

ELECTRONIC TUBE REFERENCE

RS1043CV

Power - Triode (over 1000V 100W) electronic tube

CONSOLIDATED TECHNICAL DATA
1 SECTION
CONSTRUCTION
TRIODE

Vapor-cooled coaxial metal-ceramic power triode designed particularly for very-high-power broadcast transmitters. Approximately 180 kW plate dissipation and exceptional transconductance support enormous continuous RF output in major fixed installations.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

BASE DESIGNATION	—	BASE PINS	—
NOMINAL HEATER	18 V / 260 A	PARALLEL HEATER	— / —
HEATING	Direct	SERIES OPERATION	Not specified
CATHODE ARRANGEMENT	Separate cathodes	SECTION CONSTRUCTION	Similar

SECTION RATINGS

SECTION1 Triode	
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	0.135 S
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	55
MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE	13000 V
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION	180000 W
MAXIMUM CATHODE CURRENT	30 A
Ratings, characteristics, and operating tables audited semantically; repeated identical systems represented once where applicable.	

Coaxial metal-ceramic triode, vapor-cooled, particularly suitable for broadcast transmitters of up to

SOURCE OPERATING CONDITIONS

[SOURCE PDF](#)

1963 Siemens

Published test conditions and operating points. Values on this page are preserved as reported by this source.

1963 SIEMENS

Section 1 · Triode

OTHER		
PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Heater voltage UF 18 V	—	—
at UA = UG = 750 V	—	—
Frequency f 30 MHz	—	—
Anode voltage (dc) UA 13 kV	—	—
Grid voltage (dc) UG – 1200 V	—	—
Anode dissipation PA 180 kW	—	—
Grid dissipation PG 4,0 kW	—	—
Frequency f ≤ 30 ≤ 30 ≤ 30 MHz	—	—
Anode voltage (dc) UA 12,5 11 8,0 kV	—	—
Peak grid voltage (ac) Ug m 870 1000 855 V	—	—
Anode dissipation PA 50 44 34 kW 2)	—	—
Grid dissipation PG 1,8 3,6 3,4 kW	—	—
Anode dissipation during modulation PA mod 75 66 51 kW	—	—
tion the plate dissipation increases to about 1,5 times the power dissipation stated for the carrier value.	—	—
3) Maximum values at UA = 0 V.	—	—

PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Anode voltage (dc) UA 13 kV	—	—
Grid voltage (dc) UG – 1200 V	—	—
Anode dissipation PA 180 kW	—	—
Grid dissipation PG 4,0 kW	—	—
Anode voltage (dc) UA 12 12 10 10 kV	—	—
Grid voltage (dc) UG – 180 – 180 – 150 – 150 V	—	—
Anode dissipation PA 2 × 24 2 × 87 2 × 18 2 × 80 kW	—	—
Grid dissipation PG 0 2 × 1,6 0 2 × 1,9 kW	—	—
Cooling data for maximum anode dissipation PA max = 180 kW	—	—
tion with pull switch RöKt11 it disconnects the voltages at the tube in case of overload (see acces-	—	—

CURRENT		
PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Heater current IF ≈ 260 A	—	—
Emission current I em 190 A	—	—
at UA = 4 to 10 kV, IA = 5 A	—	—
at UA = 4 kV, IA = 5 A	—	—
Cathode current (dc) IK 30 A	—	—
Peak cathode current IK M 190 A	—	—
Anode current (dc) IA 21 19 18 A	—	—
Grid current (dc) IG 5,5 7,4 7,6 A	—	—
Grid current (dc) IG 7,0 9,5 9,6 A 3)	—	—
Grid current (dc) IG 4,3 5,8 5,9 A 4)	—	—
Cathode current (dc) IK 35 A	—	—

PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Peak cathode current IK M 190 A	—	—
Anode current (dc) IA 2×2 2 × 26 2 × 1,8 2 × 28 A	—	—
Grid current (dc) IG 0 2 × 4,4 0 2 × 4,8 A	—	—
Peak grid current IG M 0 2 × 23 0 2 × 24 A	—	—
0,26 mm diameter should be used to test the anode overcurrent trip circuit.	—	—

CHARACTERISTIC		
PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Amplification factor μ 55	—	—
Transconductance s 135 mA/V	—	—

TUBE TINKER

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