# PBSS4130PANP

## 30 V, 1 A NPN/PNP low VCEsat (BISS) transistor

**12 December 2012** 

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

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

NPN/NPN complement: PBSS4130PAN. PNP/PNP complement: PBSS5130PAP.

#### 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

## 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 transist	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			-	-	1	Α
I <sub>CM</sub>	peak collector current	single pulse; t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1 ms		-	-	2	Α
TR1 (NPN)							
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 0.1 A; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $δ \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C		-	-	190	mΩ





Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR2 (PNP)						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = -1 A; $I_B$ = -0.1 A; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; δ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	250	mΩ

## 5. 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)
4	E2	emitter TR2		
5	B2	base TR2		E1 B1 C2
6	C1	collector TR1	Transparent top view  DFN2020-6 (SOT1118)	sym139
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
PBSS4130PANP	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
PBSS4130PANP	2F

## 8. Limiting values

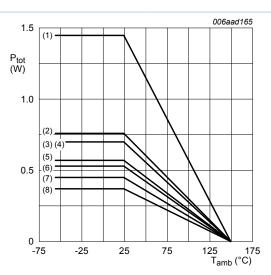
Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit		
Per transistor	Per transistor; for the PNP transistor with negative polarity							
$V_{CBO}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter		-	30	V		
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	30	V		
PBSS4130PANP	SS\$4130PANP All information provided in this document is subject to legal disclaimers. © NXP B.V. 2012. All rights reserv							

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	The state of the s	Min Max	Unit
$V_{EBO}$	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		- 2	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 <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 Printed-Circuit Board (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	
		Į5	[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	in free air	[1]	-	-	245	K/W
	from junction to	mbient	[2]	-	-	160	K/W
	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>.

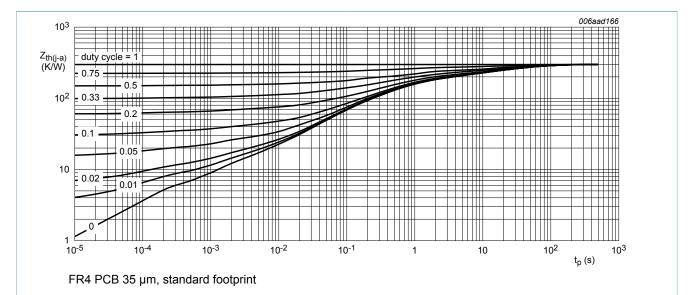
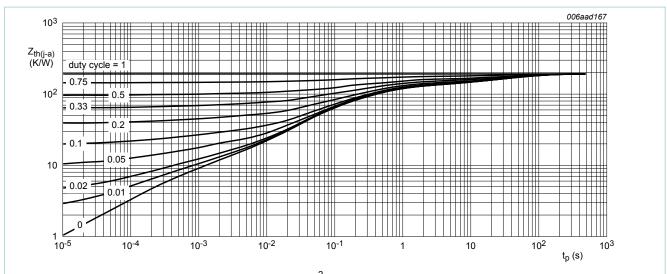
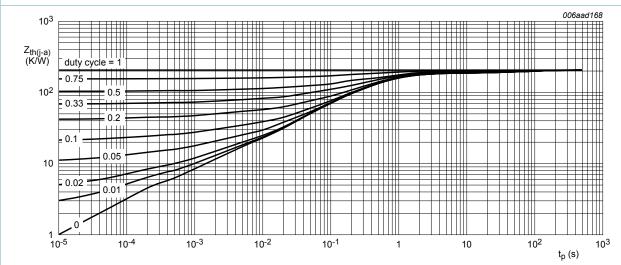


