



ENERGY STAR Lighting Webinar: CPUC LED Lab Test Study Update

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LED LAB TEST STUDY UPDATE

Presentation Overview

- » Research objectives
- » Experimental design
- » Sample design
- » Interim results
- » Current take-aways and a look ahead

LED LAB TEST STUDY

Research Objectives

- » **Predecessor study:** CFL lab test study funded under 10-12 EM&V
 - Focused on relationship between switching cycles and CFL lamp life
 - CPUC set aside \$500K to conduct analogous study focusing on LEDs
- » **National program context:** Energy Star, Lighting Facts, CALiPER
 - All three use standardized lab testing for compliance, verification, and/or market tracking: IES LM-79 (initial photometric performance), LM-80 & LM-84 (lumen maintenance), TM-21 (lumen maintenance projection)
 - Most of these tests are conducted in pre-specified, constant, laboratory conditions (e.g. $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Rated life based on lumen depreciation, not catastrophic failure
- » **California program context: Voluntary California Quality Spec**
 - Largely Energy Star, but with higher standards for CRI, warranty, dimmability, power factor, and noise
 - D.12-05-015 required IOUs' LED offerings in upstream programs to be compliant with CA Quality Spec (which they have been since Jan 2014)

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Research Objectives

» Knowledge gaps related to LED performance and testing:

- Solicited input on needs and research priorities from IOUs and other LED industry stakeholders
 - Strong consensus on need for stress testing in order to identify conditions that cause early/catastrophic failure (e.g. temperature, humidity, switching patterns, voltage, vibration, etc.)
 - Elevated temperature and thermal cycling (due to switching) identified as most prevalent stress condition in CA homes and most tractable to evaluate in laboratory setting

» Research objectives defined for this study:

- To assess the effect of temperature and switching patterns (thermal cycling) on the performance of a representative sample of LED replacement lamps in “real world” thermal conditions
- To assess differences in performance (under the test conditions above) between CA Quality Spec-compliant LED replacement lamps and their non-Spec competitors

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Experimental Design

- » **Overall experiment** based on operation conditions and measurements defined in IES LM-84 and LM-79, except:
 - Lamps operated in ***actual luminaires*** in order to approximate operating temperatures experienced in the field
 - Enclosed ceiling fixture
 - Recessed downlight
 - Bare socket
 - Lamps subjected to switching cycles that maximize the number of ***thermal cycles*** experienced by test lamps
- » **Three types of testing** comprise the entire testing regime:
 - Thermal testing: lamp operating temps, near-ambient temps
 - Photometric testing: power input, lumen output, pf, THD, CRI, CCT
 - Maintenance testing: lumen maintenance, catastrophic failures

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Experimental Design – Test Fixtures

» **Recessed downlight:**

- Model = Halo H7UICAT
- Attic-side covered with 3” of fiberglass insulation
- All reflectors, all A-lamps

» **Enclosed ceiling fixture:**

- Model = Westinghouse 6660700
- 6” diameter, 7.5” height
- All A-lamps, all candelabra-base torpedo lamps

