

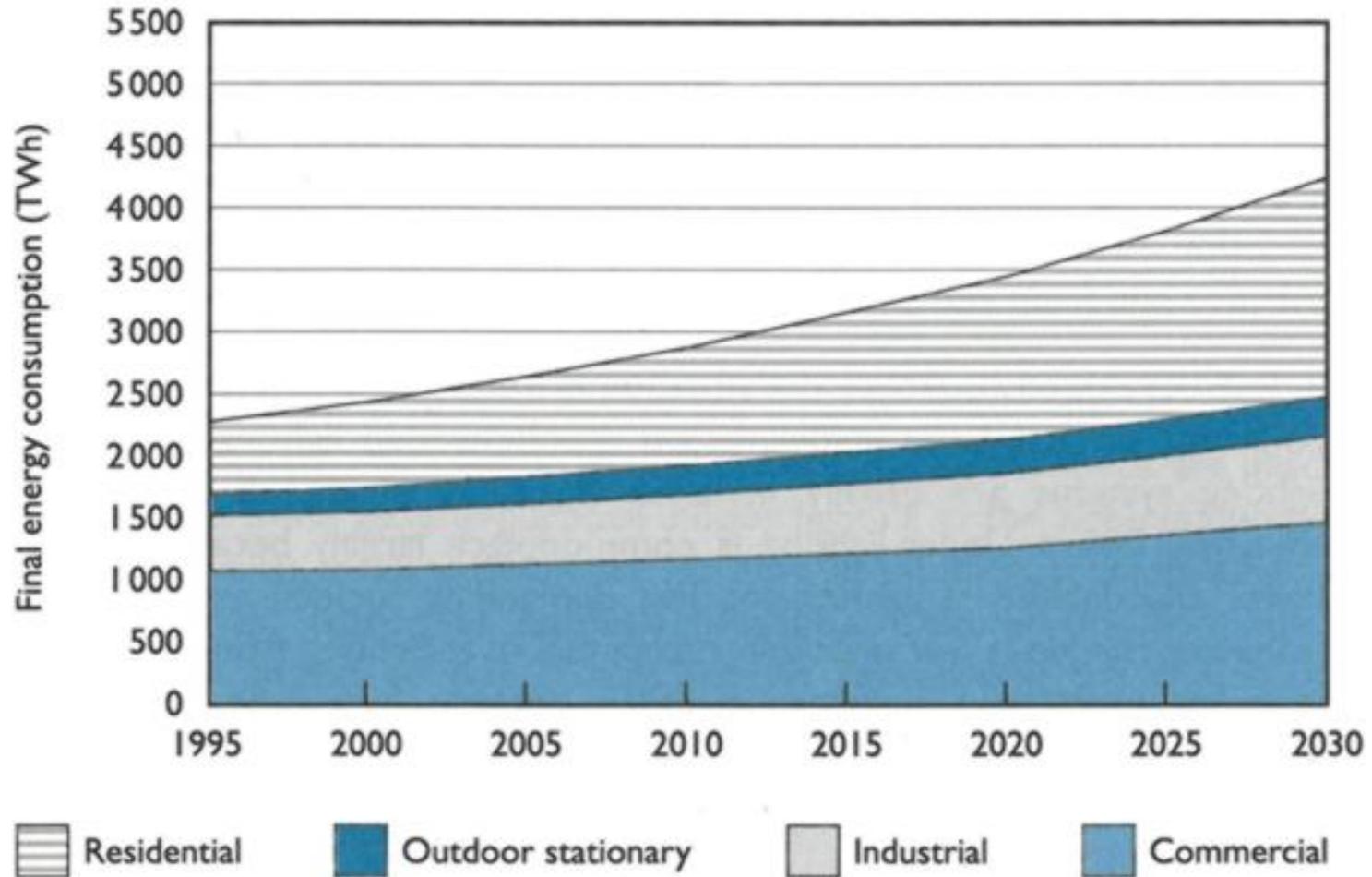
Energieeffiziente elektrische Beleuchtung

Wilfried Pohl

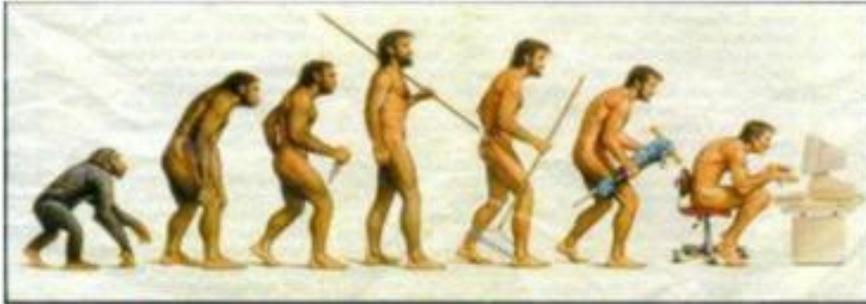


2005:

- Weltweiter Stromverbrauch für Beleuchtung
gesamt 2.650 Milliarden kWh
d.h. pro Erdbewohner ca. ca. **400 kWh**
- Kohlendioxidausstoß 1775 Millionen Tonnen
- Vom Gesamtstromverbrauch
19% im weltweiten Schnitt
5% - 15% in entwickelten Industriestaaten
bis zu 86% in Entwicklungsländern
- Verteilt sich zu
28% Wohnungen
48% Dienstleistung
16% Industrie
8% Straßenbeleuchtung



(OECD/IEA 2004)



Amerika um
23:00 ...



IEA International Energy Agency

*ECBCS Energy Conservation in
Buildings and Community Systems*

Annex 45:
**Energy Efficient Electric Lighting for
Buildings**
(2005 – 2009)

E³Light

Annex 45
Energy Efficient Electric
Lighting for Buildings

Biannual
Newsletter
1/2007



International Energy Agency
Energy Conservation in
Buildings and Community
Systems Programme

Web-site:
lightinglab@IEEAAnnex45



Turning Torso. The lighting in the corridors is done with LEDs.

11th International Symposium on the Science and Technology of Light Sources

20 - 24 May, 2007, Shanghai, China

Ninety-seven invited, twenty-eight hand-
made papers, and more than two hundred
posters were presented at LS 11. The
local organizer was Fudan University.

Continued on page 2

The Light of Tomorrow Today!

Everybody in the lighting fraternity seems to believe that LEDs are THE light source of the future, or at least a major light source in future lighting installations. At the same time most of these people believe it is much too early to start using LEDs in general lighting installations today, replacing CFLs, fluorescent tubes or even low-voltage halogen and incandescent lamps. The right time is somewhere in the distant future.

Here three cases are presented in which LEDs have successfully replaced CFLs, fluorescent tubes, and low-voltage halogen lamps. In all three projects LEDs proved to be beneficial from both the economic and energy points of view, cost-effectiveness and energy saving.

Continued on page 6



International Energy Agency

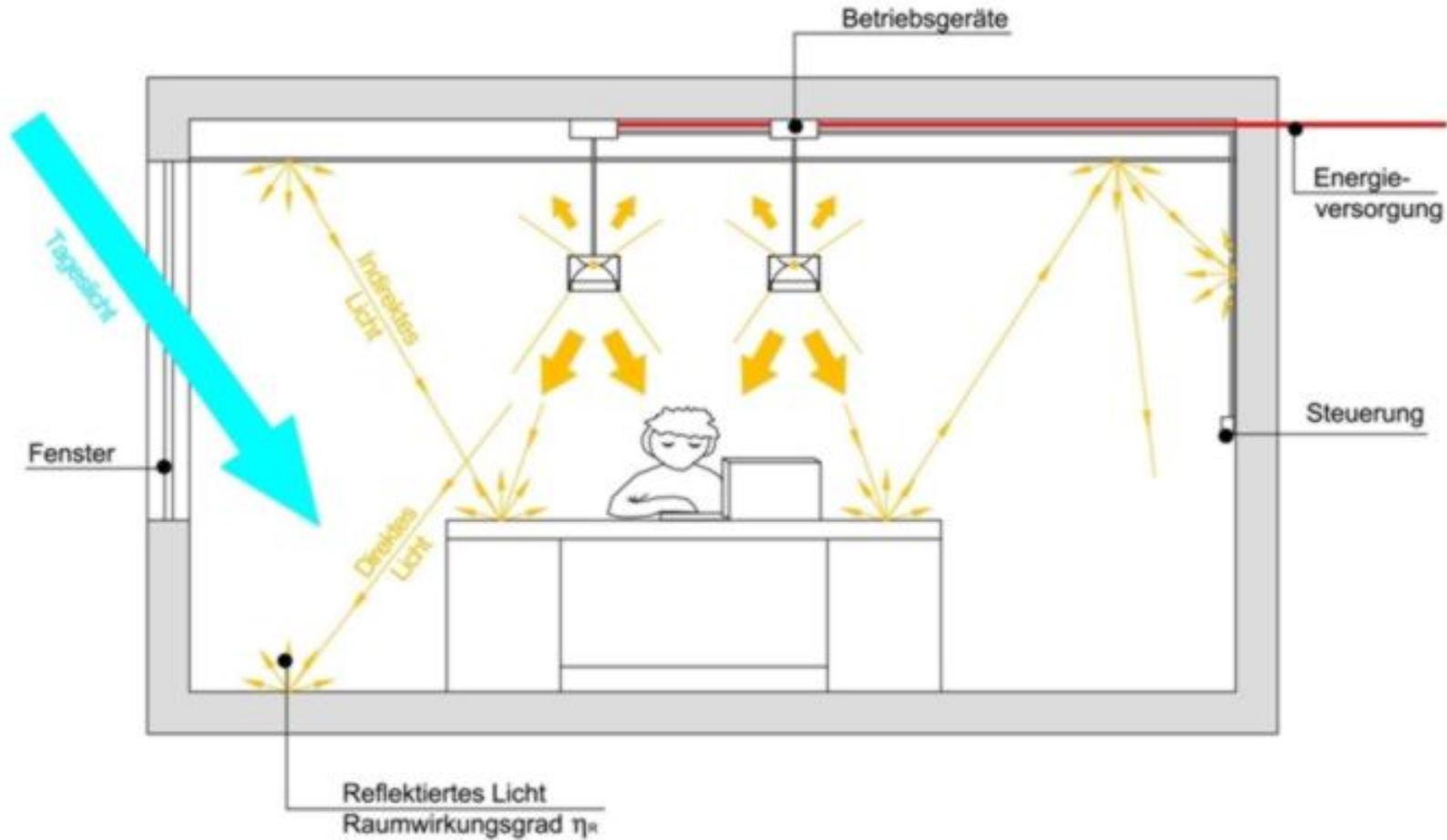
Energy Conservation in
Buildings and Community
Systems Programme

