



# BC807K series

45 V, 500 mA PNP general-purpose transistors

Rev. 2 — 24 April 2018

Product data sheet

## 1 Product profile

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### 1.1 General description

PNP general-purpose transistors in a small SOT23 (TO-236AB) Surface-Mounted Device (SMD) plastic package.

Table 1. Product overview

Type number	Package		NPN complement
	Nexperia	JEDEC	
BC807K-16	SOT23	TO-236AB	BC817K-16
BC807K-25			BC817K-25
BC807K-40			BC817K-40

### 1.2 Features and benefits

- Three current gain selections
- High power dissipation capability
- AEC-Q101 qualified

### 1.3 Applications

- General-purpose switching and amplification

## 1.4 Quick reference data

**Table 2. Quick reference data**

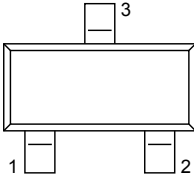
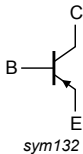
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
$V_{CEO}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	-45	V	
$I_C$	collector current		-	-	-500	mA	
$I_{CM}$	peak collector current	single pulse; $t_p \leq 1\text{ ms}$	-	-	-1	A	
$h_{FE}$	DC current gain	$V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$ ; $I_C = -100\text{ mA}$					
	BC807K-16		[1]	100	-	250	-
	BC807K-25		[1]	160	-	400	-
	BC807K-40		[1]	250	-	600	-

[1] pulsed;  $t_p \leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ ;  $\delta \leq 0.02$

## 2 Pinning information

**Table 3. Pinning**

Pin	Symbol	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	B	base		
2	E	emitter		
3	C	collector		

## 3 Ordering information

**Table 4. Ordering information**

Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
BC807K-16	TO-236AB	Plastic surface-mounted package; 3 leads	SOT23
BC807K-25			
BC807K-40			

## 4 Marking

Table 5. Marking

Type number	Marking code
BC807K-16	<sup>[1]</sup> HA%
BC807K-25	<sup>[1]</sup> HB%
BC807K-40	<sup>[1]</sup> HC%

[1] % = placeholder for manufacturing site code

## 5 Limiting values

Table 6. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

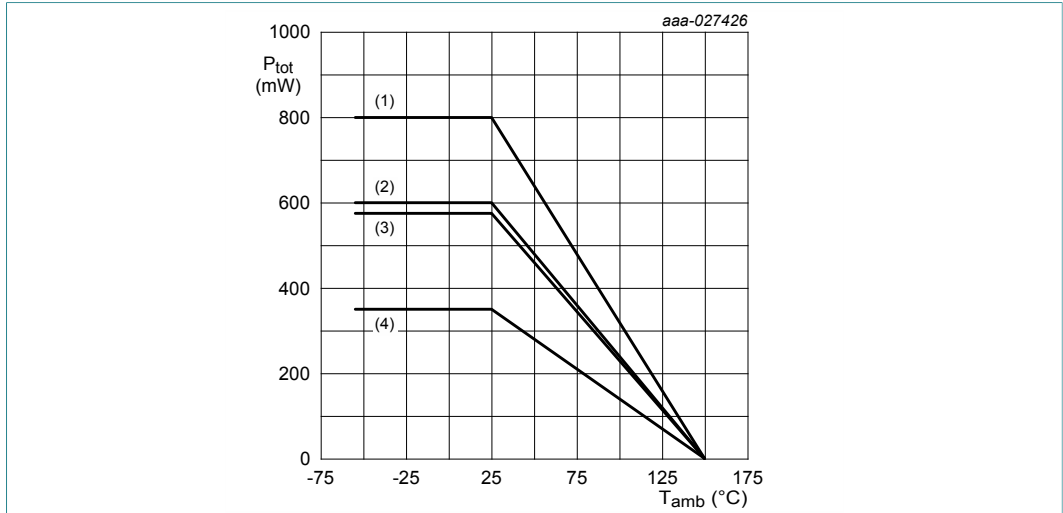
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit	
$V_{CBO}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-50	V	
$V_{CEO}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-45	V	
$V_{EBO}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	-5	V	
$I_C$	collector current		-	-500	mA	
$I_{CM}$	peak collector current	single pulse; $t_p \leq 1$ ms	-	-1	A	
$I_{BM}$	peak base current	single pulse; $t_p \leq 1$ ms	-	-200	mA	
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25$ °C	<sup>[1]</sup>	-	350	mW
			<sup>[2]</sup>	-	575	mW
			<sup>[3]</sup>	-	600	mW
			<sup>[4]</sup>	-	800	mW
$T_j$	junction temperature		-	150	°C	
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-55	150	°C	
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	150	°C	

[1] Device mounted on an FR4 Printed-Circuit-Board (PCB); single-sided copper; tin-plated and standard footprint.

[2] Device mounted on an FR4 Printed-Circuit-Board (PCB); single-sided copper; tin-plated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.

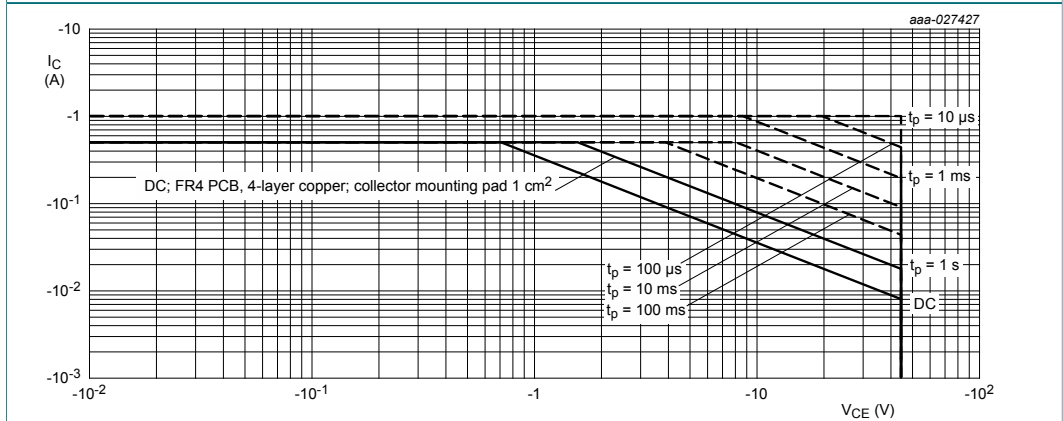
[3] Device mounted on an FR4 Printed-Circuit-Board (PCB); 4-layer copper; tin-plated and standard footprint.

[4] Device mounted on an FR4 Printed-Circuit-Board (PCB); 4-layer copper; tin-plated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.



- (1) FR4 PCB, 4-layer copper; 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (2) FR4 PCB, 4-layer copper; standard footprint
- (3) FR4 PCB, single-sided copper; 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (4) FR4 PCB, single-sided copper; standard footprint

Figure 1. Power derating curves



FR4 PCB, single-sided copper; standard footprint; single pulse;

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

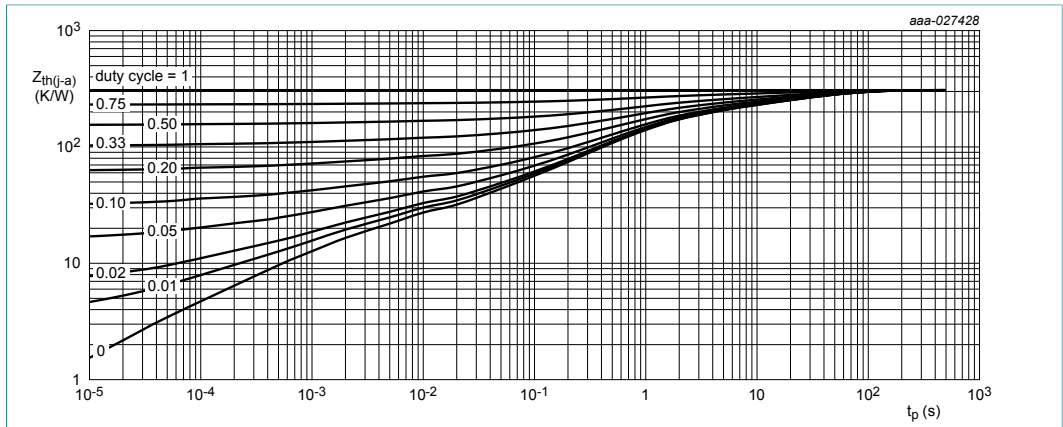
Figure 2. Safe operating area; junction to ambient; continuous and peak collector currents as a function of collector-emitter voltage

