Lamp measurement report – 31 Oct 2010

LVS A16 MR16 3x3W Cree

by

Ledverlichting Soest

Lamp measurement report – 31 Oct 2010

Summary measurement data

parameter	meas. result	remark
Color temperature	3171 K	Warm white
Luminous intensity I_v	1123 Cd	Measured straight underneath the lamp.
Illuminance modulation index	1 %	Measured straight underneath the lamp. Is a measure for the amount of flickering.
Beam angle	23 deg	23° for all C planes as this lamp has a symmetry along the 1st axis.
Power P	4.6 W	
Power Factor	n.a.	A DC power supply was used to test. This means that there is no blind power.
THD	n.a. %	Total Harmonic Distortion is not present due to the usage of a DC Voltage which results in a DC current.
Luminous flux	235 Lm	
Luminous efficacy	51 Lm/W	Note that a DC power supply has been used. This efficacy is for the led only excluding the efficacy of a power supply converting grid voltage to the voltage or current needed for the led. Normally a power supply or converter adds in-efficacy to the total system unless this lamp is to be connected to for instance a battery.
EU-label classification	A	The energy class, from A (more efficient) to G (least efficient).
CRI_Ra	83	Color Rendering Index.
Coordinates chromaticity diagram	x=0.4183 and y=0.3856	

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Fitting	MR16/GU5.3	This lamp can connected to a 12 V DC or AC voltage. For this test a 12 V DC has been used.
PAR-value	10.9 µMol/s/m^2	The number of photons seen by an average plant when it is lit by the light of this light bulb. Value valid at 1 m distance from light bulb.
PAR-photon efficacy	0.5 µMol/s/W_e	The toal emitted number of photons by this light, divided by its consumption in W. It indicates a kind of efficacy in generating photons.
S/P ratio	1.4	This factor indicates the amount of times more efficient the light of this light bulb is perceived under scotopic circumstances (low environmental light level).
D x H external dimensions	50 x 43 mm	External dimensions of the lamp.
D luminous area	41 mm	Dimensions of the luminous area (used in Eulumdat file). This is the surface of the smallest circle around the leds.
General remarks		The ambient temperature during the whole set of measurements was 22.3-22.4 deg C. The temperature of the housing gets about 47 degrees hotter than ambient temperature. Warm up effect: during the warm up time the illuminance decreases with 15 % and the consumed power with about 7 %. Voltage dependency: the power consumption and illuminance vary insignificantly, when the power voltage varies between 200-250 V.

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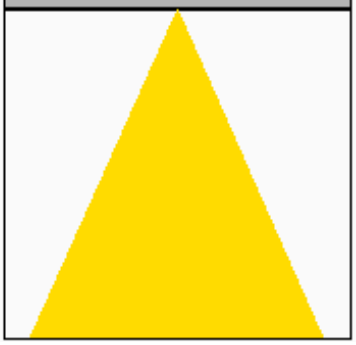
Overview table

m.	Ø 50% C0-180	Ø 50% C90-270
0.25	0.1	0.1
0.5	0.21	0.21
1	0.41	0.41
1.5	0.62	0.62
3	1.24	1.24
4	1.66	1.66
5	2.07	2.07

C0-180: 23°
C90-270: 23°



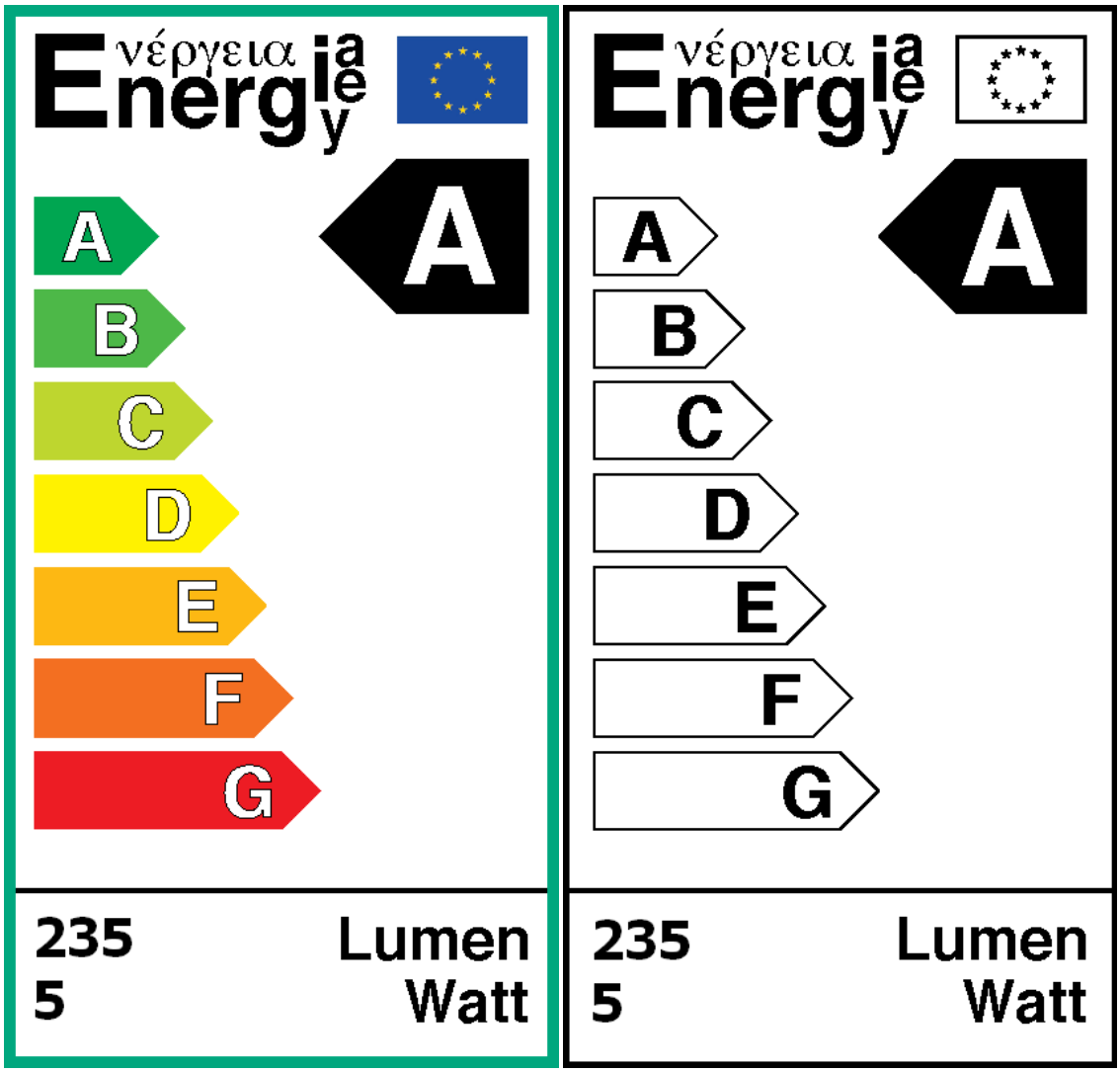
E (lux)
17973
4493
1123
499
125
70
45

Luminaire Efficacy
51 (lumen per Watt)
Half-peak diam C_{0-180}
0.41 x diameter(m)
Half-peak diam C_{90-270}
0.41 x diameter(m)
Illuminance
1123 / distance² (lux)
Total Output
235 (lumen)

The overview table is explained on the OliNo website.
Please note that this overview table makes use of calculations, use this data with care as explained on the OliNo site. E (lux) values are not accurate, when within 5 x 41 mm ≈ 225 mm. Within this distance from the lamp, the measured lux values willl be less than the computed values in this overview as the measurements are then within the near field of the lamp.

