

For Color Television Film Pickup Service

- Electrostatic-Focus, Magnetic-Deflection
- Low-Power "Dark Heater" — 0.6 Watt
- Separate Mesh Connection
- Precision Outer-Diameter Glass Bulb
- Tested to Stringent Signal Uniformity Specifications

General Data

Dimensions	See Dimensional Outline		
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance ^a			
Target to all other electrodes	11	pF	
Focusing Method	Electrostatic		
Deflection Method	Magnetic		
Heater Power	0.6	W	
Maximum Useful Picture Size	0.6x0.8		
	(15.24 x 20.32 mm)	in	
Orientation of Quality Rectangle:			
Proper orientation is obtained when			
the horizontal scan is essentially			
parallel to the straight sides of the			
masked portions of the faceplate.			
The straight sides are parallel to the			
plane passing through the tube axis			
and short index pin.			
Base	Small-Button Super		
	Ditetrar 8-Pin (JEDEC		
	No. E8-78)		
Socket	Alden ^b No.208-SPEC.		
	or equivalent		
Weight	11 (312.4 g)	oz	
Operating Position	Any		
Deflection Alignment Assembly ^c	Cleveland Electronics		
	No.15VYA-333, or		
	equivalent		

Maximum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:^d

Grid-No.6 & 3 Voltage ^e	1500	V
Grid-No.5 Voltage	1500	V
Grid-No.4 Voltage	500	V
Grid-No.2 Voltage ^f	750	V
Grid-No.1 Voltage:		
Negative bias value	300	V
Positive bias value	0	V
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage:		
Heater negative with respect to cathode	125	V
Heater positive with respect to cathode	10	V
Heater Voltage	6.3 ± 5%	V
Target Voltage	125	V
Target Dark Current	0.25	μA
Peak Target Current ^g	0.60	μA
Faceplate:		
Illumination ^h	5000	fc
Temperature	71	°C

Typical Operation and Performance Data

Grid-No.6 (Decelerator) & 3 Voltage ^e . . .	1400	V
Grid-No.5 Voltage ^e	700 to 840	V
Grid-No.4 (Beam-Focus Electrode) Voltage	230 to 260	V
Grid-No.2 (Accelerator) Voltage ^f	300	V
Grid-No.1 Voltage (For Picture Cutoff) ⁱ . .	-45 to -100	V
Signal-To-Noise Ratio (Approximate) ^m . .	300:1	
Typical Resolution:		
Center	1400/1200	TV Lines
Corner	1000	

Amplitude Response to 400 TV Line Square-Wave Test Pattern at Center of Picture ^t	60/55	%
Average "Gamma" of Transfer Characteristic	0.65	
Lag Per Cent of Initial Value of Signal-Output Current 1/20 Second after Illumination is Removed ⁿ	25	%

Typical Sensitivity

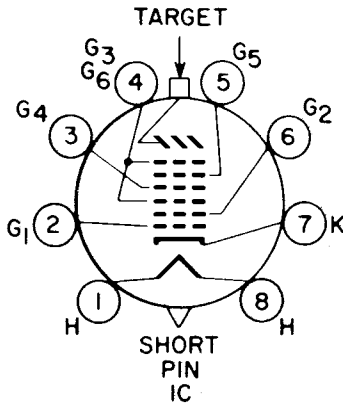
Faceplate Illumination	10	fc
Target Voltage ^{p,q}	15 to 45	V
Dark Current ^{q,r}	0.010	μ A
Signal Output Current (Typical) ^s	0.30	μ A

