

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Revo Superspot 8dew WW 3000K

by

Creative Lighting Solutions



Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Summary measurement data

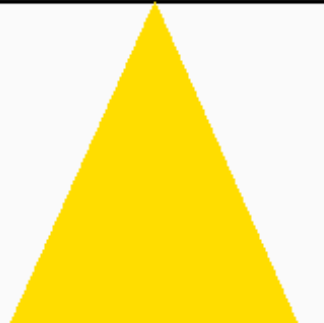
parameter	meas. result	remark
Color temperature	2983 K	warm white
Luminous intensity I_v	18023.7 Cd	Measured straight underneath the lamp.
Illuminance modulation index	35 %	Measured straight underneath the lamp. Is a measure for the amount of flickering.
Beam angle	12 deg	12 deg is the beam angle for the C0-C180-plane (perpendicular to the length direction of the lamp) and 11 deg is the beam angle for the C90-C270 plane, which is along the length direction of the lamp. The difference between both planes is very small.
Power P	19.2 W	Follow the link for more information on electrical properties.
Power Factor	0.95	An electrical load with this power factor means that for every 1 kWh net energy consumed, there has been 0.32 kVAhr for reactive energy.
THD	15 %	Total Harmonic Distortion.
Luminous flux	1108 lm	
Luminous efficacy	58 lm/W	
EU-label classification	A	The energy class, from A (more efficient) to G (least efficient).
CRI_Ra	85	Color Rendering Index.
Coordinates chromaticity diagram	x=0.4363 en y=0.4011	
Fitting	230V	This lamp is connected directly to the grid voltage.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

PAR-value	166.4 uMol/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 uMol/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).
L x W x H external dimensions	100 mm x 100 mm x 100 mm	External dimensions of the lamp.
L x W luminous area	70 mm x 70 mm	Dimensions of the luminous area (used in Eulumdat file). This is the smallest square around the leds at the front.
General remarks		<p>The ambient temperature during the whole set of illuminance measurements was 22.9 - 24.6 deg C.</p> <p>The temperature of the housing gets maximally about 30 degrees hotter than ambient temperature.</p> <p>Warm up effect: during the warm up time the illuminance decreases about 10 % and the consumed power decreases about 3 %.</p> <p>Voltage dependency: there is no mentionable dependency of the illuminance and consumed power when the power voltage varies between the 200-250 V.</p> <p>At the end of the article an additional photo.</p>

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Overview table

m.	Ø 50%		CO-180: 12° C90-270: 11° 	E (lux)	Luminaire Efficacy
	CO-180	C90-270			58 (lumen per Watt)
0.25	0.05	0.05		288380	Half-peak diam CO-180
0.5	0.1	0.1		72095	0.21 x diameter(m)
1	0.21	0.2		18024	Half-peak diam C90-270
1.5	0.31	0.3		8011	0.2 x diameter(m)
3	0.62	0.6		2003	Illuminance
4	0.82	0.8		1126	18024 / distance ² (lux)
5	1.03	1.01		721	Total Output
					1108 (lumen)

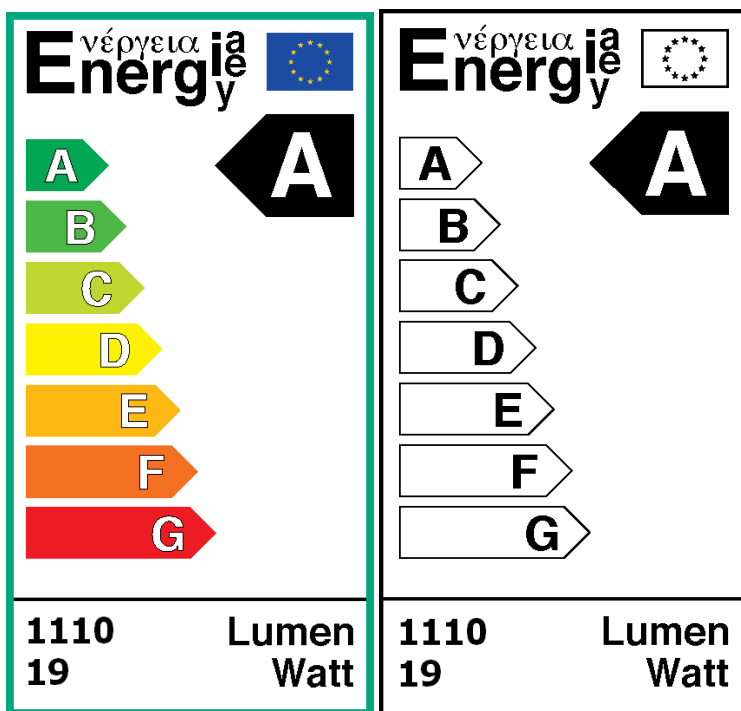
The overview table is explained on the OliNo website.

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 99 mm (maximal luminous size, eventually diagonally measured)= 495 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.

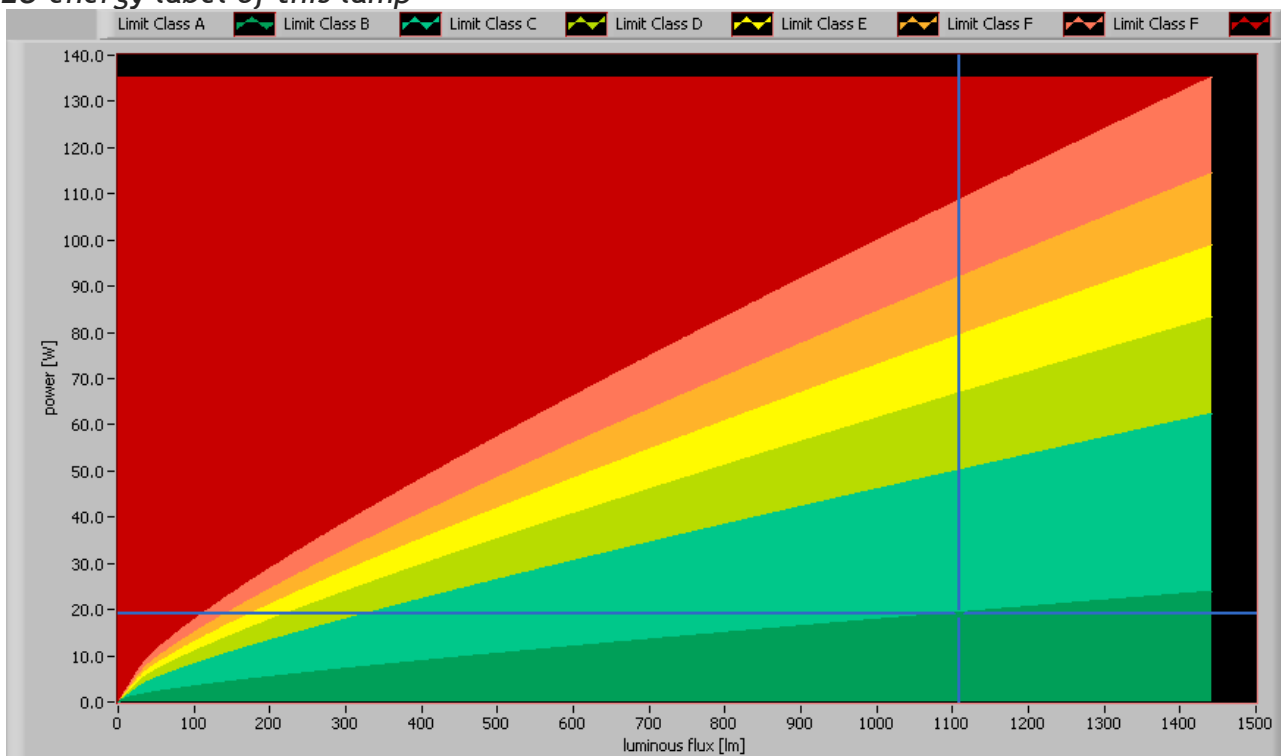
EU Energy label classification

With the measurement results of the luminous flux and the consumed power the classification on energy efficacy 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.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010



