

Low rDS(on) Small-Signal MOSFETs
TMOS Single N-Channel

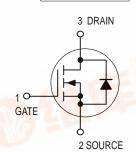
Field Effect Transistors

Part of the GreenLine™ Portfolio of devices with energy—conserving traits.

These miniature surface mount MOSFETs utilize Motorola's High Cell Density, HDTMOS process. Low rDS(on) assures minimal power loss and conserves energy, making this device ideal for use in space sensitive power management circuitry. Typical applications are dc–dc converters and 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





MGSF1N02LT1

Motorola Preferred Device

N-CHANNEL ENHANCEMENT-MODE TMOS MOSFET



MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°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 — Continuous @ T _A = 25°C — Pulsed Drain Current (t _p ≤ 10 μs)	I _D	750 2000	mA
Total Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C	PD	400	mW
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{stg}	- 55 to 150	°C
Thermal Resistance — Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	300	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 10 seconds	TL	260	°C

Device Marking: NZ

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity	
MGSF1N02LT1	F1N02LT1 7" 8mm		3000	
MGSF1N02LT3	13"	8mm embossed tape	10,000	

GreenLine is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

HDTMOS is a trademark of Motorola, Inc. TMOS is a registered trademark of Motorola, Inc.

Thermal Clad is a trademark of the Bergquist Company.



V(BR)DSS	20	_	_	Vdc
IDSS	20	_	_	Vdc
	_			ı
1	_	_	1.0 10	μAdc
IGSS	_	_	±100	nAdc
•				•
VGS(th)	1.0	1.7	2.4	Vdc
rDS(on)	_ _	0.075 0.115	0.090 0.130	Ohms
C _{iss}	_	125	_	pF
C _{oss}	_	120	_	
C _{rss}	_	45	_	
				•
t _d (on)	_	2.5	_	ns
t _r	_	1.0	_	
t _d (off)	_	16	_	
t _f	_	8.0	_	
QT	_	6000	_	рС
			•	
IS	_	-	0.6	Α
ISM	_	_	0.75	
V _{SD}	_	0.8	_	V
	Ciss Coss Crss td(on) tr td(off) tf QT Is IsM Is	VGS(th) 1.0 rDS(on) — Ciss — Coss — Crss — td(on) — tf — tf — QT — Is — Ism —	VGS(th) 1.0 1.7 rDS(on) — 0.075 — 0.115 Ciss — 125 Coss — 120 Crss — 45 td(on) — 2.5 tr — 1.0 td(off) — 16 tf — 8.0 QT — 6000 Is — — Ism — —	IGSS — ±100 VGS(th) 1.0 1.7 2.4 IDS(on) — 0.075

⁽¹⁾ Pulse Test: Pulse Width \leq 300 μ s, Duty Cycle \leq 2%.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

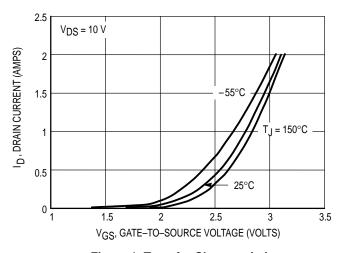


Figure 1. Transfer Characteristics

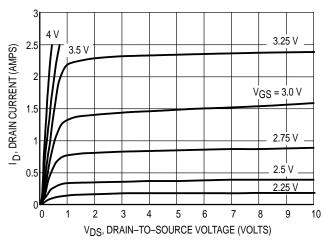


Figure 2. On-Region Characteristics

⁽²⁾ Switching characteristics are independent of operating junction temperature.

