

PHILIPS

TownTune

Product declaration



Environmental product declaration of the TownTune LED based luminaire

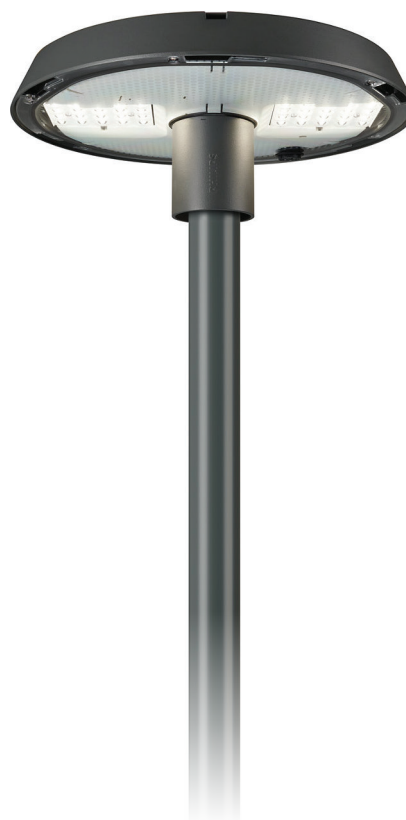
ISO 14021, based on ISO 14040/14044

Product

Philips TownTune offers cities all the recent lighting innovations in terms of performance, quality of light and connectivity. The Philips TownTune family consists of three members and each of these three can be customized with a choice of different shapes for housing and an optional decorative ring which comes in two colors. The luminaire family is also equipped with the QR code-based Philips Service tag, which provides easy installation and hassle-free maintenance. Furthermore, it enables you to create your digital library of lighting assets and spare parts. TownTune also makes use of the Philips Ledgine optimized lighting platform ensuring that you always have the right amount and direction of light on your street. Finally, thanks to being SR (System Ready), TownTune is also future-proof and is ready to be paired with both standalone and advanced control and lighting software applications such as Interact City.

Applications

The application areas range from urban and residential areas, cycle paths, foot paths and pedestrian crossing, city centers and squares, car parks.



Environmental Assessment - results

Material content

Table 1: base/ancillary materials

Metals / Aluminium	60%
Plastics / PC (Polycarbonate)	12%
Metals / Steel	2%
Plastics / PA polyamide	2%
Electric Comp's / PCBA without cables	1%
LEDs/ LEDs (general)	2%
Electric Comp's / PCB board without components	1%
Plastics / PMMA	1%
Electric Comp's / Electronic ballasts with connectors	9%
Packaging / Paper	9%

Product weight (including packaging): 8,0526 kg

LCA results

To measure the environmental footprint of the luminaire, a life cycle assessment was carried out according to ISO 14040/14044.

Table 3: Environmental impacts

Table 3& 4 below display the results of the life cycle assessment. For use stage, the RSL is defined as 100,000 hours, the equivalent of 25 years in operation in a roadway luminaire application.

Impact category	Unit	Absolute				Ratio			
		Total	Cradle to Gate	Use	End of Life	Total	Cradle to Gate	Use	End of Life
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq	0.017697059	0.021084218	0.003442546	-0.006829705	100.0%	119.1%	19.5%	-38.6%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ	25904.791	2213.4113	23664.788	26.592165	100.0%	8.5%	91.4%	0.1%
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO2 eq	2392.8806	147.34003	2232.9404	12.600159	100.0%	6.2%	93.3%	0.5%
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq	0.000242839	1.40E-05	0.000224031	4.84E-06	100.0%	5.8%	92.3%	2.0%
Photochemical oxidation	kg C2H4 eq	0.49487278	0.060023321	0.43433877	0.00051069	100.0%	12.1%	87.8%	0.1%
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	11.768425	0.87073858	10.893794	0.003892515	100.0%	7.4%	92.6%	0.0%
Eutrophication	kg PO4-- eq	1.650436	0.29779633	1.4225041	-0.069864461	100.0%	18.0%	86.2%	-4.2%

