

## RF POWER TRIODE

- Air cooled

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Industrial RF oscillator, class-C

freq. three phase

	V <sub>a</sub> kV	W <sub>o</sub> kW
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30	12	29,0
	10	23,3
	8	17,9

**HEATING:** direct; thoriated tungsten filament

Filament voltage  $V_f$  = 8,0 V

Filament current  $I_f$  = 98 A

Cold filament resistance  $R_{fo}$  = 0,008  $\Omega$

The filament is designed to accept temporary fluctuations of +5% and -10%

The filament current must never exceed a peak value of 210 A instantaneously at any time during the initial energizing schedule.

### CAPACITANCES

Anode to all other elements except grid  $C_a$  = 0,4 pF

Grid to all other elements except anode  $C_g$  = 37 pF

Anode to grid  $C_{ag}$  = 30 pF

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Anode voltage  $V_a$  = 12 kV

Anode current  $I_a$  = 2 A

Mutual conductance  $S$  = 20 mA/V

Amplification factor  $\mu$  = 34

### TEMPERATURE LIMIT (Absolute limit)

Seal temperature max. 220 °C

**Table 1** Air cooling characteristics

$W_a$ (kW)	$h$ (m)	$T_i$ (°C)	$q_{min}$ (m <sup>3</sup> /min)	$\Delta P$ (Pa)*	max. outlet temperature $T_o$ (°C)
7	0	35	6.6	100	100
	0	45	7.7	130	100
	1500	35	7.9	120	100
	3000	25	8.3	120	95
10	0	35	10.5	230	90
	0	45	12.3	310	90
	1500	35	12.6	280	90
	3000	25	13.2	270	85
15	0	35	18.1	600	80
	0	45	21.2	790	80
	1500	35	21.7	730	80
	3000	25	22.8	700	75

To ensure a uniform RF current distribution in the grid seal especially at frequencies higher than 4 MHz, the grid lead should be connected as shown below

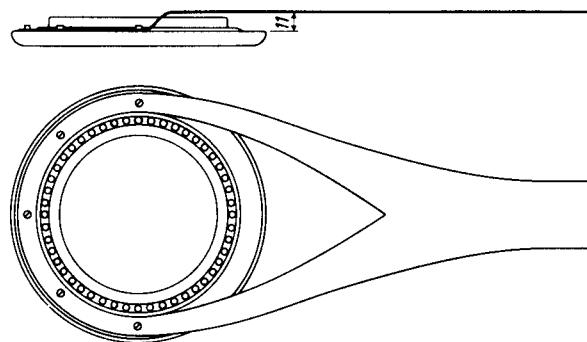


Fig. 1 Grid lead detail.

\* 1 Pa ≈ 0,1 mm H<sub>2</sub>O.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

Net mass of tube

17,3 kg

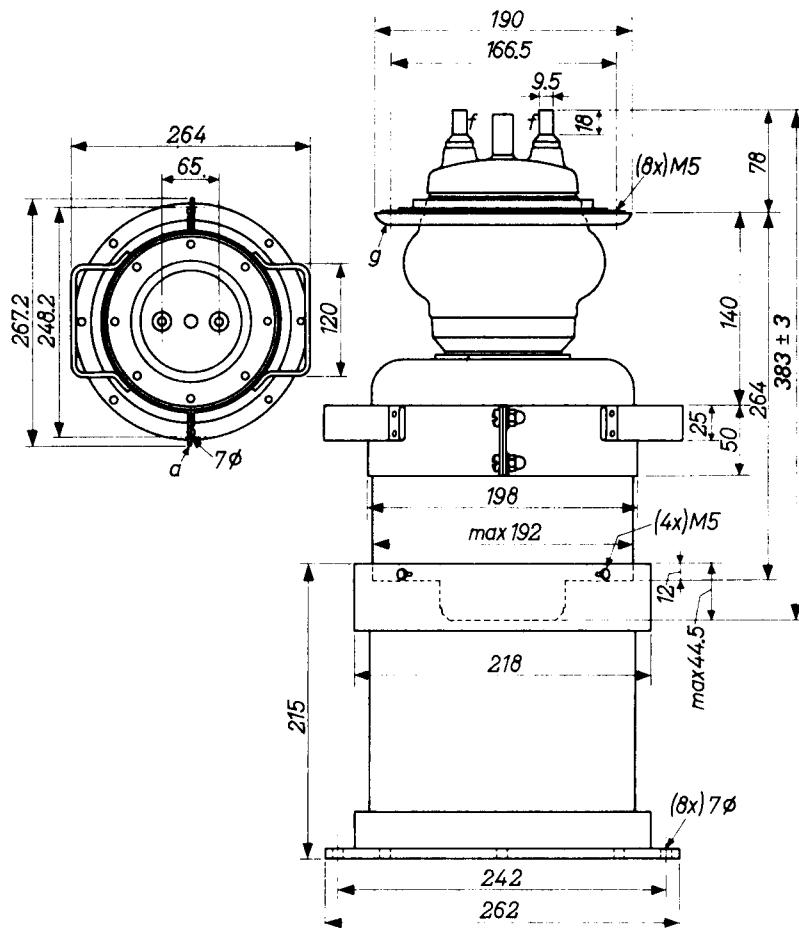


Fig. 2 Mechanical outline.

