

# PBSS4230PANP

# 30 V, 2 A NPN/PNP low VCEsat (BISS) transistor 14 December 2012

**Product data sheet** 

#### **General description** 1.

NPN/PNP low V<sub>CFsat</sub> Breakthrough In Small Signal (BISS) transistor in a leadless medium power DFN2020-6 (SOT1118) Surface-Mounted Device (SMD) plastic package.

NPN/NPN complement: PBSS4230PAN. PNP/PNP complement: PBSS5230PAP.

#### 2. **Features and benefits**

- Very low collector-emitter saturation voltage V<sub>CEsat</sub>
- High collector current capability I<sub>C</sub> and I<sub>CM</sub>
- High collector current gain h<sub>FE</sub> at high I<sub>C</sub>
- Reduced Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) requirements
- High efficiency due to less heat generation
- AEC-Q101 qualified

## **Applications**

- Load switch
- Battery-driven devices
- Power management
- Charging circuits
- Power switches (e.g. motors, fans)

#### Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transisto	or; for the PNP transistor	with negative polarity				
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	30	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current		-	-	2	Α
I <sub>CM</sub>	peak collector current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms	-	-	3	Α
TR1 (NPN)						_
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	145	mΩ



Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR2 (PNP)						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = -1 A; $I_B$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300$ μs; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	195	mΩ

## 5. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning information

1 E1 emitter TR1 2 B1 base TR1 3 C2 collector TR2 4 E2 emitter TR2 5 B2 base TR2  Transparent top view		9			
2 B1 base TR1 3 C2 collector TR2 4 E2 emitter TR2 5 B2 base TR2 6 C1 collector TR1 7 C1 collector TR1  DFN2020-6 (SOT1118)	Pin	Symbol	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
3	1	E1	emitter TR1	6 5 4	C1 B2 E2
3	2	B1	base TR1		
5 B2 base TR2  6 C1 collector TR1  7 C1 collector TR1  DFN2020-6 (SOT1118)	3	C2	collector TR2	7 8	
5 B2 base TR2  6 C1 collector TR1  7 C1 collector TR1  DFN2020-6 (SOT1118)	4	E2	emitter TR2		
6 C1 collector TR1 7 C1 collector TR1  DFN2020-6 (SOT1118)	5	B2	base TR2		
7 C1 collector TR1	6	C1	collector TR1	' '	sym139
8 C2 collector TR2	7	C1	collector TR1	DI 142020-0 (3011110)	
	8	C2	collector TR2		

# 6. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Package					
	Name	Description	Version			
PBSS4230PANP	DFN2020-6	plastic thermal enhanced ultra thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 2 x 2 x 0.65 mm	SOT1118			

# 7. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
PBSS4230PANP	2J

# 8. Limiting values

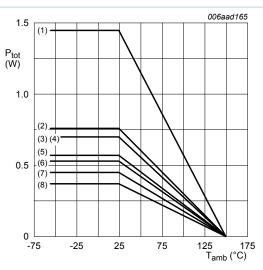
#### Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
Per transisto	or; for the PNP transistor with n	egative polarity			
V <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	30	V
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	30	V
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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
$V_{EBO}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector		-	7	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current			-	2	Α
I <sub>CM</sub>	peak collector current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	3	Α
I <sub>B</sub>	base current			-	0.3	Α
I <sub>BM</sub>	peak base current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	1	Α
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	370	mW
			[2]	-	570	mW
			[3]	-	530	mW
			[4]	-	700	mW
			[5]	-	450	mW
			[6]	-	760	mW
			[7]	-	700	mW
			[8]	-	1450	mW
Per device						_
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	510	mW
			[2]	-	780	mW
			[3]	-	730	mW
			[4]	-	960	mW
			[5]	-	620	mW
			[6]	-	1040	mW
			[7]	-	960	mW
			[8]	-	2000	mW
Тj	junction temperature			-	150	°C
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature			-55	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	150	°C

- [1] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [2] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35 μm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [3] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [5] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 70 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- 6] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 70 μm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [7] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [8] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70 μm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.



