



中国计量科学研究院  
National Institute of Metrology, China

## *LED Sources in Photometry*

# Development of LED Filament Standard Lamp



**National Institute of Metrology(NIM), China**

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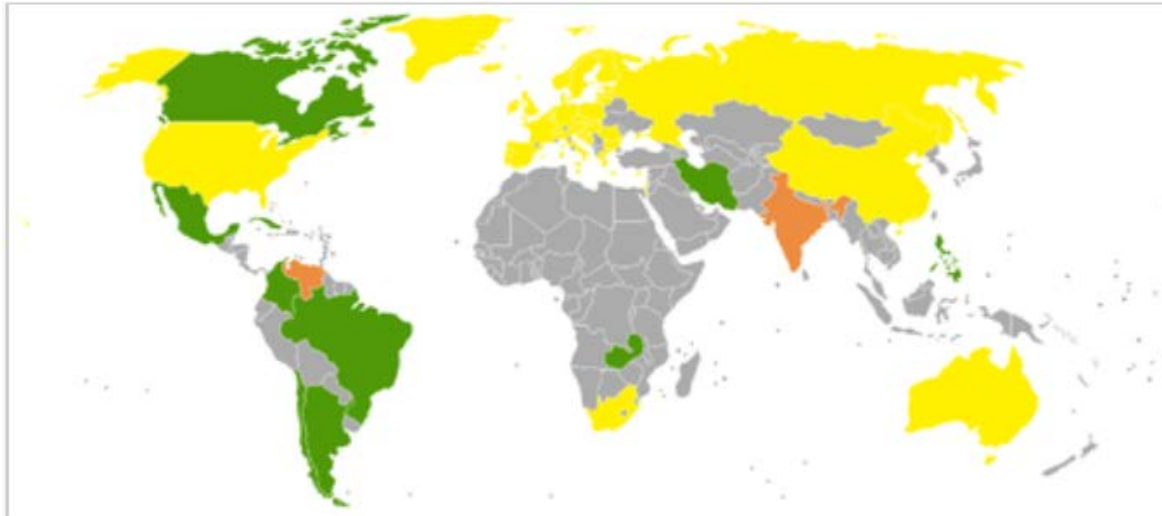
2016.9.22

CCPR meeting

## *Content*



- 1 Challenges**
- 2 Solutions**
- 3 LED Filament Standard Lamps**
- 4 Results**
- 5 Summary**

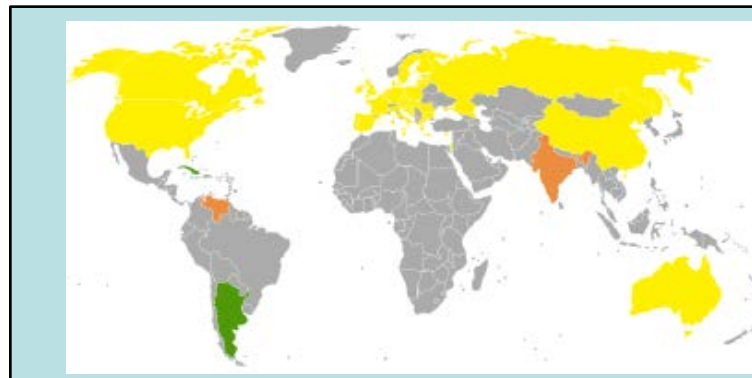
- Incandescent lamps are rapidly phasing out around the world.



Source: wikipedia  
2016.9

Phase out of incandescent light bulbs around the world

-  A full ban
-  A partial ban
-  A programme to exchange a number of light bulbs with more efficient types



Source: wikipedia  
2016.3

- LED lamps are widely used

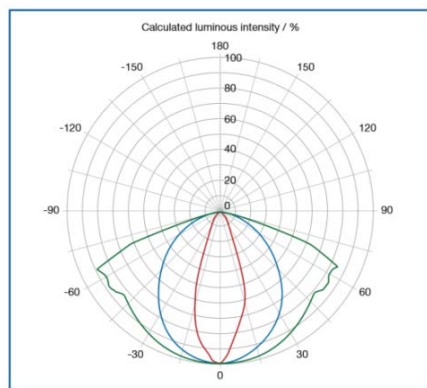
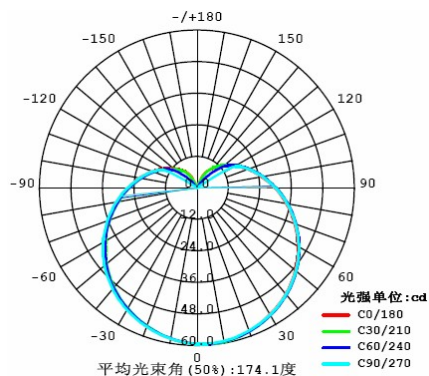


- Challenges for photometry:

*Light sources to be measured are significantly different from standard lamp*

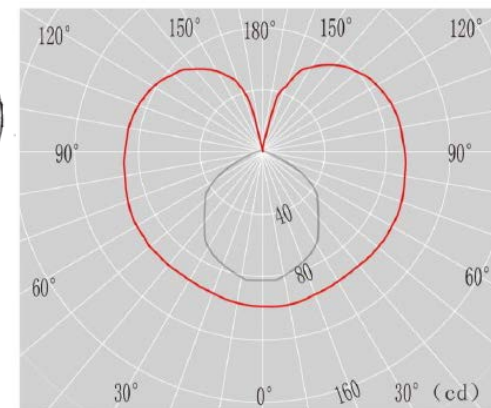
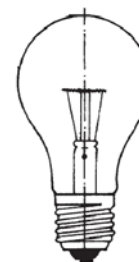
- (1) Spatial distribution of luminous intensity: directional vs uniform

## LED Bulb

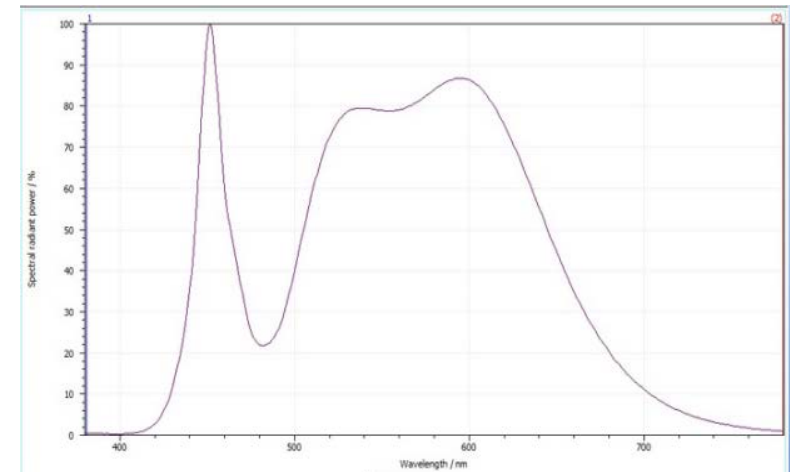
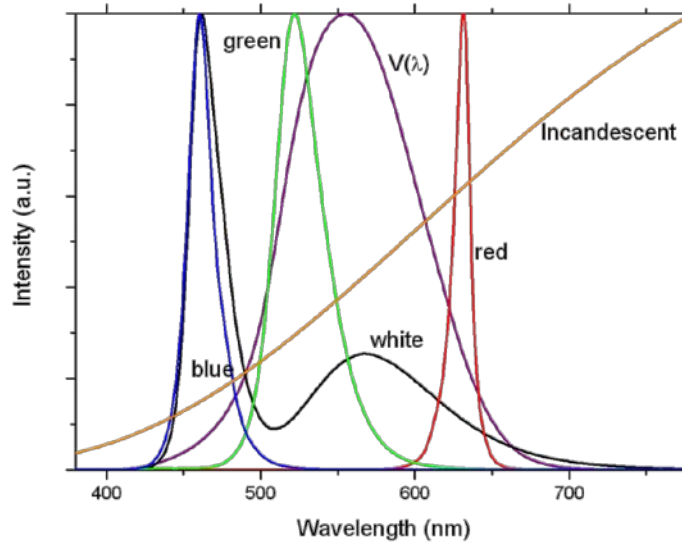
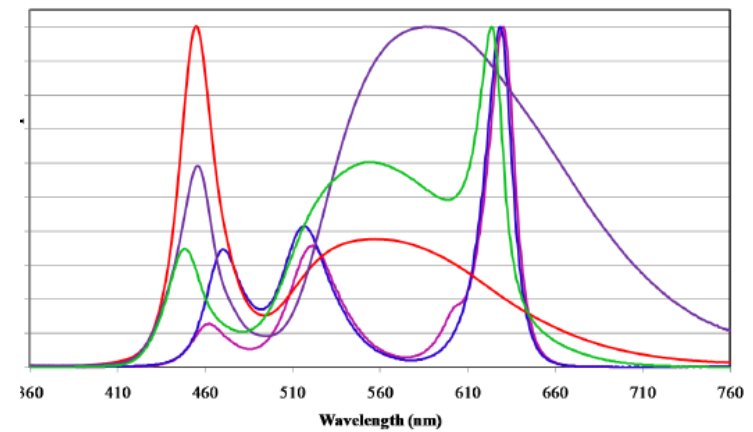


