



Testing and Reporting Requirements for LED-based Horticultural Lighting

Version 2.0

Effective Date: March 31, 2021

Horticultural lighting products using LEDs must comply with the provisions of this document to be eligible for listing on the DLC Solid-State Horticultural Lighting Qualified Products List (“Horticultural QPL”, “Hort QPL”). Products eligible for DLC qualification must be complete LED light fixtures. That is, they must be electromagnetic radiation-generating devices analogous to luminaires (or fixtures) as defined by ANSI/IES RP-16 sections 6.8.5 and 10.3.1.

Definitions

Unless otherwise noted, DLC policy nomenclature directly references the definitions from the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) *ANSI/ASABE S640: Quantities and Units of Electromagnetic Radiation for Plants (Photosynthetic Organisms)*, and, where applicable, the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) *ANSI/IES RP-16: Nomenclature and Definitions for Illuminating Engineering*, with key deviations or interpretations noted. Each mention of the term “LED device” in this document is meant to reference LED packages, modules, or arrays.

Eligibility

Products designed and intended to operate with standard North American nominal AC line voltages (typically 120V – 480V) are eligible for DLC qualification. The following are further eligibility rules for horticultural lighting equipment:

- Products that are lamps (analogous to RP-16 sections 6.8.5.3 and 6.8.5.4), light engines (analogous to RP-16 section 6.8.5.5), or identified as retrofit kits intended to replace the light sources or other structures within an existing fixture are not eligible for qualification at this time.
- Fixtures that incorporate light sources other than LED, whether as sole-source or as LED-hybrid fixtures, are not eligible for qualification at this time.



- 27 • Products that are dynamically configurable, i.e. having no defined configuration or a set of
28 configurations and whose form factor may vary in the grow facility, are not eligible for
29 qualification as an AC product.
- 30 • Fixtures that employ *externally* supplied active cooling systems, including circulating liquid and
31 ducted forced air, are not eligible for qualification at this time.
 - 32 ○ Fixtures that incorporate *internal* active cooling systems that can be measured via
33 standardized fixture test procedures, such as on-board fans, are eligible.
- 34 • Manufacturers must list full and complete model numbers that clearly demonstrate all qualified
35 product options offered.
 - 36 ○ “Full and complete model numbers” means model numbers that include all
37 performance-affecting and non-performance-affecting variations offered, and which do
38 not omit any option that is available to customers in the market. In general, options that
39 do not affect the performance of the product can be submitted as a single model
40 number, and the multiple options can be denoted by bracketing them in the model
41 number.

42 For example, a product that has multiple exterior paint color options or mounting
43 options that do not affect performance may include all color and mounting options in
44 brackets (e.g. "[WH, BLK, SLV, GRY]") within a single model number. Low and high
45 voltage options may be submitted as a single model number (e.g. "ABC 300 [120V-277V,
46 347V-480V] WH") with the worst-case performance reported. Multiple driver variations
47 may be included in single product applications, as noted above, and listed in a single
48 model number as long as they perform nominally the same. If the drivers perform
49 nominally differently – that is, they are not presented to customers as having the same
50 performance other than voltage input and result in different ordering codes – then the
51 unique drivers must be listed in separate model numbers. Options that affect the flux
52 output, presence or lack of dimming capabilities, or spectral tuning options cannot be
53 bracketed and submitted as a single model number.
 - 54 ○ DLC reviewers may check web listings and other marketing materials and reserve the
55 right to request additional information to demonstrate the full and complete model
56 number. A lack of clarity in model numbers will result in delayed application processing;
57 misrepresentation of model numbers in the application process discovered outside the
58 application process will generally be considered a violation of the DLC program and
59 trademark rules.
 - 60 ○ Each model number can only represent the fixture under a single brand. If the fixture
61 can be sold under multiple brands, model numbers must be listed separately for each
62 brand.

63 Testing Methods and Requirements

64 The DLC Technical Requirements for LED-based Horticultural Lighting are as follows. Details explaining
 65 each item follow **Table 1**.

66 **Table 1: DLC Horticultural Lighting Technical Requirements**

Parameter/Attribute/Metric	Requirement	Requirement Type	Method of Measurement/Evaluation
Photosynthetic Photon Flux (Φ_p or PPF) ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1}$)	n/a	Reported	(ANSI/IES LM-79) 400-700nm range, with 400-500nm, 500-600nm, and 600-700nm bins reported alongside the total
Far-Red Photon Flux ($\Phi_{p,fr}$ or PF_{FR}) ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1}$)	n/a	Reported	(ANSI/IES LM-79) 700-800nm range
Photon Flux (PF_{PBAR}) ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1}$)	n/a	Reported (Optional)	(ANSI/IES LM-79) 280-800nm range
Spectral Quantum Distribution (SQD) ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{nm}^{-1}$)	n/a	Reported	(ANSI/IES LM-79) (ANSI/IES TM-33-18) 400-800nm range
Photosynthetic Photon Intensity Distribution (I_p or PPID) ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{sr}^{-1}$)	n/a	Reported	(ANSI/IES LM-79) (ANSI/IES TM-33-18) 400-700nm range
Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy (K_p or PPE) ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{J}^{-1}$)	$\geq 1.90 \mu\text{mol} \times \text{J}^{-1}$	Required/Threshold	(ANSI/IES LM-79) 400-700nm range
Photon Efficacy (PE_{PBAR}) ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{J}^{-1}$)	n/a	Reported (Optional)	(ANSI/IES LM-79) 280-800nm range

