



# Seminar 2 - Delivering Positive Outcomes

Steven Beletich



# Who I am

- Steven Beletich

- Phase out of incandescent lamps  
(Australia, China, Middle East)
- NSW ESS architect (+VEET)
- CBD tenancy lighting methodology
- etc.



## Homework Solution from Last Session

- Write your answers on a piece of paper now
- Bring them to the front



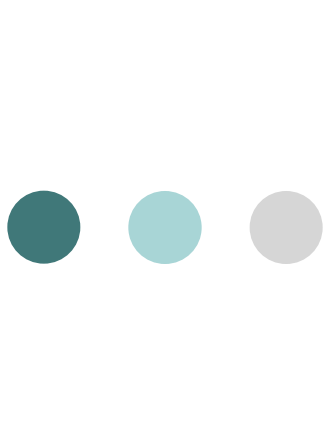
# Learning Objectives of this Session

- By the end of this session, you should:
  - Have a basic understanding of the objectives of lighting design
  - Have an understanding of the economics of lighting efficiency upgrades
  - Understand what constitutes an effective business case
  - **Be engaged !!**
  - **Be empowered !!**





# Contents

- Recap of session 1
- Overview of lighting design
- Case study
- Building a successful business case
- A few words about LED lighting
- Context = primarily office space



# Recap of Session 1

# Terminology

Luminaire	Entire light fitting
Lamp	
Ballast / Transformer	
Power (Watts)	Energy per second



# Lamp Types (Ranked by Efficiency)







# Ballast Technology

- Magnetic
  - Typically have starter
  - Lights typically flicker on startup
  - Ballast losses ~8W per lamp
- Electronic
  - No starter
  - No flicker – fast ramp up
  - Losses ~1W per lamp
  - Will actually drive the lamp to produce ~10% more light



# Lighting Power Density

- Lighting power density =
  - Total luminaire power ÷ floor area
- Best practice is <7 Watts/m<sup>2</sup> (office)
- Any lower may cause light levels to suffer
- Does not take into account control systems (i.e. operating hours)

# Solution to Interactive Exercise from Last Session

Assume floor area of 1500 square metres, fitted with:

- 275 fluorescent luminaires (twin 36W lamp and magnetic ballast)
- 50 halogen downlights (50W lamp and magnetic transformer)

## 1. Existing Lighting

Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	G14	Given	1,500
<b>a) Fluorescent Luminaires</b>			
Number of fluorescent luminaires	G16	Given	275
Lamp power per lamp (Watts)	G17	Given	36
Number of lamps per luminaire	G18	Given	2
Ballast technology	G19	Given	Magnetic
Ballast losses (Watts)	G20	Magnetic=8, Electronic=1	8
Total power per luminaire (Watts)	G21	(G17+G20) * G18	88
Total power fluorescent luminaires (Watts)	G22	G21*G16	24,200
<b>b) Halogen Downlights</b>			
Number of halogen downlights	G25	Given	50
Lamp power per lamp (Watts)	G26	Given	50
Number of lamps per luminaire	G27	Given	1
Transformer technology	G28	Given	Magnetic
Transformer losses (Watts)	G29	Magnetic=12, Electronic=3	12
Total power per luminaire (Watts)	G30	(G26+G29) * G27	62
Total power for all halogen luminaires (Watts)	G31	G30*G25	3,100
<b>Total lighting power for this space (Watts)</b>	G33	G22 + G31	<b>27,300</b>
<b>Energy cost p.a.</b>	G34	G10*G11*G33/1000	<b>\$18,018</b>
<b>Lighting power density for this space (Watts/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	G35	G33/G14	<b>18.2</b>



# Solution to Homework from Last Session

## Nabers rating calculator results



<b>Premise type</b>	Office			
<b>Premise scope</b>	Tenancy			
<b>Building details</b>	Homework, Solution,			
<b>State and postcode</b>	MELBOURNE 3000	<b>Hours of occupancy</b>	58	hrs/week
<b>Area of office</b>	1500	<b>Number of computers</b>	105	

### Energy Star rating (Calculator version number: 10.0 )

Average performance

Your office has average greenhouse performance. There is scope for significant improvement, and positive changes will have a noticeable impact on your performance.

Results for the 12 months rating period	Nabers energy rating		Nabers energy rating without GreenPower	
<b>Star rating</b>	2.5 stars		2.5 stars	
<b>GreenPower included</b>	0	%	0	%
<b>Energy intensity</b>	436	MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	436	MJ/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total greenhouse gas emissions (Full fuel cycle - scope 1 &amp; 2)</b>	220099	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e p.a.	220099	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e p.a.
<b>Total greenhouse gas emissions (Full fuel cycle - scope 1,2 &amp; 3)</b>	245565	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e p.a.	245565	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e p.a.
<b>Greenhouse gas intensity (Scope 1 &amp; 2)</b>	147	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e/m <sup>2</sup> p.a	147	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e/m <sup>2</sup> p.a
<b>Greenhouse gas intensity (Full fuel cycle - scope 1,2 &amp; 3)</b>	164	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e/m <sup>2</sup> p.a	164	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e/m <sup>2</sup> p.a
<b>Benchmarking factor (previously known as Normalised Emissions)</b>	119		119	

### Your energy data source input

Fuel type	Quantity	Unit	Emissions (Full fuel cycled - Scope 1,2 & 3)	GreenPower
Electricity	181900.0	kWh	245565 kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e p.a.	0 %



# Overview of Lighting Design



# What is Lighting Design?

- Lighting is not rocket science
- But is more difficult than some might think
- Much subjectivity
- Objectives of Lighting Design
  - Safety
  - Productivity
  - User enjoyment
  - Energy efficiency
  - Longevity



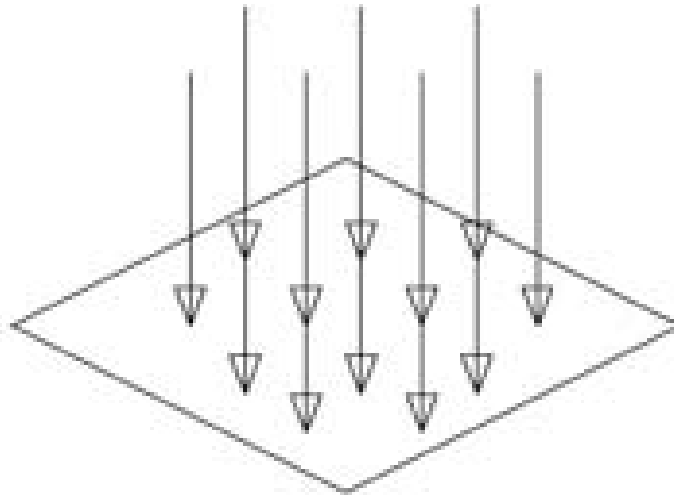
# Lighting Design Standards

- Lighting should meet AS/NZS 1680
  - Av maintained lux
  - Uniformity of lux
  - Cut-off angle for luminaires (glare)
  - Lamp colour temperature
  - Lamp colour rendering
  - Glare index



# Lux

- Lux = units of “illuminance”
- = total light output ÷ floor area
- Units = lumens/m<sup>2</sup> or “Lux”





