

# Durability Testing for ENERGY STAR® Luminaires

September 20, 2002

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Research Center



# Overview

- **Goals of the project**
- **Summary of first round table**
  - Strawperson
  - Recommendations
- **Pilot tests methodology**
  - Temperature Testing
  - Stress Testing
- **Pilot tests results**
- **Discussion**
- **Next steps**

# Project Goals

- Investigate possible causes of premature failures with ENERGY STAR luminaires
- Develop testing method to minimize premature failures, based on these investigations



# First Roundtable

(October 31, 2001)



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# Initial “Strawperson”

- **Assumption: Most premature failures are caused by lamp/ballast incompatibility or poor quality components, and stress test would help “weed out” bad products**
- **Action: Propose rapid-cycle testing method to weed out lamp ballast incompatibility**
  - **5 min on / 5 min off testing cycle, as per CFL testing requirements**

# First Roundtable Recommendations

- **High ballast temperatures inside the fixtures are the most likely cause of premature failures**
- **Secondarily, poor quality components that do not meet ANSI specs**

# Roundtable Suggestions for Pilot Temperature Testing

- **Develop testing method to measure ballast temperature inside operating luminaire**
- **Contact ballast manufacturers**
  - Where is most critical thermocouple mounting point?
  - What is max temp at that point?
- **Focus on highly enclosed luminaires**
  - Recessed downlights, CFL
  - Ceiling-mounted (“flush-mounted”) CFL

# Pilot Tests

## Temperature Testing: Goals

- **Verify assumption that ballasts used in ENERGY STAR luminaires are commonly operated above recommended temperatures**
- **Establish testing procedure for luminaire manufacturers to follow, that will ensure proper temp operation**



# Pilot Tests

## Temperature Testing: apparatus

- Consulted existing temp. testing procedures for “normal” environments (UL 1598)
- Built apparatus for ceiling-mtd luminaires
- Custom-built each apparatus for recessed testing
- Developed automated monitoring procedure

# Pilot Tests

## Temperature Testing: Sample Selection

- Initially consulted 2.0 list of products
- Updated with 3.1 list (starting April '02)
- Selected one product from each ENERGY STAR manufacturer, preferably:
  - Highest wattage
  - Smallest enclosure
  - Most widely available
  - Electronically ballasted (Magnetic, if none other available)

# Pilot Tests

## Temperature Testing: Sample Selection

- **Manufacturers not represented if:**
  - Had no product that was CFL
  - Had no recessed or ceiling-mounted product
  - Was unwilling to cooperate
  - Unable to contact

**Some samples donated; most, purchased**

# Pilot Tests

## Samples: Ceiling-mounted

**Twenty-two ceiling-mounted samples:**

- (10) electronically-ballasted, (12) magnetically-ballasted
- Lamp types:
  - (9) 13W single-bend CFL
  - (3) 13W double-bend CFL
  - (1) 18W double-bend CFL
  - (1) 32W triple-bend CFL
  - (8) circline, 2C, 2D (multiple wattages)

# Pilot Tests

## Samples: Recessed

### Seven recessed samples:

- All electronically-ballasted
- Lamp Types:
  - (2) 13W double-bend CFL
  - (1) 18W double-bend CFL
  - (2) 26W double-bend CFL
  - (2) 32W triple-bend CFL

# “What IS Maximum Ballast Temperature?”

Once samples arrived:

- **Disassembled to determine ballast manufacturer and product model #**
- **Ideally: contacted ballast manufacturer directly**
  - Maximum case temperature
  - Location of critical measurement point(s)
- **Realistically: several ballasts were “sealed,” unlabeled, proprietary products**
  - Inquiries routed through luminaire manufacturer
- **For some products, officials unwilling/unable to provide information**

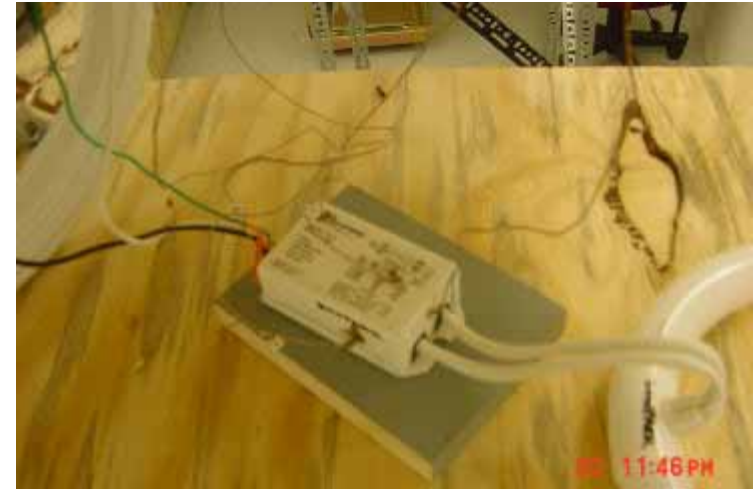
# Temperature Testing



# Temperature Testing (Ceiling Mounted)



“Closed”



“Open”



