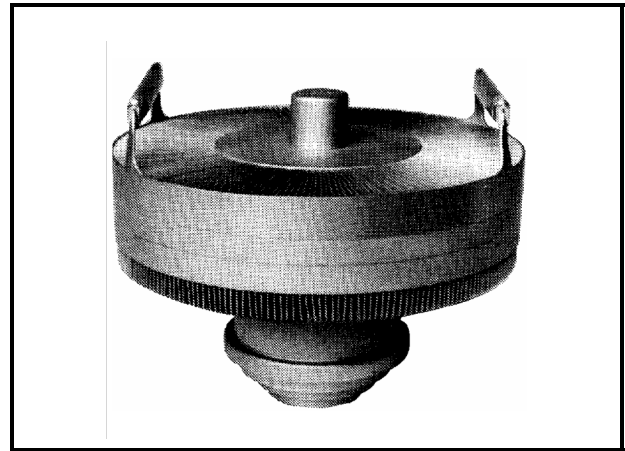


# 8891 Power Tube

## Beam Power Tube

- 20.0 Kilowatt Peak Sync. Output Thru VHF-TV Band at 13 dB Gain
- 17.5 Kilowatt PEP Output for Single Sideband Service at 20 dB Gain
- Efficient Forced-Air Cooling
- Full Input to 400 MHz
- CERMOLOX<sup>®</sup> Construction



The BURLE 8891 is designed specifically for use in high gain, high linearity equipments for VHF-TV service and for communicator networks to 400 MHz.

In VHF-TV service to 223 MHz, the 8891 can deliver up to a full 20.0 kilowatt peak sync output with 6.0 MHz bandwidth and 13 dB gain.

Rated for full input for the VHF-TV band and for other service to 400 MHz, the 8891 can be readily circuited for these frequencies. The terminals are coaxial for operation in the TEM<sub>00</sub> mode and the radiator location avoids restricting the resonant cavity circuits in UHF operation. The 8891 assures high gain-bandwidth products for the full VHF-TV band. In addition, it is well suited for other applications such as single sideband, CW or pulsed RF and modulator service.

This data sheet gives application information unique to the BURLE 8891. General information covering installation and operation of this tube type is given in the "Application Guide for BURLE Power Tubes," TP-105. Close attention to the instructions contained therein will assure longer tube life, safer operation, less equipment downtime, and fewer tube handling accidents.

### General Data

#### Electrical

Filamentary Cathode, Thoriated-Tungsten Mesh Type

|  |      |         |
|--|------|---------|
| Voltage <sup>1</sup> (AC or DC).....                 | 9.5  | typ. V  |
|  | 10.0 | max. V  |
| Current  |      |         |
| Typical value at 9.5 V.....                          | 147  | A       |
| Maximum value for starting<br>even momentarily.....  | 300  | A       |
| Cold resistance.....                                 | 0.01 | ohm     |
| Minimum heating time.....                            | 15   | s       |
| Mu Factor <sup>2</sup> (Grid No.2 to Grid No-1)..... | 12.5 |         |
| Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:                  |      |         |
| Grid No.1 to plate <sup>3</sup> .....                | 0.4  | max. pF |
| Grid No.1 to filament.....                           | 100  | pF      |
| Plate to filament <sup>3, 4</sup> .....              | 0.15 | max. pF |
| Grid No.1 to grid No.2.....                          | 85   | pF      |
| Grid No.2 to plate.....                              | 20   | pF      |
| Grid No.2 to filament <sup>4</sup> .....             | 4.0  | max. pF |



## General Data (Cont'd)

### Mechanical

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Operating Position..... | Vertical, Either End Up  |
| Overall Length.....     | 180.3 mm (7.100 in) max. |
| Greatest Diameter.....  | 210.4 mm (8.285 in) max. |
| Radiator.....           | Integral Part of Tube    |
| Weight (Approx.).....   | 10.0 kg (22 lbs)         |

### Thermal

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Seal Temperature <sup>5</sup> .....                              | 250 max. °C. |
| (Plate, grid No.2, grid No.1,<br>cathode-filament, and filament) |              |
| Plate Core Temperature <sup>5</sup> .....                        | 250 max. °C  |

### RF Power Amplifier

#### Class B Television Service<sup>6, 10</sup>

Synchronizing level conditions per tube unless otherwise specified.

