### **Output Power Pentode**

#### Main applications:

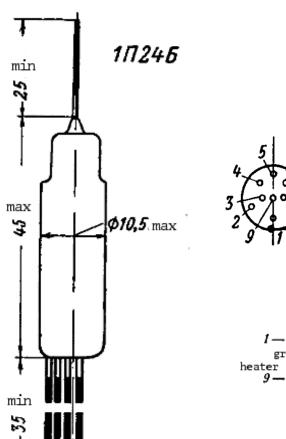
Generation and Amplification of High-Frequency Power. Pulsed Operation.

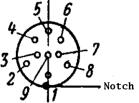
#### **General Data:**

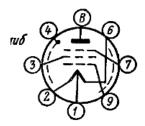
Package – glass, sub-miniature, with flexible leads.

Cathode – directly heated oxide cathode.

Maximum weight – 5g Operating orientation – any







$$I \rightarrow$$
 heater (pos)  $2 \rightarrow$  heater (neg)  $3 \rightarrow$  2nd grid  $4 \rightarrow$  screen  $5 \rightarrow$  n/c  $6 \rightarrow$  heater (neg)  $7 \rightarrow$  3rd grid  $8 \rightarrow$  n/c  $9 \rightarrow$  1st grid  $8 \rightarrow$  anode (top pin)

# **Typical Operating Characteristics**

Heater voltage	1.2V or 2.4V
Anode voltage	150V
2 <sup>nd</sup> grid voltage	125V
3 <sup>rd</sup> grid voltage	0V
1 <sup>st</sup> grid voltage	-14V

## **Electrical Parameters**

Electrical Parameter	Unit	Min	Тур	Max
Heater current at heater voltage 1.2V	mA	230	255	280
Anode current	mA	12	17	24
2 <sup>nd</sup> grid current	mA			3
1 <sup>st</sup> grid reverse current	uA			0.5
Slope of characteristic (transfer fct.)	mA/V	2.1	2.8	3.5
Slope of characteristic at heater voltage 20% less than normal	mA/V	1.7		
Output power into 500hm load at 45MHz	W	1.3		
Input impedance at 60MHz	KOhm	50		
Equivalent impedance of internal tube noise	KOhm			7
Input capacitance	pF	6.6	7.5	7.7
Transition capacitance	pF			0.008
Output capacitance	pF	3.5	4	4.5
Anode-cathode capacitance	pF			0.03
Amplitude of microphonics across 2KOhm under vibration at 10g acceleration and 50Hz frequency	mV (rms)			150
Amplitude of microphonics across 2KOhm under vibration at 10g acceleration and frequency below 200Hz	mV (rms)			150
Amplitude of microphonics across 2KOhm under vibration at 10g acceleration and frequency below 600Hz	mV (rms)			600
Heater warm-up time	sec			1

## **Reliability Testing**

Frequency range in which there are no structural mechanical resonances		5 – 600
Lifetime (min)	hr	1000
Non-failure criterion: slope of characteristic not less than	mA/V	1.7
Non-failure criterion: 1 <sup>st</sup> grid reverse current not more than	uA	0.5
Percentage of non-failed devices after 500hrs	%	98
Percentage of non-failed devices after 1000hrs	%	90
Lifetime under constant vibration at 10g acceleration not less than	hr	100
Non-failure criterion: slope of characteristic not less than	mA/V	1.7
Non-failure criterion: amplitude of microphonics not more than	mV (rms)	150

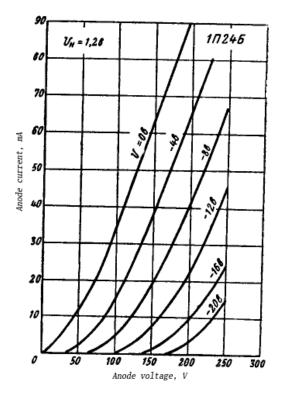
# **Maximum Ratings**

V	1.08; 0.95*
V	1.34; 1.4*
V	2.18; 1.95*
V	2.64; 2.8*
V	300
V	200
MOhm	0.5
W	2.5
W	1
mA	25
g	100
g	500
g	150
С	85
С	-60
mmHg	5
atm	3
	V V V V V MOhm W MA g g C C mmHg

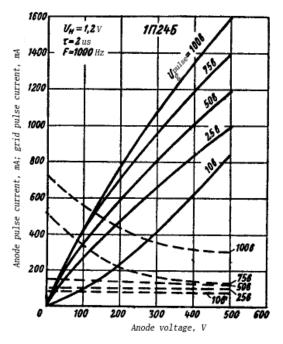
<sup>\*</sup> Maximum heater voltage ratings when powered from dry-cell batteries at cyclical discharge.