- (1) 4-layer PCB 70 μm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (2) FR4 PCB 70 µm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (3) 4-layer PCB 70 µm, standard footprint
- (4) 4-layer PCB 35 μm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (5) FR4 PCB 35  $\mu m$ , mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (6) 4-layer PCB 35 µm, standard footprint
- (7) FR4 PCB 70 µm, standard footprint
- (8) FR4 PCB 35 µm, standard footprint

Fig. 1. Per transistor: power derating curves

#### 9. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transisto	or						,
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	thermal resistance	in free air	[1]	-	-	338	K/W
	from junction to ambient		[2]	-	-	219	K/W
	ambient		[3]	-	-	236	K/W
			[4]	-	-	179	K/W
		[5]	-	-	278	K/W	
		[6]	-	-	164	K/W	
			[7]	-	-	179	K/W
			[8]	-	-	86	K/W
R <sub>th(j-sp)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to solder point			-	-	30	K/W

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit		
Per device			,		'		,		
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub> thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	[1]	-	-	245	K/W			
		[2]	-	-	160	K/W			
	ambient	ambient	[3]	-	-	171	K/W		
					[4]	-	-	130	K/W
			[5]	-	-	202	K/W		
			[6]	-	-	120	K/W		
				[7]	-	-	130	K/W	
			[8]	-	-	63	K/W		

- [1] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [2] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [3] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [4] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [5] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 70 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [6] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 70 μm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [7] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [8] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70 µm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.

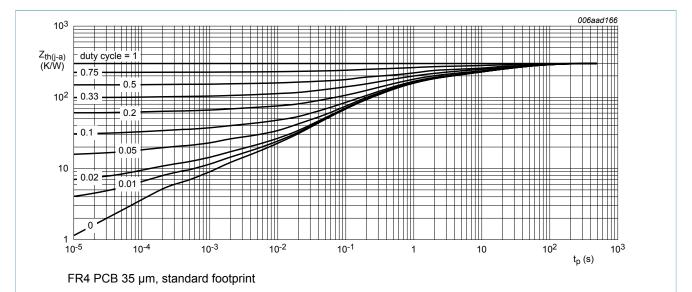
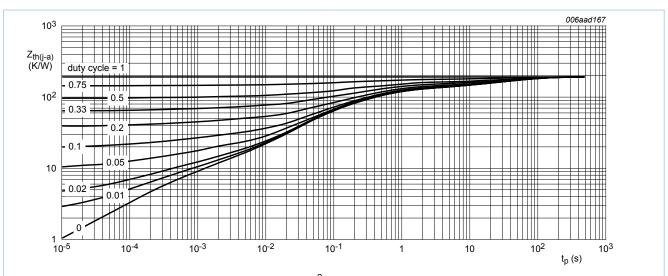
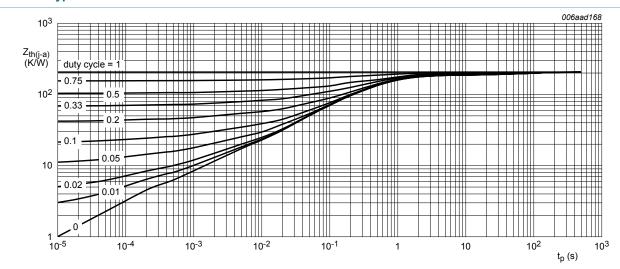