EU energy label of this lamp

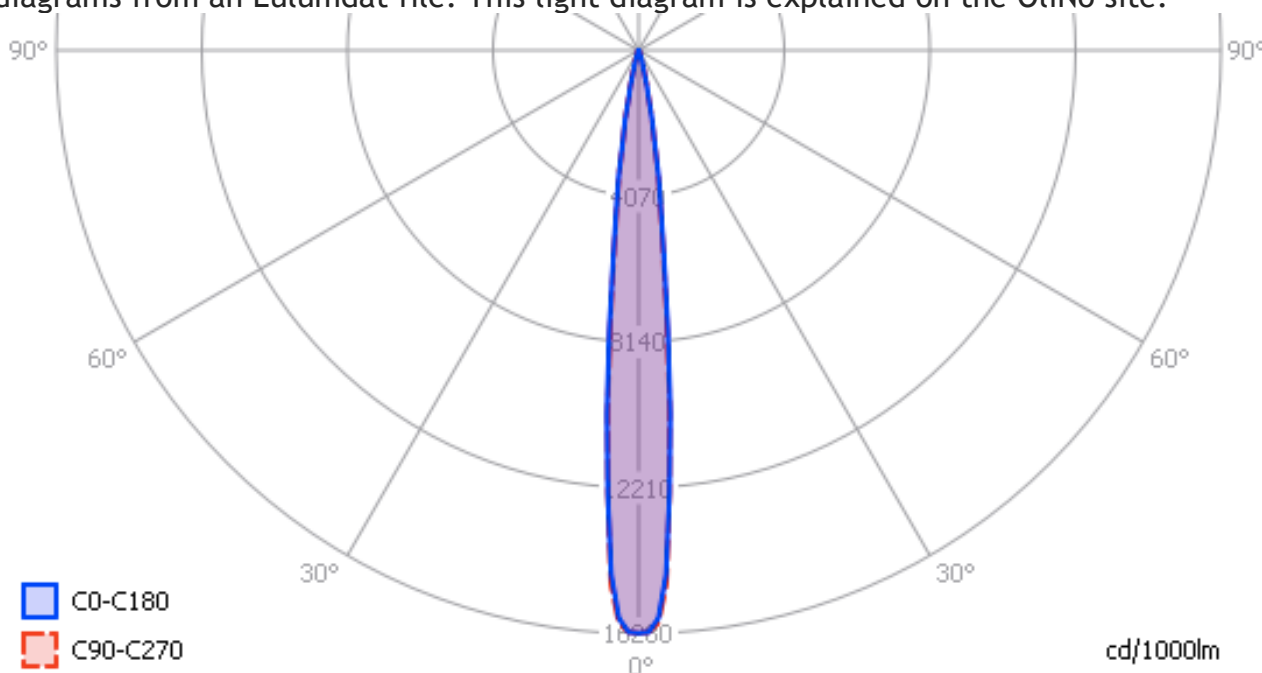


The lamp's performance in the lumen-Watt field, with the energy efficacy fields indicated.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Eulumdat light diagram

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



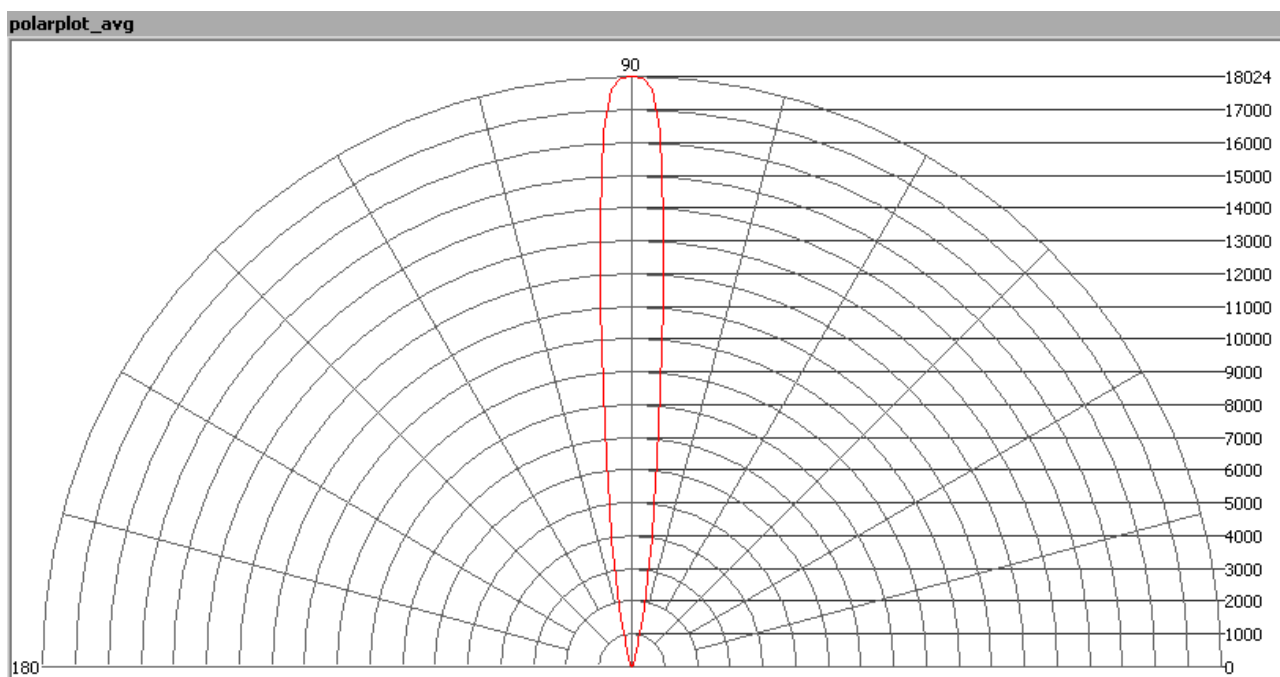
The light diagram giving the radiation pattern.

The light diagram indicates the beam in the C0-C180 plane (perpendicular to the length direction of the lamp) and in the plane perpendicular to that, the C90-C270 plane (along the length direction of the lamp). In this lamp's case there is no difference between the length and perpendicular to the length direction. The two planes are mentioned to show that the beams are equal.

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.

