

Measuring the Gamut of Light Source Flicker

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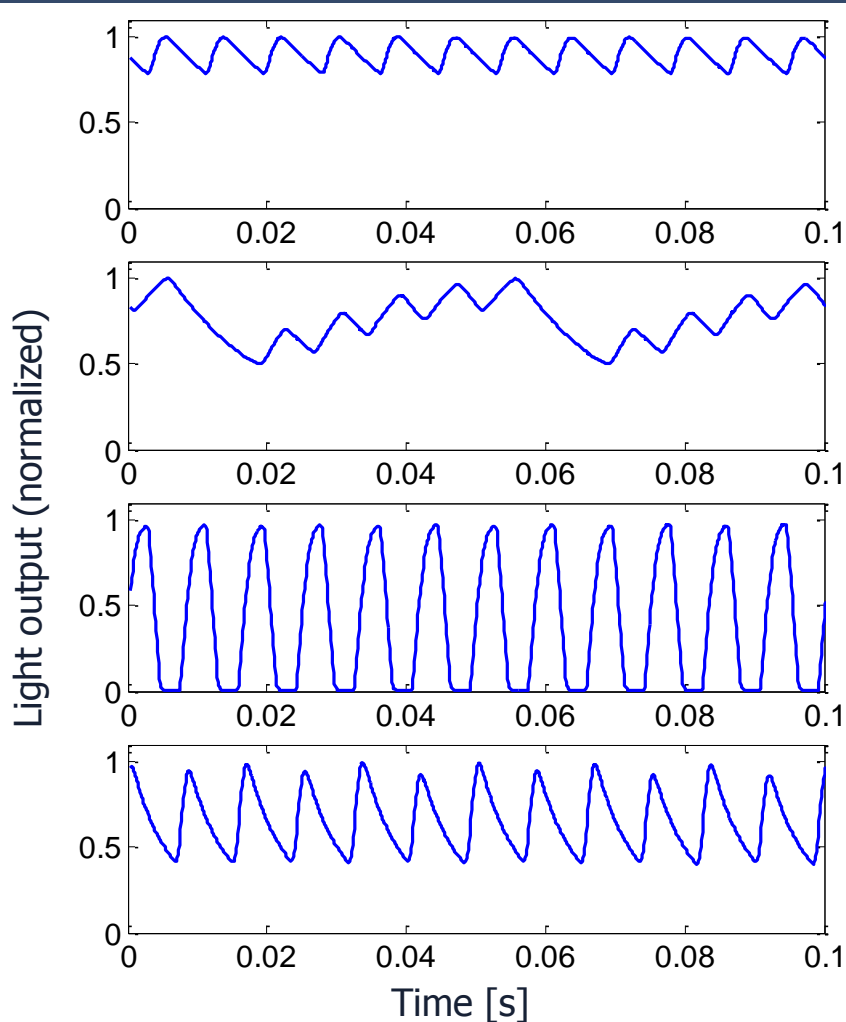
ENERGY STAR® Partner Meeting
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Quality of Lighting

Characteristics	Metrics
Amount	Efficacy Standards (lumens per watt) Light Output, Center Beam Intensity
Spectrum, i.e. color properties	Chromaticity, CCT, Color Rendering Index, MacAdam Color Ellipse
Distribution	Luminous Intensity Distribution, Color Angular Uniformity, Beam Angle, Field Angle
Temporal, i.e. flicker	Start Time, Warm-up/Run-up Time Percent Flicker, Flicker Index, Periodic Frequency

Percent flicker and Flicker Index are inadequate metrics for the wide range of temporal patterns displayed by solid-state lighting.

Flicker Comes in Many Forms



Dimmed Incandescent

Acceptable

LED A-Lamp, dimmer at maximum

Totally unacceptable

AC LED fixture

Acceptable to many for certain applications

LED A-Lamp, dimmer at minimum

Borderline acceptable, noticeable

Two Temporal Regimes

Directly Observable

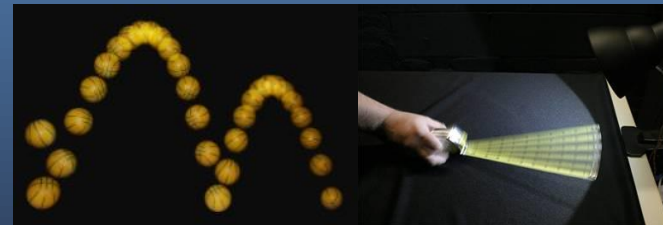
- ◆ < 100 Hz
- ◆ Often aperiodic
- ◆ Usually unintentional
- ◆ Indicative of malfunction, compatibility issue



Direct Flicker

Indirectly revealed by motion

- ◆ > 100 Hz
- ◆ Periodic
- ◆ Intentional design
 - › e.g., PWM
- ◆ Normal operation



Stroboscopic effects

Quantifying Flicker Severity

- ◆ Metrics that account for human sensitivity – for all waveform shapes and frequencies

Direct flicker (< 100 Hz)

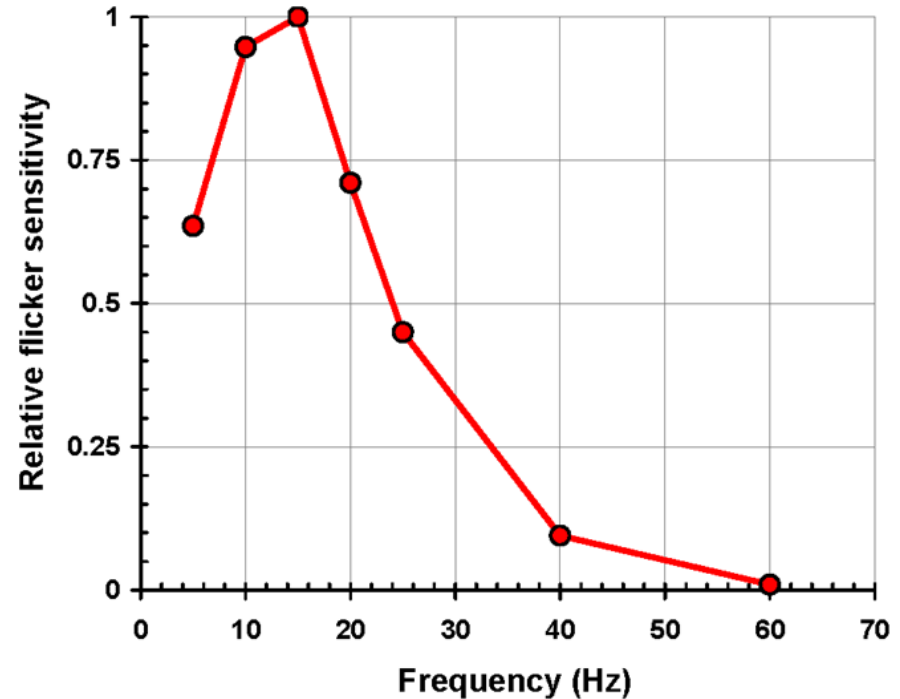
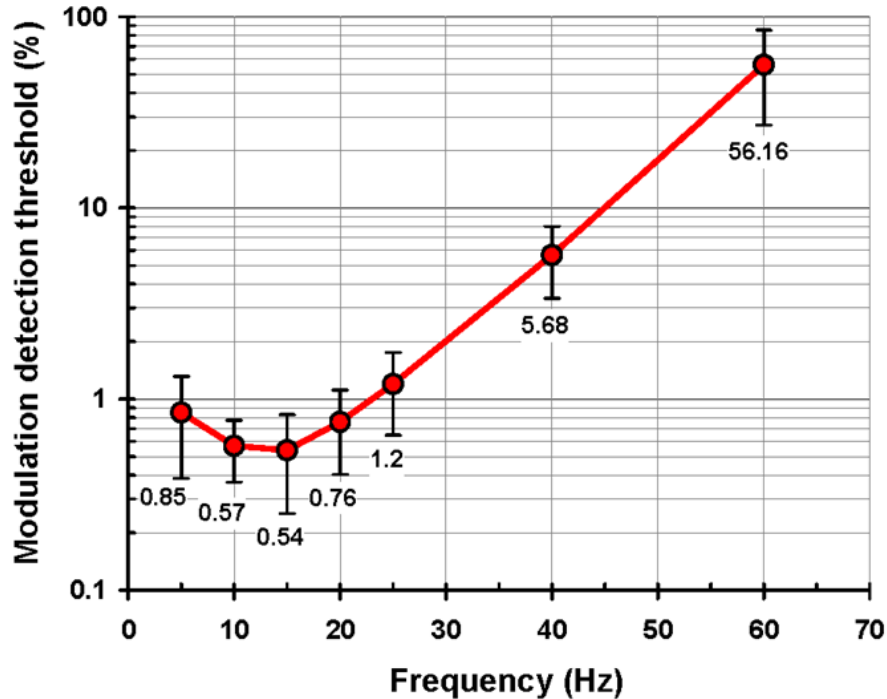
- ASSIST Flicker Metric

