



MODEL 8726H TRAVELING WAVE TUBE

Hughes Aircraft Company



Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

ROME AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Air Force Systems Command
Griffiss Air Force Base, New York 13441

RADC-TR-77-344 has been reviewed by the RADC Information Office (OI) and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). At NTIS it will be releasable to the general public, including foreign nations.

This report has been reviewed and approved for publication.

APPROVED:

LEÓN STEVENS Project Engineer

APPROVED: Joelly J. Rylow,

JOSEPH L. RYERSON Technical Director Surveillance Division

FOR THE COMMANDER: John S. Kluss

JOHN P. HUSS

Acting Chief, Plans Office

If your address has changed or if you wish to be removed from the RADC mailing list, or if the addressee is no longer employed by your organization, please notify RADC (OCTP) Griffiss AFB NY 13441. This will assist us in maintaining a current mailing list.

Do not return this copy. Retain or destroy.

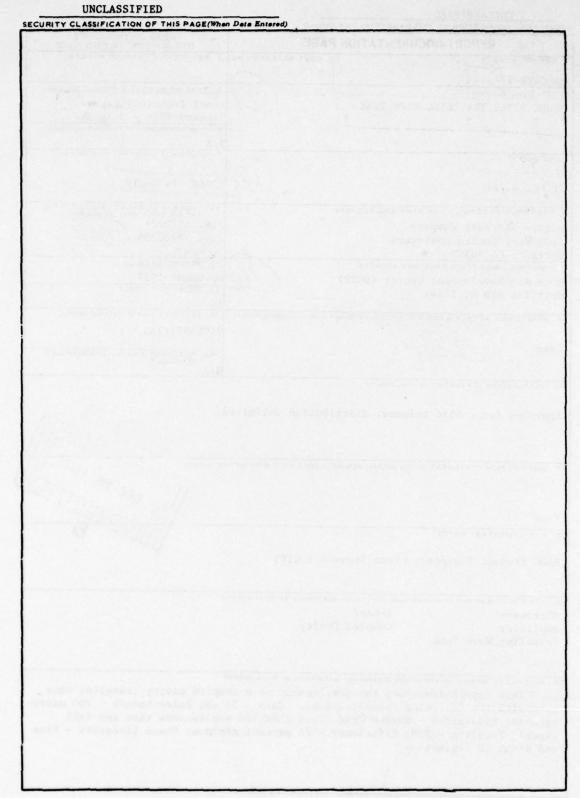
UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Date Entered) READ INSTRUCTIONS REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE BEFORE COMPLETING FORM 2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. 3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER RADC#TR-77-344 5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED TITLE (and Subtitle) MODEL 8726H TRAVELING WAVE TUBE . Final Technical Repart. January 1976 - July 1977. 8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(*) F3Ø6Ø2-76-C-Ø1Ø5 C. A./Ar O. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS .E. 62702F PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Hughes Aircraft Company 55730206 3100 West Lomita Boulevard Torrance CA 90509 11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS REPORT DATE November 1977 Rome Air Development Center (OCTP) Griffiss AFB NY 13441 14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(If different from Controlling Office) 15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED Same 15a, DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE 16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. 17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report) Same 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES RADC Project Engineer: Leon Stevens (OCTP) 19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) X-band Microwave Amplifier Coupled Cavity Traveling Wave Tube 20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) ₹This report describes the development of a coupled cavity traveling wave tube with the following specifications. Gain - 53 dB; Pulse Length - 200 microseconds; Modulation - Shadow Grid (less than 700 nanoseconds rise and fall times); Focusing - PPM; Efficiency - 25 percent minimum; Phase Linearity - Plus and minus 10 degrees. DD 1 JAN 73 1473 EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE UNCLASSIFIED

389438

LB

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Date Entered)

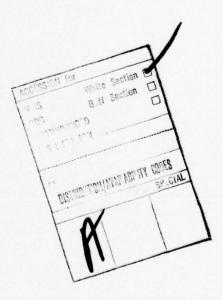


UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Date Entered)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
Section 1	Program Status	1
Section 2	Description of the 8726H	1
Section 3	Test Results	16
Section 3	BIE CARDIN.	
Appendix 1	8726H Engineering Test Plan	
Appendix 2	8726H Engineering Test Data Sheets	



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Program Schedule.	2
2	Fabrication Schedule.	3
3	Beam Scraper.	5
4	W/β Curve.	6
5	Coolant Flow Diagram.	8
6	Photograph of 8726H Collector.	10
7	8726H Centerband Efficiency.	11
8	Photograph of the 8726H.	13
9	Photograph of the 8726H.	14
10	8726H Installation Control Drawing.	15
11	Power vs frequency.	17

EVALUATION

In addition to its primary function of providing a 20 kilowatt peak power tube over the 7.9 to 8.4 GHz SATCOM band, this tube also incorporates PPM focusing for weight reduction, a beam scraper for increased reliability, and collector depression to increase efficiency. It should be noted that after the final design was generated based on cold test data the first tube constructed and hot tested met or exceeded all of the original specifications and design goals. This tube should therefore provide an excellent design which may be scaled to fill the exact needs of any future TDMA SATCOM system.

LEON STEVENS

Proj Engr/OCTP

FINAL REPORT 8726H

This document describes the progress made in fulfilling the terms of Rome Air Development Center Contract F30602-76-C-0105 through the program conclusion. The contract had as its objective the design, development, fabrication and delivery of one high power X-band traveling-wave tube for TDMA SATCOM application. The TWT was assigned the model number 8726H.

1. PROGRAM STATUS

The program has been completed in accordance with the two appended schedules (Figure 1 and Figure 2). All objectives were achieved. A description of the TWT design features and operating parameters is given in Section 2; a discussion of test results is given in Section 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE 8726H

2.1 DESIGN FEATURES

The 8726H is an X-band coupled cavity TWT with an instantaneous bandwidth from 7.9 to 8.5 GHz and a duty capability of 5%. The salient design features of the tube are listed below:

Shadow Gridded Gun

Beam Scraper

Coupled Cavity Circuit

Single-Stage Depressed Collector

PPM Focusing

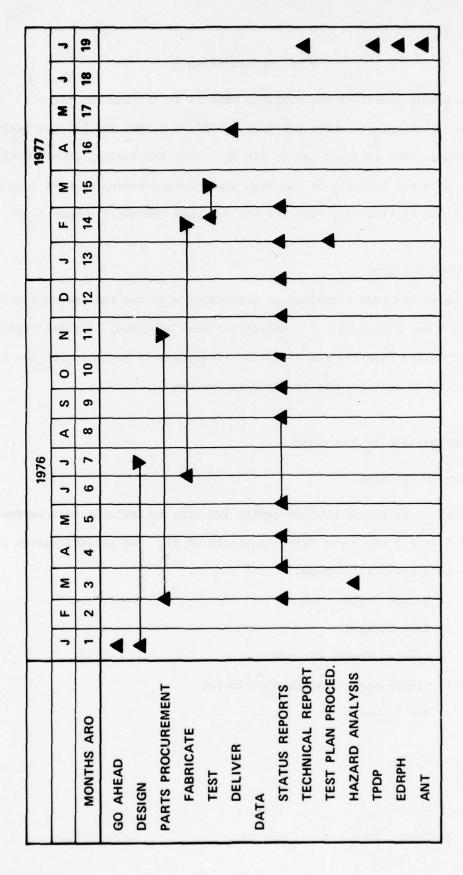


Figure 1 Program Schedule

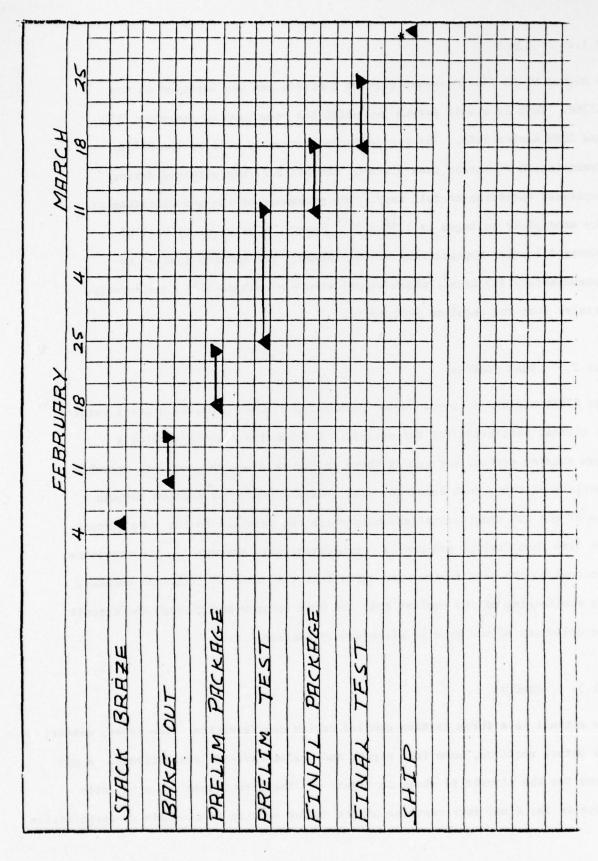


Figure 2 Fabrication Schedule

2.1.1 GUN

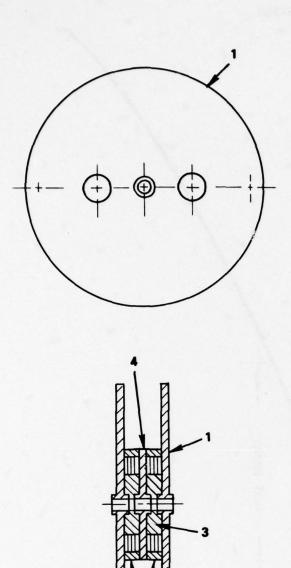
A Hughes Model 162-BG shadow gridded electron gun was employed on the 8726H. This is a well proven gun which has been used on numerous 751H and 308H series TWTs. The gun performed extremely well on the 8726H. Transmission of better than 91% D.C. and 84% R.F. was obtained during depressed operation at full duty. The perveance of the gun operating at the name plate voltages is 1.28×10^{-6} µpervs, a value of typical of successful prior applications of the 162-BG. The cathode loading is approximately 3.5 A/cm^2 , which should assure a cathode life considerably greater than the required 2000 hours.

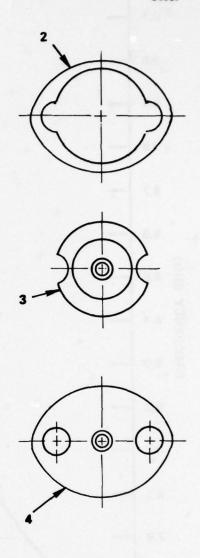
2.1.2 BEAM SCRAPER

The 8726H employs a liquid cooled beam scraper which provides a great margin of thermal protection for the circuit. A schematic drawing showing a beam scraper circuit section is shown in Figure 3 --- the complete assembly consists of three such sections. The coolant enters the section through one of the two longitudinal channels which run parallel to the tube circuit. The flow then divides and passes circumferentially through the fin structure internal to the beam scraper and exits into the other longitudinal channel. The manifolding of the coolant into the beam scraper and through the circuit and collector of the tube is discussed in Section 2.1.3.

2.1.3 CIRCUIT

The circuit is a three section coupled cavity configuration. The input, center, and output sections, have ten, eight, and twelve cavities respectively. A $_{\odot}/\beta$ curve for the circuit is shown in Figure 4. The circuit employs a velocity taper in the final four cavities of the output section to maintain synchronization





- 4 SMALL POLE PIECE
- 3 FINNED SPACER
- 2 OUTER SPACER
- 1 LARGE POLE PIECE

Figure 3 Beam Scraper



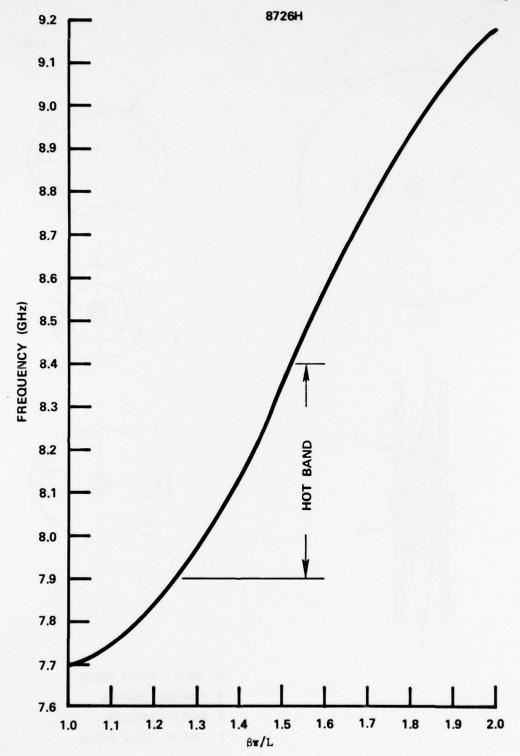


Figure 4

of the electron beam velocity and RF phase velocity. Loss buttons are included in all but the final two circuit cavities to suppress oscillation at upper cutoff.

Because of the large amount of thermal dissipation which takes place in the circuit while the tube is operated at the relatively high 5% duty cycle, channeled pole pieces were used in the last six positions of the output circuit section (the region of highest dissipation). These pole pieces permit the FC-77 coolant to flow close to the ferrules of the circuit and provide a very comfortable margin of thermal safety. Three additional channeled pole pieces were used in the input section primarily for manifolding purposes.

A schematic drawing is provided in Figure 5 to show the overall coolant manifolding scheme. The flow enters the tube through a coolant inlet assembly on the gun pole piece. A special coolant inlet spacer manifolds the fluid into one of the two longitudinal channels. The flow block shown in Figure 5 at the end of the beam scraper section forces the flow through the beam scraper fin structures, as discussed earlier. The flow then passes through one of the longitudinal channels into the circuit portion of the tube. A flow block of this channel at the collector pole piece causes the flow to pass through the nine channeled pole pieces as indicated in the sketch. A 2/3 - 1/3 flow division between the two longitudinal channels in the center section of the circuit is achieved by locating three channeled pole pieces in the input section and six in the output section (the channeled

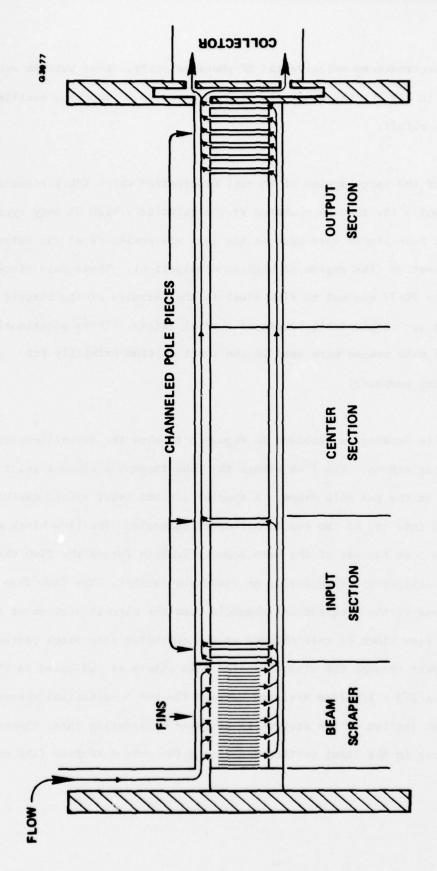


Figure 5 Coolant Flow Diagram

pole pieces have high flow impedance relative to the main channels). This provides adequate cooling along the circuit, and causes the majority of the flow to pass through the pole pieces in the output section where the thermal dissipation is greatest. The flow then proceeds through the collector pole piece into the collector fin structure, and exits from the tube through the collector can.

2.1.4 COLLECTOR

The collector used on the 8726H is shown in Figure 6. The electrical characteristics of the collector are excellent. Figure 7 shows the center band efficiency of the 8726H as a function of collector depression. The name plate depression of -10 kV was selected because it provided more than adequate efficiency while subjecting the circuit to a relatively small thermal load (at higher depression the amount of current returned to the circuit increases).

The cooling is achieved with an array of circumferential fins which surround the cylindrical exterior surface (these can be seen in Figure 6). The coolant flow is manifolded into the fin structure through three longitudinal channels. The flow then divides and flows around the outside diameter of collector surface to three channels on the opposite side. There is one internal flow reversal before the fluid exits. This thermal design is extremely rugged. It has been destructively tested, and demonstrated a power handling capability in excess of 15 kW. In the present application the



Figure 6 Photograph of 8726H collector.

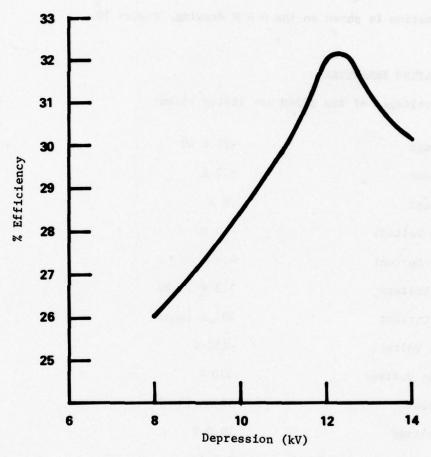


Figure 7 8726H centerband efficiency.

collector subjected to less than half this power under the most severe conditions, i.e., operation without RF or depression.

