

Thomson-CSF storage tube designed for electronic recording, retention, and readout of electrical information. Family variants emphasize transient capture, high-resolution storage, scan conversion, rugged miniature operation, or bright direct viewing.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

BASE DESIGNATION	—	BASE PINS	—
NOMINAL HEATER	— / —	PARALLEL HEATER	— / —
HEATING	Indirect	SERIES OPERATION	Not specified
CATHODE ARRANGEMENT	Separate cathodes	SECTION CONSTRUCTION	Similar

SECTION RATINGS

SECTION1 Cathode Ray
No fixed ratings recorded.
Published ratings/characteristics audited; detailed numeric data retained in parameter table.

The TH8803 is a high-resolution recording storage tube designed for high-quality storage and readout of electronic information.



SOURCE PDF

Published test conditions and operating points. Values on this page are preserved as reported by this source.

Section 1 · Cathode Ray

TUBE TINKER · TH8803

PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
heater negative with respect to cathode e —	-150	heater negative with respect to cathode e —150 V
heater positive with respect to cathode +	150	heater positive with respect to cathode +150 V
Heater voltage [1]	6.3 V	Heater voltage 6.3+10% V
Heater voltage [2]	10 V	Heater voltage 6.3+10% V
Heater current	600 mA	Heater current 0.6 A
Cathodevoltage [1]	0 V	Cathodevoltage 0 0 0 \
Cathodevoltage [2]	0 V	Cathodevoltage 0 0 0 \
Cathodevoltage [3]	0 V	Cathodevoltage 0 0 0 \
Grid g1 (wehnelt) voltage (cut-off voltage [1])	-50 V	Grid g1 (wehnelt) voltage (cut-off voltage —50 to — 100 V). to be adjusted to be adjusted
Grid g1 (wehnelt) voltage (cut-off voltage [2])	100 V	Grid g1 (wehnelt) voltage (cut-off voltage —50 to — 100 V). to be adjusted to be adjusted
Grid g2 (first accelerating voltage) [1]	450 V	Grid g2 (first accelerating voltage) 450 450 450 \Y
Grid g2 (first accelerating voltage) [2]	450 V	Grid g2 (first accelerating voltage) 450 450 450 \Y
Grid g2 (first accelerating voltage) [3]	450 V	Grid g2 (first accelerating voltage) 450 450 450 \Y
Grid g4 (second accelerating voltage) [1]	1400 V	Grid g4 (second accelerating voltage) 1400 1400 1400 \Y
Grid g4 (second accelerating voltage) [2]	1400 V	Grid g4 (second accelerating voltage) 1400 1400 1400 \Y
Grid g4 (second accelerating voltage) [3]	1400 V	Grid g4 (second accelerating voltage) 1400 1400 1400 \Y
Grid g4' (main accelerating voltage) [1]	1400 V	Grid g4' (main accelerating voltage) } 1400 1400 1400 A"
Grid g4' (main accelerating voltage) [2]	1400 V	Grid g4' (main accelerating voltage) } 1400 1400 1400 A"
Grid g4' (main accelerating voltage) [3]	1400 V	Grid g4' (main accelerating voltage) } 1400 1400 1400 A"
Grid g5 (collimating voltage) [1]	1200 V	Grid g5 (collimating voltage) 1200 1200 1200 Vv

PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Grid g5 (collimating voltage) [2]	1200 V	Grid g5 (collimating voltage) 1200 1200 1200 Vv
Grid g5 (collimating voltage) [3]	1200 V	Grid g5 (collimating voltage) 1200 1200 1200 Vv
Grid g6 (decelerator voltage) [1]	1500 V	Grid g6 (decelerator voltage) 1500 1500 1500 \'
Grid g6 (decelerator voltage) [2]	1500 V	Grid g6 (decelerator voltage) 1500 1500 1500 \'
Grid g6 (decelerator voltage) [3]	1500 V	Grid g6 (decelerator voltage) 1500 1500 1500 \'
Typical values {with respect to cathode) in erasing, writing and reading modes are given on Fig	3	Typical values {with respect to cathode) in erasing, writing and reading modes are given on Fig. 3 as an example of
I 0v = [1]	180	I 0v = 180v Decelerator grid II -10
I 0v = [2]	-10	I 0v = 180v Decelerator grid II -10
the backplate voltage to	20 V	the backplate voltage to 20 V. The capacitive coupling and the low energy electron beam cause the dielectric to be
Storage backplate voltage is shifted to + [1]	200 V	Storage backplate voltage is shifted to + 200 V. Storage surface voltage is shifted to 180 V by capacitive coupling.
Storage backplate voltage is shifted to + [2]	180 V	Storage backplate voltage is shifted to + 200 V. Storage surface voltage is shifted to 180 V by capacitive coupling.
surface voltage varies between [1]	0 V	surface voltage varies between 0 V and —10 V and signal output varies in exact correspondance. The most negative areas
surface voltage varies between [2]	-10 V	surface voltage varies between 0 V and —10 V and signal output varies in exact correspondance. The most negative areas

TUBE TINKER

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