Stroboscopic effects (> 100 Hz)

(much more complicated)

- Stroboscopic effect Visibility Measure (**SVM**), Philips, Netherlands
- ASSIST metric under development

Human Sensitivity to Direct Flicker



LRC study results for the sensitivity to sinusoidal flicker

An Example for Metric Comparison

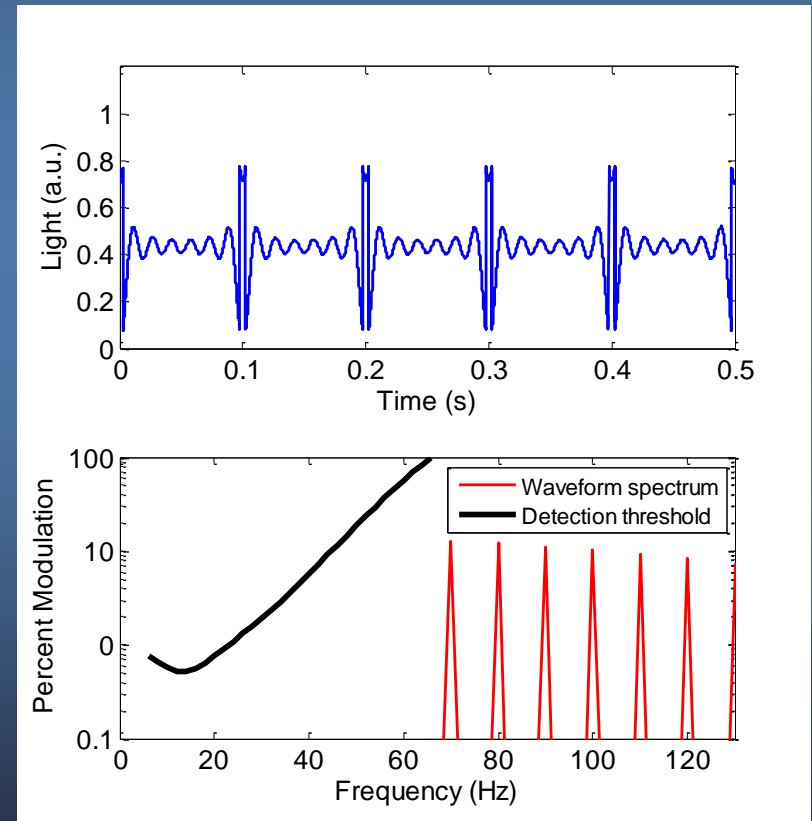
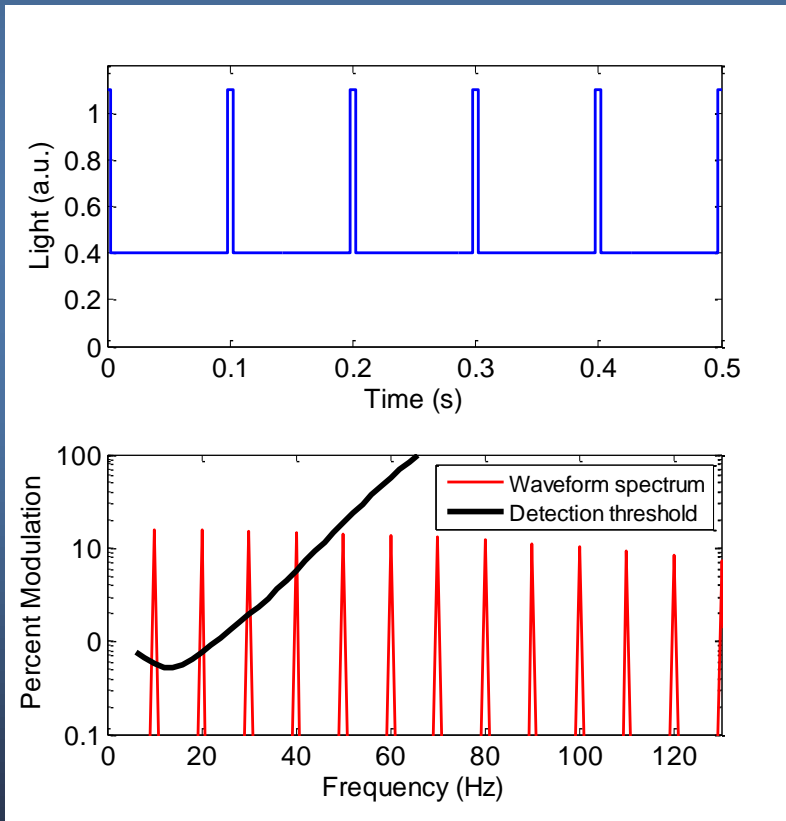
47 ← Percent Flicker → 76

