

MICROCHANNEL PLATE-PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBE (MCP-PMT) R3809U-61/-63/-64

FEATURES

High Sensitivity

QE: 12 % (-61), 36 % (-63), 40 % (-64)

High Speed

Rise Time: 200 ps (-61), 180 ps (-63/-64)

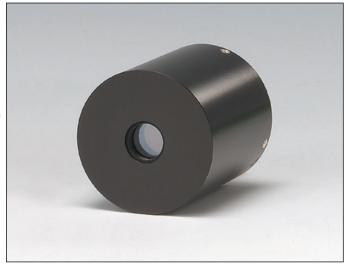
IRF (Instrument Response Function): 150 ps at FWHM: (-61)

80 ps at FWHM: (-63/-64)

●Compact Profile

Effective Photocathode: 10 mm diameter

(Overall length: 70.2 mm, Outer diameter: 45.0 mm)



APPLICATIONS

- Molecular ScienceAnalysis of Molecular Structure
- Medical ScienceOptical Computer Tomography
- BiochemistryFast Gene Sequencing
- Material Engineering Semiconductor Analysis Crystal Research
- **●Lidar**

Figure 1: Spectral Response

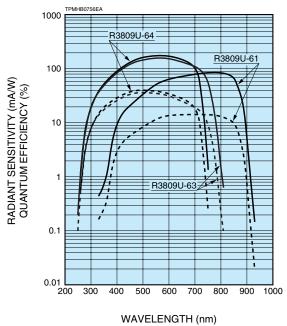
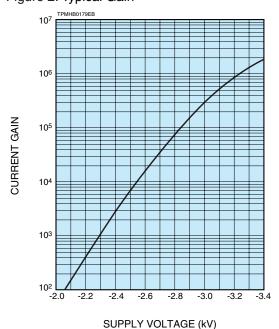


Figure 2: Typical Gain



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SPECIFICATIONS

●R3809U-61/-63/-64

GENERAL

Parameter	R3809U-61	R3809U-63	R3809U-64	Unit
Spectral Response	370 to 920	280 to 820	280 to 720	nm
Peak Wavelength	750 to 850	550 to 650	550 to 650	nm
Photocathode Material	GaAs	Extended Red GaAsP	GaAsP	_
Window Material	Borosilicate Glass			
Effective Photocathode Diameter	φ10			
Stage of MCP®	2-stage Filmed MCP			_
Weight	100			g
Operating Ambient Temperature	-50 to +50			°C
Storage Temperature	-50 to +50			°C

MAXIMUM RATING

Parameter	R3809U-61	R3809U-63	R3809U-64	Unit
Supply Voltage	-3400 [®]			
Average Anode Current	100			
Pulsed Peak Current ©	350			mA
Voltage Divider Current		110		μΑ

CHARACTERISTICS (at +25 °C)

Parameter		R3809U-61		R3809U-63		R3809U-64		Unit			
		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Offic
Cathode	Luminous ®	400	700	1	450	750	_	400	700	_	μ A /lm
Sensitivity	Radiant [©]	_	85	_	_	160	_	_	180	_	mA/W
Sensitivity	Quantum Efficiency [©]	_	12		27	36	_	30	40	_	%
Gain (at -30	00 V)	1 × 10 ⁵	3 × 10 ⁵	_	1 × 10 ⁵	3 × 10 ⁵	_	1 × 10 ⁵	3 × 10 ⁵	_	_
Anode Dark	Count [®] (at -3000 V)	_	20 ^①	_	_	2 × 10 ⁴	_	_	1 × 10 ⁴	_	S ⁻¹
Time	Rise Time [©]	_	200	_	_	180	_	_	180	_	ps
Response	Fall Time ^(H)	_	500		_	400	_	_	400	_	ps
	IRF (FWHM) ^(A)	_	150	_	_	80	_	_	80	_	ps

NOTE: (A) IRF stands for Instrument Response Function which is a convolution of the δ pulse function (H(t)) of the measuring system and the excitation function (E(t)) of a laser. The IRF is given by the following formula:

 $IRF = H(t) \times E(t)$

We specify the IRF as an FWHM of the time distribution taken by using the measuring system in Figure 5 that is Hamamatsu standard IRF measurement. It can be temporary estimated by the following equation:

 $(IRF (FWHM))^2 = (TTS)^2 + (Tw)^2 + (Tj)^2$

where Tw is the pulse width of the laser used and Tj is the time jitter of all equipments used. An IRF data is provided with the tube purchased as a standard.

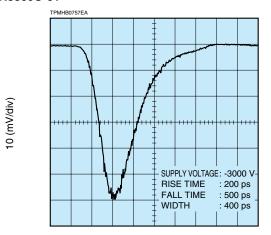
Transit-time spread (TTS) is the fluctuation in transit time between individual pulse and specified as an FWHM (full width at half maximum) with the incident light having a single photoelectron state.

