



Indoor Cannabis Grow Operations

Improving Energy Efficiency & Sustainability

Presented by Stevan Bratic



Outline



- Elements of indoor, controlled grow environment
 - Complete Grow Systems
 - Lighting
 - CHP (Combined Heat & Power)
 - Controlled Dehumidification
 - Solar System
 - Vertical Systems
 - Destratification
 - Roofs

ELEMENTS OF AN INDOOR GROW-ROOM

- ▶ Building envelope
 - ▶ typically sealed environment
 - ▶ in insulated building, envelope htg/clg loads negligible
- ▶ Lighting (100% artificial)
- ▶ Heating (minimal)
- ▶ Ventilation (air movement only)
- ▶ Cooling & Dehumidification (dominate HVAC)
- ▶ Delivery of nutrients
 - ▶ CO₂, water, fertilizer
- ▶ Energy Supply:
 - ▶ electric utility, solar (PV), natural gas – combined heat & power (CHP)

Complete Grow Systems

Power Options

- Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems
- From 5 kW to 10 MW systems
- Light schedule / utility rate optimization
- Solar Photovoltaics can supplement
- Off-grid, stand-alone microgrids
- Backup power



Implementation

- No utility electrical feed? No problem.
- Lower infrastructure costs
- Faster implementation timeframe
- Low carbon, sustainable design
- Application engineering support from

Dehumidification

- Chilled water systems
- Desiccant systems

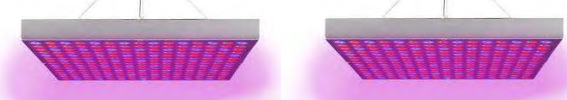
Destratification

- Air flow systems



Lighting Options

- Recommend LED for less power, less cooling, less infrastructure cost
- Less NET capital cost to install when accounting for power, chilling and lighting
- Significantly lower operating costs



Gas Cooling Systems

- Lowest operating cost per ton
- Absorption chillers
- Engine driven chillers
- Engine driven VRF
- Many manufacturer options



CO2 Supplementation

- Lowest cost CO2 is direct natural gas combustion with condensing heat recovery
- CHP exhaust CO2 recovery is possible
- Liquid CO2 systems

Heating

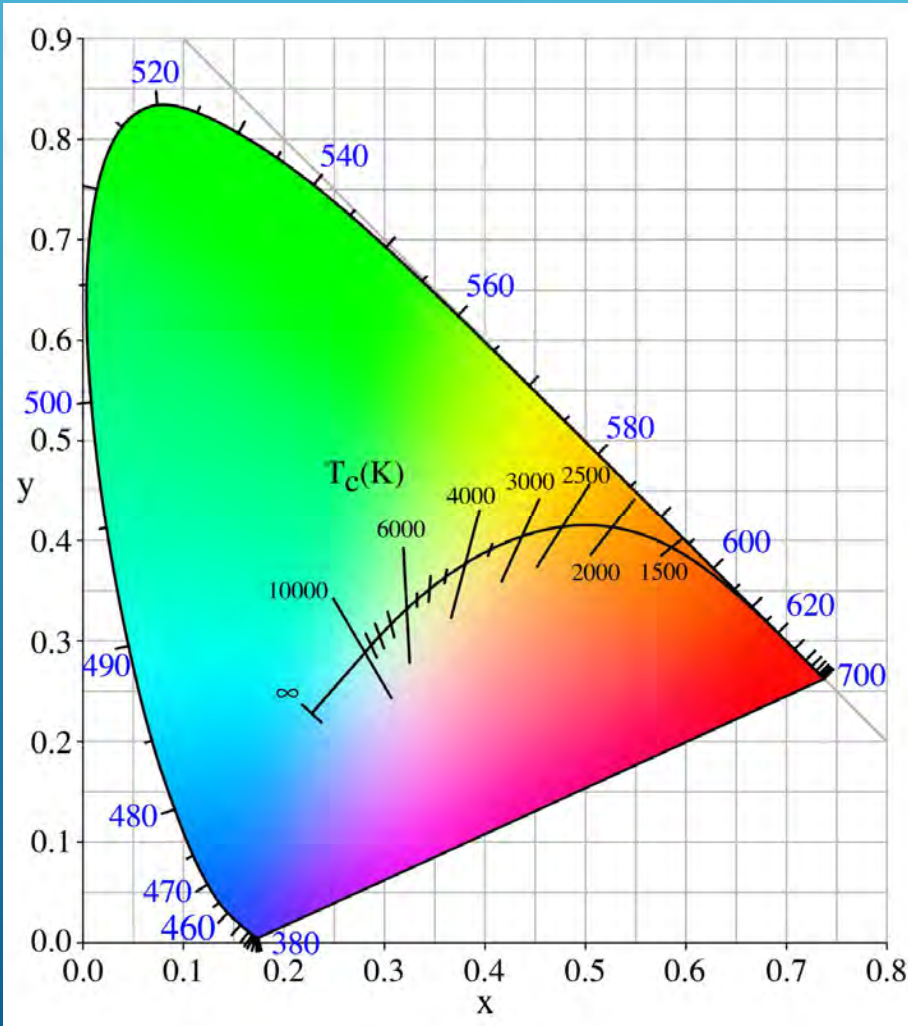
- CHP waste heat
- Condensing boilers
- Engine driven VRF

Vertical Grow Systems

- Optimize your grow space

LIGHTING

Understanding Color Spectrum Chart



The colors of the visible light spectrum	
color	wavelength interval
red	~ 700–635 nm
orange	~ 635–590 nm
yellow	~ 590–560 nm
green	~ 560–490 nm
blue	~ 490–450 nm
violet	~ 450–400 nm

