

INFINITESIMAL CURRENTS

New GL-5674 6-Electrode **Electrometer Tube**



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 3.8 ¥ 0.090 amp

Filament voltage 6.8 mmfd current

Input capacitance Max Ratings, Absolute Values

Anode current, per anode 100 mu a Anode voltage Space-charge-grid voltage

Typical Operating Conditions 64

Anode current, per anode 20 mu a Anode voltage 5 4 Space-charge-grid voltage _3.5 Y _3.5 v Control-grid voltage Control-grid current 5 X 10-15 amp Balance-grid voltage

NOTE: When a 1011 ohm grid resistor and a 10-10 ampere-per-millimeter galvanometer are used, sensitivity of approximately 75,000 millimeters per volt is obtainable.

- Presentday research—in nuclear physics, in medicine, in industry-calls for precisely this tube. General Electric has originated Type GL-5674 to meet the demand for an electrometer pliotron which combines great sensitivity with stable operation.
 - Stability is vital in view of the many extraneous influences that affect readings of extremely small currents—such factors as fluctuations in tube-filament emission due to the smallness of the electron flow, variations in battery voltage, temperature changes, and external impulses from nearby electrical fields.
 - Type GL-5674, properly applied, offsets these influences by using two control grids and two anodes (operating with a

common filament and space-charge grid), connected in a Wheatstonebridge circuit. Variations in emission, and other sporadic or continuous causes of instability, thus are balanced out. In consequence, G.E.'s new pliotron will measure accurately down to 5 x 10-16 amperes. This is such an extremely small current that the noise level of the grid resistor becomes a limiting factor.

Complete information about this great new pliotron gladly will be supplied to scientists and engineers interested in its application to radiation detection, delicate photoelectric measurements, or other fields. Write $to \it General \it Electric \it Company, \it Electronics$ Department, Schenectady 5, N.Y.

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