## 6 Thermal characteristics

Table 7. Thermal characteristics

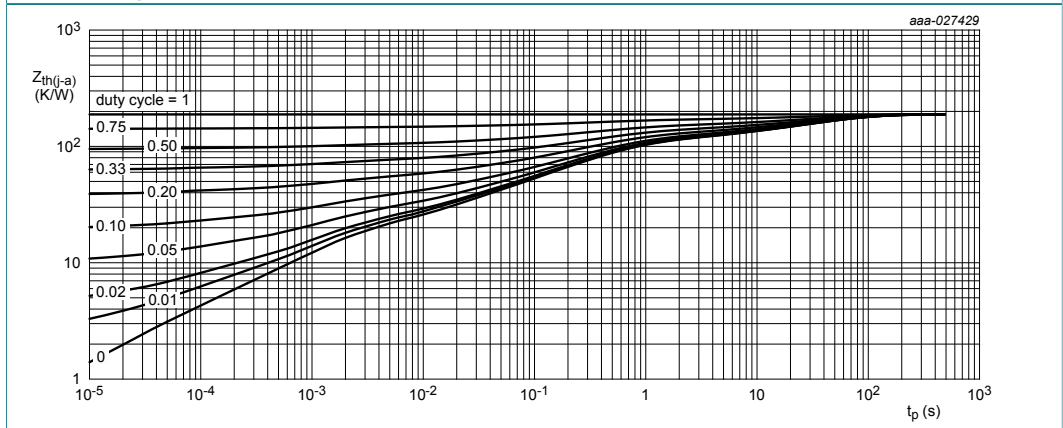
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	[1]	-	-	358	K/W
			[2]	-	-	218	K/W
			[3]	-	-	209	K/W
			[4]	-	-	157	K/W
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point			-	-	60	K/W

- [1] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB; single-sided copper; tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [2] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB; single-sided copper; tin-plated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [3] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB; 4-layer copper; tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [4] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB; 4-layer copper; tin-plated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.



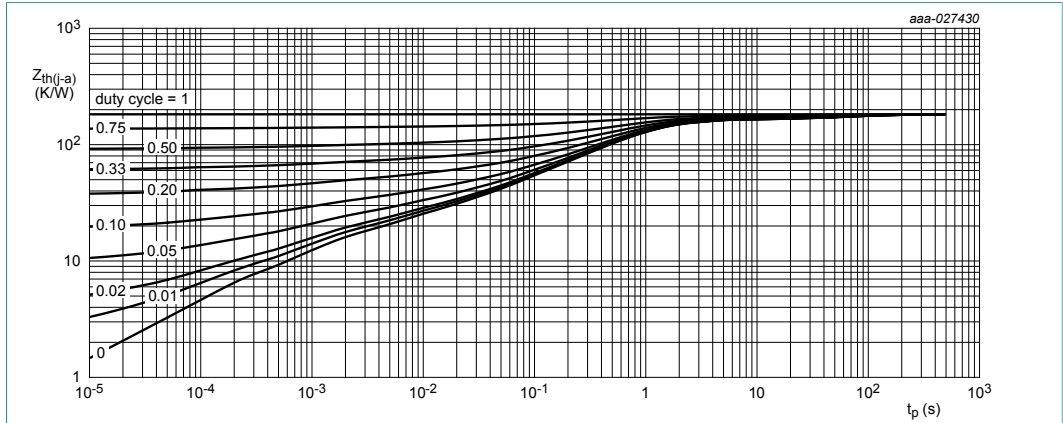
FR4 PCB; single-sided copper; tin-plated and standard footprint

Figure 3. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



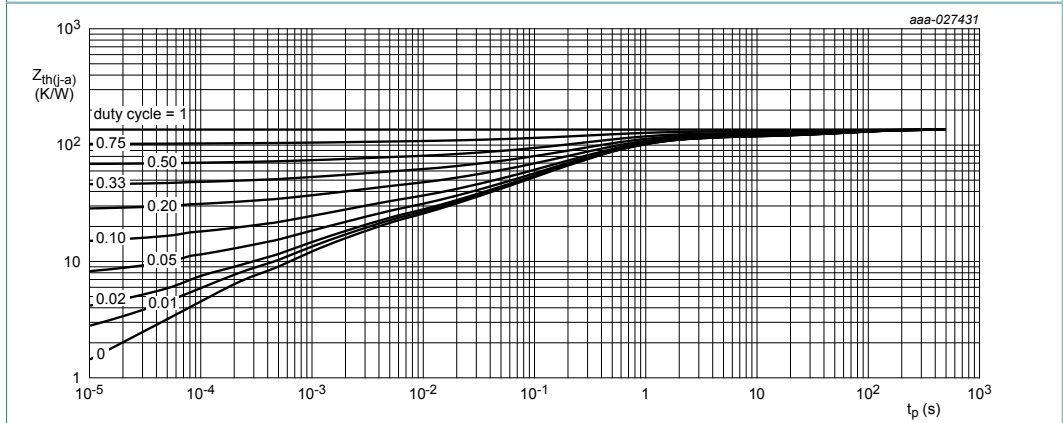
FR4 PCB; single-sided copper; tin-plated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

Figure 4. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



FR4 PCB; 4-layer copper; tin plated and standard footprint

**Figure 5. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values**



FR4 PCB; 4-layer copper; tin plated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

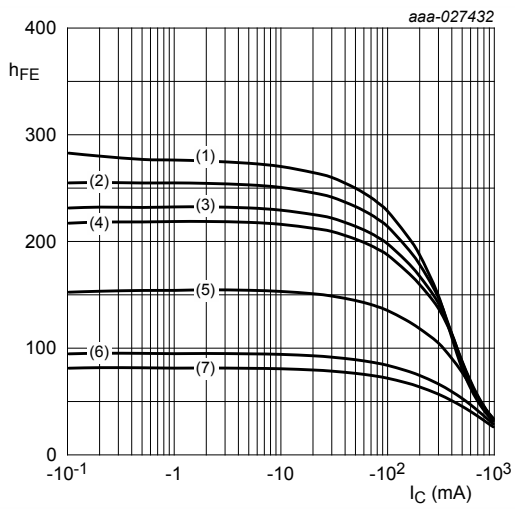
**Figure 6. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values**

