

Z-7806, GL-7967

IMAGE ORTHICONS

FOCUS-MAGNETIC

DEFLECTION-MAGNETIC

These low-light-level image orthicons are designed to meet a wide variety of requirements for industrial, military, and scientific applications. They provide an effective low-light-level sensitivity down to 1.5×10^{-7} foot-candles photocathode illumination for resolution of 100 television lines per target inch. The GL-7967 is designed for normal environmental operation. The Z-7806 is a ruggedized version designed to operate under severe shock and vibration conditions.

Both tubes feature 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 permits a very wide operating range.

These and other features of these image orthicons assure long life and reliable operation in such applications as underwater observation, missile detection and tracking, and astronomical study of stars to the twentieth magnitude. The tubes are also suitable for service in scintillation experiments with the use of an image intensifier.

Electrical

Cathode—Unipotential	
Heater	
Voltage, AC or DC.....	6.3 $\pm$ 10% Volts
Current.....	0.6 Amperes
Photocathode—Semi-Transparent	
Spectral Response—S-20	
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 $\frac{5}{16}$ Inches
Photocathode Distance Inside	
End of Focusing Coil.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches
Weight, approximate	
Z-7806.....	1.4 Pounds
GL-7967.....	0.8 Pounds
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	
Grid-No. 5 Voltage.....	150 Volts	Cathode.....	125 Volts
Grid-No. 6 Voltage.....	—600 Volts	Heater Positive with Respect to	
Dynode-No. 2 to Dynode-No. 1 Voltage.....	350 Volts	Cathode.....	10 Volts

* Ratio of dynode voltages appears under Typical Operation.

Z-7806 GL-7967

ET-T1689
Page 2
5-63

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.

Z-7806

ENVIRONMENTAL

Shock: Per specification MIL-E-5272C (ASG) Paragraph 4.15.5 except:

A 12 impact shocks of 30g

B The shock shall be applied in the following directions:

1—Vertically perpendicular to longitudinal axis, 3 shocks in each direction.

2—Parallel to the minor horizontal axis, 3 shocks in each direction.

C The shock pulse width is defined by the use of a 0.2 to 250-cycle-per-second filter.

Vibration: Per MIL-E-5272C (ASG) Paragraph 4.7.12 Procedure XII except at operating temperature only. Center horizontal resolution at 3×10^{-5} maximum foot-candles, photocathode illumination will be at least 350 lines (EIA) with 5g applied acceleration in the frequency range from 50 to 500 cycles per second and a double amplitude of 0.036 inch from 5 to 50 cycles per second. Picture resolution of 350 TV lines (EIA) is defined as readable through any interference that may occur.

Humidity: Per MIL-E-5272C (ASG) Paragraph 4.4.1 Procedure 1. Following this test, the interelectrode insulation of the end pins 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 each with respect to all other end base pins grounded and with 350 volts (minimum) applied is greater than 500 ohms.

Acceleration: Constant acceleration when applied perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the tube for 10 minutes.
(70g)

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:** 2870⁰ 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:

Aspect Ratio	Horizontal	Vertical
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

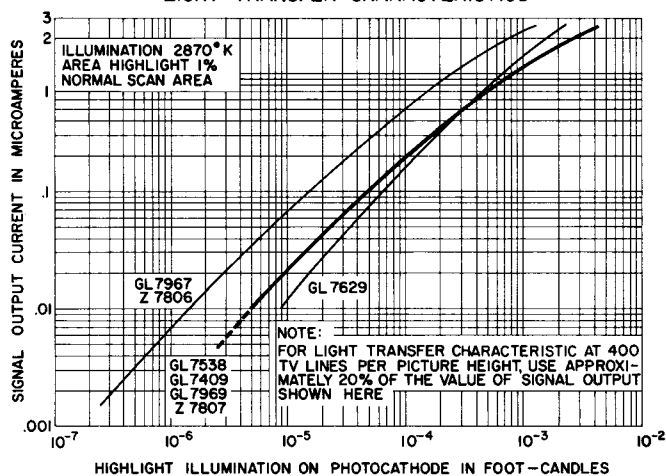
Resolution sensitivity data is recorded in TV lines per target inch

