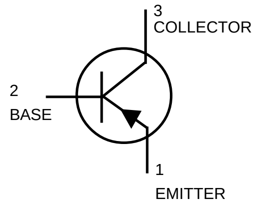
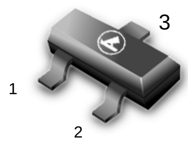
General Purpose Transistors

PNP Silicon

BCW29LT1
BCW30LT1





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

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	–32	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	V_{CBO}	–32	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	V_{EBO}	–5.0	Vdc
Collector Current — Continuous	I_C	–100	mAdc

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

DEVICE MARKING

BCW29LT1 = C1; BCW30LT1 = C2

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = –2.0mAdc, I_E = 0)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	–32	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = –100 µAdc, V_{EB} = 0)	$V_{(BR)CES}$	–32	—	Vdc
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I_C = –10 µAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	–32	—	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I_E = –10 µAdc, I_C = 0)	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	–5.0	—	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V_{CB} = –32 Vdc, I_E = 0) (V_{CB} = –32 Vdc, I_E = 0, T_A = 100°C)	I_{CBO}	 — —	 –100 –10	 nAdc µAdc

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.

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (I_C= – 2.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = – 5.0 Vdc)	BCW29	h_{FE}	120	260	—
	BCW30		215	500	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I_C = – 10 mAdc, I_B = – 0.5 mAdc)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	– 0.3	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage (I_C = – 2.0 mAdc, V_{CE} = – 5.0 Vdc)		$V_{BE(on)}$	– 0.6	–0.75	Vdc
SMALL–SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V_{CB} = – 10 Vdc, I_E= 0, f = 1.0 MHz)		C_{obo}	—	7.0	pF
Noise Figure (I_C = – 0.2 mAdc, V_{CE} = –5.0 Vdc, R_S = 2.0 kΩ, f = 1.0 kHz, BW = 200 Hz)		NF	—	10	dB

TYPICAL NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CE} = – 5.0 Vdc, T_A = 25°C)

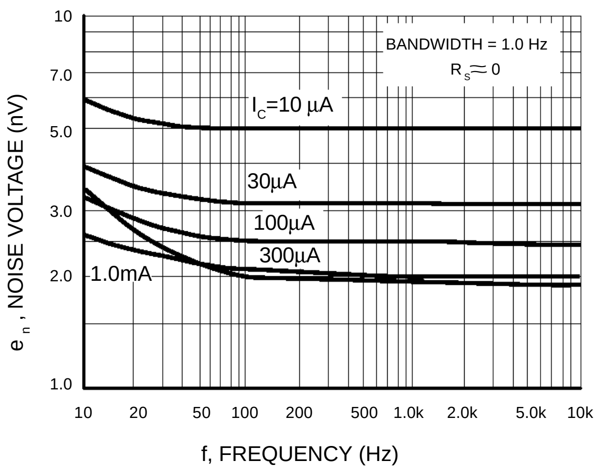


Figure 1. Noise Voltage

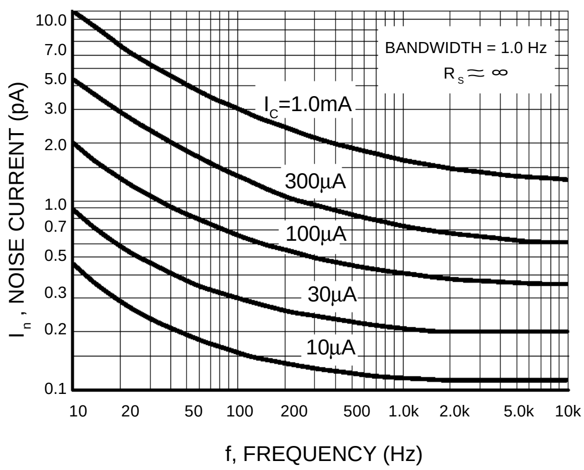


Figure 2. Noise Current

NOISE FIGURE CONTOURS

(V_{CE} = – 5.0 Vdc, T_A = 25°C)

