





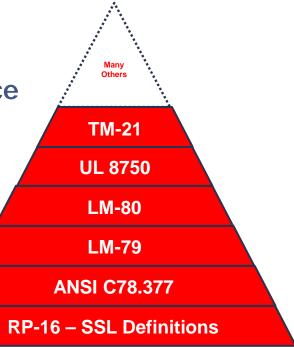
# **Levels of LED Standards**

Level	Description	Example
Basic definition	LED chip, LED lamp, Module, Light Engine	IES RP-16
LED Component	Color, Lumen Maintenance, Binning	ANSI C78.377A, IES LM-80, IES TM-21, NEMA SSL-3
Fixture	Photometry, safety	IES LM-79, UL 8750
Application	Outdoor, parking	IES RP-8, IES RP-20
Program	Energy, utility	US EPA Energy Star, Design Lights Consortia, Korean Energy Program



# LED Standards (U.S.)

- 4 years ago: Major and reasonable objection to LED
- Today:
  - RP-16 SSL Definitions
  - ANSI C78.377 chromaticity
  - IES LM-79-2008 SSL photometry
  - IES LM-80-2008 Lumen Maintenance
  - UL 8750 Safety
  - TM-21 Lumen Maint. Projection
- Most of the major pieces are in place, more on the way...
- Being practiced and referenced worldwide by industry and government programs





# **LED Standards Update**

Status of NEMA, ANSI, IES, IEC, and CIE Solid State Lighting Standards (Partial List)

Standard	Draft	Comment	Comment Resolution	Publication Status
IES RP-16 Definitions	х	х	Х	Complete
ANSI BSR C78.377A,	х	х	Х	Complete
IES LM 79, Luminous Flux	Х	х	х	Complete
IES LM 80, Lumen Depreciation	Х	х	х	Complete
NEMA LSD-44, 45, 49 (White Papers) Best Practices for SSL Interconnect, Sub-Assemblies, Dimming	Х	х	х	Complete
ANSI C82.77, Harmonic Emission Limits – Related Power Quality Requirements for SSL	х	х	х	Complete
NEMA SSL-1, SSL Drivers	х	х	х	Complete
NEMA SSL-3, LED Lamp Binning	х	х	х	Complete
NEMA SSL-6, Dimming Practices for SSL Integrated Lamps	х	х	х	Complete
NEMA-ALA Joint White Paper Definition of Functional & Decorative Lighting	х	х	х	Complete
UL 8750 LED Safety	х	х	х	Complete
IEC 62471-2, IES RP-27 Photobiological Safety	х	х	х	Complete
CIE TC1-69, Color Quality System	х			
IES TM-21 LED Lifetime	x	х	х	Complete *
47 CFR Part 15 (FCC) Radio Frequency Emissions for SSL Components, Drivers	х	х	х	Complete
IEC 62471-2, IES RP-27 Photobiological Safety	х	х	х	Complete

<sup>\*</sup> Expect publication May/June 2011



## 50,000 hours is:

- 137 Years at 1 hour/day
- 68.5 Years at 2 hours/day
- 34.2 Years at 4 hours/day
- 22.8 Years at 6 hours/day
- 17.1 Years at 8 hours/day
- 11.4 Years at 12 hours/day
- 5.7 Years at 24 hours/day



...A WAG when it comes to LED lifetime...



# Semiconductor Reliability Testing

- Reliability test methods and acceptance criteria for semiconductor components have been standardized (JEDEC, EIAJ, others...) and practiced for decades
  - Think: processors, regulators, microcontrollers, etc..







If you've ever flown in an airplane, driven in a car, or talked on a cell phone, you've depended on this body of scientific work and testing...



