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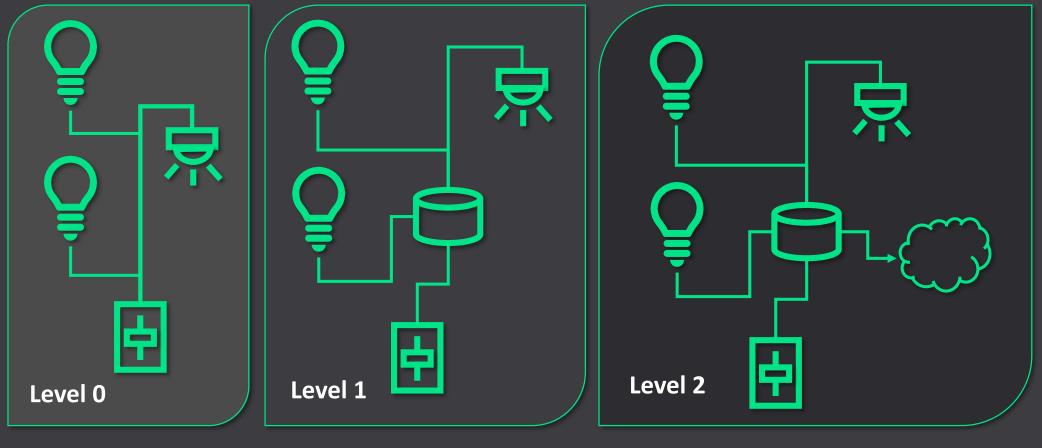
Reliability Factors In Multi-Channel, Connected Lighting Systems DoE Lighting Conference, 2020

Ben Sweet-Block, System Architect

Background



Systems



Direct connection

Scalable, but closed system

Outward-connected system



Application Context





Allianz Arena Munich, Bavaria, Germany

Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert Brussels, Belgium



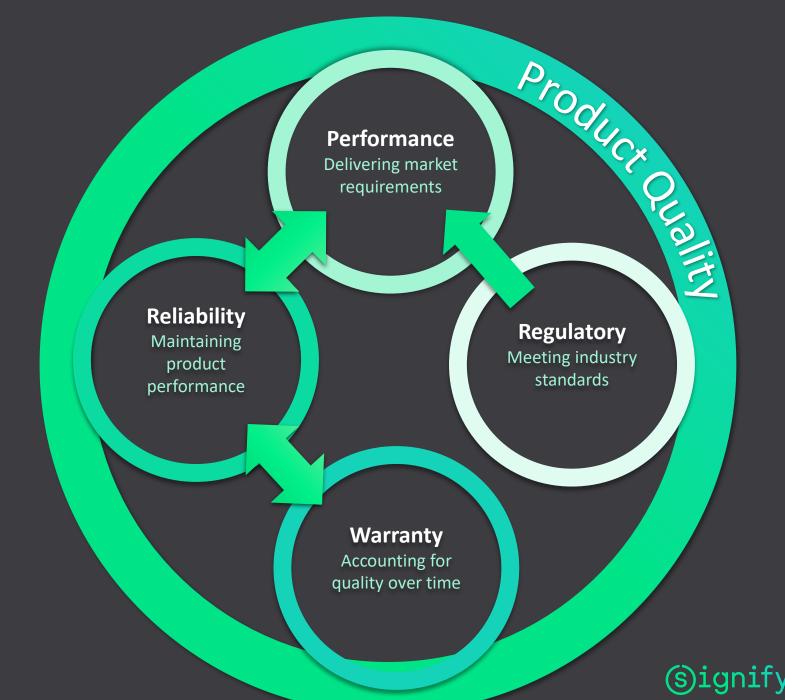
Inputs To Product Quality

Product is defined by its **PERFORMANCE**

REGULATIONS and **STANDARDS** influence market requirements, thus influence **PERFORMANCE**