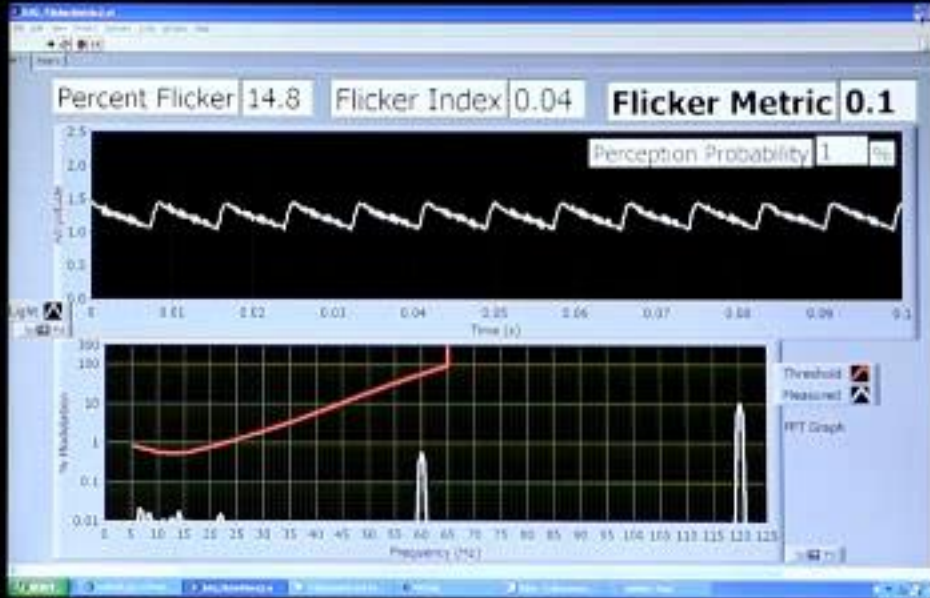
0.075 ← Flicker Index → 0.073

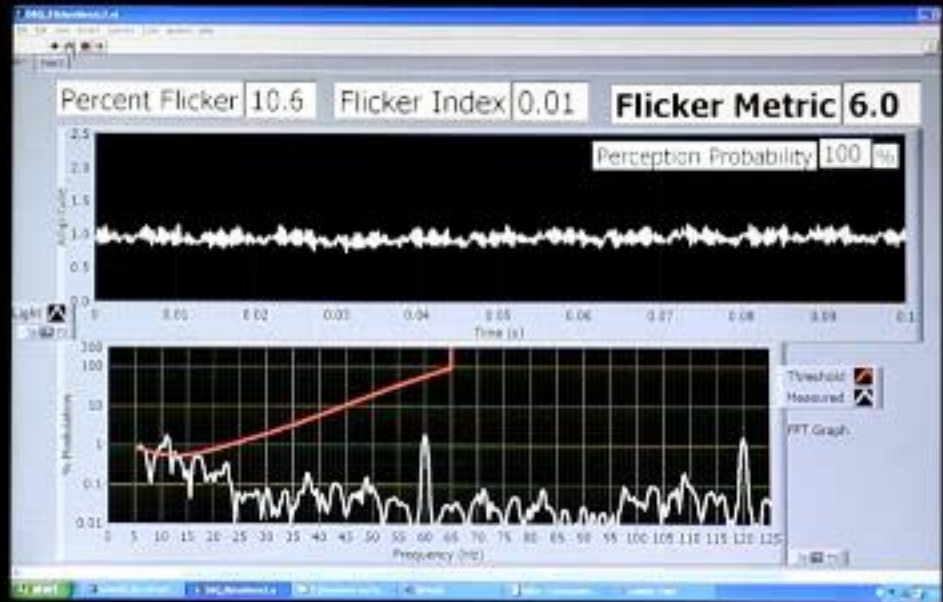
Visible flicker

35 ← ASSIST Flicker Metric → 0.3

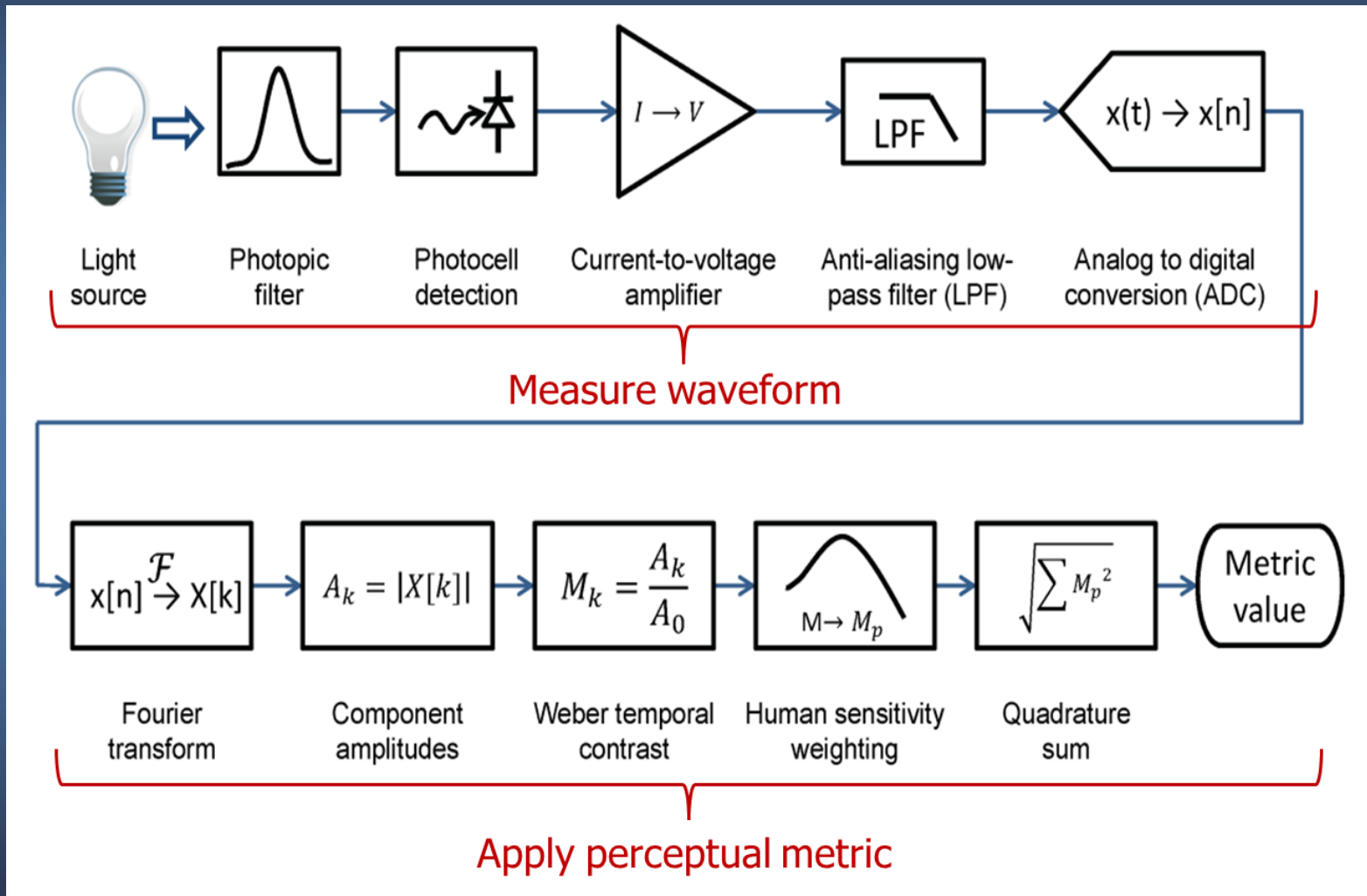
No Visible flicker





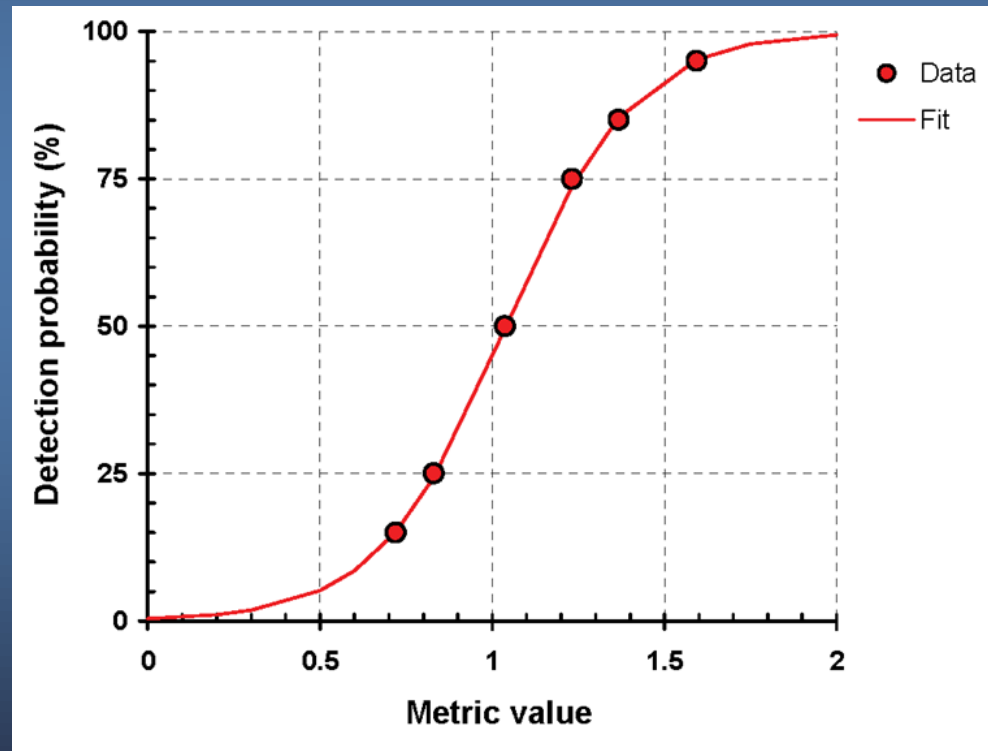


ASSIST Flicker Metric



Interpreting metric values

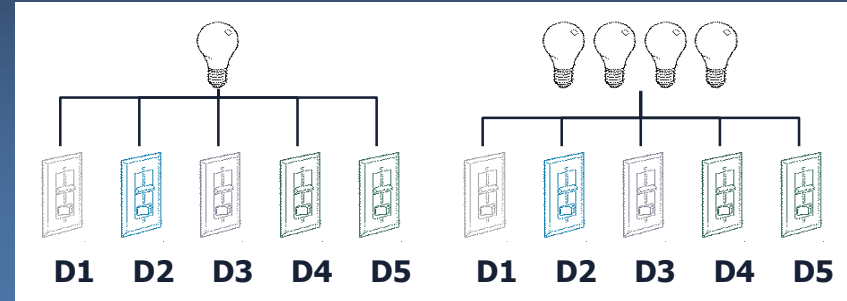
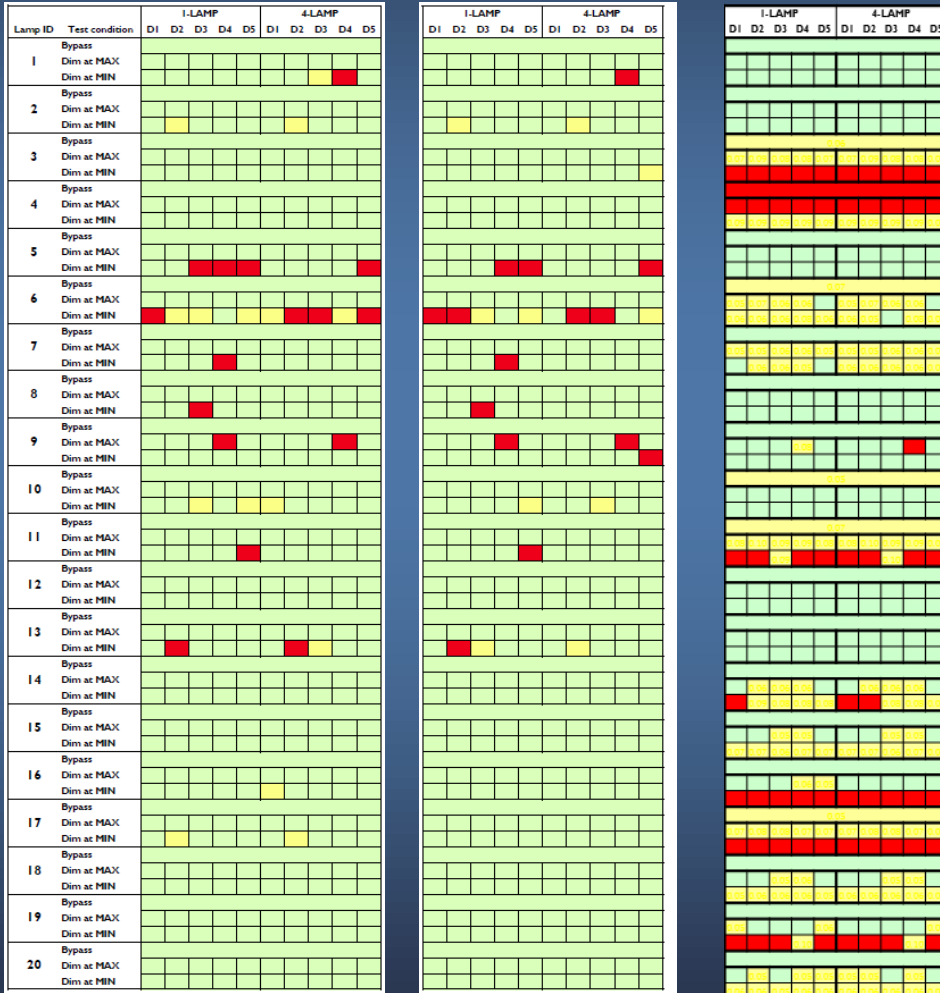
- ◆ A value of 1 is just-perceptible flicker
