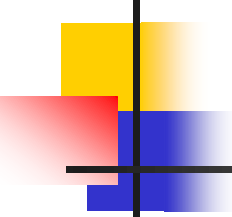


人工光源育苗技術開發

桃園區農業改良場

主講人：李汪盛 副研究員

中華民國**104**年**10**月**19**日



光的種類

1. 自然光

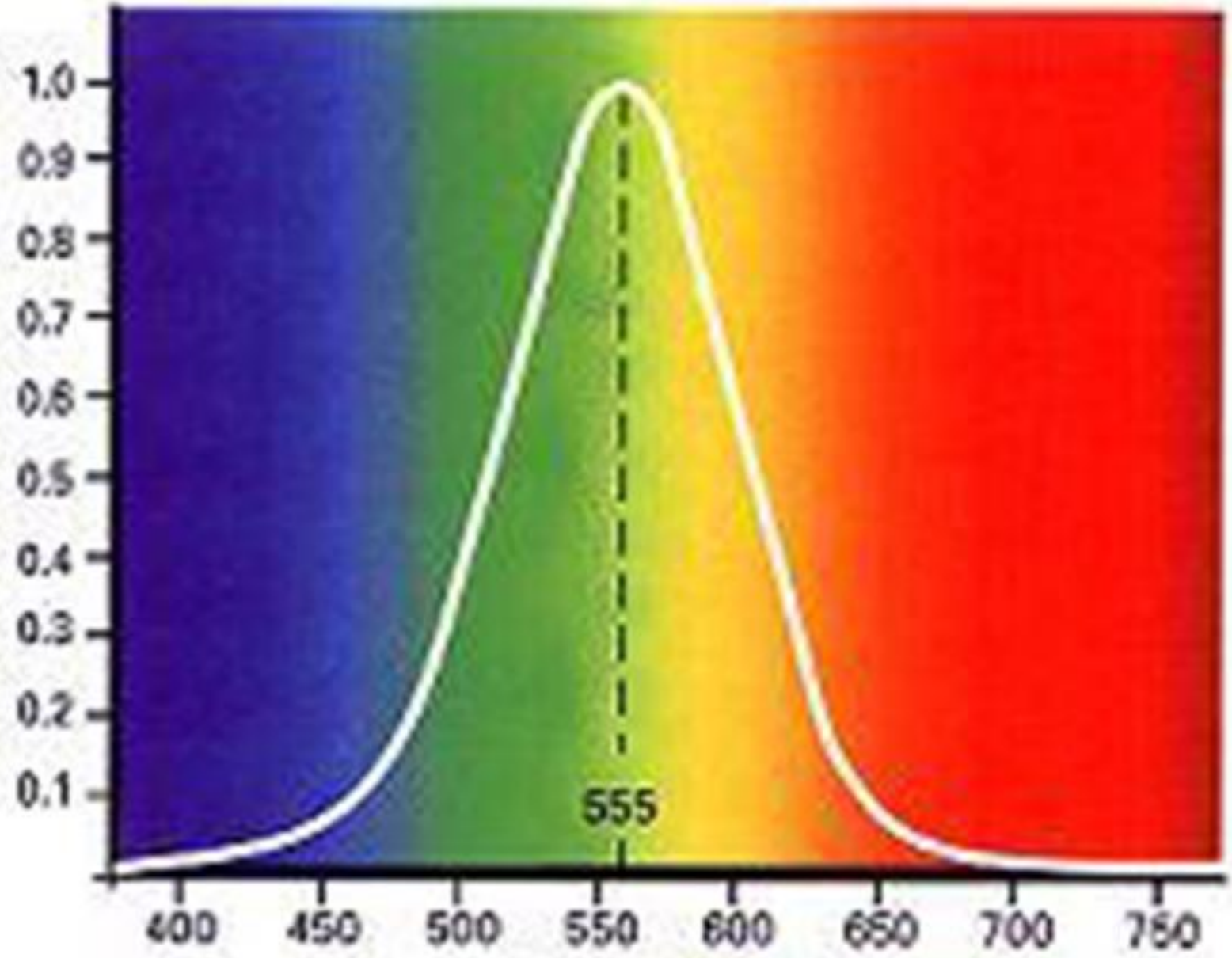
自然界存在的光，稱為自然光。

譬如日光、月光、星光、磷光、螢光等。

2. 人工光

人類製造的光，稱為人工光。

譬如白熾燈泡、螢光燈(日光燈)、冷陰極管(CCFL)、高壓汞燈、金屬鹵化物燈、高壓鈉燈、LED等。



人類視覺光譜

光與植物栽培

- 植物是唯一能夠把太陽光能量轉化為質量的生物，植物的光合作用是地球上一切生命的基礎。

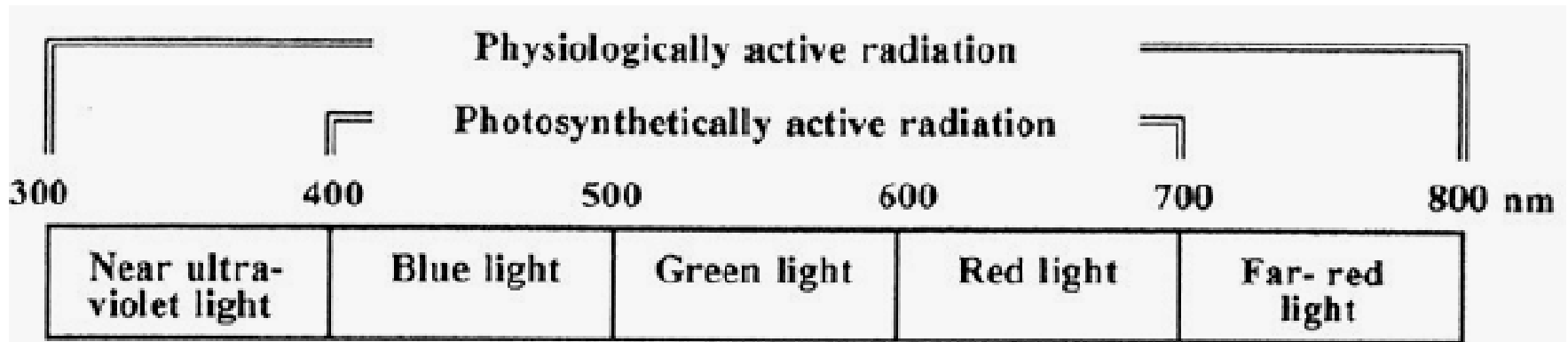
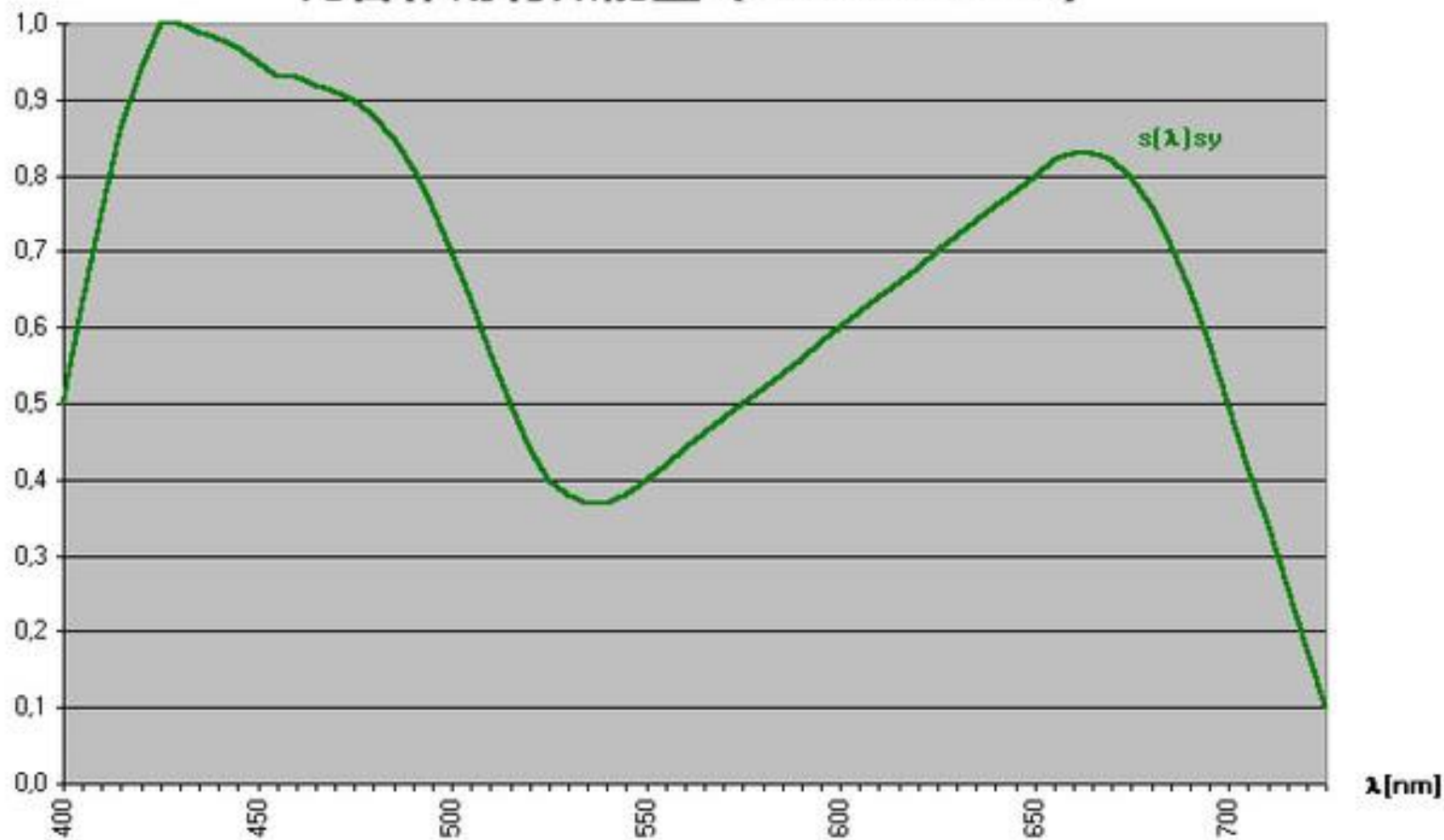
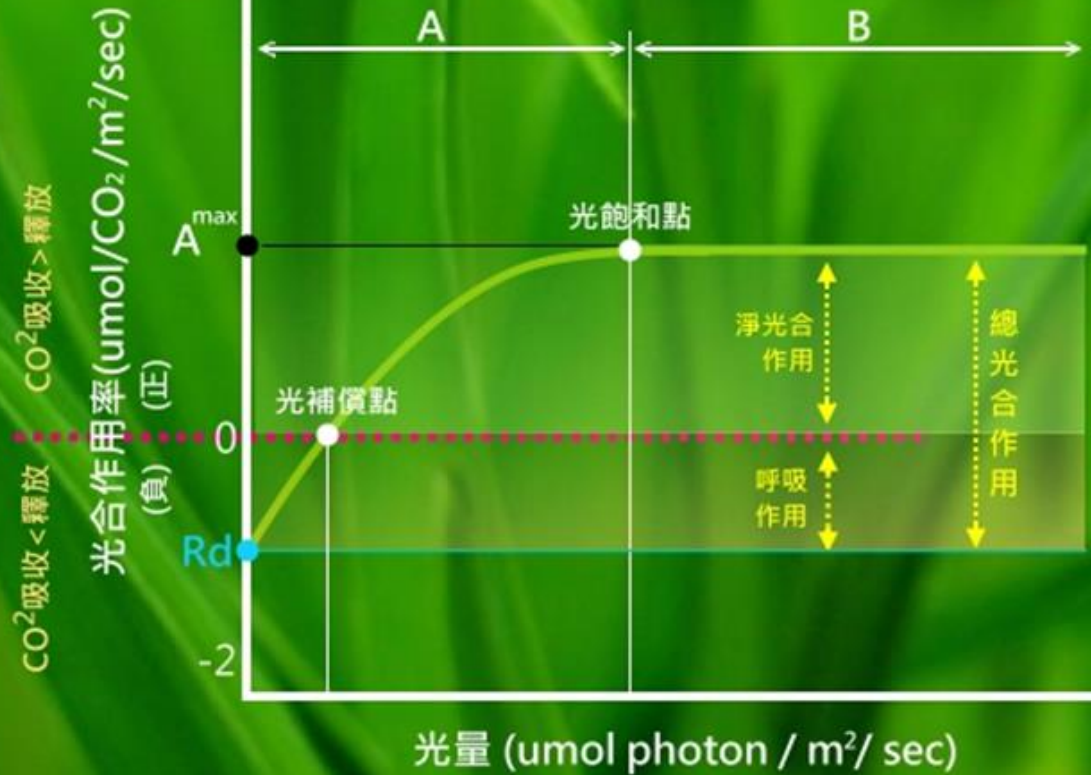


Fig. 1. Classification of effective wavebands for plant growth

光合作用有效能量 (DIN 5031-10)



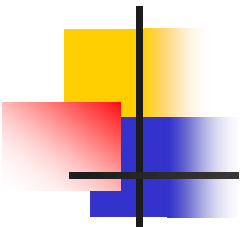


A^{max}: 最大光合速率, Rd: 暗呼吸率

A: 光合作用受限於光量

B: 光合作用受限於CO₂濃度、酵素活性...

