

MMBF0201NLT1

Preferred Device

Power MOSFET 300 mAmps, 20 Volts N-Channel SOT-23

These miniature surface mount MOSFETs low $R_{DS(on)}$ assure minimal power loss and conserve energy, making these devices ideal for use in small power management circuitry. Typical applications are dc-dc converters, power management in portable and battery-powered products such as computers, printers, PCMCIA cards, cellular and cordless telephones.

- Low $R_{DS(on)}$ Provides Higher Efficiency and Extends Battery Life
- Miniature SOT-23 Surface Mount Package Saves Board Space

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

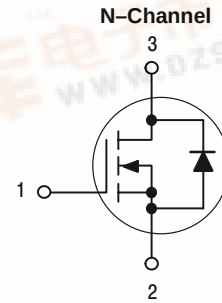
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-to-Source Voltage	V_{DSS}	20	Vdc
Gate-to-Source Voltage – Continuous	V_{GS}	± 20	Vdc
Drain Current			mA dc
– Continuous @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	I_D	300	
– Continuous @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	I_D	240	
– Pulsed Drain Current ($t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$)	I_{DM}	750	
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}^{(1)}$	P_D	225	mW
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance – Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	556	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 10 seconds	T_L	260	$^\circ\text{C}$



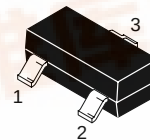
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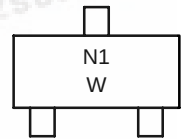
**300 mAmps
20 Volts
 $R_{DS(on)} = 1 \Omega$**



MARKING DIAGRAM

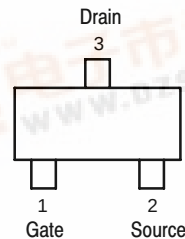


SOT-23
CASE 318
STYLE 21



W = Work Week

PIN ASSIGNMENT



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MMBF0201NLT1	SOT-23	3000 Tape & Reel

Preferred devices are recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage ($V_{GS} = 0\text{ Vdc}$, $I_D = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$)	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	20	–	–	Vdc
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current ($V_{DS} = 16\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ Vdc}$) ($V_{DS} = 16\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ Vdc}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{DSS}	– –	– –	1.0 10	μAdc
Gate-Body Leakage Current ($V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ Vdc}$, $V_{DS} = 0$)	I_{GSS}	–	–	± 100	nAdc

ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1.)

Gate Threshold Voltage ($V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}$)	$V_{GS(th)}$	1.0	1.7	2.4	Vdc
Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance ($V_{GS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$, $I_D = 300\text{ mAdc}$) ($V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ Vdc}$, $I_D = 100\text{ mAdc}$)	$r_{DS(on)}$	– –	0.75 1.0	1.0 1.4	Ohms
Forward Transconductance ($V_{DS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$, $I_D = 200\text{ mAdc}$)	g_{FS}	–	450	–	mMhos

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Input Capacitance	($V_{DS} = 5.0\text{ V}$)	C_{iss}	–	45	–	pF
Output Capacitance	($V_{DS} = 5.0\text{ V}$)	C_{oss}	–	25	–	
Transfer Capacitance	($V_{DG} = 5.0\text{ V}$)	C_{rss}	–	5.0	–	

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2.)

Turn-On Delay Time	$(V_{DD} = 15\text{ Vdc}$, $I_D = 300\text{ mAdc}$, $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$)	$t_{d(on)}$	–	2.5	–	ns
Rise Time		t_r	–	2.5	–	
Turn-Off Delay Time		$t_{d(off)}$	–	15	–	
Fall Time		t_f	–	0.8	–	
Gate Charge (See Figure 5)		Q_T	–	1400	–	pC

SOURCE-DRAIN DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

Continuous Current	I_S	–	–	0.3	A
Pulsed Current	I_{SM}	–	–	0.75	
Forward Voltage (Note 2.)	V_{SD}	–	0.85	–	V

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$.
2. Switching characteristics are independent of operating junction temperature.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

