KEMA Quality

灯和灯系统的光生物安全

2010-9-3 Hanson Photometry















内容

- 光生物安全的背景和应用
- 可见光与不可见光辐射
- 光对人眼/皮肤的负面影响
- IEC/EN 62471光生物安全标准
- EN 62471:2008与 IEC 62471:2006的区别
- IEC/TR 62471-2:2009的介绍
- 测试系统 IDR 300 的介绍





背景介绍

- 过去,对于光辐射对人体造成的伤害并没有详细的测量评估方法,传统的测试手段是评估光波中所包含的紫外或不可见光的含量。因此当新的照明技术LED出现的时候,过去我们对其评估使用与评价激光类产品相同的标准IEC/EN 60825。
- 现在LED产品不再被最新版本的激光安全标准(IEC/EN 60825-1:2007) 所涵盖,需要按照 IEC/EN 62471进行风险评级。
- EN 62471 被CE低电压指令(LVD directive 2006/95/EC)所涵盖同时也被人造光辐射指令(AORD 2006/25)所涵盖。



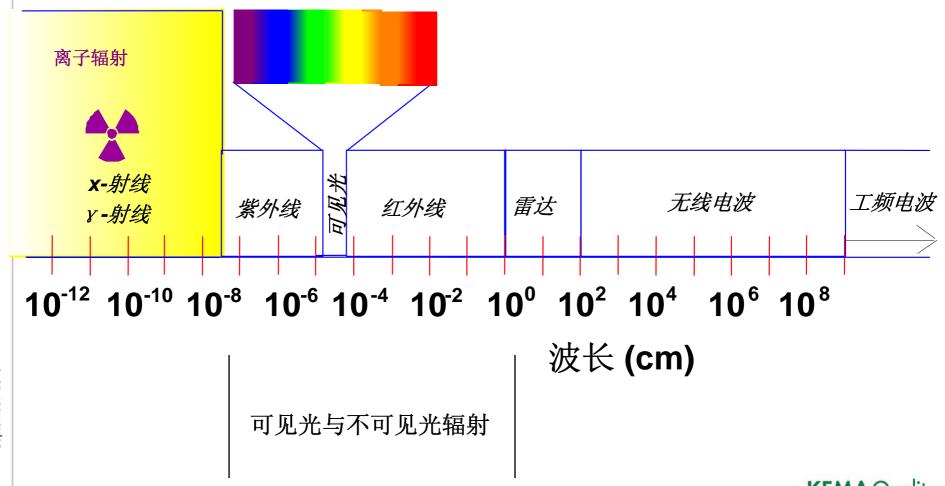
背景介绍

- IEC/EN 62471 适用于所有的灯和灯系统,包括LEDs、白炽灯泡、荧光灯、气体放电灯、电弧灯等其他灯和灯具。
- 关于家用的非定向灯的能效要求的欧盟法规244/2009也同时指定关于 UV辐射的测试需要按照IEC/ EN 62471 执行(主要针对节能灯)。
- 自整流LED灯的CB认证必须包含IEC 62471 和 IEC TR 62471-2 执行 光生物安全的测试。
- 根据OSM/CTL决议,LED灯具必须按照IEC/EN 62471进行测试。
- LED模块关于人眼保护的标签,参考IEC/EN62471。