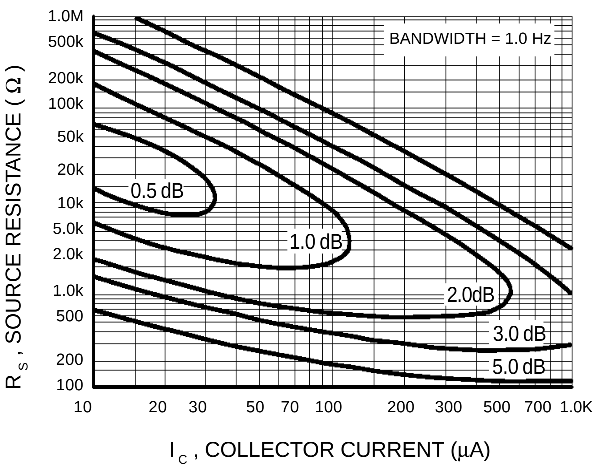


Figure 3. Narrow Band, 100 Hz

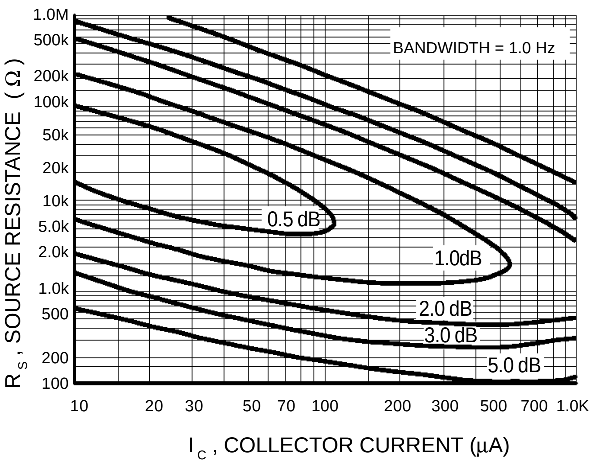


Figure 4. Narrow Band, 1.0 kHz

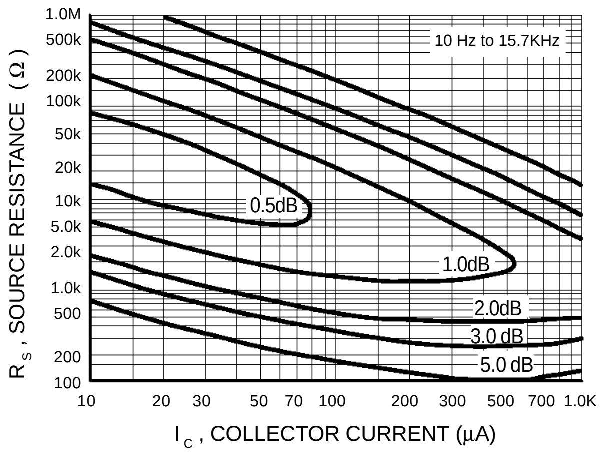


Figure 5. Wideband

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 x 10^{-23} j/°K)
T = Temperature of the Source Resistance (°K)
R_s = Source Resistance (Ω)

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TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

