

JFET Voltage-Controlled Resistors

| PRODUCT SUMMARY | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Part Number | V _{GS(off)} Max (V) | V _{(BR)GSS} Min (V) | r _{DS(on)} Max (Ω) | | | | | |
| VCR2N | -7 | -25 | 60 | | | | | |
| VCR4N | -7 | -25 | 600 | | | | | |
| VCR7N | -5 | -25 | 8000 | | | | | |

FEATURES

- Continuous Voltage-Controlled Resistance
- High Off-Isolation
- High Input Impedance

BENEFITS

- Gain Ranging Capability/Wide Range Signal Attenuation
- No Circuit Interaction
- Simplified Drive

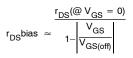
APPLICATIONS

- Variable Gain Amplifiers
- Voltage Controlled Oscillator
- AGC

DESCRIPTION

The VCR2N/4N/7N JFET voltage controlled resistors have an ac drain-source resistance that is controlled by a dc bias voltage (V_{GS}) applied to their high impedance gate terminal. Minimum r_{DS} occurs when $V_{GS} = 0$ V. As V_{GS} approaches the pinch-off voltage, r_{DS} rapidly increases. This series of junction FETs is intended for applications where the drain-source voltage is a low-level ac signal with no dc component.

Key to device performance is the predictable r_{DS} change versus V_{GS} bias where:



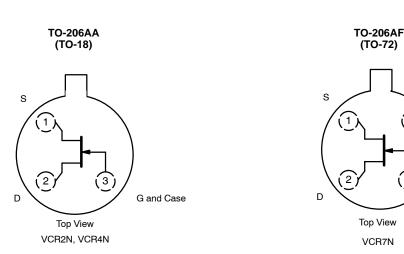
These n-channel devices feature $r_{DS(on)}$ ranging from 20 to 8000 Ω . All packages are hermetically sealed and may be processed per MIL-S-19500 (see Military Information).

С

G

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For applications information see AN105.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS^a

| Gate-Source, Gate-Drain Voltage | ۶V |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Gate Current | nA |
| Power Dissipation ^b | ۱W |
| Operating Junction Temperature Range | °C |
| Storage Temperature65 to 200 | °C |

Lead Temperature (1/16" from case for 10 sec.) 300°C

- Notes: a. $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted.

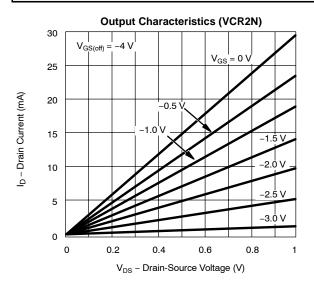
| SPECIFICATIONS (T _A = 25°C UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|------------------|--------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|------|--|
| | | | | Limits | | | | | | | |
| | | | | VCR2N | | VCR4N | | VCR7N | | 1 | |
| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Тур ^а | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Unit | |
| Static | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gate-Source Breakdown Voltage | V _{(BR)GSS} | I_G = -1 μ A, V_{DS} = 0 V | -55 | -25 | | -25 | | -25 | | v | |
| Gate-Source Cutoff Voltage | V _{GS(off)} | V_{DS} = 10 V, I_D = 1 μ A | | -3.5 | -7 | -3.5 | -7 | -2.5 | -5 | | |
| Gate Reverse Current | I _{GSS} | $V_{GS} = -15 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$ | | | -5 | | -0.2 | | -0.1 | nA | |
| Drain-Source On-Resistance | r _{DS(on)} | V_{GS} = 0 V, I_D = 10 mA | | 20 | 60 | | | | | Ω | |
| | | V_{GS} = 0 V, I_D = 1 mA | | | | 200 | 600 | | | | |
| | | V_{GS} = 0 V, I_D = 0.1 mA | | | | | | 4000 | 8000 | | |
| Gate-Source Forward Voltage | V _{GS(F)} | $V_{DS} = 0 V$, $I_G = 1 mA$ | 0.7 | | | | | | | V | |
| Dynamic | | | | | - | | - | | - | - | |
| Drain-Source On-Resistance | r _{ds(on)} | V_{GS} = 0 V, I _D = 0 mA f = 1 kHz | | 20 | 60 | 200 | 600 | 4000 | 8000 | Ω | |
| Drain-Gate Capacitance | C _{dg} | V_{GD} = -10 V, I _S = 0 mA f = 1 MHz | | | 7.5 | | 3 | | 1.5 | pF | |
| Source-Gate Capacitance | C _{sg} | V_{GS} = -10 V, I _D = 0 mA f = 1 kHz | | | 7.5 | | 3 | | 1.5 | pr | |

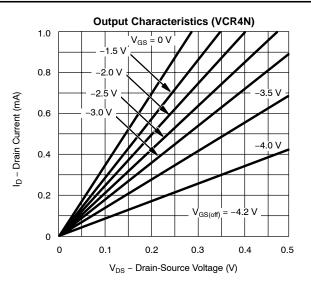
Notes:

Typical values are for DESIGN AID ONLY, not guaranteed nor subject to production testing. a.

NCB/NPA/NT

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

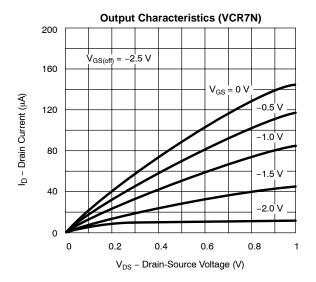






VCR2N/4N/7N Vishay Siliconix

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25° C UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)



APPLICATIONS

A simple application of a FET VCR is shown in Figure 1, the circuit for a voltage divider attenuator.

The output voltage is:

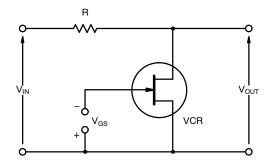


FIGURE 1. Simple Attenuator Circuit

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{IN} r_{DS}}{R_{+} r_{DS}}$$

It is assumed that the output voltage is not so large as to push the VCR out of the linear resistance region, and that the r_{DS} is not shunted by the load.

The lowest value which V_{OUT} can assume is:

$$V_{OUT(min)} = \frac{V_{IN} r_{DS(on)}}{B + r_{DS(on)}}$$

Since r_{DS} can be extremely large, the highest value is:

 $V_{OUT(max)} = V_{IN}$



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