



Lighting the future of horticulture: Energy saving and spectral manipulation



Dr Phillip Davis

Horticulture Technologies Event. Dublin 4th May 2017

Energy efficiency of different lighting systems

HPS treatment



600W
Efficacy 1.92 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{J}$

Assuming 200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ is required to grow a crop over a 10m² area.

Number of light required
= $200 / (600 * 1.92) * 10$
= 1.73 lamps per 10m²

Total power of **1041W**

Philips LED top light



190W
Efficacy 2.71 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{J}$

Assuming 200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ is required to grow a crop over a 10m² area.

Number of light required
= $200 / (190 * 2.73) * 10$
= 3.86 lamps per 10m²

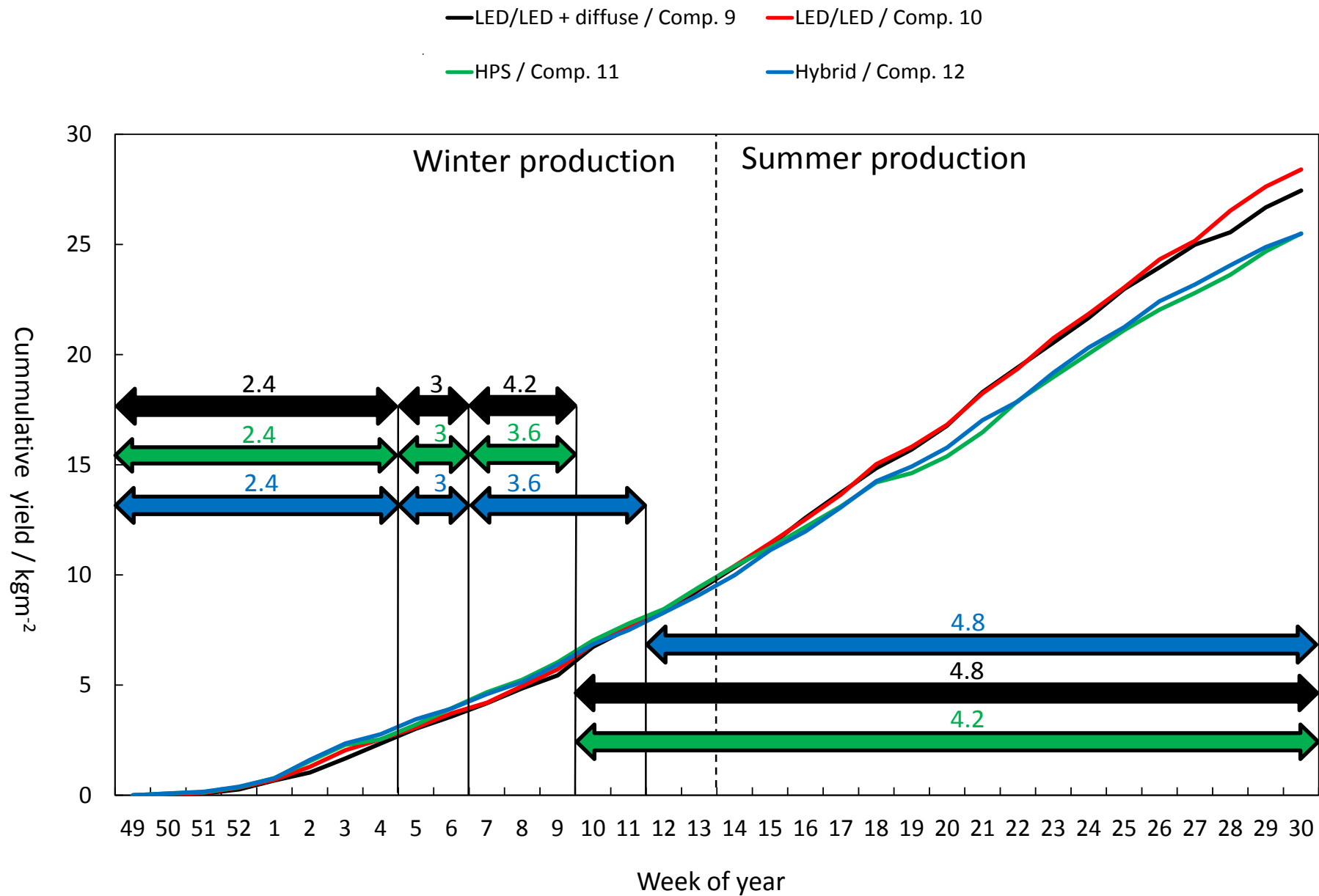
Total power **733W**

**30% Electrical
energy saving**

Not all LEDs are equal

Lamp	Efficacy / $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
HPS	1.92
LED 1	1.44
LED 2	1.27
LED 3	2.43
LED 4	2.71
LED 5	2.56
Plasma	1.16

Tomato yields



More light - more growth

Petunia 35 days after sowing



$100 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$



$200 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$



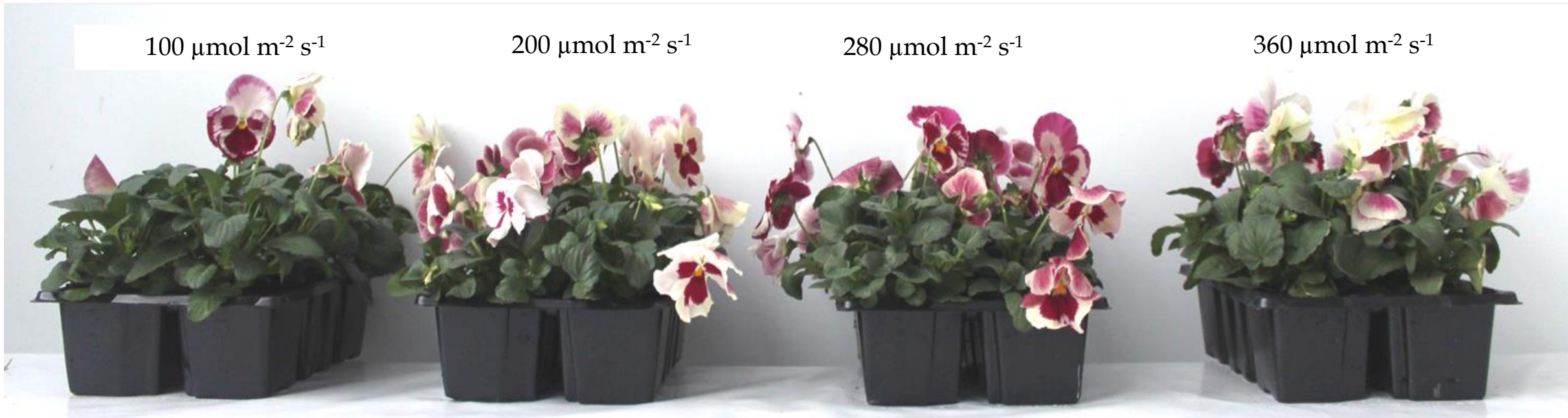
$280 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$



$360 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

But also more cost!

