NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

4463

Current-Intensity, Voltage-Intensity, and Current-Voltage Characteristics of Runway- and Approach-Light Lamps

> By Photometry and Colorimetry Section Optics and Metrology Division



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS Sinclair Weeks, Secretary

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> By Photometry and Colorimetry Section Optics and Metrology Division

Prepared For Visual Landing Aids Branch Airborne Equipment Division Department of the Navy and Equipment Laboratory Wright Air Development Center Department of the Air Force



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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Report on the Current-Intensity, Voltage-Intensity, and Current-Voltage Characteristics of Runway- and Approach-Light Lamps

Abstract

This report is a compilation of measurements of the intensitycurrent-voltage characteristics of lamps of the types generally used in approach-, runway-, and taxiway-lighting systems. The results of a study of the effects of color filters on the relative intensity of the lamps are included.

1. INTRODUCTION

Intensity control is now used on nearly all runway- and approach-light systems and is being considered for taxiway-light systems. The increasing complexity of the problems of intensity control has increased the need for information on the relative intensity characteristics of lamps used in approach, runway, and taxiway lighting as a function of the applied current or voltage. In addition, information on the effect of color filters upon the relative intensity is needed. This report was prepared to meet this need.

Relative intensity is defined as the ratio in percent of the intensity of a lighting unit or lamp operated at a stated current or voltage to the intensity of the same unit or lamp operated at rated current or voltage. Note that in obtaining the relative intensity of a colored light, measurements of the intensity at both the stated current (or voltage) and the rated current (or voltage) are made with the color filter in place. Thus, the transmittance of the filter has only a second-order effect on the relative intensity.

2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Measurements of relative intensity were made using a colorcorrected barrier-layer photocell in a zero-resistance circuit. The response of this photometric system was checked. No significant deviations from linearity were found. When reflector-type lamps were tested, the center of the beam was directed at the photocell. The relative intensities of lamps other than the reflector type (325-lumen, 200-watt, T-14, etc.) were obtained by measuring the relative horizontal intensity in a given direction. Previous tests have shown that the relative intensity of clear

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units in which these lamps are used does not differ significantly from the relative horizontal intensity of the lamp used. Voltage and current measurements were corrected for losses in the measuring circuits. Whenever possible several lamps of a given type were used. The results of the measurements of individual lamps were averaged.

3. LAMP CHARACTERISTICS

For convenience in use, the characteristics of each lamp (except for the 250-watt lamps) are given as three curves, a, relative intensity-current; b, relative intensity-voltage; and c, voltage-current. Curves for lamps with similar characteristics have been grouped on the same figures. The lamp types studied and the figures showing their characteristics are listed in table I.

Table I

Lamp Type

Designation

ion Figure

1020-lumen 30-watt, 6 45-watt, 6 200-watt,	6.6-ampere, airport marker 6.6-ampere, airport marker 6.6-ampere, airport marker 6.6-ampere, airport marker 6.6-ampere, T-14, airport marker	325/66/A21 1020/66/A21 6.6A/T10/1P 6.6/T10P 6.6A/T14P 6.6A/T14P	la, b, and c la, b, and c la, b, and c la, b, and c 2a, b, and c 2a, b, and c
500-watt, 500-watt, 250-watt, 250-watt,	6.6-ampere, PAR56, airport approach 6.6-ampere, T-20, airport marker 20-ampere, T-20, airport approach 12.5-volt, T-10, airport approach 12.5-volt, PAR56, airport approach 25-volt, PAR56, airport approach	6.6A/PAR56/2 6.6A/T20P 20A/T20/5 20A/T10/P 250PAR	2a, b, and c 3a, b, and c 4a, b, and c 5 5 6a, b, and c
350-watt, 399-watt,	25-volt, PAR56, airport approach 115-volt, PAR56, airport approach 120-volt, T-20, airport approach	350PAR 399PAR 500T20/25	6a, b, and c 7a, b, and c 7a, b, and c

Differences in relative intensity between lamps of the same type may become large when the relative intensity becomes less than 1%. The relative intensities may differ by as much as a factor of 2 when the relative intensity is about 0.2%.

4. EFFECTS OF COLOR FILTERS

Because the transmittance of color filters is a function of the color temperature of the source, the relative intensity characteristics of colored lights will differ from those of similar lights



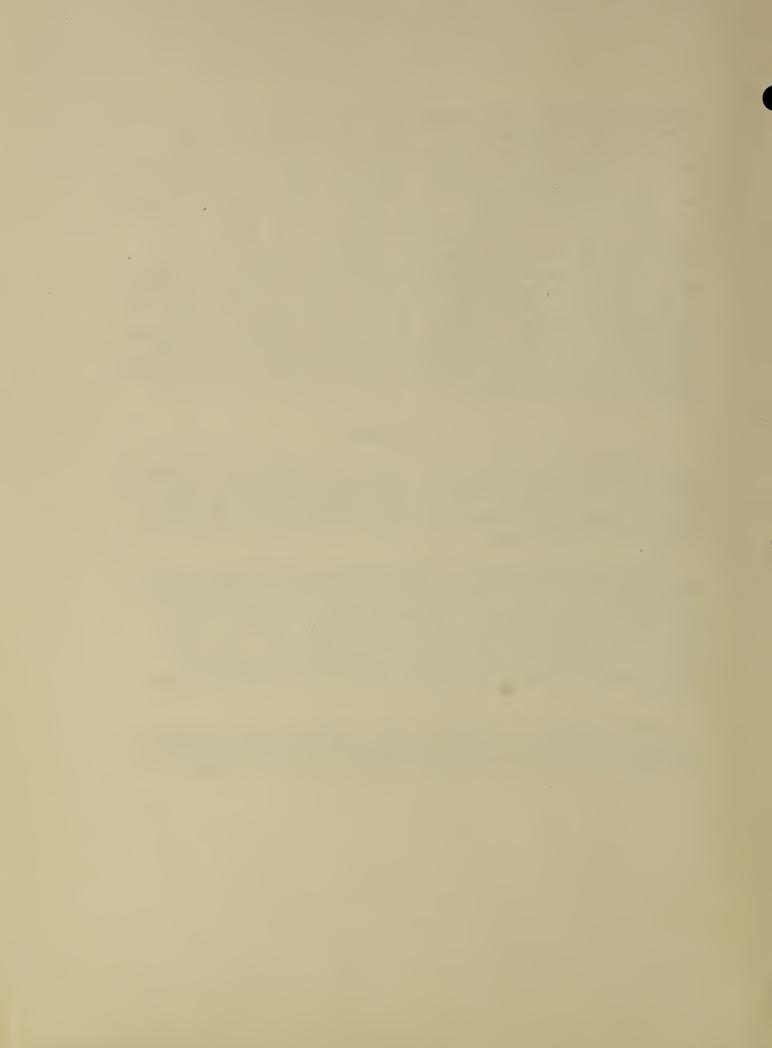
which are "white". The determination and presentation of the relative intensity characteristics of each type of lamp for each aviation color would be unduly expensive. Therefore, a study was made to determine representative correction curves. in case the use of these curves proved feasible. Relative intensity characteristics were determined for several of the types of lamps listed in table I in combination with filters representative of the limits of the aviation colors. It was found that the data were adequately represented by the lines plotted on figure 8. These lines show the relative intensity of lights meeting the specification requirements for aviation colors as a function of the relative intensity of the same light used without a filter. The lines are representative of "average" filters. The relative intensity of lights with filters near the specification limits may differ from that indicated by the lines by about ten percent at the lowest relative intensities shown. The difference will, of course, be less at higher relative intensities.

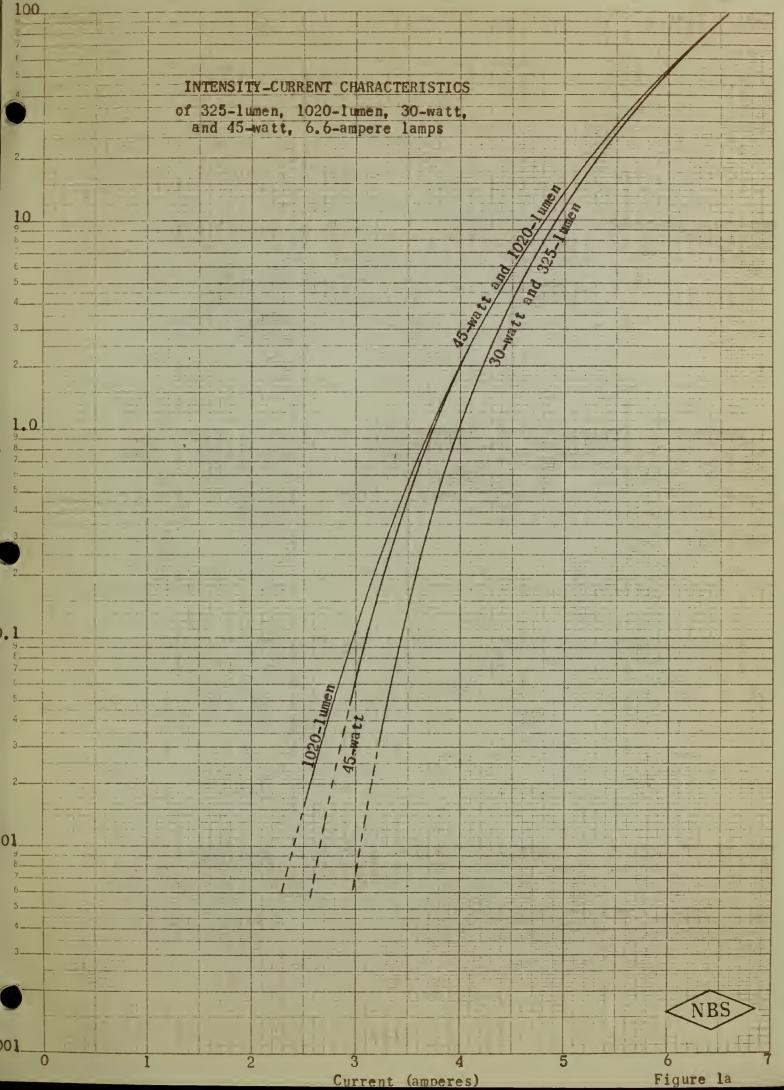
5. DISCUSSION

Differences in the change of relative intensity with change in current or voltage for different lamps are significantly large so that generalized lamp-characteristic exponents cannot be satisfactorily used for all lamp types when the relative intensity is varied over a wide range.

