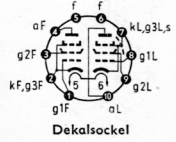


# PFL200 / EFL200 Double Pentode Macro Model

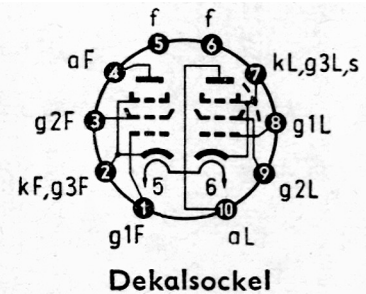
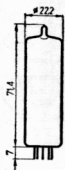
Double Pentode for TV use as IF and video processing.

Typ und Anwendung	Heizung	Betriebs-Richtwerte	Grenzwerte
Schaltung und Abmessungen	statische Werte		
<b>PFL 200</b> <b>Pentode — Endpentode</b> Endpentode für Video-Endstufen, Pentode für getastete Schwundregelung, Synchronisationsabtrennung sowie Ton-ZF-Verstärkung.	$I_f = 300$ mA $U_f \text{ ca. } 17$ V Endpentode (L) $U_a = 170$ V $U_{g2} = 170$ V $U_{g1} = -2,6$ V $I_a = 30$ mA $I_{g2} = 7,2$ mA $S = 21$ mA/V $R_i = 33$ k $\Omega$ $\mu = 35$	Endpentode (L) als Video-Endröhre $U_b = 220$ V $R_v = 560$ $\Omega$ $R_a = 2$ k $\Omega$ $R_{g2} = 1$ k $\Omega$ $R_k = 6,8$ $\Omega$ $U_{in \text{ ss}^1} = (-0,4 \dots -3) + (-3 \dots -4)$ V $U_{out \text{ ss}} = 80 + 20$ V $I_k (U_{in} = 0) = 85^2$ mA	Endpentode (L) $U_{aL \text{ max}} = 550$ V $U_{a \text{ max}} = 250$ V $N_a \text{ max} = 5$ W $U_{g2L \text{ max}} = 550$ V $U_{g2 \text{ max}} = 250$ V $N_{g2 \text{ max}} = 2,5^2$ W $I_k \text{ max} = 60^2$ mA $R_{g1 \text{ max}} = 0,5$ M $\Omega$ $U_f/k \text{ max} = 200$ V $R_f/k \text{ max} = 20$ k $\Omega$
1) Eingangswechselspannung (Spitze/Spitze), Momentanwerte der Gitterspannung für Bildinhalt und Synchronimpuls. 2) Bei fehlendem Eingangssignal darf während max. 1 Stunde $N_{g2}$ auf max. 3,2 W und $I_k$ auf max. 85 mA ansteigen.			



PFL200 Tungstram, Hungary  
 Type PFL200 was first introduced in 1964.

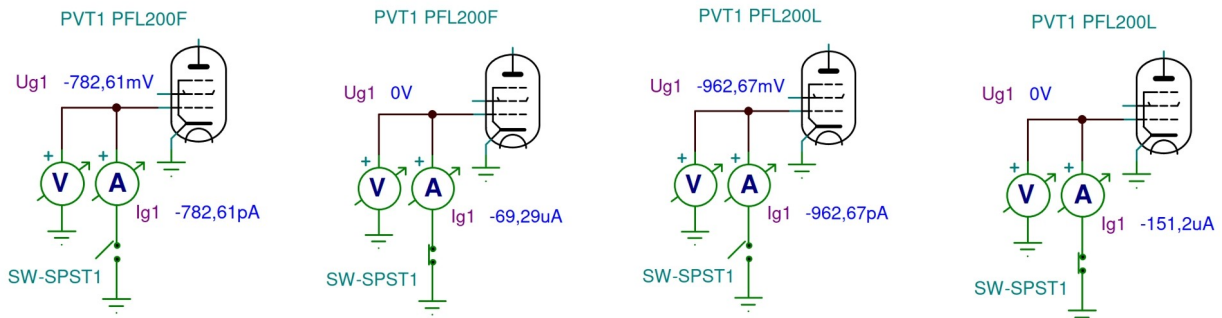
Pentode (F)	Kapazitäten	Pentode (F)
$U_a = 150$ V $U_{g2} = 150$ V $U_{g1} = -2,1$ V $I_a = 10$ mA $I_{g2} = 3$ mA $S = 8,5$ mA/V $R_i = 150$ k $\Omega$ $\mu = 36$	Endpentode (L) $C_{g1(a)} = 13$ pF $C_{a(g1)} = 7$ pF $C_{ag} = 0,1$ pF Pentode (F) $C_{g1(a)} = 10$ pF $C_{a(g1)} = 10,5$ pF $C_{ag} = 0,14$ pF $C_{g1f} < 0,15$ pF zwischen Pentode und Endpentode $C_{aFaL} < 0,150$ pF $C_{g1Fg1L} < 0,01$ pF $C_{aFg1L} < 0,005$ pF $C_{aLg1F} < 0,10$ pF	$U_{aL \text{ max}} \pm 550$ V $U_{a \text{ max}} \pm 250$ V $N_a \text{ max} = 1,5$ W $U_{g2L \text{ max}} = 550$ V $U_{g2 \text{ max}} = 250$ V $N_{g2 \text{ max}} = 0,5$ W $I_k \text{ max} = 15$ mA $R_{g1 \text{ max}} = 1$ M $\Omega$ $R_f/k \text{ max} = 200$ V $R_f/k \text{ max} = 20^2$ k $\Omega$
3) Max. 50 k $\Omega$ in Schaltungen für getastete Schwundregelung.		