Mounting position: vertical with anode down

**ACCESSORIES**

Filament connectors, with cable	40662
Grid connector	40663
Insulating pedestal	40648

**RF CLASS C OSCILLATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL USE** with anode voltage from three-phase half-wave rectifier without filter

**LIMITING VALUES** (Absolute limits)

Frequency	f	up to	30	MHz
Anode voltage	$V_a$	=	max.	13 kV
Anode current	$I_a$	=	max.	4.8 A
Anode dissipation	$W_a$	=	max.	15 kW
Anode input power	$W_{ia}$	=	max.	60 kW
Negative grid voltage	$-V_g$	=	max.	1500 V
Grid current	$I_g$	=	max.	0.8 A
Grid circuit resistance	$R_g$	=	max.	10 kΩ

**OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Frequency	f	=	30	30	30	MHz
Transformer voltage	$V_{tr}$	=	8.9	7.4	6.0	kV
Anode voltage	$V_a$	=	12	10	8	kV
Anode current, loaded	$I_a$	=	3.2	3.2	3.2	A
Anode current, unloaded	$I_a$	=	0.52	0.50	0.48	A
Grid current, loaded	$I_g$	=	0.50	0.50	0.50	A
Grid current, unloaded	$I_g$	=	0.74	0.77	0.80	A
Grid resistor	$R_g$	=	2.0	1.6	1.1	kΩ
Load resistance	$R_{a\sim}$	=	1800	1450	1100	Ω
Feedback ratio under loaded conditions	$V_{g\sim}/V_{a\sim}$	=	16	17	19	%
Anode input power	$W_{ia}$	=	38.4	32.0	25.6	kW
Anode dissipation	$W_a$	=	9.4	8.7	7.7	kW
Output power	$W_o$	=	29.0	23.3	17.9	kW
Efficiency	$\eta$	=	75.5	72.5	70	%
Output power in the load	$W_p$	=	25	20	15.5	kW <sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Useful power in the load measured in a circuit having an efficiency of about 90%

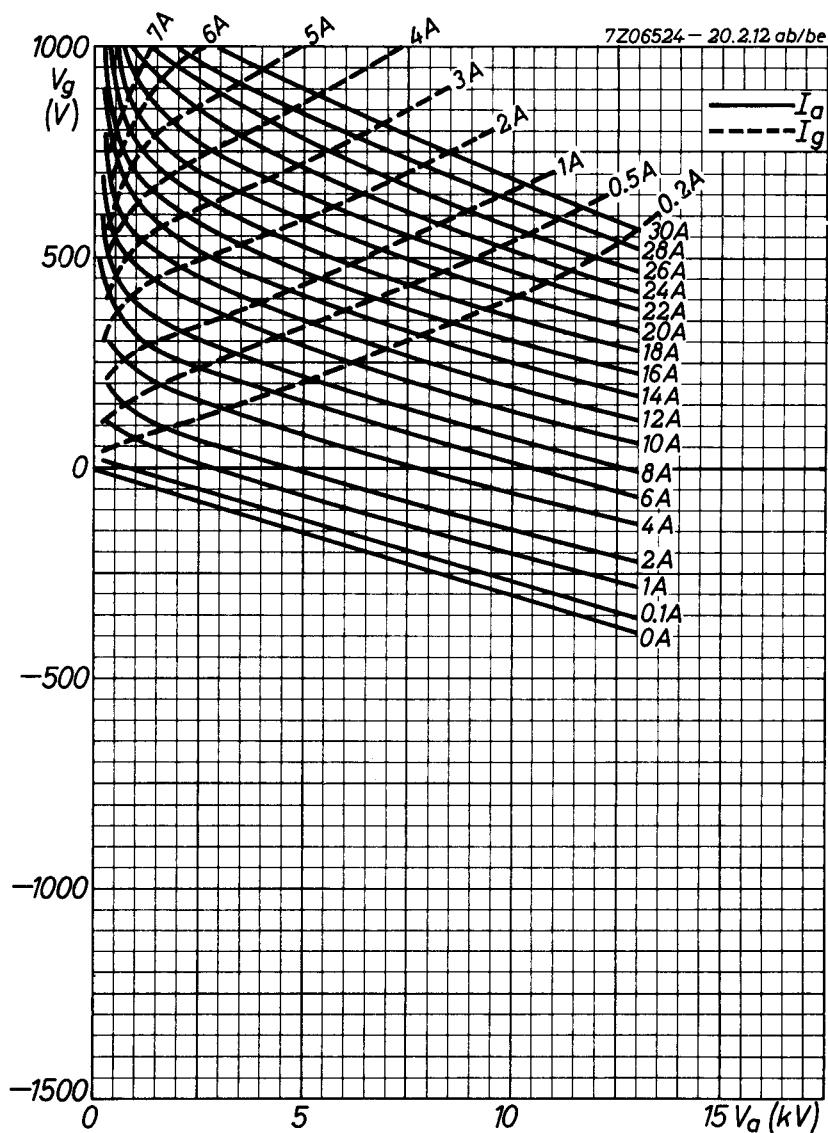


Fig. 3 Constant current characteristics.

# PHILIPS

## Data handbook



**Electronic  
components  
and materials**

**TBL12/25**

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