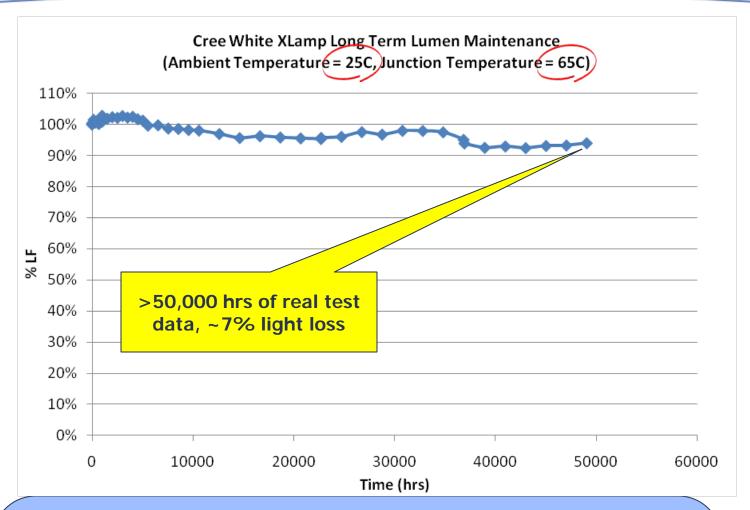
# **LED Reliability Testing**

- LEDs are semiconductor components that happen to emit light...
- Most LED manufacturers conduct standardized semiconductor component reliability testing – the same tests Intel tests their microprocessors with – on their LED lamps
- The Illumination Engineering Society of North America published IES LM-80 in 2008 to characterize the Lumen Maintenance aspect of LED semiconductor components
- Note: Lumen Maintenance ≠ LED Lifetime



## **LEDs Last Forever!!**

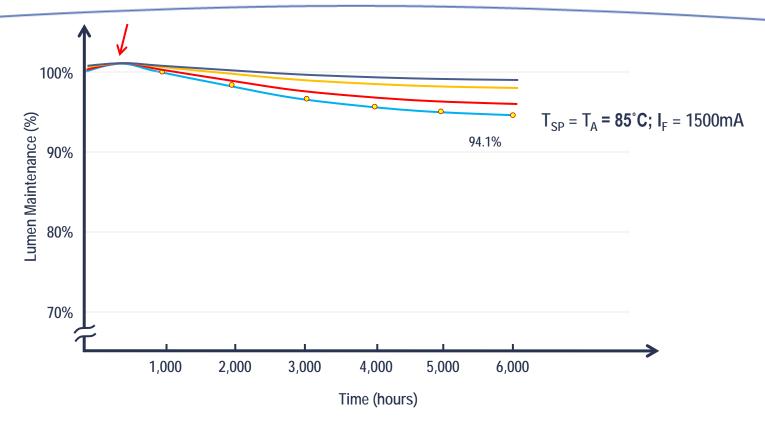
under ideal conditions



Well-designed systems with Lighting-class LEDs at low T<sub>A</sub>, T<sub>J</sub> will run a very, very long time...



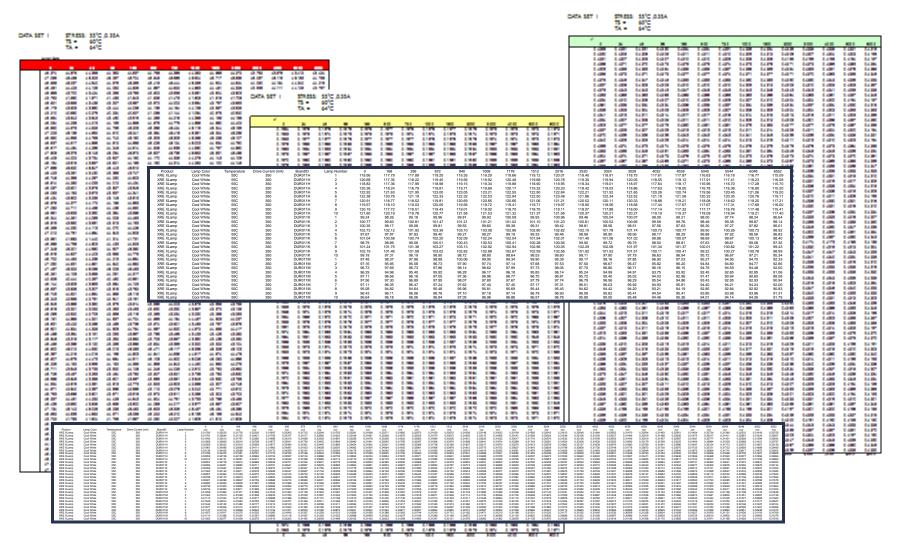
# Typical LM-80 Lumen Maintenance Behavior



