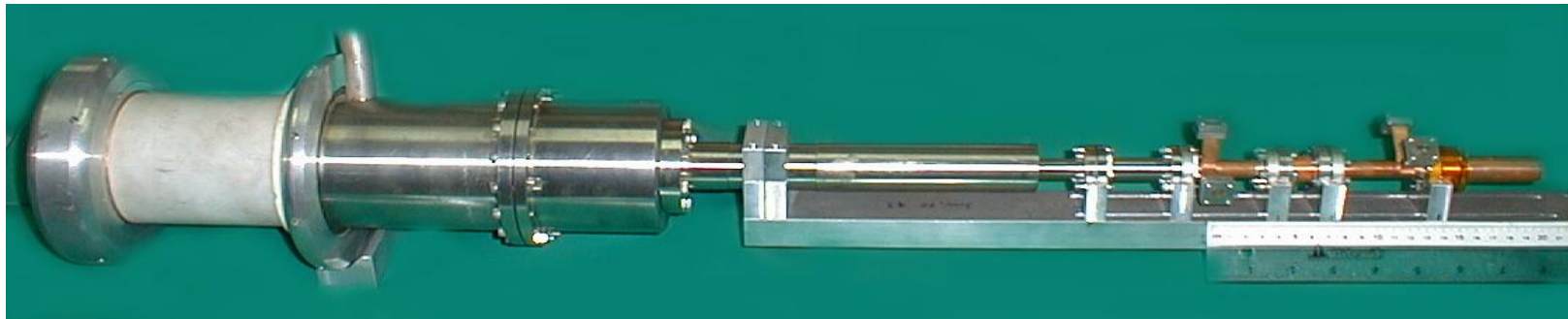


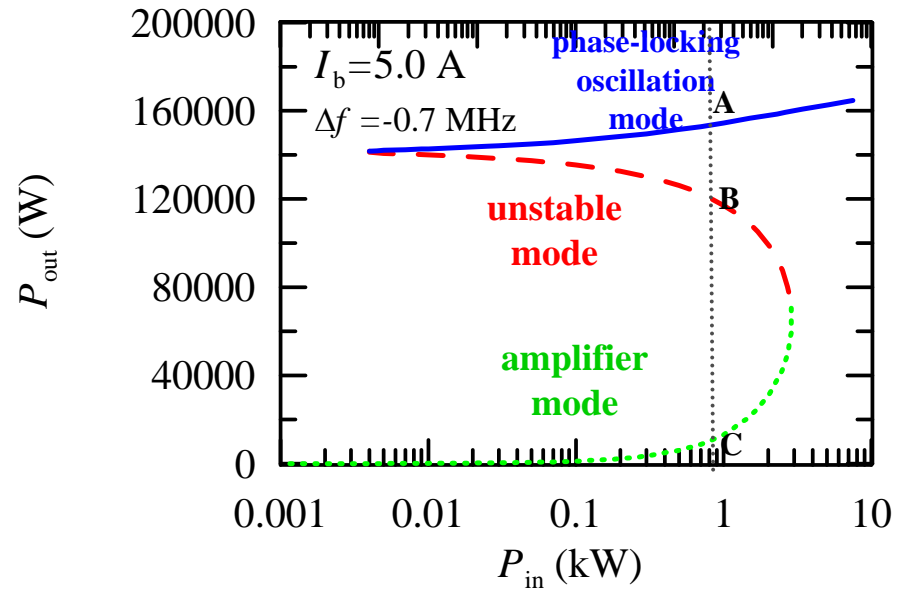
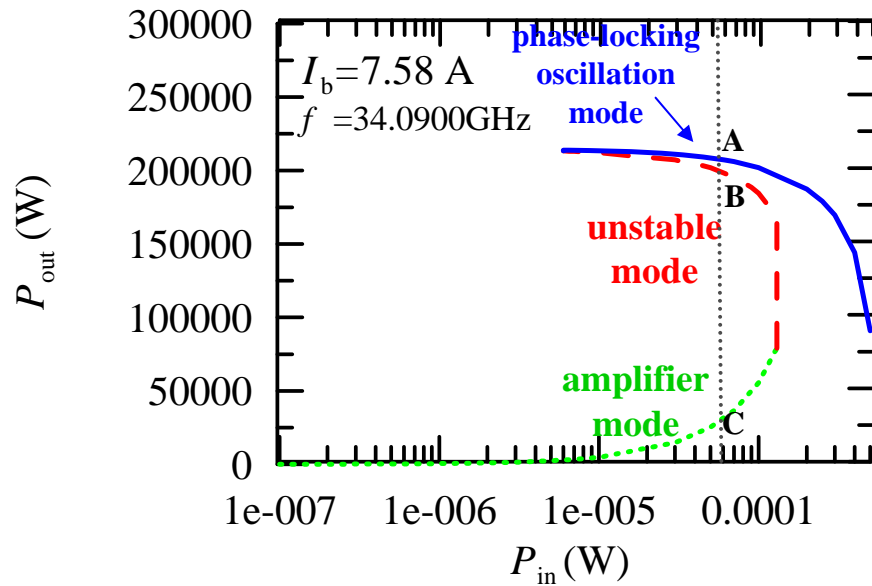
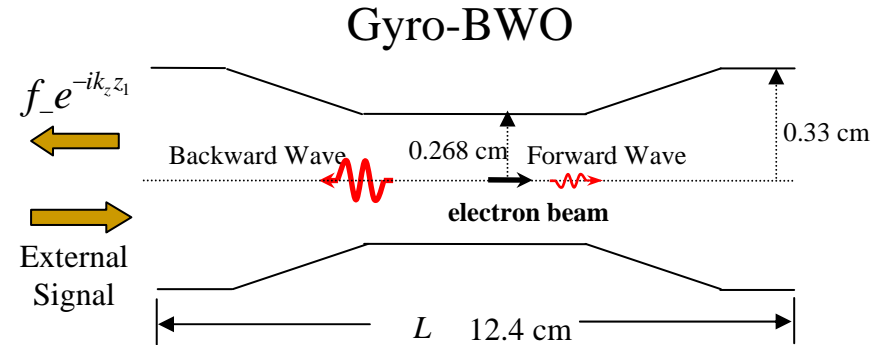
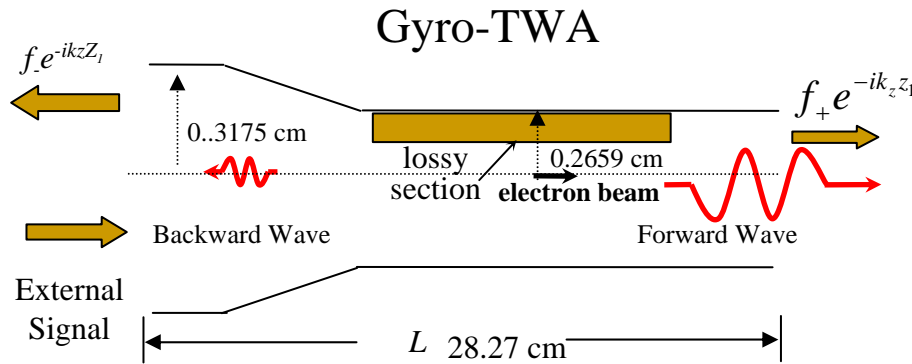
A Study of Operating Regimes of a Gyrotron Traveling-Wave Tube Driven by an External Signal

