

# PBSS4112PANP

120 V, 1 A NPN/PNP low VCEsat (BISS) transistor
29 November 2012 Prod

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. Product profile

#### 1.1 General description

NPN/PNP low  $V_{CEsat}$  Breakthrough In Small Signal (BISS) transistor in a leadless medium power DFN2020-6 (SOT1118) Surface-Mounted Device (SMD) plastic package. NPN/NPN complement: PBSS4112PAN. PNP/PNP complement: PBSS5112PAP.

#### 1.2 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

#### 1.3 Applications

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

#### 1.4 Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transistor	; 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; $δ \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C		-	-	240	mΩ



Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR2 (PNP)						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = -500 mA; $I_B$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	440	mΩ

# 2. 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		

# 3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

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

# 4. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
PBSS4112PANP	2T

# 5. Limiting values

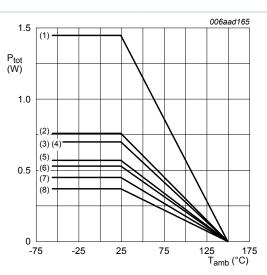
#### Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
Per transistor; for the PNP transistor with negative polarity						
$V_{CBO}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter		-	120	V
$V_{CEO}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	120	V
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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	IV	lin Max	Unit
V <sub>EBO</sub>	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	Α
ВМ	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
Тј	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.
- 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

#### 6. 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
		[5]	[4]	-	-	179	K/W
			[5]	-	-	278	K/W
			[6]	-	-	164	K/W
			[7]	-	-	179	K/W
			[8]	-	-	86	K/W
R <sub>th(j-sp)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to solder point			-	-	30	K/W

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per device			'	_			
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>		in free air	[1]	-	-	245	K/W
from junction to ambient		[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>.

