



**ELECTRONIC
INNOVATIONS**
IN ACTION

TUBES



7486

METAL-CERAMIC TRIODE

**FOR UHF OSCILLATOR AND POWER AMPLIFIER
APPLICATIONS**

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 7486 is a high-mu triode of ceramic-and-metal planar construction intended for use as an oscillator or radio-frequency power amplifier in the ultra-high-frequency range. The 7486 is especially suited for use where unfavorable conditions of mechanical shock, mechanical vibration, and nuclear radiation are encountered.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode--Coated Unipotential
Heater Characteristics and Ratings
Heater Voltage, AC or DC* 6.3 ± 0.3 Volts
Heater Current 0.24 Amperes
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances†
Grid to Plate: (g to p) 1.0 pf
Input: g to (h+k) 1.7 pf
Output: p to (h+k) 0.01 pf
Heater to Cathode: (h to k) 1.1 pf

MECHANICAL

Mounting Position—Any

See Outline Drawing on page 3 for dimensions and electrical connections

MAXIMUM RATINGS

ABSOLUTE-MAXIMUM VALUES

Plate Voltage 250 Volts
Positive DC Grid Voltage 0 Volts
Negative DC Grid Voltage 50 Volts
Plate Dissipation 1.0 Watts
DC Grid Current 2.2 Milliamperes
DC Cathode Current 11 Milliamperes
Peak Cathode Current 40 Milliamperes

Heater-Cathode Voltage

Heater Positive with Respect to
Cathode 50 Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to
Cathode 50 Volts
Grid Circuit Resistance 10000 Ohms
Envelope Temperature at Hottest
Point§ 250 C

Absolute-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to any electron tube of a specified type as defined by its published data and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, making no allowance for equipment variations, environmental variations, and the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration and of

all other electron devices in the equipment.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no absolute-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with any tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration and of all other electron devices in the equipment.

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or

elements. In the absence of an express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Supersedes ET-T1531 dated 6-59

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	100	150	Volts
Grid Voltage	0	.....	Volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	.....	82	Ohms
Amplification Factor	.....	90	
Transconductance	11500	10500	Micromhos
Plate Current	8.0	7.5	Milliamperes

UHF Oscillator Service

Plate Voltage	150	150	Volts
Grid Resistor	1000	1000	Ohms
Plate Current	8.0	8.0	Milliamperes
Grid Current	2.0	2.0	Milliamperes
Frequency	450	1200	Megacycles
Power Output, approximate	450	300	Milliwatts

Class C RF Amplifier

Plate Voltage	.....	150	Volts
Grid Resistor	.....	3000	Ohms
Plate Current	.....	5.0	Milliamperes
Grid Current	.....	1.0	Milliamperes
Frequency	.....	450	Megacycles
Power Output, approximate	.....	300	Milliwatts

FOOTNOTES

* The equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater voltage is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater voltage within the specified tolerance.

† Heater current of a bogey tube at $E_f = 6.3$ volts.

‡ Measured using a grounded adapter that provides shielding between external terminals of tube.

§ Operation below the rated maximum envelope temperature is recommended for applications requiring the longest possible tube life. The 7486 is also capable of operation at envelope temperatures much higher than the rated maximum values. For specific recommendations concerning higher temperature operation, contact your General Electric tube sales representative.

INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS LIMITS

	Min.	Bogey	Max.	
Heater Current				
$E_f = 6.3$ volts	222	240	258	Milliamperes
Plate Current				
$E_f = 6.3$ volts, $E_b = 150$ volts, $R_k = 82$ ohms (bypassed)	4.5	.....	11	Milliamperes
Zero-Bias Transconductance				
$E_f = 6.3$ volts, $E_b = 100$ volts, $E_c = 0$ volts	8000	11500	.....	Micromhos
Transconductance Change with Heater Voltage				
Difference between Zero-Bias Transconductance measured at $E_f = 6.3$ volts and $E_f = 6.0$ volts (other conditions the same) expressed as a percentage	.....	.....	20	Percent
Amplification Factor				
$E_f = 6.3$ volts, $E_b = 150$ volts, $R_k = 82$ ohms (bypassed)	65	90	115	
Grid Voltage Cutoff				
$E_f = 6.3$ volts, $E_b = 150$ volts, $I_b = 100 \mu a$	.....	-2.4	-4.5	Volts
Interelectrode Capacitances				
Grid to Plate: (g to p)	0.84	1.00	1.16	Picofarads
Input: g to (h+k)	1.25	1.70	2.15	Picofarads
Output: p to (h+k)	0.004	0.010	0.016	Picofarads
Heater to Cathode: (h to k)	0.80	1.10	1.40	Picofarads

