

Nine-channel, square, 57 mm (2"1/4) tube

Applications : This nine-channel tube behaves like nine separate photomultipliers. It will be used in cases where a number of tubes have to be stacked together in order to more efficiently cover a large surface of detection.			
Description :	Window :	Material :	borosilicate glass
		Photocathode :	bi-alkali
		Refr. index at 420 nm :	1.48
	Multiplier :	Structure :	foil multiplier
		Nb of stages :	11
	Mass :		120 g

Photocathode characteristics

Spectral range :				270-650	nm
	Maximum sensitivity at :			420	nm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sensitivity ① :	Luminous :	min.: 70	typ.: 90		μA/lm
	Blue :	min.: 10	typ.: 11		μA/lmF
	Radiant, at 420 nm :		typ.: 100		mA/W

Characteristics with voltage divider A

Gain slope (vs supp. volt., log/log) :				8	
For an anode blue sensitivity of :				16	A/lmF
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supply voltage :		max.: 1250	typ.: 1150		V
		min.: 900			
Gain :			typ.: 1.5x10 ⁶		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anode dark current ② :		max.: 100	typ.: 30		nA
Cross talk between channels ③ :		max.: tbd	typ.: tbd		%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pulse height resolution per channel for 511 keV Gamma Ray with BGO ④ :		max.: 20	typ.: tbd		%
Mean anode sensitivity deviation ⑤ :					
	long term (16 h) :			1	%
	after change of count rate :			1	%
Anode sensitivity change for magnetic field of 0.3 mT :					
	perpendicular to axis "n" :			tbd	%
	parallel to axis "n" :			tbd	%
	parallel to tube axis :			tbd	%
For a supply voltage of :				1500	V
	Anode pulse rise time ⑥ :			4.5	ns
	Anode pulse duration at half height :			6	ns
	Signal transit time :			<30	ns
Capacitance	anode to all :			20	pF

Recommended voltage divider

Type A for maximum gain

K	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	An	
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	(total : 16)

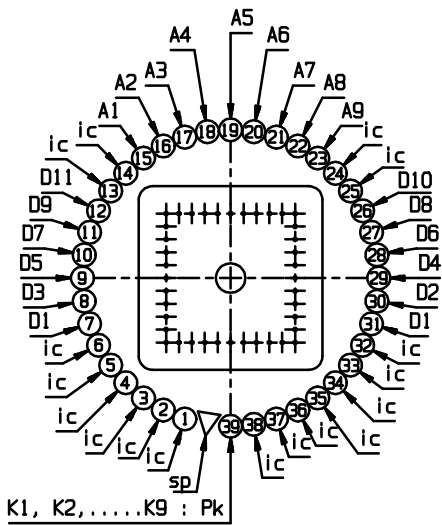
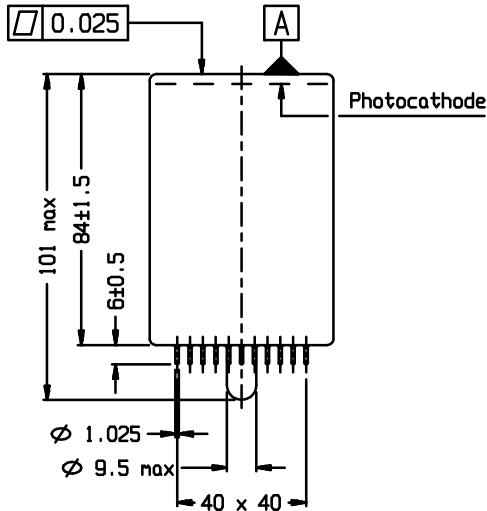
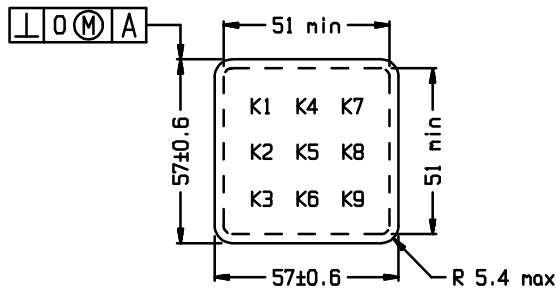
K: photocathode D1 to D11 : dynodes An: anodes

