

## DOUBLE TETRODES

Double tetrodes for use as linear single side band amplifier.

The YL1071 is electrically identical to the YL1070 except for the heater, and has been designed to fit into heatsink cooling equipment.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA				
ABI linear S.S.B. amplifier, sections in parallel				
Freq. (Mc/s)	C.C.S.		I.C.A.S.	
	$V_a$ (V)	$W_{OPEP}$ (W)	$V_a$ (V)	$W_{OPEP}$ (W)
7	1000	141	1000	158

### HEATING:

Indirect by A.C. or D.C.; parallel supply; oxide coated cathode

Pins 5-(1+7)                      1-7

YL1070: Heater voltage	$V_f =$	6.3	12.6 V
Heater current	$I_f =$	1.8	0.9 A
YL1071: Heater voltage	$V_f =$	13.25	26.5 V
Heater current	$I_f =$	0.866	0.433 A

### CAPACITANCES (each section)

Anode to all other elements except grid No.1	$C_a =$	3.15 pF
Grid No.1 to all other elements except anode	$C_{g_1} =$	10.6 pF
Anode to grid No.1	$C_{ag_1} <$	0.09 pF

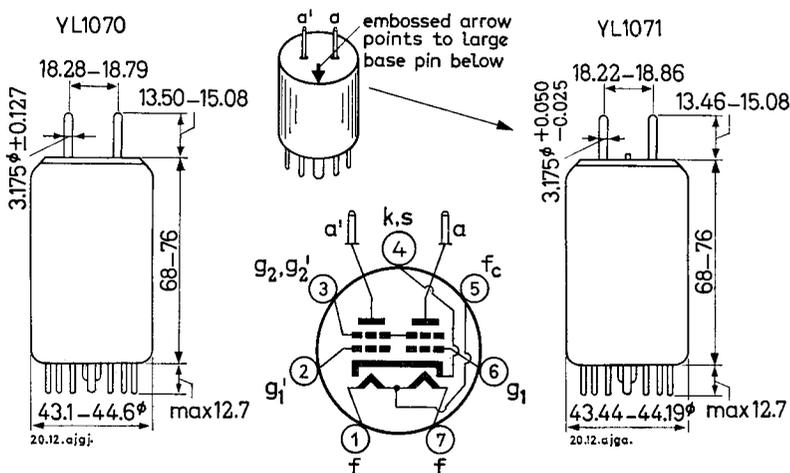
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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each section)

Anode voltage	$V_a$	=	600	V
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g_2}$	=	250	V
Anode current	$I_a$	=	40	mA
Amplification factor of grid No.2 with respect to grid No.1	$\mu_{g_2g_1}$	=	7	

## MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Base:	Septar		
Accessories:	Anode connector clip	40681	
	Socket	40202	
Mounting position:	Vertical with base up or down Horizontal with anode pins in a horizontal plane		
Net weight:	70 g		

## COOLING: Radiation and convection

When the tube is used at maximum permissible values it may be necessary to direct an air flow of approx.  $0.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$  to the bulb and to the anode seals. The YL1071 has a calibrated bulb held to close tolerances. This permits an accurate fit into heatsink cooling equipment.

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## TEMPERATURE LIMITS (Absolute limits)

Temperature of bulb and all seals max. 250 °C

## R.F. CLASS C TELEGRAPHY AND F.M. TELEPHONY

### LIMITING VALUES (Absolute limits) (each section)

Frequency	f	up to 60	up to 175	Mc/s
Anode voltage	$V_a$	= max. 850	max. 750	V
Anode input power	$W_{ia}$	= max. 90	max. 75	W
Anode dissipation	$W_a$	= max. 30	max. 30	W
Anode current	$I_a$	= max. 110	max. 110	mA
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	= max. 300	max. 300	V
Grid No.2 dissipation	$W_{g2}$	= max. 7	max. 7	W
Negative grid No.1 voltage	$-V_{g1}$	= max. 175	max. 175	V
Grid No.1 current	$I_{g1}$	= max. 5	max. 5	mA
Cathode to heater voltage	$V_{kf}$	= max. 100	max. 100	V

