Energy Star Lighting Verification Program
(Program for the Evaluation and Analysis of Residential Lighting)

Semi-annual report

For the period of 4/1/2006 to 9/30/2006

(Report # 41472R08)

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for

United States Department of Energy

September 2006

DOE Award Number DE-FG26-02NT41472

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The data in this report is a spot check of a particular model number from a particular manufacturer. The results cannot be regarded as a representation that all products with this model number will conform to the results.

ABSTRACT

The Program for the Evaluation and Analysis of Residential Lighting (PEARL) is a watchdog program. It was created in response to complaints received by utility program managers about the performance of certain Energy Star lighting products being promoted within their service territories and the lack of a self-policing mechanism within the lighting industry that would ensure the reliability of these products and their compliance with ENERGY STAR specifications. To remedy these problems, PEARL purchases and tests products that are available to the consumers in the marketplace. The Lighting Research Center (LRC) tests the selected products against the corresponding Energy Star specifications.

This report includes the experimental procedure and results of Cycle Seven of PEARL program during the period of April 2006 to September 2006, along with the description of apparatus used, equipment calibration process, experimental methodology, and research findings from the testing.

LRC continued receiving the CFL samples purchased by sponsors and finished performing the sphere testing for all CFL models at 100 hours of life. After that LRC aged the CFL samples to 1000 hours of life, and then performed sphere testing for all CFL models at 1000 hours of life. Then the CFLs were placed on the test rack to be aged to 40% of their rated life. Rapid Cycle Stress Test was also performed for all models using different sets of CFL samples.

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INTRODUCTION

In response to numerous complaints received by utility program managers about the performance of certain ENERGY STAR® lighting products promoted within their service territories, combined with the lack of industry-wide testing or self-policing mechanism, the Program for the Evaluation and Analysis of Residential Lighting (PEARL) was created. PEARL consists of utilities, energy efficiency advocates, and market transformation organizations. The Lighting Research Center (LRC) at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY administers the program and performs the testing.

The ENERGY STAR labeling program for residential lighting products merely requires data submission and certification by the product manufacturers. Product samples tested are “self-picked” by the manufacturer. No follow-up testing on actual products purchased from retail is required by ENERGY STAR. In addition, no centralized data review or challenge process exists within the lighting industry relative to the performance of residential ENERGY STAR lighting products.

This report contains the experimental procedure, testing results, and research findings for Cycle Seven of PEARL program during the period of April 2006 to September 2006, including finishing the sphere testing for all CFL models at 100 hours of life, ageing the CFL samples to 1000 hours of life, and then performing the sphere testing for all CFL models at 1000 hours of life, and performing Rapid Cycle Stress Test for all models using different sets of CFL samples. After the sphere testing at 1000 hours of life, the CFLs were placed on the test rack to be aged to 40% of their rated life.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PEARL is a watchdog program created to monitor the performance of certain ENERGY STAR lighting products being promoted by utility companies. PEARL purchases and tests products that is available to the consumers in the marketplace.

During the period of April 2006 to September 2006, LRC finished receiving all CFL samples purchased by sponsors and finished performing the sphere testing for all CFL models at 100 hours of life. After that LRC aged the CFL samples to 1000 hours of life, and then performed sphere testing for all CFL models at 1000 hours of life. LRC also performed Rapid Cycle Stress Test for all models using different sets of CFL samples. This report includes the experimental process of the performed testing and description of apparatus used, equipment calibration process, experimental methodology, testing results, and research findings from the experiment.

For CFLs in Cycle Seven, the parameters tested include Efficacy, 1000-hour lumen maintenance, Rapid Cycle Stress Test, Power Factor (PF), Correlated Color Temperature (CCT), Color Rendering Index (CRI), and run-up time, etc.

For the 330 CFL samples (33 models, 10 samples for each model) used for sphere testing, four samples failed before reaching 100 hours. The remaining 326 CFL samples were tested in the integrating sphere, and after that these lamps were aged to 1000 hours of life. Two more samples failed before reaching 1000 hours of life. The remaining 324 lamps were tested again in the integrating sphere at 1000 hours of life, and the 1000-hour Lumen Maintenance was calculated as the ratio of light output at 1000 hours of life to that at 100 hours of life. Then the CFLs were placed on the test rack to be aged to 40% of their rated life.