- B Two microchannel plates (MCP) are incorporated as a standard but we can provide it with either one or three MCPs as an option depending upon your request. The PMT supply voltage varies depending on the number of MCPs.
- © This is specified under the operating conditions that the repetition rate of light input is 100 Hz or below and its pulse width is 70 ps.
- ① The light source used to measure the luminous sensitivity is a tungsten filament lamp operated at a distribution temperature of 2856 K. The incident light intensity is 10⁻⁴ Im and 100 V is applied between the photocathode and all other electrodes connected as an anode.
- E Measured at the peak sensitivity wavelength.
- F At 30 min after high voltage is applied with shutter closed
- © This is the mean time difference between the 10 % and 90 % amplitude points on the output waveform for full cathode illumination.
- H This is the mean time difference between the 90 % and 10 % amplitude points on the tailing edge of the output waveform for full cathode illumination.
- ① At -30 °C



Figure 3: Typical Output Waveform

●R3809U-61



0.2 (ns/div)

●R3809U-63/-64

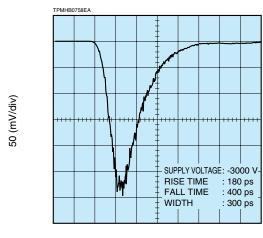
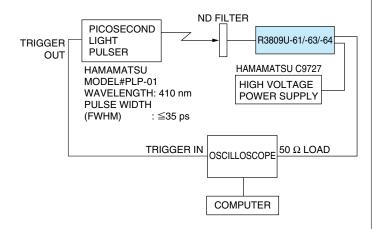


Figure 4: Block Diagram of Output Waveform Measuring System

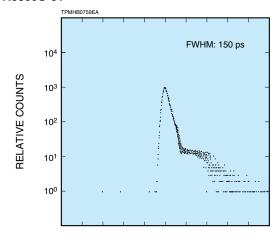
0.2 (ns/div)



TPMHC0232ED

Figure 5: Typical Instrument Response Function (IRF) (A)

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0.5 (ns/div)

●R3809U-63/-64

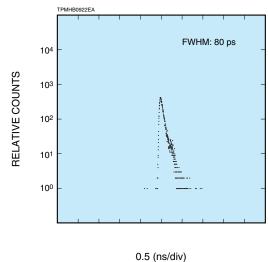
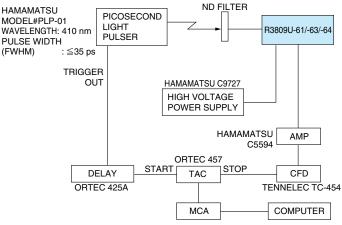


Figure 6: Block Diagram of IRF Measuring System

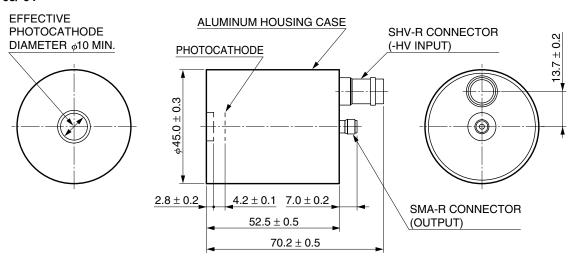


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MCP-PMT R3809U-61/-63/-64

Figure 7: Dimensional Outlines (Unit: mm)

●R3809U-61/-63/-64



ACCESSORIES

THERMOELECTRIC COOLING UNIT C10373 Series



Specifications

Cooling	. Thermoelectric cooli	ng	Frequency
	using peltier module		Response Rai
Heat Exchange Me	ediumWa	ter	Voltage Gain .
Cooling Temperatu	re		Input/Output I
(with cooling water	at +20 °C)		Noise Figure (
	Approx30	°C	Supply Voltage
AC Input Voltage	100 V to 240) V	Supply Currer

HIGH SPEED AMPLIFIER C5594 Series



Specifications

Frequency	
Response Range 50	kHz to 1.5 GHz
Voltage Gain	36 dB (Typ.)
Input/Output Impedance	50 Ω
Noise Figure (NF)	5 dB (Typ.)
Supply Voltage	+12 V to +16 V
Supply Current	95 mA (Max.)

BENCH-TOP HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY C9727/-01

TPMHA0522EA



Specifications

•
Output Voltage 0 V to -3500 V
Maximum Output Current 2 mA
Line Regulation Against ±10 % Line Voltage
Change (Max.) ±0.005 %
Load Regulation Against 0 % to 100 % Load
Change ^(a) (Max.) ±0.03 %
Ripple / Noise (p-p) (A) (Typ.) 0.003 %
Drift (after 30 min Warm-up) ^{AB} (Typ.)
±0.05 % / h
Temperature Coefficient $^{(4)}$ 8 (Max.) ± 0.01 % / $^{\circ}$ C
AC Input Voltage 100 V to 240 V
Power Consumption (A) (Max.) Approx. 60 V·A

NOTE: At maximum output voltage

Bat maximum output current

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