## 1. General description

NPN/PNP low  $V_{CEsat}$  transistor in a leadless medium power DFN2020-6 (SOT1118) Surface-Mounted Device (SMD) plastic package.

NPN/NPN complement: PBSS4112PAN-Q

### 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
- Qualified according to AEC-Q101 and recommended for use in automotive applications

## 3. Applications

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

## 4. Quick reference data

#### Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transis	stor; for the PNP transistor	with negative polarity			'		
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	-	120	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current			=	-	1	Α
I <sub>CM</sub>	peak collector current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	-	1.5	Α
TR1 (NPN)					'		·
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; $\delta \le$ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-	240	mΩ
TR2 (PNP)					'		·
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = -500 mA; $I_B$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 µs; $\delta \le$ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C		-	-	440	mΩ



# 5. Pinning information

### **Table 2. Pinning information**

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

# 6. Ordering information

**Table 3. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package				
	Name	Description	Version		
PBSS4112PANP-Q	DFN2020-6	plastic, leadless thermal enhanced ultra thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; 0.65 mm pitch; 2 mm x 2 mm x 0.65 mm body	SOT1118		

# 7. Marking

### Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
PBSS4112PANP-Q	2T

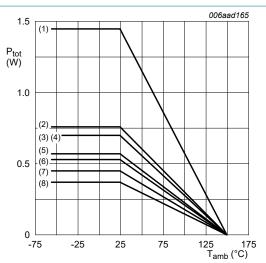
# 8. Limiting values

#### 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 wit	h negative polarity				
$V_{CBO}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter		-	120	V
$V_{CEO}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	120	V
$V_{EBO}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector		-	7	V
I <sub>C</sub>	collector current			-	1	Α
I <sub>CM</sub>	peak collector current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	1.5	Α
I <sub>B</sub>	base current			-	0.3	А
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 <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  $\mu$ m copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm $^2$ .
- [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  $\mu m,$  mounting pad for collector 1  $\mbox{cm}^2$
- (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	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transis	tor						
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	thermal resistance from	in free air	[1]	-	-	338	K/W
	junction to ambient		[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
R <sub>th(j-sp)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to solder point			-	-	30	K/W
Per device							
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	thermal resistance from	in free air	[1]	-	-	245	K/W
	junction to ambient		[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 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>.

