

Photomultiplier Tube

9-Stage, Side-On Type

Having S-4 Spectral Response

GENERAL

Spectral Response	S-4
Wavelength of Maximum Response	4000 ± 500 angstroms
Cathode, Opaque	Cesium-Antimony
Minimum projected length ^a	0.94 in (2.4 cm)
Minimum projected width ^a	0.31 in (0.8 cm)
Window	Lime Glass (Corning ^b No.0080), or equivalent
Index of refraction at 4360 angstroms	1.523

Dynodes:

Substrate	Nickel
Secondary-Emitting Surface	Cesium-Antimony
Structure	Circular-Cage, Electrostatic-Focus Type

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):

Anode to dynode No.9	4.4 pF
Anode to all other electrodes	6.0 pF
Maximum Overall Length	3.68 in (9.3 cm)
Seated Length	3.12 in (7.9 cm)
Maximum Diameter	1.31 in (3.3 cm)
Bulb	T9
Base	Small-Shell Submagnal 11 Pin, (JEDEC Group 2, No.B11-88), Non-hygroscopic
Socket	Amphenol ^c No.78S11T, or equivalent
Magnetic Shield	Millen ^d No.80801B, or equivalent
Operating Position	Any
Weight (Approx.)	1.6 oz

ABSOLUTE-MAXIMUM RATINGS

DC or Peak AC Supply Voltage:

Between anode and cathode	1250 max.	V
Between anode and dynode No.9	250 max.	V
Between consecutive dynodes	250 max.	V
Between dynode No.1 and cathode	250 max.	V
Average Anode Current ^f	0.1 max.	mA
Ambient Temperature ^g	+75 max.	°C



→ CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES

Under conditions with dc supply voltage (E) across a voltage divider providing 1/10 of E between cathode and dynode No.1; 1/10 of E for each succeeding dynode stage; and 1/10 of E between dynode No.9 and anode.

With E = 1000 volts (Except as noted)

	Min.	Typical	Max.	
Anode Sensitivity:				
Radiant ^h at 4000 angstroms	—	1.2×10^5	—	A/W
Luminous ⁱ (2870° K)	40	120	800	A/lm
Cathode Sensitivity:				
Radiant ^k at 4000 angstroms	—	0.04	—	A/W
Luminous ^m (2870° K)	2×10^{-5}	4×10^{-5}	—	A/lm
Quantum Efficiency at 3800 angstroms	—	13	—	%
Current Amplification	—	3×10^6	—	
Anode Dark Current ⁿ	—	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-8}	A
Equivalent Anode Dark Current Input ⁿ	{	5×10^{-11}	5×10^{-10}	lm
		$4.8 \times 10^{-14} \text{p}$	$4.8 \times 10^{-13} \text{p}$	W
Equivalent Noise Input ^q	{	6.7×10^{-13}	—	lm
		$6.4 \times 10^{-16} \text{r}$	—	W
Anode-Pulse Rise Time ^s at 1250 V	—	1.6×10^{-9}	—	s
Electron Transit Time ^t at 1250 V	—	1.6×10^{-8}	—	s

^a On plane perpendicular to the indicated direction of incident light and passing through the major axis of the tube.

^b Made by Corning Glass Works, Corning, NY 14830.

^c Made by Amphenol Electronics Corporation, 1830 South 54th Avenue, Chicago 50, IL 60650.

^d Made by James Millen Manufacturing Company, 150 Exchange Street, Malden, MA 02148.

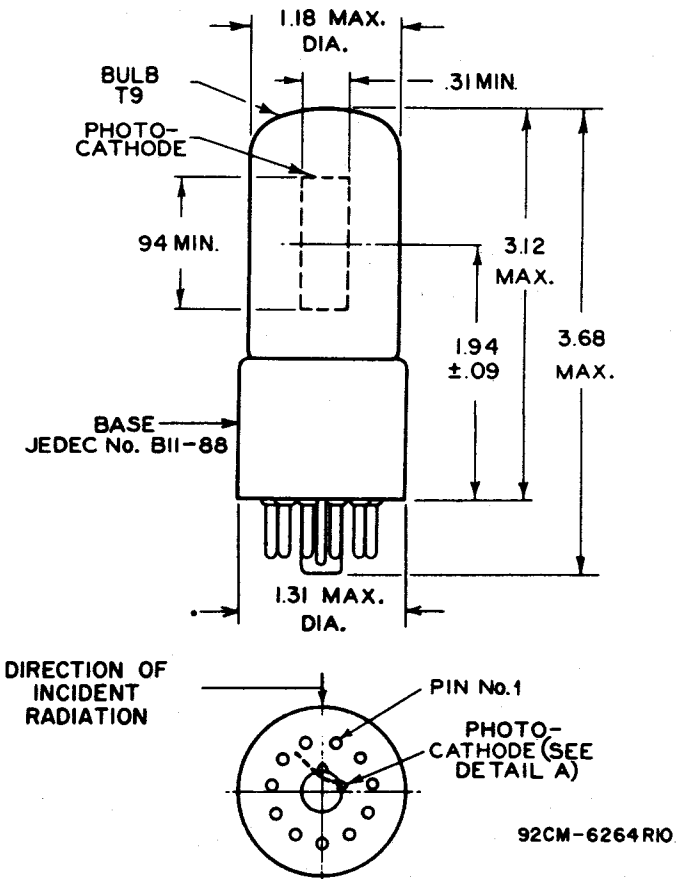
^f Averaged over any interval of 30 seconds maximum.

→ Indicates a change.

