Pentoda

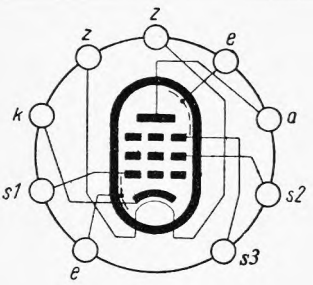
18045

Philips

Urządzenia teletransmisyjne (LL)

Nowal

$U_ż$ = 18V ± 5%
$I_ż$ = 130mA



Wartości charakterystyczne

U_a	210	V
U_{s3}	0	V
U_{s2}	210	V
R_k	120	Ω
I_a	20 ± 3	mA
I_{s2}	5,3 ± 1,2	mA
S_a	11 ± 1,5	mA/V
$\Delta S_{a\max}$	10[1])	%
ϱ_a	0,3	MΩ
$P_a\sim$	1,0	W
h	1,2	%
$K_{s2/s1}$	36	V/V
r_{sz}	1,2	kΩ

U w a g a. Lampa nie nadaje się do pracy, jeżeli:

I_a	⩽ 13,5	mA
I_{s2}	⩽ 3,1	mA
S_a	⩽ 7,8	mA/V
I_{s1}	⩾ 1,0	μA

[1]) $\Delta U_{ż\max} = -10\%$

Wartości robocze

(Przedwzmacniacz)

U_a	210	V
U_{s3}	0	V
U_{s2}	210	V
R_k	180	Ω
$R_a\sim$	20	kΩ
I_a	15	mA
I_{s2}	4	mA
S_a	10	mA/V
ϱ_a	0,4	MΩ
k_u	5,15	N

(Lampa końcowa)

U_a	210	V
U_{s3}	0	V
U_{s2}	210	V
R_k	120	Ω
I_a	20	mA
I_{s2}	5,3	mA
S_a	11	mA/V
ϱ_a	0,3	MΩ
$R_a\sim$	15	kΩ
$U_s\sim$	0,95	V
$P_a\sim$	1	W
h	5	%

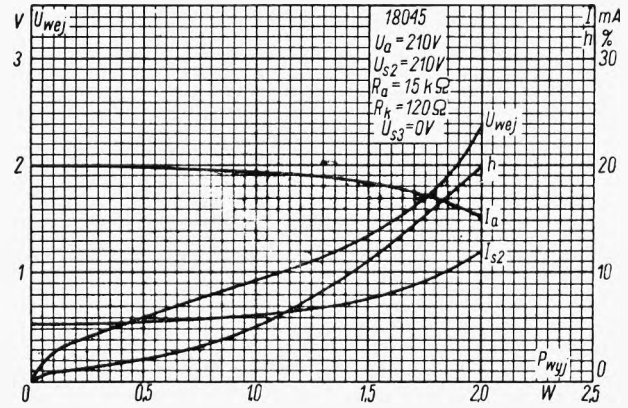
Wartości graniczne

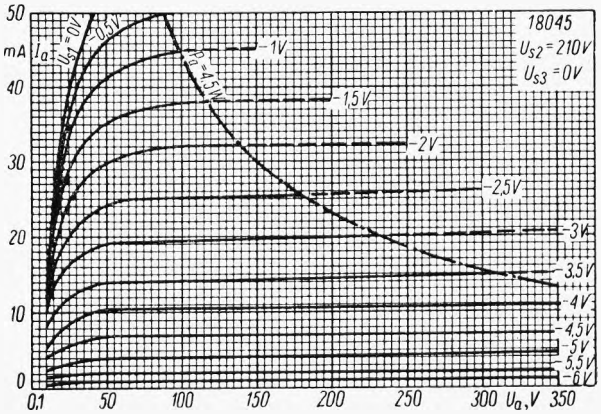
$U_{a0\max}$	550	V
$U_{a\max}$	210	V
$P_{a\max}$	4,5	W
$U_{s20\max}$	550	V
$U_{s2\max}$	210	V
$P_{s2\max}$	1,2	W
$I_{k\max}$	30	mA
$R_{s1\max}$	0,5	MΩ
$U_{w/k\max}$	120	V
$R_{w/k\max}$	20	kΩ
$T_{b\max}$	170	°C

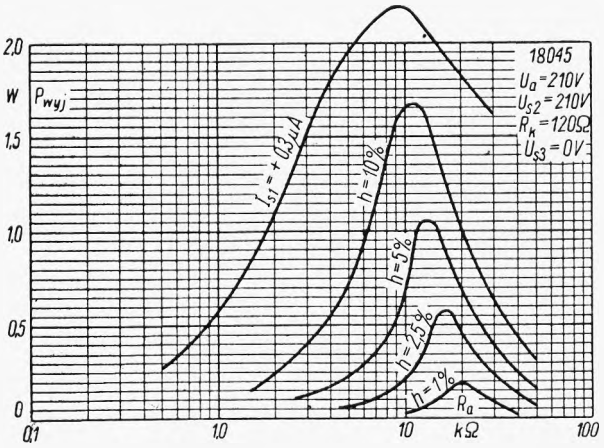
Pojemności

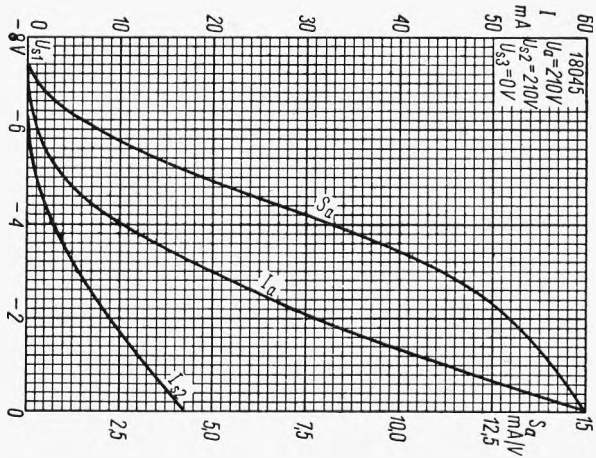
C_{wej}	11,2 ± 1,2	pF
C_{wyj}	6,5 ± 0,7	pF
$C_{s1/a}$	< 0,02	pF
$C_{s1/w}$	< 0,2	pF
$C_{w/k}$	4,2	pF

TYPY PODOBNE | **H 81 L**


18045
U_a = 210V
U_{s2} = 210V
R_a = 15 kΩ
R_k = 120Ω
U_{s3} = 0V
U_{wej}
h
I_a
I_{s2}
P_{wyj}
V
mA
%
W


18045
U_{s2} = 210V
U_{s3} = 0V
I_a, U_{s1} = 0V
-0,5V
-1V
-1,5V
-2V
-2,5V
-3V
-3,5V
-4V
-4,5V
-5V
-5,5V
-6V
P_a = 4,5W
mA
U_a, V


18045
U_a = 210V
U_{s2} = 210V
R_k = 120Ω
U_{s3} = 0V
I_{s1} = +0,3μA
h = 10%
h = 5%
h = 2,5%
h = 1%
R_a
P_{wyj}
W
kΩ


18045
U_a = 210V
U_{s2} = 210V
U_{s3} = 0V
U_{s1}
S_a
I_a
I_{s2}
I mA
S_a mA/V