

#### **CERMOLOX**®

Ruggedized

Matrix-Type Cathode

Forced-Air Cooled

800 Watts CW Power Output at 400 Mc

680 Watts PEP Output at 30 Mc



# 7650 BEAM POWER TUBE

RCA-7650 is a small, forced-air cooled uhf beam power tube designed for applications where dependable performance under severe shock and vibration is essential. It is intended for use in compact aircraft, mobile and stationary equipment. It is rated as an af power amplifier and modulator and to frequencies up to 1215 Mc as a linear rf power amplifier in single-sideband suppressed-carrier service, as a plate-modulated rf power amplifier in Class C telephony service, as an rf power amplifier and oscillator in Class C telegraphy service, and as an rf power amplifier in Class C FM telephony service.

The 7650 and variants of its basic design may also be useful in applications such as frequency multipliers, linear rf power amplifiers (AM or television), pulse modulators, pulsed-rf amplifiers, regulators, or other special services. Variations in cooling structure or other parameters are also possible. For information on variants, contact your RCA field representative, the nearest District Sales Office, or Manager, Power Tube Marketing, RCA, Lancaster, Pa.

The 7650 features the Cermolox construction, a unipotential cathode of the oxide-coated matrix type, and an integral louvered-fin radiator. In addition, it contains an axial ceramic pin which rigidly holds grid No.1, grid No.2, and cathode in fixed positions with respect to each other. Details of these features are described in the Application Guide for RCA Power Tubes, ICE-300\*.

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111.	* This bulletin is to be used in conjunction we the publication Application Guide for RCA Po Tubes, ICE-300. For a copy, write RCA, Commicial Engineering, Harrison, N. J.	rith wer mer-

#### **GENERAL DATA**

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Heater for Matrix-Type Oxide- Coated Unipotential Cathode:		
Coated Unipotential Cathode;	6 3 typical	volte
Voltage (ac or dc)	$\begin{cases} 6.3 \text{ typical} \\ 6.9 \text{ max.} \end{cases}$	VOI US
	6.9 max.	volts
Current at 6.3 volts	7.5	amp
Minimum heating time	2	minutes
9 6		

See further information on the heater in Application Guide for RCA Power Tubes, ICE-300; Section V.A.3, Filament or Heater.

Mu-Factor, Grid No.2 to Grid No.1	13	
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances <sup>a</sup> :		
Grid No.1 to plate	0.11 max.	pf
Grid No.1 to cathode&heater.	28	p f
Plate to cathode $\&$ heater	0.011 max.	pf
Grid No.1 to grid No.2	38	pf

5.5

1.1 max.

рf

рf

Grid No.2 to plate. . . . .

Grid No.2 to cathode&heater.

#### Mechanical:

Operating Position													. Anv
Overall Length													
Overall Length	•	•	•	٠	•	•	• • •	•	•	•	۷.	40	max.
Greatest Diameter											2.	09"	max.
Terminal Connections.					. 5	See	e D1	ime	ns 1	ior	ıa l	0u	tline
Radiator							Int	teg	ra]	l p	ar	tof	tube
Weight (Approx.)												. 3	/4 lb

#### Thermal:

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Terminal Temperature (Plate,		
grid No.2, grid No.1, cathode, and heater)	250 max.	°C
Plate-Core Temperature	250 may	°C

