

TEST REPORT				
EN 62471: 2008				
Photobiological	safety of lamps and lamps systems			
Administrative Data	Administrative Data			
Report Reference No	EBO1805116-E257			
Testing laboratory	Shenzhen EBO Testing Center			
Address	A506, Financial port building, Xin'an Sixth Road, 82 th District,			
	Bao'an, Shenzhen, China.			
Tested by (name and signature)	Bernie Xia Elice			
Approved by (name and signature):	Kevin Wang			
Date of issue	May 25, 2018			
Contents	16 pages			
Test Specification				
Standard	EN 62471: 2008			
Test procedure	LVD			
Non-standard test method	N/A			
Applicant's name	HKUST LED-FPD TECHNOLOGY R&D CENTER AT FOSHAN			
Address	7-304, Block A, Hantian Lind.Park Foshan, Guangdong, China			
Manufacturer name	HKUST LED-FPD TECHNOLOGY R&D CENTER AT FOSHAN			
Address	7-304, Block A, Hantian Lind.Park Foshan, Guangdong, China			
Test item description	8MM POWER STRAW HAT WHITE SUPER BRIGHT LED			
Model difference	8MM power straw hat white super bright LED			
Rating(s)	DC3.0-3.4V 150mA 0.5W			



Report Version: 1.0

Tested lamp	Continuous wave lamps
Tested lamp system	N/A
Lamp classification group	□RG0 ⊠RG 1 □RG 2 □RG 3
Lamp cap	N/A
Bulb	LED
Furthermore marking on the lamp	N/A
Seasoning of lamps according IEC standard	0 h
Used measurement instrument	SUV-3000 with Cos diffuser
Temperature by measurement	25,0°C
Information for safety use	N/A
Possible test case verdicts:	
- test case does not apply to the test object	N/A
- test object does meet the requirement	P (Pass)
- test object does not meet the requirement	F (Fail)
Testing:	
Date of receipt of test item	May 21, 2018
Date (s) of performance of tests	May 21, 2018 to May 25, 2018

General remarks:

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.

This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the Issuing testing laboratory.

"(See Enclosure #)" refers to additional information appended to the report.

"(See appended table)" refers to a table appended to the report.

When determining of test conclusion, measurement uncertainty of test has been considered.

Throughout this report a comma (point) is used as the decimal separator.



Shenzhen EBO Testing Center Tel: +86-755-33126608 Email :ebo@ebotest.com Web :www.ebotest.com

General product information:

The submitted model is 8MM power straw hat white super bright LED for general use.

Manufacture: DONGGUAN CITY BIAN ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

Manufacture address: No. 513, Lincun Avenue North, Tangxia Town, Dongguan City

Summary of testing:

Model 8MM power straw hat white super bright LED power straw hat white super bright LED provided by client was used for all the measurements.

According to EN 62471: 2008, model 2016 was measured at a distance of approximately 200 mm where produce 245 lux illuminance.

And after the test, the photobiological safety of this product was classified as Low risk.

Note: As the agreement with applicant, the parameters were only measured between 200-800 nanometers, and the risk evaluation was based on this result.



EN 62471

Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4	EXPOSURE LIMITS		
4.1	General remarks		
	The exposure limits in this standard is not less than		Р
	0,01 ms and not more than any 8-hour period and		
	should be used as guides in the control of exposure		
	Detailed spectral data of a light source are generally	See clause 4.3	Ν
	required only if the luminance of the source exceeds		
	10^4 cd.m-^2		
4.3	Hazard exposure limits	Exempt Group	
4.3.1	Actinic UV hazard exposure limit for the skin and eye		Р
	The exposure limit for effective radiant exposure is 30		Р
	J.m- ² within any 8-hour period		
	To protect against injury of the eye or skin from		Р
	ultraviolet radiation exposure produced by a		
	broadband source, the effective integrated spectral		
	irradiance, E_s , of the light source shall not exceed		
	the levels defined by:		
	$E_{\rm B} \cdot t = \sum_{200, t}^{400} \sum_{k} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot S_{\rm UV}(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \leq 30 \qquad \text{J-m}^2$		Р
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet		Р
	radiation incident upon the unprotected eye or skin		
	shall be computed by:		
	$t_{\max} = \frac{30}{E_s}$ s		Р
4.3.2	Near-UV hazard exposure limit for eye	Exempt Group	
	For the spectral region 315 nm to 400 nm (UV-A) the total radiant exposure to the eye shall not exceed 10000 J.m^{-2} for exposure times less than 1000 s. For exposure times greater than 1000 s (approximately 16 minutes) the UV-A irradiance for the unprotected eye, E_{UVA} , shall not exceed 10 W.m ⁻² .		Ρ
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye for time less than 1000 s, shall be computed by:		Р



