



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

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Life Cycle Assessment

Life-Cycle Assessment – a scientific methodology for quantifying the environmental and sustainability impacts of a product over its entire life cycle (i.e., from "cradle to grave").

This spans from raw material extraction and processing, through product manufacturing, transportation to the point of sale, energy consumption during its useful life, and finally disposal / recycling.

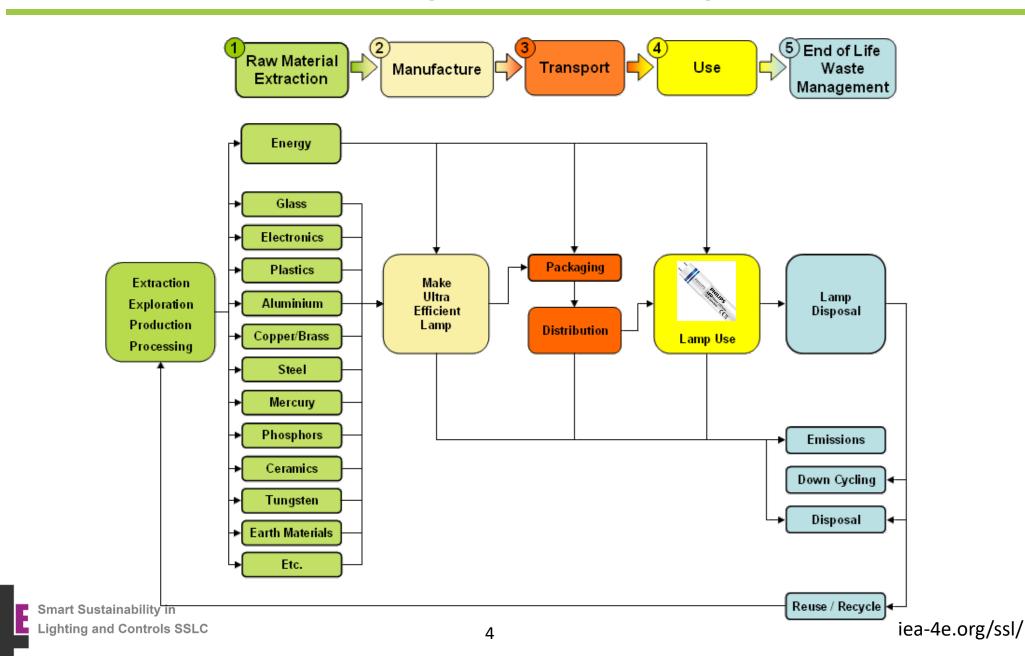
LCAs are part of ISO 14000 series of environmental management standards.

LCA Framework Goal and Scope Definition Inventory Interpretation **Analysis Impact Assessment**

Source: ISO 14044



LCA Flow Diagram – Five Stages





Comparison Selected

Key Question: In an existing building with operational fluorescent fixtures, is there an environmental benefit from installing retrofit LED tubes without changing the fixture?

Lamp Type	Baseline	LED 1	LED 2	Notes
TL-D (T8), 60cm	18W Cool White, 20kh, 1350 lm	8W Cool Wh., 60kh, 1000 lm, HF ballast	8W Cool Wh., 60kh, 1050 lm, LF ballast	Consider emission pattern, 80%
	Total And Banks Control of the Contr	Pallins Ballins Radion Constitution CC	Allega distribution of the state of the stat	fixture/tube adsorption
T5 lamp, 145cm	35W Cool White, 24kh, 3315 lm	20W Cool White, 60kh, 3000 lm, HF	18W Cool White, 50kh, 2800 lm, HF	Consider emission pattern, 85%
		Antigo de la companya	OSRAM ®	fixture/tube adsorption

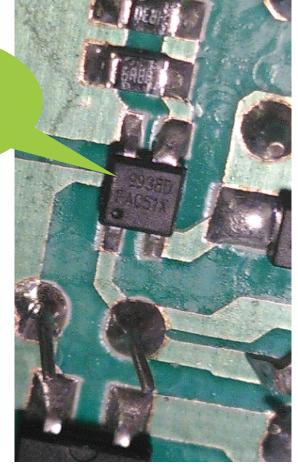
LED Tubes - Teardowns

LED Tubes: conducted a "reverse engineering" analysis, disassembling each of the four LED lamps; measuring, weighing, recording and noting part numbers where poss.

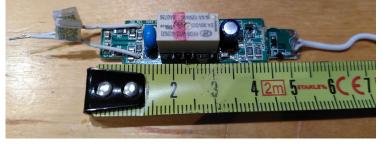


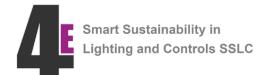


E.g., constant current power supply chip 9938D FAC51X (link)











Fluorescent Tubes – Scaled from Existing Literature

Fluorescent tubes: weighed and measured both tubes, relied on published LCA literature to scale results to fluorescent tubes







Inventories – Fluorescent and LED

From the literature review and the teardowns, we constructed parts and material

inventories of the two comparisons – T8 and T5 lamps.