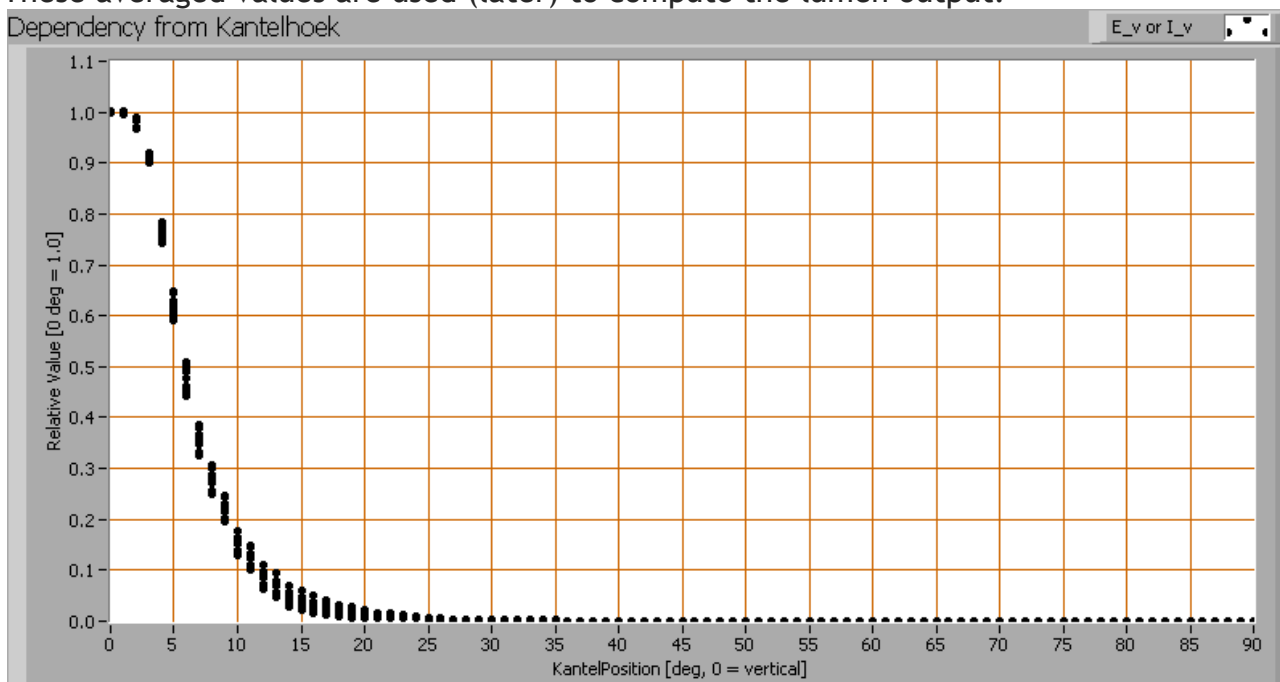
Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010



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.



Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

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 12 for the C0-C180 plane and 11 for 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 1108 lm.

Luminous efficacy

The luminous flux being 1108 lm, and the consumer power of the lamp being 19.2 Watt, results in a luminous efficacy of 58 lm/Watt.

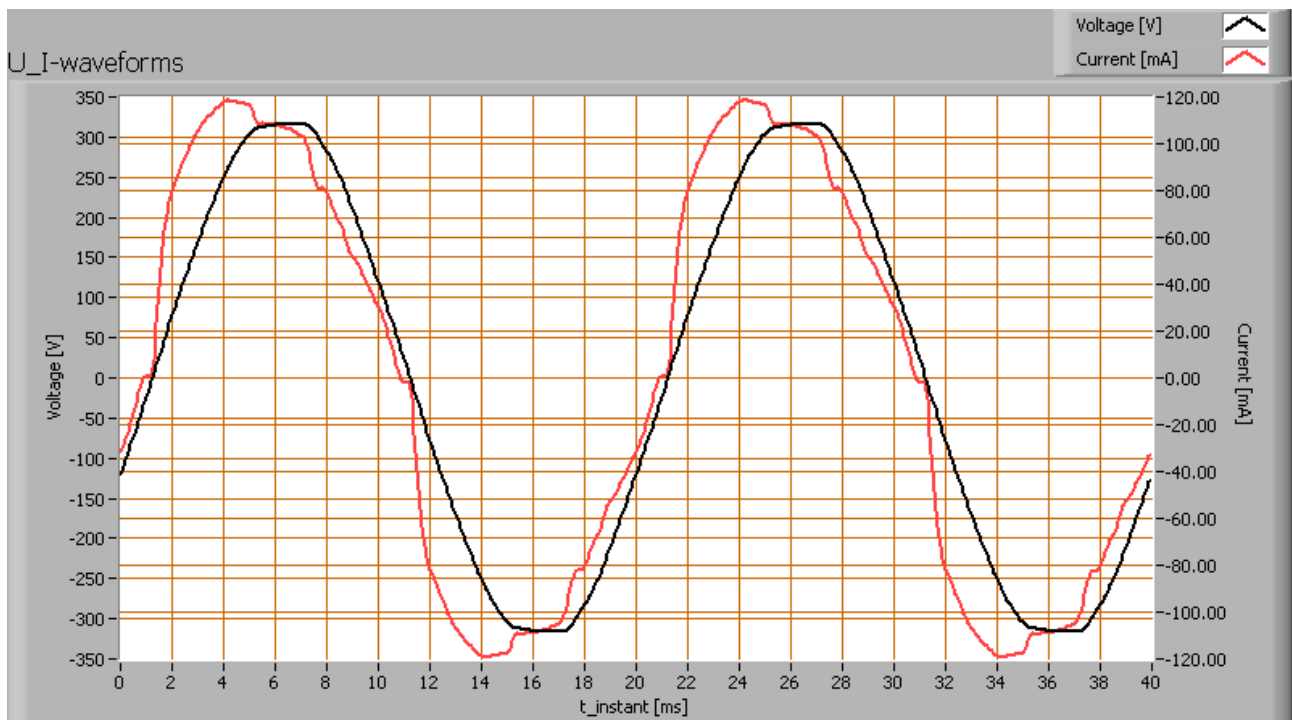
Electrical properties

The power factor is 0.95. An electrical load with this power factor means that for every 1 kWh net energy consumed, there has been 0.32 kVAhr for reactive energy.

Lamp voltage	230 V AC
Lamp current	0.088 A
Power P	19.2 W
Apparent power S	20.1 VA
<Power factor	0.95

Of this lamp the voltage across and the resulting current through it are measured and graphed. See the UI acquisition on the OLiNo site how this is obtained.

