

# Dual Serise Switching Diodes

### Features

- Pb-Free Package May be Available. The G-Suffix Denotes a Pb-Free Lead Finish

The LBAV99WT1 is a smaller package, equivalent to the LBAV99LT1.

### Suggested Applications

- ESD Protection
- Polarity Reversal Protection
- Data Line Protection
- Inductive Load Protection
- Steering Logic

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
LBAV99WT1G	SOT-323(SC-70)	3000/Tape & Reel
LBAV99RWT1G	SOT-323(SC-70)	3000/Tape & Reel
LBAV99WT1	SOT-323(SC-70)	3000/Tape & Reel
LBAV99RWT1	SOT-323(SC-70)	3000/Tape & Reel

### DEVICE MARKING

LBAV99WT1 = A7; LBAV99RWT1 = F7

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (Each Diode)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	70	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_F$	215	mAdc
Peak Forward Surge Current	$I_{FM(surge)}$	500	mAdc
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$	70	V
Average Rectified Forward Current (Note 1.) (averaged over any 20 ms period)	$I_{F(AV)}$	715	mA
Repetitive Peak Forward Current	$I_{FRM}$	450	mA
Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Current	$I_{FSM}$		A
t = 1.0 $\mu$ s		2.0	
t = 1.0 ms		1.0	
t = 1.0 S		0.5	

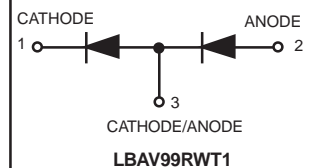
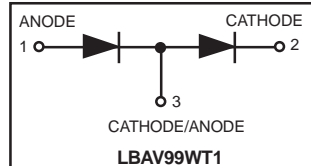
1. FR-5 = 1.0 × 0.75 × 0.062 in.

## LBAV99WT1 LBAV99RWT1



LBAV99WT1  
SOT-323 (SC-70)

LBAV99RWT1  
SOT-323 (SC-70)



**LBAV99WT1 LBAV99RWT1**

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation FR-5 Board, (Note 1.) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	200	mW
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	625	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Total Device Dissipation Alumina Substrate, (Note 2.) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	300	mW
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	417	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction and Storage Temperature	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

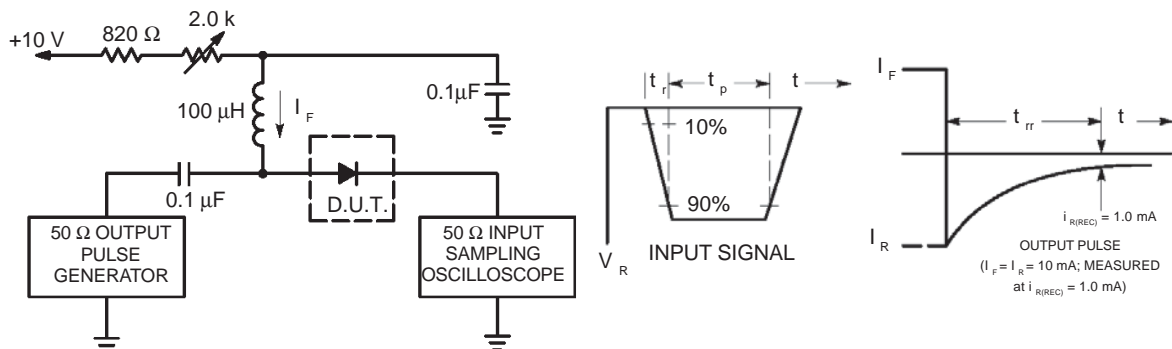
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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**OFF CHARACTERISTICS**

