



Smart Sustainability in
Lighting and Controls SSLC

Advanced Smart Lighting must also be Energy Smart

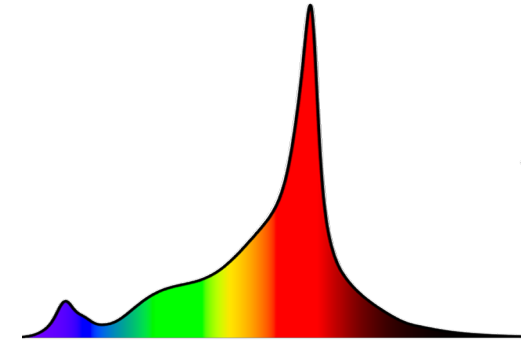
Casper Kofod

International Lighting Seminar: Perspectives on Sustainability, Performance, Health & Smart Lighting
London, UK 14th May 2024

iea-4e.org

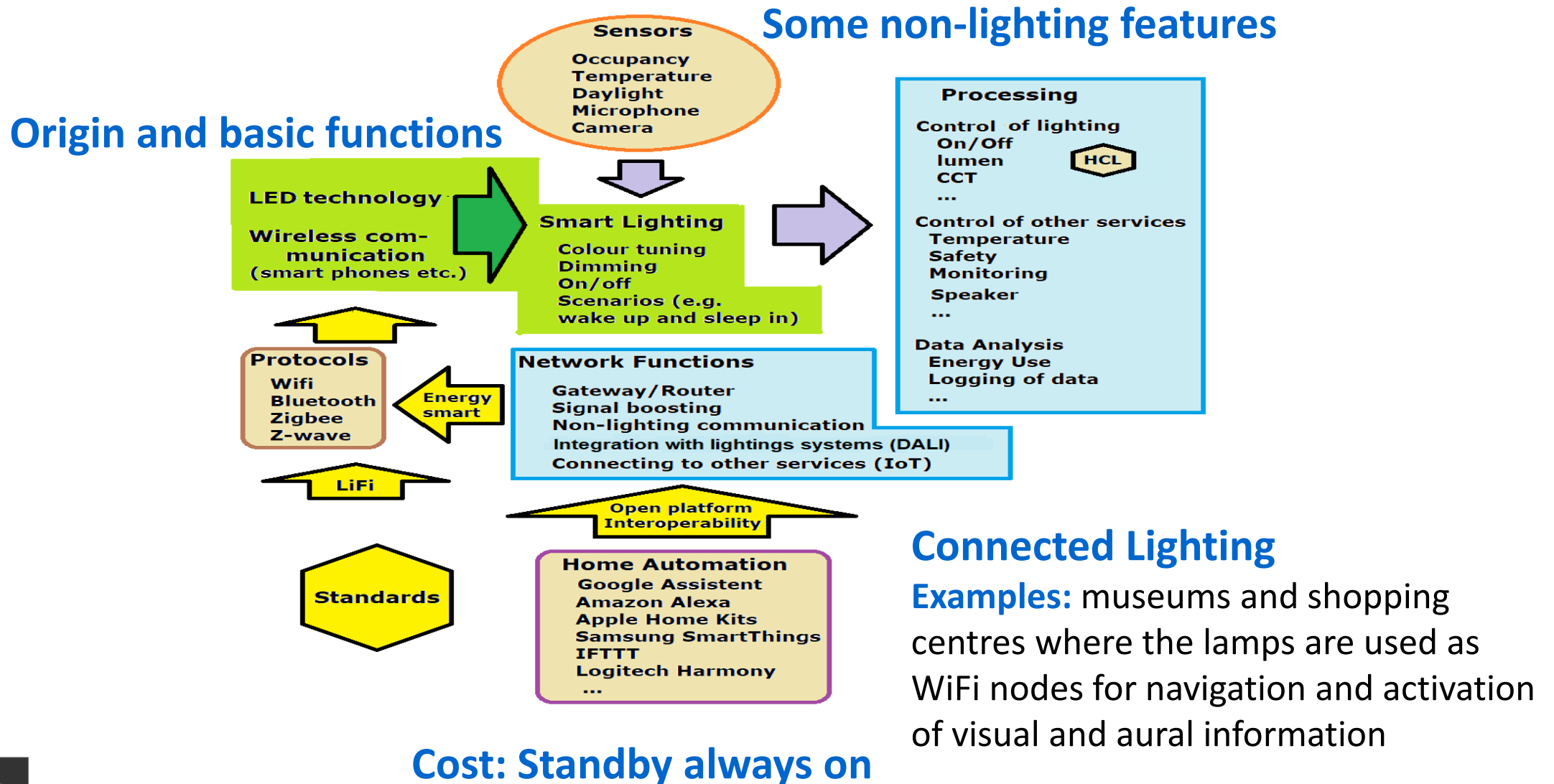
Agenda

1. Smart Lighting – more features and complexity
2. Trends
3. Barriers
4. Market Potential - Controls and HCL
5. Second Smart Lighting Report - Findings
6. Performance when dimming and/or changing colour temperature
7. Recommendations

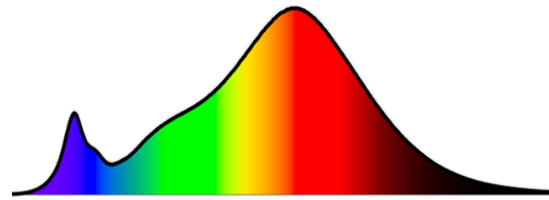


Points 5 and 6 include reference to Public Regulation and Standards from IEC/CIE

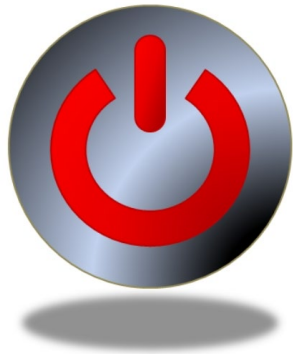
1.1 Smart Lighting is Becoming More Complex



1.2 Analysis: Impact, Performance and Efficacy?



Colour Quality?