 - > 50% observation rate



Bodington, D., A. Bierman, and N. Narendran. 2016. A flicker perception metric. *Lighting Research and Technology* 48(5): 624–641.

Metric Performance

Observed Flicker Metric Flicker Index



5 dimmers, 1-lamp and 4-lamp load

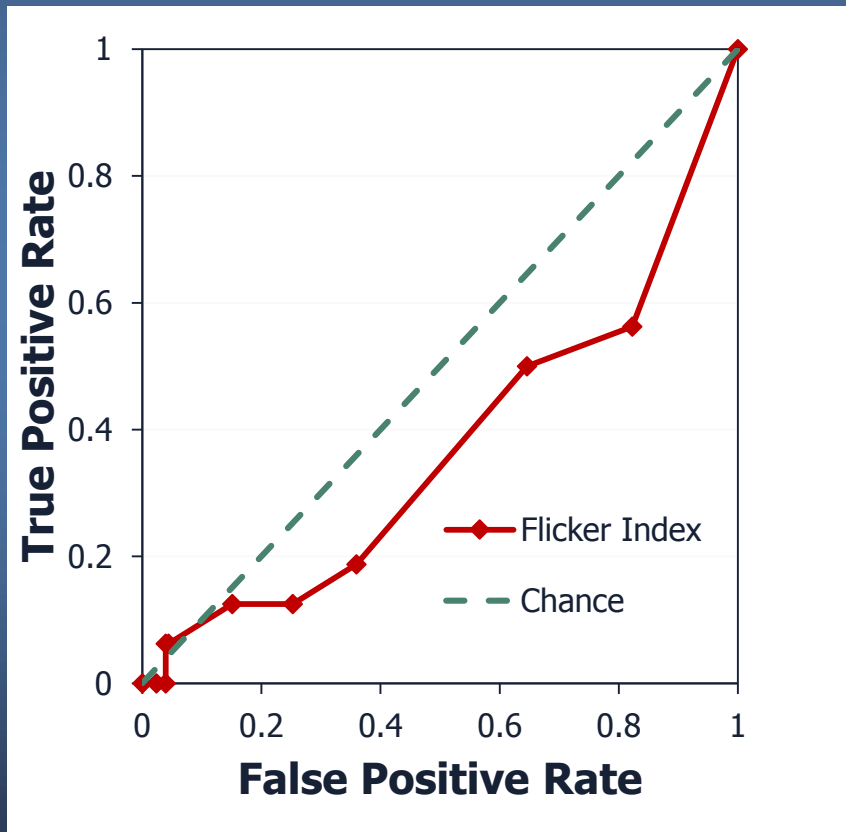
		Flicker observations									
		1-LAMP					4-LAMP				
Lamp ID		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
1	Bypass										
	Dim at MAX										
	Dim at MIN										