可见光与不可见光辐射





可见光与不可见光辐射

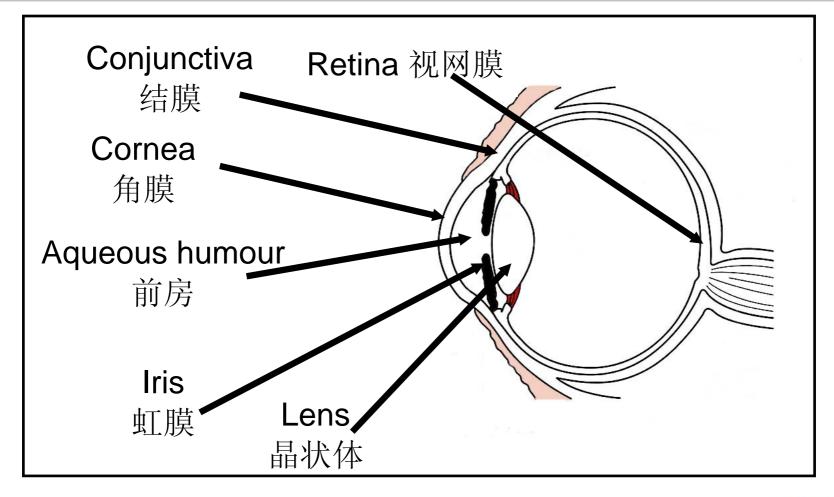
100 - 280 nm	280 - 315 nm	315 - 400 nm	400 - 425 nm	425 - 445 nm	445 - 500 nm	500 - 575 nm	575 - 585 nm	585 - 620 nm	620 - 780 nm	780 - 1400 nm	1.40 - 3.0 µm	3.0 - 1000 µm
UVC	UVB	UVA	紫色	靛青	祖色	绿色	黄色	橙色	红色	IRA	IRB	IRC

100nm - 400 nm 不可见光

400nm – 780 nm 可见光 780 nm – 1 mm 不可见光



光对人眼/皮肤的负面影响(人眼结构)





光对人眼/皮肤的负面影响(紫外线)

- 紫外线引起的白内障 to eye → lens; spectral range 180 200 nm to 400 420 nm in particular 290 nm to 325 nm
- 结膜炎 to eye → Conjunctivis; spectral range 180 200 nm to 400 420 nm in particular 200 nm to 320 nm
- 角膜炎 to eye → cornea; spectral range 180 200 nm to 400 420 nm
- 红斑
 to skin; spectral range 180-200 nm to 400-420 nm in particular 200 nm
 to 320 nm
- 皮肤弹性组织变性
- 皮肤癌





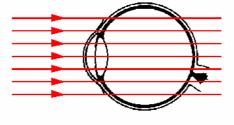
光对人眼/皮肤的负面影响(可见光和红外线)

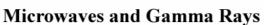
- 视网膜炎(蓝光伤害)
 to eye → retina spectral range 300 nm to 700 nm in particular 400 to 500 nm
- 视网膜热伤害 to eye → retina; spectral range 380 nm to 1400 nm
- 红外线白内障 to eye → lens; spectral range 780 nm to 3000 nm
- 前房水份蒸发 to eye → Aqueous humour; spectral range 1400 nm to 3000 nm
- 角膜灼伤 to eye → cornea; spectral range 1400 nm to 3000 nm
- 皮肤灼伤 to Skin; spectral range 380 nm to 3000 nm

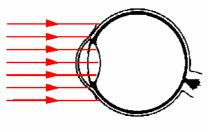




光对人眼/皮肤的负面影响(光辐射)



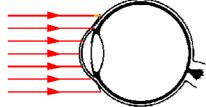




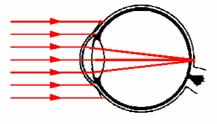
Near Ultraviolet

紫外线白内障

角膜结膜炎 角膜灼伤



Far Ultraviolet and Far Infrared Visible and Near Infrared



红外线白内障 闪光失明 视网膜灼伤和损害

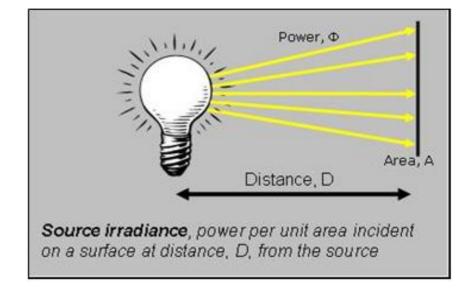


- IEC/EN 62471 灯和灯系统的光生物安全
- 适用范围: 该标准对灯和灯系统,包括各种灯具的光生物安全性予以指导。对于所有非相干宽带电光源,也包括发光二极管(LEDs)但不包括激光,在200(1)纳米至3000纳米波长范围的光学辐射的光生物危害的评估和控制。对曝辐射限值,参考技术和分级计划进行了明确规定。
- 适用于所有灯和灯系统。



