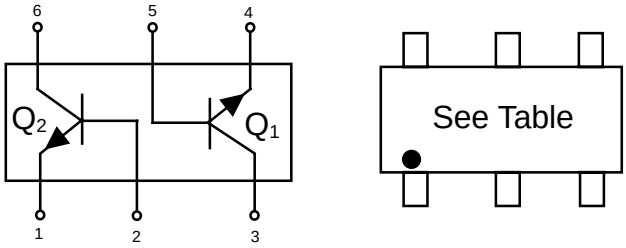
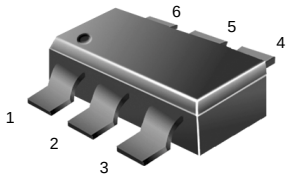
Dual General Purpose Transistors

NPN Duals

These transistors are designed for general purpose amplifier applications. They are housed in the SOT–363/SC–88 which is designed for low power surface mount applications.

LBC846BDW1T1
LBC847BDW1T1
LBC847CDW1T1
LBC848BDW1T1
LBC848CDW1T1





SOT–363 /SC–88

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	BC846	BC847	BC848	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	65	45	30	V
Collector–Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	80	50	30	V
Emitter–Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	6.0	6.0	5.0	V
Collector Current –Continuous	I_C	100	100	100	mAdc

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation	P_D	380	mW
Per Device		250	mW
FR– 5 Board, (1) T_A = 25°C			
Derate above 25°C		3.0	mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	328	°C/W
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_J , T_{stg}	–55 to +150	°C

1. FR–5 = 1.0 x 0.75 x 0.062 in.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
LBC846BDW1T1	SOT–363	3000 Units/Reel
LBC847BDW1T1	SOT–363	3000 Units/Reel
LBC847CDW1T1	SOT–363	3000 Units/Reel
LBC848BDW1T1	SOT–363	3000 Units/Reel
LBC848CDW1T1	SOT–363	3000 Units/Reel

LBC846BDW1T1, LBC847BDW1T1, LBC847CDW1T1, LBC848BDW1T1, LBC848CDW1T1

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS						
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage		$V_{(BR)CEO}$				V
(I_C = 10 mA)	LBC846 Series		65	—	—	
	LBC847 Series		45	—	—	
	LBC848 Series		30	—	—	
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage		$V_{(BR)CES}$				V
(I_C = 10 µA, V_{EB} = 0)	LBC846 Series		80	—	—	
	LBC847 Series		50	—	—	
	LBC848 Series		30	—	—	
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage		$V_{(BR)CBO}$				V
(I_C = 10 µA)	LBC846 Series		80	—	—	
	LBC847 Series		50	—	—	
	LBC848 Series		30	—	—	
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage		$V_{(BR)EBO}$				V
(I_E = 1.0 µA)	LBC846 Series		6.0	—	—	
	LBC847 Series		6.0	—	—	
	LBC848 Series		5.0	—	—	
Collector Cutoff Current	(V_{CB} = 30 V)	I_{CBO}	—	—	15	nA
	(V_{CB} = 30 V, T_A = 150°C)		—	—	5.0	µA
ON CHARACTERISTICS						
DC Current Gain		h_{FE}				—
(I_C = 10 µA, V_{CE} = 5.0 V)	LBC846B, LBC847B, LBC848B		—	150	—	
	LBC847C, LBC848C		—	270	—	
(I_C = 2.0 mA, V_{CE} = 5.0 V)	LBC846B, LBC847B, LBC848B		200	290	450	
	LBC847C, LBC848C		420	520	800	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0.5 mA)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.25	V
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 5.0 mA)			—	—	0.6	
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0.5 mA)		$V_{BE(sat)}$	—	0.7	—	V
(I_C = 100 mA, I_B = 5.0 mA)			—	0.9	—	
Base–Emitter Voltage (I_C = 2.0 mA, V_{CE} = 5.0 V)		$V_{BE(on)}$	580	660	700	mV
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 5.0 V)			—	—	770	
SMALL–SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product		f_T	100	—	—	MHz
(I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 5.0 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)						
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = 10 V, f = 1.0 MHz)		C_{obo}	—	—	4.5	pF
Noise Figure (I_C = 0.2 mA,		NF				dB
V_{CE} = 5.0 V_{dc}, R_S = 2.0 kΩ,	LBC846B, LBC847B, LBC848B		—	—	10	
f = 1.0 kHz, BW = 200 Hz)	LBC847C, LBC848C		—	—	4.0	

