

Phase Locking of a Second Harmonic Gyrotron using a Quasi-Optical Circulator *

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Abstract

Phase locking of a high power pulsed gyrotron oscillator through the use of a quasi-optical circulator was investigated. A second harmonic gyrotron which features a novel complex cavity, operating at 34.5 GHz, was used in the experiment. The quasi-optical circulator consisted of a 6" diameter ferrite disk biased with a one kilogauss permanent magnet. A polarizing grid was used to separate the input and output signals in the circulator. In order to couple the gyrotron oscillator output efficiently to the quasi-optical system, a number of mode converters, $TE_{03}-TE_{02}$, $TE_{02}-TE_{01}$, $TE_{01}-TM_{11}$, and $TM_{11}-HE_{11}$, were required. The insertion loss of the circulator and mode converter chain was approximately 1 dB, and an isolation exceeding 25 dB was achieved. The injection signal was provided by a synthesized signal generator and a 100 Watt traveling wave tube amplifier. A sample of the gyrotron output signal was obtained through an additional horn and mixed with a sample of the injection signal, producing a difference signal. The injection signal was swept slowly through a known frequency range while the difference signal was recorded. The recorded signals were analyzed off-line, and the locking bandwidth was determined. Experiments were performed for injection powers from 0-00 Watts, and a gyrotron output power of approximately 80 kW. Phase locking was observed for all non-zero injection powers. The results are in reasonable agreement with a new theoretical model that accounts for the strong reflection of the injection signal at the entrance to the overcoupled gyrotron cavity.

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