

2N7002LT1

Preferred Device

Small Signal MOSFET 115 mAmps, 60 Volts N-Channel SOT-23



ON Semiconductor™

<http://onsemi.com>

115 mAmps
60 Volts
RDS(on) = 7.5 Ω

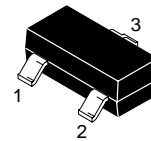
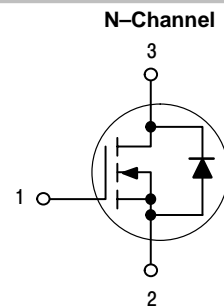
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V _{DSS}	60	Vdc
Drain-Gate Voltage (R _{GS} = 1.0 MΩ)	V _{DGR}	60	Vdc
Drain Current – Continuous T _C = 25°C (Note 1.) T _C = 100°C (Note 1.) – Pulsed (Note 2.)	I _D I _D I _{DM}	±115 ±75 ±800	mA dc
Gate-Source Voltage – Continuous – Non-repetitive (t _p ≤ 50 μs)	V _{GS} V _{GSM}	±20 ±40	Vdc Vpk

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

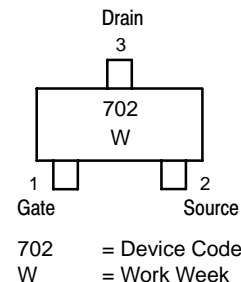
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation FR-5 Board (Note 3.) T _A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P _D	225 1.8	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R _{θJA}	556	°C/W
Total Device Dissipation Alumina Substrate, (Note 4.) T _A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P _D	300 2.4	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R _{θJA}	417	°C/W
Junction and Storage Temperature	T _J , T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C

- The Power Dissipation of the package may result in a lower continuous drain current.
- Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.
- FR-5 = 1.0 x 0.75 x 0.062 in.
- Alumina = 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.025 in 99.5% alumina.



SOT-23
CASE 318
STYLE 21

MARKING DIAGRAM & PIN ASSIGNMENT



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
2N7002LT1	SOT-23	3000 Tape & Reel
2N7002LT3	SOT-23	10,000 Tape & Reel

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

2N7002LT1

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Drain–Source Breakdown Voltage ($V_{GS} = 0, I_D = 10 \mu\text{Adc}$)	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	60	–	–	Vdc
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current ($V_{GS} = 0, V_{DS} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$)	I_{DSS}	–	–	1.0 500	μAdc
Gate–Body Leakage Current, Forward ($V_{GS} = 20 \text{ Vdc}$)	I_{GSSF}	–	–	100	nAdc
Gate–Body Leakage Current, Reverse ($V_{GS} = -20 \text{ Vdc}$)	I_{GSSR}	–	–	–100	nAdc

ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2.)

Gate Threshold Voltage ($V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 \mu\text{Adc}$)	$V_{GS(th)}$	1.0	–	2.5	Vdc
On–State Drain Current ($V_{DS} \geq 2.0 V_{DS(on)}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$)	$I_{D(on)}$	500	–	–	mA
Static Drain–Source On–State Voltage ($V_{GS} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_D = 500 \text{ mAdc}$) ($V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_D = 50 \text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{DS(on)}$	– –	– –	3.75 0.375	Vdc
Static Drain–Source On–State Resistance ($V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 500 \text{ mAdc}$) $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ($V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 500 \text{ mAdc}$) $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ($V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_D = 50 \text{ mAdc}$) $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ($V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_D = 50 \text{ mAdc}$) $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$r_{DS(on)}$	– – – –	– – – –	7.5 13.5 7.5 13.5	Ohms
Forward Transconductance ($V_{DS} \geq 2.0 V_{DS(on)}, I_D = 200 \text{ mAdc}$)	g_{FS}	80	–	–	mmhos

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Input Capacitance ($V_{DS} = 25 \text{ Vdc}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{iss}	–	–	50	pF
Output Capacitance ($V_{DS} = 25 \text{ Vdc}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{oss}	–	–	25	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance ($V_{DS} = 25 \text{ Vdc}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C_{rss}	–	–	5.0	pF

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2.)

Turn–On Delay Time	$(V_{DD} = 25 \text{ Vdc}, I_D \cong 500 \text{ mAdc},$ $R_G = 25 \Omega, R_L = 50 \Omega, V_{gen} = 10 \text{ V})$	$t_{d(on)}$	–	–	20	ns
Turn–Off Delay Time		$t_{d(off)}$	–	–	40	ns

BODY–DRAIN DIODE RATINGS

Diode Forward On–Voltage ($I_S = 11.5 \text{ mAdc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$)	V_{SD}	–	–	–1.5	Vdc
Source Current Continuous (Body Diode)	I_S	–	–	–115	mAdc
Source Current Pulsed	I_{SM}	–	–	–800	mAdc

2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2.0\%$.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

