

## **PULSED SERVICE** GROUNDED-GRID OPERATION

**FORCED-AIR COOLED** METAL AND CERAMIC

### INTEGRAL RADIATOR

The GL-7399 is a small-size, fourelectrode transmitting tube especially designed for pulsed-amplifier or -oscillator service at L-band frequencies. This tetrode is particularly well suited for use in airborne or ground-based radar equip-

The tube is capable of providing useful output at frequencies up to approximately 1500 megacycles.

Features of the GL-7399 include long

life and reliability, long pulse width, high peak power and high gain, broad-banding capability, and resistance to shock and vibration.

These together with such design factors as an oxide-coated cathode, coaxial elements, and metal-ceramic construction make the tube well adapted to application in modern systems where performance and reliability are important.

Electrical	Thermal				
Mini- Maxi- mum Bogoy mum	Cooling— Forced Air‡				
Heater Voltage 6.0 6.3 6.8 Volts	Radiator§				
Heater Current 5.6 Amperes	Plate Dissipation				
Amplification	temperature				
I <sub>b</sub> = 200 Milliamperes DC Cathode Heating Time 1 Minute Direct Interelectrode Capaci-	Static Pressure, anode at room temperature \( \begin{align*} \cdot 0.60 & 0.30 & 0.10 & \ext{Inches-Water} \\ \text{Radiator Hub Temperature} \( \begin{align*} \cdot \cdot \cdot 0.30 & 0.10 & \ext{Max C} \\ \ext{Max C} \end{align*}				
tances*  Cathode to Plate†	Seals Screen and Control Grid, approximate				
Mechanical	proximate				
Mounting Position—Any Net Weight	Ceramic Temperature at any Point				
MAXIMUM RATINGS AT 500 MEGACYCLES Radio-Frequency Power Amplifier—Plate and Screen Grid Pulsed					

DC Plate Voltage, during pulse10	Kilovolts	DC Grid-No. 1 Voltage, not pulsed175	Volts
DC Plate Current, during pulse10	Amperes	DC Grid-No. 1 Current, during pulse2.5	Amperes
DC Screen Voltage, during pulse2000	Volts	Pulse Width ♥♦15	Microseconds
DC Screen Input	Watts	Duty Factor ♥φ	
Plate Dissipation	Watts		

# TYPICAL OPERATION AT 500 MEGACYCLES

### Class B, Grounded-Grid Service

DC Plate Voltage, during pulse9 DC Grid-No. 2 Voltage, during pulse1400		DC Grid-No. 1 Current, during pulse1.1 DC Grid-No. 2 Current, during pulse0.47	
DC Grid-No. 1 Voltage, not pulsed125 Peak RF Plate Voltage	Volts	Driving Power at Tube, during pulse 2.6 Power Output, during pulse	Kilowatts
Peak RF Grid Voltage	Volts	Pulse Width	
DC Plate Current, during pulse9.2	Amperes	Duty Factorφ.,0.001	

Control grid connected directly to screen grid.

φ Maximum ratio of on time to elapsed time during any one millisecond period.



Complete external shielding between cathode and plate.

Forced air cooling should be applied during the application of any voltages.

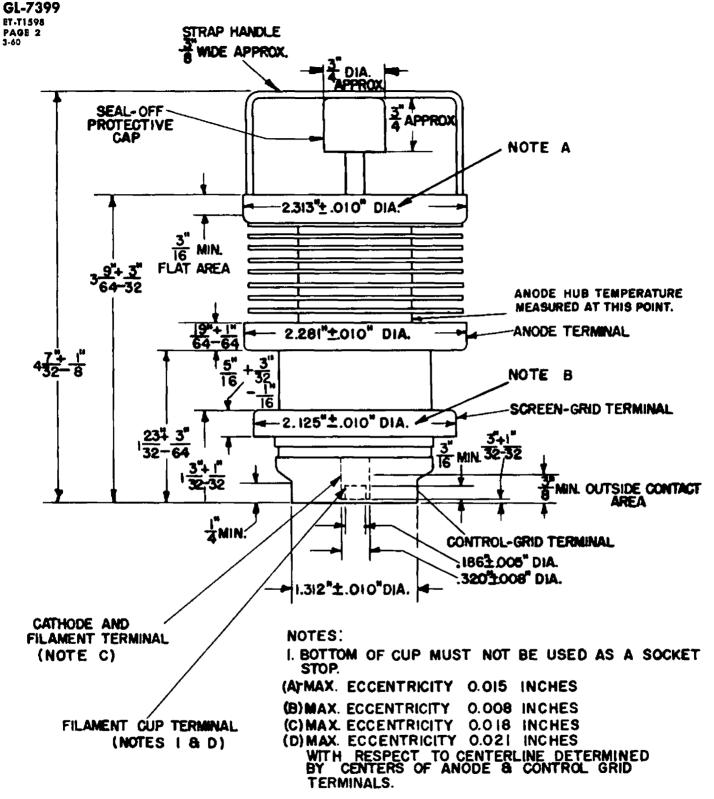
Provision must be made for unobstructed passage of cooling air between radiator fins, and the anode terminal and adjacent fins. With anode temperature at 180 C a 10-percent increase in back pressure occurs for the specified air flow.

<sup>▲</sup> Measured at the base of the fin adjacent to the plate terminal. See outline drawing on page 2.

Maximum average value.

For applications that require longer pulses or higher duty refer to the tube manufacturer for recommendations.

Pulse duration measured between points at 70 percent of peak value. The peak value is defined as the maximum value of a smooth curve through the average of the fluctuations over the top portion of the pulse.



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**ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION** 

GENERAL ELECTRIC

3-8-60