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Retrofitting Older Growth Chambers to Improve PPF, Electrical Efficiency and Uniformity

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Retrofitting Older Growth Chambers to Improve PPF, Electrical Efficiency and Uniformity



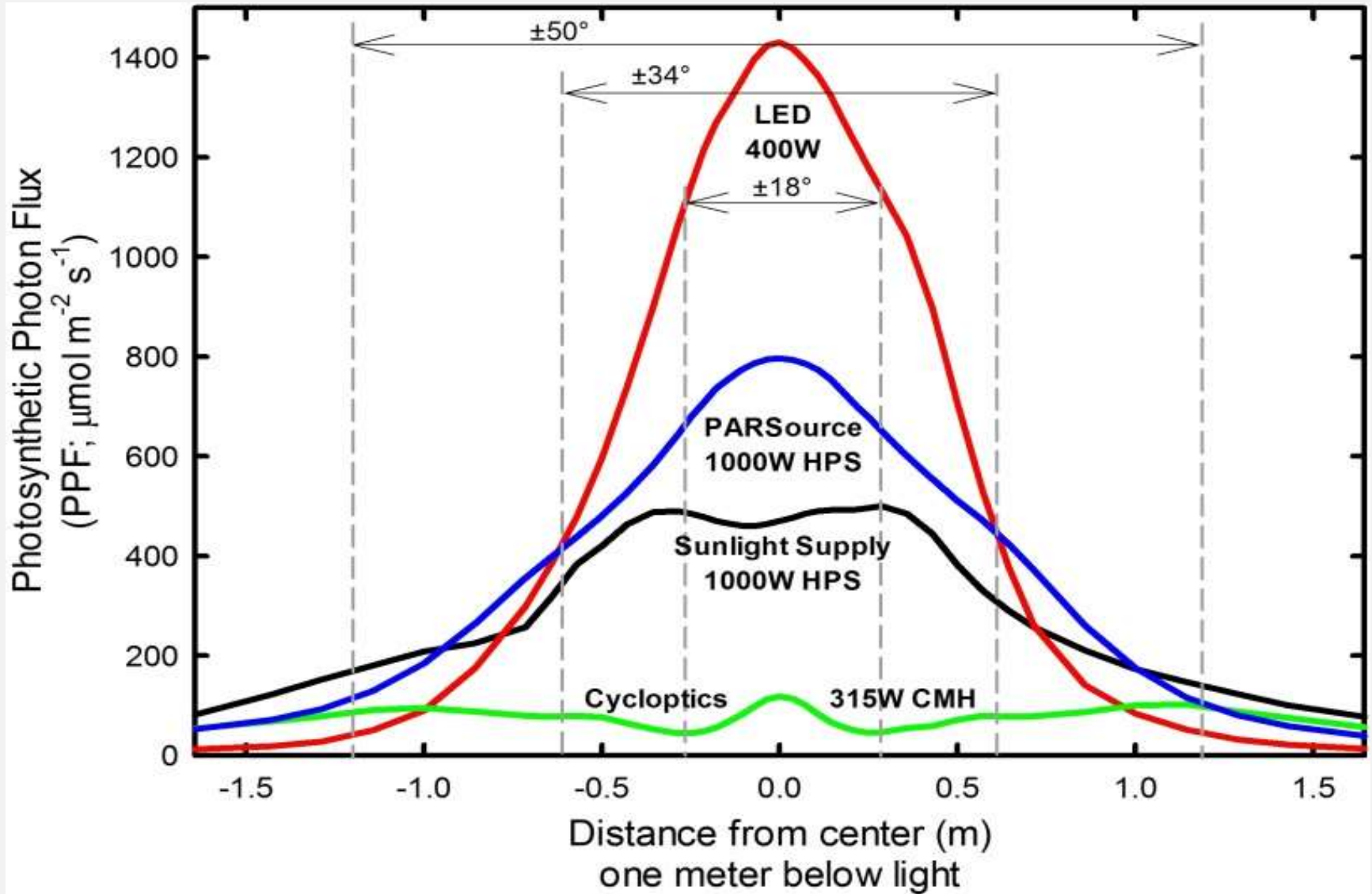
Jacob A. Nelson
Bruce Bugbee

USU Retrofit: Conviron E15 Growth Chamber

- T12 becoming obsolete/hard to find
- Higher light levels
- Better Light Quality
- Better Uniformity
- More Efficient



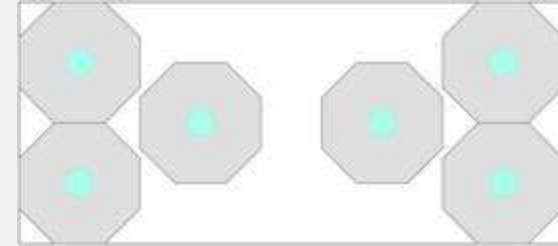
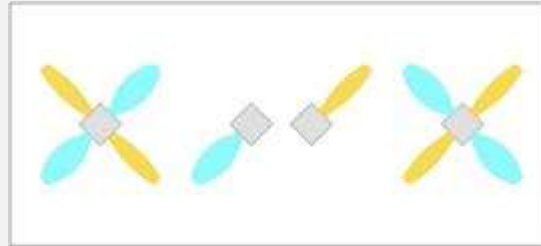
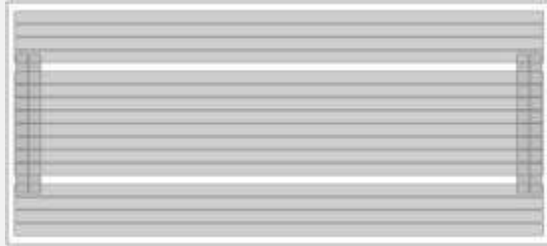
Uniformity



