### PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBE AMAMATS **R10699** BUSINESS

# High QE multialkali photocathode 28 mm (1-1/8 inch) diameter, 9-stage, Side-on type

# **FEATURES**

PHOTON IS

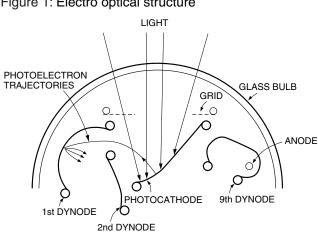
High sensitivity	
Radiant	
at 600 nm	97 mA/W (Typ.)
at 780 nm	63 mA/W (Typ.)
Quantum efficiency	
at 600 nm	20 % (Typ.)
at 780 nm	10 % (Typ.)
Luminous	650 µA/Im (Typ.)
•Wide spectral response	185 nm to 900 nm
High signal to noise ratio	
●Pin compatible with 1-1/8 side-on P	MTs
•	

OUR



#### Biomedical analysis

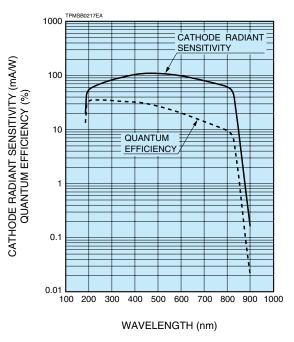
- Blood analyzer, Flow cytometer, DNA sequencer Environmental monitoring
- NOx analyzer
- Spectroscopy
  - Fluorescence spectrometer, Raman spectrometer, **UV–VIS-NIR** spectrometer
- Microscopy



TPMSC0024EA



### Figure 2: Typical spectral response



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#### Figure 1: Electro optical structure

# SPECIFICATIONS

# GENERAL

l l	Parameter	Description / value	Unit
Spectral response		185 to 900	nm
Wavelength of maximum response		450	nm
Photocathode	Material	Multialkali	—
Filotocathode	Minimum effective area	8×24	mm
Window mater	al	UV glass	
Dynode	Structure	Circular-cage	—
Dynode	Number of stages	9	—
Direct	Anode to last dynode	4	pF
interelectrode	Anode to all other	6	pF
capacitances	electrodes	8	μr
Base		11-pin base JEDEC No. B11-88	—
Weight		Approx. 45	g
Operating ambient temperature		-30 to +50	°C
Storage temperature		-30 to +50	°C
Suitable socke	t	E678–11A (Sold separately)	_
Suitable socke	t assembly	E717–63 (Sold separately)	

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Absolute maximum values)

	Parameter	Value	Unit
Supply	Between anode and cathode	1250	V
voltage	Between anode and last dynode	250	V
Average anode current <sup>A</sup>		0.1	mA

# CHARACTERISTICS (at 25 °C)

Parameter			Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit		
	Quantum	at 600 nm	_	20	_	%		
	efficiency	efficiency at 780 nm -		10	—	%		
Cathodo	Luminous <sup>E</sup>	3	620	650	—	μA/Im		
Cathode sensitivity	Radiant	at 600 nm	at 600 nm —		—	mA/W		
Sensitivity	Παυιαπ	at 780 nm	_	— 63		mA/W		
	Red / white	e ratio <sup>c</sup>	—	0.43	—	—		
	Blue sensitivity index D		—	15	—	—		
Anode sensitivity	Luminous <sup>E</sup>		Luminous <sup>E</sup>		1600	8500	—	A/lm
Gain <sup>E</sup>	Gain <sup>E</sup>			1.3 × 10 <sup>7</sup> —		_		
Anode dark current <sup>F</sup> (Supply voltage at $1 \times 10^6$ gain)			2.0	10	nA			
Time	Anode pulse	e rise time <sup>G</sup>		2.2	_	ns		
-	Electron tra	ansit time <sup>H</sup>		22	_	ns		
response	Transit time s	pread (T.T.S.) <sup>1</sup>	_	1.2	_	ns		

### NOTES

- A: Averaged over any interval of 30 seconds maximum.
- B: The light source is a tungsten filament lamp operated at a distribution temperature of 2856 K. Supply voltage is 100 V between the cathode and all other electrodes connected together as anode.
- C: Red / White ratio is the quotient of the cathode current measured using a red filter (Toshiba R-68) interposed between the light source and the tube by the cathode current measured with the filter removed under the same conditions as Note B.
- D: The value is cathode output current when a blue filter (Corning CS 5-58 polished to 1/2 stock thickness) is interposed between the light source and the tube under the same condition as Note B.
- E: Measured with the same light source as Note B and with the voltage distribution ratio shown in Table 1 below.