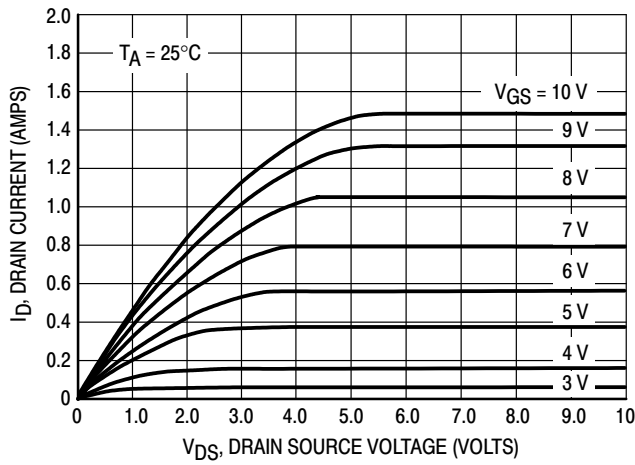


Figure 1. Ohmic Region

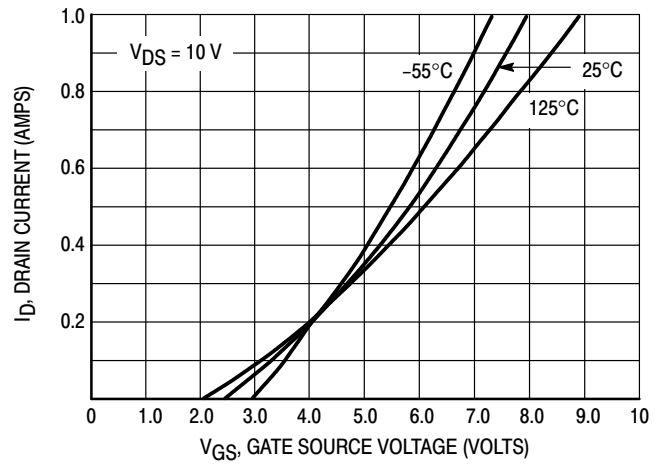


Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics

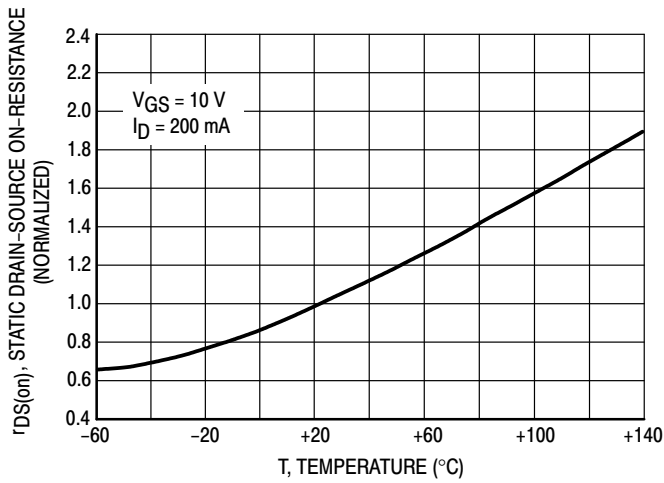


Figure 3. Temperature versus Static Drain-Source On-Resistance

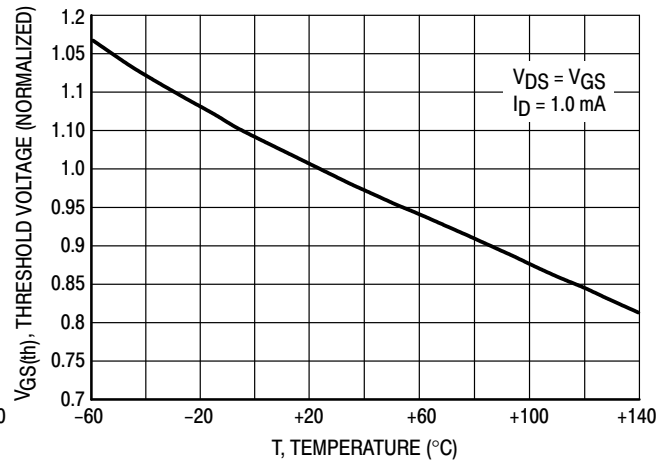


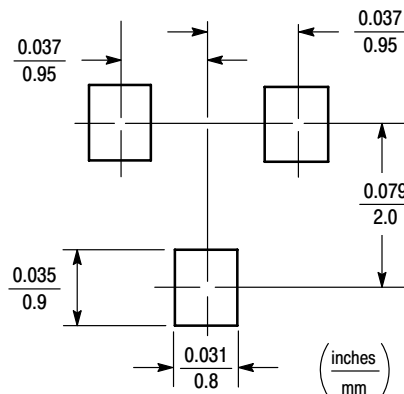
Figure 4. Temperature versus Gate Threshold Voltage

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 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 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.

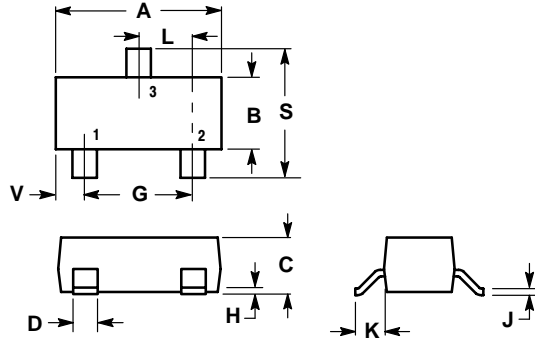
2N7002LT1

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

Notes

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