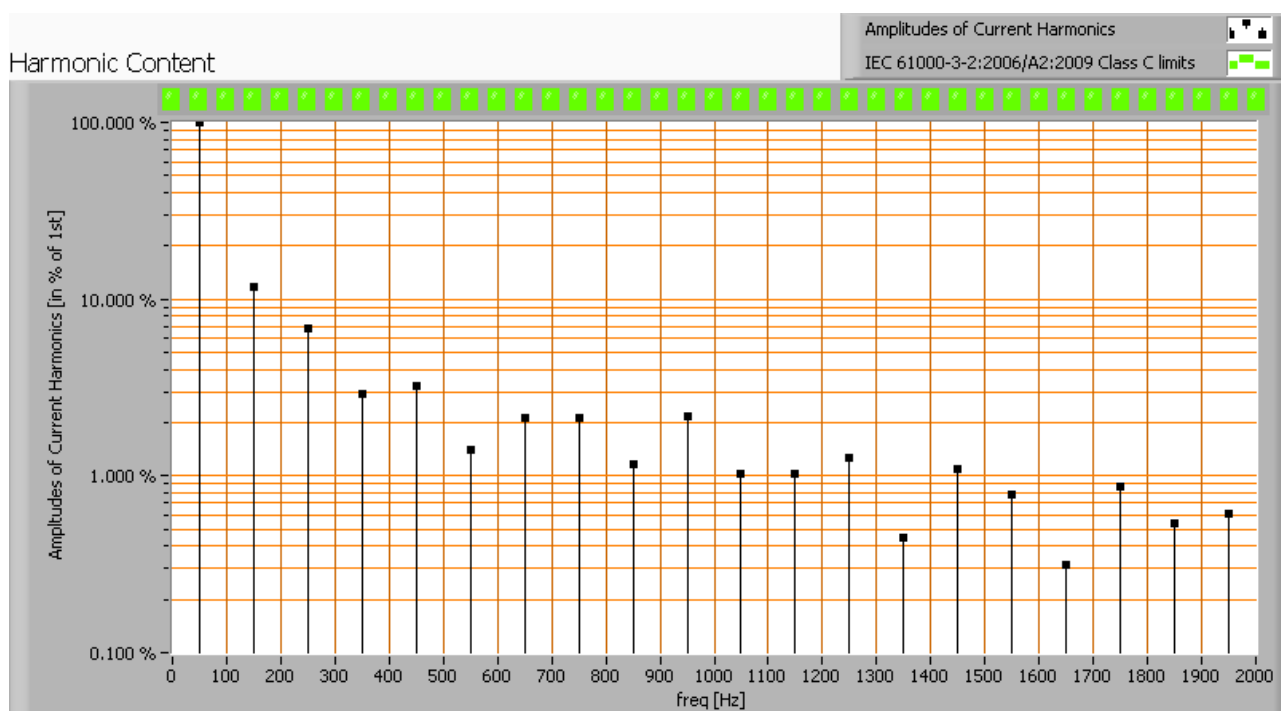
Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010



Voltage across and current through the lightbulb

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

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010



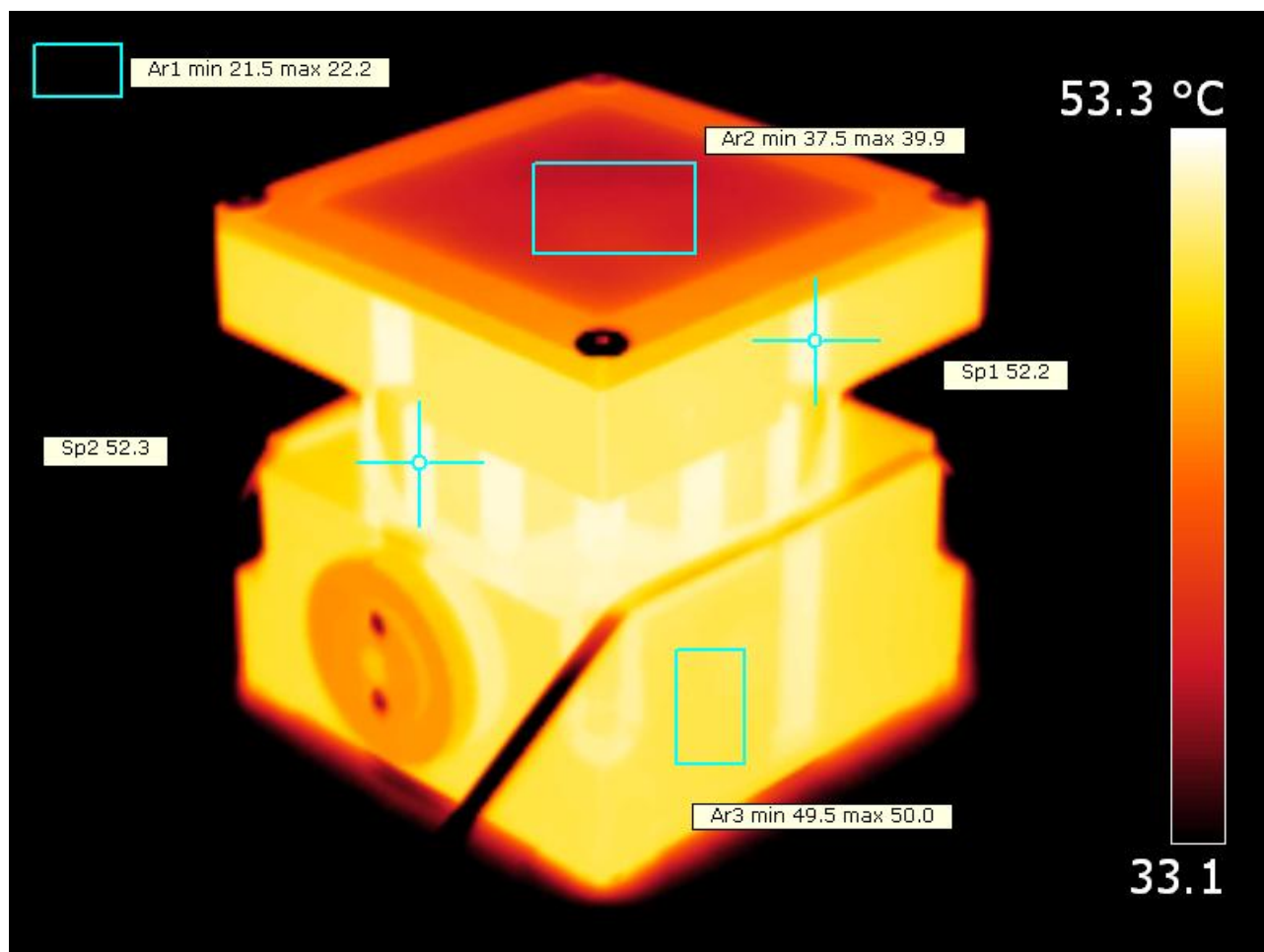
Harmonics in the current waveform and checked against IEC61000-3-2:2006 and A2:2009

When the consumed power is ≤ 25 W there are no limits for the harmonics.

The Total Harmonic Distortion of the current is computed and its value is 15 %.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Temperature measurements lamp

