



TEST REPORT	
IEC 62471:2006	
Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems	
Report reference No	RSZ200412550-SF
Compiled by (+ signature)	Engineer: Zero Gao
Approved by (+ signature)	Project Engineer: Harrison Huang
Date of issue	2020-04-20
Testing laboratory	Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan)
Address	No.69, Pulongcun, Puxinhu Industry Area, Tangxia, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
Testing location	Same as above
Applicant	Hongli Zhihui Group Co., Ltd. Guangzhou Branch
Address	Room 316, Building 2, No.1, Xianke Yi Road, Huadong Town, Huadu District, Guangzhou, China
Standard	IEC 62471:2006
Test sample(s) received.....	2020-04-16
Test in period.....	2020-04-16
Procedure deviation	N.A.
Non-standard test method	N.A.
Type of test object	LED package
Trademark	N.A.
Model/type reference	HL-C3535K9B1EA-LVR-ZW
Manufacturer.....	Hongli Zhihui Group Co., Ltd. Guangzhou Branch Room 316, Building 2, No.1, Xianke Yi Road, Huadong Town, Huadu District, Guangzhou, China
Rating	Input: 2.6-3.4Vdc, 350mA
Copy of marking plate:	None



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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4	EXPOSURE LIMITS Contents of the whole Clause 4 of IEC 62471:		P

F E M N A L

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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis),ocular exposure to infrared radiation, E _{IR} ,over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		N
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 18000 \cdot t^{-0,75} \quad \text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$		N
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \quad \text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	See Table 6.1	P
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin		P
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		P
	$E_H \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3000} \sum_t E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 20000 \cdot t^{0,25} \quad \text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	$E_H \cdot t = 3.394 \times 10 = 3.394 \times 10^1 \text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	P
5	MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS		P
5.1	Measurement conditions		P
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of the evaluation against the exposure limits and the assignment of risk classification.	Measured at distance of 200mm	P
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)		N
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the Appropriate EN lamp standard.		N
5.1.2	Test environment	23.9	P
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate EN lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the appropriate national standards or manufacturer's recommendations.		P
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation		P
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not add significantly to the measurement results.		P
5.1.4	Lamp operation		P
	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		P

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	– the appropriate EN lamp standard, or		N
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		P
5.1.5	Lamp system operation		N
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		N
	– the appropriate EN standard, or		N
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		N
5.2	Measurement procedure		P
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements		P
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		P
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		P
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the beam giving the maximum reading.		P
	The measurement instrument is adequate calibrated.		P
5.2.2	Radiance measurements		P
5.2.2.1	Standard method		P
	The measurements made with an optical system.		P
	The instrument shall be calibrated to read in absolute radiant power per unit receiving area and per unit solid angle to acceptance averaged over the field of view of the instrument.		P
5.2.2.2	Alternative method		N
	Alternatively to an imaging radiance set-up, an irradiance measurement set-up with a circular field stop placed at the source can be used to perform radiance measurements.		N
5.2.3	Measurement of source size		P
	The determination of θ , the angle subtended by a source, requires the determination of the 50% emission points of the source.	=0.0140	P
5.2.4	Pulse width measurement for pulsed sources		N
	The determination of t_p , the nominal pulse duration of a source, requires the determination of the time during which the emission is > 50% of its peak value.		N
5.3	Analysis methods		P
5.3.1	Weighting curve interpolations		N
	To standardize interpolated values, use linear interpolation on the log of given values to obtain intermediate points at the wavelength intervals desired.		N
5.3.2	Calculations		P

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	The calculation of source hazard values shall be performed by weighting the spectral scan by the appropriate function and calculating the total weighted energy.		P
5.3.3	Measurement uncertainty		P
	The quality of all measurement results must be quantified by an analysis of the uncertainty.		P
6	LAMP CLASSIFICATION		P
	For the purposes of this standard it was decided that the values shall be reported as follows:		P
	– for lamps intended for general lighting service, the hazard values shall be reported as either irradiance or radiance values at a distance which produces an illuminance of 500 lux, but not at a distance less than 200 mm		N
	– for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a distance of 200 mm		P
6.1	Continuous wave lamps		P
6.1.1	Exempt Group		N
	In the except group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:		N
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor		N
	– a near-UV hazard (EUVA) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor		N
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor		N
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 10 s, nor		N
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 1000 s		N
6.1.2	Risk Group 1 (Low-Risk)		N
	In this group are lamps, which exceeds the limits for the except group but that does not pose:		N
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 10000 s, nor		N
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 300 s, nor		N
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 100 s, nor		N
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 10 s, nor		N
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 100 s		N
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (LIR), within 100 s are in Risk Group 1.		N
6.1.3	Risk Group 2 (Moderate-Risk)		P

