EDEN ISS – The Antarctic Space Greenhouse and its Terrestrial Spin-offs

Institut für Raumfahrtsysteme Dr. Daniel Schubert

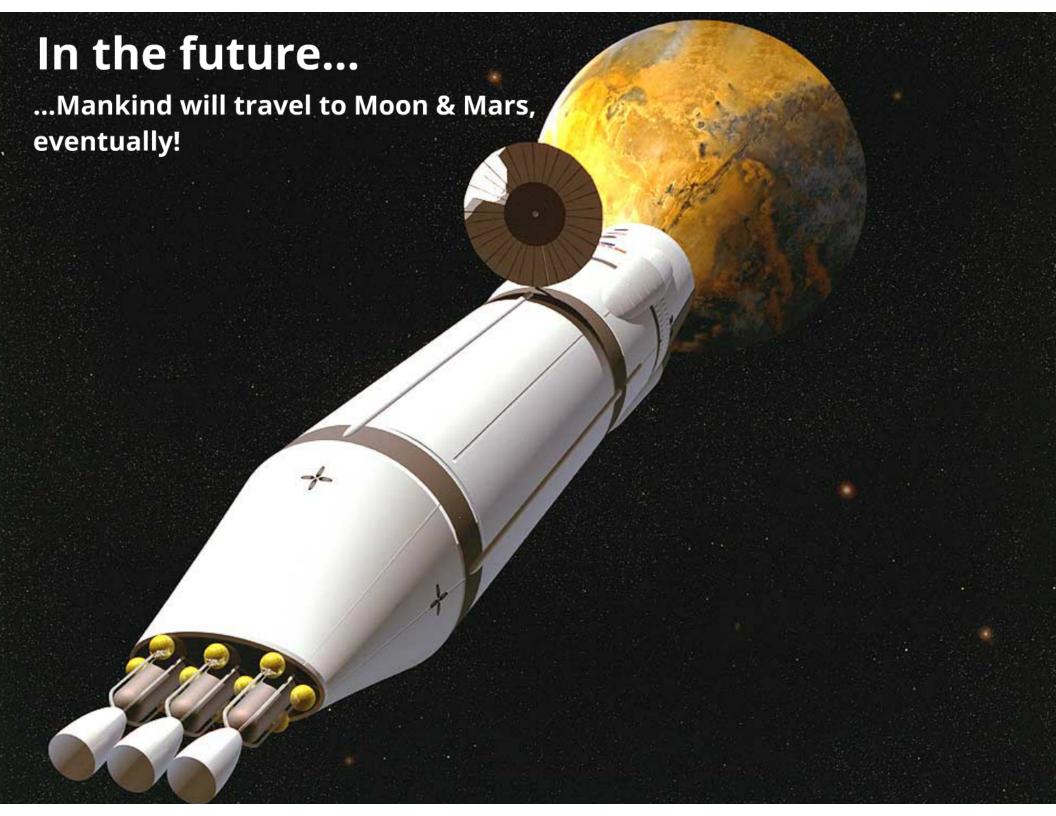
Bremen, 17. Mai 2021



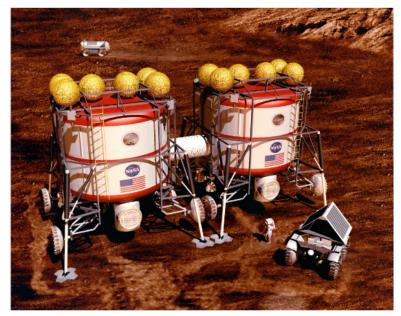
EDEN







Building a human outpost!

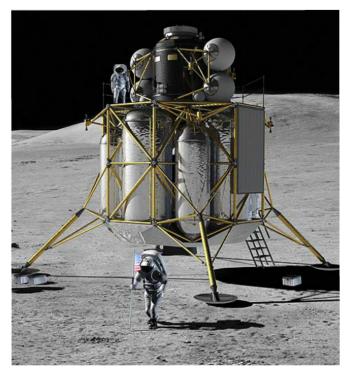


LavaHive

Mars Habitat (NASA)



Sinter Hab for Moon (ESA)



Lunar Mission Concept (NASA)

Greenhouse Modules in future Habitats on Moon and Mars











NASA Food Production Facility Concept (2015)

EDEN ISS Built-up Phase and previous Campaigns



Built-up Phase of the system in Jan. 2018



Tomato plant tray inside the FEG

- European research project (14 partners from 8 countries)
- · EDEN ISS greenhouse system in Antarctica
- One year analogue mission in 2018
- Two Delta-Missions (DLR/AWI) in 2019 & 2020



