

Light, plants and LED

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Philips Lighting

July 13, 2017



Van der Harg
Pot roses
Netherlands

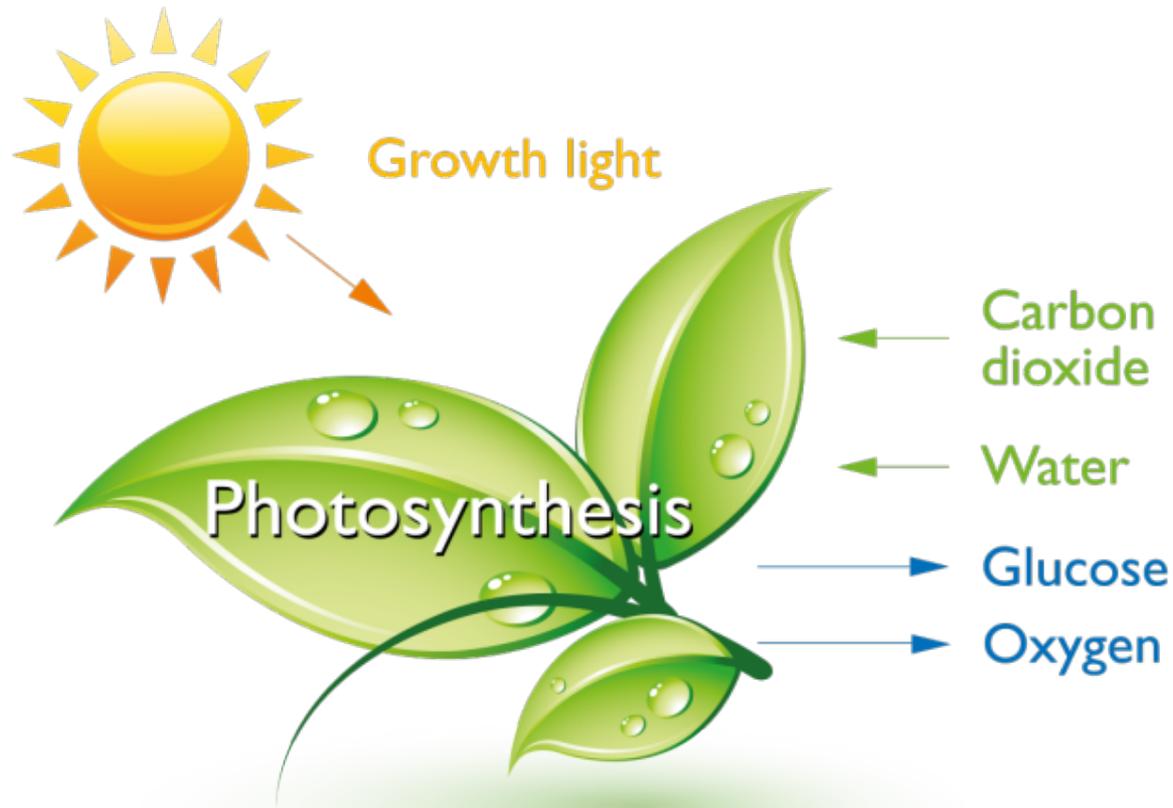
Why does a plant need light?

Plants use light for:

1. **Photosynthesis**, growth energy
2. Plant **development**, flowering, morphology etc.

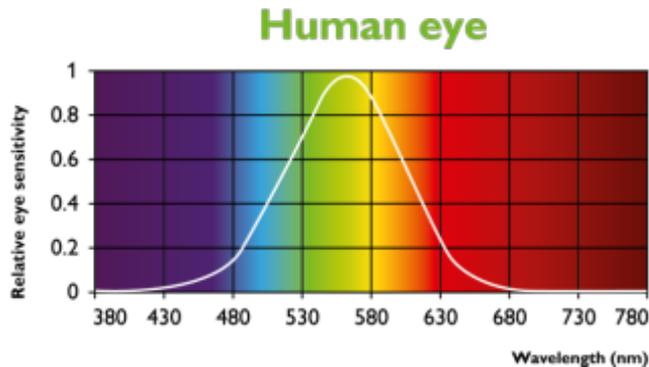
Both simultaneously take place in the plant and interact with each other.

A plant needs light to grow: photosynthesis



Photons are absorbed by pigments in the plant (e.g. chlorophyll). Carbon dioxide and water are converted to glucose, which is an energy source for the plant.

