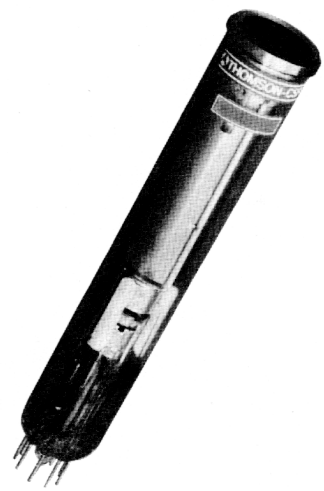
TH9817 PA
1" VIDICON

- MAGNETIC FOCUS AND DEFLECTION
- VERY HIGH RESOLUTION (1100 TV LINES)
- HIGH SENSITIVITY (900 μA/lm WITH 1 lux ON FACEPLATE)
- EXCELLENT IMAGE UNIFORMITY
- LOW LAG
- LIVE SCENE PICK-UP BROADCAST TV

TH 9817PA is a 1" Vidicon specially designed for high quality pick-up cameras in black and white or color T.V. This Vidicon includes in its structure the latest insulated post-acceleration electrode with separate mesh connection. Due to this feature TH 9817PA Vidicon allows for higher resolution and output signal, better uniformity of resolution and signal than conventional Vidicons.



TH 9817PA is intended for live scene pick-up T.V. (black and white or color). It can operate within a very wide range and allows for excellent quality of image even in the case of low level illumination of about 5 lux (0.5 fc).

When operating with about 1 to 10 lux (0.1 to 1 fc) target illumination normally encountered, TH 9817PA delivers a signal current from 100 nA to 300 nA giving rise to excellent quality images of high resolution and high signal to noise ratio. The sensitivity of TH 9817PA can be equivalent to photographic film having an A.S.A. exposure index of 2000 (34/10DIN41 Sch). With a target illumination of 0.3 lux to 0.5 lux (3 to 10 lux on the object with a unity numerical lens aperture) giving rise to a signal of 50 nA at 50 nA dark current, satisfactory quality of image can be obtained. For such illuminations, higher signal current can be obtained by increasing target voltage. Nevertheless, it is not recommended to go beyond 100 nA dark current, saturation of signal being pratically reached.

Due to a new low lag photoconductive layer, excellent quality of picture can be obtained with good signal uniformity and appropriate gamma characteristics.

TH 9817PA performances are substantially identical under high or low level illumination conditions. The sensitivity of the tube can be controlled by target voltage which also causes some variation of dark current.

TH 9817PA Vidicon can operate within a wide range of electrode voltage selection although it is recommended to operate with a g4 electrode voltage 1.4 to 1.5 times g3 electrode voltage. In these conditions, TH 9817PA can provide optimum resolution and uniformity of signal on the entire scanned area without distortion and loss of quality even for overbeaming conditions.

The limiting resolution of TH 9817PA is about 1100 T.V. lines at center of image and 700 T.V. lines at corners. This high resolution is obtained with 750 to 800 V on g4 electrode and 450 to 600 V on g3 electrode. When it operates with 500 V on g4 and 300 V on g3, the resolution is 1000 T.V. lines at center of image and 600 T.V. lines at corners. In operation where g4 voltage is equal to 1.5 times g3 voltage, the deflection current is 20 % higher than the current necessary for g4 = g3 operation mode but the focus field is not noticeably changed.

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Full advantage of resolution and signal uniformity is achieved when deflecting and focusing components are properly designed and when the tube is correctly located inside. The thickness of the photoconductive layer is made very uniform and allows for constant output signal and constant dark current. When landing error due to imperfect scanning system is present, the voltage gradient across the photoconductive layer is not uniform and a signal variation (shading) is introduced which can be compensated by proper adjustment of the cathode, g1 and g2 voltages.

Due to good design, high reliability is obtained thoughout the tube life. Requirement for alignment field is reduced to a minimum by precise electron gun mounting. An extremely flat faceplate avoids all optical distortions and allows for the use of any good quality lens. Particle barriers adjacent to the field mesh allows these tubes to operate in any position.