- LEDs do not normally fail catastrophically; gradually lose light output over very long time periods
- Small "hump" is frequently observed between 0 and 500 hours
- Lower drive currents and lower temperatures yield higher Lumen Maintenance curves

# Everyone Asks for an "LM-80 Report"

Here is what one looks like (very detailed, no interpretation, just data...):





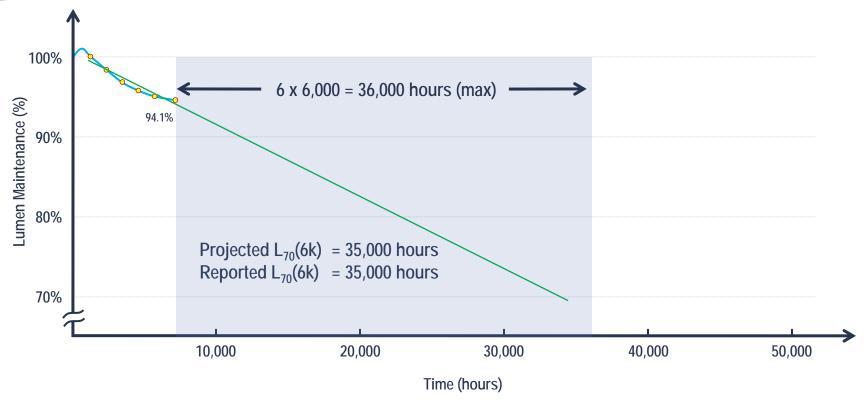
### LM-80 & TM-21

LM-80 (testing) + TM-21 (projection) = Something useful

- LM-80 is just an LED testing standard
- IES TM-21-2011 provides the mathematical framework for taking LM-80 data and making useful LED lifetime projections
- Key points of TM-21:
  - Developed by major LED suppliers with support of NIST, PNNL.
  - Projection limited to 6x the available LM-80 data set
  - Projection algorithm: least squares fit to the data set
  - L<sub>70</sub>, L<sub>80</sub>, L<sub>90</sub>, L<sub>xx</sub> projections easily possible
  - Nomenclature: L<sub>p</sub>(Yk)
     where p is the Lumen Maintenance percentage and Y is the length of the LM-80 data set in thousands of hours

Example:  $L_{85}(10k)$ 

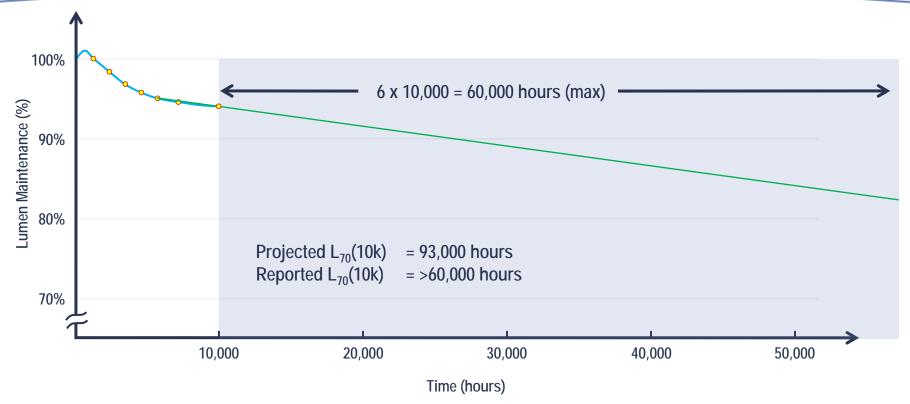
# Typical LM-80 Test Behavior and TM-21 Lumen Maintenance Projection (6k)



- First 1k hours is ignored for TM-21 projection purposes
- Upper reporting bound set by 6x available data (6 x 6k = 36k hrs)
- Exponential extrapolation to least squares mathematical fit between 1k and 6k hours
- Reported and projected L<sub>70</sub> may or may not be the same number



