TYPICAL PERFORMANCE

ELECTRICAL

Frequency Range - - - - - - 0.4-1.2 kMc
Anode Voltage - - - - - - 660-1980 V
Cathode Current - - - - - - 2-8 mA
Typical Output Power - - - - - 75-250 mW
Anode FM Sensitivity - - - - - .65 Mc/V
Injection Anode Voltage - - - - - 200 V
Injection Anode Current - - - - - 0 mA
Heater Voltage (AC or DC) - - - - - 6.3 V
Heater Current (AC or DC) - - - - - 0.8 A
Load Impedance - - - - - 50 ohms
Service - - - - - cw

*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Anode Voltage - - - - - - 2000 V
Cathode Current - - - - - - 20 mA
Injection Anode Voltage - - - - - 500 V
Injection Anode Current - - - - - 1 mA

*Damage to the tube may occur if maximum ratings are exceeded.

MECHANICAL

Operating Position - - - - - - Any
Cooling - - - - - - Conduction
Electrical Connection - - - - Flexible Leads
RF Output Coupling - - - - Type N Jack
Weight - - - - - 3.0 Pounds

ENVIRONMENTAL

Vibration - - - - - - 10G-(to 2kc)
Shock - - - - - - 100G-(11ms)
Altitude - - - - - - 70,000 ft.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Height - - - - - - 3 inches
Width - - - - - - 1.6 inches
Length - - - - - - 4.5 inches

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APPLICATION NOTES

1. COOLING: To insure optimum tube performance the magnet temperature should be maintained below 70°C.

2. PROXIMITY OF FERROUS MATERIALS: To minimize variations in performance, ferrous materials should be kept at least 6 inches from the magnetron package. Modulation of the tube may be produced by rotating ferrous materials and such parts as fans, shafts and couplings should be placed as far from the magnetron package as possible. Transformers and chokes should not be placed in such close proximity to the tube that their stray magnetic fields will interfere with the magnetron operation.

3. TEMPERATURE STABILITY: The permanent magnet for the EM-747 has been temperature stabilized to minimize frequency changes caused by variations in the ambient temperature. The temperature/frequency coefficient for the EM-747 package is typically .02% of the operating frequency per degree Centigrade. Thus, for an operating frequency of 1000 megacycles, the temperature/frequency coefficient is typically 200 kilocycles per degree Centigrade. A positive change in temperature will always produce a positive change in frequency. On special order, temperature compensation of .008% of the operating frequency per degree Centigrade can be provided.

4. ANODE VOLTAGE: The operating frequency is a function of the anode voltage; therefore any voltage ripple on the anode supply will appear as frequency modulation on the RF output signal.

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COLOR CODE DECAL
GROUND - GREEN
HEATER - WHITE
HEATER CATHODE - BLACK
INJECTION ANODE - YELLOW