



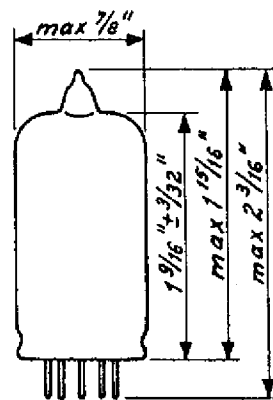
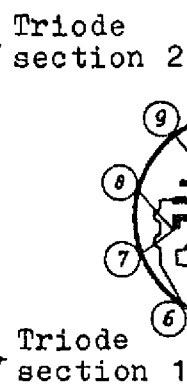
DOUBLE TRIODE particularly designed for use as R.F. cas-  
 code amplifier in tuners for television receivers up to  
 220 Mc

PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Cathode	Coated unipotential
Base	Small button Noval 9-pin
Bulb	T6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum diameter	$\frac{7}{8}$ "
Maximum overall length	$2 \frac{3}{16}$ "
Maximum seated height	$1 \frac{15}{16}$ "
Bulb length excluding tip	$1 \frac{9}{16}$ " $\pm$ $\frac{3}{32}$ "
Mounting position	Any

BASING CONNECTIONS- JETEC basing designation 9DD

- Pin 1 - Cathode
- Pin 2 - Grid and internal shield
- Pin 3 - Plate
- Pin 4 - Heater
- Pin 5 - Heater
- Pin 6 - Grid
- Pin 7 - Cathode input lead
- Pin 8 - Cathode output lead
- Pin 9 - Plate



In a cascode amplifier the triode section No.1 should be used as the grounded cathode amplifier and triode section No.2 as the grounded grid amplifier.

GENERAL ELECTRICAL DATA

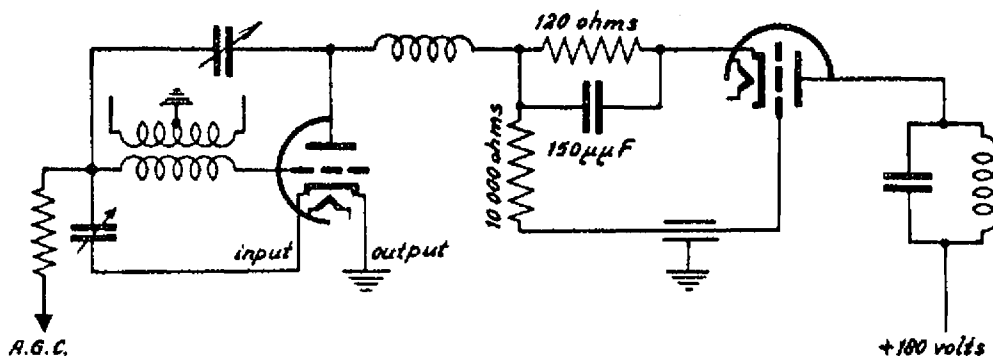
Heater voltage	7 volts
Heater current	0.3 amp



## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (each section)

Plate voltage	90 volts
Grid bias	-1.5 volts
Plate current	12 mamps
Transconductance	6000 micromhos
Amplification factor	24

