

Lamp measurement report – 19 Oct 2010

KLV-HB90W-A test
by
KLV Ledverlichting



Photo courtesy by www.OliNo.org

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Summary measurement data

parameter	meas. result	remark
Color temperature	5410 K	Cold white
Luminous intensity I_v	7005 Cd	Measured straight underneath the lamp.
Illuminance modulation index	4 %	Measured straight underneath the lamp. Is a measure for the amount of flickering.
Beam angle	66 deg	66° for all C-planes since the lamp is symmetrical along its 1st axis.
Power P	96.1 W	
Power Factor	0.95	For every 1 kWh net power consumed, there has been 0.3 kVAhr for reactive power.
THD	9 %	Total Harmonic Distortion
Luminous flux	6647 Lm	
Luminous efficacy	69 Lm/W	
EU-label classification	B	The energy class, from A (more efficient) to G (least efficient).
CRI_Ra	72	Color Rendering Index.
Coordinates chromaticity diagram	x=0.3348 and y=0.3453	
Fitting	230V	This lamp is directly connected to the 230 V grid voltage.
PAR-value	62 $\mu\text{Mol/s/m}^2$	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	1.8	This factor indicates the amount of times more efficient the




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		light of this light bulb is perceived under scotopic circumstances (low environmental light level).
D x H external dimensions	400 x 390 mm	External dimensions of the lamp.
D luminous area	397 mm	Dimensions of the luminous area (used in Eulumdat file). This is the surface of the milk white plate at the front side.
General remarks		<p>The ambient temperature during the whole set of measurements was 25.2-25.7 deg C.</p> <p>The temperature of the housing gets about 27 degrees hotter than ambient temperature.</p> <p>Warm up effect: during the warm up time the illuminance decreases with 5 % and the consumed power with 4 %.</p> <p>Voltage dependency: the power consumption and illuminance vary insignificantly, when the power voltage varies between 200-250 V.</p>

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Overview table

m.	Ø 50%		CO-180: 66° C90-270: 66° 	E (lux)	Luminaire Efficacy
	CO-180	C90-270			69 (lumen per Watt)
0.25	0.33	0.33		112087	Half-peak diam CO-180
0.5	0.65	0.65		28022	1.31 x diameter(m)
1	1.31	1.31		7005	Half-peak diam C90-270
1.5	1.96	1.96		3114	1.31 x diameter(m)
3	3.92	3.92		778	Illuminance
4	5.23	5.23		438	7005 / distance ² (lux)
5	6.54	6.54		280	Total Output
					6647 (lumen)

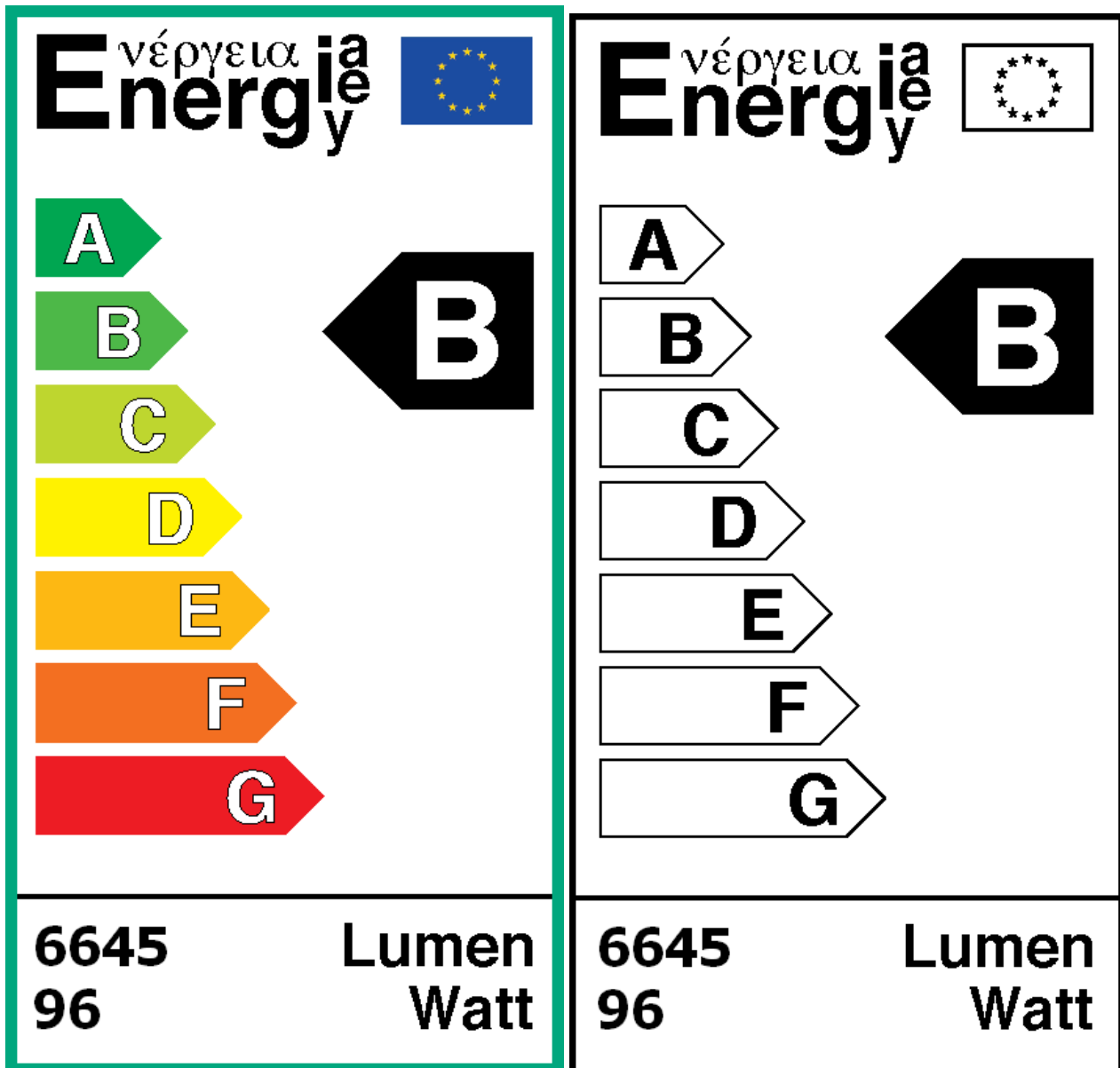
The overview table is explained on the OliNo website.

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 400 mm ≈ 2000 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.

EU Energy label classification

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.

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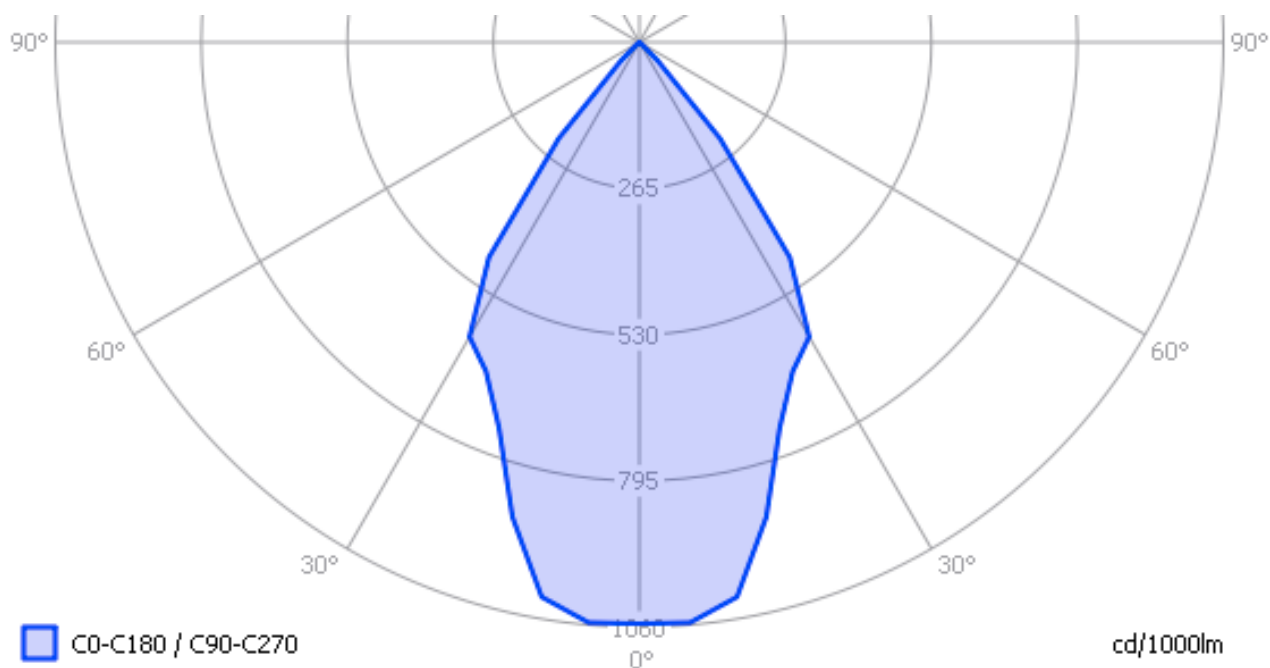


