

Lamp measurement report – 14 Feb 2010

Pharox III

by

Lemnis

Photo courtesy by www.OliNo.org



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Summary measurement data

parameter	meas. result	remark
Color temperature	3051 K	Warm white
Luminous intensity I_v	55 Cd	Measured straight underneath the lamp
Beam angle	204 deg	204° for the all C-planes as the lamp has symmetry over its 1st axis.
Power P	5.9 W	Follow the link for more electrical and temperature properties.
Power Factor	0.52	For every 1 kWh net power consumed, there has been 1.7 kVAhr for reactive power.
Luminous flux	405 Lm	
Luminous efficacy	68 Lm/W	
CRI_Ra	87	Color Rendering Index.
Coordinates chromaticity diagram	x=0.4374 and y=0.4116	
Fitting	E27	
PAR-value	0.5 $\mu\text{Mol/s/m}^2$	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	0.6 $\mu\text{Mol/s/W}_e$	The total 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	1.3	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	59 x 116 mm	External dimensions of the lamp (D = diameter).

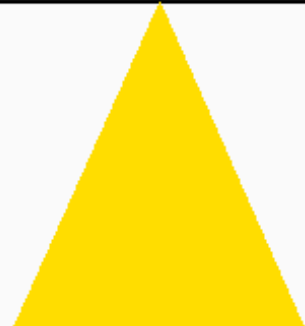


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D x H luminous area	59 x 42 mm	Dimensions of the luminous area (used in Eulumdat file). This is equal to the surface of matte white glass.
General remarks		<p>The ambient temperature during the whole set of measurements was 23-24.5 deg C. The maximum temperature of the light bulb gets about 35 degrees hotter than ambient.</p> <p>Warm up effect: during the warm up time the illuminance decreases with 12 % and the consumed power with 6 %.</p> <p>Voltage dependency: the power consumption and illuminance do not significantly depend on the voltage when it is varied from 200 - 250 V.</p> <p>Dim-ability. This light bulb is dim-able, nothing has changed since the first tested version.</p>

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Overview table

m.	Ø 50%		C0-180: 204° C90-270: 204°	E (lux)	Luminaire Efficacy
	C0-180	C90-270			68 (lumens per Watt)
0.25	-2.32	-2.32		876	Half-peak diam C0-180
0.5	-4.63	-4.63		219	-9.27 x diameter(m)
1	-9.27	-9.27		55	Half-peak diam C90-270
1.5	-13.9	-13.9		24	-9.27 x diameter(m)
3	-27.81	-27.81		6	Illuminance
4	-37.08	-37.08		3	55 / distance ² (lux)
5	-46.35	-46.35		2	Total Output
					405 (lumens)

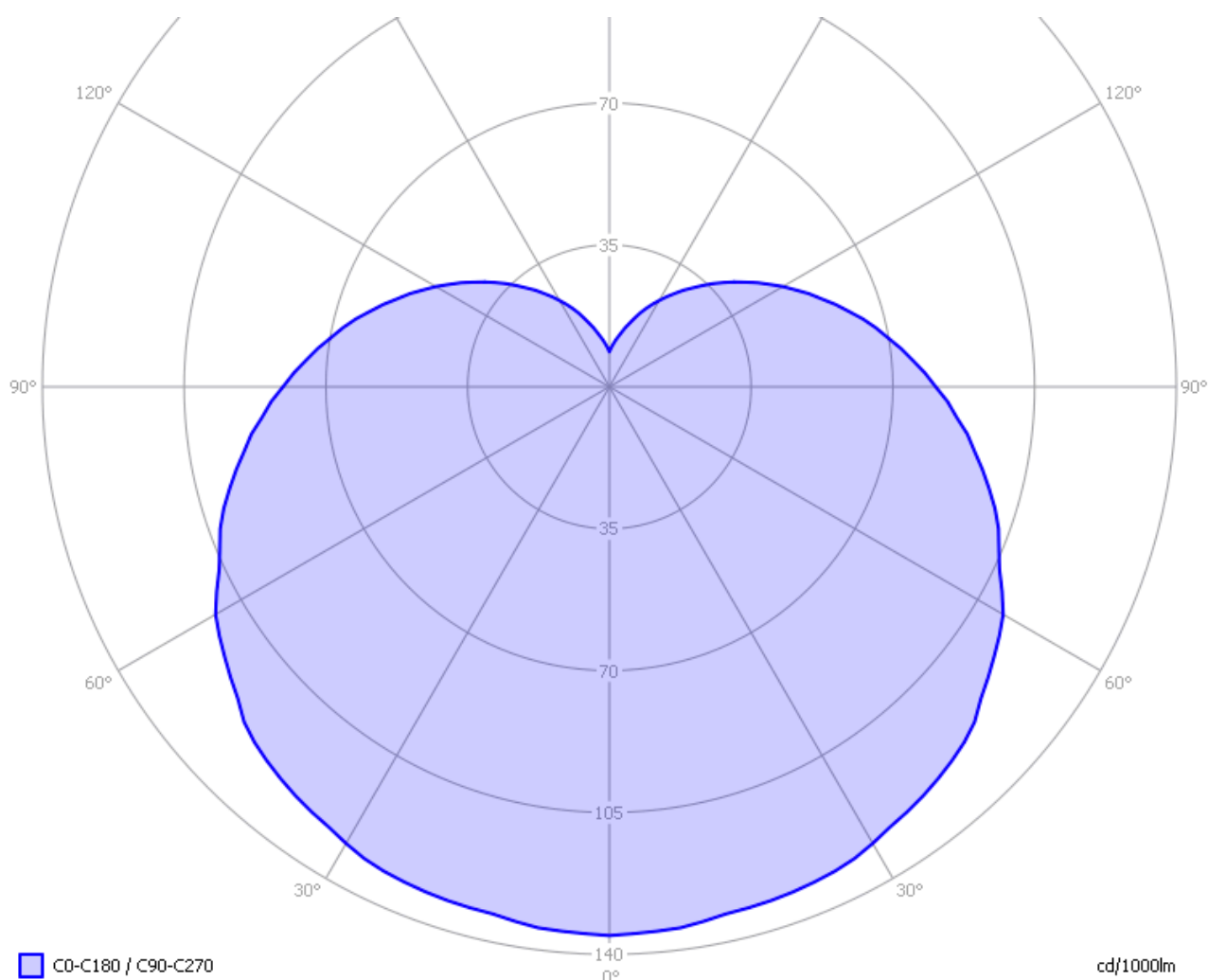
The overview table is explained on the OLiNo website. Please note that this overview table makes use of calculations, use this data with care as explained on the OLiNo site. E (lux) values are not accurate, when within 5 x 59 mm ≈ 360 mm. Within this distance from the lamp, the measured lux values will be less than the computed values in this overview as the measurements are then within the near field of the lamp.