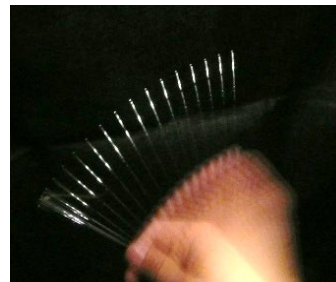


Standby Power?

Efficacy?



Flicker



2. Smart Dynamic Lighting is Gaining Ground



Domestic Sector

- Comfort: Change colour, Timers, Scenarios, Music, Camera, WiFi booster, ...
- Energy Savings: Dimming, Sensors, Programming
- Network: Support other Services/IoT's (e.g. security and HVAC), logging of energy use

Health Care Sector and Offices

- Energy Savings: Dimming, Programming
- Health: Mimic the rhythm of daylight with control of the colour temperature during the day
- Navigation: In shopping centres and museums, use of the light sources as WiFi navigation nodes where you can activate visual and aural information

3. Market Barriers and activity to lower them

- High cost – most manufacturers decrease the prices
- Complexity – simplification, plug and play, higher user-friendly-ness
- Lack of open systems, interoperability, and consistent systems, ... Gateways from two wireless smart lighting protocols to wired controlled (DALI) lighting which will support use of connected lighting in the commercial sector
- Lack of standards and regulation – improvements on the way.

4. Market Potential

- In the domestic sector, implementation of **movement and/or daylight sensors** might increase the energy savings substantially.
- More use of **daylight sensors** in Circadian Lighting systems may also improve the mimicking of daylight variation for the benefit of the user's wellbeing, mood, and cognitive **performance**.
- **Offices** might become the next area of application for Circadian Lighting.
- In the tertiary sector, implementation of **gateways from wireless to wired control (DALI)** will bring **connected lighting** forward.

5.0 Smart Lighting Report 15 Nov. 2022

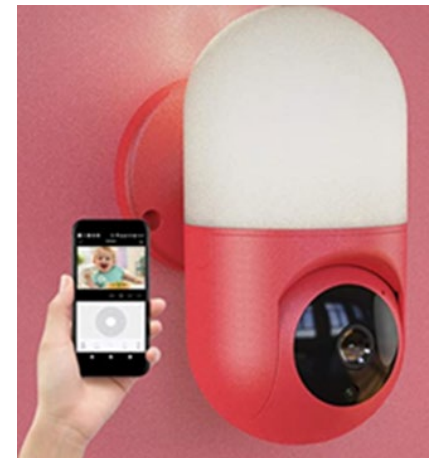
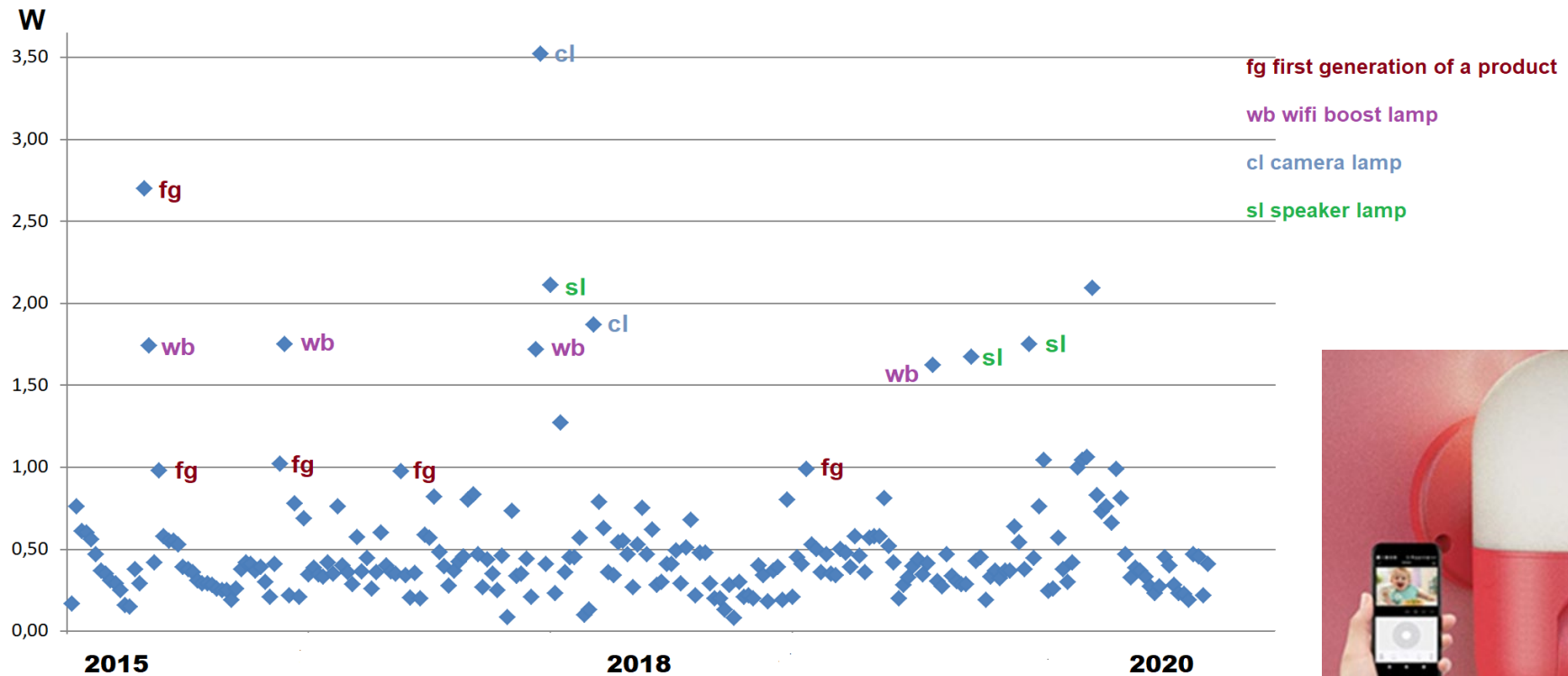