Fig. 2. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



FR4 PCB 35  $\mu m$ , 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

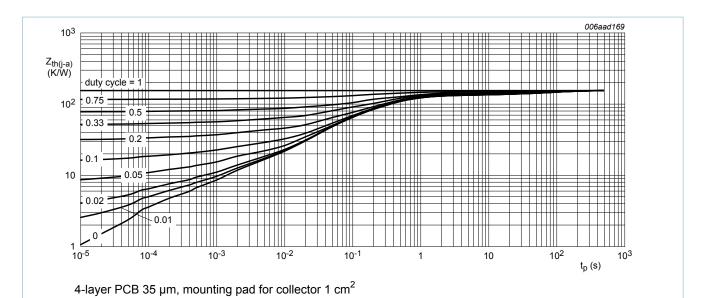
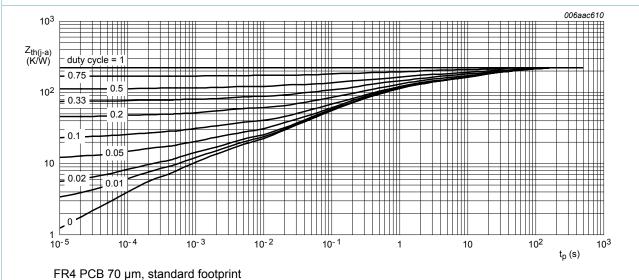
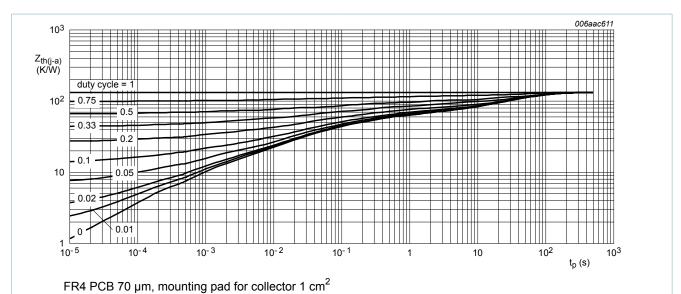


Fig. 5. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

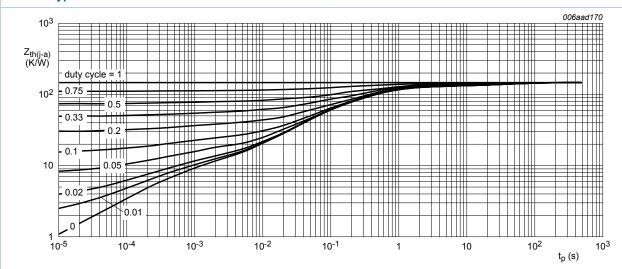


Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; Fig. 6. typical values



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



4-layer PCB 70 µm, standard footprint

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

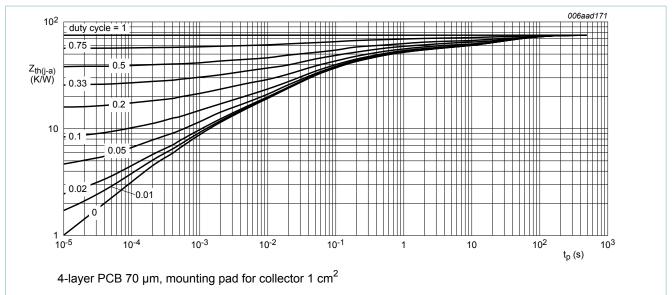


Fig. 9. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

#### 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	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; 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	240	370	-		
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le$ 300 µs; $\delta \le$ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	210	320	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 1 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; $\delta$ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	180	270	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter	$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	75	100	mV
	saturation voltage	$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; δ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	155	200	mV
	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	150	190	mV	
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 0.1 A; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \text{ μs}$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	190	mΩ

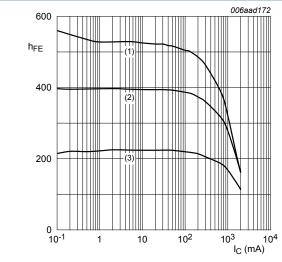
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation	$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1	V
	voltage	$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300$ μs; δ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1.1	V
		$I_C$ = 1 A; $I_B$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300$ μs; 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; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	$V_{CC}$ = 10 V; $I_{C}$ = 0.5 A; $I_{Bon}$ = 25 mA;	-	15	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	$I_{Boff}$ = -25 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	30	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	45	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	310	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	55	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	365	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = 10 V; $I_{C}$ = 50 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	90	165	-	MHz
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	$V_{CB}$ = 10 V; $I_{E}$ = 0 A; $i_{e}$ = 0 A; $f$ = 1 MHz; $f_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	7.5	10	pF
TR2 (PNP)						
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	μΑ
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 V; $I_{C}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	250	350	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	170	250	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -1 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	120	175	-	
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	-	-85	-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	-	-175	-280	mV
		$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-160	-250	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -0.1 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	250	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = -500 mA; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{D} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$	-	-	-1	V

PBSS4130PANP

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
		$I_C$ = -1 A; $I_B$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-1	V
		$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-1.1	V
$V_{BEon}$	base-emitter turn-on voltage	$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -0.5 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-0.9	V
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	V <sub>CC</sub> = -10 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -0.5 A; I <sub>Bon</sub> = -25 mA;	-	15	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	I <sub>Boff</sub> = 25 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	35	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	50	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	105	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	35	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	140	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = -10 V; $I_{C}$ = -50 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	65	125	-	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	17	pF