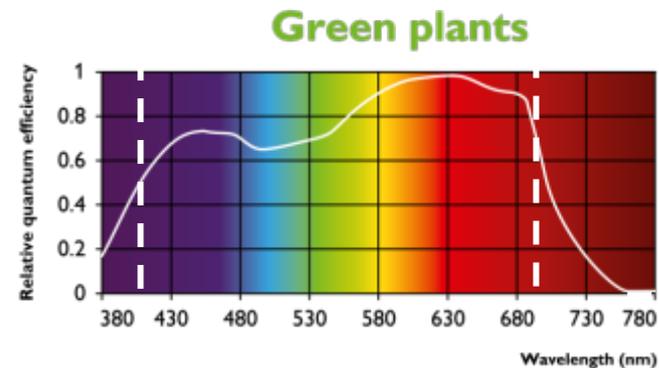
Quantifying light for plants



Metric is based on the human eye sensitivity curve.

Lumen is a measure of the total amount of visible light emitted by a source.

Lux (=lumen/m²) is a measure of the amount of light per surface area.



Metric is based on the photosynthesis of plants. Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR): 400 - 700 nm.

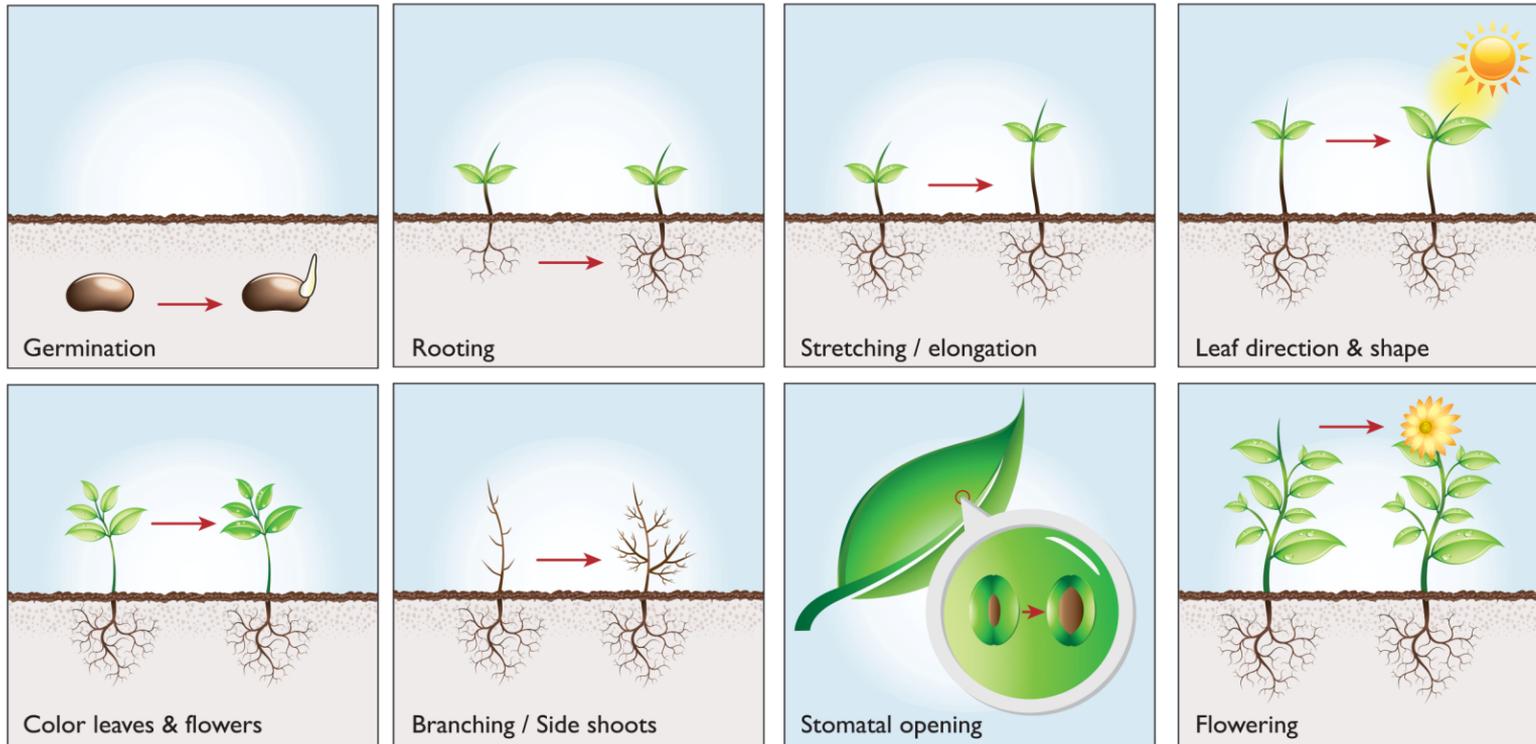
Photosynthetic Photon Flux (**PPF**), in **Micromole/s** is # photons in 400-700nm range.