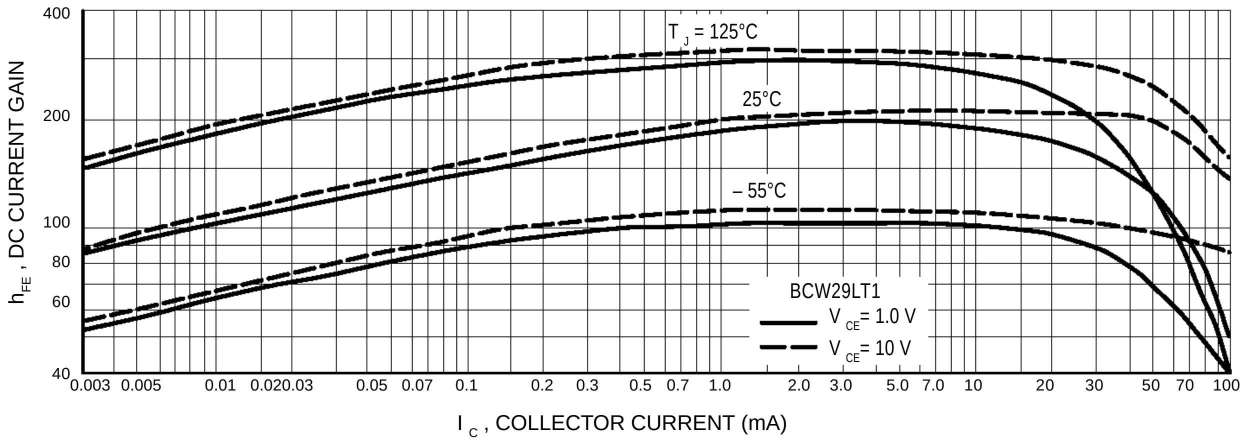

Figure 6. DC Current Gain

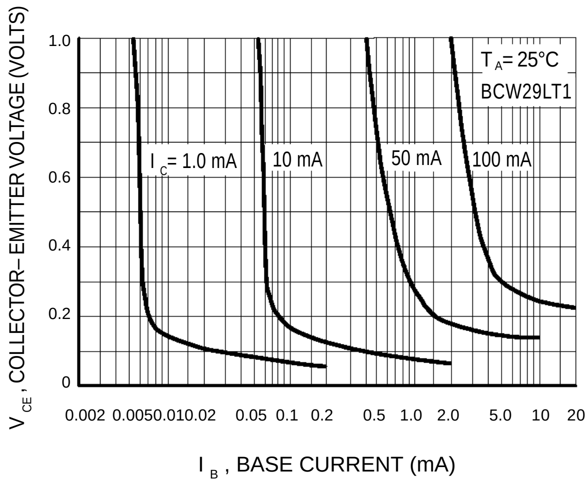

Figure 7. Collector Saturation Region

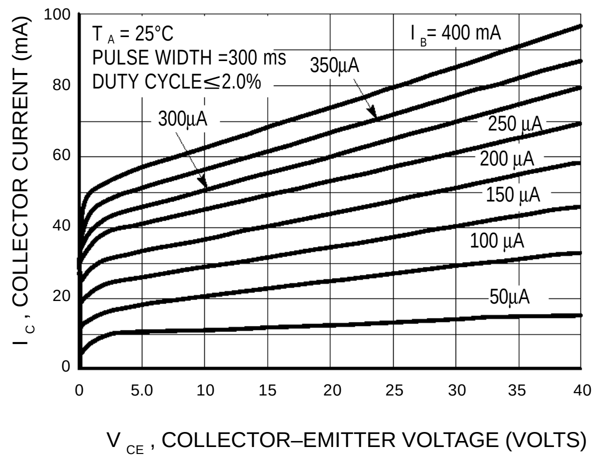

Figure 8. Collector Characteristics

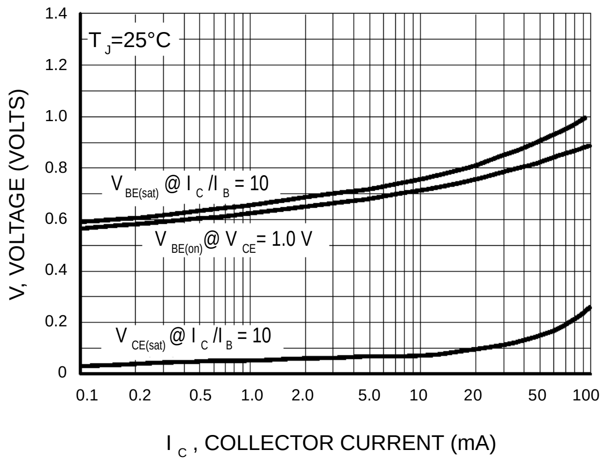

Figure 9. "On" Voltages

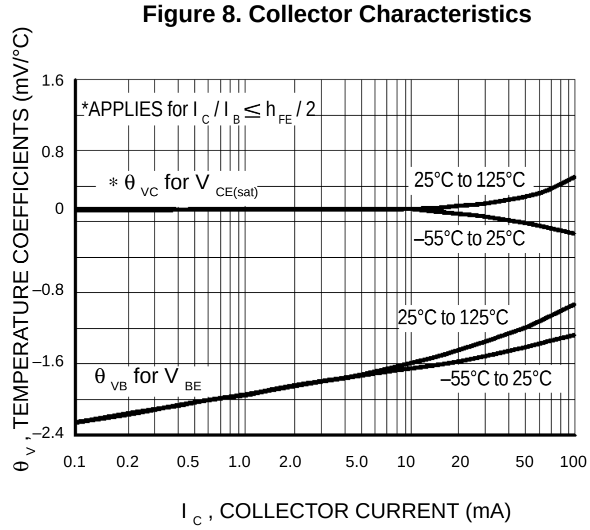

Figure 10. Temperature Coefficients

BCW29LT1 BCW30LT1

TYPICAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

