Instructions for use



The products we provide is the Ultra version
It includes N U E H mode in one lamp.
Please note that U,E,H modes are our new frequency spectrums that currently better to be used in separate tents for each light,and wihtout other brand light
N mode is the basic full spectrum,which can be used in the same tent with other lights.

For the first planting,you can directly to test the strongest U mode ,theoretically which can increase yields by **20%-50%** than N mode. The U mode requires more attention to plant growth ,because it instantly produces more PPFD than the N mode.You can see the flickering at a certain frequency through a mobile phone camera, but there is no flickering in N mode .
Note: The U E H mode cannot be used for cloning. If starting from seedlings, it is recommended to use the U mode after 3 or more leaves have emerged. If you notice the leaves drooping during use, you can lower the power setting.

In the second planting,you can test the N mode, which is the regular 15 full-spectrum lights like other suppliers, and it already can be better effect than other suppliers using the best 301H EVO chip.

In the third planting, you can test the E mode ,which only has half the power of the N mode, but still can achieve the same effect as the N mode.
H mode is an intermediate mode, which saves 25% of power and can also increase planting yield.



Version	Wireless group	Each group connections	N mode	U mode (Frequency energy)	E mode (Frequency energy)	H mode (Frequency energy)
Ultra Version	254	>1000 Lights in one room	Same spectrum and effect as the basic version	Increases plant yield by **20-50%**	Maintain yields while saving **50%** electricity VS the basic version	Increases plant yield by **10-25%** and save **25%** electricity

There is a spectral knob that can adjust the 15 spectrum.
Press different modes, like the strongest U mode, select different spectra for different growth stages.

Below is some our spectrum recommendations.
You can choose to test **B ,**if you have time,you can use **C or D**.

A..
This way will get a balance between planting yield and quality.
1.1-30 days of VEG use spectra 5
2.31-83 days of Flowering, use spectra 13,
3. The last 7 days to harvest, use spectra 1-3.

B..
This way will get better quality than A.
1. 1-30 days of VEG use spectra 5
2. 31-83 days of Flowering, use spectra 10,
3. The last 7 days to harvest, use spectra 1-3.

C. .Adjust spectrum 7days or 15 days.This way will get good yields and good quality .
If it is 7 days, add 1 spectrum every 7 days.
1.First 1-15 days of VEG use spectra 1-3 .
2.Next 16-30 days of VEG use spectra 4-5 ,
3.First 31-45 days of Flowering, use spectra 6-7,
4.Next 46-60 days of Flowering, use spectra 8-10,
5.Next 61-75 days of Flowering, use spectra 11-13,
6. From 76 days to harvest, use spectra 1-3.

D..
Adjust spectrum 7days or 15 days.D is used in reverse with C during the flowering period, many customers have also achieved good results..
1.First 1-15 days of VEG use spectra 1-3 .
2.Next 16-30 days of VEG use spectra 4-5 ,
3.First 31-45 days of Flowering, use spectra 13-15,
4.Next 46-60 days of Flowering, use spectra 9-12,
5.Next 61-75 days of Flowering, use spectra 5-8,
6. From 76 days to harvest, use spectra 1-3.

For the last 7 days of the harvest, use a light with a high blue light ratio to stimulate the plants into a double entry leaf growth phase to achieve more trichomes production.The highest ratio of blue light is the No.1 spectrum, for the last 7 days of harvest, you can use the 1-3 spectrum.
In short, you can add or subtract spectra according to your situation.
At VEG if you want plants to grow taller, you can increase the spectrum. If you want Lush leaves and sturdy roots , you can reduce the spectrum.
At flowering ,if you want more flowers and high yields, you can increase the spectrum. If you want big flowers and high quality, you can reduce the spectrum.
After you are familiar with our products, you can use various spectra endlessly,grow your desired output of taste, and can sell it at a very high price ,which is very fun.

Another important point is our wireless control system, which is more advanced than other suppliers 0-10V system.

