

PUMD3-Q

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

7 October 2021

Product data sheet

1. General description

NPN/PNP Resistor-Equipped double Transistor (RET) in a very small SOT363 (SC-88) Surface-Mounted Device (SMD) plastic package.

NPN/NPN complement: PUMH11-Q PNP/PNP complement: PUMB11-Q

2. Features and benefits

- 100 mA output current capability
- Built-in bias resistors
- · Simplifies circuit design
- · Reduces component count
- Reduces pick and place costs
- Qualified according to AEC-Q101 and recommended for use in automotive applications

3. Applications

- · Digital application in automotive and industrial segments
- Cost-saving alternative for BC847-Q/BC857-Q series in digital applications
- Controlling IC inputs
- Switching loads

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 _{CEO}	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	-	50	V	
Io	output current			-	-	100	mA	
R1	bias resistor 1		[1]	7	10	13	kΩ	
R2/R1	bias resistor ratio		[1]	0.8	1	1.2		

[1] See "Section 11: Test information" for resistor calculation and test conditions.



50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

5. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning information

Pin	Symbol	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	GND1	GND (emitter) TR1		O1 I2 GND2
2	I1	input (base) TR1		
3	O2	output (collector) TR2	6 5 4	R1 R2
4	GND2	GND (emitter) TR2		TR2
5	12	input (base) TR2		TR1 R2 R1
6	O1	output (collector) TR1	☐1 ☐2 ☐3 TSSOP6 (SOT363)	GND1 I1 O2 006aaa143

6. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Package	Package					
	Name	Description	Version				
PUMD3-Q	TSSOP6	plastic, surface-mounted package; 6 leads; 0.65 mm pitch; 2.1 mm x 1.25 mm x 0.95 mm body	SOT363				

7. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code[1]
PUMD3-Q	D%3

[1] % = placeholder for manufacturing site code

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

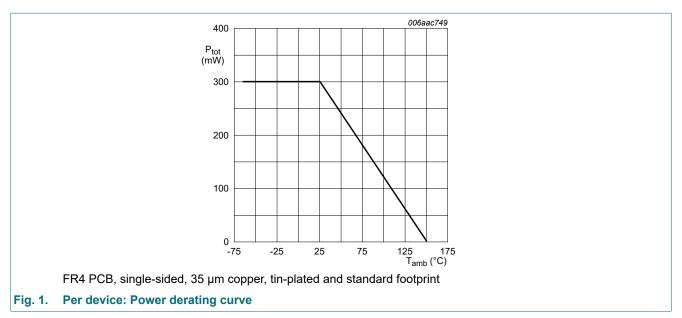
8. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
Per transiste	or, for the PNP transistor wit	n negative polarity				
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	input voltage TR1		-	40	V
				-	-10	V
		input voltage TR2		-	10	V
				-	-40	V
Io	output current			-	100	mA
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	T _{amb} ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	200	mW
Per device	<u> </u>		,			
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	T _{amb} ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	300	mW
Tj	junction temperature			-	150	°C
T _{amb}	ambient temperature			-65	150	°C
T _{stg}	storage temperature			-65	150	°C

[1] Device mounted on an FR4 Printed-Circuit Board (PCB), single-sided, 35 µm copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.



50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

9. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transistor	Per transistor						
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	[1]	-	-	625	K/W
Per device							
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	[1]	-	-	417	K/W

[1] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided, 35 µm copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.