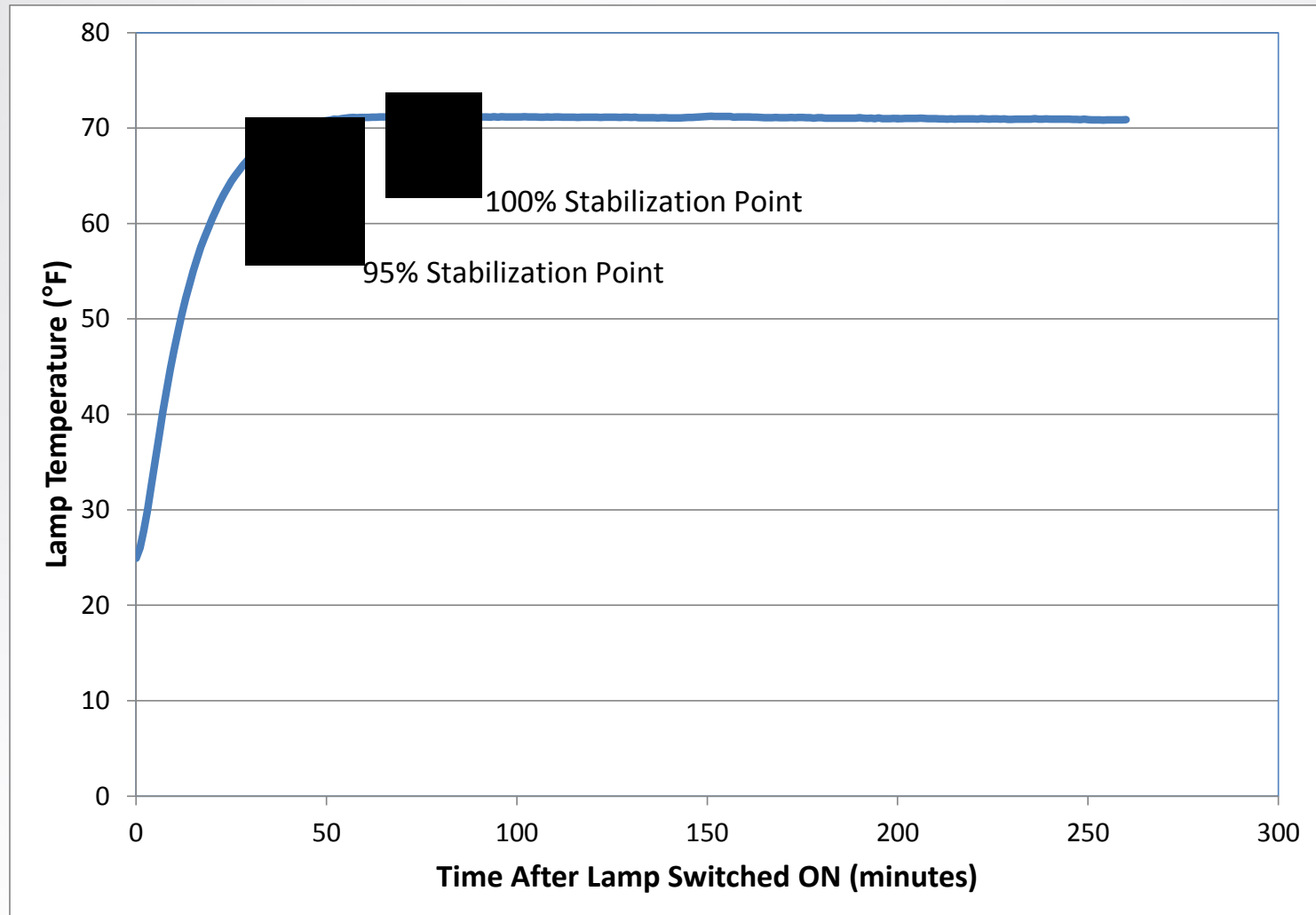
» **Bare sockets:**

- Base-up and base-down configurations
- All lamp types



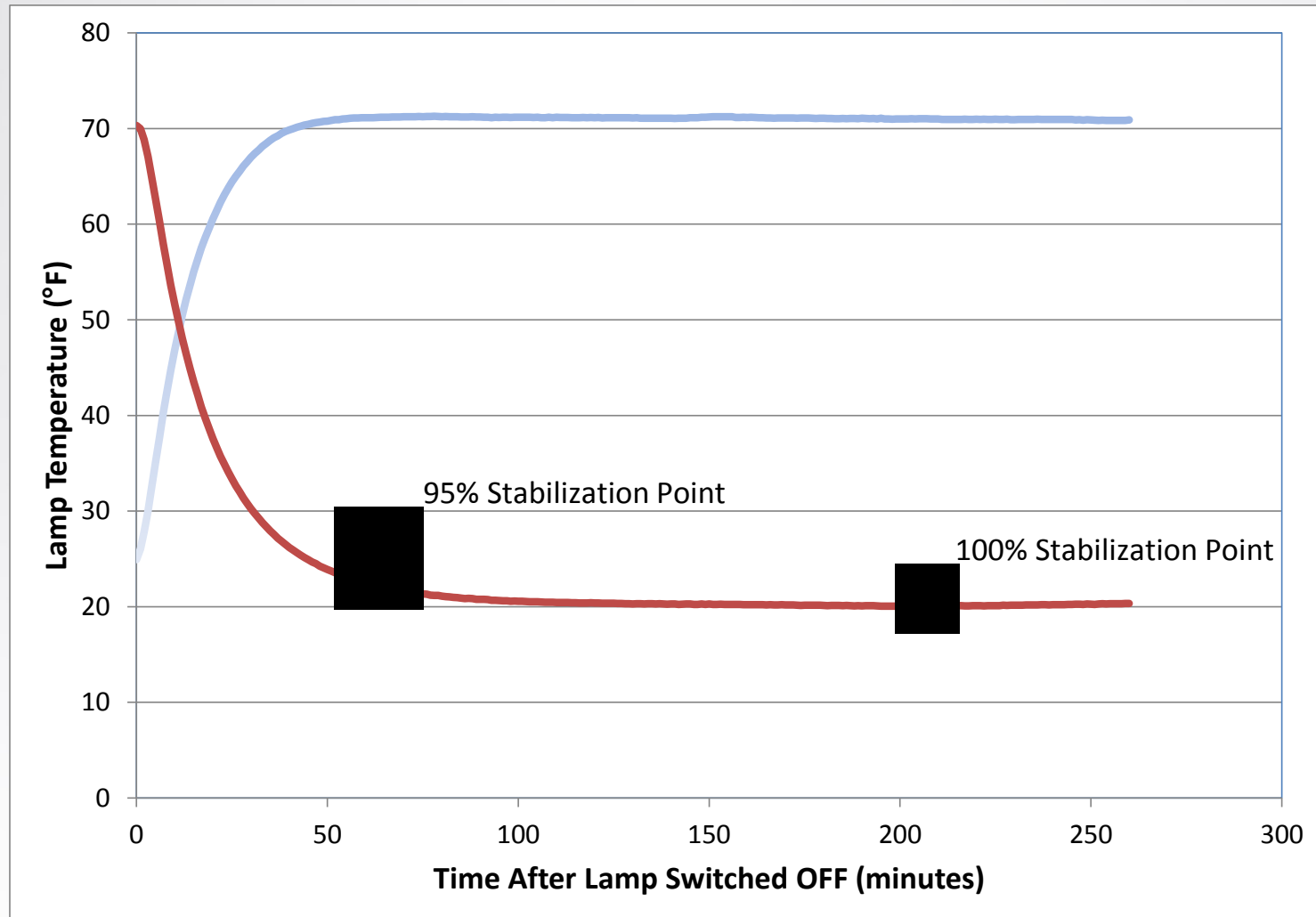
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Experimental Design – Thermal Testing



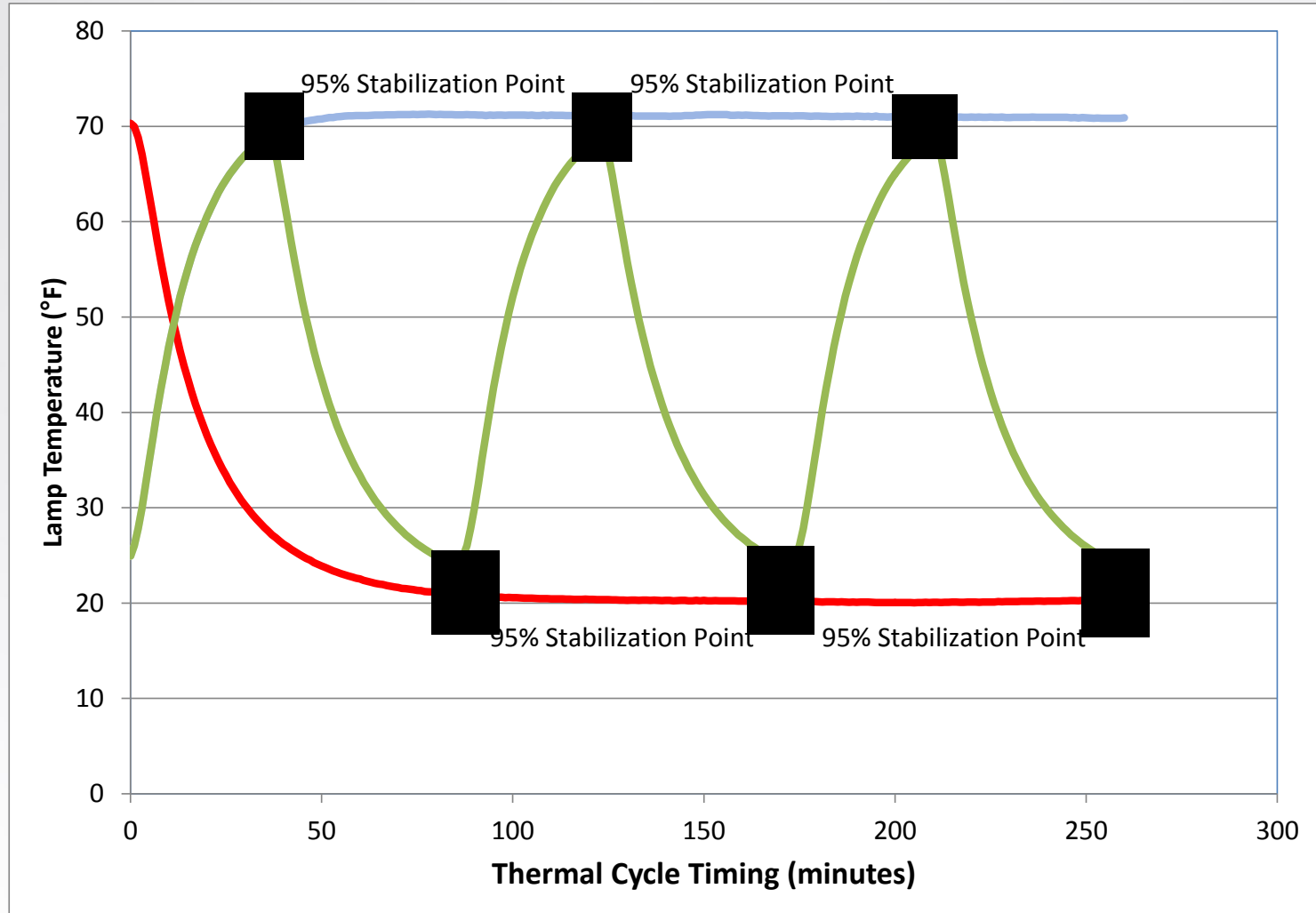
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Experimental Design – Thermal Testing