...but not always a better result



Pepper plants grow shorter as the light intensity increases



$100 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

$200 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

$360 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

Light controls more than just photosynthesis

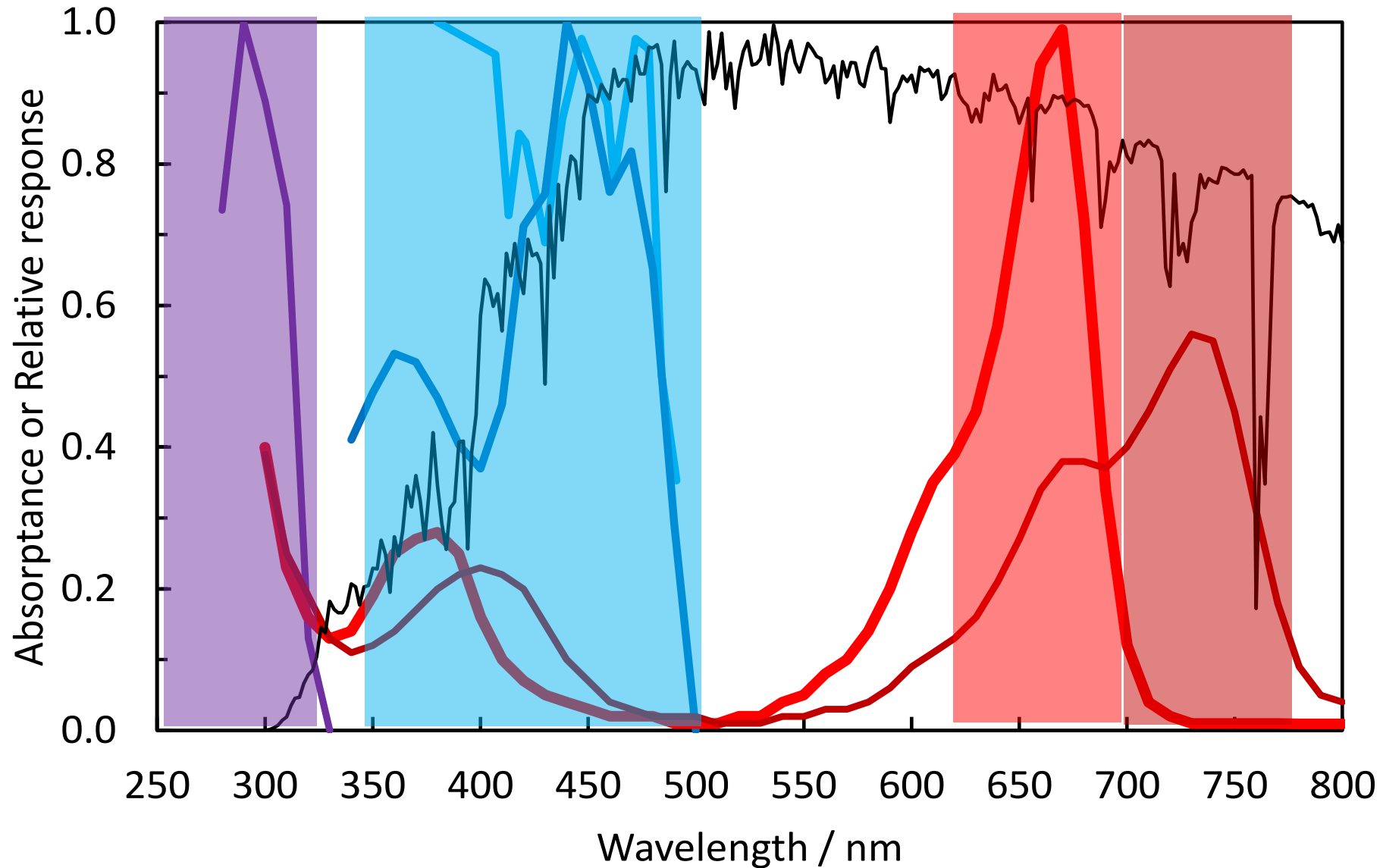


Movie by Prof. R Hangarter

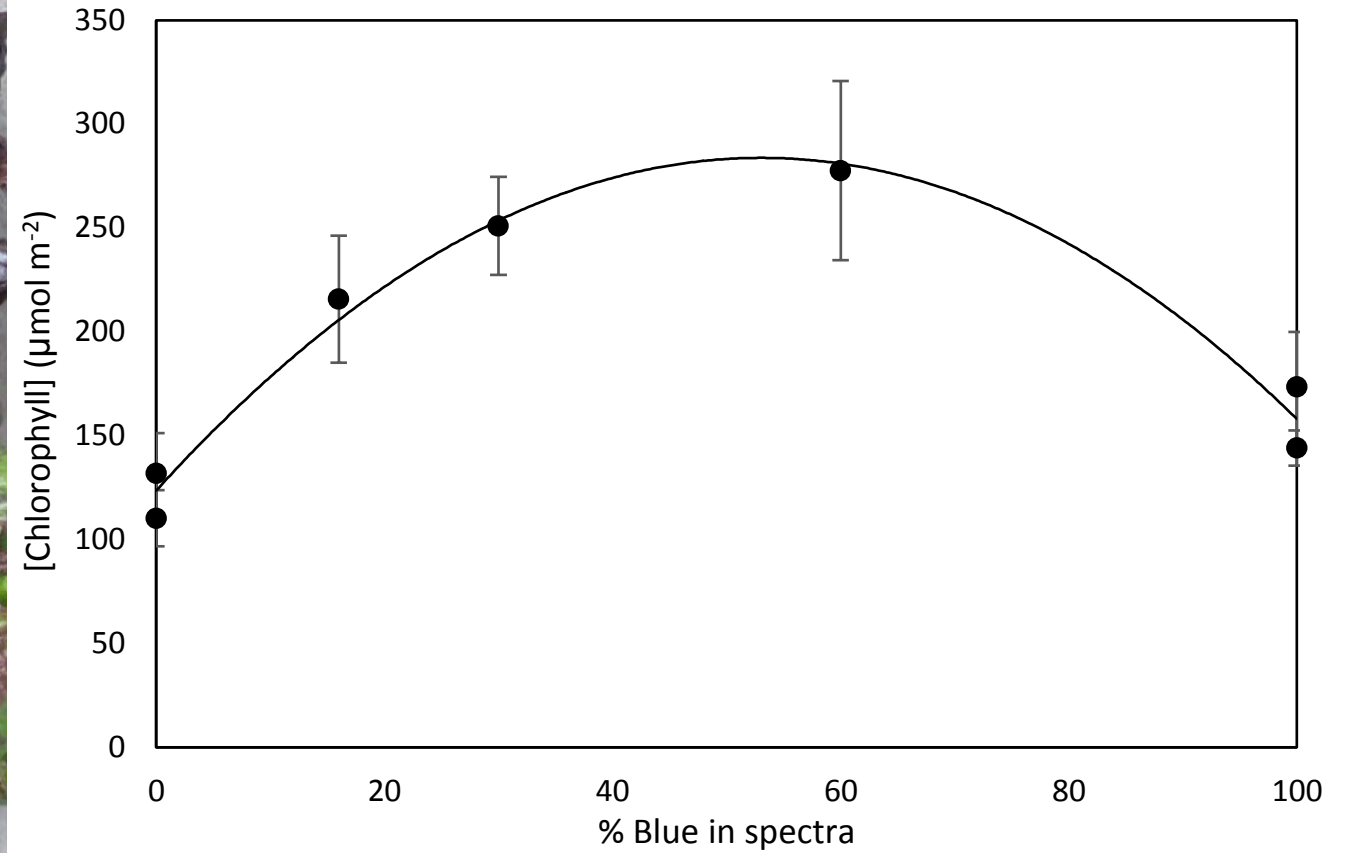
<http://plantsinmotion.bio.indiana.edu/plantmotion/earlygrowth/photomorph/photomorph.html>