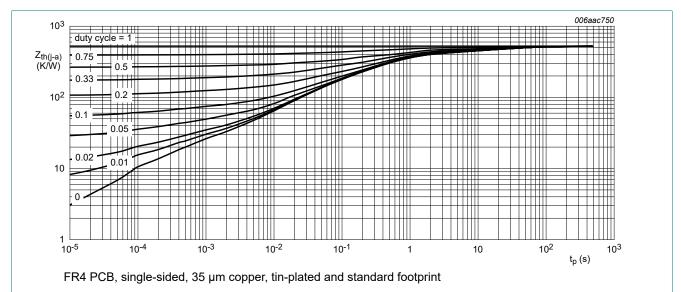


Fig. 2. Per transistor: Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

10. Characteristics

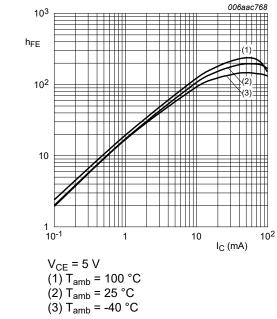
Table 7. Characteristics

Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
or, for the PNP transistor v	vith negative polarity					
collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = 100 \ \mu A; I_E = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$		50	-	-	V
collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}; I_B = 0 \text{ A}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		50	-	-	V
collector-base cut-off current	$V_{CB} = 50 \text{ V}; I_{E} = 0 \text{ A}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$		-	-	100	nA
GEG	V _{CE} = 30 V; I _B = 0 A; T _{amb} = 25 °C		-	-	100	nA
current	V _{CE} = 30 V; I _B = 0 A; T _j = 150 °C		-	-	5	μΑ
emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB} = 5 \text{ V}; I_{C} = 0 \text{ mA}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	-	400	μΑ
DC current gain	V _{CE} = 5 V; I _C = 5 mA; T _{amb} = 25 °C		30	-	-	
collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}; I_B = 0.5 \text{ mA}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	-	100	mV
off-state input voltage	V _{CE} = 5 V; I _C = 100 μA; T _{amb} = 25 °C		-	1.1	0.8	V
on-state input voltage	V _{CE} = 0.3 V; I _C = 10 mA; T _{amb} = 25 °C		2.5	1.8	-	V
bias resistor 1		[1]	7	10	13	kΩ
bias resistor ratio		[1]	0.8	1	1.2	
collector capacitance	V_{CB} = 10 V; I_{E} = 0 A; i_{e} = 0 A; f = 1 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C		-	-	2.5	pF
transition frequency	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}; I_{C} = 10 \text{ mA}; f = 100 \text{ MHz};$ $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$	[2]	-	230	-	MHz
·						
collector capacitance	V_{CB} = -10 V; I_{E} = 0 A; i_{e} = 0 A; f = 1 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C		-	-	3	pF
transition frequency	V_{CE} = -5 V; I_{C} = -10 mA; f = 100 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C	[2]	-	180	-	MHz
	collector-base breakdown voltage collector-emitter breakdown voltage collector-base cut-off current collector-emitter cut-off current emitter-base cut-off current DC current gain collector-emitter saturation voltage off-state input voltage on-state input voltage bias resistor 1 bias resistor ratio collector capacitance transition frequency	collector-base breakdown voltage $I_C = 100 \ \mu A; \ I_E = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector-emitter breakdown voltage $I_C = 2 \ mA; \ I_B = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector-base cut-off current $V_{CB} = 50 \ V; \ I_E = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector-emitter cut-off current $V_{CE} = 30 \ V; \ I_B = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ $V_{CE} = 30 \ V; \ I_B = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ emitter-base cut-off current $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 0 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector-emitter gain $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 5 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector-emitter saturation voltage $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 100 \ \mu A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ on-state input voltage $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 100 \ \mu A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ bias resistor 1 bias resistor ratio $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 100 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ transition frequency $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$	collector-base breakdown voltage $I_C = 100 \ \mu A; I_E = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ breakdown voltage $I_C = 2 \ mA; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ breakdown voltage $I_C = 2 \ mA; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ breakdown voltage $I_C = 2 \ mA; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ collector-base cut-off current $I_C = 30 \ V; I_E = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ $I_C = 30 \ V; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ $I_C = 30 \ V; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ $I_C = 30 \ V; I_C =$	collector-base breakdown voltage $I_C = 100 \ \mu A; I_E = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ 50 breakdown voltage $I_C = 100 \ \mu A; I_E = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ 50 collector-emitter breakdown voltage $I_C = 2 \ mA; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ 50 collector-base cut-off current $V_{CB} = 50 \ V; I_E = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - current $V_{CE} = 30 \ V; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - current $V_{CE} = 30 \ V; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - current $V_{CE} = 30 \ V; I_B = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - current $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; I_C = 0 \ mA; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - collector-emitter saturation voltage $I_C = 10 \ mA; I_B = 0.5 \ mA; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - collector-emitter saturation voltage $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; I_C = 100 \ \mu A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - con-state input voltage $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; I_C = 100 \ \mu A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - con-state input voltage $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; I_C = 100 \ \mu A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ 2.5 bias resistor 1 [1] 7 bias resistor ratio [1] 7 bias resistor ratio [1] 0.8 collector capacitance $V_{CB} = 10 \ V; I_E = 0 \ A; I_E = 0 \ $	or, for the PNP transistor with negative polarity collector-base breakdown voltage $I_C = 100 \mu A; I_E = 0 A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ 50 - collector-base breakdown voltage $I_C = 2 \text{mA}; I_B = 0 A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ 50 - collector-emitter breakdown voltage $V_{CB} = 50 V; I_E = 0 A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ - - collector-base cut-off current $V_{CE} = 30 V; I_B = 0 A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ - - collector-emitter cut-off current $V_{CE} = 30 V; I_B = 0 A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ - - emitter-base cut-off current $V_{CE} = 30 V; I_C = 0 \text{mA}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ - - DC current gain $V_{CE} = 5 V; I_C = 0 \text{mA}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ 30 - collector-emitter saturation voltage $V_{CE} = 5 V; I_C = 100 \mu A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ - - off-state input voltage $V_{CE} = 5 V; I_C = 100 \mu A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ - 1.1 on-state input voltage $V_{CE} = 5 V; I_C = 100 \mu A; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}C$ 2.5 1.8 bias resistor ratio [1] 7 10 bias resistor ratio	or, for the PNP transistor with negative polarity collector-base breakdown voltage $I_C = 100 \ \mu A; \ I_E = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ 50 - - collector-base breakdown voltage $I_C = 2 \ mA; \ I_B = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ 50 - - collector-emitter breakdown voltage $V_{CB} = 50 \ V; \ I_E = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - 100 collector-base cut-off current $V_{CE} = 30 \ V; \ I_B = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - 100 collector-emitter cut-off current $V_{CE} = 30 \ V; \ I_B = 0 \ A; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - 100 emitter-base cut-off current $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 0 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - 400 current $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 0 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - 400 current $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - - collector-emitter gain $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - - collector-emitter saturation voltage $V_{CE} = 5 \ V; \ I_C = 10 \ mA; \ T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ - - 1.1 \ 0.8

