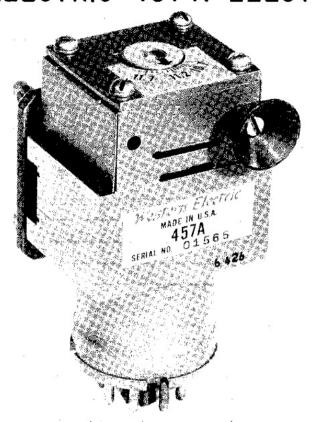
WESTERN ELECTRIC 457 A ELECTRON TUBE



DESCRIPTION

The 457A is a reflex klystron designed to operate as the transmitting microwave power source or as the receiver local oscillator in short haul radio relay systems in the 10.7 Gc to 11.7 Gc common carrier band. The table has a wavefulde output system and is designed to be cooled with a liquid-vapor cooling system.

CHARACTERISTICS

Heater Voltage	6.3 V
Resonator Voltage	400 Vdc
Reflector Voltage	-100 Vdc
Power Output (Min.)	100 mW

ELECTRON TUBE DATA SHEET FILE: MICAOWAVE SECTION

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MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute System

-	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units
Heater Voltage	E _h	5.8	6.8	V
Resonator Voltage	Ers	- 1	600	Vdc
Reflector Voltage	$\mathrm{E_{r}}$	-50	-400	Vdc
Cathode Current	I_k	-	75	mAdc
Heater-Cathode Voltage	E _{hk}		±50	v
Body Temperature	$T_{\mathbf{E}}$		130	C
Reflector Circuit Resistance	$R_{\mathbf{r}}$	-	5x10 ⁵	ohm

MECHANICAL DATA

Cathode		Unipotential
Mounting Position		Any
Output		0.400" x 0.900" Waveguide
Dimensions and Pin C	onnections	See Outline Drawing

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating Conditions (See Notes 1, 2 & 3)

	Symbol	Nominal	Units
Heater Voltage	E _h	6.3	V
Resonator Voltage	Ers	400	Vdc
Reflector Voltage (See Note 4)	$\mathtt{E_r}$	-80 to -165	Vdc

Operating Characteristics

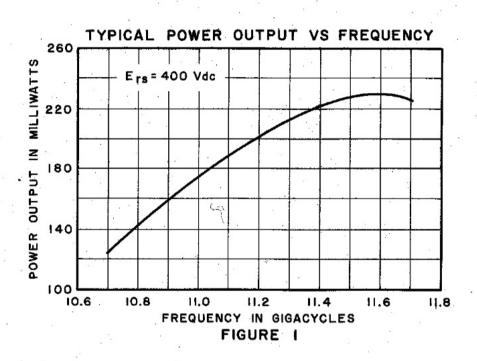
		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Heater Current		I _h	0.82	0.88	0.94	A
Cathode Current		I _k	34	41.5	47	mAdc
Power Output (See Note 5)		Po	100	Fig. 1		mW
Electronic Tuning Range @ 10.7 Gcs	es	ΔF	80	115	155	Mc
11.7 Go	cs	△F	50	. 80	115	Mc
Reflector Modulation Sensitivity @ $\frac{10.7 \text{ Gcs}}{11.7 \text{ Gcs}}$		$\Delta \mathbf{F}/\Delta \mathbf{E_r}$	1.5	-	3.2	Mc/V
		$\Delta \mathbf{F}/\Delta \mathbf{E_r}$	1.5	2.0	3.2	Mc/V
Thermal Coefficient (See Note 3)		$\Delta \mathbf{F}/\Delta \mathbf{T}$	-	-0.06	±0.15	Mc/F

Note 1: Operation at or near maximum values will result in decreased life. Operation near typical values is recommended.

Note 2: The following turn-on procedure is recommended:

- a. Apply heater voltage and wait ten minutes.
- b. Apply reflector voltage.
- c. Apply resonator voltage.

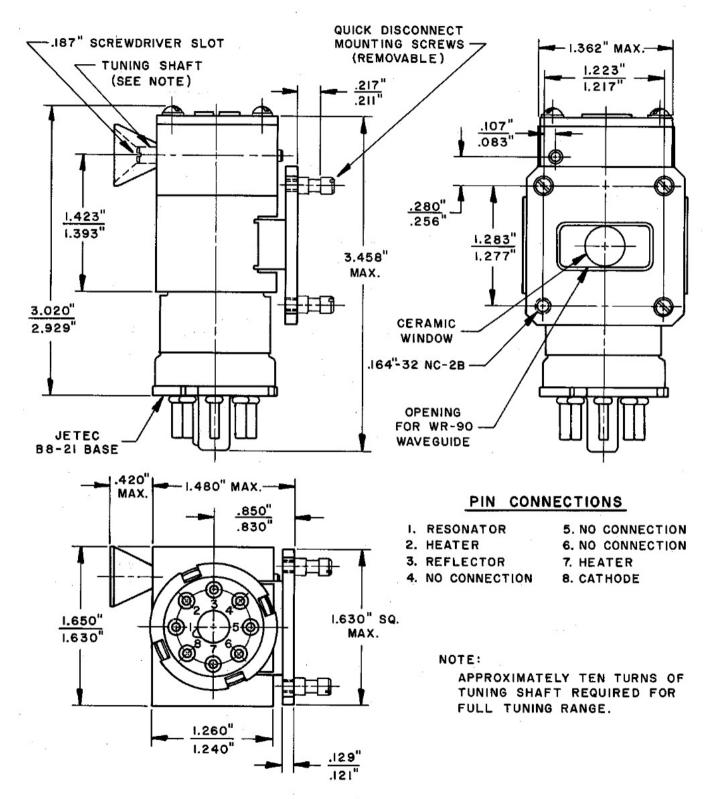
CAUTION-Resonator voltage must never be applied unless there is at least -50 volts on the reflector.



Note 3: This tube is designed to operate in conjunction with a liquid-vapor cooling system. A flat copper face is provided on both sides of the body so the tube may be clamped to either side of a cooling boiler. The thermal coefficient is defined as the change in frequency with respect to a change in body temperature.

Note 4: Reflector voltage is that voltage, measured from cathode to reflector, which produces maximum power at the frequency to which the tube is mechanically tuned.

Note 5: The tube to be operated into a load having a VSWR less than 1.05:1. Oscillation to be in the 3% mode with the reflector voltage peaked to produce optimum power output. Operation in the proper mode is assured when the reflector voltage has a value between -80 and -165 volts.



A development of Bell Telephone Laboratories, the research laboratories of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company.