



TEST REPORT	
IEC 62471:2006	
Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems	
Report reference No	RSZ200909560-SF
Compiled by (+ signature)	Engineer: Cloud Zheng
Approved by (+ signature)	Project Engineer: Harrison Huang
Date of issue	2020-09-16
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.....	2020-09-14
Test in period.....	2020-09-15
Procedure deviation	N.A.
Non-standard test method	N.A.
Type of test object	LED Package
Trademark	N.A
Model/type reference	HL-ES-3032S23V405-B2-S1
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: 3Vdc, 150mA
Copy of marking plate:	None



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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4	EXPOSURE LIMITS		P
	Contents of the whole Clause 4 of IEC 62471: 2006 moved into a new informative Annex ZB		P
	Clause 4 replaced by the following:		P
	Limits of the Artificial Optical Radiation have been applied instead of those fixed in IEC 62471: 2006	See Table 6.1	P
Annex ZB	EXPOSURE LIMITS		P
4.1	General		P
	The exposure limits in this standard is not less than 0,01 ms and not more than any 8-hour period and should be used as guides in the control of exposure		P
	Detailed spectral data of a light source are generally required only if the luminance of the source exceeds 10^4 cd m^{-2}	$>10^4 \text{ cd m}^{-2}$	P
4.3	Hazard exposure limits		P



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4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit		P
	To protect against retinal photochemical injury from chronic blue-light exposure, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source weighted against the blue-light hazard function, B(λ), i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance, LB, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$L_B \cdot t = \int_{300}^{700} L(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda \cdot t \leq 10^6 \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$ $L_B = \int_{300}^{700} L_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda \leq 100 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$		N



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4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye		P
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis),ocular exposure to infrared radiation, EIR,over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		N
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 18000 \cdot t^{-0,75} \quad W \cdot m^{-2}$		P
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		P
	$F_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \quad W \cdot m^{-2}$	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

$$E_H \cdot t = 3.748 \times 10$$



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Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:

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		P
	In the except group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:		P
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor		P
	– a near-UV hazard (EUVA) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor		P
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor		P
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 10 s, nor		P
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 1000 s		P
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)		N



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	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		N
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 1000 s exposure, nor		N
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 100 s, nor		N
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		N
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		N
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 10 s		N
	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.		N
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 4.2	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	$10^{(450-100)/10}$	1,0
600-700	0,001	1,0
700-1050	0,013	$10^{(700-100)/10}$
1050-1150	0,025	0,2
1150-1200	0,05	$0,2 \cdot 10^{0,02(1150-1050)}$
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	Exposure aperture rad(deg)	Limiting aperture rad(deg)	EL in items of constant irradiance W.m ⁻²
Actinic UV skin & eye	$E_{S,a} = n \cdot \int_{\lambda} \Phi_{\lambda} \cdot d\lambda$	200 – 400	< 30000	1,4 (80)	30/t
Eye UV-A	$E_{UVA,a} = n \cdot \int_{\lambda} \Phi_{\lambda} \cdot d\lambda$	315 – 400	>1000	1,4 (80)	10000/t 10
Blue-light small source	$E_{B,a} = n \cdot \int_{\lambda} \Phi_{\lambda} \cdot d\lambda$	300 – 700	>100	< 0,011	100/t 1,0
Eye IR	$E_{IR} = n \cdot \int_{\lambda} \Phi_{\lambda} \cdot d\lambda$	780 – 3000	>1000	1,4 (80)	18000/t ^{0,75} 100
Skin thermal	$E_H = n \cdot \int_{\lambda} \Phi_{\lambda} \cdot d\lambda$	380 – 3000	< 10	1,4 (80)	20000/t ^{0,75}

