

Lighting Technology for Commercial Building

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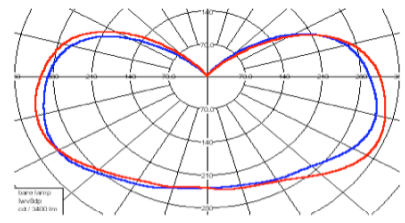


Watt (Input)



Generation Of Light

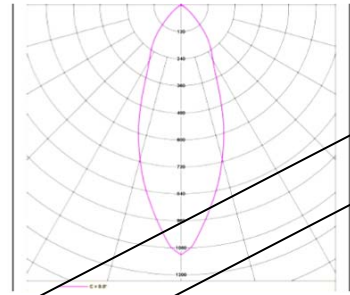
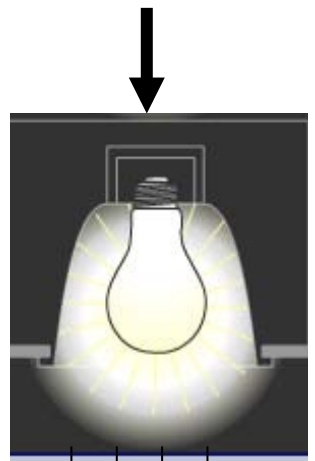
Lumen



visual sensation (output)

Luminance

Distribution Of Light



Reflection of Light

Candela

Design of Light



Working Plane

Illuminance

Energy Dimension

Environment Dimension

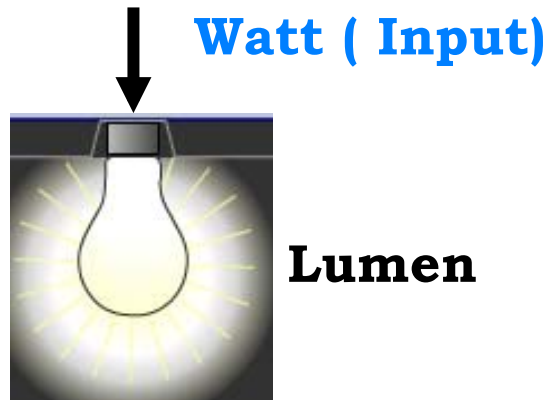
Design Dimension

Biological dimension

Technology

Energy Dimension

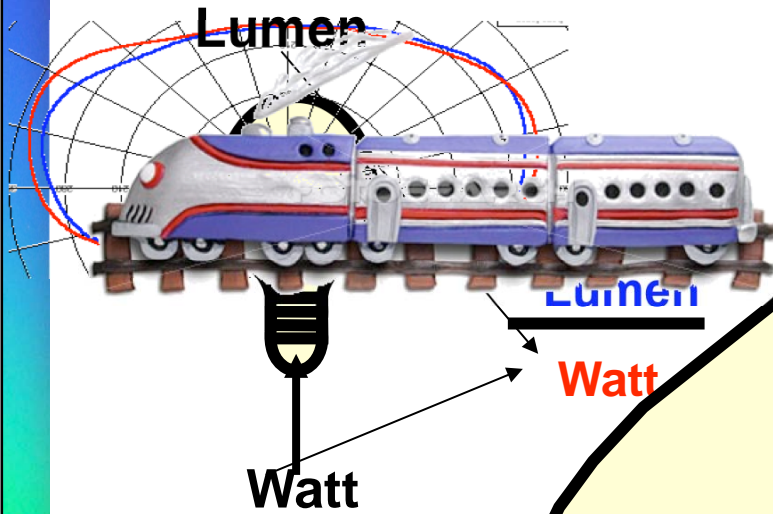
Need for greater energy efficiency



Principal motivators

Development in Lighting technology.

Energy Efficiency



A large yellow lightbulb graphic with a black outline. Inside the bulb, the following text is written in blue: '30% conversion---120/lm/W' and '100% conversion---680/lm/W'. The bulb is positioned in the center of the slide, overlapping the other content.

