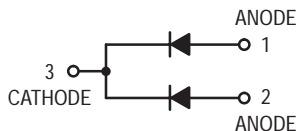
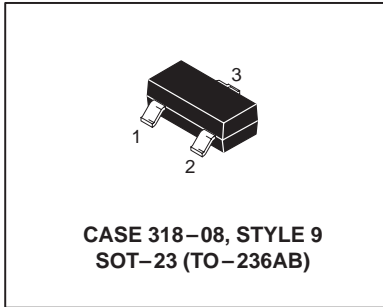


Monolithic Dual Switching Diode

This switching diode has the following features:

- Low Leakage Current Applications
- Medium Speed Switching Times
- Available in 8 mm Tape and Reel
 - Use BAV170LT1 to order the 7 inch/3,000 unit reel
 - Use BAV170LT3 to order the 13 inch/10,000 unit reel



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	70	Vdc
Forward Current	I_F	200	mAdc
Peak Forward Surge Current	$I_{FM}(\text{surge})$	500	mAdc

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation FR-5 Board ⁽¹⁾ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	225 1.8	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	556	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Total Device Dissipation Alumina Substrate ⁽²⁾ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	300 2.4	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	417	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

DEVICE MARKING

BAV170LT1 = JX

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

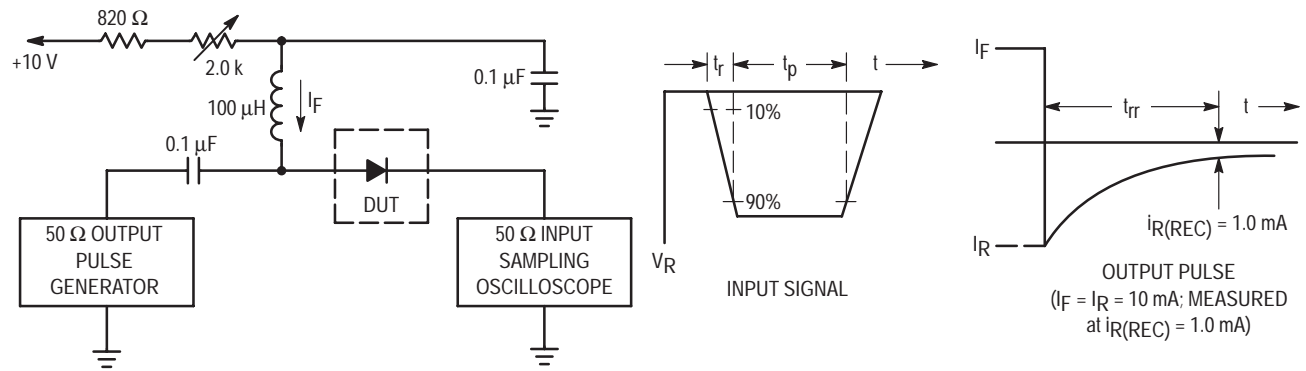
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Reverse Breakdown Voltage ($I_{BR} = 100 \mu\text{Adc}$)	$V_{(BR)}$	70	—	Vdc	
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current ($V_R = 70 \text{Vdc}$) ($V_R = 70 \text{Vdc}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$)	I_R	—	5.0 80	nAdc	
Diode Capacitance ($V_R = 0 \text{V}, f = 1.0 \text{MHz}$)	C_D	—	2.0	pF	
Forward Voltage ($I_F = 1.0 \text{mAdc}$) ($I_F = 10 \text{mAdc}$) ($I_F = 50 \text{mAdc}$) ($I_F = 150 \text{mAdc}$)	V_F	—	900 1000 1100 1250	mVdc	
Reverse Recovery Time ($I_F = I_R = 10 \text{mAdc}$) (Figure 1)	$R_L = 100 \Omega$	t_{rr}	—	3.0	μs

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.

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



- Notes: 1. A 2.0 kΩ variable resistor adjusted for a Forward Current (I_F) of 10 mA.
 2. Input pulse is adjusted so $I_{R(\text{peak})}$ is equal to 10 mA.
 3. $t_p \gg t_{rr}$

Figure 1. Recovery Time Equivalent Test Circuit