

$$R_k = R_k' + R_T$$

$$R_k = 10680\Omega$$

$$I = V/R_k \quad V = 290 \text{ (Point 1)}$$

$$I = 290/10680$$

$$I = 0.027 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{pk} = 290V - (5\text{ma})(10680)$$

$$V_{pk} = 290 - 53 = 237V \text{ (Point 2)}$$

Pick two grid voltages so that the r_p line developed will cross the DC Load Line

$$A(\text{Gain}) = \frac{\mu R_k}{(\mu + 1)R_k + r_p}$$

$$\mu = 17.7$$

$$r_p = 7.5K$$

$$= \frac{(17.7)(10680)}{(18.7)(10680) + 7.5K}$$

$$= \frac{189,036}{207,216}$$

$$I_p = \frac{-6V}{680} = 0.09 \text{ ma}$$

$$I_p = \frac{-8V}{680} = 0.012 \text{ ma.}$$

Intersection yields:

185V @ 0.0098 mA
Grid voltage @ -6.2V ✓

$$V_{EK, Q} = 0.0098 \times 680 = -6.7V$$

$$V_{PK, Q} = 290 - (0.0098 \times 10680) = 185V$$

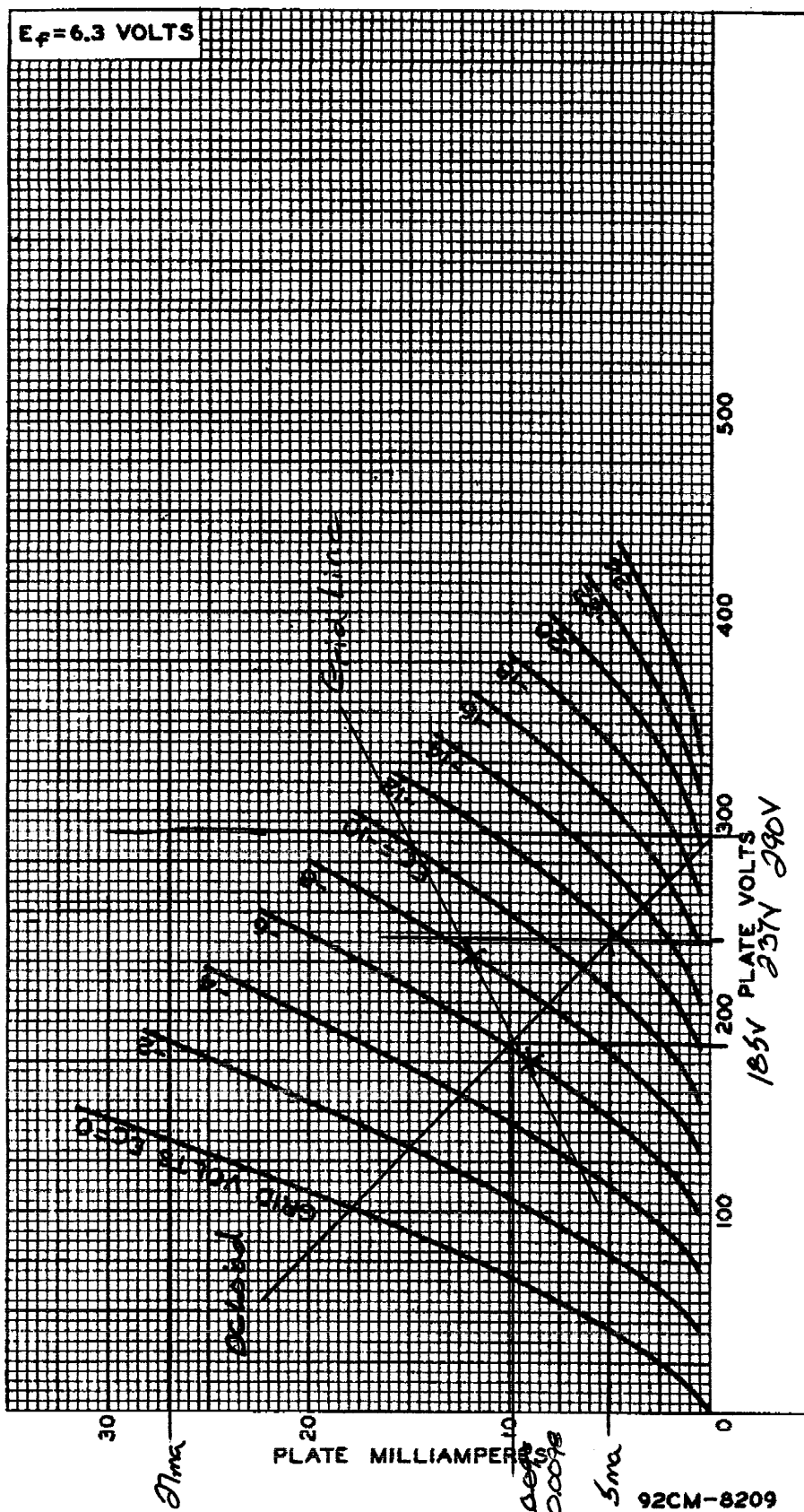
$$r_{(out)} = \frac{r_p}{\mu + 1} \parallel R_k$$

$$= \frac{7500}{18.7} \parallel 10,680$$

$$= 401 \parallel 10,680 = 390\Omega$$

6AN8-A

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS Triode Unit



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Electron Tube Division
Harrison, N. J.

DATA 2
1-61

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AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS Triode Unit