Notes

- ^a This capacitance, which effectively is the output impedance of the vidicon, is increased when the tube is mounted in the deflecting-yoke assembly. The resistive component of the output impedance is in order of 100 megohms.
- ^b Made by Alden Products Co., 9140 North Main St., Brockton 64, Massachusetts.
- ^{b'} Made by Cinch Manufacturing Co., 1026 S. Homan Ave., Chicago 24, Illinois.
- ^c Made by Cleveland Electronics Inc., 2000 Highland Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087.
- ^e Grid-No.6 & 3 voltage must always be greater than grid-No.5 voltage. The maximum voltage difference between these electrodes, however, should not exceed 800 volts. The recommended ratio of grid-No.5 to grid-No.6 & 3 voltage is 6/10 to 5/10; best geometry being provided when the ratio is 6/10, and most uniform signal output when the ratio is 5/10. The operator should select the ratio within this range which provides the desired performance.
- ^f The power dissipation at grid No.2 should not exceed one watt, a condition normally met when the tube is operated at the specified maximum grid-No.2 rating and when the specified peak target current rating is not exceeded. However, if the vidicon is operated continuously with grid-No.1 voltage near or approaching zero bias, grid-No.2 voltage should not exceed 350 volts dc maximum.

- g Video amplifiers must be designed properly to handle target currents of this magnitude to avoid amplifier overload or picture distortion.
- h For condition where "white light" is uniformly diffused over entire tube face.
- i With no blanking voltage on grid No.1.
- m Measured with high-gain, low-noise, cascode-input-type amplifier having bandwidth of 5 MHz 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.
- n For initial signal-output current of 0.2 microampere and a dark current of 0.02 microampere.
- p Indicated range for each type of service serves only to illustrate the operating target-voltage range normally encountered.
- q The target voltage for each vidicon must be adjusted to that value which gives the desired operating dark current.
- r 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.
- s Defined as the component of the highlight target current after the dark-current component has been subtracted.
- t This typical capability may be limited by conditions external to the tube such as test pattern material, optics and/or yoke.

Basing Diagram (Bottom View)



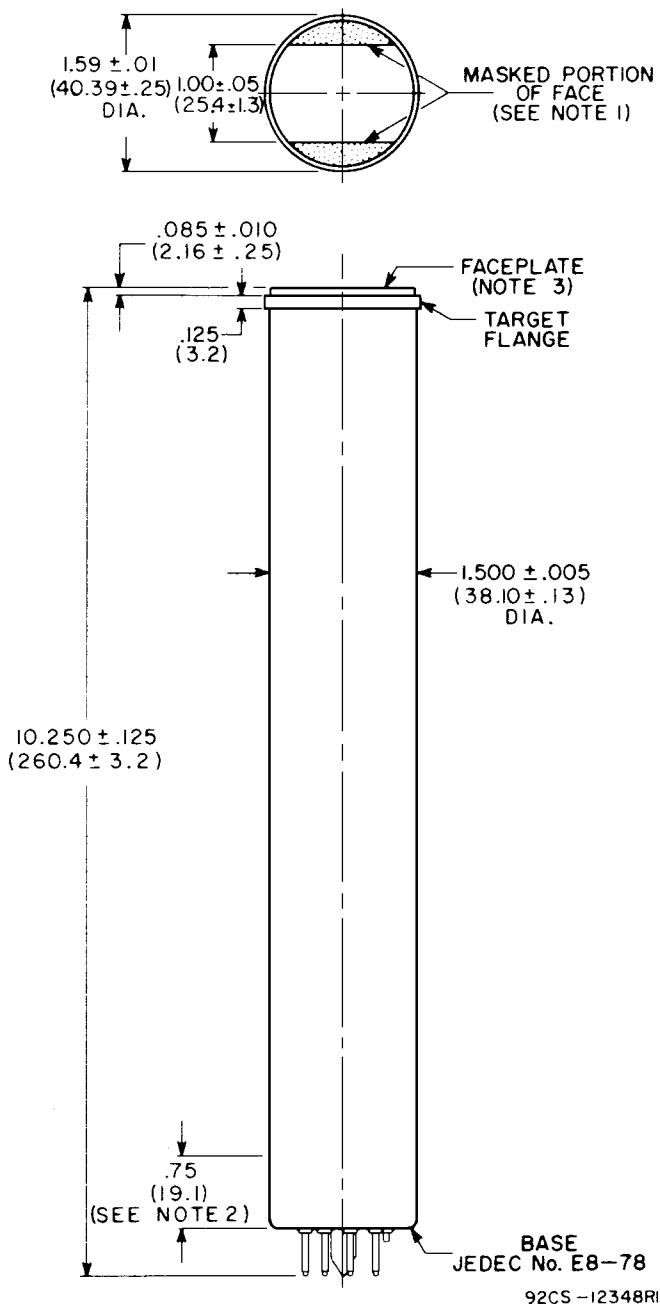
DIRECTION OF LIGHT:
INTO FACE END OF TUBE

