

COOLEDGE LIGHT QUALITY METRICS SPECIALTY ILLUMINATION SOLUTIONS: FLUSH MOUNT - 3500K

NOTES ABOUT LIGHT QUALITY METRICS DATA:

- Values shown are TYPICAL actual performance of individual units may vary
- The data presented has been generated in accordance with LM-79-08
- A complete summary of LM-79-08 data is provided for a nominal 1'x1' (300mm x 300mm) area assuming the High Flux option for Specialty Illumination Solutions Flush Mount; however, spectral and color rendering data is applicable to models of the same CCT at all flux levels including:
 - Spectral Power Distribution (SPD)
 - Nominal CCT
 - Chromaticity
 - R_f and R_d (TM-30-15)
 - CRI (R_a) and R-values
 - D_{uv}

SELECTED DEFINITIONS

- Candlepower: As presented in this document it is the same as "candela" the SI unit of measurement for light intensity.
- CRI (R_a): The general Color Rendering Index based on 8 CIE reference pastel color samples.
- D_{uv}: The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) references D_{uv}, a metric based on the CIE 1976 color space that quantifies the distance between the chromaticity of a given light source and a blackbody radiator of equal CCT. A negative D_{uv} indicates that the source is "below" the Planckian locus (blackbody curve), potentially having a red/blue tint, whereas a positive D_{uv} indicates that the source is "above" the curve, potentially exhibiting a green tint.
- Nominal CCT Quadrangles: ANSI has defined acceptable chromaticity quadrangles for LED binning in relation to the blackbody curve within CIE color space. The data presented shows the typical chromaticity coordinate within the relevant quadrangle.
- R-value (R_i): The R-value is a mathematical calculation measuring how similar a light source renders a particular color compared to a reference blackbody source of the same CCT. R-values are not absolute and therefore cannot be used as a specific measurement of color rendering. For example, a 2700K source may have a lower R9 value than a 5700K source, however, in absolute terms the 2700K source will render saturated red much better than the 5700K source because of the relative abundance of red in the spectral power distribution (SPD) for the 2700K source in comparison.
- R1-R15: The data presented include the special CRI set of CIE 14 samples and the Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) for R15.
- R_f: The IESNA TM-30-15 technical memorandum for measuring color rendering defines a "fidelity" index, R_f, that is similar to CRI and quantifies the average difference in appearance between the test source and a reference source based on 99 reference colors.
- R_g : The IESNA TM-30-15 technical memorandum for measuring color rendering defines a "gamut" index, R_g , that quantifies the average difference in color saturation between the test source and a reference source based on 99 reference colors.

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LIGHTING PROPERTIES: TYPICAL PERFORMANCE

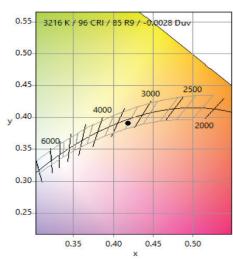
TEST CONDITIONS

Temp (°C)	DC Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Power (W)
23.0	58	0.103	6.0

COLOR RENDERING INDEX DETAILS

INDEX DETAILS			
Refernce	Value		
R1	98		
R2	98		
R3	98		
R4	95		
R5	97		
R6	95		
R7	93		
R8	91		
R9	85		
R10	98		
R11	97		
R12	78		
R13	99		
R14	100		
R15	97		

NOMINAL CCT QUADRANGLES



CHROMATICITY COORDINATES

Chromaticity (x)	0.4188	
Chromaticity (y)	0.3904	
Chromaticity (u)	0.2447	
Chromaticity (v)	0.3421	
Chromaticity (u')	0.2447	
Chromaticity (v')	0.5131	
Duv	-0.0028	

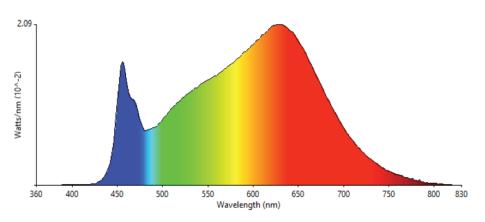
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Total Lumen Output	345 Lumens
Luminaire Efficacy	57 lm/W
Maximum Candela	119.6 Candela
CCT	3216 K
CRI	96
Duv	-0.0028
TM-30 R _f	89
TM-30 R _g	98

INTENSITY (CANDLEPOWER) SUMMARY

Angle	Mean CP	Lumens	
0	100%	10.00/	
5	100%	100%	
10	98%	00%	
15	96%	98%	
20	92%	0.00/	
25	88%	90%	
30	83%	770/	
35	78%	77%	
40	72%	61%	
45	65%	61%	
50	58%	4.40/	
55	51%	44%	
60	45%	270/	
65	37%	27%	
70	29%	420/	
75	21%	13%	
80	14%	20/	
85	6%	3%	
90	0%		

SPECTRAL POWER DISTRIBUTION (SPD)



Testing was performed in accordance with LM-79-08.

POLAR GRAPH

