

WS 15.4 Magnetron design

© 2018 Richard G Carter

This Mathcad 14 worksheet is designed to accompany the author's book "Microwave and RF Vacuum Electronic Power Sources", Cambridge University Press (2018). The section, equation, and figure numbers refer to the corresponding sections, equations, and figures in the book. Data input fields are highlighted in yellow and output fields are highlighted in green.

This resource is provided free of charge by Cambridge University Press with permission of the author, but is subject to copyright. You are permitted to view, print and download this resource for your own personal use only, provided any copyright lines are not removed or altered in any way. Any other use, including but not limited to, distribution of the resource in modified form, or via electronic or other media, is strictly prohibited unless you have permission from the author and provided you give appropriate acknowledgement of the source.

The contents of this sheet are provided for educational purposes only and no warranty is expressed or implied that they are suitable for use as professional design tools.

This sheet implements the design procedure for a magnetron described in Section 15.7.3. Note that the results differ slightly from those given in the book

The specification is based on that described in Shibata, C., H. Tamai, et al. (1991). "High-power (500 kW) c.w. magnetron for industrial heating." Electrical Engineering in Japan 111(2): 94-100.

Outline Statement of Requirements

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Frequency | $f := 912.6 \cdot \text{MHz}$ |
| RF output power | $P_{\text{RF}} := 500 \cdot \text{kW}$ |
| Duty cycle | $\text{Duty} := 1.0$ |

Define constants

Charge/mass ratio of the electron $\eta := 1.759 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$

Thermal conductivity of copper

$$\kappa_{\text{th}} := 401 \cdot \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

Angular frequency $\omega := 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$

Wavelength $\lambda := \frac{c}{f}$

$$\lambda = 328.5 \cdot \text{mm}$$

i) Estimate the efficiency and compute the anode voltage and current

Estimated RF efficiency

$$\eta_0 := 0.75$$

The figures in the book correspond to 75% not 80% as stated on p.620.

Choose the DC impedance

$$R_{\text{DC}} := 2.9 \cdot \text{k}\Omega$$

See Table 15.4

DC input power

$$P_{\text{DC}} := \frac{P_{\text{RF}}}{\eta_0}$$

$$P_{\text{DC}} = 667 \cdot \text{kW}$$

Anode voltage

$$V_a := \sqrt{P_{\text{DC}} \cdot R_{\text{DC}}}$$

$$V_a = 44.0 \cdot \text{kV}$$

Anode current

$$I_a := \frac{P_{\text{DC}}}{V_a}$$

$$I_a = 15.2 \cdot \text{A}$$

ii) Find the normalised magnetic field and the normalised threshold voltage

Estimated circuit efficiency

$$\eta_c := 0.9$$

Electronic efficiency

$$\eta_e := \frac{\eta_0}{\eta_c}$$

$$\eta_e = 0.83$$

Normalised magnetic field (B / B_0)

$$\text{BB0} := \frac{3 - \eta_e}{2 \cdot (1 - \eta_e)}$$

From equation 15.49

$$\text{BB0} = 6.5$$

Normalised threshold voltage (V_T / V_0)

$$\text{VTV0} := 2 \cdot \text{BB0} - 1$$

Equation 15.40

$$\text{VTV0} = 12.0$$

iii) Find the threshold, characteristic and cut-off voltages

Estimate V_a / V_T

$$V_a V_T := 1.0$$

Threshold voltage

$$V_T := \frac{V_a}{V_a V_T}$$

$$V_T = 44.0 \cdot \text{kV}$$

Characteristic voltage

$$V_0 := \frac{V_T}{V_T V_0}$$

$$V_0 = 3.7 \cdot \text{kV}$$

Cut-off voltage

$$V_H := V_0 \cdot B B_0^2$$

Equation 15.25

$$V_H = 155 \cdot \text{kV}$$

iv) Investigate possible anode parameters

Anode radius

$$r_a(N_v) := \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot \eta \cdot V_0}}{2 \cdot \omega} \cdot N_v$$