Student : Jhih-Liang Shiao
Advisor : Yi-Sheng Yeh



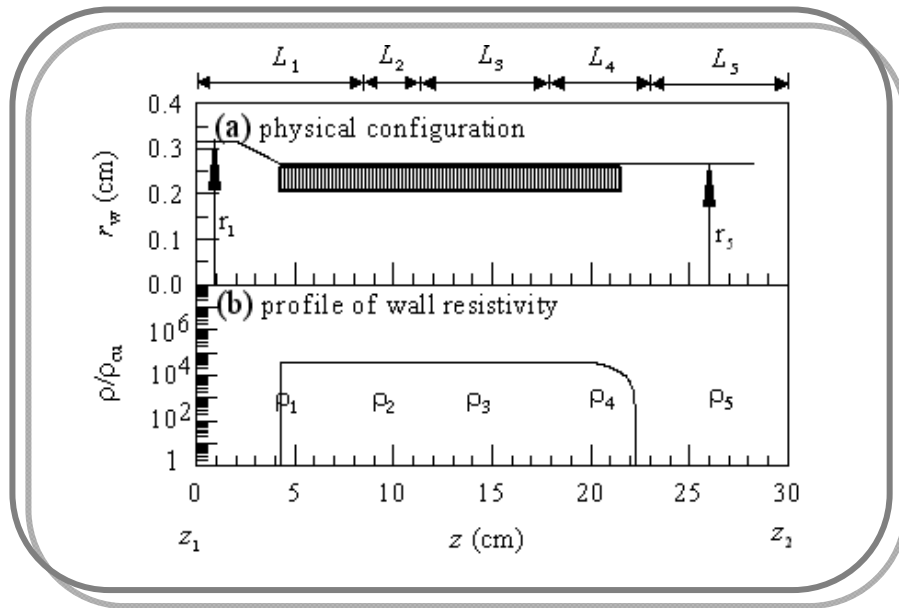
[NTHU]

Operating Regimes of Gyro-BWOs Oscillator and Gyro-TWAs Driven by an External Signal



