

A Millimeter-Wave TunnelLadder TWT

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TUNNELADDER TWT Final Report (Varian
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PREFACE

The effort reported here was supported by NASA-Lewis Research Laboratory on Contracts NAS-3-21930 and NAS-3-22445. The technological advance of assembling the diamond cubes with the chemically milled Amzirc ladders and the waveguide ridges was achieved by Mr. Dan T. Andker. His suggestions and capability greatly promoted the successful completion of the Tunneladder amplifier tubes. Contributors in computational, cold-test, mechanical design and other areas included G. A. Biggs, T. J. Grant, Y. Mizuhara, J. L. Putz and D. West.

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1. SUMMARY

This contract final report reviews the development of a low-cost, traveling-wave amplifier to be used in narrow-band space communication at millimeter-wave frequencies. The design was based on a NASA-recommended, narrow-band fundamental (nonspace harmonic) interaction circuit and used an appropriate ladder-based periodic structure. The first analysis was based on the forward-wave "Karp Structure".⁽¹⁾ These results were verified and extended in a NASA-sponsored study in which a circuit derivative, the Tunneladder, was suggested and examined experimentally in scaled cold-test versions.⁽²⁾

This follow-on feasibility program produced two operative engineering models. The focusing design was a PM-based electron-optical system providing a 0.47 mm (18.5 mils) diameter beam at 10 kV and microperveance 0.2. The PM axial field was 3200 gauss or twice the Brillouin value over a 59.8 mm (2.355 inches) gap.

The Tunneladder circuit is a diamond supported periodic structure. It is discussed extensively in the August 1980 final report for Contract NAS-3-21930. The tunnel cross section adapted for the 29 GHz tube approximates a flattened hexagon circumscribing an ellipse 0.61 x 0.86 mm. The crucial program effort, however, was the fabrication of a full-scale millimeter-wave circuit using a copper and Amzirc body and Amzirc-foil ladder rungs, brazed to diamond-dice supports.

The full-scale, ladder-like circuit elements were successfully fabricated and the technology to active-braze the foil to diamond dice was made a reproducible operation. The final machining of the ladder half-circuit was accomplished and a braze technique developed for brazing of the two halves with alignment of the individual rungs.

The waveguide transition was initially developed using cold-test models scaled 10:1. These models were also used to verify the circuit propagation

characteristics. The final TWT circuit assemblies used scaled waveguide/circuit transitions to achieve acceptable matches and insertion loss.

The first tube used two circuit assemblies separated by a sever gap, with a "beam shaver" and "tail pipe" assembly before and after the active circuit sections. The planned "external sever" required that the tube use four waveguide/circuit transitions. The insertion loss of each section and the rf power delivered to the two sever loads were measured through these sever-waveguide parts. The second tube was built with only minor improvements for vacuum integrity.

Both tubes tested very much as predicted and provided broader bandwidth than expected. The gain/inch and the electronic efficiency were very high compared with a space-harmonic TWT and very close to predicted values.

2. INTRODUCTION

This final report covers a study program supporting the development of an unconventional, narrow-band communication traveling wave tube (TWT). The principal task was the construction of two tubes with an interaction circuit comprising two formed ladder elements supported on diamond cubes within a double-ridge waveguide. The formed ladders allowed a conventional pencil beam to be used. The pencil beam was focused by a permanent magnet providing two times the Brillouin axial field.

2.1 GENERAL

The base-line efforts were motivated by interest in a low-cost alternative to coupled-cavity TWTs for millimeter wavelengths and high power levels. A previous eleven-month study program (NAS 3-21930) addressed this alternative. The study proposed a ladder-based circuit for operation in the forward/fundamental mode. The obvious advantages would be high interaction impedance, gain/inch and interaction efficiency. A short circuit length and minimum beam power to achieve rf rated power, as well as a conventional pencil beam focused by a radially magnetized permanent magnet, would be implemented. The predicted bandwidth of only 1% would be sufficient for millimeter-wave communication amplification.

2.2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

In the early 1950s, the thin, flat ladder was recognized as a practical periodic element at millimeter wavelengths, provided one could invent a slow-wave interaction circuit incorporating it.^(3,4)

The first ladder-based slow-wave circuit studied was a plain, rectangular waveguide with the ladder installed in the broad wall. The rung span was less than the waveguide breadth.⁽⁵⁾ Slow-wave propagation was achieved over a useful bandwidth extending downward from the half-wave resonance frequency of the rung. The bandwidth became greater yet when a ridge was introduced within the waveguide.⁽⁶⁾ The propagation was "forward wave" and the bandwidth depended on both the ridge-to-ladder capacitance and

the space available for loops of rf magnetic field to expand beyond the rung anchor points.

During this period and beyond, a single ridge plus a thin, flat ladder combination appeared in low-voltage tubes -- primarily backward-wave oscillators (BWOs) for frequencies up to 300 GHz.⁽⁷⁻⁹⁾ In these designs, the disposition of metal around the rung anchor points varied,⁽¹⁰⁾ hence the bandwidth contribution relative to that from the ladder-to-ridge capacitance was not constant.⁽¹¹⁾ The current desire for higher power levels requires that the rungs be anchored directly and perpendicular to flat, solid walls to maximize rung cooling,⁽¹²⁾ so that the bandwidth must be determined solely by the ridge capacitance. Most analytic efforts to model the structure's field and impedances stipulated extensive flat walls normal to the array of rungs.⁽¹²⁻¹⁵⁾ Beam voltages of at most a few kilovolts were characteristic of millimeter-wave tubes in the 1950s and early 1960s. In order to avoid an unreasonably fine ladder pitch, only space-harmonic interaction was considered at these low beam velocities. The beam-wave phase shift per period was between π and 2π for a BWO and 2π to 3π for an amplifier. Thus the first point made in H. G. Kosmahl's 1978 presentation was that the tens-of-kV beam voltages favored today would permit nonspace-harmonic operation at millimeter wavelengths of a "forward-wave" ladder-based amplifier with a relatively coarse pitch.⁽¹⁵⁾

"Fundamental/forward" TWT interaction implies per se a relatively high gain/inch, but Kosmahl's second point was that the gain rate would benefit further from the high interaction impedance associated with the ladder. This impedance is due, in part, to the rung resonance at a frequency close to the operating frequency and the consequent high dispersion and low group velocities. These properties also predict a rather narrow "hot" bandwidth which might, however, be acceptable for certain applications.

The principles above led to the previous study program⁽²⁾ and to the present development program. In the study program, prior to devising and evaluating TWT designs that were practical embodiments of Kosmahl's principles, some cold-test experimentation with an intentionally simplified slow-wave structure was done. These experiments showed the effects of

dimensional changes in a geometry featuring the basic structural elements -- rungs, ridge and side walls (see Figure 1). Other tests included measurements of the effects of double ridges on the ω - β curve and interaction impedance.

The move from the earlier space-harmonic and low-power approaches to the forward/fundamental approach and high power for millimeter wavelengths created a very different situation. Beam power densities on the order of a few MW/cm² were necessary and pencil-beam optics were the only means for making this manageable from the viewpoint of both the gun and the interaction structure. On the interaction structure side, a low percentage interception is consistent with having a pencil beam in a round "tunnel." On the gun side, a conventional axisymmetric gun, sufficiently convergent to avoid undue cathode loading, permitted the requisite 100 A/cm² or more of beam current.

The simple ladder-plus-ridge design is shown at the left in Figure 1. The ladder is then formed and doubled to allow the passage of a pencil beam; and to increase thermal capacity for handling beam interception, there is thermal anchoring to dielectric posts. The forming of the ladder produces a non-circular tunnel for the beam. This design provides thermal paths through the dielectric posts to the ridges for beam-interception heating localized where the rungs are closest to the beam. RF heating in the rungs occurs mainly near the side walls to which there is a direct connection.

These ideas underly the basic "TunnelLadder" interaction structure at the right in Figure 1, with two ridges and a ladder assembled from two identical components. As stated, the shaping of the ladder halves provides a more or less oval beam tunnel (with beam interception occurring predominantly at the two positions where heat can travel directly outward through the dielectric support rods). The double-ridge system now does permit propagation of a mode which is TE at the lowest propagating frequency and whose fields are antisymmetric with respect to the ladder -- in addition to the desired mode which is similarly TE-derived but symmetric with respect to the ladder. With the new ladder-half shaping, the passband upper edge for the desired (symmetric) mode is lower than if the rungs were straight,

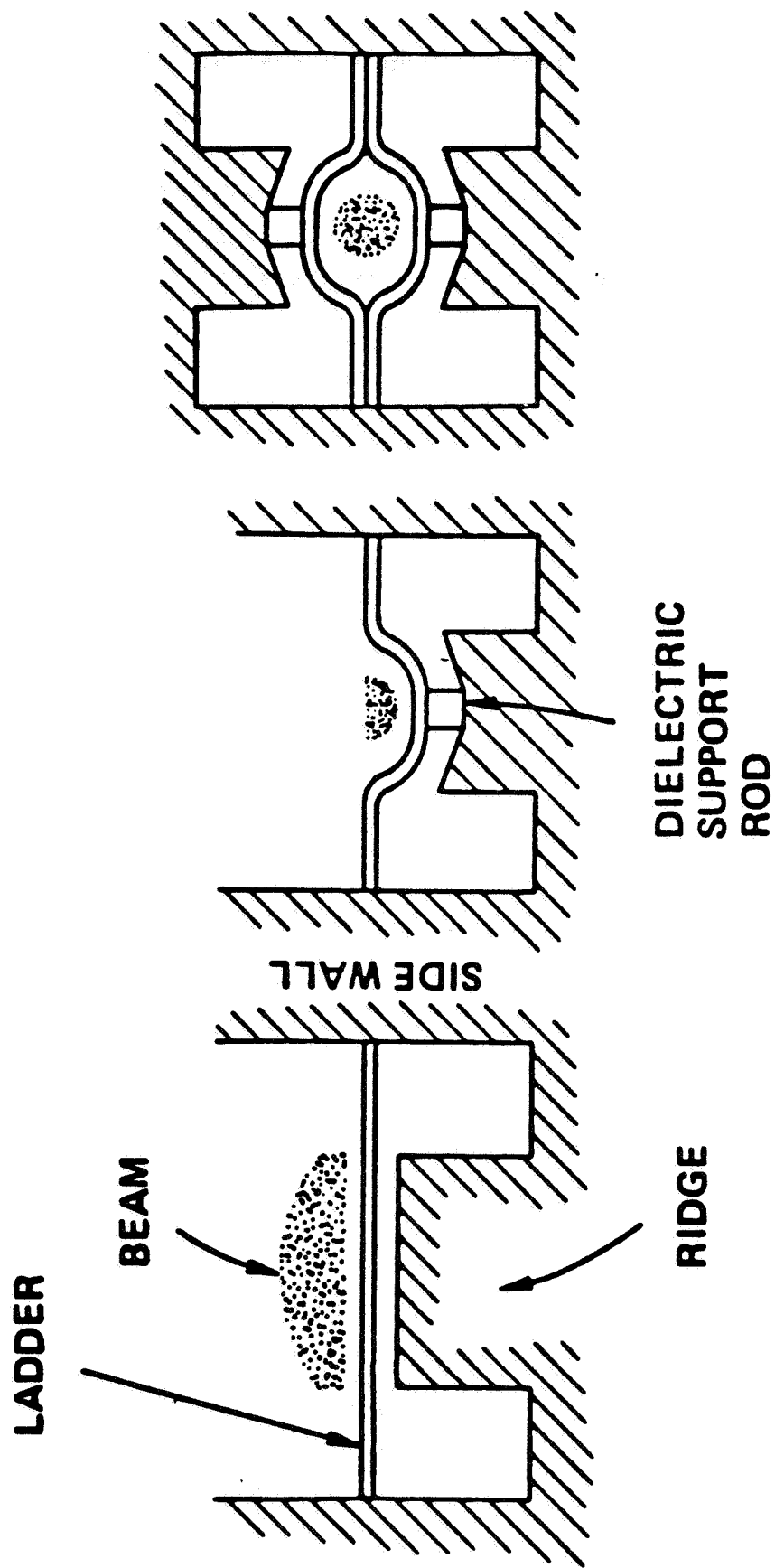


FIGURE 1. FLAT SINGLE LADDER TO "TUNNEL LADDER" DESIGN

requiring inward adjustment of the enclosure side walls. However, the passband upper edge for the antisymmetric mode is considerably and safely higher -- by the ratio of the total rung length to half the circumference of the more or less oval tunnel.

The dielectric supports proposed are of high-thermal-conductivity Type IIA diamond, nominally 0.25 mm square in cross-section. The copper of the ladder rungs and ridges is zirconium doped to effect a strong thermo-compression bond to the diamond without risk of contaminating nearby exposed diamond surfaces. Details relating to these supports and the bonding are given in Section 3.

2.3 STATEMENT OF WORK

The main objectives of this follow-on program to NAS-3-21930 are:

- Design a 29 GHz TWT based on the data obtained on NASA Contract 3-21930.
- Fabricate two finished TWTs for delivery to NASA. "Finished tube" means a completely assembled TWT with gun, collector, slow-wave circuit, and input and output couplers.
- The TWTs shall be performance-tested against the required objectives. The main objectives are:
 - RF output power at saturation: 200 W
 - Minimum electronic efficiency at saturation: 5%
 - Operating frequency: 29 GHz
 - Bandwidth (1.0 dB below peak power): 1.0 percent of operating frequency
 - Gain at saturation: 25 dB

- Tube capable of operating without damage into a load with a VSWR of up to 1.25.
- Power and gain specified for a maximum load VSWR of 1.25.
- Tube length to accommodate focusing with a lightweight permanent-magnet circuit.
- Electron gun to incorporate an anode isolated from ground.
- Collector to be "undepressed" bucket type, isolated from tube body.
- Electron beam transmission: in dc operation $\geq 99\%$, at rf saturation $\geq 95\%$.
- Input and output couplers shall mate with standard RG-96/U waveguide.

2.4 ACHIEVEMENTS

The program achieved nearly all of the objectives, and surpassed most of them. Matched against the statement of work, the following items indicate objectives met or exceeded:

- Two 29 GHz tubes, based on the earlier contract results, were designed, built, tested and delivered to NASA.
- The tubes were tested and performance exceeded all test specifications except for a few minor ones. Tube performance, as matched against the objectives, was:
 - Saturated output was 400 W, compared with the desired 200 watts.

- Minimum electronic efficiency was $> 17\%$, compared with the 5% desired minimum.
- Operating frequency was centered at 28.2 GHz, compared with 29 GHz. This difference could easily be compensated with minor circuit geometry changes.
- Instantaneous "hot" bandwidth was 2.27%, compared with the 1.0% minimum objective.
- Gain at rated power was 28 dB, compared with the 25 dB objective.
- The tube length accommodated focusing with an existing permanent-magnet circuit.
- The electron gun incorporated an anode isolated from ground.
- The collector was isolated from the tube body.
- Beam transmission was 97% in dc operation and 90% in rf operation. Tests indicated that this could be improved in later tubes to meet the 99% in dc operation and the 95% in rf operation.
- All tube couplers mated with standard RG-96/U waveguide.

Apart from the degree to which performance exceeded that of the Statement of Work, the tubes proved extremely stable at the operating voltage with no drive-induced oscillation. Tube amplification was linear within 2 dB at 53 dBm output. Tube performance had been computer-predicted in small- and large-signal calculations. Agreement between predicted and actual performance values is excellent, considering this is a new device. The design parameters and predicted and actual performance data are given in Table 1.

Table 1

	Predicted	Actual
Operating Voltage	10 kV	10 kV
Microperveance	0.2	0.215
Gain/inch	58 dB/in	≥ 52 dB/in
1 dB Bandwidth	1+	2.27%
Saturated Power	480 watts	400 watts
Electronic Efficiency	24%	> 17% measured effective efficiency
Rated Operating Power	200 watts	200 watts

Details of the actual performance, cold-test work and design are covered in Section 3.

3. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This section describes the technical and new technological achievements of this development program. The cold-test work which defined the circuits used in the first two tubes is discussed in Section 3.1. Gun design, focusing design and circuit fabrication details are discussed in Sections 3.2.1 through 3.3.3, while the experimental test results for the two tubes are given in Section 3.3. The success of this program critically depended on the actual-size fabrication of the shaped and chemically milled ladders, the brazing of these ladders to the diamond cube supports, and the brazing of these supports to the waveguide ridges. The details of these milestone achievements are discussed in Section 3.2.3.

3.1 COLD-TEST EXPERIMENTS

The actual circuit design resulted from cold-test experiments with a 10-times scaled model of a 29 GHz circuit whose geometry was determined from the results of previous NASA Contract 3-21930. As mentioned earlier, the interaction structure used two shaped ladder elements, each supported by diamond cubes brazed to half of a double-ridge waveguide. Two symmetrical halves were mated, forming a TunnelLadder circuit with its two sets of diamond cube supports in a double-ridge waveguide. The prior NASA contract also established that the dielectric cubes would be made from Type IIA non-synthetic gem-quality diamond because of its exceptionally high thermal conductivity.

The first cold-test model in this program was based on the prior NASA model. The 29 GHz tube used:

- Formed ladders made by chemical milling.
- Type IIA diamond support cubes.
- Amzirc alloy for active brazes to the ladder rungs and waveguide ridges.

However the first scale model used Stycast to represent the diamond cubes and machined copper for the chemically milled Amzirc ladders. The rest of

the cold-test model was of aluminum. Parts of the waveguide sidewalls were movable to establish the frequency band. Sidewall dimensions were the same in the final waveguide design to simplify parts and subassembly fabrication. The ω - β diagram for a typical TunnelLadder circuit is shown in Figure 2.

Tests included varying the diamond-cube width and the ridged-waveguide wall spacing with results as shown in Figure 3, which established the circuit dimensions for the tubes of this program. The half-structure drawing of Figure 4 gives the 10X-scaled dimensions. The cold-test ω - β and perturbation data were used in the small- and large-signal programs to establish tube performance, with computer-predicted data as shown in Figure 5.

After completing the circuit design, cold-test effort concentrated on the waveguide/circuit transition. The 10X-scaled circuit model is shown in Figure 6. The scaled waveguide-transition model is shown with it in Figure 7. The final cold-test coupler design is shown in Figure 8, including the dimensions of the coupler tuning elements: inductive iris, capacitive post and reduced-height waveguide short. After optimizing the tuning elements of the transition, the result of this matching effort is as shown in Figure 9.

The VSWR is better than 1.6:1 over a 5% bandwidth and better than 2:1 over 10%. This is more than satisfactory for the expected 1 to 3% "hot" bandwidth. It should be possible to achieve a maximum VSWR better than 2:1 for the actual 29 GHz circuit, even with a double-ended matched circuit as implemented for the first models. The only other cold-test experiments were undertaken after later work showed that the diamond cubes would have to have metalized caps to accomplish brazing to the Amzirc ladder rungs. These tests forecast a 2 to 5% lowering of the operating frequency band, as later verified in actual tube tests. The necessary changes to the circuit design to move the operating frequency band back to 29 GHz would be a shortening of the ladder rungs and a corresponding decrease in the width of the double-ridge waveguide halves. There would be a machining change in the circuit half blocks only and no changes in any assembly fixture.