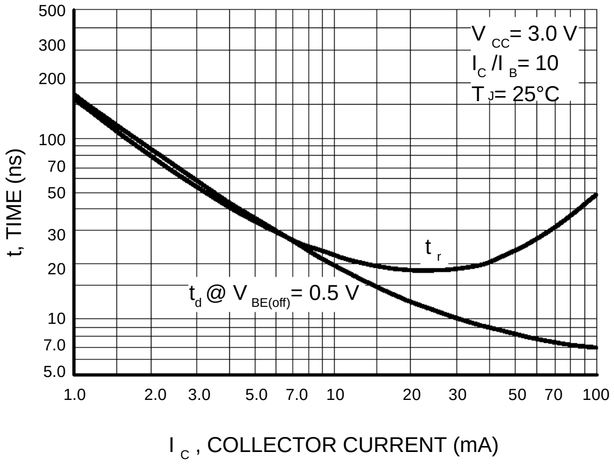

Figure 11. Turn–On Time

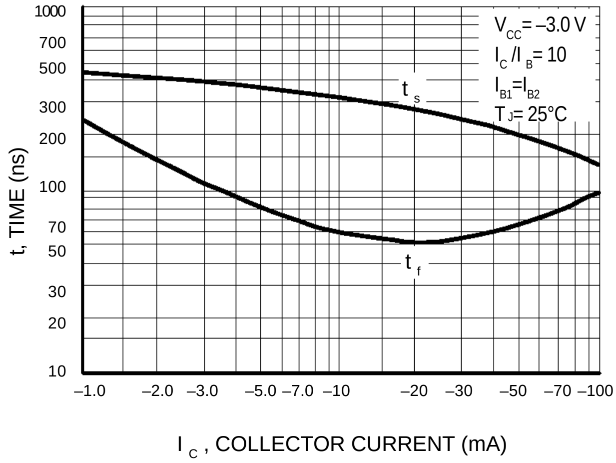

Figure 12. Turn–Off Time

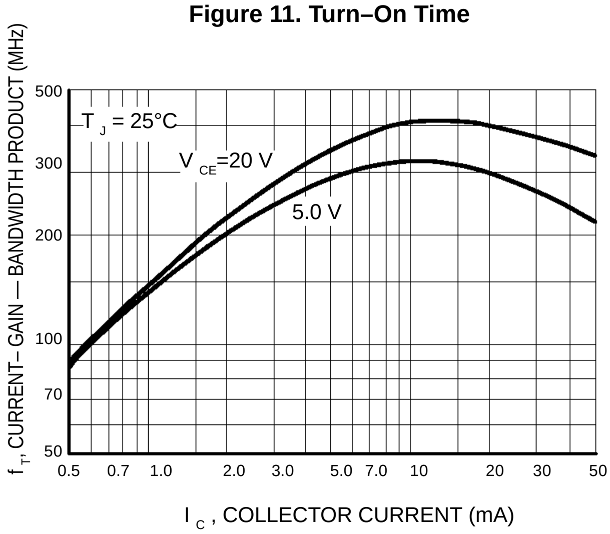

Figure 13. Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product

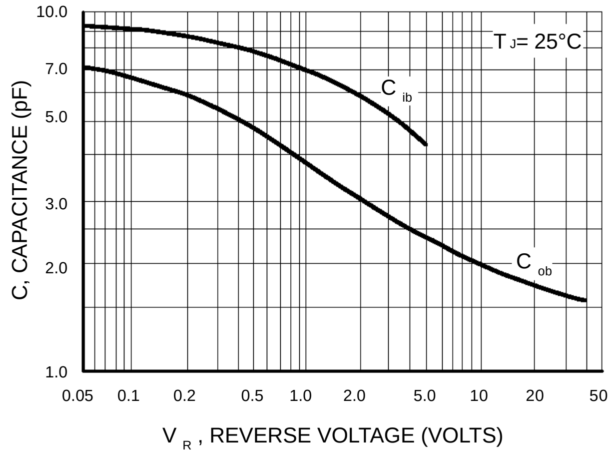

Figure 14. Capacitance

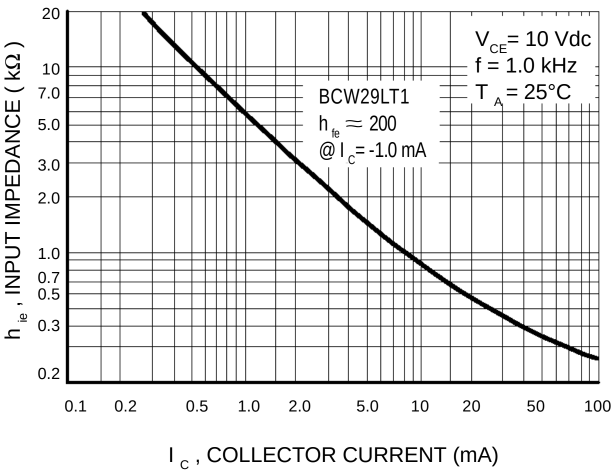

Figure 17. Input Impedance

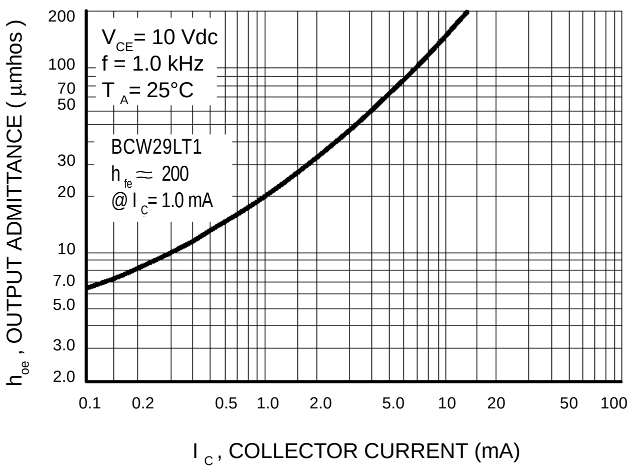

Figure 18. Output Admittance

BCW29LT1 BCW30LT1