Deployment team group picture Feb. 2018





























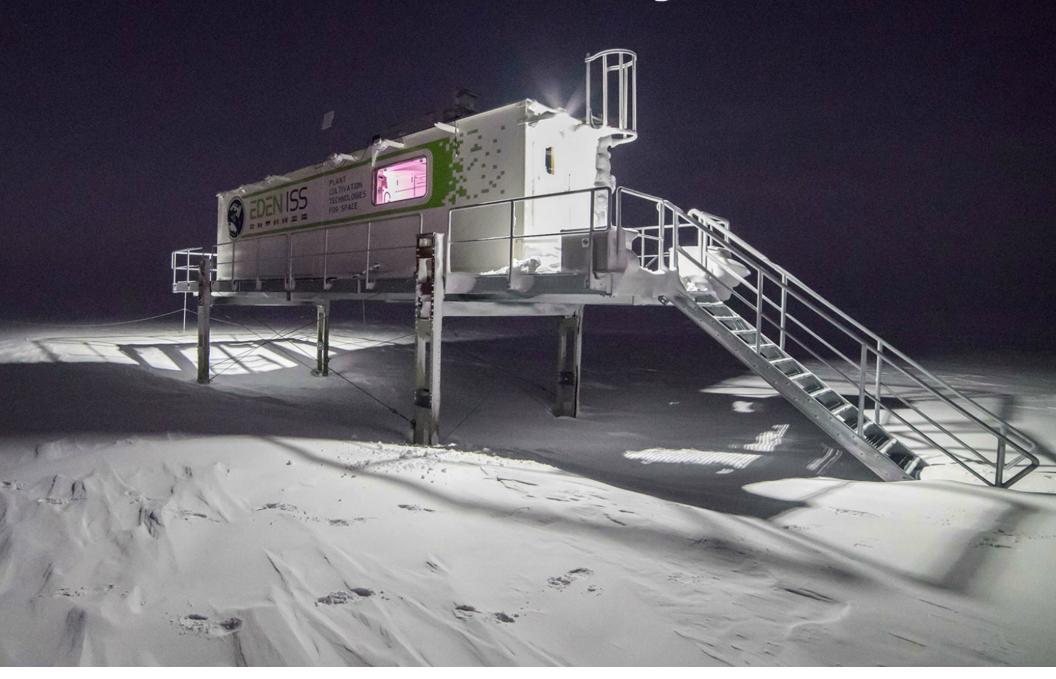
Analogue Testing at Neumayer Station III



Similar Challenges to Moon and Mars

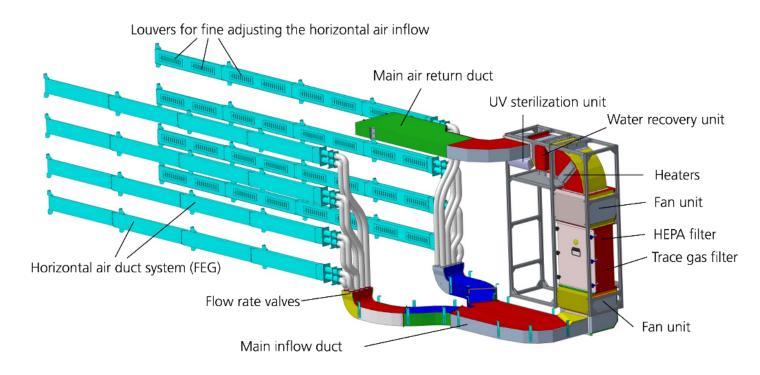


EDEN ISS Facility



Controlled Environment Agriculture CEA

Air Management System (AMS):



- Exact control of humidity & temperature
- Active CO2 injection
- Complete water recovery
- Air purification (UV & HEPA & Carbon Filters)

Nutrient Delivery System (NDS):



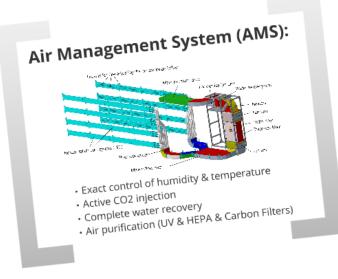
- Exact control of nutrients
- Soiless cultivation (Aeroponics)
- Recirculation => no water loss

Illumination System (ILS):



- Extended day durations (18/6)
- Exact control of light composition (r/b/fr/w)