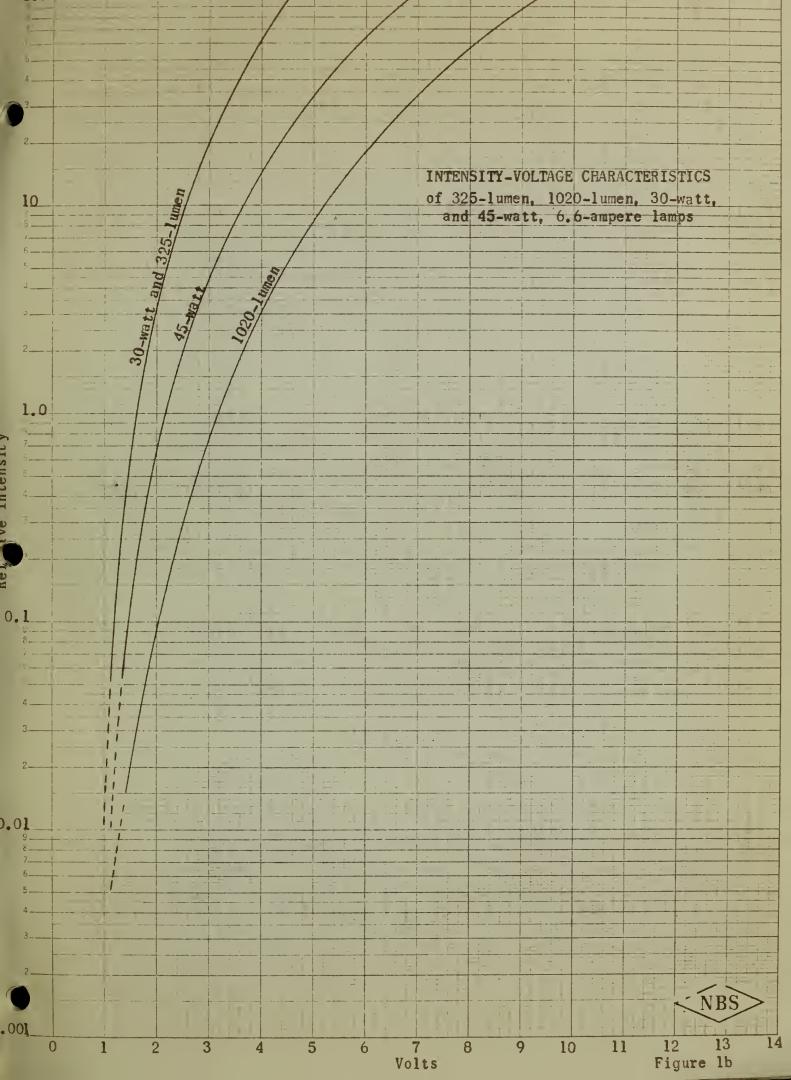
For lamps with the same rated current and of similar design wattage (within 25%), the relative intensity-current characteristics are similar. See the curves on figure la. Also compare the curves for the 200-watt, 6.6-ampere lamps, figure 2a, with those of the 500-watt, 6.6-ampere lamp, figure 3a. The data shown on figures 6b and 7b indicate that relative intensityvoltage characteristics are similar for lamps of similar design wattage.

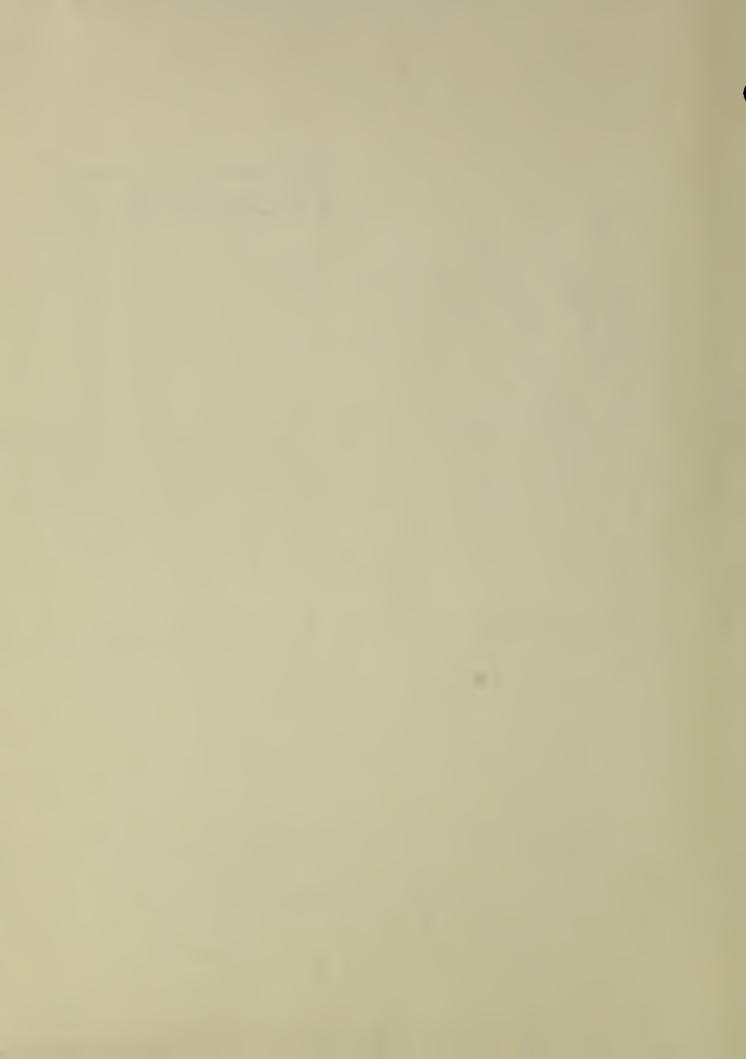
The data shown on figures 2a and 5 indicate that the characteristics of reflector-type lamps are not significantly different from other lamp types of the same rated wattage and voltage.

