

MPF211 MPF212 MPF213

CASE 317-01, STYLE 1

DUAL-GATE MOSFET
VHF AMPLIFIER

N-CHANNEL — DEPLETION

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MPF211 MPF212	MPF213	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	27	35	Vdc
Drain-Gate Voltage	V_{DG1} V_{DG2}	35 35	40 40	Vdc
Drain Current — Continuous	I_D	50		mAdc
Gate Current	I_{G1} I_{G2}	± 10 ± 10		mAdc
Total Device Dissipation (α $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C)	P_D	300 1.71		mW mW/°C
Total Device Dissipation (α $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C)	P_D	1.2 8.0		Watt mW/°C
Lead Temperature, 1/16" From Seated Surface for 10 Seconds	T_L	260		°C
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-65 to +150		°C
Storage Channel Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage ($V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = -4.0$ Vdc, $I_D = 10$ μ Adc)	$V_{(BR)DSX}$	25 30	— —	Vdc
Instantaneous Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage(1) ($V_{G1S} = V_{G2S} = -4.0$ Vdc, $I_D = 10$ μ Adc)	$V_{(BR)DSX}$	27 35	— —	Vdc
Gate 1-Source Breakdown Voltage(2) ($V_{G2S} = V_{DS} = 0$, $I_{G1} = \pm 10$ mAdc)	$V_{(BR)G1SO}$	± 6.0	—	Vdc
Gate 2-Source Breakdown Voltage(2) ($V_{G1S} = V_{DS} = 0$, $I_{G2} = \pm 10$ mAdc)	$V_{(BR)G2SO}$	± 6.0	—	Vdc
Gate 1 Leakage Current ($V_{G1S} = \pm 5.0$ Vdc, $V_{G2S} = V_{DS} = 0$) ($V_{G1S} = -5.0$ Vdc, $V_{G2S} = V_{DS} = 0$, $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{G1SS}	± 0.04 (Typ) —	± 100 -100	nAdc μ Adc
Gate 2 Leakage Current ($V_{G2S} = \pm 5.0$ Vdc, $V_{G1S} = V_{DS} = 0$) ($V_{G2S} = -5.0$ Vdc, $V_{G1S} = V_{DS} = 0$, $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{G2SS}	± 0.04 (Typ) —	± 100 -100	nAdc μ Adc
Gate 1 to Source Cutoff Voltage ($V_{DS} = 15$ Vdc, $V_{G2S} = 4.0$ Vdc, $I_D = 2.0$ μ Adc)	$V_{G1S(off)}$	-0.5 -0.5	-5.5 -4.0	Vdc
Gate 2 to Source Cutoff Voltage ($V_{DS} = 15$ Vdc, $V_{G1S} = 0$, $I_D = 20$ μ Adc)	$V_{G2S(off)}$	-0.2 -0.2	-2.5 -4.0	Vdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
Zero-Gate-Voltage Drain Current(3) ($V_{DS} = 15$ Vdc, $V_{G1S} = 0$, $V_{G2S} = 4.0$ Vdc)	I_{DSS}	6.0	4.0	mAdc
SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Forward Transfer Admittance(4) ($V_{DS} = 15$ Vdc, $V_{G2S} = 4.0$ Vdc, $V_{G1S} = 0$, $f = 1.0$ kHz)	$ Y_{fs} $	17 15	40 35	mmhos
Reverse Transfer Capacitance ($V_{DS} = 15$ Vdc, $V_{G2S} = 4.0$ Vdc, $I_D = 10$ mAdc, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	C_{rss}	0.005	0.05	pF
FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Noise Figure ($V_{DD} = 18$ Vdc, $V_{GG} = 7.0$ Vdc, $f = 200$ MHz) (Figure 1) ($V_{DD} = 24$ Vdc, $V_{GG} = 6.0$ Vdc, $f = 45$ MHz) (Figure 2)	NF	— —	4.0 4.5	dB

