

## SILICON N-CHANNEL DUAL GATE MOS-FET

Depletion type field-effect transistor in a plastic X-package with source and substrate interconnected, intended for VHF applications in television tuners. The device is also suitable for use in professional communication equipment.

This MOS-FET tetrode is protected against excessive input voltage surges by integrated back-to-back diodes between gates and source.

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

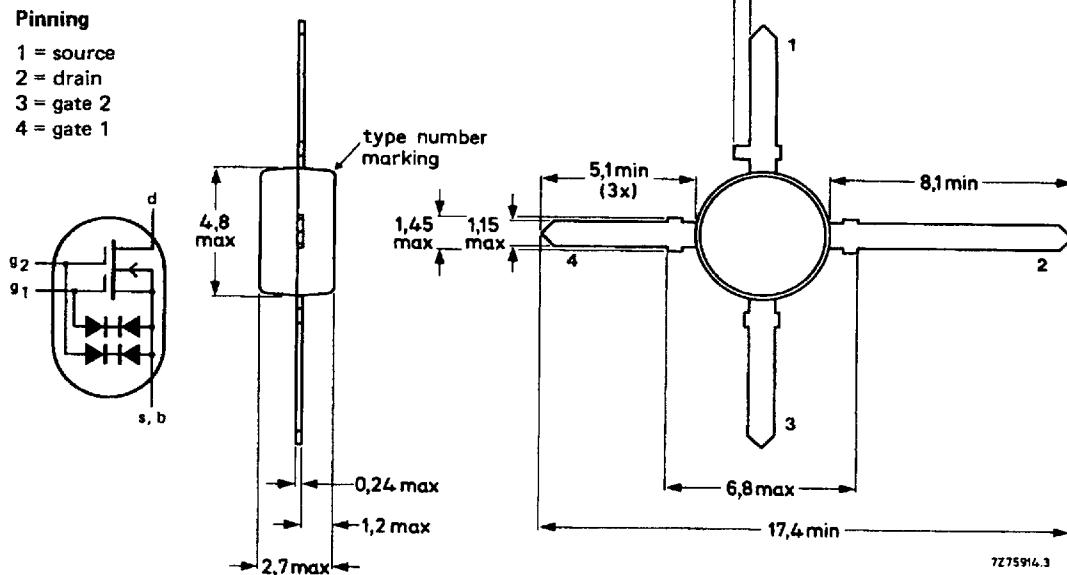
Drain-source voltage	$V_{DS}$	max.	20 V
Drain-current	$I_D$	max.	30 mA
Total power dissipation up to $T_{amb} = 75^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$	max.	225 mW
Junction temperature	$T_j$	max.	150 $^\circ\text{C}$
Transfer admittance at $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; +V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$	$ Y_{fs} $	typ.	18 mS
Input capacitance at gate 1; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; +V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$	$C_{ig1-s}$	typ.	2.5 pF
Input capacitance at gate 1; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; +V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$	$C_{rs}$	typ.	25 fF
Noise figure at $G_S = 2 \text{ mS}; B_S = B_{S \text{ opt}}$ $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; +V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}; f = 200 \text{ MHz}$	$F$	typ.	1.0 dB

## MECHANICAL DATA

Fig.1 SOT103.

## Pinning

- 1 = source
- 2 = drain
- 3 = gate 2
- 4 = gate 1



**RATINGS**

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

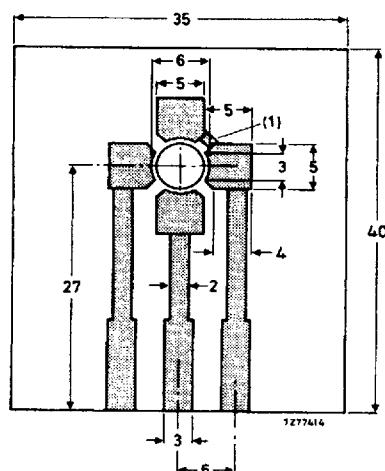
Drain-source voltage	$V_{DS}$	max.	20 V
Drain-current (DC or average)	$I_D$	max.	30 mA
Gate 1 - source current	$\pm I_{G1-S}$	max.	10 mA
Gate 2 - source current	$\pm I_{G2-S}$	max.	10 mA
Total power dissipation up to $T_{amb} = 75^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$	max.	225 mW
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$	-	-65 to +150 $^\circ\text{C}$
Junction temperature	$T_j$	max.	150 $^\circ\text{C}$

**THERMAL RESISTANCE**

From junction to ambient in free air  
mounted on the printed-circuit board (see Fig. 2)

$$R_{thj-a} = 335 \text{ K/W}$$

Dimensions in mm



(1) Connection made by a strip or Cu wire.