EU energy label of this lamp

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.

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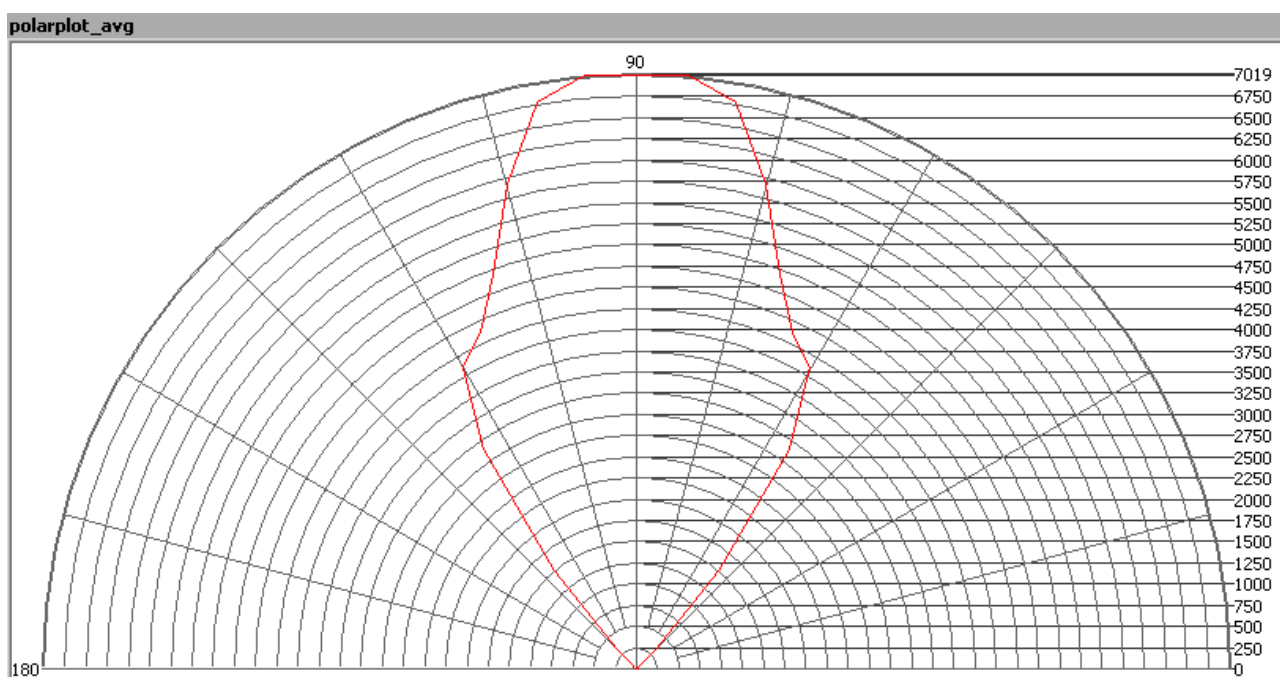
The light diagram giving the radiation pattern.

It indicates the luminous intensity around the light bulb. All the planes give (almost) the same results as the lamp is symmetrical 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.

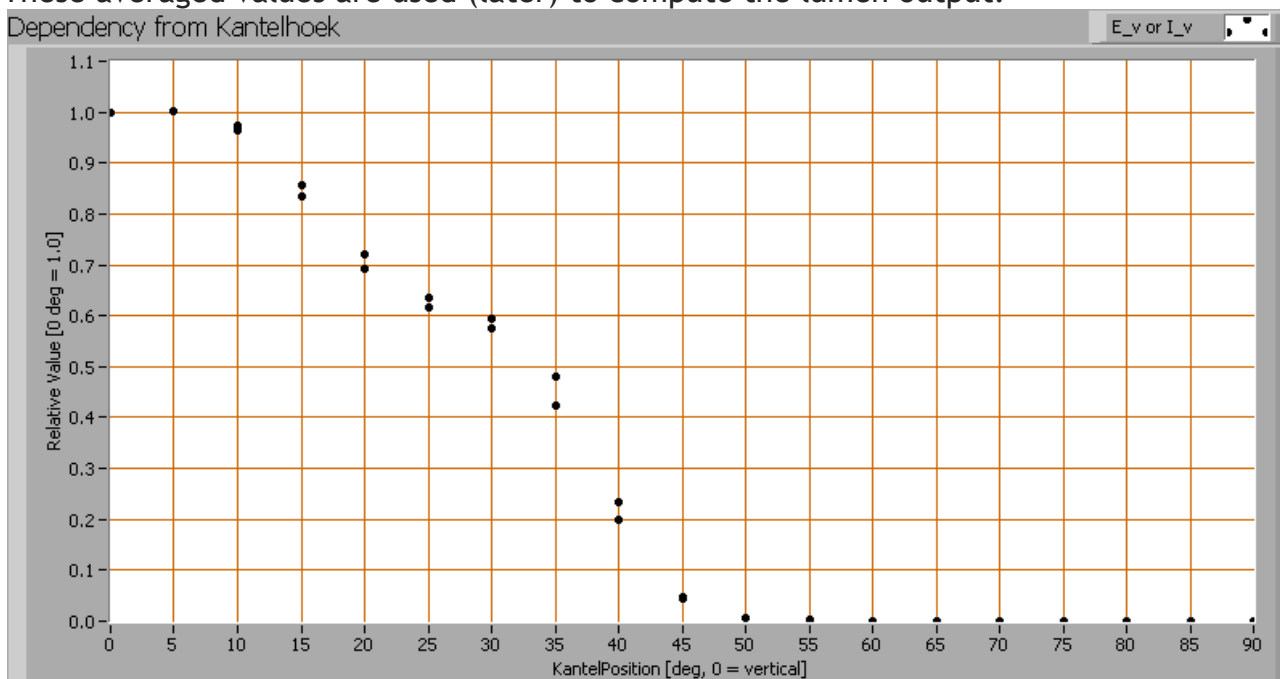
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The radiation pattern of the light bulb.

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.



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



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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 66° for all C-planes looked at.

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 6647 Lm.

Luminous efficacy

The luminous flux being 6647 Lm, and the power of the light bulb being 96.1 W, yields a luminous efficacy of 69 Lm/W.