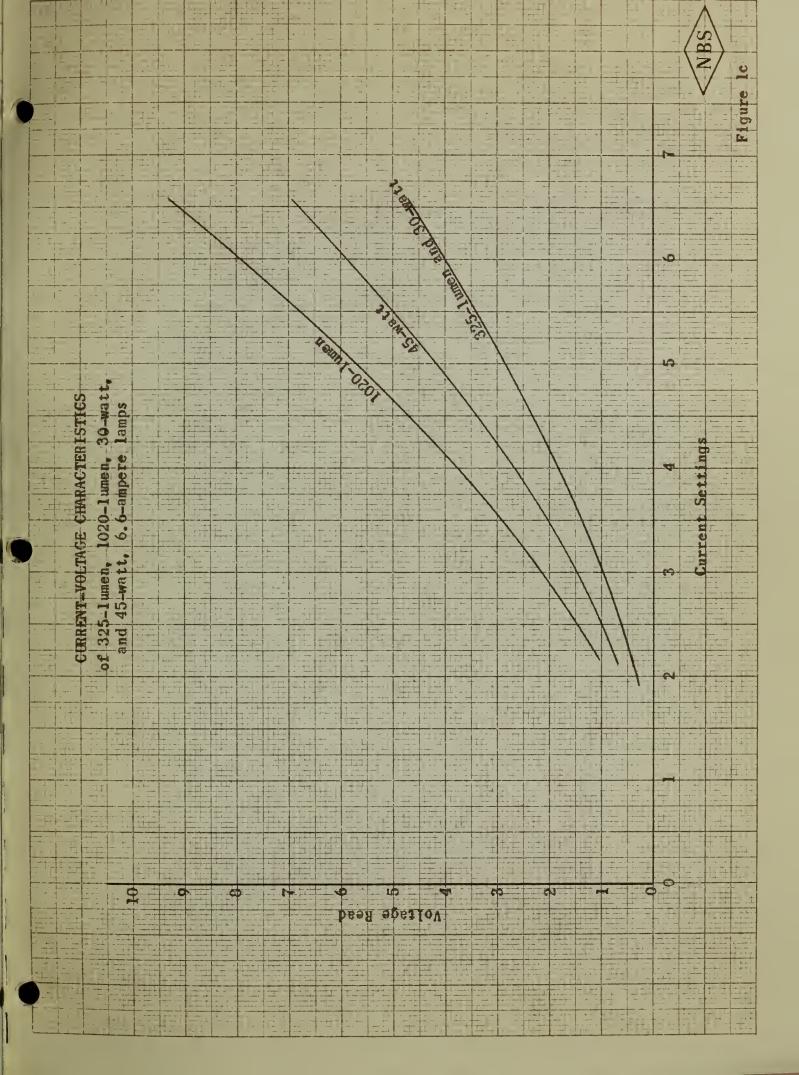






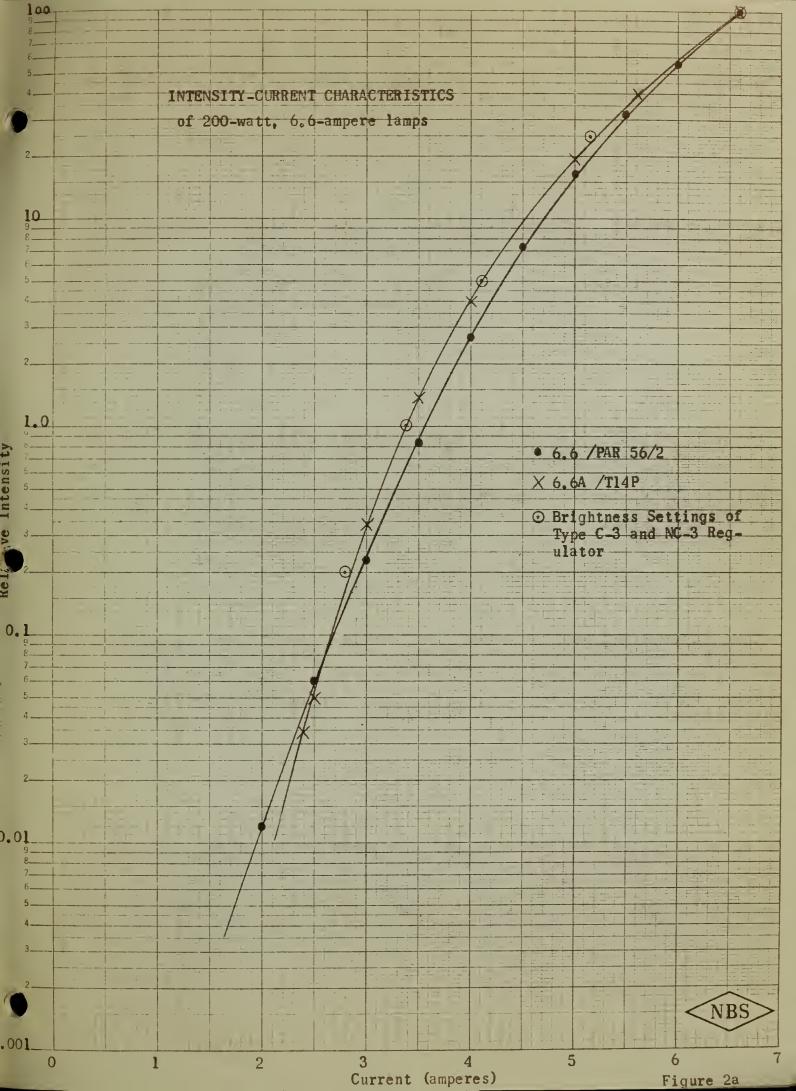


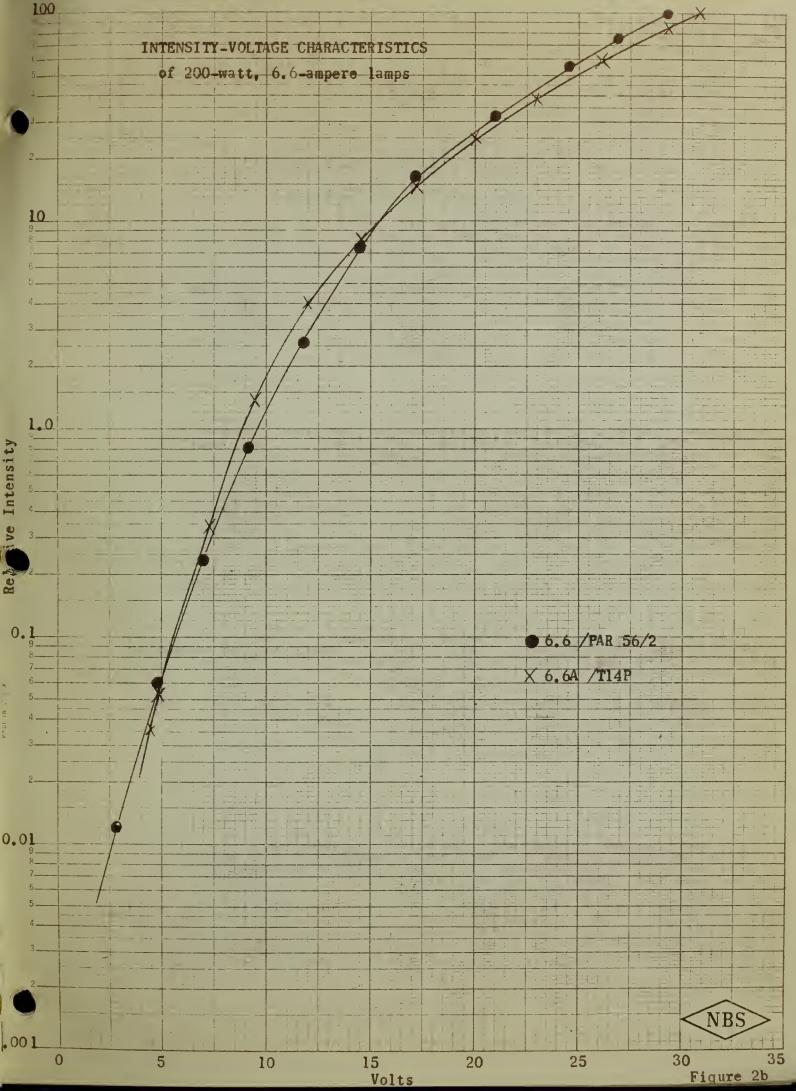


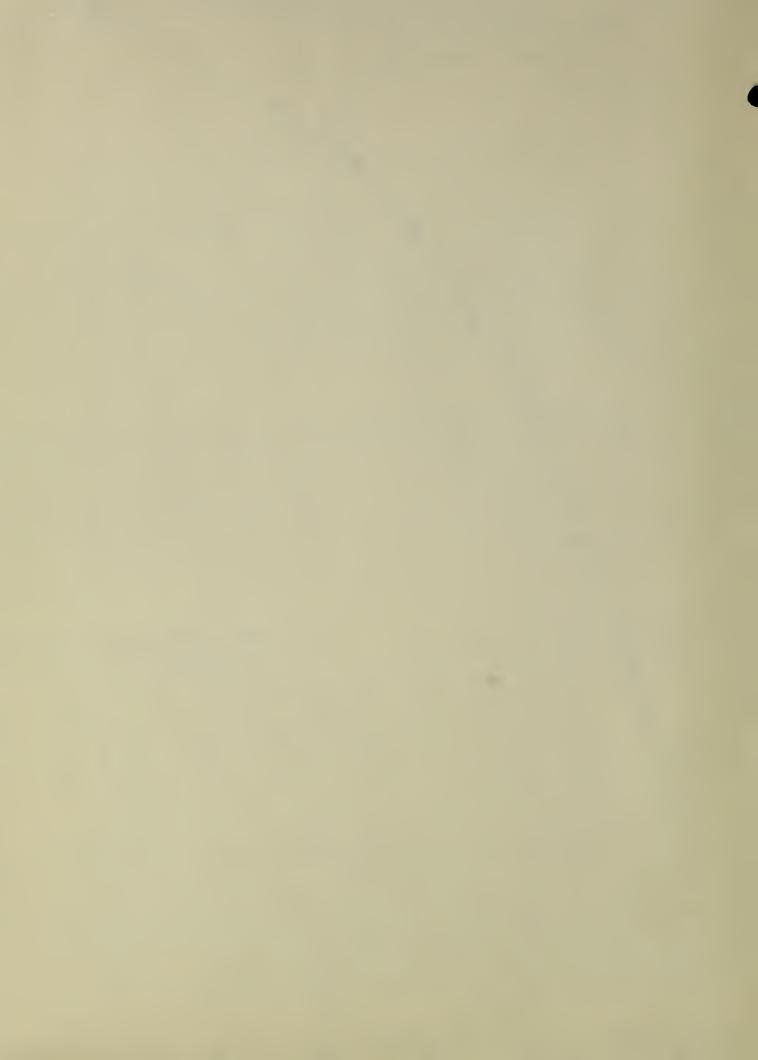