# Average Maintained Lux

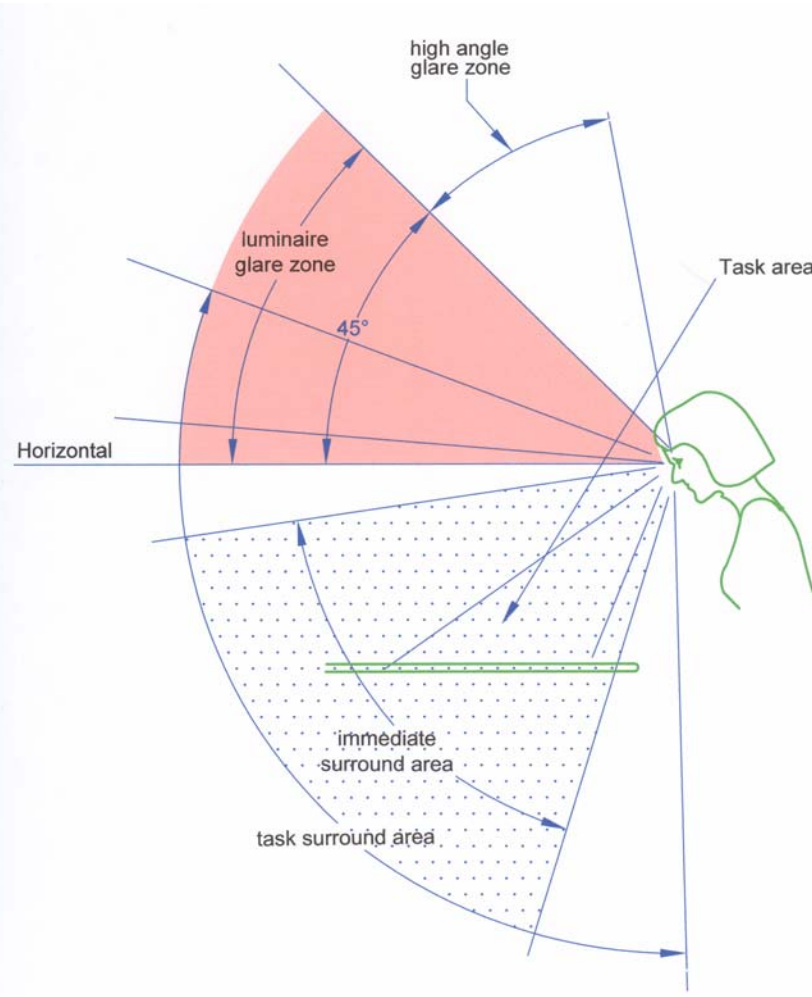
- Lighting designer must compensate for “lumen depreciation” of lights
  - Lamp depreciation
  - Accumulation of dust & dirt
- Build in a “maintenance factor” to account for this loss of light
  - Typically around 80%
    - (well maintained fluorescent)
  - Therefore must over-design by 25%



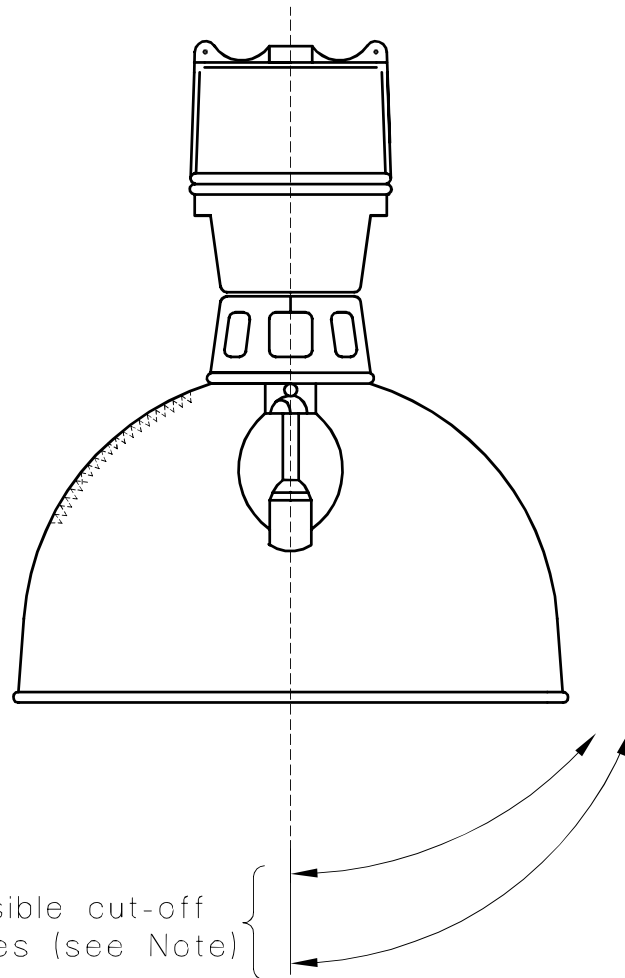
## Uniformity of Lux

- The ratio of the minimum lux to the average lux
- Light levels should be relatively uniform throughout the space
- However work surfaces may be “task lit”

# Cut Off Angle for Luminaires



# Cut Off Angle for Luminaires (cont)



Possible cut-off angles (see Note)

(a) Clear lamp, exposed arc tube



# Lamp Colour Temperature

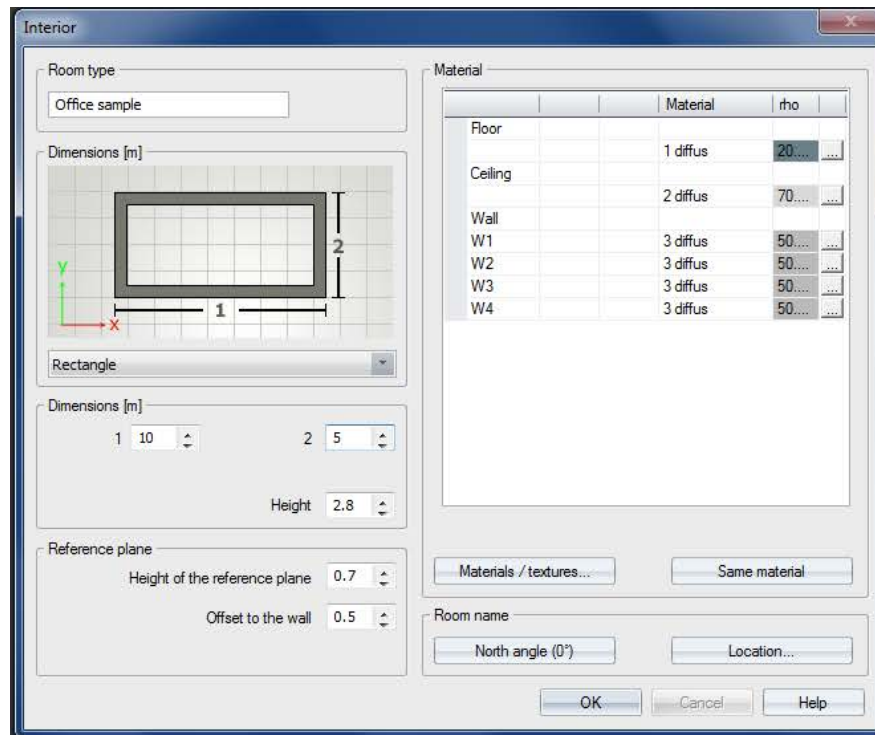
- Warm white = 2700-3000K
  - Good for homes in cool climates
- Cool white = 4000K
  - Good for offices
- Daylight = 5000+K
  - Bluish light



