**Work Paper PGECOLTG164**

**LED Globe Lamps**

**Revision 4**

**Pacific Gas & Electric Company**

**Customer Energy Solutions**

**LED Globe Lamps**

**Measure Codes L0335, L0336**

**At-a-Glance Summary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Applicable Measure Codes:** | L0335 | L0336 |
| **Measure Description:** | LED globe: <3 Watts | LED globe: ≥3 to ≤10 Watts |
| **Energy Impact Common Units:** | Lamp. | |
| **Base Case Description:** | Incandescent globe lamp | |
| **Base Case Energy Consumption:** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: PG&E Calculations. | |
| **Measure Energy Consumption:** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: PG&E Calculations. | |
| **Energy Savings (Base Case – Measure)** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: PG&E Calculations. | |
| **Costs Common Units:** | $ per lamp. | |
| **Base Case Equipment Cost ($/lamp):** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: PG&E Calculations. | |
| **Measure Equipment Cost ($/lamp):** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: PG&E Calculations. | |
| **Gross Measure Cost ($/lamp)** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: PG&E Calculations. | |
| **Measure Incremental Cost ($/lamp):** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: PG&E Calculations. | |
| **Effective Useful Life (years):** | Various. Refer to .xlsx file attached  Source: DEER 2016 | |
| **Program Type:** | ROB. | |
| **Net-to-Gross Ratios:** | Com-Default>2yrs, All other EEMs with no evaluated NTGR; existing EEM in programs with same delivery mechanism for more than 2 years, Com, Any, 0.6  Res-Default>2, All other EEM with no evaluated NTGR; existing EEM with same delivery mechanism for more than 2 years, Res, Any, 0.55  NonRes-sAll-MLtgLED-Deemed Nonresidential LED: replacing CFL or incandescent lamps; deemed; all delivery mechanisms except upstream, NonRes, NonUpStrm, 0.6  Res-sAll-MLtgLED-Deemed, Residential LED: replacing CFL or incandescent lamps; deemed; all delivery mechanisms except upstream, Res, NonUpStrm, 0.6  Source: DEER 2016 | |
| **Important Comments:** |  | |

# Document Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision #** | **Date** | **Section by Section Description of Revisions** | **Author (Company)** |
| Revision 0 | 03/05/2012 | Original work paper | Daniel Young and Greg Barker (Energy Solutions) |
| Revision 1 | 6/8/2012 | PGECOLTG164 R1 LEDGlobe.doc  Updated for 2013-14 | Alina Zohrabian (PG&E) |
| Revision 1 | 8/29/12 | The “Com” and "RES" building types are the weighted up value from DEER building types. For Vintage AV is changed to EX and For Climate Zone All is changed to IOU | Alina Zohrabian (PG&E) |
| Revision 2 | 7/14/13 | Revised Savings values per ED Workpaper Disposition for Lighting Retrofit, issue March, 2013. For updated savings values, see file PGECOLTG164 R2-Calcs.xlsx  For measure L0335 PG&E used 2 watts for the measure wattage this went down to 1 watts. For measure L0336 PG&E used 8 watts for the measure wattage this went down to 3 watts. | Alina Zohrabian (PG&E) |
| Revision 3 | 3/24/14 | Added DI values from (PGE3PLTG180) and Revised savings values per ED Workpaper Disposition for lighting Retrofit, December 14, 2013. For updated savings values, see file PGECOLTG164 R3.xlsx | Alina Zohrabian (PG&E) |
| Revision 4 | 1/1/2016 | Updated NTG, EUL, annual hours of operation, CDF, IE per DEER 2016. Costs have also been updated. | Linda Wan (PG&E)/ Alina Zohrabian (PG&E) |

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# Section 1. General Measure & Baseline Data

## 1.1 Product Measure Description & Background

This work paper details the replacement of existing incandescent globe lamps with LED globe lamps.

**Requirements:**

* Must replace an incandescent globe lamp
* Must be on the ENERGY STAR qualified product list and be listed with the Department of Energy Lighting Facts Program

Table 1 Measure Codes and Descriptions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Product Code** | **Description** |
| L0335 | LED globe: <3 Watts |
| L0336 | LED globe: ≥3 to ≤10 Watts |

***Program Restrictions and Guidelines***

The delivery method is Upstream/Midstream Programs for commercial customers and the Upstream Lighting Program for residential customers. For Multifamily customers, this product is also available through the downstream program.

In support of the transition to the California Energy Commission’s Voluntary California Quality Light-Emitting Diode (LED) Lamp Specification (CEC Spec), to qualify for a rebate in the program, the replacement LED lamps must fall into one of the categories shown in the table below. Only lamps that fully meet the CEC Spec will be supported in the Upstream Lighting Program after Dec 1, 2013.