## R. F. CLASS AB1 LINEAR S. S. B. AMPLIFIER suppressed carrier

### LIMITING VALUES (Absolute limits) (each section)

Frequency	f	up to 60	Mc/s	
			C.C.S.	I.C.A.S.
Anode voltage	$V_a$	= max. 1000	max. 1000	V
Anode input power	$W_{ia}$	= max. 100	max. 110	W
Anode dissipation	$W_a$	= max. 30	max. 34	W
Anode current	$I_a$	= max. 110	max. 110	mA
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	= max. 360	max. 360	V
Grid No.2 dissipation	$W_{g2}$	= max. 3.5	max. 4	W
Negative grid No.1 voltage	$-V_{g1}$	= max. 175	max. 175	V
Grid No.1 current	$I_{g1}$	= max. 5	max. 5	mA
Cathode to heater voltage	$V_{kf}$	= max. 100	max. 100	V

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## OPERATING CONDITIONS (two sections in parallel)

Table A

		C.C.S.		
Frequency	$f$	=	7	Mc/s
Anode voltage	$V_a$	=	1000	V
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g_2}$	=	250	V
Grid No.1 voltage	$V_{g_1}$	=	-34	V <sup>1)</sup>
Load resistance	$R_{a\sim}$	=	3100 $\Omega$	
			zero signal	single tone
				two tone
Peak grid No.1 driving voltage	$V_{g_{1\sim p}}$	=	0	34 V
Anode current	$I_{a+a'}$	=	50	131 mA
Grid No.2 current	$I_{g_2+g_2'}$	=	1.2	26 mA
Grid No.1 current	$I_{g_1+g_1'}$	=	0	0.01 mA
Anode input power	$W_{i_{a+a'}}$	=	50	131 W
Anode dissipation	$W_{a+a'}$	=	50	54 W
Output power	$W_o$	=	-	141 <sup>2)</sup> W
Intermodulation distortion				
of the third order	$d_{i_3}$	=	-	< -30 dB <sup>3)</sup>
of the fifth order	$d_{i_5}$	=	-	< -45 dB <sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Adjust to obtain the stated zero signal anode current.

<sup>2)</sup> Peak envelope power value.

<sup>3)</sup> Distortion level, referred to the amplitude of either of the tones, at full drive; also highest distortion encountered at any driving level up to full drive.

## OPERATING CONDITIONS (two sections in parallel) (continued)

Table B

Frequency	$f$	=	7	Mc/s	
Anode voltage	$V_a$	=	800	V	
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g_2}$	=	250	V	
Grid No.1 voltage	$V_{g_1}$	=	-34	V <sup>1)</sup>	
Load resistance	$R_a$	=	2300	$\Omega$	
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			zero	single	two
			signal	tone	tone
Peak grid No.1 driving voltage	$V_{g_{1\sim P}}$	=	0	34	34 V
Anode current	$I_{a+a'}$	=	50	197	130 mA
Grid No.2 current	$I_{g_2+g_2'}$	=	1.2	26	12.5 mA
Grid No.1 current	$I_{g_1+g_1'}$	=	0	0.01	0 mA
Anode input power	$W_{ia+a'}$	=	40	158	104 W
Anode dissipation	$W_{a+a'}$	=	40	46	43 W
Output power	$W_o$	=	-	112	112 <sup>2)</sup> W
Intermodulation distortion					
of the third order	$d_{i_3}$	=	-	-	< -30 dB <sup>3)</sup>
of the fifth order	$d_{i_5}$	=	-	-	< -45 dB <sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Adjust to obtain the stated zero signal anode current.

<sup>2)</sup> Peak envelope power value

<sup>3)</sup> Distortion level, referred to the amplitude of either of the tones, at full drive; also highest distortion encountered at any driving level up to full drive.