LBC846BDW1T1, LBC847BDW1T1, LBC847CDW1T1, LBC848BDW1T1, LBC848CDW1T1

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

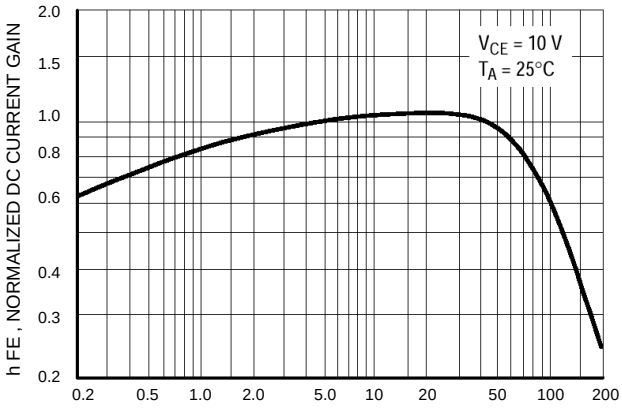


Figure 1. Normalized DC Current Gain

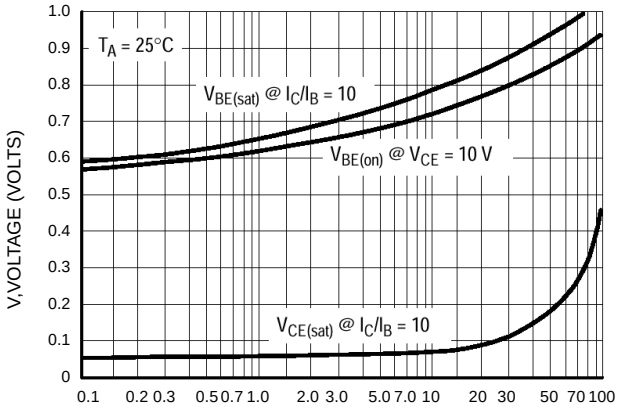


Figure 2. “Saturation” and “On” Voltages

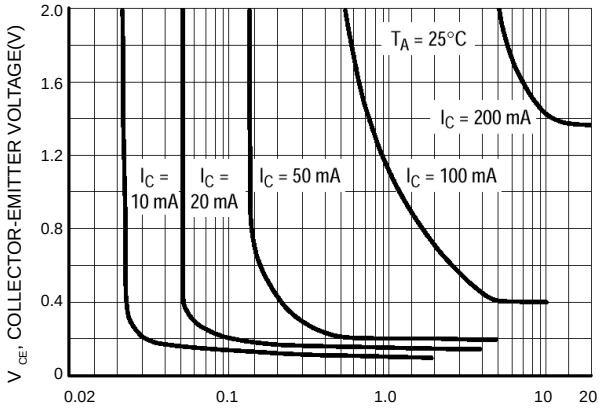


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

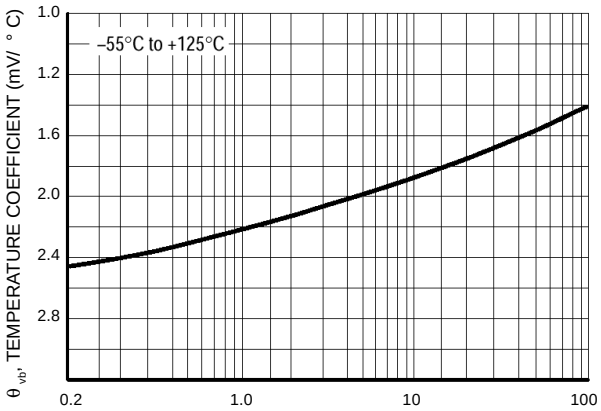


Figure 4. Base–Emitter Temperature Coefficient

LBC846BDW1T1, LBC847BDW1T1, LBC847CDW1T1, LBC848BDW1T1, LBC848CDW1T1