Therefore, 700 TV lines per target inch = 784 horizontal lines
= 588 vertical lines (EIA)

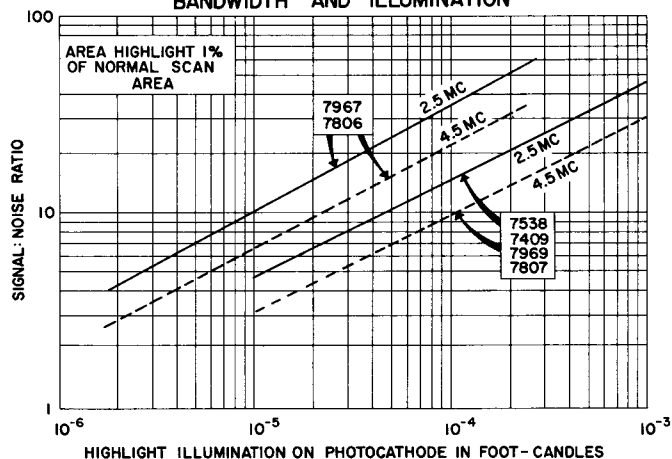
Z-7806 GL-7967

ET-T1689
Page 4
5-63

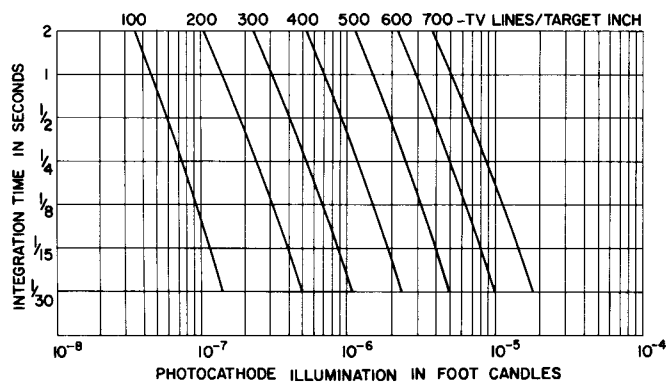
LIGHT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



