

# BACKWARD-WAVE OSCILLATOR

WJ2039-51 HEATER

6 . TYTENT NUMBER 2038133

13592 APPROX ANODE 8039 CATHODE 3mA





#### WATKINS - JOHNSON COMPANY

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GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

for

Watkins-Johnson Permanent-Magnet Backward-Wave Oscillators

## GENERAL

The backward-wave oscillator is an electron beam device. A permanent magnet is used to focus the oscillator. The oscillator is packaged in either a magnetically shielded or unshielded housing. Certain precautions must be observed when installing, handling, and operating the oscillator to avoid severe or permanent degradations in performance.

### INSTALLATION and HANDLING

Mount the oscillator package (oscillator) rigidly in equipment. The oscillator may be mounted in any position. Cooling is achieved by conduction through the housing to the equipment chassis. For safety, the housing should be grounded through non-ferrous or non-magnetic stainless steel mounting screws. Screws should not penetrate housing more than 0.20 inches (5 mm).

When handling the RF power output connectors, caution must be observed. Do not bend flying coaxial cables in less than 0.75 inch radius (19 mm) along the general length. Do not crimp the cable anywhere along the length. In the case of housing-mounted waveguides, use a short section of flexible waveguide or coax-to-waveguide transition at the output flange. Do not exert strain on housing-mounted waveguides. Waveguide flange screws must not penetrate flange more than 0.25 inch (6.25 mm) depth. In all cases, care must be taken to not nick, bend or dent connector interfaces or threads.

Keep an unshielded oscillator separated from any magnetic material. An unshielded oscillator should also be separated from active magnetic and high intensity ac fields. In the case of magnetically shielded oscillators, no separation from passive magnetic material or other shielded oscillators is required. A magnetically shielded oscillator should be separated from active magnetic and high intensity ac fields. In all cases, refer to the applicable Technical Data Sheet or Developmental Specification.

Do not subject the oscillator to hard or localized shocks.

The oscillators are constructed to withstand certain environmental conditions. The specification limits and absolute maximum conditions, as described in the Technical Data Sheet or Developmental Specification, should be observed. If oscillator is to be stored for extended periods of time, it should be placed into normal operation for a period of approximately one hour every 18 months.

### OPERATION and ADJUSTMENT

In all cases, observe the color code supplied with the oscillator.

### TYPICAL COLOR CODE

Heater	Black
Heater	Brown
Cathode	Yellow
Grid	Green
Anode	Blue
Helix	Red
Collector	Orange

The test data supplied is taken with the grid to cathode voltage zero volts. A 50-150 volt positive collector to helix bias is recommended. The tube will operate with collector at helix potential with somewhat reduced performance. If the cathode is to be tied to one side of the heater, tie the positive side of the heater supply and cathode supply together.

### CAUTION:

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE MUST BE PERFORMED IN SEQUENCE TO AVOID PERMANENT DAMAGE TO OSCILLATOR.

# A. TO TURN OSCILLATOR ON

The heater is the first element to be turned on. Set heater voltage to value supplied with test data sheet. Allow at least one minute for heater-warm up.

Apply high voltage to helix or delay line and collector. Set helix voltage at, or above, indicated operating voltage for  $F_1$ , while not exceeding operating voltage for  $F_2$ . Observe values on test data sheet.

Apply anode voltage and adjust cathode current to value indicated on test data sheet and label. Do not exceed the specified cathode current at any time during oscillator life.

Helix voltage and anode voltage may be applied to the oscillator simultaneously, but care must be taken to insure that maximum voltages and currents are not exceeded.

# B. TO TURN OSCILLATOR OFF

The anode is the first element to be turned off and must be near zero voltage, with reference to cathode, before any other element is turned off.

Remove voltage from helix or delay line and collector. Turn off heater. Heater voltage may remain applied during brief non-operating periods as in stand-by operation, (less than one hour).

High voltage and anode voltages may be turned off simultaneously.

Further information regarding the operation or application of these devices may be obtained from our Watkins-Johnson Field Sales Office in your area, or by contacting Watkins-Johnson Applications Engineering at our Santa Cruz facility.