EU Energy label classfication

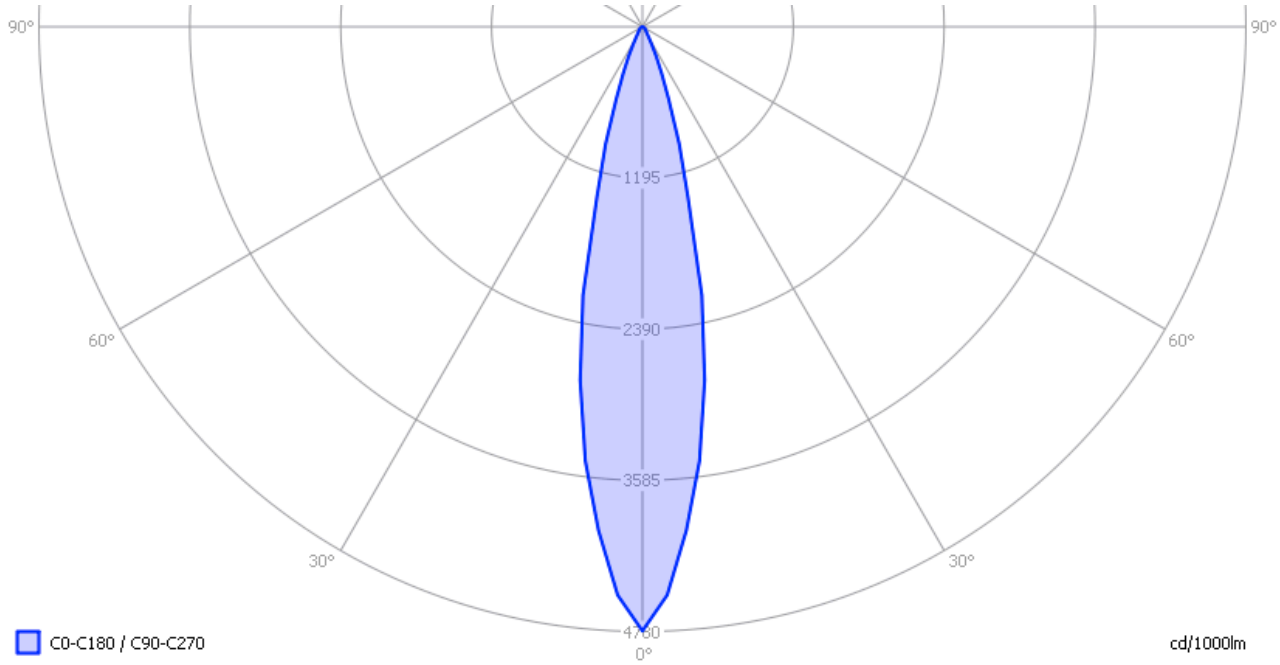
With the measurement results of the luminous flux and the consumed power the classification on energy of this lamp is calculated. This information is requested in the EU for certain household lamps, see also the OliNo site that explains for which lamps it is requested, how the label looks like and what information it needs to contain.
Herewith the labels for this lamp in color and black and white.



EU energy label of this lamp

Eulumdat light diagram

This light diagram below comes from the program Qlumedit, that extracts these diagrams from an Eulumdat file. It is explained on the OliNo site.

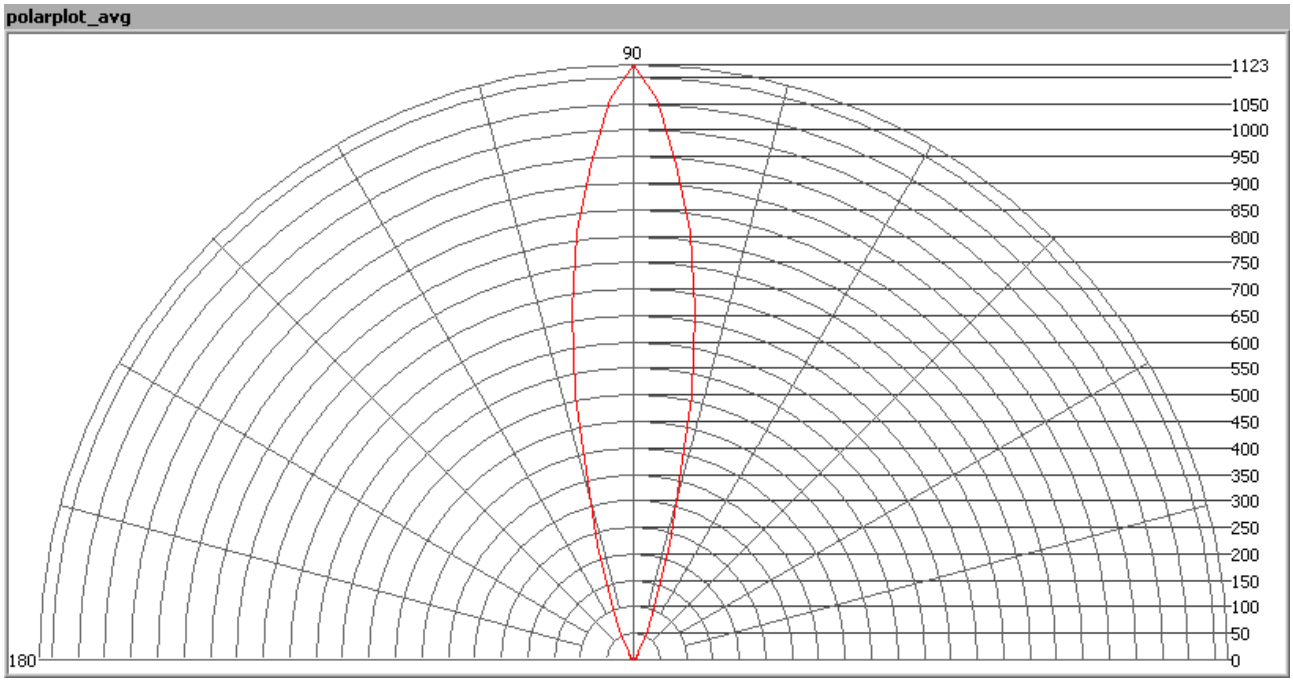


The light diagram giving the radiation pattern.

It indicates the luminous intensity around the light bulb. The C0-C180 plane and C90-C270 give the same result as the lamp is semmetrical along its 1st axis.

