Dual General Purpose Transistor

The MBT3946DW1T1 device is a spin-off of our popular SOT-23/SOT-323 three-leaded device. It is designed for general purpose amplifier applications and is housed in the SOT-363 six-leaded surface mount package. By putting two discrete devices in one package, this device is ideal for low-power surface mount applications where board space is at a premium.

- h_{FE}, 100–300
- Low $V_{CE(sat)}$, $\leq 0.4 \text{ V}$
- Simplifies Circuit Design
- Reduces Board Space
- Reduces Component Count
- Available in 8 mm, 7-inch/3,000 Unit Tape and Reel
- Device Marking: MBT3946DW1T1 = 46

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage (NPN) (PNP)	VCEO	40 -40	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage (NPN) (PNP)	VCBO	60 -40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage (NPN) (PNP)	VEBO	6.0 -5.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous (NPN) (PNP)	lC	200 –200	mAdc
Electrostatic Discharge	ESD	HBM>16000, MM>2000	V

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Package Dissipation ⁽¹⁾ T _A = 25°C	P _D	150	mW
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$R_{ heta JA}$	833	°C/W
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	TJ, T _{Stg}	-55 to +150	°C

Device mounted on FR4 glass epoxy printed circuit board using the minimum recommended footprint.

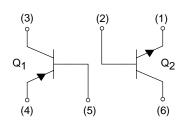


ON Semiconductor™

http://onsemi.com



SOT-363/SC-88 CASE 419B STYLE 1



MBT3946DW1T1*

*Q1 NPN Q2 PNP

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MBT3946DW1T1	SOT-363	3000 Units/Reel

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

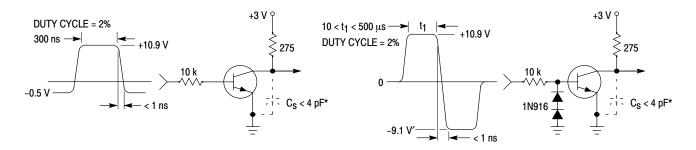
Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS		<u> </u>		1	I
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage ⁽²⁾ (I _C = 1.0 mAdc, I _B = 0) (I _C = -1.0 mAdc, I _B = 0)	(NPN) (PNP)	V(BR)CEO	40 -40	_ _	Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage (I _C = 10 μAdc, I _E = 0) (I _C = -10 μAdc, I _E = 0)	(NPN) (PNP)	V(BR)CBO	60 40	_ _	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage (I _E = 10 μAdc, I _C = 0) (I _E = -10 μAdc, I _C = 0)	(NPN) (PNP)	V(BR)EBO	6.0 -5.0	- -	Vdc
Base Cutoff Current (V _{CE} = 30 Vdc, V _{EB} = 3.0 Vdc) (V _{CE} = -30 Vdc, V _{EB} = -3.0 Vdc)	(NPN) (PNP)	I _{BL}	<u>-</u>	50 –50	nAdc
Collector Cutoff Current (VCE = 30 Vdc, VEB = 3.0 Vdc) (VCE = -30 Vdc, VEB = -3.0 Vdc)	(NPN) (PNP)	ICEX	 	50 –50	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS (2)					
DC Current Gain ($I_{C} = 0.1 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_{C} = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_{C} = 10 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_{C} = 50 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($I_{C} = 100 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0 \text{ Vdc}$)	(NPN)	hFE	40 70 100 60 30	- 300 - -	-
$ \begin{aligned} &(I_{C} = -0.1 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = -1.0 \text{ Vdc}) \\ &(I_{C} = -1.0 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = -1.0 \text{ Vdc}) \\ &(I_{C} = -10 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = -1.0 \text{ Vdc}) \\ &(I_{C} = -50 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = -1.0 \text{ Vdc}) \\ &(I_{C} = -100 \text{ mAdc}, V_{CE} = -1.0 \text{ Vdc}) \end{aligned} $	(PNP)		60 80 100 60 30	- 300 - -	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I _C = 10 mAdc, I _B = 1.0 mAdc) (I _C = 50 mAdc, I _B = 5.0 mAdc)	(NPN)	VCE(sat)	_ _	0.2 0.3	Vdc
$(I_C = -10 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = -5.0 \text{ mAdc})$ $(I_C = -50 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = -1.0 \text{ mAdc})$	(PNP)		- -	-0.25 -0.4	
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (I _C = 10 mAdc, I _B = 1.0 mAdc) (I _C = 50 mAdc, I _B = 5.0 mAdc)	(NPN)	VBE(sat)	0.65 –	0.85 0.95	Vdc
$(I_C = -10 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = -5.0 \text{ mAdc})$ $(I_C = -50 \text{ mAdc}, I_B = -1.0 \text{ mAdc})$	(PNP)		-0.65 -	-0.85 -0.95	
SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Current-Gain - Bandwidth Product (I _C = 10 mAdc, V _{CE} = 20 Vdc, f = 100 MHz) (I _C = -10 mAdc, V _{CE} = -20 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)	(NPN) (PNP)	fΤ	300 250	- -	MHz
Output Capacitance (V _{CB} = 5.0 Vdc, I _E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz) (V _{CB} = -5.0 Vdc, I _E = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	(NPN) (PNP)	C _{obo}	_ _	4.0 4.5	pF
Input Capacitance (VEB = 0.5 Vdc, I _C = 0, f = 1.0 MHz) (VEB = -0.5 Vdc, I _C = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	(NPN) (PNP)	C _{ibo}	_ _	8.0 10.0	pF

