



# THE DATASHEET OF PBSS4160PANPSX





# PBSS4160PANPS

60 V, 1 A NPN/NPN low  $V_{CEsat}$  (BISS) transistor

11 February 2015

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

NPN/PNP low  $V_{CEsat}$  Breakthrough In Small Signal (BISS) transistor in a leadless medium power DFN2020D-6 (SOT1118D) Surface-Mounted Device (SMD) plastic package with visible and solderable side pads.

NPN/NPN complement: PBSS4160PANS. PNP/PNP complement: PBSS5160PAPS.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Very low collector-emitter saturation voltage  $V_{CEsat}$
- High collector current capability  $I_C$  and  $I_{CM}$
- High collector current gain  $h_{FE}$  at high  $I_C$
- Reduced Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) requirements
- Exposed heat sink for excellent thermal and electrical conductivity
- High energy efficiency due to less heat generation
- Suitable for Automatic Optical Inspection (AOI) of solder joints
- AEC-Q101 qualified

## 3. Applications

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

## 4. Quick reference data

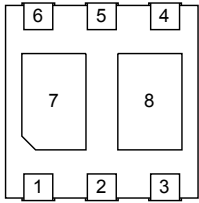
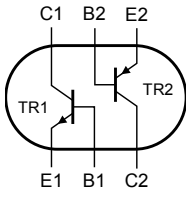
Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Per transistor; for the PNP transistor with negative polarity</b>						
$V_{CEO}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	60	V
$I_C$	collector current		-	-	1	A
$I_{CM}$	peak collector current	single pulse; $t_p \leq 1$ ms	-	-	1.5	A

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>TR1 (NPN)</b>						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	240	mΩ
<b>TR2 (PNP)</b>						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	I <sub>C</sub> = -0.5 A; I <sub>B</sub> = -50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	360	mΩ

## 5. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning information

Pin	Symbol	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	E1	emitter TR1	 <p>Transparent top view <b>DFN2020D-6 (SOT1118D)</b></p>	 <p><i>sym139</i></p>
2	B1	base TR1		
3	C2	collector TR2		
4	E2	emitter TR2		
5	B2	base TR2		
6	C1	collector TR1		
7	C1	collector TR1		
8	C2	collector TR2		

## 6. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Package		
	Name	Description	Version
PBSS4160PANPS	DFN2020D-6	DFN2020D-6: plastic, thermally enhanced ultra thin and small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 2 x 2 x 0.65 mm	SOT1118D

## 7. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
PBSS4160PANPS	3G

## 8. Limiting values

**Table 5. Limiting values**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
<b>Per transistor; for the PNP transistor with negative polarity</b>						
V <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base voltage	open emitter		-	60	V
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	60	V
V <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base voltage	open collector		-	7	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current			-	1	A
I <sub>CM</sub>	peak collector current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	1.5	A
I <sub>B</sub>	base current			-	0.3	A
I <sub>BM</sub>	peak base current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	1	A
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
<b>Per device</b>						
P <sub>tot</sub>	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
T <sub>j</sub>	junction temperature			-	150	°C
T <sub>amb</sub>	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.

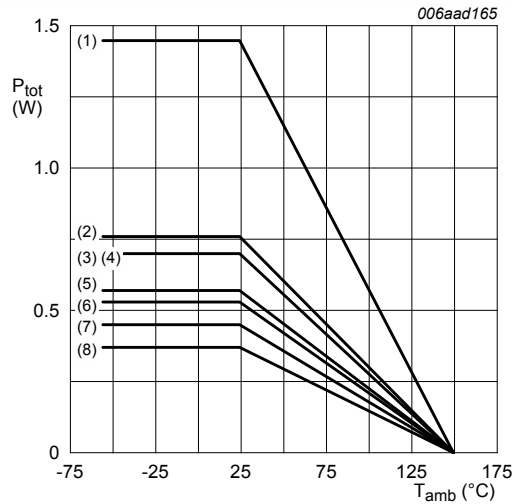
[2] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.

[3] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.

[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>.



- (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 µm, 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

