

6521

MAGNETRON

FORCED-AIR COOLED

Fixed Frequency: 5400 ± 20 Mc
GENERAL DATA

GENERAL DATA			
Electrical:			
Heater, for Unipotential Cathode: Voltage			
Minimum Cathode Heating Time 5 minutes Frequency			
at VSWR of 1.5/1 10 Mc Maximum Frequency Change with Anode Temperature Change			
(After warmup) 0.15 Mc/°C			
Mechanical:			
Dimensions and Terminal Connections: See Dimensional Outline K-Cathode P-Anode			
Connector (For heater terminal			
and heater-cathode terminal) Ucinite* No.115364 with built-in ca- pacitor, or equivalent			
Mounting Position			
To Fins—An air stream should be directed along the cooling fins toward the body of the tube. The stream may be obtained from a rectangular nozzle about 3" x 1-1/2" located so that the plane through the 3" side is parallel with the plane of a cooling fin and so that the nozzle is centered on the body of the tube. Adequate flow should be provided so that the temperature of the anode block does not exceed 150°C.			
To Heater-Cathode Terminal—Adequate flow should be provided to main—tain the temperature of the heater-cathode terminal below 165°C.			
Weight (Approx.)			
PULSED OSCILLATOR SERVICE			
Maximum and Minimum Ratings, Absolute Values:			
For Duty Cycle of 0.001 max.			
PEAK ANODE VOLTAGE			
PEAK POWER INPUT			
* Manufactured by Ucinite Division of United-Carr Fastener Corporation, Newtonville 60, Massachusetts.			
For atmospheric pressures greater than 40 centimeters of mercury at 25°C. Operation at pressures lower than 40 centimeters of mercury (altitudes higher than 16000 feet) may result in arcover with consequent damage to the tube.			
MAY 1. 1955 TIME PROPERTY TENTATIVE DATA 1			





AVERAGE POWER INPUT	0.256	max. kw		
PULSE DURATION	2.2	max. μ sec		
OPERATION TIME IN ANY	E			
100-MICROSECOND INTERVAL	(400	max. μ sec max. kv/μ sec		
RATE OF RISE OF VOLTAGE PULSE.		min. $kv/\mu sec$		
ANODE BLOCK TEMPERATURE	`150	max. OC		
HEATER-CATHODE TERMINAL TEMPERA		max. °C		
LOAD VOLTAGE STANDING-WAVE RATI) 1.5	max.		
Typical Operation [▲] with Load Yo				
	tio Equal To or I	ess Than 1.05		
With Duty Cyc				
Heater Voltage	See Operating (Considerations		
Magnetic Field		manent magnet Iral with tube		
Peak Anode Voltage (Approx.) .		•		
Peak Anode Current				
Pulse Repetition Rate				
Pulse Duration	2			
Maximum RF Bandwidth Peak Power Output		Mc; kw		
Tean Tower Output.	, 65	N.W		
CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN				
CHARACTER 1311C3 RANGE VAL	-			
Hank on Comment	Note Min.	Max.		
Heater Current		3.6 amp 16 kv		
Peak Power Output		_ kw		
Pulses Missing From Total	2,4	0.25 %		
Note 1: With 10.0 volts ac on heater.				
Note 2: With peak anode current of 13 duced to 9.1 volts.				
Note 3: With peak anode voltage of approximately 15 kilovolts, anode block temperature of approximately 100°C, and maximum VSWR equal to or less than 1.05.				
In a company of the c				

OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

Note 4: Pulses are considered to be missing if the energy level at the operating frequency is.less than 70 per cent of the normal value at a VSWR of 1.5, and with VSWR phase adjusted to produce maximum instability.

The waveguide output flange is designed for use with a standard I" x 2" rectangular waveguide such as that designated by RETMA as WR 187, or that having the JAN designation RG-49/U, and mates with flanges such as Airtron No.B54626 or equivalent.

It is essential that the input circuit be designed so that if arcing occurs the energy per pulse delivered to the tube cannot greatly exceed the normal energy per pulse. To satisfy this requirement, it is recommended that pulsers of the discharging-network type be used.

Manufactured by Airtron, Inc., Linden, N. J.