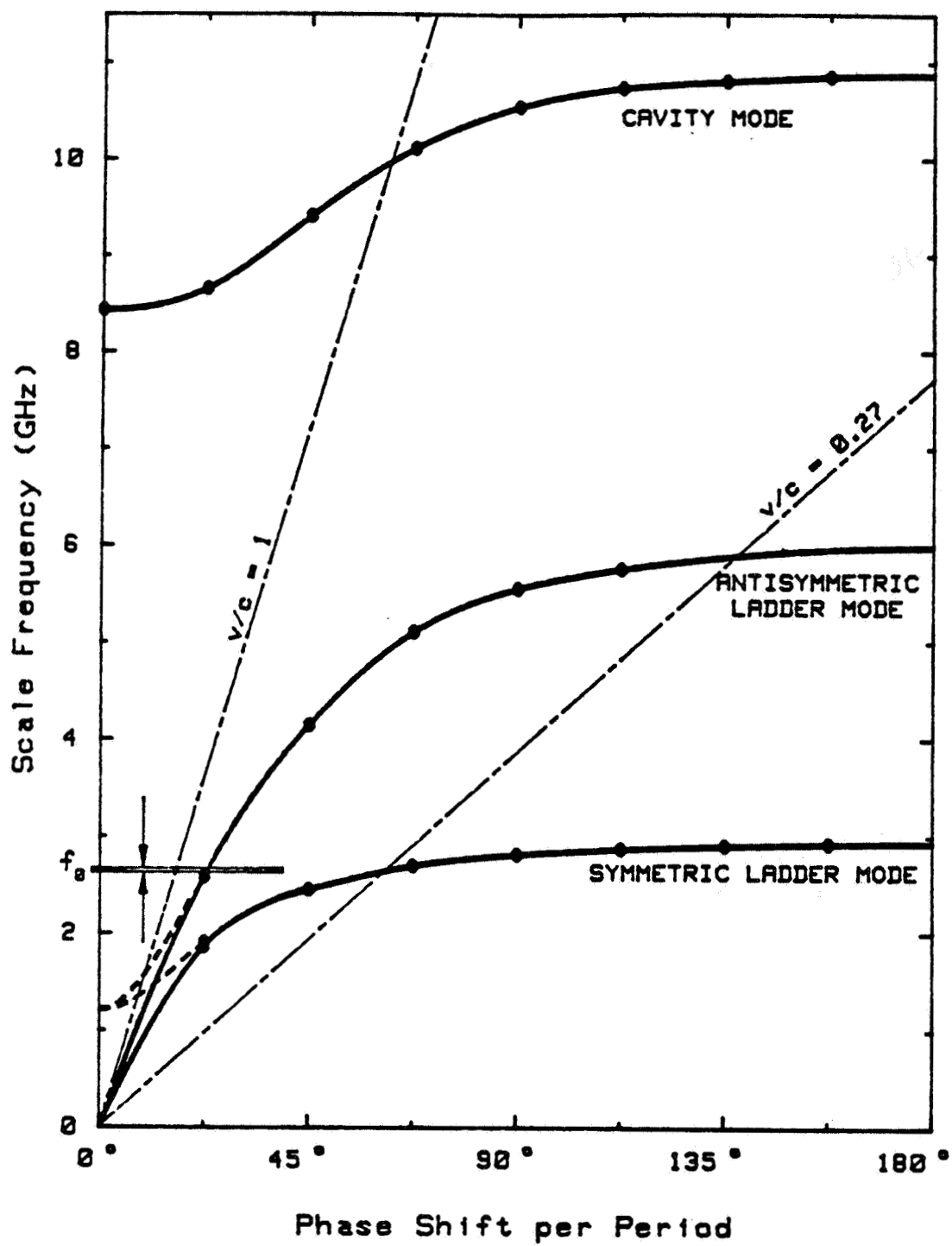


FIGURE 2. $\omega - \beta$ DIAGRAM FOR TYPICAL "TUNNELADDER" CIRCUIT

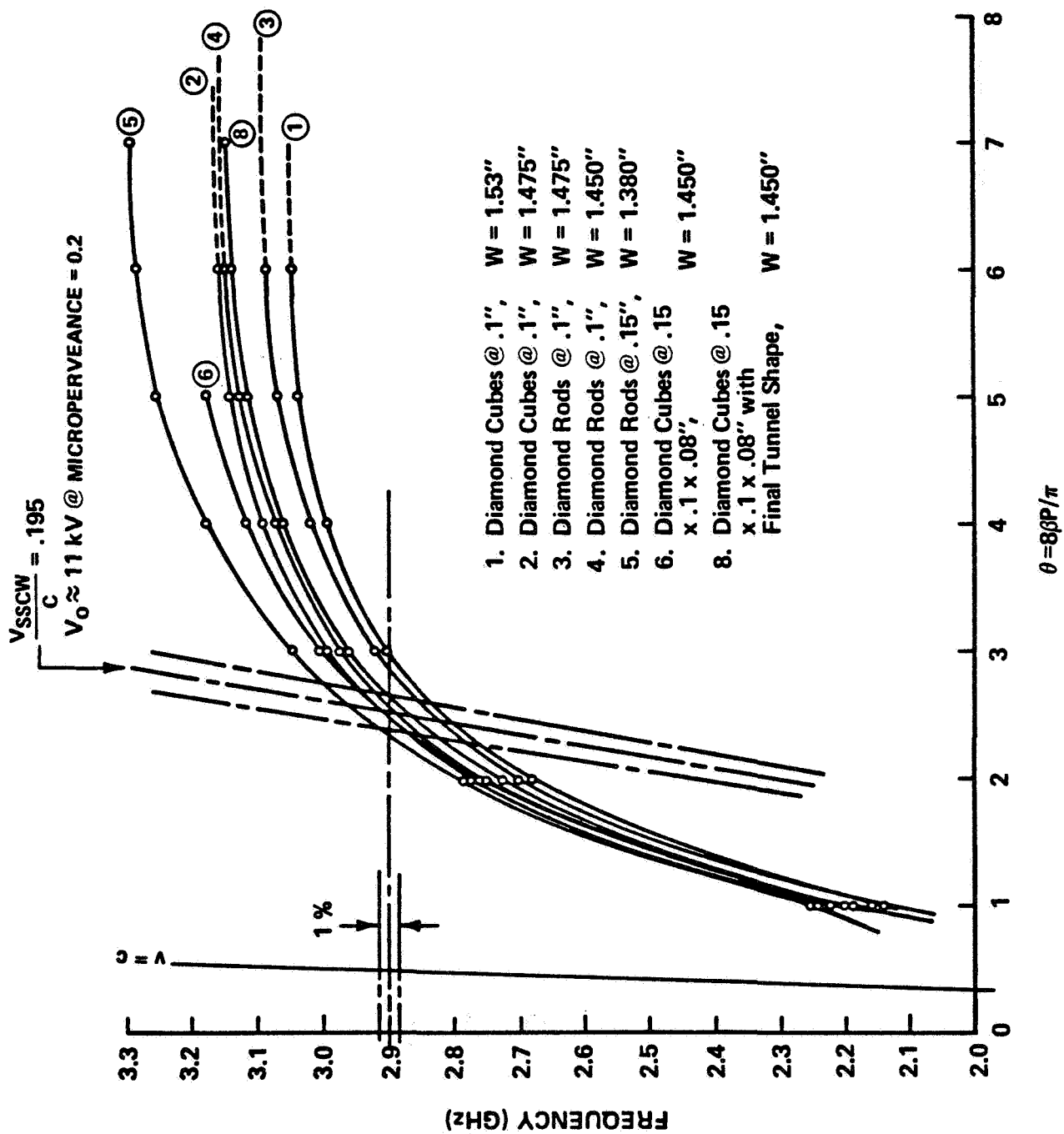


FIGURE 3. CIRCUIT COLD-TEST RESULTS

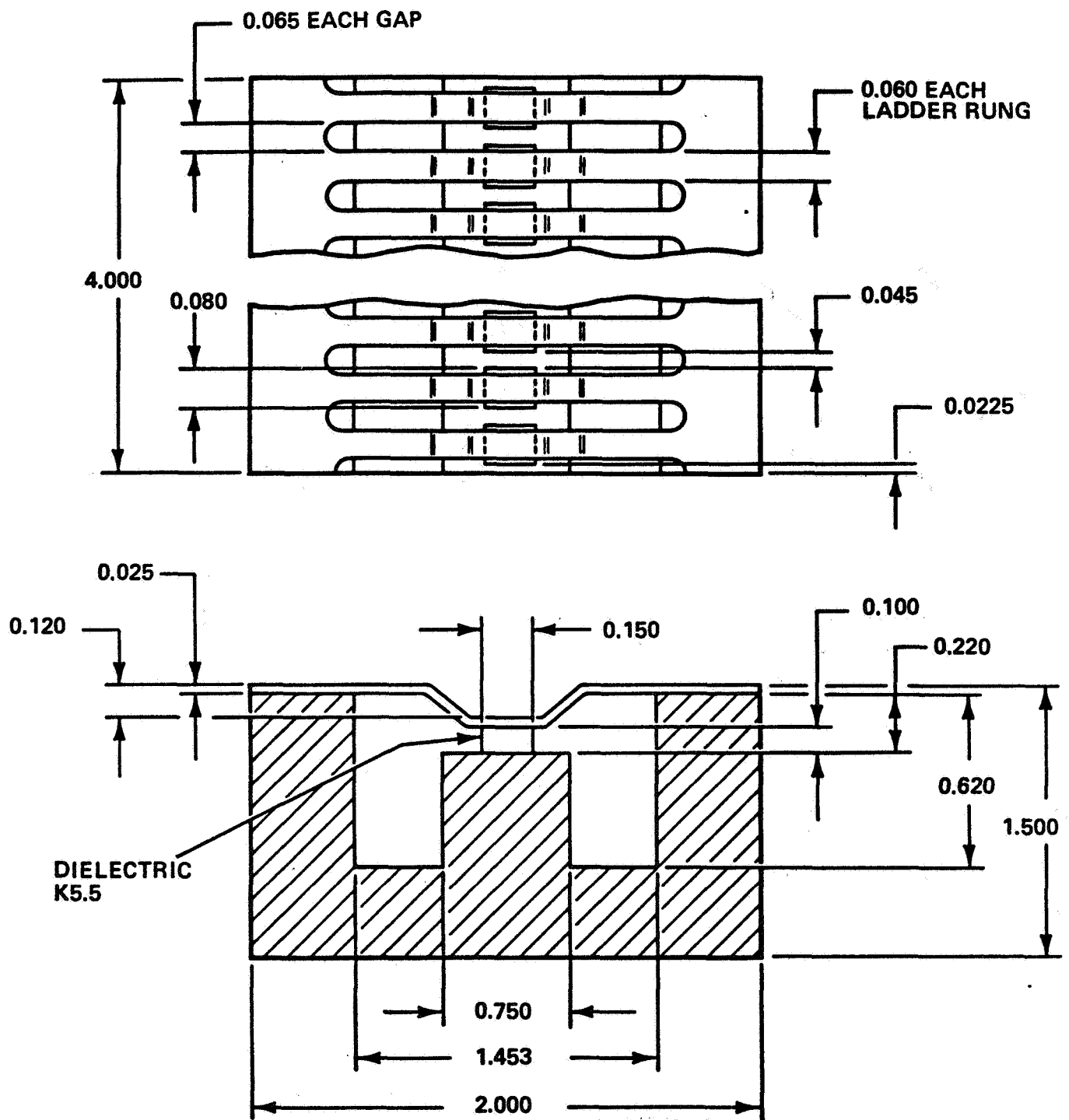
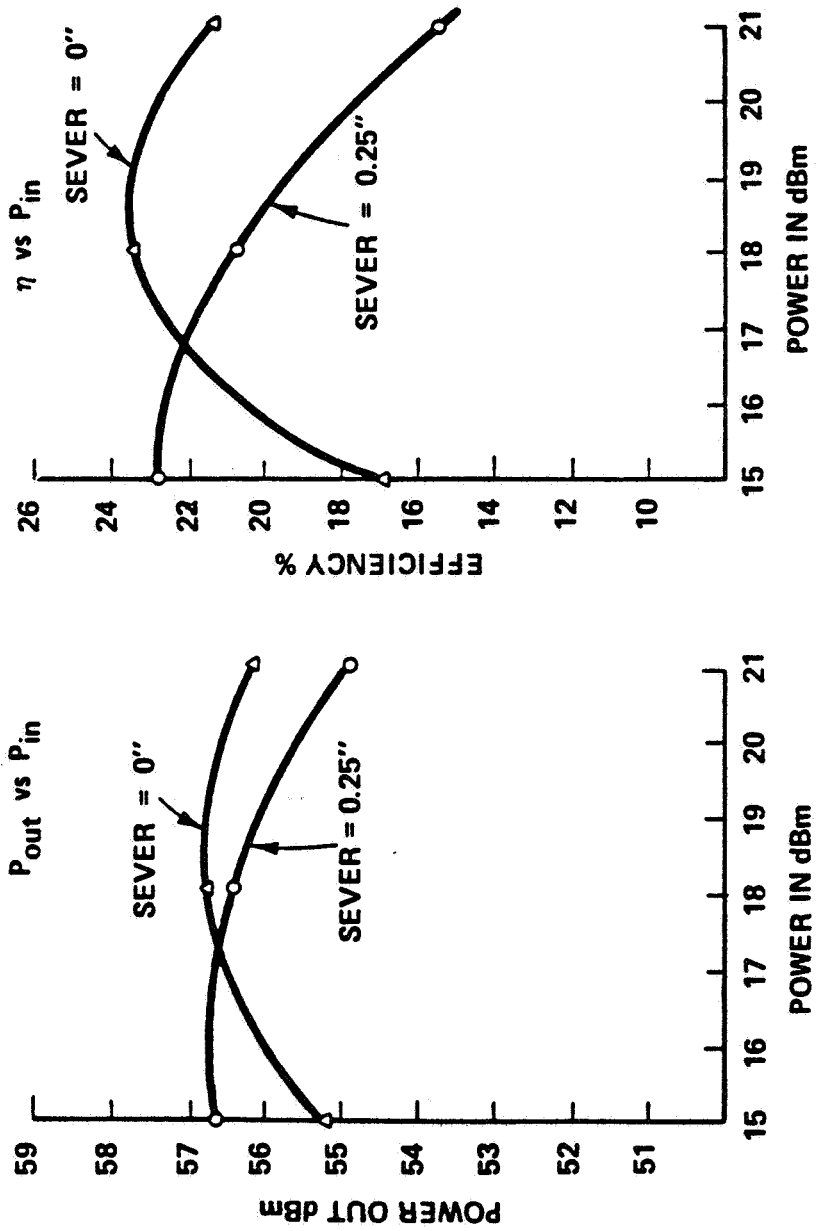


FIGURE 4. HALF OF THE FINAL SCALED COLD-TEST MODEL



$F = 2.9 \text{ GHz}$ $C = 0.1027$
 $V_o = 10 \text{ kV}$ $B = 0.533$
 $I_o = 0.20 \text{ A}$ $d = 0.055$
 $QC = 0.039$
 $\gamma_b = 0.743$
 $b/a = 0.601$
 $R_w = 0.381$

INPUT SECTION - 28 PERIODS
 OUTPUT SECTION - 42 PERIODS
 BOTH SECTIONS
 $v/c = 0.1843$
 $Z_{AXIS} = 168.3 \Omega$
 $LOSS = 0.387 \text{ dB/IN}$
 13 dB GAIN IN INPUT SECTION

FIGURE 5. COMPUTER-PREDICTED PERFORMANCE

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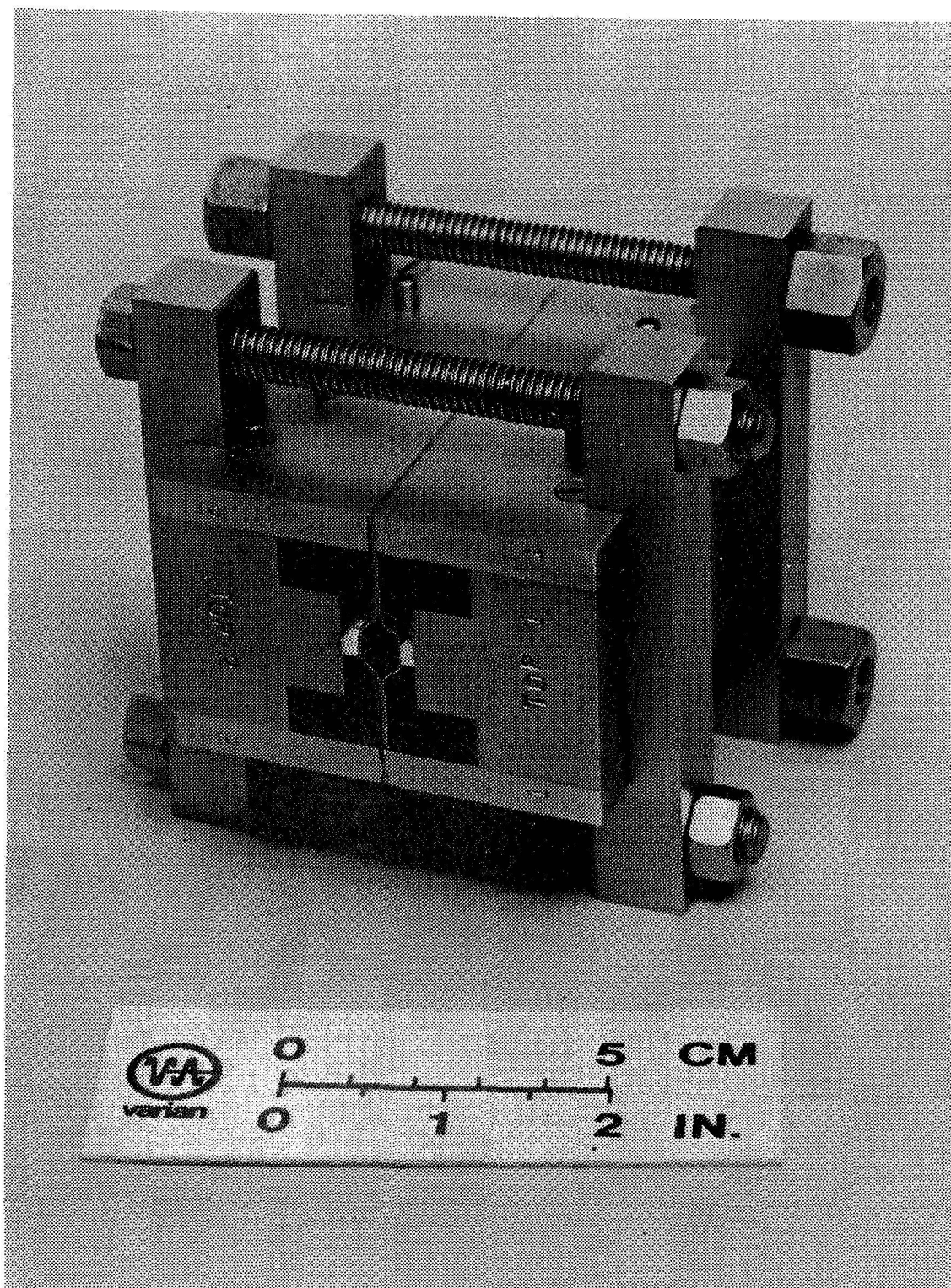


FIGURE 6. 29 GHz/10 kV TUNNEL LADDER CIRCUIT GEOMETRY —
IN 10X COLD-TEST SCALE MODEL (DIAMONDS
SIMULATED BY STYCAST BLOCKS)

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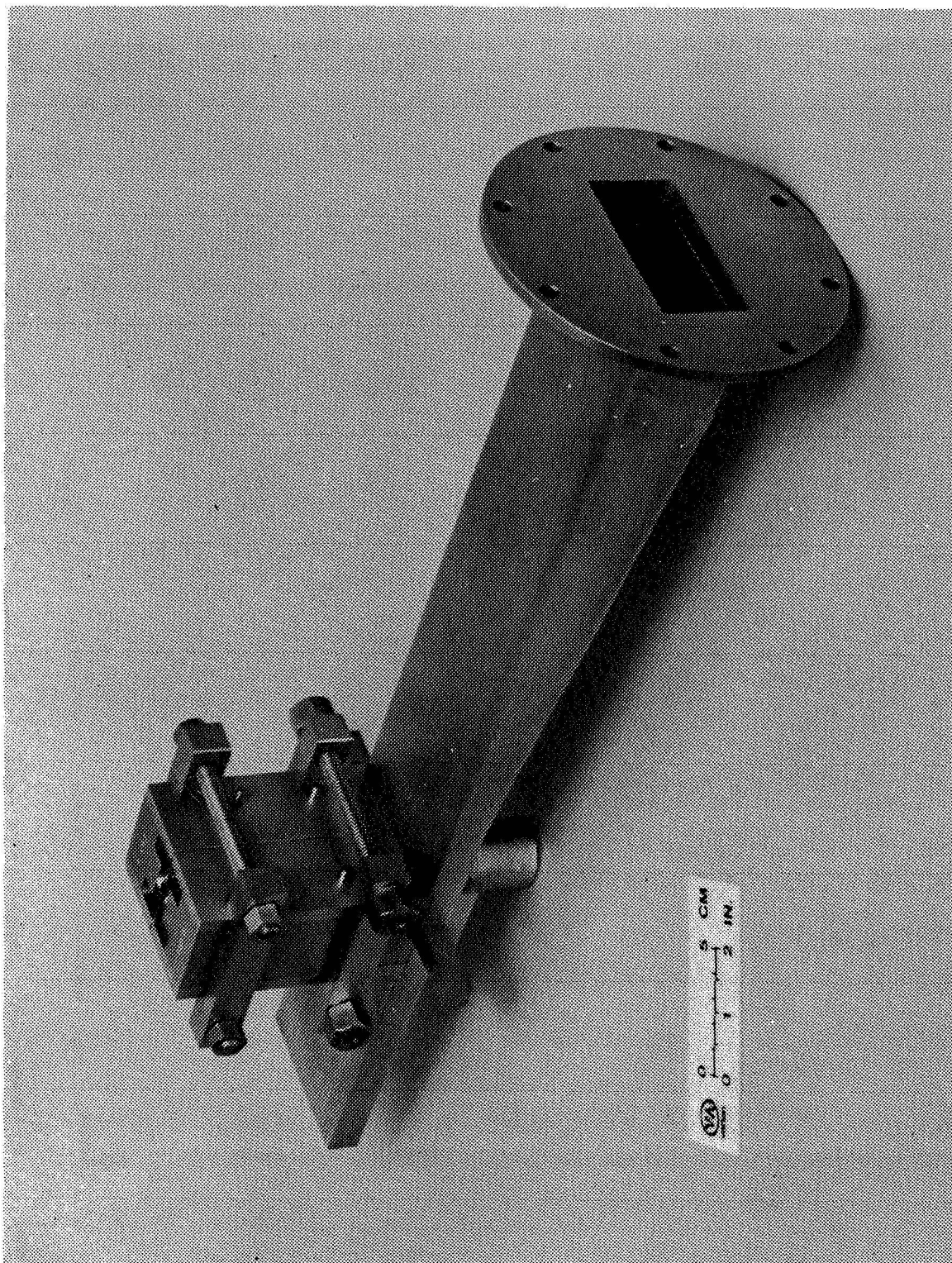


FIGURE 7. 10X COLD-TEST MODEL FOR DEVELOPING WAVEGUIDE TRANSITION

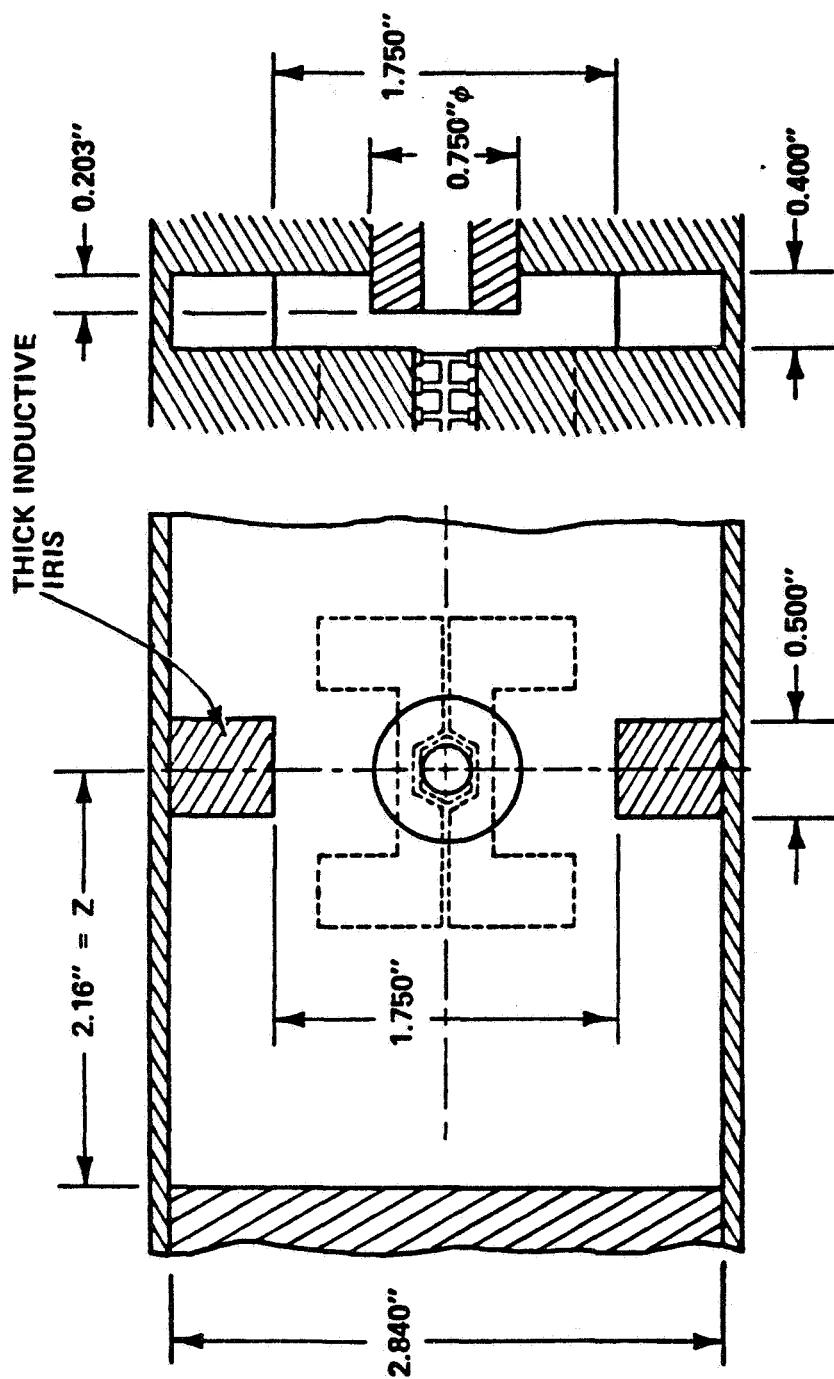


FIGURE 8. CIRCUIT/WAVEGUIDE COUPLER DESIGN (10 X SCALE)

