

PHOTOCONDUCTIVE CELL

CADMIUM-SULFIDE, SIDE-ON TYPE HAVING S-15 RESPONSE

General: Spectral Response	DATA
Spectral Response	
TERMINAL TERMINAL DIRECTION OF LIGHT: INTO SIDE OF BULB \$\lambda\$ indicates that the primary characteristic of the element within the envelope symbol is designed to vary under the influence of light. Maximum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values: VCLTAGE BETWEEN TERMINALS (DC or Peak AC)	Spectral Response
VOLTAGE BETWEEN TERMINALS (DC or Peak AC)	TERMINAL TERMINAL DIRECTION OF LIGHT: INTO SIDE OF BULB
VOLTAGE BETWEEN TERMINALS (DC or Peak AC)	
With dc voltage of 12 volts between terminals and an ambient temperature of 25° C Nin. Median Max. Sensitivity: Radiant, at 5800 angstroms	VOLTAGE BETWEEN TERMINALS (DC or Peak AC)
nals and an ambient temperature of 25° C Nin. Median Max. Sensitivity: Radiant, at 5800 angstroms 1580 - μα/μw Luminous** 4.5 - amp/lumen	Characteristics:
Min. Median Max. Sensitivity: Radiant of at 5800 angstroms 1580 - μa/μw Luminous **	
Sensitivity: Radiant , at 5800 angstroms 1580 - μa/μw Luminous ** 4.5 - amp/lumen	1
Photocurrent	Sensitivity: Radiant , at 5800 angstroms



PHOTOCONDUCTIVE CELL

- For conditions where the incident power is 2 x 10^{-9} watt.
- * For conditions where the light source is a tungsten-filament lamp operated at a color temperature of 2870° K.
- # Incident illumination on the sensitive surface is 0.01 footcandle.
- ▲ Measured approximately 20 seconds after removal of incident-illumination level of 0.01 footcandle.

OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

The flexible leads of the 7536 are usually soldered to the circuit elements. Soldering of the leads may be made close to the seals provided care is taken to conduct excessive heat away from the seals. Otherwise, the heat of soldering will break the seals and damage the cell.

A clamp around the glass envelope may be used to hold the cell in position. However, care must be taken in clamping to avoid cracking the glass envelope or introducing strains in the envelope which could lead to eventual breakage.

The voltage between terminals of the 7536 may be applied without regard to polarity.

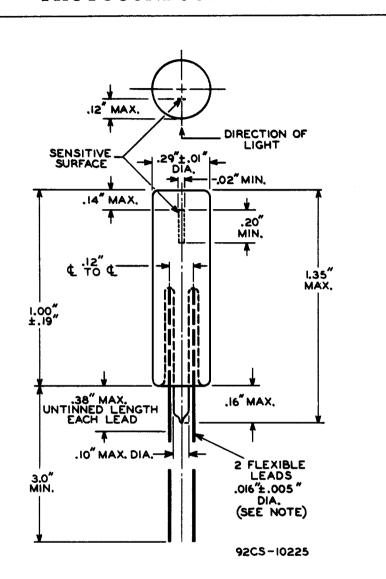
The angle of view of the 7536 may be narrowed by the use of a hood of the desired length placed in front of the sensitive surface.

If the source of radiation is some distance from the cell, the use of a lens system may be desirable to utilize more effectively the available radiation. However, the radiation should not be focused onto such a small area that localized overheating of the sensitive surface may result with consequent adverse affects on its characteristics. Exposure of the 7536 to radiation (even without voltage applied) so intense as to cause excessive heating of the cell may permanently damage it.

For a given illumination, the output current will have its highest value when the incident illumination is normal (angle of incidence is 90°) to the face of the cell. For smaller angles of incidence, the output current decreases. The decrease depends upon several factors including the angle of incidence of the illumination, the amount of illumination, and the area of sensitive surface illuminated.