RELIABILTY is maintaining performance over time

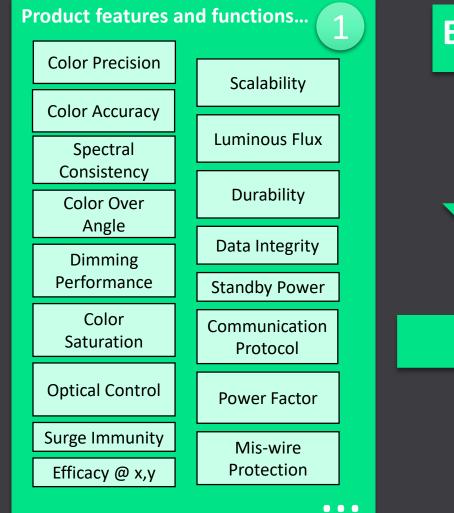
WARRANTY can drive or be driven by market requirements

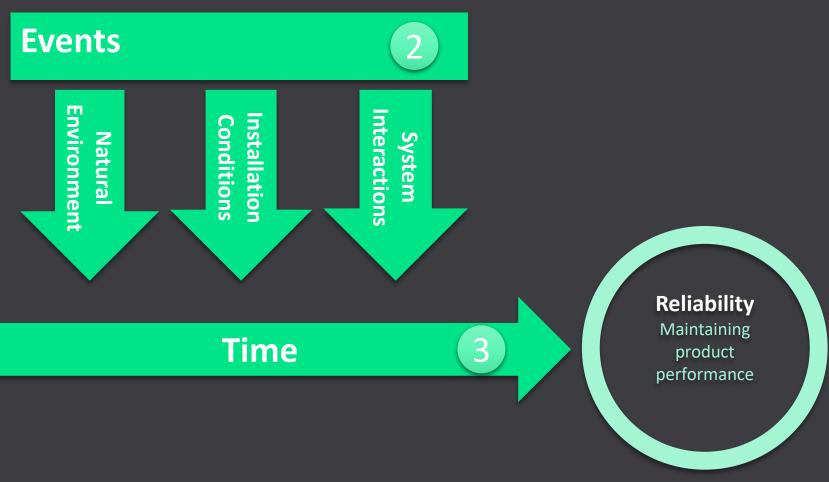


Product Reliability



Factors of Reliability







Time Factor on Warranty

	SHORTER - Warranty	Period LONGER
Expectations shift in opposite directions with new technologies	Technology still evolving – rapid obsolescence	Technology unfamiliar – need extra convincing
External factors have big influence	Remodel/Lease Cycles	Inaccessibility
Design for Warranty strategy	Fail and Replace	Proactive Coverage: Monitoring, upgradability, etc.
DoE Lighting Conference January 2020		(s)ianify



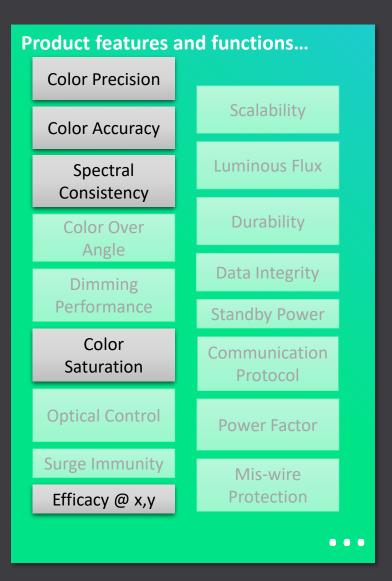
Sensitivity and Awareness

Sensitivity: multi-channel systems are more complex (more data, more components, more drivers, more interdependence with installation conditions...) which generates more opportunities for failure

Awareness: multi-channel systems can generate more failure effects

- System level failures (e.g., data/communications) can generate widespread effects
- Color differences more visible than brightness differences
- Connected systems enable Monitoring; monitoring generates more data for better diagnostics, but also generates more "failures"