8MD

- Pin 1: Heater
- Pin 2: Grid No.1
- Pin 3: Grid No.4
- Pin 4: Grids No.3 & No.6
- Pin 5: Grid No.5
- Pin 6: Grid No.2
- Pin 7: Cathode
- Pin 8: Heater
- Flange: Target
- Short Index Pin:
 - Internal Connection —
 - Make No Connection

8480/4810

Dimensional Outline



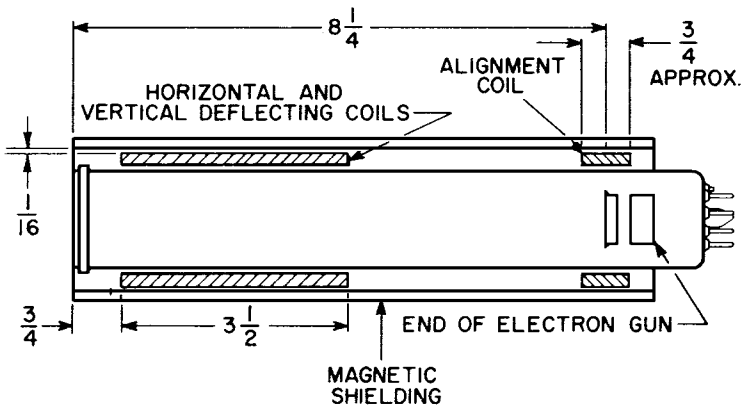
Dimensions are in inches unless otherwise stated. Dimensions in parentheses are in millimeters and are derived from the basic inch dimensions (1 inch = 25.4 mm).

Note 1 — Straight sides of masked portions are parallel to the plane passing through tube axis and short index pin.

Note 2 — Within this area the minimum bulb diameter dimension does not apply.

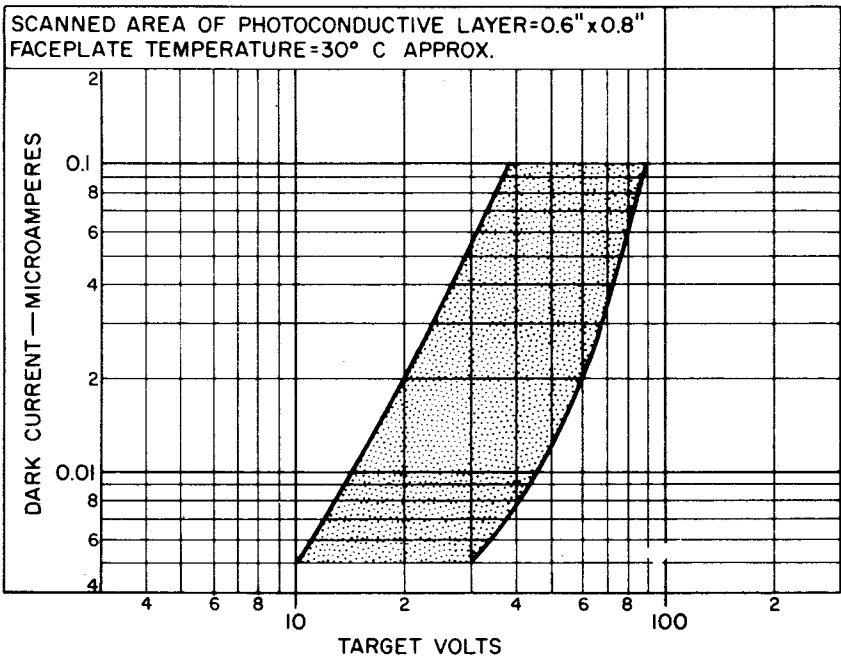
Note 3 — Faceplate thickness is 0.135" $\pm$ 0.005".

