U.H.F. POWER KLYSTRONS

Power amplifier klystrons in metal-ceramic construction for the frequency band 470 MHz to 860 MHz designed for four external resonant cavities, beam focusing by means of permanent magnets, continuously operating getter-ion pump and operation with a depressed collector potential. These klystrons are intended for use as u.h.f. power amplifier in vision and/or sound transmitters for the TV bands IV and $\sf V$.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Frequency range	470 to 860 MHz
Power output	11 kW
Power gain	30 dB
Cooling YK1001: air-cooled drift tubes and air-cooled collector	

This data must be read in conjunction with GENERAL OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS for KLYSTRONS.

HEATING: indirect by a.c. or d.c.

YK1002: air-cooled drift tubes and water-cooled collector

Cathode dispenser type

7.5 to 8.0 V Heater voltage

During operation the applied heater voltage should not fluctuate more than ± 3%. It is advised to operate the klystron at 8 to 8.5 V (including mains fluctuations) during the first 300 hours. The heater voltage should then be reduced to 7.5 to 8.0 V.

32 (< 36) A Heater current 14

The heater current should never exceed a peak value of 80 A when applying an a.c. heater voltage or 65 A when applying a d.c. heater voltage.

Cold heater resistance Rfo

180 s min. Waiting time tw

GETTER-ION PUMP POWER SUPPLY

4.0 kV Pump voltage, unloaded (cathode reference) approx. 300 k Ω Internal resistance

28 mΩ

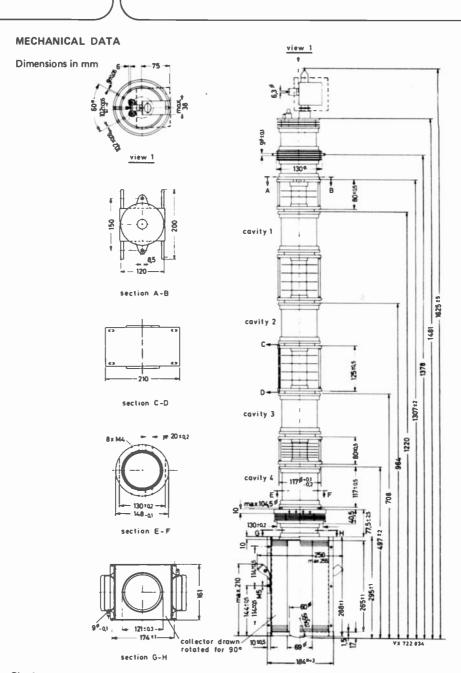


Fig. 1.

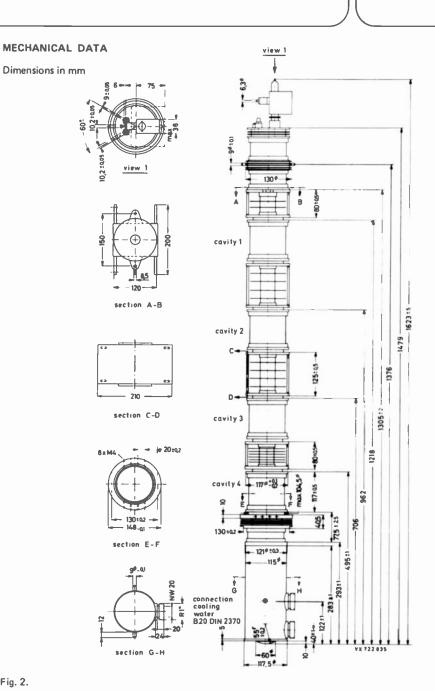


Fig. 2.

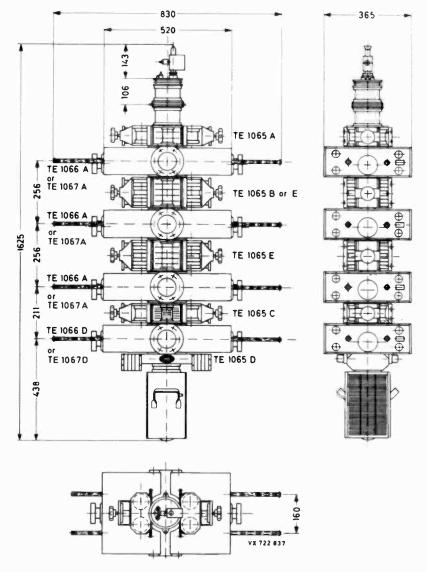


Fig. 3.

COOLING

Except collector, applicable up to an air-inlet temperature T_i of 40 $^{\rm o}$ C and an altitude of 2500 m (values refer to air inlet).