D1120
F9639

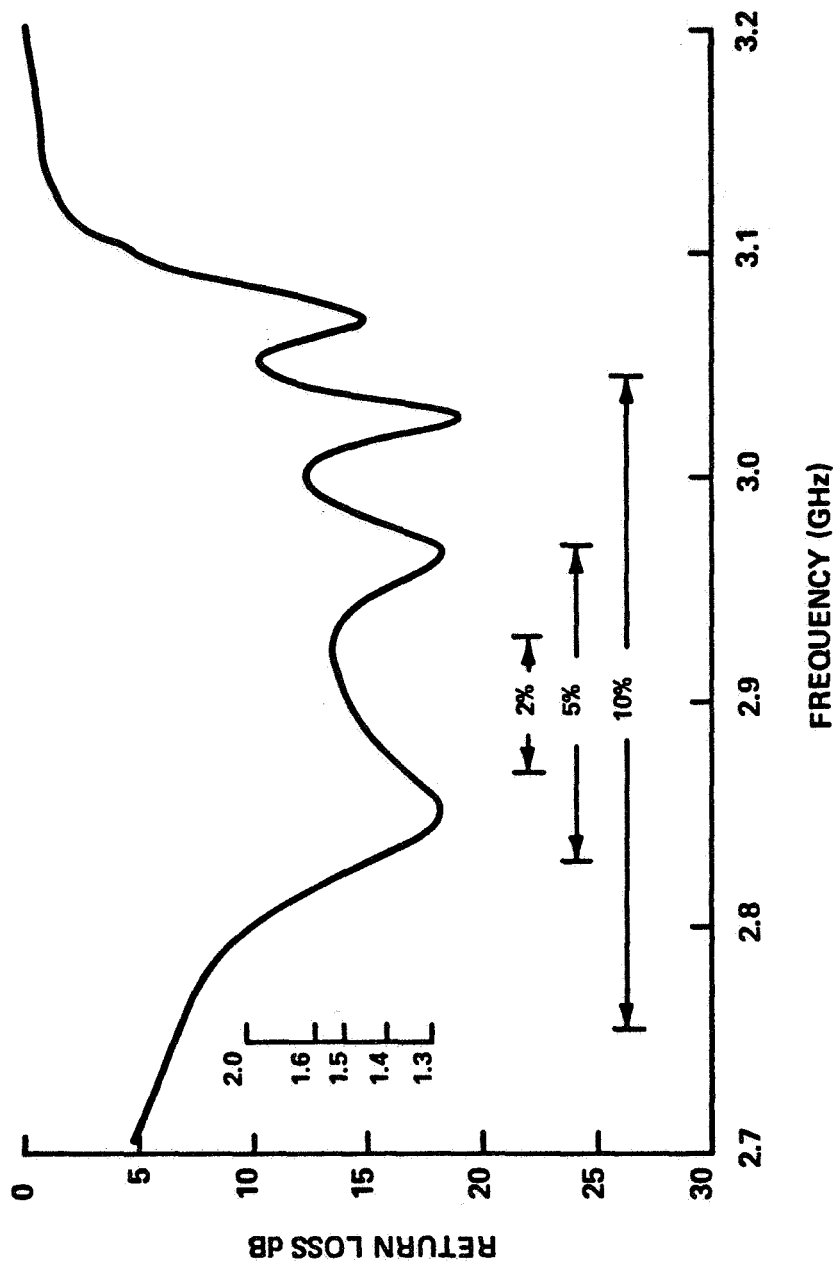


FIGURE 9. COLD TEST WAVEGUIDE TRANSITION MATCH

D11121
F9639

3.2 TUBE DESIGN

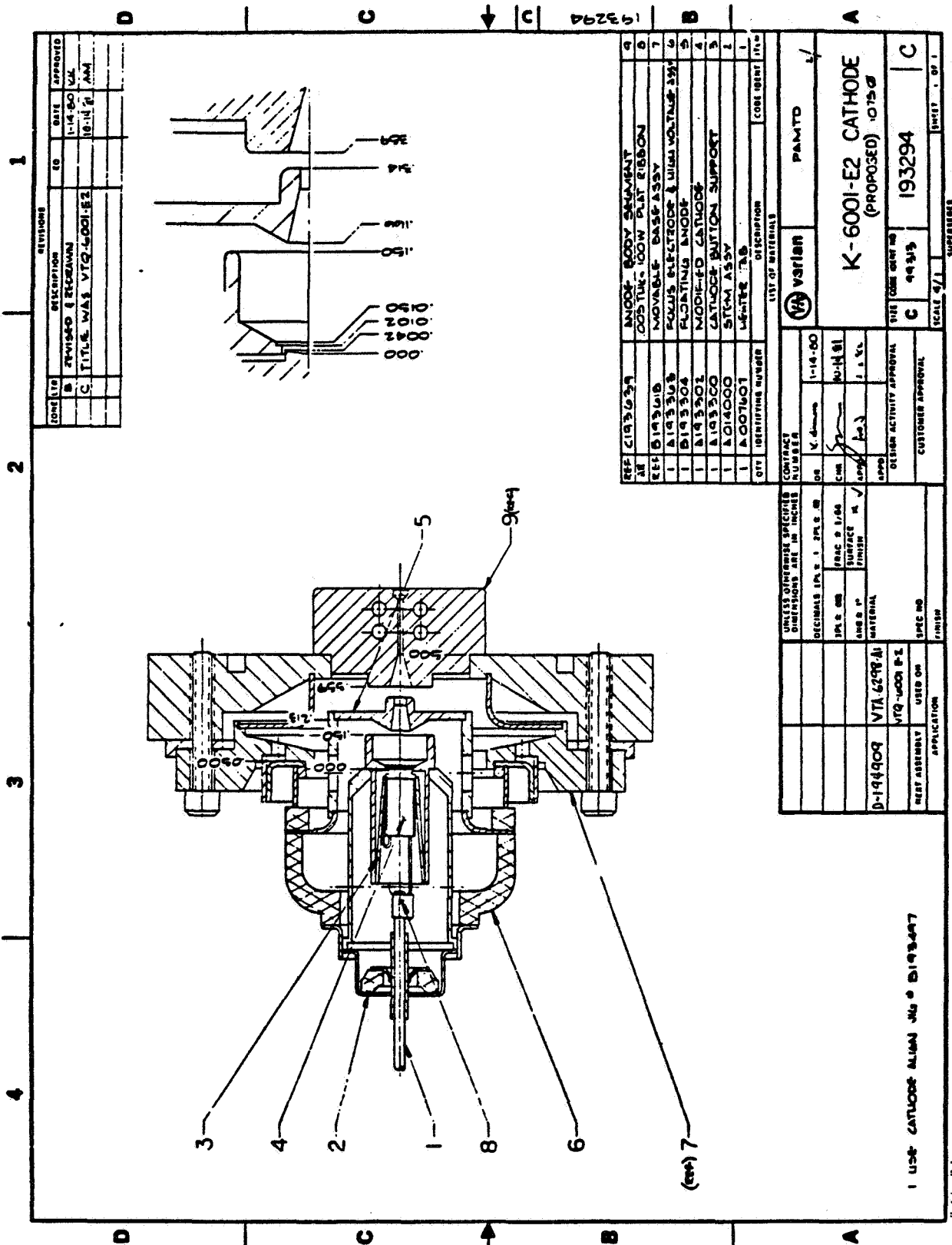
The following sections describe the important component designs and their test verifications. The Pierce gun and focusing system design and tests are discussed in Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, respectively. Circuit design and fabrication are discussed in Section 3.2.3, followed by details of tube assembly in Section 3.2.4.

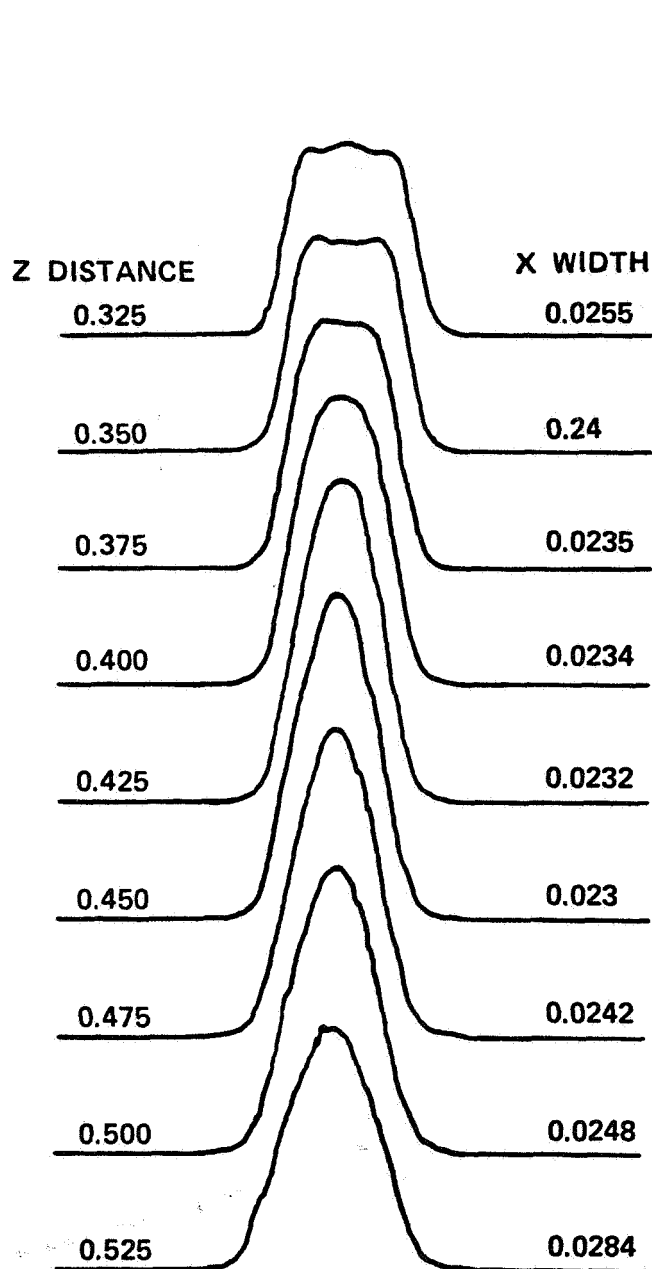
The satisfactory completion of all component designs, fabrication, and testing was essential to the success of the final device, with various component designs evolving to achieve satisfactory fabrication processes. The design interactions are described in the appropriate subsections.

3.2.1 Pierce Gun

The design of the Pierce gun was based on that of a low-frequency tube having a microperveance of 0.2 with a fairly high area convergence of 55. The new gun was tested in the beam analyzer several times at various beam voltages to establish thermal velocity properties and actual projected beam size. The gun design, its high-voltage seal assembly, and the details of the electrode spacing are shown in Figure 10. Actual beam profiles are shown in Figure 11, revealing a rectangular-profile beam at a distance of 0.375 inches from the cathode. The beam will have already been controlled by the magnetic field at this distance and remain well controlled through the rest of the magnetic circuit. This is confirmed by the excellent transmission achieved in the actual tubes. Plots of projected beam diameter versus distance from the cathode, for three cathode voltages, are shown in Figure 12, with the effect of thermal velocities revealed in the sensitivity to voltage. At 10 kV the electrostatic beam minimum is 0.0185 inches, indicating a filling factor of 0.75, but with magnetic compression this would be reduced to 0.6 (diameter = 0.015 inch).

Figure 13 reiterates the contribution of thermal velocity effects to the above data. The effects on beam diameter are very significant even at 10 kV for a gun microperveance of 0.2. Beam focusing may be seriously





BEAM PROFILES Cathode No. 3

CODE: Y.TQ 6001-E2
TYPE: T-1 R-1
DATE: 8-27-1980

E_b 5 kV pulse
GUN FOCUS el. dc
E 5 kV dc
 μK 0.203
GUN 3.5×10^{-8}
TARGET
 $\Delta d_{ca} = 0.155$
'O' Ref. To-Cath. 0.300

REMARKS:
 $I_k = 72$ MA

FIGURE 11. 5kV BEAM PROFILES

D1123
F9639

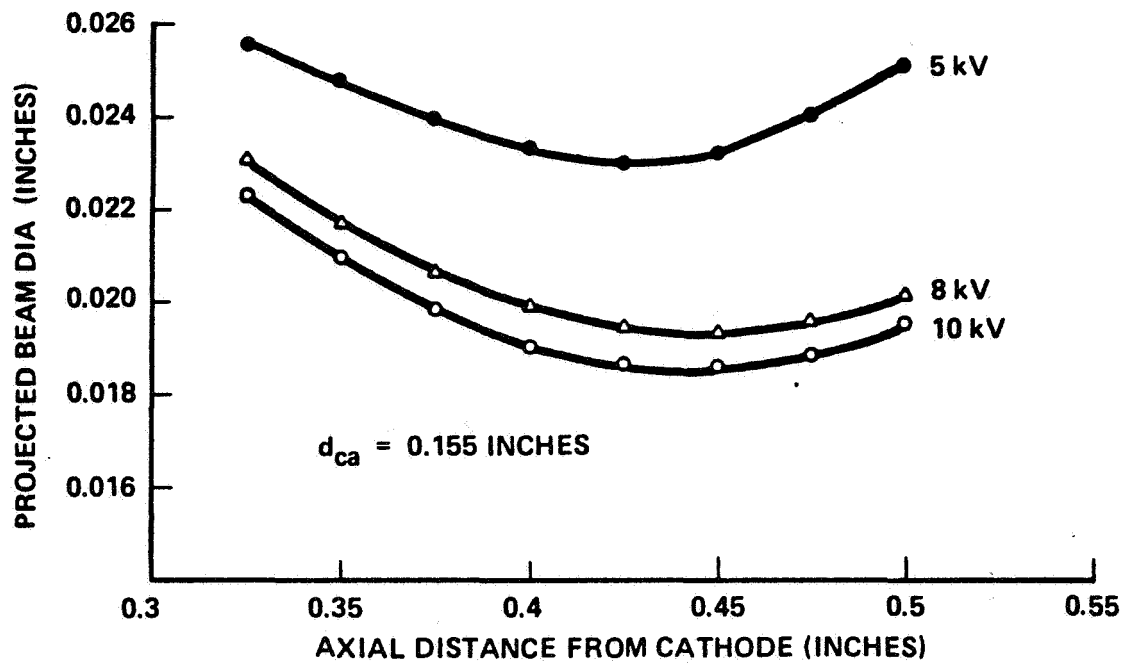


FIGURE 12. BEAM ANALYZER DATA

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F9639

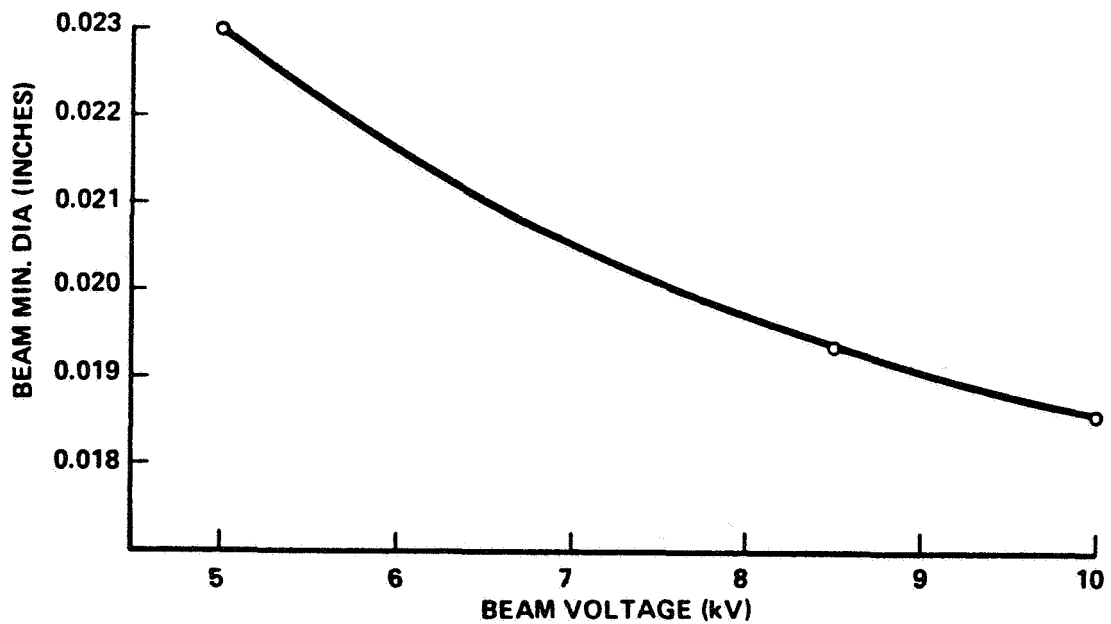


FIGURE 13. VOLTAGE DEPENDENCE OF BEAM DIAMETER
DUE TO THERMAL VELOCITY EFFECTS

F1125
F9639

affected if changes in cathode emissivity change thermal velocities over the life of the cathode.

3.2.2 Focusing Design

The selected focusing system made use of an existing radially magnetized permanent magnet comprising two radially magnetized SmCo_5 rings -- one placed around the gun and the other around the collector. An iron casing completes the flux path. The magnet assembly is shown in Figure 14.

An actual field plot is shown in Figure 15, indicating an axial field of 3120 to 3700 gauss. The "saddle" in the axial field was predicted in computer design and can be reduced (by refinements in magnet design and material). Time constraints did not permit such refinements for the present program. The axial field is twice the Brillouin value and is provided over the magnet's 59.8 mm (2.355 inches) gap.

The focusing of the microperveance-0.2 gun in its magnet was verified by building a "beam stick" with a drift region 2.5 inches long and minimum tunnel diameter of 0.5 mm (0.020 inches). The beam transmission at 10 kV was 96%, which was achieved by moving the gun 0.040" into the magnet. Moving the gun changed the magnetic field entrance conditions. This was the maximum distance the gun could be moved toward the magnet and the transmission was still increasing indicating that further movement of the gun toward the magnet pole piece would increase the transmission beyond that achieved in this test. Beam-stick subassemblies are shown in Figure 16.

3.2.3 RF Circuit Design

Three main technological developments were achieved, permitting successful manufacture of the total circuit: fabrication of the Amzirc ladder elements, active brazing of diamond cubes to the ridge and to the ladder rungs, and fabrication and assembly of complete circuit sections. These developments are outlined in Section 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2 and 3.2.3.3, respectively.

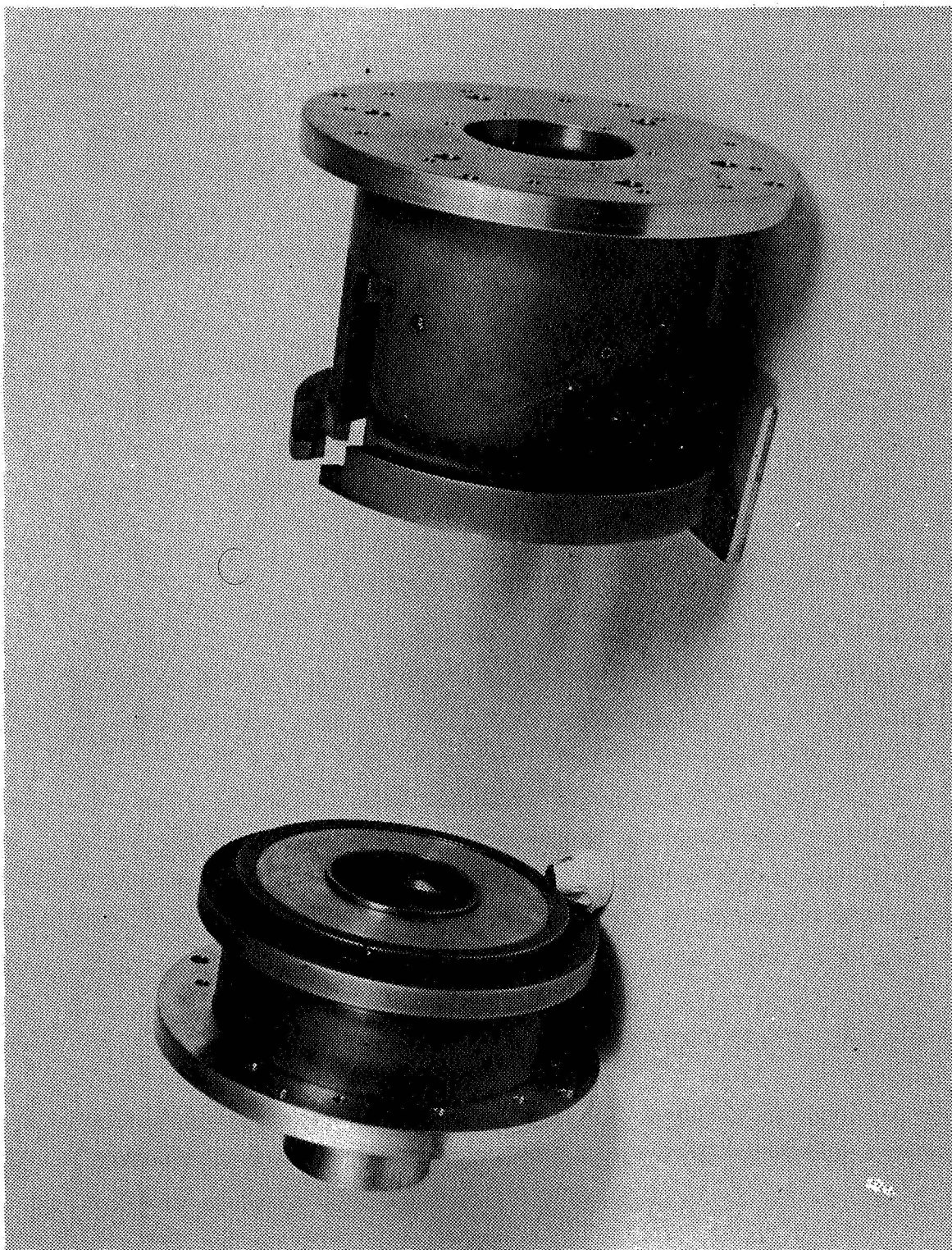


FIGURE 14. SmCo5 PERMANENT MAGNET INCLUDING OUTER POLE PIECES

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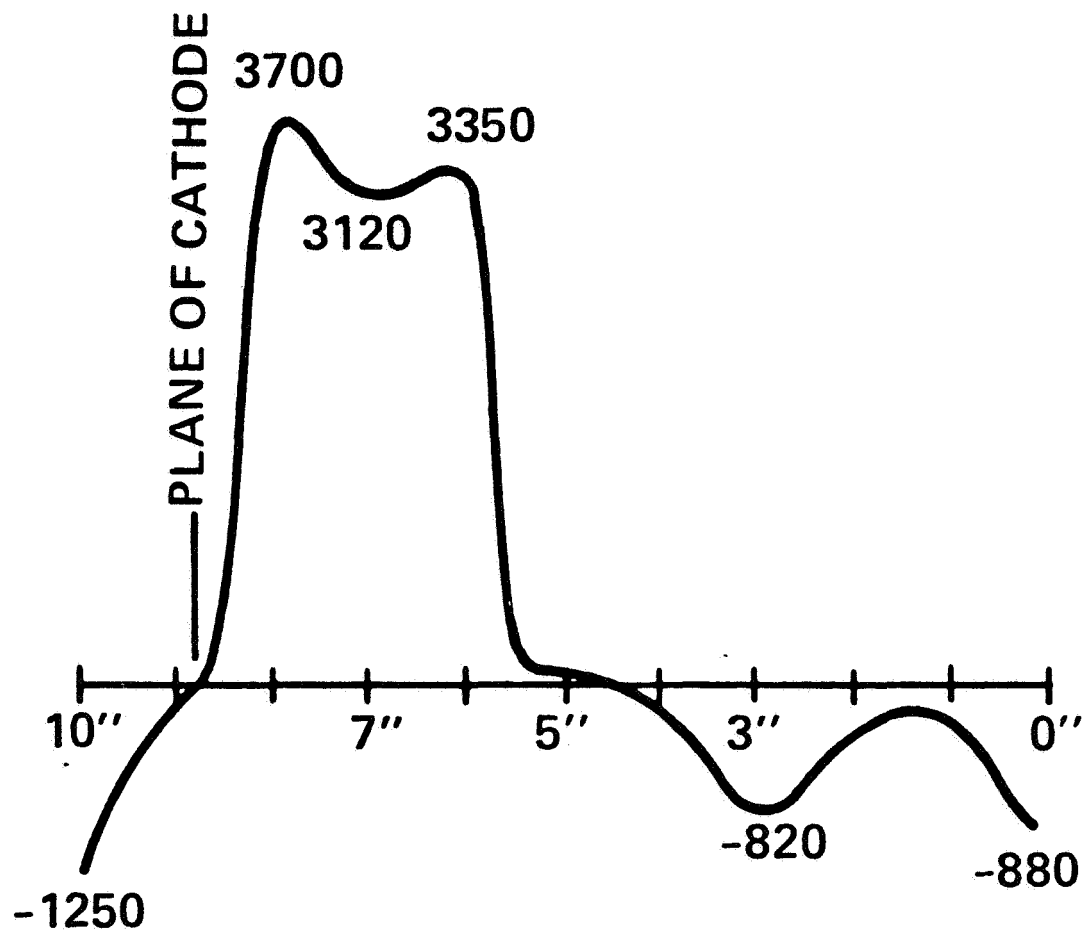


