BC858CDXV6T1, BC858CDXV6T5

Dual General Purpose Transistor

PNP Dual

This transistor is designed for general purpose amplifier applications. It is housed in the SOT-563 which is designed for low power surface mount applications.

• Lead-Free Solder Plating

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V _{CEO}	-30	V
Collector - Base Voltage	V _{CBO}	-30	V
Emitter- Base Voltage	V _{EBO}	-5.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous	Ι _C	-100	mAdc

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

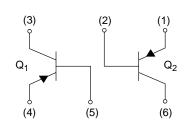
Characteristic (One Junction Heated)	Symbol	Мах	Unit
Total Device Dissipation $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Derate above $25^{\circ}C$	P _D	357 (Note 1) 2.9 (Note 1)	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance Junction-to- Ambient	R_{\thetaJA}	350 (Note 1)	°C/W
Characteristic (Both Junctions Heated)	Symbol	Мах	Unit
Total Device Dissipation $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Derate above 25°C	P _D	500 (Note 1) 4.0 (Note 1)	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Am- bient	$R_{ hetaJA}$	250 (Note 1)	°C/W

1. FR-4 @ Minimum Pad



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SOT-563 CASE 463A PLASTIC

MARKING DIAGRAM



3L = Specific Device Code D = Date Code

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
BC858CDXV6T1	SOT-563	4 mm pitch 4000/Tape & Reel
BC858CDXV6T5	SOT-563	2 mm pitch 8000/Tape & Reel

BC858CDXV6T1, BC858CDXV6T5

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					•
Collector - Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I _C = -10 mA)	V _{(BR)CEO}	-30	-	-	V
Collector - Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I _C = -10 μ A, V _{EB} = 0)	V _{(BR)CES}	-30	-	-	V
Collector - Base Breakdown Voltage $(I_C = -10 \ \mu A)$	V _{(BR)CBO}	-30	-	-	V
Emitter - Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = -1.0 \ \mu A$)	V _{(BR)EBO}	-5.0	-	-	V
Collector Cutoff Current (V _{CB} = -30 V) (V _{CB} = -30 V, T _A = 150°C)	I _{CBO}	-	-	-15 -4.0	nA μA
ON CHARACTERISTICS					•
DC Current Gain ($I_C = -10 \ \mu A, \ V_{CE} = -5.0 \ V$) ($I_C = -2.0 \ mA, \ V_{CE} = -5.0 \ V$)	h _{FE}	- 420	270 520	- 800	-
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage $(I_C = -10 \text{ mA}, I_B = -0.5 \text{ mA})$ $(I_C = -100 \text{ mA}, I_B = -5.0 \text{ mA})$	V _{CE(sat)}			-0.3 -0.65	V
Base - Emitter Saturation Voltage $(I_C = -10 \text{ mA}, I_B = -0.5 \text{ mA})$ $(I_C = -100 \text{ mA}, I_B = -5.0 \text{ mA})$	V _{BE(sat)}		-0.7 -0.9		V
Base - Emitter On Voltage $(I_C = -2.0 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = -5.0 \text{ V})$ $(I_C = -10 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = -5.0 \text{ V})$	V _{BE(on)}	-0.6		-0.75 -0.82	V
SMALL- SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS					•
Current- Gain - Bandwidth Product (I_C = -10 mA, V _{CE} = -5.0 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)	fT	100	-	-	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = -10 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$)	C _{ob}	-	-	4.5	pF
Noise Figure (I _C = -0.2 mA, V _{CE} = -5.0 Vdc, R _S = 2.0 k Ω , f = 1.0 kHz, BW = 200 Hz)	NF	-	-	10	dB