Annex 45

**Energy Efficient Electric
Lighting for Buildings**

Guidebook on Energy Efficient Electric Lighting for Buildings

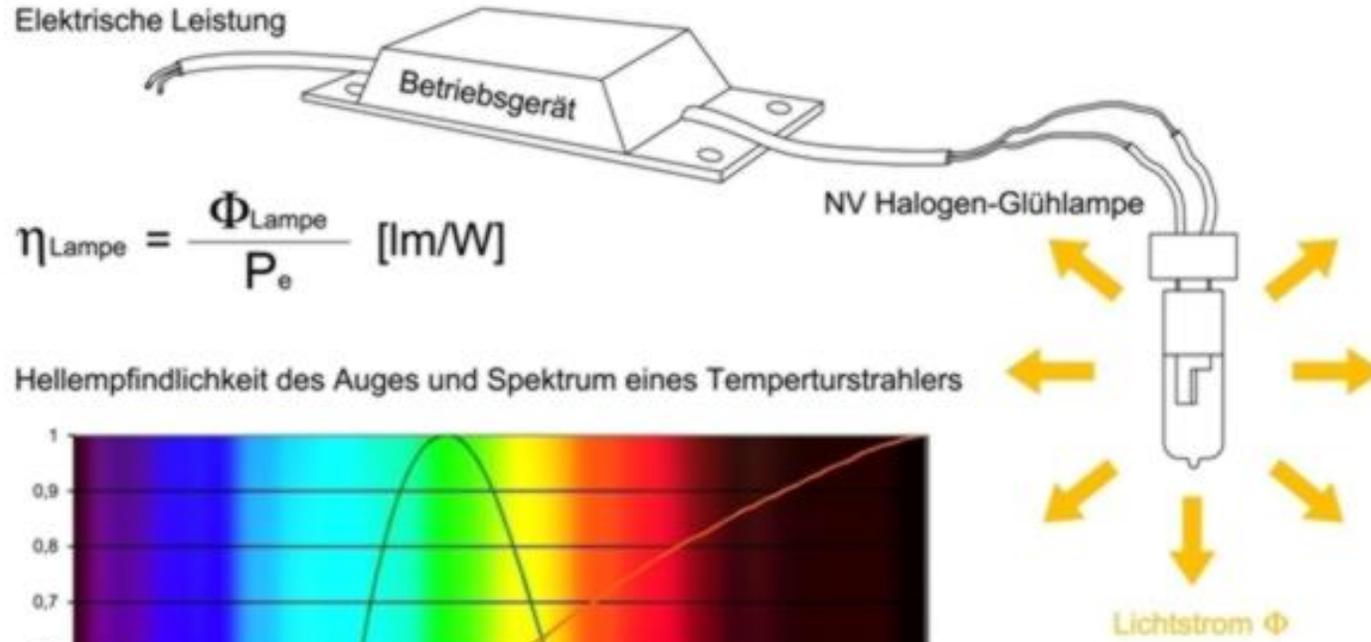
**Edited by Liisa Halonen & Eino Tetri
Helsinki University of Technology
Lighting Laboratory**



Drei Ebenen

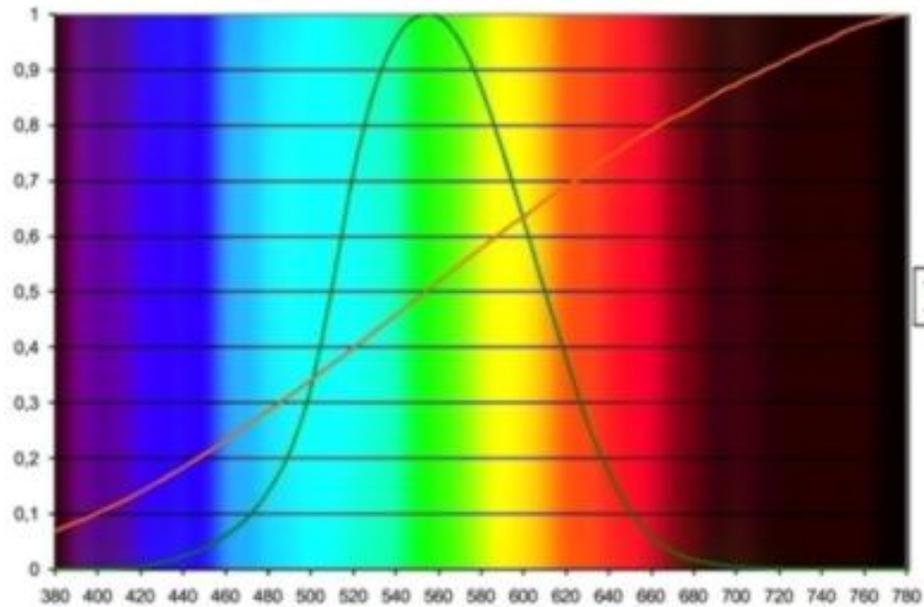
vom Stromanschluß > bis zur visuellen Umgebung

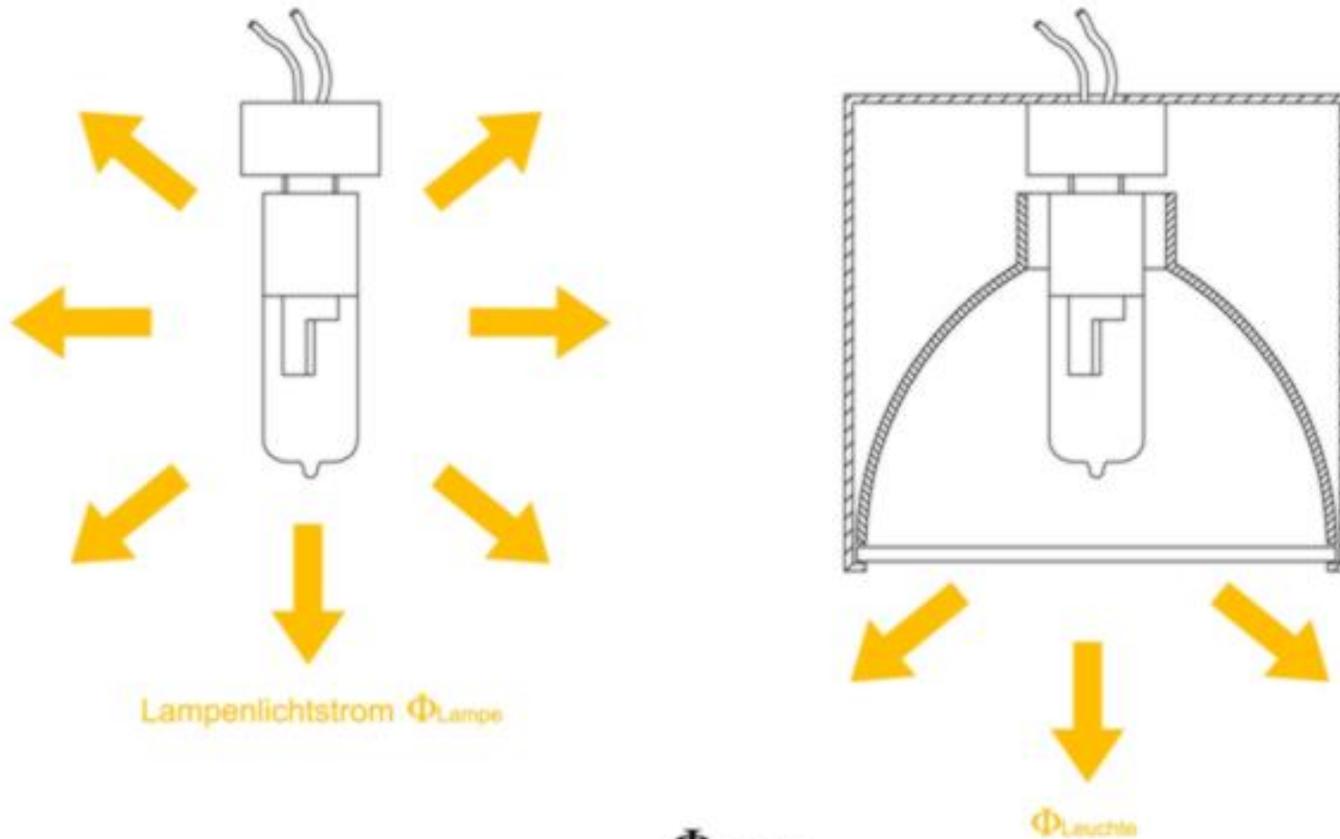
- Leuchtmittel
(Lichtausbeute in lm/W, inklusive Betriebsgeräte)
- Leuchte
(Leuchtenbetriebswirkungsgrad)
- Raum
(Raumwirkungsgrad)



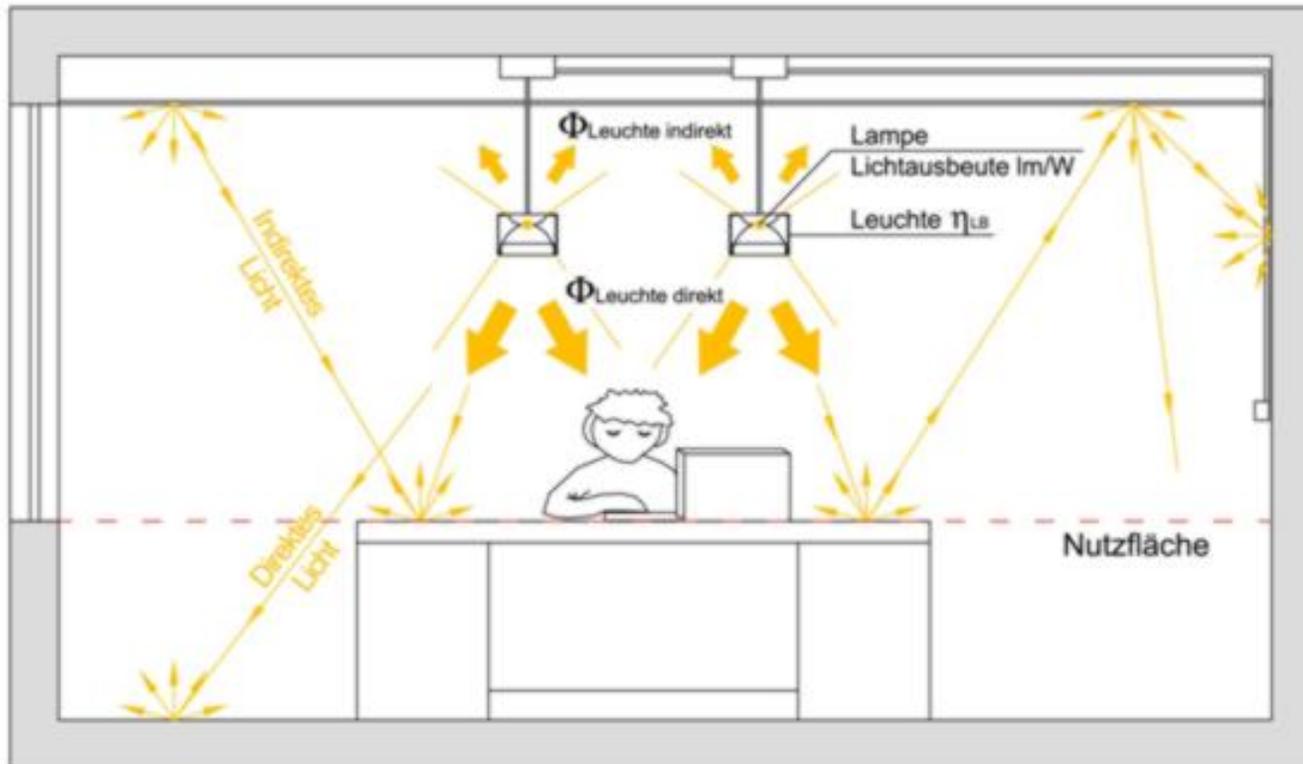
$$\eta_{\text{Lampe}} = \frac{\Phi_{\text{Lampe}}}{P_e} \quad [\text{lm/W}]$$

