# 1. General description

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

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

## 2. Features and benefits

- Very low collector-emitter saturation voltage V<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
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	А



Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR1 (NPN)						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = 0.5 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	240	mΩ
TR2 (PNP)						
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = -0.5 A; $I_B$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300$ μs; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	360	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	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		

# 6. Ordering information

#### Table 3. Ordering information

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

# 7. Marking

#### Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
PBSS4160PANPS	3G

# 8. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
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 <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
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
			<u>[6]</u>	-	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
			<u>[5]</u>	-	620	mW
			[6]	-	1040	mW
			[7]	-	960	mW
			[8]	-	2000	mW
Tj	junction temperature			-	150	°C
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature			-55	150	°C
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature			-65	150	°C

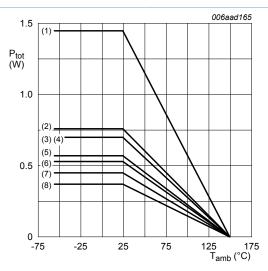
- [1] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35 μm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 35 μm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [3] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 35 µm copper strip line, tin-plated 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.

PBSS4160PANPS

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- [6] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided 70 μm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [7] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70 µm copper strip line, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [8] Device mounted on 4-layer PCB 70 µm copper strip line, tin-plated, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.



- (1) 4-layer PCB 70 μm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (2) FR4 PCB 70 μm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (3) 4-layer PCB 70 µm, standard footprint
- (4) 4-layer PCB 35 μm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (5) FR4 PCB 35 μm, mounting pad for collector 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (6) 4-layer PCB 35 µm, standard footprint
- (7) FR4 PCB 70 µm, standard footprint
- (8) FR4 PCB 35 µm, standard footprint

Fig. 1. Per transistor: power derating curves

#### 9. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

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

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point			-	-	30	K/W	
Per device			,					
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	R <sub>th(j-a)</sub> thermal resistance	h(j-a) thermal resistance in free air	in free air	[1]	-	-	245	K/W
from junction to		[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.
- 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  $\mu m$  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>.

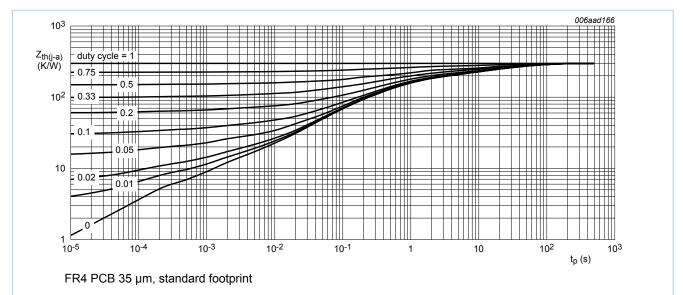
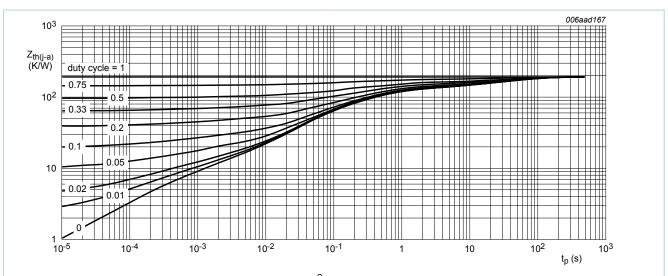
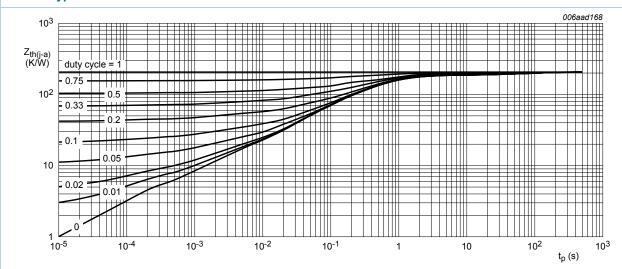


