## 1. General description

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

NPN/NPN complement: PBSS4260PANS PNP/PNP complement: PBSS5260PAPS

#### 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
- 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	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transistor,	Per transistor, for the PNP transistor with negative polarity						
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	-	60	V
Ic	collector current			-	-	2	Α
I <sub>CM</sub>	peak collector current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	-	3	A





Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR1 (NPN)						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	200	mΩ
TR2 (PNP)						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	310	mΩ

# **Pinning information**

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

Pin	Symbol	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	E1	emitter TR1	6 5 4	C1 B2 E2
2	B1	base TR1		
3	C2	collector TR2	7 8	(TR1) TR2)
4	E2	emitter TR2		
5	B2	base TR2	1 2 3	E1 B1 C2
6	C1	collector TR1	Transparent top view  DFN2020D-6 (SOT1118D)	sym139
7	C1	collector TR1	DI 142020D-0 (3011110D)	
8	C2	collector TR2		

## **Ordering information**

Table 3. **Ordering information** 

Type number	Package					
	Name	Description	Version			
PBSS4260PANPS	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
PBSS4260PANPS	3D

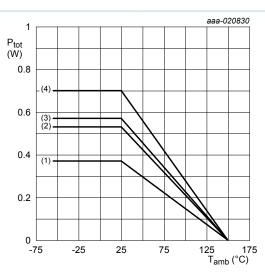
## 8. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
Per transis	tor, for the PNP transistor with	negative polarity	,			
$V_{CBO}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter		-	60	V
$V_{CEO}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	60	V
$V_{EBO}$	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>	P <sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation	total power dissipation T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	370	mW
			[2]	-	570	mW
			[3]	-	530	mW
			[4]	-	700	mW
Per device						_
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	510	mW
			[2]	-	780	mW
			[3]	-	730	mW
			<u>[4]</u>	-	960	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 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, single-sided copper, standard footprint
- (2) FR4 PCB, 4-layer copper, standard footprint
- (3) FR4 PCB, single-sided copper, 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (4) FR4 PCB, 4-layer copper, 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

Fig. 1. Power derating curves

### 9. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transistor							
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
Per device							,
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	thermal resistance	in free air	[1]	-	-	246	K/W
from junction ambient	from junction to		[2]	-	-	161	K/W
	ambient		[3]	-	-	172	K/W
			[4]	-	-	131	K/W

- [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>.

