product specification

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: borosilicate glass

Photocathode : bi-alkali Refr. index at 420 nm : 1.48

Multiplier: Structure: linear focused

Nb of stages: 12

Mass: 240 g

Photocathode characteristics

П	iotocatrioue charac	ciensucs					
	Spectral range :	Maximum sensitivity at :				270-650 420	nm nm
V	Sensitivity ①:	Luminous : Blue : Radiant, at 420 nm :	min.:	7.5	typ.: typ.:	70 10 80	μΑ/lm μΑ/lmF mΑ/W
Cł	naracteristics with	voltage divider A					
	Gain slope (vs supp.	volt., log/log) :				9	
V	For a gain of : Supply voltage :		max.: min.:	2600 1750	typ.:	3x10 ⁷ 2000	V
<u>v</u>	Anode dark current ② Background noise ③ Single electron spect	:	max.:	100 2500	typ.: typ.:	10 900	nA c/s
	Pulse amplitude reso	resolution : peak to valley ratio : lution for ¹³⁷ Cs ⑤ :			typ.: typ.:	70 2.5 7.2	% %
	Gain halved for a mag	gnetic field of : perpendicular to axis "n" : parallel with axis "n" :				0.15 0.12	mT mT
Cł	naracteristics with	voltage divider C ® :	С		В	Α	
	For a supply voltage Gain:	of:	2500 4x10 ⁷		2800 4x10 ⁶	2000 3x10 ⁷	V
	Linearity (2%) of another	de current up to :	70		280	25	mA
	Anode pulse ②:	Rise time :	1.5		1.7	1.6	ns
	,	Duration at half height:	2.4		2.7	3.7	ns
		Transit Time : Transit Time Spread :	30		31	28	ns
		Standard deviation :	0.25				ns
	Capacitance	anode to all:			7		pF
		grid to K + D1 + D5 :				20	рF

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product specification

Recommended voltage divider

Type A for maximum gain

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

rype A for maximum gain							
K G D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D	8 D9 D10 D11	D12 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 D		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 D		D12 A					
1.2 2.8 1.2 1.8 1 1 1 1 1	1 1.5 1.5	3 2.5 (total :21.5)					
K: photocathode G: focusing electrode Dn: dynode	A: anode						
Limiting values Gain: max.: 2x10 ⁸							
Supply voltage :	ma	x.: 3000 V					
Continuous anode current:	ma	x.: 0.2 mA					
Voltage between: G and photocathode:	ma	x.: 300 V					
first dynode and PK :	min.: 210 ma	x.: 800 V					
consecutive dynodes (except 11&12):	ma	x.: 400 V					
dynodes D11 and D12:	ma	x.: 600 V					
anode and last dynode:	min.: 80 ma	x.: 700 V					
Ambient temperature :short operation (< 30 mn) :	min.: -30 ma	x.: +80 °C					
continuous operation & storage :	min.: -30 ma	x.: +50 °C					

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

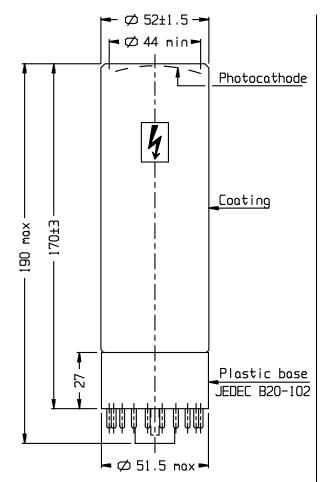
- ① Luminous sensitivity is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. The blue sensitivity, expressed in A/lmF ("F" as in Filtered) is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. Light is transmitted through a blue filter Corning 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/lmF, 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.
- The peak to valley ratio is defined as the single electron peak value divided by the minimum value at the left of the peak.
- S Pulse amplitude resolution for ¹³⁷Cs is measured with NaI(TI) cylindrical scintillator with a diameter of 51 mm and a height of 51 mm, the count rate used is ~ 10⁴ c/s.
- ⑥ 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.
- ② 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.

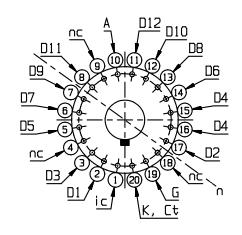
Note: The envelope of the tube is covered with a conductive coating connected to the photocathode on top of which a black paint is applied. This paint is neither guaranteed to be light-tight nor electrically insulating. Care should be taken to avoid electrical shock.

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product specification





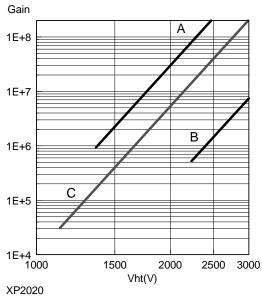
ref.: 66100004 nc: not connected ic: internal connection

n: plane of symmetry of the multiplier

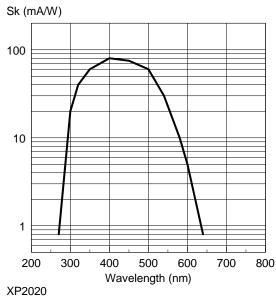
G: focusing electrode

K: cathode Dn: dynode A: anode Ct: coating

Typical gain curve



Typical spectral characteristics



Accessories

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

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