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Experimental Design – Thermal Testing



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Experimental Design – Thermal Testing

Control Zone	On-time (min)	Off-time (min)	On-time per day (hrs)	Thermal Cycles per day	Number of Luminaires per Control Zone				
					Recessed Downlight	Ceiling Fixture	Base-up Socket	Base-down Socket	Total Luminaires
1	56	89	9.3	9.9	25	0	15	0	40
2	72	102	9.9	8.3	21	0	0	3	24
3	89	117	10.4	7.0	24	0	7	0	31
4	75	94	10.7	8.5	24	0	0	12	36
5	76	114	9.6	7.6	26	0	18	0	44
6	89	129	9.8	6.6	26	0	0	14	40
7	105	140	10.3	5.9	26	0	4	0	30
8	48	60	10.7	13.3	0	0	0	48	48
9	58	80	10.1	10.4	0	0	0	34	34
10	73	112	9.5	7.8	0	0	0	28	28
11	144	202	10.0	4.2	24	0	0	0	24

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Experimental Design – Photometric & Maintenance Testing

» Photometric testing:

- Followed IES LM-79 (integrating sphere, bare sockets)
 - Power input, lumen output, pf, THD, SPD, CRI, CCT
- Two rounds: **prior to** and **following** maintenance testing
 - Allows assessment of changes in photometric performance over time

» Maintenance testing:

- Followed IES LM-84, with exception that lamps operated inside fixtures and switched on-off to maximize number of full thermal cycles
 - Ambient air temperatures inside test lab facility maintained at $25^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Photosensors in each test cell used to record light output (1-min intervals) and ID sudden drops in light output (i.e. catastrophic failures)
 - Failures validated by technician to ensure drops not related to photosensor malfunction or other issues not related to lamp performance
- Maintenance testing initiated in February 2016 and will run through February 2017

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Sample Design

- » Best available source of CA LED market share data with detail suitable for sample design was 2014-2015 RLSS
- » From RLSS, 18 strata defined by lamp type, base type, and lumen output accounted for **81%** of total CA LED market in late 2014/early 2015

Lamp Type	Reflector Subtype	Base Type	Lumen Bin	Share of CA Market
A-LAMP	N/A	MSB (E26)	201-400 lm.	2.1%
A-LAMP	N/A	MSB (E26)	401-600 lm.	15.1%
A-LAMP	N/A	MSB (E26)	601-800 lm.	13.9%
A-LAMP	N/A	MSB (E26)	801-1,000 lm.	7.2%
A-LAMP	N/A	MSB (E26)	1,001-1,200 lm.	3.5%
A-LAMP	N/A	MSB (E26)	1,401-1,600 lm.	2.8%
GLOBE	N/A	MSB (E26)	201-400 lm.	2.4%
GLOBE	N/A	MSB (E26)	401-600 lm.	4.5%
TORPEDO	N/A	Candelabra (B10)	1-200 lm.	2.7%
TORPEDO	N/A	Candelabra (B10)	201-400 lm.	7.2%
TORPEDO	N/A	MSB (E26)	201-400 lm.	2.0%
REFLECTOR	BR30	MSB (E26)	601-800 lm.	8.5%
REFLECTOR	BR40	MSB (E26)	1,001-1,200 lm.	1.4%
REFLECTOR	PAR20	MSB (E26)	401-600 lm.	1.1%
REFLECTOR	PAR30	MSB (E26)	601-800 lm.	1.7%
REFLECTOR	PAR38	MSB (E26)	801-1,000 lm.	1.4%
REFLECTOR	PAR38	MSB (E26)	1,001-1,200 lm.	1.3%
REFLECTOR	R20	MSB (E26)	401-600 lm.	2.7%

