

General Purpose Transistor

PNP Silicon

- We declare that the material of product compliance with RoHS requirements.

Ordering Information

Device	Marking	Shipping
LMBTA70LT1G	M2C	3000/Tape&Reel
LMBTA70LT3G	M2C	10000/Tape&Reel

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	-40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	-4.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	-100	mAdc

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

DEVICE MARKING

LMBTA70LT1G = M2C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = -1.0\text{ mA}$, $I_B = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	-40	—	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = -100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, $I_C = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	-4.0	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = -30\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	—	-100	nAdc

ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain($I_C = -5.0\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = -10\text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	40	400	—
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage($I_C = -10\text{ mA}$, $I_B = -1.0\text{ mA}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	-0.25	Vdc

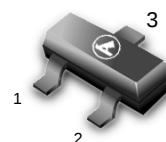
SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product($I_C = -5.0\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = -10\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 100\text{ MHz}$)	f_T	125	—	MHz
Output Capacitance($V_{CB} = -10\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)	C_{obo}	—	4.0	pF

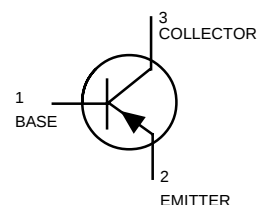
1. FR-5 = $1.0 \times 0.75 \times 0.062\text{ in.}$

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

LMBTA70LT1G



CASE 318-08, STYLE 6
SOT-23 (TO-236AB)



LMBTA70LT1G

TYPICAL NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CE} = -5.0$ Vdc, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