Hellempfindlichkeit des Auges und Spektrum eines Temperaturstrahlers



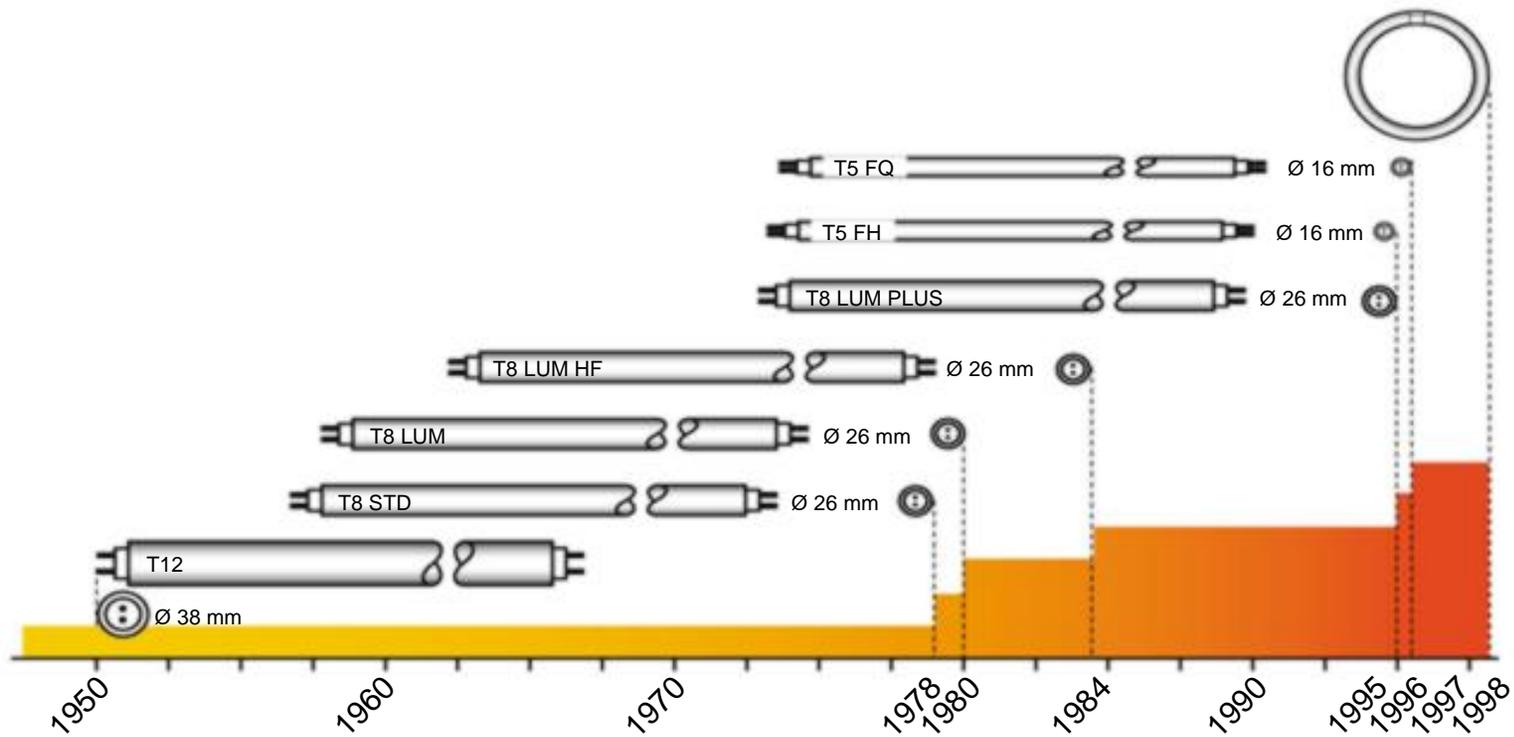


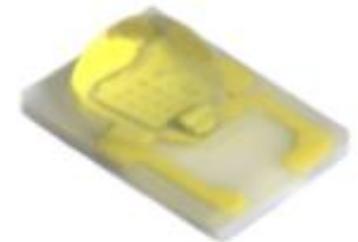
$$\eta_{LB} = \frac{\Phi_{Leuchte}}{\Phi_{Lampe}}$$

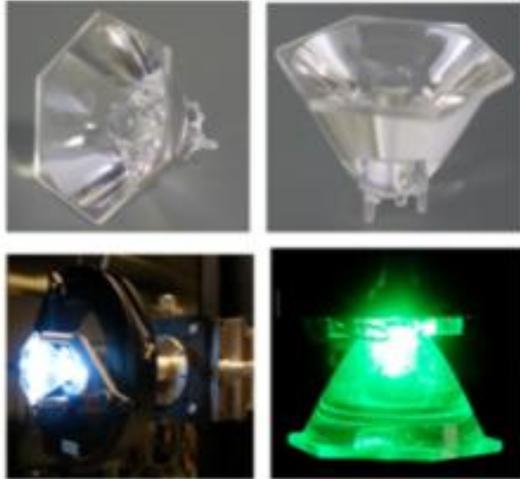
Raumwirkungsgrad h_R 

$$\eta_{\text{Raum}} = \frac{\Phi_{\text{Nutzfläche}}}{\sum \Phi_{\text{Leuchten}}}$$

	15.	19.	20. Jahrhundert...		
					
				HQI	LED
Lichtausbeute lm/W	< 1	10 – 15	70 – 104	70 – 190	50
Wirkungs- grad (rel.)	< 1%	5 – 9%	25 – 30%	30 – 35%	20 – 30%







Cree XLamp



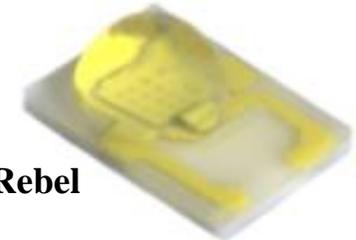
Osram Golden Dragon



Lumileds: Luxeon I



Luxeon K2

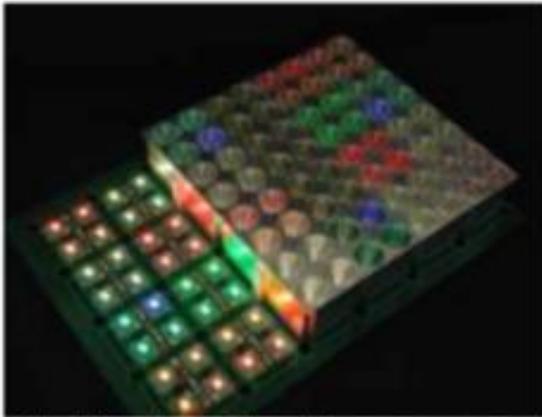


Rebel

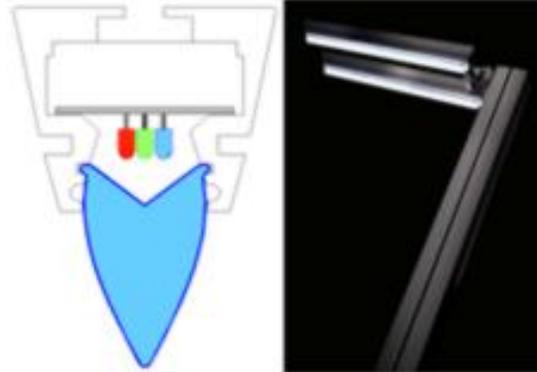
Chip: 1x1 mm², >2A, ~250 A/cm²

	PC White			
	Today	Future		
Light Extraction Efficiency	C _{ext} (%)	~90	~90	✓
Internal Quantum Efficiency	IQE (%)	~40	~90	☀
External Quantum Efficiency	EQE (%)	~36	~80	
Forward Voltage	V _f (V)	~4.2	~2.9	☀
Power Conversion Efficiency	PCE (%)	~25	~75	
Luminous Efficacy	LE (lm/W)	~61	~160	

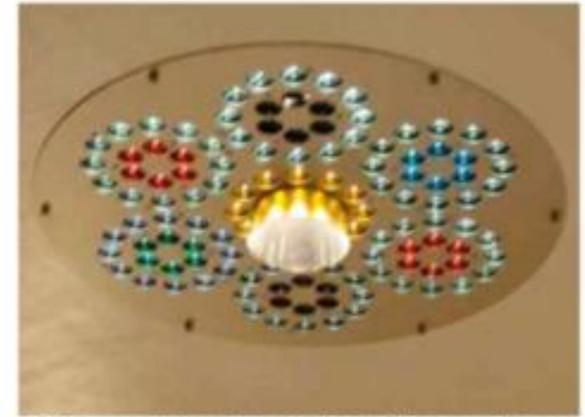
Ausblick: ~ 160 lm/W, KW (6.000K), 1000-lm/LED
 ~ 115 lm/W, WW (4.000K), 750-lm/LED



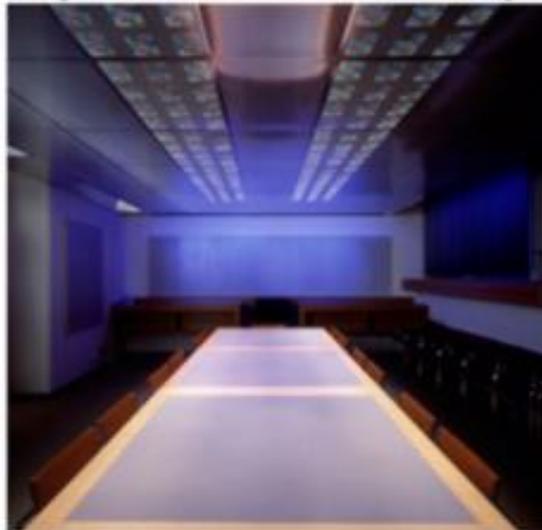
Metalised reflective component to generate a narrow beam angle