2.1.5 PACKAGE

The external configuration is shown in Figure 8 and 9. Dimensional and mounting information is shown on the 0 & M drawing, Figure 10.

2.2 OPERATING PARAMETERS

The operating voltages of the 8726H are listed below:

Beam Voltage	-25.4 kV
Beam Current	5.2 A
Body Current	.8 A
Collector Voltage	-10 kV
Collector Current	4.4 A
Ion Pump Voltage	$3.3 \pm .3 \text{ kV}$
Ion Pump Current	$20 \mu A (max)$
Grid Bias Voltage	-450 V
Grid Pulse Voltage	410 V
Grid Current	50 mA (max)
Heater Voltage	10.0 V
Heater Current	5.3 A

E1339

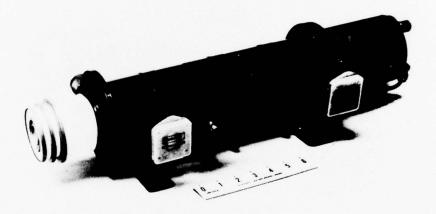


Figure 8 Photograph of the 8726H.

E1 340

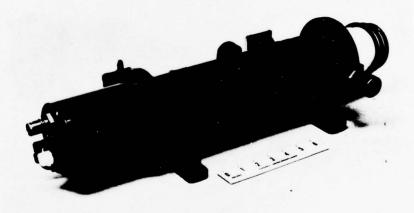
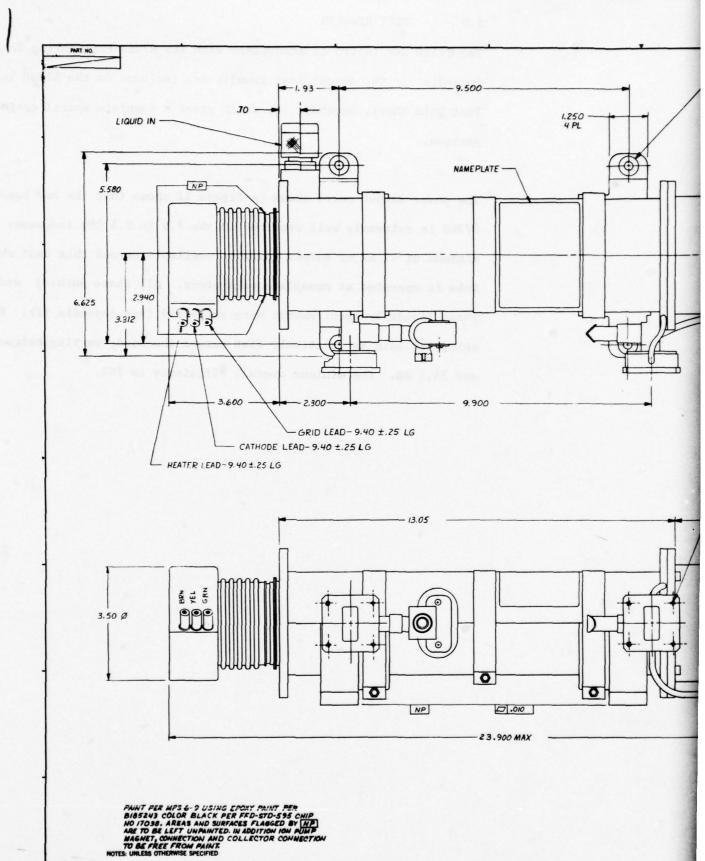
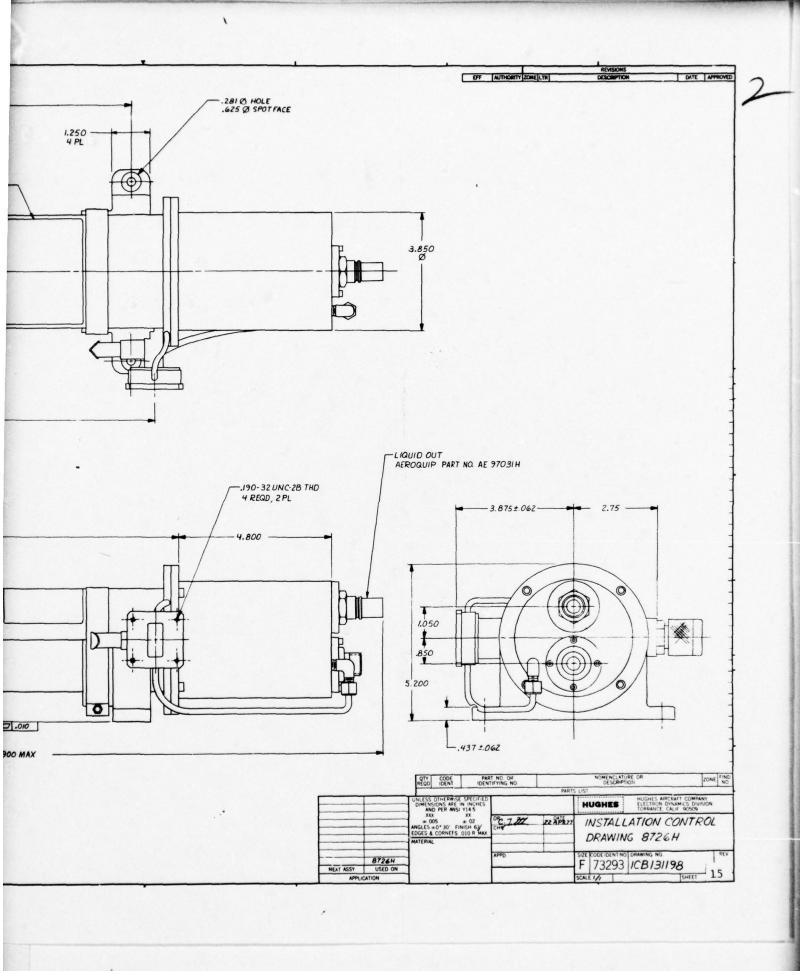


Figure 9 Photograph of the 8726H.





3.0 TEST RESULTS

The 8726H was tested in accordance with the 8726H Engineering Test Plan,

Appendix I. The actual test results are included in the 8726H Engineering

Test Data Sheet, Appendix II, which gives a complete specification comparison.

The power output curve shown in Figure 11 shows that the hot band of the 8726H is extremely well centered on the 7.9 to 8.4 GHz frequency band. A minimum of 22 kW of output power is available across this band when the tube is operated at nameplate parameters. All phase pushing and phase linearity requirements were satisfied (see Appendix II). The saturated gain is relatively flat across the band, varying between 53.4 and 54.1 dB. The minimum overall efficiency is 26%.

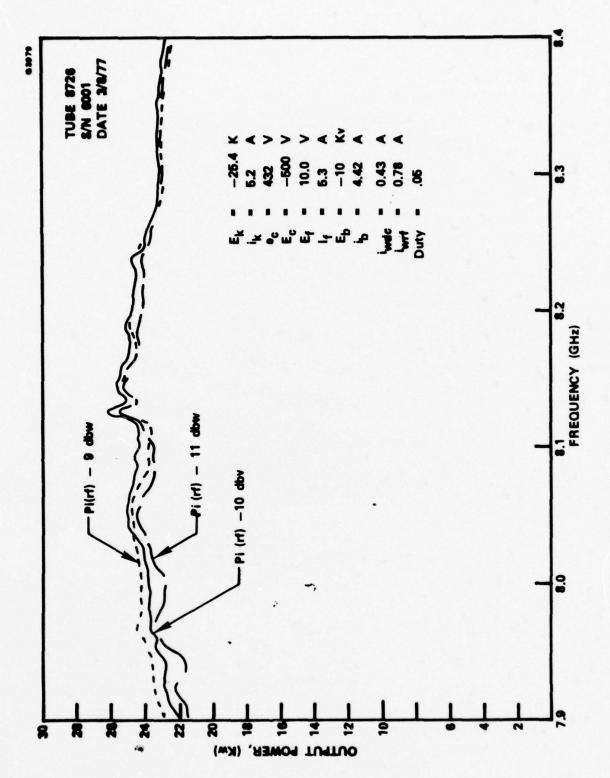


Figure 11 Power vs frequency.

