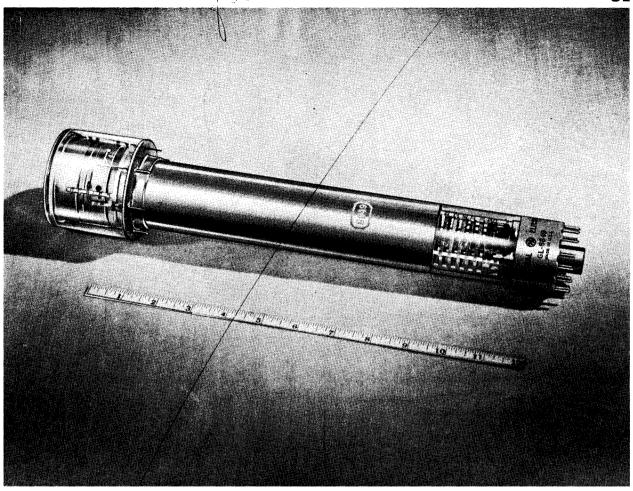
ET-T1494 PAGE 1 5-58



### IMAGE ORTHICON

### **MAGNETIC FOCUS**

### MAGNETIC DEFLECTION

### LOW-LIGHT-LEVEL PICKUP

The GL-6849 is a television camera tube for extremely low-light-level pickup use. Typical applications are observation of fluoroscopic screens, scenes illuminated by starlight and direct images of stars.

Extremely wide target-to-mesh spacing reduces smearing or lag of moving images at low light levels by better beam modulation. This results in an increase in signal-to-noise ratio at low illumination levels. Wide spacing eliminates microphonics originating in the target-mesh assembly.

The GL-6849 photocathode is characterized by a spectral response with high blue and high green sensitivity, very good yellow sensitivity and good red sensitivity. It has practically no infra-red sensitivity. This characteristic of the response permits portrayal of colors in nearly their true tonal gradation since it prevents any color-masking by infra-red.

### **TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

### **GENERAL**

Electrical



### **TECHNICAL INFORMATION (CONT'D)**

Mechanical	
Over-all Length $15.20'' \pm 0.25''$	Inches
Greatest Diameter of Bulb $3.00'' \pm 0.06''$	Inches
Minimum Deflecting Coil Inside Diameter	Inches
Deflecting Coil Length5	Inches
Focusing Coil Length	Inches
Alignment Coil Length	Inches
Photocathode Distance Inside End of Focusing Coil	Inches
Weight, approximate	Pounds
Operating Position—Any, except with diheptal base up and the tube axis at an angle of less the vertical.	an 20 degrees from

### MAXIMUM RATINGS AND TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values Photocathode Voltage	Volte
Photocathode Illumination 50 Max	
Anode Supply Voltage*	
	VOILS
Grid-No. 1 Voltage	Valta
Negative Bias Value	VOILS
Positive Bias Value	
Grid-No. 2 and Dynode-No. 1 Voltage	
Grid-No. 3 Voltage	VOITS
Grid-No. 4 Voltage	
Grid-No. 5 Voltage	
Grid-No. 6 Voltage	Volts
Voltage Per Multiplier Stage	Volts
Target Voltage	
Positive Value	
Negative Value	Volts
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage	
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode	
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode	
Operating Temperature of Any Part of Bulb	
Operating Temperature of Bulb at Large End of Tube, target section	С
Temperature Difference	
Between Target Section and Any Part of Bulb Hotter Than Target Section	С
Typical Operation	
Photocathode Voltage, image focus ————————————————————————————————————	Volts
Grid-No. 1 Voltage for Picture Cut-off, beam	Volts
Grid-No. 2 and Dynode-No. 1 Voltage	Volts
Grid-No. 3 Voltage†, multiplier focus	Volts
Grid-No. 4 Voltage, beam focus	Volts
Grid-No. 5 Voltage, decelerator	Volts
Grid-No. 6 Voltage, accelerator	
75 Percent of Photocathode Voltage, approximate	Volts
Dynode-No. 2 Voltage	Volts
Dynode-No. 3 Voltage	Volts
Dynode-No. 4 Voltage	Volts
Dynode-No. 5 Voltage	Volts
Anode Voltage	Volts
DC Anode Current	Microampere
Signal Output Current, peak to peak	Microampere
Target Voltage!	
Target Cutoff Voltage‡	Volts
Blanking Voltage, peak to peak	Volts
Target Temperature Range	
Ratio of Peak-to-Peak Highlight Video Signal	C
Ratio of Peak-to-Peak Digitight Video Signal	
Current to RMS Noise Current, approximate	Volts
Current to RMS Noise Current, approximate	
Current to RMS Noise Current, approximate	Volts Gausses Gausses

<sup>\*</sup> Ratio of dynode voltages is shown under Typical Operation.