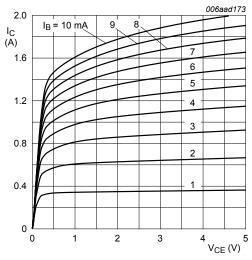
 $V_{CE} = 2 V$ 

(1)  $T_{amb}$  = 100 °C

(2)  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

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

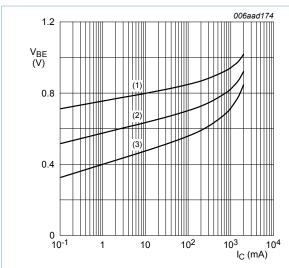
Fig. 10. TR1 (NPN): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

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

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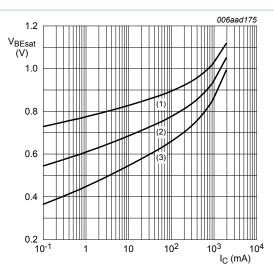
$$V_{CE} = 2 V$$

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

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

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

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



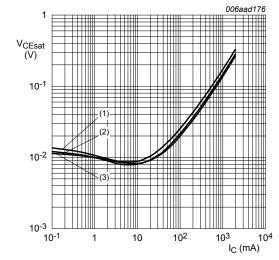
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

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

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



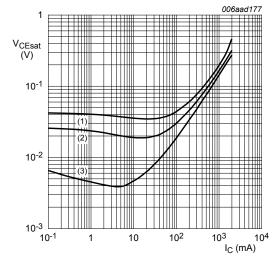
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

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

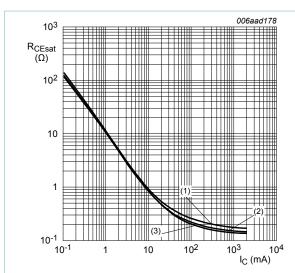


(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

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

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

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



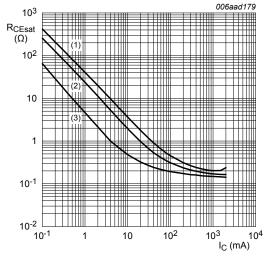
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

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

$$(3) T_{amb} = -55 °C$$

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



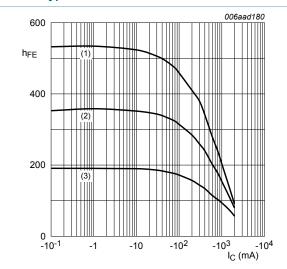
$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

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

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

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

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

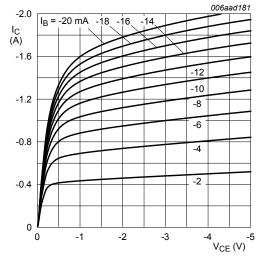


(1) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

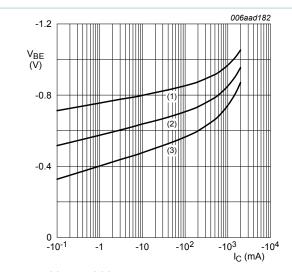
(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

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



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

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



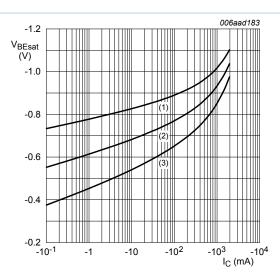
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(3) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

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



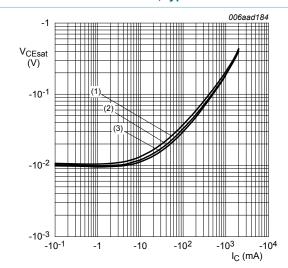
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

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

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



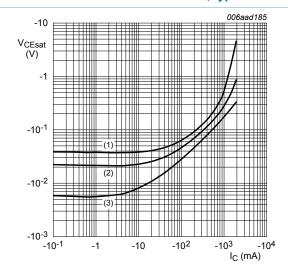
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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

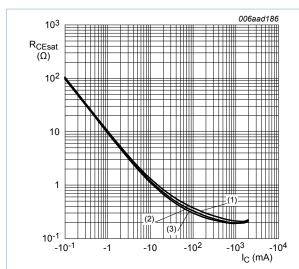


(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

(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



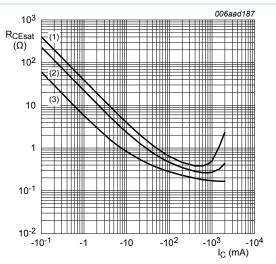
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