Colour Quality



Most probable solution to use combination of these lamps

5 star T8

CFL

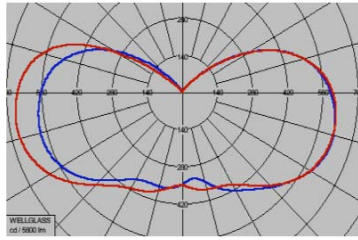


T5

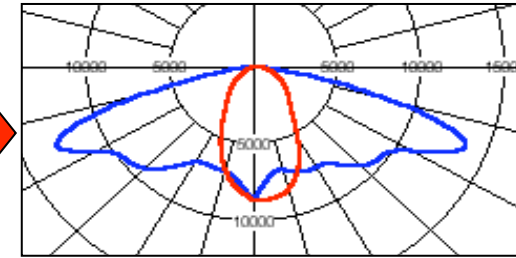
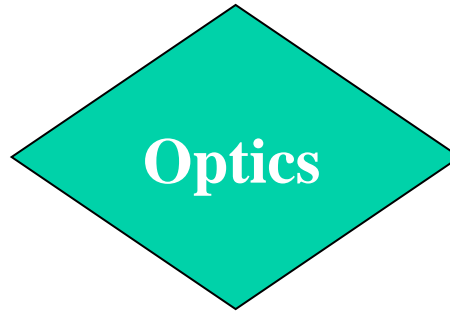
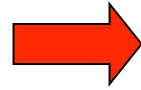
LED



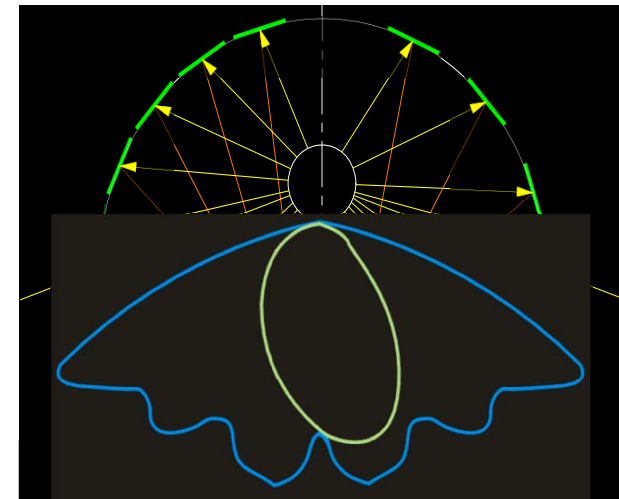
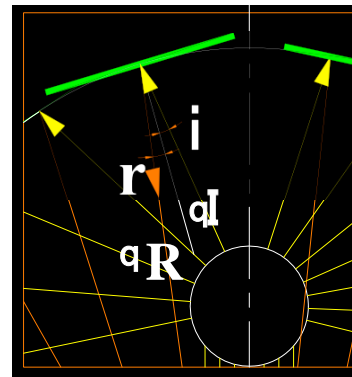
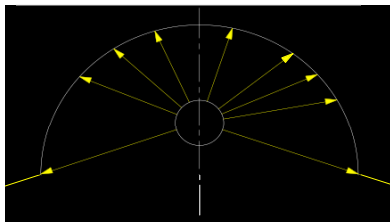
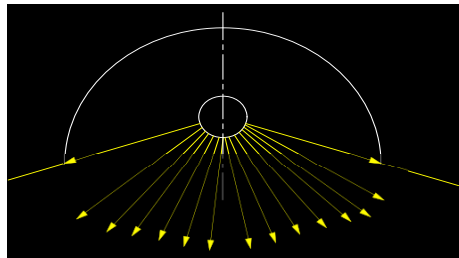
Luminaire