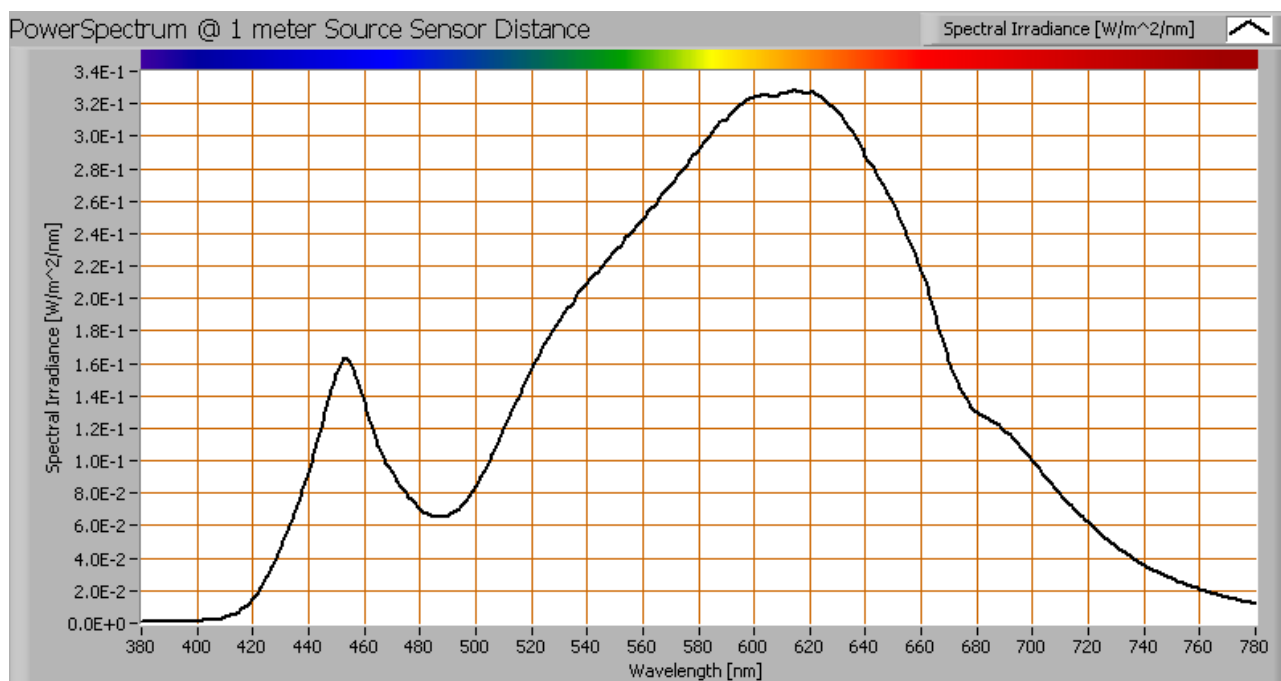


Overview of the complete lamp and the temperatures.

status lamp	> 2 hours on
ambient temperature	22 deg C
reflected background temperature	22 deg C
camera	Flir T335
emissivity	0.95
measurement distance	0.5 m
IFOV _{geometric}	0.136 mm per 0.1 m distance
NETD (thermal sensitivity)	50 mK

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Color temperature and Spectral power distribution

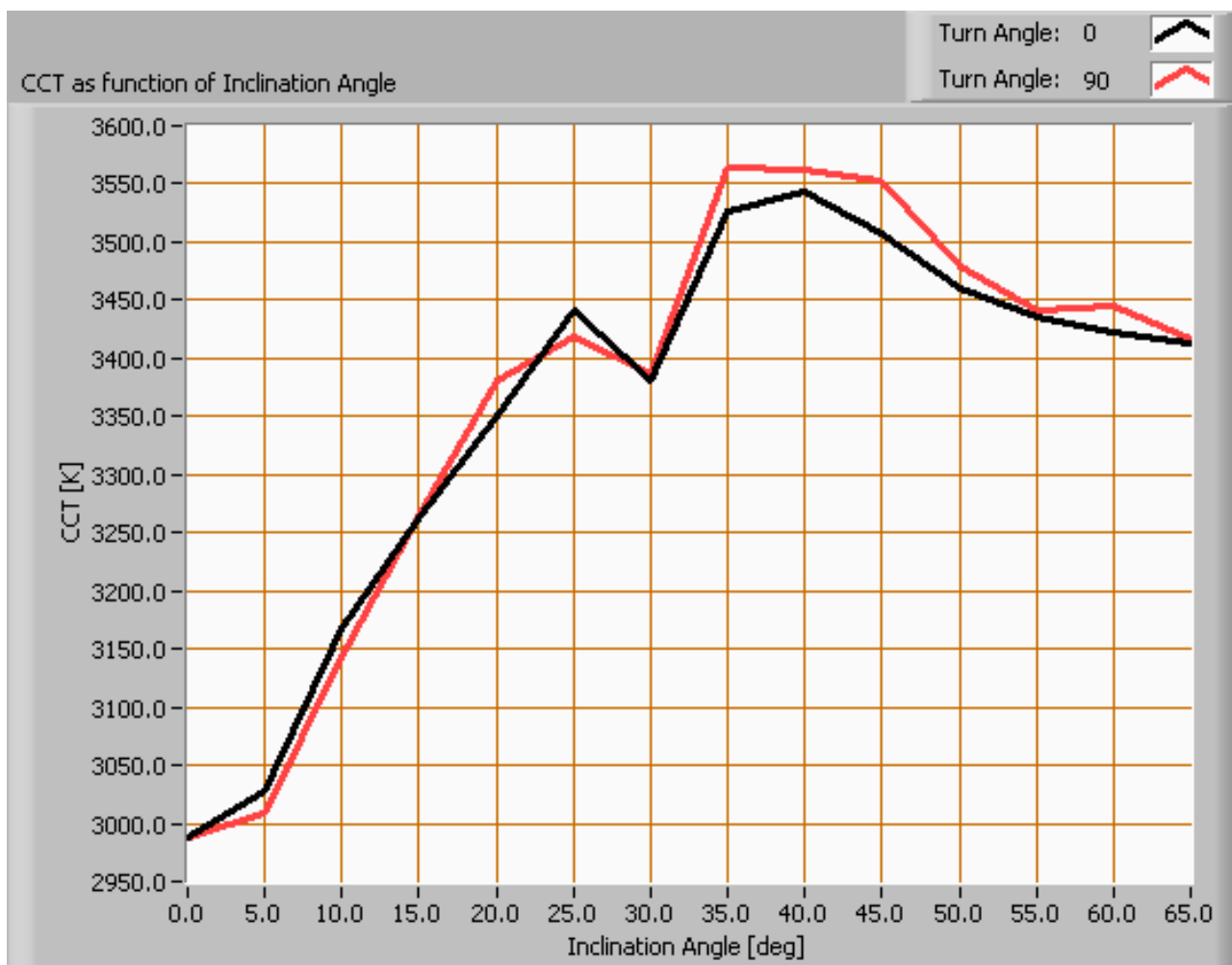


The spectral power distribution of this light bulb, energies on y-axis valid at 1 m distance.

The measured color temperature is 2983 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.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010



Color temperature as a function of inclination angle.

The color temperature is given for inclination angles up to 65 deg. Beyond that value the illuminance is so low (< 5 lux) that it has not been used for color determination of the light.

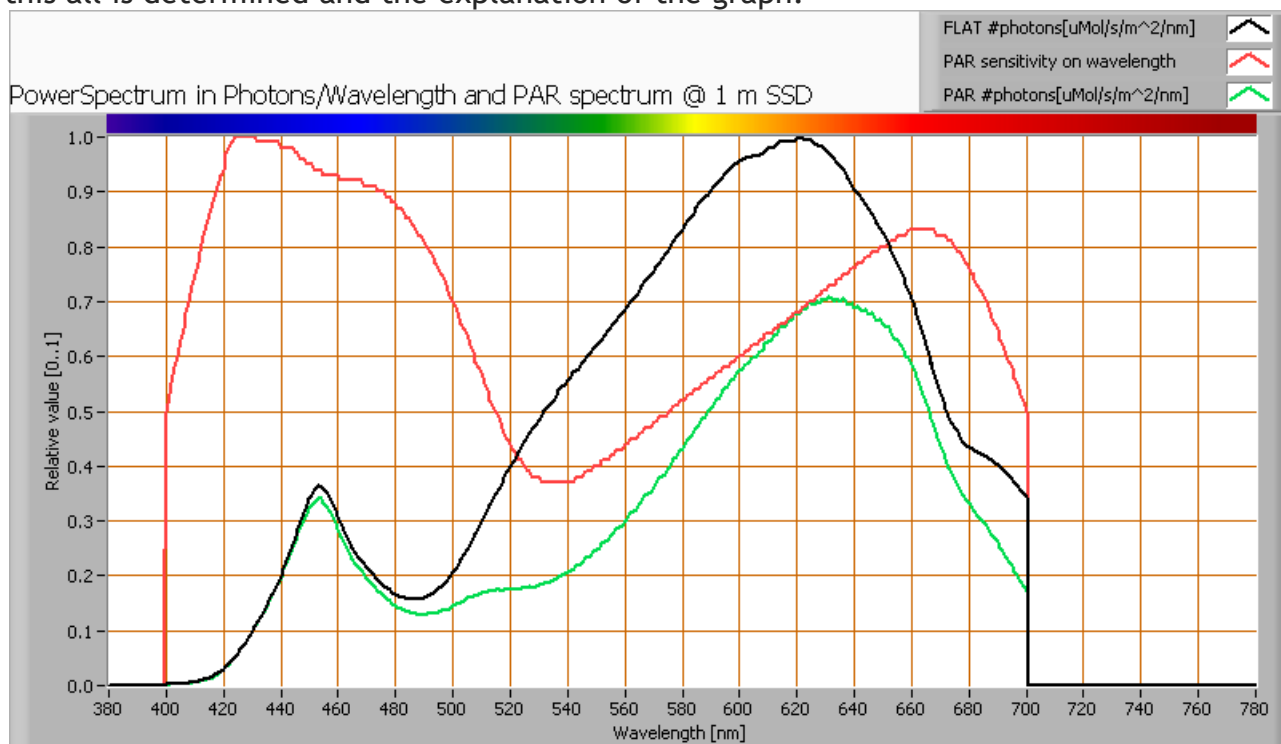
For the C0-C180 plane: the beam angle of 12 deg is equivalent to 5.9 deg inclination angle, which is the area where most of the light falls within. The maximum variation of color temperature in of this inclination area is about 1 %.