Of the CFLs that were tested in the sphere, 30 out of the 33 CFL models (91%) met the efficacy requirement, the three models that failed this requirement included one bare lamp model, one covered lamp model, and one reflector lamp model. Additionally, 25 out of the 33 CFL models (76%) met the 1000-hour Lumen Maintenance requirement, the eight models that failed this requirement included one bare lamp model, five covered lamp models, and two reflector lamp models. It is worth noting that all five covered lamp models failed the 1000-hour Lumen Maintenance requirement.

Rapid Cycle Stress Test was performed in parallel with the sphere testing, using a different set of CFL samples (6 samples per model) for the same 33 models, where 26 out of the 33 CFL models (79%) met this requirement. One model was tested with only five samples, since LRC didn't have more back-up samples after two samples failed to start initially in rapid cycle stress test for that model. It should be noted that one model had all six samples failed before reaching the required number of cycles. The LRC carefully examined the possible causes of this unlikely event, and excluded all the external factors such as power surge, over-voltage, loose connection, and temporary difficulty in starting. So, the LRC

concluded that all six samples failed due to their own defects. It should also be noted that all samples of this model came from the same store and are likely from the same batch of production run.

Other than the parameters included in ENERGY STAR specifications, LRC also made observations on other quality problems related to the selected products.

EXPERIMENTAL

Apparatus

Please refer to Appendix I of this document for description of apparatus used for testing in PEARL program.

Apparatus Calibration

LRC integrating sphere system was calibrated when necessary. Three calibrations were performed during the reporting period, in April, May, and September 2006 respectively. The YOKOGAWA WT210 digital power meter and Agilent 34970A Data Acquisition Unit were also calibrated annually.

Product Selection

The PEARL board selected 33 product models of compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) to test in Cycle 7. Products were selected based on their availability in the consumer retail market. Initially, PEARL sponsors went to retail stores to see what products were available and generated a list of the CFL models available in the consumer market. Then, the products from the compiled list were purchased and shipped to the LRC for testing.

Product Purchasing and Sampling

LRC finished receiving the CFL samples of the 33 models from PEARL sponsors during the reporting period. The LRC also purchased some CFL samples that the sponsors weren't able to procure.

After receiving and inventory of the CFL samples, the LRC randomized the samples, separated ten samples as sphere/photometric testing samples and six samples as rapid cycle stress testing samples, and then installed the samples on life testing rack and rapid cycle stress testing rack respectively.

Product Testing

During this reporting period LRC finished performing the sphere measurements for all CFL samples at 100 hours of life. After that LRC aged the CFL samples to 1000 hours of life, and then performed sphere testing for all CFL models at 1000 hours of life. Then the CFLs were placed on the test rack to be aged to 40% of their rated life. LRC also performed Rapid Cycle Stress Test for all models using different sets of CFL samples.

LRC tested the CFL products against the ENERGY STAR CFL specifications dated October 30, 2003. All testing against ENERGY STAR specifications was performed at the LRC.

Details on testing parameters and test methods are given in PEARL Cycle Seven Interim Report.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The testing results of all CFL models are presented in PEARL Cycle Seven Interim Report, along with discussions of other quality problems that LRC found about the products during the testing and some recommendations on possible modifications to Energy Star specifications. For more details please refer to PEARL Cycle Seven Interim Report.

CONCLUSION

30 out of the 33 CFL models (91%) met the efficacy requirement, the three models that failed this requirement included one bare lamp model, one covered lamp model, and one reflector lamp model.

25 out of the 33 CFL models (76%) met the 1000-hour Lumen Maintenance requirement, the eight models that failed this requirement included one bare lamp model, five covered lamp models, and two reflector lamp models. It is worth noted that all five bare lamp models failed the 1000-hour Lumen Maintenance requirement.

26 out of the 33 CFL models (79%) met the Rapid Cycle Stress Test requirement. One model was tested with only five samples, since LRC didn't have more back-up samples after two samples failed to start initially in rapid cycle stress test for that model. It should be noted that one model had all six samples failed before reaching the required number of cycles. The LRC examined carefully on the possible causes of this unlikely event, and excluded all the external factors such as power surge, over-voltage, loose connection, and temporary difficulty in starting. So the LRC concluded that all six samples failed due to their own defects. It should also be noted that all samples of this model came from the same store and are likely from the same batch of production run.

Other than the parameters included in Energy Star specifications, LRC also made observations on other quality problems related to the selected products.