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

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Table 6.1		Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps								P
Risk	Action spectrum	Units	Symbol	Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk		
				Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result	
Actinic UV	Suv()	W.m ⁻²	E _S	0.001	3.062 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.003	--	0.03	--	
Near UV		W.m ⁻²	E _{UVA}	10	8.665 x 10 ⁻²	33	--	100	--	
Blue light	B()	W.m ⁻² .sr ⁻¹	L _B	100	1.980 x 10 ¹	10000	--	4000000	--	
Blue light,small source	B()	W.m ⁻²	E _B	1.0	1.218 x 10 ⁻¹	1.0	--	400	--	
Retinal thermal	R()	W.m ⁻² .sr ⁻¹	L _R	$\hat{G} \leq \hat{G}_{lim} (MPE_{0.40})$	1.396 x 10 ⁴	$\hat{G} \leq \hat{G}_{lim} (MPE_{0.40})$	--	$\hat{I} \leq \hat{I}_{lim} (MPE_{0.40})$	--	
Retinal thermal, Weak visual stimulus**	R()	W.m ⁻² .sr ⁻¹	L _{IR}	$\hat{I} \leq \hat{I}_{lim} (MPE_{0.40})$	0	$\hat{I} \leq \hat{I}_{lim} (MPE_{0.40})$	--	$\hat{I} \leq \hat{I}_{lim} (MPE_{0.40})$	--	
IR radiation Eye		W.m ⁻²	E _{IR}	100	0	570	--	3200	--	

* Small source defined as one with $\theta < 0,011$ radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian.

** Involves evaluation of non-GLS source

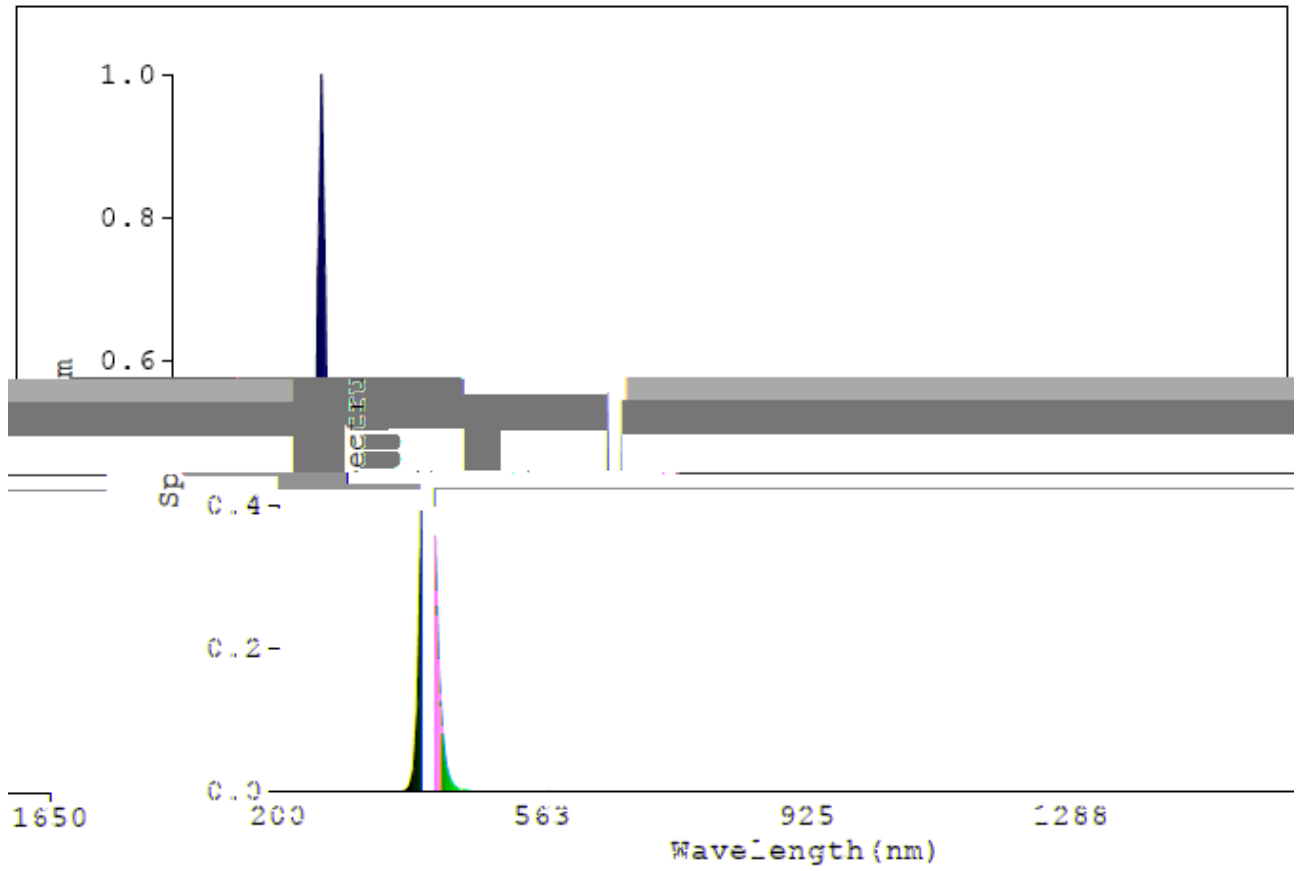
NOTE The action functions: see Table 4.1 and Table 4.2

