

E2V Technologies

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**Formerly Marconi Applied
Technologies**

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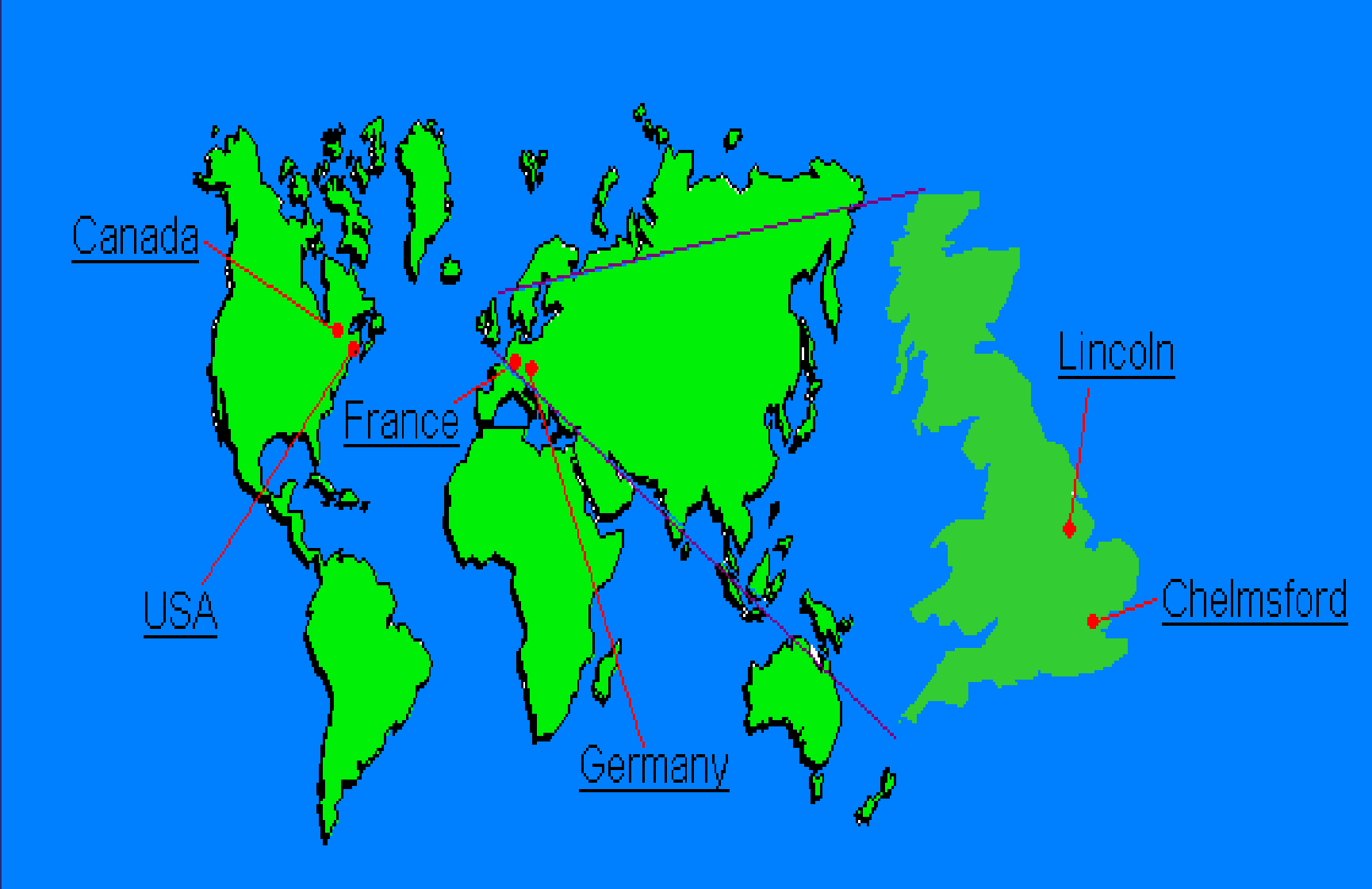
IOTs and Klystrons for CW Operation

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E2V Technologies - Locations



IOT Sockets Worldwide



'Broadcast Type' Klystron Use



Development and Manufacturing Capacity

- The IOT and klystron activity is supported by a 13 man professionally qualified engineering team that deals with R&D as well as production engineering on all products
- Our approved R&D budget in the area is currently over £750,000, with more planned.
- We are able to build around 750 to 800 IOTs and klystrons per year, (depending on product mix).
- This year alone we have invested over £500,000 of capital in state of the art manufacturing equipment.