## OPERATING CONDITIONS

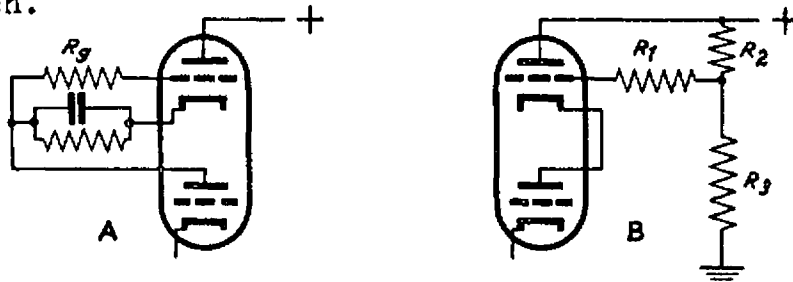


Noise figure (bandwidth of input circuit  
7-8 Mc) 6.5

Input conductance at 200 Mc 250 micromhos

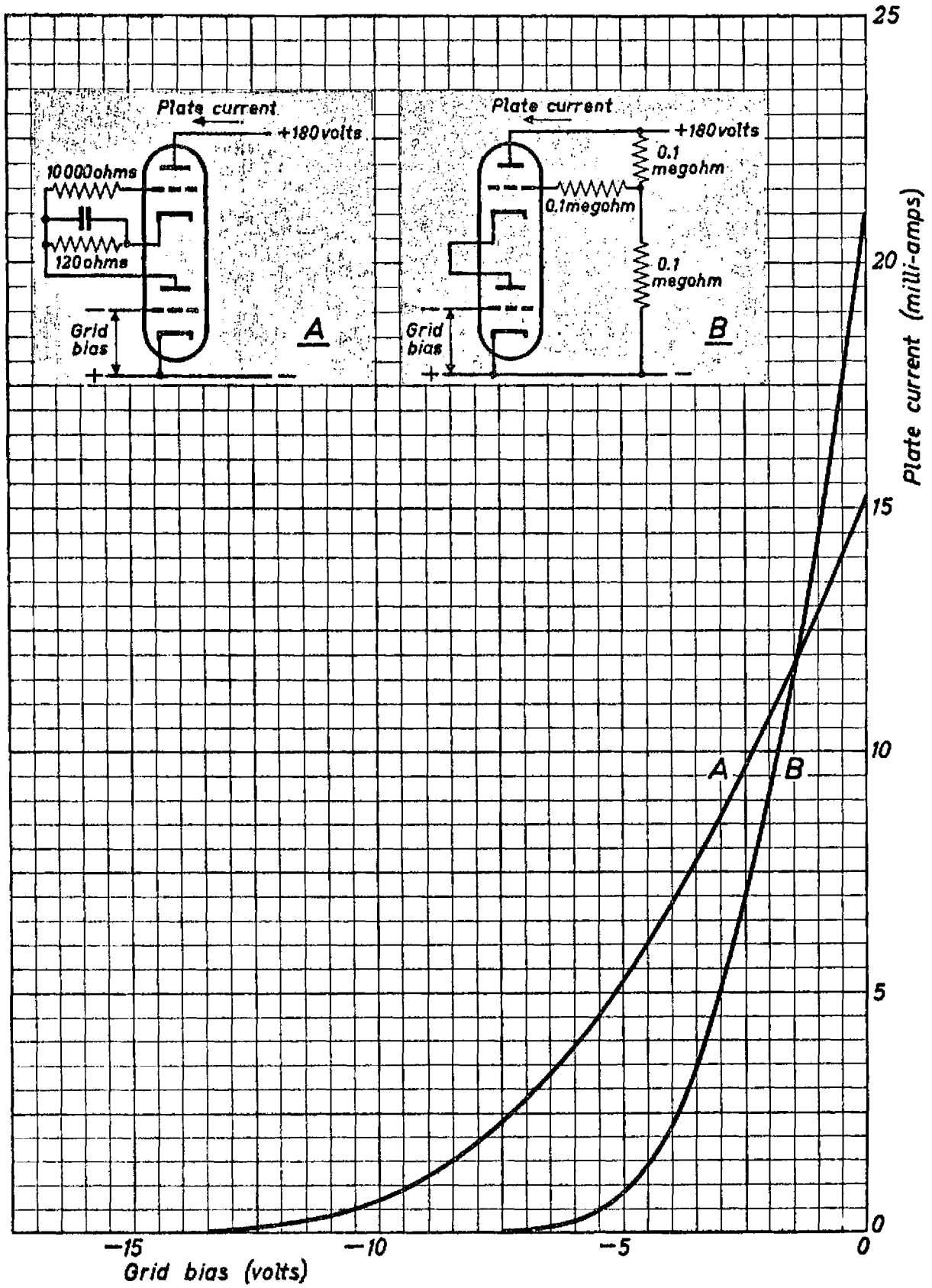
These values of the noise figure and the input conductance are valid in the case that the cathode input lead is connected to the input circuit and the cathode output lead to the chassis. A noise figure of about 5 can be obtained in the case that the two cathode leads are connected in parallel. The value of the input conductance at 200 Mc, however, will then increase to about 700 micromhos

The grid bias of the grounded grid section can be achieved by means of a decoupled cathode resistor, a typical value of which is 120 ohms (fig.A), or by means of a potentiometer (fig.B). Typical values of  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are 0.1 MΩ each.

