

## Revision of GRE/2017/05

### Proposal for Supplement 7 to the original version of Regulation No. 128 (Light emitting diodes light sources)

The changes to GRE/2017/05 are indicated as “track changes”

## I.Proposal

*Insert a new paragraph 2.1.2.4., to read:*

~~“2.1.2.4. Thermal grade.”~~

Paragraph 2.2.2.3., amend to read:

“2.2.2.3. Five samples of each colour which has been applied for;”

*Insert a new paragraph 2.3.1.5., to read:*

~~“2.3.1.5. The designation of the thermal grade, if specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1.”~~

Paragraph 2.4.6., amend to read:

“2.4.6. The marks and inscriptions specified in paragraphs 2.3.1. and 2.4.34. shall be clearly legible and be indelible.”

Paragraph 3.2.3., amend to read:

“3.2.3. LED light sources shall exhibit no scores or spots on their optical surfaces which might impair their efficiency and their optical performance. **This shall be verified when commencing approval testing and when required in the respective paragraphs in this Regulation.**”

Paragraph 3.7.2., amend to read:

“3.7.2. The colour of the light emitted shall be measured by the method specified in Annex 4. ~~Each~~ **The measured integral value of the chromaticity coordinates shall lie within the required tolerance chromaticity area.**”

*Insert a new paragraph 3.7.2.1., to read:*

“3.7.2.1. **Moreover, in the case of LED light sources emitting white light and for use in forward lighting devices, the colour shall be measured in the same directions as where the luminous intensity distribution is specified in the relevant data sheet, but only where the specified minimum luminous intensity is exceeding 50 cd/klm. Each measured value of the chromaticity coordinates shall lie within a tolerance area of 0.025 units in the x direction and 0.050 units in the y direction, containing the measured integral value. The measured value in the direction of maximum luminous intensity and all measured values for a standard (étalon) LED light source shall also lie within the required chromaticity area for white light.**”

Insert a new paragraph 3.10., to read:

- “3.10. Thermal grade Maximum test temperature**
- In case ~~one or more thermal grades are a~~ maximum test temperature is specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1, the following requirements shall apply:
- 3.10.1.** When measured according to the conditions specified in Annex 4, paragraph 5:
- (a) The luminous flux values at elevated temperatures shall be within the limits given in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1; and
  - (b) The colour variation shall not exceed 0.010.
- 3.10.2.** After completion of the measurement procedure as prescribed in paragraph 3.10.1., the LED light source shall be continuously operated during 1000 h at the relevant test voltage(s) and
- (a) In case of an integrated heatsink at an ambient temperature corresponding to the ~~thermal grade chosen for type approval~~ maximum test temperature as specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex I;
  - (b) In case of a specified  $T_b$ -point at a  $T_b$ -value corresponding to the maximum test temperature as specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex I ~~thermal grade corresponding to the thermal grade chosen for type approval.~~
- 3.10.3.** After completion of the procedure as prescribed in paragraph 3.10.2., when measured according to the conditions specified in Annex 4, paragraph 5:
- a) The luminous flux values at elevated temperatures shall not deviate by more than  $\pm 10$  per cent from the corresponding values of the individual sample measured according to paragraph 3.10.1.; and
  - b) The colour variation shall not deviate from the corresponding values of the individual sample measured according to paragraph 3.10.1. by more than  $\pm 0.010$ .
- 3.10.4.** After completion of the measurement procedure as prescribed by paragraph 3.10.3., the requirements in 3.2.3. shall be verified again.”

Insert a new paragraph 3.11., to read:

- “3.11. LED light sources without general restrictions**
- 3.11.1. Light emitting area characteristics**
- The size and position of the nominal emitter box as well as the side(s) of the light emitting area capable to generate the cut-off are specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1.
- The values of the following characteristics shall be determined by using the method described in Annex 9:
- (a) Luminance contrast;
  - (b) Size and position of zone 1a and zone 1b;
  - (c) Surface ratio  $R_{0,1}$  and  $R_{0,7}$
  - (d) Value of maximum deviation  $\Delta L$ .