- 光谱辐照度: 定义
 - 在离开光源给定距离 上,每单位面积和给定 波长下的入射能量(在 无穷小波长范围内的辐 照度除以该波长范 围)
 - 单位: W.m⁻² nm⁻¹

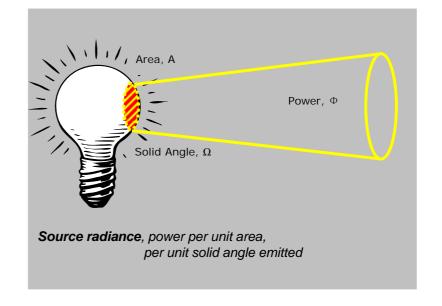
$$E(\lambda) = \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{A}$$





- 光谱辐亮度: 定义
 - 从单位面积的光源表面 射出的单位空间角内的 能量(在给定方向上)
 - 有时后称其为 brightness (亮度)
 - 单位: W.sr⁻¹m⁻² nm⁻¹

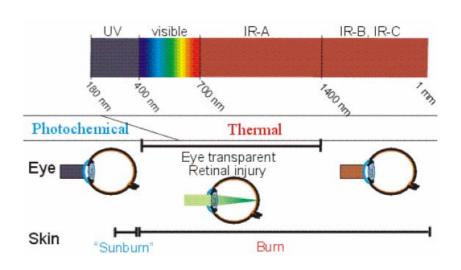
$$L(\lambda) = \frac{\Phi(\lambda)}{A.\Omega}$$





■ 危害分类

- 光化学紫外危害(200⁽¹⁾ 400nm)
- 近紫外危害(315 400 nm)
- 蓝光危害(300 700 nm)
- 蓝光危害-小光源(300 700 nm)
- 视网膜热危害(380 1400 nm or 780 1400nm ⁽²⁾)
- 红外辐射危害(780 3000 nm)
- 皮肤热危害(380 3000 nm)



备注(1): 请查看 EN 62471:2008 和 IEC 62471:2006 标准的区别 备注(2): 波长范围从 780-1400nm 适用于对微弱视觉刺激的评价



■ 光化学紫外危害评估(200⁽¹⁾ – 400nm)

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} \int_{\lambda$$

$$E_{\mathrm{eff}} = \sum_{\lambda = 200 \, \mathrm{nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \, \mathrm{nm}} \sum_{\lambda = 200 \, \mathrm{nm}}^{\lambda = 400 \, \mathrm{nm}}$$
 (有效紫外辐射照度)

或

备注(1): 请查看 EN 62471:2008 和 IEC 62471:2006 标准的区别

■ 近紫外危害评估(315 – 400nm)

$$H_{UVA} = \int_{0}^{\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot d\lambda \cdot dt \quad \text{(UVAal J $\text{$\text{d}$}$ $\text{$\text{d}$}$$$

$$E_{\text{UVA}} = \sum_{\lambda = 315 \text{ nm}} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda$$

(UVA辐照度)

■ 蓝光危害评估(300 – 700nm)

$$L_{B} = \int_{\lambda = 300 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 700 \text{ nm}} L_{\lambda}(\lambda) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda \quad (蓝光危害加权辐亮度)$$

$$\lambda = 300 \text{ nm}$$

■ 蓝光危害-小光源危害评估(300 – 700nm)

$$E_B = \int_{\lambda = 300 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 700 \text{ nm}} E_{\lambda}(\lambda) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda$$
 (蓝光危害加权辐照度)



■ 热危害评估 (380/780 – 1400nm)

$$L_{R} = \int_{\lambda_{1}}^{1400 \text{ nm}} L_{\lambda} (\lambda) \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda \quad \text{(热危害加权辐亮度)}$$

■ 红外辐射危害评估(780 – 3000 nm)

$$E_{IR} = \int_{\lambda}^{\lambda} E_{\lambda}(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda$$
 (IRA+IRB辐照度)
 $\lambda = 780 \text{ nm}$

■ 皮肤热危害评估(380 – 3000 nm)

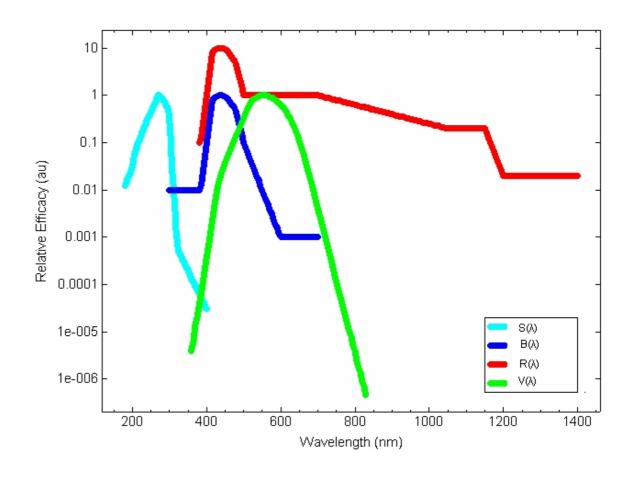
$$H_{skin} = \int\limits_{0}^{t} \int\limits_{\lambda}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}} \int\limits_{\lambda = 3000 \text{ nm}}^{\lambda = 3000$$

或

 $\lambda = 380 \, \text{nm}$

$$\lambda = 3\,000\,\mathrm{nm}$$
 $E_{\mathrm{skin}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda$ (可见光和红外光辐照度)

- 相关加权函数 S(λ), B(λ), R(λ), V(λ)
 - S(λ)用于光化 学紫外危害评估
 - B(λ)用于蓝光危 害评估
 - R(λ)用于热危害 评估
 - V(λ)用于光通量 计算





■ 基于加权辐照度的曝辐限值

Table 5.4 Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)

Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength range nm	Exposure duration sec	Limiting aperture rad (deg)	EL in terms of constant irradiance W·m ⁻²
Actinic UV skin & eye	$E_{\rm s} = \sum E_{\lambda} \cdot S(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	200°–400	< 30000	1,4 (80)	30/t
Eye UV-A	$E_{\text{UVA}} = \sum E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda$	315 – 400	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	10000/t 10
Blue-light small source	$E_{\rm B} = \sum E_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	300 – 700	≤100 >100	< 0,011	100/ <i>t</i> 1,0
Eye IR	$E_{IR} = \sum E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda$	780 –3000	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	18000/t ^{0,75} 100
Skin thermal	$E_{H} = \sum E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta \lambda$	380 – 3000	< 10	2π sr	20000/t ^{0,75}



■ 恒曝辐的加权辐照度对时间的曝辐限值

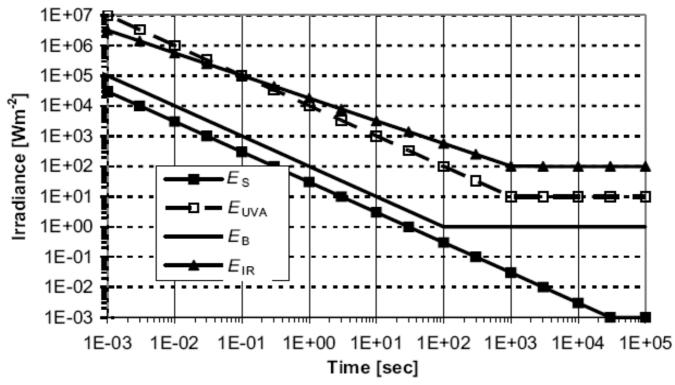


Figure 5.4 Weighted irradiance exposure limits vs. time for constant exposure.





