

GL-7629

IMAGE ORTHICON**FOCUS-MAGNETIC****DEFLECTION-MAGNETIC**

The GL-7629 is a low-light-level image orthicon designed to meet a variety of applications in the industrial, military, and scientific fields. It provides an effective low-light-level sensitivity of 3×10^{-6} foot-candles photocathode illumination for resolution of 100 television lines per target inch, or higher where extended integration is not a requirement.

The tube features a high-gain, thin-film magnesium-oxide target with a sensitivity ten to twenty times that of glass targets. The extreme thinness and the anisotropic property of this semiconductor target virtually eliminates lateral leakage and increases the resolution 25 to 50 percent over that of standard glass targets. Since operation of the target depends on electron conduction, which is not a depletion process, rather than on ion conduction, permanent stickiness and burn-in are virtually eliminated. Low gamma provides a very wide operating range.

These and other features of the 7629 assure long life and reliable operation in such applications as low-light-level color and monochrome telecasting and closed-circuit service. The tube is also well adapted to x-ray intensifier use since it permits better detectability of lower contrasts and detail than is possible with image orthicons employing glass targets.

Electrical

Cathode—Unipotential	
Heater	
Voltage, AC or DC.....	6.3 $\pm$ 10% Volts
Current.....	0.6 Amperes
Photocathode—Semi-Transparent	
Spectral Response—S-10	
Rectangular Image, 4 by 3 aspect ratio	
Useful Size, maximum diagonal.....	1.8 Inches
Orientation—Proper orientation is obtained when the vertical scan is essentially parallel to the plane passing through the center of the faceplate and pin No. 7 of the shoulder base.	
Focusing Method—Magnetic	
Deflection Method—Magnetic	
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance	
Anode to all other Electrodes.....	12 μ f

Mechanical

Over-all Length.....	15.20 $\pm$ 0.25	Inches
Greatest Bulb Diameter.....	3.00 $\pm$ 0.06	Inches
Deflecting Coil		
Length.....	5	Inches
Minimum Inside Diameter.....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Inches
Focusing-Coil Length.....	10	Inches
Alignment-Coil Length.....	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	Inches
Photocathode Distance Inside		
End of Focusing Coil.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inches
Weight, approximate.....	14	Ounces
Operating Position—Any, except with diheptal base up and tube axis at an angle of less than 20 degrees from vertical.		

Thermal

Operating Temperature at any Part of Bulb, maximum.....	70	C
Operating Temperature of Bulb at Large End of Tube, Target Section, minimum.....	0	C
Temperature Difference Between Target Section and any Part of Bulb Hotter than Target Section.....	7.5	C

MAXIMUM RATINGS—ABSOLUTE VALUES

Photocathode			Dynode-No. 3 to Dynode-No. 2 Voltage.....	350	Volts
Voltage.....	— 600	Volts	Dynode-No. 4 to Dynode-No. 3 Voltage.....	680	Volts
Illumination.....	50	Foot-candles	Dynode-No. 5 to Dynode-No. 4 Voltage.....	350	Volts
Anode Supply Voltage*.....	1850	Volts	Anode to Dynode-No. 5 Voltage.....	100	Volts
Grid-No. 1 Voltage			Voltage per Multiplier Stage.....	400	Volts
Negative Bias Value.....	135	Volts	Target Voltage		
Positive Bias Value.....	0	Volts	Above Target Cutoff, positive direction.....	10	Volts
Grid-No. 2 and Dynode-No. 1 Voltage.....	380	Volts	Negative.....	10	Volts
Grid-No. 3 Voltage.....	400	Volts	Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage		
Grid-No. 4 Voltage.....	300	Volts	Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode.....	125	Volts
Grid-No. 5 Voltage.....	150	Volts	Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode.....	10	Volts
Grid-No. 6 Voltage.....	— 600	Volts			
Dynode-No. 2 to Dynode-No. 1 Voltage.....	350	Volts			

* Ratio of dynode voltages appears under Typical Operation.