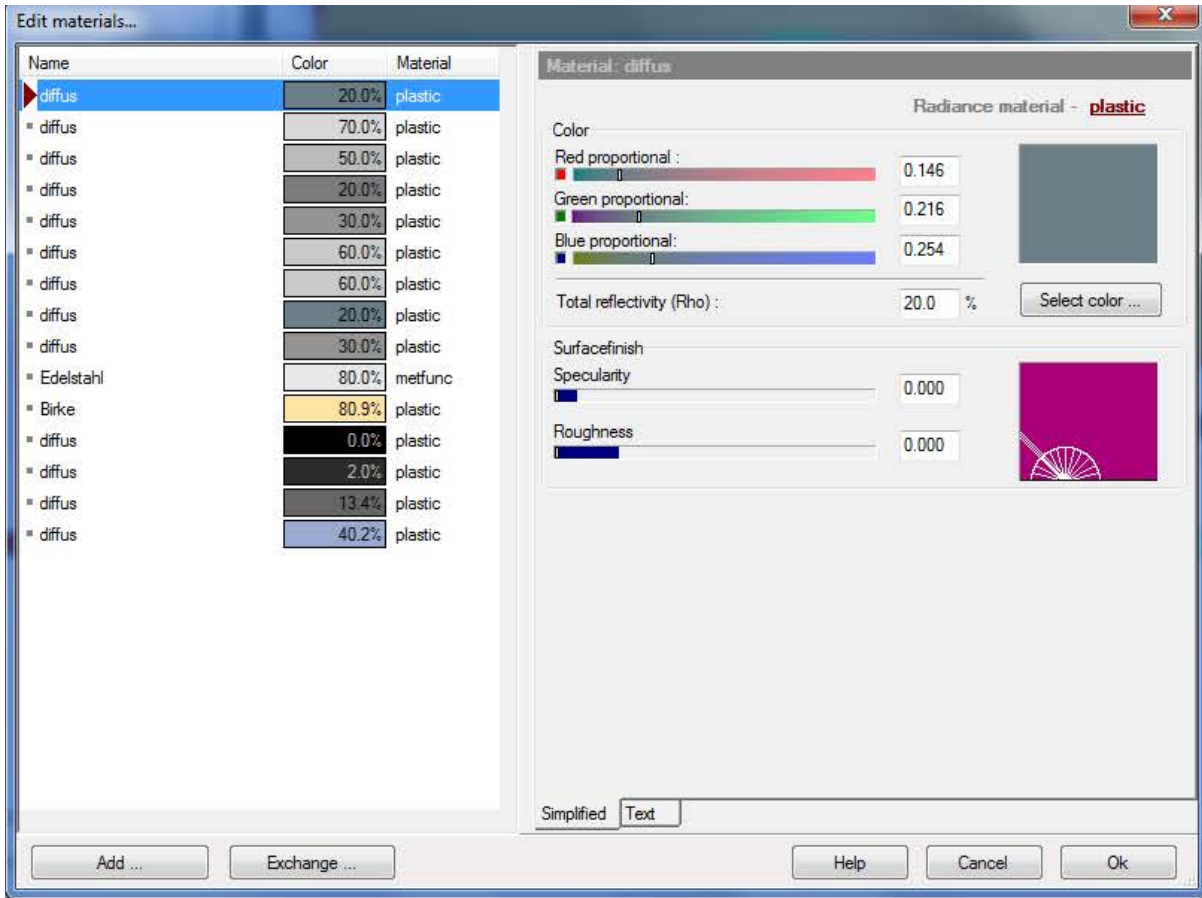
# Lamp Colour Rendering

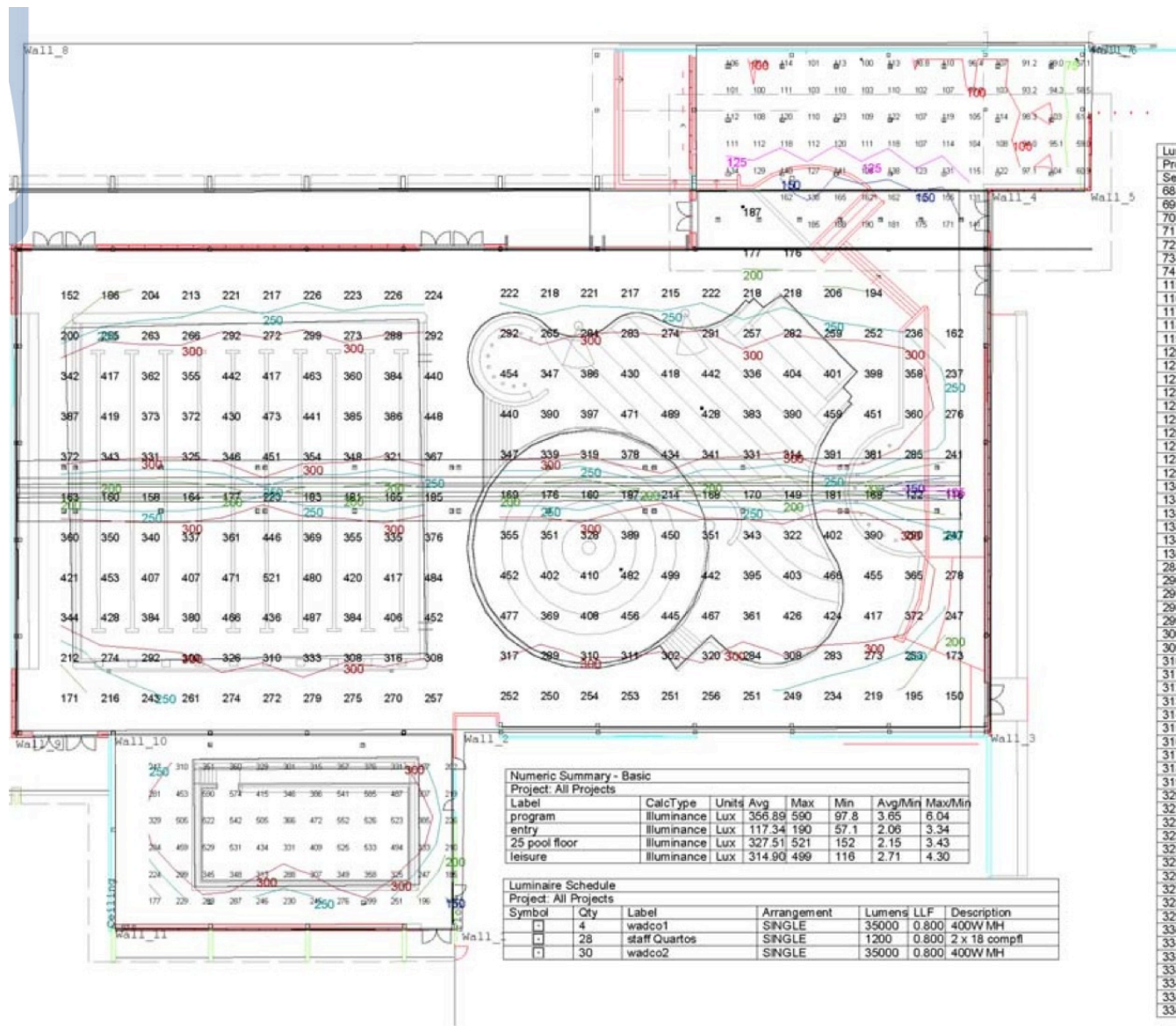
- Colour Rendering Index
  - How well light can “render” colours
- Scale of 1-100
- Want CRI of at least 80 for homes and offices

# Lighting Design Software









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**Numeric Summary - Basic**  
Project: All Projects

Label	CalcType	Units	Avg	Max	Min	Avg/Min	Max/Min
program	illumiance	Lux	356.89	590	97.8	3.65	6.04
entry	illumiance	Lux	117.34	190	57.1	2.06	3.34
25 pool floor	illumiance	Lux	327.51	521	152	2.15	3.43
leisure	illumiance	Lux	314.90	499	116	2.71	4.30

**Luminaire Schedule**  
Project: All Projects

Symbol	Qty	Label	Arrangement	Lumens	LLF	Description
□	4	wadco1	SINGLE	35000	0.800	400W MH
□	28	staff Quartos	SINGLE	1200	0.800	2 x 18 complf
□	30	wadco2	SINGLE	35000	0.800	400W MH



### General

Calculation algorithm used	Average indirect fraction
Height of evaluation surface	0.70 m
Height of luminaire plane	2.30 m
Maintenance factor	0.80
Total luminous flux of all lamps	34400 lm
Total power	418.4 W
Total power per area (50.00 m <sup>2</sup> )	8.37 W/m <sup>2</sup> (2.27 W/m <sup>2</sup> /100lx)

### Illuminance

Average illuminance	Eav	369 lx
Minimum illuminance	Emin	300 lx
Maximum illuminance	E <sub>max</sub>	448 lx
Uniformity g1	E <sub>min</sub> /E <sub>m</sub>	1:1.23 (0.81)
Uniformity g2	E <sub>min</sub> /E <sub>max</sub>	1:1.49 (0.67)

### Type No.\Make

1	8	<b>Thorn</b>	
		Order No.	: 96 202 394
		Luminaire name	: DIFFUSALUX II G 1X49W HF PS OP [STD]
		Equipment	: 1 x T16 49 W / 4300 lm





# Examples of Software Types

- Various free software packages
  - Relux
  - Dialux
  - OptiWin
  - Radiance
- Sophisticated packages
  - AGI32
  - Elum Tools
  - Optis
  - Visual 2.6