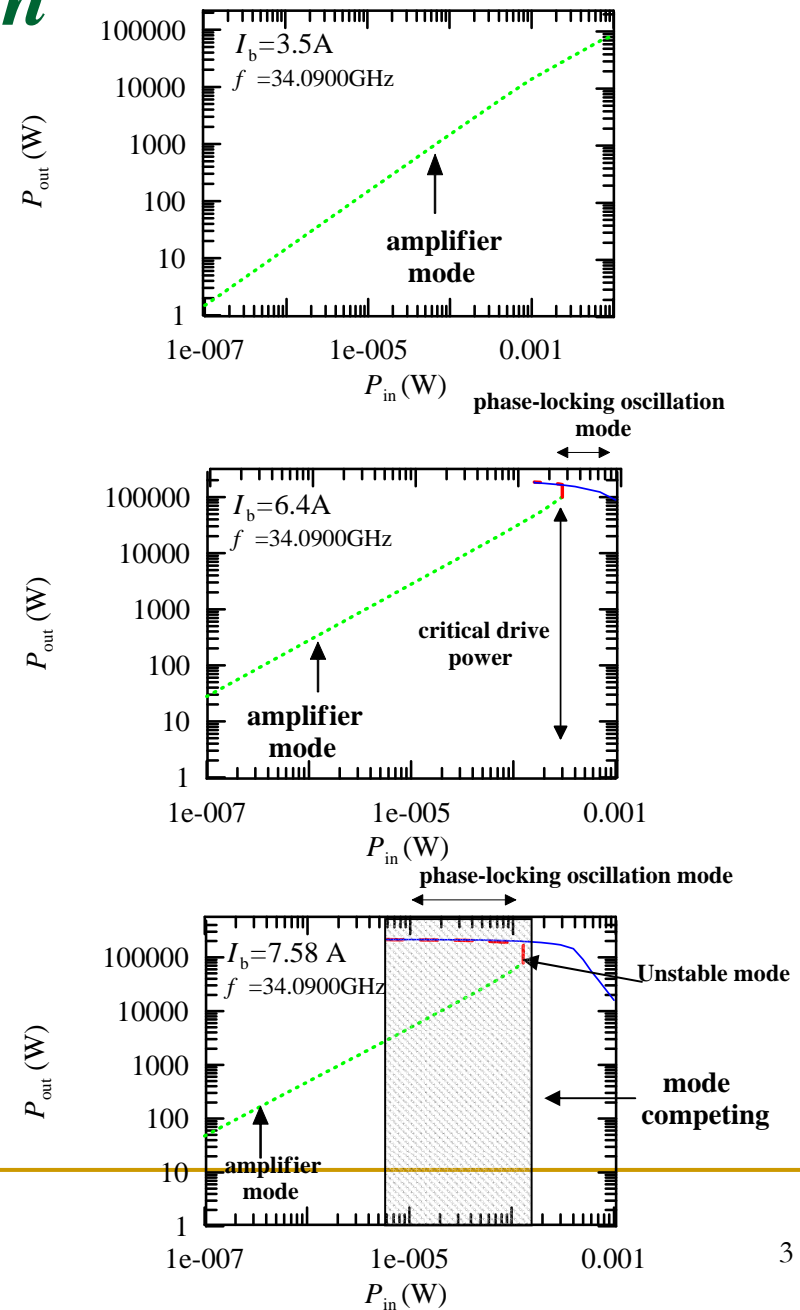
III. Results and Discussion

Gyro-TWA

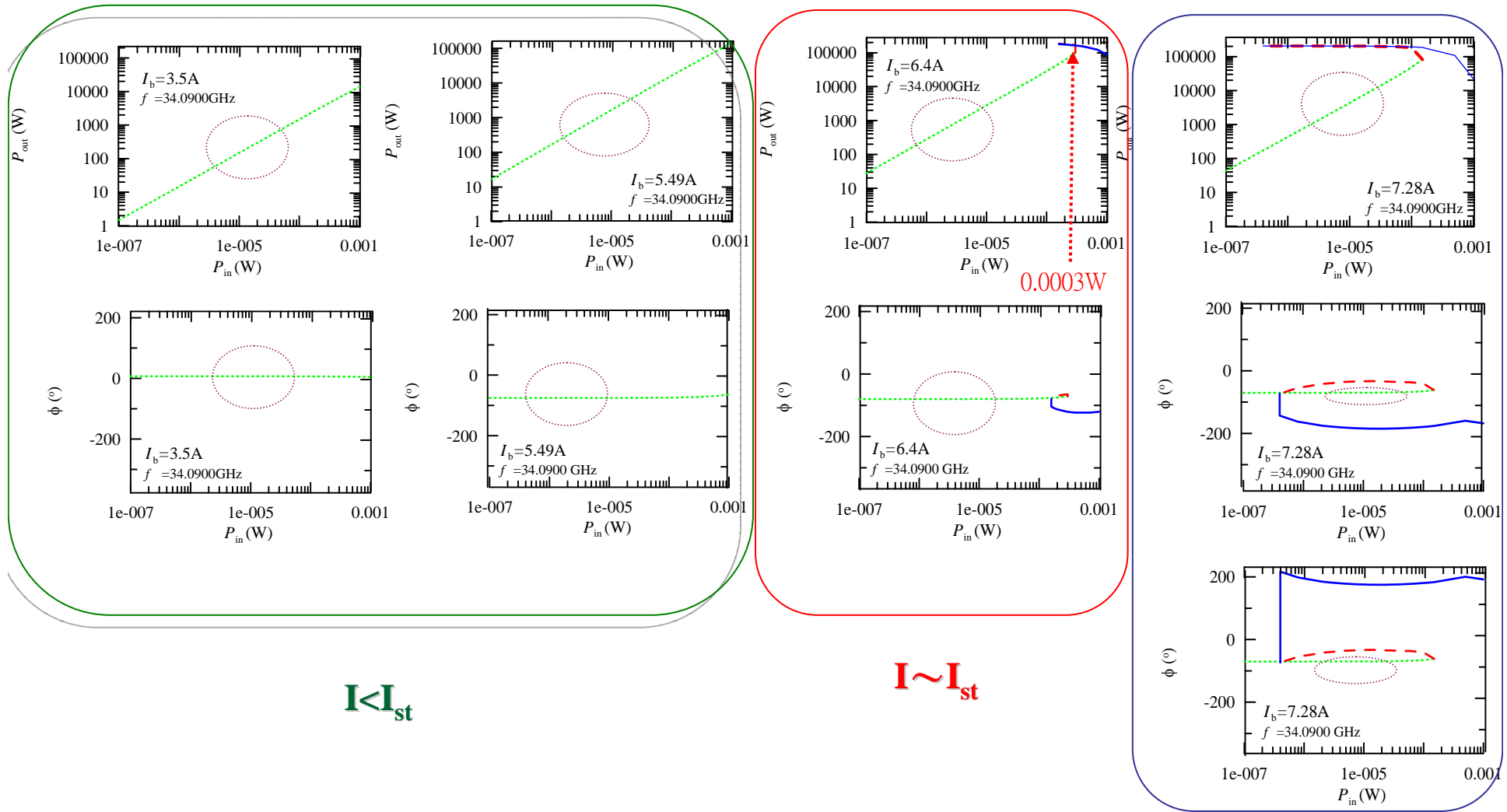


STU

Fig. (a) Profile of the interaction structure. (b) profile of wall resistivity. The operating frequency is 34.0900 GHz in the gyro-TWA. Parameters are $V_b=100$ kV, $B_0=12.7$ kG, $\alpha=1$, and $r_c=0.09$ cm.



Amplifier Mode (I)