FIGURE 15. MEASURED AXIAL MAGNETIC FIELD

D1126
F9639

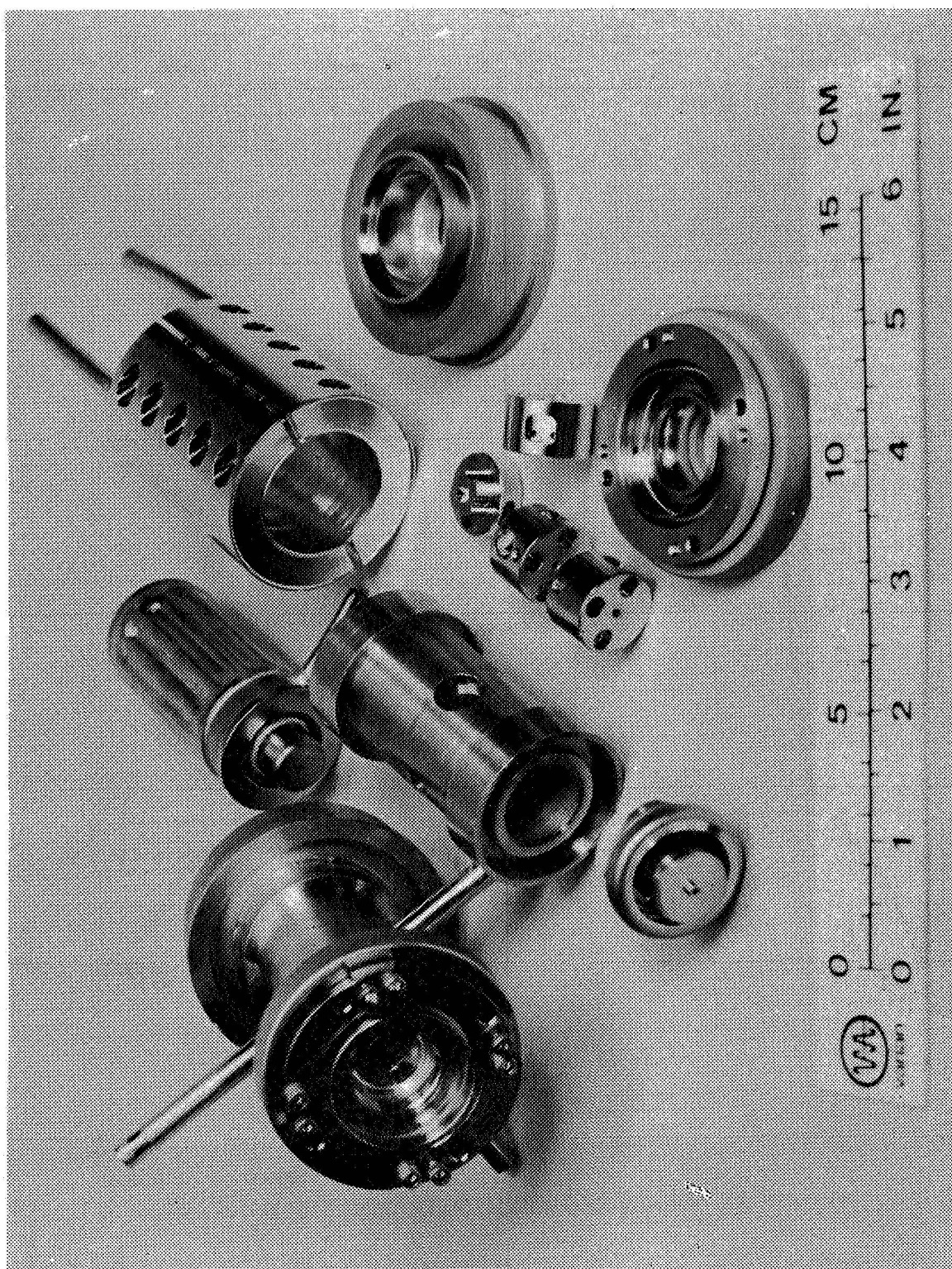


FIGURE 16. SUBASSEMBLIES OF THE BEAM STICK TEST VEHICLE

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3.2.3.1 Ladder Fabrication

The success of this program critically depended on the actual-size fabrication of the shaped and chemically milled ladder elements. These were satisfactorily completed by Elcon, Inc., of San Jose, CA, as the photo of Figure 17 indicates. The tolerance on individual rung and gap dimensions was held to within ± 0.0002 inches. The total ladder length was controlled to prevent "accumulation of tolerances" of the individual rungs and gaps. These ladders are made of Amzirc, a copper doped with zirconium that enables active-diffusion brazing. The foil thickness is 0.0635 mm (2.5 mils), with the rungs 0.152 mm (6 mils) wide at a pitch of 0.318 mm (12.5 mils).

3.2.3.2 Active Diffusion Brazing

This section covers the technological developments which allowed the diamond cubes to be brazed to the ridge using a true active-diffusion braze as detailed in Section 3.2.3.2.1. The technique of then brazing the diamond cubes to the ladder is described in Section 3.2.3.2.2. Figure 18 shows subassemblies with diamonds brazed to the ridge in the waveguide block, and with a ladder brazed to both diamonds and waveguide block.

3.2.3.2.1 Diamond Cube/Ridge Braze

The first critical procedure on which the program depended was the brazing of the diamond cubes to the waveguide ridge. The diamond cubes, each 0.3 ± 0.001 by 0.38 ± 0.02 by 0.2 ± 0.02 mm, are brazed onto each waveguide ridge with the aid of a chemically milled alignment fixture. Diamond is used because of its superior thermal conductivity. Figure 19 compares diamonds thermally with other insulators and conductors. At room temperature, Type IIA diamond as a thermal conductor is almost an order of magnitude better than copper, which is only slightly behind silver as the best metal conductor. A technique was needed to braze the diamond cubes to the copper ridge. For this purpose, the top surface of the ridge was made of Amzirc and special fixtures were designed

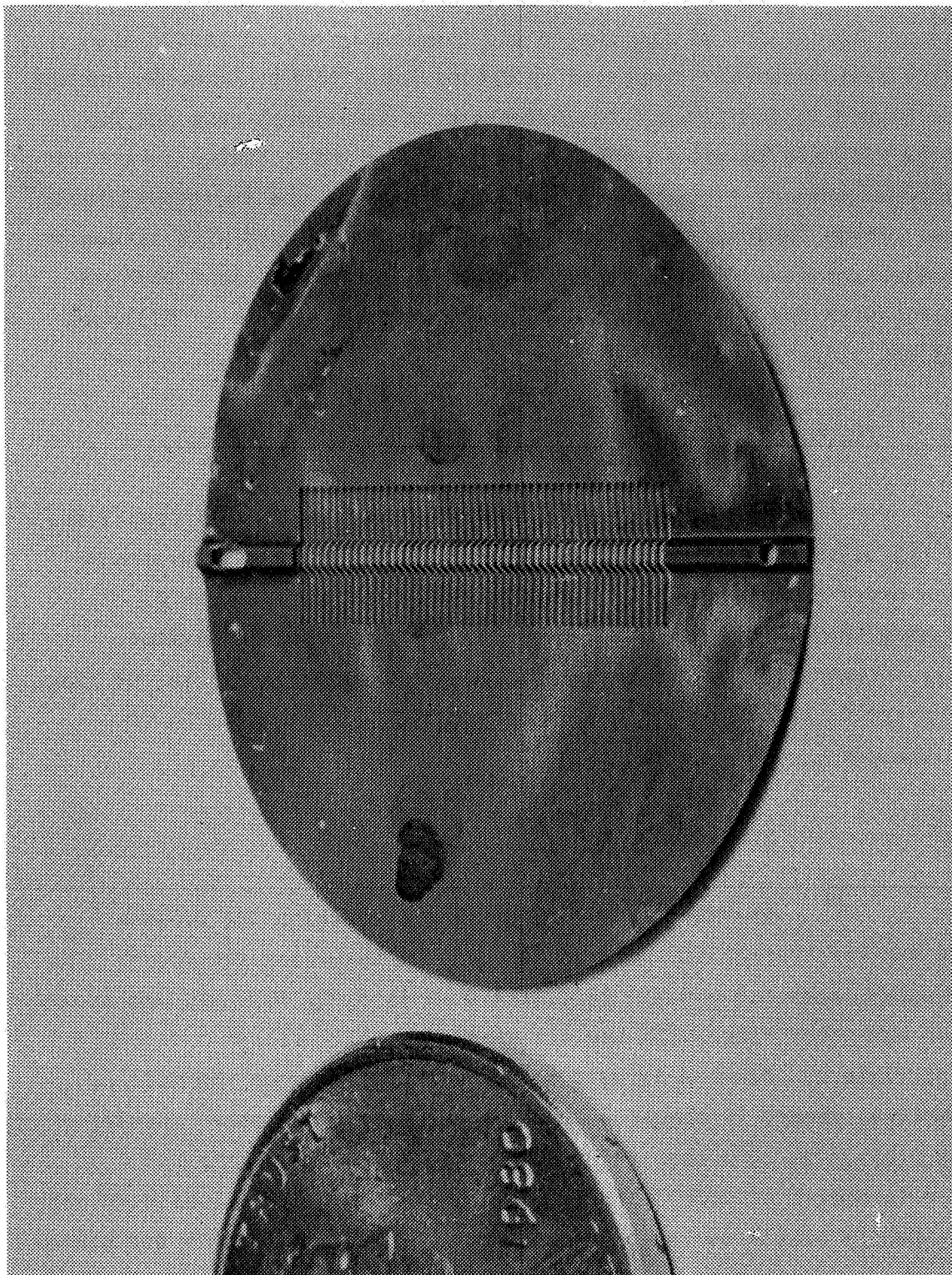


FIGURE 17. CHEMICALLY MILLED, FORMED LADDER ELEMENT OF 2.5 - MIL AMZIRC (PITCH = 12.5 MILS)

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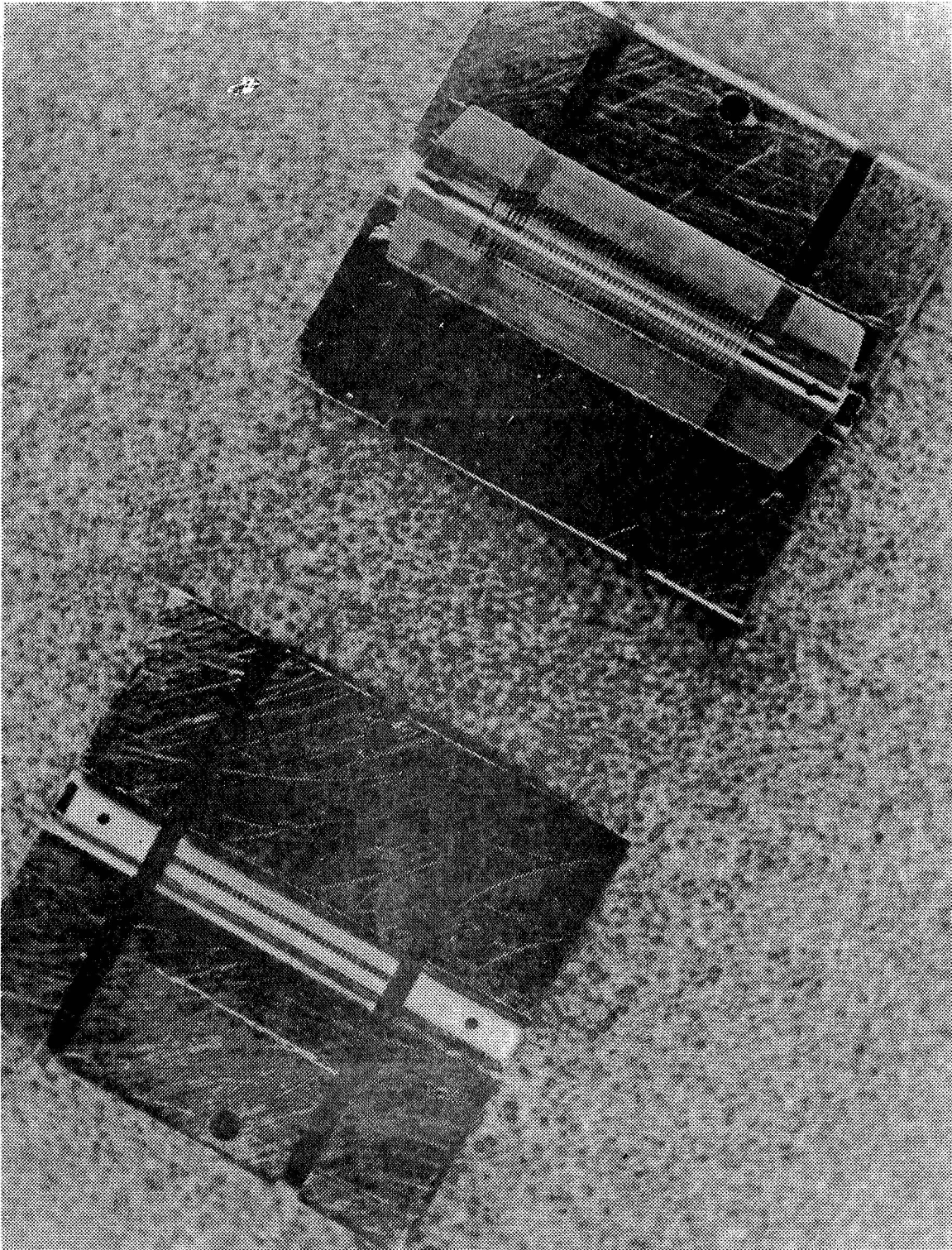


FIGURE 18. DIAMONDS BRAZED TO THE WAVEGUIDE RIDGE AND THE LADDER ELEMENT BRAZED TO THE DIAMONDS AND WAVEGUIDE BLOCK

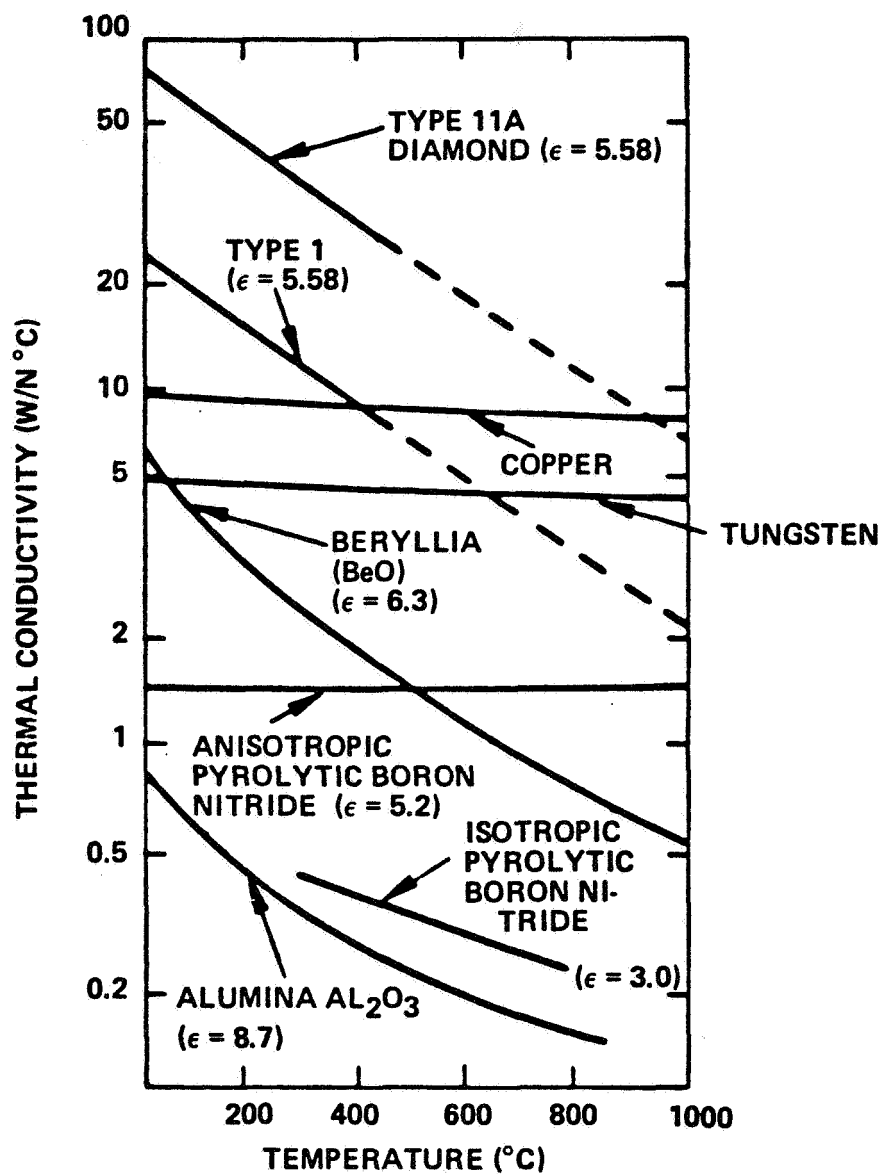


FIGURE 19. THERMAL CONDUCTIVITIES OF MATERIALS AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE

to provide the necessary interface pressures. The braze result is shown in Figure 20. The procedure evolved through several stages with the final fixture design maintaining uniform pressure at the interfaces during the braze cycle. The fixtures are described in detail in Section 3.2.3.3.

3.2.3.2.2 Diamond Cube/Ladder Braze

Initial assumptions were that once the technology was developed to braze the diamond cubes to the waveguide ridge, it could be applied directly to the brazing of the diamond cubes to the Amzirc ladder rungs. This was not the case. Early tests showed that the pressure necessary to achieve the active diffusion braze flattened and widened the ladder rungs so that they extended beyond the mating face of the diamond cube. To eliminate the excess pressure, a gold-diffusion braze was substituted. First, a technique was developed to metalize the top face of each diamond cube with Amzirc and gold. The ladder rungs were then sintered to the metalized diamond cubes by a diffusion gold braze with a minimum of pressure. A circuit-half, consisting of a shaped ladder brazed to diamonds and waveguide block, is shown in Figure 21.

Another possible method of overcoming the problem of low contact pressure without distorting the circuit element is to make the circuit element out of dispersioned, strengthened copper. Such a material is Glidcop, a form of OFHC copper with Al_2O_3 powder dispersed through it. Actual parts were made from this material but experiments in brazing showed that the material dimensions changed during firing and brazing operations. Control of the changes was not immediately evident and further tests of the circuit elements were discontinued since the diffusion braze of the circuit element to the diamond metalized top was so successful.

The next step was to machine the waveguide-half blocks preparatory to brazing two of them into a complete TunnelLadder assembly. The process involved the design and fabrication of three fixtures to protect and align the circuit halves during the machining operation. The end result was a machined half circuit section, ready to be brazed to its mate, and both ready to be brazed to the input/output waveguide transitions

