

## TRIODE-OUTPUT PENTODE

The triode section is intended for use as A.F. amplifier.  
 The pentode section is intended for use as A.F. power amplifier.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA			
<u>Triode section</u>			
Anode current	$I_a$	3.5	mA
Transconductance	S	2.2	mA/V
Amplification factor	$\mu$	70	-
<u>Pentode section</u>			
Anode current	$I_a$	41	mA
Transconductance	S	7.5	mA/V
Amplification factor	$\mu_{g_2g_1}$	9.5	-
Output power	$W_o$	3.3	W

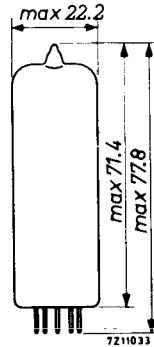
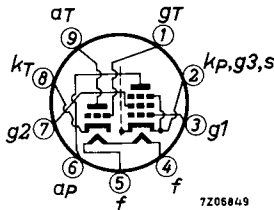
**HEATING:** Indirect by A.C. or D.C.; series supply

Heater current	$I_f$	100	mA
Heater voltage	$V_f$	50	V

### DIMENSIONS AND CONNECTIONS

Base: Noval

Dimensions in mm



**CAPACITANCES**

Triode section

Anode to all except grid	$C_{a(g)}$	4.3 pF
Grid to all except anode	$C_{g(a)}$	2.7 pF
Anode to grid	$C_{ag}$	4.4 pF
Grid to heater	$C_{gf}$	max. 0.02 pF

Pentode section

Anode to all except grid No. 1	$C_{a(g_1)}$	8.0 pF
Grid No. 1 to all except anode	$C_{g_1(a)}$	9.3 pF
Anode to grid No. 1	$C_{ag_1}$	max. 0.3 pF
Grid No. 1 to heater	$C_{g_1f}$	max. 0.3 pF

Between triode and pentode sections

Anode triode to grid No. 1 pentode	$C_{a-Tg_1P}$	max. 0.02 pF
Grid triode to anode pentode	$C_{g_1-aP}$	max. 0.02 pF
Grid triode to grid No. 1 pentode	$C_{g_1-Tg_1P}$	max. 0.025 pF
Anode triode to anode pentode	$C_{a-TaP}$	max. 0.25 pF

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Triode section

Anode voltage	$V_a$	100 V
Grid voltage	$V_g$	0 V
Anode current	$I_a$	3.5 mA
Transconductance	$S$	2.2 mA/V
Amplification factor	$\mu$	70 -

Pentode section

Anode voltage	$V_a$	170 V
Grid No. 2 voltage	$V_{g_2}$	170 V
Grid No. 1 voltage	$V_{g_1}$	-11.5 V
Anode current	$I_a$	41 mA
Grid No. 2 current	$I_{g_2}$	9 mA
Transconductance	$S$	7.5 mA/V
Amplification factor	$\mu_{g_2g_1}$	9.5 -
Internal resistance	$R_i$	16 k $\Omega$

**OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**

Triode section as A.F. amplifier

A) Signal source resistance	$R_S$	0.22		$M\Omega$	
Grid resistor	$R_g$	3		$M\Omega$	
Grid resistor of next stage	$R_g'$	0.68		$M\Omega$	
Supply voltage	$V_b$	170		100 V	
Cathode resistor	$R_k$	2.7		2.7 $k\Omega$	
Anode resistor	$R_a$	220		220 $k\Omega$	
Anode current	$I_a$	0.43		0.23 mA	
Voltage gain	$V_o/V_i$ <sup>1)</sup>	51		47 -	
Max. output voltage	$V_{o\max}$	25		15 $V_{RMS}$	
Distortion	$d_{tot}$ <sup>2)</sup>	2.3		4.0 %	
B) Signal source resistance	$R_S$	0.22		$M\Omega$	
Grid resistor	$R_g$	22		$M\Omega$	
Grid resistor of next stage	$R_g$	0.68		$M\Omega$	
Supply voltage	$V_b$	170	170	100	100 V
Cathode resistor	$R_k$	0	0	0	0 $\Omega$
Anode resistor	$R_a$	100	220	100	220 $k\Omega$
Anode current	$I_a$	0.86	0.50	0.37	0.22 mA
Voltage gain	$V_o/V_i$ <sup>1)</sup>	49	53	42	46 -
Max. output voltage	$V_{o\max}$	19	20	8	9 $V_{RMS}$
Distortion	$d_{tot}$	1.4 <sup>3)</sup>	1.4 <sup>3)</sup>	1.3 <sup>2)</sup>	1.5 <sup>2)</sup> %

