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环境温度对LED平均发光强度的影响(特邀)

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摘 要:针对LED发光强度对环境温度异常敏感的问题,基于热传导原理建立了LED的环境温度-平 均发光强度相关性评价模型,并研制出满足国际照明委员会远、近场标准条件LED单管平均发光强度 测量装置。在19.0℃~30.0℃不同环境温度条件下,通过对红(631 nm)、绿(533 nm)、蓝(465 nm)LED 标准管的平均发光强度测量发现,3种颜色LED标准管平均发光强度随环境温度升高而呈现线性衰减 趋势。利用实验获得的线性衰减率对相关性评价模型进行修正,解决了相关性评价模型因受到LED自 身参数随环境温度变化的制约而无法对LED的平均发光强度及其发射波长进行有效定量评价的缺陷。 环境温度控制在23.0℃±3.5℃范围内,3种颜色LED标准管的平均发光强度测量不确定度均满足 (1.5%~5%)的JJF 1501-2015《小功率LED单管校准规范》。研究结果对修正不同实验室环境温度下 产生的LED平均发光强度的测量偏差具有借鉴意义。

关键词:环境温度;LED;平均发光强度;热传导方程;衰减率

中图分类号:TB96 文献标识码:A

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0 引言

发光强度单位坎德拉是国际单位制(International System of Units, SI)七个基本单位之一,光照度、光亮度、光通量等光度量单位都是由发光强度单位导出。发光强度量值的准确程度直接关系到其它光度学参量溯源的有效性。发光二极管(Light Emitting Diode, LED作为一种新型固态冷光源,以其寿命长、光效高、 无污染等优势^[1-3],正在取代白炽灯和荧光灯成为主要的照明光源。因此,对LED平均发光强度的精准计量 是保证LED光源产品质量的重要环节之一^[4-7]。目前,国际计量和标准化组织正在致力于建立基于LED的 光度量值传递体系及采用LED作为光度量值传递的标准器,并探索建立基于LED标准灯的量值传递体系。

研究发现,LED 晶片中掺杂物的浓度、晶粒尺寸大小、声子平均自由程均会导致LED 的热导率下降,而 LED 平均发光强度与环境温度呈负相关,随着环境温度的升高,发光强度呈大致线性下降趋势。受到环境 温度的影响,LED 平均发光强度测量结果必然存在差异^[8-11]。因此,明晰 LED 平均发光强度随环境温度的 变化规律,确定环境温度变化量的影响值,保证 LED 平均发光强度有效溯源成为国内外的研究热点之一。 然而,目前相关研究多从实验测量的角度出发,测得不同环境温度点 LED 平均发光强度。不同实验室环境 温度控制的差异性直接导致 LED 平均发光强度的测量结果存在偏差,造成 LED 平均发光强度标准量值不 易统一的问题,难以建立基于 LED 的光度量值传递体系^[12-14]。

本文研制出一套符合国际照明委员会试验规范^[15]、扩展不确定度为U = 2.0%(k = 2)的LED 单管平 均发光强度测量装置,分别在远场、近场条件下研究了由中国计量科学研究院提供的红(R120905,GaAsP,

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631 nm)、绿(G120905,GaP,533 nm)、蓝(B120905,GaN,465 nm)3种颜色LED标准管的平均发光强度随环 境温度的变化规律,获得了3种颜色LED平均发光强度随环境温度变化的衰减率,确定出满足国家校准规范 JJF 1501-2015要求^[16]的23.0℃±3.5℃测量LED平均发光强度的标准环境温度及其变化量。利用实验获得 的LED平均发光强度随环境温度变化的衰减率对建立的LED环境温度-平均发光强度相关性评价模型进行 修正,解决了必须确定LED在不同环境温度下的物理参数才能计算出LED的平均发光强度和发射波长的难 题。本文研究有助于减小不同实验室环境温度下产生的LED平均发光强度的测量偏差,为建立基于LED的 光度量值传递体系并提高LED光通量、光照度和光亮度等光度学参量溯源的有效性与可靠性提供有效借鉴。

1 LED环境温度-平均发光强度相关性评价模型

LED使用过程中,其芯片温度T通过热传导与外部环境温度达到热平衡^[17,18],从而减小热积累对其光通量和发光强度的不利影响。在热平衡状态下,基于热传导理论的芯片温度T与环境温度T。之间服从热传导方程^[17]

$$\nabla \cdot (K\nabla T) + Q = \nabla \cdot (K\nabla T) + C_{p}T_{0} = \rho C_{p} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$$
⁽¹⁾

$$T = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r^2 C_{\rm p} T_0}{6K}$$
(2)