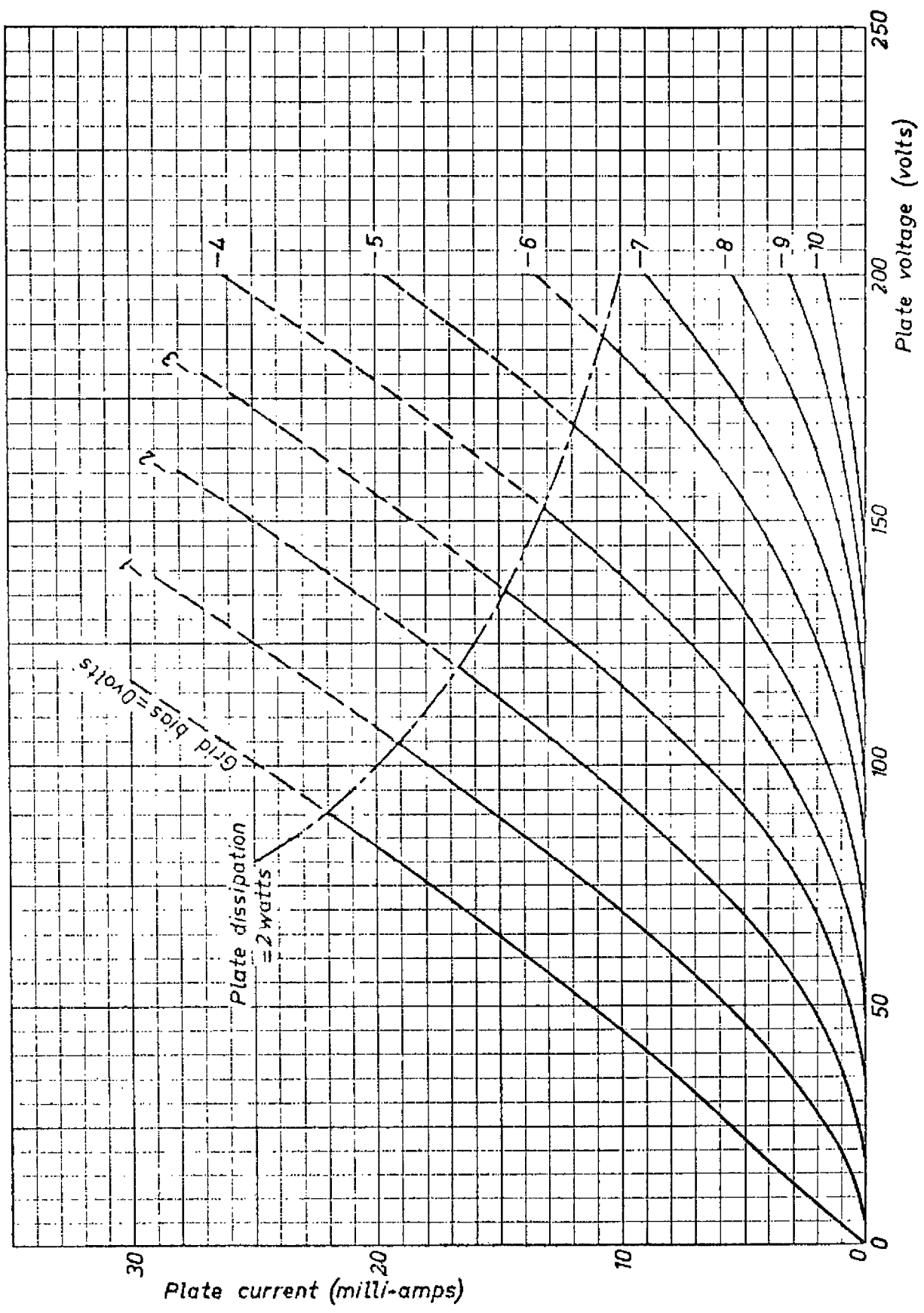


\*) If the grid leak of section 2 is connected according to fig.A, the maximum value of the grid leak is 20 000 ohms. In the case of circuit B the maximum value of  $R_1 + \frac{R_2 \times R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = 0.5$  megohm.

