

# EBC 3 Double-diode triode

The double-diode triode EBC 3 comprises a triode in combination with a double-diode unit, in a common envelope. These two systems are served by a single cathode.

The diode section may be employed for detection and delayed automatic gain control and the triode for A.F. amplification or for other purposes. The A.F. amplification, which may be effected by means of resistance coupling, is about 20 times and this is ample for most purposes. Both the diodes have their own separate external connections and the grid connection of the triode is at the top of the valve.

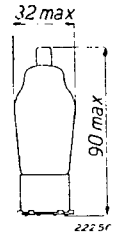


Fig. 1  
Dimensions in mm.

## HEATER RATINGS

Heating: indirect, by A.C. or D.C.; series or parallel supply.

Heater voltage . . . . .  $V_f = 6.3$  V

Heater current . . . . .  $I_f = 0.200$  A

## CAPACITANCES

$C_{kd1} = 1.9 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{kd2} = 2.5 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{d1d2} < 0.5 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{gd1} < 0.005 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{gd2} < 0.005 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{gf} < 0.002 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{ag} = 1.3 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{ak} = 3 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{gk} = 2.9 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{(d1+d2)g} < 0.006 \mu\mu\text{F}$

$C_{(d1+d2)a} < 1 \mu\mu\text{F}$

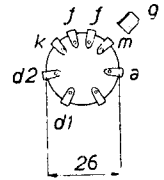
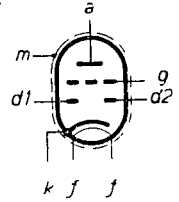


Fig. 2  
Arrangement of electrodes and base connections.

## OPERATING DATA

Triode section:

Anode voltage . . . . .	$V_a =$	100 V	200 V	275 V
Grid bias . . . . .	$V_g =$	-2.1 V	-4.3 V	-6.25 V
Anode current . . . . .	$I_a =$	2 mA	4 mA	5 mA
Amplification factor . . . . .	$\mu =$	30	30	30
Mutual conductance . . . . .	$S =$	1.6 mA/V	2.0 mA/V	2.0 mA/V
Internal resistance . . . . .	$R_i =$	19,000 ohms	15,000 ohms	15,000 ohms

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Triode section:

$V_{ao}$	= max. 550 V
$V_a$	= max. 300 V
$W_a$	= max. 1.5 W
$I_k$	= max. 10 mA
$V_g$ ( $I_g = +0.3 \mu\text{A}$ )	= max. -1.3 V
$R_{gk}$ (automatic)	= max. 3 M ohms
$R_{gk}$ (fixed)	= max. 1 M ohm
$V_{fk}$	= max. 75 V <sup>1)</sup>
$R_{fk}$	= max. 20,000 ohms

Diode section:

$V_{d1}$ (peak value)	= max. 200 V
$I_{d1}$ (D.C. value)	= max. 0.8 mA
$V_{d2}$ (peak value)	= max. 200 V
$I_{d2}$ (D.C. value)	= max. 0.8 mA

<sup>1)</sup> Direct voltage or effective value of alternating voltage.

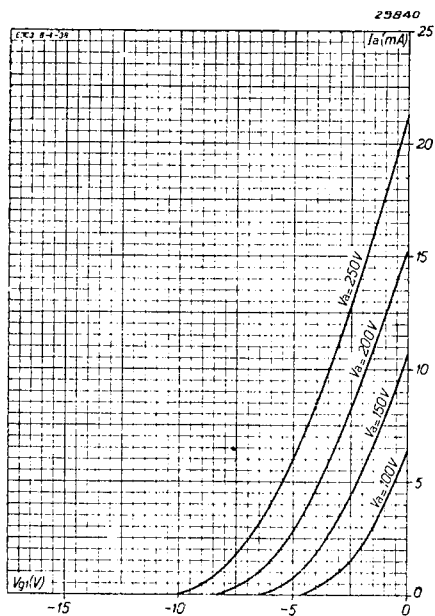


Fig. 3  
Anode current as a function of the grid bias at different anode voltages.

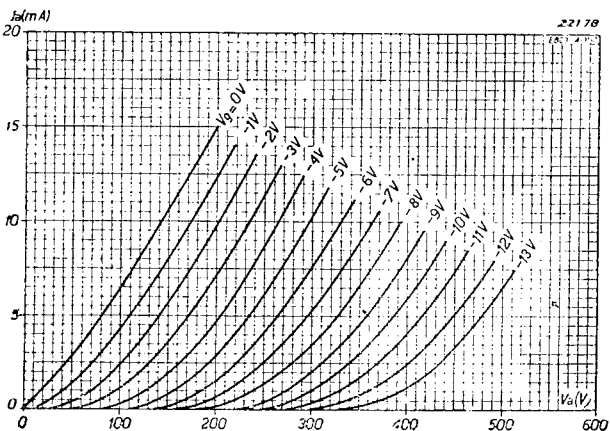


Fig. 4  
Anode current as a function of the anode voltage at different values of grid bias.

