



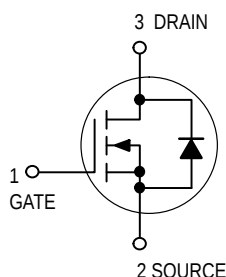
Low $r_{DS(on)}$ Small-Signal MOSFETs

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 $r_{DS(on)}$ assures minimal power loss and conserves energy, making this device 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 SC-70/SOT-323 Surface Mount Package Saves Board Space



MMBF2201NT1

Motorola Preferred Device

N-CHANNEL
ENHANCEMENT-MODE
TMOS MOSFET
 $r_{DS(on)} = 1.0 \text{ OHM}$



CASE 419-02, Style 7
SC-70/SOT-323

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 — Continuous @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ — Continuous @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ — Pulsed Drain Current ($t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$)	I_D I_D I_{DM}	300 240 750	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (1) Derate above 25°C	P_D	150 1.2	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance — Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	833	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, for 10 seconds	T_L	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

DEVICE MARKING

N1

(1) Mounted on G10/FR4 glass epoxy board using minimum recommended footprint.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity
MMBF2201NT1	7"	8 mm embossed tape	3000
MMBF2201NT3	13"	8 mm embossed tape	10,000

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

Thermal Clad is a registered trademark of the Berquist Company.

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

MMBF2201NT1

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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(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(2)

Turn-On Delay Time	(V _{DD} = 15 Vdc, I _D = 300 mAdc, R _L = 50 Ω)	$t_{d(on)}$	—	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(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.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

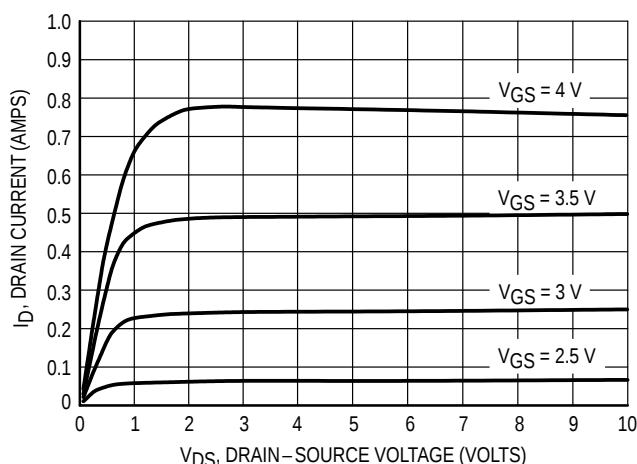


Figure 1. Typical Drain Characteristics

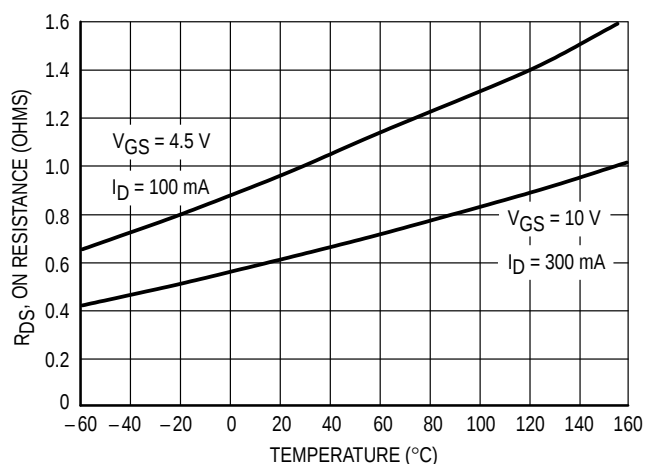


Figure 2. On Resistance versus Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