LIGHT DISTRIBUTION FROM BARE LAMP AS INPUT

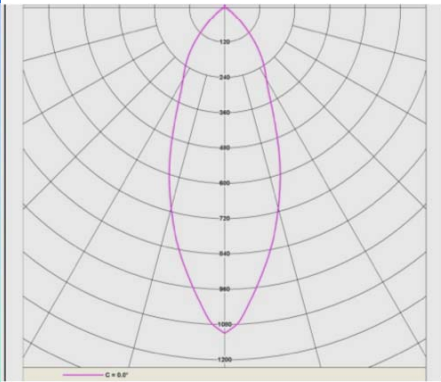


DESIRED LIGHT DISTRIBUTION FROM LAMP-LUMINAIRE COMBINATION AS OUTPUT

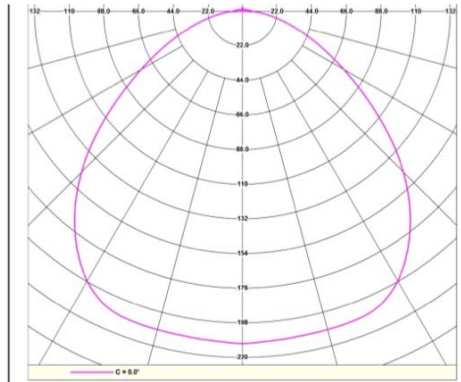


As a result we see different types of light distributions :

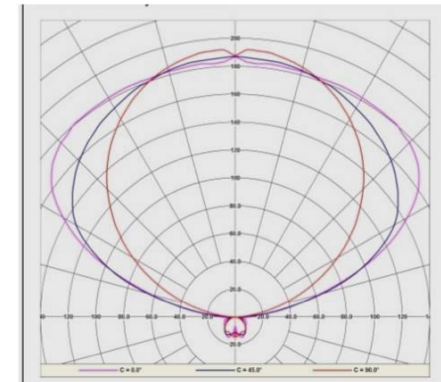
Highbay



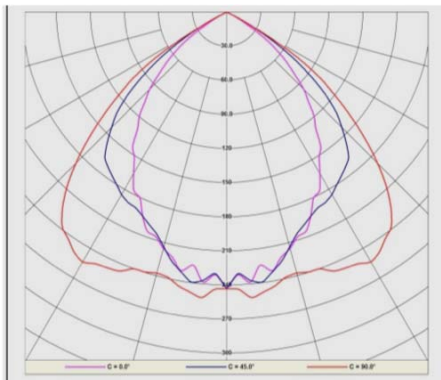
Mediumbay



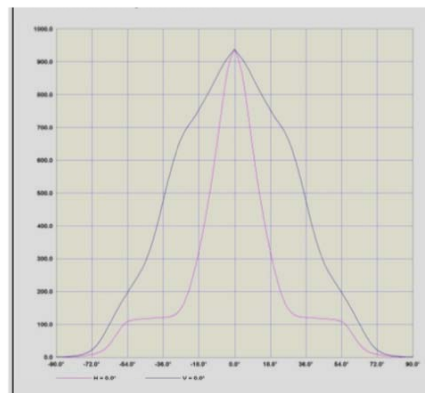
Indirect Type



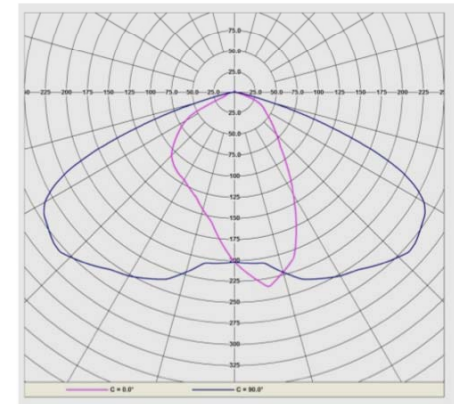
CAT2 Type

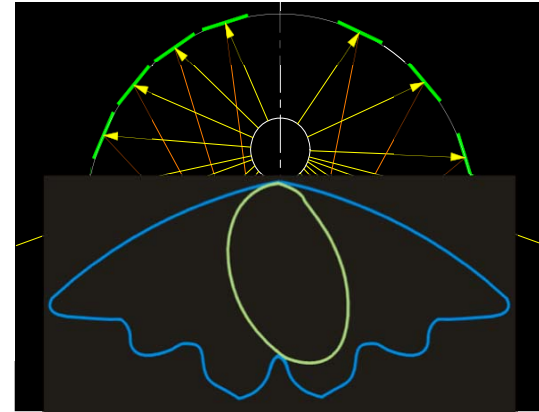


Flood Light



Street Lighting





Luminaire Light Distribution :

CIE (Commission Internationale D'Eclairage) Light Distribution Categories

Direct lighting: 90—100% downward



Semi-direct lighting: 60—90% downward; 10—40% upward



General diffuse lighting: 40—60% downward; 40—60% upward



Semi-indirect lighting: 10—40% downward; 60—90% upward



Indirect lighting: 90—100% upward



The CIE provides a classification system based on the proportion of upward and downward directed light output. This system is usually applied to indoor luminaires.

