

The GreenHouse



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First of all they would like to show great gratitude to ISEP for organizing this EPS and giving them the opportunity to work together with people with different nationalities and backgrounds.

They would also like to acknowledge the supervisors for their help and guidance to a good solution for the project.

Last but not least they want to thank the teachers of ISEP for sharing their expertise on the subjects with them and also helping them write the report.

Abstract

The development of the project The GreenHouse is described in this report by the Pingu team which comprises five students of different nationalities and backgrounds. The subject of the project was chosen according to the knowledge and the tastes of each one.

The GreenHouse lets the consumer grow aromatic plants in a bright and limited space, perfect for downtown apartments. Its features help protect plants from the sun and rain in the summer and keep them warm in the winter while leaving them light. Thanks to its rainwater collector, The GreenHouse can irrigate plants automatically.

This report contains all the stages of the project in detail, from research to design and testing. Thanks to courses taken during the first month, the team can use the necessary tools and knowledge to properly develop this project. Finally, the largest part of the project was the realization of the prototype.

The GreenHouse is a project that allowed the team to develop a prototype while working together for 4 months. The team is proud to present this project to ISEP's teaching team.

Glossary

Abbreviation	Description
EPS	European Project Semester
ISEP	Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto
LCA	Lyfe Cycle Analysis
LED	Light Emitting Diode
NSPE	National Society of Professional Engineers
PESTLE	Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Legal, Economical
RACIQ	Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed, Quality
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timed
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
USB	Universal Serial Bus
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure

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1 Introduction

1.1 Presentation

This project is developed by Team 4, better known as Team Pingun from the EPS@ISEP in Porto. The team consists of five different people with different nationalities and different educational backgrounds.

In the team there are the following members (Figure 1 from left to right):

- Christophe Hopchet - Electromechanics - Belgium
- Alisson Calderon - Packaging - France
- Mathias Roeper - Environmental Engineering - Germany
- Cristina Grabulosa Olivé - Industrial Design and Product Development - Spain
- António Martins da Mota - Mechanical Engineering - Portugal

The team name, Pingun, is derived from penguin. A penguin is a real group animal and never works or lives alone. Because this spirit is also really important in the team, the penguin was chosen as a mascot. A penguin is also good at keeping its body temperature stable in cold environments. This is something that was important in the development of The GreenHouse.



Figure 1: Team picture

1.2 Motivation

When the team got to know each other in the first week of the EPS, they felt that every team member had the same objectives and purposes for this semester. They all wanted to learn new interesting things and develop a skill to work together with really diverse people in one team. So, when the team was presented with the different project proposals, they unanimously decided that the greenhouse project would be their number one choice.

The first reason this project was chosen was that every team member directly saw how their knowledge and skills could help bring this project to a good end. This way, every team member could also learn something about the knowledge and skills of the others. Another thing that got them to choose this project was the fact that it had something to do with nature. In the team, every team member likes plants and animals and likes to be active to preserve nature. For example Christophe who's a vegetarian for ecological reasons or Mathias who studies environmental engineering. The last reason that they choose this project was a more practical one. They all agreed that this project could be really workable in the different side courses they would get that semester.

The team was sure that they could bring something new and exciting with this project.

1.3 Problem

Eating good and healthy is a hot topic these days. People are more and more concerned with what they eat and drink. Because of this trend, the demand for fresher and healthier food is bigger than ever. Most of the time global supermarkets don't supply food that's fresh enough for this new generation of foodies. So, if you want this really fresh and healthy food you have two choices: buying it in bio or local market or cultivating it yourself [\[1\]](#).

Often people want to choose for the second option because in that case they are very sure that it is totally fresh and healthy the way they want it. The problem with this option is that most people have an active and busy life, so they don't have time for cultivating this fresh food. This is where The GreenHouse fits in. The team supplies a semi-automatic greenhouse where people can grow and cultivate fresh food without having the hustle of putting too much time in it.

1.4 Objectives

The team will make a semi-automatic greenhouse that is specially built for people who live in apartments or small houses with balconies. The GreenHouse will allow growing and cultivating aromatic plants with as little as possible help of the customer itself.

1.5 Requirements

The project requirements were:

1. Design, develop and test a small/medium scale greenhouse. The target user segment and the full set of device requirements are to be defined by the team based on the marketing, sustainability and ethical analyses, as well as on the needs of the client.

2. Comply with the following EU Directives:
 1. Machine Directive [\[2\]](#);
 2. Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive [\[3\]](#);
 3. Low Voltage Directive [\[4\]](#);
 4. Radio Equipment Directive [\[5\]](#);
 5. Restriction of Hazardous Substances (ROHS) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive [\[6\]](#);
3. Mandatory adoption and use of the International System of Units [\[7\]](#).
4. Use open source software and technologies.
5. Keep construction costs of the prototype under 150.00 €.

These requirements were stated in the beginning of the project by ISEP. Along the project development, more requirements will be considered.

1.6 Functional Tests

When the prototype was finished some tests were conducted to see if it worked properly and was ready for the commercial market. Here you can find the different kinds of tests that were performed:

- Temperature sensor test: a hairdryer was used to warm up the sensor. This way the team could see if it gave a signal at the right temperature to the controller board.
- Rain sensor test: for this test some water was put on the sensor to see if it gave a signal to the controller board.
- Water warning system test: the water level in the water tank was changed in order to see if the warning led lighted up.
- Summer cover test in hot climate (sun proof): the GreenHouse was put in the sun on a warm day to see if the temperature didn't rise to much in The GreenHouse itself.
- Winter cover test in cold climate: the GreenHouse was put in a cold environment to see if the temperature staid hots enough inside.
- Winter cover test in rain: the GreenHouse was put in a wet environment to see if the winter cover was water resistant.
- Support test on different types of balconies: the GreenHouse was put on different types of balconies at different apartments to see if it hung correctly.

1.7 Project Planning

Before beginning the project, a list of each task to perform during the project was made. A responsible person was also chosen for each task. The person with the most knowledge on a certain task was allocated to that task. This way the team would be able to accomplish this task at best. Each team member was responsible for one task at a time and with the help of the others, he could carry out this task well and on time. At the end, the team could deliver the product by having validated each task.

All the tasks are grouped together in Table 1 with each responsible person.

Table 1: Planning table

Task	Responsible
Plan	
Allocation task	All
Gantt	Alisson, Christophe
Research and Development	
Target	Cristina
Research and choice of the plant	Cristina, Alisson, Mathias
Analysis of competitors	Cristina, Alisson
Research and choice of resources	Christophe, Cristina
Research on components	Christophe, Mathias, Antonio
Controlling system code	Christophe
Black box diagrams	Mathias
Structural draft	Cristina
Electronic schematic	Mathias
Drawings	Cristina, Antonio
Solidworks	Antonio
Cardboard scale model	Antonio, Cristina, Mathias, Alisson
Legal research	Christophe
Budget	Cristina
Research on materials	Antonio, Mathias
Production	
Electronics	Christophe, Mathias
Mechanics	Antonio
Build the structure	Mathias, Antonio
Assembly and testing	All
Packaging	Alisson
Delivery	
Report	All
Presentation	Cristina
Leaflet	Alisson
Poster	Alisson
Video	Antonio, Cristina
Website	Alisson
Wiki	Christophe, Alisson
Product	All
Instruction manual	All
CD	All

1.8 Report Structure

The report is divided into eight chapters:

1. **Introduction:** In this chapter, there is an introduction of the team behind the project as well as a short description of the project itself with its problem, objectives and requirements.
2. **State of the Art:** This chapter will present the modern technologies and research that already exists on the topic of the project.
3. **Project Management:** Everything regarding the way the team planned and managed the project is included in this chapter. In this chapter the Gantt chart, the task allocation and other managing tools are present.
4. **Marketing Plan:** This chapter consists of all the information on how the team would market the product.
5. **Eco-efficiency Measures for Sustainability:** This chapter states which economical, environmental and social responsibilities were taken into account the development of the product.
6. **Ethical and Deontological Concerns:** The ethical concerns that were taken into consideration for the development of the product were discussed in this chapter.
7. **Project Development:** The chapter about project development outlines how the product was developed and produced.
8. **Packaging:** The chapter on Packaging refers to the way the product would be packaged.
9. **Conclusions:** The conclusion gives a short summary of the project and discusses how this project went for the team and how it influenced every team member for the future.

2 State of the Art

2.1 Introduction

A greenhouse is a structure intended for plants growth with the control of a specific atmosphere (temperature, humidity, light...). It is used to have a faster growth of plants or in some countries where the climate is not appropriate for the needs of the plants. It also permits to have vegetables and fruits all year long and not just for a season. There are two types of uses: industrial or domestic. Moreover there are a lot of ways to build a greenhouse and a lot of ways to make it works [\[8\]](#).

In this chapter we will look more closely the current technologies of greenhouses. The chapter contains an overview of the different kinds of greenhouses. For each type of greenhouse we will look at how they work, which type of functionalities they have and what their specific purpose is. Because temperature control is a really important function of a greenhouse, we will also look more closely on how this generally works in a greenhouse. This way we get to know the different kind of greenhouses and technologies there are on the market right now.

After being aware of all the different types of greenhouses, we will compare all their functionalities to see what kind The GreenHouse will be. That way we will be able to identify the requirements of The GreenHouse.

2.2 Existing greenhouses

In this part of the state of the art, the team has been researching the various types of greenhouses and other products related to growing plants to have an idea to which to start the project .

2.2.1 Scientific and touristic greenhouses

Purpose:

The purpose of The New York Botanical Garden shown in Figure 2 is to collect a large variety of plants that come from different continents to study them but also to exhibit them in one place. This way tourists or locals can enjoy the scarcity of plants but also school for an educational purpose [\[9\]](#).



Figure 2: The New York Botanical Garden [\[10\]](#)

Structure:

The building is organized with eleven glass pavilions that are all open on the inside. These pavilions are around the Palm House pavilion. The structure of this house is made with glass and metal. To provide shadow, some parts of the glass are grounded. Each pavilion house has a different group of plants representing various conditions found around the globe.

The Conservatory is a grand victorian-style crystal palace made up of eleven interconnected glasshouse galleries. The center piece is a magnificent glass dome that features a large collection of the world's palms under glass. The other ten glasshouse galleries are arranged in pairs on either side of the Palms of the World Gallery, each one displaying a different natural habitat and offering visitors an environmental tour around the world.

The Table 2 contains the advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Table 2: Table of advantages and disadvantages of scientific greenhouses

Advantages	Disadvantages
Preserves rare plants	Presence of plants only
Allows an educational purpose	No trade in plants
Brings a large collection of plants for scientists	Require expensive and expensive labor
	Long-time dedicated to its maintenance

2.2.2 Industrial greenhouses

The second type of greenhouse is the industrial one. It allows growing a big quantity of plants in order to sell them.

2.2.2.1 Low Technology Greenhouse

Purpose:

Using low technology to grow vegetables is a new way to be sustainable and eco-friendly. For cold winter, Eliot Coleman, a grower specialist in low technology greenhouse production wrote a book called "Winter Harvest Handbook" explaining how it is possible to grow plant without technology during winter with a cold house. The purpose for Eliot Coleman is to expand the production season using other method than technology.

Structure:

This type of greenhouse has a tunnel or igloo shape with metallic skeleton and plastic cover. They have poor ventilation. This type of structure is relatively inexpensive and easy to erect.

To protect the vegetables a plastic cover is necessary and it permits to keep the warm in the soil. This double protection permits also to increase the relative humidity. This way it protects against frost like shown Figure 3.

To control the growth of plants, Eliot Coleman explains in his book the methods and tricks to improve the growth of plants without using technology. These include the construction and maintenance of greenhouses, planting schedules, crop management and harvesting practices [\[11\]](#).



Figure 3 Low technology greenhouse [\[12\]](#)

Table 3: Table of advantages and disadvantages of low technology greenhouses Table 3 contains the advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Table 3: Table of advantages and disadvantages of low technology greenhouses

Advantages	Disadvantages
Sustainable	Sales restricted geographically
No pollution	No mass culture
Bio food	Only seasonal plants

2.2.2.2 Medium Technology Greenhouse

Purpose:

Almeria is the largest concentration of greenhouses in the world, covering 26 000 hectares. Several tons of greenhouse vegetables and fruits such as tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers and zucchinis are produced here annually. This is due to imported soils and fully hydroponic systems that drip chemical fertilizers into grow bags. Figure 4 shows the big plantation of greenhouses in this region Amusing planet [\[13\]](#).



Figure 4: Almeria greenhouses [\[14\]](#)

Structure:

This type of greenhouse has a tunnel or igloo shape with metallic skeleton and plastic cover.

Technology:

Plants don't touch soil - they grow from bags filled with oven-puffed grains of white perlite stone. Chemical fertilizers are drip-fed to each plant from a wide computer-controlled vat.

Perlite is made by heating silica (flakes of glass) until it expands (like popcorn). Due to its low density and relatively low price, this substance is used in Almeria. The small nodules hold water well, yet also provide excellent drainage in horticulture. This medium keeps plants more open to air, while still having good water-retention properties, and therefore it makes a good medium for hydroponics [\[15\]](#).

Table 4: Table of advantages and disadvantages of medium technology greenhouse contains the

advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Table 4: Table of advantages and disadvantages of medium technology greenhouse

Advantages	Disadvantages
Big production of fruits and vegetables	By reflecting sunlight back into the atmosphere, the greenhouses are actually cooling the province
	Pollution of the sea with plastic wastes

2.2.2.3 High Technology Greenhouse

Purpose:

Today the Netherlands has many of the largest greenhouses in the world, some of them so vast that they are able to produce millions kilos of vegetables every year. One of the biggest regions with greenhouses is Westland. Although these greenhouses are capital intensive, they offer a highly productive, environmentally sustainable opportunity for an advanced fresh produce industry [16].

Structure:

The Dutch Venlo greenhouse is the most popular of greenhouse structures show in Figure 5: Venlo structure [18]. Its characteristic are adapted for growers and suppliers.

The Venlo greenhouse has a simple structure. It is composed by a basic steel structure and an aluminum roof system which requires low-maintenance. The truss system inside makes for a broad range of possibilities regarding technical installations and crop suspension. The steel structure is light, yet strong. These structures offer superior crop and environmental performance. High technology structures will have roof ventilation and may also have side wall vents [17].



Figure 5: Venlo structure [18]

Technology:

Due to excessive ground production in the Netherlands, groundwater has been polluted. Producers were therefore forced to remove their crops from the soil.

New irrigation systems had to be found. The hydroponic system is based on the growth of the plant shows in Figure 19. Gutters are suspended from the structure of the greenhouse. Mineral wool carpets are placed on the gutters as a hydroponic medium. The plants are hydrated by a drip irrigation system where water is collected by the gutter. Excess water with minerals is collected in a drainage tank to eradicate all possible diseases. In many cases, the drained water is treated by a UV sterilizer with enough energy to destroy harmful bacteria and viruses.



Figure 6: Hydroponics [19]

The heating of a greenhouse is done by using a central gas boiler. In some cases, heating the greenhouse is done by installing air heaters in the growing areas. These hot air heaters run on either natural gas, petroleum and diesel.

Artificial lighting is used to allow growers to increase their productivity and extend the growing season. Artificial greenhouse lighting is designed to enhance energy efficiency. So greenhouse lighting systems provide a different spectrum than usual light sources and are constantly innovating to optimize their energy efficiency.

Table 5 contains the advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Table 5: Table of advantages and disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
Big varieties of products	Expensive
Big production	

2.2.3 Domestic greenhouses

2.2.3.1 Greenhouse in a garden

Purpose:

Greenhouses in gardens have a medium size that is to say the consumer can't put it in his house but he can put it in his garden. He can grow a large amount of plants while controlling the atmosphere.

Structure:

Greenhouses in gardens have two types of shades: the first one is tunnel like in Figure 20.

and the second one is the same shape and size as a garden shed. The tunnel is made with a wooden or metal structure and covered with transparent plastic. The second shape is also made with a wooden or metal structure and covered with plastic or glass like in Figure 21. They have a door and windows for the aeration. The wooden or metallic parts are the skeleton of the greenhouse. The plastic or glass part covers the structure to keep the warm and let through the light needed for the growth of plants.



Figure 7: Tunnel structure [\[20\]](#)



Figure 8: Glass structure [\[21\]](#)

Watering systems:

The watering can be manually but also automatic like with a fogger or drip irrigation. It depends on the consumer's budget and the free time for hobbies. Drip irrigation system allows a continuous irrigation of the greenhouse thanks to a system of pipes to dispose at the feet of your crops. Figure 9 is a structure schematic. The system is controlled by a thermostat that provides the amount depending on the ambient temperature. You must connect the watering system to a water inlet or to a rainwater collector. The amount of water can be adjusted individually by planting.

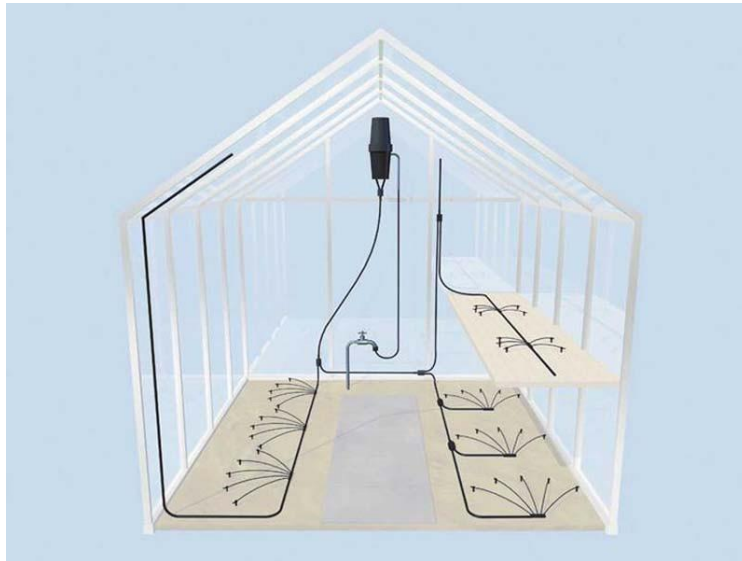


Figure 9: Watering [\[22\]](#)

Control of the temperature:

To isolate the inside, bubble wrap is used. To bring shade the consumer can use a shade net. Finally there exist several types of heating: electric heating, heating oil, fans and heating table with electric heating cable.

Table 6 contains the advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Table 6: Table of advantages and disadvantages of greenhouses in gardens

Advantages	Disadvantages
Fresh food	You need a garden with space
You can grow your own plants	Plants need maintenance
It is expensive	

Thanks to this research, the team has a better idea of what a greenhouse is. For the project, the first requirements chosen are to build a domestic greenhouse with an automatic irrigation system. However, the team would like to target a different type of audience than those with a garden, and would like to offer the opportunity for people living in cities to grow their own plants. That is why the research is extended beyond the greenhouses.

2.3 Cultivation possibilities in a small space

2.3.1 Cultivation without technology

Purpose:

Indoor allotment is a miniature garden with three pots that the consumer can put inside on the kitchen and grow small plants like aromatic plants. There is no technology so all gardening is done by the consumer as for a real garden. Figure 10 shows the product [\[23\]](#).



Figure 10: Indoor Allotment [\[24\]](#)

Table 7 contains the advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Table 7: Table of advantages and disadvantages of Indoor Allotment

Advantages	Disadvantages
It takes small space	This system need maintenance as for a garden
The consumer can grow his own plants	The consumer has only three pots
The consumer doesn't need a garden	

2.3.2 Cultivation with technology

Purpose:

Aerogarden is a little greenhouse reserved for indoor use in a kitchen. The Aerogarden permits to grow five times faster than to put the vegetables in normal soil. This way the consumer can grow any plant (within the limit of plants proposed by the brand), at any time of the year and without much maintenance. It automatically creates optimal conditions for the plants by turning grow lights on and off to simulate the sun, and reminds the consumer when to add water and nutrients. Figure 11 shows the product [\[25\]](#).



Figure 11: The Aerogarden [\[26\]](#)

How it works:

It informs the consumer when he has to add water, nutrients and turn on the light. The reservoir provides the root system with an abundant balance of oxygen, water, and nutrients to enable plants to grow five times faster than when grown in soil. Figure 12 shows how it works.

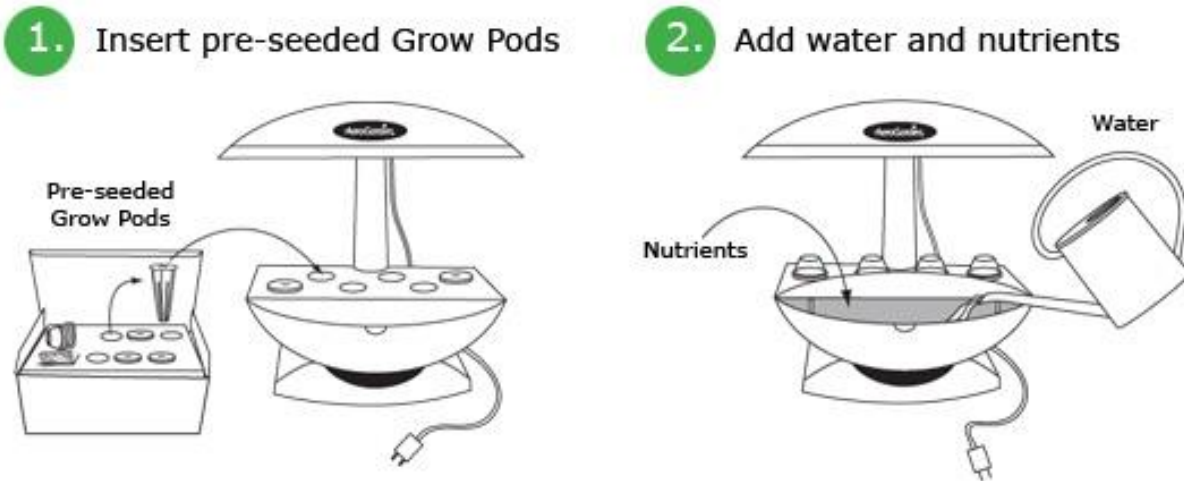


Figure 12: How does it work?[\[27\]](#)

Technology:

The brand proposes different kind of products.

There are two systems: the first one adds oxygen to the water by circulating the water up through the grow deck and over the seed pods and the roots of the plants. The pods do not have to reach down in the water of the bowl. The second one has an aerator to directly oxygenate the water, and their seed pods are about 8.25 cm long so that they reach down into the water in the bowl, allowing them to draw water up through the grow sponge into the roots of the young plants.

Concerning the lighting system, it provides high performance, energy efficient around 30.00 W LED lighting for plants. This garden tailors the light spectrum to help plants thrive, concentrating daylight white LED lights for fast growth, blue LED lights for bigger yields, and red LED lights for more flowers and fruit. Figure 13 shows the system.



Figure 13: Technologie Aerogarden [28]

Table 8 contains the advantages and disadvantages of this system.

Table 8: Table of advantages and disadvantages of Aerogarden

Advantages	Disadvantages
It is easy to use and low maintenance	You can only use AeroGarden accessories and seeds
It grows 5 times faster than soil	The product has to be near an outlet
You can grow anything including fresh herbs, salad greens, vegetables, flowers, and more	
LED lights cost just pennies a day to operate	
No need for land to use	
No mounting when receiving	

2.3 Comparison

After having analyzed some the types of existing greenhouses, the advantages and disadvantages of each are compared to have a clear idea of the type of greenhouse that will be chosen to develop the project like. Table shows a comparison of all the different types of greenhouses.

The Table 9 shows the comparison of the different types of greenhouse.

Table 9: Table of comparison

Type	Target	Technology	Purpose
Scientific and touristic	Schools, Scientists, Tourists	Not specified	Collect a huge varieties of plants
Industrial	Producer and traders	Low, medium and high technology	Produce in large quantities and throughout the year
Domestic	Citizen	Medium and low technology	Grow your own fresh food

2.4 Conclusion

After the research in the state of art, the team decided that The GreenHouse would be a mix between Aerogarden and the domestic greenhouse. It would be a semi-automatic greenhouse that can be put on balconies. The first and most important requirement was that it could **work in winter and summer in different environments**. A **specific cover for winter and for summer** would be made to provide this use in different environments. It had to be multifunctional. The GreenHouse concentrates on **domestic use**. It would be made especially for small size aromatic plants. The **interaction** with the customer should be as **little as possible**. It would have an **automatic irrigation system**. The GreenHouse would be powered by batteries or solar energy, this way a socket is not needed nearby.

