

Vidicon

LOW-POWER (0.6-WATT) HEATER 600-TO-900-LINE RESOLUTION

For Use Under Severe Shock and Vibration, High Humidity, and at Altitudes up to 50,000 Feet in Small, Compact, Transistorized TV Cameras. The 7263-A is Unilaterally Interchangeable with Type 7263.

DATA**General:**

Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:

Voltage (AC or DC) $6.3 \pm 10\%$ volts
Current at 6.3 volts. 0.095 amp

Direct Interelectrode Capacitance:▲

Target to all other electrodes. 4.6 μmf

Spectral Response See *Curve*

Photoconductive Layer:

Maximum useful diagonal of rectangular image (4 x 3 aspect ratio) 0.62"

Orientation of quality rectangle—Proper orientation is obtained when the horizontal scan is essentially parallel to the plane passing through the tube axis and short index pin.

Focusing Method Magnetic

Deflection Method Magnetic

Overall Length. $5.12" \pm 0.06"$

Greatest Diameter $1.125" \pm 0.010"$

Weight (Approx.) 2 oz

Operating Position. Any

Bulb. T8

Socket. Cinch No. 54A18088●, or equivalent

Base. Small-Button Ditetra 8-Pin (JEDEC No. E8-11)

Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW. 8HM

Pin 1—Heater

Pin 2—Grid No.1

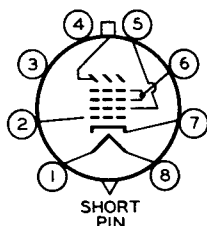
Pin 3—Internal

Connection—
Do Not Use

Pin 4—Same as Pin 3

Pin 5—Grid No.2

Pin 6—Grid No.4,
Grid No.3



Pin 7—Cathode

Pin 8—Heater

Flange—Target

Short Index Pin —
Same as
Pin 3

DIRECTION OF LIGHT:
INTO FACE END OF TUBE

Maximum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

*For altitudes up to 50,000 feet
and scanned area of $1/2" \times 3/8"$*

GRID-No.3 & GRID-No.4 VOLTAGE 750 max. volts

GRID-No.2 VOLTAGE 750 max. volts

GRID-No.1 VOLTAGE:

Negative-bias value 300 max. volts

Positive-bias value 0 max. volts



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PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:

Heater negative with respect to cathode.	125 max.	volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode.	10 max.	volts
TARGET VOLTAGE.	100 max.	volts
DARK CURRENT.	0.25 max.	μ a
PEAK TARGET CURRENT [*]	0.55 max.	μ a

FACEPLATE:

Illumination.	1000 max.	fc
Temperature	71 max.	°C

Typical Operation:

*For scanned area of 1/2" x 3/8" and
faceplate temperature of 30° to 35° C*

Grid-No.4 (Decelerator) & Grid-No.3 (Beam-Focus- Electrode [♦]) Voltage	250 [♦] to 300	volts
Grid-No.2 (Accelerator) Voltage	300	volts
Grid-No.1 Voltage for picture cutoff [♦]	-45 to -100	volts
Average "Gamma" of Transfer Characteristic for signal- output current between 0.02 μ a and 0.2 μ a.	0.57	
Visual Equivalent Signal-to- Noise Ratio (Approx.) [‡]	300:1	
Lag: [*]		
Typical	25	%
Maximum	20	%
Minimum Peak-to-Peak Blanking Voltage:		
When applied to grid No.1	75	volts
When applied to cathode	20	volts
Field Strength at center of focusing coil (Approx.)	40	gausses
Field Strength of Adjustable Alignment Coil [®]	0 to 4	gausses

Maximum-sensitivity operation — 0.1 footcandle on faceplate

Faceplate Illumination (Highlight). . .	0.1	fc
Target Voltage ^{#, *}	35 to 70	volts
Dark Current [‡]	0.2	μ a
Signal-Output Current: [†]		
Typical	0.14	μ a

Intermediate-sensitivity operation — 0.5 footcandle on faceplate

Faceplate Illumination (Highlight). . .	0.5	fc
Target Voltage ^{#, *}	30 to 60	volts
Dark Current [‡]	0.1	μ a
Signal-Output Current: [†]		
Typical	0.27	μ a

Average-sensitivity operation — 1 footcandle on faceplate

Faceplate Illumination (Highlight). . .	1	fc
Target Voltage ^{#, *}	20 to 40	volts
Dark Current [‡]	0.02	μ a