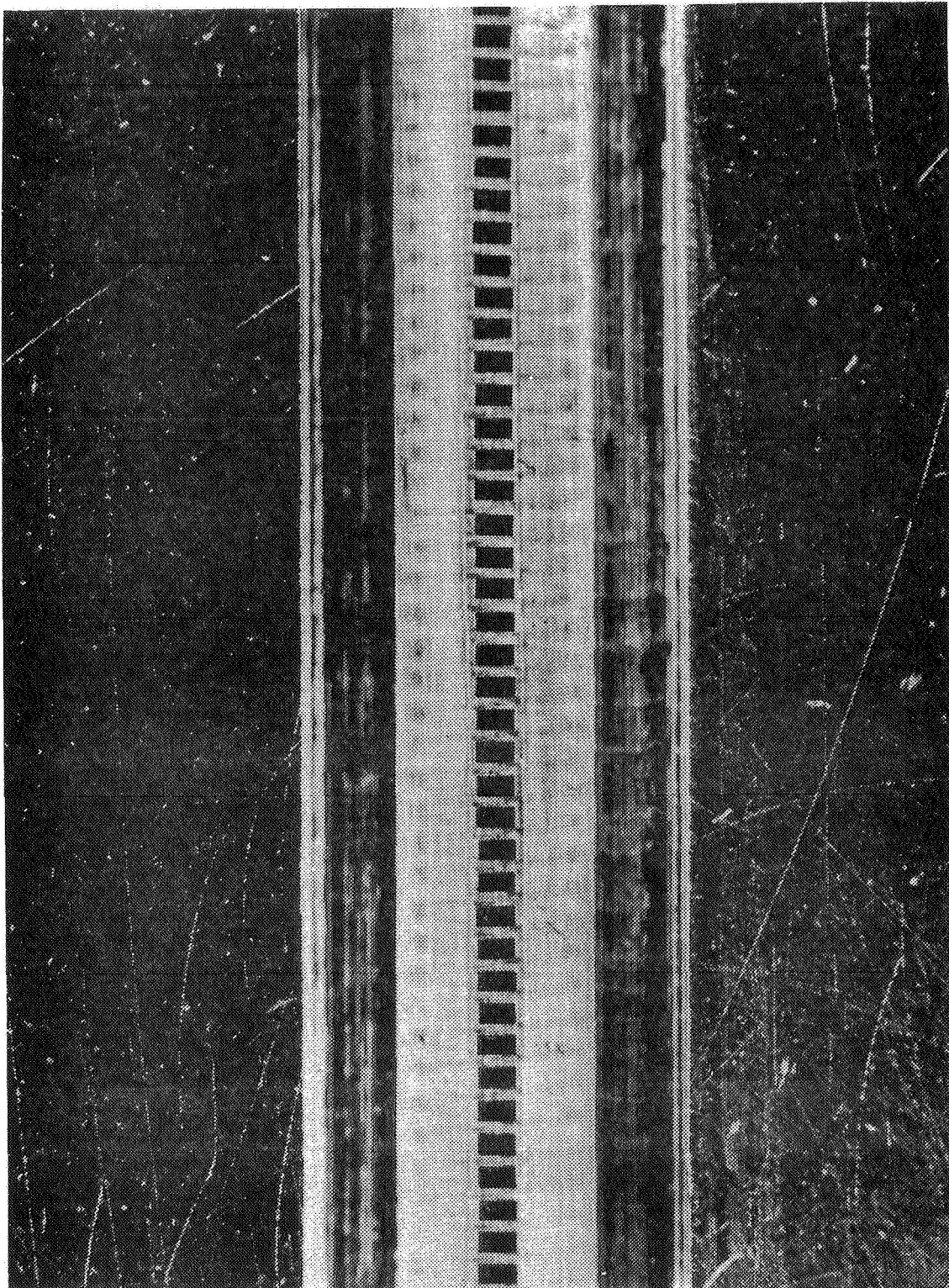


FIGURE 20. ARRAY OF DIAMOND DICE (TYPE IIA, 8X15X12 MILS) BRAZED TO RIDGE

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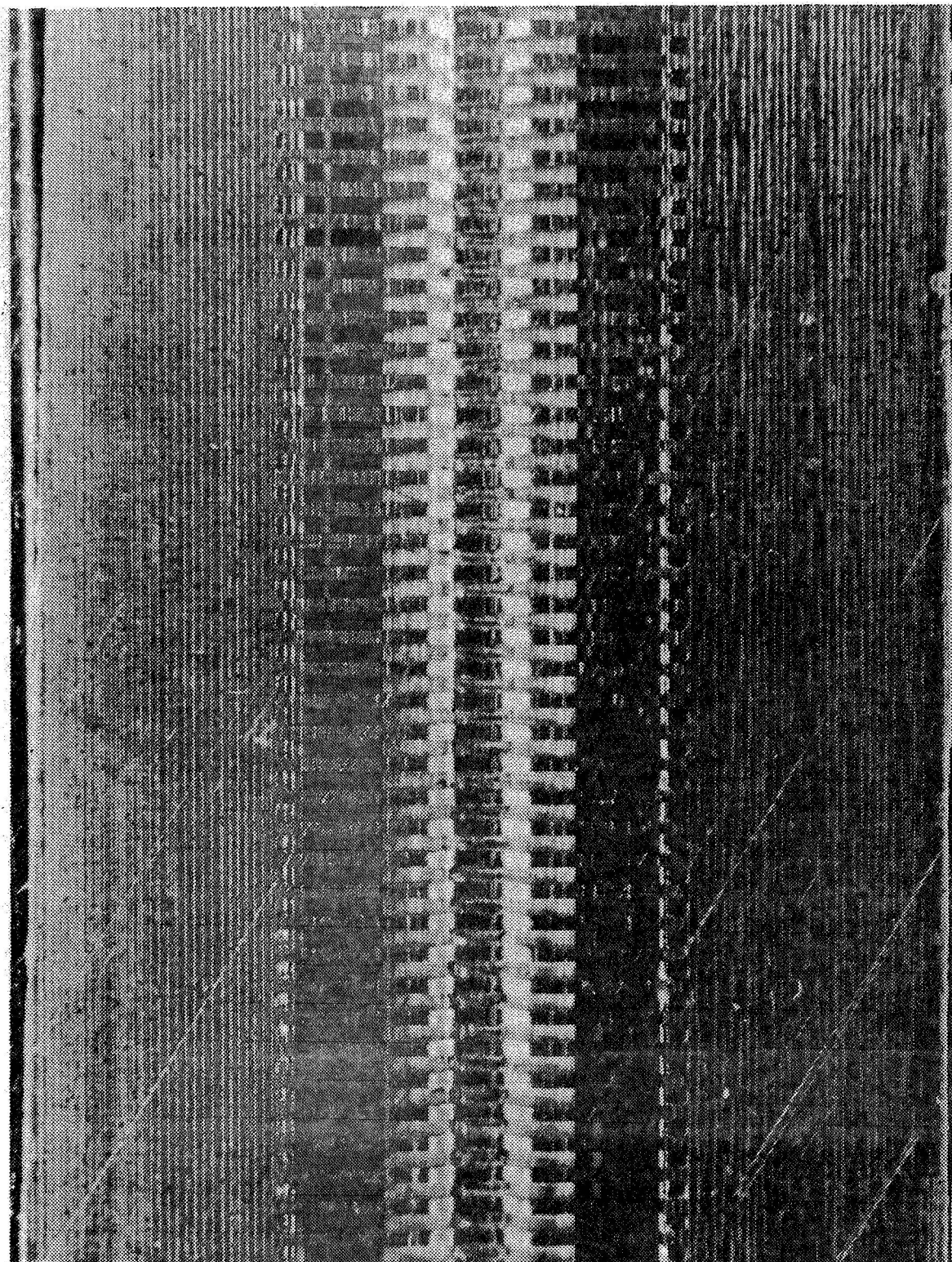


FIGURE 21. CIRCUIT HALF WITH LADDER BRAZED TO DIAMONDS AND WAVEGUIDE BLOCK

and the cooling-block subassemblies.

3.2.3.3 Circuit Section Fabrication

The detailed procedures and design of the fixtures to assemble the circuit halves is described in Section 3.2.3.3.1. The waveguide transitions and the technique used to braze them to the previously brazed TunnelLadder circuit is described in Section 3.2.3.3.2. The final circuit assembly is described in Section 3.2.3.3.3.

3.2.3.3.1 Brazing of Circuit Assemblies

Brazing details for rf circuit fabrication are shown in Figures 22 - 26. Figure 22 shows the brazing of an Amzirc shim to the waveguide block and the subsequent machining to produce the capped ridge. Figure 22 also shows the diamond-to-ridge braze. A detail inset shows the braze fixture, the chemically milled diamond cube spacer and an additional strip of Amzirc foil (to ensure sufficient zirconium atoms at the interface). These are heated in helium at 800°C in the special temperature-compensated fixture. The last inset in Figure 22 shows the metalizing of the top of the diamond cubes. This is achieved with a gold-topped strip of Amzirc foil and special temperature-compensated fixture.

Figure 23 first shows the trimming and height-sizing operation required to prepare the diamond/ridge assembly for brazing to the ladder element. With the graphite fixture shown, the ladder-to-diamond braze is done also at 800°C in helium.

The special temperature-compensated brazing fixture is shown in Figure 24. It uses molybdenum and stainless steel parts which produce a positive pressure on the braze joint during the temperature rise and resultant expansion difference. The fixture has been highly successful; ten assemblies were brazed without any rejects due to loose diamonds (42 diamonds per braze) or weak ladder-rung brazes.

Figure 25 details the procedure for brazing diamond

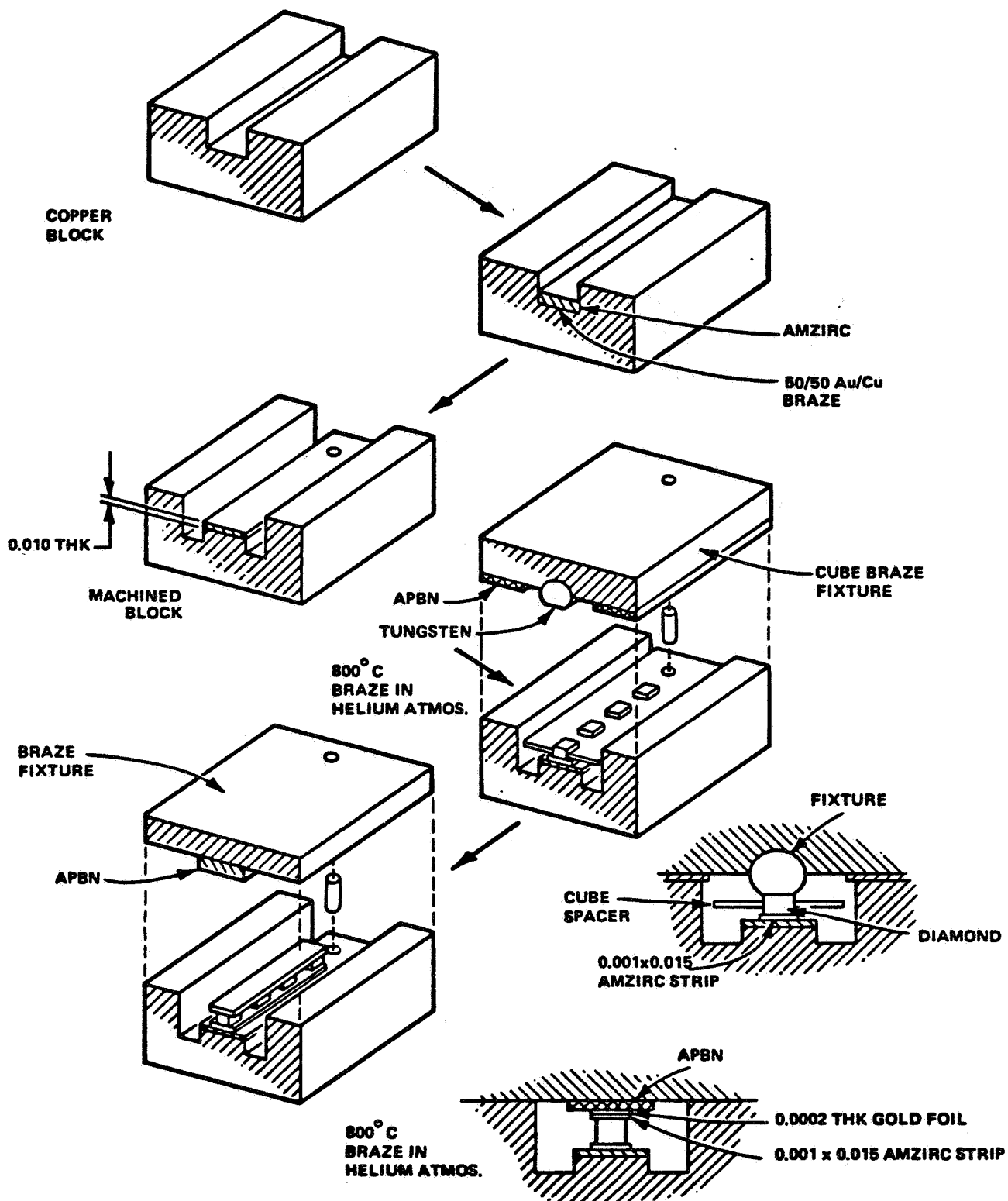


FIGURE 22. ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE THROUGH METALIZATION OF DIAMOND CUBES

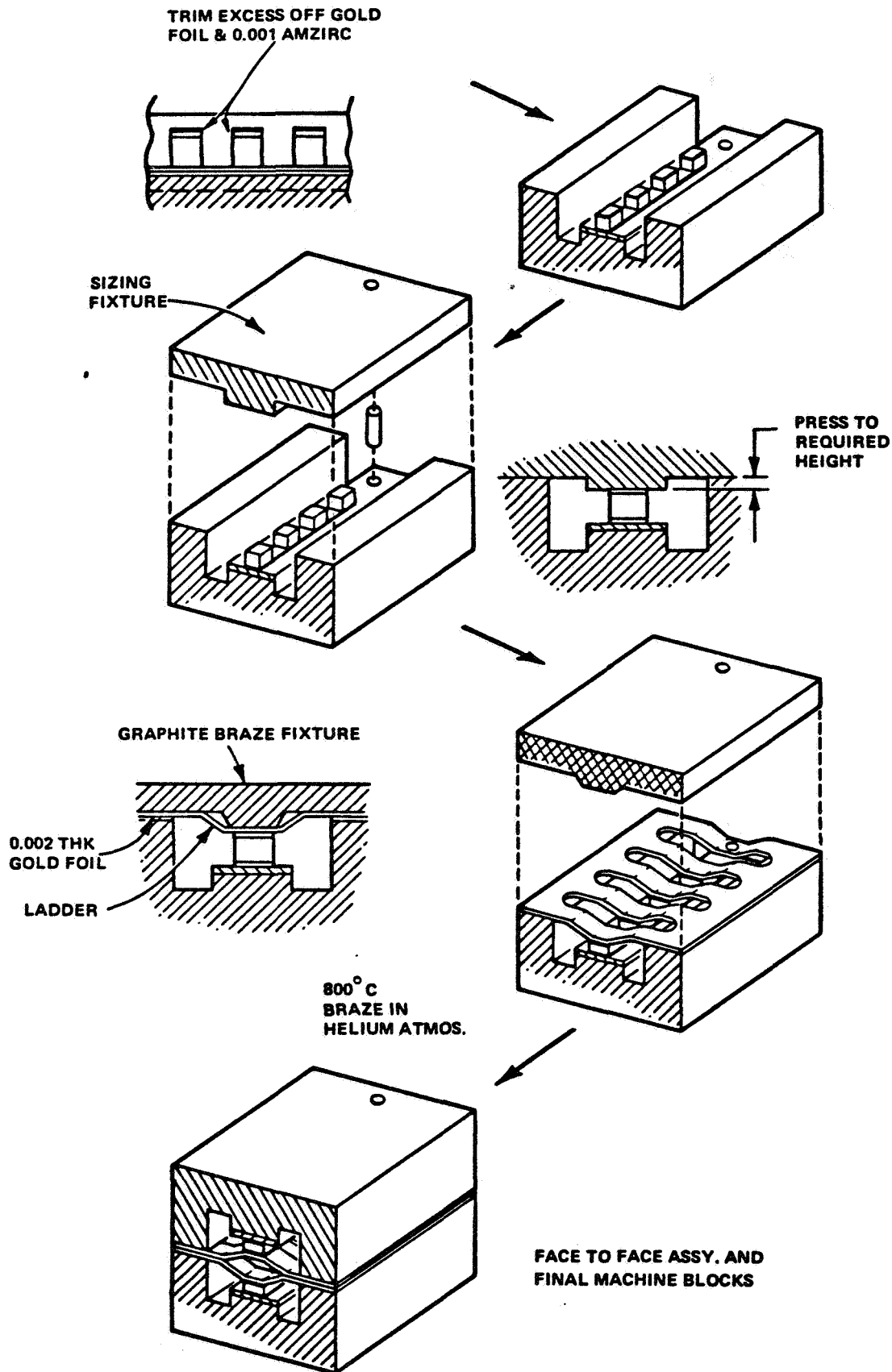


FIGURE 23. ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE THROUGH MATING OF THE TWO FINAL-MACHINED HALVES.

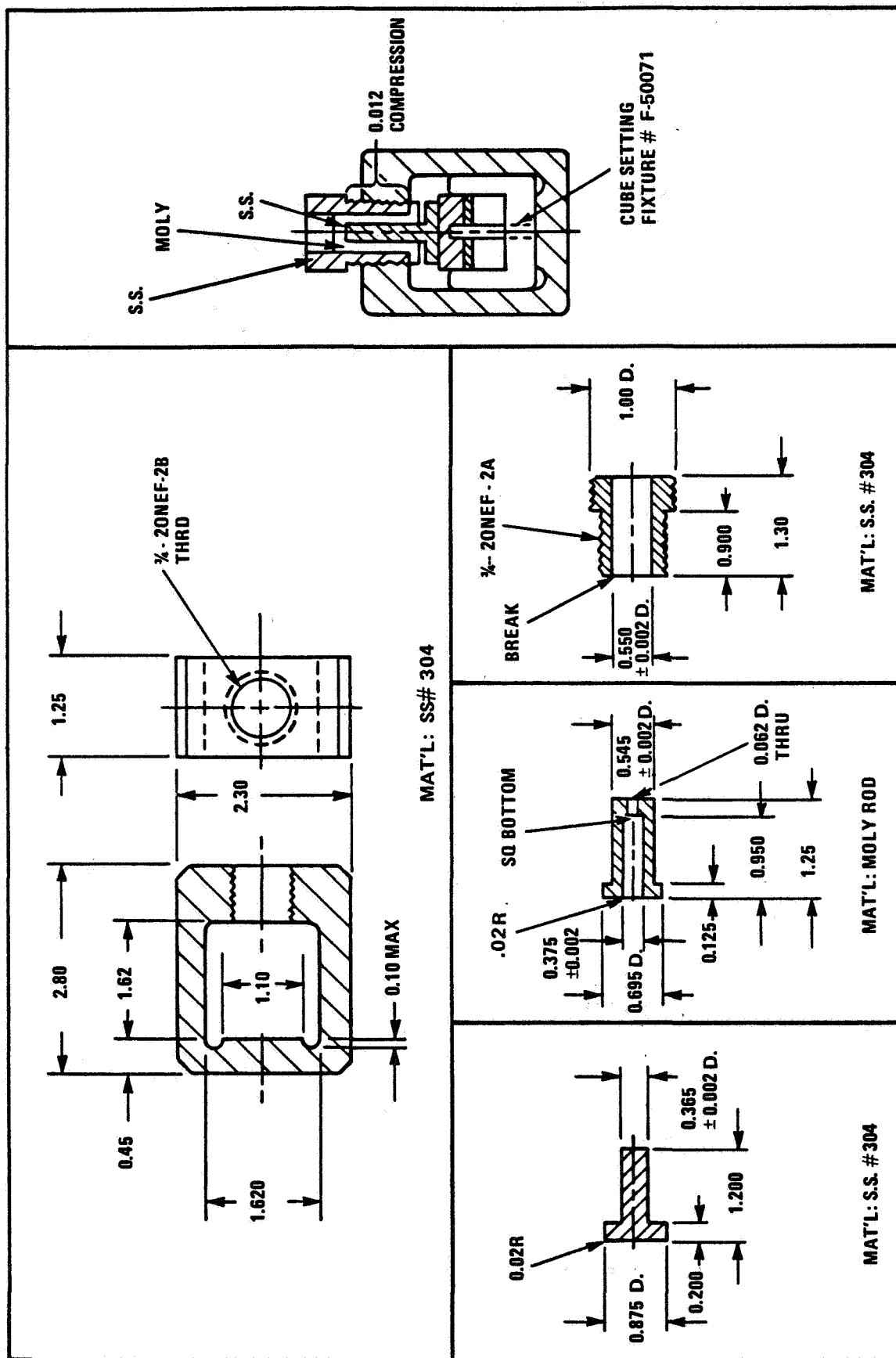
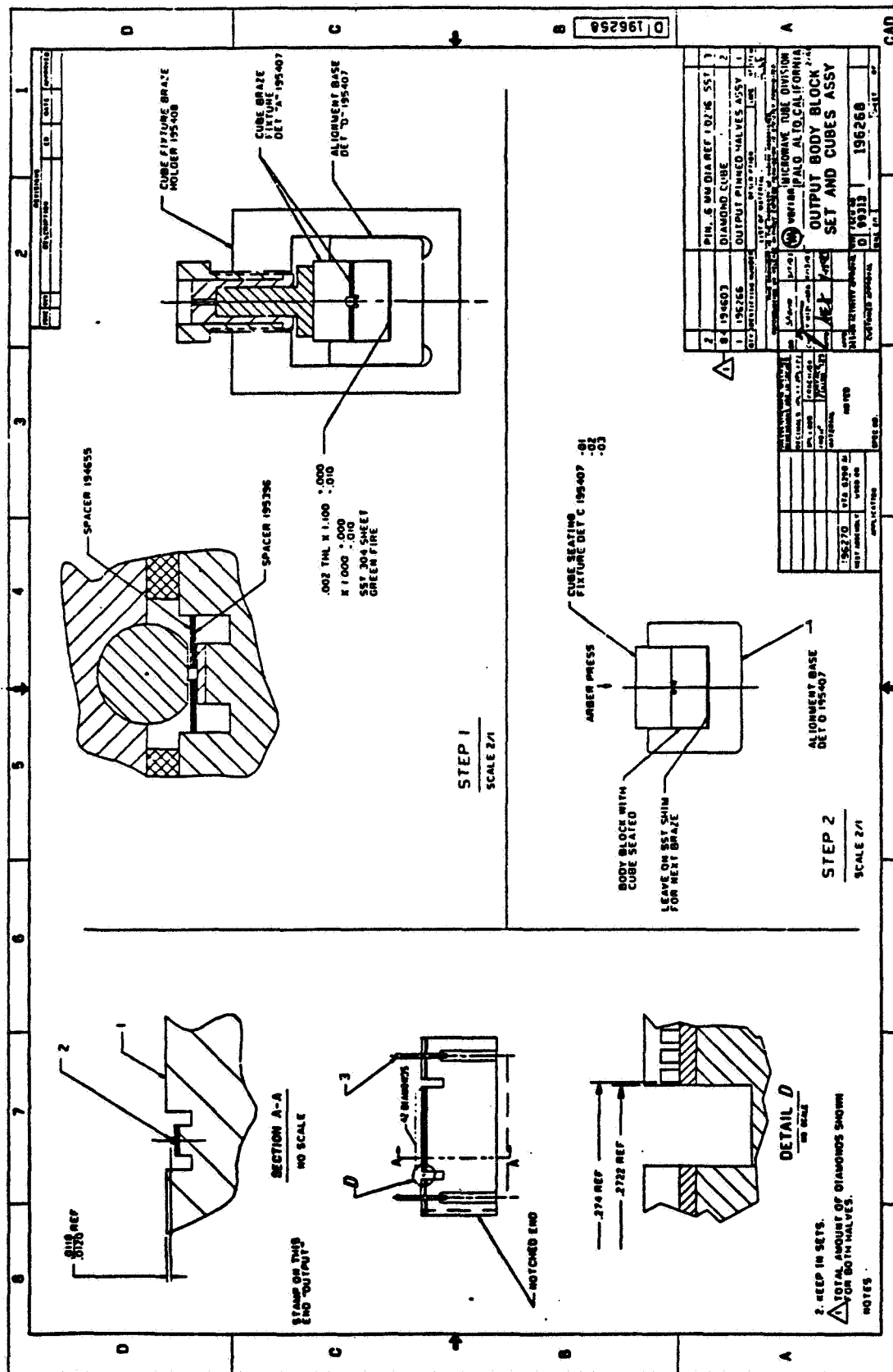


FIGURE 24. BRAZE FIXTURE



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cubes to the ridge block. The machined ridge block, the spacer and the fixtures are all designed to provide the necessary alignment and pressure.

Figure 26 outlines the procedure for brazing the ladder element to the diamonds as well as the ridge block. Shown are the details of the ladder element, the ridged block and the fixtures necessary for brazing at 800°C in helium.

It should be noted that the diamonds have now undergone three braze cycles at 800°C in helium. No loose diamond brazes were encountered in any of the assemblies, at least 10 of which were made. The brazed ladder-ridge block assembly must next be machined. The procedure and machining fixtures evolved over a period of three to six months. The blocks had to be machined so that two of them would match up, rung to rung, over the total length of the circuit. The coolant lines and part of the waveguide had to be machined to accommodate the circuit transition. The fixtures not only helped in precisely machining the circuit halves but also protected the delicate ladder structures from damage during the process.

In summary, the circuit fabrication experiments led to the following observations and conclusions concerning copper/diamond bonds:

1. An active metal must be present; the zirconium content of Amzirc provides this.
2. The brazing atmosphere must be totally contaminant-free, lest very weak bonds result. Helium is used as it has fewer contaminants than are typically encountered in "vacuum brazing".
3. The brazing temperature must be as low as possible to further minimize contamination risk; 800°C was selected.
4. All fixtures must be designed to avoid creating



FIGURE 26. ASSEMBLY DRAWING OF BRAZE OF LADDER TO RIDGE-DIAMOND ASSEMBLY

shear forces in the copper/diamond interface plane which would provoke bond failure. Chemically milled copper fixtures are therefore used for spacing, and Type 304 stainless steel fixtures (expansion coefficient same as for copper to within 1%) for applying pressure to the diamond dice. (Although tungsten, with its ability to resist deformation under pressure, might be preferable, its thermal expansion coefficient is only about 24% that of copper, whereby the contraction difference on cool-down could break the diamond/copper bonds.)