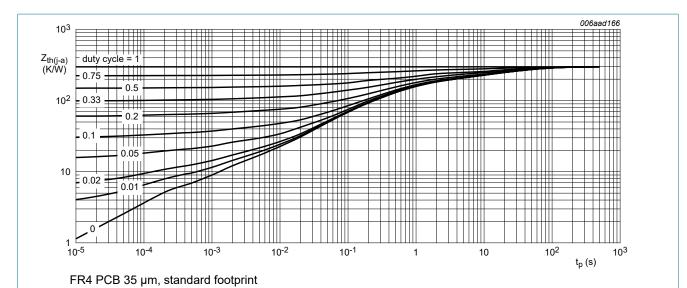


Fig. 2. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

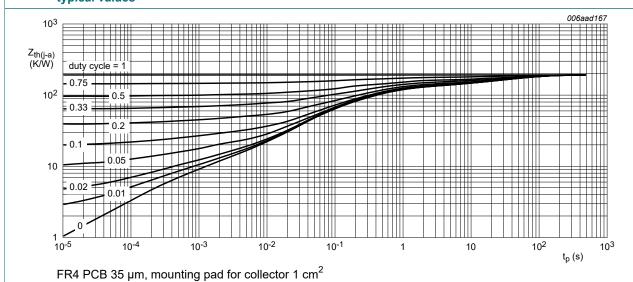


Fig. 3. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

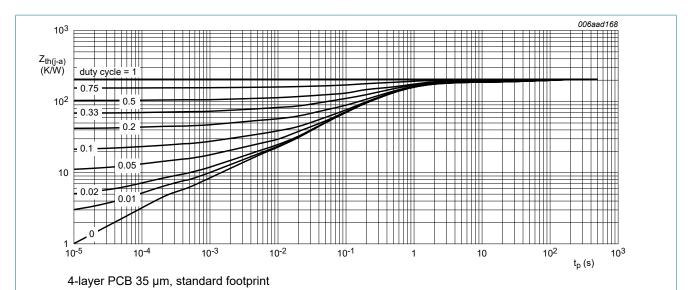


Fig. 4. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

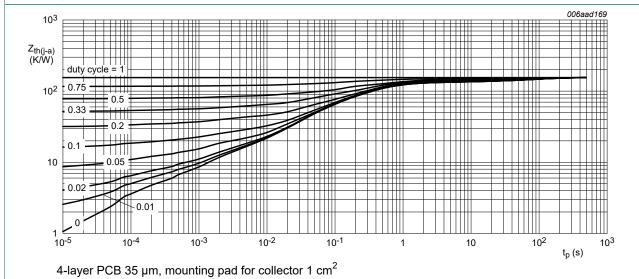
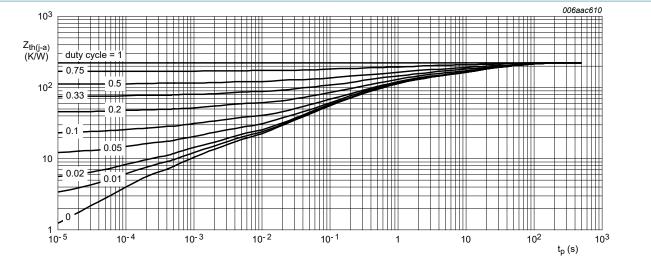
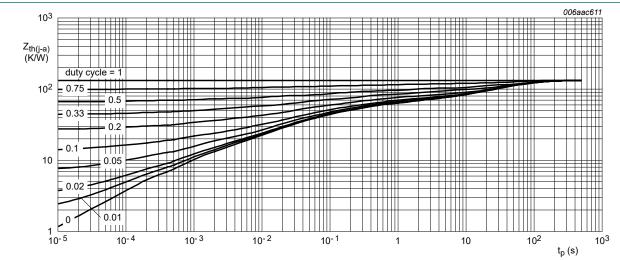