Parameter/Attribute/Metric	Requirement	Requirement Type	Method of Measurement/Evaluation
Photon Flux Maintenance, Photosynthetic (PFM_P)	Q ₉₀ ≥36,000 hours	Required/Threshold	(ANSI/IES LM-80 / IES TM-21 or IES LM-84 / IES TM-28) 400-700nm range, fixture technical specification sheet, and <i>In-Situ Temperature Measurement Test (ISTMT)</i>
Photon Flux Maintenance, Far-Red (PFM_{FR})	Report time to Q ₉₀	Reported	(ANSI/IES LM-80 / IES TM-21 or IES LM-84 / IES TM-28) 700-800nm range
Driver Lifetime	≥50,000 hours	Required/Threshold	Driver technical specification sheet, fixture technical specification sheet, and <i>In-Situ Temperature Measurement Test (ISTMT)</i>
Fan Lifetime	≥50,000 hours	Required/Threshold	Fan technical specification sheet, fixture technical specification sheet
Warranty	5 years	Required/Threshold	Legal warranty terms & conditions
Power Factor (PF)	≥0.9	Required/Threshold	Benchtop electrical testing or ANSI/IES LM-79
Total Harmonic Distortion, Current (THDi)	≤20%	Required/Threshold	Benchtop electrical testing or ANSI/IES LM-79
Safety Certification	Horticultural Lighting designation by OSHA NRTL or SCC-recognized body	Required/Threshold	ANSI/UL 8800 (ANSI/CAN/UL 8800)

67

68 **Output Characteristics:**

69 The DLC requires testing and reporting of the following characteristics for the output of horticultural
70 lighting devices.



- 71 • **Photosynthetic Photon Flux (Φ_p or PPF), ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1}$)**
72 This is the total output of the product over the specific range of wavelengths defined by
73 ANSI/ASABE S640 for PPF (400-700nm). This metric is an integrated value for the entire fixture
74 and contains no spectral or directional information.
75 The DLC Horticultural QPL reports on both the total and ~100nm-wide “bins” of flux within this
76 range to allow end users to understand the fixture’s relative proportions. Test information must
77 provide output in these ranges specifically, in addition to the total 400-700nm output.
- 78 • **Far-Red Photon Flux ($\Phi_{p,fr}$ or PF_{FR}), ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1}$)**
79 This is the output of the product over the “far-red” band defined by ANSI/ASABE S640 (700-
80 800nm). This metric is an integrated value for the entire fixture and contains no spectral or
81 directional information. This metric is reported only and does not have a qualifying threshold.
82 The DLC Horticultural QPL reports on the total flux of this 100nm-wide band separately for end
83 users’ informational needs.
- 84 • **Photon Flux (PF_{PBAR}), ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1}$)**
85 This is the output of the product over a plant’s “photobiologically active radiation” (PBAR)
86 wavelength range (280-800nm). This metric is an integrated value for the entire fixture and
87 contains no spectral or directional information. This metric is optionally reported only and does
88 not have a qualifying threshold.
89 The DLC Horticultural QPL reports on the total flux of this PBAR band specifically for end users’
90 informational needs. PF_{PBAR} is intended to convey UV, PAR, and FR radiation, which are often
91 associated with photomorphological effects in plants. PF_{PBAR} is not an ASABE S640 defined term
92 and is not required for DLC qualification, though it can be reported and listed if desired by
93 applicants.
- 94 • **Photon Efficacy (PE_{PBAR}), ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{J}^{-1}$)**
95 This is the output of the product over a plant’s “photobiologically active radiation” (PBAR) band
96 (280-800nm) divided by the total electrical input watts to the fixture, including any other
97 ancillary loads (controllers, sensors, cooling fans, etc.) used within the lighting system. This
98 metric is an integrated value for the entire fixture and contains no spectral or directional
99 information. This metric is optionally reported only and does not have a qualifying threshold.
100 The DLC Horticultural QPL reports on the total flux of this PBAR band specifically for end users’
101 informational needs. PE_{PBAR} is intended to convey luminaire efficacy in converting electrical
102 energy into UV, PAR, and FR radiation, which are often associated with photomorphological
103 effects in plants. PE_{PBAR} is not an ASABE S640 defined term and is not required for DLC
104 qualification, though it can be listed if desired by applicants.
- 105 • **Spectral Quantum Distribution (SQD), ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{nm}^{-1}$)**
106 This is the distribution of photon flux per photon wavelength over the photosynthetic and far-
107 red range of wavelengths defined by ANSI/ASABE S640 (400-800nm). The DLC will also accept
108 the distribution of photon flux per photon wavelengths over the PBAR range (280-800nm).
109 When reporting either of the optional PBAR metrics (i.e. PF_{PBAR} and PE_{PBAR}), distribution of
110 photon flux over the PBAR range is required. This distribution is measured and reported as