Luminous intensity distribution curves for different LED modules

## Incandescent Lamp



- Challenges for photometry
  - (2) Spectral power distribution:
    - Large deviation from CIE illuminant A
      - Spectral shape
      - narrowed band



- This presentation mainly focus on **Luminous flux** ( Luminous intensity, illuminance, luminance)
- Solutions: measurement facility or standard artifact
- 1. To set up a goniophotometer or a high quality integrating sphere measurement facility and make spatial distribution corrections
  - **Pros:** Suitable to all kinds of LED lamps
  - **Cons:** High cost for each measurement facility
    - Goniophotometer: less efficient
    - integrating sphere: not easy for users at different level of lab to make the corrections
- 2. **To establish a set of standard LED lamps** for the maintenance and dissemination of photometric quantities
  - **Pros:**
    - Easy to disseminate and keep the accuracy
    - Low cost for the whole traceability system
  - **Cons:** How many kinds of LED lamps are necessary?

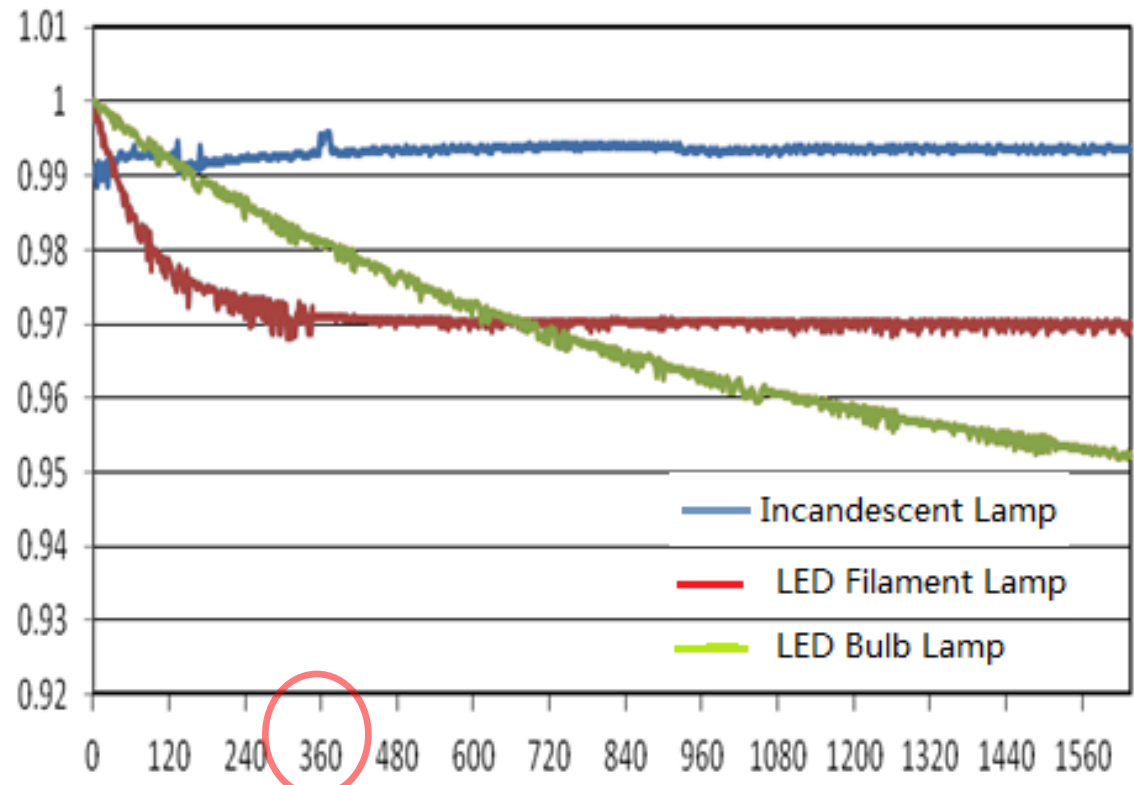
- **Characteristics of standard lamp:**
  - Spatial luminous intensity distribution
  - Stability: short term and long term
  - Reproducibility
  - Robust: transportation
  - Warm-up time: short
  - -----
- A good candidate of standard lamp:
  - LED Filament Lamp





