

LEDiL

Guide for horticultural lighting optics



LEDiL®

v1-1 / 2021

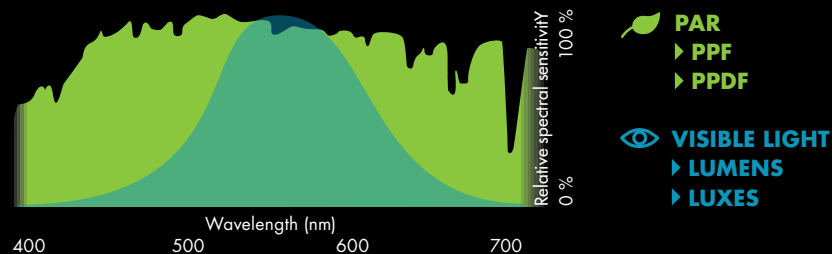
HORTICULTURAL LIGHTING IN A NUTSHELL

Plants have a completely different sensitivity to light colours. Contrary to other lighting applications which are made for humans and valued in luxes, plants consume light and need **photons** for photosynthesis. The amount and ratio of different **wavelengths** from the light determine how, and how fast, plants grow and produce crop.

Regardless of different seasons or unstable weather today's artificially created horticultural lighting can mimic any daylight integral and have stable, **optimized growing conditions** for each plant.

SOME TERMS TO KNOW

The **photosynthetic photon flux** (PPF), which comes from the total amount of **photosynthetically active radiation** (PAR), is what has the most effect on how strong plant growth will be. More PPF means more photons and more power, and this value can be easily measured and used as a parallel to lumens. On the other hand **photosynthetic flux density** (PPFD) means how many of the photons actually hit their target, and this can be related to luxes.



KEY DESIGN QUESTIONS

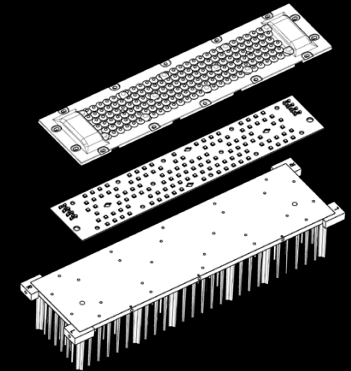
COMPONENT	AFFECTING	KEY QUESTIONS
LEDs & DRIVER	PPF SPECTRAL POWER	Generating enough photons? Correct ratio of photons?
OPTICS	PPFD (min, max, uniformity)	Are the photons going where they are consumed? Distance required between luminaires? Distance required between luminaire & plants?
ALL	PPF/J, W/m ² , W/kg (efficacy)	How efficient the installation is?

SUCCESSFUL GROW LIGHT FIXTURE IS
THE SUM OF IT'S COMPONENTS

WHY LEDiL

WIDE RANGE OF MODULAR DESIGNS AVAILABLE FOR ALL TYPES OF HORTICULTURAL LIGHTING

- Efficient single lenses and arrays, IP-solutions, uniform colour mixing and various light distributions
- Optimized results with the latest LEDs
- Reduced luminaire BOM costs
- Use same luminaire design over and over again



SUPPORTING COMPONENTS AVAILABLE FROM OUR PARTNERS

Made in collaboration to provide thermally, optically and efficiently optimised off-the-shelf solutions to make your luminaire designs easier. Just add personality.



LED vs HID

ADVANTAGES

LONGER LIFETIME

Expeced lifespan after hours of usage

LED at 25.000 h	90%
LED at 50.000 h	85%
HID at 20.000 h	50%

LESS ENERGY/
ELECTRICITY USED **-30%**
(No savings if additional heating is needed)

SPECTRUM OPTIMIZATION > HIGHER YIELD & HEALTHIER CROPS

DISADVANTAGES

INVESTMENT COST

2.0–5.0 times higher

LOWER LIGHT OUTPUT

Light should be focused only on plants to maximise PPFD

BUT THE RIGHT OPTICS CAN HELP TO

Focus light more efficiently
Reduce the number of LEDs/
luminaires needed
Improve PPFD with less power

OPTIMISE YOUR SYSTEM ROI WITH THE RIGHT COMPONENTS



BEST MATCH

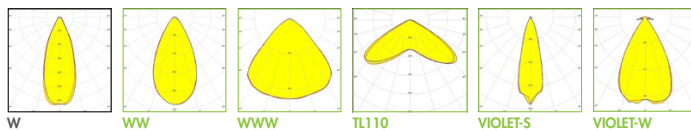
GREENHOUSE TOP LIGHTING

Illumination of the hall and plants from ceiling level.

Challenges:

- Light concentration on plants
- Uniformity and constant quality of light spectrum
- High amount of power needed

Typical beams:



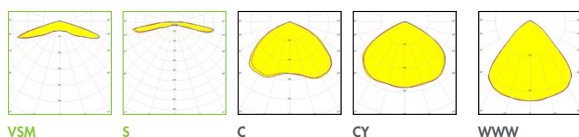
VERTICAL FARMING

Illumination of the plants from above at close distance.

