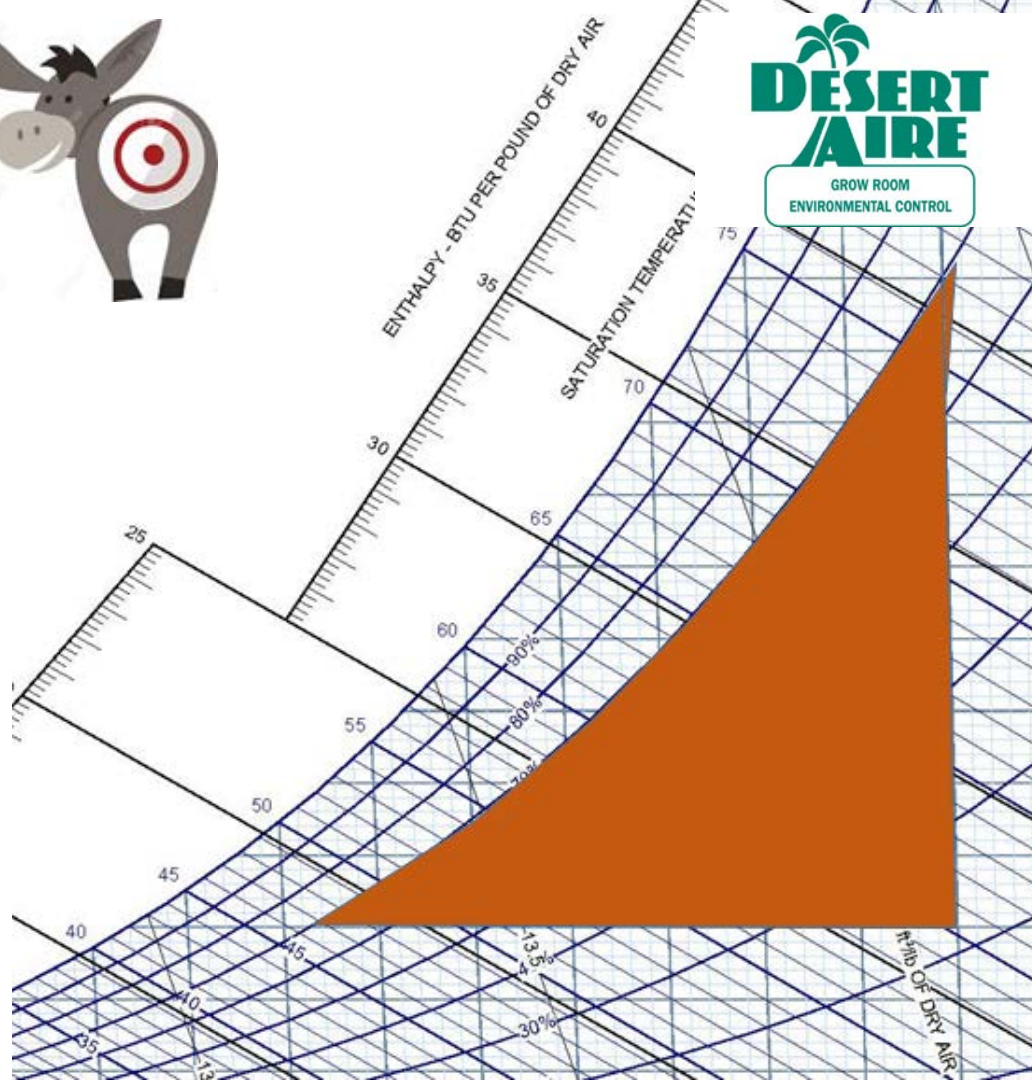
- Components of the water feed rate
- Flush or overfeed
 - Drains immediately off the table to drain
- Evapotranspiration
 - Liquid that moves the nutrients to the leaf
 - Leaves plant by change from a liquid to gas
- Retained
 - The fluid that stays in the plant



Design Conditions

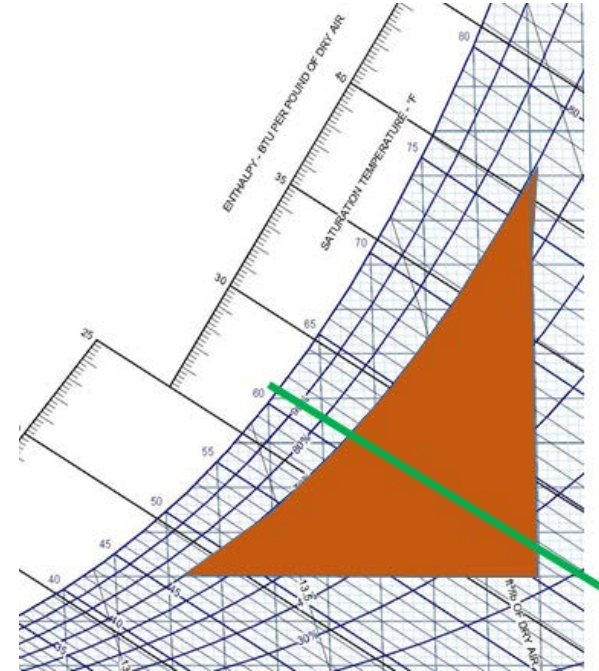


- Wide range encountered in industry
 - 85F warmest
 - 70% RH highest
 - 42F dewpoint lowest moisture
- Vary by crop growth cycle
- Vary lights on vs. lights off



Conditions Impact

- HVAC performance impact
- Sensible cooling
 - Performance drops in lower quadrant
- Latent (moisture) removal
 - Performance is less the further away you are from the saturation curve
 - Performance drops in lower quadrant