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	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		P
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 1000 s exposure, nor		P
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 100 s, nor		P
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		P
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		P
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 10 s		P
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (LIR), within 10 s are in Risk Group 2.		P
6.1.4	Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N
	Lamps which exceed the limits for Risk Group 2 are in Group 3.		N
6.2	Pulsed lamps		N
	Pulse lamp criteria shall apply to a single pulse and to any group of pulses within 0,25 s.		N
	A pulsed lamp shall be evaluated at the highest nominal energy loading as specified by the manufacturer.		N
	The risk group determination of the lamp being tested shall be made as follows:		N
	– a lamp that exceeds the exposure limit shall be classified as belonging to Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N
	– for single pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance does is below the EL shall be classified as belonging to the Exempt Group		N
	– for repetitively pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance dose is below the EL, shall be evaluated using the continuous wave risk criteria discussed in clause 6.1, using time averaged values of the pulsed emission		N

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Table 4.1		Spectral weighting function for assessing ultraviolet hazards for skin and eye		-
Wavelength ¹ , nm	UV hazard function S _{uv} ()	Wavelength, nm	UV hazard function S _{uv} ()	
200	0,030	313*	0,006	
205	0,051	315	0,003	
210	0,075	316	0,0024	
215	0,095	317	0,0020	
220	0,120	318	0,0016	
225	0,150	319	0,0012	
230	0,190	320	0,0010	
235	0,240	322	0,00067	
240	0,300	323	0,00054	
245	0,360	325	0,00050	
250	0,430	328	0,00044	
254*	0,500	330	0,00041	
255	0,520	333*	0,00037	
260	0,650	335	0,00034	
265	0,810	340	0,00028	
270	1,000	345	0,00024	
275	0,960	350	0,00020	
280*	0,880	355	0,00016	
285	0,770	360	0,00013	
290	0,640	365*	0,00011	
295	0,540	370	0,000093	
297*	0,460	375	0,000077	
300	0,300	380	0,000064	
303*	0,120	385	0,000053	
305	0,060	390	0,000044	
308	0,026	395	0,000036	
310	0,015	400	0,000030	

¹ Wavelengths chosen are representative: other values should be obtained by logarithmic interpolation at intermediate wavelengths.

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Table 4.2		Spectral weighting functions for assessing retinal hazards from broadband optical sources		-
Wavelength nm	Blue-light hazard function B()	Burn hazard function R()		
300	0,01	-		
305	0,01	-		
310	0,01	-		
315	0,01	-		
320	0,01	-		
325	0,01	-		
330	0,01	-		
335	0,01	-		
340	0,01	-		
345	0,01	-		
350	0,01	-		
355	0,01	-		
360	0,01	-		
365	0,01	-		
370	0,01	-		
375	0,01	-		
380	0,01	0,1		
385	0,013	0,13		
390	0,025	0,25		
395	0,05	0,5		
400	0,10	1,0		
405	0,20	2,0		
410	0,40	4,0		
415	0,80	8,0		
420	0,90	9,0		
425	0,95	9,5		
430	0,98	9,8		
435	1,00	10,0		
440	1,00	10,0		
445	0,97	9,7		
450	0,94	9,4		
455	0,90	9,0		
460	0,80	8,0		
465	0,70	7,0		
470	0,62	6,2		
475	0,55	5,5		
480	0,45	4,5		
485	0,40	4,0		
490	0,22	2,2		
495	0,16	1,6		
500-600	$10^{[(450-)/50]}$	1,0		
600-700	0,001	1,0		
700-1050	0,013	$10^{[(700-)/500]}$		
1050-1150	0,025	0,2		
1150-1200	0,05	$0,2 \cdot 100,02^{(1150-)}$		
1200-1400	0,10	0,02		