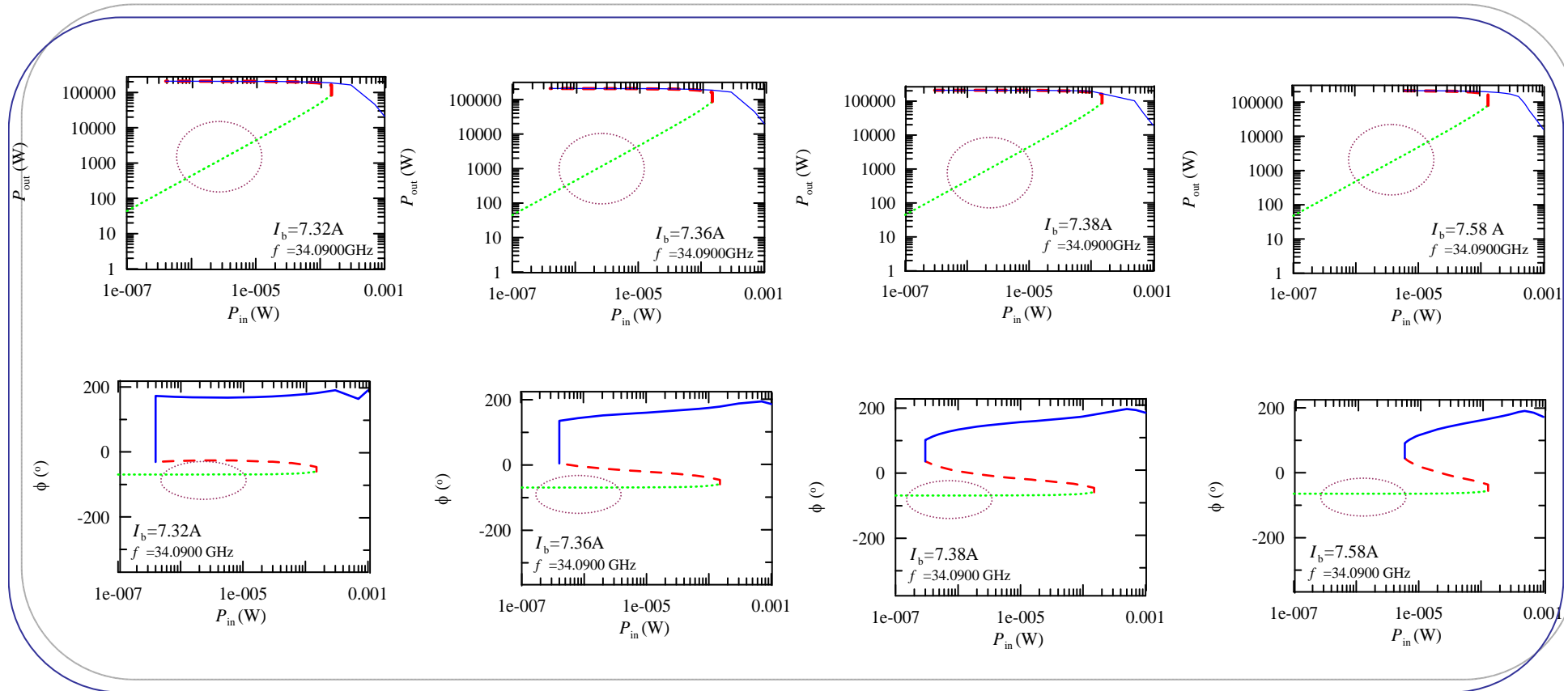


$I < I_{st}$

$I \sim I_{st}$

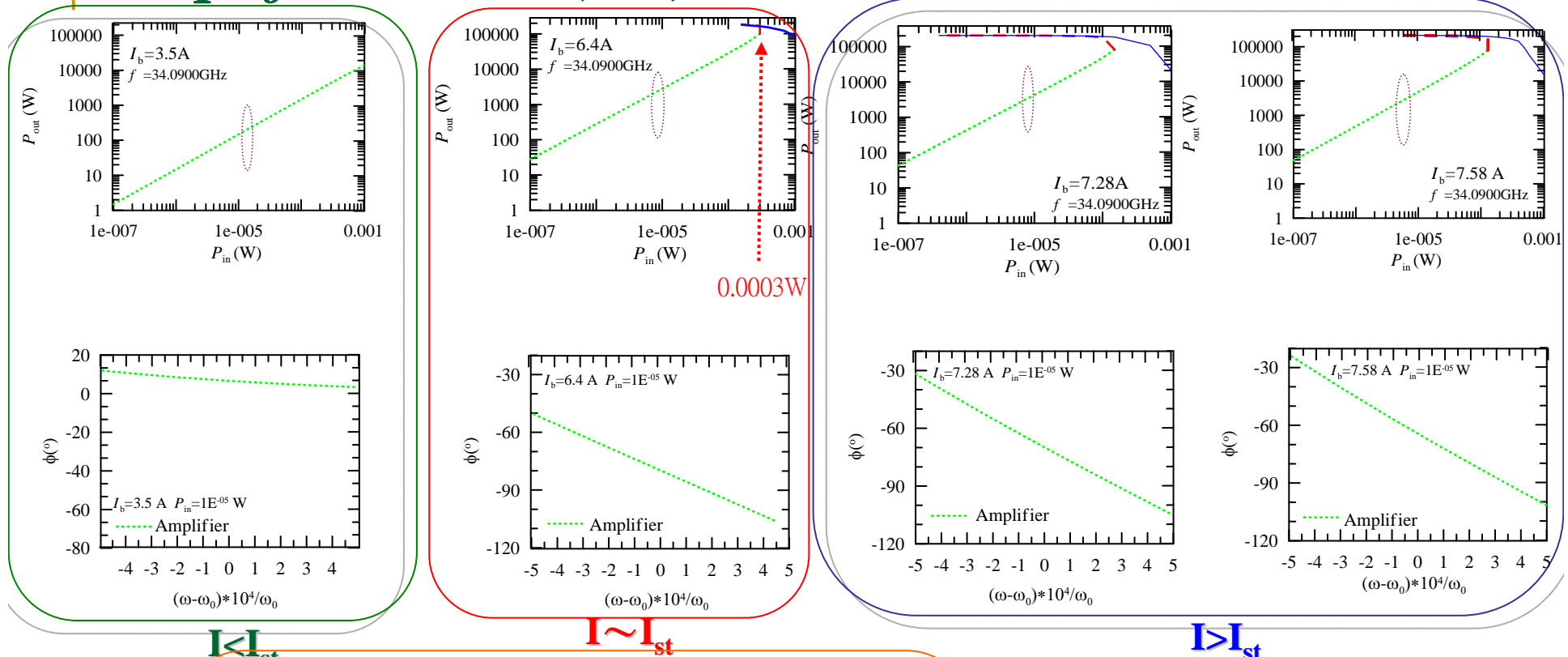
$I > I_{st}$

Amplifier Mode (II)



$$I > I_{st}$$

