

PBLS4005Y; PBLS4005V

40 V PNP BISS loadswitch

Rev. 02 — 13 July 2005

Product data sheet

1. Product profile

1.1 General description

PNP low V_{CEsat} Breakthrough In Small Signal (BISS) transistor and NPN Resistor-Equipped Transistor (RET) in one package.

Table 1: Product overview

Type number	Package	
	Philips	JEITA
PBLS4005Y	SOT363	SC-88
PBLS4005V	SOT666	-

1.2 Features

- Low V_{CEsat} (BISS) and resistor-equipped transistor in one package
- Low threshold voltage (<1 V) compared to MOSFET
- Low drive power required
- Space-saving solution
- Reduction of component count

1.3 Applications

- Supply line switches
- Battery charger switches
- High-side switches for LEDs, drivers and backlights
- Portable equipment

1.4 Quick reference data

Table 2: Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
TR1; PNP low V_{CEsat} transistor						
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	-40	V
I_C	collector-current (DC)		-	-	-500	mA
R_{CEsat}	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C = -500$ mA; $I_B = -50$ mA	1 -	440	700	m Ω
TR2; NPN resistor-equipped transistor						
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-	50	V

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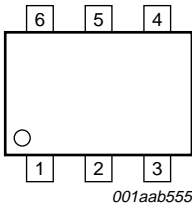
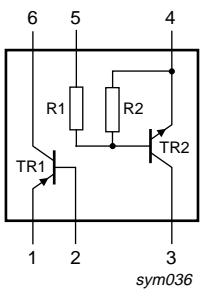
Table 2: Quick reference data ...continued

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_O	output current		-	-	100	mA
R1	bias resistor 1 (input)		33	47	61	k Ω
R2/R1	bias resistor ratio		0.8	1	1.2	

[1] Pulse test: $t_p \leq 300 \mu\text{s}$; $\delta \leq 0.02$.

2. Pinning information

Table 3: Pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Symbol
1	emitter TR1		
2	base TR1		
3	output (collector) TR2		
4	GND (emitter) TR2		
5	input (base) TR2		
6	collector TR1		

3. Ordering information

Table 4: Ordering information

Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
PBLS4005Y	SC-88	plastic surface mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363
PBLS4005V	-	plastic surface mounted package; 6 leads	SOT666

4. Marking

Table 5: Marking codes

Type number	Marking code [1]
PBLS4005Y	S5*
PBLS4005V	K5

[1] * = -: made in Hong Kong
 * = p: made in Hong Kong
 * = t: made in Malaysia
 * = W: made in China

5. Limiting values

Table 6: Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
TR1; PNP low V_{CEsat} transistor					
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-40	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-40	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	-6	V
I_C	collector current (DC)		-	-500	mA
I_{CM}	peak collector current	single pulse; $t_p \leq 1$ ms	-	-1	A
I_B	base current (DC)		-	-50	mA
I_{BM}	peak base current	single pulse; $t_p \leq 1$ ms	-	-100	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25$ °C	[1]	200	mW
TR2; NPN resistor-equipped transistor					
V_{CBO}	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	50	V
V_{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	50	V
V_{EBO}	emitter-base voltage	open collector	-	10	V
V_I	input voltage				
	positive		-	+40	V
	negative		-	-10	V
I_O	output current		-	100	mA
I_{CM}	peak collector current	single pulse; $t_p \leq 1$ ms	-	100	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25$ °C	[1]	200	mW
Per device					
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25$ °C	-	300	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		-	150	°C
T_{amb}	ambient temperature		-65	+150	°C

[1] Device mounted on an FR4 Printed-Circuit Board (PCB), single-sided copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.

6. Thermal characteristics

Table 7: Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Per device						
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air				
	SOT363		[1]	-	416	K/W
	SOT666		[1][2]	-	416	K/W

[1] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.