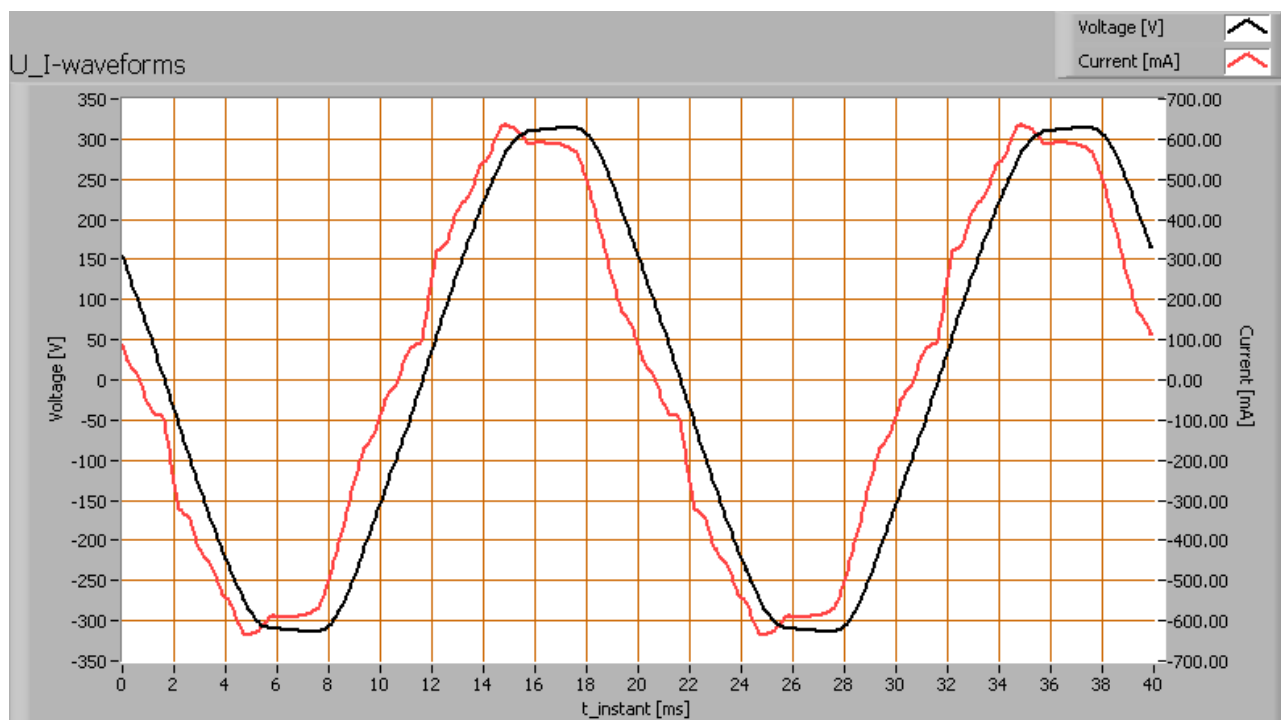
Electrical properties

A power factor of 0.95 means that for every 1 kWh net power consumed, a reactive component of 0.3 kVAr was needed.

Lamp voltage	230 VAC
Lamp current	441 mA
Power P	96.1 W
Apparent power S	101 VA
Power factor	0.95

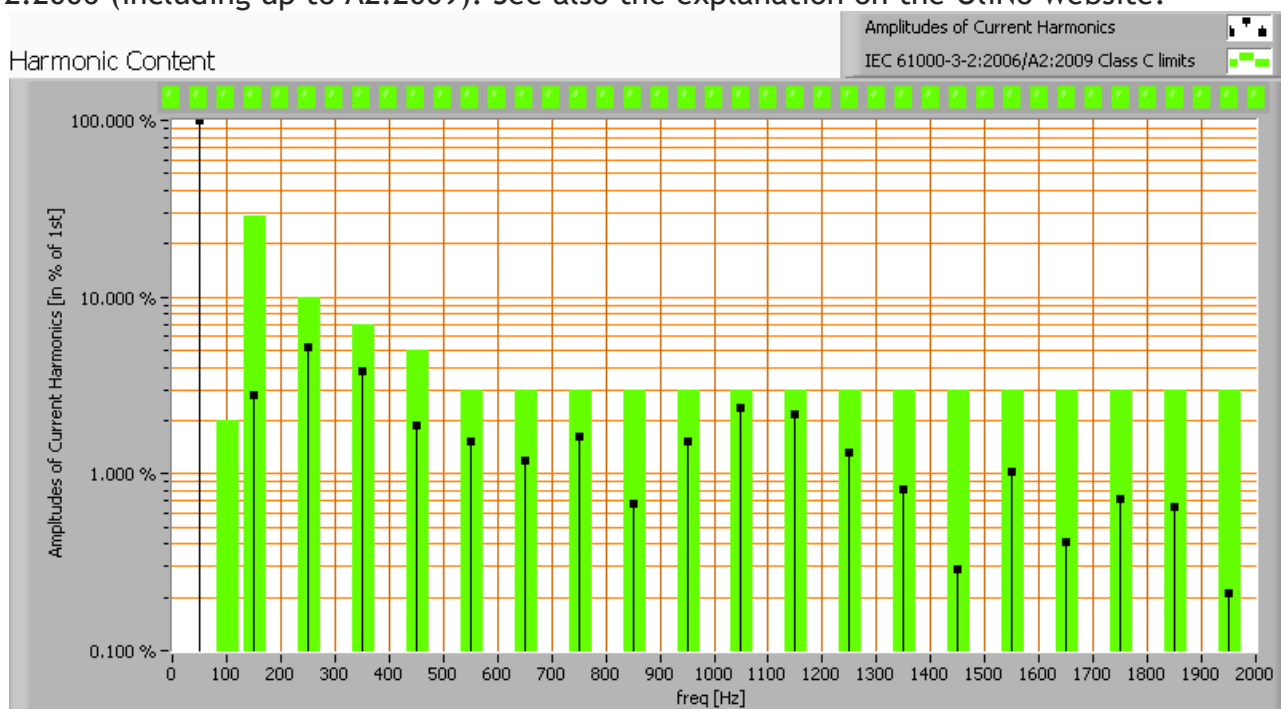
Of this light bulb the voltage across and the resulting current through it are measured and graphed. See the OLiNo site how this is obtained.

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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.