- 1—Maximum eccentricity of anode, grid, and cathode 0.005" from center line.
- 2—Maximum eccentricity of insulators 0.010" from center line.
- 3—Center line of grid ring used as reference line for horizontal tolerances.
- 4—Bottom surface of grid ring used as reference line for vertical tolerances.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE TESTS (Continued)

	Min.	Bogey	Max.
Low Frequency Vibrational Output			10 Millivolts RMS
Statistical sample is subjected to vibration in each of two planes at 40 cps, with peak acceleration 15G. Tube is	operated with $E_f = 6.3$ volts, $E_{bb} = 150$ volts, $R_k = 82$ ohms (bypassed), $R_{f_1} = 10000$ ohms.		
Variable Frequency Vibrational Output			
The tube is designed to be free of vibrational outputs in excess of 15 mv RMS at any frequency within the range 100-2000 cps, when vibrated in either of two planes at 10G	peak acceleration. Electrical conditions for this test are the same as for Low Frequency Vibrational Output.		
Low Pressure Voltage Breakdown Test			
Statistical sample tested for voltage breakdown at a pressure of 8 mm Hg, to simulate an altitude of 100,000 feet. Tubes shall not give visual evidence of flashover or corona	when 300 volts RMS, 60 cps, is applied between the plate and grid terminals.		

DEGRADATION RATE TESTS

Fatigue

Statistical sample vibrated for a total of six hours, three hours in each of two planes, at a peak acceleration of 10G. Frequency is continuously varied from 30 cps to 2000 cps and back to 30 cps, with a period of ten minutes. Tubes are operated during the test with $E_f = 6.3$ volts, $E_b = 150$ volts, and $R_k = 82$ ohms. Following the test, tubes are evaluated for low frequency vibrational output, heater-cathode leakage, and heater current.

Shock

Statistical sample subjected to 5 impact accelerations of approximately 450G in each of four positions. The accelerating forces are applied by the Navy-type, High Impact (flyweight) Shock Machine using a 30° hammer angle. Tubes are operated during the test with $E_f = 6.3$ volts, $E_b = 150$ volts, $E_{hk} = +100$ volts, and $R_k = 82$ ohms. Following the test, tubes are evaluated for low frequency vibrational output, heater-cathode leakage, and heater current.

Stability Life Test

The statistical sample subjected to the Dynamic Life Test is evaluated for percent change in zero-bias transconductance of individual tubes, from the initial reading to readings following 2 hours and 20 hours of the life test.

Survival Rate Life Test

The combined statistical samples subjected to the Dynamic and Pulse Life Tests are evaluated for shorted and open elements following approximately 100 hours of life test.

Dynamic Life Test

Statistical sample operated, with a 60 cps grid signal, at maximum rated DC grid current and cathode current for a period of 1000 hours. Heater voltage is cycled (on $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, off $\frac{1}{4}$ hour). Tubes are evaluated, following 500 and 1000 hours of life test, for shorted or open elements, heater current, oscillator power output, zero-bias transconductance, heater-cathode leakage, and interelectrode leakage resistance.

Pulse Life Test

Statistical sample operated with 120 ma peak cathode current, 0.01 duty factor, for 1000 hours. Heater voltage is cycled (on $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, off $\frac{1}{4}$ hour). Tubes are evaluated, following 500 and 1000 hours of life test, for shorted or open elements, heater current, pulse cathode current, heater-cathode leakage, and interelectrode leakage resistance.

Interface Life Test

Statistical sample operated for 1000 hours with $E_f = 6.6$ volts, no other voltages applied, and evaluated for cathode interface resistance following the life test.

Heater-Cycling Life Test

Statistical sample operated for 2000 cycles minimum to evaluate and control heater-cathode defects. Conditions of test include $E_f = 7.0$ volts cycled for one minute on and one minute off, $E_b = E_c = 0$ volts, and $E_{hk} = 70$ volts with heater positive with respect to cathode. Following this test, tubes are evaluated for open heaters, heater-cathode shorts, and heater-cathode leakage current.

Note: The conditions for some of the indicated tests have deliberately been selected to aggravate tube failures for test and evaluation purposes. In no sense should these conditions be interpreted as suitable circuit operating conditions.