Photosynthetic Flux Density (**PPFD**) is a measure of the amount of PAR per surface area, expressed in **Micromole/m²/s**.

Daily Light integral: **Mole/m²/day**.

A plant needs light to develop: morphology

Light also stimulates specific plant processes and morphology



Receptors playing an important role in these processes are Cryptochromes, Phytochromes and Phototropin

Confidential

Plants use light for development

Plants have several **photoreceptors** that respond to different wavelengths. These photoreceptors trigger plant development responses.



380 nm

780 nm

RECEPTOR

UVR8



UV defense mechanisms

Cryptochromes

Phototropins



Stomatal opening
Phototropism
Adapting to light intensity
Anthocyanin formation

Phytochromes



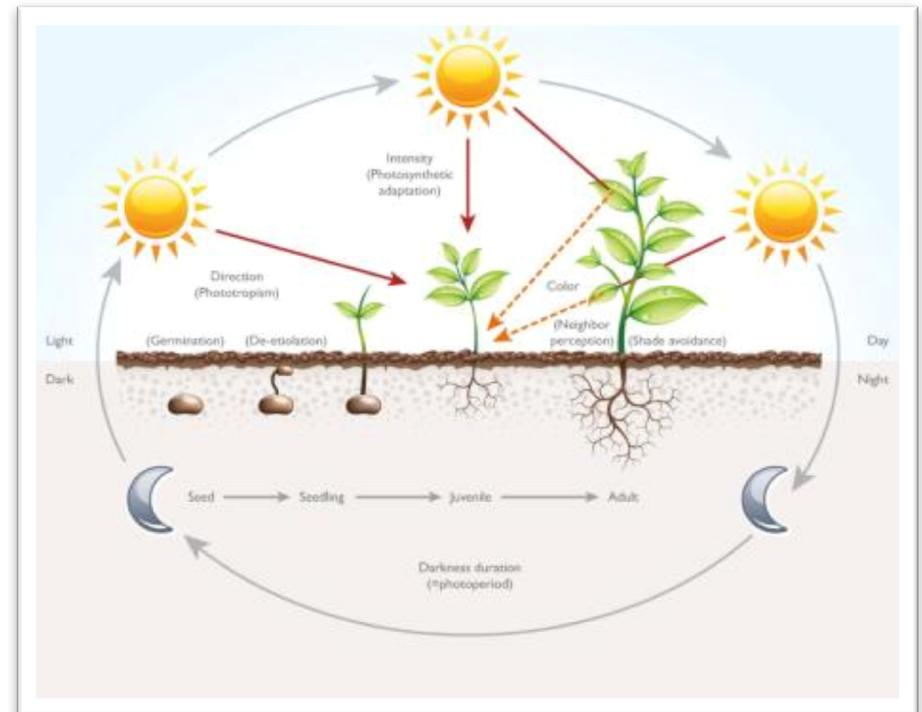
Flowering of SD & LD plants
Shade avoidance response

- Elongation, no branching
- Flowering

Light characteristics influence plants over life

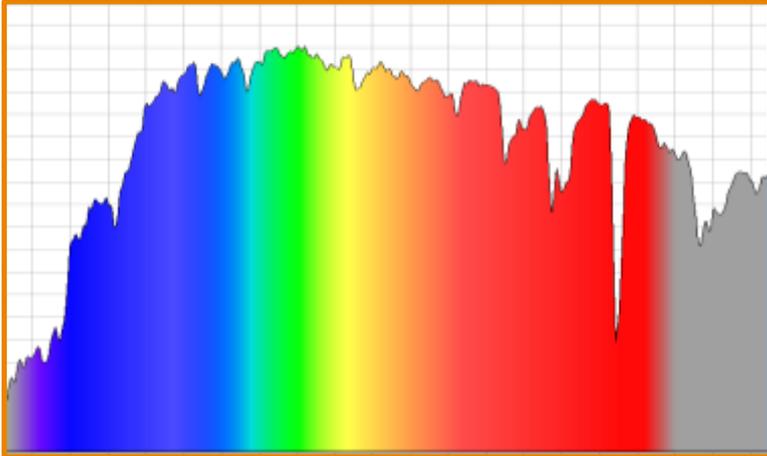
Key factors influencing both plant growth and development:

- Light **intensity**
 - Light/dark **duration** (photoperiod)
 - Light **spectrum** (light quality)
- } Light **sum** over time (DLI)