式中, ∇ 为直角坐标系的梯度算子, ρ 、Q、T、K、r分别为LED芯片的密度、求解域总体热源、芯片温度、导热系数和径向尺寸, C_p 为空气热容, T_0 为环境温度

LED芯片温度T与发射光谱中峰值功率对应的光子能量E_(p)及峰值波长λ_(p)之间的关系可表示为^[19]

$$E_{g}(T) = E_{g}(0) - \frac{\alpha T^{2}}{\beta + T}$$
(3)

$$\lambda_{(p)} = \frac{hc}{E_g(T)} = \frac{hc}{E_g(0) - \frac{\alpha T^2}{\beta + T}}$$
(4)

$$E_{(p)} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_{(p)}} \tag{5}$$

式中, $E_g(0)$ 、 $E_g(T)$ 分别为芯片温度为0K和T时的LED芯片材料禁带宽度, α 、 β 分别为LED芯片材料的能带收缩系数和温度系数。

随*T*的升高, $E_g(T)$ 值和 $E_{(p)}$ 值均随之变小, $\lambda_{(p)}$ 发生红移。将式(1)、(2)带入式(3)、(4),可以推导出环 境温度 T_0 与 $\lambda_{(p)}$ 、 $E_{(p)}$ 的变化关系

$$\frac{\partial \lambda_{(p)}}{\partial T_0} = \frac{(2\alpha\beta T + \alpha T^2)r^2 C_{\rm p}hc}{6K(\beta + T)^2 E_{\rm g}(T)^2} = \frac{(2\alpha\beta T + \alpha T^2)r^2 C_{\rm p}hc}{6K(\beta + T)^2 \left[E_{\rm g}(0) - \frac{\alpha T^2}{\beta + T}\right]^2}$$
(6)

$$\frac{\partial E_{(p)}}{\partial T_0} = -\frac{(2\alpha\beta T + \alpha T^2)r^2C_p}{6(\beta + T)^2K}$$
(7)

不难看出, $\lambda_{(p)}$ 、 $E_{(p)}$ 随 T_{0} 的变化率分别为正数和负数,说明随着 T_{0} 的升高, $\lambda_{(p)}$ 发生红移而 $E_{(p)}$ 減小,从而造成与 $E_{(p)}$ 密切相关的LED输出功率下降,即光通量降低。 T_{0} 与发光立体角为 Ω 的LED发光强度I关系可表示为^[15]

$$I = \frac{E_{g}(T)}{\Omega} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \left(E_{g}(0) - \frac{\alpha T^{2}}{\beta + T} \right)$$
(8)

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial T_0} = -\frac{(2\alpha\beta T + \alpha T^2)r^2C_p}{6(\beta + T)^2\Omega K}$$
(9)

式(9)表示的立体角 Ω内 LED 发光强度 I随 T₀上升而产生的衰减会受到来自 LED 自身温度、能带收缩 系数、温度系数、导热系数、径向尺寸以及空气热容等参数的综合影响。同时,上述参数又会随环境温度及 LED 自身温度的变化而变化。显然,通过式(9)难以明晰 LED 发光强度 I随 T₀上升的衰减规律。因此,需要 通过实验测量LED发光强度I随T。上升的衰减规律来对式(9)进行修正。

2 LED 单管平均发光强度测量装置

LED单管平均发光强度测量装置示意如图1。该装置由LED单管灯珠、平移导轨(单脉冲信号水平位移量0.02 mm)、光照度探测器、平面位移台、二维调整架、自转电机、电动圆环导轨(单脉冲信号角位移量0.01°)、CCD1及CCD2组成。



图 1 LED 单管平均发光强度测量装置 Fig. 1 Measuring device for average luminous intensity of single LED