HESS "Millennio"
Aspheric lens mixing RGB-LED's for street lighting application



LEDs combined with halogen lamp for adjustable ambient lighting



Conference room with LED



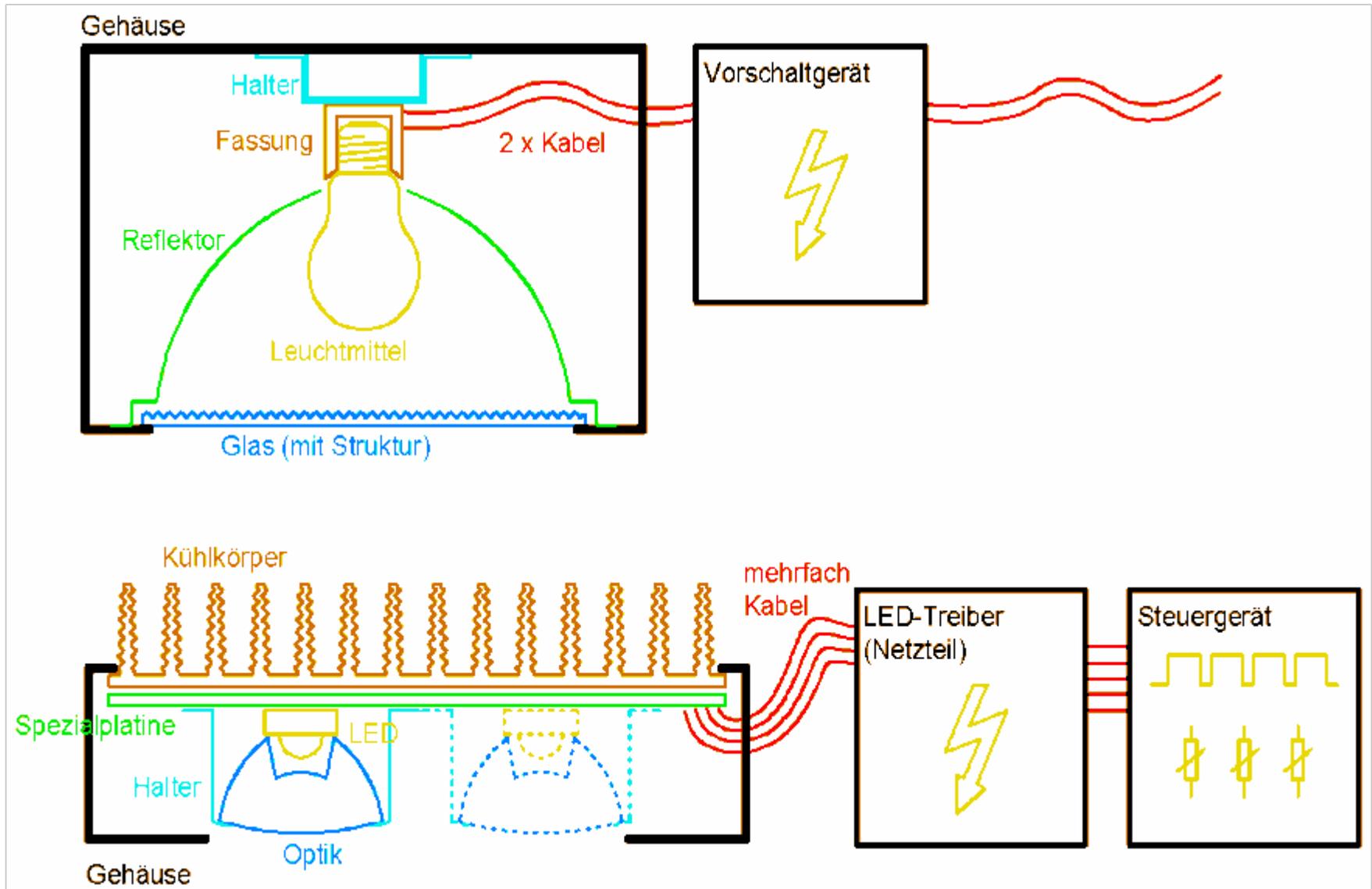
TRUMPF "iLED 5" Surgical Light



BERNDORF BÄDERBAU "Lichtfliese"

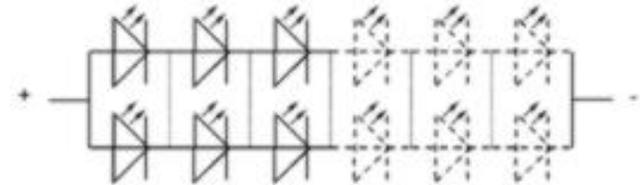
Fassadenbeleuchtung / Effektbeleuchtung



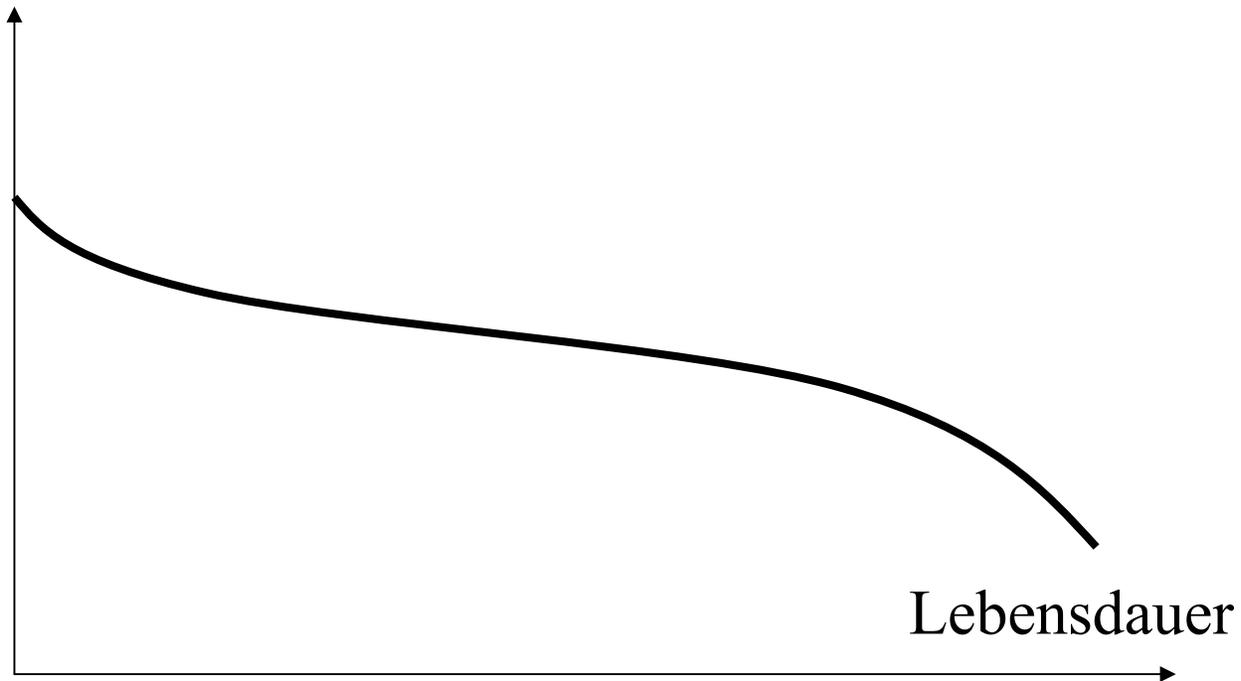




Metallbearbeitung > Elektronikindustrie



Lichtstrom



Mangelnde Wartung verringert die Beleuchtungsqualität
und
verschwendet hochwertige elektrische Energie !

Ein Wartungsplan beinhaltet regelmäßige(n):

- Leuchtmittel-Tausch (vor Ausfall !)
- Austausch anderer Komponenten (z. Bsp. Betriebsgeräte)
- Reinigung (Leuchten, Tageslichtsysteme, Raum)
- Erneuerung bzw. Austausch alter, antiquierter Systeme und Komponenten



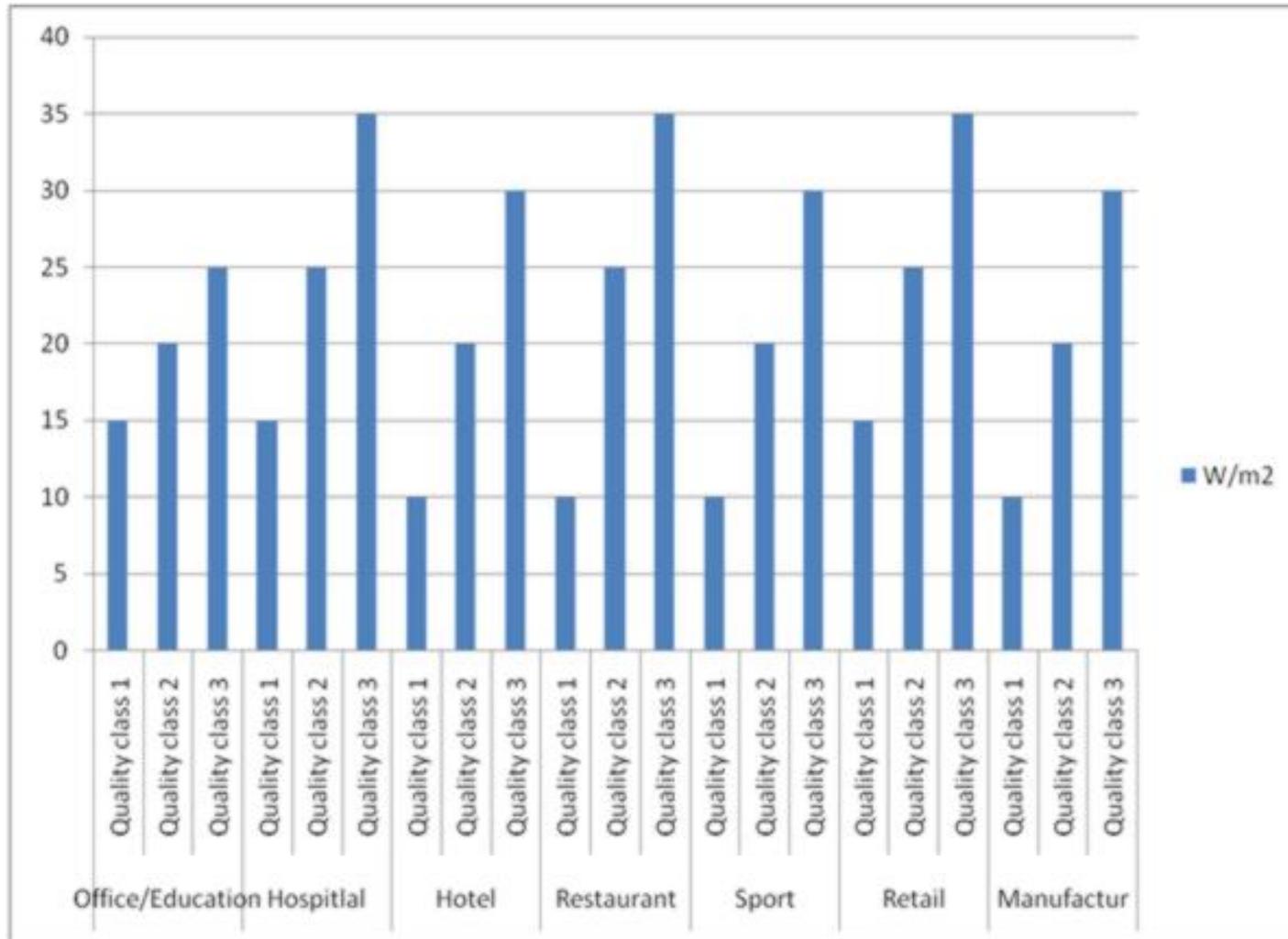
pure Lighting:

- EN 12464-1 Light and lighting – Lighting of Workplaces – Part 1: Indoor Workplaces
- EN 15193 Energy performance of buildings – Energy requirements for lighting
- CIE 69 Methodes for characterizing illuminance meters and luminance meters; performance, characteristics and specifications