For the C90-C270 plane: the beam angle of 11 deg is equivalent to 5.7 deg inclination angle, which is the area where most of the light falls within. The maximum variation of color temperature in of this inclination area is about 2 %.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

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 the explanation about PAR on 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

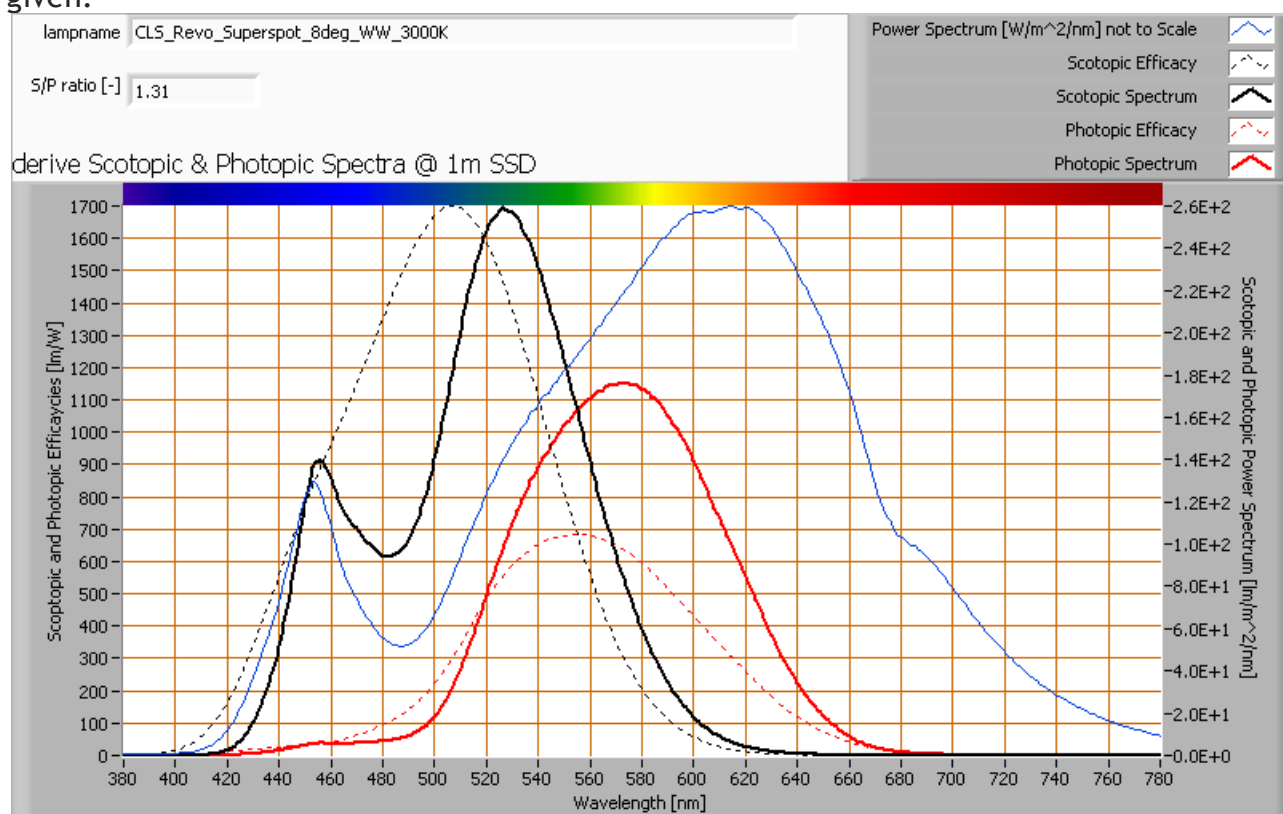
parameter	value	unit
PAR-number	166.4	uMol/s/m ²
PAR-photon current	10.2	uMol/s
PAR-photon efficacy	0.5	uMol/s/W

The PAR efficiency is 64 % (valid for the PAR wave length range of 400 - 700 nm). This is the maximum percentage 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 %).