## 7 Characteristics

**Table 8. Characteristics**
 $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = -100\ \mu\text{A}; I_E = 0\ \text{A}$	-50	-	-	V	
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = -10\ \text{mA}; I_B = 0\ \text{A}$	-45	-	-	V	
$V_{(BR)EBO}$	emitter-base breakdown voltage	$I_E = -100\ \mu\text{A}; I_C = 0\ \text{A}$	-5	-	-	V	
$I_{CBO}$	collector-base cut-off current	$V_{CB} = -25\ \text{V}; I_E = 0\ \text{A}$	-	-	-100	nA	
		$V_{CB} = -25\ \text{V}; I_E = 0\ \text{A}; T_j = 150\ \text{°C}$	-	-	-5	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{EBO}$	emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB} = -5\ \text{V}; I_C = 0\ \text{A}$	-	-	-100	nA	
$h_{FE}$	DC current gain						
	BC807K-16	$V_{CE} = -1\ \text{V}; I_C = -100\ \text{mA}$	[1]	100	-	250	
	BC807K-25	$V_{CE} = -1\ \text{V}; I_C = -100\ \text{mA}$	[1]	160	-	400	
	BC807K-40	$V_{CE} = -1\ \text{V}; I_C = -100\ \text{mA}$	[1]	250	-	600	
	BC807K-16, -25, -40	$V_{CE} = -1\ \text{V}; I_C = -500\ \text{mA}$	[1]	40	-	-	
$V_{CEsat}$	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = -500\ \text{mA}; I_B = -50\ \text{mA}$	[1]	-	-	-700	mV
$V_{BEsat}$	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = -500\ \text{mA}; I_B = -50\ \text{mA}$	[1]	-	-	-1.2	V
$V_{BE}$	base-emitter voltage	$V_{CE} = -1\ \text{V}; I_C = -500\ \text{mA}$	[1]	-	-	-1.2	V
$f_T$	transition frequency	$V_{CE} = -5\ \text{V}; I_C = -10\ \text{mA}; f = 100\ \text{MHz}$	80	-	-		MHz
$C_c$	collector capacitance	$V_{CB} = -10\ \text{V}; I_E = i_e = 0\ \text{A}; f = 1\ \text{MHz}$	-	7	-		pF
$C_e$	emitter capacitance	$V_{EB} = -0.5\ \text{V}; I_C = i_c = 0\ \text{A}; f = 1\ \text{MHz}$					
	BC807K-16		-	50	-		pF
	BC807K-25		-	45	-		pF
	BC807K-40		-	37	-		pF

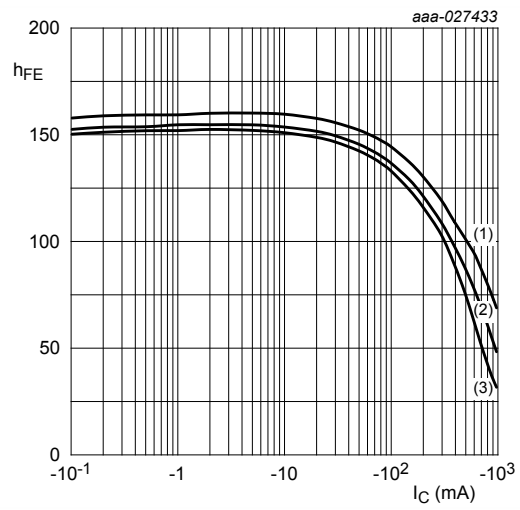
 [1] pulsed;  $t_p \leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ ;  $\delta \leq 0.02$



$V_{CE} = -1 \text{ V}$

- (1)  $T_{amb} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (5)  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (6)  $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (7)  $T_{amb} = -55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 7. BC807K-16: DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

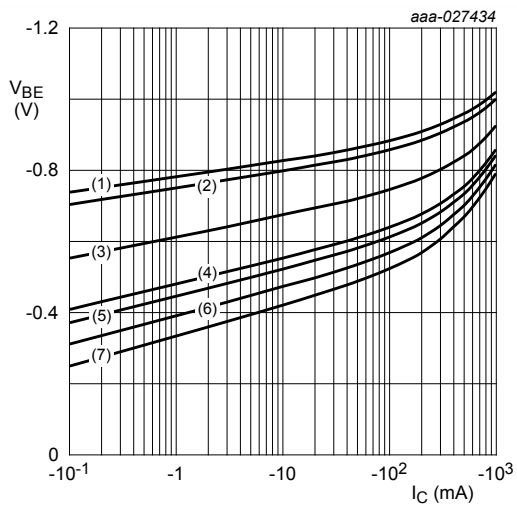


$T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = -5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CE} = -1 \text{ V}$

Figure 8. BC807K-16: DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

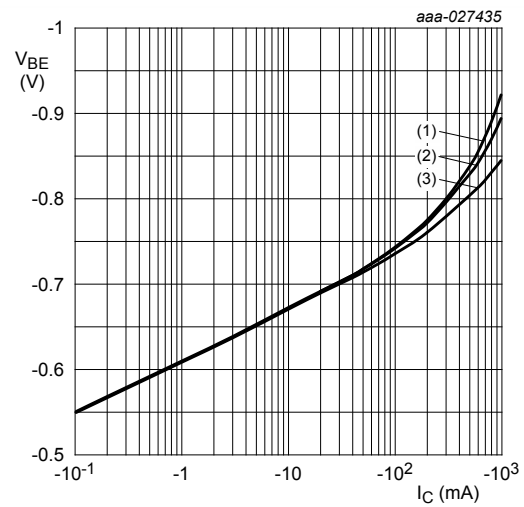




$V_{CE} = -1$  V

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -55$  °C
- (2)  $T_{amb} = -40$  °C
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C
- (4)  $T_{amb} = 85$  °C
- (5)  $T_{amb} = 100$  °C
- (6)  $T_{amb} = 125$  °C
- (7)  $T_{amb} = 150$  °C

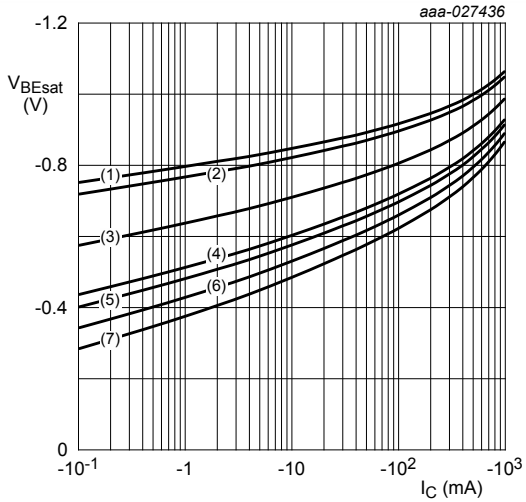
Figure 9. BC807K-16: Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25$  °C

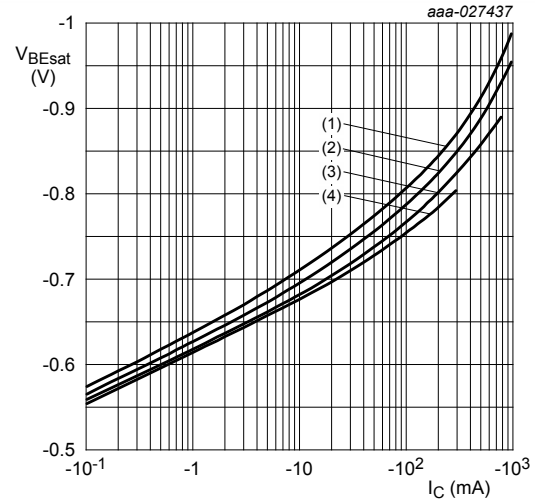
- (1)  $V_{CE} = -1$  V
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -2$  V
- (3)  $V_{CE} = -5$  V

Figure 10. BC807K-16: Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



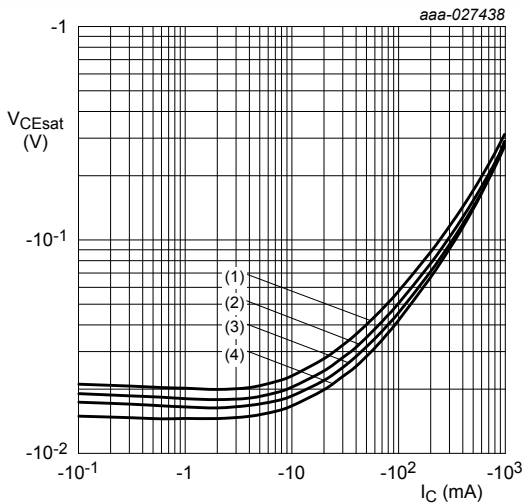
- $I_C/I_B = 10$
- (1)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (2)  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (3)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (4)  $T_{amb} = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (5)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (6)  $T_{amb} = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (7)  $T_{amb} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 11. BC807K-16: Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