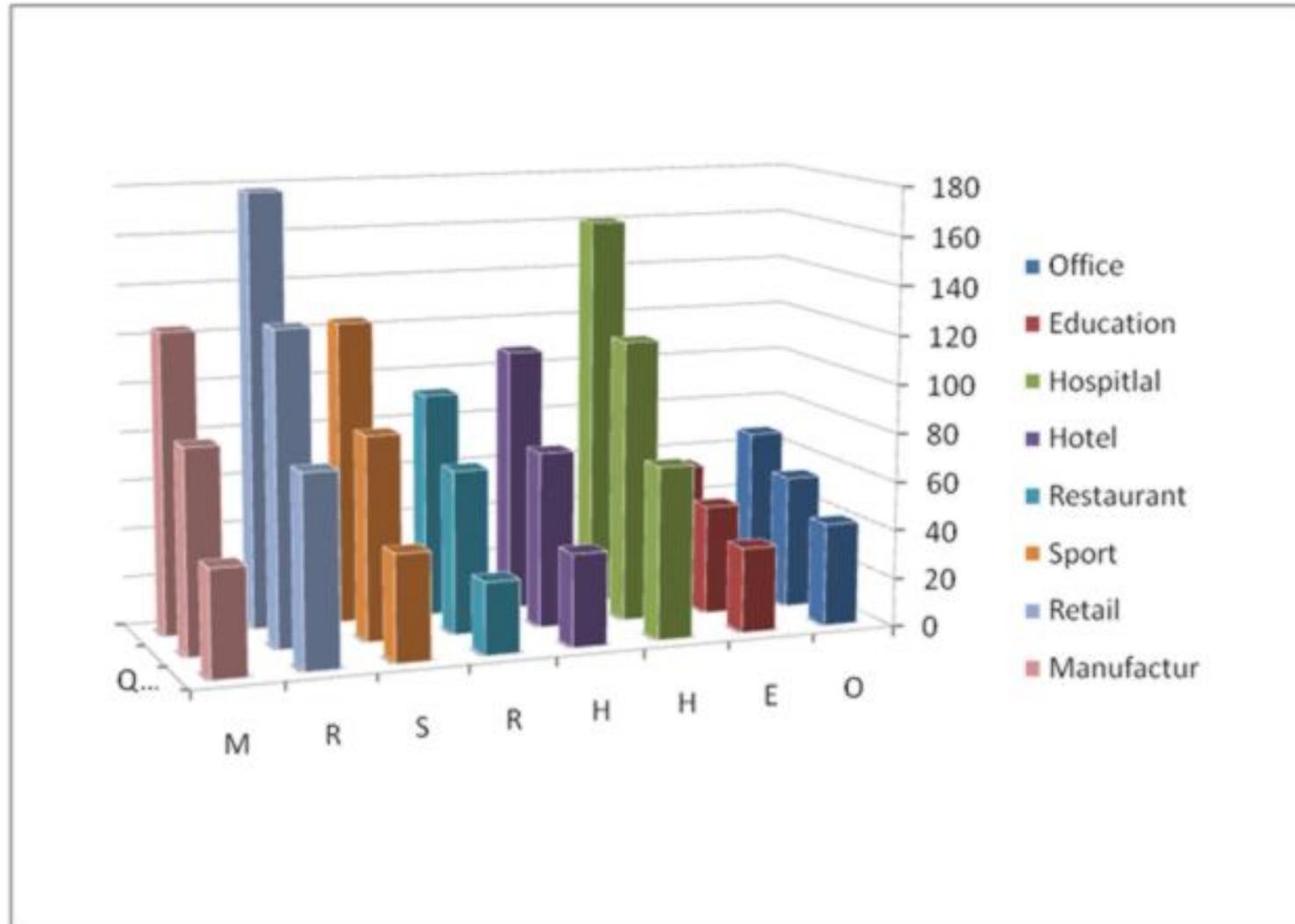
overlapping with Lighting:

- prEN 15255 Thermal performance of buildings – *room cooling...*
- prEN 15265 Thermal performance of buildings – *energy for cooling...*
- EN ISO.... Ergonomics of the thermal environment -

Limits for connected lighting power (in W/m²) according to EN15193 for different building types and quality levels.



Limits for energy consumption (in kWh/m²year) according to EN15193 for different building types and quality levels



Was können wir tun ?

Bestehende Installationen

- **95% > 10 Jahre**
- **90% > 20 Jahre**

> Extremes Energieeinsparpotential !

Refurbishment of historic „Ritter Lantern“, City of Amsterdam, Netherlands



EXISTING LANTERN
SON-T 50W

$E_{\text{mean/street}} = 2.6 \text{ lx}$

15 W Energy-Saving

20 € Savings/Lantern
(operation cost a year)

3.400 Lanterns

68.000 € Total Savings
(operation cost a year)

