Super-Power Triode

8 MEGAWATTS OF PEAK POWER OUTPUT AT 425 MHz

MATRIX-OXIDE-TYPE CATHODE LIQUID COOLED DOUBLE-ENDED TERMINAL CONFIGURATION FOR SYMMETRICAL CIRCUITRY

For RF Power Amplifier in Pulse Service at Frequencies up to 450 MHz

ELECTRICAL

| Filamentary Cathode, Multistran | d, Mat | rix-Oxide- | Type ^k — | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Current (DC): Typical operating value Maximum value ^a | | | 1800 A 2000 A | | | | | | |
| Maximum value for starting, even momentarily | ng cui | rrent . | 2000 A 30 s | | | | | | |
| Minimum time at normal operat before plate voltage is appl Voltage (DC): b Typical value required | ied | irrent . | 60 s | | | | | | |
| to obtain 1800 amperes | | • • • | 1.5 V | | | | | | |
| Direct Interelectrode Capacitan | | | | | | | | | |
| Grid to plate | | | 160 pF | | | | | | |
| Grid to cathode | | | 1500 pF | | | | | | |
| Plate to cathode | | Les | s than I.O pF | | | | | | |
| MECHAN | ICAL | | | | | | | | |
| Operating Position Tub | e axis | vertical | either end un | | | | | | |
| Overall Length | | | 17 max in | | | | | | |
| Maximum Width | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | | |
| Uncrated | | | 190 lb | | | | | | |
| Crated | | | 355 lh | | | | | | |
| Terminal Connections | (| See Dimens | ional Outline) | | | | | | |
| THERMAL ^{m, n} | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | . 150 max ^O C | | | | | | |
| Ceramic-Insulator Temperature . | | | . 150 max °C | | | | | | |
| Metal-Surface Temperature | | | . 100 max °C | | | | | | |
| Minimum Storage Temperature Water Flow | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 41 7 | Max. Pressure | | | | | | |
| | | Absolute | Differential | | | | | | |
| | Typ. | | for Typ. Flow ^c | | | | | | |
| | Flow | | | | | | | | |
| To plate: | g/m | g/m | psi | | | | | | |
| Total flow for two parallel | | | | | | | | | |
| input and output coolant | | | | | | | | | |
| courses: | | | | | | | | | |
| For plate dissipation up | | | | | | | | | |
| to 50 kW (Average) | 40 | 35 | 4 | | | | | | |
| For plate dissipation of | +0 | 33 | 4 | | | | | | |
| 150 kW (Average) | 100 | 90 | 25 | | | | | | |
| TOO NII (AVERAGE) | 100 | 30 | 2.5 | | | | | | |

| Water Flow (con'd) | Typ. Flow g/m | Absolute Min. Flow g/m | Max. Pressur Differentia for Typ. Flow ^c psi | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| To upper grid coolant course | 3 | 2 | 25 | | | | | |
| To lower grid coolantcourse | . 3 | 2 | 25 | | | | | |
| To grid-cathode coolant course | 12 | 10 | 6 | | | | | |
| Resistivity of water at 25°C: Through plate and grid cool. Through grid-cathode coolan Water temperature from any our External gas pressure ^{d, e} Maximum watter pressure at any | t cour tlet . y inle | se | 5 min M Ω - 70 max 65 max ps | | | | | |
| TERMINAL DIAGRAM | | tom View) | | | | | | |
| FI - Filament Terminal (Inner FO - Filament Terminal (Outer KURF - Upper RF Cathode Terminal KLRF - Lower RF Cathode Terminal GUIRF - Upper RF Grid Input Term GUORF - Upper RF Grid Output Term GLORF - Lower RF Grid Input Term GLORF - Lower RF Grid Output Term PLRF - Lower RF Plate Terminal PURF - Upper RF Plate Terminal PULSED RF A | ol al ninal minal minal minal | GLORF GLIRF KLRF | RF PURF | | | | | |
| Absolute-Maxi | | | | | | | | |
| For a maximum "ON" time o 2500-microsecond interval, fo | f 25 m orfreq | icrosecond uencies up | | | | | | |
| Peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage Peak Negative Grid Voltage Peak Plate Current Peak Cathode Current ^g DC Plate Current DC Cathode Current ^g Plate Input (Average) Plate Dissipation (Average) | | | 500 750 5 7.5 200 | kV A A A kW kW | | | | |
| Typical Plate-Pulsed Operation With Rectangular Wave Shape in Cathode-Drive Circuit | | | | | | | | |
| With duty factor of 0.01 and pu | lse du | | | ıd s | | | | |
| Peak Positive-Pulse Plate-to-Gr Peak Cathode-to-Grid Voltage ^h . Peak Plate Current Peak Cathode Current ^g DC Plate Current | | tage ^{f, h} 30 | 60 70 310 400 | V V A A A | | | | |

