

**A standard, 10-stage, 51mm (2") tube**

<b>Applications :</b>	For scintillation counting, laboratory and industrial photometry.		
<b>Description :</b>	Window :	Material :	lime glass
		Photocathode :	bi-alkali
		Refr. index at 400 nm :	1.54
	Multiplier :	Structure :	linear focused
		Nb of stages :	10
	Mass :		110 g

**Photocathode characteristics**

Spectral range :			290-650	nm
	Maximum sensitivity at :		400	nm
Sensitivity ① :				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Luminous :		typ.: 70	μA/lm
	Blue :	min.: 9	typ.: 10	μA/lmF
	Radiant, at 400 nm :		typ.: 75	mA/W

**Characteristics with voltage divider A**

Gain slope (vs supp. volt., log/log) :			7.5	
For an anode blue sensitivity of :			10	A/lmF
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supply voltage :	max.:	1500	typ.: 1250	V
	min.:	1100		
Gain :			10 <sup>6</sup>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anode dark current ② :	max:	20	typ.: 3	nA
Pulse height resolution <sup>137</sup> Cs ③ :			typ.: 7.2	%
Pulse height resolution <sup>55</sup> Fe ④ :			typ.: 42	%
Mean anode sensitivity deviation ⑤ :				
	long term (16 h) :		1	%
	after change of count rate :		1	%
	vs temperature between 0 and +40 °C at 420 nm :		- 0.2	%/K
Gain halved for a magnetic field of :				
	perpendicular to axis "n" :		0.2	mT
	parallel to axis "n" :		0.1	mT

**Characteristics with voltage divider ⑦ :**

	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	
For a supply voltage of :	1700	1700	V
Gain :	1.8x10 <sup>6</sup>	7.5x10 <sup>6</sup>	
Linearity (2%) of anode current up to :	200	100	mA
Anode pulse ⑦ :			
	Rise time :	4	ns
	Duration at half height :	8	ns
	Transit Time :	36	ns
Capacitance	anode to all :	5	pF

**Recommended voltage divider**

**Type A** for maximum gain

K	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	A	
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(total :12)

**Type B** for best timing / linearity compromise

K	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	A	
2	1	1	1	1.25	1.25	1.5	2.25	2.25	2.5	2.25	2.25	(total :18.25)

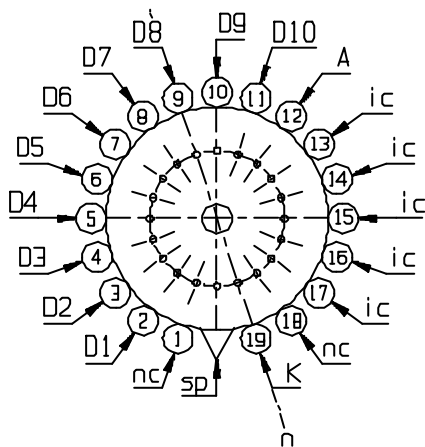
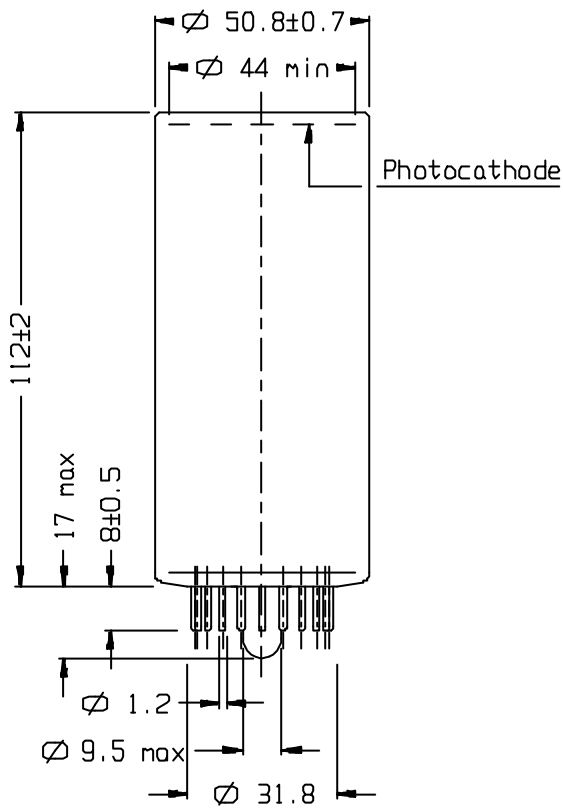
K: photocathode      Dn: dynode      A: anode

