

PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBES R2658 R2658P (for Photon Counting)

High QE in Near IR Region Due to InGaAs (Cs) Photocathode For Spectrophotometers with 185 to 1010 nm Range, Fluorescence and Laser Applications and Photon Counting (R2658P) in the Near Infrared Region, etc.

FEATURES

●High QE in Near IR Region	QE 0.13% at 1000 nm
●Wide Wavelength Range	185 to 1010 nm
●Low Dark Current	1 nA at 1250 V (Typ.)

The R2658 and the R2658P are 28 mm (1-1/8 inch) diameter sideon photomultiplier tubes using a newly developed InGaAs semiconductor photocathode.

The InGaAs photocathode is sensitive from UV to near IR radiations (as long as over 1010 nm) longer than wavelength limit of GaAs photocathode, and yet offers low dark current. The dark current is 2 orders lower than the commercial S-1 photocathode. Therefore, they are well suited for low light detection in the near IR region including fluorescence lifetime measurements. Time response, gain, and dimensions are identical with the conventional 28 mm (1-1/8 inch) diameter side-on tubes with a GaAs photocathode.

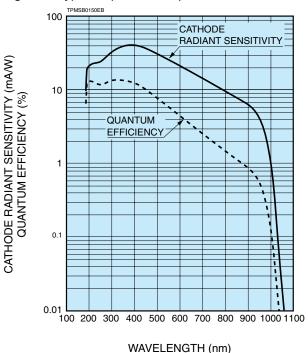
The R2658P is a photon counting version of the R2658 with low dark counts.



Figure 1: Typical Spectral Response

SPECIFICATIONS GENERAL

	Parameter	Description / Value	Unit		
Spectral Respo	onse	185 to 1010	nm		
Wavelength of	Maximum Response	400	nm		
Photocathode	Material	InGaAs (Cs)	_		
Photocathode	Minimum Effective Area	3×12	mm		
Window Mater	ial	UV glass	_		
	Secondary Emitting Surface	Cu-BeO	_		
Dynode	Structure	Circular-cage	_		
	Number of Stages	9	_		
Direct Interelectrode	Anode to Last Dynode	Approx. 4	pF		
Capacitances	Anode to All Other Electrode	Approx. 6	pF		
Base		11-pin base			
Dase		JEDEC No. B11-88			
Weight		Approx. 45	g		
Suitable Socke	et (Option)	E678-11A	_		
Suitable Socke	t Assembly (Option)	E717-63	_		



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MAXIMUM RATINGS (Absolute Maximum Values)

	Value	Unit	
Cupply Voltage	Between Anode and Cathode	1500	Vdc
Supply Voltage	Between Anode and Last Dynode	250	Vdc
Average Anode	1	μΑ	
Ambient Temper	-30 to +50	°C	

CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C)

	Paramet	er	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
	Quantum	at 330 nm	_	14	_	%	
	Efficiency	at 1000 nm	0.02	0.13	_	%	
	Luminous	B	50	100	_	μ A /lm	
		at 194 nm	_	20	_	mA/W	
Cathode		at 254 nm	_	23	_	mA/W	
Sensitivity	Radiant	at 400 nm	_	40	_	mA/W	
	riadiarit	at 633 nm	_	19	_	mA/W	
		at 852 nm	_	7.6	_	mA/W	
		at 1000 nm	0.16	1	_	mA/W	
	Red / Whit	te Ratio ©	0.25	0.4	_	_	
Anode Sensitivity	Luminous	D	5	16	_	A/lm	
		at 194 nm	_	3.2×10^{3}	_	A/W	
		at 254 nm	_	3.7×10^{3}	_	A/W	
	Radiant	at 400 nm	_	6.4×10^{3}	_	A/W	
		at 633 nm	_	3.0×10^{3}	_	A/W	
		at 852 nm	_	1.2×10^{3}	_	A/W	
		at 1000 nm	_	1.6×10^{2}	_	A/W	
Gain [®]			_	1.6 × 10 ⁵	_	_	
Anode Dark Cu	rrent [®]		_	1 10		nA	
Anode Dark Co	unt (for the	R2658P) ^(F)	_	50	300	s ⁻¹	
ENI (Equivalent	Noise Inpu	ut) [©]	_	— 1.1 × 10 ⁻¹⁵ –		W	
Time Response [®]	Anode Pu	lse		2.0		ns	
	Rise Time	Θ	_	2.0	_	113	
	Electron T	ransit Time ^①	_	20	_	ns	
Anode Current	Current H	ysteresis	_	2	_	%	
Stability ®	Voltage H	ysteresis	_	2		%	

Table 1: Voltage Distribution Ratio

Electrodes	ŀ	(Dy	y 1	Dy	/2	Dy	/3	Dy	/4	Dy	y 5	Dy	/6	Dy	7	Dy	у8	Dy	y9	F)
Distribution			ı			-				-	ı	-		-						4		
Ratio		'	ı		'					'			'							ı		