TYPICAL OPERATION—AVERAGE VALUES

	Normal Performance†	Maximum Sensitivity Performance‡
Photocathode Voltage, image focus.....	—400 to —540	—400 to —550 Volts
Grid-No. 1 Voltage for Picture Cutoff, Beam.....	—45 to —115	—45 to —115 Volts
Photocathode Illumination—See Page 5		
Scene Illumination—See Page 5		
Grid-No. 2 and Dynode-No. 1 Voltage.....	300	370 Volts
Grid-No. 3 Voltage, multiplier focus§.....	225–330	225–380 Volts
Grid-No. 4 Voltage, beam focus.....	140–180	140–250 Volts
Grid-No. 5 Voltage, decelerator.....	0–125	0–125 Volts
Grid-No. 6 Voltage, accelerator—75 percent of photocathode voltage, approximate.....	—300 to —405	—300 to —465 Volts
Dynode-No. 2 Voltage.....	600	770 Volts
Dynode-No. 3 Voltage.....	910	1080 Volts
Dynode-No. 4 Voltage.....	1200	1360 Volts
Dynode-No. 5 Voltage.....	1490	1610 Volts
Anode Voltage.....	1550	1700 Volts
DC Anode Current, maximum.....	30	30 Microamperes
Signal Output Current, peak-to-peak—See Light-Transfer Characteristic		
Target Cutoff Voltage¶.....	—3 to +1	—3 to +1 Volts
Target Temperature Range.....	15–55	15–55 C
Peak-to-Peak Blanking Voltage.....	5–20	5–20 Volts
Field Strength at Center of Focusing Coil**.....	75	75 Gauss
Field Strength of Alignment Coil, approximate#.....	0–3	0–3 Gauss

† Although these tubes will operate in standard equipment, modification to permit operation at these values will improve effective sensitivity for most applications.

‡ These values will permit the best low-light-level-sensitivity capability of the tube to be realized and will assure the maximum useful multiplier gain required in extreme low-light-level applications. The resolution sensitivity information in this data sheet was derived with these higher multiplier voltages.

§ Adjust to give the most uniformly shaded picture near maximum signal.

|| 75 to 85 percent of photocathode voltage.

¶ The target supply voltage should be adjustable from —3 to +5 volts with blanking voltage off. Maximum target voltage is +10 volts above target cutoff. Recommended target voltage is +2 volts above cutoff. Slight readjustment, usually only a small fraction of a volt, may be necessary to minimize microphonics.

**Direction of current should be such that a north-seeking pole is attracted to the image end of the focusing coil, with the indicator located outside of and at the image end of the focusing coil.

Adjust to produce flattest field with maximum response. Alignment is correct when the center of the picture merely goes through focus and does not rotate when beam focus (Grid No. 4) is varied. For most commercial focus coils a 75-gauss field results from a focus-coil current of 75 milliamperes.

OPERATING NOTES

Some magnesium-oxide targets may be damaged permanently if directly and intermittently exposed, while in operation, to extremely bright sources which cause high photoelectron densities to occur at the target. Such sources include the sun, photoflash lamps, and exploding wire flashes. Damage, if it does occur, takes the form of black image spots burned in the target by the intense light.

In most cases an 80-megohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ -watt resistor in series with the photocathode in the camera will protect the tube. This resistor will not interfere with normal operation of these or other image orthicons which may be used in the modified camera.

If these or similar bright sources are to be observed continuously, appropriate exposure control of photocathode illumination can be supplied by neutral-density filters.

SPECIFIC PARAMETERS ON RECORDED DATA

All curves except spectral-sensitivity characteristics were recorded under the following conditions:

- Camera Chain:** General Electric TE-5 (modified)
Amplifier bandwidth—total 20 mc, flat to 6 mc
- Resolution Chart:** National Bureau of Standards Lens Test Chart, 100% contrast transparency.
- Window Chart:** 100% contrast, 1% area window for signal-noise and transfer characteristic data.
- Light Source:** 2870° Kelvin—tungsten
- Light Level:** Aperture and neutral density controlled (within specially constructed low-light-level box) to provide range from 10^{-8} to 10^{-2} foot-candles illumination on photocathode. For corresponding scene brightness in foot-lamberts when using Leitz f/1.5 lens (85 mm), multiply photocathode illumination in foot-candles by 12.
- Operating Temperature for Image End:** 25 to 30 C.
- Target Raster:** Target diameter is 1.40 inches. For corners of scanning raster just touching target edge raster dimensions are:

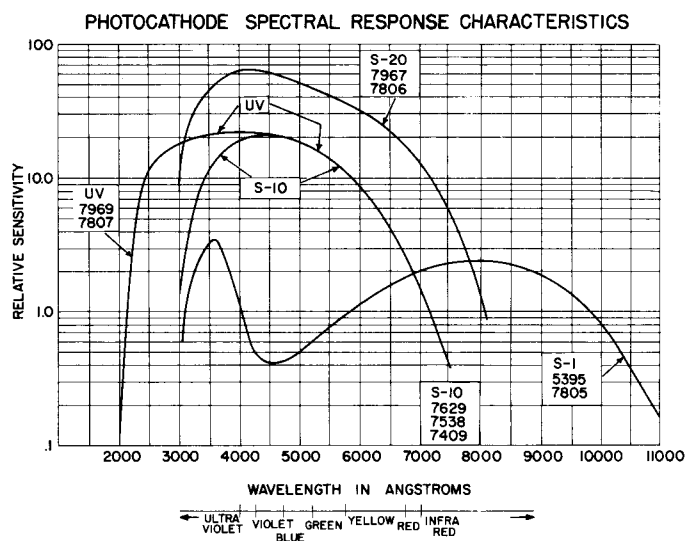
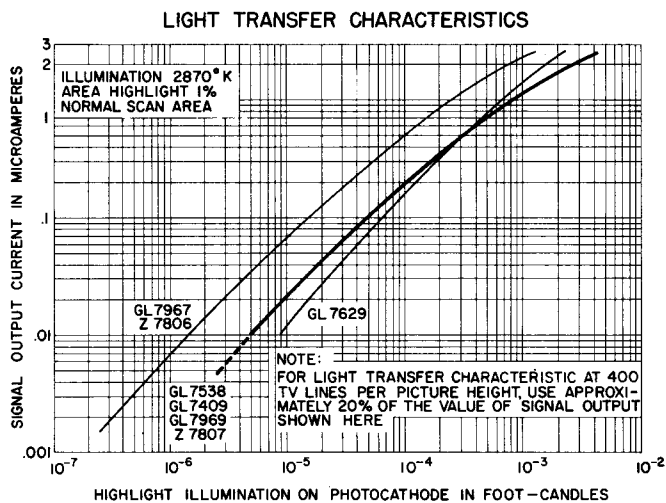
<u>Aspect Ratio</u>	<u>Horizontal</u>	<u>Vertical</u>
1 x 1 (square)	0.99"	0.99"
4 x 3 (standard)	1.12"	0.84"
Horizontal TV lines = 1.12 x TV lines per target inch		
Vertical TV lines (EIA) = 0.84 x TV lines per target inch		
Resolution sensitivity data is recorded in TV lines per target inch		
Therefore, 700 TV lines per target inch = 784 horizontal lines		
= 588 vertical lines (EIA)		