- Key Terms, Protocols and Network Architectures
- Test Method
- Results from Testing
- Saving Potential
- Market Potential and Barriers
- Recommendations for Policy makers

5.1 Test Methods with ref. to IEC/CIE standards

- The Report outlines an interim test method for laboratories to conduct benchmark testing, and potentially for future compliance or enforcement testing.
- This test method was developed with reference to the following international test standards:
 - CIE S 025/E:2015 Test Method for LED Lamps, LED Luminaires and LED Modules
 - IEC 63103 Ed. 1.0 en:2020 Lighting equipment - non-active mode power measurement
- Besides the method is also provided includes optional additional steps and/or practical notes for the person conducting the test.

5.2 Standby Power for 236 lighting products

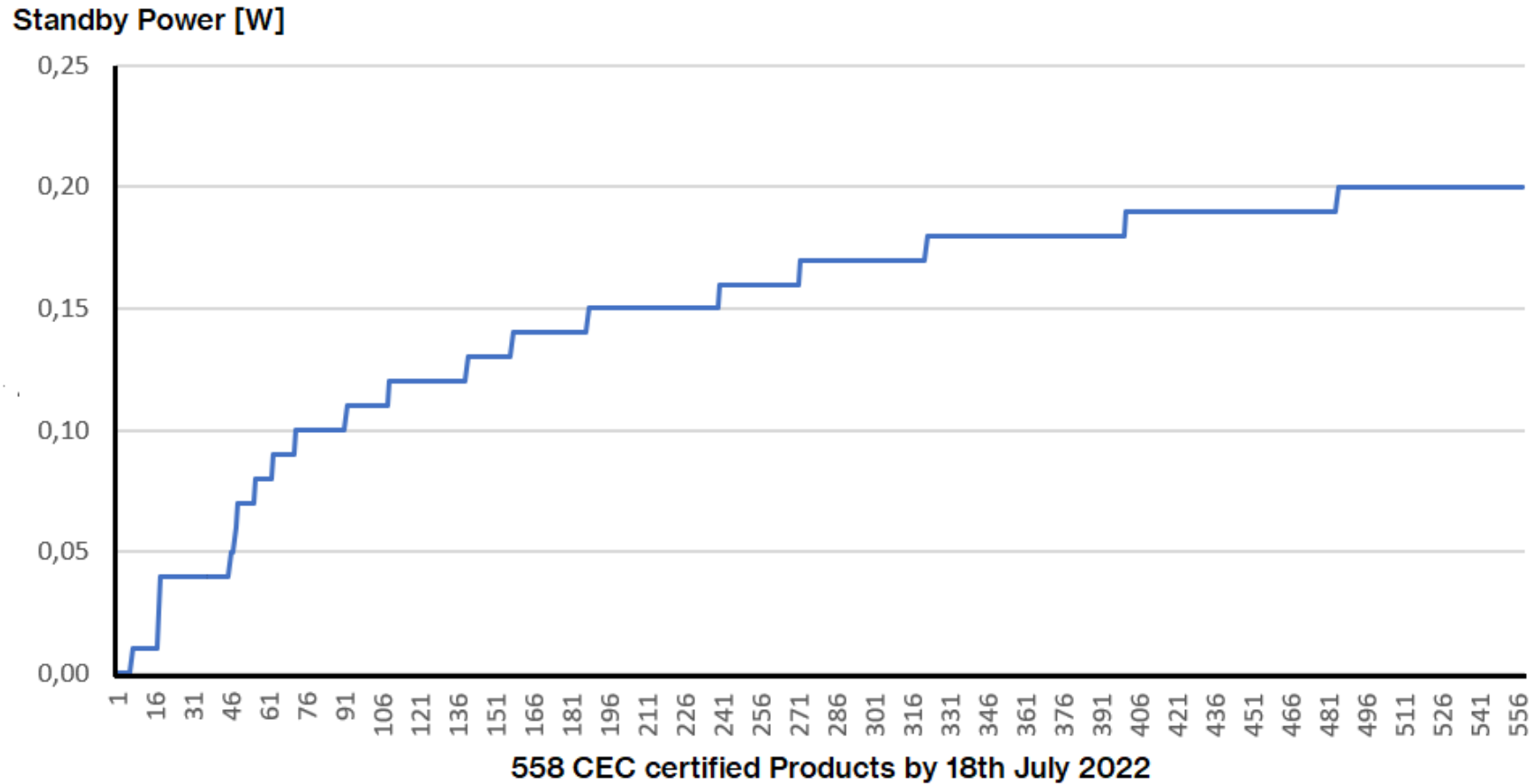


- Lowest 0.08W and highest 3.5W
- Average 0.51W (median 0.39W)

