
Subject: Re: PP 845 (little theoretycal ramblings:-))
Posted by [Damir](#) on Wed, 20 Apr 2005 21:05:32 GMT
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With OP 800V/-120V, $I_a=60\text{mA}$ (60mA_p or $42,4\text{mA}_{rms}$ max. AC current "swing") and that limits PP A-class to about $P_{aa} = I_a^2 * R_{aa} = 0,04242^2 * 10000 = 18\text{W}$. And yes, we must "limit" our "input swing" to less than 80V_p per output tube if we want to stay in A-class, let's say 54V_{rms} per tube, then every tube "produce" AC anode voltage: $U_a = \mu * U_{gk} / (1 + r_p / R_a) = 5,3 * 54 / (1 + 1700 / 5000) = 213,5\text{V}_{rms}$. And we have $2 * 213,5 = 427\text{V}_{rms}$ across primary, and $P_{aa} = U_{aa}^2 / R_{aa} = 18,2\text{W}$. Actually, my little formula gives $R_a = U_{gk} * \mu / I_a - r_p = 120 * 5,3 / 0,06 - 1700 = 8,9\text{k}\Omega$ in SE, or $R_{aa} = 2 * R_a = 17,8\text{k}\Omega$. Quick graphical load-line analysis gives about $9,3\text{k}\Omega$ per tube in SE, or about $R_{aa} = 2 * R_a = 18,6\text{k}\Omega$ in PP A class. Then, with $R_{aa} = 18\text{k}\Omega$ we have about $P_{aa} = 32\text{W}$ in "pure" A-class. Of course, $R_{aa} = 18\text{k}\Omega$ OPT is somewhat "impractical", haha... ("Lundahl" model LL1688 has $R_{aa} = 20,5\text{k}\Omega$). IMO - it's hard to get more than 18-20W in A-class with 10k a-a OPT...but class AB1 on peaks are not a great sin I suppose?