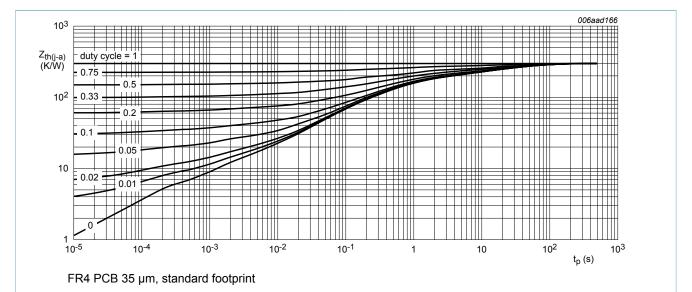


Fig. 2. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

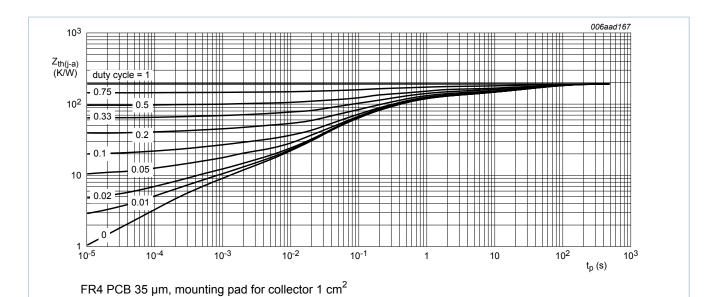


Fig. 3. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

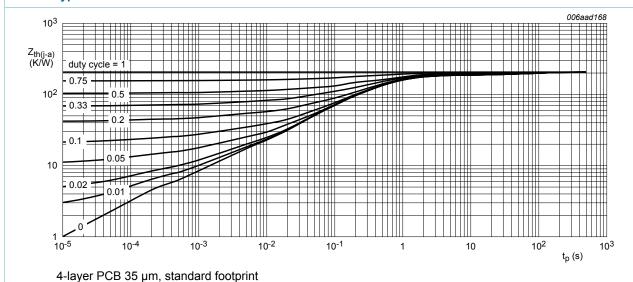


Fig. 4. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to am

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

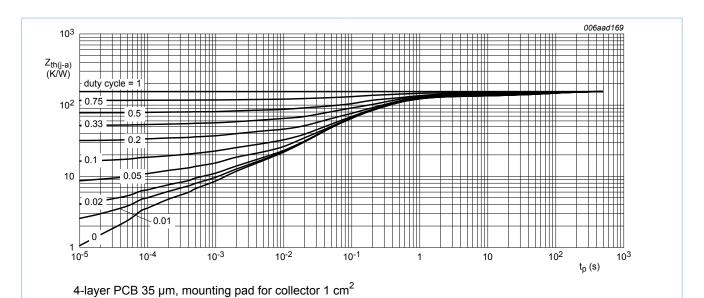


Fig. 5. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

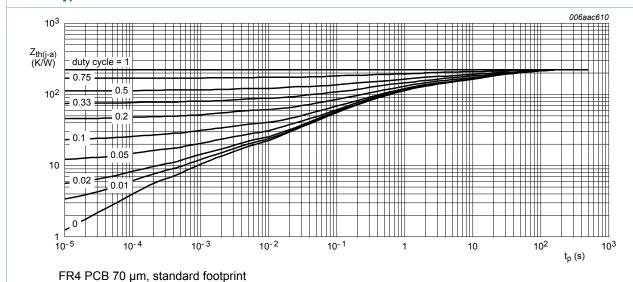


Fig. 6. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

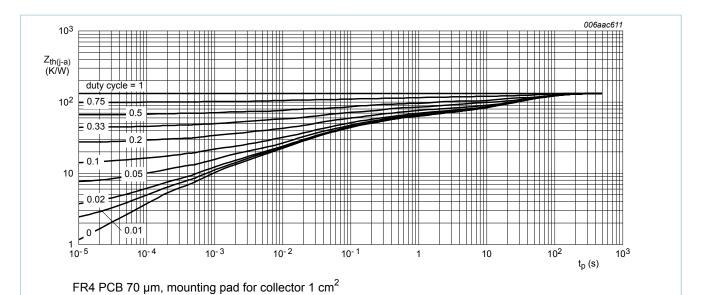


Fig. 7. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

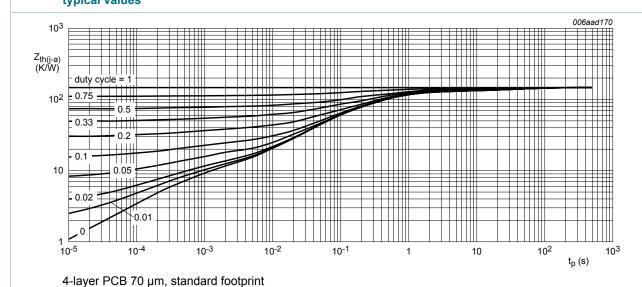


Fig. 8. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

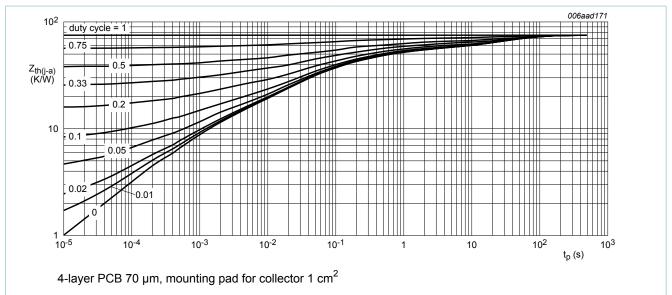


Fig. 9. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

#### 7. Characteristics

Table 7. Characteristics

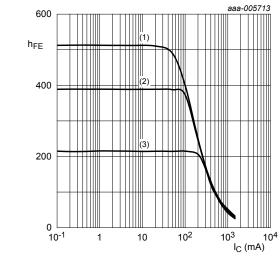
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR1 (NPN)	'		,			,
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off	V <sub>CB</sub> = 96 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
	current	V <sub>CB</sub> = 96 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	-	-	50	μA
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base 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 cu	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	375	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	60	100	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 1 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; $δ \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 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; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s$ ; δ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	205	260	mV
		$I_C = 1 \text{ A; } I_B = 100 \text{ mA; pulsed;}$ $t_p \le 300 \mu\text{s; } \delta \le 0.02 \text{ ; } T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	170	220	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = 500 mA; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 µs; $\delta$ ≤ 0.02 ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	240	mΩ