Cathode base $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{air, q = approx. } 0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \\ \text{Accelerating electrode} & \text{air, q = approx. } 0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \\ \text{Drift tubes 1, 2 and 3} & \text{air, q = approx. } 1.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{min each} \\ \text{Drift tube 4} & \text{air, q = approx. } 1.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \\ \text{Drift tube 5} & \text{forced air, q = approx. } 1.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \\ \end{array}$

($\Delta p = 900 \text{ Pa} = 9 \text{ mbar}$)
Cavity TE 1066D or TE 1067D
forced air, q = approx. 2.0 m³/min
($\Delta p = 900 \text{ Pa} = 9 \text{ mbar}$)

Collector YK1001 forced air, see cooling curves Figs 5, 6 and 7
Collector YK1002 water, see cooling curves Figs 9 and 10

MOUNTING

Vertical, cathode up. In order to prevent distortion of the magnetic focusing field ferromagnetic material should not be used within a radius of 35 cm from the tube axis. All connections should be free from strain.

MASS (net)

YK1001 approx. 55 kg
YK1002 approx. 45 kg
Total mass of accessories approx. 125 kg

PRODUCT SAFETY

1. X-radiation

Correct operation of the tube can be guaranteed only if a set of accessories, approved by the tube manufacturer, is used.

The operating tube generates X-rays which can penetrate the ceramic parts of the tube envelope. In order to reduce the radiation at any accessible points to an officially acceptable, non-dangerous level the tube must be shielded and any possible radiation path blocked by at least 1 mm of brass or an equivalent depth of non-magnetic X-ray absorbing material. The proper use of accessories will provide the necessary shielding.

2. R.F. radiation

R.F. power may be emitted through apertures other than the normal output coupling (for example r.f. leaks). This r.f. power may be sufficiently intense to cause danger to the human body, particularly to the eyes. Such radiation may be increased if the tube is functioning incorrectly.

ACCESSORIES Heater connector

Heater/cathode connector
Focusing electrode connector
Accelerating electrode connector
Collector connector
Getter ion pump connector

Magnet unit for ion pump
Set of five pairs of focusing magnets
Set of four cavities

for 470 MHz to 790 MHz

Set of four cavities for 700 MHz to 860 MHz

2 magnet field adaptor plates for collector (YK1001 only)**

Recommended circulators (optional) 470 to 600 MHz

600 to 800 MHz 790 to 1000 MHz type 40649

type 40649 type 40634 type 40634

type 40634 type 55351 type TE1053

type TE1065 (2xA, 2xB, 2xC, 2xD, 2xE)*

type TE1066 (3xA, 1xD)

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type TE1067 (3xA, 1xD)

type TE1073

2722 162 01551 (T100/IV-N) 2722 162 01561 (T100/V-N) 2722 162 03261 (T100/V-3-N)

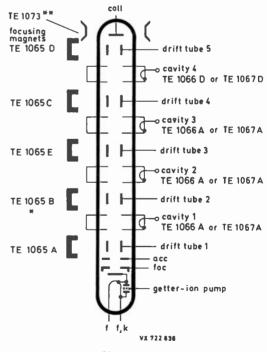


Fig. 4.

- * If the klystron is used under TV transposer conditions replace 2xB by 2xE.
- Operation for vision and sound transmitter without depressed collector voltage.

100

40 kW

(14 dB)

O_C

οс

οС

οс

75 °C

1.5

4.5 kV

15 mA

125

80

150

125 °C

200

300 °C

40 °C

max.

LIMITING VALUES (Absolute maximum rating system)

Heater voltage	max.	8.5	٧
Cathode voltage	max.	-22	kV
Cathode voltage at zero current	max.	-25	kV
Depressed collector voltage	max. min.	7 0.5	kV kV
Cathode current	max.	2.3	Α
Accelerating electrode voltage	max.	-25	kV
Series resistance in accelerating electrode circuit	max. min.	20 10	$k\Omega$
Negative focusing electrode voltage*	max.	700	V

Negative focusing electrode voltage* max. min.

Drift tube current**

Drift tube current**
Collector dissipation
Load VSWR

Pump voltage
Pump current (see Fig. 8.)
Temperature of
cathode base and accelerating electrode

drift tubes 1, 2 and 3 drift tubes 4 and 5 resonator 4 collector seal YK1001 Collector body YK1001^a outlet cooling water YK1002

inlet cooling air

* The power supply must be preloaded with min. 10 mA at 500 V.

For limiting values of various operating conditions see next page and Fig. 11.