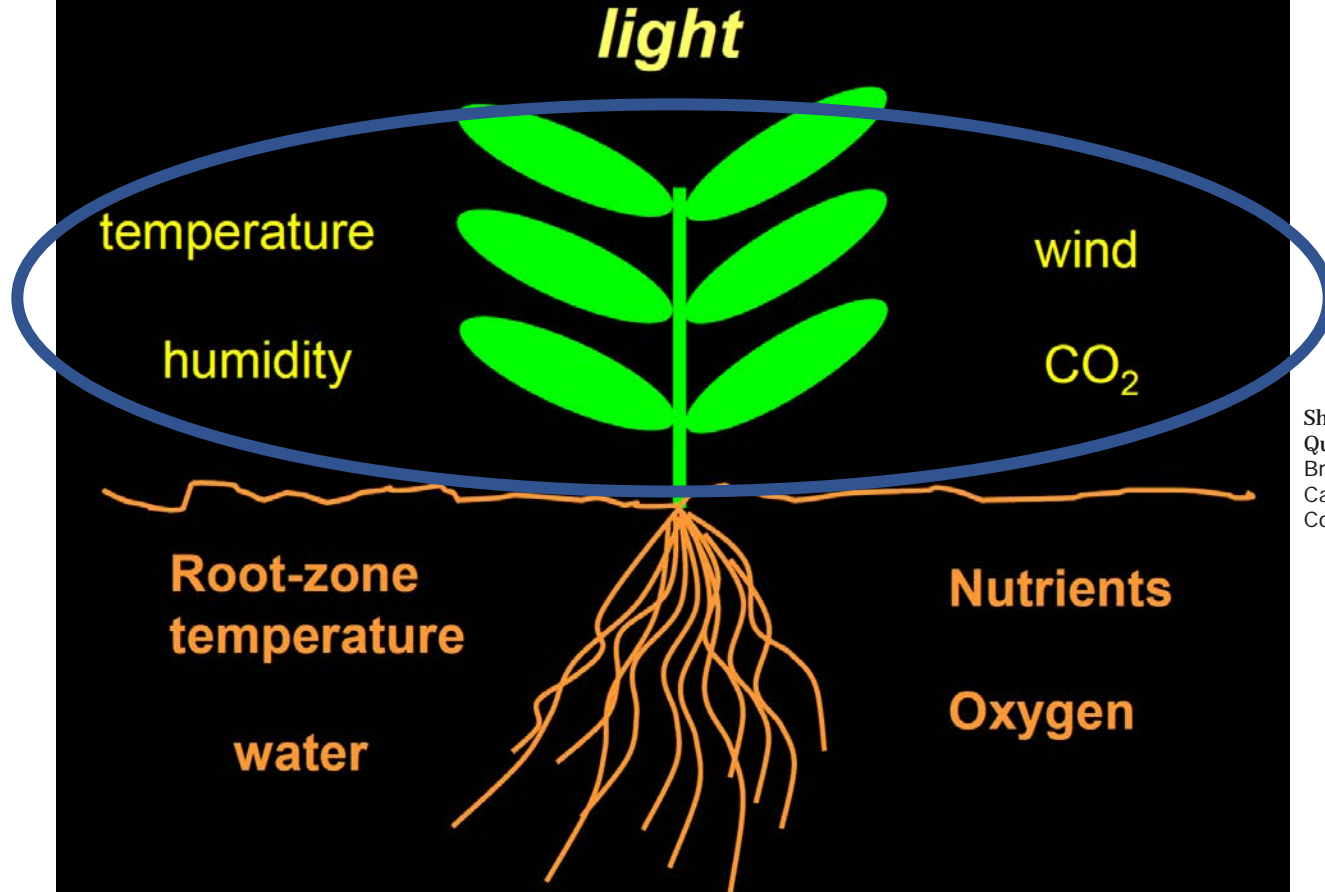


Impact on Initial Cost & Operating Cost

- Lower dew point conditions
 - Larger size HVAC
 - Higher purchase price
 - Higher monthly operating cost



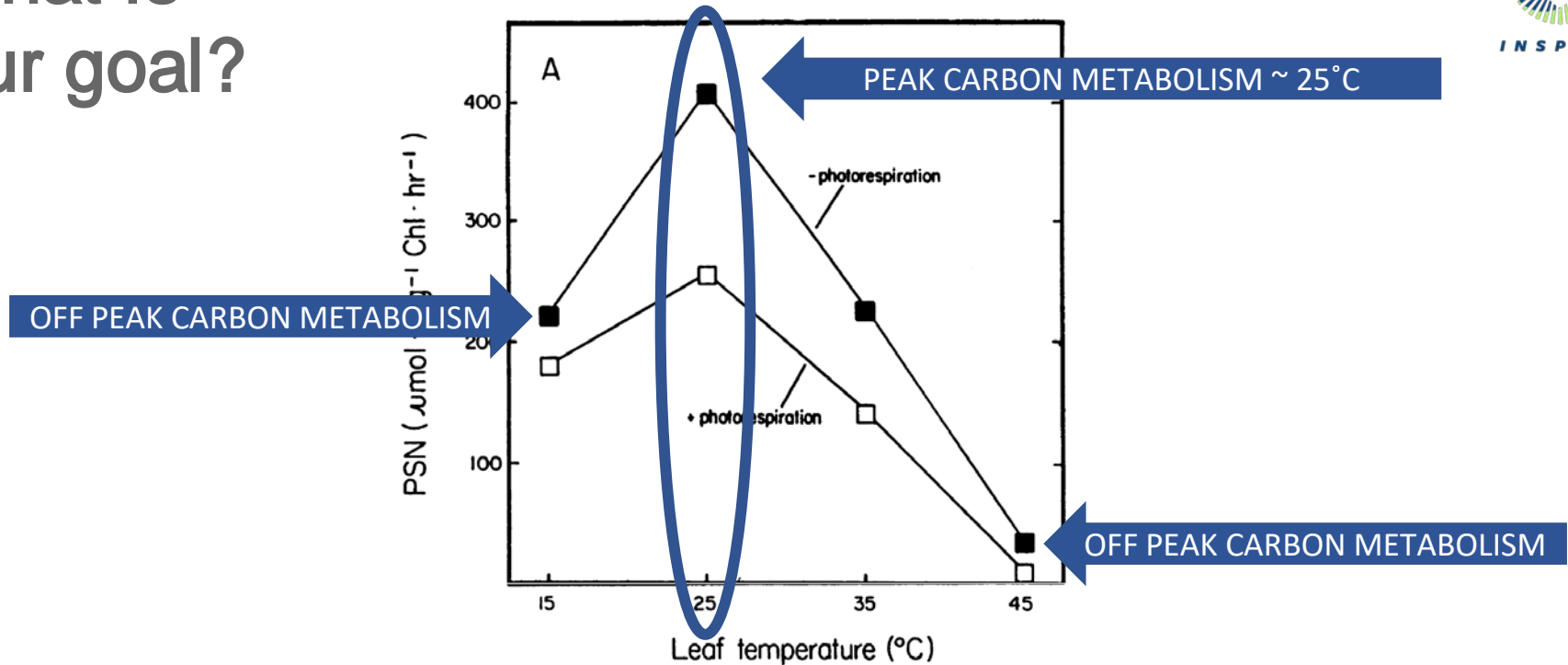
Nine cardinal parameters



Shedding Light on Spectral
Quality
Bruce Bugbee
Canadian Greenhouse
Conference, Oct 2019

What is our goal?