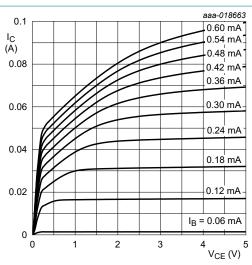
^[1] See "Section 11: Test information" for resistor calculation and test conditions.

^[2] Characteristics of built-in transistor

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

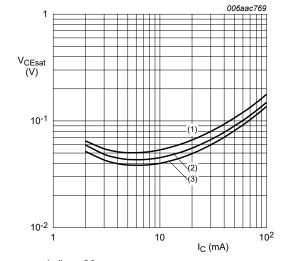


TR1 (NPN): DC current gain as a function of Fig. 3. collector current; typical values



T_{amb} = 25 °C

Fig. 4. TR1 (NPN): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



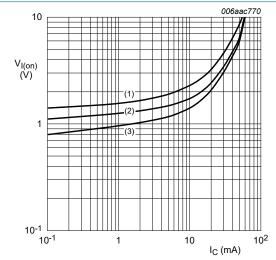
 $I_C/I_B = 20$

(1) T_{amb} = 100 °C

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

(3) T_{amb} = -40 °C

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



 $V_{CE} = 0.3 V$

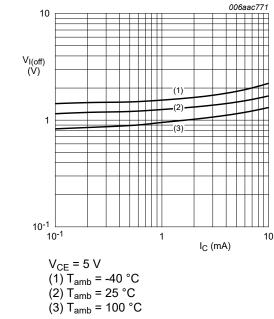
(1) $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$