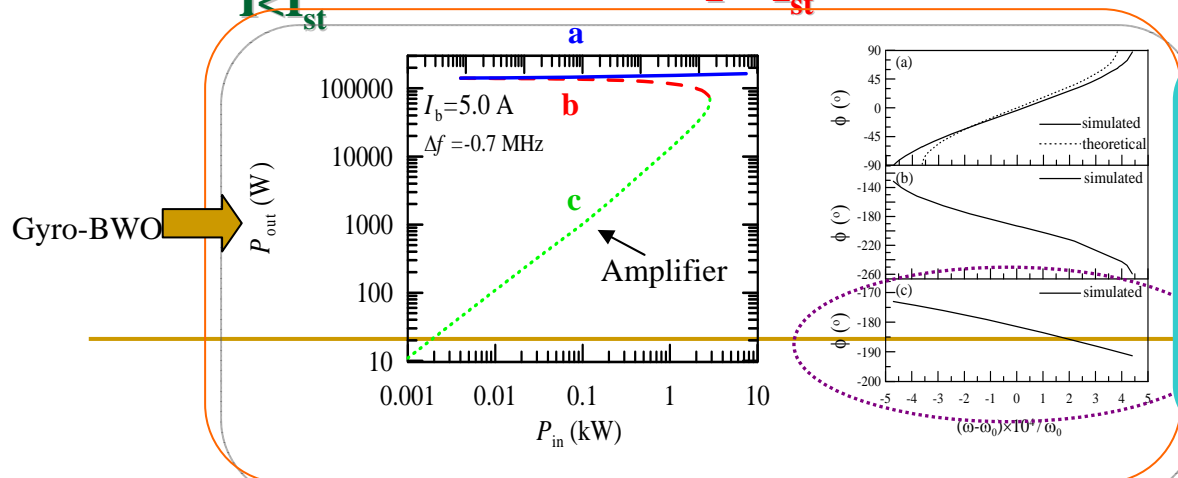
Amplifier Mode (III)



$I < I_{st}$

$I \sim I_{st}$

$I > I_{st}$



Gyro-BWO

Steady-state solution [9,10,16, 17]