See Dimensional Outline for temperature-measurement points

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AF POWER AMPLIFIER & MODULATOR <sup>b</sup>	Typical CCS Operation:	
M. 1	Values are for 2 tubes	
Maximum CCS Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:		volts
DC PLATE VOLTAGE 3000 max. volts	5	volts
DC GRID-No.2 VOLTAGE 1200 max. volts	DC Grid-No.1 Voltage:	1
MAXSIGNAL DC PLATE CURRENT 500 max. ma		volts
MAXSIGNAL GRID-No.1 CURRENT 100 max. ma	Peak AF Grid-No.1-to- Grid-No.1 Voltage 80 80	volts
MAXSIGNAL GRID-No.2 INPUT 25 max. watts	Zero-Signal DC Plate Current 200 200	ma
PLATE DISSIPATION 600 max. watts	MaxSignal DC Plate Current 900 1000	ma
	Zero-Signal DC Grid-No.2 Current . 0 0	ma
Maximum Circuit Values:	MaxSignal DC Grid-No.2 Current . 6 5	ma
Grid-No.1 Circuit Resistance Under Any Condition:	Effective Load Resistance (Plate to plate) 6000 6400	ohms
With fixed bias 15,000 max. ohms	•	watts
With cathode bias Not Recommended		watts
LINEAR RF POWER AMPLIFIER, CLASS AB1 <sup>b</sup> Single-Sideband Suppressed-Carrier Service	Typical CCS Operation with "Two-Tone Modulation": $at~30~Mc$ DC Plate Voltage	volts
		volts
Peak envelope conditions for a signal having		volts
a minimum peak-to-average power ratio of 2	Zero-Signal DC Plate Current 160 160	ma
Maximum CCS Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:	Effective RF Load Resistance 2500 2700	ohms
Up to 1215 Mc	DC Plate Current at	OHIIIS
DC PLATE VOLTAGE 2500 max. volts	Peak of Envelope 450 500	ma
DC GRID-No.2 VOLTAGE 1200 max. volts	Average DC Plate Current 315 350	ma
DC PLATE CURRENT AT	DC Grid-No.2 Current at Peak of Envelope	ma
PLATE DISSIPATION 600 max. volts	Average DC Grid-No.2 Current 1.8 2.5	ma
	Average DC Grid-No.1 Current 0.005 0.05	ma
Maximum Circuit Values: Grid-No.1 Circuit Resistance	Peak Envelope Driver Power Output (Approx.)	watt
Under Any Condition:	Output-Circuit Efficiency (Approx.) 90 90	%
With fixed bias 15,000 max. ohms	Distortion Products Level:	
With fixed bias (in Class	Third order31 -31	db
ABI operation) 50,000 max. ohms	Fifth order36 -36	db
With cathode bias Not recommended	Useful Power Output (Approx.)	
Grid-No.2 Circuit Impedance See Note d		watts
Plate Circuit Impedance See Note e	Peak envelope	watts
PLATE-MODULATED RF POWER AMPLIFIER Class C Telephonyb	Typical CCS Operation in Cathode-Drive Circuit at 40  DC Plate Voltage 1800 2000	00 Mc:
Carrier conditions per tube for use	_	volts
with max. modulation factor of 1.0		volts
Maximum CCS Ratings, Absolute Values:	DC Plate Current 450 500	ma
Up to 1215 Mc	DC Grid-No. 2 Current 6 8	ma
DC PLATE VOLTAGE 2000 max. volts	DC Grid-No.1 Current (Approx.) 15 12	ma
DC GRID-No.2 VOLTAGE 1200 max. volts	Output Circuit Efficiency (Approx.) 80 80	%
DC GRID-No.1 VOLTAGE250 max. volts		watts
DC PLATE CURRENT 500 max. ma		watts
DC GRID-No.1 CURRENT 100 max. ma		
PLATE INPUT 1000 max. watts		
GRID-No.2 INPUT 17 max. watts		
PLATE DISSIPATION 400 max. watts		
Maximum Circuit Values:		
Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance: Under any condition 15,000 max. ohms		

## RF POWER AMPLIFIER & OSC.--Class C Telegraphy<sup>b</sup> and RF POWER AMPLIFIER--Class C FM Telephony<sup>b</sup>

Maximum CCS Ratings,	A i	bso	oli	ute	?	Va	lue.	s:
								Up to 1215 Mc
DC PLATE VOLTAGE								2500 max. volts
DC GRID-No.2 VOLTAGE								1200 max. volts
DC GRID-No.1 VOLTAGE								-250 max. volts
DC PLATE CURRENT								500 max. ma
DC GRID-No.1 CURRENT								100 max. ma
PLATE INPUT								1250 max. watts
GRID-No.2 INPUT					•			25 max. watts
PLATE DISSIPATION								700 max. watts
Maximum Circuit Values:								
Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance:								

Under any condition. . . . . . 15,000 max.