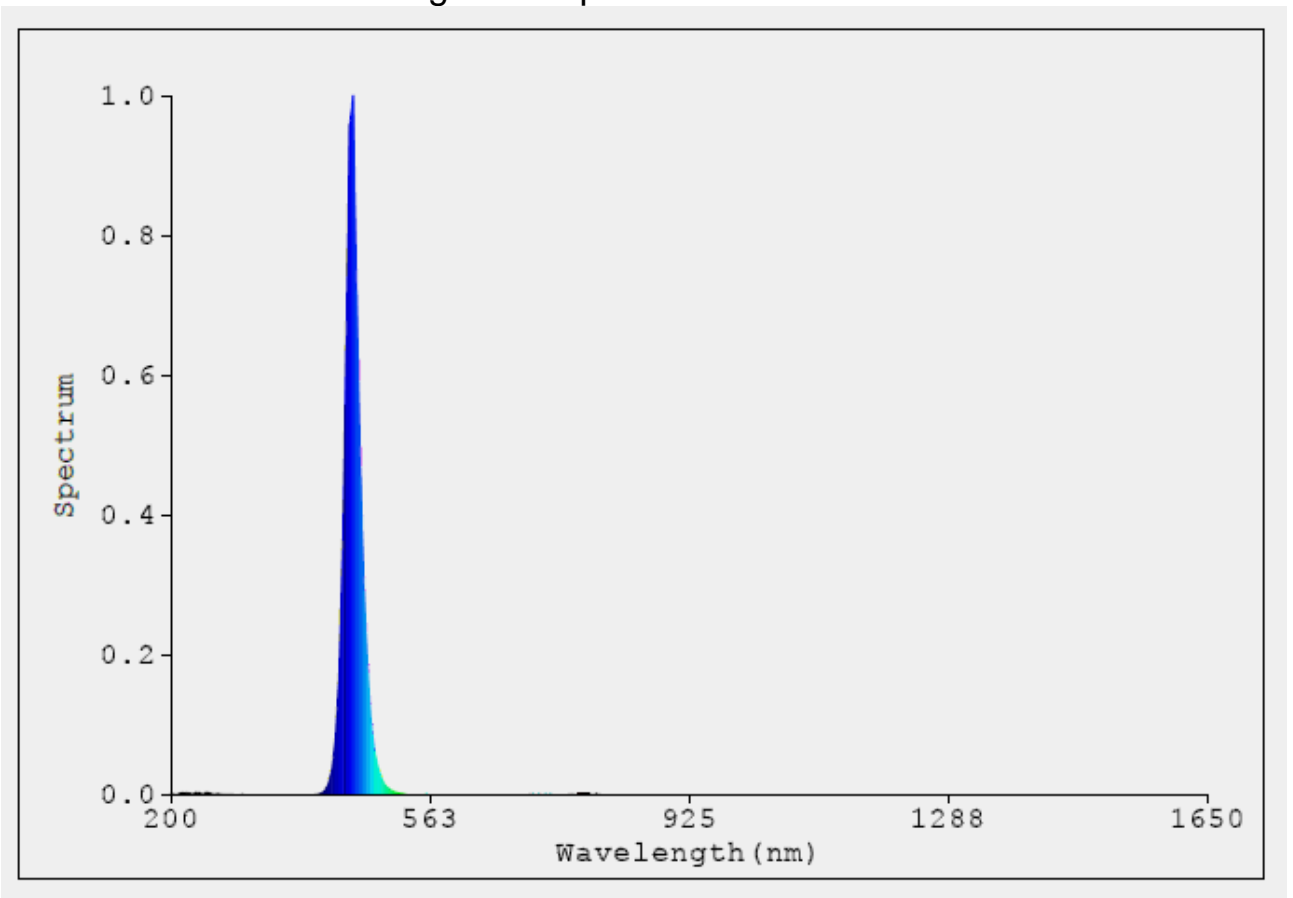
* Wavelengths chosen are representative: other values should be obtained by logarithmic interpolation at intermediate wavelengths.
 * Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.