# Temperature Testing (Recessed)



**(Stay tuned for  
temperature results...)**

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# Stress Testing



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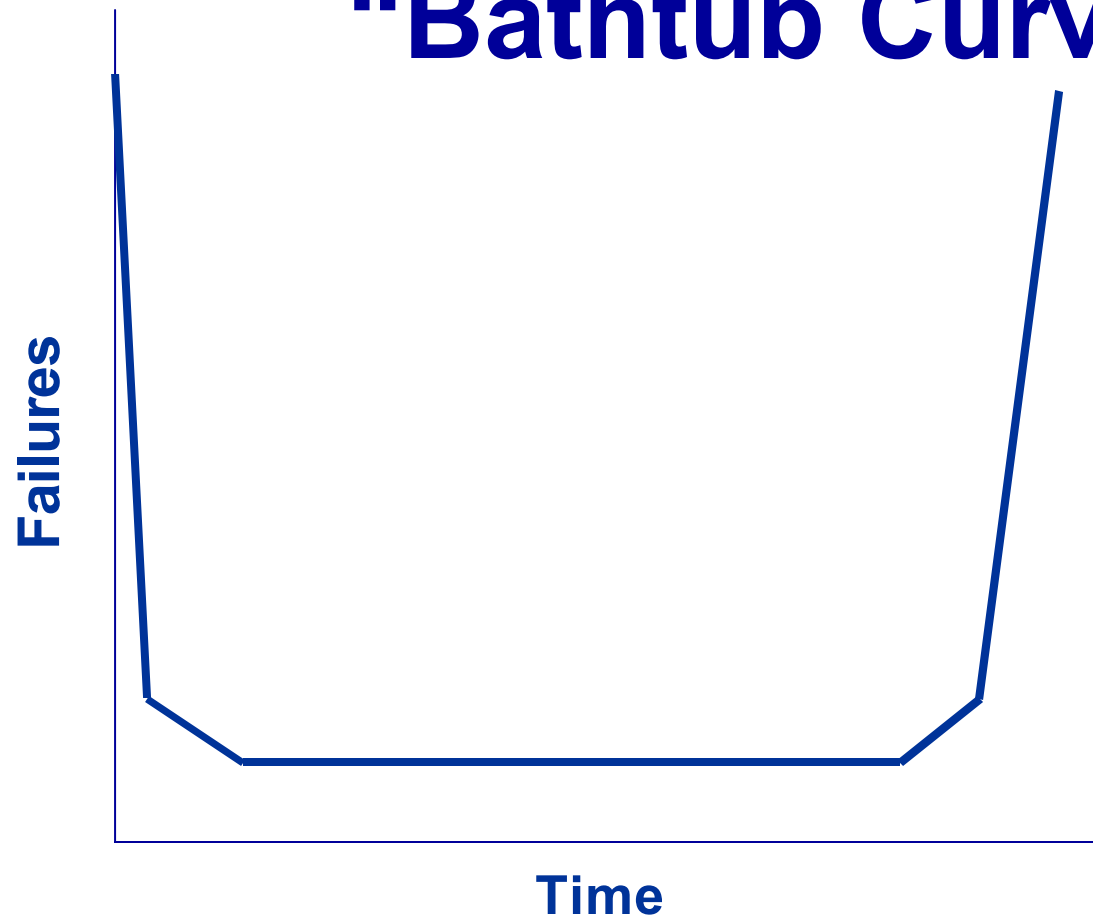
# Stress Testing: Goal

## Pilot Testing Goal :

- Establish testing procedure for luminaire manufacturers to “stress” components (more quickly than standard life testing)

**Assumption: Premature ballast failures are also caused by substandard components that tend to fail quickly (“bathtub curve”) or lamp/ballast incompatibility**

# Stress Testing: “Bathtub Curve”



# Pilot Stress Testing Methodology

- 5 min on / 5 min off accelerated testing cycle
- 9 products with typical lamp/ballast combinations found in actual ENERGY STAR luminaires (types also used in temperature testing)
- 6 samples of each of each product
- Apparatus located off-site
- We will reassess longevity of testing when 50% of the samples of each product fail

# Stress testing

## Sample lamp/ballast combinations

- 13W single-bend CFL, magnetic
- 13W double-bend CFL, electronic
- 18W double-bend CFL, electronic
- 26W triple-bend CFL, electronic
- 32W “dairy queen” CFL
- Multiple circline or equiv.
- 2’ T8, electronic