*Warm up time*

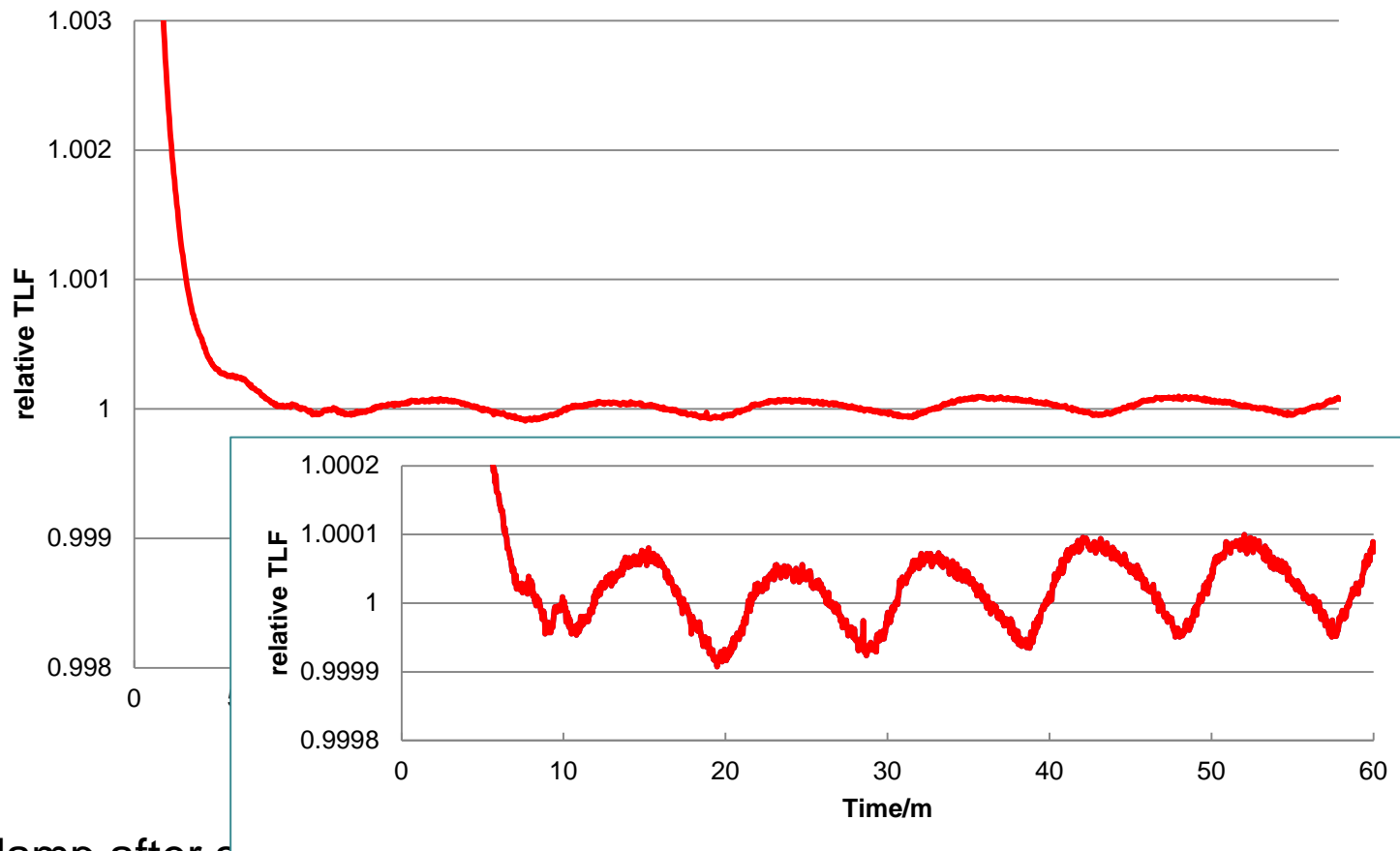
*Comparable to incandescent lamp,  
much shorter than normal LED lamps*



*Luminous Flux Vs. time (s)*



Short term stability



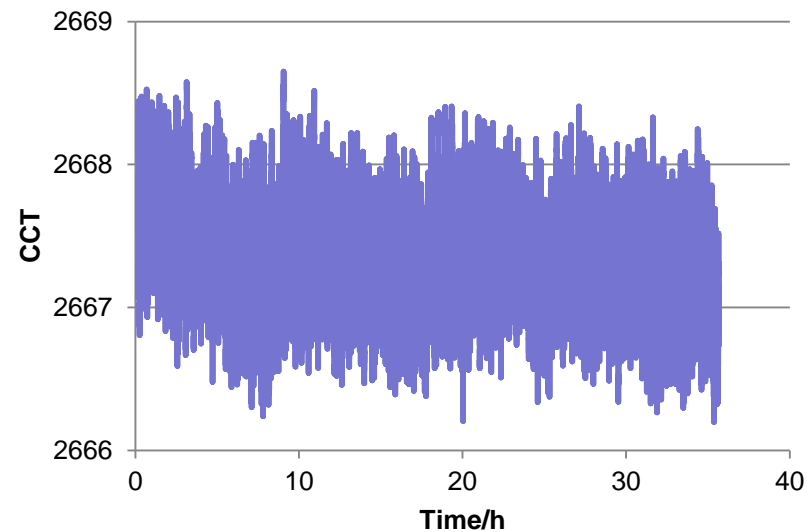
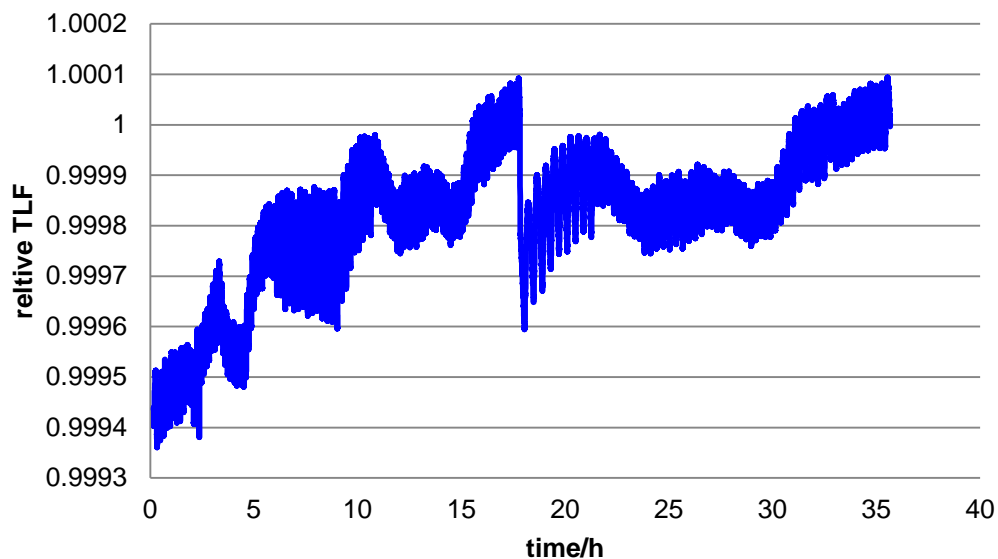
lamp after seasoned

Stability in 53min after 6.5 min warm-up:  
The fluctuation is 192ppm( peak-peak), 45 ppm(stdev).

## Stability

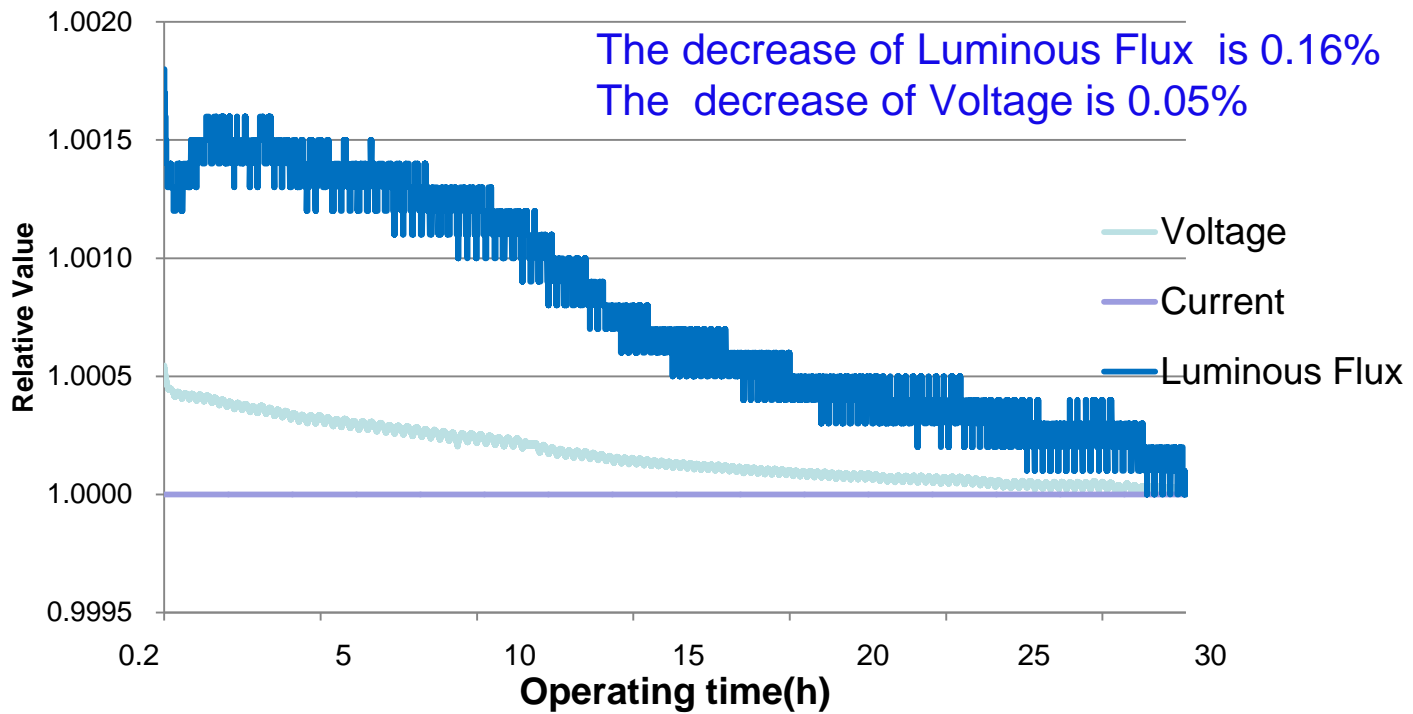
4W LED Filament Lamp after 2000 h seasoning