- 3.11.2. Luminance contrast of the light emitting area
- 3.11.2.1. The value(s) of luminance contrast of the light emitting area shall be within the limits given on the relevant data sheet of Annex 1.
- 3.11.2.2. In case in the relevant data sheet only one side of the light emitting area is specified as to generate the cut-off, zone 1b shall have a position closer to the corresponding side of zone 1a than to the opposite side.
- 3.11.3. Luminance uniformity of the light emitting area
- 3.11.3.1. The area of zone 1a (light emitting area) shall be within the nominal emitter box as specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1, and the size of the light emitting area shall be within the limits given on the relevant data sheet of Annex 1.
- 3.11.3.2. The value of  $R_{0.1}$  shall be within the limits given on the relevant data sheet of Annex 1.
- 3.11.3.3. The value of  $R_{0.7}$  shall be within the limits given on the relevant data sheet of Annex 1.
- 3.11.3.4. The deviation of the luminance  $\Delta L$  shall not exceed  $\pm 20$  per cent.”

*Annex 2, Communication Sheet, Item 9; amend to read:*

- ~~9. Concise description: .....~~
- ~~Category of LED light source: .....~~
- ~~Rated voltage: .....~~
- ~~Colour(s) of the light emitted: White/amber/red<sup>2</sup>~~
- ~~Thermal grade<sup>2</sup>~~
- ~~10. Position of the approval mark: .....~~

*Annex 4,*

*Introductory part, amend to read:*

“LED light sources of all categories with integrated heatsink shall be measured at ambient temperature of  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C in still air. For these measurements, the minimum free air space as defined in the data sheets shall be maintained.

LED light sources of all categories with definition of a temperature  $T_b$  shall be measured by stabilising the  $T_b$ -point at the specific temperature defined on the category data sheet.

**In case ~~one or more thermal grades are a maximum test temperature is specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1 additional measurements shall be carried out at elevated temperatures, related to the thermal grade chosen for type approval,~~ according to the method described in paragraph 5 of this annex.”**

*Paragraph 2.1., amend to read:*

- “2.1. The luminous intensity measurements shall be started ~~after~~
- a) **In case of an integrated heatsink after 30 minutes of stabilization time operation** or
- b) **In case of a  $T_b$  point is specified in the relevant data sheet after stabilisation of the temperature at this  $T_b$  point at the value given in the relevant data sheet.”**

*Paragraph 2.3., amend to read:*

“2.3 Normalized luminous intensity of a test sample is calculated by dividing the luminous intensity distribution as measured under paragraph 2.1. **and 2.2.** of this annex by the luminous flux as determined ~~after 30 minutes~~ under paragraph 1.2. of this annex.”

*Paragraph 2.4., amend to read:*

“2.4. Cumulative luminous flux of a test sample is calculated according to CIE publication 84-1989, section 4.3 by integrating the luminous intensity **values as measured under 2.1 and 2.2** within a cone enclosing a solid angle.”

*Insert a new paragraph 5., to read:*

“5. **Photometric measurements in case ~~one or more thermal grades area~~ maximum test temperature is specified**

5.1. **Temperature and temperature range**

5.1.1. Photometric measurements as specified in paragraphs 5.3., 5.4. and 5.5. shall be carried out at elevated temperatures T in steps not larger than 25°C, while the LED light source is continuously operated.

5.1.1.1. In case of LED light sources of a category with integrated heatsink the temperature range is defined by the ambient temperature of  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$  elevated up to and including the **maximum test temperature as specified ~~by the thermal grade in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1,~~** whereas the minimum free air space as defined in the relevant data sheet shall be maintained and a period of 30 minutes of operation shall be awaited after each increase of the ambient temperature.

5.1.1.2. In case of LED light sources of a category, for which a temperature  $T_b$  is specified, the temperature range is defined by the temperature  $T_b$  specified in the relevant data sheet elevated up to and including the **maximum test temperature as specified ~~by the thermal grade in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1,~~** whereas the temperature at the  $T_b$ -point is stabilised before each measurement.

5.2. **Voltage**

Measurements shall be carried out at relevant test voltage.

5.3. **Measurement direction of luminous intensity and colour coordinates**

All the values of luminous intensity and the colour coordinates in the temperature range as specified by paragraph 5.1. may be measured in one and the same direction. This direction shall be such that the luminous intensity is exceeding 20 cd for all measurements.

5.4. **Luminous flux values at elevated temperatures**

The values of the luminous flux at elevated temperatures T in the range as specified by paragraph 5.1. may be calculated by correcting the value of the luminous flux as measured according to paragraph 1.2. of this annex, by the ratio of the luminous intensity values as described in paragraph 5.3. and the luminous intensity value measured at:

(a) 23°C, in case of an integrated heatsink;

(b)  $T_b$ , in case a temperature  $T_b$  is defined.