After the general requirements of The GreenHouse were set it was time to take a look at how the project would be managed and controlled.

3 Project Management

3.1 Introduction

Before starting to develop the product it was important that the whole project got managed. In order to better manage this project, the team made use of management tools. By working together, helping and listening to each other, the management of the project succeeded even if it was the first time that the team worked together.

A project is defined by three things [\[29\]](#):

- Its carateristic of being unique
- Scope, time, budget
- The stakeholders

To be sure the project would run smooth the team had to define all these characteristics. The team defined these characteristics with the help of different management tools. First, the team began by defining the scope with the help of a WBS (Work Breakdown Structure). After, the team knew the scope they defined every task and put it and a Gantt chart together with the resources. This way they would manage the time aspect of the project. To manage the budget they made a list of all the different costs they needed for the project and saw if it fitted in the budget.

For the stakeholders management they first looked at how every stakeholder influenced the different parts of the project. They did this with the help of a RACIQ matrix (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed, Quality). After this they also looked at how big the interests and power of the different stakeholders on the project were. In this chapter they also defined how they would communicate within this project with every stakeholder or team member. Last but not least they defined some risks that could happen in this project to see if they could minimize them.

3.2 Scope

The scope includes all the objectives of the project and all the actions necessary to achieve it. To define a scope well, the team had to identify the goals, the tasks, the resources, the budget and the timeline of the project. All these parts have been studied by the team and are detailed in the rest of this chapter.

To carry out a project correctly, there first must be a good project scope statement with a purpose, a time and a budget. This allows to target the subject well and to know exactly what is expected. The project scope statement was to develop a semi-automatic greenhouse with a budget of 150.00 € (for the prototype) and deliver it for the 18th of June 2017.

To help define the scope, the team made a WBS where the detailed set of deliverables is shown. The WBS permits them to decompose the project scope in simple graphic terms with easy components. At the top the name of the project is stated and below the main components of the project with the list of all the deliverables.

In Figure 14 the WBS of the project is shown.

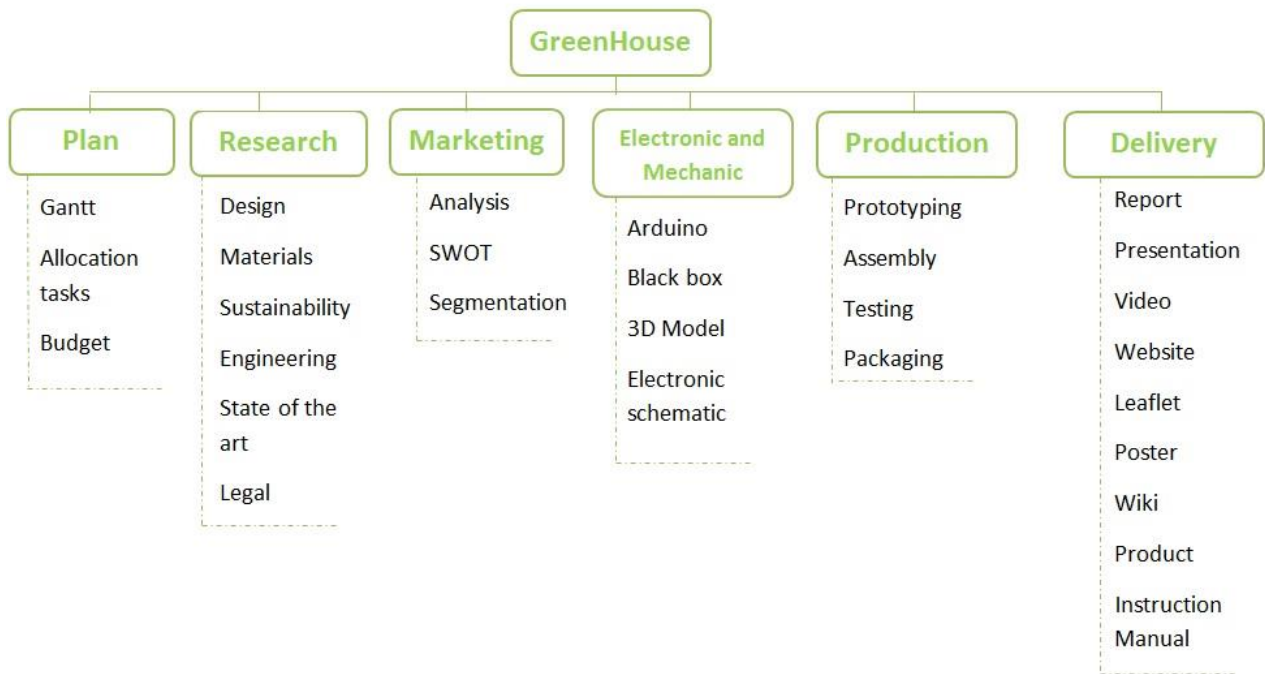


Figure 14: Work breakdown structure

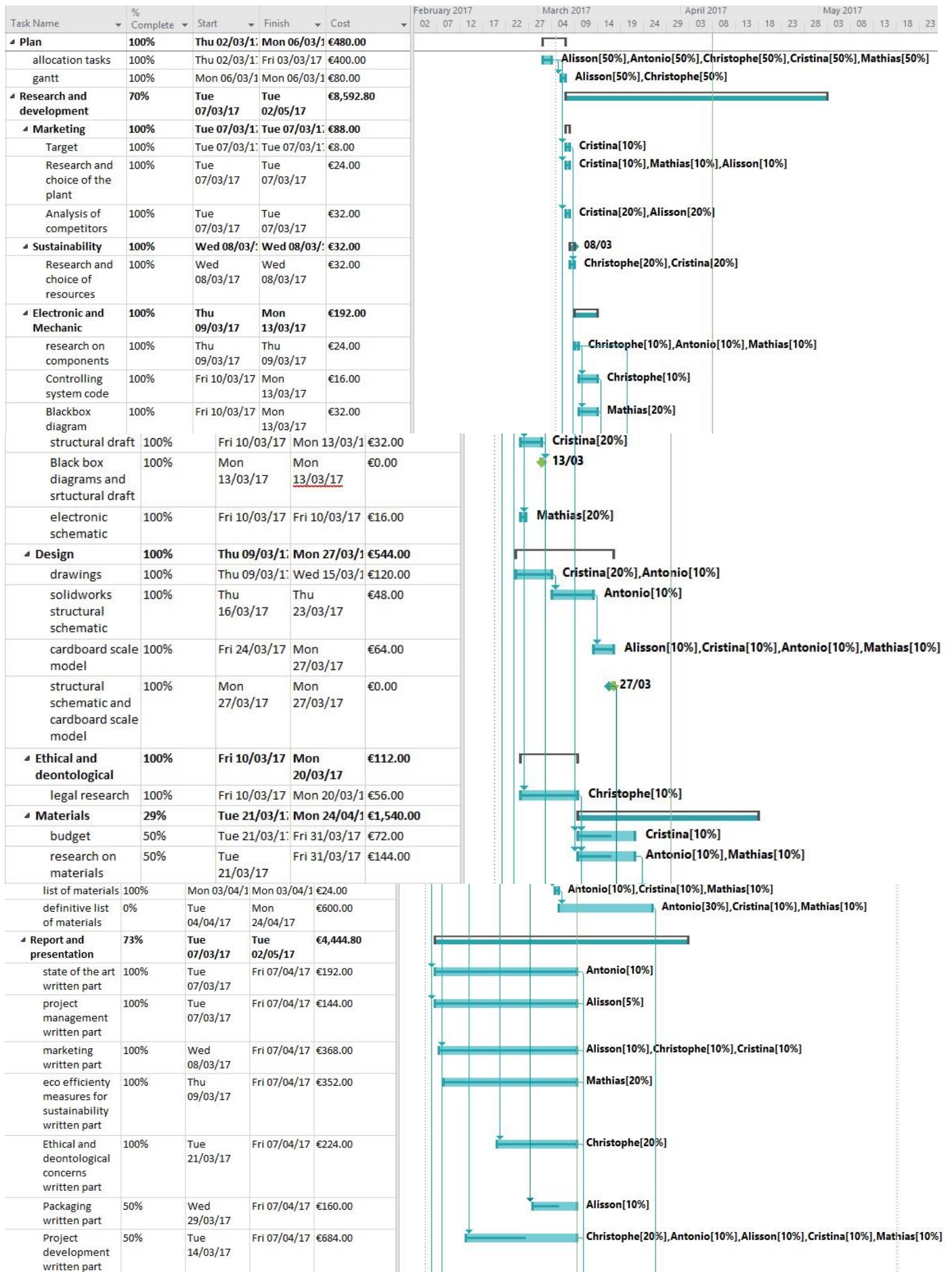
3.3 Time

The timing of a project is very important to be sure to deliver the product on time. For this project, the supervisors gave the team several deadlines, visible in Table 10, that had to be respected.

Table 10: Table of the deadlines

Deadline	Tasks
2017-03-06	Define the Tasks, subtask allocation and Gantt chart of the project and insert them on the wiki
2017-03-13	Upload the “black box” System Diagrams & Structural Drafts to the wiki
2017-03-27	Upload the detailed System Schematics & Structural Drawings to the wiki and finish the cardboard scale model of the structure
2017-04-03	Upload the List of Materials (what & quantity) to the wiki
2017-04-09	Upload the Interim Report and Presentation to the wiki
2017-04-20	Interim Presentation, Discussion and Peer, Teacher and Supervisor Feedbacks
2017-04-24	Complete the List of Materials (local providers & price - including VAT and transportation) to the wiki
2017-05-02	Upload refined Interim Report (based on Teacher & Supervisor Feedbacks)
2017-06-05	Upload the Functional Tests' Results to the wiki
2017-06-18	Upload the Final Report, Presentation, Video, Paper, Poster and Manual
2017-06-22	Final presentation
2017-06-26	Final report with correction, CD and print the report

With these deadlines and the table of the tasks defined, the team used them to make a timeline of the project. This way there was an overview on the planification. Thanks to this timeline, it was possible to see what the past tasks were and what the next steps of the project were. To make this timeline the management tool Gantt chart was used, which permit the team to have a lot of information for each task, such as the responsible, the duration, the milestone and the cost. In Figure 15 the Gantt chart for this project is shown.



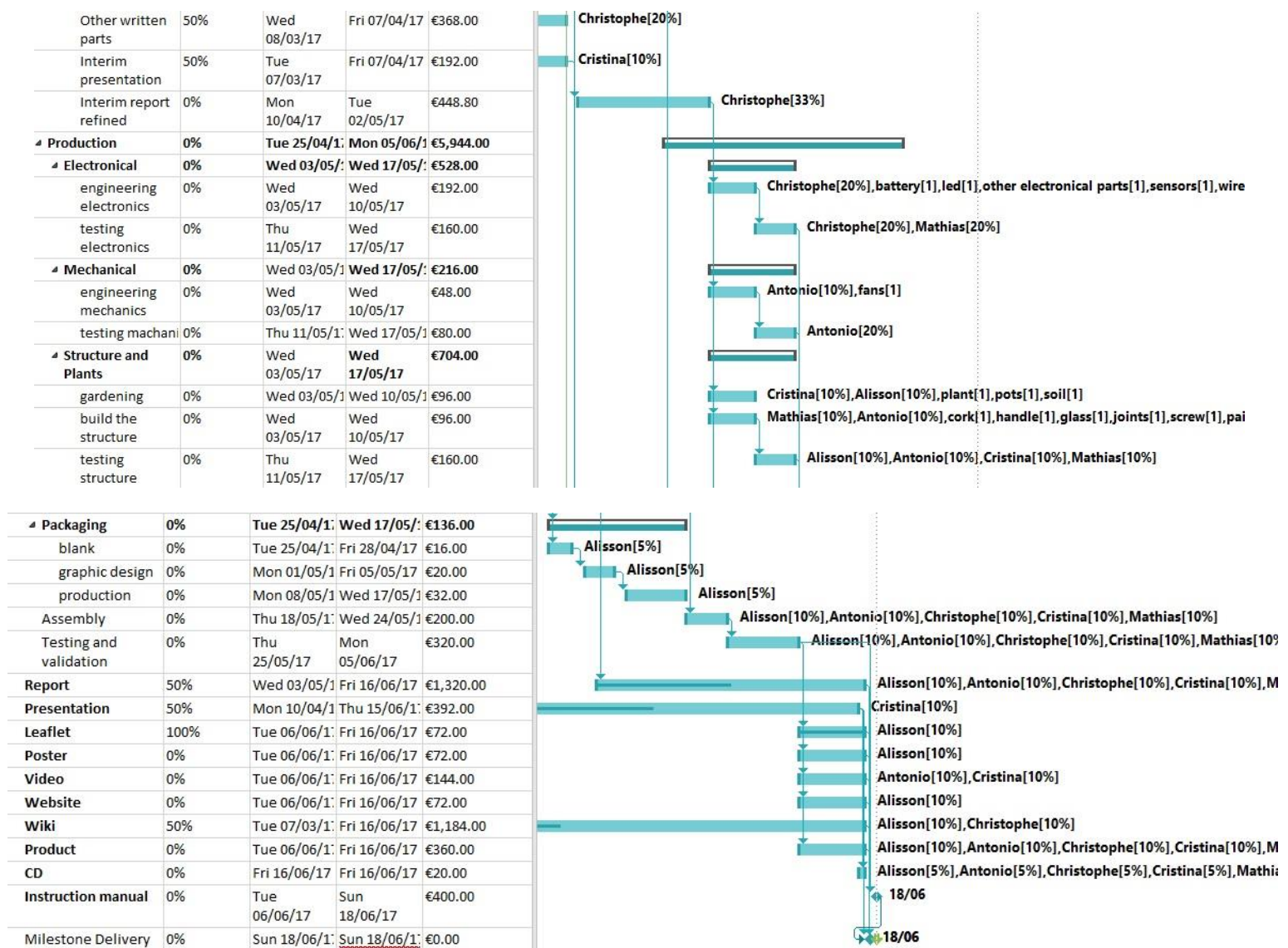


Figure 15: Gantt chart of the project

3.4 Cost

Cost is one of the three constraints in a project together with time and scope. Analyzing the cost helps to identify each of the expenses within the project. This way it is ensured that expenses are approved before purchasing and the overall cost of the project is controlled. In the project there are two types of costs: work resources and materials.

Work resources refer to the human resources required during the project that have to be paid according to the time. For the project, the team members were not paid because it was within the framework of their studies. Nevertheless it is interesting to put themselves in a context of startup. Table 11 shows the salary for the team regarding the four months of the project. This table is made thanks to Project Management Software.

Table 11: Work costs

Resources	Work (hours)	Rate (€/hour)	Cost (€)
Alisson	417.20	10.00	4172.00
Antonio	343.60	10.00	3436.00
Christophe	427.28	10.00	4272.80
Cristina	342.80	10.00	3428.00
Mathias	374.40	10.00	3744.00

The second type of costs is the materials. For each unique project, there is a unique budget. For this project the budget was 150.00 € to develop the prototype. This budget was imposed by the supervisors and included only costs related to the construction of the prototype. Table 12 shows the details of the materials that were used to build the prototype.

Table 12: List of materials

Material / Component	Type / Size	Quantity	Price (€)
General structure			
Wood frame winter cover	Ripa sem aplainar (13 mm x 25 mm x 2400 mm)	1	1.00
Wood frame top structure	Ripa sem aplainar (30 mm x 30 mm x 2400 mm)	1	3.39
Wood frame bottom structure	Ripa sem aplainar (30 mm x 47 mm x 2400 mm)	1	4.79
Panel	Painel de contraplacado (1200 mm x 600 mm x 5 mm)	2	9.98
Foam	Espuma expansiva poliuretano (750 ml)	1	2.89
Plastic foil inside	Plástico de proteção (5000 mm x 2000 mm)	1	3.49
Transparent foil winter cover	Plástico de proteção transparente (5000 mm x 2000 mm)	1	4.99
Aluminium frame	Perfil de alumínio plano (15 mm x 2 mm x 2500 mm)	1	2.99
Steel tubes support	Perfil tubo aço quadrado (12 mm x 12 mm x 1000 mm)	2	7.98
Screws	4 mm x 12 mm	1	1.99
Screws	4 mm x 40 mm	1	1.99
Shaman	Dobradiça de latão (50 mm x 40 mm)	2	8.58
Glue			
Watering system	Wick (4 mm)	1	1.99
Electronical components			
Temperatur sensor	DS18B20	1	6.70
Rain sensor	/	1	6,13
Micro switch	/	2	2.22
Float switch	/	1	4.99
Push button	/	2	5.80
Switch	/	1	0.90
Wire	Jumper wire	1	3.49
Control system	Arduino Uno - R3	1	22.99
Geared DC motor	MOT02034	1	14.45
Batteries	8x Alkaline AA batteries	1	3.00
Battery holder	Holder 5 AA batteries	1	2.90
Motor controller	H-bridge	1	2.46
Clip for LED	/	2	0.32
Green LED	/	2	0.32
Red Led	/	2	0.32
Resistors	/	10	0.90
Transportation			
Boxelectronica			4.60
Diverta			4.60
Onlybatteries			4.60
Total price			150.13

3.5 Quality

Product quality is really important to attract and retain customers. If the quality is bad, the product will have a bad reputation that will lead to a decline in sales, but also a bad reputation for the brand. The GreenHouse didn't have a place in the market, the company had to prove itself, there was no right to make mistakes. For this reason, the quality of The GreenHouse had to be controlled.

3.5.1 Product Quality

To have a good final product, there must be a good quality of raw materials. For this, suppliers with a good reputation had to be chosen. When receiving each component the quality and functioning had to be controlled before using them. Once the product was assembled, the team had to test it to make sure it worked well and was durable.

3.5.2 Work Quality

The quality of the raw materials was good, but if the quality of the work was not correct then the quality of the final product would have been bad. Therefore the components had to be handled with care and the assembly had to be made by a certain quality. Moreover, the well-being of the team was important. If the assembly of the product happened in a bad atmosphere then this would have repercussions on the quality. Finally, to assemble and test the product, a quality environment was needed.

3.5.3 Service Quality

After selling The GreenHouse, it is important to listen to customers. All reviews are good to improve The GreenHouse. In addition, a good relationship has to be kept with them to keep them loyal and ensure a good after sales service if one of the products does not work properly.

3.6 People

A project is composed of many tasks in various fields which require several actors with different specialties to be able to manage the project properly. The team is composed of five students with different backgrounds. Thanks to that, it was easier to allocate the tasks. This way each person could bring their skill and knowledge on a part of the project. However, an outside eye was always needed to bring constructive criticism and improve the project. This is why it is important to work as a team and not alone in your field. Moreover, if the person could not manage an area he does not know, he had to be able to learn and discover something that he was not accustomed to seeing.

Finally, to work with other persons on a project allows dividing the work to be more efficient but also in case of absence or disease, the work could be done by the other. In Table 13, each task was distributed among several members with different roles. The team decided to use the RACIQ matrix because it is an appropriate tool for assigning roles.

A RACIQ matrix is composed by the following roles:

- Responsible: who is assigned to do the work;
- Accountable: who makes the final decision;
- Consulted: who can help for something precisely;
- Informed: who must be informed if a decision has been taken;
- Quality: who does the quality test;

Table 13: RACIQ matrix

Tasks	Alisson	Antonio	Christophe	Cristina	Mathias	Supervisors	Teachers
Gantt	R	C/I	A	C/I	C/I	I	I
Research on components	I	C	A	I	R	C	I
Research on materials	C/I	A	C/I	C/I	R	C	I
Black box diagrams	I	C	A	I	R	C	I
Structural draft	I	C	I	A	R	C	I
Electronic schematic	I	C	R	I	A	C	I
Solidworks	A	R	I	I	C	I	I
Carboard scale model	C	R	I	C	A	I	I
Programming	I	C	R/Q	I	A/Q	C	I
Packaging	R	C	I	A	I	C	I
Build the structure	C/I	A/Q	C/I	C/I	R/Q	C	I
Testing	I	A/Q	R/Q	I	C	C	I
Report	R	R	R	R	R	C	I
Leaflet	R	I	I	A	I	I	I
Poster	R	I	I	A	I	I	I
Website	R	I	C	A	I	I	I
Wiki	A	C/I	R	C/I	C/I	I	I
Instruction manual	I	A	C	I	R	C	I

3.7 Communication

Communication is a key factor when working in a team. Certainly when the team members have never worked together. This is because nobody knows what to expect from the other. To keep good communication the team tried to do meetings at school almost every day. This way they could inform each other on what everyone had done or was working on. Important decisions and discussions were done in these meetings. When there were new tasks that rise they were also divided in these meetings. Every week there also was a meeting with the supervisors so the team could keep them up to date on how the project was developing. In these meetings the supervisors also guided them to finish this project in a positive way.

When the team was not together they communicated by Whatsapp. This way they could quickly ask things to one another or make little decisions. The sharing of content was done by means of Dropbox. This Dropbox consisted of different maps that refer to the different parts of the project. This way everyone could find everything they need there.

In Table 14 all the communication actions are grouped and detailed.

Table 14: Communication matrix

What	Why	Who	When	To Whom
Weekly meeting with supervisors	To see the progress in the project, give a feedback about the wiki and help us	The supervisors	Every thursday	The team
Weekly meeting with the team	To know who works on what and who should do what	The team	Every thursday	The team
Meeting with our coordinateur	To help us with technical questions	Abel Duarte	21-03-17	The team
Deliverables	To show the progress of the project to the supervisors and to deliver the final product and all associated documents	The team	3.3 Time	The supervisors

3.8 Risk

Analyzing the risks in a project permits to anticipate threats that can be encountered during the project. This way it is easy to see what might be done to minimize these threats. Anticipating allows reacting faster and thus avoiding wasting too much time during the project to solve the problems.

For the project the nature of potential threats were listed first:

- Human-caused hazards: absence of one member of the team, workplace accident.
- Natural hazards: bad or good weather during the testing period.
- Material hazards: insulation not efficient enough, the quality of the material is not as expected, breakdown of equipment during testing, the support does not fit correctly on the balcony.
- Technological hazards: failure of the system with the arduino.
- Management hazards: failure to meet deadlines, budget not respected.

Once the threats had been identified, they were grouped into Table 15 to analyze them.

Table 15: Risk management table

Description	Cause	Effect	Trigger	Response	Impact	Probability	Rank
Failure to meet deadlines	Unforeseen events	Delay in the project	Expected time for each task too short	Mitigate: analyse all the stapes and risk for each and allow more time for each task	High-3	High-3	9
Absence of a member	Diseases or personal issue	Bad condition of work for the team	Team member feels bad	Accept: divide the work of the person	Medium-2	High-3	6
Test not conclusive	Bad weather	Delay in the project	Bad weather forecast	Mitigate: allow for a long period of testing	High-3	Medium-2	6
Temperature not controlled	Isolation not efficient enough	Bad condition for plants	Bad choice of material	Accept: improve the isolation with more matter	High-3	Medium-2	6
Bad material	Quality is not as expected	Bad quality of the final product	Bad choice of material	Mitigate: check the quality before	High-3	Medium-2	6
Failure of the system	Electronics failure	Delay in the project	Bad programming	Mitigate: allow time for testing	High-3	Medium-2	6
Budget not respected	Changes of material	Budget increase	Bad quality of material	Mitigate: provide for a back-up budget	Medium-2	Medium-2	4
Breakdown of equipment during testing	Using in improper way	Delay in the project and budget increase	Lack of knowledge and bad concentration	Accept: be careful when handling materials	High-3	Low-1	3
Balcony's issue	Support not adapted	Delay in the project	We did not look at all types of balconies	Mitigate: provide adaptable hooks	High-3	Low-1	3
Workplace accident	During tests with scissors or others tools	Bad condition of work for the team	Lack of knowledge and bad concentration	Accept: bring more help to the person	Medium-2	Low-1	2

3.9 Procurement

Procurement is the part of the project where all the actions concerning the materials and the suppliers are planned. As The GreenHouse contains different parts, different suppliers had to be found and attention to the quality/price ratio had to be paid. Furthermore, the budget was limited so the team had to identify which parts were very important and needed a very good quality.