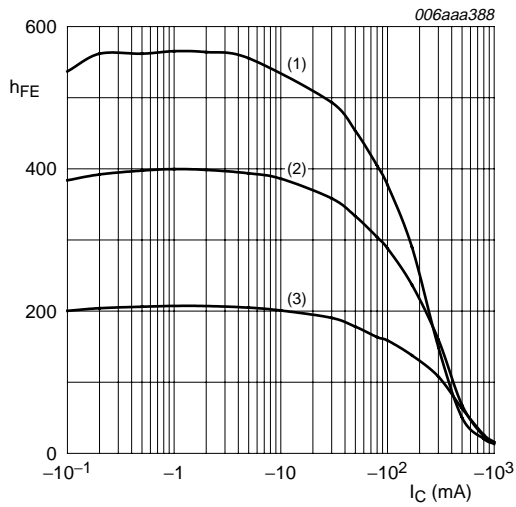
[2] Reflow soldering is the only recommended soldering method.

7. Characteristics

Table 8: Characteristics
 $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

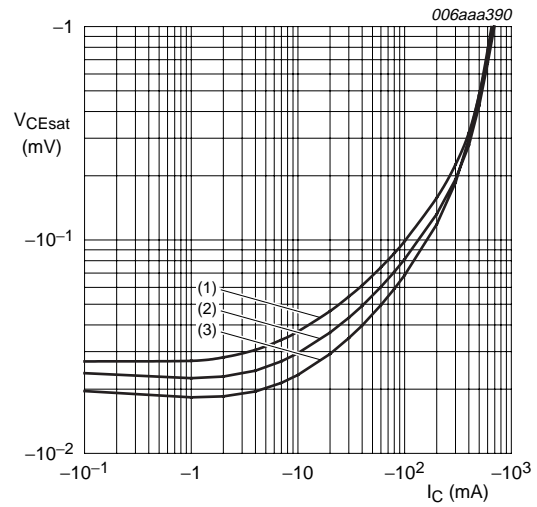
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
TR1; PNP low V_{CEsat} transistor							
I_{CBO}	collector-base cut-off current	$V_{CB} = -40\text{ V}; I_E = 0\text{ A}$	-	-	-100	nA	
		$V_{CB} = -40\text{ V}; I_E = 0\text{ A}; T_j = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	-50	μA	
I_{EBO}	emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB} = -5\text{ V}; I_C = 0\text{ A}$	-	-	-100	nA	
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}; I_C = -10\text{ mA}$	200	-	-		
		$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}; I_C = -100\text{ mA}$	[1]	150	-	-	
		$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}; I_C = -500\text{ mA}$	[1]	40	-	-	
V_{CEsat}	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = -10\text{ mA}; I_B = -0.5\text{ mA}$	-	-	-50	mV	
		$I_C = -100\text{ mA}; I_B = -5\text{ mA}$	-	-	-130	mV	
		$I_C = -200\text{ mA}; I_B = -10\text{ mA}$	-	-	-200	mV	
		$I_C = -500\text{ mA}; I_B = -50\text{ mA}$	[1]	-	-	-350	mV
R_{CEsat}	collector-emitter saturation resistance	$I_C = -500\text{ mA}; I_B = -50\text{ mA}$	[1]	-	440	700	$\text{m}\Omega$
V_{BEsat}	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = -500\text{ mA}; I_B = -50\text{ mA}$	[1]	-	-	-1.2	V
V_{BEon}	base-emitter turn-on voltage	$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}; I_C = -100\text{ mA}$	[1]	-	-	-1.1	V
f_T	transition frequency	$I_C = -100\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}; f = 100\text{ MHz}$	100	300	-	MHz	
C_c	collector capacitance	$V_{CB} = -10\text{ V}; I_E = i_e = 0\text{ A}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	-	10	pF	
TR2; NPN resistor-equipped transistor							
I_{CBO}	collector-base cut-off current	$V_{CB} = 50\text{ V}; I_E = 0\text{ A}$	-	-	100	nA	
I_{CEO}	collector-emitter cut-off current	$V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}; I_B = 0\text{ A}$	-	-	1	μA	
		$V_{CE} = 30\text{ V}; I_B = 0\text{ A}; T_j = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	50	μA	
I_{EBO}	emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}; I_C = 0\text{ A}$	-	-	90	μA	
h_{FE}	DC current gain	$V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}; I_C = 5\text{ mA}$	80	-	-		
V_{CEsat}	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 10\text{ mA}; I_B = 0.5\text{ mA}$	-	-	150	mV	
$V_{I(off)}$	off-state input voltage	$V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}; I_C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	-	1.2	0.8	V	
$V_{I(on)}$	on-state input voltage	$V_{CE} = 0.3\text{ V}; I_C = 5\text{ mA}$	3	1.6	-	V	
R1	bias resistor 1 (input)		33	47	61	k Ω	
R2/R1	bias resistor ratio		0.8	1	1.2		
C_c	collector capacitance	$V_{CB} = 10\text{ V}; I_E = i_e = 0\text{ A}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	-	2.5	pF	