單位: μmol/m ² /sec	陽性植物	陰性植物	C3型植物	C4型植物
光補償點	50~100	<20	18~36	18~54
光飽和點	1,300	700	540~900	>1800



種類	光補償點	光飽和點
黃瓜	51	1421
大蒜	41	707
大蔥	49	775
冬瓜	46.9	1138.9
甘藍	47	1441
葉用萵苣	59.6	1320
白菜	32	1324
西瓜	42.7	1361.1
芹菜	60.9	1128.3
苦瓜	20.8	1179.5
結球萵苣	38.4	851.1
芥藍(翠津)	68	1200

單位：**umol/m²/sec**

光的不同應用

光週期調控



光合作用補光

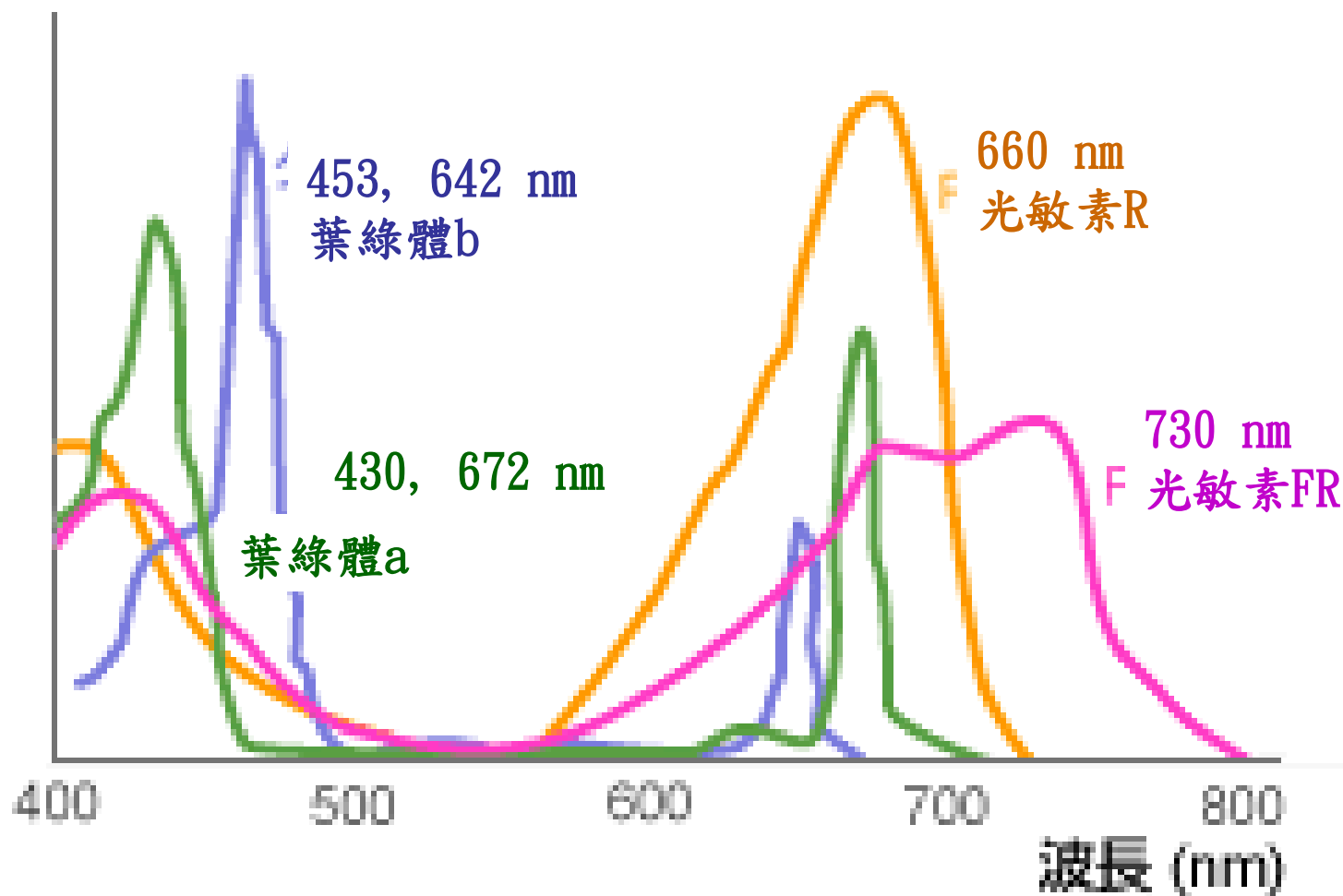


光質影響



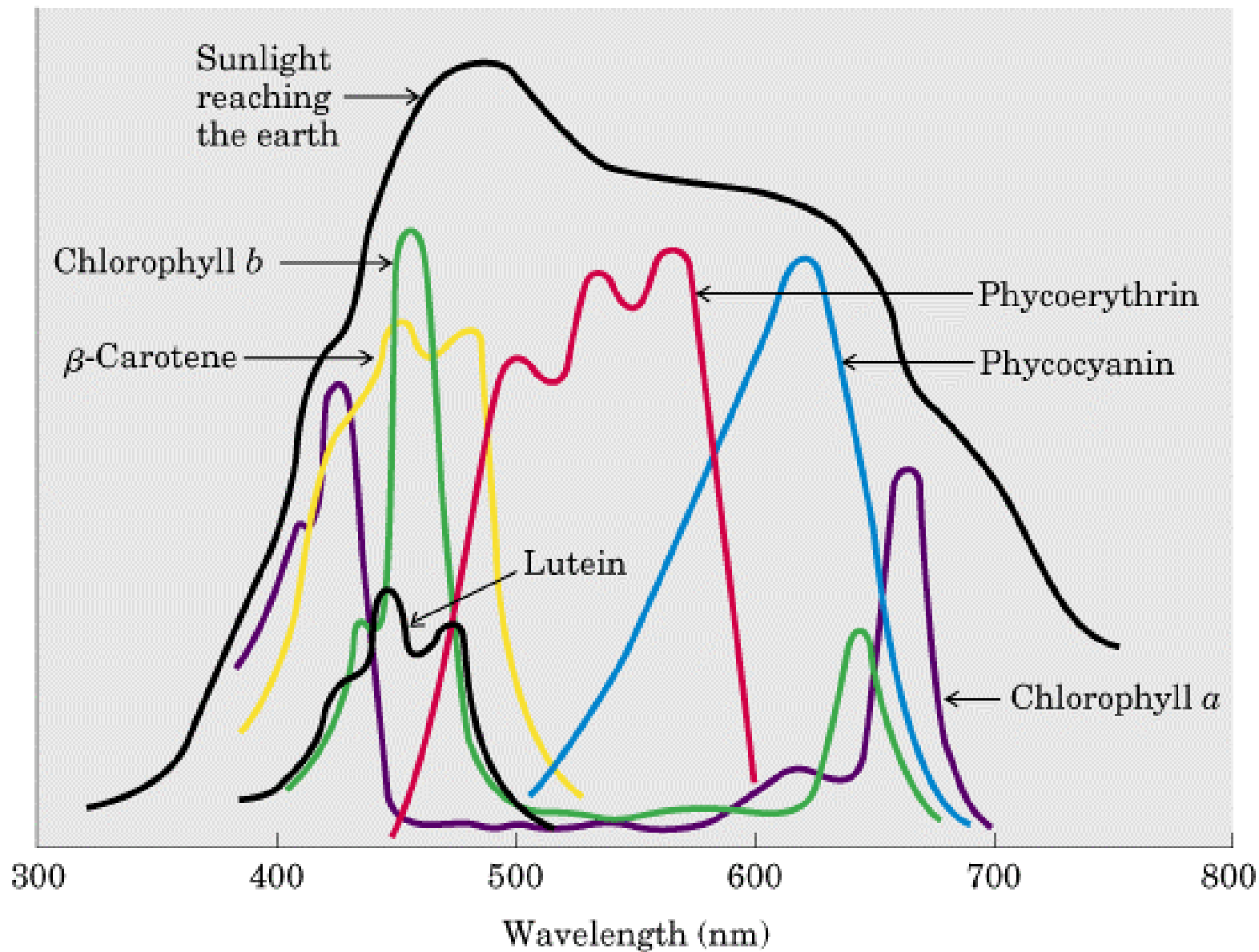
葉綠體a, b 與光敏素R, FR吸收光譜

光的吸收量





Absorption



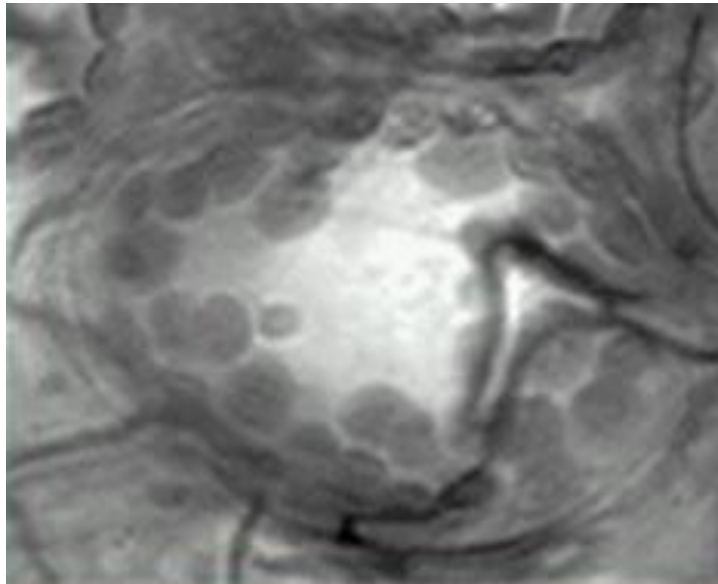
光合色素

Blue Light

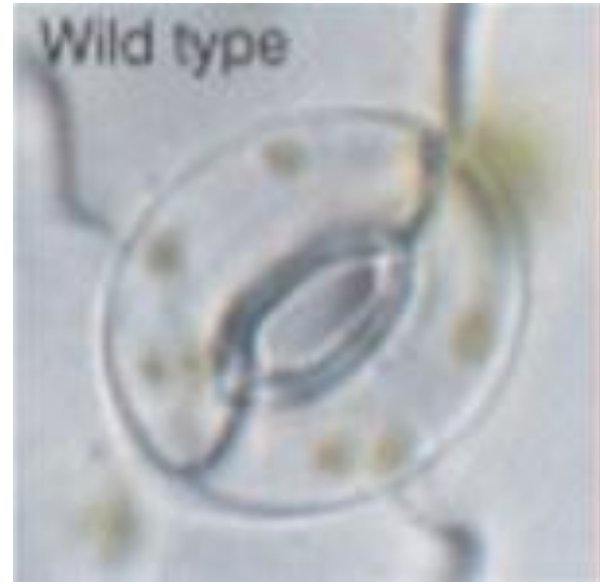
Photoreceptor : phototropins (flavin-containing)



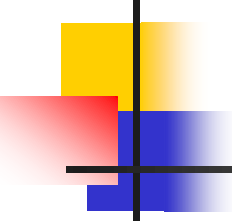
向光性



葉綠體移動



氣孔開閉



甚麼是LED？

- Light-Emitting Diode 發光二極體
 - Light 光線
 - Emitting 發射
 - Diode 二極體

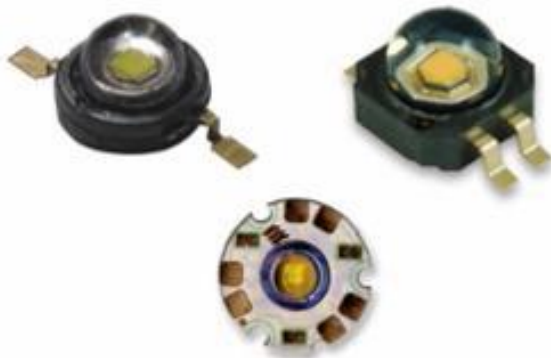
LED封裝型態



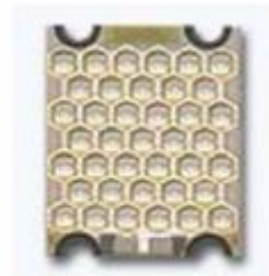
"Standard" 5mm



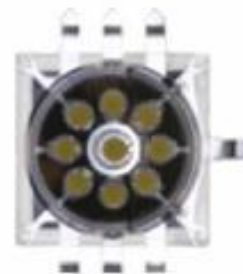
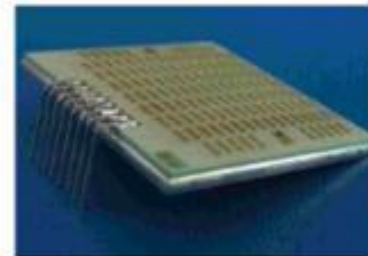
Standard surface-mount (SMT)

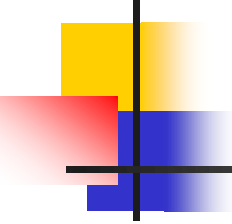


High-power emitter types



Pre-packaged high-power arrays





LED 研發的里程碑

1920s – First invented (infrared)

1961 – First practical LED (infrared)

1962 – First visible spectrum LED (red)

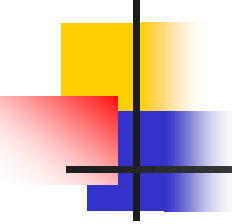
1970's – Yellow, orange, and green LEDs

1993 – First practical blue LED

1996 – White LEDs (phosphor-based)

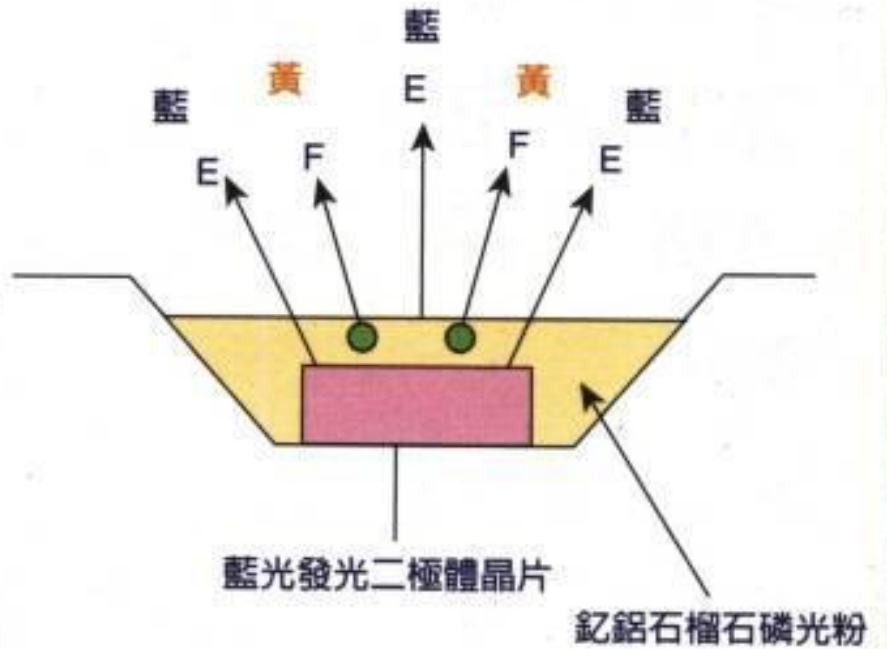
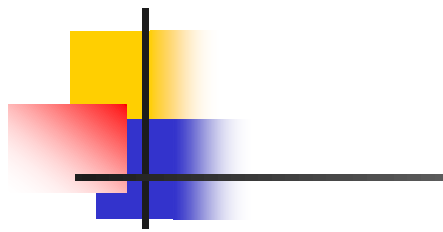
1999 – First high-power (1W) LED

日亜化学工業株式会社
中村修二（なかむら しゅうじ）



白光LED發光原理

- 藍色LED芯片上塗敷能被藍光激發的黃色螢光粉。
- 藍色LED芯片上塗敷綠色和紅色螢光粉。
- 紫光或紫外光LED芯片上塗敷三基色或多種顏色的螢光粉，利用該芯片發射的長波紫外光(370nm-380nm)或紫光(380nm-410nm)來激發螢光粉而實現白光發射。



兩波長白光LED:

氮化鎵系列藍光晶片 + 黃色螢光粉(YAG)

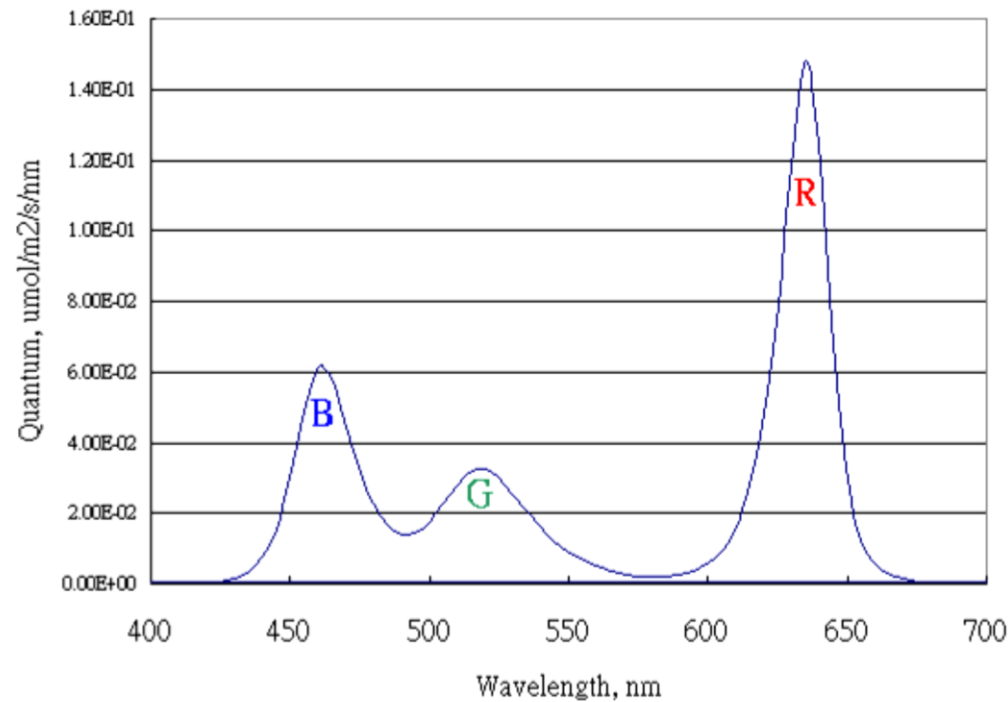
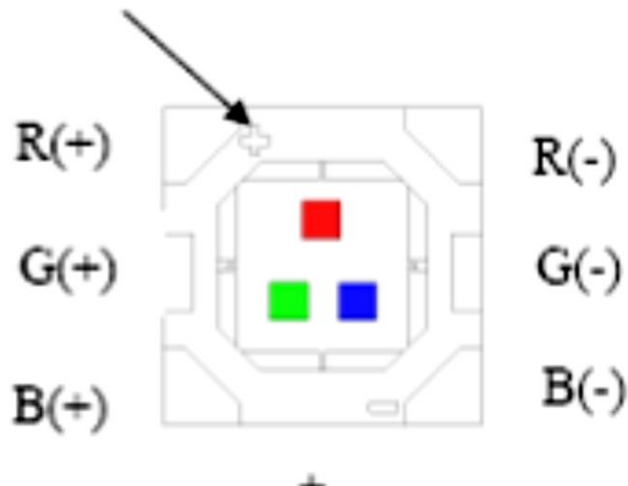
發光效率100 lm/W (Nichia 2006/12 量產)

*有偏色現象，偏黃或偏藍

三波長白光LED

■ R + G + B 光 → 白光

Position mark



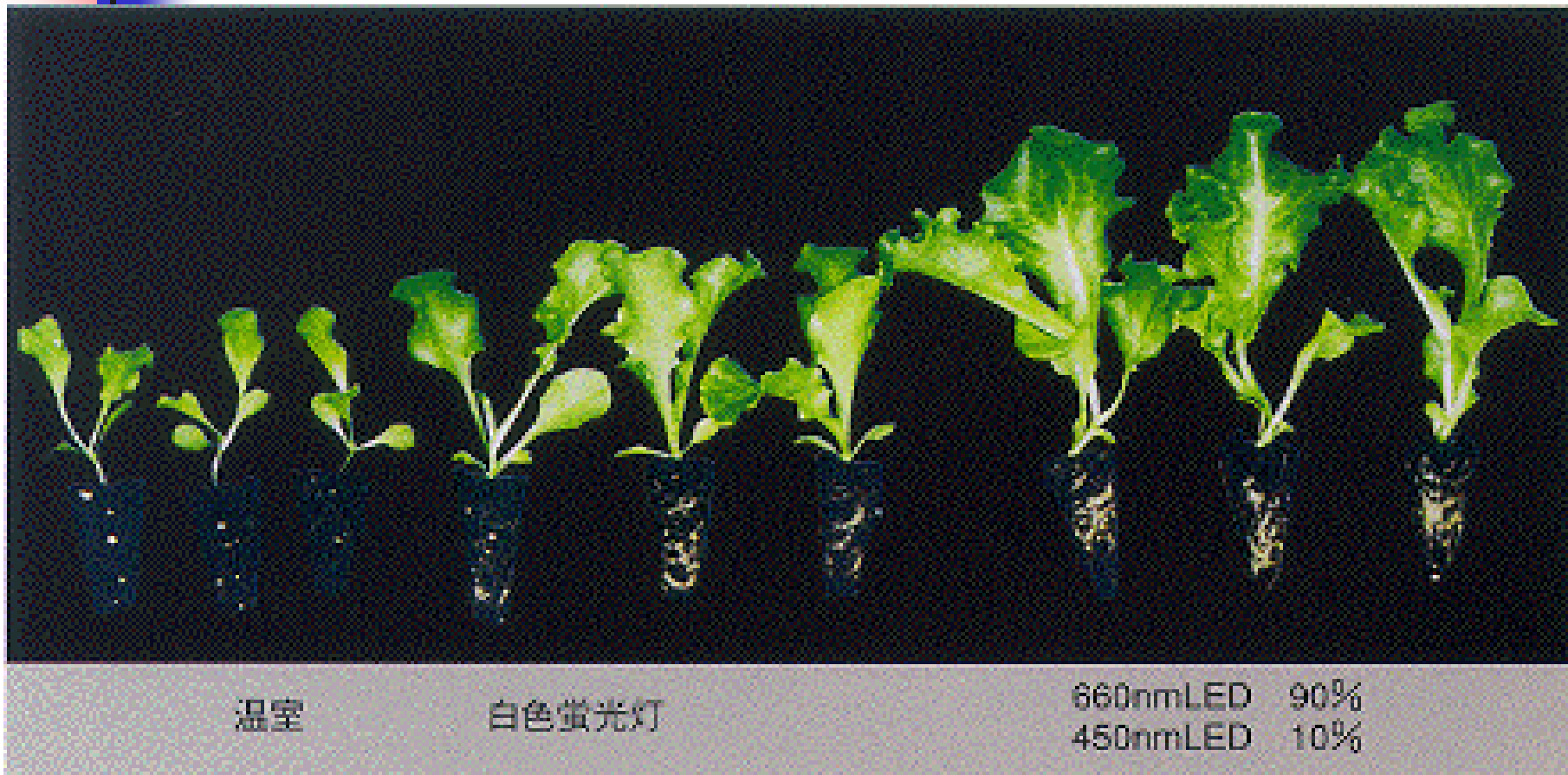


各種光源之換算係數

光源	$(\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}) / (\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2})$	$\text{klx} / (\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	$(\text{mW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}) / \text{lx}$
	400~700 nm	400~700 nm	400~700 nm
陽光與天空的日光	4.57	54	4.05
藍天無光時	4.24	52	4.53
高壓鈉燈	4.98	82	2.45
複金屬燈	4.59	71	3.06
水銀燈	4.52	84	2.63
暖白螢光燈	4.67	76	2.81
白色螢光燈	4.59	74	2.94
植物生長用螢光燈 A	4.80	33	6.31
植物生長用螢光燈 B	4.69	54	3.95
白熱燈泡	5.00	50	4.00
低壓鈉燈	4.92	106	1.92

改自 (Thimijan and Heins, 1983)

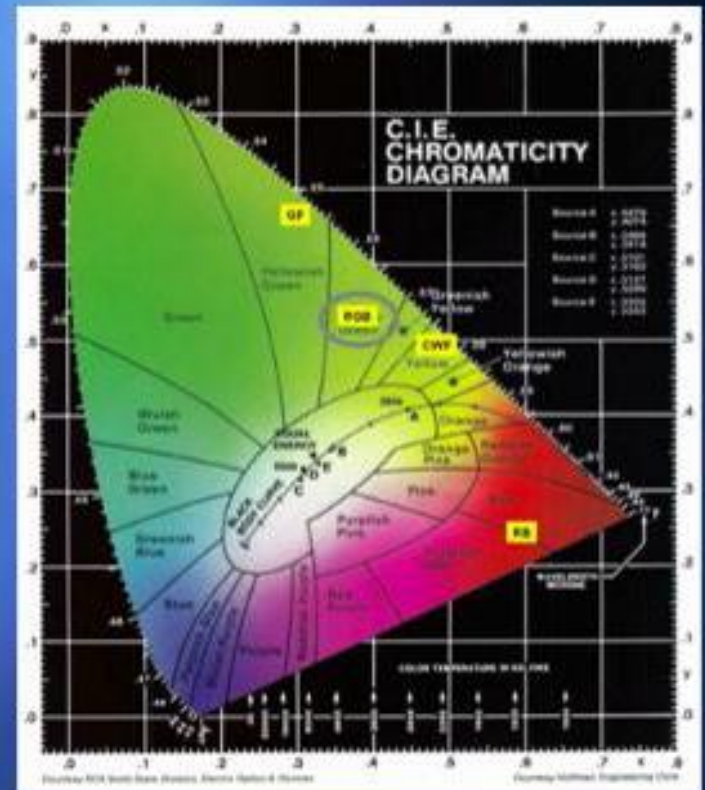
應用LED在蔬菜栽培的研究



紅藍光比例9:1最佳



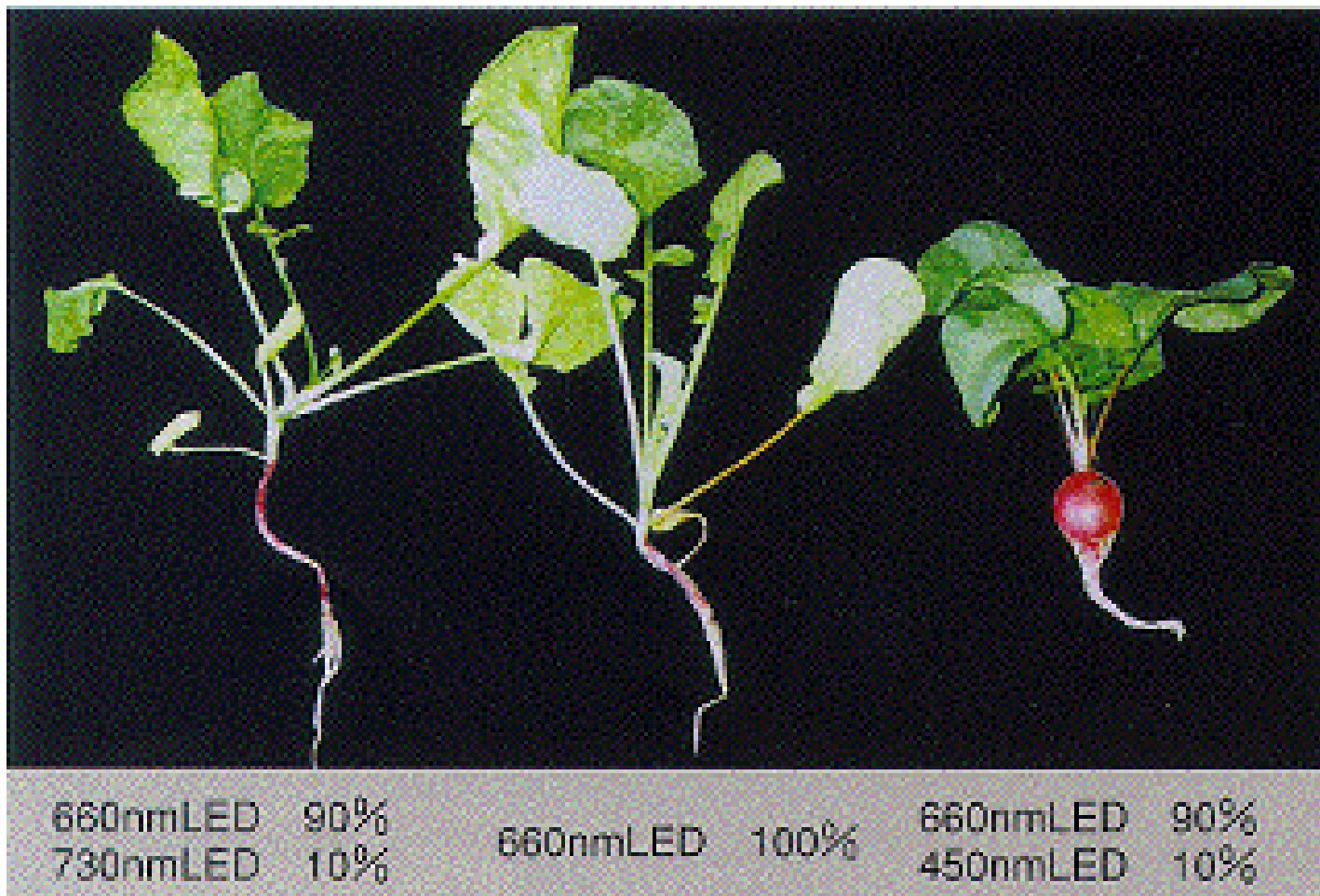
***Same plant**



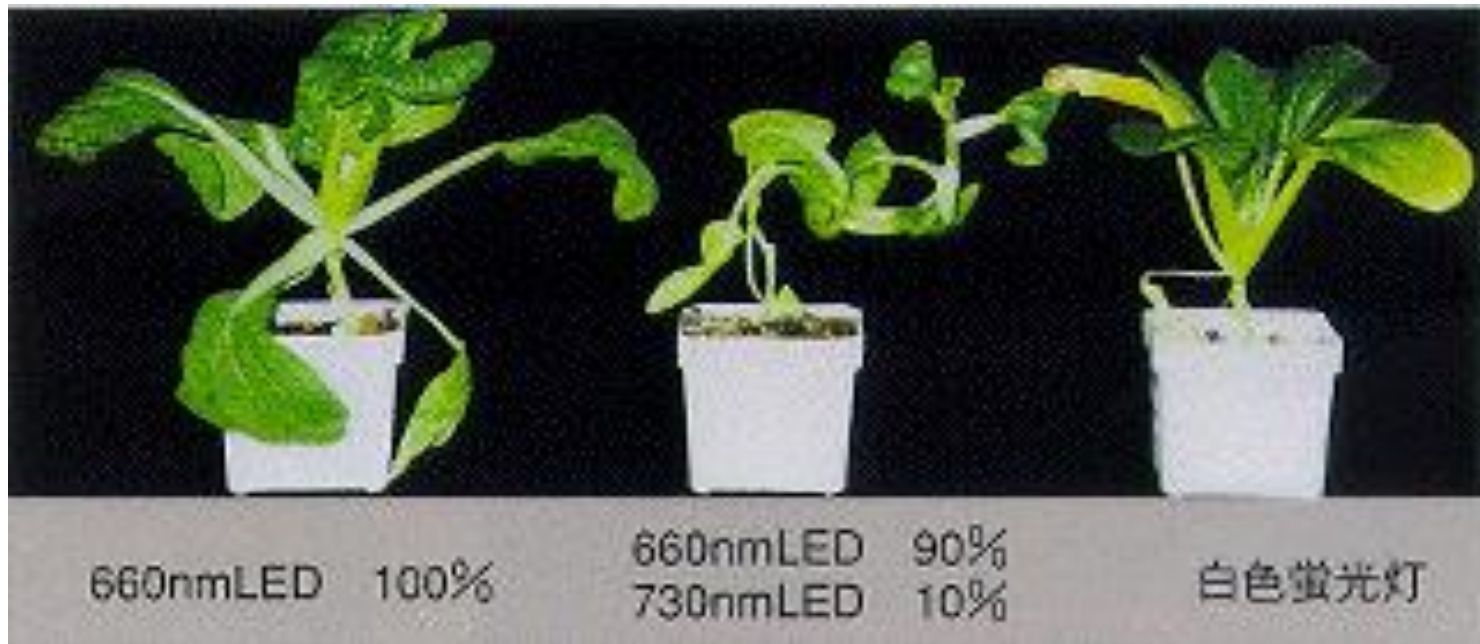
The perceived color of plants

Lettuce grown using RGB lighting would have an additional aesthetic appeal of a green appearance.

