ALLOWANCES FOR UNIQUE APPLICATIONS
Why Allowances?

• Revision to TRT V4.0 had significant increases to efficacy
  – >50% of products will remain listed (compared to analysis in April)
  – We recognize that some products have more difficulty meeting higher efficacy due to characteristics that are necessary for their end use application
  – Goal is to level the playing field, not to influence the market by giving an advantage
  – Performance features that can be objectively defined could be included in an “allowance table”,
    • Function similarly to tolerance table
Challenges

• DLC needs to maintain rigorous efficacy requirements for products without compromising their intended performance.

• Features of products that contribute to “quality” are difficult to objectively define.
  – “Products with optical design and performance that distribute light more effectively, more efficiently, and without glare or pixilation”

• Need to ensure that these allowances are not simply used as a “loophole” for lower-performing products to qualify for listing on the QPL.
  – Consider how competing manufacturers might use
DLC General Spec Development Approach

• Identify products that deliver energy savings via luminaire-level performance specifications

• Include Provisions for Quality and Performance to ensure persistence
  — What attributes will ensure products will remain installed and meet expectations for duration of measure life?
    • Color Temperature and CRI
    • Minimum Light Output
    • Light Distribution
    • Lumen Maintenance and LED ISTMT
    • Driver ISTMT (currently only Premium)
    • Warranty

• Need to define additional attributes that add value, but inherent characteristics may impede the ability to meet efficacy levels
Balancing Needs

- Pushing Efficacy
- Increasing Flexibility
- Additional Product Metrics
- Informing Product Selection

- Compromising Quality
- Maintaining Rigor
- Manufacturer Cost
- Luminaire Level Requirements
Objective for today

• Define characteristics that might need an accommodation
  – Specific, measureable definition

• Identify existing standards for metrics and test procedures that can be referenced

• Define HOW to evaluate if a product fits the definition for a particular allowance
Requirements for specifications

• Utilize luminaire level data
• Must be objective, broadly applicable
• Ensure savings over incumbent products
• Must be rigorously and objectively defined
  – To allow reviewers to evaluate if the product fits the definition
• Point to standards and test procedures used by industry for measured criteria
Need Specificity to Evaluate

“Batwing”, “corner optic”

• How to Evaluate?
  – Is there a standard definition?
  – Distribution types defined by photometric file plot? Shape?
  – % of lumens within a given zone?
  – Other?

“Optical Control”, “diffuse”, “low glare/non-pixelated”

• How to define?
  – % transmissivity?
  – Are there standards for measuring?

• How to evaluate for eligibility?
Save for future discussions:

• Specific allowance levels needed
  – Will need additional data to support

• Determine how allowances will be applied
  – Table: PUD specific, checklist of properties, other method
Allowance Topic Areas Identified

• Decorative/Historical Outdoor
• Architectural Linear Ambient
  – Slot and wall wash
• Low CCT/High CRI
• Additional considerations:
  – Color consistency, integral controls, battery backup, glare
Breakout Groups Focus on:

- Defining specific characteristics
- Measureable metrics
- Point to existing standards and test procedures
- How to evaluate in review process
Thank you to our sponsors.

Eaton

Powering Business Worldwide