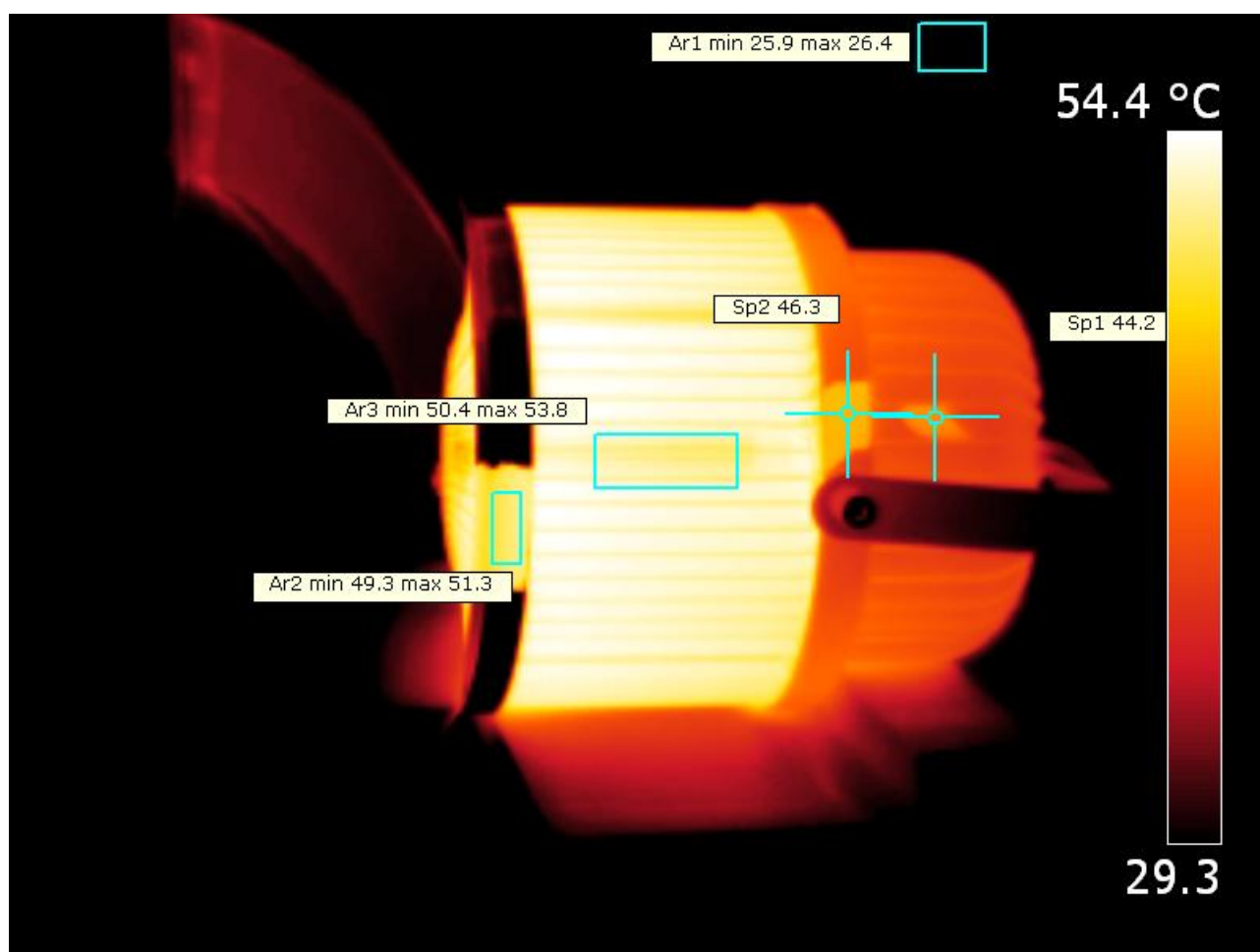


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Harmonics in the current waveform and checked against IEC61000-3-2:2006

There are limits for the harmonics for lighting equipment > 25 W which are fulfilled.
The Total Harmonic Distortion of the current is computed as 9 %.

Temperature measurements lamp

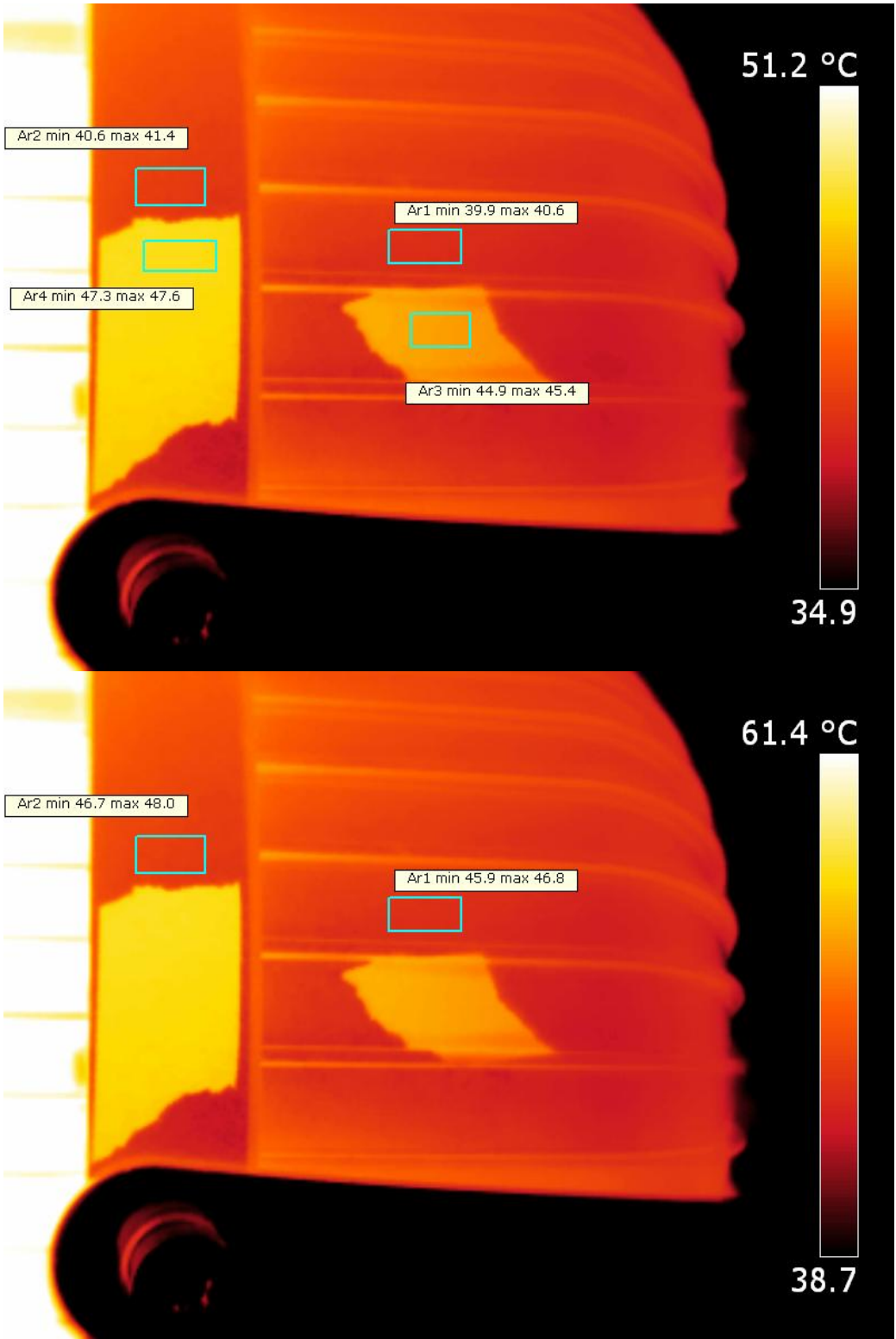


Zoomed in on side and bottom view.

The side surface with the cool ribs has a high emissivity and is taken equal to that of masking tape (of 0.95).

The back side has a lower emissivity which is seen as the masking tape is well visible in the IR image meaning that it reads a different temperature (reflects less).

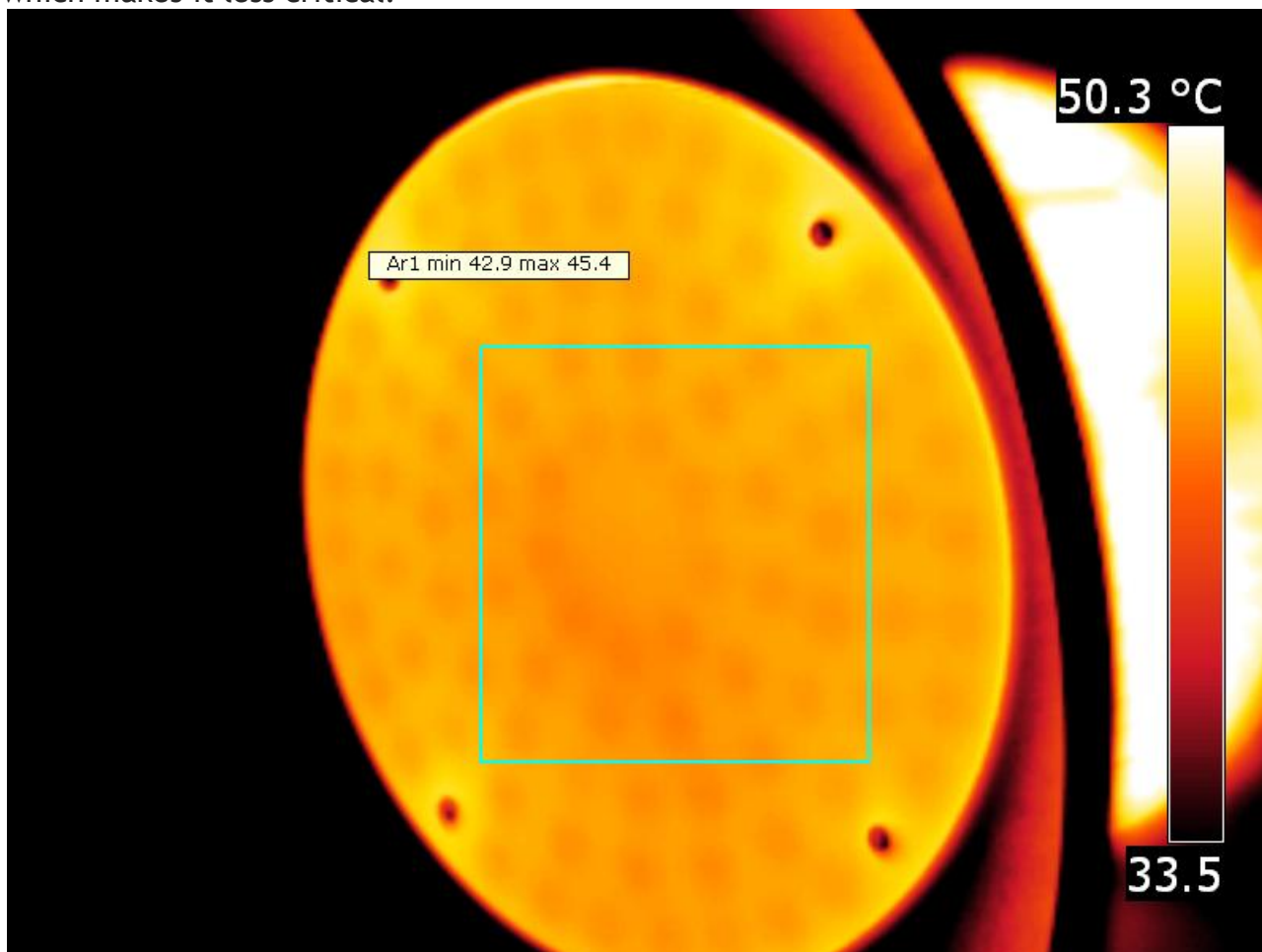
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Comparison of temperature reading to find emissivity