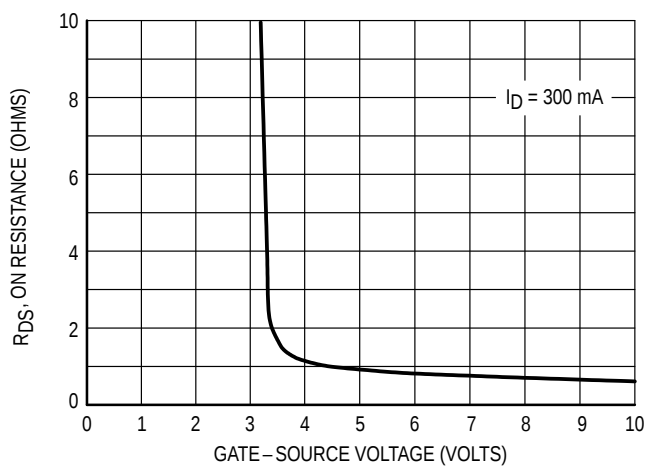


Figure 3. On Resistance versus Gate-Source Voltage

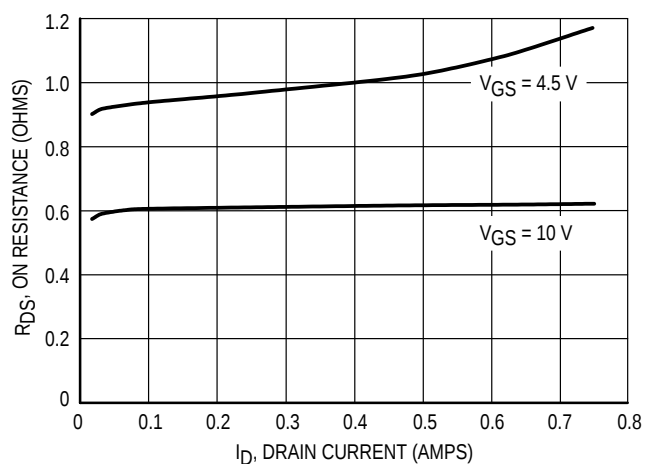


Figure 4. On Resistance versus Drain Current

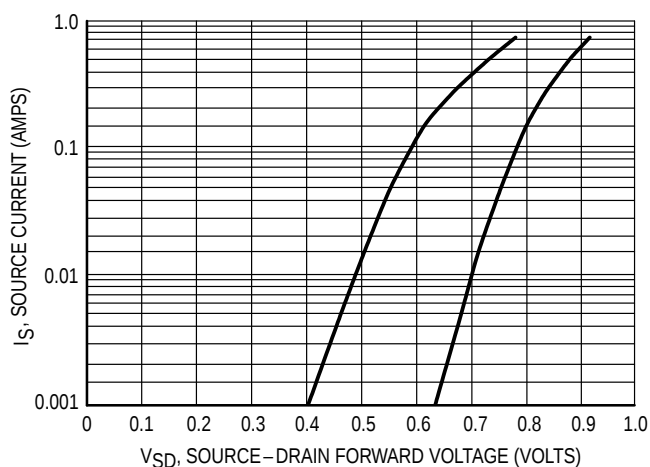


Figure 5. Source-Drain Forward Voltage

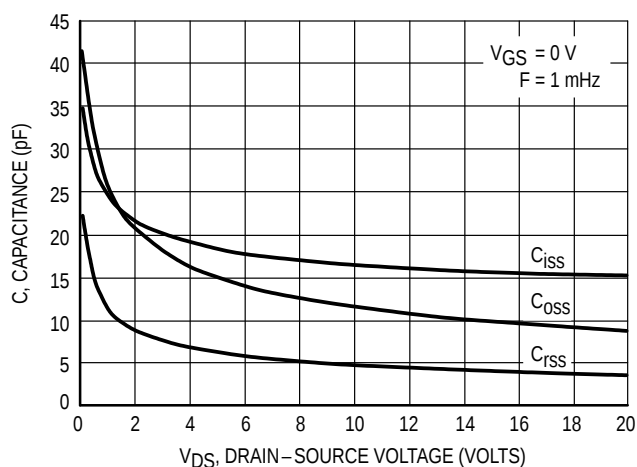


Figure 6. Capacitance Variation

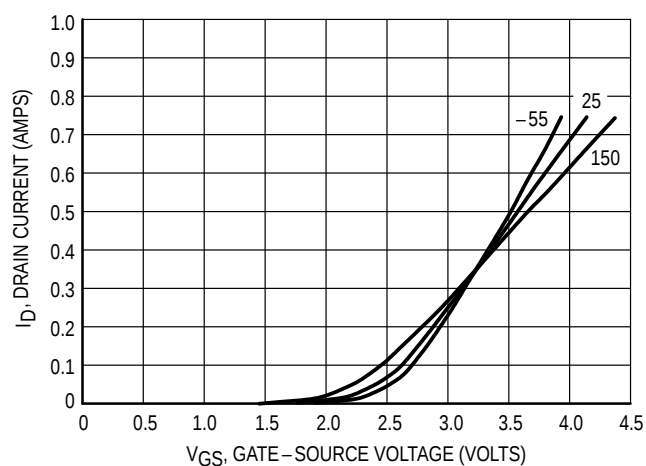
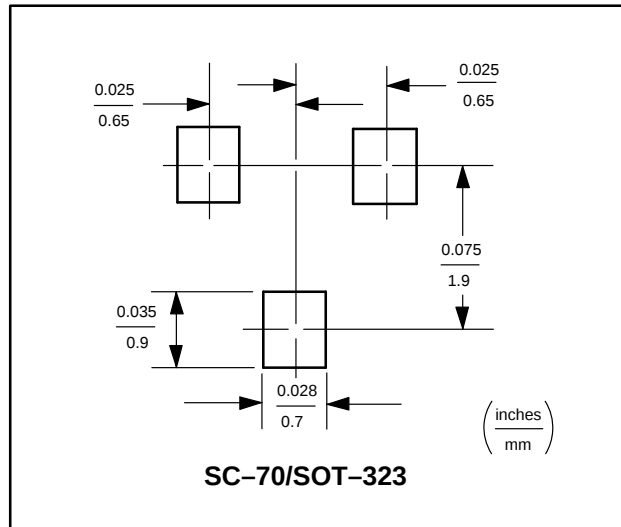


Figure 7. Transfer Characteristics

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.



The power dissipation of the SC-70/SOT-323 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 SC-70 package, P_D can be calculated as follows:

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

$$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}{833^{\circ}\text{C/W}} = 150 \text{ milliwatts}$$