EU regulation: Max 0.5 W

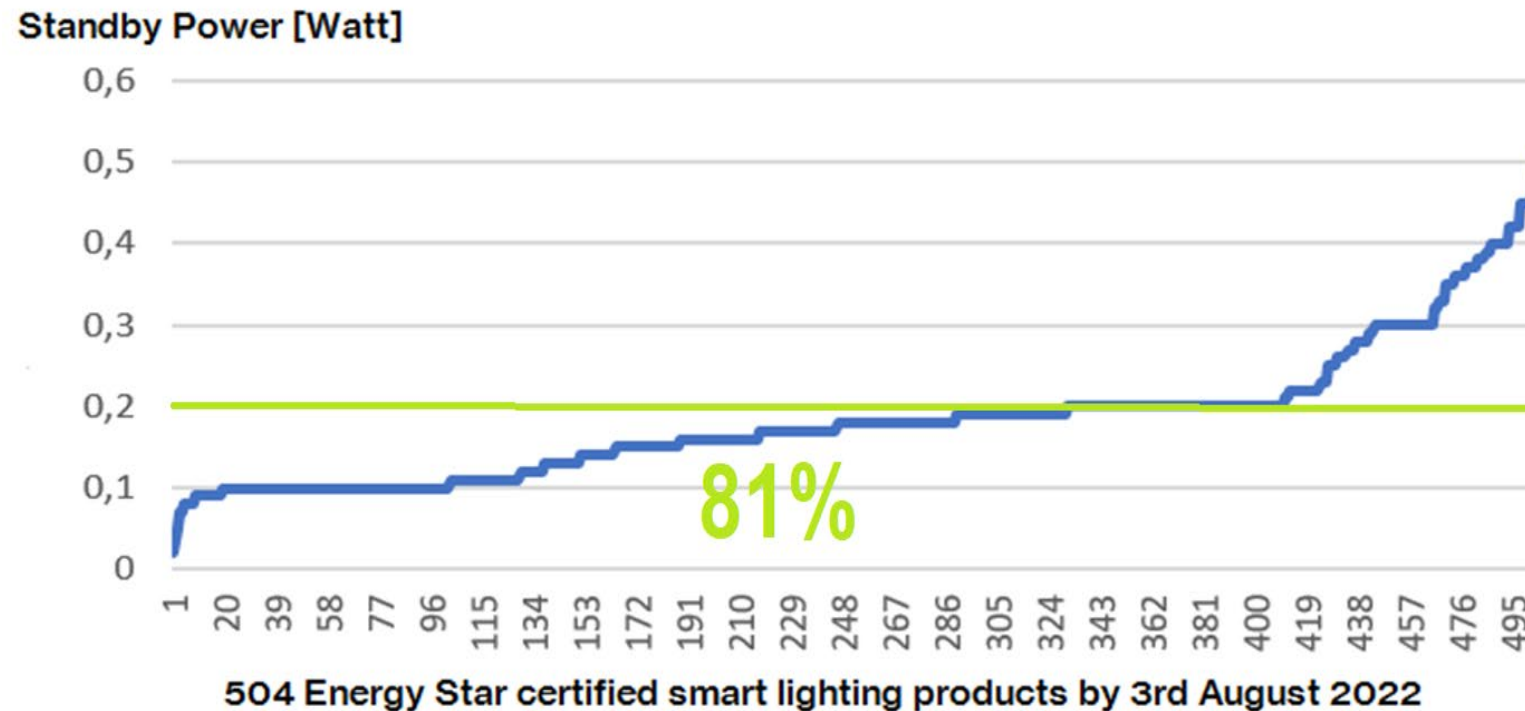
5.3 Standby Power Regulation in California

1/9 2019 California the standby power ≤ 0.2 W.



5.4 Standby Power - Energy Star certified products

Energy Star (USA and Canada) certified LED products with standby power $\leq 0.5 \text{ W}^*$. The Energy Star product database show 81% of the products fulfill the CA requirement $\leq 0.2\text{W}$.

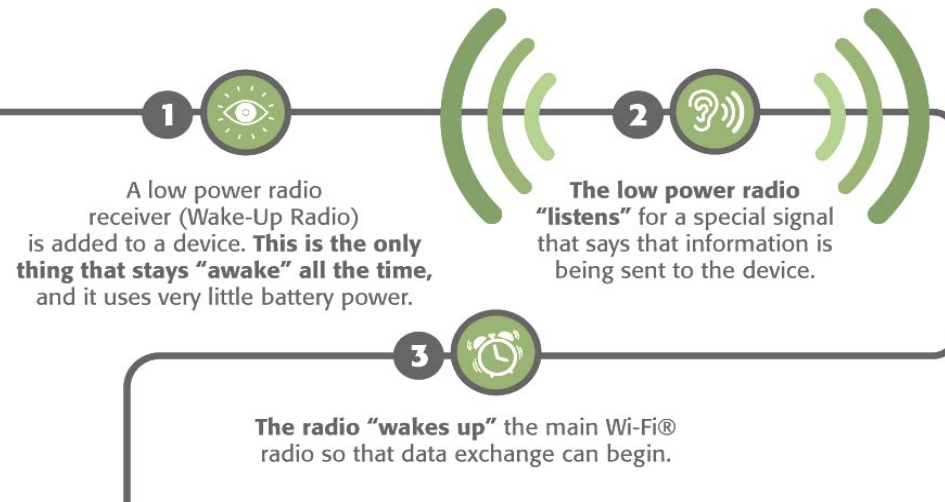


5.5 Huge Standby Saving Potential

IEEE Wake-Up Radio

Prolong the battery life of Internet of Things devices with this low-power, high-performance solution.