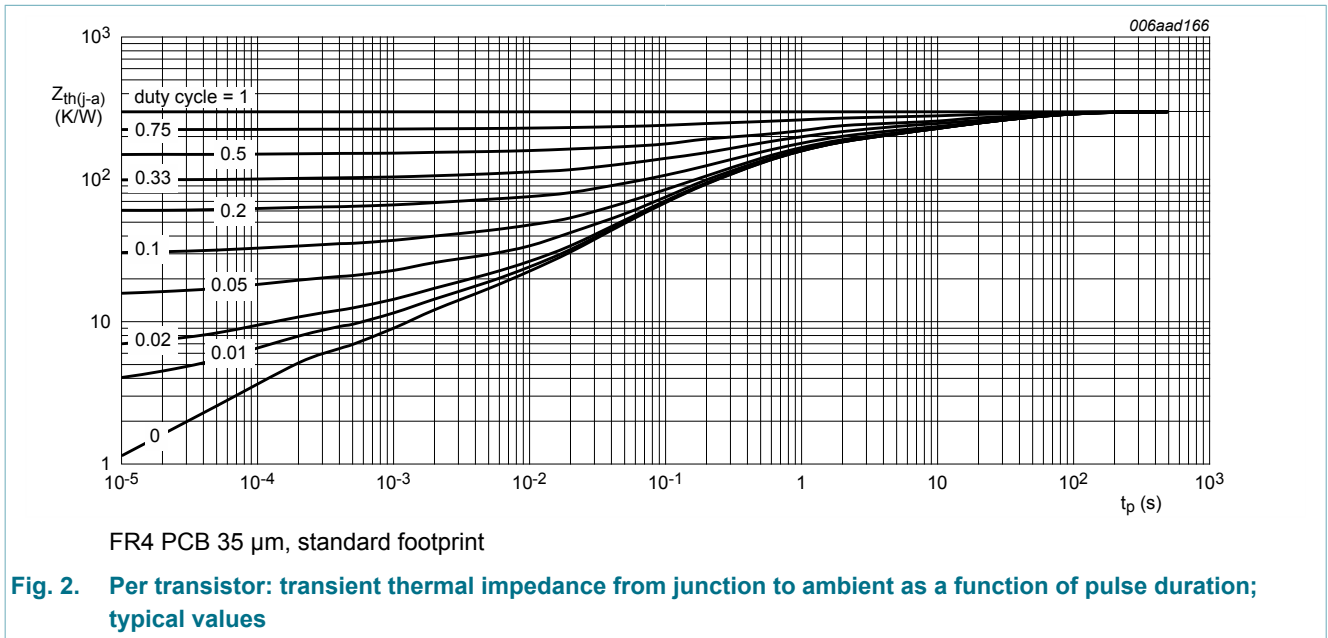
## 9. Thermal characteristics

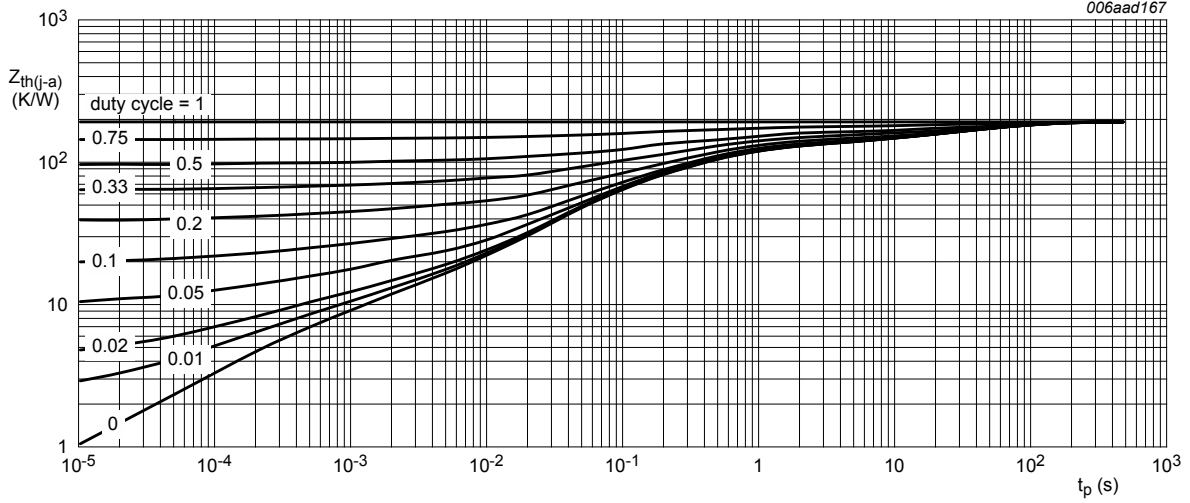
Table 6. Thermal characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point			-	-	30	K/W
<b>Per device</b>							
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	[1]	-	-	245	K/W
			[2]	-	-	160	K/W
			[3]	-	-	171	K/W
			[4]	-	-	130	K/W
			[5]	-	-	202	K/W
			[6]	-	-	120	K/W
			[7]	-	-	130	K/W
			[8]	-	-	63	K/W

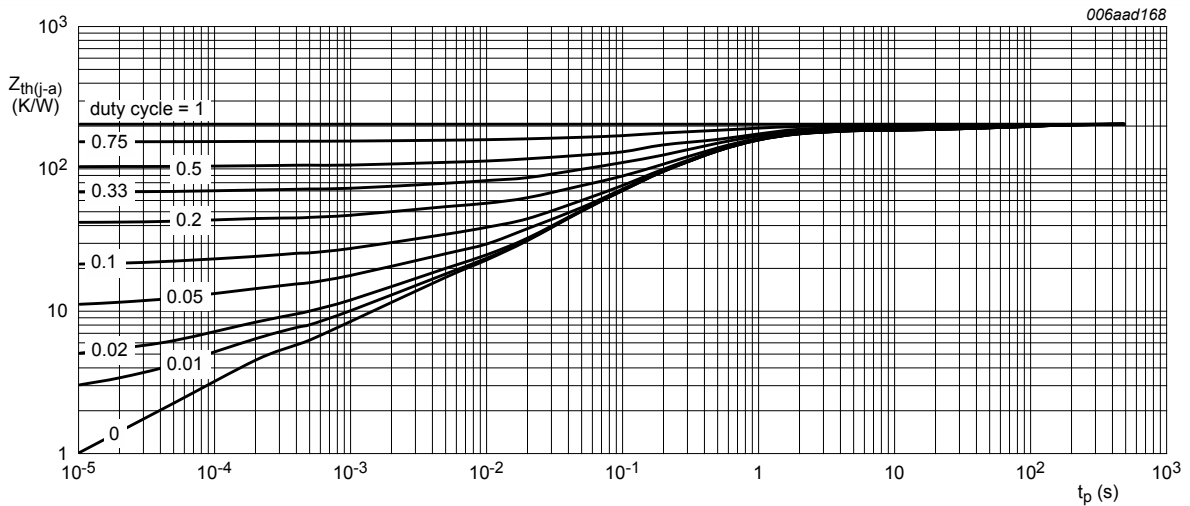
- [1] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [2] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1  $\text{cm}^2$ .
- [3] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [4] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1  $\text{cm}^2$ .
- [5] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 70  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [6] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 70  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1  $\text{cm}^2$ .
- [7] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [8] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70  $\mu\text{m}$  copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1  $\text{cm}^2$ .





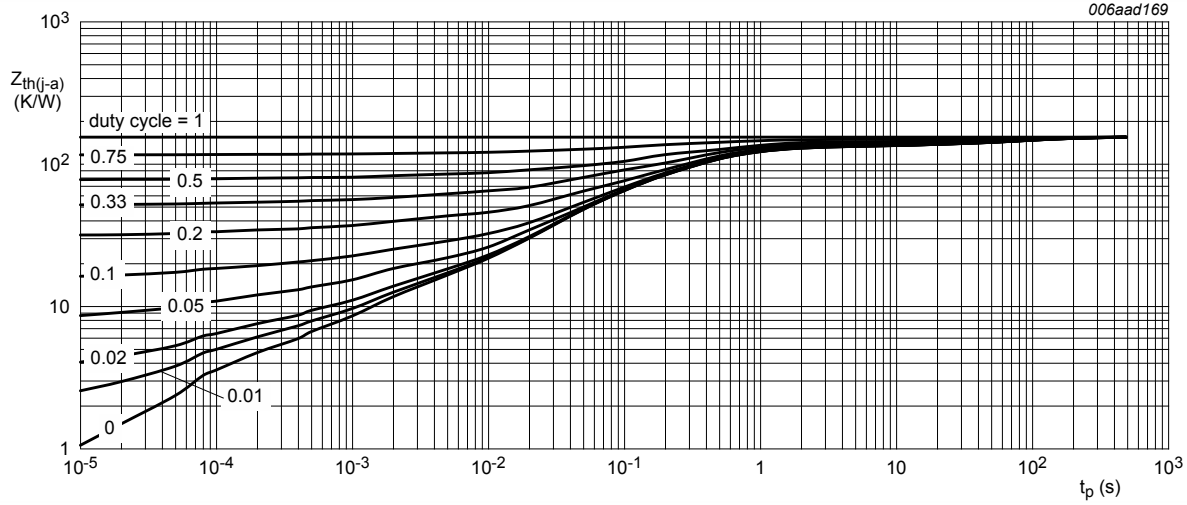
FR4 PCB 35  $\mu\text{m}$ , mounting pad for collector 1  $\text{cm}^2$