To meet the budget, a list of all the materials had to be made first. Then the team had to search Portuguese suppliers for these materials and components. Using local suppliers permits to reduce shipping costs and also the shipping time. This allowed investing in better quality.

After receiving the different materials, the team had to check its quality to ensure that it was the expected one and that this didn't affect the quality of the final product.

3.10 Stakeholders Management

Stakeholders management permits to control all the relationships in the project. Stakeholders are persons who are involved in the project directly or indirectly. Every stakeholder has a different kind of interest and power on the project. The different kind of interests and power are the following:

- High power and high interest
- High power and low interest
- Low power and high interest
- Low power and low interest

For the stakeholder analysis there are three steps: list all the stakeholders, identify the information for each and identify the impact or support for each. For the project, Table 16 was made to easily view this analysis.

Table 16: Stakeholders analysis

Stakeholder	Roles	Expectations	Power	Interest
Team members	Creators of the project	Develop the project successfully	High	High
Team supervisor	Help us with the project	Successful project	High	High
Coordinators	Approve the project	Learn how to develop a team project	High	High
Teachers	Give the necessary knowledge	Apply the notions seen in lessons to the report	Low	High
Suppliers	Provide equipment	Sell supplies	High	Medium
ISEP	Gives a budget and provides the workspace	Deliver a project	High	Low

3.11 Conclusion

Because of this project management the team was able to **take control of the project**. The different tools in this chapter were used as a base for every decision or task that had to be done. If **new tasks would rise** the team would be able to **plan them well**, to be sure **other tasks weren't affected** by the new ones. When **new components or materials** had to be added, the team had to take a look at the **quality and budget management** to see if it fitted in the project. With the risk analysis the team was able to **minimize these risks and anticipate on them**. For **important decisions** they could take a look at how **every stakeholder** should be **involved** in this decision and how they had to communicate these decisions. This way the project staid structured and didn't lose it's direction to the end product.

After the management of the project it was time to start with the marketing plan and take a look at how the product would be sold. All the research on the marketing can be found in the next chapter.

4 Marketing Plan

4.1 Introduction

Marketing is an essential part in a company. The success of the brand depends on the marketing expertise, because its goal is to respond to the customer's needs. The first objective is to attract the customers with the product and then to make them loyal. This way marketing doesn't only allow to sell the product but also to make profit. Different tools are used in this chapter to analyze the marketing of The GreenHouse, like Marketing mix, SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) and SMART Objectives (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timed).

The team started by doing a market analysis and looking at the kind of macro and micro environment the product would be in. After this they looked at which factors were going to influence the marketing objectives. This was done by making a SWOT analysis. When the factors that influenced the marketing objectives were known, it was time to define these objectives. These objectives would be defined by the rules of SMART. The next step after the objectives was segmentation. In this part of the marketing plan an overview of the different kinds of consumers were made. After the team knew which kind of consumer was best for the product, it was time to see where the product could be positioned in the market and how the product would be marketed. They team took a look at the four p's of marketing mix: Price, Product, Promotion and Place to define the final marketing plan. Off course it was also important to see if the marketing strategy and plan fitted in a certain budget. All of these researches on the marketing plan can be found in this chapter.

4.2 Market Analysis

In this chapter influences of the macro and micro environment, on the marketing plan of The GreenHouse, will be stated. Macro environment defines the general environment within which the company is involved. The factors are political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal. Micro environment permits to analyze the company itself. It groups six factors: suppliers, customers, company, intermediaries, publics and competitors.

4.2.1 Macro Environment

For the analysis of the macro environment the team used a tool called PESTLE (Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Legal, and Economical). PESTLE analysis different outside factors that influences the marketing of a product. Figure 16 shows the different factors that are taken into account for the PESTLE analysis.

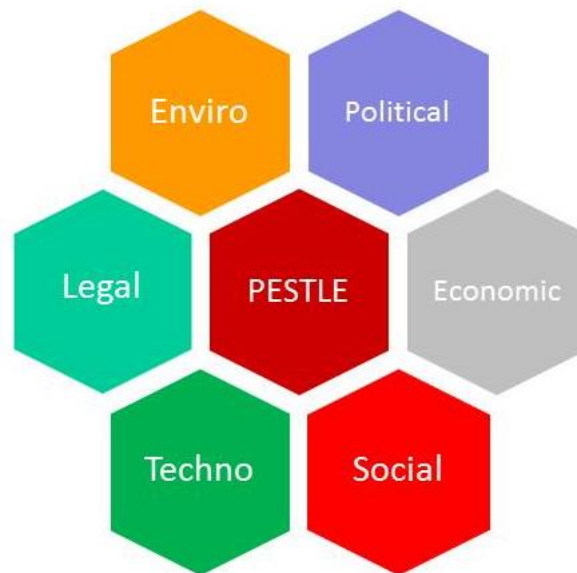


Figure 16: PESTLE overview [\[30\]](#)

4.2.1.1 Political & Legal

Politically seen, the different legislations that are in charge now and in the future, have to be taken into account. Although a lot of countries still have pretty conservative political systems, the younger generation of people votes more liberal. So there is a trend coming that political system all over the world will become more liberal, open and environmental friendly.

The legal part of the macro environment in the market analysis is pretty dependent on the political system. Because if a certain type of political system is in charge, the laws will probably change to their thoughts. So with the political trend described above the laws about domestic rules and others will also change in a more open and liberal way. Regarding The GreenHouse, the team had to be careful with rules concerning the suspensions on balconies.

4.2.1.2 Environmental

The environment is a topic more and more evoked because of the global warming. Scientists state that if people don't do anything now, consequences will be irreversible. It is why many countries have come together to create the 21th Conference of the Parties (COP21). The goal of this organization is to decrease gas emissions to 70 % by 2050. The project was in line with this objective because the team used renewable resources like rain water [\[31\]](#).

With this objective of preserving the planet, people try more and more to be eco-responsible citizen but also to have a healthier life. People want products that are made in a sustainable way and they even want to pay more for it. They want products that are produced with the following things in thought:

- Products and packaging have to be designed to be safe and ecologically throughout their life cycle.
- Wastes and ecologically incompatible byproducts have to be reduced, eliminated or recycled.
- Chemical substances or physical agents and conditions that present hazards to human health or the environment should be eliminated.
- Energy and materials have to be conserved, and the forms of energy and materials used have to be most appropriate for the desired ends.
- The security and well-being of all employees has to be a priority, as is the continuous development of their talents and capacities.

4.2.1.3 Social

From a social perspective eating healthy is a hot topic these days. Especially in the group of the millennials. People are searching for healthier and fresher food. We see this in trends like the paleo diet or veganism that are rising in numbers. In Figure 17 the expected change in eating habits, in the next year, are shown by age. It is clear that people are very busy with healthy food [32].

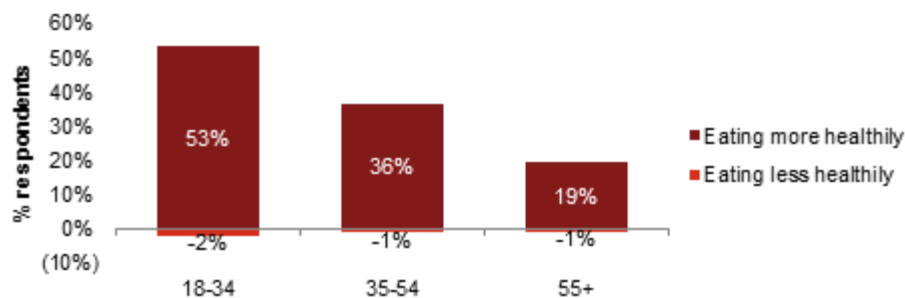


Figure 17: Eating habits [33]

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations data, the vegetable supply (excluding potatoes and pulses) in Europe has increased over the last four decades. In 2006, one in five Europeans reported having changed their diet over the last year. Of these, more than half indicated that they had increased their fruit and vegetable intake [34].

A majority of European citizens associate a healthy diet with fruit and vegetable consumption. The idea of growing one's own food continues to grow. In cities people want to have the luxury of having a vegetable garden. Furthermore, it improves the condition of the air. We can see many associative gardens developing, like on roofs. With this project, another solution was proposed: grow your own vegetables on your balcony!

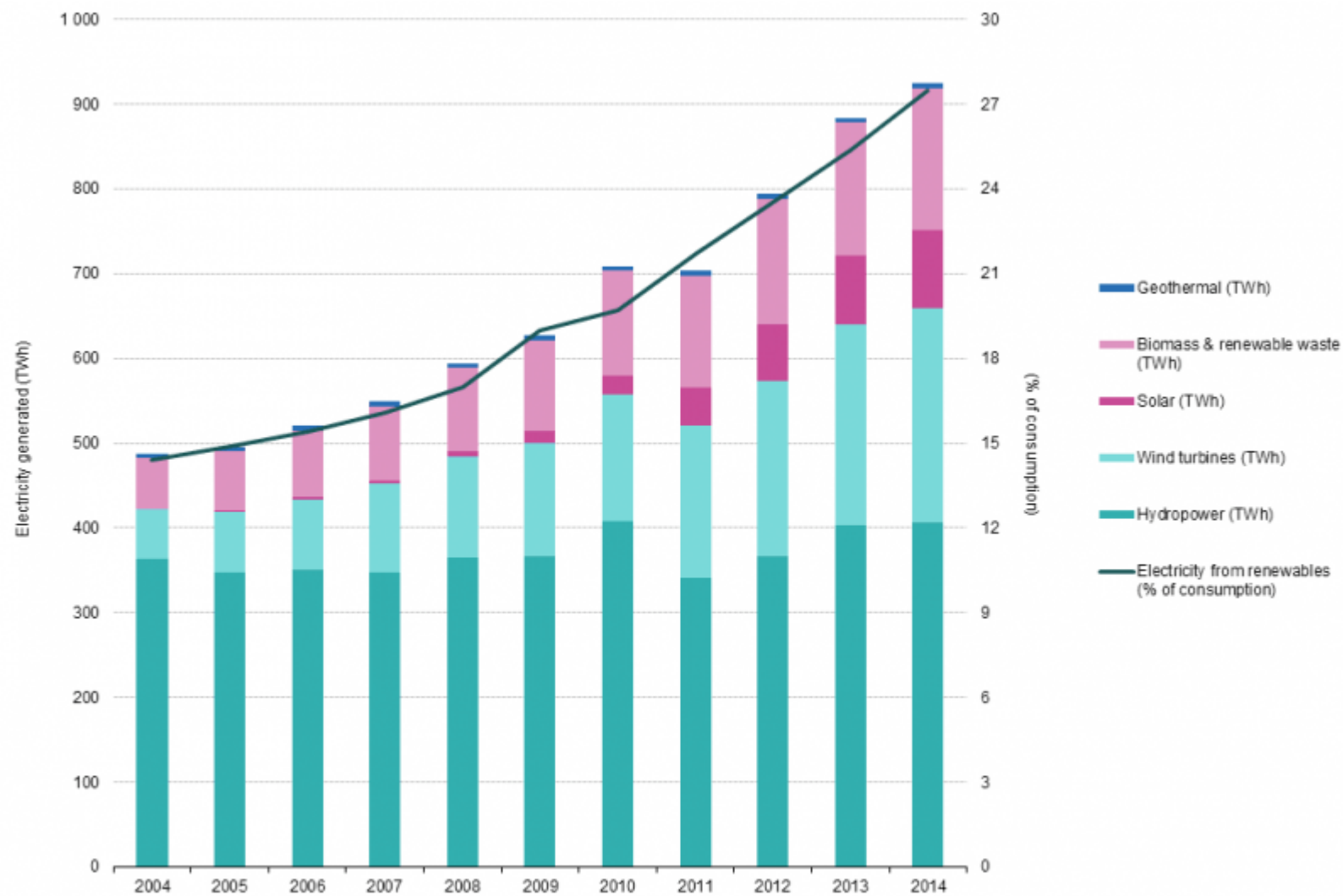
Furthermore, people have a really busy life in cities and they don't want to spend time gardening aromatic plants. When they come back home, people want to enjoy their free time with their family, unwind, relax and forget all constraints. With the semi-automatic system, this project met these requirements.

4.2.1.4 Technological

In terms of technology, The GreenHouse used eco-friendly technology. Sensors (rain, temperature) were used to protect the plants from the rain and the sun and certify the customer operational growth without many manipulations.

4.2.1.6 Economical

In this case the choice of renewable energy in the company can be seen as a green economy. An activity is considered like a "green activity" if it is less polluting, it uses less energy and it concerns the protection of the environment. Eco activities generate many businesses. Governments promote and support green energy development, so this is the perfect period to develop a project in line with sustainable development. Figure 18 shows the different growths of the use of renewable energy. The solar sector is in the first rank of the sustainable energy investment in the world in 2014 according to Eurostat [35].



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_105a and tsdcc330)

Figure 18: Electricity generated from renewable energy sources [\[36\]](#)

4.2.2 Micro Environment

Next to the macro environment, the micro environment also had to be analyzed in the market analysis. Figure 19 shows the different factors of the micro environment.

THE COMPANY'S MICROENVIRONMENT



6

Figure 19: Micro environment aspects [\[37\]](#)

4.2.2.1 Suppliers

Using local suppliers was a budgetary as well as ethical choice. By choosing local suppliers the team was able to maintain a stable economy in the region and avoid all import-related costs. Furthermore it's easier to maintain a partnership with local suppliers because of the proximity.

For The GreenHouse wood, cork, electronics components and plastics were needed. For the production of The GreenHouse, two suppliers for each category, to allow competition between them, were searched. This way the best prices were gotten, but also a rescue provider was available.





4.2.2.2 Intermediaries

Intermediaries can be useful to expand the sales sector, reach more consumers and promote the product. Customers are important for that but also social networks, advertising companies, local radio and cinema.

4.2.2.3 Competitors

The analysis of the competitors was really important because a value, that our competitors didn't have, had to be found in the product. Furthermore, competitors' failures are a way to learn and try to avoid them. For the project different kind of competitors were found: direct and indirect. Table 17 shows a list of the competitors for The GreenHouse.

Table 17: Description of competitors

Types	Descriptions	Pictures
Direct		
AeroGarden	They propose an automatic greenhouse with artificial light to grow plants quickly. Their greenhouse works with a power supply and water. The consumer can only grow six plants at the same time and is obliged to buy the specific pre-seeded grow pots to use the greenhouse.	 [38]
Indirect		
Supermarket: Continente, Pingo Doce, Jumbo	They sell vegetables and aromatic plants but the quality and the freshness are not so good. However, it remains cheap.	 [39]
Biomarket: Cantinho das Aromáticas	They sell vegetables and aromatic plants of good quality but it's a little bit expensive.	 [40]
Small kitchen garden: Indoor Allotment	They offer fresh food and homemade but they require maintenance and plants take time to grow.	 [41]

4.2.2.4 Publics

The public targeted by The GreenHouse were people who want to eat healthy and homemade food but don't have time to garden. So the team proposed fresh food, which grows fast and which does not require so much maintenance as a garden. Furthermore, the target public doesn't have gardens and live in flats or small houses so with the product, they can have a little piece of garden with enough space to grow some plants.

4.2.2.5 Customers

Customers are also an important part of the marketing because the product is sold to them. Convincing them that The GreenHouse is worth investing is an important task. Customers attract more consumers. This is, if the company trusts in customers and if customers trust in the product, consumers will trust too.

The type of customers the team targeted are flower shops and trendy eco-shop. Flowershops are adapted to the product because people can buy, with The GreenHouse, seeds and compost. Furthermore, a sale assistant can help the consumer to understand how The GreeHouse works and what kinds of plants are suitable to grow.

Trendy eco-shop is also adapted to attract another kind of consumer: those who want trendy objects. These shops can seduce them with a strategy of selling a new concept with an eco-friendly aspect.

4.2.2.6 Company

For this project, we didn't have a company but a team of five students with different nationalities and backgrounds. Everybody could bring something with his or her skills and knowledges. Cristina studies industrial design and product development so she could manage the design of The GreenHouse and could have a perfectionist eye on the production. Antonio studies mechanical engineering so he could manage the mechanical part and the modelling of The GreenHouse. Christophe studies electronical engineering and could be in charge of the electronical part and the planification of the project. Mathias studies environmental engineering and could be in charge of the environmental, sustainability and materials part. Finally, Alisson studies packaging engineering so she could manage the planification of the project, the marketing part and the packaging part. The nationalities could also help studying various markets and bring cultural knowledge.

4.3 SWOT Analysis

With a SWOT analysis it was possible for the team to see what factors (internal and external) were favorable and unfavorable for achieving the objective. SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The strengths and weaknesses discuss the internal factors while the opportunities and threats discuss the external factors. Figure 20 shows the SWOT analysis for this project. When the team looked at the different factors they concluded that the objective was attainable.

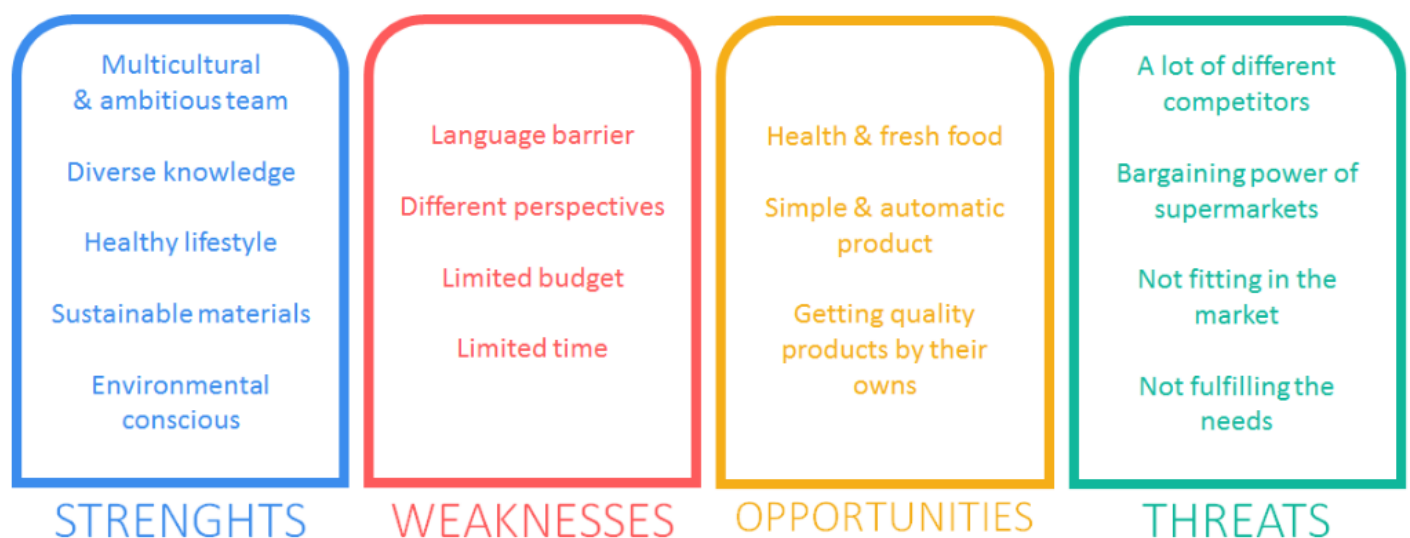


Figure 20: SWOT analysis

4.4 Strategic Objectives

For a good marketing plan it's really important to know where you are going. Because of this objectives for the next 5-10 years should be described. A good objective is made by the rules of SMART.

Here you can find the objectives for The GreenHouse for the next 5 years:

- Ameliorate the model.
- Find better and permanent suppliers to reduce production costs.
- Do volunteering and charity donations to get connected with the customer.
- Make a platform for feedback of all stakeholders.
- Develop a repair platform.
- Extend the market of the product in five more countries in Europe.
- Develop an app that will notify and inform the customer on the status of The GreenHouse.

4.5 Segmentation

The segmentation in marketing consists of dividing the population in homogeneous groups to fulfil the needs of each group in a more effective way. A good segmentation must be operational and avoid inappropriate choices. Any segmentation criteria must have the following characteristics:

- Measurable: size, purchasing power, and profiles of segments can be measured.
- Accessible: segments can be effectively.
- Reached and served.
- Substantial: segments are large or profitable enough to serve.
- Differential: segments are conceptually distinguishable and respond differently to different marketing mix elements and programs.
- Actionable: effective programs can be designed for attracting and serving the segments.

Four criteria of segmentation were analyzed: geographic, demographic, psychographic and behavioral.

4.5.1 Geographic Segmentation

For the launch of the product it was chosen to target Portugal first. Due to the climate, there are very hot summers that burns plants and very cold winters. After Portugal, The GreenHouse will be sold in other countries that are experiencing the same problems.

The geographic target is in living cities, because The GreenHouse allows people, living in apartments, to cultivate their own aromatic plants. In rural areas, most people have gardens so it is more difficult to attract them. In addition, to achieve an optimal performance of The GreenHouse the aim is for sunny cities.

4.5.2 Demographic, Psychographic and Behavioral Segmentation

With all the scandals about food and brands nowadays, people are losing confidence in supermarkets, especially in big companies. Currently people want to know the origin of the food, how it was made, how it was manufactured and under what conditions it has been produced. Therefore, a new trend has begun with the emergence of the organic market, the desire to buy premises and above all the desire to make homemade food. Faced with this movement, The GreenHouse fits perfectly into the market.

For the segmentation the team decided to focus especially on the age of the public as well as in their diverse needs, such as economical possibilities, aspirations and free-time activities. Not all publics can be attracted by the product. Because of that, a distinction of three different population groups were made: children, young and active people and elderly people. Figure 21 shows these different population groups

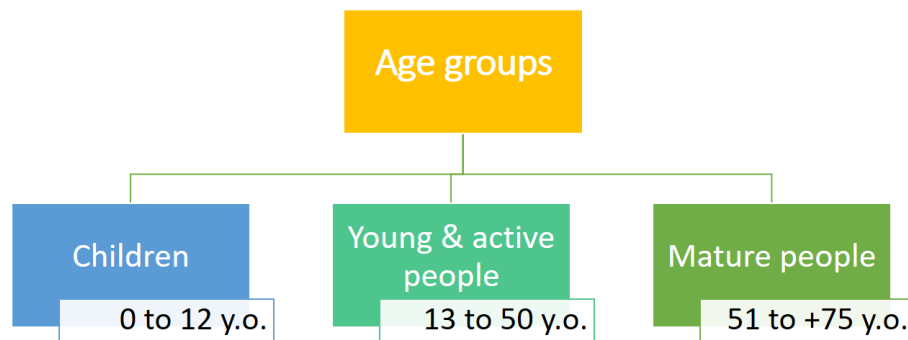


Figure 21: Target scheme

To define in which group to focus the product it was necessary to take in consideration the different characteristics and requirements of each of them as well as the advantages and disadvantages that they present in relation to the product.

The team distinguished three different target groups with different ranges of age inside each: children (from 0 to 12 years old), young active people (from 13 to 50 years old) and mature people (from 51 to +75 years old).

Figure 22 shows the different subgroup of ages in each target group.

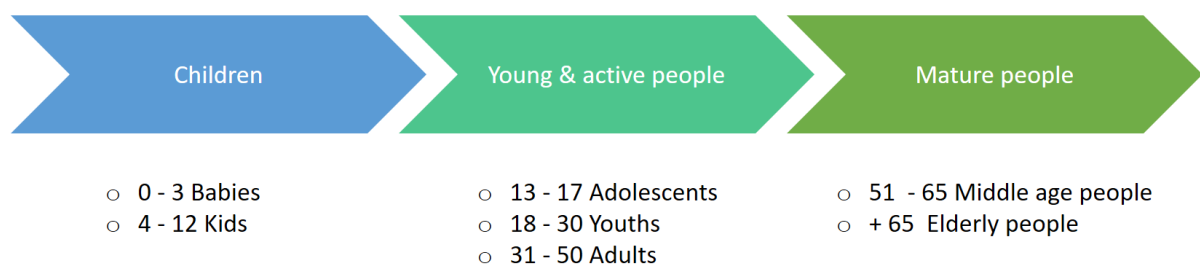


Figure 22: Age group scheme

- **Children (0 to 12 years old):**

Inside this market sector there is distinguished in two different subgroups: babies and kids. Babies are these people from 0 to 3 years old and kids are the people from 3 to 12 years old.