5. Rung/diamond bonding must not cause ladder rung distortion. Given the small rung cross section the pressure needed for true active metal bonding would indeed result in distortion. The technique is therefore supplemented by gold-diffusion bonding, which is also used to attach the ladder-rung ends to the enclosing cavity.

3.2.3.3.2 Waveguide Design and Brazing Technique to Join the Circuit Halves

The next operation is the brazing of the two TunnelLadder circuit halves with the waveguide transition subassemblies. For this, there was another temperature-compensated fixture, complicated by the number of subassemblies in the ensemble, but yet like a "four port" version of the previous simpler fixtures.

The input/output waveguide subassemblies each have a length of waveguide tapering from normal height to reduced height. The inductive iris and capacitive post, placed at the point of transition to the circuit, have the beam axis as the axis about which they are symmetrical. Two waveguide units get brazed to two machined TunnelLadder-half blocks (which have been aligned rung to rung). The brazing is by gold diffusion in helium at 800°C, the fourth such firing. Again, no assembly was lost during

this operation, for a total of four such assemblies in two tubes.

3.2.3.3.3 Circuit Final Assembly Without Window Subassembly

The final step in TWT-section assembly is the brazing of the coolant-manifold subassembly and the heliarc-baffle subassembly. This is done after matching feed waveguides to the circuit section through adjustment of the capacitive post and reduced-height waveguide short. The baffle assembly includes the heliarc flange which is heliarc-welded to the body shroud, thereby providing the vacuum seal and allowing stacking and alignment of the various tube subassemblies shown in Figure 27. These include the coolant-manifold, baffle, waveguide and circuit-block subassemblies.

3.2.4 Tube Assembly Design

Figure 28 shows the complete tube obtained after aligning and assembling the constituent units. In addition to the gun, input and output TWT sections and collector unit, the complete tube includes the body shroud assembly having: A beam-shaver subassembly, which protects the rf input section; the vacuum window assemblies, which are brazed to the feed waveguides; the interaction-structure alignment ring; and the tail-pipe assembly, which allows expansion of the beam exiting the output section, without interception in the drift region, prior to collection. The indicated subassemblies are shown in Figure 29.

It is important to note that each circuit section is coupled at one end to either an "input" or "output" waveguide, with a "sever" waveguide at the other end. The sever-waveguide ports enabled measurement of the insertion loss of each section and of the rf power delivered to both sever loads. VSWR data for the "double-ended" input and output section matches are shown in Figures 30 and 31 for S/N 101. VSWR data for S/N 102 were essentially the same, if not slightly better. These data show that over the

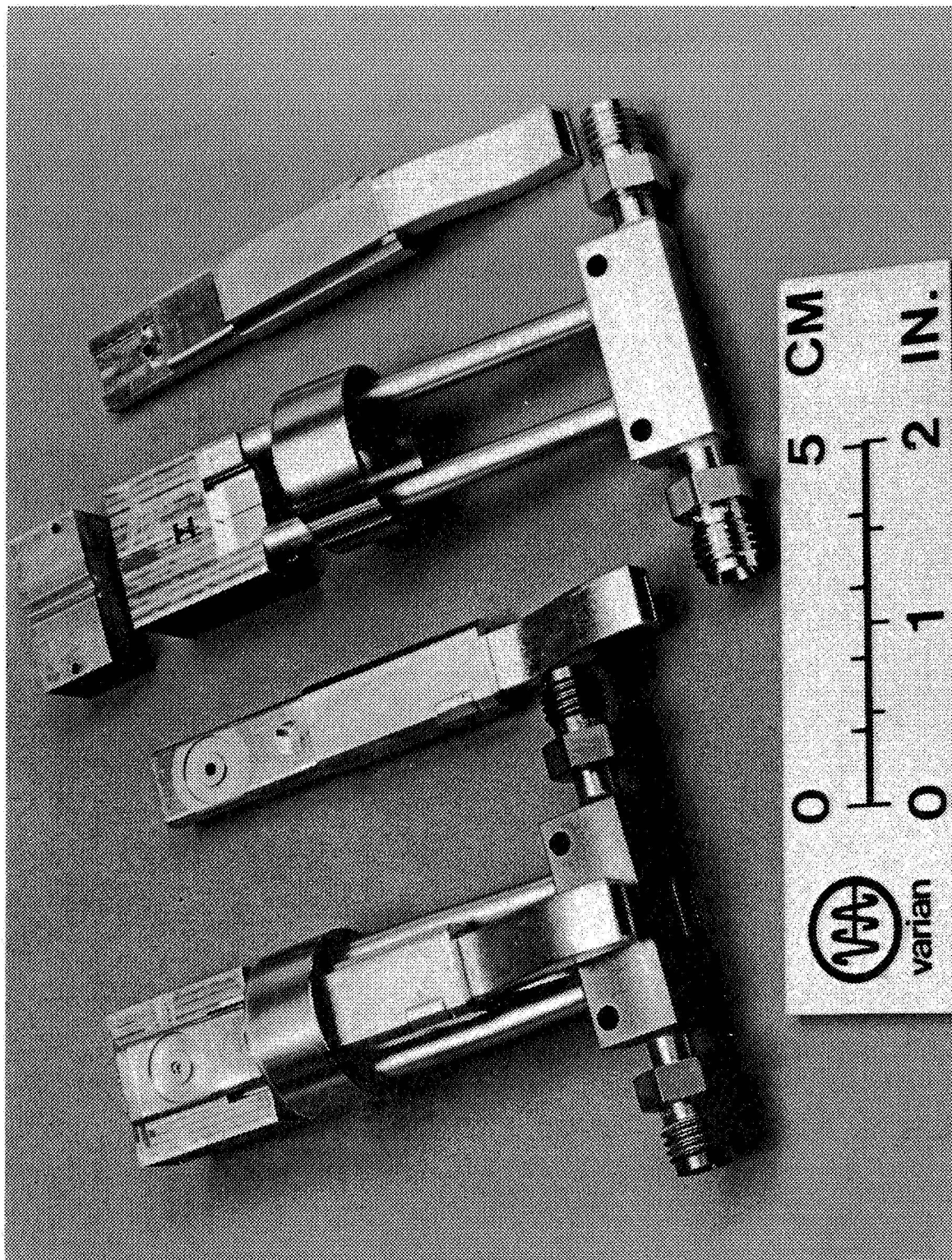


FIGURE 27. FINAL CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY WITHOUT THE WINDOW ASSEMBLY

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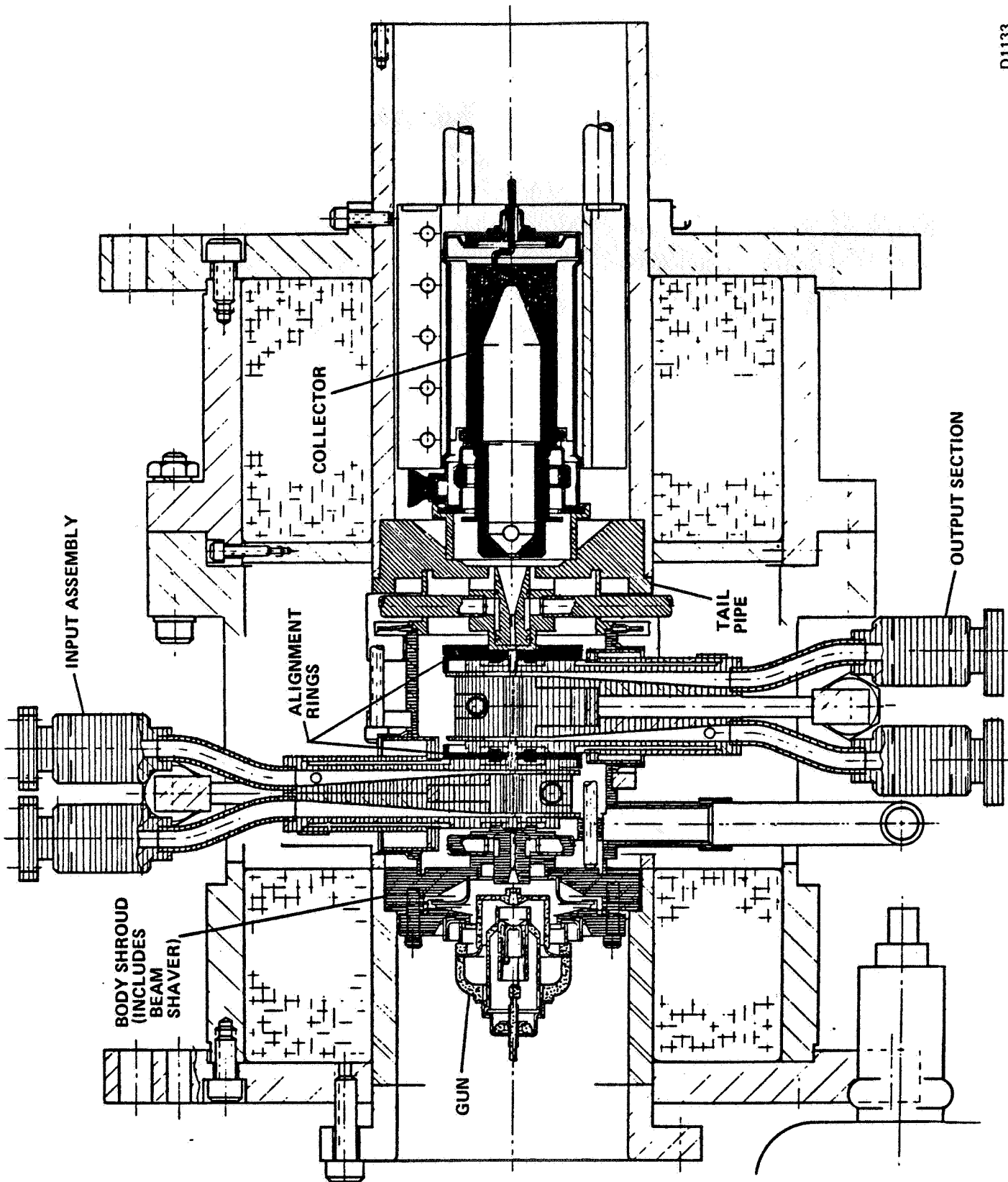


FIGURE 28. ASSEMBLED TUBE IN THE RADIALLY MAGNETIZED PERMANENT MAGNET

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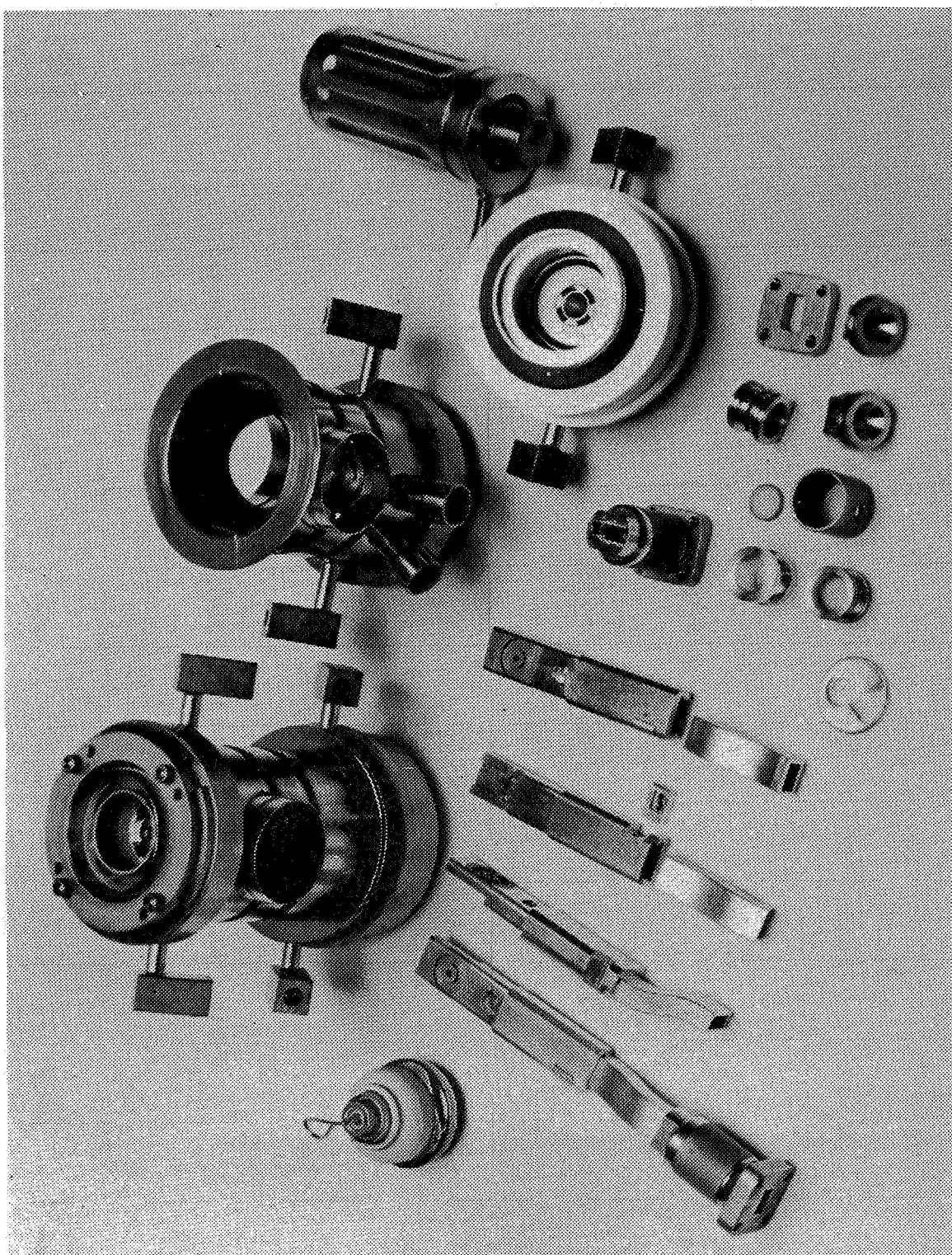


FIGURE 29. TUBE SUBASSEMBLIES

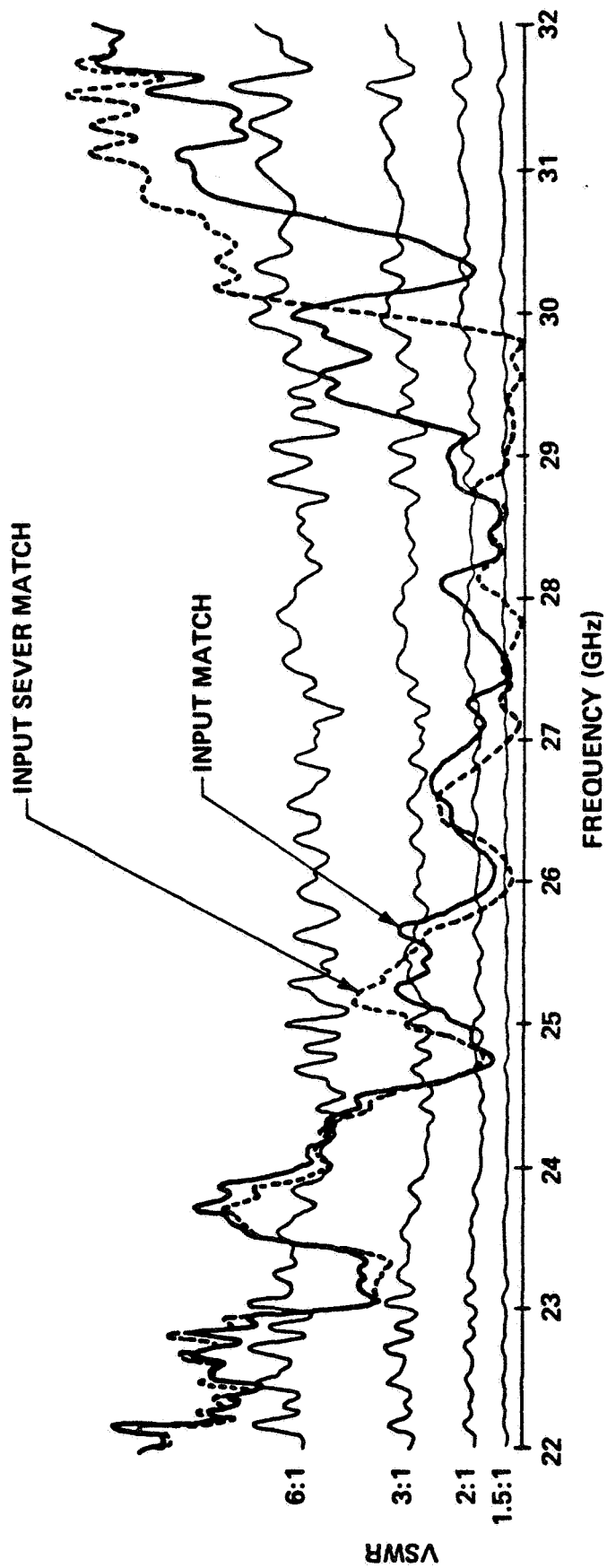


FIGURE 30. VSWR DATA FOR THE DOUBLE-ENDED MATCH OF S/N101
INPUT SECTION

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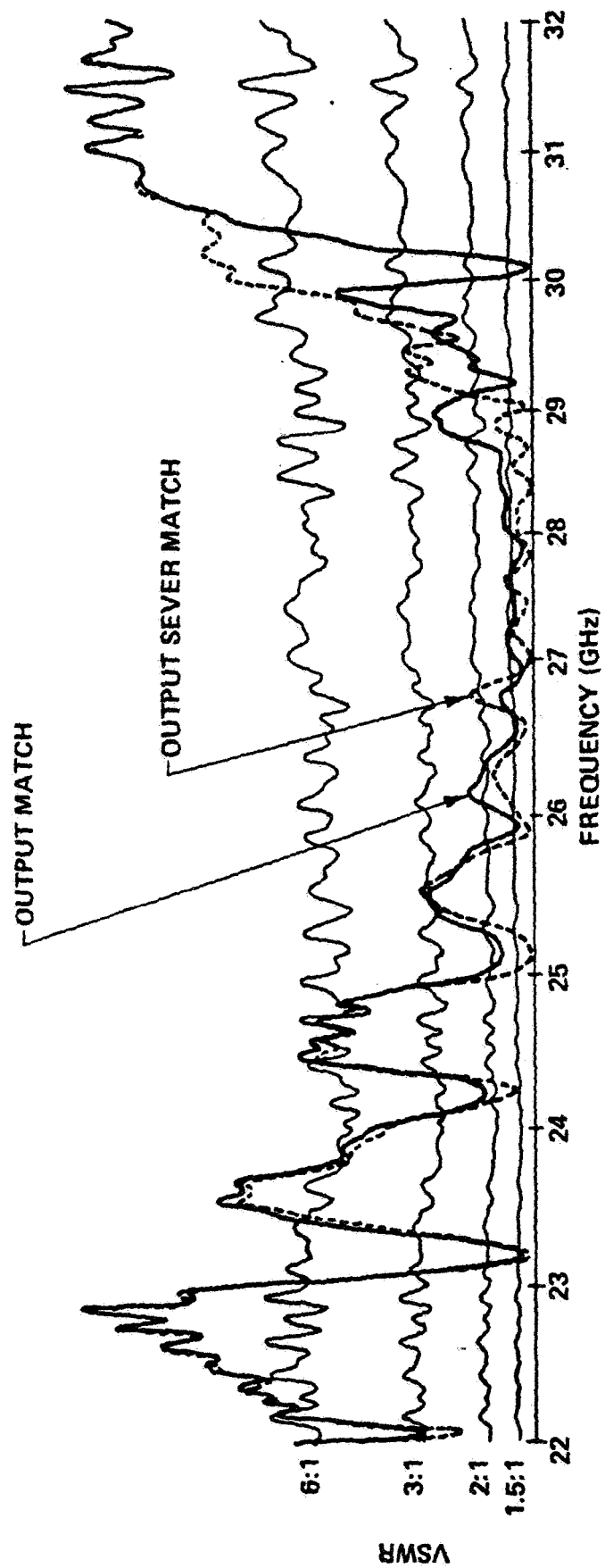


FIGURE 31. VSWR DATA FOR THE DOUBLE-ENDED MATCH OF S/N101
OUTPUT SECTION

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operating band the match VSWR was better than 2:1 for the output section and nearly as good for the input section.

Insertion losses measured through each section are shown in Figures 32 and 33. The loss levels for each section are higher than expected, partly as a result of the extra brazing cycles experimentally inflicted on this initial tube (which promoted decrease of copper conductivity through absorption of gold), and also because the resistance of interfaces was neglected in the original projections. The adverse contribution of S/N 101's extra brazing cycles appears to be substantiated in the observation of 1 to 2 dB less insertion loss in each section of S/N 102 before exhaust.

The completed TunnelLadder TWT, ready for exhaust, is shown in Figure 34. Improvements in the assembly procedure and mechanical design permitted faster assembly and greater vacuum integrity for S/N 102. The changes were made to the tube shroud assembly and the input and output sections. The changes to the tube section's assembly and subassemblies procedure allowed the brazing of the circuit halves, the waveguide assembly and the coolant subassembly to be achieved in one braze cycle. The mechanical changes to the shroud assembly improved the vacuum integrity. The first tube (S/N 101) had a small apparent leak which degraded the vacuum enough to disallow CW operation; a "virtual leak" is suspected since treatment with GEVAC was ineffectual. The second tube (S/N 102) was free of such problems; it was operated CW for both dc and rf power.

3.3 EXPERIMENTAL DATA

As required, two tubes were completed and tested under the present program. Their performance with respect to instantaneous "hot" bandwidth was better than predicted, while it was close to the computer predictions with respect to power, gain and efficiency. The performances of S/N 101 and S/N 102 are discussed in detail in Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, respectively.