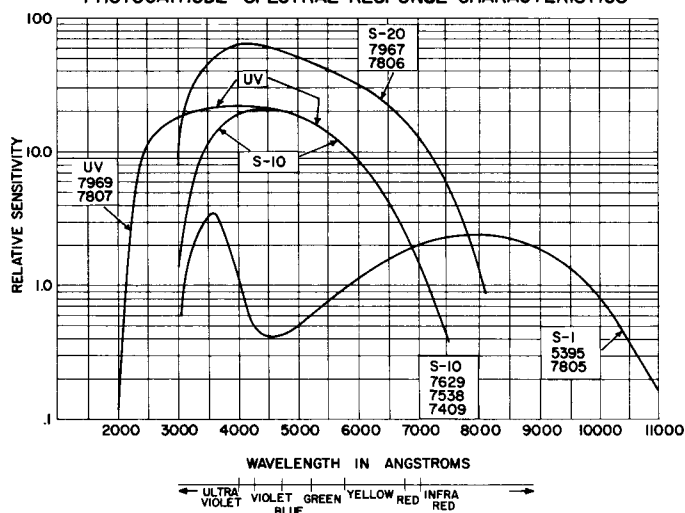
TYPICAL SIGNAL: NOISE CHARACTERISTICS VS. BANDWIDTH AND ILLUMINATION



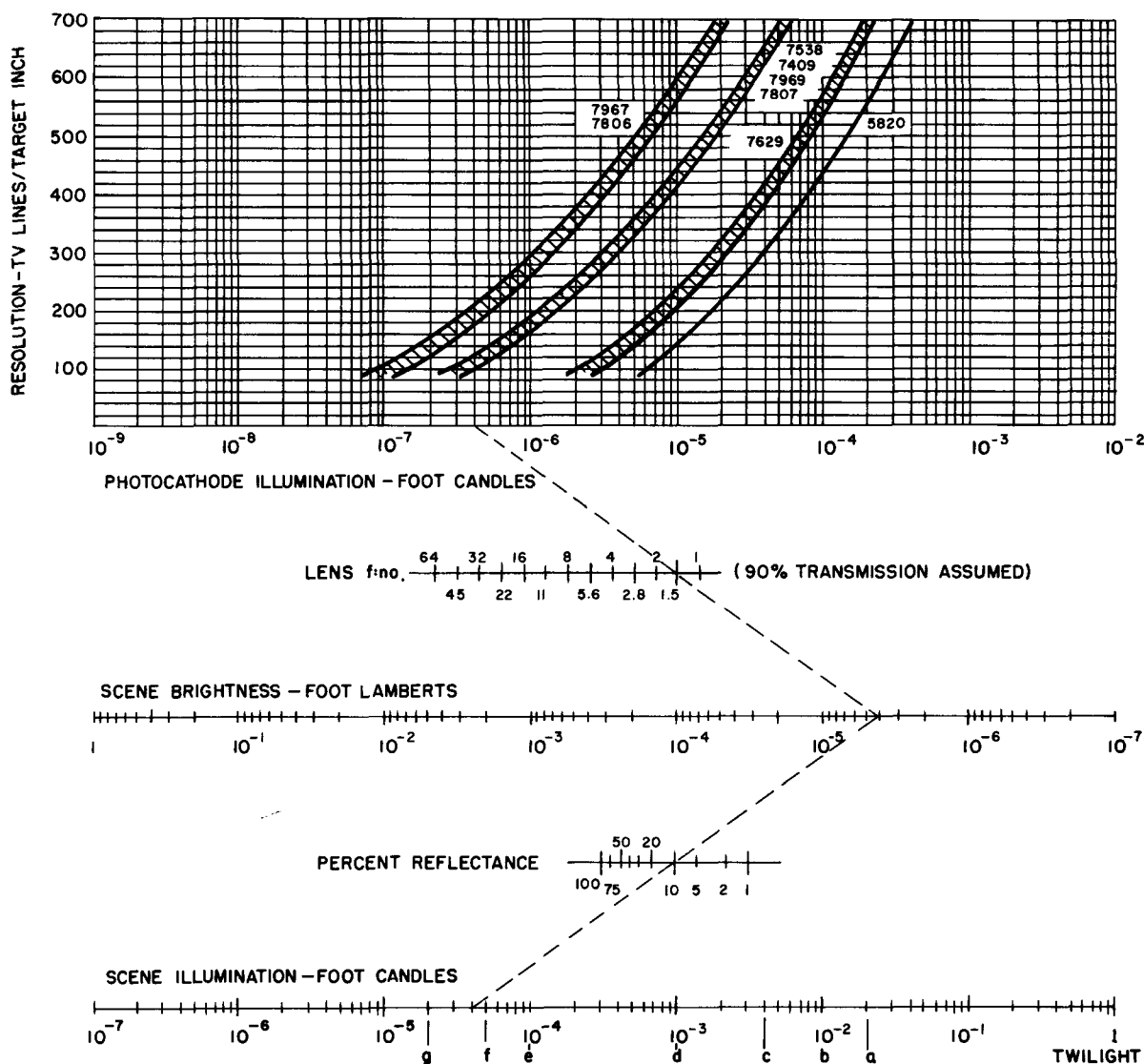
INTEGRATION EFFECT ON RESOLUTION SENSITIVITY TYPES 7967 7806