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

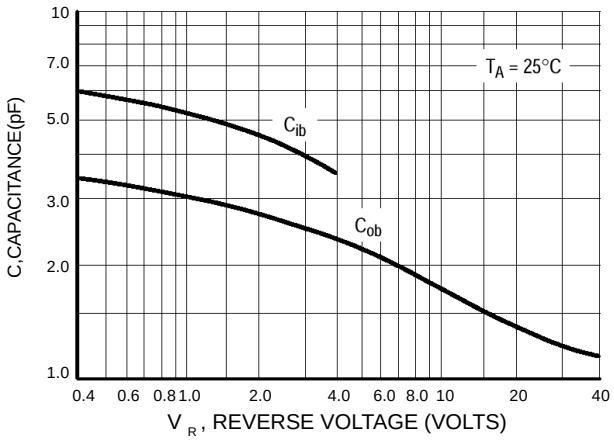


Figure 5. Capacitances

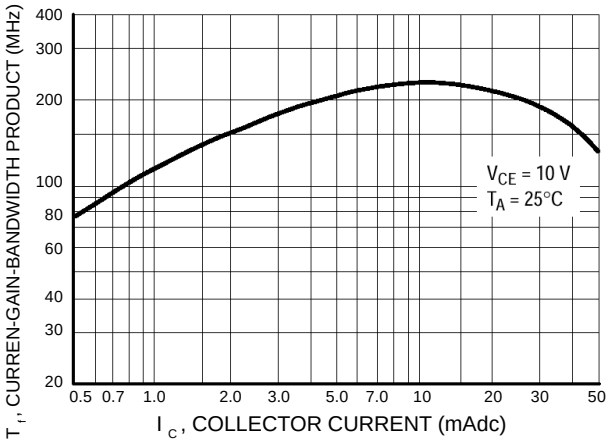


Figure 6. Current–Gain – Bandwidth Product

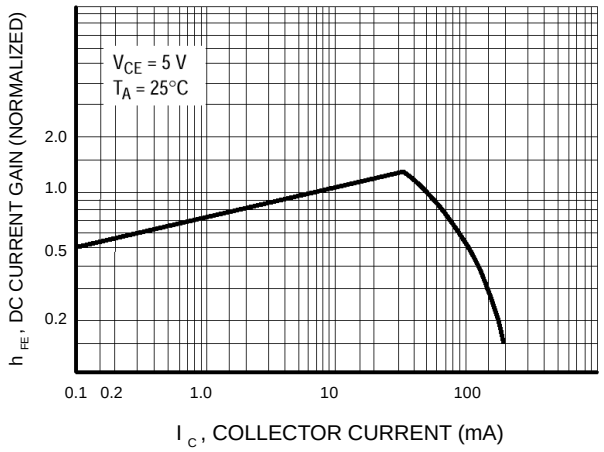


Figure 7. DC Current Gain

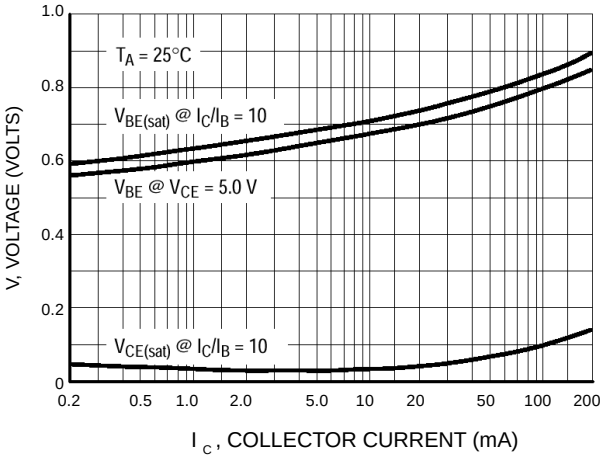


Figure 8. “On” Voltage

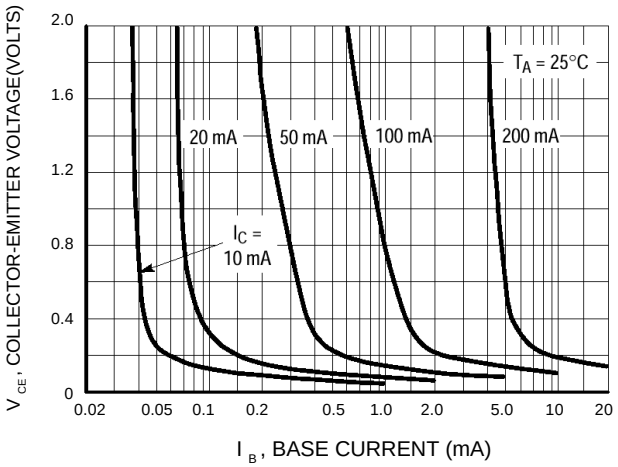


Figure 9. Collector Saturation Region

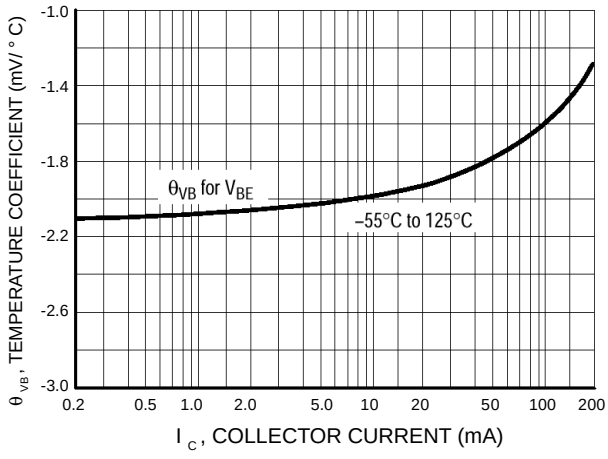


Figure 10. Base–Emitter Temperature Coefficient

LBC846BDW1T1, LBC847BDW1T1, LBC847CDW1T1, LBC848BDW1T1, LBC848CDW1T1