Signal-Output Current:†

Typical	0.2	μ a
Minimum	0.15	μ a

- ▲ This capacitance, which effectively is the output impedance of the 7263-A, is increased when the tube is mounted in the deflecting-yoke and focusing-coil assembly. The resistive component of the output impedance is in order of 100 megohms.
- Made by Cinch Manufacturing Corporation, 1026 South Homan Avenue, Chicago 24, Illinois.
- ★ Video amplifiers must be designed properly to handle target currents of this magnitude to avoid amplifier overload or picture distortion.
- ◆ Beam focus is obtained by combined effect of grid-No.3 voltage which should be adjustable over indicated range, and a focusing coil having an average field strength of 40 gauss.
- ↓ Definition, focus uniformity, and picture quality decrease with decreasing grid-No.4 and grid-No.3 voltage. In general, grid No.4 and grid No.3 should be operated above 250 volts.
- ♣ With no blanking voltage on grid No.1.
- ‡ Measured with high-gain, low-noise, cascode-input-type amplifier having bandwidth of 5 Mc and a peak signal-output current of 0.35 microampere. Because the noise in such a system is predominately of the high-frequency type, the visual equivalent signal-to-noise ratio is taken as the ratio of the highlight video-signal current to rms noise current, multiplied by a factor of 3.
- ♣ Defined as the per cent of initial value of signal-output current 1/20 second after illumination is removed. Values shown are for initial signal-output current of 0.2 microampere and a dark current of 0.02 microampere.
- ⊕ The alignment coil should be located on the tube so that its center is at a distance of 3-11/16 inches from the face of the tube, and be positioned so that its axis is coincident with the axis of the tube, the deflecting yoke, and the focusing coil.
- # Indicated range for each type of service serves only to illustrate the operating target-voltage range normally encountered.
- * The target voltage for each 7263-A must be adjusted to that value which gives the desired operating dark current.
- ⊗ The deflecting circuits must provide extremely linear scanning for good black-level reproduction. Dark-current signal is proportional to the scanning velocity. Any change in scanning velocity produces a black-level error in direct proportion to the change in scanning velocity.
- † Defined as the component of the highlight target current after the dark-current component has been subtracted.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE DATA

In connection with the following tests, sample 7263-A's will maintain resolution as determined with a RETMA Resolution Chart, or equivalent, and will faithfully reproduce all resolution wedges and grey scales of the chart.

Vibration Tests:

These tests are performed under conditions for *Average-Sensitivity Operation* on a sample lot of tubes from each production run. Tubes and their associated components[§] are vibrated on apparatus providing dynamic conditions similar to those described in MIL-E-5272B[□], paragraph 4.7.1.

Resonance. Tubes and associated components[□] are vibrated (per the method of MIL-E-5272B[□], paragraph 4.7.1) for 1 hour at +25° C, for 15 minutes at 0° C, and for 15 minutes at +55° C.

Cycling. Tubes and associated components[§] are vibrated (per the method of MIL-E-5272B[□], paragraph 4.7.1.2 pertaining



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to specimen without vibration isolators) for 1 hour at +25° C, for 15 minutes at 0° C, and for 15 minutes at +55° C.

Temperature-Pressure (Altitude) Tests:

Tubes and associated components§ are subjected (per the method of MIL-E-5400◇, paragraph 3.2.20, 3.2.20.1, and 3.2.20.1.1) to the separate and combined effects of varying temperature 0° to +55° C and varying barometric pressure 30 to 3.4 inches of mercury. The pressures correspond to sea level and to an altitude of 50,000 feet, respectively.

Shock Tests:

These tests are performed with no voltages applied and on a sample lot of tubes from each production run. Tubes and their associated components§ are subjected in these tests (per MIL-E-5400◇, paragraph 3.2.21.2.1) to 18 impact shocks of 15 g consisting of 3 shocks in opposite directions along each of three mutually perpendicular axes of the tube. Each shock impulse has a duration of 11 ± 1 milliseconds with a maximum impact acceleration occurring at approximately 5.5 milliseconds. Tube mounting accessories assure the rigid fastening of the tube to the shock-test apparatus.

Temperature-Humidity Tests:

These tests are performed with no voltages applied to the 7263-A. The 7263-A and associated components§ are subjected (per the method of MIL-E-5400◇, paragraph 3.2.20.2B) to relative humidities up to and including 100 per cent at temperatures up to and including +50° C.

