

# TOSHIBA HYDROGEN THYRATRON 2G22P/5c22

Toshiba 2G22P is a hydrogen thyratorn for switching service in radar modulators and in other pulse applications.

It is capable of switching a peak power of 2.5 MW at an average power level of 1600 watts. 2G22P is interchangeable with the 5C22.



## GENERAL DATA

#### ELECTRICAL:

Cathode: Oxide-Coated	Minimum	Bogie	Maximu	um	
Heater Voltage	5.9	6.3	6.7	V	
Heater Current (Ef=6.3V)		10.6	11.6	А	
Heating Time	300			sec	
Anode Voltage Drop		100	175	V	
Anode Delay Time	-	-	0.6	μs	
Anode Current Time Jitter	-	0.002	0.005	μs	
MECHANICAL:					
Dimensions:		See Ou	tline Dra	wing	
Overall Length		2	$2.16 \pm 6$	mm	
Max. Diameter			65	mm	
Base Number:					
Cap A14S, Medium (JEDEC No. C1-5)					
Base. D25PA-1, Large-Metal-She	11 Super-Ju		n with Bay C No. A		
Recommended Socket:					
Cap					
Base					
Base Connections				-	
Cooling				tural	
Mounting Position					
Net Weight (Approx.)	· · · · · · · · · · ·		50	10 g	

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TOCHEA CODODATION

2G22P/5c22

## RATINGS

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM:

Peak Anode Voltage:		
Inverse (1)		V
Forward ( <sup>2</sup> ) 5% epy $\sim$	16,000	V
Anode Current:		
Peak Current	325	A
Average Current	0.2	A
Averaging Time	1	cycle
Minimum DC Supply Voltage	4,500	V
Negative Grid Voltage (Before Conduction)	200	V
Rate of Rise of Cathode Current	1,500	A/µs
Pulse Rapetition Rate (prr)	1,000	pps
Operation Factor ( <sup>3</sup> )	3.2×10 <sup>9</sup>	
Pulse Duration	6	μs
Ambient Temperature		°C
Altitude	3,000	m
GRID DRIVE ( <sup>4</sup> ):		
Peak Grid Voltage (Min.)	150	V
Time of Rise (Max.)	0.5	μs
Grid Pulse Duration (Min.)(70.7% Amplitude)	2	μs
Grid Drive Circuit Impedance (Max.)	500	Ω
TYPICAL OPERATION (Pulse Modulator):		
DC Anode Supply Voltage	16,000	V
Pulse Repetition Rate (prr)	1,000	pps
Pulse Width	1	μ <b>s</b>
Pulse Forming Network Impedance	50	Ω
Grid Drive Voltage	220	V
Peak Power Output	1,280	kW
Average Power Output	1,280	W
DC Anode Current	175	mA
Time Jitter	0.01	μs

- Note (<sup>1</sup>) In pulsed operation, the peak inverse anode voltage exclusive of a spike of 0.05 microsecond maximum duration should not exceed 5000 volts during the first 25 microsecond after the pulse.
  - (<sup>2</sup>) Where the anode supply voltage is applied instantaneously, the maximum value of the anode voltage shall not reach 13,500 volts in less than 0.04 microsecond.
  - (<sup>3</sup>) prr(puse repetition rate. pps) $\times_{epy}$  (peak forward anode voltage. V) $\times_{ib}$  (peak anode current.A)
  - (<sup>4</sup>) Measurements are at the tube socket with the thyratron grid disconnected.

## GENERAL OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATION

### 1. High Voltage

Operating voltages for power tubes range from several hundred volts to higher than 50,000 volts. Since these voltage can be deadly, equipment must be designed so that one can not come in contact with high voltage.

#### 2. X-RAY Radiation

High-vacuum tubes operating at voltage higher than 10 kilovolts produce progressively more dangerous X-ray radiation as the voltage is increased. X-ray shielding must be provided on all sides of tubes which operate above 10 kilovolts, to provide adequate protection through the tube's life. If there is any doubt as to the adequacy of shielding, an expert in this field should be contacted to perform an X-ray survey of the equipment.

### 3. High Temperature

Don't come in contact with the vacuum tubes, not only the period of the operation but also immediately after the removal of all tubes voltages becuase the temperature of the tube during the operation often exceeds 200°C.

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