Light Source Requirements

- In general for UN approved light sources
- OEM situation and AFTM situation

Requirements clustered in
  - Safety
  - Performance
  - Consumer / Customer
LED Replacement Light Source (LEDr) acc. to R37

- Photometric parameters
  - Same as for LED Substitutes

- Electrical parameters
  - Voltage range
  - FailureDetectionSystem-compatibility
  - PWM operation
  - EMC

- Mechanical parameters
  - Size
  - Mass

- Thermal parameters
  - Behavior under high ambient T.

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 / RE5)
- Technical
  - ...
  - ...
- Information / Communication
  - ...

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)
- Technical
  - ...
  - ...
- Information / Communication
  - ...

CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS
- ...

Task for TFSR
Collecting the topics / questions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Voltage range</td>
<td>Does the LEDr have the same voltage-flux behavior as the filament light source?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>PWM operation</td>
<td>Does the LEDr flicker in case of pulse-width modulation (PWM) operation? Also covering PWM dimming for dual-function operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>Power / electrical current</td>
<td>Does the LEDr cause a wrong failure message in the dashboard when it is working correctly? Does the LEDr cause a correct failure message in the dashboard when it has failed? Incl presence detection (Kaltüberwachung)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Possible interaction with other electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>EMC / EMI</td>
<td>Does the LEDr cause EMC problems in the vehicle?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5</td>
<td>Electrical robustness</td>
<td>Is the LEDr as robust against electrical disturbance as the filament lamp?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Vibration / Mass</td>
<td>Does the LEDr have the same mass as the filament lamp and is it as robust against vibration as the filament lamp?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>Maximum geometry</td>
<td>Does the LEDr have the same geometry / maximum outline as the filament lamp? Is the sealing affected by the geometry of the heat-sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Question</td>
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<td>----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>1min / 30 min ratio</td>
<td>Could it happen that the LEDr has higher intensity in the beginning (when switched on) and will reduce its intensity significantly as it reaches steady-state temperature?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>High ambient temperature</td>
<td>Could it happen that the LEDr has significantly reduced intensity when it is operated at high ambient temperature?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>Low ambient temperature</td>
<td>Could the de-icing / de-fogging behaviour of a luminaire be different when an LEDr is used?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>Cap temperature</td>
<td>Could the lamp cap get hotter with an LEDr compared with a filament lamp and could this lead to damage of the material of the luminaire?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status after TFSR-08:** Discussed and agreed
Colorimetric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| #1 | Spectral content   | In signalling applications with coloured lenses, is the spectral content of the LEDr sufficiently like the spectral content of the incandescent lamp? e.g.  
  • Red lens  
  • Amber lens  
  • Green+red = white  
  • Green+red=amber |
| #2 | Minimum red content | Is the minimum red content fulfilled? (for RID applications).  |

Status after TFSR-08: Discussed and agreed
Question:
Does the LEDr have the same voltage-flux behavior as the filament light source?

Answer:
The electronics of the LEDr is designed so that the voltage – flux behavior is equivalent, or more stable, than the filament light source.
INFO #1: Filament technology, LED technology

• Filament light sources (usually voltage driven) have ...
  • an inherent flux-voltage-dependency (e.g. -30% for 12.0V compared to 13.2V)
  • no significant flux-temperature dependency, hence no requirement in R37
• LED light sources (usually current driven) have ...
  • electronics and hence flux-voltage requirement in R128 (default ±30% for 12.0V compared to 13.2V)
  • an inherent flux-temperature-dependency, hence requirements in R128/R.E.5 (e.g. for L1/6)

➢ For a real world comparison of both technologies the combined effect is relevant
➢ For example, a limited voltage dependency of ±10% flux (@12V) and a limited temperature dependency of ≥80% flux (@$T_{\text{test}}$) leads to same or better flux performance in LED case (→ see next slide)
INFO #1: Filament technology, LED technology