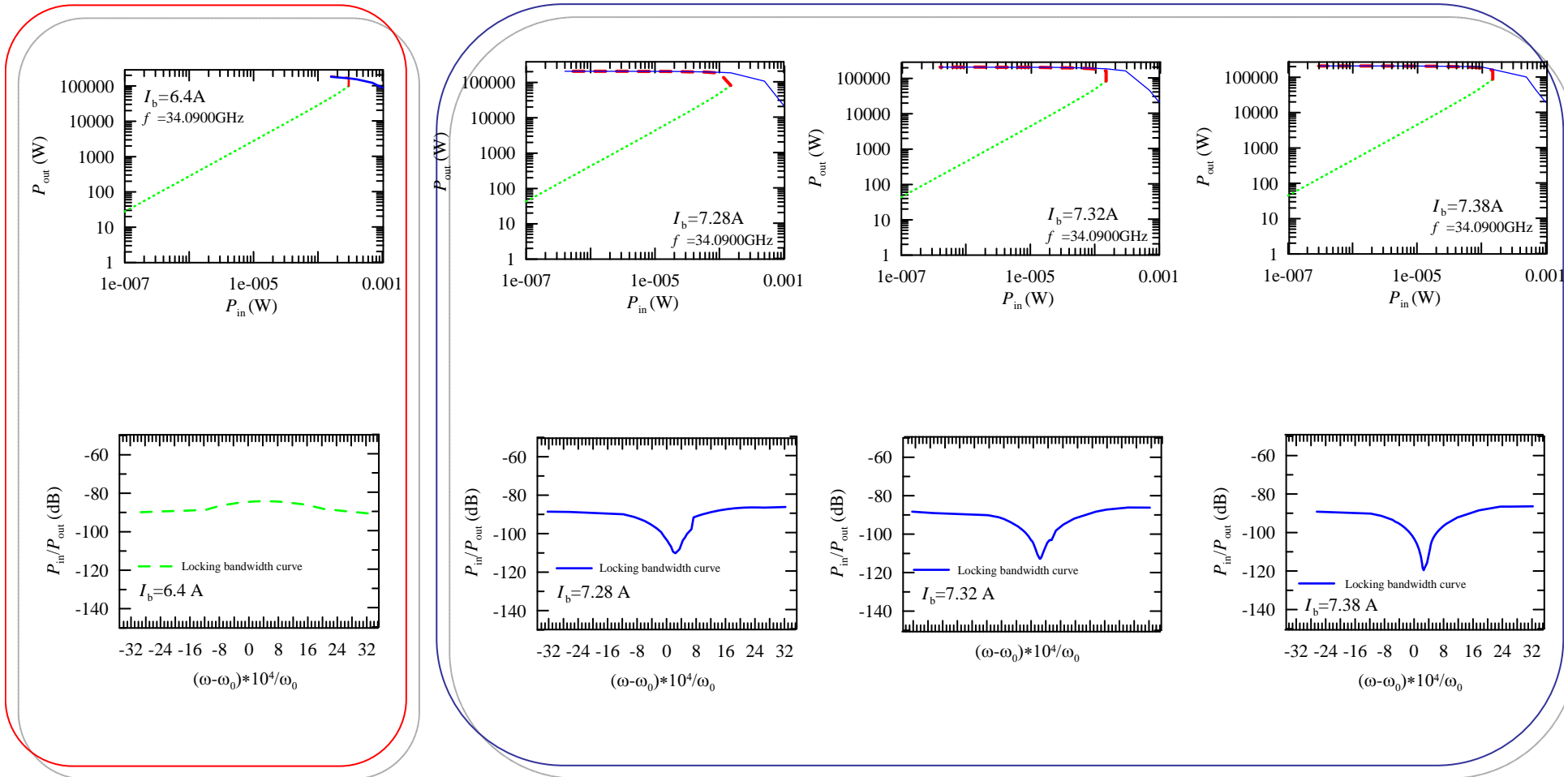
$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0 \implies \phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\Delta\omega_m}\right)$$

where $\Delta\omega_m = (\omega_{max} - \omega_{min})/2 = (\omega_0/2Q)\sqrt{P_{in}/P_{out}}$

Stable solution [16]

$$\frac{d\delta\phi}{dt} = -\delta\phi \Delta\omega_m \cos\phi < 0, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