APPENDIX 1

8726H ENGINEERING TEST PLAN

					RE'												APPROVED							
DATE	LTR						D	ESC	RIPT	TION								QA	1	EN	GR	MF	G	RE
																							1	
	1																1		1	1	-		1	
	REPARE				C-01	.05																		
					C-01	.05																		
					C-01	.05																		
					C-01	.05																		
со	ONT. N				C-01	.05																		
SHEE	ONT. N				C-01	.05														1	T	1	1	
SHEE:	DNT. NO				C-01	.05															-			1
SHEET REV	DNT. NO				C-01	.05															T			1
SHEE:	DNT. NO				C-01	.05															T			
SHEET REV	DNT. NO				C-01	.05															<u> </u>			
SHEET REV	T T				C-01	.05															<u> </u>			1
SHEET REV	T T JSE				C-01	.05					HUG	SHE	S	ELEC.	TRON	DSIT	ank.	S DIV	/ISOC . 10500	D/7	<u> </u>			
SHEET REV	T JSE). F30	602 -	-76		.05					HUG	SHE	S	ELEC.	I ROM	louievard	for ence	Cairtornia	TSICO.		<u> </u>			1
SHEET REV SHEET REV END L PREP	T JSE). F30	602 -	-76		.05					нис	SHE	S	ELEC.	TROM I	louievard	7261	Cairtornia	/ISNO		1			
SHEET REV SHEET REV END L PREP QA ENGR.	T JSE		602 -	-76		.05					HUG	SHE		EECC 3100 Wee	e Comita U	8	7261	Ceitfornia	• 10504		<u> </u>			
SHEET REV SHEET REV END L PREP	T JSE). F30	7	2							AVS KING	COL	I DE I	ENGI	NEE NT N	8 RIN	7261	Ceitfornia	• 10504		<u> </u>			
SHEET REV SHEET REV END LEPREP QA ENGR. MFG. REL.	T JSE). F30	602 -	2			977			SI	AVS KING	COL	I DE I	ENGI	NEE NT N	8 RIN	7261	Ceitfornia	• 10504		<u> </u>			

1.0 SCOPE

The purpose of this document is to define the acceptance tests to be performed on the traveling wave tube (TWT).

2.0 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following documents form a part of this document to the extent specified herein.

None

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Acceptance tests shall be conducted at Hughes Aircraft Company, Electron Dynamics Division (EDD) or other test facilities approved by EDD. RF tests shall be conducted using either swept or point measurement techniques.

3.1 Test Surveillance

Prior to the start of acceptance test, the cognizant representative of the Electron Dynamics Division Quality Assurance and a Government representative or contracting officer shall be notified and shall be present; the cognizant customer representative shall also be notified and may be present.

3.2 Test Results

The results of acceptance tests shall be recorded on acceptance test data sheets which are controlled by this procedure and revisions hereto.

All entries made during acceptance testing must be in ink. Deletions and/or corrections to the data sheets shall be made by ruling out the appropriate portions of the test data and inserting the corrections. Ruled-out data must remain legible and be signed and dated by the person making the correction.

Completed data sheets shall be signed or stamped by the person performing the test.

3.3 Preparation of Data

Copies of test results (Acceptance Test Data Sheets) shall be shipped with the TWT.

3.4 Failure

If a malfunction or out-of-tolerance condition occurs during acceptance tests, it shall be processed in accordance with EDD Nonconforming Supplies Control, Quality Practice 4.5.

HUGHES ELECTRON DISTRACTICS DIVISION	SIZE	73293	
DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977		REV	SHEET 2 OF 23
	-		EDD 1047C-REV 2-7

3.0 REQUIREMENTS (Cont.)

3.5 Retest

When there is a modification, repair, or rework after acceptance test, the unit shall be retested to the extent necessary to verify the affected characteristics.

3.6 Test Sequence

The order of the functional test paragraphs as listed does not represent the required sequence of tests. Functional tests may be performed in any sequence. To facilitate testing, steps from one test paragraph may be performed in conjunction with steps from any other paragraph at the option of Hughes EDD.

3.7 Standard Test Conditions

Ambient test conditions for conducting acceptance tests shall be as indicated below unless otherwise specified.

- a. Temperature, 65°F to 85°F
- b. Relative Humidity, 80% RH or less
- c. Barometric Pressure, Prevailing Laboratory Pressure

3.8 Burn-In

Prior to the performance of final acceptance test, the TWT shall be burned-in for a period of six (6) cycles, each (8) hours in duration. Each cycle shall consist of the following:

- a. Standby One half (.5) hour
- b. Full Operation Six and one half (6.5) hours minimum
- c. Off One (1) hour minimum

3.9 RF Measurements

The TWT supply circuit shall be per Figure 1. RF measurements test equipment shall be per Figures 2A and 2B. Test conditions for individual tests shall be as specified.

For RF measurements the TWT input power will be set on the basis of an accurate power measurement obtained with the input thermistor mount and power meter and a subsequent adjustment of the precision variable attenuator. This adjustment is based on a known calibrated transfer characteristic of the RF input leg (Ref. Figure 2A, Items 11, 15, and 16).

HUGHES ELECTRON DISNAMICS DIVISION

A 73293

DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977

REV SHEET 3 OF 23

EDD 1047C REV 2:74

3.0 REQUIREMENTS (Cont.)

3.9 RF Measurements (Cont.)

Output power measurements will be made on a pulse basis using a crystal detector which is calibrated at each frequency by a known reference signal. In the set-up of Figures 2A and 2B this reference level shall be established using the output power meter (at perhaps 1 milliwatt) with the waveguide switch set in the position opposite to that shown.

The reference signal level is obtained from the input test signal, samples at (5) and reinserted in the output leg at (11). This reference level is set by means of the variable attenuator (7) and read on the output power meter (22). The reference level is then modulated by the PIN diode modulator (9).

With the switch returned to the position shown, the reference signal is displayed on the oscilloscope as the output of a crystal detector (23). A notch in the reference signal video output of approximately 10 microseconds width is produced by the PIN diode modulator (9). By adjustment of the precision variable attenuators in the RF output leg, this notch shall be just filled in, indicating that the test and reference signals are of the same magnitude as the crystal detector. Using the precision variable attenuator settings and the known calibrated transfer characteristic of the RF output leg from the TWT to the waveguide switch input and to the thermistor mount, the TWT output power may be computed. Measurement of TWT input and output power provides for calculation of gain in the usual manner.

3.10 Test Equipment

EDD reserves the right to substitute listed test equipment with equipment of equivalent performance.

4.0 QUALITY CONFORMANCE INSPECTION, PART I (QCI-1)

The following tests shall be performed on each traveling wave tube (TWT); test data shall be recorded as specified in the individual test paragraph.

4.1 Operating Procedure

4.1.1 Cooling

The TWT gun is cooled by natural air convection. The collector and body are cooled by a minimum flow rate of 3 gallons per minute of FC.77.

HUGHES ELECTRON DUNAMICS DIVISION	A	73293	
DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977		REV	SHEET 4 OF 23

4.1 Operating Procedure (Cont.)

4.1.2 Absolute Ratings

The TWT element parameters shall be within the following absolute limits. Operation outside of these limits may cause damage to the TWT.

	Min.	Max.	Units	Symbol	Notes
Ion Pump Voltage	2.7	5.0	kV	Eip	1
Heater Voltage	10.0	12.0	V	Ef	
Heater Current		7.0	A	If	2
Grid Bias Voltage**	-650	-350	V	Ec	
Peak Grid Pulse Voltage**		475	v	egk	
Cathode Voltage	-5*	+5*	%	Ek	
Peak Body Current		1.5	a	iw	
Collector Voltage***		-11.0	kV	Eb	
Duty Cycle		.05		Du	
Pulse Width	5	200	usec	tp	
Cathode Warm-up Time	300		sec	tk	3
RF Input Power		+3*	dB	Pi(rf)	
Peak arc Current		1000	A	ik	4
Inlet Cooling Fluid Temp.	-54	55	°c	T	
Frequency	7.8	8.5	GHz	F	

*Variance from nameplate value **Referred to cathode ***Referred to body

HUGHES EECTRON DUNATIKS DIVISION	SIZE	73293	
DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977	P 7	REV	SHEET 5 OF 23

4.1 Operating Procedure (Cont.)

4.1.2 Absolute Ratings (Cont.)

Notes:

- 1. Voltage shall be applied to the ion pump at all times that any other voltages are applied on the TWT. Ion pump voltage shall be 3.3 kV \pm 10%. Ion pump supply must be capable of supplying 3.0 kV min at 100 AA.
- 2. Heater surge current must be limited externally to the value specified.
- 3. Heater cathode warm-up time is required before application of high voltage. A warm-up time of 300 seconds is required before specified characteristics apply.
- 4. The TWT will be protected by a current limiting resistor of TBS in series with the cathode and a spark gap which fires within 0.1 µ sec after application of a voltage pulse of 1500V between grid and cathode.

