Pros, cons and features of led lights for greenhouses

Depending on the model, the lighting has a long life of fifty to one hundred thousand hours warranty period of operation from 3 to 5 years and lifetime of order 10 years To the plants in greenhouses grow better they need proper lighting contains mainly two colors of the spectrum blue and red. Other colors of the spectrum practically does not affect the growth of crops. Today the most popular type of the elements used for illumination of greenhouses are agricultural sodium lamp high pressure with the peaks of the spectrum of the radiation in the region of blue and red. However, they are only one third of electricity consumed is converted into light radiation i.e. produce a lot of excess heat. Also in the blue part of the spectrum of their radiation at a low intensity. Lighting greenhouses with led lamps is unlikely to be suitable to all, without exception variant More modern led lights for greenhouses are three times less power consumption at equal light output and provide a better spectrum of light radiation. Light emission from the LEDs may eventually be reduced which leads to a reduction of brightness of led lamps in the 3-5 years i.e. at the end of standard warranty period Led greenhouse lamp LED lamp includes a specially designed waterproof case with a rectangular or round shape led lamp is structurally integrated with heat sink multiple led light sources i.e. the actual LEDs and the rectifier voltage to obtain a constant voltage power line of 100 PCs series of LEDs. The lack of strong heating when operating as incandescent lamps making it easier to maintain the required climate inside the greenhouse Feature of LEDs is the directionality of their light flux predominantly into one direction. Therefore, led lamps for greenhouses are oriented at right angles usually 60 90 and 120 degrees depending on the species grown in greenhouse cultures. An important advantage is environmental cleanliness and eliminate the need to dispose of the lamp due to the absence in their composition of harmful components such as mercury If you irradiate plants with blue or purple light with wavelengths from 450 to 460 nm they are undersized with a lot of greenery but low productivity. Irradiation orange or red light with wavelengths from 620 to 630 nm promotes root development of plants ripening their fruit and their blossom. In the spectrum of natural sunlight contains blue and red that

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