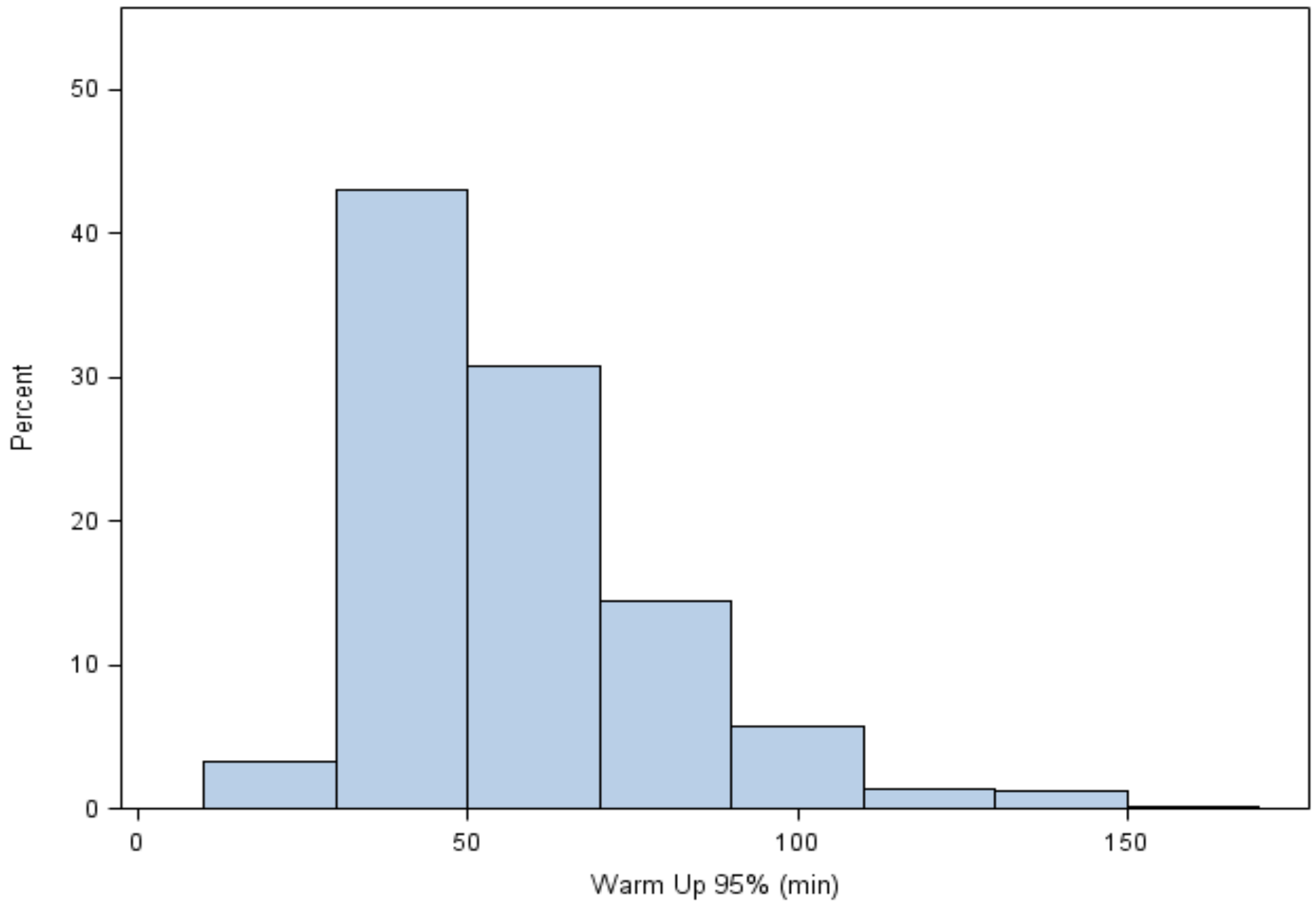
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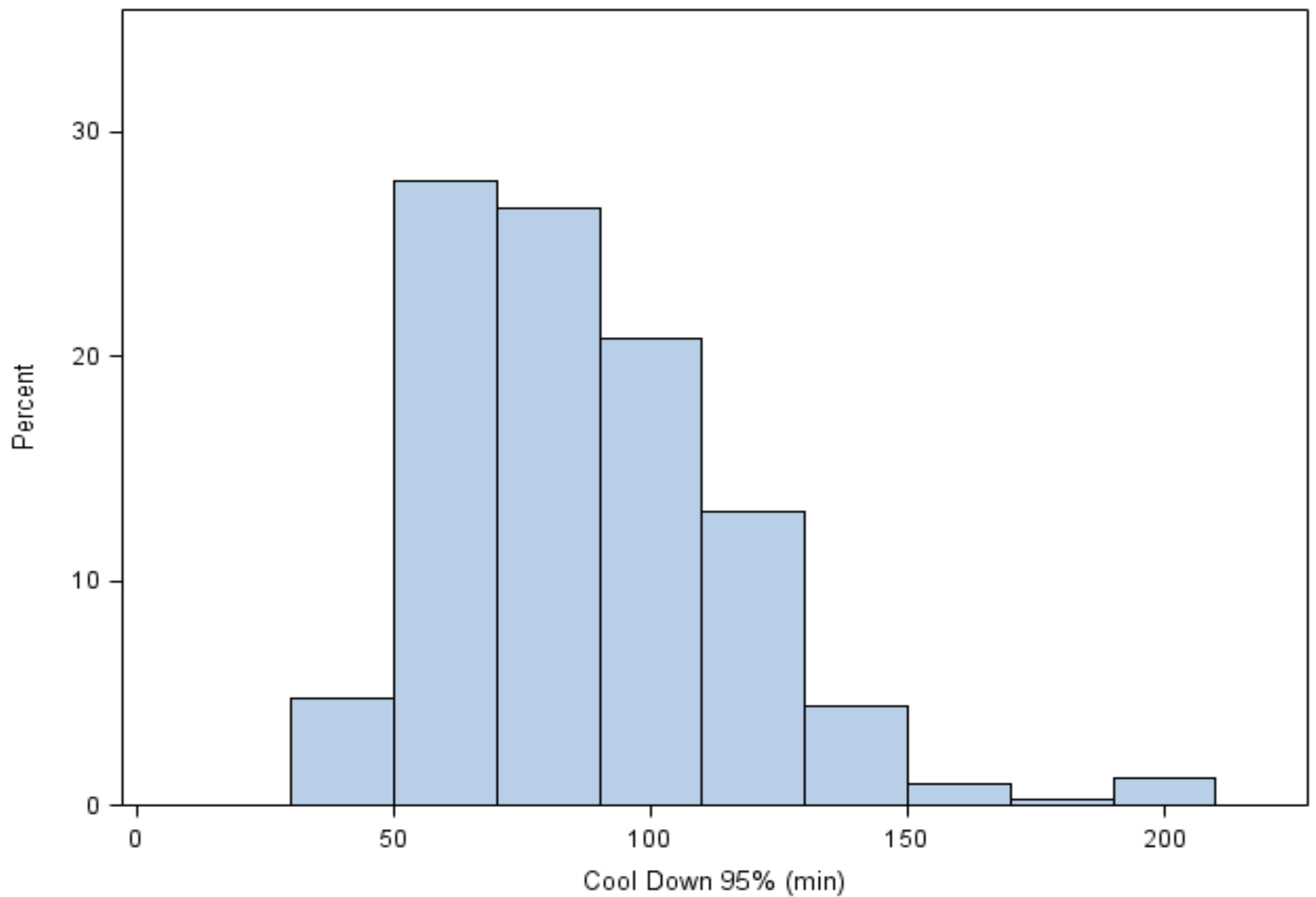
Sample Design and Procurement