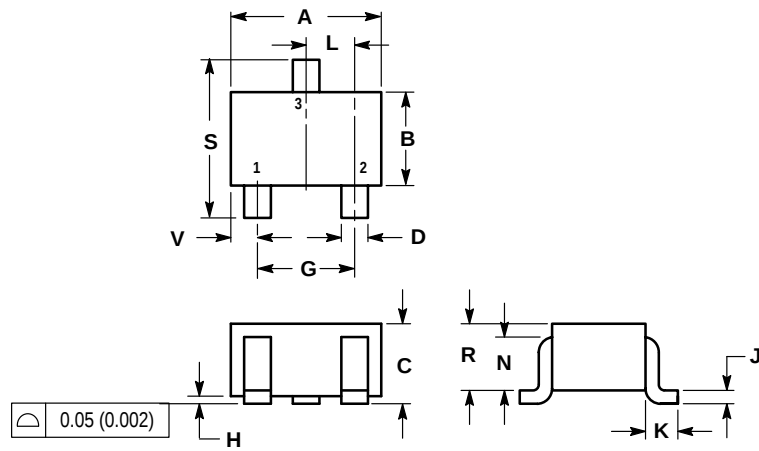
SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

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



- NOTES:
- 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
 - 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
B	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
C	0.035	0.049	0.90	1.25
D	0.012	0.016	0.30	0.40
G	0.047	0.055	1.20	1.40
H	0.000	0.004	0.00	0.10
J	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
K	0.017 REF		0.425 REF	
L	0.026 BSC		0.650 BSC	
N	0.028 REF		0.700 REF	
R	0.031	0.039	0.80	1.00
S	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20
V	0.012	0.016	0.30	0.40

- STYLE 7:
- PIN 1. DRAIN
 - 2. GATE
 - 3. COLLECTOR

CASE 419-02
SC-70/SOT-323
ISSUE E

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