GL-7629

ET-T1688

Page 4

5-63



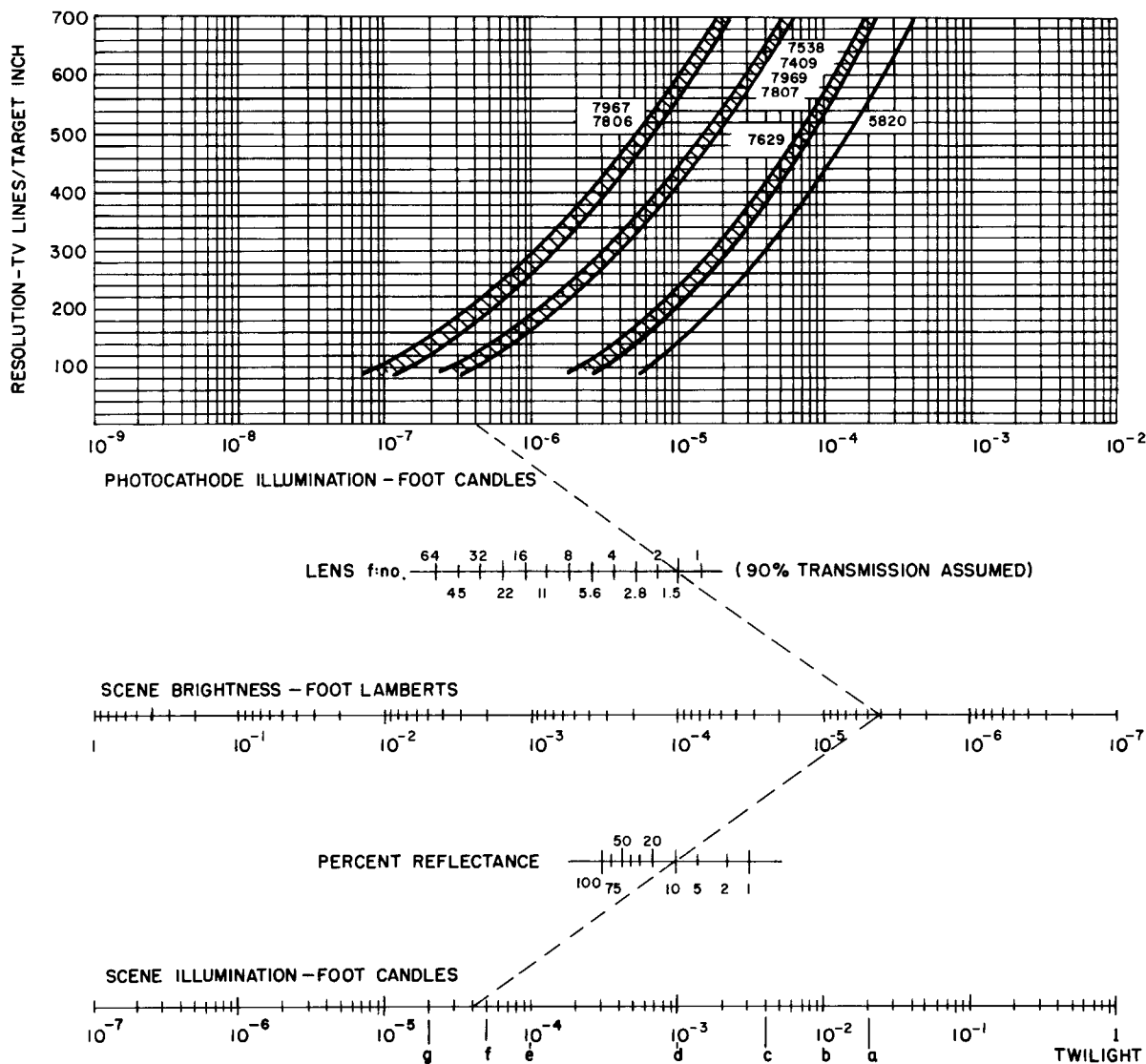
SCENE ILLUMINATION VS TYPICAL RESOLUTION SENSITIVITY BY TYPE *

GL-7629

ET-T1688

Page 5

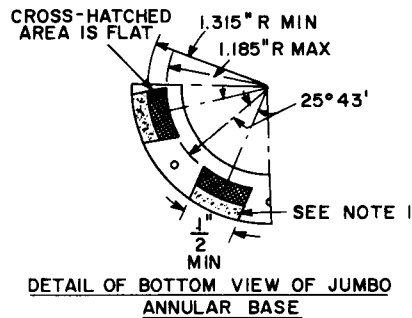
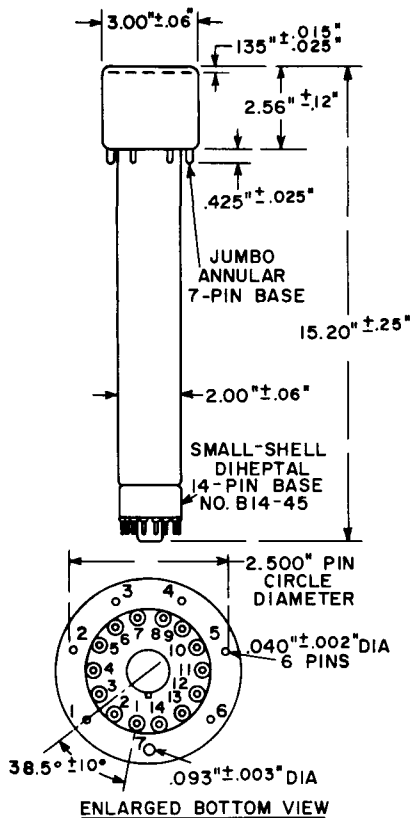
5-63