LED单管灯珠固定在平面位移台上,平面位移台通过二维调整架和自转电机与电动圆环导轨连接。通 过调节平面位移台的X、Y轴的平移量和二维调整架的调节角度,确保LED单管灯珠的发光面始终位于光 照度探测器接收面的通光轴线上。CCD1及CCD2构成的定位平面与光照度探测器接收面的通光轴线始终 垂直。采用垂直布置的CCD1及CCD2采集LED单管灯珠的图像,使用Hough变换检测LED单管灯珠边 缘两条平行直线的斜率,结合局部特征分别计算出LED单管灯珠在XZ平面和YZ平面上的质心坐标^[20, 21]。 通过调节平面位移台和二维调整架,确保质心重合。如图2所示,当LED单管灯珠沿电动圆环导轨滑动时, 一方面可以改变其光照度的测量角度,另一方面可以确保其发光面始终处于光照度探测器、CCD1和CCD2 各自的通光轴线的交点O位置。光照度探测器固定在平移导轨上。



图 2 LED 单管平均发光强度测量原理 Fig. 2 Schematic of average luminous intensity measurement of single LED

由于LED单管平均发光强度随测量角度与测量距离的变化会产生差异,为此国际照明委员会规定了A、B(远场、近场测试)两种标准下^[22]LED单管发光面与光度探测器接收面之间的立体角分别为0.001 sr和0.01 sr。考虑到光度探测器的接收面为直径11.3 mm的圆形,故通过平移导轨平移作用,将A、B两种标准下的光照度探测器接收面与O点之间垂直距离L分别确定为316 mm和100 mm。为评判该装置对LED平均发光强度测量的不确定度,在23.0℃环境温度下,使用该装置对中国计量科学研究院提供的红(R120905,GaAsP,631 nm)、绿(G120905,GaP,533 nm)、蓝(B120905,GaN,465 nm)3种LED标准管进行了10次光照度测量,并根据式(10)^[15]计算出平均发光强度,如表1和表2所示。

$$I_{\rm LEDA} = E_{\rm A} \cdot L^2 \tag{10}$$

式中,L=316 mm(远场),100 mm(近场)。

表1 远场条件下 LED 标准管的平均发光强度值(单位:cd) Table 1 Average luminous intensity value of LED standard tube under far-field conditions (unit: cd)

CIE A(L = 316 mm)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
R120905	3.668	3.668	3.668	3.667	3.667	3.667	3.667	3.668	3.668	3.669
G120905	0.212	0.211	0.211	0.210	0.210	0.211	0.212	0.212	0.212	0.212
B120905	0.196	0.196	0.196	0.194	0.195	0.196	0.196	0.196	0.196	0.196

表 2 近场条件下 LED 标准管的平均发光强度值(单位:cd) Table 2 Average luminous intensity value of LED standard tube under near-field conditions (unit: cd)

CIE B($L = 100 \text{ mm}$)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
R120905	2.868	2.868	2.868	2.867	2.867	2.867	2.867	2.868	2.868	2.869
G120905	0.215	0.215	0.214	0.214	0.215	0.215	0.215	0.213	0.214	0.214
B120905	0.177	0.176	0.176	0.176	0.177	0.176	0.176	0.176	0.176	0.176

根据贝塞尔公式(11),可计算出远场条件下,3种LED标准管的实验标准差分别为0.0006cd,0.0007cd,0.0006cd。根据式(12),则红、绿、蓝3种颜色LED标准管的相对实验标准差分别为0.017%,0.370%,0.327%,其中取最大值0.370%作为装置测量重复性的标准不确定度分量。

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n=10} (I_i - \bar{I})^2}{n-1}}$$
(11)

$$u = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{I}} \tag{12}$$

式中, σ 为实验标准偏差; I_i 为第i个平均发光强度值; \overline{I} 为i个平均发光强度值的平均值;n = 10为平均发光强度值的测量次数。

由于装置的实际测量准确度受到测量重复性、测量距离误差、定位角度误差、LED供电电流误差等多个因素的影响。因此,对该装置测量LED单管平均发光强度量值进行不确定度评定,合成标准不确定度为

$$u_{\rm c} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{5} u_i^2} = 1.03\% \tag{13}$$

(15)

其自由度为

$$v_{\rm eff} = \frac{u_{\rm c}^4}{\sum_{j=1}^5 \frac{u_j^4}{v_j^4}} = \frac{(1.03\%)^4}{(0.37\%)^4} + \frac{(0.01\%)^4}{\infty} + \frac{(0.87\%)^4}{\infty} + \frac{(0.29\%)^4}{\infty} + \frac{(0.29\%)^4}{\infty} = 540$$
(14)

