

Proceedings

Inkjet 3D Printed Micropot with Integrated Cantilever-Like Force Sensor for Growing Plant Biological Potential Measurement [†]

Krzysztof Adamski *, Bartosz Kawa and Rafał Walczak

Wrocław University of Science and Technology, Wrocław 50-370, wyb. Stanisława Wyspiańskiego 27, Poland; bartosz.kawa@pwr.edu.pl (B.K.); rafal.walczak@pwr.edu.pl (R.W.)

* Correspondence: krzysztof.adamski@pwr.edu.pl; Tel.: +48-71-320-4976

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Abstract: In this paper we present a results of fabrication of 3D printed micropot with integrated cantilever-like force sensor. Different thickness cantilevers was used. Presented micropot was use for characterization of grow *Lepidium sativium*.

Keywords: Plant-on-a-chip; seed growing; 3D printing; inkjet; force sensing; microbeam deflection; digital planting

1. Introduction

In modern agriculture, knowledge of growing potential of plant is one of the key factors to achieve high efficiency of harvest. There are various methods of testing plants in pre-cultivation stage [1,2]. One of the them is method presented by Hida et al. where pressure generated by growing root is measured [3]. Typical this kind of device are made from silicon or glass. Structure of the growing microchannel is micromachined in substrates. Next the substrates are bonded together to obtain microfluidic structure. Microengineering of the sensor involves expensive materials (i.e., silicon, borosilicate glass), hazardous liquids (i.e., KOH, HF) and many photolithographic steps. Important issue is also that these technics are time consuming. Also problematic is fabrication of connectors enabling plug of consumer grade sensors (temperature, flow etc.) and flow actuators like pumping system. On the other side polymer sensors (made of PDMS or thermoplastics) require fabrication an expensive forming mold. After forming a structure of channels it is necessary to connect them with other parts of the chip. It limits geometry of the microfluidic structure and complicated technology of the sensor. Therefore new technologies of microfluidics fabrication are investigated. One of them is 3D printing. We present a fully 3D printed microfluidic pot with integrated cantilever-type force sensors with optical method of root and stalk growing force measurements. I3dp is precision 3D printing technic enables to fabricate microfluidic systems [4] especially DNA chips [5], modular [6] and integrated [7] fluidic systems. In spite of 3D printing application, in comparison to [3] our solution is modular one with the second cantilever for stalk grow measurement as well as a microfluidic channel for continuous supplying of a growing medium (Figure 1).



Figure 1. 3D printed micropot-computer design (left image) with described main components and a physical realization (right).

2. Material and Method

2.1. Fabrication and Beam Characterisation

Inkjet 3D printing system from 3D Systems Projet 3510 (USA) was utilized with XHD printing mode. Single layer thickness was 16 μm and planar (X-Y) resolution was 750 dpi. mPot was printed in parallel direction with final surface rouges of 0.388 μm [8]. The upot was designed in two parts: lower for root and upper for leaf grow measurement. Visijet M3 build material and S300 wax support material were used for fabrication. Those technic is able to produce microfluidics channels with smallest dimension near 200 μm [9]. After printing process the support material was removed from structure in post processing treatment carried out a mineral oil bath, detergent cleaning, and ultrasonic cleaning.

The 3D printed cantilever-type force sensors were 4 mm long and 2 mm wide. Different thicknesses of the cantilevers (200–600 μm) were mechanically characterized (Figure 2) by Bondtester Dage 4000 Plus (Nordson Dage, Erkrath, Germany). Results of fully characterization of microbeam printed by inkjet 3D were described by authors in [10].

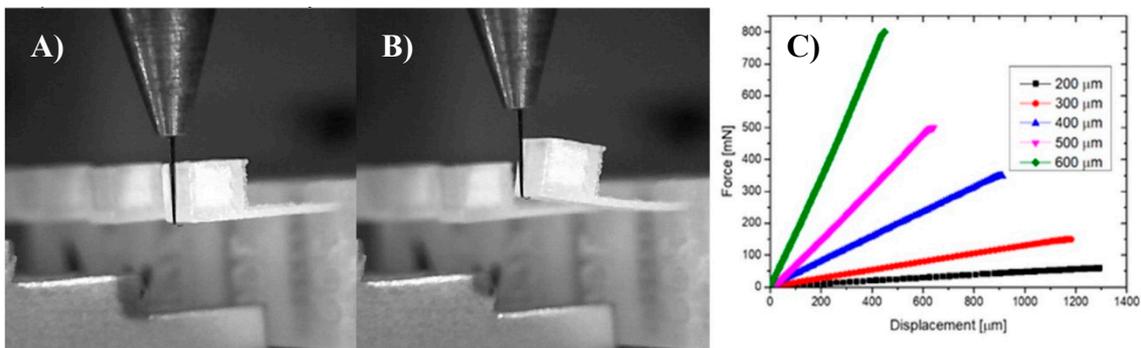


Figure 2. Characterization of microcantilevers: (A) non deflected, (B) fully deflected, (C) cantilever deflection vs bending force (cantilever length 4 mm and 2 mm wide).