4.1.3 Test Conditions (Notes 5 and 6)

Test Condition Notes 1-4	Ef V	Ec V	egk v Note 7	Ek kV	Du	Eb	tp sec	Pi(rf) mW Note 4
1	N.P.	-450	N.P.	N.P.	0.05	N.P.	200	N.P.
2	N.P.	-450	N.P.	N.P.	0.05	N.P.	200	0

Notes:

- 1. N.P. Nameplate Value
- 2. Adj. Adjustable
- 3. Test Condition 1 shall be initiated as follows:
 - a. Set Ef at N.P.

 - b. Set Ec at N.P.c. Five (5) minutes after application of Ef adjust Ek, and Eb to nameplate values.
 - d. Adjust egk to nameplate value.
 - e. Set the signal generator at 8.15 GHz and adjust the TWT drive level to the nameplate value.

HUGHES ELECTRON DENAMICS DIVISION 3100 WEST LEWIS BOOKER'S COLUMN 60004	SIZE	73293	15 augo, 10 3174
DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977		REV	SHEET 6 OF 23

EDD 1047C- REV 2-74

4.1 Operating Procedure (Cont.)

4.1.3 Test Conditions (Note 5) (Cont.)

Notes (Cont.):

- 4. Nameplate value of Pi(rf) is the value of peak input RF power which provides a minimum peak output RF power of 20 kilowatts over the operating frequency of 7.9 to 8.4 GHz.
- A minimum flow rate of 3 gallons per minute of FC77 shall be provided.
- 6. Voltage shall be applied to the ion pump at all times that any other voltages are applied to the TWT. Ion pump voltage shall be 3.3 kV \pm 10%.
- Grid pulse egk is referenced to the cathode. The total video pulse required will be the sum of egk and Ec.

4.1.4 Turn-On Procedure

CAUTION: Turn-on of the TWT shall always be performed in the following sequence:

- 1. Apply the rated ion pump voltage.
- 2. Apply cooling per Paragraph 4.1.1.
- 3. Apply the nameplate grid bias voltage.
- 4. Apply the nameplate heater voltage.

Do not allow the heater current to exceed 7.0 amperes during warm-up.

- After 4.5 minutes minimum, apply the rated collector and body voltages.
- Apply the nameplate grid pulse voltage at a maximum duty cycle of 0.001. Increase duty to applicable test condition.
- 7. Apply the required RF input power.

4.1.5 Turn-Off Procedure

Reverse the steps of Par. 4.1.4, omitting the time delay of Step 5.

4.2 Visual Inspection

The TWT shall be visually inspected for physical damage.

HUGHES ELECTRON DUNAMICS DIVISION

A 73293

DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977

REV SHEET 7 OF 23

EDD 1047C-REV 2-74

4.3 Electrical Inspection

These tests shall be performed with the TWT operating at nameplate voltages (i.e., those operating voltages selected for optimum performance) unless otherwise specified. Cooling as specified in Par. 4.1.1. Test equipment per Figures 1 and 2 unless otherwise specified.

4.3.1 Heater Voltage (Ef)

Test Condition 1

The measured operating heater voltage shall be in the range of 10.0 to 12.0V. Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.2 Heater Current (If)

Test Condition 1

The measured operating heater current at the heater voltage established in Par. 4.3.1 shall be in the range of 3 to 5A. Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.3 Cathode Voltage (Ek)

Test Condition 1

The measured operating cathode voltage shall be in the range of TBS to TBS kV, referenced to the body. Record the value on the test data sheets.

4.3.4 Peak Body Current (iw)

Test Condition 1

The measured operating peak body current shall be no greater than 20% of the peak cathode current. Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.5 Peak Grid Voltage (egk)

Test Condition 1

Grid pulse (egk) is referenced to the cathode. The total required video pulse will be the sum of egk and Ec. The peak grid voltage shall be in the range of TBS to TBS volts with less than 700 nanosecond rise and fall times. Record the value on the test data sheets.

HUGHES ELECTRON DUNAMICS DIVISION

A 73293

DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977

REV SHEET 8 OF 23

EDD 1047C-REV 2-74

4.3 Electrical Inspection (Cont.)

4.3.6 Peak Grid Current (ic)

Test Condition 1

The measured operating peak grid current shall be no greater than 0.1 ampere. Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.7 Collector Current (ib) and Voltage (Eb)

Test Condition 1

The measured operating peak collector current shall be no greater than TBS amperes. Record the value on the test data sheet. Also record the value of the collector voltage (Eb).

4.3.8 Peak Cathode Current (ik)

Test Condition 1

The measured operating peak cathode current shall be no greater than TBS amperes. Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.9 Peak Output Power

Test Condition 1 (Ref. Paragraph 3.8)

- Step 1: Adjust the RF input power to nameplate. Record the value of RF input power on the test data sheet.
- Step 2: Plot a graph of peak output power versus frequency. The peak output power over the frequency band 7.9 to 8.4 GHz shall be no less than 20 kw. Record the value of minimum and maximum output power on the test data sheet. Attach graph to data sheets.

4.3.10 Gain

Under the conditions of Par. 4.3.9, Steps 1 and 2, calculate the minimum gain over the frequency band 7.9 to 8.4 GHz. The minimum gain shall be no less than 53 dB. Record the value on the test data sheet.

HUGHES ELECTRON DYNAMICS DIVISION

A 73293

DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977

REV SHEET 9 OF 23

4.3 Electrical Inspection (Cont.)

4.3.11 Beam Efficiency (n B)

From the data of Par. 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.7, and 4.3.9, calculate beam efficiency using the following formula:

$$\mathcal{H} B = \frac{Po}{\left[(Ek) \right] \left[(iws) \right] + \left[(Eb) \right] \left[(ib) \right]}$$

where Eb is referenced to Ek

Beam efficiency shall be no less than 25%. Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.12 Phase Pushing - Grid Pulse Potential (\(\sime\)/\(\lambde{\range}\) egk)

Test Condition 1, F =8.15 GHz; test equipment per Figures 3 or 4.

- Step 1: Adjust phase indicator, Item 4, Figure 3, to null, or phase shifter Item 29, Figure 4B for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope Item 24, Figure 4B. Note phase shifter reading.
- Step 2: Vary egk from the nameplate value by +25V. Read phase variation on phase indicator Figure 3 or readjust phase shifter Figure 4B for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope. The phase shift is the difference between the readings of the phase shifter in Steps 1 & 2.
- Step 3: Vary egk from the nameplate value by -25V. Read phase variation on phase indicator, Figure 3, or readjust phase shifter, Figure 4B, for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope. The phase shift is the difference between the readings of the phase shifter in Steps 1 & 3.
- Step 4: Calculate phase shift by adding the magnitude of the phase shift in Step 2 to the magnitude of the phase shift in Step 3, divide by 50V and multiply by egk.

 The phase shift shall be no greater than 2.5 /Volt.

 Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.13 Phase Pushing - Body to Cathode Potential (AD/AEk)

Test Condition 1, F = 8.15 GHz; test equipment per Figures 3 or 4.

Step 1: Adjust phase indicator, Item 4, Figure 3, to null or phase shifter, Item 29, Figure 4B, for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope, Item 24, Figure 4B. Note phase shifter reading.

HUGHES ELECTRON DEPARTIES DIVISION

A 73293

DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977

REV SHEET 10 OF 23

EDD 1047C- REV 274

- 4.3 Electrical Inspection (Cont.)
 - 4.3.13 Phase Pushing Body to Cathode Potential (V / Ek) (Cont.)
 - Step 2: Vary Ek from the nameplate value by +1 kV. Read phase variation on phase indicator, Figure 3, or readjust phase shifter, Figure 4B, for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope. The phase shift is the difference between the readings of the phase shifter in Steps 1 and 2.
 - Step 3: Vary Ek from the nameplate value by -1 kV. Read phase variation on phase indicator, Figure 3, or readjust phase shifter, Figure 4B, for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope. The phase shift is the difference between the readings of the phase shifter in Steps 1 and 3.
 - Step 4: Calculate phase shift by adding the magnitude of the phase shift in Step 2 to the magnitude of the phase shift in Step 3 and divide by 2 kV and multiply by Ek. The phase shift shall be no greater than .16 / Volt. Record the value on the test data sheet.
 - 4.3.14 Phase Pushing RF Drive Power / / Pi(rf)

Test Condition 1, F = 8.15 GHz; test equipment per Figures 3 or 4

- Step 1: Adjust phase indicator, Item 4, Figure 3, to null, or phase shifter, Item 29, Figure 4B, for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope, Item 24, Figure 4B.

 Note phase shifter reading.
- Step 2: Vary Pi(rf) by -10 dB. Read phase variation on phase indicator; Figure 3, or readjust phase shifter, Figure 4B, for a null indication as observed on the oscilloscope. The phase shift is the difference between the readings of the phase shifter in Steps 1 and 2.
- Step 3: Calculate phase shift by dividing the indication of Step 2 by 10 dB. The phase shift shall be no greater than 6 per dB change in RF input power. Record the value on the test data sheet.