Power: $\times \frac{2}{3}$

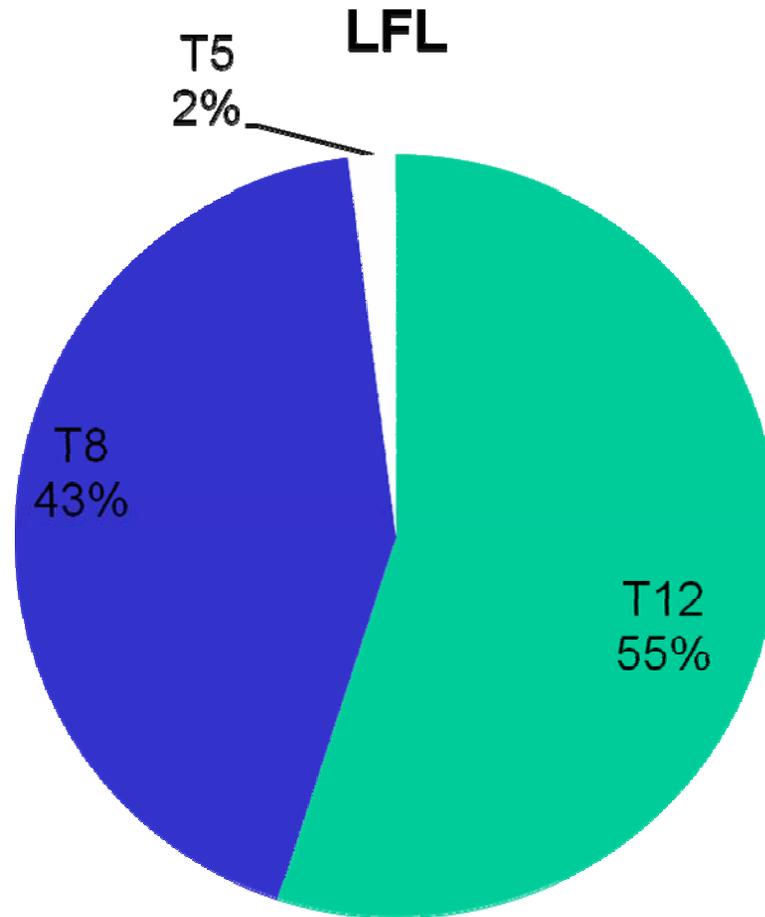


Illuminance: $\times 3$



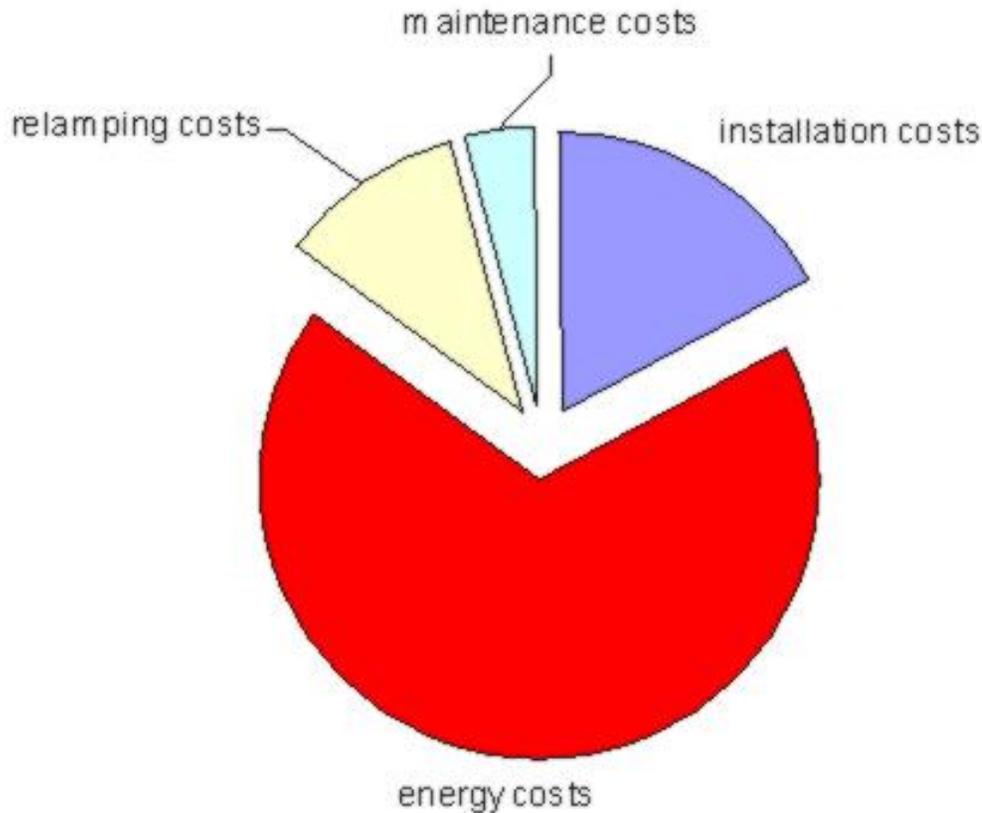
NEW RITTER LANTERN
CDM-T 35W

$E_{\text{mean/street}} = 7.5 \text{ lx}$



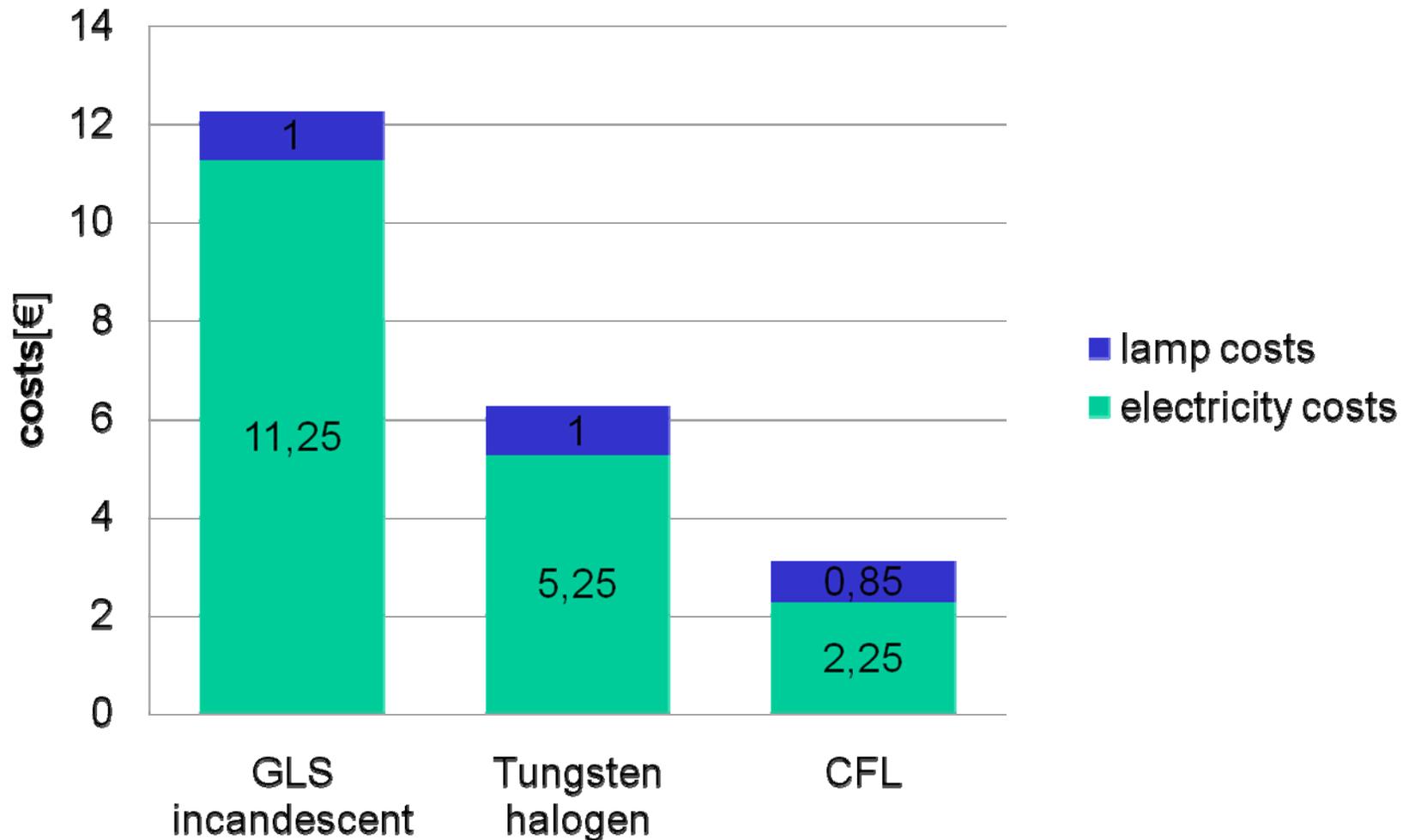


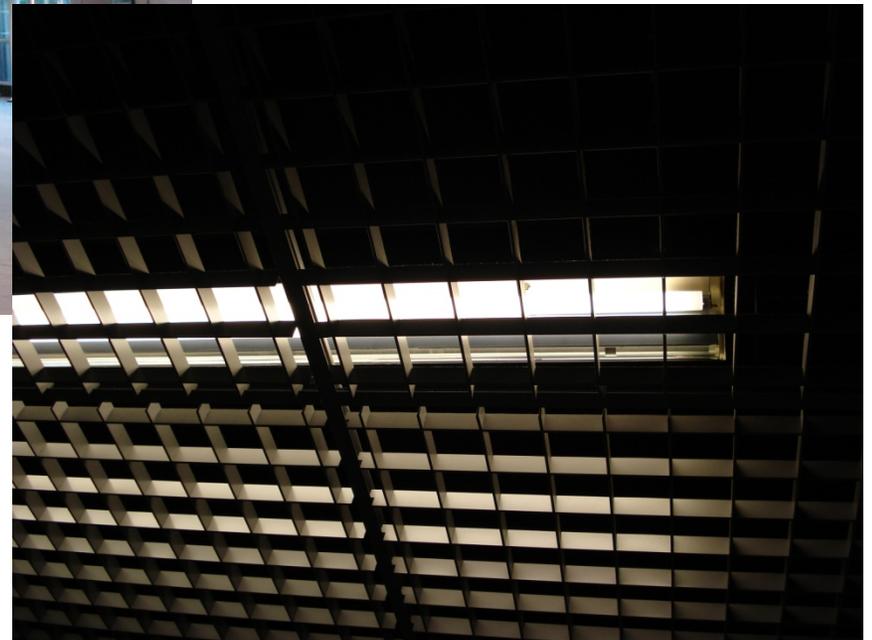
composition of total costs (final values)



Gesamtkosten 15,- €/Jahr.m²

Vergleich Lebenszykluskosten Allgebrauchsglühlampe – Halogenglühlampe - Kompaktleuchtstofflampe





$$\eta_{utilization} = f_{direct} + f_{indirect} \Rightarrow f_{indirect} = \frac{A_{workplane}}{A_{room}} \cdot \frac{\rho_{mean}}{1 - \rho_{mean}}$$

Beispiel: Büroraum $A_{Nutzebene}/A_{Raum} = 30\%$

zusätzlicher **Indirektanteil** über Vielfachreflexion an den
Raumoberflächen (Anteil $f_{indirekt}$)

$$\rho_{mittel} = 0,2 > f_{indirekt} = \mathbf{8\%}$$

$$\rho_{mittel} = 0,7 > f_{indirekt} = \mathbf{70\% !!}$$

- Nutzung von **Tageslicht**, Kunstlicht nur ergänzend
- effiziente Kunstlicht-Konzepte, **helle** Oberflächen

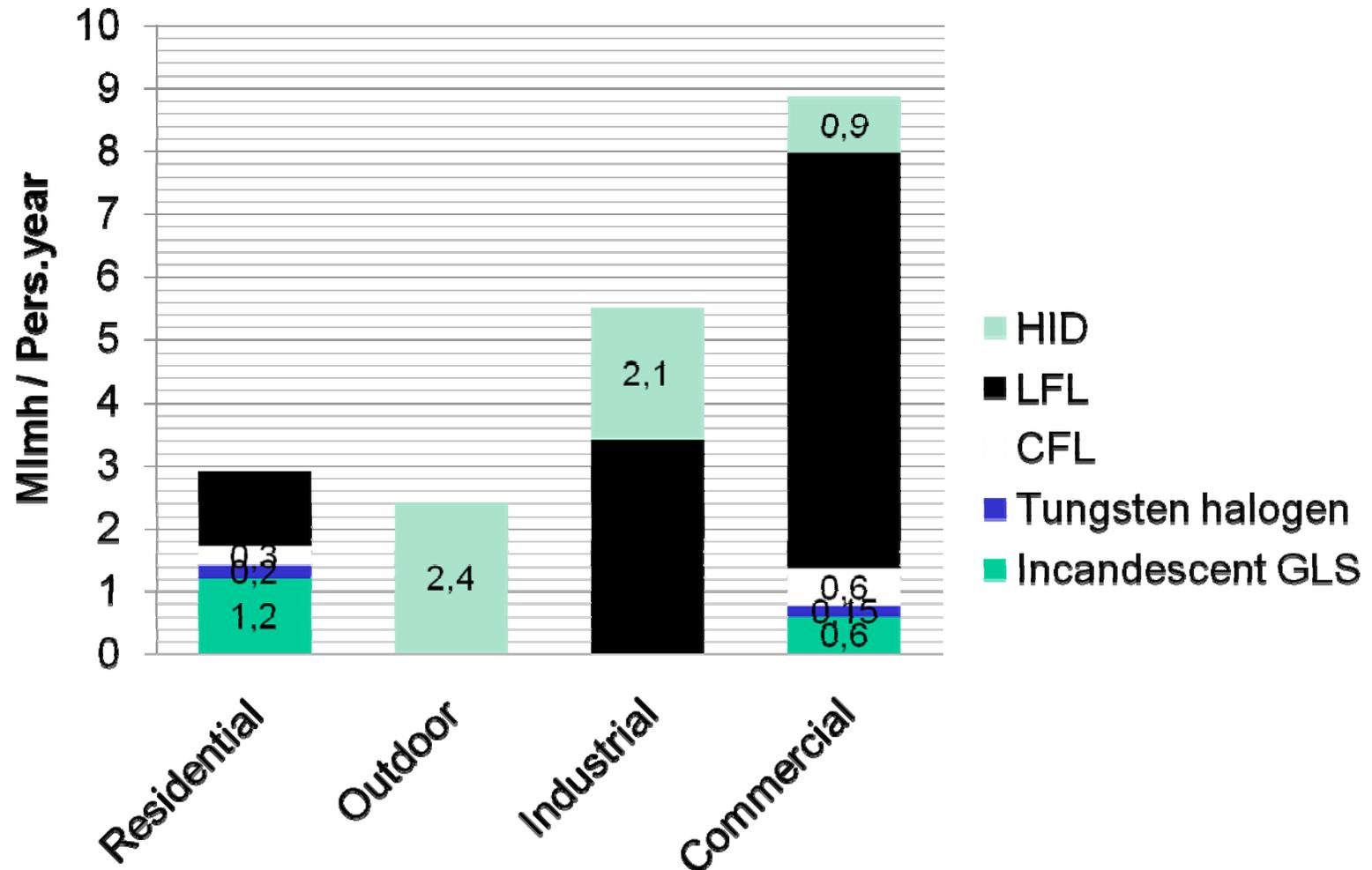
Energieeffiziente Lichtinstallationen

- intelligente und energieeffiziente **Beleuchtungskonzepte** (Raumwirkungsgrad, inklusive Tageslichtnutzung)
- Gebrauch hochwertiger **Leuchten** (Wirkungsgrad) und **Leuchtmittel** (Lichtausbeute)
- intelligente **Regelung** (Dimmung bei Tageslicht, Ausschalten wenn nicht benötigt)