111 integrated in all directions from the fixture and contains no granular directional information
112 itself. This distribution must be measured and reported from an appropriately accredited
113 facility.

114 An image of this distribution must be submitted within the application in a .jpg graphical file
115 format, at a size of 300x300 pixels or larger. This image will be accessible to users on the QPL.
116 The DLC intends to utilize the required .xml file per ANSI/IES TM-33-18 to generate these images
117 in the future.

118 Please refer to the [TM-33-18 Reporting and Photometric/Spectral Reporting Alternatives](#) section
119 for additional information.

120 • **Photosynthetic Photon Intensity Distribution (I_p or PPID), ($\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{sr}^{-1}$)**
121 This is the distribution of photosynthetic photon intensity per unit solid angle leaving the fixture.
122 This distribution is measured and reported as integrated for all wavelengths across the 400-
123 700nm range leaving the fixture and contains no spectral distribution information itself. This
124 distribution must be measured and reported from an appropriately accredited facility.

125 An image of this distribution is to be submitted within the application in a .jpg graphical file
126 format, at a size of 300x300 pixels or larger. This image will be accessible to users on the QPL.
127 The DLC intends to utilize the required .xml file per ANSI/IES TM-33-18 to generate these images
128 in the future.

129 Please refer to the [TM-33-18 Reporting and Photometric/Spectral Reporting Alternatives](#) section
130 for additional information.

131 *Note: The DLC will no longer accept distribution data that are developed through in-house*
132 *assessments. Products that were qualified prior to the V2.0 effective date must provide TM-33-*
133 *18 documents by December 31, 2021 to requalify to the V2.0 Technical Requirements, or the*
134 *products will be delisted.*

135 **Efficacy:**

136 The DLC requires testing and reporting of Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy (PPE), which is the output of
137 the fixture over the specific range of wavelengths defined by ANSI/ASABE S640 for PPF (400-700nm),
138 divided by the total electrical input watts to the fixture, including any other ancillary loads (controllers,
139 sensors, cooling fans, etc.) used within the lighting system.

140 All products are required to have a PPE of $\geq 1.90 \mu\text{mol} \times \text{J}^{-1}$. In both submitted applications and under
141 surveillance testing, the DLC allows an absolute tolerance of -5% to this threshold value. The result of
142 this is the DLC's acceptance of any test report showing an efficacy of $1.81 \mu\text{mol} \times \text{J}^{-1}$ or higher, and the
143 disqualification of any product, either during submission or surveillance testing, with a test report
144 showing an efficacy less than $1.81 \mu\text{mol} \times \text{J}^{-1}$, at any point in the product's specified operating voltage
145 range. All evaluations and listings of this measurement will be rounded to the nearest hundredth.

146 If a product contains multiple drivers:

147 • All driver specification sheets must be provided.

- 148 • For each unique driver used, manufacturers must provide electrical testing to document which
149 driver variation results in the overall minimum K_p (PPE) or worst-case driver efficiency, as well as
150 which variation results in the overall worst-case power quality (THDi and PF).
 - 151 ○ This testing must include the input current and wattage; the output voltage, current,
152 and wattage; and the THDi and PF for each driver, at each nominal input voltage.
 - 153 ○ In-house (i.e. non-accredited lab) benchtop electrical testing is sufficient for
154 demonstrating the driver variation that yields the overall minimum K_p (PPE) and
155 minimum power quality at the applicable loading conditions and at the applicable input
156 voltages.
 - 157 ○ From this electrical characterization testing, the product and conditions representing
158 worst-case efficacy must undergo formal whole-fixture LM-79 testing by an accredited
159 testing lab.
 - 160 ○ For questions about testing requirements for family grouping applications, please refer
161 to the [Family Grouping Application Requirements for LED-based Horticultural Lighting](#)
162 [policy](#).
- 163 • Drivers that result in explicitly different nominal fixture performance (for example, if a driver
164 change results in different flux output by the product, determined at the DLC's discretion) are
165 not permissible variations within a single model number and are required to submit a family
166 grouping application for QPL listing. If alternate driver variations result in different input
167 wattage, worst-case will be published on the QPL.
 - 168 ○ Please refer to the [Family Grouping Application Requirements for LED-based](#)
169 [Horticultural Lighting policy](#) for specific testing and reporting requirements for product
170 families.