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



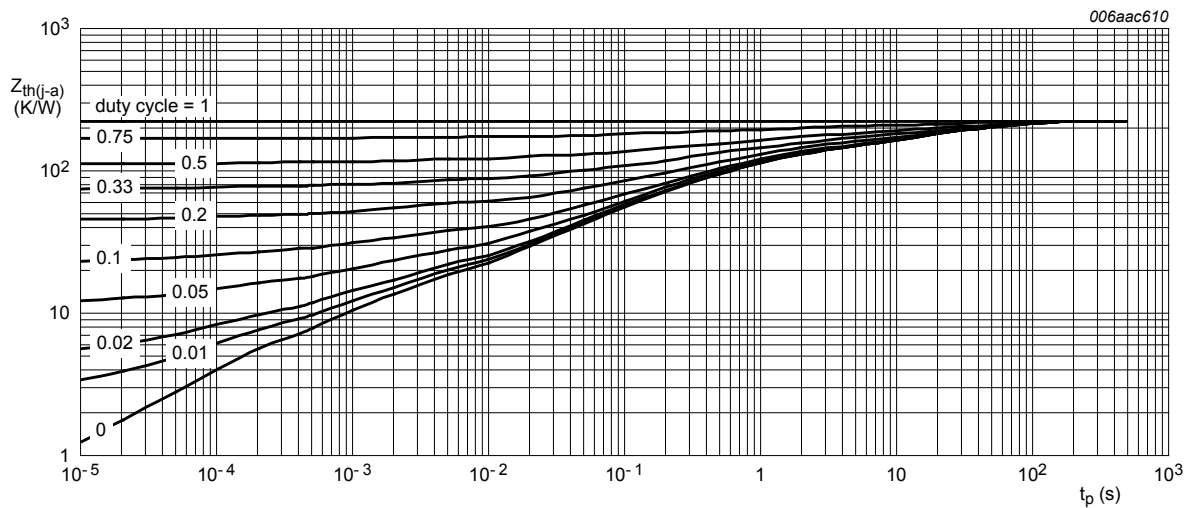
4-layer PCB 35  $\mu\text{m}$ , standard footprint

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



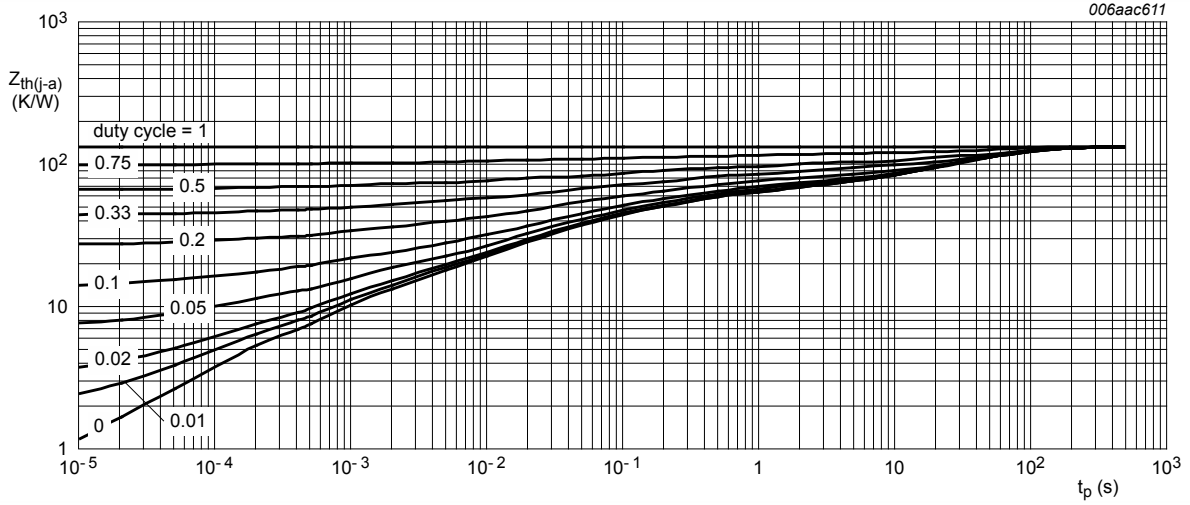
4-layer PCB 35  $\mu$ m, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

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



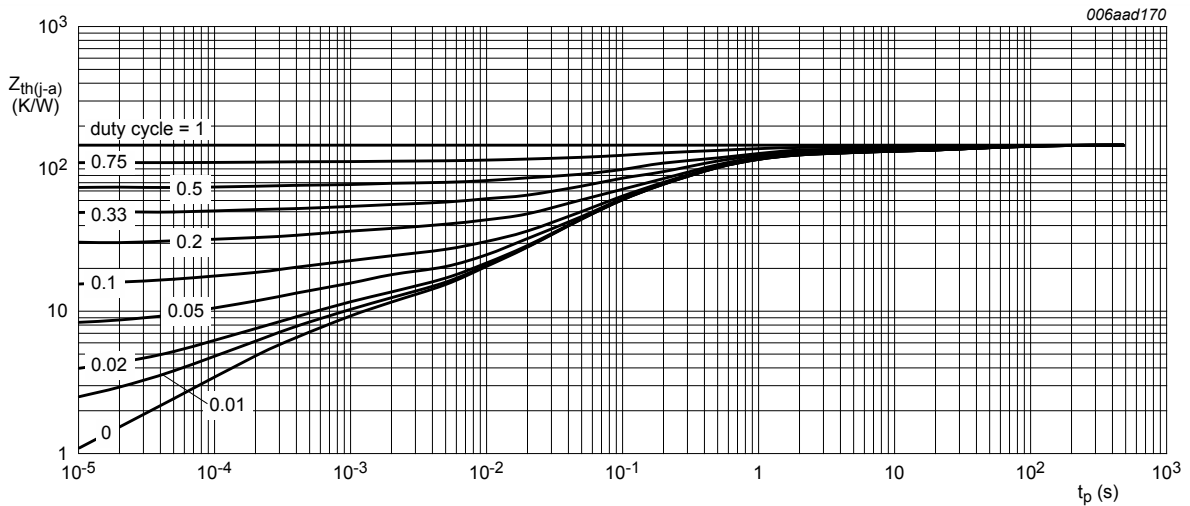
FR4 PCB 70  $\mu$ m, standard footprint

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



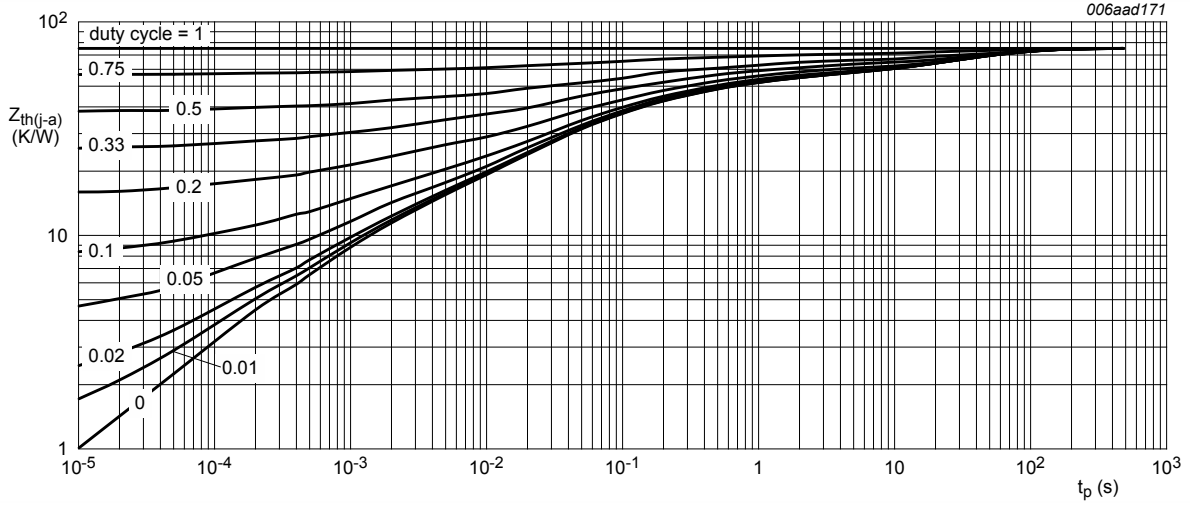
FR4 PCB 70  $\mu\text{m}$ , mounting pad for collector 1  $\text{cm}^2$