Fig. 2 Single-sided 35  $\mu\text{m}$  Cu-clad epoxy fibre-glass printed-circuit board, thickness 1.5 mm. Tracks are fully tin-lead plated. Board in horizontal position for  $R_{th}$  measurement.

**STATIC CHARACTERISTICS** $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

## Gate cut-off currents

$\pm V_{G1-S} = 5 \text{ V}; V_{G2-S} = V_{DS} = 0$	$\pm I_{G1-SS}$	max.	50 nA
$\pm V_{G2-S} = 5 \text{ V}; V_{G1-S} = V_{DS} = 0$	$\pm I_{G2-SS}$	max.	50 nA

## Gate-source breakdown voltages

$\pm I_{G1-SS} = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{G2-S} = V_{DS} = 0$	$\pm V_{(BR)G1-SS}$	6.0 to 20 V
$\pm I_{G2-SS} = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{G1-S} = V_{DS} = 0$	$\pm V_{(BR)G2-SS}$	6.0 to 20 V

## Drain current

$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; V_{G1-S} = 0; + V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$	$I_{DSS}$	4 to 20 mA
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## Gate-source cut-off voltages

$I_D = 20 \mu\text{A}; V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; + V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$	$-V_{(P)G1-S}$	max.	2.5 V
$I_D = 20 \mu\text{A}; V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; V_{G1-S} = 0$	$-V_{(P)G2-S}$	max.	2.0 V

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**Measuring conditions (common source);  $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}; V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}; + V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Transfer admittance at $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$	$ Y_{fs} $	min.	15 mS
		typ.	18 mS
Input capacitance at gate 1; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$C_{ig1-s}$	typ.	2.5 pF
		max.	3.0 pF
Input capacitance at gate 2; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$C_{ig2-s}$	typ.	1.2 pF
Feedback capacitance at $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$C_{rs}$	typ.	25 fF
Output capacitance at $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$C_{os}$	typ.	1.0 pF
Noise figure at $G_S = 2 \text{ mS}; B_S = B_S \text{ opt}$ $f = 200 \text{ MHz}$	$F$	typ.	1.0 dB
Power gain at $G_S = 2 \text{ mS}; B_S = B_S \text{ opt}$ $G_L = 0.5 \text{ mS}; B_L = B_L \text{ opt}; f = 200 \text{ MHz}$	$G_p$	typ.	25 dB

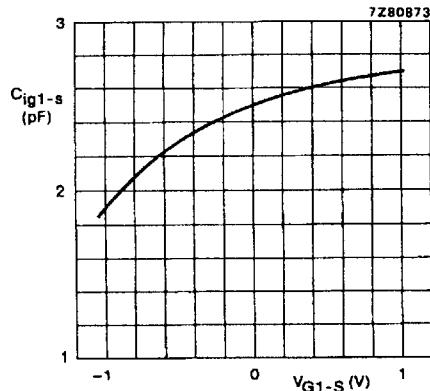


Fig. 3  $V_{G2-S} = 4$  V;  $V_{DS} = 15$  V;  
 $f = 1$  MHz;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; typical values.

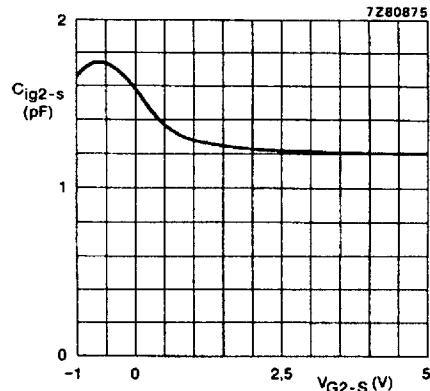


Fig. 4  $V_{G1-S} = 0$  V;  $V_{DS} = 15$  V;  
 $f = 1$  MHz;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; typical values.

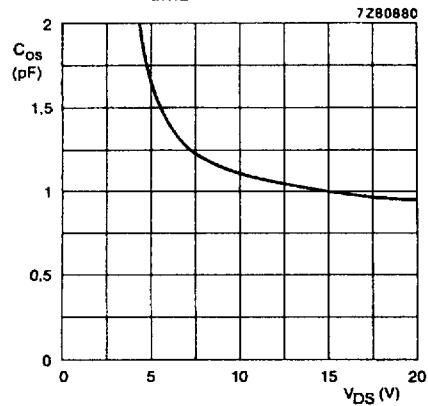


Fig. 5  $V_{G2-S} = 4$  V;  $I_D = 10$  mA;  
 $f = 1$  MHz;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; typical values.