Fig. 5. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



FR4 PCB 70 µm, standard footprint

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



FR4 PCB 70 µm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

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

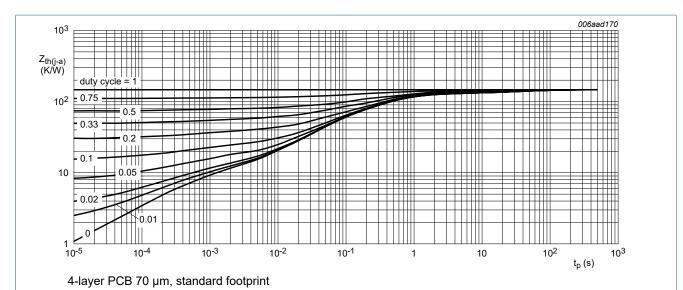


Fig. 8. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

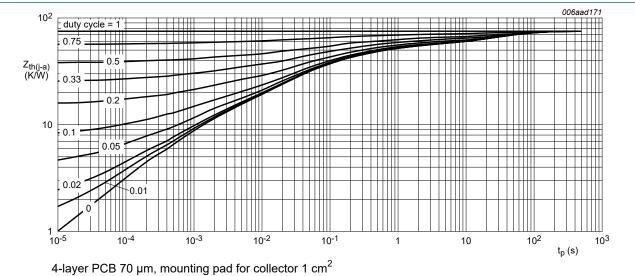


Fig. 9. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

# 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> = 96 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
	current	V <sub>CB</sub> = 96 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>i</sub> = 150 °C	-	-	50	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 μs; $\delta \le$ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	240	375	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le$ 300 μs; $\delta \le$ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	60	100	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 1 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; $\delta$ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	30	45	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter	I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	90	120	mV
saturation voltage	$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	205	260	mV	
		$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	170	220	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	240	mΩ
22001	base-emitter saturation	I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	1	V
	voltage	$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1.1	V
		$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1.1	V
$V_{BEon}$	base-emitter turn-on voltage	$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 0.5 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA; I <sub>Bon</sub> = 25 mA;	-	20	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	I <sub>Boff</sub> = -25 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	440	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	460	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	615	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	390	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	1005	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = 10 V; $I_{C}$ = 50 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	60	120	-	MHz
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	$V_{CB}$ = 10 V; $I_{E}$ = 0 A; $i_{e}$ = 0 A; f = 1 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	4.5	7	pF
TR2 (PNP)			'			
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off	V <sub>CB</sub> = -96 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A	-	-	-100	nA
	current	V <sub>CB</sub> = -96 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	-	-	-50	μΑ
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	V <sub>EB</sub> = -5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0 A	-	-	-100	nA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	190	305	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	50	85	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -1 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	15	25	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C$ = -500 mA; $I_B$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-150	-220	mV
		$I_C$ = -1 A; $I_B$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-335	-480	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = -500 mA; $I_B$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le$ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	440	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; $I_B$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_p$ ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-1.1	V
$V_{BEon}$	base-emitter turn-on voltage	$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -0.5 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	V <sub>CC</sub> = -10 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -500 mA;	-	15	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	I <sub>Bon</sub> = -25 mA; I <sub>Boff</sub> = 25 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	245	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	Tamb = 23 G	-	260	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	290	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	270	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	560	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = -10 V; $I_{C}$ = -50 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	50	100	-	MHz
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	$V_{CB}$ = -10 V; $I_{E}$ = 0 A; $i_{e}$ = 0 A; $f$ = 1 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	9.5	13	pF

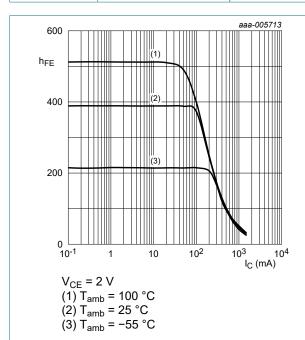


Fig. 10. TR1 (NPN): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

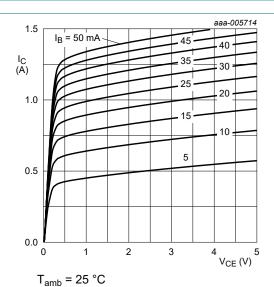


Fig. 11. TR1 (NPN): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values

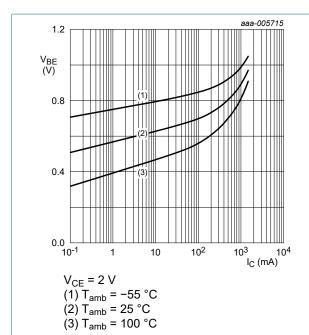
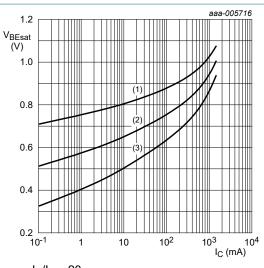


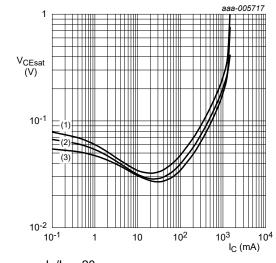
Fig. 12. TR1 (NPN): Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



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

(3) T<sub>amb</sub>= 100 °C

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



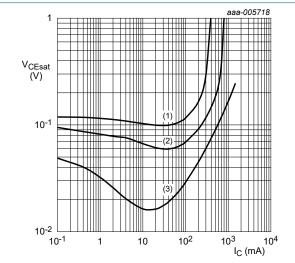
 $I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B}=20$ 

(1)  $T_{amb}$  = 100 °C

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

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





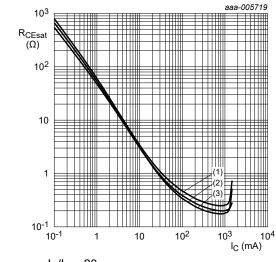
T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

(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

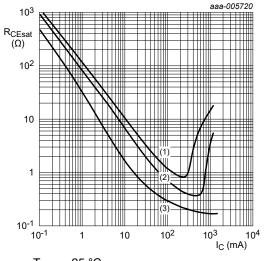


 $I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$ 

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

(2) T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C (3) T<sub>amb</sub> = -55 °C

