

Photometric Report

EXTERIOR DOT-HP PRO HALF POWER – GREEN

LM-79-08 Compliant

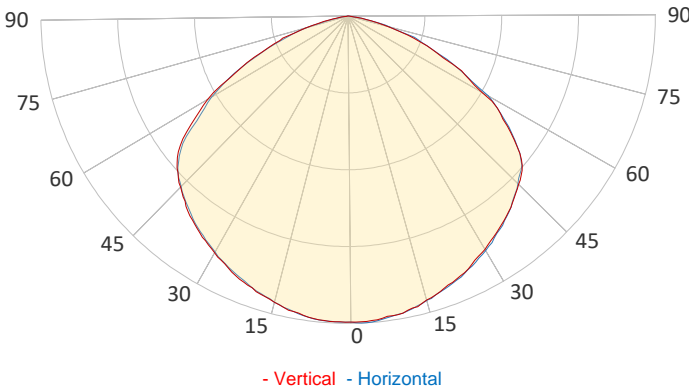
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Total Fixture Output:	83.68 lm
Efficacy:	26.15 lm/W
Lens Option:	Clear Front
Beam Angle (50%):	120°
Field Angle (10%):	150°
CRI:	N/A
Color Temperature:	N/A



SAMPLE MEASUREMENT

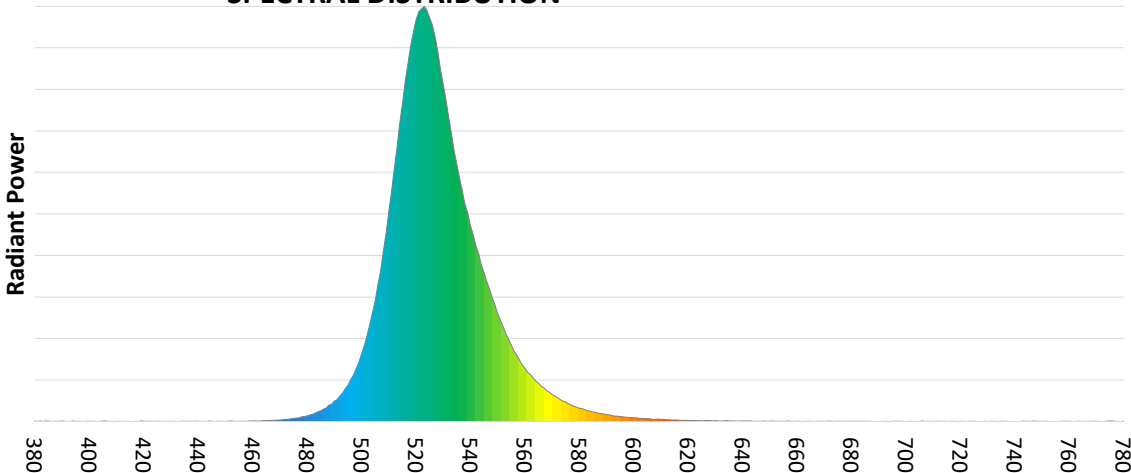
POLAR PLOT



Catalog Number:	MAR-90581000
Measured Output:	83.68 lm
Measured Peak:	27.7 cd
Consumed Power:	3.2 W
Efficacy:	26.15 lm/W
Beam Angle (50%):	121.4°
Field Angle (10%):	154.1°

Measurement Condition:	
Ambient Temperature:	25° +/- 5° C
AC Supply:	230V/50Hz
Fan Mode:	No Fan
Fixture Warm-up Time:	60 minutes

SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION



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The diagram illustrates the relationship between distance, beam width, and illuminance for a 121.4 degree beam light. A light source on the left emits a cone of light. Vertical lines mark distances of 1m, 5m, 10m, 15m, and 20m. At each distance, the beam width and illuminance are specified. The beam width increases linearly with distance, while the illuminance decreases with the square of the distance.

Distance (meter)	Distance (feet)	Lux*	Footcandles*	Beam width (meter)	Beam width (feet)
1 m	3.3 ft	28 lx	3 fc	3.6 m	11.8 ft
5 m	16.4 ft	1 lx	0 fc	17.8 m	58.4 ft
10 m	32.8 ft	0 lx	0 fc	35.6 m	116.8 ft
15 m	49.2 ft	0 lx	0 fc	53.4 m	175.3 ft
20 m	65.6 ft	0 lx	0 fc	71.2 m	233.7 ft