How plants sense light quality

UVB light responses



Secondary metabolism



Leaf morphology



100% RED



60% BLUE

Red: blue effects on leaf morphology



100% red

11% blue

30% blue

60% blue

100% blue

Increasing blue percentage

Red: blue effects on plant height



Increasing blue percentage

Far-red effects on plant height



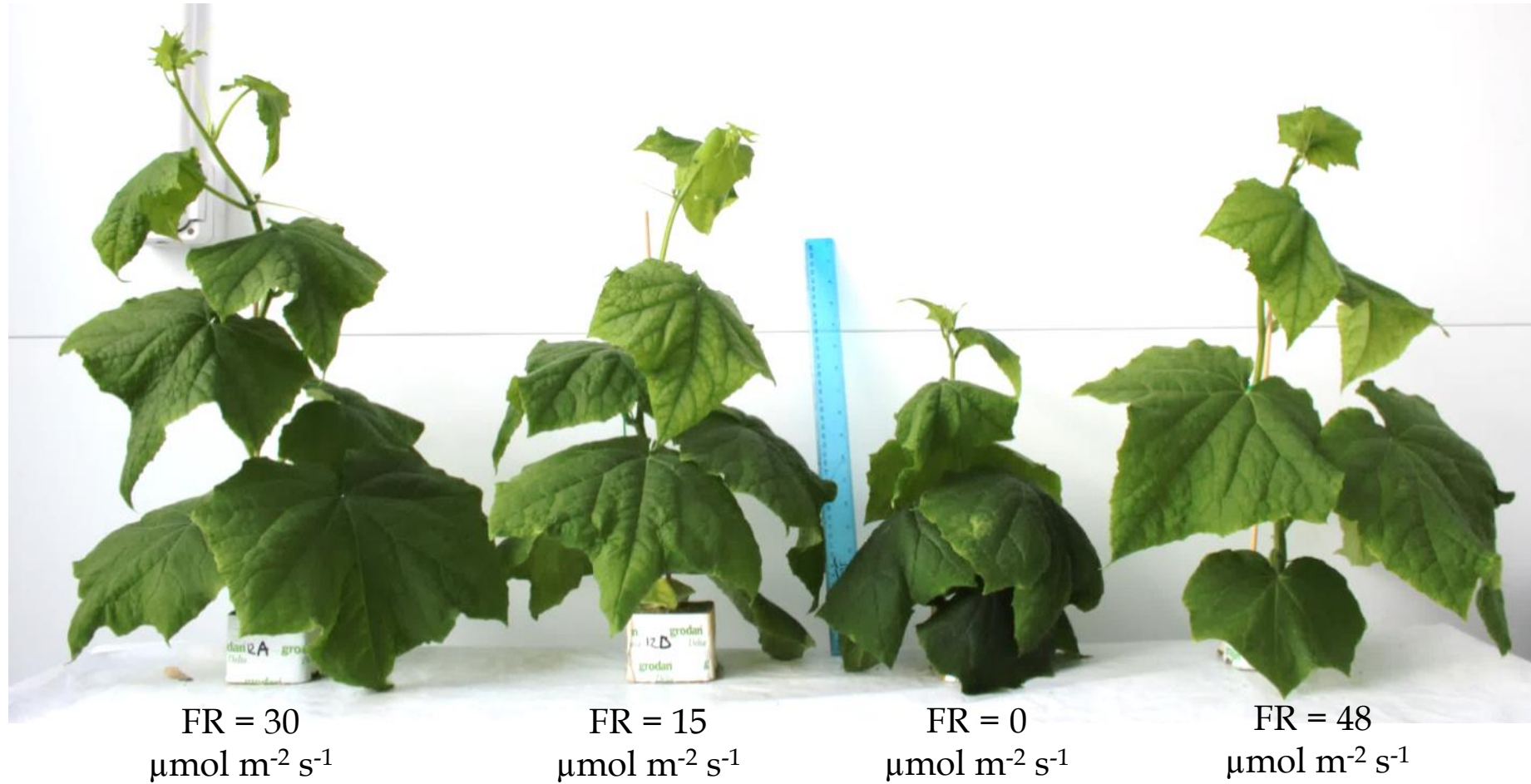
FR = 0
 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

FR = 15
 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

FR = 30
 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

Increasing far-red intensity

Far-red effects on plant height



Far-red effects on leaf morphology



How do we make use of this information?

FR = 0 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

FR = 18 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

FR = 24 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

FR = 40 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

Increasing far-red intensity

Modelling plant light responses

where

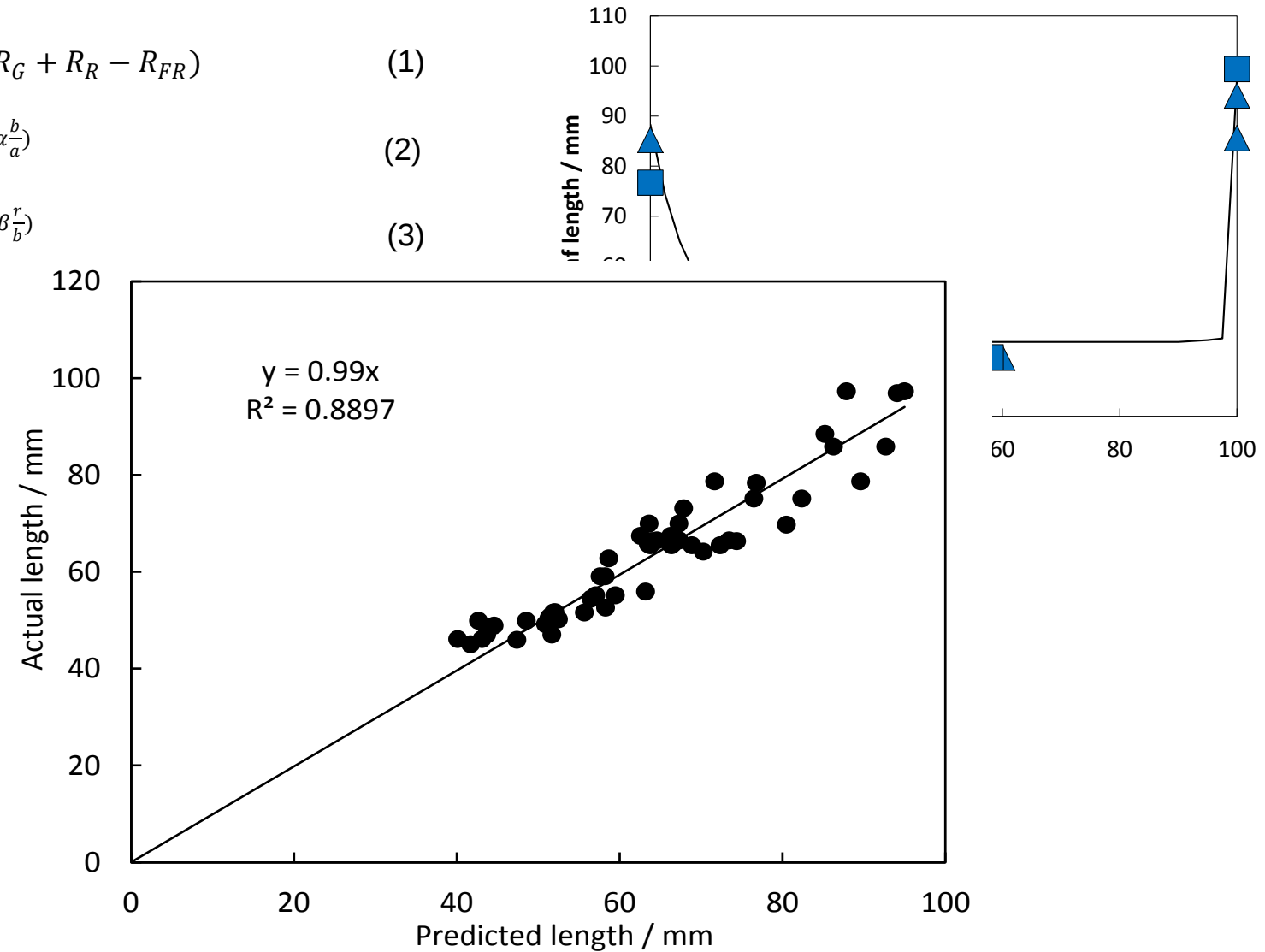
$$L = L_D - (R_B - R_G + R_R - R_{FR}) \quad (1)$$