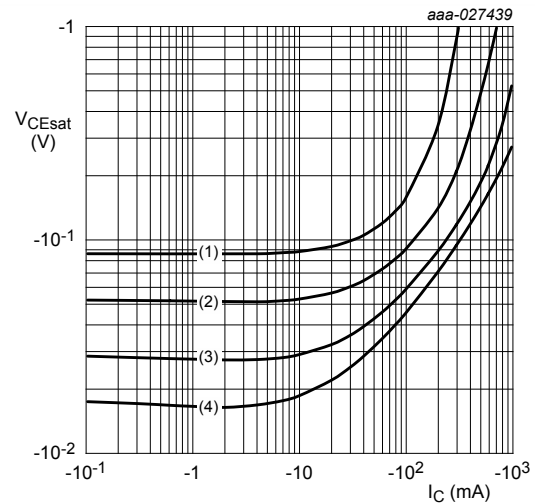
- $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (1)  $I_C/I_B = 10$
  - (2)  $I_C/I_B = 20$
  - (3)  $I_C/I_B = 50$
  - (4)  $I_C/I_B = 100$

Figure 12. BC807K-16: Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



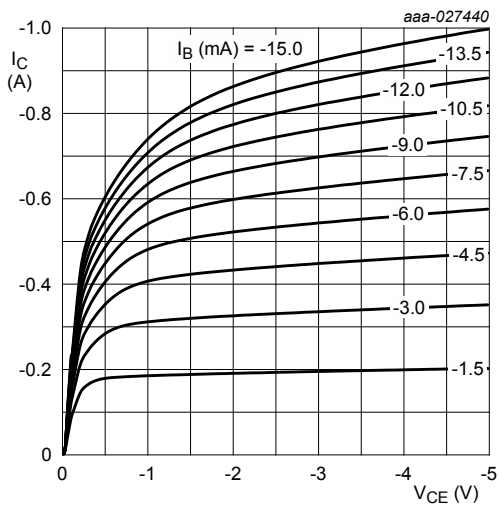
- $I_C/I_B = 10$
- (1)  $T_{amb} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (2)  $T_{amb} = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (3)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (4)  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 13. BC807K-16: Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



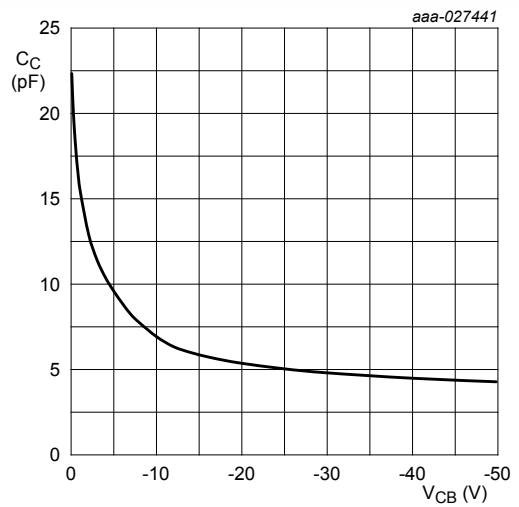
- $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (1)  $I_C/I_B = 100$
  - (2)  $I_C/I_B = 50$
  - (3)  $I_C/I_B = 20$
  - (4)  $I_C/I_B = 10$

Figure 14. BC807K-16: Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



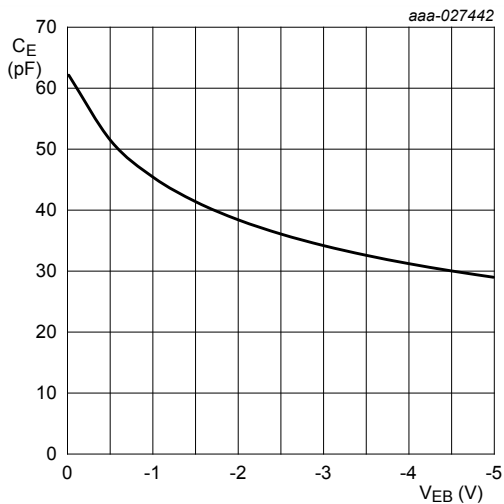
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 15. BC807K-16: Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



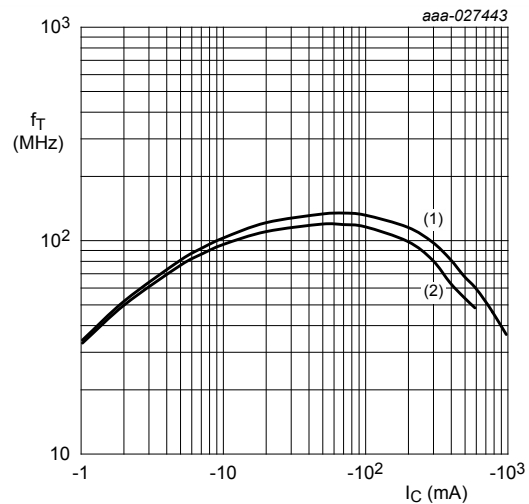
$f = 1\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 16. BC807K-16: Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values



$f = 1\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

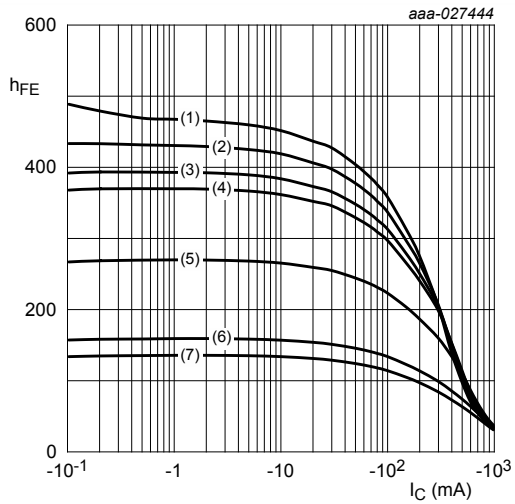
Figure 17. BC807K-16: Emitter capacitance as a function of emitter-base voltage; typical values



$f = 100\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$

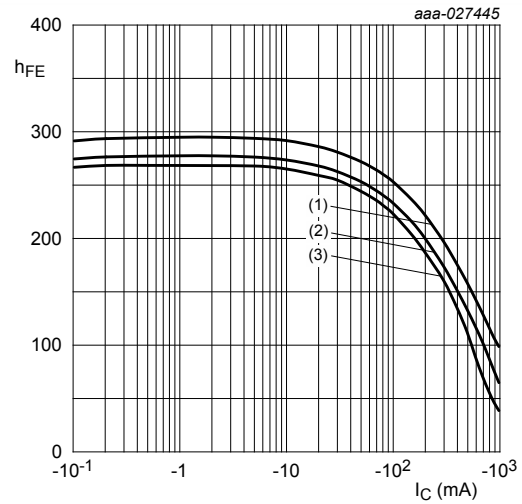
Figure 18. BC807K-16: Transition frequency as a function of collector current voltage; typical values



$V_{CE} = -1 \text{ V}$

- (1)  $T_{amb} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (5)  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (6)  $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (7)  $T_{amb} = -55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

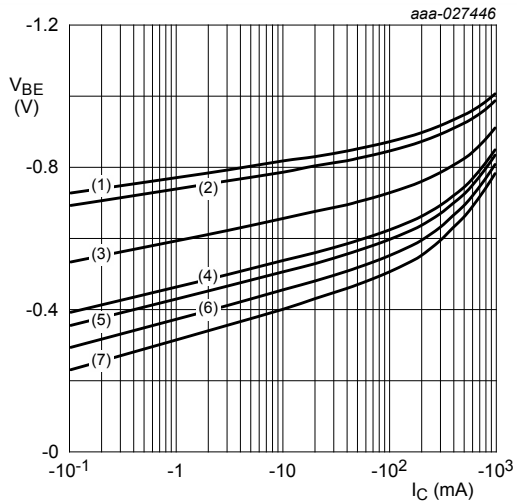
Figure 19. BC807K-25: DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = -5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CE} = -1 \text{ V}$