Babies and kids are very curious and full of energy that they use in their desire to learn and try all kind of new things. However, they are also innocent and they are susceptible to suffer from accidents or getting injured easily. Most of the population of this sector can present difficulties in handling complicated technologies even though they learn fast and they are open to accept changes easily.

The devices for this population groups require high reliability equipments and devices designed especially for their own security. They love to play and discover new things and giving them the opportunity and the responsibility of taking care from plants could be an effective way to improve their own self-realization.

- **Young & active people (13 to 50 years old)**

This market sector comprises a very wide range of population and for this reason it is divided in three age groups: adolescents from 13 to 17 years old, youths from 18 to 30 years old and adults from 31 to 50 years old. In this age groups, there is very active people who spend many hours away home studying, working or with both activities.

Youths and adults have clear ideas of what they like and what their priorities are while adolescents are still discovering their own preferences and stablishing their futures. Adolescents appreciate their free time and they don't like wasting time in meaningless activities so they prefer to use their brief free time in playful activities.

With youths and adults, the problem is always with the free time: working and studying requires a lot of hour per day and they need to use their free time in a reasonable way because they have busy lives. This type of people prefers having quality products but without effort. They don't conform to everything and they handle very well the modern technologies because they were born with them. This sector of population is very open to new things and tolerates the changes well.

- **Mature people (51 to +65 years old)**

This market sector includes two age subgroups: middle age people from 51 to 65 years old and elderly people of + 65 years old. This group of people include the last years of work and the retirement years. They are people who usually do more relaxed activities and they have more free time than young and active people.

Middle age people are in their last working years so they still have active lives but they have less energy in doing physical activities. Elderly people have already stopped working and they want to enjoy their lives but they can have limitations of mobility and some kinds of age illnesses. This sector of the population is more related to nature and old customs and know the fact that for good things you must have patience. They like quality products and know that they have a cost. They are also people who value less objects and more experiences and have come to a time when they value comfort above all things as they have much experience in life. In Figure 23 there is a graphic explanation of the selection of the target.

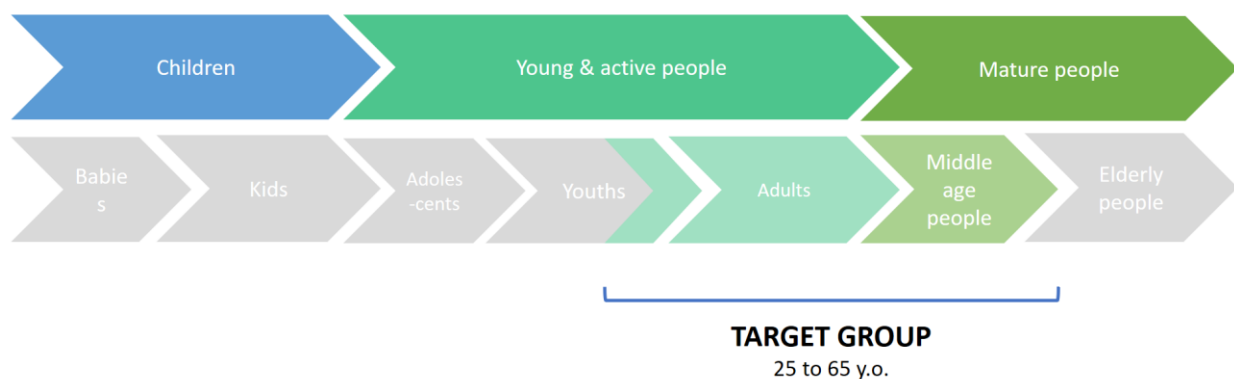


Figure 23: Target selection scheme

4.6 Strategy/Positioning

Positioning the company strategically is crucial to focus on a consumer and create a positive perception of it. The ideas promoted by the company must be highlighted in order to try to stay ahead of the competitors. If you offer a more innovative product and service, you should be able to offer a good perception of it.

In relation to Figure 24, the company has been positioned in the position that has been considered most appropriate in relation to competition. Significant weight has been given to the sustainability and simplicity of the product in addition to its energy efficiency. One of the main objectives of the product is to make the most of all possible natural energies, and at the same time, to be practical and useful for the user by offering a service that the competition cannot, or does not, offer.

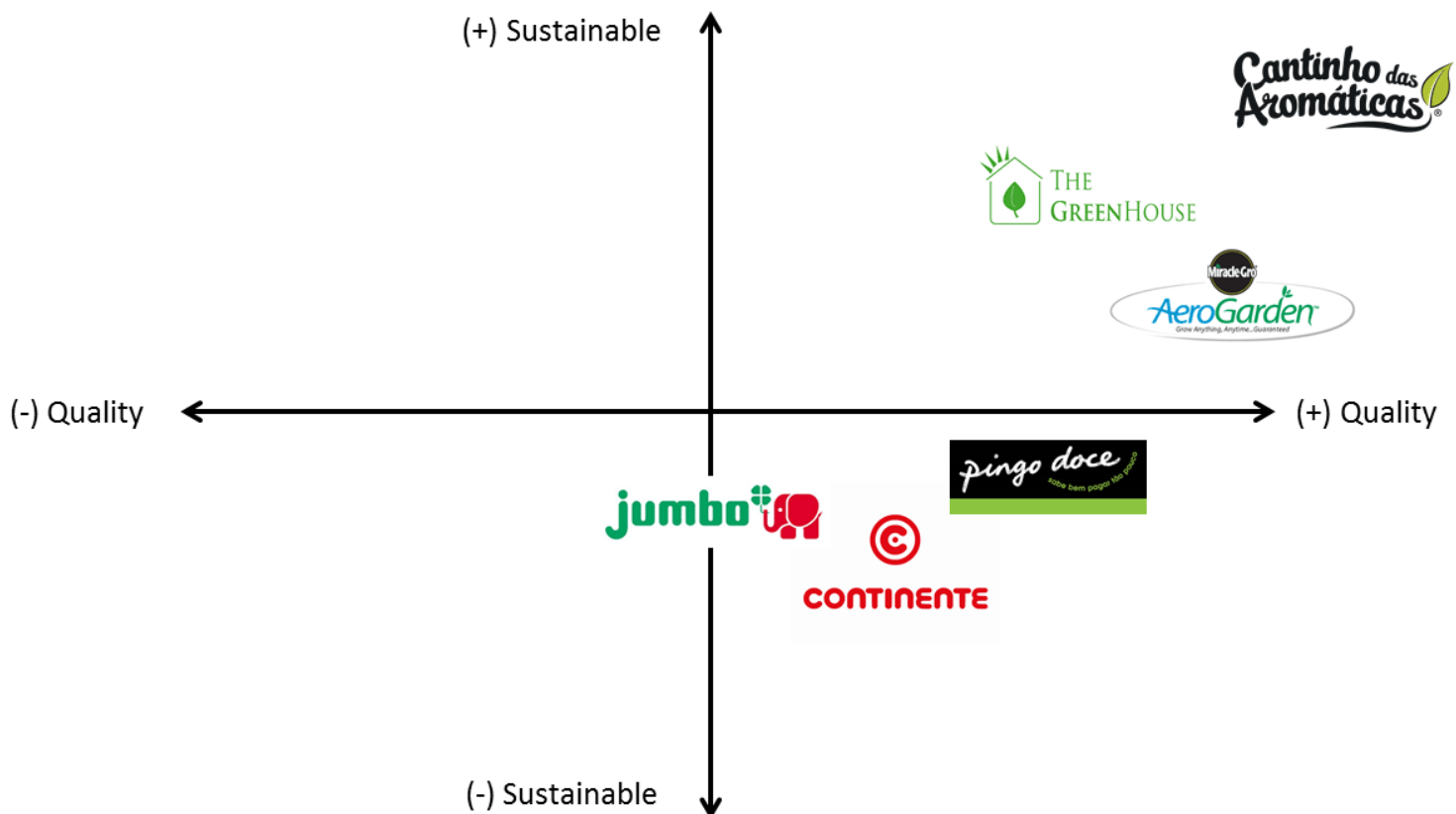


Figure 24: Competitors positioning map

The distinctive feature, besides an attractive design, is the fact of designing a sustainable product from its production to its recycling, besides being a product that facilitates the life of the user. In relation to other products of the competition, The GreenHouse will have a higher price since it incorporates technology that others do not include. Furthermore, it is a product that works in a different way in winter than in summer and this is a very strong advantage in a country where the weather changes completely during the year. The rationale is that the type of people who want to buy this product can grow their own plants in an optimal way and invest a little more money for a top quality, environmentally friendly and reliable result.

A very important factor was to know how to communicate the value of the product in an appropriate way in the adequate channels so that the message reaches the right receivers and not waste resources without reward.

The key points to focus the positioning are:

- Information about the features of the positive fashion product
- The choice of how, where and to what approach the marketing strategy will be

4.7 Adapted Marketing-Mix

The marketing mix is a tool used in the marketing plan to promote the product in the right place, with a fair price and at the right moment. Therefore marketing mix is often associated with 4 P's: Price, Product, Promotion and Place. Philip Kotler and Gary Armstrong (a well-known marketing professor) wrote a good definition for Marketing Mix in his book: "The Principles of Marketing" which is *"The marketing mix is... The set of controllable tactical marketing tools – product, price, place, and promotion – that the firm blends to produce the response it wants in the target market."* [\[42\]](#).

4.7.1 Product

The product is a good or a service that a company creates to satisfy a need of a specific group of consumers. To avoid the decline of the product and the brand, the marketer must constantly think about the product's improvement to rebuild sales.

The characteristics of the product must give a value that the consumer can appreciate. The product is being developed is a small domestic greenhouse for outdoor use and its main objective is to grow aromatic herbs in good condition throughout the year, regardless of the climate conditions. The purpose of this product is to make the user feel that he is cultivating his own food in a sustainable way since he stops consuming treated and poor quality herbs to season his meals with plants of the best quality and grown in his own home throughout the year. In this way, the user will no longer have to be careful to take care of his plants all the time since the product will do it in a semi-automated way. Consumers will no longer have an excuse not to prepare delicious recipes at their leisure with the best herbs.

There are many types of greenhouses in the market today but most require a lot of space and daily care for plants. The GreenHouse has the aim of taking care of the plants and to offer their maximum potential all the time. In addition, The GreenHouse will also collect water from the rain, so there will be very few occasions when the user will have to refill the water tank: only in extreme situations. It is a semi-automatic product where the user has a slight interaction with the product but at the same time offers a tranquility and minimal care.

During the summer the consumer just should be aware of the level of water from the water tank because The GreenHouse will protect the plants from the sun and possible rain thanks to its sensors. During the winter, a transparent fixed cover will be enough to protect the plants and provide them with the perfect atmosphere to grow and live. Concerning the identity of the product, that has been explained in the part [8.3.1 Identity](#).

To improve the product, it is possible to extend the brand with accessories such as pots, seeds or extra covers that give an extra functionality to the product.

4.7.2 Price

The price is the sum against which the consumer must exchange the product in order to benefit from it. When choosing the price, the team had to think about two things: the amount for which the consumer is willing to pay for a product of this type and the amount that the company needs to earn to have profits and survive. If a price that is too low was chosen, the consumer would think that the product would be of poor quality and the company wouldn't be able to make a profit. If the price was too high, there was risk that the consumer didn't buy it and preferred the competitors.

Furthermore, the team had to think in which way the consumer has to pay the product. If it would be sold on the internet, the payment would be by transfer like with Paypal or by credit card. If the product is sold in a store, the rules of the store had to be followed.

To produce the prototype of The GreenHouse budget of 150.00 € was given. For that reason, a selling price around 200.00 € seemed fair with that. At the beginning, the company could be selling a certain number of units with a lower price to promote the product and then starting with the standard price in order to make profit and stablish its gap in the market.

Occasionally, the company could make promotions or discounts at strategic times such as Christmas surroundings or at the beginning of the scholar year to improve the sales.

4.7.3 Promotion

Promotion includes all the actions taken to make the product known and encourage the consumer to buy it. There are several means of communication such as advertising, sales promotion, public relations, internet advertisements, print media... For The GreenHouse, a leaflet had to be designed to introduce it to the potential customers. This leaflet could be distributed directly on the street or it could be sent by traders or by ordinary post according to market studies.

Figures 25, 26, 27, 28 show the leaflet.



Figure 25: Front face of the leaflet



Figure 26: Rear face of the leaflet

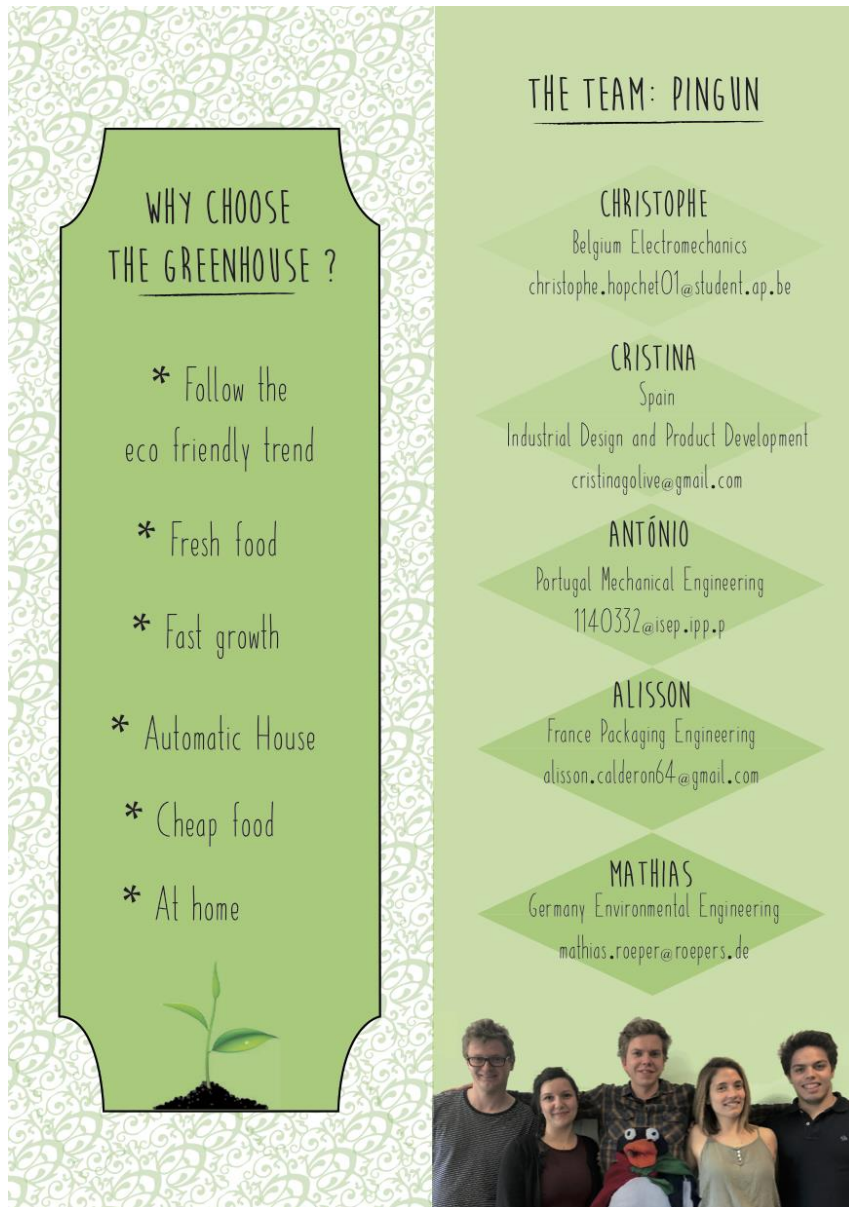




Figure 28: Internal face of the leaflet

Social networks will also be used to share the product, especially the most used ones. A Facebook and Instagram profile pages were made to promote the product, update videos and pictures from users and all kinds of tutorials to help in the usage of the product. At the same time, a Twitter profile was opened, so the customers were allowed to interact with the company asking questions or tagging pictures with the product. Another promotion measure that is working really well nowadays is giving the product to some “influencers” of the moment and letting them interact and talk about the product in online videos. All these measures were fairly affordable in terms of budget, and especially with the influencers, the impact is really big because thousands of people will watch the videos. The focus had to be on the correct target to not lose resources and time. With the aim of promotion, the company has 5000.00 € of budget. The information and the details of how it was been spent can be found in chapter [4.8 Budget](#).

4.7.4 Place

Choosing the right places where to allocate the product in a strategic way helped in selling the product and reaching a larger number of consumers. The team had to think where the product would fit the most and where the consumers were agreeable to go to buy the product.

Taking in consideration that The GreenHouse is a product with a very specific target, it was a major decision where to sell it. To provide a feeling that the product is “special” the product would only be available in certain places.

First, the product had to be available online only on the [official website](#) of the company. Depending on the number of products sold, the company would study the possibility of opening other channels of selling online such as Amazon or other international websites to buy products.

The official website would have all the information of the product (where to buy it, instruction manual, after-sales service, repair service, use tips and explanations from experts in plants field). Figure 29 shows the home page of the company's website.

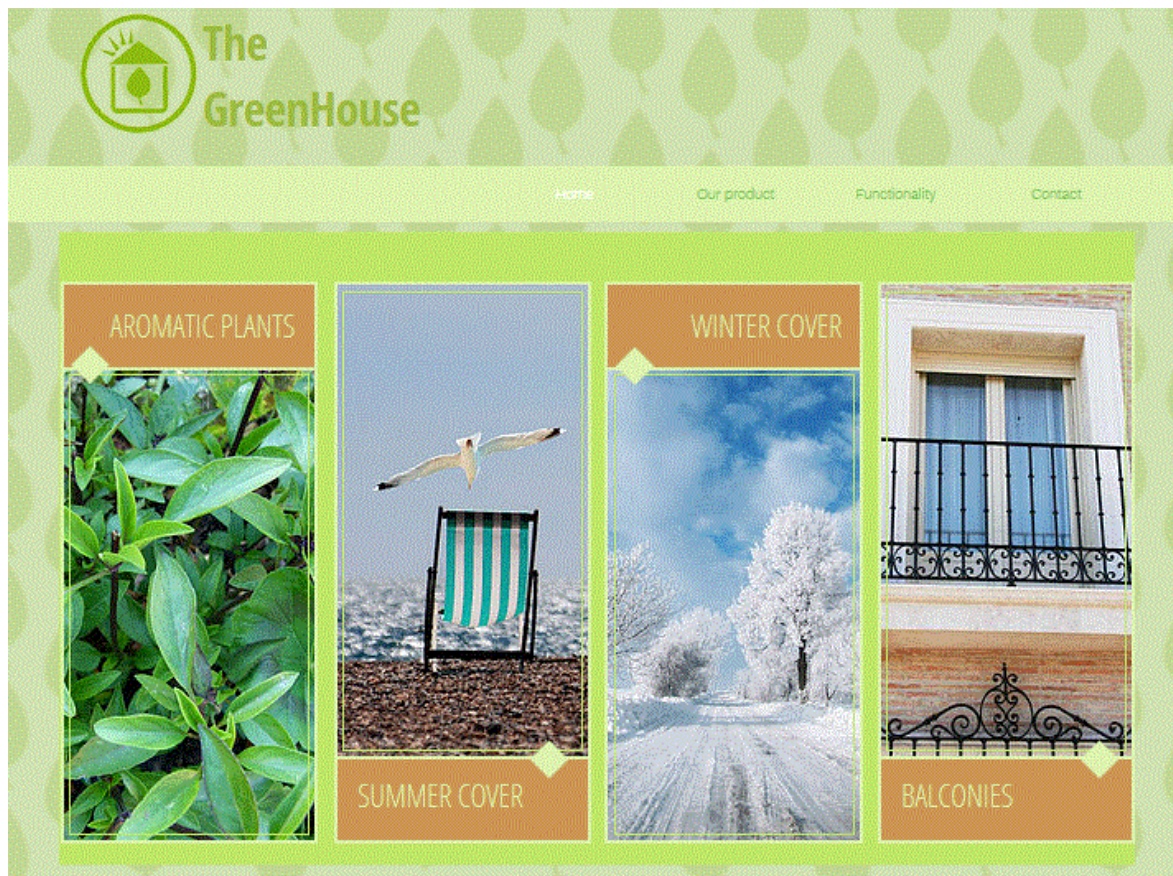


Figure 29: Homepage of the company's website

About physical stores, The GreenHouse would be available in specialized shops that sell products according to the ideologies and the philosophy of the company. An example of this kind of shops is Cantinho das Aromáticas, that produces farm products with a great quality. It also would be available in more big plant shops as Jardiland.

The GreenHouse would be sold as fast as possible since its fabrication. The ideology of the company is being as much sustainable as possible and for that the idea is using as less warehouses as possible. The company would have a factory with finished products from where the production would be divided: products to sell online with no more intermediaries and products to send to the specialized shops that would be moved to the stores with no more trips.

4.8 Budget

For an effective promotion of the product and the company it was essential to count the necessary amount of money. During the first year, the company would make the most powerful investments to make sure that the promotion is strong enough to spread its name and to achieve a steady customer basis.

During the first months, the company would have to spend a big amount of money from the budget in promotion but as time went by the promotion needs would be decreasing.

For the promotion part a budget of 5000.00 € was given. More information on this topic, can be found in chapter [4.7.3 Promotion](#). The overview of this expenses are to be find in Table 17.

Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and other social networks could be great allies in the communication and promotion processes of the product because these channels barely cost money and they reach many people in few seconds. Using foodie and healthy trends could be helpful in getting the attention of potential consumers.

Even though the company could create pages in social networks for free, the company would need somebody to take care of these pages: the information to put in it, updating news and responding messages. So the company would pay 200.00 € per month to the community manager in charge of the social networks to ensure that the pages are kept up-to-date and active.

A web page to place all the information about the company and the product, where to find it, how it works, curiosities and all kinds of information, had to be made. Creating a web page is not an expensive activity but requires maintenance and updating just like social networks. This activity must be performed by a responsible person and may be part of the company or external. It is estimated that the approximate cost of creating the website is 500.00 € and the monthly maintenance of 100.00 €.

Table 18 shows an overview of the estimation of our marketing expenses for six months.

Table 18: Marketing budget

Expense	Price (€)
Promotion	
Leaflet	1000.00
Posters	500.00
Advertising in cinema	1000.00
Advertising on newspaper	500.00
Advertisement signage	1000.00
Advertisement social network	1000.00
Total promotion	5000.00
Other	
Website creation	500.00
Website maintenance	100.00
Community manager	200.00

4.9 Strategy Control

Asking for feedback after the marketing campaign is useful, otherwise, nobody knows if the message has arrived or if it was effective or not. There are several ways to receive feedback from marketing and these must be used to identify the needed adjustments and set guidelines for the future to achieve marketing and business goals [\[43\]](#).

4.9.1 Competitor analysis

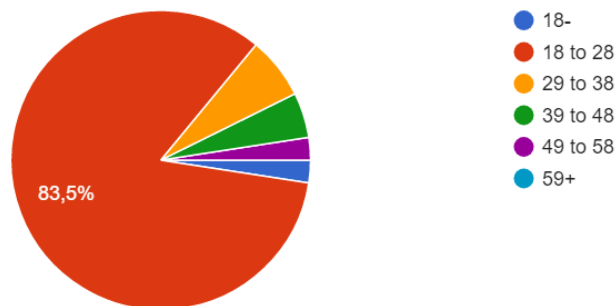
Every company must know its own products, marketing strategy and competitors to try to attract customers and fitting in the market. This kind of analysis consists in checking the competitors' products to see if they are succeeding or failing, and why. In this case, The GreenHouse has many competitors: supermarkets, bio shops, garden shops and traditional greenhouses. Knowing the strengths and the weaknesses of all those competitors made us aware of how to focus and to improve the marketing and even the product.

This part is more detailed in the competitor's part [4.2.2.3 Competitors](#).