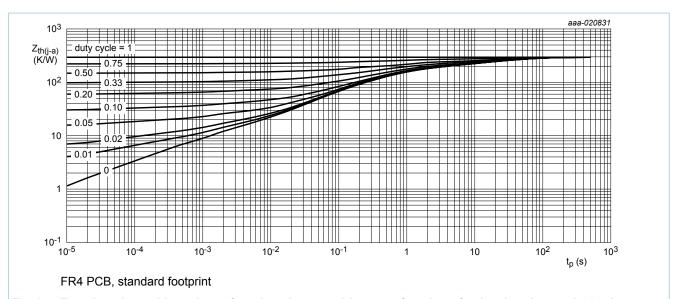


Fig. 2. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

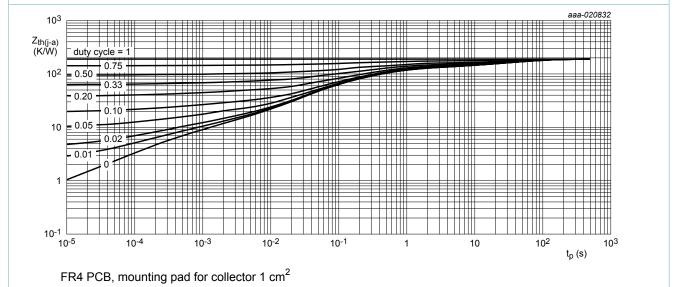


Fig. 3. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

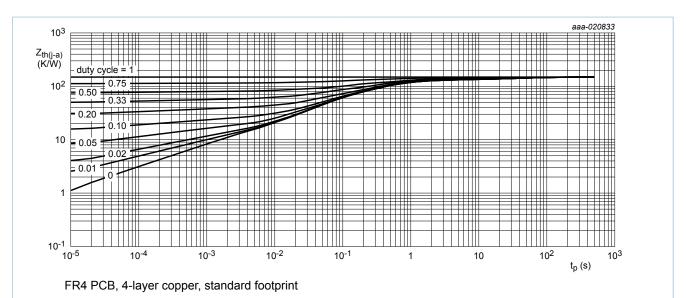


Fig. 4. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

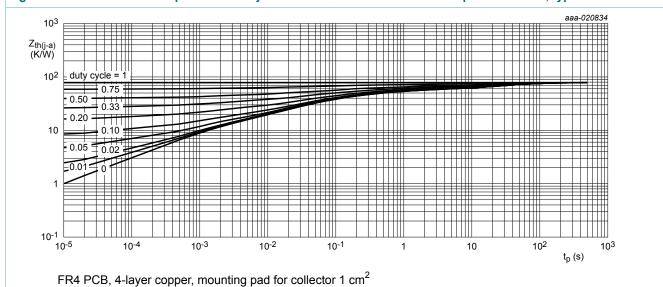


Fig. 5. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

## 10. Characteristics

Table 7. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR1 (NPN	)		·			
I <sub>СВО</sub>	collector-base cut-off	V <sub>CB</sub> = 48 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
	current	V <sub>CB</sub> = 48 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	-	-	50	μΑ
I <sub>CES</sub>	collector-emitter cut-off current	V <sub>CE</sub> = 48 V; V <sub>BE</sub> = 0 V; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
ЕВО	emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB} = 5 \text{ V}; I_{C} = 0 \text{ A}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$	-	-	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	400	-		
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	210	330	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 1 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; $\delta$ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	120	190	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 2 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\overline{o} \le 0.02$	50	80	-	
02001	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = 0.5 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	70	100	mV
		$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	140	200	mV
		$I_{C}$ = 2 A; $I_{B}$ = 200 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	260	350	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	200	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = 0.5 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	0.92	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	-	0.96	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	-	1.18	1.3	V
$V_{BE}$	base-emitter voltage	$I_{C}$ = 0.5 A; $V_{CE}$ = 2 V; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	0.77	0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	I <sub>C</sub> = 1 A; I <sub>Bon</sub> = 50 mA; I <sub>Boff</sub> = -50 mA;	-	10	-	ns
·г	rise time	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	140	-	ns
on	turn-on time		-	150	-	ns
s	storage time		_	445	_	ns

PBSS4260PANPS

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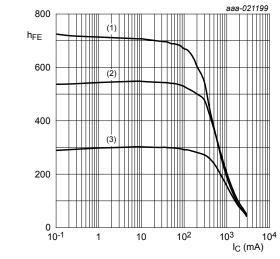
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	180	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	625	-	ns
f⊤	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = 10 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	140	-	MHz
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	$V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}; I_E = 0 \text{ A}; i_e = 0 \text{ A};$ f = 1 MHz; $T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	6.5	-	pF
TR2 (PNP)		-				
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off	V <sub>CB</sub> = -48 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	-100	nA
	current		-	-	-50	μA
ces	collector-emitter cut-off current	$V_{CE}$ = -48 V; $V_{BE}$ = 0 V; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-100	nA
I <sub>ЕВО</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB}$ = -5 V; $I_{C}$ = 0 A; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-100	nA
h <sub>FE</sub> DC current gain	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	170	250	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$	140	200	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -1 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	110	150	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -2 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	50	75	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = -0.5 A; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-100	-140	mV
		$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-200	-310	mV
		$I_{C}$ = -2 A; $I_{B}$ = -200 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-350	-500	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{\rm C}$ = -1 A; $I_{\rm B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{\rm p} \le 300 \ \mu {\rm s}; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{\rm amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	310	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = -0.5 A; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-0.89	-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	-	-0.93	-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	-	-1.14	-1.25	V
$V_{BE}$	base-emitter voltage	$I_{C}$ = -0.5 A; $V_{CE}$ = -2 V; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-0.77	-0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	I <sub>C</sub> = -1 A; I <sub>Bon</sub> = -50 mA; I <sub>Boff</sub> = 50 mA;	-	10	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	_	80	_	ns

