



1100 Series High-Stability Short Arc Xenon Flashlamps



FX-1100 Series Flashlamps from Excelitas provide exceptional arc stability.

The 1100 Series Short Arc Xenon Flashlamps from Excelitas® are unconfined arc flashlamps which produce microsecond duration pulses of broadband light of high radiant intensities. Capable of operating at high repetition rates, these small flashlamps generate light over a continuous spectrum from ultraviolet to infrared. Exceptional arc stability and life characteristics will make the 1100 Series Flashlamps indispensable in precision photometry, radiometry, and spectroradiometry. When coupled with the 1100 Series Trigger Modules and highly regulated-low ripple power supplies, the short arc flashlamps make ideal sources of pulsed light for clinical and invitro diagnostics, life sciences, drug discovery, proteomics, analytical instrumentation, and machine vision applications.

The 1100 Series offer a broad range of lamps that range in power from 10 Watt glass-bodied lamps to 20 Watt metal can lamps. The FX-1160 Series metal can lamp also uses an internal, hemi-spherical reflector to increase usable light output by more than 40% over non-reflector lamps. All these lamps, when mated with the appropriate trigger module and power supply, will provide lighting solutions for the most demanding applications.

Key Features

- Exceptional arc stability
- High radiant intensity
- Continuous spectrum UV-VIS-NIR
- Long life
- High repetition flash rates
- Low heat radiation
- Microsecond flash durations
- No warm up period
- High efficiency in the UV and blue
- Simple fiber optic coupling
- Small size

Applications

- Absorption analysis
- Immunoassay modules
- Fluorimetry
- Spectroradiometry
- Liquid and gas chromatography
- Colorimetry
- UV/VIS/NIR applications
- Machine vision

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Type	Arc Length (mm)	Spectral Distribution (nm)	Window Material	Energy per Flash ¹ (joules)	Average Power (watts) ²	Voltage (Vdc)	Flash Rate ³ (Hz)	Life ⁴ (flashes)	Jitter (ns)	Stability ⁵	Power Supply	Lite-Pac Type
Glass-Body												
FX-1101	1.5	225-1100+	Borosilicate	0.15 max	10	350-1000	300	>1x10 ⁹	<200	<1%CV	PS-1105	FYD-1101
FX-1102		190-1100+	UV Glass								PS-1110	
FX-1103		120-1100+	MgF ₂									
FX-1104	3.0	225-1100+	Borosilicate	0.15 max	10	350-1000	300	>1x10 ⁹	<200	<1%CV	PS-1105	FYD-1101
FX-1105		190-1100+	UV Glass								PS-1110	
FX-1106		120-1100+	MgF ₂									
Metal Can ⁶												
FX-1150	1.5	225-1100+	Borosilicate	0.50 max	20	350-1000	300	>1x10 ⁹	<200	<1%CV	PS-1120	FYD-1150
FX-1151		190-1100+	UV Glass									FYD-1150B
FX-1152		120-1100+	MgF ₂									
FX-1153	3.0	225-1100+	Borosilicate	0.50 max	20	350-1000	300	>1x10 ⁹	<200	<1%CV	PS-1120	FYD-1150
FX-1154		190-1100+	UV Glass									FYD-1150B
FX-1155		120-1100+	MgF ₂									
Metal Can with Reflector ^{6,7}												
FX-1160	1.5	225-1100+	Borosilicate	0.50 max	20	350-1000	300	>1x10 ⁹	<200	<1%CV	PS-1120	FYD-1150
FX-1161		190-1100+	UV Glass									FYD-1150B
FX-1162		120-1100+	MgF ₂									
FX-1163	3.0	225-1100+	Borosilicate	0.50 max	20	350-1000	300	>1x10 ⁹	<200	<1%CV	PS-1120	FYD-1150
FX-1164		190-1100+	UV Glass									FYD-1150B
FX-1165		120-1100+	MgF ₂									

¹ Input Energy or $E = 1/2CV^2$, where E = Discharge Energy (Joules), C = Discharge Capacitor Value, and V = Discharge Voltage.