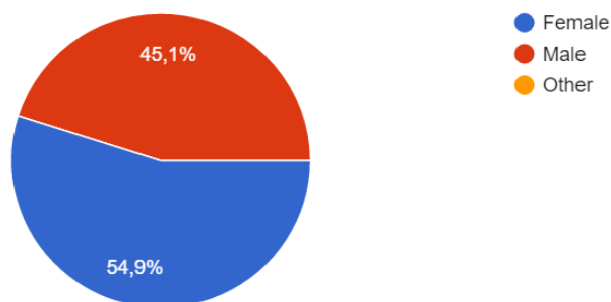
4.9.2 Customer Analysis

Making a survey about the company or about the product is another way to know more about the customers view. This way of analyzing the customer's opinion is believable because the survey is anonymous and the customer can even give comments or suggestions to improve the product. Furthermore, this kind of feedback made the company able to collect data about the age, gender, location, activities or preferences about massive amounts of people. Figure 30 shows a survey to know the needs of the consumers.

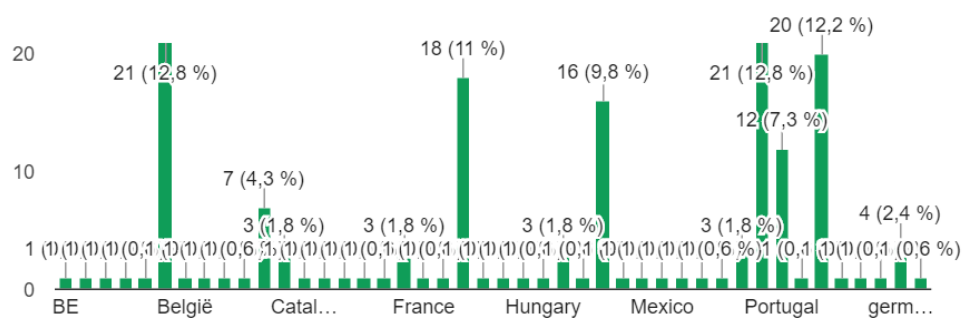
1. How old are you? (164 respuestas)



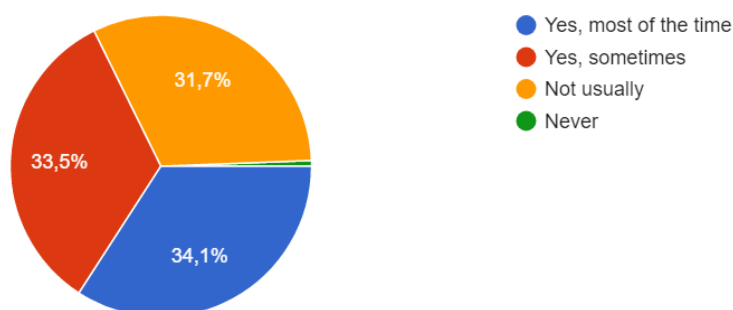
2. Which is your gender? (164 respuestas)



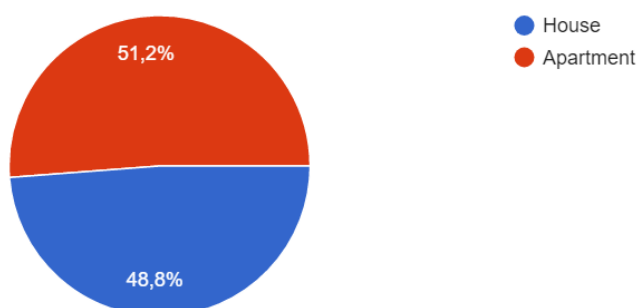
3. In which country, do you live? (163 respuestas)



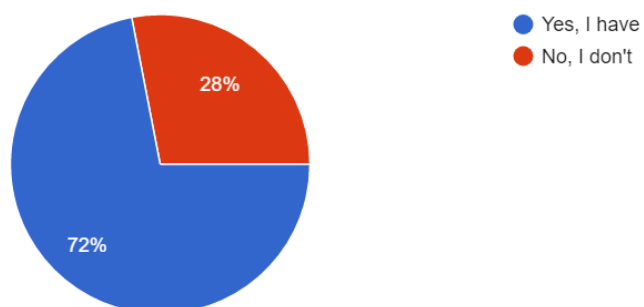
4. It is usually sunny in your hometown ? (164 respuestas)



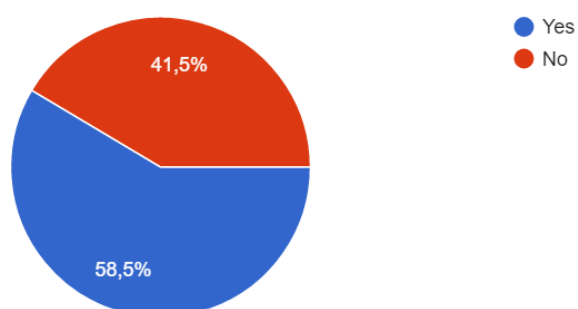
5. What kind of house do you live in? (164 respuestas)



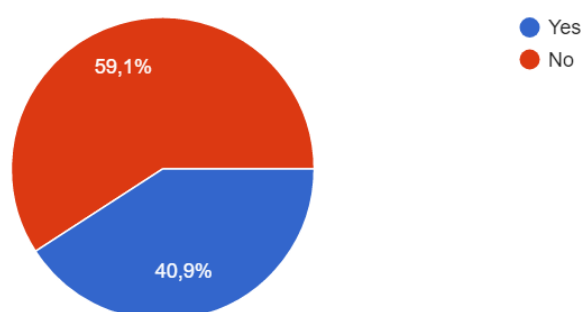
6. Do you have balcony or a window with fence? (164 respuestas)



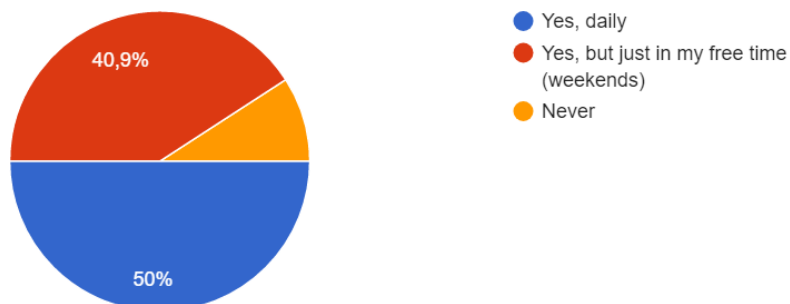
7. Do you have garden or a yard in your house? (164 respuestas)



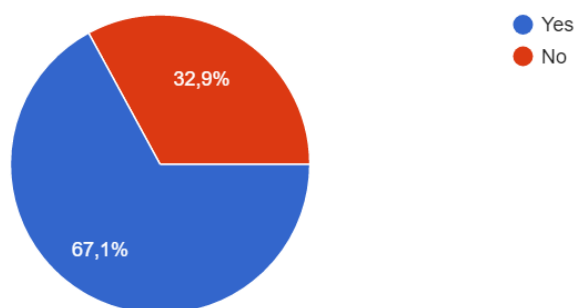
8. Do you like gardening as a hobby? (164 respuestas)



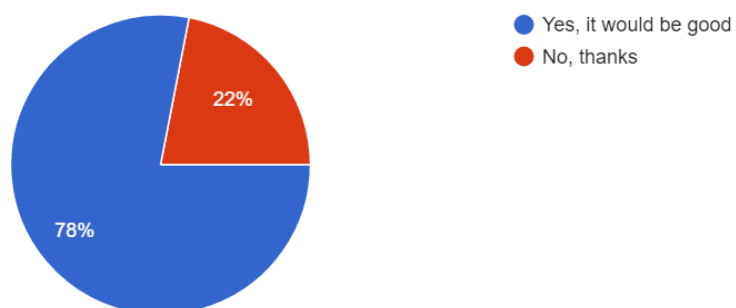
9. Do you usually cook? (164 respuestas)



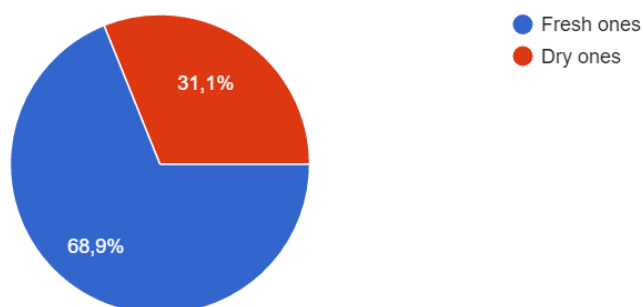
10. Do you enjoy cooking and spending a lot of time in doing it when you can? (164 respuestas)



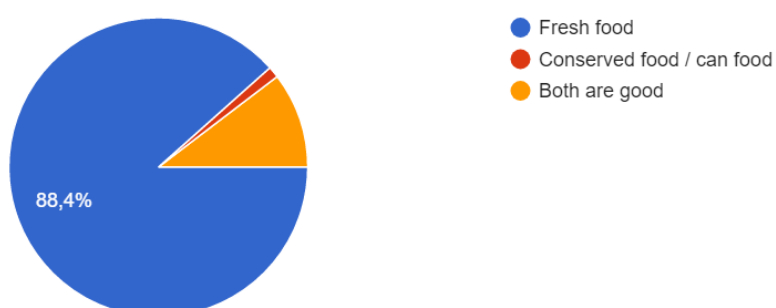
11. Would you like to grow your own ingredients? (164 respuestas)



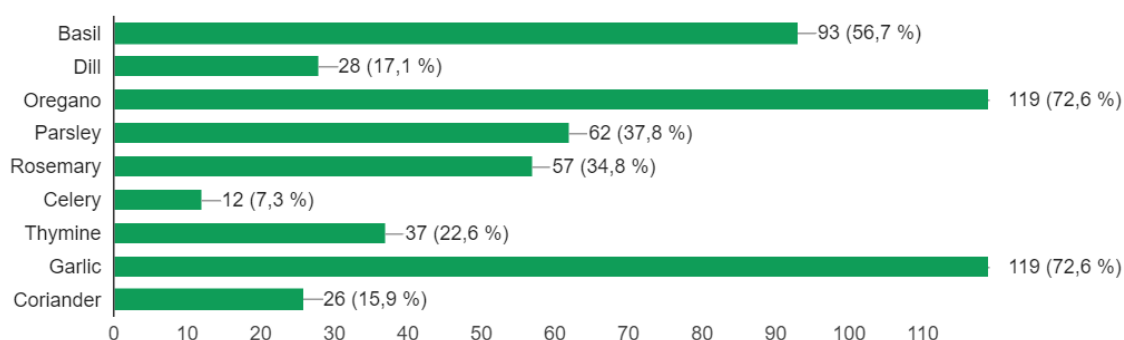
12. If you buy herbs for cooking, in which form do you buy it? (164 respuestas)



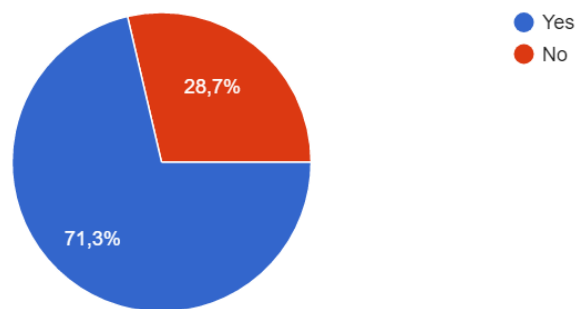
13. In balance with taste, quality and price: which kind of food do you think it is better to consume? (164 respuestas)



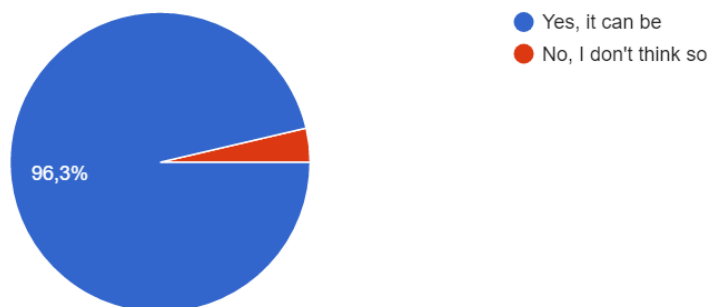
14. Which aromatic herb do you usually use when cooking? (164 respuestas)



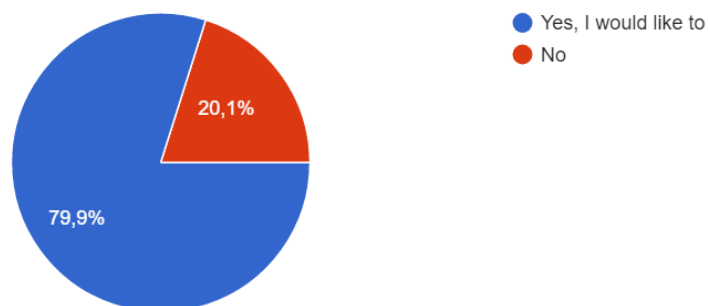
15. Do you follow an environment friendly lifestyle? (164 respuestas)



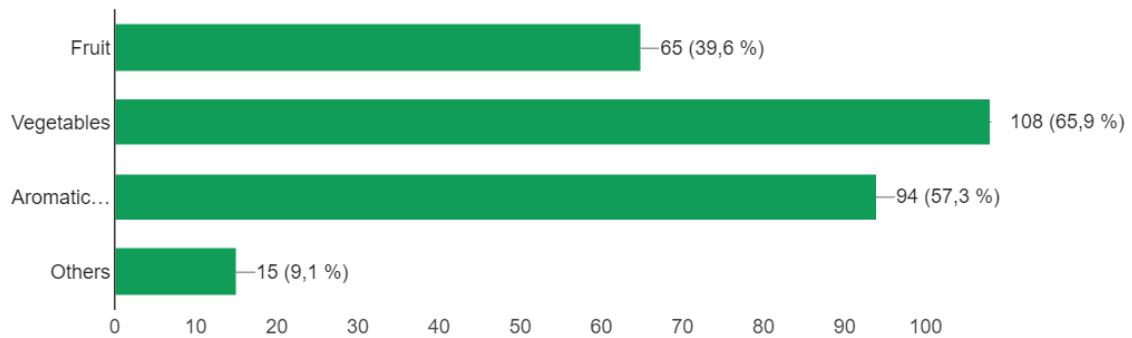
16. Do you think a greenhouse can be useful or not? (164 respuestas)



17. Would you like to have a small-size greenhouse at home? (164 respuestas)



18. What kind of plants would you prefer to grow in a domestic greenhouse?
(164 respuestas)



19. Taking in consideration that the size won't be bigger than a 75 cm (long) x 50cm (tall) x 50 cm (wide) and that it will be automatic (controlling the necessary variables to make plants grow in good conditions). How much would you pay for a mini greenhouse like that?
(164 respuestas)

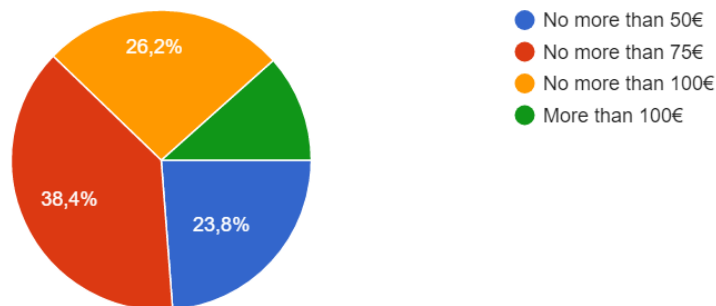


Figure 30: Survey questions & answers

For the customer analysis, the team proposed a survey of 19 questions about life habits and the opinion towards their way of conceiving an urban greenhouse to see if it would fit with a specific target.

The survey had been answered by various kinds of people from many different countries with a variety of backgrounds and habits. Most people (83.5 %) in the survey were between 18 and 28 years old and the next most common age ranges were from 29 to 38 (6.4 %) and 39 to 48 (4.9 %) years old. This feedback was useful to understand that this product is focused on “young people”. About the gender of the participants in the survey, the percentages were mostly alike being females around 55 % and males 45 %.

In relation to the origin of the respondents, it had been possible to distinguish up to twenty one different countries. The country that responded most is Portugal (35), followed by Spain (27), Belgium (26) and Germany (24).

Having a variety of countries in the answers was positive because it gave more reliability to it and it offered more points of view.

To know a bit more about the weather of the different countries, the team added a question, if it is sunny in each country. Surprisingly around two thirds of the participants said that in their countries there is sun most of the time or sometimes. Just a third of them admitted that in their countries the weather is not usually or never good.

The household type of the respondents was also divided in half between houses and apartments. This was a favorable fact since the product was designed for apartments but serves perfectly for traditional houses. In addition, on the fact of having a railing to place The GreenHouse, 72 % of the people who answered, have it. This is a suitable number knowing that the product needed a fence to be fixed. On the other hand, the people with garden or yard in their houses were around 60 %. The other 40 % were people that could be interested in The GreenHouse.

Around six out of ten people didn't see gardening as a hobby for them and although this was a big percentage of people maybe they were interested in having plants but not in taking care of it as an obligation.

Half of the people that did the survey cook daily and around 40 % of this people cook during their free time. Just 9 % of the people never cook. This was a good sign that many people cook or like to cook. To clarify if people enjoy cooking and spending time on it, the team added a specific question about it. Around 67 % of the people enjoy cooking while 33 % didn't. Around 80 % of the people, that did the survey would like to grow their own ingredients. This fact was a big strength for the product because it showed that people were interested in their feeding and in the quality of their food.

Around 70 % of the people was buying fresh aromatic herbs instead of dry ones and around 88 % of the people thought that fresh food is the best option to consume.

About the most used herbs when cooking, oregano and garlic were at the top of the list followed by basil, parsley and rosemary. To conclude, 71 % follows an environmental friendly lifestyle, more than 96 % think a greenhouse could be useful and around 80 % would like to have a small size greenhouse in their house.

4.9.3 Testing Research

According with chapter [4.9.2 Customer Analysis](#), to know if the product was appropriated to the selected target group it would be good to know the real impact of the product in relation with the customer. Communication with the customer is essential to know if the product is evolving in the correct way and knowing the opinion of the people that is going to pay money for the product because of its value is the best way to receive feedback. Knowing what the customer likes or dislikes can help in future improvements or in developing new products or solutions.

4.9.4 Customer Feedback

Customer feedback is a technique similar to testing research but evaluating customers' opinions of existing products that they usually use. In this case, as well as in the customer analysis, a survey can offer opinions about specific questions or details about the product that people aren't able to give through any other way. Another way to know information about customers is asking the employees, who are involved with the selling of the product, of the company about the reactions of the customers and their personal opinions and suggestions to improve the product.

4.9.5 Cost Analysis

Making an analysis of the products that already exist is an effective way to know a bit more what the customers expect about the product. There exists a concept that is the “psychological price”: it is the exact amount of money that people are willing to pay for the product. On the one hand, if the price is lower than expected, people will take for granted that the quality of the product isn't good and they are not going to pay for it. On the other hand, if the price of the product is higher than expected, people will feel cheated and they are not going to pay for the product neither.

To set the correct price many factors needed to be taken into account. The first one was the cost of all the components, technologies, manufacturing and human resources: nothing can be built from air. The second one was the profit for the company: if the company sells a product by cost price, the company wouldn't earn money from it. The third were all the rest of the costs: distribution, inventory and the current costs of the marketing strategies.

After the determination of all the costs and the costs of the competency, it's was time to set a fair price for the product taking into account all the variables.

4.10 Conclusion

Based on this market analysis, the requirements that the team decided to choose are to create The GreenHouse intended for **young people** who care about healthy lifestyle and **live in cities**, put the product on a **balcony** and use an **automatic irrigation system**. This was chosen because nowadays healthy eating has become really important.

Most of the time, in cities, people buy aromatic plants in the supermarket because it is convenient. They **don't have space to have a garden and they don't have time to cultivate**. Consequently, the team decided to create a product that can be put **on balconies and doesn't take up much space**. In The GreenHouse, the customer can grow their own aromatic plants and thus consume fresh aromatic plants for cooking. In addition, we decided that The GreenHouse does **not require much maintenance** from the consumer. This way the consumer can enjoy his free time without having to look to much at The GreenHouse.

The next chapter focuses on the sustainability of the company. This way the team could see which eco-efficiency measures would be taken to make the company and product more sustainable.

5 Eco-efficiency Measures for Sustainability

5.1 Introduction

Influenced by the sustainability class the following chapter deals with the environmental, economic and social impact of The Greenhouse as a manufacturing business by its everyday activities. The purpose of the sustainable report is to provide transparency of risks, impact and opportunities. Transparency generates trust and gives the opportunity to see the business in a bigger picture – as a part of a complex world. For the business sustainability can generate a competitive advantage, because it means generate a healthy connection to economic, social and environmental systems. There are various definitions of sustainability, but the core idea is often the same. The United Nations published 1987 the Brundtland-Report which defines sustainability as following: “Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable - to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” [\[44\]](#). Sustainability can be divided into three different but connected (overlapping) fields (often referred to as the three pillars of sustainability): Economy, Environment and Social [\[45\]](#). Figure 31 shows the three pillars of sustainability.

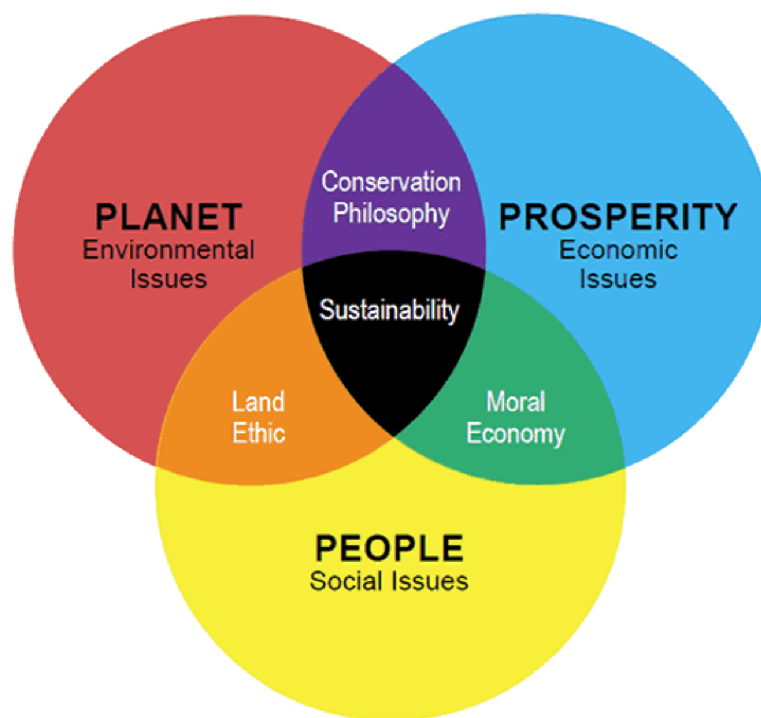


Figure 31: Three pillars of sustainability [\[46\]](#)

In this chapter the team looked at what these different pillars mean and how they could influence the company. At the end a life cycle analysis was done of the product to see in which part of its life it would be the least sustainable. This way, solutions could be found to minimize the negative impact.

5.2 Environmental

5.2.1 Material and Production

To reduce unnecessary transportation and negative environmental impact, the structure of The Greenhouse is made mostly out of local and renewable resources. The structure of The Greenhouse will be made out of wood and the isolation out of Cork – preferably from Portugal. Cork is a very good isolator and 100% natural. Through heating it's possible to manufacture cork plates which even don't include any kind of glue [47]. The amounts of other parts, which cannot be made of renewable resources, are as small as possible and purchased in Portugal as well. Within the production we use as little toxics as possible. For the painting we choose an ecofriendly color. There are also possibilities to use nontoxic wood hardener which creates through chemical reactions a waterproof glass-like substance in order to close the pores of the wood and prevent water from entering. Through the use of little toxics the quality of the work environment within the production is pleasant, which is one important factor of work motivation [48]. The product is produced in an organized workshop. This makes it possible to fix and reuse/recycle old products and assemble them to new ones. Through organized use of materials the production has a minimal outcome of "left overs" (like the rest of woods). Quality control ensures to produce only well working products.

5.2.2 Product and Usage

The Greenhouse as a long life product gives the customers the opportunity to grow their own plants for cooking (especially aromatic plants). If aromatic plants are bought in supermarkets, their environmental impact will be much higher than the self-grown inside The Greenhouse, because the ones from the shop were grown at some big scale greenhouses, packed, transported and stored until somebody buys them. The Greenhouse uses sun energy to provide the growing conditions and rainwater for the watering system (which uses the capillary effect and doesn't consume any energy). Just the control system will need some electric energy, supplied by rechargeable batteries. The control system runs on low energy, in order to keep the demand low.