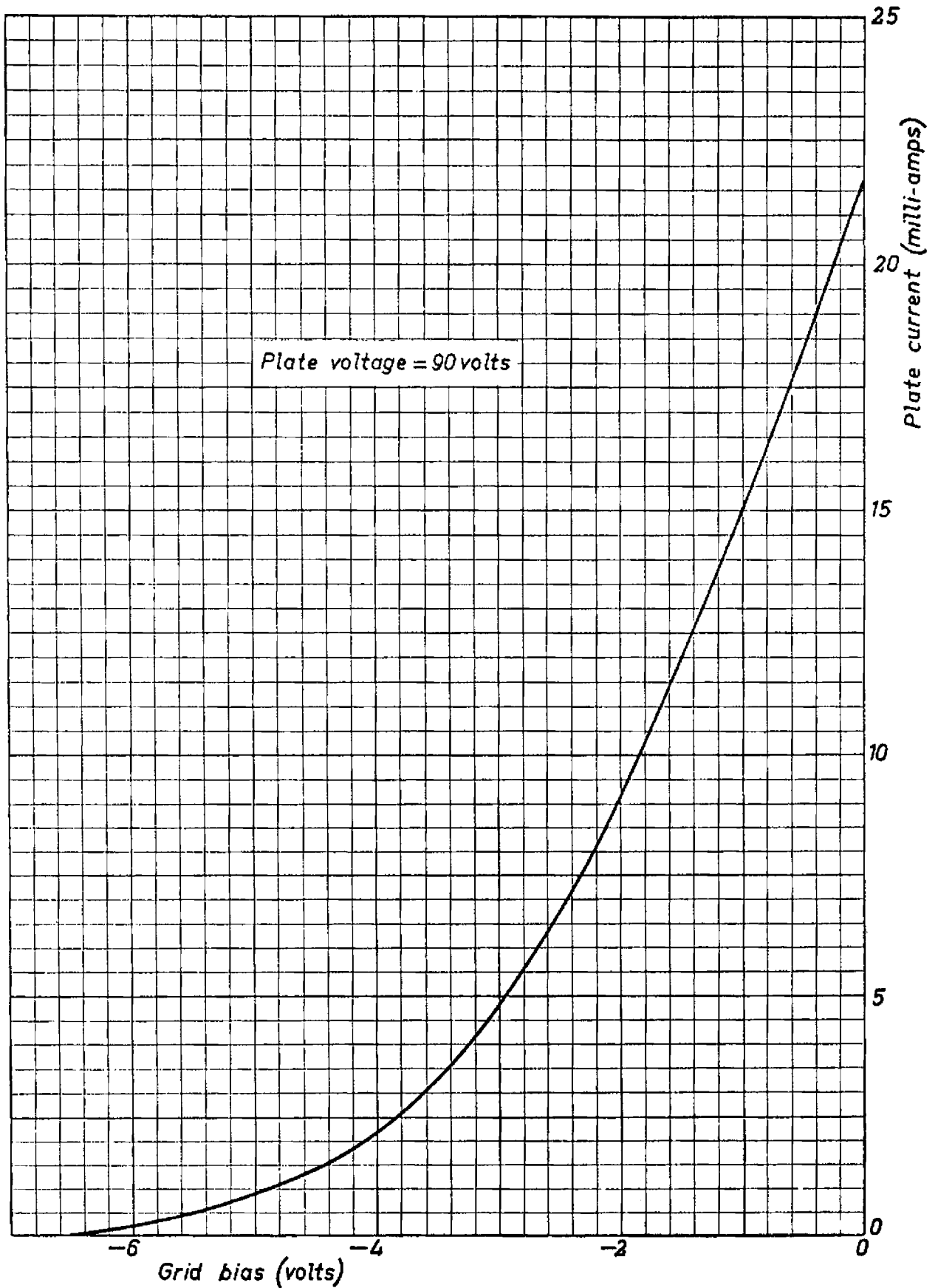
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