

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

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Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.electronics.design/2008-03/msg00712.html>

- *From:* Joerg <notthisjoergsch@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Tue, 04 Mar 2008 15:41:41 GMT
-

JosephKK wrote:

On Mon, 03 Mar 2008 07:40:44 -0800, Joerg
<notthisjoergsch@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

JosephKK wrote:

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@xx>
wrote:

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

John
Larkin
wrote:

On
Sat,
01
Mar
2008

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

18:58:28
GMT,
JosephKK
<quiettechblue@xxxxxxxx>
wrote:

John
Larkin
wrote:

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

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

luck
breadboarding
stuff
like
this.

We
found
two
tricks:

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

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

to
scrub
it
really
hard
with
a
Scotchbrite
pad
between
cuts.
This
cleans
it
up
beautifully.

The
second
trick
is
to
use
small
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

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

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
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

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

150
ohm
resistor
off
to
the
side
is
an
"attenuator"
into
the
other
scope
channel.
The
turnon
fall
is
very
clean,
no
nasty
ringing
or
whatever,
with
a
190
ps
fall
time.
Turnoff
is
similar;
these
things
don't
store
charge!
The
TDR
of
the
gate
(lower
trace)
indicates
that
the
gate

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

capacitance
is
loading
the
drive,
so
we
need
a
bigger
gate
swing,
from
a
lower
source
impedance,
to
make
this
thing
switch
really
fast.
That
will
be
next.

John

Hell,
you
have
a
webpage
to
work
with
post
gif's
not
zip's.

I'm
offering
free
data
and
advice,

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

and
you're
whining
about
the
price.

And
it's
not
a
web
page,
it's
an
FTP
site.

And
my
camera
makes
jpeg's,
not
gif's.

Did
I
leave
anything
out?

John

My
complaint
was
not
about
the
price
but
the
usability.
I
can
use
jpeg
and

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

svg
and
png
as
well.
Zips
are
problematic.
Maybe
a
pdf
or
a
tgz?

You can't
unzip files?
I zip a lot of
stuff,
because a
lot of my
customers
have
firewalls
that don't let
any
interesting
stuff in.
Sometimes
I have to
send files to
their gmail
accounts, or
zip it and
rename it to
.txt!

John

The actual issue is a hosed
client the mishandles zips.

The zip format is widely used in industry.
How else would you beam photo plotter files
back and forth where a set easily consist of a
dozen or more individual files?

Lets see, tgz, bz, tar, and lha come to mind promptly.

Re: breadboarding fast, tiny stuff

C'mon, get real. I've got a lot of clients yet the number of clients I am aware of using Linux on they work PCs is zero. Those are exotic formats and I bet most of my client's engineers would not even recognize them, let alone be able to open them.

lha is a PC format, sit is a Mac and PC format and most tools open all of them.

Then it may be ok but it sure will trigger a questions from clients like "What's that?". Why do we need a myriad of formats when there is zip?

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Regards, Joerg

<http://www.analogconsultants.com/>

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