

## Solar Energy Powered Net-House with Root Zone Cooling Hydroponic System

Arash Nejatian, Abdoul Aziz Niane Arabian Peninsula Regional Program (APRP), ICARDA, Ajman, UAE <u>a.nejatian@cgiar.org</u>; <u>a.niane@cgiar.org</u>

Control environment agriculture (CEA) is a key pillar of desert farming in desert farming. The main technical problem of conventional greenhouses is maintaining the inside air temperatures and relative humidity favourable for plant growth under desert farming system. The evaporative cooling system is

widely used in the desert ecosystems with low efficiency due to the extreme temperature and relative humidity in the coastal areas. Moreover, the evaporative cooling system requires large amounts of water and grid energy which is not available in the desert ecosystems.

Soilless production system enhances yield and water productivity. Nevertheless, greenhouse technology in these hot arid areas will need to overcome the evaporative cooling system constraints in the conventional greenhouses. ICARDA and national



partners developed and tested a five combined technology package, namely closed hydroponic system, net house, ultra-low-pressure drippers, root zone cooling, and low-cost solar energy.

## Advantages:

- Eliminate evaporative cooling system saving 85% of water used in greenhouse operation
- Saving: 80% and 100% energy in the Hybrid and off-grid solar energy powered net houses
- Extend the production period of net-house without quantitative and qualitative yield penalties
- Enhance yield and quality of production compared to normal net-house
- Significantly reduce the establishment and running cost compared to cooled greenhouses



cgiar.org A CGIAR Research Center

icarda.org International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas



Two options of low-cost solar energy technologies, namely AC/DC hybrid and 100% off-grid are available in the market now (figure1 and Figure2). Utilizing solar energy reduces the running cost and  $CO_2$  emissions into the atmosphere.

In UAE, a study on cucumber production under net-house with solar energy powered RZC resulted in:

- Extending cucumber production until mid-June without quantitative and qualitative yield penalties
- Water productivity per crop reached 37kg/m<sup>3</sup> compared to 8 kg/m<sup>3</sup> in a cooled greenhouse
- 14% increase in net return and a 28% reduction in the cost of production (table 1)
- Saving 6650-kWh electricity, equivalent to 4.7 metric tons of Co<sub>2</sub> sequestration.

Table 1- Establishment. running cost and net return for 8X30m cooled greenhouse and Net house

Parameters	meters Establishment cost (US\$)				Annual depreciation (US\$)		
	CGH	NH-RZAC	NH-RZAC	CGH	NH-RZAC	NH-RZAC	
		24V Hybrid	48V off-grid		24V Hybrid	48V off-grid	
frame and cover	10,870	6,793	6,793	1,087	679	679	
Irrigation system	796	548	548	159	110	110	
Root Zone Cooling	0	1,902	3,533	0	380	707	
Evaporative cooling system	2,717	0	0	543	0	0	
Hydroponics system	815	815	815	163	163	163	
Total Establishment	15,198	10,058	11,689	1,953	1,332	1,658	
Operational cost per season				526	298	295	
Cost per season (4 seasons for cooled GH and 3 for net house)				488	444	553	
Net return				783	894	785	

Cooled greenhouse (CGH) and Net house with root zone area cooling (RZAC)

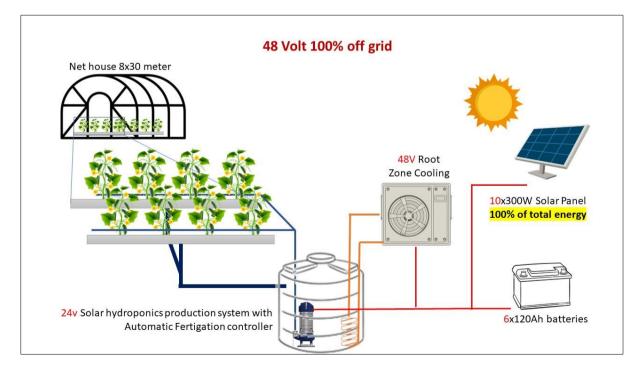


Figure 1- diagram for 48-volt system 100% off-grid for a net house (8x30m)



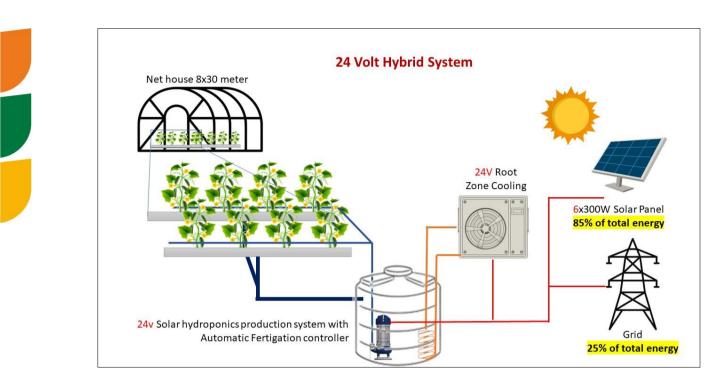


Figure 2- diagram for 24volt hybrid AC/DC system