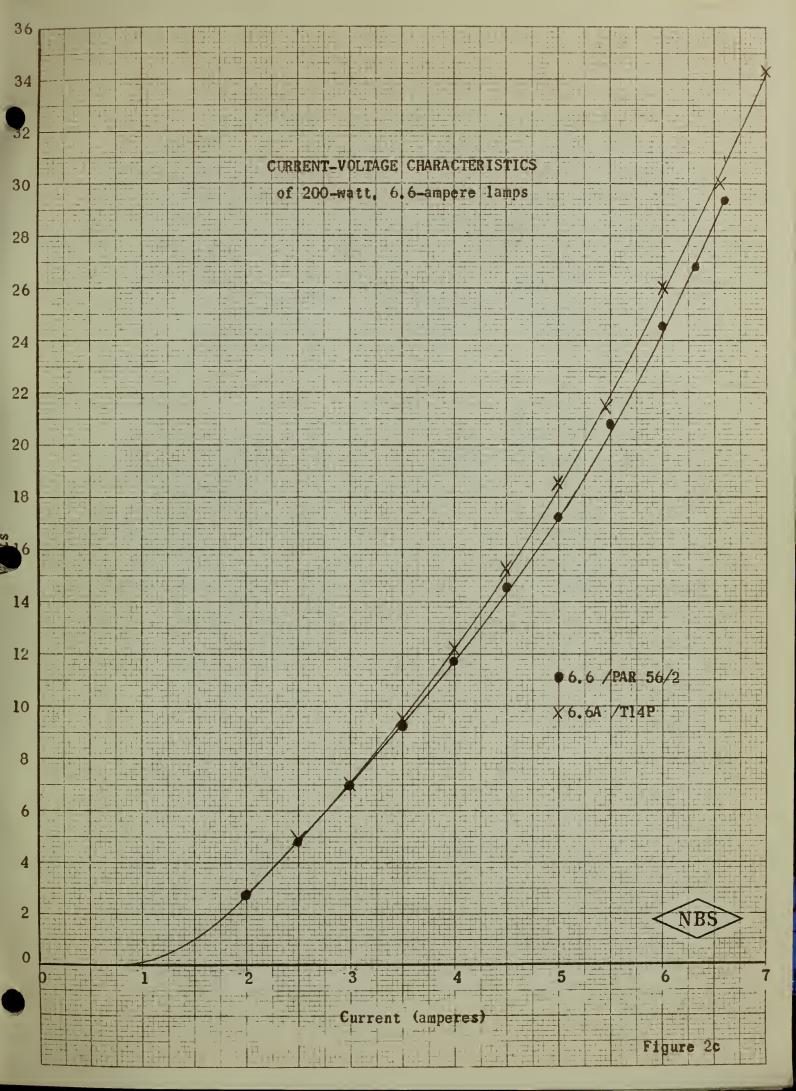
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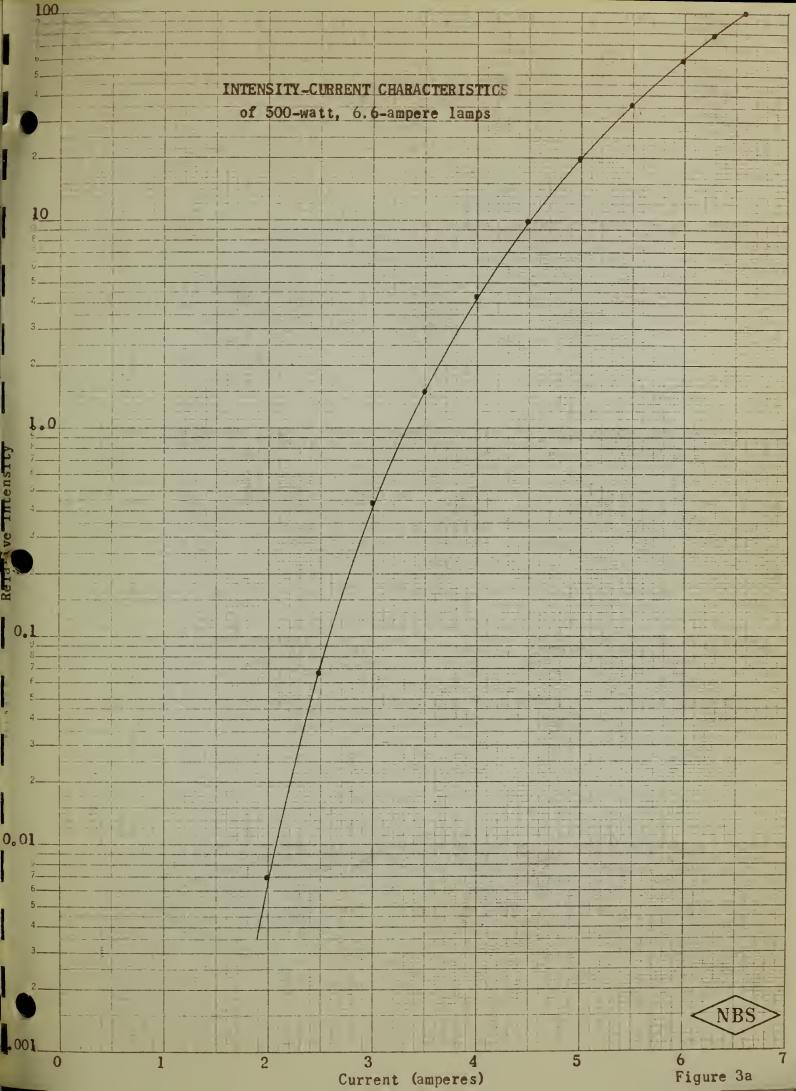