Recommended Location of Deflecting Yoke and Alignment Coil to obtain Optimum Geometry and Optimum Output Signal Uniformity



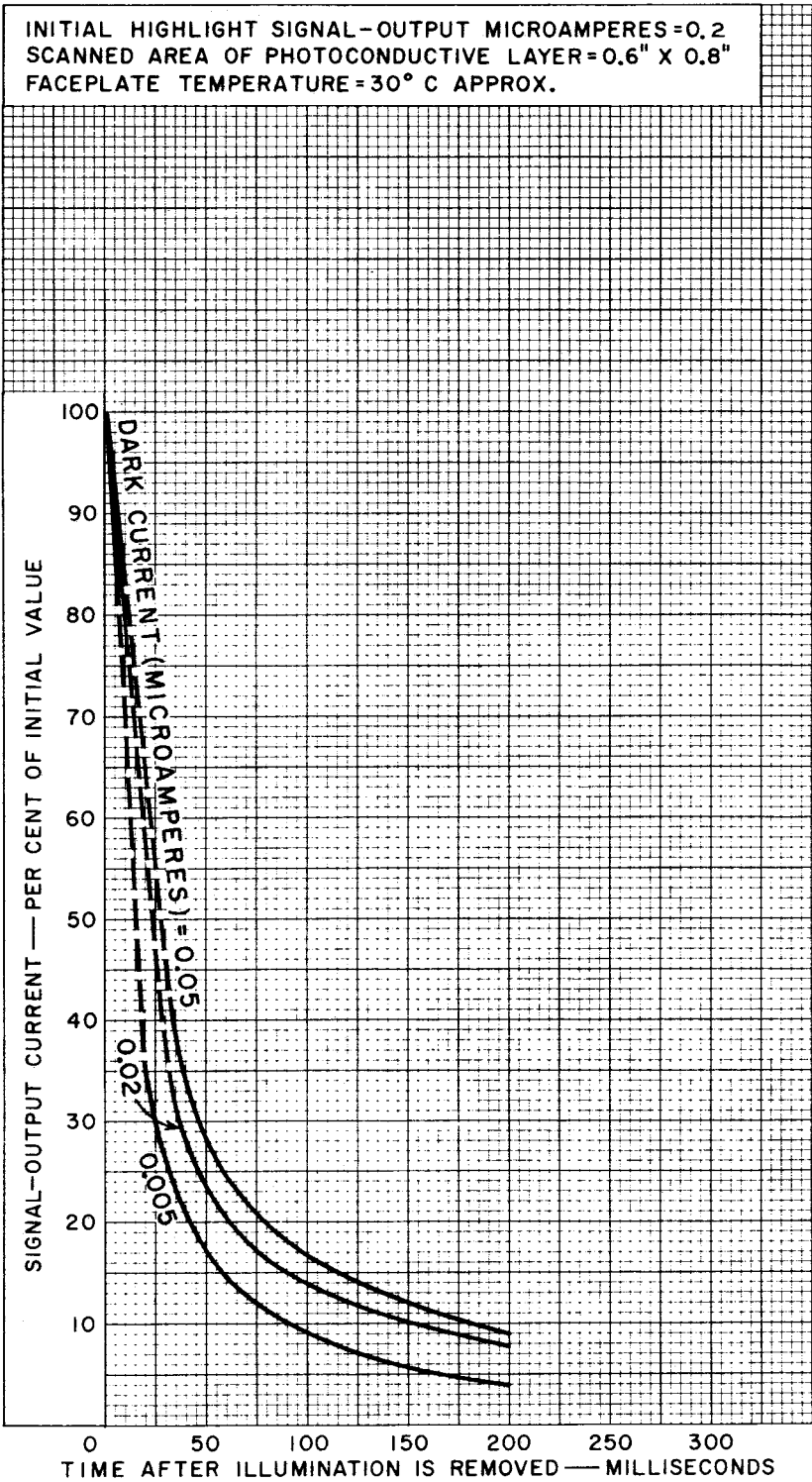
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Typical Range of Dark Current