One watt power heater makes these Vidicons particularly suitable for transistorized equipment. The reduced heat dissipation improves the quality of the picture by lowering faceplate temperature.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical

Heater	for unipotential cathode indirectly heated
Heater :	
voltage	6.3 ± 10 % V
current at 6.3 V	0.15 A
Minimum preheating time	60 s
Output capacitances :	
target to all other electrodes	4.5 pF
Spectral response	see curve
Focusing method	magnetic
Deflection method	magnetic

Mechanical

Base (Ditetrar, 8 pins)	UTE 9 C 15 (JEDEC N° E8 - 11)
Socket (note 1)	METOX N° 30.250
Deflecting yoke - focusing coil assembly (note 2)	GERHARD type BV 200 1K 1 or equivalent
Alignment coil (note 2)	GERHARD type BV 80/3 or equivalent
Deflection - focus - alignment assembly (note 2)	CLEVELAND VYFA - 355 - 2 or equivalent
Dimensions	see drawing
Photoconductive layer :	
normal dimensions of image on target	12.7 mm x 9.5 mm
maximum useful diagonal diameter (4 x 3 aspect ratio)	17 mm
orientation of quality rectangle :	
horizontal scan parallel to the plane passing through the tube axis and short index pin (note 3)	
Maximum temperature of faceplate	70 °C
Mounting position	any
Net weight, approximate	60 g

OPERATING CONDITIONS

Scanned area 12.7 mm x 9.5 mm

Maximum ratings (absolute values)

Electrode g4 voltage (post-acceleration electrode)	1000	V
Electrode g3 voltage (wall electrode)	1000	V
Electrode g2 voltage (accelerator)	350	V
Electrode g1 voltage (electrode for picture cut-off)		
– negative bias value	150	V
– positive bias value	0	V
Peak heater-cathode voltage :		
– heater negative with respect to cathode	125	V
– heater positive with respect to cathode	10	V
Target voltage	125	V
Dark current	0. 20	µA
Peak target current (note 4)	0. 60	µA
Faceplate :		
– illumination	10000 or 1000	lux fc
– temperature	70	°C

Typical operation

Scanned area 12,7 mm x 9.5 mm
Faceplate temperature 25 °C (note 5)

Electrode voltage modes :	Intermediate	High	
Electrode g4 voltage	500	750 to 800	V
Electrode g3 voltage	300 to 400	450 to 600	V
Electrode g2 voltage	300	300	V
Electrode g1 voltage (note 6)	–45 to –110	–45 to –110	V
Average "gamma" for target illumination between 1 and 100 lux (note 7)	0. 65	0. 65	
Minimum blanking peak to peak voltage :			
– applied to electrode g1	–75	–75	V
– applied to cathode	+20	+20	V
Limiting resolution at center of picture (note 8)	1000	1100	T.V. lines
Limiting resolution at corners of picture	600	700	T.V. lines
MTF response at 400 T.V. lines at center of picture (5 MHz - 625 CCIR Standard) (note 9)	40	50	%
Field strength at center of focusing coil	40 to 48	50 to 60	Gauss
Peak deflecting coil current :			
– horizontal	170	200	mA
– vertical	20	24	mA
Field strength of alignment coil	0 to 4	0 to 4	Gauss

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1 - HIGH LIGHT LEVEL OPERATION

(faceplate illumination 100 lux or 10 fc)

Dark current i_o	5	nA
Target voltage for i_o = 5 nA (note 10)	10 to 25	V
Faceplate illumination (2854 °K) (note 11)	100	lux
	or 10	fc
Signal current	350	nA
Lag : (note 12)		
– maximum	15	%
– average	10	%

2 - AVERAGE SENSITIVITY OPERATION

(faceplate illumination 10 lux or 1 fc)

Dark current i_o	20	nA
Target voltage for i_o = 20 nA (note 10)	20 to 50	V
Faceplate illumination (2854 °K (note 11)	10	lux
	or 1	fc
Signal current	250	nA
Corresponding sensitivity	200	µA/lm
Target illumination for 100 nA signal current	1.5	lux
	or 150	mfc
Lag : (note 12)		
– maximum	20	%
– average	12	%

3 - HIGH SENSITIVITY OPERATION

(faceplate illumination 1 lux or 100 mfc)

Dark current i_o	50	nA
Target voltage for i_o = 50 nA (note 10)	25 to 60	V
Faceplate illumination (2854 °K) (note 11)	1	lux
	or 100	mfc
Signal current	110	nA
Corresponding sensitivity	900	µA/lm
Target illumination for 100 nA signal current	0.8	lux
	or 80	mfc
Lag : (note 12)		
– maximum	20	%
– average	15	%