## Where to Turn for Help

- Use an accredited lighting designer
- E.g. member of IESANZ
- Reputable equipment suppliers



# Case Study

## Typical Office



## Existing Lighting

- Floor area 1500 m<sup>2</sup>
- Existing lighting
- 275 fluorescent luminaries
  - Twin 36W lamp + magnetic ballast
- 50 halogen downlights
  - 50W lamp and magnetic transformer



# Existing Lighting (cont)

Data	Cell Ref	Formula	Answer
Energy cost per kWh	G10	Given	\$0.22
Lighting hours per annum	G11	Given	3,000

## 1. Existing Lighting

Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	G14	Given	1,500
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Total power fluorescent luminaires (Watts)	G22	G21*G16	24,200

### b) Halogen Downlights

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<b>Energy cost p.a.</b>	G34	G10*G11*G33/1000	<b>\$18,018</b>
<b>Lighting power density for this space (Watts/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	G35	G33/G14	<b>18.2</b>



## New Lighting

- Upgrade fluorescent luminaires to
  - High performance luminaire
  - Single 28W T5 lamp
  - T5 electronic ballast
  - 29 Watts total luminaire power
  - Suitable for majority of offices
  - 88W → 29W
- Upgrade halogen downlights to LED
  - 62W → 9W



# New Lighting (cont)

## 2. New Lighting

### a) Upgrade fluorescent luminaires to high performance, single 28W lamp, T5 electronic

Total power per luminaire (Watts)	G39	Given	29
Total power for all luminaires of this type (Watts)	G40	G39*G16	7,975

### b) Upgrade halogen downlights to 9W LED

Total power per luminaire (Watts)	G42	Given	9
Total power for all luminaires of this type (Watts)	G43	G42*G25	450
<b>New total lighting power for this space (Watts)</b>	G44	G40+G43	<b>8,425</b>
<b>Energy cost p.a.</b>	G45	G10*G11*G33/1000	<b>\$5,561</b>
<b>New lighting power density for this space (Watts/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	G46	G44/G14	<b>5.6</b>



# Business Case

## 3. Simple Business Case

Total cost to install each new fluorescent luminaire	G49	Given	\$125
Total cost to install each new downlight	G50	Given	\$40
<b>Total Capex</b>	G51	$G49 * G16 + G50 * G25$	<b>\$36,375</b>
<b>Energy Savings p.a.</b>	G52	G34-G45	<b>\$12,458</b>
<b>Simple Payback (years)</b>	G53	$G51 / G52$	<b>2.9</b>

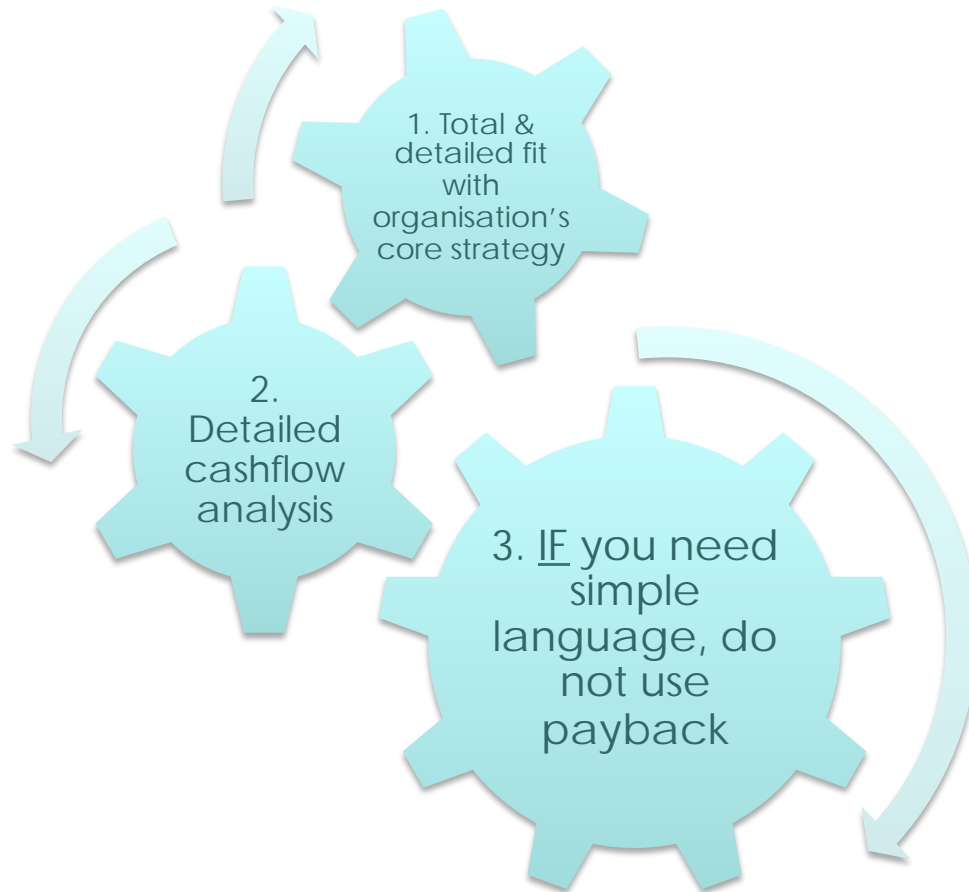
## 4. Business Case with VEECs

Energy cost escalation p.a. (nominal)	G55	Given	0.0%
VEEC net value (per MWh certificate)	G56	Given	\$20
VEECs generated (10 years)		$(G33 - G44) * G11 * 10 / 1000000$	566
VEET net value (total)	G58	$G57 * G56$	\$11,325
<b>Capex net of VEET savings</b>	G59	G51-G58	<b>\$25,050</b>
<b>Simple Payback (years)</b>	G60	$G59 / G52$	<b>2.0</b>

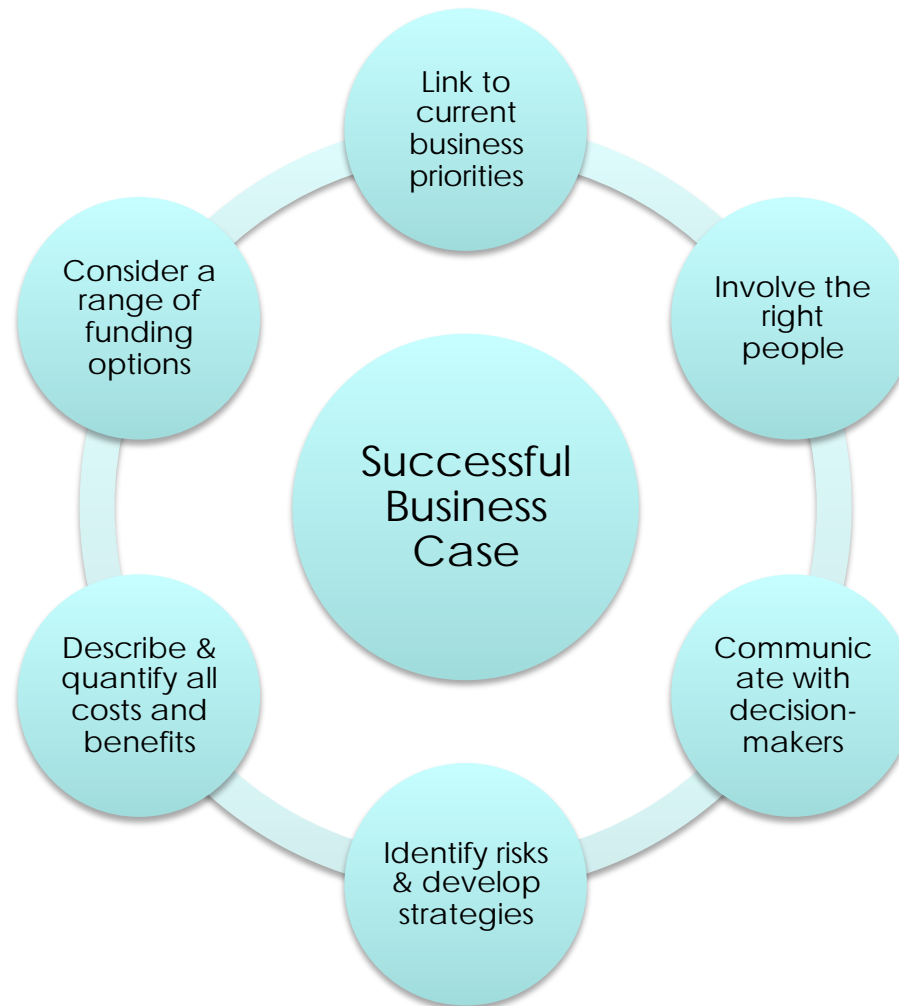


# Building a Successful Business Case

# 3 Steps to a Turn Business Case into a Bankable Project



# 1. Business Case = Detailed Fit with Organisation's Core Strategy





## 2. Detailed Cashflow Analysis

### Inputs

Project duration	10
Discount rate	5.0%
Energy price escalation p.a.	0.0%
CapEx	-\$36,375
Annual energy savings (without escalation)	\$12,458