Table 4: Resource use

Indicator (cf glossary)	Total value	Unit	Cradle to Gate	Use	End of Life
PERE	7746	[MJ]	2%	98%	0%
PERM	18	[MJ]	132%	0%	-32%
PERT	7764	[MJ]	2%	98%	0%
PENRE	48709	[MJ]	5%	94%	0%
PENRM	148	[MJ]	109%	0%	-9%
PENRT	48857	[MJ]	6%	94%	0%

Interpretation of the LCA results

Environmental impacts of the product are dominated by the use phase associated with the electricity consumption of the lighting product. The use phase contributes over 85% of the impact in all impact categories except for Abiotic depletion (non-fossil) (ADPE), where the production phase contributes the majority the total impact. This impact to the ADPE is mostly due to extraction of virgin materials (mainly gold, followed by other metals such as silver, copper, zinc and tin) used to make electric components (the LED plate and the driver in particular), as well as due to extraction and production of alloys used for the manufacturing of metal parts of the product (housing, cover, spigot). Recycling of the metals from the electric parts in the end of life of the product marginally contributes to the reduction of overall impacts in all categories apart from ADPE, where recycling in the end of life reduces the cumulative impact of production and use by nearly 28%, accounting -39% of the total impact over the life cycle.

Environmental Assessment - input data

Product

Declared product

1x TownTune based on worst case scenario

Technical data

The system comprises a set of modules that are the key building blocks for a luminaire. A typical application has the following technical features:

- 1x built-in Xitanium drivers
- 2x LED boards, containing 20 LEDs each
- 1x polycarbonate optical cover
- Die cast aluminum housing
- Mechanical parts made of metal or plastic (driver box, mounting elements...)
- Connectors
- Cables

Construction data

Name	Value	Unit
Dimension driver	L=241, W=59, H=38	mm
Dimension LED board	2 x L = 119, W = 125	mm
Luminous flux	7910, +/- 7%	lm
Luminous efficiency	124	lm/W
Radiation angle	77° - 11° x 156°	deg
Color temperature	4000, +/- 350K	K
Power	46.6, +/- 11%	W
Lifetime L91B10, Ta = 25°C	100.000	H

Delivery status

Product weight: 8.05 kg (incl. 0.71 kg packaging).

Manufacture

Manufacturing of the product is divided between Philips Lighting Poland in Pila (for the drivers), Philips Lighting Spain in Valladolid (for the LED boards and the final assembly of the product), and suppliers located in other European countries.

Environment and health during manufacturing

The manufacturing plants of Pila and Valladolid are certified according to ISO 14001 (Environment) and both sites are OHSAS 18001 (Health and Safety).

Packaging

Packaging materials are paper and cardboard with minor use of inks, glue and polyethylene (PE) for labeling. Packaging weight is 715 g.

Environment and health during use

The product is compliant with the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU of 8 June 2011 on Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic equipment and with the European REACH regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of 18 December 2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals.

Reference Service Life

The RSL is established as 100,000 hours operation, the equivalent of 17.5 years operation in a roadway luminaire application. During the lifetime, no component is replaced.

End of Life

In the European Union, luminaires fall within the scope of the WEEE directive. Efforts are made to improve collection, reuse and recycling of the product mainly via collective Collection & Recycling Service Organizations (CRSOs). According to Eurostat and other official collection systems, the collection rate of WEEEs via CRSOs is 85% at maximum. End of life scenario is further based on a material split and respective recycling rates. Recovery potential for steel and precious metals is evaluated. The energy required for treatment of materials (shredding) is included.

Further information

Details of the product are published on: <https://www.assets.lighting.philips.com/is/content/PhilipsLighting/comf7153452-pss-global>

Calculation rules

Declared unit

The declared unit is a luminaire system, with a total weight of 8,05 kg including packaging, and providing a luminous flux of 8000 lumens. This luminaire provides sufficient light for a typical industrial application, operated in Europe for 100.000 hours (electricity consumption of 4700kWh).