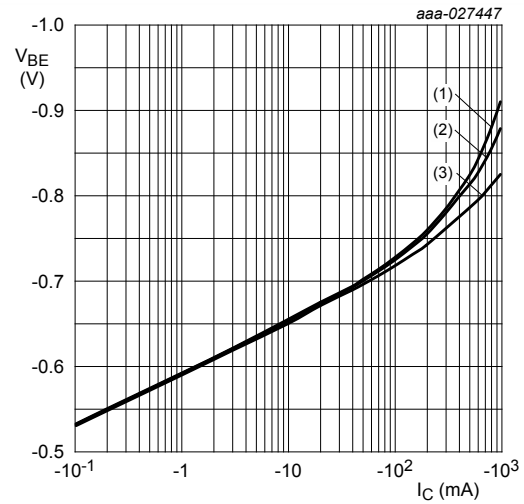
Figure 20. BC807K-25: DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



$V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = -40^\circ\text{C}$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = 85^\circ\text{C}$
- (5)  $T_{amb} = 100^\circ\text{C}$
- (6)  $T_{amb} = 125^\circ\text{C}$
- (7)  $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$

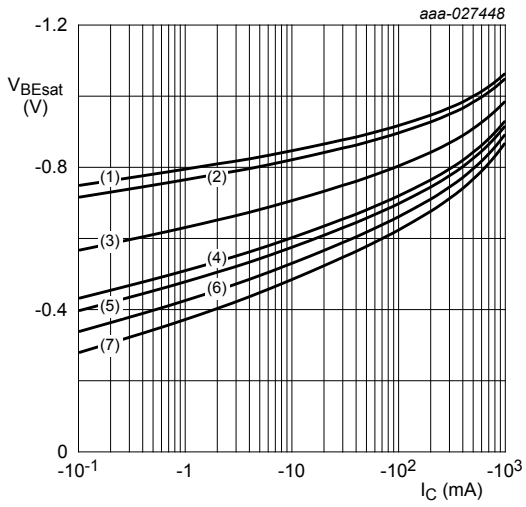
Figure 21. BC807K-25: Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

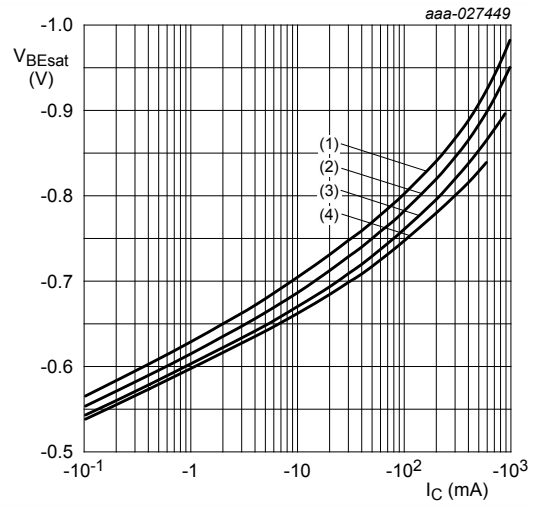
- (1)  $V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}$

Figure 22. BC807K-25: Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



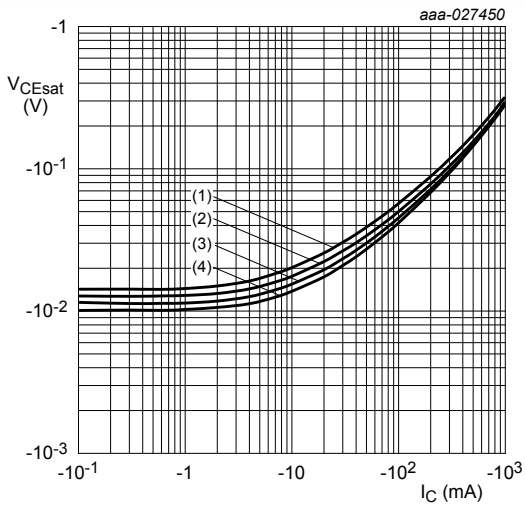
- $I_C/I_B = 10$
- (1)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (2)  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (3)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (4)  $T_{amb} = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (5)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (6)  $T_{amb} = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (7)  $T_{amb} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 23. BC807K-25: Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



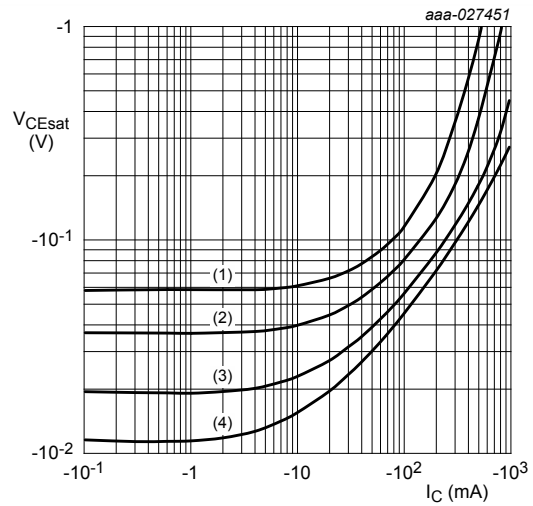
- $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (1)  $I_C/I_B = 10$
  - (2)  $I_C/I_B = 20$
  - (3)  $I_C/I_B = 50$
  - (4)  $I_C/I_B = 100$

Figure 24. BC807K-25: Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



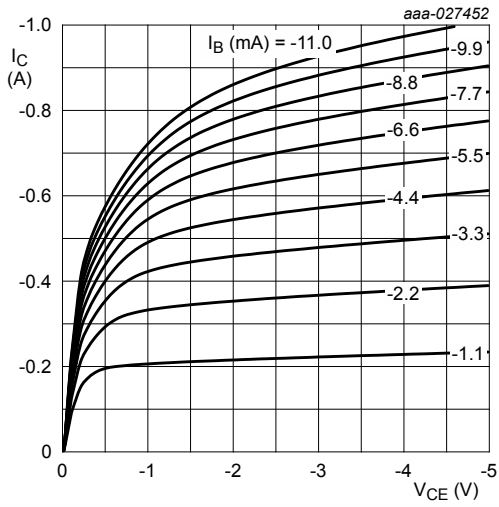
- $I_C/I_B = 10$
- (1)  $T_{amb} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (2)  $T_{amb} = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (3)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (4)  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 25. BC807K-25: Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



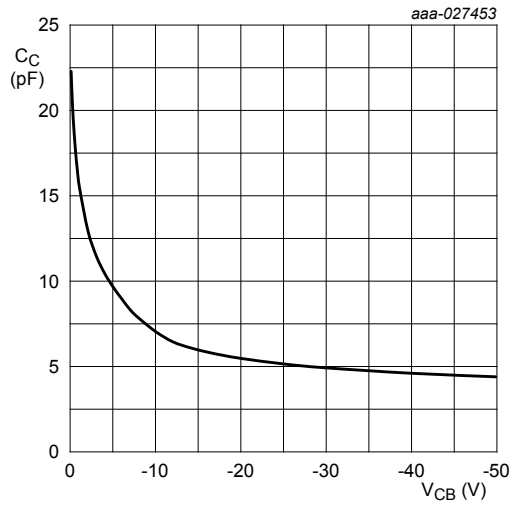
- $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (1)  $I_C/I_B = 100$
  - (2)  $I_C/I_B = 50$
  - (3)  $I_C/I_B = 20$
  - (4)  $I_C/I_B = 10$