5.5. **Colour variation**

The colour variation is the maximum deviation of all colour points (given by the chromaticity coordinates  $x$ ,  $y$ ) at elevated temperatures  $T$  in the range as specified by paragraph 5.1., from the colour point ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) at:

(a) 23°C, in case of an integrated heatsink:

$$\max\{\sqrt{[(x(T)-x_0(23^\circ\text{C}))^2 + (y(T)-y_0(23^\circ\text{C}))^2]}\};$$

(b)  $T_b$ , in case a temperature value  $T_b$  is defined:

$$\max\{\sqrt{[(x(T)-x_0(T_b))^2 + (y(T)-y_0(T_b))^2]}\}.$$

*Insert a new Annex 9, to read:*

## “Annex 9

### Method for the measurement of luminance contrast and luminance uniformity of the light emitting area

1. The luminance measurement equipment shall be capable to distinguish clearly whether the luminance contrast of the light emitting area is above or below the required level for the LED light source under test.

Further, this equipment shall have a resolution of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or smaller in an area that is larger than the light emitting area of the LED light source under test. In case this equipment has a resolution of less than 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , adjacent luminance measurement values shall be arithmetically averaged so as to represent a luminance value of an area of between 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

2. The luminance measurements of an area shall be done in an equidistant grid in both directions.
3. Zone 1a and zone 1b shall be determined from luminance measurements of an area which consists of the nominal emitter box as specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1 and enlarged to all sides by 10 per cent of the corresponding box dimension (see figure 1). The value  $L_{98}$  is the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile of all values of these luminance measurements.
  - 3.1. Zone 1a (light emitting area) shall be the smallest circumferential rectangle having the same orientation as the nominal emitter box and containing all luminance measurements with a value of 10 per cent or more of the value  $L_{98}$ . The value  $L_1$  shall be the arithmetic average of the values of all luminance measurements in zone 1a (see figure 2). The value of  $R_{0,1}$  shall be the surface ratio of zone 1a where the luminance value is exceeding 10 per cent of the value  $L_1$ . The value of  $R_{0,7}$  shall be the surface ratio of zone 1a where the luminance value is exceeding 70 per cent of the value  $L_1$ .
  - 3.2. Zone 1b shall be the smallest circumferential rectangle having the same orientation as the nominal emitter box and containing all luminance measurements with a value of 70 per cent or more of the value  $L_{98}$ .
4. Zone 2 shall have in both directions 1,5 times the size of the nominal emitter box as specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1 and it shall be positioned symmetrically to the nominal emitter box at a distance of  $d_0=0.2$  mm to zone 1a, unless otherwise specified on the data sheet (see

figure 3). The value  $L_2$  shall be the arithmetic average of 1 per cent of all measured luminance values in zone 2 which represent the highest values.

In case in the relevant data sheet more than one side of zone 1a (light emitting area) is specified as to generate the cut-off, for each of these sides a value  $L_2$  shall be determined as described above.

5. The luminance contrast value(s) shall be the ratio of the luminance value  $L_1$  of zone 1a and the luminance value  $L_2$  of zone(s) 2.
6. In case the nominal emitter box as specified in the relevant data sheet of Annex 1 is subdivided in  $n$  areas (e.g.  $n = 1 \times 4$ ), the same subdivision shall also apply to zone 1a.
  - 6.1. For each of the  $n$  areas the value  $L_{1,i}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) shall be the arithmetic average of the values of all luminance measurements in the corresponding area.
  - 6.2. The value  $\Delta L$  shall be the maximum relative deviation of all luminance values  $L_{1,i}$  from the luminance value  $L_1$ 

