

RCA

Ham Tips

VOL. 28, NO. 3

NOVEMBER, 1968



Walper

A Dual-Gate MOS-FET Preamp For the 10-Meter Band

By G. E. Yewdall, W2DMR, and D. W. Nelson, WB2EGZ

RCA Defense Electronic Products*

AUTHORS' PREFACE: Older-type receivers frequently lack the gain necessary to ferret out weaker signals on the 10-meter band. An ideal solution to this problem is provided by an inexpensive, easily constructed preamplifier which exploits outstanding performance characteristics of RCA's recently developed dual-gate metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) field-effect transistor. In building this unit, the radio amateur is given an excellent opportunity to learn the full scope and many benefits of the MOS-FET in ham-shack applications. The preamplifier discussed in the article which follows boasts a gain of 26 dB without special neutralization. A noise figure of 2 dB can be appreciated when quiet conditions exist.

A dual-gate field-effect transistor, such as the RCA-3N140 used in the preamplifier described in this article, is equivalent elec-

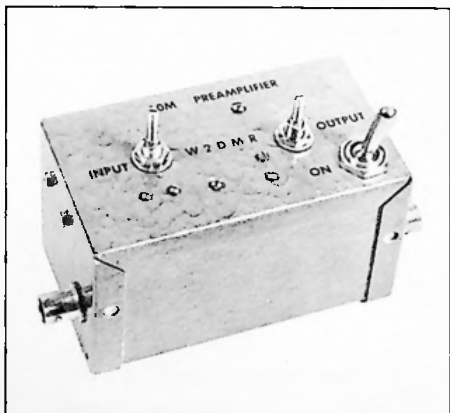


Figure 1: Exterior view of completed MOS-FET preamplifier designed by W2DMR and WB2EGZ for 10-meter operation. Unit measures 4-by-2¼-by-2¼ inches.

trically to two single-gate transistors connected in cascode and enclosed in the same package. In some respects, the resulting transistor resembles a tetrode tube; however, the main intent in using a dual-gate transistor in the preamplifier is to provide an inexpensive cascode circuit that offers maximum resistance to cross-modulation from nearby stations.

In Figure 2 are illustrated three evolutionary stages of the cascode amplifier designed to reduce cross-modulation distortion. Illustration "a" shows a tube circuit that was widely acclaimed for its superior cross-modulation reduction. The two single-gate MOS field-effect-transistor equivalent of the tube circuit is shown in Illustration "b." Finally, in Illustration "c," is the dual-gate MOS field-effect-transistor amplifier — or electrical equivalent of the cascode circuits — which provides the basis for the 10-meter preamplifier constructed by the authors.

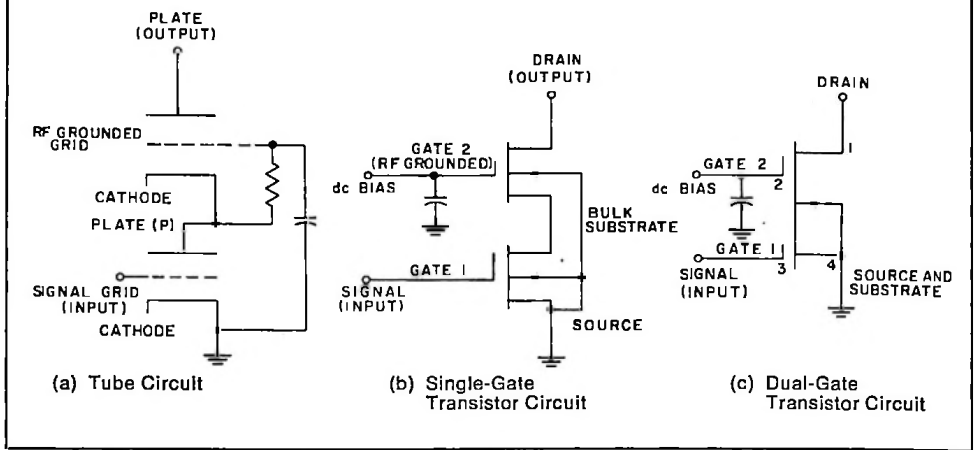


Figure 2: Evolutionary stages of a cascode amplifier designed to reduce cross-modulation distortion.

