

Description

This Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT) is designed to meet the stringent requirements of Automotive Applications.

Features

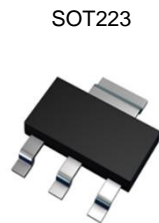
- $BV_{CEO} > 80V$
- $I_C = 1A$ High Continuous Collector Current
- $I_{CM} = 2A$ Peak Pulse Current
- 2W Power Dissipation
- Low Saturation Voltage $V_{CE(SAT)} < 500mV @ 0.5A$
- Complementary PNP Type: BCP5316Q
- **Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)**
- **Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)**
- **Qualified to AEC-Q101 Standards for High Reliability**
- **PPAP Capable (Note 4)**

Applications

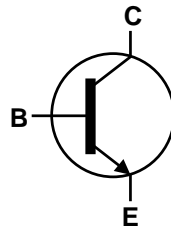
- Medium Power Switching or Amplification Applications
- AF Driver and Output Stages

Mechanical Data

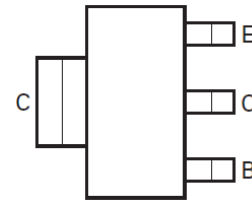
- Case: SOT223
- Case Material: Molded Plastic, "Green" Molding Compound. UL Flammability Rating 94V-0
- Moisture Sensitivity: Level 1 per J-STD-020
- Terminals: Finish – Matte Tin Plated Leads. Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 (E3)
- Weight: 0.112 grams (Approximate)



Top View



Device Symbol



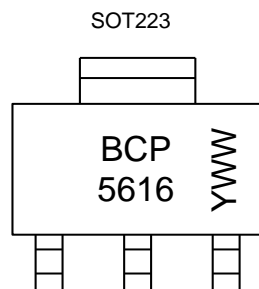
Top View
Pin-Out

Ordering Information (Notes 4 & 5)

Product	Compliance	Marking	Reel Size (inches)	Tape Width (mm)	Quantity per Reel
BCP5616QTA	Automotive	BCP 5616	7	12	1,000
BCP5616QTC	Automotive	BCP 5616	13	12	4,000

- Notes:
1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS) & 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) compliant.
 2. See http://www.diodes.com/quality/lead_free.html for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
 3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.
 4. Automotive products are AEC-Q101 qualified and are PPAP capable. Refer to http://www.diodes.com/quality/product_compliance_definitions/.
 5. For packaging details, go to our website at <http://www.diodes.com/products/packages.html>.

Marking Information



BCP 5616 = Product Type Marking Code
 YWW = Date Code Marking
 Y or \bar{Y} = Last Digit of Year (ex: 6 = 2016)
 WW or $\bar{W}W$ = Week Code (01~53)

Absolute Maximum Ratings (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V _{CBO}	100	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V _{CEO}	80	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V _{EBO}	5	V
Continuous Collector Current	I _C	1	A
Peak Pulse Collector Current	I _{CM}	2	
Continuous Base Current	I _B	100	mA
Peak Pulse Base Current	I _{BM}	200	

Thermal Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

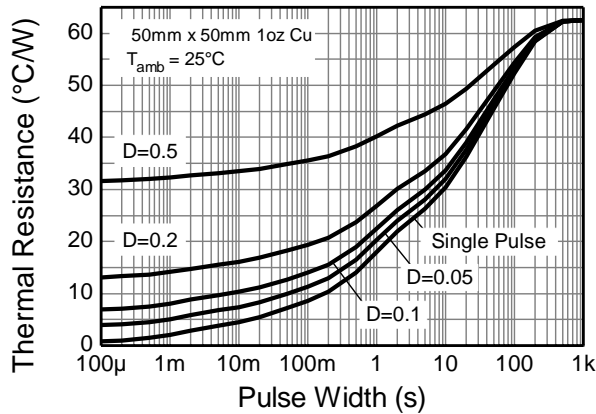
Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation (Note 6)	P _D	2	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (Note 6)	R _{θJA}	62	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Leads (Note 7)	R _{θJL}	19.4	°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{STG}	-65 to +150	°C

ESD Ratings (Note 8)