^{2.} Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs; Duty Cycle ≤2.0%.

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

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
Input Impedance (V _{CE} = 10 Vdc, I _C = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz) (V _{CE} = -10 Vdc, I _C = -1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		(NPN) (PNP)	h _{ie}	1.0 2.0	10 12	kΩ
Voltage Feedback Ratio (V _{CE} = 10 Vdc, I _C = 1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz) (V _{CE} = -10 Vdc, I _C = -1.0 mAdc, f = 1.0 kHz)		(NPN) (PNP)	h _{re}	0.5 0.1	8.0 10	X 10 ⁻⁴
, , ,		(NPN) (PNP)	h _{fe}	100 100	400 400	_
Output Admittance ($V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_{C} = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}$, $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$) ($V_{CE} = -10 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_{C} = -1.0 \text{ mAdc}$, $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$)		(NPN) (PNP)	h _{oe}	1.0 3.0	40 60	μmhos
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	$C = 100 \mu Adc$, $R_S = 1.0 k \Omega$, $f = 1.0 kHz$) $C = -100 \mu Adc$, $R_S = 1.0 k \Omega$, $f = 1.0 kHz$)	(NPN) (PNP)	NF	<u>-</u>	5.0 4.0	dB
SWITCHING CHAP	RACTERISTICS					
Delay Time	$(V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = -0.5 \text{ Vdc})$ $(V_{CC} = -3.0 \text{ Vdc}, V_{BE} = 0.5 \text{ Vdc})$	(NPN) (PNP)	^t d	- -	35 35	
Rise Time	$(I_C = 10 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B1} = 1.0 \text{ mAdc})$ $(I_C = -10 \text{ mAdc}, I_{B1} = -1.0 \text{ mAdc})$	(NPN) (PNP)	t _r	_ _	35 35	- ns
Storage Time	$(V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_{C} = 10 \text{ mAdc})$ $(V_{CC} = -3.0 \text{ Vdc}, I_{C} = -10 \text{ mAdc})$	(NPN) (PNP)	t _S	_ _	200 225	
Fall Time	$(I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 1.0 \text{ mAdc})$ $(I_{B1} = I_{B2} = -1.0 \text{ mAdc})$	(NPN) (PNP)	t _f	-	50 75	ns

(NPN)



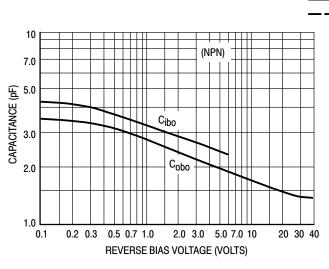
* Total shunt capacitance of test jig and connectors

T_J = 25°C

Figure 1. Delay and Rise Time Equivalent Test Circuit

Figure 2. Storage and Fall Time Equivalent Test Circuit

TYPICAL TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS



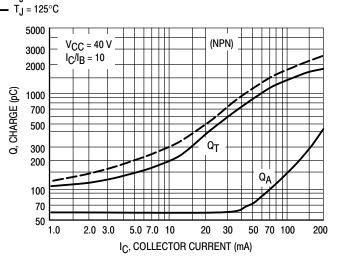
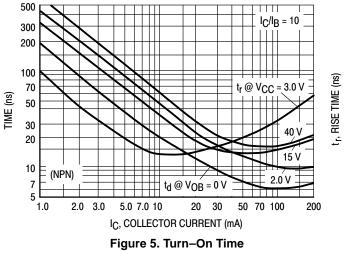


