A D V A N C E   D A T A.

1 5 2   A V P.

The 152AVP is a 10-stage photomultiplier tube provided with a caesium-antimony semi-transparant flat cathode, which has a diameter of 14 mm.

The highly sensitive uniform photocathode has a typical sensitivity of 40 μA/lm and a spectral response lying mainly in the visible region, with its maximum at 4200 Å as shown in the spectral response curve.

The 152AVP is intended for use in applications such as scintillation counting under limited dimensional conditions (e.g. small medical probes, portable geological equipment, bore-hole logging probes, or optical measurements with narrow light beams or in-microscope light transmission measurements or computor punched tape or punched card reading etc. while its revolutionary spherical rugged dynode construction makes it suitable in geophysical and astronomical missile experiments.

The total gain of the tube is about $3,5.10^6$ at an overall voltage of 1800 V. The dark current is less than 0,1 μA at an anode sensitivity of 30 A/lm.

PHOTOCATHODE

Semi-transparent, head-on, flat surface

Cathode material		SbCs	
Minimum useful diameter		14	mm
Wavelength at max. response		4200±300	Å
Luminous sensitivity 1)	avg.	40	µA/lm
	min.	25	µA/lm
Radiant sensitivity 2)	avg.	30	mA/W
Dark current (at room temperature)		10^{-15}	A/cm²

MILTIPLIER SYSTEM

Number of stages		10	
Dynode material		AgMgOCs	
Capacitance between anode and final dynode	C_{a-S10}	=1.5	pF
Capacitance between anode and all other electrodes	C_a	=2.5	pF

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (voltage divider type A)

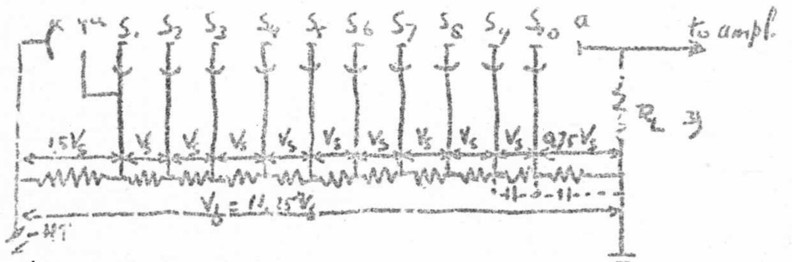
Anode sensitivity (at a total voltage of 1800 V)	N_a=	avg. 150	A/lm
		min. 30	A/lm
Anode dark current (at N_a = 30 A/lm)		max. 0.1	µA

Linearity between anode pulse amplitude and input-light flux:

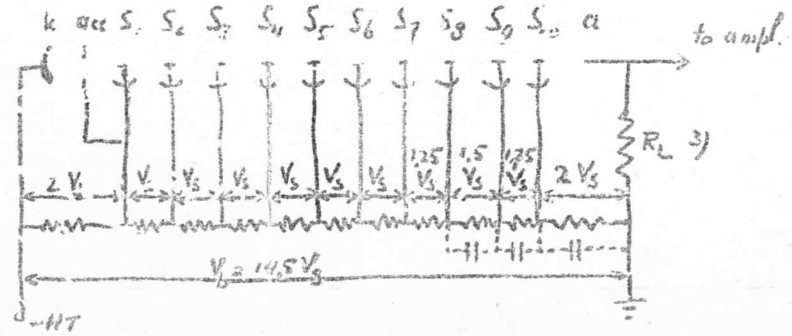
- with voltage divider type A	up to 5	mA
- with voltage divider type B	up to 10	mA

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Voltage divider type A



Voltage divider type B



LIMITING VALUES

Total voltage	V_b =	max. 2000	V
Anode current at continuous operation (in order not to overload the tube)	I_a =	max. 1	mA
Anode dissipation	W_a =	max. 0.5	W
Voltage between cathode and first dynode	V_{k-S1} =	min. 120 max. 300	V V
Voltage between two consecutive dynodes	$V_{Sn-Sn+1}$ =	min. 80 max. 200	V V
Voltage between S_{10} and anode	V_{a-S10} =	min. 80 max. 200	V [3] V

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

To achieve a stability of about 1 % the ratio of the current through the voltage-divider bridge to that through the heaviest loaded stage of the tube should be approx. 100.

For moderate intensities of radiation a bridge current of approx. 0.5 mA will be sufficient.

Different kinds of voltage dividers are possible. A circuit of type A results in the highest gain of the tube at a given total voltage; a circuit of type B gives higher currents in the last stages, but the total gain is less at the same total voltage.

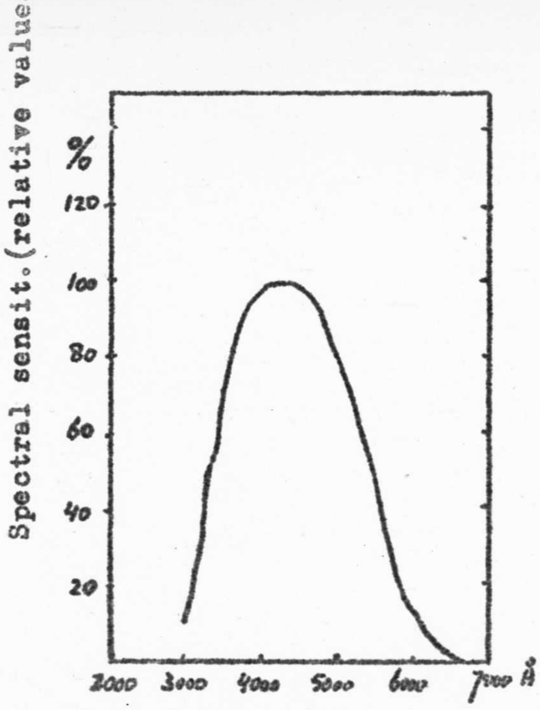
When pulses with high amplitudes are taken from the anode, it is useful to decouple the last stages as indicated in the circuit by means of capacitors of a few hundred pF, to avoid a voltage drop between these stages.

When the tube has been exposed to full daylight just before mounting, it will probably show an increased dark current, which will be back at its normal value after several hours of operation.

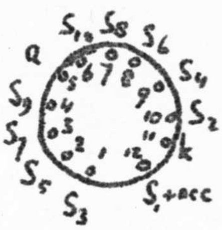
[1] Measured with a tungsten ribbon lamp with a colour temperature of 2850 °K

[2] At a wavelength of 4200 Å

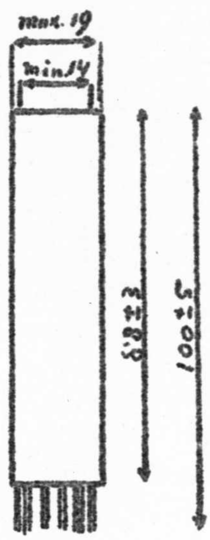
[3] When calculating the anode voltage the voltage drop in the load resistance R_L should not be overlooked.



Spectral response



12-pins socket
delivered with the tube



Dimensions in mm.