Electron Tubes Inc

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Electrical Characteristics and Ratings

	PHYSICAL CH	HARACTERISTICS		CATHO		ANODE SENSIT	DARK EMISSION AT NOMINAL A/Im				
Туре	Spectral Dynoresponse	des Effective cathode size mm	µA/Im	Corning blue	Corning red	infra red	QE% A/ peak	m V _{k-a} V _k	a Gain x10 ⁶	l _a (dark) nA	Count s ⁻¹
		nom	min typ	min typ	min typ	min typ	typ no	m typ ma	ax nom	typ max	typ
9893B/100	Bialk 14LF	BeCu 2.5	60	7 8.5			22 50	00 2250 27	00 83	0.1 1	20
9893B/350	Bialk 14LF	BeCu 9	60	7 8.5			22 50	00 2250 27	00 83	0.2 1	40
9863B/100	S20 14LF	BeCu 2.5	125 185	9.5	70	2.5	20 50	00 1950 25	00 27	0.4 4	40
9863B/350	S20 14LF	BeCu 9	125 185	9.5	70	2.5	20 50	00 1950 25	00 27	1.0 5	300
9869B	Bialk 8LF	CsSb 45	90	10 13	2		30	10 970 13	00 0.1	0.02 1	200
9899B	Bialk 12LF	CsSb 45	85	9.5 13	2		30 5	00 1050 18	00 6	1.0 5	200
9829B	Bialk 12LF	BeCu 45	75	9.5 13	1.9		30 5	00 1660 18	00 6.7	1.6 10	200

Series characteristics

The fast photon counting series consists of types 9863 and 9893. They utilize internal focusing to reduce the effective cathode diameter to 2.5 mm (/100 types) and 9 mm (/350 types). This results in a very low dark count at room temperature. These types have exceptionally low afterpulse rates, making them particularly suitable for photon correlation applications. Every tube is supplied with a photon counting test report showing signal, background and afterpulse data. Custom designed Electron Tubes housings and electronic modules are recommended to obtain the best performance.

The liquid scintillation series consists of types 9899, 9829 and 9869. These are high performance tubes with thin, convex, low radioactivity glass windows for reduced background count. They are normally graded in a LSC test instrument and supplied as pairs, to the customer's specification.

Quartz (fused silica) windows are available, for all these types, for extended UV response. They are all normally supplied black plastic sleeved with a graphite coating connected to the cathode potential, to minimise dark current (add 0.8 mm to published diameter). An integral mu-metal shield is also available.

9863/100 and 9863/350 (photon counting parent type)

These types have S20 photocathodes giving a wide spectral range. Typical background counts of $40 \, \rm s^{-1}$ and $300 \, \rm s^{-1}$ for /100 and /350 types respectively, can be further reduced by cooling with Electron Tubes cooled housings. They are used primarily where the light can be focused to a small spot in applications such as particle sizing through laser scattering.

• 9893/100 and 9893/350

These types have bialkali photocathodes for applications involving blue light. Typical background counts of $20 \, s^{-1}$ and $40 \, s^{-1}$ respectively can be reduced by a factor of 2 by cooling.

• 9899 (LSC parent type)

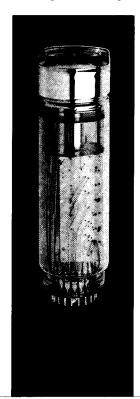
New to the range, this photomultiplier supersedes type 9849. The new electron optical design ensures high LSC counting efficiency (typical $^3H=65\%$), together with low background (typical coincident count 20 cpm). This results in excellent E^2/B values.

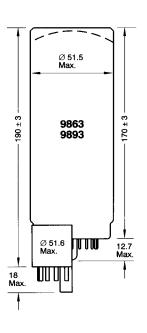
• 9829

An earlier 12 stage fast linear focused type, long established in the previous generation of LSC instruments.

• 9869

This short 8 stage variant of 9899 is for use in compact bench top LSC instruments.

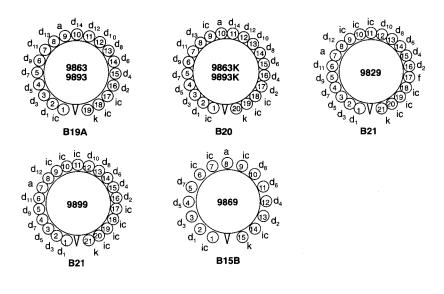


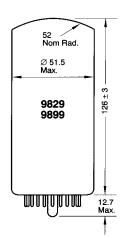


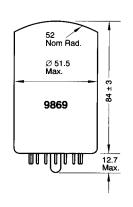
	SER	TIME RESPONSE Ins			RATI	VOLTAGE DIVIDER						
Туре	ρ/v	Rise time	Pulse width (fwhm)	Transit time	Jitter (fwhm)	A/Im	Yk-ai	V _{d-d}	V _{k-a}	ī, nĀ	a a VA	Distributio used
	typ	typ	typ	typ	typ	max	max	max	max	max	max	See Page 62
9893B/100		2.5	4	45	1.8	104	450	450	3000	0.1	200	H
9893B/350		2.5	4	45	1.8	104	450	450	3000	1.5	200	H
9863B/100		2.5	4	45	1.8	104	450	450	3000	2.5	200	н
9863B/350		2.5	4	45	1.8	104	450	450	3000	30	200	H
9869B		3.3	5	30	2.0	50	300	300	1800	100	200	н
9899B	2.0	4	5.5	45	3.5	2000	500	450	2800	50	200	н
9829B	2.0	2	3	41	2.2	2000	500	450	2800	50	200	н

Pin connections

(Viewed from below. V indicates position of short pin or key; ic=internal connection). The corresponding socket type number is shown below each diagram. Focus electrode, f, where fitted, should normally be connected by the user to d_1 .



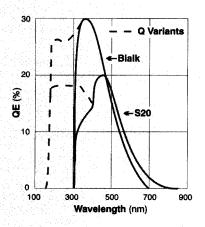




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Spectral Response



Gain Curves