Figure 3. Capacitance

Figure 4. Charge Data





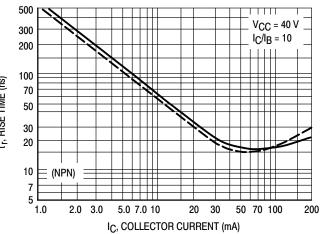
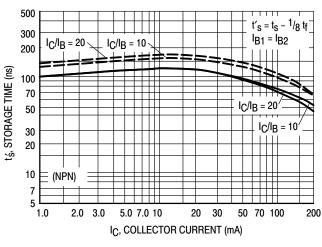


Figure 6. Rise Time



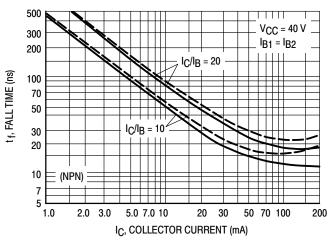


Figure 7. Storage Time

Figure 8. Fall Time

TYPICAL AUDIO SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS NOISE FIGURE VARIATIONS

 $(V_{CF} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, Bandwidth} = 1.0 \text{ Hz})$

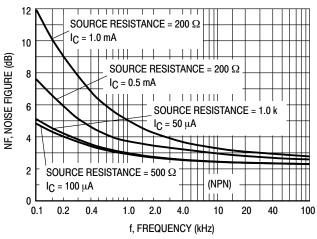


Figure 9. Noise Figure

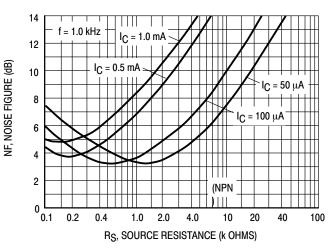


Figure 10. Noise Figure

(NPN)

h PARAMETERS

 $(V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}, T_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$

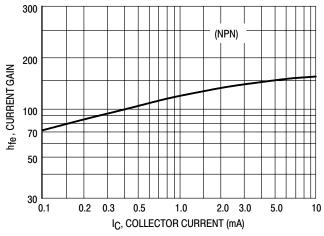


Figure 11. Current Gain

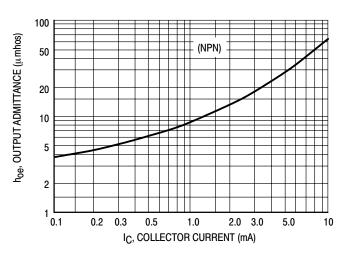


Figure 12. Output Admittance

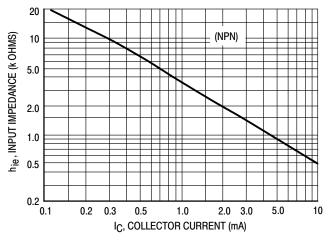


Figure 13. Input Impedance

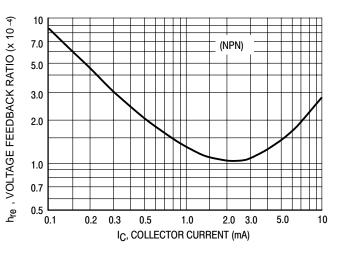


Figure 14. Voltage Feedback Ratio

(NPN)