缺藍光，影響地下部形成



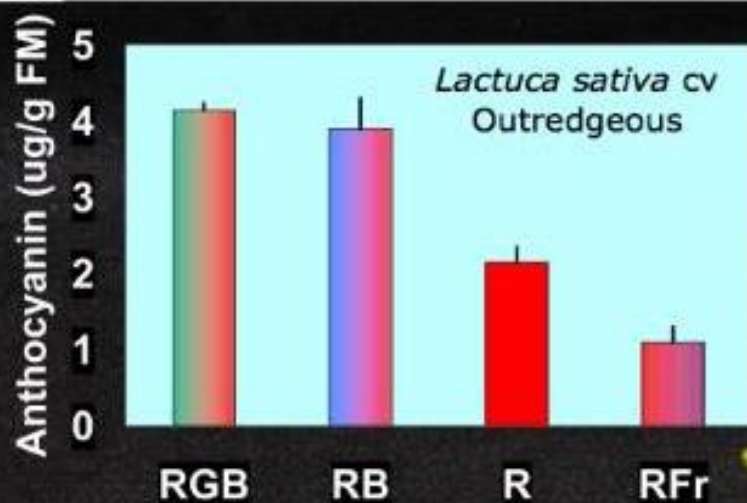
缺藍光，地上部纖細



缺藍光，卻有紅外光，更纖細



光質影響花青素的形成



Blue light (440 nm) is required to maintain anthocyanin content in the leaves.



Array 1 (30, 3, 265)

RGB



Array 2 (30, 270)

RB



BP 0701b
14 DAP

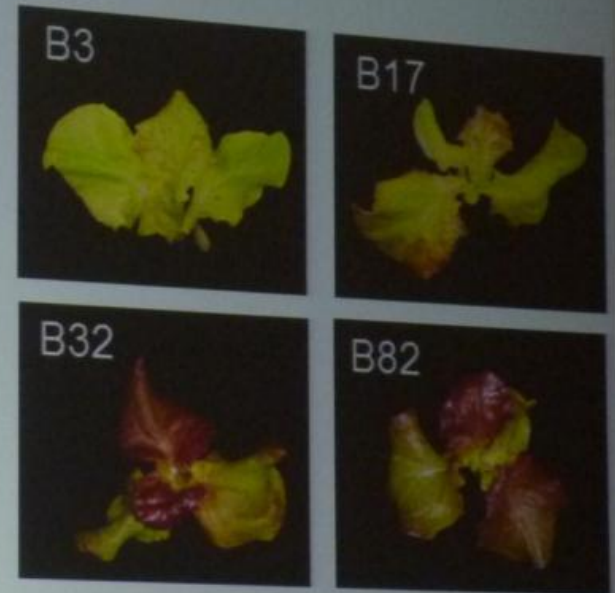
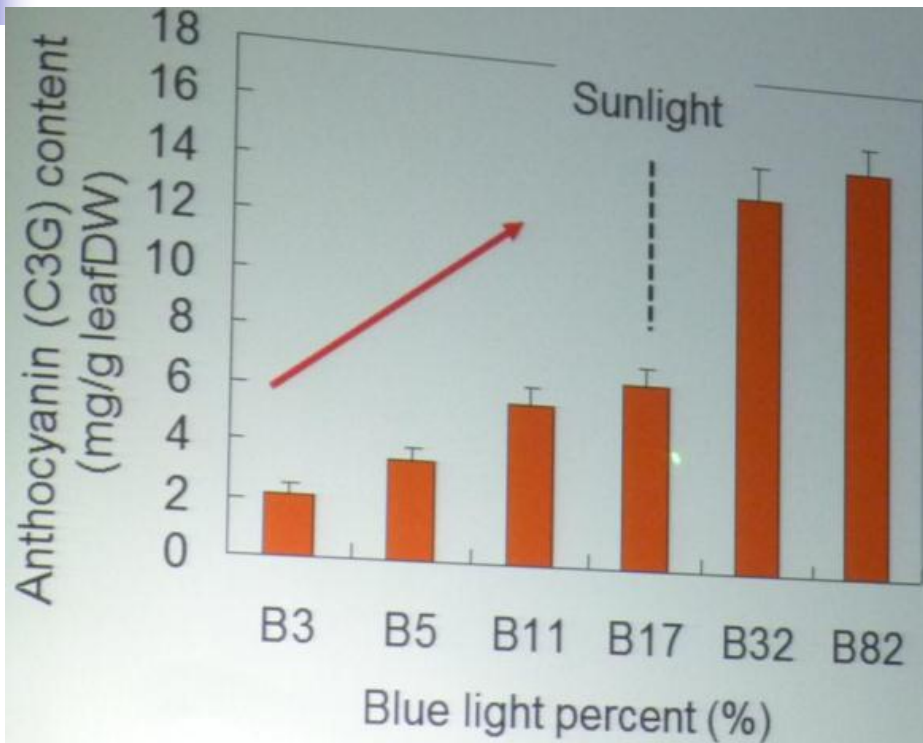
R



Array 4 (300, 30)

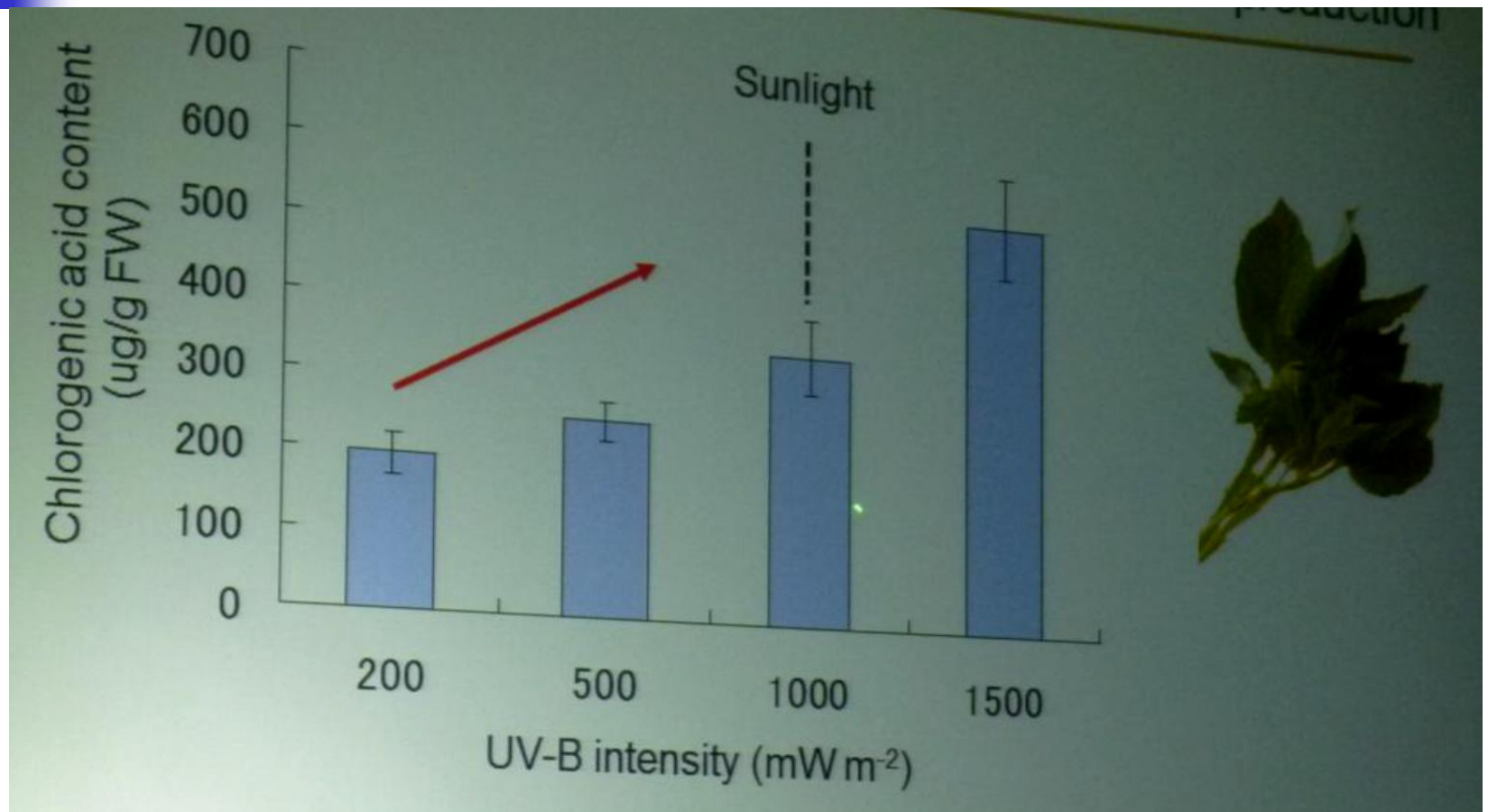
RFr

藍光影響花青素形成

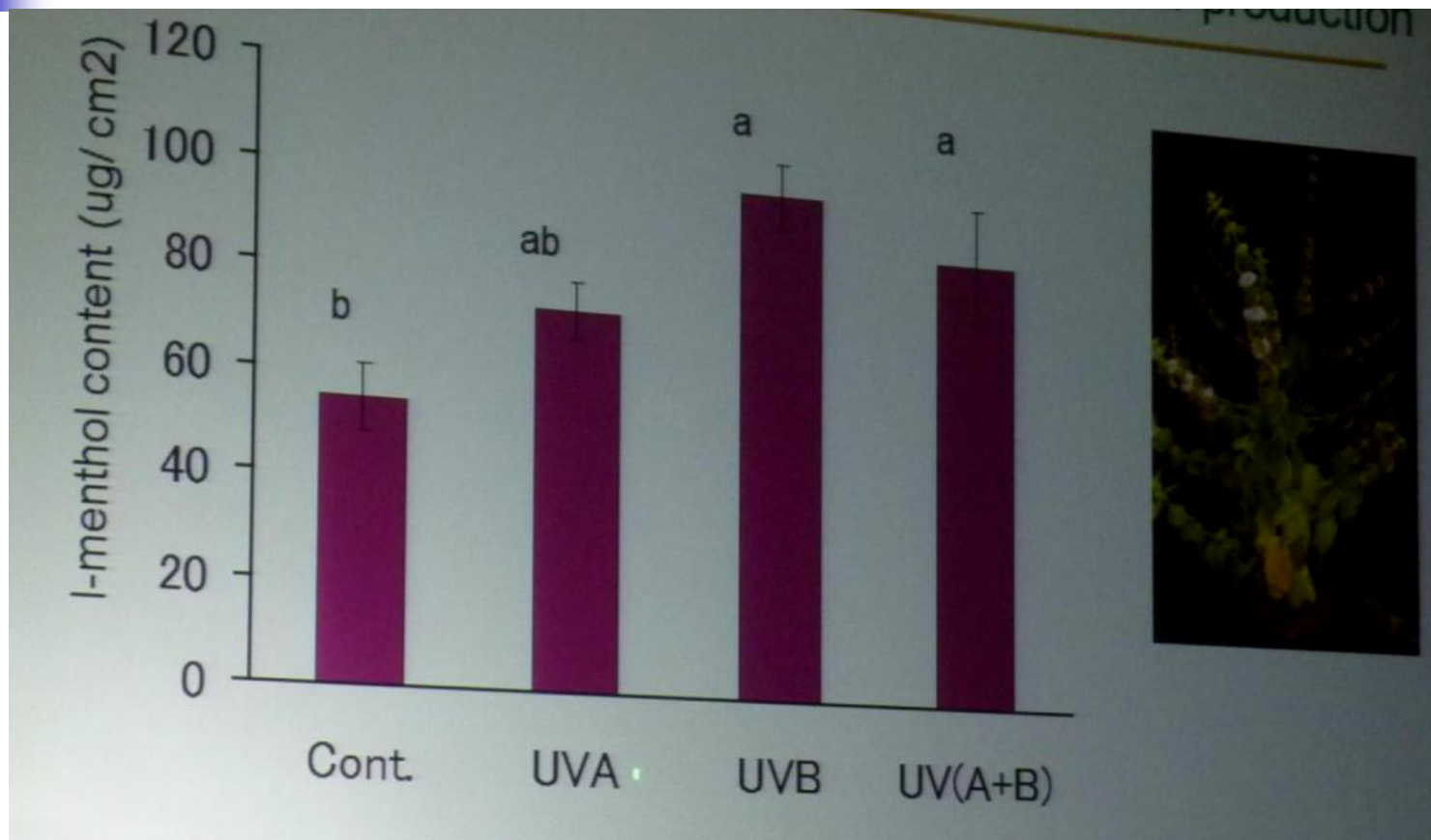


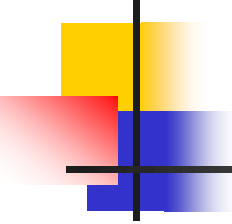
Anthocyanin content of leaf lettuce
grown under different blue light conditions.
PPF = $150 \text{ } \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ constant