² Maximum Average Power or $P_{AVE} = EF$, where E = Discharge Energy and F = Rate of flashes per second.

³ Flash rate must be set so as not to exceed 10/20 Watts Average Power.

⁴ Life is primarily a function of input energy per flash ($E=1/2CV^2$) but is also influenced by average power and peak current. See curves on following page for typical lamp performance.

⁵ Typical for most operating conditions. Lamp output stability is dependent on a number of variable including input energy, flash rate, optics design, trigger module and power supply

⁶ Metal flashlamp body and pins may show signs of oxidation. This is normal and does not affect the operation of the flashlamp. Bright Nickel plating option is available for pins and/or flashlamp body upon request.

⁷ The hemispherical reflector internal to the FX-1160 should not be confused with competitive types employing paraboloids or ellipsoids in which all of the forward direct light is non-recoverable and becomes a serious source of optical scattering. Excelitas' FX-1160 has an electrode orientation which does not block the forward light emission and therefore does not cause a "black hole" in the output beam profile. The optical design of the FX-1160 is ideal for use with lenses and fiber bundles, and provides the additional advantage of reduced optical noise by preventing back-plane scattering caused by the pin base.

CAUTION! Care should be taken when inserting or removing lamps from their sockets. Excessive side force placed on the pins of the lamp could cause the seal around the pins to crack and the lamp to leak resulting in lamp failure.

CAUTION! Glass Lamps - Caution should be taken not to mount or attached any type of hardware to the body of lamp. This could cause the lamp to crack.

CAUTION! Metal Can Lamps - Caution needs to be taken not put excessive or uneven force on the body of the lamp. This can cause failures with the glass to metal seals. If mounting a heat sink or some type of clamping device to metal can body a 0.050" (1.25 mm) clearance above the flange is required. Please consult an application engineer for suggestions on lamp mounting.

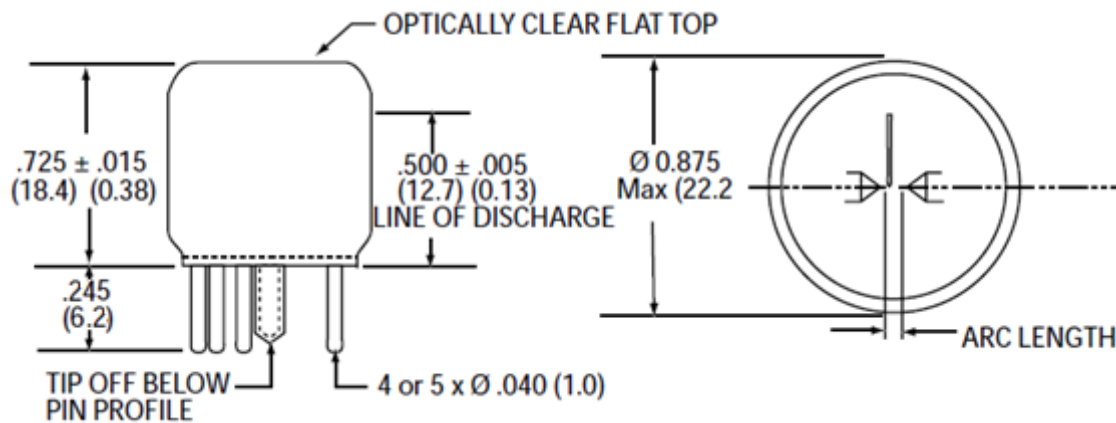
CAUTION! These flashlamps are designed for use in their corresponding socket-based FYD trigger module and not soldered directly onto a board. Please contact applications engineering for applications requiring flashlamps to be soldered directly onto a board. Dull nickel plating option is available for such applications.