#### Typical CCS Operation in Cathode-Drive Circuit at 400 Mc:

DC Plate Voltage	2250	2500	volts
DC Grid-No.2 Voltage	400	400	volts
DC Grid-No.1 Voltage	<b>-</b> 45	-35	volts
DC Plate Current	450	500	ma
DC Grid-No.2 Current	7	8	ma
DC Grid-No.1 Current (Approx.)	10	12	ma
Output Circuit Efficiency (Approx.)	80	80	%
Driver Power Output (Approx.)	30	35	watts
Useful Power Output (Approx.)	650	800	watts

#### Typical CCS Operation in Cathode-Drive Circuit at 1215 Mc:

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DC Plate Voltage	2500	volts
DC Grid-No.2 Voltage	400	volts
DC Grid-No.1 Voltage	<b>-</b> 50	volts
DC Plate Current	500	ma
DC Grid-No.2 Current	6	ma
DC Grid-No.1 Current	10	ma
Output Circuit Efficiency (Approx.)	70	%
Driver Power Output (Approx.)	80	watts
Useful Power Output (Approx.)	375	watts

#### **FOOTNOTES**

During short periods of circuit adjustment under "Single-Tone" conditions, the average plate current may be as high as 700 ma.

#### CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES

		Note	Min.	Max.	
1.	Heater Current	1	6.9	8.3	amp
2.	Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:				•
	Grid No.1 to plate	2	-	0.11	рf
	Grid No. 1 to cathode & heater	2	26	32	рf
	Plate to cathode				-
	& heater	2	-	0.011	$\mathbf{pf}$
	Grid No. 1 to grid No. 2.	2	34	41	$\mathbf{pf}$
	Grid No.2 to plate	2	4. 3	6.3	pf
	Grid No.2 to cathode & heater	2	_	1.1	pf
3.	Reverse Grid-No.1				
	Current	1,3	-	- 50	$\mu$ a
4.	Peak Emission	1,4	80	-	amp
5.	Interelectrode Leakage Resistance	5	8. 0	-	megohms
6.	Cutoff Grid-No.1 Voltage	1,6	-	-87	volts

- Note 1: With 6.3 volts, ac or dc on heater.
- Note 2: Measured with special shield adapter.
- Note 3: With dc plate voltage of 2500 volts, dc grid-No.2 voltage of 400 volts, and dc grid-No.1 voltage adjusted to give a plate current of 240 ma.
- Note 4: For conditions with grid No.1, grid No.2, and plate tied together; and pulse voltage source of 850 peak volts between plate and cathode. Pulse duration is 2 microseconds, pulse repetition frequency is 60 pps, and duty factor is 0.00012. Peak emission current is read after 1 minute.
- Note 5: Under conditions with tube at 20° to 30° C for at least 30 minutes without any voltages applied to the tube. The minimum resistance between any two electrodes (except across heater terminals) is measured with a 200-volt Megger-type ohmmeter having an internal impedance of 1.0 megohm.
- Note 6: With dc plate voltage of 2500 volts, dc grid-No.2 voltage of 400 volts, and dc grid-No.1 voltage adjusted to give a plate current of 5 ma.

ohms

Measured with special shield adapter.

See Section V.C. of ICE-300.

C The maximum rating for a signal having a minimum peak-to-average power ratio less than 2, such as is obtained in "Single-Tone" operation, is 500 ma.

See Section V.B.2 of ICE-300.

e See Section V.B.1 of ICE-300.

#### SPECIAL TESTS AND PERFORMANCE DATA

The environmental conditions shown for the tests below are those applied directly to the tube. Extreme care must be used in the design of the mountings to minimize mounting resonances.

