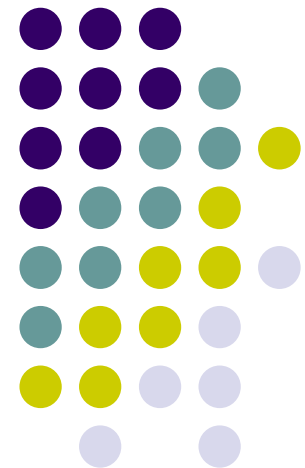


W-Band Harmonic Multiplying Gyrotron Traveling Wave Amplifier

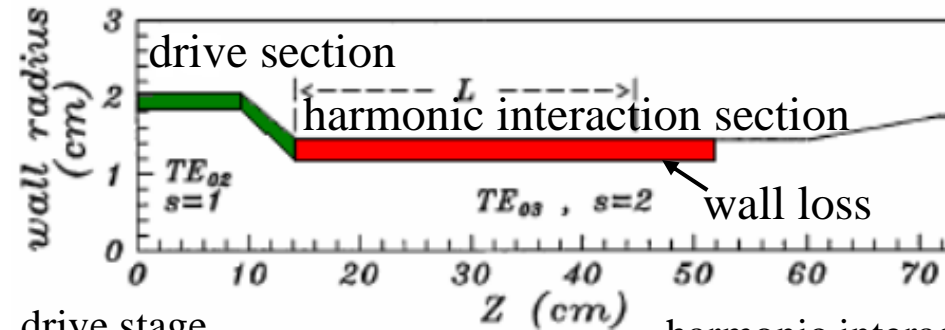
Student : ChiaWei Hung

Advisor : Yi Sheng Yeh



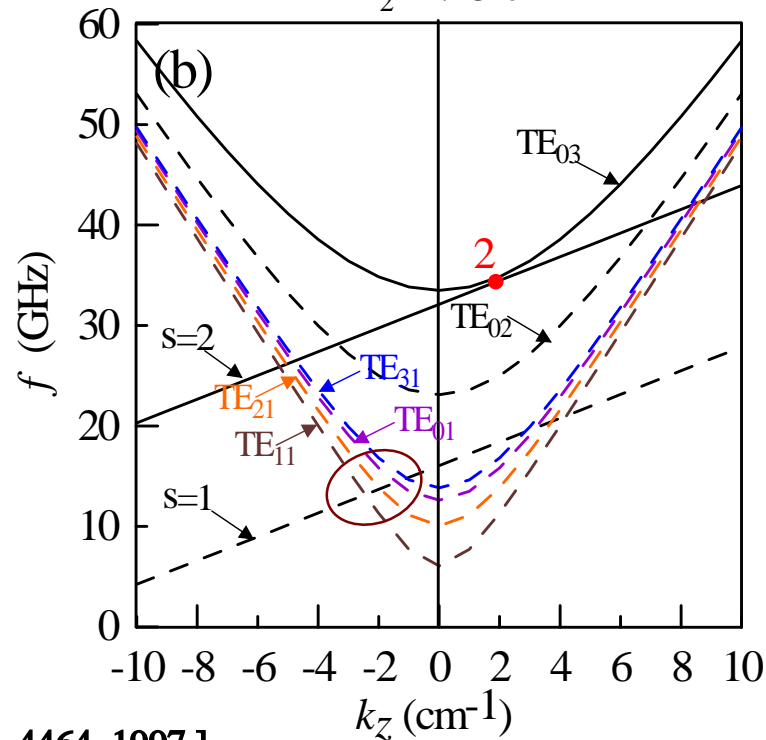
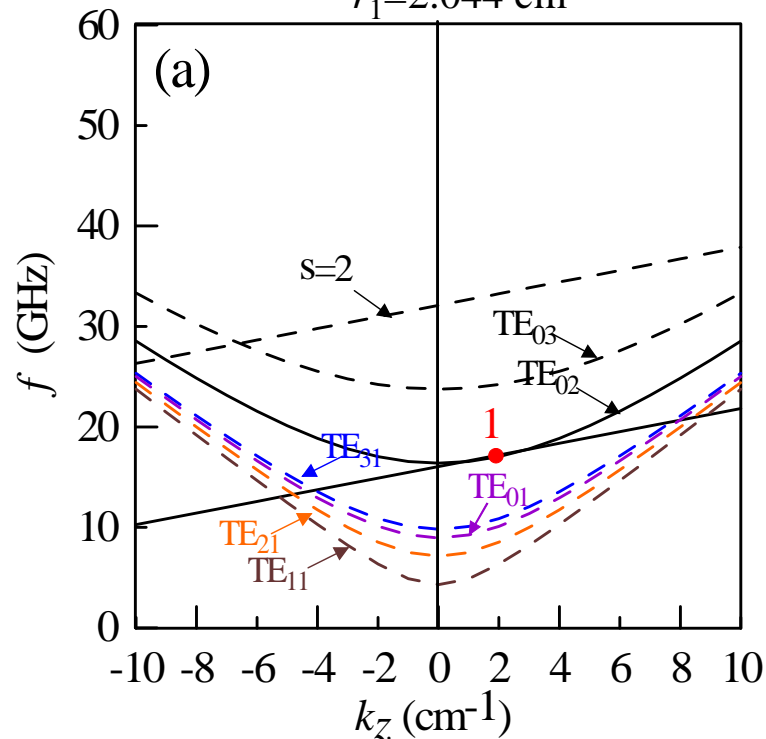
Harmonic Multiplying Gyro-TWA