式中, o_i、v_i、j分别表示测量装置精度影响因素的标准不确定度分量、自由度和种类数量, 如表 3 所示。

Table 3	Standard uncertainty components and related information						
Sources of uncertainty	Standard uncertainty components	Degrees of freedom	Uncertainty category				
Measurement repeatability	0.37%	9	А				
Electrical measurement system	0.01%	∞	В				
Measurement distance	0.87%	\sim	В				
Positioning angle	0.29%	∞	В				
LED supply current	0.29%	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	В				

表3 标准不确定度分量及相关信息

取置信概率为0.95,查t分布表得t_{0.95}=1.96,即包含因子k=2时,远场条件下装置的扩展不确定度为

$$U = k \cdot u_c = 2.0\%$$

同理,根据表2测量数据,可以计算出近场条件下装置的扩展不确定度U=2.0%,包含因子k=2。因

此使用 LED 平均发光强度单管测量装置测量 LED 平均发光强度时,在近场条件和远场条件下,该装置的扩展不确定度均为 U = 2.0%(k = 2),表明了该装置测量结果的可信赖程度高。

3 实验与讨论

在立体角为0.001 sr时,取红(631 nm)、绿(533 nm)、蓝(465 nm)3种颜色LED标准管各3支,分别编号为R₁~R₃、G₁~G₃和B₁~B₃。实验时环境温度范围为19.0℃~30.0℃,温度变化间隔为0.5℃。LED标准管的供电电流均为20.000 mA。使用经过校准的装置测量不同环境温度下9支LED标准管的光通量,并通过式(10)得到平均发光强度测量值。根据国家校准规范JJF1501-2015,以23.0℃环境温度为基点,根据式(16)^[23,24]可获得在单位温度变化下红、绿、蓝3种颜色LED标准管的平均发光强度测量结果的扩展不确定度U₄随环境温度的变化规律,结果如图3。

$$U_{k} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{(T_{0} - T_{23})(I_{\max} - I_{\min})}{(T_{30} - T_{19})\bar{I}}\right]^{2} + U^{2} \times 100\%$$
(16)



图3 LED标准管的平均发光强度测量的扩展不确定度U,随环境温度的变化规律

Fig. 3 Variation of the expanded uncertainty U_k of the average luminous intensity measurement of the LED standard tubes with the ambient temperature

可以看出, 红色 LED 标准管的 U_k值及其变化量均是 3 种颜色 LED 中最大的, 故取红色 LED 标准管的 U_k作为环境温度变化下 LED 平均发光强度的测量不确定度。如表 4 所示, 虽然受到测量重复性、电测系统、测量距离误差和测量角度等因素测量不确定度的影响, 但是在 23.0 ℃标准环境温度上下浮动 3.5 ℃时, U_k仅在 2.0% ~ 4.6% 内变化, 满足国家校准规范 JJF 1501-2015要求的 U = (1.5 ~ 5.0)%(k = 2)。故当包含概率为 95% 时, LED 单管平均发光强度测量装置测量 LED 待测管的环境温度可以控制在 23.0℃±3.5 ℃的范围内, 所得到的平均发光强度测量不确定度为 U = 2.0% ~ 4.6% (k = 2)。在今后的研究中可以通过进一步减小测量重复性、电测系统、测量距离误差和测量角度等因素测量不确定度, 从而扩展以 23.0 ℃为基点的环境温度范围。

同时,以19.0℃为基准,红、绿、蓝3种颜色的LED标准管的平均发光强度实验相对值η(i)可表示为

$$\eta_{(i)} = \frac{I_{T_0(i)}}{I_{19}} \tag{17}$$

式中, I_{19} 表示环境温度为19.0 °C 时的LED标准管平均发光强度值, $T_0(i)$ 为在19.0 °C~30.0 °C环境温度范围 内的第*i*个环境温度, $I_{T_0(i)}$ 为环境温度为 $T_0(i)$ 时的LED平均发光强度。