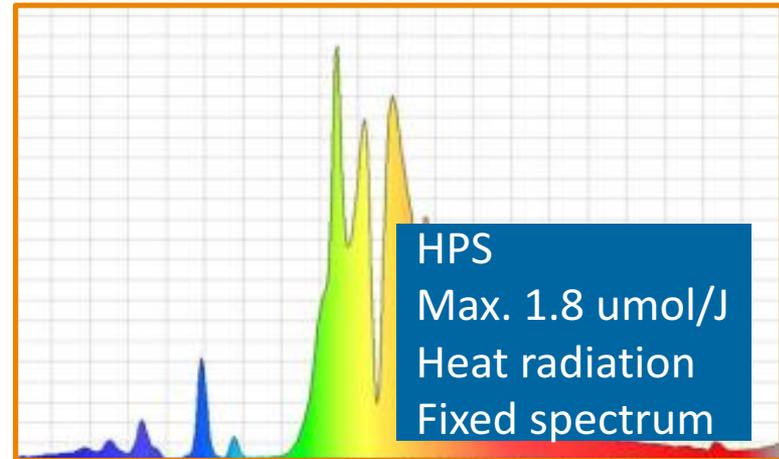


Spectra of sunlight vs HPS vs LED

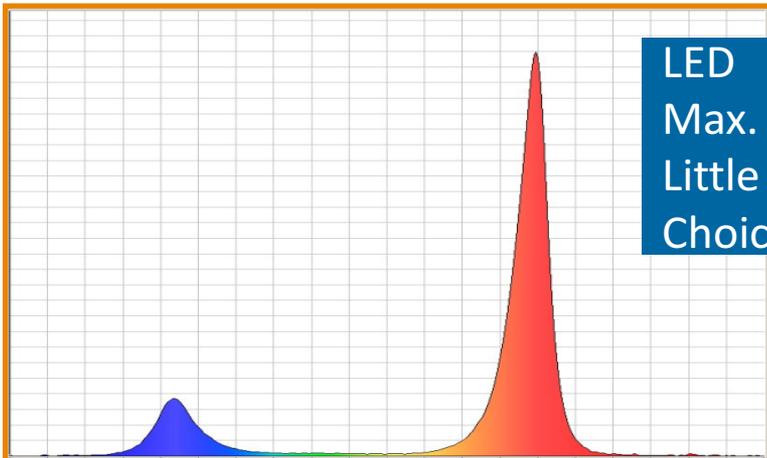
Sunlight



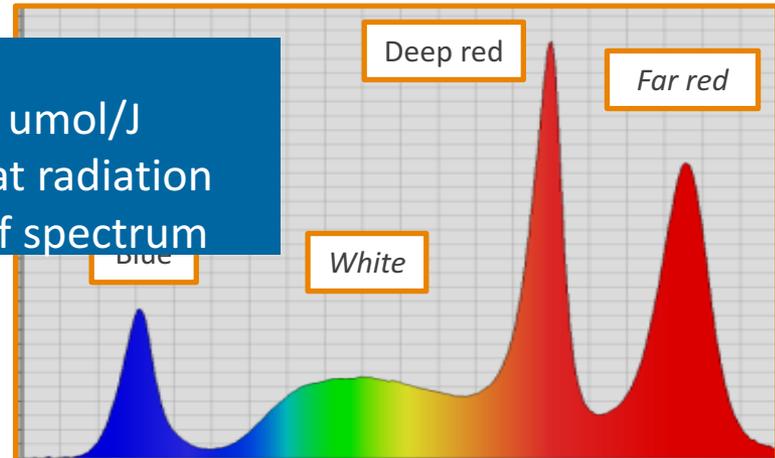
HPS



B/DR LED

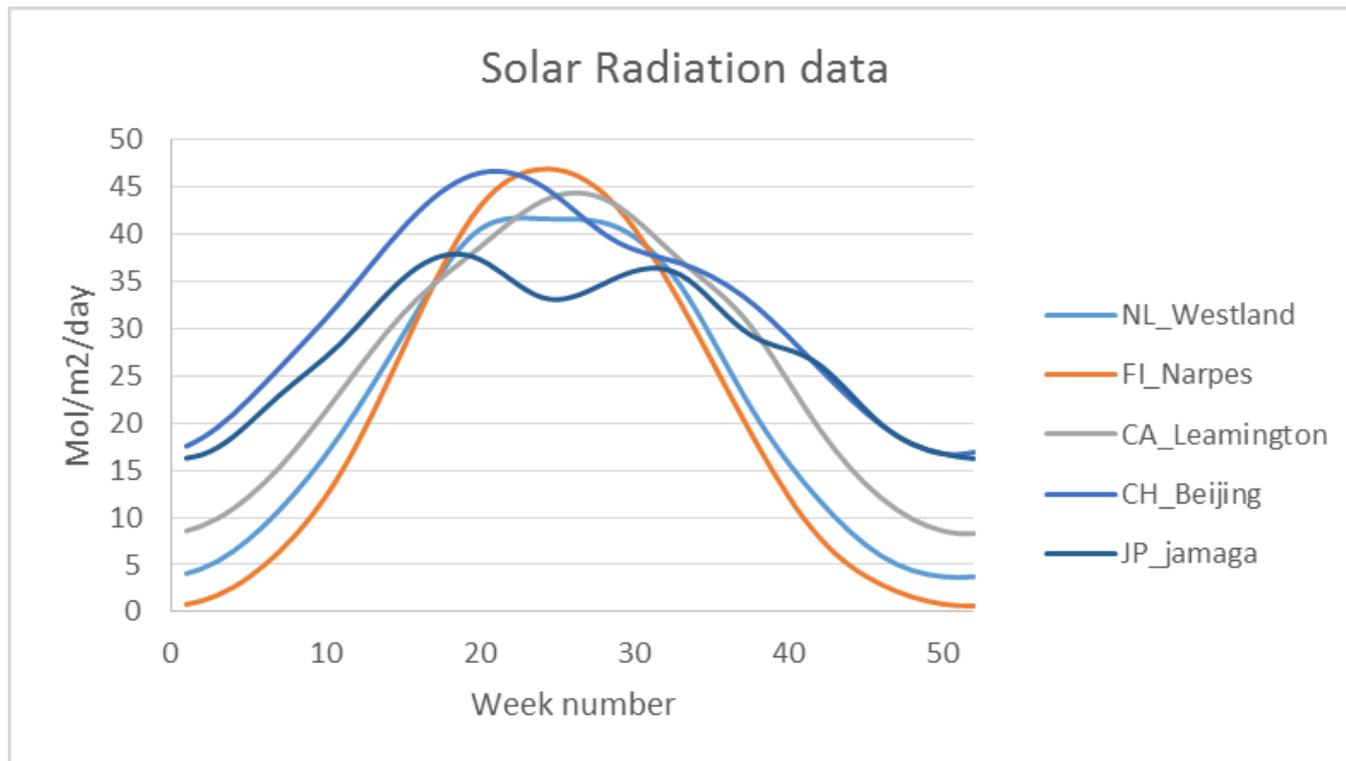


DB/W/R/FR LED

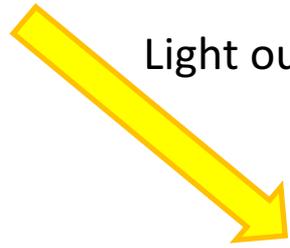