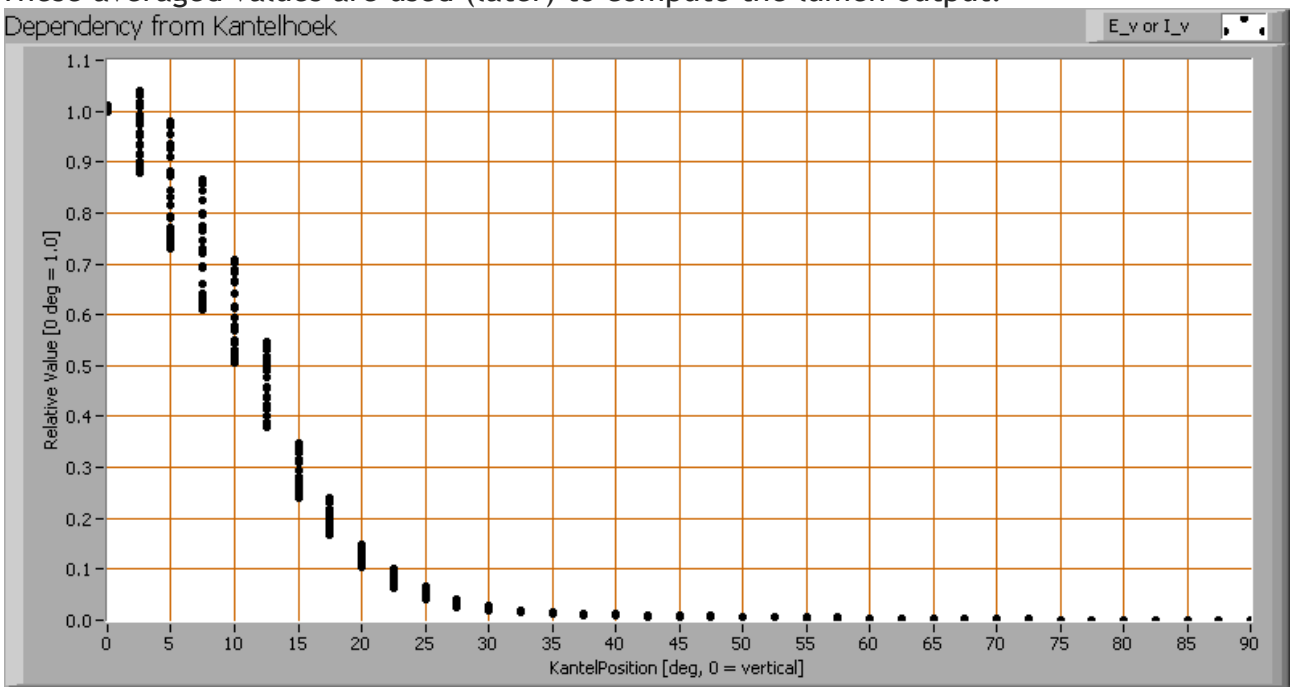
Illuminance Ev at 1 m distance, or luminous intensity Iv

Herewith the plot of the *averaged* luminous intensity Iv as a function of the inclination angle with the light bulb.



The radiation pattern of the light bulb.

This radiation pattern is the average of the light output of the light diagram given earlier. Also, in this graph the luminous intensity is given in Cd.
These averaged values are used (later) to compute the lumen output.



Intensity data of every measured turn angle at each inclination angle.

This plot shows per inclination angle the intensity measurement results for each turn angle at that inclination angle. There normally are differences in illuminance values for different turn angles. However for further calculations the averaged values will be used. When using the average values per inclination angle, the beam angle can be computed, being 23° for the C0-C180 and the C90-C270 plane.

Luminous flux

With the averaged illuminance data at 1 m distance, taken from the graph showing the averaged radiation pattern, it is possible to compute the luminous flux.
The result of this computation for this light spot is a luminous flux of 235 Lm.

Luminous efficacy

The luminous flux being 235 Lm, and the power of the light bulb being 4.6 W, yields a luminous efficacy of 51 Lm/W.
The reported efficacy is for the ledmodules only, without an eventual power supply needed to transform 230 V AC into 12 V DC. Such a power supply would normally lead to additional power consumption.

Electrical properties

The lamp was used on DC power and therefore no blind currents.

Lamp voltage	12 V DC
Lamp current	0.381 A
Power P	4.6 W
Apparent power S	n.a. VA
Power factor	n.a.

Temperature measurements lamp

Side view.

The aluminum measured directly gives a lower temperature value (when the IR-camera is set to 0.95 emissivity) than the reading on the masking tape on the aluminum. This means that the aluminum has a lower emissivity, after checking the value of 0.68 was found. With a surface treatment this value can be made higher which results in better heat radiation of the lamp material.

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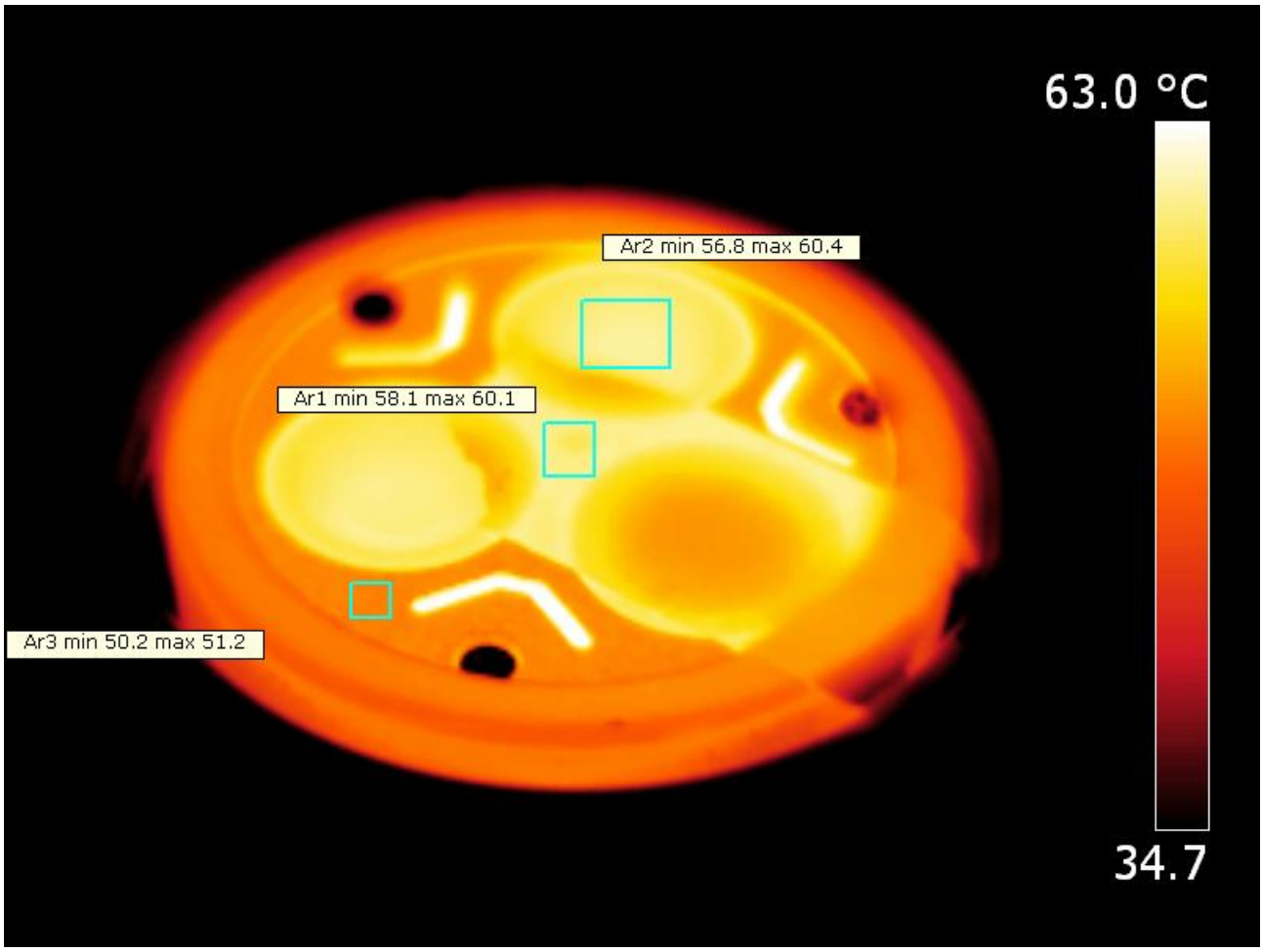