How it Works



- Developed for connected devices on battery.
- Wake up 2 millisecond out of every 100 millisecond reduces the average power from 0.5W to around 0.01 W.

5.6 Standby Consumption Share of the total

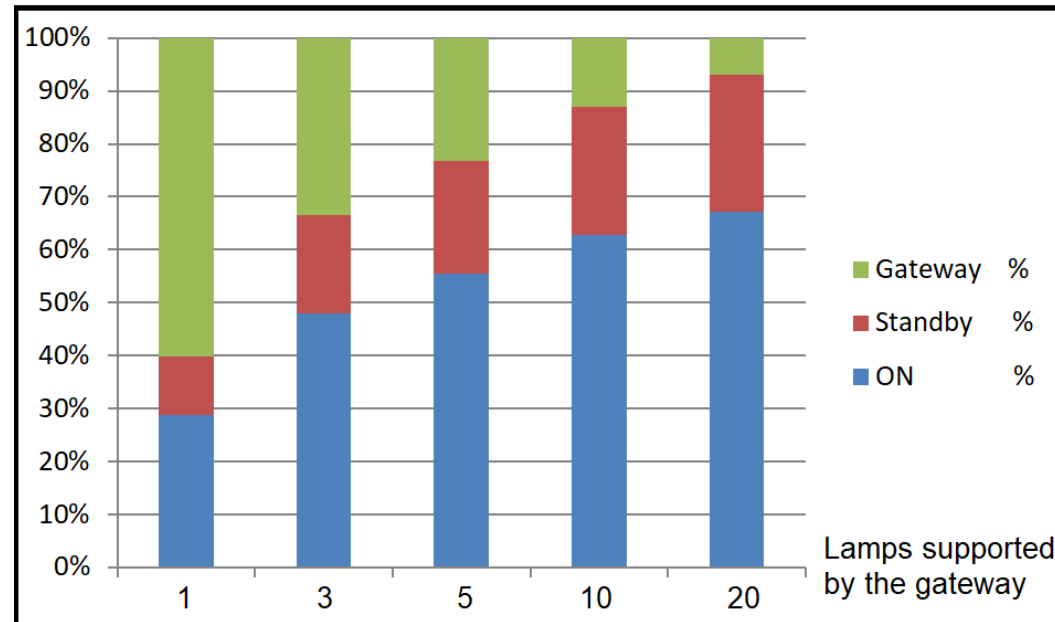
Lamp	ON (W)	Standby (W)	Usage 1 hour/day				Usage 2 hours/day			
			ON (kWh)	Standby (kWh)	Standby (%)	Total (kWh)	ON (kWh)	Standby (kWh)	Standby (%)	Total (kWh)
360 lm 3 W	3.0	0.50	1.10	4,20	79%	5,3	2,19	4,02	65%	6,2
		0.20		1,68	61%	2,8		1,61	42%	3,8
		0.10		0,84	43%	1,9		0,80	27%	3,0
		0.01		0,08	7%	1,2		0,08	4%	2,3
806 lm 6.7 W	6.7	0.50	2.45	4,20	63%	6,6	4,89	4,02	45%	8,9
		0.20		1,68	41%	4,1		1,61	25%	6,5
		0.10		0,84	26%	3,3		0,80	14%	5,7
		0.01		0,08	3%	2,5		0,08	2%	5,0

The standby power has to be lowered to around 0.01 W before the standby consumption is insignificant.

5.7 Gateway Consumption per Lighting Source

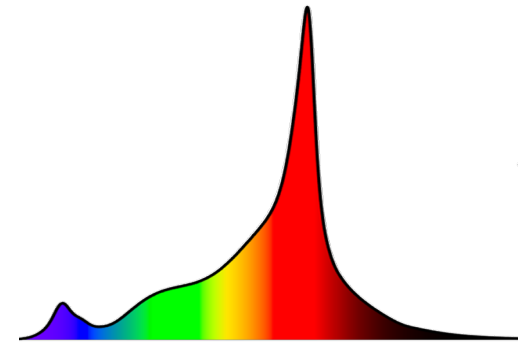
*Standard
Smart Lamp
9W
806 lm
1.5 W Gateway
0.3 W Standby
700 h/year ON*

Lamps/home	ON kWh/year	Standby kWh/year	Gateway kWh/year	TOTAL/lamp kWh/year
1	6,3	2,4	13,1	21,9
3	18,9	7,3	13,1	13,1
5	31,5	12,1	13,1	11,3
10	63,0	24,2	13,1	10,0
20	126,0	48,4	13,1	9,4