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>BEsat</sub>		$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1	V
	voltage	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	1.1	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	$V_{CC}$ = 10 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; $I_{Bon}$ = 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
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	190	305	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	50	85	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -1 A; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	15	25	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = -500 mA; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-150	-220	mV
		$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-335	-480	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = -500 mA; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02 \ ; T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	440	mΩ
V <sub>BEsat</sub>	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = -500 mA; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	-1	V
		$I_C = -1 \text{ A}; I_B = -100 \text{ mA}; \text{ pulsed};$ $t_0 \le 300 \text{ µs}; \delta \le 0.02 ; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	-1.1	V

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{BEon}$	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> = -500 mA;	-	15	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	I <sub>Bon</sub> = -25 mA; I <sub>Boff</sub> = 25 mA;	-	245	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	260	-	ns
ts	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 <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



 $V_{CE} = 2 V$ 

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

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

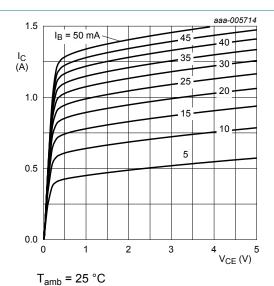
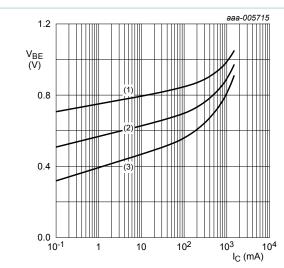


Fig. 11. TR1 (NPN): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values

<sup>(1)</sup>  $T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

<sup>(2)</sup>  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C



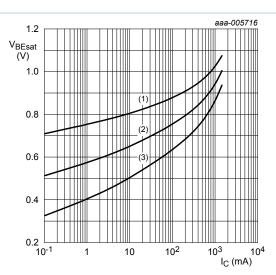
$$V_{CE} = 2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °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



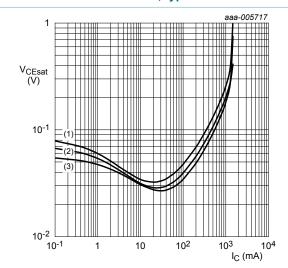
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(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



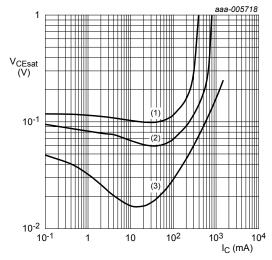
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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

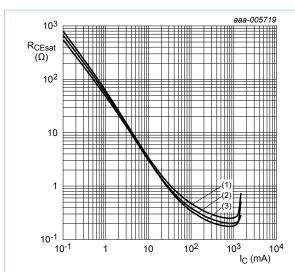


(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

(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



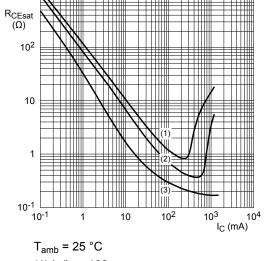
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(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



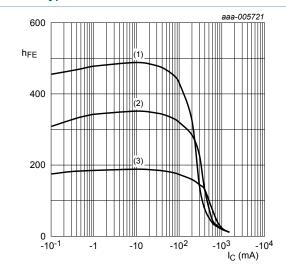
(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

