



AUDIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR

Class B (Sinusoidal wave, two tubes unless otherwise specified)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	-	-	-	-	6000 MAX. VOLTS
MAX-SIGNAL D-C PLATE CURRENT, PER TUBE	-	-	-	-	2.5 MAX. AMPS
PLATE DISSIPATION, PER TUBE	-	-	-	-	5000 MAX. WATTS

TYPICAL OPERATION (Sinusoidal wave, two tubes unless noted)

D-C Plate Voltage	-	-	-	4000	5000	6000	volts
D-C Grid Voltage ¹	-	-	-	—150	—190	—240	volts
Zero-Signal D-C Plate Current	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	amps
Max-Signal D-C Plate Current	-	-	-	4.0	3.2	3.0	amps
Effective Load, Plate to Plate	-	-	-	2200	3600	4650	ohms
Peak A-F Grid Input Voltage (per tube)*	-	-	-	340	360	390	volts
Max-Signal Peak Driving Power*	-	-	-	340	230	225	watts
Max-Signal Nominal Driving Power*	-	-	-	170	115	113	watts
Max-Signal Plate Output Power	-	-	-	11,000	11,000	13,000	watts

*Approximate values.

¹Adjust to give listed zero-signal plate current.

TYPICAL OPERATION CLASS AB₂ (Two Tubes)

Modulator service for 4000 and 5000 volt operation, to modulate one or two tubes, as shown under "Plate Modulated Radio Frequency Amplifier" (Page 1)

D-C Plate Voltage	-	-	-	4000	5000	4000	5000	volts
D-C Grid Voltage (approx.)*	-	-	-	—155	—200	—145	—190	volts
Zero-Signal D-C Plate Current	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	amps
Max-Signal D-C Plate Current	-	-	-	1.35	1.13	2.70	2.26	amps
Effective Load, Plate to Plate	-	-	-	6600	10,000	3300	5000	ohms
Peak A-F Grid Input Voltage (per tube)	-	-	-	240	275	285	310	volts
Max-Signal Peak Driving Power	-	-	-	42	40	134	118	watts
Max-Signal Nominal Driving Power (approx.)	-	-	-	21	20	67	59	watts
Max-Signal Plate Power Output	-	-	-	3700	4000	7400	8000	watts
Will Modulate one Tube R-F Final Input of	-	-	-	6670	7250			watts
Will Modulate two tubes R-F Final Input of	-	-	-			13,340	14,500	watts

*Adjust to give stated zero-signal plate current.

IF IT IS DESIRED TO OPERATE THIS TUBE UNDER CONDITIONS WIDELY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE GIVEN UNDER "TYPICAL OPERATION," POSSIBLY EXCEEDING THE MAXIMUM RATINGS GIVEN FOR CW SERVICE, WRITE EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC., FOR INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APPLICATION

- **Cooling**—Minimum recommended water-flow rate and pressure drop values for different water-inlet temperatures and plate dissipations are tabulated on the opposite page. The outlet water temperature must not exceed a maximum of 70° C under any conditions. The inlet water pressure must not exceed a maximum of 60 pounds per square inch.

The grid-terminal contact surface and adjacent glass must be cooled by forced air. The quantity, velocity and direction must be adjusted to limit the maximum seal temperature to 150° C.

The filament stem structure also requires forced-air cooling. A minimum of 6 cubic feet per minute must be directed into the space between the inner and outer filament contacting surfaces.

Air and water flow must be started before filament power is applied and maintained for at least five minutes after the filament power has been removed.

Filament Voltage—The filament voltage, as measured directly at the tube, should be 7.5 volts with maximum allowable variations due to line fluctuation of from 7.12 to 7.87 volts.

Bias Voltage—There is little advantage in using bias voltages in excess of those given under "Typical Operation," except in certain very specialized applications. Where bias is obtained from a grid resistor, suitable protective means must be provided to prevent excessive plate dissipation in the event of loss of excitation.

Plate Voltage—The plate supply voltage for the 3W5000F3 should not exceed 6000 volts. In most cases there is little advantage in using plate-supply voltages higher than those given under "Typical Operation" for the power output desired.

In Class-C FM or Telegraphy service, a 0.1 henry choke, shunted by a spark gap, should be series connected between the plates of the amplifier tubes and the high voltage plate supply capacitor to offer protection from transients and surges. In plate modulated service, where a plate modulation transformer is used, the protective choke is not normally required.

Grid Dissipation—The power dissipated by the grid of the 3W5000F3 must never exceed 150 watts. Grid dissipation may be calculated from the following expression