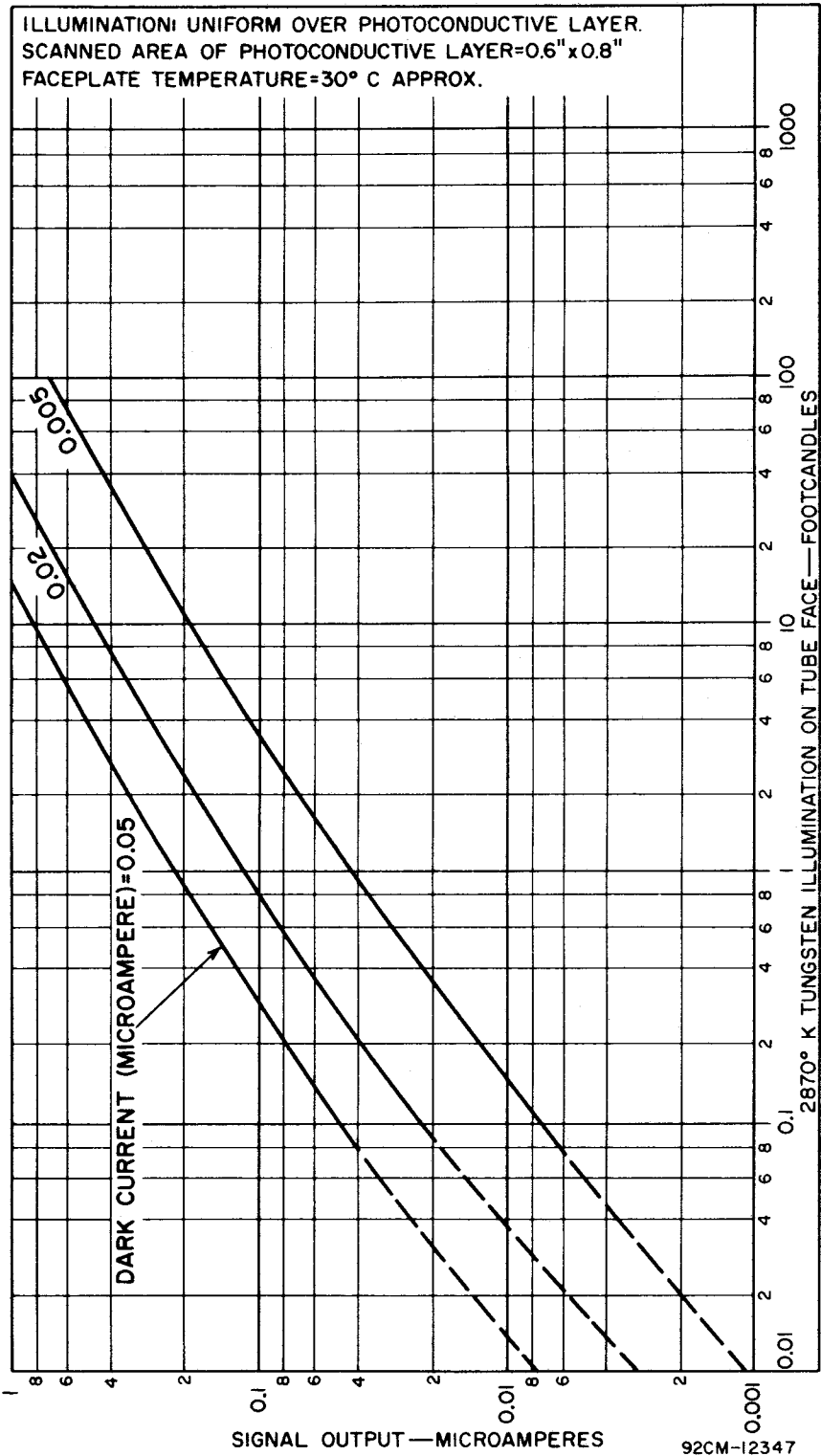
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Typical Persistence Characteristics

