

RD2Me - Split-Anode Magnetron, Telefunken



From AGR reports we know that RD2Me was proposed in 1943 by Telefunken for the Roderich 10-cm radar jammer under development at Siemens soon after the capture near Rotterdam of the British H2S radar. The first two samples were delivered by Telefunken in May, while production only started several months later, in October. Very little information is today available on this jammer, which entered production in late 1943 and quite soon became almost ineffective for several reasons not strictly related to its operation. From 1943 indeed the scenario was changing rapidly, S-band radar sets being almost entirely replaced by X-band ones installed aboard of every bomber. At the same time hundreds of bombers attacked simultaneously every target in the so called ‘carpet bombing’, making ineffective any low-power jammer. Total production did not exceed a thousand units, since the magnetron was replaced by planar triodes.

The collection also includes another split-anode magnetron believed to be a [Siemens functional equivalent](#) of the RD2Me, hastily built in the middle 1943 to an old PTR design.

Our sample is dated 1944 (20/44). Here its data, according to the site of Heinz Harald Schmidt:

- λ 9 cm
- V_f 1,6 V
- I_f 3,6 A
- V_a 800 V
- I_a 60 mA
- Mag. field 2.650 G
- P out 10 W at 9,1 cm
- Split-anode multisegment magnetron with internal shorting loop
- Thoriated-tungsten filament
- Galvanic output coupling