Figure 26. BC807K-25: Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



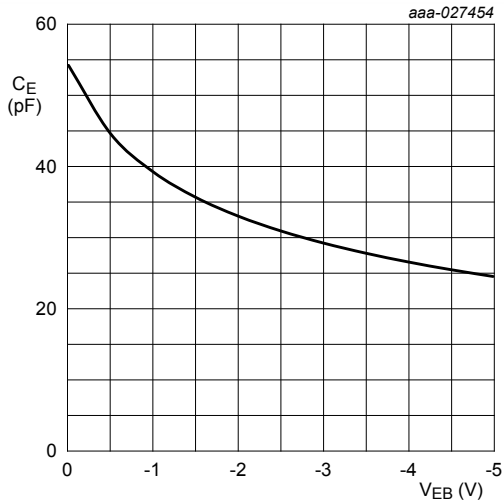
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 27. BC807K-25: Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values**



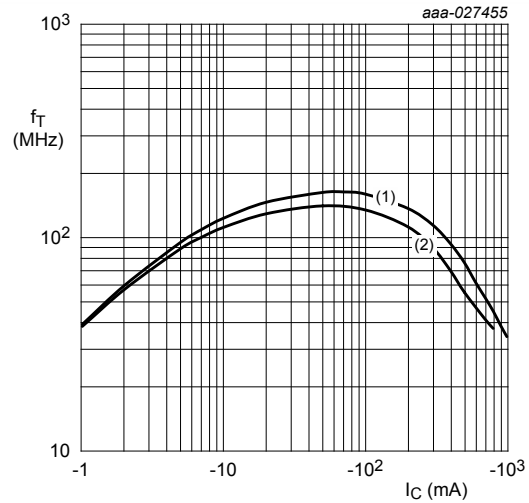
$f = 1\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 28. BC807K-25: Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values**



$f = 1\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

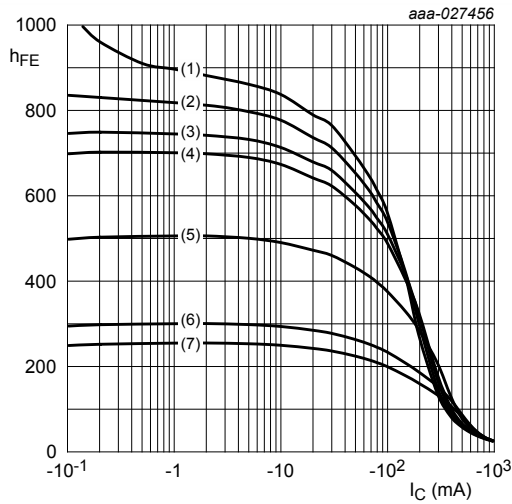
**Figure 29. BC807K-25: Emitter capacitance as a function of emitter-base voltage; typical values**



$f = 100\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$

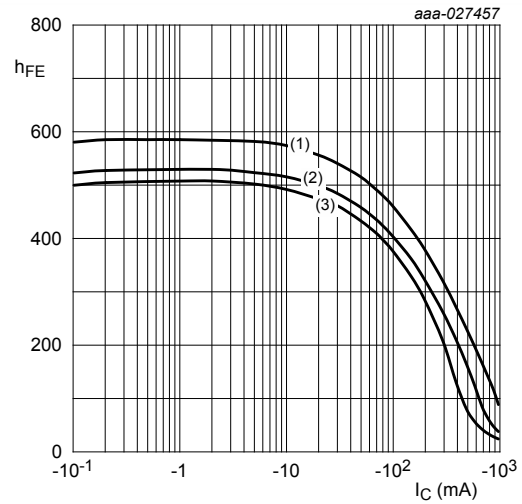
**Figure 30. BC807K-25: Transition frequency as a function of collector current voltage; typical values**



$V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$

- (1)  $T_{amb} = 150\text{ °C}$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = 125\text{ °C}$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ °C}$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = 85\text{ °C}$
- (5)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$
- (6)  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$
- (7)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ °C}$

Figure 31. BC807K-40: DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

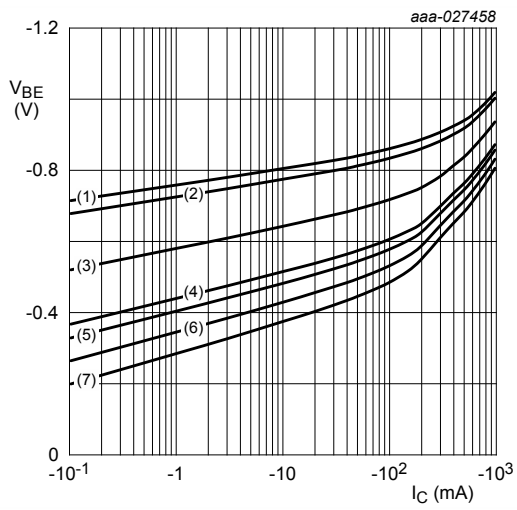


$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$

Figure 32. BC807K-40: DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

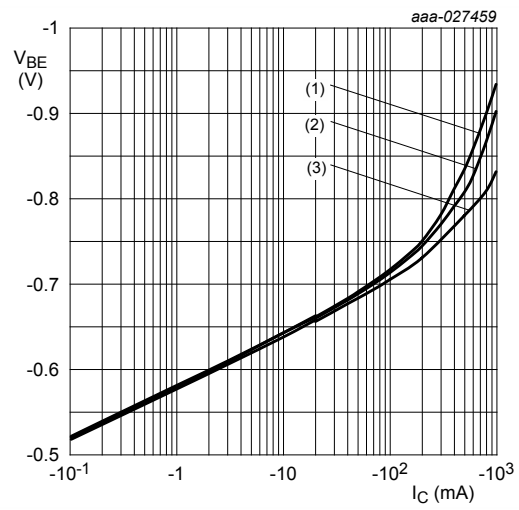




$V_{CE} = -1$  V

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -55$  °C
- (2)  $T_{amb} = -40$  °C
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C
- (4)  $T_{amb} = 85$  °C
- (5)  $T_{amb} = 100$  °C
- (6)  $T_{amb} = 125$  °C
- (7)  $T_{amb} = 150$  °C

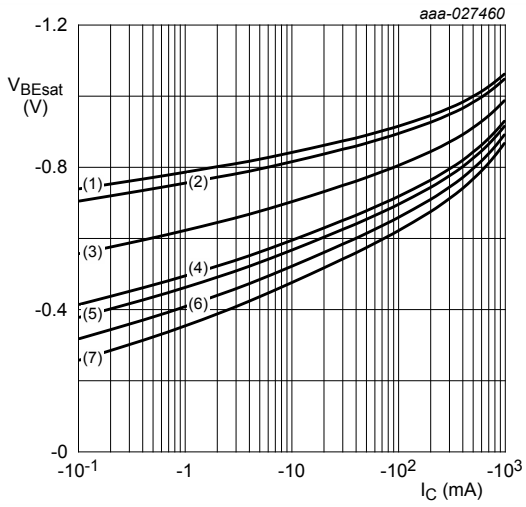
**Figure 33. BC807K-40: Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values**



$T_{amb} = 25$  °C

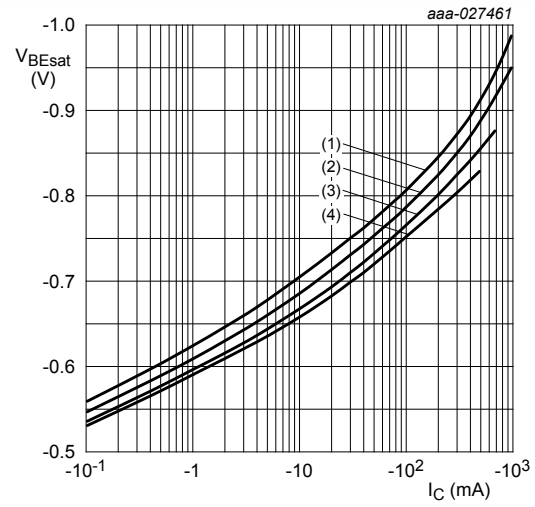
- (1)  $V_{CE} = -1$  V
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -2$  V
- (3)  $V_{CE} = -5$  V