LIGHTING

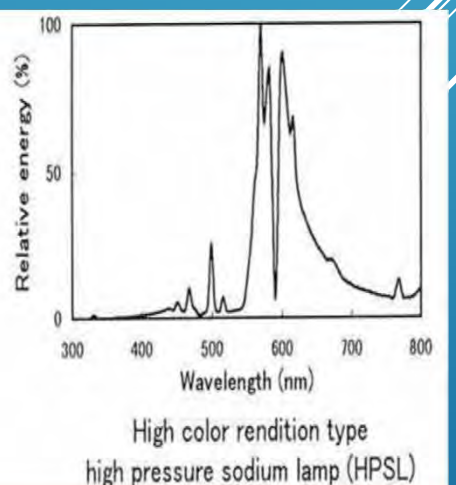
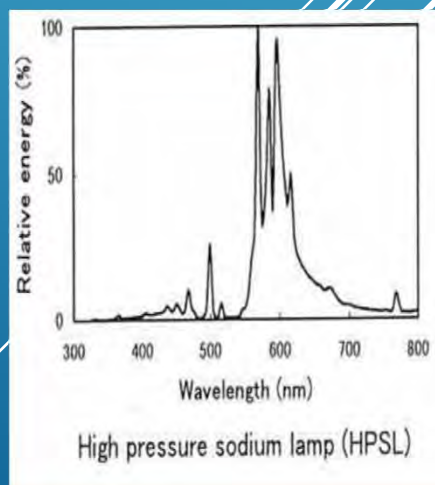
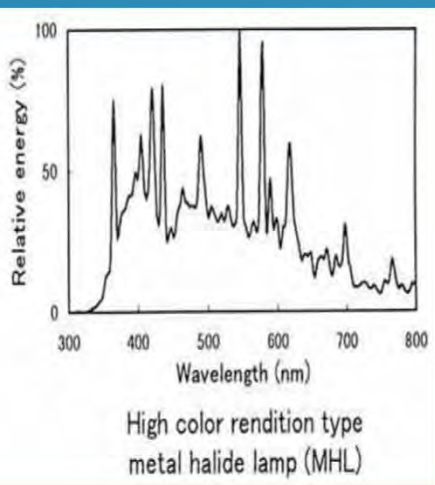
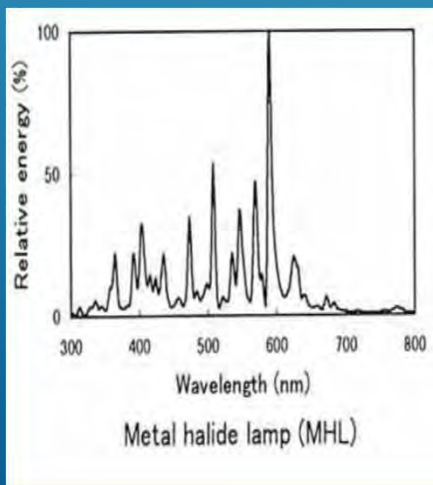
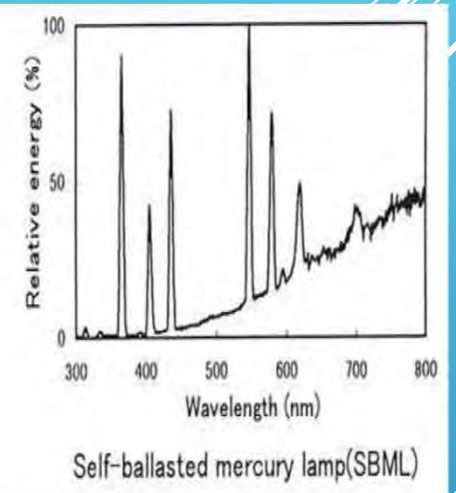
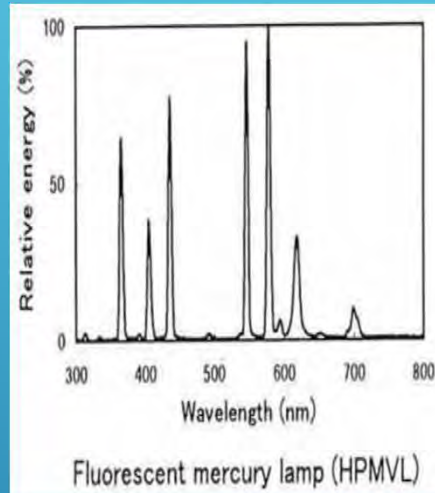
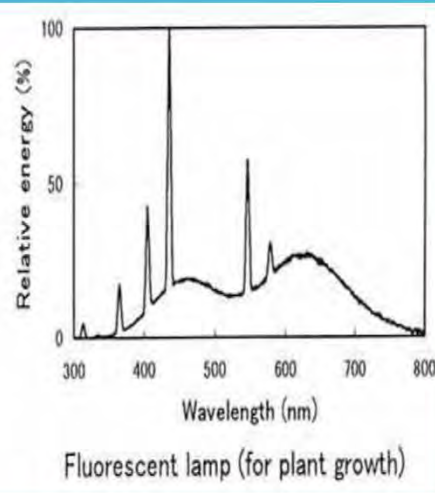
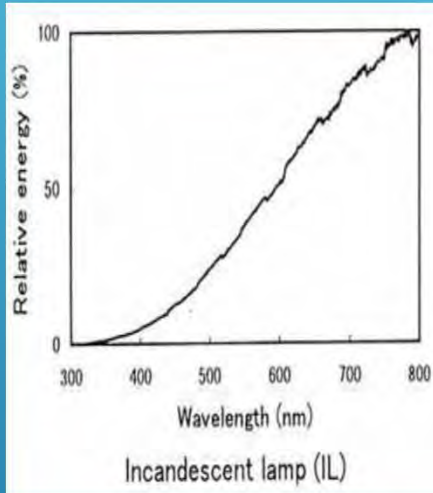
Traditional HID Lighting

- HPS (High Pressure Sodium)
 - 600W
 - 1000W
- MH (Metal Halide)
 - 600W
 - 1000W
- CMH (Ceramic Metal Halide)
 - 315W