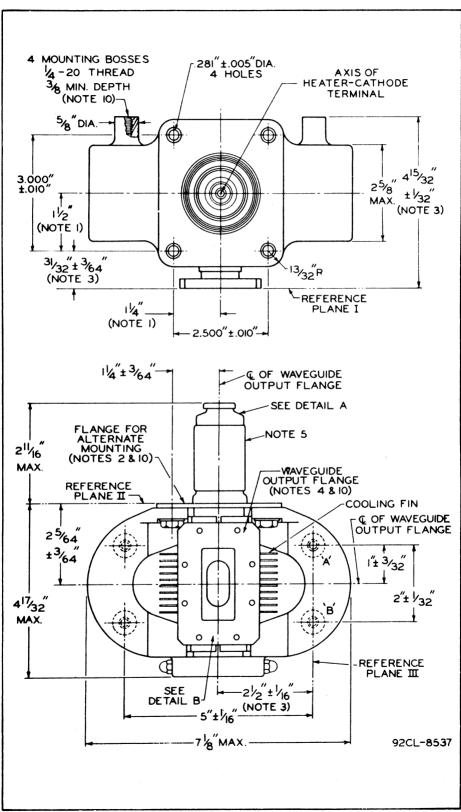


As soon as the 6521 begins to oscillate, the $heater\ voltage$ should be reduced to 9.1 volts when it is operated under the typical operating conditions shown in the tabulated data. For other operating conditions, the heater voltage (Ef) should be reduced depending on the average power input (P_i) to the tube as follows:

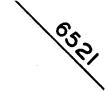
P_i (watts)	E_f (volts)
up to 90	10.0
90 to 130	9.9
130 to 180	9.5
180 to 220	9.1
220 to 256	8.9

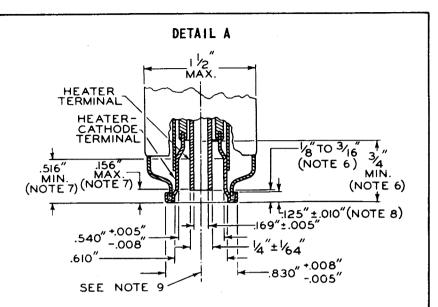




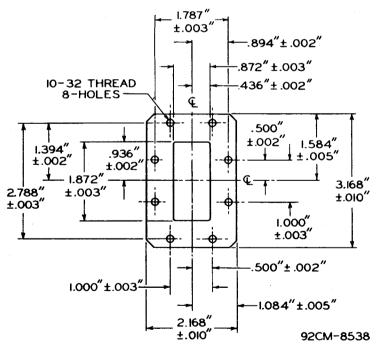








DETAIL B



Reference plane I is defined as that plane against which the waveguide output flange abuts.

Reference plane II is defined as that plane perpendicular to reference plane I and touching the surface of the flange for alternate mounting.

Reference plane III is defined as that plane perpendicular to reference plane I and passing through the exact centers of holes 'A' and 'B'.