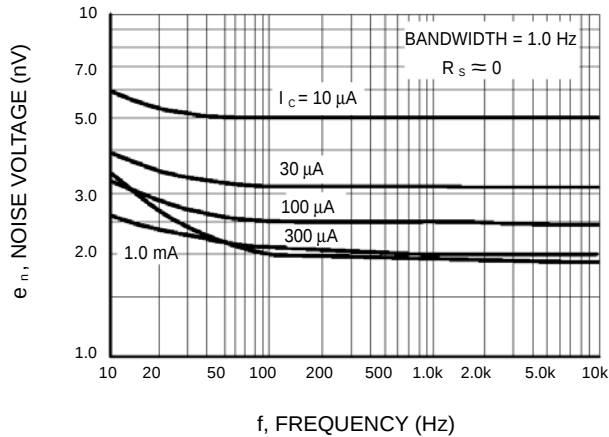


Figure 1. Noise Voltage

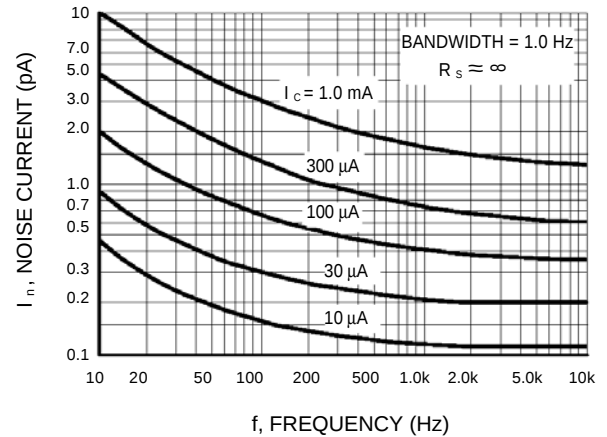


Figure 2. Noise Current

NOISE FIGURE CONTOURS

($V_{CE} = -5.0$ Vdc, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

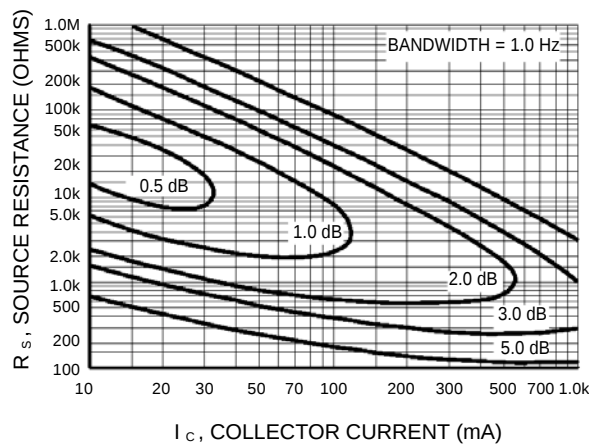


Figure 3. Narrow Band, 100 Hz

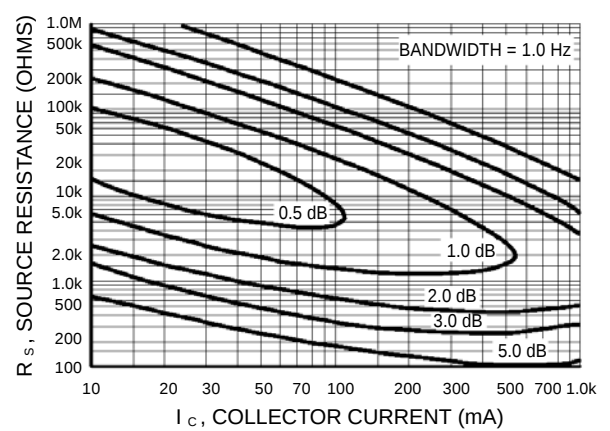


Figure 4. Narrow Band, 1.0 kHz

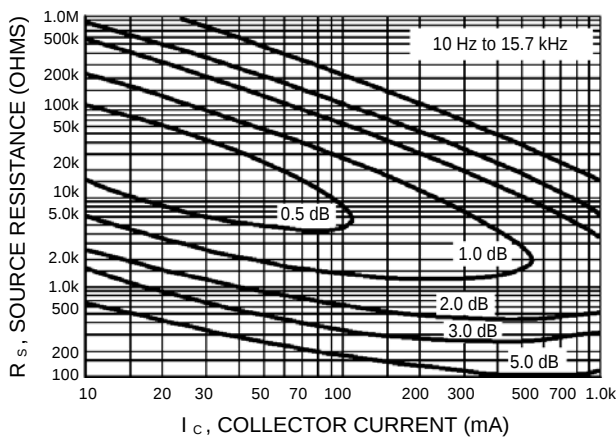


Figure 5. Wideband

Noise Figure is Defined as:

$$NF = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{e_n^2 + 4KTR_s + I_n^2 R_s^2}{4KTR_s} \right)^{1/2}$$

e_n = Noise Voltage of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 3)

I_n = Noise Current of the Transistor referred to the input. (Figure 4)

K = Boltzman's Constant (1.38×10^{-23} J/°K)

T = Temperature of the Source Resistance (°K)

R_s = Source Resistance (Ohms)

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TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