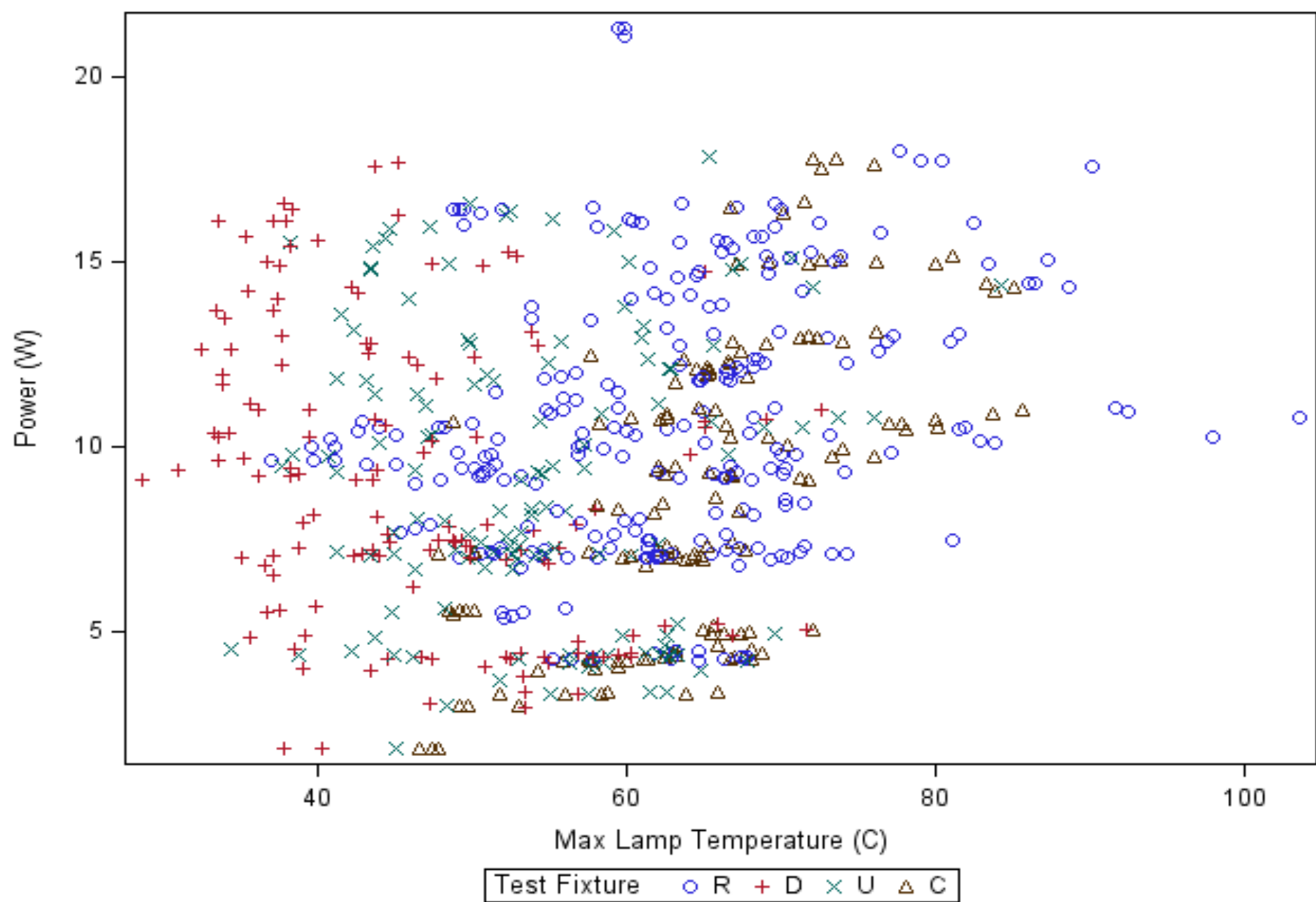
- » In order to support research objectives, selected models within each strata such that:
 - ~50% of models were CA Quality Spec-compliant
 - ~25% of models were Energy Star but not CA Quality Spec-compliant
 - ~25% of models were least-expensive, non-Energy Star
- » Used “off the shelf” procurement, largely via online retailers with direct shipping to test facility
 - Majority of CA Quality Spec-compliant models not available for online purchase
 - IOU program staff procured those models and shipped to test facility
- » Final test sample included:
 - 627 individual lamps (92 models)
 - Account for 53% of total in-scope CA LED market
 - 39 trim kits (13 models)