Fig. 2. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



FR4 PCB 35 µm, 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

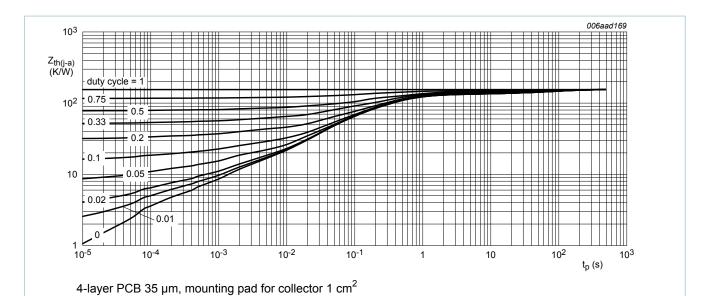


Fig. 5. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

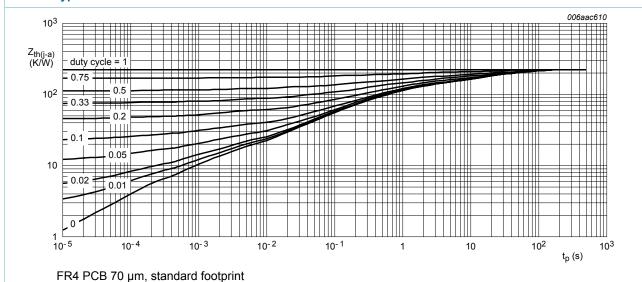


Fig. 6. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

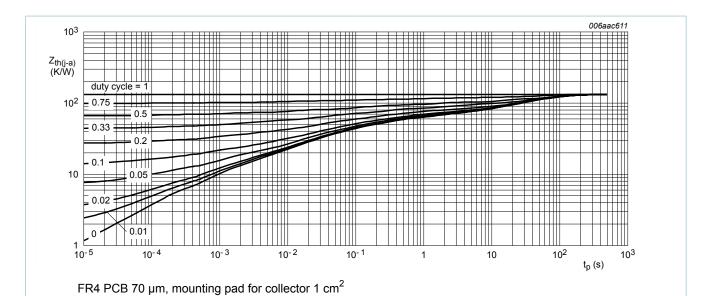
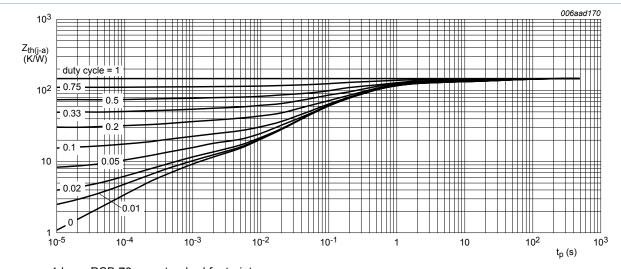


Fig. 7. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



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

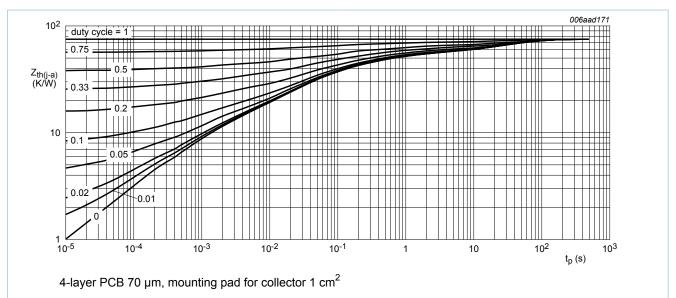


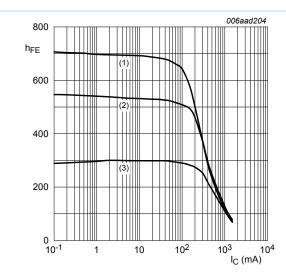
Fig. 9. Per transistor: transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