§ Tube socket such as Cinch No. 54A18088 and RCA Assembly No. 200SDU501, or equivalent, which consists of the deflecting coils, focusing coil, alignment coil, shield, and target connector.

□ 5 June 1957, Procedure I of Military Specifications.

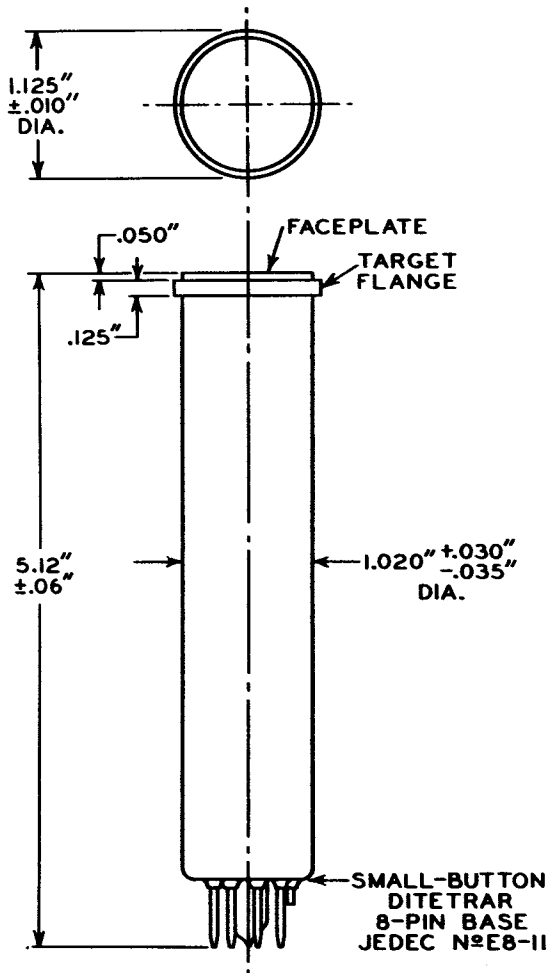
◇ 1 January 1956.

OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

The *target connection* is made by a suitable spring contact bearing against the edge of the metal ring at the face end of the tube. This spring contact may conveniently be provided as part of the focusing-coil design.

Support for the 7263-A should be provided such that, under vibration and shock, the tube will not be displaced with respect to the focusing, deflecting, and alignment fields. Suitable support is provided for the tube and its socket in the RCA Deflection Assembly 200SDU501, or equivalent. Orientation of the 7263-A in its support should be such that the horizontal scan is essentially parallel to the plane passing through the tube axis and short index pin.