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	90	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	195	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	75	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	270	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	V <sub>CE</sub> = -10 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -500 mA; f = 100 MHz; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	100	-	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	-	16	-	pF



 $V_{CE} = 2 V$ 

(1)  $T_{amb}$  = 100 °C

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

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

Fig. 6. TR1 (NPN): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

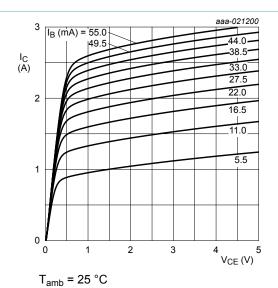
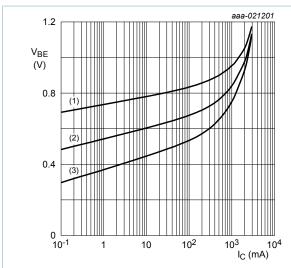


Fig. 7. TR1 (NPN): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



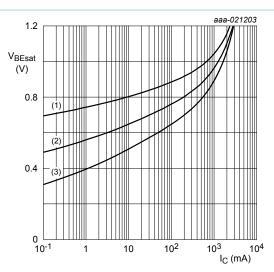
$$V_{CE} = 2 V$$

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

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

(3) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

Fig. 8. TR1 (NPN): Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



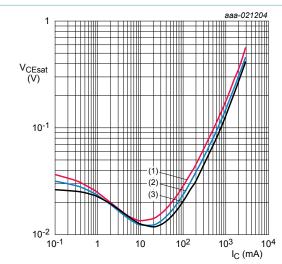
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

(3) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

Fig. 9. TR1 (NPN): Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



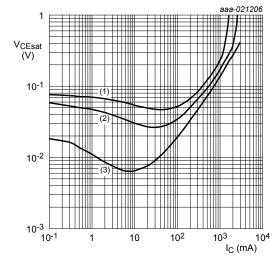
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

Fig. 10. TR1 (NPN): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values

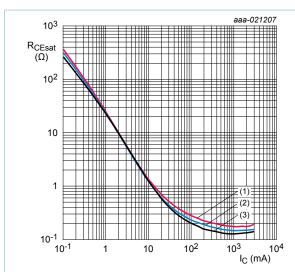


(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

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

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

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



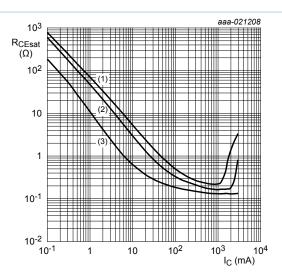
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

Fig. 12. TR1 (NPN): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values



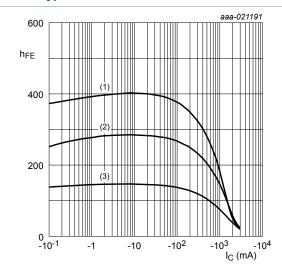
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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

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

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



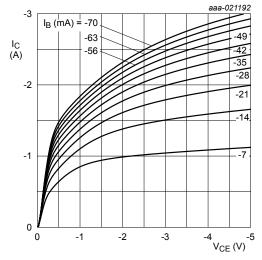
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

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

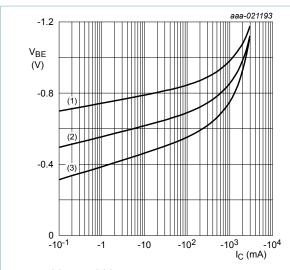
(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \, ^{\circ}C$$