### Outputs (Nominal)

Simple Payback (no energy price escalation)	2.9
Return on investment	2.4
"Times Money"	3.4

### Outputs (Discounted)

IRR	32%
NPV	\$60,000
Benefit : cost ratio	164%

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Nominal Values</b>											
CapEx	-\$36,375										
Energy savings		\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458
Net cashlow	-\$36,375	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458	\$12,458
Cumulative cashflow	-\$36,375	-\$23,918	-\$11,460	\$998	\$13,455	\$25,913	\$38,370	\$50,828	\$63,285	\$75,743	\$88,200
<b>Discounted Values</b>											
Net cashlow	-\$36,375	\$11,864	\$11,299	\$10,761	\$10,249	\$9,761	\$9,296	\$8,853	\$8,432	\$8,030	\$7,648





### 3. IF You Need Simple Language

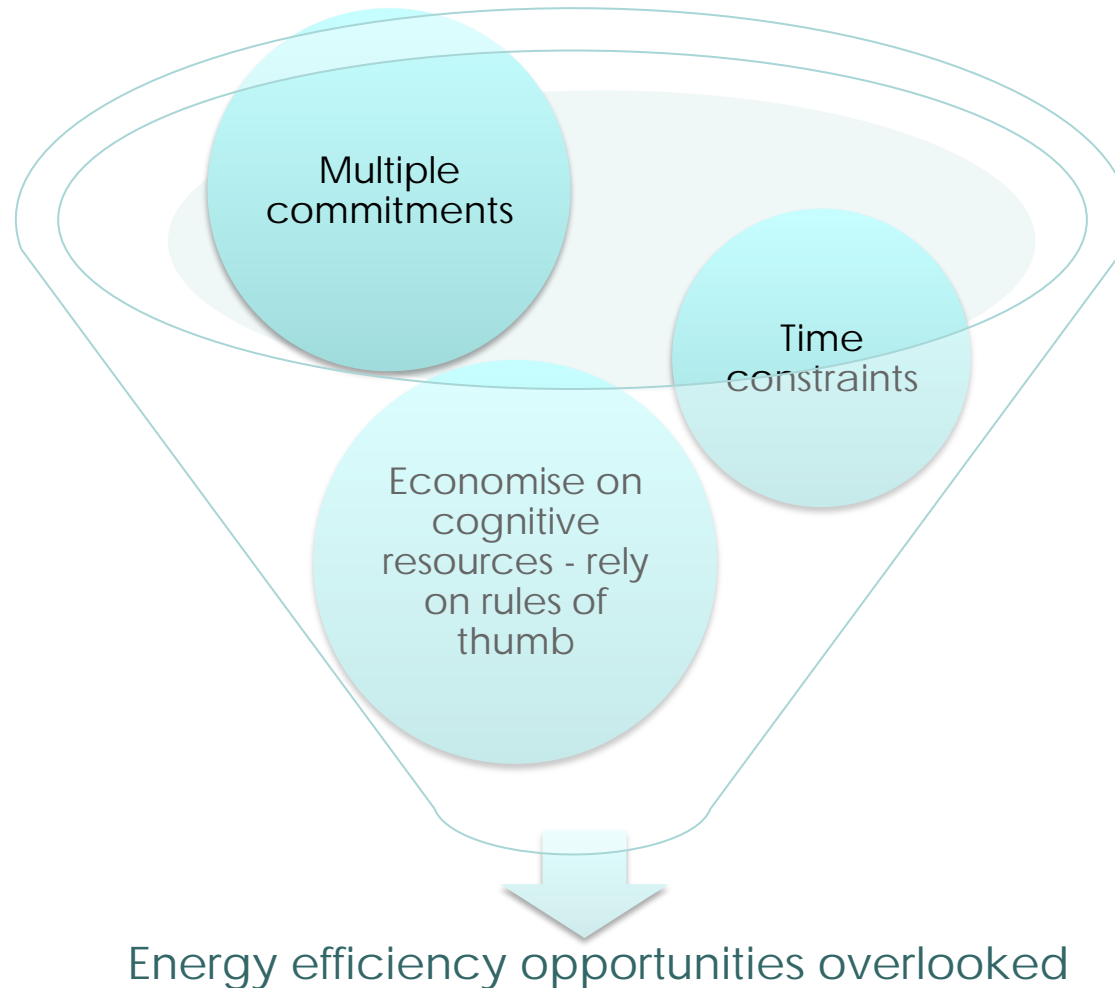
- e.g. for non-financial person
- Do not use payback
- Use either
  - IRR = “Interest Rate”
    - Comes from cashflow analysis
  - “Times Money”
    - How many times do you get your money back?



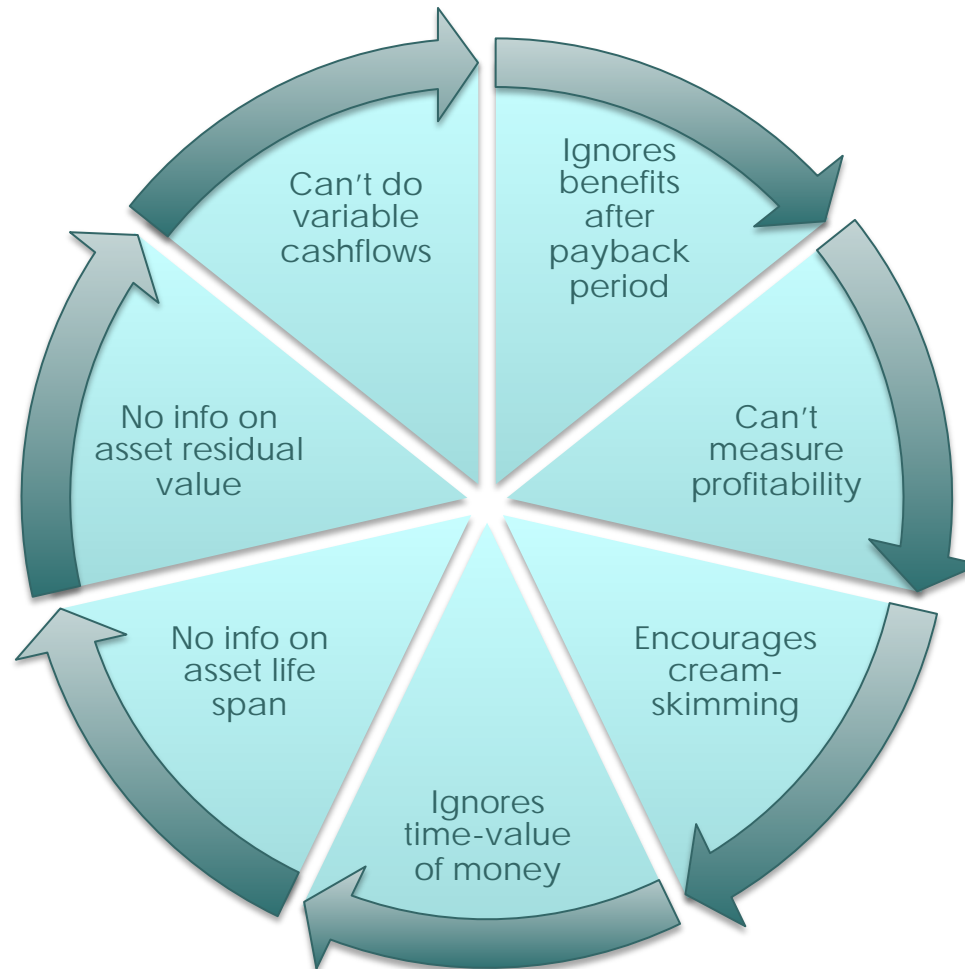
# Why do We Use Payback?