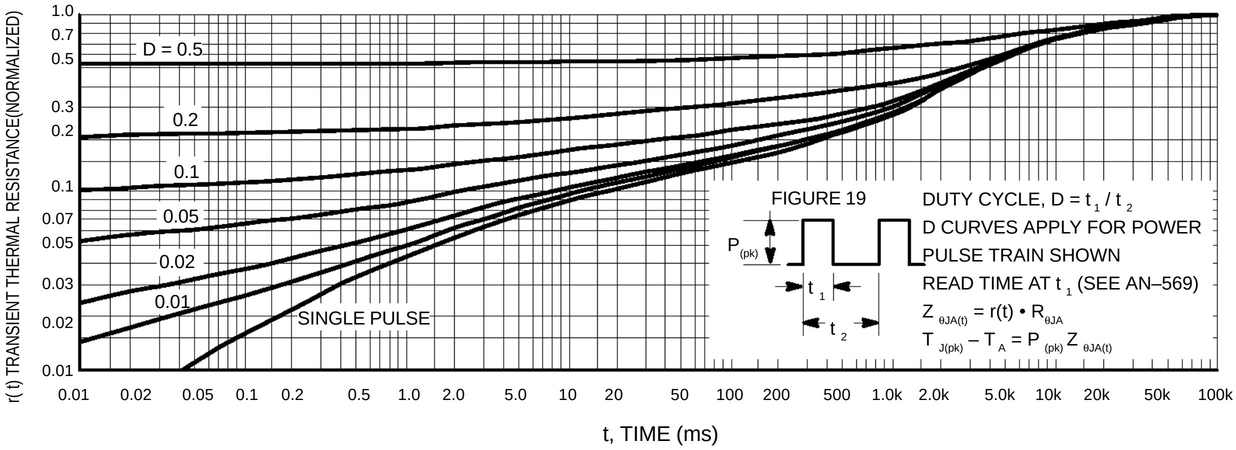

Figure 17. Thermal Response

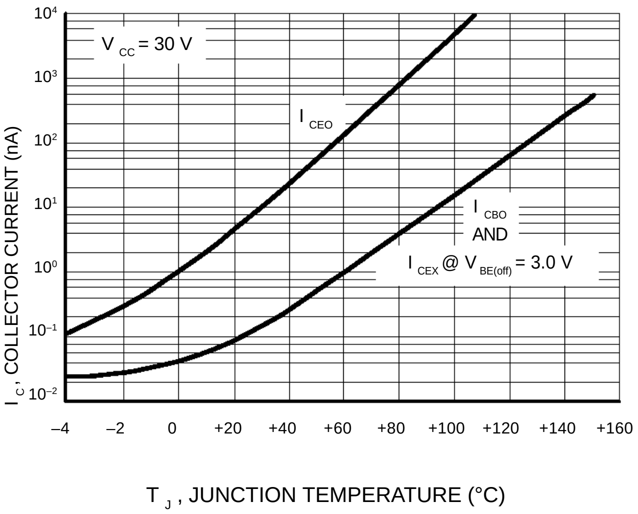

Figure 18. Typical Collector Leakage Current

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:

The BCW29LT1 is dissipating 2.0 watts peak under the following conditions:

t_1 = 1.0 ms, t_2 = 5.0 ms. (D = 0.2)

Using Figure 17at 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 x 2.0 x 200 = 88°C.

For more information, see AN–569.