

PRICE COMPARISON ACTIVITY



Moving forward lets account for the cost of purchasing efficient light bulbs and their **payback**, also known as a **return on investment**. Return on investment in this case is when the energy savings found on your power bill equal the amount you paid for your bulbs. Let's do a **price comparison** for incandescent bulbs, CFLs and LEDs.

For this exercise we will assume that you have 12 sockets in your home that need to be filled with light bulbs to last 10,000 hours.

You can purchase a 24 pack of 60W incandescent bulbs for \$11.87 (or \$0.50 a bulb).

$$\$0.50 \times 12 = \$______ (\text{cost})$$

However, incandescent bulbs only last 1,000 hours on average. Yet, we need our bulbs to last 10,000 hours which means the bulbs will need to be replaced.

$$10,000 \text{ h} / 1,000 \text{ h} = ______ (\text{replacement rate})$$

$$\$ ______ (\text{cost}) \times ______ (\text{replacement rate}) = \$ ______ (\text{purchase cost})$$

You can purchase an 8 pack of 23W CFLs for \$14.98 (or \$1.87 a bulb).

$$\$1.87 \times 12 = \$______ (\text{cost})$$

However, CFLs last 4,000 hours on average, more than incandescent bulbs but again, we will need to replace the bulbs to achieve 10,000-hours.

$$10,000 \text{ h} / 4,000 \text{ h} = ______ (\text{replacement rate})$$

$$\$ ______ (\text{cost}) \times ______ (\text{replacement rate}) = \$ ______ (\text{purchase cost})$$

You can also purchase a single 8.5W LED for \$7.50.

$$\$7.50 \times 12 = \$______ (\text{cost})$$

However, LEDs have an average lifespan of 25,000 hours, even more than the 10,000hrs we need, so they will last even longer than what we need.

$$10,000 \text{ h} / 25,000 \text{ h} = ______ (\text{replacement rate})$$

$$\$ ______ (\text{cost}) \times ______ (\text{replacement rate}) = \$ ______ (\text{purchase cost})$$

This means that to fill 12 sockets in your home for 10,000 hours you would spend:

Bulb Type	Purchase cost (\$)
Incandescent (60W)	
CFL (23W)	
LED (8.5W)	

Now lets add in energy consumption!

We need to run 12 bulbs for 10,000 hours making our total consumption 120,000 hours.

How much energy would we need if those 12 bulbs were incandescent and used **60W**? How much would it cost?

$$60W \times \text{_____} h \text{ (total consumption hours)} = \text{_____} Wh$$

$$\text{_____} Wh / 1000 = \text{_____} kWh$$

$$\text{_____} kWh \text{ (from above)} \times \$0.148 = \$\text{_____} \text{ (consumption cost)}$$

How much energy would we need if those 12 bulbs were CFLS and used **23W**? How much would it cost?

$$23W \times \text{_____} h \text{ (total consumption hours)} = \text{_____} Wh$$

$$\text{_____} Wh / 1000 = \text{_____} kWh$$

$$\text{_____} kWh \text{ (from above)} \times \$0.148 = \$\text{_____} \text{ (consumption cost)}$$

How much energy would we need if those 12 bulbs were LED and used **8.5W**? How much would it cost?

$$8.5W \times \text{_____} h \text{ (total consumption hours)} = \text{_____} Wh$$

$$\text{_____} Wh / 1000 = \text{_____} kWh$$

$$\text{_____} kWh \text{ (from above)} \times \$0.148 = \$\text{_____} \text{ (consumption cost)}$$

Now, lets total it all up!

	Incandescent (60W)	CFL (23W)	LED (8.5W)
Purchase Cost (for 10,000 hours of use)			
Consumption Cost			
TOTAL			