Temperature image where the front is measured; the glass and the metal ring around it.

The piece of masking tape is visible on the metal ring. The ring measured directly gives a lower value than measured indirectly. We already know the material of the ring at the front is the same as the material at the sides of the lamp which had an emissivity of 0.68.
The lenses made of plastic lie inwards, and the tape put did not touch this lense material. The lens however has a high emissivity as the surface is rough, so the temperature can well be measured directly as the material does not reflect a lot of the ambient temperature.

status lamp	> 2 hours on
ambient temperature	22 deg C
reflected background temperature	22 deg C

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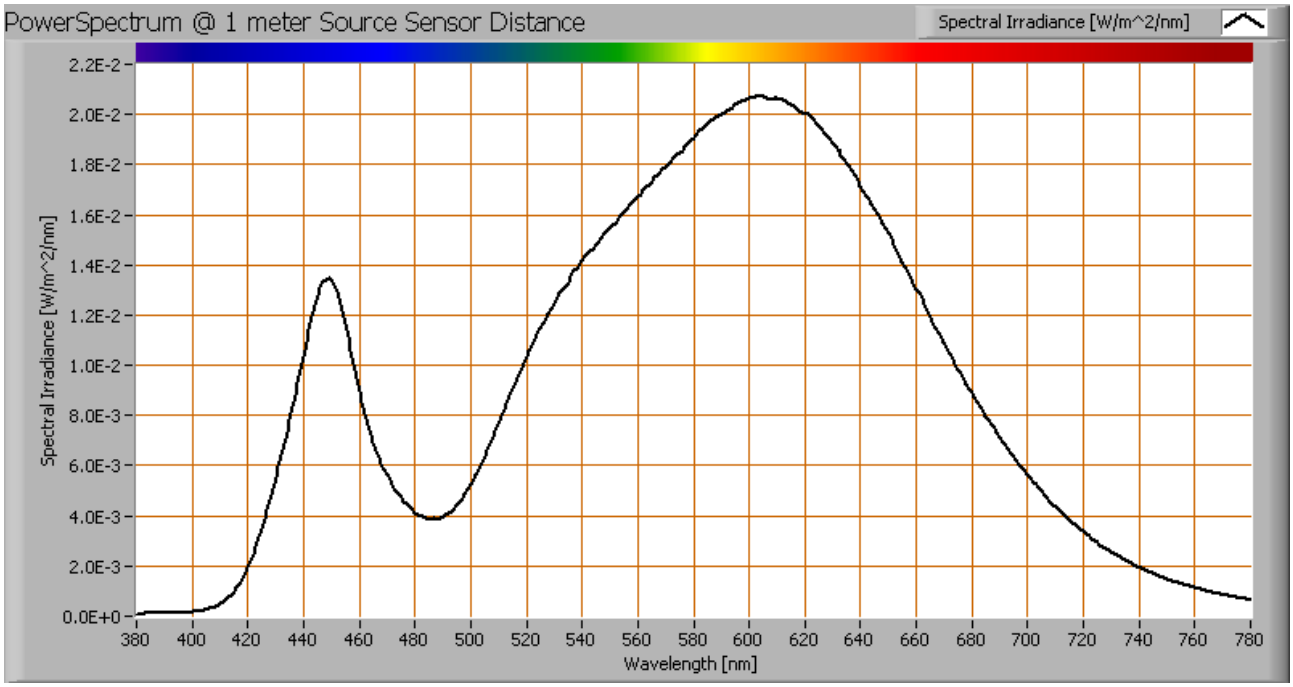
camera	Flir T335
emissivity	0.95[1]
measurement distance	0.2 m
$IFOV_{geometric}$	0.136 mm per 0.1 m distance
NETD (thermal sensitivity)	50 mK

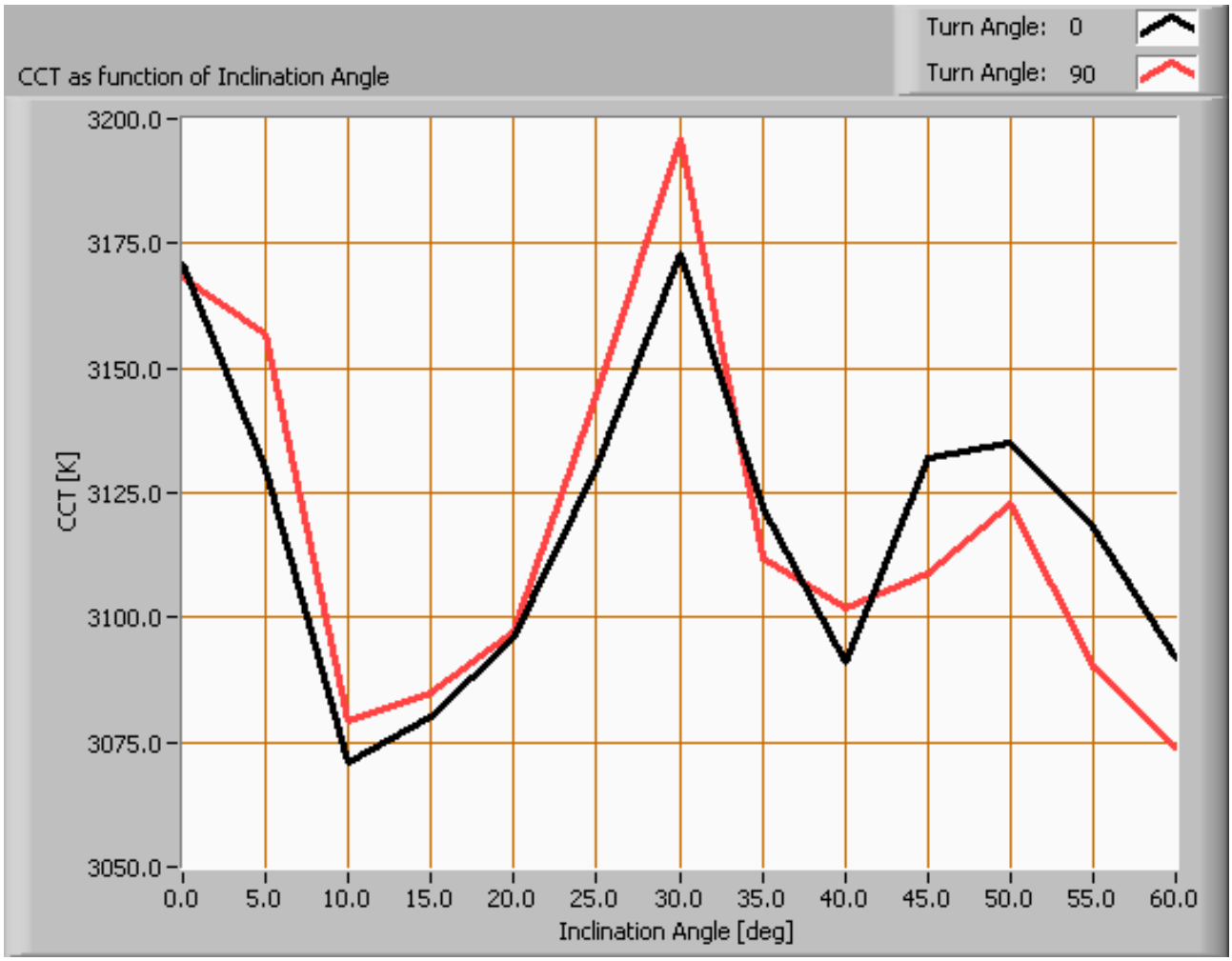
[1] See the text for explanation.

