

630m AMP using the G3R40MT12D SiC-MOSFET

01/06/2025 update. R5 can be a 3.3K or 3K. The 3.3K 5 watt works the same in the circuit.

If not going above 35vdc for the supply voltage, the High Voltage regulator is not necessary. I do recommend keeping the 2A fuse and R7, 1 ohm in the circuit. The LM78xx series regulators can only handle a maximum of 35v input. **An option is to use a LM317HV adjustable regulator which is good up to 60vdc.** **TIP142 Darlington** used as a regulator. The TIP142 is the voltage regulator I use with my amplifiers when the supply voltage above 35vdc. I use the TIP142 as a 21v regulator and continue to use the LM78xx regulators as they provide (short circuit protection, and output safe operating protection).

If not using the TIP120 pre-driver the 15-volt regulator can be replaced with 12v LM7812. The 15 volt is necessary for the Driver output level to reach +30dbm.

SMD resistors and caps, use size 1206 for ease of construction. Leg components will work on board too.

Do not use Silicone insulator pads under the MOSFET. Mica pads work, and 1mm Aluminum Oxide Alumina Ceramic work very well, slightly better than the Mica for heat transfer.

L2, and L3 are double stacked T106-2 Toroid's.

T.P. Test point on schematic can be connected to a three digit display panel meter to monitor the drive on the gate. I use three wire meters like the ones shown in the Amazon link. Three wire is needed to work in the circuit. You will find this meter to be a very helpful tool.

https://www.amazon.com/bayite-Digital-Voltmeter-Display-Motorcycle/dp/B00YALUXH0/ref=sr_1_34

Non Linear operation. The amplifier can be built without linear bias. Just don't add the 5-volt regulator and connect R12 270-ohm resistor to ground. I'm running my amp linear, but running nonlinear modes 99% of the time.

See additional build info on my web page.

<http://wb4jwm.com/630M%20200%20WATT%20LINEAR.pdf>

See MOSFET notes. This link is for the IRFP250 but the drain scope signals apply to the G3R40MT as well.

<http://wb4jwm.com/200%20watt%20amplifier%20data.pdf>

SSB voice operation. The SiC MOSFET does not have the true linear ramp like the IRFP250 but seem to work ok under test. The output looks like the amplifier is under compression, making the linear operation a power curve, so keep the mike gain low to reduce compression. Also when