10<sup>3</sup>

(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



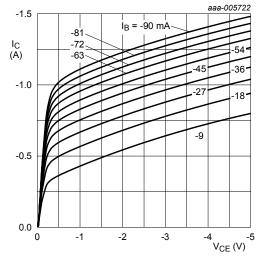
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

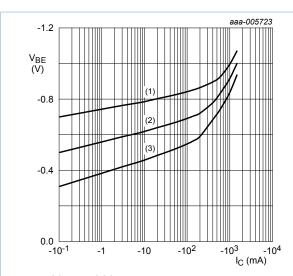
(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \, ^{\circ}C$$

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



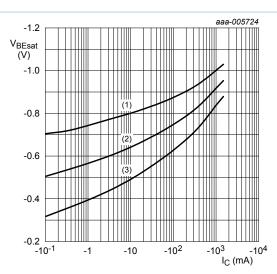
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

(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



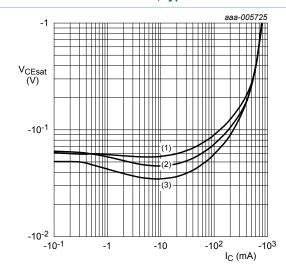
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

$$(3) T_{amb} = 100 °C$$

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



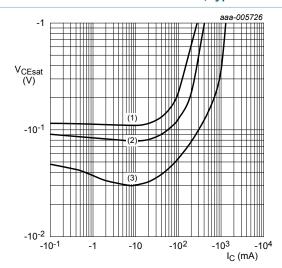
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

(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

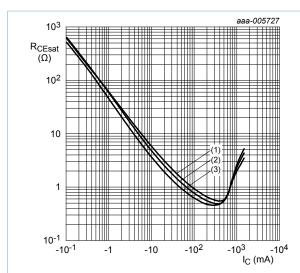


(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

(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



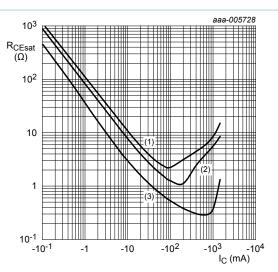
$$I_C/I_B = 20$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °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

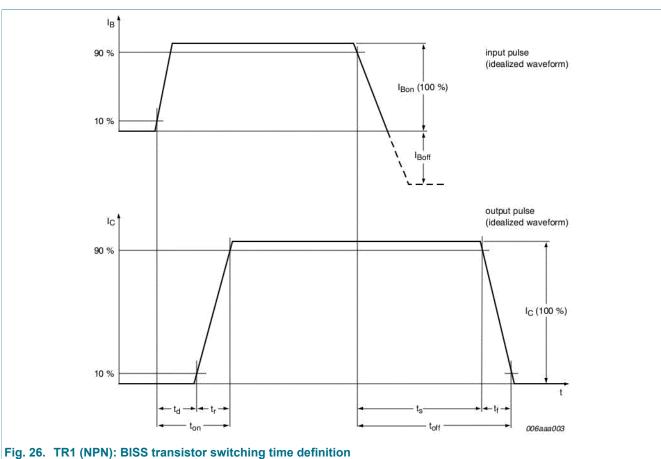
(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