Color temperature and Spectral power distribution



The spectral power distribution of this light bulb, energies on y-axis valid at 1 m distance.

The measured color temperature is about 3175 K which is warm white.
This color temperature is measured straight underneath the light bulb. Below a graph showing the color temperature for different inclination angles.



Color temperature as a function of inclination angle.

The measurement of CCT is measured for inclination angles up to 60°. Beyond this angle the illuminance is very low (< 5 lux).
The beam angle is 23°, meaning a 11.5° inclination angle. In this area most of the light is present. The variation in correlated color temperature in this area is about ≈ 3 %.

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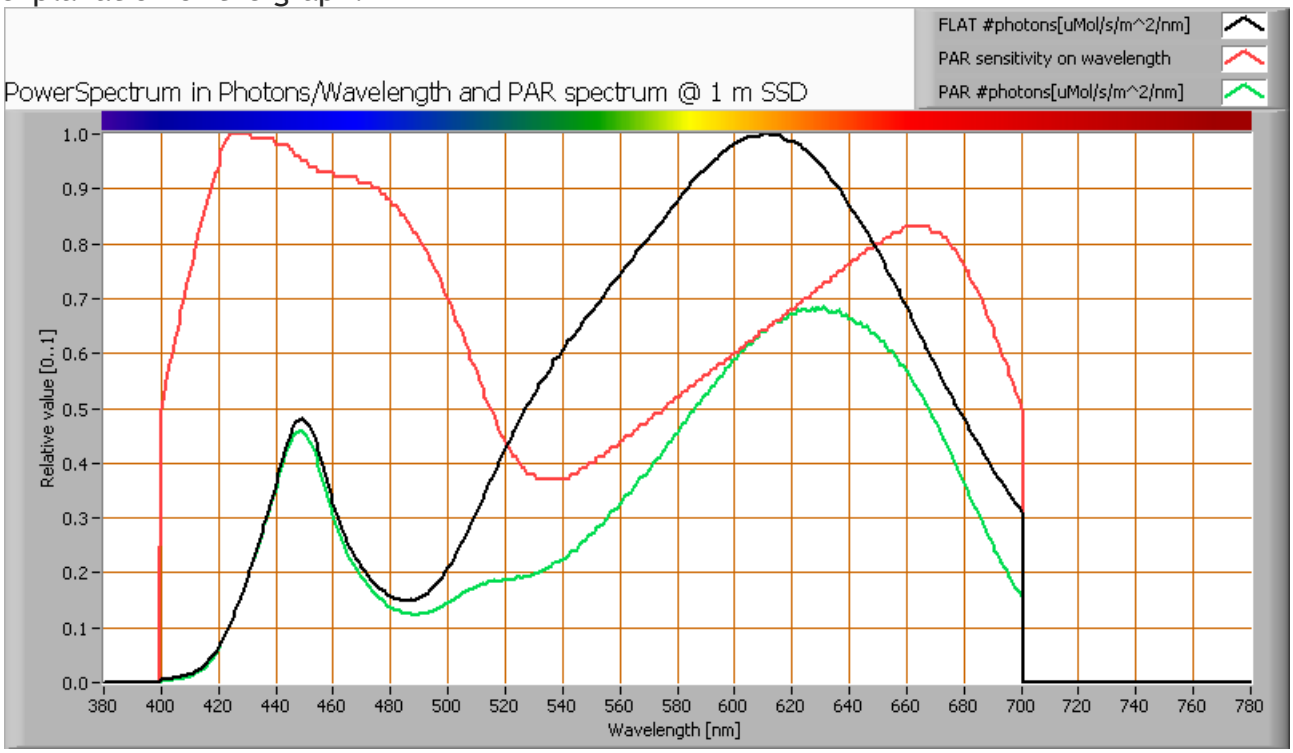
PAR value and PAR spectrum

To make a statement how well the light of this light bulb is for growing plants, the PAR-area needs to be determined. See the OliNo website how this all is determined and the explanation of the graph.



The photon spectrum, then the sensitivity curve and as result the final PAR spectrum of the light of this light bulb

parameter	value	unit
PAR-number	10.9	µMol/s/m²
PAR-photon current	2.3	µMol/s
PAR-photon efficacy	0.5	µMol/s/W

The PAR efficiency is 65 % (valid for the PAR wave length range of 400 – 700 nm). So maximally 65 % of the total of photons in the light is effectively used by the average plant (since the plant might not take 100 % of the photons at the frequency where its relative sensitivity is 100 %).

