

## TYPE 7065

The DuMont Type 7065 is a 1 1/2 inch diameter, 10 stage, flat end-window, multiplier phototube with an S-11 end-window type photocathode having an average luminous sensitivity of 60 microamperes per lumen. The DuMont 7065 is applicable in the fields of nuclear physics and industrial and scientific applications for the detection of very low light levels.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Data	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Units
Spectral response		S-11		
Cathode luminous sensitivity at				
210 volts, 0 cycles between cathode				
and all other electrodes	40	60		μA/L
Anode luminous sensitivity				
90 volts/stage, 0 cycles	10	45		A/L
Cathode sensitivity at maximum response at				
210 volts between cathode and all				
other electrodes		.056		μΑ/μW
Anode dark current at 90 volts/stage (25°C)			.05	μA
Current amplification at 90 volts/stage		750,000		•
Interelectro de capacitances		·		
anode to all other electrodes		3.3		μµf
anode to last dynode		1.3		μμf
Wavelength at maximum response		4400 ± 500		Angstroms
Wavelength at 10% maximum response				
on long wavelength side		6125 ± 2	75	Angstroms
Wavelength at 10% of maximum response				
on short wavelength side		3250 ± 250		Angstroms
Mechanical Data				
Window dimensions, minimum		1 1/4		In, Dia,
Seated height to center of window	$4 \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{4}$		In.	
Tube Diameter	1 1/2 ± 1/16		ln.	
Overall length		4 3/4 ±	1/4	In.
Base-Small Shell Duodecal 12 Pin (B12-43)				
Mounting Position		any		
Window index of refraction		1.5		

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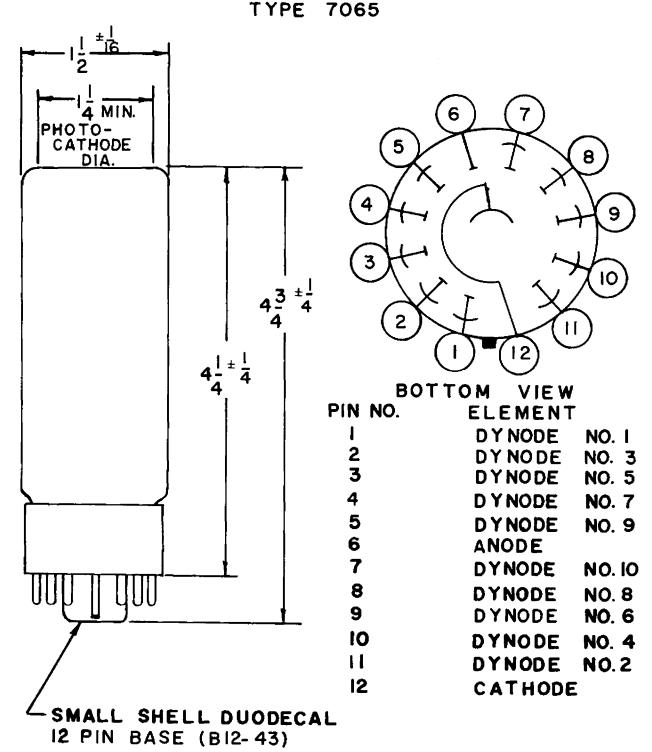
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MAXIMUM RATINGS	Max.	Units
Peak cathode current (Note 1)	20	μА
Average anode current (Note 2)	.75	mA
Peak anode current	7.5	mΑ
Average anode dissipation (Note 2)	.075	W
Peak anode dissipation	1,125	W
Supply voltage between anode and cathode		
(DC or peak AC)	1300	Volts
Supply voltage between last dynode and anode		
(DC or peak AC)	150	Volts
Supply voltage between cathode and 1st dynode		
(DC or peak AC)	300	Volts
Ambient Temperature	<i>7</i> 5	°C

#### NOTES

- 1. The cathode current given here is that current at which the response of the cathode current ceases to be a linear function of the light intensity because of cathode resistance. In general the cathode current must be kept well below this value in order to satisfy the maximum ratings on the anode current.
- 2. Averaged over a 30 second interval maximum.
- 3. Supply voltage between cathode and 1st dynode should be two times the supply voltage between succeeding dynodes.

# DUMON MULTIPLIER PHOTOTUBE



NOTE:
DIRECTION OF LIGHT INTO
END OF BULB.