The triode can also be employed as oscillator in conjunction with the variable-mu frequency-changer heptode EH 2. To avoid feedback from the triode to the diodes, these two units are screened from each other, the screen being connected to the cathode. The metallizing is provided with a separate contact in the valve base.

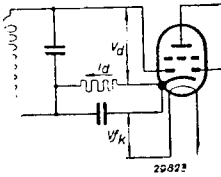


Fig. 5  
Definition of  $V_d$  and  $I_d$

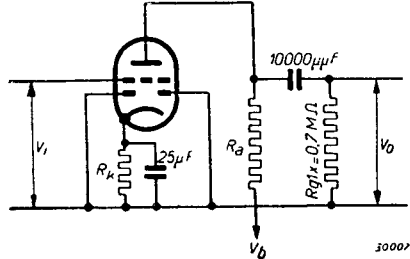


Fig. 6  
Circuit upon which the measurements given in the table are based.

The diode shown as  $d_2$  in the diagram of base connections (Fig. 2) should preferably be employed for detection. The other diode ( $d_1$ ) can then serve for other purposes such as delayed automatic gain control. The curves relating to the rise in direct voltage ( $\Delta V$ ) across the grid leak, as a function of the unmodulated R.F. signal voltage, as well as that with respect to the increase in the A.F. voltage ( $V_{LF}$ ) at one of the diodes with a grid leak of 0.5 M ohm, are the same as for the EB 4 (see Fig. 3, p. 22).

EBC 3 employed as A.F. amplifier, resistance-coupled to different output valves

Supply voltage $V_b$ V	Anode coupling resistor $R_a$ megohms	Anode current $I_a$ mA	Cathode resistor	Voltage gain $V_o$ $V_i$	When used with the EL 2 as output valve $V_a = V_{g2} = 250$ V		When used with the EL 3 or EL 6 as output valve $V_a = V_{g2} = 250$		When used with the EL 5 as output valve $V_a = 250$ V		When used with the AD 1 as output valve $V_a = 250$ V		Remarks	
					Alternating output voltage $V_o$ $V_{eff}$	Total distortion in pre-amplifier $d_{tot}$ %	Alternating output voltage $V_o$ $V_{eff}$	Total distortion in pre-amplifier $d_{tot}$ %	Alternating output voltage $V_o$ $V_{eff}$	Total distortion in pre-amplifier $d_{tot}$ %	Alternating output voltage $V_o$ $V_{eff}$	Total distortion in pre-amplifier $d_{tot}$ %		
300	0.2	0.9	4,000	26	11.2	< 1	3.7	< 1	8.5	< 1	31	1.8	For receivers with heaters fed in parallel	
250	0.2	0.75	4,000	26	11.2	< 1	3.7	< 1	8.5	< 1	31	2.2		
300	0.1	1.5	2,500	25	11.2	< 1	3.7	< 1	8.5	< 1	31	2.0	For receivers with heaters fed in parallel	
250	0.1	1.3	2,500	25	11.2	< 1	3.7	< 1	8.5	< 1	31	2.6		
300	0.05	2.3	2,000	22	11.2	< 1	3.7	< 1	8.5	< 1	31	2.0	For receivers with heaters fed in parallel	
250	0.05	1.8	2,000	22	11.2	< 1	3.7	< 1	8.5	< 1	31	2.6		
200 <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	0.35	12,500	22	9.6	1.7	10	1.8	5.0	1.0	8.5	1.6	For receivers with heaters fed in series	
150 <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	0.25	12,500	21	—	—	10	2.7	4.0	1.0	6.5	1.7		
100 <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	0.20	12,500	19	—	—	10	4.6	2.4	1.0	—	—		
200 <sup>1)</sup>	0.1	0.55	8,000	21	9.6	2.1	10	2.3	5.0	1.2	8.5	1.8	For receivers with heaters fed in series	
150 <sup>1)</sup>	0.1	0.45	8,000	20	—	—	10	3.0	4.0	1.2	6.5	1.8		
100 <sup>1)</sup>	0.1	0.30	8,000	18	—	—	10	4.9	2.4	1.2	—	—		
200 <sup>1)</sup>	0.05	0.8	6,000	19	9.6	3.0	10	3.2	5.0	1.5	8.5	2.6	For receivers with heaters fed in series	
150 <sup>1)</sup>	0.05	0.6	6,000	18	—	—	10	4.3	4.0	1.6	6.5	3.0		
100 <sup>1)</sup>	0.05	0.4	6,000	17	—	—	10	7.0	2.4	1.6	—	—		

<sup>1)</sup> also anode voltage of the output valve.