INFLUENCES OF TEMPERATURE ON PHOTOSYNTHESIS

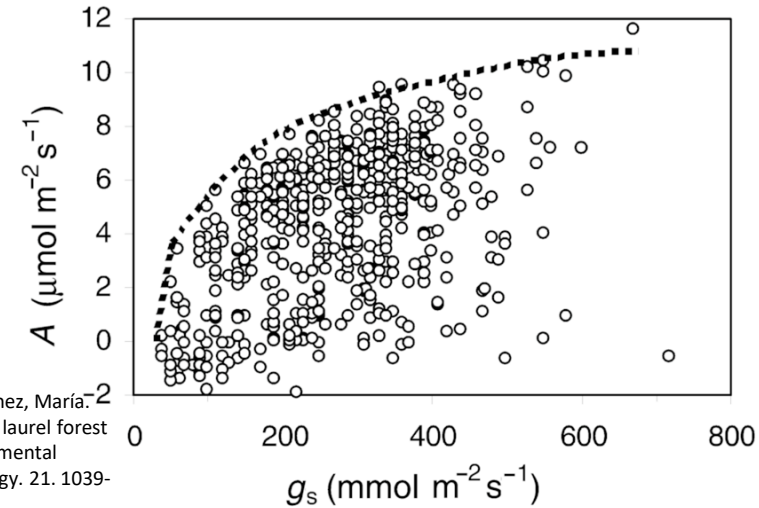
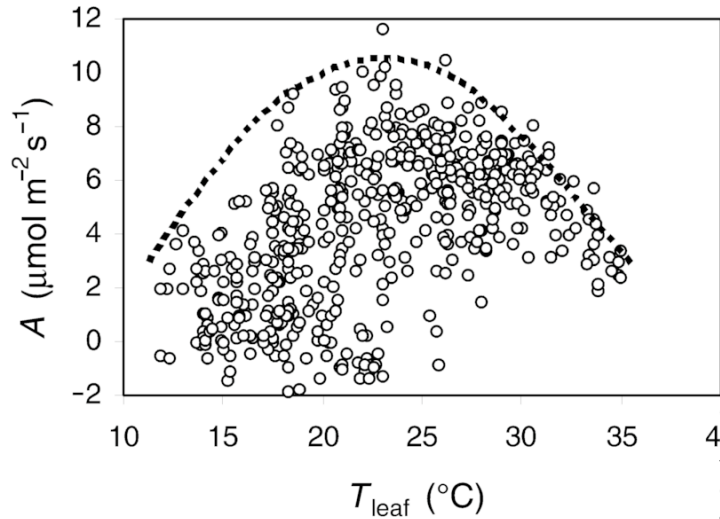
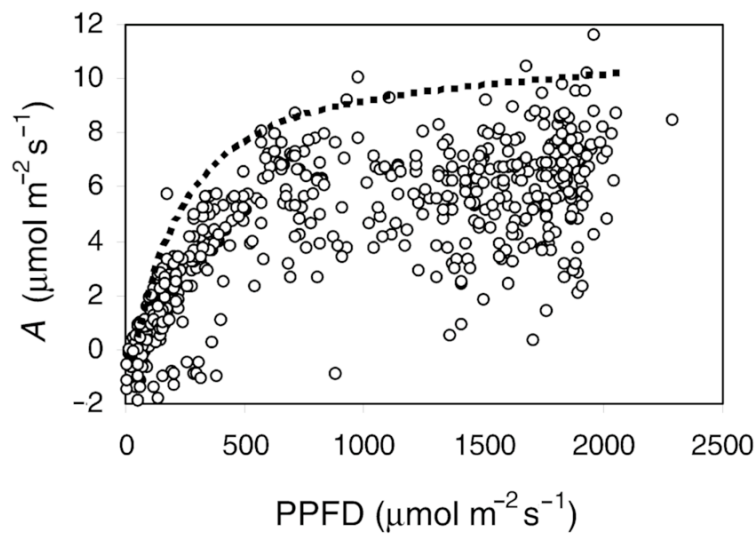


Influences of Leaf Temperature on Photosynthetic Carbon Metabolism in Wheat




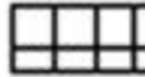
John Kobza, Gerald E. Edwards

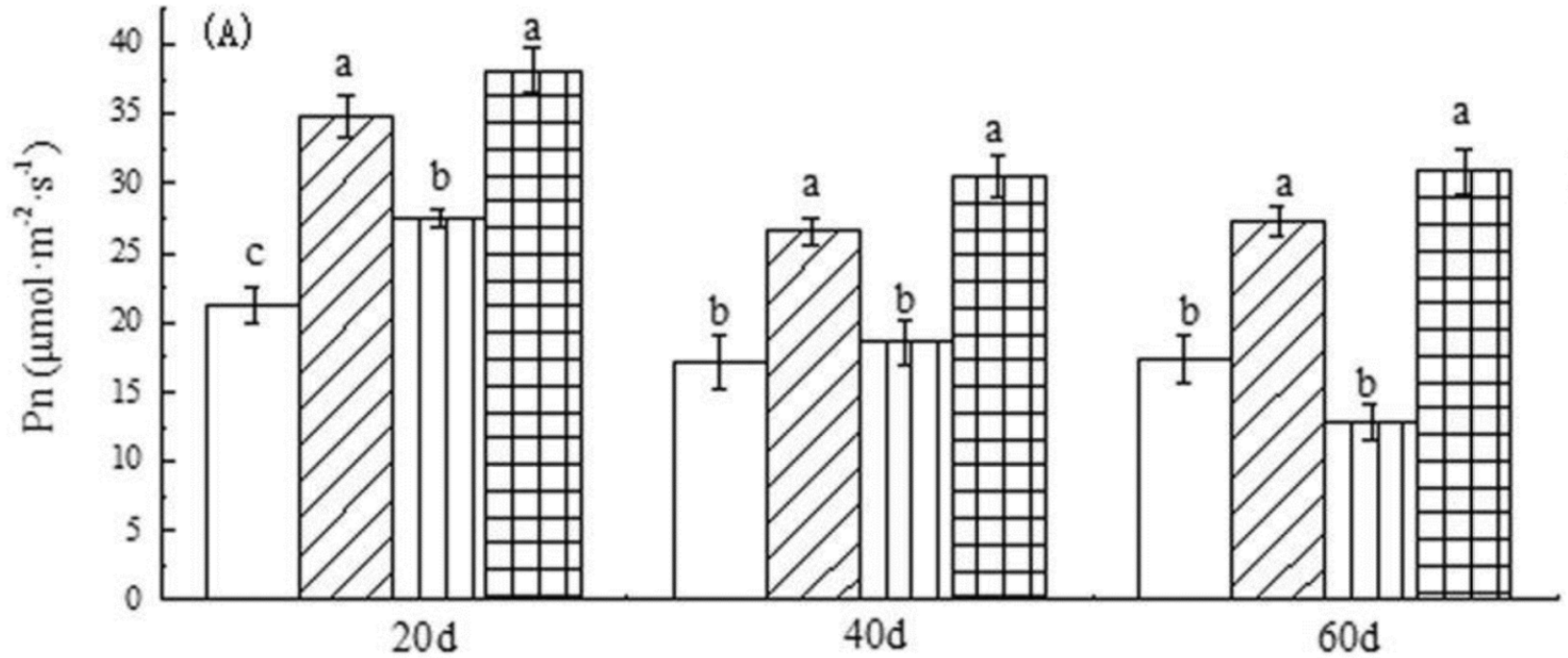
Plant Physiology Jan 1987, 83 (1) 69-74; DOI: 10.1104/pp.83.1.69




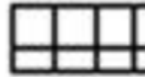
What are our ways of maximizing carbon assimilation?