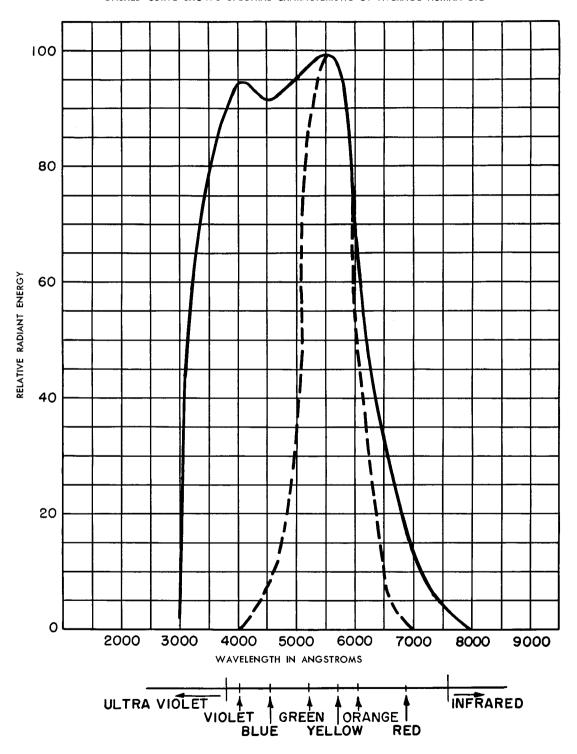
<sup>†</sup> Adjust to give the most uniformly shaded picture near maximum signal. ‡ Adjustable from -3 to +5 volts with blanking voltage off. Normal setting of target voltage is +2 volts from target

cutoff.

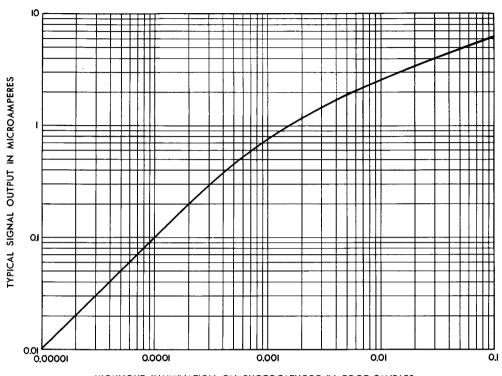
§ Direction of current should be such that a north-seeking pole is attracted to the image end of the focusing coil, with the indicator located outside of and at the image end of the focusing coil. ⊕Denotes a change.

□Denotes an addition.

### SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTIC FOR EQUAL VALUES OF RADIANT FLUX AT ALL WAVELENGTHS DASHED CURVE SHOWS SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTIC OF AVERAGE HUMAN EYE



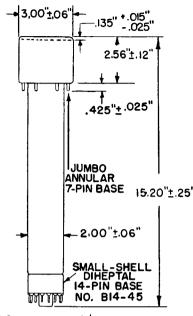
## TYPICAL SIGNAL OUTPUT SCENE: BLACK AND WHITE BALANCED TUNGSTEN, DAYLIGHT, OR WHITE FLUORESCENT LIGHT



K-69087-262A12

HIGHLIGHT ILLUMINATION ON PHOTOCATHODE IN FOOT-CANDLES

4-3-57



**CROSS-HATCHED** 1.315" R. MIN. AREA IS FLAT 1.185" R. MAX. 25°43' 1/2" MIN. SEE NOTE

DETAIL OF BOTTOM VIEW OFJUMBO ANNULAR BASE

NOTE I: DOTTED AREA IS FLAT OR EXTENDS TOWARD DIHEPTAL-BASE END OF TUBE BY 0.060" MAX.

### .040"±.002"DIA. **2.**50Ó" 6 PINS PIN 6 7 8 9 100 5 CIRCLE Ø3 4 DIAMETER/ ĬÌ .093"±.003"

### ANNULAR BASE GAGE

ANGULAR VARIATIONS BETWEEN PINS AS WELL AS ECCENTRICITY OF NECK CYLINDER WITH RESPECT TO PHOTOCATHODE CYLINDER ARE HELD TO TOLERANCES SUCH THAT PINS AND NECK CYLINDER WILL FIT FLAT-PLATE GAGE WITH:

a, SIX HOLES HAVING DIAMETER OF 0.065"± 0.001" AND ONE HOLE HAVING DIA. OF 0.150"±0.001". ALL HOLES HAVE DEPTH OF 0.265"±0.001". THE SIX 0.065"HOLES ARE ENLARGED BY 45° TAPER TO DEPTH OF 0.047." ALL HOLES ARE SPACED AT ANGLES OF 51°26' ±5'ON CIRCLE DIAMETER OF 2.500"± 0.001

### ENLARGED BOTTOM VIEW

b.SEVEN STOPS HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.187"±0.001", CENTERED BETWEEN PIN HOLES, TO BEAR AGAINST FLAT AREAS OF BASE.

- RIM EXTENDING OUT A MINIMUM OF 0.125" FROM 2.812" DIAMETER HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.126"± 0.001".

  NECK-CYLINDER CLEARANCE HOLE HAVING DIAMETER OF 2.200 "± 0.001."

### DIRECTION OF LIGHT: PERPENDICULAR TO LARGE END OF TUBE (3 (7) (8) (9) (5) (10) (2 6 (5) (4 $^{(i)}$ (12) 7 WHITE INDEX LINE

ON FACE

#### BASING DIAGRAM

### SMALL-SHELL DIHEPTAL 14-PIN BASE

PIN 1: HEATER
PIN 2: GRID NO.4
PIN 3: GRID NO.3
PIN 4: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE
PIN 5: DYNODE NO. 2

PIN 6: DYNODE NO.4 PIN 7: ANODE PIN 8: DYNODE NO.5 PIN 9: DYNODE NO.3 PIN 10: DYNODE NO.1, GRID NO.2

PIN II: INTERNAL CONNEC -PIN 12: GRID NO.I PIN 13: CATHODE PIN 14: HEATER

### KEYED JUMBO ANNULAR 7-PIN BASE

PIN 1: GRID NO.6
PIN 2: PHOTOCATHODE
PIN 3: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE
PIN 4: INTERNAL CONNECTION-DO NOT USE

PIN 6: TARGET

PIN 7: INTERNAL CONNECTION - DO NOT USE

# GENERAL ELECTRIC Schenectady 5, N. Y.