

- For use with 12-stage PMTs that fit standard 21-pin sockets
- Designed for fast-timing applications
- Excellent pulse fidelity for a wide range of signal currents
- High-impedance linear signal from dynode, and dc-coupled anode signal at 50-Ω impedance for timing
- Excellent for single-photon counting
- Magnetic shield available



The ORTEC Model 265A Photomultiplier Base is a mechanical assembly and a resistive voltage divider network, with appropriate capacitive decoupling, for operation of 12-stage photomultiplier tubes (PMTs). It is particularly suited to applications requiring fast timing or single photon counting. The Model 265A accommodates the following types of PMTs.

12-stage PMTs that fit standard 21-pin sockets, including:

Hamamatsu R329, R1332, R1333

Burle (formerly RCA) 8575, 8850, C31000M.

These PMTs offer excellent characteristics for both timing and energy resolution. The Model 265A PMT Base structure complements the tube characteristics by maintaining good pulse fidelity through a wide range of signal currents (Fig. 1).

Negative high voltage is applied to the cathode, and the anode is operated essentially at ground potential. This facilitates the incorporation of several features that augment the fast-timing performance. The anode output is dc-coupled, with the anode connected to ground through a 50-Ω load resistor. This eliminates the base-line shift caused by varying counting rates in ac-coupled systems. It also suppresses reflections by providing back-termination for the anode output connection. Each of the last four dynodes is also available externally through the contacts of the auxiliary connector. These connections allow external voltage stabilization for the last four dynodes of the PMT by using external voltage supplies. Internal trimmer controls permit optimum adjustment of the voltage distributed to the focus electrode, and to the second and twelfth dynodes.

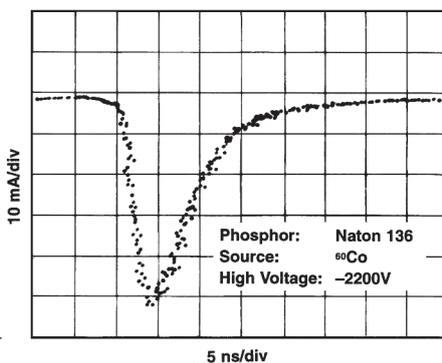


Fig. 1. Typical Anode Output with a Burle 8575 Photomultiplier Tube.

Two outputs are furnished from the Model 265A. The negative signal from the anode is optimized for timing applications, while the positive, linear signal from the ninth dynode is intended for energy measurements. For fast scintillator applications, the anode signal is connected directly to the input of a constant-fraction timing discriminator via a 50-Ω coaxial cable. For single-photon counting a fast amplifier is typically inserted between the anode output and the discriminator. In scintillator applications the ninth dynode output is normally connected to the input of a preamplifier, such as the ORTEC Models 113 or 142IH. The output pulses from the preamplifier are amplified and shaped for energy spectroscopy through an amplifier such as the ORTEC Models 460 or 575A.

Excellent results for both timing and energy measurements can be obtained with fast plastic scintillators, fast liquid scintillators, and NaI(Tl). The Model 265A PMT Base is also ideal for single-photon applications.

Specifications

PERFORMANCE

All photomultiplier tube specifications are furnished by the PMT manufacturer. The Model 265A Base includes an appropriate voltage divider network for the tube elements.

CONTROLS

Internal adjustments are included for the focus electrode and for the second and twelfth dynodes.

INPUTS

HIGH VOLTAGE -3 kV maximum at 2 mA maximum for bleeder network. SHV connector.

AUXILIARY Last four dynodes are available at pins in the Auxiliary connector for optional external voltage stabilization; MS3112E12-10-S or Bendix PT02E-12-10S connector.

OUTPUTS

ANODE Negative timing signal, 50 Ω, dc-coupled, back-terminated; very good pulse quality for signal currents to 0.5 A with the Burle 8575; BNC connector.

DYNODE Positive linear signal from the ninth dynode, capacitively-coupled, high impedance ($Z_0 \sim 1 \text{ M}\Omega$); BNC connector.