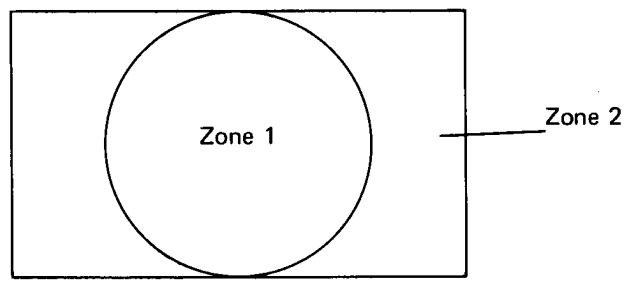
4 - VERY HIGH SENSITIVITY OPERATION

(faceplate illumination 0.5 lux or 50 mfc)

Dark current i_o	100	nA
Target voltage for i_o = 100 nA (note 10)	30 to 70	V
Faceplate illumination (2854 °K) (note 11)	0.5	lux
	or 50	mfc
Signal current	100	nA
Corresponding sensitivity	1500	µA/lm
Target illumination for 50 nA signal current	0.1	lux
	or 10	mfc
Lag : (note 12)		
– maximum	20	%
– average	17	%

5 - SPURIOUS SIGNAL TEST

The test is performed using a uniformly diffused white test pattern that is separated into two zones as shown in drawing :



The tube is operated under the "Typical Operation" conditions with a dark current of 20 nanoamperes and the lens adjusted to provide a signal current of 220 nanoamperes.

Spurious signals are classified by their size which is measured by percent of raster height.

Will actually be considered as a defect, a spot blemish (black or white spot) having a contrast ratio greater than 25 % . (note 13)

Allowable spot size for each zone is shown in table :

Ratio D/H* (percent raster height)	Number allowed	
	Zone 1	Zone 2
D/H $\geqslant$ 0,4 %	0	0
D/H $<$ 0,4 %	0	4

* *D : average diameter of spot*
H : raster height

The picture must be of a very imperceptible mottled or grainy appearance with no streaks of large area.

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NOTES

1 — METOX - 86, rue de Villiers de l'isle Adam - PARIS 20ème
Téléphone : 636 - 31 - 10

2 — GERHARD KG - REICHELSHEIM / ODW Germany
CLEVELAND ELECTRONICS INC. 2000 Highland Road - TWINSBURG - OHIO 44 087.

3 — It is necessary to assure correct positioning of the tube inside the coils. An immediate test consists in observing the fine mesh grid, the wires of which should be inclined 45 ° with respect to scanning. Then again the front end of the deflecting yoke should be positioned at 20 mm from the tube faceplate.

4 — Target current is defined as total current in load resistance connected to target electrode : signal current plus dark current, dark current being the current left when illumination is subtracted.
Video amplifiers must be designed properly to handle peak target current of 0.7 μA to avoid amplifier overload and picture distortion.

5 — All these characteristics are provided for a temperature of faceplate of 25 °C, the temperature range recommended is within 20 to 30 °C. The rise of faceplate temperature is a function of ambient temperature, thermic dissipation of ambient devices and of the tube itself. Consequently, 10 °C of faceplate temperature rise implies a dark current multiplied by a factor of 2.

6 — Without blanking pulses applied on electrode g1.

7 — Average "gamma" should be defined as the slope of the rectilinear part of transfer characteristics in log coordinates.

8 — Practically, limiting resolution corresponds to the resolution measured with twin bar test card with a modulation ratio of about 7 %.

9 — For 625 lines C.C.I.R. standard, line duration being 52 μs (line suppression period not included), 400 TV lines correspond to 5 MHz.

10 — Indicated range of each type of service serves only to illustrate the operating target voltage range normally encountered. The target voltage for each Vidicon must be adjusted to that value which gives the designed operating dark current.

11 — All the above mentioned illumination assume 2854 °K incandescent tungsten source.

12 — Lag is defined as the ratio of residual signal current measured 60 milliseconds after light excitation being removed to the initial signal current ; this value assumes 50 field/second scanning rate.