$$P_g = e_{\text{cmp}} I_c$$

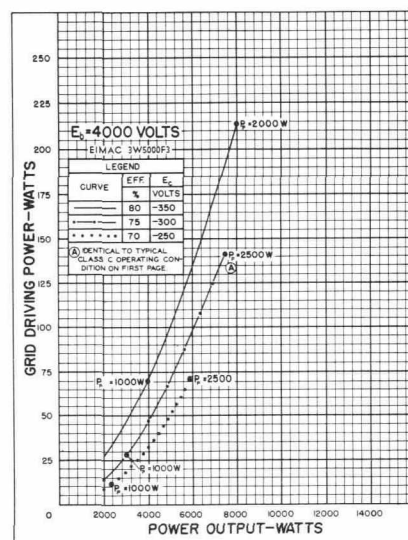
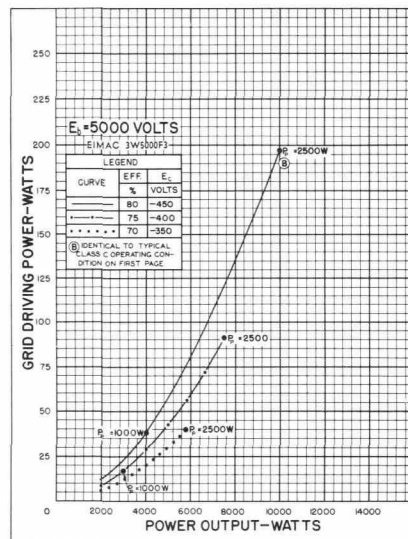
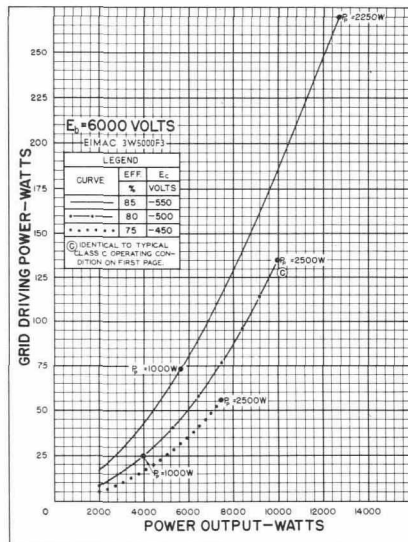
where P_g = Grid dissipation,

e_{cmp} = Peak positive grid voltage, and

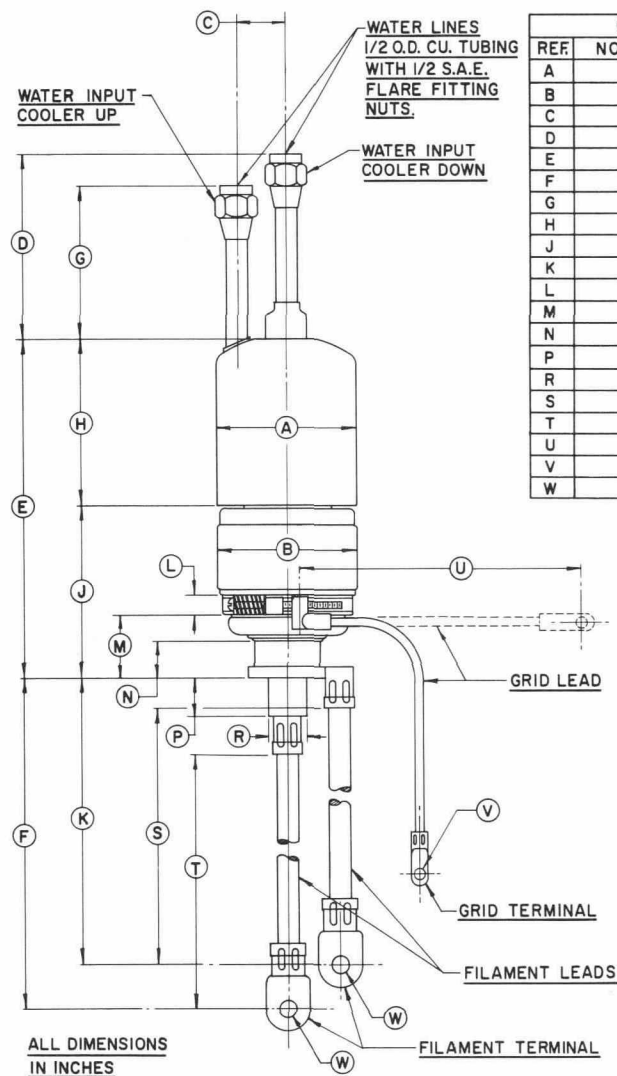
I_c = D-C grid current

e_{cmp} may be measured by means of a suitable peak voltmeter connected between filament and grid. Any suitable peak v.t.v.m. circuit may be used.

In equipment in which the plate loading varies widely, such as oscillators used for radio-frequency heating, care should be taken to make certain that the grid dissipation does not exceed the maximum rating under any condition of loading.



MINIMUM WATER COOLING REQUIREMENTS								
Water Inlet Temp. (°C)	Plate Dissipation							
	2 KW		3 KW		4 KW		5 KW	
	Flow Rate GPM	Pressure Drop PSI	Flow Rate GPM	Pressure Drop PSI	Flow Rate GPM	Pressure Drop PSI	Flow Rate GPM	Pressure Drop PSI
20	1.7	0.68	2.6	1.3	3.9	2.3	5.6	3.9
30	2.3	1.1	3.2	1.7	4.5	2.8	6.2	4.5
40	3.0	1.6	3.8	2.2	5.3	3.5	6.9	5.3
50	3.9	2.3	4.7	3.0	6.0	4.3	7.7	6.1



DRIVING POWER vs. POWER OUTPUT

The three charts on this page show the relationship of plate efficiency, power output and approximate grid driving power at plate voltages of 4000, 5000 and 6000 volts. These charts show combined grid and bias losses only. The driving-power and power-output figures do not include circuit losses. The plate dissipation in watts is indicated by Pp. Points A, B, and C are identical to the typical Class C operating conditions shown on the first page under 4000, 5000 and 6000 volts respectively.



3W5000F3

EIMAC 3W5000F3

CONSTANT CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

— PLATE CURRENT — AMPERES
..... GRID CURRENT — AMPERES