$$R_B = a * 1 - e^{(-\alpha \frac{b}{a})} \quad (2)$$

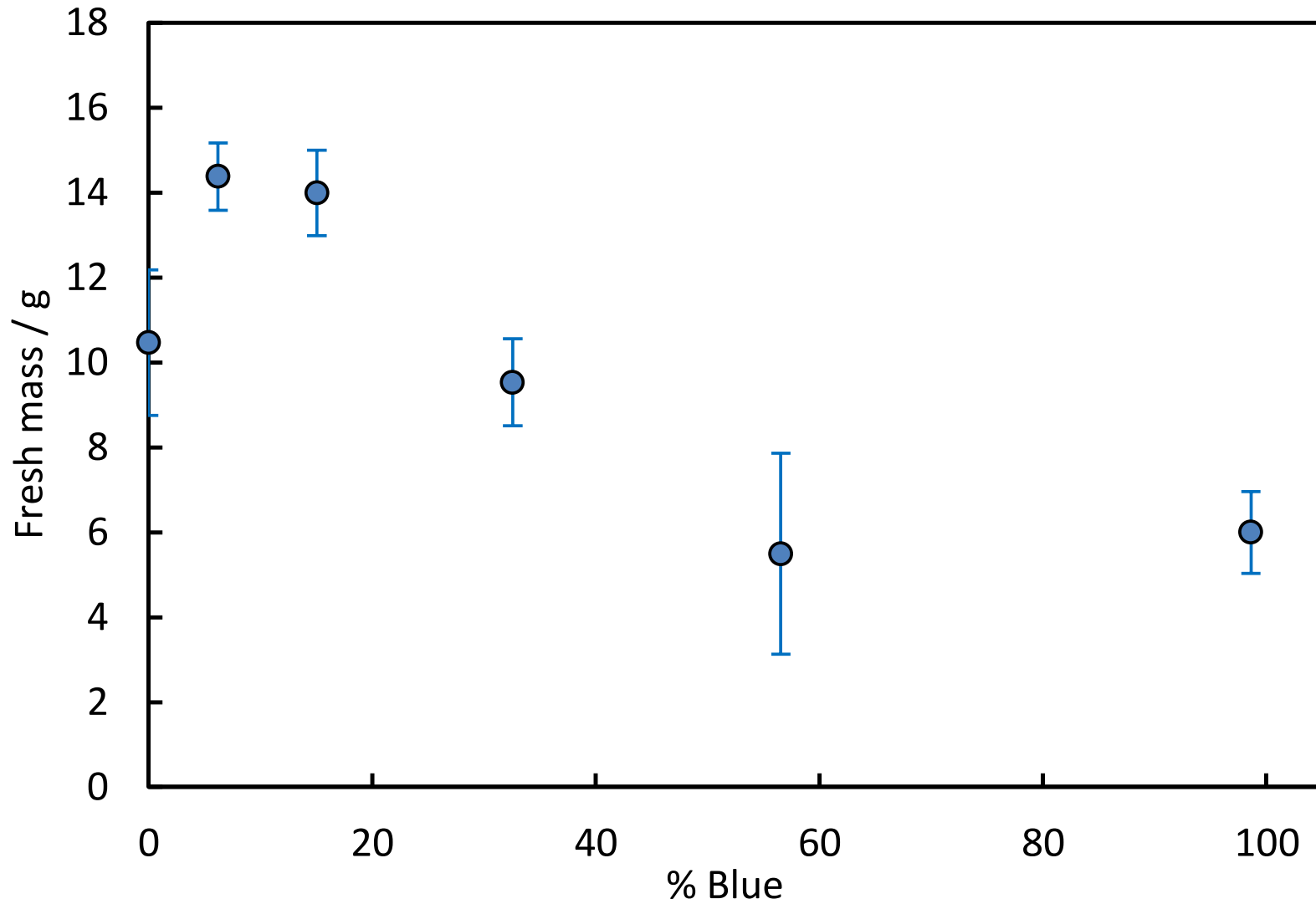
$$R_R = b * 1 - e^{(-\beta \frac{r}{b})} \quad (3)$$