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The emissivity of the back material is about 0.65. It has less ability to radiate heat away. In this case the back side also has already a lower temperature than the side which makes it less critical.



The front side of the lamp, with the leds.

The front side has a rough surface and the emissivity is here put at 0.95, equal to that of a piece of masking tape.

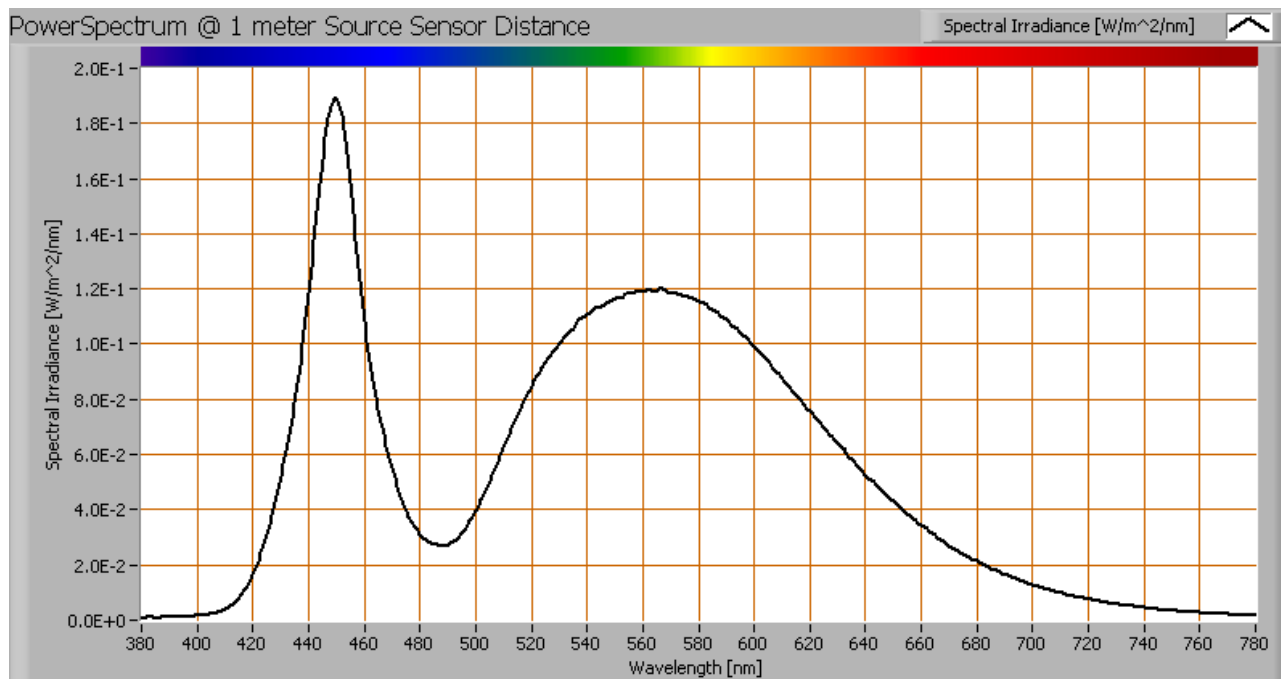
status lamp	> 2 hours on
ambient temperature	26 deg C
reflected background temperature	26 deg C
camera	Flir T335
emissivity	0.65 and 0.95 ⁽¹⁾
measurement distance	0.2, 0.4 and 0.6 m
IFOV _{geometric}	0.136 mm per 0.1 m distance

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NETD (thermal sensitivity)	50 mK
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⁽¹⁾ See the text for explanation.