Comparison of minimum luminous flux under real world conditions

Filament light source (e.g. H11 case)
1. Objective luminous flux tolerance: ±10% (see H11 category sheet) → minimum: factor 0,9
2. ~ no dependency on ambient temperature: 0% (typical halogen bulb property) → minimum: factor 1,0
3. Voltage dependency: -30% (typical halogen bulb property, 12V compared to 13,2V) → minimum: factor 0,7
4. Lumen maintenance: - 20% (@350h; see manuf. info, resp. IEC 60810 or SAE J2560) → minimum: factor 0,8

➢ Worst case (min. flux, high temp., 12.0V, 350h): 0,9 · 1,0 · 0,7 · 0,8 → 50% in total (with lm-maintenance; i.e. old bulb)
➢ Worst case (min. flux, high temp., 12.0V): 0,9 · 1,0 · 0,7 → 63% in total (without lm-maintenance; i.e. new bulb)

H11 LED Replacement light source (e.g. H11 case)
1. Objective luminous flux tolerance: ±10% (see H11/LED/6 category sheet) → minimum: factor 0,9
2. Maximum drop at $T_{\text{test}}$: -20% (intended H11 LEDr proposal @$T_{\text{test}}$) → minimum: factor 0,8
3. Voltage dependency: -10% (intended H11 LEDr proposal @12.0V) → minimum: factor 0,9
4. Lumen maintenance: - 2% (typical white LED property) → minimum: factor 0,98

➢ Worst case (min. flux, $T_{\text{test}}$ 12.0V, 350h): 0,9 · 0,8 · 0,9 · 0,98 → 64% in total (with lm-maintenance; i.e. old bulb)
➢ Worst case (min. flux, $T_{\text{test}}$ 12.0V): 0,9 · 0,8 · 0,9 → 65% in total (without lm-maintenance; i.e. new bulb)
Electrical #1
- Voltage Range

Question:
Does the LEDr have the same voltage - flux behavior as the filament light source?

Answer:
The electronics of the LEDr is designed so that the voltage – flux behavior is equivalent, or more stable, than the filament light source.
Electrical #2
- PWM operation

**Question:**
Does the LEDr flicker in case of pulse-width modulation (PWM) operation? Also covering PWM dimming for dual-function operation

**Answer:**
There are two application cases:

1. PWM for dual function dimming (tail / stop and FrontPos / DRL)
2. PWM for stabilisation (reduce voltage peaks))

→ 1) Dual function is only used for a limited number of categories: e.g., P21W, but not e.g. H7

→ 2) all LEDr are tested for “no visible flicker”

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**SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 /RE5)**
- Technical requirements for PWM-dimming-curve equivalent to filament behavior; dimming range up-to [10:1]; PWM range [80 to 200] Hz; square wave
- Technical requirements for PWM operation at 80 Hz [80%] duty-cycle → no visible flicker, square wave

**CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)**

**Status after TFSR-08:**
Discussed and agreed, technical details to be confirmed

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**e.g. P21W**

**e.g. H7**
PWM for stabilisation

Investigations on popular European vehicle models have shown:
• PWM is used in many vehicles to stabilize the voltage when the alternator is charging the battery
• The most typical operation mode is:
  • 100 Hz
  • 90% duty cycle

Proposal for an R37 requirements:
The LEDr should show “no visible flicker” when operated at 100Hz and 90% duty-cycle.
An objective criteria for “no visible flicker” is under investigation.
PWM for dual-level dimming

In UNECE, there are two applications that can be addressed by the dimming of a single filament:

- DRL → Front position
- Stop → Rear position

Only certain filament lamp categories are suitable for such applications, e.g. P21W, W16W

The ratio between these two functions can be between 5:1 to 10:1

Due to filament physics:

- Flux ratio 5:1 → voltage level: 65%, realised by PWM duty cycle of 65%
- Flux ratio 10:1 → voltage level: 55%, realised by PWM duty cycle of 55%

Proposal for an RE5 requirements:

For categories, that are suitable for dual-function operation, the following shall be verified:

- Operated at 13.5V, 100Hz PWM, 65% duty-cycle → requirement: 20% (+/- x) flux compared to 13,5 V DC
- Operated at 13.5V, 100Hz PWM, 55% duty-cycle → requirement: 10% (+/- x) flux compared to 13,5 V DC
Question:
Does the LEDr cause a wrong failure message in the dashboard when it is working correctly?