# 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> = 48 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	100	nA
	current	$V_{CB}$ = 48 V; $I_{E}$ = 0 A; $T_{j}$ = 150 °C	-	-	50	μA
I <sub>EBO</sub>	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 µs; $\delta \le$ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	290	430	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	150	220	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = 2 V; $I_{C}$ = 1 A; pulsed; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; $\delta$ ≤ 0.02; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	70	110	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter	$I_C$ = 500 mA; $I_B$ = 50 mA; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	90	120	mV
saturation voltage	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	185	240	mV	
	$I_{C}$ = 1 A; $I_{B}$ = 100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	175	220	mV	
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C$ = 0.5 A; $I_B$ = 50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	240	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; $I_B$ = 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; $t_p \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$	-	-	1.1	V
$V_{BEon}$	base-emitter turn-on voltage	$V_{CE} = 2 \text{ V; } I_{C} = 0.5 \text{ A; pulsed;}$ $t_{p} \le 300 \text{ µs; } \delta \le 0.02; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$	-	-	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	-	90	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	105	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	410	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	130	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	540	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = 10 V; $I_{C}$ = 50 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	90	175	-	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	-	4	6	pF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TR2 (PNP)						
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off	$V_{CB} = -48 \text{ V}; I_E = 0 \text{ A}$	-	-	-100	nA
	current	$V_{CB}$ = -48 V; $I_{E}$ = 0 A; $T_{j}$ = 150 °C	-	-	-50	μA
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB} = -5 \text{ V}; I_C = 0 \text{ A}$	-	-	-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	170	245	-	
		$V_{CE}$ = -2 V; $I_{C}$ = -500 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	120	170	-	
		$V_{CE} = -2 \text{ V; } I_{C} = -1 \text{ A; pulsed;}$ $t_{p} \le 300 \text{ µs; } \delta \le 0.02; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$	70	100	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C$ = -500 mA; $I_B$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_p \le 300$ μs; $\delta \le 0.02$ ; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-125	-180	mV
	$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-390	-550	mV	
		$I_{C}$ = -1 A; $I_{B}$ = -100 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-240	-340	mV
R <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_{C}$ = -0.5 A; $I_{B}$ = -50 mA; pulsed; $t_{p} \le 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta \le 0.02; \ T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	-	-	360	mΩ
$V_{BEsat}$	base-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	-	-	-1	V
		$I_{\rm C}$ = -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	-	-	-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; $t_{p}$ ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 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	-	40	-	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		-	55	-	ns
t <sub>s</sub>	storage time		-	95	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time		-	40	-	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		-	135	-	ns
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	$V_{CE}$ = -10 V; $I_{C}$ = -50 mA; f = 100 MHz; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	65	125	-	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



$$V_{CE} = 2 V$$

(1) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 100 °C

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

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

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

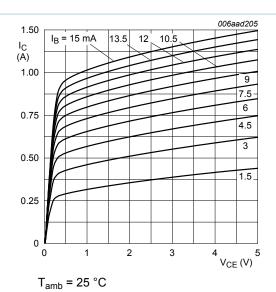
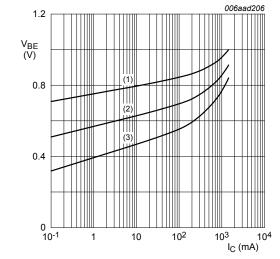


Fig. 11. TR1 (NPN): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



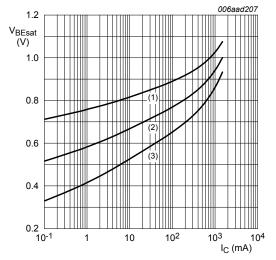
$$V_{CE} = 2 V$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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



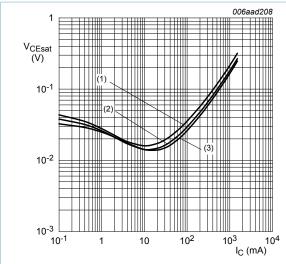
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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



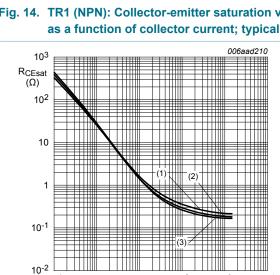
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

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



10

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

10-1

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

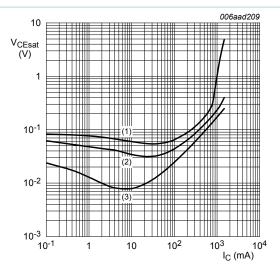
(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55 \, ^{\circ}C$$

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

10<sup>2</sup>

104

I<sub>C</sub> (mA)



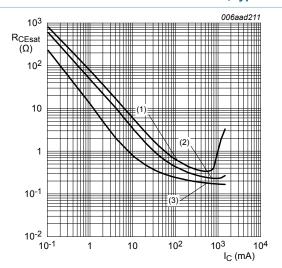
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

(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



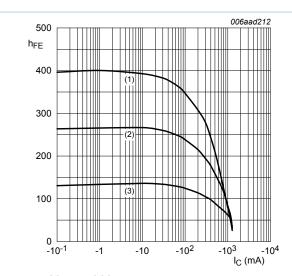
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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