171 Long-Term Performance:

172 The DLC requires the following performance data to characterize the long-term performance of the
173 fixture:

- 174 • **Flux Maintenance, Φ_p (PPF) and $\Phi_{p,fr}$ (PF_{FR})**
175 This is a characterization of the ability of the device to maintain its output within the given
176 parameters over time. Given that device output of interest is measured in quanta of photons,
177 and not in lumens, the DLC will use the general engineering term for quanta, "Q", instead of the
178 more-familiar "L" prefix used within general illumination applications.
 - 179 ○ The DLC requires either LED device-level or whole-fixture testing and projections in
180 accordance with the (LM-80 and TM-21) or (LM-84 and TM-28) industry standards
181 sufficient for a Q_{90} of $\geq 36,000$ hours within the Φ_p (PPF) range (400-700nm).
 - 182 ■ The "Q" in the Q_{90} value is based strictly on the value shown in cell I42 of the
183 ENERGY STAR [TM-21 calculator](#) or cell I45 of the ENERGY STAR [TM-28 calculator](#).
 - 184 ○ All TM-21 or TM-28 projections must be made at the maximum ambient temperature on
185 the fixture's specification sheet. See [In-Situ Temperature Measurement Testing \(ISTMT\)](#)
186 information below for additional details.

- 187
- 188
- 189
- 190
- 191
- 192
- 193
- 194
- 195
- 196
- 197
- 198
- 199
- 200
- 201
- 202
- 203
- 204
- 205
- 206
- 207
- 208
- 209
- 210
- 211
- 212
- 213
- 214
- 215
- 216
- 217
- 218
- 219
- 220
- 221
- 222
- 223
- 224
- 225
- 226
- 227
- The DLC requires testing and projections to report Q_{90} for the $\Phi_{p,fr}$ (PF_{FR}) range of 700-800nm, but does not make determinations or qualifications based on this data. Please see a description of PF_{FR} -specific testing requirements in the [“For fixtures using multiple types of LEDs”](#) section below.
 - To support PF_{P} and PF_{FR} projections, LM-80/LM-84 information must be provided for both the 400-700nm and the 700-800nm range.
 - All new product submissions using the LM-80/TM-21 approach are required to provide LM-80 data in appropriate (PPF , PF_{FR}) units, measured as such at all time points in the LM-80 procedure. The DLC reserves the right to request additional information for all reports referring to “photon flux” that are ambiguous (based on product SQD) about the division of said flux between the PPF and PF_{FR} categories to determine approval.
 - Products qualified with non- PPF units that were converted into PPF units during the provisional period (i.e. prior to V1.2) will be required to provide LM-80 data in appropriate units to requalify under the V2.0 Technical Requirements.
 - Provisionally qualified products will be allowed to update their listings to remove any caveats by submitting actual data by December 2021. The DLC will process these update applications through the month of December, 2021.
 - Products may not be qualified and listed on the QPL without long-term performance data for flux degradation. Products that use LEDs for which no LM-80 data is available are required to undergo LM-84 testing for TM-28 projections.
 - *In-Situ Temperature Measurement Testing (ISTMT):*
 - ISTMTs must be conducted and provided for the hottest LED in the fixture, and LED-device level drive current must be reported.
 - ISTMTs must be conducted and reported in the same manner as thermal testing for safety certification. Specifically, applicants must report the operating temperature of the LED at the fixture’s highest rated ambient temperature within the ISTMT report. This must be done in accordance with acceptable procedures from safety certification standards for measuring and projecting operating temperatures. For example, if a fixture is rated for operation at 40°C ambient, ISTMTs are not accepted if they only show the temperature of the LED when measured during a 25°C ambient condition. In this example, appropriate steps must be taken to characterize the LED operating temperature when the fixture is in a 40°C ambient environment, as defined by the thermal portions of the relevant safety standards.
 - For fixtures using multiple types of LEDs:
 - LM-80 reports (if being used instead of whole-fixture LM-84 data) must be provided for each type of LED device present in the fixture.