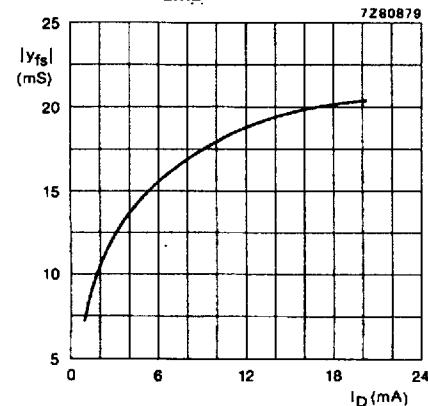


Fig. 6  $V_{G2-S} = 4$ ;  $V_{DS} = 15$  V;  
 $f = 1$  kHz;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; typical values.

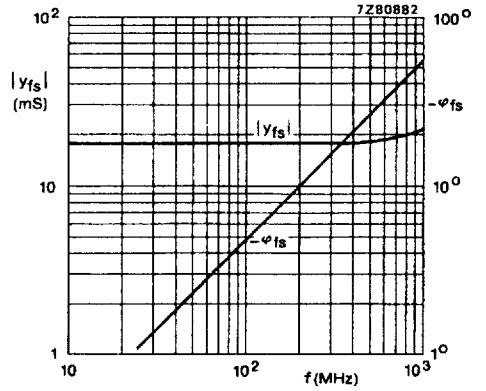


Fig. 7  $V_{G2-S} = 4$  V;  $V_{DS} = 15$  V;  
 $I_D = 10$  mA;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; typical values.

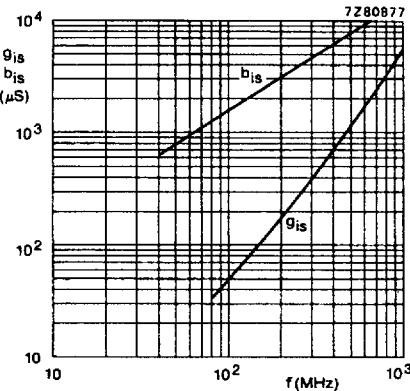


Fig. 8  $V_{G2-S} = 4$  V;  $V_{DS} = 15$  V;  
 $I_D = 10$  mA;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; typical values.

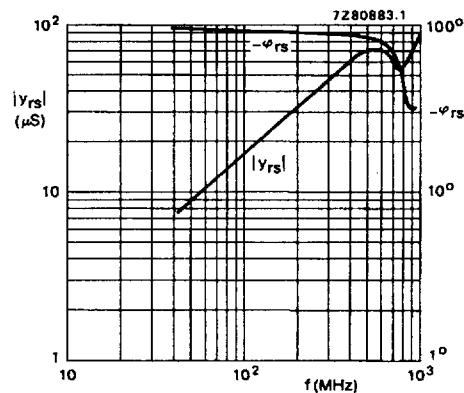


Fig. 9  $V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}$ ;  
 $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; typical values.

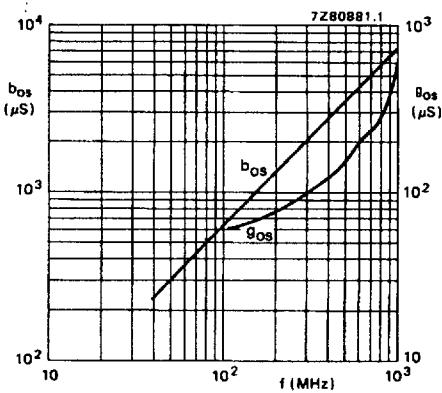


Fig. 10  $V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}$ ;  
 $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; typical values.

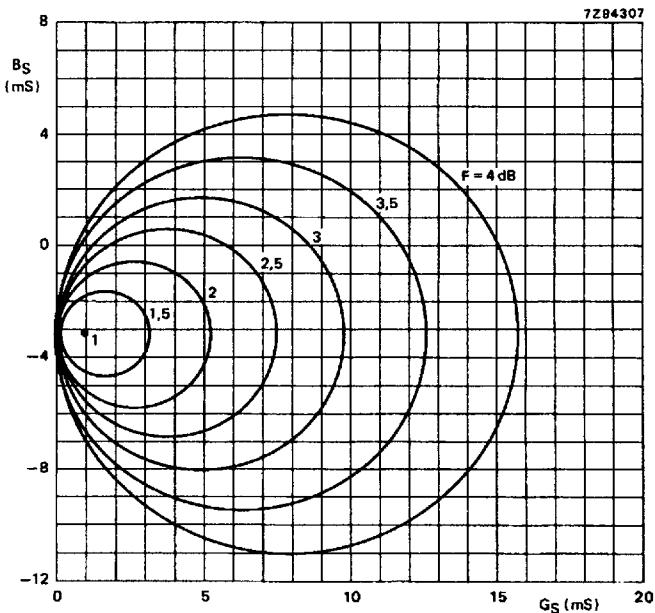


Fig. 11  $V_{G2-S} = 4 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_D = 10 \text{ mA}$ ;  $f = 200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; typical values.