# Pilot Testing Results

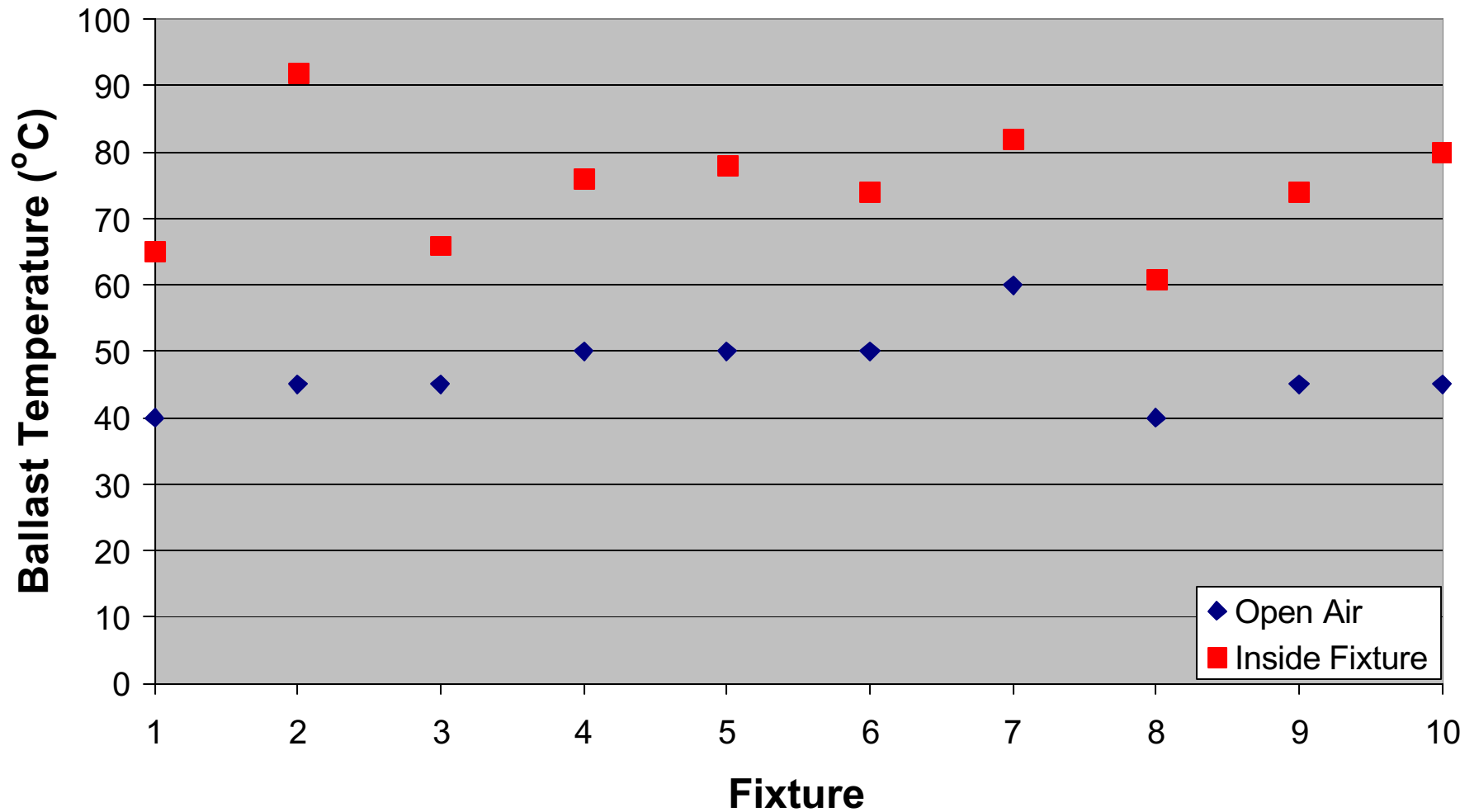
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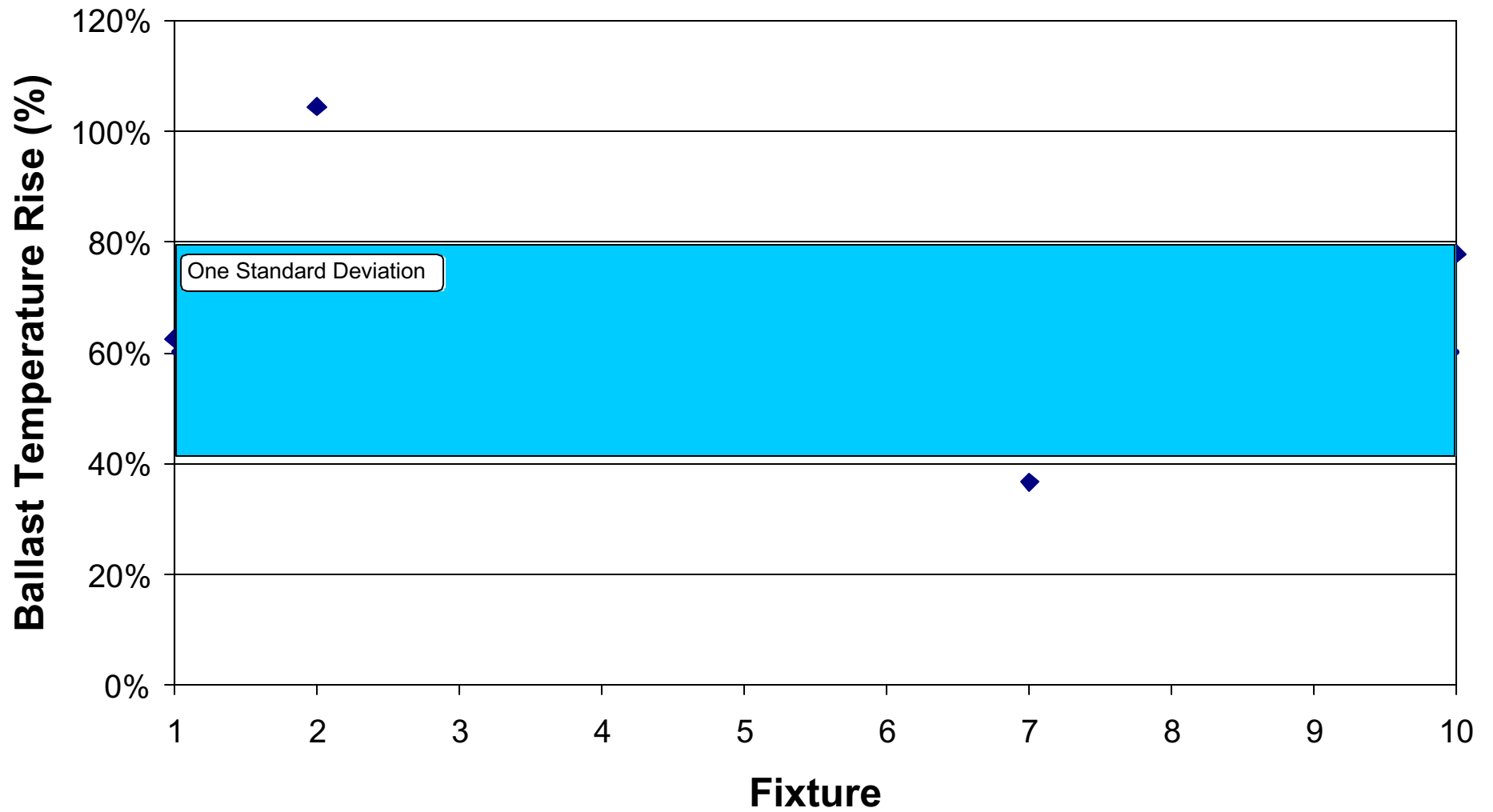
# Thermal Test

