

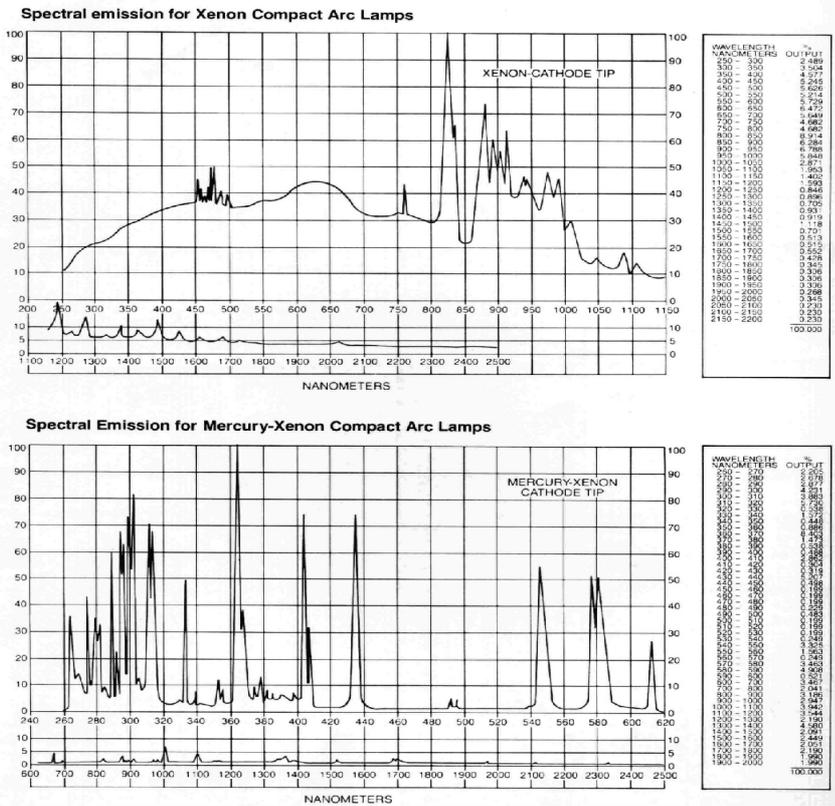
ARC LIGHT SOURCES

Xenon, Mercury, Mercury-Xenon

Xenon, Mercury and Mercury-Xenon lamps develop a very high pressure during operation and produce an extremely bright, concentrated light. The spectral distribution shows superimposed resonance lines on the continuous spectrum of a black body radiator with a colour temperature of about 6000 K. It resembles the sun's spectrum. Xenon high pressure lamps produce a continuous light in the spectral regions from 190 nm to 2600 nm with some intense lines between 800 nm and 1000 nm. They are particularly suitable as light sources for UV spectroscopy, sun simulation and dermatology.

Mercury high pressure lamps produce light with an intense line spectrum between 240 nm and 620 nm, followed by a continuous spectrum up to 2600 nm. Because of their characteristic lines between 240 nm and 380 nm they are particularly suitable as UV light sources for photo-chemical processes. Mercury-Xenon high pressure lamps contain some Xenon to shorten the starting time and improve the ignition characteristics on the one hand and increase the life time of the lamp on the other hand. The spectral distribution corresponds largely to a pure mercury lamp with additional Xenon lines between 750 nm and 1000 nm.

Typical Emission Spectra from Xenon and Mercury-Xenon lamps (ORC, Osram)



The curves are normalised and show the percentage spectral radiation power of Xenon and Mercury-Xenon lamps.

The tables (left) provide a means of estimating the radiated power in a required spectral band. Providing the lamp is at the focal point of a condenser with 2 quartz lenses (LAX...-11) the following formula is valid for the emerging parallel light beam in Müller Elektronik-Optik lamp housings.

$$P_L = P_{La} \times E_{e/l} \times SB \times K \times RS$$

- P_L = Radiated power in Watts in the spectral band (SB)
- P_{La} = Lamp power (electrical)
- $E_{e/l}$ = Conversion factor indicating amount of electrical power converted to radiant power in the 250-2500 nm range
- SB = Percentage radiated in the given spectral region (table)
- K = Light collection through the condenser; for LAX...-11 condensers the factor 0.0531 is valid
- RS = Factor when using a spherical back mirror (optional) Factor 1.3

For different lamp types various factors are valid for the conversion degree $E_{e/l}$:

Lamp power Type	Factor $E_{e/l}$
150 W Xe	0.27
450 W Xe	0.42
1000 W Xe	0.39
2000 W Xe	
200 W Hg-Xe	0.23
1000 W Hg-Xe	0.41