**stability of 35 hours**



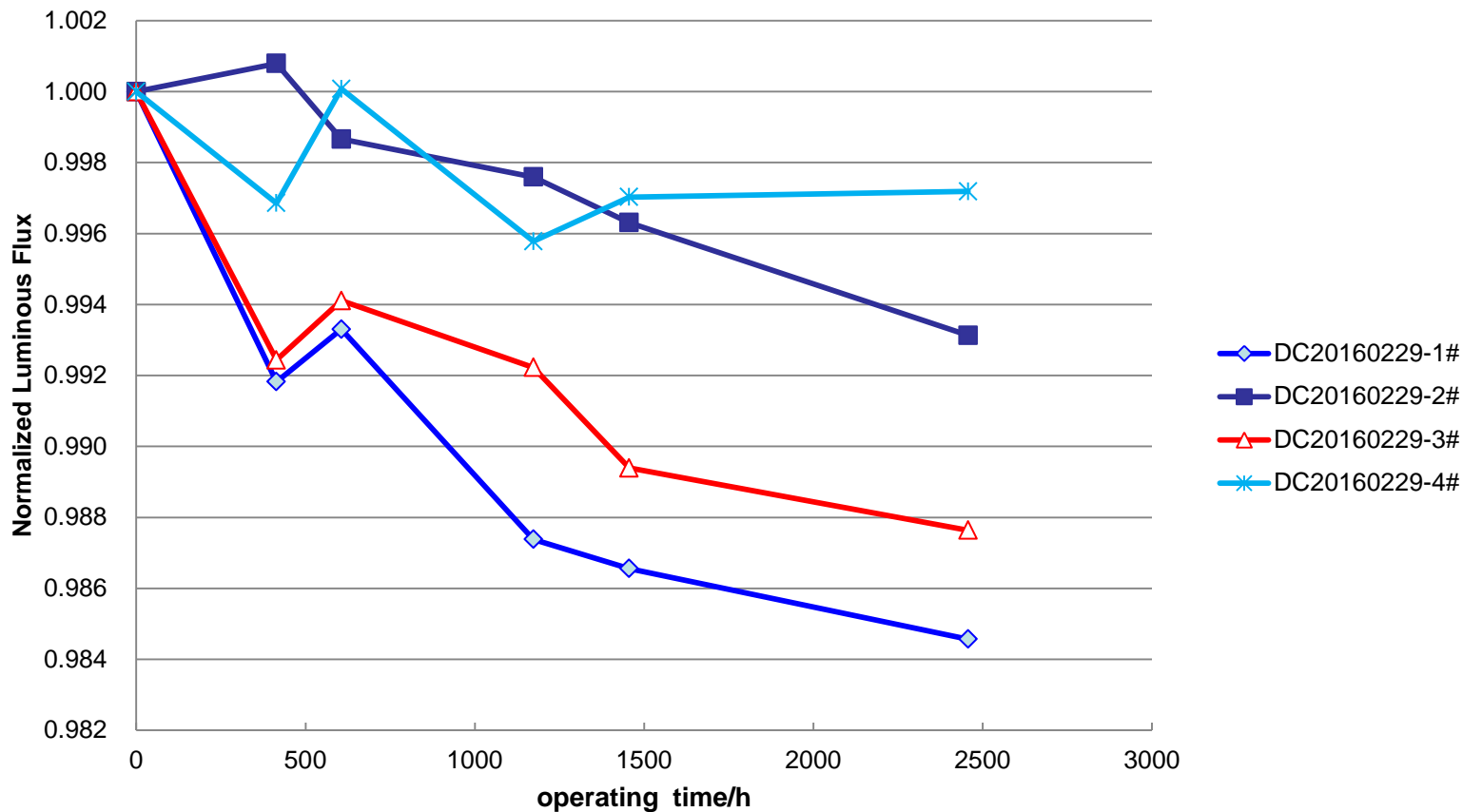
Aging

Aging Characteristics of a new 4W LED Filament Lamp



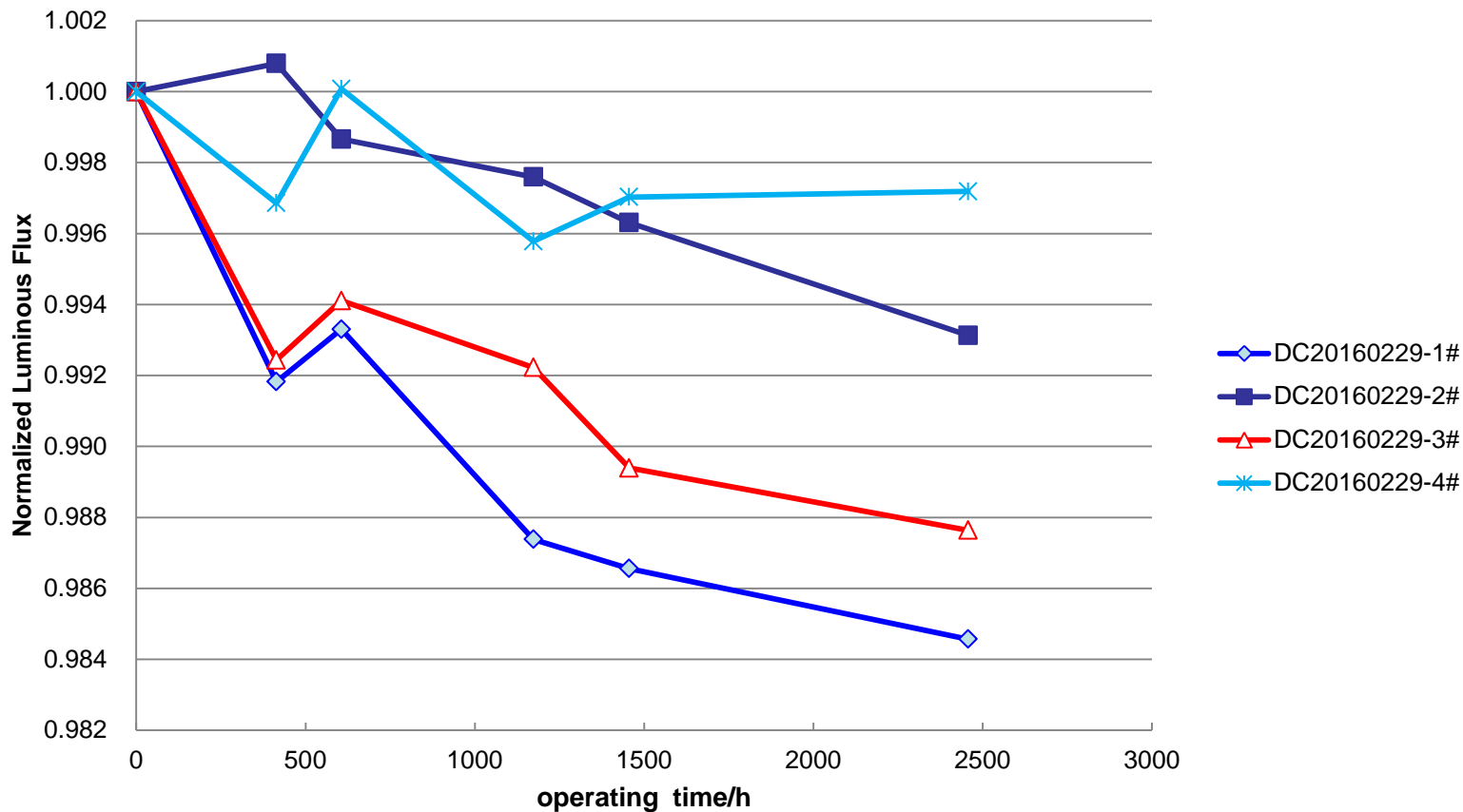
Aging (2475h)