HUGHES ELECTRON DYNAMICS DIVISION	SIZE	73293		
DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977		REV	SHEET11 OF 23	

EDD 1047C - REV 2-74

4.3 Electrical Inspection (Cont.)

4.3.15 Phase Linearity

Test Condition 1; test equipment per Figure 3 except VSWR = 1.25:1 at input and output of TWT.

- Step 1: Calibrate the X-Y recorder by replacing the TWT with a length of waveguide and a phase shifter equivalent to the calculated electrical length of the tube. Adjust phase shifter in 5 increments to provide calibration lines on the graph paper.
- Step 2: Replace the waveguide and phase shifter with the TWT.

 Record the phase information from 7.9 to 8.4 GHz.
- Step 3: Phase linearity is the peak deviation from the constant phase calibration rotated as necessary to compensate for linear phase shift versus frequency. The phase linearity shall be no greater than ±15° maximum over the full band (7.9 to 8.4 GHz). Record the value on the test data sheet.

4.3.16 X-Ray Emission

With the TWT operating per Test Condition 1, measure X-rays emitted with the Victoreen Instrument Company Survey Meter Model 440 or equivalent. Record the value on the test data sheet.

HUGHES ELECTRON DENIAMICS DIVISION	SIZE	73293	conception entitle
DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977		REV	SHEET 12 OF 23
	4		EDD 1047C REV 2-74

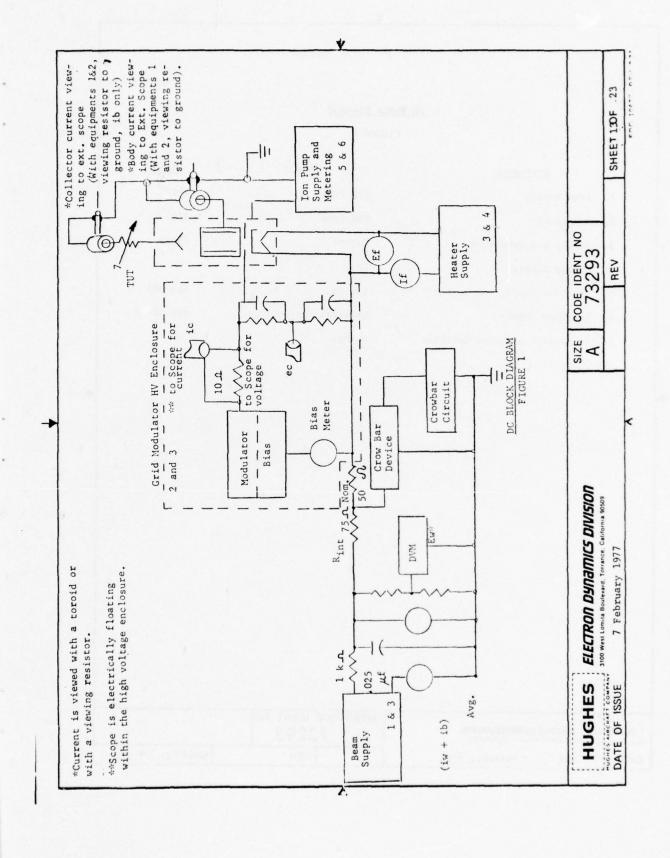


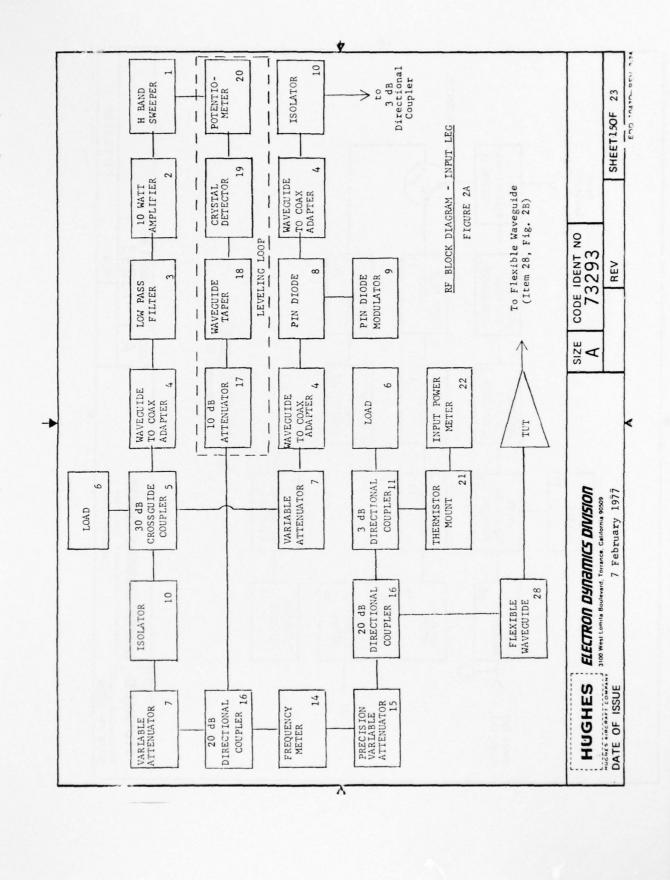
FIGURE 1

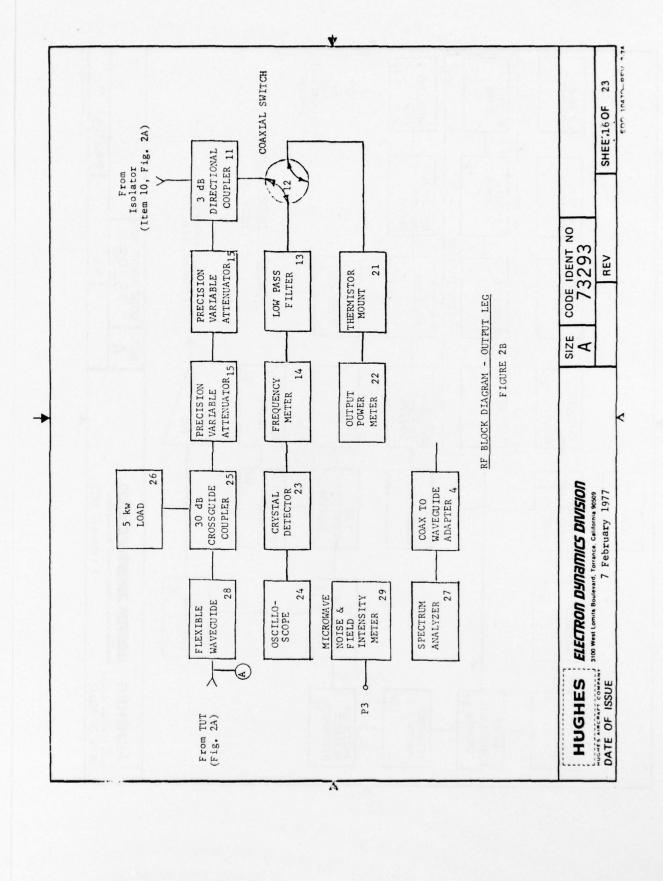
	Equipment	Make	Mode1
1.	Beam Supply	FXR Type	5227
2.	Modulator	FXR Type	5202
3.	Supply and Modulator	Hughes	73293
4.	Heater Supply	FXR	
5.	Ion Pump Supply	Varian	921-001
6.	Ion Pump Supply	Elektron Projects Co.	PSD-3K-1M
7.	Variable Depression Resistor	Hughes	