$(\text{TE}_{02}^{(1)} \rightarrow \text{TE}_{03}^{(2)})$

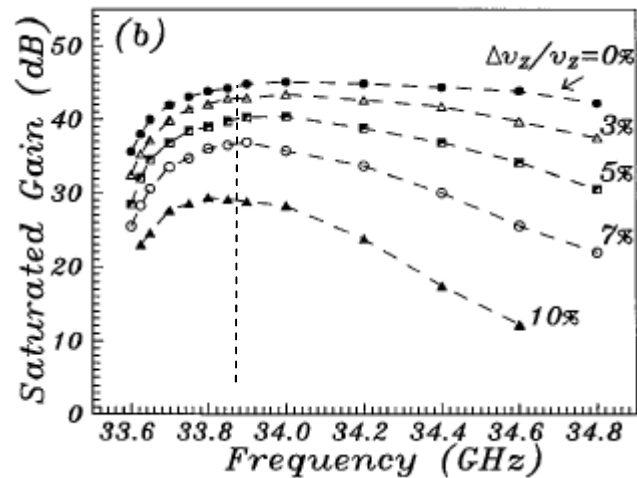
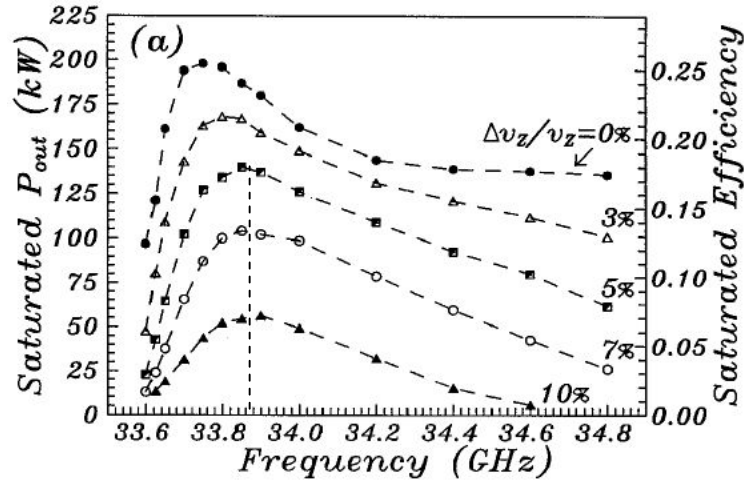


drive stage
 $r_1 = 2.044 \text{ cm}$

harmonic interaction stage
 $r_2 = 1.45 \text{ cm}$



Performance of Harmonic Multiplying Gyro-TWA

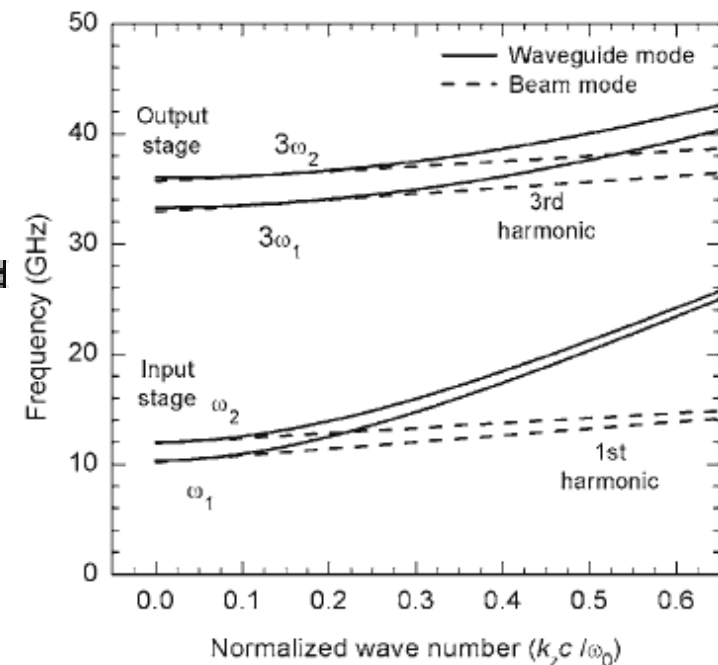
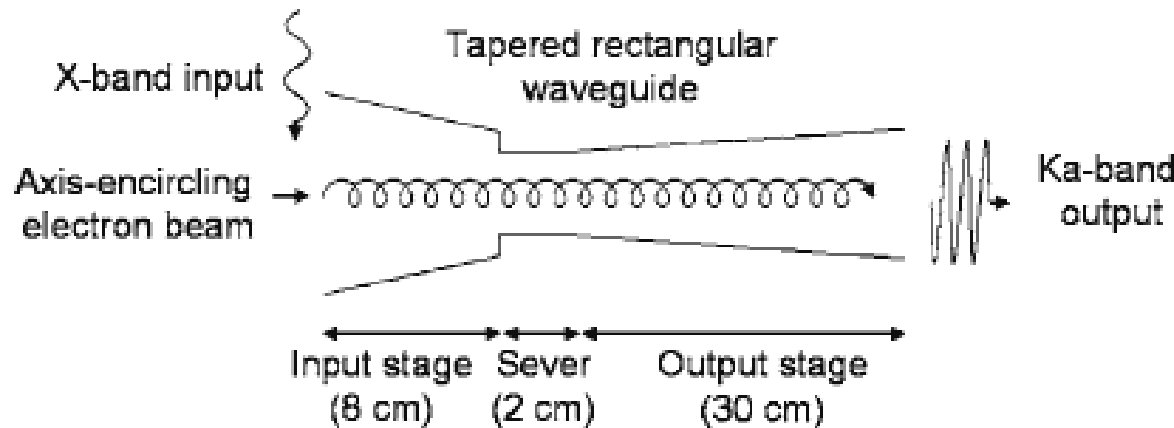


Operating current : 13 A
 Velocity spread : 5 %
 Drive frequency : 16.925 GHz
 Output frequency : 33.85 GHz
 Peak power : 140 kW at 33.85 GHz
 Saturated gain : 40 dB
 Saturated efficiency : 18 %
 Bandwidth : 3.2 %

Third-Harmonic Frequency Multiplication of a Two-Stage Tapered Gyro-TWA



- By modulating an axis-encircling electron beam at the fundamental harmonic cyclotron frequency in the input stage, a frequency-tripled signal induced by the third-harmonic interaction in output stage.