Fig. 2. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



FR4 PCB 35 µm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

Fig. 3. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



4-layer PCB 35 µm, standard footprint

Fig. 4. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

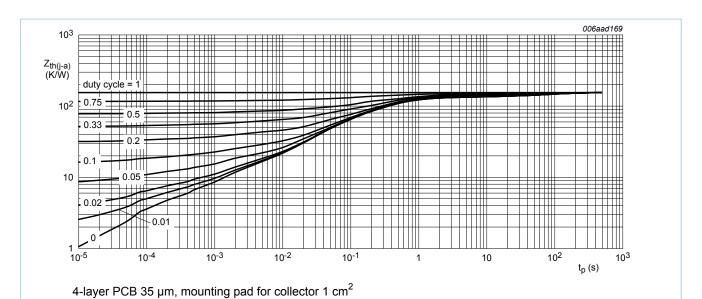


Fig. 5. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

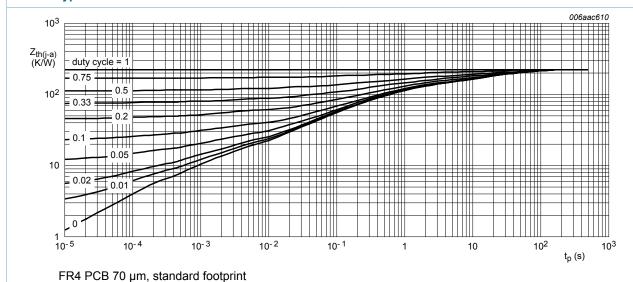


Fig. 6. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

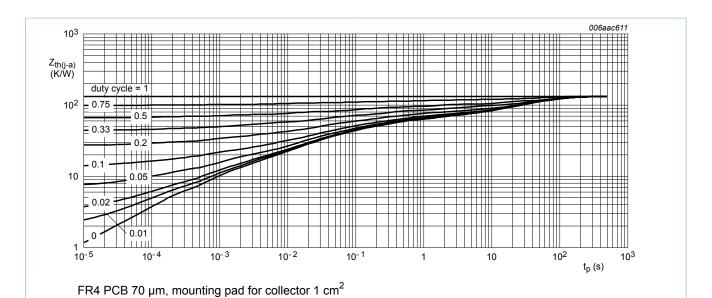


Fig. 7. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

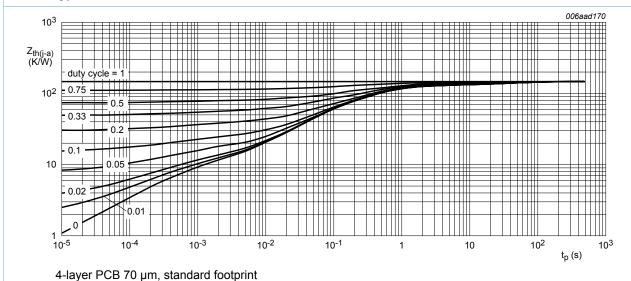


Fig. 8 Por transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambie

Fig. 8. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

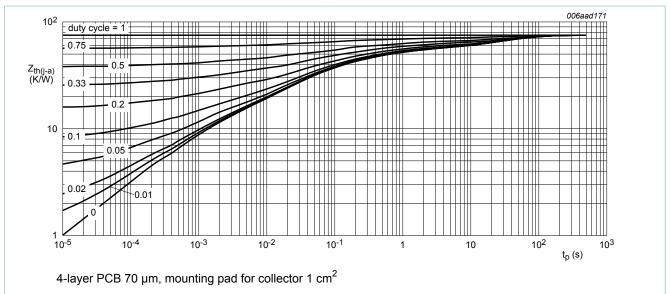


Fig. 9. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

#### 10. Characteristics

Table 7. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR1 (NPN)	'					
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off	V <sub>CB</sub> = 24 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100 50 100 - - - - 80 160	nA
	current	V <sub>CB</sub> = 24 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	-	-		μΑ
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	V <sub>EB</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	250	380	) -	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	230	350	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 1 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; $\delta$ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	200	310	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 2 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; $\delta$ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	150	230	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter	$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	60	- 50 - 100 380 - 350 - 310 -	mV
	saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	120		mV
		$I_{C}$ = 2 A; $I_{B}$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	230		mV
		$I_C$ = 2 A; $I_B$ = 200 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	220	290	mV

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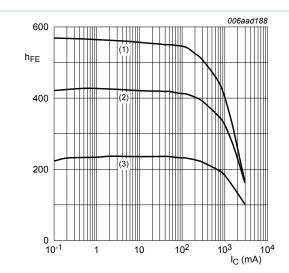
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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	145	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation	$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1	V
	voltage	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	145	V
		$I_{C}$ = 2 A; $I_{B}$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1.1	V
		$I_{C}$ = 2 A; $I_{B}$ = 200 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	145 1 1 1.1 1.2 0.9	V
$V_{BEon}$	base-emitter turn-on voltage	$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 0.5 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 12.5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A; I <sub>Bon</sub> = 50 mA;	-	10	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	I <sub>Boff</sub> = -50 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	50	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	60	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	310	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	60	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	370	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 50 mA; f = 100 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	60	120	-	MHz
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; i <sub>e</sub> = 0 A; f = 1 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	13.5	18	pF
TR2 (PNP)			l			
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off	V <sub>CB</sub> = -24 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A	-	-	-100	nA
	current	V <sub>CB</sub> = -24 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	-	-	-50	μA
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	V <sub>EB</sub> = -5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0 A	-	-	-100	nA
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	$V_{CE} = -2 \text{ V; } I_{C} = -100 \text{ mA; pulsed;}$ $t_{p} \le 300 \text{ µs; } \delta \le 0.02 \text{ ; } T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$	260	370	1 1 1 1.1 1.2 0.9 18 - 100 - 50 - 100	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	210	290	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -1 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	160	230	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -2 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	100	145	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = -500 mA; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-75	-110	mV
		$I_C = -1 \text{ A; } I_B = -50 \text{ mA; pulsed;}$ $t_0 \le 300 \text{ µs; } \delta \le 0.02 \text{ ; } T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$	-	-155	50 100 370 - 290 - 230 - 145 - -75 -110	mV