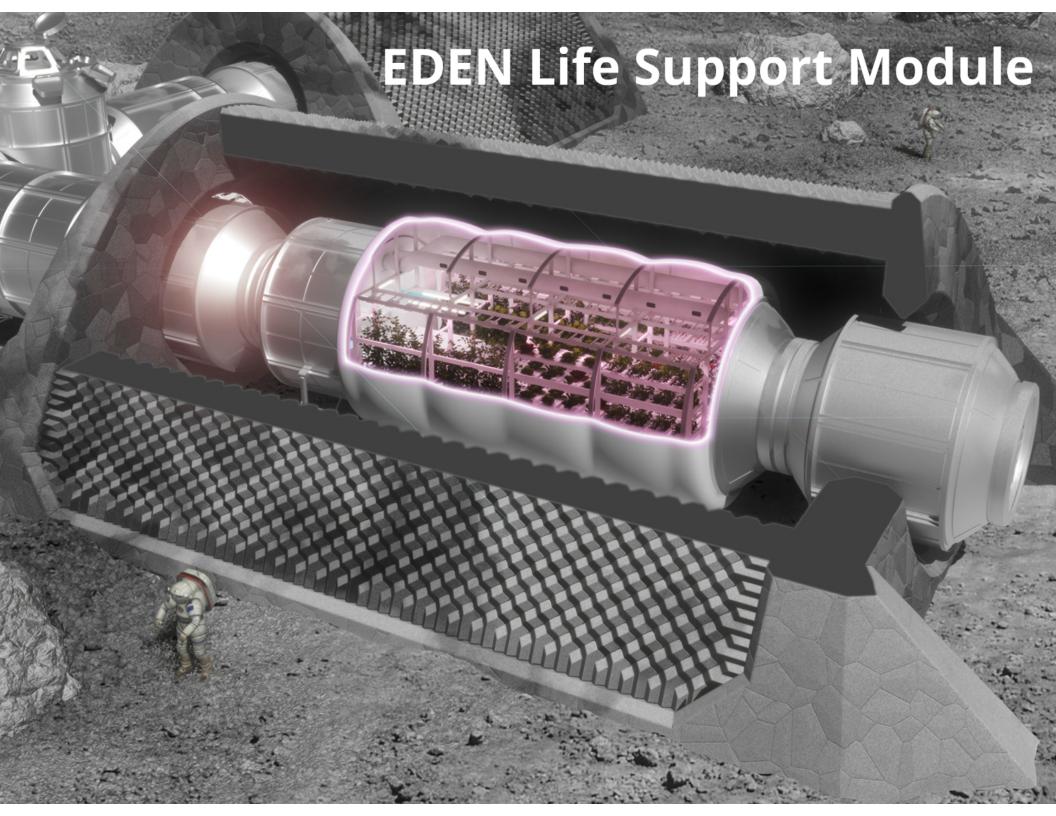
Controlled Environment Agriculture:

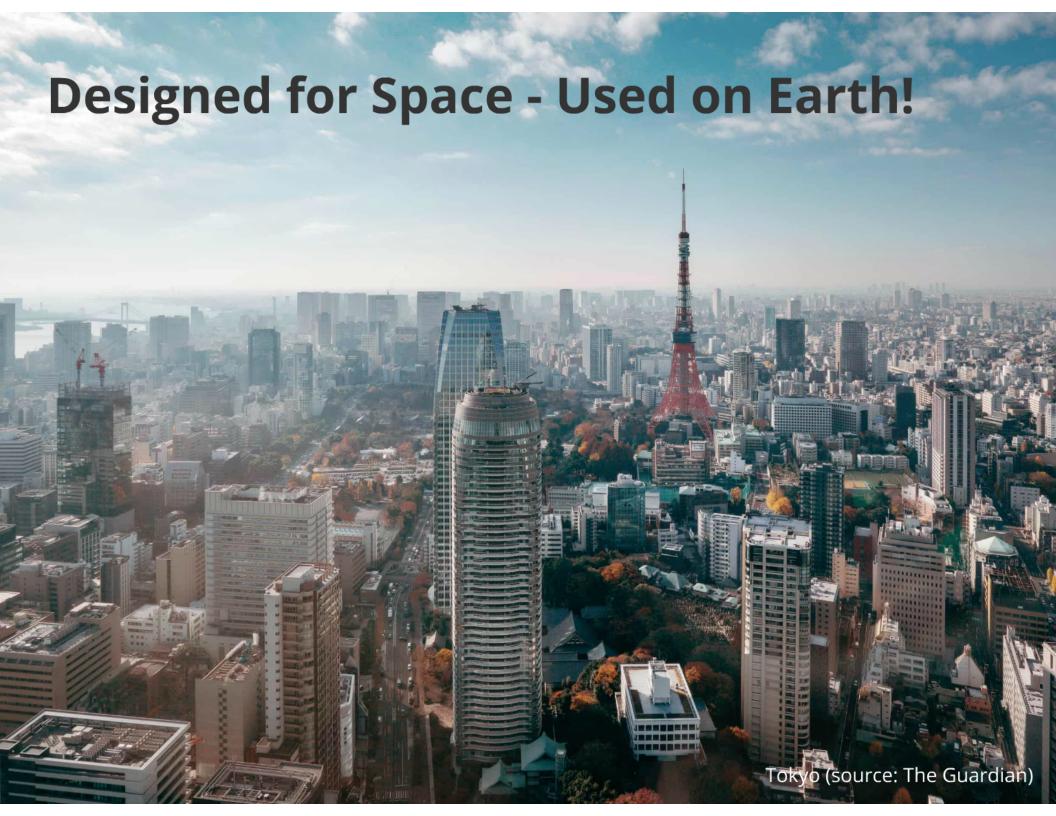






- Artificial cultivation independent from outside environment
- Faster production & higher yields than in nature
- Exact control of phenotype, taste and useful substances
- Closed-loop principle





















(Source: Ozu Corporation in Tokyo, Japan, 2009)



(Source: Sky Greens vertical farm, Singapore, 2017)



(Source: Shigeharu Shimamura, Japan)



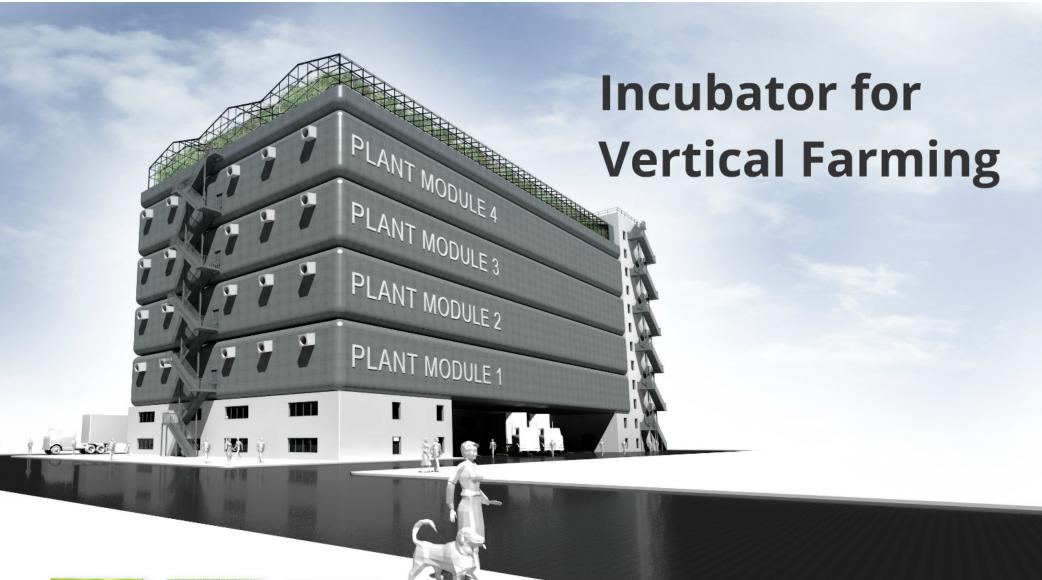
(Source: Innovatus Inc., Japan, 2016)

Benefits

- Extreme high plant density on a small footprint (vertical stacking)
- Faster production and higher crop yields due to CEA
- No use of pesticide/ insecticide (sealed-off system)
- Year-round crop production (even during winter- & dry summer periods)
- Less resource consumption with respect to fertilizer and water (closed-loop principles)
- No weather related crop failures due to hail and heavy rain storms
- Reduction in vehicular transport and food spoilage (in-situ near end consumer)
- Elimination of unwanted discharge (no pollution of soil and ground water)



Vertical farm in Japan (Source: Innovatus Inc., 2016)





Market Analysis: CEA-Technologies



Feasibility study
"Vertical Farming"



Feasibility study "Vertical Farming 2.0"



Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt

German Aerospace Center

The Situation

- Food provision organized by international organizations
- · No- or little fresh food
- · Mid-term food source needed
- Hybrid food strategy is envisioned



Food storage warehouse by WFP



Refugee camp Zaatari, Jordan; 80.000 inhabitants

Main R&D Objectives of MEPA

Provide the possibility to produce fresh food within an emergency use case.