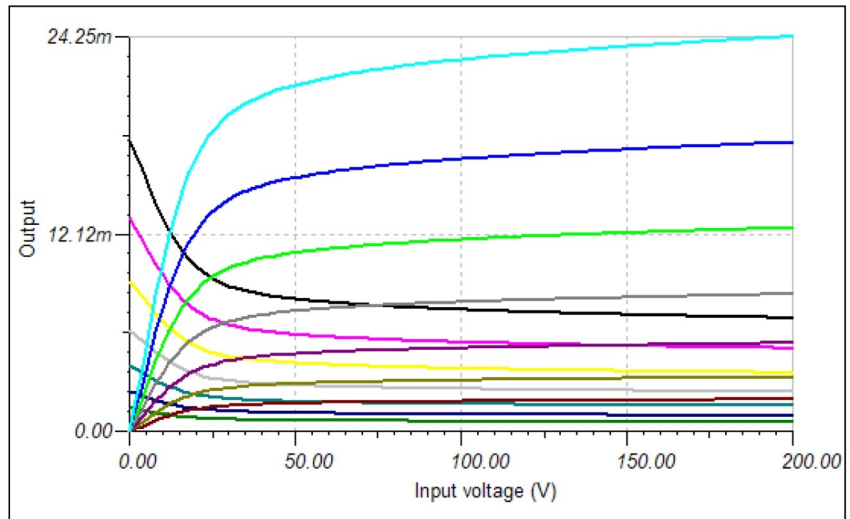
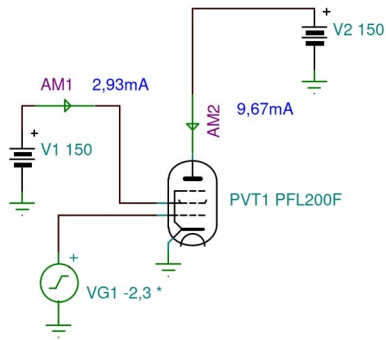
## RFT Empfängerröhren 1966

The 'F' is a low power amplifier type, and the second ('L') is an output pentode (5 W).

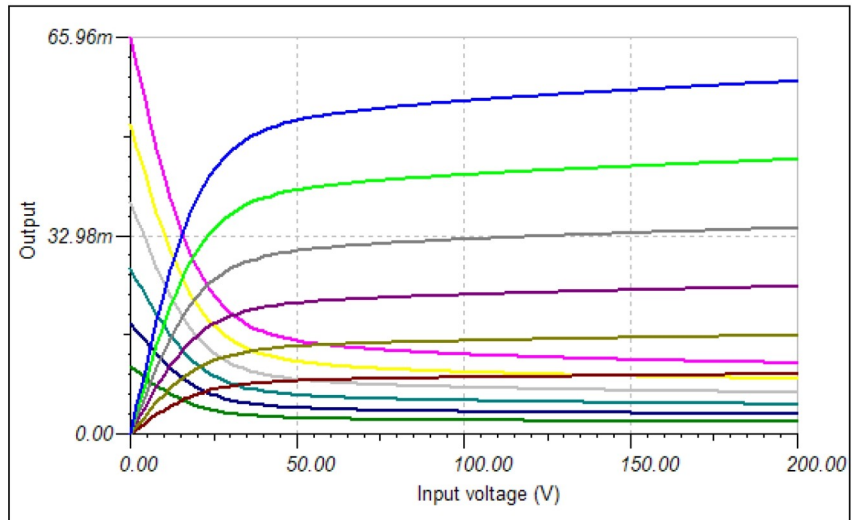
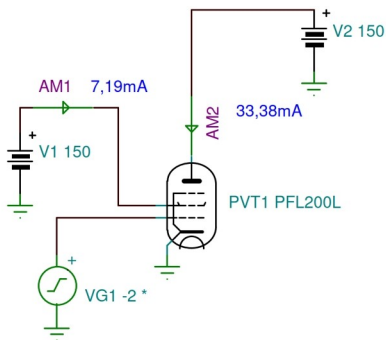
## Gate Diode Splash Currents