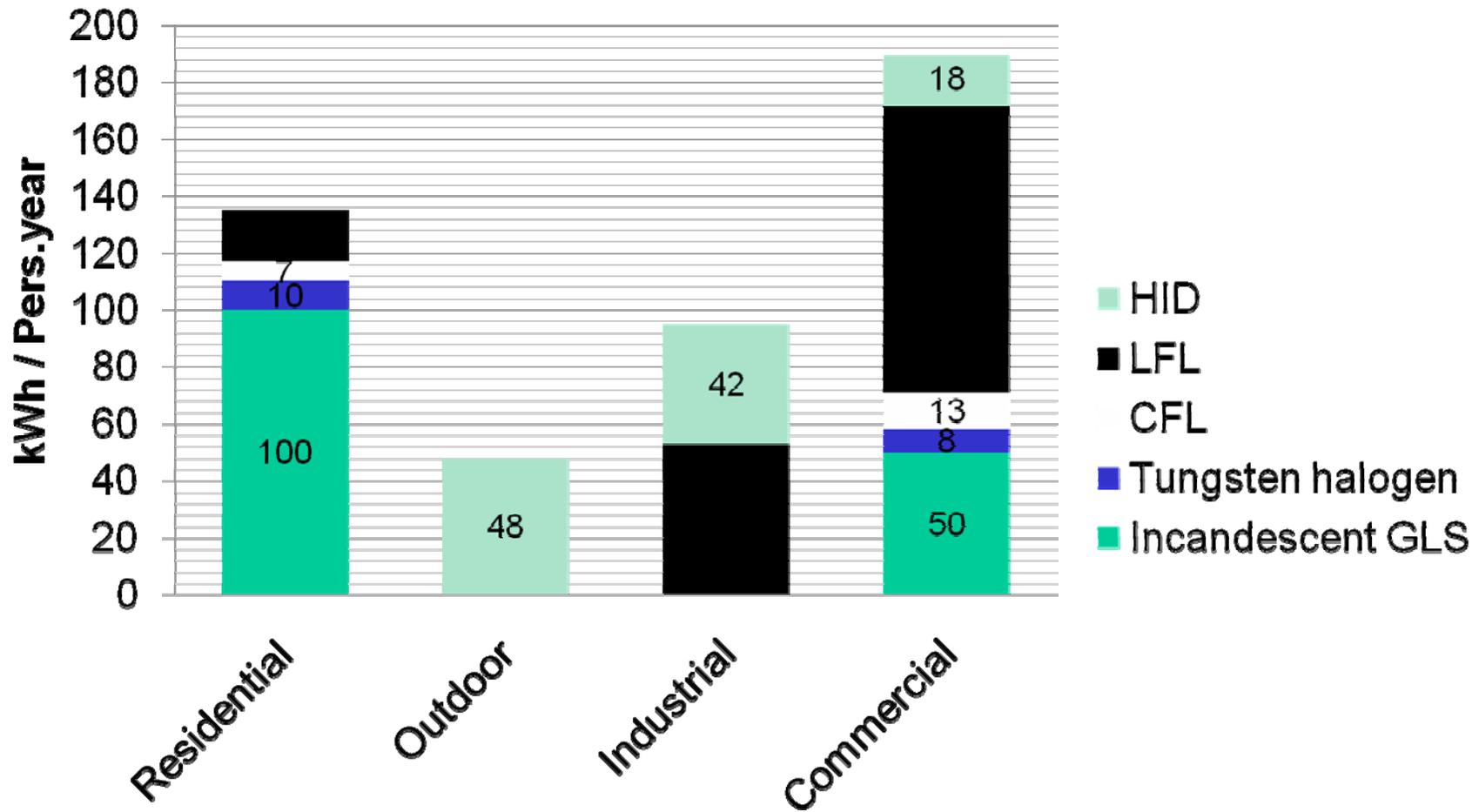


Was können wir damit bewirken ?

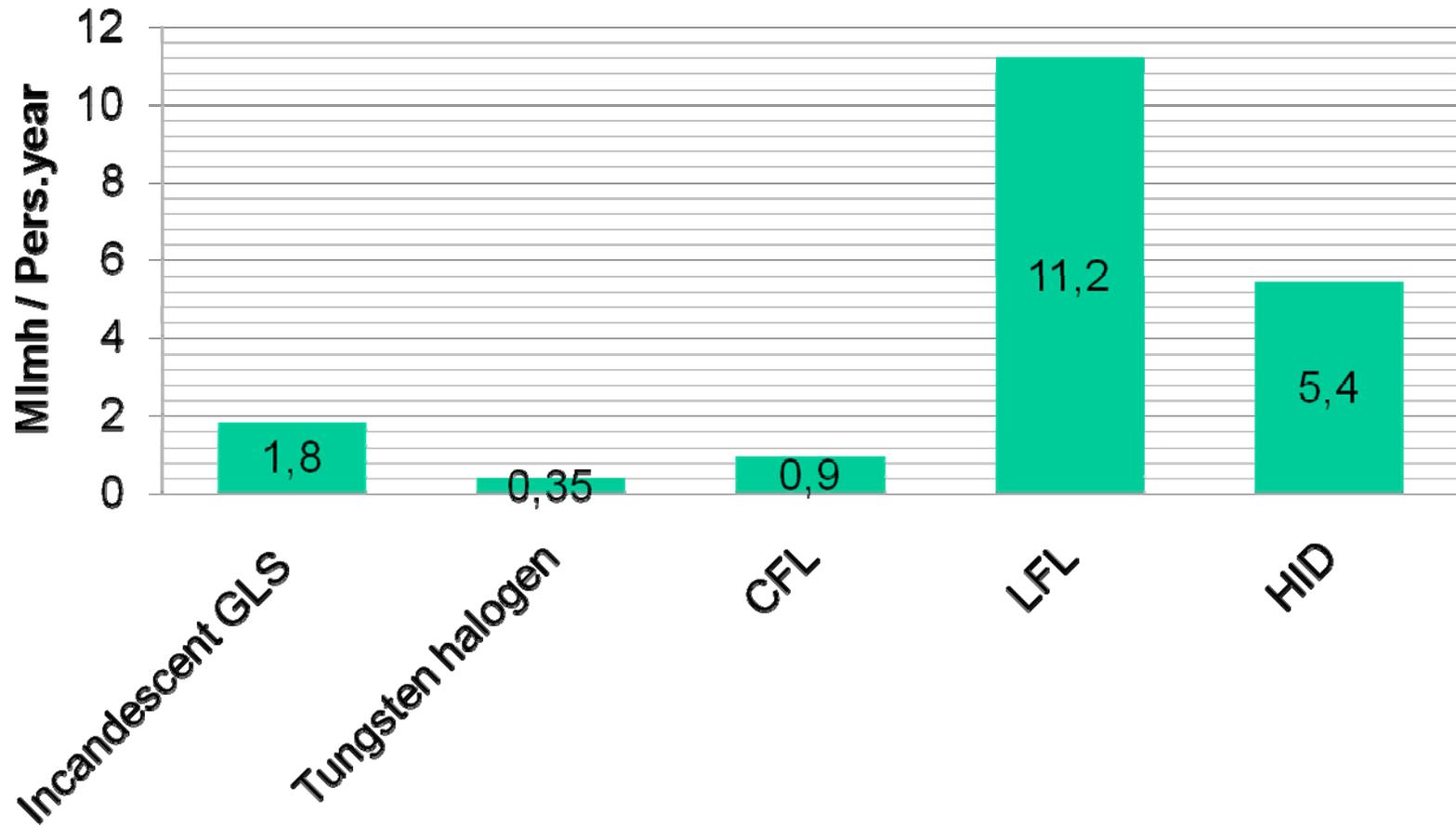
Light production 2005 (by end user and lamp type)
total: 19,65 Mlmh/pers. year



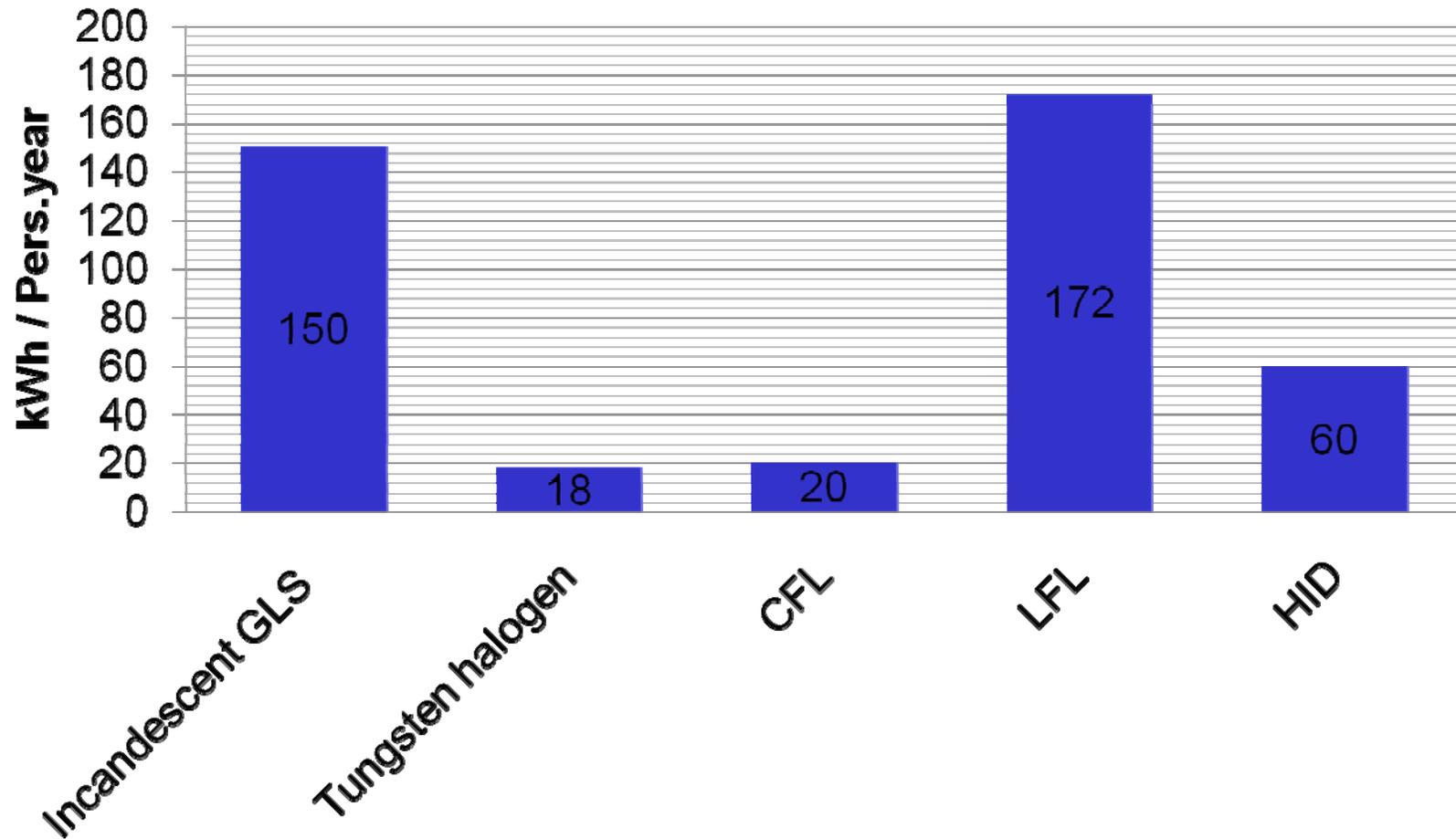
Power consumption 2005 (by end user and lamp type)
total: 468 kWh/persyear



