

SPECIAL QUALITY, LONG LIFE DOUBLE TRIODE for use as A.F. amplifier in circuits with high signal to noise ratio

### HEATING

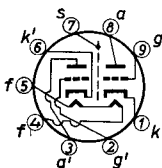
Indirect by A.C. or D.C.; parallel supply

Heater voltage  $V_f = 6.3 \text{ V}$

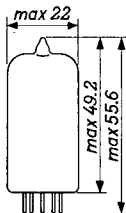
Heater current  $I_f = 330 \text{ mA}$

In order to obtain a prolonged tube life, the deviation of the heater voltage should not exceed 5 % of the nominal value

Dimensions in mm



Base: NOVAL



### CAPACITANCES

Grid to all other elements except anode	$C_g = C_{g'} = 2.0 \text{ pF}$
Anode to all other elements except grid	$C_a = C_{a'} = 2.0 \text{ pF}$
Anode to grid	$C_{ag} = C_{a'g'} = 1.2 \text{ pF}$
Grid to heater	$C_{gf} < 0.01 \text{ pF}$ $C_{g'f} < 0.02 \text{ pF}$
Grid to grid of other section	$C_{gg'} < 0.01 \text{ pF}$
Anode to anode of other section	$C_{aa'} < 0.1 \text{ pF}$
Anode to grid of other section	$C_{ag'} < 0.06 \text{ pF}$ $C_{a'g} < 0.01 \text{ pF}$

### CHARACTERISTICS

Column I: Setting of the tube and typical (average) measuring results of new tubes

II: Characteristics range values for equipment design

III: Data indicating the end point of life

#### Heater current

	I	II	
Heater voltage	$V_f = 6.3$		V
Heater current	$I_f = 330$	313-347	mA

## CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

## Typical characteristics

		I	II	III
Anode voltage	$V_a$	= 250		V
Cathode resistor	$R_k$	= 1.6		k $\Omega$
Anode current	$I_a$	= 1.25	1.1-1.4	0.8 mA
Mutual conductance	$S$	= 1.6	1.3-1.95	1.05 mA/V
Amplification factor	$\mu$	= 100		
Internal resistance	$R_i$	= 62.5		k $\Omega$
Negative grid current	$-I_g$	=	< 0.2	0.5 $\mu$ A

		I	II	III
Anode voltage	$V_a$	= 100		V
Cathode resistor	$R_k$	= 2		k $\Omega$
Anode current	$I_a$	= 0.5		mA
Mutual conductance	$S$	= 1.25		mA/V
Amplification factor	$\mu$	= 100		
Internal resistance	$R_i$	= 80		k $\Omega$

## Cut-off voltage

		I	II	III
Anode voltage	$V_a$	= 250		V
Anode current	$I_a$	= 20		$\mu$ A
Grid voltage	$-V_g$	=	< 4	V

## Grid current starting point

		I	II	III
Positive grid current	$+I_g$	= 0.3		$\mu$ A
Negative grid voltage	$-V_g$	=	< 1	V

## Insulation resistance

		I	II	III
Voltage between heater and cathode	$V_{kf}$	= 100		V
Insulation resistance	$R_{isol}$	=	> 20	M $\Omega$
Voltage between anode and all other electrodes	$V$	= 300		V
Insulation resistance	$R_{isol}$	=	> 300	M $\Omega$
Voltage between grid and all other electrodes	$V$	= 100		V
Insulation resistance	$R_{isol}$	=	> 300	M $\Omega$

CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Hum voltage. Measured with fully screened tube socket and centre tap of transformer earthed

		I	II
Anode supply voltage	$V_{ba} =$	250	V
Anode resistor	$R_a =$	100	k $\Omega$
Grid resistor	$R_g =$	1	M $\Omega$
Cathode resistor	$R_k =$	3	k $\Omega$
Cathode capacitor	$C_k =$	1000	$\mu$ F
Hum voltage (first triode section)	$V_{ghum} =$	<	5 $\mu$ V
Hum voltage (second triode section)	$V'_{ghum} =$	<	15 $\mu$ V

