



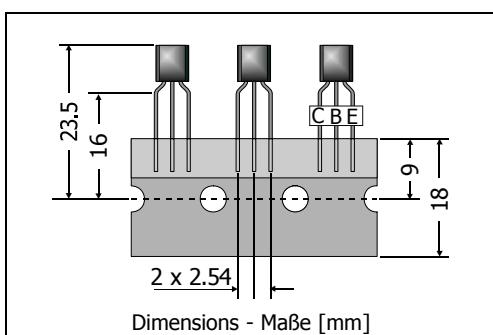
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**BC546 ... BC549**
**NPN**
**General Purpose Si-Epitaxial Planar Transistors**  
**Si-Epitaxial Planar-Transistoren für universellen Einsatz**
**NPN**

Version 2006-05-31



Power dissipation – Verlustleistung

500 mW

Plastic case

TO-92

Kunststoffgehäuse

(10D3)

Weight approx. – Gewicht ca.

0.18 g

Plastic material has UL classification 94V-0  
Gehäusematerial UL94V-0 klassifiziertStandard packaging taped in ammo pack  
Standard Lieferform gegurtet in Ammo-Pack**Maximum ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**

			<b>BC546</b>	<b>BC547</b>	<b>BC548 / 549</b>
Collector-Emitter-voltage	E-B short	$V_{CES}$	85 V	50 V	30 V
Collector-Emitter-voltage	B open	$V_{CEO}$	65 V	45 V	30 V
Collector-Base-voltage	E open	$V_{CBO}$	80 V	50 V	30 V
Emitter-Base-voltage	C open	$V_{EBO}$		5 V	
Power dissipation – Verlustleistung		$P_{tot}$		500 mW <sup>1)</sup>	
Collector current – Kollektorstrom (dc)	$I_C$			100 mA	
Peak Collector current – Kollektor-Spitzenstrom	$I_{CM}$			200 mA	
Peak Base current – Basis-Spitzenstrom	$I_{BM}$			200 mA	
Peak Emitter current – Emitter-Spitzenstrom	- $I_{EM}$			200 mA	
Junction temperature – Sperrsichttemperatur	$T_j$			-55...+150°C	
Storage temperature – Lagerungstemperatur	$T_s$			-55...+150°C	

**Characteristics ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**

		<b>Group A</b>	<b>Group B</b>	<b>Group C</b>
DC current gain – Kollektor-Basis-Stromverhältnis <sup>2)</sup>				
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}$	$h_{FE}$	typ. 90	typ. 150	typ. 270
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$	$h_{FE}$	110 ... 220	200 ... 450	420 ... 800
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 100 \text{ mA}$	$h_{FE}$	typ. 120	typ. 200	typ. 400
h-Parameters at/bei $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA}, f = 1 \text{ kHz}$				
Small signal current gain Kleinsignal-Stromverstärkung	$h_{fe}$	typ. 220	typ. 330	typ. 600
Input impedance – Eingangs-Impedanz	$h_{ie}$	1.6 ... 4.5 kΩ	3.2 ... 8.5 kΩ	6 ... 15 kΩ
Output admittance – Ausgangs-Leitwert	$h_{oe}$	18 < 30 μS	30 < 60 μS	60 < 110 μS
Reverser voltage transfer ratio Spannungsrückwirkung	$h_{re}$	typ. $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	typ. $2 \times 10^{-4}$	typ. $3 \times 10^{-4}$

<sup>1</sup> Valid, if leads are kept at ambient temperature at a distance of 2 mm from case  
Gültig wenn die Anschlussdrähte in 2 mm Abstand vom Gehäuse auf Umgebungstemperatur gehalten werden

Characteristics ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )Kennwerte ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

			Min.	Typ.	Max.
Collector-Emitter cutoff current – Kollektor-Emitter-Reststrom					
$V_{CE} = 80 \text{ V}, (\text{B-E short})$	BC546	$I_{CES}$	–	0.2 nA	15 nA
$V_{CE} = 50 \text{ V}, (\text{B-E short})$	BC547	$I_{CES}$	–	0.2 nA	15 nA
$V_{CE} = 30 \text{ V}, (\text{B-E short})$	BC548 / BC549	$I_{CES}$	–	0.2 nA	15 nA
$V_{CE} = 80 \text{ V}, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}, (\text{B-E short})$	BC546	$I_{CES}$	–	–	4 $\mu\text{A}$
$V_{CE} = 50 \text{ V}, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}, (\text{B-E short})$	BC547	$I_{CES}$	–	–	4 $\mu\text{A}$
$V_{CE} = 30 \text{ V}, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}, (\text{B-E short})$	BC548 / BC549	$I_{CES}$	–	–	4 $\mu\text{A}$
Collector-Emitter saturation voltage – Kollektor-EmitterSättigungsspg. <sup>2)</sup>					
$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ mA}$		$V_{CEsat}$	–	80 mV	200 mV
$I_C = 100 \text{ mA}, I_B = 5 \text{ mA}$		$V_{CEsat}$	–	200 mV	600 mV
Base saturation voltage – Basis-Sättigungsspannung <sup>2)</sup>					
$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ mA}$		$V_{BEsat}$	–	700 mV	–
$I_C = 100 \text{ mA}, I_B = 5 \text{ mA}$		$V_{BEsat}$	–	900 mV	–
Base-Emitter-voltage – Basis-Emitter-Spannung <sup>2)</sup>					
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$		$V_{BE}$	580 mV	660 mV	700 mV
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$		$V_{BE}$	–	–	720 mV
Gain-Bandwidth Product – Transitfrequenz					
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, f = 100 \text{ MHz}$		$f_T$	–	300 MHz	–
Collector-Base Capacitance – Kollektor-Basis-Kapazität					
$V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}, I_E = i_e = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_{CBO}$	–	3.5 pF	6 pF
Emitter-Base Capacitance – Emitter-Basis-Kapazität					
$V_{EB} = 0.5 \text{ V}, I_C = i_c = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_{EBO}$	–	9 pF	–
Noise figure – Rauschzahl					
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 200 \mu\text{A}, R_G = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	BC546 / BC547	F	–	2 dB	10 dB
$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, \Delta f = 200 \text{ Hz}$	BC548 / BC549	F	–	1.2 dB	4 dB
Thermal resistance junction to ambient air Wärmewiderstand Sperrsicht – umgebende Luft		$R_{thA}$		< 200 K/W <sup>1)</sup>	
Recommended complementary PNP transistors Empfohlene komplementäre PNP-Transistoren				BC556 ... BC559	
Available current gain groups per type Lieferbare Stromverstärkungsgruppen pro Typ				$BC546A$	$BC546B$
				$BC547A$	$BC547B$
				$BC548A$	$BC548B$
				$BC549B$	$BC548C$
					$BC549C$

<sup>2</sup> Tested with pulses  $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$  – Gemessen mit Impulsen  $t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Schaltverhältnis  $\leq 2\%$ <sup>1</sup> Valid, if leads are kept at ambient temperature at a distance of 2 mm from case

Gültig wenn die Anschlussdrähte in 2 mm Abstand vom Gehäuse auf Umgebungstemperatur gehalten werden