Challenges:

- Uniform intensity and spectral distribution
- Plants shading each other
- Photosynthetic efficiency (PPF/W)
- Heat

Typical beams:



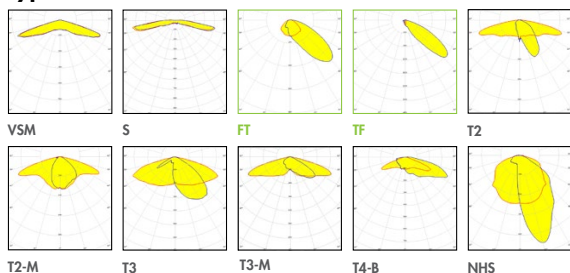
INTRA-CANOPY LIGHTING

Illumination on the side or in between the plants.

Challenges:

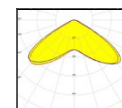
- Uniform PPFD
- Good color uniformity (if continuous/wide spectrum)
- Spectrum fit to the rest of lighting
- Light direction

Typical beams:



DAHLIA

Highly efficient linear platform for horticultural lighting



TL110

SIMULATION RESULTS

36 DAHLIA modules in three lines

Distance to tray: 3.2 m
Spacing: 3.1 x 6.8 m
Power: 260 W / module
PPF: 700 $\mu\text{mol/s}$ / module*
Efficacy: 2.69 $\mu\text{mol/J}$

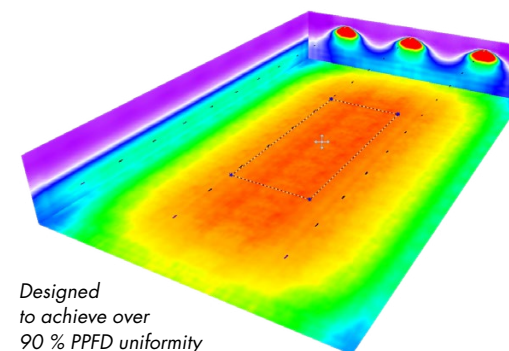
Results at center tray (width 6.2 m)

Min 36 $\mu\text{mol/m}^2$, Max 39 $\mu\text{mol/m}^2$
Average PPFD 38 $\mu\text{mol/m}^2$
PPFD uniformity on grow tray 95.3 %

Results at first and last tray

Min 22 $\mu\text{mol/m}^2$, Max 38 $\mu\text{mol/m}^2$
Average PPFD 32 $\mu\text{mol/m}^2$
PPFD uniformity on grow tray 67.2 %

*with red/white LED ration being 3:1



Designed to achieve over 90 % PPFD uniformity across the 6 meter growing tray while reducing power consumption.

- Extremely uniform lighting on the growth area resulting in optimal growing conditions
- High power density by 120 closely spaced lenses
- Ingress protection with easy to clean smooth surface
- Made from PMMA (good chemical resistance)
- PPFD deviation 10 % over the growth area

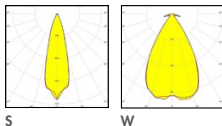
Compatibility: Typical horticultural 3535 HP LEDs (e.g. Osram Oslon SQ Horti, Luxeon SunPlus 35 Line LEDs)





VIOLET

Ingress protected silicone lens array for cost-efficient horticultural and UV disinfection applications



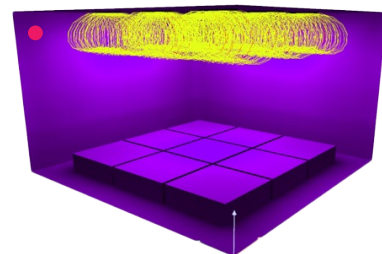
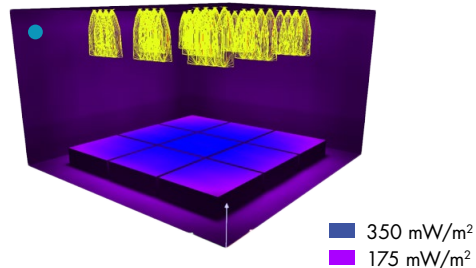
SIMULATION RESULTS

Horticultural lighting with VIOLET and WICOP LEDs

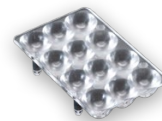
Distance to tray: 4.5 m
Number of luminaires: 9 pcs
Optics/luminaire: 4 pcs

- Special silicone grade for high UV transmittance. LEDiL's first UV-C resistant optic.
- Enables creation of cost-efficient UV solutions with half the dosage time using as few UV LEDs as possible compared to traditional quartz glass
- Can be used with up to 4 LED clusters* for maximum efficiency and output. *Depends on LED

Compatibility: UV LEDs from Seoul Viosys, Nichia

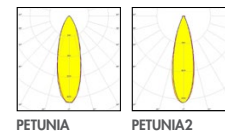


	VIOLET and WICOP LED	WICOP LED only
Average:	258 mW/m ²	119 mW/m ²
Min:	243 mW/m ²	116 mW/m ²
Max:	280 mW/m ²	121 mW/m ²
Uo:	0.94	0.98



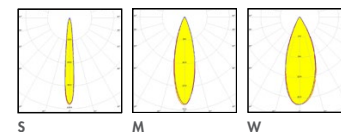
PETUNIA

29.5 x 46.5 mm low profile and dense array with 12 lenses for horticultural lighting and up to 3535 size LED packages.