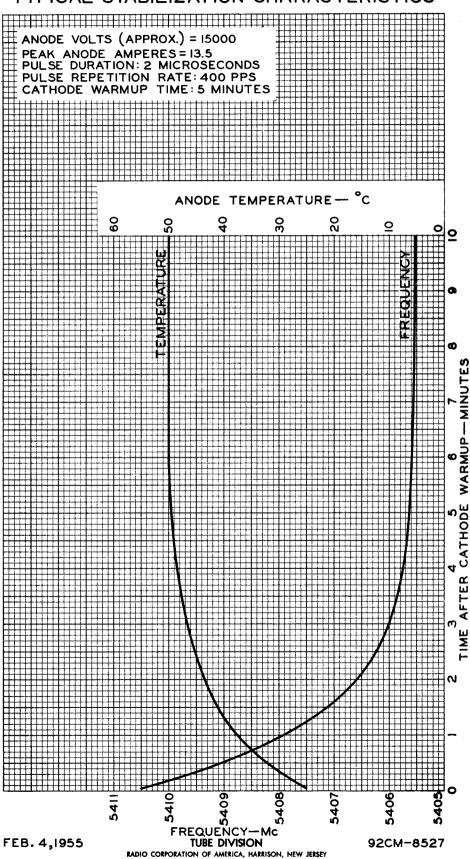




- **NOTE** 1: The axis of the heater-cathode terminal will be within the confines of a cylinder whose radius is 3/64" and whose axis is perpendicular to reference plane II at the specified location.
- **NOTE 2:** When resting on a smooth surface, this flange surface shall have a flatness such that a 0.050" thickness gauge 1/8" wide shall not enter between the two surfaces, and it shall be perpendicular to reference plane I within $\pm 2^{\circ}$.
- NOTE 3: The tolerances include angular as well as lateral deviations.
- NOTE 4: With the waveguide output flange resting on a plane surface, a 0.005" thickness gauge 1/8" wide shall not enter between the two surfaces.
- **NOTE** 5: No part of the tube support fastened to the flange for alternate mounting should extend within the surface of a cylinder whose radius is 3/4" and whose axis is perpendicular to reference plane II at the specified location.
- NOTE 6: These dimensions define extremities of the 0.169" internal diameter of the cylindrical heater terminal.
- NOTE 7: These dimensions define extremities of the 0.540" internal diameter of the cylindrical heater-cathode terminal.
- NOTE 8: No part of the connector device for the heater and heater-cathode terminals should bear against the underside of this lip.
- NOTE 9: The heater terminal and heater-cathode terminal are concentric within 0.010".
- NOTE 10: Connection to the anode may be made through the mounting bosses, the flange for alternate mounting, or the wavequide output flange.

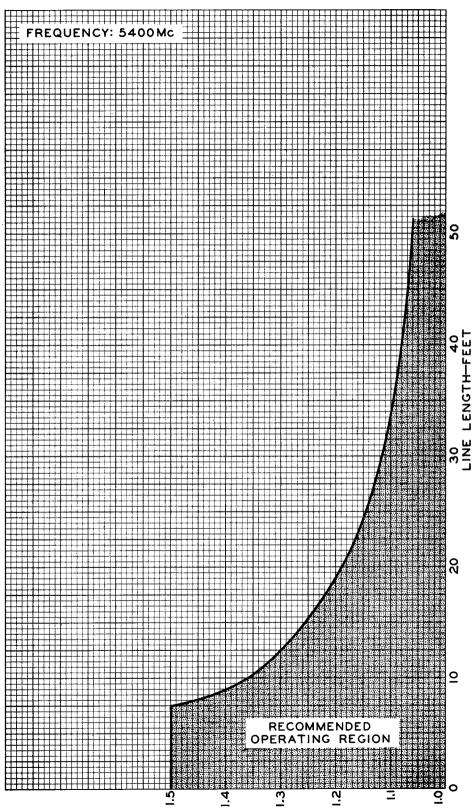


TYPICAL STABILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS





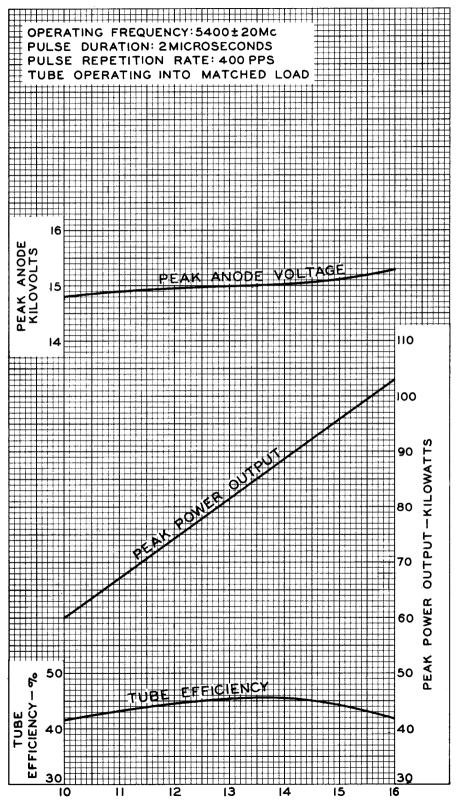




VOLTAGE STANDING-WAVE RATIO







PEAK ANODE AMPERES