



The X-1092 Circuit Assembly has been designed for use with this tube to cover the specified frequency range and includes the permanent magnet and rf circuitry. Electrical connections to the tube are completed by means of flexible leads.

**TYPICAL OPERATION (In X-1092 Circuit Assembly, Load VSWR = 1.15:1)**

Frequency Range - - - - -	800	1450	megacycles
Anode Voltage* (Note 1) - - - - -	1175	2070	volts
Cathode Current - - - - -	7	15	milliamperes
Typical Power Output- - - - -	0.9	3	watts
Anode FM Sensitivity - - - - -	- - - - -	.75	Mc/volt
Injection Anode Voltage* - - - - -	- - - - -	200	volts
Injection Anode Current - - - - -	- - - - -	.05	milliampere
Heater Voltage (AC) - - - - -	- - - - -	6.3	volts
Heater Current (AC) - - - - -	- - - - -	0.8	ampere

*All voltages referred to the cathode.

Note 1. The operating frequency is determined by the Anode Voltage.

APPLICATION

Anode: The operating frequency is determined by the anode voltage. The anode is mounted in direct electrical contact with the external circuit. Therefore, it is often convenient to operate the anode at chassis potential, with the cathode and injection anode at appropriate negative potentials.

Cathode: The cathode and one leg of the heater are internally connected. Therefore, the heater supply must be insulated for the maximum tuning voltage.

The heater voltage should be maintained within $\pm 5\%$ of the rated value of 6.3 volts if variations in performance are to be minimized and the best tube life obtained. Either alternating or direct current may be used to energize the X-1092 heater in most applications as a result of the advanced counter-wound helical heater package. In applications where residual FM at the power supply frequency must be held to an absolute minimum, it is recommended that direct current be used for the heater.

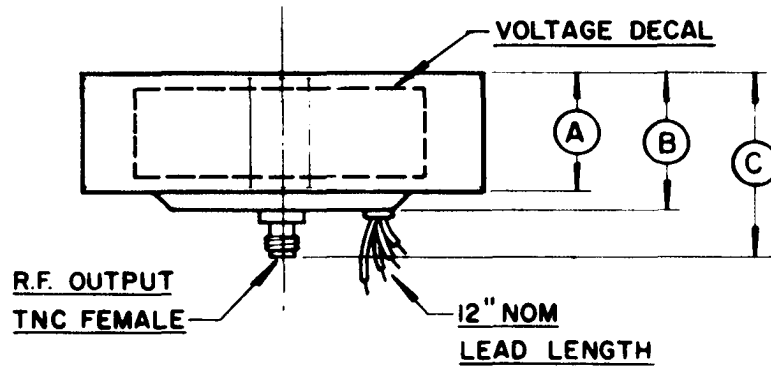
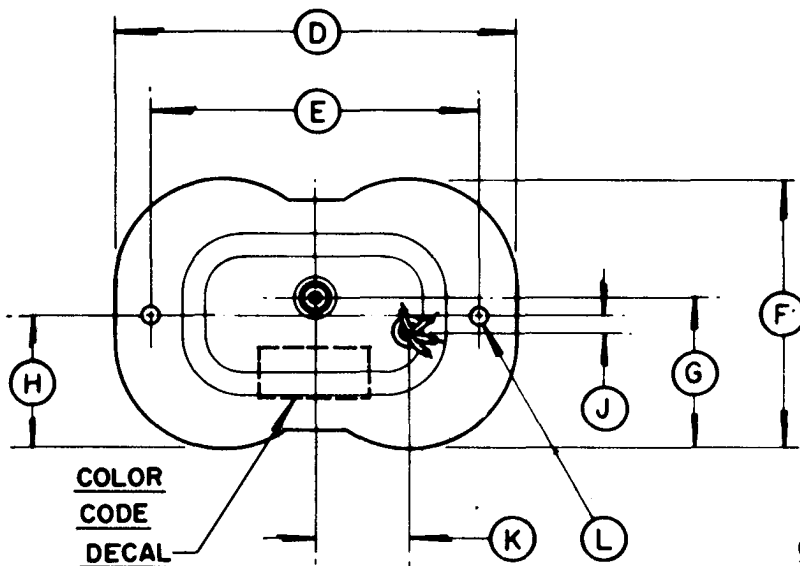
Proximity of Ferrous Materials: To minimize variations in performance, ferrous materials should be kept at least 6 inches from the magnetron package. Modulation of the tube may be produced by rotating ferrous materials and such parts as fans, shafts and couplings should be placed as far from the magnetron 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.

Cooling: To insure long life and best operation, the magnet temperature should not exceed 70° C.

Temperature Stability: The permanent magnet for the X-1092 has been temperature stabilized to minimize frequency changes caused by variations in the ambient temperature. The temperature/frequency coefficient for the X-1092 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.

Linearity: The voltage/magnetic-field/frequency relationship of a magnetron is theoretically linear and this linearity is observed in practical tubes. The frequency versus tuning voltage curve for the X-1092 is a straight line with a positive slope and may be easily programmed for the desired frequency sweep.

Special Applications: For any additional information concerning this tube or its application, write to Microwave Product Manager, Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Carlos, California, telephone LYtell 1-1451, Cable: EIMAC.

[illegible]

CONNECTIONS

GROUND - GREEN

HEATER - WHITE

HEATER CATHODE - BLACK

INJECTION ANODE - YELLOW