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

S/P ratio

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



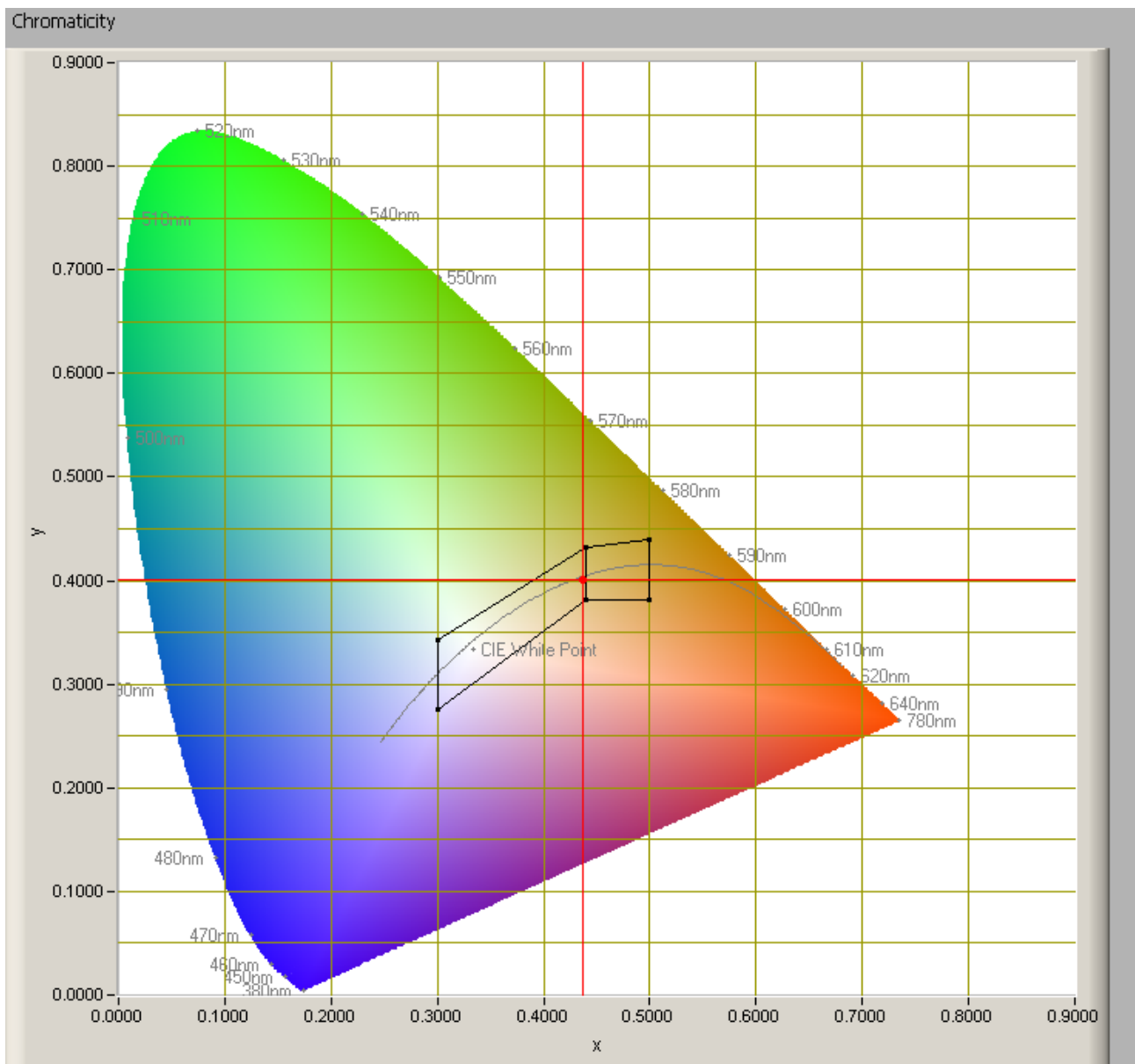
The power spectrum, sensitivity curves and resulting scotopic and photopic spectra (spectra energy content defined at 1 m distance).

The S/P ratio of the light coming from this lamp is 1.3.

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

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Chromaticity diagram



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

The point of the light in this diagram is inside the area indicated with class A. This area indicates an area for signal lamps, see also the article on signal lamps and color areas on the OLiNo website.

The color coordinates are $x=0.4363$ and $y=0.4011$.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Kleurweergave-index of 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 2983 K

Chromaticity Difference DC= 1.1E-3

R1= 83.9		R8= 70.6	
R2= 90.4		R9= 32.4	
R3= 94.1		R10= 75.5	
R4= 82.7		R11= 79.5	
R5= 82.5		R12= 67.9	
R6= 86		R13= 85.2	
R7= 87.9		R14= 96	

Ra
(mean value of $R_1 - R_8$)

84.8

CRI of the light of this lightbulb.

This value of 85 indicates how well the light of this lamp can render well a set of reference colors, this in comparison with the light of a reference source (for color temperatures $< 5000\text{K}$ a black radiator is used as reference and for color temperatures $> 5000\text{K}$ the sun or the light outside during the day).

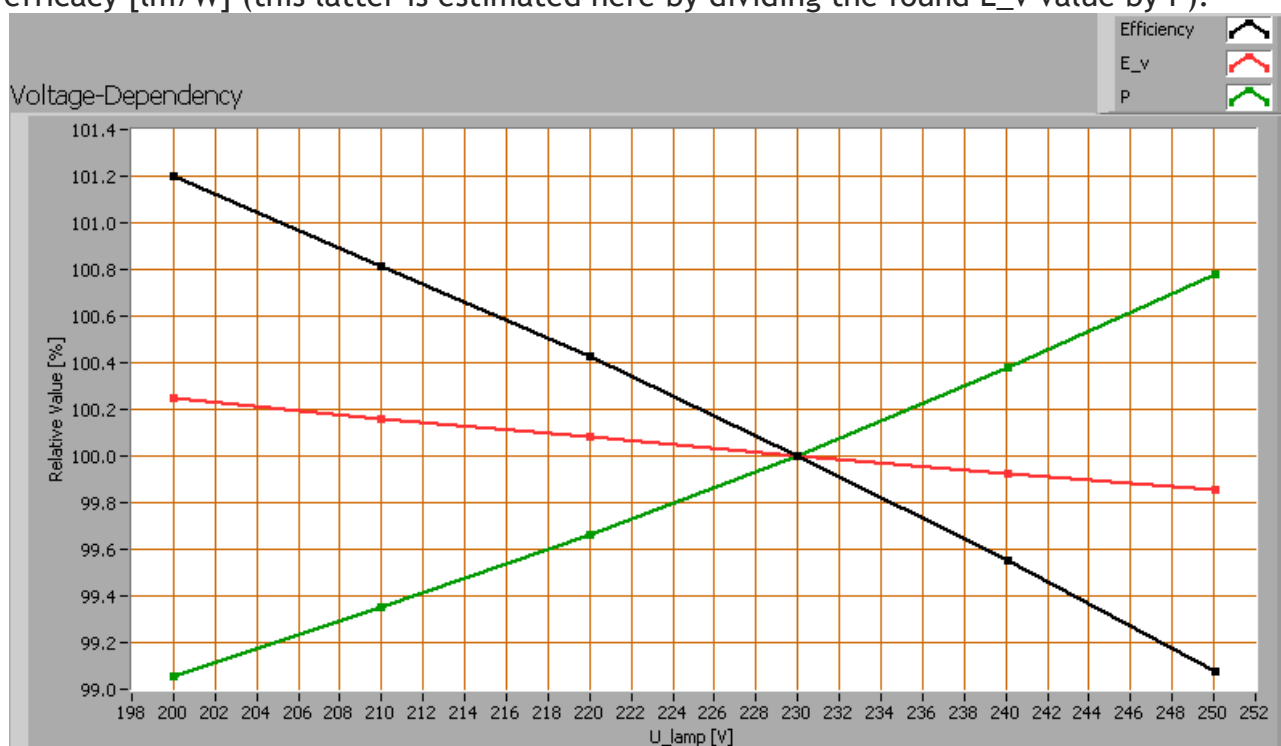
The value of 85 is bigger then the value of 80 that is considered as a minimum for working areas in general.

Note: the chromaticity difference is 0.0011 and 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.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

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] and the luminous efficacy [lm/W] (this latter is estimated here by dividing the found E_v value by P).



