

## RADAR TUBES

Miniaturised rectangular faced Display Tube designed for use in airborne radar equipments with transistor circuitry. The narrow neck diameter and narrow scan angle ensure full deflection with low scan power. The high modulation slope and the phospor permit displays of conventional brightness with drive of the order of a few volts. With higher drive voltage, the high slope feature provides displays of high intensity for use in conditions of high ambient lighting.

**FOCUS** Low Voltage Electrostatic. Magnetic. **DEFLECTION** ... SCREEN. Type 'L'. \*Phosphor ... Fluorescence Orange. ... ... Afterglow Orange. ... ••• ••• Persistence Long. ... PHYSICAL DETAILS. B9A/D ... ... CT8 Cavity Type. 257 mm. Anode Cap ... ... Max. Overall Length ... ... Neck Diameter 23 mm. (nom.) ... ... Mounting Position Апу. BASE CONNECTION. Pin 6—I.C. Pin 7—3rd Anode. Pin 8—I.C. Pin 9—1st Anode. Pin 1—Grid Pin 2—I.C. Pin 3—Cathode. Pin 4—Heater. Side Contact-2nd & 4th Pin 5-Heater. Anodes. HEATER.  $5 \times 3/94$  LM.  $5 \times 3/95$  LM. Heater Voltage ... 19.0 volts Heater Current ... 0.3 *+RATINGS & CHARACTERISTICS* Max. A<sub>1</sub> voltage ... Max. A<sub>2</sub>+ A<sub>4</sub> voltage Min. A<sub>2</sub>+ A<sub>4</sub> voltage 70 volts. 18 kV. ... ••• 8 kV. -500 volts. Max. Neg. A<sub>1</sub> voltage ... ••• Max. Vh-k 200 volts. ... ... A<sub>3</sub> voltage for focus 0 to -300 volts. †TYPICAL OPERATION. It is essential to employ cathode modulation, i.e., the grid should be operated at earth or some other fixed potential and all other voltages applied with reference to this point. This type of tube is inefficient under grid modulation conditions unless drive is also applied to A<sub>1</sub> in the same sense as that applied to the grid. 1. Short grid base conditions, where  $V_k$  is approx. +10v. for visual cut-off. Final Anode Voltage Va2+a4 15 kV.

Final Anode Voltage  $V_{a2+a4}$  15 kV.  $V_{A1}$  ... ... ... -40 volts.  $V_{A3}$  for focus ... ... -150 volts.

VA3 for focus ... ... -150 volts.
Under these conditions the zero bias beam current is approx. 150 microamperes.

 For high brightness applications with a conventional drive range, where V<sub>k</sub> is approximately +60 volts for visual cut off.

Final Anode Voltage VA2+4 15 kV. VA1 ... ... ... 0 volts.

Under these conditions the beam current at zero bias is approx. 2.5 mA.

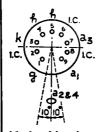
Versions with flying leads and encapsulated base and anode contact are also available.

\*This phosphor is liable to burn if operated with a spot which is stationary or slow moving, and tubes should not be operated under such conditions, even at low beam current. Alternative phosphors for this application can be supplied on request.

†All potentials are referred to grid.

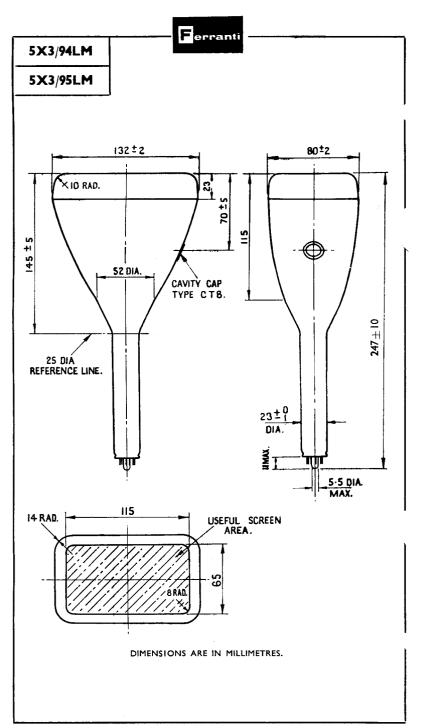
5X3/94LM

5X3/95LM



Underside view of base





FERRANTI LIMITED, GEM MILL, CHADDERTON, OLDHAM, LANCS.