#### Maximum CCS Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values

|   |            |   |
|---|------------|---|
| DC Plate Voltage <sup>6</sup> .....     | 9,000      | V |
| DC Grid-No.2 Voltage <sup>6</sup> ..... | 2,000      | V |
| DC Grid-No.1 Voltage <sup>6</sup> ..... | -600       | V |
| DC Plate Current.....                   | 6.0        | A |
| Grid No.2 Input.....                    | 450        | W |
| Plate Dissipation.....                  | See Note 8 |   |

#### Calculated CCS Operation

In a cathode-drive circuit at 216 MHz and a bandwidth of 6.0 MHz<sup>7</sup>.

|  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| DC Plate Voltage.....                    | 6,580 | V    |
| DC Grid-No.2 Voltage.....                | 1,000 | V    |
| DC Grid-No.1 Voltage.....                | -115  | V    |
| Zero Signal DC Plate Current.....        | 1.0   | A    |
| Effective RF Load Resistance.....        | 660   | ohms |
| DC Plate Current:                        |       |      |
| Synchronizing level.....                 | 4.82  | A    |
| Blanking level.....                      | 3.68  | A    |
| DC Grid-No.2 Current:                    |       |      |
| Synchronizing level.....                 | 137   | mA   |
| Blanking level.....                      | 33    | mA   |
| DC Grid-No.1 Current:                    |       |      |
| Synchronizing level.....                 | 437   | mA   |
| Blanking level.....                      | 131   | mA   |
| Input Circuit Efficiency (Approx.).....  | 92.5  | %    |
| Driver Power Output:                     |       |      |
| Synchronizing level.....                 | 865   | W    |
| Blanking level.....                      | 504   | W    |
| Output Circuit Efficiency (Approx.)..... | 92.5  | %    |
| Useful Power Output:                     |       |      |
| Synchronizing level.....                 | 18.8  | kW   |
| Blanking level.....                      | 10.6  | kW   |

### Linear RF Power Amplifier<sup>6,10</sup>

#### Single-Sideband Suppressed-Carrier Service

Peak envelope conditions for a signal having a minimum peak-to-average power ratio of 2.

#### Maximum CCS Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values

|   |        |    |
|---|--------|----|
| <b>Up to 400 MHz</b>                      |        |    |
| DC Plate Voltage <sup>6</sup> .....       | 10,000 | V  |
| DC Grid-No.2 Voltage <sup>6</sup> .....   | 2,000  | V  |
| DC Plate Current at Peak of Envelope..... | 6.0    | A  |
| DC Grid-No.1 Current.....                 | 500    | mA |
| Grid-No.2 Input.....                      | 450    | W  |
| Plate Dissipation.....                    | 15     | kW |

### Maximum Circuit Values

Grid-No.1 Circuit Resistance Under Any Condition:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| With fixed bias.....                        | 5,000 ohms      |
| With fixed bias (In Class AB, operation)... | 25,000 ohms     |
| With cathode bias.....                      | Not recommended |
| Grid-No.2 Circuit Impedance.....            | See Note 6      |
| Plate Circuit Impedance.....                | See Note 6      |

### Linear RF Power Amplifier<sup>6,10</sup>

#### Class AB or Class B Telephony

Carrier conditions for use with a maximum modulation factor of 1.0.