Aging Characteristics of DC Lamp



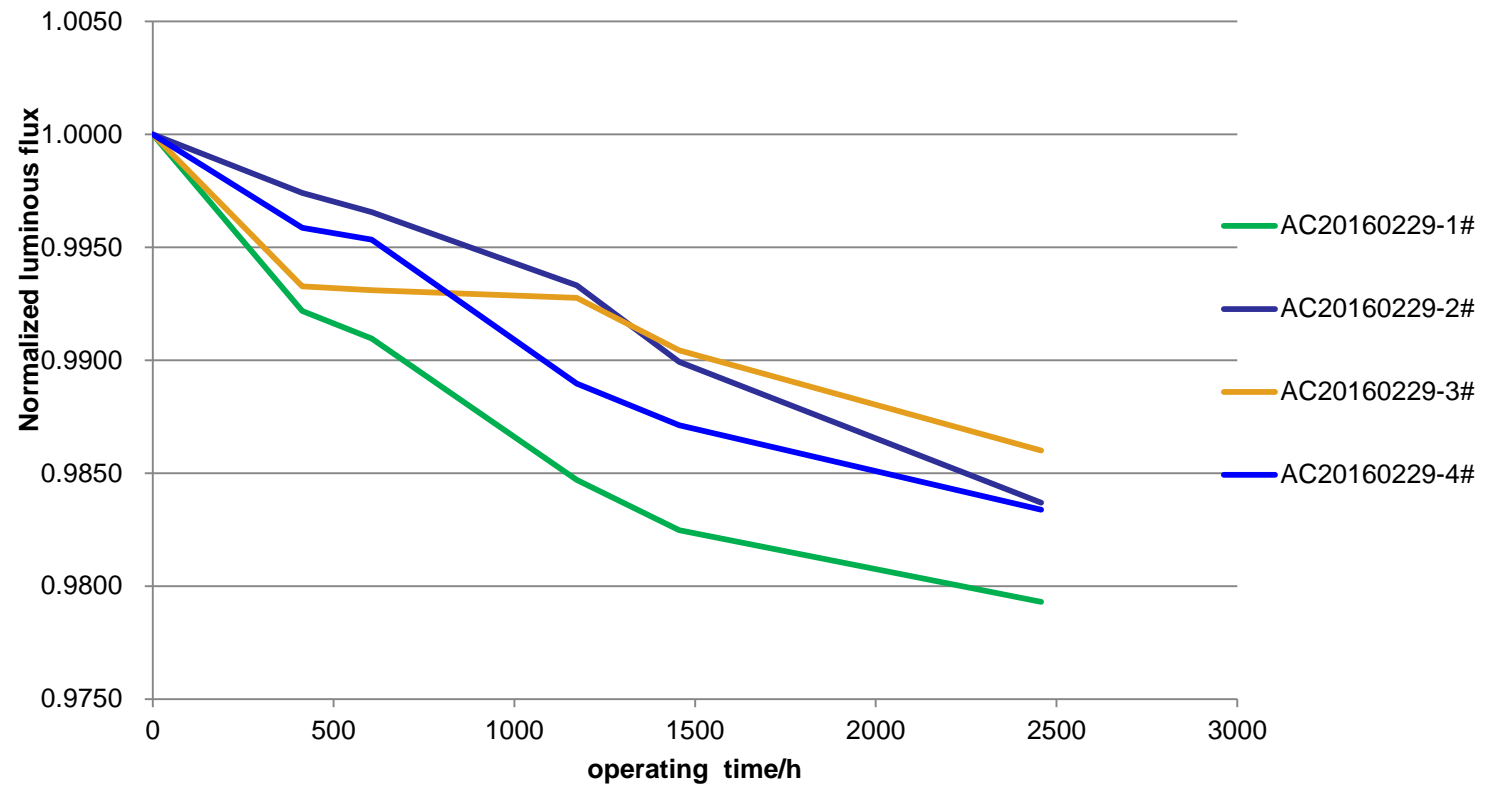
Aging (2475h)

Aging Characteristics of DC Lamp



Aging (2475h)