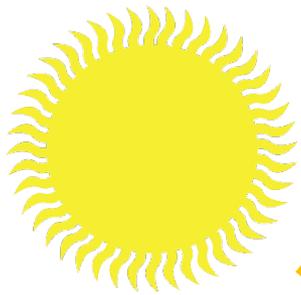


Natural light for different locations

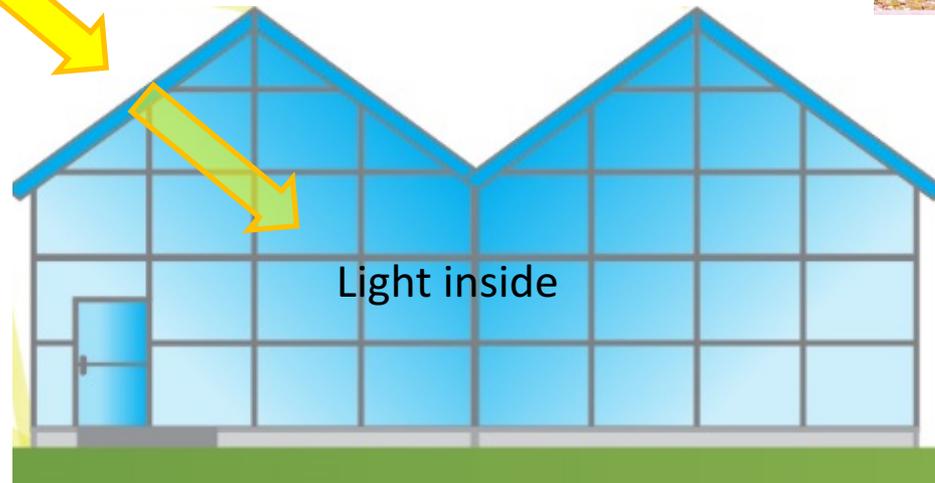
- **Geography** has big impact on the variation in daylight between summer/winter
- **Greenhouse transmission** determines what fraction of natural light reaches plants