■ 基于加权辐亮度的曝辐限值

Table 5.5 Summary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)

Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength range nm	Exposure duration sec	Field of view radians	EL in terms of constant radiance W⋅m ⁻² ⋅sr ⁻¹)
Blue light	$L_{\rm B} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	300 – 700	0,25 – 10 10-100 100-10000 ≥ 10000	0,011 $\cdot\sqrt{(t/10)}$ 0,011 0,0011 $\cdot\sqrt{t}$ 0,1	10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 100
Retinal thermal	$L_{R} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	380 – 1400	< 0,25 0,25 – 10	0,0017 0,011·√(<i>t</i> /10)	$50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$ $50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$
Retinal thermal (weak visual stimulus)	$L_{\rm IR} = \sum L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda$	780 – 1400	> 10	0,011	6000/α



■ 恒曝辐的加权辐照度对时间的曝辐限值

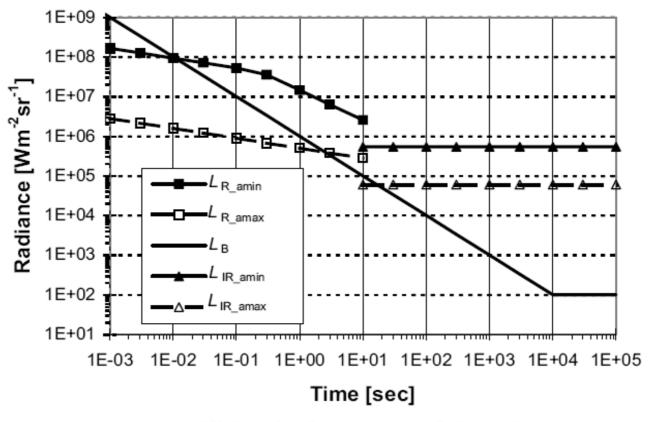


Figure 5.5 Weighted radiance exposure limits vs. time for constant exposure.



A		-k-k-Mek	生物学效应	
危害	波长范围(nm)	基数	眼睛 皮肤	
	(4)		角膜-角膜炎	红斑
光化学紫外危害 (皮肤和眼睛)	200 ⁽¹⁾ -400 (加权)	辐照度	结膜-结膜炎	弹性组织变性
(ZAVIVEKEN)	(NR DA)		晶状体-白内障	皮肤癌
UVA危害	315-400	辐照度	晶状体-白内障	
视网膜蓝光危害	300-700 (加权)	辐亮度	计图带 化杂光图带	
视网膜蓝光危害-小光源	300-700 (加权)	辐照度	视网膜-光致视网膜炎	
视网膜热危害	380-1400 (加权)	辐亮度	视网膜-视网膜灼伤	
视网膜热危害-低视觉刺激	780-1400 (加权)	辐亮度	视网膜-视网膜灼伤	
红外辐射对眼睛危害	780-3000		角膜-角膜灼伤	
红介福别 刈 暇 明 凡 舌	700-3000	辐照度	晶状体-白内障	
皮肤热危害	380-3000	辐照度		皮肤-灼伤

备注(1): 请查看 EN 62471:2008 和 IEC 62471:2006 标准的区别



September- 2010



危险评级	分类科学基础
0类危险(无危险)	无光生物危害
1类危险(低危险)	在曝光正常条件下,灯无光生物危害
2类危险(中度危险)	灯不产生对强光和温度不适敏感的光生物危害
3类危险(高危险)	瞬间辐射会造成光生物危害