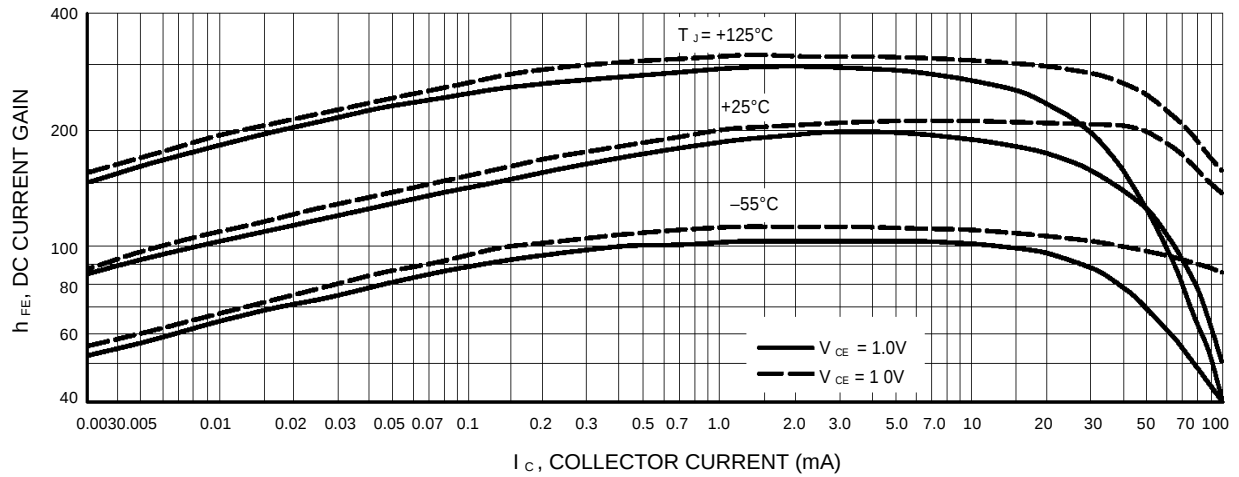


Figure 6. DC Current Gain

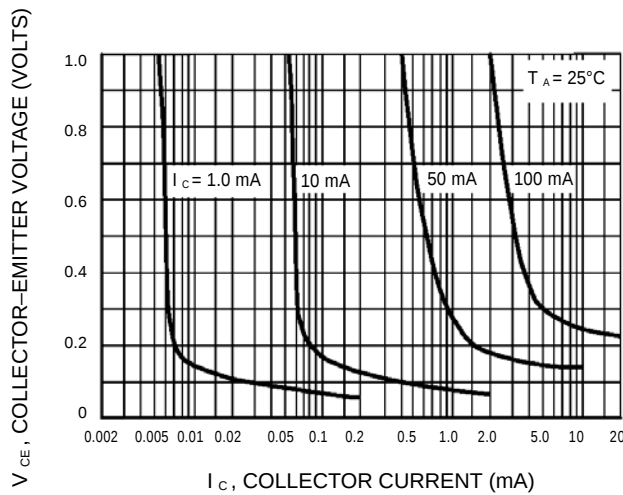


Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region

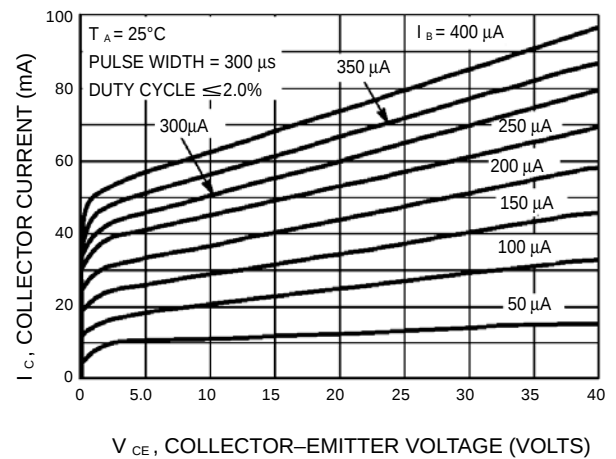


Figure 8. Collector Characteristics

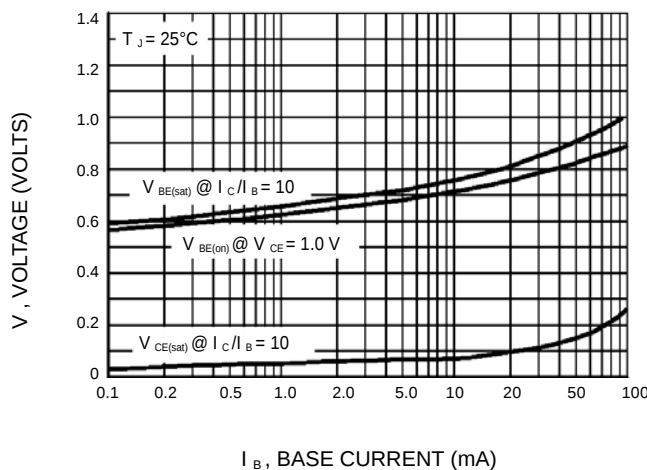