- 228
- 229
- 230
- 231
- 232
- 233
- 234
- 235
- 236
- For DLC evaluations, LED “type” is differentiated by the nominal output of the LED device or the manufacturer of that LED device. For example, a fixture incorporating four different LEDs, with nominal emissions of 440nm, 660nm, 730nm, and a 5000K “white”, is required to provide four LM-80s and associated information for TM-21 projections, corresponding to each of these nominal designations. Some limited cross-applicability of LM-80 data is allowed within phosphor-converted white LEDs of the same series; see [LM-80 applicability](#) information below.
- ISTMT testing must be provided on the hottest of each LED type (for example, the hottest blue, white, and red LED in the fixture, respectively).
 - Maximum LED drive current must be reported for each LED type.
 - For PFM_p (400-700nm), each LED type present in the fixture that has at least 25% of its per-device flux in the PPF range must independently meet the Q₉₀ ≥ 36,000 hours requirement, as shown by a TM-21 calculation. The DLC does not require device-level SQD data from applicants and will typically accept the applicant’s descriptions of a device’s relative PPF while reserving the right to request explanation.
 - The DLC requires calculated PFM_{FR} for all fixtures with a PF_{FR} output that is equal to or greater than 5% of the fixture’s flux from 400-800nm. For PFM_{FR} (700-800nm), each LED type present in the fixture that has at least 25% of its per-device flux in the PF_{FR} range must report its Q₉₀ duration in hours. The DLC does not require device-level SQD data from applicants and will typically accept the applicant’s descriptions of a device’s relative PF_{FR}, while reserving the right to require explanation. There is no threshold performance requirement across this far-red range; it is a reported value only.
- LM-80 applicability:
 - For phosphor-converted “white” LEDs within the ANSI nominal chromaticity range, the DLC follows the [ENERGY STAR Requirements for the Use of LM-80 Data](#) published September 2017. Consistent with the ENERGY STAR requirements, for narrow-band emitters, the DLC generally requires an LM-80 for each distinct nominal product offered by an LED device manufacturer. Devices of the same type but with different optical codes for beam spread are allowed to cross-apply LM-80 testing. This also applies to products that are in the same series with differences in nomenclature due to marketing changes (see series provisions of ENERGY STAR requirements document). The DLC reserves the right to require additional information to approve all claims of LM-80 applicability.
- **Warranty**

267 Products must have a manufacturer-provided product warranty of at least five years. The

268 warranty terms and conditions must be provided as part of the submittal for qualification. The

269 warranty must cover the complete luminaire and must clearly explain the terms and conditions
270 associated with the warranty. Note that “luminaire” includes light source, housing, heat sink,
271 power supplies, and other electrical components, optics, and any other components such as
272 cooling fans or controls (if present).

273 Warranty terms and conditions can vary widely from manufacturer to manufacturer. The DLC
274 explicitly defines a warranty period of five years and does not have specific requirements for
275 warranty claim terms (e.g. labor, recommissioning, etc.) other than those listed above. The DLC
276 does not verify or validate a manufacturer’s terms, conditions, or process for customer warranty
277 claims. The DLC does not monitor field failure rates of qualified products or warranty policy
278 redemption or history among manufacturers. Industry stakeholders are urged to review
279 warranty terms and conditions as part of the purchasing decision process.

- 280 • **Driver ISTMT**

281 Applicants must supply a technical specification sheet for the driver(s) they use in their product,
282 showing the lifetime of the driver based on operating temperature and the temperature
283 measurement point (TMP) for monitoring the operating temperature of the driver. In-situ
284 temperature measurement testing must be conducted, and a report must be provided with the
285 application showing an operating temperature consistent with the driver specification sheet
286 information and demonstrating that the driver will have a lifetime of at least 50,000 hours when
287 operating at or above the highest rated ambient temperature on the fixture’s specification
288 sheet.

289 As noted in the [ISTMT](#) description within the flux maintenance section, driver ISTMTs must be
290 conducted and reported in the same manner as thermal testing for safety certification.
291 Specifically, applicants must report the operating temperature of the driver at the fixture’s
292 highest rated ambient temperature within the ISTMT report. This must be done in accordance
293 with acceptable procedures from safety certification standards for measuring and projecting
294 operating temperatures. For example, if a fixture is rated for operation at 40°C ambient, ISTMTs
295 are not accepted if they only show the temperature of the driver when measured during a 25°C
296 ambient condition. In this example, appropriate steps must be taken to report the driver
297 operating temperature when the fixture is operating in a 40°C ambient environment, as defined
298 by the thermal portions of the relevant safety standards.

- 299 ○ For products that may use multiple drivers, specification sheets for each driver must be
300 provided with the details above. Testing must be conducted on each driver at its
301 appropriate worst-case input voltage. If a product uses multiple drivers from the same
302 manufacturer product line or series, then the single worst-case thermal ambient
303 environment of the product line or series requires a driver ISTMT. The DLC will operate
304 with the expectation that the operating condition at the highest wattage in the driver
305 manufacturer’s product line or series is the worst-case thermal ambient environment,
306 but the DLC may ask the manufacturer to provide detailed evidence to document the
307 worst-case driver thermals.

- 308 ■ Custom and integrated drivers must provide documentation equivalent to that
309 required for drivers from third-party vendors. Manufacturers must supply
310 documentation indicating the maximum acceptable temperature for the driver

311 for 50,000-hour life, as well as the TMP to be used during thermal testing and
312 evaluation.