Supply Voltage= 1250 Vdc

K: Cathode, Dy: Dynode, P: Anode

NOTES

- A: Averaged over any interval of 30 seconds maximum.
- ®: The light source is a tungsten filament lamp operated at a distribution temperature of 2856 K. Supply voltage is 100 volts between the cathode and all other electrodes connected together as anode.
- ©: 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 condition as Note B.
- ①: Measured with the same light source as Note ® and with the voltage distribution ratio shown in Table 1 below.
- E: Measured with the same supply voltage and the voltage distribution ratio as Note ① after 30 minute storage in the darkness.
- $\boxed{\rm E}$: Measured at the voltage producing the gain of 1 \times 10 6 and the voltage distribution ratio shown in table 1 below. The photocathode is cooled at -20 $^{\circ}{\rm C}$.
- ©: ENI is an indication of the photo-limited signal-to-noise ratio. It refers to the amount of light in watts to produce a signal-to-noise ratio of unity in the output of a photomultiplier tube.

$$\mathsf{ENI} = \frac{\sqrt{2q^{\bullet}\mathsf{Idb}\bullet G\bullet \Delta f}}{\mathsf{S}}$$

where $q = Electronic charge (1.60 \times 10^{-19} coulomb)$

Idb = Anode dark current (after 30 minute storage) in amperes

G = Gain

 $\Delta f = Bandwidth$ of the system in hertz. 1 hertz is used.

S = Anode radiant sensitivity in amperes per watt at the wavelength of peak response.

- H: 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.
- ①: 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 amplitude. In measurement, the whole photocathode is illuminated.
- Hysteresis is temporary instability in anode current after light and voltage are applied.



Figure 2: Anode Luminous Sensitivity and Gain Characteristics

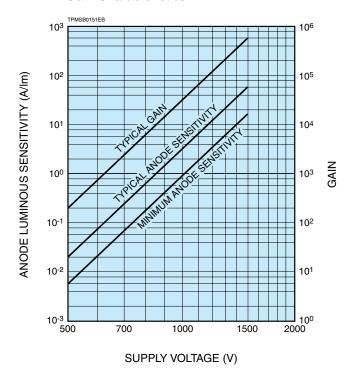


Figure 3: Typical Time Response

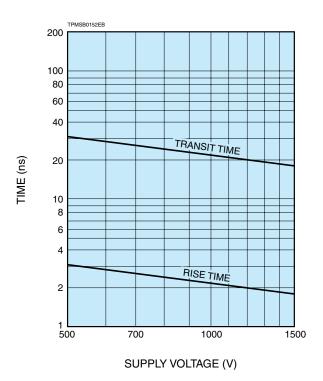


Figure 4: Temperature Coefficient

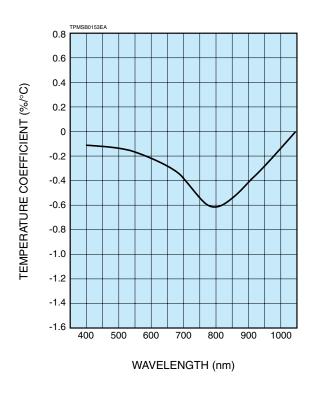
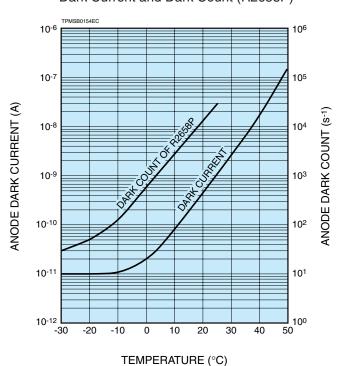


Figure 5: Typical Temperature Characteristic of Dark Current and Dark Count (R2658P)



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Figure 6: Dimensional Outline and Basing Diagram (Unit: mm)

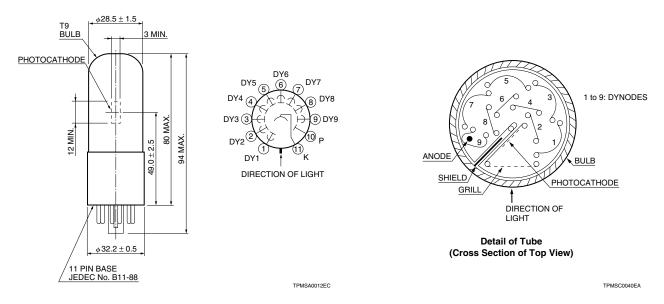
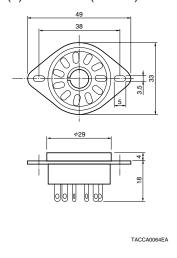
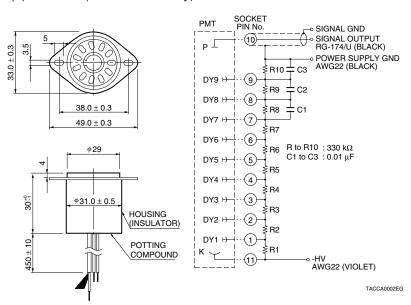


Figure 7: Optional Accessories (Unit: mm)

(a) E678-11A (Socket)



(a) E717-63 (Socket Assembly)



Warning-Personal Safety Hazards

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

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