



next generation led

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PROJECTOR SFA SUFA-A

Properties

- Lifespan L70 %: > 50.000 hours
- Energy savings up to 65%
- Boosted installation efficiency thanks to the slimmed-down product
- Efficacy : 100-105 lm/W depending on CRI
- Linkage with wired, wireless control systems
- Tiltable and rotatable for easy aiming
- Stable cooling structure that points the heat release
- Cast aluminum body and tempered glass 3.2T (Clear)
- Silver coating reflector and powder coating finish
- Optimal lighting in consideration of athletes, spectators and live broadcasting settings
- Surge protection
- Warranty: 5 years (12 hours usage a day)

Application

Sport stadiums, indoor venues, air & seaport



IP 66

CRI 70/80

Narrow
Beam

Wireless

105 lm/W

Specifications

| SUFA-A | SFA1K0 | SFA1K2 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Power | 1000W | 1200W |
| Luminous flux | 105000/110000lm | 126000/132000lm |
| Powerfactor (Pf) | ≥ 0.9 at Max. load | |
| Input voltage | AC200 ~ 277V / 50-60Hz | |
| Color rendering index | 80/70Ra | 80/70Ra |
| Color temperature | 5000K (3000K, 4000K, 5700K available) | |
| Beam Angle | 15° / 20° / 30° / 45° | |
| Temperature in use | - 30°C ~ 55°C | |
| Size | 363/757/595.5mm | |
| Weight | 18kg | |
| LED Chip | High power LED chips from CREE | |
| Control System | Wireless / Wired | |

Updated: Feb 2017



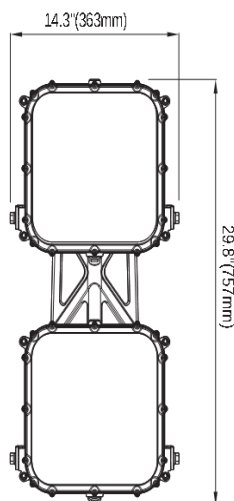
Specifications

| Control System (optional) | Zigbee (wireless) | RS-485 (wired) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Input voltage | 15 Vdc | |
| Max. Power consumption | 0.3W | 0.2W |
| Standard | 2.4GHz-IEEE802.15.4 | - |
| Network | Mesh | - |
| RF tx power | Max. +8 dBm (Typ. 5 dBm) | - |
| Data rate | 250kbps | 38400bps, 8-N-1 |
| Security | 128 bit AES Encryption Algorithms | |
| Dimmer | PWM, 0-10Vdc | |
| Antenna | Omni type, 2 dBi | - |

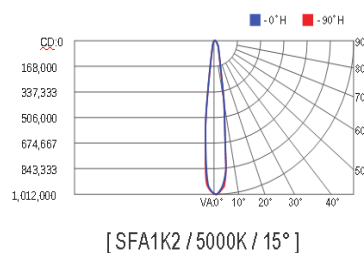
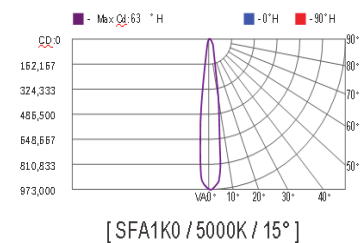
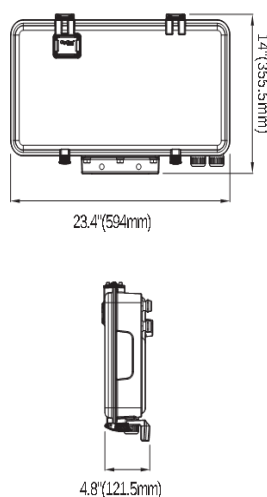


| Power Box | SUFA-A Power Box | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Power consumption | 1KW | 1.2KW |
| Input Voltage | 200~277 Vac | |
| Surge Protection | Line-Line 20kV, Line-FG 20kV | |
| Size | 594/355.5/121.5mm | |
| Weight | 12kg | |

• SFA1K0

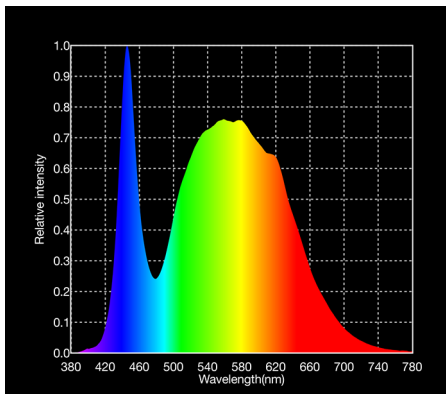
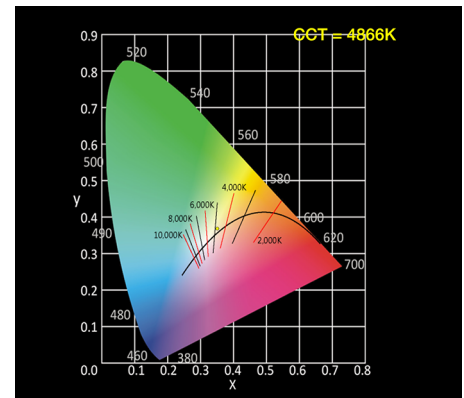