**Figure 34. BC807K-40: Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values**



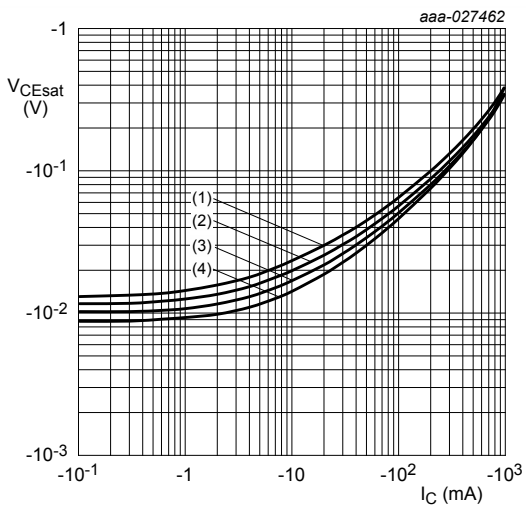
- $I_C/I_B = 10$
- (1)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (2)  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (3)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (4)  $T_{amb} = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (5)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (6)  $T_{amb} = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (7)  $T_{amb} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 35. BC807K-40: Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



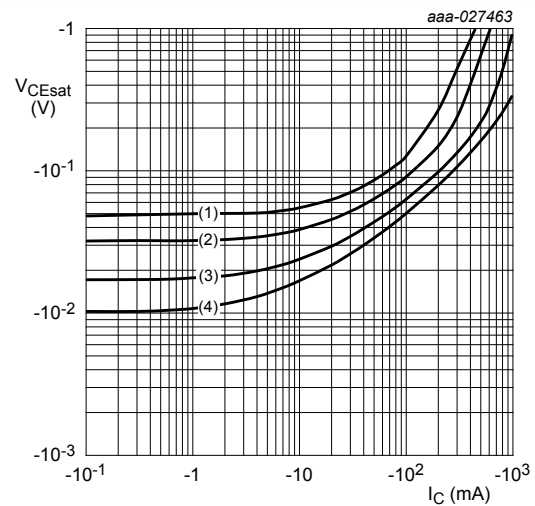
- $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (1)  $I_C/I_B = 10$
  - (2)  $I_C/I_B = 20$
  - (3)  $I_C/I_B = 50$
  - (4)  $I_C/I_B = 100$

Figure 36. BC807K-40: Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



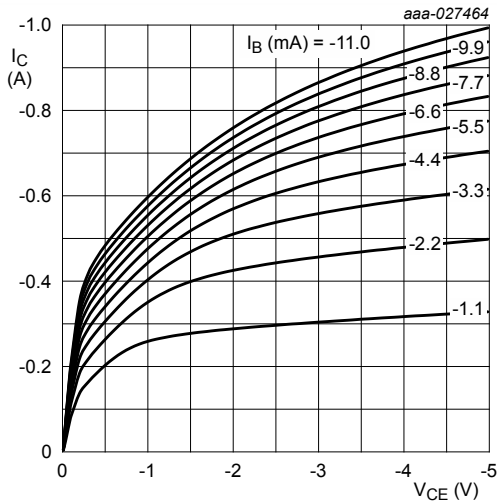
- $I_C/I_B = 10$
- (1)  $T_{amb} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (2)  $T_{amb} = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (3)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - (4)  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 37. BC807K-40: Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



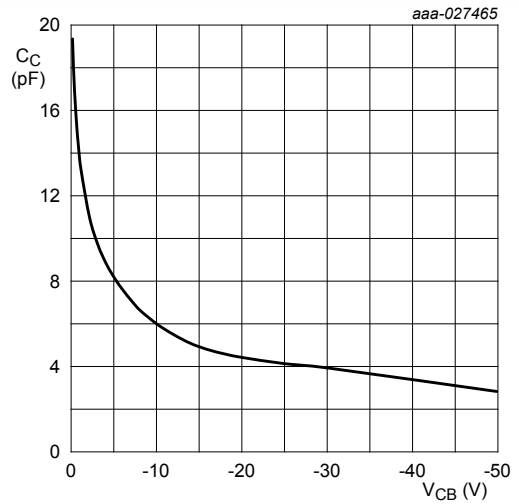
- $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (1)  $I_C/I_B = 100$
  - (2)  $I_C/I_B = 50$
  - (3)  $I_C/I_B = 20$
  - (4)  $I_C/I_B = 10$

Figure 38. BC807K-40: Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



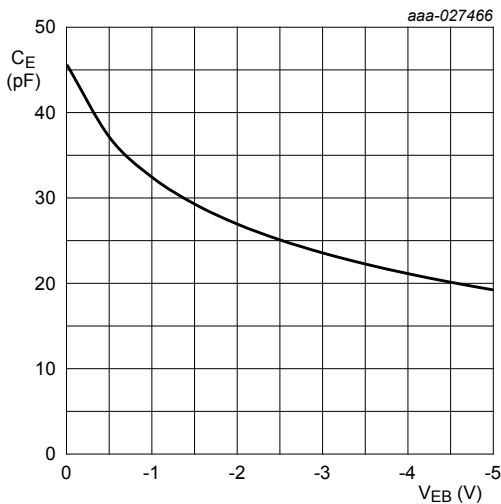
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 39. BC807K-40: Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



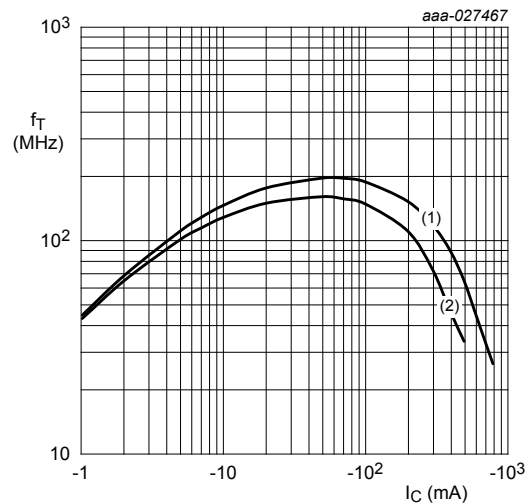
$f = 1\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 40. BC807K-40: Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values



$f = 1\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 41. BC807K-40: Emitter capacitance as a function of emitter-base voltage; typical values



$f = 100\text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$

Figure 42. BC807K-40: Transition frequency as a function of collector current voltage; typical values

## 8 Test information

### 8.1 Quality information

This product has been qualified in accordance with the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q101 - Stress test qualification for discrete semiconductors, and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