In safeguard this temperature limit the air outlet temperature should be measured in at least two places; one 50 mm and one 150 mm from the upper collector plate and 50 mm from the cooling fins; the cooling data of collector are minimum values.

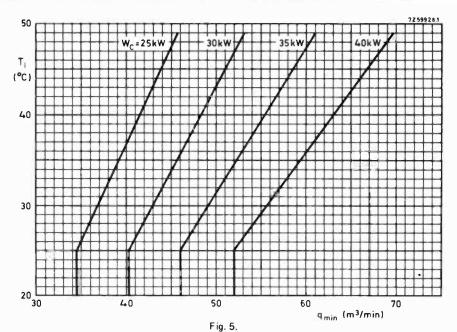
MAXIMUM VALUES of drift tube current

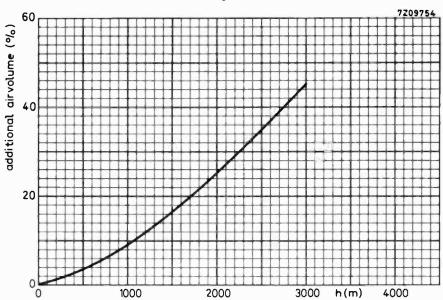
MAXIMUM VALUES OF GREET LUDE CURRENT			
For vision transmitter without level dependent cut-out threshold without depressed collector voltage	max.	80	mA
with depressed collector voltage	max.	130	mΑ
For vision transmitter with level dependent cut-out threshold without depressed collector voltage for 0 to 7 kW output power, peak sync.	max.	40	mA
with depressed collector voltage for 0 to 7 kW output power, peak sync.	max.	60	mA
without depressed collector voltage for full output power	max.	100	mA
with depressed collector voltage for full output power	max.	200	mA
For vision and sound transmitter fed from the same power supply and without level dependent cut-out threshold without depressed collector voltage	max.	100	mA
with depressed collector voltage	max.	160	mA
For vision and sound transmitter fed from the same power supply and with level dependent cut-out threshold without depressed collector voltage for 0 to 7 kW output power, peak sync.	max.	60	mA
with depressed collector voltage for 0 to 7 kW output power, peak sync.	max.	80	mA
without depressed collector voltage for full output power	max.	120	mA
with depressed collector voltage for full output power	max.	250	mA

As 11 kW vision transmitter (CCIR-G standard) in the frequency range 470 MHz to 790 MHz							notes
			vithout depressed collector voltage		with depressed collector voltage		
Cathode voltage		-1	8.0	-13.5		kV	3
Depressed collector voltage		-	0.5	-5.0		kV	
Accelerating electrode voltage			0	0		٧	4
Neg. focusing voltage	*	4	400	400		٧	5
Drift tube current, static	≈		25	30		mA	
black level	*		40	80		mA	6
Cathode current			1.9	1.9		Α	
Output power, peak sync.			11	11		kW	
Drive power see Fig. 12.							
Linearity without compensation	≈	80		80		%	7
Sync. compression	<	45/25		45/25			8
V.S.B. suppression	<	-20		-20		dB	9
Noise with reference to black level	<	-	-46	-46		dB	10
Differential gain	≈		5	5		deg	11
As 2.2 kW and 4.4 kW TV sound amp	lifier						
Cathode voltage		-18.0	-18.0	-13.5	+13.5	kV	3
Depressed collector voltage		-0.5	-0.5	-5.0	-5.0	kV	
Accelerating electrode voltage		-7.5	-5.5	-7.5	-5.5	kV	4
Neg. focusing voltage	≈	400	400	400	400	٧	5
Drift tube current	≈	40	50	50	70	mA	6
Cathode current		0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	Α	
Output power		2.2	4.4	2.2	4.4	kW	
Drive power	<	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	W	
As 2.1 kW amplifier for television transposer service							
Cathode voltage				-15		kV	3
Depressed collector voltage				5.0		kV	
Neg. focusing voltage	*			400		٧	5
Drift tube current	≈			60		mA	6
Cathode current				2.2		Α	
Output power, peak sync.				2.1		kW	
Drive power see Fig. 12							
Intermodulation products	<			-51		dB	12

