Spatial-Harmonic Magnetrons with Cold Secondary-Emission Cathode: State-of-the-Art (Review)

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Abstract—Spatial-harmonic magnetrons with cold secondary-emission cathode are efficient high-power sources throughout the millimeter wavelength band. In this paper, resent advances in design, modeling, and fabrication of such magnetrons are described. Low-voltage magnetrons, sub-THz tubes, and magnetrons with metamaterial anode structure are described to illustrate these advances. The issue of the lifetime of the magnetrons with a cold secondary-emission cathode is also addressed. The main problems related with the usage of an auxiliary cathode in such tubes are considered and alternative solutions are discussed. Potentials for further improving the performance of spatial-harmonic magnetrons are analyzed as well.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The spatial-harmonic magnetron (SHM) is a tube, which utilizes a spatial harmonic of the RF field of a non π -mode (usually the $\pi/2$ -mode or a neighboring one) for its operation, as opposed to conventional magnetrons utilizing the principal harmonic of the π -mode. As we know, the results of the first experimental studies of the SHM have been published in [1]. Commercial versions of such type of magnetrons were developed and produced in the former Soviet Union [2, 3]. Both, SHMs with cold secondary-emission cathode [2, 3] and SHMs with thermal cathode [4, 5] have been proposed and produced.

In this paper we consider SHMs with cold secondary-emission cathode, which have appeared to be a most effective alternative to conventional magnetrons in the millimeter-wavelength band. For example, the solutions introduced into such magnetrons have allowed developing high power sources for the frequencies up to 210 GHz [6]. These tubes are characterized by a rather high level of both peak and average power, and by an extended lifetime.

During recent years the study and the development of SHMs have been continued to realize further their potential as well as to meet new practical requirements. In this regard, it is worth mentioning the development of low-voltage magnetrons [7], sub-THz tubes [6], and SHMs with a metamaterial anode structure [8]. We review these advantages and analyze other developments and challenges in this research field.

In the next section the design of the SHM and characteristics of practical mm-wavelength tubes are briefly described. Low-voltage SHMs are reviewed in Section 3. In Section 4 a sub-THz magnetron operating at a frequency of 210 GHz is described. Section 5 is devoted to recently developed magnetrons with metamaterial anode structure solutions. In Section 6 possibilities for further increasing the lifetime of SHMs are discussed. Section 7 summarizes the main results of the paper.

2. SHM DESIGN, SIMULATION, AND CHARACTERISTICS

A schematic of a SHM with cold secondary-emission cathode is shown in Fig. 1. The main magnetron elements include an anode with resonators *1*, a cold secondary-emission cathode *2*, an auxiliary thermionic cathode *3*, and DC magnet (not shown in Fig. 1). Typically, slot-type anode resonators without straps are used in SHMs. An example of the application of more complicated anode resonators is described in Section 5.

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