PHOTOCATHODE SPECTRAL RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS



SCENE ILLUMINATION VS TYPICAL RESOLUTION SENSITIVITY BY TYPE *



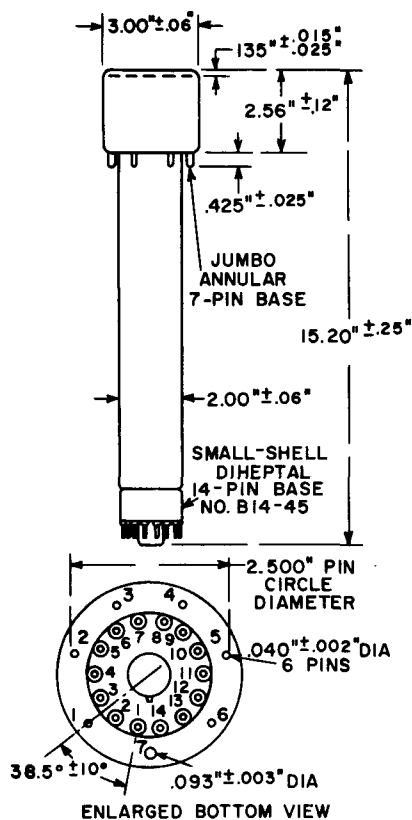
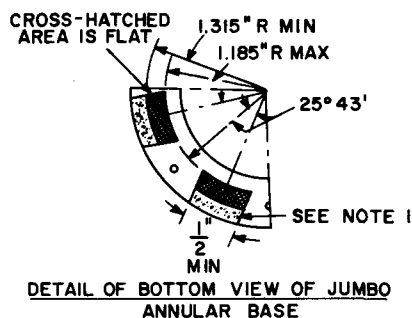
Code	Ambient Condition	Scene Illumination
a	Full moon-clear	2×10^{-2} ft-c
b	Half moon	1×10^{-2} ft-c
c	Full moon-moderately cloudy	4×10^{-3} ft-c
d	Quarter moon-clear	1×10^{-3} ft-c
e	No moon-clear	1×10^{-4} ft-c
f	No moon-moderately cloudy	5×10^{-5} ft-c
g	No moon-heavy cloud	2×10^{-5} ft-c

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

Z-7806 GL-7967

ET-T1689
Page 6
5-63



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:

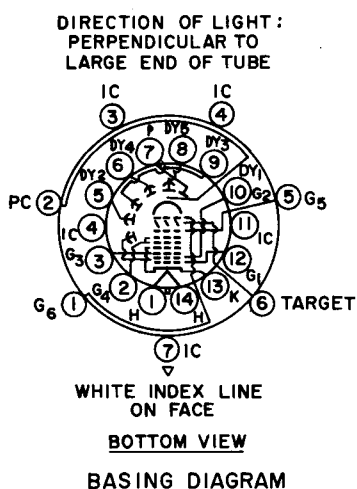
- SIX HOLES HAVING DIAMETER OF 0.065 ± 0.001 " AND ONE HOLE HAVING DIA OF 0.150 ± 0.001 ". ALL HOLES HAVE DEPTH OF 0.265 ± 0.001 ". THE SIX 0.065 " HOLES ARE ENLARGED BY 45° TAPER TO DEPTH OF 0.047 ". ALL HOLES ARE SPACED AT ANGLES OF $51^\circ 26' \pm 5'$ ON CIRCLE DIAMETER OF 2.500 ± 0.001 ".
- SEVEN 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

PRINTED
IN
U.S.A.

IMAGE ORTHICON

FOCUS—MAGNETIC

DEFLECTION—MAGNETIC

The GL-7967 is an image orthicon with an S-20 photosurface. This photosurface has a sensitivity two to three times that of the S-10 with an improved red response and lower thermionic noise. Because of the low gamma, the tube has a very wide operating range at low light levels.

This tube features a high-gain, thin-film, magnesium-oxide target with a sensitivity twenty to fifty times that of glass-target tubes such as the 5820. This target has several advantages. Its extreme thinness and anisotropic property virtually eliminate sideways leakage, which increases the resolution 25 to 50 percent over that of the standard target. It adapts the tube for service where the signal is stored for long periods before

being read off, which permits additional sensitivity by use of low frame rates or by beam pulsing. It completely eliminates both stickiness and burn-in since operation depends on electron conduction, which is not a depletion process, rather than on ion conduction. The curve shown on page 3 compares the resolution sensitivity of the 7967 with that of a 5820 with equivalent photocathode.

The target characteristics also assure a higher amplitude response than that of the 5820. Another advantage of the GL-7967 is a considerable reduction in the redistribution of target secondary electrons. This reduces image-edging effect, particularly at black-to-white transitions.

