

# PHILIPS COMPONENTS

## DATA SHEET

### Camera Tubes

**XQ1022**

30 mm (1.2 inch) diameter Plumbicon® television camera tubes with high resolution lead-oxide photoconductive target, exclusively for use with X-ray image intensifiers with P20 output phosphor in medical equipment.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Diameter	30 mm (1.2 in)
Length	approx. 204 mm
Focusing	magnetic
Deflection	magnetic
Useful target area, circle diameter	18 mm
Spectral response	see Fig. 3
Sensitivity with P20 light source	typ. 530 $\mu\text{A}/\text{lmF}$
Resolution	typ. 55%
Heater	6.3 V, 190 mA

### OPTICAL DATA

Dimensions of quality area on photoconductive target circle, dia 18 mm.

#### Orientation of image on target

For correct orientation of the image on the target the vertical scan should be essentially parallel to the plane passing through the tube axis and the mark on the tube base.

#### Faceplate

thickness 1.2  $\pm$  0.1 mm  
refractive index n= 1.49

### ACCESSORIES

Socket type 56021 or 56603

Deflection and focusing coil unit type AT1130S

®Registered Trade Mark for television camera tube

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Deflection magnetic

Focusing magnetic

## Heating

Indirect by a.c. or d.c.

Heater voltage  $V_f$  6.3 V  $\pm$  5%Heater current, at  $V_f = 6.3$  V  $I_f$  nom 190 mA

The heater voltage must not exceed 9.5 V r.m.s. For optimum performance stabilization of the heater voltage is recommended.

## Capacitance

Signal electrode to all  $C_{as}$  3 to 6 pF

This capacitance, which is effectively the output impedance, increases when the tube is inserted in the coil.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Absolute maximum rating system)

All voltages are referred to the cathode, unless otherwise stated.

			notes
Signal electrode voltage	$V_{as}$	max. 50 V	
Grid 4 voltage (mesh)	$V_{g4}$	max. 1100 V	
Grid 3 voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 800 V	
Voltage between grid 4 and grid 3	$V_{g4/g3}$	max. 350 V	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max. 350 V	
Grid 2 dissipation	$W_{g2}$	max. 1W	
Grid 1 voltage, positive	$V_{g1}$	max. 0V	
Grid 1 voltage, negative	$-V_{g1}$	max. 125V	
Cathode heating time before drawing cathode current	th	min. 1 min.	
Cathode to heater voltage, positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max. 50V	
Cathode to heater voltage, negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max. 50 V	
Ambient temperature, storage and operation	$T_{amb}$	max. 50°C min. -30°C	
Faceplate temperature, storage and operation	T	max. 50°C min. -30°C	1
Faceplate illuminance	E	max. 500 lx	2

**OPERATING CONDITIONS AND PERFORMANCE**

notes

Philips Components

Slatersville, RI

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For a scanned circular area with a diameter of 18mm			3
Cathode voltage	$V_k$	0 V	
Signal electrode voltage	$V_{as}$	45 V	
Beam current	$I_b$		4
Grid 4 voltage	$V_{g4}$	675 V	
Grid 3 voltage	$V_{g3}$	600 V	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	300 V	
Grid 1 voltage	$V_{g1}$		4
Blanking voltage on grid 1, peak to peak	$V_{g1 \text{ p-p}}$	50±10V	
Faceplate illuminance (P20 light source)	E	approx. 2 lx	
Faceplate temperature	T	20 to 45 °C	

### Electron Gun Characteristics

#### Cutoff

Grid 1 voltage for cut-off at $V_{g2} = 300V$ without blanking	$V_{g1}$	-30 to -100 V	
Blanking voltage, peak to peak at $V_{g2,4} = 300V$ on grid 1	$V_{g1 \text{ p-p}}$	50±10 V	
on cathode	$V_{kp-p}$	25V	
Grid 2 current at normally required beam currents	$I_{g2}$	≤ 1 mA	

### Performance

Dark current	$I_d$	< 3 nA	
Sensitivity at colour temperature of 2856K	min. 130	typ. 175µA/ImF	5
Sensitivity with P20 light source	min. 395	typ. 530µA/Im	
Peak signal current with E=1 lx (P20)	min. 230	typ. 305 nA	6
Gamma of transfer characteristic		0.95 ± 0.05	
Spectral response:		see Fig. 3	
Resolution			7
Modulation depth i.e. uncompensated amplitude response at 20.3 lp/mm (scanned area 9.6 mm x 12.8 mm) at the center of the picture (5 Mhz, 400 TV lines)		typ 55%	
Modulation transfer characteristic		see Fig. 4	

Decay lag, P20 light source, measured with a signal current of 200 nA, beam adjusted for correct stabilization after the target has been illuminated for at least 5 s.