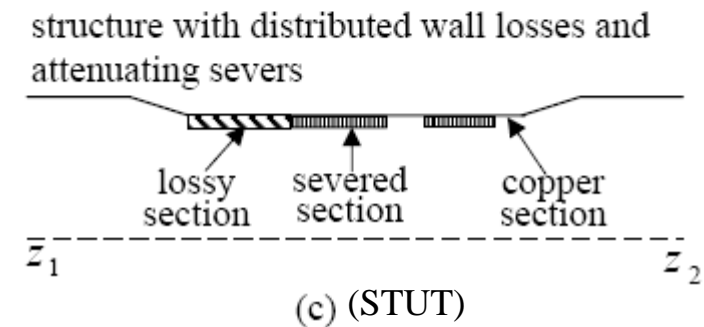
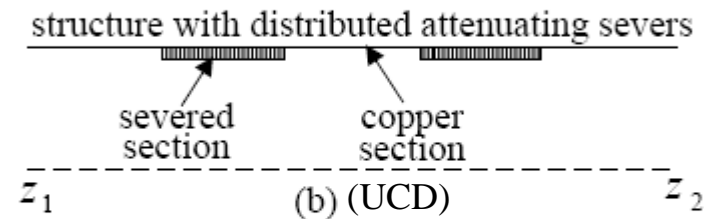
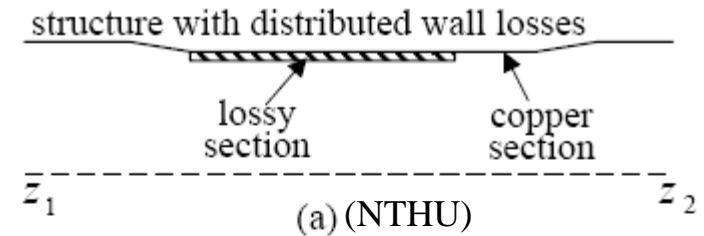
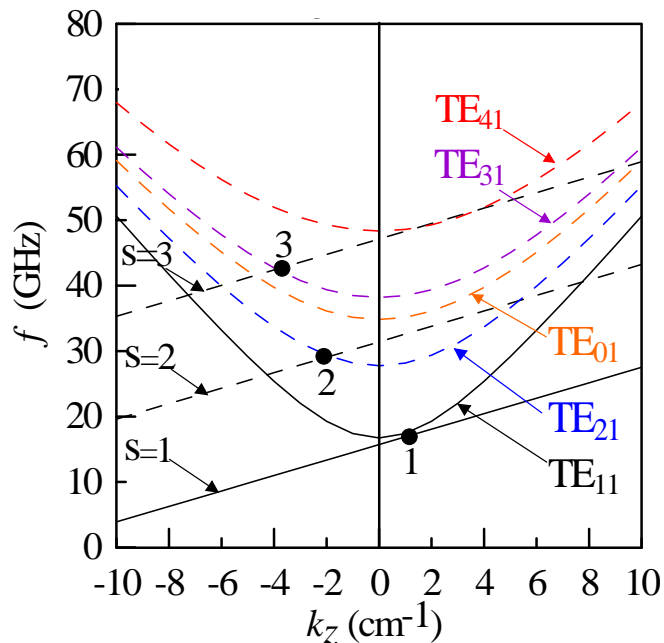


Harmonic Multiplying Gyro-TWA with Lossy Section and Serverd Section

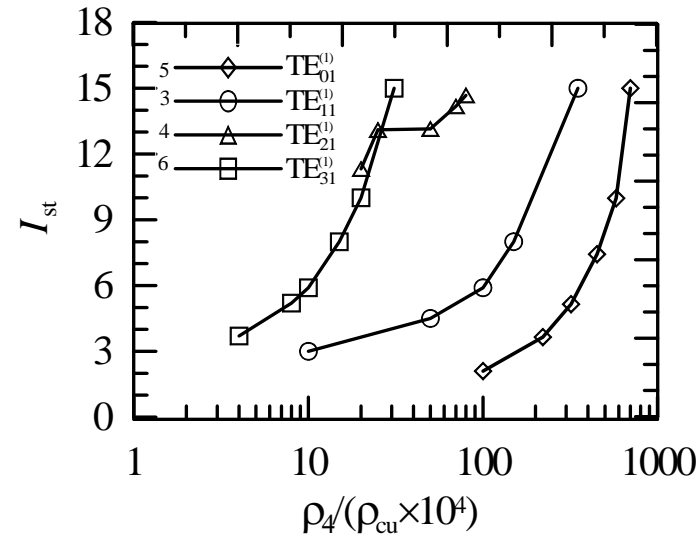
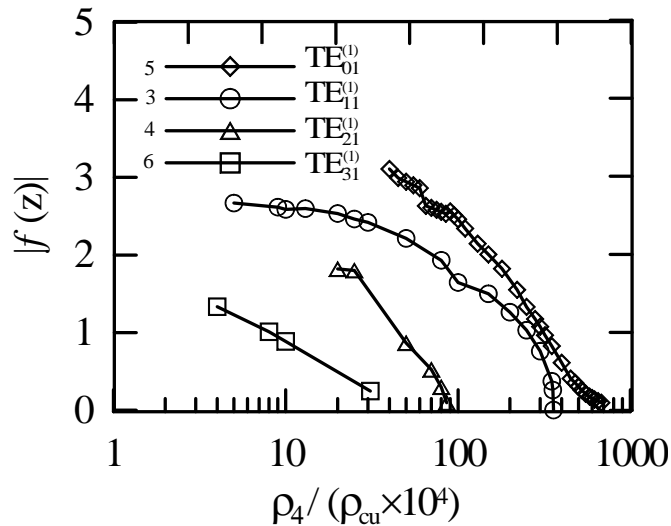
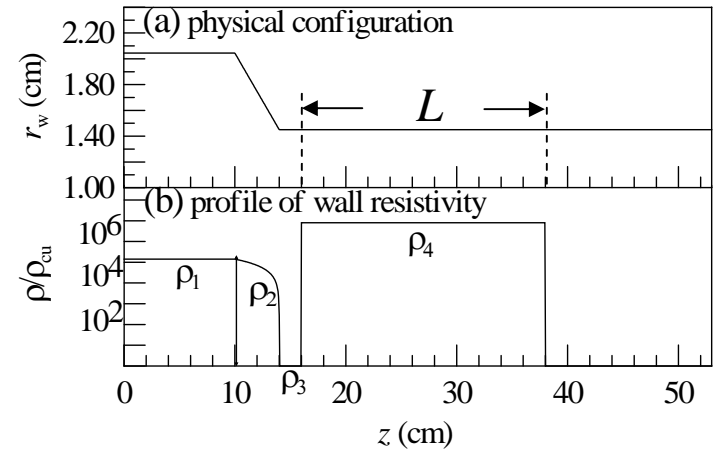
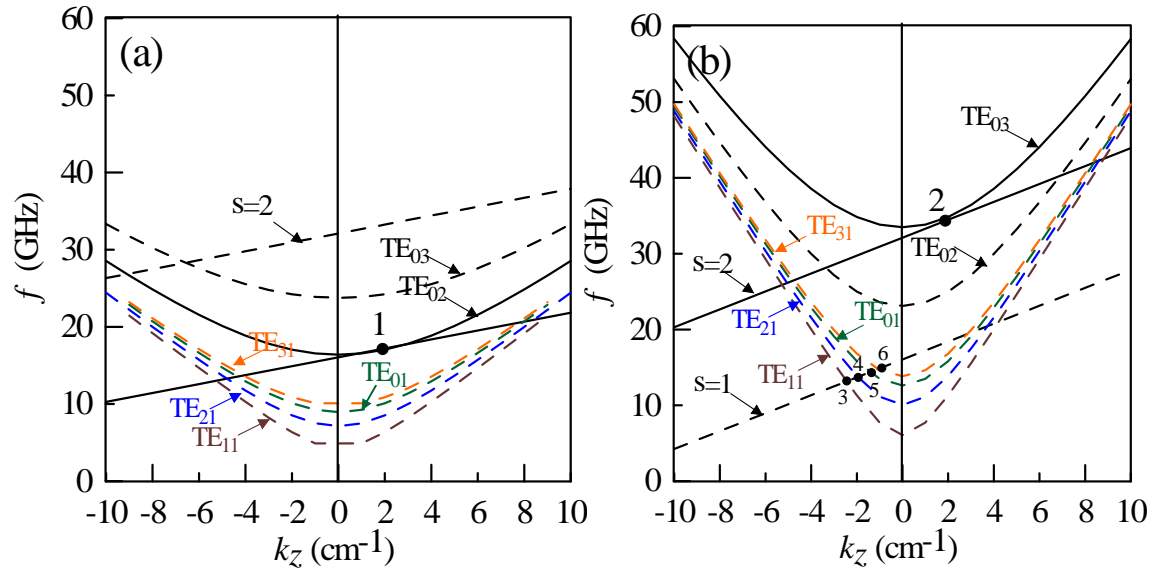