Fluorescent

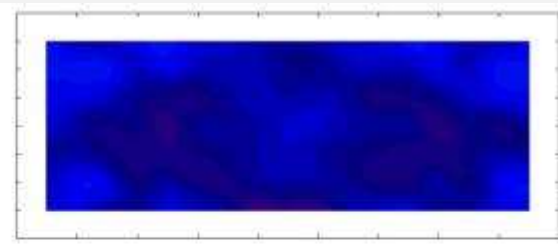
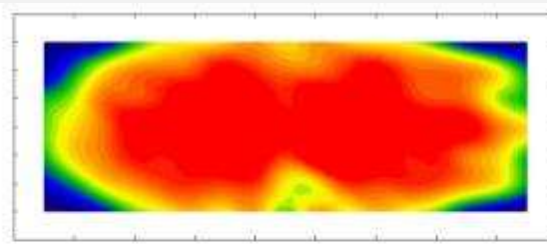
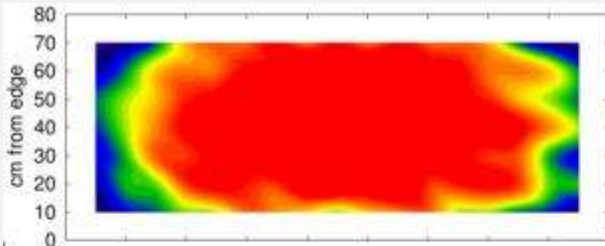
HPS/MH Mix

CMH



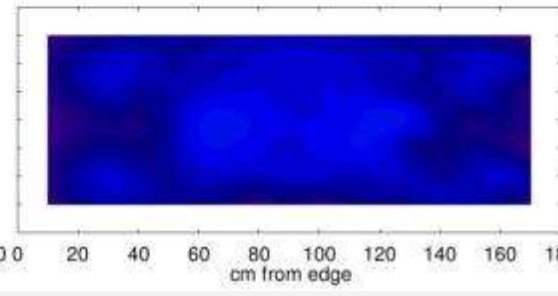
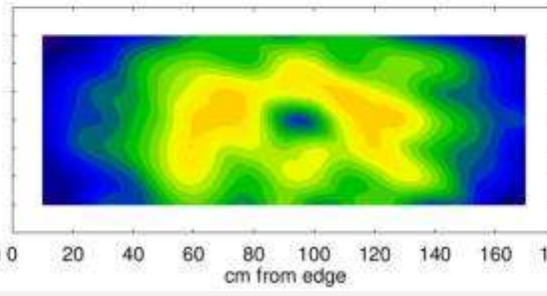
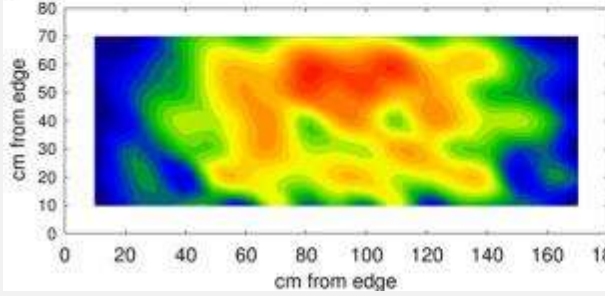
50 cm