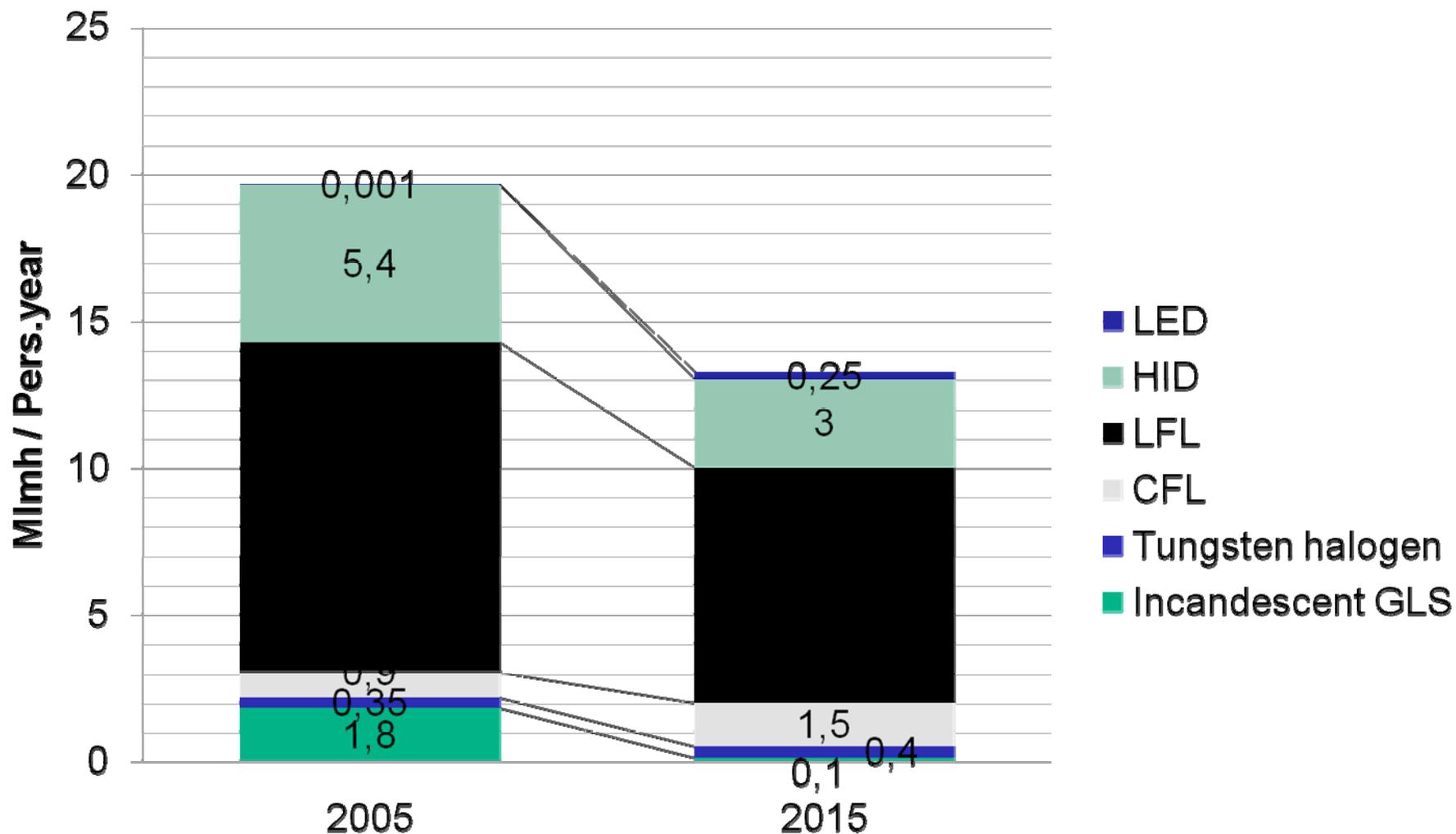
Light production 2005 (by lamp type)



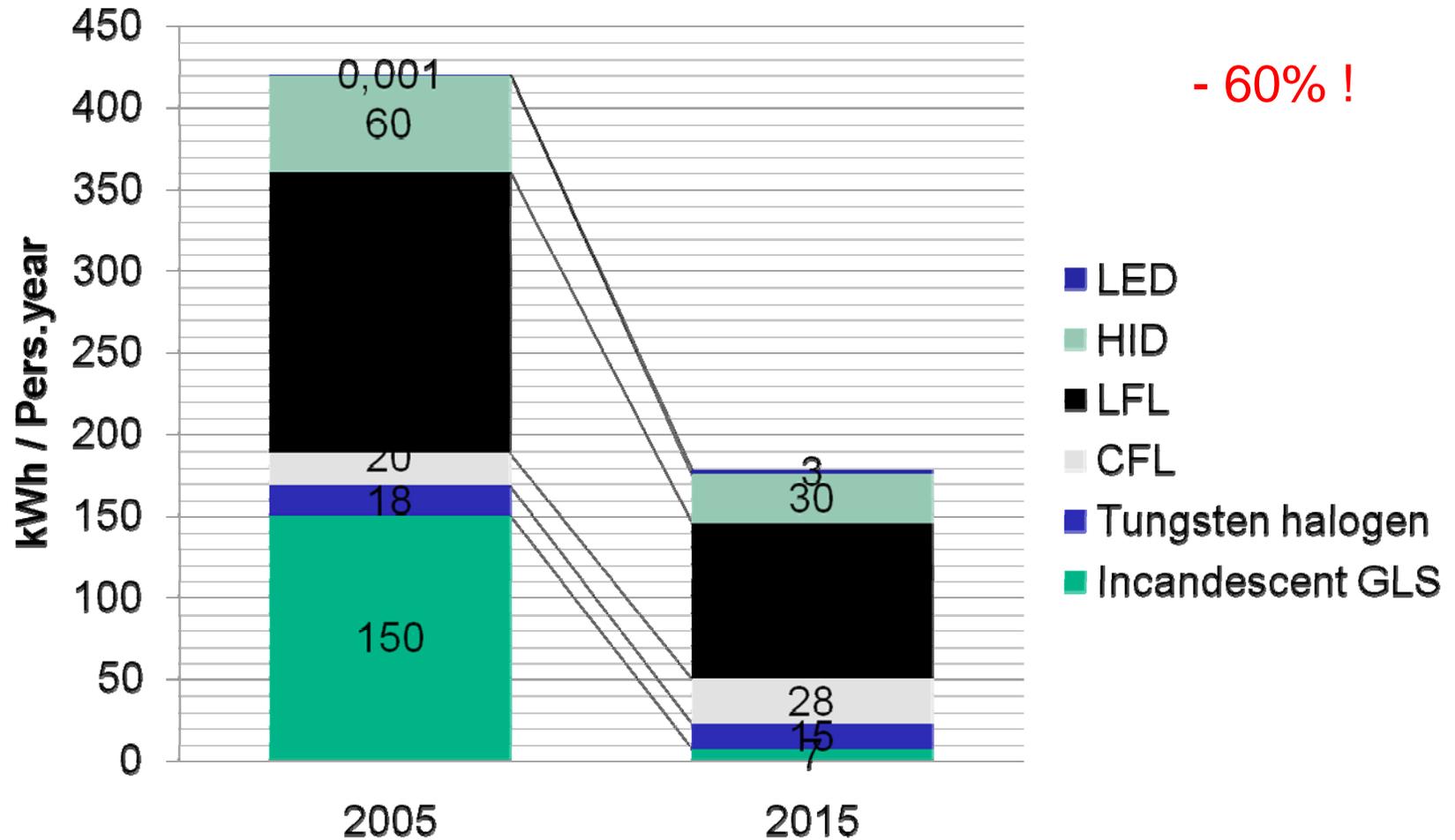
Power consumption 2005 (by lamp type)



Saving potential – Light production



Saving potential – Power consumption



+

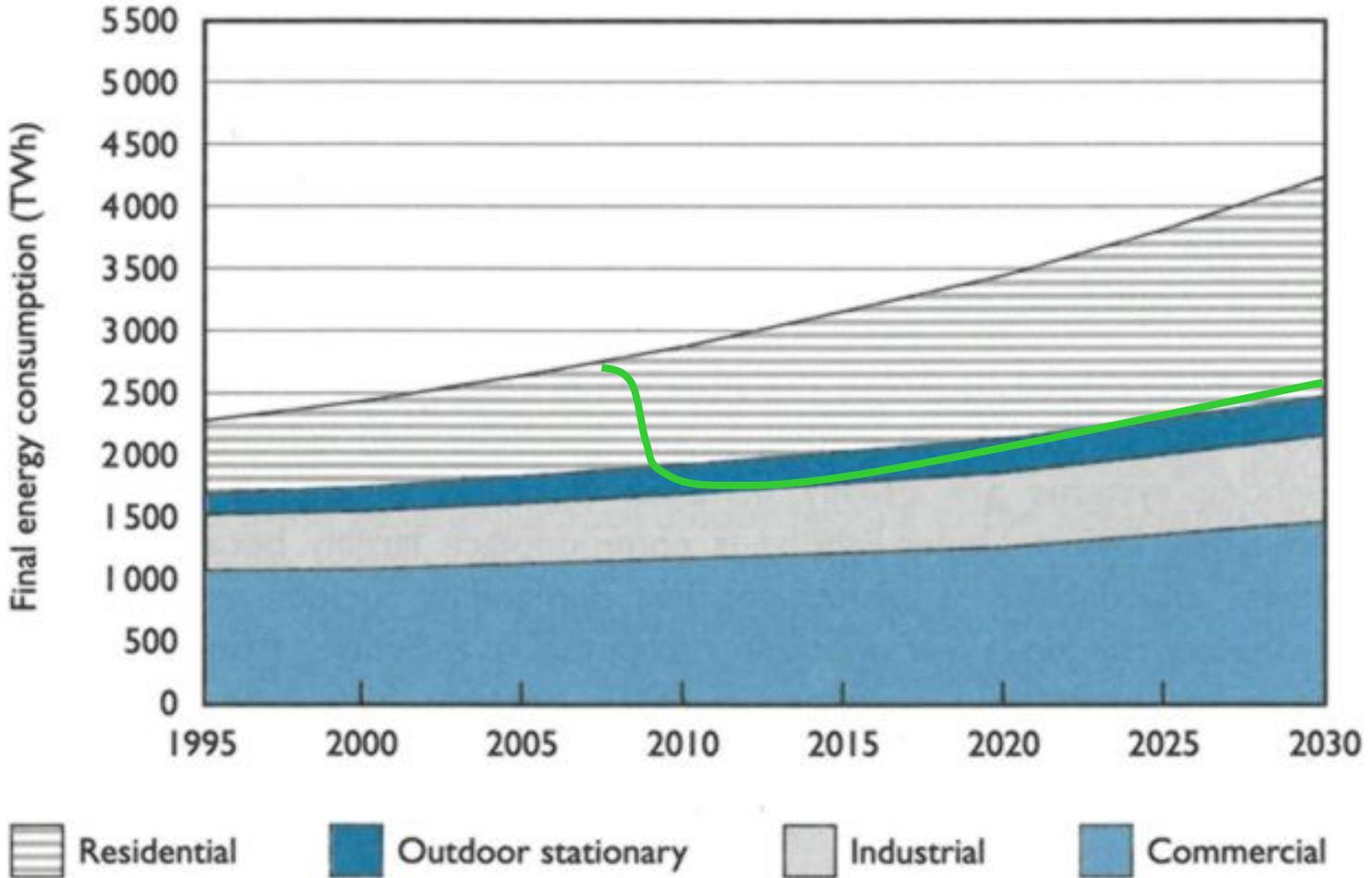
- **Einsatz moderner, energieeffizienter Techniken
(Leuchtmittel > Leuchte > Raum, inkl. Regelung)**
- **Lebens-Zyklus-Kosten betrachten**
- **Tageslichtnutzung**
- **Energiepaß**
- **antiquierte Installationen erneuern**

-

- **zunehmende Anforderungen, neue Anwendungen und Trends
(Licht&Gesundheit, Stadtbeleuchtung, ..)**



**Wachstum eindämmen realistisch
30% Reduktion möglich ?**



(OECD/IEA 2004)



DANKE !

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mit freundlicher Unterstützung des

BMVIT