### Maximum Ratings for pulsated operation at lifetime of 50hrs

Minimum heater voltage under parallel heater connections		0.95
Maximum heater voltage under parallel heater connections	V	1.4
Maximum anode voltage	V	400
Maximum 2 <sup>nd</sup> grid voltage	V	300
Maximum 1 <sup>st</sup> grid negative voltage	V	-60
Maximum cathode pulse current	mA	800
Maximum pulse duration	us	3

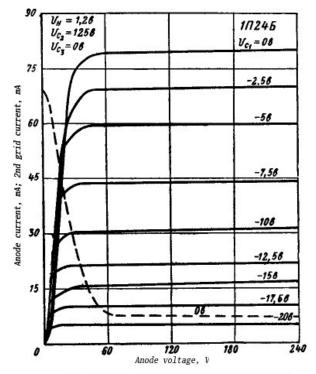


Anode characteristics in triode connection



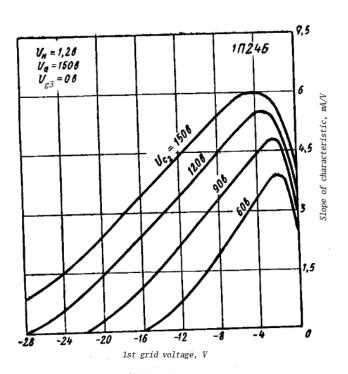
Pulsed characteristics in triode connection

Pulsed anode current Pulsed grid current

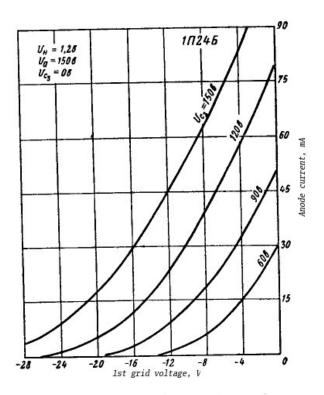


Anode and grid-anode characteristics

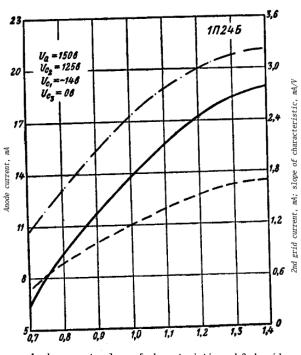
\_\_\_\_\_ anode current \_ \_ \_ 2nd grid current



Slope of characteristic dependence on 1st grid voltage

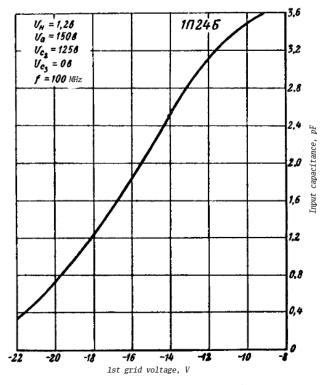


Anode-grid characteristics

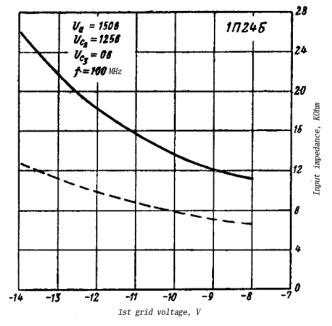


Anode current, slope of characteristic and 2nd grid current dependence on heater voltage

Anode current slope of characteristic 2nd grid current



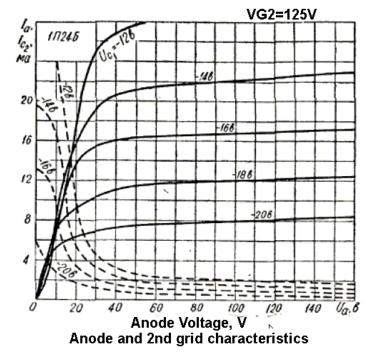
Input (hot) capacitance dependence on 1st grid voltage



Input impedance dependence on 1st grid voltage

for heater voltage 1.2V and 2.4V with center heater terminal grounded over high frequencies.

for heater voltage 2.4V with center heater terminal not grounded over high frequencies.



—— Anode current — — — 2nd grid Current

## October 2009

Kindly translated from the original Russian by MIT Electrical Engineering Student:

Dimitri Turbiner