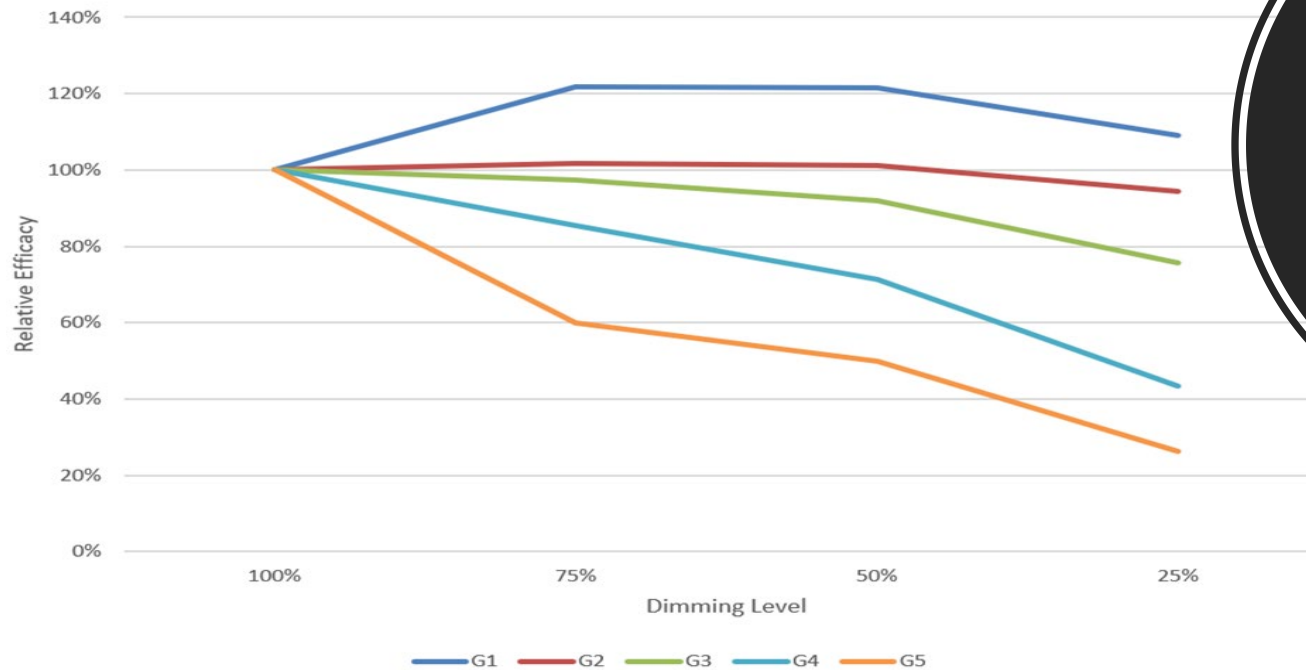
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6.1 Luminous Efficacy when Dimming

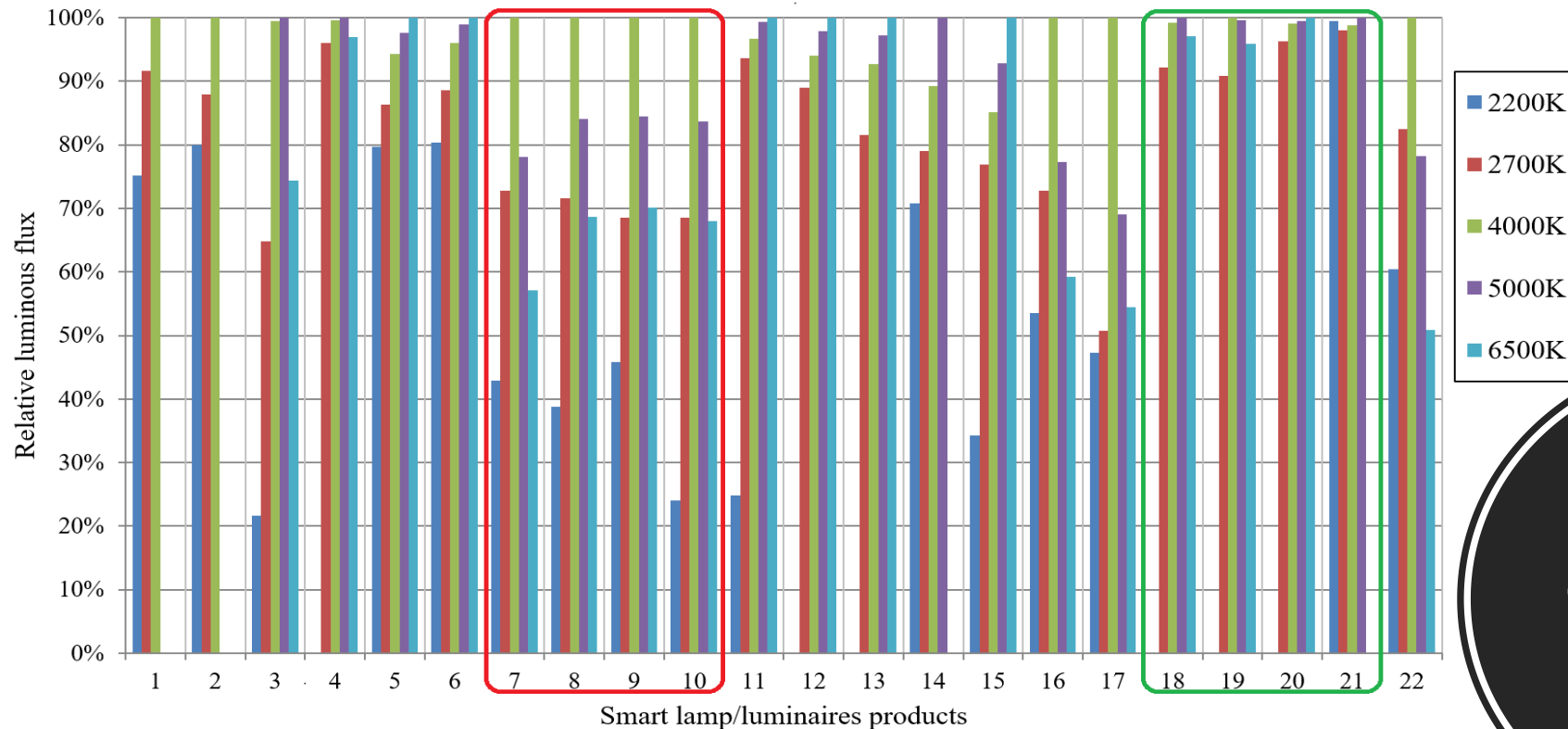
Efficacy relative to the efficacy without dimming



