

The 833C is a triode especially designed for RF power amplifier applications, as well as audio frequency power amplifier and modulator service. Maximum ratings apply up to 30 MHz, and reduced ratings up to 75 MHz.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

MECHANICAL

Mounting Position	Vertical, base up or down
Cooling	Radiation or forced air
Radiation cooling means that there is sufficient free circulation of air around the tube to keep the seal temperatures within limits.	
Forced-air cooling means that an air flow of 40 CFM from a 2" diameter nozzle directed vertically on bulb between grid and plate seals is required to limit the temperature between these seals to 145°C.	

ELECTRICAL

Filament	Thoriated Tungsten
Voltage	10.0 volts \pm 5%
Current	10 amps
Amplification factor	$E_C = -10$ V
	$I_b = 200$ mA
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances	
Grid to plate	6.3 pF
Grid to filament	12.3 pF
Plate to filament	8.5 pF

AF POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR—CLASS B

MAXIMUM RATINGS, ABSOLUTE VALUES

	<u>Radiation Cooling</u>		<u>Forced-air Cooling</u>	
	<u>CCS</u>	<u>ICAS</u>	<u>CCS</u>	<u>ICAS</u>
DC Plate Voltage	3000	3300	4000	4000 V
Max-Signal DC plate current ¹	500	500	500	500 mA
Max-Signal Plate input ¹	1125	1300	1600	1800 watts
Plate Dissipation ¹	300	350	400	450 watts

TYPICAL OPERATION (2 Tubes)

DC Plate Voltage	3000	3300
DC Grid Voltage ²	- 70	- 80
Peak AF Grid-to-Grid Voltage	400	440
Zero-Signal DC Plate Current	100	100
Max. Signal DC Plate Current	750	780
Effective Load Resistance (plate to plate)	9500	10500
Max.-Signal Driving Power (approx.)	20	30
Max.-Signal Power Output (approx.)	1650	1900

Radiation Cooling
CCS ICAS
Forced-air Cooling
CCS ICAS

4000	4000 volts
- 100	- 100 volts
480	510 volts
100	100 mA
800	900 mA
12000	11000 ohms
29	38 watts
2400	2700 watts

RF POWER AMPLIFIER – CLASS B TELEPHONY
Carrier conditions per tube for use with a max. modulation factor of 1.0
MAXIMUM RATINGS, ABSOLUTE VALUES

	Radiation Cooling		Forced-air Cooling	
	<u>CCS</u>	<u>ICAS</u>	<u>CCS</u>	<u>ICAS</u>
DC Plate Voltage	3000	3300	4000	4000 volts
DC Plate Current	300	300	300	300 mA
Plate Input	450	525	600	675 watts
Plate Dissipation	300	350	400	450 watts

TYPICAL OPERATION

DC Plate Voltage	3000	3300	4000	4000 volts
DC Grid Voltage ²	- 70	- 100	- 120	- 120 volts
Peak RF Grid Voltage	90	110	120	130 volts
DC Plate Current	150	150	150	150 mA
DC Grid Current (approx.)	2	2	2	3 mA
Driving Power (approx.) ³	10	11	14	21 watts
Power Output (approx.)	150	200	225	250 watts

PLATE-MODULATED RF POWER AMPLIFIER – CLASS C TELEPHONY
Carrier conditions per tube for use with a max. modulation factor of 1.0
MAXIMUM RATINGS, ABSOLUTE VALUES

	Radiation Cooling		Forced-air Cooling	
	<u>CCS</u>	<u>ICAS</u>	<u>CCS</u>	<u>ICAS</u>
DC Plate Voltage	2500	3000	3000	4000 volts
DC Grid Voltage	- 500	- 500	- 500	- 500 volts
DC Plate Current	400	400	450	450 mA
DC Grid Current	100	100	100	100 mA
Plate Input	835	1000	1250	1800 watts
Plate Dissipation	200	250	270	350 watts

TYPICAL OPERATION

DC Plate Voltage	2500	3000	3000	4000 volts
DC Grid Voltage ⁴	- 300	- 240	- 300	- 325 volts
From a grid resistor of	4000	3400	3600	3600 ohms
Peak RF Grid Voltage	460	410	490	520 volts
DC Plate Current	335	335	415	450 mA
DC Grid Current (approx.) ⁵	75	70	85	90 mA
Driving Power (approx.) ⁵	30	26	37	42 watts
Power Output (approx.)	635	800	1000	1500 watts

Note: Specifications subject to change without notice.