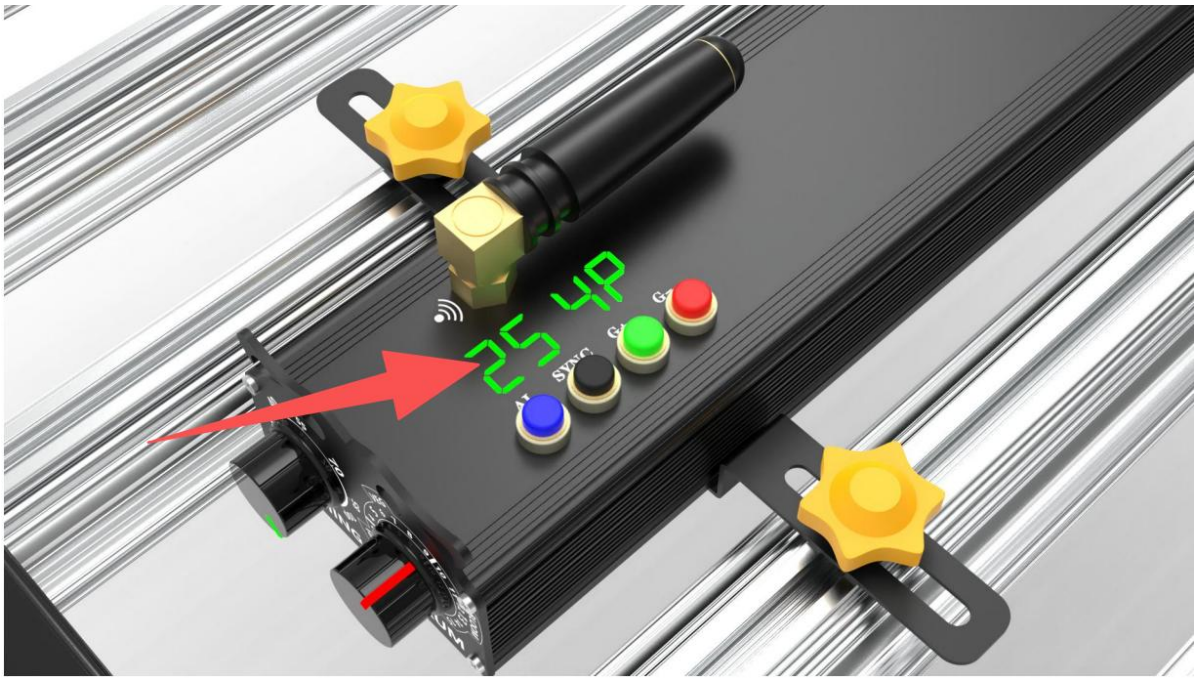
We use the small remote controller that can control more than 1,000 lights in a greenhouse, or control lights in specific areas.

The control distance can even reach 1000-3000M. You can personally test it and get it to a faraway place downstairs. The signal can also pass through walls

When the figures on the remote control match the figures on the light, they can be paired for control; if they do not match, control is not possible.

Can make installation more convenient and save labor costs .

We have recently added a timer function.







Latest Frequency Spectrum Technology

This is an incredible spectral technology that only our unique driver technology can achieve. You should find that our drivers are different from those of other suppliers.

So really hope our product will more opportunities to work in more your projects,our various technologies can provide you with a better planting experience.

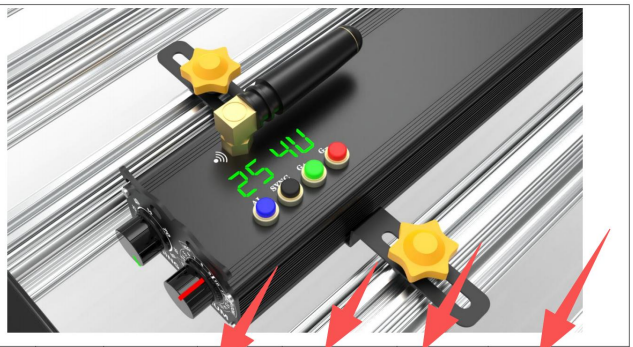
Please check our latest Theory for increasing yields and saving electricity.
Light to dark ratio of photosynthesis' rest ' . Core Theory: Why do we need 'rest'?

Under sustained strong light, the "photoresponse" stage of photosynthesis (photosystem I and II) produces a large amount of energy (ATP and NADPH). If the downstream 'dark reaction' (Calvin cycle) does not have time to consume this energy, it will cause the electron transport chain to 'jam' and form photoinhibition. Photoinhibition can damage the photosynthetic system, especially photosystem II, and instead reduce overall efficiency.

The idea of energy frequency light (alternating brightness and darkness):
Bright period: The light intensity is extremely high, allowing the photosynthetic system to absorb a large number of photons in a very short period of time, reaching saturation.
Dark period: Allow sufficient time for the electron transport chain to "unload" energy, allowing the Calvin cycle to keep up with the rhythm, thereby avoiding light suppression and improving overall efficiency.
Theory of saving electricity: reduce the amount of light during dark periods. Not affecting photosynthesis during the bright season, achieving the goal of saving electricity.
Theory of increasing yield: Increasing more light energy during the bright season, thereby increasing the photosynthesis of plants.

Simply put, we are using the principle of plants working-rest-working-rest
Provide more PPFD during work.
Reduce PPFD during rest periods.
This way, it is possible to increase crop yields or reduce electricity consumption.