Circuit Operation

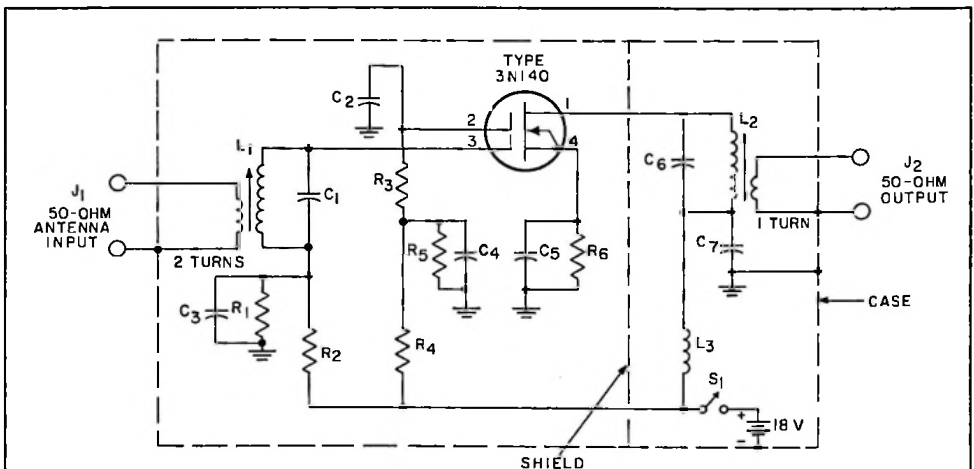
Figure 3 shows the circuit schematic and parts list of the W2DMR/WB2EGZ 28-30-MHz preamplifier. Figure 4 illustrates the basing diagram of the dual-gate MOS-FET transistor. Gate 1 (Lead 3) is forward-biased by R_1 and R_2 to raise its quiescent potential above ground.

Inspection of the circuit shows that the value of the source resistor, R_6 , is large enough so that Gate 1 will always be negative with respect to the source. You have

probably recognized the resemblance of this configuration to that of an old tube circuit which was used to equalize gain differences in high-gain tubes by shifting their transfer characteristics. Although the authors found no great differences between individual dual-gate transistors of the same type, the circuit just described should help to guarantee uniform results and eliminate the need for selecting parts.

Gate 2 is at RF ground potential through C_2 , in accordance with cascode-circuit requirements. The DC bias level, established

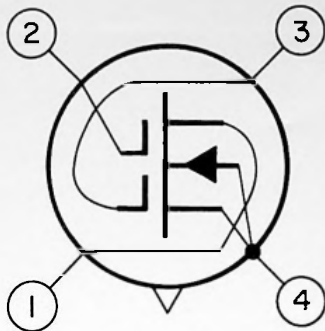
Figure 3: Schematic diagram and parts list for 10-meter preamplifier circuit.



- C_1 — 8 picofarads, mica or ceramic tubular
- C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_7 — 0.01 microfarad, ceramic
- C_6 — 10 picofarads, mica or ceramic tubular
- R_1 — 27,000 ohms, ¼ watt, 10%
- R_2 — 150,000 ohms, ¼ watt, 10%, carbon
- R_3 — 1,800 ohms, ¼ watt, 10%, carbon

- R_4 — 100,000 ohms, ¼ watt, 10%, carbon
- R_5 — 33,000 ohms, ¼ watt, 10%, carbon
- R_6 — 270 ohms, ¼ watt, 10%, carbon
- L_1, L_2 — 1.6 to 3.1 microhenries, adjustable (Miller 4404 or equiv.)
- L_3 — 22 microhenries (Miller 74F-225A1 or equiv.)

- Q_1 — RCA-3N140 MOS field-effect transistor
- S_1 — Toggle switch, single-pole, single-throw
- J_1, J_2 — Coaxial receptacle (Amphenol BNC type UG-1094 or equiv.)
- Miscellaneous — Two RCA Type VS323 batteries for transistor service; and one case (Bud-CU2103A or equivalent).



Lead 1- Drain
 Lead 2- Gate No. 2
 Lead 3- Gate No. 1
 Lead 4- Source
 Substrate
 and Case

Figure 4: Base diagram of dual-gate MOS field-effect transistor.

by R_4 and R_5 , is a compromise between optimum gain and optimum cross-modulation resistance.

Powering of the unit by batteries, as shown in Figure 3, is not mandatory. Any reasonably well-filtered DC voltage between 15 and 18 volts is suitable.

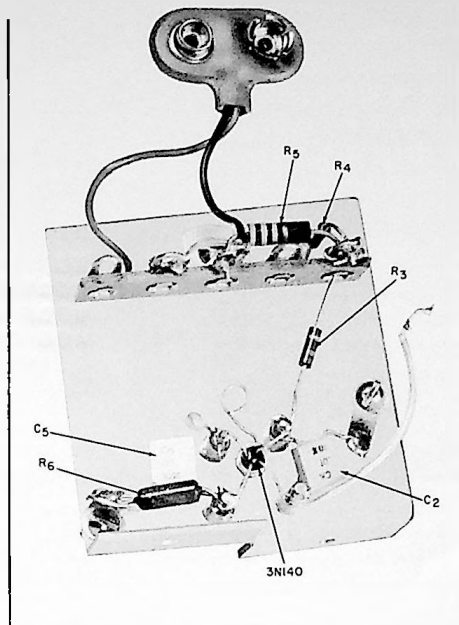


Figure 6: Detailed view of preamplifier's center partition shows method of mounting the RCA-3N140 MOS field-effect transistor. Note that the transistor leads have been short-circuited by a piece of fine, bare wire. This wire is removed after all transistor connections have been made by merely pulling on the looped portion.