(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

# **Test information**



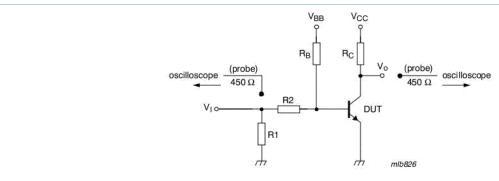
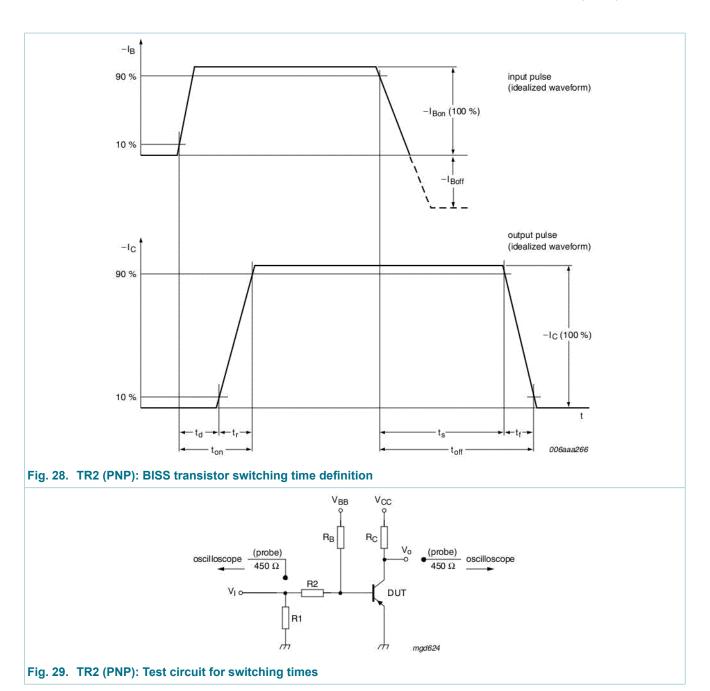


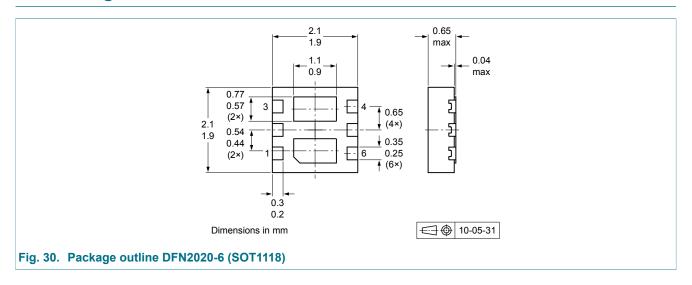
Fig. 27. TR1 (NPN): Test circuit for switching times



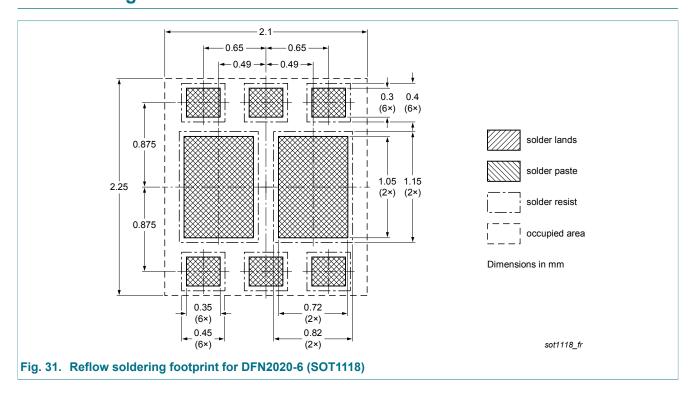
# 8.1 Quality information

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.

# 9. Package outline



# 10. Soldering



# 11. Revision history

Table 8. Revision history

- Mario Control Mario Ma					
Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes	
PBSS4112PANP v.1	20121129	Product data sheet	-	-	

PBSS4112PANP

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# 12. Legal information

#### 12.1 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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# 13. Contents

1	Product profile	1
1.1	General description	
1.2	Features and benefits	
1.3	Applications	
1.4	Quick reference data	
2	Pinning information	2
3	Ordering information	2
4	Marking	
5	Limiting values	2
6	Thermal characteristics	4
7	Characteristics	9
8	Test information	16
8.1	Quality information	
9	Package outline	18
10	Soldering	18
11	Revision history	18
12	Legal information	19
12.1	Data sheet status	19
12.2	Definitions	19
12.3	Disclaimers	19
12.4	Trademarks	20

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