## Ceiling Mounted Fixtures with Electronic Ballasts



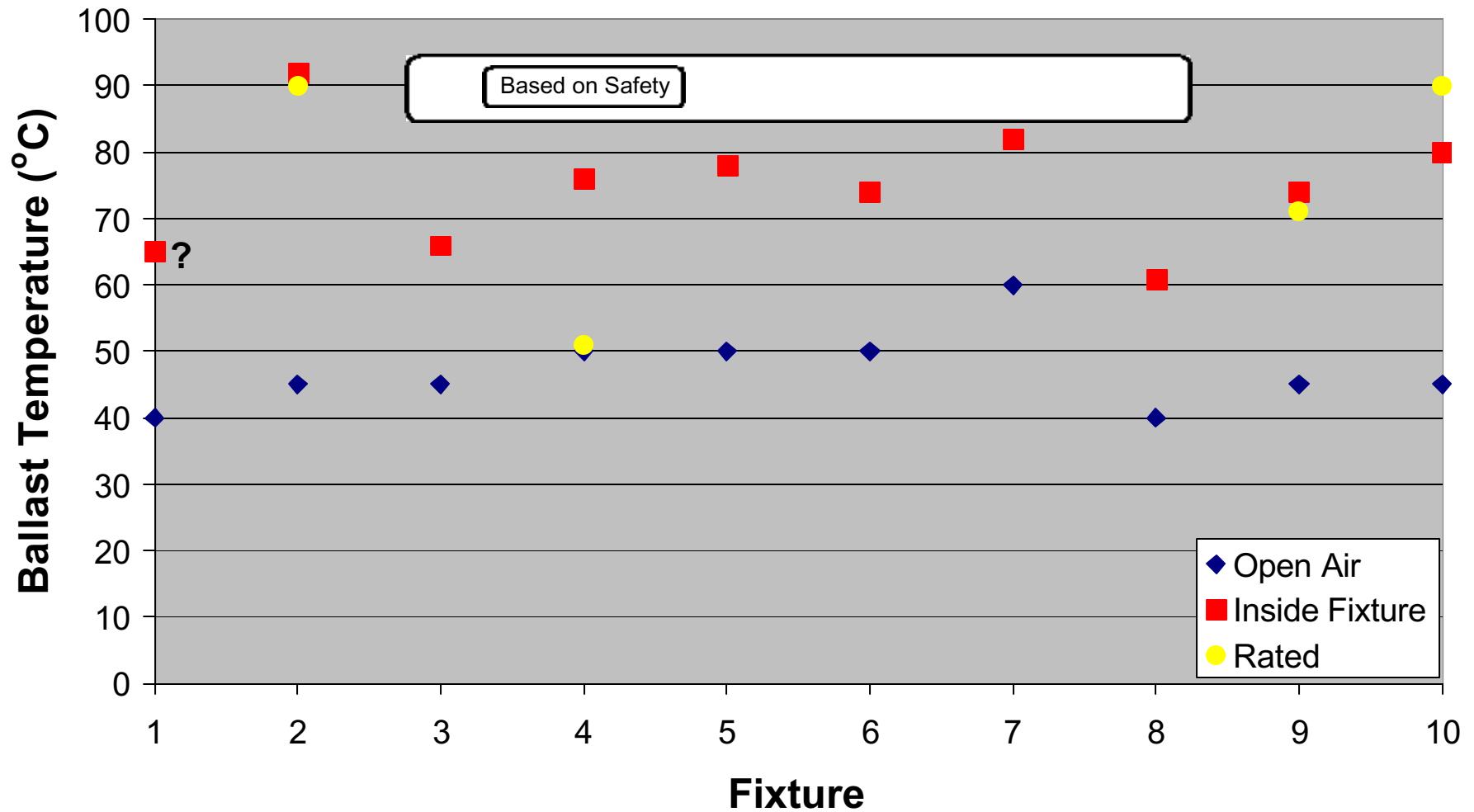
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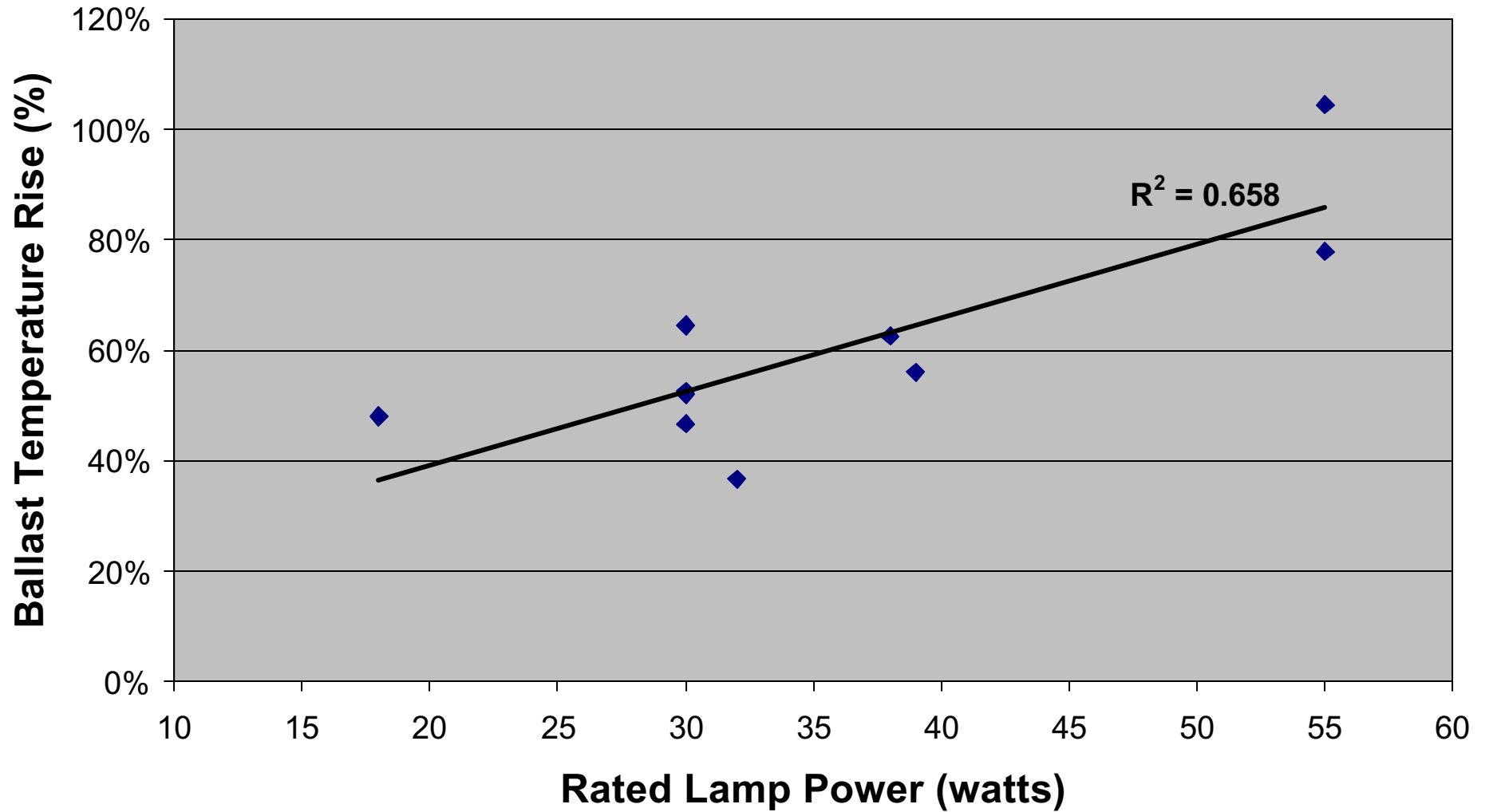
