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PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBE **R2368**

TRANSMISSION MODE PHOTOCATHODE

Good Spatial Uniformity, Wide Angle of Radiant Input Multialkali Photocathode For UV-Visible Spectrophotometers and General Applications

R2386 is a 28mm (1-1/8 Inch) diameter, side-on photomultiplier tube having a transmission mode multialkali photocathode. The transmission mode photocathode offers better spatial uniformity and wider angle of radiation input than conventional side-on tubes which have opaque photocathodes (reflection mode photocathode). Also, this type of photocathodes is independent of polarized light.

The R2368 has a 9-stage dynode which provides high gain and employs an HA Coating for noise reduction and an "Anti-hysteresis design".

GENERAL

F	Description/Value	Unit	
Spectral Response	185 to 850	nm	
Wavelength of Maxim	420	nm	
Photocathode	Material	Multialkali	_
FIIOlocalilloue	Useful Area (Minimum)	16 × 18	mm
Window Material	UV glass	—	
Dynode	Structure	Circular-cage	—
Dynoue	Number of Stages	9	—
Base	JEDEC No. B11-88	—	
Suitable Socket	E678-11A	—	
Suitable Socket Asse	E717-05		
Direct Interelectrode	Anode to Last Dynode	1.2	pF
Capacitance	Anode to All Other Electrodes	3.4	pF



Figure 1: Typical Spectral Response

CATHODE RADIANT SENSITIVITY Unit CATHODE RADIANT SENSITIVITY (mA/W) QUANTUM EFFICIENCY (%) 10 QUANTUM 0.1

200

400

TPMSB0148EA

100

0.01

600 WAVELENGTH (nm)

800

1000

Value Parameter

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Absolute Maximum Values)

Supply Voltage	Anode and Cathode	1250	v
Supply vollage	Anode and Last Dynode	250	V
Average Anode Curre	0.1	mA	
Ambient Temperature	•	-80 to +50	°C

CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C)

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Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Anode Luminous Sensitivity (NOTE 2, 3)	50	200	—	A/Im
Cathode Luminous Sensitivity (NOTE 4)	80	150	—	μA/Im
Cathode Red/White Ratio (NOTE 5)		0.15		—
Gain (NOTE 2)		$1.3 imes 10^{6}$	—	_
Anode Dark Current (NOTE 2)		5	50	nA
Anode Pulse Rise Time (NOTE 2, 6)	—	1.2	—	ns
Current Hysteresis (NOTE 7)	—	0.1	—	%
Voltage Hysteresis (NOTE 7)		1.0		%

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Figure 2: Typical Spatial Uniformity



Figure 3: Dimensional Outline and Basing Diagram (Unit: mm)



NOTES

- 1. Averaged over any interval of 30 seconds maximum.
- 2. Supply voltage of 1000 volts is applied between the cathode and the anode using the voltage distribution ratio shown below.

Electrodes	ŀ	<	Dy1		Dy2		Dy3		Dy4		Dy5		D	/6 Dy		y7 D		y8	Dy9		F	,
Distribution																						_
Ratio		1		1		1	1		1			1		1		1		1	1		'	
K: Cathode, Dy: Dynode, P: Anode																						

- 3. The light source is a tungsten filament lamp operated at a distribution temperature of 2856K. The light input is 0.01 microlumen.
- 4. Under the same conditions as Note 3 except that the light input is 0.01 lumen and 100 volts are applied between the cathode and all other electrodes connected together as an anode.
- 5. The red/white ratio is the quotiant of the cathode current measured using a red filter (Toshiba R-68) interposed between the light source and the tube by the cathode current measured with the filter removed under the same condition as Note 4.
- 6. The rise time is the time for the output pulse to rise from 10% to 90% of the peak amplitude when the entire photocathode is illuminated by a delta function light pulse.
- 7. Hysteresis is a temporary instability in anode current after light and voltage are applied.

Warning-Personal Safety Hazards Electrical Shock — Operating voltage applied to this device presents shock hazard.



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