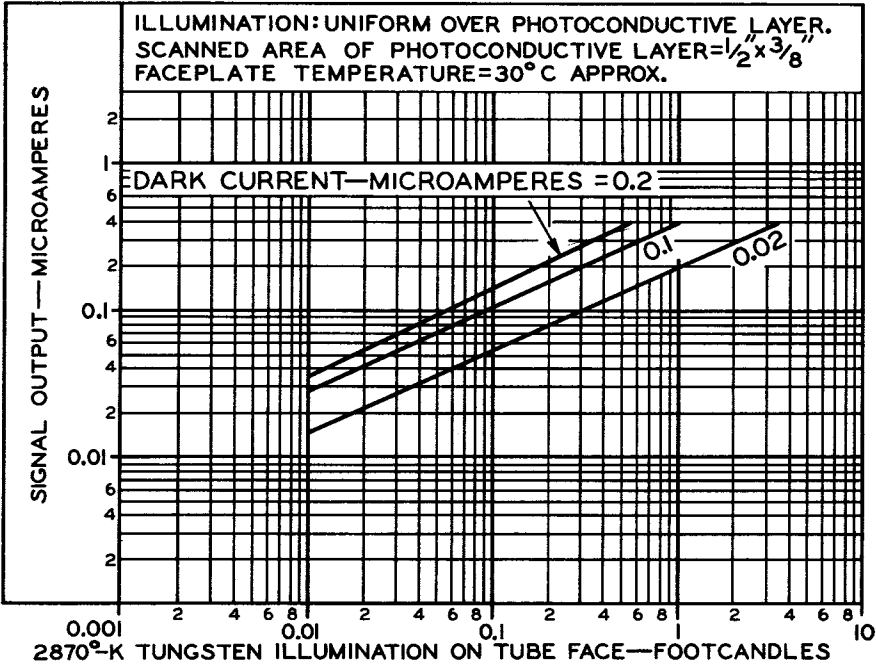




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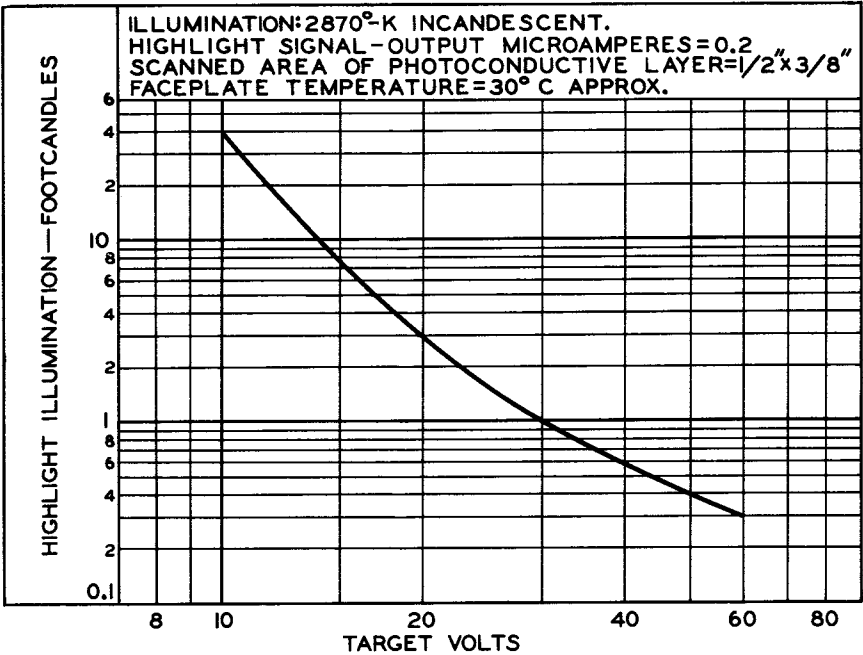