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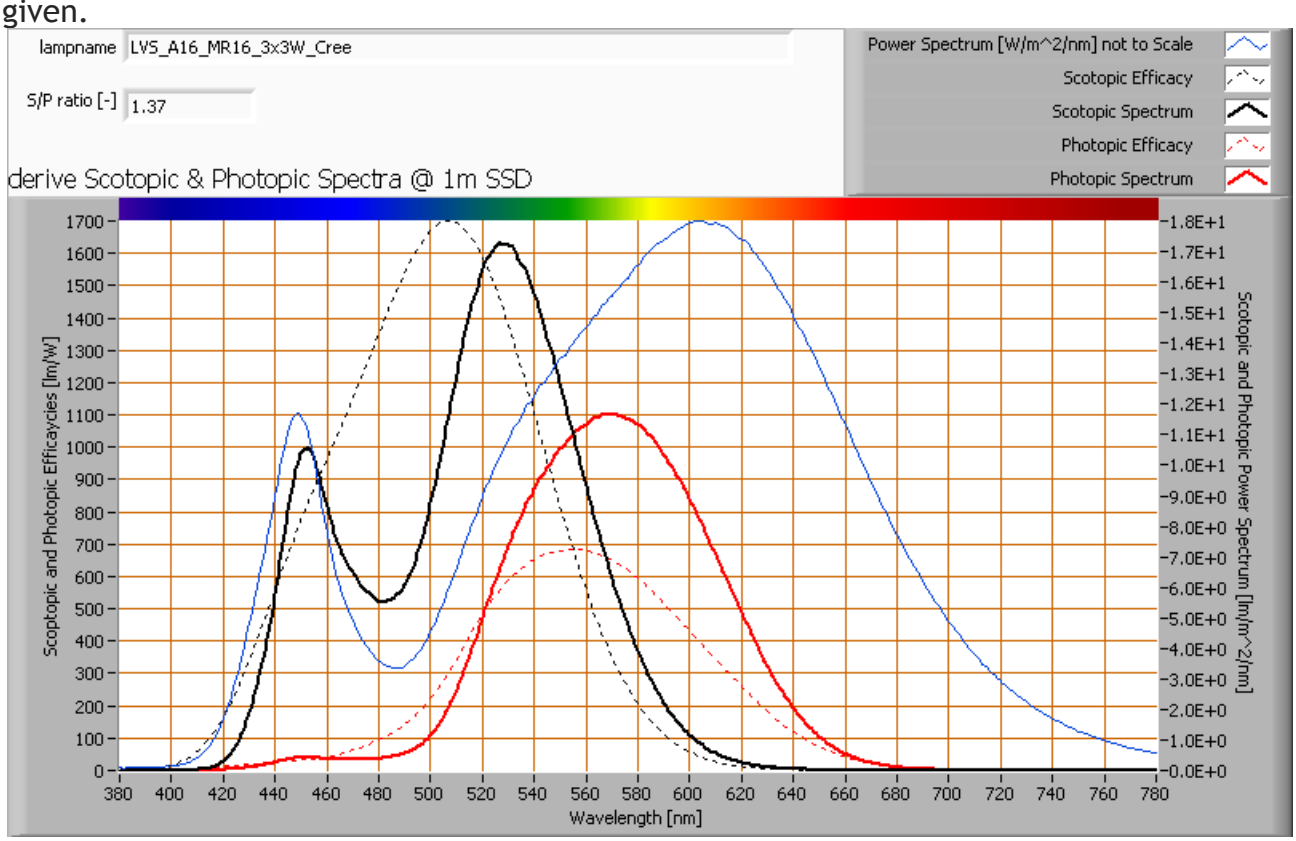
S/P ratio

The S/P ratio and measurement is explained on the OliNo website. Here the results are given.



The power spectrum, sensitivity curves and resulting scotopic and photopic spectra (spectra energy content defined at 1 m distance).

The S/P ratio is 1.4.
More info on S/P ratio can be found on the OliNo website.

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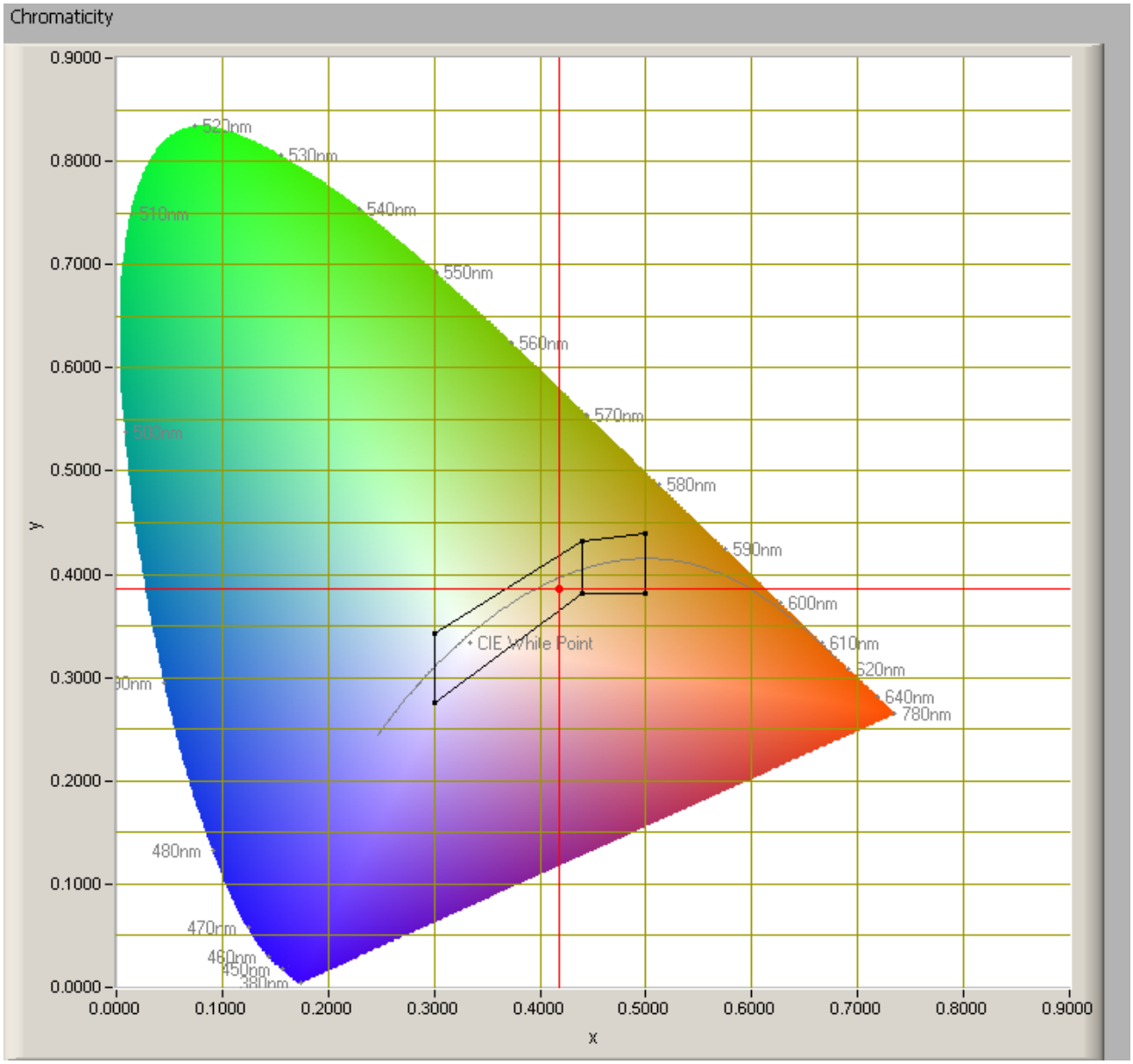
Chromaticity diagram