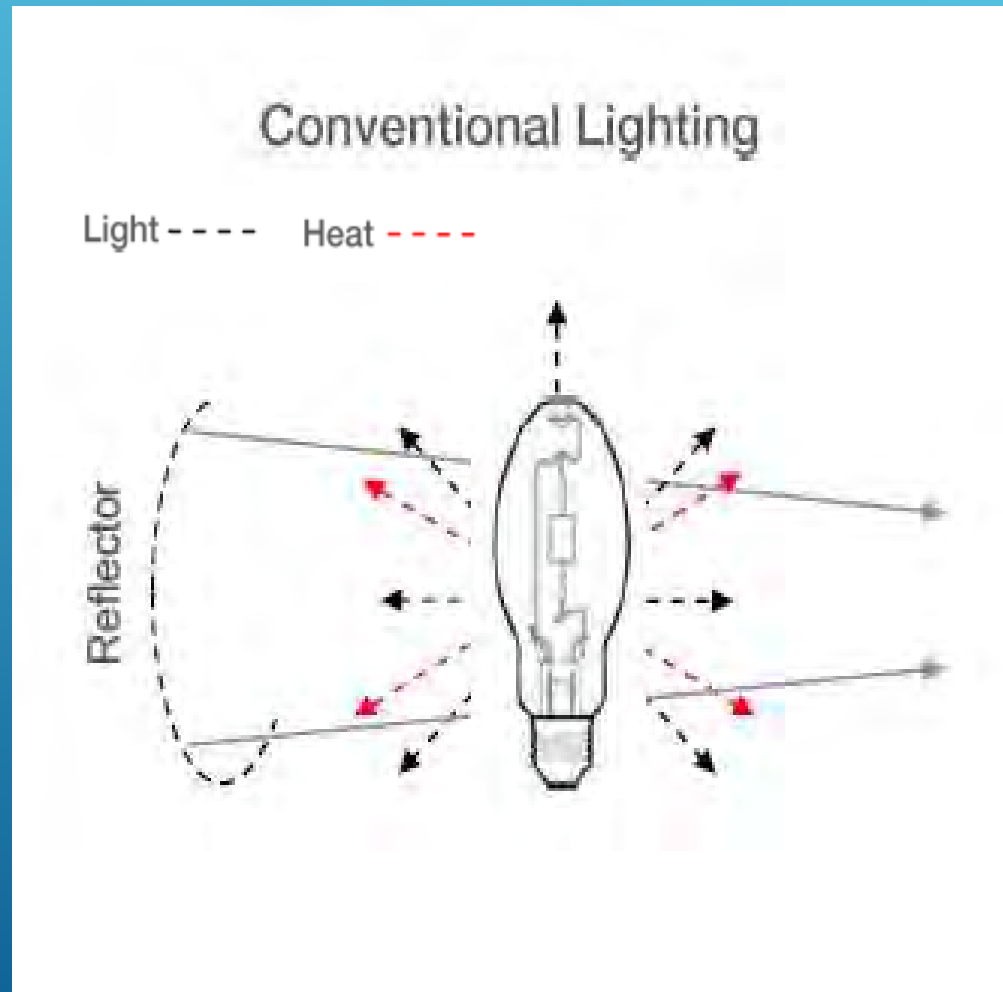
LIGHTING

Typical Incandescent, Fluorescent, HPS, MH, ML, & CMH Lighting Color Spectrum



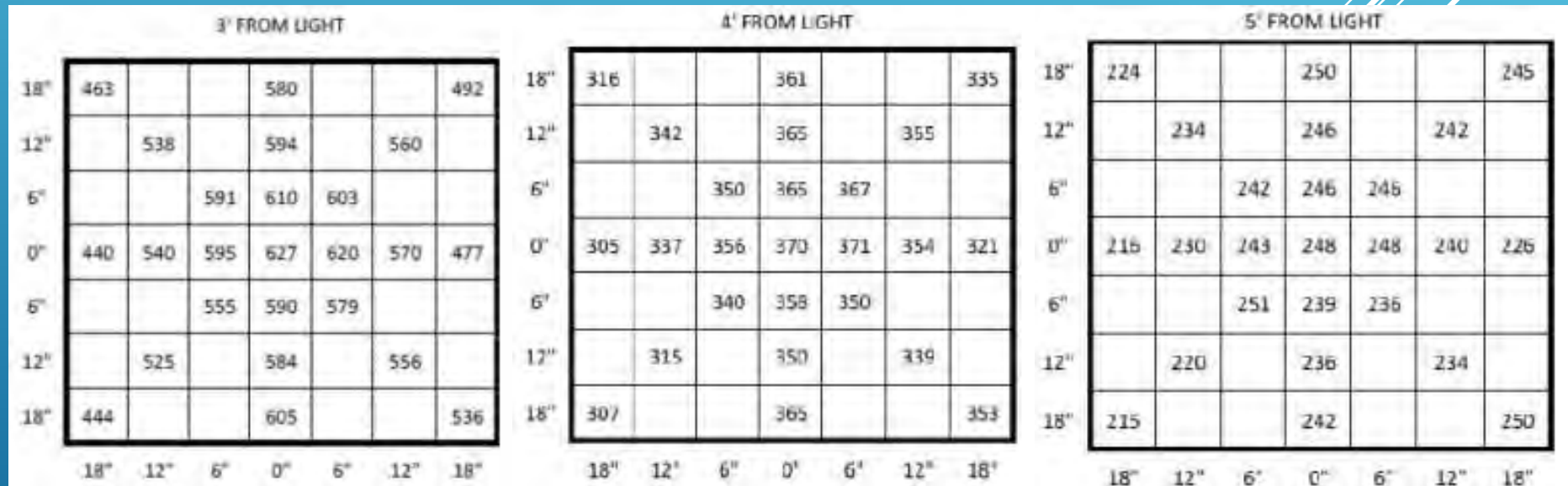
LIGHTING

How Does Traditional HID Lighting Work



LIGHTING

1000W HPS PPFD Results (Gevita DE)



LIGHTING

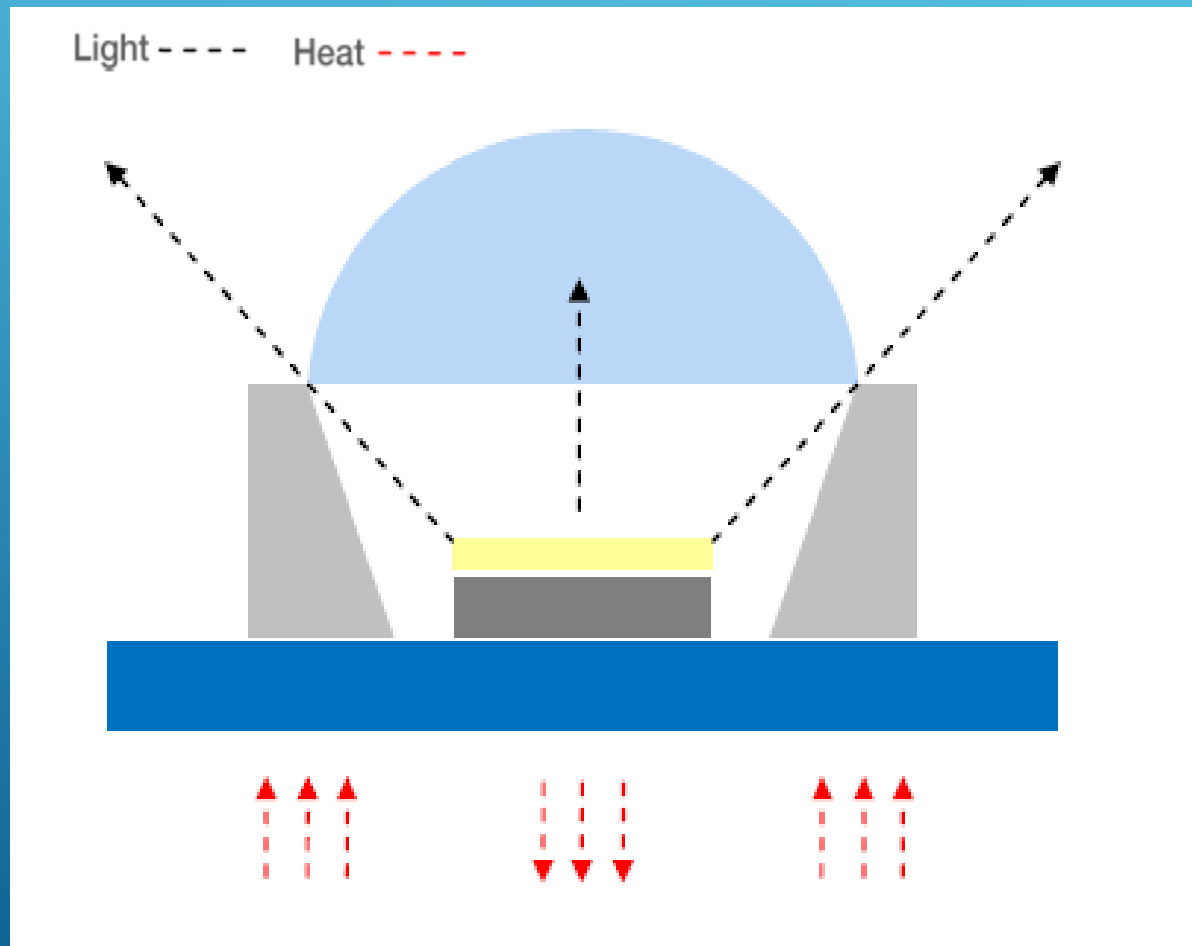
LED Grow Lights (3 Options)