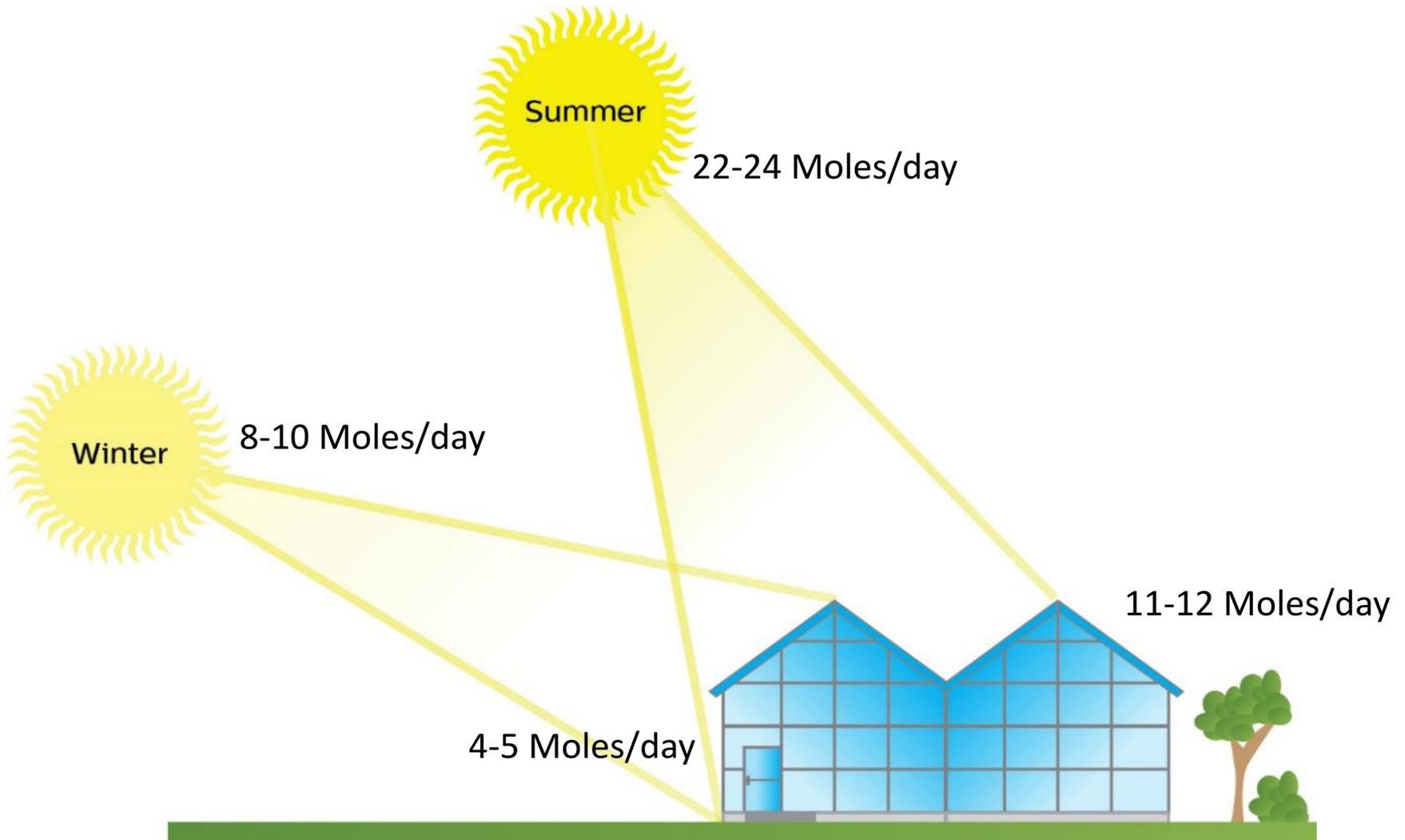
Greenhouse transmission



Light outside

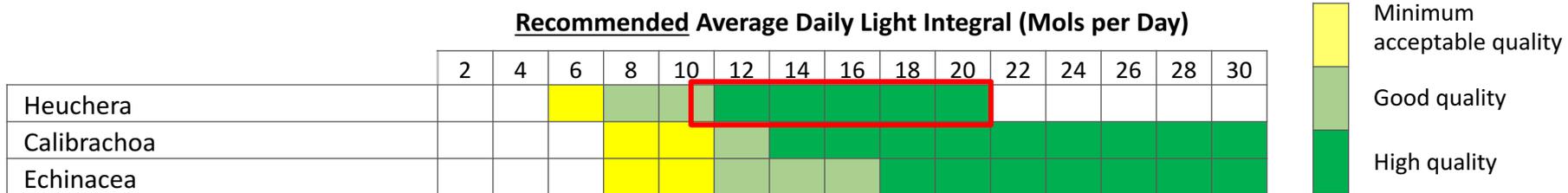


Example light levels in Michigan, US



¹Source: *Measuring Daily Light Integral in a Greenhouse*
Ariana P. Torres and Roberto G. Lopez; Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, Purdue University