Suppressing the absolute instability ($k_z > 0$)

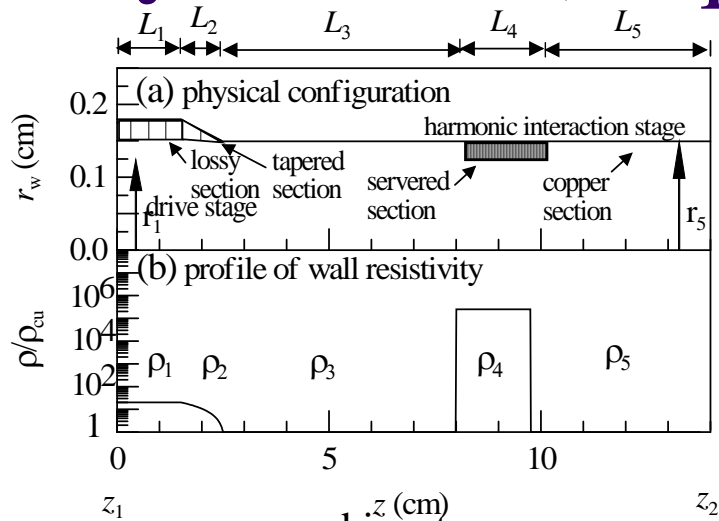
Suppressing the absolute instability ($k_z < 0$)



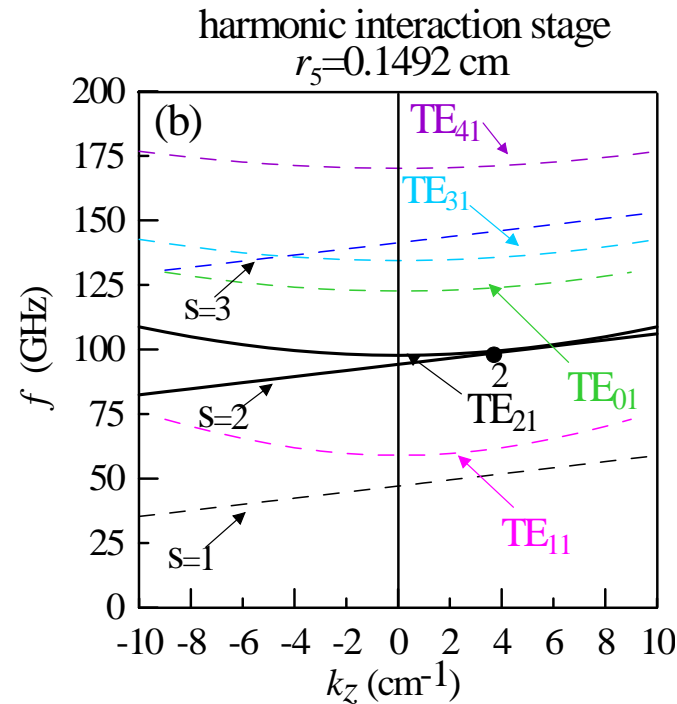
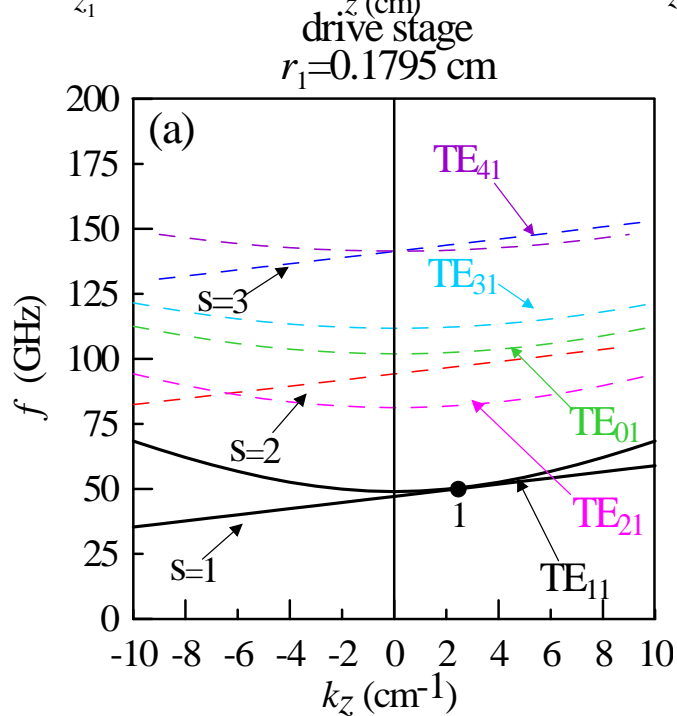
● Harmonic Multiplying Gyro-TWA ($TE_{02}^{(1)} \rightarrow TE_{03}^{(2)}$)



