

**G.E.C.****Advance Technical Information**

CV4520

LOW IMPEDANCE TRIODE  
6.3V INDIRECTLY HEATEDISSUE 2  
MAY 1963

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 :	66mm
	9. a	Max. diameter :	22.2mm
		Min. lead length :	38mm

HEATER

$V_h$	6.3 ±5%	V
* $I_h$	1.1 ±0.1	A

\*This test is performed on an agreed sample basis.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Absolute)

$V_{a(b)}$	500	V
$V_a$	300	V
$-V_g$	100	V
$P_a$	15	W
$I_k$	125	mA
$R_{g-k}$ (fixed bias)	100	k $\Omega$
$R_{g-k}$ (cathode bias)	500	k $\Omega$
* $V_{h-k}$ (cathode positive)	250	V
* $V_{h-k}$ (cathode negative)	100	V
$T_{bulb}$	225	°C
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

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

†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 \*)

†c<sub>g</sub>-all less a: 7.1pF ±1.4pF      †c<sub>a</sub>-all less g: 6.0pF ±1.2pF  
 †c<sub>g</sub>-a: 9.5pF ±1.75pF

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

†These tests are performed on an agreed sample basis.

CHARACTERISTICS

(i)	V <sub>a</sub>	150	100	V	
	I <sub>a</sub>	100	2.0	mA	
	-V <sub>g</sub>	21.5 ±4.5†	35 (max)‡	V	
	*g <sub>m</sub>	11.0 ±2.0‡	-	mA/V	
	I <sub>g</sub> (R <sub>g-k</sub> = 500kΩ)	2.0 (max)†	-	μA	
	μ	4.5 ±1.0‡	-	-	
	*§Δg <sub>m</sub>	8.0 (max)‡	-	%	
(ii)	V <sub>a</sub>	170		V	
	R <sub>k</sub> (R <sub>g-k</sub> = 0)	170		Ω	
	I <sub>a</sub>	100		mA	
	τ <sub>hk</sub>	40 (max)‡		s	
(iii)	V <sub>a</sub>	200	200	V	
	R <sub>a</sub>	1.0	1.0	kΩ	
	R <sub>k</sub> (C <sub>k</sub> ≥1000μF)	200	200	Ω	
	f	50	1000 to 2500	c/s	
	Acceleration(pk)	20 (min)	5.0 (min)	g	
	V <sub>out</sub> (rms)	120 (max)†	350 (max)†	mV	
(iv)	V <sub>h</sub>	6.3	6.3	6.3	V
	V <sub>a</sub> -all	-300	-	-	V
	V <sub>g</sub> -all	-	-100	-	V
	V <sub>h-k</sub>	-	-	±250	V
	R (insulation)	100 (min)†	100 (min)†	-	MΩ
	I <sub>h-k</sub>	-	-	20 (max)‡	μA
(v)	V <sub>h</sub>	6.3	} Running conditions for 1000 hours life test‡	V	
	V <sub>a</sub>	120		V	
	I <sub>a</sub>	125		mA	
	V <sub>h-k</sub> (rms) (50c/s)	200		V	

Cont'd.....

CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

After 1000 hours operation:-

$V_a$	150	V
$I_a$	100	mA
$-V_g$	15.5 (min)‡	V
$-V_g$	26.0 (max)‡	V
$I_g$ ( $R_{g-k} = 500k\Omega$ )	3.0 (max)‡	$\mu A$
$V_{h-k}$	$\pm 250$	V
$I_{h-k}$	30 (max)‡	$\mu A$

\*Measured in an approved manner.

†Every valve tested.

‡These tests are performed on an agreed sample basis.

§  $\Delta g_m$  is defined here as:-

$$\Delta g_m = \frac{(g_m \text{ at } V_h = 6.3V) - (g_m \text{ at } V_h = 5.7V)}{(g_m \text{ at } V_h = 6.3V)} \times 100\%$$

¶  $t_{hk}$  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 conditions. 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 request.