## OPERATING CONDITIONS (two sections in parallel) (continued)

Table C		C.C.S.				
Frequency	$f$	=	7	Mc/s		
Anode voltage	$V_a$	=	600	V		
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g_2}$	=	250	V		
Grid No.1 voltage	$V_{g_1}$	=	-32.5	V <sup>1)</sup>		
Load resistance	$R_a$	=	1410	$\Omega$		
			<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; margin: 0 auto;"></div> zero      single      two signal    tone      tone			
Peak grid No.1 driving voltage	$V_{g_1 \sim p}$	=	0	32.5	32.5	V
Anode current	$I_{a+a'}$	=	60	212	144	mA
Grid No.2 current	$I_{g_2+g_2'}$	=	1.9	25	13.5	mA
Grid No.1 current	$I_{g_1+g_1'}$	=	0	0.01	0	mA
Anode input power	$W_{i_{a+a'}}$	=	36	127	86	W
Anode dissipation	$W_{a+a'}$	=	36	88	48	W
Output power	$W_o$	=	-	76	76 <sup>2)</sup>	W
Intermodulation distortion						
of the third order	$d_{i_3}$	=	-	-	< -30	dB <sup>3)</sup>
of the fifth order	$d_{i_5}$	=	-	-	< -45	dB <sup>3)</sup>

1) Adjust to obtain the stated zero signal anode current.

2) Peak envelope power value.

3) Distortion level, referred to the amplitude of either of the tones, at full drive; also highest distortion encountered at any driving level up to full drive.

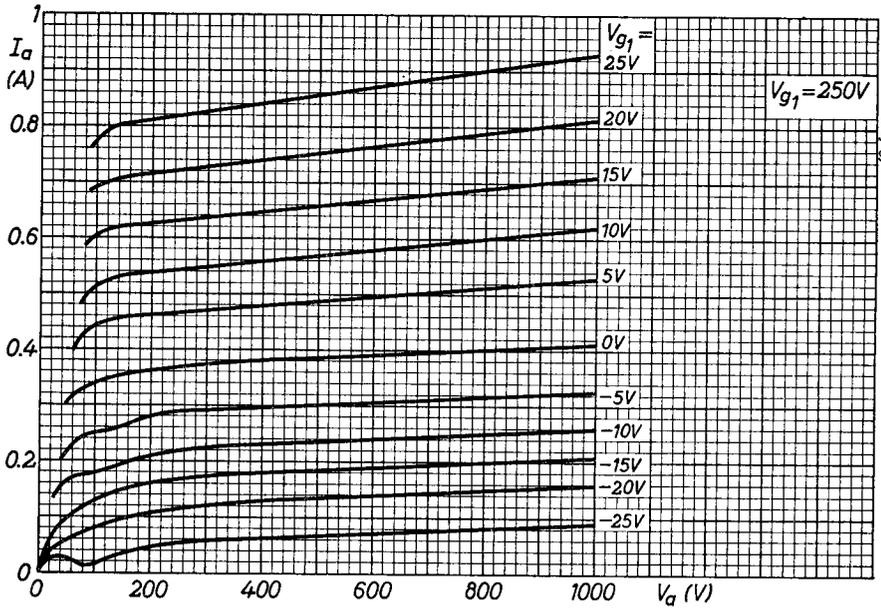
## OPERATING CONDITIONS (two sections in parallel) (continued)

Table D	I. C. A. S.				
			zero signal	single tone	two tone
Frequency	$f$	=	7		Mc/s
Anode voltage	$V_a$	=	1000		V
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g_2}$	=	250		V
Grid No.1 voltage	$V_{g_1}$	=	-36		V <sup>1)</sup>
Load resistance	$R_a$	=	3000		$\Omega$
Peak grid No.1 driving voltage	$V_{g_{1\sim p}}$	=	0	36	36 V
Anode current	$I_{a+a'}$	=	55	216	144 mA
Grid No.2 current	$I_{g_2+g_2'}$	=	1	25	13 mA
Grid No.1 current	$I_{g_1+g_1'}$	=	0	0.05	0.02 mA
Anode input power	$W_{ia+a'}$	=	55	216	144 W
Anode dissipation	$W_{a+a'}$	=	55	58	65 W
Output power	$W_o$	=	-	158	158 <sup>2)</sup> W
Intermodulation distortion					
of the third order	$d_{i_3}$	=	-	-	< -30 dB <sup>3)</sup>
of the fifth order	$d_{i_5}$	=	-	-	< -45 dB <sup>3)</sup>