SPECTRAL-SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTIC
of Photoconductive Cell having S-15 Response
is shown at the front of this Section

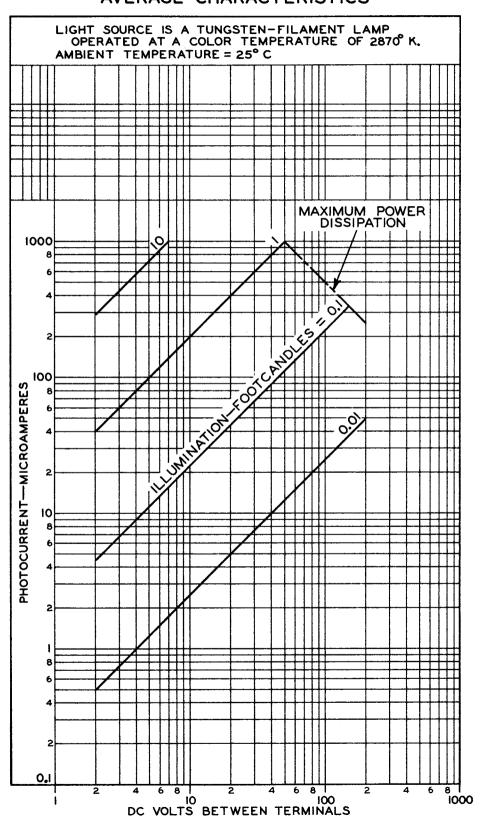
7536 PHOTOCONDUCTIVE CELL



NOTE: THE SPECIFIED LEAD DIAMETER IS MAINTAINED ONLY WITHIN THE UNTINNED LENGTH.



AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

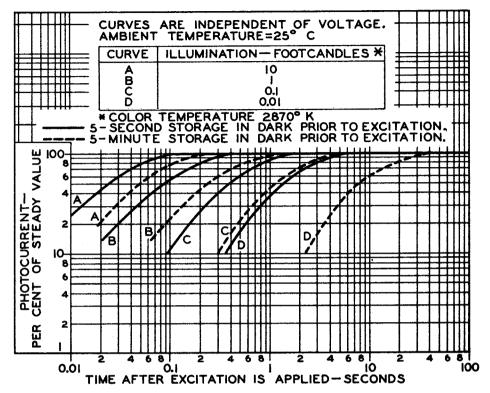


ELECTRON TUBE DIVISION
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

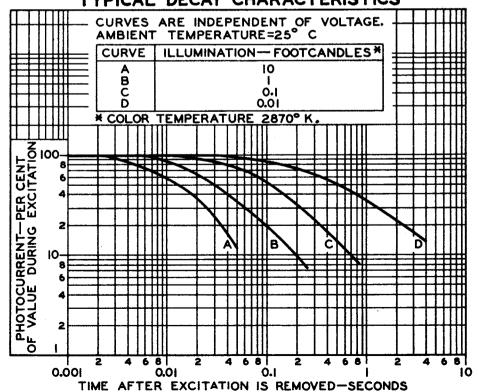
92CM-9989



TYPICAL RISE CHARACTERISTICS



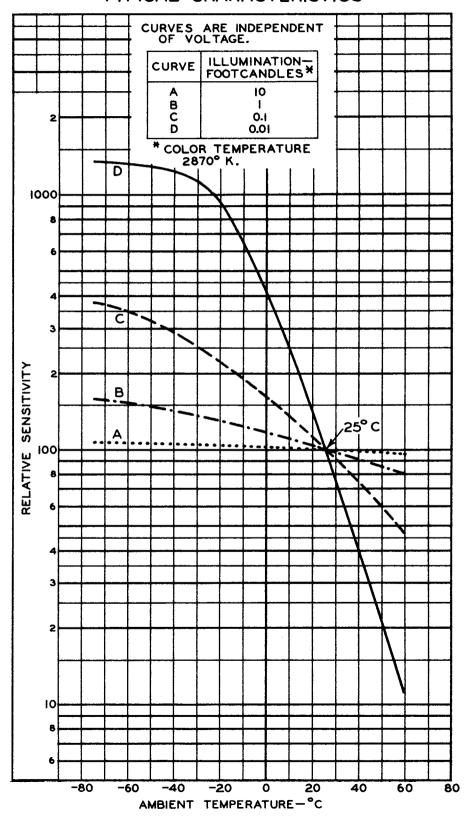
92CS-9532 TYPICAL DECAY CHARACTERISTICS



15%



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS





RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