	Did not observe flicker
	Perceived minimal flicker, undecided
	Definitely see flicker

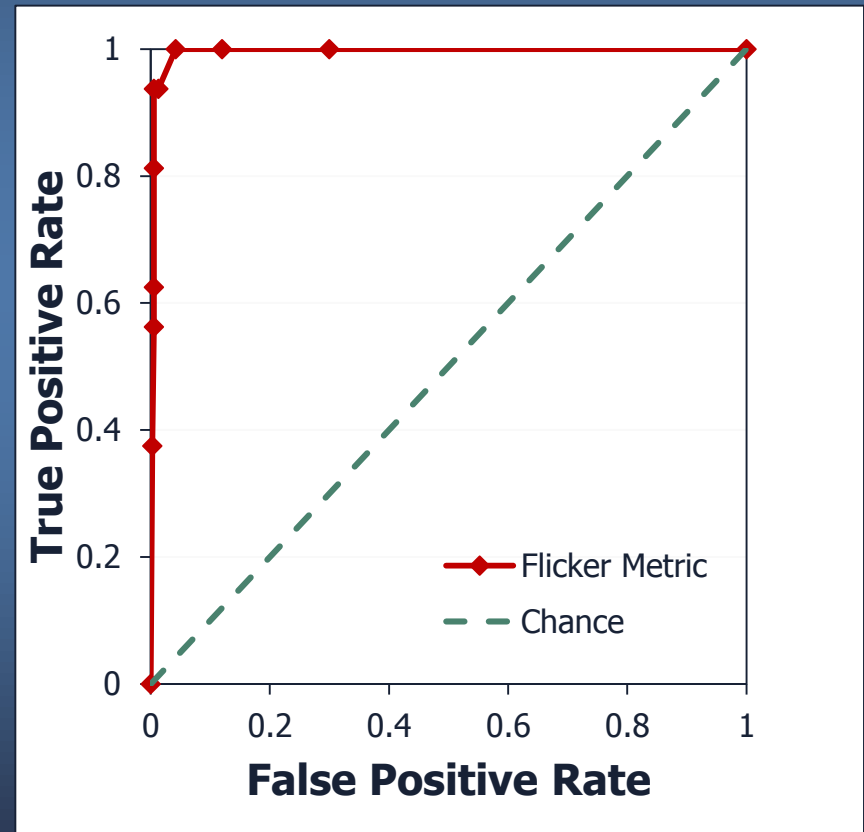
Metric Performance: ROC Curve

Receiver Operating Characteristic

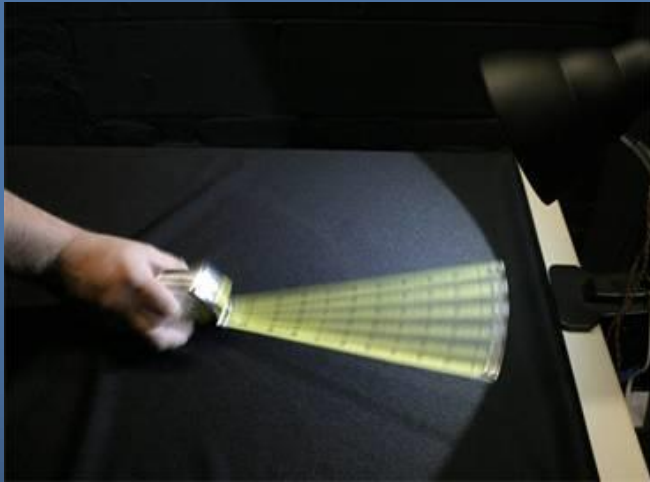
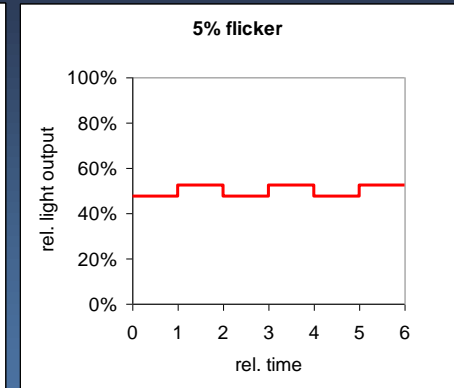
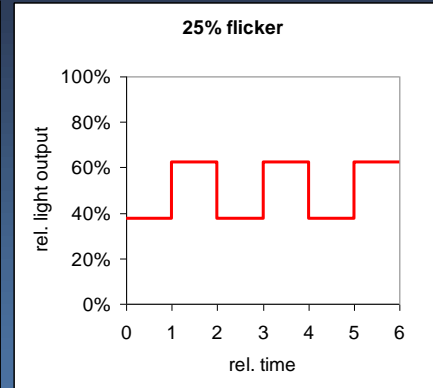
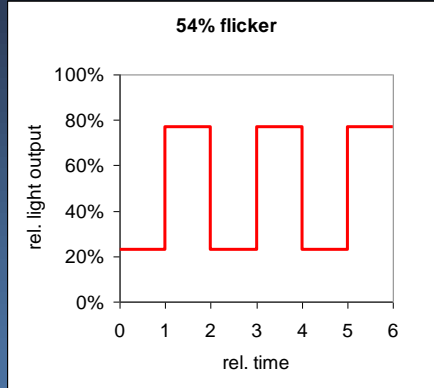
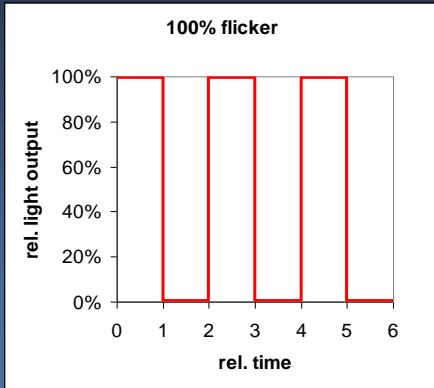
◆ Flicker Index