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



4-layer PCB 70  $\mu\text{m}$ , standard footprint

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



4-layer PCB 70  $\mu\text{m}$ , mounting pad for collector 1  $\text{cm}^2$

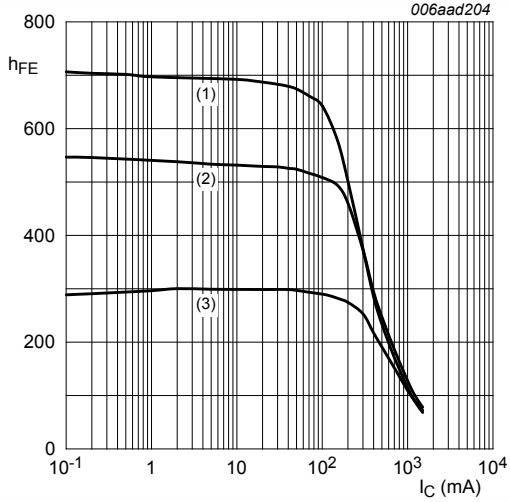
**Fig. 9. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values**

## 10. Characteristics

Table 7. Characteristics

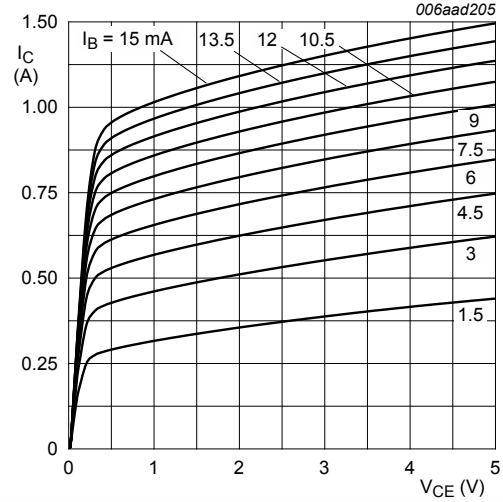
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>TR1 (NPN)</b>						
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off current	V <sub>CB</sub> = 48 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
		V <sub>CB</sub> = 48 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	-	-	50	μA
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	V <sub>EB</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	290	430	-	
		V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	150	220	-	
		V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	70	110	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	90	120	mV
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	185	240	mV
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = 100 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	175	220	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	240	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation voltage	I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	1	V
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	1.1	V
		I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = 100 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	1.1	V
V <sub>BEon</sub>	base-emitter turn-on voltage	V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0.5 A; I <sub>Bon</sub> = 25 mA; I <sub>Boff</sub> = -25 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	15	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time		-	90	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	105	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	410	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	130	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	540	-	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	90	175	-
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	-	4	6	pF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>TR2 (PNP)</b>						
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off current	V <sub>CB</sub> = -48 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A	-	-	-100	nA
		V <sub>CB</sub> = -48 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 <sub>CE</sub> = -2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -100 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	170	245	-	
		V <sub>CE</sub> = -2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -500 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	120	170	-	
		V <sub>CE</sub> = -2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -1 A; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	70	100	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	I <sub>C</sub> = -500 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = -50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-125	-180	mV
		I <sub>C</sub> = -1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = -50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-390	-550	mV
		I <sub>C</sub> = -1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = -100 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-240	-340	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	I <sub>C</sub> = -0.5 A; I <sub>B</sub> = -50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	360	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation voltage	I <sub>C</sub> = -500 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = -50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	-1	V
		I <sub>C</sub> = -1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = -50 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	-1	V
		I <sub>C</sub> = -1 A; I <sub>B</sub> = -100 mA; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	-1.1	V
V <sub>BEon</sub>	base-emitter turn-on voltage	V <sub>CE</sub> = -2 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -0.5 A; pulsed; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	-0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	V <sub>CC</sub> = -10 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -0.5 A; I <sub>Bon</sub> = -25 mA; I <sub>Boff</sub> = 25 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	15	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time		-	40	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	55	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	95	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	40	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	135	-	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	65	125	-
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	-	9.5	13	pF



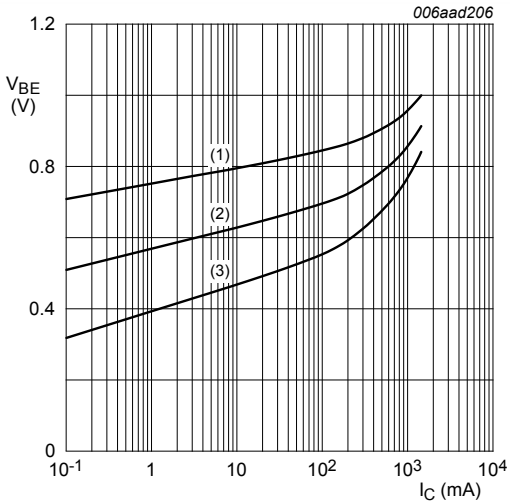
$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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



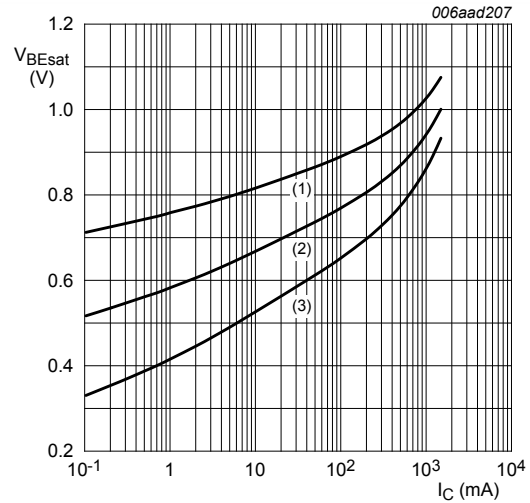
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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



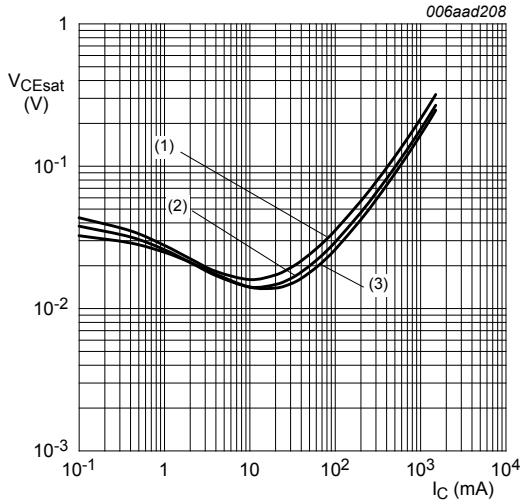
$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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