#### Maximum CCS Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values

|   |            |   |
|---|------------|---|
| DC Plate Voltage <sup>6</sup> .....     | 10,000     | V |
| DC Grid-No.2 Voltage <sup>6</sup> ..... | 2,000      | V |
| DC Plate Current.....                   | 3.0        | A |
| Grid-No.2 Input.....                    | 300        | W |
| Plate Dissipation.....                  | See Note 8 |   |

#### Calculated CCS Operation

In a cathode drive circuit at 400 MHz.

|  |       |    |
|--|-------|----|
| DC Plate Voltage.....                    | 8,000 | V  |
| DC Grid-No.2 Voltage.....                | 1,500 | V  |
| DC Grid-No.1 Voltage <sup>11</sup> ..... | -235  | V  |
| DC Plate Current.....                    | 2.47  | A  |
| DC Grid-No.1 Current.....                | 0     | mA |
| DC Grid-No.2 Current.....                | 24    | mA |
| Driver Power Output.....                 | 500   | W  |
| Output Circuit Efficiency (Approx.)..... | 80    | %  |
| Useful Power Output.....                 | 5,000 | W  |

### Forced-Air Cooling

Air Flow:

Through Radiator - Adequate air flow to limit the plate-core temperature to 250 °C should be delivered by a blower through the radiator before and during the application of filament, plate, grid-No.2, and grid-No.1 voltages.

For typical operation, the required air flow is as follows:

| Plate<br>Dissipation<br>Kilowatts | Air<br>Flow<br>CFM | Pressure<br>Drop<br>Inches H <sub>2</sub> O |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 12.5                              | 350                | 1.75  |
| 15.0                              | 425                | 2.50  |
| 17.5                              | 550                | 3.50  |

To Plate, Grid No. 2, Grid No.1, Cathode-Filament, and Filament Terminals - A sufficient quantity of air should be allowed to flow past each of these terminals so that its temperature does not exceed the specified maximum value of 250 °C.

During Standby Operation -Cooling air is required when only filament voltage is applied to the tube.

During Shutdown Operation - Air flow should continue for a few minutes after all electrode power is removed.

For further information on forced-air cooling, see TP-105.

1. Measured at the tube terminals. The filament may be subjected to RF heating as the frequency of operation is increased. It is recommended that the filament power be regulated at the lowest value that will give stable performance. For those applications where hum is a critical consideration, DC filament operation or hum bucking circuits are recommended.
2. For plate voltage = 2000 V, grid No.2 voltage = 1250 V, and plate current = 15 A.

3. With external flat metal shield 200 mm (8") in diameter having a center hole 76 mm (3") in diameter. Shield is located in plane of the grid-No.2 terminal, perpendicular to the tube axis, and is connected to grid No.2.
4. With external flat metal shield 200 mm (8") in diameter having a center hole 60 mm (2-3/8") in diameter. Shield is located in plane on the grid No.1 terminal, perpendicular to the tube axis, and is connected to grid No.1.
5. See Dimensional Outline for Temperature Measurement Points.
6. See TP-105.
7. The bandwidth of 6.0 MHz is calculated at the -1.0 dB power points of a double tuned output circuit using two times the tube capacity and a damping factor of  $\sqrt{1.5}$ .
8. Permitted plate dissipation is a function of cooling. For specific ratings see Forced Air Cooling information in this Data Sheet.
9. Driver power output represents circuit losses and is the actual power measured at the input to the grid-No.1 circuit. The actual power required depends on the operating frequency and the circuit used. The tube driving power is approximately zero watts.
10. The maximum voltage and air flow rates must be modified to obtain adequate holdoff voltage and cooling at temperatures in excess of 35 °C and altitudes above 7000 feet.
11. Obtained from a fixed supply with an internal impedance of 695 ohms to provide necessary increase in bias at crest of modulating signal.