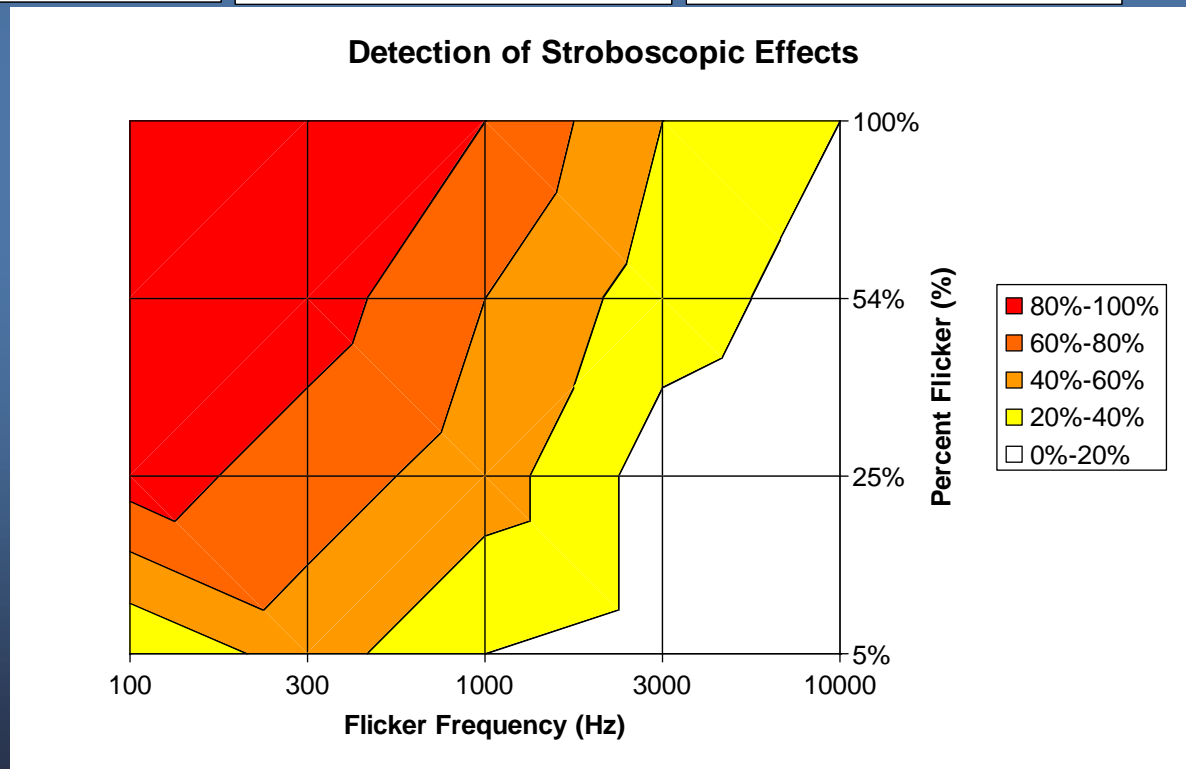
◆ ASSIST Flicker Metric



Detection of Stroboscopic Effects ($f > 100$ Hz)



Bullough J.D., K. Sweater Hickcox, T.R. Klein, A. Lok, and N. Narendran. 2012. [Detection and acceptability of stroboscopic effects from flicker](#). *Lighting Research and Technology* 44(4): 477–483.

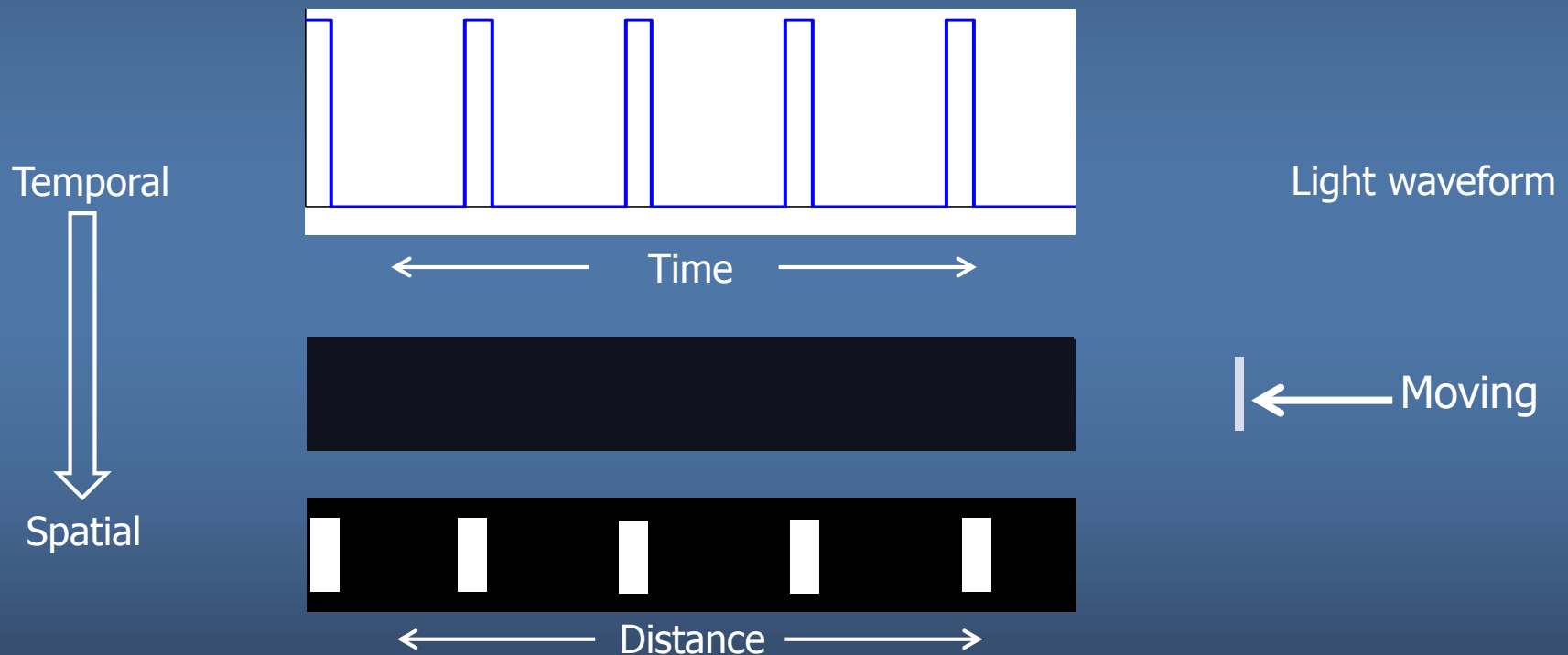


Origin of Stroboscopic Effects ($f > 100$ Hz)



Origin of Stroboscopic Effects ($f > 100$ Hz)

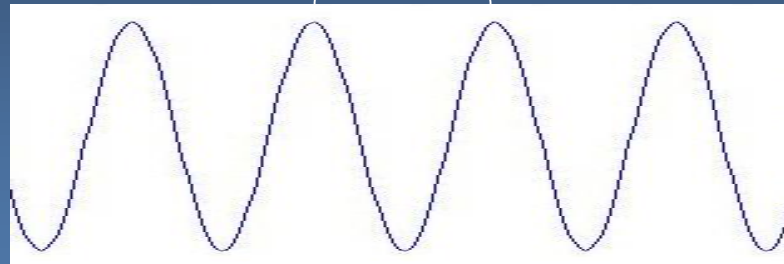
How high frequency flicker is revealed



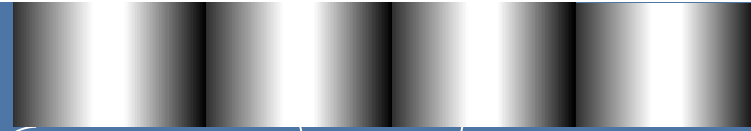
Spatially-manifested flicker contrast

Spatial contrast for one single frequency

$$\Delta t = 1/f = 0.01 \text{ s}$$



Light waveform, $f = 100 \text{ Hz}$



← Moving, $v = 4 \text{ m/s}$

Distance, $d = 4 \text{ m}$



$$\omega = v/d = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

(57 degrees/s)

$$\theta = \omega \Delta t = \omega/f$$

$$= 0.01 \text{ radians}$$

(0.57 degrees)

