Standard very fast, 12-stage, 51 mm (2") round tube

Applications :	High and medium energy physics where the number of photons to be detected is very low and where utmost time characteristics are required. This tube features a good linearity, a very low background noise and extremely good time characteristics and good single electron spectrum		
Description :	Window :	Material : Photocathode : Refr. index at 420 nm :	borosilicate glass bi-alkali 1.48
	Multiplier :	Structure : Nb of stages :	linear focused 12
	Mass :	240 g	

Photocathode characteristics

Spectral range :	Maximum sensitivity at :				270-650 420	nm nm
Sensitivity ①: ☑	Luminous : Blue : Radiant, at 420 nm :	min.:	7.5	typ.: typ.:	70 10 80	µA/Im µA/ImF mA/W
Characteristics with	voltage divider A					
Gain slope (vs supp	. volt., log/log) :				9	
For a gain of : ☑ Supply voltage :		max.: min.:	2600 1750	typ.:	3x10 ⁷ 2000	V
 Anode dark current Background noise Single electron spece) <u>:</u>	max.: max.:	100 2500	typ.: typ.:	10 900	nA c/s
Pulse amplitude res Gain halved for a ma	agnetic field of : perpendicular to axis "n" :			typ.: typ.:	70 2.5 7.2 0.15	% % mT_
Characteristics with	parallel with axis "n" : voltage divider C () :	С		в	0.12 A	mT
For a supply voltage Gain : Linearity (2%) of and Anode pulse ⑦ :	e of :	2500 4x10 ⁷ 70 1.5 2.4 30 0.25		2800 Ix10 ⁶ 280 1.7 2.7 31	2000 3x10 ⁷ 25 1.6 3.7 28	V mA ns ns ns
Capacitance	anode to all : grid to K + D1 + D5 :			7	20	pF pF

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product specification

Recommended voltage divider

Two non-inductive resistors of 51Ω are wired in series with D11 and D12 in the plastic base.

Type A for maximum gain					
K G D1 D2 D3 D4	D5 D6 D7 D8	3 D9 D10	D11 C	012 A	
1.2 2.8 1.2 1.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 (total :17)					
Type B for best timing / linearity compromise					
K G D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 A					
1.2 2.8 1.2 1.8 1 1.25 1.5 1.5 1.75 2.5 3.5 4.5 8 10 (total :42.5)					
Type C for timing/ linearity / gain compromise					
K G D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 A					
1.2 2.8 1.2 1.8 1	1 1 1 1		.5 3	2.5 (te	otal :21.5)
K: photocathode G: focusing el	lectrode Dn: dynode	A: anode			
Limiting values					
Gain :			max ·	2v10 ⁸	
				V	
Continuous anode current :		max.:	0.2	mÅ	
			max	-	
Voltage between : G and photoc			max.:	300	V
first dynode a		min.: 210	max.:	800	V
	dynodes (except 11&12) :		max.:	400	V
dynodes D11			max.:	600	V
anode and la	-	min.: 80	max.:	700	V
Ambient temperature :short operation	. ,	min.: -30	max.:	+80	°C
continuous op	peration & storage :	min.: -30	max.:	+50	°C

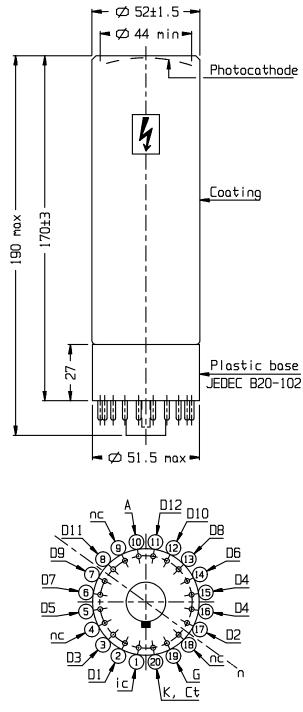
Notes I Characteristic measured and mentioned on the test ticket of each tube.

- ① Luminous sensitivity is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. The blue sensitivity, expressed in A/ImF ("F" as in Filtered) is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. Light is transmitted through a blue filter Corning CS no.5-58, polished to half stock thickness. The radiant sensitivity is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856±5K. Light is transmitted through an interference filter. Radiant sensitivity at 420 nm, expressed in mA/W, can be estimated by multiplying the blue sensitivity, expressed in µA/ImF, by 7.5 for this type of tube.
- ② Dark current is measured at ambient temperature, after the tube has been in darkness for approximately 1 min. Lower value can be obtained after a longer stabilisation period in darkness (approx. 30 min.).
- ③ Noise is measured at ambient temperature, after the tube has been stored with its protection hood, the tube is placed in darkness with Vd set at a value to give a gain of 3x10⁷. After a 30 mn stabilisation period, noise pulses with a threshold of 1 pC (corresponding to 0.2 PE) are recorded.
- (4) The peak to valley ratio is defined as the single electron peak value divided by the minimum value at the left of the peak.
- ⑤ Pulse amplitude resolution for ¹³⁷Cs is measured with Nal(TI) cylindrical scintillator with a diameter of 51 mm and a height of 51 mm. the count rate used is ~ 10⁴ c/s.
- ⑤ To obtain a peak pulse current greater than that obtainable with divider A, it is necessary to increase the inter-dynode voltage progressively. Divider circuit C is an example of a progressive divider, giving a compromise between gain, speed and linearity. Other dividers can be conceived to achieve other compromises. It is generally recommended that the voltage ratio between two successive stages is less than 2.
- ⑦ Measured with a pulse light source, with a pulse duration (FWHM) of approximately 1 ns., the cathode being completely illuminated. The rise time is determined between 10 % and 90 % of the anode pulse amplitude. The signal transit time is measured between the instant at which the illuminating pulse of the cathode becomes maximum, and the instant at which the anode pulse reaches its maximum. Rise time, pulse duration and transit time vary with respect to high tension supply voltage Vht as (Vht)-½.
- Note : The envelope of the tube is covered with a conductive coating connected to the photocathode on top of which a black paint is applied. This paint is neither guaranteed to be light-tight nor electrically insulating. Care should be taken to avoid electrical shock.

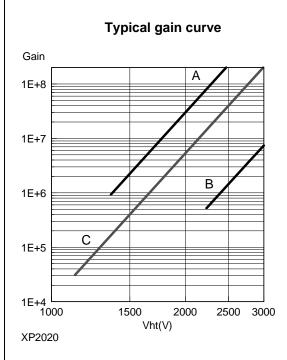
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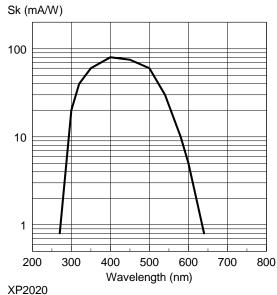
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- 66100004 ref .:
- not connected nc:
- ic: internal connection
- plane of symmetry of the multiplier n:
- G: focusing electrode
- K: Dn: dynode cathode
- A: anode Ct : coating



Typical spectral characteristics





Accessories

Socket :	FE1120
Mu-metal shield :	MS172
Voltage divider :	VD124K/T

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