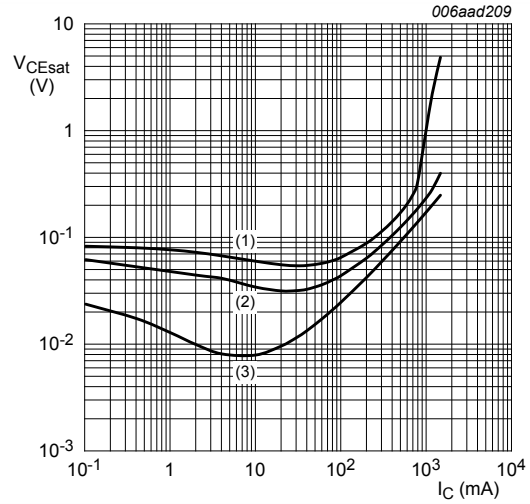
$I_C/I_B = 20$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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



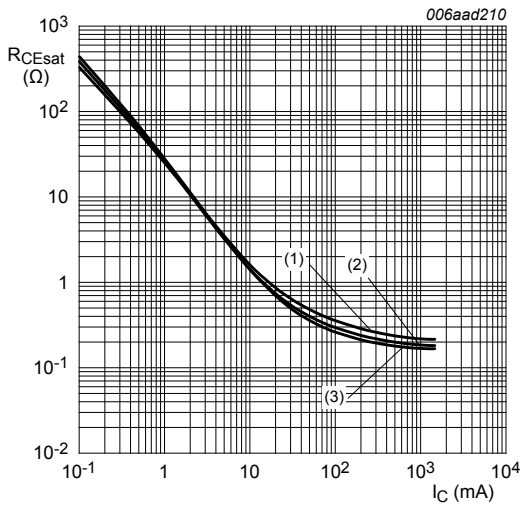
$I_C/I_B = 20$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ °C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ °C}$

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



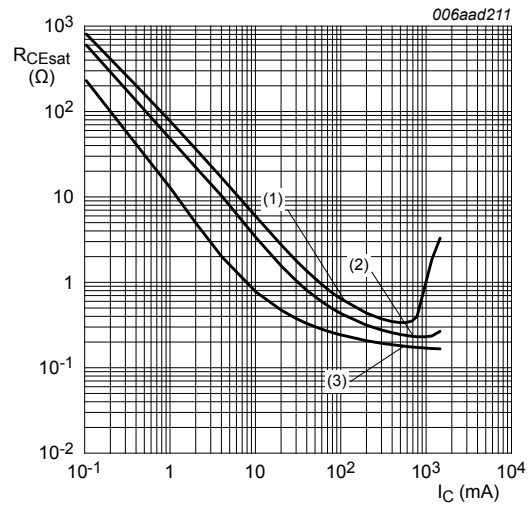
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (1)  $I_C/I_B = 100$   
 (2)  $I_C/I_B = 50$   
 (3)  $I_C/I_B = 10$

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



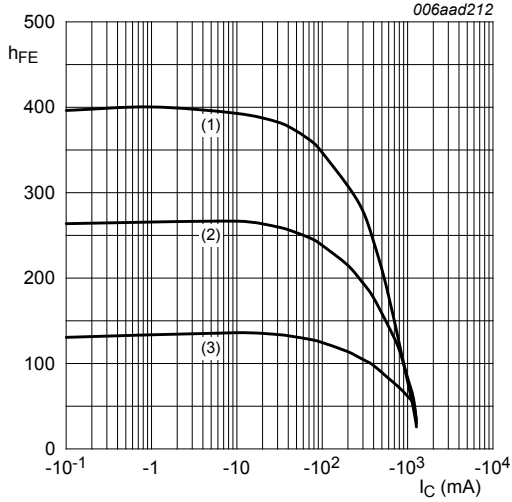
$I_C/I_B = 20$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ °C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ °C}$

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



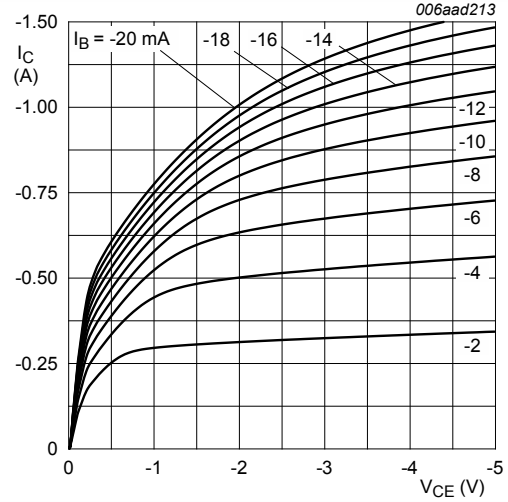
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (1)  $I_C/I_B = 100$   
 (2)  $I_C/I_B = 50$   
 (3)  $I_C/I_B = 10$

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



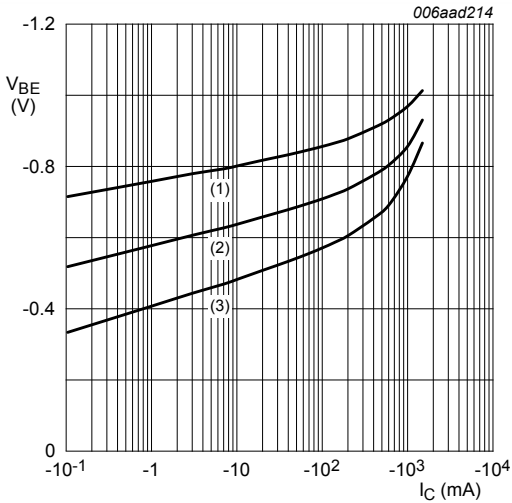
$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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



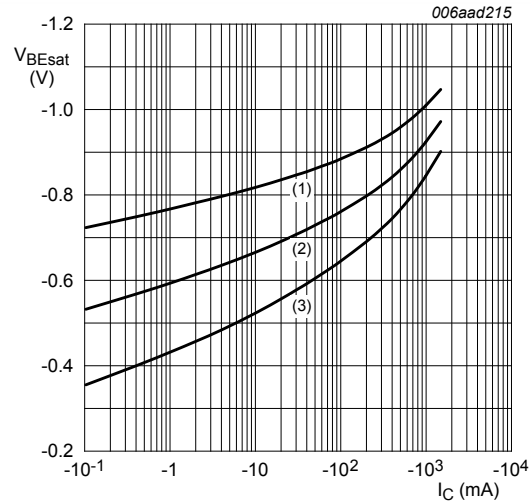
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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



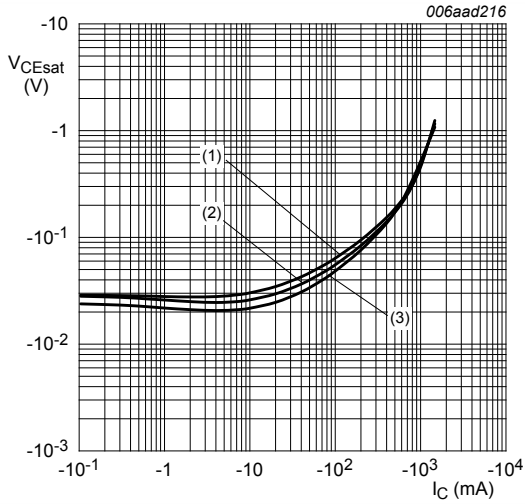
$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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