 Included packaging, production, transport, energy-in use (rated lifetime) and end-of-life recycling.

 Assume EoL recycling is 30% for lamp and 50% for packaging.

 For scaling, the lamp's total light service is calculated, e.g.,
 T8 FL: 21.6 Mlm-hr/lamp
 T8 LED1: 60.0 Mlm-hr/lamp

 LCA software used needs to be updated; these are indicative findings only.

,,	T8 Fluorescent Lamp		
	C. L.		
Stage	Material Name	Amount	Units
Material	Argon gas	0.001302	kg
Material	Krypton gas	0.001302	kg
Material	Mercury	0.000005	kg
Material	Noble Earths	0.000004	kg
Material	Yttriumoxide	0.003566	kg
Material	Aluminum	0.005300	kg
Material	Glass Tube	0.071187	kg
Material	Resin Glue	0.001550	kg
Material	Solder paste	0.000150	kg
Production	Natural Gas	2	kg
Production	Power	5	MJ
Production	Packaging	0.011992	kg
Production	Manufacturing	0.084366	kg
Transport	Distribution - Sea	10000	km
Transport	Distribution - Road	1000	km
Energy in use	Energy in Use	360000	Wh
EoL	End of Life - lamp, recycling	30%	percent
EoL	End of Life - lamp, landfill	70%	percent
EoL	End of Life - packaging, recycling	50%	percent
EoL	End of Life - packaging, landfill	50%	percent







Environmental indicators considered

AP Acidification Potential

ARD Abiotic Resource Depletion

EDP Ecosystem Damage Potential

EP Eutrophication Potential

FAETP Freshwater Aquatic Ecotoxicity Potential

GWP Global Warming Potential

HTP Human Toxicity Potential

HWL Hazardous Waste to Landfill

LU Land Use

MAETP Marine Aquatic Ecotoxicity Potential

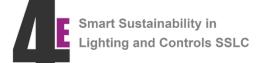
NHWL Non-Hazardous Waste to Landfill

ODP Ozone Depleting Potential

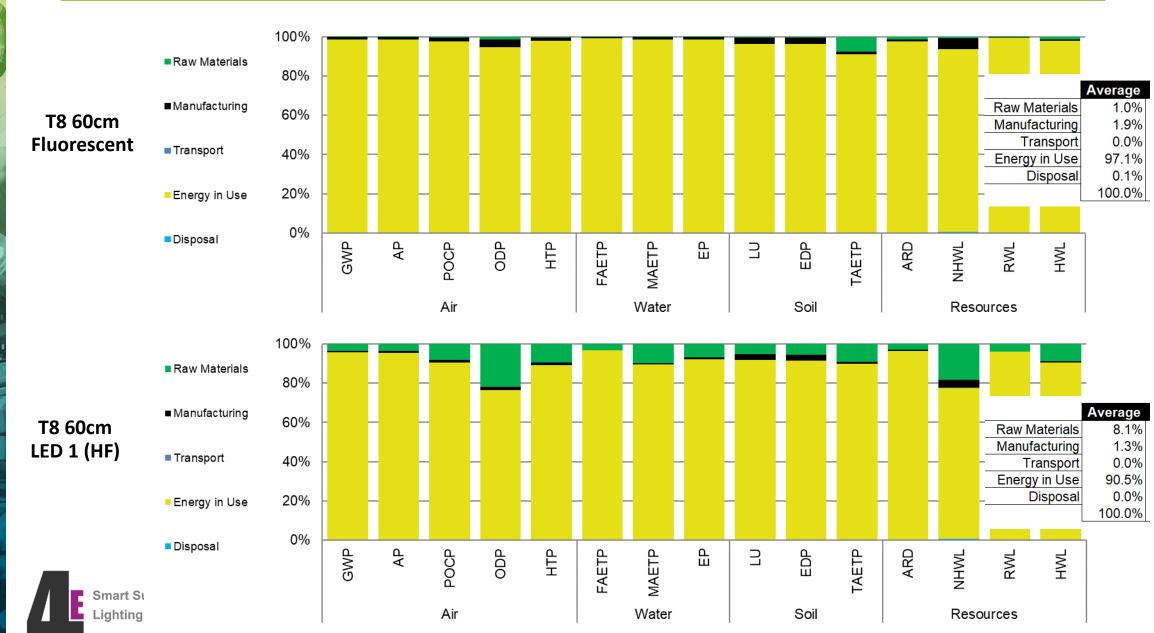
POCP Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential

RWL Radioactive Waste to Landfill

TAETP Terrestrial Ecotoxicity Potential



Environmental Indicator Comparison





Spider Plot Explanation

- Each radius on chart represents a different environmental impact.
- Groupings are in terms of different environmental impacts:
 - Air (orange)
 - Water (blue)
 - Soil (green)
 - Resources (yellow)
- Product with the largest impact is plotted in the outer circumference.
- Positioning of points for other lighting system demonstrates their relative environmental impact to that maximum.
- Points nearer to the centre indicate lower environmental impact.