		EN 62471		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

	$t_{\max} \le \frac{10\ 000}{E_{\text{UVA}}} \qquad \text{s}$		Р
4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit	Exempt Group	
	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, $B(\lambda)$, i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance , L_B , shall not exceed the levels defined by:	See table 4.2	Ρ
	$L_{B} \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} L_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 10^6 \qquad J \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	For t ≤ 10 ⁴ s	Р
	$L_{\rm B} = \sum_{300}^{700} L_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100 \qquad \qquad {\rm W} \cdot {\rm m}^{-2} \cdot {\rm sr}^{-1}$	For t > 10^4 s	Р
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source		Ν
	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye E_{λ} , weighted		Ν
	against the blue-light hazard function $B(_{\lambda})$ shall not		
	exceed the levels defined by:	E (100	
	$E_{B} \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100 \qquad J \cdot m^{-2}$	For t ≤ 100 s	Ν
	$E_{\rm B} = \sum_{300}^{700} E_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 1 \qquad {\rm W} \cdot {\rm m}^{-2}$	For t > 100s	Ν
4.3.5	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit	Exempt Group	Р
	To protect against retinal thermal injury, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source, L_{λ} , weighted by the burn hazard weighting function $R(_{\lambda})$ (from Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2), i.e., the burn hazard weighted radiance, shall not exceed the levels defined by:	see table 4.2	Ρ
	$L_{FI} = \sum_{380}^{1400} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le \frac{50000}{\alpha \cdot t^{0,25}} \qquad W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	(10 µs ≤t ≤10 s)	Р
4.3.6	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit - weak visual stir	nulus	Ν



EN 62471

Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
		[
	For an infrared heat lamp or any near-infrared source		N
	where a weak visual stimulus is inadequate to activate		
	the aversion response, the near infrared (780 nm to		
	1400 nm) radiance, L_{IR} , as viewed by the eye for		
	exposure times greater than 10 s shall be limited to:		
	$L_{\rm HR} = \sum_{780}^{1400} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \le \frac{6000}{\alpha} \qquad W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot {\rm sr}^{-1}$	t > 10s	Ν
4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye	Exempt Group	
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible		Р
	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:		
	$E_{\rm IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 18000 \cdot t^{-0,75} \qquad \rm W \cdot m^{-2}$	t ≤1000s	Р
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		Р
	$E_{\rm IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 100 \qquad \rm W \cdot m^{-2}$	t > 1000 s	Р
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin	Exempt Group	Р
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000		Р
	nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		
	$E_{H} \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3000} \sum_{t} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \le 20000 \cdot t^{0,25} \qquad J \cdot m^{-2}$		Р

5	MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS		Р
5.1	Measurement conditions		Р
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of		Р
	the evaluation against the exposure limits and the		
	assignment of risk classification.		
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)		Р
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the appropriate IEC lamp standard.	Aged for 0 h, stablized for 2 hours	Р
5.1.2	Test environment		Р



Requirement + Test

Clause

EN 62471

Verdict

Result - Remark

	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate IEC	25,0 ℃	Р
	lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the		
	appropriate national standards or manufacturer's		
	recommendations.		
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation	No extraneous radiation	Р
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that		Р
	extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not		
	add significantly to the measurement results.		
5.1.4	Lamp operation		Р
	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in		Р
	accordance with:		
	- the appropriate IEC lamp standard, or		N
	- the manufacturer's recommendation		Р
5.1.5	Lamp system operation		Р
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall		N
	be provided in accordance with:		
	- the appropriate IEC standard, or		Р
	- the manufacturer's recommendation		N
5.2	Measurement procedure		Р
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements		Р
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		Р
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		Ν
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the		Р
	beam giving the maximum reading.		
	The measurement instrument is adequate calibrated.		Р
5.2.2	Radiance measurements		Р
5.2.2.1	Standard method		N
	The measurements made with an optical system.		N
	The instrument shall be calibrated to read in absolute		N
	radiant power per unit receiving area and per unit solid		
	angle to acceptance averaged over the field of view of		
	the instrument.		
5.2.2.2	Alternative method		Р