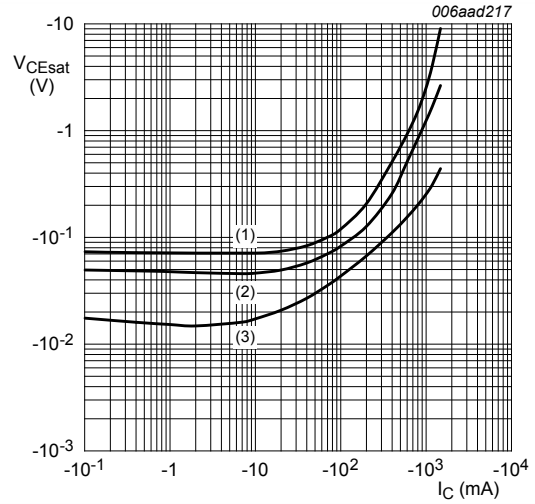
$I_C/I_B = 20$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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



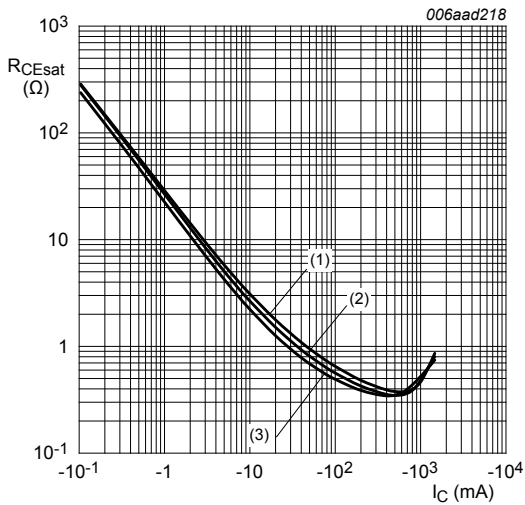
$I_C/I_B = 20$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ °C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ °C}$

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



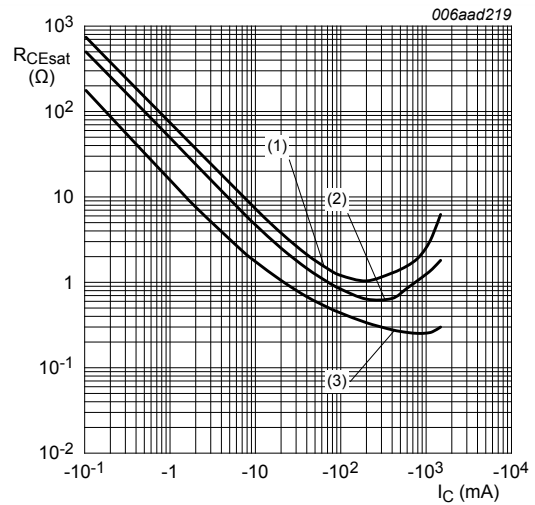
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (1)  $I_C/I_B = 100$   
 (2)  $I_C/I_B = 50$   
 (3)  $I_C/I_B = 10$

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



$I_C/I_B = 20$   
 (1)  $T_{amb} = 100\text{ °C}$   
 (2)  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (3)  $T_{amb} = -55\text{ °C}$

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



$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$   
 (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**