Limiting values

Anode blue sensitivity :		max.:	200	A/lmF		
Supply voltage :		max.:	1550	V		
Continuous anode current :		max.:	100	µA		
Voltage between :	D1 and photocathode :	min.:	150	max.:	350	V
	consecutive dynodes :			max.:	270	V
	anodes and last dynode :	min.:	25	max.:	300	V
Ambient temperature :						
short operation (< 30 mn) :		min.:	-30	max.:	+80	°C
	continuous operation :	min.:	-20	max.:	+50	°C
	continuous storage :	min.:	-35	max.:	+50	°C

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

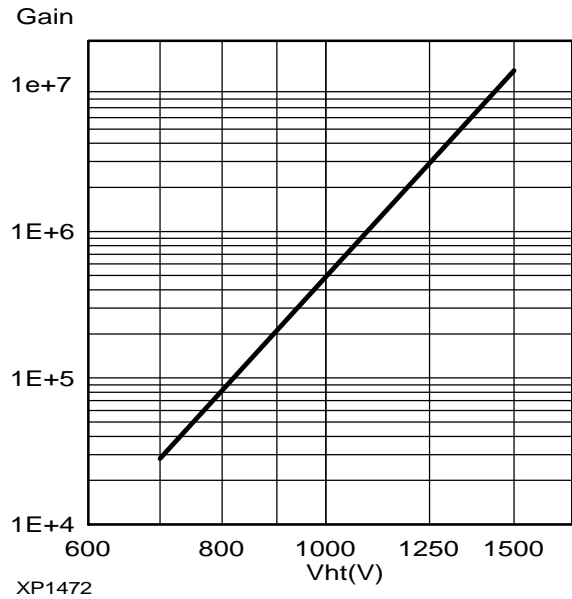
- ① Luminous sensitivity is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. The blue sensitivity, expressed in A/lmF ("F" as in Filtered) is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. Light is transmitted through a blue filter Corning 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 with the nine anodes tied together, at ambient temperature, after the tube has been in darkness for approximately 30 minutes.
- ③ The cross talk is measured as follows :
 A parallel light beam illuminates fully one of the 9 photocathode elements. The currents at the corresponding anode and the other elements are recorded. The cross-talk is calculated as the ratio for each adjacent anode between the current at this anode and the current to the illuminated anode. This is made by illuminating each of the 9 photocathode elements.
- ④ The pulse height resolution is measured with a single BGO CRYSTAL centred on each channel and a ²²Na Gamma Ray source (511 keV) centred on the crystal.
- ⑤ The mean pulse amplitude deviation is measured by coupling a NaI(Tl) scintillator to the window of the tube. Long term (16h) deviation is measured by placing a ¹³⁷Cs source at a distance from the scintillator such that the count rate is ~ 10⁴ c/s, corresponding to an anode current of ~ 300 nA. The mean pulse amplitude deviation after change of count rate is measured with a ¹³⁷Cs source at a distance from the scintillator such that the count rate can be changed from 10⁴ to 10³ c/s, corresponding to an anode current of ~ 1 µA and 0.1 µA respectively. Both tests are carried out according to ANSI-N42-9-1972 of IEEE recommendations.
- ⑥ 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)^{-1/2}.



ref.: 99902537
ic: internal connection
sp: short pin
n: plane of symmetry of the multiplier

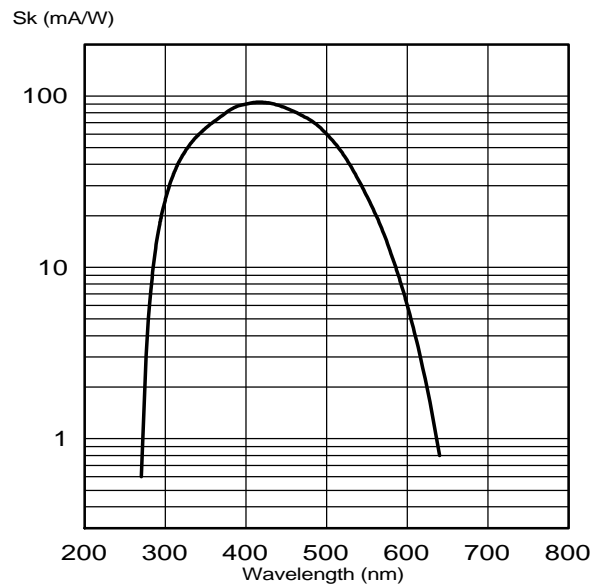
K1 to K9 : cathodes
D1 to D11 : dynodes
A1 to A9: anodes

Typical gain curve



XP1472

Typical spectral characteristics



XP1472

Accessories

Socket : FE3139