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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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The photometry and goniophotometry of luminaires

灯具的光度测试和分布光度学

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is equivalent to using CIE121-1996 "luminaire photometry and photometric distribution." for ease of use, this standard made the following editorial changes.

The term a) "The technical report" to the "standard";

b) use a decimal point instead of a decimal point " , " , " , " ;

c) Remove CIE121-1996 preface.

The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of electrical lighting (SAC/TC224) centralized.

This standard was drafted. National Lighting Fitting Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, the National Electric Light Source Quality Supervision and Inspection Center (Shanghai), Shanghai era Lighting Appliance Co., Ltd. detection.

Introduction

This standard provides general requirements for indoor lighting and road lighting photometric tests, and include the following information.

a) standard test conditions, and under this condition, the actual error is acceptable;

b) the light source and luminaire selection procedures;

c) luminaire photometric properties of the measurement procedures and possible sources of error in evaluation procedures;

d) correction factor and conversion factor services;

e) the expression of test results.

This standard provides a comprehensive practical guidance for industrial laboratories and have enough information to replace the standard CIE24-1973 "Type of indoor lighting photometric test" and CIE27-1973 "road lighting photometric test." With regard to the more

specific types of lamps CIE will publish a supplementary report.

GB/T 22907-2008/CIE121-1996 Photometric luminaire photometric testing and distribution of school

1.1 Scope

This standard contains requirements for the most common types of lamps photometric testing.

This standard specifies the standard conditions photometric tests, and recommended testing procedures, the lamp photometric properties determined and reported statements. Sufficient accuracy and reproducibility, these provisions provide for the harmonization of national standards based and photometric laboratory tests and luminaire performance data. Expression guidance. For the actual test conditions differ from the standard test conditions of lighting, standard measurement requirements are given correction coefficient.

For laboratory personnel and engineers, the detailed description of the photometric method is the most important, for it is this same user data important. Proper interpretation of the data is generally dependent on the full understanding of the processes involved in the measurement, at the same time, this standard is also provided to the user to understand Photometric measurement procedures and data expression.

As a special type of highly specialized facilities lighting design, measurement, and data related to the special requirements of expression recommended when there is a demand, through such can not cover its standard features, application in a number of complementary standards to meet this need, these additional standards will be referenced in the appropriate sections of this standard, and define specific requirements and measurement conditions when necessary.

For there is no specific standard covers lamps, you can use the most appropriate standards and the requirements of the common standards to guide the actual measurement program.

1.2 Photometric properties

Measured photometric properties may be divided into characteristics, i.e., those experimentally to directly measure, as well as derived characteristic, i.e., from the measured. Calculation of the amount of data obtained. Derivation properties closer related to lighting applications. This standard relates photometric characteristics are measured.

2 Terms

It contains only directly related to the definition. Some terms used in this standard may be listed in other standards under a different name (in square brackets Within the given number) appears.

Other relevant definitions, see CIE/IEC 17.4-1987 [1].

2.1

The term of lamps 2.1.1 those who can be assigned, revealing or changing one or more light an instrument that emits light, and includes a support, fixing and protecting the light source required all components (but not including the light source itself), and a circuit necessary auxiliary devices and connected them with the power supply unit.

2.1.2

Lighting design work posture (refer to the manufacturer's instructions or common way to determine).

2.1.3

Attitude of the lamp being tested.

Note: If not otherwise indicated, to take consistent with the design attitude.

2.1.4

Used photometric testing and origin calculation.

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