- Slim Series - High Yield
 - 300W equivalent to 600W
 - 600W equivalent to 1000W
- Linear Series - Large Footprint
 - 480W equivalent to 600W
 - 720W equivalent to 1000W



LIGHTING

How Does LED Lighting Work



LIGHTING

How Does LED Lighting Work (continued)



OPTION 1

Slim LED Grow Light

325 Module

330W Full Spectrum for Veg & Flower

1 fixture to are equivalent to 600 HPS



Slim LED Grow Light

650 Module

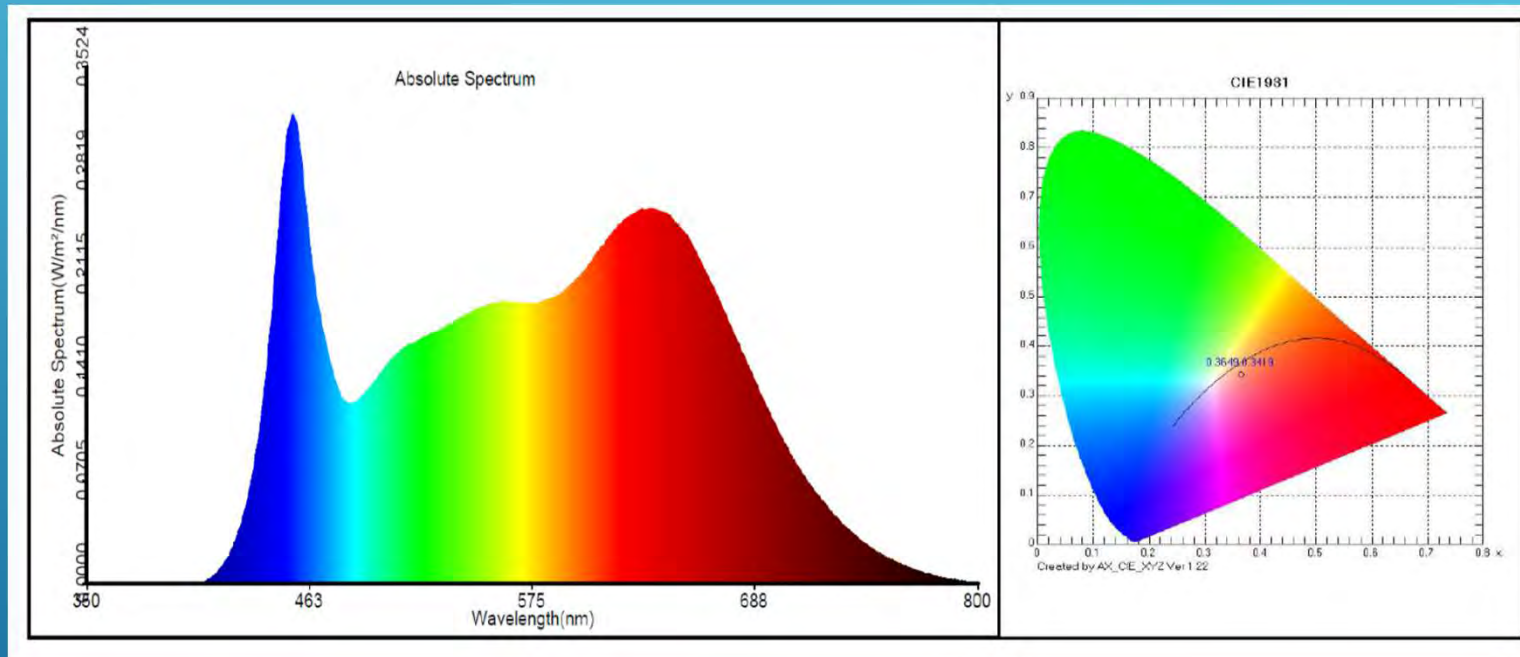
660W Full Spectrum for Veg & Flower

2 fixtures to are equivalent to 1000W HPS



LIGHTING