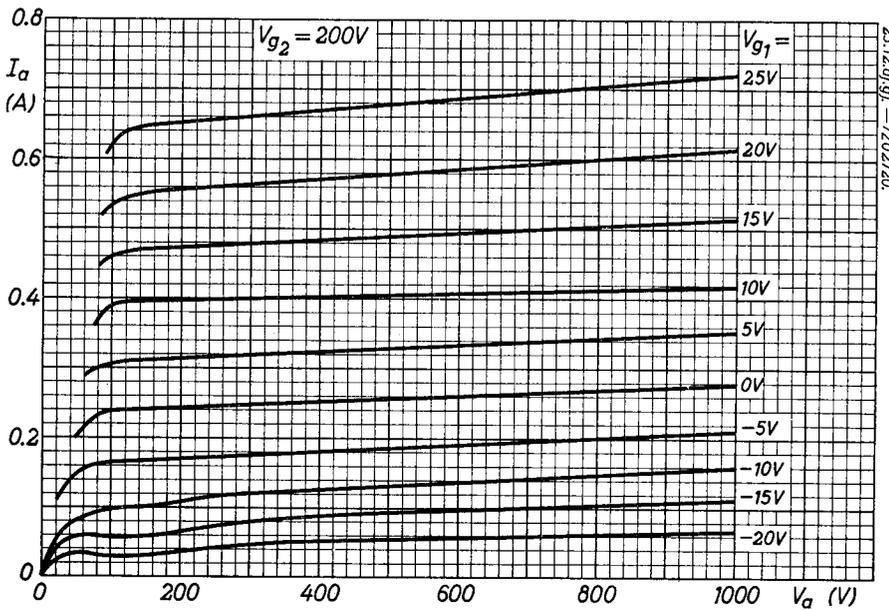
1) Adjust to obtain the stated zero signal anode current.

2) Peak envelope power value.

