

High PHR, venetian blind, 10-stage, 60 mm hexagonal tube

Applications : For gamma-cameras principally.			
Description :	Window :	Material :	lime glass
		Photocathode :	bi-alkali
		Refr. index at 420 nm :	1.54
	Multiplier :	Structure :	venetian blind
		Nb of stages :	10
	Mass :	148 g	

Photocathode characteristics

Spectral range : 290-650 nm
Maximum sensitivity at : 420 nm

Sensitivity ① :

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Luminous :			100	$\mu\text{A}/\text{lm}$
	Blue :	min.: 11	typ.:	12.5	$\mu\text{A}/\text{lmF}$
	Radiant, at 420 nm :		typ.:	100	mA/W

Characteristics with voltage divider A

Gain slope (vs supp. volt., log/log) : 6.2
For an anode blue sensitivity of : 1.5 A/lmF

Supply voltage : max.: 1400 typ.: 1250 V
min.: 1000

Gain : typ.: 1.2×10^5

Anode dark current ② : max.: 20 typ.: 1 nA

Pulse height resolution ^{57}Co ③ : max.: 9.2 typ.: 8.9 %
Pulse height resolution ^{137}Cs ③ : typ.: 7.0 %

Mean anode sensitivity deviation ④ :
long term (16 h) : 1 %
after change of count rate : 1 %
vs temperature between 0 & +40 °C at 420 nm : -0.2 %/K

Anode sensitivity change for magnetic field of 0.05 mT : 2 %

For a supply voltage of : 1500 V
Linearity (2%) of an. current up to : 10 mA
Anode pulse rise time ⑤ : 10 ns
Anode pulse duration at half height : 20 ns
Signal transit time: 46 ns

Capacitance anode to all : 8.5 pF

Recommended voltage divider

Type A for maximum gain

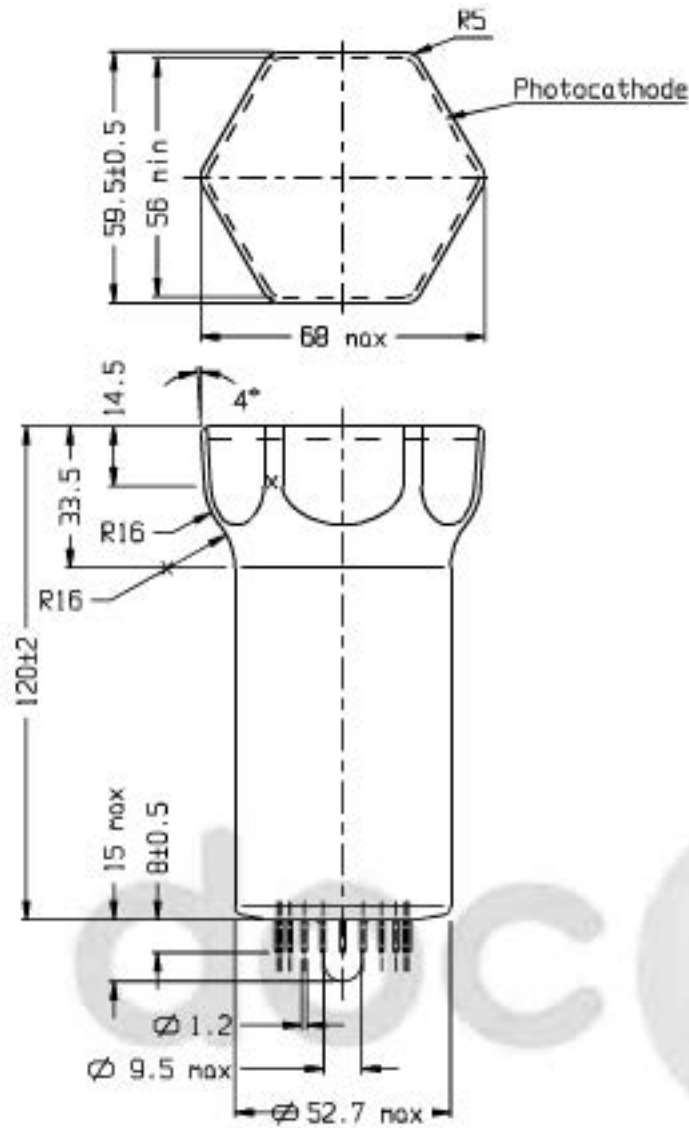
K	G	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	A	
0.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(total : 12)
K: photocathode		G: focusing electrode					Dn: dynode			A: anode			

Limiting values

Anode blue sensitivity ⑥ :		max.:	15	A/lmF
Supply voltage :		max.:	2000	V
Continuous anode current ⑦ :		max.:	0.2	mA
Voltage between :				
	G and photocathode :		max.:	500
	D1 and photocathode :	min.:	150	max.:
	consecutive dynodes :		max.:	300
	anode and D10 ⑧ :	min.:	40	max.:
				300
Ambient temperature :				
	short operation (< 30 mn) :	min.:	-30	max.:
	continuous operation & storage :	min.:	-30	max.:
				+80
				+50