- Develop soilless plant cultivation unit
- Compact transport
- Fast deployment
- Reusable system
- Fast production (first harvest after 4-6 weeks)
- Individual & simple usage



Possible Areas of Deployment



Refugee camps



Earthquakes



Floods

M.E.P.A.

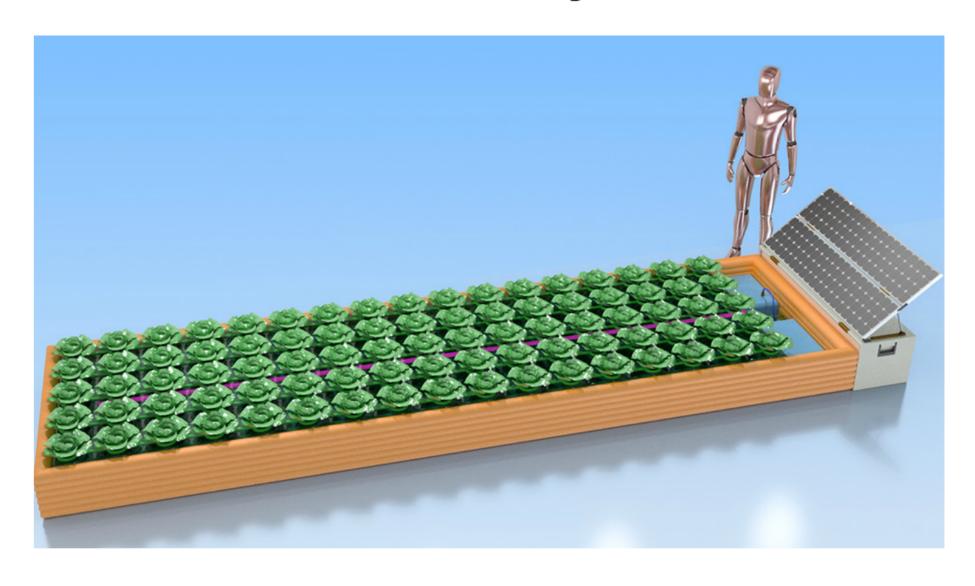


Inner city areas



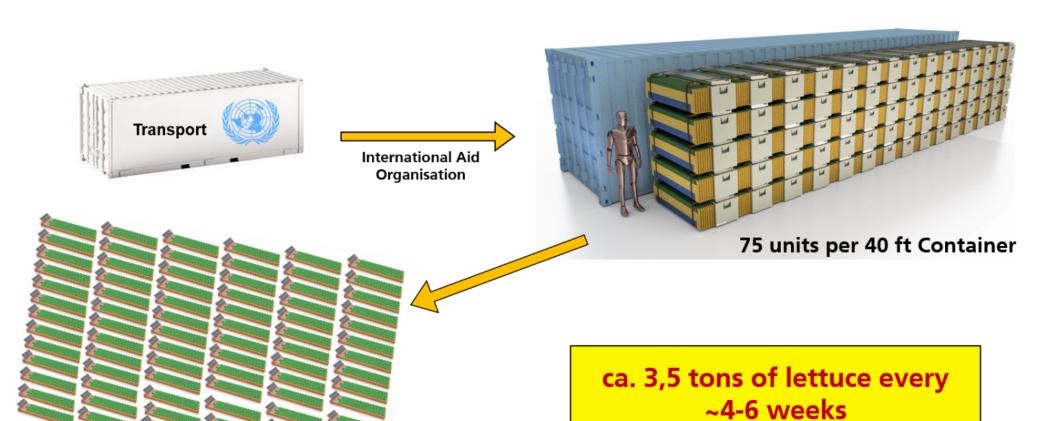
Droughts

Mobile Cultivation System



Deployment Scenario



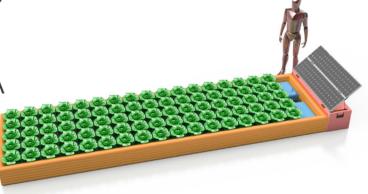


~530 m² of total grow area

Summary & Cost

- Using Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) for independent & faster food production
- In-situ production in mega cities and arid regions
- Key step towards a sustainable Circular Economy
- DLR EDEN group has profound knowledge in CEA











DLR Vertical farm incubator



Designed for space - used on Earth!

Thank you for your Attention!