11. Test information

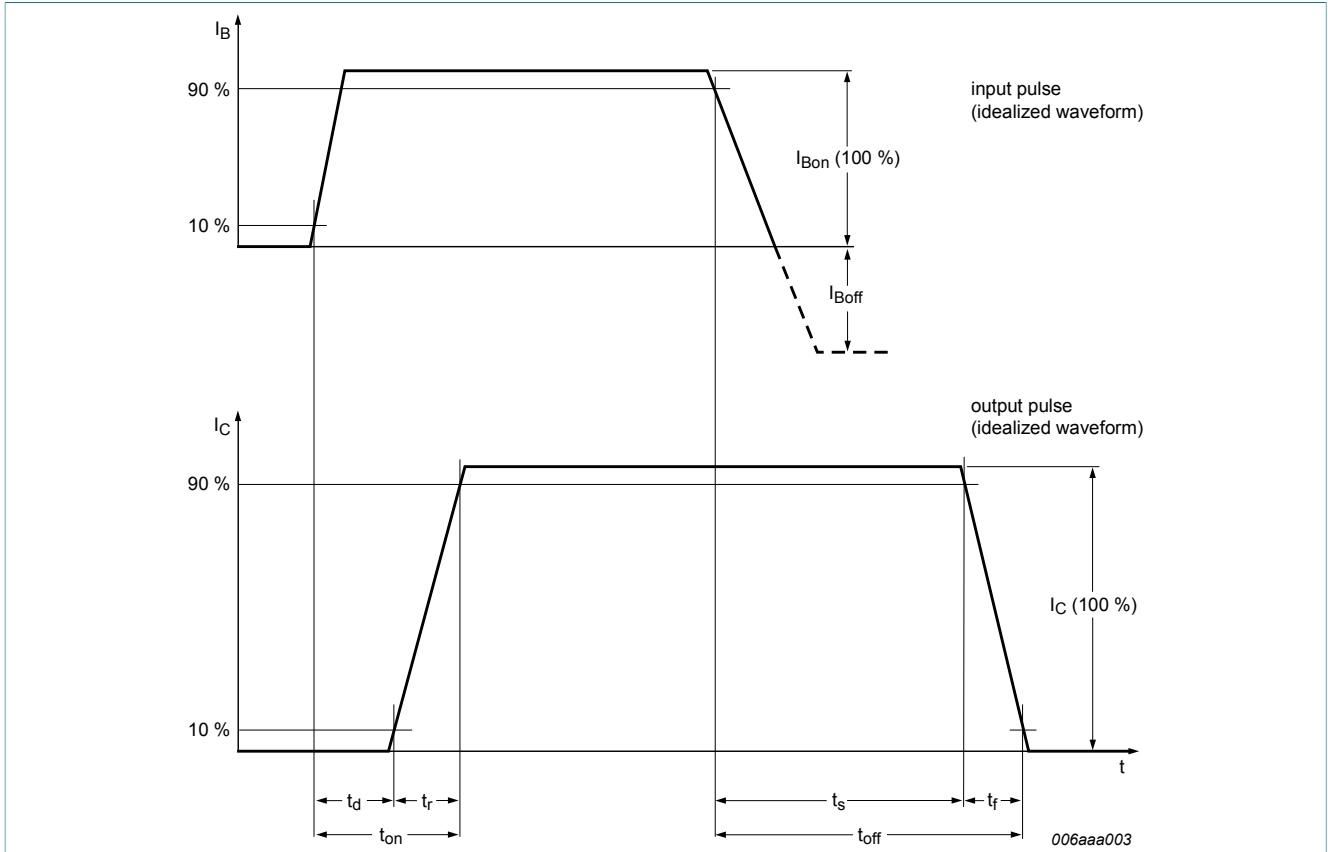


Fig. 26. TR1 (NPN): BISS transistor switching time definition

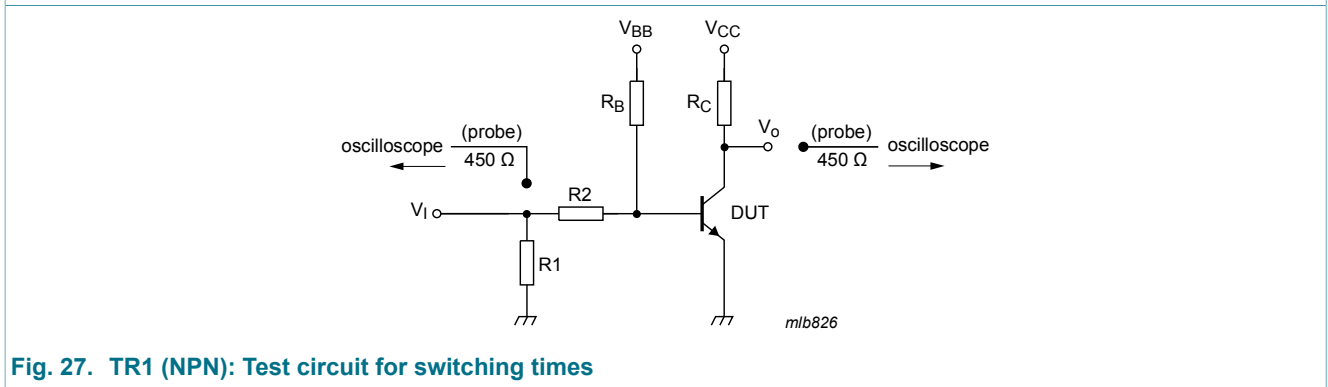


Fig. 27. TR1 (NPN): Test circuit for switching times

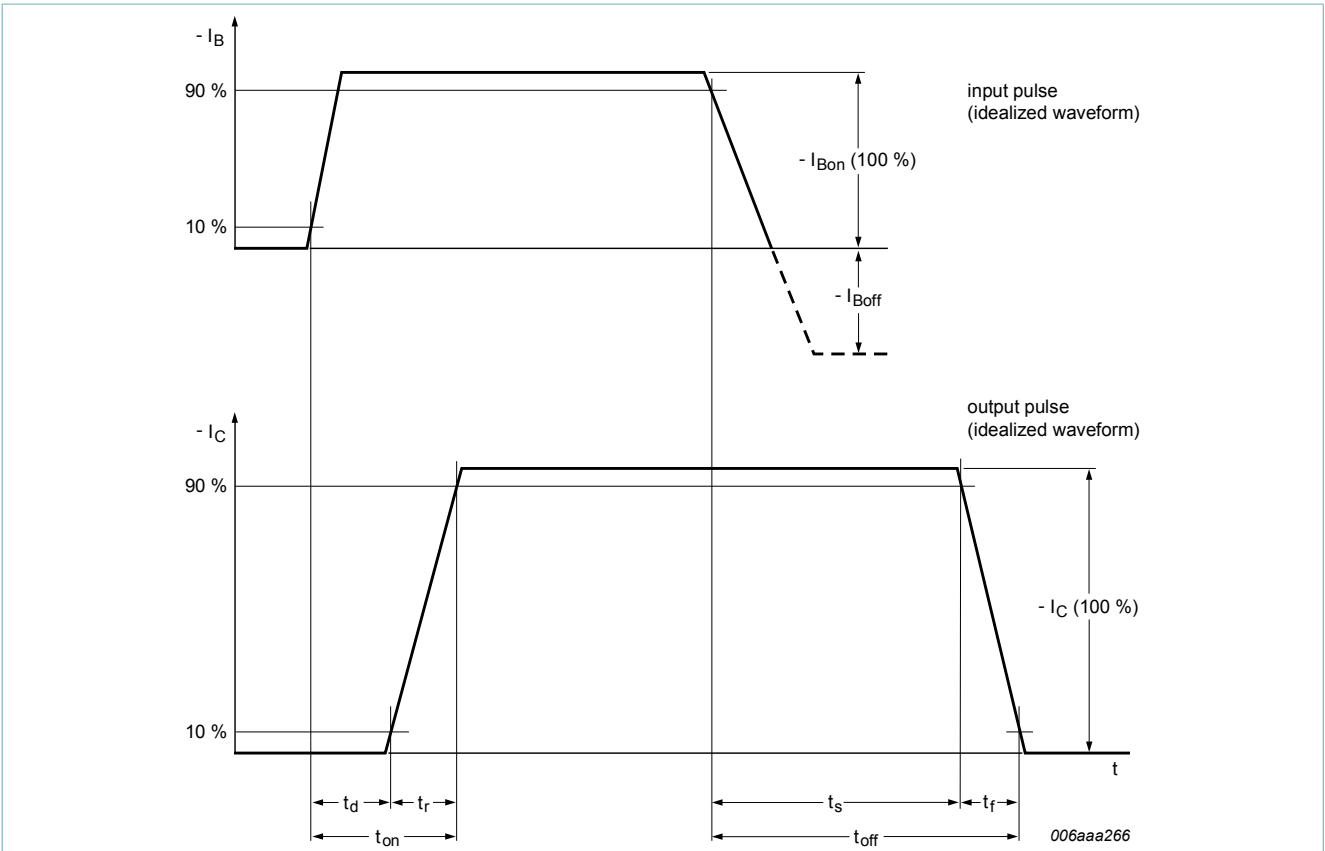


Fig. 28. TR2 (PNP): BISS transistor switching time definition

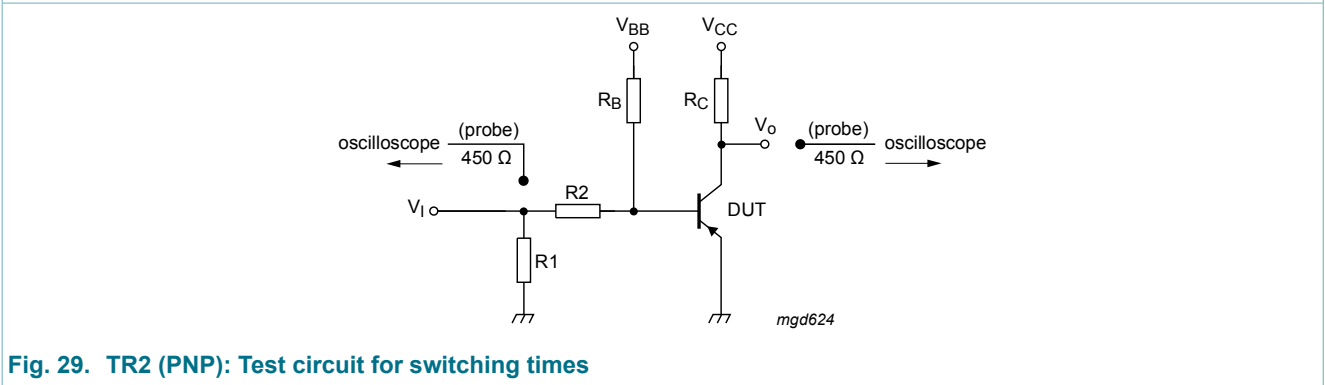


Fig. 29. TR2 (PNP): Test circuit for switching times

### 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.

## 12. Package outline

DFN2020D-6: plastic, thermally enhanced ultra thin and small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 2 x 2 x 0.65 mm