$$\Delta L = \text{Max} \{ (L_{1,i} - L_1)/L_1; i = 1, \dots, n \}$$

Figure 1  
Enlargement of the nominal emitter box

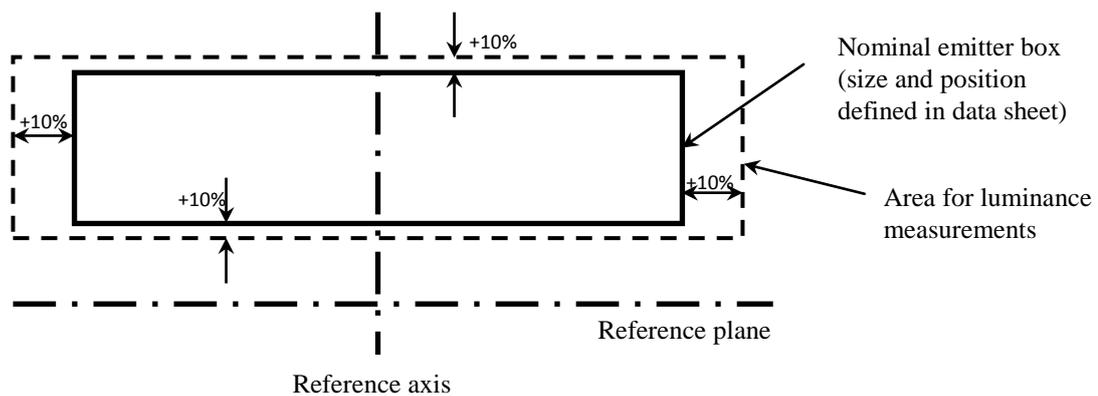


Figure 2  
Definition of zones 1a and 1b

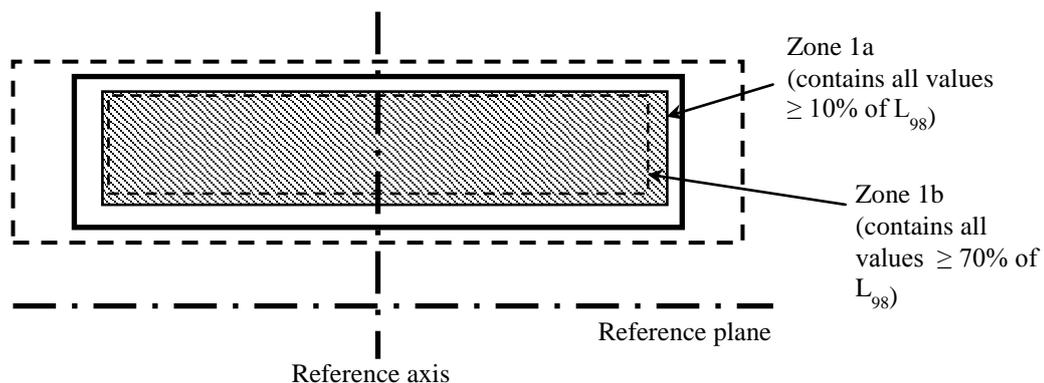
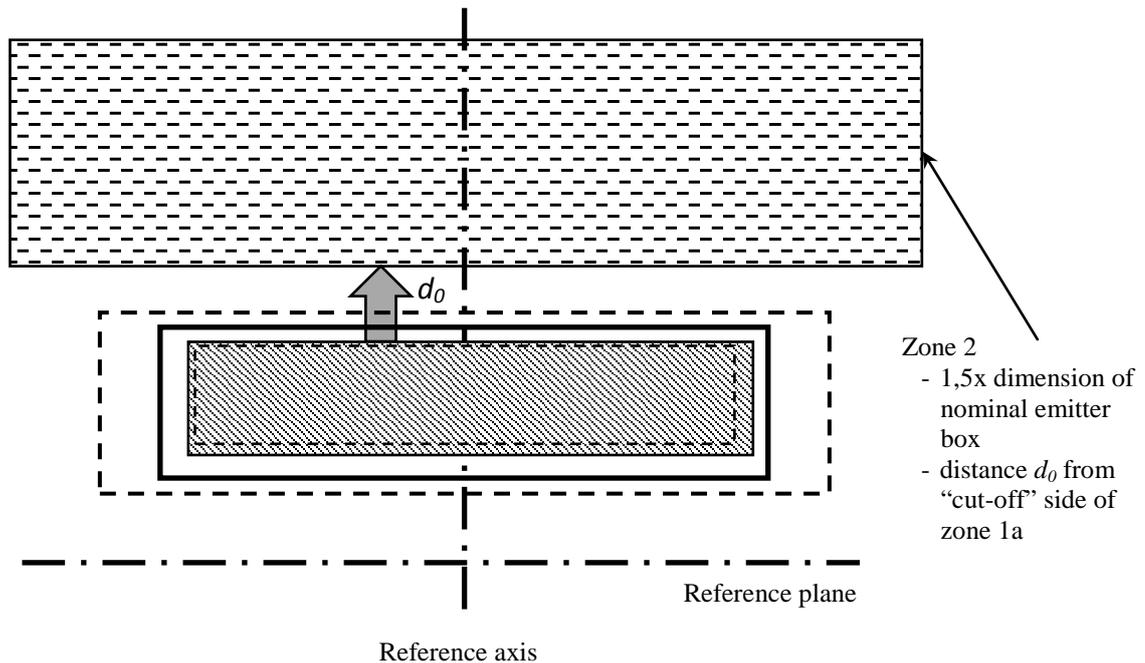