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

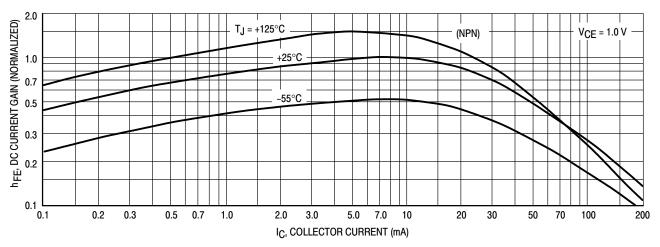


Figure 15. DC Current Gain

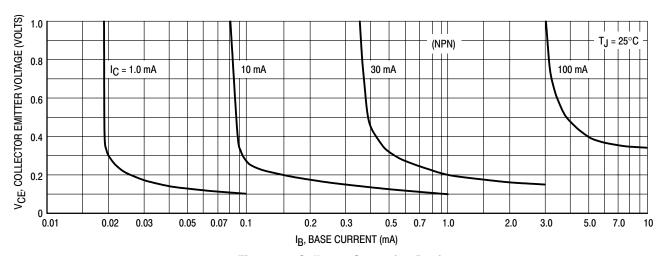


Figure 16. Collector Saturation Region

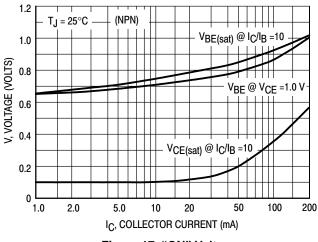


Figure 17. "ON" Voltages

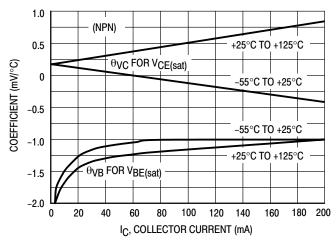
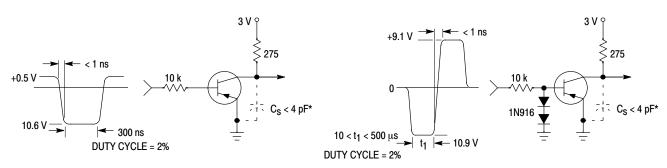


Figure 18. Temperature Coefficients

(PNP)



* Total shunt capacitance of test jig and connectors

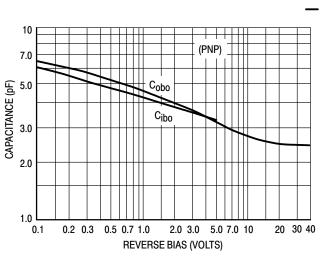
Figure 19. Delay and Rise Time Equivalent Test Circuit

Figure 20. Storage and Fall Time Equivalent Test Circuit

TYPICAL TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

T_{.I} = 25°C

500



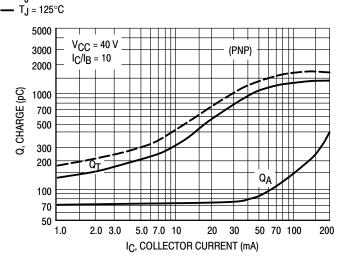
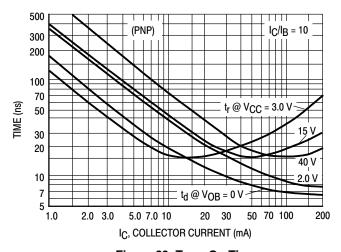


Figure 21. Capacitance

Figure 22. Charge Data



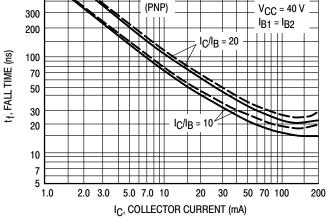


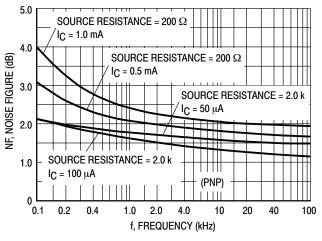
Figure 23. Turn-On Time

Figure 24. Fall Time

(PNP)

TYPICAL AUDIO SMALL-SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS NOISE FIGURE VARIATIONS

 $(V_{CE} = -5.0 \text{ Vdc}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, Bandwidth} = 1.0 \text{ Hz})$



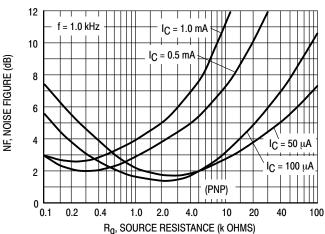
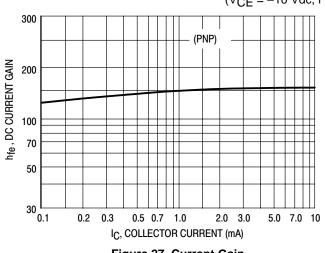


Figure 25.

