# Advance Technical Information

CV4520

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LOW IMPEDANCE TRIODE 6.3V INDIRECTLY HEATED

The CV4520 is an indirectly heated triode designed for use as a low impedance stabiliser valve in environments of extreme shock and vibration.

### BASE CONNECTIONS AND VALVE DIMENSIONS

1.	a	5.	h	Base:	B9A/ F
2.	k	6.	g	Bulb:	Tubular
3.	a	7.	IC		
4.	h	8.	a	Max. seated length:	$66 \mathrm{mm}$
		9.	a	Max. diameter :	22.2mm
				Min. lead length:	38mm

#### HEATER

V.	6.3 ±5%	V
V <sub>h</sub>	$1.1 \pm 0.1$	A

<sup>\*</sup>This test is performed on an agreed sample basis.

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (Absolute)

V	500	V
$V_{\mathbf{V}}\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{b})$	300	V
V <sub>a</sub>	100	V
$-\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{g}}^{a}$	15	W
p <sub>a</sub>	125	mA
I <sub>k</sub>	100	${ m k}\Omega$
$R_{g-k}$ (fixed bias) $R_{g-k}$ (cathode bias)	500	kΩ
Rg-k (camode bias)	250	V
*V <sub>h-k</sub> (cathode positive)	100	v
$v_{h-k}^{h-k}$ (cathode negative)	225	°C
Tbulb	220	<b>Q</b>
Acceleration (continuous		
operation)		~
†100 hours duration:	5.0	g
† 10 mins. duration:	20.0	g
Shock (short duration):	500	g
Operating pressure (min):	55	mm of Hg
Ambient storage temperature		
range:	-60 to +85	°C

<sup>\*</sup>For maximum reliability  $V_{h-k}$  should not exceed 10V.

<sup>†</sup>When the vibration components are varying continuously over the spectrum 10 to 1000c/s in a random manner.

#### CV4520

## CAPACITANCES (Measured on a cold screened valve \*)

†ca-all less g: 6.0pF ±1.2pF  $7.1pF \pm 1.4pF$ †cg-all less a: 9.5pF ±1.75pF

†These tests are performed on an agreed sample basis.

### CHARACTERISTICS

400		150	1	00	v
(i)	$\mathbf{v_a}$	100	_	2.0	mA
	I <sub>a</sub>	21.5 ±4.5	<b>:</b> †	35 (max)‡	v
	-V <sub>g</sub>	11.0 ±2.0		_	mA/V
	*gm	2.0 (ma		-	μΑ
	$I_g(R_{g-k} = 500k\Omega)$	4.5 ±1.0		_	
	μ	8.0 (ma		_	%
	*§∆g <sub>m</sub>	0.0 (ma	A) T		
(ii)	$\mathtt{V}_{\mathbf{a}}$		170		V
(/	$R_{k}^{a} (R_{g-k} = 0)$	170			Ω
	Ia		100		mA
	"thk	40 (max)‡			s
(iii)	${\tt V_a}$	200	2	200	v
(111)	ra R <sub>a</sub>	1.0	)	1.0	kΩ
	$R_k (c_k \ge 1000 \mu F)$	200	2	200	Ω
	f	50		to 2500	c/s
	Acceleration(pk)	20 (1	min)	5.0 (min)	g
	V <sub>out(rms)</sub>	120 (:	max)†	350 (max)†	mV
(iv)	$\mathbf{v_h}$	6.3	6.3	6.3	v
(11)	$v_{a-all}$	-300	-	-	V
		_	-100	-	v
	$egin{array}{c} v_{g-all} \ v_{h-k} \end{array}$	_	-	±250	V
	R (insulation)	100 (min)†	100 (min)†	-	$M\Omega$
	I <sub>h-k</sub>	-	-	20 (max)‡	μΑ
	*7	6.	3]		v
(v)	$\mathbf{v_h}$	120	Running	conditions	V
	v <sub>a</sub>	120 125	for 1000	nours	m.A
	$V_{h-k(rms)}$ (50c/s		life test	<b>.</b>	7

Cont'd....

mΑ

<sup>\*</sup>Measured at 1Mc/s in an approved manner.

### CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

After 1000 hours operation:-

1000 24		V
17	150	mA
<sup>v</sup> a	100	
$I_a$	15.5 (min)‡	V
-V_	10.0 (11111)	V
·g	26.0 (max)‡	. μΑ
V <sub>a</sub> I <sub>a</sub> -V <sub>g</sub> -V	$3.0 \text{ (max)}^{\ddagger}$	•
$I_{g}^{g} (R_{g-k} = 500k\Omega)$ $V_{h-k}$	±250	V
V1. 1.		μA
'n-K	30 (max)‡	•
¹h-k		

<sup>\*</sup>Measured in an approved manner.

†Every valve tested.

!These tests are performed on an agreed sample basis.

 $\Delta \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{m}}$  is defined here as:-

d here as:-
$$\Delta g_{m} = \frac{(g_{m} \text{ at } V_{h} = 6.3V) - (g_{m} \text{ at } V_{h} = 5.7V)}{(g_{m} \text{ at } V_{h} = 6.3V)} \times 100\%$$

 $^{\prime\prime}\,t_{hk}$  is defined here as the time taken for I $_a$  to rise to 100mA, from switching on the heater of a valve whose heater has not been operated for at least two hours. The impedance of the heater voltage supply must be low enough to ensure that  $V_h = 6.3V$  throughout the heating time.

### INSTALLATION

The valve may be mounted in any position.

### TESTING

These valves are manufactured in discrete lots, under carefully controlled Each lot is very comprehensively tested for electrical and mechanical properties in a manner specified by the relevant Government Authority.

The limits imposed in the electrical tests are usually closer than those used in normal domestic or commercial valve testing and include control on the spread of characteristic parameters.

Random samples are also taken from each lot and subjected to specified destructive electrical and mechanical life test.

The lot is only released if it passes all the above tests, including the life test.

The careful control of manufacture and the comprehensive testing and lot release system are designed to reduce microphony, the spread in electrical properties, the incidence of early failures and provide known life performance within the specified electrical and mechanical maximum ratings. An article in British Communications and Electronics (April 1958) by R. Brewer of the G.E.C. Research Laboratories entitled "The Life Test Contribution to the Improvement of Valve Reliability discusses these points more fully. Reprints can be supplied on