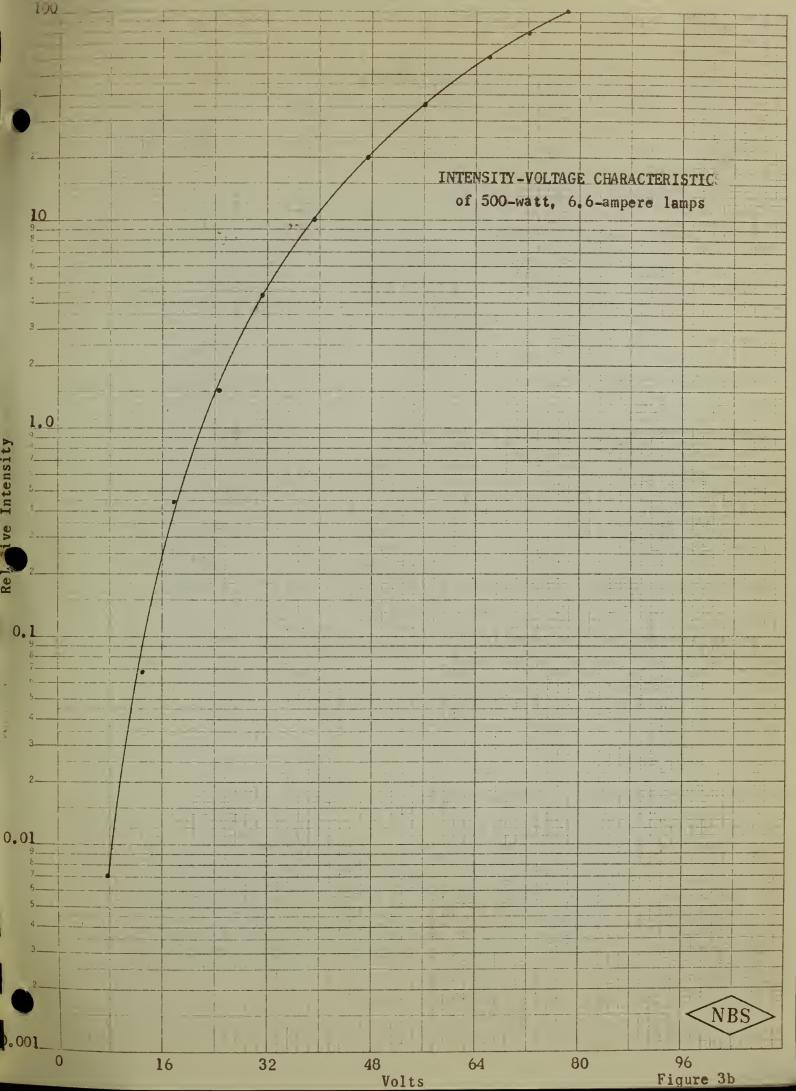




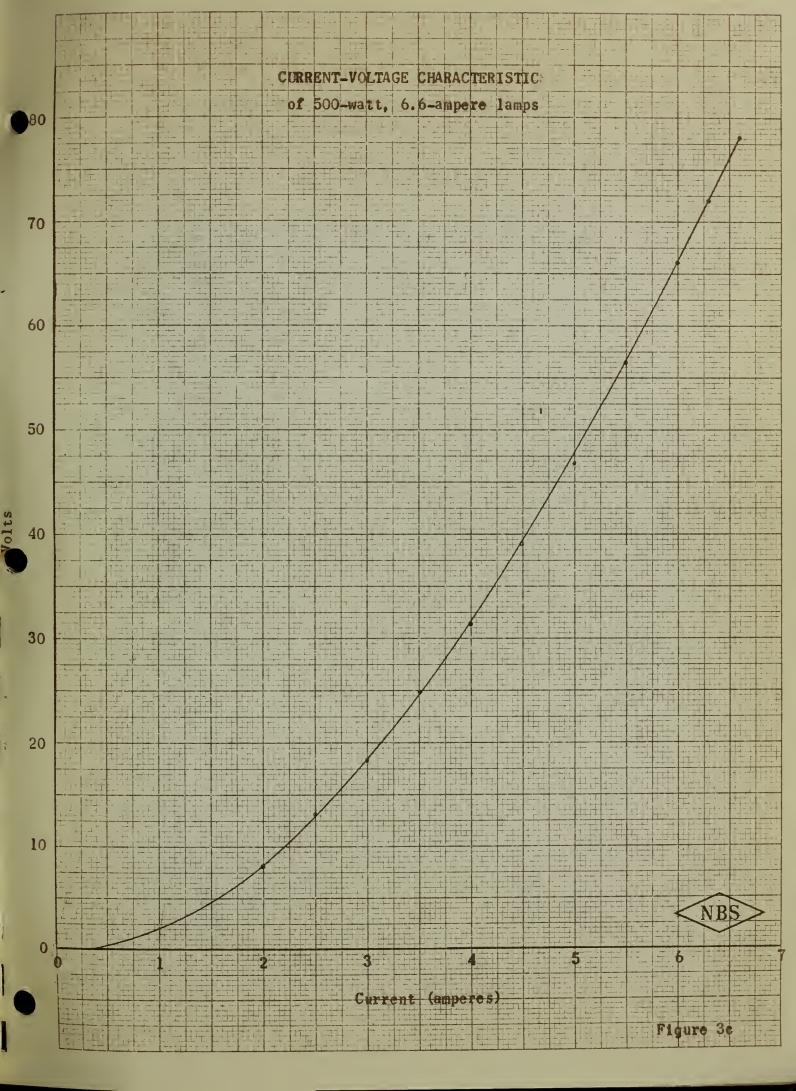
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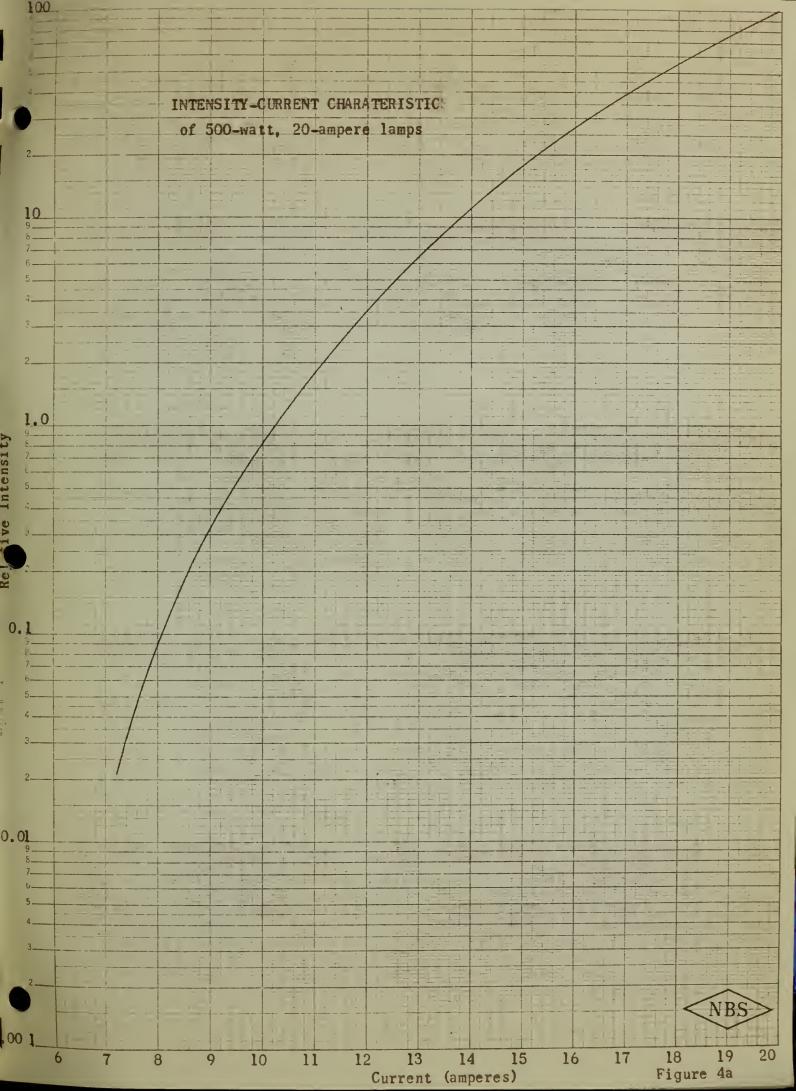
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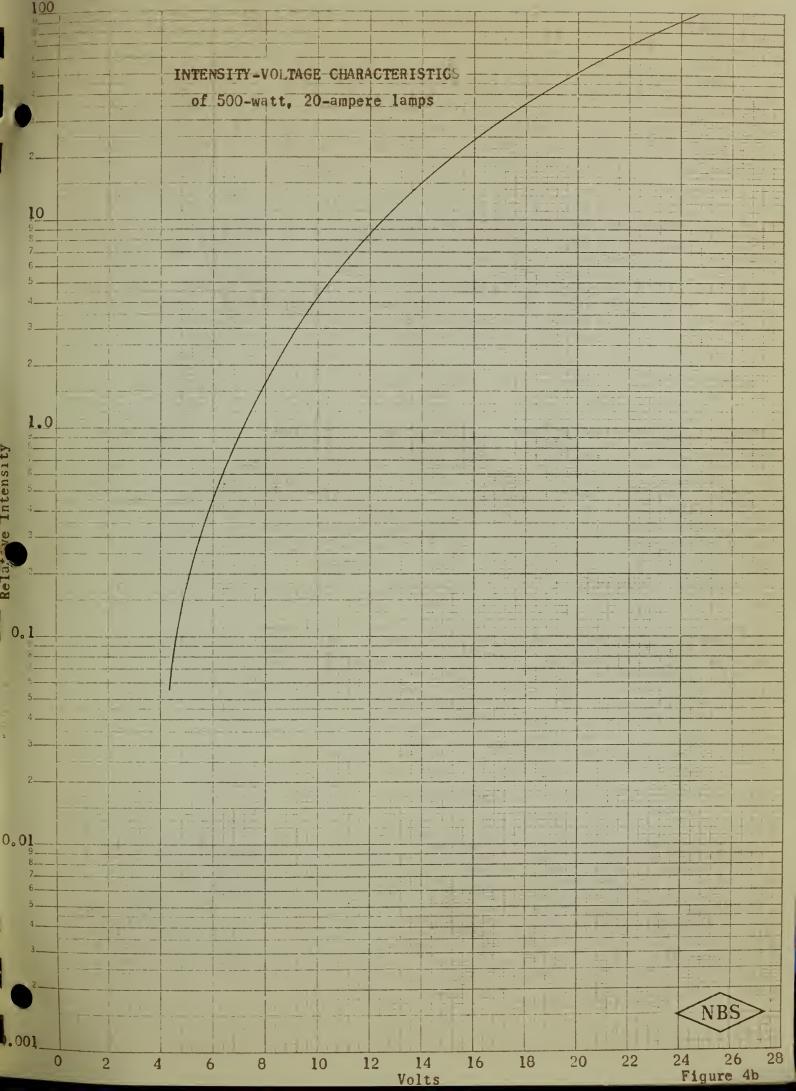