- g Tube operation at room temperature or below is recommended.
- h This value is calculated from the typical anode luminous sensitivity rating using a conversion factor of 1036 lumens per watt.
- i Under the following conditions: The light source is a tungsten-filament lamp having a lime-glass envelope. It is operated at a color temperature of 2870° K and a light input of 10 microlumens is used.
- k This value is calculated from the typical cathode luminous sensitivity rating using a conversion factor of 1036 lumens per watt.
- m Under the following conditions: The light source is a tungsten-filament lamp having a lime-glass envelope. It is operated at a color temperature of 2870° K. The value of light flux is 0.01 lumen and 100 volts are applied between cathode and all other electrodes connected as anode.
- n At a tube temperature of 22° C. With supply voltage adjusted to give a luminous sensitivity of 20 amperes per lumen. Dark current caused by thermionic emission may be reduced by use of a refrigerant.
- p At 4000 angstroms. These values are calculated from the EADCI values in lumens using a conversion factor of 1036 lumens per watt.
- q Under the following conditions: Tube temperature 22° C, external shield connected to cathode, bandwidth 1 Hz, tungsten-light source at a color temperature of 2870° K interrupted at a low audio frequency to produce incident radiation pulses alternating between zero and the value stated. The "on" period of the pulse is equal to the "off" period.
- r At 4000 angstroms. This value is calculated from the ENI value in lumens using a conversion factor of 1036 lumens per watt.
- s Measured between 10 per cent and 90 per cent of maximum anode-pulse height. This anode-pulse rise time is primarily a function of transit time variation and is measured under conditions with the incident light fully illuminating the photocathode.

† The electron transit time is the time interval between the arrival of a delta function light pulse at the entrance window of the tube and the time at which the output pulse at the anode terminal reaches peak amplitude. The transit time is measured under conditions with the incident light fully illuminating the photocathode.

DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE

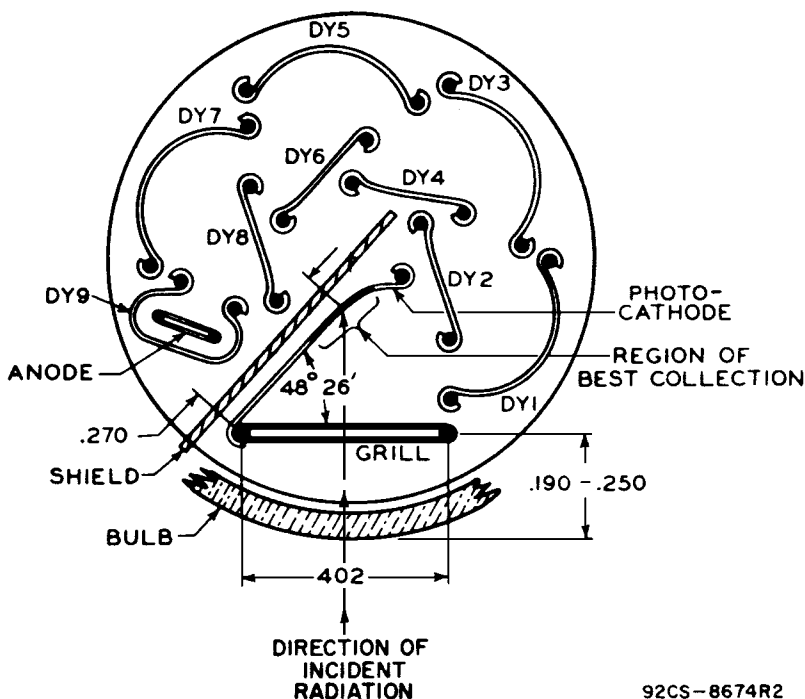


☉ of bulb will not deviate more than 2° in any direction from the perpendicular erected at center of bottom of base.

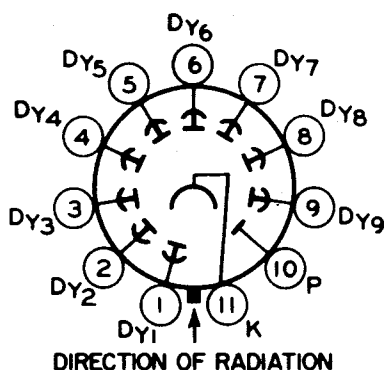
Dimensions are in inches unless otherwise stated. Dimensions tabulated below are in millimeters.

Inch Dimension Equivalents in Millimeters					
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm
.09	2.3	.31	7.9	1.31	33.2
.190	4.8	.402	10.2	1.94	49.2
.250	6.3	.94	23.8	3.12	79.2
.270	6.8	1.18	29.9	3.68	93.4

DETAIL A (Top View)



TERMINAL DIAGRAM (Bottom View)



Pin 1: Dynode No.1

Pin 7: Dynode No.7

Pin 2: Dynode No.2

Pin 8: Dynode No.8

Pin 3: Dynode No.3

Pin 9: Dynode No.9

Pin 4: Dynode No.4

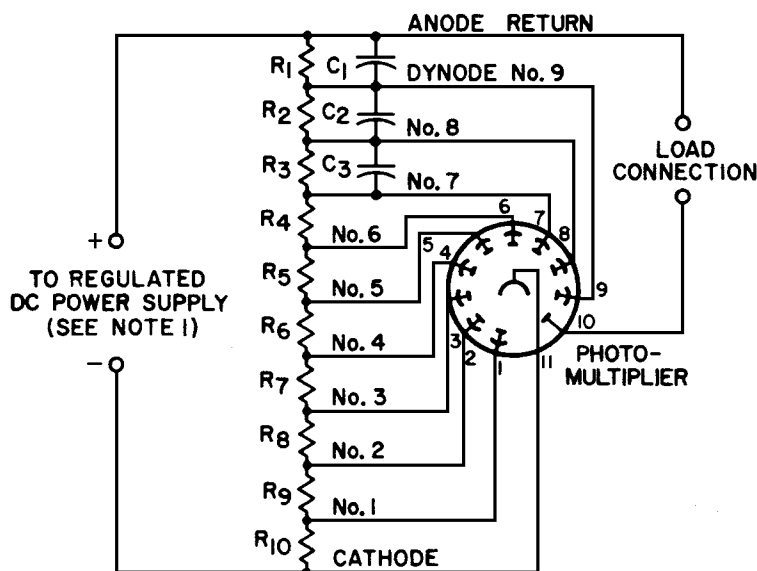
Pin 10: Anode

Pin 5: Dynode No.5

Pin 11: Photocathode

Pin 6: Dynode No.6

TYPICAL VOLTAGE-DIVIDER ARRANGEMENT



92CS-11382RI

R_1 through $R_{10} = 20,000$ to $1,000,000$ ohms

Note 1: Adjustable between approximately 500 and 1250 volts.

