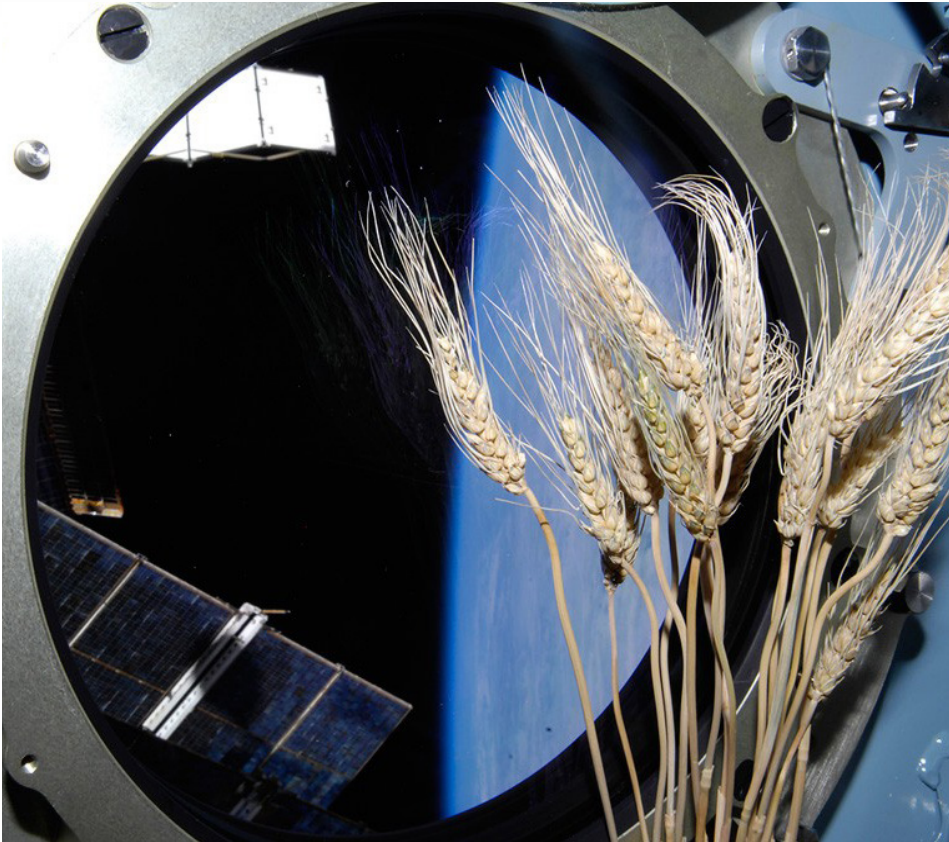




Space Farmers

Study of plants in space, feeding space travelers includes Campbell datalogger



Imagine the bored mind of a space traveler as he looks around the room he has spent months in, seeing again the same high-tech equipment he has been looking at since he left Earth. Then imagine his pleased reaction when his eyes come across a leafy, green garden, and he moves over to pick some lettuce and peas for his lunch. Later, he spends some relaxing time tending the garden, and the worries of the day fade.

This isn't futuristic science fiction. For eight years, the Russian module of the International Space Station (ISS) hosted a plant-growing experiment that has a Campbell Scientific mea-

surement and control datalogger at its heart. The Space Dynamics Laboratory (SDL) of Utah State University designed and built this growing chamber, named Lada for the ancient Russian goddess of Spring. Russian cosmonauts used it continuously for eight years since 2002 to study plant growth in space. They have grown lettuce, peas, radishes, and grain, with the dual purposes of research and food production.

The suitcase-sized plot has produced a small but steady supply of vegetables since it was installed. And the research has produced valuable knowledge about reproducing plants

Case Study Summary

Application:

Environmental measurement & control in plant experiment

Location:

International Space Station

Participating Organization:

Russian Institute for Biomedical Problems (IBMP)

Contributors:

Gail Bingham & Shane Topham, Space Dynamics Laboratory, Utah State University

Products Used:

CR10X, AM25T

Measured Parameters:

Temperature of air, leaf surface, & substrate; humidity; light; substrate moisture; CO₂; O₂; electrical power

Controlled Devices:

Substrate water-content pump, lights, ventilation fans

and seeds in microgravity, important knowledge for future long-duration space missions.

The control center of the experiment consists of a CR10X datalogger and two AM25T multiplexers that monitor a huge number of soil- and air-temperature and water-content measurements, and control the growing environment in the plant chambers. About half of the plant production is eaten by the cosmonauts, and the rest is sent back to labs on Earth for

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analysis. The research has produced multiple generations of crops from seeds grown in space, showing the viability of continued plant production on long space journeys.

Another benefit of the Lada module is the psychological benefits people reap from working on the project. SDL engineer Shane Topham noted that

after it was learned that working with the plants had a calming effect on the cosmonauts, extra time working with Lada was assigned during stressful periods at the ISS. "If they can use that as a psychological tool to help regulate the worry or difficulties psychologically then that's a very good benefit to having plants in space, independent of the food."

The latest Lada components were launched in January 2010, and are scheduled to continue on the ISS through 2012. The research has laid a foundation for improving the quality of life for space travelers on long-term missions to come.

