# **Multiplier Phototube**

IO-STAGE, HEAD-ON, SPHERICAL-FACEPLATE TYPE HAVING ENCLOSED, IN-LINE DYNODE STRUCTURE, 1.68"-DIAMETER, SPHERICAL, SEMITRANSPARENT PHOTOCATHODE, S-II RESPONSE, AND VERY SHORT TIME-RESOLUTION CAPABILITY

#### DATA

General:	
Spectral Response	l S
Cathode, Semitransparent: Shape	i
Window: Area (Projected) 2.2 sq.in	
Minimum diameter 1.68 in Index of refraction 1.51	•
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances	
(Approx.):	_
Anode to dynode No.10 3.8 $\mu\mu$	
Anode to all other electrodes 5 $\mu\mu$	_
Dynode No.10 to all other electrodes. 6.5 $\mu\mu$	
Maximum Overall Length 6.12	
Seated Length 5.18" ± 0.19	
Maximum Diameter	
Weight (Approx.) 6_0	y 7
Bulb	6
Socket Cinch No.3M14, or equivalen	
Base Medium-Shell Diheptal 14-Pi	
(JEDEC Group 5, No. B14-38	
Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW 144	
Pin 1 – Dynode No.1	
Pin 2 – Dynode No.3	
Pin 3 - Dynode No.5	
Pin 4 – Dynode No. 7 Pin 5 – Dynode No. 9	
Pin 5-Dynode No.9	
Pin 6 - Anode Pin 7 - Dynode No 10	
Pin 7 – Dynode No. 10. Pin 8 – Dynode No. 8	
Pin 9 – Dynode No.6	
Pin 10 – Dynode No.4	
Pin 11 – Dynode No.2	
Pin 12 - Internal Con-	
nection—	
Do Not Use	
Pin 13 - Focusing Electrode DIRECTION OF LIGHT:	
Pin 14 - Photocathode	
Maximum Ratings, Absolute-Kaximum Values: SUPPLY VOLTAGE BETWEEN ANODE AND	_



CATHODE (DC) .

volts

2500 max.

SUPPLY VOLTAGE BETWEEN DO AND ANODE (DC) SUPPLY VOLTAGE BETWEEN CO DYNODES (DC) SUPPLY VOLTAGE BETWEEN DO AND CATHODE (DC) SUPPLY VOLTAGE BETWEEN FOR ELECTRODE AND CATHODE AVERAGE ANODE CURRENTAL AMBIENT TEMPERATURE  Characteristics Range Va Under conditions with a age divider providing with E = 2000 volts (Exception 1) and the Exception of the E	YNODE OCUSII (DC) lues ic suppled elect	No.1  No.1  for Equipmen  ply voltage  rode voltage	300 m 600 m 600 m 75 m t Design: t s cross s shown in d focusing.	ax. volts ax. volts ax. ma ax. °C  a volt- Table
voltage adjusted to give	maxi	mum current	amplificat	ion
	Min.	Median	Max.	
Sensitivity: Radiant, at 4400 angstroms Cathode radiant, at 4400 angstroms Luminous, at 0 cps.	- - 200	9.6 x 10 <sup>5</sup> 0.056 1200	- 6000	amp/watt amp/watt amp/lumen
Cathode luminous: With tungsten light source* With blue	50	70	=	μa/lumen
light source Current Amplification . Equivalent Anode-Dark- Current Input at luminous sensitivity	0.05	1.7 × 10 <sup>7</sup>		μа
of 230 amperes/lumen. Equivalent Noise Input Anode-Pulse Rise Time Greatest Delay Between Anode Pulses: Due to position from which electrons are simultaneously re- leased within a circle centered on tube face		9 x 10 <sup>-10</sup> 6 x 10 <sup>-12</sup> 2 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	3.5 × 10 <sup>-9</sup>	iumen lumen sec
having a diameter of— 1.4" 1.6"		3 × 10-10 <sup>⊕</sup> 5 × 10	- -	sec sec
With E = 1500 volts (Exc voltage adjusted to give				
	Min.	Nedian	Max.	
Sensitivity: Radiant, at 4400 angstroms Cathode radiant,	_	1 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	-	amp/watt
at 4400 angstroms. Luminous, at 0 cps.	23	0.056 130	- 680	amp/watt amp/lumen

	Min.	Median	Max.	
Cathode luminous: With tungsten light source* Current Amplification . Equivalent Anode-Dark- Current Input at	50 -	70 1.8 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	. =	μa/lumen
luminous sensitivity of 20 amperes/lumen . Equivalent Noise Input Pulse Height Resolution*	-	8 x 10 <sup>-10</sup> 4 x 10 <sup>-12</sup> 8.5	2.5 x 10 <sup>-9</sup> 1 x 10 <sup>-11</sup> 9	lumen lumen %

With E = 1000 volts (Except as noted) and focusing-electrode voltage adjusted to give maximum current amplification

