

ELECTRONIC TUBE REFERENCE

XP1005

Specialized - Photo Tube electronic tube

CONSOLIDATED TECHNICAL DATA

1 SECTION
CONSTRUCTION
PHOTOMULTIPLIER

Multistage photomultiplier for sensitive optical and radiation detection with characterized timing, dark-current, and high-voltage performance.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

BASE DESIGNATION	—	BASE PINS	14
NOMINAL HEATER	— / —	PARALLEL HEATER	— / —
HEATING	Indirect	SERIES OPERATION	Not specified
CATHODE ARRANGEMENT	Separate cathodes	SECTION CONSTRUCTION	Similar

SECTION RATINGS

SECTION1 Photomultiplier
No fixed ratings recorded.
Published electrical data additionally captured in parameter rows.

Photomultiplier tube with published photocathode, multiplier, sensitivity, capacitance, dark-current, timing and high-voltage operating data for optical or radiation-detection applications.

SOURCE OPERATING CONDITIONS

[SOURCE PDF](#)

1999 Philips E-Z

Published test conditions and operating points. Values on this page are preserved as reported by this source.

1999 PHILIPS E-Z

Section 1 · Photomultiplier

CHARACTERISTIC		
PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Anode sensitivity (at	100 A	Anode sensitivity (at 1800 V) 100 A/Im
Wavelength at maximum response	3	Wavelength at maximum response 8000 + 1000 3
Luminous sensitivity	2	Luminous sensitivity 2)
Infra-red luminous sensitivity	3	Infra-red luminous sensitivity 3)
Radiant sensitivity at	2 mA	Radiant sensitivity at 8000) 2 mA/W
Anode sensitivity at Vi	1800 V	Anode sensitivity at Vi = 1800 V
Anode pulse rise time at Vi	4 ns	Anode pulse rise time at Vi = 1300 V b 4 ns
Anode pulse width at half height at Vp	12 ns	Anode pulse width at half height at Vp = 1500 V 1) 12 ns
Voltage between cathode and first dynode Vk/Sl rrgi)f ? 28 \\i	28	Voltage between cathode and first dynode Vk/Sl rrgi)f ?28 \\i
Voltage between consecutive dynodes VS /St	328	Voltage between consecutive dynodes VS /St 1 Eif 328 z
Voltage between anode and final dynode	328	Voltage between anode and final dynode 2) Va/s10 2: 328 z
2) When calculating the anode voltage, the voltage drop in the load resistance	2	2) When calculating the anode voltage, the voltage drop in the load resistance
To achieve a stability of about	1	To achieve a stability of about 1% the ratio of the current through the voltage-
For moderate intensities of radiation a bridge current of approx	0.5 mA	For moderate intensities of radiation a bridge current of approx. 0.5 mA will

OTHER		
PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Anode dark current at Ny	10	Anode dark current at Ny = 20 A/Im 4) Iao max. 10 uA
Supply voltage Vi max	1800 V	Supply voltage Vi max. 1800 V
Continuous anode current Ia max	30	Continuous anode current Ia max. 30 wA

TUBE TINKER

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