The Greenhouse is based on a module concept (the prototype won't have this feature). If a part breaks, it is possible to order just the broken one. The product will be sold as a kit to be self-assembled. On this way we will save a lot of space while transporting and storing in the shops.

5.3 Economical

A sustainable concept just makes sense, if the company is also economical healthy. Otherwise it won't last long. Sustainability means to create something which can work infinitely – that means that the company needs to make profit. Luckily economical sustainability can walk hand in hand with social and environmental sustainability. Actually they work pretty well together. To use mainly local supplier, which work themselves with the idea of sustainability, makes it possible to develop long lasting and beneficial relationships. Partner in business, which the company can count on, are making the business issues easier and more effective. The world is going green. Sustainability is a big topic nowadays. The company promotes The Greenhouse as a sustainable product. Customer recognizes the labels and trust in the company/product. Qualities instead of quantity – more and more people are living this slogan. The Greenhouse hits a growing need of customer to buy high quality products and subsidize to the sustainable movement. Since the company is reusing/recycling intact modules of broken products, especially electronic parts are given a second life cycle. This reduces the impact of the company on the environment and saves money.

5.4 Social

Sustainability includes also social issues (or people). If the social issues are neglected a system won't work properly and sustainable (it will collapse eventually). It's important to include the needs of people in the concept. The philosophy of the company sees the contact of humans with nature as a fundamental need. In our modern time, people often lost touch with the origins of our species.

The company wants to contribute with The Greenhouse as a catalyst for people to discover the magic of nature and life again. To grow something by your own, at your own house, is a satisfying experience and maybe an opportunity for people to reconsider the connection of human and nature which could lead into a more aware and sustainable life style. With The Greenhouse at home, the customer will automatically deal with the topic of self-sufficiency. The company is also part of a network of a sustainable network. That means that the company does preferable business with other sustainable working companies. Through the growing of this network more and more people find jobs in sustainable businesses, which are aware of peoples need. The company understands the cultural mission to enrich the social environment. Since the company owns a workshop, it is possible to receive different kind of groups (for example school classes) in order to teach them about growing plants and to show the possibilities of sustainable businesses. This shall encourage people to follow their ideas for a sustainable world.

5.5 Life Cycle Analysis

Life Cycle Analysis through the LCA (Life Circle Analysis) the team wanted to point out the impact of the product on the environment. The analysis is qualitative. The lack of data made it impossible to do a quantitative LCA. This chapter will deal with the different steps of the life circle beginning with the production of raw materials to preliminary production, production of the end product, use and operation and end of life phase.

Production of raw materials: As already pointed out, the team wanted to use, for the main structure, wood and cork. Both materials would be produced and purchased in Portugal, in order to reduce the way of transportation. Wood and cork are renewable resources and therefore the first choice.

Preliminary production: It is not possible to use 100 % renewable resources; therefore the team tries to keep the amount of other materials (plastic etc.) very low. The power supply would be a battery. To minimize the impact, it would be a rechargeable battery. All the components, such as the control system, sensors, battery etc., would be purchased from local suppliers. Raw materials such as the wood would be cut and prepared. The team planned every cut on the materials in advanced, to prevent unnecessary left overs. Left overs and rubbish of the production would be separated and if possible reused or recycled.

Production of the product: During this phase all materials and components would be assembled to a finished product. It was important to check the product of all the functions. Malfunctions could lead to unnecessary bad impacts on the operation of the product.

Use and operation: It is important, that the user is operating The GreenHouse correctly. Therefore the product would be provided with a detailed but understandable user manual. This manual includes instructions for fixing eventual damages on the product. Furthermore the customer would be offered maintenance and reparation services. Since the product is using solar energy for increasing the temperature in winter and rainwater for the watering system, it runs (except the cover motor and control system) on natural resources. To keep the energy demand low, the control system was designed on low energy consumption. The battery for the power supply is rechargeable. Furthermore the watering system is based on the capillary effect and doesn't need any energy source.

End of live phase: If a part of the product might be damaged or breaks – it is possible for the customer to order just a new replacement module instead of buying a whole new product. Since the structure is mostly made of wood, these parts can be dumped easily and without danger for the nature. If the customer decides to give up on the product, the Arduino system would be bought back, for a small amount of money, from the costumer (required it's still working).

The control box could easily be dismantled from the rest of the product and send as one part to the company. At the end the Arduino could be reused.

5.6 Conclusion

Since real sustainability is standing on three pillars (economic, environmental, social) the company is focused on all three of them. For the requirements the team decided to use **natural** resources (like wood), to design the product to be a **long live product**, to use **as little energy as possible** and the amount of **unnecessary material** left overs will be **as small as possible**. Broken parts can be replaced and ordered, in order to reduce waste. If the customer decided to stop using the product, it is possible to send the electronic parts back to the company (in exchange for a small sum). The company can reuse these components. The product uses mostly sun and rainwater to provide growing conditions, **just little energy is needed** to run the control system and the motor for the sun/rain cover.

The company is part of a network of sustainable operating businesses. This leads to healthy and long lasting relationships with other companies. The sustainability aspect of the company is be used for advertising, to meet the growing need of people of a green life style.

The company also takes the mission serious to increase the quality of the social environment. The product itself shall work as a catalyst for people to get in touch with nature again. The company also wants to educate people, for example school classes. Therefore different groups are invited to the workshop. This shall encourage to follow their sustainable ideas.

All the research was carried out for the project and all the requirements were chosen. In the following chapter, the development part can be done taking into account all the preceding chapters.

6 Ethical and Deontological Concerns

6.1 Introduction

Ethics and deontology is a branch of philosophy that studies the concepts of right and wrong conduct. It is not only an important topic in your personal life but also in an organization. When you develop or design a product you have to keep in mind the safety and protection of the world. This means the people and its environment.

In this chapter the team looked at how they could make the company ethically correct in every way. First they looked at the code of ethics by NSPE (National Society of Professional Engineers) [\[49\]](#). Then they discussed if the marketing strategy wasn't to deceiving or wrong, for this they used the code of ethics for marketing developed by the American Marketing Association [\[50\]](#). It is also important that the ethical questions concerning the environment were researched. Last but not least, the product had to comply with all the other standards and laws in Europe and Portugal. This way the team was aware of what kind of ethical impacts there were for the development of the product.

6.2 Engineering Ethics

In engineering ethics the team looked more at the professional part of the ethics. As engineers they have a big impact on the quality of life of people. They design and build things that help people have more comfort in life. It is of paramount importance to be sure that those things that were designed and built were made with the highest dedication to protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.

The NSPE developed a Code of Ethics that applies to professional engineers [\[51\]](#). The six fundamental pillars of this code of ethics are stated here. The team kept every detail of this code in mind while developing the product.

- Hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.
- Perform services only in areas of their competence.
- Issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
- Act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees.
- Avoid deceptive acts.
- Conduct themselves honorably, responsibly, ethically, and lawfully so as to enhance the honor, reputation, and usefulness of the profession.

6.3 Sales and Marketing Ethics

In marketing there are a lot of things that can be ethically wrong. This happens mostly when organizations are more interested in earning money in whichever way instead of doing honest marketing for their product.

Because there is no real universal code of ethics concerning marketing and sales, the code of ethics developed by the American Marketing Association was applied to this project [\[52\]](#). This because this code contained everything to make an ethical correct marketing strategy. Every point of this code will be discussed here.

- **Honesty** – to be forthright in dealings with customers and stakeholders:

The team had to be honest about every aspect of the product. Lying or deceiving people in any way was not done in this project. This means that the faults or problems the product may have had to be admitted honestly.

- **Responsibility** – to accept the consequences of our marketing decisions and strategies:

For this we will have to try to serve the needs of the customer and be responsible for every decision we make. This means we will have to look out for the interest of every stakeholders when the organization grows. But also be aware that we have different types of customers that may have different interceptions of certain types of marketing.

- **Fairness** – to balance justly the needs of the buyer with the interests of the seller:

The product had to be presented like it was, including maybe some defaults. There was no engaging in price fixing, predatory pricing, price gouging or “bait-and-switch” tactics. The team didn't do anything that would harm the customer in any way, this applies also for employees.

- **Respect** – to acknowledge the basic human dignity of all stakeholders:

Nobody was discriminated. Trust had to be built with the customers by providing good service. This service existed of customer support. That way the company could learn from their feedback and take it into account for future development. Everyone had to be treated equally and everyone's opinion had to be taken into account.

- **Transparency** – to create a spirit of openness in marketing operations:

For this factor the team communicated honestly and quickly to any stakeholder. This is certainly important when the safety of the people or the environment is at stake. A honest and good list of prices of every product was made. The team also had to accept the feedback that they got and show that they really thought about the stakeholders needs.

- **Citizenship** – to fulfill the economic, legal, philanthropic and societal responsibilities that serve stakeholders:

To show good citizenship the company would engage in volunteerism and charitable donations. When the team executed marketing campaigns they needed to keep the ecological environment in thought. Every trade was fair, even in with the suppliers.

6.4 Environmental Ethics

Environmental ethics is part of ethics that relates to the ethical relationship between humans and their natural environment. This is a really hot topic right now. Especially because ecology is an important part of a sustainable organization. Here will be stated what was done to be ethically correct towards the natural environment.

First of all the materials that were going to be used in the product had to be looked at. Materials, that minimize the impact on nature, should be chosen. The team tried to use recycled or cradle to cradle materials. While choosing materials, it is also important that any dangerous or toxic materials weren't used.

The second thing that was done in this part of ethics is work on the production process. The production process was optimized in any way so that it's power usage or usage of other resources got minimized to the minimum. The team also looked at certain ways to minimize the waste and try to reuse as much as possible the resources.

6.5 Liability

The last part of ethics is liability. Legal liability means that the company had to take responsibility for their actions when breaking certain laws. The company had to take this responsibility towards the supervisors and the customers. This means they had to accept every consequence that could come from any error. Customers could have some complaints or even prosecute the company for certain errors in the product. The company had to be respectful for this and accept the consequences. Although these situations could be prevented from occurring by defining correctly the terms of warranty and anything the customer should be aware of.

The second thing that could be done to prevent these situations from happening was that the team had to be sure that the product was made with every appropriate safety measure in mind. The product had to be safe in use from every point of view. To be sure this counted for the product; it had to comply with the following EU directives:

- Machine Directive [\[53\]](#)
- Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive [\[54\]](#)
- Low Voltage Directive [\[55\]](#)
- Radio Equipment Directive [\[56\]](#)
- Restriction of Hazardous Substances (ROHS) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive [\[57\]](#)

Because of this directives and laws, all the electronic parts will be enclosed in a box that is grounded by the rules of the Low Voltage Directive [\[58\]](#). The connections will all be with plugs. This way the product is safe as possible and complies with the safety issues of the different directives. Legal prosecution is avoided that way.

6.6 Conclusion

After this analysis the team had a better understanding of which ethical questions should be addressed when developing the product. **The code of ethics from the NSPE and the different EU directives** had a big influence on how the the product had to be safe in every way. **The wood was treated so that it wouldn't splinter to fast and was safe for all people.** Electrical component were made so that they were well protected, in the way that it couldn't electrocute anybody. **Plugs and protection boxes were used to protect all the electronic parts** from touching people when handling The GreenHouse. Or even when an error should happen, the current would not be too high.

After learning about environmental ethics the team decided that this would be an important part of the project. The company wanted to be an environmental friendly organization. That's why it was chosen to use **materials as wood and cork**, which are both materials that could be easily recycled.

For the marketing and sales part it was taken into account that everything was showed totally honest as it is. **Defaults or errors** with certain parts of The GreenHouse were **communicated directly** with all the stakeholders. A **good feedback and communication system**, so the team was sure that **a good and respectful relation with every stakeholder was built.**

In the next chapter the development of the prototype of The GreenHouse will be discussed.

7 Project Development

7.1 Introduction

After all the different requirements were set from the different researched parts it was time to begin the development of The GreenHouse. Out of the different requirements the team had to decide on what the specific functionalities The GreenHouse would need to meet these requirements. After the different functionalities were chosen, the general architecture of The GreenHouse could be developed. In this part of the chapter you can find through which different ideas and drafts The GreenHouse went to come at the final architecture of the structure. At this time, a black box diagram was also made to know how the different electronic components were needed in order to make the functionalities work properly. When the architecture and the functionalities were chosen, the team looked at which specific components were needed for this architecture and functionalities. Finally, after the product was developed it was time to make the prototype and test it. In this part, you can read about all the different tests and their results that were done to see if the product worked properly.

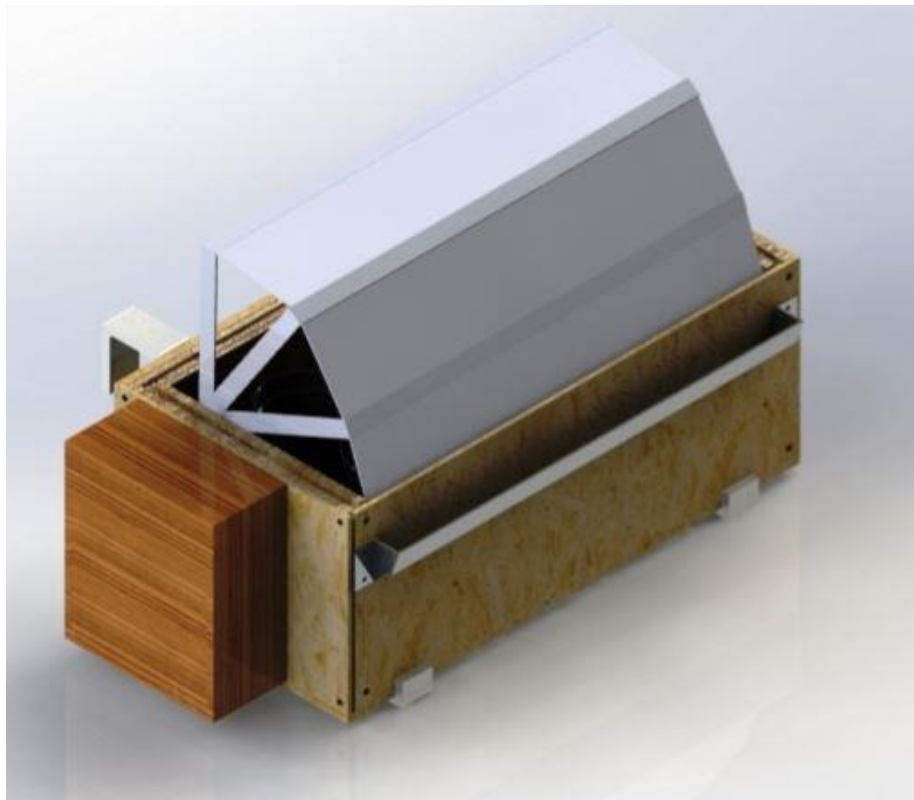


Figure 32: The GreenHouse

7.2 Product and Components research

7.2.1 Type of plants

Since the product would be a rather small greenhouse for domestic proposes, the available space would be the limiting factor for the range of plants possible to grow. The main focus was therefore on aromatic herbs, small vegetables and a breed of bigger plants. In Table 19 you can find an overview of the possible plants for The GreenHouse.

Table 19: Possible plants

Type	Picture
Basil	 [59]
Dill	 [60]
Lettuce	 [61]
Oregano	 [62]
Parsley	 [63]
Rosemary	 [64]
Celery	 [65]
Spinach	 [66]
Thyme	 [67]

From the analysis of the characteristics of the plants, and after a visit to a place specialized in plants and greenhouses, the team concluded that the plants that would be placed inside The GreenHouse would be aromatic herbs. This is because they are not sensitive, they don't need too much water, they are small and they can live in harmony next to other types of plants.

7.2.2 Type of shade

A greenhouse can exist in different types of shapes. Table 20 explains the different types of shapes for a greenhouse. Figure 33 shows the different types of shapes in a graphical manner.

Table 20: Shapes explanation

Shape	Description
Gable	characterized by straight vertical walls and a gable-style roof, good spacing and layout design, easy to manage
Flat arch	straight vertical walls with a single-span arched roof, better temperature stabilization than a gable greenhouse, needs active ventilation
Gothic	walls are bent over the frame to make a pointed roof, similar to gable-style greenhouses but without the need for structural trusses
Raised dome	straight vertical walls with a high roof, very stable internal environment, typically expensive to build and heat, high wind loads
Igloo/dome	a small dome without supporting walls, panels are usually diamond-shaped
Tri-penta	a small enclosure composed of triangular panels
Lean-to	this style rests on the side of another building, it has limited space but is usually easy to heat and resistant to wind
Teepee/A-frame	a triangle or pyramid shaped enclosure for planting single rows or just a few plants
Shade house	an open air structure with a fabric roof that is sometimes retractable
Sawtooth	straight vertical walls with roof panels angled towards prevailing winds; facilitates passive ventilation
Skillion	straight, vertical, different-sized walls with a roof sloped towards prevailing winds, transmits least amount of light during morning and evening, good for passive ventilation
Tunnel	a single arch with walls and roofing composed of the same span, poor spacing and layout considerations, requires active ventilation, small tunnels can provide basic protection

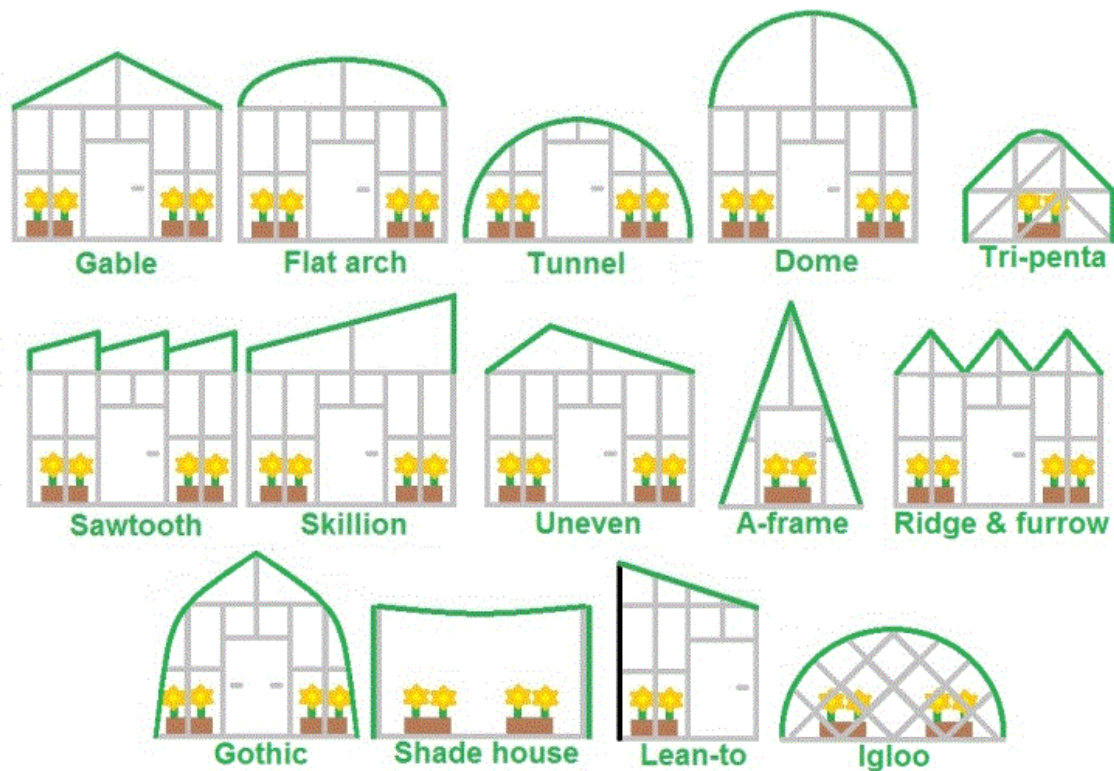


Figure 33: Shapes pictures [\[68\]](#)

Based on this study of the different shapes, the team decided to adopt the skillion structure because it was simple to build and allowed to have a better temperature stabilization with passive ventilation.

7.2.3 Irrigation Method

7.2.3.1 Drip Tubing

Similar to drip lines in an outdoor garden, drip tube watering brings the water supply directly to each plant's roots. Multiple tubes attached to a water supply extend outward so that each line supplies one pot. Once you position the tubes in their individual pots, an emitter provides a small spray of water onto the topsoil. You control the system manually or automatically through timers and moisture sensors. As a result of a properly timed drip tube method, you save money, time and prevent water from striking the foliage; some plants are susceptible to bacterial infections from standing water droplets [\[69\]](#).

7.2.3.2 Overhead Mistlers

If you have a greenhouse that has the same plant species everywhere, an overhead watering method is a practical choice to cover all the pots evenly with moisture. Sprinkler heads connected to overhead water pipes emit a misty spray across the entire greenhouse. Larger greenhouses benefit from this irrigation method because the sprinklers cover a significant amount of square footage in a short amount of time.

One major drawback of this irrigation method is wasting water; moisture finds its way onto walkways and other areas void of plants. However, it is possible to save the water runoff for future watering needs, if it is desire [\[70\]](#).

7.2.3.3 Mat Irrigation

Mat irrigation offers a constant supply of water to thirsty plants. A specialized mat, with water supplied by drip lines, stays perpetually moist. When you place your pots on the mat, the moisture wicks up from the mat and into the soil through the drainage holes. Similar to self-watering planters, the soil continues to take water from the mat until it is evenly moist. As the soil loses water to evaporation on the topsoil, the wicking action continues at the mat level. You do not need to worry about over- or under-watering your plants with this irrigation method [\[71\]](#).

7.2.3.4 Perimeter Irrigation

Using a mixture of drip tubing and overhead misting concepts, perimeter irrigation isolates one plant bench into its own watering area. Piping attaches to the bench's edges while nozzles connect at varying intervals across the pipe's surface. After you connect the piping to a main water supply, the nozzles spray water directly into the middle of the bench to saturate all the plants. Depending on the nozzles' manufacturer, they are adjustable so that you direct the water to 45° or 90° angles across the plant tops [\[72\]](#).

7.2.3.5 The Irrigation Method of The GreenHouse

For the irrigation system we decided to adopt a new method that is similar to mat irrigation. The team wanted to avoid using too much energy and tried to make The GreenHouse as automatic as possible. Because of this, the principle is the same as the mat irrigation, but the mat would be made from glass fiber material. This mat would suck the water from a water tank placed in the bottom of The GreenHouse (capillary effect). This way the mat would always be wet, without the need of the costumer to water it every day. Figure 34 shows the watering system.