	Min.	Median	Max.	
Sensitivity:				
Radiant, at 4400		3		
angstroms	-	$4.8 \times 10^{3}$	-	amp/watt
Cathode radiant,				
at 4400 angstroms .		0.056		amp/watt
Luminous, at 0 cps.	1	6	30	amp/lumen
Cathode luminous:				
With tungsten				
light source★ · · ·	50	70	-	μa/lumen
Current Amplification .	-	$8.6 \times 10^4$	_	
Equivalent Anode-Dark-				
Current Input at				
luminous sensitivity				
of 6 amperes/lumen	-	5 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>	_	lumen
Equivalent Noise Input		5 x 10-12	-	lumer

- Averaged over any interval of 30 seconds maximum.
- Under the following conditions: The light source is a tungsten-filament lamp operated at a color temperature of 2870° K. A light input of 0.1 microlumen is used.
- Under the following conditions: The light source is a tungsten-filament lamp operated at a color temperature of 2870 K. The value of light flux is 0.01 lumen and 200 volts are applied between cathode and all other electrodes connected together as anode.
  - under the following conditions: Light incident on the cathode is transmitted through a blue filter (Corning No.C.S. 5-58, Glass Composer No.5113 polished to 1/2 stock thickness) from a tungsten-filament lamp operated at a color temperature of 2870 K. The value of light flux on the filter is 0.01 lumen. Avoltage of 200 volts is applied between cathode and all other electrodes connected together as anode.
- For spectral characteristic of this source, see sheet SPECTRAL CHARACTER-ISTIC OF 2070 K LIGHT SOURCE AND SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTIC OF LIGHT FROM 2070 K SOURCE AFTER PASSING THROUGH INDICATED BLUE FILTER at front of this section.
- Measured at a tube temperature of  $25^{\rm O}$  C. Dark current may be reduced by the use of a refrigerant.
- under the following conditions: Supply voltage (E) is as shown,  $25^{\circ}-C$  tube temperature, external shield is connected to cathode, bandwidth 1 cycle per second, tungsten light source of  $2870^{\circ}$  K interrupted at low audio frequency to produce incident radiation pulses alternating between zero and the value stated. The "on" period of the pulse is equal to the "off" period. The output current is measured through a filter which passes only the fundamental frequency of the pulses.
- Measured between 10 per cent and 90 per cent of maximum anode-pulse height. This anode-pulse rise time is primarily a function of transit-time variations in the multiplier stages and is measured under conditions with an incident-light spot approximately 1 millimeter in diameter centered on the photocathode.

- These values represent the difference in time of transit between the photocathode and dynode No.1 for electrons simultaneously released from the center and from the periphery of the specified areas.
- \*\* Measured with supply voltage (E) = 1200 to 1300 volts; radiation source, an isotope of cesium having an atomic mass of 137 (Cs 137); scintillation courter crystal, acylindrical 2 x x = thallium-activated sodium-iodide type [NaI (T.)] type 808550, Serial No.AL281, manufactured by Harshaw Chemical (C.)] 4945 E. 97 Street, Cleveland 6. Ohioj.

TABLE !

VOLTAGE TO BE PROVIDED BY DIVIDER		
Between	8.06% of Supply Voltage (E) multiplied by	
Cathode and Dynode No.1	2	
Dynode No.1 and Dynode No.2	1.4	
Dynode No.2 and Dynode No.3	1	
Dynode No.3 and Dynode No.4	1	
Dynode No.4 and Dynode No.5	1	
Dynode No.5 and Dynode No.6	1	
Dynode No.6 and Dynode No.7	1	
Dynode No.7 and Dynode No.8	1	
Dynode No.8 and Dynode No.9	1	
Dynode No.9 and Dynode No.10	1	
Dynode No.10 and Anode	1	
Anode and Cathode	12.4	

Focusing electrode is connected to arm of potentiometer between cathode and dynode No.1. The focusing-electrode voltage is varied to give maximum current amplification.

#### OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

The operating stability of the 7746 is dependent on the magnitude of the anode current and its duration. When the 7746 is operated at high average values of anode current, a drop in sensitivity (sometimes called fatigue) may be expected. The extent of the drop below the tabulated sensitivity values depends on the severity of the operating conditions. After a period of idleness, the 7746 usually recovers a substantial percentage of such loss in sensitivity.

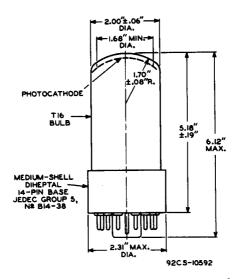
The use of an average anone current well below the maximumred value of 2 milliamperes is recommended when stability of operation is important. When maximum stability is required, the average anode current should not exceed 10 microamperes.

 ${\it Electrostatic} \ \ {\it and/or} \ \ {\it magnetic} \ \ {\it shielding} \ \ {\it of} \ \ {\it the} \ \ {\it 7746} \ \ {\it may} \ \ {\it be} \ \ {\it necessary}.$ 

Adequate *light shielding* should be provided to prevent extraneous light from reaching any part of the 7746.