Note 2: Capacitors C_1 through C_3 should be connected at tube socket for optimum high-frequency performance.

Leads to all capacitors should be as short as possible to minimize inductance effects.

The capacitor values will depend upon the shape and the amplitude of the anode-current pulse, and the time duration of the pulse, or train of pulses. When the output pulse is assumed to be rectangular in shape, the following formula applies:

$$C = 100 \frac{i \cdot t}{V}$$

where C is in farads

i is the amplitude of anode current in amperes

V is the voltage across the capacitor in volts

and t is the time duration of the pulse in seconds

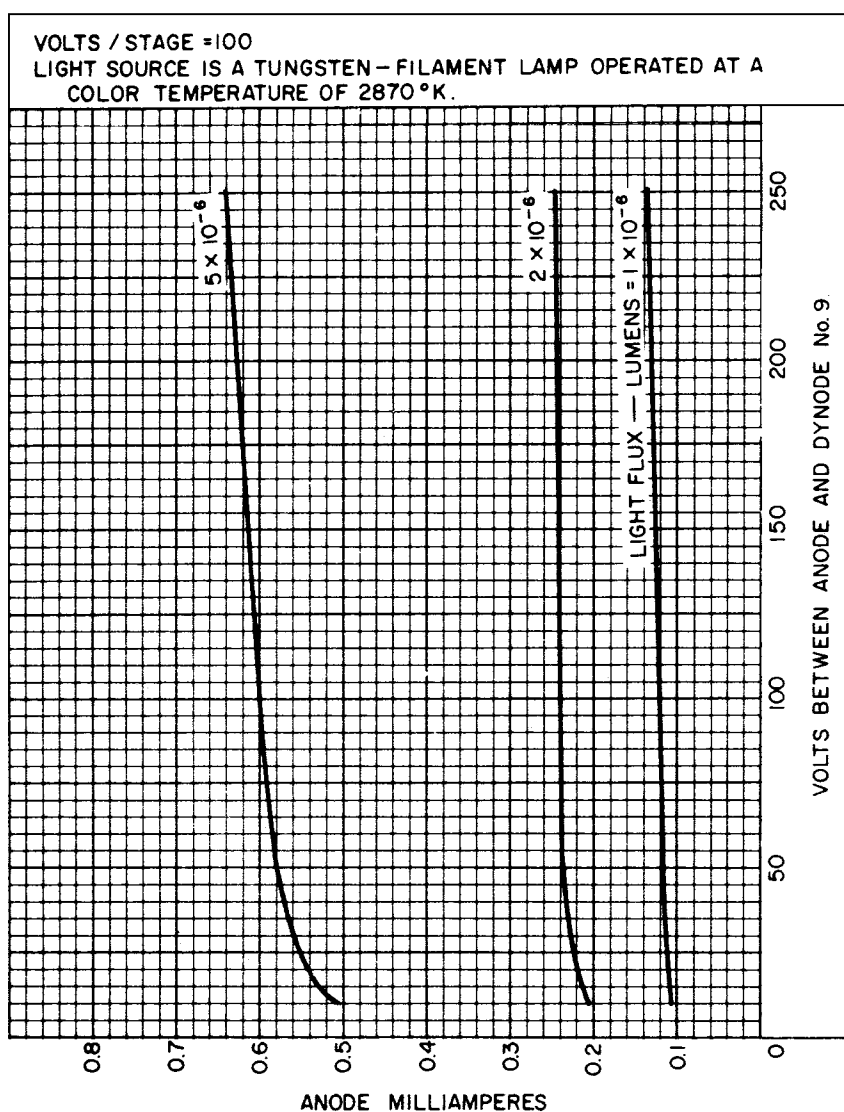
This formula applies for the anode-to-final dynode capacitor. The factor 100 is used to limit the voltage change across the capacitor to 1% maximum during a pulse. Capacitor values for preceding stages should

take into account the smaller values of dynode currents in these stages. Conservatively, a factor of approximately 2 per stage is used. Capacitors are not required across those dynode stages where the dynode current is less than 1/10 of the current through the voltage-divider network.

For other shaped pulses or for a train of pulses, the total charge q should be substituted for $(i \cdot t)$ and the following formula applies:

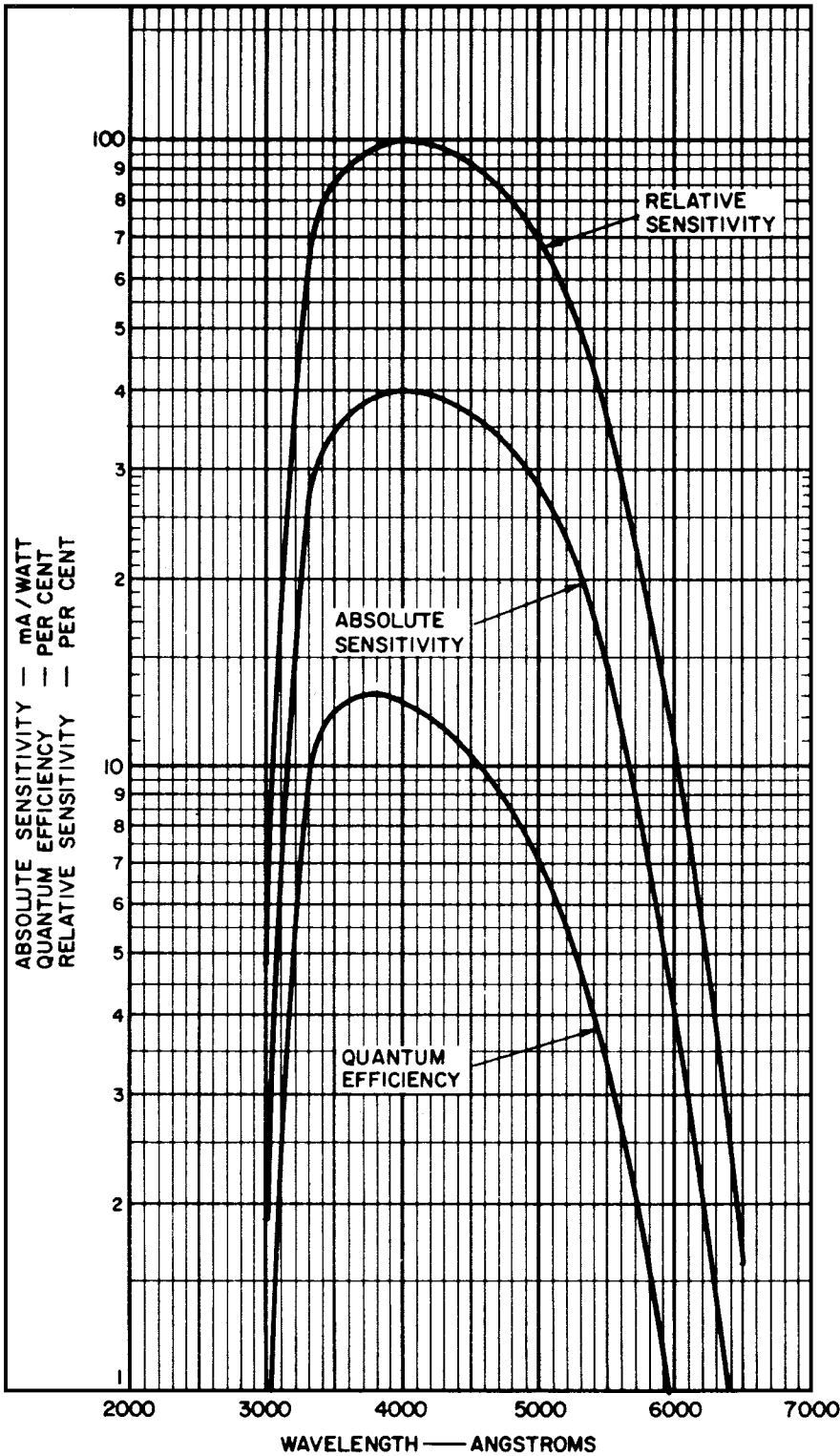
$$C = 100 \frac{q}{V} \quad \text{where } q = \int i(t) dt \text{ coulombs}$$