EN 62471

	ENGENT		
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	Alternatively to an imaging radiance set-up, an		Р
	irradiance measurement set-up with a circular field		
	stop placed at the source can be used to perform		
	radiance measurements.		
5.2.3	Measurement of source size	40 mrad	P
	The determination of α , the angle subtended by a		Р
	source, requires the determination of the 50%		
	emission points of the source.		
5.2.4	Pulse width measurement for pulsed sources	Continuous lamp	N
	The determination of At the nominal pulse duration of		N
	The determination of Δt , the norminal pulse duration of the time during		
	which the emission is > 50% of its peak value		
	which the emission is > 50% of its peak value.		
5.3	Analysis methods		Р
5.3.1	Weighting curve interpolations		Р
	To standardize interpolated values, use linear	see table 4.1	Р
	interpolation on the log of given values to obtain		
	intermediate points at the wavelength intervals		
	desired.		
5.3.2	Calculations		Р
	The calculation of source hazard values shall be		Р
	performed by weighting the spectral scan by the		
	appropriate function and calculating the total weighted		
	energy.		
5.3.3	Measurement uncertainty		Р
	The quality of all measurement results must be		Р
	quantified by an analysis of the uncertainty.		

6	LAMP CLASSIFICATION		Р
	For the purposes of this standard it was decided that		Р
	the values shall be reported as follows:	See lable 6.1	
	- for lamps intended for general lighting service,	200 mm distance	Р
	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		



Requirement + Test

Clause

Result - Remark	Verdict

	- for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp		Ν
	sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a		
	distance of 200 mm		
6.1	Continuous wave lamps		Р
6.1.1	Exempt Group		Р
	In the exempt group are lamps, which does not pose any photo biological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:	See table 6.1	Ρ
	 – an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_s) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor 		Р
	– a near-UV hazard (E_{UVA}) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor		Р
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor		Р
	– a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 10 s, nor		Р
	 an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 1000 s 		Р
6.1.2	Risk Group 1 (Low-Risk)		Ν
	In this group are lamps, which exceeds the limits for	See table 6.1	Ν
	the exempt group but that does not pose:		
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_s) within 10000 s, nor		Ν
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (E_{UVA}) within 300 s, nor		Ν
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 100 s, nor		Ν
	– a retinal thermal hazard (L_{IR}) within 10 s, nor		Ν
	 an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 100 s 		Ν
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (L_{IR}), within 100 s are in Risk Group 1.		Ν
6.1.3	Risk Group 2 (Moderate-Risk)		Ν
	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds		Ν
	the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		
	 – an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_s) within 1000 s exposure, nor 		Ν



		EN 62471		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

	– a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 100 s, nor	Ν
	 – a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor 	Ν
	– a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor	Ν
	 an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 10 s 	Ν
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (L_{IR}), within 10 s are in Risk Group 2.	Ν
6.1.4	Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)	N
	Lamps which exceed the limits for Risk Group 2 are in Group 3.	Ν
6.2	Pulsed lamps	Ν
	Pulse lamp criteria shall apply to a single pulse and to any group of pulses within 0,25 s.	Ν
	A pulsed lamp shall be evaluated at the highest nominal energy loading as specified by the manufacturer.	Ν
	The risk group determination of the lamp being tested shall be made as follows:	Ν
	 – a lamp that exceeds the exposure limit shall be classified as belonging to Risk Group 3 (High-Risk) 	Ν
	 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 	Ν
	 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 	Ν



Table 4.1	Ible 4.1 Spectral weighting function for assessing ultraviolet hazards for skin and eye N				
Wavelength ¹ λ,	UV hazard function	Wavelength	UV hazard function		
nm	S _{υν} (λ)	λ, nm	S υν(λ)		
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 ch	osen are representative: other value	s should be obtained by log	garithmic interpolation at		

intermediate wavelengths.

* Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.