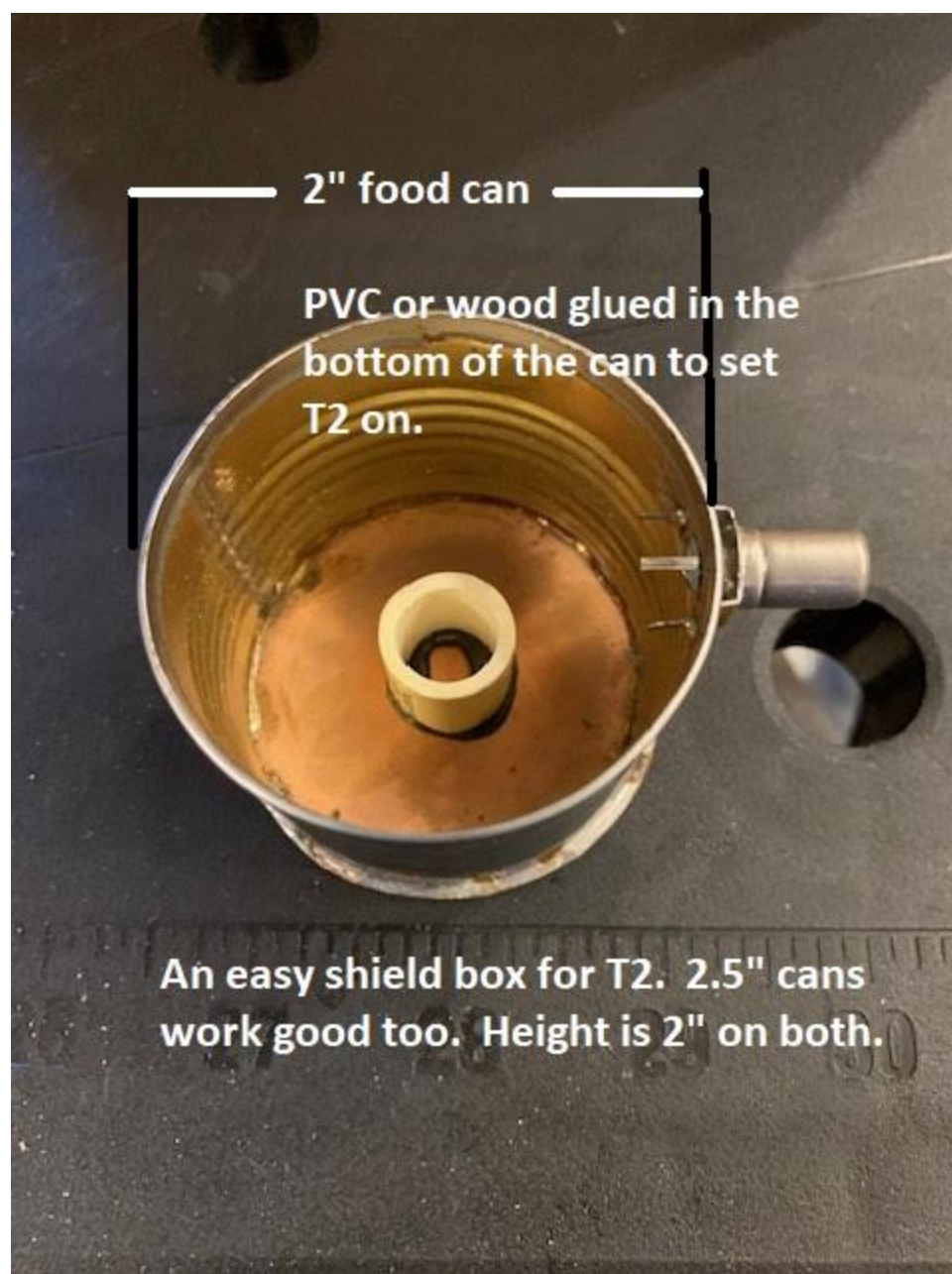
operating SSB the modulation frequency peaks up to 3khz moving the transmit frequency out of resonance with the 630m antenna system. This can cause high reflected spikes. I have found that its best to run reduced voltage when operating voice to keep the drain dissipation below the maximum rating of the G3R40 MOSFET, and the SWR spikes low. 36V or below seems to be a good level. This will give you around 200 watts' peak output. Nonlinear modes like wsjt-x, cw, with 15v gate drive you can push this device to over 600 watts and the drain dissipation will be well under the maximum. This is a problem with any switching MOSFETS, when the gate drive is reduced the Drain dissipation goes up.

Building the TIP120 Driver amp.