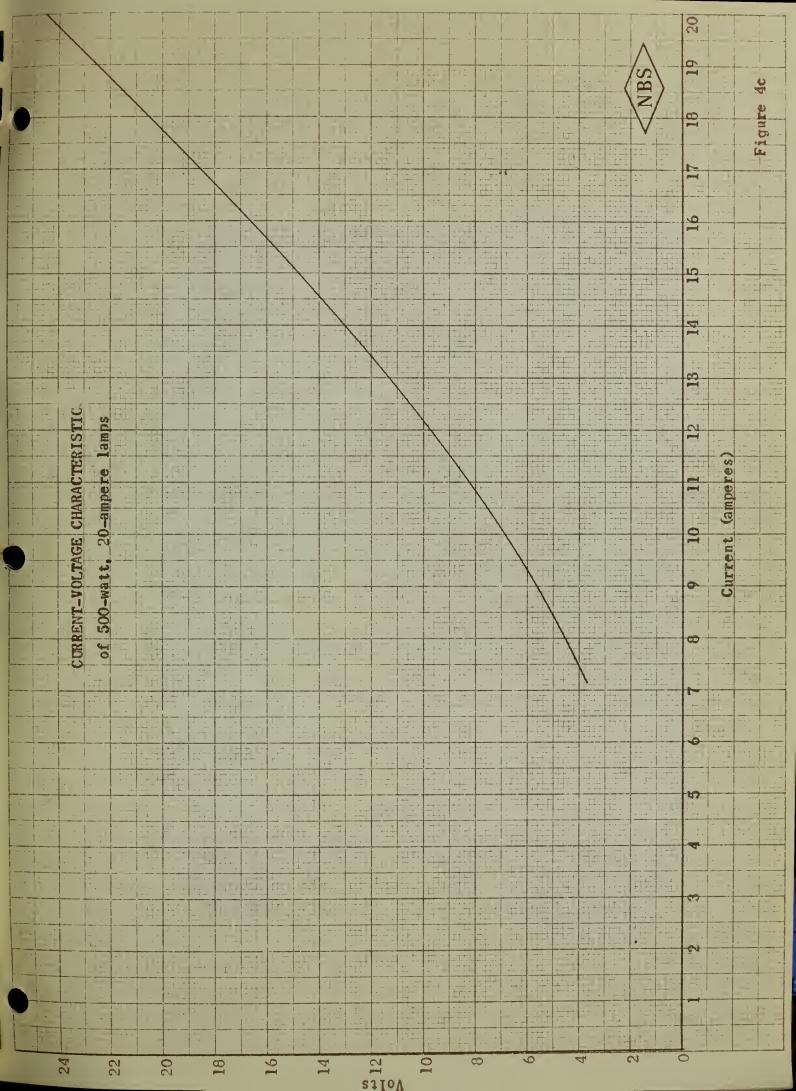


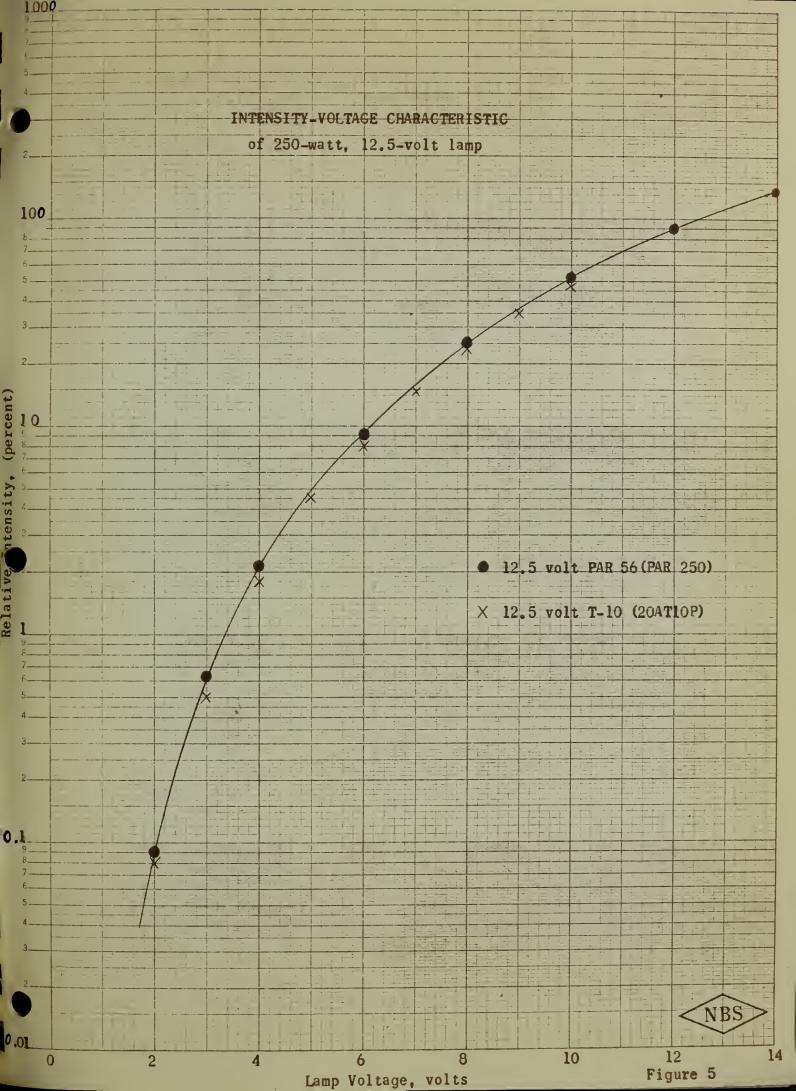


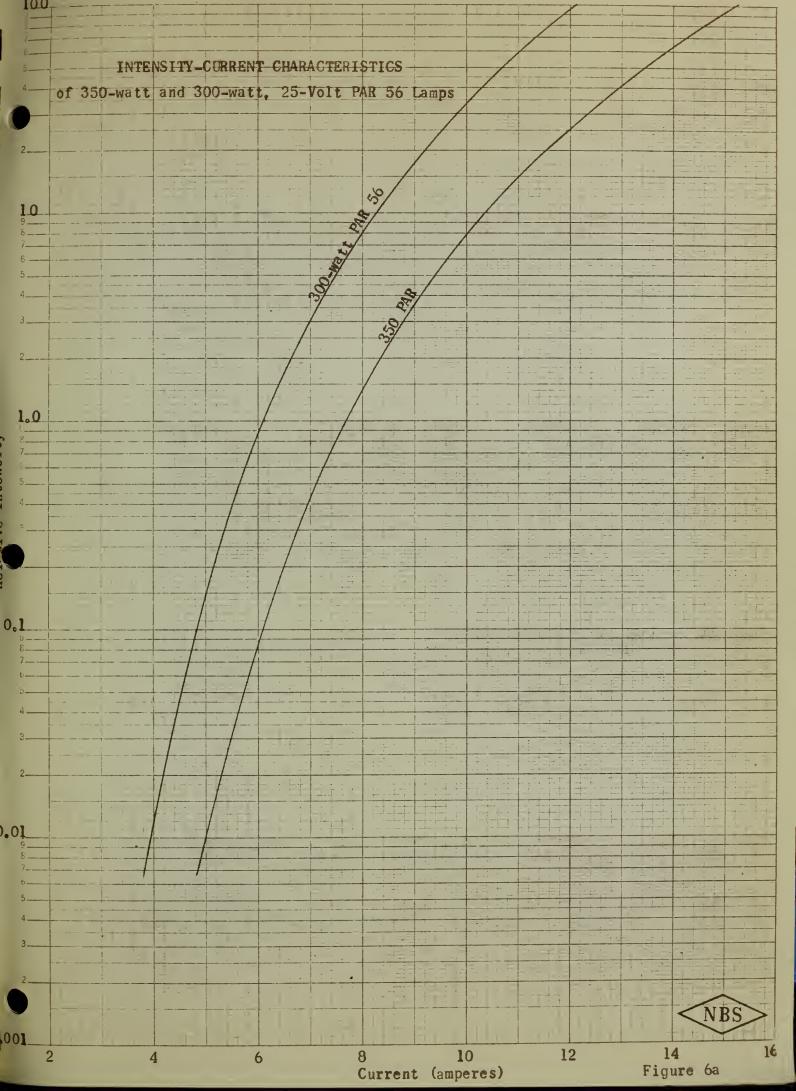




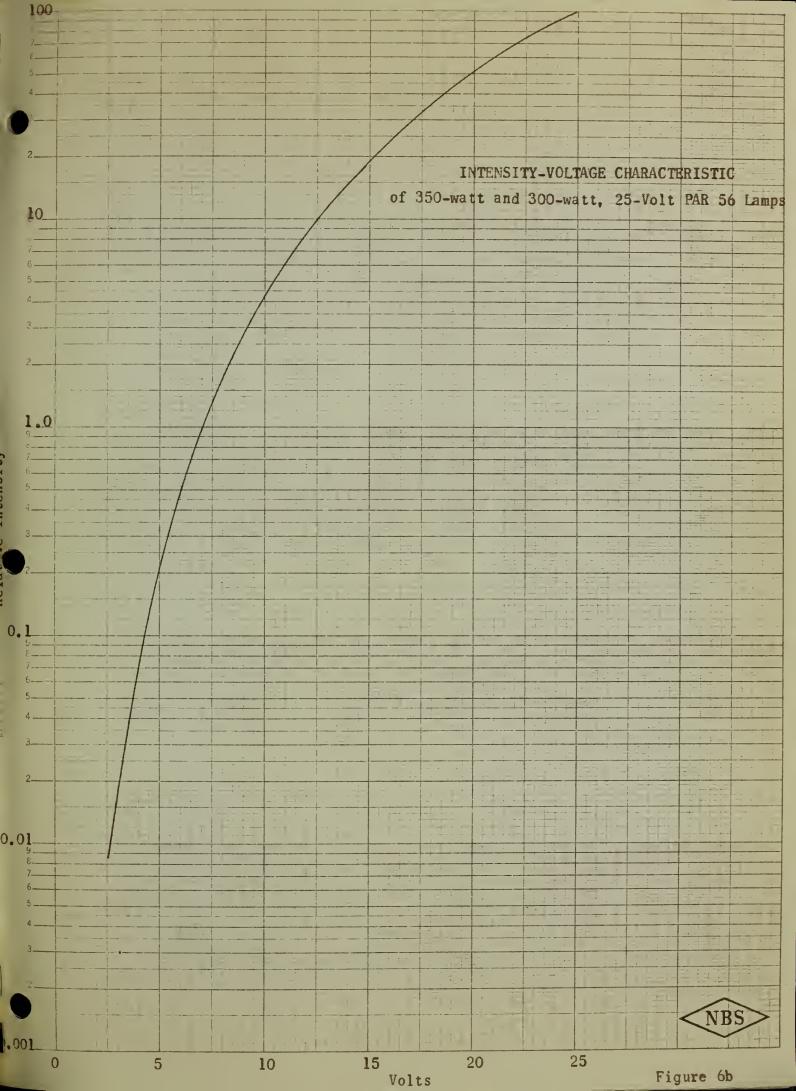


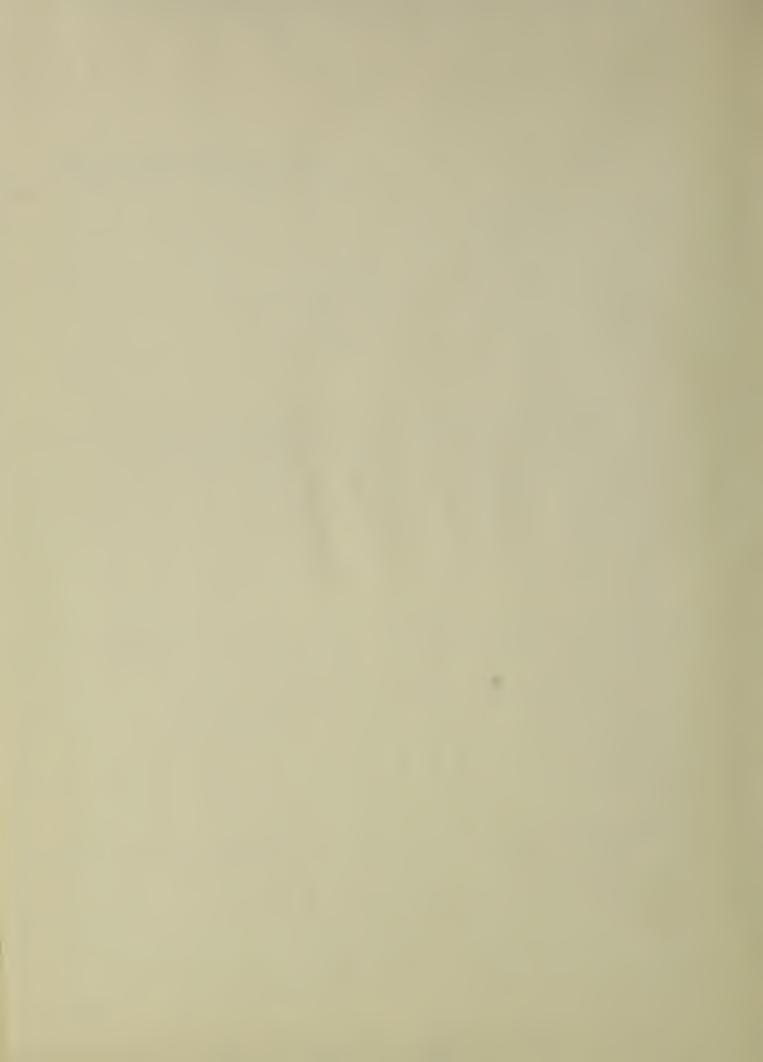