Residual signal after dark pulse of 50 ms	max.	typ.
	13%	7%
Residual signal after dark pulse of 60 ms	max.	typ.
	10%	5%
Residual signal after dark pulse of 200 ms	max.	typ.
	4%	2%

### Diagrams

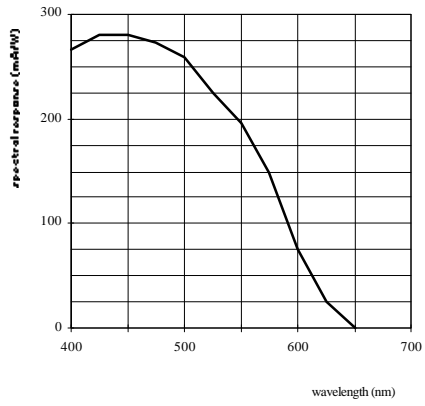


Fig. 3 Typical spectral response curve.

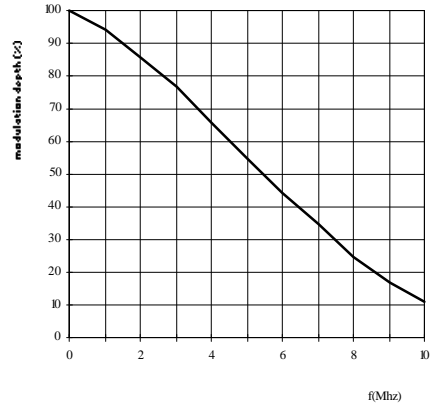


Fig. 4 Typical square-wave response curve.

**NOTES**

1. The tube can withstand short excursions up to 70 °C without any damage or irreversible degradation in performance.
2. For short intervals. During storage the tube face shall be covered with the plastic hood provided; when the camera is idle the lens shall be capped, in stand-by also the beam will be cut-off.
3. The operating conditions and performance data quoted, relate to operation of the tube in coil units AT1130. See relevant data of deflection/focusing assemblies. Scanning amplitude should be adjusted such that the useful target area of 18 mm is displayed on a standard monitor as a circular area with a diameter equal to the raster height.
4. The beam current  $I_b$  as obtained by adjusting the control grid voltage (grid 1) is set to max. 600 nA.  $I_b$  is not the total current available in the scanning beam, but is defined as the maximum amount of signal current  $I_s$ , that can be obtained with this beam. See note 6.
5. Measuring conditions: illuminance level 4.54 lx at a color temperature of 2856K and a filter Schott VG9 inserted in the light path.
6. The peak signal currents are measured on a waveform oscilloscope and with a uniform illumination on the 18 mm  $\phi$  target area. When measured with an integrating instrument connected in the signal-electrode lead the average signal currents will be smaller:
  - a) By a factor  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha = \frac{100-\beta}{100}$ ),  $\beta$  being the total blanking time in %; for the CCIR system  $\alpha$  amounts to 0.75; for the EIA system  $\alpha$  amounts to 0.83.
  - b) By a factor  $\delta$ ,  $\delta$  being the ratio of the active target area (circle with: 18 mm  $\phi$ ) to the area which would correspond with the adjusted scanning amplitude (18 mm x 24 mm). This ratio amounts to  $\delta = 0.59$ . The total ratio of integrated signal current,  $I_s$ , to the peak signal current,  $I_{sp}$ , amount to  $\alpha \times \delta = 0.44$  for the CCIR system and 0.49 for EIA system.
7. As measured with a 50 mm Leitz Summicron lens having a sine response of approximately 85 % at 400 TV lines at  $f : 5.6$ . The published 55% typ. is uncorrected. Tube resolution is higher. Measured with 100 nA signal current and a beam current just sufficient to stabilize a signal current of 500 nA. The horizontal amplitude response can be raised by means of suitable correction circuits, which affect neither the vertical resolution nor the limiting resolution.

**Philips Camera Tubes Sales Offices**

Philips Components  
Att: Kent Holston  
4546 B10 El Camino Real #189  
Los Altos, CA 94022  
Tel: (650) 960-3893  
Fax: (650) 960-3892

Philips Components  
Att: Mark Reinhardt  
123 Nashua Road, Suite 244  
Londonderry, NH 03053  
Tel: (603) 425-7440  
Fax: (603) 425-7416

**Philips Components**  
**100 Providence Pike**  
**Slatersville, RI 02876-2078**  
**Tel: (401) 762-3800**  
**Fax: (401) 767-4493**

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