Table 2 CEC Voluntary Quality LED Lamp Specification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Upstream** | **Midstream / Downstream** |
| Close to or meets full CEC Spec by having at least:   * CA beam shape requirements * CCT of 2700K or 3000K * CRI>=90 * R9>0 (“best in lamp class and channel”)\* * Dimmable * Must either be on THE ENERGY STAR Qualified Products List (QPL), or have begun ENERGY STAR Rated Life testing, and continue in testing until the product is accepted for the QPL. * Must be listed on the QPL within 9 months of the applicable IOU's allocation begin/confirmation date. * Must be listed on the Department of Energy LED Lighting Facts Product List within 9 months of the applicable IOU's allocation begin/confirmation date. | * Must be on THE ENERGY STAR Qualified Products List. |
| Meets ENERGY STAR Plus lamp specifications, plus at least:   * CA beam shape requirements * CCT of 2700K or 3000K * CRI>=80 (“best in lamp class and channel”) * R9>0 (“best in lamp class and channel”) * Dimmable * Must either be on THE ENERGY STAR Qualified Products List (QPL), or have begun ENERGY STAR Rated Life testing, and continue in testing until the product is accepted for the QPL. * Must be listed on the QPL within 9 months of the applicable IOU's allocation begin/confirmation date. * Must be listed on the Department of Energy LED Lighting Facts Product List within 9 months of the applicable IOU's allocation begin/confirmation date. |  |

\*Best in lamp class and channel - Utility managers will choose the products that are “best in class”. What represents “best in class” will change depending on the specific product and channel. Thus, categories with a greater number of high-CRI products available (i.e. PARs and retrofit kits) will be held to a higher standard than other categories with fewer options (i.e. A-Lamps and BRs). Furthermore, channels with more choices of energy efficient lighting (i.e. large home improvement stores) will be held to a higher standard than other categories with fewer options (i.e. mom and pop hardware stores).

**Terms and Conditions:**

The customer must be a residential or commercial PG&E electric customer.

**Market Applicability:**

Single and Multi-Family Installations and Double-Wide Mobile Homes are eligible.

Table 3 Delivery Method and Applicable Building Types

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Delivery Type** | **Applicable Building Types** | **Application Type** |
| Upstream | “Com,” “Res” | ROB |
| Direct Install | DEER Building Types | ROB |
| Downstream | DEER Building Types | ROB |

***1.2 Product Technical Description***

Light emitting diode (LED) sources have improved over the past decade making them an efficient and reliable lighting technology. Many LED products successfully replaced other lighting sources and made their way into the market by continuing to improve to be able to compete in any application.

Globe lamps provide omnidirectional light; however, LEDs are inherently directional, and thus have comparatively more difficulty achieving an omnidirectional distribution relative to a directional distribution. LEDs typically outperform incandescent sources by a wider margin in directional applications, such as PAR and MR lamps. However, LED technology is improving quickly, and omnidirectional LED lamps are becoming increasingly available.

## 1.3 Measure Application Type

The DEER Measure Cost Data Users Guide found on [www.deeresources.com](http://www.deeresources.com) under *DEER2011 Database Format* hyperlink, DEER2011 for 13-14, spreadsheet *SPTdata\_format-V0.97.xls*, defines the terms as follows:

Table 4 Measure Application Type[[1]](#endnote-1)

Identifies the measure application type in the Measure Implemenation table in DEER2011.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Description** | **Comment** |
| *ER* | *Early retirement* | *measure applied while existing equipment still viable, or retrofit of existing equipment* |
| *ROB* | *Replace on Burnout* | *measure applied when existing equipment fails or maintenance requires replacement* |
| *NC* | *New Construction* | *measure applied during construction design phase as an alternative to a code-compliant standard design* |

All the measures within this workpaper are ROB.

## 1.4 Product Base Case and Measure Case Data

The most common base case wattages of incandescent globe lamps are 15 and 40 watts. The base case wattages follow the DEER Wattage Reduction Ratio (WRR) methodology. The measure case is the associated LED wattage.

## 1.4.1 DEER Base Case and Measure Case Information

The Database for Energy Efficient Resources (DEER) 2016 contains measures for LED globe lamps using the WRR method. The base case wattage is calculated using the WRR listed in the table below as recommended by Energy Division. The measure case is the associated LED wattage.

Table 5 Wattage Reduction Ratio

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **WRR** |
| LED lamps less than 3 watts | 7.47 |
| LED lamps equal to or greater than 3 watts | 4.94 |

**Hours of Operation**

The DEER 2016 hours of operation and interactive effects are used for savings calculations.

**Net-to-Gross Assumption**

The NTG values are from DEER 2016. The table below summarizes all applicable Net-to-Gross ratios for programs that may be used by this measure.