Efficacy when Dimming DOMESTIC light sources

G4 and G5 (24% of the products): Little or no energy savings by dimming.

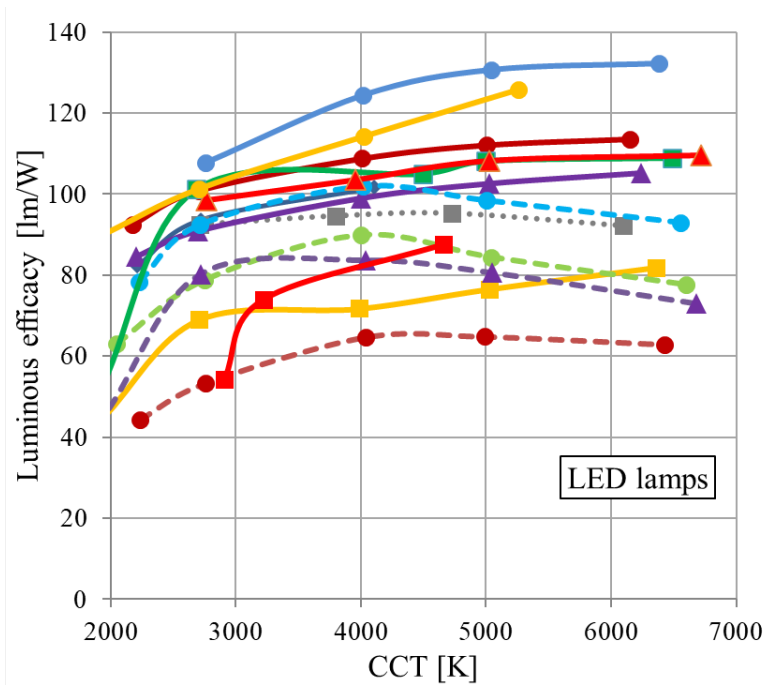
6.2 Luminous Flux for 5 White Colours



Luminous Flux when changing CCT
DOMESTIC light sources

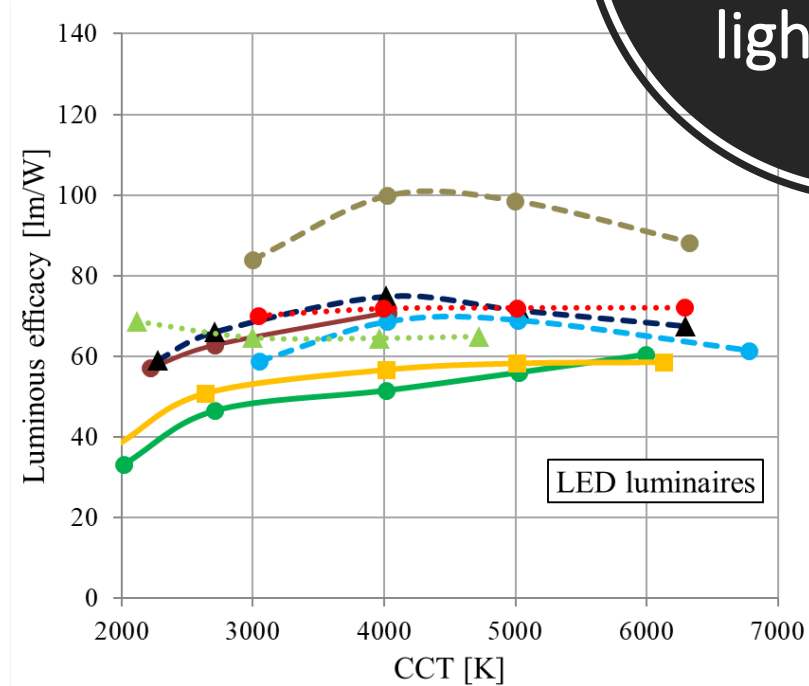
***Product 18-21: Lumen output closed to the claimed for all CCT's,
Product 7-10: Lumen output much lower than claimed for some CCT's.***