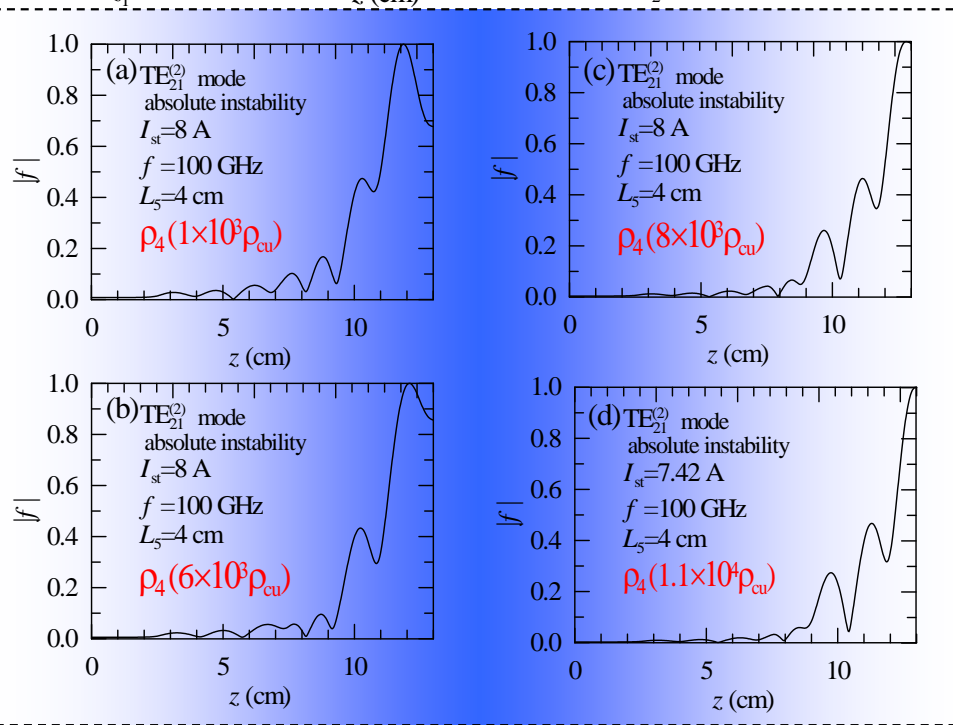
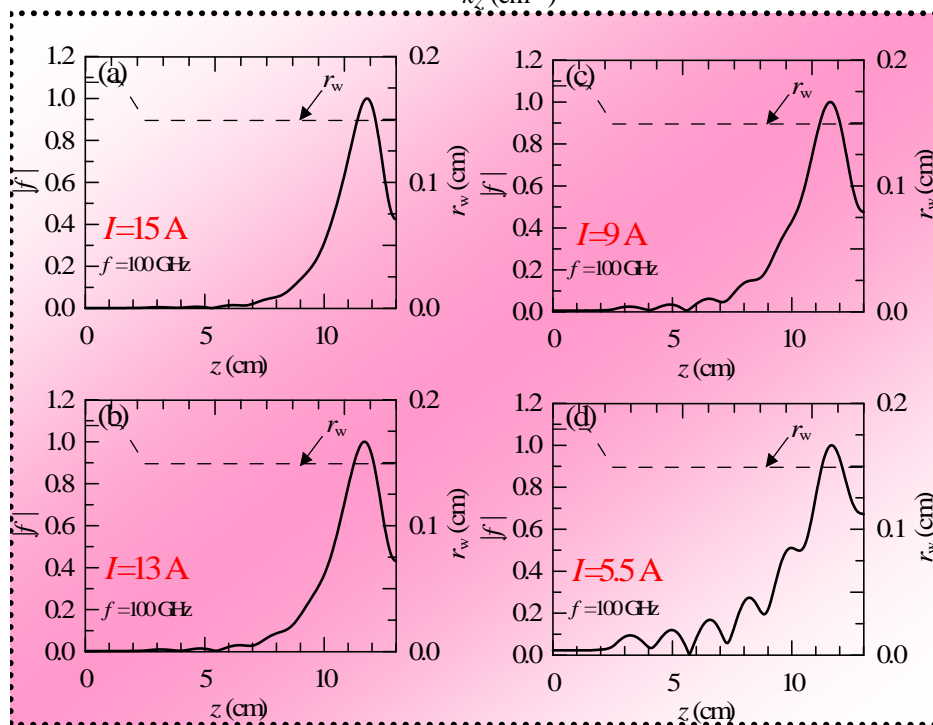
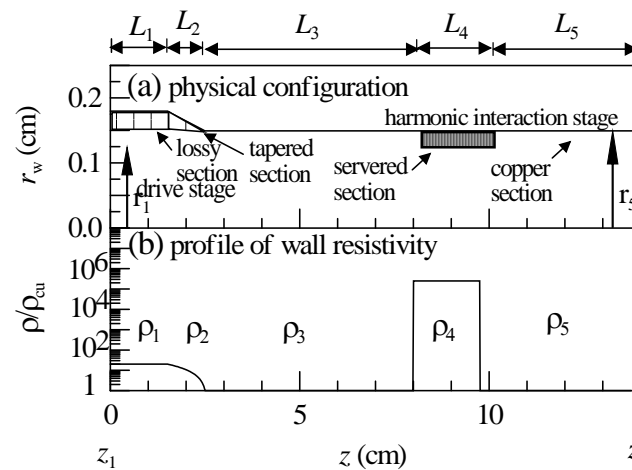
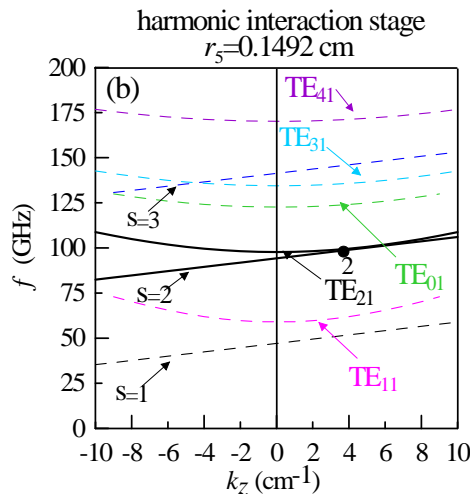
W-band Harmonic Multiplying Gyro-TWA ($TE_{11}^{(1)} \rightarrow TE_{21}^{(2)}$)