The applicance apertuer diameters: see 4.2.1

The limitations for the angular subtenses: see 4.2.2

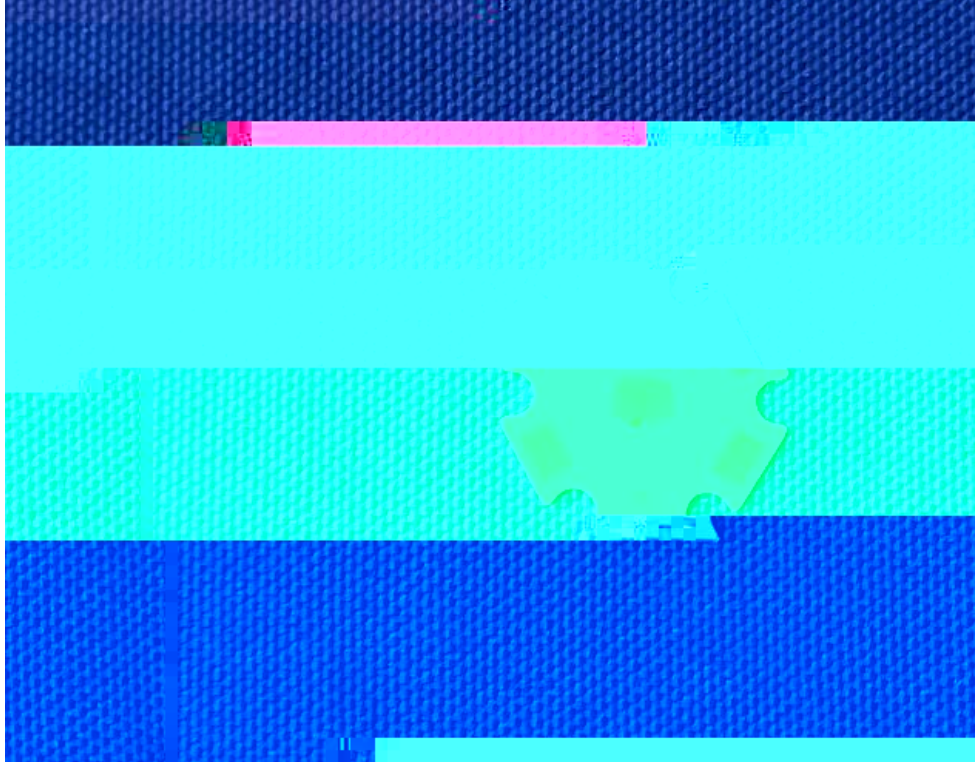
The related measurement condition 5.2.3 and the range of acceptance angles: see Table 5.5

Figure of Spectral distribution



Appendix A - EUT Photos

EUT - The overall view





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