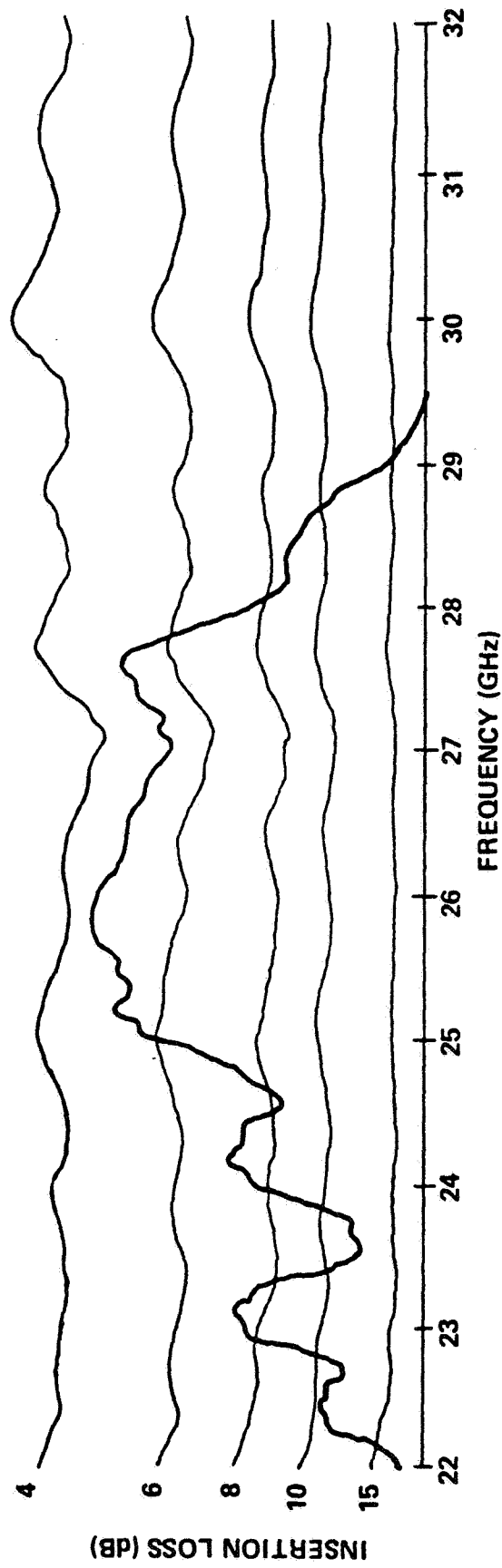


FIGURE 32. MEASURED INSERTION LOSS FOR THE INPUT SECTION OF S/N101

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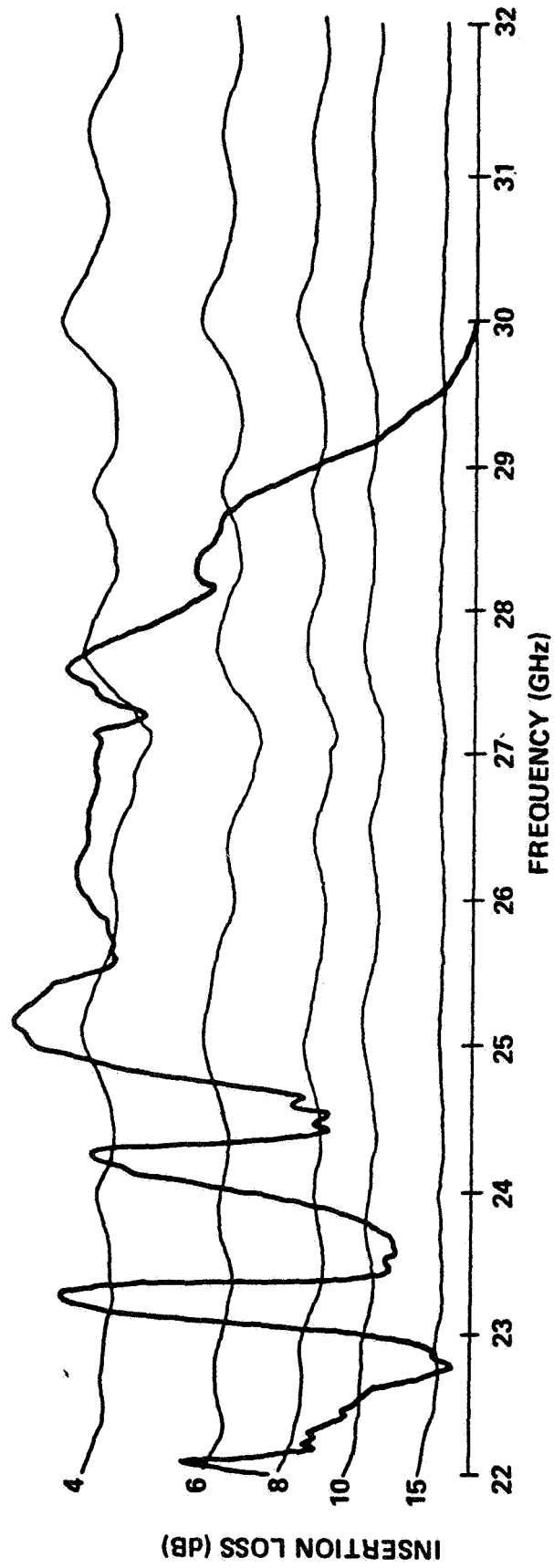


FIGURE 33. MEASURED INSERTION LOSS FOR OUTPUT SECTION OF S/N101

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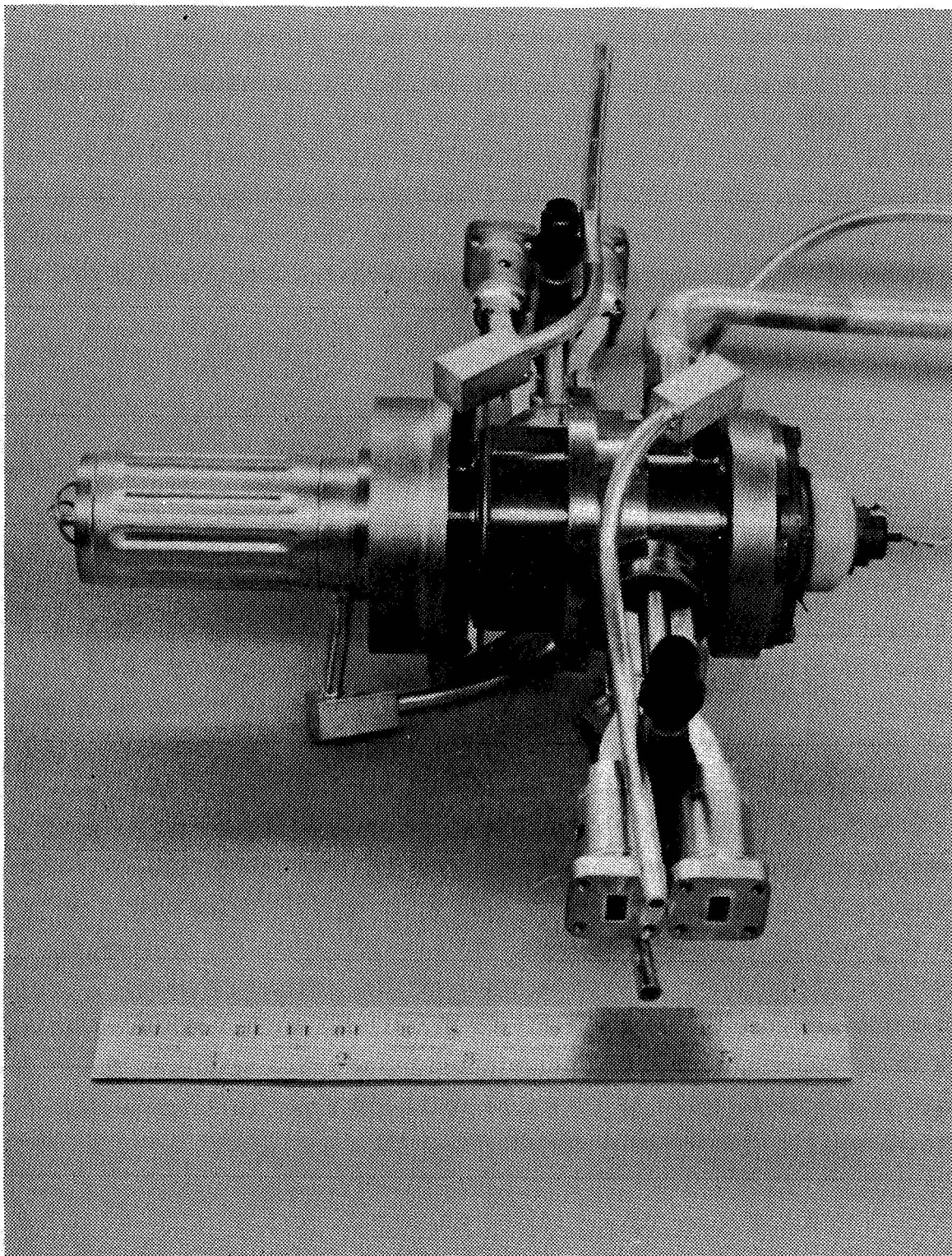


FIGURE 34. COMPLETED TUBE READY FOR EXHAUST

3.3.1 Performance Data for S/N 101

This tube was tested extensively under pulsed power, with results as shown below. Efforts to operate CW were unsuccessful because of changes in body current with duty cycle due to the gas pressure. During bakeout an unrepairable leak had developed in one of the heliarc welds which functioned in the manner of a virtual leak during the "duty run." Body current increased with duty factor until further increase became impossible. The obtaining of CW performance data had to await the completion of S/N 102. Figure 35 shows S/N 101 in the test station.

3.3.1.1 Focusing Data

The initial focusing was 60% and was increased to 96% by moving the gun assembly 0.040" towards the magnet pole piece. If the gun could have been moved even closer to the magnet polepiece, further improvement might have been possible. These results (along with those of the beamstick) indicate that to improve focusing beyond that achieved on this program will require a study of the gun-magnet design. It is recommended that in future work the gun-magnet pole piece design be studied to optimize the transmission. Figure 36 shows the measured beam transmission which was later improved to 98%, minimum, by some shunting of the magnetic field around the gun. The curve indicates certain low-power instabilities in the output circuit which have no bearing on normal performance since they occur only at beam voltages well below the 10 kV at which the tube is normally operated. The data of Figure 37, showing the frequencies of the observed tunable oscillations, indicate a phase-shift-sensitive oscillation traceable to circuit mismatch. For each voltage there is a frequency such that the gain and phase shift reinforce the circuit wave. Oscillation of this type could not occur in later models having better and broader-band end matches.

3.3.1.2 Power Output versus Frequency

Test data on power output versus frequency for various input drive powers are shown in Figure 38 and indicate the tube's hot

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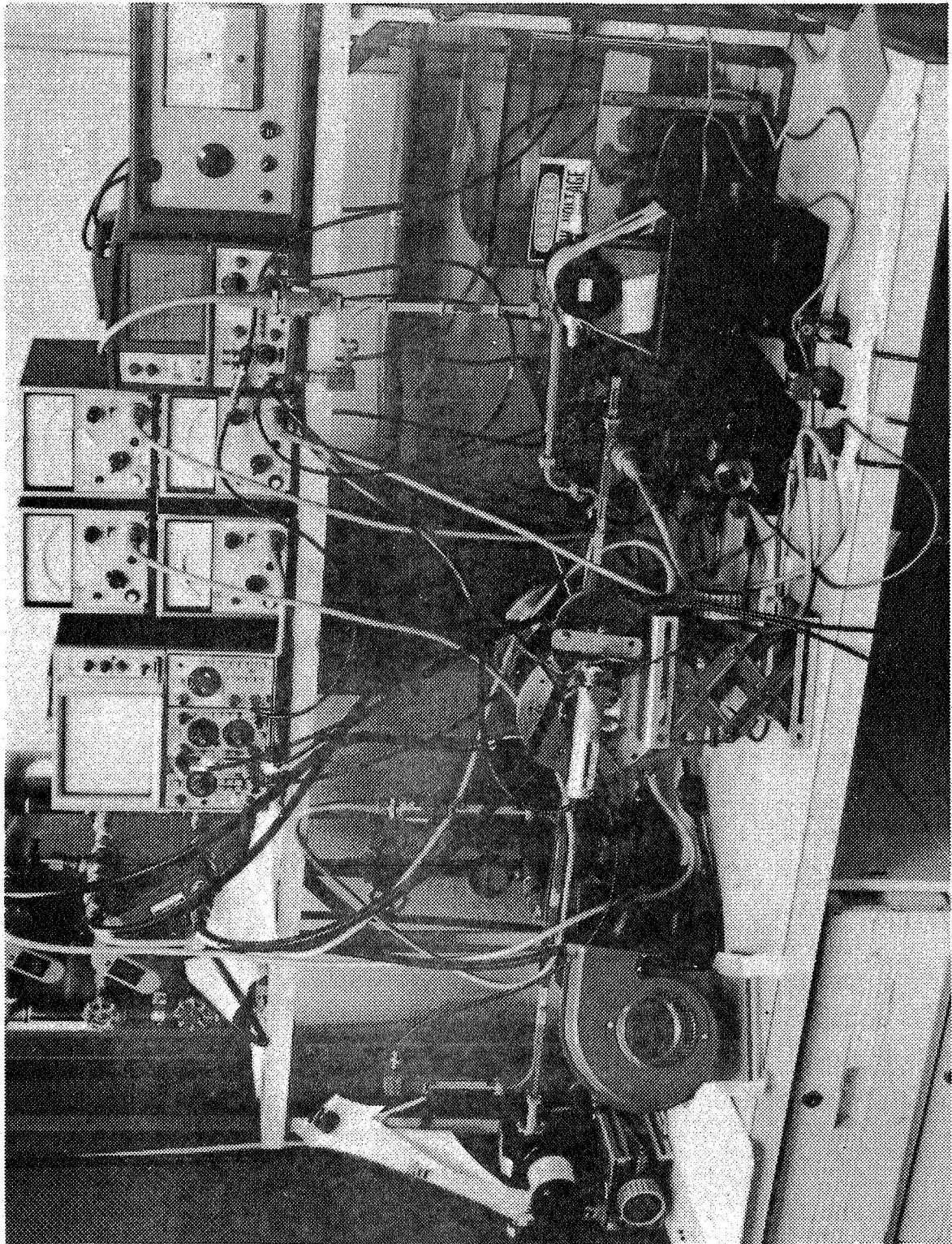
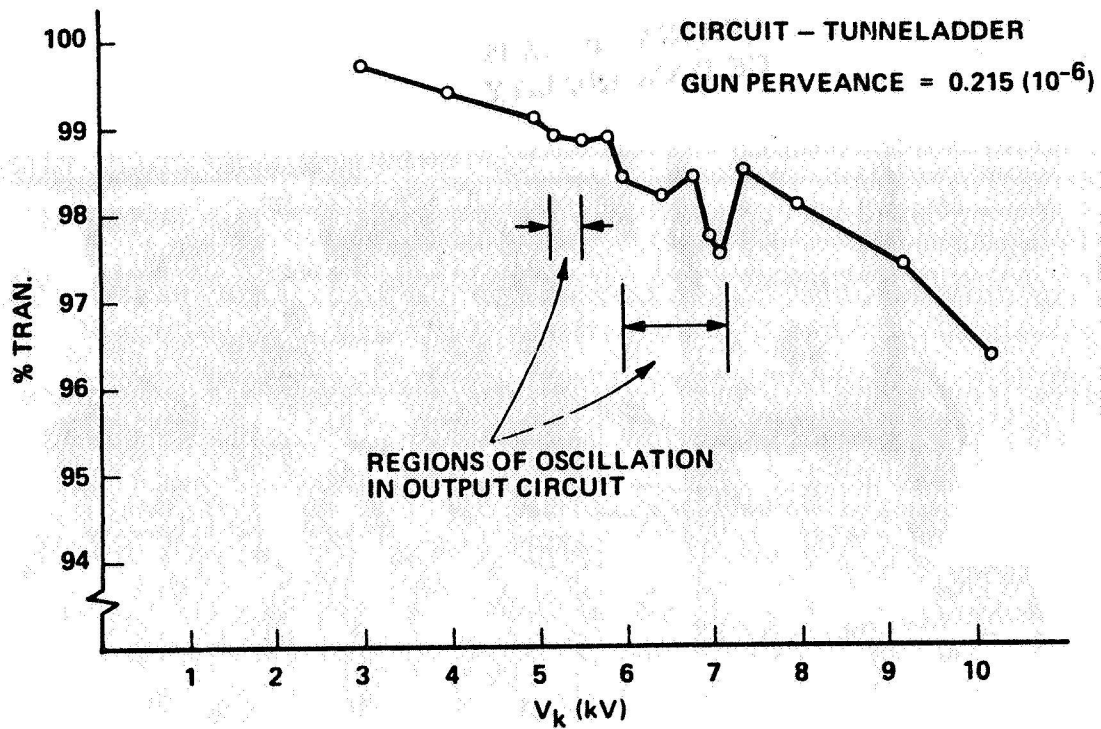
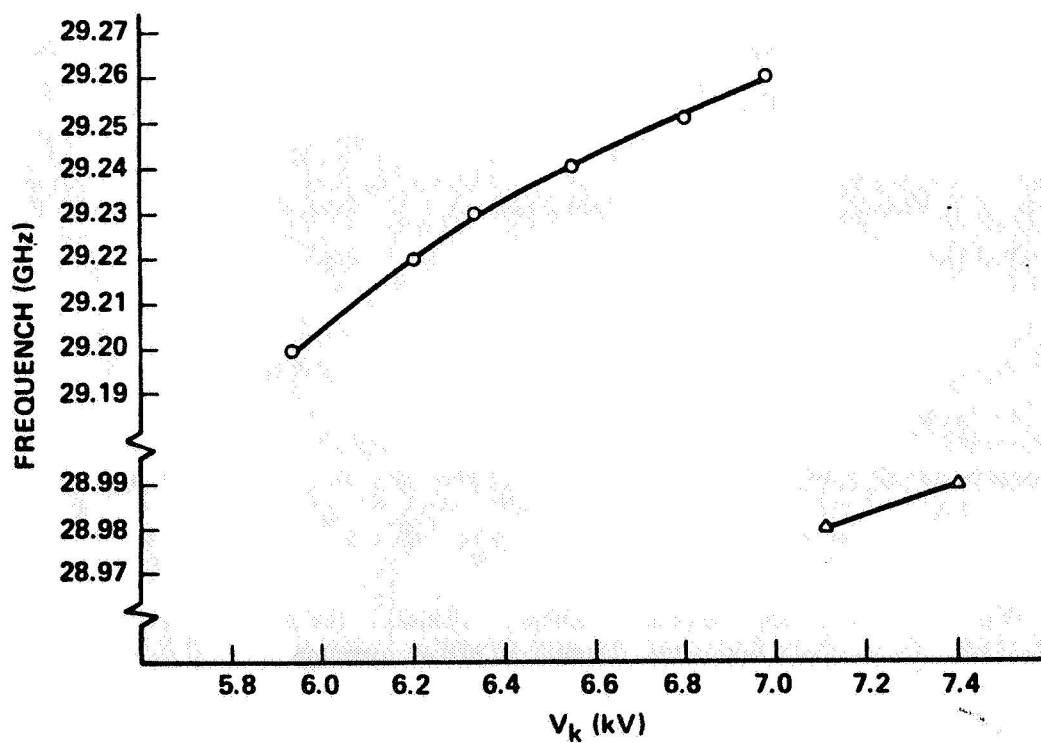


FIGURE 35. S/N 101 IN THE RF TEST STATION



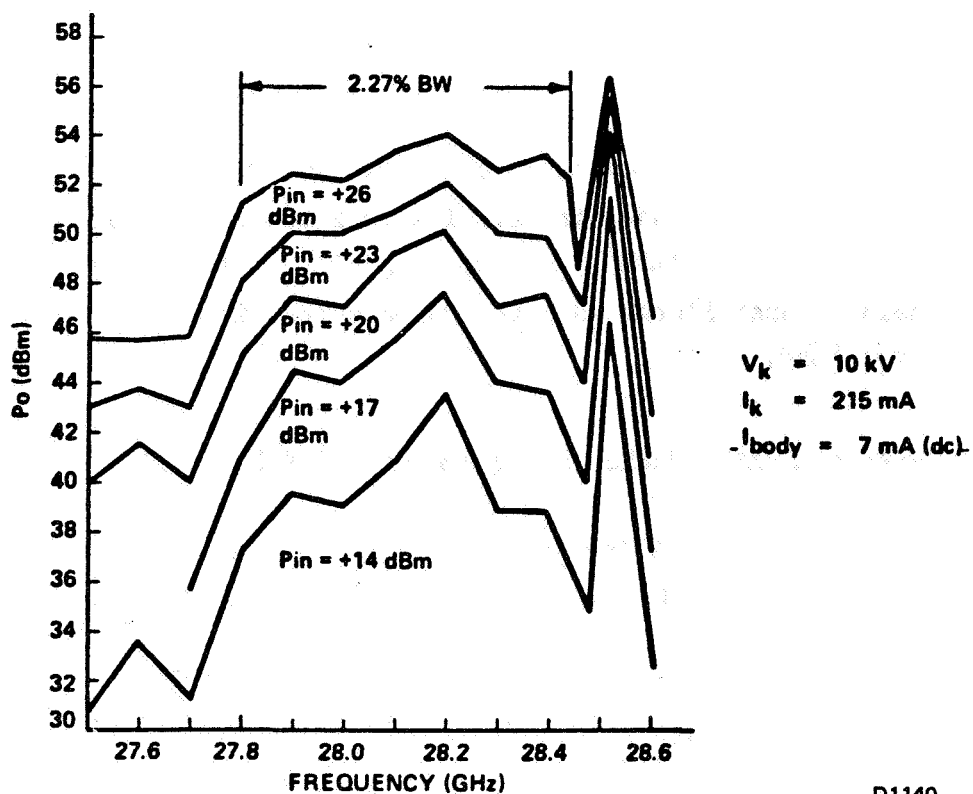
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FIGURE 36. BEAM TRANSMISSION FOR S/N101



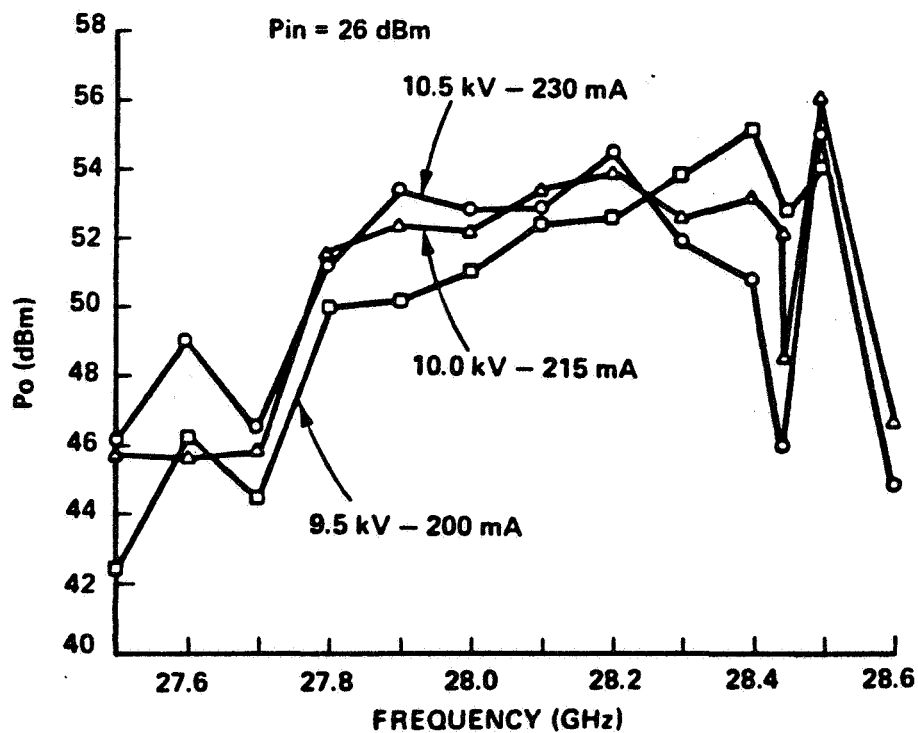
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FIGURE 37. VOLTAGE TUNING OF THE OSCILLATION OF S/N101 AT LOWER VOLTAGES



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FIGURE 38. POWER OUTPUT vs FREQUENCY FOR DIFFERENT INPUT DRIVES



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FIGURE 39. EFFECT OF VOLTAGE TUNING ON OUTPUT POWER vs FREQUENCY

bandwidth. All test data substantiate predicted performance, but show a considerably wider actual bandwidth: 2.27% with 2 dB of gain flatness at +26 dBm input drive, where tube operation is still in the linear region. Operation remains almost linear when the power output is 200 watts over part of the indicated band.

3.3.1.3 Power Output versus Tuning Voltage

Figure 39 (see page 57) shows the effect, for one drive level, of voltage tuning on the output power versus frequency response. This response is essentially as predicted -- lower and higher beam voltages favoring gain at higher and lower frequencies, respectively, so that with voltage tuning an effectively broader band of frequencies can be covered.