#### 50g, 11-Millisecond Shock Test:

This test is performed on samples of tubes to determine the ability of the tube to withstand the specified long-duration impact acceleration. Tubes are held rigid in six different positions in a medium impact shock machine and are subjected to three blows in each position.

At the end of this test, tubes will not show permanent or temporary shorts or open circuits.

#### 500g, Nominal 3/4-Millisecond Shock Test:

This test is performed on samples of tubes to determine the ability of the tube to withstand the specified impact acceleration. Tubes are held rigid in four different positions in a high-impact shock machine and are subjected to five blows in each position.

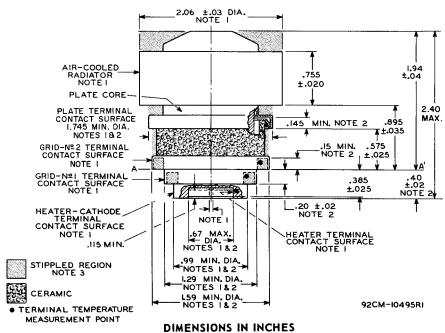
At the end of this test, tubes will not show permanent or temporary shorts or open circuits.

#### 5-2000 cps Variable Frequency Vibration Test:

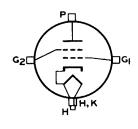
This test is performed on samples of tubes to determine the ability of the tube to withstand variable frequency vibration. With heater voltage of 6.3 volts ac or dc, dc plate supply voltage of 300 volts, dc grid-No.2 voltage of 250 volts, grid-No.1 voltage adjusted to give dc plate current of 10 ma, and plate load resistor of 2000 ohms. This tube is vibrated along each of three mutually perpendicular axes over an 8-minute sweep consisting of:

- a. 5-10 cps with fixed double amplitude of 0.080 inch  $\pm$  10%.
- b. 10-15 cps at fixed acceleration of 0.41g  $\pm$  10%.
- c. 15-105 cps with fixed double amplitude of 0.036 inch  $\pm$  10%.
- d. 105-2000 cps at fixed acceleration of  $20\text{g}\pm10\%$ . At the end of this test, tubes will not show permanent or temporary shorts or open circuits.

#### DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE



#### TERMINAL DIAGRAM



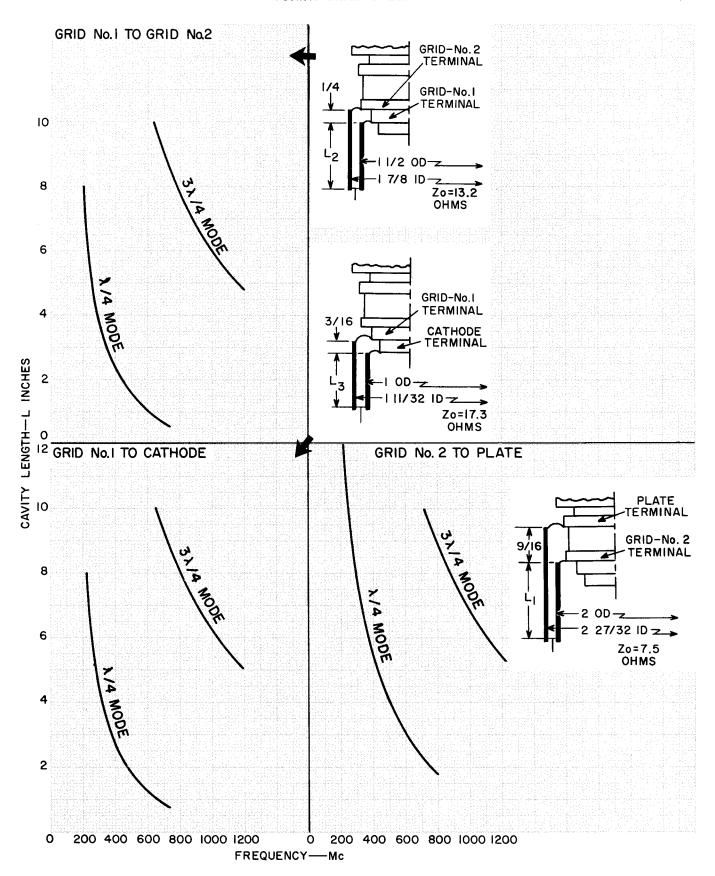
NOTE I: THE FOLLOWING DIAMETRICAL SPACE REQUIRE-MENTS ACCOMMODATE THE CONCENTRICITY OF THE CYLIN-DRICAL SURFACES OF THE RADIATOR BAND AND EACH ELECTRODE TERMINAL:

- a. Radiator Band 2.112"
- b. Plate Terminal 1.801"
- c. Grid-No.2 Terminal 1.611"
- d. Grid-No.1 Terminal 1.321"
- e. Heater-Cathode Terminal 1.021"
- f. Heater Terminal 0.621"

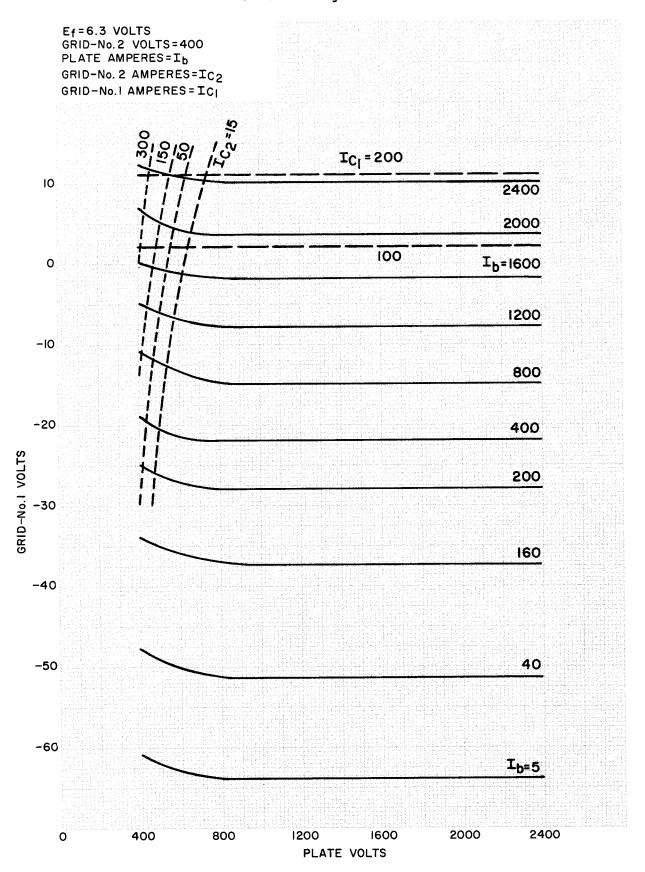
NOTE 2: THE DIAMETER OF EACH TERMINAL IS HELD TO INDICATED VALUES ONLY OVER THE INDICATED MINIMUM LENGTH OF ITS CONTACT SURFACE.

NOTE 3: KEEP ALL STIPPLED REGIONS CLEAR. DO NOT ALLOW CONTACTS OR CIRCUIT COMPONENTS TO PROTRUDE INTO THESE ANNULAR VOLUMES. DIAMETERS OF STIPPLED AREAS ABOVE AIR-COOLED RADIATOR, PLATE TERMINAL CONTACT SURFACE, AND GRID-No.2 TERMINAL CONTACT SURFACE SHALL NOT BE GREATER THAN ITS ASSOCIATED DIAMETER.