• POWER BOX



CIE 1931

The CIE color space, developed in 1931, is still used to define colors, and as a reference for other color spaces. The figure is a two-dimensional display of colors of the same intensity (brightness), which is based on observations of color measurements by people.

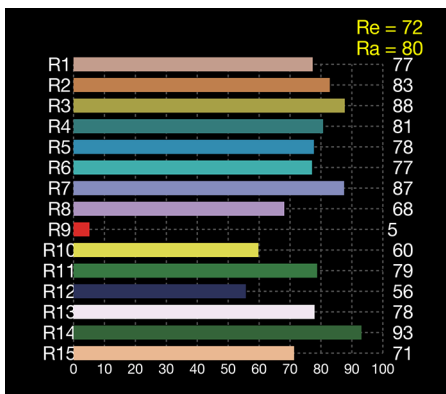
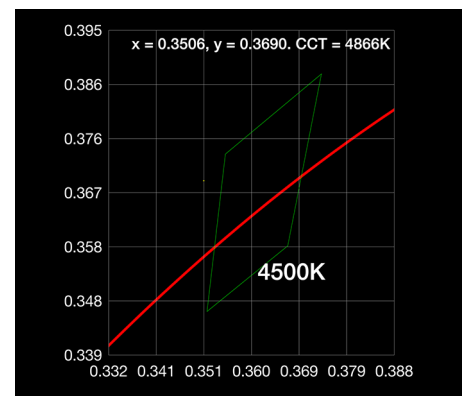


SPECTRUM

Isaac Newton used the Latin word spectrum to define the color series which arose when he dropped a bundle of sunlight through a glass prism. The color spectrum consists of the colors of the rainbow with the color sequence red-orange-yellow-green-blue-indigo-violet, which corresponds to bearish wave length (increasing frequency) of the light waves.

C78 377

ANSI C 78.377 is now the standard for color quality, as determined by the American National Standards Institute. ANSI recommends lamp manufacturers to stay within a 4-step ellipse. This means that manufacturers with a particular focus on the CIE diagram have a broad range of observable differences.



CRI HISTOGRAM

The color reproduction of a light source indicates whether the color of an object can be displayed true to nature. The graph shows whether we can accurately determine color, depending on the color rendering properties of the light source.

Ra = average of R1 to R8

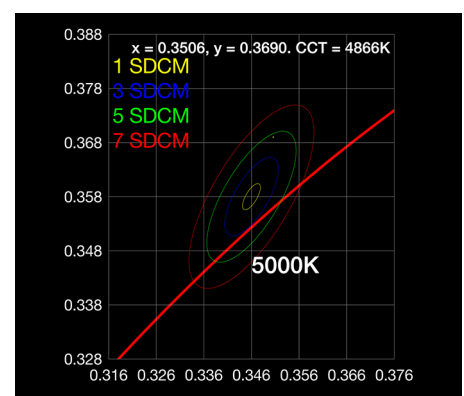
Re = average of R1 to R15

R9 = saturated red. Should be as high as possible.