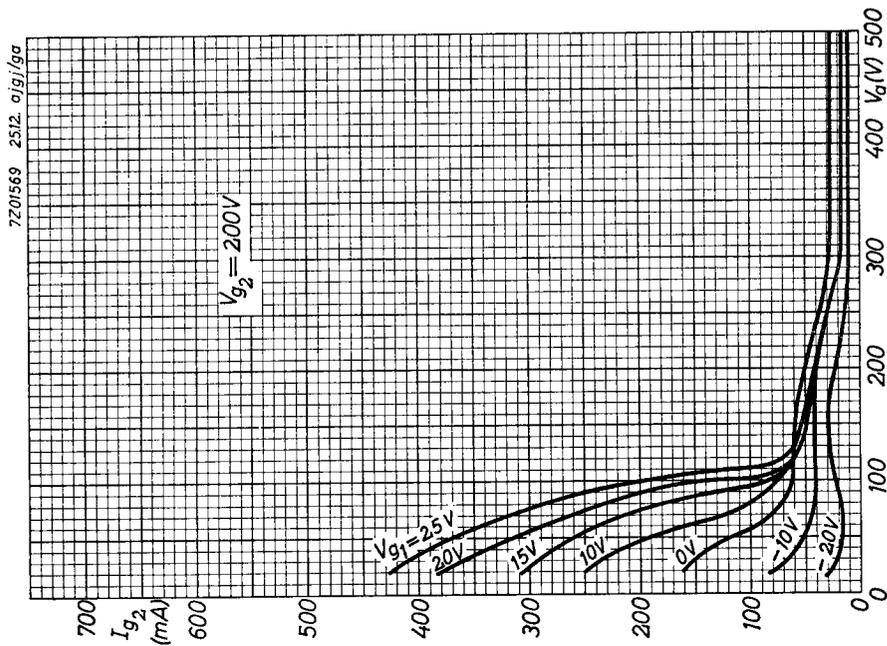
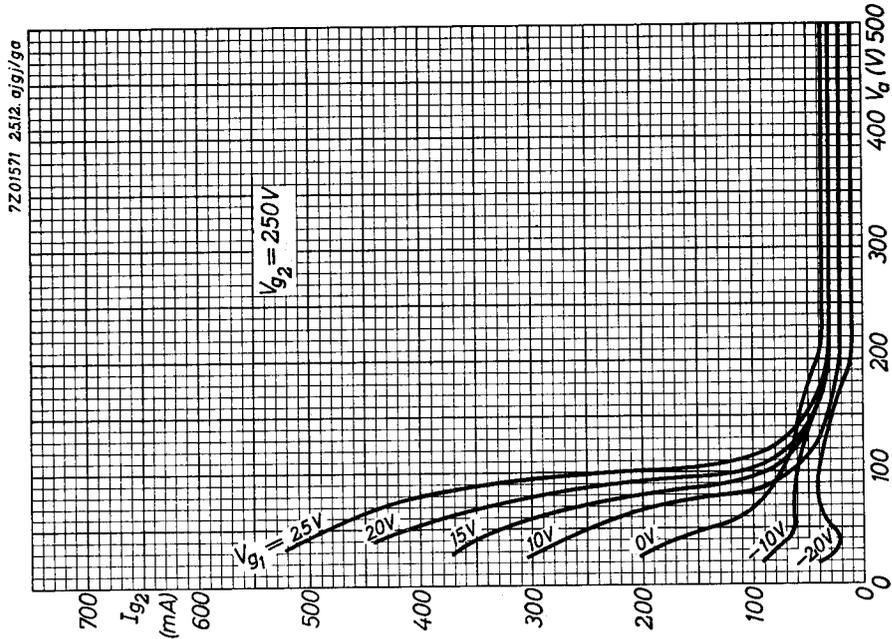
3) Distortion level, referred to the amplitude of either of the tones, at full drive; also highest distortion encountered at any driving level up to full drive.