UVB影響綠原酸產量



UVB影響左旋薄荷產量

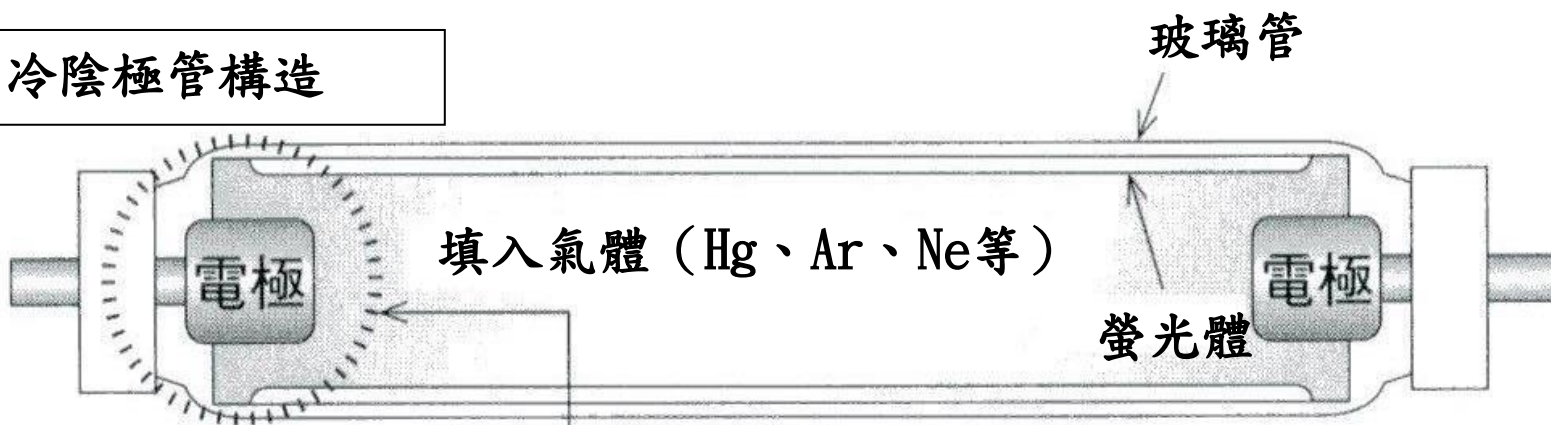




螢光燈

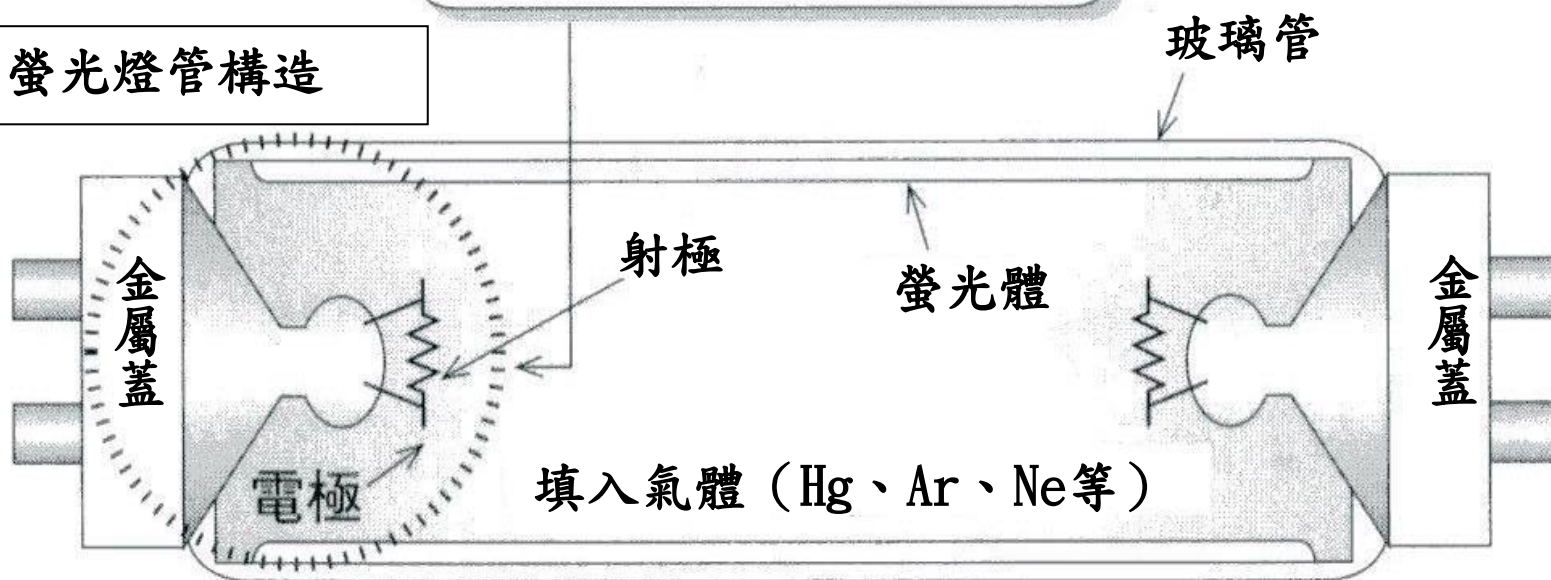
- 熱陰極螢光燈(HCFL)
- 冷陰極螢光燈(CCFL)

冷陰極管構造



兩者主要差異在於此部分

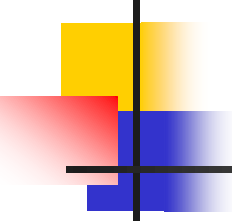
螢光燈管構造



冷陰極管與螢光燈管的構造

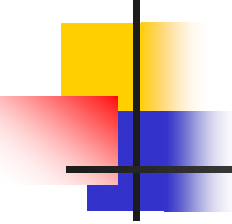
鈦汞齊





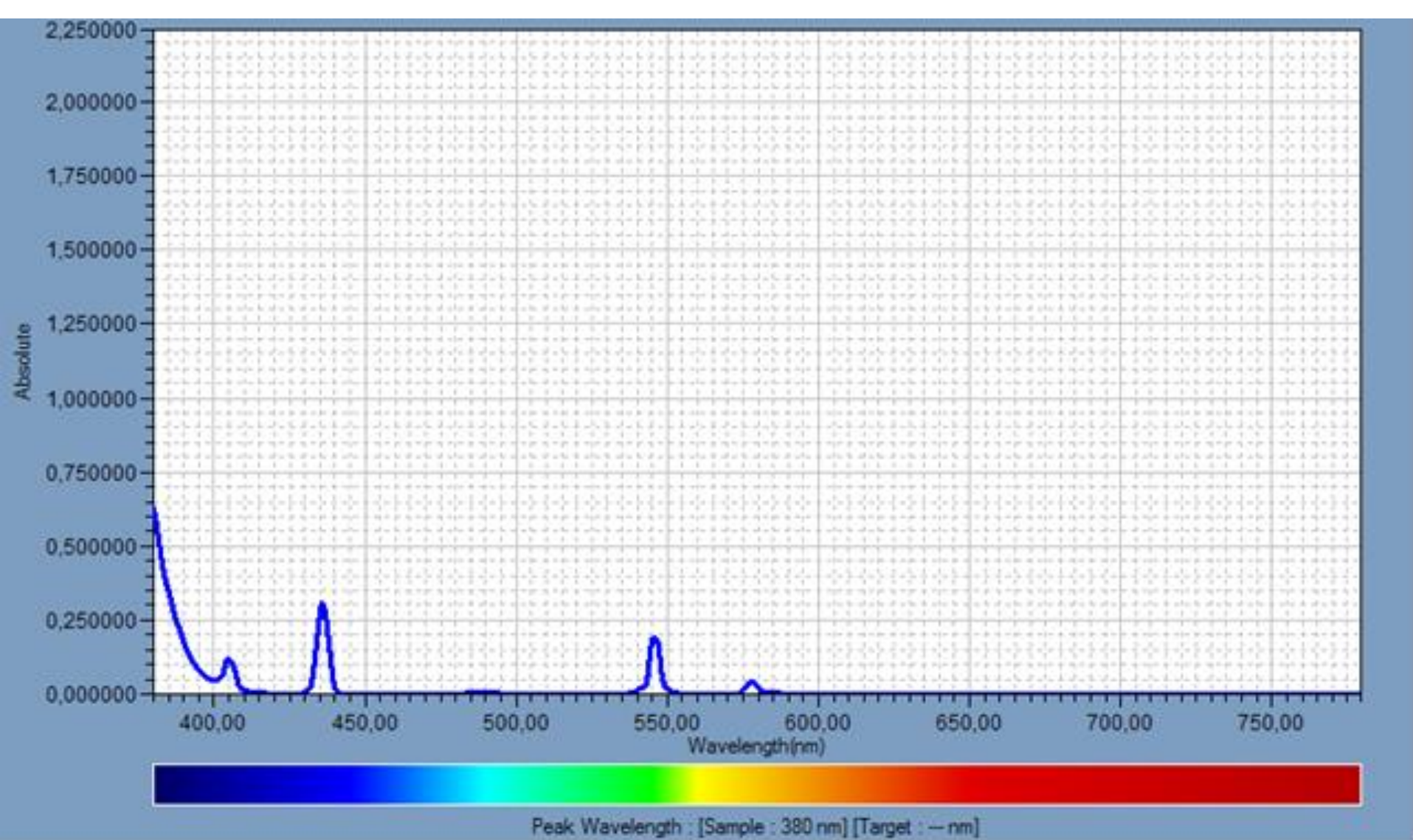
螢光粉(Phosphor)

- 依激發波長分類
 - 253.7 nm-螢光燈
 - 365 nm-LED(紫外光晶片激發三波長螢光粉)
 - 450 nm-LED(藍光晶片激發黃色螢光粉)