SDCM

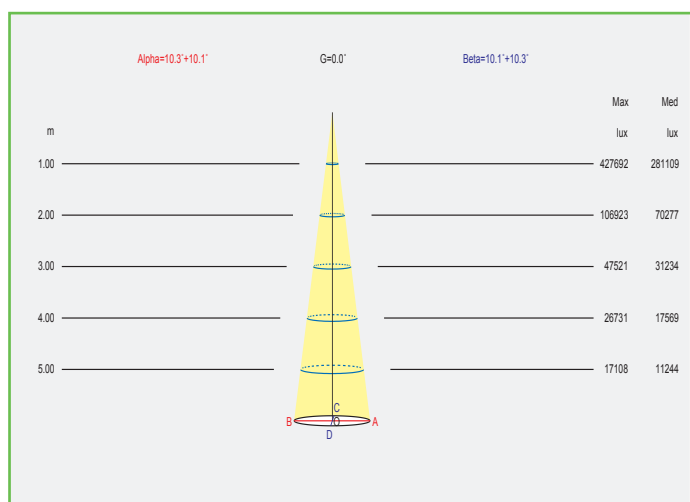
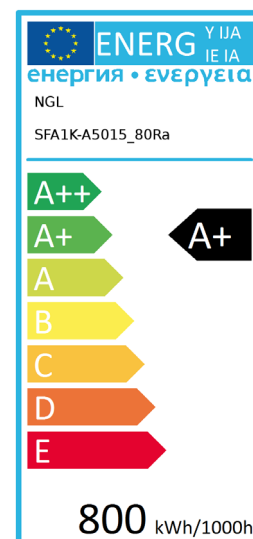
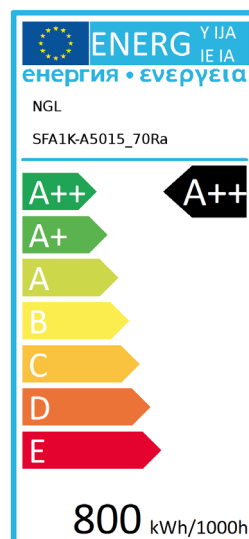
SDCM is an acronym which stands for Standard Deviation Colour Matching. SDCM has the same meaning as a "MacAdam ellipse". A 1-step MacAdam ellipse defines a zone in the CIE 1931 2 deg (xy) colour space within which the human eye cannot discern colour difference. Most LEDs are binned at the 4-7 step level, in other words you certainly can see colour differences in LEDs that are ostensibly the same colour.

| SDCM | CCT @ 3000K | $\Delta U V$ |
|------|-------------|--------------|
| 1x | $\pm 30K$ | ± 0.0007 |
| 2x | $\pm 60K$ | ± 0.0010 |
| 4x | $\pm 100K$ | ± 0.0020 |
| 7-8x | $\pm 175K$ | ± 0.0060 |



ENERGYLABEL

Electrical appliances carry an energy label. This label prints the so-called energy efficiency score in classes. These classes range from 'very energy efficient' (A++) to 'very waste of energy' (E). A more expensive new device may eventually turn out to be cheaper if the energy score is good. IPEA is the new system for luminaire energy efficiency assessment.

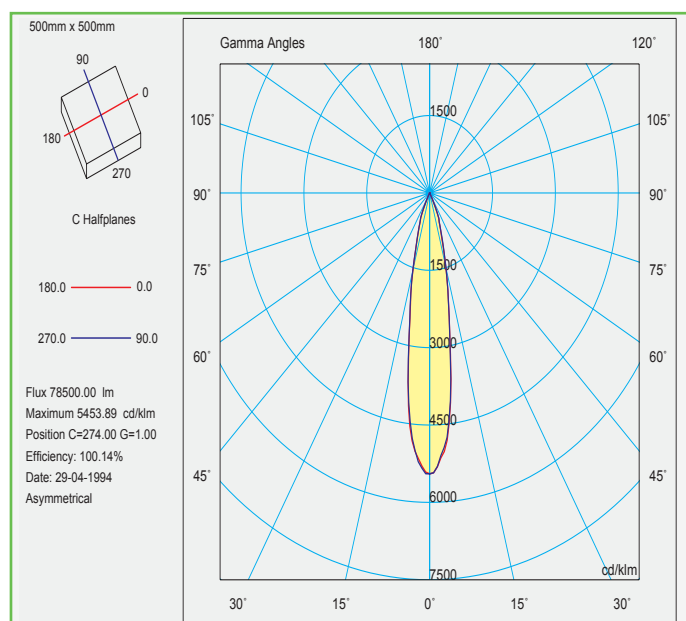


BEAM

The Illuminance Cone Diagram indicates the maximum illuminance at different distances from the fixture.

POLAR DIAGRAM

The polar luminous intensity graph illustrates the distribution of luminous intensity, in candelas, for the transverse (solid line) and axial (dashed line) planes of the luminaire. The shown curve provides a visual guide to the type of distribution expected from the luminaire e.g. wide, narrow, direct, indirect... in addition to intensity.



PROJECTOR SUFA-A

| REFERENCE | WATT | LUMEN | COLOR | ANGLE | WIFI |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------------|----------|
| 175-0150 | 1000 W | 105000 lm | 4000 K | *15°~20°~30°~45° | Optional |
| 175-0151 | 1000 W | 105000 lm | 5000 K | *15°~20°~30°~45° | Optional |
| 175-0152 | 1200 W | 120000 lm | 4000 K | *15°~20°~30°~45° | Optional |
| 175-0153 | 1200 W | 120000 lm | 5000 K | *15°~20°~30°~45° | Optional |

* please specify the desired angle upon ordering