HUGHES ELECTRON DYNAMICS DIVISION A 73293

DATE OF SSUE 7 February 1977

REV SHEET14 OF 23



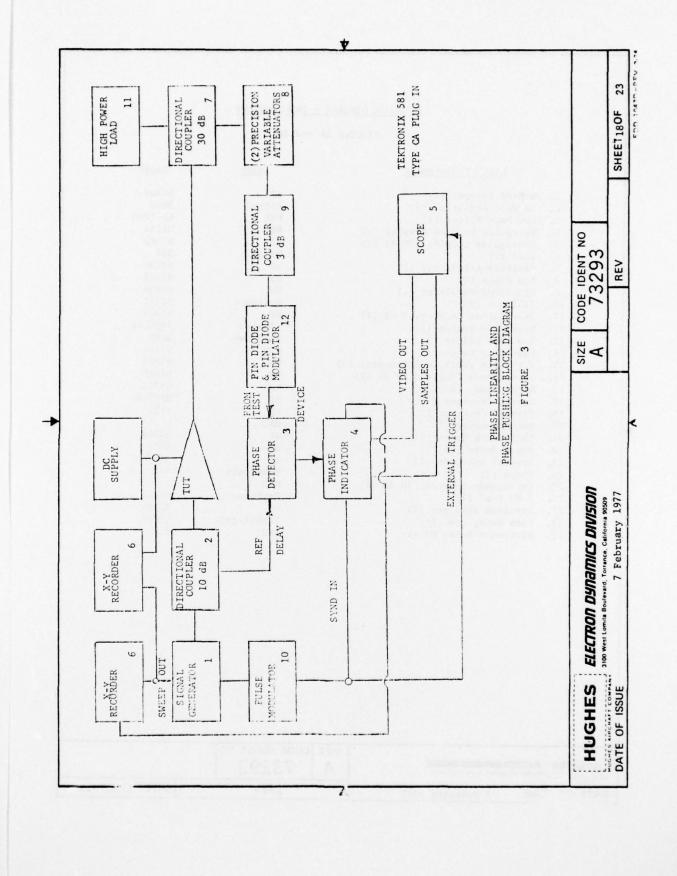


RF BLOCK DIAGRAM - INPUT/OUTPUT

FIGURES 2A and 2B

	List of Equipment	Make	Mode1
1.	H-Band Sweeper (1)	HP	8690B
2.	10 Watt Amplifier (1)	Alfred	5040
3.	Low Pass Filter (1)	FXR	IA-100N
4.	Waveguide to Coax Adapter (4)	HP	H421A
5.	Crossguide Coupler, 30 dB (1)	HP	H750D
6.	Load (2)	Narda	301
7.	Variable Attenuator (2)	HP	H375A
8.	PIN Diode (1)	HP	8403A
9.	PIN Diode Modulator (1)	HP	8403A
10.	Isolator (2)	Sylvania	FC512
11.	Directional Coupler, 3 dB (2)	HP .	H752A
12.	Waveguide Switch (1)	Silvers	7020/42
13.	Low Pass Filter (1)	Sage Lab	W10A
14.	Frequency Meter (2)	FXR	W410A
15.	Precision Variable Attenuator (3)	HP	H382A
16.	Directional Coupler, 20 dB (2)	HP	H752D
17.	Attenuator, 10 dB (1)	HP	H370C
18.	Waveguide Taper (1)	HP	HX212A
19.	Crystal Detector (1)	HP	X424A
20.	Potentiometer (1)	HAC	
21.	Thermistor Mount (2)	HP	H486A
22.	Power Meter (2)	HP	431B
23.	Crystal Detector (1)	HP	H42 LA
24.	Scope (1)	Tektronix	531
25.	Crossguide Coupler, 30 dB (1)	HAC	
26.	5 KW Load (1)	Raytheon	LXH12
27.	Spectrum analyzer (1)	HP	8551A
28.	Flex Waveguide (2)	Technicraft	87864
29.	Microwave Noise Meter	EMC	910

HUGHES ELECTRON DYNAMICS DVISION	SIZE	73293	
DATE OF SSUE 7 February 1977		REV	SHEET 17 OF 23

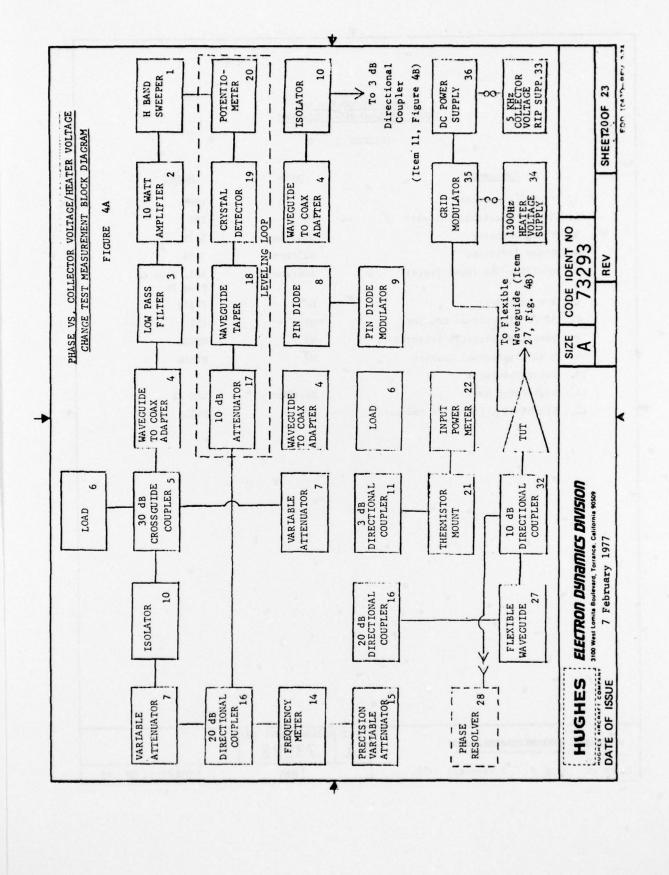


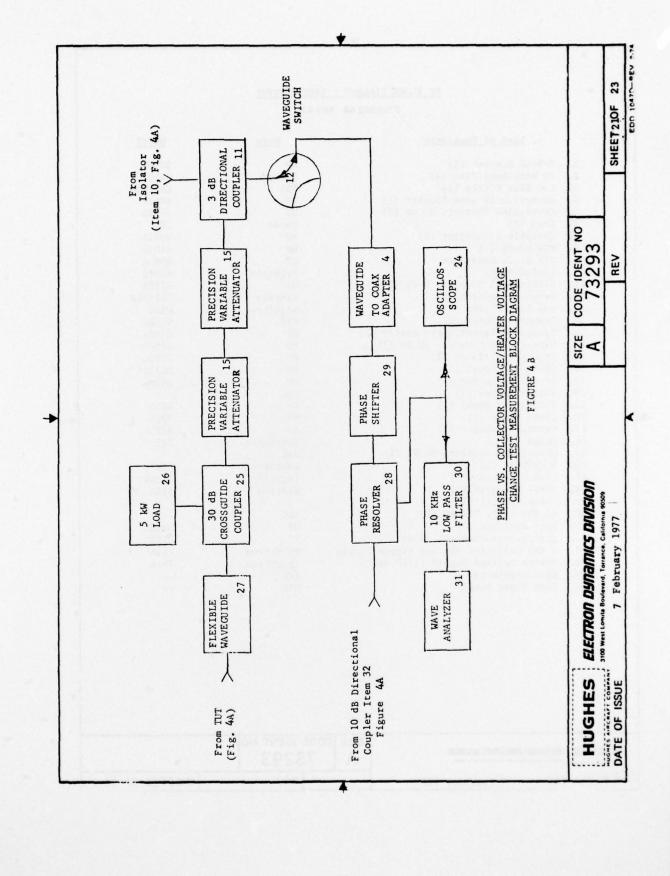
PHASE LINEARITY AND PHASE PUSHING BLOCK DIAGRAM

FIGURE 3

	Equipment	Make	Mode1
1.	Signal Generator	нР	620A
2.	10 dB Directional Coupler	НР	752
3.	Phase Detector	Wiltron	311X
4.	Phase Indicator	Wiltron	310B
5.	Oscilloscope (Dual Trace)	Tektronix	581, Type CA Plug In
6.	X-Y Recorder	нР	7035B
7.	30 dB Directional Coupler	НР	752
8.	Precision Variable Attenuators	нР	H382A
9.	3 dB Directional Coupler	НР	H752A
10.	Pulse Modulator		
11.	High Power Load	Raytheon	LXH-12
12.	Pin Diode & Pin Diode Modulator	нР	8403A