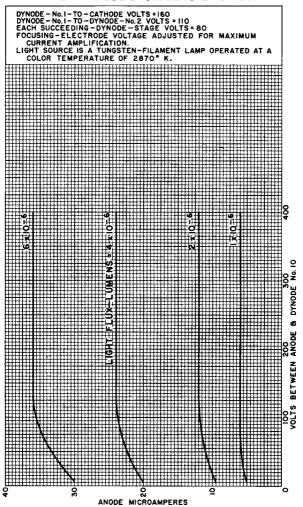
The high voltages at which the 7746 is operated are very dangerous. Care should be taken in the design of apparatus to prevent the operator from coming in contact with these high voltages. Precautions should include the enclosure of high-potential terminals and the use of interlock switches to break the primary circuit of the high-voltage power supply when access to the apparatus is required.

SPECTRAL-SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTIC of Phototube having S-II Response is shown at front of this Section



CENTER LINE OF BULB WILL NOT DEVIATE MORE THAN  $2^{\rm O}$  IN ANY DIRECTION FROM THE PERPENDICULAR ERECTED AT THE CENTER OF BOTTOM OF THE BASE.

## TYPICAL ANODE CHARACTERISTICS



92CM-10596R1

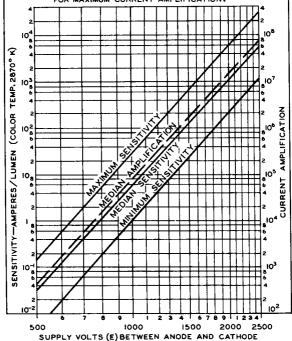


# **CHARACTERISTICS**

THE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (E) ACROSS VOLTAGE DIVIDER WHICH PROVIDES VOLTAGES AS FOLLOWS:

BETWEEN	8.06% OF E MULTIPLIED BY		
CATHODE & DYI	2		
DYI & DY2	1.4		
DY2 & DY3	i i		
DY3 & DY4	1 1		
DY4 & DY5	l l		
DY5 & DY6			
DY6 &DY7	1 1		
DY7 & DY8	1 1		
DY8 & DY9			
DY9 & DYIO	•		
DYIO & ANODE			
ANODE & CATHODE	12.4		

FOCUSING-ELECTRODE VOLTAGE IS ADJUSTED FOR MAXIMUM CURRENT AMPLIFICATION.



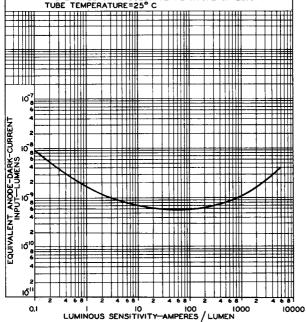
92CM-10597RI

### TYPICAL ANODE-DARK-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC

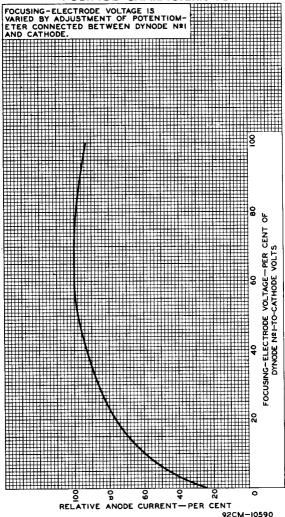
LUMINOUS SENSITIVITY IS VARIED BY ADJUSTMENT OF THE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (E) ACROSS VOLTAGE DIVIDER WHICH PROVIDES VOLTAGES AS FOLLOWS:

BETWEEN	8.06% OF E
CATHODE & DY I	2
DYI & DY2	1.4
DY2& DY3	į i
DY3& DY4	l i
DY4 & DY5	
DY5 & DY6	1 1
DY6 & DY7	
DY7 & DY8	!
DY8 & DY9	!
DY9 & DY10	!
DYIO & ANODE	, I
ANODE & CATHODE	12.4

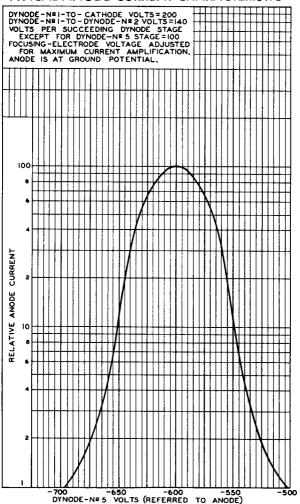
FOCUSING-ELECTRODE VOLTAGE IS ADJUSTED FOR MAXIMUM CURRENT AMPLIFICATION.
LIGHT SOURCE IS A TUNGSTEN-FILAMENT LAMP OPERATED AT A COLOR TEMPERATURE OF 2870° K.



# AVERAGE FOCUSING-ELECTRODE-**VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTIC**



## TYPICAL ANODE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC



92CM-10598