$$R_{FR} = c * FR$$

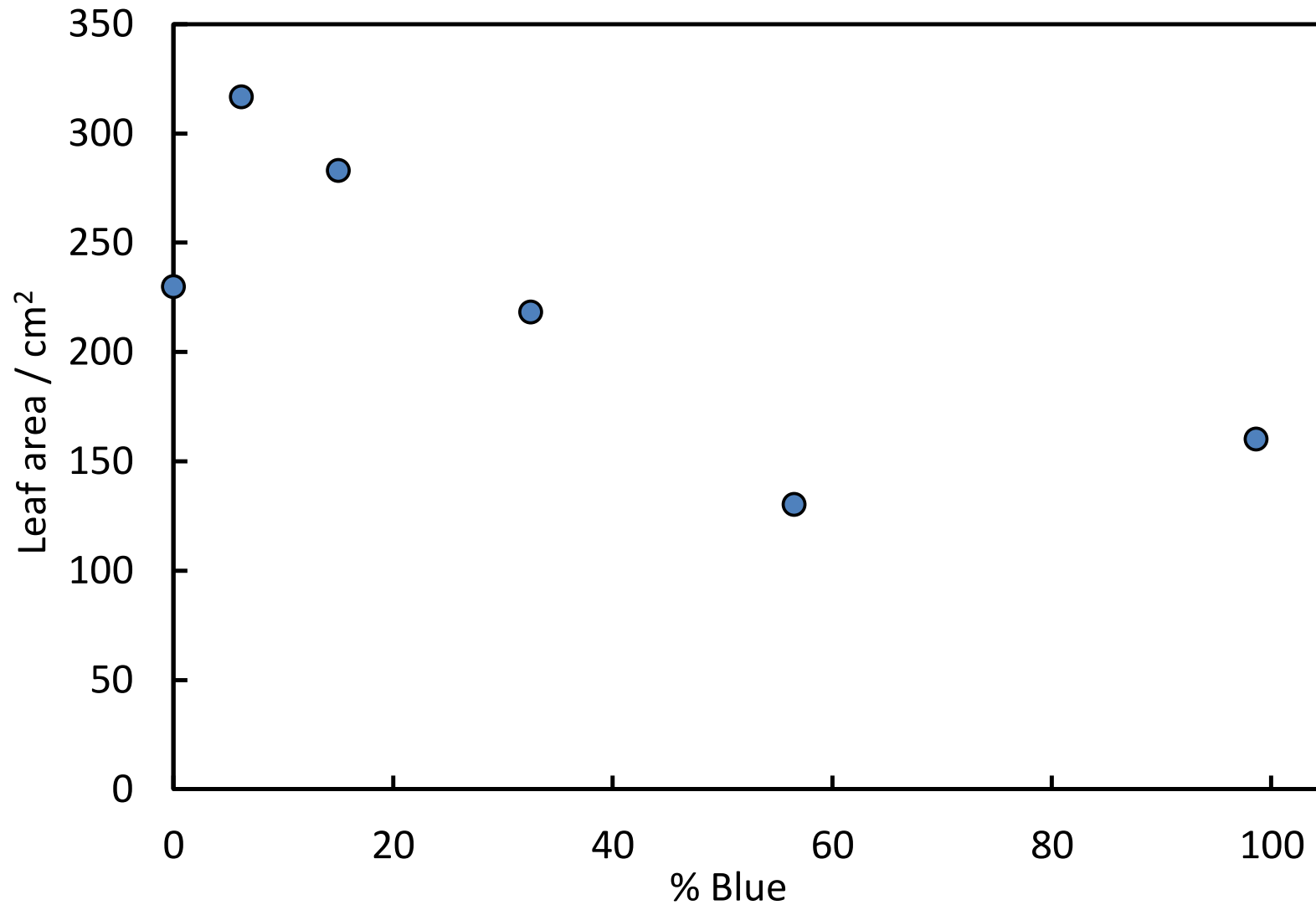
$$R_G = d * G$$



Effect of blue light on Tomato fresh mass



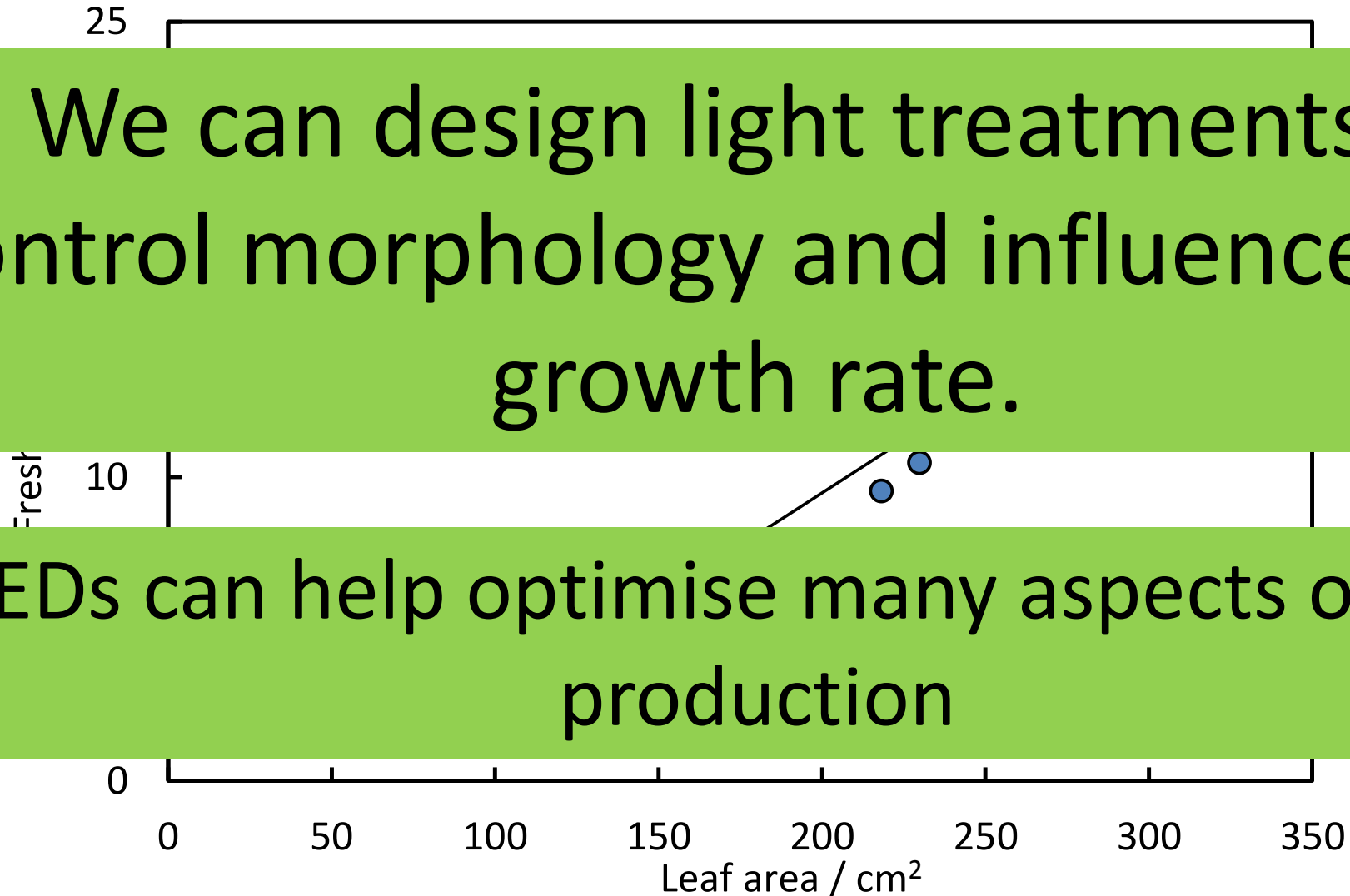
Effect of blue light on Tomato leaf area



Leaf area strongly influences growth rate

We can design light treatments to control morphology and influence their growth rate.

LEDs can help optimise many aspects of crop production



Improving propagation



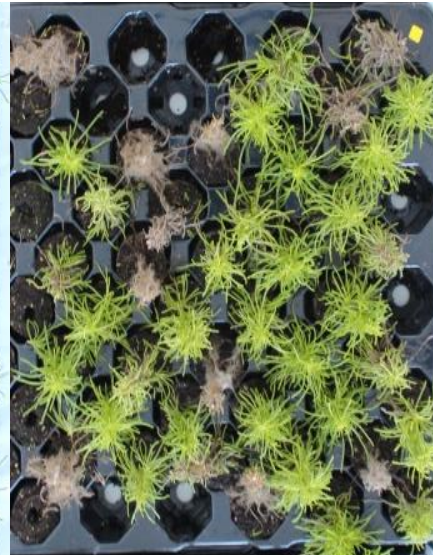
0% BLUE
(100% RED)