Figure 26.

h PARAMETERS

 $(V_{CE} = -10 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$



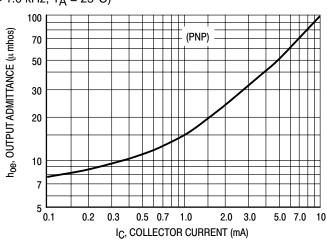


Figure 28. Output Admittance

Figure 27. Current Gain

20 h_{ie}, INPUT IMPEDANCE (k OHMS) (PNP) 10 7.0 5.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0.7 0.5 0.3 0.2 2.0 3.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.7 1.0 5.0 7.0 10 IC, COLLECTOR CURRENT (mA)

hre, VOLTAGE FEEDBACK RATIO (x 10-4) 10 7.0 (PNP) 5.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0.7 0.5 3.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.7 1.0 2.0 5.0 7.0 10 IC, COLLECTOR CURRENT (mA)

Figure 29. Input Impedance

Figure 30. Voltage Feedback Ratio

(PNP)

TYPICAL STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

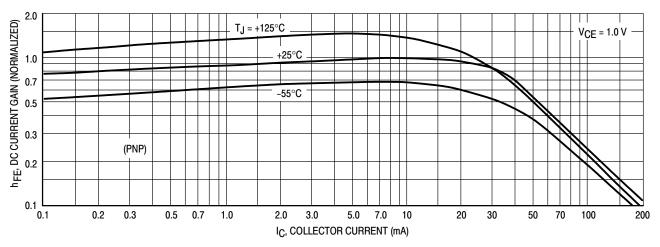


Figure 31. DC Current Gain

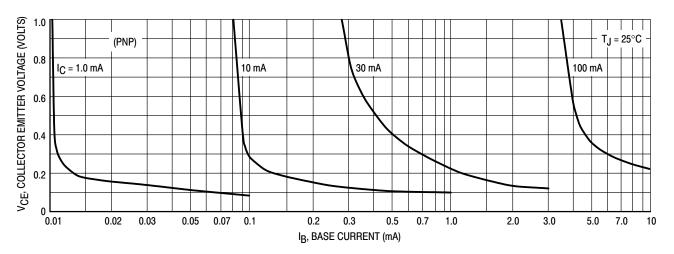


Figure 32. Collector Saturation Region

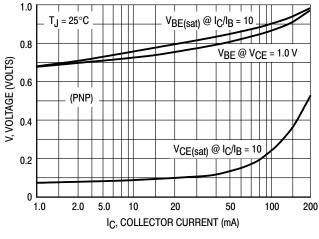


Figure 33. "ON" Voltages

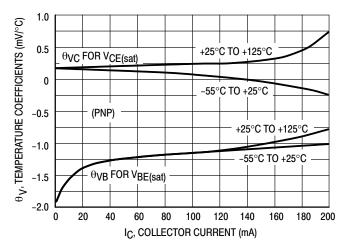


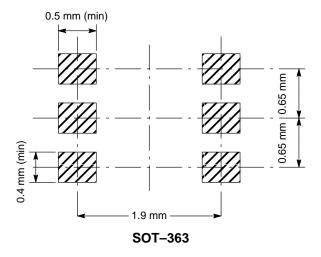
Figure 34. Temperature Coefficients

INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOT-363 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-363 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT–363 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–363 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-363 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-363 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.

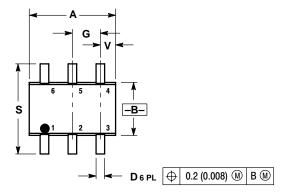
SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

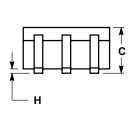
The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize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

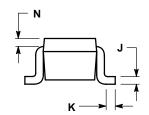
- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the 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-363/SC-88 CASE 419B-01 **ISSUE G**







NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982
- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH

	INCHES		MILLIN	IETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
В	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
С	0.031	0.043	0.80	1.10
D	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
G	0.026 BSC		0.65 BSC	
Н		0.004		0.10
J	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
K	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
N	0.008 REF		0.20	REF
S	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20
٧	0.012	0.016	0.30	0.40

STYLE 1:

PIN 1. EMITTER 2

- 2 BASE 2 3. COLLECTOR 1
- 4. EMITTER 1
- 6. COLLECTOR 2

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