



The Penta Laboratories PL3-500ZG is a high-mu power triode with a maximum plate dissipation rating of 500 watts. Cooling is by radiation and forced air through the base, along the envelope, and over the plate seal and radiator-type plate connector. It is intended for use as a zero-bias Class AB₂ amplifier in radio-frequency or audio frequency applications. By eliminating the bias supply, zero grid bias operation greatly simplifies circuitry design. When operated in a cathode-driven circuit, a power gain of as much twenty times is achievable.

Electrical Characteristics

Eilomont

Filament		
Voltage	5.0	Volts
Current (E,=5.0 V)	14.6	Amperes
Average Amplification Factor		
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances - Grounded Grid		
Input	8.3	pF
Output	4.7	pF
Feedback	0.07	pF
Maximum Frequency for Ratings	110	MHz

Mechanical Characteristics

Base	5 Pin Special			
Net Weight	•	Ounces		
Maximum Overall Dimensions				
Length	6.10	Inches		
Diameter	3.44	Inches Inches		
Mounting Position	Vertical, base u			
Cooling				
Recommended Socket				

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PENTA LABORATORIES

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Application Notes

Cooling

Forced air cooling of the base, base seals, envelope, plate seal, and plate connector is required for all classes of operation when the PL3-500ZG is operated at or near the maximum plate dissipation rating. A total of 14 c.f.m. of cooling air, properly distributed to the base, envelope, and plate seal area is required. Such cooling is most conveniently provided by means of a pressurized chassis upon which the standard tube socket is mounted in a special cut-out. The use of a glass chimney is advised.

Air at the proper pressure and quantity may be obtained from a small centrifugal blower rated at about 100 c.f.m. of free air. Cooling is adequate when the base seal temperatures do net exceed 200° C and the plate seal temperature does not exceed 225° C. At lower dissipation ratings, it may be possible to operate the PL3-500ZG with less extensive cooling apparatus; however, in all cases, air flow rates in excess of the minimum requirements will tend to prolong the tube's useful life.

Mounting

It is mandatory that the PL3-500ZG be operated in a vertical position, with the base either up or down. Severe shock or vibration will result in damage to the tube, and should be avoided.

Zero-Bias Operation

At plate voltages exceeding 2500 volts, operation at zero bias is not recommended as maximum plate dissipation max be exceeded. A zener diode placing positive bias on the cathode or other fixed voltage source may be used to reduce the zero signal plate current at potentials exceeding 2500 volts.

Class C Operation

Although designed for linear amplifier use, the PL3-500ZG may be operated as a class C power amplifier or oscillator or as a plate modulated RF power amplifier. When operating at plate voltages of below 3000 volts, the zero bias characteristics of the tube can be advantageous.

Input Circuitry

In order to maintain the highest degree of linearity and greatest power output when the PL3-500ZG is used as a grounded grid RF amplifier, the use of a resonant tank in the cathode circuit is advised. With a single ended amplifier, for best results it is recommended that the cathode tank circuit operate at a Q of five or greater.

Typical Operation - Cathode Driven RF Linear Amplifier

Plate Voltage	3500 +15 53 400 262 108 58 1400 890 5000	Vdc Vdc mAdc mAdc mAdc mAdc watts Watts Ohms		
Third Order33 Fifth Order	-40 -45 115 46	dB dB Ohms Watts		
Maximum Ratings				
DC Plate Voltage		Volts Amperes Watts Watts		
Typical Operation - RF Power Amplifier or Oscillator - Grid Driven				
Plate Voltage 3000 Grid Voltage -10 Plate Current 350 Grid Current 115 Peak RF Grid Voltage 110 Approximate Driving Power 14 Plate Input Power 1050 Plate Dissipation 330 Useful Output Power 720	3500 -75 300 115 187 22 1050 200 850	Vdc Vdc mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts Watts Watts		