	危害产生之前所需的辐曝时间 (单位: 秒)					
危害	0类危险	1类危险	2类危险	3类危险		
光化学紫外危害	30000	10000	1000	-		
UVA危害	1000	300	100	-		
蓝光危害	10000	100	0.25	-		
蓝光危害-小光源	10000	100	0.25	-		
视网膜热危害	10	10	0.25	-		
视网膜热危害-低视觉刺激	1000	100	10	-		
红外辐射对眼睛危害	1000	100	10	-		





EN 62471:2008与 IEC 62471:2006的区别

- 依据EN 62471:2008紫外线波长从180nm开始,而依据IEC62471:2006 紫外波长从200nm开始
- IEC 62471:2006 / S(\(\lambda \)) 的值EN 62471:2008以1nm步长列出,而IEC 62471:2006是以5nm步长列出
- 对于近紫外危害评估,根据EN 62471:2008 标准其UVA辐照度限值是 0,33 W•m⁻² , 而根据IEC 62471:2006 标准UVA辐照度的0类危险(无 危险)的限值是 10,0 W•m⁻²
- 对于蓝光危害-小光源危害评估 (300 700 nm), 根据EN 62471:2008 标准0类危险(无危险)的限值是 0,01 W•m⁻², 而根据IEC 62471:2006 标准0类危险(无危险)的限值是 1,0 W•m⁻²



EN 62471:2008与 IEC 62471:2006的区别

■ IEC 62471:2006的光生物危害分类

测量 – 风险	符号	发射限值			单位
		无危险	低危险	中度危险	
光化学紫外危害(200 -400nm)	Es	0.001	0.003	0.03	W-m ⁻²
UVA危害(315 – 400 nm)	E _{UVA}	10	33	100	W-m ⁻²
蓝光危害(300 – 700 nm)	L _B	100	10000	4000000	W-m ⁻² sr ⁻¹
蓝光危害-小光源(300 – 700 nm)	E _B	1.0	1.0	400	W-m ⁻²
视网膜热危害(380 – 1400 nm)	L _R	28000/α	28000/α	71000/ α	W-m ⁻² sr ⁻¹
视网膜热危害-低视觉刺激	L _{IR}	6000/ α	6000/ a	6000/ a	W-m ⁻² sr ⁻¹
红外辐射 (780 – 3000 nm)	E _{IR}	100	570	3200	W-m ⁻²





EN 62471:2008与 IEC 62471:2006的区别

■ EN 62471:2008的光生物危害分类

测量 – 风险	符号	发射限值		单位	
		无危险	低危险	中度危险	
光化学紫外危害(<i>180</i> -400nm)	Es	0.001			W-m ⁻²
UVA危害(315 – 400 nm)	E_UVA	0.33			W-m ⁻²
蓝光危害(300 – 700 nm)	L_B	100	10000	4000000	W-m ⁻² sr ⁻¹
蓝光危害-小光源(300 – 700 nm)	E _B	0.01	1.0	400	W-m ⁻²
视网膜热危害(380 – 1400 nm)	L_R	28000/ α	28000/ a	71000/ α	W-m ⁻² sr ⁻¹
视网膜热危害-低视觉刺激	L_IR	6000/ α	6000/ α	6000/ α	W-m ⁻² sr ⁻¹
红外辐射 (780 – 3000 nm)	E _{IR}	100	570	3200	W-m ⁻²

备注(1): 请查看 EN 62471:2008 和 IEC 62471:2006 标准的区别





- IEC/TR 62471-2 -关于非激光类光辐射安全的制造要求导则
- 适用范围:

该技术报告提供关于如下方面的制造商导则

- 指导制造商如何正确评估和使用光辐射安全
- 光生物安全合理配置
- 光生物安全的产品标识指导
- 该技术报告不用于评估那些专业的特殊用途的仪器设备如皮肤晒黑装置,眼科仪器设备,医疗用的仪器或美容装置等。上述设备需要参照其特殊用途设备所对应的相关标准进行评估考核