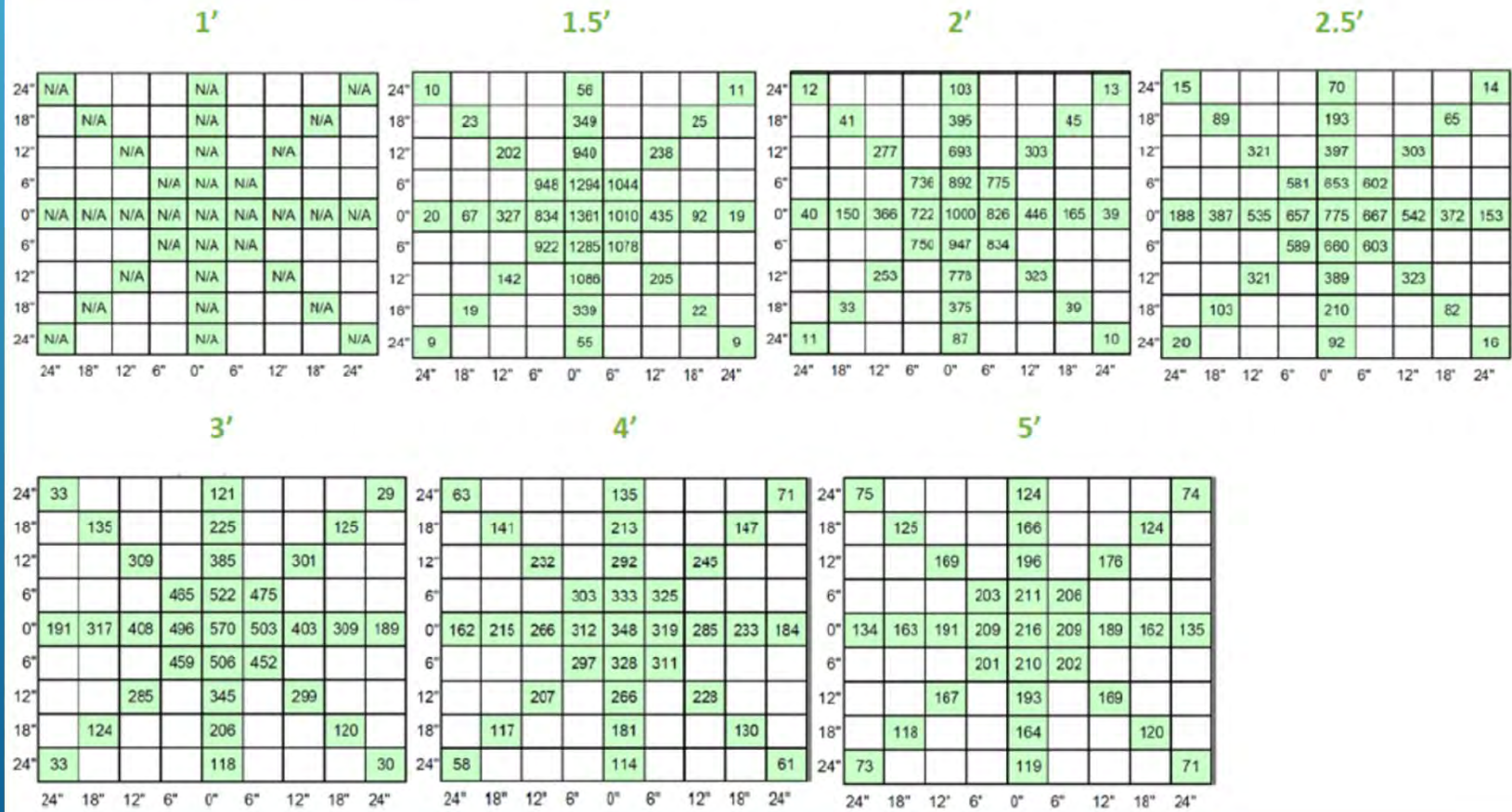
Slim LED Color Spectrum



LIGHTING

330W Slim LED PFD Results

Mounting Height (4' x 4' area):



OPTION 2



Linear Strip Grow Light

6 Strip Series

480W Full Spectrum for Veg

1 fixtures to are equivalent to 1000W HPS at 480W

Linear Strip Grow Light

9 Strip Series

720W Full Spectrum for Flower

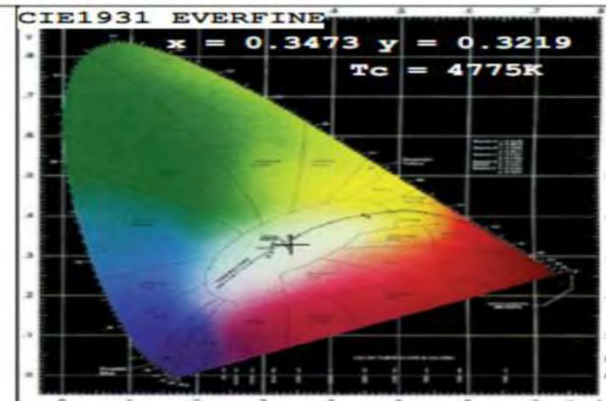
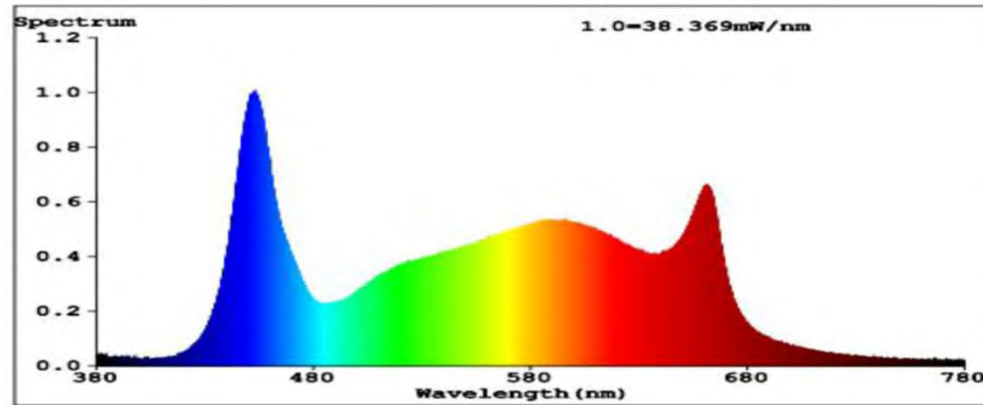
1 fixtures to are equivalent to 1000W HPS at 720W



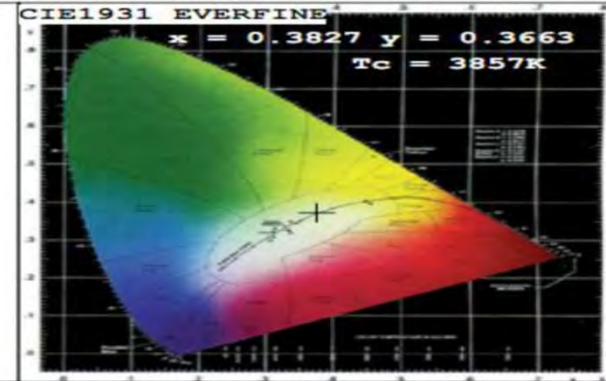
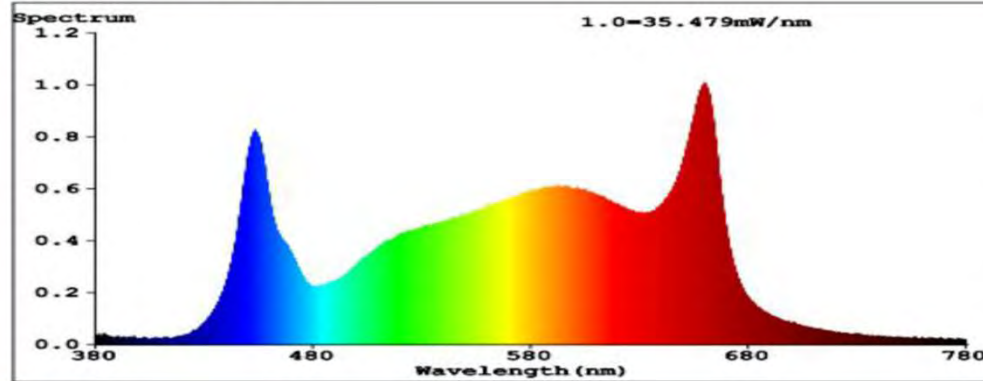
LIGHTING

