INTRODUCTION

This document supplements the PSpice model 6BQ5.INC, and provides some background operation to the operation of the model along with details of functionality modelled or not modelled as the case may be.

Whilst every care has been taken to duplicate the functionality of the modelled device as described here, it should be stressed that modelling is not a substitution for breadboarding or other prototyping methods.

No warranty of any kind is provided for this model, and no liability is assumed for any damage or loss arising out of the use of this model, or application of the results of this model. All trademarks acknowledged. The model is copyright ©1997-2003 Duncan Amplification, and is made available for educational or non-profit use.

MODELLED FUNCTIONS

Inter-electrode capacitance, screen current, grid current to a limited degree. The grid current is an approximation, and does not take into account grid current rise at low values of Va and Vg2.

FUNCTIONS NOT MODELLED

A heater model is not implemented at this stage. Grid 3 is not modelled - it is assumed to be connected to the same potential as the cathode.
MODEL PERFORMANCE

Figure 1: Anode current

Figure 1 above shows anode current against swept anode voltage for a range of grid voltages between -14V and 0V in steps of 2V. Screen voltage in this instance is 300V.

The next diagram shows screen current overlaid on the same chart.

Figure 2: Anode and screen current together
As can be clearly seen, the screen current rises sharply Va is reduced.

MODEL DESCRIPTION

The following describes the various components of the model and their interaction:

Eat is the arctangent calculation which causes the fall off in emission at lower anode voltages.

Egs is the emission contribution from the grid and screen, g₁ and g₂.

Egs² is Egs after raising to the power of 3/2 and factored by a constant so that it may be turned directly into a current value.

Ecath is the cathode current value. This is the current between anode and cathode, although some of this may be diverted by the screen grid. Basically consists of Egs² multiplied by Eat.

Ga is the actual cathode current. Synonymous with Ecath.

Escrn is the screen current value.

Gs is the actual screen current. Synonymous with Escrn.

Gg is the grid current value. This is an approximation at present, and will be improved as more information becomes available.

ALTERING THE MODEL FOR OTHER SIMULATORS

It may be necessary to use the model with other simulators, such as Berkeley SPICE 3f4, in which case some of the PSpice specific items will need to be altered.

The PSpice LIMIT{a,b,c} statement can, in instances where b is zero, be replaced by the SPICE 3f4 statement URAMP(a). Where LIMIT{a,b,c} is used, with b=0 and c=variable, the SPICE 3f4 statement U(a/c)*c can be used.

Duncan Munro
12th May 1997

Web page:  http://www.duncanamps.com/
Forum:    http://forum.duncanamps.com/
Email:    postmaster@duncanamps.com
PSpice Model

MODEL LISTING

* PSpice Subcircuit for 6BQ5/EL84 output pentode
* Supported: screen current and interelectrode capacitances, also grid
current to a limited degree.
* Unsupported: Heater model.
* Note that the grid current is guesswork on my part in the absence
of any data...
* D.Munro - 12/05/97
* 12/05/97 Initial model.
*
* Pins   A  Anode
*        S  Screen
*        G  Grid
*        K  Cathode
*
.SUBCKT 6BQ5 A S G K
*
* Calculate contribution to cathode current
*
Eat at 0 VALUE={0.636*ATAN(V(A,K)/15)}
Egs gs 0 VALUE={LIMIT{V(S,K)/19+V(G,K)+V(A,K)/400,0,1E6}}
Egs2 gs2 0 VALUE={PWRS(V(gs),1.5)}
Ecath cc 0 VALUE={V(gs2)*V(at)}
*
* Calculate anode current
*
Ga A K VALUE={3.2E-3*V(cc)}
*
* Calculate screen current
*
Escrn sc 0 VALUE={V(gs2)*(1.1-V(at))}
Gs S K VALUE={2.0E-3*V(sc)}
*
* Grid current (approximation - does not model low va/vs)
*
Gg G K VALUE={PWR(LIMIT{V(G,K)+1,0,1E6},1.5)*50E-6}
*
* Capacitances
*
Cg1 G K 10.8p
Cak A K 6.5p
Cgla G A 0.5p
.
.ENDS