Color temperature and Spectral power distribution

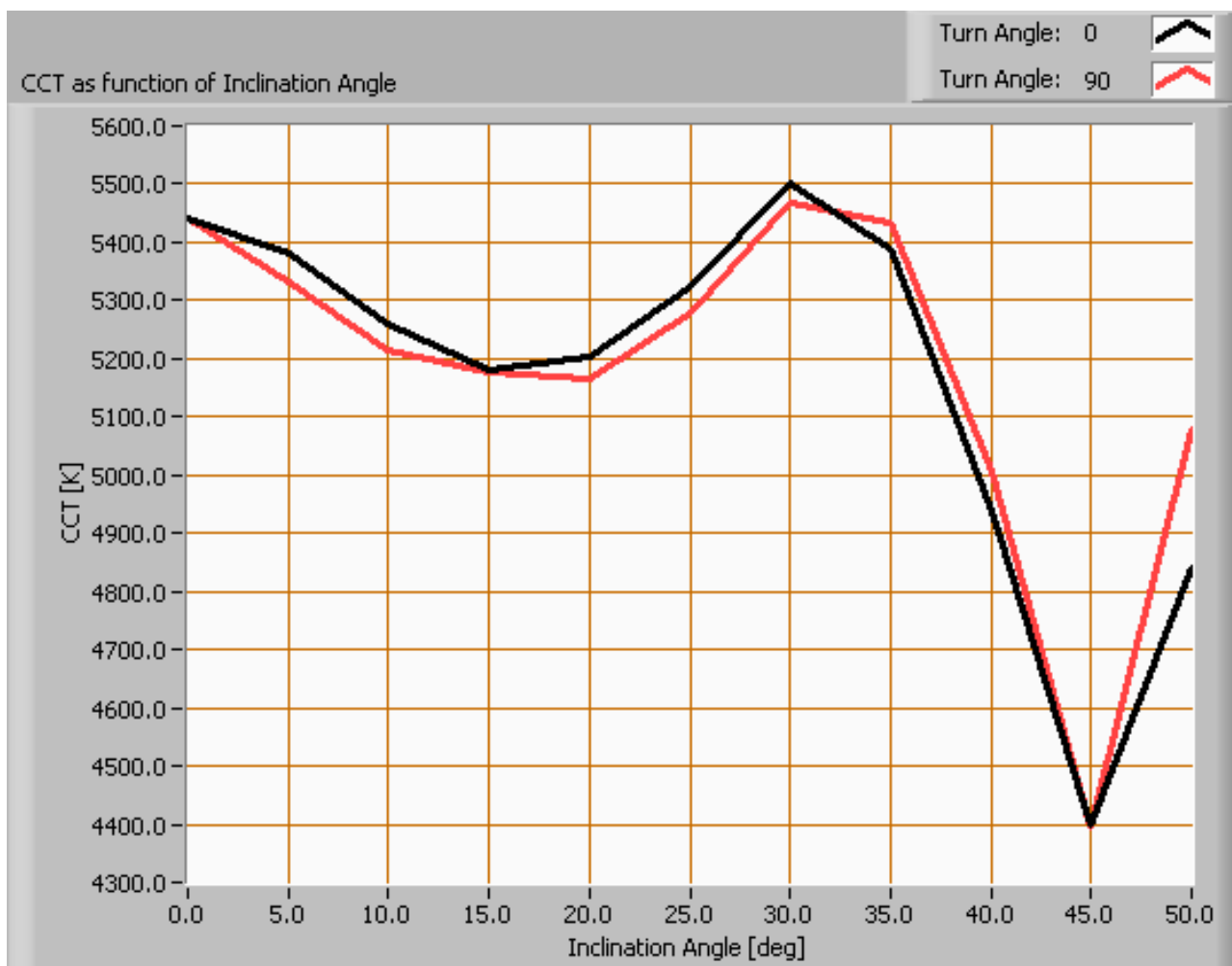


The spectral power distribution of this light bulb, energies on y-axis valid at 1 m distance.

The measured color temperature is about 5400 K which is cold white.

This color temperature is measured straight underneath the light bulb. Below a graph showing the color temperature for different inclination angles.

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Color temperature as a function of inclination angle.

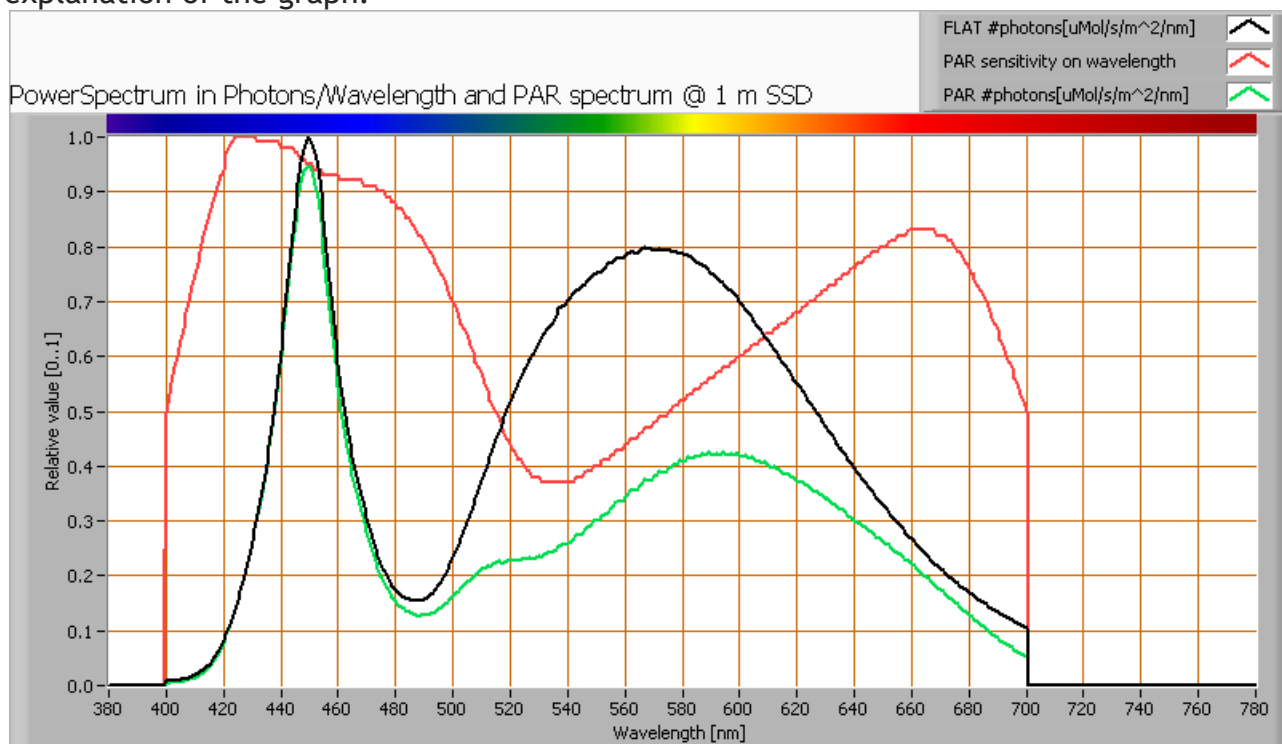
The measurement of CCT is measured for inclination angles up to 50°. Beyond this angle the illuminance is very low (< 5 lux).

The beam angle is 66°, meaning a 33° inclination angle. In this area most of the light is present. The variation in correlated color temperature in this area is about 5 %.

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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

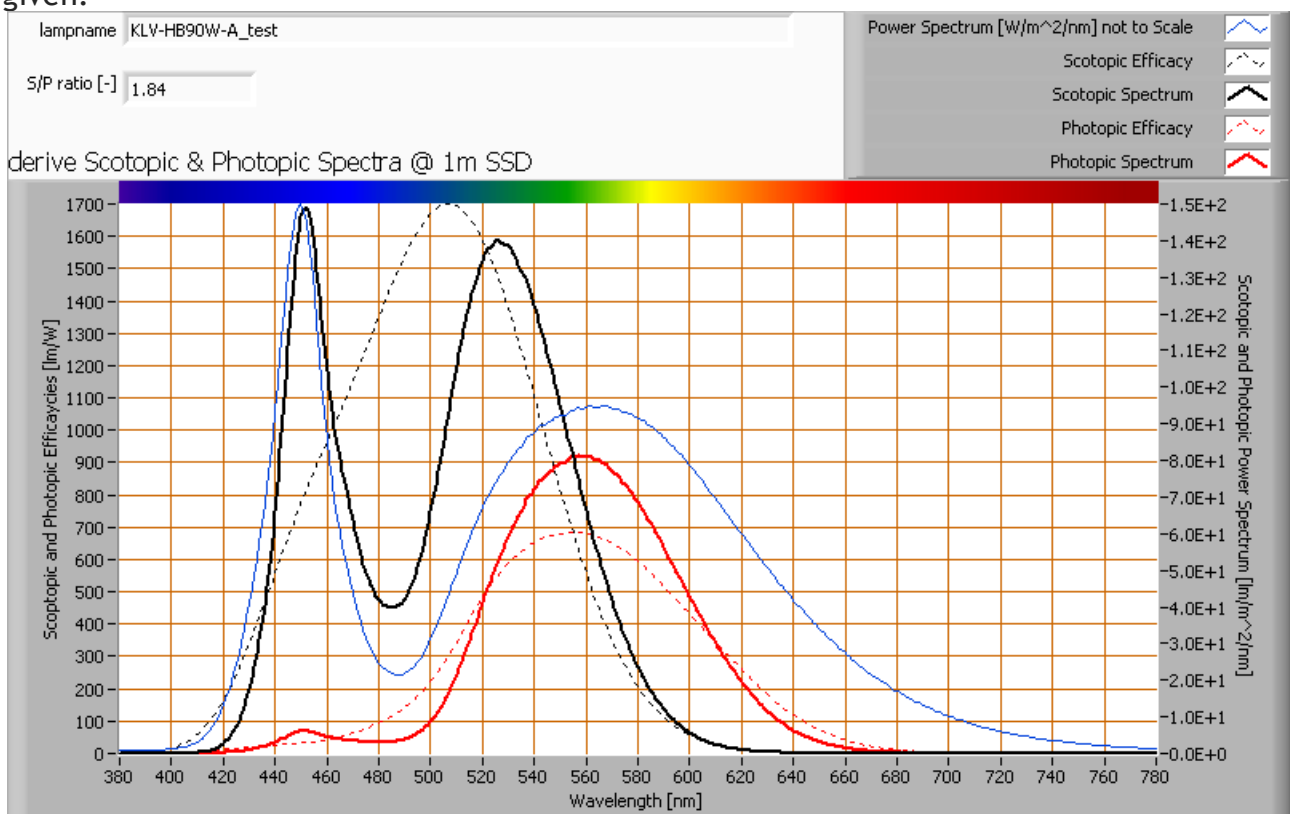
parameter	value	unit
PAR-number	62	$\mu\text{Mol/s/m}^2$
PAR-photon current	58.8	$\mu\text{Mol/s}$
PAR-photon efficacy	0.6	$\mu\text{Mol/s/W}$

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.