Notes

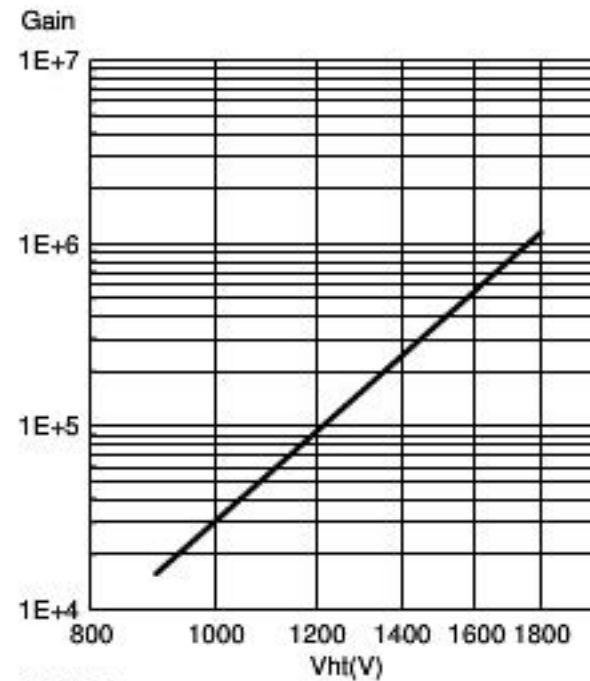
- Characteristic measured and mentioned on the test ticket of each tube.
- ① Luminous sensitivity is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. The blue sensitivity, expressed in A/lmF ("F" as in Filtered) is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. Light is transmitted through a blue filter Corning CS no.5-58, polished to half stock thickness. The radiant sensitivity is measured with a tungsten filament lamp with a colour temperature of 2856 ± 5 K. Light is transmitted through an interference filter. Radiant sensitivity at 420 nm, expressed in mA/W, can be estimated by multiplying the blue sensitivity, expressed in μ A/lmF, by 7.5 for this type of tube.
- 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}Cs and ^{57}Co is measured with a NaI(Tl) cylindrical scintillator with a diameter of 51 mm and a height of 51 mm. The count rate used is $\sim 1.E+04$ c/s.
- ④ 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}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 ~ 300 nA. The mean pulse amplitude deviation after change of count rate is measured with a ^{137}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 ~ 1 μ A and 0.1 μ A respectively. Both tests are carried out according to ANSI-N42-9-1972 of IEEE recommendations.
- ⑤ Measured with a pulse light source, with a pulse duration (FWHM) of approximately 1 ns., 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 $(Vht)^{-1/2}$.
- ⑥ The voltage corresponding to this maximum anode blue sensitivity is equal to 1.5 times the voltage indicated on the test ticket of the tube.
- ⑦ A value less than 10 μ A is recommended for applications requiring good stability.
- ⑧ When calculating the anode voltage, the voltage drop across the load resistor should be taken into account.



ref.: 88100003
 sp: short pin
 ic: internal connection
 n: plane of symmetry of the multiplier

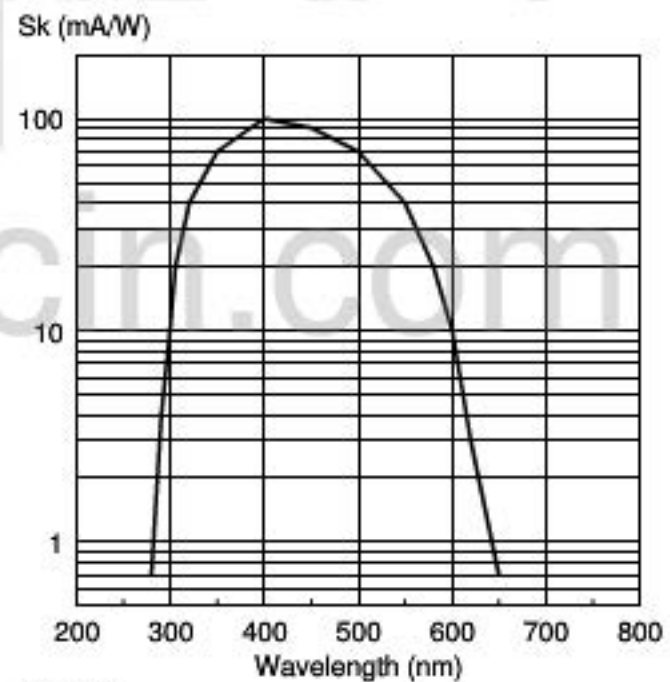
K: cathode G: focusing electrode
 Dn: dynode A: anode

Typical gain curve



XP2422

Typical spectral characteristics



XP2422

Accessories

Socket: FE2019