Color Spectrum

Veg. spectrum:



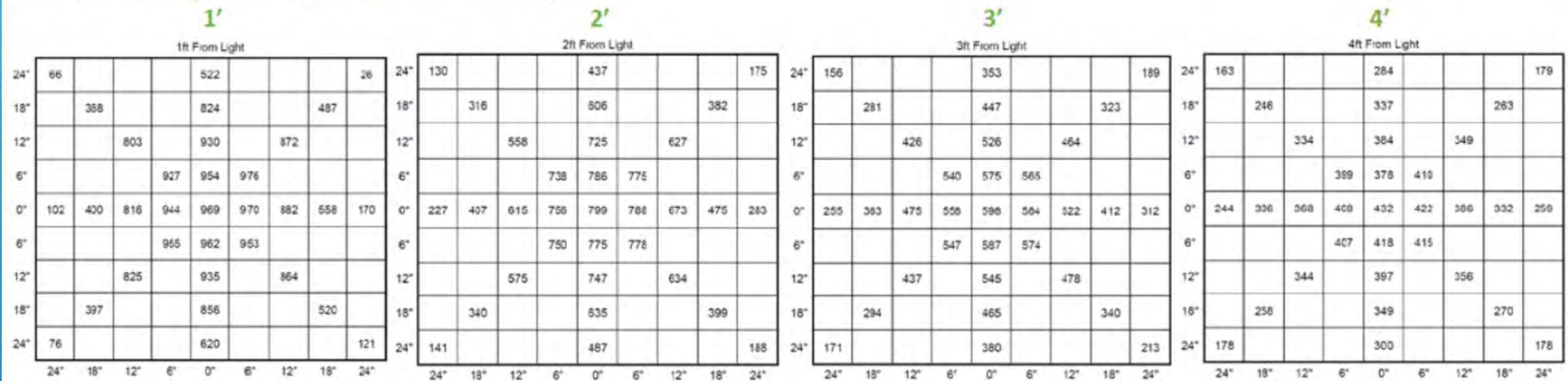
Blooming. spectrum:



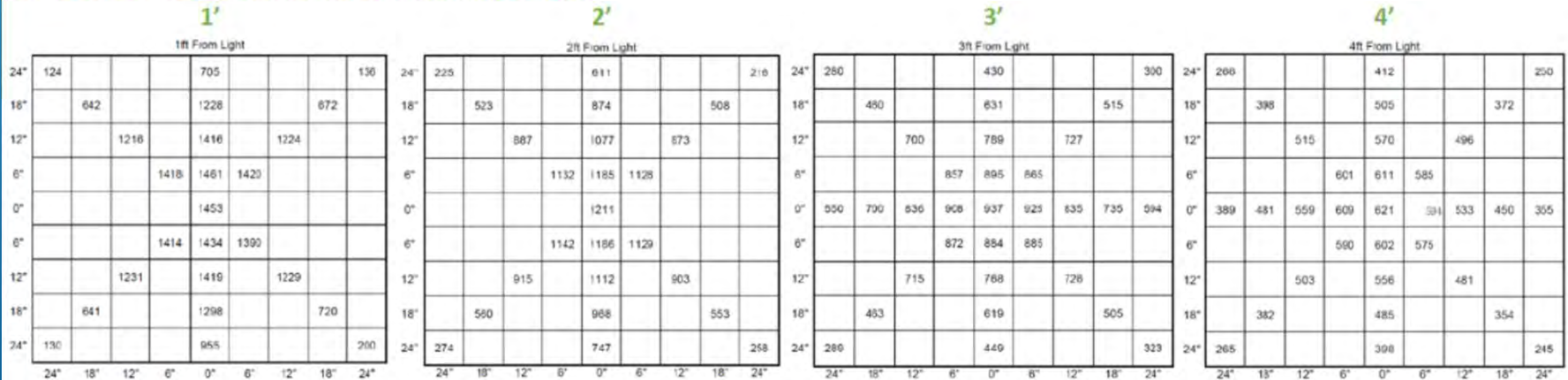
LIGHTING

480W (Veg) & 720W (Flower) Linear LED PPFD Results

480W, 120-277V, UL Horticultural, Mounting Height:

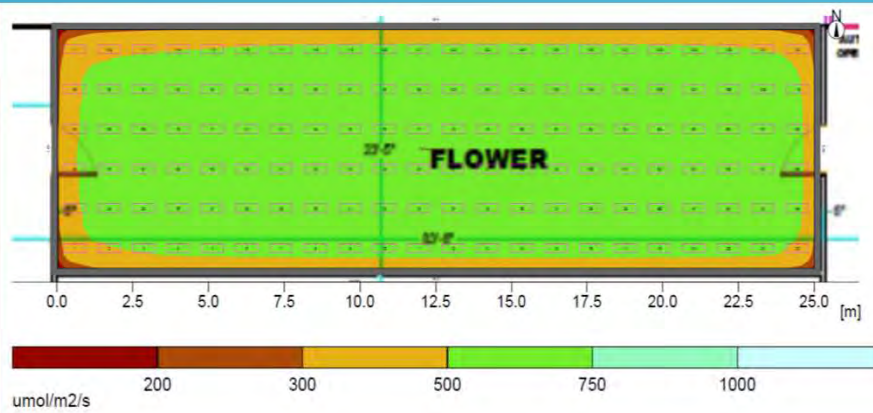


720W, 120-277V, UL Horticultural, Mounting Height:



LIGHTING

Simulations Results



General

Calculation algorithm used
 Height of luminaire plane
 Maintenance factor

Average indirect fraction
 3.00 m
 0.80

Total power
 Total power per area (175.00 m²)

44880.0 W
 256.46 W/m²

Evaluation area 1

Em
 Emin
 Emin/Eav (U₀)
 Emin/Emax (U_d)
 UGR (4.0H 14.3H)
 Position

Reference plane 1.1

Horizontal
 591 umol/m²/s
 338 umol/m²/s
 0.57
 0.51
 <10.0
 0.00 m

Type No. Make

1 132 Order No. : !
 Luminaire name : Slim LED Grow Light-325 (60 deg) [110v]
 Equipment : 1 x 340 W