TYPICAL LIGHT-TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



92CS-10689R2

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC

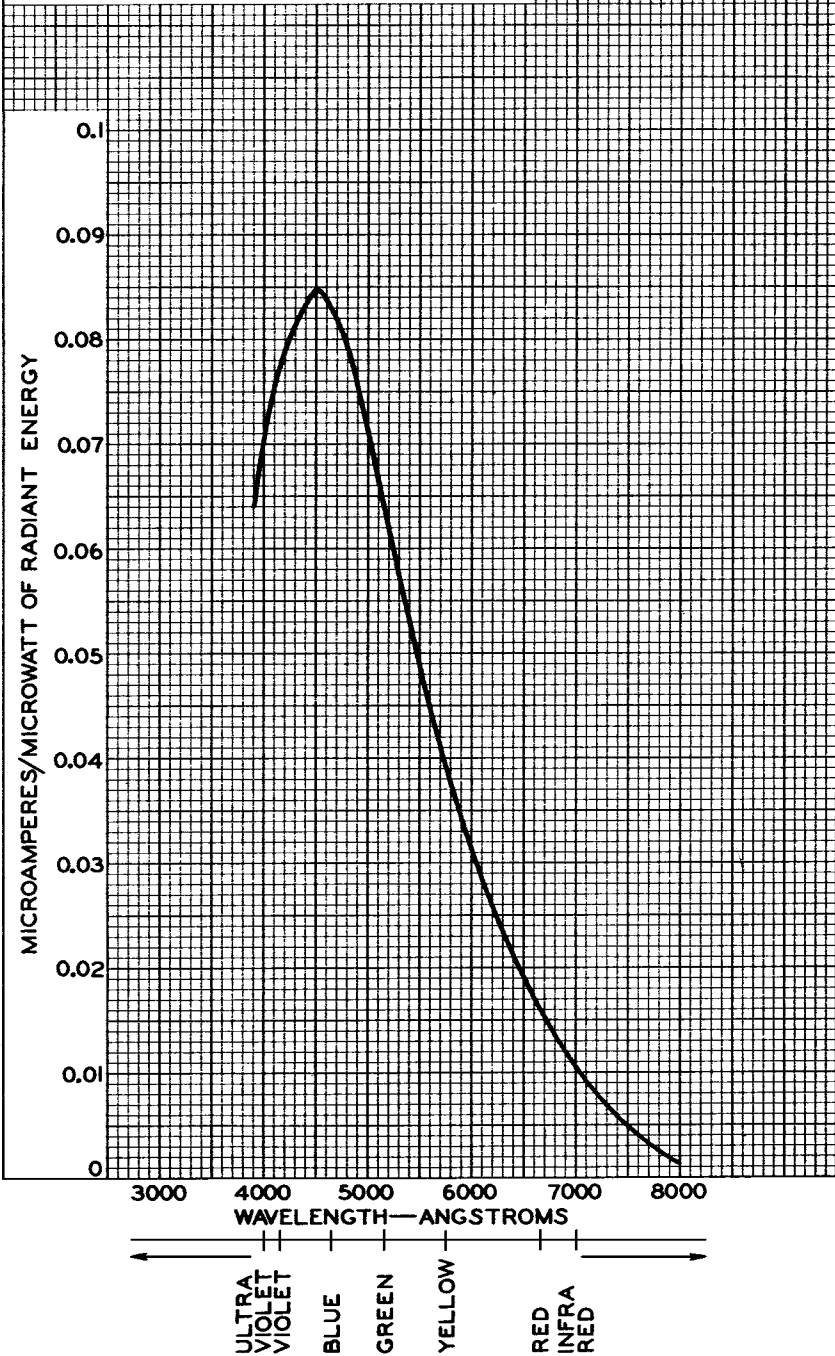


92CS-10685R1



TYPICAL SPECTRAL-SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTIC

FOR EQUAL VALUES OF SIGNAL-OUTPUT
CURRENT AT ALL WAVELENGTHS.
SIGNAL-OUTPUT MICROAMPERES FROM
SCANNED AREA OF $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8} = 0.02$
DARK CURRENT (MICROAMPERES) = 0.02

