

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

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Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.electronics.design/2008-03/msg00457.html>

- *From:* JosephKK <quiettechblue@xxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Mon, 03 Mar 2008 04:32:23 GMT
-

On Sun, 02 Mar 2008 16:53:59 -0800, Joerg
<notthisjoergsch@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

JosephKK wrote:

On Sat, 01 Mar 2008 21:22:26 -0800, John Larkin
<jjlarkin@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Sun, 02 Mar 2008 05:02:18 GMT, JosephKK
<quiettechblue@xxxxxxxx>
wrote:

John Larkin wrote:

On Sat, 01 Mar 2008
18:58:28 GMT, JosephKK
<quiettechblue@xxxxxxxx>
wrote:

John Larkin
wrote:

We
got
some
samples
of
an
NEC
hj
fet
and
were
wondering
what

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its
time-domain
response
might
be
like.
The
part
is
only
2x2
mm
and
the
leads
are
1.2
mm
pitch,
and
I
hadn't
previously
had
a
lot
of
luck
breadboarding
stuff
like
this.

We
found
two
tricks:

Get
a
piece
of
copperclad,
epoxy-glass
or
preferably
teflon;
the
teflon
is
easier

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to
cut.
Cut
out
"pads"
with
a
very
sharp
xacto
knife,
under
a
Mantis
magnifier.
This
will
make
horrible
burrs
and
shorts,
so
the
first
trick
is
to
scrub
it
really
hard
with
a
Scotchbrite
pad
between
cuts.
This
cleans
it
up
beautifully.

The
second
trick
is
to
use
small

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patches
of
kapton
tape
as
insulators.
like
where
parts
join
or
whatever.
Soldering
doesn't
bother
it
at
all.

<ftp://66.117.156.8/FetTest.zip>

Here,
the
fet
is
in
a
first-pass
test
circuit,
just
to
see
how
fast
we
can
turn
it
on
and
off.
The
TDR
pulse
from
the
sampling
head
is
the

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gate
drive,
0
(I_{dss})
to
-0.5
(pretty
much
off)
at
50
ohms
source
z.

The
drain
is
pulled
up
through
a
47
ohm
resistor,
and
the
150
ohm
resistor
off
to
the
side
is
an
"attenuator"