photomultiplier module
P25N Series

1 description

The P25N series is a range of photomultiplier modules that can be used for all three modes of photomultiplier operation — pulse counting, analogue detection or photon counting.

Each comprises a selected 25 mm diameter end-window photomultiplier tube with a 22 mm effective photocathode diameter, and an active voltage divider powered by an efficient —HV power supply. A photomultiplier with a bialkali photocathode is used for blue-green detection, and an S20 photocathode is used for red detection. All are encapsulated within a cylindrical mumetal case, providing a high level of immunity from the effects of external magnetic fields.

The signal lead is connected directly to the anode of the photomultiplier, allowing the freedom to work these modules into a range of electronic circuitry. The —HV is set by applying an external voltage, one-thousandth of the required voltage to the control input.

2 applications

These detectors are suitable for portable, battery powered instruments. They are also used for university research and industrial prototype instrument development.

3 features

- compact cylindrical geometry
- direct connection to the photomultiplier anode
- electrostatic and magnetic shielding
- standard window: borosillicate
- uv window option

4 photocathode spectral response

![Photocathode Spectral Response](image)

5 ordering information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>cathode type</th>
<th>part no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170-630</td>
<td>UV version</td>
<td>P25N-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280-630</td>
<td>Bialkali</td>
<td>P25N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280-850</td>
<td>S20</td>
<td>P25N-02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>photocathode type</td>
<td>bialkali or S20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photocathode active diameter</td>
<td>22 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectral response range</td>
<td>see curves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peak QE (typ)</td>
<td>see curves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dc linearity (± 2%)</td>
<td>0 to 100 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output pulse into 50 Ω terminated cable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single electron rise time</td>
<td>1.8 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single electron pulse width (fwhm)</td>
<td>3.1 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulse output linearity ± 5%</td>
<td>0 to 5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input voltage range</td>
<td>+4.75 V to +6 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input current</td>
<td>&lt;60 mA (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV control voltage ratio</td>
<td>1000:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>warm up time</td>
<td>10 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature (operating)</td>
<td>+5 °C to +55 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature (storage)</td>
<td>-40 °C to +55 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>230 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operating position</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>matt black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) actual power dissipation depends on HV setting and anode current

7 frequency response into 50 Ω

![Frequency Response](image)
8 installation and operation

Each module is supplied with test data. Wherever possible carry out installation in subdued light. Exposure to strong lights, particularly those containing a high uv content, can result in a temporary increase in dark counts during subsequent operation.

Remove the protective cap from the module. If necessary, clean the photomultiplier window using a lens tissue moistened with alcohol. Do not use any other solvent.

Mount the module and make power input and signal connections. Do not expose the photomultiplier tube photocathode to strong lights while the module is energised.

The internal high voltage supply to the photomultiplier tube can be controlled using the internal pot, accessed from the back face of the module, or by applying an external control voltage. Make connections to the yellow (pot) and white (control) wires, as shown in the table below, according to your choice of control method.

When using the internal pot the photomultiplier tube high voltage is increased by clockwise rotation. Monitor the photomultiplier tube high voltage with a voltmeter connected between the white (control) and black (0 V) wires. The photomultiplier tube voltage is 1000 x the voltage on the control (white) wire. Take care not to exceed the maximum rated voltage for the photomultiplier tube, as specified in the module test data.

Output pulses from this module are extremely fast and proper termination of the output coaxial cable is required. The shortest possible lead length between the module and external electronics is always advised and good earthing procedures must be respected. Where the signal lead is longer than 200 mm, it should be terminated in 50 Ω. These precautions are particularly relevant when low threshold discriminators are employed.

9 outline drawing mm

The photomultiplier cathode is operated at –HV. To guarantee stable performance and for safety reasons, isolate the entire window by a distance of at least 2 mm from any ground plane of components. The use of PTFE for insulation is recommended.

Do not attempt to repair or dismantle this product. High voltage used within the module presents an electric shock hazard.

Do not operate beyond the maximum ratings, or reverse the input voltage; this may result in loss of performance or permanent damage to the product.

*mumetal is a registered trademark of Magnetic Shield Corporation

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Sens-Tech photomultiplier modules provide the instrument designer with a wide range of high performance plug-and-play solutions for low and high light level detection and measurement. Modules are light tight and incorporate combinations of the following:

- photomultiplier
- power supply
- voltage divider
- electromagnetic screening
- electrostatic screening
- signal processing electronics
- outputs include, USB, TTL, RS232, Voltage, Current

Photomultiplier Modules are suitable for the following applications:

- photon counting
- pulsed light
- analogue detection

Benefits include:

- shorter time-to-market
- cost effectiveness
- applications support long after the sale
- plug-and-play versions
- user friendly
- physically robust
- long term stability of operation
- reduced susceptibility to e-m interference
- user protected package with encapsulated HV
- adjustable versions offering user control

If your requirement demands a unique module please discuss this with us.