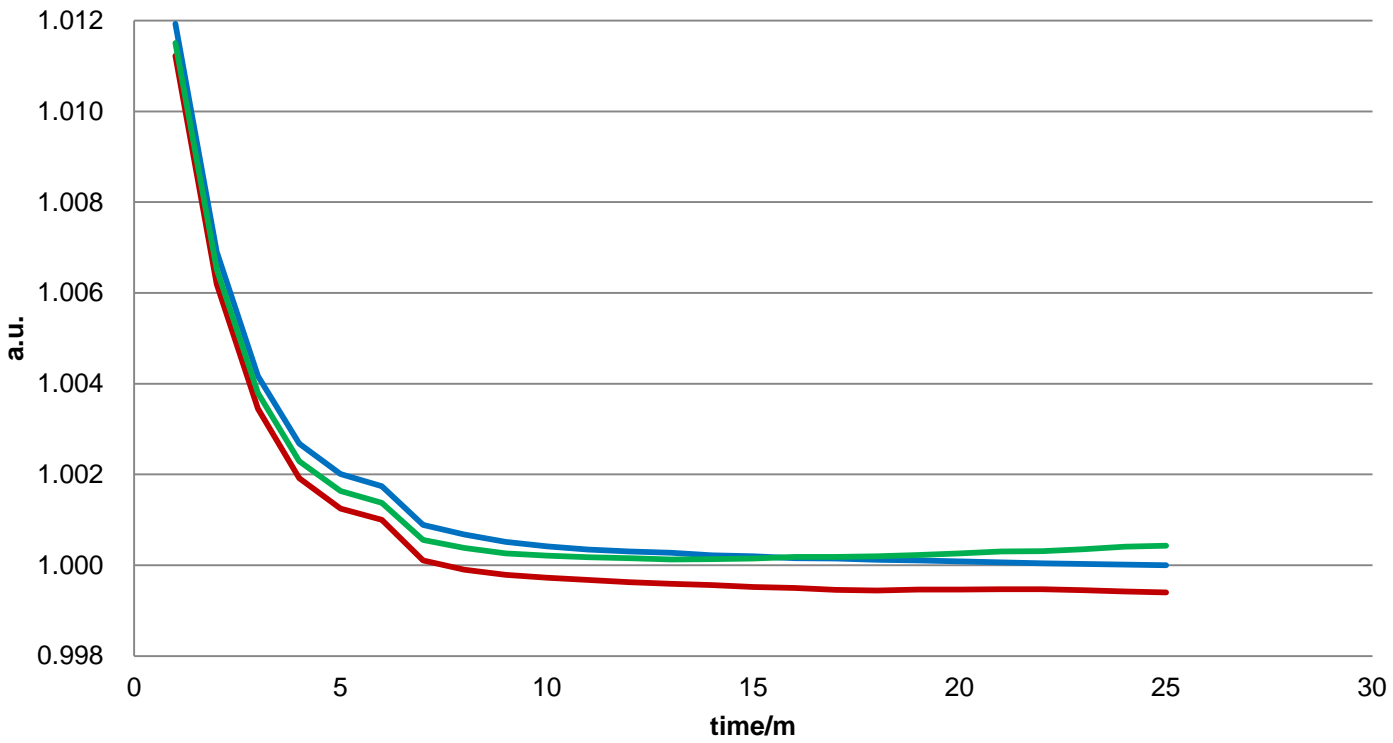
Aging of AC lamp



Short-term reproducibility:

Within 0.1%

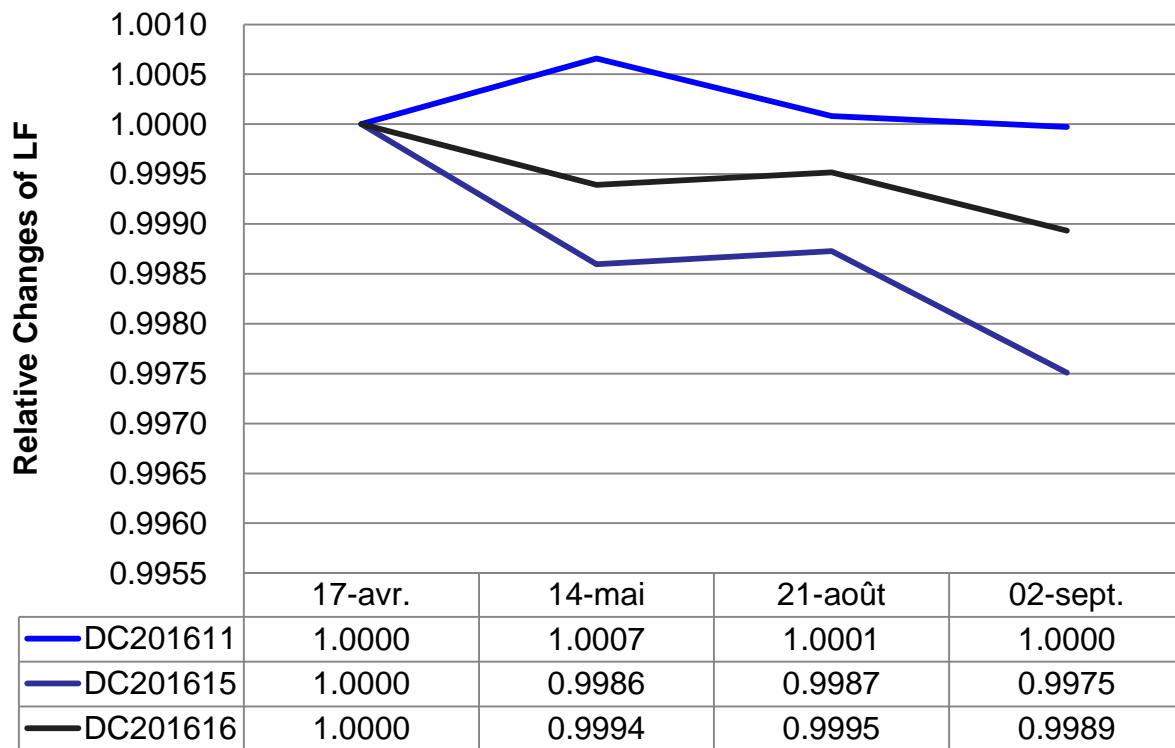
**reproducibility**



1) Turning on ;2) Burning 24 min;3) Turning off 30 min 4) Turning on...Repeat for 3 rounds



*Long-term Reproducibility (5 months)*



*After 500h burning*

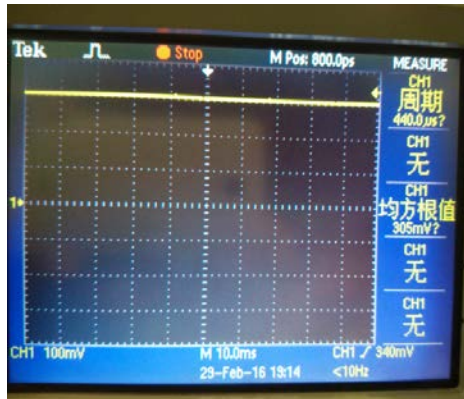
*Stored in the laboratory without burning except for measurement.*

# LED Sources in Photometry

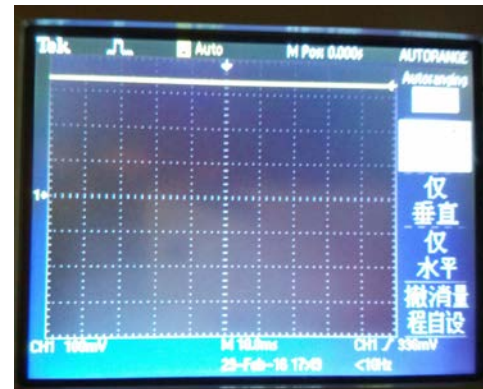
## - Results of LED Filament Standard Lamps

### Flicker

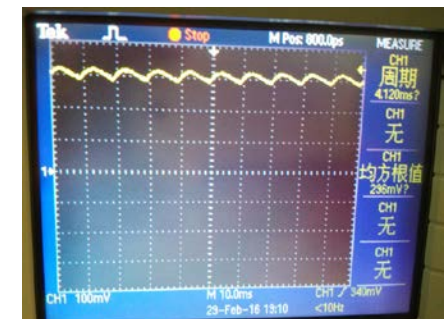
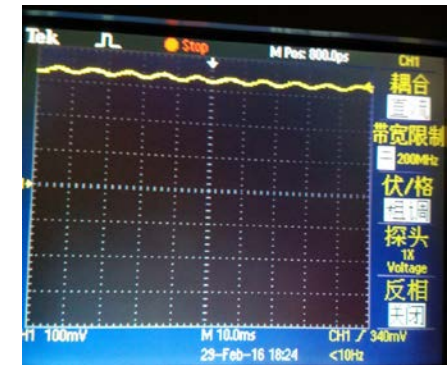
Standard AC driven LED filament lamp