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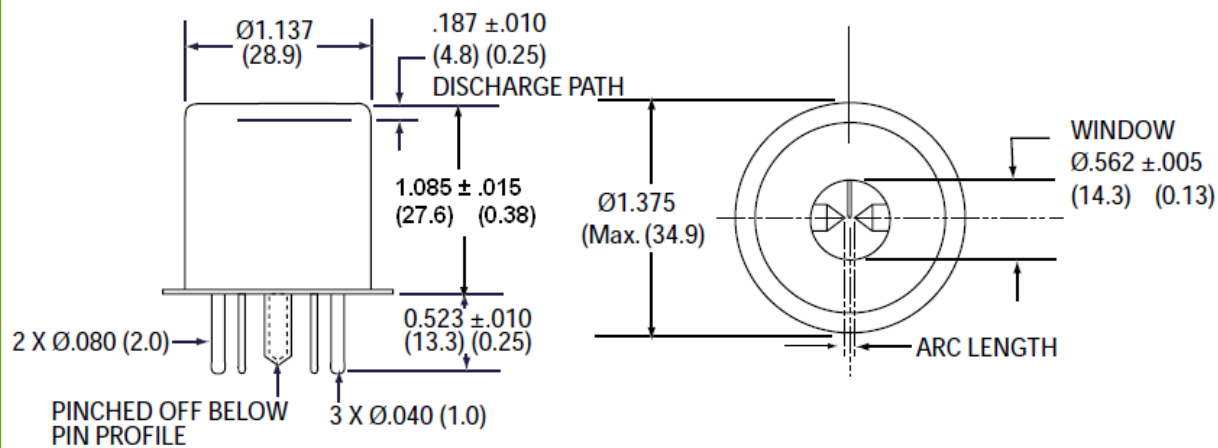
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Mechanical Dimensions