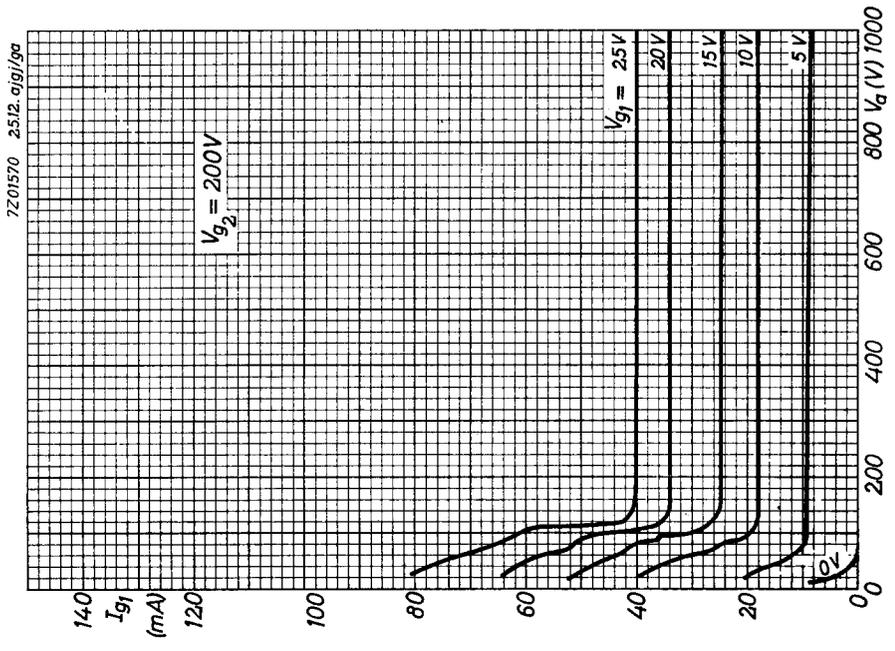
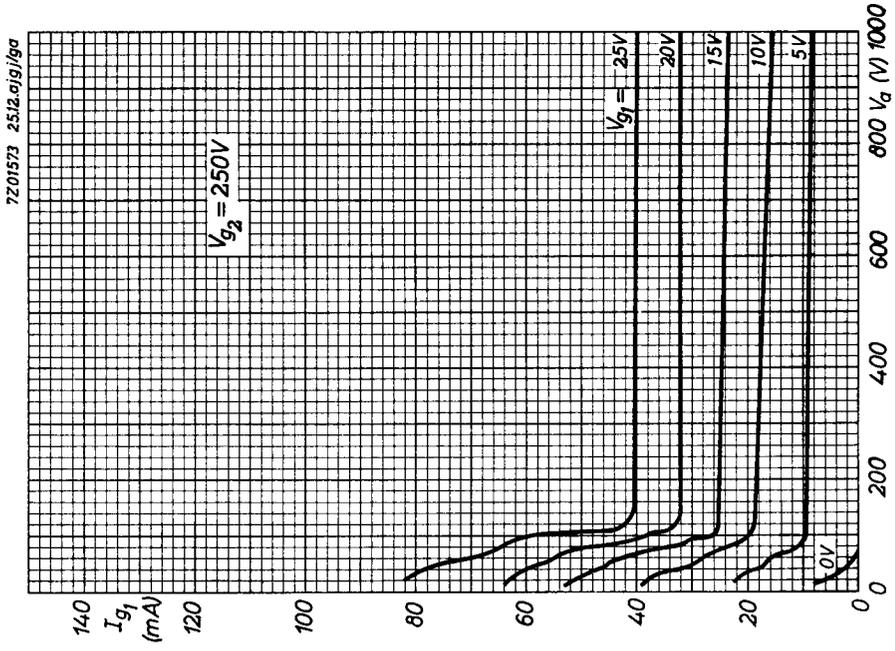