Note also that the beam angle > 180 degrees, which means that the spot sizes of Ø50cm cannot be computed and the reported values should be discarded.

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.

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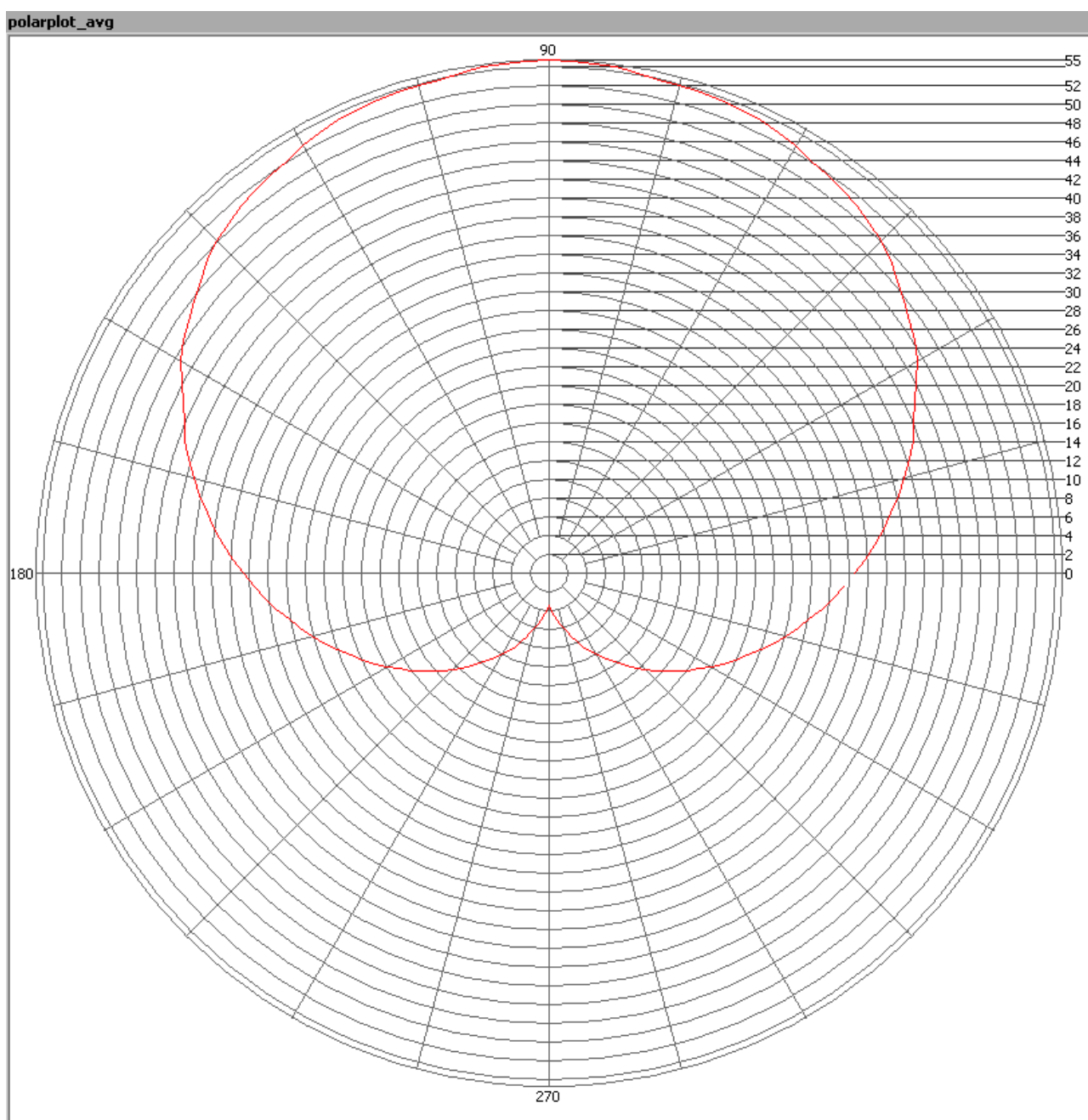
The light diagram giving the radiation pattern.

It indicates the luminous intensity around the light bulb. In all C-planes the diagram is the same due to its symmetry along its 1st axis.

Illuminance E_v at 1 m distance, or luminous intensity I_v

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

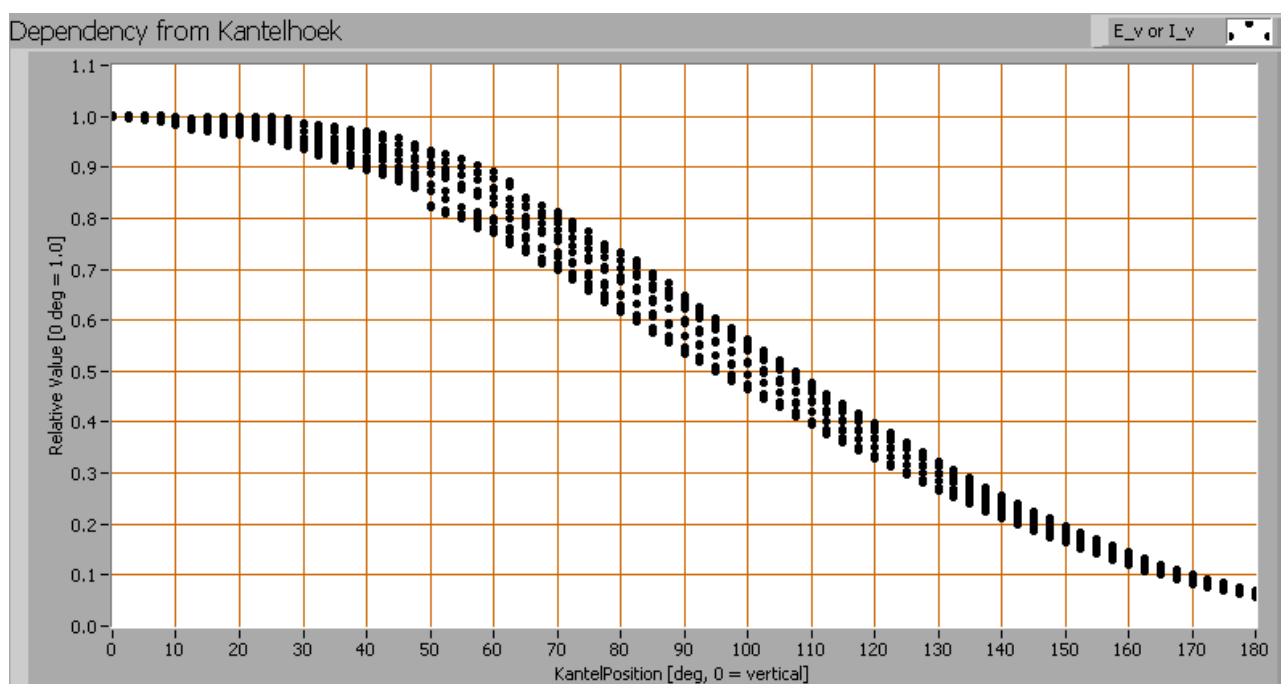
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The radiation pattern of the light bulb.