BC858CDXV6T1, BC858CDXV6T5

2.0 -1.0 T_A = 25°C hFE, NORMALIZED DC CURRENT GAIN -0.9 = -10 V 1.5 VCF V_{BE(sat)} @ I_C/I_B = 10 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ -0.8 -0.7 1.0 V, VOLTAGE (VOLTS) V_{BE(on)} @ V_{CE} = -10 V -0.6 0.7 -0.5 -0.4 0.5 -0.3 -0.2 0.3 V_{CE(sat)} @ I_C/I_B = 10 -0.1 0.2 ∟ -0.2 0 -0.1 -0.2 -0.5 -1.0 -2.0 -5.0 -10 -20 -50 -100 -200 -0.5 -1.0 -2.0 -5.0 -10 -20 -50 -100 I_C, COLLECTOR CURRENT (mAdc) I_C, COLLECTOR CURRENT (mAdc) Figure 1. Normalized DC Current Gain Figure 2. "Saturation" and "On" Voltages 1.0 -2.0 V_{CE}, COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE (V) $\theta_{VB},$ TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C})$ 25 55°C to +125°C C 1.2 -1.6 1.6 -1.2 2.0 = -50 mA -200 mA I_C = I_C = lc -0.8 -10 mA 2.4 -100 mA lc = -20 mA I_C = -0.4 2.8 0 -0.02 -0.1 -1.0 -10 -20 -0.2 -1.0 -10 -100 IB, BASE CURRENT (mA) IC, COLLECTOR CURRENT (mA) **Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region** Figure 4. Base-Emitter Temperature Coefficient f_{T} , CURRENT-GAIN – BANDWIDTH PRODUCT (MHz) 400 10 C_{ib} 300 7.0 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 200 C, CAPACITANCE (pF) 5.0 150 V_{CE} = -10 V $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 100 Cob 3.0 80 60 2.0 40 30

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

-30 -40

1.0

-0.4 -0.6

-2.0

-1.0

-4.0 -6.0

V_R, REVERSE VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

Figure 5. Capacitances

-10

-20

20 └ −0.5

-1.0

-2.0 -3.0

-5.0

IC, COLLECTOR CURRENT (mAdc)

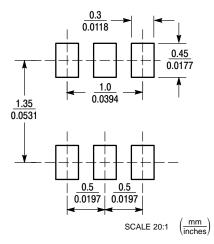
Figure 6. Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product

-20 -30 -50

-10

INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOT-563 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-563

SOT-563 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT-563 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-563 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 150 milliwatts.

$$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{833^{\circ}C/W} = 150 \text{ milliwatts}$$

The 833°C/W for the SOT-563 package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 150 milliwatts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the SOT-563 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

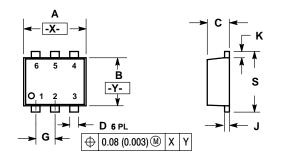
The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize 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

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOT-563, 6 LEAD CASE 463A-01 ISSUE O



NOTES: 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982. 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS 3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.

	MILLIMETERS		MILLIMETERS		INC	INCHES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX			
Α	1.50	1.70	0.059	0.067			
В	1.10	1.30	0.043	0.051			
С	0.50	0.60	0.020	0.024			
D	0.17	0.27	0.007	0.011			
G	0.50 BSC		0.020	BSC			
J	0.08	0.18	0.003	0.007			
K	0.10	0.30	0.004	0.012			
S	1.50	1.70	0.059	0.067			

STYLE 1:	STYLE 2:	STYLE 3:	STYLE 4:
PIN 1. EMITTER 1	PIN 1. EMITTER 1	PIN 1. CATHODE 1	PIN 1. COLLECTOR
2. BASE 1	2. EMITTER2	CATHODE 1	2. COLLECTOR
COLLECTOR 2	3. BASE 2	ANODE/ANODE 2	3. BASE
EMITTER 2	COLLECTOR 2	CATHODE 2	4. EMITTER
5. BASE 2	5. BASE 1	CATHODE 2	5. COLLECTOR
COLLECTOR 1	COLLECTOR 1	ANODE/ANODE 1	6. COLLECTOR

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