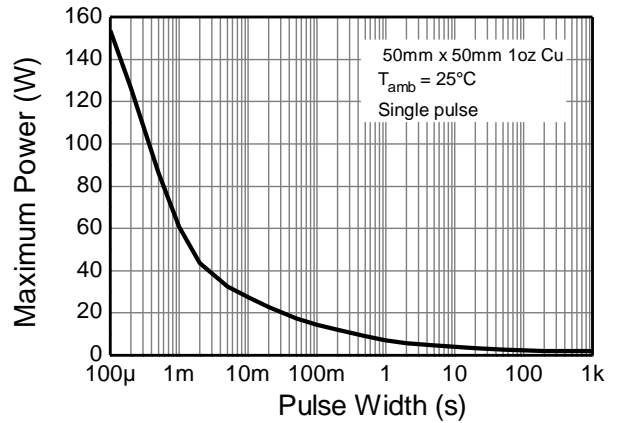
Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit	JEDEC Class
Electrostatic Discharge – Human Body Model	ESD HBM	4,000	V	3A
Electrostatic Discharge – Machine Model	ESD MM	400	V	C

- Notes:
6. For a device mounted with the collector lead on 50mm x 50mm 1oz copper that is on a single-sided 1.6mm FR4 PCB; device is measured under still air conditions whilst operating in steady-state.
 7. Thermal resistance from junction to solder-point (at the end of the collector lead).
 8. Refer to JEDEC specification JESD22-A114 and JESD22-A115.

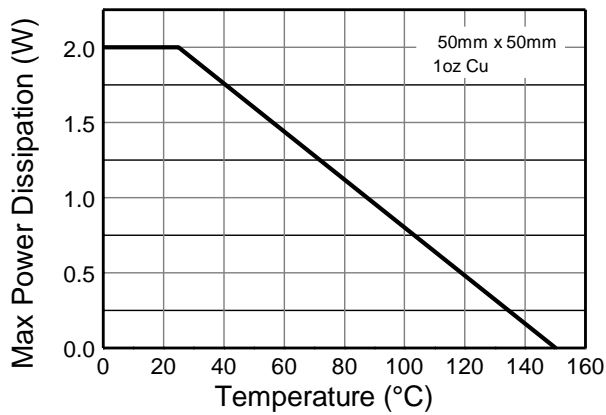
Thermal Characteristics and Derating Information



Transient Thermal Impedance



Pulse Power Dissipation



Derating Curve

Electrical Characteristics (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CBO}	100	—	—	V	$I_C = 100\mu\text{A}$
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (Note 9)	BV_{CEO}	80	—	—	V	$I_C = 10\text{mA}$
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BV_{EBO}	5	—	—	V	$I_E = 10\mu\text{A}$
Collector Cut-Off Current	I_{CBO}	—	—	0.1 20	μA	$V_{CB} = 30\text{V}$ $V_{CB} = 30\text{V}, T_A = +150^\circ\text{C}$
Emitter Cut-Off Current	I_{EBO}	—	—	20	nA	$V_{EB} = 4\text{V}$
Static Forward Current Transfer Ratio (Note 9)	h_{FE}	25 100 25	—	250	—	$I_C = 5\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$ $I_C = 150\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$ $I_C = 500\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 9)	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	—	—	0.5	V	$I_C = 500\text{mA}, I_B = 50\text{mA}$
Base-Emitter Turn-On Voltage (Note 9)	$V_{BE(ON)}$	—	—	1.0	V	$I_C = 500\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$
Transition Frequency	f_T	100	150	—	MHz	$I_C = 50\text{mA}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$ $f = 100\text{MHz}$
Output Capacitance	C_{OBO}	—	—	25	pF	$V_{CB} = 10\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$

Note: 9. Measured under pulsed conditions. Pulse width $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$. Duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

