Power Triode

FORCED-AIR COOLED

GROUNDED-GRID TYPE

For UHF Plate-Pulsed Oscillator and Amplifier Service

GENERAL DATA

Electrical:	-
Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:	
Voltage (AC or DC)	6.3 volts
	3.4 amp
	1 minute
Amplification Factor	25
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:	
Grid to plate	6.0 pf
Grid to cathode 1	1.0 pf
Plate to cathode ^a 0	.19 max. pf
Mechanical:	
Operating Position	Any
Overall Length	
Diameter	
Weight (Approx.)	
Radiator Integ	
Mounting	
Terminal Diagram (See Dimensional Outline):	

P-Plate G-Grid



K-Cathode H-Heater

Thermal:

Air Flow:

The specified air flow for various plate dissipations, as indicated in the tabulation below, should be delivered by a blower onto the respective terminals and seals, and through the radiator before and during the application of any voltages. Heater power, plate power, and air may be removed simultaneously.

 Plate Dissipation
 150
 200
 250
 watts

 Min. Air Flow
 5.7
 10
 16
 cfm

 Static Pressure
 0.16
 0.4
 0.85
 in. of water

The above flow and pressure values are for condition with radiator temperature held constant at 135° C rise above ambient temperature. The air flow must be adequate to limit the temperature of the radiator, grid terminal, cathode terminal, and seals to their respective maximum values.

Radiator Temperature (Measured on core at end adjacent to plate ring). 180 max. °C Grid-Terminal Temperature 150 max. °C

· Indicates a change.

	Cathode-Terminal Seal Temperature									150 max 150 max	
	PLATE-PULS							–	R — C1	ass C	
	- ·			xın							
	For maximum "on"		f			10	μs	ec	100	μsec	
	PEAK POSITIVE—PUL: PLATE—SUPPLY VO PEAK NEGATIVE—PUL:	LTAGE.				7500	0 г	max.	750	0 max.	volts
	GRID-BIAS VOLTA	GE			•	600	0 r	max.	60	0 max.	volts
	FROM PULSE SUPP					4.	5 r	max.		5 max.	атр
	PEAK RECTIFIED GR							пах.		5 max.	amp.
										0 max.	amp
	DC GRID CURRENT .									0 max.	amp
•	PLATE INPUT									0 max.	watts
	PLATE DISSIPATION		• •		•	25	U r	max.	25	U max.	watts
	Typical Operation	with f		in	0s	cil	la	tor	Circui	t at 12	250 Mc:
	Peak Positive-Pul Plate-Supply Vo	ltage.							5500	7500	volts
	Peak Negative-Pul								275	500	volts
	Grid-Bias Volta Cathode Resistor	ge · ·		•	• •	•	•	•	375 100	100	ohms
	Peak RF Grid Volt								625	850	volts
	Peak Plate Curren			•	• •	•	•	•	023	050	*0100
	From Pulse Supp						_		3.5	4.5	amp
	Peak Rectified Gr								0.25	0.5	amp
	DC Plate Current.								0.035	0.045	amp
	DC Grid Current .							. (0.0025	0.005	amp
	Useful Power Outp at Peak of Puls		prox	.)					8000	. 14000	watts
	b "ON" time is define pulses which occuration is define pulse at which the i	ed as the r during d as the	ne sur githe	m of in e in	th terv	e du /al val	of be	100 twee	0 micro: n the tv	seconas. vo points	Pulse on the

pulse at which the instantaneous value is 70 per cent of the peak value. The peak value is defined as the maximum value of a smooth curve through the average of the fluctuations over the top portion of the pulse.

Duty factor is the product of pulse duration and repetition rate. For variable pulse durations and pulse repetition rates, the duty factor is defined as the ratio of time "on" to total elapsed time in any 500-microsecond interval.

It is recommended that the entire bias be obtained from a cathode resistor. In certain applications, partial grid-resistor bias may be used.

The power output at peak of pulse is obtained from the average power output using the duty factor of the peak power output pulse. This procedure is necessary since the power output pulse duty factor may be less than the applied voltage pulse duty factor because of a delay in the start of rf power output.

- Indicates a change.



Mar

Note Min.

CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN

Heater Current 1	3.05	3.75	amp
Amplification Factor 1.2	2 18	32	
Grid-Plate Capacitance	5.6	6.6	pf
Grid-Cathode Capacitance	10.5	12.5	pf
Plate-Cathode Capacitance 3	0.12	0.26	pf
Plate Voltage 1,4	500	850	volts
Plate Voltage 1,5	690	1140	volts
Grid Voltage 1,6		-165	volts
Peak Cathode Current		_	amp
Useful Power Output at Peak of Pulse. 1.8		_	kw
Note 1: With 6.3 volts on heater.			
Note 2: With dc grid voltage of -15 volts, and dc p give dc plate current of 250 milliampere	late volt	age adj	usted to
Note 3: With external shield connected to grid t	erminal.		

Note 4:

With dc grid voltage of -10 volts, and dc plate voltage adjusted to give dc plate current of 250 milliamperes.

With dc grid voltage of -20 volts, and dc plate voltage adjusted to give dc plate current of 250 milliamperes. Note 5:

With dc plate voltage of 1600 volts, and dc grid voltage adjusted to give dc plate current of 1 milliampere. Note 6:

Represents the maximum value of cathode current (Plate current and grid current) for the tube under any condition of operation. Note 7: With peak positive-pulse plate-supply voltage of 7500 volts, cathode-bias resistor of 100 ± 10 per cent ohms, peak plate current from pulse supply of 4.5 amperes, peak rectified grid current of 0.5 ampere, duty factor of 0.01, and frequency of Note 8:

1250 Mc.

MAXIMUM RATINGS VS OPERATING FREQUENCY

OPERATING FREQUENCY Mc	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM RATED PLATE VOLTAGE & PLATE INPUT
	Plate-Pulsed Oscillator and Amplifier Service
1300	100
2000	75

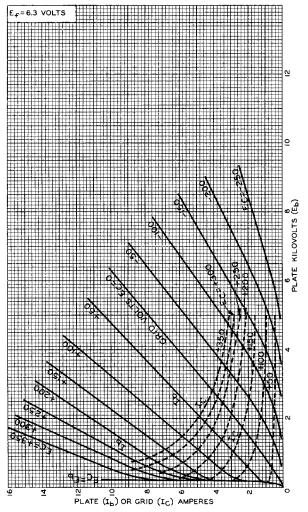
DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE and MOUNTING ARRANGEMENT shown under Type 6161 also apply to the 5946

OPERATING NOTES

Rated heater voltage should be applied for at least one minute to allow the cathode to reach normal operating temperature before voltages are applied to the other electrodes. In circuits where the plate is grounded and the negative pulse is applied to the cathode, the heater supply must be insulated to withstand the peak-positive-pulse plate-supply voltage, and it should also present a minimum amount of capacitance loading to the pulse-supply source.

- Indicates a change.

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



92CM-7555