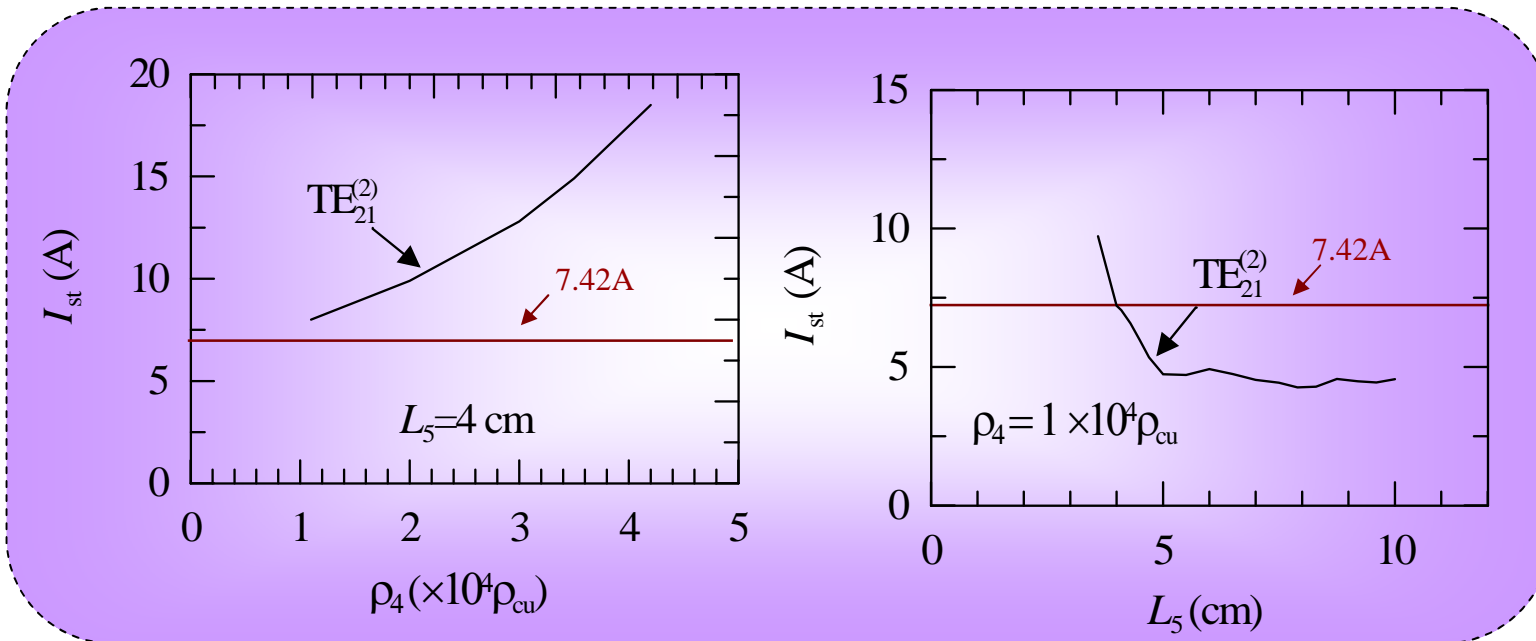
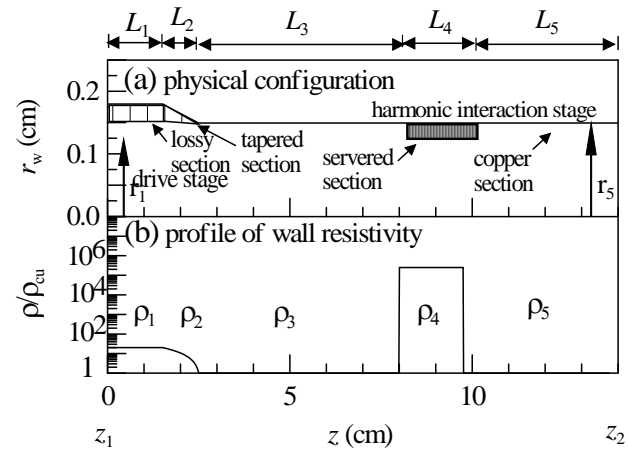
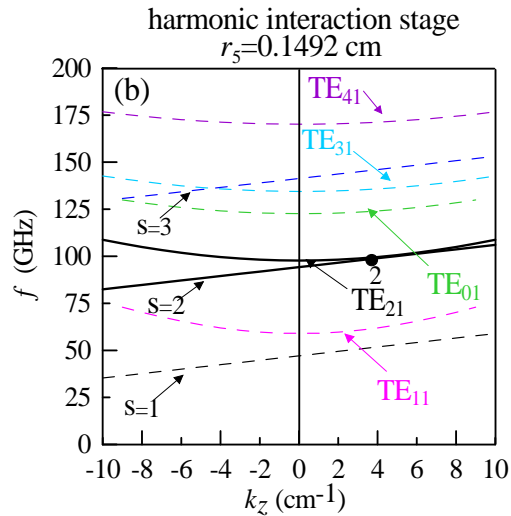
$L_1=1.5\text{ cm}$	$\rho_1 = 2 \times 10^1 \rho_{cu}$
$L_2=1\text{ cm}$	$\rho_4 = 1 \times 10^5 \rho_{cu}$
$L_3=5.5\text{ cm}$	$r_1=0.1795\text{ cm}$
$L_4=1.5\text{ cm}$	$r_4=0.1792\text{ cm}$
$L_5=4.0\text{ cm}$	



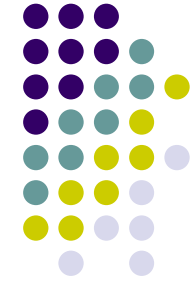
Analysis of Absolute Instability in the Harmonic Interaction Stage (I)