9% BLUE



11% BLUE



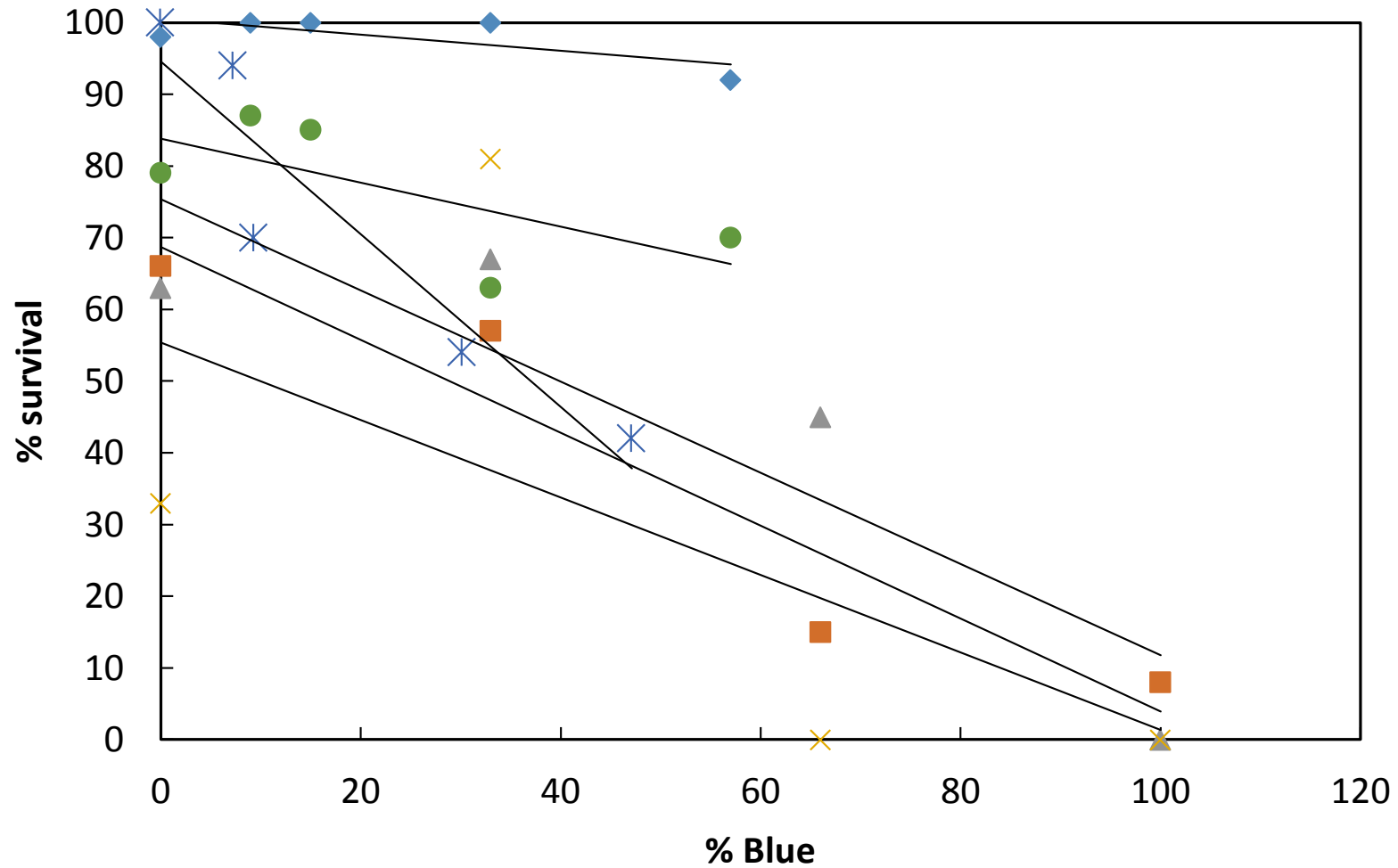
30% BLUE



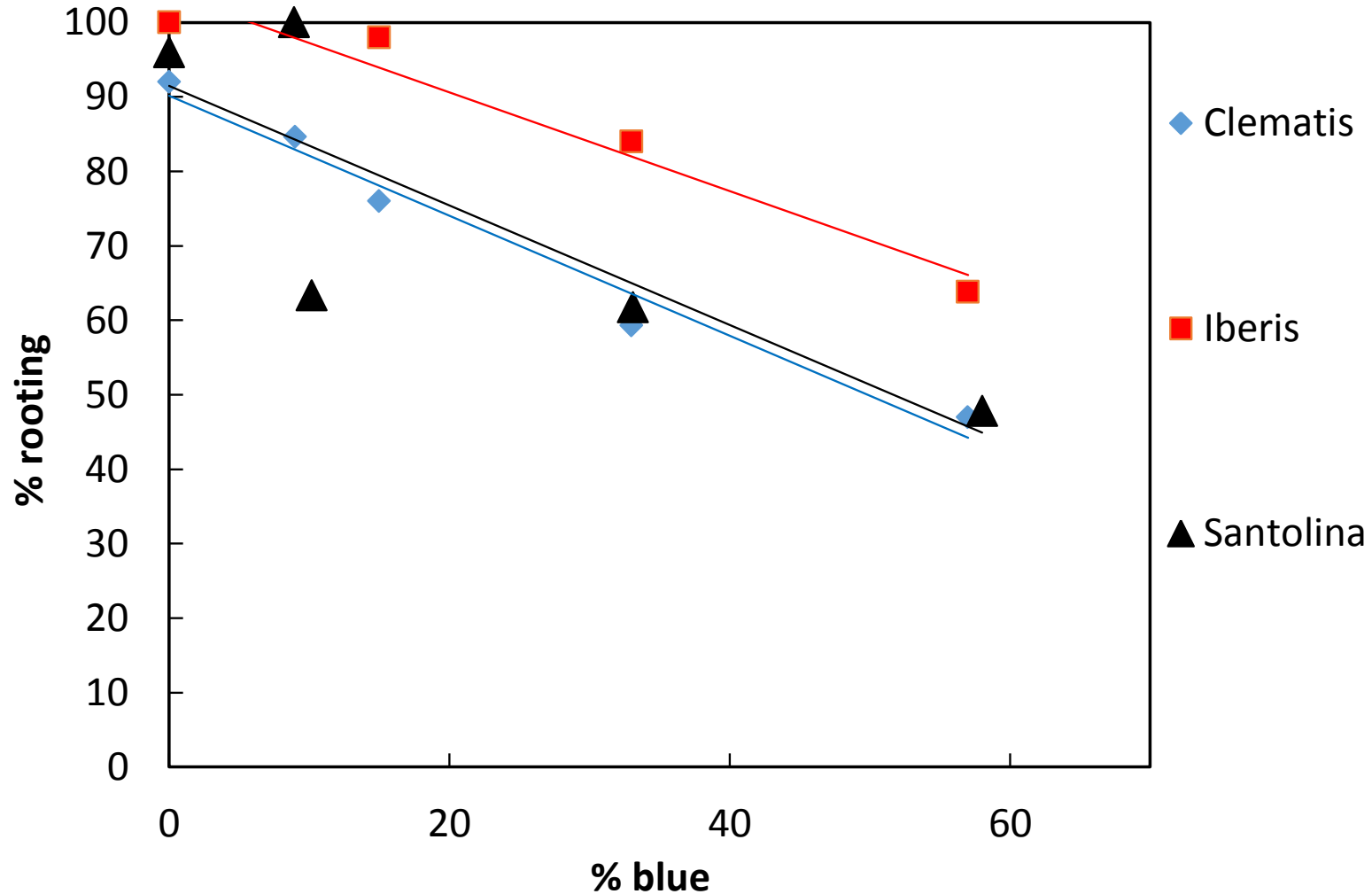
60% BLUE

Blue light stresses cuttings

Blue light reduces cutting survival

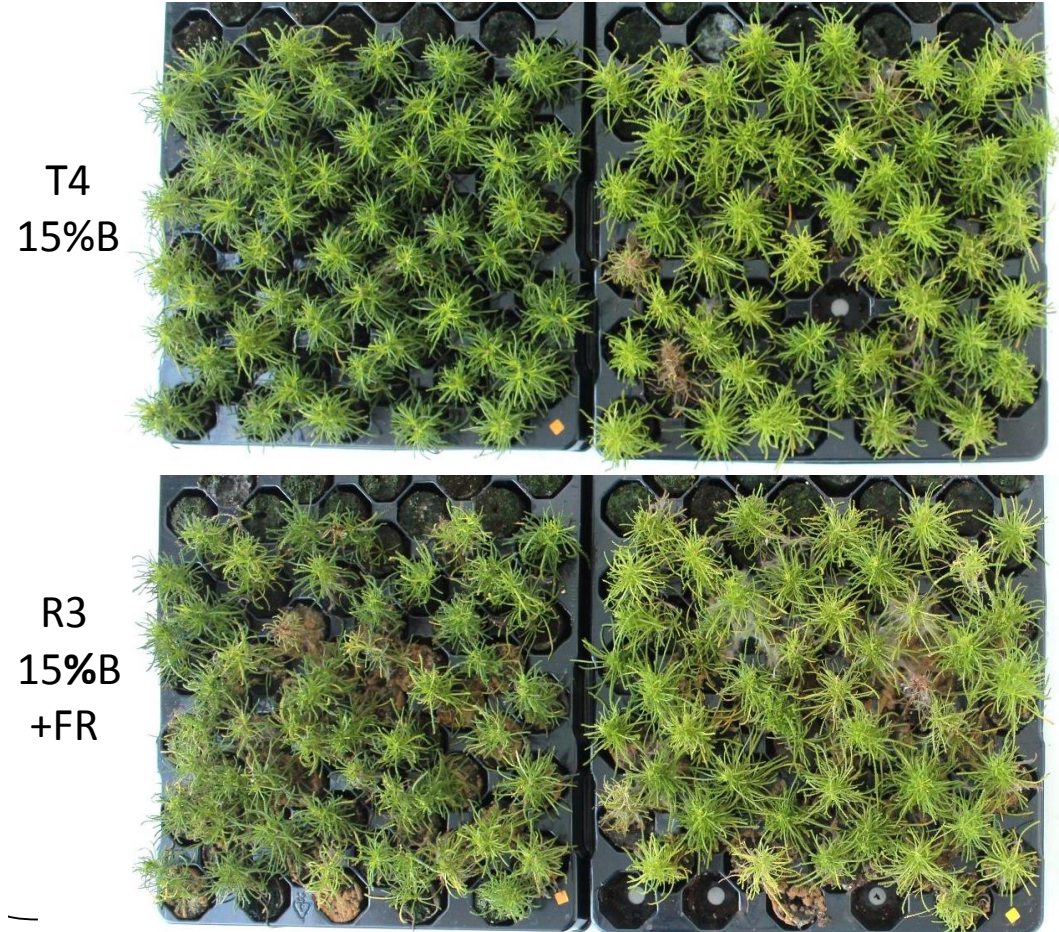


But survival does not mean cuttings will root.

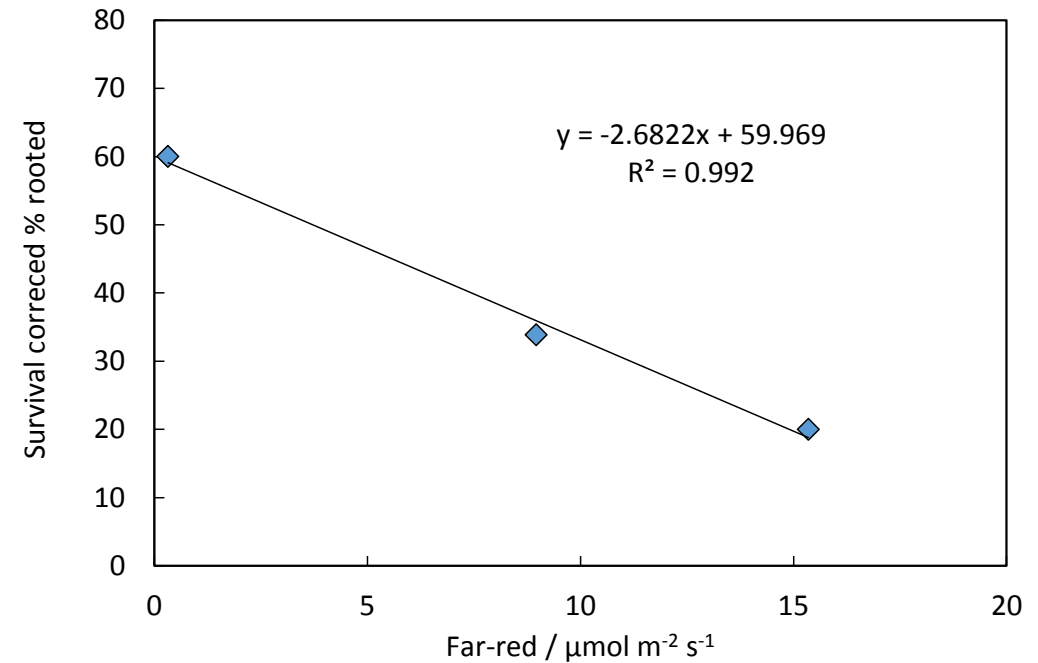


Influence of far:red on rooting

Santolina



Clematis data



Chrysanthemums showed no negative responses to far-red so again there are differences in sensitivity between species.