- 危害分类应用于光辐射安全评估
 - 光辐射安全的基础分类
 - 无危险 (0类危险)
 - 低危险 (1类危险)
 - 中度危险(2类危险)
 - 高度危险(3类危险)
 - 评估基础条件/评估标准
 - 普通照明服务 (GLS) 评估距离: 500lx
 - 非普通照明服务 (Non GLS)评估距离: 200mm
 - 相关应用场合讨论
 - 近红外光源
 - "电光源"
 - 纵向标准的应用

定义:普通照明用灯

指人们用来照明用的灯,应用场合例如办公室、学校、家庭、道路或汽车上。 但不包含电影投影、复印、皮肤晒黑处理、工业处理、医疗和搜索用灯等。







- 指导制造商如何正确评估和使用光辐射安全
 - R值
 - 限值基于辐射照度强度/辐射亮度强度
 - 限值基于时间积分的辐射总量
 - 光源/LED 厂商的指导导则
 - 测量评估的条件和环境
 - 用户信息的提供
 - 灯系统/灯具制造商的指导导则
 - 普通照明服务光源 (GLS)
 - 多用途灯
 - 危害距离确认
 - 标识信息
 - 其他相关信息





■ 灯具制造商若在不改变光源配光的条件下,灯(光源)制造商对单个灯所作的危害风险评估会等同或降低地传递到灯系统或灯具中。否则,灯系统(灯具)制造商需执行新的评估来确认其所对应的风险等级。

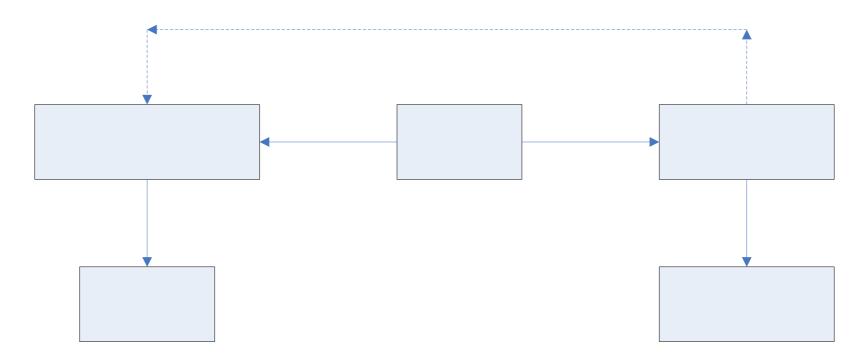






Table 1 - Hazard-related risk group labelling of lamp systems

Hazard	Exempt Risk Group	Risk Group 1	Risk Group 2	Risk Group 3
Ultraviolet hazard	Not required	NOTICE	CAUTION	WARNING
200 nm to 400 nm		UV emitted from this product	UV emitted from this product.	UV emitted from this product.
Retinal blue light	Not required	Not required	CAUTION	WARNING
hazard 300 nm to 400 nm			Possibly hazardous optical radiation emitted from this product	Possibly hazardous optical radiation emitted from this product
Retinal blue light or	Not required	Not required	CAUTION	WARNING
thermal hazard 400 nm to 780 nm			Possibly hazardous optical radiation emitted from this product	Possibly hazardous optical radiation emitted from this product
Cornea/lens infrared	Not required	NOTICE	CAUTION	WARNING
780 nm to 3 000 nm		IR emitted from this product	IR emitted from this product	IR emitted from this product.
Retinal thermal	Not required	WARNING	WARNING	WARNING
hazard, weak visual stimulus		IR emitted from this product	IR emitted from this product.	IR emitted from this product.
780 nm to 1 400 nm		'	'	•







