# engineering **TUBE DATA**

KUTHE **\*\***7667

from JEDEC release #3993, Nov. 26, 1962

Components Division

#### CERAMIC HYDROGEN THYRATRON

## DESCRIPTION:

\* THE 7667 IS A 40 MEGAWATT, LARGE CERAMIC HYDROGEN THYRATRON. THE CERAMIC EXTERNAL ANDDE DESIGN PERMITS OPERATION AT UNUSUALLY HIGH POWER LEVELS. THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE 7667 INCLUDE A HYDROGEN RESERVOIR TO MAINTAIN OPTIMUM PRESSURE AND TO INSURE LONG LIFE.

	ELECTRICAL DATA, GENERAL:	Nom.	MIN.	MAX.		
	HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3	5.8	6.8		VOLTS A.C.
	HEATER CURRENT (AT 6.3 VOLTS)		25.0	40.0		AMPERES
	HEATER (NOTE 1)					
	RESERVOIR VOLTAGE (NOTE 2)		3.5	5.5		Volts
*	RESERVOIR CURRENT AT 4.5 VOLT		8.0	20.0		AMPERES
	MINIMUM HEATING TIME				10	MINUTES

## MECHANICAL DATA, GENERAL:

Mounting Position	VERTICAL	ONLY, BASE DOWN
BASE (PER OUTLINE)		
COOLING (NOTE 3)		
NET WEIGHT	11.5	Pounds
DIMENSIONS (SEE OUTLINE DRAWING)		

#### RAT INGS:

	MAX. PEAK ANODE VOLTAGE, FORWARD	33.0	KILOVOLTS
	MAX. PEAK ANODE VOLTAGE, INVERSE (NOTE 4)	33.0	KILOVOLTS
	MIN. ANODE SUPPLY VOLTAGE	2.5	KILOVOLTS D.C.
×	Max. Peak Anode Current	2400	<b>A</b> MPERES
	Max. Average Anode Current	4.0	AMPERES
	MAX. RMS ANODE CURRENT (NOTE 5)	90	AMPERES A.C.
	MAX. EPY X IB X PRR	40 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	
	Max. Anode Current rate of rise Peak Trigger Voltage (Note 6)	10,000	AMPS./U SEC.
	MAX. PEAK INVERSE TRIGGER VOLTAGE	750	VOLTS
	MAX. ANODE DELAY TIME (NOTE 7)	0.4	MICROSECOND
	MAX. ANODE DELAY TIME DRIFT	0.25	MICROSECOND
	MAX. TIME JITTER (NOTE 8)	.005	MICROSECOND
	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	-55° το ≠ 150°	С

- INDICATES CHANGES FROM DATA SHEET DATED 10-60.
- THIS TUBE WAS PREVIOUSLY DESIGNATED BY THE TYPE NUMBER KU-74.



## Note 1:

CATHODE CONNECTED TO CENTER OF CATHODE HEATER.

#### Note 2:

RESERVOIR VOLTAGE IS MARKED ON THE BASE OF EACH 7667/KU-74. This is the CORRECT VOLTAGE FOR ONE TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITION BUT IS NOT THE OPTIMUM VALUE FOR ALL TYPES OF OPERATION. This value may be used initially in new applications and the optimum value may then be obtained by exploring the range of voltage on either side of that marked on the tube. Excess reservoir voltage will result in a failure of the thyratron to deionize between pulses (continuous conduction). Insufficient reservoir voltage will result in excess anode dissipation as indicated by heating of the anode. The optimum reservoir voltage is the midpoint between these two extremes. In certain applications it may be necessary to provide a regulated source to assure operation within the permissible range of reservoir voltages.

### **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 7667/KU-74 SOCKET WITH THE TUBE REMOVED.

A. AMPLITUDE 750-2500 VOLTS

B. DURATION 2 MICROSECONDS (AT 70% POINTS)

C. TIME OF RISE 0.35 MICROSECONDS (MAX.)

D. IMPEDANCE 10-25 OHMS

THE LIMITS OF ANODE TIME DELAY AND ANODE TIME JITTER ARE BASED ON THE MINI-MUM TRIGGER. USING THE HIGHEST PERMISSIBLE TRIGGER VOLTAGE AND LOWEST TRIGGER SOURCE IMPEDANCE MATERIALLY REDUCES THESE VALUES BELOW THE LIMITS SPECIFIED.

## NOTE 7:

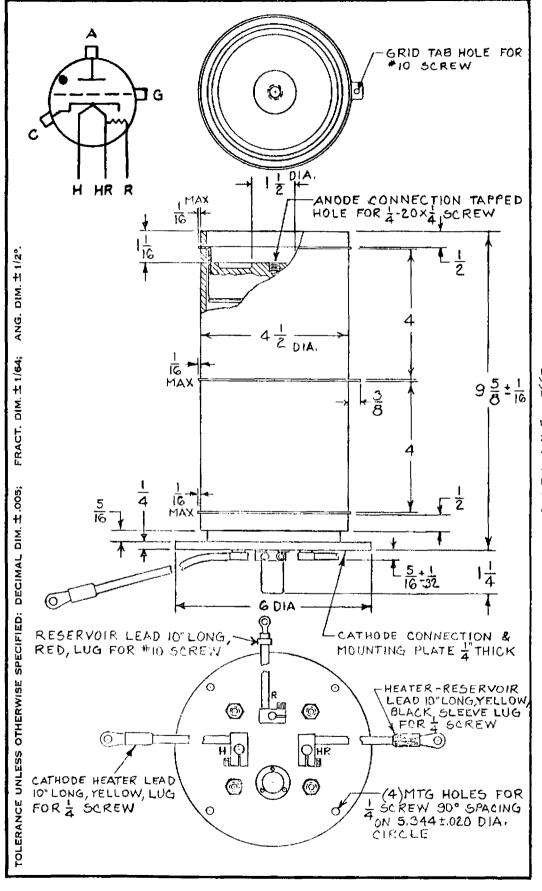
THE TIME OF ANODE DELAY IS MEASURED BETWEEN THE 26 PER CENT POINT ON THE RISING PORTION OF THE UNLOADED GRID VOLTAGE PULSE AND THE POINT AT WHICH ANODE CONDUCTION FIRST EVIDENCES ITSELF ON THE LOADED GRID PULSE.

#### NOTE 8:

TIME JITTER IS MEASURED AT THE 50% POINT ON THE ANODE CURRENT PULSE.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE

ELECTRON TUBE APPLICATIONS SECTION, ITT COMPONENTS DIVISION. Post Office Box 412, Clifton, New Jersey



OUTLINE 7667