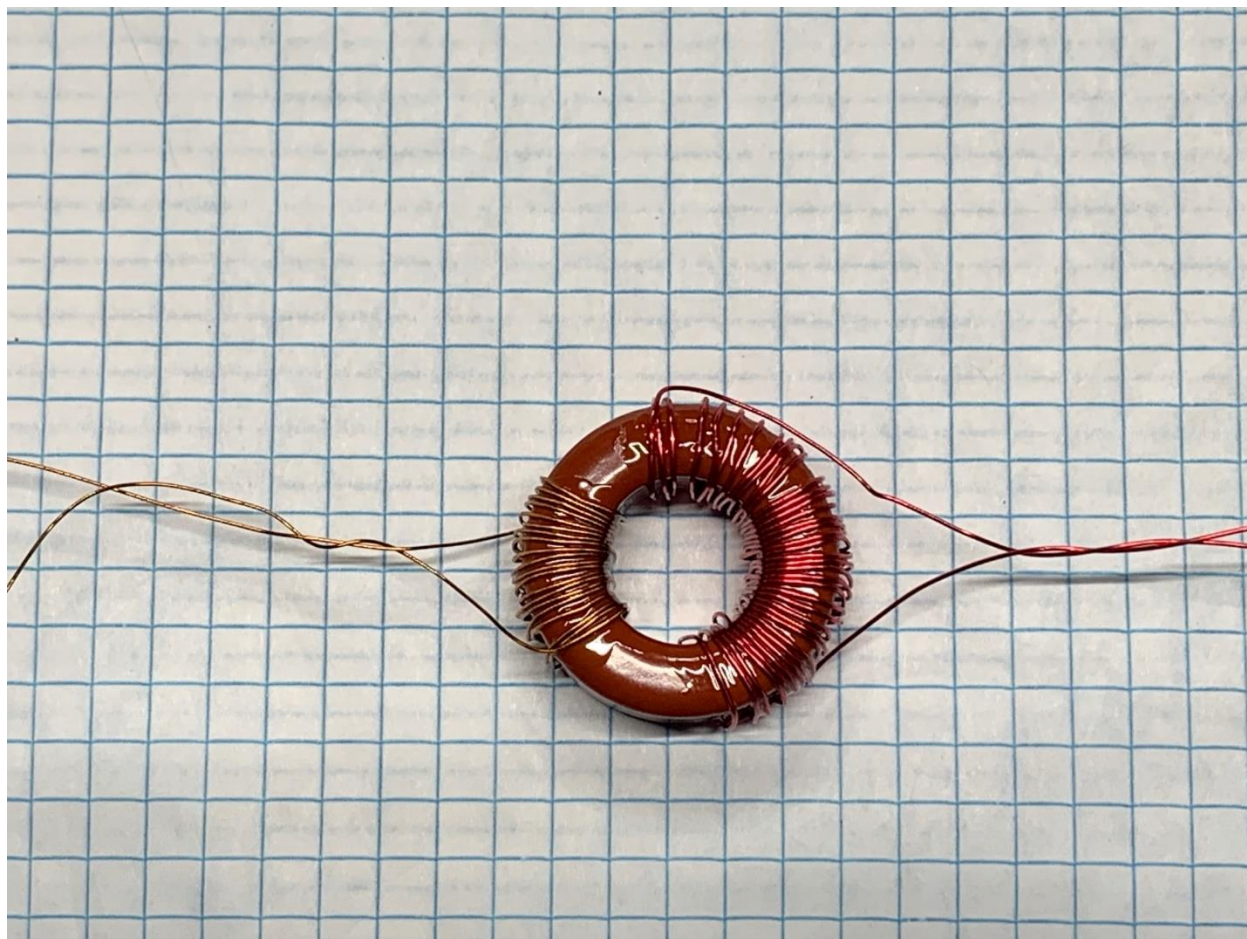
T2 needs to be in a shielded box or tin-can. I have done it both ways but the can is easiest for me. It's not necessary to cover the top of the can. *See picture.*

The link below is the project for building the TIP120 Driver. Note the TIP120 must be a [STMicroelectronics](#) don't use other brands the frequency response is not high enough for the required output of (+30dbm). Mouser **511-TIP120**, and DigiKey **497-2539-5-ND**, both ST.

<http://wb4jwm.com/28DBM%20DRIVER%20AMP.pdf>



It's not very clear in the pic, but I cut the can down to 2" high and soldered a pcb board on the bottom. That way I had the rim of the canister was left on top for strength. I did found a 2.5"d 2"h can, but can't remember what food item was in it. I used a RCA connector for the input.