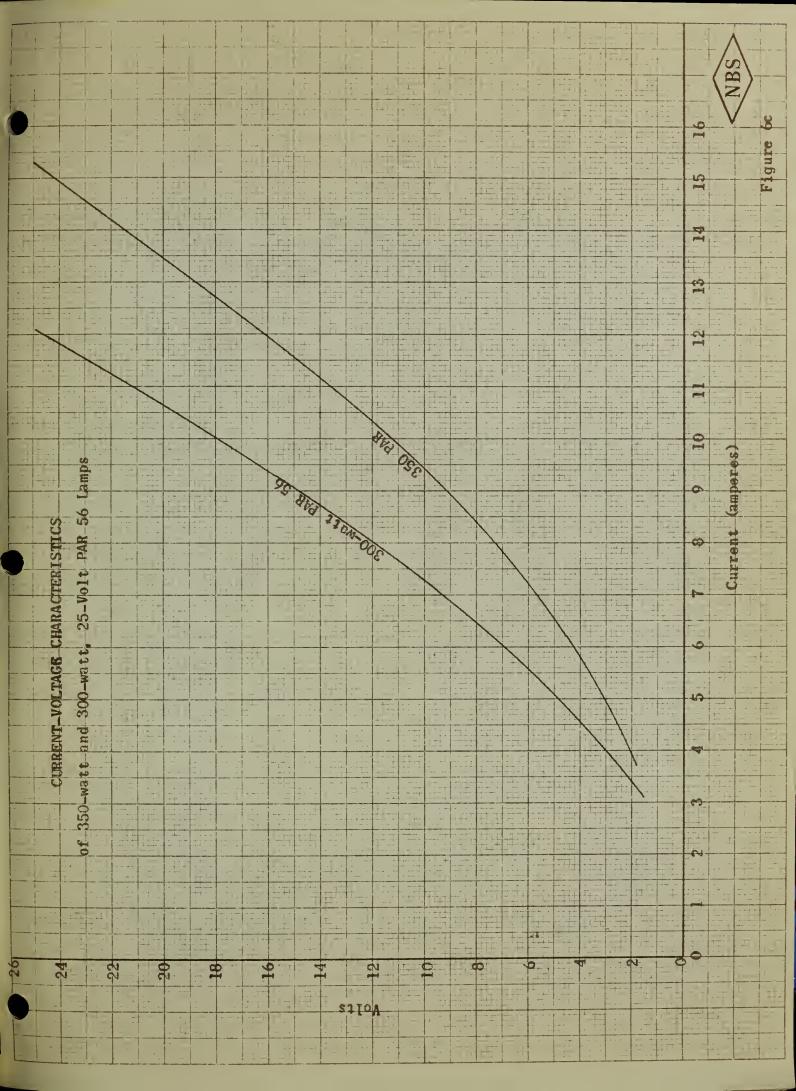


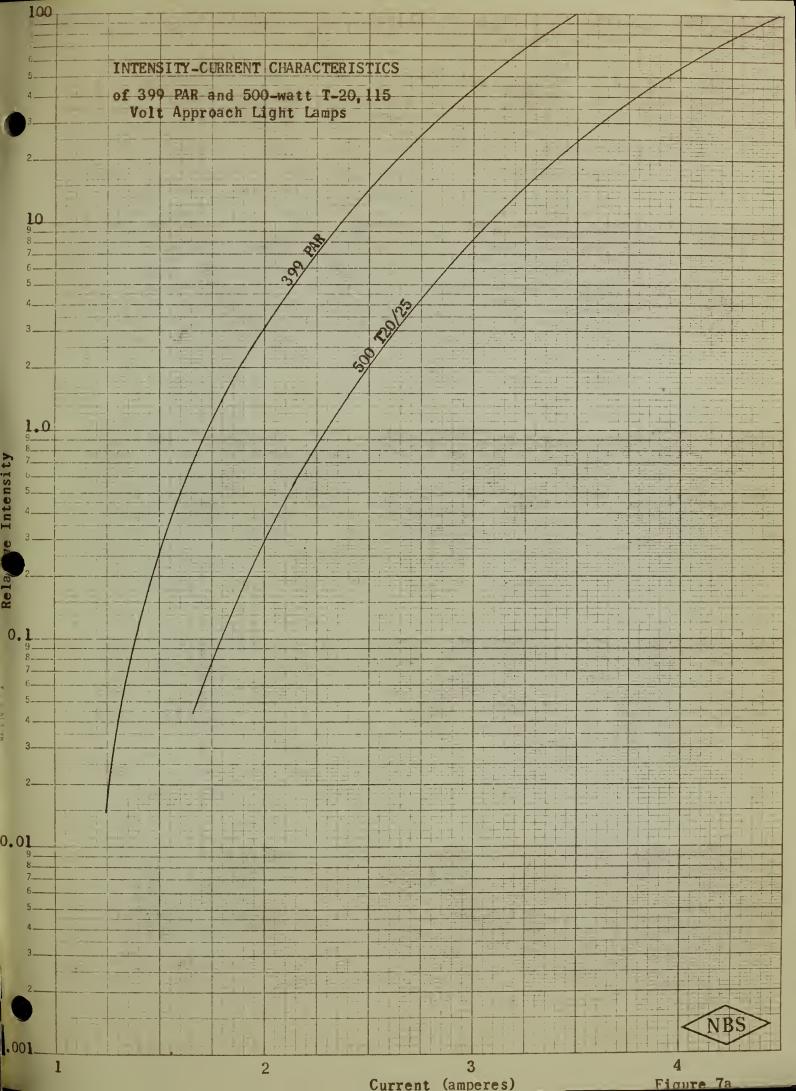


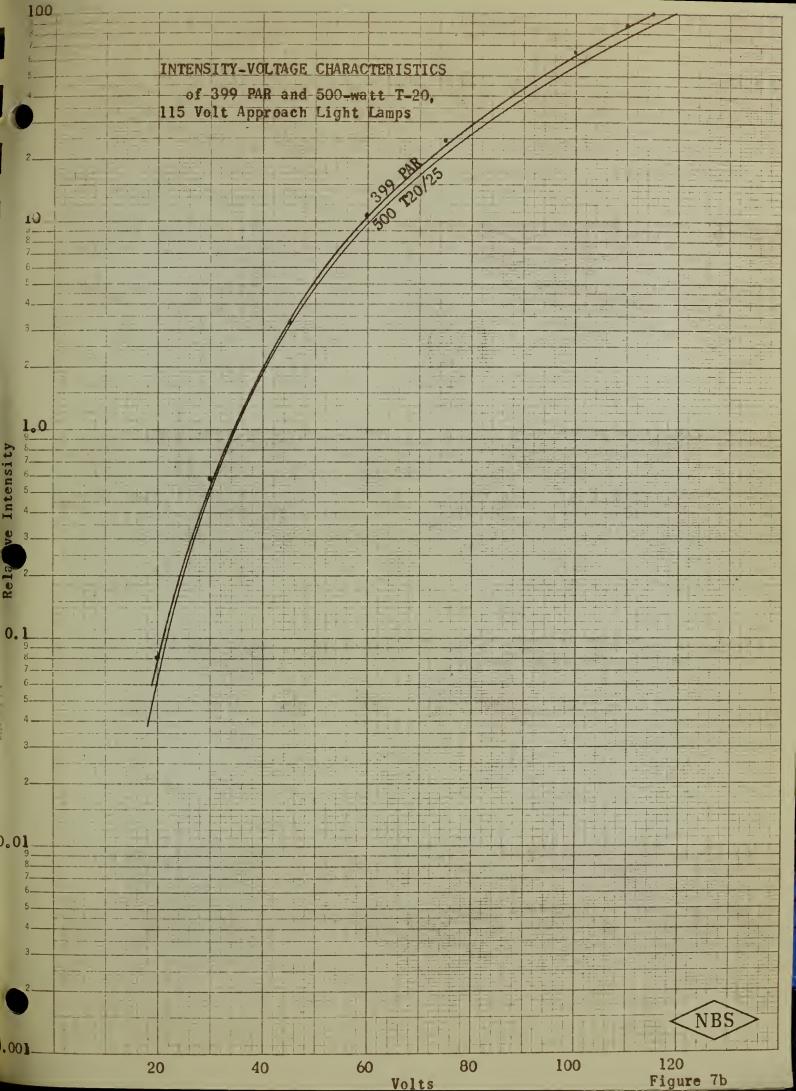
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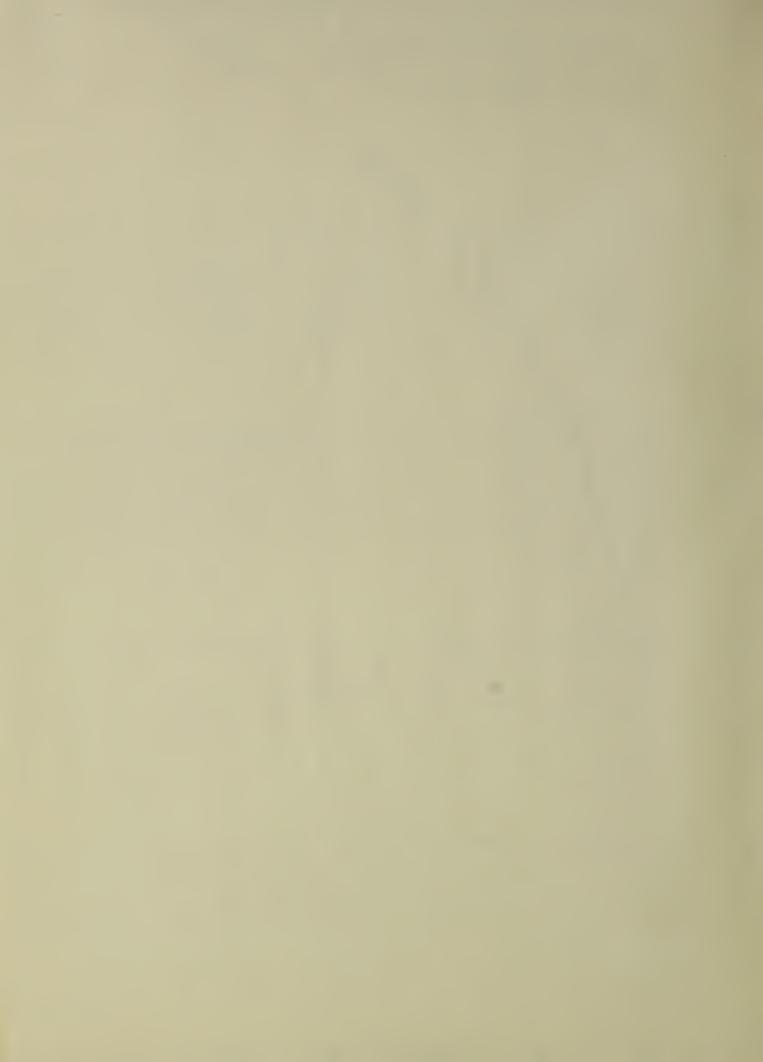