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

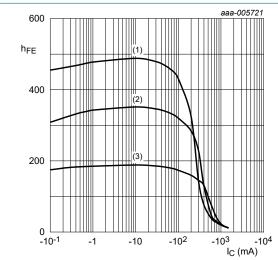


 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ (1)  $I_{C}/I_{B} = 100$ 

 $(2) I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 50$ 

(3)  $I_C/I_B = 10$ 

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



 $V_{CE} = -2 V$ 

 $(1) T_{amb} = 100 °C$ 

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

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

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

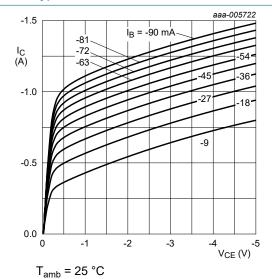
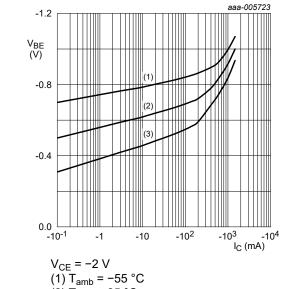


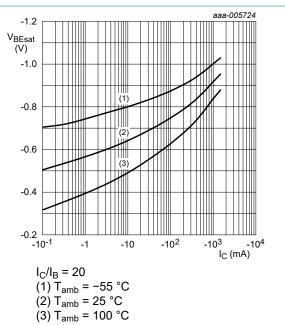
Fig. 19. TR2 (PNP): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



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

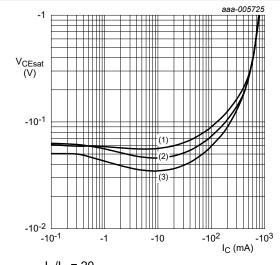
(3)  $T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

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



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

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



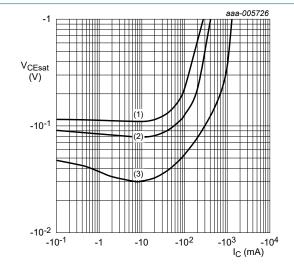
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B}=20$$

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

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

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

Fig. 22. TR2 (PNP): 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. 23. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values

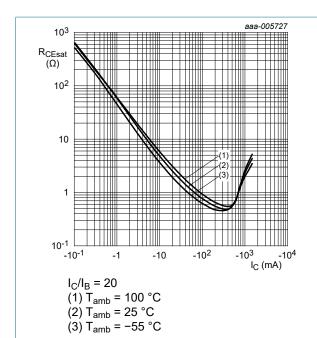


Fig. 24. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values

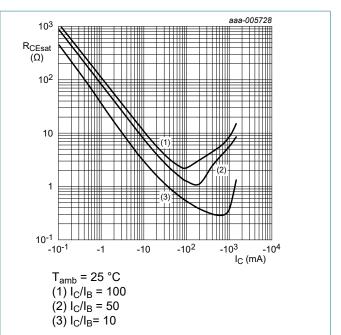
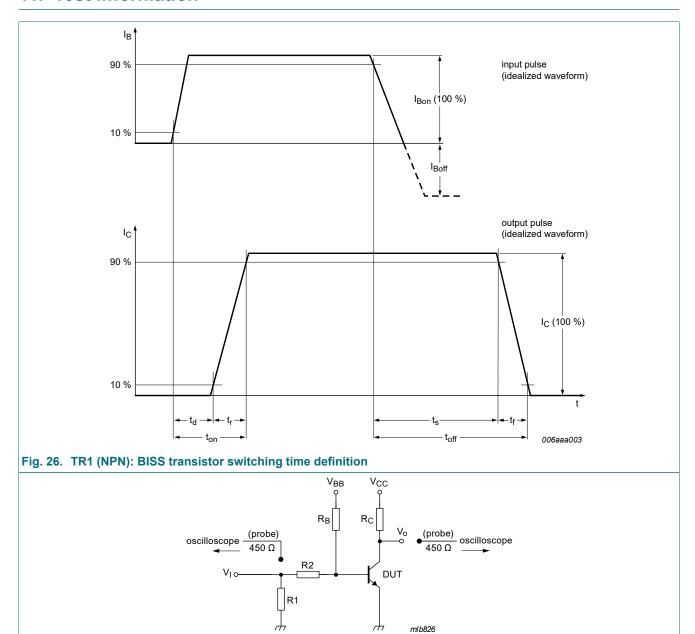