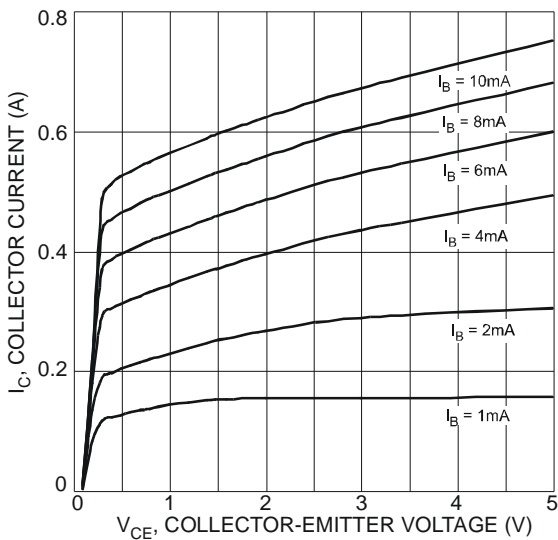


Fig. 1 Typical Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

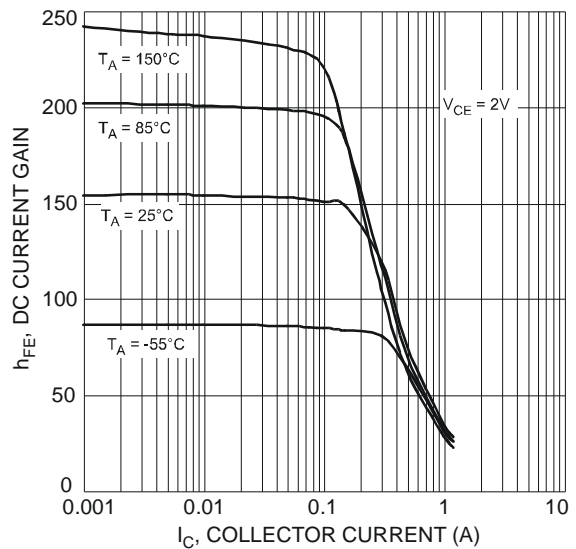


Fig. 2 Typical DC Current Gain vs. Collector Current

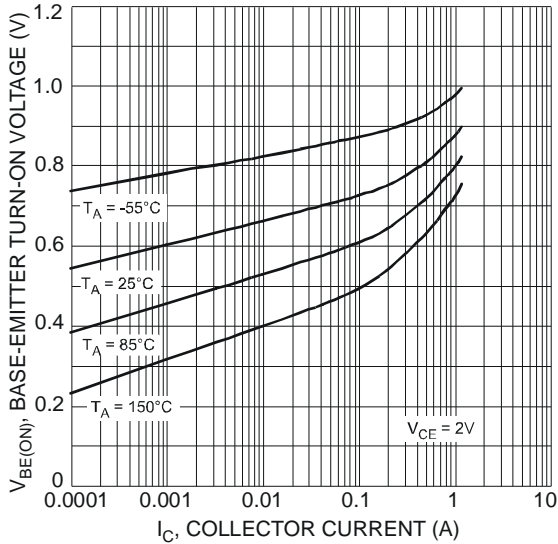


Fig. 3 Typical Base-Emitter Turn-On Voltage vs. Collector Current

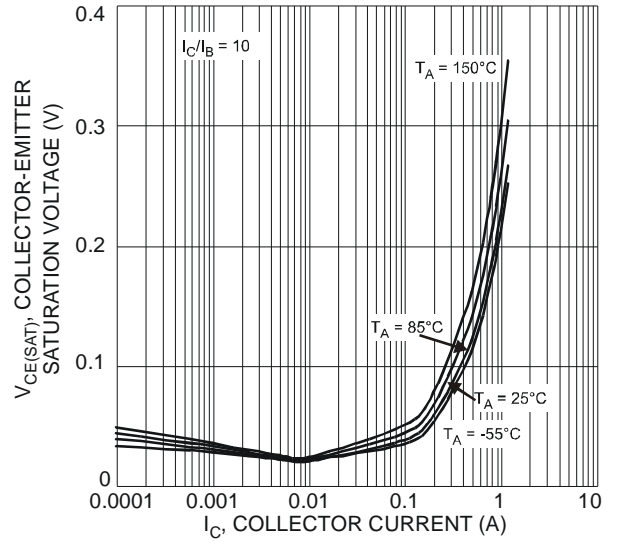


Fig. 4 Typical Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Collector Current

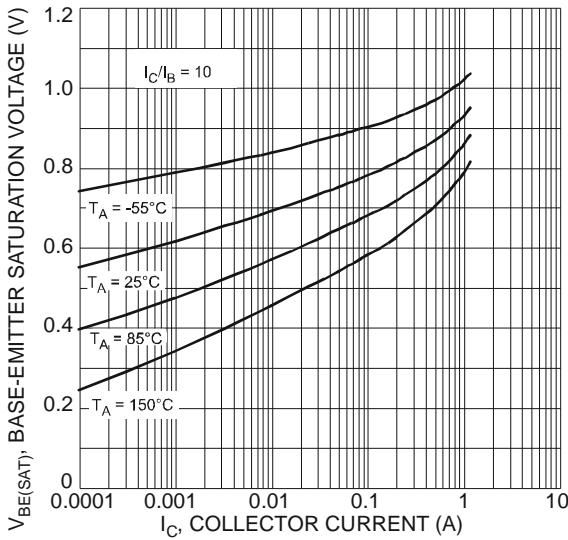


Fig. 5 Typical Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Collector Current