Fig. 14. TR2 (PNP): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



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

Fig. 15. TR2 (PNP): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



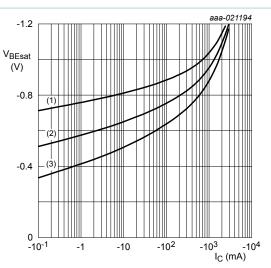
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

Fig. 16. TR2 (PNP): Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



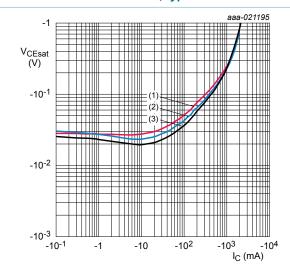
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

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

Fig. 17. TR2 (PNP): Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



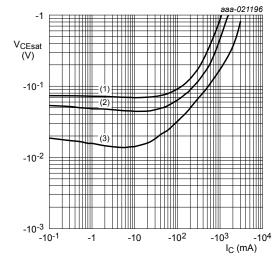
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

Fig. 18. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values

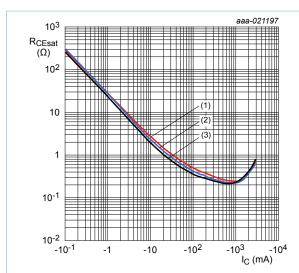


(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

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

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

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



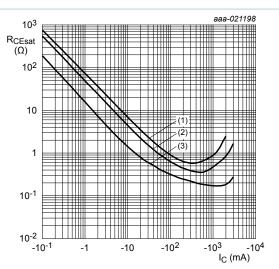
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

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

Fig. 20. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values



$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

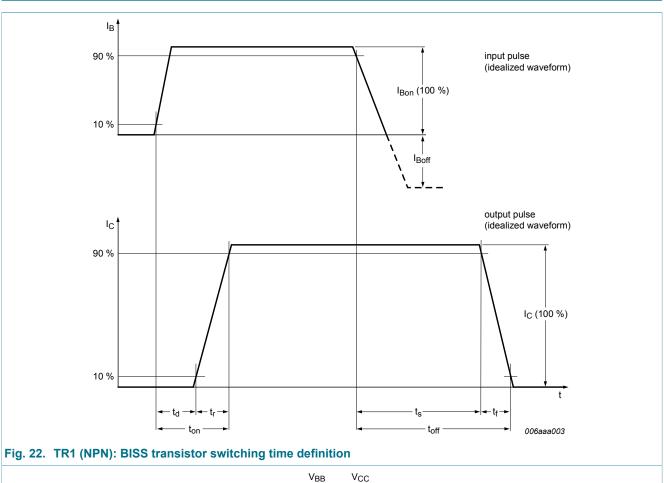
(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

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

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

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

## 11. Test information



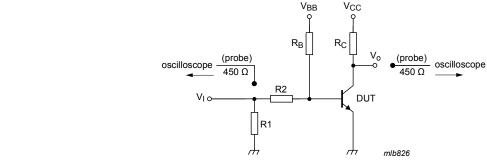
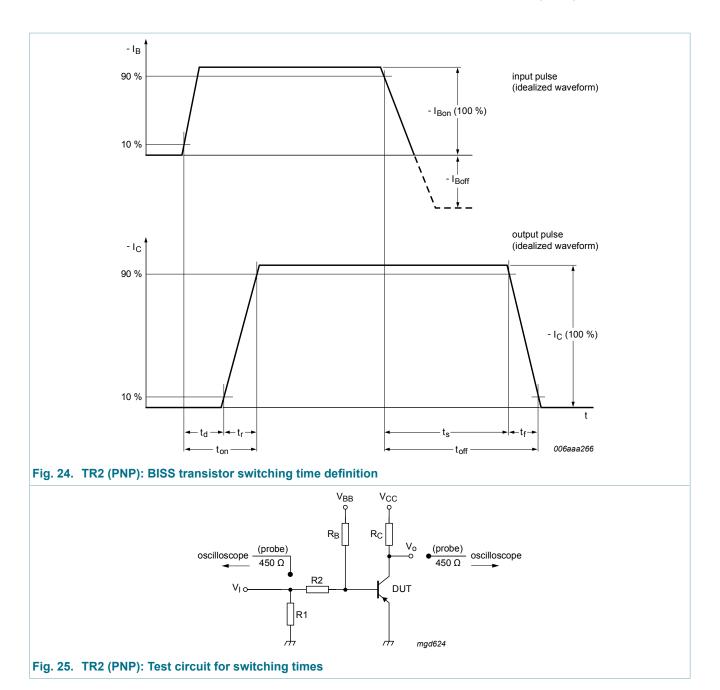