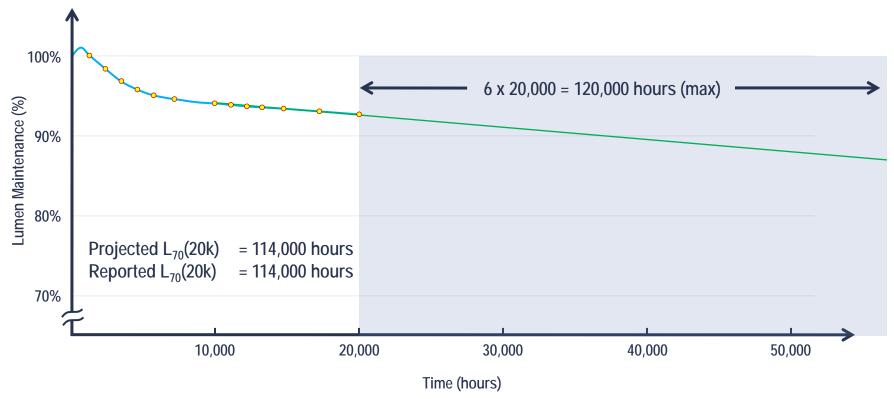
# Typical LM-80 Test Behavior and TM-21 Lumen Maintenance Projection (10k)



- T<sub>max/2</sub> is used for TM-21 projection (10K/2 = last 5K hours)
- Upper reporting bound set by 6x data (6 x 10k = 60k hrs)
- Exponential Extrapolation to least squares mathematical fit between 5k and 10k hours
- Reported and projected L<sub>70</sub> may or may not be the same number



# Typical LM-80 Test Behavior and TM-21 Lumen Maintenance Projection (20k)



- T<sub>max/2</sub> is used for TM-21 projection (20K/2 = last 10K hours)
- Upper reporting bound set by 6x data (6 x 20k = 120k hours)
- Exponential Extrapolation to Least squares mathematical fit between 10k and 20k hours
- Reported and projected L<sub>70</sub> may or may not be the same number



## **LED Lifetime Is Irrelevant**

## System Lifetime is What Creates Value

Heat Sink: Linchpin of the entire system. If this is poorly designed, all the other components can be compromised

<u>Driver</u>: Currently the weakest point of the system, but the big companies are working on this

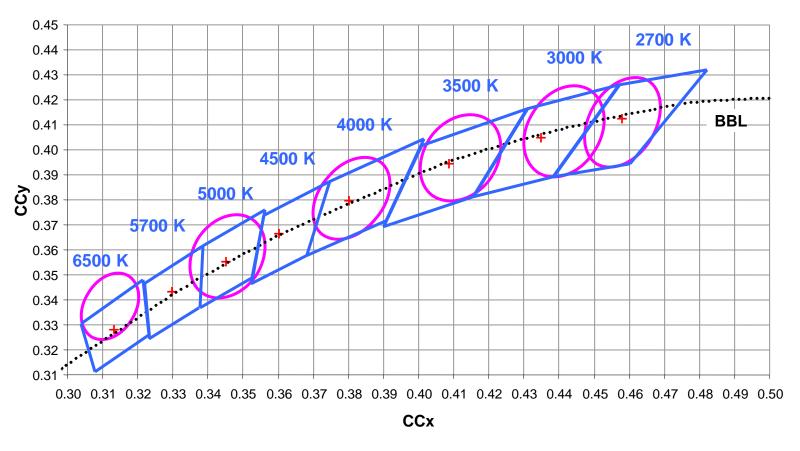
**LED Lamps**: Practically never fail; depreciate very slowly in a well-designed system

Optical Components: Can (rarely) yellow over time and lose light; system design choice