 $(2) T_{amb} = 25 °C$

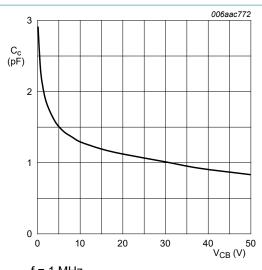
(3) $T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$

TR1 (NPN): On-state input voltage as a function Fig. 6. of collector current; typical values

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω



TR1 (NPN): Off-state input voltage as a function Fig. 7. of collector current; typical values

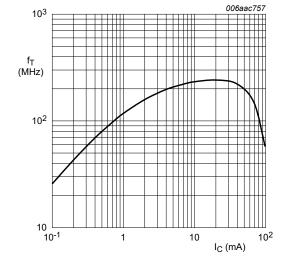


f = 1 MHz $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$

10³

Fig. 8. TR1 (NPN): Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values

006aac773



f = 100 MHz

 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ $V_{CE} = 5 V$

Fig. 9. TR1 (NPN): Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values of built-in transistor

hFE 10² 10 -10⁻¹ -10^{2} -10 I_C (mA)

 V_{CE} = -5 V

 $(1) T_{amb} = 100 °C$

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

(3) $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$

Fig. 10. TR2 (PNP): DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

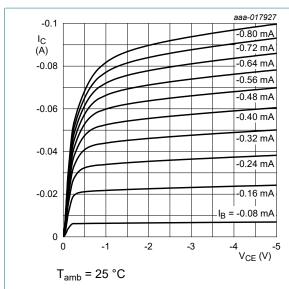
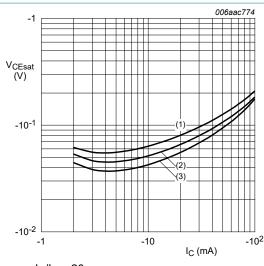
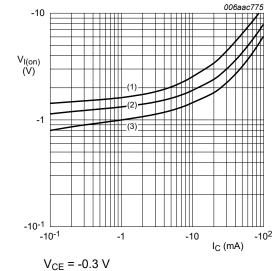


Fig. 11. TR2 (PNP): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



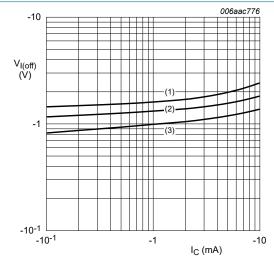
 $I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B}=20$ (1) T_{amb} = 100 °C (2) T_{amb} = 25 °C (3) T_{amb} = -40 °C

Fig. 12. TR2 (PNP): Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



(1) T_{amb} = -40 °C (2) $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ (3) T_{amb} = 100 °C

of collector current; typical values



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

Fig. 13. TR2 (PNP): On-state input voltage as a function | Fig. 14. TR2 (PNP): Off-state input voltage as a function of collector current; typical values

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

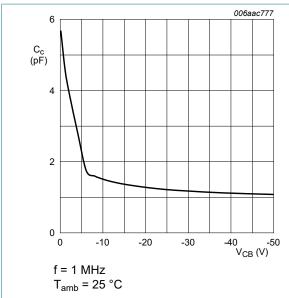


Fig. 15. TR2 (PNP): Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values

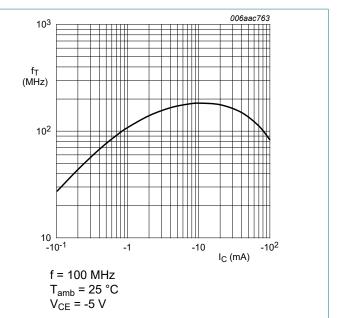


Fig. 16. TR2 (PNP): Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values of built-in transistor

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

11. Test information

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.