[1] Pulse test: $t_p \leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}; \delta \leq 0.02$.



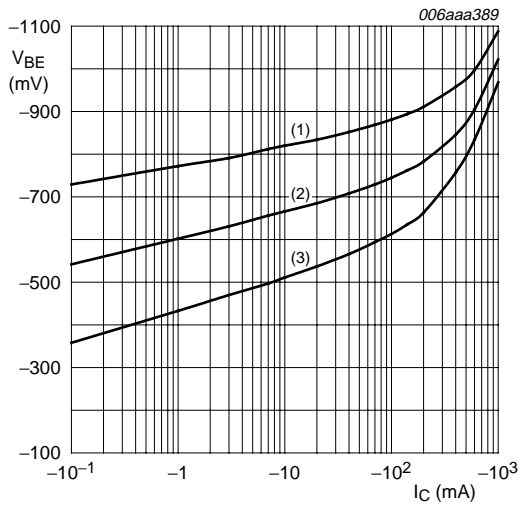
$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}$
 (1) $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 1. TR1 (PNP): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



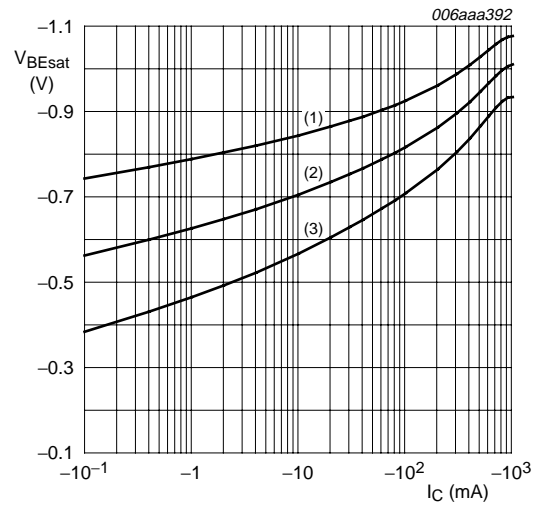
$I_C/I_B = 20$
 (1) $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 2. TR1 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



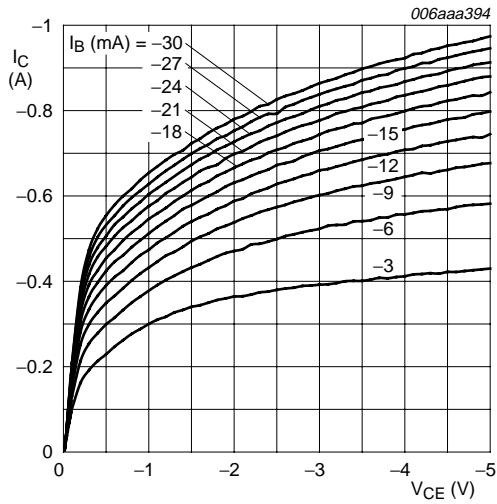
$V_{CE} = -2\text{ V}$
 (1) $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 3. TR1 (PNP): Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