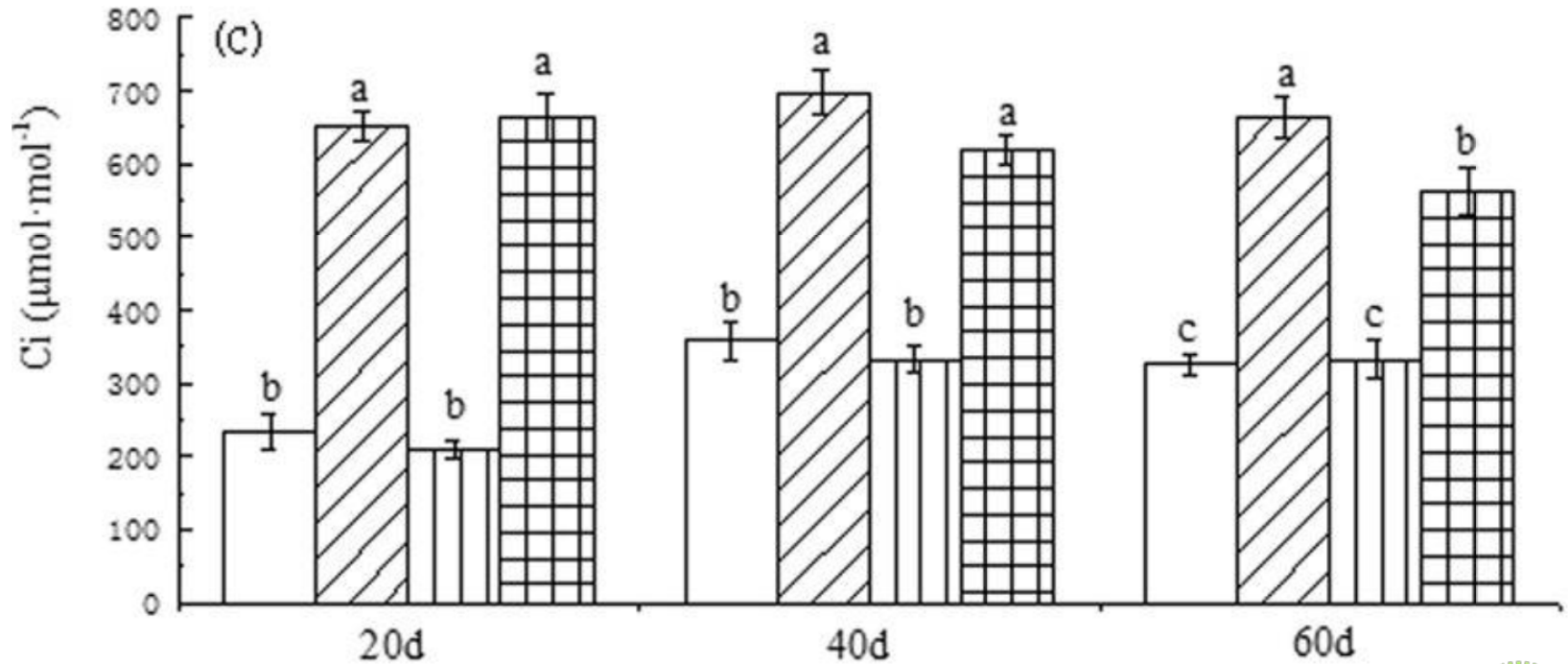





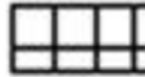
González-Rodríguez, Agueda & Morales, D & Jimenez, María. 2001). Gas exchange characteristics of a Canarian laurel forest tree species (*Laurus azorica*) in relation to environmental conditions and leaf canopy position. Tree physiology. 21. 1039-45. [10.1093/treephys/21.14.1039](https://doi.org/10.1093/treephys/21.14.1039).

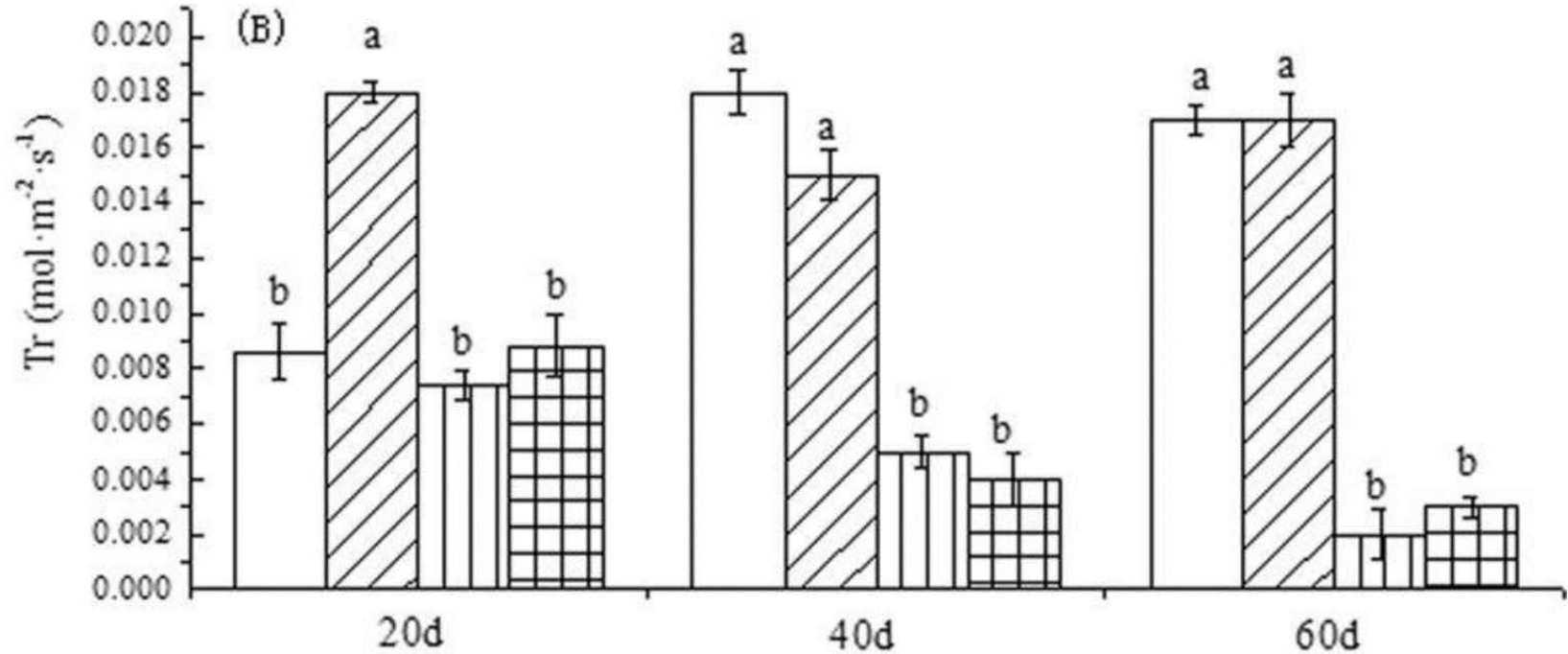
 HVPD-LCO₂
 HVPD-HCO₂
 LVPD-LCO₂
 LVPD-HCO₂