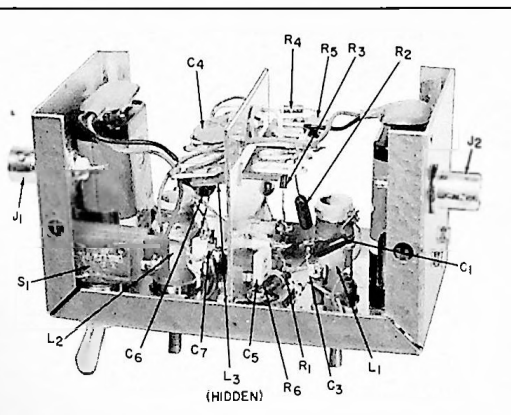


Figure 5: In this photo showing interior of 10-meter preamplifier, MOS field-effect transistor is obscured by the ceramic-standoff insulators mounted on the center partition.

Adapting the Preamplifier To Other Frequencies

The RCA-3N140 has excellent performance characteristics up to 200 MHz. Consequently, the circuit can be used at higher frequencies with only a few changes (see Table I). For example, both tanks in the

Table I — Values of Circuit Components
 For 21 and 50 MHz

Component	Value	
	21 MHz	50 MHz
C ₁	22 pF	8 pF
C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ , C ₇	No Change	1,000 pF, ceramic
C ₆	22 pF	10 pF
L ₁	No Change	8 turns, No. 30 E wire on 1/4- inch-diameter core (Miller 4500 or equiv.) Link: 2 turns, No. 30 E wire on ground end.
L ₂	No Change	Same as L ₁
L ₃	No Change	6.8 μH (Miller 74F686AP or equiv.)

preamplifier circuit can be made to tune to 21 MHz (15 meters) by changing only C₁ and C₆ to 22 picofarads.

It must be remembered that wiring becomes critical at 50 MHz, and even more critical at 144 MHz. Bypass-capacitor leads and all leads carrying RF signals should be made as short as possible. A well-con-

RCA HAM TIPS is published by the Electronic Components operation of RCA, Harrison, New Jersey. It is available free of charge from participating RCA Industrial Distributors. It is also available on a two-year subscription basis (\$1 for eight issues to cover costs of handling and mailing). Please make check or money order payable to RCA, and remit to "RCA, Section 882, Harrison, N. J. 07029."

16



RS
STATION WFDF
WFDF FLINT CORP
406 GARLAND ST
FLINT MI 48503

Information furnished by RCA is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by RCA for its use; nor for any infringements of patents or other rights

of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of RCA.

structured circuit will show only a slight degradation of the 26-dB gain and the 2-dB noise figure at 50 MHz. At 144 MHz, the authors have achieved gains in excess of 20 dB with noise figures of 2.8 dB.

Special Handling of MOS Field-Effect Transistors

Special care must be exercised when wiring an MOS transistor into a circuit. For example, there is always a possibility that the transistor can be damaged if static electricity is discharged across the oxide layer. Such risk can be virtually eliminated, however, if all leads are shorted until the completion of all wiring. The RCA-3N140 comes supplied with a protective ring which shorts the leads. This ring should be removed before wiring is commenced, and a fine, bare wire wrapped around the leads near the case. The shorting wire should not be removed until all soldering is completed.

Some builders may prefer to use a socket instead of soldering the transistor directly into the circuit. This practice is acceptable when used in conjunction with the rules listed below. (All transistor failures experienced by the authors have been traceable to violations of these rules. Please observe them carefully.):

- Keep transistor leads shorted until the transistor is completely connected to the circuit.
- Never insert or remove the transistor when power is on. (This rule applies to all transistors.)

- When cutting leads, grasp the leads and case simultaneously. This action will reduce the possibility of mechanical and electrical shock.

Adjustments

Preamplifier tuning is simplified because no special neutralization is needed — even at 144 MHz. Rough adjustments of the coils may be made by use of a grid-dip oscillator. The finishing touches are made while listening to a weak station.

It was rewarding for the authors to discover that a neighboring amateur's 1-kilowatt transmitter — only 200 feet distant — did not overload the preamplifier. At the same time, this word of caution is extended to the preamplifier builder with regard to his own high-power transmitter: Be certain that the coaxial relay has sufficient isolation to prevent transistor overload.

By following all the precautions mentioned, the builder should succeed in achieving a preamplifier of superior operational stature. Although small in size, the RCA-3N140 dual-gate MOS field-effect transistor is a giant in performance.

Suggested Reading:

Carlson, F. M., and McKeon, E. F., "Small-Signal RF Amplification of MOS Devices," NEC Proceedings, 1966.

Kleinman, H. M., "Application of Dual-Gate MOS Field-Effect Transistors in Practical Radio Receivers," IEEE Transactions on Broadcast and TV Receivers, July, 1967.

Nelson, D. W., "The Two-Meter Winner," Ham Radio Magazine, August, 1968, pp 22-29.