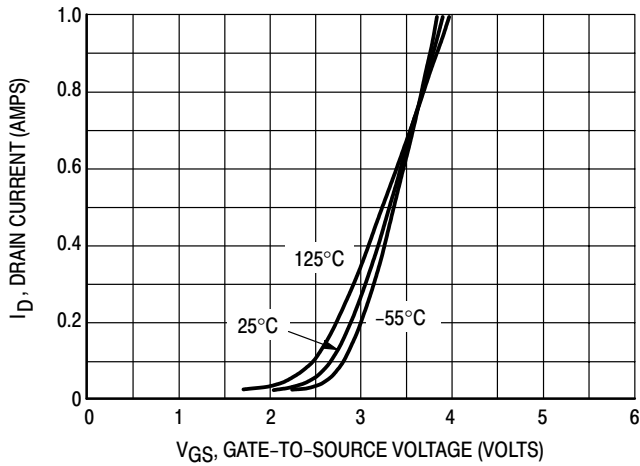


Figure 1. Transfer Characteristics

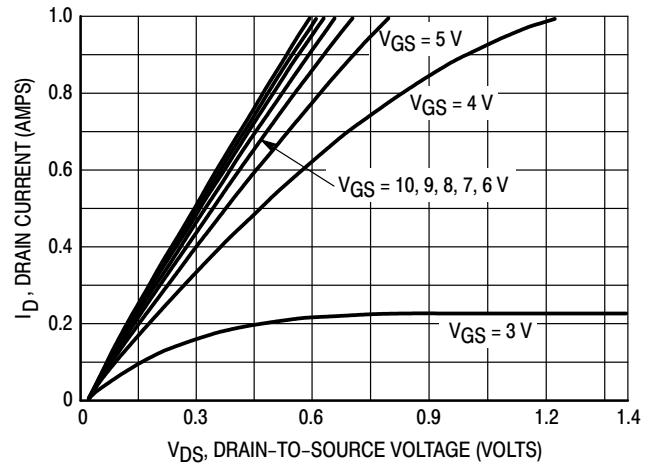


Figure 2. On-Region Characteristics

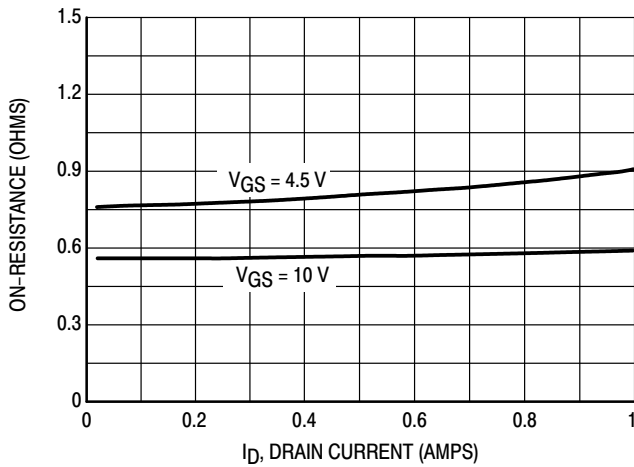


Figure 3. On-Resistance versus Drain Current

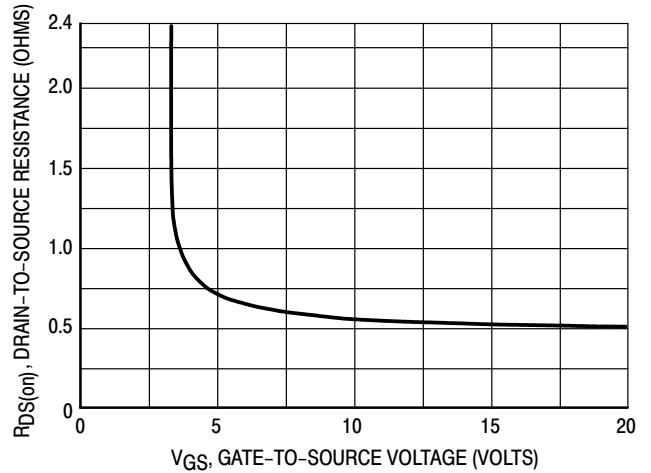


Figure 4. On-Resistance versus Gate-to-Source Voltage

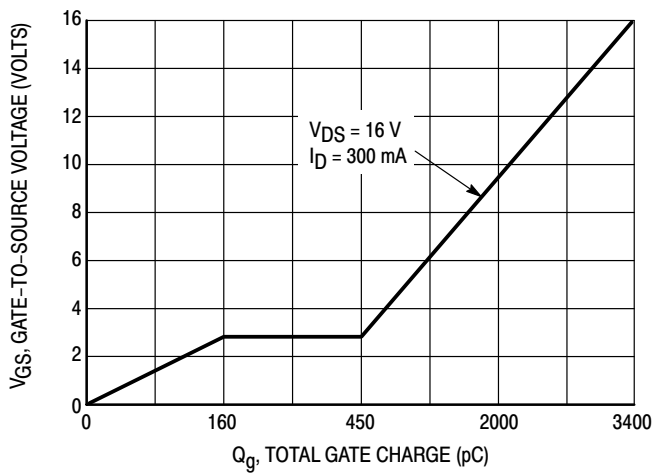


Figure 5. Gate Charge

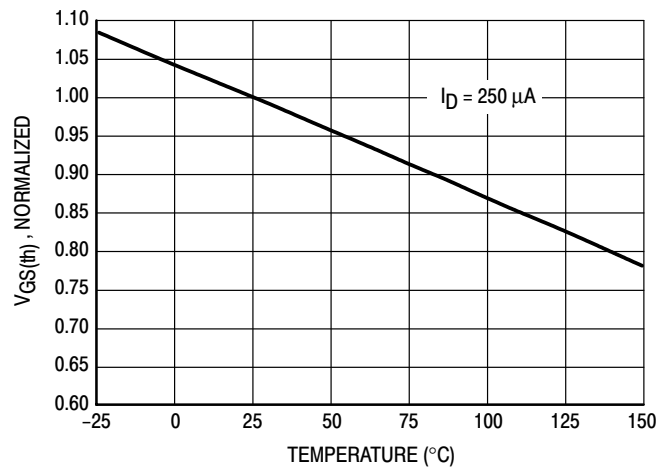


Figure 6. Threshold Voltage Variance Over Temperature

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

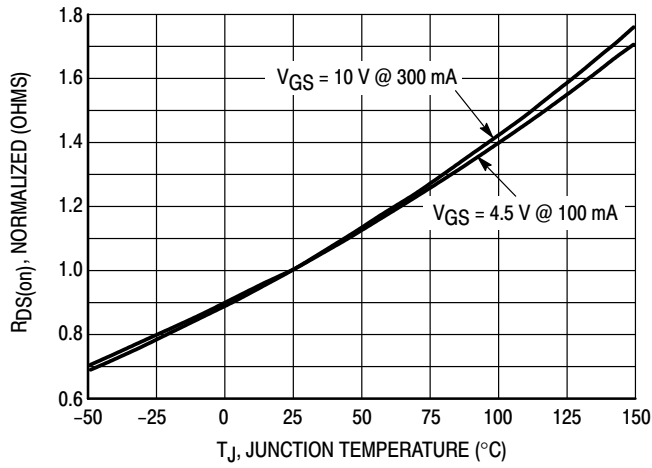


Figure 7. On-Resistance versus Junction Temperature

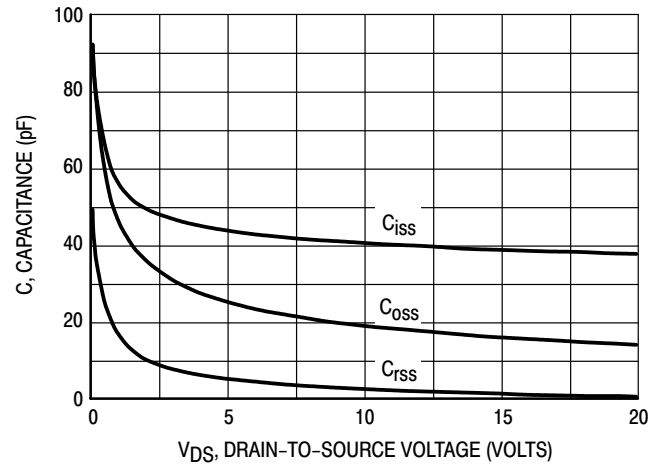


Figure 8. Capacitance

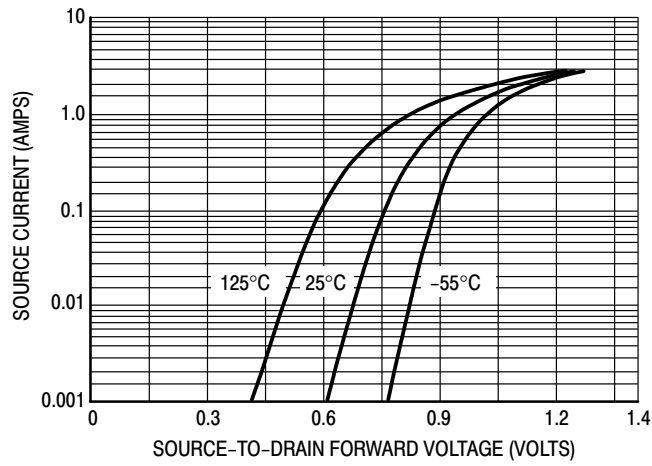


Figure 9. Source-to-Drain Forward Voltage versus Continuous Current (I_S)

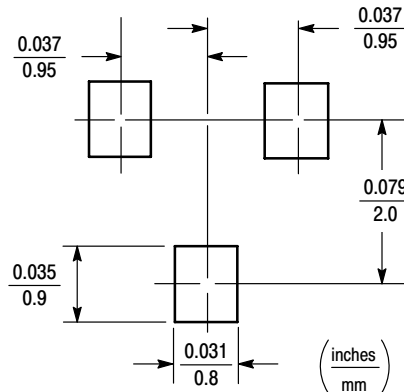
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INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOT-23 SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGE

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to insure proper solder connection

interface between the board and the package. With the correct pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.