Code	Ambient Condition	Scene Illumination
a	Full moon-clear	2×10^{-2} ft-c
b	Half moon	1×10^{-2} ft-c
c	Full moon-moderately cloudy	4×10^{-3} ft-c
d	Quarter moon-clear	1×10^{-3} ft-c
e	No moon-clear	1×10^{-4} ft-c
f	No moon-moderately cloudy	5×10^{-5} ft-c
g	No moon-heavy cloud	2×10^{-5} ft-c

NEUTRAL DENSITY FILTERS FOR EXPOSURE CONTROL

TYPE AND DENSITY	PERCENT TRANSMITTANCE	NUMBER OF STOPS
ND .30	50.0	1
ND .60	25.0	2
ND .90	13.0	3
ND 1.00	10.0	3.3
ND 2.00	1.0	6.6
ND 3.00	0.10	10.0
ND 4.00	0.010	13.2



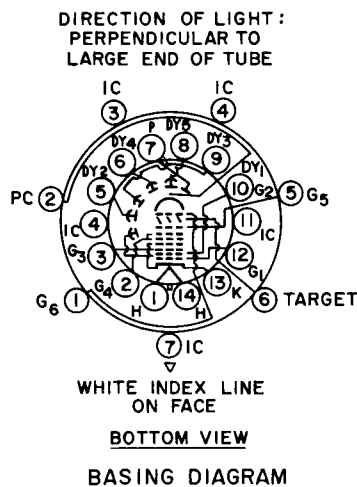
NOTE 1: DOTTED AREA IS FLAT OR EXTENDS TOWARD DIHEPTAL-BASE END OF TUBE BY 0.060" MAX.

ANNULAR BASE GAGE

ANGULAR VARIATIONS BETWEEN PINS AS WELL AS ECCENTRICITY OF NECK CYLINDER WITH RESPECT TO PHOTOCATHODE CYLINDER ARE HELD TO TOLERANCES SUCH THAT PINS AND NECK CYLINDER WILL FIT FLAT-PLATE GAGE WITH:

- SIX HOLES HAVING DIAMETER OF 0.065 ± 0.001 " AND ONE HOLE HAVING DIA OF 0.150 ± 0.001 ". ALL HOLES HAVE DEPTH OF 0.265 ± 0.001 ". THE SIX 0.065 " HOLES ARE ENLARGED BY 45° TAPER TO DEPTH OF 0.047 ". ALL HOLES ARE SPACED AT ANGLES OF $51^\circ 26' \pm 5'$ ON CIRCLE DIAMETER OF 2.500 ± 0.001 ".
- SEVEN STOPS HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.187 ± 0.001 " CENTERED BETWEEN PIN HOLES, TO BEAR AGAINST FLAT AREAS OF BASE.
- RIM EXTENDING OUT OF A MINIMUM OF 0.125 " FROM 2.812 " DIAMETER AND HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.126 ± 0.001 ".
- NECK-CYLINDER CLEARANCE HOLE HAVING DIAMETER OF 2.200 ± 0.001 ".

SMALL-SHELL DIHEPTAL 14-PIN BASE



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| PIN 1: HEATER | PIN 9: DYNODE NO.3 |
| PIN 2: GRID NO.4 & FIELD MESH | PIN 10: DYNODE NO.1, GRID NO.2 |
| PIN 3: GRID NO.3 | PIN 11: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE |
| PIN 4: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE | PIN 12: GRID NO.1 |
| PIN 5: DYNODE NO.2 | PIN 13: CATHODE AND SUPPRESSOR GRID |
| PIN 6: DYNODE NO.4 | PIN 14: HEATER |
| PIN 7: ANODE | |
| PIN 8: DYNODE NO.5 | |

KEYED JUMBO ANNULAR 7-PIN BASE

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| PIN 1: GRID NO.6 | PIN 5: GRID NO.5 |
| PIN 2: PHOTOCATHODE | PIN 6: TARGET |
| PIN 3: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE | PIN 7: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE |
| PIN 4: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE | |

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

POWER TUBE DEPARTMENT

Pickup Tube Operation

Syracuse, New York