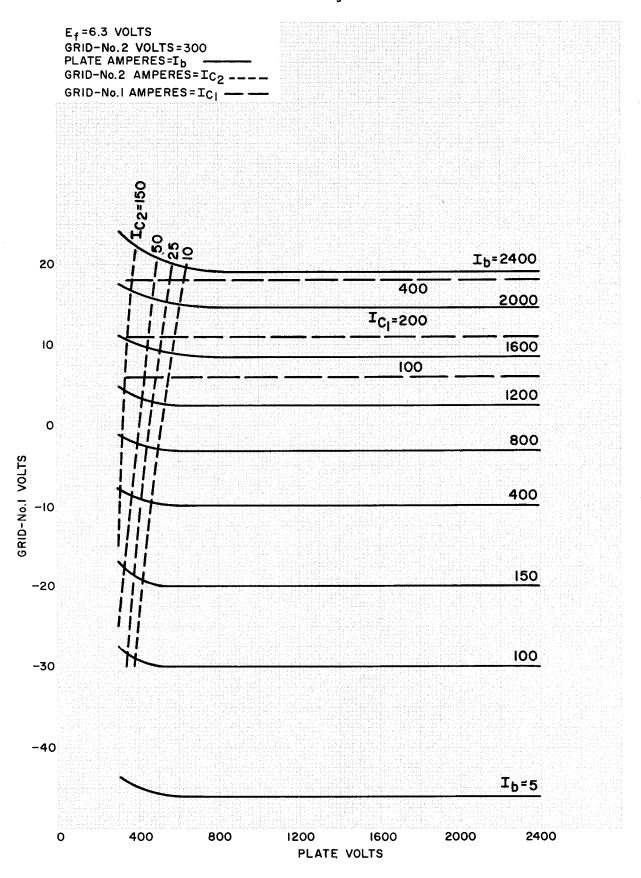
#### **TUNING CHARACTERISTICS**



## TYPICAL CONSTANT-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS For Grid-No.2 Voltage = 400 Volts



## TYPICAL CONSTANT-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS For Grid-No.2 Voltage = 300 Volts



#### FORCED-AIR COOLING

Air Flow:

Through radiator — Adequate air flow to limit the plate core temperature to 250° C should be delivered by a blower, such as Rotron\* AS-301, AXIMAX 1, or equivalent, through the radiator before and during the application of heater, plate, grid-No.2, and grid-No.1 voltages.

Typical values of air flow directed through the radiator to maintain the plate core (See Dimensional Outline) at  $250^{\circ}$  C with an incoming air temperature of  $25^{\circ}$  C and with no restrictions at the plate contact flange are:

Plate Dissipation (watts)	Air Flow (cubic ft/min)	Static Pressure (inches of water)
100	2	0.04
300	4	0.14
600	11	0.66
700	16	0.96

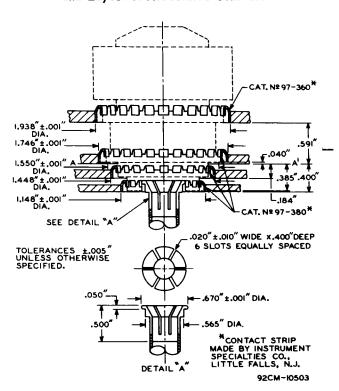
To Plate, Grid-No.2, Grid-No.1, Heater-Cathode, and Heater Terminals — A sufficient quantity of air should be allowed to flow past each of these terminals so that their temperature does not exceed the specified maximum value of 250° C. An air flow of 2.5 cfm is usually adequate. During Standby Operation — Cooling air is required to the Heater-Cathode and Heater Terminals when only heater voltage is applied to the tube.

During Shutdown Operation — Air flow should continue for a few minutes after all electrode power is removed.

#### Mounting

See the preferred mounting arrangement below. See section III.C.3.a of ICE-300 for a description of the fixed method of mounting. The adjustable method is not recommended for the 7650.

### PREFERRED MOUNTING ARRANGEMENT and Layout of Associated Contacts



**DIMENSIONS IN INCHES** 

<sup>\*</sup> Rotron Mfg. Co., Inc., Woodstock, N. Y.