Standard DC driven LED filament lamp



AC incandescent lamp

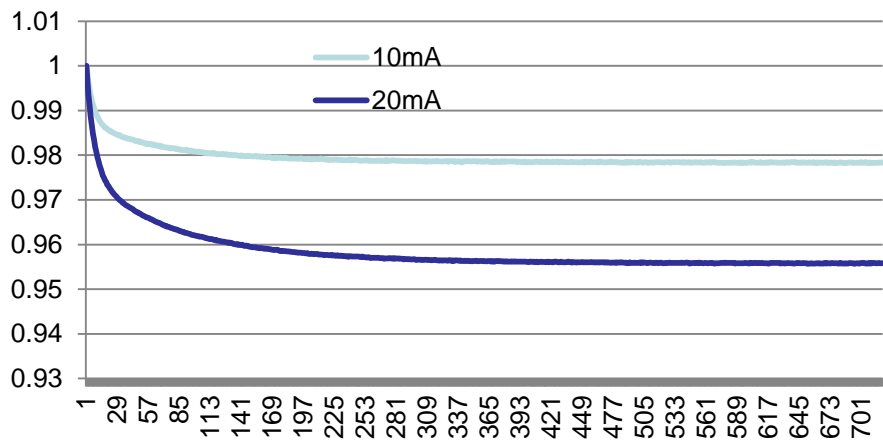


Commercial LED filament lamp

There is no flicker for LED filament standard lamp.

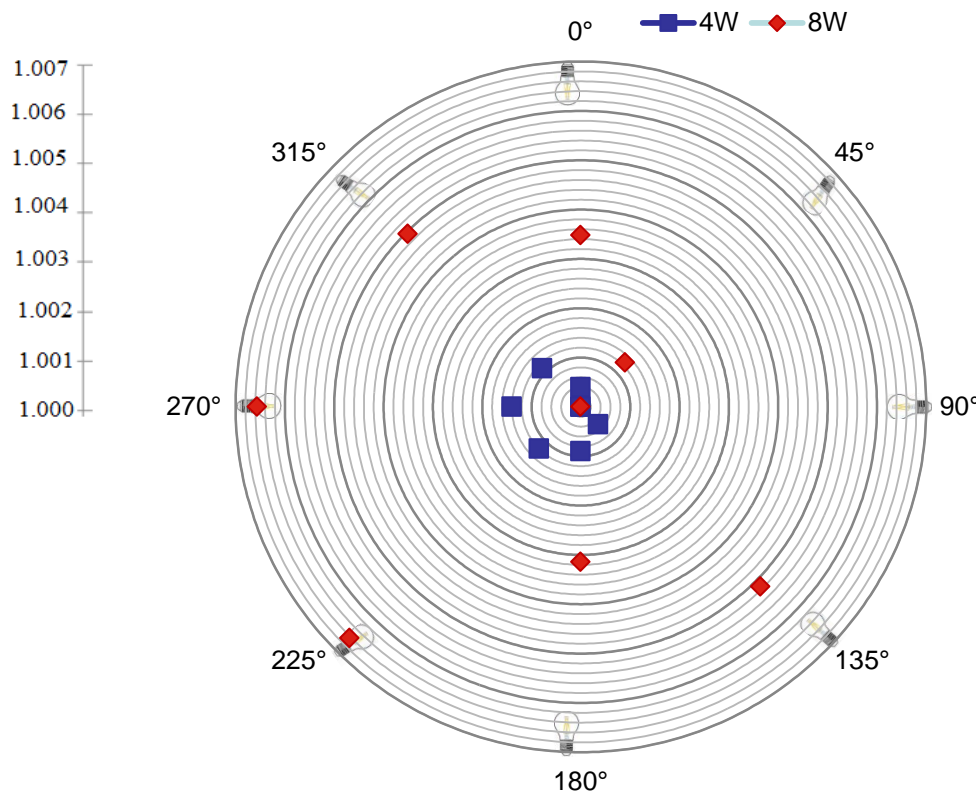
*Burning at different current of lamp AC20160229-7#*

Current		TLF/lm	x	y	CCT/K
10mA	Initial	245.38	0.4684	0.4190	2649
	End	240.49	0.4682	0.4189	2650
20mA	Initial	486.94	\	\	\
	End	465.37	0.4664	0.4179	2667



*Relative TLF Vs. time(s)*

### □ Burning position



*4W lamp is not sensitive to burning position, while 8W shows sensitive to burning position.*

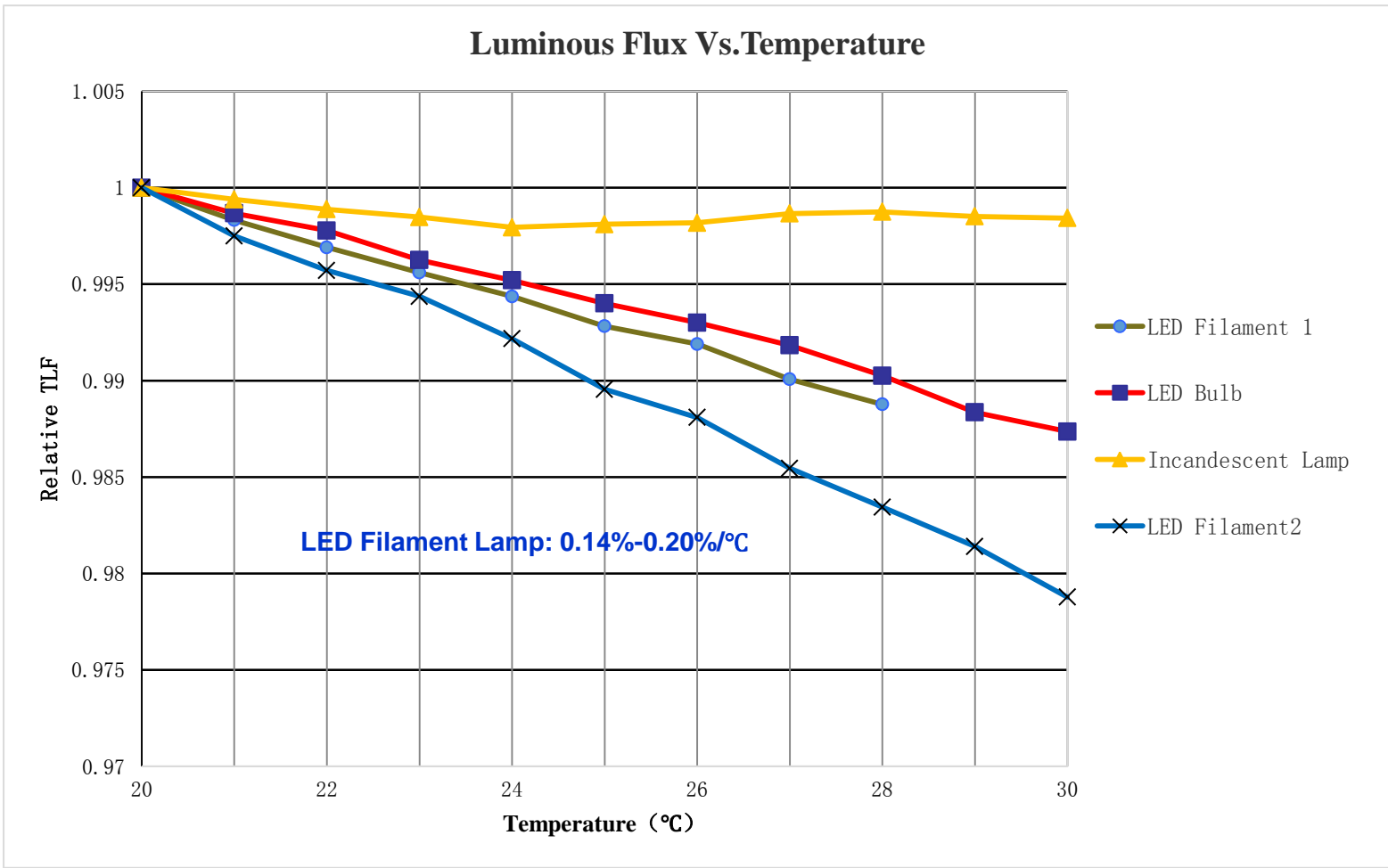
### 4 W LED Filament Lamp

Angle	Photocurrent	Relative Photocurrent
0°	6.8643	1.0004
45°	6.8613	1.0000
90°	6.8613	1.0000
135°	6.8645	1.0005
180°	6.8677	1.0009
225°	6.8698	1.0012
270°	6.8709	1.0014
315°	6.8688	1.0011