Figure 9. "On" Voltages

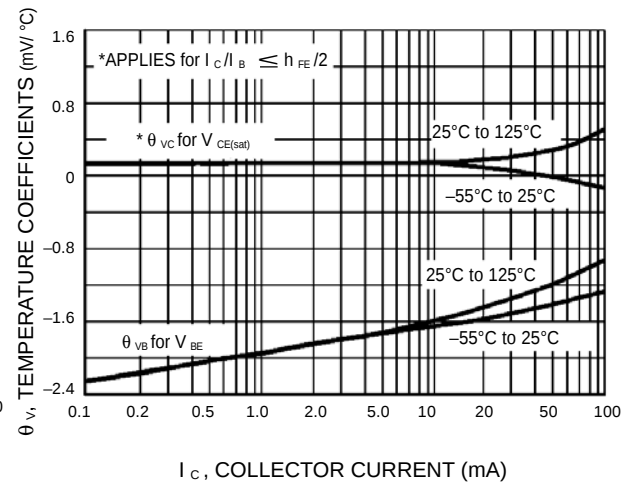
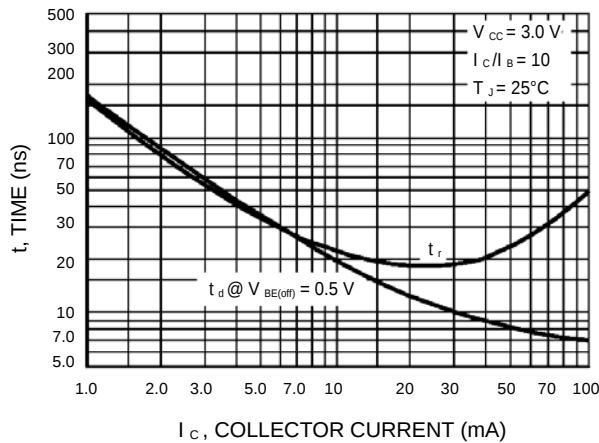
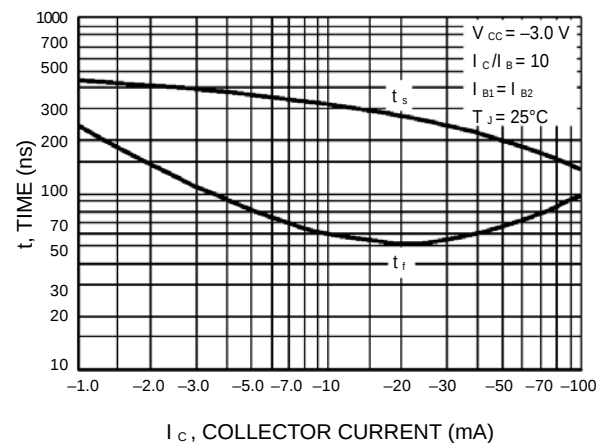
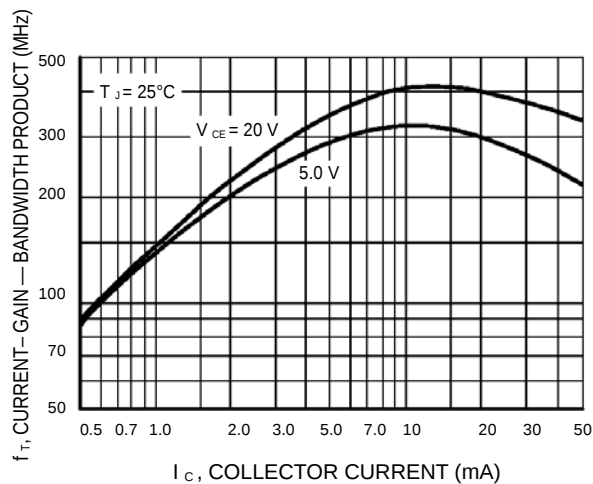
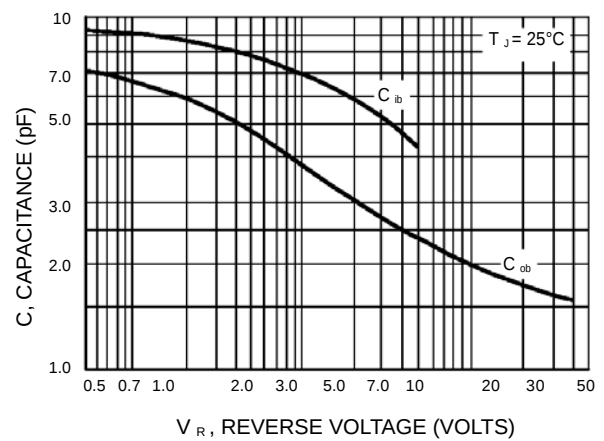
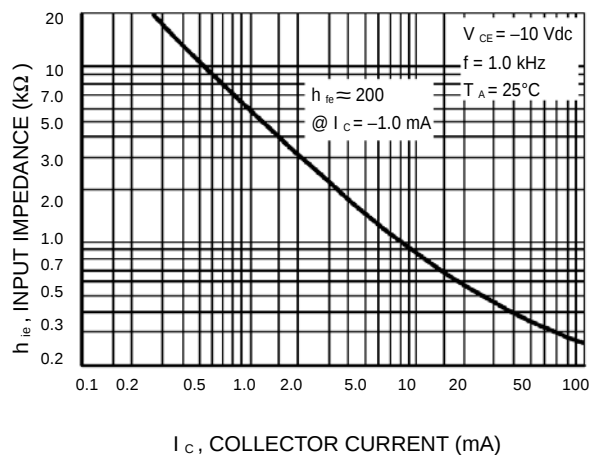
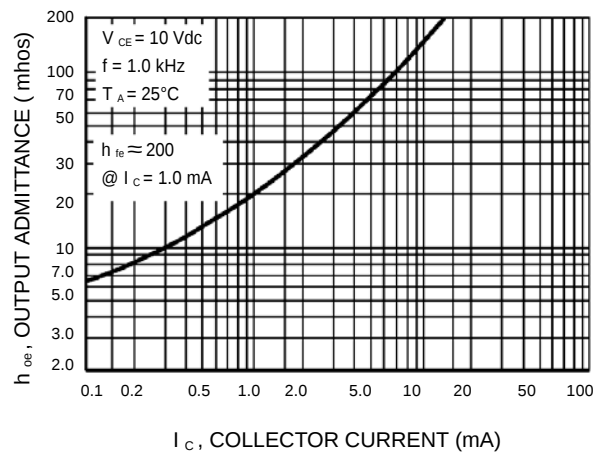


Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

LMBTA70LT1G
TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 11. Turn-On Time

Figure 12. Turn-Off Time

Figure 13. Current-Gain — Bandwidth Product

Figure 14. Capacitance

Figure 15. Input Impedance

Figure 16. Output Admittance

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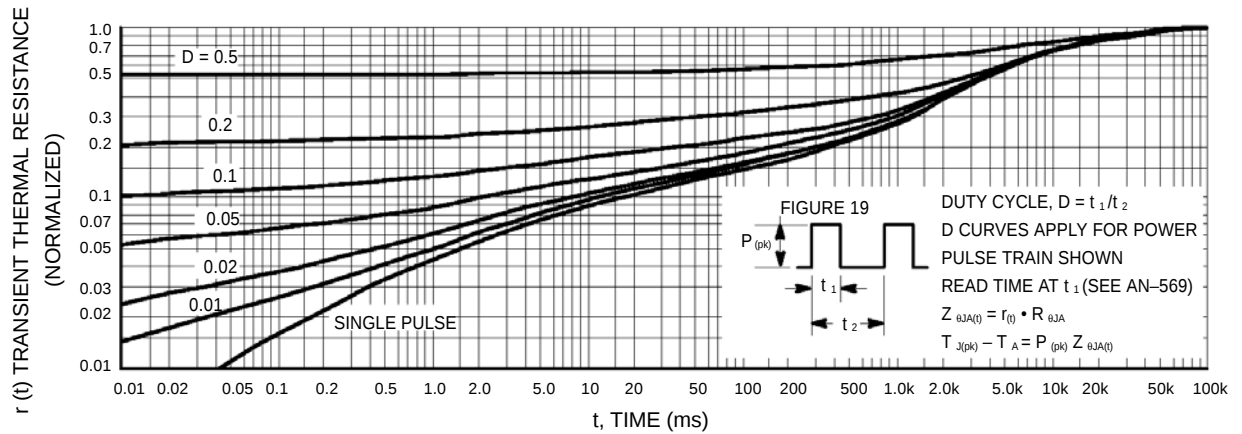


Figure 17. Thermal Response

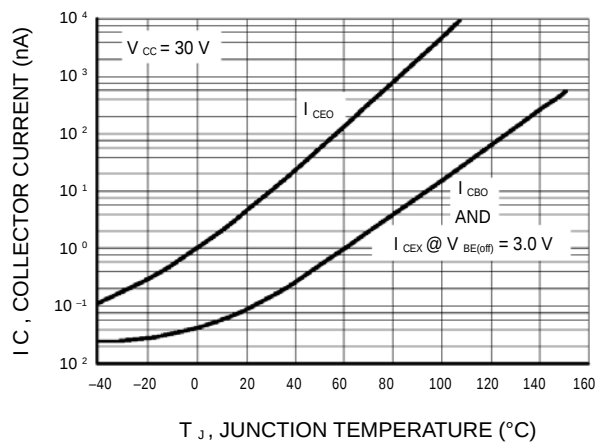


Figure 18. Typical Collector Leakage Current

DESIGN NOTE: USE OF THERMAL RESPONSE DATA

A train of periodical power pulses can be represented by the model as shown in Figure 19. Using the model and the device thermal response the normalized effective transient thermal resistance of Figure 17 was calculated for various duty cycles.

To find $Z_{\theta JA(t)}$, multiply the value obtained from Figure 17 by the steady state value $R_{\theta JA}$.

Example:

Dissipating 2.0 watts peak under the following conditions:

$$t_1 = 1.0 \text{ ms}, t_2 = 5.0 \text{ ms} (D = 0.2)$$

Using Figure 17 at a pulse width of 1.0 ms and $D = 0.2$, the reading of $r(t)$ is 0.22.

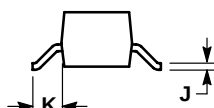
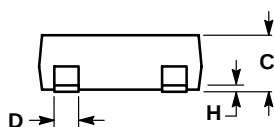
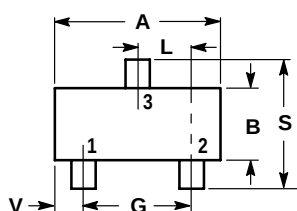
The peak rise in junction temperature is therefore

$$\Delta T = r(t) \times P_{(pk)} \times R_{\theta JA} = 0.22 \times 2.0 \times 200 = 88^{\circ}\text{C}.$$

For more information, see AN-569.

LMBTA70LT1G
SOT-23
NOTES:

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



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

