

LED Application Series:

Residential Recessed Downlights

Recessed downlights are the most commonly installed type of lighting fixture in residential new construction. New developments in LED technology and luminaire design may enable significant energy savings in this application. This fact sheet compares the energy and lighting performance of downlights using different light sources.

Although originally intended for directional lighting, recessed downlights are now used widely for general ambient lighting in kitchens, hallways, bathrooms, and other areas of the home. In some applications, like media rooms and dining areas, downlights are operated on dimming circuits. The most common light source used in residential downlights is a 65-watt incandescent reflector-style lamp with a standard Edison base. Other commonly used options include A-type incandescent lamps, and spiral or reflector CFLs.

The light output of a traditional recessed downlight is a function of the lumens produced by the lamp and the luminaire (fixture) efficiency. Reflector-style lamps are specially shaped and coated to emit light in a defined cone, while “A” style incandescent lamps and CFLs emit light in all directions, leading to significant light loss unless the luminaire is designed with internal reflectors. Downlights using non-reflector lamps are typically only 50% to 60% efficient, meaning about half the light produced by the lamp is wasted inside the fixture. Recently, LED downlights have come on the market. Table 1 provides examples of performance data for residential recessed downlight using several different light sources, including two LED products. These data should not be used to generalize the performance of fixture types, but are provided as examples.



Photo credit: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

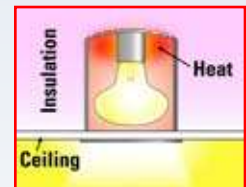
Terms

Luminaire – a complete lighting unit including lamp(s), ballast(s) (when applicable), and the parts designed to distribute the light, position and protect the lamps, and connect to the power supply.

Luminaire (fixture) efficiency – the ratio of luminous flux (lumens) emitted by a luminaire to that emitted by the lamp or lamps used therein; expressed as a percentage.

Luminaire efficacy – total lumens provided by the luminaire divided by the total wattage drawn by the power supply/driver, expressed in lumens per watt (lm/W).

ICAT – stands for “insulated ceiling (or “insulation contact”), air tight” and refers to ratings on recessed downlight luminaires used in residential construction.



Beam angle – the angle between two directions for which the intensity is 50% of the maximum intensity as measured in a plane through the nominal beam centerline.

Luminance – the amount of light exiting a surface in a specific direction, given in terms of luminous intensity (candela) per unit area (square meters).

Table 1: Examples of Recessed Downlight Performance Using Different Light Sources

	65W BR-30 Flood	13W 4-pin Spiral CFL	15W R-30 CFL	LED 1	LED 2
Lamp wattage (nominal W)	65	13	15		
Luminaire wattage (nominal W)					

* Based on photometric and lamp lumen rating data for commonly available products. Actual downlight performance depends on reflectors, trims, lamp positioning, and other factors. Assumptions available from PNNL.
 ** Results for two commercially-available products tested. LED 1 was tested in Aug 2006. LED 2 was tested in Sep 2007. Lamp level data are not available for the LED downlights, which contain proprietary LED arrays, heat sinks, reflectors, and diffusers.

The 13W spiral and 15W reflector CFL systems have similar luminaire efficacy and both lamp types are readily available from all of the major lamp manufacturers. Available LED products vary widely in light output and efficacy. LED 1 provides less than half the delivered light output of the 15W reflector CFL, but the newer LED 2 fixture provides more net lumens than the 15W RCFL or the 65W incandescent and has the highest overall luminaire efficacy of the options shown here.