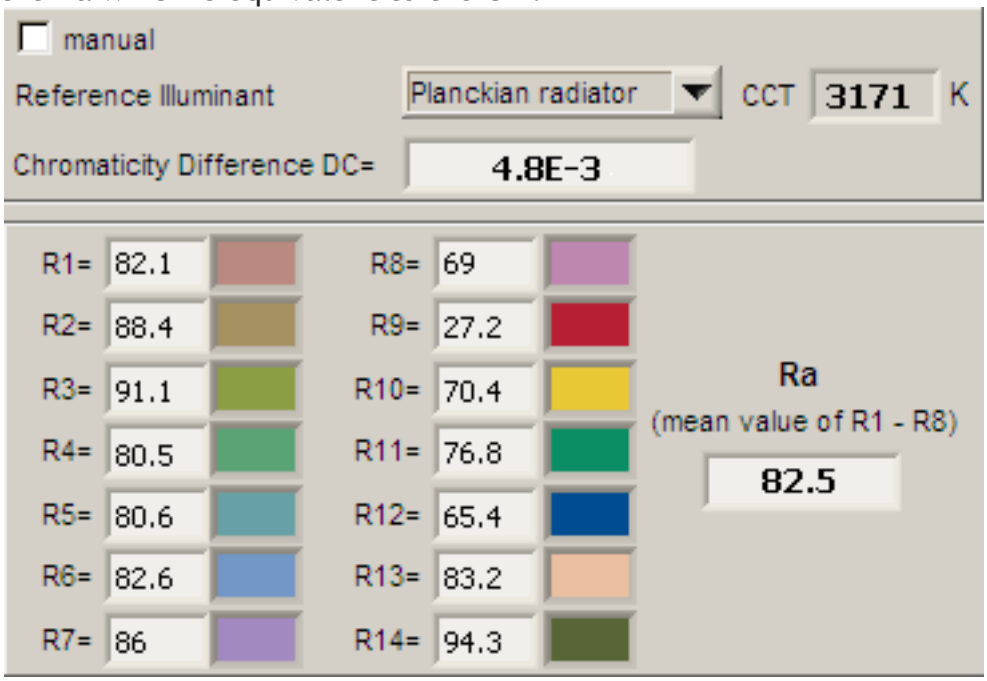


The chromaticity space and the position of the lamp's color coordinates in it.

The light coming from this lamp is inside the area of class A. This is an area defined for signal lamps, see also the OliNo website.
Its coordinates are x=0.4183 and y=0.3856.

Color Rendering Index (CRI) or also Ra

Herewith the image showing the CRI as well as how well different colors are represented (rendered). The higher the number, the better the resemblance with the color when a black body radiator would have been used (the sun, or an incandescent lamp). Practical information and also some critics about the CRI can be found on the OliNo website.
Each color has an index Rx, and the first 8 indexes (R1 .. R8) are averaged to compute the Ra which is equivalent to the CRI.



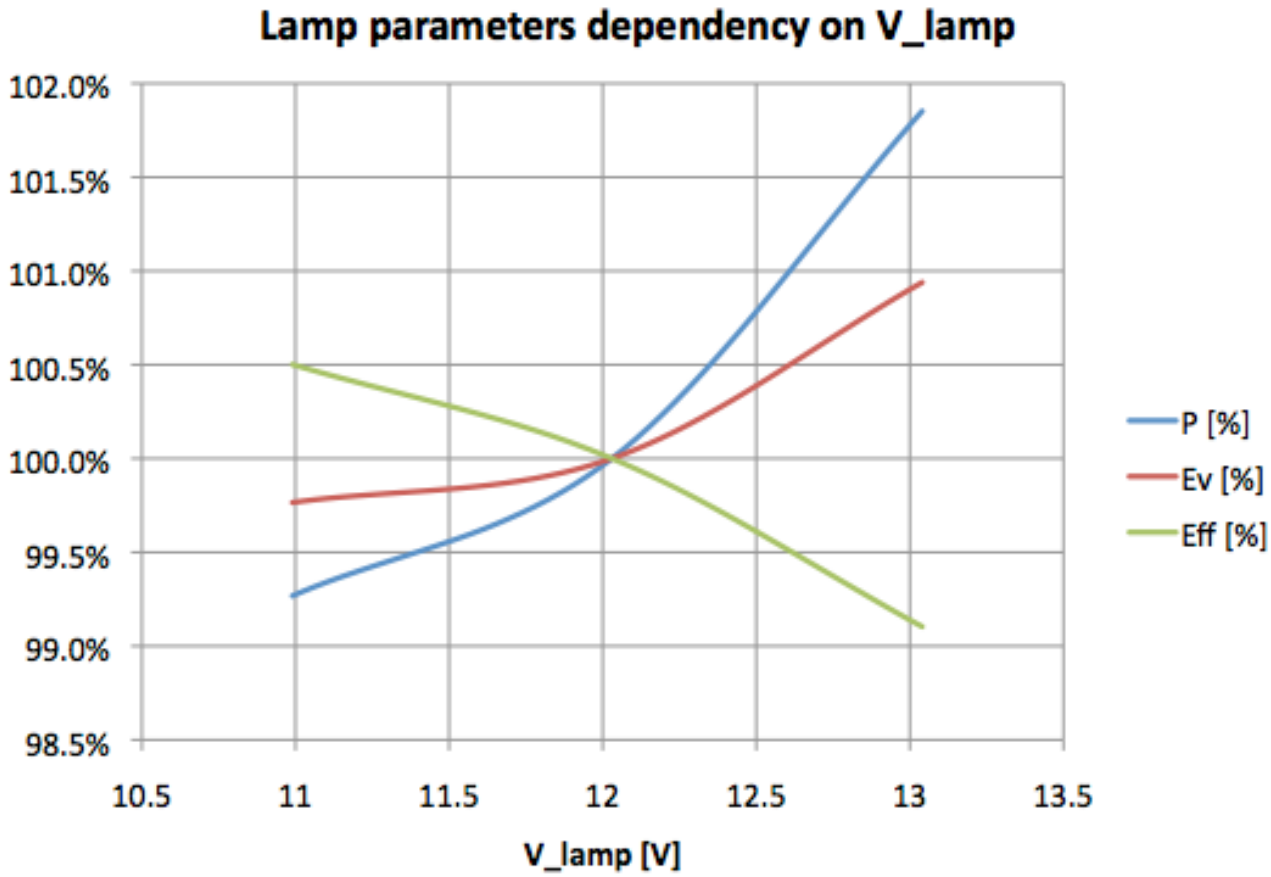
CRI of the light of this lightbulb.

The value of 83 is higher than the value 80 which is considered a minimum value for indoor usage.
Note: the chromaticity difference is 0.0048 indicates the distance to the Planckian Locus. There is no norm yet that states what the max deviation from white light is allowed to be. A reference with signal lights as a reference is given in the chromaticity diagram.

Voltage dependency

The dependency of a number of lamp parameters on the lamp voltage is determined. For this, the lamp voltage has been varied and its effect on the following light bulb

parameters measured: illuminance E_v [lx], the lamppower P [W] and the luminous efficacy [Lm/W].