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Table 5.4 Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)					-
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength Range nm	Explosure aperture rad(deg)	Limiting aperture rad(deg)	EL in items of constant irradiance W.m ⁻²
Actinic UV skin & eye	$E_S = E \cdot S(\cdot)$	200 – 400	< 30000	1,4 (80)	30/t
Eye UV-A	$E_{UVA} = E \cdot$	315 – 400	1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	10000/t 10
Blue-light small source	$E_B = E \cdot B(\cdot)$	300 – 700	100 >100	< 0,011	100/t 1,0
Eye IR	$E_{IR} = E \cdot$	780 – 3000	1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	18000/t ^{0,75} 100
Skin thermal	$E_H = E \cdot$	380 – 3000	< 10	2 sr	20000/t ^{0,75}

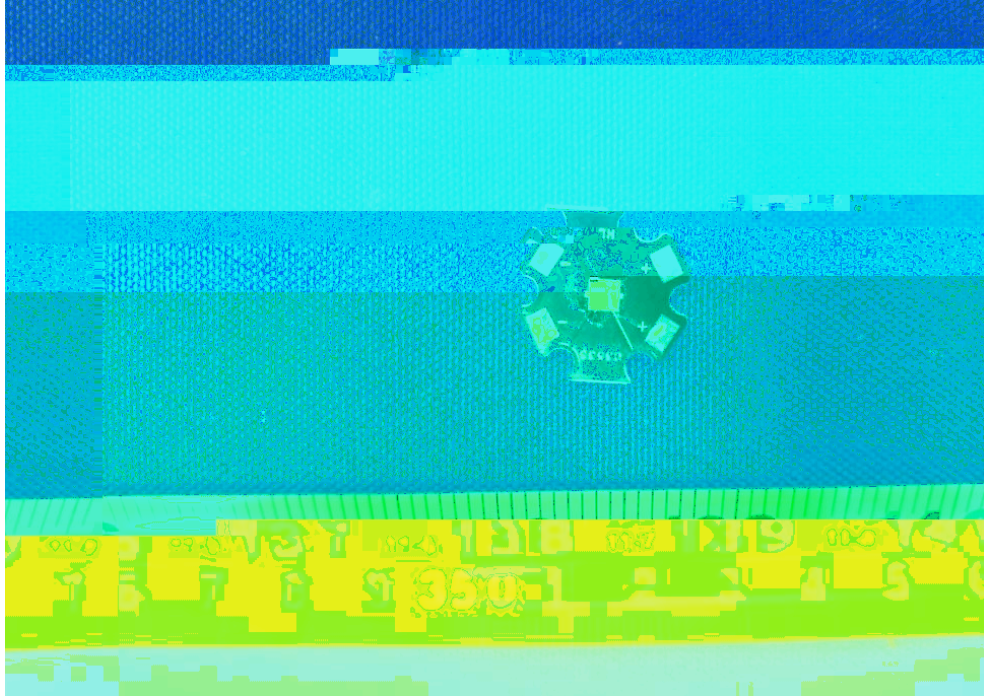
Table 5.5 Summary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)					-
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength Range nm	Explosure duration Sec	Field of view radians	EL in terms of constant radiance W.m ⁻² .sr ⁻¹)
Blue light	$L_B = L \cdot B(\cdot)$	300 – 700	0,25 – 10 10-100 100-10000 10000	0,011• (t/10) 0,011 0,0011• t 0,1	10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 100
Retinal thermal	$L_R = L \cdot R(\cdot)$	380 – 1400	< 0,25 0,25 – 10	0,0017 0,011• (t/10)	50000/(• t ^{0,25}) 50000/(• t ^{0,25})
Retinal thermal (weak visual stimulus)	$L_{IR} = L \cdot R(\cdot)$	780 – 1400	> 10	0,011	6000/

Figure of Spectral distribution



Appendix A - EUT Photos

EUT - The overall view



FEM



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DIRECTIONS

1. The information marked # is provided by the applicant, the laboratory is not responsible for its authenticity and this information can affect the validity of the result in the test report.
2. Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested.
3. Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty.
4. The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor K with the 95% confidence interval.
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*****End of report*****