Resistor calculation

Calculation of bias resistor 1 (R1)

$$R1 = \frac{V(I12) - V(I11)}{I12 - I11}$$

· Calculation of bias resistor ratio (R2/R1)

$$\frac{R2}{R1} = \frac{V(I14) - V(I13)}{R1 \cdot (I14 - I13)} - 1$$

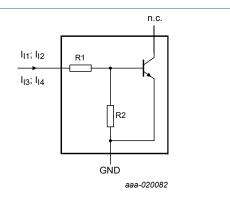


Fig. 17. TR1 (NPN): Resistor test circuit

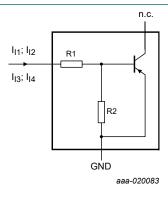


Fig. 18. TR2 (PNP): Resistor test circuit

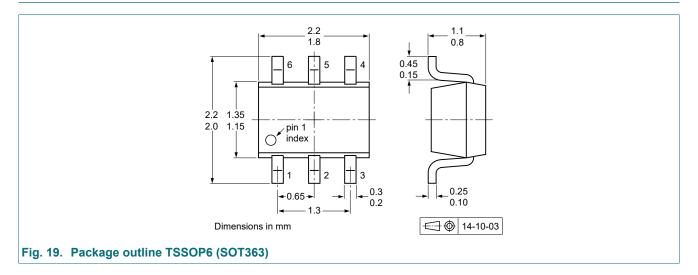
Resistor test conditions

Table 8. Resistor test conditions

Type number	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)	Test conditions			
			I ₁₁	I ₁₂	I ₁₃	I ₁₄
Per transistor, for the PNP with negative polarity						
PUMD3-Q	10	10	350 μΑ	450 μΑ	-350 μΑ	-450 μA

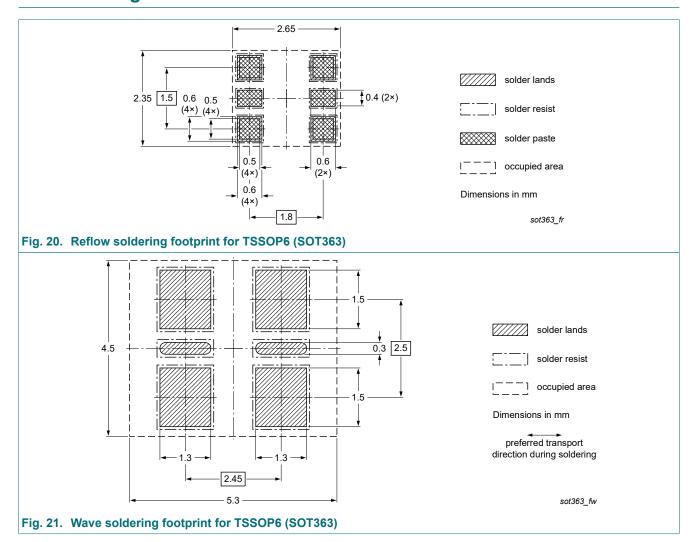
50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

12. Package outline



50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

13. Soldering



50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

14. Revision history

Table 9. Revision history

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PUMD3-Q v.2	20211007	Product data sheet	-	PUMD3-Q v.1
Modification:	 Applications: Clari Pinning: Graphic s Limiting values: de Characteristics: I_C Characteristics: V_C Characteristics: U Characteristics: V Characteristics: V 	symbol replaced eleted parameter I _{CM} _{EO} max limit is updated to _{CEsat} limit is now updated	100 nA to 100 mV tions	and resistor test condition
PUMD3-Q v.1	20210624	Product data sheet	-	-

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

15. Legal information

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".
- The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the internet at https://www.nexperia.com.

Definitions

Draft — The document is a draft version only. The content is still under internal review and subject to formal approval, which may result in modifications or additions. Nexperia does not give any representations or warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of information included herein and shall have no liability for the consequences of use of such information.

Short data sheet — A short data sheet is an extract from a full data sheet with the same product type number(s) and title. A short data sheet is intended for quick reference only and should not be relied upon to contain detailed and full information. For detailed and full information see the relevant full data sheet, which is available on request via the local Nexperia sales office. In case of any inconsistency or conflict with the short data sheet, the full data sheet shall prevail.

Product specification — The information and data provided in a Product data sheet shall define the specification of the product as agreed between Nexperia and its customer, unless Nexperia and customer have explicitly agreed otherwise in writing. In no event however, shall an agreement be valid in which the Nexperia product is deemed to offer functions and qualities beyond those described in the Product data sheet.