313 • **Fans**

314 Products that employ on-board cooling fans must provide a technical specification sheet for
315 each fan type employed in the product, family group, or spectral sub-group, as applicable. The
316 fan specification sheet must state the lifetime of the fan and a reference operating temperature
317 rating for that lifetime claim. The lifetime must be at least 50,000 hours, at an operating
318 temperature at or above the fixture's highest rated ambient temperature.

319 If the product is available with multiple fan models:

- 320 ○ If fan model variations result in substantively different component temperature or
321 wattage consumption by the fixture (determined at the DLC's discretion), a family
322 grouping application is required with model numbers to represent the different fan
323 variations. DLC reviewers will examine fan model power levels and flow rate to
324 determine this distinction. Products that offer fan variations without substantively
325 different component temperature or wattage consumption by the fixture are allowed to
326 qualify using bracketed variations within a single model number.
- 327 ○ Multiple fan variations require a similar testing and reporting plan to multiple driver
328 variations, as noted in the efficacy section.

329 **Electrical Performance/Power Quality:**

330 The DLC requires testing and reporting of the following items to characterize the electrical performance
331 of the fixture:

332 • **Power Factor**

333 Products must have a measured power factor of ≥ 0.90 at any rated input voltage at full output
334 or non-dimmed state.

335 • **Total Harmonic Distortion, current (THDi)**

336 Products must have a measured THDi of $\leq 20\%$ at any rated input voltage at full output or non-
337 dimmed state.

338 For products with driver variations, including input voltage variations, electrical testing of each product
339 must be performed, sufficient to characterize the power quality of each driver, at its applicable nominal
340 input voltages and maximum designed output power. Testing to demonstrate that products are
341 compliant with the power factor and total harmonic distortion requirements may be done on an in-
342 house or benchtop setup for practical simplicity, and results must be documented and included in the
343 application materials. Please see the efficacy section regarding the use of this electrical testing for
344 worst-case efficacy driver variation determination. Please refer to the [Family Grouping Testing
345 Requirements for LED-based Horticultural Lighting policy](#) for specific testing and reporting requirements
346 for product families.

347 **Safety:**

348 Products must be certified by an OSHA NRTL or SCC-recognized body to ANSI/UL 8800 (ANSI/CAN/UL
349 8800) which is applicable for *horticultural lighting products* by that safety organization.

350 For illustrative and reference purposes, practices of acceptable safety organizations are described
351 below:

- 352 • **UL**
353 Fixture manufacturers who use UL for safety certification purposes are required to be listed on
354 the UL Certification Directory under the designation IFAU.
- 355 • **ETL/Intertek**
356 Fixture manufacturers who use ETL for safety certification are required to be listed on the ETL
357 Certification Directory, specifically as Horticultural Fixtures.
- 358 • **CSA Group**
359 Fixture manufacturers who use CSA for safety certification are required to be listed under CSA
360 Group's Classes defined for horticultural lighting equipment in Canada and the US.
- 361 • **TÜV SÜD**
362 Fixture manufacturers who use TÜV SÜD for safety certification are required to be listed on the
363 TÜV SÜD Certification Directory, specifically as a light fixture for use on horticulture purposes.
- 364 • **SGS**
365 Fixture manufacturers who use SGS for safety certification are required to be listed on the SGS
366 Certification Directory, specifically as horticultural lighting equipment.
- 367 • **Other safety organizations**
368 To be added to the DLC's approved list of safety organizations who certify horticultural lighting
369 equipment per ANSI/CAN/UL 8800 requirements, please contact horticulture@designlights.org.

370 **Special Considerations for Spectrally-Tunable Products**

371 Spectrally-tunable products (those with varying output channels beyond simple, single-axis dimming of
372 the whole product) are eligible with the following conditions:

- 373 • The threshold-qualifying state to be tested must be the manufacturer-designed state with the
374 highest power consumption ("maximum power"). This may or may not be the same as an "all
375 channels on" condition, since fixtures may not be designed to use all their channels
376 simultaneously. Test reports must specifically indicate that the product is operated in this
377 "maximum power" condition during the testing, with a description of the control narrative to
378 ensure that the power state is at its maximum designed level.
- 379 • In addition to the "maximum power" condition, applicants must perform PPF testing for each
380 control channel, in which the channel under test must be set to the maximum designed output,
381 while all other channels must be set to their minimum designed output for this state. The test
382 report must present an identifying name of this channel and setting, the PPF (400-700nm total
383 and 400-500nm, 500-600nm, and 600-700nm "bins" PPF) and PF_{FR} (700-800nm) for each of the
384 single-channel scenarios, and a description of the control narrative to achieve each setting. For
385 each channel tested, a corresponding graphic for the SQD produced in that setting must be
386 provided in the application. Refer to the SQD section for reporting requirements.