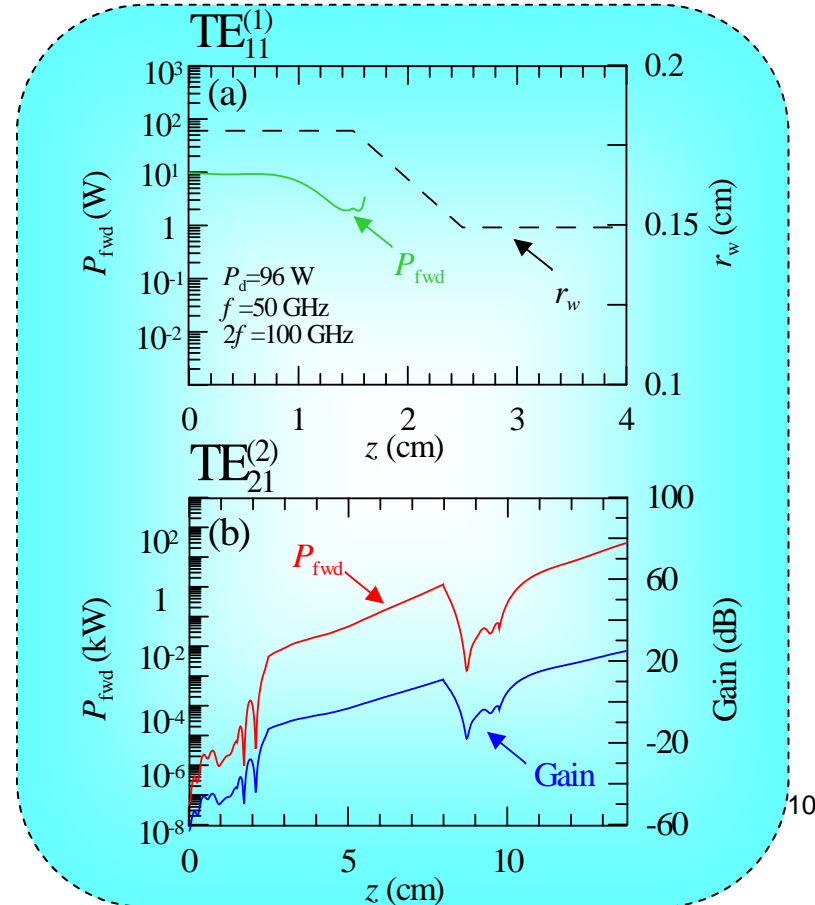
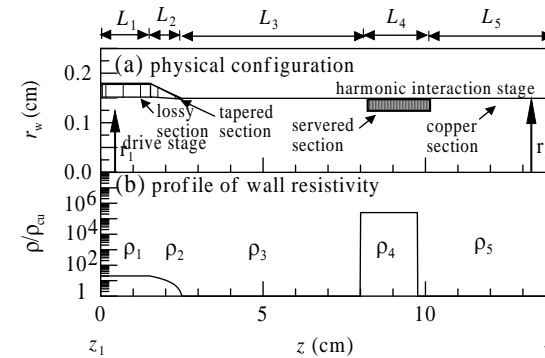
Analysis of Absolute Instability in the Harmonic Interaction Stage (II)



Performance of W-band Harmonic Multiplying Gyro-TWA



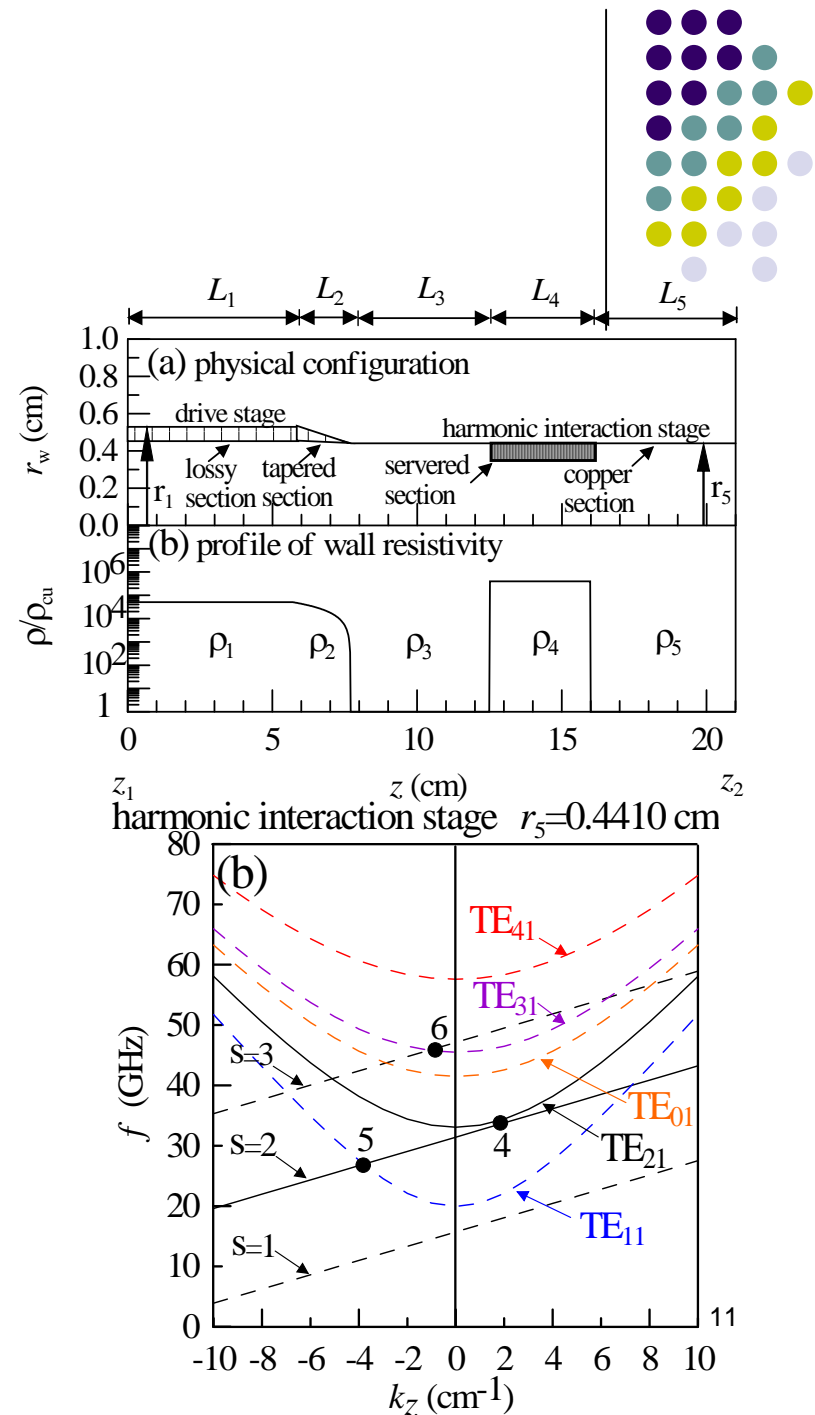
- Operating current : 7.42A
- Velocity spread : 8 %
- Operating voltage : 60 kV
- Drive frequency : 50 GHz
- Input power : 96 W
- Output frequency : 100 GHz
- Peak power : 30 kW
- Efficiency : 7%
- Saturated gain : 20 dB