below lights



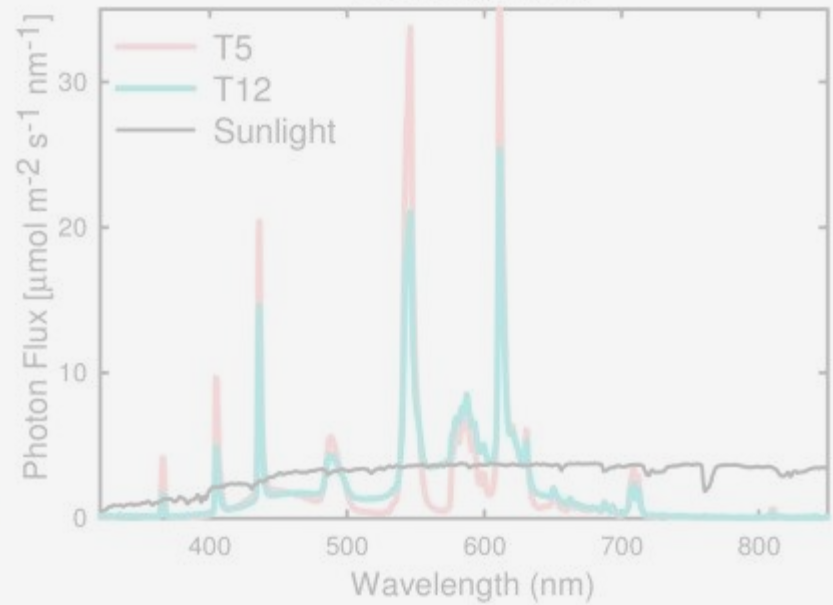
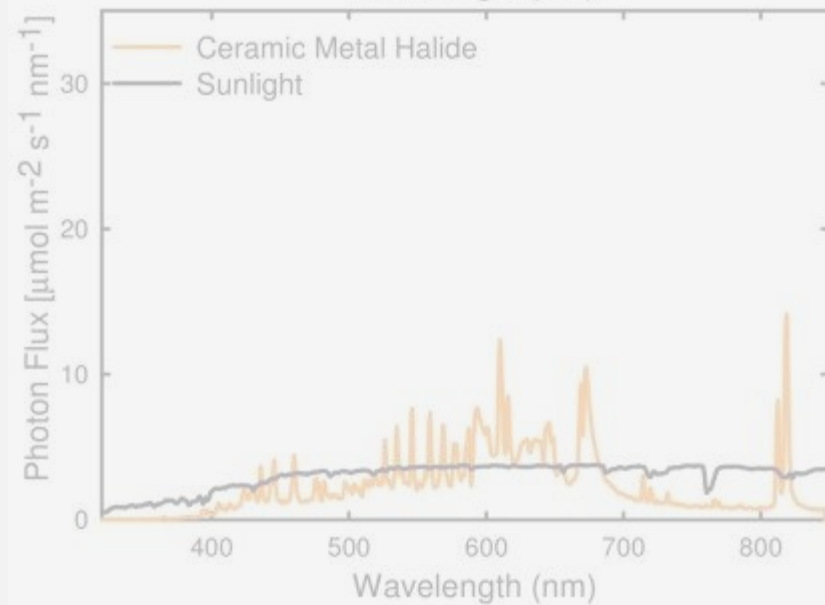
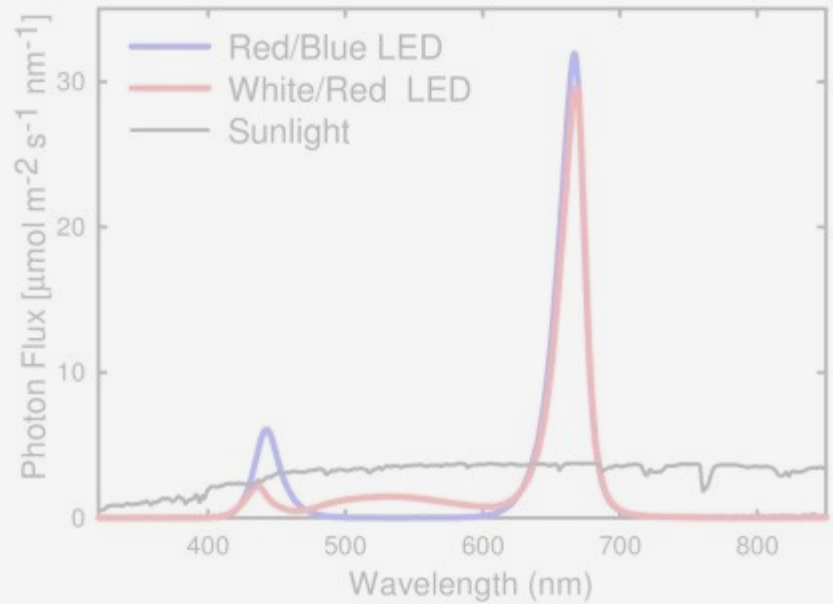
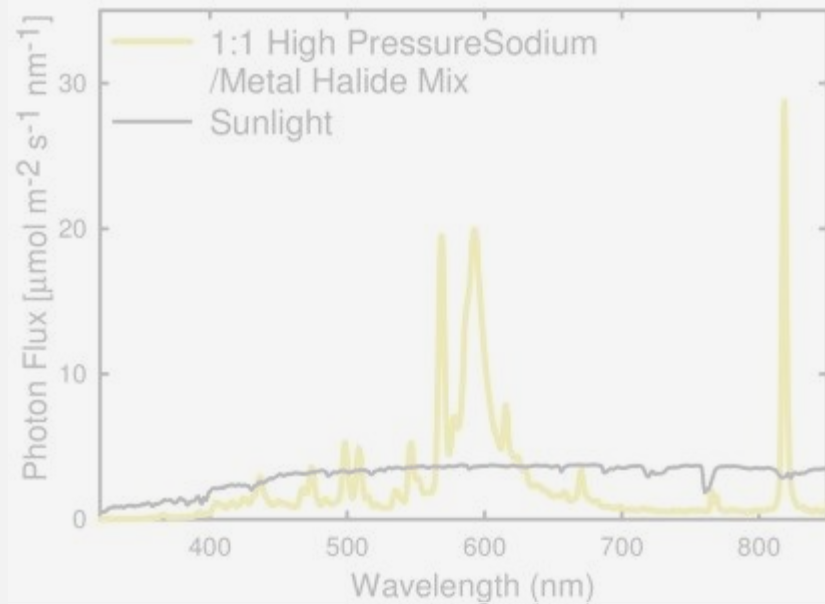
80 cm