Reverse Breakdown Voltage ( $I_{BR} = 100 \mu\text{A}$ )	$V_{(BR)}$	70	—	Vdc
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current ( $V_R = 70 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_R = 25 \text{ Vdc}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $V_R = 70 \text{ Vdc}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_R$	—	2.5 30 50	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Diode Capacitance ( $V_R = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_D$	—	1.5	pF
Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_F = 150 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_F$	—	715 855 1000 1250	mVdc
Reverse Recovery Time ( $I_F = I_R = 10 \text{ mA}, i_{R(REC)} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ ) (Figure 1)	$t_{rr}$	—	6.0	ns
Forward Recovery Voltage ( $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, t_r = 20 \text{ ns}$ )	$V_{FR}$	—	1.75	V

1. FR-5 =  $1.0 \times 0.75 \times 0.062 \text{ in.}$

2. Alumina =  $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.024 \text{ in.}$  99.5% alumina.



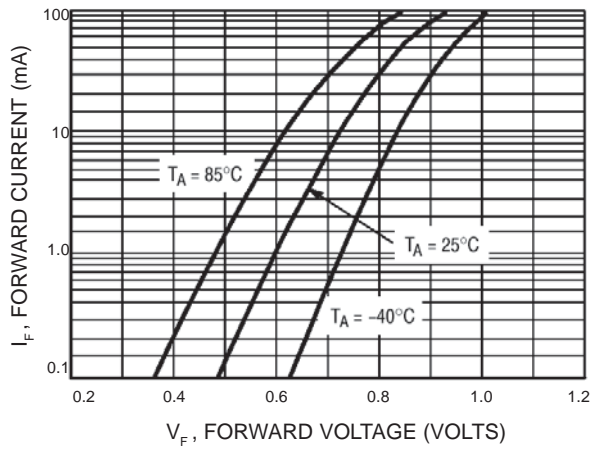
Notes: 1. A 2.0 kΩ variable resistor adjusted for a Forward Current ( $I_F$ ) of 10mA.

2. Input pulse is adjusted so  $I_{R(\text{peak})}$  is equal to 10mA.

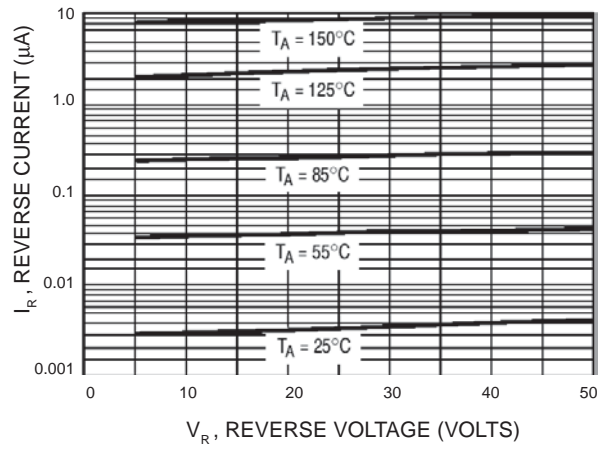
3.  $t_p \gg t_{rr}$

**Figure 1. Recovery Time Equivalent Test Circuit**

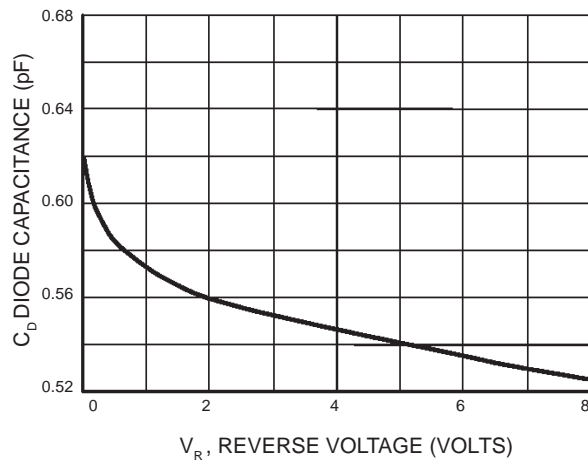
**LBAV99WT1 LBAV99RWT1**



**Figure 2. Forward Voltage**



**Figure 3. Leakage Current**



**Figure 4. Capacitance**