Our Commitment to Our Customers

Over 30% of our Manufacturing and Support people are Engineers/Technicians

Over 5% of turnover reinvested in R & D across the company provides for continuous product development and innovation; more in the IOT area.

Klystrons v IOTs

Klystron

- Class A operation
- Rugged, robust diode electron gun
- High stability from cold start
- Can be physically large compared to IOT
- Long established, well understood technology.
- Capable of high efficiencies in CW operation
- E2V have built klystrons for over 40 years
- Klystrons have no technical frequency limitations in terms of the BESSY application.

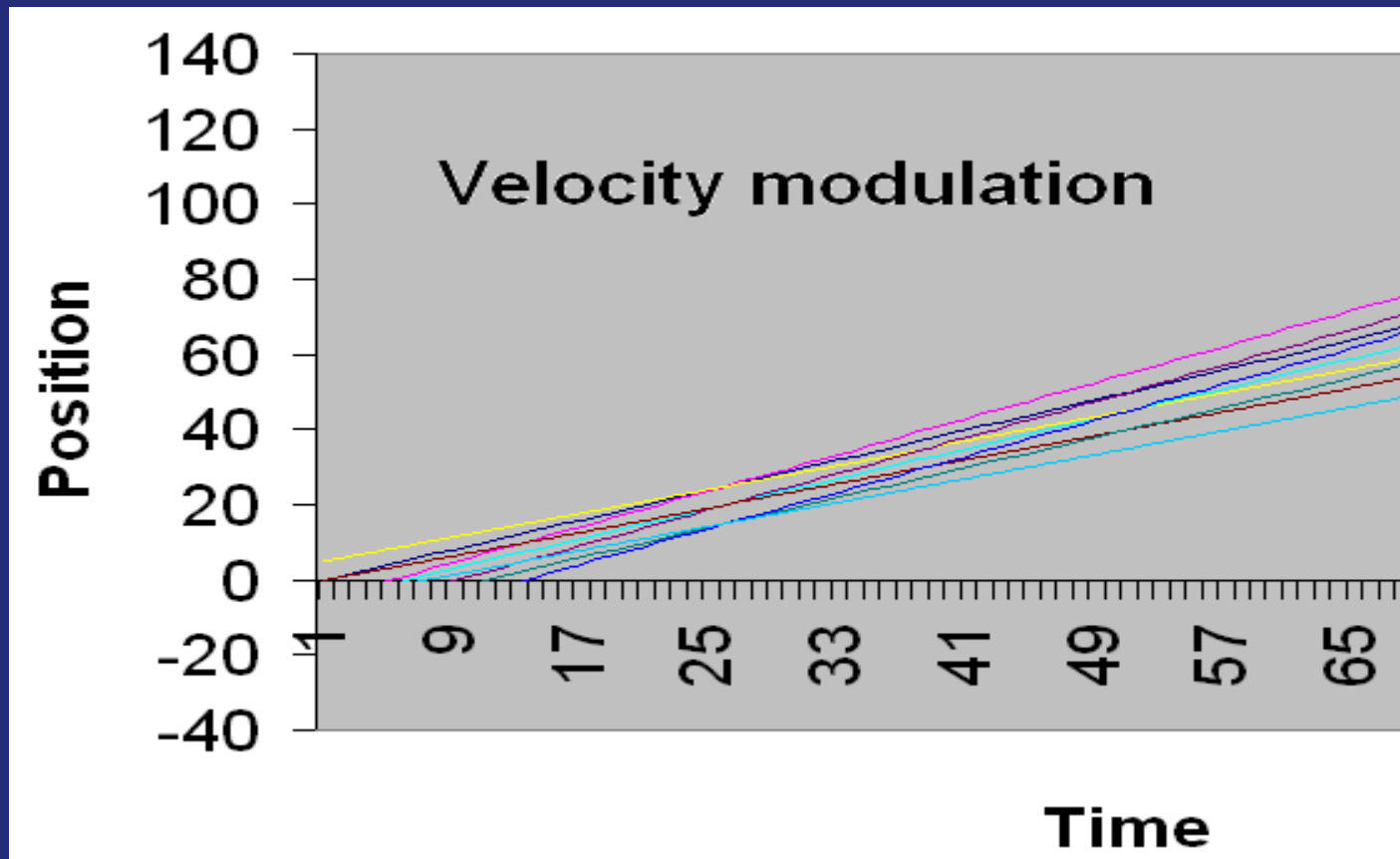
IOT

- Operable as class AB, class B or class C amplifier