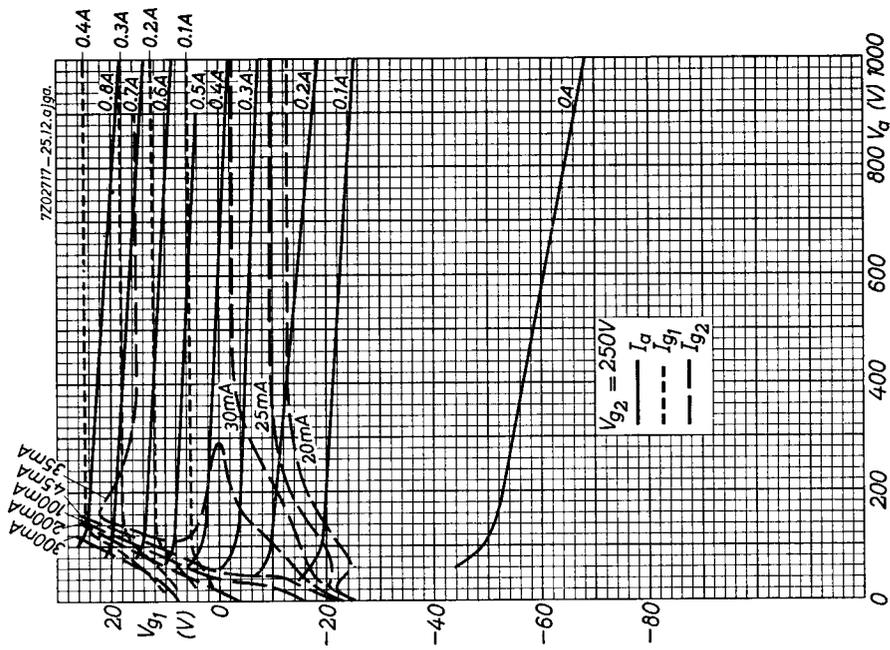
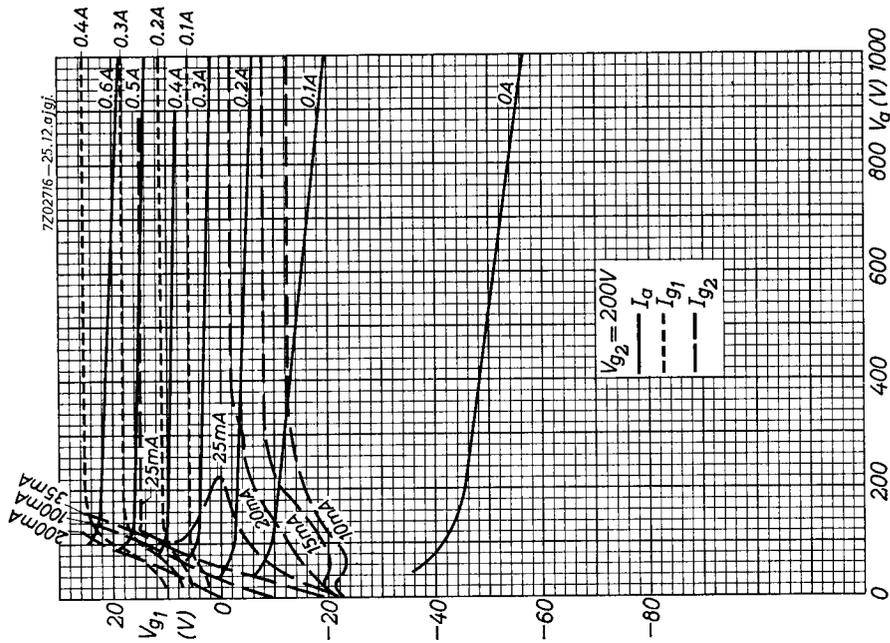
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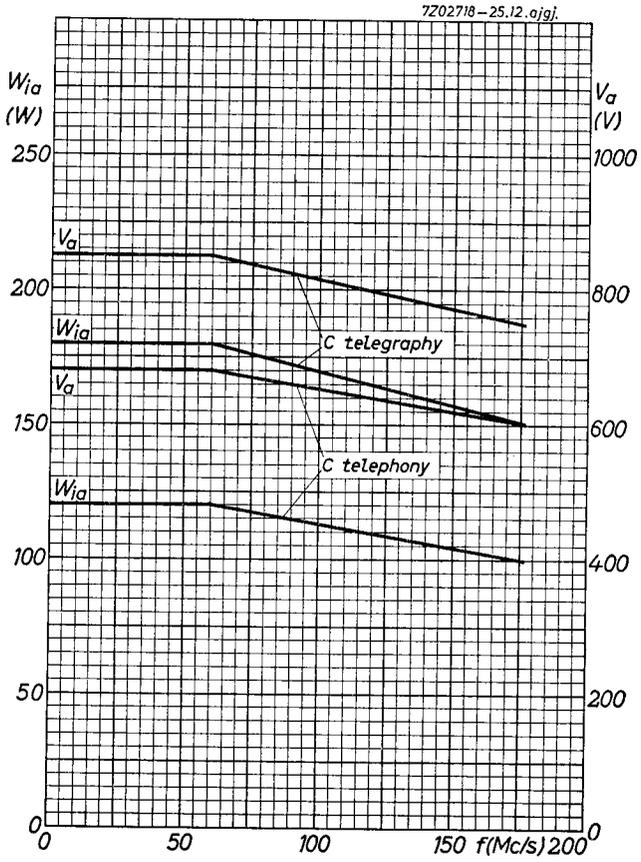


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# PHILIPS

Data handbook



Electronic  
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YL1070 YL1071

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