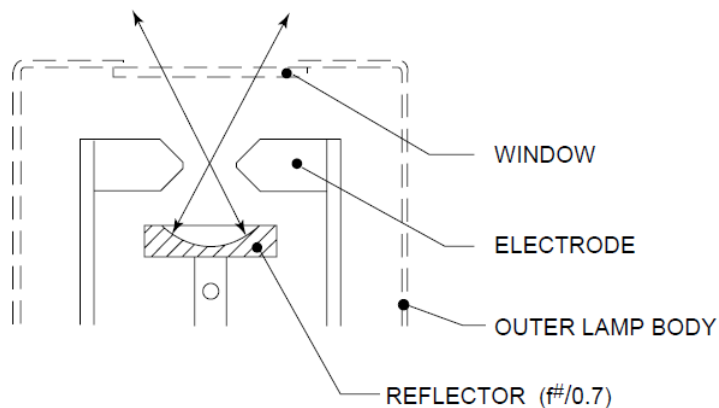
FX-1100 Outline



FX-1150 & FX-1160 Outline



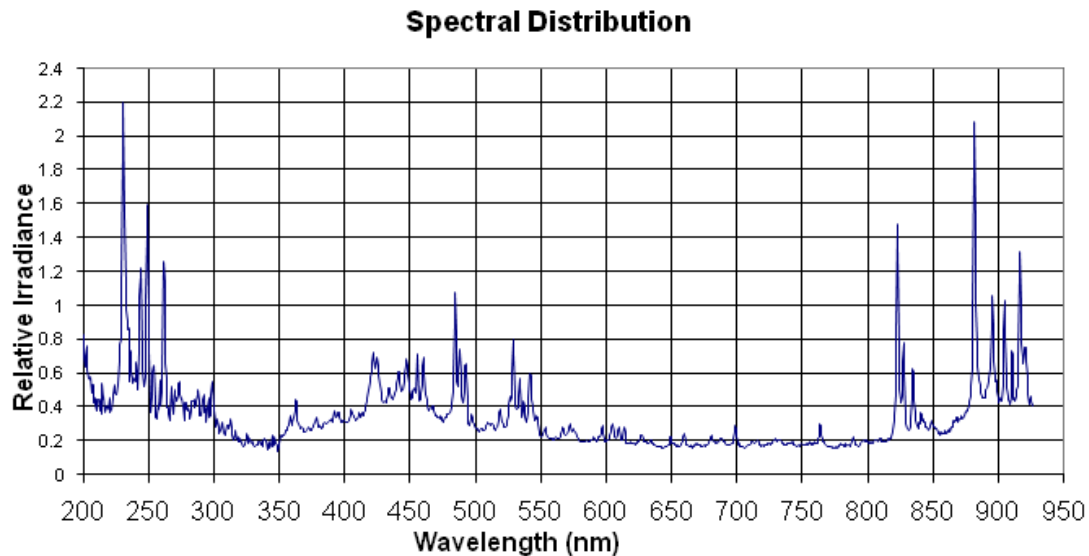
FX-1160 Optical Profile



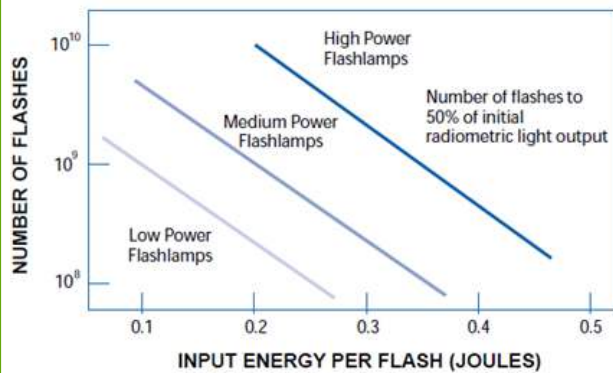
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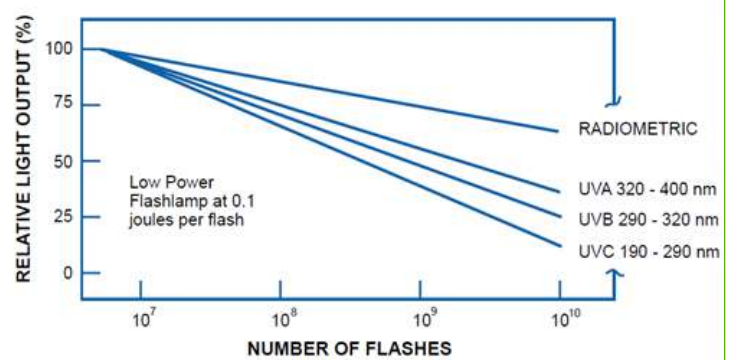
Spectral Distribution (Typical)



Life vs. Input Energy



Life vs. Wavelength



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Circuit Equations

$E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$	where: E = Discharge energy (joules) C = Capacitance (microfarads) V = Discharge voltage (kilovolts)
$P_{AVG} = E F$	P_{AVG} = Average power (watts) E = Discharge energy (joules) F = Flash rate (pulses per second)
$I_{PK} = V(C/L)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	I_{PK} = Peak discharge current (keep below 1000 amps) L = Circuit inductance (use 0.5μH for best approximation)
$t_{1/3} = \pi (LC)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$t_{1/3}$ = Pulse width at 1/3 peak.

NOTE: All values are nominal; specifications subject to change without notice.

About Excelitas Technologies

Excelitas is the leading provider of advanced, life-enriching technologies that make a difference, serving global market leaders in the Life Sciences, Advanced Industrial, next-generation Semiconductor, Aerospace and Defense end-markets. Headquartered in Pittsburgh, PA, USA, Excelitas is an essential partner in the design, development, and manufacture of photonic technologies, offering leading-edge innovation in sensing, detection, imaging, optics, and specialty illumination for customers worldwide.

Excelitas is at the forefront of addressing many of the relevant megatrends impacting the world today, including precision medicine, industrial automation, artificial intelligence, connected devices (IoT), and military modernization.

For a complete listing of our global offices, visit www.excelitas.com/locations

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