Vibrational noise (two systems in parallel)

		I	II
Anode supply voltage	$V_{ba} =$	250	V
Anode resistor	$R_a =$	5	k $\Omega$
Grid voltage	$V_g =$	-2	V
Vibrational frequency	$f =$	25	c/s
Vibrational acceleration	$=$	2.5	g
Vibrational noise output	$V_{noise} =$	<	10 mV <sup>1)</sup>

Microphony

With respect to microphony the sensitivity of the circuit should not exceed 0.5 mV for 50 mW output of the output stage

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 10 000 hours

The data indicating the end point of life are given in column III under the heading "Characteristics"

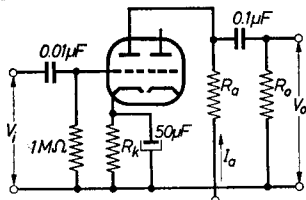
SHOCK RESISTANCE: acceleration 400 g<sup>2)</sup>

VIBRATION RESISTANCE: vibrational acceleration of 2.5 g at a frequency of 50 c/s<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Measured in the frequency range from 20 to 5000 c/s

<sup>2)</sup> These test conditions are only given for evaluation of the ruggedness of the tube and should by no means be interpreted as suitable operating conditions

## OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS for use as A.F. amplifier

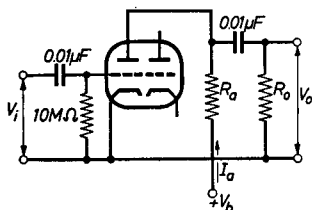


$V_b$ (V)	$R_a$ (kΩ)	$R_k$ (Ω)	$R_o$ (kΩ)	$I_a$ (mA)	$V_o$ <sup>1)</sup> (V, RMS)	$\frac{V_o}{V_1}$	$d_{tot}$ <sup>2)</sup> (%)
200	47	1500	150	0.86	18	34	8.5
250	47	1200	150	1.18	23	37.5	7.0
300	47	1000	150	1.55	26	40	5.0
350	47	820	150	1.98	33	42.5	4.4
400	47	680	150	2.45	37	44	3.6
200	100	1800	330	0.65	20	50	4.8
250	100	1500	330	0.86	26	54.5	3.9
300	100	1200	330	1.11	30	57	2.7
350	100	1000	330	1.40	36	61	2.2
400	100	820	330	1.72	38	63	1.7
200	220	3300	680	0.36	24	56	4.6
250	220	2700	680	0.48	28	66.5	3.4
300	220	2200	680	0.63	36	72	2.6
350	220	1500	630	0.85	37	75.5	1.6
400	220	1200	680	1.02	38	76.5	1.1

<sup>1)</sup> Output voltage at grid current starting point

<sup>2)</sup> The distortion is about proportional to the output voltage

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS for use as A.F. amplifier (continued)

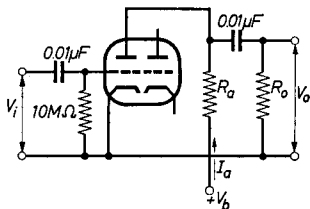


Input source resistance = 100 Ω

$V_b$ (V)	$R_a$ (kΩ)	$R_o$ (kΩ)	$I_a$ (mA)	$V_o$ (V, RMS)	$\frac{V_o}{V_i}$	$d_{tot}^{(2)}$ (%)
200	47	150	1.02	18	37	5.6
250	47	150	1.45	23	39	4.2
300	47	150	2.02	26	41	2.9
350	47	150	2.50	33	44	2.7
400	47	150	3.10	37	45	2.5
200	100	330	0.70	20	50	3.9
250	100	330	1.00	26	51	2.6
300	100	330	1.29	30	54	2.0
350	100	330	1.62	36	56	1.8
400	100	330	1.95	38	58	1.6
200	220	680	0.39	24	58	4.6
250	220	680	0.56	28	62	2.7
300	220	680	0.74	36	66	2.2
350	220	680	0.88	37	67	1.7
400	220	680	1.09	38	68	1.4