Figure 3  
**Definition of zone 2**



”

## II. Justification

### Part A – Justification for the changes to GRE/2017/05

1. Having taken account of the concerns expressed at GRE-76 (ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/76, para. 16), GTB has abandoned the concept of “thermal grade” and proposes the introduction of a maximum test temperature into the light source datasheets. In this new approach a separate (unique) light source category is specified for every “maximum test temperature”. The definition of the maximum test temperature is necessary to ensure interchangeability between approved light sources from different manufacturers. The choice of installation of a light source with a given maximum test temperature is based on the application in the vehicle and determined by due diligence of the car maker and set maker, in the same way as is now the case with LED modules.

2. GTB proposes only one category with “maximum test temperature” 65 °C. In the future GTB may propose a different category with a higher “maximum test temperature” and based on the above mentioned principle this will then be a separate light source category. By taking this approach there will be type approval traceability from the light source, through the device approval and to the installation on the vehicle; thereby incorrect replacement of the light sources will be avoided due to the different “keying” in the cap and holder design.

3. In accordance with this new approach GTB has prepared this document as an update to the current document on the GRE web site (GRE/2017/05).

## Part B – Justification for the proposal

4. The content of Regulation No. 128 is limited to light sources for signalling applications. LED technology has developed to a level that approved replaceable light sources for forward lighting applications (front fog, low beam, high beam, adaptive front-lighting systems (AFS)) are now technically feasible and under development.

5. An extension of Regulation No. 128 to forward lighting needs the introduction of additional requirements on the light sources due to more challenging beam patterns (sharp cut-off, limited glare) on the one hand, and on the other hand due to the required interchangeability under potential higher thermal load conditions that are associated with the use of higher lumen packages in these light sources.

6. Regulation 128 LED light sources are specified in terms of electrical, mechanical and optical interfaces that are known from Regulations Nos. 37 and 99. In addition to that because of the thermal behaviour of LED technology, it is necessary to specify a maximum test temperature for Regulation No. 128 LED light source categories having no general use restriction (i.e. also allowed in forward lighting applications). By doing so, the safe functioning of a type-approved device is ensured after replacement of an approved LED light source from manufacturer “A” by an approved LED light source of the same category from manufacturer “B”.

7. A separate (unique) light source category is specified for every “maximum test temperature” with its own “keying” in the cap and holder design to ensure correct installation and replacement.

8. The relevant parameters that determine the photometrical properties of the light source for use in forward lighting are specified in Regulation No. 128 as characteristics of the Light Emitting Area:

- The luminance contrast of the light emitting area determines the minimum achievable glare relative to the maximum road illumination in the far field;
- A uniformity parameter ( $R_{0,7}$ ) determines the maximum achievable beam-gradient;
- A uniformity parameter ( $R_{0,1}$ ) is linked to potential inhomogeneity of the beam;
- The relative size of the light-emitting-area of the LED light source is linked to the position accuracy of individual LEDs and impacts the range for re-aiming of the headlamp.

9. A performance-based approach is taken by requiring in Regulation No. 128 that these parameters are quantitatively specified in the relevant data sheets.

10. GTB performed an in-depth technical study of these parameters, specifically for the strictest beam requirement in terms of low glare combined with high road illumination in the far field (a class B passing beam in Regulation No. 112). The requirements for this case are defined in the GTB Guideline document GRE-77-04 for “Introduction and Evaluation of LED Light Source Categories Intended for Forward Lighting Applications”.

11. The whole proposal consists of:

- A proposal to implement provisions into Regulation No. 128 (current document);
- A proposal to introduce a first category L1/6 into the Group 1 of LED light sources in the Resolution (GRE-77-xx as update of GRE/2017/06);
- A GTB Guideline document GRE-77-04 for “Introduction and Evaluation of LED Light Source Categories Intended for Forward Lighting Applications”. These guidelines are intended for publication, with the agreement of GRE, on the GRE

website under “reference documents”, similar to criteria for new filament light sources for head lighting;

12. As is the case for other light sources, additional tests on voluntary basis are described in standards such as from the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) or Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE).

---