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- ANSI C78.4:1998 American National Standard for Fluorescent Lamps - Self-Supporting, Single-Based, Compact Types - Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics
- ANSI C78.5:1997 American National Standard for Electrical Lamps - Specifications for Performance of Self-Ballasted Compact Fluorescent Lamps
- ANSI C82.3:1995 American National Standard Specifications for Fluorescent Lamp Reference Ballasts
- IES LM-20:1994 Photometric Testing of Reflector-Type Lamps
- IES LM-40: 2001 Life Performance Testing of Fluorescent Lamps
- IES LM-45:2000 Electrical and Photometric Measurements of General Service Incandescent Filament Lamps
- IES LM-49:2001 Life Testing of General Lighting Incandescent Filament Lamps
- IES LM-54:1999 IES Guide to Lamp Seasoning
- IES LM-58:1994 Spectroradiometric Measurements
- IES LM-65:2001 Life Testing of Single Ended Compact Fluorescent Lamps
- IES LM-66:2000 Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Single-Ended Compact Fluorescent Lamps
- IES LM-9:1999 Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Fluorescent Lamps
- NIST HB 150-1:1994 National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Handbook for Energy Efficient Lighting Products. Lawrence S. Galowin, Wiley Hall, and Walter J. Rossiter, Jr.
- NBST PB93 196 038 Experimental Statistics Handbook 1991
- UL 1993 Standard for Safety for Self-Ballasted Lamps and Lamp Adapters

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Alternative Current
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
CCF	Current Crest Factor
CCT	Correlated Color Temperature
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CRI	Color Rendering Index
DC	Direct Current
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society
ISS	Integrating Sphere System
Lm	Lumen
IES-LM	Illuminating Engineering Society Lighting Measurement Guidance
LRC	Lighting Research Center
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NLPIP	National Lighting Product Information Program
PEARL	Program for the Evaluation and Analysis of Residential Lighting
PF	Power Factor
RPI	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
UL	Underwriter Laboratories
W	Watt

APPENDIX 1: Apparatus

LRC Laboratory Description

The Lighting Research Center (LRC), part of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, is a university-based research and education institution dedicated to lighting. Its laboratory performs testing of energy efficient products for the Program for the Evaluation and Analysis of Residential Lighting (PEARL), the National Lighting Product Information Program (NLPIP), and some research for the LRC's partners.

Located at 21 Union Street in Troy, New York, the LRC laboratory employs a staff of 12 (please see the organizational chart). The lab consists of three sub areas, of a total size of 2060 square feet: the 20x8 foot Ballast Testing Room, the 34x30 foot Lamp Testing Room, and the 44x20 foot Photometry Lab.

Integrating Sphere System (ISS)

The main apparatus in Lamp Testing Room is an Integrating Sphere System (ISS). The ISS consists of following items/instruments:

- Integrating sphere; interior access type, 65-inch diameter (Mfg: Labsphere, Model: IAS650) Figure 1
- Double monochromator at 5 nm band pass (Mfg: Optronic Laboratories, Model: 750-M-D)
 - Entrance slit width – 1.25 mm
 - Exit slit width – 1.25 mm
 - Center slit width – 2.5 mm
- Enhanced silicone detector module (Mfg: Optronic Laboratories, Model: DH-300)
- Detector support module (Mfg: Optronic Laboratories, Model: DSM-1D)
- System controller for the monochromator/detector system (Mfg: Optronic Laboratories, Model: 750-C)
- OL750 application software (supplied by Optronic Laboratories)
- Personal computer with Windows NT 4.0 (Mfg: Dell, Model: OptiPlex GX1p)
- GPIB Interface (Mfg: National Instruments, Model: GPIB-PCI)

National Standards Used

The national standards used in the testing for LRC testing lab are from ANSI/NEMA, UL, and Illuminating Engineering Society (IES). Below is a list of them:

- ANSI C62.41:1991 IEEE Recommended Practice for Surge Voltages in Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits
- ANSI C78.4:1998 American National Standard for Fluorescent Lamps - Self-Supporting, Single-Based, Compact Types - Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics
- ANSI C78.5:1997 American National Standard for Electrical Lamps - Specifications for Performance of Self-Ballasted Compact Fluorescent Lamps