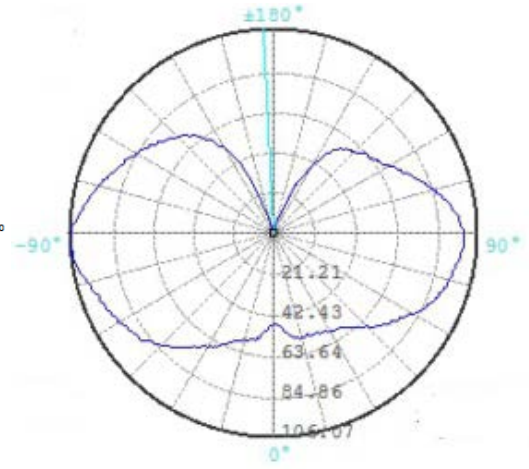
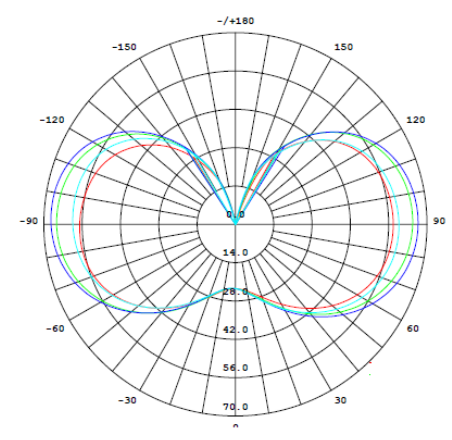
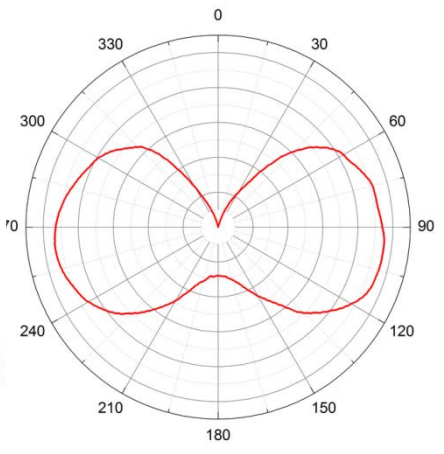
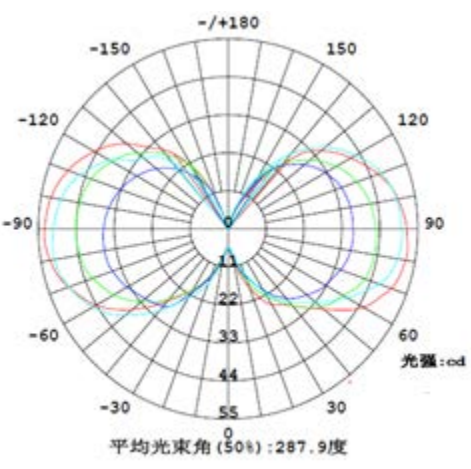
### 8 W LED Filament Lamp

Angle	Photocurrent	Relative Photocurrent
0°	14.991	1.0035
45°	14.958	1.0013
90°	14.939	1.0000
135°	15.016	1.0052
180°	14.986	1.0031
225°	15.038	1.0066
270°	15.037	1.0066
315°	15.013	1.0050

Temperature dependent properties



*Spatial luminous intensity distribution of different type of LED filament lamp (TFL)*



### LED filament lamp for luminous intensity

Distance d/m	Photo Current $i_p$	$i_p * d^2$	Deviation (normalized at 6999.1mm)
0.4774	377.49	86.0340	-0.02%
0.9802	89.547	86.0360	-0.02%
1.4918	38.683	86.0877	0.04%
1.9613	22.374	86.0660	0.01%
2.8637	10.491	86.0327	-0.02%
4.2080	4.8568	86.0006	-0.06%
5.8526	2.5098	85.9680	-0.10%
6.9991	1.7567	86.0537	0.00%



Luminous Intensity :  
587 cd

CCT: 2747 K

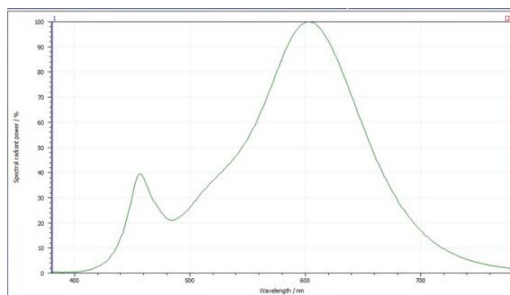
## Standard LED filament lamp Vs. Incandescent standard lamp

	Incandescent lamp	LED filament lamp
Drift rate	0.02%	<b>About 1/10 of Incandescent lamp</b>
Life time	<2000 h	<b>&gt;5000 h</b>
Warm up time	5-10 min	<b>6-12 min</b>
Short time stability	0.02%-0.05%	<b>0.02%-0.05%</b>
Reproducibility	0.1%	0.1%
Shelf life	good	Under investigation
Transportation	Fragile	<b>Robust</b>
Temperature dependency	None	<b>~ 0.2% /°C</b>
Spatial distribution	Good	<b>Under improvement</b>

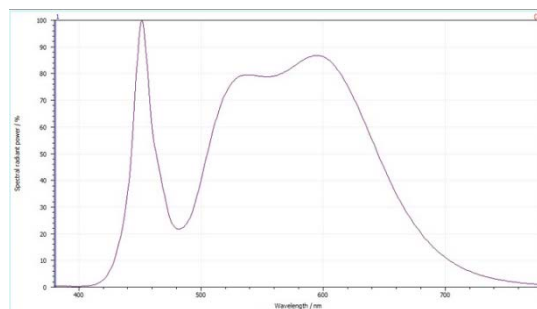


### The clan of standard LED filament lamp

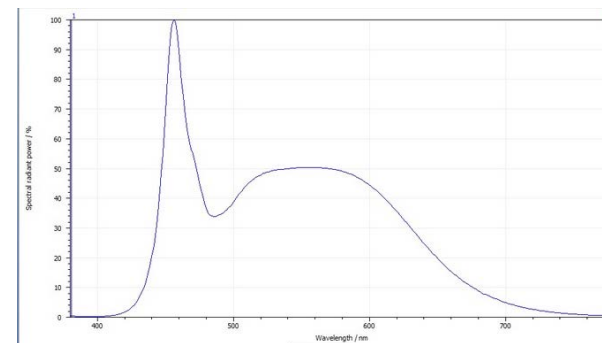
Driver	Power	CCT	Bulb
AC	4W	2700K	Clear
DC	6W	4000K	Frosted
	7W	6500K	



Warm White ~2700K



Cool White ~4000K



Day White ~6500K

**Thanks !**