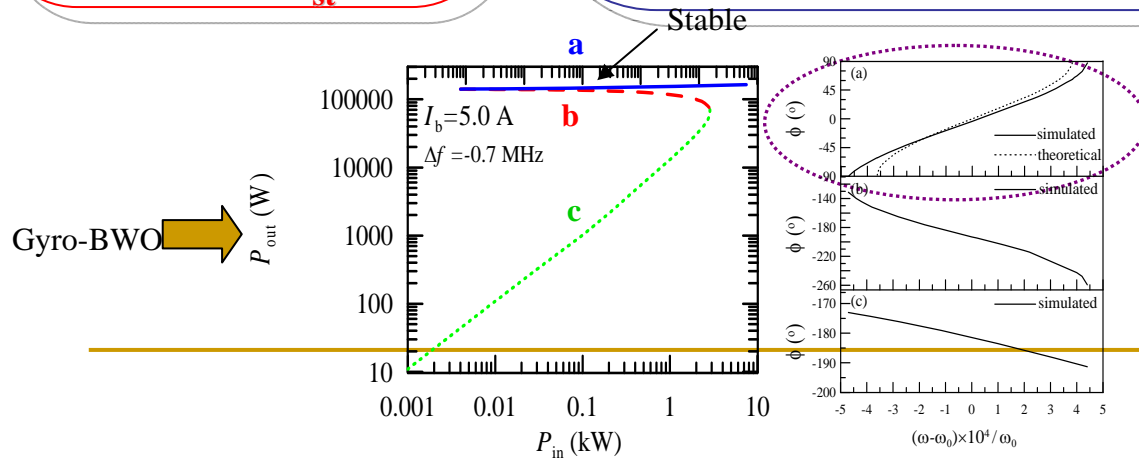
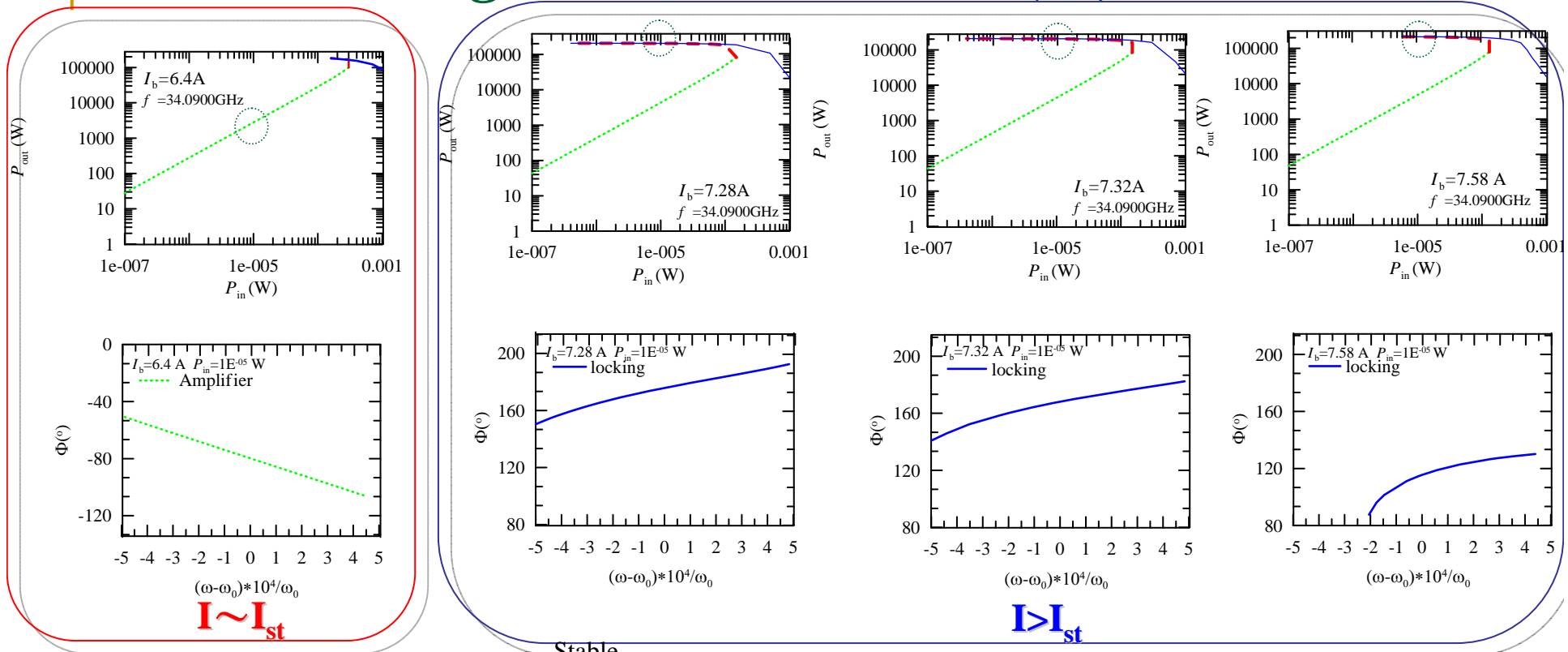
Phase-locking Oscillation Mode (I)



$$I \sim I_{st}$$

$$I > I_{st}$$

Phase-locking Oscillation mode (II)



Steady-state solution [9,10,16, 17]

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0 \implies \phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\Delta\omega_m}\right)$$