# **ANSI Chromaticity Standard**

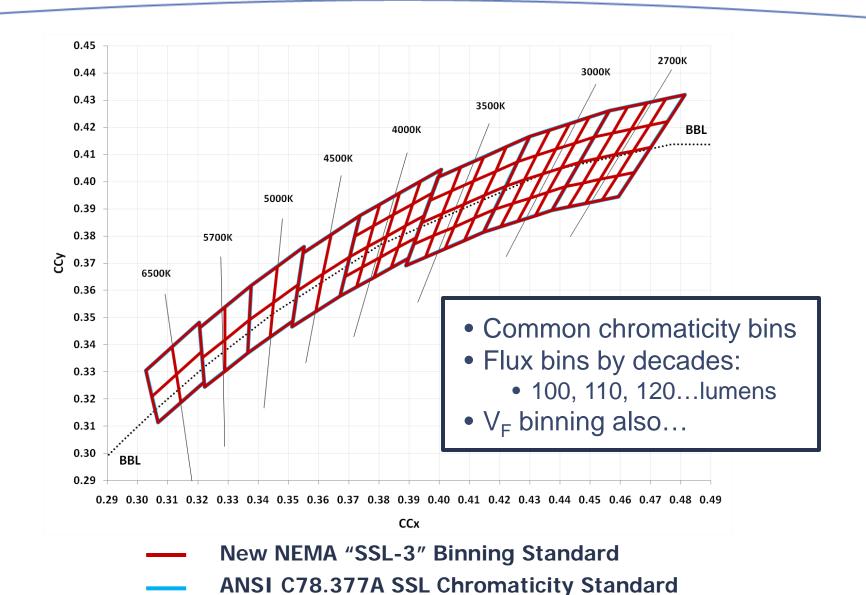




— ANSI C78.377A LED Standard



# **NEMA SSL-3 Binning Standard**





# **U.S. Department of Energy Programs**





Retailer Energy Alliance



CALIPER









**STANDARDS** 

SSL Quality Advocates



# Original U.S. EPA Energy Star Program

- Consumer-oriented, focused on energy
  - Household appliances
  - Computer systems, servers









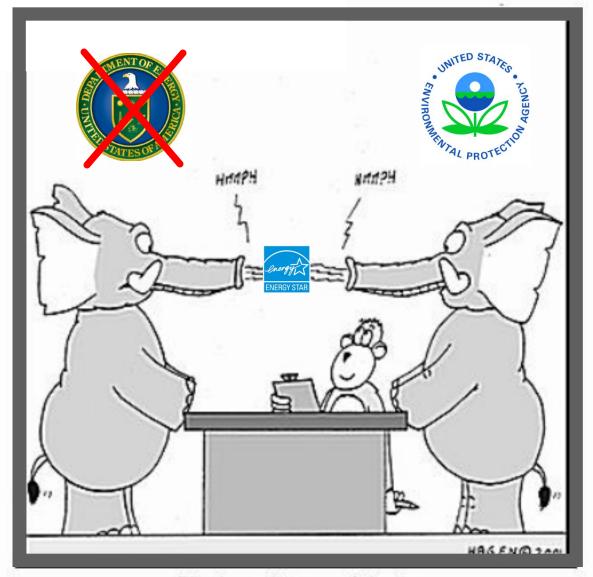








# **SSL Energy Star Wars**



Elephant "Tug-a-War"



## Now That the Elephants Are Done...

- DOE initiated three Energy Star Programs for SSL:
  - Energy Star for LED Integral lamps (published, effective August 2010)
  - SSL 1.1 for luminaires (published, in effect since 2009)
  - Energy Star for Outdoor luminaires (out for comment, in limbo)
- DOE has completed all of their obligations on all three Energy Star programs
- EPA now managing the program



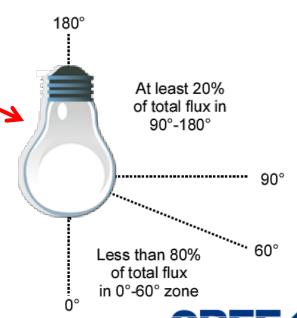
# ES for Integral Lamps: **Quality**

- Minimum efficacy: 50/55 LPW (<10W/≥10W)</li>
- Minimum lumens: Varies by thermally stabilized "wattage equivalent"
- Minimum CRI: 80
- Lumen Maintenance (L<sub>70</sub>): 25,000 hours
- CCT: 2700 K, 3000 K, 3500 K, or 4000 K
- Duv tolerances: per ANSI C78.377-2008
- Power Factor: >0.7 for lamps ≥5W
- Intensity distribution:
  - Less than 80% of total flux in the 0° to 60°
     zone and at least 20% of total flux above 90°.
- Dimming NOT required (very desired)
- Must provide:
  - IES LM-79-2008 goniophotometer report
  - IES LM-80-2008 report on LEDs used
- Restrictions on "product equivalency" marketing claims, must use "Lighting Facts" label
- Warranty: 3-years