TYPICAL ANODE CHARACTERISTICS



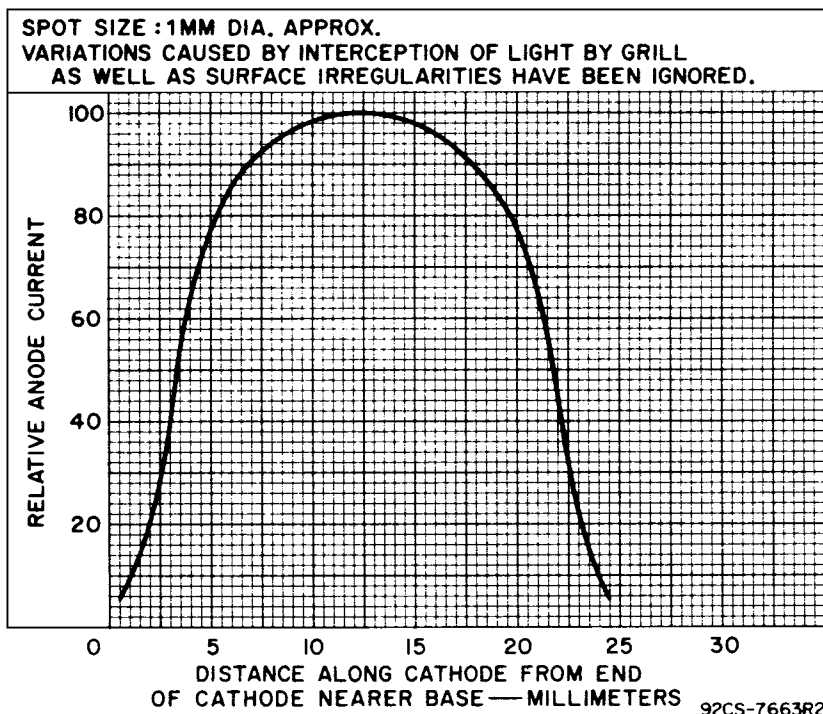
92LM-3023

TYPICAL SPECTRAL RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

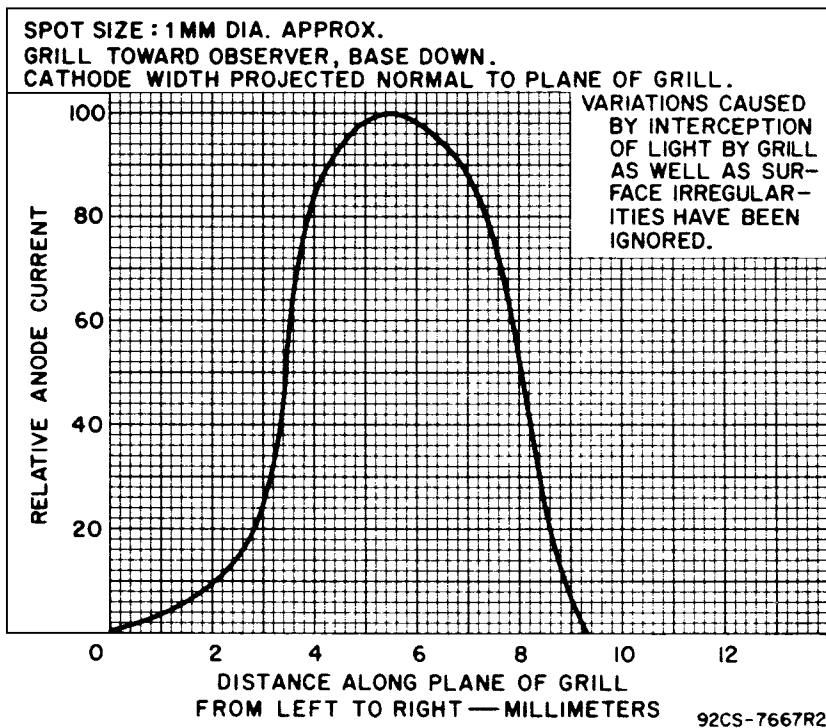


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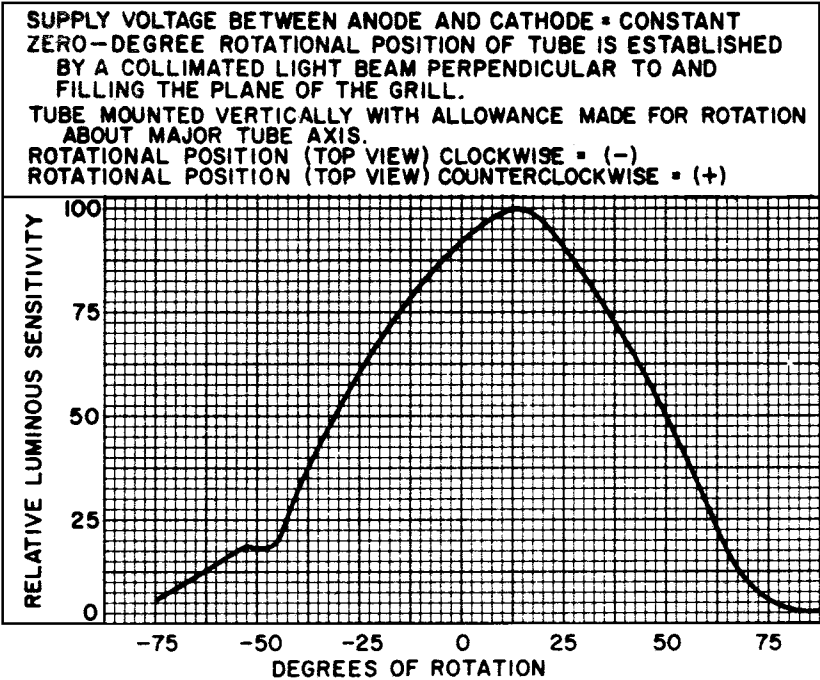
TYPICAL VARIATION OF PHOTOCATHODE SENSITIVITY ALONG TUBE LENGTH