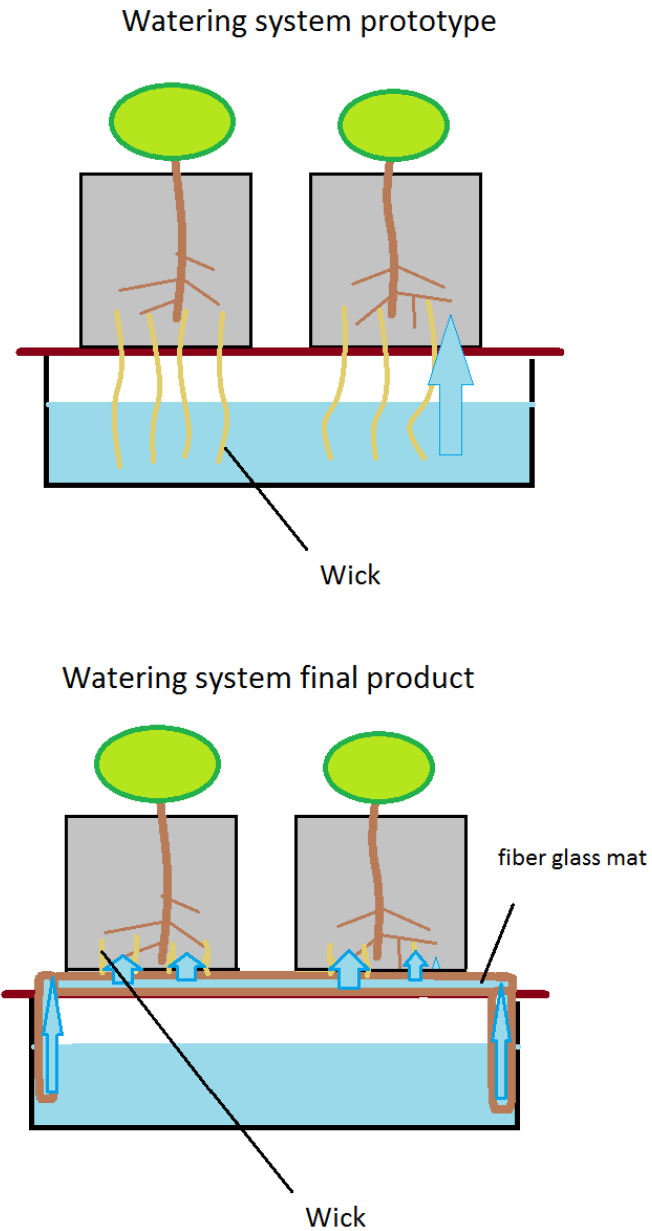



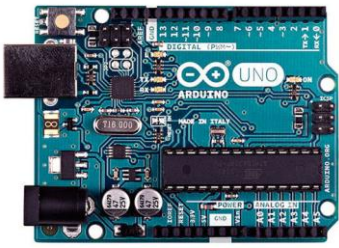
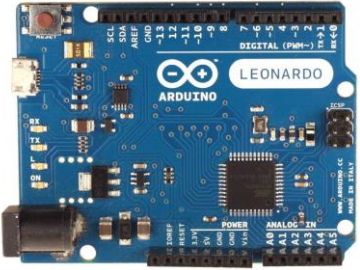

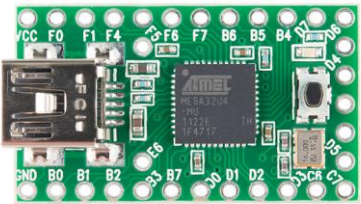
Figure 34: Watering system

7.2.4 Electronical components

7.2.4.1 Controller Board

A control system needs a adequate controller board to connect and control everything. There is a big variety of controller boards available on the market. Table 21 shows a list of possible controller boards for The GreenHouse with their specifications.

Table 21: Possible controller boards

Name	Picture	Dimensions (mm ²)	Input voltage (V)	Digital I/O pins	DC current per I/O pin (mA)	Price (€)
Arduino Micro	 [73]	18 x 48	7 - 12	20	20	23.00
Arduino Uno	 [74]	53.4 x 68.6	7 - 12	14	20	23.50
Arduino Leonardo	 [75]	53.4 x 68.6	7 - 12	20	40	15.00
Arduino Nano	 [76]	18 x 45	7 - 12	22	40	10.00
Teensy 2.0	 [77]	18 x 35	5	25	20	17.95

The team chose to use the Arduino Uno. The Arduino Uno fits is the controller that's the most general and most robust. It's not needed to weld anything, which is a good thing for changing or repairing parts. This is also a good point for the modularity of the whole project.

7.2.4.2 Sensors

Temperature sensor:

The team decided to use the DS18B20 model, because it's a waterproof feature. Inside the greenhouse would be a lot of moisture, so it was important to have a waterproof sensor. Furthermore the sensor is cheap and easy to connect to the control system.

Rain sensor:

The rain sensor is a ready to connect Arduino product with no specific product name. The team had chosen this solution, because it was ready to use and didn't need a lot of work to make it running.

Float switch:

It's the easiest and cheapest solution for checking the water level.

7.2.4.3 Motor

The geared DC motor MOT02034 provides enough torque to move the sun/rain cover (3 kg/cm torque @ 6 V) through the 1:171 gear. Furthermore it runs on DC with the same voltage as the control system, this made it possible to use just one power source for the whole product.

7.2.5 Mechanical components

7.2.5.1 Support Components

The support is made of quadrat shaped steel tubes (12 mm x 12 mm), because they are strong but cheap components. Furthermore it was easy to work with them (cutting, welding).

7.2.5.2 Transmission Components

The most important features for the transmission components for the sun/rain cover are strengths and light in weight (to make it possible to use a small DC motor). The team decided to use aluminum frames (15 mm x 2 mm). This frames are super light and already in the needed shape.

7.3 External architecture

7.3.1 Development process

7.3.1.1 2D Structural drafts, drawings, and ideas

First idea: An outside greenhouse with a door on top and a sliding automatic awning that is opened or closed depending on the amount of light and the temperature. This product must be placed on railings of balconies or windows and it's supported by a metal structure. The top is a triangular cover made from glass and the general structure is made of wood. The inside part can allocate between six and eight pots for aromatic plants with automatic watering and sensors that advise the system when temperature and humidity are higher or lower than expected. A fan is to be placed in some part of the product and a tank at one side to collect the rain water.

The drafts of the first idea can be seen in Figure 35.

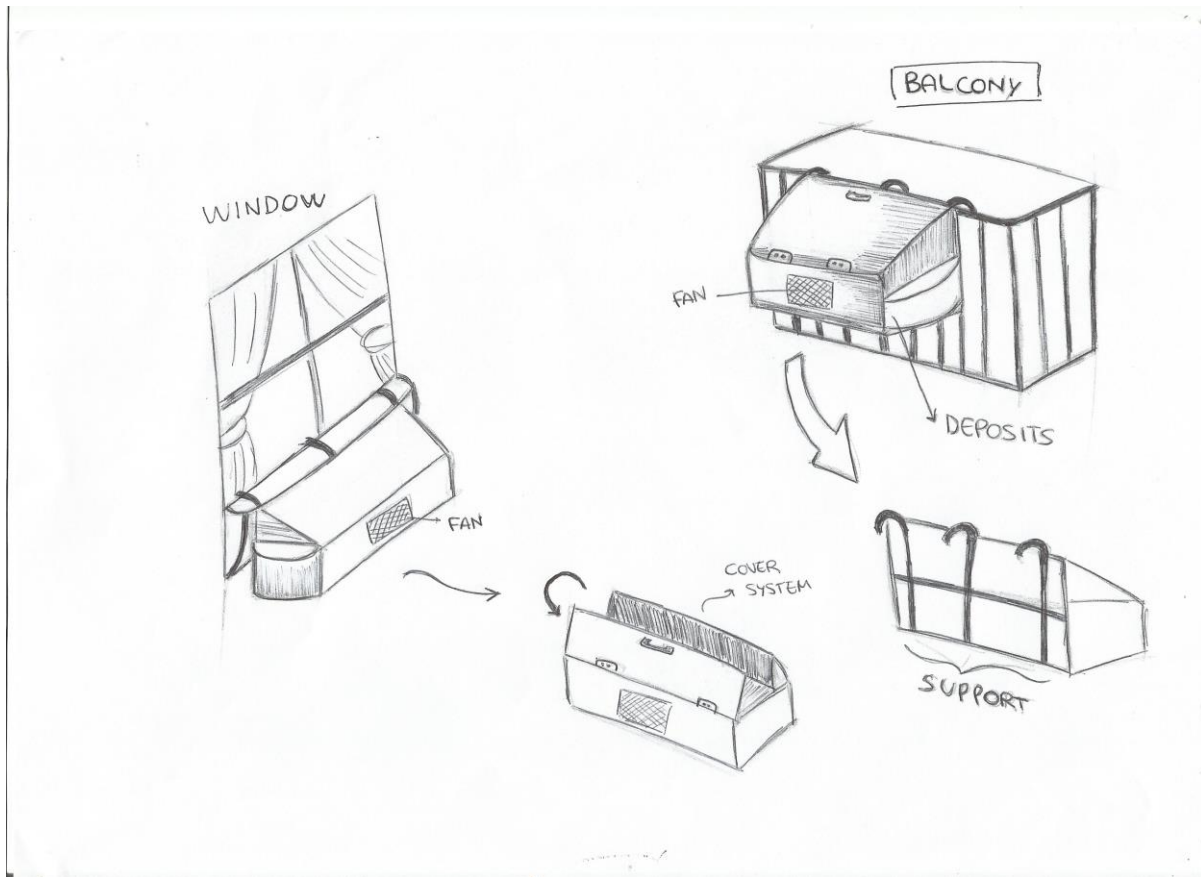


Figure 35: First idea drafts

The first idea has a lot of advantages but especially in the summer there is an elevated risk that the temperature rises too much and possibly burns the plants. A static cover made of glass acts as a magnifying glass and we must take care of that effect because it can be very dangerous with a wood product.

The team kept some details as the general shape, the structure and the general idea to develop another concept more specific and more adapted to the weather of Portugal, that is really warm most the year and cold just in winter. This new idea fitted with the requirements of the target and with the characteristics of the place where it would be located.

Second Idea: This concept is really like the first one but without the glass door on the cover (this is an “open box”). It has two different covers: one for cold weather and another one for warm weather. The cover for winter is rigid, removable and made of a transparent material. On the other hand, the cover for the warm climate is an automatic rotational awning cover that protects the plants from the sunlight and from the rain at the same time. The second cover is fixed and it closes automatically leaving a space between the structure and itself. The drafts of the second idea can be seen in Figure 36.

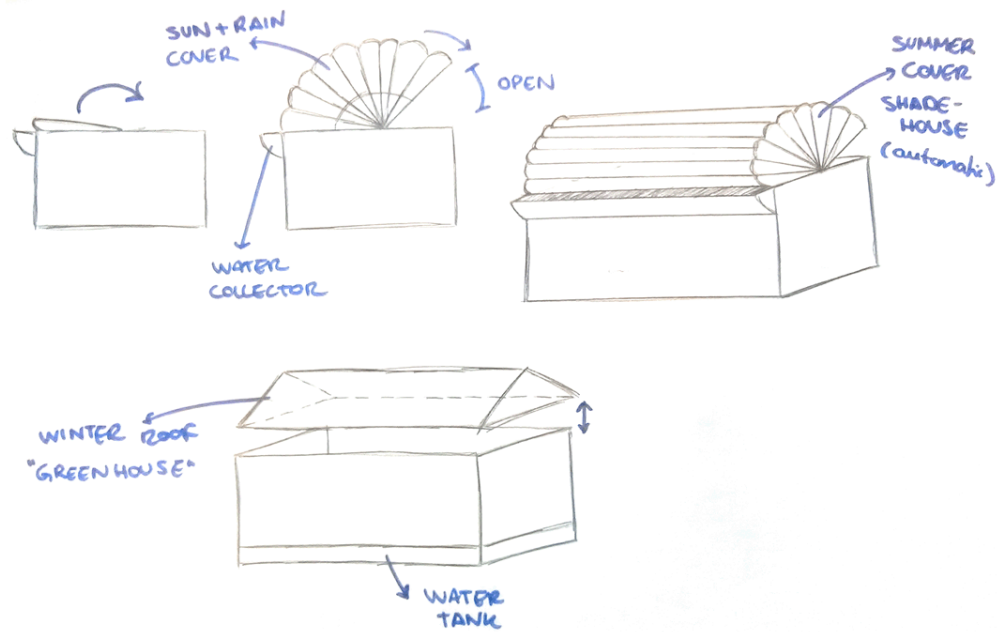


Figure 36: Second idea drafts

To be more specific, during the winter The GreenHouse works as a traditional greenhouse with some controlled variables with the aid of sensors and software. In these cold months the rigid cover must be placed on top of the product to ensure that the temperature inside is warm enough. During the summer The GreenHouse works as a shade house providing the aromatic plants of a pleasant environment. During the warm months, the product must be open to ensure that the inside has enough fresh air not to burn the plants.

7.3.1.2 3D Design, Models and Renders

Figure 37 shows the different 3D views of The GreenHouse in summer and winter with the different covers.

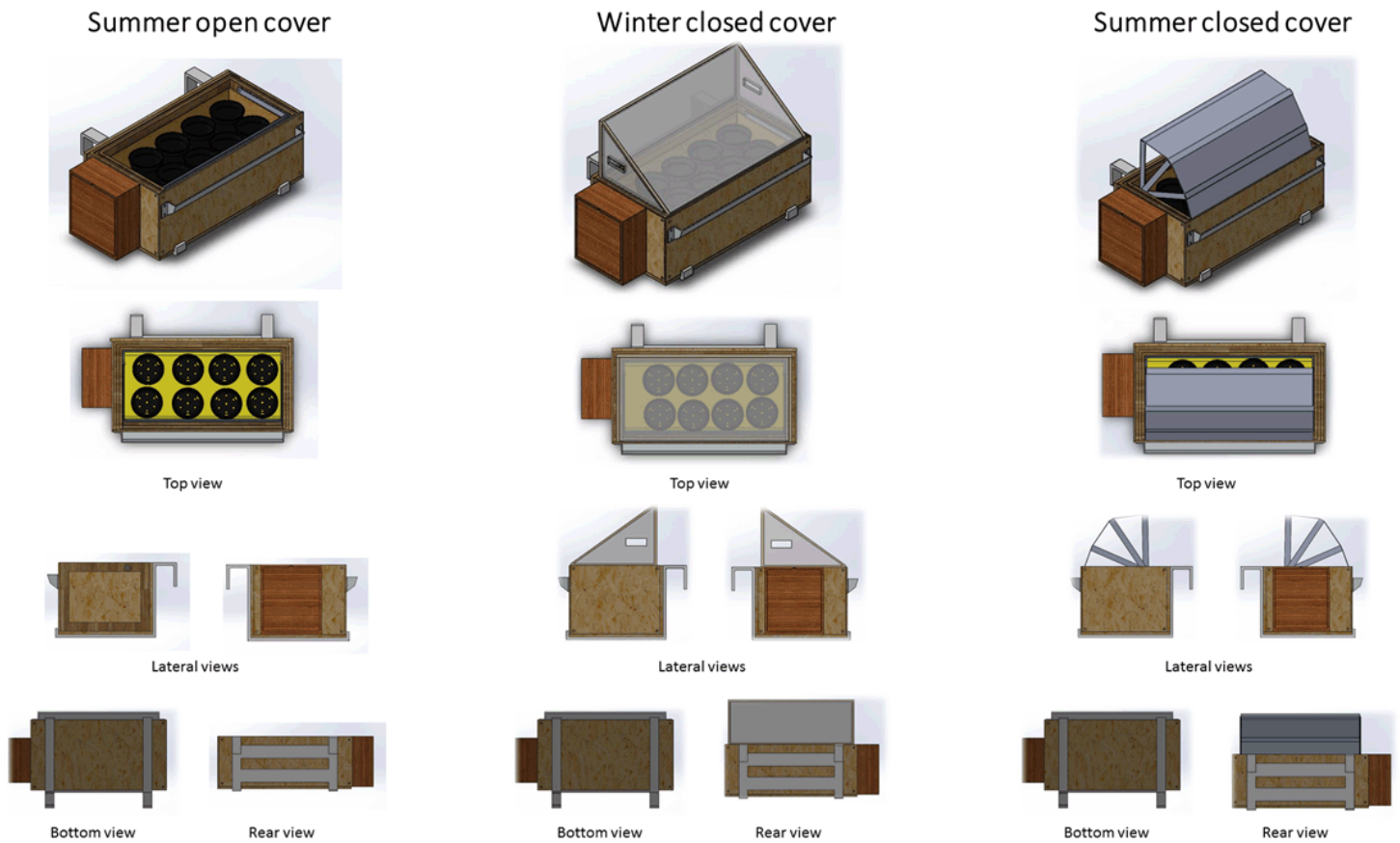


Figure 37: Structural 3D drawings

7.3.2 Cardboard Model

To visualize the dimensions of The Greenhouse, a scale cardboard model was made as shown in Figures 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43.



Figure 38: Front face of The GreenHouse with the summer cover



Figure 39: Rear face of The GreenHouse with the summer cover



Figure 40: Left side of The GreenHouse with the summer cover



Figure 41: Right side of The GreenHouse



Figure 42: The GreenHouse without the cover



Figure 43: The GreenHouse with the winter cover

7.3.3 Summer Cover

7.3.3.1 Functionality

As said before, The GreenHouse changes its functionality depending on the year season. In winter, it is a regular greenhouse while in summer it is a shade house. This change of functionality is caused by the needs of the plants in an environment that change radically during the year: cold in winter, when the plants need to be protected from the dryness and the low temperatures and really hot in summer, when the plants need to be watered more often and covered from the direct sunlight.

The summer cover is the part of The GreenHouse that requires an electronic operation. Once fixed at the assembly, this part will no longer be moved. It works with sensors and a motor. Its role is to protect plants during warm seasons. It is made with a material that protects from light and reflects the sun's rays.

When the temperature is too high, the sensor sends a signal to the control system that will activate the mechanism. The cover will open to shade the plants. However, it will not completely close the structure to prevent the plants from suffocating. It will therefore be half open to let the plants breathe. When the temperature drops, the cover returns to its original position.

The second role of this cover is to protect from heavy rain. Thanks to a rain sensor, it opens to protect the plants and closes when it does not rain anymore. As for protecting from the sun, it does not close entirely because plants also like rain and humidity atmosphere. The cover just protects the plants in case the rain is too strong and damages the leaves.

7.3.3.2 Structure

7.3.4 Winter Cover

7.3.4.1 Functionality

The winter cover is manually. It is a part that can be detached from the support and stored during warm seasons. The customer must use it to protect the plants from the cold during the winter. The cover is transparent made out of a wooden frame. Thanks to a temperature sensor connected to a LED light, the consumer sees when the temperature is too low and therefore knows when to use this cover. The winter cover for the final product can be folded in order to save space for the storage. The folding system won't be applied to the prototype, in order to save time. The following picture is describing the folding system.

7.3.4.2 Structure

The winter cover has undergone some modifications in the 3D model respect the previous sketches. Initially, it was a triangular prism with horizontal base and the sidewalls were of the same size (A). Currently, the winter cover is still a triangular prism with horizontal base but one of the sides create a 90° angle with this base (B). There are many reasons that justify these changes:

- The triangular prism with the rectangle angle is easier to manufacture or build which makes this task simpler.
- The first model requires a central attachment point which would mean a line of shadow in the center of the greenhouse.
- The elimination of the central bar line provides of a greater sun exposure surface that will be useful to help in rising the heat of the greenhouse during the cold months.

- 90° angle facilitates the storage of the cover allowing it to be allocated in corners and occupying less space than the previous model. It also gives space to storage things inside.

The optimization of the shape of the winter cover can be seen in the Figure 44.

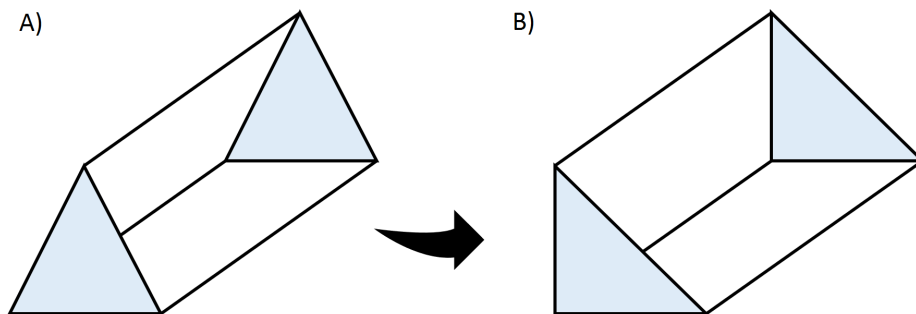


Figure 44: Different covers

The winter cover must be removed manually and it is a part that can be detached from the support and stored during the warm season. The functionality of this component is protecting the plants from the cold during the winter. This cover is transparent to allow the light inside and isolated providing of a warm environment with wooden frame.

Thanks to a temperature sensor connected to a LED light which is allocated inside of the growing space, the customer can see when the temperature is too high or too low to use the winter cover.

The cover for the final product can be folded to save space for storage thanks to hinges connecting the parts fixing it when it's built and allowing it to be folded when it's necessary. It is also useful to make it as a kit because it will save a lot of space inside of the packaging. In the Figure 45 there is a graphic explanation of how the folding works.

The folding system won't be applied in the prototype to save time and money, avoiding the need of buying the hinges.

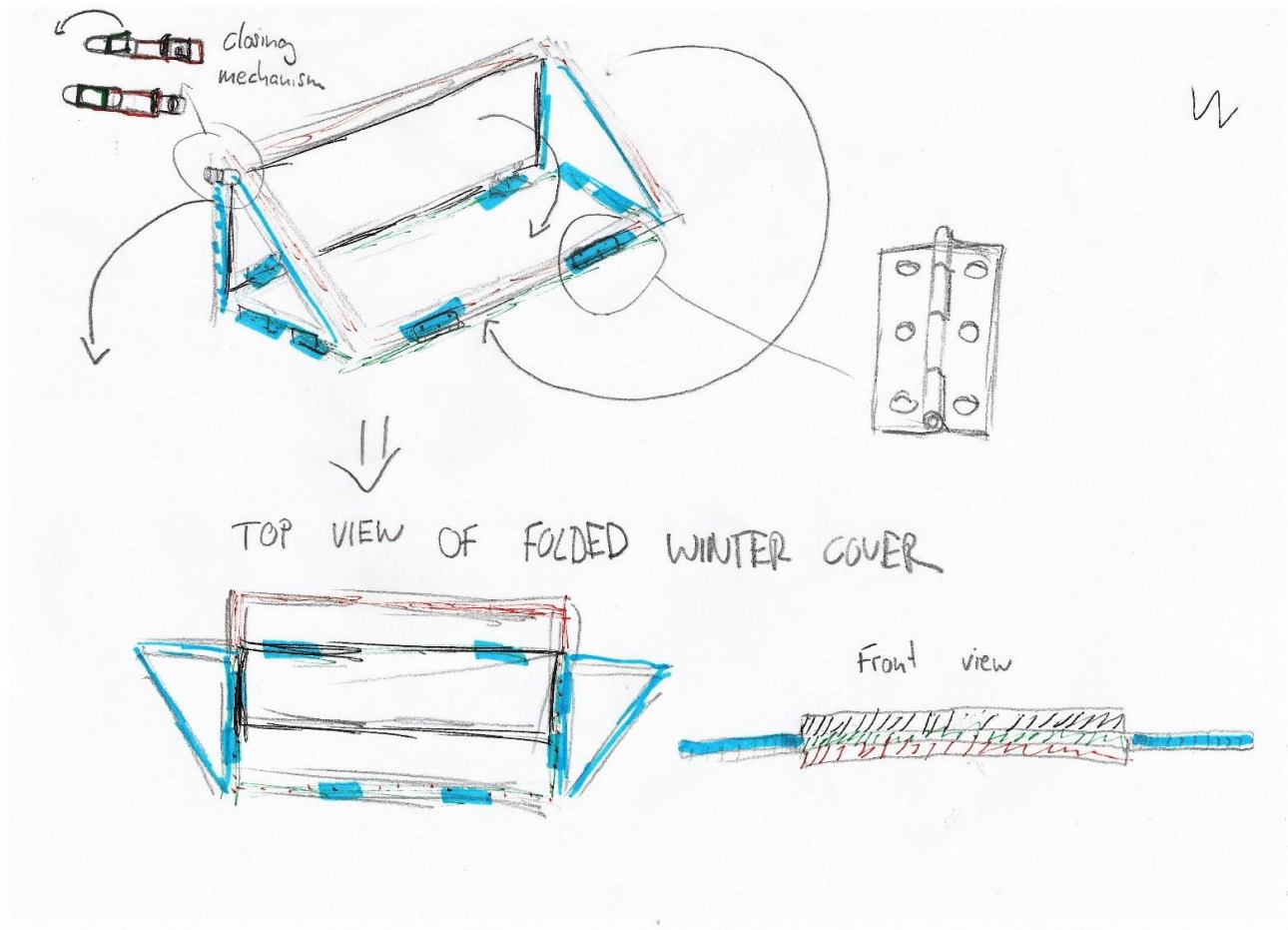


Figure 45: Winter cover schemes

7.3.5 General Structure

The general structure is the part of The GreenHouse which is composed by:

- The water tank
- The watering system
- The rain collector
- The electronic box
- The bottom
- The 4 size panels

The general structure allows containing the pots with the plants and watering them. Figure 46 shows the general structure with all the parts disassembled. For the structure the team decided to use wood because it is a natural resource. The team also decided to use cork for the final product to have a good isolation but for the prototype, foam will replace the cork because of the budget. For the final product, the cork will be already glue on the wood panel. The consumer has just to screw the 4 size of the boxes to the bottom and position correctly the watering system and the water tank. At the end, the summer cover has to be fixing on the box and to the electronic box.