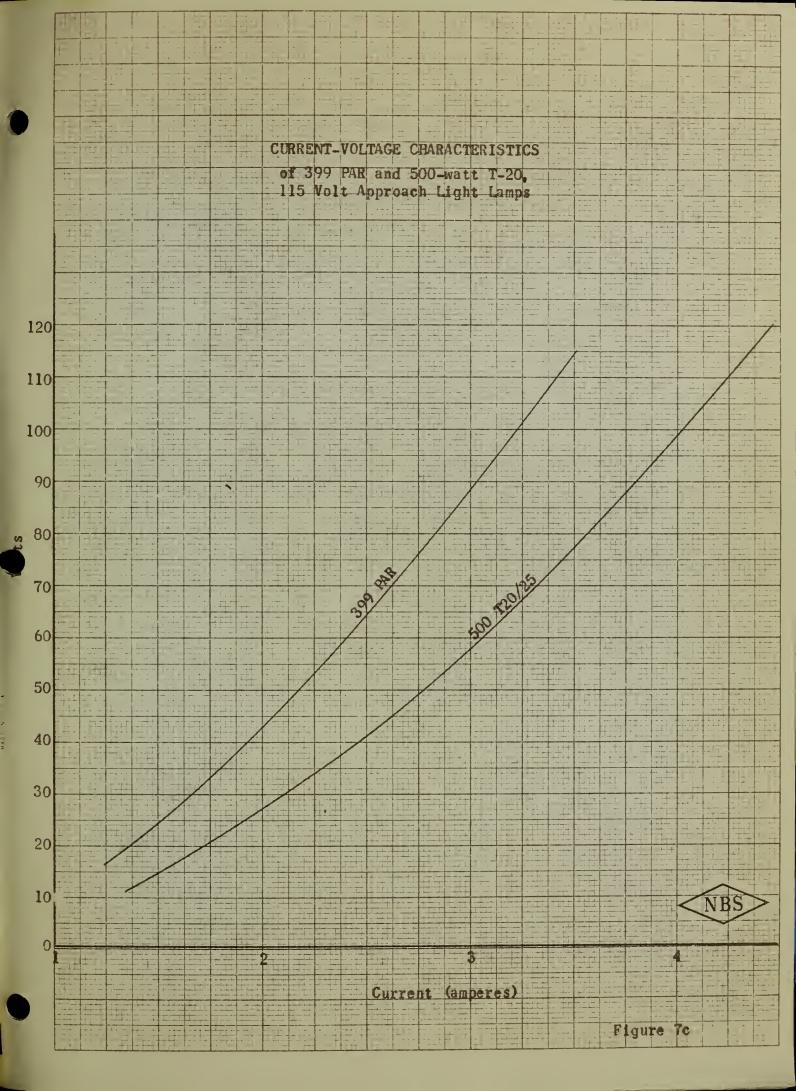


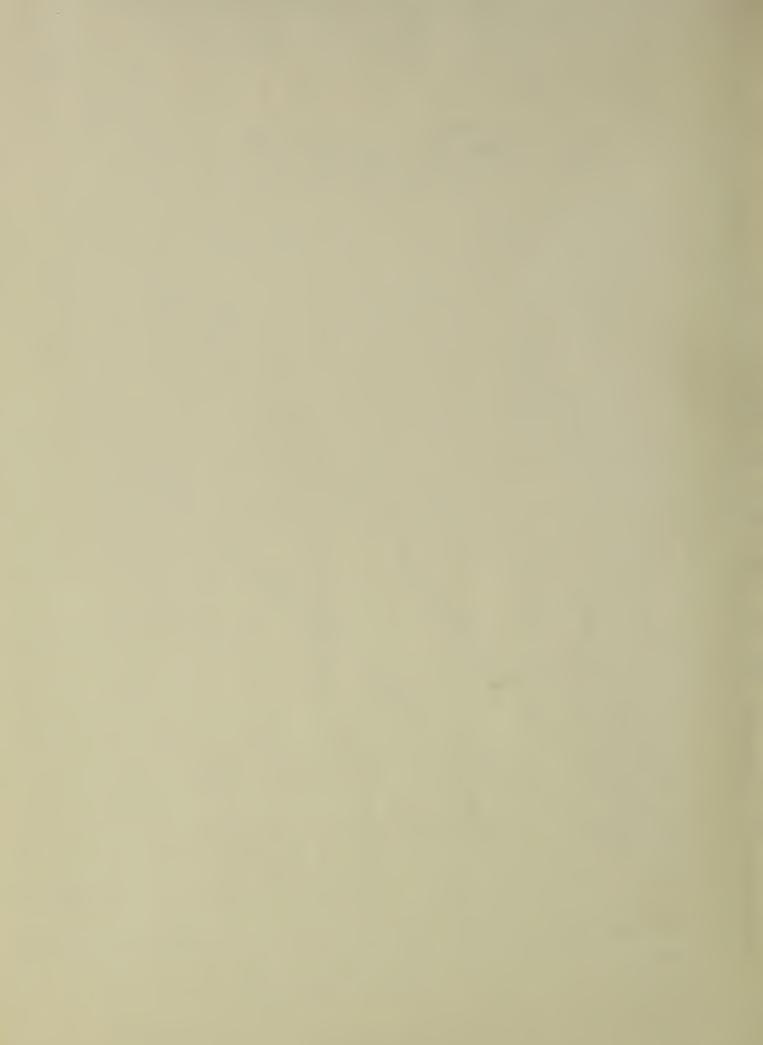


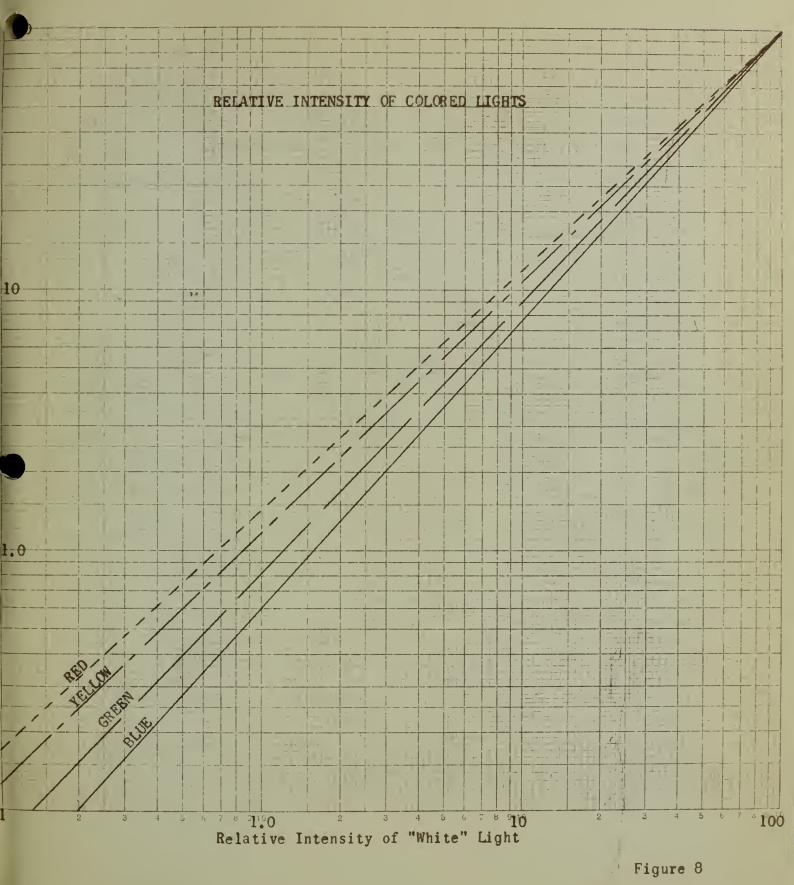




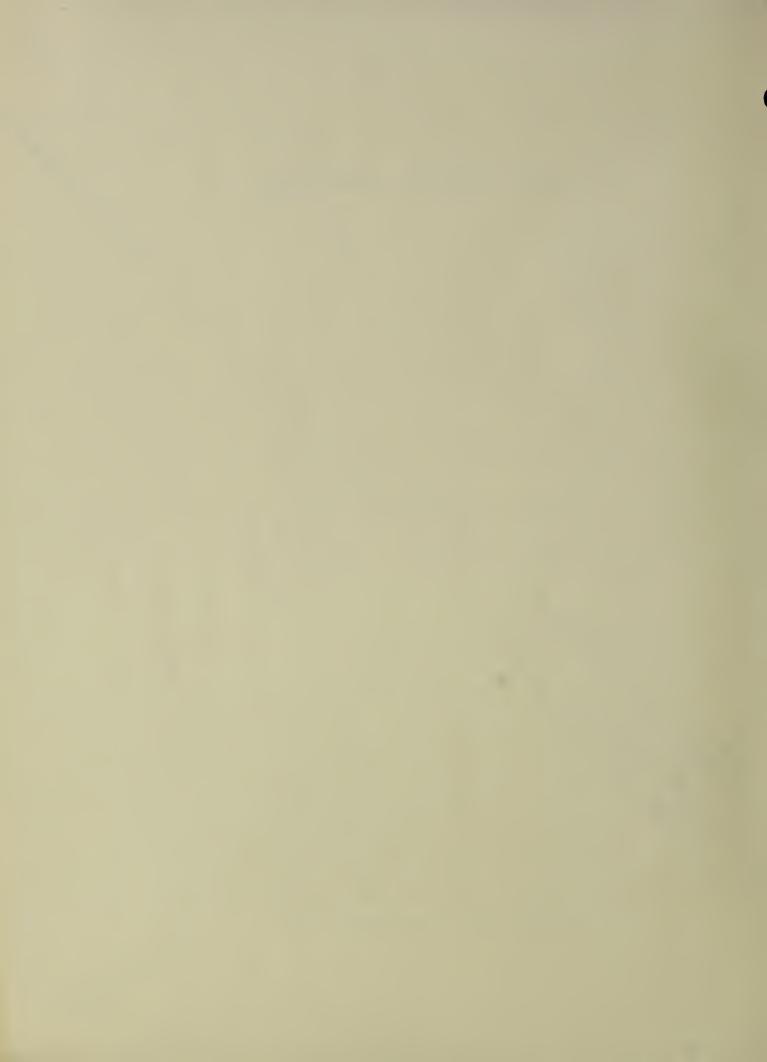








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