- Very commonly used
- Simple to calculate:
  - CapEx ÷ annual benefit
  - Energy efficiency industry is technical, not financial
  - Appeals to other non-financial persons, e.g. engineers & building managers

# Theory of "Bounded Rationality"



# Problem with Payback #1: Lack of Detail





# Problem with Payback #2: Psychology



Client hang-ups with achieving  
"2-Year Payback"

- Irrespective of their financial conditions



Promulgated by  
energy efficiency  
providers

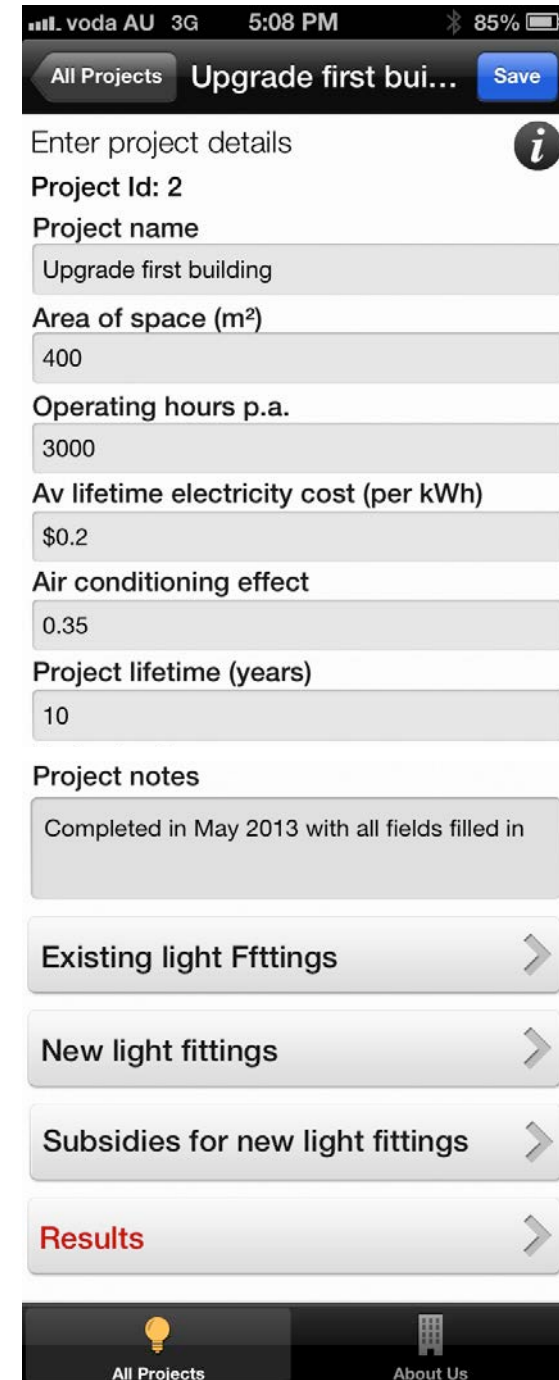
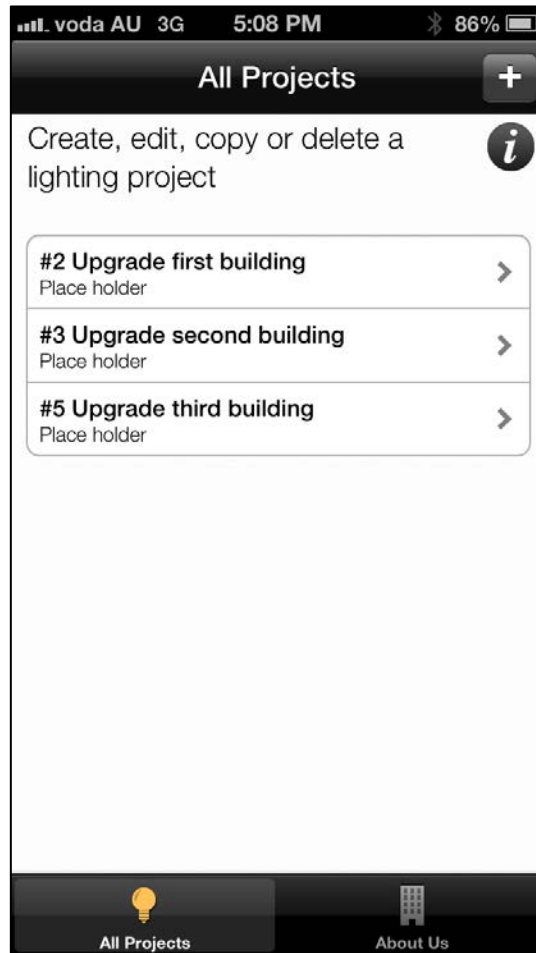




## IRR = Internal Rate of Return

- Effectively the “interest rate” returned by the project
- = Discount rate that returns zero NPV
- IRR cannot be solved analytically
  - Only iteratively
  - Excel guesses (10%) then cycles through until result accurate within 0.00001%
  - Excel gives up after 20 attempts

# Calculation of IRR without Excel



# Calculation of IRR without Excel (regular cashflows) – Annuity Table

Project life (yrs): 10  
 Simple payback ratio: 3.30  
 IRR: 28.0%

IRR	Years										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35.5%	0.7380	1.2827	1.6846	1.9813	2.2002	2.3618	2.4810	2.5690	2.6340	2.6819	2.7173
35.0%	0.7407	1.2894	1.6959	1.9969	2.2200	2.3852	2.5075	2.5982	2.6653	2.7150	2.7519
34.5%	0.7435	1.2963	1.7073	2.0128	2.2400	2.4089	2.5345	2.6279	2.6973	2.7489	2.7873
34.0%	0.7463	1.3032	1.7188	2.0290	2.2604	2.4331	2.5620	2.6582	2.7300	2.7836	2.8236
33.5%	0.7491	1.3102	1.7305	2.0453	2.2811	2.4578	2.5901	2.6892	2.7634	2.8191	2.8607
33.0%	0.7519	1.3172	1.7423	2.0618	2.3021	2.4828	2.6187	2.7208	2.7976	2.8553	2.8987
32.5%	0.7547	1.3243	1.7542	2.0786	2.3235	2.5083	2.6478	2.7530	2.8325	2.8924	2.9377
32.0%	0.7576	1.3315	1.7663	2.0957	2.3452	2.5342	2.6775	2.7860	2.8681	2.9304	2.9776
31.5%	0.7605	1.3388	1.7785	2.1129	2.3673	2.5607	2.7077	2.8196	2.9046	2.9693	3.0185
31.0%	0.7634	1.3461	1.7909	2.1305	2.3897	2.5875	2.7386	2.8539	2.9419	3.0091	3.0604
30.5%	0.7663	1.3535	1.8034	2.1482	2.4124	2.6149	2.7700	2.8889	2.9800	3.0498	3.1033
30.0%	0.7692	1.3609	1.8161	2.1662	2.4356	2.6427	2.8021	2.9247	3.0190	3.0915	3.1473
29.5%	0.7722	1.3685	1.8290	2.1845	2.4591	2.6711	2.8348	2.9613	3.0589	3.1343	3.1925
29.0%	0.7752	1.3761	1.8420	2.2031	2.4830	2.7000	2.8682	2.9986	3.0997	3.1781	3.2388
28.5%	0.7782	1.3838	1.8551	2.2219	2.5073	2.7294	2.9023	3.0368	3.1415	3.2229	3.2863
28.0%	0.7812	1.3916	1.8684	2.2410	2.5320	2.7594	2.9370	3.0758	3.1842	3.2689	3.3351
27.5%	0.7843	1.3995	1.8819	2.2603	2.5571	2.7899	2.9725	3.1157	3.2280	3.3161	3.3851
27.0%	0.7874	1.4074	1.8956	2.2800	2.5827	2.8210	3.0087	3.1564	3.2728	3.3644	3.4365
26.5%	0.7905	1.4154	1.9094	2.2999	2.6087	2.8527	3.0456	3.1981	3.3187	3.4140	3.4893
26.0%	0.7937	1.4235	1.9234	2.3202	2.6351	2.8850	3.0833	3.2407	3.3657	3.4648	3.5435
25.5%	0.7968	1.4317	1.9376	2.3407	2.6619	2.9179	3.1218	3.2843	3.4138	3.5170	3.5992