SOT-23 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT-23 is a function of the drain pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to a pad size given for maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation for a surface mount device is determined by $T_{J(max)}$, the maximum rated junction temperature of the die, $R_{\theta JA}$, the thermal resistance from the device junction to ambient, and the operating temperature, T_A . Using the values provided on the data sheet for the SOT-23 package, P_D can be calculated as follows:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature T_A of 25°C,

one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 225 milliwatts.

$$P_D = \frac{150^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}}{556^\circ\text{C/W}} = 225 \text{ milliwatts}$$

The 556°C/W for the SOT-23 package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 225 milliwatts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the SOT-23 package. Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad™. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, an aluminum core board, the power dissipation can be doubled using the same footprint.

SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize the thermal stress to which the devices are subjected.

- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the reflow soldering method, the difference should be a maximum of 10°C.

- The soldering temperature and time should not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient should be 5°C or less.
- After soldering has been completed, the device should be allowed to cool naturally for at least three minutes. Gradual cooling should be used as the use of forced cooling will increase the temperature gradient and result in latent failure due to mechanical stress.
- Mechanical stress or shock should not be applied during cooling

* Soldering a device without preheating can cause excessive thermal shock and stress which can result in damage to the device.

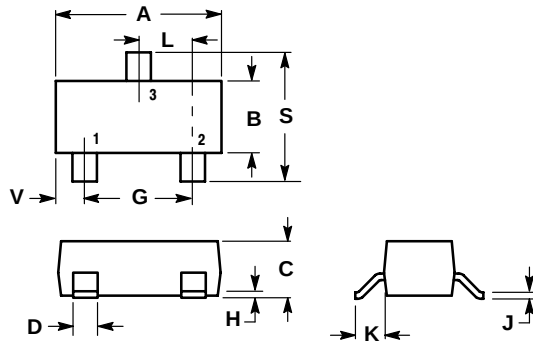
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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOT-23 (TO-236)

CASE 318-08

ISSUE AF



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.1102	0.1197	2.80	3.04
B	0.0472	0.0551	1.20	1.40
C	0.0350	0.0440	0.89	1.11
D	0.0150	0.0200	0.37	0.50
G	0.0701	0.0807	1.78	2.04
H	0.0005	0.0040	0.013	0.100
J	0.0034	0.0070	0.085	0.177
K	0.0140	0.0285	0.35	0.69
L	0.0350	0.0401	0.89	1.02
S	0.0830	0.1039	2.10	2.64
V	0.0177	0.0236	0.45	0.60

STYLE 21:

- PIN 1. GATE
2. SOURCE
3. DRAIN

Notes

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