System boundaries

Type of environmental declaration: cradle-to-grave, including recycling benefits (avoided burden).

The following life stages are included:

- Production: raw material extraction, processing, energy and materials; manufacture of modules; assembly and packaging
- Operational energy use (average European energy mix)
- Transport to the area of the user
- Waste processing
- Final disposal for WEEE fraction not recycled
- Recycling of metals from PCBs.

Maintenance, upgrade and reuse scenarios are not included.

Estimates and assumptions

- Background data are used for suppliers' specific processes
- Foreground data are used for the assembly of the luminaire and drivers
- Data on collection and recycling are based on readily available data taken from generic national statistics

Cut-off criteria

Where no data was available, items that represented less than 1% of the total product weight were neglected. No excluded flows were of any known particular environmental concern.

Background data

Necessary background data are sourced from the Ecoinvent database v3.4.

Data quality

Specific data used is less than 5 years old. Background data is geographically representative of the production location, and is less than 10 years old.

Allocation

Assembly of the luminaire in the aggregated module Cradle to Gate includes the processes associated with the assembling only, no general factory use of energy and auxiliaries was allocated.

Methods

- CML - IA baseline V3.05/EU25/Characterization. Excluding long-term emissions.
- Cumulative Energy Demand V1.10 / Cumulative energy demand

Requisite evidence

Data is based on documentation and bill of materials of the product.

References

- Ecoinvent www.ecoinvent.org
- Life Cycle Assessment - Principles and framework (ISO 14040:2006)
- Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006)

LCA scenarios

Name	Value	Unit
Logistics		
Road freight of components to manufacturing site	3,32	tkm
Air freight of components to manufacturing site	1,5	tkm
Sea freight of components to manufacturing site	88,68	tkm
Road transport from manufacturing site to the customer	0	km
Packaging		
	0,72	kg
Operational energy use		
Electricity consumption	47000	kWh
Equipment output	47	kW
End of Life		
Collected separately	6,85	kg
Recycled on manufacturing site	0	kg
Sent for recycling to the third parties	6,85	kg
Reference service life		
Useful hours of work	100000	hours
Reference service life in the example of a retail and/or industrial application	25a with assumption of 4000h/year	

Disclaimer

All environmental calculations are made in a European context. The calculations are performed on the most commonly used luminaire in the range. The LCA has been performed in accordance with the processes as used by Philips Lighting. Note that the information provided herein is subject to change. Philips Lighting does not give any representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information included herein and shall not be liable for any action in reliance thereon. The information presented in this document is not intended as any commercial offer and does not form part of any quotation or contract. Philips Lighting assumes no legal liability or responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the use of the information thereto given here. For purposes hereof "Philips Lighting" means Philips Lighting N.V. and its subsidiaries and associated companies (directly or indirectly).

Further information

Please contact:
sustainability@signify.com
[Collection and Recycling \(brochure\)](#)
[Ecoinvent \(website\)](#)

Glossary

ADP (Abiotic Depletion Potential): Impact related to the depletion of non-renewable resources, i.e. fossil fuels (ADPF), metals and minerals (ADPE).
 AP (Acidification Potential): Contributions of SO₂, NO_x, HCl, NH₃ and HF to the potential acid deposition, causing a wide range of impacts on soil, groundwater, surface water, organisms, ecosystems and buildings.

EP (Eutrophication Potential): Potential to cause over-fertilization of water and soil, which can result in increased growth of biomass.

GWP (Global Warming Potential): Relative measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄...) traps in the atmosphere. It is calculated over a specific time interval, commonly 20, 100 or 500 years.

LCA: Life cycle assessment.

PCR: Product Category Rules.

PERE: Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials.

PERM: Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials.

PERT: Total use of renewable primary energy resources.

PENRE: Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials.

PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials.

PENRT: Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources.

POCP (Photo-chemical Oxidation Potential or photochemical smog): Formation of reactive substances (mainly ozone) which are injurious to human health and ecosystems and which also may damage crops.

RSL: Reference service life.

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