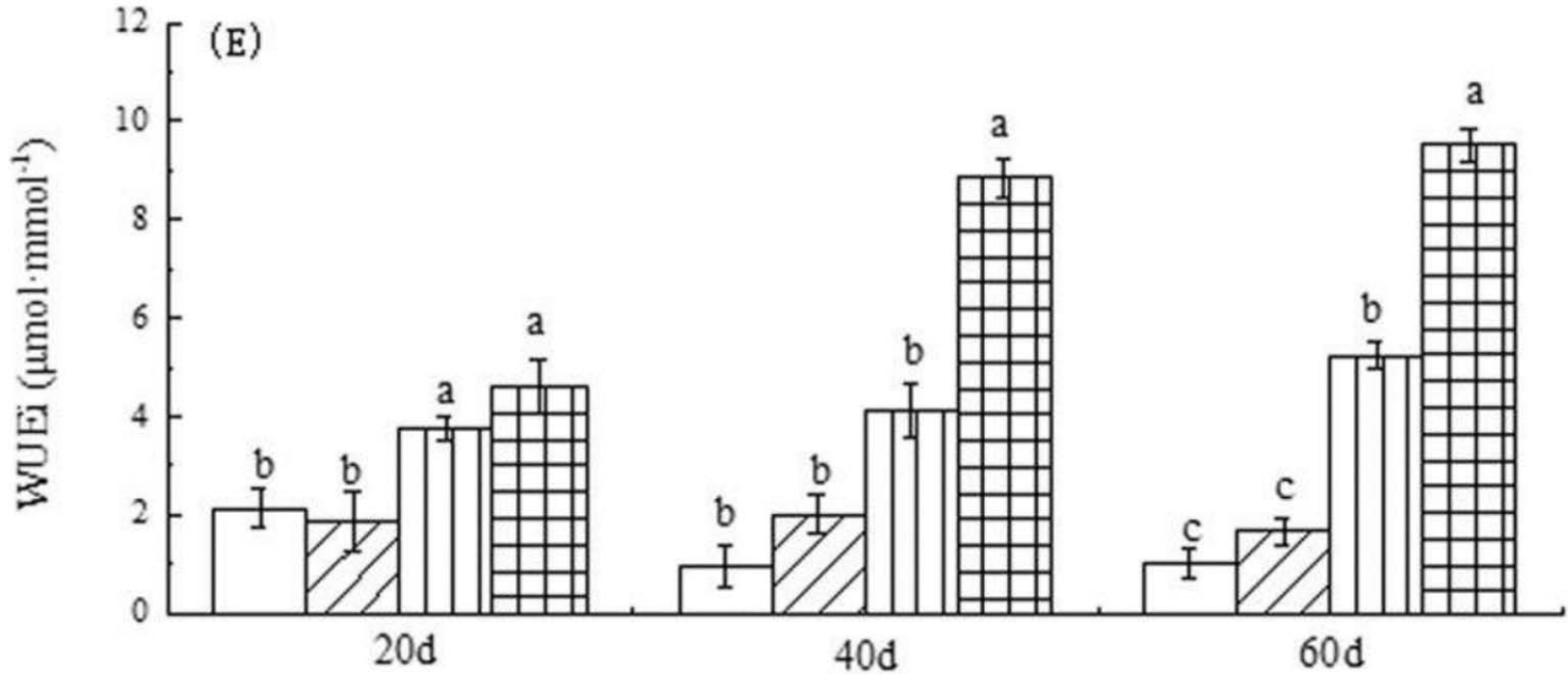
 HVPD-LCO₂
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 LVPD-LCO₂
 LVPD-HCO₂