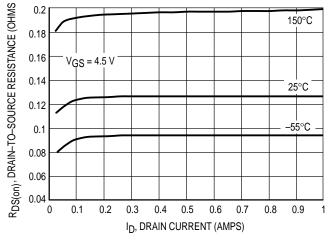


Figure 3. On-Resistance versus Drain Current

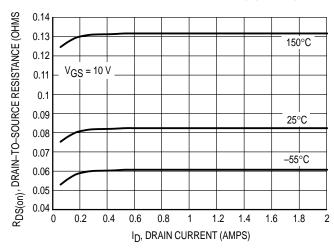


Figure 4. On-Resistance versus Drain Current

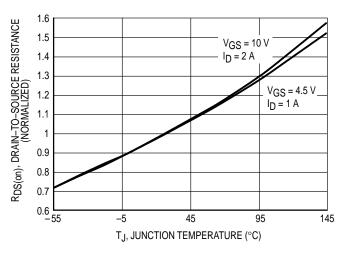


Figure 5. On–Resistance Variation with Temperature

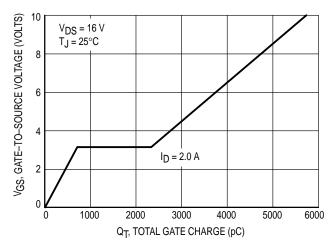


Figure 6. Gate Charge

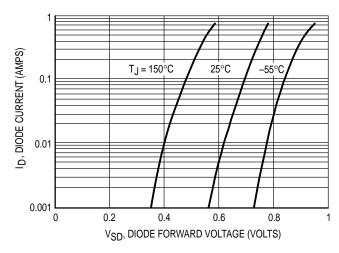


Figure 7. Body Diode Forward Voltage

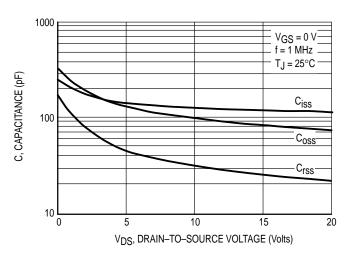
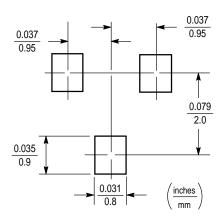


Figure 8. Capacitance

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

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 $25^{\circ}C$, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 416 milliwatts.

$$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{300^{\circ}C/W} = 416 \text{ milliwatts}$$

The 300°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 416 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.

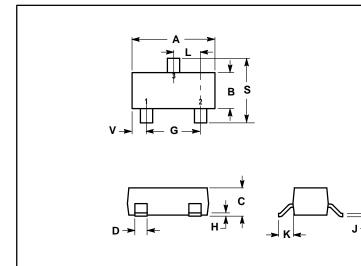
SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

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 shall be a maximum of 10°C.
- The soldering temperature and time shall not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient shall 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.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

CASE 318-08 ISSUE AE SOT-23 (TO-236AB)



NOTES:

- 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.

	INCHES		MILLIN	IETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.1102	0.1197	2.80	3.04	
В	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	
Η	0.0005	0.0040	0.013	0.100	
7	0.0034	0.0070	0.085	0.177	
K	0.0180	0.0236	0.45	0.60	
L	0.0350	0.0401	0.89	1.02	
s	0.0830	0.0984	2.10	2.50	
٧	0.0177	0.0236	0.45	0.60	

STYLE 21:
PIN 1. GATE
2. SOURCE
3. DRAIN

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This device has a class 1 ESD rating.

How to reach us

USA/EUROPE/Locations Not Listed: Motorola Literature Distribution; P.O. Box 5405, Denver, Colorado 80217. 303–675–2140 or 1–800–441–2447

JAPAN: Nippon Motorola Ltd.; Tatsumi–SPD–JLDC, 6F Seibu–Butsuryu–Center, 3–14–2 Tatsumi Koto–Ku, Tokyo 135, Japan. 81–3–3521–8315

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Mfax™: RMFAX0@email.sps.mot.com – TOUCHTONE 602–244–6609 – US & Canada ONLY 1–800–774–1848 INTERNET: http://motorola.com/sps

ASIA/PACIFIC: Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park, 51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852–26629298

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