<sup>2)</sup> The distortion is about proportional to the output voltage

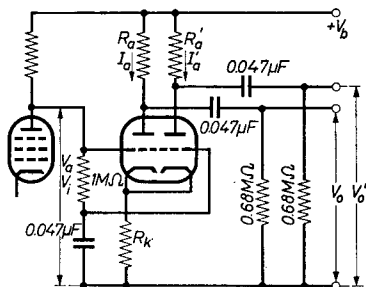
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS for use as A.F. amplifier (continued)



Input source resistance = 330 k $\Omega$

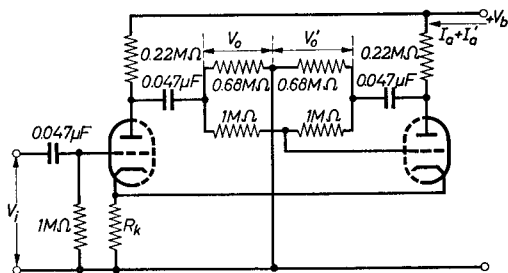
$V_b$ (V)	$R_a$ (k $\Omega$ )	$R_o$ (k $\Omega$ )	$I_a$ (mA)	$\frac{V_o}{V_i}$	dtot (%)		
					$V_o=2$ V	$V_o=4$ V	$V_o=6$ V
100	47	150	0.35	25	1.7	2.1	6.0
150	47	150	0.84	33	2.5	4.6	5.2
200	47	150	1.40	34	2.4	4.7	5.6
250	47	150	1.95	36	2.3	4.6	5.6
300	47	150	2.52	38	2.2	4.5	5.5
350	47	150	3.19	40	2.2	4.2	5.5
400	47	150	3.80	41	2.1	4.2	5.4
100	100	330	0.24	34	1.6	2.3	2.5
150	100	330	0.56	43	1.9	3.0	4.7
200	100	330	0.88	46	1.9	3.8	5.1
250	100	330	1.23	48	1.8	3.8	5.1
300	100	330	1.58	50	1.8	3.6	5.0
350	100	330	1.92	51	1.8	3.6	4.9
400	100	330	2.29	52	1.7	3.5	4.8
100	220	680	0.14	42	1.6	2.5	3.2
150	220	680	0.32	51	1.7	3.0	4.4
200	220	680	0.49	54	1.7	3.0	4.4
250	220	680	0.67	57	1.6	2.9	4.4
300	220	680	0.85	58	1.6	2.9	4.4
350	220	680	1.05	59	1.6	2.8	4.3
400	220	680	1.23	60	1.6	2.7	4.2

## OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS for use as phase inverter



$V_a$  should be adjusted to the specified value of  $I_a+I_{a'}$

$V_b$ (V)	$V_a$ (V)	$R_k$ (kΩ)	$R_a; R_{a'}$ (kΩ)	$I_a+I_{a'}$ (mA)	$\frac{V_o}{V_i}$	$V_o$ <sup>1)</sup> (V, RMS)	$d_{tot}$ <sup>2)</sup> (%)
250	65	68	100	1.0	25	20 7	1.8 0.6
350	90	82	150	1.2	27	35 10	1.8 0.5



$V_b$ (V)	$R_k$ (Ω)	$I_a+I_{a'}$ (mA)	$\frac{V_o}{V_i}$	$V_o$ <sup>1)</sup> (V, RMS)	$d_{tot}$ <sup>2)</sup> (%)
250	1200	1.08	58	35 7	5.5 1.1
350	820	1.7'	62	45 9	3.5 0.7

<sup>1)</sup> Output voltage at grid current starting point

<sup>2)</sup> The distortion is about proportional to the output voltage

LIMITING VALUES (Absolute limits; each system)