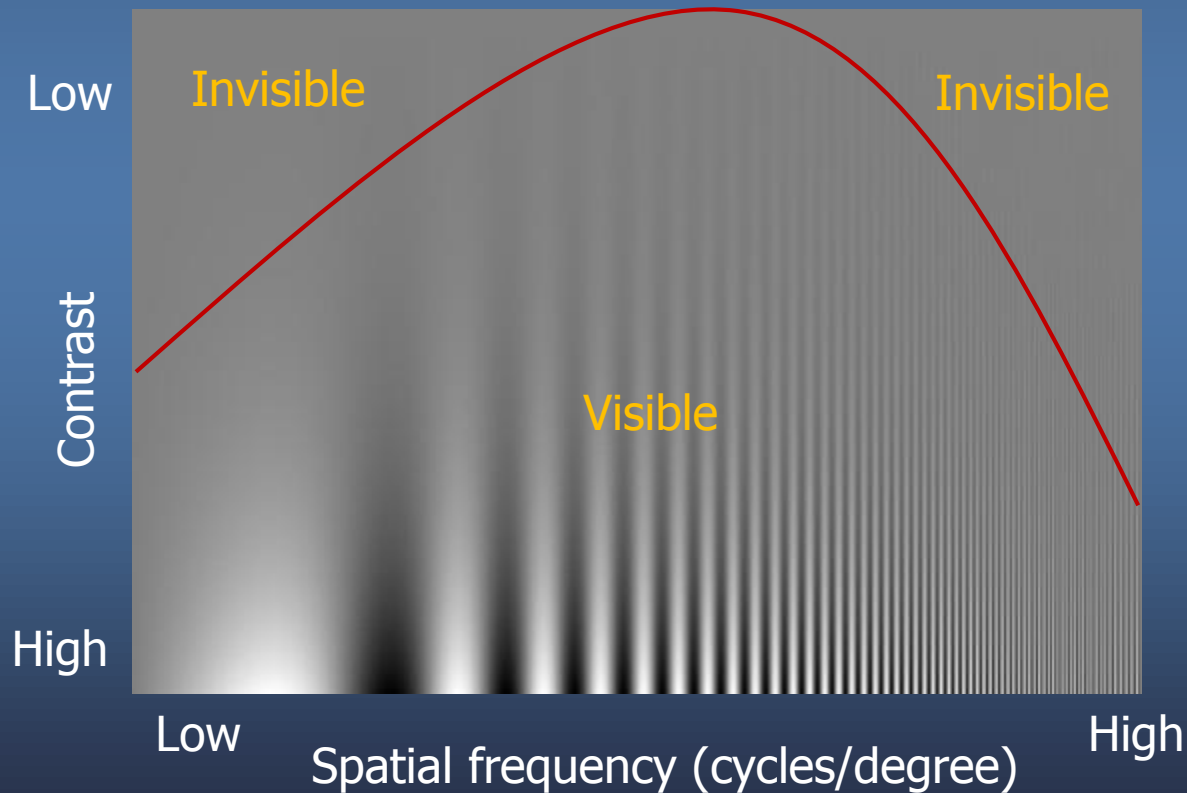
$$\text{Spatial frequency} = 1 \text{ cycle}/\theta = f d/v$$

$$= 100 \text{ cycles/radian}$$

(1.75 cycles/degree)

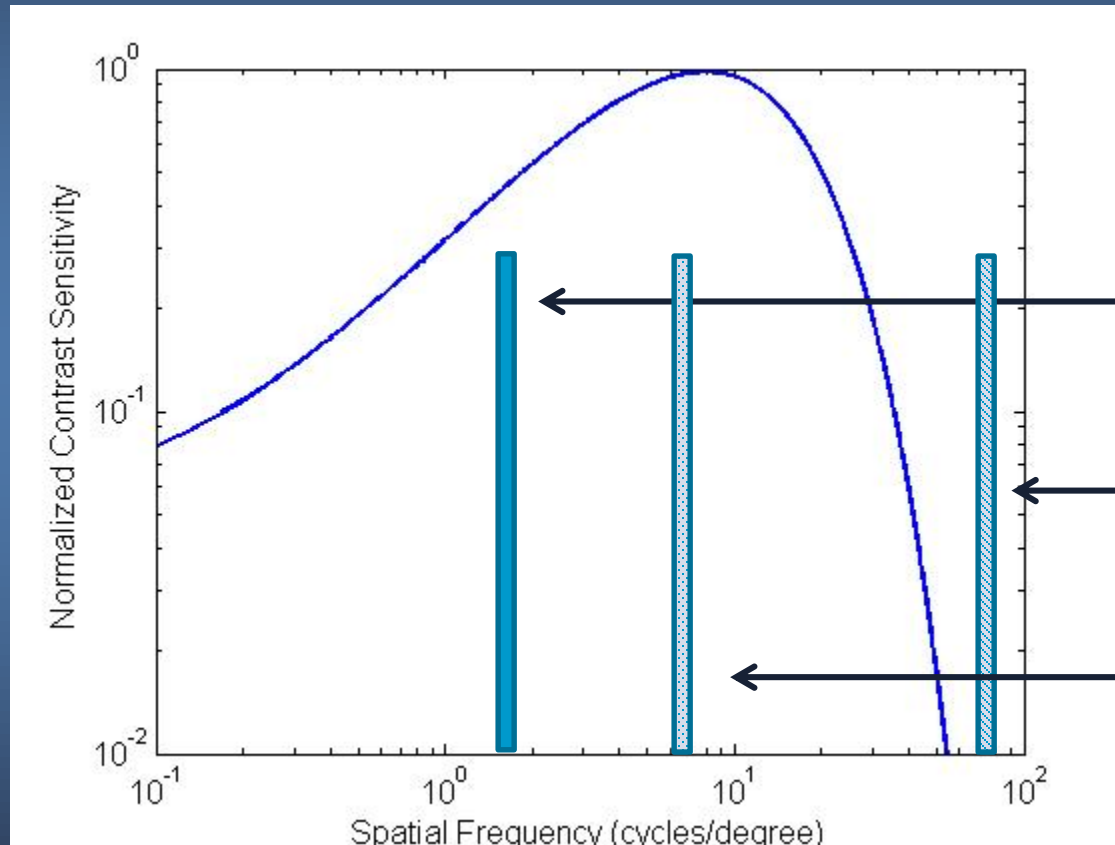
Current Research: An Index for Stroboscopic flicker

- ◆ Similar approach as Flicker Metric for direct flicker
 - Spatial Contrast Sensitivity Function (CSF) in place of temporal sensitivity