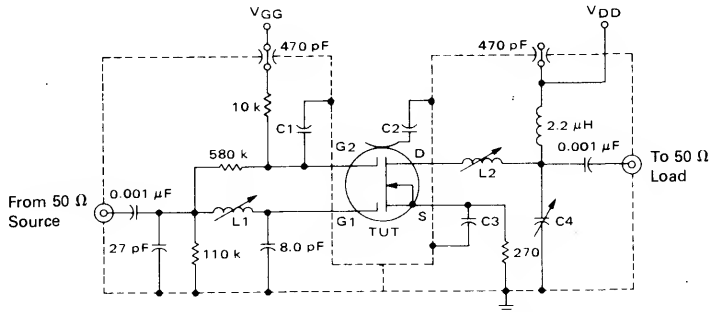
MPF211, MPF212, MPF213

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Common Source Power Gain ($V_{DD} = 18\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{GG} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 200\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 1) MPF211 ($V_{DD} = 24\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{GG} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 45\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 2) MPF211 ($V_{DD} = 24\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{GG} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 45\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 2) MPF213 ($V_{DD} = 18\text{ Vdc}$, $f_{LO} = 245\text{ MHz}$, $f_{RE} = 200\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 3) MPF212	G_{ps}	24	35	dB
	$G_c(6)$	21	38	
Bandwidth ($V_{DD} = 18\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{GG} = 7.0\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 200\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 1) MPF211 ($V_{DD} = 18\text{ Vdc}$, $f_{LO} = 245\text{ MHz}$, $f_{RE} = 200\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 3) MPF212 ($V_{DD} = 24\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{GG} = 6.0\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 45\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 2) MPF211,213	BW	5.0	12	MHz
		4.0	7.0	
Gain Control Gate-Supply Voltage(5) ($V_{DD} = 18\text{ Vdc}$, $\Delta G_{ps} = -30\text{ dB}$, $f = 200\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 1) MPF211 ($V_{DD} = 24\text{ Vdc}$, $\Delta G_{ps} = -30\text{ dB}$, $f = 45\text{ MHz}$) (Figure 2) MPF211,213	$V_{GG}(GC)$	—	-2.0	Vdc
		—	± 1.0	

- (1) Measured after five seconds of applied voltage.
- (2) All gate breakdown voltages are measured while the device is conducting rated gate current. This ensures that the gate voltage limiting network is functioning properly.
- (3) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$.
- (4) This parameter must be measured with bias voltages applied for less than 5 seconds to avoid overheating. The signal is applied to Gate 1 with Gate 2 at ac ground.
- (5) ΔG_{ps} is defined as the change in G_{ps} from the value at $V_{GG} = 7.0\text{ Volts}$ (MPF211) and $V_{GG} = 6.0\text{ Volts}$ (MPF213).
- (6) Power Gain Conversion. Amplitude at input from local oscillator is adjusted for maximum G_c .

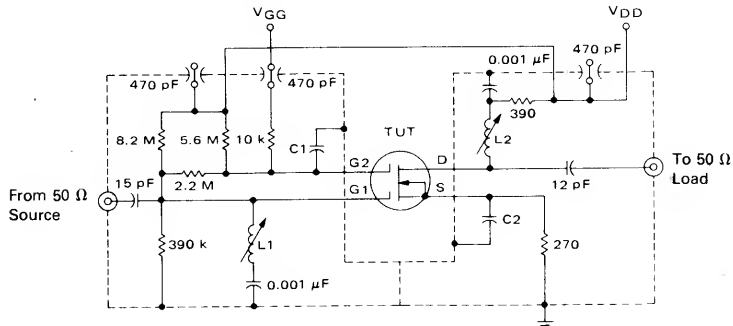
FIGURE 1 — 200 MHz POWER GAIN, GAIN CONTROL VOLTAGE, AND NOISE FIGURE TEST CIRCUIT



C1, C2 & C3: Leadless disc ceramic, 0.001 μF
C4: Arco 462, 5-80 pF, or equivalent

L1: 3 Turns #18, 3/16" diameter aluminum slug
L2: 8 Turns #20, 3/16" diameter aluminum slug