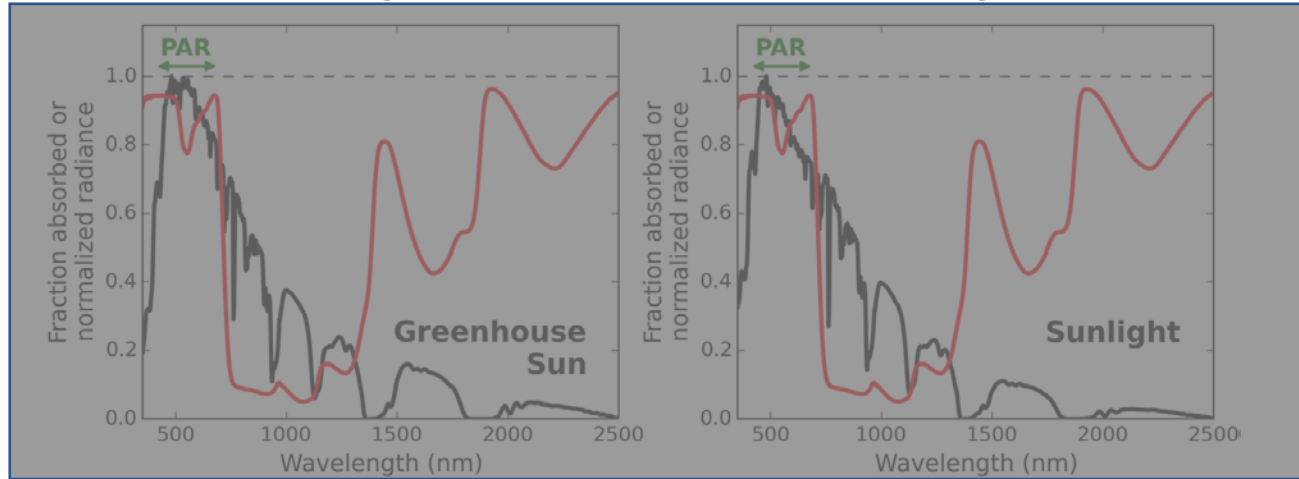
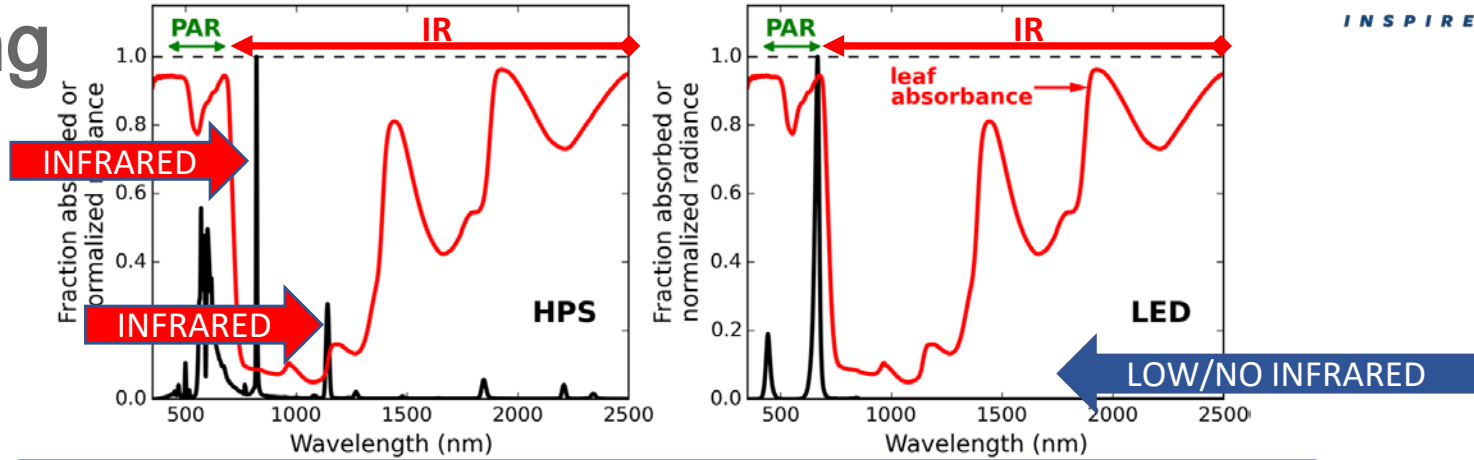
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HVPD-LCO₂
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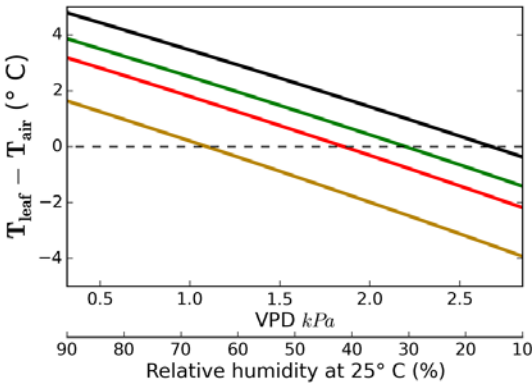
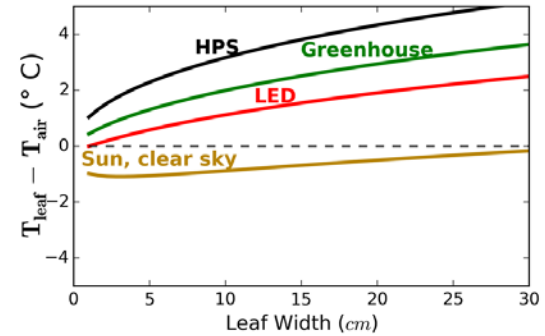
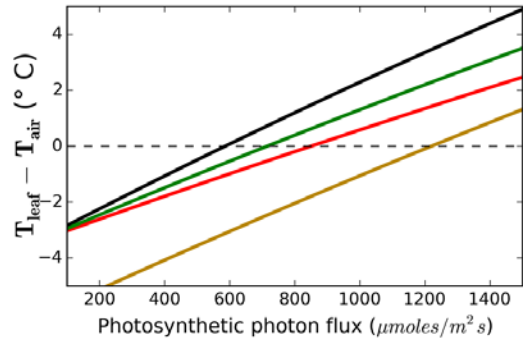
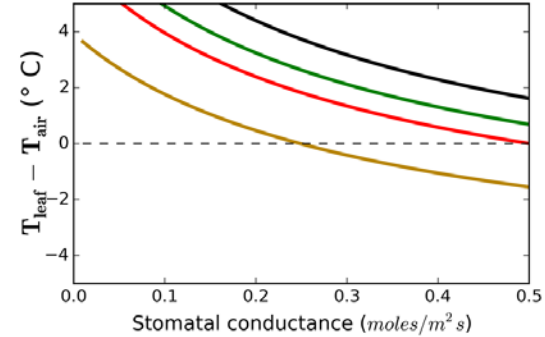
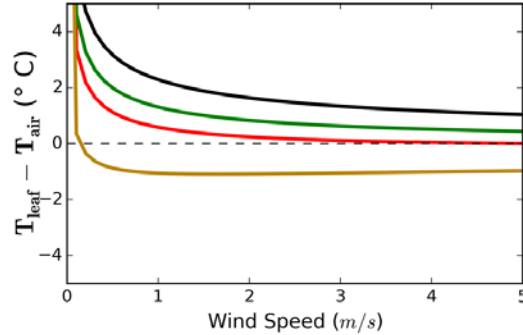


What happens to leaf temperature when using different lighting sources?



Analysis of Environmental Effects on Leaf Temperature under Sunlight, High Pressure Sodium and Light Emitting Diodes
 Nelson JA, Bugbee B (2015) Analysis of Environmental Effects on Leaf Temperature under Sunlight, High Pressure Sodium and Light Emitting Diodes. PLOS ONE 10(10): e0138930.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0138930>

How do we maximize metabolism via leaf temperature control?



Default parameters:

Stomatal conductance = $0.4 \text{ moles/m}^2 \text{s}$
 Wind speed = 1.0 m/s
 Leaf width = 5 cm
 Relative humidity = 50%
 Air temp = 25°C
 Vapor pressure deficit = 1.6 kPa
 Photosynthetic photon flux (PPF) = $1000 \mu\text{moles/m}^2 \text{s}$