Notes

- 1. With the appropriate focusing magnets TE1065, cavities TE1066 and a circulator between the driver and input cavity.
- A precorrection of the level dependent frequency response up to 2 dB must be provided.
- 2. In case of failure the beam voltage must be switched off and made to drop below 5% of its nominal value within 500 ms of the failure.
- 3. Fluctuations of the beam voltage up to ± 3% will not damage the tube; to meet the signal-transfer quality requirements the nominal beam voltage should not vary more than ± 1%.
- 4. It is recommended that this voltage be obtained from a voltage divider between cathode and ground, which should carry a quiescent current of minimum 3 mA.
- 5. The focusing electrode voltage should be adjustable from 100 V to 500 V; a setting range from 100 V to 700 V is recommended.
- 6. At black level, to be focused for minimum drift tube current. If necessary to obtain the required signal-transfer quality, a deviation of maximum 10% from this minimum current is permitted. The limiting value, see Fig. 11, must however, not be exceeded.
- 7. Measured with a sawtooth voltage with amplitude between 17 and 75% of the peak sync value, on which is superimposed a 4.43 MHz sinewave with a 10% peak-to-peak value.
- 8. Calculated from (1-V_{black}/V_{sync}) in / (1-V_{black}/V_{sync}) out.
- 9. Measured with 10 to 75% modulation without compensation; V.S.B. filter between driving stage and klystron.
- 10. Produced by the klystron itself; without hum from power supplies.
- 11. Without compensation.
- 12. Without compensation, see German Bundespost 176 Pfl 2 or ARD-Pflichtenheft 5/2. Threetone test method (vision carrier -8 dB, sound carrier -7 dB, sideband signal -16 dB with respect to peak sync = 0 dB).





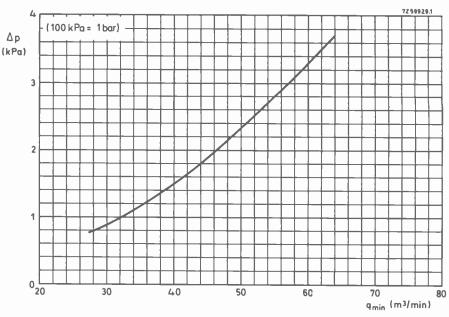


Fig. 7 Ratio of cooling air pressure to cooling air volume of YK1001.

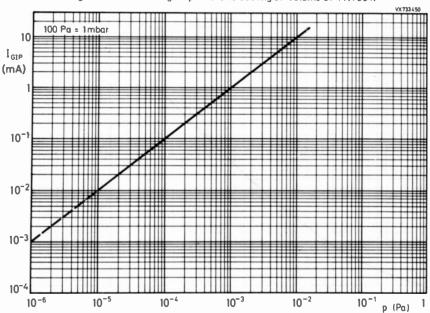


Fig. 8 Ratio of pump current to gas pressure in the klystron.

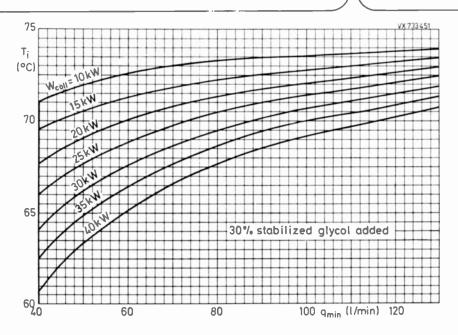


Fig. 9 Cooling curves for closed circuit cooling.

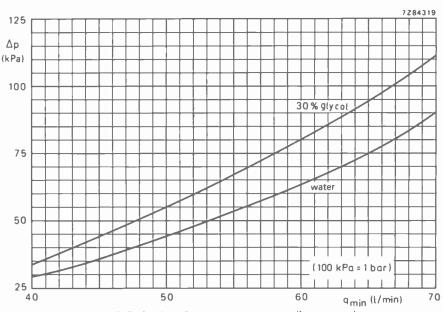


Fig. 10 Ratio of cooling water pressure to cooling water volume.

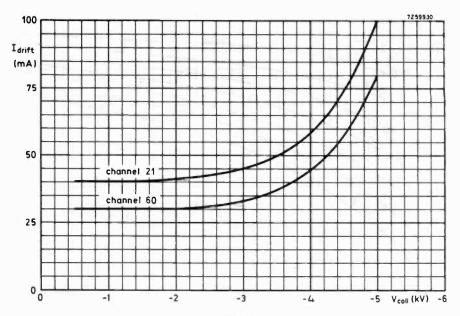


Fig. 11.

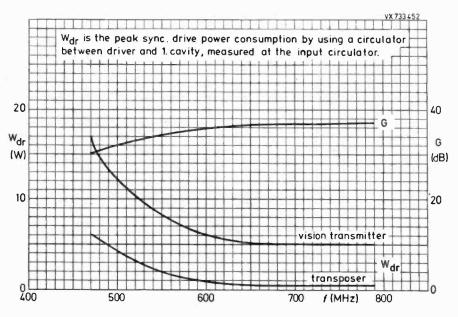


Fig. 12.