Does the LEDr cause a correct failure message in the dashboard when it has failed?

Incl presence detection (Kaltüberwachung)

Answer:
Failure detection is mandatory for direction indicators (DI)
→ 1) LEDr for DI – The electronics of the LEDr is designed to ensure compatibility.

→ 2) user information for non-DI application (optional failure detection)

Initial proposal to TFSR-08 Solution A

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 / RES)
• Technical requirements for minimum current / power: in case LEDr is working correctly. The limit should be >[50]% of the filament current; use of optional external electronics allowed

• Technical requirements for maximum current / power: in case LEDr is failed (no light emitting); use of optional additional electronics needs to be discussed

• Information / Communication
  • The consumer is informed about the possible impact of the LEDr on the failure detection system and is given additional information / advice

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)

CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

e.g. PY21W

e.g. H7

Initial proposal to TFSR-08 Solution A
Question:
Does the LEDr cause a wrong failure message when it is working correctly?

Does the LEDr cause a correct failure message when it has failed?

Is the LEDr compatible with presence detection (“Kaltüberwachung”)?

Answer:
For all LEDr the electronics of the LEDr is designed to ensure compatibility.

There shall be no light in the first 2ms.
Failure detection system compatibility (non-DI) – two options

Solution A- “high power AND lower power” versions
- “High power” version for vehicles with failure detection (~20% of vehicles for low beam)
- “Low power” version for vehicles without failure detection and for vehicles with low threshold (~80% of vehicles for low beam)
- User information

Benefit:
- Reduction of electronic waste by avoiding additional electronics
- Optimized energy efficiency
- Reduced CO2 emission, reduced waste

Disadvantage:
- Increased complexity for the consumer

“mis-use”:
Wrong failure message in case of using a “low power” version where a “high power” version is needed (but the light source is working correctly)

Solution B- only a “high power” version
- Only high power version

Benefit:
- Less complexity for the consumer

Disadvantage:
- Increase of electronic waste by adding additional components where they are not necessary
- Artificially increased power consumption where low power consumption could be enabled
- Increased CO2 emissions, increased waste

Discussion during TFSR-08
Failure detection compatibility

In order to find the correct minimum current/power level for the LEDr, that is necessary to be compatible with the failure detection systems of the vehicles (if present), measurements are planned on a selection of the top selling European cars:

Planned outcome: Summary of measured threshold currents and a proposed RE5 requirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low beam</th>
<th>H11</th>
<th>H7</th>
<th>C5W</th>
<th>W5W</th>
<th>PY21W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle #1</td>
<td>xxx mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle #2</td>
<td>yyy mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle #3</td>
<td>zzz mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Current requirement in RE5</td>
<td>=highest value from the above list</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New for TFSR-10
End of TFSR-08 meeting on 2019-12-10 in Bonn

Start of TFSR-09 meeting on 2020-01-17 by telephone
Question:
Does the LEDr cause EMC problems in the vehicle?

Answer:
No, the electronics design of the LEDr is made in such a way that no disturbance occurs; this is regulated in ECE R10 for all ESA in vehicles.

Status after TFSR-09: Discussed and agreed
Electrical #5
- Electrical robustness

**Question:**
Is the LEDr as robust against electrical disturbance as the filament lamp?

**Answer:**
Yes, the electronics of the LEDr should be designed so that it can withstand typical electrical overstress, e.g. reverse voltage.

*Status after TFSR-09: Discussed and agreed*

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)**
Electrical overstress tests are defined in IEC 60810 for all LED light sources.

**SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 /RES)**
Question:
Does the LEDr need a specific polarity (+ / -)?

Answer:
The LEDr should either work with both polarities or should be designed to withstand a wrong polarity without damage.