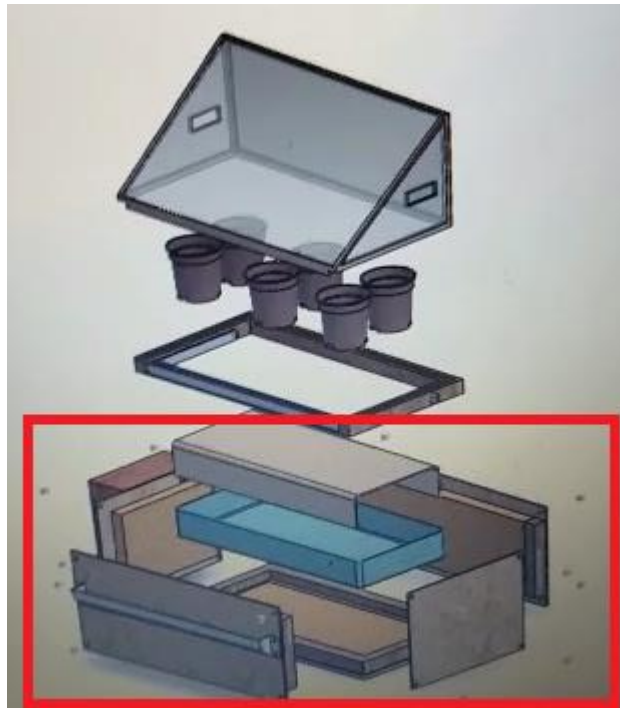


Figure 46: General structure

7.3.6 Support Structure

The support system which makes possible to put The GreenHouse on the outside of the balcony is maybe the most important functionality of the product. The support holds The GreenHouse save on the balcony, this way the customer wouldn't lose any space inside the balcony. To sell the product as a kit, the supporting system comes as a bunch of small parts, which are needed to be assembled by the customer in an effortless way. The supporting system can be adjusted to the size of the balcony to increase the versatility of the product and to make sure that it will fit to any kind of fences or balconies. The support system is made of steel tubes stacked together by screws securing the position of these tubes and two metal pins on the bottom of the support that must be introduced in special holes in the tubes 5 and 8 of the structure to fix The Greenhouse's to the support. To assemble all the tubes in the sides on the support the structure needs special double L components (number 6 in Figure 47), that allow to connect 3 tubes together creating a corner. In the top of the structure it is necessary to use a special component (number 1 in Figure 47) that connects 3 tubes and, at the same time, allows regulating the position when fixing it to a fence in a window or balcony, giving the possibility of opening or closing the measure depending of the size needed.

All the tubes can be connected and fixed easily using screws and hexagonal nuts to make the assembling simpler and intuitive for the customer.

When building the prototype there is a very limited time and budget so the best option is welding all the tubes together avoiding the usage of all the screws and creating a fixed structure that can develop the same function as the real one but without the possibility of disassembling it. In addition, this option allows the team of saving time and having the opportunity of experimenting in welding steel that is always an enriching experience and learning about the properties of this material.

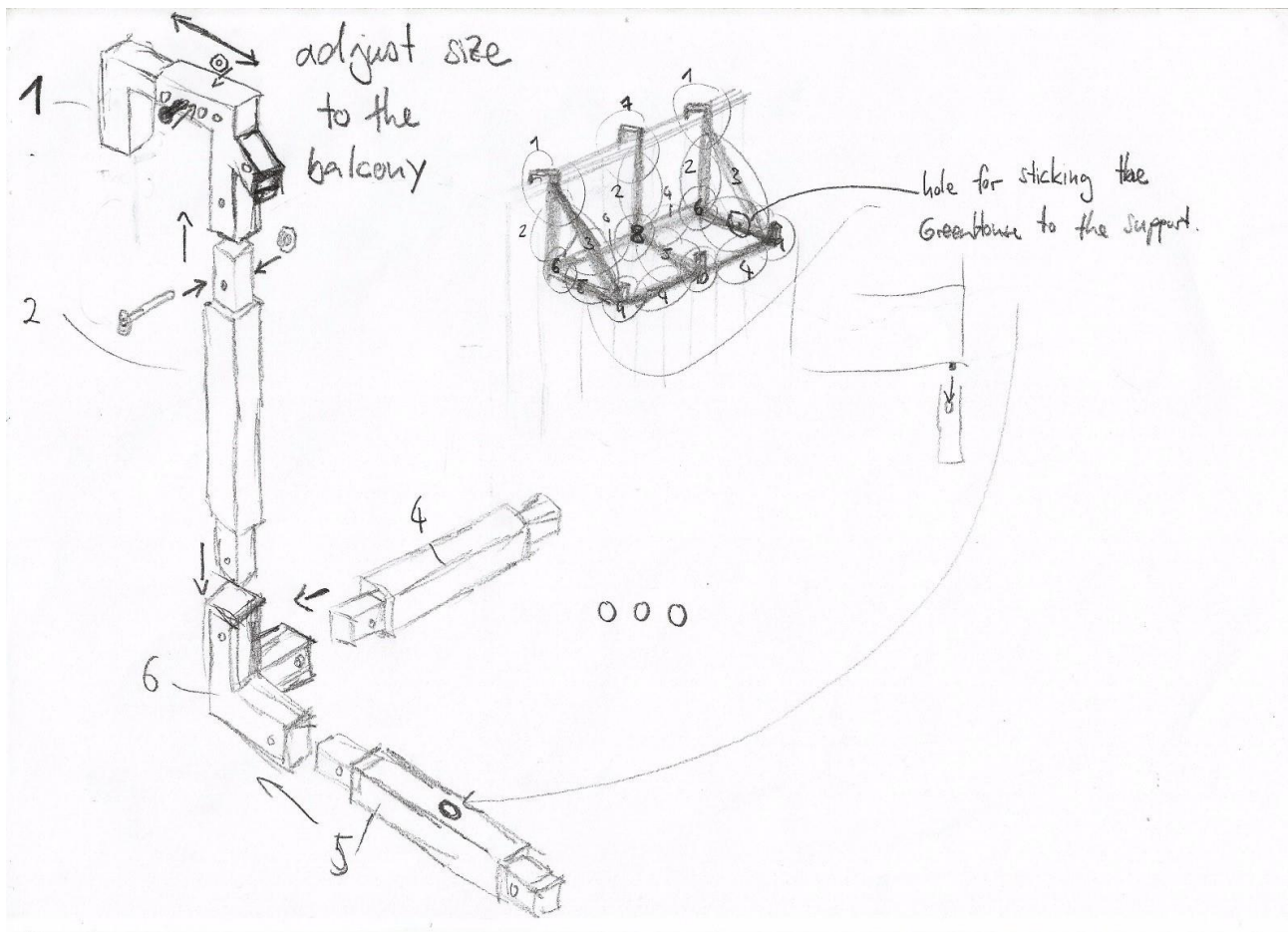


Figure 47: Support schemes

7.4 Internal System

7.4.1 Black Box Diagram

When the team knew how the structure was going to be, it was time to take a look at what kind of inputs and outputs there would be in The GreenHouse. Figure 48 shows the general black box diagram of The GreenHouse.

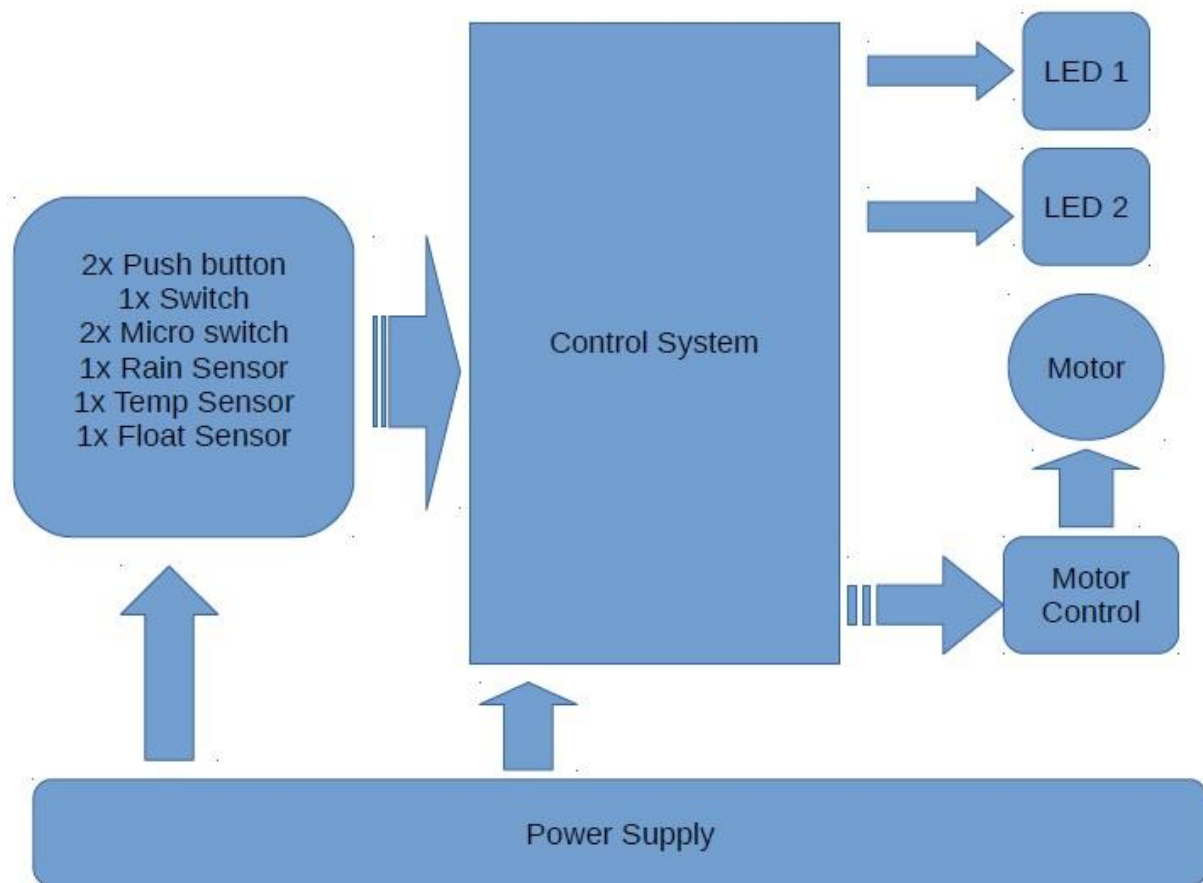


Figure 48: Black Box Diagram

7.4.2 System Schematics

When the team knew what kind of inputs and outputs there would be on The GreenHouse we made a detailed system schematic. Figure 49 shows these detailed electronic schematics of The GreenHouse.

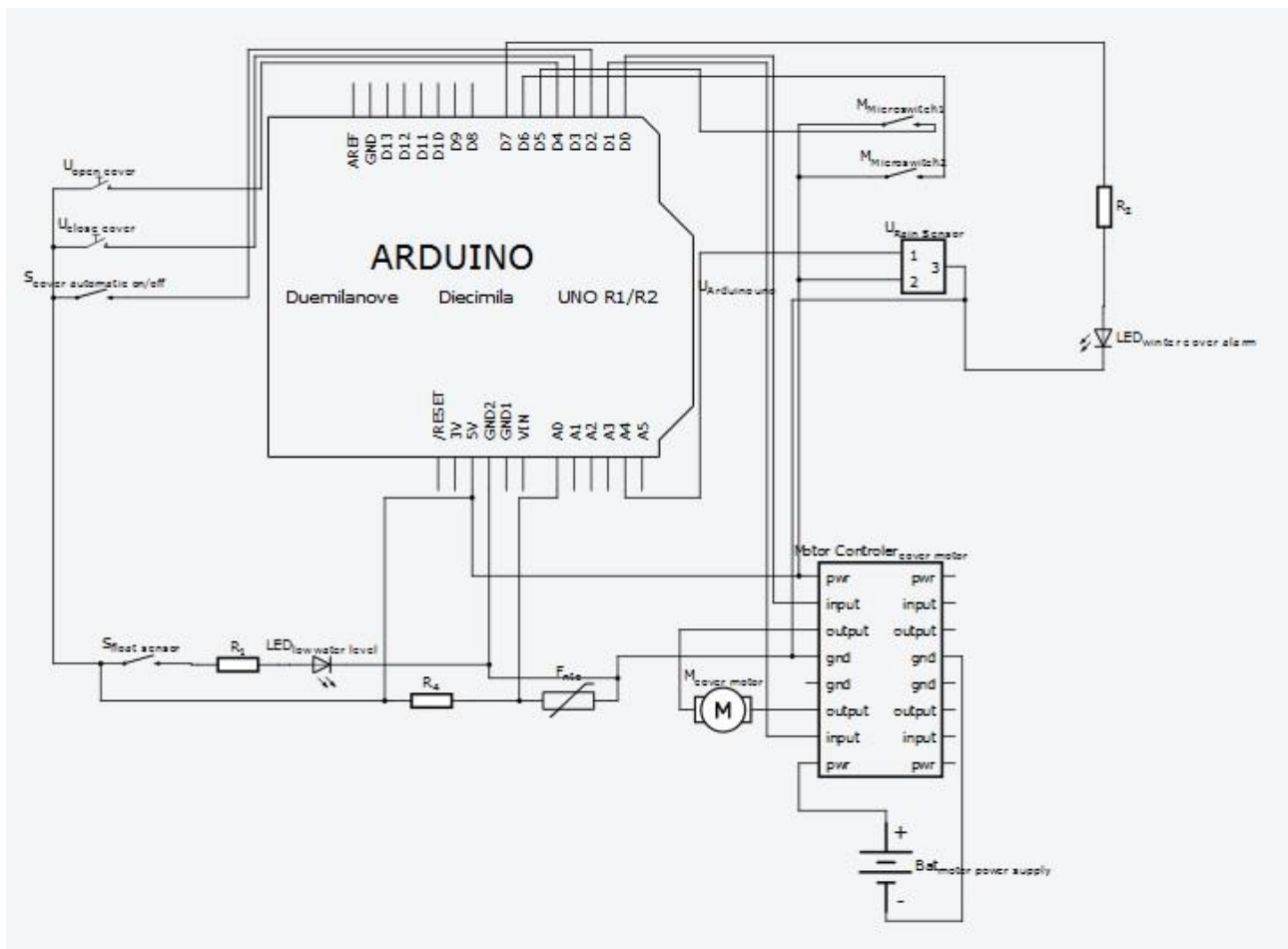


Figure 49: System schematics

7.4.3 Water Level Warning System

The team decided to use a float sensor to check the water level on a certain (critical) point. If the water level would go lower than this point, the control system would activate a warning LED light. This LED light would inform the user about the low water level inside the water tank, to fill the tank manually with water.

7.4.4 Overflowing Protection System

To prevent rainwater overflowing the water tank, the team decided to use a float valve system to close the connection between the rain water collector and the water tank. Figure 50 shows how this system works.

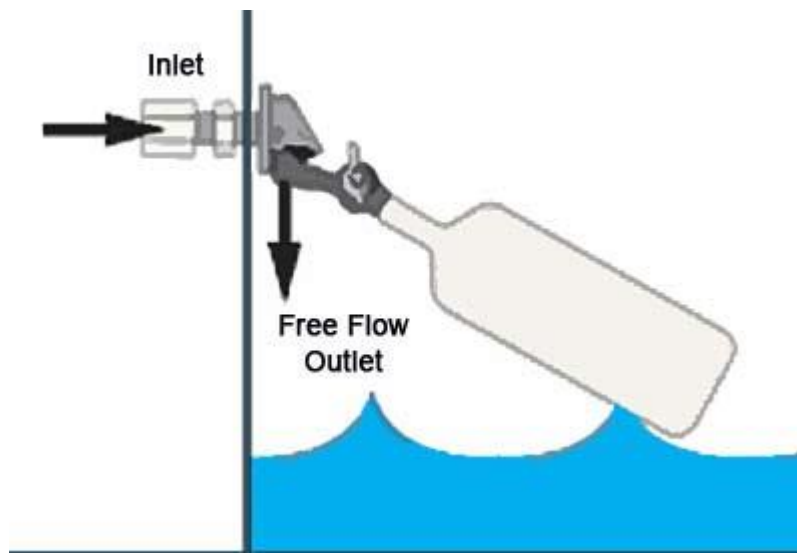


Figure 50: Float valve system [\[71\]](#)

7.4.5 Low Temperature Warning System

A second LED on the outside of The GreenHouse shows the user when the winter cover must be put on the product. The temperature sensor will provide the control system with the necessary information. When the temperature drops at night under a certain defined point, the signal LED starts to flash. In spring the LED stops flashing after seven days in row the temperature doesn't drop again under the certain point.

7.4.6 Waterproofing (outside)

In order to make the product waterproof, the team decided to use marine plywood and a special sealing for the wood. This solution is more expensive and not be used for the prototype. The prototype is made of normal chipboard. Marine plywood is made of special water resistant wood and glue with very little gaps between the wood layers in order to prevent water from entering. The sealing for the final product gives the wood an extra protection against water and moisture. There are many sealing-products without any toxics available.

7.4.7 Waterproofing (inside)

The products inside will always have a lot of moisture trough the water tank and watering system. The team decided to use a black waterproof foil on the inside of the product. It will cover the whole surface of the inside. The benefit of the foil won't just the waterproof effect, furthermore it's easy to clean and the black color will give in winter times an extra heating bonus trough a high rate of absorption of the solar energy.

7.5 Complete List of Components and Materials

Table 22 shows a complete list of all the materials and components needed for The GreenHouse prototype.

Table 22: List of materials and components

Material / Component	Type / Size	Quantity	Price (€)
General structure			
Wood frame winter cover	Ripa sem aplinar (13 mm x 25 mm x 2400 mm)	1	1.00
Wood frame top structure	Ripa sem aplinar (30 mm x 30 mm x 2400 mm)	1	3.39
Wood frame bottom structure	Ripa sem aplinar (30 mm x 47 mm x 2400 mm)	1	4.79
Panel	Painel de contraplacado (1200 mm x 600 mm x 5 mm)	2	9.98
Foam	Espuma expansiva poliuretano (750 ml)	1	2.89
Plastic foil inside	Plástico de proteção (5000 mm x 2000 mm)	1	3.49
Transparent foil winter cover	Plástico de proteção transparente (5000 mm x 2000 mm)	1	4.99
Aluminium frame	Perfil de alumínio plano (15 mm x 2 mm x 2500 mm)	1	2.99
Steel tubes support	Perfil tubo aço quadrado (12 mm x 12 mm x 1000 mm)	2	7.98
Screws	4 mm x 12 mm	1	1.99
Screws	4 mm x 40 mm	1	1.99
Shaman	Dobradiça de latão (50 mm x 40 mm)	2	8.58
Glue			
Watering system	Wick (4 mm)	1	1.99
Electronical components			
Temperatur sensor	DS18B20	1	6.70
Rain sensor	/	1	6,13
Micro switch	/	2	2.22
Float switch	/	1	4.99
Push button	/	2	5.80
Switch	/	1	0.90
Wire	Jumper wire	1	3.49
Control system	Arduino Uno - R3	1	22.99
Geared DC motor	MOT02034	1	14.45
Batteries	8x Alkaline AA batteries	1	3.00
Battery holder	Holder 5 AA batteries	1	2.90
Motor controller	H-bridge	1	2.46
Clip for LED	/	2	0.32
Green LED	/	2	0.32
Red Led	/	2	0.32
Resistors	/	10	0.90
Transportation			
Boxelectronica			4.60
Diverta			4.60
Onlybatteries			4.60
Total price			150.13

7.6 Tests and Results

7.7 Conclusion

8 Packaging

8.1 Introduction

Packaging allows packing a product to protect and transport it. The product being inside, the packaging allows to communicate with the consumer. It contains all the useful, legal and logistical information concerning the product. The packaging is also a marketing strategy tool because it can be designed to attract the customer visually [78].

The packaging is the final part when developing a product. Once the product is designed, it should be packaged for transport and protection. When developing the packaging we first have to analyze what kind of product it is (fragile, rigid, soft, pulverulent, liquid) to choose the most suitable material. Then we must put ourselves in the consumer's shoes to understand what will be the most convenient way to transport the product from the point of sale to his home. Finally, we must also think how we will palletize the product so that we have a stable and filled palette as much as possible.

Once assembled, The GreenHouse is a product of medium size and weight that the consumer is obliged to carry with both hands. It is a house that is empty inside when it is sold, this place being intended to put the plant pots. We must therefore eliminate this empty space in order to use the least possible packaging material. Moreover, it does not seem practical to sell the house already assembled to the consumer because of the transport. So we thought of selling it in kit to reduce the space use, reduce the use of material and facilitate taking in transport. Moreover, from a sustainable point of view, it is preferable to use as less materials as possible.

8.2 Search Solutions

8.2.1 Materials

In order to choose the material to use, the team had to analyze the product. The GreenHouse is a solid product with a wooden structure. The fragile parts are the electronic components but they will already be in a box to protect them as well as the mechanism. In addition, the packaging would not be kept after use, so the team chose a cheap material, recyclable and which protects sufficiently against shocks. Cardboard was the best option to package this kind of product.

When selecting the material, the team had to choose the type of cardboard that was best suited for product protection. There are two types of cardboard: flat and corrugated. The flat cardboard is thicker than a sheet of paper due to its weight per cubic meter. It is generally used for small size products, because it is more aesthetic, like chocolate boxes or fragrance boxes. The corrugated cardboard is composed by flute and liner. The flute ensures the rigidity of the packaging but also maximum elasticity since they serve as shock absorbers in the event of shocks. There exist several types of corrugated cardboard presented in Figure 51:

- The Single Face Board is used for decoration.
- The Single Wall Board is manufactured for the packaging of lightweight and lightly fragile products between 10 kg and 20 kg.
- The Double Wall Board is manufactured for the packaging of heavy (more than 20 kg) and fragile products. This is the one used to make Regular Slotted Container.
- The Triple Wall Board is designed for packaging very heavy and very fragile products.

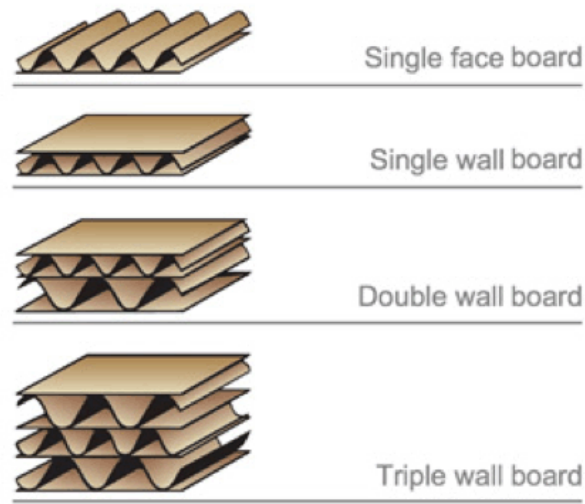


Figure 51: Types of cardboard [79]

For The GreenHouse the team would use the Double Wall Board because of the weight of the product. Furthermore, two flutes would ensure more protection against shocks. Because of the size of the product, a secondary packaging (packaging use to groups several units) couldn't be used, so this was less protection during handling.

8.2.2 Drawings

8.2.3 Blanks

8.3 Design

8.3.1 Identity

Packaging is the first thing the consumer sees in the shop. It plays the role of visual attractor in the absence of a seller. This is why each brand must have a visual identity easily recognizable by the consumer, but also appealing. In this way, the customer will be attracted by the packaging, will buy it and if the product satisfies his needs, the next purchase he will directly recognize the brand and will be tempted to make a purchase of confidence.

For the product, the team chose the name "The GreenHouse" which is also the name of the product. This allows the consumer to quickly identify the utility of the product. To be sure the company could use this brand; a request was sent to the Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial. For the logo the team wanted something simple and easily identifiable. Figure 52 shows the suggestions that were made. The logo symbolically represents a house with a leaf inside, referring to aromatic plants, and a sun on the roof to represent the energy on which The GreenHouse depends. Green was the chosen color because of the name and the reference to nature and plants.



Figure 52: Logos proposal

Finally logo 8 was chosen because it was the team's preferred version.

8.3.2 Graphic design

8.3.3 Volume

8.4. Palletizing

8.5 Conclusion

9 Conclusions

9.1 Discussion

9.2 Future Development

9.3 Project Conclusions

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