Light Interception and Canopy Coverage of Lettuce and Radish Grown under Different Wavelengths of Red Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

G.D. Goins and G.W. Stutte

Dynamac Corporation, Kennedy Space Center

R.M. Wheeler and J.C. Sager

NASA KSC Spaceport Engineering and Technology

Kennedy Space Center, Florida, USA 32899

Salad-Type Crop Production During Space Missions

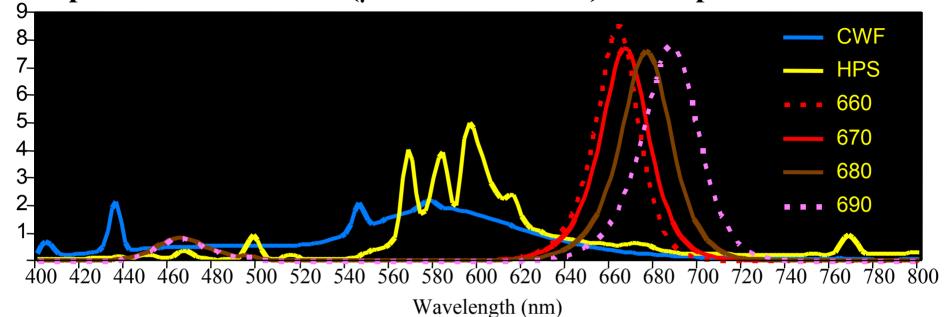
- Low growth habit with defined shape
- Adaptable to confined controlled environment cultivation
- Short life cycle allows multiple harvests in defined time periods
- Simple post-harvest processing
- Fresh vegetable source with supplemental minerals, vitamins, and fiber
- Psychological well-being for crew

Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

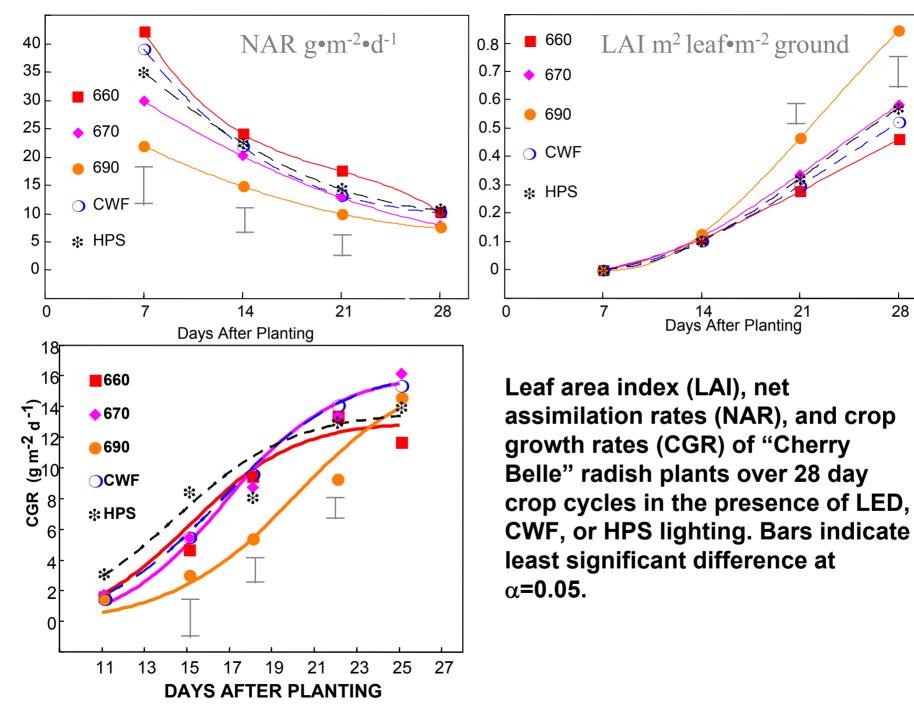
- Small mass and volume
- •Limited thermal radiation projection to plant canopy
- •Plants safely grown in close proximity to arrays
- •Particularly suited for space transit vehicles

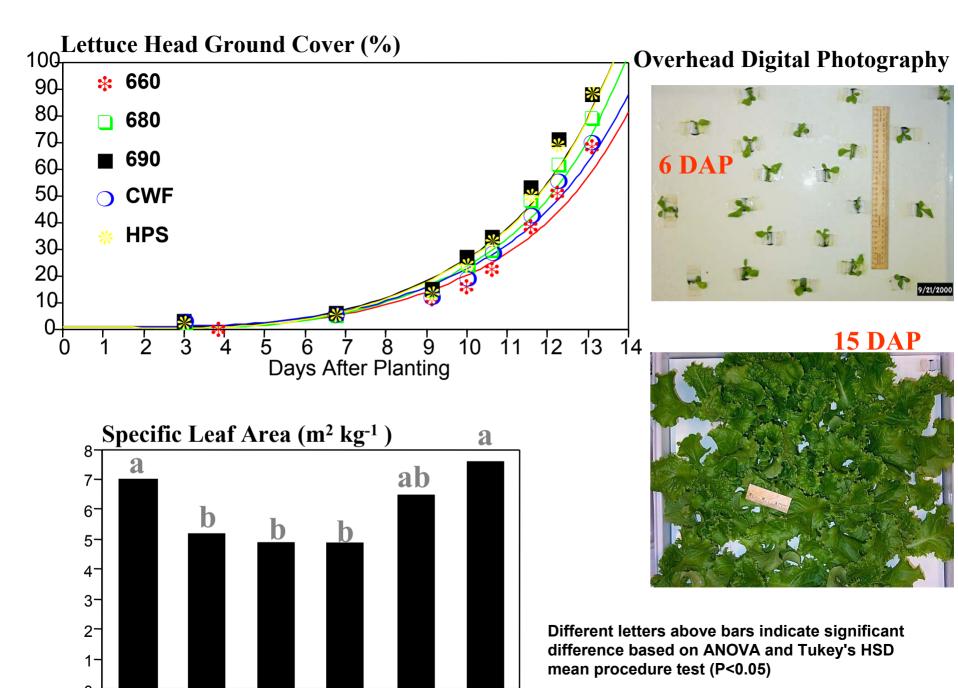


Spectral Photon Flux (µmol m⁻² s⁻¹ nm⁻¹) of lamps tested



	Broad-Spectrum		Light-emitting diodes (nm)			
CHARACTERISTIC _	CWF	HPS	660	670	680	690
Photon Flux (300-1100nm)	272	401	251	253	264	296
PPF (400-700 nm) YPF	250 218	250 229	250 225	250 221	253 212	249 196
Blue Red	54 66	16 106	22 227	22 227	22 230	21 228
Far-Red PSS	4 0.84	15 0.85	1 0.88	2 0.87	7 0.84	30 0.76





HPS

CWF

CONCLUSIONS

- Tests to date confirm that LED lighting technology is a plausible alternative to conventional (HPS, CWF) plant lighting sources
- Far-red radiation was observed to promote a higher LAI
- In certain cases, yield promotion in salad crops was a function of more efficient light interception