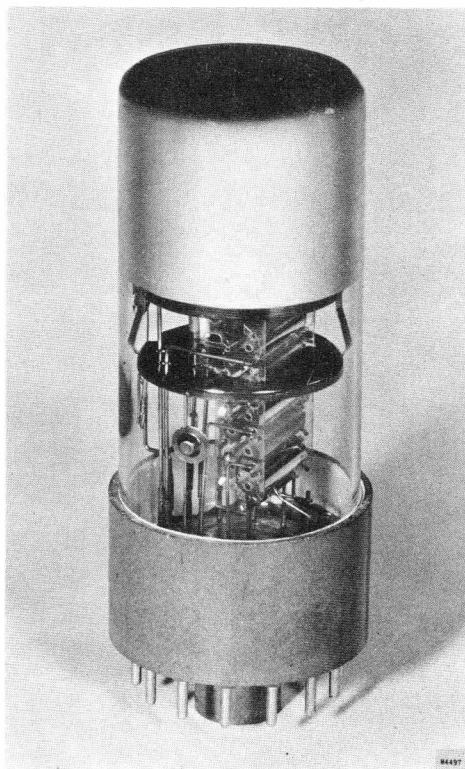


PHOTOMULTIPLIER



The 53 AVP is an 11-stage photomultiplier tube provided with a caesium-antimony semi-transparent flat cathode, which has a diameter of 44 mm.

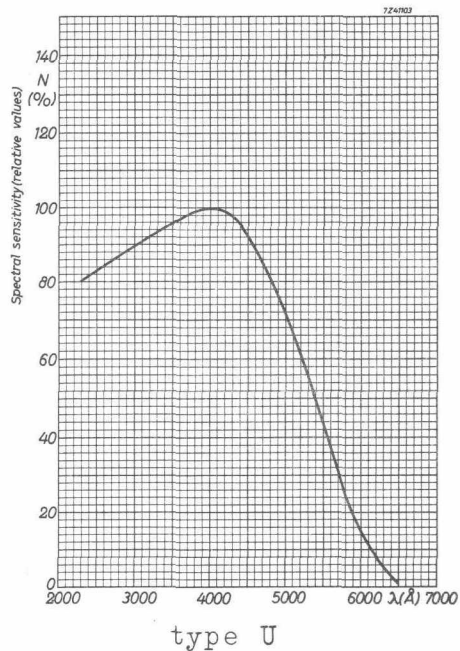
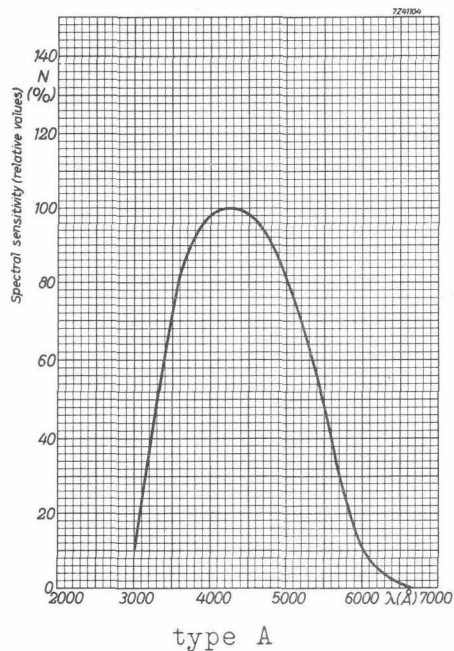
The highly sensitive uniform photocathode has a typical sensitivity of $60 \mu\text{A}/\text{lm}$ and a spectral response lying mainly in the visible region, with its maximum at $4200 \text{ \AA}$, as shown in the spectral-response curve A.

The 53 UVP has the same photocathode but is provided with a quartz window, which results in a spectral response as shown in the spectral-response curve U.

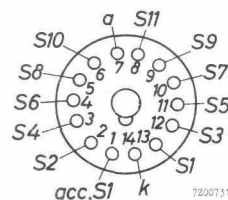
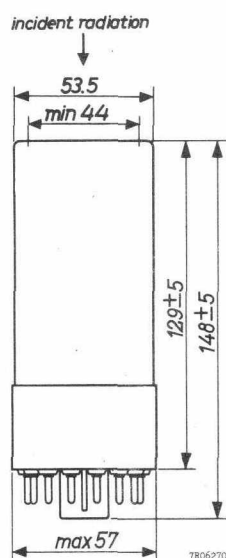
The 53 AVP is intended for use in applications such as scintillation counting of α , β , γ , n radiation and X-rays, in flying-spot apparatus and different kinds of optical instruments.

The 53 UVP is intended for optical spectrometry, ultraviolet photometry and other applications which require a good sensitivity in the ultraviolet region.

The total gain of the tube is about $4 \cdot 10^7$ at an overall voltage of 1800 V. The dark current is less than $0.05 \mu\text{A}$ at an anode sensitivity of $60 \text{ A}/\text{lm}$.



Spectral response



14-pins socket
type No. B8 700 40

Dimensions (in mm) and
electrode connections

μ-metal screening
cylinder
type No. 56128
length 90 ± 1 mm
diam. $57 \begin{smallmatrix} +1 \\ -0 \end{smallmatrix}$ mm

PHOTOCATHODE

Semi-transparent, head-on, flat surface

Cathode material

Minimum useful diameter

Wavelength at max. response 53 AVP

Wavelength at max. response 53 UVP

Luminous sensitivity ¹⁾

Radiant sensitivity ²⁾

Dark current (at room temperature)

SbCs

44 mm

4200 ± 300 Å

4000 ± 300 Å

avg. 60 μA/lm

min. 35 μA/lm

avg. 50 mA/W

10^{-15} A/cm²

¹⁾ Measured with a tungsten ribbon lamp with a colour temperature of 2850 °K

²⁾ At a wavelength of 4200 Å

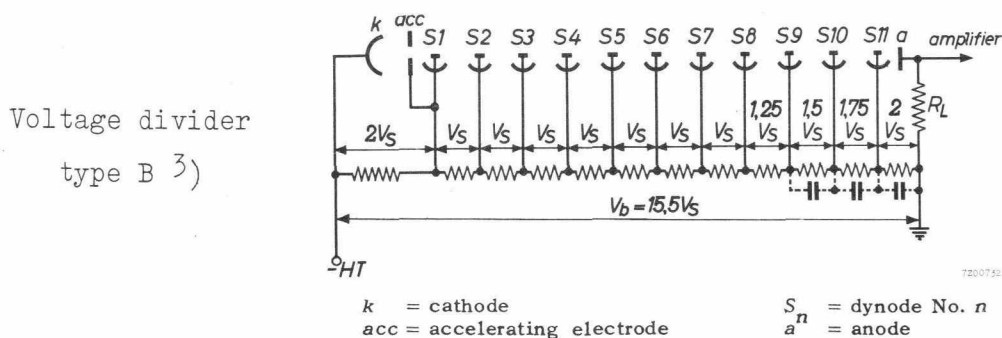
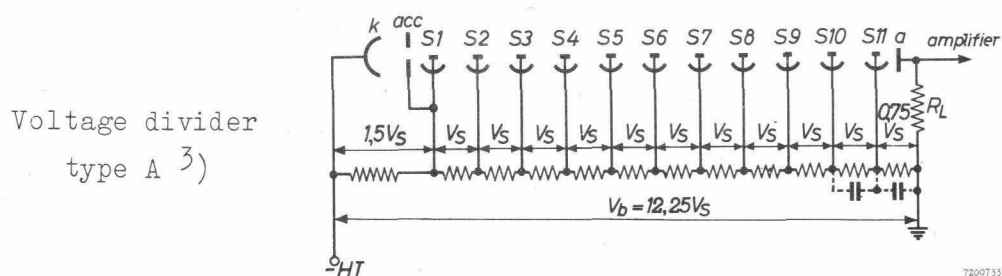
MULTIPLIER SYSTEM

Number of stages	11
Dynode material	AgMgOCs
Capacitance between anode and final dynode	$C_{a-S11} = 3$ pF
Capacitance between anode and all other electrodes	$C_a = 5$ pF

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (voltage divider type A)

Anode sensitivity (at a total voltage of 1800 V)	$N_a =$ avg. 4000 A/lm min. 100 A/lm
Anode dark current (at an anode sensitivity of 60 A/lm)	max. 0.05 μ A
Linearity between anode pulse amplitude and input-light flux:	
- with voltage divider type A	up to 30 mA
- with voltage divider type B	up to 100 mA