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.

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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 204°.

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 405 Lm.

Luminous efficacy

The luminous flux being 405 Lm, and the power of the light bulb being 5.9 W, yields a luminous efficacy of 68 Lm/W.

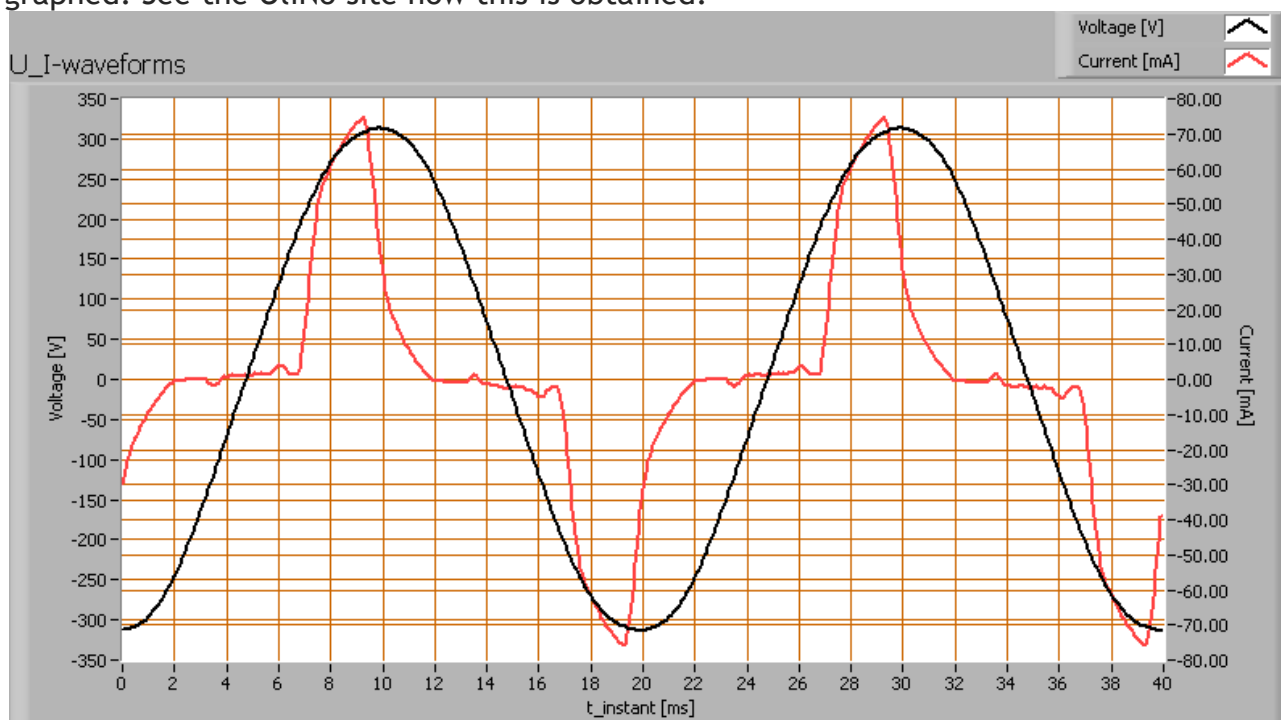
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Electrical properties

A power factor of 0.52 means that for every 1 kWh net power consumed, a reactive component of 1.7 kVAr was needed.

Lamp voltage	230 VAC
Lamp current	50 mA
Power P	5.9 W
Apparent power S	11.5 VA
Power factor	0.52

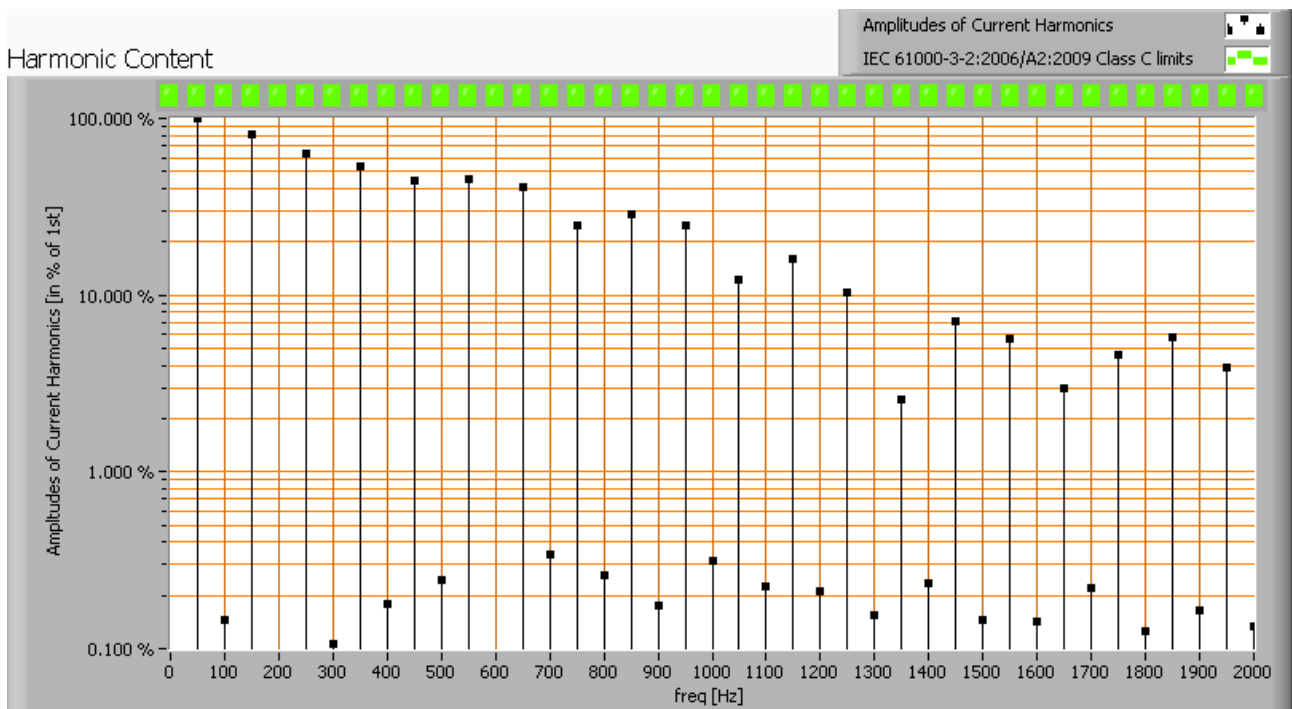
Of this light bulb the voltage across and the resulting current through it are measured and graphed. See the OLiNo site how this is obtained.



