AD 402 061

DEFENSE DOCUMENTATION CENTER

FOR

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

CAMERON STATION, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

UNCLASSIFIED

402061

44344

STEP 9.4231 (5) 17 511

S/142/62/005/006/006/011
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Rapoport, G.N. and Zhurakhovskiy, V.A.

TITLE: Theory of phasochronous devices of type "O" with helical electron beams

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 6, 1962, 707 - 713

TEXT: The helical electron beam is controlled by a constant magnetic field $B_z = B_o$ and moves in a high-frequency field described by:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \vec{E}_{\pm s} &= \vec{E}_{\pm s}\, A e^{i(\omega t \mp \Gamma z)} \\ \vec{H}_{\pm s} &= \vec{H}_{\pm s}\, A e^{i(\omega t \mp \Gamma z)} \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (1).$$

The waves of the field propagate in a uniform cylindrical waveguide in the direction $\pm z$. Γ is the "hot" propagation constant and γ is a propagation constant in the absence of an electron beam. The axis of the helix z is parallel to the axis of the waveguide.

Card 1/4

Theory of phasochronous devices S/142/62/005/006/006/011
E192/E382

The motion of the electrons in the presence of the field is described by:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_x &= -\eta E_x + \eta v_z B_y - \eta v_y (B_z + B_o) \\ \dot{v}_y &= -\eta E_y + \eta v_x (B_z + B_o) - \eta v_z B_x \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (4a)$$

$$\dot{v}_z = -\eta E_z + \eta v_y B_x - \eta v_x B_y \quad (4б).$$

The solutions of Eqs. (4a) are in the form:

$$x = \widetilde{X}(z, \alpha) + x_1(z, \alpha)$$

$$y = \widetilde{Y}(z, \alpha) + y_1(z, \alpha)$$

where:

$$\widetilde{X}(z, \alpha) = X(t(t_o, z), t_o) .$$

The magnitudes for the alternating components $\widetilde{X}$ and $\widetilde{Y}$ produced by the different transit times of the electrons are much higher

Card 2/4

than the components x_1 and y_1; the latter can therefore be neglected. An equation for the starting current of the system is derived and it is shown that this is similar to the small signal scattering equation of a travelling-wave tube or a backward-wave tube. If the spread of the electron velocities $\Delta v_z = \vartheta$ is taken into account, the scattering equation becomes:

$$(\varkappa + ib)(\varkappa^2 + 4QC) - i = 0 \qquad (22)$$

where

$$\left(\vartheta/2Cv_{oz}\right)^2 \equiv 4QC \qquad (21)$$

The following notation is adopted in Eq. (21):

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \varepsilon/C &\equiv b \\ \delta/C &\equiv \mu \\ \mu - ib &\equiv \varkappa \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (17)$$

where ε is the detuning parameter. Eq. (22) is similar to that

of a travelling-wave tube with space charge. The effect of the variations in the magnetic field is also taken into account and it is found that 1% variation can lead to the doubling of the starting current.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhnicheskikh problem AN USSR (Institute of Radio-engineering Problems, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1962 (initially)
May 14, 1962 (after revision)