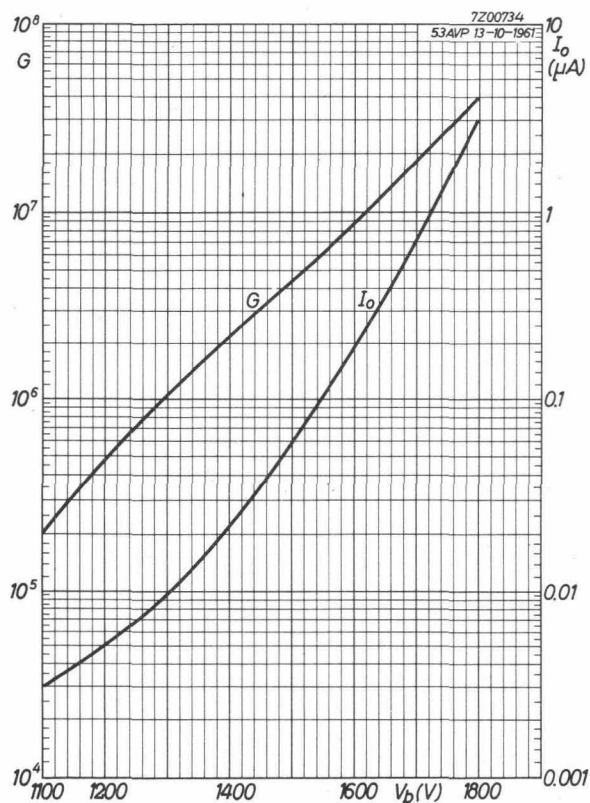
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



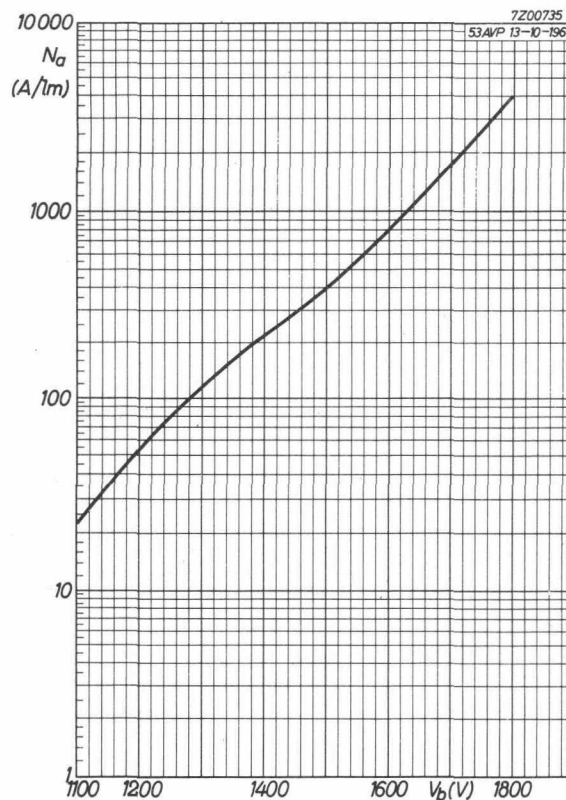
LIMITING VALUES

Total voltage	$V_b =$ max. 1800 V
Anode current at continuous operation (in order not to overload the tube)	$I_a =$ max. 1 mA
Anode dissipation	$W_a =$ max. 0.5 W
Voltage between cathode and first dynode	$V_{k-S1} =$ min. 200 V max. 500 V
Voltage between two consecutive dynodes	$V_{S_n-S_{n+1}} =$ min. 80 V max. 300 V
Voltage between S_{11} and anode	$V_{a-S11} =$ min. 80 V ³⁾ max. 300 V

³⁾ When calculating the anode voltage the voltage drop in the load resistance R_L should not be overlooked.



Gain and dark current



Overall sensitivity

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

To achieve a stability of about 1 % the ratio of the current through the voltage-divider bridge to that through the heaviest loaded stage of the tube should be approx. 100.

For moderate intensities of radiation a bridge current of approx. 0.5 mA to 1 mA will be sufficient.

Different kinds of voltage dividers are possible. A circuit of type A results in the highest gain of the tube at a given total voltage; a circuit of type B gives higher currents in the last stages, but the total gain is less at the same total voltage.

When pulses with high amplitudes are taken from the anode, it is useful to decouple the last stages as indicated in the circuit by means of capacitors of a few hundred pF, to avoid a voltage drop between these stages.

When the tube has been exposed to full daylight just before mounting, it will probably show an increased dark current, which will be back at its normal value after several hours of operation.

It is advisable to screen the tube with a mu-metal cylinder against the influence of magnetic fields.