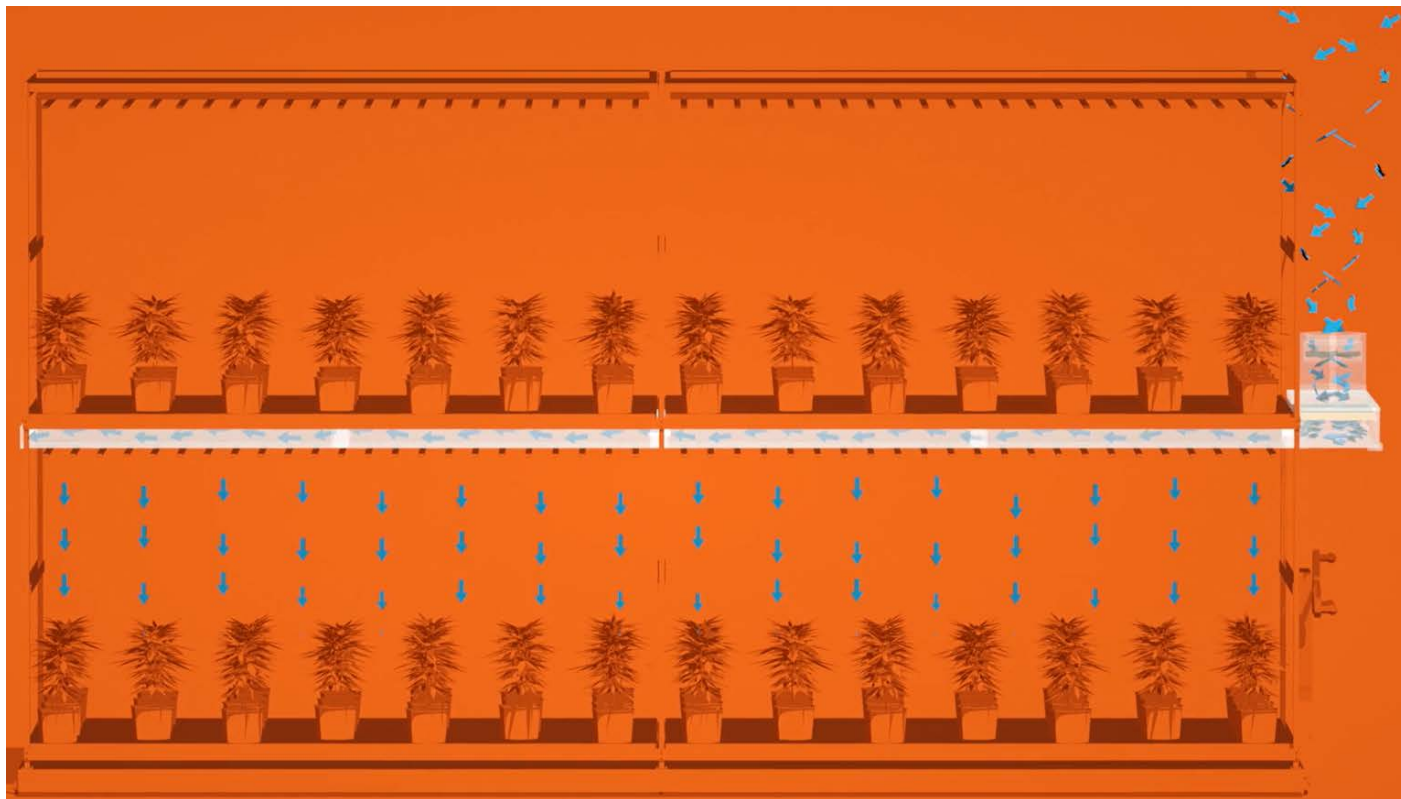
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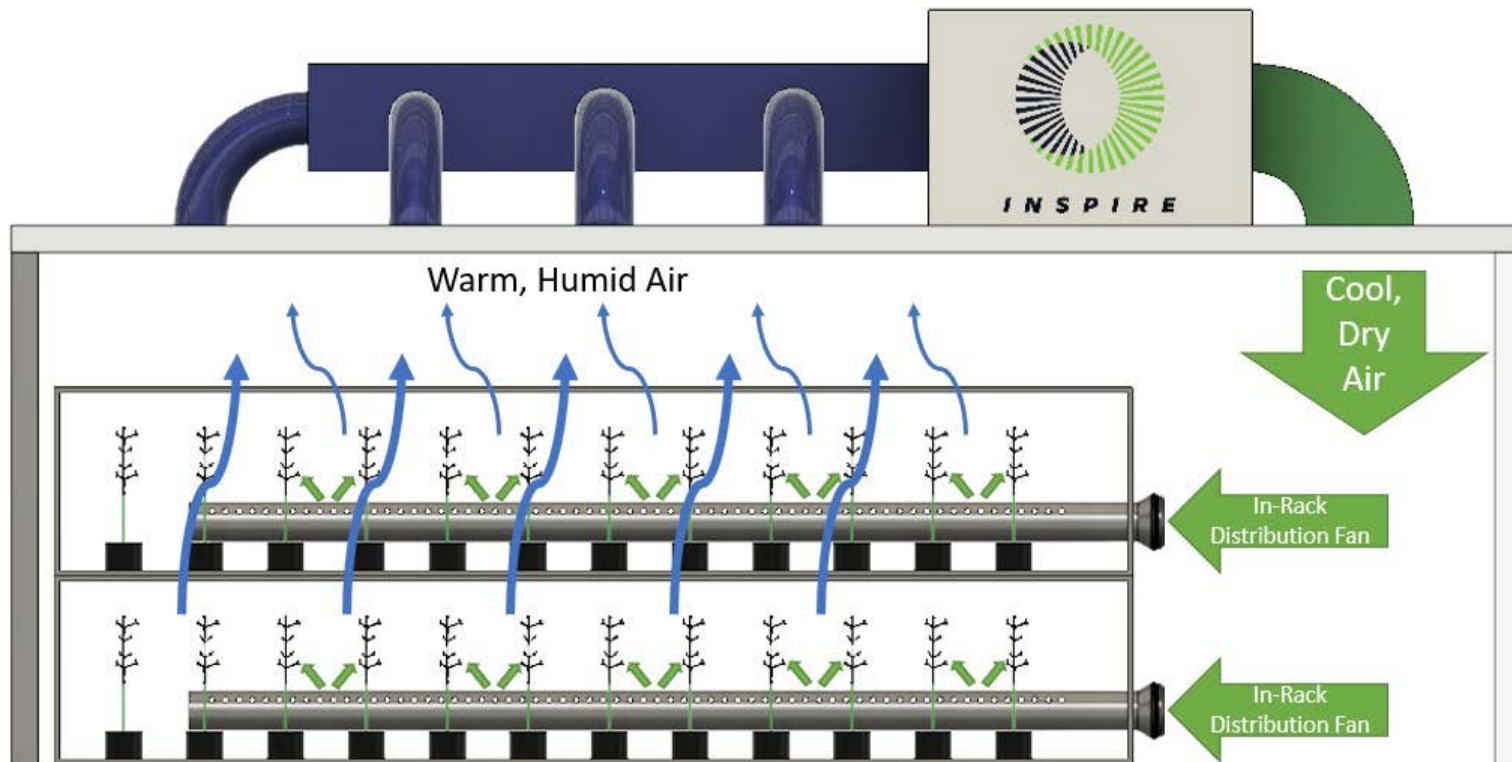
When we
know the
variables,
how can we
control the
plants?