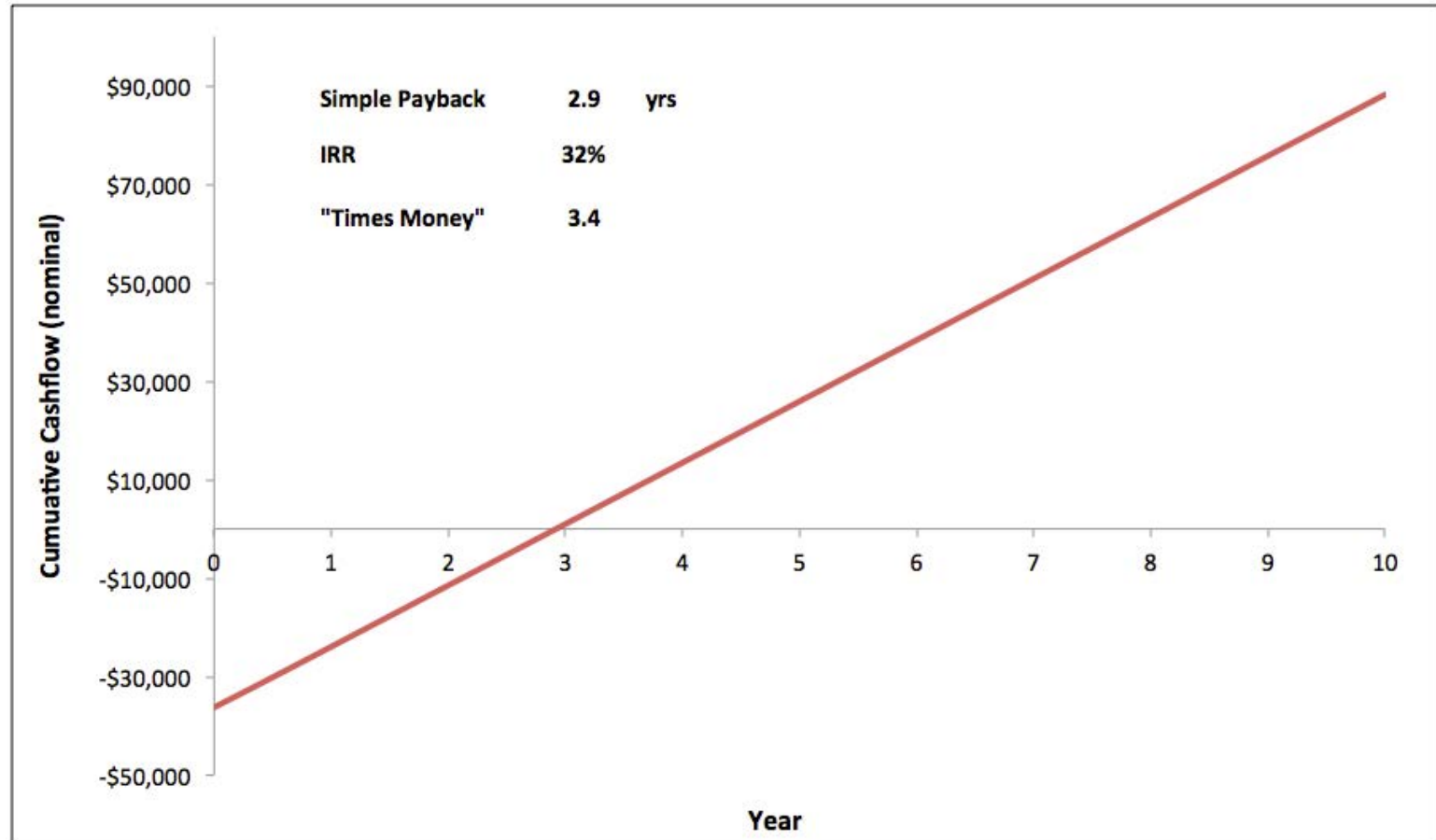


## Times Money

- Over the life of the project, how many times do you get your money back?
- Conveys more information regarding duration
- Simple yet effective