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

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



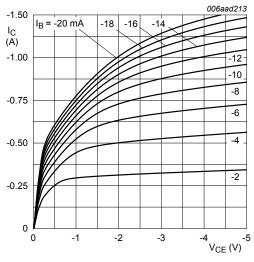
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

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

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

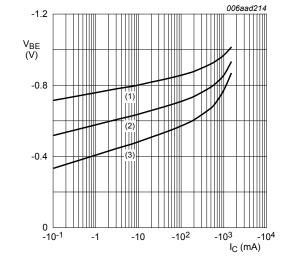
(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

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



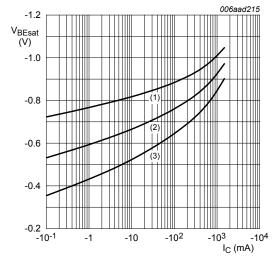
$$V_{CE} = -2 V$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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



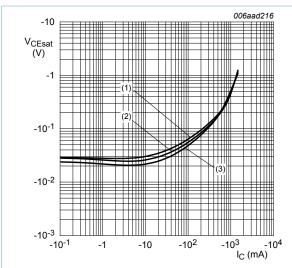
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

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

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



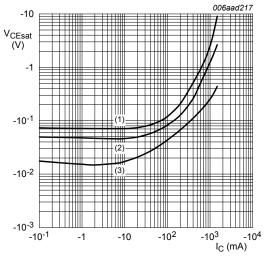
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

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

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = -55$$
 °C

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



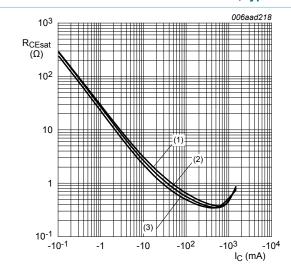
$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

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

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

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

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



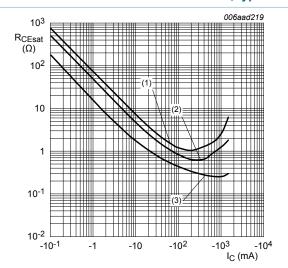
$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

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

(2) 
$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

$$(3) T_{amb} = -55 °C$$

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



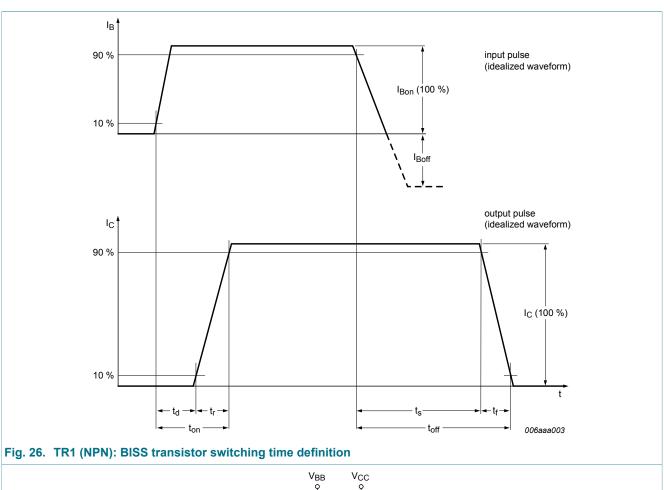
(1) 
$$I_C/I_B = 100$$

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

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

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

# 11. Test information



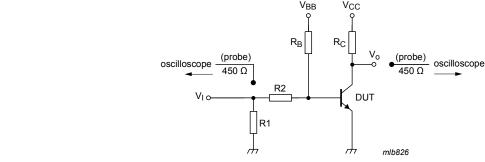
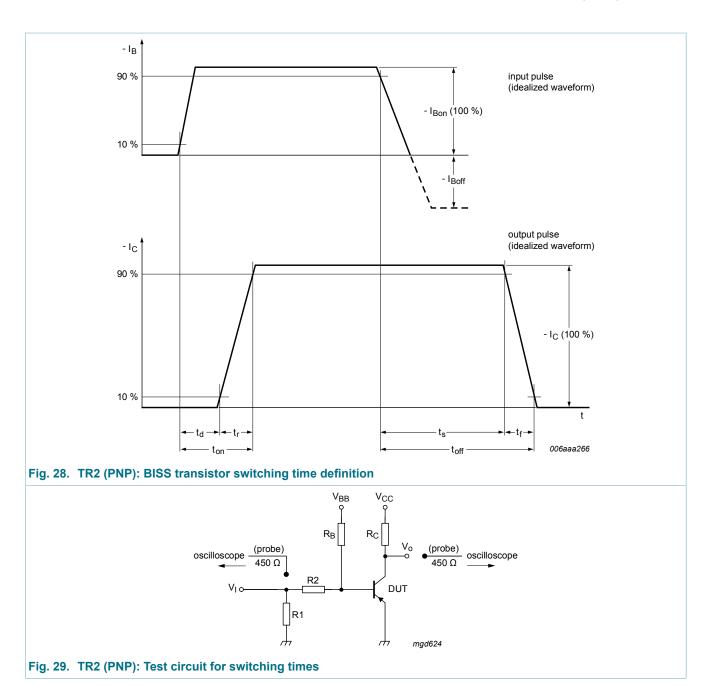