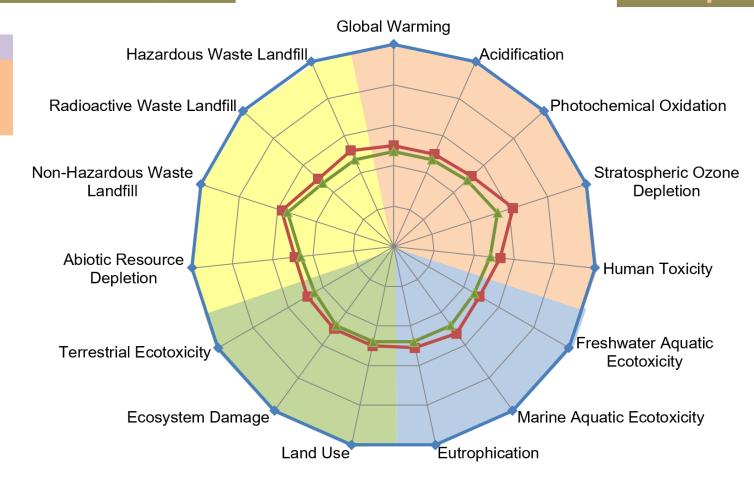
Spider Plot T8 Lamp Comparison

Resource Impacts

Air Impacts

Light Sources	Average
T8-Fluorescent	100%
T8-LED1 HF	52%
T8-LED2 EM	48%

Answer: Environmental impact reduction of upgrading 60cm TL-D (T8) fluorescent is approximately **50**%

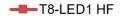


Soil Impacts

Water Impacts









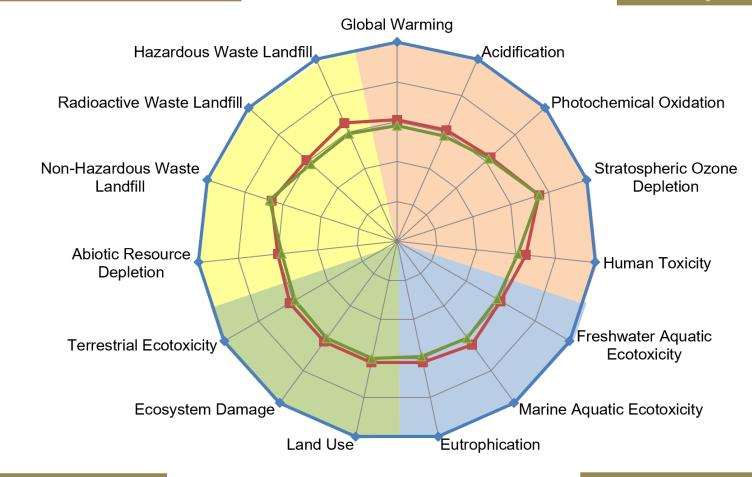
Spider Plot T5 Lamp Comparison

Resource Impacts

Air Impacts

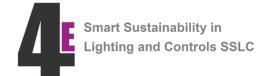
Light Sources	Average
T5-Fluorescent	100%
T5-LED1	63%
T5-LED2	61%

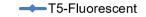
Answer: Environmental impact reduction of upgrading 145cm T5 fluorescent is approximately 40%



Soil Impacts

Water Impacts











Conclusions and Next Steps

- Conclusion: upgrading with LED retrofit lamps has a net environmental benefit
 - Environmental impact is reduced by 50% for TL-D T8 lamps (60cm) retrofit and by 40% for T5 lamps (145 cm)
 - Lifetime sensitivity analysis 6kh for T8, 7kh for T5 (1-2 years)
- Energy in use is still the dominant impact factor 97 98% of the impact of fluorescent lamps and 90 - 92% of the impact of LED lamps
- Cautionary note: these are preliminary / indicative findings only, need to update to more recent version LCA software
 - Currently using an old version of EcoInvent and we are updating to the latest version of SimaPro (v9.5.0.2)
- Request: we need Peer Review Team volunteers needed (please write to: <u>ssl.annex@gmail.com</u>)





Thank you for your attention. Any questions or comments?

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