| Peak Driver Power Output | j | | | | | | 250 | 350 | kW |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|-----|-----|----|
| Useful Peak Power Output | | | | | | | 5 | 8 | MW |

- The specified maximum filament current is a maximum rating which should not be exceeded, even momentarily, during operation of the tube. The life of the tube can be conserved by operating the filament at the lowest current which will enable the tube to provide the desired power output. Because the filament when operated near the maximum value usually provides emission in excess of any requirements within the tube ratings, the filament current should be reduced to a value that will give adequate but not excessive emission for any particular application. Good regulation of the filament current is, in general, economically advantageous from the viewpoint of tube life.
- Measured between KLRF and KURF (See Terminal Diagram).
- Measured directly across cooled element for the indicated typical flow.
- This pressure is related to the output-cavity pressurization when required to prevent corona or external flash-over.
- With the gauge located in an area where the maximum pressure external to the gauge is one atmosphere absolute.
- The magnitude of any spike on the plate voltage pulse should not exceed its peak value by more than 10%, and the duration of any spike when measured at the peak-value level should not exceed 5% of the pulse duration.
- 9 Peak or average cathode current is the total of the peak or average plate current and the peak or average rectified grid current. (Pulses may not be coincident, hence they may not necessarily be added directly).
- Preferably obtained from a cathode bias resistor.
- The driver stage is required to supply tube losses, rf circuit losses, and rf power added to the plate circuit. The driver stage should be designed to provide an excess of power above the indicated value to take care of variations in line voltage, in components, in initial tube characteristics, and in tube characteristics during life.

The following footnotes apply to the RCA Transmitting Tube Operating Considerations given at the front of this section.

- k See Electrical Considerations Filament or Heater.
- See Cooling Considerations Forced-Air Cooling.
- See Cooling Considerations Liquid Cooling.
- See Classes of Service.

CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES

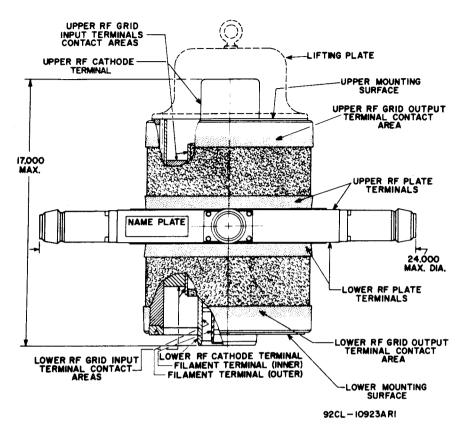
| | Note | Min | Max | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|
| Filament Voltage | 1 | i | 1.8 | ٧ |
| Input Strap-Resonant Frequency | | 90 | 120 | MHz |
| Output Strap-Resonant Frequency | - | 240 | 280 | MHz |
| Direct Interelectrode Capacitances | | | | |
| Grid to plate | | 120 | | рF |
| Grid to cathode | - | 1250 | 1700 | pF |

Note 1: With 1800 amperes through filament.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THIS TYPE, WRITE FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN AND APPLICATION GUIDE FOR RCA SUPER POWER TUBES. ICE-279A AVAILABLE FROM:

> Commercial Engineering Electronic Components and Devices Radio Corporation of America Harrison, New Jersey

SIMPLIFIED DIMENSIONAL OUTLINET



DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

r A detailed Dimensional Outline and associated Gauge Drawings are given in the Technical Bulletin available upon request.