

CPS: Medium: Collaborative Research: Robust and Intelligent Optimization of Controlled-environment Agriculture System for Food Productivity and Nutritional Security

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Objective: design new optimized controlled-environment agriculture (CEA) systems that can achieve high vegetable productivity in urban areas with low operating cost.

Focus areas: control and data analytics

Challenges:

- Food production in the CEAs must warrant the high cost of land in urban areas
- Highly challenging to control and optimize this complex system of subsystems
- Prediction of vegetable phenotype, yield and nutrient compositions during different growth periods

Solutions:

- Novel control algorithms to optimize the operations of CEA
- Integrated data-driven and model-based prediction for plant growth

Broader Impact on Society:

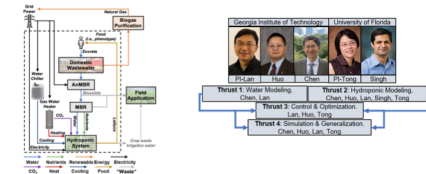
- CEAs will benefit environment control and food security
- The availability of low-cost vegetables and fruits will promote healthy diet

Broader Impact on Education and Outreach:

- Train new generations of scientists and engineers, especially for those under-represented, with interdisciplinary skills

Quantification of Potential Impact:

- 200% reduction in operating cost via value-added product sales
- Achieving 62% reduction in net CO2 emissions vs. conventional wastewater treatment



Scientific Impact:

- The development of policy mirror descent method integrating policy optimization and online learning
- Employing Bayesian optimization to find optimal design based on machine learning models

New algorithms for reinforcement learning

- Total sample complexity under a simulator:

Problem	New bounds	Existing bounds
$\mu > 0$	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{S^2 d^2}{\mu}\right)$	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{S^2 d^2}{\mu^2}\right)$
$\mu = 0$	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{S^2 d^2}{\mu}\right)$	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{S^2 d^2}{\mu^2}\right)$

- Total sample complexity in situ:

Problem	New bounds	Existing bounds
$\mu > 0$	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{S^2 d^2}{\mu}\right)$	N/A
$\mu = 0$	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{S^2 d^2}{\mu}\right)$	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)$

Practical implications: reduce by orders of magnitude the simulation runs or the amount of data to collect.

Machine learning guided breakthrough for membrane design