Determining supplemental lighting needs



Crop

- Recommended DLI for high quality crop
- Light inside greenhouse
- Light deficiency = target

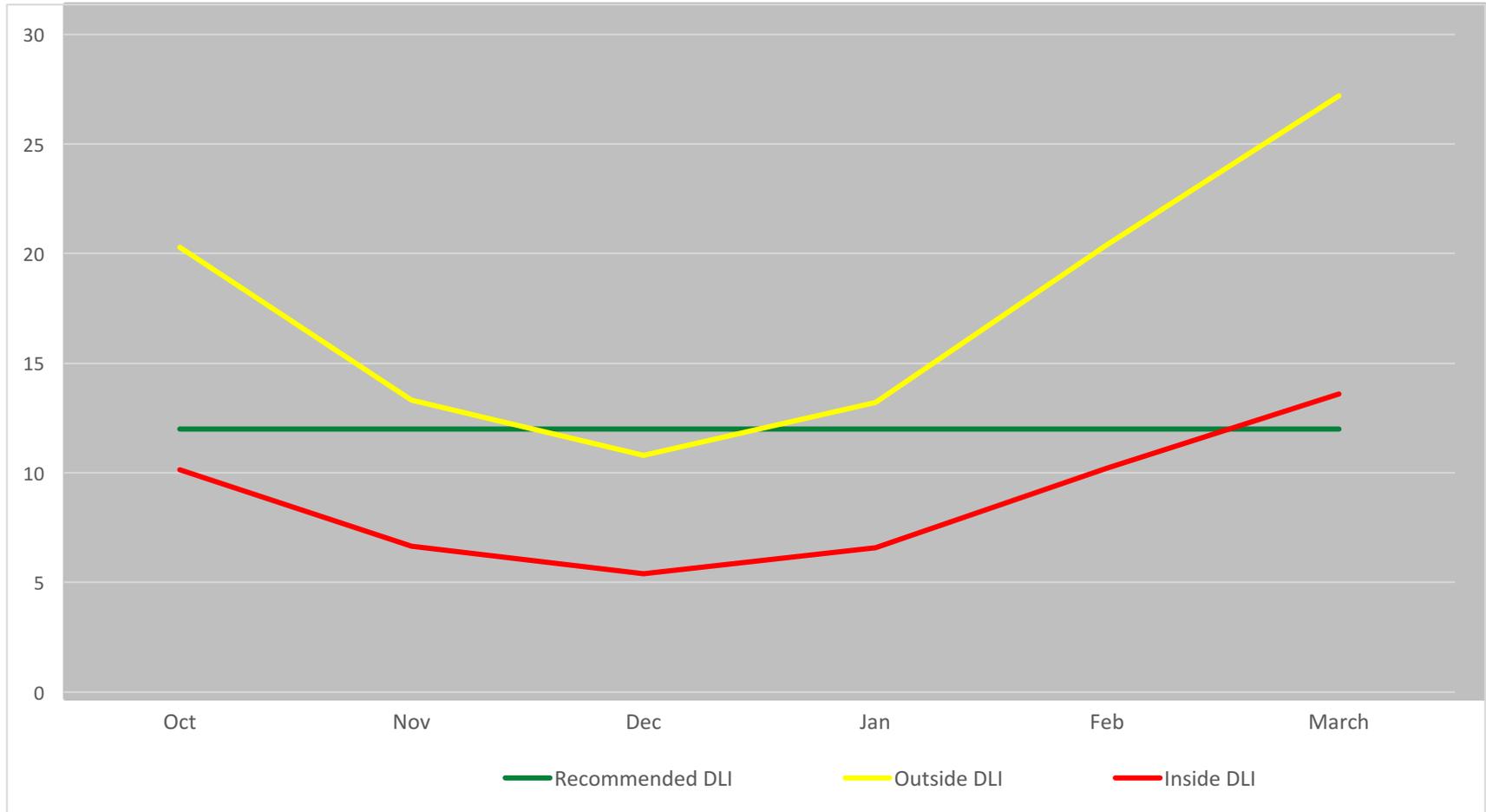
Heuchera

12 Mol/day

5 Mol/day

7 Mol/day

Natural light vs recommended DLI, Michigan



Geranium



Philips LED
5.1 Mol/day
80 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
(18 hours)

HPS
5.1 Mol/day
80 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
(18 hours)