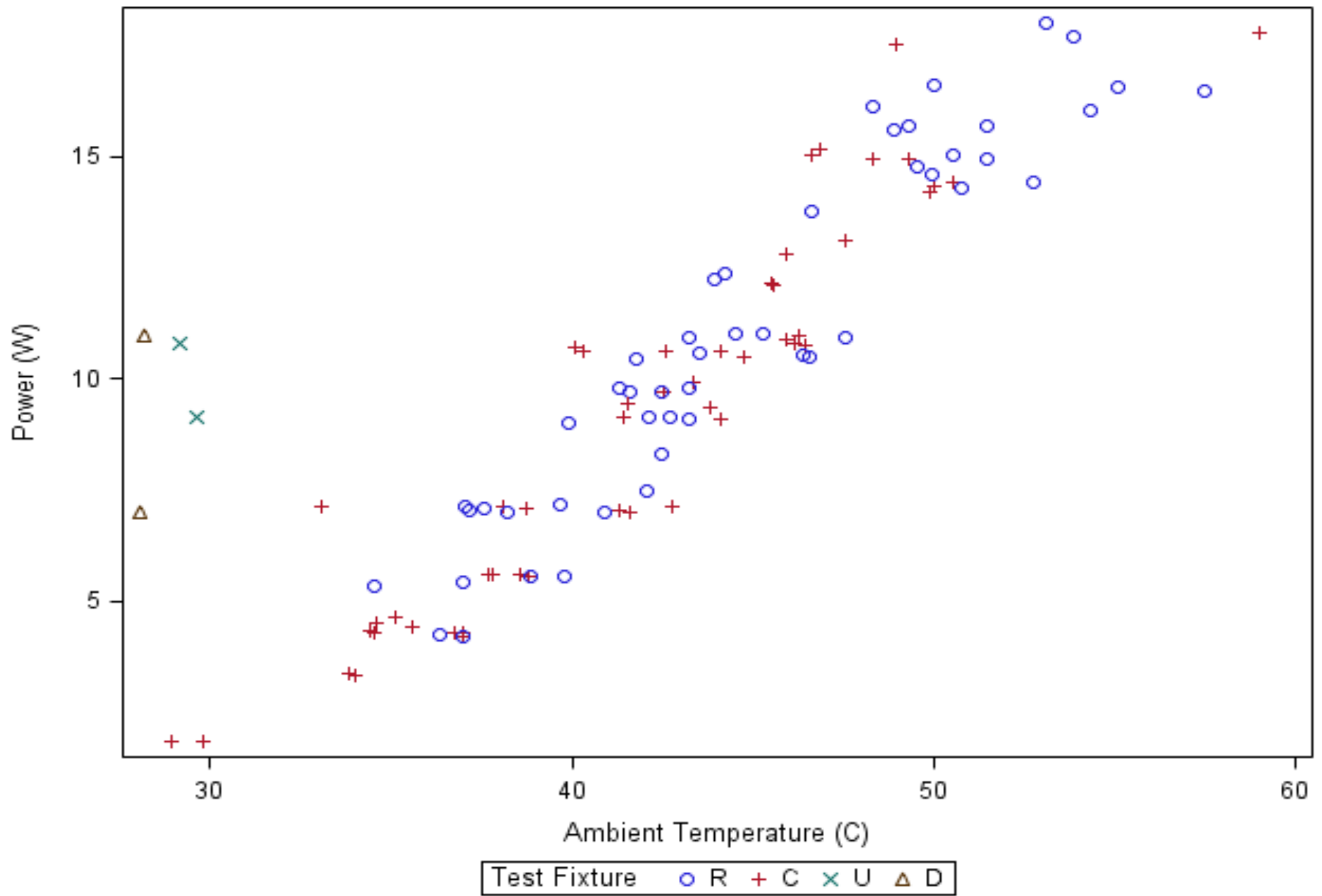
INTERIM RESULTS

Thermal Testing



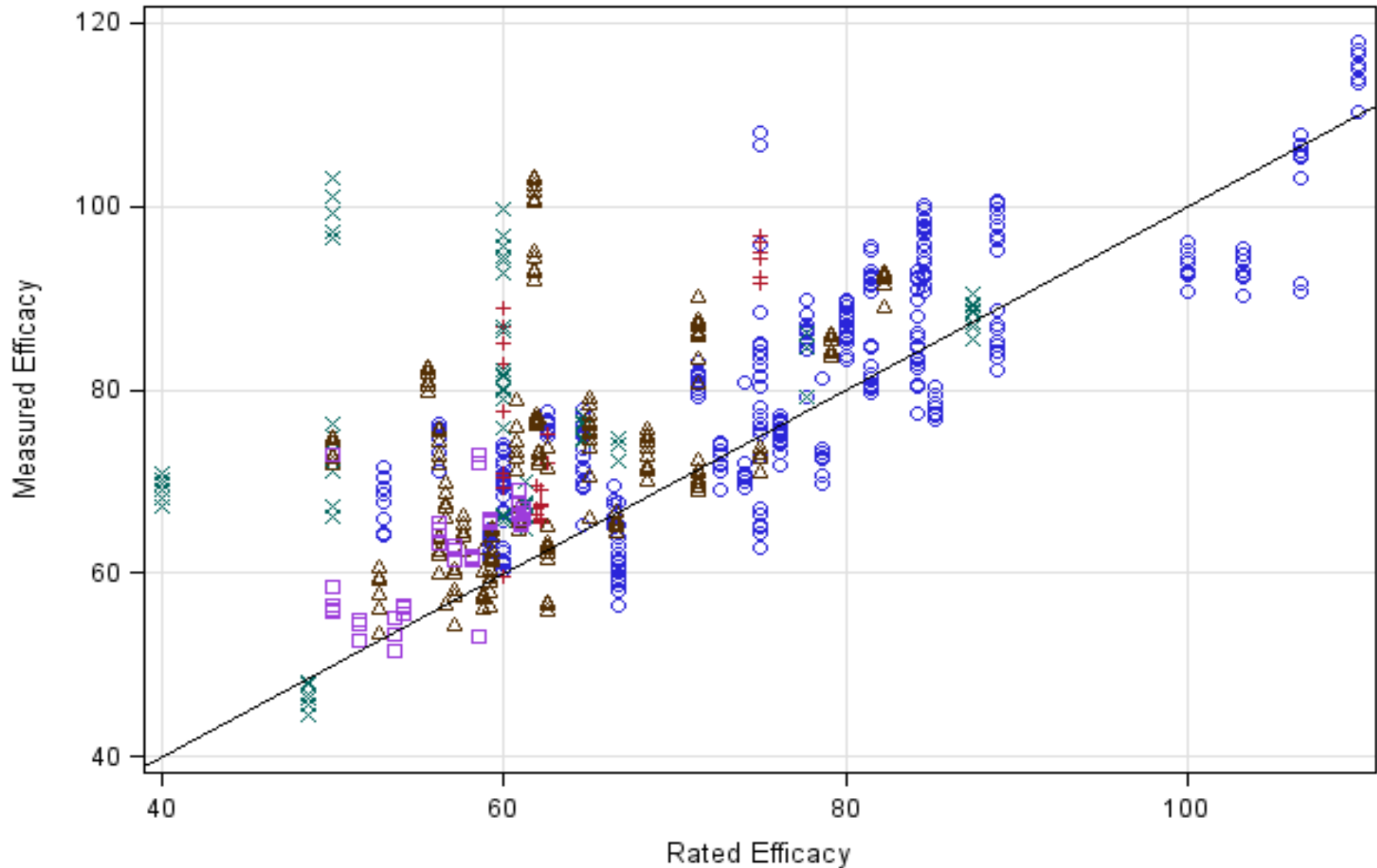






INTERIM RESULTS

Initial Photometric Testing



Lamp Type
 ○ A-LAMP + GLOBE × TORPEDO/BULLET △ SPOTLIGHT/REFLECTOR □ TRIM KIT

efficacy

120
100
80
60
40

80

85

90

95

CRI



efficacy

120
100
80
60
40

80

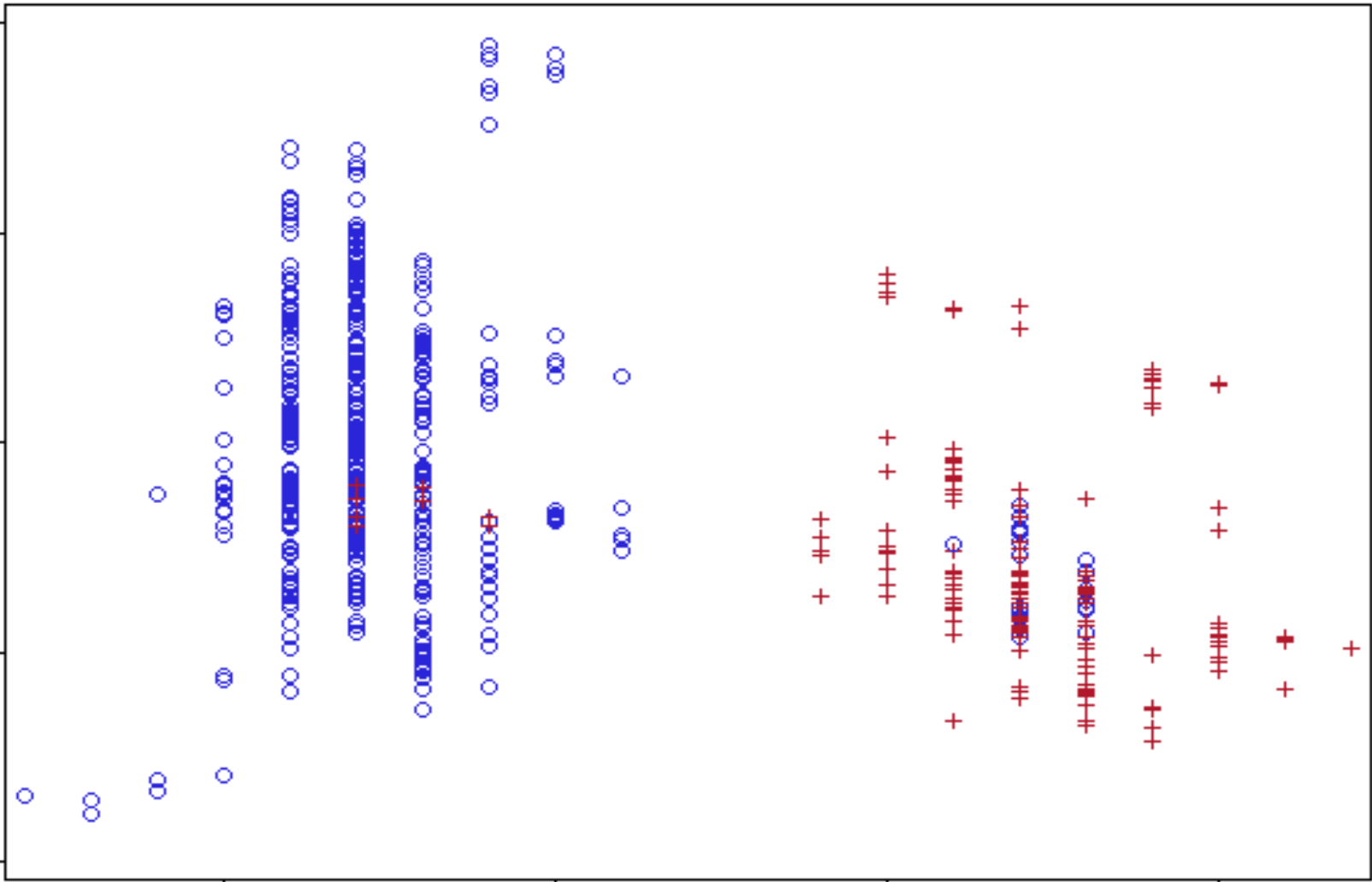
85

90

95

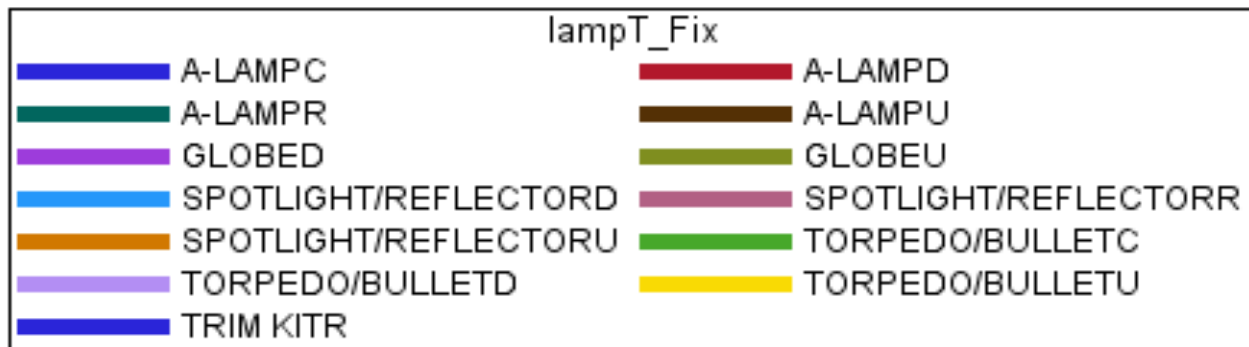
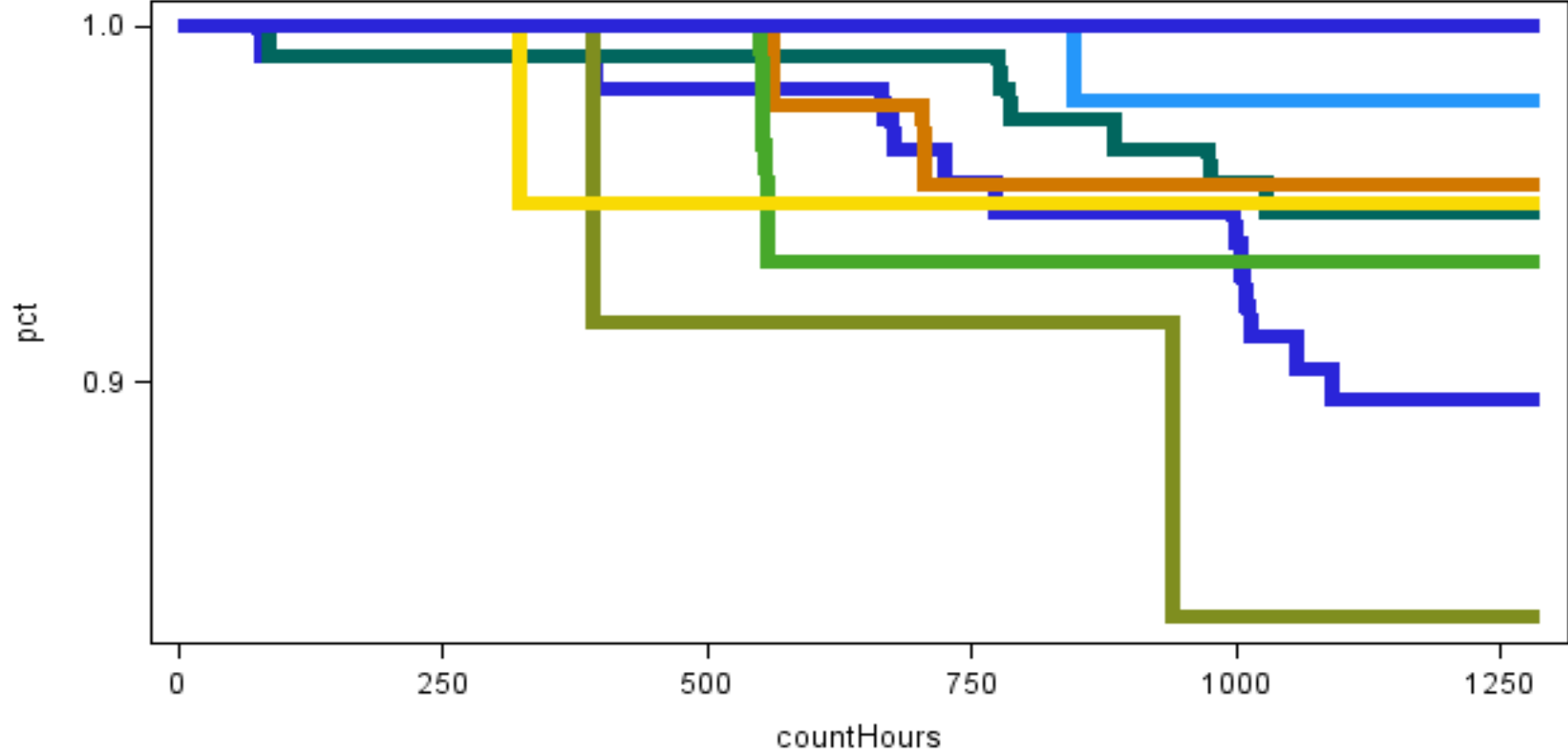
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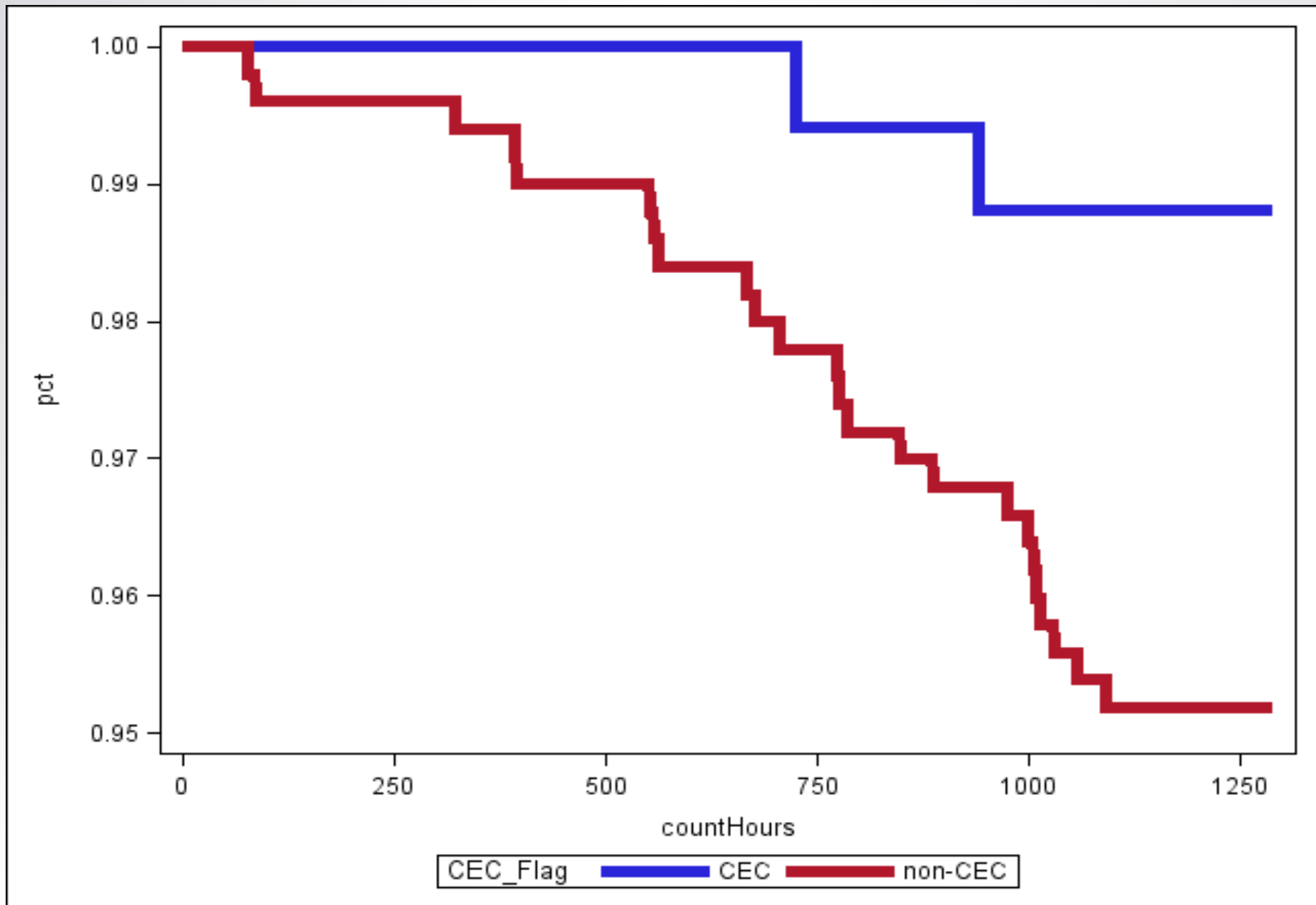
CEC flag ○ non-CEC + CEC



INTERIM RESULTS

Maintenance Testing to Date





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Current Take-Aways

- » Rated values for photometric performance seem accurate
 - Lumens, power, efficacy, CCT, CRI, etc.
- » Evidence of strong CRI vs. efficacy trade off
- » Experimental design seems to be working well:
 - “Real world” thermal conditions replicated in controlled, laboratory environment
 - Documented range of lamp and air temperatures lamps experience in these conditions (for most common fixture types)
 - Significant amount of lamp failures with several months of testing remaining
- » Much too early to make any definitive conclusions

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Looking Ahead

- » Maintenance testing will run at least another 6 months
 - More complete picture of failure trends/patterns
- » Second round of photometric testing following maintenance tests
 - Assessment of lumen depreciation
- » Complete set of test data may ultimately yield a variety of useful outcomes beyond CPUC's core research objectives including:
 - Screening tests for premature failure
 - Updates to existing temperature testing requirements (e.g. Energy Star)
 - Info for manufacturers on real-world, near-ambient operating temps
- » There may be an opportunity to do post-mortem analysis on failed lamps to better understand the failure mechanisms
 - May also lead to new tests and/or product specifications

THANK YOU



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