- ANSI C82.3:1995 American National Standard Specifications for Fluorescent Lamp Reference Ballasts
- IES LM-20:1994 Photometric Testing of Reflector-Type Lamps
- IES LM-40: 2001 Life Performance Testing of Fluorescent Lamps
- IES LM-45:2000 Electrical and Photometric Measurements of General Service Incandescent Filament Lamps
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- IES LM-54:1999 IES Guide to Lamp Seasoning
- IES LM-58:1994 Spectroradiometric Measurements
- IES LM-65:2001 Life Testing of Single Ended Compact Fluorescent Lamps
- IES LM-66:2000 Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Single-Ended Compact Fluorescent Lamps
- IES LM-9:1999 Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Fluorescent Lamps
- NIST HB 150-1:1994 National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Handbook for Energy Efficient Lighting Products. Lawrence S. Galowin, Wiley Hall, and Walter J. Rossiter, Jr.
- NBS PB93 196 038 Experimental Statistics Handbook 1991
- UL 1993 Standard for Safety for Self-Ballasted Lamps and Lamp Adapters

Spectral/flux Calibration of the ISS

The calibration procedure enables the integrating sphere system (ISS) to measure photometric output of test lamps. The process involves the determination of the relative spectral response of the ISS and normalization of the photometric output to a known flux standard(s). The relative spectral response is determined by comparing a spectral irradiance standard with the system response to the standard. This is done over the desired range of wavelengths. Once the relative spectral response is determined the flux standard(s) is used to normalize the system output to the known photometric output of the standard.

Standard lamps used for calibration

The following spectral/flux standards were used in the calibration process. All standards are traceable to NIST.

Relative spectral irradiance standard

FEL type incandescent lamp, traceable to NIST (Mfg: Hoffman Engineering, SN: 94406)

- Lamp current: 7.204 A (DC)
- Lamp voltage: 84.5 V (DC)
- Correlated color temperature: 2856 K
- CIE x: 0.448
- CIE y: 0.408

- Spectral range: 350 to 1100 nm

Flux standards, 200W Wi40/Globe incandescent, inside frosted, calibrated at NIST (Mfg: Osram)

Lamp_RPI_1

- Lamp current: 5.725 A
- Lamp voltage: 29.36 V
- Luminous flux: 2225 lumens
- Correlated color temperature: 2750 K

Lamp_RPI_2

- Lamp current: 5.728 A
- Lamp voltage: 29.45 V
- Luminous flux: 2288 lumens
- Correlated color temperature: 2750 K

Lamp_RPI_3

- Lamp current: 5.623 A
- Lamp voltage: 29.31 V
- Luminous flux: 2234 lumens
- Correlated color temperature: 2750 K

Spectral lamp (Mfg: Osram)

- Lamp type: HgCd/10

Working standard lamp to be calibrated

The following lamp was calibrated for luminous flux using the calibrated ISS.

Lamp RPI_WS, 200W incandescent, clear (Mfg: Osram)

- Type: Wi 40/G
- Rated voltage: 31.0 V
- Rated current: 6.0 A

Electrical equipment

- DC power supply (Mfg: Hewlett Packard, Model: 6675A)
- AC power supply (Mfg: Pacific Power Source, Model: 112-AMX)
- AC power supply (for the HgCd/10 spectral lamp; Mfg: Gates, Model: 12S-9)
- Data acquisition/switch unit (Mfg: Agilent Technologies, Model: 34970A)
- Digital power meter (Mfg: YOKOGAWA, Model: WT210)
- Bench type multimeter (Mfg: Hewlett Packard, Model: 34401A)
- Autoranging picoammeter (Mfg: KEITHLEY, Model: 485)
- Shunt resistance (Mfg: Isotek, Model: RUG-R050, 50 mΩ)
- Computer controlled data acquisition system (using GPIB)

Sphere Calibration Procedure

The whole calibration process involves three steps:

- Wavelength calibration
- Relative spectral response calibration
- Flux calibration

Wavelength calibration

The monochromator system is pre-calibrated for wavelength. The experimental procedure was to determine possible changes in the pre-calibration due to shipping/handling etc.

The spectral (HgCd/10) lamp was mounted at the center of the sphere. It was turned on and stabilized for about 20 minutes before the test. The stabilization was determined by monitoring the lamp current for a certain amount of time, and the lamp was considered as stabilized when the variation of lamp current was less than 1% within this period of time. A spectral scan from 360 to 650 nm at 0.2 nm intervals was taken using the monochromator system. Known spectral peaks for Hg and Cd were compared against the measured peaks. See Figure 2.