2.2. Image Analyze and Characterisation Set-up

Root/stalk driving force measurement (Figure 3) is based on the image processing of the deflected cantilevers. Images are recorded by a CCD camera and analyzed by dedicated software (Figure 4). Correlation coefficient detection method for image analyzing implemented in dedicated software for lab-on-a-chip image analyze were used [11]. Obtained time laps were taken and proceed to video format. Example of obtained photo for stalk and leaf grow were shown on Figure 3.

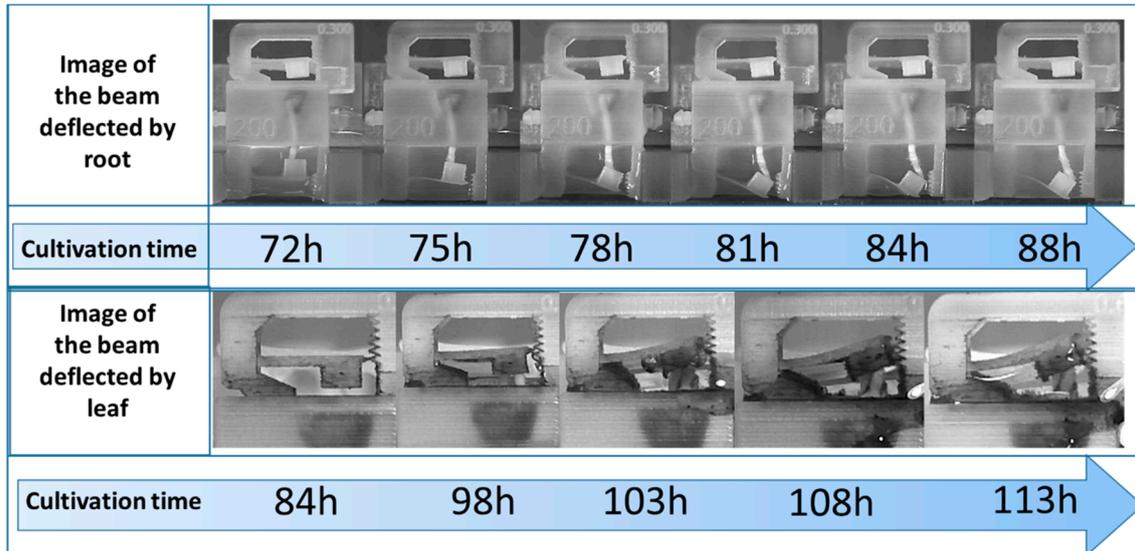


Figure 3. Example image of growing stalk (upper part) and leaf (lower part) utilized for image analyze of growing seed.

Mechanical parameters of printed cantilevers were implemented to the developed software to determine the driving force depending on sensor deflection. The micropot was supplied with tap water and nutrient (BIOHUMUS, natural nutrient, EKODARPOL) using piezoelectric micropumps mp6-series (Bartels, Germany) through 500 μm microchannel with 2 mL/h flow at 22 °C temperature under halogen lamp illumination.). Planting system scheme is shown on Figure 3.

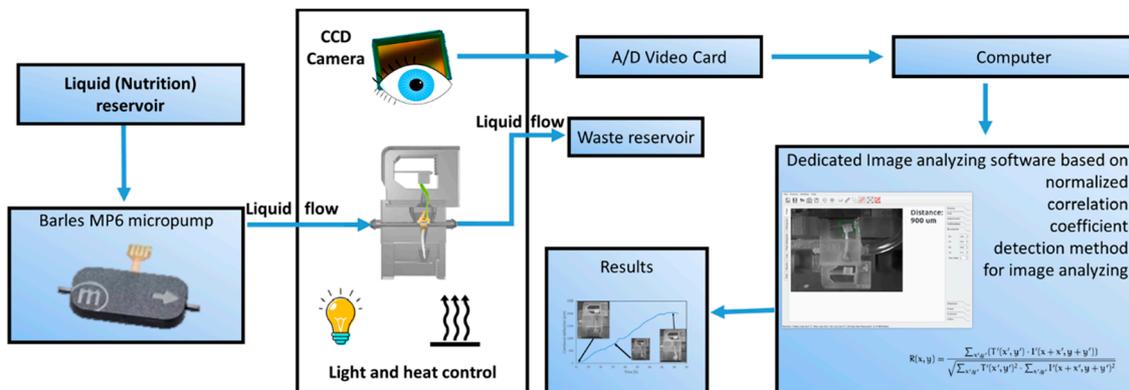


Figure 3. Scheme of the system for micropot planting with main components and image analyze method.