Fig. 25. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values

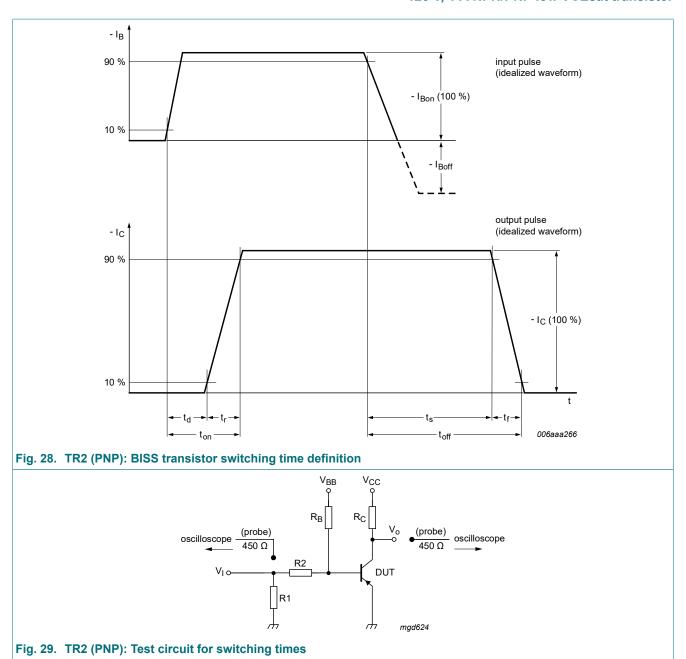
## 11. Test information



PBSS4112PANP-Q

16 / 21

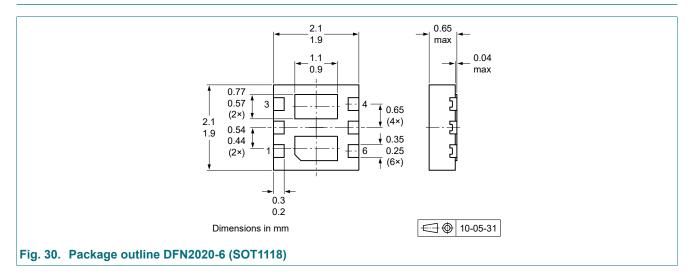
Fig. 27. TR1 (NPN): Test circuit for switching times



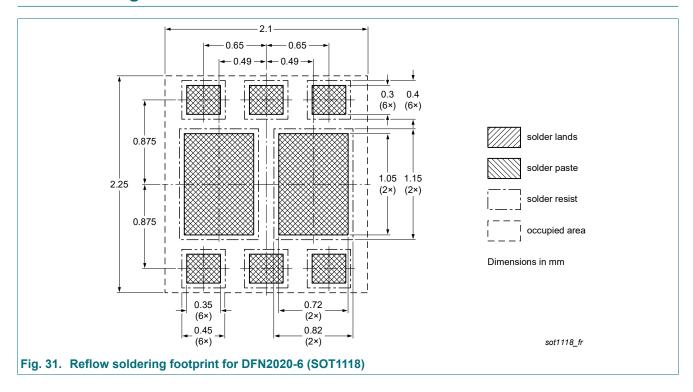
## **Quality information**

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



# 13. Soldering



# 14. Revision history

### **Table 8. Revision history**

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PBSS4112PANP-Q v.1	20241024	Product data sheet	-	-

## 15. Legal information

#### **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.

- 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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## **Contents**

1.	General description	1
2.	Features and benefits	1
3.	Applications	1
4.	Quick reference data	1
5.	Pinning information	2
6.	Ordering information	2
7.	Marking	2
8.	Limiting values	3
	Thermal characteristics	
10	. Characteristics	10
11.	. Test information	16
12	Package outline	18
	. Soldering	
	Revision history	
	. Legal information	

For more information, please visit: http://www.nexperia.com
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Date of release: 24 October 2024

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