Disclaimers

Limited warranty and liability — Information in this document is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, Nexperia does not give any representations or warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of such information and shall have no liability for the consequences of use of such information. Nexperia takes no responsibility for the content in this document if provided by an information source outside of Nexperia.

In no event shall Nexperia be liable for any indirect, incidental, punitive, special or consequential damages (including - without limitation - lost profits, lost savings, business interruption, costs related to the removal or replacement of any products or rework charges) whether or not such damages are based on tort (including negligence), warranty, breach of contract or any other legal theory.

Notwithstanding any damages that customer might incur for any reason whatsoever, Nexperia's aggregate and cumulative liability towards customer for the products described herein shall be limited in accordance with the Terms and conditions of commercial sale of Nexperia.

Right to make changes — Nexperia reserves the right to make changes to information published in this document, including without limitation specifications and product descriptions, at any time and without notice. This document supersedes and replaces all information supplied prior to the publication hereof.

Suitability for use in automotive applications — This Nexperia product has been qualified for use in automotive applications. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the product is not designed, authorized or warranted to be suitable for use in life support, life-critical or safety-critical systems or

equipment, nor in applications where failure or malfunction of an Nexperia product can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury, death or severe property or environmental damage. Nexperia and its suppliers accept no liability for inclusion and/or use of Nexperia products in such equipment or applications and therefore such inclusion and/or use is at the customer's own risk

Quick reference data — The Quick reference data is an extract of the product data given in the Limiting values and Characteristics sections of this document, and as such is not complete, exhaustive or legally binding.

Applications — Applications that are described herein for any of these products are for illustrative purposes only. Nexperia makes no representation or warranty that such applications will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification.

Customers are responsible for the design and operation of their applications and products using Nexperia products, and Nexperia accepts no liability for any assistance with applications or customer product design. It is customer's sole responsibility to determine whether the Nexperia product is suitable and fit for the customer's applications and products planned, as well as for the planned application and use of customer's third party customer(s). Customers should provide appropriate design and operating safeguards to minimize the risks associated with their applications and products.

Nexperia does not accept any liability related to any default, damage, costs or problem which is based on any weakness or default in the customer's applications or products, or the application or use by customer's third party customer(s). Customer is responsible for doing all necessary testing for the customer's applications and products using Nexperia products in order to avoid a default of the applications and the products or of the application or use by customer's third party customer(s). Nexperia does not accept any liability in this respect.

Limiting values — Stress above one or more limiting values (as defined in the Absolute Maximum Ratings System of IEC 60134) will cause permanent damage to the device. Limiting values are stress ratings only and (proper) operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those given in the Recommended operating conditions section (if present) or the Characteristics sections of this document is not warranted. Constant or repeated exposure to limiting values will permanently and irreversibly affect the quality and reliability of the device.

Terms and conditions of commercial sale — Nexperia products are sold subject to the general terms and conditions of commercial sale, as published at http://www.nexperia.com/profile/terms, unless otherwise agreed in a valid written individual agreement. In case an individual agreement is concluded only the terms and conditions of the respective agreement shall apply. Nexperia hereby expressly objects to applying the customer's general terms and conditions with regard to the purchase of Nexperia products by customer.

No offer to sell or license — Nothing in this document may be interpreted or construed as an offer to sell products that is open for acceptance or the grant, conveyance or implication of any license under any copyrights, patents or other industrial or intellectual property rights.

Export control — This document as well as the item(s) described herein may be subject to export control regulations. Export might require a prior authorization from competent authorities.

Translations — A non-English (translated) version of a document is for reference only. The English version shall prevail in case of any discrepancy between the translated and English versions.

Trademarks

Notice: All referenced brands, product names, service names and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k Ω , R2 = 10 k Ω

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	5
11. Test information	10
12. Package outline	11
13. Soldering	
14. Revision history	13
15. Legal information	

For more information, please visit: http://www.nexperia.com
For sales office addresses, please send an email to: salesaddresses@nexperia.com
Date of release: 7 October 2021

[©] Nexperia B.V. 2021. All rights reserved