Preferred Devices

# General Purpose Transistors

## **PNP Silicon**

MAXIMUM RATINGS (	$\Gamma_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise r	noted)
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Rating		Symbol	Value	Unit
5	3C856 3C857 3C859	V <sub>CEO</sub>	-65 -45 -30	V
	3C856 3C857 3C859	V <sub>CBO</sub>	-80 -50 -30	V
Emitter-Base Voltage		V <sub>EBO</sub>	-5.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous		Ι <sub>C</sub>	-100	mAdc

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation FR-5 Board, (Note 1) T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	225 1.8	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\thetaJA}$	556	°C/W
Total Device Dissipation Alumina Substrate, (Note 2) T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	300 2.4	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\thetaJA}$	417	°C/W
Junction and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	- 55 to +150	°C

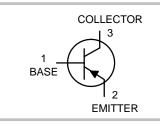
1. FR-5 = 1.0 x 0.75 x 0.062 in.

2. Alumina = 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.024 in. 99.5% alumina.

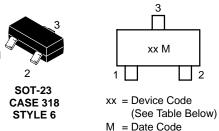


## **ON Semiconductor**<sup>®</sup>

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#### MARKING DIAGRAM



**ORDERING INFORMATION** 

## M = Date Code

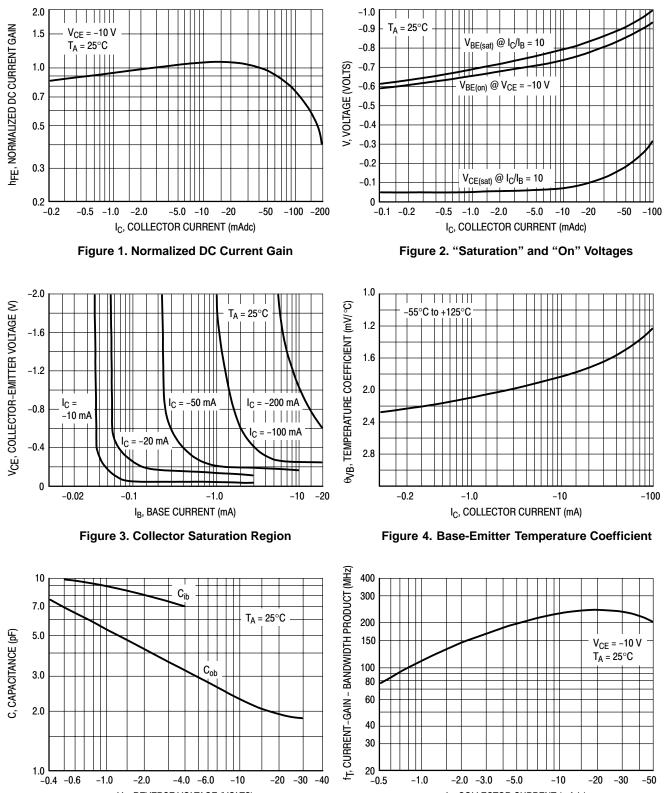
Device	Package	Mark	Shipping
BC856ALT1	SOT-23	ЗA	3000/Tape & Reel
BC856ALT3	SOT-23	ЗA	10,000/Tape & Reel
BC856BLT1	SOT-23	3B	3000/Tape & Reel
BC856BLT3	SOT-23	3B	10,000/Tape & Reel
BC857ALT1	SOT-23	3E	3000/Tape & Reel
BC857BLT1	SOT-23	3F	3000/Tape & Reel
BC857BLT3	SOT-23	3F	10,000/Tape & Reel
BC857CLT1	SOT-23	3G	3000/Tape & Reel
BC858ALT1	SOT-23	3J	3000/Tape & Reel
BC858BLT1	SOT-23	ЗK	3000/Tape & Reel
BC858BLT3	SOT-23	ЗK	10,000/Tape & Reel
BC858CLT1	SOT-23	3L	3000/Tape & Reel
BC858CLT3	SOT-23	3L	10,000/Tape & Reel
BC859BLT1	SOT-23	4B	3000/Tape & Reel
BC859BLT3	SOT-23	4B	10,000/Tape & Reel
BC859CLT1	SOT-23	4C	3000/Tape & Reel
BC859CLT3	SOT-23	4C	10,000/Tape & Reel

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

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS						•
(I <sub>C</sub> = -10 mA)	BC856 Series BC857 Series BC858, BC859 Series	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	-65 -45 -30	- - -	- - -	V
$(I_{C} = -10 \ \mu A, V_{EB} = 0)$	BC856 Series BC857A, BC857B Only BC858, BC859 Series	V <sub>(BR)CES</sub>	-80 -50 -30	- - -	- - -	V
(I <sub>C</sub> = -10 μA)	BC856 Series BC857 Series BC858, BC859 Series	V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>	-80 -50 -30	- - -	- - -	V
(I <sub>E</sub> = -1.0 μA)	BC856 Series BC857 Series BC858, BC859 Series	V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>	-5.0 -5.0 -5.0	- - -	- - -	V
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = -30 V) (V <sub>CB</sub> = -30 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 150°C)		I <sub>CBO</sub>	-	-	-15 -4.0	nA μA
ON CHARACTERISTICS						•
	C857A, BC858A C857B, BC858B C858C	h <sub>FE</sub>	- - -	90 150 270		-
BC856B, B	C857A, BC858A C857B, BC858B, BC859B C858C, BC859C		125 220 420	180 290 520	250 475 800	
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C$ = -10 mA, $I_B$ = -0.5 mA) ( $I_C$ = -100 mA, $I_B$ = -5.0 mA)		V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	-		-0.3 -0.65	V
Base - Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C$ = -10 mA, $I_B$ = -0.5 mA) ( $I_C$ = -100 mA, $I_B$ = -5.0 mA)		V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	-	-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 <sub>BE(on)</sub>	-0.6		-0.75 -0.82	V
SMALL- SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Current- Gain - Bandwidth Product (I <sub>C</sub> = -10 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = -5.0 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)		f <sub>T</sub>	100	-	-	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = -10 V, f = 1.0 MHz)		C <sub>ob</sub>	-	-	4.5	pF
Noise Figure (I <sub>C</sub> = -0.2 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = -5.0 Vdc, R <sub>S</sub> = 2.0 kΩ, f = 1.0 kHz, BW = 200 Hz) BC856, BC857, BC858 Series BC859 Series		NF	-	-	10 4.0	dB