Voltage across and current through the lightbulb

This waveforms have been checked on requirements posed by the norm IEC 61000-3-2:2006 (including up to A2:2009). See also the explanation on the OLiNo website.

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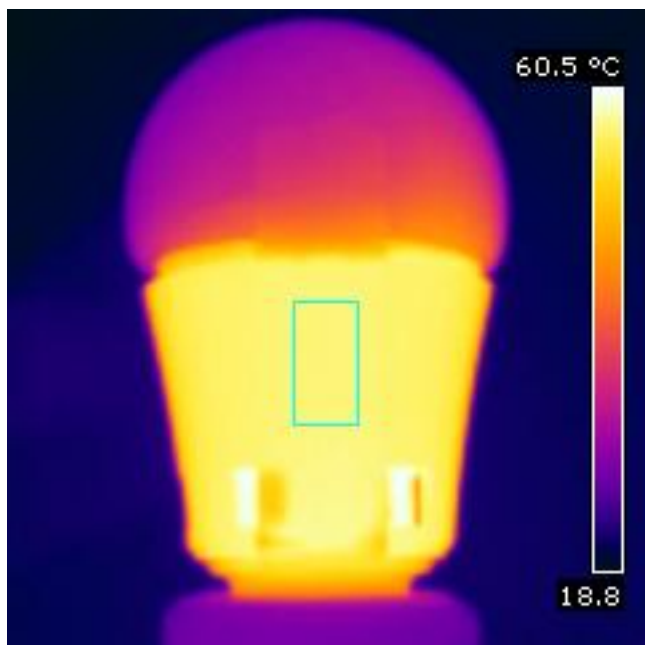
Harmonics in the current waveform and checked against IEC61000-3-2:2006

There are no limits for the harmonics for led lighting equipment ≤ 25 W.

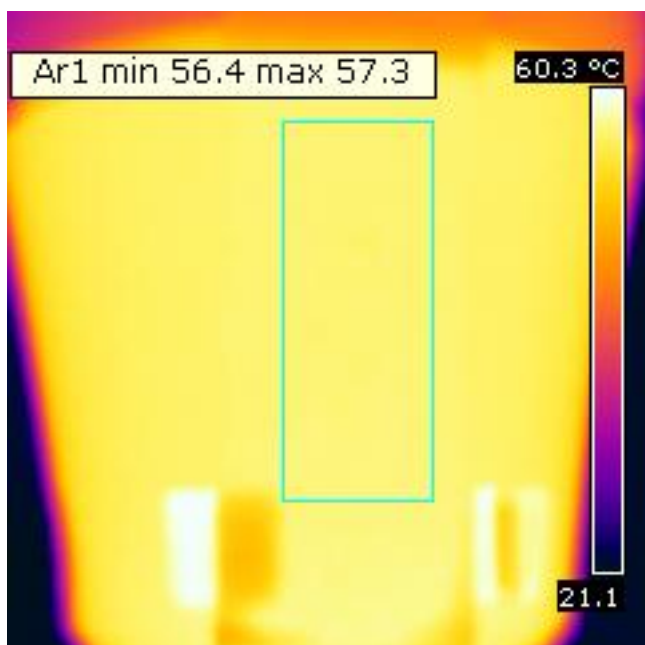
The Total Harmonic Distortion of the current is computed as 148 %.

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Temperature measurements lamp



Overview, look for the hotspots



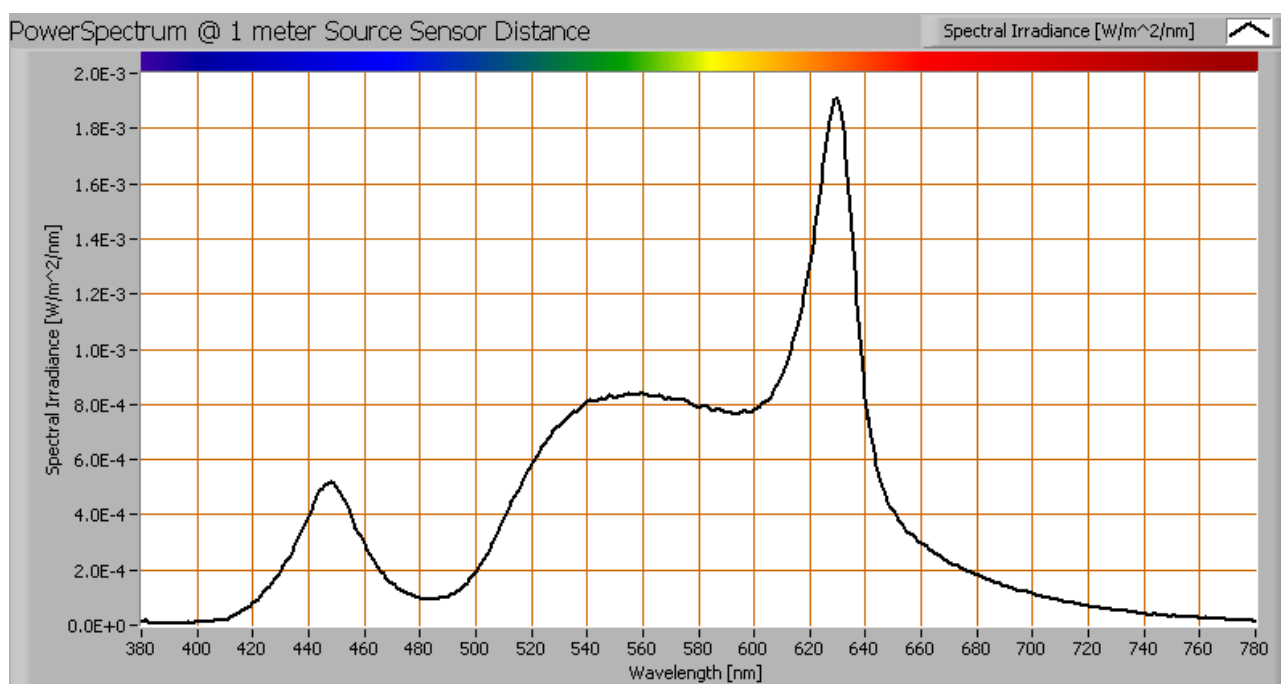
The warmest position on the metal heat sink, measured on a piece of masking tape

