



日本岩崎的高强度放电式灯泡种类繁多，从汞灯、高压钠灯、到最新的陶瓷灯管金属卤素灯，一应俱全。在众多的光源中，如何选择出合适的光源呢？

灯泡之评核，可以根据不同性能作比较，如效率、色温、显色性及平均寿命等。

1. 效率 (lm/W)

灯泡的效率是流明量与耗电量的比率 (lm/W)。比率越高，省电程度越高。

2. 色温

色温是光源的颜色，以 Kelvin (K) 为单位，随著色温上升，光源的颜色由红，转至橙黄，转至白，然后到蓝。

3. 显色性指数

显色性指数量度出光源对物件颜色的还原能力，指数是从 0 至 100。显色指数越高，对颜色的显现就越好。对于一些颜色还原度要求高的物件 (如艺术品、相片、摆设、货品等)，建议选用显色性高于 90 (Ra >= 90) 的光源，才能尽显物件的原来颜色。

4. 平均寿命

灯泡寿命越长，所需的维修费用及次数越少。

日本岩崎电气制造的 EYE 牌灯泡以高效率、高显色性、长寿及有多种色温选择见称。

Iwasaki Electric manufactures different types of HID Lamps ranging from mercury lamps, high pressure sodium lamps to ceramic metal halide lamps. Among different light sources, how to select suitable light sources?

The performance of a lamp can be judged according to different criteria, such as efficacy, color temperature, color rendering index and average lamp life.

1. Efficacy (lm/W)

Efficacy is defined as the ratio of total luminous flux (in lumens) to the total power (in watts); that is lumens per watt. Higher efficacy means more energy saving.

2. Color Temperature

Color temperature refers to the color of lightsource in terms of degree Kelvin (K). As color temperature rises, color changes from red to orange to yellow to white and to blue.

3. Color Rendering Index

Color rendering index measures the ability of a light source to reproduce the real color of the object being lit. The index is ranging from 0 to 100. For those objects that required to show real colors (such as arts, photos, displays and merchandise), light sources with high color rendering index (Ra >= 90) is recommended.

4. Average Lamp Life

The longer the lamp life, the lower the maintenance cost and replacement frequency.

EYE lamps are famous for high efficacy, high color rendering, long life & with variety of color temperature choices.

显色性的分别：  
Different color rendering :



高显色性金卤泡  
High color rendering metal halide lamp



传统金卤泡  
Conventional metal halide lamp