

## INTRODUCTION

This document supplements the PSpice model 6BQ5.INC, and provides some background operation to the operation of the model along with details of functionality modelled or not modelled as the case may be.

Whilst every care has been taken to duplicate the functionality of the modelled device as described here, it should be stressed that modelling is not a substitution for breadboarding or other prototyping methods.

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## MODELLED FUNCTIONS

Inter-electrode capacitance, screen current, grid current to a limited degree. The grid current is an approximation, and does not take into account grid current rise at low values of  $V_a$  and  $V_{g2}$ .

## FUNCTIONS NOT MODELLED

A heater model is not implemented at this stage. Grid 3 is not modelled - it is assumed to be connected to the same potential as the cathode.

## MODEL PERFORMANCE

6BQ5/EL84 Pspice model - Transfer Characteristics

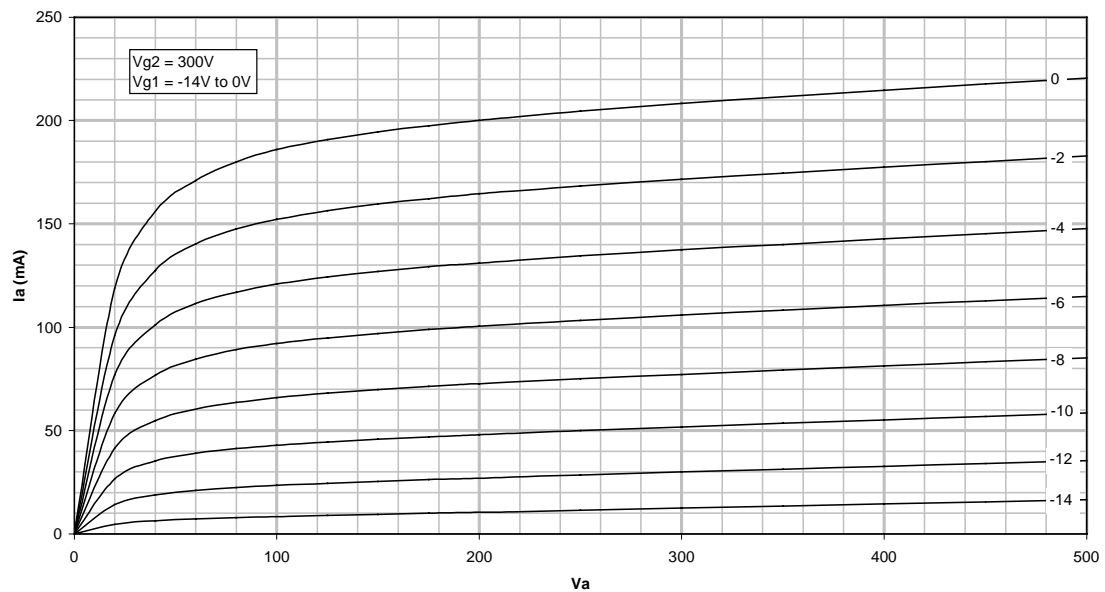


Figure 1: Anode current

Figure 1 above shows anode current against swept anode voltage for a range of grid voltages between -14V and 0V in steps of 2V. Screen voltage in this instance is 300V.

The next diagram shows screen current overlaid on the same chart.