#### Table 1:Voltage distribution ratio

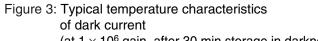
Electrodes	к	D	y1	Dy	2 0	)y3	Dy	y4	Dy	/5	Dy	/6	Dy	7	Dy	/8	Dy	<b>y</b> 9		Р
Ratio		1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1		1	

Supply Voltage: 1000 V, K: Cathode, Dy: Dynode, P: Anode

#### F: After 30 min Storage in Darkness

- G:The rise time is the time for the output pulse to rise from 10 % to 90 % of the peak amplitude when the entire photocathode is illuminated by a delta function light pulse.
- H: The electron transit time is the interval between the arrival of delta function light pulse at the entrance window of the tube and the time when the anode output reaches the peak amplitube. In measurement, the whole photocathode is illuminated.
- I: Also called transit time jitter. This is the fluctuation in electron transit time between individual pulses in the signal photoelectron mode, and is defined as the FWHM of the frequency distribution of electron transit times





(at  $1\times 10^6$  gain, after 30 min storage in darkness)

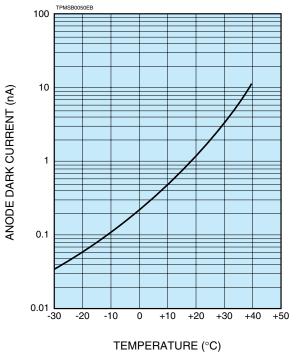


Figure 4: Anode luminous sensitivity and gain characteristics

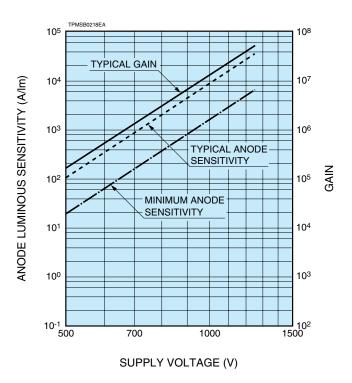
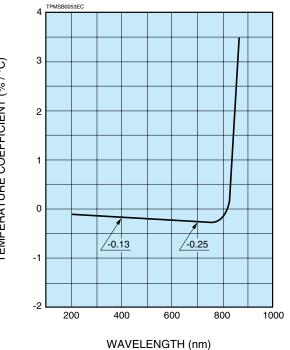


Figure 5: Typical time response

TPMSB0053EC 4 100 3 TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (% / °C) TRANSIT TIME 2 TIME (ns) 10 1 0 RISE TIME -1 -2 1 L 500 700 1000 1500 200 SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)

Figure 6: Typical temperature coefficient of anode sensitivity



# **PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBE R10699**

#### <u>φ28.</u>5 ± 1.5 8 MIN PHOTOCATHODE DY6 DY5 DY7 (6) DY4 (4 (8) DY8 24 MIN. 9 DY9 MAX DY3 (3 PHOTO -MAX. 80 10 CATHODE DY2 2.5 94 ±0.0t DY1 ĸ DIRECTION OF LIGHT 3.25 **Bottom View** (Basing Diagram) 6.0 2.5 $\phi$ 32.2 $\pm$ 0.5 Cross Section 11 PIN BASE JEDEC No. B11-88 TPMSA0008EA TPMSA0009EB Figure 8: Accessories (Unit: mm) Sold separately Socket E678-11A D type socket assembly E717-63 40 SOCKET PIN No. PMT $33.0 \pm 0.3$ SIGNAL OUTPUT RG-174/U(BLACK) (10) РΓ POWER SUPPLY GND AWG22 (BLACK) ŚR10 C3 DY9 H (9 R9 C2 38.0 ± 0.3 DY8 (8 $49.0 \pm 0.3$ R8 C1 DY7 Ś ₽7 \$29 $\phi 29.0 \pm 0.3$ DY6 ⊢ (6) R1 to R10 : 330 k $\Omega$ C1 to C3 : 10 nF R6 DY5 5 R5 0.7 30.010 DY4 H 4 $\phi 31.0 \pm 0.5$ R/ 0 HOUSING DY3 H {з (INSULATOR) ŚR3 (2) DY2 ę POTTING COMPOUND TACCA0064EA R2 450 ± DY (1) ŠR1 (11) -HV AWG22 (VIOLET) \* Hamamatsu also provides C4900 series compact high voltage power TACCA0002EH supplies and C12597-01 series DP type socket assemblies which incorporate a DC to DC converter type high voltage power supply.

### Figure 7: Dimensional outline and basing diagram (Unit: mm)

## Warning-Personal Safety Hazards

Electrical Shock-Operating voltages applied to this device present a shock hazard.

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