Gas Thyratron

TETRODE TYPE

For Relay and Grid-Controlled-Rectifier Service

GENERAL DATA

Electrical:	
Heater, for Unipotential Cathode: Voltage (AC or DC)	volts amp
Cathode: Minimum heating time prior to tube conduction	sec
Grid No.1 to anode	<i>μ</i> μτ f <i>μ</i> μτ f
For dc anode volts = 100, grid-No.1 volts (square-wave pulse) = 50, peak anode amperes during conduction = 1 0.5 Deionization Time (Approx.): With dc anode volts = 125, grid-No.1	μsec
volts = -250, grid-No.1 resistor (ohms) = 1000, dc anode amperes = 0.1 50 With dc anode volts = 125, grid-No.1	μsec
volts = -10, grid-No.1 resistor (ohms) = 1000, dc anode amperes = 0.1 100 Maximum Critical Grid-No.1 Current for	μsec
dc anode supply volts (rms) = 460, average anode amperes = 0.1 0.5 Anode Voltage Drop (Approx.) 8 Grid-No.1 Control Ratio (Approx.) for grid- No.1 resistor (ohms) = 0, grid No.2	μa volts
connected to cathode at socket	
to cathode at socket 800	
Maximum Overall Length	2-1/2" 1-9/32" Section T9 ment 3,

Electrical:

Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW. 6BS

Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Anode Pin 5 - Grid No.1



Pin 6 - Grid No.2 Pin 7 - Heater Pin 8 - Cathode

RELAY AND GRID-CONTROLLED-RECTIFIER SERVICE

Maximum and Minimum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

maximum and minimum kalings, Absolute-maximum values:									
For anode supply frequency of 60 cps									
PEAK ANODE VOLTAGE:									
Forward	180	max.	650	max.	volts				
Inverse	360	max.	1300	max.	volts				
GRID-No.2 (SHIELD-GRID)			•						
VOLTAGE:									
Peak, before tube									
conduction	-100	max.	-100	max.	volts				
Averageb, during tube									
conduction	-10	max.	-10	max.	volts				
GRID-No.1 (CONTROL-GRID)									
VOLTAGE:									
Peak, before tube									
conduction	-250	max.	-250	max.	volts				
Average ^b , during tube									
conduction	-10	max.	-10	max.	volts				
CATHODE CURRENT:									
Peak	1	max.		max.	amp				
Averageb	0.2	max.	0.1	max.	amp				
Fault, for duration of 0.1			4.0						
second maximum	10	max.	10	max.	amp				
GRID-No.2 CURRENT:	.0.01		+0.01						
Average*	+0.01	max.	+0.01	max.	amp				
	+0.01	max.	+0.01	may	amn				
Averageb	+0.01	max.	+0.01	max.	amp				
Heater negative with									
respect to cathode	100	may	100	may	volts				
Heater positive with	100	max.	100	max.	¥0123				
respect to cathode	25	max.	25	max.	volts				
AMBIENT-TEMPERATURE RANGE					OC.				
					-				
Typical Operation for Relay	Service);							
RMS Anode Voltage	117		400		volts				
Grid No.2		ected	to cati	hode at					
RMS.Grid-No.1 Bias Voltage ^c .	5		-		volts				
DC Grid-No.1 Bias Voltage	-		-6		volts				
Peak Grid-No.1 Signal	_								
Voltage	5		6		volts				
Grid-No.1-Circuit									
Resistance	1		2000		megohm				
Anode-Circuit Resistance ^d	1200		2000		ohms				

Maximum Circuit Values:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistanc	e:				
For average anode current	below				
0.1 ampere				10 max.	megohms
For average anode current	above				-
0.1 ampere				2 max.	megohms

- a Without external shield.
- b Averaged over any interval of 30 seconds maximum.
- C Approximately 1800 out of phase with the anode voltage.
- d Sufficient resistance, including the tube load, must be used under any conditions of operation to prevent exceeding the current ratings.

OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

The heater is designed to operate on either ac or dc at 6.3 volts. Regardless of the heater-voltage supply used, the heater voltage must never be allowed to deviate from its rated range. Heater operation outside of this voltage range will impair tube performance and may cause tube failure. Low heater voltage causes low cathode temperature with resultant cathode sputtering and consequent destruction of the cathode; high heater voltage causes high cathode temperature with resultant heating of the grid and consequent grid emission which produces unpredictable shifts in the critical grid-No.1 voltage for conduction.

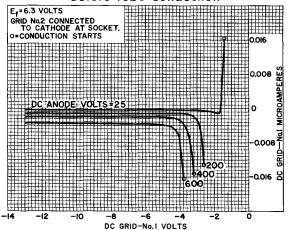
The cathode should be allowed to reach normal operating temperature before anode current is drawn. The delay period should not be less than 10 seconds after application of heater voltage. Unless this recommendation is followed, the cathode will be damaged.

The shield grid (grid No.2) is normally connected to the cathode at socket. It may, however, be used as a control electrode because the control characteristic of grid No.1 may be shifted by varying the potential of grid No.2. As grid No.2 is made negative, the grid-No.1 characteristic is shifted in the positive direction. The use of grid No.2 as the control electrode (with grid No.1 connected to cathode at socket) has the advantage of increased sensitivity but consideration must be given to the higher preconduction current, higher capacitance to anode, and less stability of operation.

A grid-No.1 resistor having a value as high as 10 megohms to give circuit sensitivity can be used with the 2050-A because its control-grid current is very low. However, when a high value of grid resistor is used, care should be taken to keep the tube base and socket clean and dry in order to make the effect of leakage currents between the control-grid base pin and anode base pin very small.

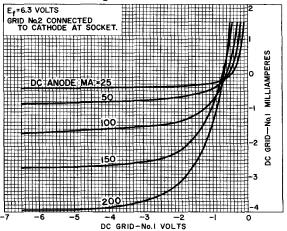
Sufficient anode-circuit resistance, including the tube load, must be used under any conditions of operation to prevent exceeding the current ratings of the tube.

AVERAGE GRID-No.1 CHARACTERISTICS Before Tube Conduction



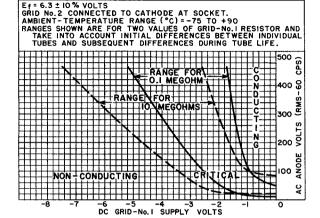
92CS-654IR2

During Tube Conduction



92CS-6275R2

OPERATIONAL RANGE OF CRITICAL GRID-No.1 VOLTAGE



92CS-6540R3

AVERAGE CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS

