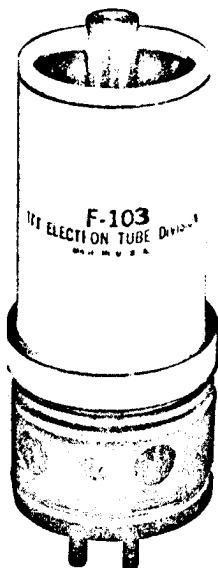


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CERAMIC HYDROGEN THYRATRON



DESCRIPTION

The F-103 is a 4 megawatt ceramic hydrogen thyatron equipped with a plug-in base. This electron tube features an auxiliary electrode which is incorporated to provide a means for reducing anode delay time variation to a negligible amount over all power levels.

ELECTRICAL DATA, GENERAL		Nom.	Min.	Max.	
Heater Voltage	.....	6.3	5.8	6.8	Volts AC
Heater Current (at 6.3 volts)	.....	7	6	10	Amperes
Reservoir Voltage	.....	4.4			Volts AC
Reservoir Current	.....	4	3	5	Amperes
Minimum Heating Time	.....		3		Minutes

MECHANICAL DATA, GENERAL

Mounting Position	.....	Any
Base	.....	Per Outline Drwg.
Cooling (Note 3)	.....
Dimensions	.....	Per Outline

RATINGS

Max. Peak Anode Voltage, Forward	.....	16.0	Kilovolts
Max. Peak Anode Voltage, Inverse (Note 4)	.....	16.0	Kilovolts
Min. Anode Supply Voltage	.....	1.0	Kilovolts DC
Max. Peak Anode Current	.....	500	Amperes
Max. Average Anode Current	.....	500	Milliamperes
Max. RMS Anode Current (Note 5)	.....	8.0	Amperes AC
Max. $ep_y \times ib \times prr$	.....	10.0×10^9	
Max. Anode Current Rate of Rise	.....	2000	Amps/u sec.
Peak Trigger Voltage (Note 6)	.....	
Max. Anode Delay Time (Note 7)	.....	0.3	Microsecond
Max. Anode Delay Time Drift	.....	0.04	Microsecond
Max. Anode Delay Time Variation with Duty	.....	0.06	Microsecond
Max. Time Jitter (Note 8)	.....	.005	Microsecond
Auxiliary Electrode	.....		See Note 9
Ambient Temperature	.....	-55° to $+125^\circ$	C

NOTE 1 See outline drawing.

NOTE 2 The F-103 is provided with a separate reservoir heater connection so that the user may select the optimum hydrogen pressure for his particular application.

NOTE 3 Cooling of the anode is permissible.

NOTE 4 During the first 25 microseconds after conduction, the peak inverse anode voltage shall not exceed 5 KV.

NOTE 5 The root mean square anode current shall be computed as the square root of the product of peak current and the average current.

NOTE 6 The pulse produced by the driver circuit shall have the following characteristics when viewed at the tube socket with the tube grid disconnected.

- A. Amplitude 175-600 Volts
- B. Duration 2 Microseconds (at 70% Points) approx.
- C. Time Rise 0.35 Microseconds (Max.)
- D. Impedance 250-500 Ohms

Using the highest permissible trigger voltage, lowest trigger source impedance and minimum rise time provides for optimum delay characteristics.

NOTE 7 The time of anode delay is measured between the 26 percent point on the rising portion of the unloaded grid voltage pulse and the point at which anode conduction first evidences itself on the loaded grid pulse.

NOTE 8 Time jitter is measured at the 50 percent point on the anode current pulse.

NOTE 9 The auxiliary electrode provides a means to prime the discharge so as to reduce delay time and delay time variation to a negligible amount. For example, delay variation may be held to less than 50 nanoseconds over a range of average power from 10 to 500 watts. The auxiliary discharge may be produced in many ways including maintaining a simple dc keep-alive glow (20-30 ma, 100-300 v.) between the electrode and the cathode. The auxiliary electrode may also be connected through a current limiting resistor (200-300 ohms) to the grid trigger source. This should preferably be done at a point in the circuit such that the control grid pulse is delayed with respect to the electrode pulse. The usual grid spike protective pi network will normally provide this delay.