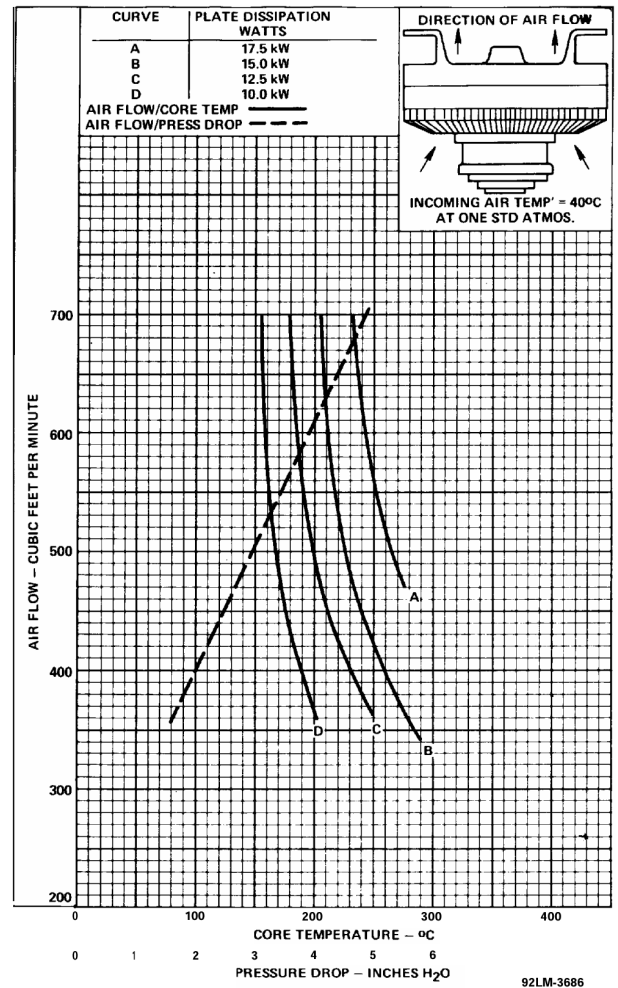


Figure 1 - Air Flow Characteristics

**Warning - Personal Safety Hazards**

**Electrical Shock** - Operating voltages applied to this device present a shock hazard.

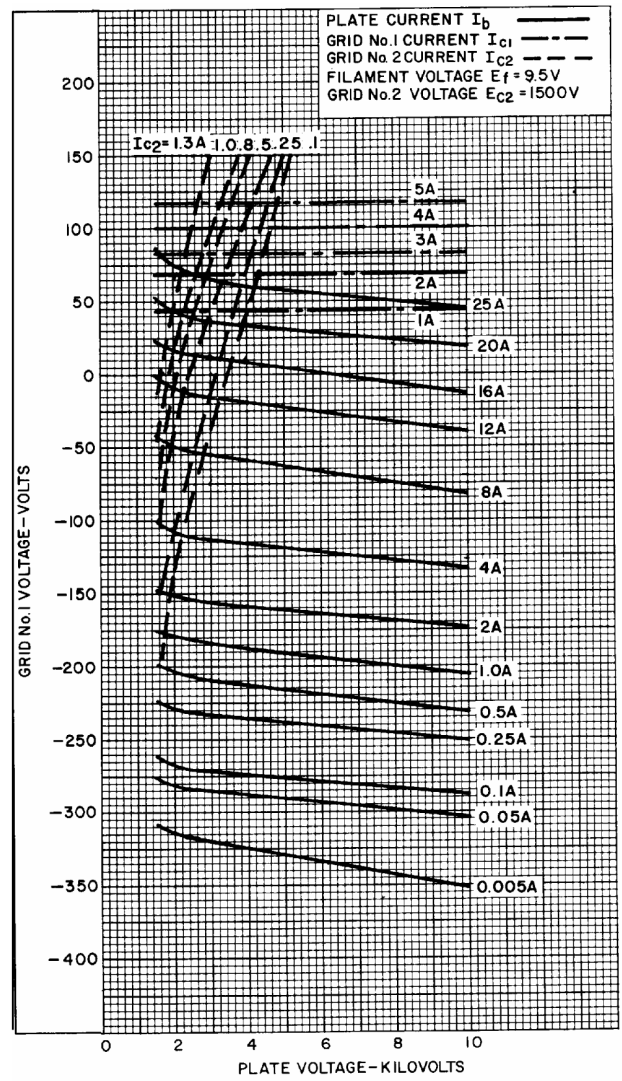


Figure 2 - Typical Constant Current Characteristics

Figure 3 - Typical Constant Current Characteristics