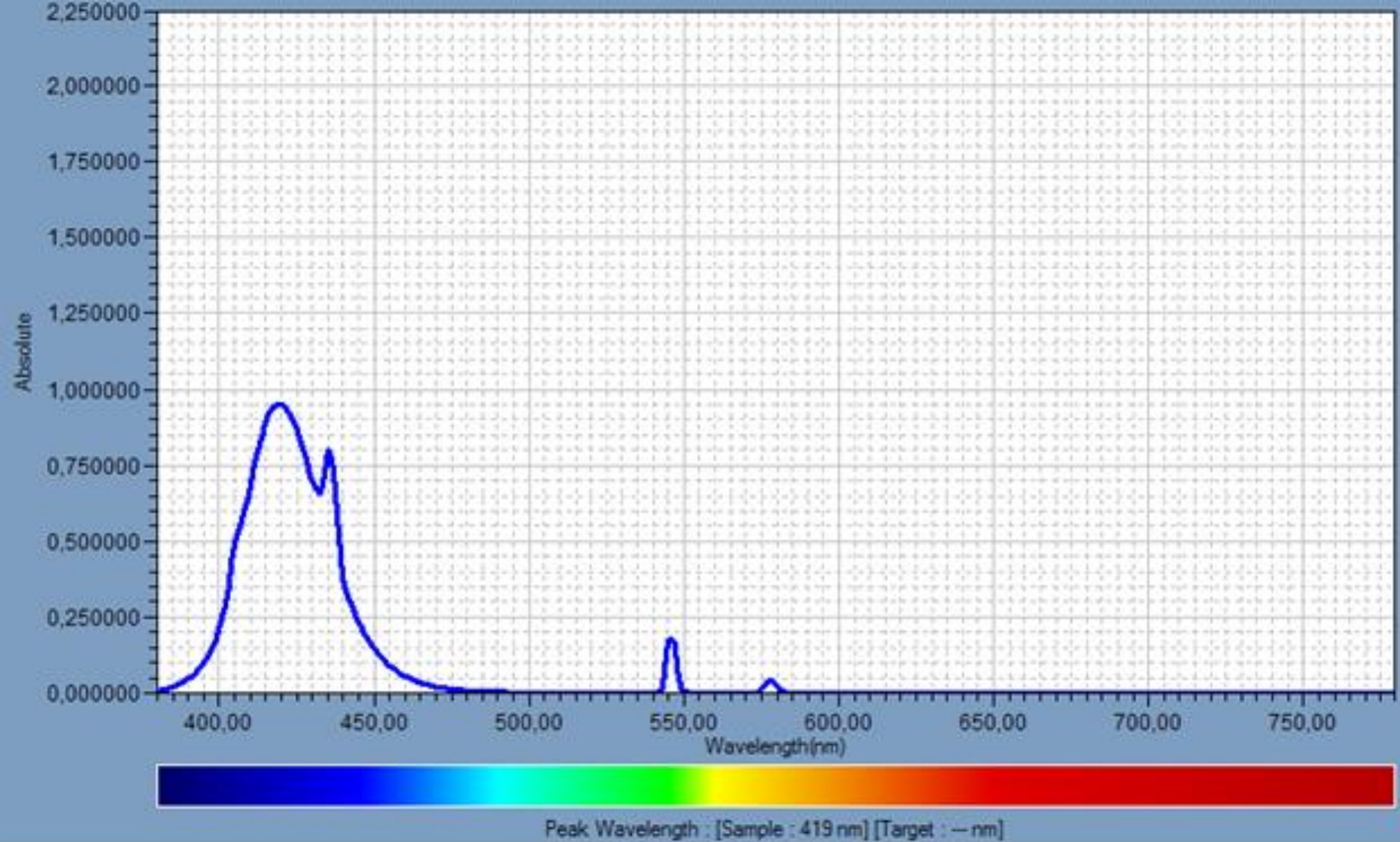


螢光燈用螢光粉

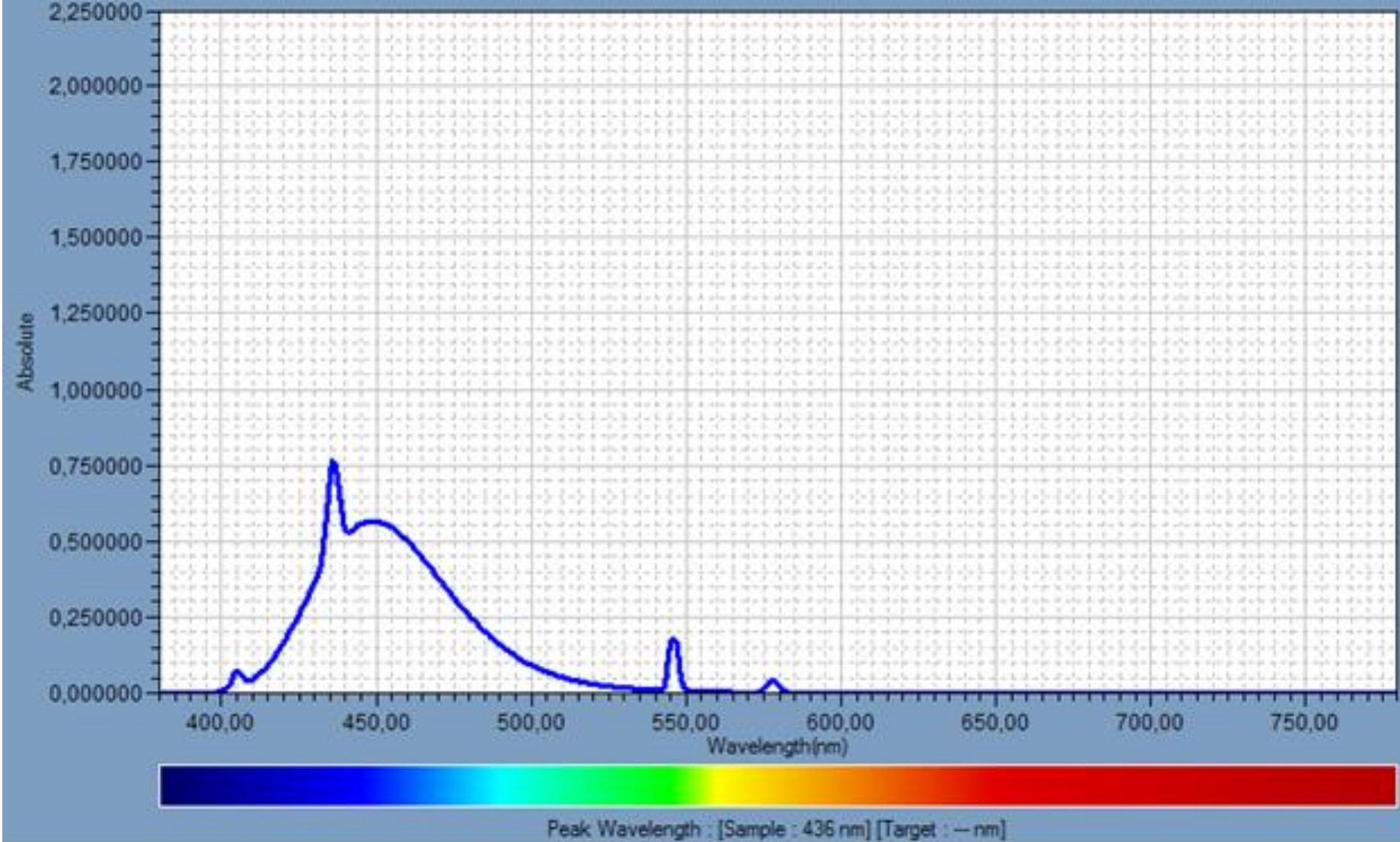
- **UVA**
- **Deep Blue**
- **BAM (triphosphor) Blue**
- **BAM Green**
- **CAT (triphosphor) Green**
- **halo yellow**
- **YO Red (triphosphor)**
- **Red**
- **Deep Red**



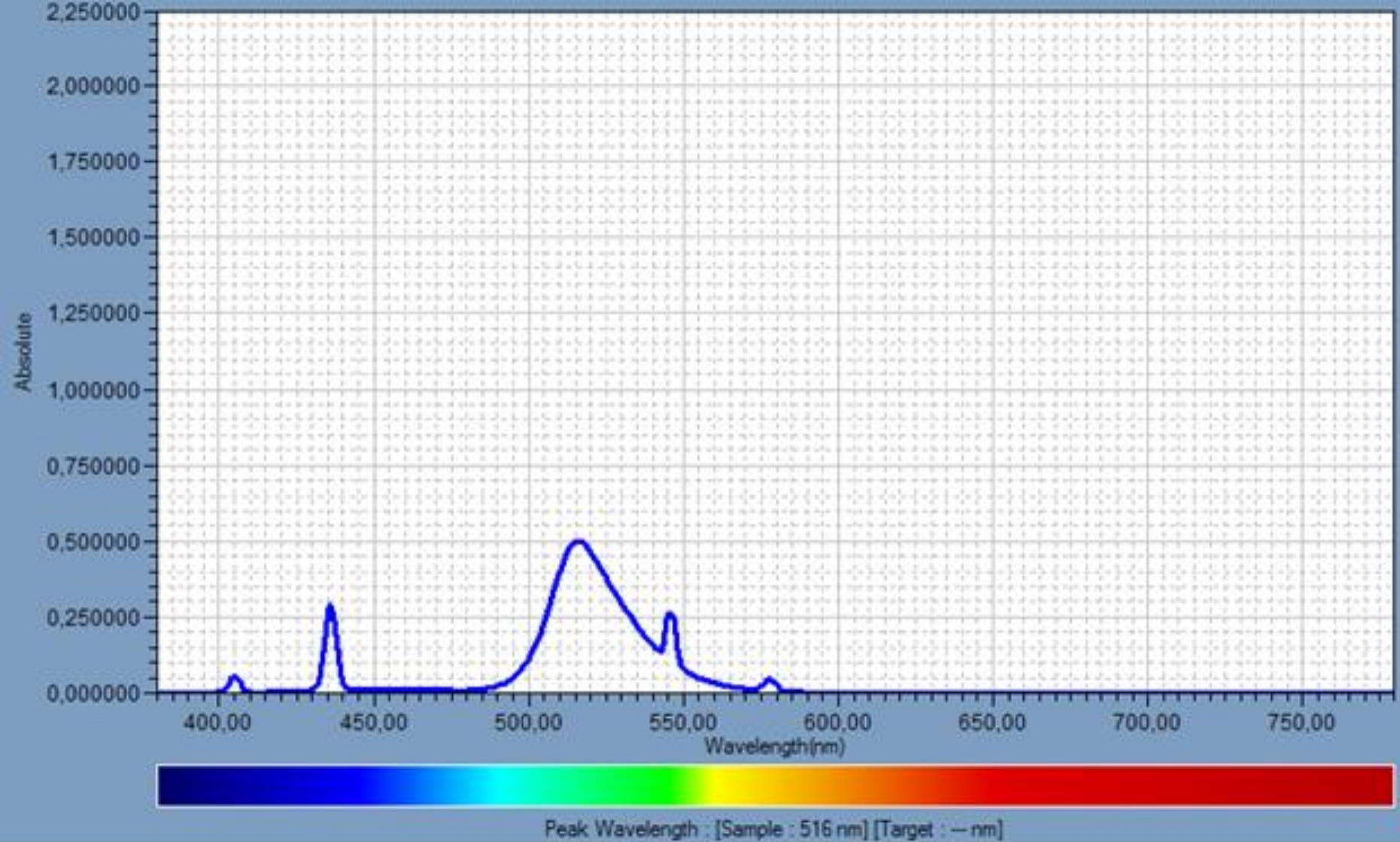
UVA-The peak is at 370 nm at energy around 1.2