Typical Operation - RF Power Amplifier or Oscillator - Cathode Driven

Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Cathode Voltage Approximate Driving Power Plate Input Power Plate Dissipation Useful Output Power Resonant Load Impedance	10 333 108 95 35 1000 300	3500 -75 350 118 200 81 1225 305 920 5500	Vdc Vdc mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts Watts Watts Ohms
Maximum Ratings			
DC Plate Voltage DC Plate Current Plate Dissipation Grid Dissipation	0.35 500		Volts Amperes Watts Watts
Typical Operation - Plate Modulated Grid Driven RF	Power An	nnlifier	
Typical Operation - Plate Modulated Grid Driven RF		nplifier	V 16
Plate Voltage	3000	nplifier	Volts
Plate VoltageGrid Voltage	3000 100	nplifier	Volts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current	3000 100 275	nplifier	Volts mAdc
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current	3000 100 275 120	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage	3000 100 275 120	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power	3000 100 275 120 200	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power Plate Input Power	3000 100 275 120 200 25 825	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power Plate Input Power Plate Dissipation	3000 100 275 120 200 25 825 185	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts Watts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power Plate Input Power Plate Dissipation Plate Output Power	3000 100 275 120 200 25 825 185	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power Plate Input Power Plate Dissipation	3000 100 275 120 200 25 825 185	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts Watts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power Plate Input Power Plate Dissipation Plate Output Power	3000 100 275 120 200 25 825 185 640	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts Watts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power Plate Input Power Plate Dissipation Plate Output Power Maximum Ratings	3000 100 275 120 200 25 825 185 640	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts Watts Watts
Plate Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Current Grid Current Peak RF Grid Voltage Calculated Driving Power Plate Input Power Plate Dissipation Plate Output Power Maximum Ratings DC Plate Voltage	3000 100 275 120 200 25 825 185 640	nplifier	Volts mAdc mAdc Volts Watts Watts Watts Watts Watts

Grid Dissipation20

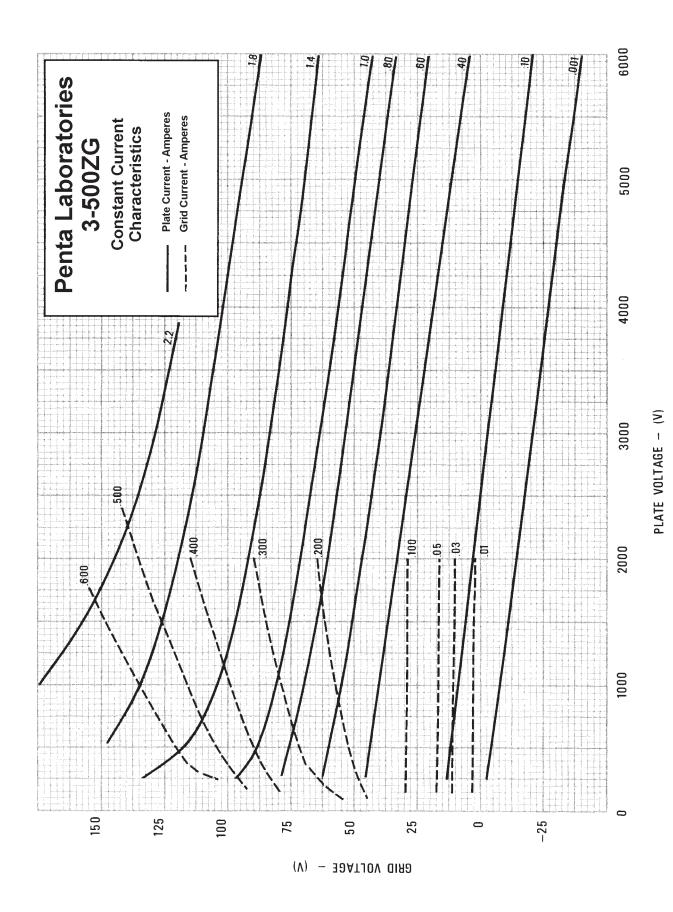
Watts



Typical Operation - Audio Frequency Power Amplifier or Modulator - Class AB₂, two tubes