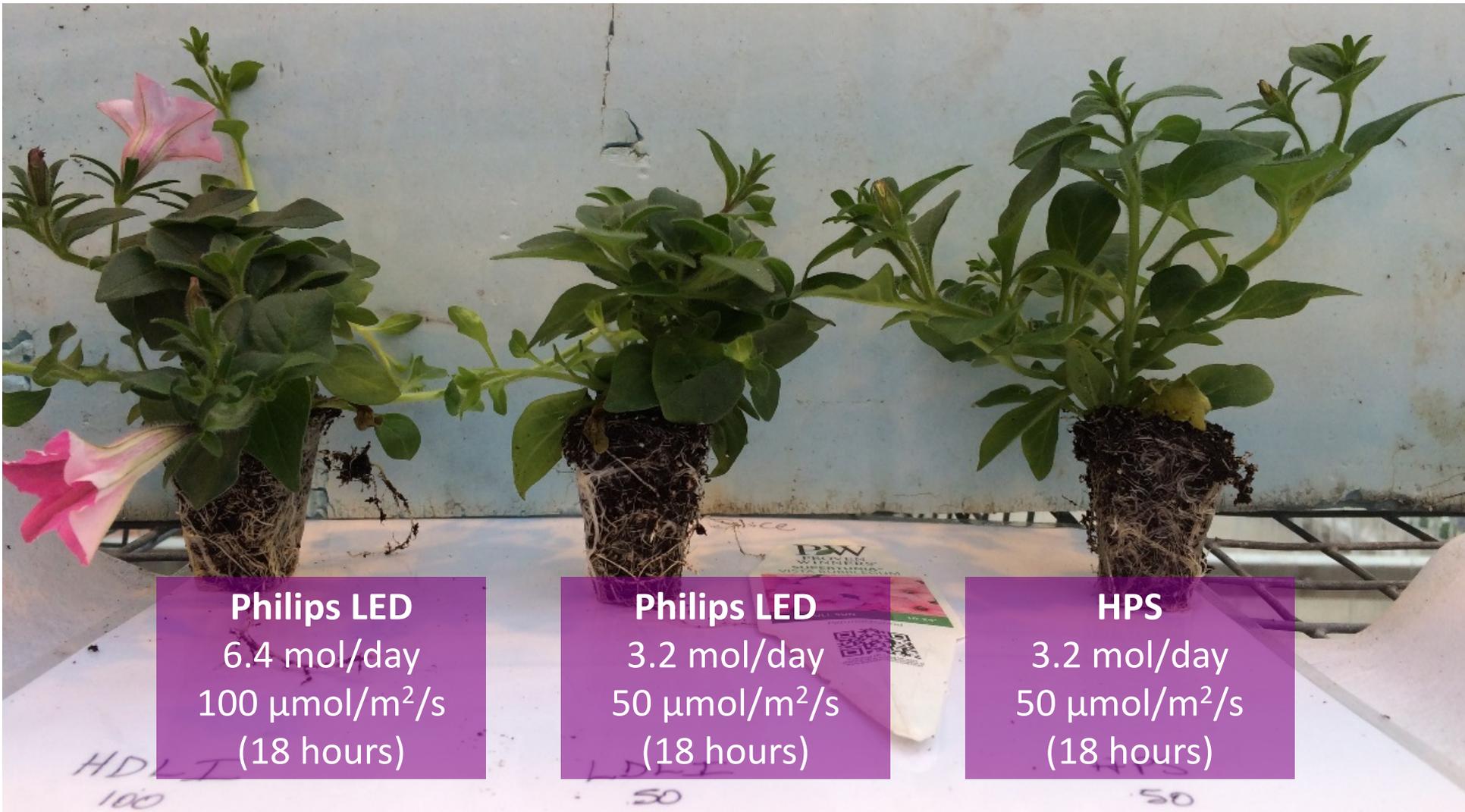
Begonia



Philips LED
5.1 mol/day
80 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
(18 hours)

HPS
5.1 mol/day
80 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
(18 hours)

Petunia



Dianthus



Philips LED
5.1 mol/day
80 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
(18 hours)

HPS
5.1 mol/day
80 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
(18 hours)

Promising results of LED for young plant production

- Compact plugs
- More basal vegetative bud development
- Better root development
- Reduction in the cycle time (seeding till transplant)
- Improved % of plugs ready for transplanting
- Prominent leaf pigmentation
- Early and increased % flowering

Leo van der Harg (Netherlands)

- LED Toplight + 1000W HPS



“Because LEDs do not generate any radiant heat, it is possible to control the temperature and the lighting separately.”

- Leo van der Harg, Manager

Iwasaki Bros., Inc. (Oregon, US)



“We’ve shortened our crop cycle by up to three weeks, which means we can get an extra cycle of plants through a greenhouse and that’s very exciting, very profitable.”

- Jim Iwasaki, Owner and Manager

Rudy Raes, Belgium

Higher yield with lower energy cost.
From 50 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ HPS
to 65 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ LED



“The uniformity and quality of our crops has increased. LED gets us stronger rooting.”

- Rudy Raes, Owner Rudy Raes Bloemzaden NV



Growth like never before!