RF POWER AMPLIFIER & OSCILLATOR – CLASS C TELEGRAPHY⁶

and

RF POWER AMPLIFIER – CLASS C FM TELEPHONY

MAXIMUM RATINGS, ABSOLUTE VALUES

	Radiation Cooling		Forced-air Cooling	
	CCS	ICAS	CCS	ICAS
DC Plate Voltage	3000	3300	4000	4000 volts
DC Grid Voltage	-500	-500	-500	-500 volts
DC Plate Current	500	500	500	500 mA
DC Grid Current	100	100	100	100 mA
Plate Input	1250	1500	1800	2000 watts
Plate Dissipation	300	350	400	450 watts

TYPICAL OPERATION

	Radiation Cooling				Forced-air Cooling	
	CCS	ICAS		CCS	ICAS	
DC Plate Voltage	2250	3000	3000	3000	4000	4000 volts
DC Grid Voltage ⁷	-125	-200	-160	-155	-200	-225 volts
From a grid resistor of	1500	3600	2300	2150	2650	2400 ohms
From a cathode resistor of	235	425	400	270	380	380 ohms
Peak RF Grid Voltage	300	360	310	350	375	415 volts
DC Plate Current	445	415	335	500	450	500 mA
DC Grid Current (approx.) ⁵	85	55	70	70	75	95 mA
Driving Power (approx.) ⁵	23	20	20	25	26	35 watts
Power Output (approx.)	780	1000	800	1150	1440	1600 watts

AMPLIFIER or OSCILLATOR – CLASS C

*With Separate, Rectified, Unfiltered, Single-Phase,
Full-Wave Plate Supply*

MAXIMUM RATINGS, ABSOLUTE VALUES

	Radiation Cooling		Forced-air Cooling	
	CCS	ICAS	CCS	
DC Plate Voltage	2700	3000	3600	volts
DC Grid Voltage	-450	-450	-450	volts
DC Plate Current	500	500	500	mA
DC Grid Current	100	100	100	mA
Plate Input ¹⁰	1250	1500	1800	watts
Plate Dissipation	300	350	400	watts

TYPICAL OPERATION

	Radiation Cooling	Forced-air Cooling	
	CCS	ICAS	CCS
DC Plate Voltage	2500	2750	3600 volts
DC Grid Voltage ⁸ From a grid resistor of	-130	-135	-155 volts
DC Plate Current	1560	1770	2100 ohms
DC Grid Current (approx.)	450	450	450 mA
Driving Power (approx.) ⁹	83	76	73 mA
Output-Circuit Efficiency (approx.)	27	25	26 watts
Useful Power Output (approx.) ¹¹	85	85	85 %
	1865	2040	2480 watts

RATINGS vs. FREQUENCY WITH RADIATION COOLING

FREQUENCY	30	50	75	Mc
-----------	----	----	----	----

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE PERCENTAGE
of MAXIMUM RATED PLATE VOLTAGE
and PLATE INPUT:

Class B Telephony	100	98	94	%
Class C Telephony	100	90	72	%
Class C Telegraphy	100	90	72	%