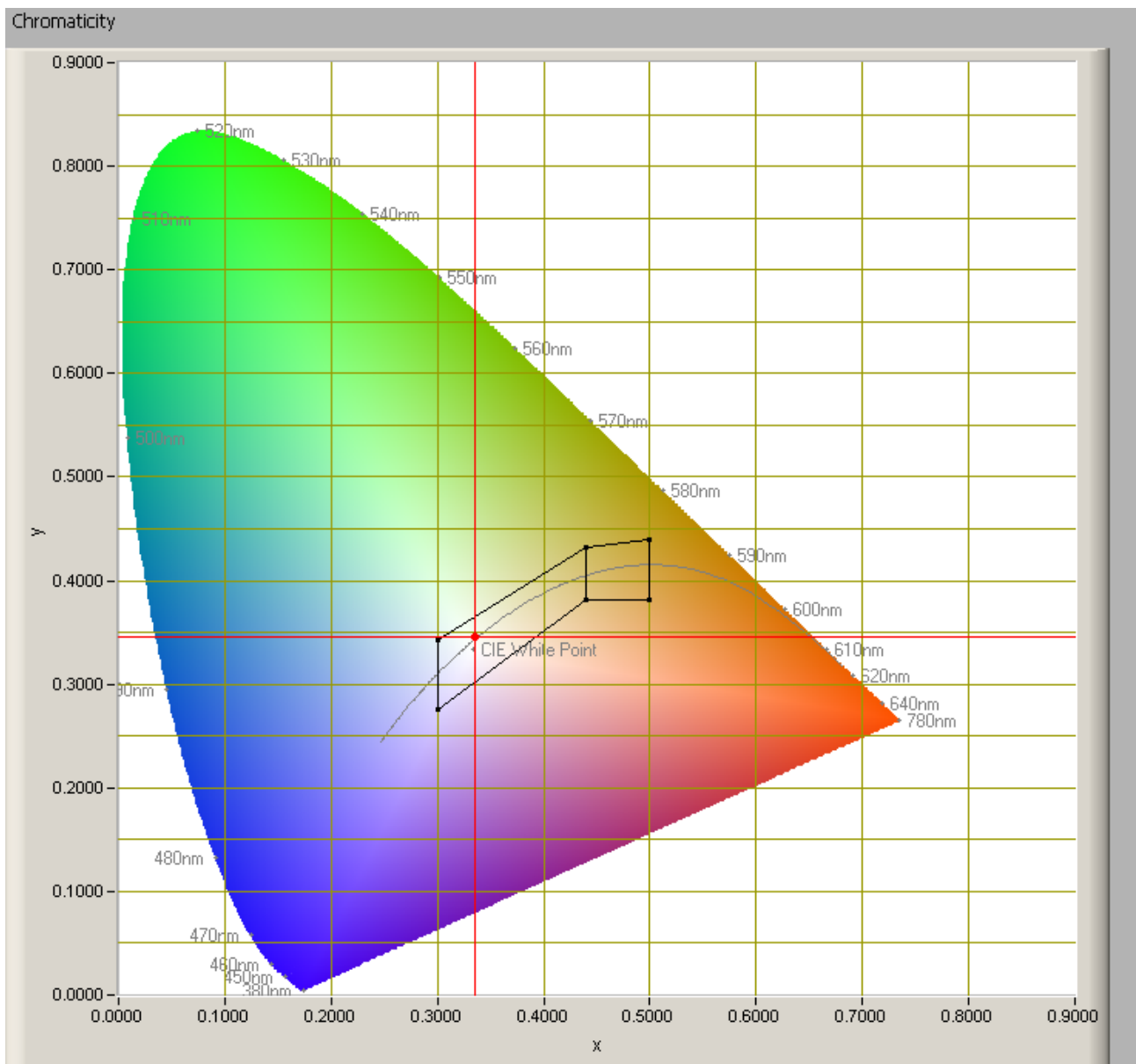
The power spectrum, sensitivity curves and resulting scotopic and photopic spectra (spectra energy content defined at 1 m distance).

The S/P ratio is 1.8.

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 $x=0.3348$ and $y=0.3453$.

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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

5410

 K

Chromaticity Difference DC=

2.0E-3

R1=	70		R8=	58.7		R_a (mean value of R1 - R8) <div>72.4</div>
R2=	77.4		R9=	-25.8		
R3=	80.8		R10=	44.3		
R4=	72.4		R11=	67.8		
R5=	70.5		R12=	43.2		
R6=	67.7		R13=	70.9		
R7=	81.6		R14=	89		

CRI of the light of this lightbulb.

The value of 72 is lower than to the value 80 which is considered a minimum value for indoor usage.

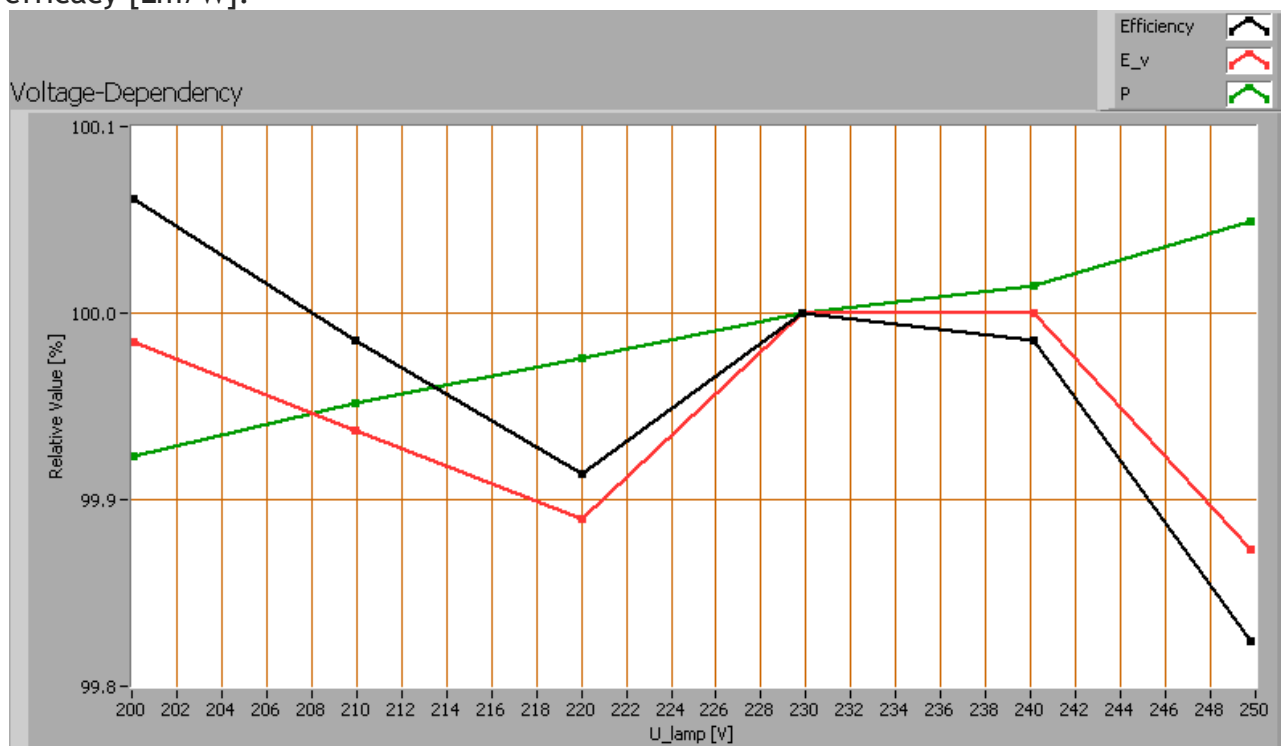
Note: the chromaticity difference is 0.0020 indicates the distance to the Planckian Locus. There is no norm yet that states what the max deviation from white light is allowed to be. A reference with signal lights as a reference is given in the chromaticity diagram.