Table 2 – Explanation of labelling information and guidance on control measures

Hazard	Exempt Risk Group	Risk Group 1	Risk Group 2	Risk Group 3
Ultraviolet hazard 200 nm to 400 nm	Not required	Minimise exposure to eyes or skin. Use appropriate shielding.	Eye or skin irritation may result from exposure. Use appropriate shielding.	Avoid eye and skin exposure to unshielded product.
Retinal blue light hazard 300 nm to 400 nm	Not required	Not required	Do not stare at operating lamp. May be harmful to the eyes.	Do not look at operating lamp. Eye injury may result.
Retinal blue light or thermal hazard 400 nm to 780 nm	Not required	Not required	Do not stare at operating lamp. May be harmful to the eyes.	Do not look at operating lamp. Eye injury may result.
Cornea/lens infrared hazard 780 nm to 3 000 nm	Not required	Use appropriate shielding or eye protection.	Avoid eye exposure. Use appropriate shielding or eye protection.	Avoid eye exposure. Use appropriate shielding or eye protection.
Retinal thermal hazard, weak visual stimulus	Not required	Do not stare at operating lamp.	Do not stare at operating lamp.	Do not look at operating lamp.
780 nm to 1400 nm				





- 对于超出无危险分类的产品需提供如下相关信息
 - 一份明确描述其产品超出无危险分类的声明
 - 对应于"Table 1"所表述的限值级别(提示-->注意-->警告)
 - 图表显示曝辐限值与危险距离对应关系
 - 对应于所有可能接触到辐射光源人员的危险距离
 - 有充分的说明阐述正确组装,安装,维护和安全使用
 - 产品/设备操作流程的建议以及对于可以预见的误操作,误功能以及失效模式的警告等
 - 复制和解释对应于"Table2"相应危险解释
 - 提供用户何种控制方式可以考虑和使用







测试系统 IDR 300 的介绍

- 600mm 焦距的双通道单色仪200-1100nm
- 300mm焦距的单通道单色仪1100-3000nm
- 范围内的可变波长设定
- 光电倍增管,硅探头,铟镓砷探测器, 硫化铅探头(AC模式)
- DC 模式下四通道集成



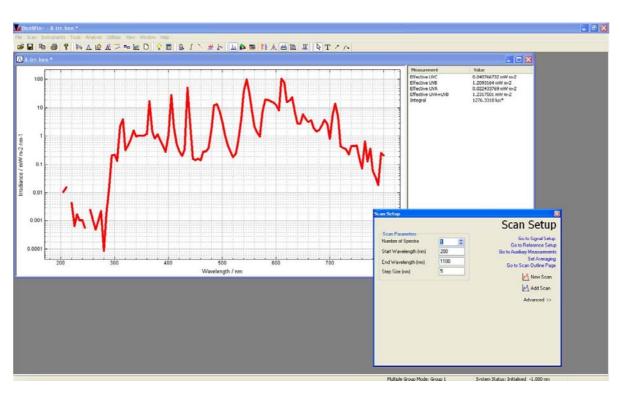






测试系统 IDR 300 的介绍

- 所用硬件配置均通过Windows的视窗软件配置, Benwin+
- 软件向导引到全流程测试



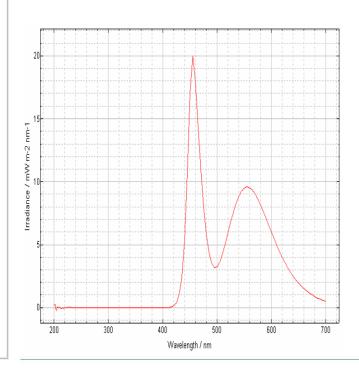




测试系统 IDR 300 的介绍

■ 示例

- 辐照度测量
- 辐亮度测量
- 危害分类



Risk	Classification
Actinic UV	Not applicable
Near UV	Not applicable
Blue light	Exempt
Blue light (small source)	Not applicable
Retinal Thermal	Exempt
Retinal thermal	Exempt
IR radiation, eye	Exempt