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status lamp	> 2 hours on
ambient temperature	24 deg C
reflected background temperature	24 deg C
camera	Flir BCAM
emissivity	0.95 ⁽¹⁾
measurement distance	0.10 m (closest zoom)
IFOV _{geometric}	0.4 mm
NETD (thermal sensitivity)	100 mK

⁽¹⁾ The emissivity of the masking tape is used which is about 0.95. The masking tape is so thin that it quickly takes the same temperature as the light bulb's heat sink. The basis of the light bulb on its hottest side gets to about 57 deg C.

Color temperature and Spectral power distribution



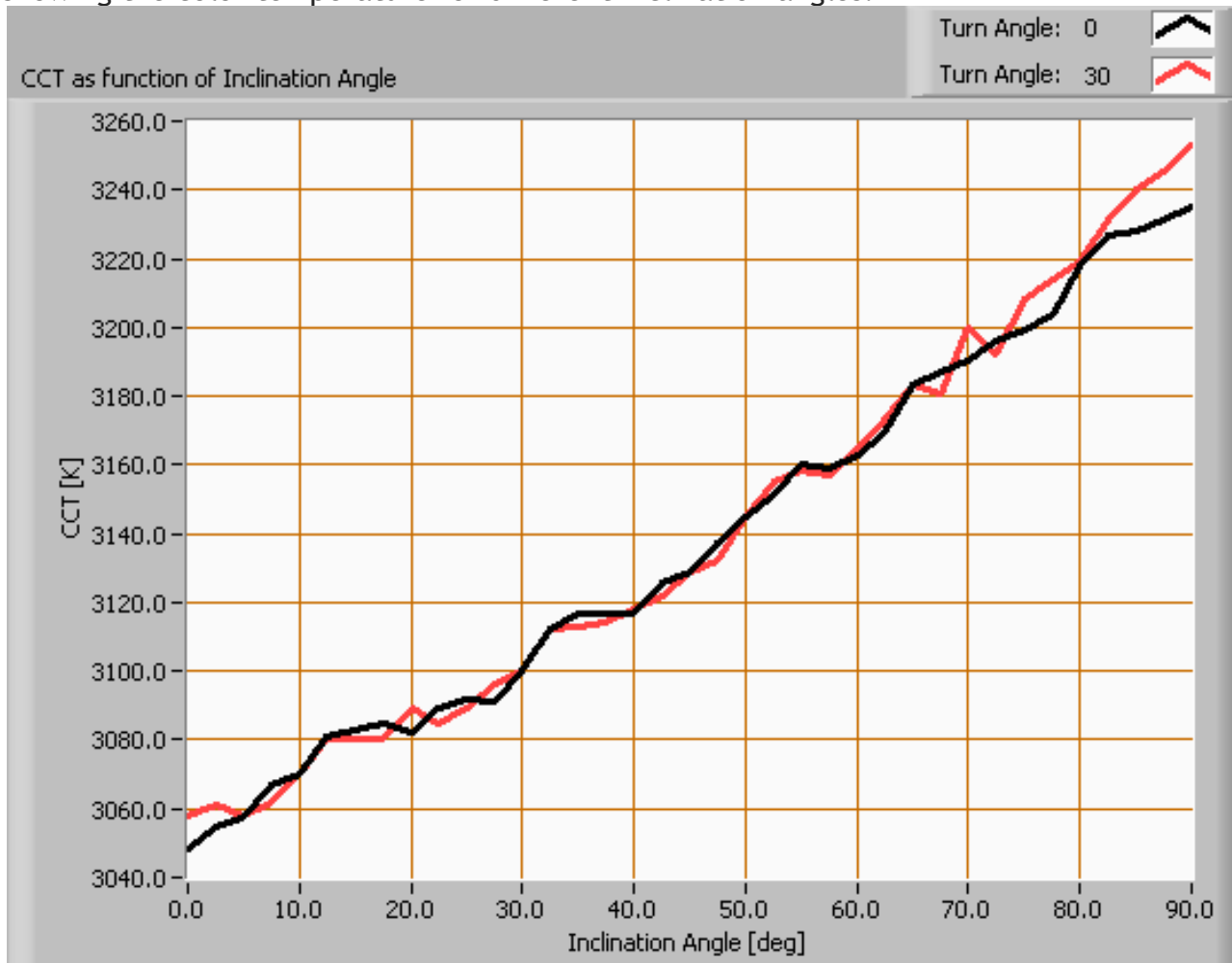
The spectral power distribution of this light bulb, energies on y-axis valid at 1 m distance.

The measured color temperature is about 3050 K which is warm white (to the cold side of the warm white region).

This color temperature is measured straight underneath the light bulb. Below a graph

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showing the color temperature for different inclination angles.



Color temperature as a function of inclination angle.