Equation 15.146

Choose the Modified Slater Factor

$$R' := 2.0$$

$$ff(N_v) := \left(\frac{N_v}{R'} \right) \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{V_a}{V_H}}$$

Normalised anode radius ($R_a = r_a / r_c$)

$$R_a(N_v) := \frac{ff(N_v) + 1}{ff(N_v) - 1}$$

From equation 15.154

Cathode radius

$$r_c(N_v) := \frac{r_a(N_v)}{R_a(N_v)}$$

Choose the anode length

$$L_a := 0.16 \cdot \lambda$$

$$L_a = 52.6 \cdot \text{mm}$$

Estimate returned current fraction

$$\alpha := 0.75$$

Cathode current density

$$J_c(N_v) := \frac{I_a}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_c(N_v) \cdot L_a \cdot (1 - \alpha)}$$

Maximum anode dissipation

$$P_a := P_{DC} - P_{RF}$$

$$P_a = 167 \text{ kW}$$

Anode pitch

$$p := \frac{\pi \sqrt{2 \cdot \eta \cdot V_0}}{\omega}$$

From equation 15.22

$$p = 20 \text{ mm}$$

Choose anode vane thickness

$$t := 12 \text{ mm}$$

Total cross-sectional area of the vanes

$$A_v(N_v) := N_v \cdot L_a \cdot t$$

Choose thermal path length

$$L_{th} := 10 \text{ mm}$$

Choose cooling channel temperature

$$T_r := 293 \cdot K$$

Vane tip temperature

$$T_{tip}(N_v) := \frac{P_a \cdot L_{th}}{\kappa_{th} \cdot A_v(N_v)} + T_r$$

Equation 15.156

Choose a range of numbers of vanes

$$N_{r_v} := 8, 10.. 24$$

Table 15.5

| $Nr_v =$ | $r_a(Nr_v) =$ ·mm | $r_c(Nr_v) =$ ·mm | $J_c(Nr_v) =$ ·A·cm ⁻² | $T_{tip}(Nr_v) =$ K |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 8 | 25.0 | 13.6 | 1.35 | 1117 |
| 10 | 31.3 | 19.3 | 0.95 | 952 |
| 12 | 37.6 | 25.2 | 0.73 | 842 |
| 14 | 43.8 | 31.2 | 0.59 | 764 |
| 16 | 50.1 | 37.2 | 0.49 | 705 |
| 18 | 56.4 | 43.3 | 0.42 | 659 |
| 20 | 62.6 | 49.4 | 0.37 | 622 |
| 22 | 68.9 | 55.5 | 0.33 | 593 |
| 24 | 75.1 | 61.7 | 0.30 | 568 |

Choose the number of vanes to give acceptable cathode loading and vane tip temperature

$$N_v := 14$$

Anode radius

$$r_a(N_v) = 43.8 \text{ mm}$$

Cathode radius

$$r_c(N_v) = 31.2 \text{ mm}$$

v) Find the magnetic field

$$R_a(N_v) = 1.41$$

Characteristic field

$$B_0 := \frac{4 \cdot \omega}{\eta \cdot N_v \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{R_a(N_v)^2} \right)}$$

Equation 15.23

$$B_0 = 0.019 \text{ T}$$

Magnetic field

$$B_z := B_0 \cdot B_0$$

$$B_z = 0.122 \text{ T}$$

Cyclotron frequency

$$\omega_c := \eta \cdot B_z$$

$$\frac{\omega_c}{\omega} = 3.76$$

vi) Check the threshold voltage for the $\pi - 1$ mode for which $n = \frac{N_v}{2} - 1$

Characteristic voltage
$$V_0 := \left(\frac{N_v}{N_v - 2} \right)^2 \cdot V_0$$

Characteristic field
$$B_0 := \left(\frac{N_v}{N_v - 2} \right) \cdot B_0$$

Theshold voltage
$$V_T := V_0 \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot B_z}{B_0} - 1 \right)$$

$V_T = 50.6 \text{ kV}$