Microphony and hum

The triode section can be used without special precautions against microphony and hum in circuits in which an input voltage of minimum 10 mV<sub>RMS</sub> is required for an output of 50 mW of the output stage,  $Z_g$  ( $f = 50$  Hz) = 0.25  $M\Omega$  and without A.C. voltage between pin 4 and cathode.

1) Measured at small input voltage.

2) At lower output voltages the distortion is proportionally lower.

3) At lower output voltages down to 5 V<sub>RMS</sub> the distortion is approximately constant. At values below 5 V<sub>RMS</sub> the distortion is approximately proportional to  $V_o$ .

**OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**

Pentode section

Class A (Measured with  $V_k$  constant)

Supply voltage	$V_{ba} = V_{bg2}$	100	170	V
Cathode resistor	$R_k$	170	200	$\Omega$
Load resistance	$R_{a\sim}$	3.0	3.25	$k\Omega$
Grid No.1 driving voltage	$V_i$	0 0.7 3.75	0 0.61 5.9	$V_{RMS}$
Anode current	$I_a$	26 - 27	42 - 44	mA
Grid No.2 current	$I_{g2}$	5.8 - 8.6	9.2 - 15.5	mA
Output power	$W_o$	0 0.05 1.0	0 0.05 3.2	W
Distortion	$d_{tot}$	- - 10	- - 10	%

Supply voltage	$V_{ba} = V_{bg2}$	200	V
Grid No.2 series resistor (non-decoupled)	$R_{g2}$	470	$\Omega$
Cathode resistor	$R_k$	330	$\Omega$
Load resistance	$R_{a\sim}$	4.5	$k\Omega$
Grid No.1 driving voltage	$V_i$	0 0.66 6.7	$V_{RMS}$
Anode current	$I_a$	35 - 37	mA
Grid No.2 current	$I_{g2}$	7.8 - 13.3	mA
Output power	$W_o$	0 0.05 3.3	W
Distortion	$d_{tot}$	- - 10	%

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design centre rating system)Triode section

Anode voltage	$V_{a0}$	max.	550 V
	$V_a$	max.	250 V
Anode dissipation	$W_a$	max.	1 W
Cathode current	$I_k$	max.	15 mA
Grid resistor			
for fixed bias	$R_g$	max.	1 M $\Omega$
for automatic bias	$R_g$	max.	3 M $\Omega$
Grid impedance at 50 Hz	$Z_g$	max.	0.5 M $\Omega$
Cathode to heater voltage	$V_{kf}$	max.	200 V

Pentode section

Anode voltage	$V_{a0}$	max.	550 V
	$V_a$	max.	250 V
Grid No.2 voltage	$V_{g20}$	max.	550 V
	$V_{g2}$	max.	250 V
Anode dissipation	$W_a$	max.	7 W
Grid No.2 dissipation			
average	$W_{g2}$	max.	2 W
peak	$W_{g2p}$	max.	3.2 W
Cathode current	$I_k$	max.	50 mA
Grid No.1 resistor			
for fixed bias	$R_{g1}$	max.	1 M $\Omega$
for automatic bias	$R_{g1}$	max.	2 M $\Omega$
Cathode to heater voltage	$V_{kf}$	max.	200 V

# PHILIPS

Data handbook



Electronic  
components  
and materials

## UCL82

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