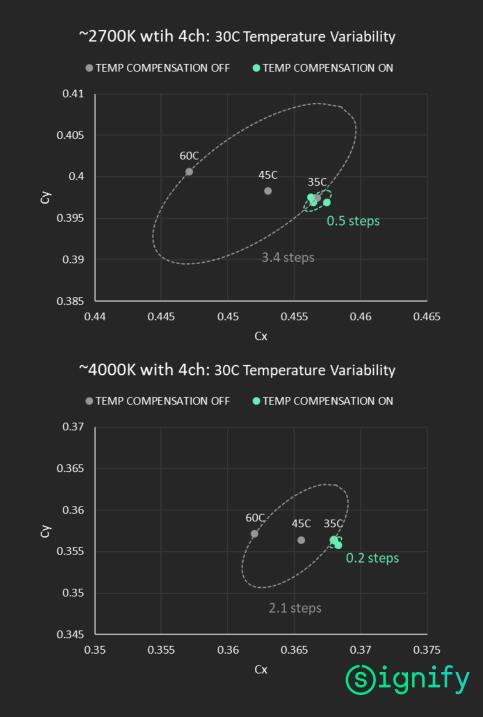


Starts with the product **PERFORMANCE**

- To meet color performance targets, design must account for:
 - Control resolution to provide color over dimming range
 - Current variation and impact on flux and chromaticity
 - Thermal management
 - Chromaticity and flux of primaries (calibration)
 - Control system
 - Output and efficacy impact @ calculated metamer
 - Spectral impact of color point calculation algorithm
 - LED selection



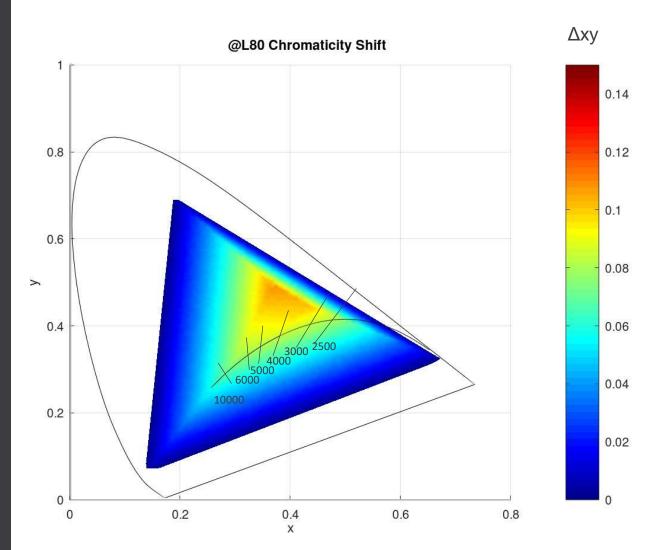
- Over temperature
 - Flux can change due to conversion efficiency in LED
 - Chromaticity shift of primaries
 - Flux can change due to inconsistent drive current with temperature



- Over time
 - Chromaticity shift of primaries
 - Small for direct colors (typical <0.001 $\Delta u'v'$)
 - Larger for PC colors (e.g. PC Amber typical >0.001 Δu'v')
 - Net result small impact



- Over time
 - Lumen depreciation
 - Lumen depreciation of phosphor converted LEDs is greatest contributor to color shift.
 - Sensitivity is greater L90 is significant in multi-channel system.
 - Phosphor converted component *may* see meaningful depreciation within lifetime, but depends on use case.

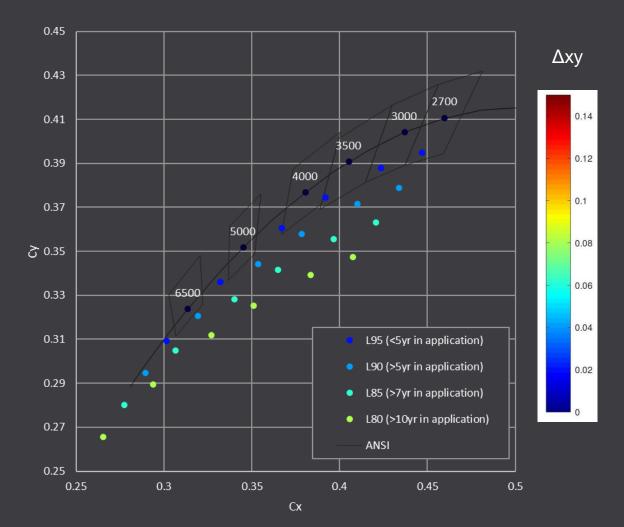


~50k hours : >10yr typical

(s)ignify

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Uncompensated Chromaticity Shift From Flux Loss In PC LED In "RGBW" Color System





Conclusions

- 1. Multi-channel lighting systems have more opportunity for failure (sensitivity) and often greater visibility (awareness).
- 2. Multi-channel lighting systems enable installations and usage that may demand longer life-time and/or expected warranty periods.
- 3. Product performance must be separated from product reliability.
- 4. Design for multi-channel product performance imposes greater challenges for reliability.



Signify