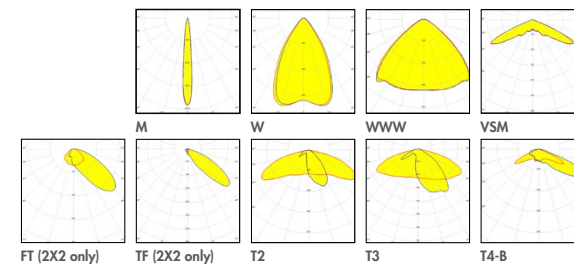
VIRPI

75 x 75 mm 25-up multi-lenses for spot- and track lighting and up to 3535 size LED packages.



2X2 & IP-2X6 (STRADA & HB)

Standardized modular product families designed for street and industrial lighting, but also suitable for a wide range of other applications.

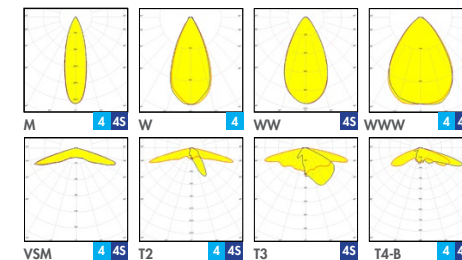


MX/S (STRADA & HB)

90 x 90 mm ingress protected arrays.

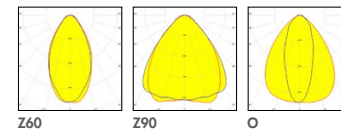
MX: up to 7070 size LED packages
MXS: also for up to 9 mm COBs

Number of lenses in an array: 4
Versions in silicone: S



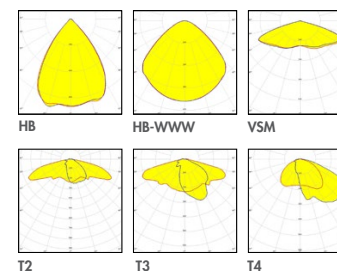
FLORENCE-3R-IP

3-row (Zhaga book 7) ingress protected linear lenses for humid, wet and dusty environments.



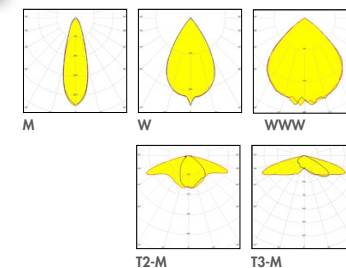
STELLA

Ø90 mm ingress protected silicone lenses for street, wide area and high bay lighting and up to 30 mm LES size COBs.



IP-24 (STRADA & HB)

173 x 71.4 mm 24-up ingress protected lens arrays for flat 5050 size LEDs to boost energy efficiency



HOW TO READ POLAR CURVES

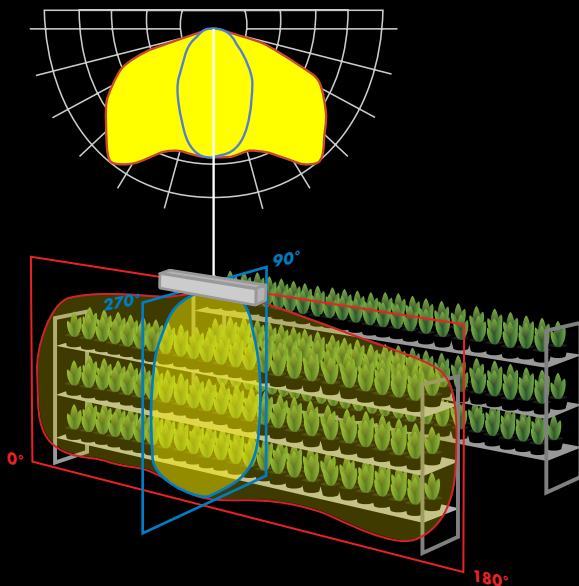
0° to 180°

Longitudinal light distribution

90° to 270°

Horizontal light distribution

The polar curve can be used to estimate optimal beam for installation



TECHNICAL SUPPORT

- Simulations to show optic performance in real applications
- Installation guides and tips
- Thermal analysis for luminaire designs

FREE FOR ALL OUR CUSTOMERS

GLOBAL

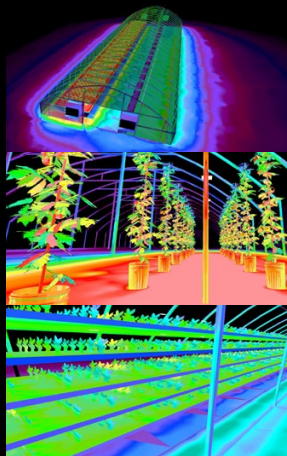
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