TYPICAL VARIATION OF PHOTOCATHODE SENSITIVITY ACROSS PROJECTED WIDTH IN PLANE OF GRILL

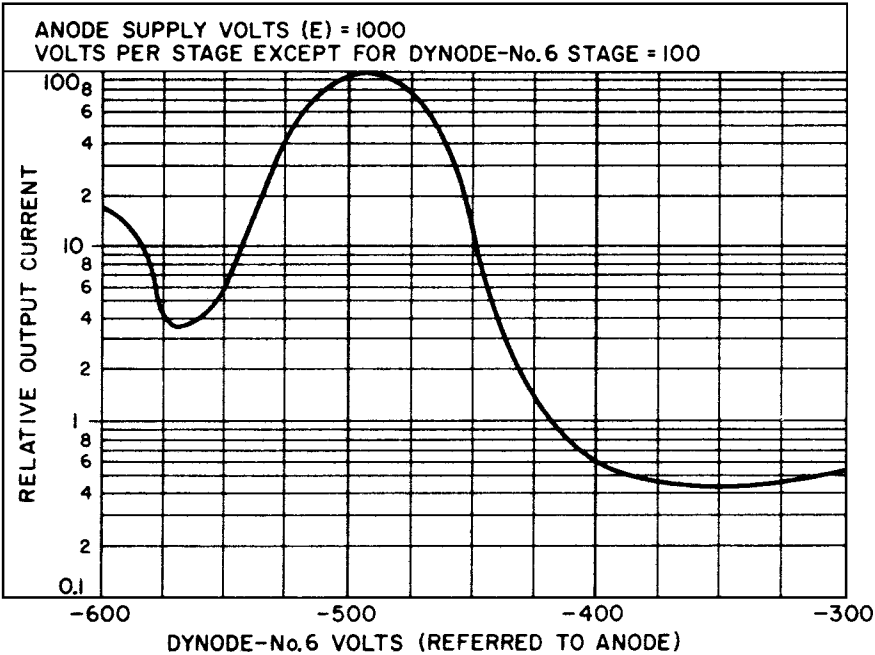


TYPICAL VARIATION OF SENSITIVITY AS TUBE IS
ROTATED WITH RESPECT TO FIXED LIGHT BEAM



92CS-8671R2

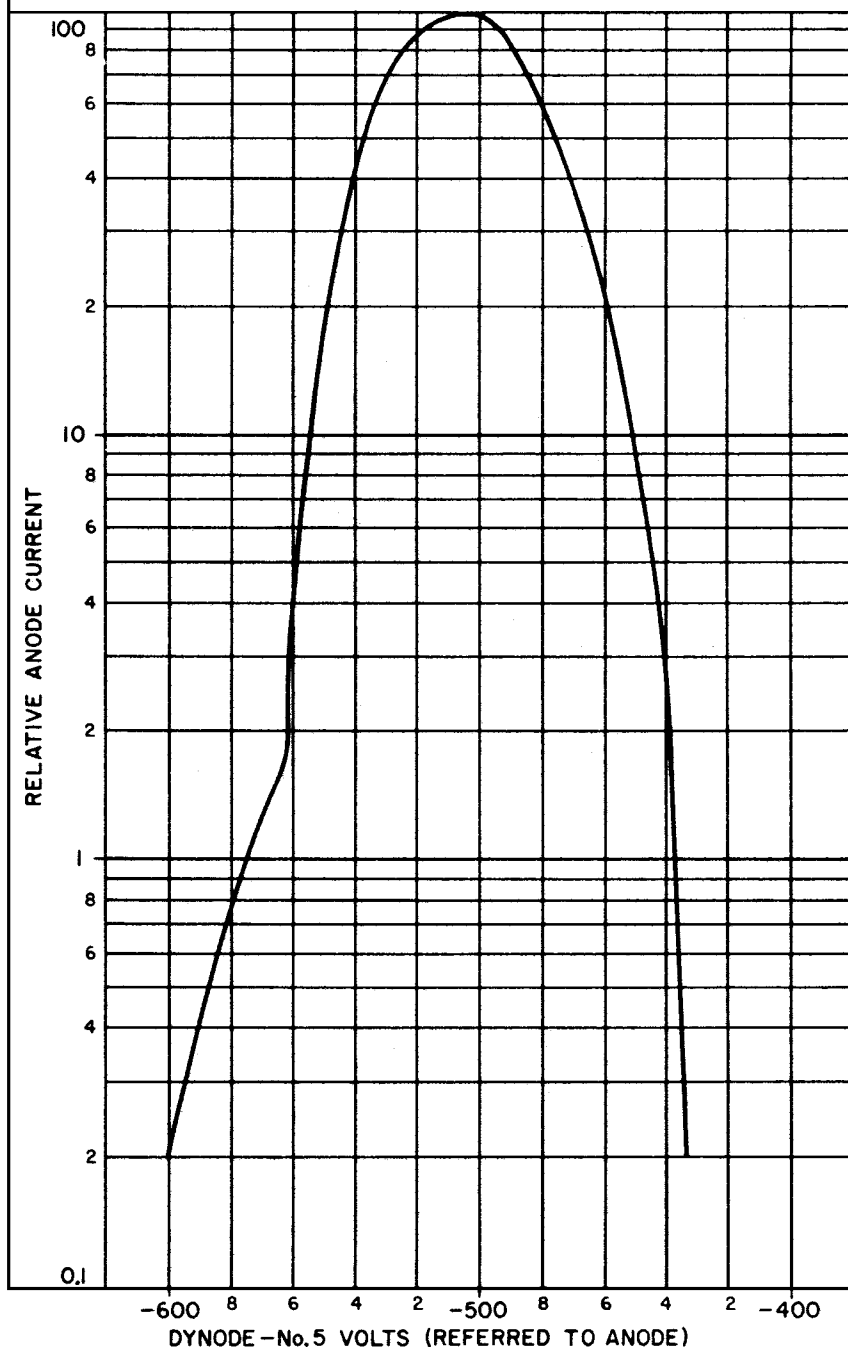
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF OUTPUT CURRENT AS A
FUNCTION OF DYNODE-NO. 6 VOLTS



92CS-8672R1

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF OUTPUT CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF SIMULTANEOUS MODULATION OF DYNODES NO. 5 AND NO. 6

