

TRIODE-OUTPUT PENTODE

The triode section is intended for use as frame oscillator and A.F. amplifier. The pentode section is intended for use as frame output tube and A.F. power amplifier.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA		
<u>Triode section</u>		
Anode current	I_a	3.5 mA
Transconductance	S	2.2 mA/V
Amplification factor	μ	70 -
<u>Pentode section</u>		
Anode peak voltage	V_{ap}	max. 2.5 kV
Anode current	I_a	41 mA
Transconductance	S	7.5 mA/V
Amplification factor	μ_{g2g1}	9.5 -
Output power	W_o	3.5 W

HEATING: Indirect by A.C. or D.C.; parallel supply

Heater voltage

V_f 6.3 V

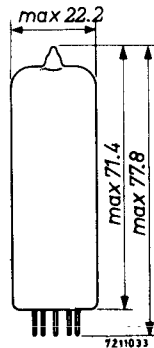
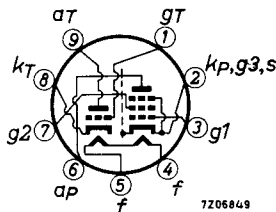
Heater current

I_f 780 mA

DIMENSIONS AND CONNECTIONS

Dimensions in mm

Base: Noval



CAPACITANCES

Triode section

Anode to all except grid	$C_{a(g)}$	4.3 pF
Grid to all except anode	$C_{g(a)}$	2.7 pF
Anode to grid	C_{ag}	4.4 pF
Grid to heater	C_{gf}	max. 0.1 pF

Pentode section

Anode to all except grid No.1	$C_{a(g_1)}$	8.0 pF
Grid No.1 to all except anode	$C_{g_1(a)}$	9.3 pF
Anode to grid No.1	C_{ag_1}	max. 0.3 pF
Grid No.1 to heater	C_{g_1f}	max. 0.3 pF

Between triode and pentode sections

Anode triode to grid No.1 pentode	C_{aTg_1P}	max. 0.02 pF
Grid triode to anode pentode	C_{gTaP}	max. 0.02 pF
Grid triode to grid No.1 pentode	C_{gTg_1P}	max. 0.025 pF
Anode triode to anode pentode	C_{aTaP}	max. 0.25 pF

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Triode section

Anode voltage	V_a	100 V
Grid voltage	V_g	0 V
Anode current	I_a	3.5 mA
Transconductance	S	2.2 mA/V
Amplification factor	μ	70 -

Pentode section

Anode voltage	V_a	170 V
Grid No.2 voltage	V_{g_2}	170 V
Grid No.1 voltage	V_{g_1}	-11.5 V
Anode current	I_a	41 mA
Grid No.2 current	I_{g_2}	9 mA
Transconductance	S	7.5 mA/V
Amplification factor	$\mu_{g_2g_1}$	9.5 -
Internal resistance	R_i	16 k Ω

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Triode section as A.F. amplifier

A. Signal source resistance	R_s	0.22			$M\Omega$
Grid resistor	R_g	3			$M\Omega$
Grid resistor of next stage	R_g	0.68			$M\Omega$
Supply voltage	V_b	200	170	V	
Cathode resistor	R_k	2.2	2.7	$k\Omega$	
Anode resistor	R_a	220	220	$k\Omega$	
Anode current	I_a	0.52	0.43	mA	
Voltage gain	V_o/V_i ¹⁾	52	51	-	
Max. output voltage	V_o max	26	25	V_{RMS}	
Distortion	d_{tot} ²⁾	1.6	2.3	%	

B. Signal source resistance	R_s	0.22				$M\Omega$
Grid resistor	R_g	22				$M\Omega$
Grid resistor of next stage	R_g'	0.68				$M\Omega$
Supply voltage	V_b	200	200	170	170	V
Cathode resistor	R_k	0	0	0	0	Ω
Anode resistor	R_a	100	220	100	220	$k\Omega$
Anode current	I_a	1.05	0.61	0.86	0.50	$M\Omega$
Voltage gain	V_o/V_i ¹⁾	50	55	49	53	-
Max. output voltage	V_o max	24	25	19	20	V_{RMS}
Distortion	d_{tot} ³⁾	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	%

MICROPHONY AND HUM

The triode section can be used without special precautions against microphony and hum in circuits in which an input voltage of minimum 10 mV_{RMS} is required for an output of 50 mW of the output stage. $Z_g(50 \text{ Hz}) = 0.25 M\Omega$.

1) Measured at small input voltage.

2) At lower output voltages the distortion is proportionally lower.

3) At lower output voltages down to 5 V_{RMS} the distortion is approximately constant. At values below 5 V_{RMS} the distortion is approximately proportional to V_o .

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Pentode section

A.F. power amplifier, class A (measured with V_k constant)

Supply voltage	$V_{ba} = V_{bg2}$	200	272	V
Grid No.2 series resistor (non-decoupled)	R_{g2}	470	2200	Ω
Cathode resistor	R_k	330	650	Ω
Load resistance	$R_{a\sim}$	4.5	8	k Ω
Grid No.1 driving voltage	V_i	0 0.66 6.7	0 0.9 9.5	V_{RMS}
Anode current	I_a	35 37	28 27	mA
Grid No.2 current	I_{g2}	7.8 13.3	6.5 10.8	mA
Output power	W_o	0 0.05 3.3	0 0.05 3.5	W
Distortion	d_{tot}	- - 10	- - 10	%

A.F. power amplifier, class AB, two tubes in push-pull

Anode supply voltage	V_{ba}	200	250	V
Grid No.2 supply voltage	V_{bg2}	200	200	V
Common cathode resistor	R_k	170	220	Ω
Load resistance	$R_{aa'\sim}$	4.5	10	k Ω
Grid No.1 driving voltage	V_i	0 14.2	0 12.5	V_{RMS}
Anode current	I_a	2x35 2x42.5	2x28 2x31	mA
Grid No.2 current	I_{g2}	2x8 2x16.5	2x5.8 2x13	mA
Output power	W_o	0 9.3	0 10.5	W
Distortion	d_{tot}	- 6.3	- 4.8	%

Frame output application

The circuit should operate satisfactorily with a peak anode current $I_{ap} = 85$ mA at $V_a = 50$ V, $V_{g2} = 170$ V, $V_f = 6.3$ V. The minimum available I_{ap} at end of life is;

- 70 mA at $V_a = 50$ V, $V_{g2} = 170$ V, $V_f = 5.5$ V
- 80 mA at $V_a = 50$ V, $V_{g2} = 190$ V, $V_f = 5.5$ V.

PHILIPS

Data handbook



Electronic
components
and materials

ECL82

page	sheet	date
1	1	1969.12
2	2	1969.12
3	3	1969.01
4	4	1969.12
5	5	1969.01
6	FP	1999.08.15