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
		$I_{C}$ = -2 A; $I_{B}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-295	-420	mV
		$I_{C}$ = -2 A; $I_{B}$ = -200 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-275	-390	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	195	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = -500 mA; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-1	V
		$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-1	V
		$I_{C}$ = -2 A; $I_{B}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-1.1	V
		$I_{C}$ = -2 A; $I_{B}$ = -200 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	1.2	V	
$V_{BEon}$	base-emitter turn-on voltage	$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -0.5 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	V <sub>CC</sub> = -12.5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -1 A; I <sub>Bon</sub> = -0.05 A;	-	10	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	$\begin{split} &t_p \leq 300 \; \mu s;  \delta \leq 0.02 \; ;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &l_C = -1 \; A;  l_B = -100 \; mA;  pulsed; \\ &t_p \leq 300 \; \mu s;  \delta \leq 0.02 \; ;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &l_C = -500 \; mA;  l_B = -50 \; mA;  pulsed; \\ &t_p \leq 300 \; \mu s;  \delta \leq 0.02 \; ;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &l_C = -1 \; A;  l_B = -50 \; mA;  pulsed; \\ &t_p \leq 300 \; \mu s;  \delta \leq 0.02 \; ;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &l_C = -2 \; A;  l_B = -100 \; mA;  pulsed; \\ &t_p \leq 300 \; \mu s;  \delta \leq 0.02 \; ;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &l_C = -2 \; A;  l_B = -200 \; mA;  pulsed; \\ &t_p \leq 300 \; \mu s;  \delta \leq 0.02 \; ;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &V_{CE} = -2 \; V;  l_C = -0.5 \; A;  pulsed; \\ &t_p \leq 300 \; \mu s;  \delta \leq 0.02 \; ;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &V_{CE} = -12.5 \; V;  l_C = -1 \; A;  l_{Bon} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &l_{Boff} = 0.05 \; A;  T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &V_{CE} = -10 \; V;  l_C = -50 \; mA;  f = 100 \; MHz; \\ &T_{amb} = 25 \; ^{\circ}C \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_E = 0 \; A;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_E = 0 \; A;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_E = 0 \; A;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_E = 0 \; A;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_C = -0.50 \; mA;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_C = -0.50 \; mA;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_C = -0.50 \; mA;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -10 \; V;  l_C = -0.50 \; mA;  i_e = 0 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A;  V_{CB} = -0.05 \; A; \\ &V_$	-	50	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	60	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	200	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	45	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	245	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = -10 V; $I_{C}$ = -50 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	50	95	-	MHz
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	$V_{CB}$ = -10 V; $I_{E}$ = 0 A; $i_{e}$ = 0 A; $f_{e}$ = 1 MHz; $f_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	22	29	pF



$$V_{CE} = 2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

Fig. 10. TR1 (NPN): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

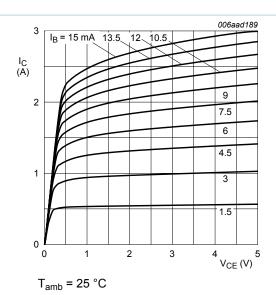
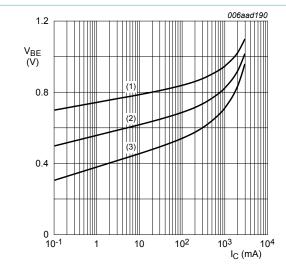


Fig. 11. TR1 (NPN): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



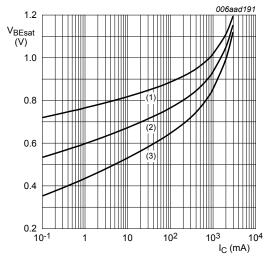
$$V_{CE} = 2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \,^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

Fig. 12. TR1 (NPN): Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



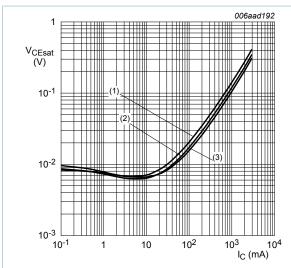
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