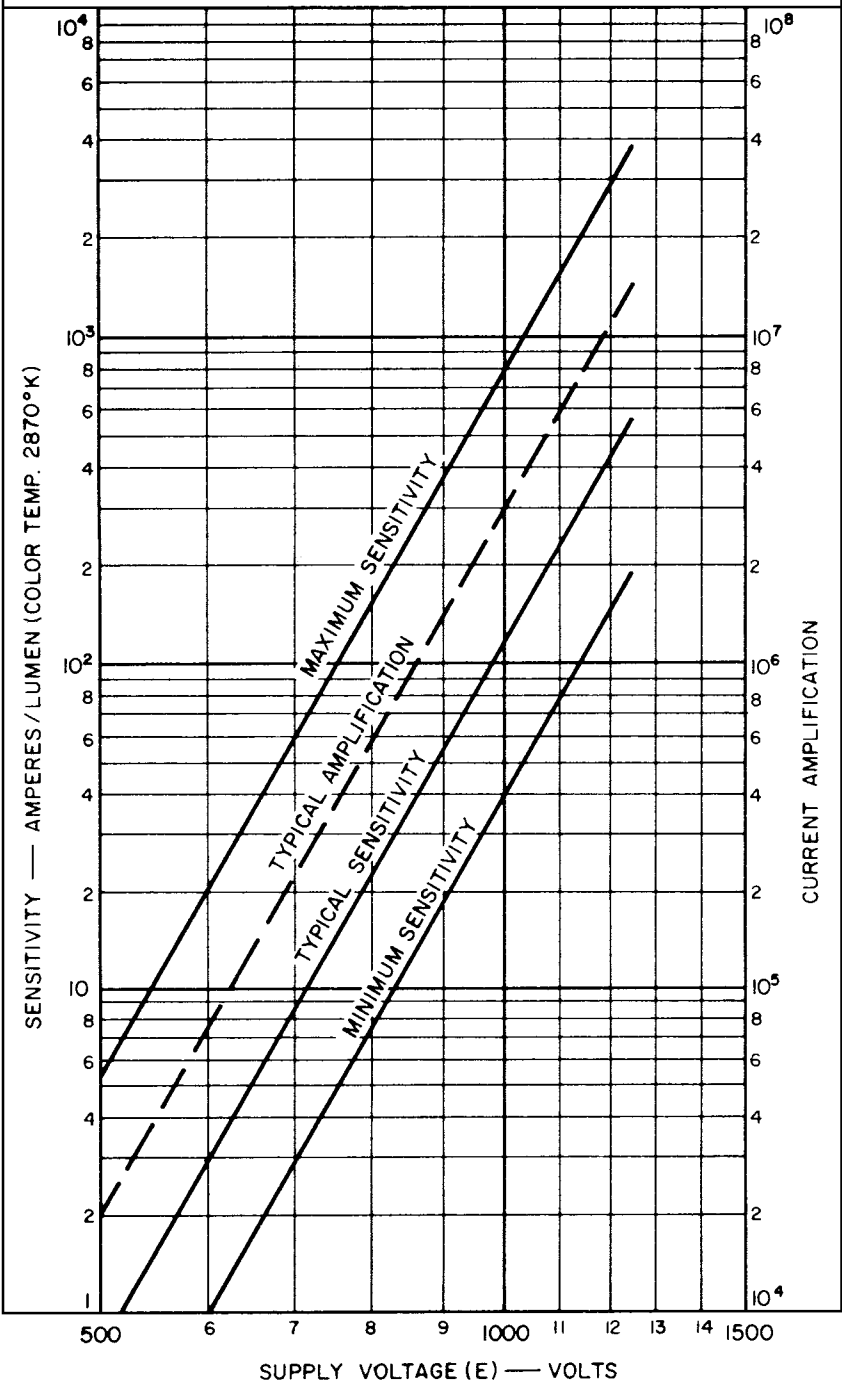
ANODE - TO - DYNODE No. 9 VOLTS = 200
 VOLTS PER SUCCEEDING DYNODE STAGE EXCEPT FOR DYNODES
 No. 5 AND No. 6 = 100
 A CONSTANT VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE OF 100 VOLTS IS MAINTAINED
 BETWEEN DYNODES No. 5 AND No. 6 DURING MODULATION.
 ANODE IS AT GROUND POTENTIAL.



92CM-11375

SENSITIVITY AND CURRENT AMPLIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLY VOLTAGE (E) ACROSS VOLTAGE DIVIDER PROVIDING 1/10 OF E BETWEEN CATHODE AND DYNODE No. 1; 1/10 OF E FOR EACH SUCCEEDING DYNODE STAGE; AND 1/10 OF E BETWEEN DYNODE No. 9 AND ANODE.



