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Engineering and Intuition Serving the Soul of Music

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S.Q. TUBE

Special quality pentode designed for use as wide band amplifier

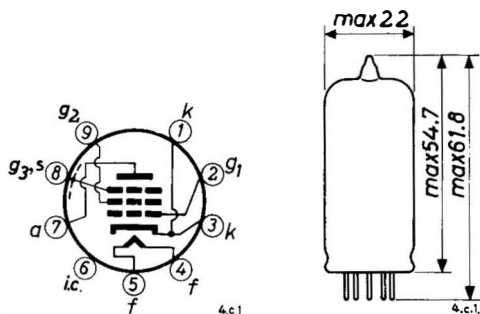
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Life test	10 000 hours		
Low interface resistance			
Base	Noval. Gold plated pins		
Heating	Indirect A.C. or D.C.; Parallel supply		
Heater voltage	V_f	6.3	V
Heater current	I_f	315	mA
Anode current	I_a	22	mA
Mutual conductance	S	35	mA/V
Equivalent noise resistance	R_{eq}	150	Ω

DIMENSIONS AND CONNECTIONS

Dimensions in mm

Base: Noval



CHARACTERISTICS

Column I Nominal value or setting of the tube

II Range values for equipment design: Initial spread

III Range values for equipment design: End of life

		I	II	III	
Heater voltage	V_f	6.3			V
Heater current	I_f	315	299	331	mA
Anode supply voltage	V_{ba}	190			V
Grid No.2 supply voltage	V_{bg2}	160			V
Grid No.3 voltage	V_{g3}	0			V
Grid No.1 supply voltage	$+V_{bg1}$	10			V
Cathode resistor	R_k	400			Ω
Anode current	I_a	22	21 - 23	min. 20	mA
Grid No.2 current	I_{g2}	6.0	5.4 - 6.6		mA
Internal resistance	R_i	120			k Ω
Mutual conductance	S	35	30 - 40	min. 24.5	mA/V
Amplification factor	μ_{g2g1}	80			
<u>Negative grid current</u>	$-I_{g1}$		max. 0.3	max. 1.0	μA
<u>Equivalent noise resistance</u>	R_{eq}	150			Ω
<u>Input resistance</u>	R_{g1}	1			k Ω
Frequency = 100 MHz pin No.1 connected to pin No.3					
$\frac{S}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{C_{g1}(\text{hot}) + C_a + 5 \text{ pF}}$		230			MHz
<u>Noise factor</u>	F	7			dB
Frequency = 100 MHz (Adapted to minimum noise)					
<u>Phase angle of slope</u>	φ_s	22			°
Frequency = 100 MHz					

CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**As triode** (grid No.2 connected to anode)

		I	II	
Anode supply voltage	V_{ba}	160		V
Grid No.3 voltage	V_{g3}	0		V
Grid No.1 supply voltage	$+V_{bg1}$	10		V
Cathode resistor	R_k	470		Ω
Anode current	I_a	24		mA
Mutual conductance	S	41		mA/V
Amplification factor	μ	77		
Internal resistance	R_i	1.9		k Ω
Equivalent noise resistance	R_{eq}	65		Ω

Insulation resistance between anode and other electrodes R_{ins} min. 500 M Ω

Voltage between electrodes = 300 V

Insulation resistance between grid No.1 and other electrodes R_{ins} min. 200 M Ω

Voltage between electrodes = 50 V

Leakage current between cathode and heater I_{kf} max. 5 μ A

Voltage between cathode and heater = 100 V

CAPACITANCESWithout external shield.

Grid No.1 to grid No.2, grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen

 $C_{g1/g2g3kfs}$

10 9- 11 pF

Grid No.1 to grid No.2, grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen
Cathode current = 28 mA $C_{g1/g2g3kfs}$

17 pF

Anode to grid No.2, grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen

 $C_{a/g2g3kfs}$

2.1 1.8- 2.4 pF



CAPACITANCES (continued)

		I	II	
Anode to grid No.1	C_{ag_1}		max. 40	mpF
Anode to cathode	C_{ak}		max. 50	mpF
Anode to cathode and grid No.2	C_{a/kg_2}	0.32	0.28-0.36	pF
Anode to cathode, grid No.2 and grid No.3	C_{a/kg_2g_3}	2.0	1.7 - 2.3	pF
Anode to heater	C_{af}		max. 100	mpF
Grid No.1 to cathode	C_{g_1k}	6.8	6.1 - 7.5	pF
Grid No.1 to cathode and grid No.2	C_{g_1/kg_2}	9.5	8.5-10.5	pF
Grid No.1 to cathode, grid No.2 and grid No.3	C_{g_1/kg_2g_3}	10	9- 11	pF
<u>With external shield</u>				
Grid No.1 to grid No.2, grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen	C_{g_1/g_2g_3kfs}	10.1	9.1-11.1	pF
Grid No.1 to grid No.2, grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen Cathode current = 28 mA	C_{g_1/g_2g_3kfs}	17.1		pF
Anode to grid No.2, grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen	C_{a/g_2g_3kfs}	3.3	2.9- 3.7	pF
Anode to grid No.1	C_{ag_1}		max. 35	mpF
<u>As triode. Without external shield.</u>				
Grid No.3 connected to cathode				
Grid No.1 to grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen	C_{g_1/g_3kfs}	7.3		pF
Anode and grid No.2 to grid No.3, cathode, heater and screen	C_{ag_2/g_3kfs}	3.1		pF
Anode and grid No.2 to grid No.1	C_{ag_2/g_1}	2.7		pF
<u>As triode. Without external shield</u>				
Grid No.3 connected to anode				
Grid No.1 to cathode, heater and screen	$C_{g_1/kfs}$	6.7		pF
Anode, grid No.2 and grid No.3 to cathode, heater and screen	$C_{ag_2g_3/kfs}$	1.0		pF
Anode, grid No.2 and grid No.3 to grid No.1	$C_{ag_2g_3/g_1}$	3.3		pF

LIFE

Production samples are tested to be within the end of life values (column III) during 10 000 hours.

LIMITING VALUES (Design centre rating system, if not otherwise specified)

Anode voltage		V_{a0}	max.	400	V
		V_a	max.	220	V
Anode dissipation	Des. centre	W_a	max.	4.2	W
	Abs. max.	W_a	max.	4.5	W
Grid No.2 voltage		V_{g20}	max.	400	V
		V_{g2}	max.	180	V
Grid No.2 dissipation	Des. centre	W_{g2}	max.	1.0	W 1)
	Abs. max.	W_{g2}	max.	1.1	W 1)
Anode plus grid No.2 dissipation (triode connected)		W_{a+g2}	max.	4.5	W
Grid No.1 voltage		$-V_{g1}$	max.	30	V
		$+V_{g1}$	max.	0	V
Cathode current	Des. centre	I_k	max.	30	mA
	Abs. max.	I_k	max.	33	mA
Grid resistor (Automatic bias)		R_{g1}	max.	0.5	MΩ
Voltage between cathode and heater					
cathode positive		V_{kf}	max.	120	V
cathode negative		V_{kf}	max.	60	V
Bulb temperature	Abs. max.	t_{bulb}	max.	190	°C

Heater voltage: The average heater voltage should be 6.3 V.

Variations of the heater voltage exceeding the range of 6.0 V to 6.6 V will shorten the tube life.

The tolerance of heater current (column II) should be taken into account.

1) Care should be taken not to exceed the rated W_{g2} values due to switching of positive supply voltages.

If the cathode is shunted by a capacitance $> 10 \mu F$ a series resistor of minimum 1 kΩ should be inserted in the grid No.1 lead.