Table 6 Net-to-Gross Ratios

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NTGR ID** | **Description** | **Sector** | **BldgType** | **Delivery Method** | **NTGR** |
| Com-Default>2yrs | All other EEMs with no evaluated NTGR; existing EEM in programs with same delivery mechanism for more than 2 years | Com | Any | Any | 0.6 |
| Res-Default>2 | All other EEM with no evaluated NTGR; existing EEM with same delivery mechanism for more than 2 years | Res | Any | Any | 0.55 |
| NonRes-sAll-MLtgLED-Deemed | Nonresidential LED: replacing CFL or incandescent lamps; deemed; all delivery mechanisms except upstream | NonRes | Any | NonUpStrm | 0.6 |
| Res-sAll-MLtgLED-Deemed | Residential LED: replacing CFL or incandescent lamps; deemed; all delivery mechanisms except upstream | Res | Any | NonUpStrm | 0.6 |

**Spillage Rate**

Spillage rates are not tracked in work papers; they are tracked in an external document which will be supplied to the Commission Staff.

**Installation Rate**

The IR values were obtained using the DEER READI tool. The relevant IR values for the measures in this work paper are in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GSIA ID** | **Description** | **Sector** | **BldgType** | **ProgDelivID** | **GSIAValue** |
| Com-LED-PGE | Non-Res LED; Non-Upstream Program; Annual Installation Rate | Com | Any | NonUpStrm | 1 |
| Def-GSIA | Default GSIA values | Any | Any | Any | 1 |

**Effective Useful Life / Remaining Useful Life**

Although the minimum lamp life in Energy Star is 25,000 hours and most products show a lamp life of 25,000 or 35,000 hours, the Energy Division recommended a lamp life of 15,000 hours for LED lamps less than 3 watts and 20,000 hours for LED lamps greater than or equal to 3 watts. Since the effective useful life (EUL) is dependent on the hours of operation, the EUL varies by building type. The EUL is calculated using the following equation:

EUL = (Rated Life of Lamp (15,000 or 20,000 hours)) / (Average Operating Hours for Building Type)

Table 7 Effective and Remaining Useful Life

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EUL ID** | **Description** | **Sector** | **UseCategory** | **EUL (Years)** | **RUL (Years)** |
| ILtg-Res-LED-15000hr | LED lamp - Indoor - Residential - small wattage Globe, Any Candle shape | Res | Lighting | 16 | 5.33 |
| ILtg-Res-LED-20000hr | LED lamp - Indoor - Residential | Res | Lighting | 16 | 5.33 |
| ILtg-Com-LED-15000hr | LED Lamp - Indoor- Commercial - Small wattage Globe, Any Candle shape | Com | Lighting | Varies (max 12 years) | Varies |
| ILtg-Com-LED-20000hr | LED Lamp - Indoor- Commercial | Com | Lighting | Varies (max 12 years) | Varies |

## 1.4.2 Codes & Standards Requirements Base Case and Measure Information

***Title 20:*** These measures do not fall under Title 20 [2015] of the California Energy Regulations.

***Title 24:*** These measures do not fall under Title 24 [2013] of the California Energy Regulations.

***Federal Standards:*** These measures do not fall under Federal DOE or EPA Energy Regulations.

## 1.4.3 EM&V, Market Potential, and Other Studies – Base Case and Measure Case Information

There are relevant CALiPER studies which were stated in the previous version of this workpaper. However this workpaper is following the disposition for integral LED lamp replacement guidelines from Energy Division to calculate the savings. As the LED lamps improve and the efficacy increases, the wattage reduction ratio methodology should be revisited since it will not be an appropriate method to calculate savings going forward.

## 1.4.4 Assumptions and Calculations from other sources—Base and Measure Cases

This workpaper follows the Workpaper Disposition for Integral LED Lamp Replacements from the California Public Utilities Commission, Energy Division dated May 14, 2012.

# Section 2. Calculation Methods

## 2.1 Electric Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies

Energy savings vary by market sector and building type because of differences in operating hours and interactive effect multipliers. The operating hours and interactive effects for each segment were taken from DEER 2016 data. Refer to the equation below for the energy savings calculation:



The following example calculation demonstrates the annual energy savings, kWh per year, for the “Res” building type, for a 2W LED Globe:



## 2.2. Demand Reduction Estimation Methodologies

Demand reduction varies by market sector and building type due to different HVAC interactive effects and coincident peak demand multipliers for each type of building type. The operating hours, interactive effects, and coincident diversity factors (CDF) for each segment were taken from DEER 2016 data. Below is the equation to calculate demand savings:



The following example calculation demonstrates the annual energy demand savings, kW per year, for the “Res” building type, for a 2W LED Globe:



## 2.3. Gas Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies

Gas estimates are entirely based on the estimated increased gas use through calculated interactive effects. This measure includes HVAC interactive effects savings. The equation below calculates the gas savings:



The following example calculation demonstrates the annual energy demand savings, kW per year, for the “Res” building type, for a 2W LED Globe:



# Section 3. Load Shapes

Load Shapes are an important part of the life-cycle cost analysis of any energy efficiency program portfolio. The net benefits associated with a measure are based on the amount of energy saved and the avoided cost per unit of energy saved. For electricity, the avoided cost varies hourly over an entire year. Thus, the net benefits calculation for a measure requires both the total annual energy savings (kWh) of the measure and the distribution of that savings over the year. The distribution of savings over the year is represented by the measure’s load shape. The measure’s load shape indicates what fraction of annual energy savings occurs in each time period of the year. An hourly load shape indicates what fraction of annual savings occurs for each hour of the year. A Time-of-Use (TOU) load shape indicates what fraction occurs within five or six broad time-of-use periods, typically defined by a specific utility rate tariff. Formally, a load shape is a set of fractions summing to unity, one fraction for each hour or for each TOU period. Multiplying the measure load shape with the hourly avoided cost stream determines the average avoided cost per kWh for use in the life cycle cost analysis that determines a measure’s Total Resource Cost (TRC) benefit.

## 3.1 Base Case Load Shapes

The closest load shape chosen for this measure is the DEER interior CFL lighting load shape.

## 3.2 Measure Load Shapes

The measure load shape for this measure is determined based on the applicable residential, commercial, or multifamily market sector and the lighting end-use. This load shape is different from the base case due to the savings impact of the measures and is shown by the load shapes listed below.

The closest load shape chosen for this measure is the DEER interior CFL lighting load shape.

Table 8 Building Types and Load Shapes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Building Type** | **Load Shape** | **E3 Alternate Building Type** |
| All Commercial, “Com,” “OTR” | PGE:DEER:Com:Indoor\_CFL\_Ltg | NON\_RES |
| All Residential, “Res” | PGE:DEER:Indoor\_CFL\_Ltg | RES |

# Section 4. Base Case & Measure Costs

A joint effort was made between SCE and PG&E to update base case and measure costs for DEER 2016 affected measures. Please refer to the LED lamp cost workbook for detailed information.

## 4.1 Base Case(s) Costs

The base case costs are 100% incandescent. Incandescent costs are calculated from WO017[[2]](#endnote-2) workbook. The base case wattages are mapped to individual LED wattages using a table from the Energy Star Calculator.

## 4.2 Measure Case Costs

Most costs for LED lamps were provided by Navigant as part of a study on LEDs. Several were interpolated or extrapolated from the Navigant data. The California LED Workpaper Update Study[[3]](#endnote-3) recommends using 25 percentile utilizing CA specific data.

## 4.3 Incremental & Full Measure Costs

Table 9 Full and Incremental Measure Cost Equations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Installation Type** | **Incremental Measure Cost** | **Full Measure Cost** | |
| **1st Baseline** | **2nd Baseline** |
| ROB | (MEC + MLC) – (BEC + BLC) | (MEC + MLC) – (BEC + BLC) | N/A |
| NEW/NC |
| RET/ER | (MEC + MLC) – (BEC + BLC) | MEC + MLC | (MEC + MLC) – (BEC + BLC) |
| REF | (MEC + MLC) – (BEC + BLC) | MEC + MLC | N/A |
| REA | MEC + MLC | MEC + MLC | N/A |

MEC = Measure Equipment Cost; MLC = Measure Labor Cost

BEC = Base Case Equipment Cost; BLC = Base Case Labor Cost

## 4.3.1 Full Measure Cost

Full Measure Cost is the cost to install an energy efficient measure per the CPUC calculators. This definition implies a different meaning depending on the Measure Application type.

The Full measure cost is used for Direct Install Measures. A labor cost of $3.61 is used from WO017. For full measure costs please refer to the LED lamp cost spreadsheet.

## 4.3.2 Incremental Measure Costs

The labor required installing base case or measure case is equivalent. Therefore, labor cost is not considered in incremental measure costs. For incremental measure costs please refer to the LED lamp cost spreadsheet.

# References

1. The DEER Measure Cost Data Users Guide found on [www.deeresources.com](http://www.deeresources.com) under *DEER2011 Database Format* hyperlink, DEER2011 for 13-14, spreadsheet *SPTdata\_format-V0.97.xls.* [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. 2010-2012 WO017 Ex Ante Measure Cost Study Final Report. Submitted by: Itron, Inc. May 27, 2014. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. California LED Workpaper Update Study. Navigant Consulting. August 28, 2015. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)