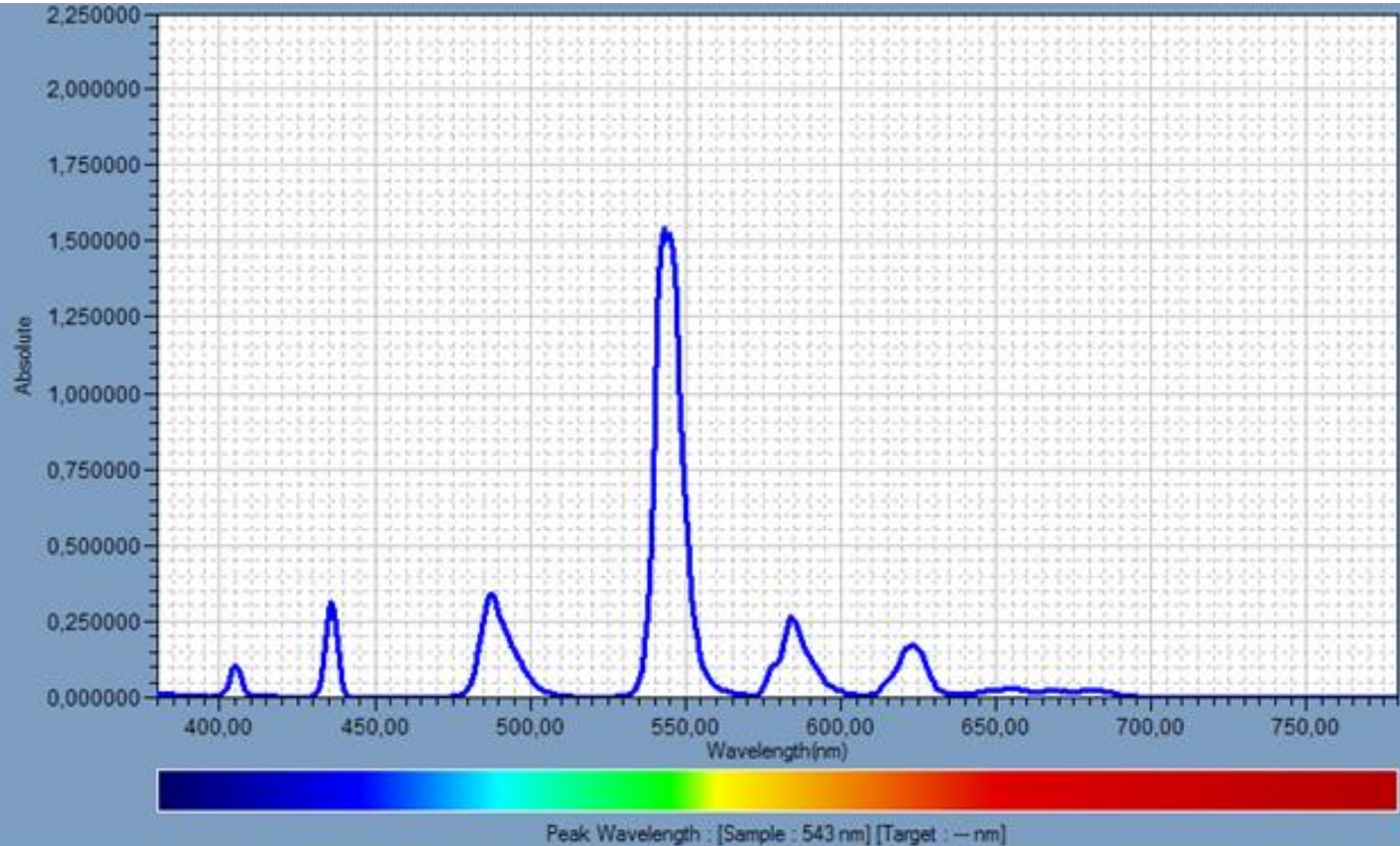
Deep Blue Phosphor



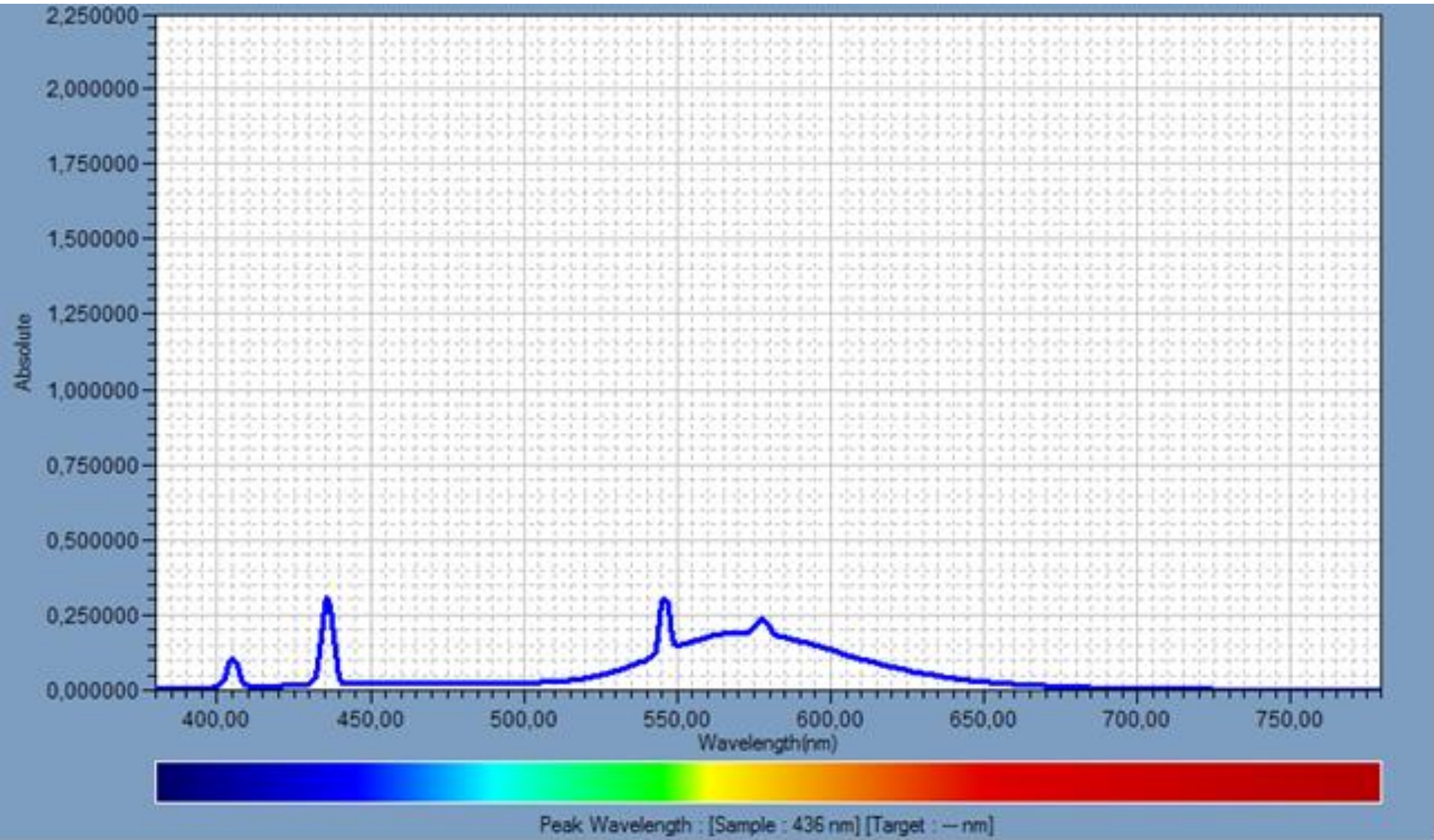
BAM Blue Phosphor



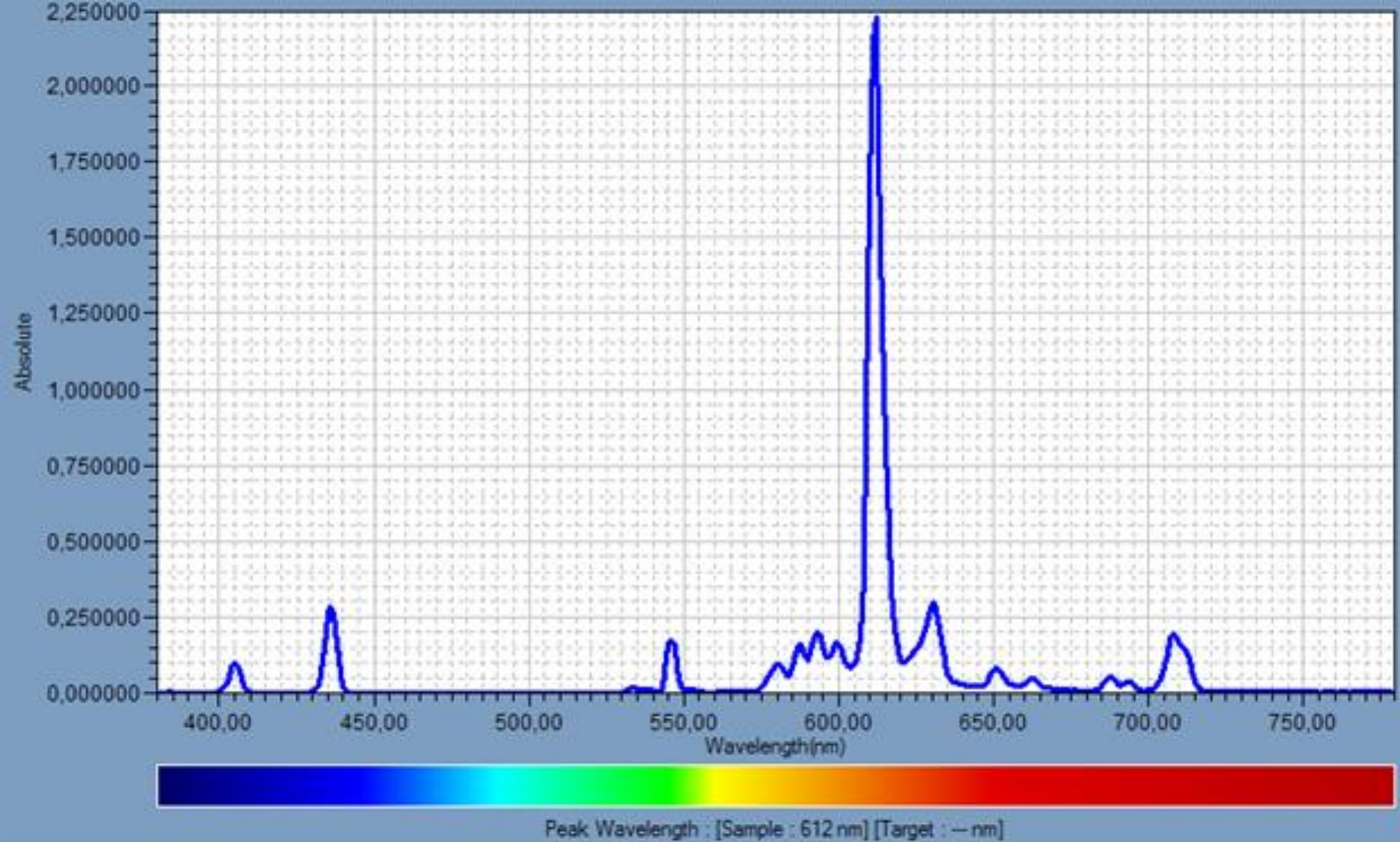
BAM Green Phosphor



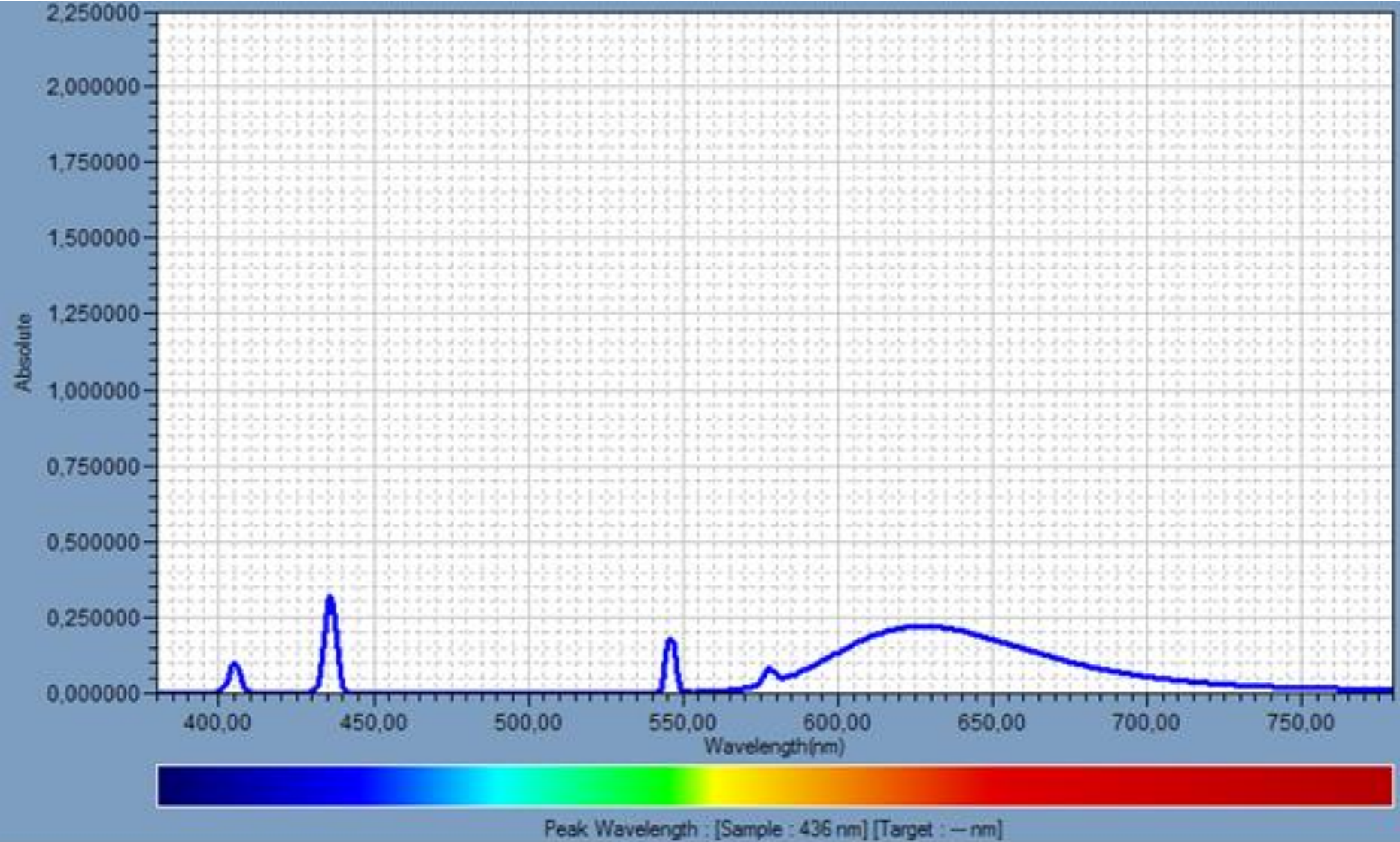
CAT (triphosphor) Green



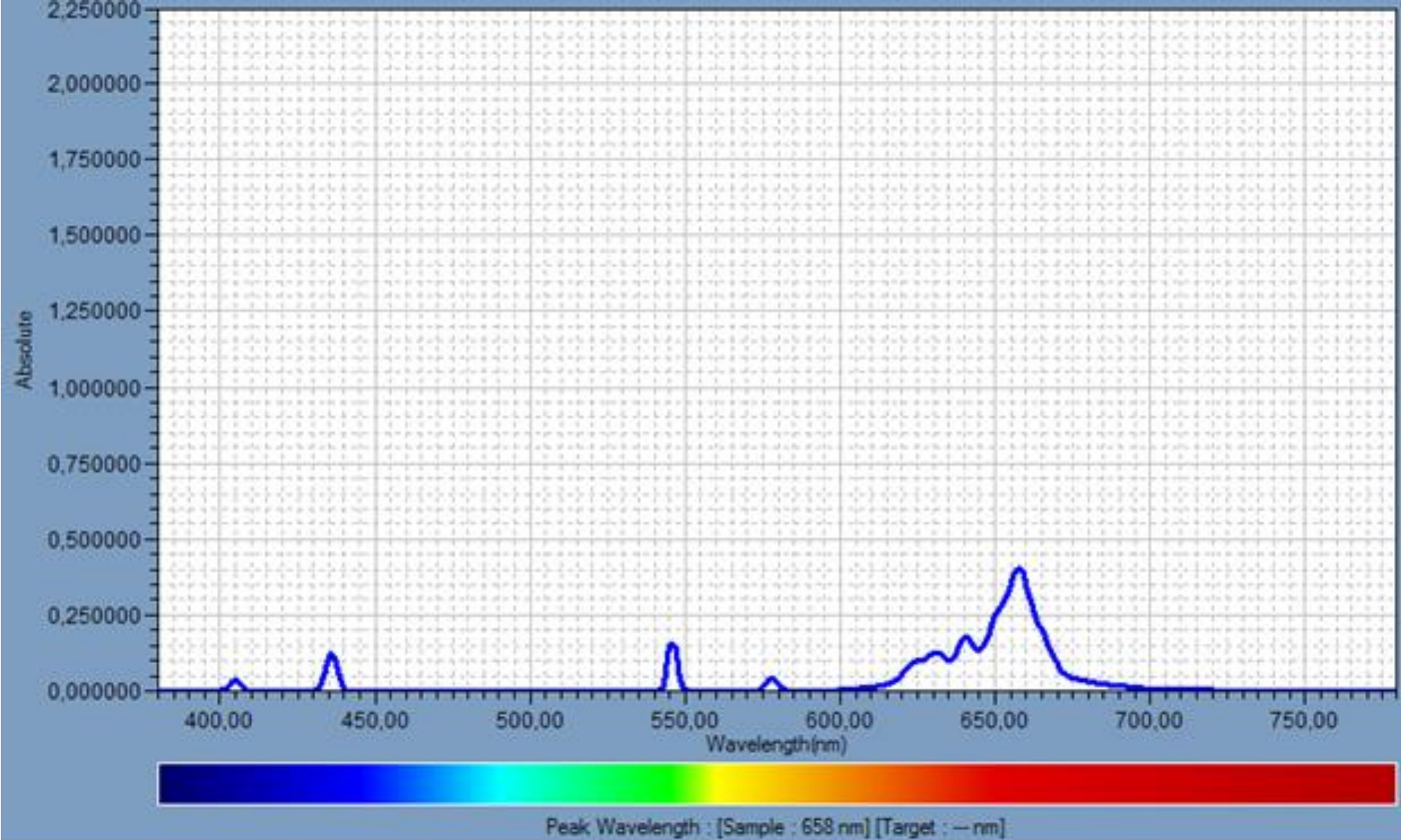
Halo Yellow Phosphor



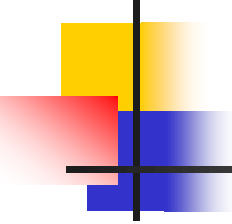
YOX Phosphor



Red Phosphor



Deep Red Phosphor



Typical Triphosphor Component Materials

Colour	Phosphor Name	Chemical Formula	Wavelength
Blue	Barium Aluminate (BAM)	$\text{BaMg}_2\text{Al}_{16}\text{O}_{27} : \text{Eu}^{2+}$	450nm
	or SrCaBaMg Chloroapatite	$(\text{Sr,Ca,Ba,Mg})_5(\text{PO}_4)_3$ $\text{Cl} : \text{Eu}^{2+}$	453nm
Green	Calcium Tungstate (CAT)	$\text{Ce}_{0.65}\text{Tb}_{0.35}\text{MgAl}_{11}\text{O}_{19}$	543nm
	or Lanthanum Phosphate (LAP)	$\text{LaPO}_4 : \text{Ce}^{3+}\text{Tb}^{3+}$	544nm
Orange-Red	Yttrium Oxide (YOX)	$\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Eu}^{3+}$	611nm

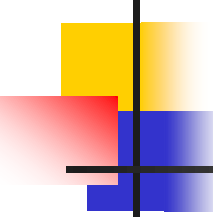


冷陰極管

T5 CCFL燈管

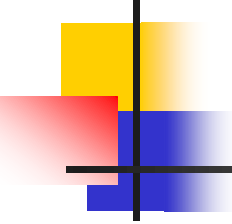
- 長度:2,200 mm
- 汞含量:11 mg
- 使用壽命>50,000小時



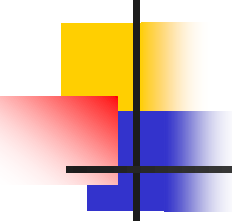


LED與CCFL價格

- 目前應用於植物生長之LED燈板，其每平方公尺約**18,000元**，其為點光源型式，光發射角受限制，如何使光源均勻分布，必須經由專業設計來達成且有PCB板鏽蝕問題。
- CCFL植物生長燈為線光源，每平方公尺約**6,000元**，僅為LED價格的**1/3**，其光無指向性，可配合反射板以增加光量，在植物栽培與植物工廠的應用上具有相當競爭優勢。

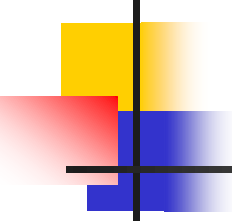


光質對苦瓜育苗品質之影響



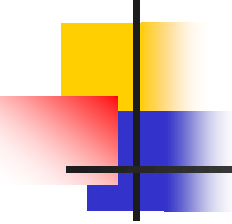
前言(文獻探討)

- 植物光合作用的有效波長在可見光範圍，葉綠素的吸收峰在紅藍光波段，藍光也與氣孔開閉及色素合成有密切關係，綠光因葉綠素幾乎不吸收，被認為幾乎不影響植物的生長。
- 紅藍混色配比是以往LED植物照明光源研究的主流(萵苣及芹菜等作物水耕栽培紅藍混色配比2~9:1)。



前言(續)

- 綠光對於植物生理的影響遠比想像中複雜。
 - 綠光可增加深層葉片之二氧化碳固定。
 - 增加綠光比例至24%，發現萵苣的葉面積、地上部鮮、乾重顯著優於只有紅藍混光的處理。
- 最近有關人工光源研究則趨於使用全光譜開發植物生長燈，即在紅藍光源下增加一支白光光源。