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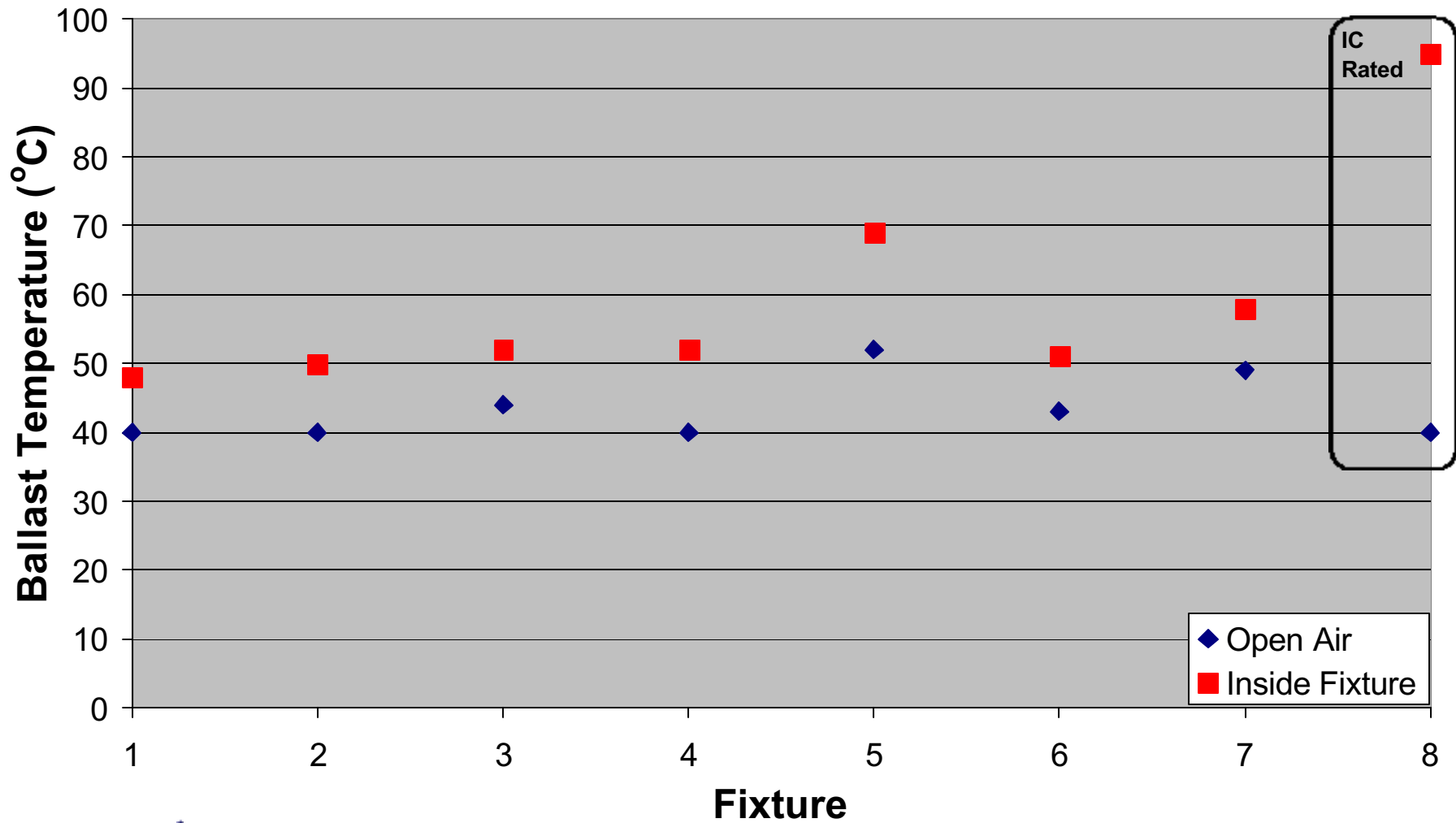
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## Ceiling Mounted Fixtures with Electronic Ballasts