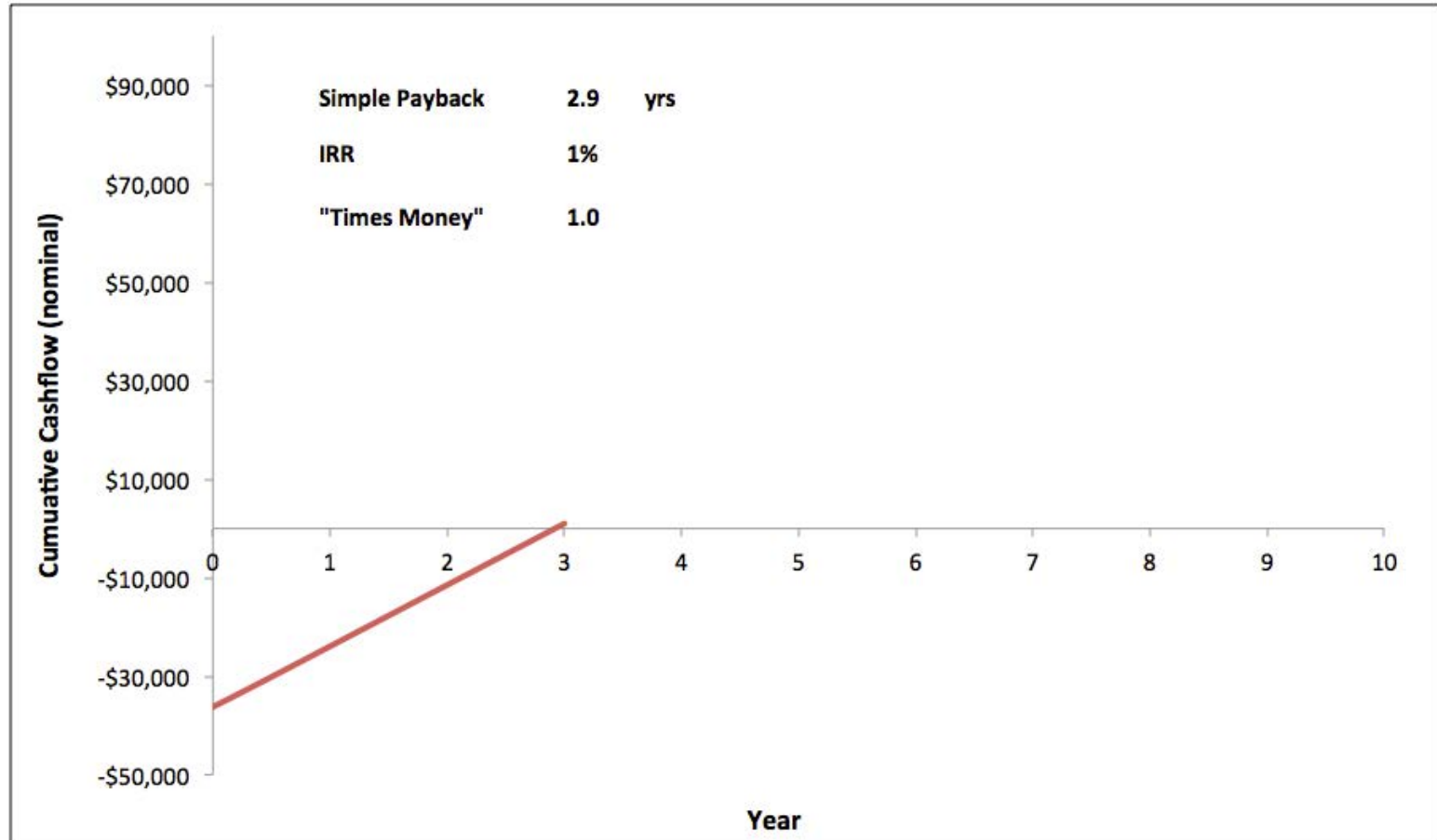
# Payback Case Study 1

## 10 Year Project



# Payback Case Study 2

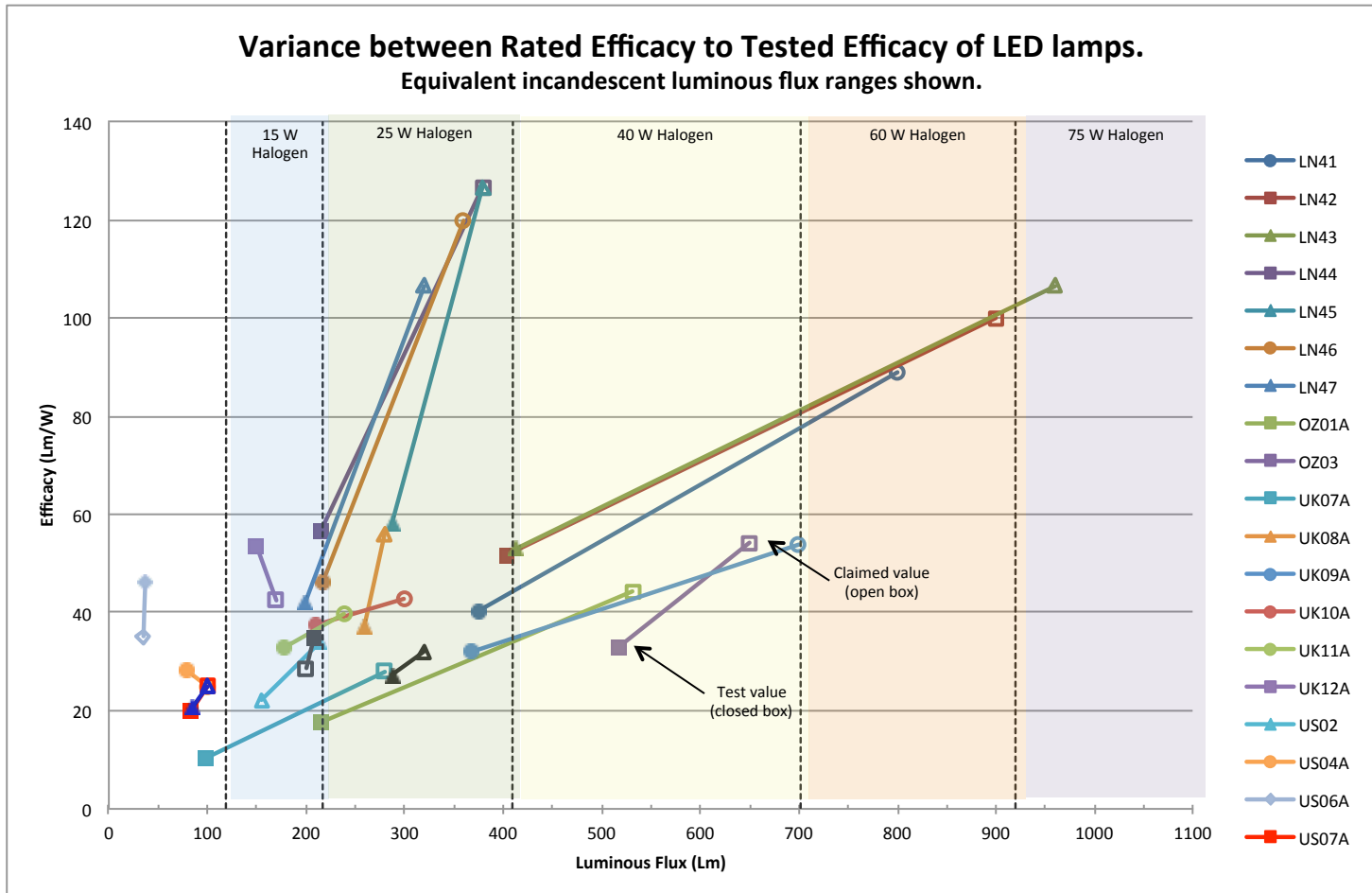
## 3 Year Project








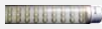



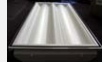
# A Few Words About LED Lighting

# Over-Claimed Performance



# Caliper LED Tube Testing (2010)

**Table 1b. CALiPER ROUND 11 SUMMARY –Troffers and High-Bay Luminaires**

-- SSL testing following IESNA LM-79-08 -- 25°C ambient temperature	DOE CALiPER TEST ID	Total Power (Watts)	Output (Initial Lumens)	Efficacy (lm/W)	CCT (K) [D <sub>uv</sub> ]	CRI	Photo
<b>SSL Replacement Lamp (4' linear): Bare Lamp and Testing in Parabolic Louvered Troffer</b>							
Bare Lamp <i>One lamp failed, no in situ*</i>	09-107C	22 --	1539 --	70 --	3548 [-0.002]	73	
Bare Lamp <i>In situ (2 lamps in troffer)</i>	10-16	15 29	1368 2173	93 74	5389 [-0.004]	77	
Bare Lamp <i>In situ (2 lamps in troffer)</i>	10-17	19 39	1362 2194	70 57	3249 [0.007]	65	
Bare Lamp <i>One lamp failed, no in situ*</i>	10-18A	17 --	1533 --	91 --	5602 [0.009]	75	
Bare Lamp <i>In situ (2 lamps in troffer)</i>	10-19	22 43	1887 3247	86 75	5091 [0.008]	69	
Bare Lamp <i>In situ (2 lamps in troffer)</i>	10-36	18 36	1628 2785	90 78	4300 [0.012]	70	
<b>Fluorescent Benchmark (BK): Bare Lamp and Testing in High-Performance Lensed Troffers</b>							
Bare Lamp (fluorescent) <i>In situ (1 lamp troffer, Ballast Factor BF=1.18)</i>	BK10-34	32 38	3353 2708	105 71	3387 [0.004]	82	
Bare Lamp (fluorescent) <i>In situ (2 lamp troffer, BF=1.18)</i> <i>In situ (2 lamp troffer, retest, BF=0.88)</i>	Round 9 BK09-67	32 69 55	3247 4767 4045	101 69 74	3248 [0.002]	83	



## Other Issues wrt LEDs

- LEDs hate heat
  - Light output decreases with temperature
- LED light output decreases over time
  - Significant
  - Difficult to test
- Compatibility
  - Heat
  - Electromagnetic interference
  - Light distribution pattern
  - Luminaire Warrantee



## LEDs, In Short

- Now becoming more mature
- Beware claimed performance
  - Seek independent verification
- Ensure adequate light on the work surface !
- Compare maintained light levels
  - Apples with apples
- Compare linear LED with T5
- LED downlights have come a long way





# Learning Objectives of this Session

- By the end of this session, you should:
  - Have a basic understanding of the objectives of lighting design
  - Have an understanding of the economics of lighting efficiency upgrades
  - Understand what constitutes an effective business case
  - **Be engaged !!**
  - **Be empowered !!**



# Resources

- IESANZ Best Practice Program
  - <http://www.iesanz.org/resources/best-practices-in-lighting/>
- The Basics of Efficient Lighting
  - <http://www.energyrating.gov.au/resources/program-publications/?viewPublicationID=1486>
- Business cases
  - <http://eex.gov.au/energy-management/the-business-case-and-beyond/>



# Questions and Discussion