6.3 Luminous Efficacy for 5 White Colours



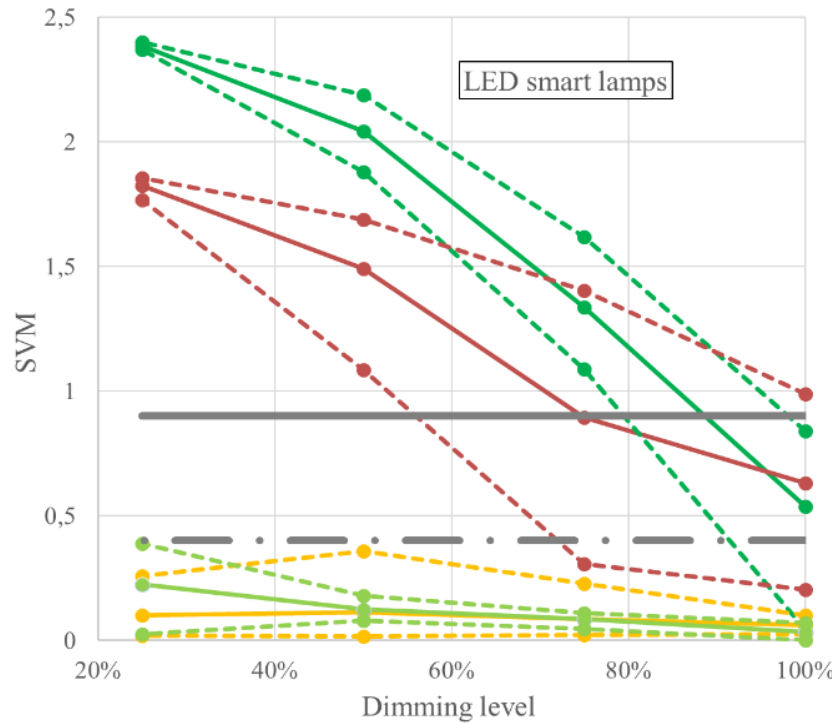
Efficacy down to 20-50% of rated efficacy

Efficacy when changing CCT DOMESTIC light sources



6.4 Stroboscopic Visibility Measure when Dimming

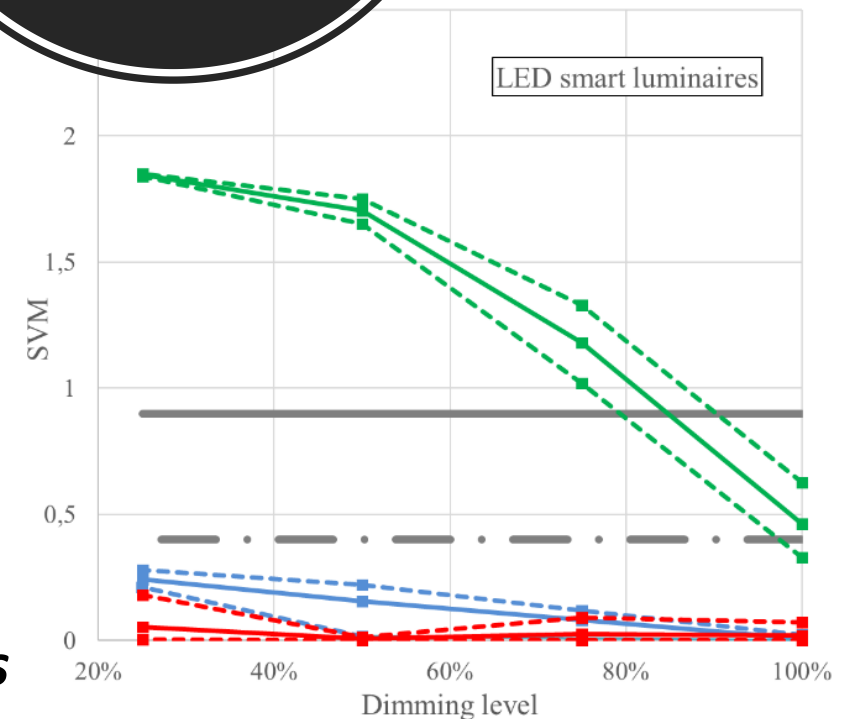
OBS: Results found by analysis in **2023** (thus not included in IEA SSL report from Nov. 2022)



Flicker when Dimming DOMESTIC light sources

Solid lines: Average for five CCTs
Dashed lines: Max + Min for five CCTs

SVM problems for 3 of 7 products



6.5 Variation in Performance cause Misleading Lighting Design?



Actually, with the level of product information, Lighting Designers might assume:

- Energy consumption is linear with dimming light output
- Luminous flux and consumption is constant when changing CCT
- The flicker measures might be constant when dimming

For some smart lighting products, the Customers might experience “Not good Lighting”

6.6 Standards and Regulation - Characterisation



- **Actually**, manufacturers only have to provide measured performance for **one setting** at **full load** (often not specifying the CCT for this “factory setting”)
- Data for design and simulation is typically provided in IES and/or EULUMDAT **files** formats only including **one setting**
- American standards ANSI/IES TM-33-18 provides a format that allows adding data for **more settings** and ANSI/IES TM-38-21 specify measurement **for CCT** tunable light sources. But these standards are **not widely adopted**.
- CIE TC 2-97 is **currently revising CIE S 025** which seems to come to include **better characterisation** of smart lighting

7. Recommendations

- Standby power $\leq 0.2 \text{ W}$ by 2024 everywhere
- Future goal: Standby power $\leq 0.01 \text{ W}$
- Require **info about** the size of the **gateway power** and **the consumption** should be **lowered by** use of the **IEEE Wake-Up radio concept**
- **Non-lighting features:** Require it is possible to switch them **ON/OFF**. Wake-up radio standby technology might be used.
- Many products don't hold the claimed performance in all stages - need for smart light **characterisation** e.g., for **four lumen output levels** (100%, 75%, 50% and 25%) times **five CCT values** (min (2200K), 2700K, 4000K, 5000K and max (6500K)). This will ensure lighting **design** with **accurate energy** calculations and high **lighting quality**.
- More focus on **energy saving by** sales of more products with integrated **daylight or movement sensors**

**Thank you for your attention.
Questions?**



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<https://iea-4e.org/ssl/>