Lamp voltage dependencies of certain light bulb parameters

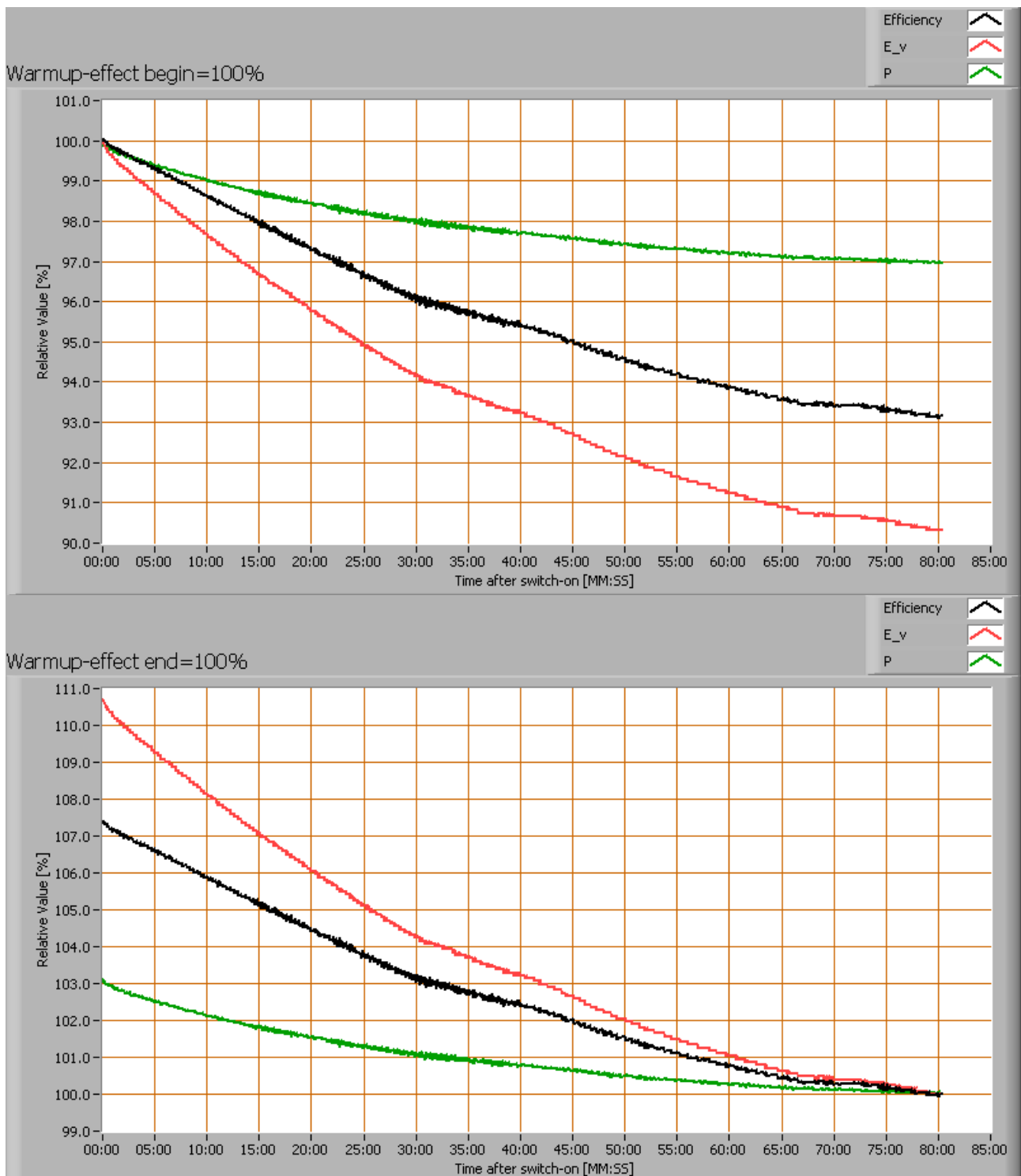
The lamp parameters do not vary in a mentionable manner when the voltage varies between 200-250 V AC.

When the voltage varieer abruptly with + or - 5V/ then the illuminance varies with < 0.2 %. This difference in illuminance is not visible (when it occurs abruptly).

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 lamp power P [W] and the luminous efficacy [lm/W].

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010



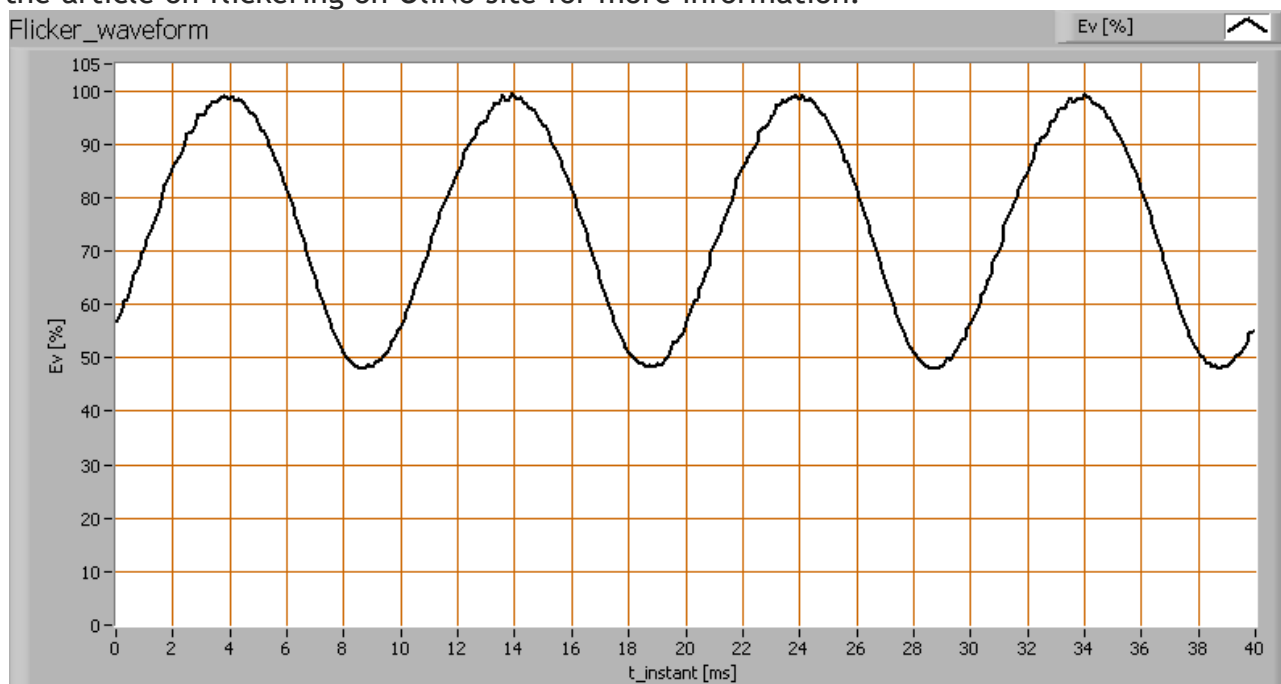
Effect of warming up on different light bulb parameters. In the first graph the 100 % level is put at begin, and in the last graph the 100 % level is put at the end.

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

The warmup time is about 60 minutes during which the illuminance decreases with 10 % and the consumed power decreases with 3 %.

Measure of flickering

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



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

parameter	value	unit
Flicker frequency	100.0	Hz
Illuminance modulation index	35	%

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

Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

Additional photo



Photo courtesy by www.OliNo.org

The back side of the lamp.

Disclaimer

The information in this OliNo report is created with the utmost care. Despite this, the information could contain inaccuracies. OliNo cannot be held liable in this instance nor can the data in this



Lamp measurement report – 26 Dec 2010

report be legally binding.

We strive to adhere to all of the conditions of any copyright holder in the publication of any illustration/article or item. In the event that we unintentionally violate said copyright holder's conditions in our articles, we kindly ask to be contacted here at OliNo so that we can resolve any disputes, issues or misunderstandings.

License

It is permitted ONLY to use or publish this report in its entirety and in unaltered form via internet or other digital or written media in any form. To guarantee the reliability and accuracy of the report, it is strictly probited to change or alter parts of the report and/or republish it in a modified content.