Do you understand our frequency spectrum technology clearly? I would like to explain it again.
For example 800W ultra version, we have N U E H modes in one lamp:
In E-energy-saving mode, the lamp power is just 400 W, and it can achieve the same yield as 800 W.
In the strongest U mode, it is still 800W, but it can achieve the cultivation yield of other suppliers' 1000W, or even 1200W



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Below is our detailed 15 spectral for 36% and 23% green ratios , then you can clearly understand our product technology.

You can choose the No.1-9 spectrum with more blue light for VEG,or the No.10-15 spectrum with more red light for Flowers, so our lamp can be used for veg and flowering without two lamps.

You can see that our green light ratios of 36% and 23% are fixed, while the blue and red light ratios are variable, forming our 15 spectra.

We don't really use green LED, white LED already contains green light. We just use a unique calculation method and current control to achieve the

36% green standard spectrum:

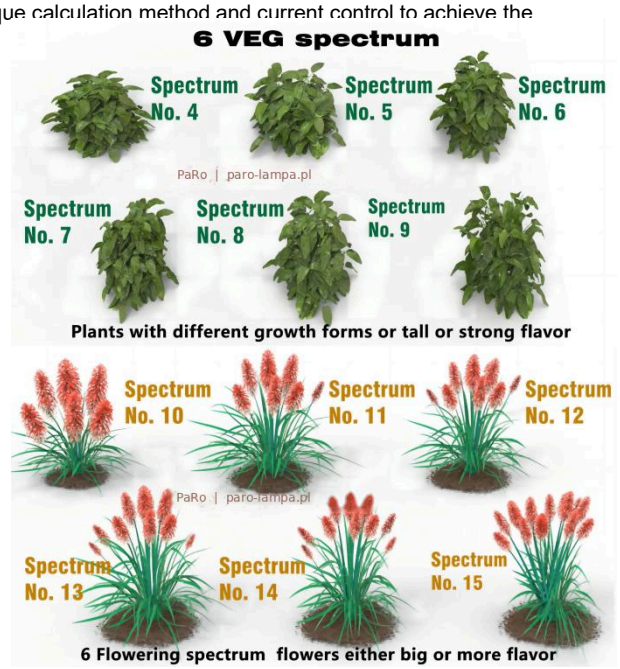
The spectral ratio of sunlight is blue 32% green 36% red 32%

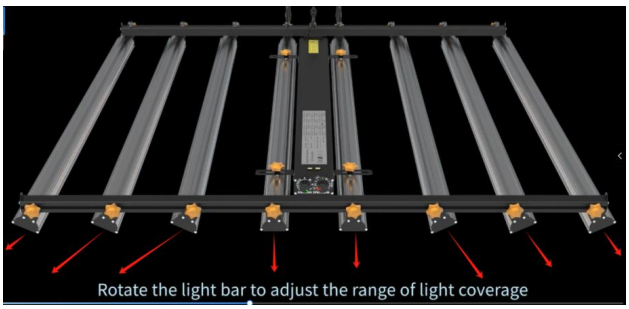
No.1: Blue 32% Green 36% Red 32%
No.2: Blue 31% Green 36% Red 33%
No.3: Blue 30% Green 36% Red 34%
No.4: Blue 29% Green 36% Red 35%
No.5: Blue 28% Green 36% Red 36%
No.6: Blue 27% Green 36% Red 37%
No.7: Blue 26% Green 36% Red 38%
No.8: Blue 25% Green 36% Red 39%
No.9: Blue 24% Green 36% Red 40%
No.10: Blue 23% Green 36% Red 41%
No.11: Blue 22% Green 36% Red 42%
No.12: Blue 21% Green 36% Red 43%
No.13: Blue 20% Green 36% Red 44%
No.14: Blue 19% Green 36% Red 45%
No.15: Blue 18% Green 36% Red 46%

23% green Superspectrum:

For green 23%, there has more red and blue light, plants prefer to absorb.

No.1: Blue 37% Green 23% Red 40%
No.2: Blue 36% Green 23% Red 41%
No.3: Blue 35% Green 23% Red 42%
No.4: Blue 34% Green 23% Red 43%
No.5: Blue 33% Green 23% Red 44%
No.6: Blue 32% Green 23% Red 45%
No.7: Blue 31% Green 23% Red 46%
No.8: Blue 30% Green 23% Red 47%
No.9: Blue 29% Green 23% Red 48%
No.10: Blue 28% Green 23% Red 49%
No.11: Blue 27% Green 23% Red 50%
No.12: Blue 26% Green 23% Red 51%
No.13: Blue 25% Green 23% Red 52%
No.14: Blue 24% Green 23% Red 53%
No.15: Blue 23% Green 23% Red 54%





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We also have this slim model for outdoor transparent greenhouses, which also holds an absolutely leading position in the market.