HUGHES ELECTRON		SIZE	73293	10	
DATE OF SSUE	7 February 1977		REV		SHEET 19 OF 23

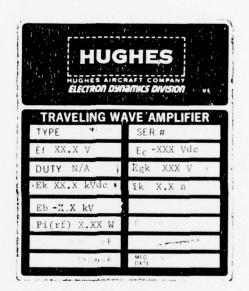




RF BLOCK DIAGRAM - INPUT/OUTPUT FIGURES 4A AND 4B

	List of Equipment	Make	Model Model
1.	H-Band Sweeper (1)	нР	8690B
2.	10 Watt Amplifier (1)	Alfred	5040
3.	Low Pass Filter (1)	FXR	LA-100N
4.	Waveguide to Coax Adapter (4)	HP	H421A
5.	Crossguide Coupler, 30 dB (1)	HP	H750D
6.	Load (2)	Narda	301
7.	Variable Attenuator (2)	HP	H375A
8.	PIN Diode (1)	HP	8403A
9.	PIN Diode Modulator	HP	8403A
10.	Isolator (2)	Sylvania	FC512
11.	Directional Coupler, 3 dB (2)	HP	H752A
12.	Waveguide Switch (1)	Silvers	7020/42
13.	Low Pass Filter (1)	Sage Lab	W10A
14.	Frequency Meter (2)	FXR	W410A
15.	Precision Variable Attenuator (3)	HP	H382A
16.	Directional Coupler, 20 dB (2)	HP	H752D
17.	Attenuator, 10 dB (1)	HP	H370C
18.	Waveguide Taper (1)	HP	HX212A
19.	Crystal Detector (1)	HP	X424A
20.	Potentiometer (1)	HAC	
21.	Thermistor Mount (1)	HP	H486A
22.	Power Meter (1)	HP	431B
23.	Crystal Detector (1)	HP	H421A
24.	Scope (1)	Tektronix	531
25.	Crossguide Coupler, 30 dB (1)	HAC	
26.	5 KW Load (1)	Raytheon	LXH12
27.	Flex Waveguide (2)	Technicraft	87864
28.	Phase Resolver (1)	Wiltron	311X
29.	Phase Shifter (1)		
30.	10 KHz L. P. Filter (1)	HAC	
31.	Wave Aanlyzer (1)	HP	3590A
32.	Directional Coupler, 10 dB	HP	H752C
33.	5 KHz Collector Voltage Ripple Supply	Invertron	751A
34.	Heater Voltage Supply (1300 Hz)	Invertron	751A
35.	Grid Modulator	FXR	
36.	Beam Power Supply	FXR	

HUGHES ELECTRON DUNAMICS DIVISION	SIZE	73293	
DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977		REV	SHEET 22 OF 23



HUGHES ELECTRON DENAMICS DIVISION

DATE OF ISSUE 7 February 1977

A 73293

REV

SHEET 23 OF 23

APPENDIX 2

8726H ENGINEERING TEST DATA SHEET

HUGHES

ELECTRON DYNAMICS DIVISION

3100 West Lomita Boulevard, Torrance, California 90509, Tel (213) 534-2121

ENGINEERING TEST DATA SHEET

CODE IDENT. 73293 TEST NAME SPEC. No. TEST POS. No. SERIAL No. 6001 191.20 REV. AUTHORITY DATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY DATE APPROVAL EFFECTIVITY PART I (QCI-1) 2 March 1977 QUALITY CONFORMANCE INSPECTION SPEC. TEST ITEM TEST CONDITION / DESCRIPTION DATA UNITS MAX. DESIGNATION Burn-In 6 cycles each 8 hours in 3.8 Burn-In C duration completed Date started 3-20-77 Date completed 3-25-77 Test Condition 1 Ef R 10.0 10.0 12.0 V 4.3.1 Heater Voltage 4.3.2 Heater Test Condition 1 Ef equal to value established in Current Par. 4.3.1 R 3 5.3 7 A Test Condition 1 4.3.3 Cathode -25.4 Ek R -24.5 -26.5 kV Voltage (referenced to body) 4.3.4 Peak Body Test Condition 1 0.80 0.2ik R a Current iw 4.3.5 Peak Grid Test Condition 1 Voltage 410 egk R 350 475 (referenced to cathode) 4.3.6 Peak Grid Test Condition 1 0.004 Current ic R 0.1 4.3.7 Collector Test Condition 1 4.40 Current and ib R 5.5 Voltage R Eb -10.0 -11.0 4.3.8 Peak Test Condition 1 5.2 Cathode R 5.5 ik Current 1 of 4

HUGHES

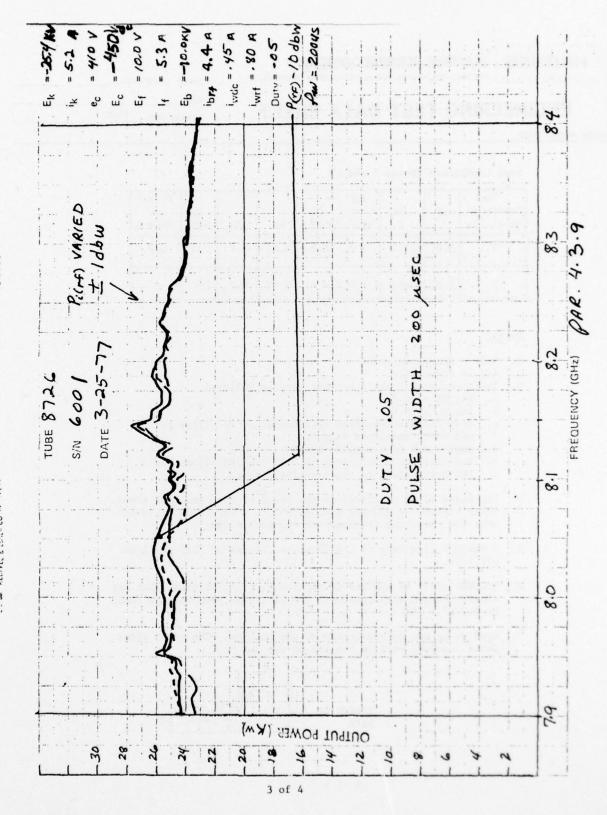
ELECTRON DYNAMICS DIVISION

3100 West Lomita Boulevard, Torrance, California 90509, Tel (213) 534-212

DATA SHEET	NO	
REV		
CEDIAL NO		

ENGINEERING TEST DATA SHEET

MODEL 8726H CODE IDENT. 73293 SPEC. TEST DESIGNATION TEST CONDITION / DESCRIPTION R/C UNITS MIN. MAX DATA 4.3.9 Peak Output Test Condition 1 Pi(rf) = N.P. F = 7.9 to 8.4 GHzPower 0.10 Pi(rf) 23.2 20 po (min) kw po (max) 27.8 R kw Attach graph 4.3.10 From data of Par. 4.3.9, Steps 1 Gain and 2 calculate gain F = 7.9 to 8.4 GHz53.7 R 53 dB G (min) 26.3 4.3.11 Beam n B 25 Efficiency Test Condition 1; F = 8.15 GHz 4.3.12 Phase egk varied ± 25v from N.P. Pushing Grid Pulse 0.60 R 2.5 o/v Potential 4.3.13 Phase Test Condition 1; F = 8.15 GHz Ek varied ± 1 kV from N.P. Pushing Body to Cathode R 0.097 0.16 0/ V Potential 4.3.14 Phase Test Condition 1; F = 8.15 GHz Pi(rf) varied -10 dB from N.P. Pushing RF Drive Power 2.75 o/dB Test Condition 1; VSWR = 1.25:1 4.3.15 Phase Linearity at input and output F = 7.9 to 8.4 GHz R deg 4.3.16 X-Ray Test Condition 1 0.4 mr/hr X-Rad Emission 4.2 Visua1 Visually inspect for physical C Inspection damage 2 of 4



HUGHES

ELECTRON DYNAMICS DIVISION

3100 West Lomita Boulevard, Torrance, California 90509, Tel (213) 534-2121

DATA	SHEET	NO	
REV			
SERIA	I NO	6001	

ENGINEERING TEST DATA SHEET

CODE IDENT. 73293

Test Conditions (Notes 5 and 6)

Test Condition Notes 1-4	EF V	Ec V	egk v Note 7	Ek kV	Du	Eb	tp sec	Pi(rf) mW Note 4
1	N.P.	-450	N.P.	N.P.	0.05	N.P.	200	N.P.
2	N.P.	-450	N.P.	N.P.	0.05	N.P.	200	0

Notes:

- 1. N.P. Nameplate Value
- Adj. Adjustable
 Test Condition 1 shall be initiated as follows:
 - a. Set Ef at N.P.
 - b. Set Ec at N.P.
 - c. Five (5) minutes after application of Ef adjust Ek, and Eb to nameplate values.
 - d. Adjust egk to nameplate value.
 - e. Set the signal generator at 8.15 GHz and adjust the TWT drive level to the nameplate value.
- 4. Nameplate value of Pi(rf) is the value of peak input RF power, which provides a minimum peak output RF power of 20 kilowatts over the operating frequency of 7.9 to 8.4 GHz.
- 5. A minimum flow rate of 3 gallons per minute of FC77 shall be provided.
- 6. Voltage shall be applied to the ion pump at all times that any other voltages are applied to the TWT. Ion pump voltage shall be $3.3 \text{ kV} \pm 10\%$.
- 7. Grid pulse egk is referenced to the cathode. The total video pulse required will be the sum of egk and Ec.

DATE

MISSION of

Rome Air Development Center

RADC plans and conducts research, exploratory and advanced development programs in command, control, and communications (C^3) activities, and in the C^3 areas of information sciences and intelligence. The principal technical mission areas are communications, electromagnetic guidance and control, surveillance of ground and aerospace objects, intelligence data collection and handling, information system technology, ionospheric propagation, solid state sciences, microwave physics and electronic reliability, maintainability and compatibility.