Electrical

Cathode—Unipotential	
Heater Voltage, AC or DC	$6.3 \pm 10\%$ Volts
Heater Current	0.6 Ampere
Photocathode—Semi-transparent	
Response—S-20	
Rectangular Image, 4 x 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	
Deflecting Method—Magnetic	
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance	
Anode to all other Electrodes	12 μf

Mechanical

Over-all Length	15.20 ± 0.25 Inches
Greatest Diameter of Bulb	3.00 ± 0.06 Inches
Minimum Deflecting-Coil Inside Diameter	$2\frac{3}{8}$ Inches
Deflecting-Coil Length	5 Inches
Focusing-Coil Length	10 Inches
Alignment-Coil Length	$\frac{1}{4}$ Inch
Photocathode Distance Inside End of Focusing Coil	$\frac{1}{2}$ Inch
Weight, approximate	1.4 Pounds
Operating Position—Any, except with diheptal base up and the tube axis at an angle of less than 20 degrees from vertical.	

Thermal

Operating Temperature of Any Part of Bulb	50 Max C
Operating Temperature of Bulb at Large End of Tube, Target Section	15 Min C
Temperature Difference Between Target Section and Any Part of Bulb Hotter than Target Section	5 Max C

MAXIMUM RATINGS—ABSOLUTE VALUES

Photocathode Voltage	-550 Volts	Target Voltage	
Photocathode Illumination	50 Foot-Candles	Positive Voltage	2 Volts
Anode Supply Voltage	1350 Volts	Negative Voltage	10 Volts
Grid-No. 1 Voltage		Peak Heater Cathode Voltage	
Negative Bias Value	125 Volts	Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode	125 Volts
Positive Bias Value	0 Volts	Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode	10 Volts
Grid-No. 2 and Dynode-No. 1 Voltage	350 Volts		
Grid-No. 3 Voltage	400 Volts		
Grid-No. 4 Voltage	300 Volts		
Grid-No. 5 Voltage	150 Volts		
Grid-No. 6 Voltage	-550 Volts		
Voltage per Multiplier Stage	350 Volts		

TYPICAL OPERATION

Photocathode Voltage, image focus	-400 to -540 Volts
Grid-No. 1 Voltage for Picture Cut-off, beam	45 to -115 Volts
Grid-No. 2 and Dynode-No. 1 Voltage	300 Volts
Grid-No. 3 Voltage, multiplier focus	225 to 330 Volts
Grid-No. 4 Voltage, beam focus	140 to 180 Volts
Grid-No. 5 Voltage, decelerator	0 to 125 Volts
Grid-No. 6 Voltage, accelerator	
75 Percent of Photocathode Voltage, approximate	-300 to -405 Volts

Dynode-No. 2 Voltage	600 Volts
Dynode-No. 3 Voltage	800 Volts
Dynode-No. 4 Voltage	1000 Volts
Dynode-No. 5 Voltage	1200 Volts
Anode Voltage	1250 Volts
DC Anode Current	3 Microamperes
Target Voltage, without blanking voltage	0 to 2.0 Volts
Peak-to-Peak Blanking Voltage	5 to 20 Volts
Target Temperature Range	15 to 55 C
Field Strength at Center of Focusing Coil	75 Gauss
Field Strength of Alignment Coil, approximate	0 to 3 Gauss

* Ratio of dynode voltages is shown under **Typical Operation**.

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

† 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.

OPERATING NOTES

Normally a new tube will exhibit some slight after-image, characterized by a rapid and complete decay, which will gradually diminish with life. This can be minimized by use of an arbiter or by eliminating forced-air cooling for short periods of time.