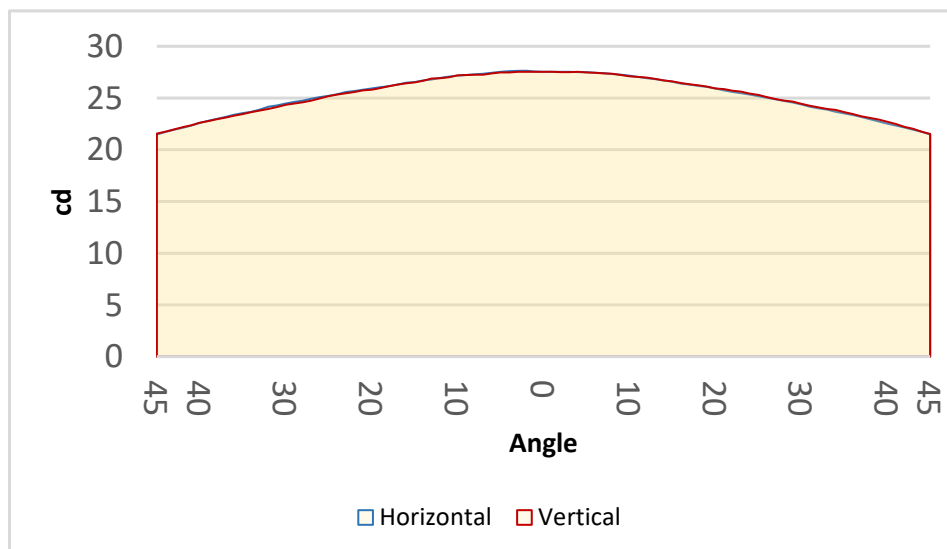
*measured at center of beam

Beam width:

$$= 3.6 * \text{distance}$$
 Illuminance:

$$= 28 / (\text{distance}^2)$$

BEAM ILLUMINANCE FROM 1-20M

[illegible]

BEAM ANGLE H 50%	FIELD ANGLE 10%
121.4°	154.1°

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TEST INFORMATION

Test date: From October 14, 2024, to October 16, 2024
Date of receipt samples: August 14, 2024
Quantity of receipt samples: 1 unit per model

EQUIPMENT LIST

ID	Instrument	Model	Cal. date	Next cal. Date
AC Power Meter	EF-I-0287	PF9811	2024.03.08	2025.03.07
AC Power Meter	EF-I-1002	PF2010	2024.03.08	2025.03.07
Photometric colorimetric electric system (2-meter sphere)	EF-I-900	HASS 2000	Before used	Before used
21V/3.9289A standard lamp	EF-I-963	D204	2024.03.22	2025.03.21
Goniophotometer	EF-I-902	GO-R5000	2024.03.08	2025.03.07
Wireless temperature transmitter	EF-I-958	DWRP-B (0)	2024.03.08	2025.03.07

REFERENCE STANDARDS OR METHODS

ANSI/NEMA/ ANSLG C78.377-2017	Specifications for the Chromaticity of Solid-State Lighting Products
ANSI C82.77-2002	Harmonic Emission Limits Related Power Quality Requirements for Lighting Equipment
CIE Pub. No. 13.3-1995	Method of Measuring and Specifying Color Rendering of Light Sources
CIE Pub. No. 15:2004	Colorimetry
IES LM-79-08	Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Solid-State Lighting Products

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TEST CONDUCTED AND METHOD

Ambient Condition

The ambient temperature in which measurements are being taken was maintained at 25 ± 2 °C, the air flow around the sample(s) being tested did not affect the performance.

Power Supply Characteristics

The AC power supply had a sinusoidal voltage wave shape at the prescribed frequency (60 Hz) such that the RMS summation of the harmonic components does not exceed 3 percent of the fundamental during operation of the test item.

The voltage of AC power supply (RMS voltage) applied to the device under test was regulated to within 0.2 percent under load.

Seasoning and Stabilization

No seasoning was performed in accordance with IESNA LM-79-08. And before the measurement, the sample was stabilized until the light output and power variations were less than 0.5% in 30 minutes intervals (3 readings, 15 minutes apart).

Electrical Instrumentation

The calibration uncertainties of the instruments for AC voltage and current were less than 0.2 percent, and the calibration uncertainty of the AC power meter was less than 0.5 percent (9% confidence interval, $k=2$).

Color Measurement Method

Spectral radiant flux was measured by a sphere (2 meter)-spectroradiometer system, and the color characteristics (Color rendering index, correlated color temperature, chromaticity coordinate) were calculated from these by software automatically.

10 samples were measured as customer required.

Total Luminous Flux Measurement Method

Total luminous flux was measured by both sphere-spectroradiometer system and goniophotometer.

Spectral radiant flux was measured by a sphere (2 meter)-spectroradiometer system, and the total luminous flux was calculated from these by software automatically.

Light intensity distribution was measured by a type C goniophotometer (with mirror) which can keep the sample in burn position when the tests conduct, and the total luminous flux was calculated from the intensity data by software automatically.

1 sample was measured by sphere method, and 1 sample was measured by goniophotometer method.

Correction factor (self-absorption) has been considered when doing measurement.

Luminous Intensity Distribution Measurement Method

Light intensity distribution was measured by a type C goniophotometer (with mirror) which can keep the sample in burn position when the tests conduct, and the kinds of graph were generated by software automatically.

1 sample was measured as customer required.