below lights

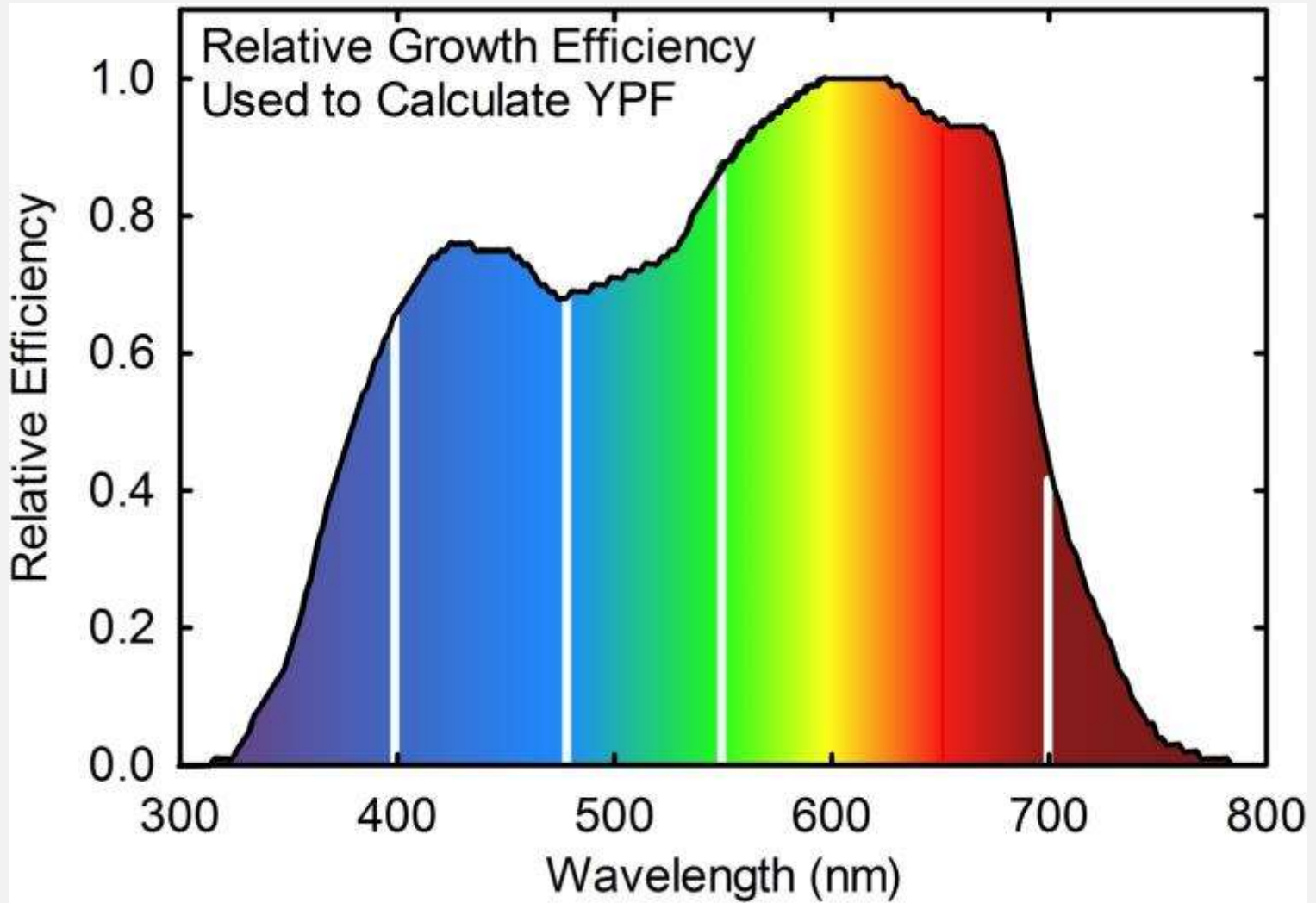


% variation in PPF
Note scale from 0-50%

Light Quality



*Normalized to 1000 PPF



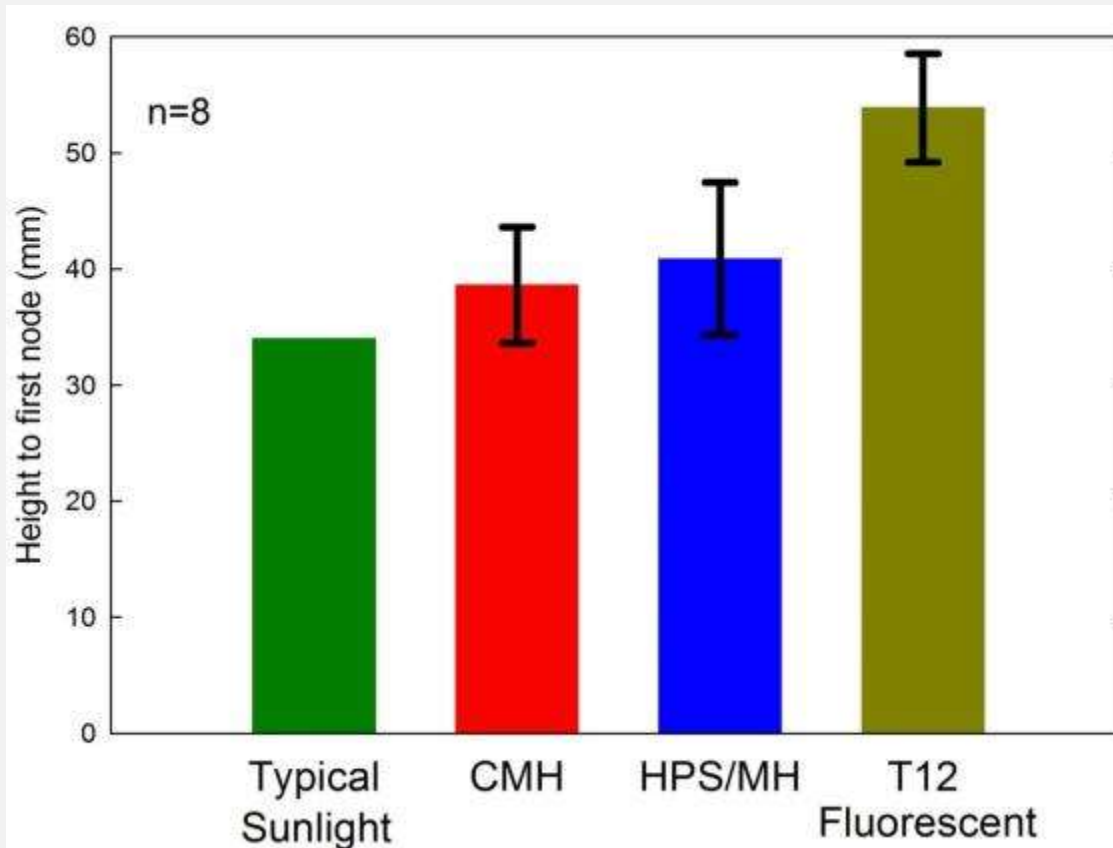
UV Blue-Violet Cyan-Green Green-Yellow-Red Near IR

Radiation distribution (% of PPF)

