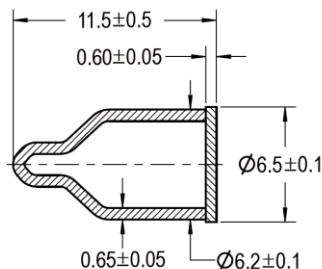


Photoionization detection (PID) is one of the advanced-sensing gas detection technologies. It is widely used in volatile organic compound (VOC) detection. The heart of the PID is an ultraviolet (UV) lamp that emits photons in the vacuum-ultraviolet region. The lamp is an enclosed glass tube with a crystal window attached on one end. The lamp is filled with gas. The intensity of UV output and photon energy depends on the type of gas used to fill the lamp, and the crystal used as a transmission window.

Based on its proprietary technology, Senovol UV lamps have the advanced features of low ignition voltages, high UV outputs, and long-life spans.

### Product Dimensions



All dimensions in mm

### Specifications and Product Selection

- |                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| • <b>Photon energy</b>            | 10.6 eV        |
| • <b>Ignition time</b>            | 100 ms         |
| • <b>Typical Ignition voltage</b> | 800 V, 100 KHz |
| • <b>Operating current</b>        | 50 – 100 mA    |
| • <b>Typical RF power input</b>   | 0.3 W          |
| • <b>Designed life span</b>       | 10,000 hrs     |
| • <b>Warranty</b>                 | 12 months      |

Lamp Type	Part Number	Applications
UV Output - Low	UVL-106S-2001	Most industrial safety applications require 1 ppm resolution while detecting VOC leakage.
UV Output - Medium	UVL-106S-2000	Some industrial process control applications require 100 to 500 ppb resolution for VOC detection.
UV Output - High	UVL-106S-0500	Air quality monitoring requires 10 ppb or lower resolutions to record the VOC pollution.
UV Output – Extra High	UVL-106S-0100	Precision scientific instruments such as gas chromatography and mass spectrometry require 0.2 to 2 ppb resolution for VOC measuring.