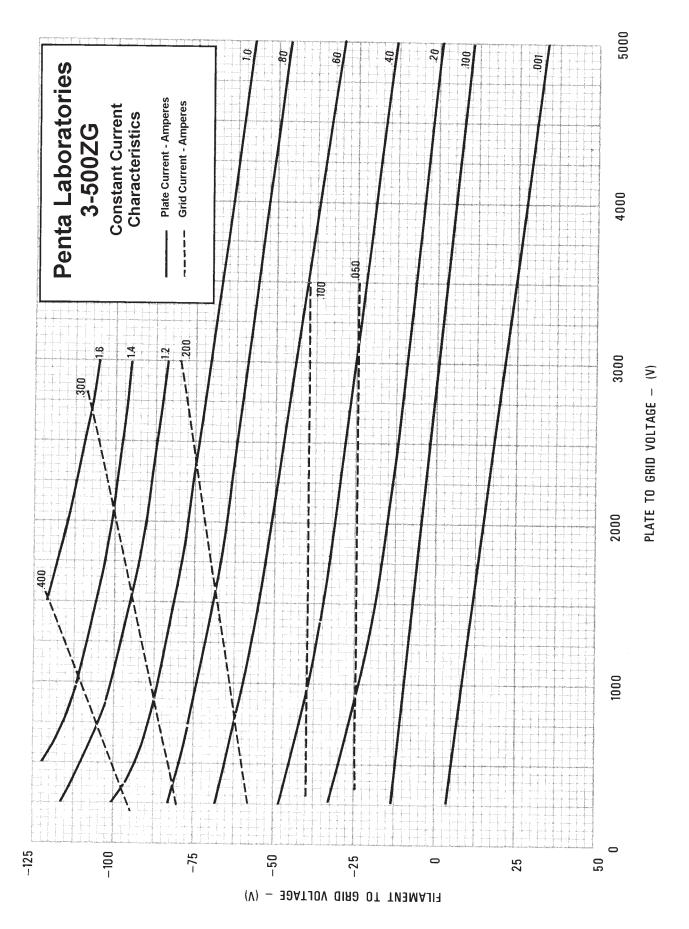
Plate Voltage	3000	Volts
Grid Voltage	0	Volts
Zero-Signal Plate Current	300	mAdc
Maximum Signal Plate Current	770	mAdc
Maximum Signal Grid Current	244	mAdc
Peak RF Grid Voltage	100	Volts
Peak Driving Power	25	Watts
Plate Input Power	2310	Watts
Maximum Signal Plate Dissipation	890	Watts
Plate Output Power	1420	Watts
Plate to Plate Load Resistance	8600	Ohms
Maximum Ratings (per tube)		
DC Plate Voltage		Volts
DC Plate Current	0.4	Amperes
Plate Dissipation	500	Watts
Grid Dissipation	20	Watts



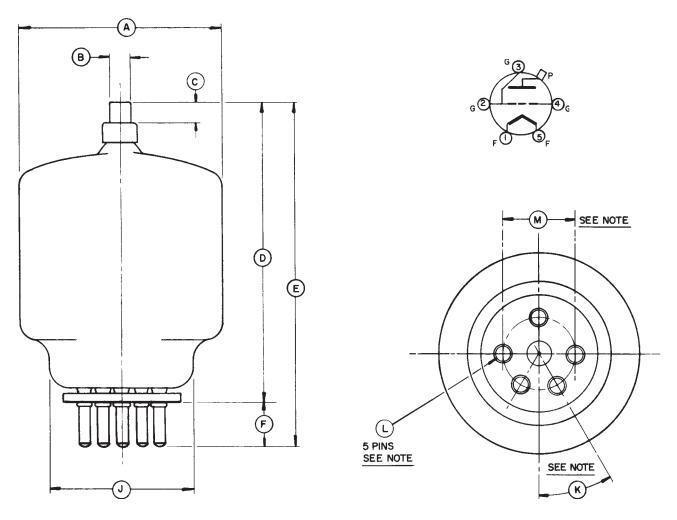


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Dimension Data

<u>Inches</u>				<u>Millimeteres</u>		
Dim.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Α			3.438			87.33
В	0.350		0.365	8.89		9.27
С	0.328		0.359	8.33		9.12
D			5.200			132.10
Е	5.500		6.100	139.70		154.94
F	0.700			17.78		
J			2.500			63.50
K		30°				
L	0.1875		0.191	4.70		4.85
M		1.250			31.75	

Note: pins "L" are so aligned that they can be freely inserted into a gage 1/4" thick with hole dias. of 0.204 located on true centers by the given dims "K" and "M".