Relative Spectral Response Calibration

The relative spectral response of the ISS was determined using the spectral irradiance standard lamp 94406. The spectral data for the lamp were imported to the software program (software supplied by Optronic Laboratories).

The DC power supply was used to power up the lamp. The current limit was set at 7.204 A, and the power supply was operated at the constant current (CC) mode. The DC voltage across the shunt was monitored using the Data acquisition/switch unit to maintain the lamp current. The lamp voltage was measured using the multimeter. Lamp was stabilized for about 15 minutes before the scan. The room temperature was recorded at regular intervals.

A spectral scan from 350 to 800 nm was taken using the double monochromator system. The relative spectral response of the system is the ratio of the standard spectral data of the lamp to that of scanned data (the software program does the math automatically) for the wavelength range from 350 to 1100 nm. Figure 4 illustrates the system spectral response calibration curve.

Even though there was a slight discrepancy (figure 3) in the measured spectral power distribution of the spectral standard (94406) around 600 nm region, it produced close results of the reported CCT and chromaticity coordinates. Therefore the error introduced by placing the lamp inside the sphere is assumed negligible.

Flux calibration

The flux calibration was done using two flux standards RPI_2 and RPI_3 (calibrated at NIST). The lamp (RPI_2) was mounted at the center of the sphere. The DC power supply was used to power up the lamp. Current was set at 5.728 A, and the power supply was run at the CC mode. Lamp was stabilized for about 15 minutes before the test. The lamp current was monitored using the Data acquisition/switch unit to maintain the lamp current. The lamp voltage was measured using the multimeter. The room temperature was recorded at regular intervals.

A spectral scan from 350 to 1100 nm was taken using the double monochromator system. The same procedure was repeated for the lamp RPI_3. Photometric calculations were performed using the software program. The photometric output for each lamp was used to obtain the normalization factor to find the absolute luminous flux.

The flux standard RPI_1 was tested using the calibrated ISS to check the calibration. The lamp was operated using the same DC power supply similar to the manner described above for RPI_2 and RPI_3 at the specified current of 5.725 A.

Calibration of the working standard

The working standard was calibrated using the calibrated ISS. The lamp (working standard) was mounted at the center of the sphere. The DC power supply was used to power up the lamp. Current was set at 5.728 A, and the power supply was run at the CC mode. Lamp was stabilized for about 15 minutes before the test. Stabilization was determined by monitoring the lamp current. When the lamp current changes less than 0.01% within 3 minutes, the lamp is considered as stable in its current and its light output. The lamp current was monitored using the Data acquisition/switch unit to maintain the lamp current. The lamp voltage (29.468 V, at the lamp leads about 6 inches away from the actual lamp terminals) was measured using the multimeter. The room temperature was recorded at regular intervals.

A spectral scan from 350 to 800 nm was taken using the double monochromator system. Photometric calculations were performed using the software program.

The auxiliary lamp (12 V, Quartz halogen) was used to determine the self-absorption factor for flux standards. The DC power supply was used to power up the lamp. Current was set at 2.869 A, and the power supply was run at the CC mode. Lamp was stabilized about 10 minutes before the test. Two spectral scans from 380 to 800 nm were taken with and without the unlit flux standard RPI_1 inside the sphere. The software program was used to determine the numerical sum of each scan, and the ratio was used as the self-absorption factor.

Other Equipment

- Lamp Racks
- Fixture Racks
- Double Monochromator and Controller
- Instrument Rack:
 - Power meter
 - Data acquisition unit
 - Multimeter
 - Picoammeter
 - AC Power Supply
 - DC Power Supply
- Examination Tables
- Computers

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APPENDIX 2: Figures

Figure 1. The integrating sphere system (ISS)

Figure 2. Measured line spectrum of the HgCd/10 spectral lamp. Values in parenthesis are the reference values for corresponding peaks.

Figure 3. (a) Relative spectral response curve obtained by manual operation, (b) measured spectrum of the spectral standard (94406) inside the sphere using the calibration curve obtained by manual operation, and (c) enlarged portion showing the abnormal portion around 600 nm indicated by the circle in (b).

Figure 4. Relative spectral response of the ISS with the spectral standard located inside the sphere. (a) From 350 to 1100 nm measured at 2 nm intervals and (b) same data from 400 to 1000 nm at 2 nm intervals.