



**ELECTRONIC
INNOVATIONS**
IN ACTION

TUBES

PRELIMINARY

—PRODUCT INFORMATION— BEAM PENTODE

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8950

LINEAR AMPLIFIER AND RF PO APPLICATIONS

■ 400 MA DC CATHODE CURRENT

■ 33 WATTS PLATE DISSIPATION

■ 1.4 AMP PEAK CATHODE CURRENT

The 8950 is a compactron beam power pentode primarily designed for RF Power Output applications. Features of the 8950 are dual cathode and grid connections for lower lead inductance, and a 13.0 volt heater. The 8950 is suitable for mobile and marine equipment applications having 12 volt battery supplies.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC 13.0 Volts

Heater Current 1.1 Amperes

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate

Grid No. 1 to Plate: (g1 to p) 0.6 pf

Input: 36 pf

Output: 18 pf

MECHANICAL

Operating Position Any

Envelope T-12

Top Cap C1-1, Small

Base E12-74

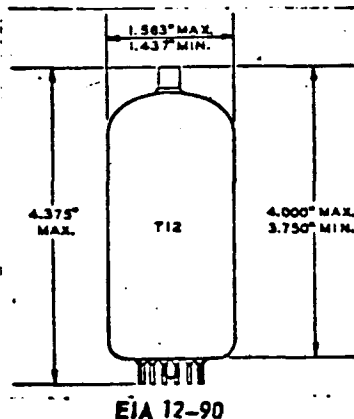
Outline Drawing

Maximum Diameter 1.563"

Maximum Over all Length 4.375"

Maximum Seated Height 4.000"

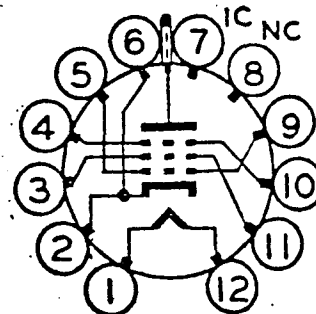
PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

- Pin 1 - Heater
- Pin 2 - Cathode
- Pin 3 - Grid 2
- Pin 4 - Grid 3 (Beam Plate)
- Pin 5 - Grid 1
- Pin 6 - Cathode
- Pin 7 - Internal Connection (Do not use)
- Pin 8 - No Connection
- Pin 9 - Grid 1
- Pin 10 - Grid 3 (Beam Plate)
- Pin 11 - Grid 2
- Pin 12 - Heater
- Cap - Plate

BASING DIAGRAM



MAXIMUM RATINGS

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES

DC Plate Voltage	800	Volts
Peak Positive Pulse Plate Voltage	6500	Volts
Screen Voltage	250	Volts
Peak Negative Grid-Number 1 Voltage	250	Volts
Plate Dissipation	33	Watts
Screen Dissipation	5	Watts
DC Cathode Current	400	Milliamperes
Peak Cathode Current	1400	Milliamperes
Heater-Cathode Voltage		
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode		
DC Component	100	Volts
Total DC and Peak	200	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode		
Total DC and Peak	200	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance		
With Fixed Bias	0.1	Megohms
With Cathode Bias	Not Recommended	
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point	240	°C

Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey 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 allowance for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey 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 all other electron devices in the equipment.

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

Plate Voltage	175	Volts
Beam Plates-Connected to Cathode at Socket		
Screen Voltage	110	Volts
Grid Number 1 Voltage	-21	Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate	□	Ohms
Transconductance	16000	Micromhos
Plate Current	120	Milliamperes
Screen Current	2.0	Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate		
I _b = 1.0 Milliamperes	42	Volts
Triode Amplification Factor	□	

NOTES

- 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 $E_f = 13.0$ volts.
- ▲ The type of input coupling network used should not introduce too much resistance in the grid-number 1 circuit. Transformer or impedance coupling devices are recommended.
- ◆ Measured with an infrared thermometer, Ircon Model 700 BC or equivalent.
- To be determined.

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