Predicting Visibility of Stroboscopic Effects

Spatial Contrast Sensitivity Function



Contrast from flickering light

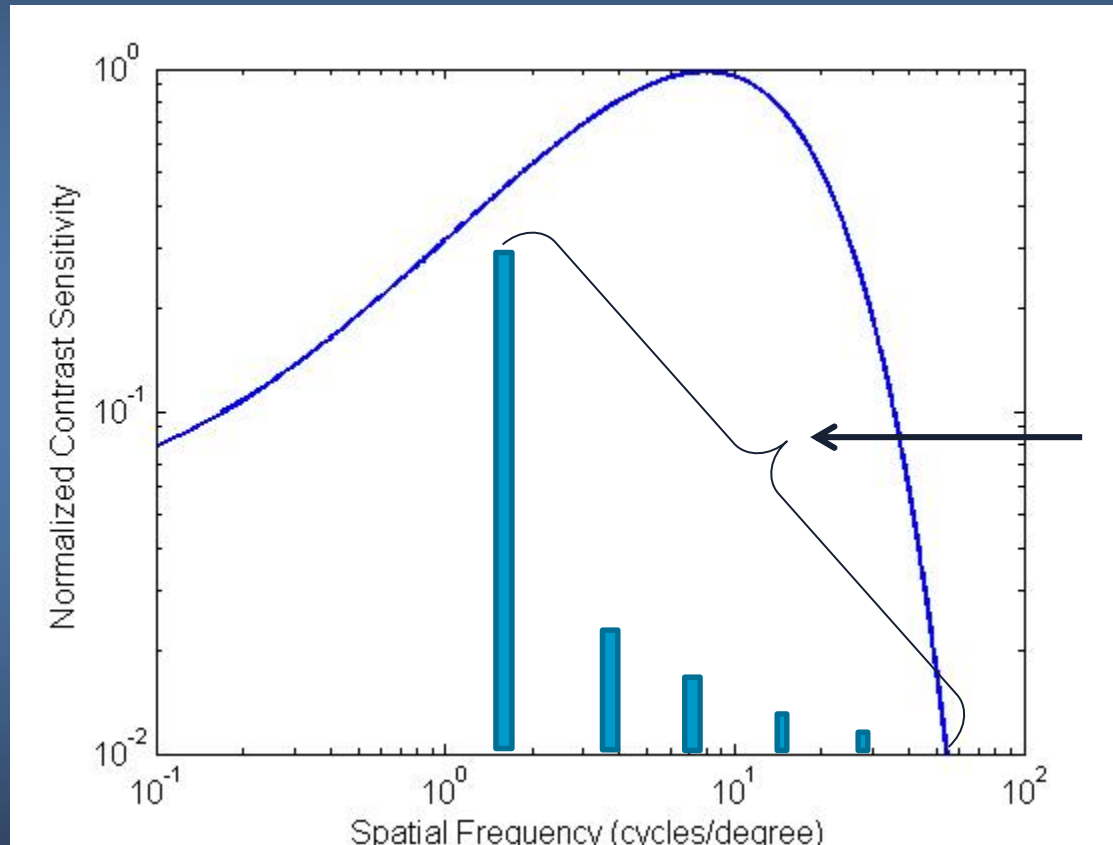
100 Hz **sine** wave
Object moving at 4 m/s
Visible

4000 Hz **sine** wave
Object moving at 4 m/s
Not visible

4000 Hz **sine** wave
Object moving at 40 m/s
Visible

Predicting Visibility of Stroboscopic Effects

Spatial Contrast Sensitivity Function



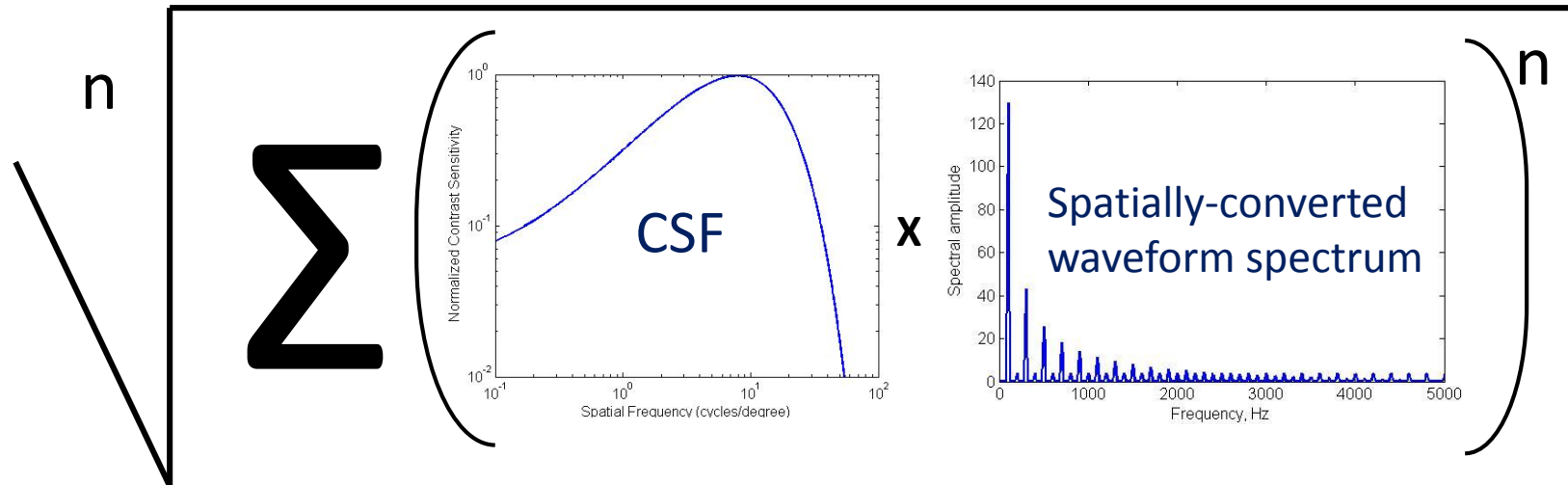
Contrast from flickering light

100 Hz **square** wave
Object moving at 4 m/s

Harmonic components
from square edges
increase overall visibility

Predicting Visibility of Stroboscopic Effects

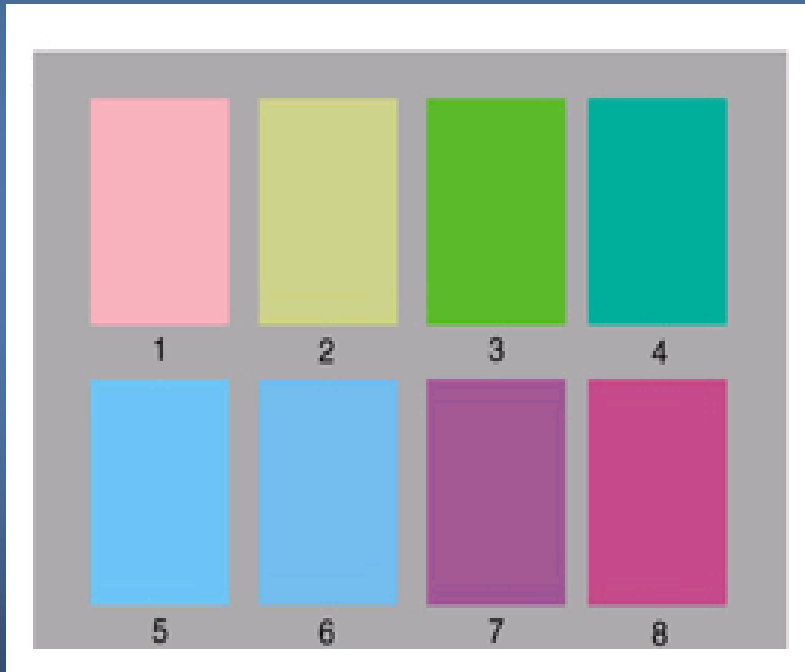
Effective flicker contrast =



- ◆ Currently testing/verifying this metric

A Stroboscopic Index

- ◆ Test objects moving at particular speeds are needed for index—analogueous to CRI color samples



CRI Test Color Samples



Flicker test patterns and speeds

Summary

- ◆ Temporal light characteristics are an important aspect of quality lighting
- ◆ $f < 100$ Hz: Directly observable flicker
 - › ASSIST flicker metric: Ready for implementation
- ◆ $f > 100$ Hz: Stroboscopic effects
 - › Interaction of light source with movement
 - › Empirical data provides guidance for acceptable light source operation
 - › Quantitative metric under development
 - Approach similar to direct flicker metric
 - Analogous to CRI: Test color samples → moving target samples

Acknowledgments

- ◆ LRC Staff and students
- ◆ ASSIST Sponsors



Thank you

- ◆ For more information visit <http://www.lrc.rpi.edu/programs/solidstate/assist/flicker.asp>