Luminaire Distribution



Semi-indirect



Semi-direct



General diffuse



Direct



Indirect

Electronic Ballast



**Dimmable Electronic
Ballast
Not manufactured
in India !!**

Types of ballast

Sr. NO	THD	Remark
1	30%	PPFC
2	10%	PPFC
3	10%	APFC (Constant wattage)
4.	dimmable	Analog/ digital

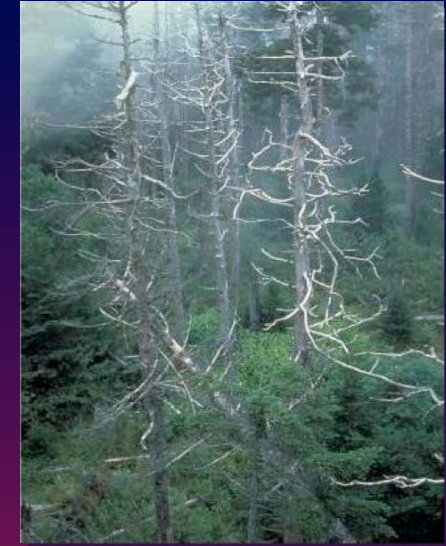
Ballast Characteristics

1.	THD- Total Harmonic Distortion
2.	Crest Factor :
3.	Lumen Ballast factor
4.	Power delivered/Method of starting
5	High Voltage Cut Off
6.	End life & Spike Protection

Environment Dimension

Pollution and global warming

- For each MWh of electricity we do NOT produce, we eliminate:
 - 680 kg of CO₂
 - 5.8 kg of SO₂
 - 2.5 kg of NO_x





1. Use more efficient Lighting System & Design

2. Light source ---- Less Mercury
: LED + T5+ Low contain Hg T8

Design Dimension

“Design” is the science and art of making things useful to humankind

-- and **lighting design** is the application of **lighting—including daylight when it is specifically used as source of lighting—to human space.**

Like architecture, engineering and other design professions, lighting design relies on combination of :

- Specific scientific principles,
- Established standards and conventions,
- and a number of aesthetic, cultural and human factors applied in an artful manner.



Light is life.

The relationship between light and life cannot be stated more simply than that.

Lighting ?

It is so **ethereal**, and yet so important to our lives.



It literally colours our world.

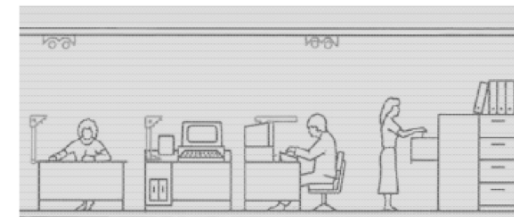
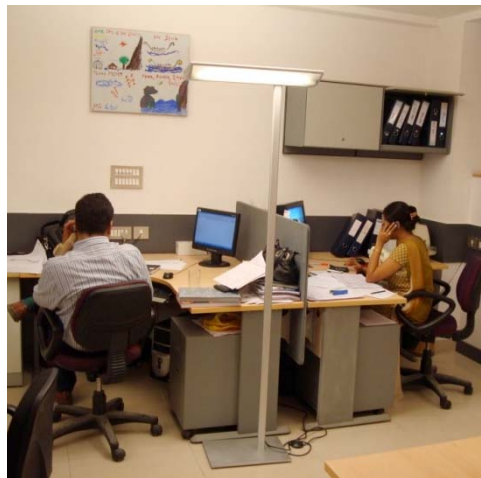
So we write poetry about it.

We hono ur great artists who see it and paint it.