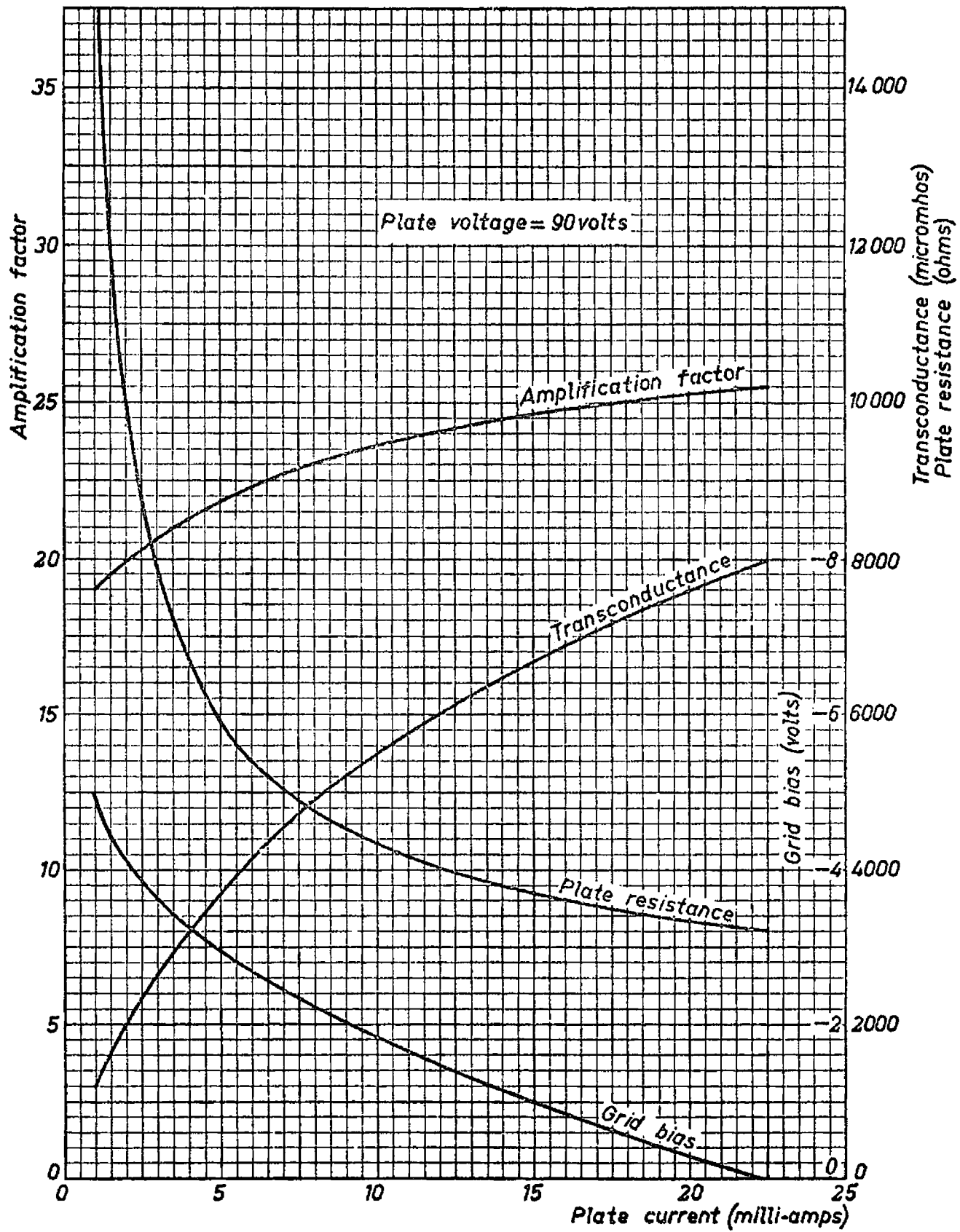
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