

6N30P-DR (6H30n-DP) / 6H30PI

General

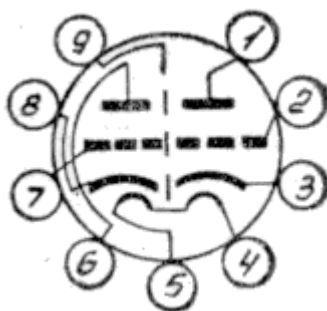
Double triode.

Envelope: miniature glass.

Mass 20 g.

Size: h=72.5, d=22.5

Lead diagram



General characteristics

Type	6N30P-DR
Filament voltage, Volt	6.3
Anode voltage, Volt	80
Resistance in cathode circuit, Ohm	56
Type	6N30P-DR
Filament (heater) current, mA	825
Anode current, mA	40
Reverse grid current, mkA	≤1.5
Dissipate cathode-heater current, mkA	≤15
Mutual conductance, mA/V	18
Gain coefficient	15
Inter electrode capacitance, pF:	
input	6.3
output	2.4
transfer	6
Operation time, h	≥10000
shell-life, year	15

Limited operating values

Type	6N30P-DR
Filament voltage, V	6-6.6
Anode voltage, V	250
Pulse grid voltage, V	- 500
Cathode - heater voltage, V	400
Pulse cathode current, A	6
Cathode current, mA	100
Anode dissipation, W	4
Grid dissipation, W	0.4
Resistance in grid circuit, KOhm	300

Va (volts)	Ia(ma)	Vg1(volts)	Gm (ma/V, see note)	Mu	Ra (Rp)(ohms)
50	5	-2.8	7.1	15.2	2100
50	10	-2.3	9.8	15.9	1600
50	20	-1.5	12.3	16.3	1300
90	10	-4.7	8.4	15.3	1800
90	20	-3.9	11.7	16.0	1400
90	30	-3.1	13.3	16.2	1200
120	10	-6.5	7.6	14.9	2000
120	20	-5.6	10.9	15.7	1400
120	30	-4.8	12.9	16.1	1300
120	40	-3.9	13.3	16.3	1200
180	10	-10	6.5	14.5	2200
180	20	-8.9	10.0	15.3	1500
180	40	-7.1	13.3	16.0	1200
250	10	-14.4	5.8	14.4	2500
250	20	-13.2	8.7	15.0	1700
250	30	-12.1	11.0	15.4	1400
250	40	-10.5	12.5	15.8	1300

Note: 1 ma/v = 1000 umho = 1 mS

The graph shows the relationship between Plate Current (mA) on the y-axis and Plate Voltage (Volts) on the x-axis for a 6X4 vacuum tube. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 80 mA in increments of 10, with grid lines every 2 mA. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 300 Volts in increments of 20, with grid lines every 10 Volts. There are nine curves representing different grid voltages (V_g), as indicated in the legend:

- $V_g = 0$ (Magenta)
- $V_g = -2$ (Red)
- $V_g = -4$ (Blue)
- $V_g = -6$ (Purple)
- $V_g = -8$ (Brown)
- $V_g = -10$ (Teal)
- $V_g = -12$ (Dark Blue)
- $V_g = -14$ (Cyan)
- $V_g = -16$ (Orange)

As the grid voltage becomes more negative, the plate current decreases for any given plate voltage. The curves are roughly parabolic, showing that the current is zero at a certain plate voltage (the cutoff voltage) and then increases as the plate voltage rises further.