Lighting Technique For Office Lighting

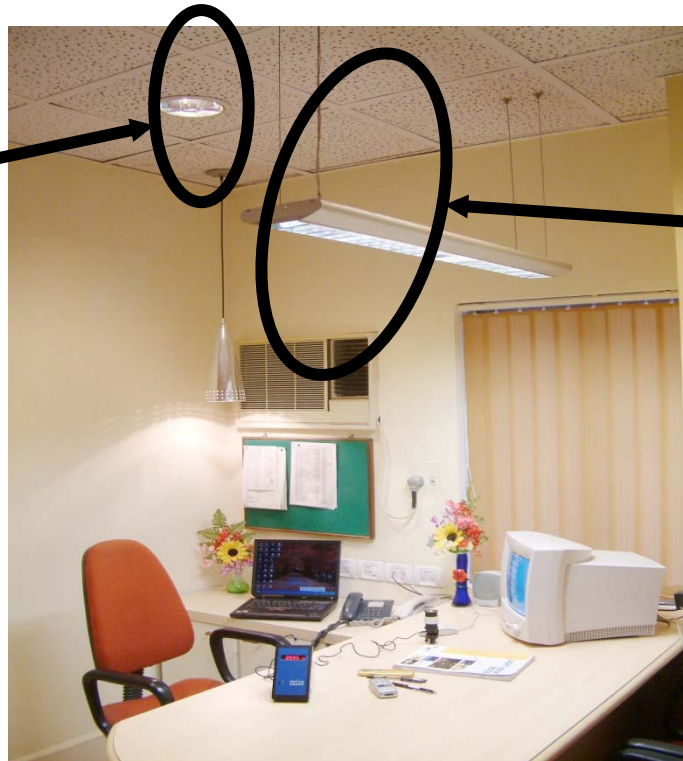


Which technique to be used??