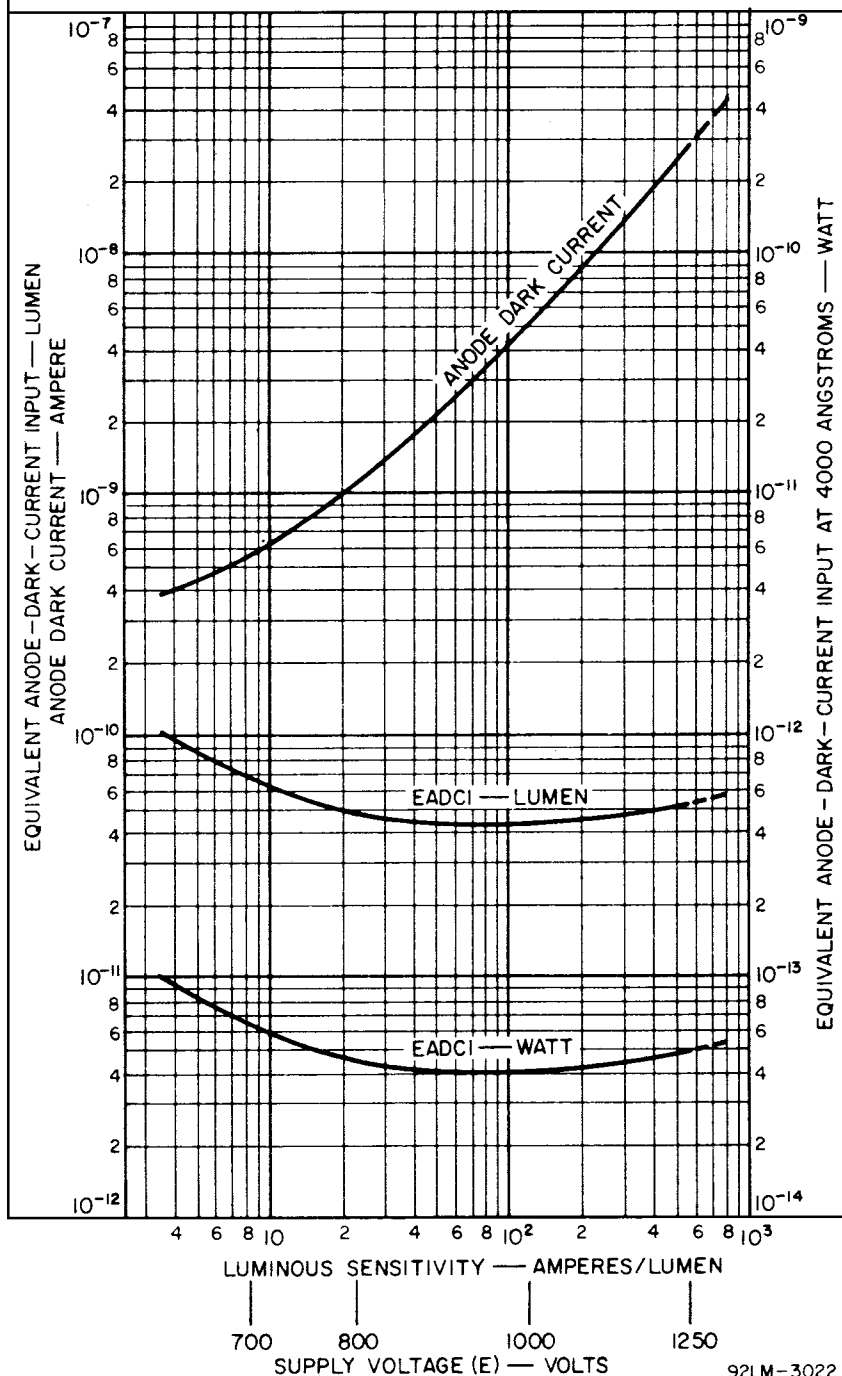
92LM - 3019

TYPICAL EADCI AND DARK CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

LUMINOUS SENSITIVITY IS VARIED BY ADJUSTING THE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (E) ACROSS VOLTAGE DIVIDER WHICH PROVIDES 1/10 OF E PER STAGE.

LIGHT SOURCE IS A TUNGSTEN-FILAMENT LAMP OPERATED AT A COLOR TEMPERATURE OF 2870°K.

TUBE TEMPERATURE = 22°C



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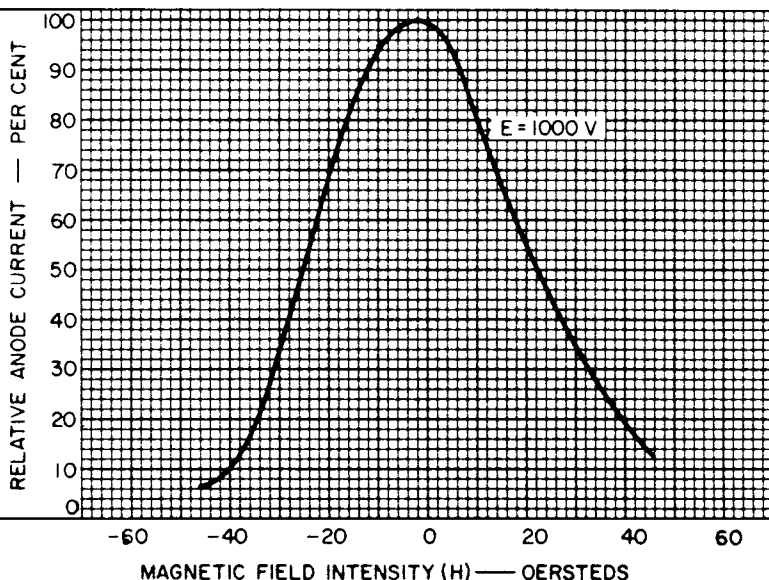
TYPICAL EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON ANODE CURRENT

SUPPLY VOLTAGE (E) ACROSS VOLTAGE DIVIDER PROVIDING 1/10 OF E BETWEEN CATHODE AND DYNODE No. 1; 1/10 OF E FOR EACH SUCCEEDING DYNODE STAGE; AND 1/10 OF E BETWEEN DYNODE No. 9 AND ANODE.

PHOTOCATHODE IS FULLY ILLUMINATED.

UNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELD PARALLEL TO MAJOR AXIS OF TUBE. POSITIVE VALUES OF MAGNETIC FLUX ARE FOR LINES OF FORCE TOWARD TUBE BASE.

TUBE IS DEGAUSSED PRIOR TO TEST AND IS AGAIN DEGAUSSED BEFORE FLUX DIRECTION IS CHANGED.

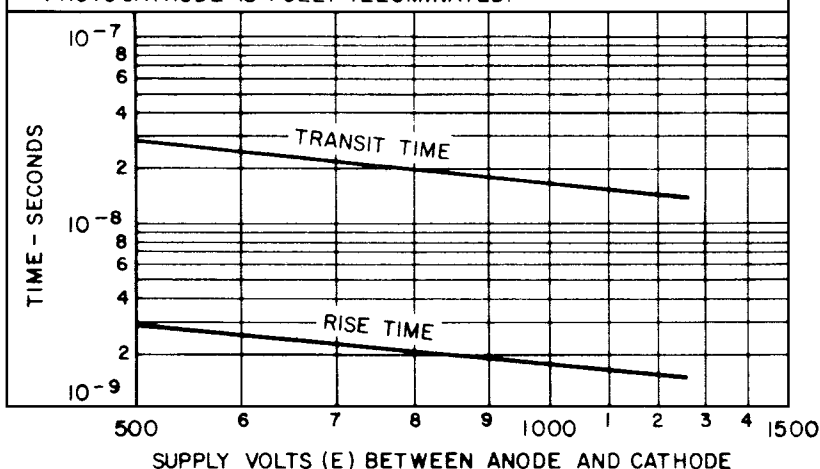


92LS-3001

TYPICAL TIME-RESOLUTION CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLY VOLTAGE (E) ACROSS VOLTAGE DIVIDER PROVIDING 1/10 OF E BETWEEN CATHODE AND DYNODE No. 1; 1/10 OF E FOR EACH SUCCEEDING DYNODE STAGE; AND 1/10 OF E BETWEEN DYNODE No. 9 AND ANODE.

PHOTOCATHODE IS FULLY ILLUMINATED.



92LS-3010