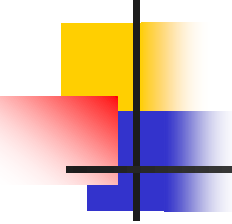
小結(文獻探討)

- 萵苣及芹菜等作物水耕栽培紅藍混色配比 **2~9:1**。(紅藍混色配比大，乾重小)
- 綠光可以增加產量，但綠光比率不超過**25%**為宜。
- 最近有關人工光源研究則趨於使用**全光譜**開發植物生長燈，即在紅藍光源下增加一支白光光源。

光源選擇

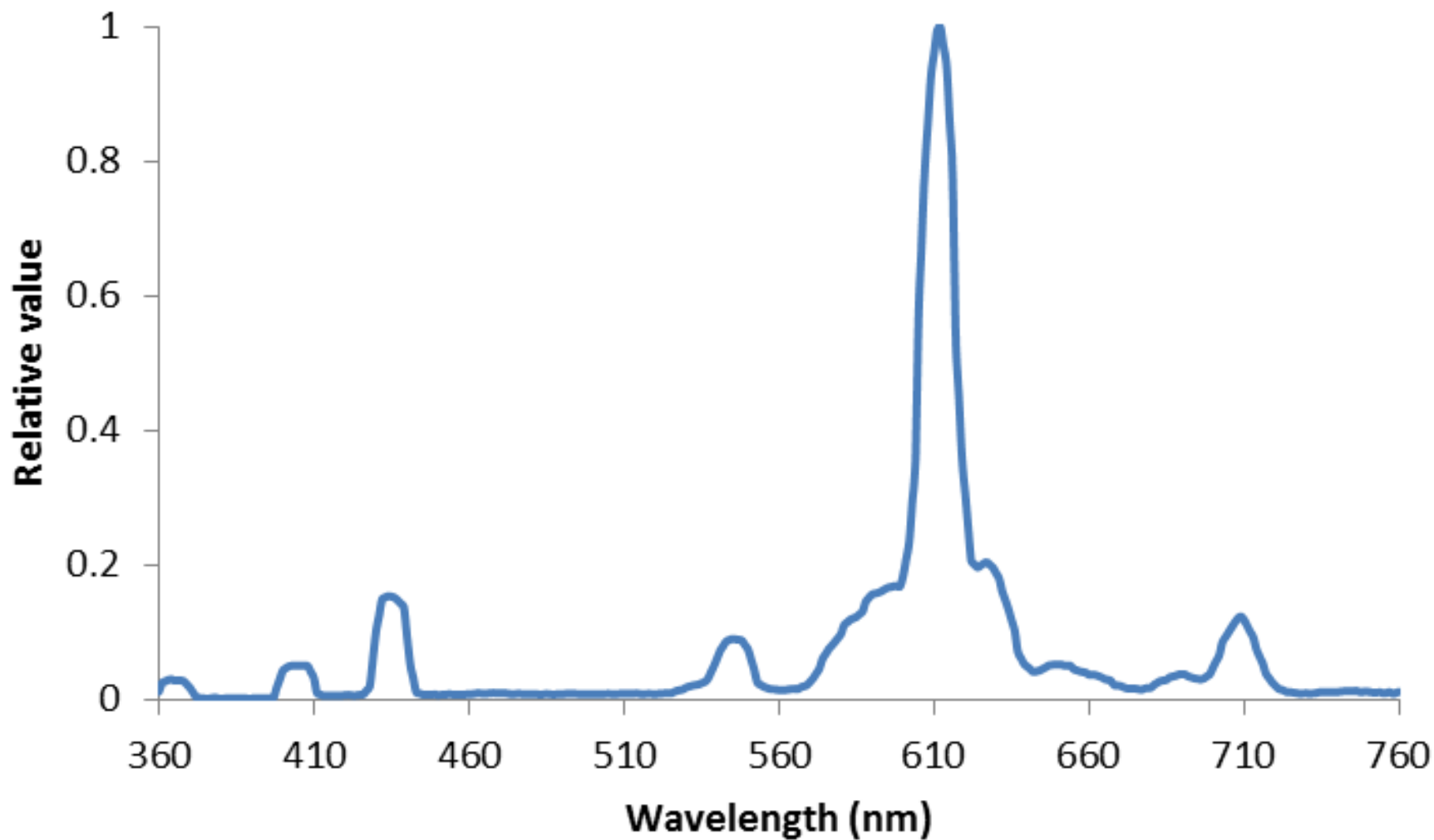


博士達科技股份有限公司T8螢光燈

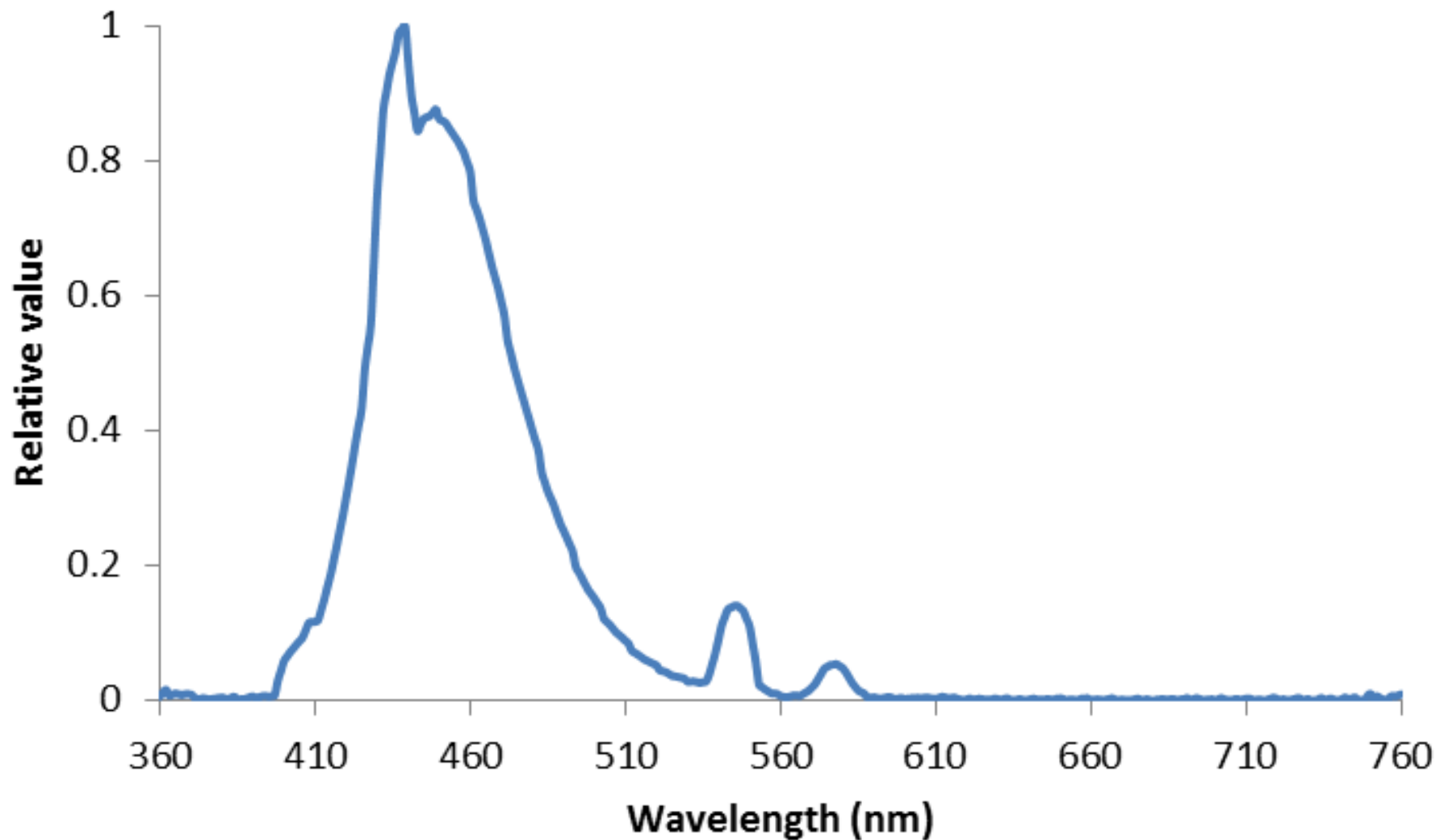


博士達公司螢光燈管種類

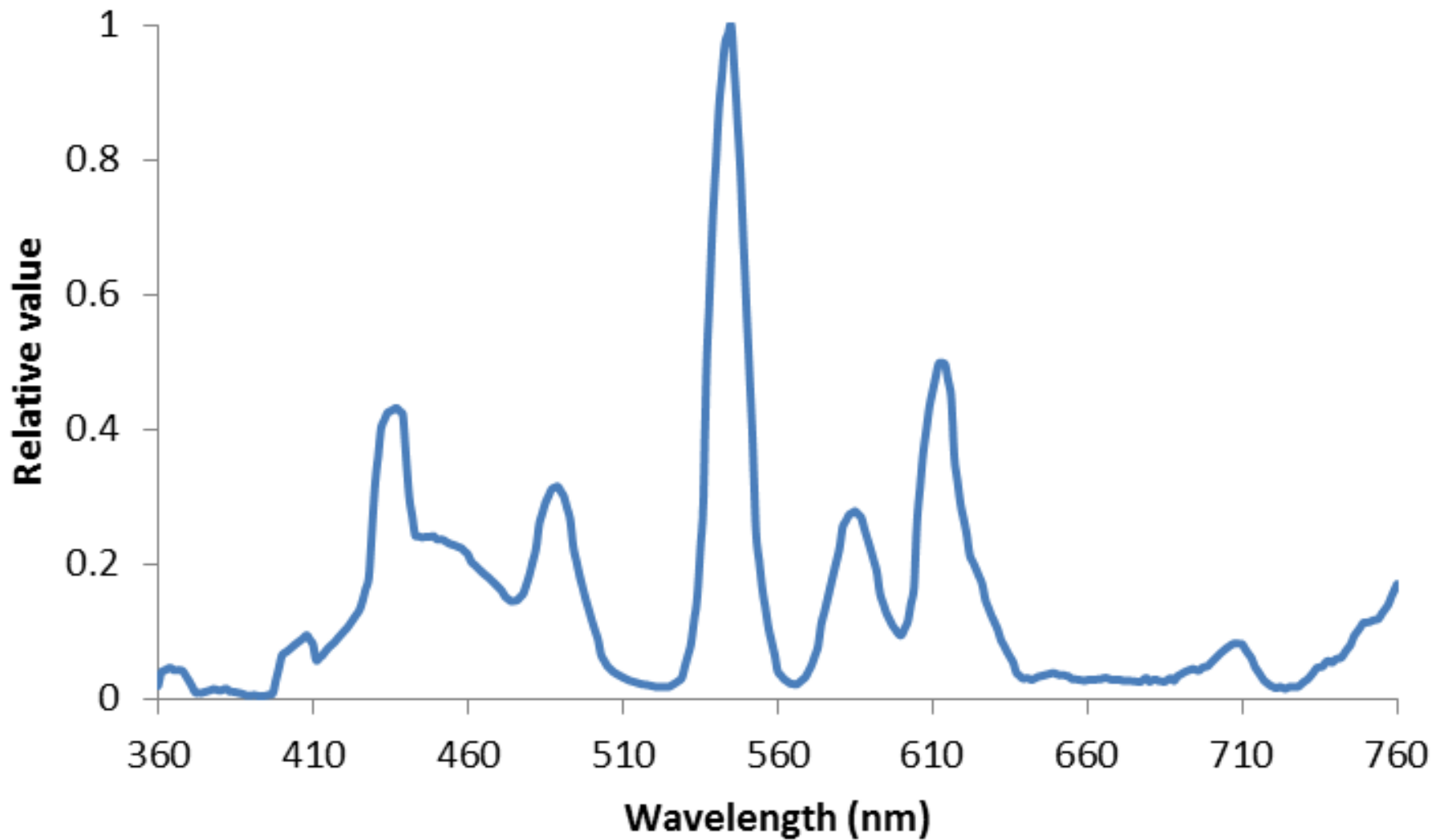
- 規格：管徑4 mm，管長122 cm CCFL 燈管。
- 顏色：紅色、藍色及白色。



博士達公司紅色螢光燈管光譜(YOX螢光粉)



博士達公司藍色螢光燈管光譜(BAM Blue螢光粉)



博士達公司白色螢光燈管光譜(YOX、BAM Blue及CAT Green 螢光粉)

表 1 七種光質處理的光量配比

Table 1 Ratio of photosynthetic photon flux of seven light quality treatment

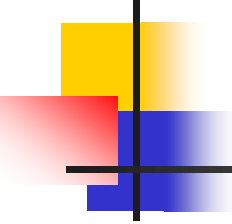
光質處理	光量比例(%)		
Light quality treatment	Ratio of photosynthetic photon flux		
	R	G	B
	600~700	500~600	400~500
	nm	nm	nm
RGB(30:16:54)	30	16	54
RGB(42:17:41)	42	17	41
RGB(51:16:33)	51	16	33
RGB(47:21:32)	47	21	32
RGB(51:24:25)	51	24	25
RGB(32:23:45)	32	23	45
CK	24	42	34

表 2 光質對苦瓜育苗品質之影響

Table 2 Effects of light quality on seedling quality for bitter gourd seedling

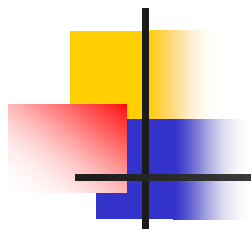
光質處理	莖粗	株高	葉片數	根長	乾重	壯苗指數
Light quality treatment	Stem diameter	Plant height	Number of leaf	Root length	Dry weight	Seedling index
	mm	cm	No.	cm	g	
RGB(30:16:54)	2.88ab	22.45ab	8.50ab	28.62a	0.86	0.96a
RGB(42:17:41)	3.05ac	23.33a	8.33ab	26.67a	1.00ab	1.12abc
RGB(51:16:33)	3.25c	21.30b	8.00a	32.23abc	0.98a	1.21bc
RGB(47:21:32)	2.97a	26.42	8.67b	38.30bc	1.07b	1.04ab
RGB(51:24:25)	3.07ac	23.42a	8.83b	29.75ab	1.14b	1.34c
RGB(32:23:45)	2.93a	19.17d	7.33	37.47bc	1.01ab	1.15abc
CK	2.63b	20.53bd	8.33ab	40.75bc	0.99a	1.07ab

同行英文字母相同者表示 LSD 顯著性測驗在 5%水準差異不顯著。



結論

- 本研究證實在環控室內以人工光源取代太陽光進行苦瓜育苗是可行的。



謝謝！