3.3.1.4 Output Power versus Input Drive

The "transfer curve" for 28.2 GHz is shown in Figure 40, revealing several important performance parameters of the "TunnelLadder" TWT.

- A measured gain of 31 dB, or a gain per unit length of 52 dB/in. These values are close to the predicted ones and are considerably higher than those achieved with space-harmonic interaction.
- A measured efficiency (measured output power divided by beam power) of 17.5%. Assuming a circuit efficiency of 80%, the "electronic efficiency" would be over 21% -- or near the predicted value of 24%.
- A transfer curve indicating linear amplification at 200 W rated output power.

The superior performance indicated by these parameters can only be achieved with a "fundamental/forward" interaction structure.

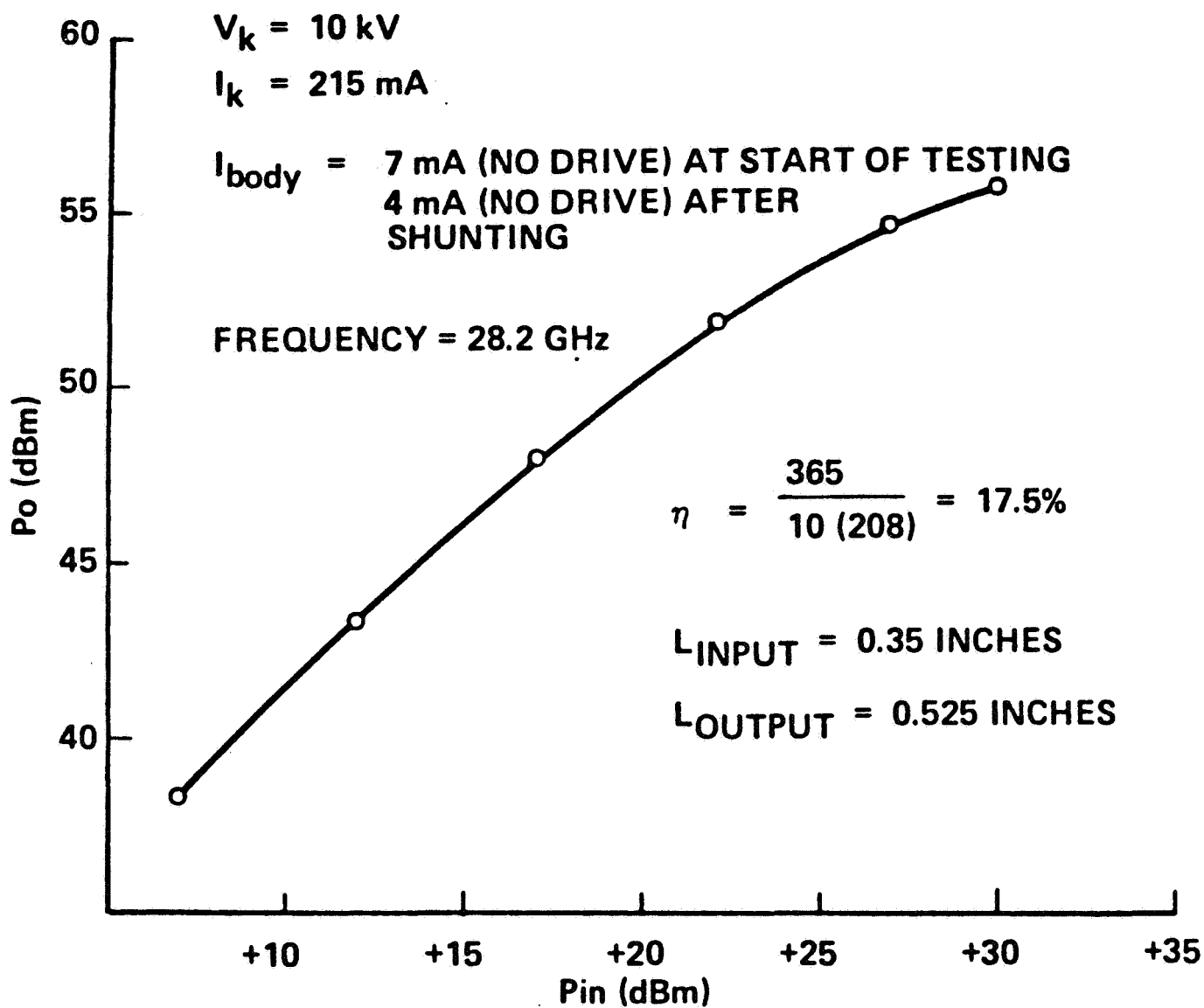


FIGURE 40. OUTPUT POWER vs INPUT DRIVE

3.3.1.5 Collector Data

To conclude the test data for S/N 101, beam interception versus drive power is shown in Figure 41. This indicates that the TunnelLadder TWT can operate at an overall efficiency of 30%, or higher, depending on the minimization of beam interception "under drive." Experiments to date show that the electron-optical design has not been optimized for this. Changes in gun- and gap-region magnetic fields and improved collector entrance conditions and lens design could easily improve overall efficiency.

3.3.2 Performance Data for S/N 102

This tube was tested in both pulsed and CW operation; unlike S/N 101, TunnelLadder TWT S/N 102 was leak-tight and exhaust processed at 550°C for over 40 hours to be extremely clean. It showed little or no evidence of gassiness under all test conditions. S/N 102 was tested with the same setup, shown in Figure 35, as for S/N 101.

In order to ensure that the tube would be sufficiently characterized before risking damage, most of the performance data were taken under pulsed operating conditions. As an overall observation, these data indicate that the electronic performance of S/N 102 is very similar to that of S/N 101. Initially, a maximum tube gain of 18 dB was observed, but after running the tube for several hours at 1% duty, the maximum gain increased to 26 dB, which was high enough for operation with the power output "saturated." The initial increase in gain can be explained by the changing beam diameter due to ion focusing of the beam. The pumping speed in the circuit is extremely slow due to the small tunnel diameter. The slow pumping speed would allow ion focusing to occur until the pressure in the tunnel region improved and the beam diameter increased to its normal size. The beam increase would be accompanied by a corresponding increase in gain. Nevertheless, gain/bandwidth performance is somewhat low, indicating some internal problem, such as excess loss at the output sever. If there was excess loss in the output this would explain the lower electronic efficiency

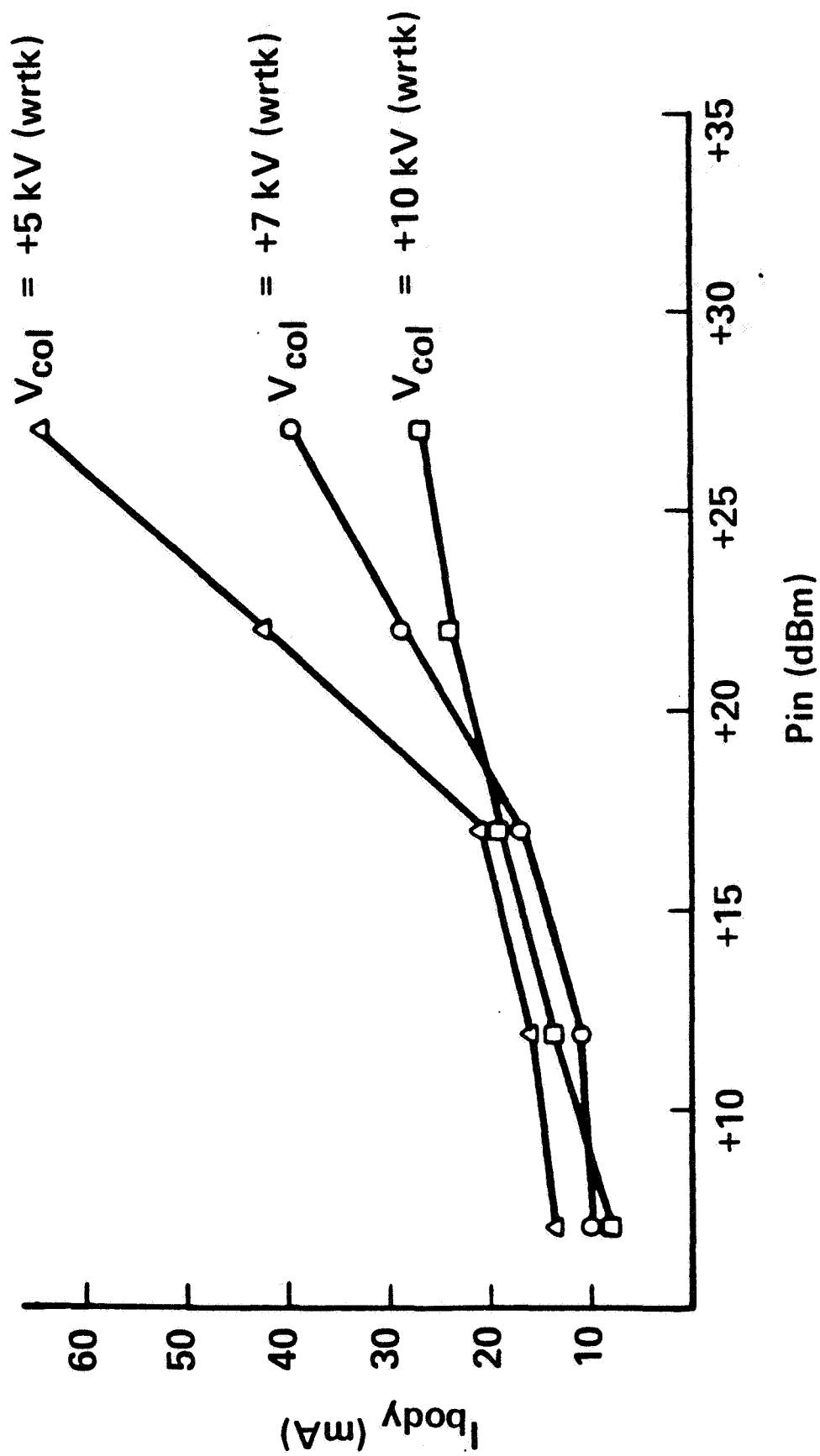


FIGURE 41. BEAM INTERCEPTION vs DRIVE POWER WITH AND WITHOUT COLLECTOR DEPRESSION

and the lower overall gain. The excess loss would also improve the stability but only as a second order effect compared to gain and match.

3.3.2.1 Focusing Data

Beam transmission data are shown in Figure 42. This performance was subsequently improved somewhat, first with shunts, and later with a gun coil. However, the transmission for S/N 102 was never as good as for S/N 101, and was even worse (92.8% at 8.1 kV) under CW operating conditions. On the other hand, no instabilities were detected for this second tube at any voltage.

3.3.2.2 Power Output vs Frequency

Test data indicating the relationship between frequency and power output, at saturation and below, are shown in Figure 43. The gain flatness for S/N 102 is much poorer than for S/N 101, as the 2-dB bandwidth is only 1.4%. However, the 3-dB bandwidth for saturated power output is 2.8%, which is comparable with results for S/N 101. Power output in this case exceeds 160 W.

3.3.2.3 Power Output vs Tuning Voltage

The effect of voltage tuning on output power vs frequency at constant drive power is shown in Figure 44. The increase in effective bandwidth seen in S/N 101 is not as evident here, perhaps due to the same problem that resulted in the lower gain relative to S/N 101.

3.3.2.4 Output Power vs Input Drive

Transfer curves for 27.6, 28.4 and 28.6 GHz are shown in Figure 45. The curve for 28.4 GHz can be compared with that for 28.2 GHz for S/N 101, yielding the following observations:

- The gain is 26 dB, or 5 dB lower than for S/N 101. However, if the output sever is "tuned" for narrow-

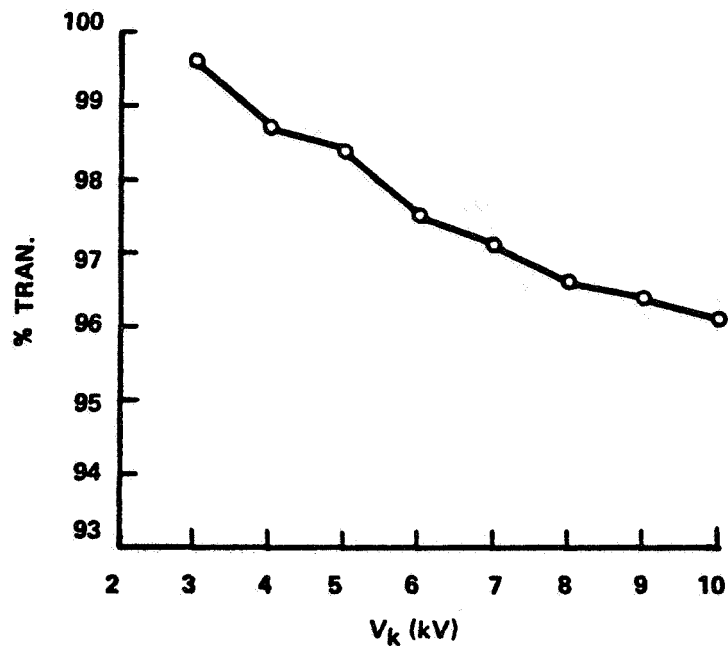


FIGURE 42. BEAM TRANSMISSION FOR S/N 102

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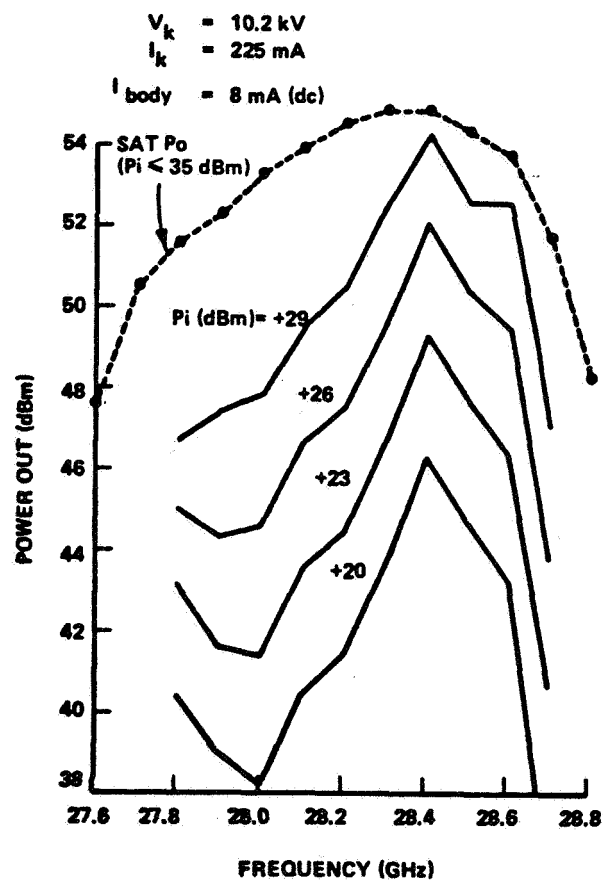
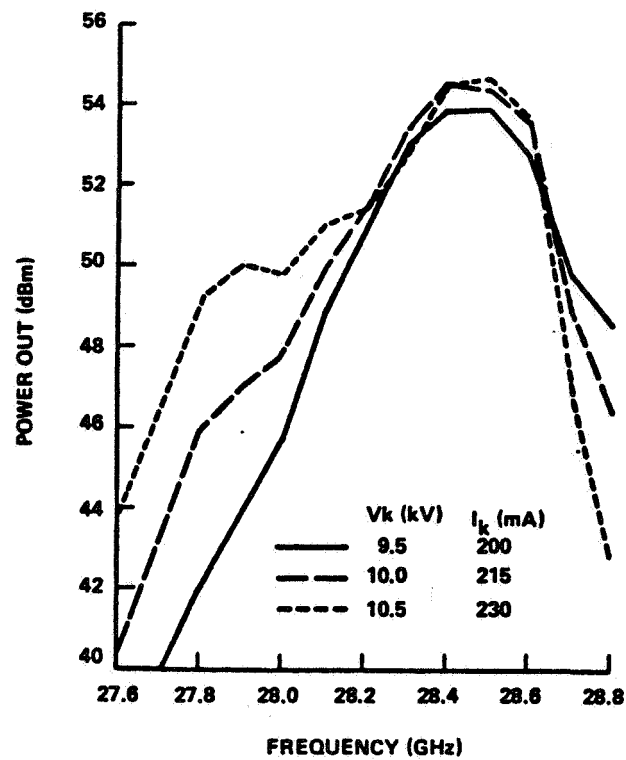


FIGURE 43. POWER OUTPUT vs FREQUENCY FOR DIFFERENT INPUT DRIVES



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FIGURE 44. EFFECT OF VOLTAGE TUNING ON OUTPUT POWER vs FREQUENCY

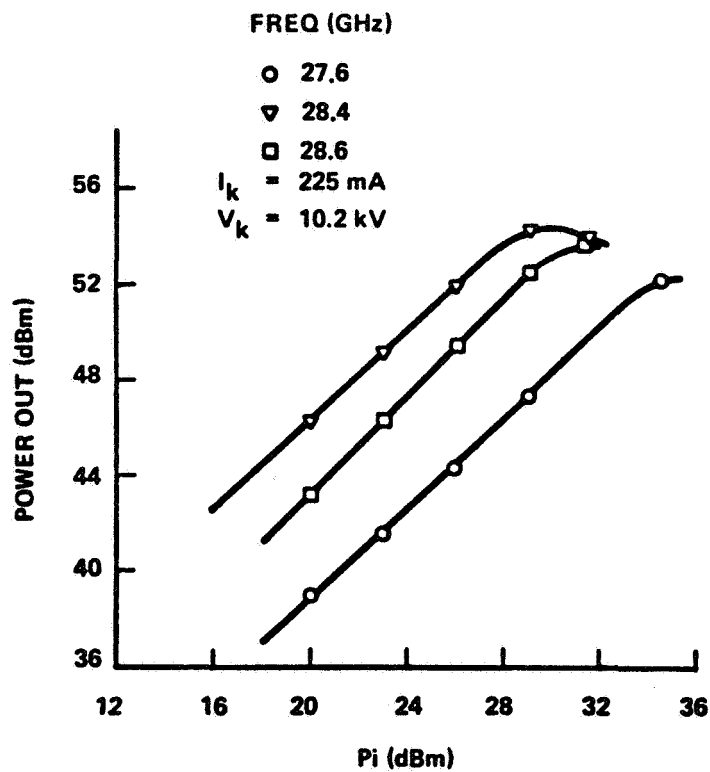


FIGURE 45. OUTPUT POWER vs INPUT DRIVE

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band gain performance, the total and per-unit-length gains for both tubes are nearly identical.

- The measured efficiency was 13.8%, which would correspond to an estimated "electronic efficiency" of 17.2%. This is much lower than for S/N 101, and may be due to undetected loss or poor match in the output section.
- Despite the lower efficiency, the transfer curve is still linear at the level of 200 W power output.

3.3.2.5 CW Test Data

The duty factor was increased slowly to minimize the possibility of damage to the tube by high average power. The water cooling was employed for all duty factors above 10%. However, the tube performed quite adequately under CW operating conditions, indicating an excellent average-power handling capacity for the circuit and body. Unfortunately, the rf driver source that had been used for the low-duty testing had been damaged in the interim and was thus not available for CW testing up to saturation. In lieu of simply driving the tube to saturation, the required power was fed back from the output into the output-sever port, placing the output section in a loop. But since the tube could then automatically drive itself to saturation, the cathode voltage was lowered -- to avoid the risk of unnecessary circuit damage from too great a combination of rf and beam-interception heating. The performance tabulated below was obtained under these circumstances. (RF frequencies here were measured with a spectrum analyzer.)

Cathode Voltage -8.2 kV

Cathode Current 159 mA

Body Current 18 mA

RF Output Power 51.8 dBm (151 W)

RF Frequency 28.55 GHz

Assuming a circuit efficiency of 80% and 10% reduction in the electron energy of the body current, the total power dissipated in the body would be 171 watts. There were no gas pressure, defocusing, or output power changes to indicate that the circuit or body was in any way adversely affected by this level of power dissipation. The tube operated in this fashion continuously for over one hour.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Two TunnelLadder millimeter-wave (29 GHz) traveling-wave tubes were fabricated and tested. Performance of both tubes was essentially as predicted -- and exceeding predictions as regards "hot" bandwidth.

The technology listed below was developed for the fabrication of these tubes:

- Chemical milling of the formed ladder elements
- Brazing of the diamond cubes to the Amzirc ridge
- Metalizing the uppermost face of the diamond cubes
- Brazing of the formed ladder elements to the upper surfaces of the diamond cubes and the waveguide-half block
- Machining and brazing the two waveguide-half blocks.

In addition, TunnelLadder design features incorporated the principles of:

- "Forward/fundamental" interaction for high interaction impedance, gain per unit length and efficiency
- An intentionally dispersive slow-wave circuit to further augment interaction impedance when a small "hot" bandwidth will satisfy the applications need
- The nonaxisymmetric beam tunnel such that high rf axial fields are brought close to the beam to enhance interaction while the evacuation (via diamond supports) of beam-interception heating is maximized at that place
- ... and such that the portion of the interaction structure subject to the greatest rf heating is elsewhere, with a separate evacuation path for this heat -- thereby completing separation of

the two kinds of heat input and removal for the interaction circuit

The success of the two 29 GHz TunnelLadder TWTs, which brought these principles together for the first time, has given them validity. As far as is known, these tubes are also the first ever to successfully incorporate "photo-etching" or "chemical milling" of the periodic structure -- which process, in this case, is also implemented in three dimensions.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

A recommendation to continue the program is unnecessary, as the follow-on program is in progress.

The following changes are recommended to simplify the assembly procedure and to decrease the cost of the tube:

- The waveguide-transition design was part of the waveguide-shroud heliarc assembly. Making this a separate braze would reduce the complexity of the waveguide-coolant shroud heliarc assembly braze to the brazed input and output section. It would eliminate the changes in match due to possible misalignment during the complicated braze to the circuit sections (electrical as well as coolant line brazes).
- Eliminate the sever external waveguide assemblies (2) and provide a sever termination at each end of tube sections. This will greatly reduce the cost and complexity of the sections. It eliminates two window assemblies and simplifies the section assembly and braze cycle.

It is recommended that a PPM version be developed. The size, weight and cost improvements make the "forward/fundamental" TunnelLadder millimeter-wave TWT a very attractive device for applications other than in ground terminals.

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16. Abstract A millimeter-wave TWT was developed using a dispersive, high-impedance forward interaction structure based on a ladder, with non-space-harmonic interaction, for a tube with high gain per unit length and high efficiency. The "TunneLadder" interaction structure combines ladder properties modified to accommodate Pierce gun beam optics in a radially magnetized permanent magnet focusing structure. The development involved the fabrication of chemically milled, shaped ladders diffusion brazed to diamond cubes which are in turn active-diffusion brazed to each ridge of a doubly ridged waveguide. Cold-test data are presented, representing the ω - β and impedance characteristics of the modified ladder circuit. These results were used in small and large-signal computer programs to predict TWT gain and efficiency. Actual data from tested tubes verify the predicted performance while providing broader bandwidth than expected. <i>TRAVELING WAVE TWT'S MILLIMETER WAVE 3 BEAM WAVEGUIDES " CUPSON</i> <i>NARROW BAND TRAVELING WAVE AMPLIFIER BRILLOUIN FLOW</i>					
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