**AREA = 12 Sq. m, Lighting Requirement :Lux Level = 350
Power Requirement : 11.8W/m²**

**1. 2x 18W CFL
Downlighter
4No.(with
Electro
Magnetic
ballast):4NO**



**1. 2x36W T8
luminaire with
downward light .
(with Electro
Magnetic
ballast.: 1NO.**

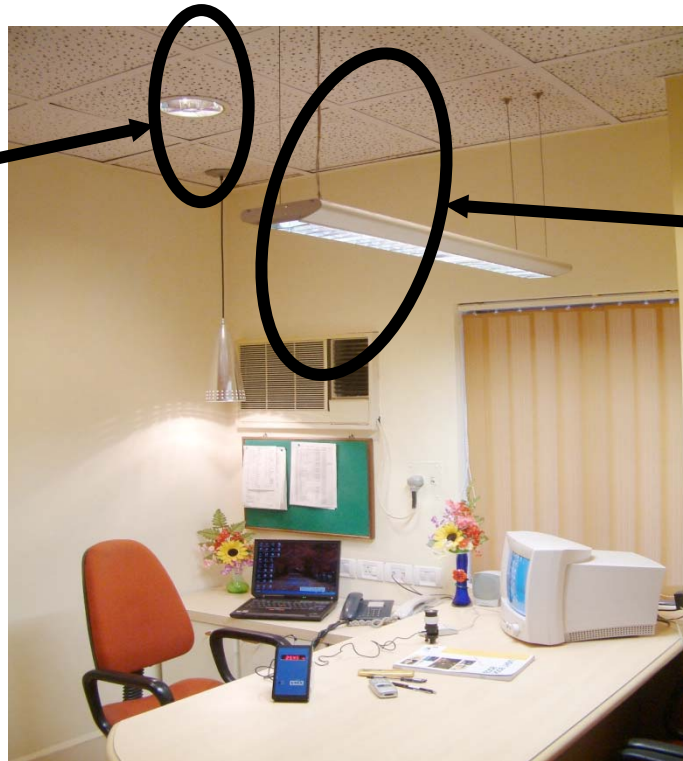
$LPD_1 = 23.9W/Sq. m$

$Lux_1 = 370$

**AREA = 12 Sq. m, Lighting Requirement :Lux Level = 350
Power Requirement : 11.8W/m²**

**1. 2x 18W CFL
Downlighter
4No.(with
~~Electro~~
~~Magnetic~~
ballast):4NO**

**Electrotonic
ballast**



2x 28WT5 HE

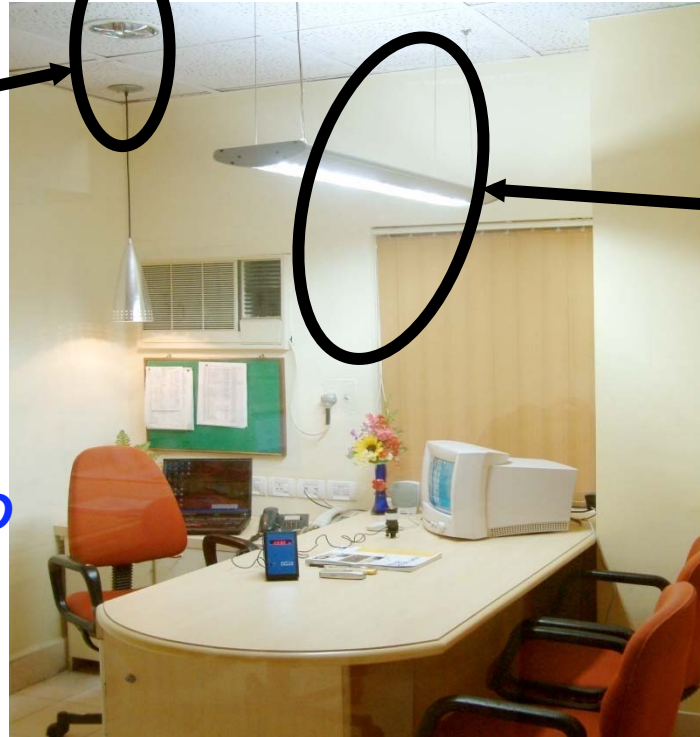
**1. 2x36W T8
luminaire with
downward light .
(with : 1NO.**

**Electrotonic
ballast**

$LPD_2 = 18W/Sq. m$

$Lux_2 = 400$

**AREA = 12 Sq. m, Lighting Requirement :Lux
Level = 350 Power Requirement : 11.8W/m²**



**1. 2x 18W CFL
Downlighter
4No. (with
Electronic
ballast) -4 NO
Switched off**

2x54WT5 HO

**1. 2x28W T5 ~~HE~~
luminaire with
downward light
(with Electro nic
ballast.: 1NO.**

Optics :

**Upward + Downward
Distribution**

$LPD_3 = 9.5W/Sq. m$

$Lux_3 = 350$

23.9W/Sq. mtr



9.5W/Sq. mtr

Direct Lighting

T8

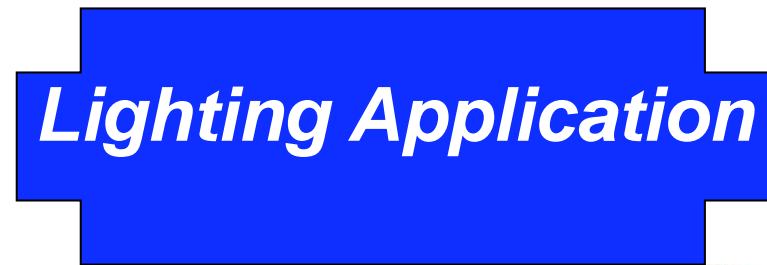
EMB



T5

EB

Direct-- Indirect Lighting

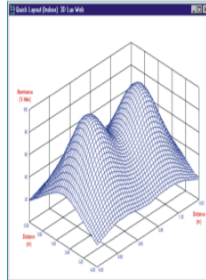


SUNLUX

Lighting Design Software

Lighting Design

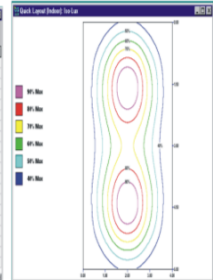
3D Lux Web



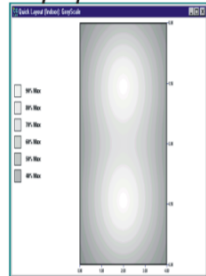
Illuminance Tabulation

Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8	Room 9	Room 10
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Iso-Lux