Status after TFSR-09: Newly introduced during the meeting. Discussed without conclusion.
Mechanical #1
- Vibration / Mass

Question:
Does the LEDr have the same mass as the filament lamp and is it as robust against vibration as the filament lamp?

Answer:
No, LEDr have typically a higher mass than a filament lamp, but the mass of filament lamps is not regulated or standardised. A market survey can give guidance on the typical mass of the different categories. For each cap-holder system a mass limit can be determined for which the system is designed. The vibration resistance can be tested on the LEDr directly, using the same test method used to test the vibration resistance of filament lamps.

Status after TFSR-09: Discussed and agreed

CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)
define for each LEDr category a maximum mass and test the vibration resistance

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 /RES)
Question:
Does the LEDr have the same geometry / maximum outline as the filament lamp?

Answer:
Yes, the “burner-side” of the LEDr has the same maximum outline as the filament lamp to allow safe insertion into the luminaire.

For the “cap-side” of the LEDr there may be a somewhat larger specification than the filament lamps (per category); this will be reflected in the installation instructions, which can be vehicle-specific.

Safety Requirements (UN ECE R37 / RES)
- Define maximum outline: cap-side
- Define maximum outline: burner-side

In case the cap is bigger, provide to the consumer installation instructions (can be vehicle specific). These instructions shall be based on a real fitment-test on the vehicles.

Consumer / Customer Requirements

Performance Requirements (IEC 60810)

Mechanical #2
- Maximum geometry

Status after TFSR-09: Discussed and agreed
Thermal #1
- 1min / 30 min ratio (hot-cold-ratio)

Question:
Could it happen that the LEDr has significantly higher intensity in the beginning (when switched on)?

Answer:
No, due to the proposed requirement, there is no significant effect, as the design of the LEDr is such that such excessive lumen-drop from 1 min to 30 min is be prevented.

Status after TFSR-09: Discussed and agreed

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 /RE5)
• Limit the deviation of the luminous flux values between 1 min and 30 min

CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)

CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)
**Thermal #2**
- High ambient temperature

**Question:**
Could it happen that the LEDr has significantly reduced intensity when it is operated at high ambient temperature?

**Answer:**
LED-technology has a temperature-dependent behaviour. Additional tests are defined to ensure that there is no significant reduction of luminous flux.

The “real-world” temperatures show a function-, vehicle- and climate-specific statistical distribution. This statistical distribution is influenced by:
- Driving or stand-still
- Vehicle ambient air temperature and sun load
- Engine heating
- Light-source self-heating
- Heating by near-by light sources e.g. high wattage filament

**Status after TFSR-09:** Discussed without final conclusion

**CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)**

**SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 /RE5)**
- define minimum luminous flux performance at a high ambient temperature
## Statistical Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amb Temp</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Flux limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temp1</td>
<td>Prob 1</td>
<td>Flux limit 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp2</td>
<td>Prob 2</td>
<td>Flux limit 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp3</td>
<td>Prob 3</td>
<td>Flux limit 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Status after TFSR-09: Discussed without final conclusion
• The topic „Thermal #2 high ambient temperature“ is discussed together with topic „Electrical #1 Voltage range“ , see slides above
INFO #2: Thermal situation of headlamps

• Application conditions with respect to ambient temperature are subject to statistics

• Typical OEM temperature spectrum “Installation in engine compartment, but not on the engine”

• Headlamps have one side in the engine compartment, but the other side in the car environment (“outside air”)

• Low- and high-beam functions are safety-critical when driving at night, e.g. no sun-load (“$T_{amb} \sim 15^\circ C$”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Distribution (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-40°C</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23°C</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65°C</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115°C</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120°C</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INFO #2: Thermal situation of headlamps
Translation of temperature spectrum to light source test