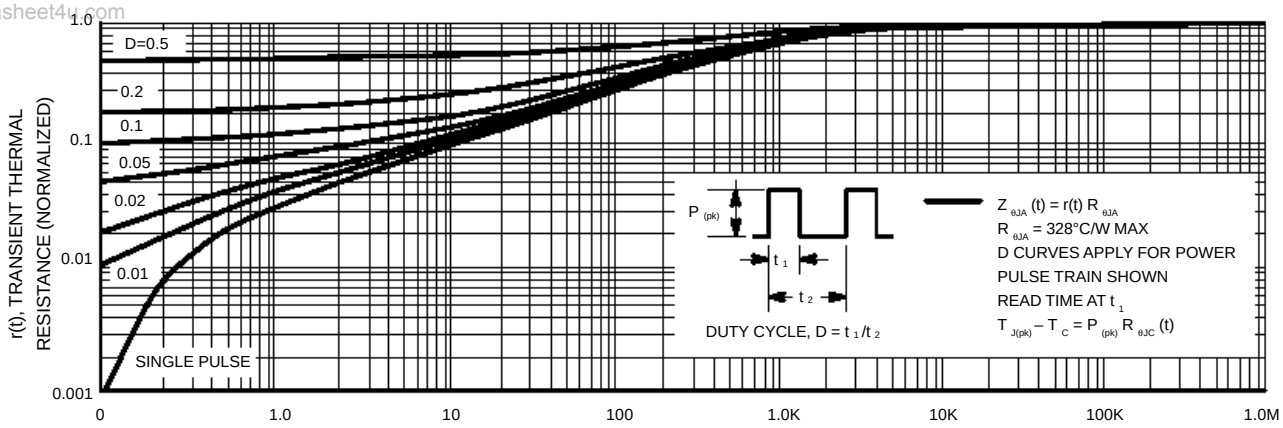


Figure 11. Thermal Response

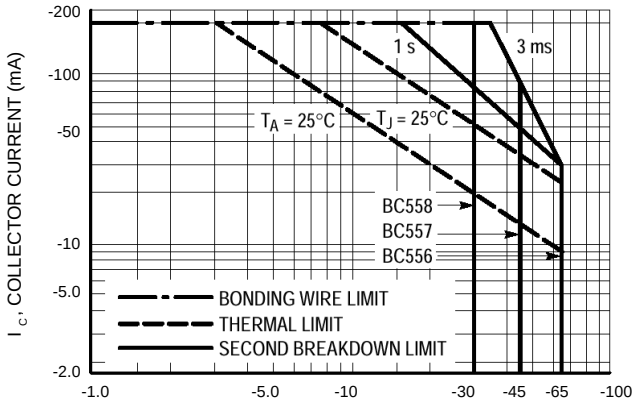


Figure 12. Active Region Safe Operating Area

The safe operating area curves indicate I_C–V_{CE} limits of thetransistor 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 12 is based upon $T_{J(pk)}$ = 150°C; T_C or T_A is variable depending upon conditions. Pulse curves are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(pk)} \leq$ 150°C. T_J (pk) may be calculated from the data in Figure 12. 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.