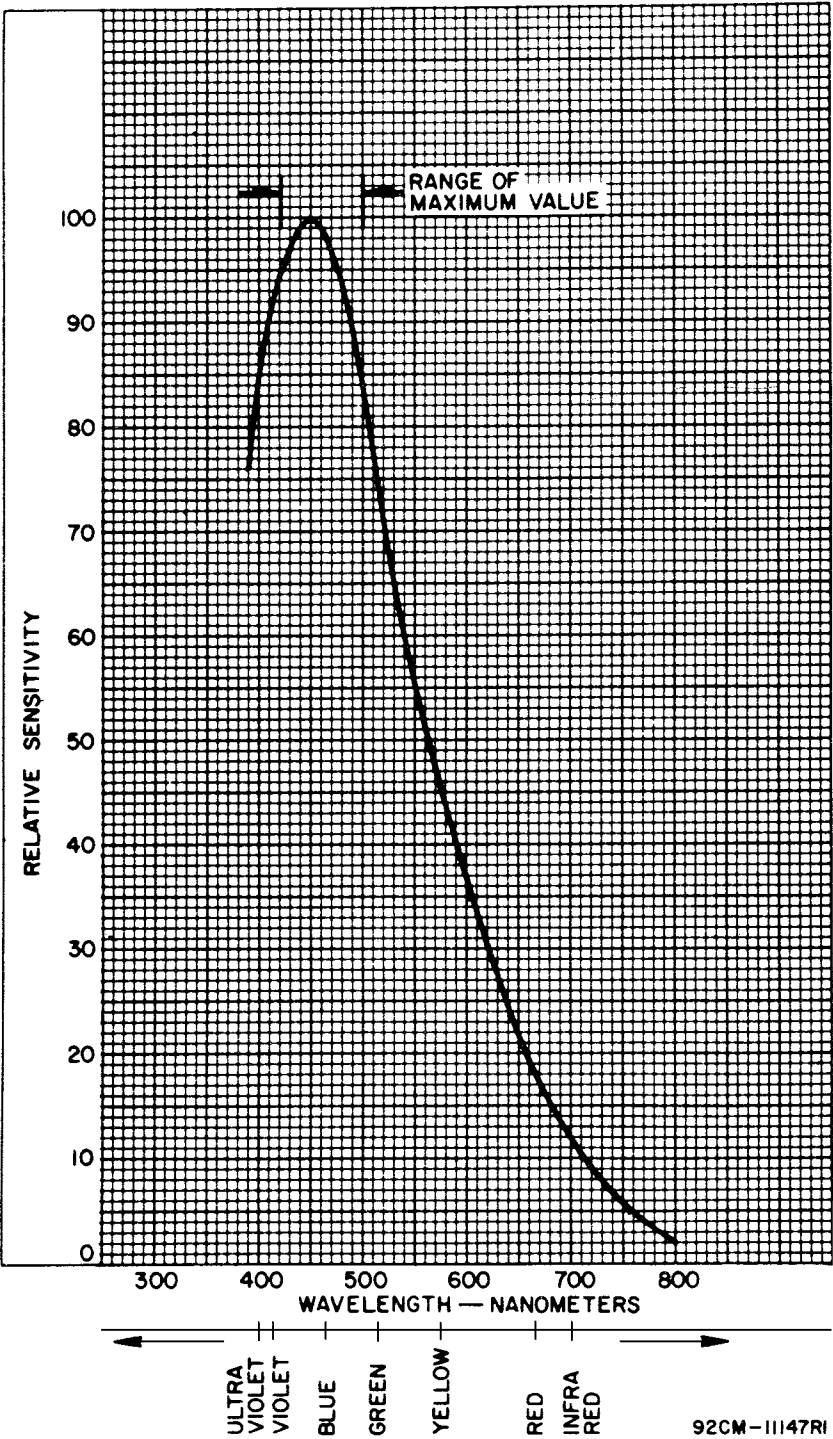


92CM-III53RI

Light Transfer Characteristics



Typical RCA Type I Spectral Response



92CM-11147R1