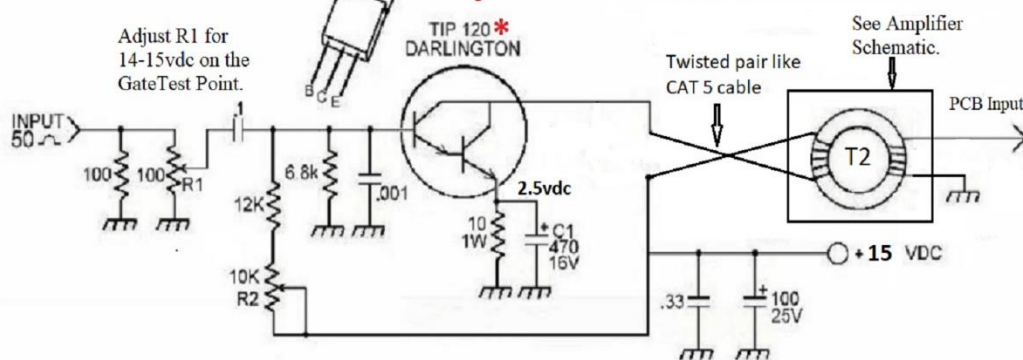
The left coil is the input 20 turns; the right is the secondary 36 turns. The secondary should be close wound on $\frac{1}{2}$ the core the L should measure 26uh. The core is painted with clear fingernail polish to hold the windings in place. The T106-2 is factory coated so no insulating tape is required.

The input on this core was wound with #28-gauge wire so its looks odd, #26 will take up a little more space. Use only #26 AWG on the secondary.

630 METER 1 WATT AMPLIFIER

OPTIONAL INTERNAL DRIVER AMPLIFIER

**Use STMicroelectronics device
only for the TIP120.**



-10 dBm IN +30 dBm OUT

Adjust R2 for 250 ma current at the supply voltage or adjust for 2.5 vdc on the emitter of the TIP120.

This method can be used when the driver amp is placed inside the amplifier cabinet. It eliminates the need for the FT50-43 transformer. Note, the primary winding on T2 will need to be isolated from ground. Twisted wire can be used, and I used a pair from a CAT5 cable. The length is not critical. I tested with both a 6" and 26" length, and there was no difference in the drive levels.

+15vdc is required for the 1-watt out needed to drive the G3R40MTD MOSFET.

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Optional method of building the Driver amp. Either one will work, but If installing the Driver in the amplifier cabinet this will eliminate the need for the FT50-43 and the two 5600p caps.

Larger print schematic on page 8.

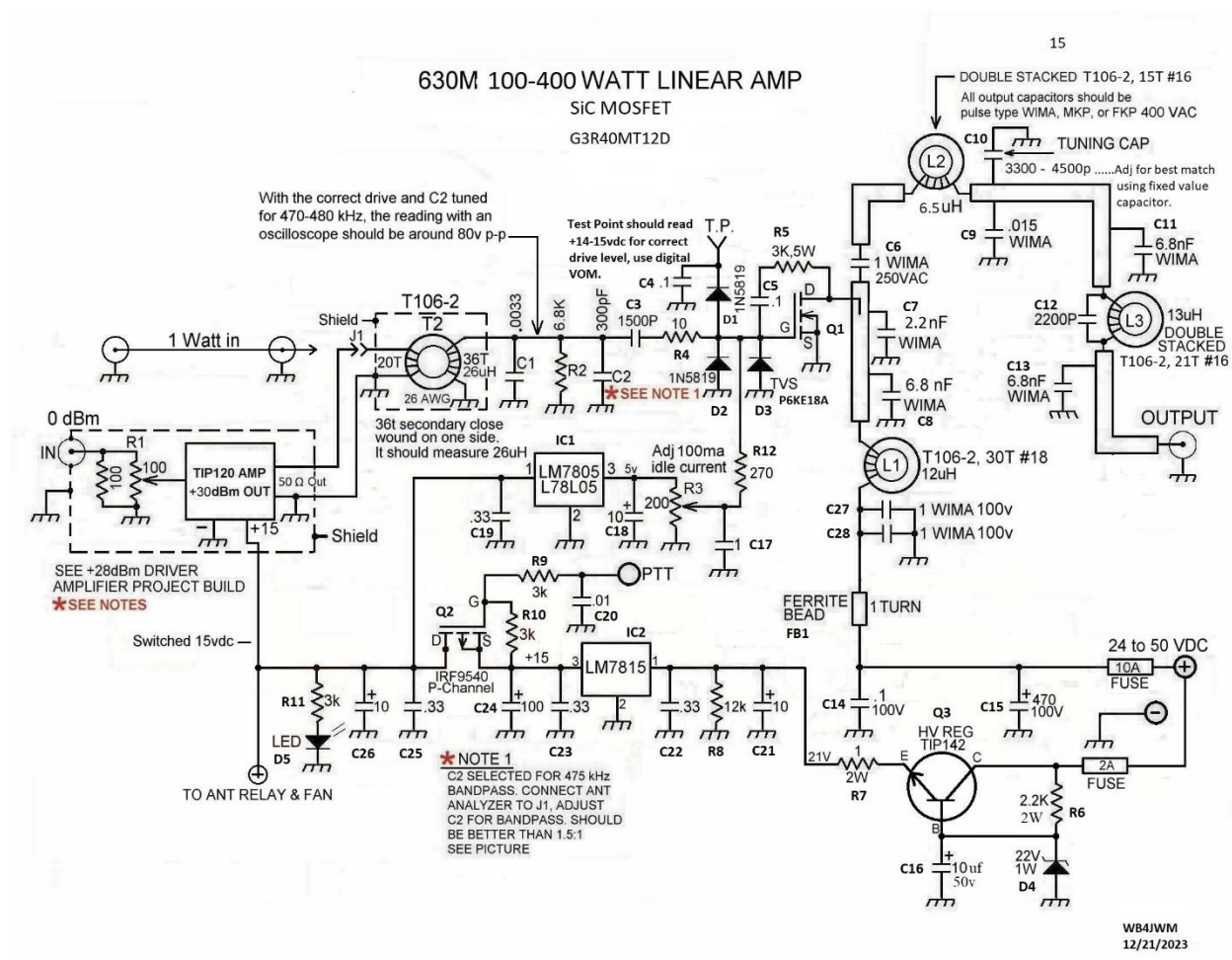
Power supply voltage/current, resulting in average power out.