Benefits of lighting mother stock

Supplemental
lighting

No light

Day length
extension lighting

Cuttings lit
with 0%
BLUE
(100% RED)
Low stress



Survival and rooting poor if pre-
excision lighting inappropriate

Benefits of lighting mother stock

Supplemental
lighting

No light

Day length
extension lighting

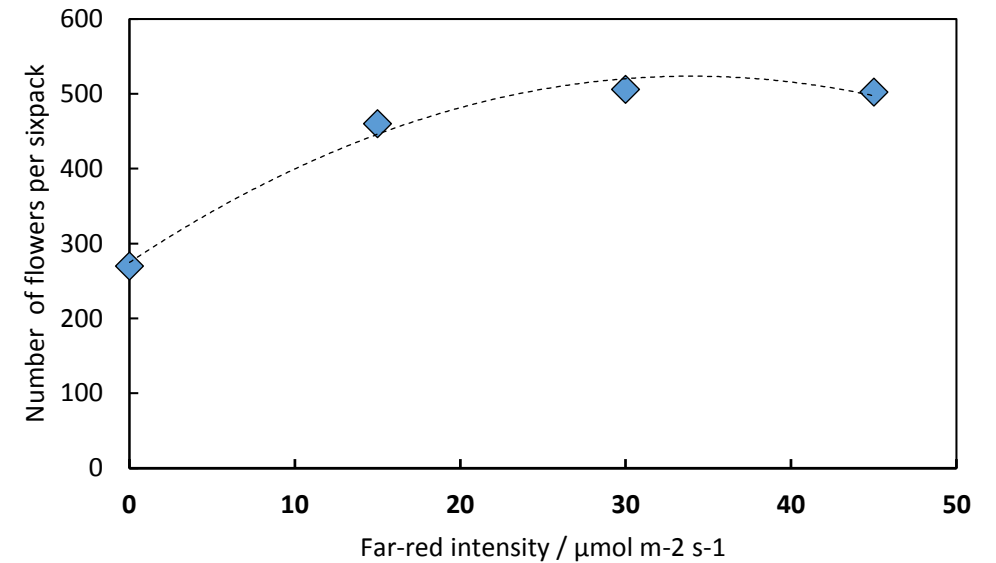
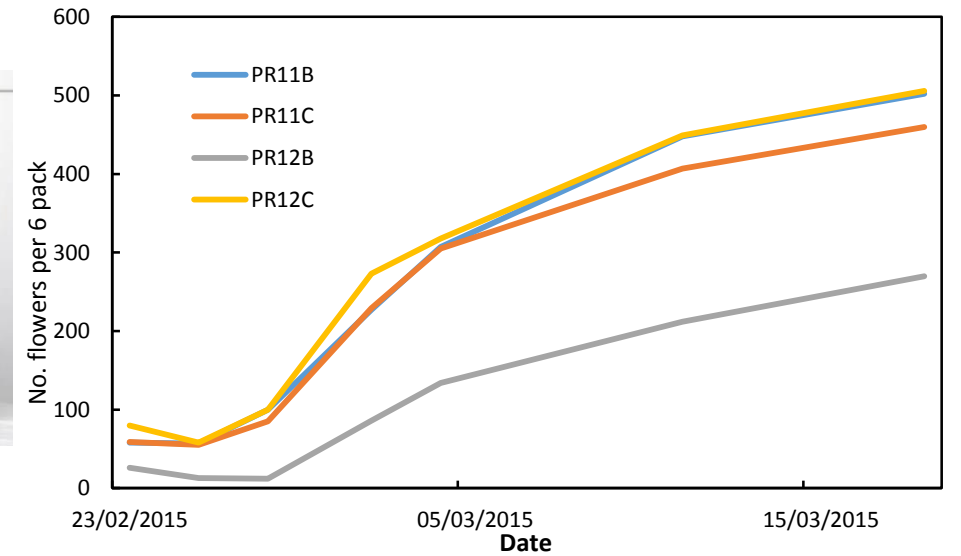
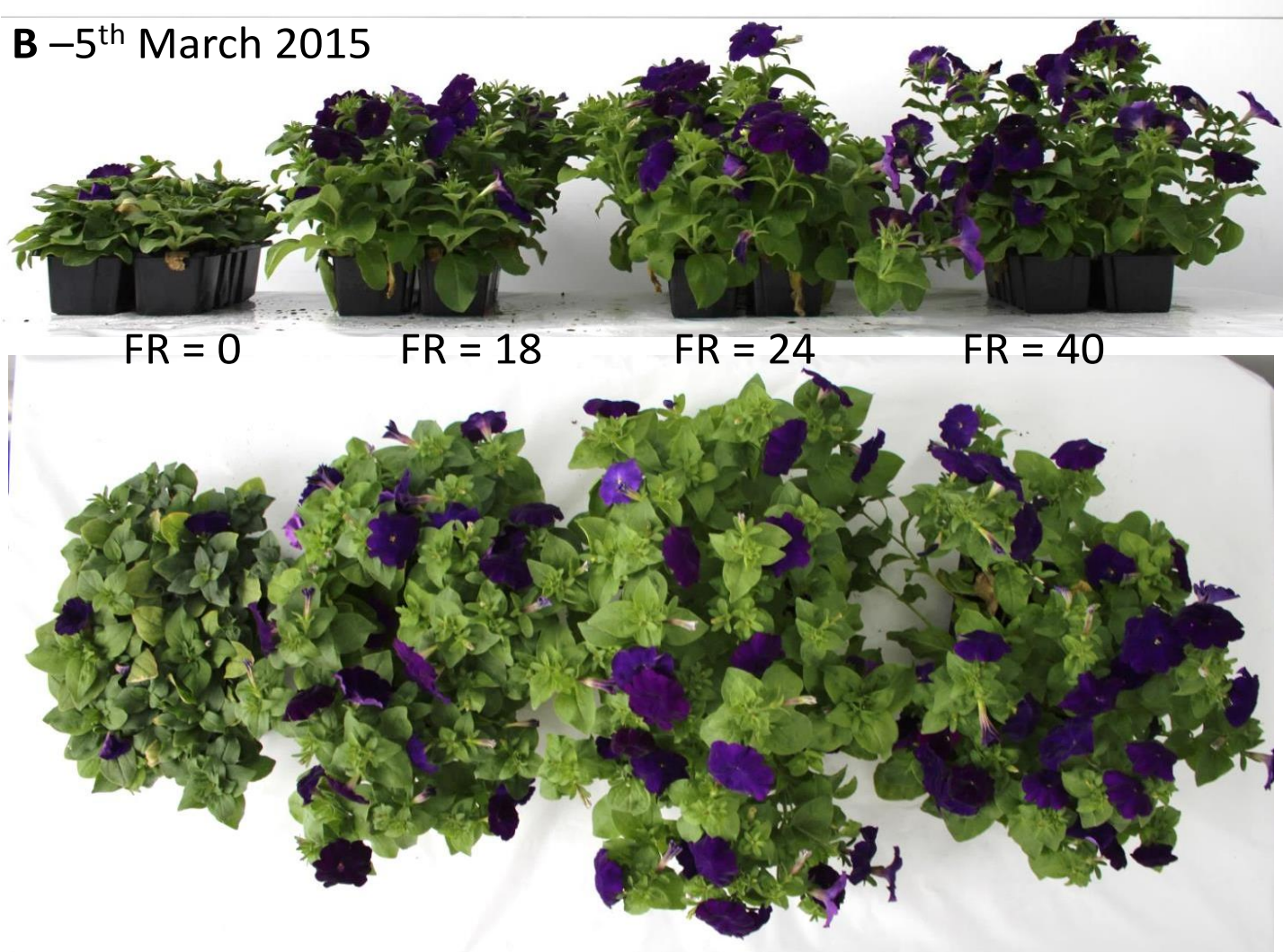
Cutting lit
with
60% BLUE
High stress