● Conclusions(I)

■ A Ka-band and W-band harmonic multiplying gyro-TWTs with **distributed wall losses and attenuating severs** are proposed to improve the stability of the amplification and the performance of an amplifier.

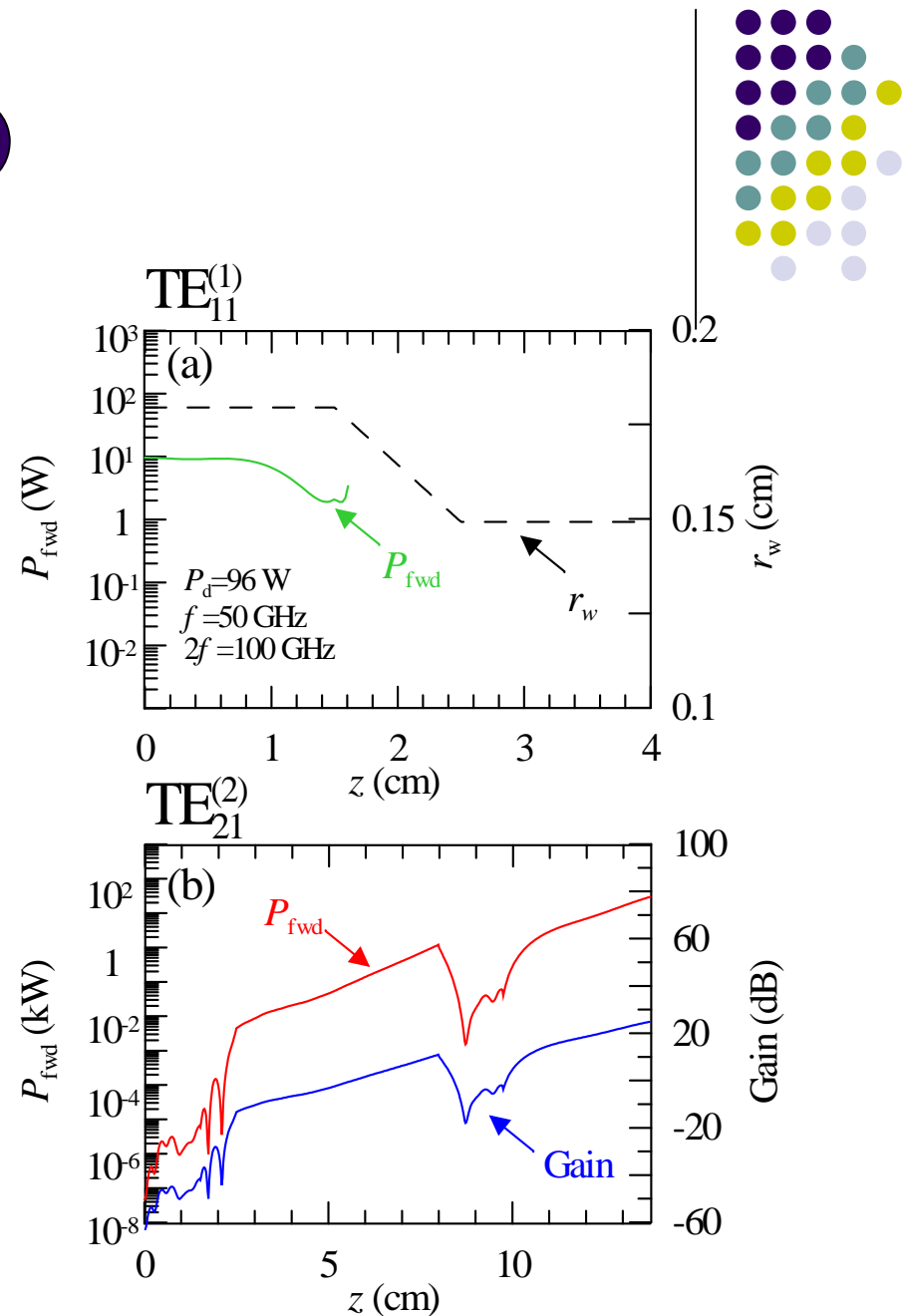
■ Due to absolute instabilities in the harmonic multiplying gyro-TWA ($TE_{02}^{(1)} \rightarrow TE_{03}^{(2)}$), the harmonic multiplying gyro-TWA operates at $TE_{11}^{(1)} \rightarrow TE_{21}^{(2)}$ modes.



● Conclusions(II)

■ Ka-band harmonic multiplying gyro-TWT is predicted to yield a peakpower of **230 kW**, corresponding to a saturated gain of **40 dB** at an interaction efficiency of **30%** where $I_b=13$ A and $\Delta v_z/v_z=8\%$.

■ W-band harmonic multiplying gyro-TWT is predicted to yield a power of **30 kW**, corresponding to a saturated gain of **20 dB** at an interaction efficiency of **7%** where $I_b= 7.42$ A and $\Delta v_z/v_z=8\%$.

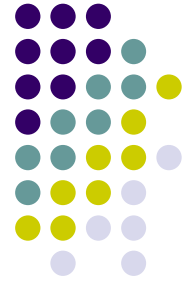


● References (I)



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4. K. R. Chu, G. Guo and V. L. Granatstein, "Theory of the harmonic multiplying gyrotron traveling wave amplifier," *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 78, no. 24, pp. 4461-4464, 1997.
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