如图 4(a),当 $T_0(i)$ 从19.0 °C上升至30.0 °C时,红、绿、蓝3种颜色LED标准管的 $\eta_{(i)}$ 值均会呈现出近似线性下降趋势。 $\eta(i)$ 说明同一材质LED平均发光强度相对值随 $T_0(i)$ 上升的衰减率可近似为常量-a。图 4(a)数据的线性拟合如图 4(b)所示,红、绿、蓝3种颜色LED的a值仅为图 4(b)对应直线的斜率。波长越长,斜率的绝对值越大,说明LED的平均发光强度相对值随 $T_0(i)$ 上升的衰减率越大。

	temperature range of 19.0 $^\circ C$ \sim 30.0 $^\circ C$							
T∕°C	$I_{\rm 631nm}/ m cd$	$I_{\rm 533nm}/{ m cd}$	$I_{ m 465nm}/ m cd$	$U_{ m 631 nm}$	$U_{\rm 533nm}$	$U_{ m 465nm}$		
19.0	3.845	0.217	0.200	5.2	3.2	2.6		
19.5	3.826	0.216	0.199	4.6	2.9	2.5		
20.0	3.826	0.215	0.198	4.1	2.7	2.4		
20.5	3.807	0.215	0.198	3.6	2.5	2.3		
21.0	3.807	0.214	0.197	3.1	2.3	2.2		
21.5	3.787	0.213	0.196	2.7	2.2	2.1		
22.0	3.768	0.213	0.194	2.3	2.1	2.0		
21.5	3.751	0.212	0.193	2.1	2.0	2.0		
22.0	3.766	0.212	0.191	2.0	2.0	2.0		
23.5	3.749	0.211	0.189	2.1	2.0	2.0		
24.0	3.736	0.211	0.188	2.3	2.1	2.0		
24.5	3.744	0.210	0.186	2.7	2.2	2.1		
25.0	3.729	0.209	0.185	3.1	2.3	2.2		
25.5	3.710	0.208	0.184	3.6	2.5	2.3		
26.0	3.721	0.207	0.183	4.1	2.7	2.4		
26.5	3.712	0.207	0.181	4.6	2.9	2.5		
27.0	3.691	0.206	0.181	5.2	3.2	2.6		
27.5	3.672	0.205	0.180	5.7	3.4	2.8		
28.0	3.685	0.204	0.180	6.3	3.7	2.9		
28.5	3.672	0.203	0.179	6.9	3.9	3.1		
29.0	3.676	0.202	0.178	7.4	4.2	3.2		
30.0	3.653	0.202	0.177	8.0	4.5	3.4		

表 4 LED 标准管在 19.0 ℃ ~ 30.0 ℃ 环境温度范围内的平均发光强度及扩展测量不确定度 Table 4 Average luminous intensity and expanded measurement uncertainty of the LED standard tubes in the ambient temperature range of 19.0 ℃ ~ 30.0 ℃



图4 LED标准管的平均发光强度实验相对值 nui随环境温度变化规律曲线

Fig. 4 Variation curve of the experimental relative value $\eta_{(i)}$ of the average luminous intensity for the LED standard tubes with the ambient temperature

因此,理论模拟的T。与LED发光强度I关系式(9)可改写为

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial T_0} = -a \tag{18}$$

将式(18)代入式(6),可得到LED发射波长随其平均发光强度的变化规律

$$\frac{\partial \lambda_{(p)}}{\partial I} = \frac{hc}{\Omega I^2} \tag{19}$$

根据式(18)、(19),通过实验室测量获得23.0℃标准环境温度时LED平均发光强度及对应的发射波长、

23.0 ℃ ± 3.5 ℃范围内的 a 值, 就可以计算并溯源其它环境温度点下 LED 的平均发光强度及对应的发射波 长, 从而避免了必须先确定不同环境温度下 LED 自身温度、能带收缩系数、温度系数、导热系数、径向尺寸以 及空气热容等参数, 才能通过理论计算得到 LED 待测管的平均发光强度和发射波长的难题。

4 结论

基于热传导原理,建立了LED环境温度-平均发光强度相关性评价模型。设计了不同环境温度下LED单 管平均发光强度测量装置。在对该装置进行校正的基础上,开展了对红(631 nm)、绿(533 nm)、蓝(465 nm)3种 颜色LED标准管的平均发光强度的测量。研究表明,随着环境温度的升高,3种颜色LED标准管的平均发 光强度呈现线性衰减趋势。以23.0 ℃为基点,当环境温度变化量控制在±3.5 ℃时,LED平均发光强度测量 不确定度在 2.0% ~ 4.6% 范围内变化,且均满足国家校准规范 JJF 1501-2015 限值要求的 U=(1.5 ~ 5.0)% (k=2)。利用该结果对评价模型进行修正,解决了因LED 自身参数随环境温度变化而对理论计算 LED 的平均发光强度及发射波长带来的困扰。因此,建议LED 平均发光强度测量时环境温度限值控制在 23.0 ℃ ± 3.5 ℃,可提高LED 平均发光强度测量的准确性。研究结果对于修正不同实验室环境温度下产生的LED平均发光强度的测量偏差具有借鉴意义。