Wattage Equivalent	Lumens	
25	200	
35	325	
40	450	
60	800	
75	1,100	
100	1,600	



# **Energy Star Program Requirements – Next Steps**

 EPA will complete the re-work the DOE Integral Lamps program and merge it into the existing EPA CFL bulb program in 2011











# **DOE Energy Star SSL 1.1**

#### Residential

	<ul> <li>Kitchen under-cabinet</li> </ul>		24 (29*) lm/W	
	<ul> <li>Portable desk lights</li> </ul>	CRI>75;	29 lm/W	
	<ul> <li>Recessed , pendant downlights</li> </ul>	2700K,	35 (42*) lm/W	
	<ul> <li>Ceiling-mounted luminaires</li> </ul>	3000K	30 (45*) lm/W	
	<ul><li>Cove lighting</li></ul>	3500K	45 lm/W	
	<ul> <li>Surface-mounted directional lights</li> </ul>		35 lm/W	
<ul><li>Outdoor porch lights</li><li>Outdoor step lights</li></ul>			24 lm/W	
			20 lm/W	
	<ul> <li>Outdoor pathway lights</li> </ul>		25 lm/W	
	<ul> <li>Outdoor decorative lights</li> </ul>		35 lm/W	
	<ul><li>All others</li></ul>		(70*) lm/W	

#### Non-residential

<ul> <li>Recessed downlights</li> </ul>	35 (42*) lm/W
<ul><li>Under-cabinet</li></ul>	29 lm/W
<ul> <li>Portable desk lights</li> </ul>	29 lm/W
<ul> <li>Wall-wash luminaires</li> </ul>	40 lm/W
<ul> <li>Bollards</li> </ul>	35 lm/W

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/partners/product\_specs/program\_reqs/SSL\_prog\_req\_V1.1.pdf



<sup>\*</sup> Proposed update as of Oct 2010

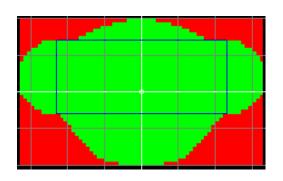
### EPA's Plan for SSL 1.1

- SSL 1.1 will be merged into the EPA Energy Star program for luminaires, effective Sept 1, 2011
- Many, Many new requirements:
  - Labeling and merchandising requirements
  - Lighting Facts
  - Laboratory accreditation



# **Energy Star for Outdoor Luminaires**

- Least mature of the three original DOE programs
- Disagreements from everyone over the Fitted Target Efficacy metric, was going into re-work anyway before the EPA take-over
- EPA has no existing template or "playbook" for this class of product (commercial vs. consumer)
- Expect EPA to get around to this eventually, but focus is on 1) integral lamps, 2) luminaires



DOE proposal on Fitted-Target Efficacy (FTE); currently being reworked...



# **Europe & Asia SSL Standards**

# Europe

- Working very hard to catch up, get their standards program running through IEC
- Multiple layers of regulation, confusion, bureaucracy
- Country-by-Country Standards

## Asia & ROW

- Following many of the LED Component, and LED Fixture standards from the U.S., e.g., LM-80, ANSI, etc.
- Country-by-Country Application and Program standards, e.g., Taiwan & China: street lighting; Korea: SSL luminaire (similar to Energy Star)



# **Standards Summary**

- The essential standards are all in place; lack of standards is no longer an impediment to SSL adoption
- EPA has prevailed in the inter-agency struggle for control of the Energy Star program for SSL
  - Three programs (bulbs, luminaires, outdoor)
  - Technology- neutral (CFL, SSL, HID...)
  - Lots of details
- U.S. leads the world in SSL standards big jump-start thanks to the leadership of the U.S.
   Department of Energy investments in this area
  - Rest of the world is largely following the U.S. in Basic
     & Component standards (e.g., LM-80, ANSI)





#### **LED lighting: Energy efficient & planet friendly.**

#### **Cree. Leading the LED lighting revolution.**

Join Cree's LED lighting revolution. We invite you to see how our high-performance, high-efficiency LEDs are lighting up the world.