Table 4.2 Spectral weighting functions for assessing retinal hazards from broadband					
	optical sources				
Wa	avelength nm	Blue-light hazard function B (λ)	function B (λ) Burn hazard fu R (λ)		
	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	0,1	3	
	390	0,025	0,2	5	
	395	0,05	0,5	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	5	
	430	0,98	9,8	}	
	435	1,00	10,	0	
	440	1,00	10,	0	
	445	0,97	9,7	7	
	450	0,94	9,4	Ļ	
	455	0,90	9,0)	
	460	0,80	8,0)	
	465	0,70	7.0)	
	470	0,62	6,2	2	



Page 14 of 16

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-λ)/50]	1,0
600-700	0,001	1,0
700-1050		10 ^[(700-λ)/500]
1050-1150		0,2
1150-1200		0,2·10 ^{0,02(1150-λ)}
1200-1400		0,02

Table 5.4	Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values) N							
Hazard Na	me	Relevant equation	Wavelength range	Exposure Duration sec	Limiting Aperture rad (deg)	EL in terms of constant irradiance W•m- ²		
Actinic U skin & ey	√ e	$E_{S} = \Sigma E_{\lambda} \bullet S(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	200 – 400	< 30000	1,4 (80)		30/t	
Eye UV-A	Ą	$E_{UVA} = \Sigma E_{\lambda} \bullet \Delta \lambda$	315 – 400	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	10	000/t 10	
Blue-ligh small sour	t ce	$E_{B} = \Sigma E_{\lambda} \bullet B(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	300 – 700	≤100 >100	< 0,011	1	00/t 1,0	
Eye IR		$E_{IR} = \Sigma E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda$	780 –3000	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	180	00/t ^{0,75}	
Skin therm	nal	$E_{H} = \Sigma E_{\lambda} \bullet \Delta \lambda$	380 - 3000	< 10	2π sr	200	00/t ^{0,75}	

Table 5.5	Summary of the ELs f				
Hazard Name	ard Name Relevant equation Wavelength Range nm		evant equation Wavelength Range nm Exposure Duration sec radians		EL in terms of constant radiance W•m ⁻² •sr ⁻¹)
			0,25 - 10	0,011•√(t/10)	10 ⁶ /t
Blue light	$L_{B} = \Sigma L \lambda \bullet B(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	200 700	10-100	0,011	10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t
		300 - 700	100-10000	0,0011•√t	
			≥ 10000	0,1	100
Datinal tharmal	$I = \Sigma I \lambda \circ D(\lambda) \circ A \lambda$	280 1400	< 0,25	0,0017	50000/(α•t ^{0,25})
Retinal thermal	$L_{R} = \Sigma L \Lambda \bullet R(\Lambda) \bullet \Delta \Lambda$	380 - 1400	0,25 - 10	0,011•√(t/10)	EL in terms of constant radiance $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$) $10^{6}/t$ $10^{6}/t$ $10^{6}/t$ 100 $50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$ $50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$ $6000/\alpha$
Retinal Thermal					
m(weak visual	$L_{\rm IR} = \Sigma L \lambda \bullet R(\lambda) \bullet \Delta \lambda$	780 – 1400	> 10	0,011	6000/α
stimulus)					



Table 6.1	Emission lin	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps							Р
	A - 1'				Emission	Measurer	nent		
Risk	Action	Symbol	Units	E>	kempt	Low	risk	Мо	d risk
	spectrum			Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result
Actinic UV	S _{UV} (λ)	Es	W•m⁻²	0,001	0.0001	0.003		0.03	
Near UV		E _{UVA}	W•m⁻²	10	0.00131	33		100	
Blue light	Β(λ)	L _B	W∙m ⁻² •sr ⁻¹	100		10000	101.33	400000	D
Blue light, small source	Β(λ)	Ε _B	W•m⁻²	1.0 [*]		1.0		400	
Retinal thermal	R(λ)	L _R	W∙m ⁻² •sr ⁻¹	28000/α	105333.32	28000/α		71000/0	a
Retinal thermal, Weak visual stimulus**	R(λ)	L _{IR}	W•m⁻²•sr⁻¹	6000/α		6000/α		6000/α	
IR radiation, eye		E _{IR}	W•m⁻²	100		570		3200	
* Small source defined as one with α < 0,011 radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian. ** Involves evaluation of non-GLS source									

Remark: In the actural operating, risk will be rise because of difference of explosure distance from product,



Shenzhen EBO Testing Center Tel: +86-755-33126608 Email :ebo@ebotest.com Web :www.ebotest.com Report No.: EBO1805116-E257 Report Version: 1.0 Page 16 of 16

Measured Spectrum data:





Shenzhen EBO Testing Center Tel: +86-755-33126608 Email :ebo@ebotest.com Web :www.ebotest.com Report No.: EBO1805116-E257 Report Version: 1.0 Page 17 of 16

Photographs of the EUT



(EBO authenticate the photo on original report only) *** End of Report ***