## 9 Package outline

Table 9. Package outline

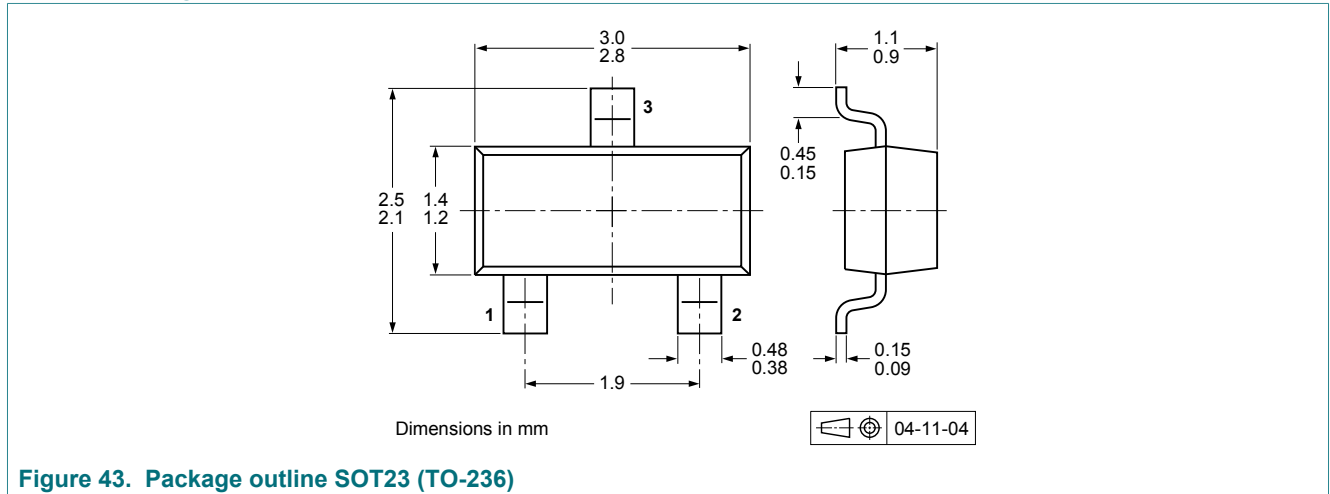


Figure 43. Package outline SOT23 (TO-236)

## 10 Soldering

Table 10. Soldering

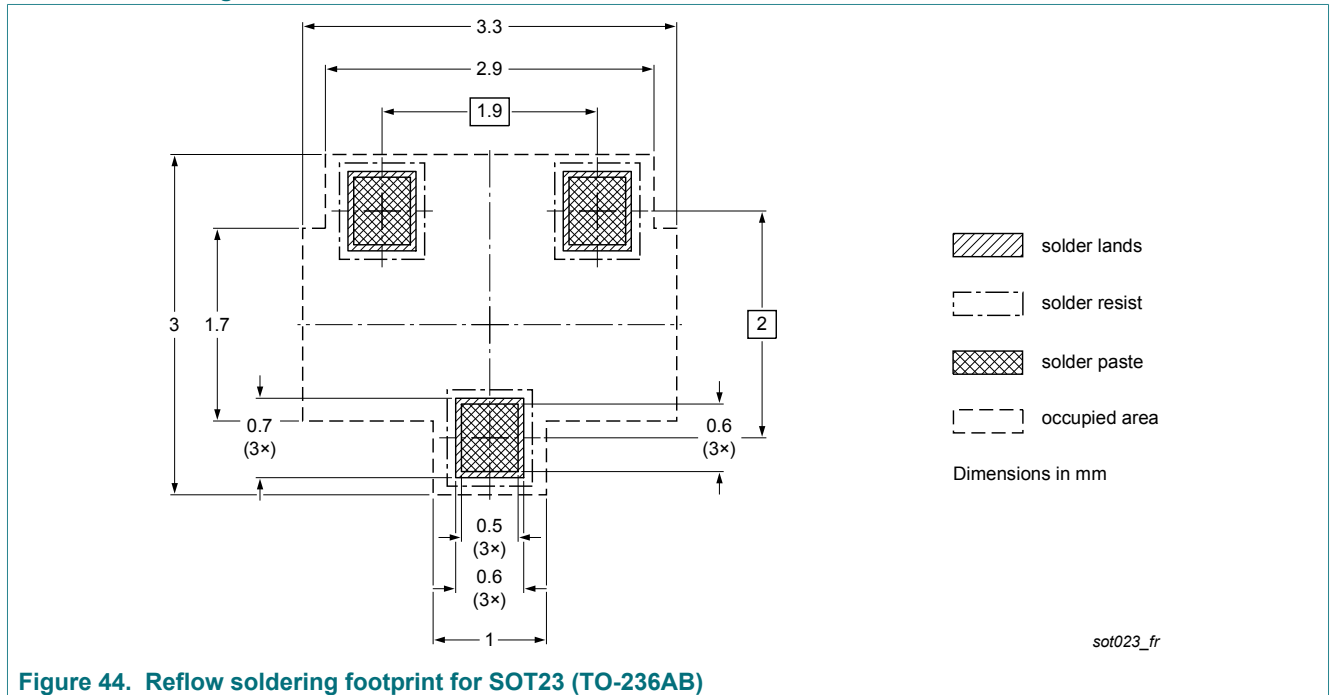
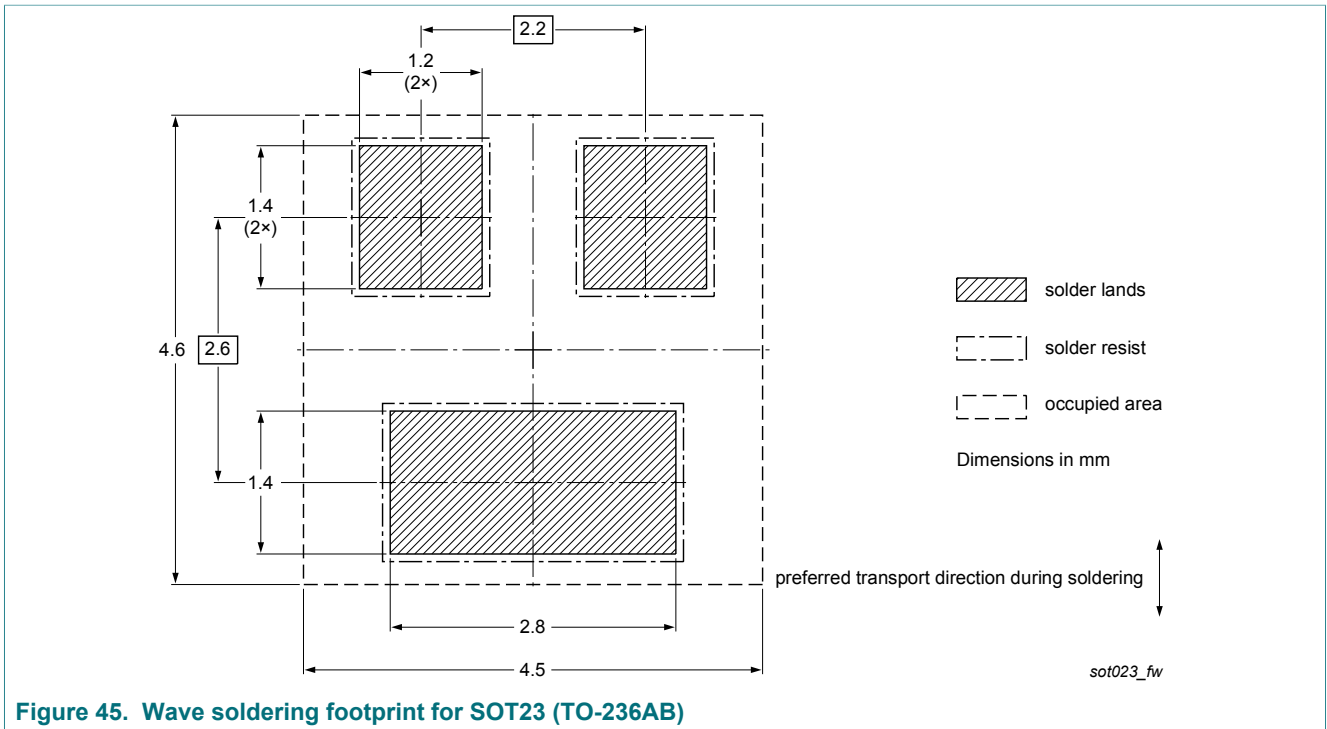


Figure 44. Reflow soldering footprint for SOT23 (TO-236AB)



## 11 Revision history

**Table 11. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BC807K_SER v.2	20180424	Product data sheet	-	BC807_SER v.1
Modifications:	• Characteristics: Figures are updated			
BC807_SER v.1	20171108	Product data sheet	-	-

## 12 Legal information

### 12.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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