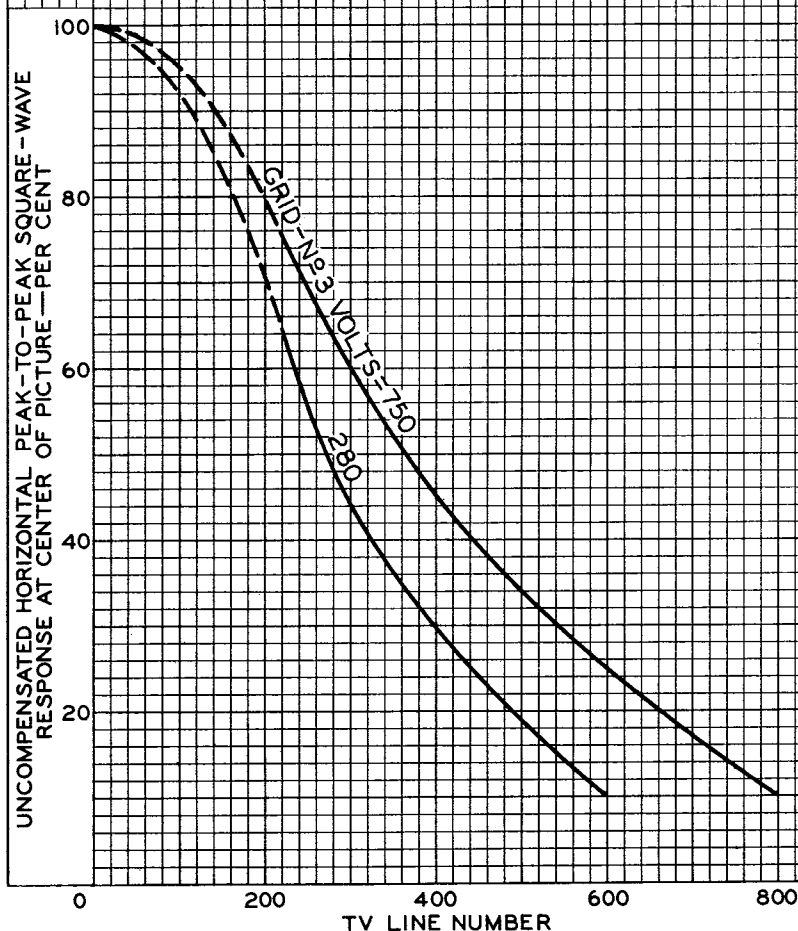


92CM-10698RI



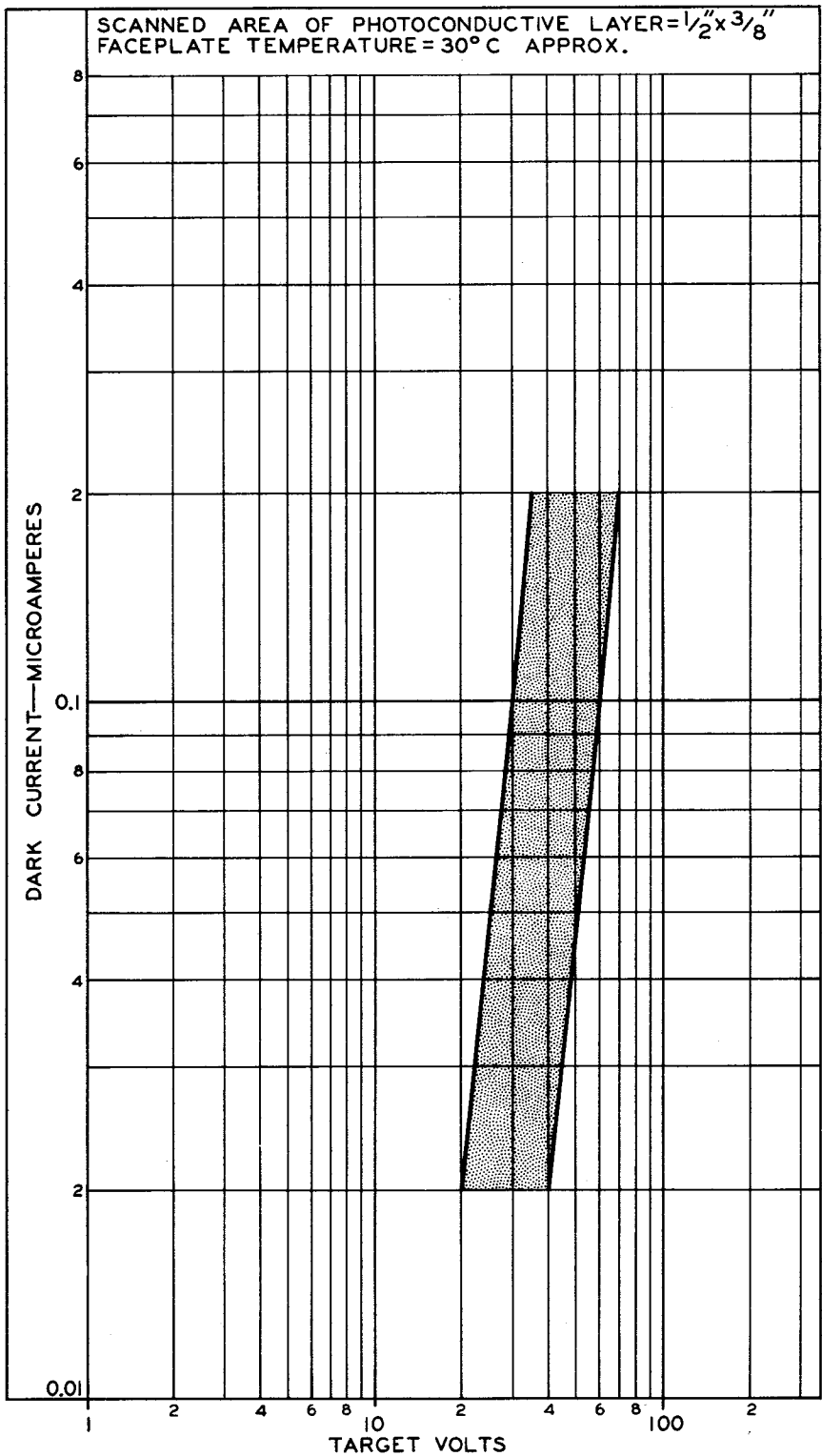
UNCOMPENSATED HORIZONTAL SQUARE-WAVE RESPONSE

HIGHLIGHT TARGET MICROAMPERES=0.35
DARK CURRENT (MICROAMPERES)=0.02
TEST PATTERN: TRANSPARENT SQUARE-
WAVE RESOLUTION WEDGE.



92CM-10683R1

DARK-CURRENT RANGE



92CM-10684RI