6BQ5/EL84 Pspice model - Transfer Characteristics

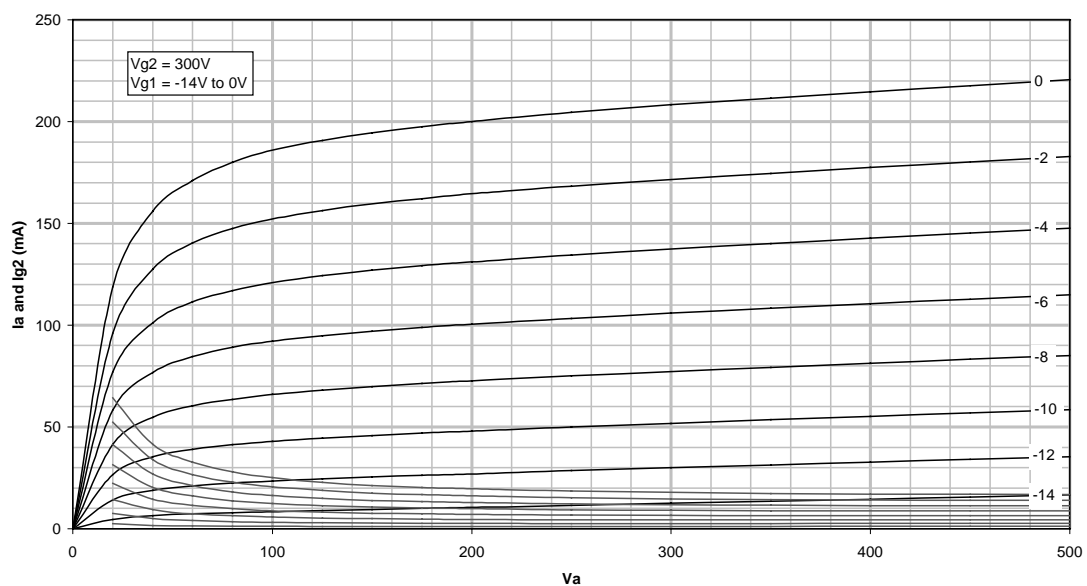


Figure 2: Anode and screen current together

As can be clearly seen, the screen current rises sharply  $V_a$  is reduced.

## MODEL DESCRIPTION

The following describes the various components of the model and their interaction:

Eat	is the arctangent calculation which causes the fall off in emission at lower anode voltages.
Egs	is the emission contribution from the grid and screen, $g_1$ and $g_2$ .
Egs2	is Egs after raising to the power of $3/2$ and factored by a constant so that it may be turned directly into a current value.
Ecath	is the cathode current value. This is the current between anode and cathode, although some of this may be diverted by the screen grid. Basically consists of Egs2 multiplied by Eat.
Ga	is the actual cathode current. Synonymous with Ecath.
Escrn	is the screen current value.
Gs	is the actual screen current. Synonymous with Escrn.
Gg	is the grid current value. This is an approximation at present, and will be improved as more information becomes available.

## ALTERING THE MODEL FOR OTHER SIMULATORS

It may be necessary to use the model with other simulators, such as Berkeley SPICE 3f4, in which case some of the PSpice specific items will need to be altered.

The PSpice `LIMIT{a,b,c}` statement can, in instances where  $b$  is zero, be replaced by the SPICE 3f4 statement `URAMP(a)`. Where `LIMIT{a,b,c}` is used, with  $b=0$  and  $c=\text{variable}$ , the SPICE 3f4 statement `U(a/c)*c` can be used.

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## MODEL LISTING

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*
* PSpice Subcircuit for 6BQ5/EL84 output pentode
*
* Supported:   screen current and interelectrode capacitances, also grid
*              current to a limited degree.
*
* Unsupported: Heater model.
*
* Note that the grid current is guesswork on my part in the absence
* of any data...
*
* D.Munro - 12/05/97
*
* 12/05/97   Initial model.
*
*
* Pins      A  Anode
*           S  Screen
*           G  Grid
*           K  Cathode
*
.SUBCKT 6BQ5 A S G K
*
* Calculate contribution to cathode current
*
Eat      at      0      VALUE={0.636*ATAN(V(A,K)/15)}
Egs      gs      0      VALUE={LIMIT{V(S,K)/19+V(G,K)+V(A,K)/400,0,1E6}}
Egs2     gs2     0      VALUE={PWR(V(gs),1.5)}
Ecath    cc      0      VALUE={V(gs2)*V(at)}
*
* Calculate anode current
*
Ga      A      K      VALUE={3.2E-3*V(cc)}
*
* Calculate screen current
*
Escrn    sc      0      VALUE={V(gs2)*(1.1-V(at))}
Gs      S      K      VALUE={2.0E-3*V(sc)}
*
* Grid current (approximation - does not model low va/vs)
*
Gg      G      K      VALUE={PWR(LIMIT{V(G,K)+1,0,1E6},1.5)*50E-6}
*
* Capacitances
*
Cg1      G      K      10.8p
Cak      A      K      6.5p
Cg1a     G      A      0.5p

.ENDS

```