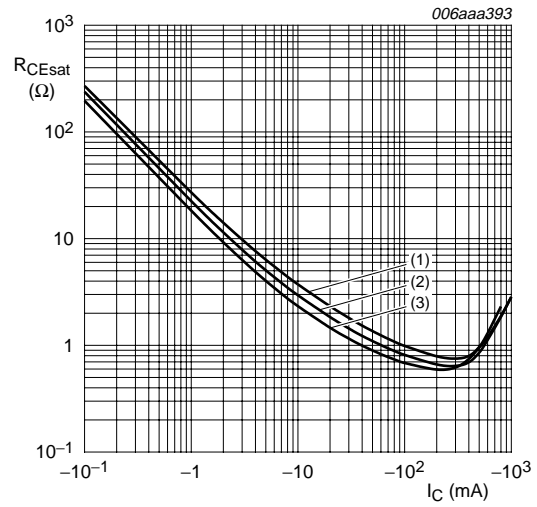
$I_C/I_B = 20$
 (1) $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 4. TR1 (PNP): Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



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

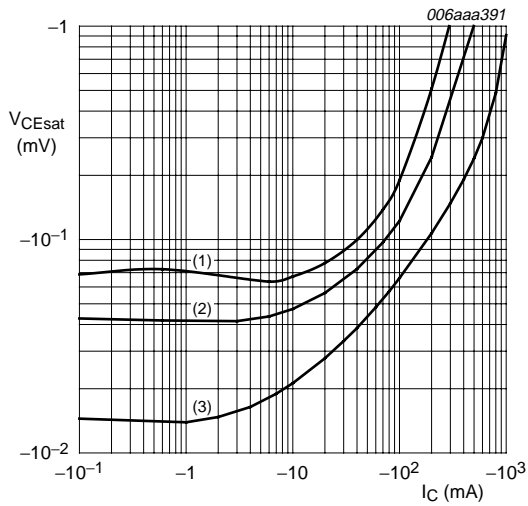
Fig 5. TR1 (PNP): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



$I_C/I_B = 20$

- (1) $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (2) $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (3) $T_{amb} = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

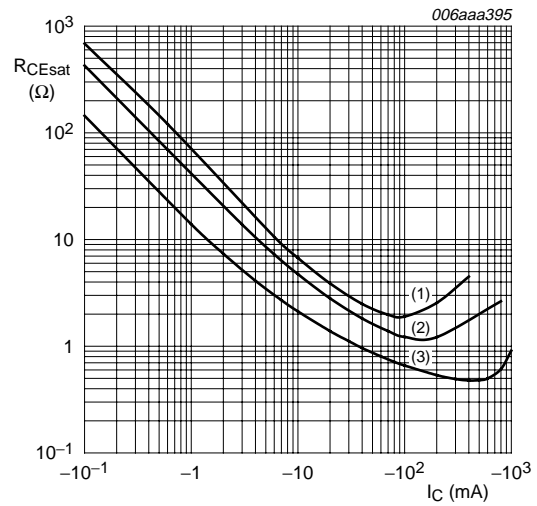
Fig 6. TR1 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values



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

- (1) $I_C/I_B = 100$
- (2) $I_C/I_B = 50$
- (3) $I_C/I_B = 10$

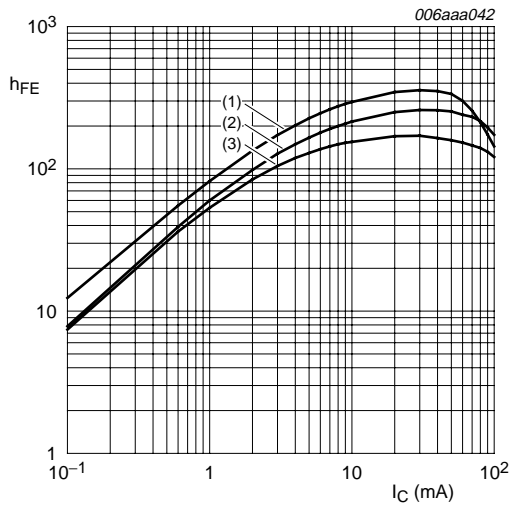
Fig 7. TR1 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