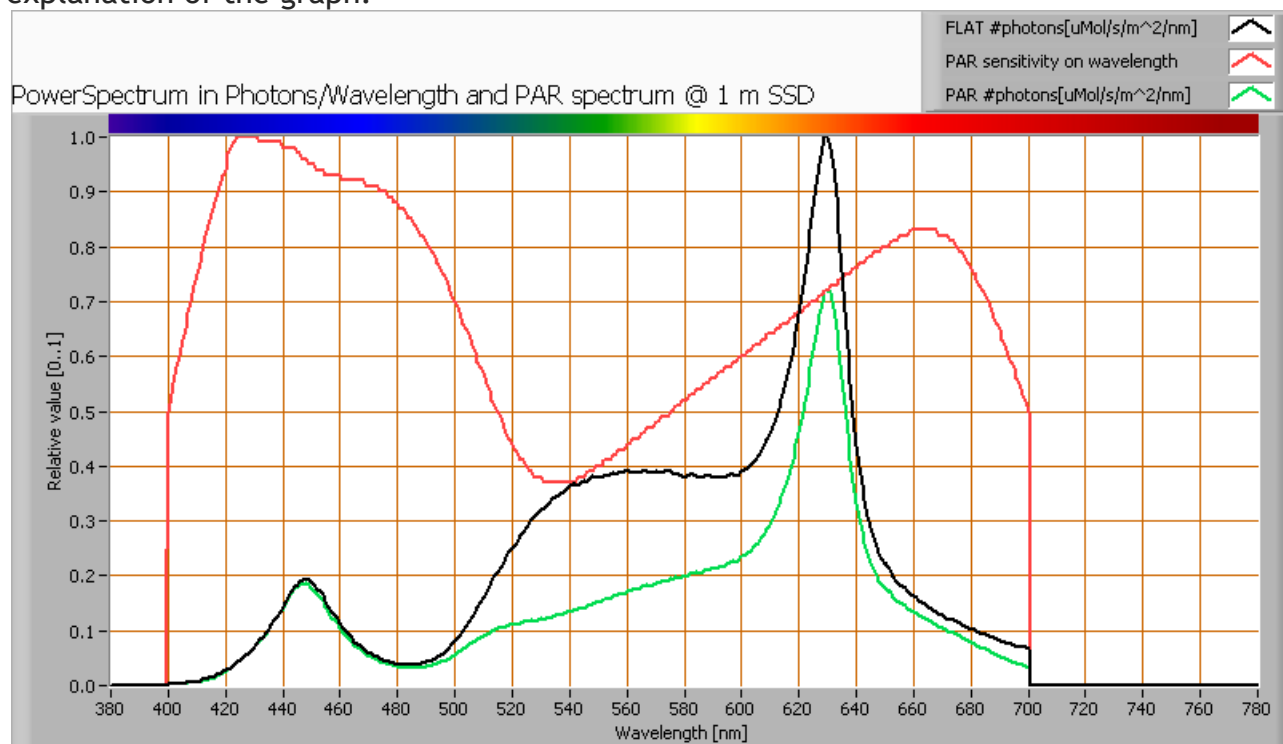
The measurement of CCT is measured for inclination angles up to 90°.

The beam angle for the C0-C180 is 204°, meaning a 102° inclination angle. In this area the majority of the light is present. The variation in correlated color temperature in the first 90 degrees inclination area is $\approx 6\%$.

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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

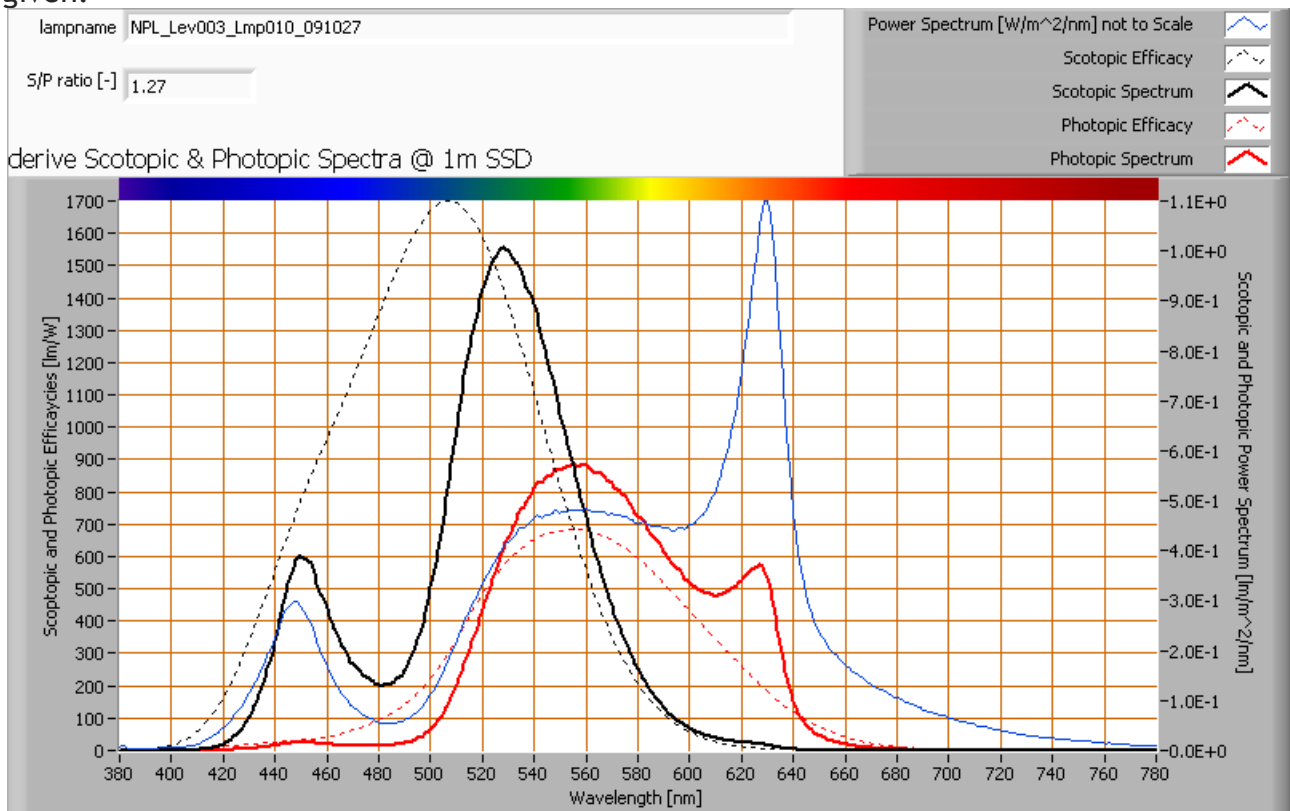
parameter	value	unit
PAR-number	0.5	$\mu\text{Mol/s/m}^2$
PAR-photon current	3.5	$\mu\text{Mol/s}$
PAR-photon efficacy	0.6	$\mu\text{Mol/s/W}$

The PAR efficiency is 63 % (valid for the PAR wave length range of 400 - 700 nm). So maximally 63 % 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.



