REFLEX KLYSTRON

(THERMALLY TUNED)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Absolute Values)

- Resonator Voltage: 350 volts D.C.
- Reflector Voltage: 350 volts D.C.
- Filament Voltage: 6.3 ± 8% volts
- Gun Cathode Current: 32 ma. D.C.
- Diode Plate Dissipation: see note below
- Diode Voltage: 350 volts D.C.
- Heater-Cathode Voltage: ±100 volts D.C.

*Note: Power inputs as high as 16.5 watts may be applied to the diode when the frequency of the klystron is above 8500. Tuner power input in excess of 10 watts may permanently damage the tuning structure, if applied when the tube is tuned below 8500 Mc.

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

- Frequency: 8500 to 9660 Mc/sec.
- Resonator Voltage: 300 volts D.C.
- Reflector Voltage: @ 9660 Mc/sec: –95 to –145 volts D.C.
- Filament Voltage: 6.3 ± 8% volts
- Gun Cathode Current: 32 mA D.C. (max.)
- Tuner Diode Current: 5 to 36 ma (D.C.)
- Tuner Diode Voltage: 170 to 275 volts D.C.

DESCRIPTION

The 6940 (Bendix® Type TK-58) Tube is a ruggedized low voltage thermally tuned X-band reflex klystron, designed for use as a CW power-source over the frequency range of 8500 to 9660 Mc./sec. Thermal tuning of the klystron is accomplished by means of a diode included within the vacuum envelope, the plate of which comprises one wall of the klystron cavity. As diode voltage, and hence current, is increased, expansion of the plate results in corresponding changes in the klystron cavity gap spacing causing the tube to tune. The tuning speed over the required frequency range does not exceed a maximum of 3 seconds. The 6940 is similar to the 6116, but has special characteristics limiting spectrum width and spectrum continuity under adverse load conditions.

With the exception of the diode tuner, the 6940 may be considered a ruggedized version of the 2K45 with equivalent outline dimensions and electrical characteristics.

The ruggedization feature of the tube permits it to be operated under severe vibration environments without sacrifice of frequency stability. Under vibration conditions of 10g acceleration at 50 cycles, the maximum frequency variation is ±1.3 Mc./sec.

The tube has coaxial output as shown in the accompanying photograph and outline drawing, and is coupled to the waveguide circuit through a transducer identical to that used for the type 2K45 and 2K25 klystrons. Details of this transducer can be found in the Military Number 227-JAN specification sheet.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Base: Small octal 8-pin, 88-21, Low Loss Phenolic Wafer, Modified for coaxial output lead as shown on outline drawing.
- Coupling to Wave Guide: Coaxial output fits standard transducer per 227 JAN.
- Cooling: Convection.
- Mounting Position: Any.
- Cavity: Integral with tube.
- Bulb: Metal.

THE BENDIX CORPORATION

Red Bank Division, Eatontown, New Jersey

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# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS & TEST CONDITIONS

**Test Conditions and Specification Limits**

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<td><strong>PRODUCTION TESTS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Reflector Current:</td>
<td>Er = −150 Vdc</td>
<td>Ir:</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>nAdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t = 120 sec. (min)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflector Leakage:</td>
<td>Er = −150 Vdc</td>
<td>Ir:</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>nAdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflector Gas Current:</td>
<td>Er = −150 Vdc</td>
<td>Ir:</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>nAdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathode Current (1):</td>
<td>Er = −150 Vdc</td>
<td>Ikl:</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflector Voltage:</td>
<td>Er (Mode A)/Max. Po @ 9660 ±0.3% Mc.</td>
<td>Er:</td>
<td>−95</td>
<td>−145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Tuning Range:</td>
<td>Ef, and Ef = 5.8 V</td>
<td>Er (Mode A) Thermal Tuning (1) Max. F:</td>
<td>9660</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thermal Tuning (2) Min. F:</td>
<td></td>
<td>8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bump:</td>
<td>Ef = 5.8; Er (Mode A)/Max. Po @ 9660 ±0.3% Mc.</td>
<td>Po/Po</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission (1):</td>
<td>Ef = 5.8; Er = −150 Vdc</td>
<td>Ikl1/Ikl1:</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission (2):</td>
<td>Ef = 5.8; Ikl2 = 20 mA</td>
<td>Ikl2/Ikl2:</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Tuning Time (1):</td>
<td>F = 9660 to 8500 Mc.</td>
<td>t:</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Tuning Time (2):</td>
<td>F = 8500 to 9660 Mc.</td>
<td>t:</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power Output:</td>
<td>Ef = 5.8; F from 8500 to 9660 Mc.</td>
<td>Po:</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spectrum Width:</td>
<td>F = 9265 ±5 Mc.; Mod.</td>
<td>sw</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mode Breakup:</td>
<td>F = 9280 Mc.; Volt. = 10 v</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mode to be continuous</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DESIGN TESTS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrode Insulation:</td>
<td>300 Vdc Tube Cold</td>
<td>Rk1-rs:</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heater Current (1):</td>
<td>Rh: Kl = ±45 Vdc</td>
<td>If1:</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If2:</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation:</td>
<td></td>
<td>IhK1:</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuner Diode Voltage:</td>
<td>@ 8500 ±0.3% Mc.</td>
<td>ED:</td>
<td>See Graph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9660 ±0.3% Mc.</td>
<td>ED:</td>
<td>See Graph</td>
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<td>Tuner Diode Current:</td>
<td>@ 8500 ±0.3% Mc.</td>
<td>If2:</td>
<td>See Graph</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>9660 ±0.3% Mc.</td>
<td>If2:</td>
<td>See Graph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration:</td>
<td>No Voltage 10g; t = 120 sec.; F = 50 cps</td>
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</table>

**Diagram:**

- **OUTLINE DRAWING**
- **GUN CATHODE**
- **HEATER**
- **RESONATOR & SHELL**
- **TUNER HEATER & CATHODE**
- **TUNER HEATER**
- **COAXIAL OUTPUT LEAD**

**NOTES:**
- NUMBERS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND DO NOT APPEAR ON BASE.
AVerage Characteristics

Typical Power Output vs Frequency

Repeller Voltage Optimized for Each Frequency

Power Output vs Frequency
Repeller Voltage Optimized for Each Frequency

Typical Variation of Repeller Voltage vs Frequency

Repeller Voltage vs Frequency

Typical Tuner Diode Voltage vs Frequency

Tuner Diode Voltage vs Frequency

Typical Tuner Diode Current vs Frequency

Tuner Diode Current vs Frequency
**AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS**

**TYPICAL VARIATION OF HALF POWER ELECTRONIC TUNING RANGE VS FREQUENCY**

- **ELECTRONIC TUNING (m̈c/sec)**
  - 110
  - 100
  - 90
  - 80
  - 70
  - 60
  - 50
  - 40
  - 30
  - 20
  - 10
  - 0

- **FREQUENCY (m̈c/sec)**
  - 8600
  - 9000
  - 9400
  - 9800

**TYPICAL STATIC DIODE CHARACTERISTICS**

- **I₀ MA**
  - 40
  - 35
  - 30
  - 25
  - 20
  - 15
  - 10
  - 5
  - 0

- **Ed volts**
  - 190
  - 210
  - 230
  - 250
  - 270
  - 290

**CONTROL CIRCUIT FOR TUNING DIODE**

- **6940 KLYSTRON**
- **BENDIX 6094/TE-18**