- 387 ○ The flux output of each specific channel testing is displayed on the DLC Horticultural
- 388 QPL, with the per-channel test outcomes and identifying information for each setting.
- 389 These data are intended to support standardized communication of information about
- 390 the product’s spectral tuning range, aiding product selection and user acceptance.
- 391 ● Applicants must provide user-facing documentation narrating the control protocol and input
- 392 parameters employed in controlling the output.
- 393 ● For PFM_P and PFM_{FR} evaluation:
- 394 ○ Provisions for products utilizing multiple types of LEDs must be followed as described in
- 395 the [For fixtures using multiple types of LEDs](#) section.
- 396 ○ ISTMT testing must be provided on the hottest of each of the LED types. For each
- 397 unique LED type, ISTMT testing must occur at the operating mode that produces the
- 398 highest operating temperature in the fixture, for this LED type. Test reports must
- 399 specifically indicate that the product is operated in this “highest operating temperature”
- 400 condition during the testing, with a description of the control narrative to ensure that
- 401 the power state is at its highest operating temperature designed level.
- 402 ○ The DLC asks any applicants considering LM-84-based maintenance testing on a
- 403 spectrally-tunable fixture to contact horticulture@designlights.org to discuss their
- 404 proposed testing plan.

405 Tolerances

406 The DLC accepts measurement tolerances to most metrics listed in the Technical Requirements. Please
 407 refer to **Table 2** below for additional tolerance information.

408 **Table 2: DLC Horticultural Lighting Technical Requirements Tolerances**

Parameter/Attribute/Metric	V2.0 Tolerances
Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy	-5%
Power Factor	-3 percentage points
Total Harmonic Distortion	+5 percentage points
ISTMT Temperature Measurements	1.1°C or 0.4%, whichever is greater

Parameter/Attribute/Metric	V2.0 Tolerances
LM-80 Drive Current	-5%

409

410 Tolerances are intended to account for all testing variation, rounding, and significant digits. The
 411 requirement values and tolerances will be interpreted by DLC review staff as exact requirements. While
 412 test labs will be expected to follow the requirements of their accreditation and relevant test standards,
 413 DLC staff will not employ additional “rounding” to interpret values below the absolute thresholds as
 414 passing. For example, if a horticultural lighting product is required to have a PPE of 1.9 with an efficacy
 415 tolerance of -5%, any value for efficacy less than 1.81 will be interpreted as a failing value. It is the
 416 applicant’s responsibility to check all data presented in an application before submission to ensure
 417 compliance with the DLC requirements.

418 Supporting Documentation

419 Test Reports

420 The DLC requires that all testing be conducted at appropriately accredited laboratories except where
 421 noted otherwise. Specifically:

- 422 • Testing of flux, intensity, and electrical characteristics must be conducted at laboratories that
 423 are accredited to ISO 17025 and the appropriate reference test standard by accreditation bodies
 424 that are signatories to the ILAC-MRA.
 - 425 ○ Labs conducting whole-fixture performance testing must also follow the [DLC](#)
 426 [requirements for LM-79 labs](#).
- 427 • Labs conducting testing of device-level and/or fixture-level photon flux maintenance must also
 428 follow the [DLC requirements for LM-80/LM-84 labs](#).
- 429 • Labs conducting *In-Situ Temperature Measurement Testing* (ISTMT) must meet at least one of
 430 the following:
 - 431 ○ Approved by OSHA as Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories (NRTLs)
 - 432 ○ Approved through an OSHA NRTL data acceptance program or OSHA Satellite
 433 Notification and Acceptance Program (SNAP)
 - 434 ○ Accredited for ANSI/UL 1598 or CSA C22.2 No. 250.0-08, including Sections 19.7, 19.10-
 435 16, by an accreditation organization that is an ILAC-MRA Signatory

436 TM-33-18 Reporting and Photometric/Spectral Reporting Alternatives

437 The DLC requires all applicants to submit accompanying .xml files per ANSI/IES TM-33-18 for each parent
 438 or single product to represent the spatial and spectral distribution of the tested fixture.