- Triode gun with pyrolytic graphite grid, requiring either crowbar or other fast disconnect protection
- Requires 'stabilisation' period at cold switch-on
- Physically compact compared to equivalent power klystron
- Very high efficiency in CW operation
- E2V have been building IOTs since 1989 and are the worlds' largest manufacturer.
- Transit time limitations may prevent acceptable performance at 1.3GHz

How Do These Tubes Work?

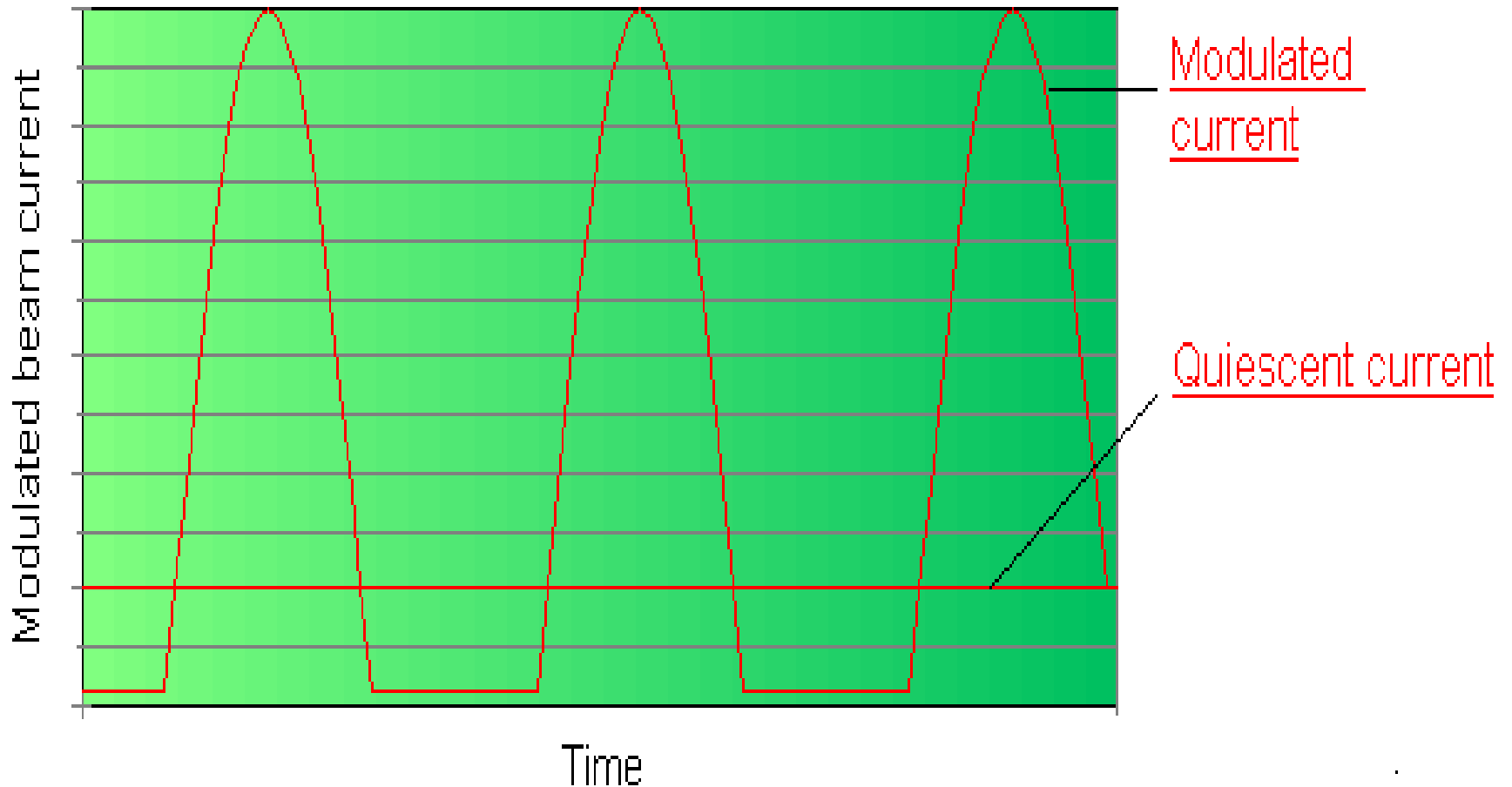
- **Klystrons are VELOCITY MODULATED.** RF is superimposed on the electron beam by varying the velocity of the beam in the time domain to produce bunches
- **IOTs are DENSITY MODULATED.** Bunches are formed by RF modulating the grid voltage, and either releasing or impeding emission from the cathode

Velocity Modulation in a Klystron



Electron bunches form as a result of successive accelerations and decelerations of the electrons in the beam as they pass through a succession of tuned cavities.

Density Modulation in an IOT



The future of klystrons

- Transmitter re-engineering / upgrades
- Support for existing users
- Specialist applications



Applications

Klystrons

UHF TV transmission

PAL
NTSC
SECAM

Scientific (CW) Operation

Scientific radar
Linear accelerators
Synchrotrons

Tropospheric Scatter Communications

Radar, (historically)

IOTs

UHF TV transmission

PAL
NTSC
8-VSB

Antenna test / development sub UHF TV frequencies

Scientific (CW) Operation

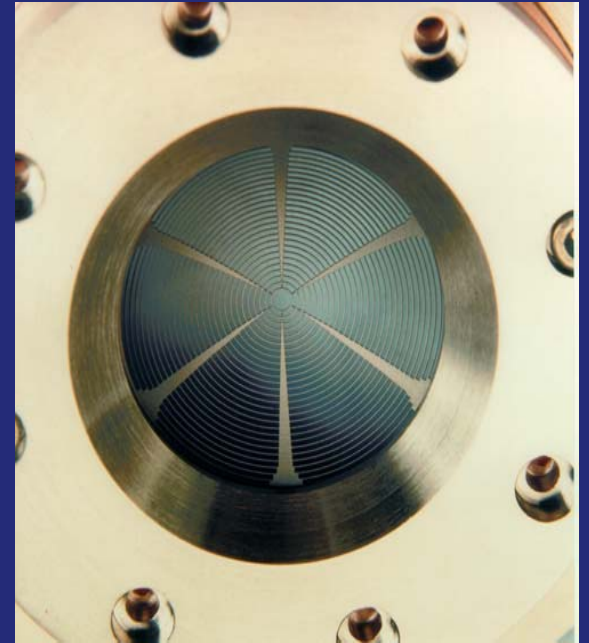
Rapidly expanding area with much interest.

Existing Scientific Users of E2V Klystrons, (non-Super-power)

- Germany, BESSY
- Italy, Sincrotrone Trieste
- Japan, KEK
- Brazil, Tecnologia de Luz.
- Canada, Canadian Light Source
- Korea, Pohang
- Scandinavia, EISCAT
- USA, IBM
- Other projects under consideration

The IOT, compact and efficient

- Devised in 1937. A Tetrode/Klystron hybrid.
- Developed in 1989 to address high energy costs in the broadcast market.
- Offers high efficiency in AM operation compared to a klystron



IOT facts

- E2V IOTs currently in operation have a combined life in excess of 25 million hours, with a total of 34 million hours on all E2V IOTs
- In CW, class 'C' operation, E2V IOTs are capable of 70% efficiency, (at an output power of 60kW)
- The gain of an IOT is around 20dB lower compared to an equivalent klystron.

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