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

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



$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

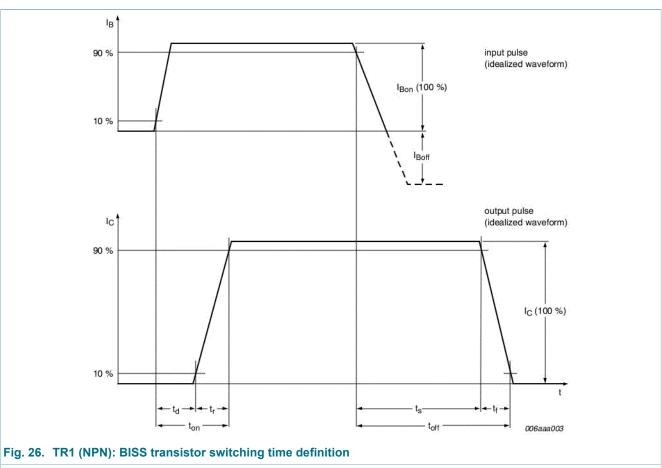
(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

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

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

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

## 11. Test information



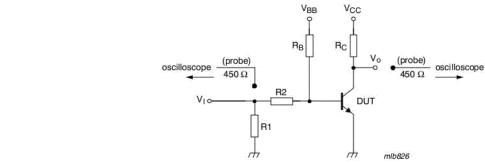
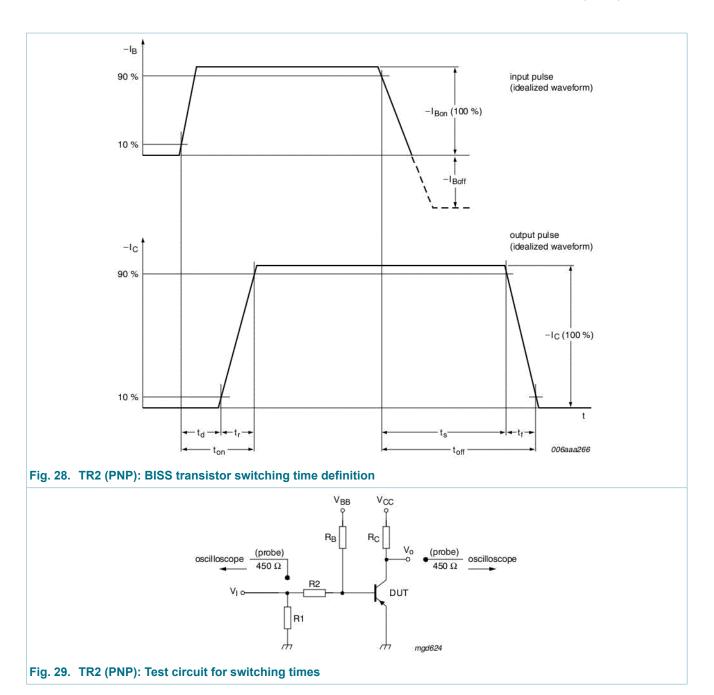


Fig. 27. TR1 (NPN): Test circuit for switching times

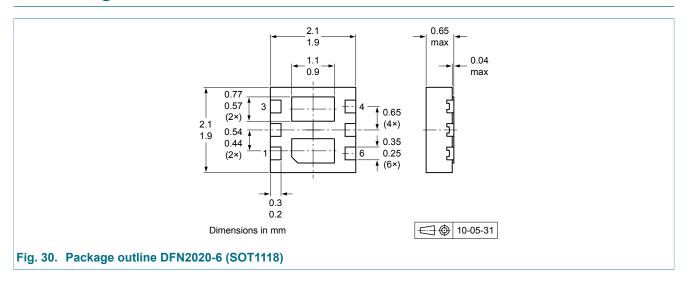


## 11.1 Quality information

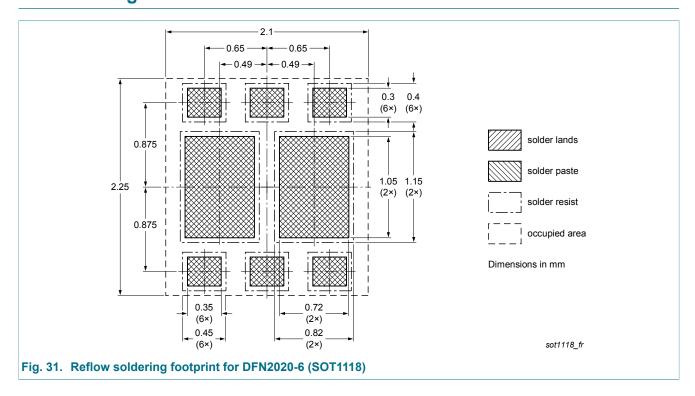
This product has been qualified in accordance with the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard *Q101 - Stress test qualification for discrete semiconductors*, and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

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## 12. Package outline



## 13. Soldering



## 14. Revision history

Table 8. Revision history

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes		
PBSS4130PANP v.1	20121212	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.

- Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
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