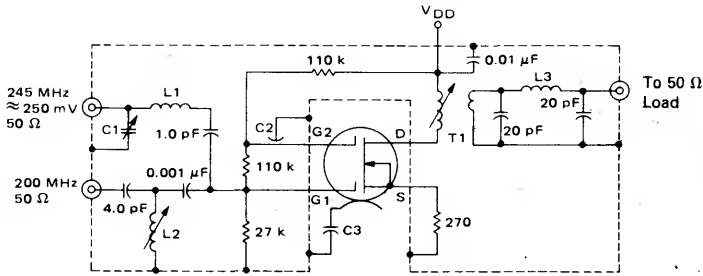
FIGURE 2 — 45-MHz POWER GAIN AND NOISE FIGURE TEST CIRCUIT



C1: Leadless disc ceramic, 0.001 μF
C2: Leadless disc ceramic, 0.01 μF

L1: 8 Turns #28, 5/32" diameter form, type "J" slug
L2: 9 Turns #28, 5/32" diameter form, type "J" slug

FIGURE 3 — 200-MHz-to-45-MHz CIRCUIT FOR CONVERSION POWER GAIN



- L1: 7 Turns #34, 1/4" diameter aluminum slug
- L2: 5-1/2 Turns #20, 1/4" diameter aluminum slug
- L3: 7 Turns #24, 1/4" diameter air core
- C1: Arco type 462, 5-80 pF
- C2: 0.001 microF leadless disc
- C3: 0.01 microF leadless disc
- T1: Pri: 25 Turns #30, close wound on 1/4" diameter form, type "J" slug
- Sec: 4 Turns #30, centered over primary

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

FIGURE 4 — DRAIN CURRENT versus DRAIN-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE

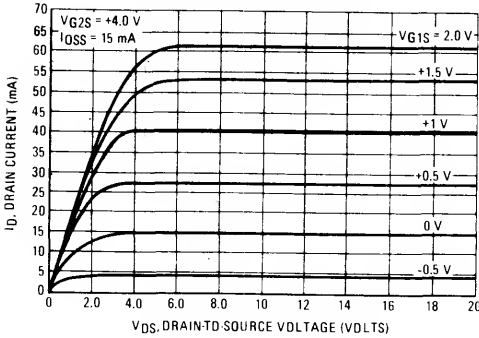
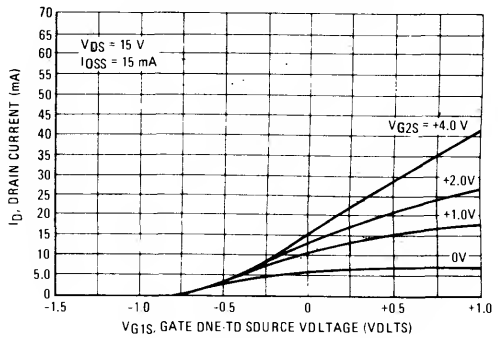


FIGURE 5 — DRAIN CURRENT versus GATE ONE-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE



SMALL-SIGNAL COMMON-SOURCE PARAMETER — GATE ONE

FIGURE 6 — FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus GATE TWO-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE

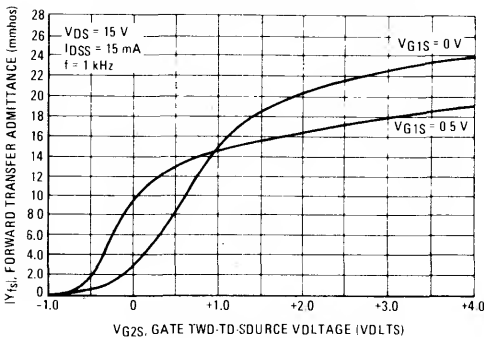
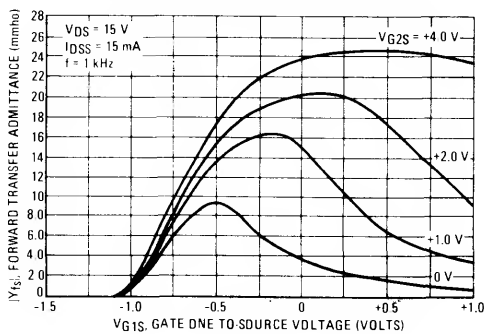