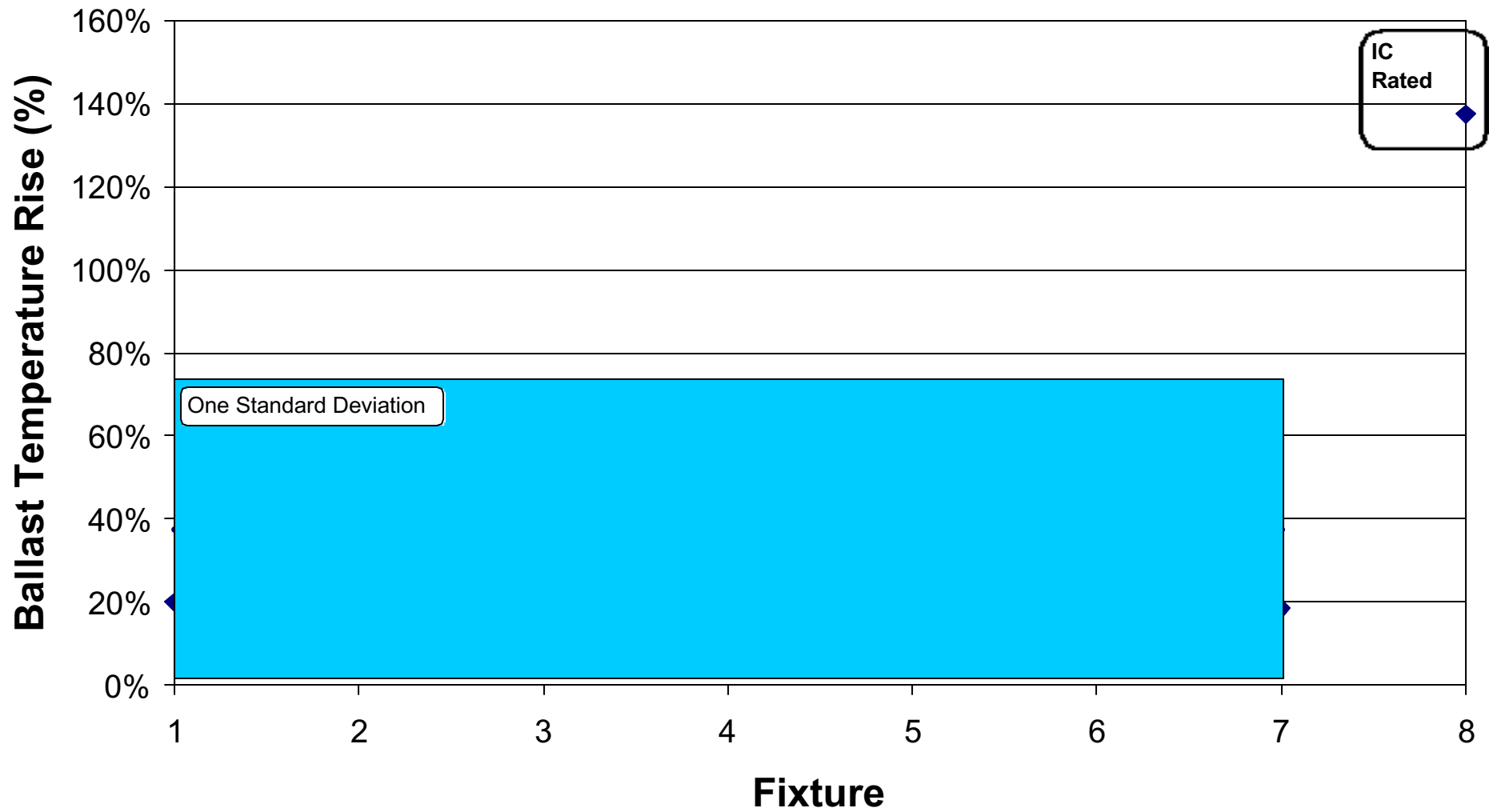
# Thermal Test

## Recessed Fixtures with Electronic Ballasts



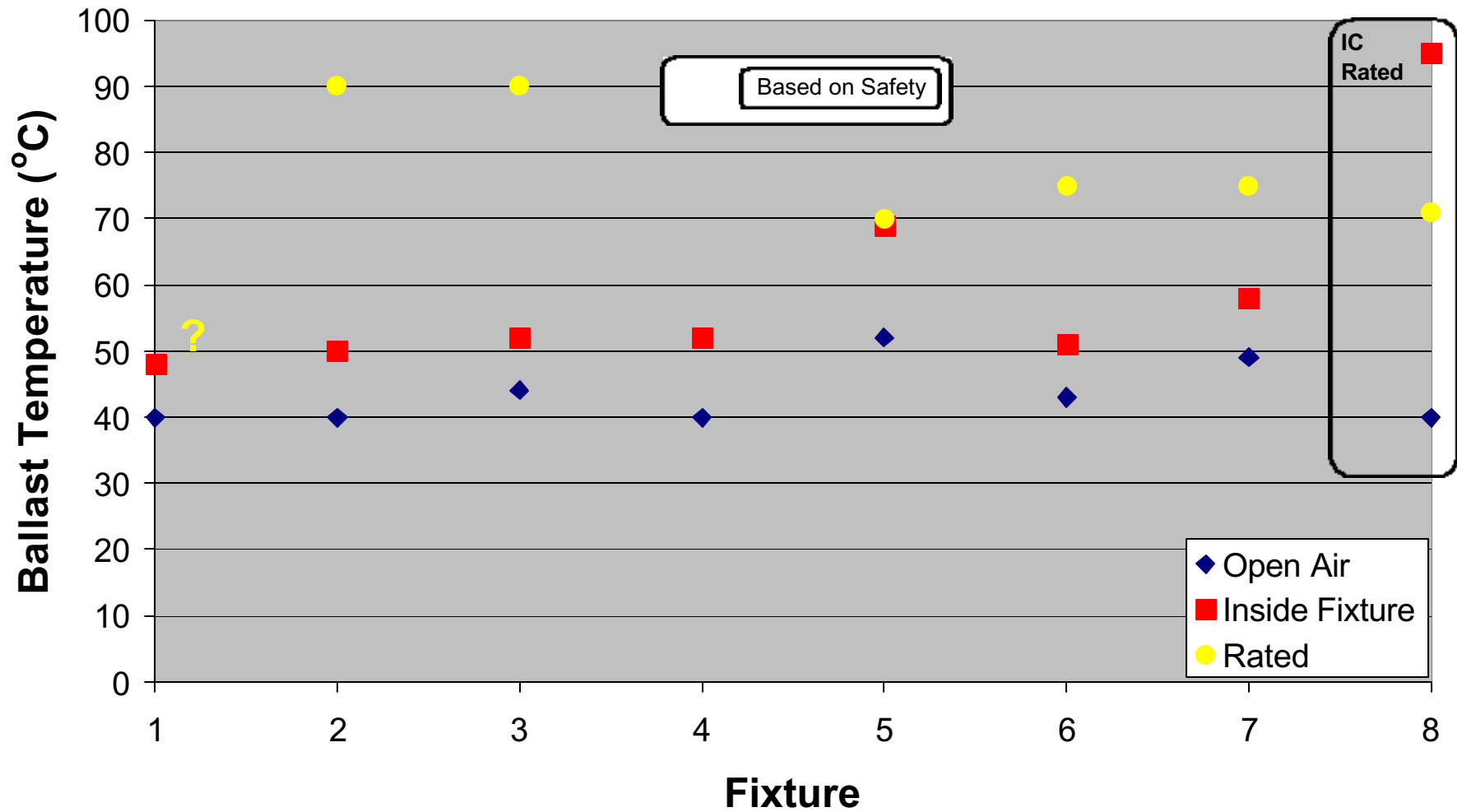
# Thermal Test

## Recessed Fixtures