

Light and lighting - Measurement and presentation of photometric data of lamps and luminaires - Part 4: LED lamps, modules and luminaires

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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ICS 17.180.20, 29.140.99

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ICS 17.180.20; 29.140.99

English Version

**Light and lighting - Measurement and presentation of  
photometric data of lamps and luminaires - Part 4: LED lamps,  
modules and luminaires**

Lumière et éclairage - Mesure et présentation des données  
photométriques des lampes et des luminaires - Partie 4:  
Lampes, modules et luminaires LED

Licht und Beleuchtung - Messung und Darstellung  
photometrischer Daten von Lampen und Leuchten - Teil 4:  
LED-Lampen, -Module und -Leuchten

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## Foreword

This document (EN 13032-4:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 169 "Light and Lighting", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This standard was developed in collaboration with CIE TC2.71, which developed CIE S 025, to produce two technically-harmonized standards at CEN and CIE level.

Acknowledgement is given to CIE for their support in the preparation of this standard.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

This standard provides requirements to perform reproducible photometric and colorimetric measurements on LED lamps, LED modules and LED luminaires (LED devices). It also provides advice for the reporting of the data.

The availability of reliable and accurate photometric data for LED devices is a basic requirement for designing good lighting systems and evaluating performance of products. By obtaining these data through measurements in specific normalized measuring conditions the consistency of the data should be ensured between different laboratories (within the limits of the declared measurement uncertainty) and comparison of different products on the same basis is possible.

This standard aims in particular to cover measurement methods for testing the compliance of LED devices with the photometric and colorimetric requirements of LED performance standards (see Clause 2) issued by IEC/TC 34/CLC/TC 34 "Lamps and related equipment" and/or relevant European regulations.

LED devices offer a large variety of configurations in respect to geometry and/or colour. For each configuration the photometric and colorimetric performances are considered individually.



## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for measurement of electrical, photometric, and colorimetric quantities of LED lamps, LED modules and LED luminaires, for operation with AC or DC supply voltages, possibly with associated LED control gear. LED light engines are assimilated to LED modules and handled accordingly. Photometric and colorimetric quantities covered in this standard include total luminous flux, luminous efficacy, partial luminous flux, luminous intensity distribution, centre-beam intensity, luminance and luminance distribution, chromaticity coordinates, correlated colour temperature (CCT), colour rendering index (CRI), and angular colour uniformity.

This European Standard does not cover LED packages and products based on OLEDs (organic LEDs).

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 11664-1:2011, *Colorimetry - Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers (ISO 11664-1:2007)*

EN ISO 11664-2:2011, *Colorimetry - Part 2: CIE standard illuminants (ISO 11664-2:2007)*

EN ISO 11664-3:2013, *Colorimetry - Part 3: CIE tristimulus values (ISO 11664-3:2012)*

EN 12665, *Light and lighting - Basic terms and criteria for specifying lighting requirements*

EN 13032-1:2004+A1:2012, *Light and lighting - Measurement and presentation of photometric data of lamps and luminaires - Part 1: Measurement and file format*

EN 61341:2011, *Method of measurement of centre beam intensity and beam angle(s) of reflector lamps (IEC/TR 61341:2010)*

EN 62504:2014, *General lighting -Light emitting diode products and related equipment-Terms and definitions (IEC 62504:2014)*

prEN 62717:2014, *LED modules for general lighting - Performance requirements (IEC 62717:2014)*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-4:2012, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 4: Role of measurement uncertainty in conformity assessment*

ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

CIE/DIS 024/E:2013, *Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) and LED Assemblies – Terms and Definitions*

CIE 13.3, *Method of Measuring and Specifying Colour Rendering of Light Sources*

CIE 15, *Colorimetry*

CIE 84:1989, *Measurement of Luminous Flux*

CIE 198:2011, *Determination of Measurement Uncertainties in Photometry*

CIE 198:2011-SP1, *Determination of Measurement Uncertainties in Photometry – Supplement 1: Modules and Examples for the Determination of Measurement Uncertainties*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12665, EN 13032-1 and the following apply.

**3.1**  
**electric light source**  
primary light source that transforms electrical energy into optical radiation

[SOURCE: CIE/DIS 024/E:2013, 3.3]

**3.2**  
**light-emitting diode**  
**LED**  
solid state device embodying a p-n junction, emitting incoherent optical radiation when excited by an electric current

Note 1 to entry: This definition is independent from the existence of enclosure(s) and of terminals.

Note 2 to entry: The output is a function of its physical construction, material used and exciting current. The optical emission may be in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared wavelength regions.

Note 3 to entry: "LED" term represents the LED die (or chip) or LED package. It is also used as a generic term representing the technology.

Note 4 to entry: "LED" term should not be used for reporting product performance (like luminous flux, colour rendering, lifetime...) instead use for example "luminous flux of the LED module".

[SOURCE: EN 62504:2014, 3.24]

**3.3**  
**LED package**  
single electrical component encapsulating principally one or more LED dies, possibly including optical elements and thermal, mechanical, and electrical interfaces

Note 1 to entry: The component does not include the control unit of the control gear, does not include a cap, and is not connected directly to the supply voltage.

Note 2 to entry: A LED package is a discrete component and part of the LED module or LED lamp.

[SOURCE: EN 62504:2014, 3.20]

**3.4**  
**LED light source**  
electric light source based on LED technology

Note 1 to entry: A luminaire may include LED light sources but is not considered itself as a light source.

Note 2 to entry: LED light source(s) for a LED luminaire represent(s) one or more LED lamp(s) or LED module(s).

[SOURCE: EN 62504:2014, 3.16]