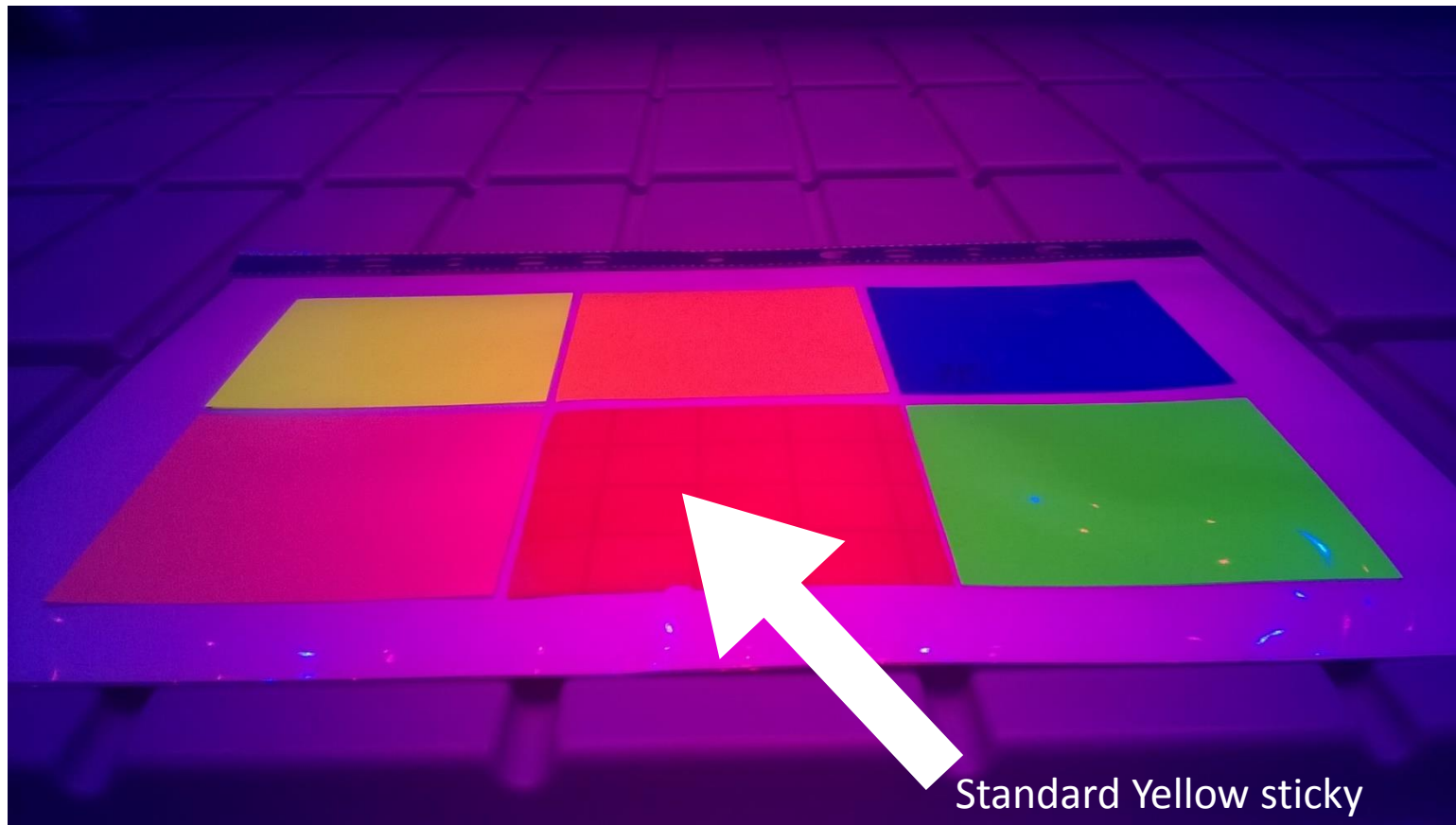
Survival and rooting high if pre- excision lighting
appropriate even under stressed conditions

Flowering time

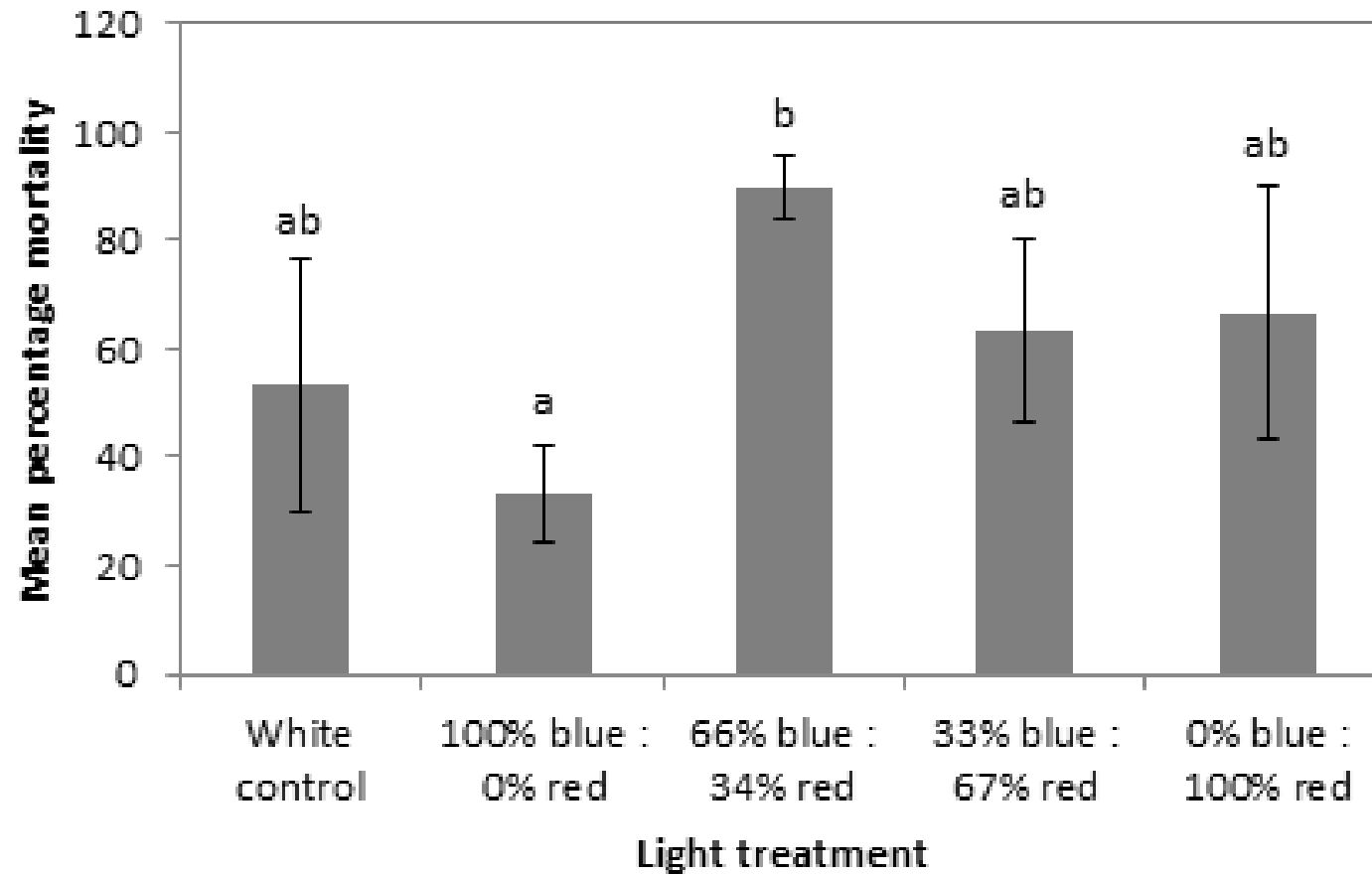
B –5th March 2015



Pest monitoring under LED lights



Pest performance under LED lights



Further information

- CP125 reports available at the following link
<https://horticulture.ahdb.org.uk/project/understanding-crop-and-pest-responses-led-lighting-maximise-horticultural-crop-quality-and>
- CP139 report available at the following link
<https://horticulture.ahdb.org.uk/project/knowledge-transfer-commercial-review-lighting-systems-uk-horticulture>
- AHDB Technical Guides are available at the following link
<https://horticulture.ahdb.org.uk/led-principles-and-practice>
- LED4CROPS website - <http://www.led4crops.co.uk/>

Thanks to...

- Dr Rhydian Beynon-Davies
- Mr Adam Omerod
- Dr Martin McPherson