**Limiting values**

Anode luminous sensitivity :		max.:	75	A/lmF		
Supply voltage :		max.:	1800	V		
Continuous anode current :		max.:	0.2	mA		
Voltage between :	D1 and photocathode :	min.:	150	max.:	600	V
	consecutive dynodes :			max.:	300	V
	anode and D10 :	min.:	30	max.:	300	V
Ambient temperature :	short operation (< 30 mn) :	min.:	-30	max.:	+80	°C
	continuous operation & storage :	min.:	-30	max.:	+50	

**Notes**

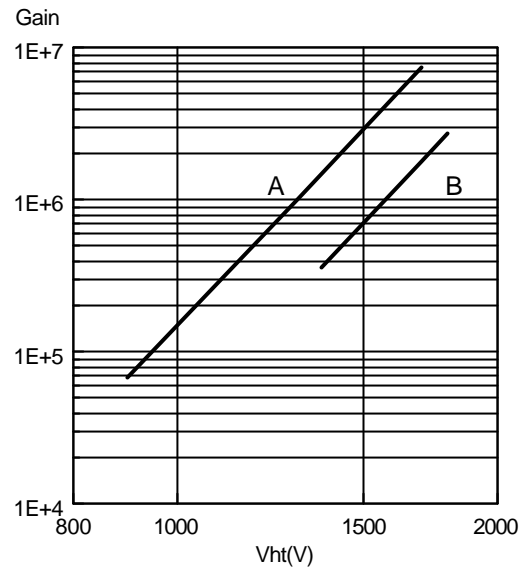
- Characteristic measured and mentioned on the test ticket of each tube.
- ① Luminous sensitivity is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of  $2856 \pm 5$  K. The blue sensitivity, expressed in A/lmF ("F" as in Filtered) is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of  $2856 \pm 5$  K. Light is transmitted through an interference filter.
- ② Dark current is measured at ambient temperature, after the tube has been in darkness for approximately 1 min. Lower value can be obtained after a longer stabilisation period in darkness (approx. 30 min.).
- ③ Pulse amplitude resolution for  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{57}\text{Co}$  is measured with NaI(Tl) cylindrical scintillator with a diameter of 32 mm and a height of 25 mm. The count rate used is  $\sim 1.0 \times 10^4$  c/s.
- ④ Pulse amplitude resolution for  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  is measured by coupling a NaI(Tl) cylindrical scintillator with a diameter of 32 mm and a height of 1 mm provided with a beryllium window. The count rate used is  $\sim 1.0 \times 10^4$  c/s.
- 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  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source at a distance from the scintillator such that the count rate is  $\sim 1.E+04$  c/s, corresponding to an anode current of  $\sim 300$  nA. The mean pulse amplitude deviation after change of count rate is measured with a  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source at a distance from the scintillator such that the count rate can be changed from  $1.E+04$  to  $1.E+03$  c/s, corresponding to an anode current of  $\sim 1 \mu\text{A}$  and  $0.1 \mu\text{A}$  respectively. Both tests are carried out according to ANSI-N42-9-1972 of IEEE recommendations.
- ⑥ To obtain a peak pulse current greater than that obtainable with divider A, it is necessary to increase the inter-dynode voltage progressively. Divider circuit C is an example of a progressive divider, giving a compromise between gain, speed and linearity. other dividers can be conceived to achieve other compromises. It is generally recommended that the voltage ratio between two successive stages is less than 2.
- ⑦ Measured with a pulse light source, with a pulse duration (FWHM) of approximately 1ns., 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.: 87500018  
 sp: short pin  
 nc: not connected  
 ic: internal connection  
 n: plane of symmetry of the multiplier

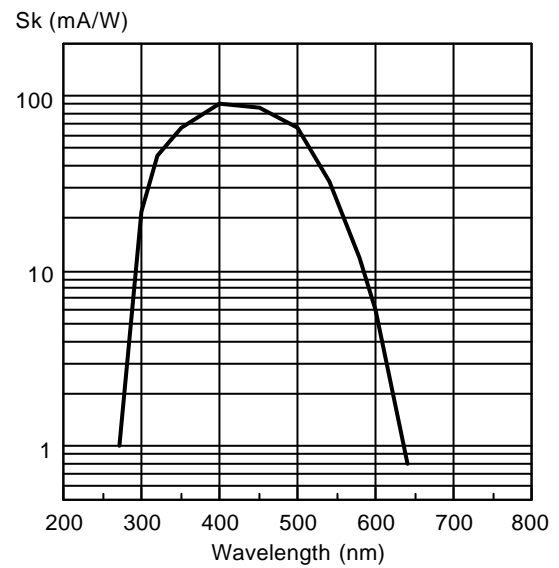
K: cathode                      Dn: dynode  
 A: anode

**Typical gain curve**



XP2202

**Typical spectral characteristics**



XP2202

**Accessories**

Socket: FE2019  
 Mu-metal shield: MS152