

# BAS40-06LT1

Preferred Device

## Common Anode Schottky Barrier Diodes

These Schottky barrier diodes are designed for high speed switching applications, circuit protection, and voltage clamping. Extremely low forward voltage reduces conduction loss. Miniature surface mount package is excellent for hand held and portable applications where space is limited.

- Extremely Fast Switching Speed
- Low Forward Voltage — 0.50 Volts (Typ) @  $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
- Device Marking: L2

### MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
$V_R$	Reverse Voltage	40	Volts

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

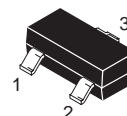
Symbol	Characteristic	Max	Unit
$P_F$	Forward Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	225 1.8	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$T_J, T_{stg}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$



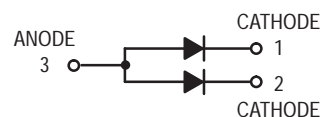
ON Semiconductor

<http://onsemi.com>

## 40 VOLTS SCHOTTKY BARRIER DIODE



PLASTIC  
SOT-23 (TO-236AB)  
CASE 318



### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
BAS40-06LT1	SOT-23	3000 / Tape & Reel

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

# BAS40-06LT1

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage ( $I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$ )	$V_{(BR)R}$	40	—	Volts
Total Capacitance ( $V_R = 1.0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_T$	—	5.0	pF
Reverse Leakage ( $V_R = 25 \text{ V}$ )	$I_R$	—	1.0	$\mu\text{A}_{dc}$
Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 0.1 \text{ mA}_{dc}$ )	$V_F$	—	380	$\text{mV}_{dc}$
Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 30 \text{ mA}_{dc}$ )	$V_F$	—	500	$\text{mV}_{dc}$
Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}_{dc}$ )	$V_F$	—	1.0	$\text{V}_{dc}$

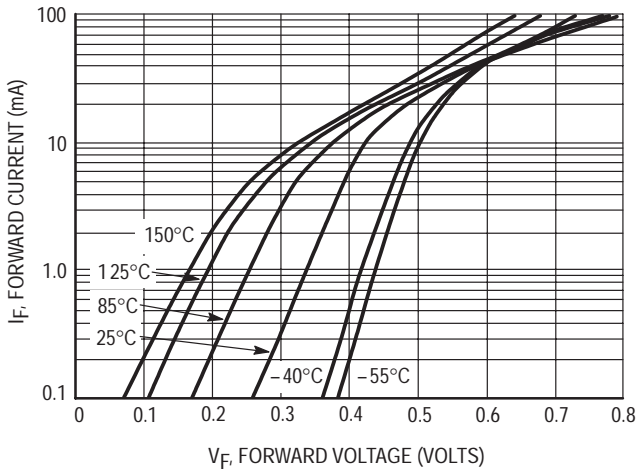


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

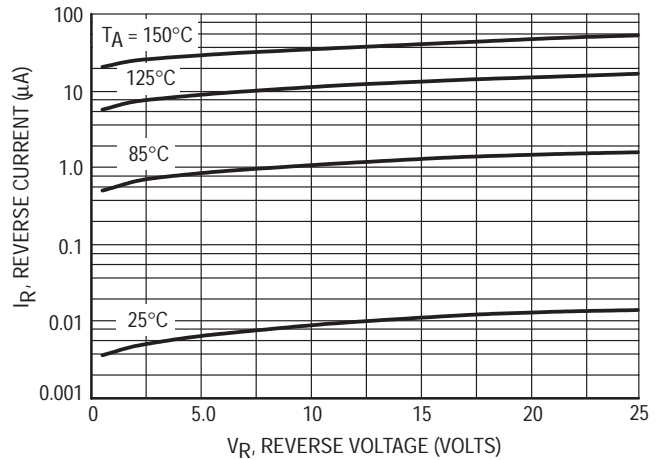


Figure 2. Reverse Current versus Reverse Voltage

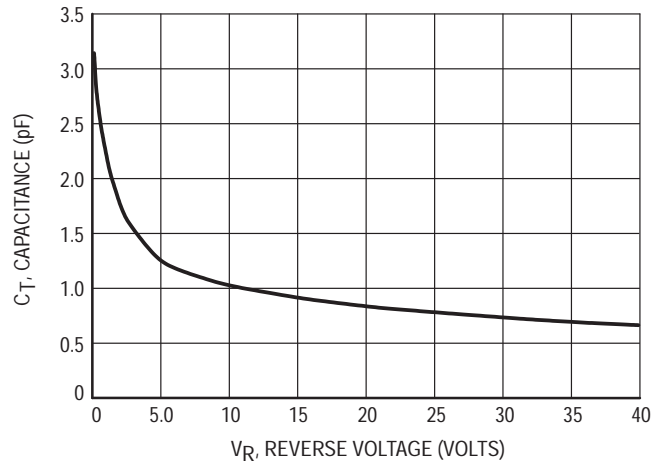


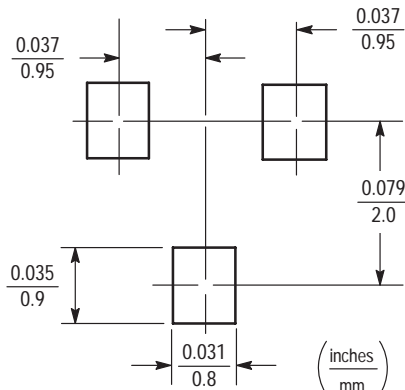
Figure 3. Typical Capacitance

## 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°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.

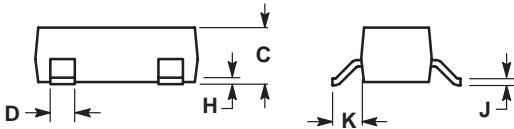
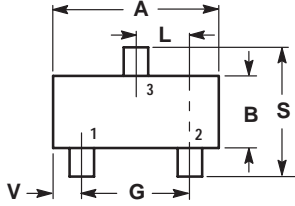
- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.\*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the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

# BAS40-06LT1

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

**SOT-23 (TO-236AB)**  
**PLASTIC PACKAGE**  
 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 12:**

1. CATHODE
2. CATHODE
3. ANODE

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