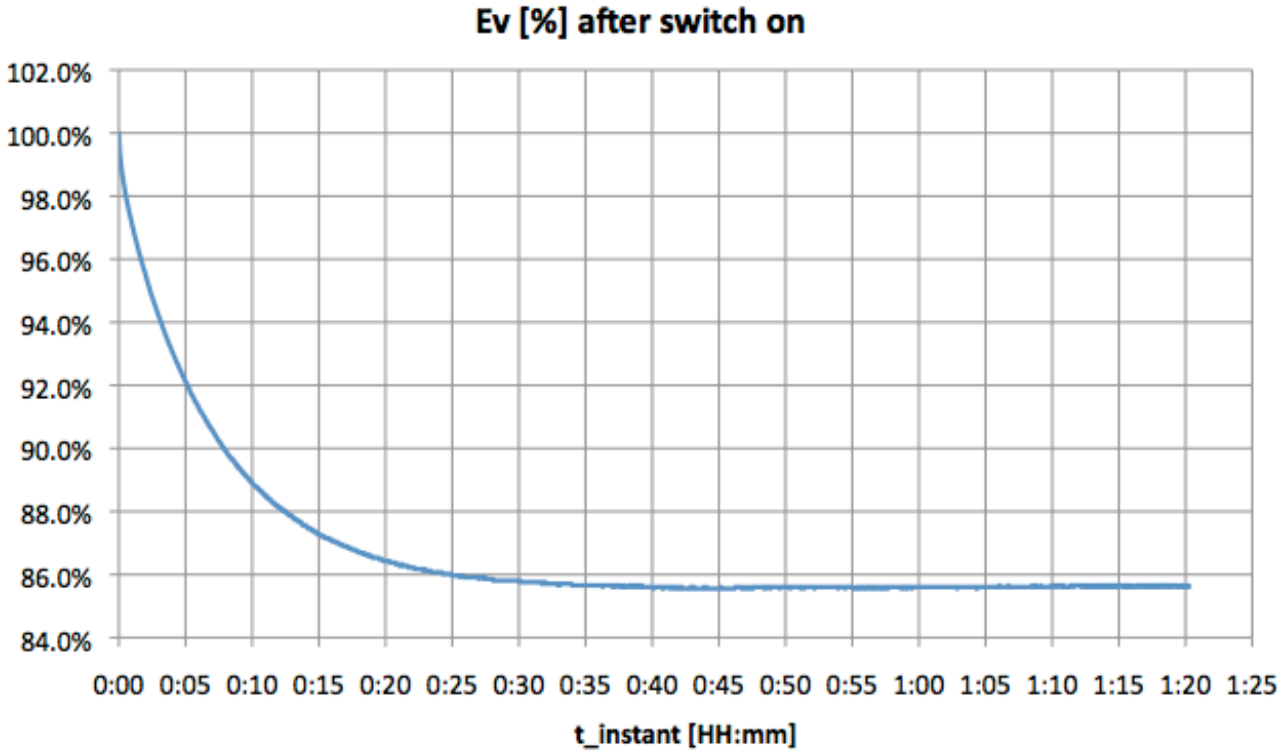


Lamp voltage dependencies of certain light bulb parameters, where the value at 12 V is taken as 100 %.

The illuminance and consumed power vary insignificantly when the voltage is varied. When the voltage at 12 V varies with + and – 0.25 V, then the illuminance varies ≈ 0.25 %, so when abrupt voltage changes occur this effect is not visible in the illuminance output.

Warm up effects

After switch on of a cold lamp, the effect of heating up of the lamp is measured on illuminance E_v [lx], the lamppower P [W] and the luminous efficacy [lm/W].



Effect of warming up on different light bulb parameters. The 100 % level is put at the beginning.

The warm up time is about 30 minutes during which the illuminance decreases 17 % and the consumed power decreases with less than 7 % (measured separately).

Measure of flickering

An analysis is done on the measure of flickering of the light output by this light bulb. See the OliNo site for more information.

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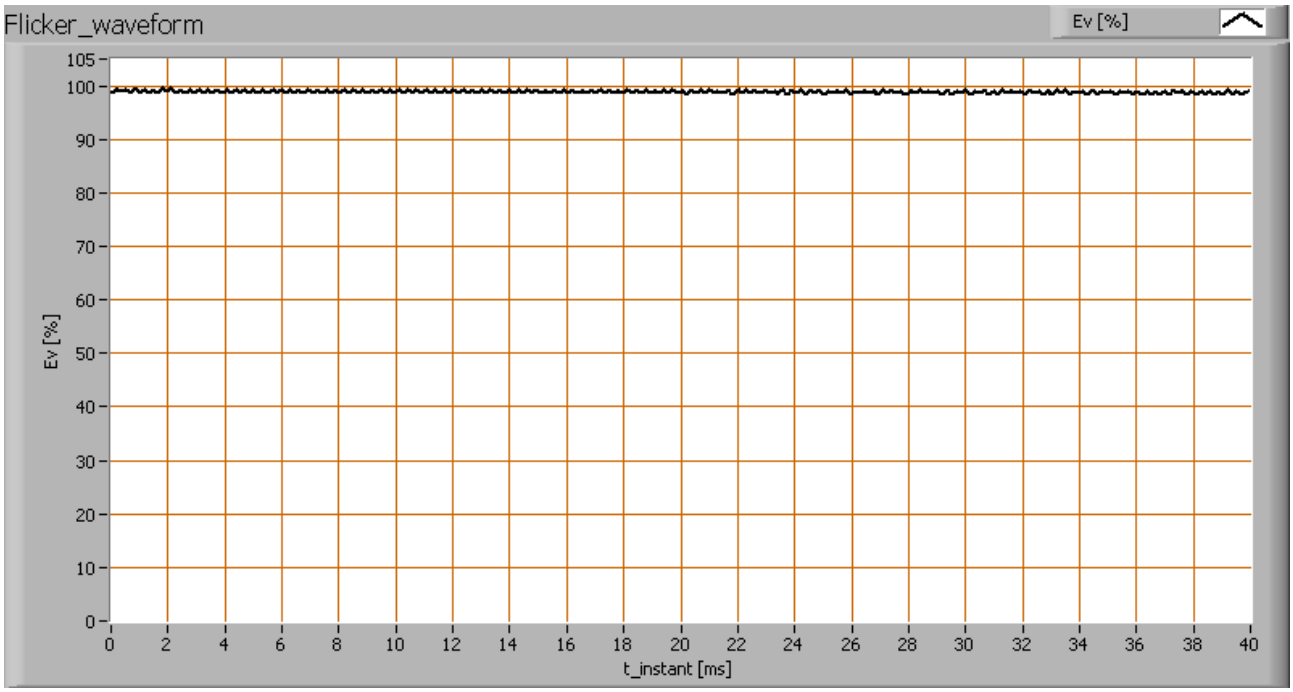

The measure of fast illuminance variation of the light of the light bulb

parameter	value	unit
Flicker frequency	3121	Hz
Illuminance modulation index	1	%

The illuminance modulation index is computed as: (max_Ev – min_Ev) / (max_Ev + min_Ev).
Note: with such a high flicker frequency any modulation will not be visible.

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