- 439
- 440
- 441
- 442
- 443
- 444
- 445
- 446
- 447
- 448
- 449
- 450
- 451
- 452
- 453
- 454
- 455
- 456
- 457
- 458
- 459
- 460
- 461
- 462
- 463
- 464
- 465
- 466
- 467
- 468
- 469
- 470
- 471
- 472
- 473
- 474
- 475
- 476
- 477
- 478
- 479
- 480
- 481
- 482
- The .xml file must be based on measured data from an accredited lab, accompanying the LM-79 testing requirements for spectral and spatial measurements.
 - The .xml file must include the spectral power distribution data, with an interval resolution of 5nm or smaller over the photosynthetic and far-red range of wavelengths defined by ANSI/ASABE S640 (400-800nm). The DLC also requires the distribution of photon flux per photon wavelengths over the PBAR range (280-800nm) in the case that applicants provide PF_{PBAR} and PE_{PBAR} data. Spectral data in 1nm intervals are acceptable. The spectral measurement represents the integrated flux in all directions from the fixture, without directional spectral information. Per TM-33-18, the data is reported in W/nm, not spectral quantum distributions. All DLC developed and interim manufacturer submitted SQD images will report in $\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{nm}^{-1}$.
 - The .xml file must also include the Photosynthetic Photon Intensity Distribution (PPID), reported in $\mu\text{mol} \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{sr}^{-1}$, over the photosynthetic wavelengths defined by ANSI/ASABE S640 (400-700nm). PPID is the distribution of photosynthetic photon intensity per unit solid angle leaving the fixture. Each measurement is integrated across the 400-700nm range leaving the fixture and contains no granular spectral distribution information (i.e. color over angle).
 - TM-33 documents are separated into six elements: Version, Header, Luminaire, Equipment, Emitter, and Custom Data. In addition to all 'required' elements per TM-33-18, the following describes elements required by DLC for V2.0 compliance.
 - Header Element Required Fields
 - Manufacturer
 - Laboratory
 - Report Number
 - Report Date
 - Luminaire Element Required Fields
 - Dimensions
 - Shape
 - Number of Emitters
 - Emitter Element Required Fields
 - Quantity
 - Description
 - Input Wattage
 - Power Factor
 - Data Generation – Intensity Scaling element field shall be 'false' . Scaling with respect to laboratory measurements will be not accepted. Angle interpolation element must be 'true' or 'false', not blank.
 - Photon Data – Photon Intensity data fields shall include ONLY PPF (400-700 nm). Photon Flux data field shall report ONLY PPF (400-700 nm).
 - Spectral Data – Spectral Intensity shall be reported. Additionally, Emitter Name is required for spectrally tunable products.
 - CustomData Element Required Fields
 - A custom data element called 'Radiant Power to PPF Scalar Multiplier' shall be reported for the ratio of PPF to Radiant Watts within the PAR range (400–700

483 nm). The 'Any Data' field shall describe this scalar multiplier. Unique Identifier
484 data field must contain a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), as defined by RFC
485 4122.

486 ○ Additionally, it is acceptable to report element fields described in TM-33-18 that are not
487 detailed above. All data shall be reported to the number of decimal places per the V2.0
488 Horticultural Lighting Technical Requirements.

489 To facilitate time for accredited labs to develop or purchase TM-33-18 reporting software, the DLC
490 offers a 9-month grace period for applicants to provide .xml files compliant with TM-33 reporting for
491 parent products. If TM-33-18 reports are not available, applicants must submit LM-63 and TM-27 (i.e.
492 .ies and .spdx files, respectively) for parent products or single products.

493 • For manufacturers choosing to submit .ies and .spdx files instead of .xml files in the interim
494 period, they must resubmit data compliant with TM-33-18 reporting requirements by December
495 31, 2021, or the products will be delisted.

496 • The .ies files must contain [_OTHER] keywords to describe the units of intensity values and a
497 conversion factor relating photosynthetic photon intensity to luminous intensity (conversion
498 factor = PPF/lumens).

499 **Additional Application Details**

500 In addition to the test data noted in the sections above, the DLC requires the following for all
501 submissions:

- 502 • A completed web-based application form
- 503 • Specification sheets (or "cut sheets") for the product that include maximum ambient
504 temperature
- 505 • Specification sheets for all drivers and fans employed in the product, including lifetime-at-
506 temperature information
- 507 • Safety certificates of compliance as issued by the relevant safety body, attested to by the DLC
508 self-certification statement
- 509 • If demonstrating flux maintenance at the device-level, a completed TM-21 calculator must be
510 provided for each LED device present in the fixture, with the applicable LM-80 and ISTMT
511 information for that LED device. If demonstrating flux maintenance at the fixture-level, a
512 completed TM-28 calculator must be provided for the fixture, with the applicable LM-84
513 information accompanying it.

514 The DLC will only accept applications for products with testing on the product submitted, with only
515 limited variations permitted as detailed in the sections above. Given the multiple options within product
516 families, the DLC offers the [Family Grouping Application Requirements for LED-based Horticultural](#)
517 [Lighting policy](#), which describes a method to determine "worst-case" product family members.

518 **V2.0 Policy Clarifications and Updates**



Date Updated	Subject	Change Type	Description	Affected Document	Affected Page(s)
5/6/2021	TM 33 Requirement Elements	Clarification	More information on TM 33 required elements	V2.0 Policy	14-15
6/14/2021	Driver ISTMT	Clarification	More information on custom and integrated drivers documentation	V2.0 Policy	10
6/14/2021	Spectral Tuning ISTMT	Clarification	More information on spectral tuning ISTMT test report documentation	V2.0 Policy	13
6/14/2021	General Eligibility	Clarification	More information on dynamically configurable fixtures/systems	V2.0 Policy	2

519