with Electronic Ballasts



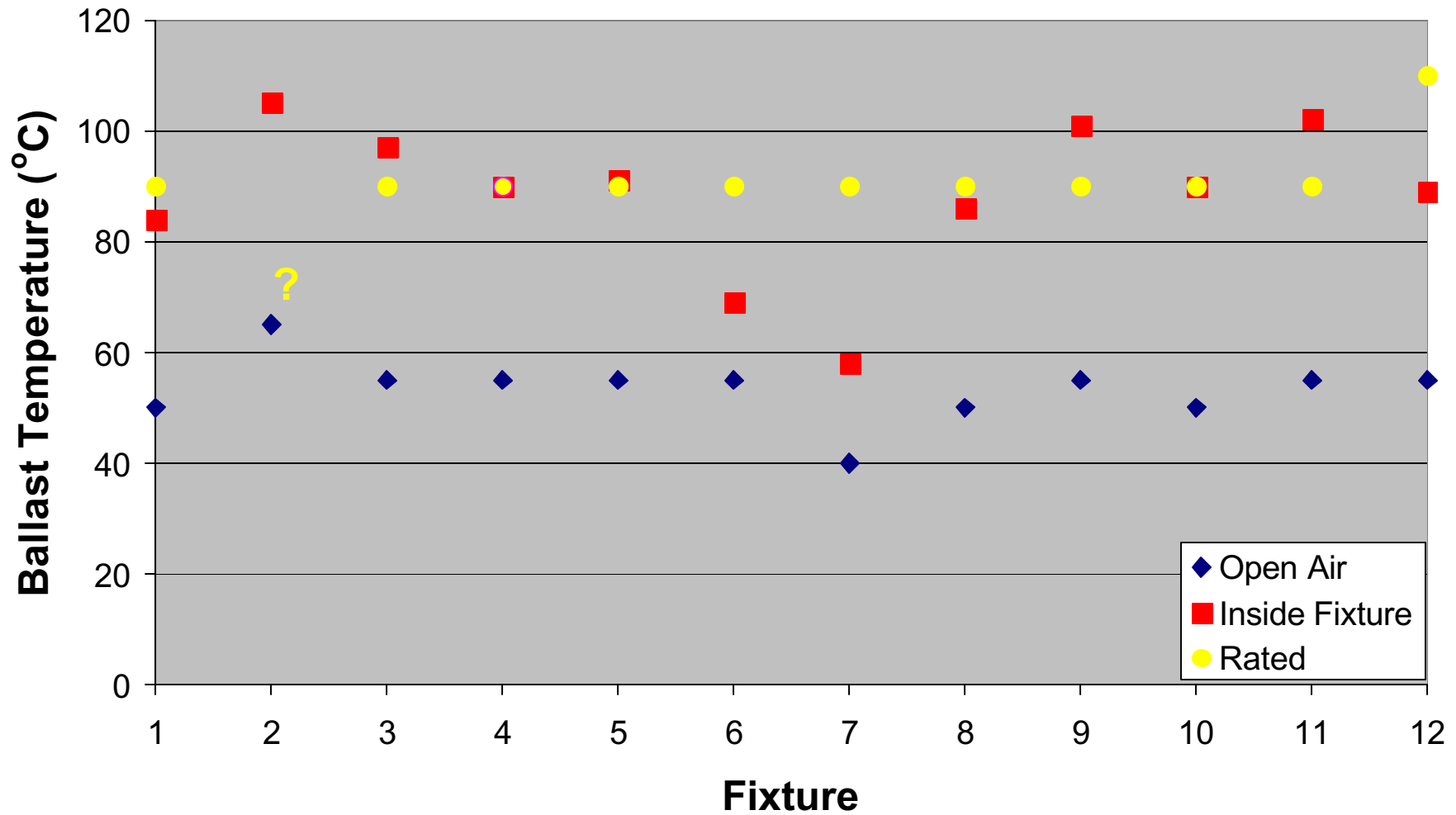
# Thermal Test

## Recessed Fixtures with Electronic Ballasts



# Thermal Test

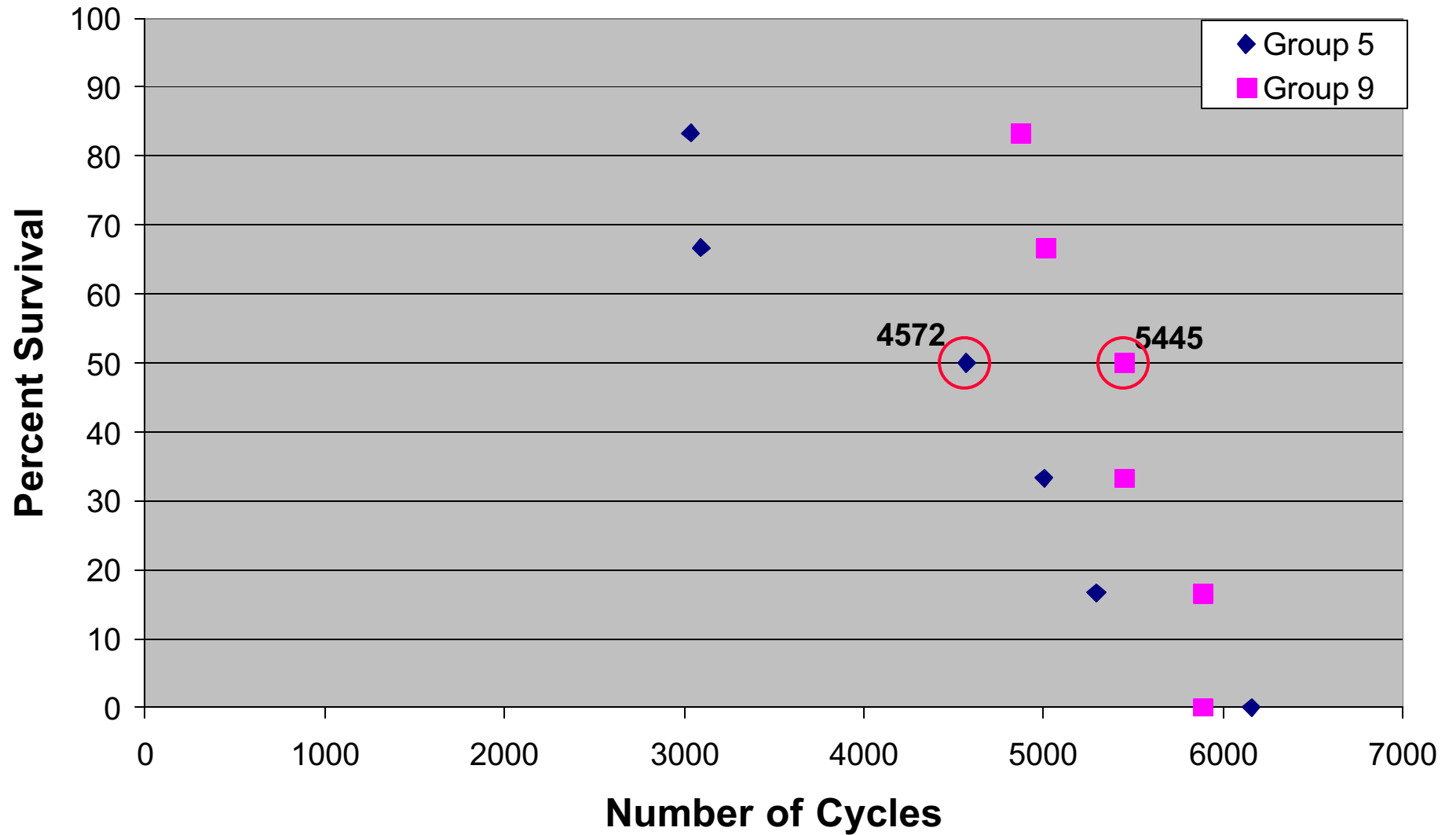
## Ceiling Fixtures with Magnetic Ballasts





# Rapid Cycle Stress Test

## 5 Min On/ 5 Min Off



# Questions?

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