13 — Contrast is defined as :

$$100 \times \frac{\text{increment in video current due to the blemish}}{\text{normal signal current}}$$

Figure 1

TYPICAL SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTICS

For equal values of signal current at all wavelengths
(0.02 µA signal current and 0.02 µA dark current
for scanned area of 12.7 x 9.5 mm)

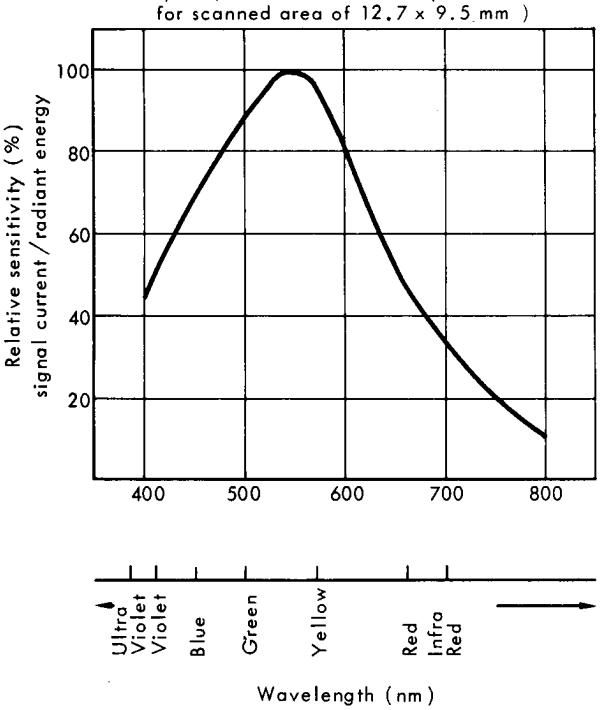

Figure 2

LIGHT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

Illumination uniform over photoconductive layer scanned
area 12.7 x 9.5 mm-face plate temperature 25°C