		Totals to 100%						
		%UVB (287-320)	%UVA (320-399)	Weighted UV ¹	%Violet- Blue (400-475)	%Cyan- Green (476-550)	%Green- Yellow-Red (551-700)	%Near IR (701-850)
Sunlight-Solar Noon								
26-May	Clear	0.47	8.5	4.3	20.2	25.3	54.7	50.8
High Intensity Discharge								
HPS	Philips	0.01	0.8	0.3	4.4	6.0	89.7	56.6
Metal Halide	GE	0.13	8.3	2.9	18.9	22.7	58.4	26.5
1:1 HPS MH Mix*		0.06	1.7	0.5	10.6	14.8	74.6	21.1
Ceramic Metal Halide								
3100 K	Phillips	0.01	0.4	0.1	11.7	19.4	69.1	21.7
Fluorescent								
T12		0.49	2.6	2.6	17.5	20.9	61.6	3.9
T5		0.11	1.9	1.2	18.5	33.6	48.0	3.6
LEDs								
Red/Blue Mix	LSG ⁶	0.00	0.1	0.0	15.3	0.4	84.4	1.2
White/Red Mix	LSG ⁶	0.00	0.0	0.0	6.2	9.5	84.3	0.8

Soybean elongation in response to blue light

	Typical Sunlight	Ceramic Metal Halide	1:1 mix HPS/MH	T12 VHO Fluorescent
PPF	2000	900	1000	520
% Blue	20%	14%	11%	18%
Absolute Blue	400	130	110	90



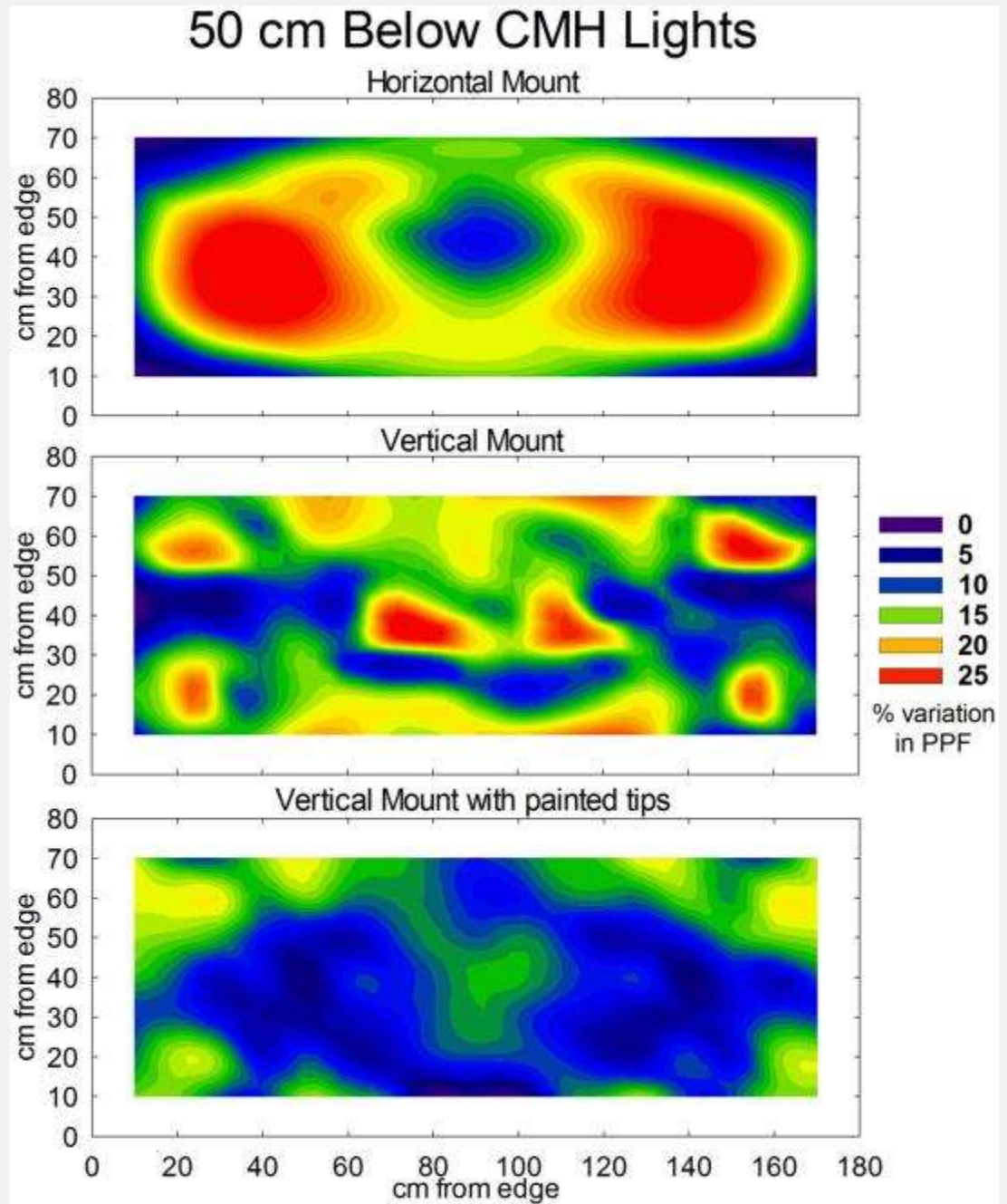
Efficiency

	Average PPF	Input kWatts	<u>μmol</u> J	Coefficient of Variation (%)
T12 VHO Fluorescent	535	3.08	0.25	10.8
HPS/MH Mix	1495	4.66	0.46	9.2
Ceramic Metal Halide	1378	2.16	0.93	3.6

A step by step procedure for retrofitting a Conviron E15 chamber to CMH can be found at:

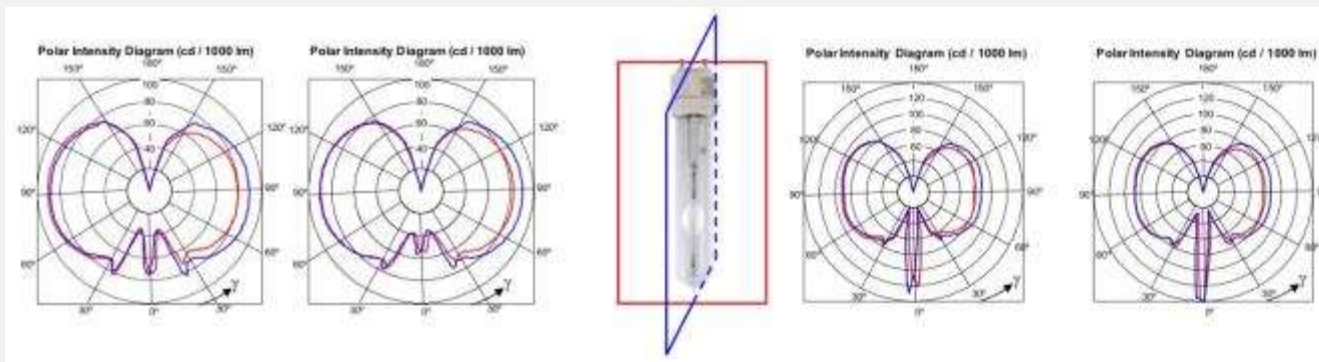
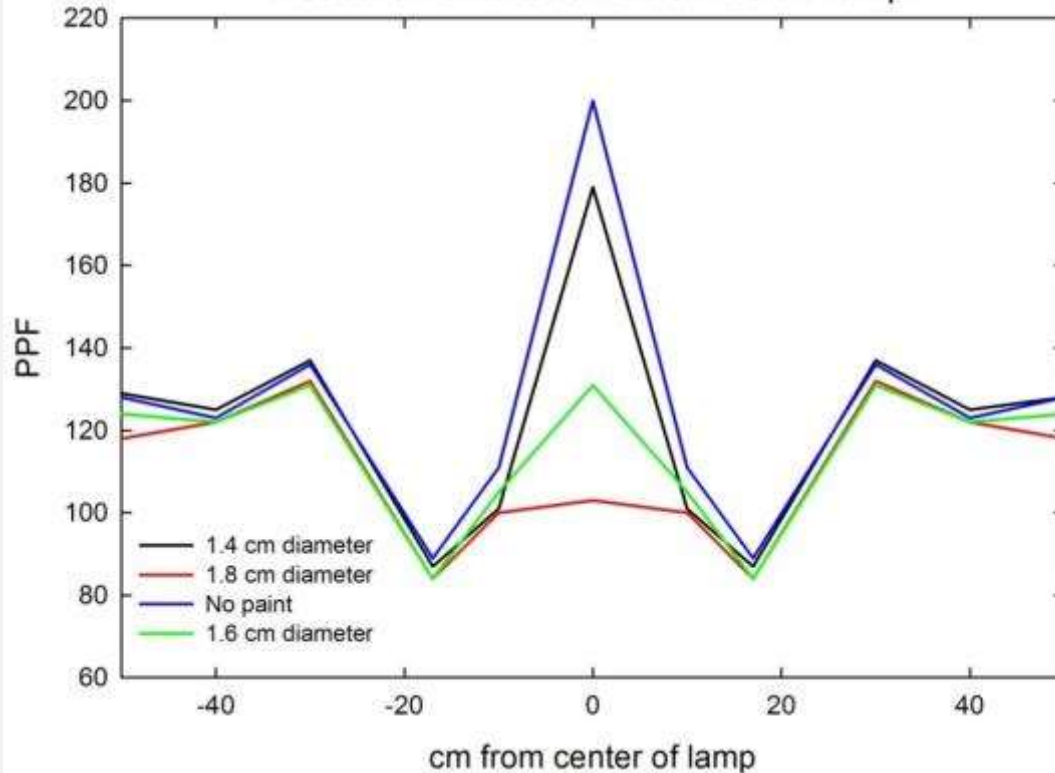
http://cpl.usu.edu/files/publications/factsheet/pub__3626113.pdf

Watch for “Hotspots”



Painting the lamp

Cycloptics All-Bright lamp with reflective paint on tip of lamp.
Measurements taken 62 cm below lamp.



PPF efficiency and cost per mole photons

Assuming all radiation is captured by plants

Lamp Type and Ballast	Fixture Manufacturer See Table 4 for more information	PPF Efficiency ² ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{J}$)	Cost of one Fixture ⁴ (\$)	Fixtures needed per mmol photons per second ⁵	Electric Cost per mol photons ⁶ \$/(mol/s)*yr	Five Year Electric plus Fixture Cost per mol photons ⁷ \$/(mol/s)*yr
High Pressure Sodium						
400 W Magnetic	Sunlight Supply	0.93	\$200	2.44	\$0.36	\$0.41
1000 W Magnetic	Sunlight Supply	1.02	\$275	0.92	\$0.32	\$0.33
1000 W Electronic	PARsource	1.30	\$380	0.75	\$0.25	\$0.28
LED						
400 W Red/Blue	Lighting Sciences Group	1.60	\$1,200	1.60	\$0.21	\$0.56
400 W Red/White	Lighting Sciences Group	1.51	\$1,200	1.67	\$0.22	\$0.59
Ceramic Metal Halide						
315 W 3100 K (Agro)	Cycloptics	1.44	\$700	2.07	\$0.23	\$0.49

Assumes 3000 hours per year operation and \$0.11/kWh.