SOT1118D

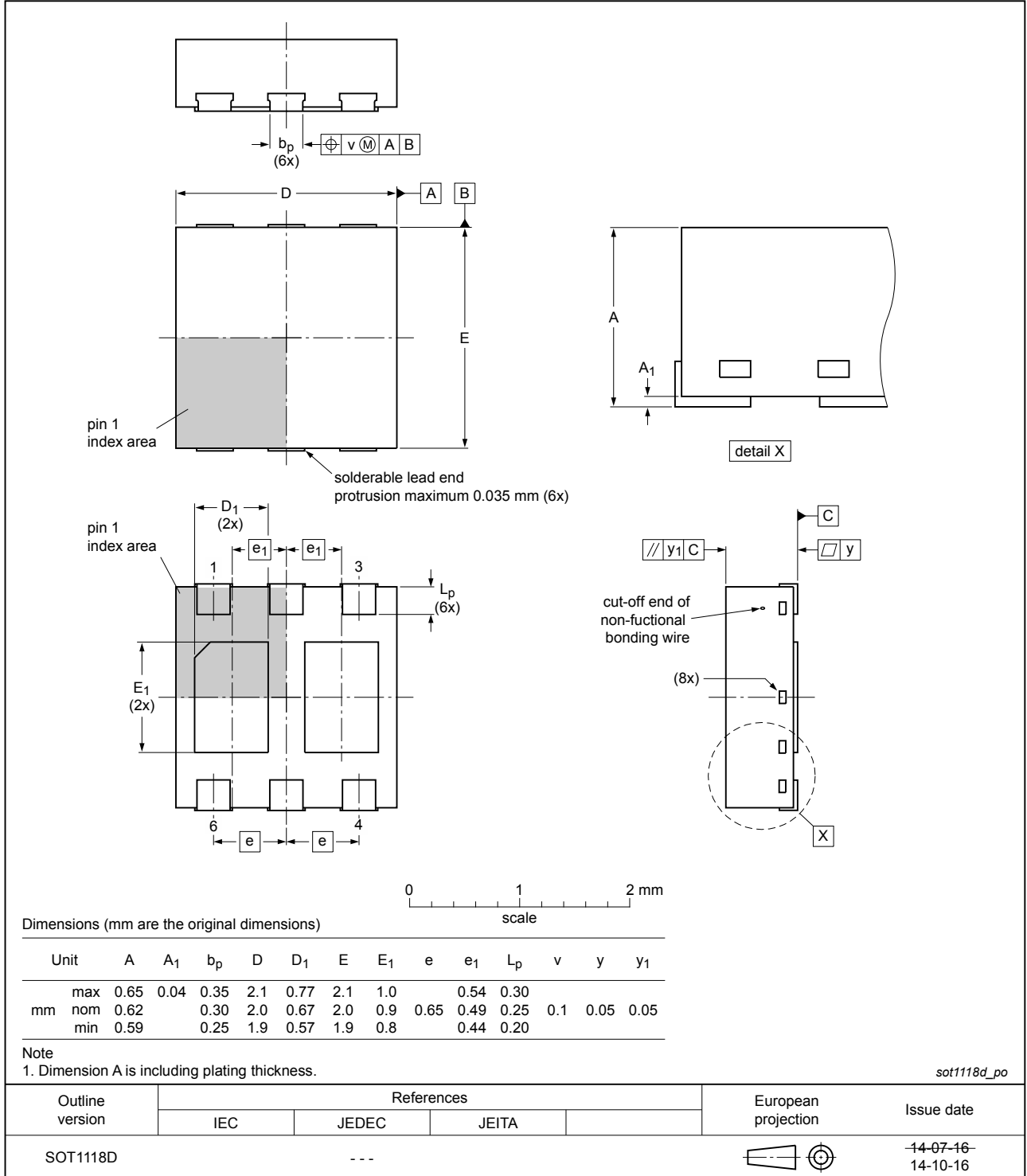


Fig. 30. Package outline DFN2020D-6 (SOT1118D)

### 13. Soldering

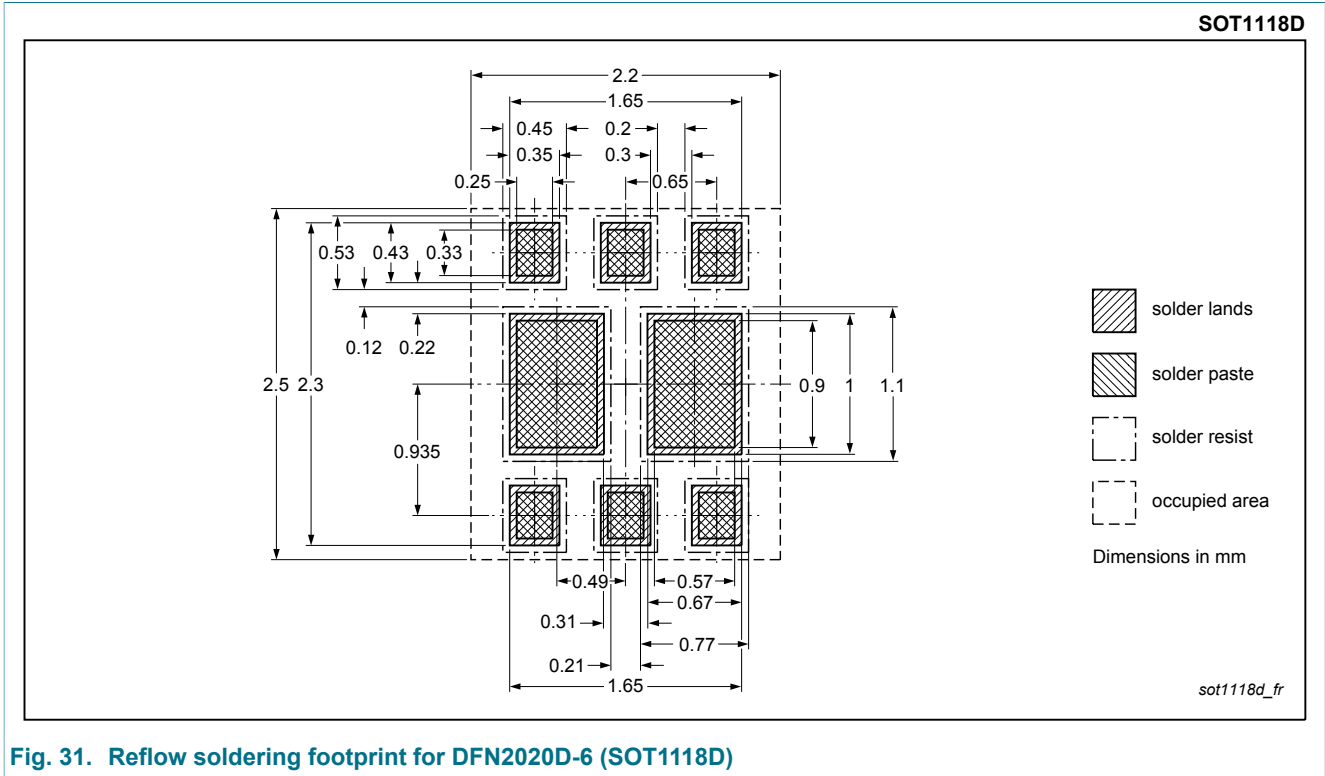


Fig. 31. Reflow soldering footprint for DFN2020D-6 (SOT1118D)

## 14. Revision history

Table 8. Revision history

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PBSS4160PANPS v.1	20150211	Product data sheet	-	-

## 15. Legal information

### 15.1 Data sheet status

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