Fig. 23. TR1 (NPN): Test circuit for switching times

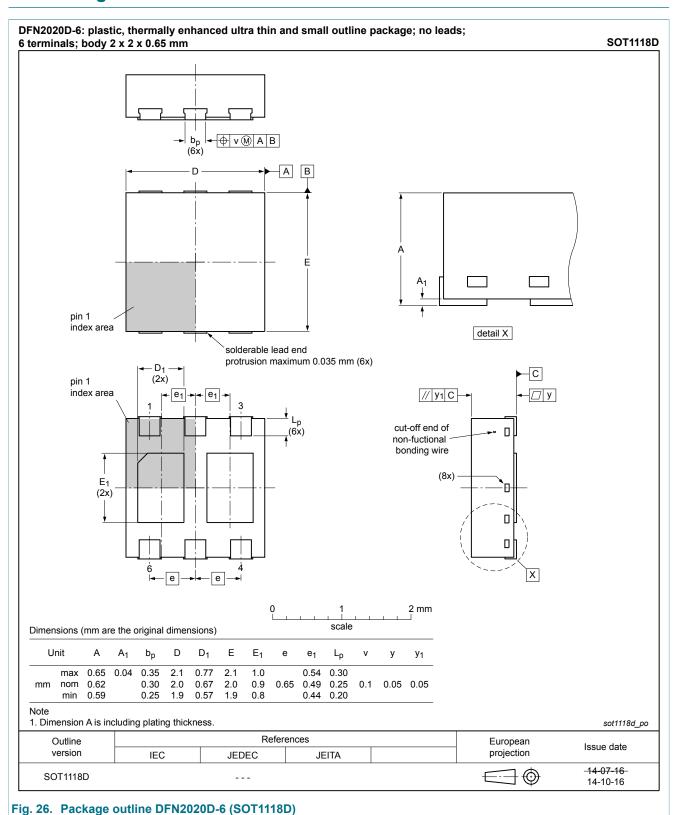


### 11.1 Quality information

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

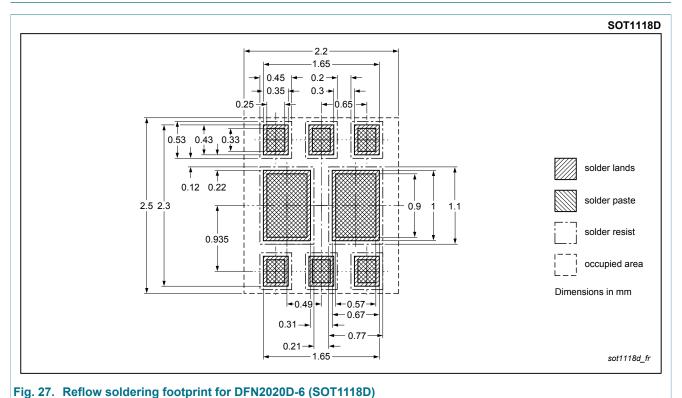


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## 13. Soldering



# 14. Revision history

#### Table 8. Revision history

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PBSS4260PANPS v.1	20160204	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.

- 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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