Anode voltage in cold condition	$V_{a0}$	= max. 600 V
Anode voltage	$V_a$	= max. 300 V
Anode dissipation	$W_a$	= max. 1.2 W
Negative grid voltage	$-V_g$	= max. 55 V
Positive grid voltage	$+V_g$	= max. 0.5 V
Grid circuit resistance with fixed bias	$R_g$	= max. 1.2 M $\Omega$
Grid circuit resistance with automatic bias	$R_g$	= max. 2.2 M $\Omega$
Grid circuit resistance in case of grid current bias	$R_g$	= max. 25 M $\Omega$
Cathode current	$I_k$	= max. 9 mA
Voltage between heater and cathode	$V_{kf}$	= max. 200 V
Circuit resistance between heater and cathode	$R_{kf}$	= max. 20 k $\Omega$ <sup>1)</sup>
Bulb temperature	$t_{bulb}$	= max. 170 °C

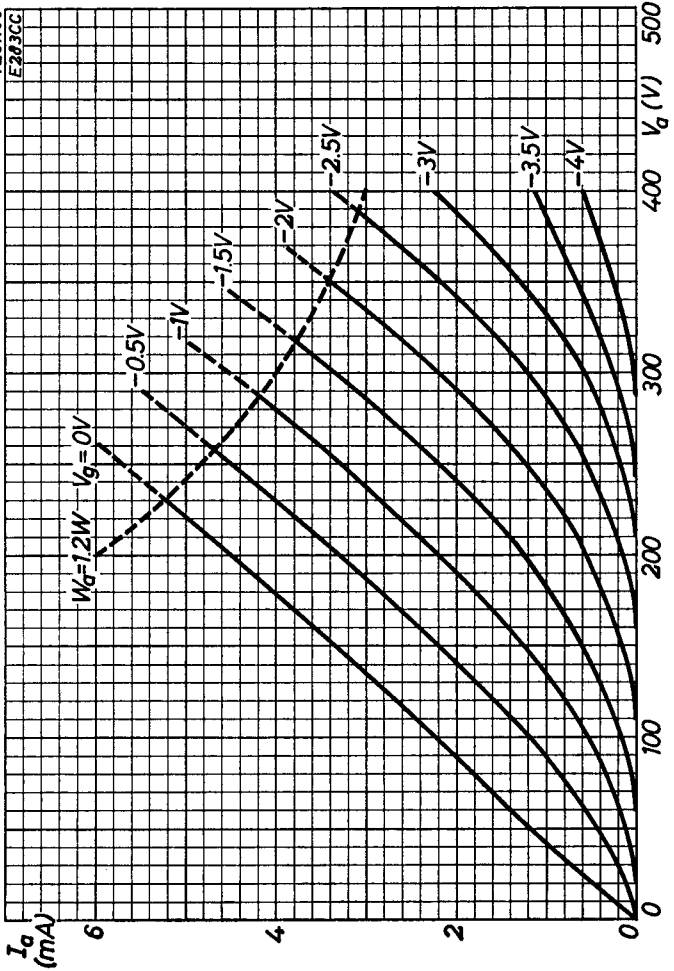
<sup>1)</sup> In a phase inverter circuit immediately preceding the output stage the maximum permissible value of  $R_{kf}$  = 155 k $\Omega$