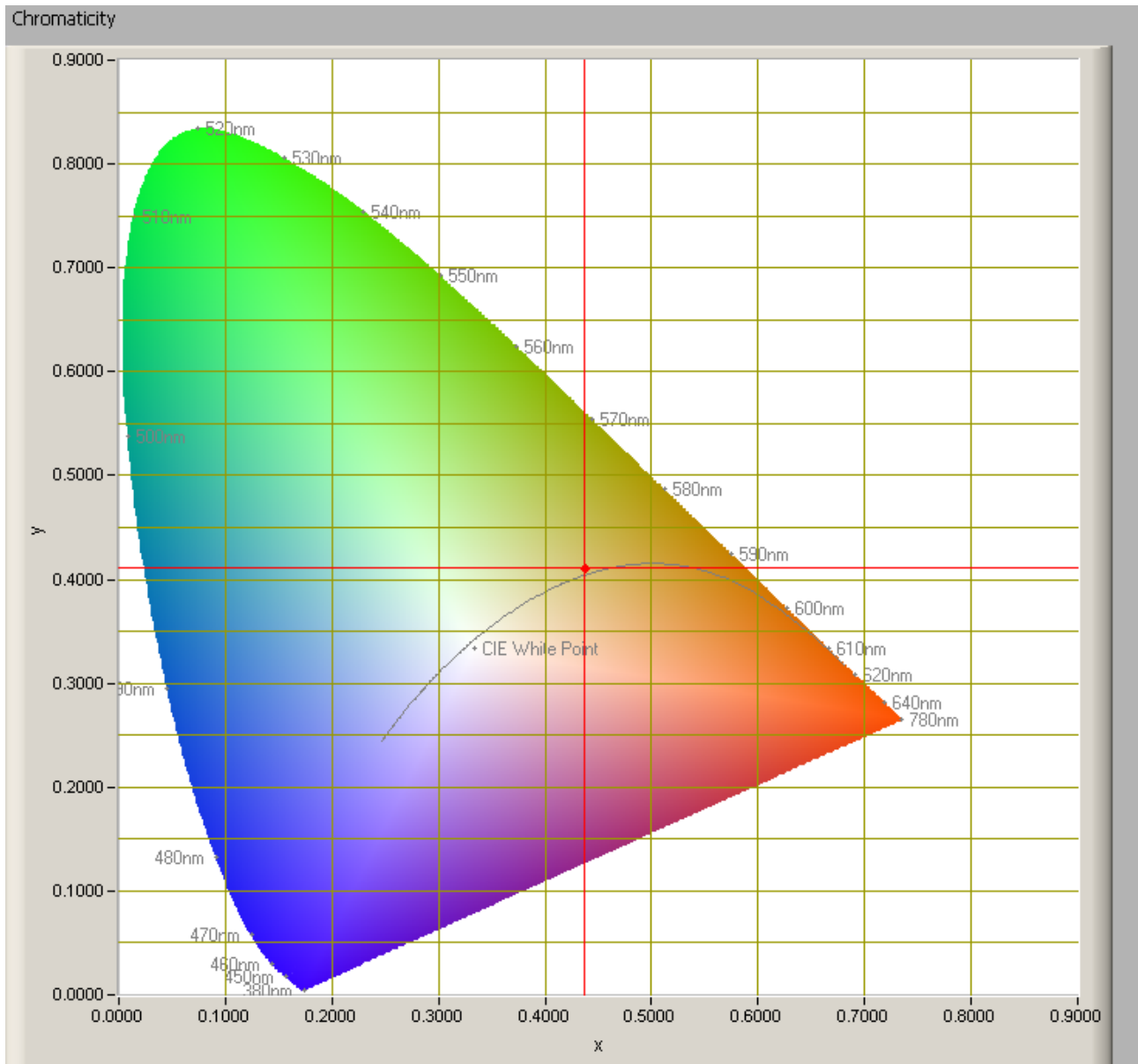
The power spectrum, sensitivity curves and resulting scotopic and photopic spectra (spectra energy content defined at 1 m distance).

The S/P ratio is 1.3.

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 close at the Planckian Locus (the black path in the graph).

Its coordinates are $x=0.4374$ and $y=0.4116$.

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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 R_x , and the first 8 indexes ($R_1 \dots R_8$) are averaged to compute the R_a which is equivalent to the CRI.

☐ manual

Reference Illuminant

Planckian radiator















 CCT

3051

 K

Chromaticity Difference DC=

2.9E-3

R1= 91.8		R8= 89.6		R_a (mean value of R1 - R8) <div>87</div>
R2= 87		R9= 69.8		
R3= 77.3		R10= 64		
R4= 89.4		R11= 88.5		
R5= 88.2		R12= 57.3		
R6= 82.6		R13= 89.1		
R7= 90.4		R14= 84.8		