#### BC857/BC858/BC859



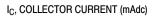
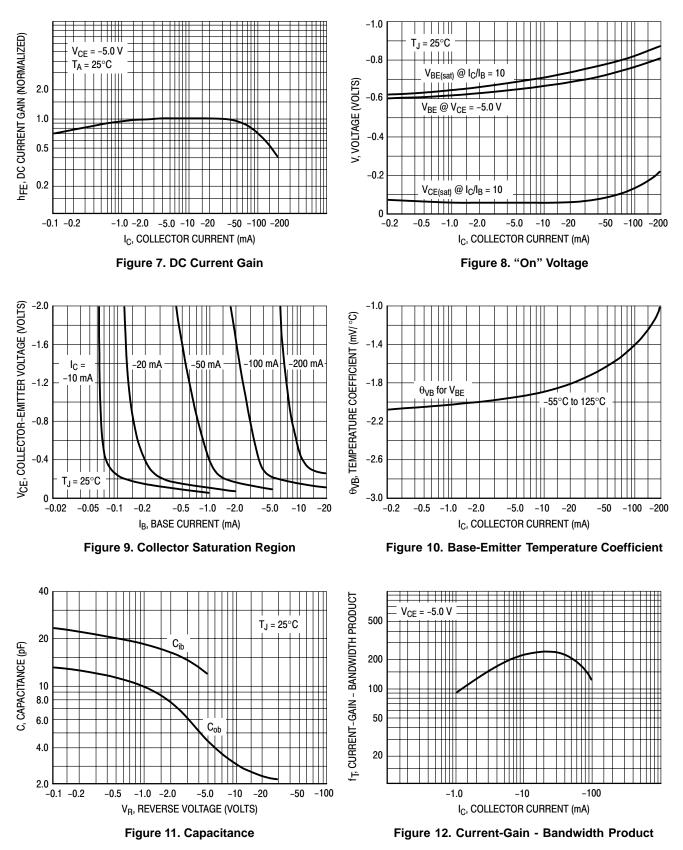


Figure 6. Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product

V<sub>R</sub>, REVERSE VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

Figure 5. Capacitances





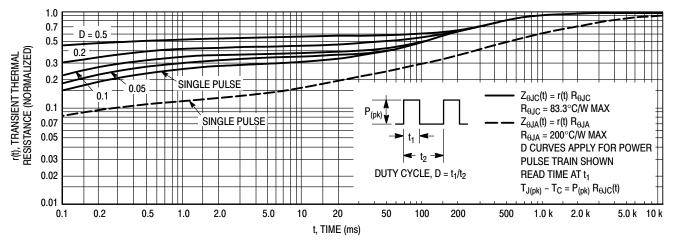


Figure 13. Thermal Response

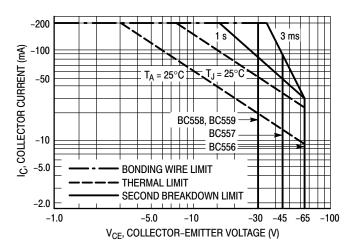


Figure 14. Active Region Safe Operating Area

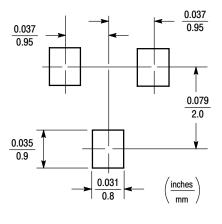
The safe operating area curves indicate  $I_C$ -V  $_{CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation. Collector load lines for specific circuits must fall below the limits indicated by the applicable curve.

The data of Figure 14 is based upon  $T_{J(pk)} = 150^{\circ}C$ ;  $T_C$  or  $T_A$  is variable depending upon conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(pk)} \le 150^{\circ}C$ .  $T_{J(pk)}$  may be calculated from the data in Figure 13. At high case or ambient temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by the secondary breakdown.

## 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 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT-23 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-23 package,  $P_D$  can be calculated as follows:

$$P_{\rm D} = \frac{T_{\rm J(max)} - T_{\rm A}}{R_{\rm \theta JA}}$$

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.

$$P_{D} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{556^{\circ}C/W} = 225 \text{ milliwatts}$$

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<sup>®</sup>. 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.

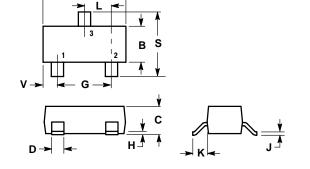
- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.\*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the 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-23** (TO-236) CASE 318-08 **ISSUE AH** 

- 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. 4. 318–03 AND –07 OBSOLETE, NEW STANDARD 318–08.



Α

	INCHES		MILLIN	IETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.1102	0.1197	2.80	3.04
В	0.0472	0.0551	1.20	1.40
С	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
Н	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
٧	0.0177	0.0236	0.45	0.60

STYLE 6: PIN 1. BASE 2. EMITTER 3. COLLECTOR

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