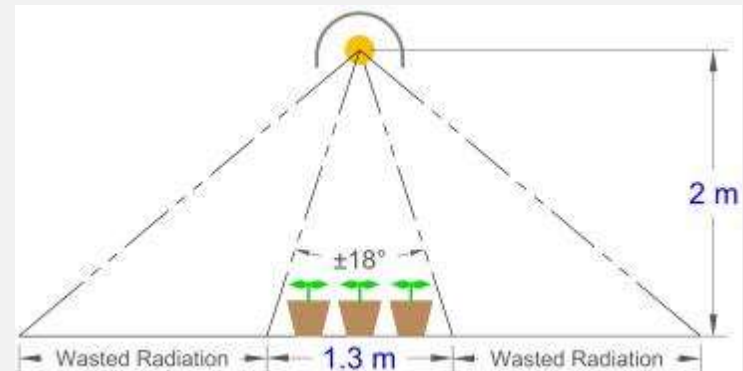
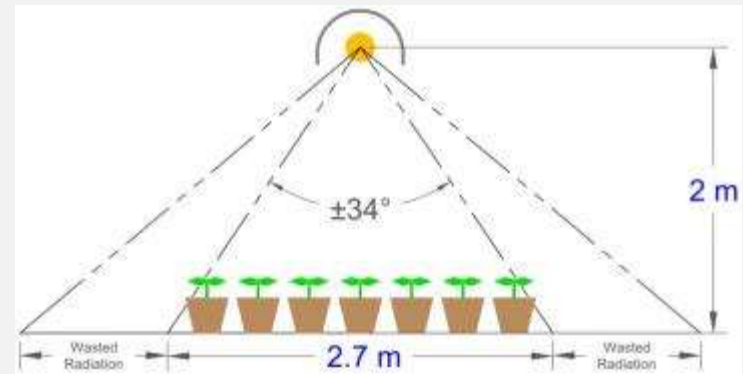
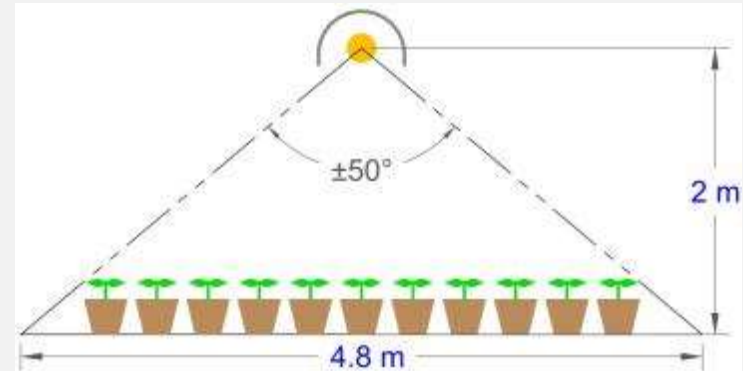
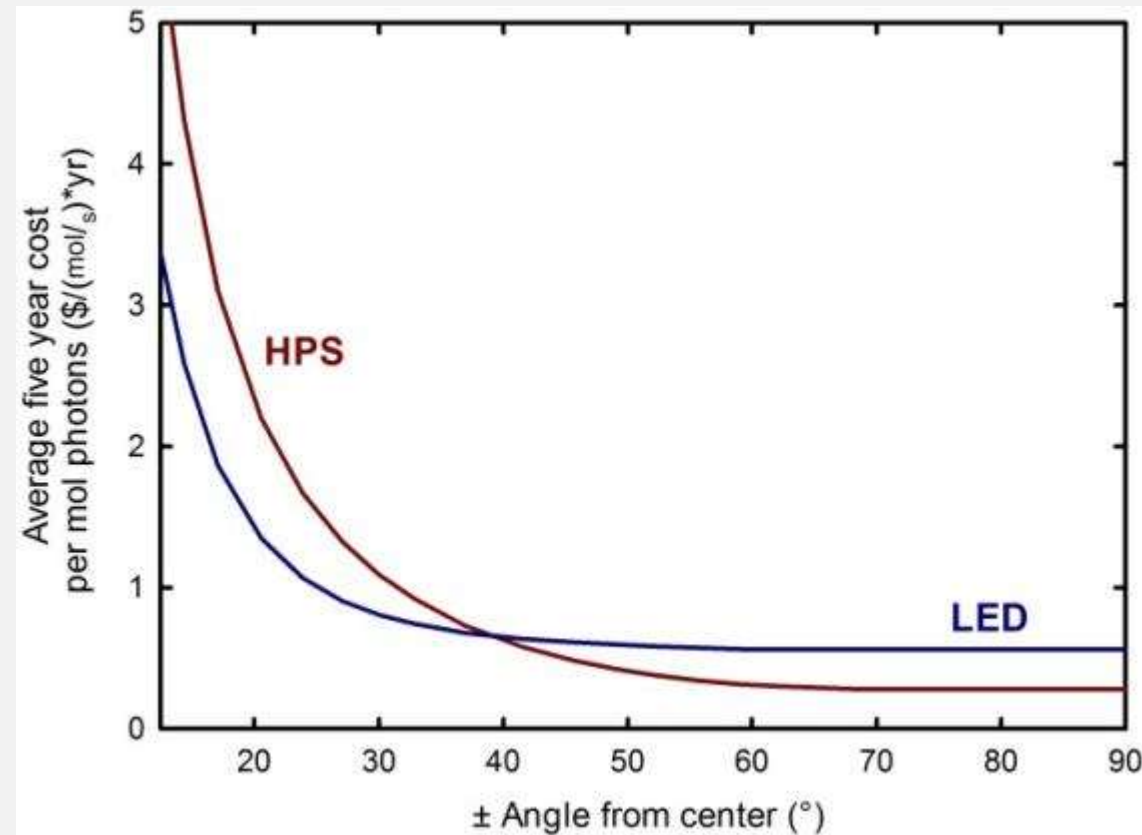
Importance of measuring in PPF