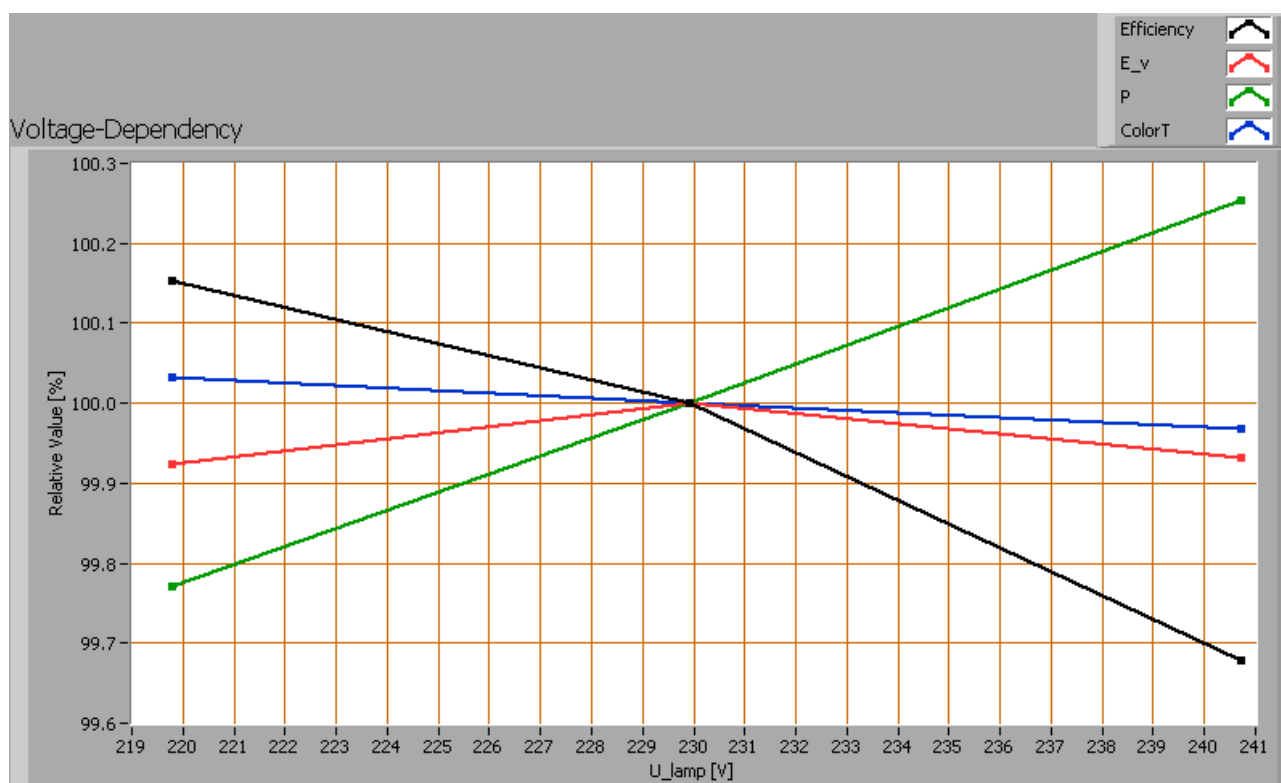
CRI of the light of this lightbulb.

The value of 87 is higher than 80 which is considered a minimum value for indoor usage. Note: the chromaticity difference is 0.0029 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.

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 lamp power P [W], the (Correlated) Color Temperature [K] and the luminous efficacy [lm/W].

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Lamp voltage dependencies of certain light bulb parameters, where the value at 230 V is taken as 100 %.

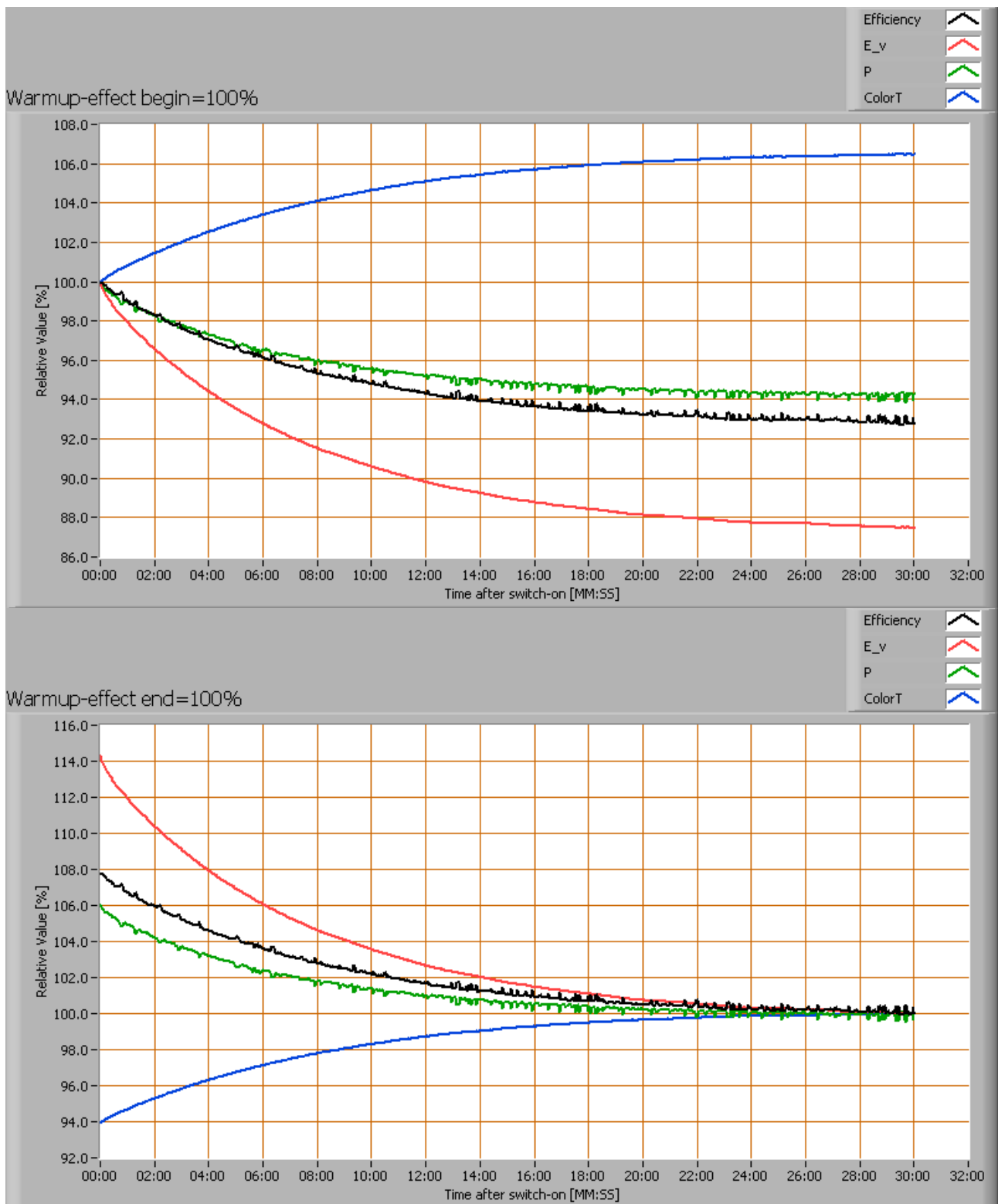
The illuminance and consumed power do not (significantly) vary when the voltage is varied, in a linear matter.

When the voltage at 230 V varies with + and - 5 V, then the illuminance varies < 0.1 %, 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], color temperature CT or correlated color temperature CCT [K], the lamp power P [W] and the luminous efficacy [lm/W].

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Effect of warming up on different light bulb parameters. At top the 100 % level is put at begin, and at bottom at the end.



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The warm up time is about 25 minutes. During that time the illuminance decreases 12 % and the consumed power with 6 %.

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