Fig. 27. TR1 (NPN): Test circuit for switching times

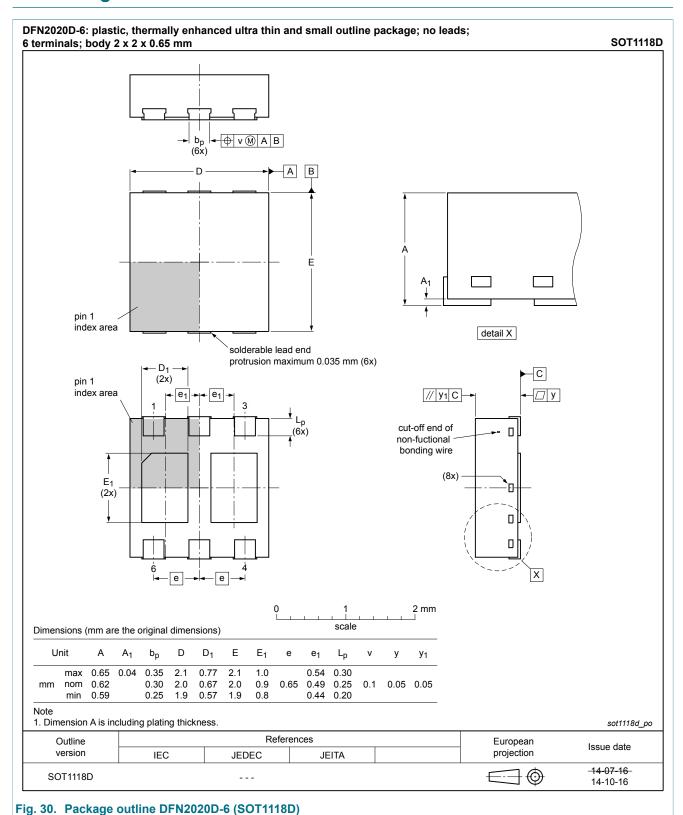


## 11.1 Quality information

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.

17 / 23

# 12. Package outline



PBSS4160PANPS

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# 13. Soldering

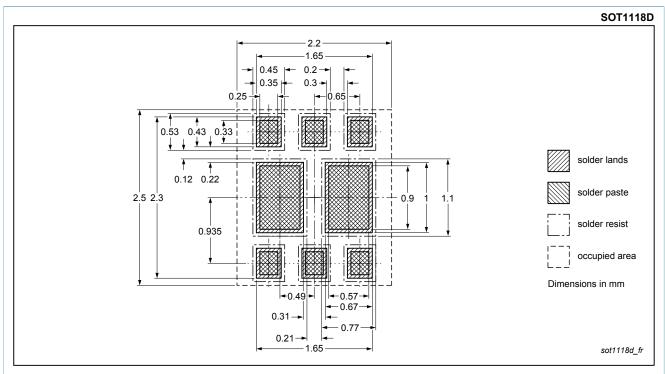


Fig. 31. Reflow soldering footprint for DFN2020D-6 (SOT1118D)

# 14. Revision history

### Table 8. Revision history

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

## 15. Legal information

#### 15.1 Data sheet status

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- 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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## 16. 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
9	Thermal characteristics	4
10	Characteristics	10
11	Test information	16
11.1	Quality information	17
12	Package outline	18
13	Soldering	19
14	Revision history	20
15	Legal information	21
15.1	Data sheet status	21
15.2	Definitions	21
15.3	Disclaimers	21
15.4	Trademarks	22

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