INSPIRE

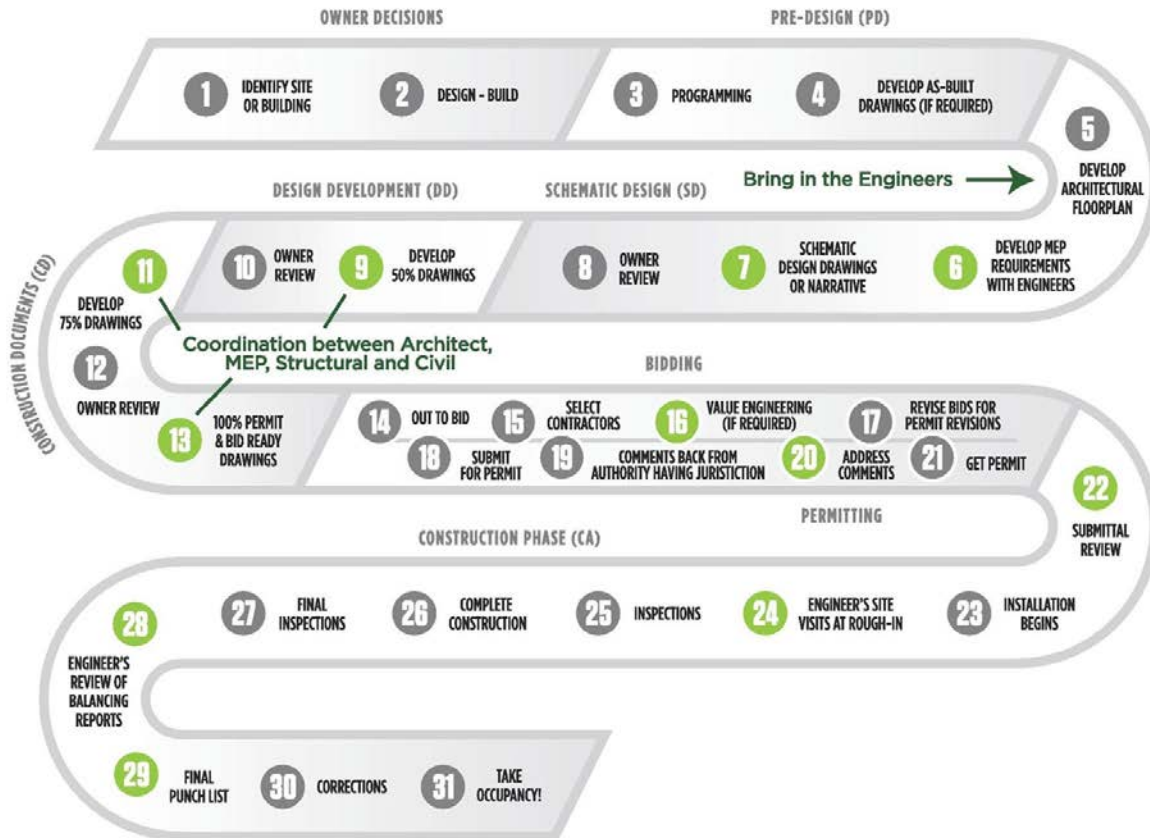




Establishing a Team of Experts

- Owner, cultivation team, architects, engineers, designers, contractors, commissioning agents
- Engage early and often to avoid timely and costly mistakes
- Understand roles and responsibilities
- An integrated design team can:
 - Answer critical questions early on in the design process
 - Ensure code requirements are satisfied
 - Maximize operational efficiency
 - Lower costs

Typical Project Flow



Pre-Design Phase Considerations

- HVAC performance = process performance
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
- Up-front costs vs. long term costs
 - System popularity
 - Long term cost effectiveness



Pre-Design Phase Considerations

- Community and local impacts
 - Noise
 - Odors
- Energy efficiency
- Regulatory/utility considerations
 - Codes
 - Utility Incentives



Key take-away: There is no one size fits all system

Balancing Efficiency & Cost

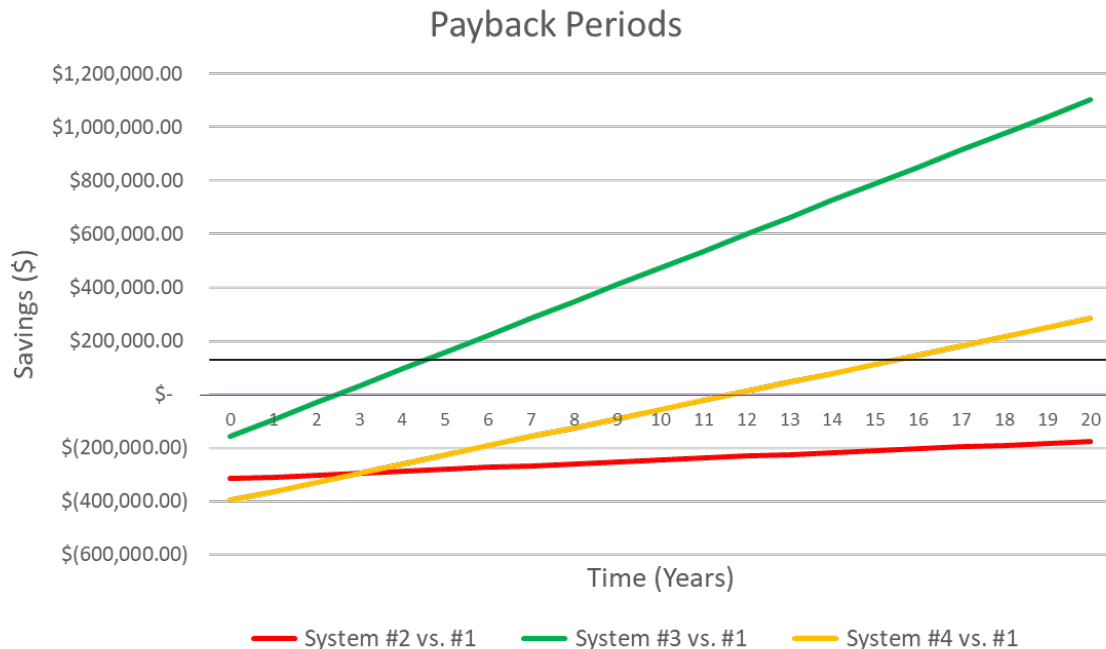
System #2:
Doesn't
pay back



System #3:
Payback =
3 years



System #4:
Payback = 12
years



Construction, Permitting and Commissioning

- Engage the right team early & often
- Understanding permitting requirements, permitting setbacks can be very impactful to your project timeline and budget
- Commissioning allows your facility to better achieve energy performance and ensures that you are getting what you paid for
- Systems do more than just run, they run as they were specified to run