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Impact of Ambient Temperature on Average Luminous Intensity of LED (Invited)

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Abstract: The unit of luminous intensity candela is one of the seven basic units of the International System of Units (SI). The accuracy of the luminous intensity value is directly related to other parameters. As a new type of cold light source, LED is replacing incandescent lamps and fluorescent lamps as the main lighting source due to its advantages of long life, high luminous efficiency and no pollution. Therefore, accurately measuring the average luminous intensity of LED is one of the important links to effectively evaluate the quality of LED lamps. At present, the international organization for metrology and standardization is exploring the use of LED lamps as a standard for the transmission of photometric values, and establishing a photometric value dissemination system based on LED standard lamps. It has become one of the research hotspots at home and abroad to clarify the variation law of the average luminous intensity of LED lamps with the ambient temperature, to determine the influence of the ambient temperature and its variation, and to ensure the effective traceability of the average luminous intensity of LED lamps. The current related research mostly starts from the perspective of experimental measurement to obtain the average luminous intensity of LED lamps at different ambient temperatures. However, the difference of ambient temperatures in different laboratories directly leads to the deviation of the average luminous intensity of LED lamps, which makes it difficult to obtain standard value of the average luminous intensity of LED lamps. It is even more difficult to establish a photometric value dissemination system based on LED standard lamps.

For the problem that LED luminous intensity is extremely sensitive to ambient temperature, a

correlation evaluation model between ambient temperature and average luminous intensity of LED based on the principle of heat conduction is established in this paper. However, changes of ambient temperature can cause changes in parameters such as the LED lamps own temperature, band contraction coefficient, temperature coefficient, thermal conductivity, radial size, air heat capacity and other parameters. The luminous intensity of LED lamps is closely related to these parameters. Therefore, it is difficult to quantitatively analyze the variation of LED luminous intensity with ambient temperature using a theoretical models. To this end, a set of average luminous intensity measuring device for LED single tube has been successfully developed. The expanded uncertainty of the average luminous intensity measured by the device is U = 2.0% (k = 2) under near-field and far-field conditions. It is verified that the measurement reliability of the device meets the national calibration specification JJF 1501-2015. The variation law of average luminous intensity for red (R120905, GaAsP, 631 nm), green (R120905, GaAsP, 631 nm) and blue (B120905, GaN, 465 nm) LED standard tubes with ambient temperature is obtained by using the measuring device, respectively. It is known that the length, width and height of the LED chip materials are 3.50 mm, 2.50 mm and 1.00 mm, respectively.

The ambient temperature range is 19.0 $^{\circ}$ C \sim 30.0 $^{\circ}$ C and the temperature change interval is 0.5 $^{\circ}$ C in the experiment. The power supply current of LED standard tube is 20.000 mA. According to the national calibration specification JJF 1501-2015, the extended uncertainty U_{k} of the average luminous intensity measurement results of red, green and blue LED standard tubes with unit temperature change can be obtained at the ambient temperature of 23 °C. The results show that the average luminous intensity of the three color LED standard tubes shows a linear attenuation trend with the increase of ambient temperature. 23 °C is used as the measurement base point. When the ambient temperature change is controlled at \pm 3.5 °C, the measurement uncertainty of the average luminous intensity for the three LED standard tubes is limited to $2.0\% \sim 4.6\%$, which all meet the $U = 1.5\% \sim 5.0\%$ (k = 2) required by the national calibration specification JJF 1501-2015. Using this result, the evaluation model is modified. This enables the theoretical calculation of the average luminous intensity and emission wavelength of LED lamps disturbed by ambient temperature to be solved. Therefore, it is suggested that the ambient temperature should be controlled at 23 $^{\circ}$ C \pm 3.5 $^{\circ}$ C when measuring the average luminous intensity of LED, which helps to reduce the measurement deviation of the average luminous intensity of LED under different laboratory ambient temperatures. The results provide a useful reference for establishing a photometric value dissemination system based on LED and improving the effectiveness and reliability of the traceability of photometric parameters such as LED luminous flux, illumination and luminance.

Key words: Ambient temperature; LED; Average luminous intensity; Heat conduction equation; Attenuation rate

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