24v, 4.5A, 100 watts

35v, 6.3A, 200 watts

43v, 7.8A, 300 watts

50v, 9.2A, 400 watts



Large print Schematic on page 7

Thanks to Mike N9BNN for helping create the parts BOM for this amplifier.

SIC MOSFET

G3R40MT12D

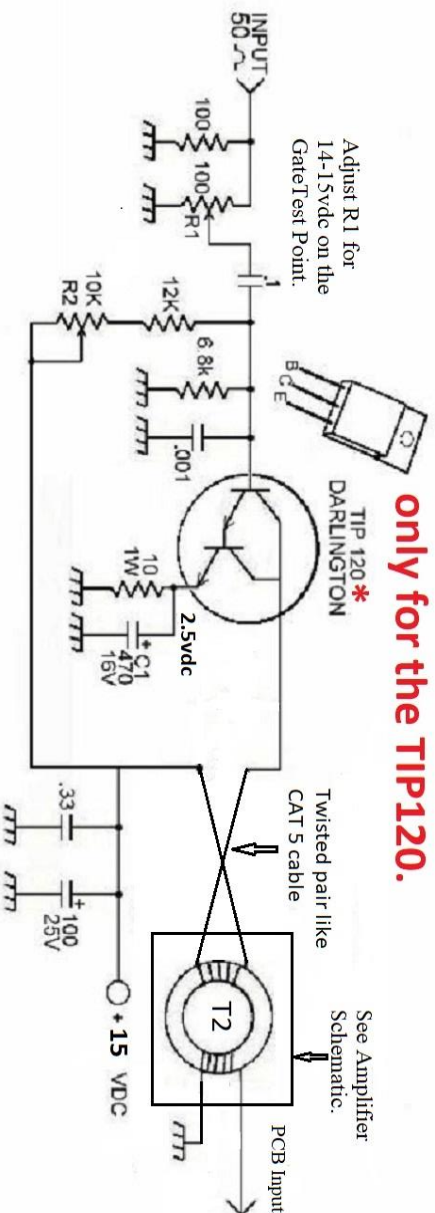
Test Point should read T.P.
+14-15vdc for correct
drive level, use digital



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