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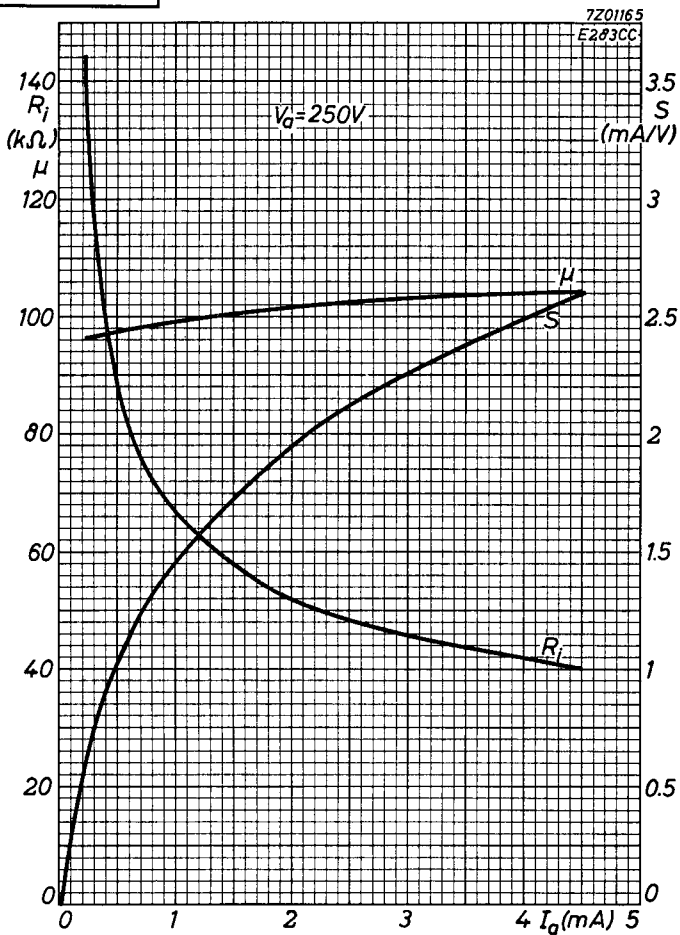
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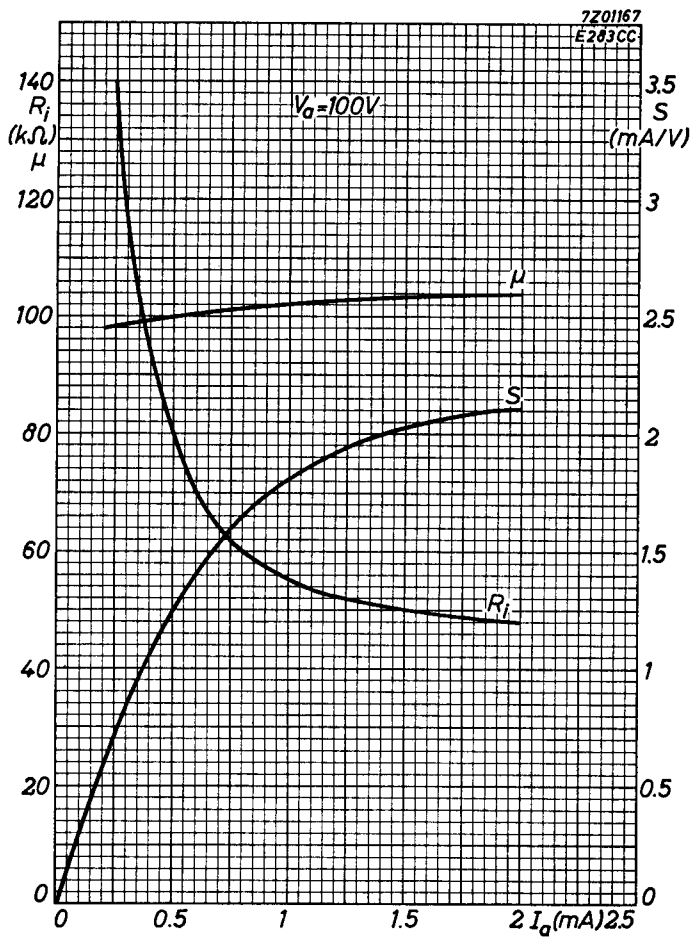


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**PHILIPS**

*Electronic  
Tube*

**HANDBOOK**

	<b>E283CC</b>	
<b>page</b>	<b>sheet</b>	<b>date</b>
1	1	1962.09.09
2	2	1962.09.09
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6	6	1962.09.09
7	7	1962.09.09
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9	A	1962.09.09
10	B	1962.09.09
11	C	1962.09.09
12	FP	1999.04.19