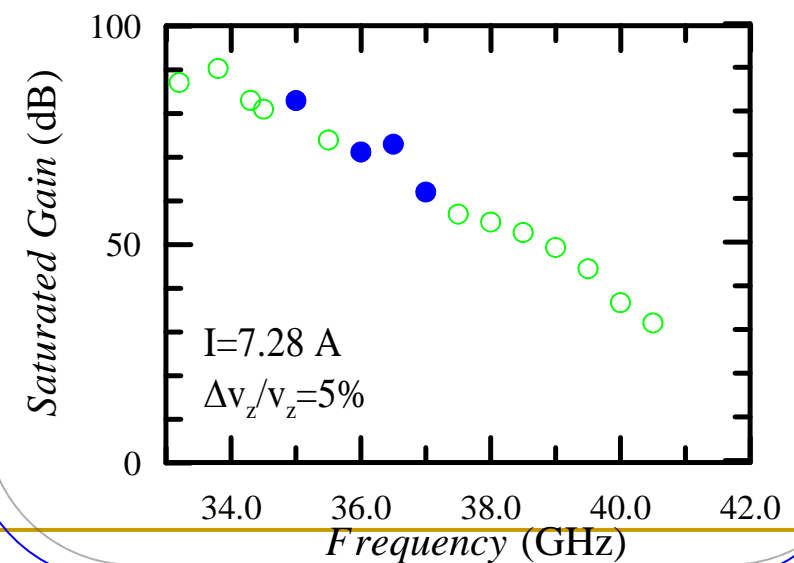
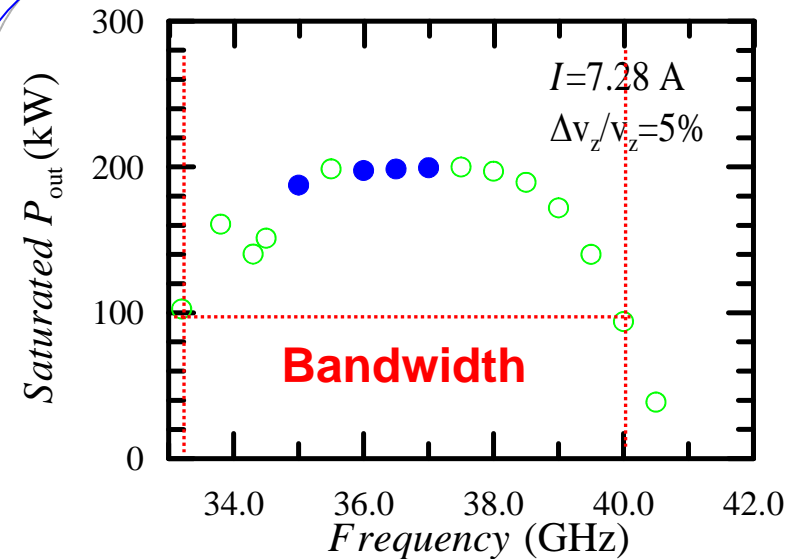
where $\Delta\omega_m = (\omega_{max} - \omega_{min})/2 = (\omega_0/2Q)\sqrt{P_{in}/P_{out}}$

Stable solution [16]

$$\frac{d\delta\phi}{dt} = -\delta\phi \Delta\omega_m \cos\phi < 0, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

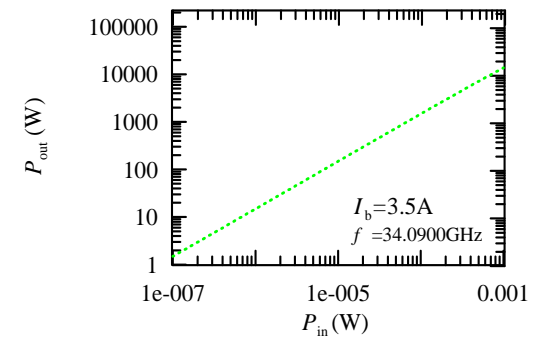
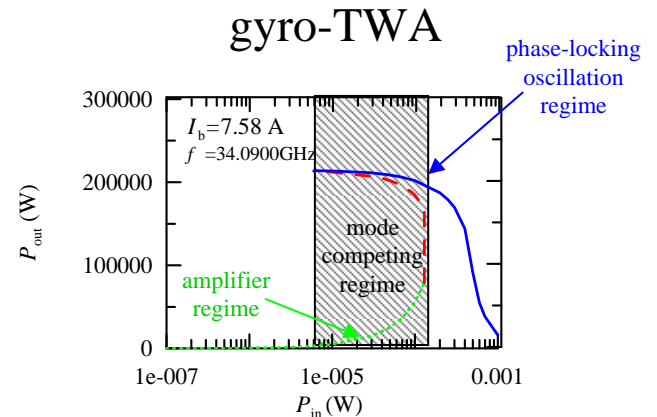
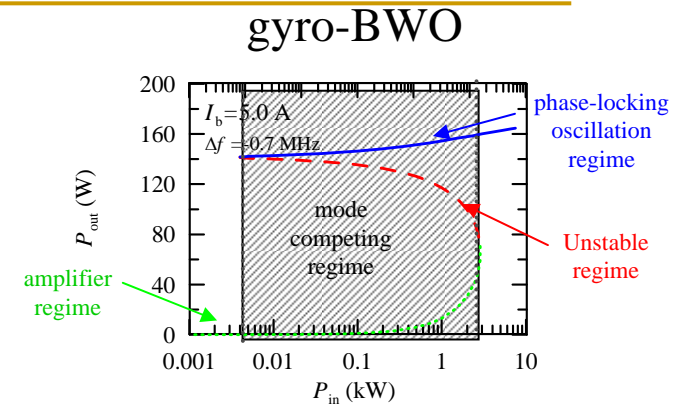
Performance of Gyro-TWA

- Operating current : 7.28 A
- Operating voltage : 100 kV
- Peak power : 200 kW
- Velocity spread : 5 %
- Saturated gain : 90 dB
- Bandwidth : 7 GHz
- Efficiency : 27.47%



IV. Summary

- Gyro-TWT have very high output power(200kW) and gain.
- There are three different operating regimes, amplifier regime , mode competing regime and phase-locking oscillation regime in gyro-BWO and gyro-TWA driven by an external signal.
- Only amplifier mode occur where the beam currents are below the free-running currents.
- There are three possible mode , amplifier mode , unstable mode and phase-locking oscillation mode in the mode competing regime.



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