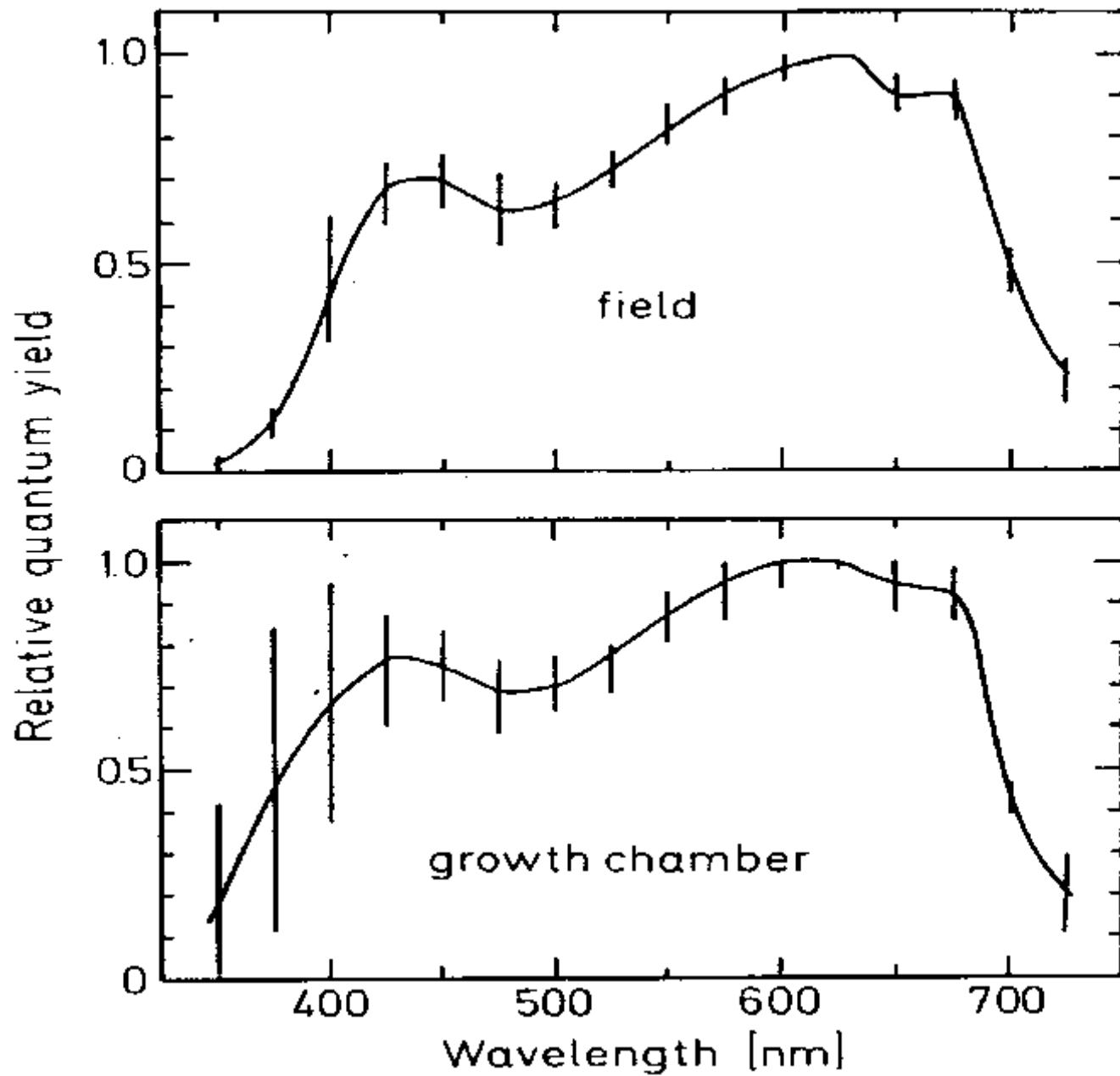
LED Color	Peak Wavelength or Temp.	PPF Efficiency ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{J}$)	Electrical Efficiency (%)	Luminous Efficiency (lm/W)
Cool White	5650 K	1.52	33	111
Red	655 nm	1.72	32	47
Blue	455 nm	1.87	49	17

Red arrows indicate trends and relationships between metrics:

- Vertical arrows show PPF Efficiency increasing from Cool White (1.52) to Red (1.72) to Blue (1.87).
- Vertical arrows show Electrical Efficiency decreasing from Cool White (33%) to Red (32%) to Blue (49%).
- Vertical arrows show Luminous Efficiency decreasing from Cool White (111) to Red (47) to Blue (17).
- Diagonal arrows show that higher PPF efficiency (Blue) is associated with higher electrical efficiency (49%) and lower luminous efficiency (17).

When are LEDs most effective?





Original graphs from McCree, 1972

			Ratios important to Photos	Ratios important to Totals to 100%		
			<u>YPF</u> PPF	%Violet- Blue (400-475)	%Cyan- Green (476-550)	%Green- Yellow-Red (551-700)
Sunlight-Solar Noon						
26-May	Clear		0.901	20.2	25.3	54.7
High Intensity Discharge						
HPS	Philips		0.95	4.4	6.0	89.7
Metal Halide	GE		0.91	18.9	22.7	58.4
1:1 HPS MH Mix*			0.92	10.6	14.8	74.6
Ceramic Metal Halide						
4200 K	Philips		0.892	13.2	25.7	61.2
3100 K	Philips (Agro)		0.898	11.7	19.4	69.1
Fluorescent						
T12			0.89	17.5	20.9	61.6
T5			0.89	18.5	33.6	48.0
LEDs						
Cool			0.86	22.1	25.4	52.5
Red/Blue Mix	LSG ⁶		0.89	15.3	0.4	84.4
White/Red Mix	LSG ⁶		0.89	6.2	9.5	84.3
Compact Fluorescent						
Cool White	Sylvania		0.915	12.7	29.1	58.2
Incandescent			0.97	4.8	14.4	81.2