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

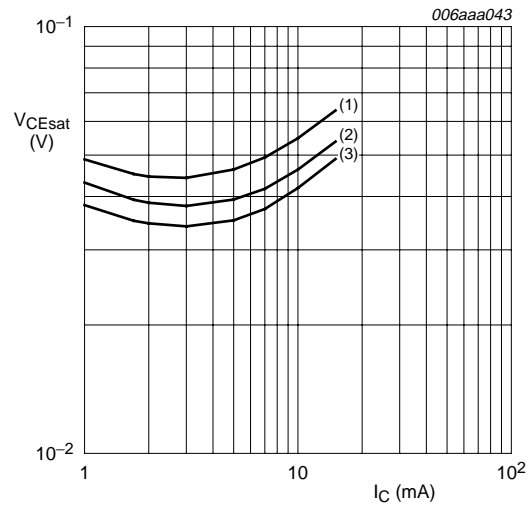
- (1) $I_C/I_B = 100$
- (2) $I_C/I_B = 50$
- (3) $I_C/I_B = 10$

Fig 8. TR1 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation resistance as a function of collector current; typical values



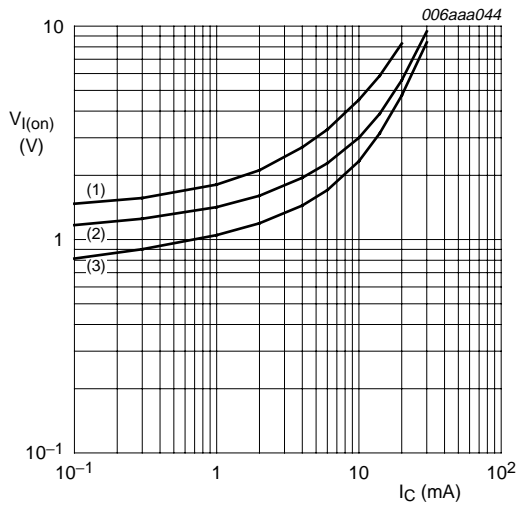
$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$
 (1) $T_{amb} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 9. TR2 (NPN): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values



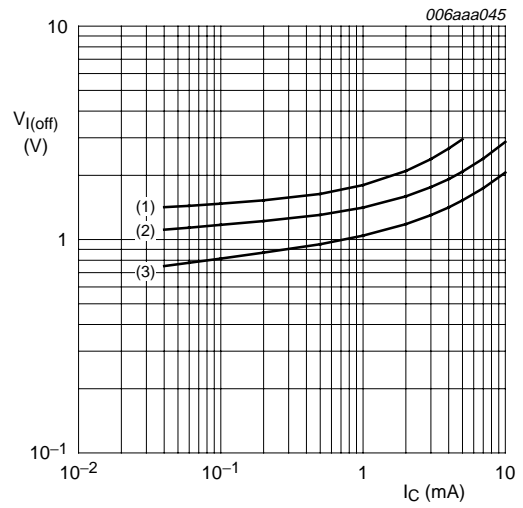
$I_C/I_B = 20$
 (1) $T_{amb} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 10. TR2 (NPN): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



$V_{CE} = 0.3 \text{ V}$
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 11. TR2 (NPN): On-state input voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 12. TR2 (NPN): Off-state input voltage as a function of collector current; typical values