3. Results

Described micropot was characterized and tested. *Lepidium sativium* was used as a model plant. Additional the influence of stimulant agents on plant growing potential was verified. Solution of nutrition was added during the growing process and significant growth time acceleration was noticed. We successfully measured the maximum driving force equal to 95 mN N for the root for the plant supplied with tap water (Figure 5). It was noticed that stalk exhibits higher driving force (more than 0.9 N) than root. Influence on the growing potential in the presence of the nutrients was measured and it was clearly visible that the time of stalk and root development is reduced and the growing force is increased.

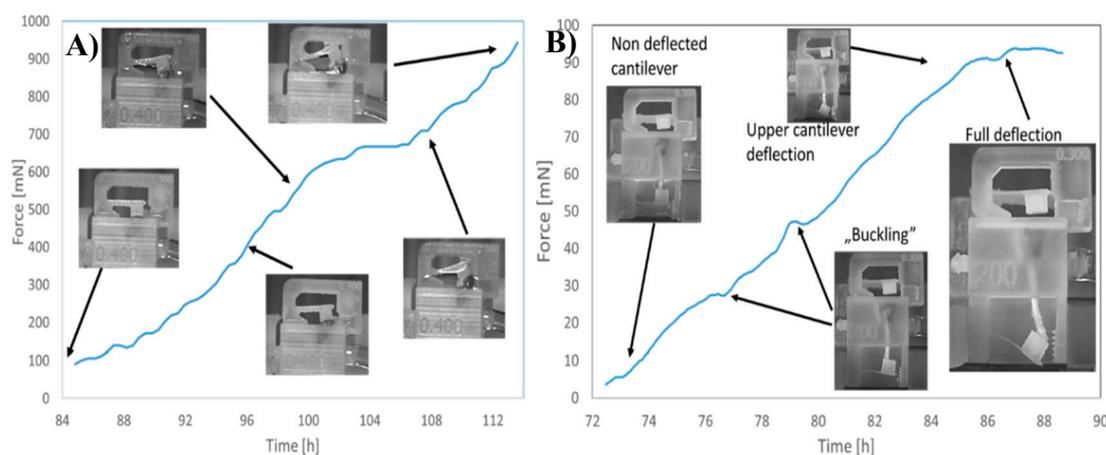


Figure 4. Determined force generated by leaf (A) and root (B) in function of cultivation time.

In the second experiment influence of nutrients was investigated. Seed of *Lepidium sativum* were supplied by 5% solution of biohumus in tap water solution. Temperature for bought experiments was 22 °C and halogen light irradiations was involved. Comparison of growing stalk and root shows that adding nitride to flowing solution improve plant grow, needs less time to start observing cantilever deflection (less than 50 h in comparison to 85 h). Also observed force pressured to cantilever is match bigger in competition to non-stimulated seed. Differences between stimulated and non-stimulated seed grow is show on Figure 5. In this experiment upot working as a part of modular microfluidic [6] system with venturii microflow meter[] as a flow sensor.

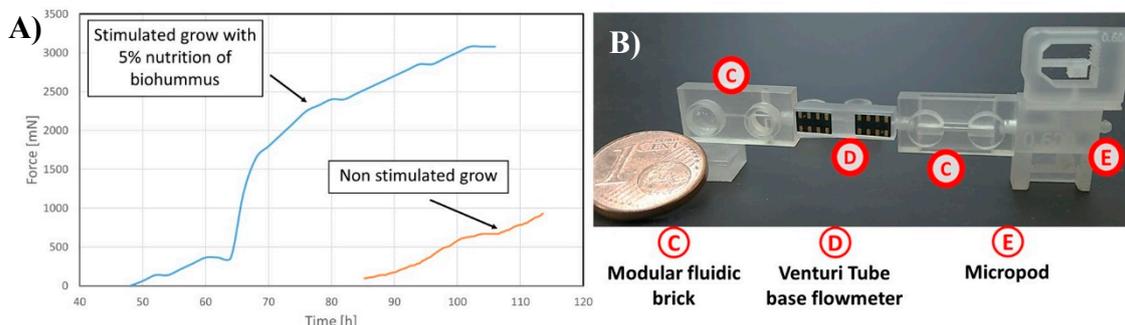


Figure 5. Influence of stimulate (bio-humus) on seed grow measured by micropot, (A) force-time. (B) experimental setup.

4. Summary

In this paper we present for the first time an inkjet 3D printed micropot for determination of seed potential measurement. The microdevice enables determination of growing potential of the plant by measurement of the driving force of root and stalk. The device consists of two cantilever-type sensors for the forces monitoring. Deflection of the cantilevers is determined by optical analysis of the captured micropot images and then deflection is converted to force value. Successful monitoring of the root and stalk growing forces in different cultivation medium was obtained.

Author Contributions: K.A. Desing, fabrication and supervising the work. B.K. mesuarent of potential grow. R.W. Chef of the laboratory

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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