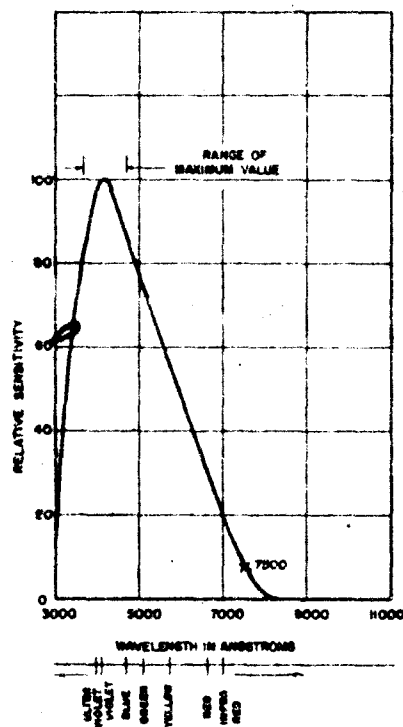
Although a warm-up time of one hour is desirable, the tube can be used immediately after alignment as it cannot be damaged permanently by target burn-in.

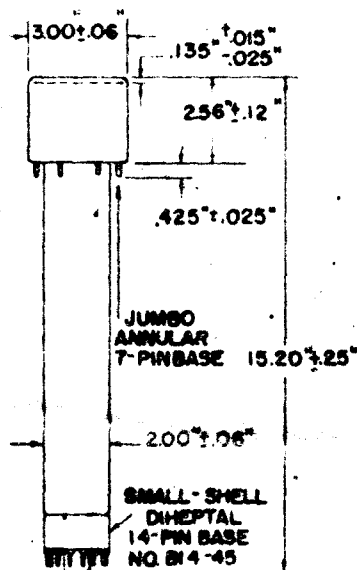
Some tubes may exhibit microphonic bars if used immediately while relatively cool. These will disappear as the tube warms up and can be minimized during this period by slight readjustments in target voltage.

The target used in this tube greatly reduces the probability of permanent burn-in damage should a stationary highlight be imaged on the target for an extended period. However, imaging directly on the sun or other extremely bright sources should be avoided.

SPECTRAL-SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTIC—S20 RESPONSE

For Equal Values of Radiant Flux at All Wavelengths





CROSS-HATCHED
AREA IS FLAT

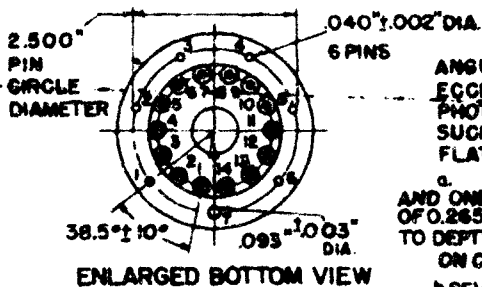
1.315" R. MIN.
1.185" R. MAX.

25° ± 45'

SEE NOTE 1 1/2" MIN

DETAIL OF BOTTOM VIEW OF JUMBO ANNULAR BASE

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



ANNULAR BASE GAGE

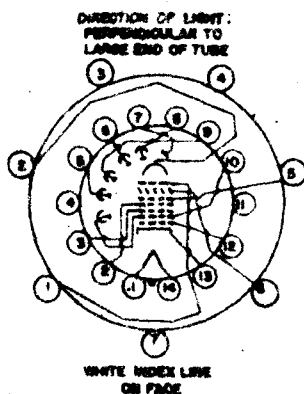
ANGULAR VARIATIONS BETWEEN PINS AS WELL AS
ECCENTRICITY OF NECK CYLINDER WITH RESPECT TO
PHOTOCATHODE CYLINDER ARE HELD TO TOLERANCES
SUCH THAT PINS AND NECK CYLINDER WILL FIT
FLAT-PLATE GAGE WITH:

a. 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 ".

b. SEVEN STOPS HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.187 ± 0.001 ",
CENTERED BETWEEN PIN HOLES, TO BEAR AGAINST FLAT AREAS
OF BASE.

c. RIM EXTENDING OUT OF A MINIMUM OF 0.125 " FROM 2.812 " DIAMETER
AND HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.126 ± 0.001 ".

d. NECK CYLINDER CLEARANCE HOLE HAVING DIAMETER OF
 2.200 ± 0.001 ".



BASING DIAGRAM

SMALL-SHELL DIHEPTAL 14-PIN BASE

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

KEYED JUMBO ANNULAR 7-PIN BASE

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