[m]	382	469	493	506	514	509	505	491	417
24	449	565	589	604	613	604	605	592	496
	470	587	612	627	635	627	628	615	518
22	479	594	620	633	641	634	634	621	527
	486	603	627	642	649	641	642	630	534
	490	606	630	644	652	643	645	632	537
20	489	605	631	643	651	644	644	631	536
	494	611	635	649	656	648	649	636	541
	496	614	637	651	659	650	652	639	542
18	494	610	635	648	655	649	649	635	540
	497	613	638	652	658	651	652	638	544
16	497	616	640	654	661	653	654	642	544
	496	613	637	651	658	651	651	638	542
	497	614	639	652	659	652	652	639	543
14	498	617	640	655	662	654	655	642	545
	497	614	638	651	659	651	652	639	544
	497	612	637	650	657	651	651	638	543
12	497	616	639	654	661	653	654	641	544
	495	613	637	651	658	650	651	638	542
	493	609	634	647	654	648	648	634	540
10	494	612	635	649	657	649	650	638	541
	492	609	632	647	654	646	647	635	539
8	487	602	627	640	647	641	641	628	534
	486	602	626	640	647	640	641	629	534
6	479	597	621	635	643	635	637	625	530
	469	587	612	626	633	627	627	615	522

Height of the reference plane

Average illuminance : 591 umol/m²/s
 Minimum illuminance : 338 umol/m²/s
 Maximum illuminance : 662 umol/m²/s
 Uniformity U₀ : 1 : 1.75 (0.57)
 Diversity U_d : 1 : 1.96 (0.51)

LIGHTING

Why is it important to follow electrical standards when buying any lighting product?

- If you have a fire and your insurance company finds out you did not purchase UL or related products, your insurance company will not cover you for the repair.
- Electrical standard have markings you should be looking for:

SAFETY STANDARDS FOR LED REPLACEMENT TECHNOLOGIES



Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, or NRTLs, provide crucial third-party verification of the safety of lighting products. These labs apply a variety of marks, or badges, to indicate the level of examination a product has undergone and what standards it has met. Safety standards are developed and published by organizations such as the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL).

LIGHTING

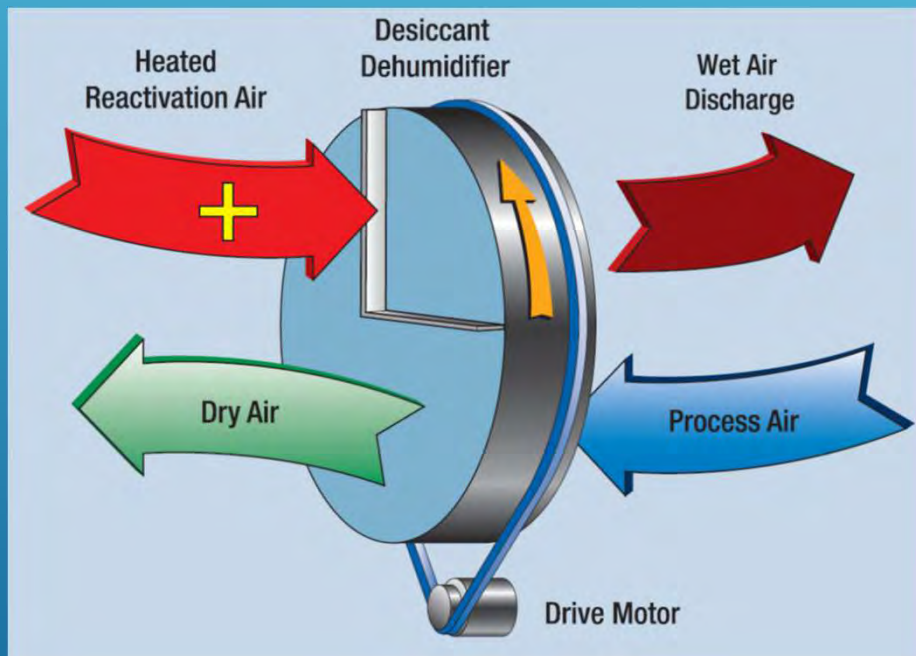
Conclusion:

- On average, 50% reduction from Traditional Lighting to LED
- LED life is 50K hrs typically vs HID at around 10K hrs
 - LED also has lower degradation rate than HID
- Due to the lower intensity levels and heat of LED
 - Learn how to manage the lack of heat from LED
 - HVAC
 - Dehumidification
 - Mounting the LED much closer to the plants vs HID

300kW- 10MW CHP System



CONTROLLED DEHUMIDIFICATION



Controlled Dehumidification provides equipment that delivers the deepest drying system available. Utilizing the power of desiccant dehumidification and vapor pressure reduction with optional discharge temperature control.

Report

Project Name	Bratic - Chesaning
Project Address	15403 Sharon Rd Chesaning, MI 48616
Prepared By	Bratic Enterprises, LLC

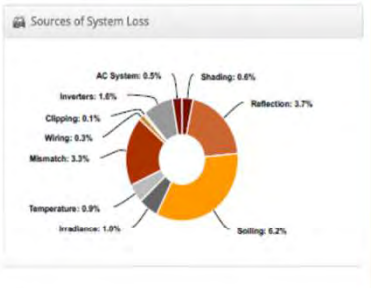
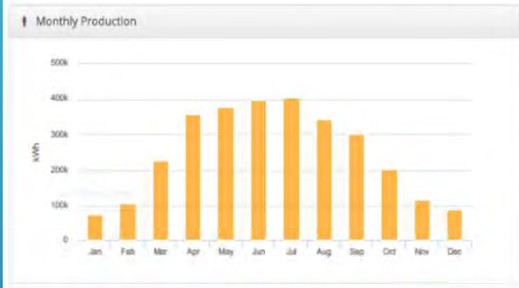


System Metrics

Design	Design 1
Module DC Nameplate	2.40 MW
Inverter AC Nameplate	1.98 MW
Load Ratio	1.21
Annual Production	3,002 GWh
Performance Ratio	83.1%
kWh/kWp	1,252.3
Weather Dataset	TMY, 10km Grid (43.15, -84.15), NREL (prospector)
Simulator Version	9b6ea3edba-740144e756-4c11ffc4d-a6b7ed69dd

Project Location





Annual Production

Description	Output	% Delta
Annual Global Horizontal Irradiance	1,427.6	
POA Irradiance	1,507.3	5.6%
Shaded Irradiance	1,498.5	-0.6%
Irradiance after Reflection	1,443.1	-3.7%
Irradiance after Soiling	1,353.3	-6.2%
Total Collector Irradiance	1,353.3	0.0%
Nameplate	3,247,314.8	
Output at Irradiance Levels	3,213,634.3	-1.0%
Output at Cell Temperature Derate	3,184,654.3	-0.9%
Output After Mismatch	3,078,078.5	-3.3%
Optimal DC Output	3,069,402.1	-0.3%
Constrained DC Output	3,066,148.0	-0.1%
Inverter Output	3,017,040.0	-1.6%
Energy to Grid	3,001,960.0	-0.5%