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

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



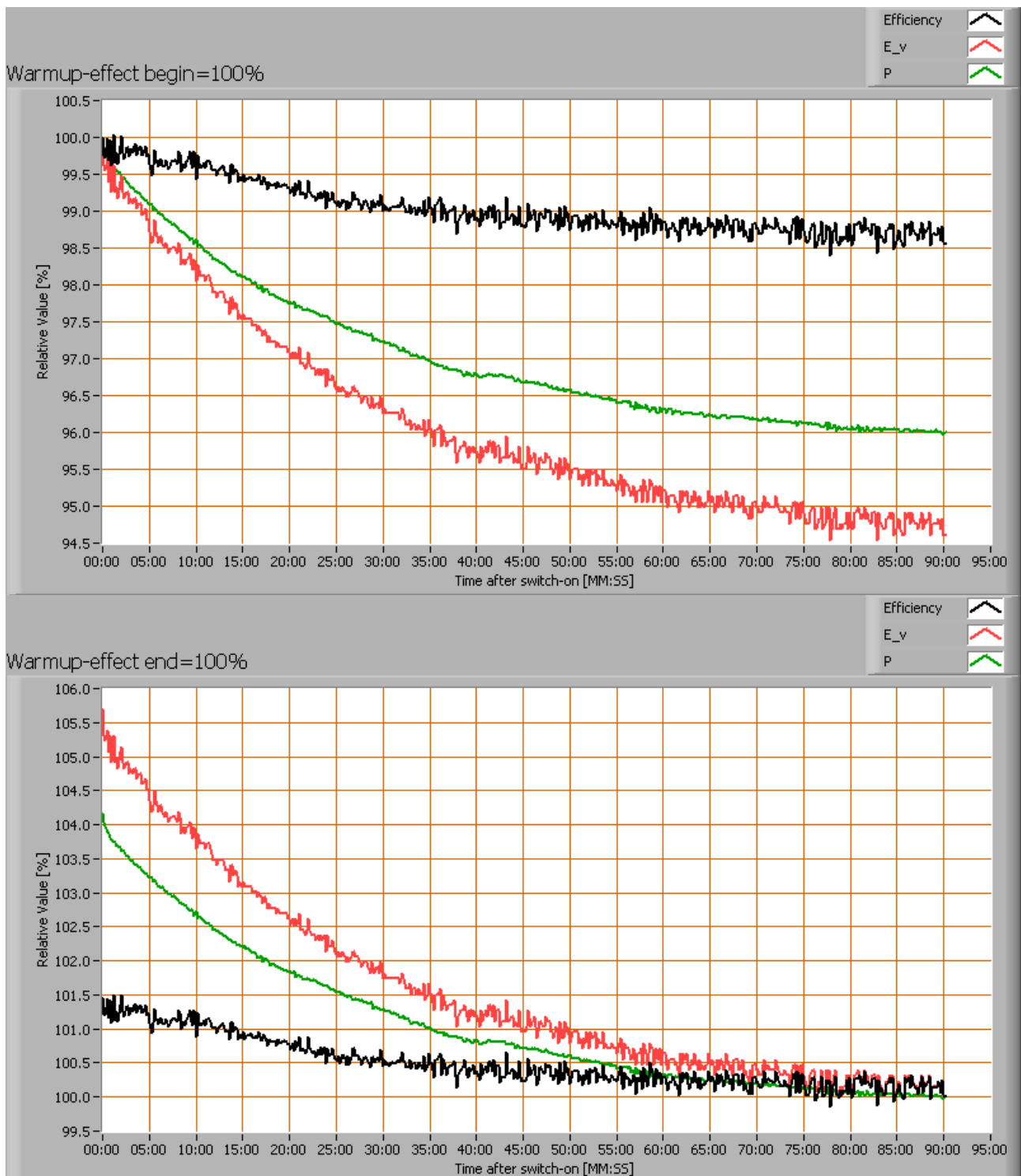
Lamp voltage dependencies of certain light bulb parameters, where the value at 230 V is taken as 100 %.

The illuminance and consumed power vary insignificantly when the voltage is varied. 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], the lamppower P [W] and the luminous efficacy [lm/W].

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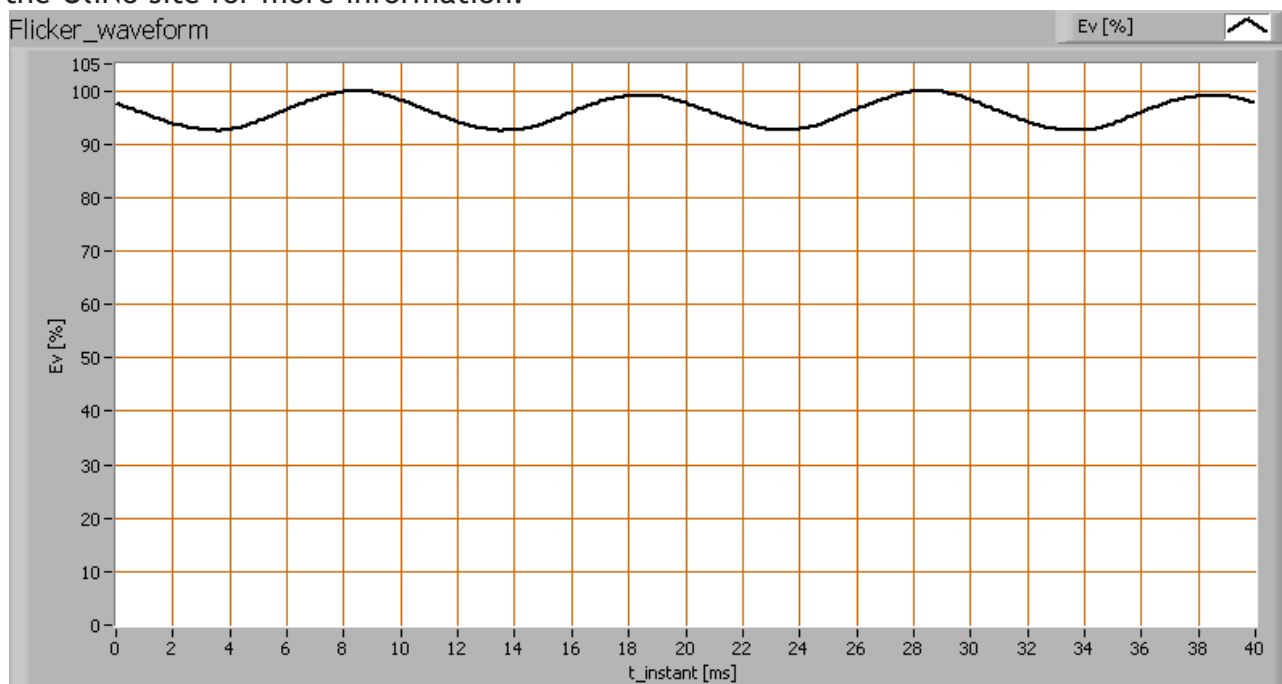
Effect of warming up on different light bulb parameters. At top the 100 % level is put at begin, and at bottom at the end.

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The warm up time is about 60 minutes, during which the illuminance decreases with 5 % and the consumed power with 4 %.

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.



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

parameter	value	unit
Flicker frequency	99.9	Hz
Illuminance modulation index	4	%

The illuminance modulation index is computed as: $(\max_Ev - \min_Ev) / (\max_Ev + \min_Ev)$.

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