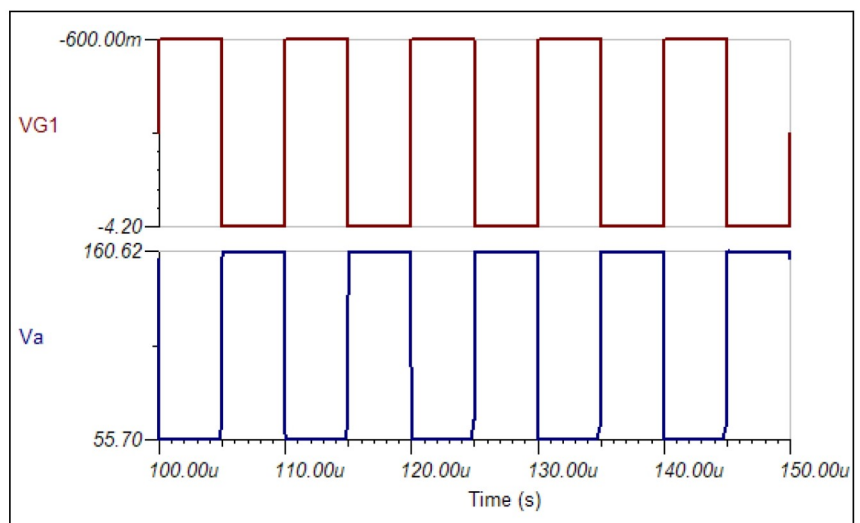
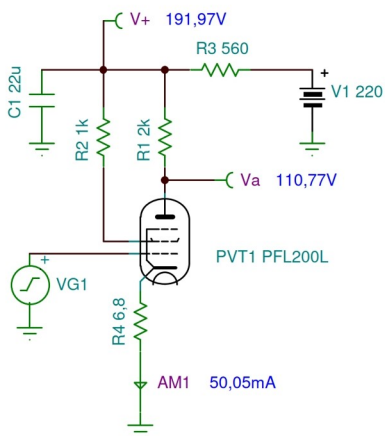
## DC Characteristics



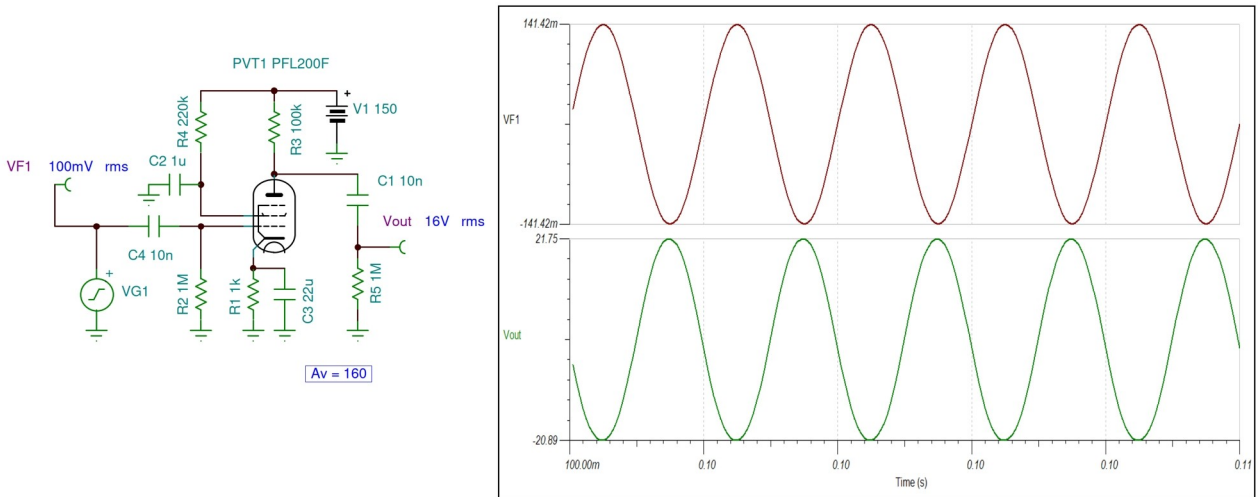
## Ia & Ig2 vs V2 (Ug1=-1 to -3.5 V)



The PFL200 ('L') can provide adequate current to produce a composite video output voltage of 100 V peak-to-peak across an anode load as low as 2kΩ.



### PFL200 ('F') Audio Amplifier



### PFL200 ('L') Pentode Class A Audio Power Amplifier

