

# Bayard Alpert Ionization Gauge Operating Conditions

## Glass Envelope

### Operating Biases

**Collector :**  
**0 VDC to Ground**

**Grid:**  
**+150 to +180 VDC to Ground**

**Filament:**  
**+30 VDC to Ground**

**Grid Degas:**  
**6.3 to 7.5 VAC @ 10 A**

### Operating Rating

**Filament:**  
**4 to 6 amp @ 3 to 5 volts**

### Operating Factors

**Tungsten Filament <sup>(1)</sup>:**

**Gauge Factor<sup>(2)</sup>**

**14**

**Pressure Range**

**$1 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-10}$**

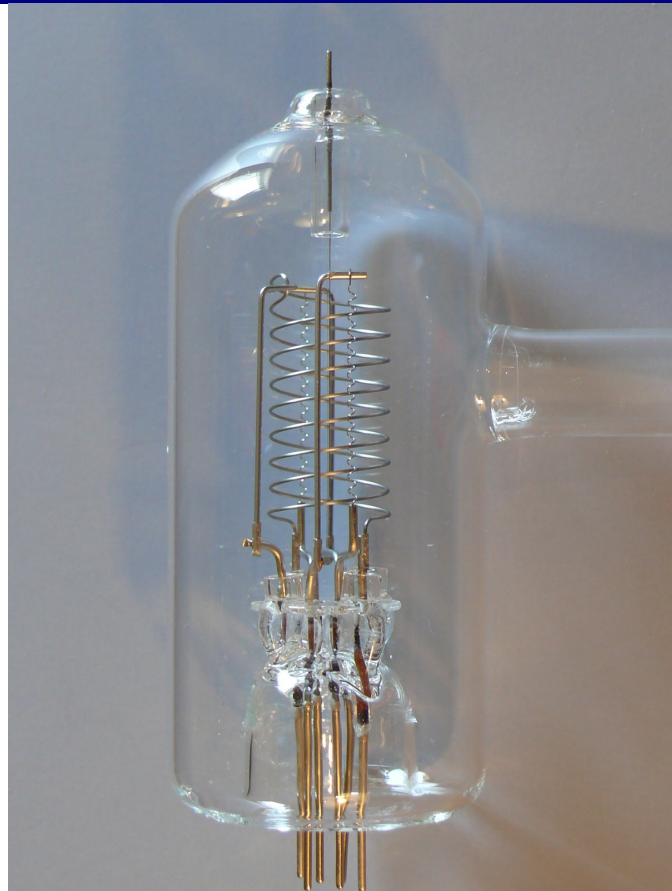
**Iridium (ThO<sub>2</sub> Coating) <sup>(3)</sup>**

**Gauge Factor<sup>(2)</sup>**

**10**

**Pressure Range**

**$1 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-10}$**



(1) Tungsten filaments operate at a very high temperature, resulting in a high gauge factor. This filament is very susceptible to failure by oxidation due to poor vacuum or sudden pressurization, but is relatively insensitive to contamination as found in implanter or sputtering systems.

(2) Gauge factor (S) is defined as:  $S = \text{actual pressure} / \text{indicated pressure}$

(3) Iridium filaments cannot be operated at the same temperature as tungsten filaments because of iridium's lower melting temperature. A thoria or yttria coating is required to improve electron emission at the lower operating temperature. The iridium/thoria and iridium/yttria filaments are very resistant to oxidation due to poor vacuum or sudden pressurization, but are very susceptible to contamination by vacuum oil, and sputtering or implantation contamination.