

Typical value of capacitor: 1 nF.  
 earth when the anode is earthed.  
 unit interstitial contact between the conductive coating and  
 The cathode resistor of 1 M $\Omega$  limits the current in case of  
 is not terminated. Recommended value: 10 k $\Omega$ .  
 R = This resistor connects the anode when the output cable  
 k = cathode  
 g<sub>1</sub>, g<sub>2</sub> = focusing and accelerating  
 d<sub>n</sub> = dynode no.  
 electrodes  
 a = anode  
 RL = load resistor

Fig. 4 Voltage divider type C.

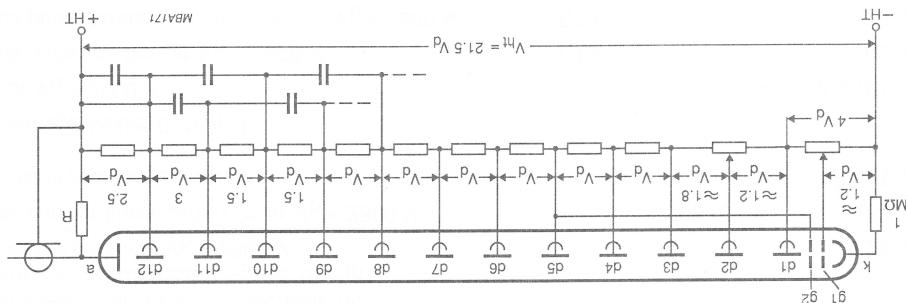


Fig. 3 Voltage divider type B.

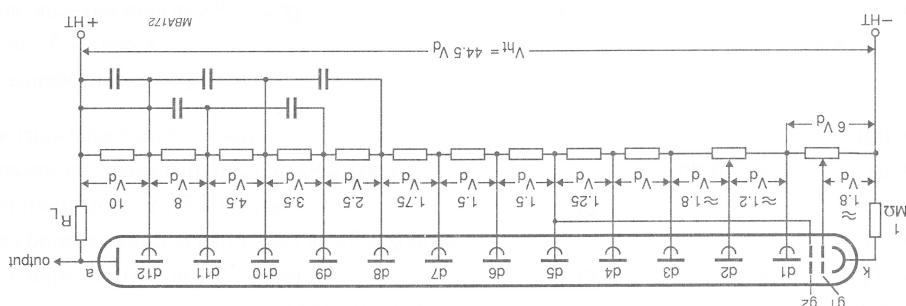
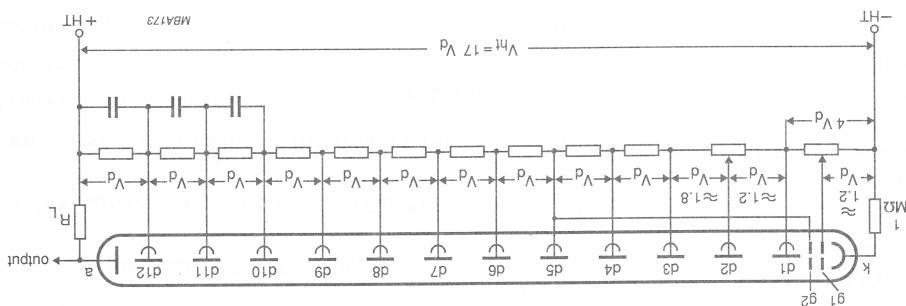


Fig. 2 Voltage divider type A.



## RECOMMENDED CIRCUITS

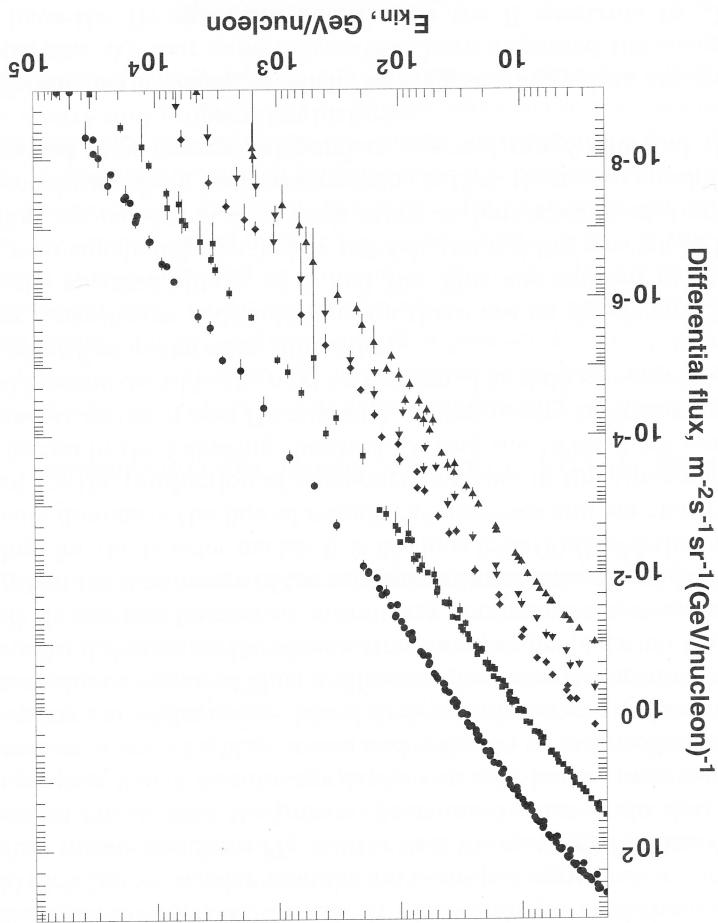
XP2020/Q

12-stage photomultiplier tube

of the solar modulation (for which the data is not fully corrected) because of the experimental groups. In the 2–20 GeV region there may be some small effect bigger than the combined statistical and systematic errors derived by the experiments. Some of the differences are significantly

The experimental data are diverse. Some of the differences are significantly the differential fluxes in Fig. 5.10. The error of about 20% in the normalization of their results and we prefer to plot error of 10% in the energy normalization of two experiments introduces anence of 10% in the overall normalization of the detected spectrum. A difference which shows in the energy normalization in the different experiments, generates small differences in the energy normalization in different experiments, which is often used to flatten the spectrum and make spectral changes readily visible. On the other hand this technique is somewhat risky because it exaggerates small differences in the energy normalization in five mass groups: H, He, CNO, Ne-Si, and Z > 17.

Fig. 5.10. Energy spectrum of cosmic rays in five mass groups: H, He, CNO, Ne-Si,



5.4 Cosmic ray spectra and composition 105