Fig. 13. TR1 (NPN): Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



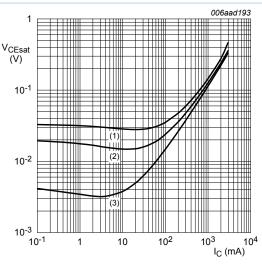
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

$$(3) T_{amb} = -55 °C$$

Fig. 14. TR1 (NPN): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



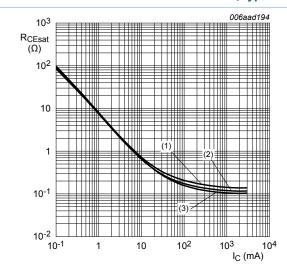
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

(2) 
$$I_C/I_B = 50$$

(3) 
$$I_C/I_B = 10$$

Fig. 15. TR1 (NPN): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



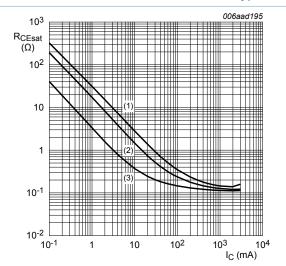
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \, ^{\circ}C$$

Fig. 16. TR1 (NPN): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values



$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

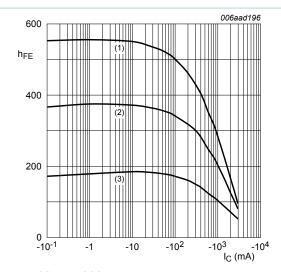
(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

(2) 
$$I_C/I_B = 50$$

(3) 
$$I_C/I_B = 10$$

Fig. 17. TR1 (NPN): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values

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$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

$$(3) T_{amb} = -55 °C$$

Fig. 18. TR2 (PNP): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

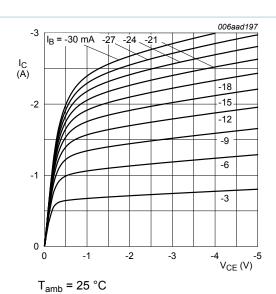
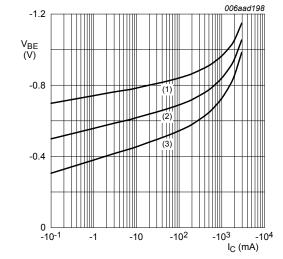


Fig. 19. TR2 (PNP): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



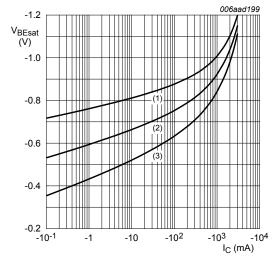
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

Fig. 20. TR2 (PNP): Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



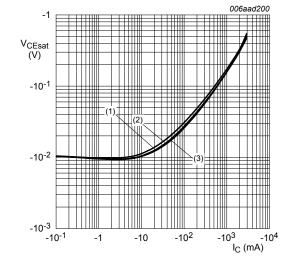
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

Fig. 21. TR2 (PNP): Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



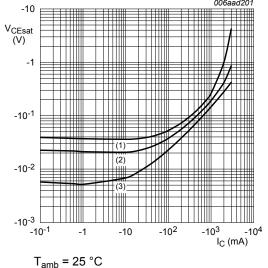
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

Fig. 22. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values

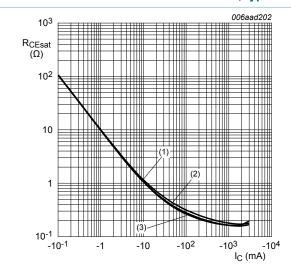


(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

(2) 
$$I_C/I_B = 50$$

(3) 
$$I_C/I_B = 10$$

Fig. 23. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



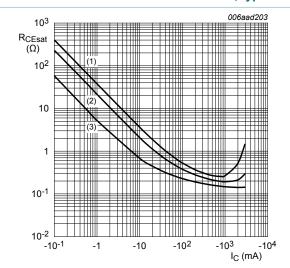
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