FIGURE 7 — FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus GATE ONE-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE



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FIGURE 8 — FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus DRAIN CURRENT

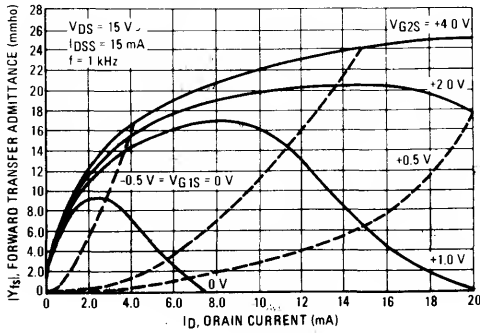


FIGURE 9 — INPUT AND OUTPUT CAPACITANCE versus GATE TWO-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE

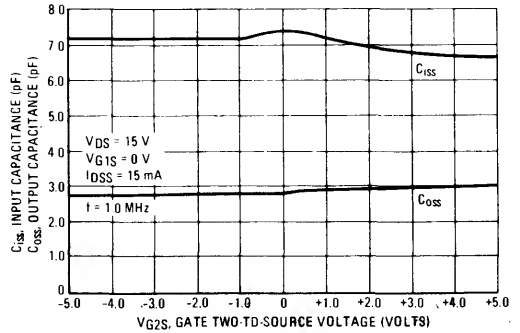


FIGURE 10 — SMALL-SIGNAL GATE ONE INPUT ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY

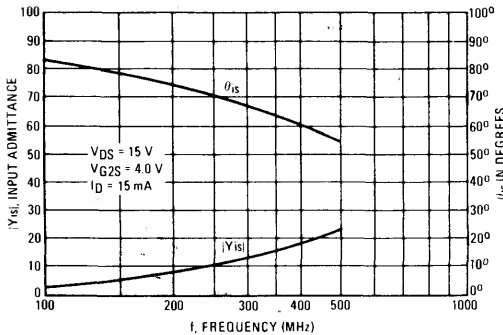


FIGURE 11 — SMALL-SIGNAL FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY

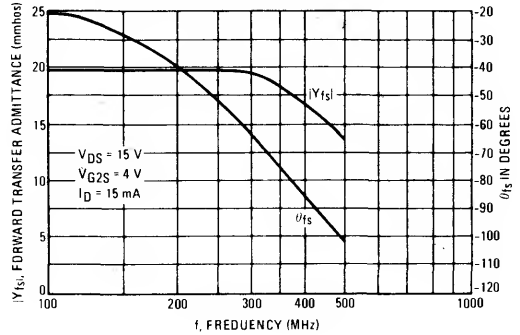


FIGURE 12 — SMALL-SIGNAL GATE ONE REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY

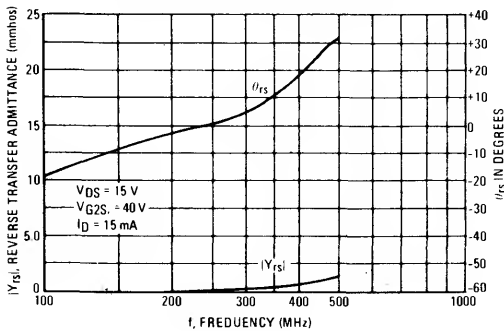
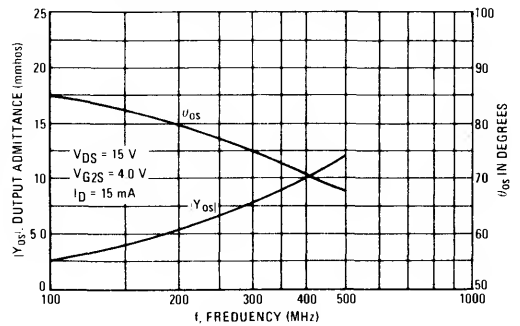


FIGURE 13 — SMALL-SIGNAL GATE ONE OUTPUT ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY



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FIGURE 14 — RELATIVE SMALL-SIGNAL POWER GAIN versus GAIN CONTROL GATE SUPPLY VOLTAGE MPF211

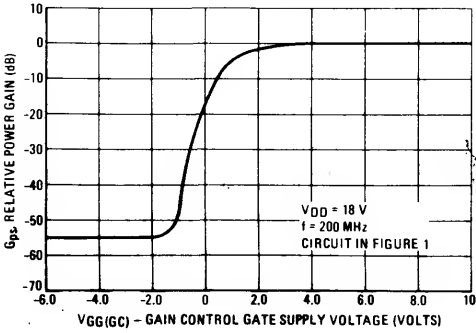


FIGURE 15 — COMMON SOURCE SPOT NOISE FIGURE versus GAIN CONTROL GATE SUPPLY VOLTAGE MPF211

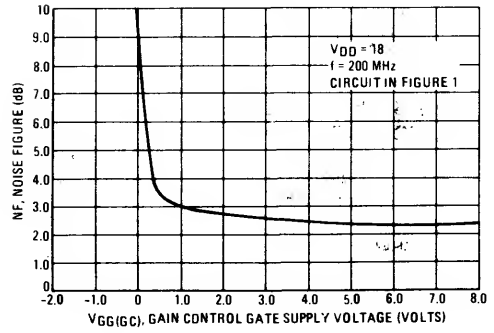


FIGURE 16 — SMALL-SIGNAL COMMON-SOURCE INSERTION POWER GAIN versus GAIN CONTROL GATE SUPPLY VOLTAGE MPF211, 213

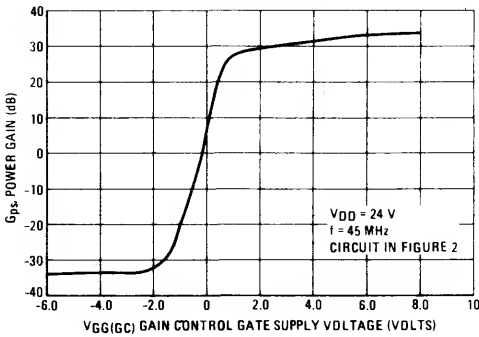


FIGURE 17 — OPTIMUM SPOT NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY

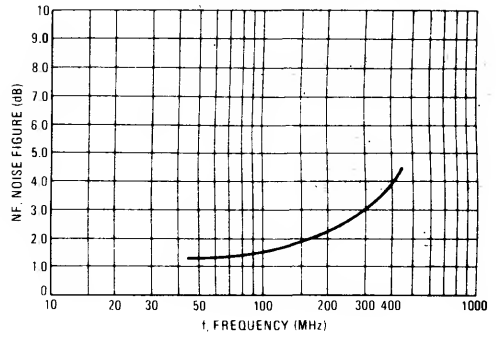
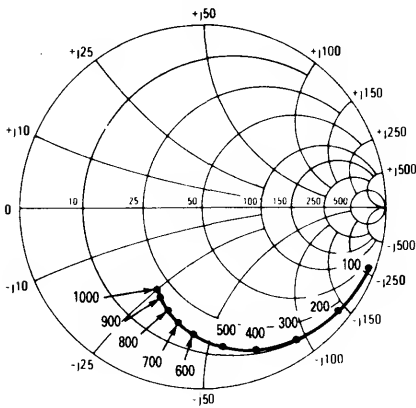
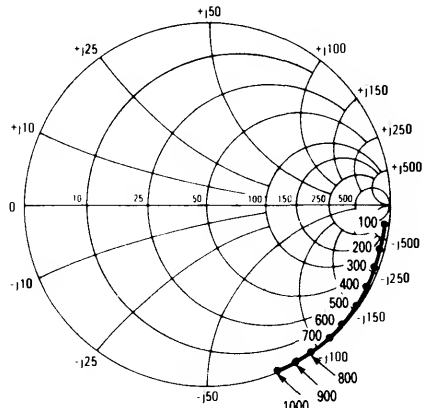


FIGURE 18 — INPUT/OUTPUT IMPEDANCE



S₁₁



S₂₂