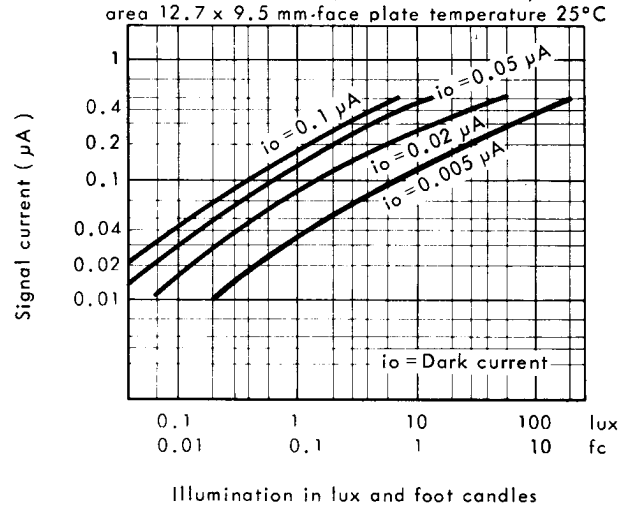

Figure 3

MODULATION TRANSFER FUNCTION

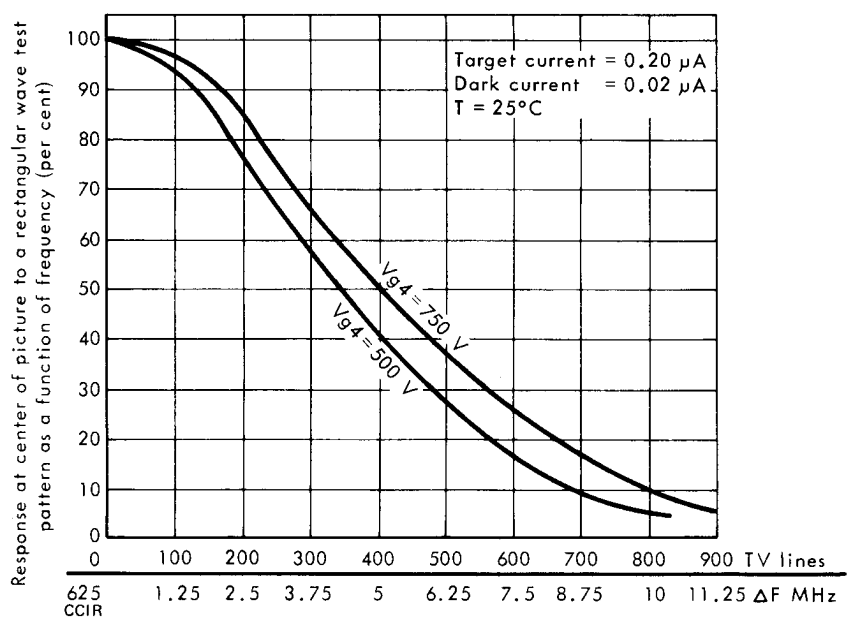

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Figure 4

RANGE OF DARK CURRENT
Scanned area of photoconductive layer 12.7 mm x 9.5 mm

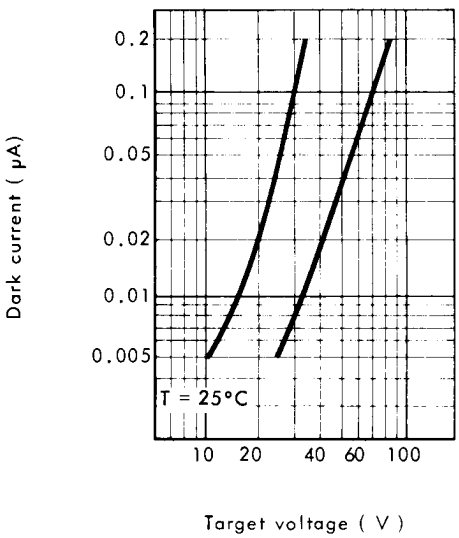


Figure 5

TYPICAL PERSISTENCE CHARACTERISTICS
Initial highlight signal current of 0.2 µA scanned area of photoconductive layer 12.7x 9.5 mm

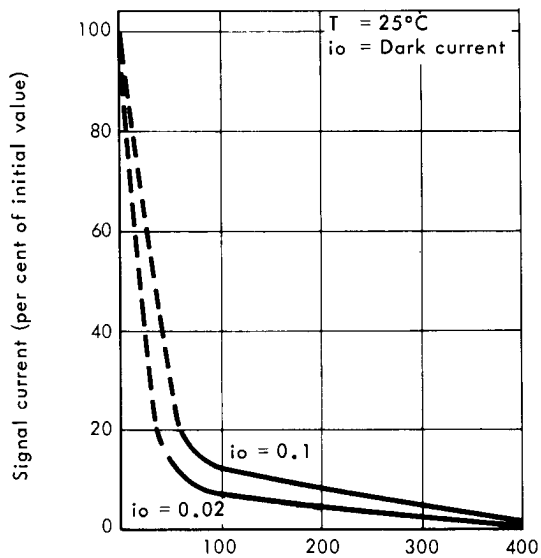
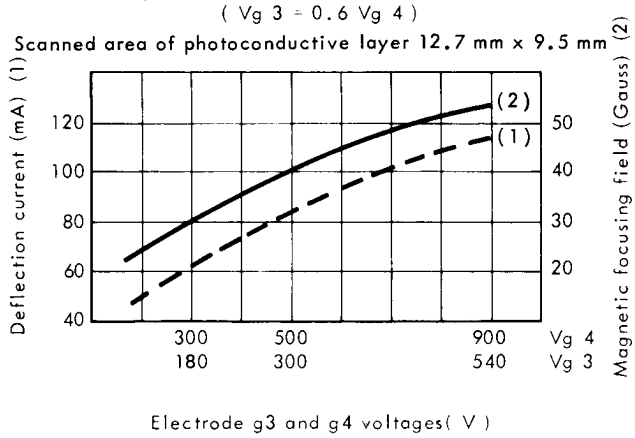


Figure 6

(1) Deflection current as a function of electrode g3 and g4 voltages(Vg 3 = 0.6 Vg 4)

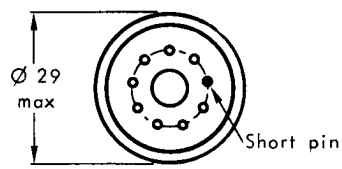
(2) Magnetic field at center of focusing coil (Vg 3 = 0.6 Vg 4)

Scanned area of photoconductive layer 12.7 mm x 9.5 mm

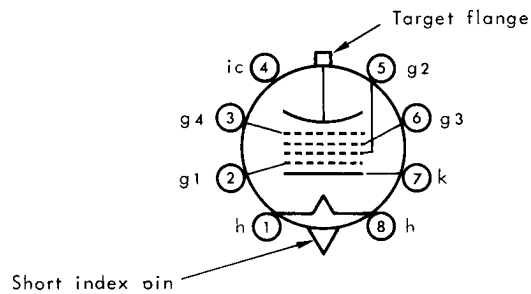


OUTLINE DRAWING

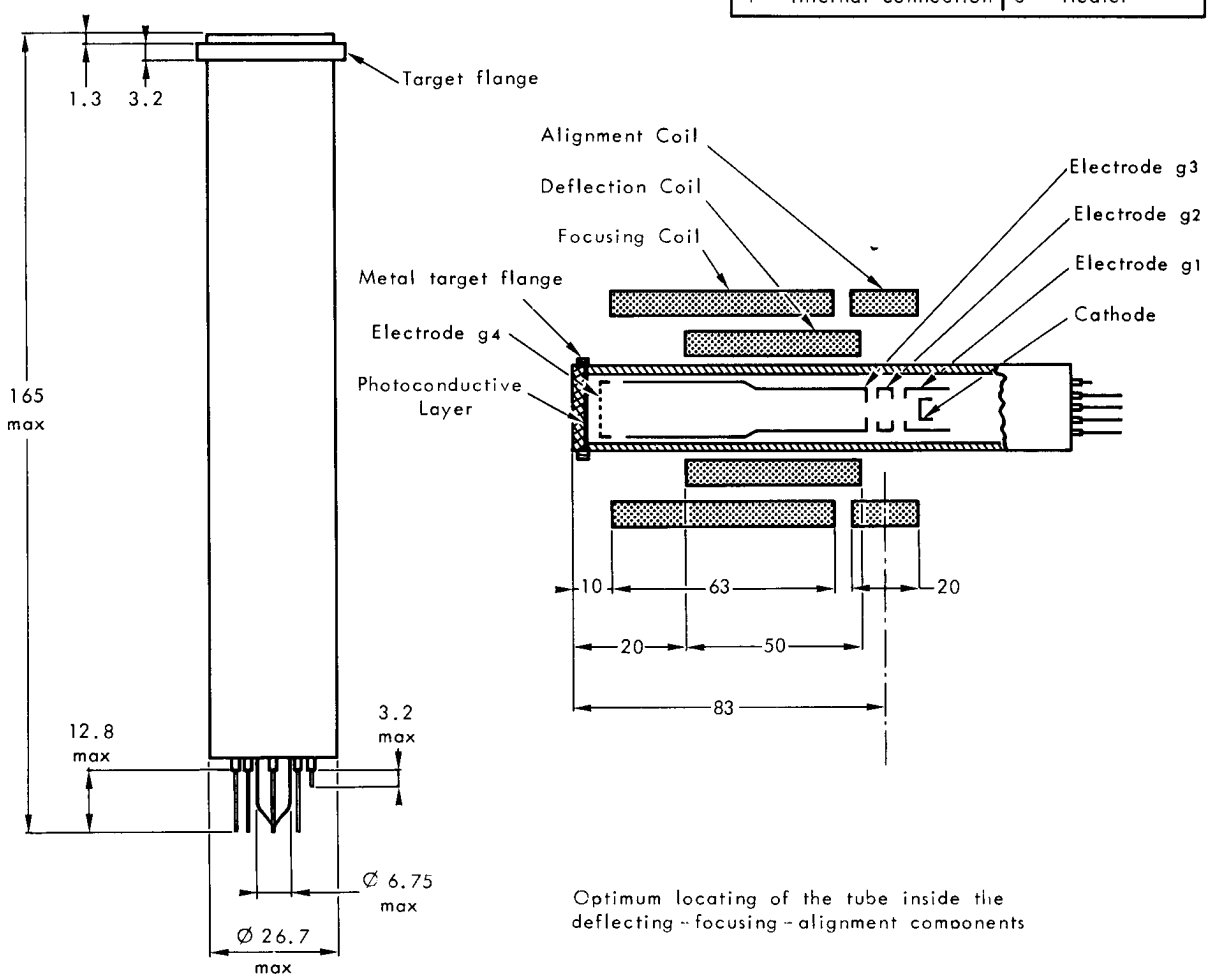
UTE 9C15 base
(JEDEC E8-11)



BASING DIAGRAM



1 - Heater	5 - Electrode g2
2 - Electrode g1	6 - Electrode g3
3 - Electrode g4	7 - Cathode
4 - Internal connection	8 - Heater



Optimum locating of the tube inside the deflecting - focusing - alignment components

Dimensions in mm.

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