8. Package outline

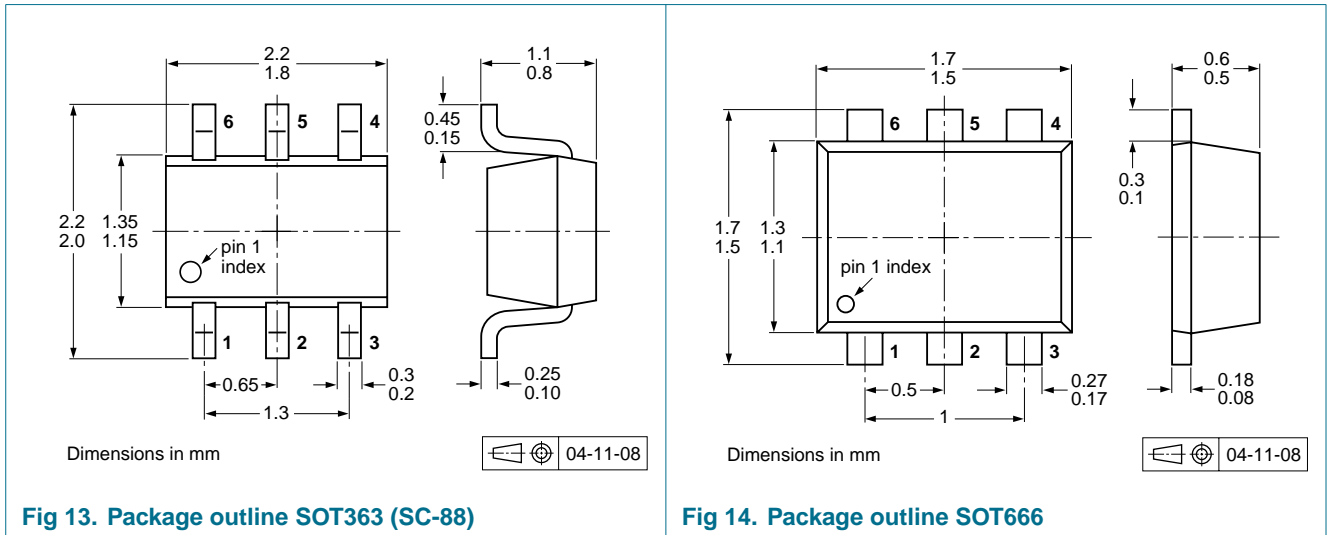


Fig 13. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

Fig 14. Package outline SOT666

9. Packing information

Table 9: Packing methods

The indicated -xxx are the last three digits of the 12NC ordering code. [1]

Type number	Package	Description	Packing quantity			
			3000	4000	8000	10000
PBLS4005Y	SOT363	4 mm pitch, 8 mm tape and reel; T1 [2]	-115	-	-	-135
		4 mm pitch, 8 mm tape and reel; T2 [3]	-125	-	-	-165
PBLS4005V	SOT666	2 mm pitch, 8 mm tape and reel	-	-	-315	-
		4 mm pitch, 8 mm tape and reel	-	-115	-	-

[1] For further information and the availability of packing methods, see [Section 15](#).

[2] T1: normal taping

[3] T2: reverse taping

10. Revision history

Table 10: Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Doc. number	Supersedes
PBL4005Y_PBL4005V_2	20050713	Product data sheet	-	9397 750 15224	PBL4005Y_ PBL4005V_1
Modifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 2: 'equivalent on-resistance' renamed to 'collector-emitter saturation resistance' • Table 8: 'equivalent on-resistance' renamed to 'collector-emitter saturation resistance' • Figure 4 and 6: conditions amended • Figure 6: 'equivalent on-resistance' renamed to 'collector-emitter saturation resistance' • Figure 8: 'equivalent on-resistance' renamed to 'collector-emitter saturation resistance' • Figure 7 and 8: conditions amended • Table 9: Packing method (2 mm pitch) for SOT666 added • Section 14 "Trademarks": added 					
PBL4005Y_PBL4005V_1	20041206	Product data sheet	-	9397 750 13458	-

11. Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status ^[1]	Product status ^{[2] [3]}	Definition
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
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[1] Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com>.

[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

12. Definitions

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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