➢ Assumption: 1/3 of housing is exposed to the “outside air” $T_{\text{out}}$ and 2/3 to the engine compartment $T_{\text{sp}}$ (i.e. impact of the engine side weighted by factor 2)

$$T_{\text{test}} \approx \frac{2}{3} \cdot T_{\text{sp}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot T_{\text{out}}$$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$T_{\text{sp}}$</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>$T_{\text{test}}$</th>
<th>Proposed testing</th>
<th>Proposed criteria (e.g. H11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-40°C</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>~20°C *</td>
<td>Regular test (@23°C) after 30min</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23°C</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>~20°C *</td>
<td>Regular test (@23°C) after 30min</td>
<td>1350 lm ± 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65°C</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>~48°C *</td>
<td>Additional test @50°C after 30min</td>
<td>≥80% of value @23°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115°C</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>~82°C *</td>
<td>Additional test @80°C after 30min</td>
<td>≥60% of value @23°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120°C</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>~85°C *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on $T_{\text{out}}=15°C$

intended H11 LEDr proposal
Question:
Could it happen that the LEDr has significantly reduced intensity when it is operated at high ambient temperature?

Answer:
LED-technology has a temperature-dependent behaviour. Additional tests are defined to ensure that there is no significant reduction of luminous flux.

The “real-world” temperatures show a function-, vehicle- and climate-specific statistical distribution.
Question:
Could the de-fogging behaviour of a luminaire be different when an LEDr is used?

Answer:
Yes, the de-fogging behaviour may be different (can become better or worse). It could change due to the different power consumption and energy balance of the LEDr; the consumer is informed about this.

Discussion during TFSR-09:
• „De-fogging“ is referring to avoiding or removing humidity accumulation inside the luminaire
• Temperature cycles with higher „Delta-T“ lead to higher „humidity pumping-effect“ and vice-versa
• There is no test method / requirement defined in UNECE today.
• No test method known in ISO or IEC
• Reference was made to FMVSS 108 and SAE test requirements

CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE R37 /RE5)
• require specific user information to be included on de-fogging, where the experience from tests is taken into account
De-Fogging

Comparison tests are planned based on SAE J575

Test 1: headlamp A* with halogen light source
Test 2: headlamp A* with LED

**SAE Test**

4.11 Humidity Test
This test determines the ability of the lamp to resist the accumulation of moisture within the lamp that could cause either physical defects to the lamp materials that might affect lamp beam performance or that could persist to affect the photometric performance of the lamp.

[...]

**Requirement**

5.11 Humidity
There shall be no visual evidence of moisture or condensation on active portions of reflectors and lens(es) on the interior of the device.

* target: a typical headlamp representative for European market
Question:
Could the de-icing behaviour of a luminaire be different when an LEDr is used?

Answer:
Yes, the de-icing / de-fogging behaviour may be different (can become better or worse). It could change due to the different power consumption and energy balance of the LEDr; the consumer is informed about this.

Discussion during TFSR-09:
• Term „de-icing“ not clearly defined; Is it removal of „frozen fog“ in the morning? Or is it removal of snow / ice during driving? Or …
• No test method defined in UNECE or IEC or ISO
• No test method defined in FMVSS or SAE
• Consequently no test conditions defined (ambient temperature, amount of „ice“, de-icing-time, criteria for being “iced-free“)
• Does this refer to all functions or only low beam?
• Noted that the driver is always responsible to keep vehicle and lighting functions in „clean“ state
Could the lamp cap get hotter with an LEDr compared with a filament lamp and could this lead to damage of the material of the luminaire?

No, a maximum power or temperature limit for the LEDr avoids this situation. So even though LEDr has less power consumption than the filament lamp, cap temperature is considered relevant.
Summary of the proposal

Status after TFSR-09: Discussed and agreed

LED replacement light source

CONSUMER / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (IEC 60810)
- Electrical
  - #5: Electrical robustness
- Mechanical
  - #1: Vibration

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (UN ECE)
- Electrical
  - #1: Voltage range
  - #2: PWM operation
  - #3: Failure detection compatibility
  - #4: EMC
  - #5A: Polarity
- Mechanical
  - #2: Geometry
- Thermal
  - #1: Hot-cold-ratio
  - #2: High ambient temperature
  - #3A: De-icing
  - #3B: De-fogging
  - #4: Cap temperature
- Colorimetric
  - #1,2: Spectral aspects