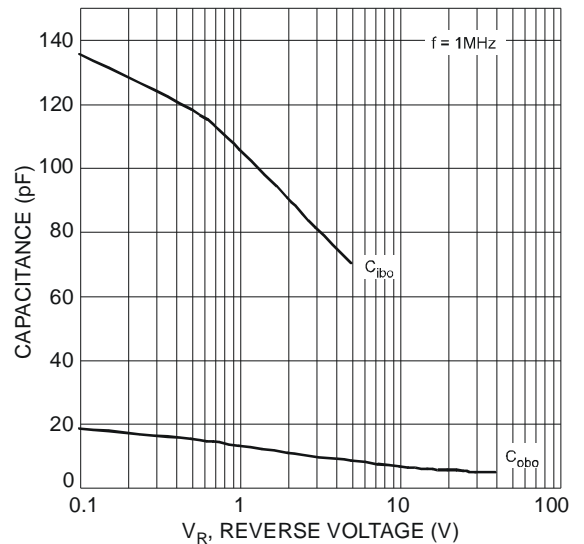


Fig. 6 Typical Capacitance Characteristics

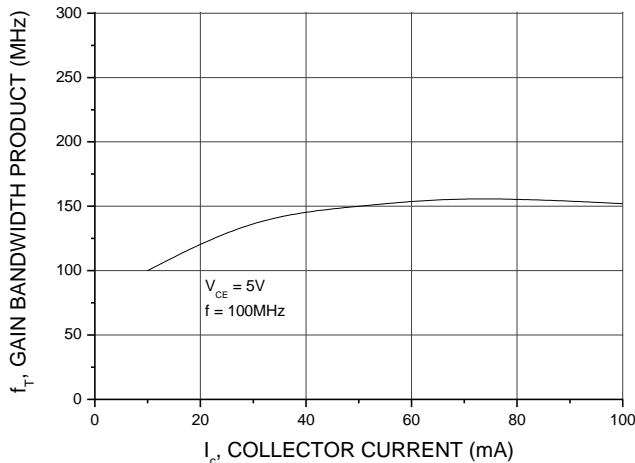
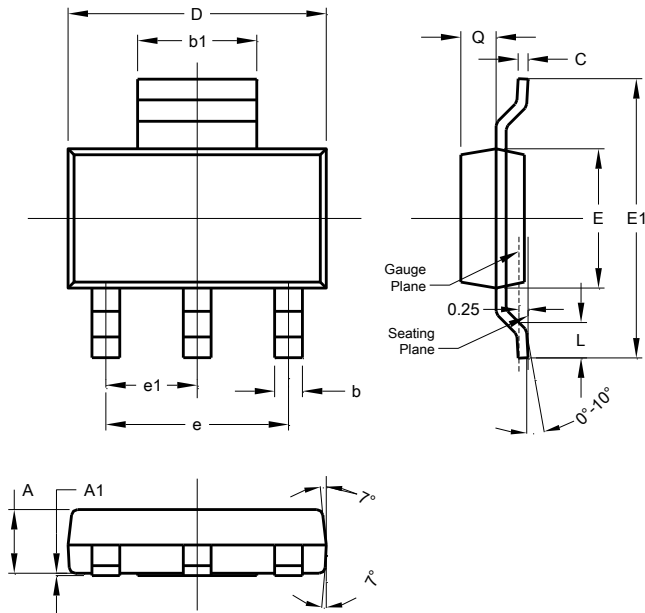


Fig. 7 Typical Gain-bandwidth Product vs. Collector Current

Package Outline Dimensions

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

SOT223

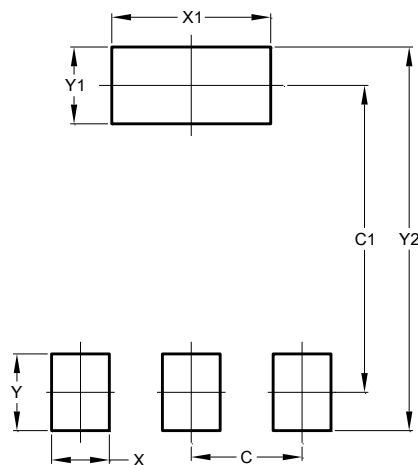


SOT223			
Dim	Min	Max	Typ
A	1.55	1.65	1.60
A1	0.010	0.15	0.05
b	0.60	0.80	0.70
b1	2.90	3.10	3.00
C	0.20	0.30	0.25
D	6.45	6.55	6.50
E	3.45	3.55	3.50
E1	6.90	7.10	7.00
e	-	-	4.60
e1	-	-	2.30
L	0.85	1.05	0.95
Q	0.84	0.94	0.89
All Dimensions in mm			

Suggested Pad Layout

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

SOT223



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	2.30
C1	6.40
X	1.20
X1	3.30
Y	1.60
Y1	1.60
Y2	8.00

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