$$(3) T_{amb} = -55 °C$$

Fig. 24. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values



(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

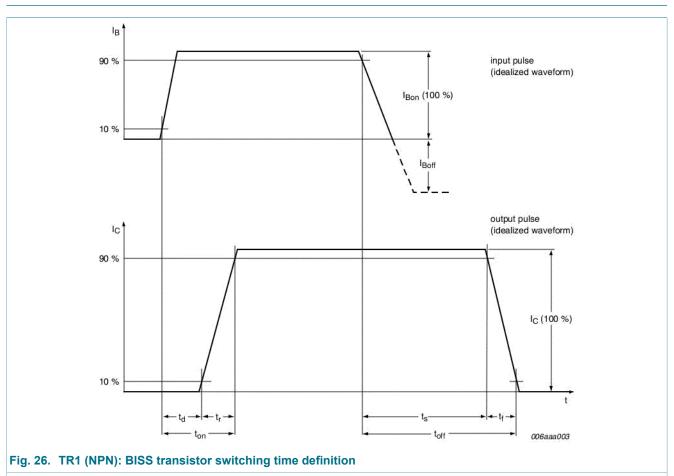
(2) 
$$I_C/I_B = 50$$

(3) 
$$I_C/I_B = 10$$

Fig. 25. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values

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## 11. Test information



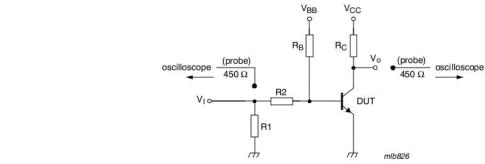
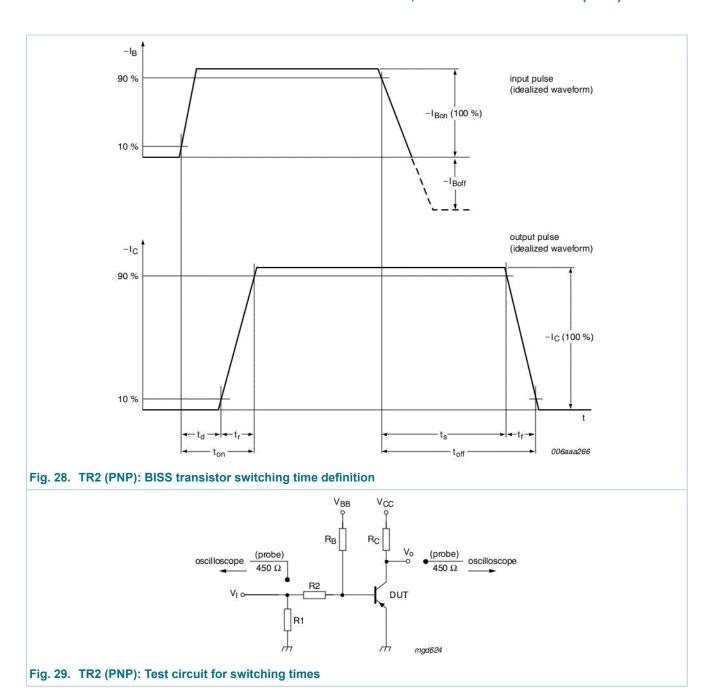


Fig. 27. TR1 (NPN): Test circuit for switching times

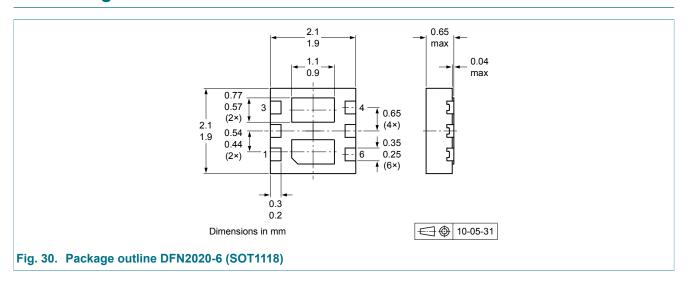


### 11.1 Quality information

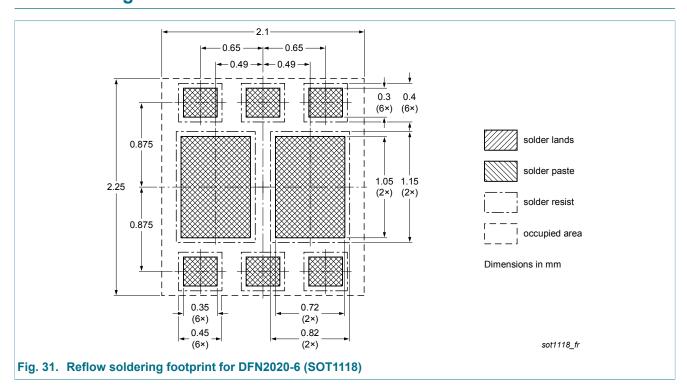
This product has been qualified in accordance with the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard *Q101 - Stress test qualification for discrete semiconductors*, and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

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## 12. Package outline



## 13. Soldering



# 14. Revision history

Table 8. Revision history

Table of Treviolet metery							
Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes			
PBSS4230PANP v.1	20121214	Product data sheet	-	-			

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Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	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.

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