Temperature Metrics

Avg. Operating Ambient Temp	10.8 °C
Avg. Operating Cell Temp	17.4 °C

Simulation Metrics

Operating Hours	4646
Solved Hours	4646

Condition Set

Description	Condition Set 1
Weather Dataset	TMY, 10km Grid (43.15, 84.15), NREL (prospector)
Solar Angle Location	Meteo Lab/Eng
Transposition Model	Perez Model
Temperature Model	Sandia Model

Rack Type	a	b	Temperature Delta
Fixed Tilt	-3.56	-0.075	3°C
Flush Mount	-2.81	-0.0455	0°C
East-West	-3.56	-0.075	3°C
Carport	-3.56	-0.075	3°C

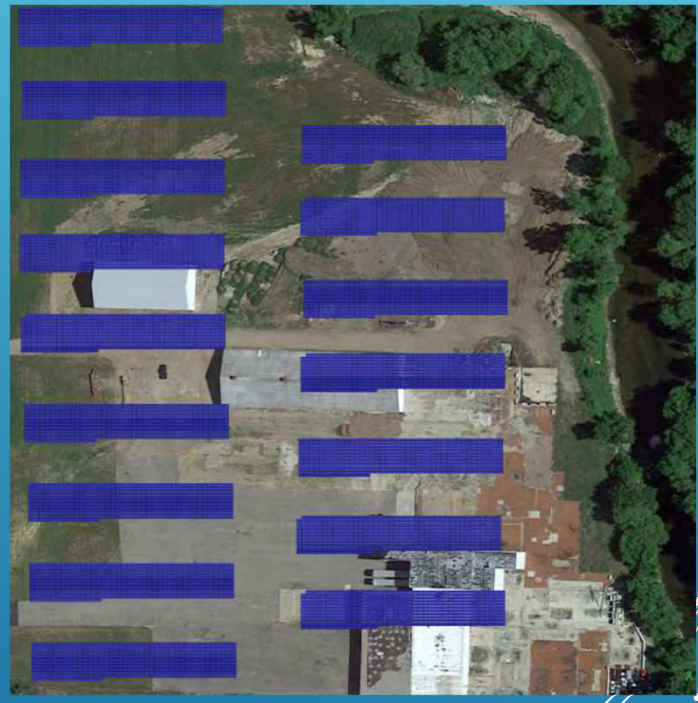
Soiling (%)	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	25	35	20	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10

Irradiation Variance	5%
Cell Temperature Spread	4°C
Module Binning Range	-2.5% to 2.5%
AC System Derate	0.50%

Module Characterizations	Module	Characterization
	CS6U-330P (Aug16) 1500V (Canadian Solar)	Spec Sheet Characterization, PAN

Component Characterizations	Device	Characterization
	CSI-66KTL-GS 2017-08 (Canadian Solar)	Spec Sheet

SOLAR



SB1

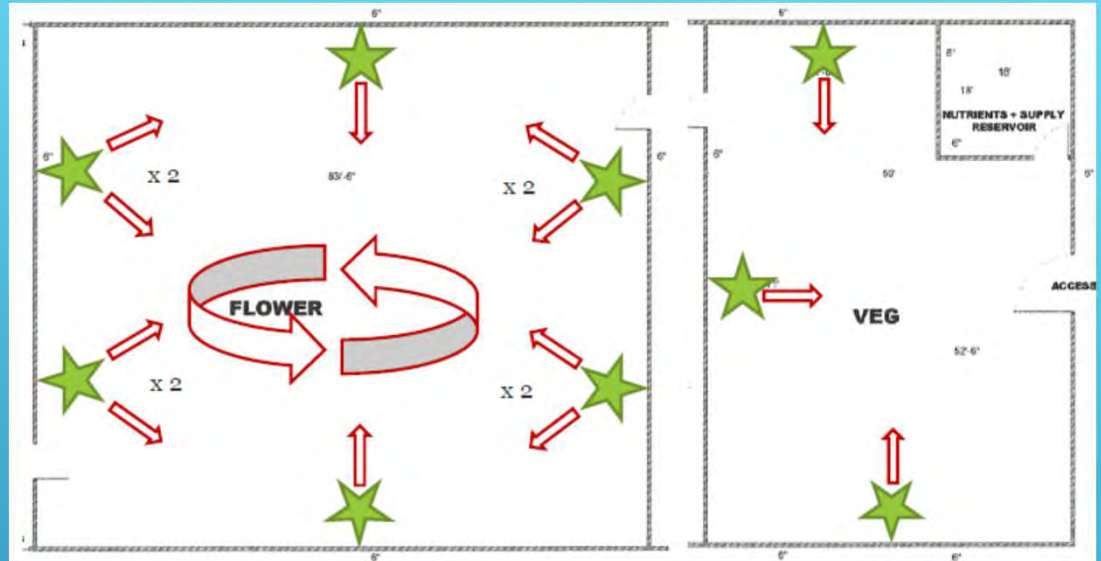


VERTICAL GROW SYSTEMS

Vertical Systems allow for higher plant count and requires much less square footage.

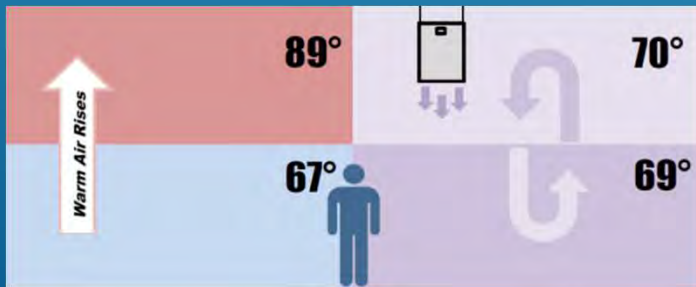


DESTRATIFICATION



23 running watts producing 620 CFM per fan

- Cut HVAC-related energy costs by more than 30%
- Extend the performance life of HVAC equipment
- Maintain dry floors and prevent accidents for improved customer safety
- Redistribute air and eliminate stale air to improve air quality standards
- Improve overall comfort for employees and customers
- Target air to strategically resolve building challenges



ENERGY STAR RATED ROOF

Big Savings

- High R value (R19-30)
- High reflectivity
 - helpful in reducing peak energy demand, or the sharp peak in electrical demand observed in almost every building during the busiest hours of the day.
 - Peak demand is a problem because it:
 - Requires additional power capacity





QUESTIONS?

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