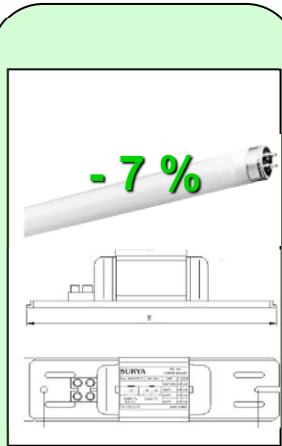


Grey Layout





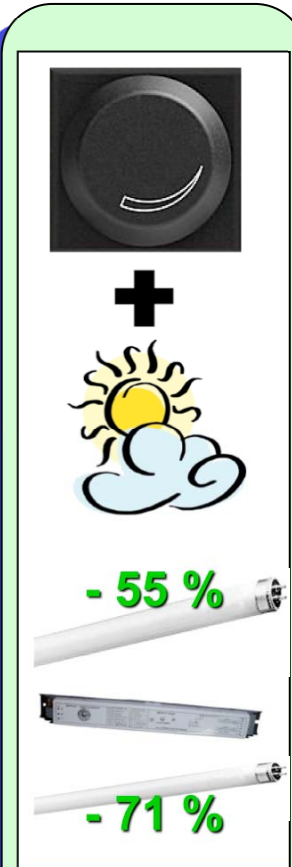
Fluorescent Lamp & Electromagnetic Ballast



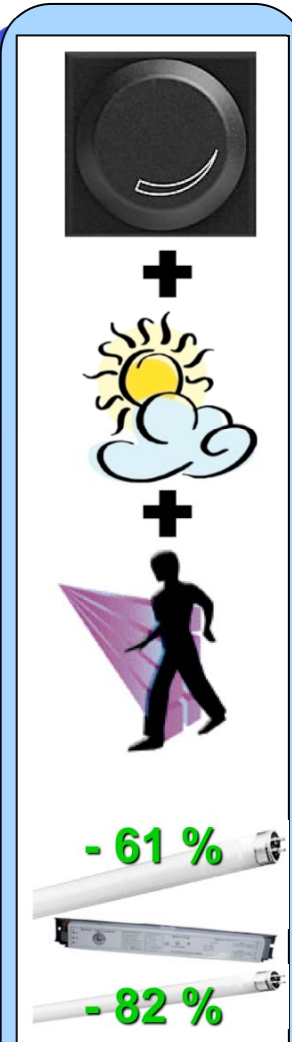
Fluorescent Lamp & Low Loss Ballast



Fluorescent Lamp & Electronic Ballast



Fluorescent Lamp & Dimmable Electronic Ballast



Fluorescent Lamp & Dimmable Electronic Ballast

Dimmable System

Daylight Control

Motion Detector

T8

+

3 band FTL

T5



*It will be always struggle between(**balance !**)
creative lighting & Energy efficient
Lighting!!!!*

Biological Dimension

1. Working on Low Lighting Level can damage our eyes.

2. Science will help us yet to develop an equipment

3. Spectacles is not the solution and Good lighting



*Researchers have learned that our
biorhythms are largely controlled by light*



*Darkness typically causes an
increase in levels of the hormone
melatonin, and corresponding
sense of drowsiness*

*•& cortisol, the stress hormone.----
makes us active during day time*

*Some people experience seasonal depression, termed Seasonal
Affective Disorder (SADD) that can be treated with daily exposure to
bright light*

More light for the night shift:

Because of the rhythms of our “biological clock”, we make significantly more mistakes at certain times of the day and night.

Many of these are due to fatigue induced by melatonin, the hormone that helps regulate our sleep cycles.

Melatonin is secreted by the human body in darkness, so it is normally produced at night. This naturally affects night shift workers

However, nightworkers do not need to fight the natural need to sleep if their melatonin levels are depressed during the night shift by higher illuminance. 1,000 lx is currently considered sufficient.

Expectation from users!!!

1 Efficient Lighting::

—Energy conservation +Fit & forget Concept ,

2 Good Lighting::

---- Visual & aesthetic need

3 Economical Solution::

-----L1 in Cost

4

But rule of game-----

***You can PICK TWO
Not THREE!***

***Can New Technology
will able to break the
rule!!!!***

Thank You