RATINGS vs. FREQUENCY WITH FORCED-AIR COOLING

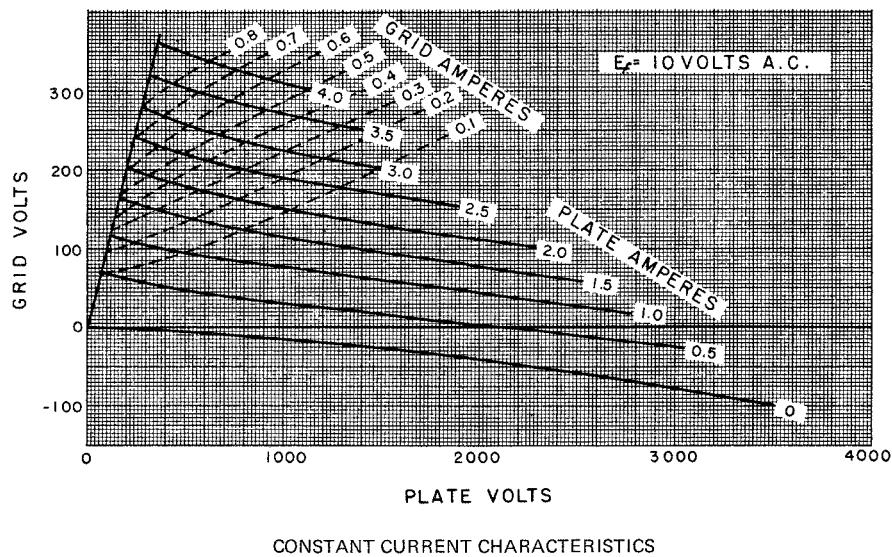
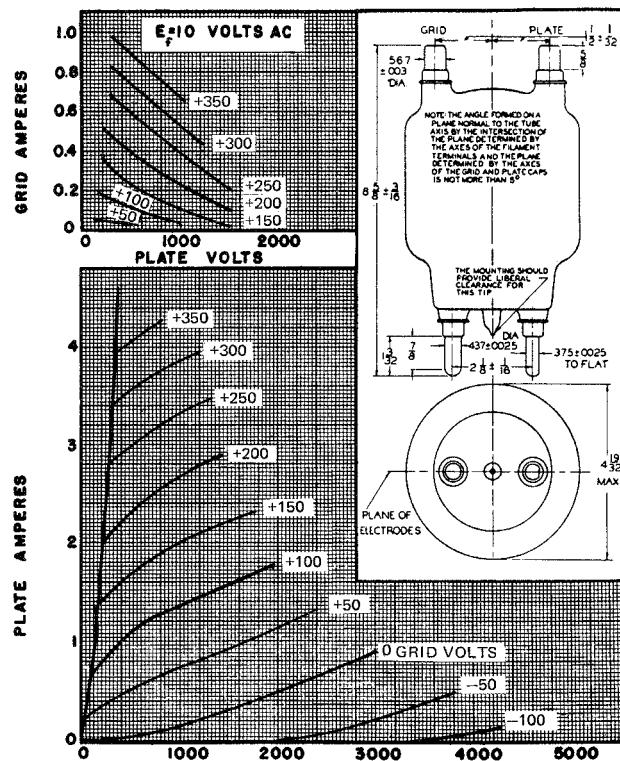
FREQUENCY	20	50	75	Mc
-----------	----	----	----	----

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE PERCENTAGE
of MAXIMUM RATED PLATE VOLTAGE
and PLATE INPUT:

Class B Telephony	100	97	93	%
Class C Telephony	100	83	65	%
Class C Telegraphy	100	83	65	%

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Averaged over any audio-frequency cycle of sine-wave form.
- 2 For AC filament supply.
- 3 At crest of audio-frequency cycle with modulation factor of 1.0.
- 4 Obtained by grid resistor, or from a combination of grid resistor with either fixed supply or cathode resistor.
- 5 Subject to wide variation depending on the impedance of the load circuit. High-impedance load circuits require more grid current and driving power to obtain the desired output. Low-impedance load circuits need less grid current and driving power, but plate-circuit efficiency is sacrificed. The driver stage should have good regulation and should be capable of delivering considerably more than the required driving power.
- 6 Key-down conditions per tube without amplitude modulation. Amplitude modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115% of the carrier conditions.
- 7 Obtained from fixed supply, by grid resistor, by cathode resistor, or by combination methods.
- 8 Obtained from a grid resistor of the value shown or from a combination of grid resistor and cathode resistor. Fixed bias operation is not recommended. The bias resistor should not be bypassed for the plate and grid voltage supply frequency.
- 9 From a driver with a rectified, unfiltered, single-phase, full wave plate supply.
- 10 Power input to plate is 1.23 times the product of dc plate voltage times dc plate current.
- 11 This value of useful power is measured at load of output circuit having the indicated efficiency.



Note: Specifications subject to change without notice.