

# PUMD3-Q

# 50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$

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 <sub>CEO</sub>	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 $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$ 

# 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					
	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 $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$ 

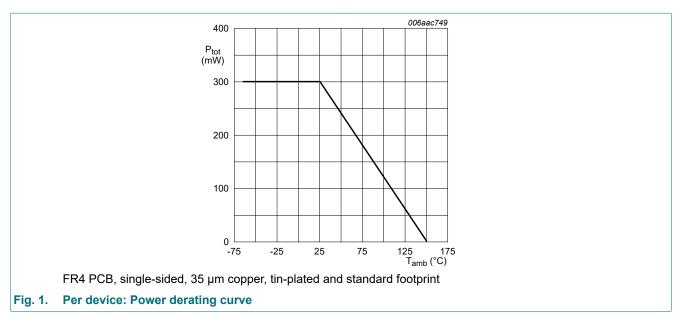
# 8. Limiting values

#### **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 <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base voltage	open emitter		-	50	V
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	50	V
V <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base voltage	open collector		-	10	V
V <sub>I</sub> input	input voltage	input voltage TR1		-	40	V
				-	-10	V
		input voltage TR2		-	10	V
				-	-40	V
lo	output current			-	100	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	200	mW
Per device	<u> </u>		,			
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	300	mW
Tj	junction temperature			-	150	°C
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature			-65	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	150	°C

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



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

### 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	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.

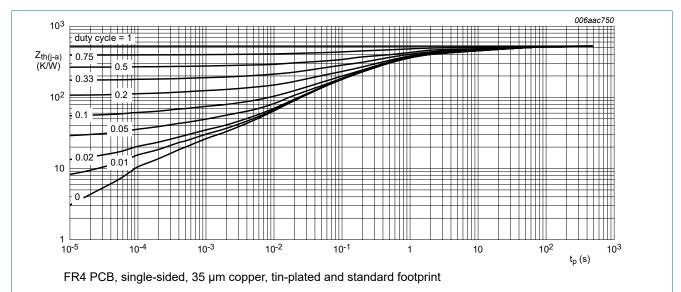


Fig. 2. Per transistor: Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

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

## 10. Characteristics

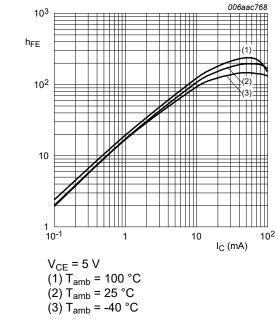
**Table 7. Characteristics** 

Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
or, for the PNP transistor v	vith negative polarity					
collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = 100 \ \mu A; I_E = 0 \ A; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$	= 100 μA; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C		-	-	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
collector-emitter cut-off	V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 V; I <sub>B</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C		-	-	100	nA
current	V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 V; I <sub>B</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 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 <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 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 <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 100 μA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C		-	1.1	0.8	V
on-state input voltage	V <sub>CE</sub> = 0.3 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = 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 $V_{CE} = 5  V;  I_C = 0  \text{mA};  T_{amb} = 25  ^{\circ}C$ -         -           collector-emitter saturation voltage $V_{CE} = 5  V;  I_C = 100  \mu A;  T_{amb} = 25  ^{\circ}C$ -         -           off-state input voltage $V_{CE} = 5  V;  I_C = 100  \mu A;  T_{amb} = 25  ^{\circ}C$ -         -         -           bias resistor 1         [1]         [1]         7         10           bias resistor ratio         [1]         0.8         1    collector capacitance $V_{CE} = 5  V;  I_C = 10  mA;  I_E = 0  A;  I_$	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

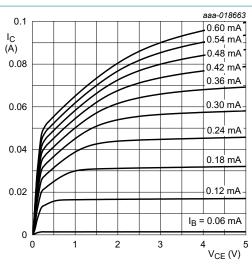
<sup>[1]</sup> See "Section 11: Test information" for resistor calculation and test conditions.

<sup>[2]</sup> Characteristics of built-in transistor

#### 50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$

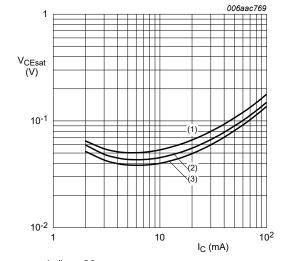


TR1 (NPN): DC current gain as a function of Fig. 3. collector current; typical values



T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

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



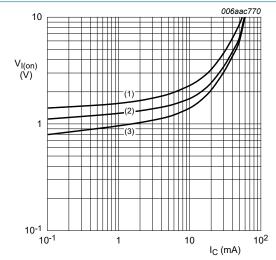
 $I_C/I_B = 20$ 

(1) T<sub>amb</sub> = 100 °C

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

(3) T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C

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



 $V_{CE} = 0.3 V$ 

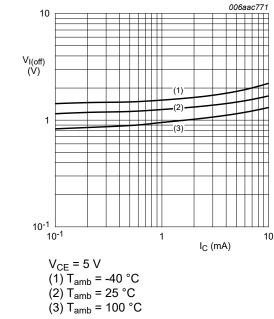
(1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

 $(2) T_{amb} = 25 °C$ 

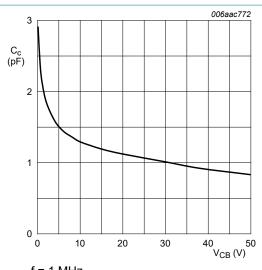
(3)  $T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

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 $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$



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

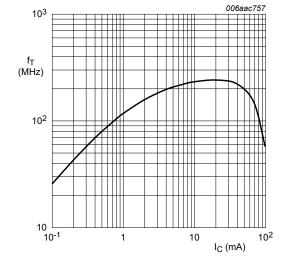


f = 1 MHz $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

10<sup>3</sup>

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 10<sup>2</sup> 10 -10<sup>-1</sup>  $-10^{2}$ -10 I<sub>C</sub> (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 $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$

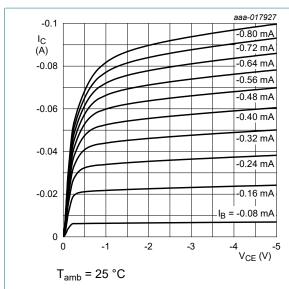
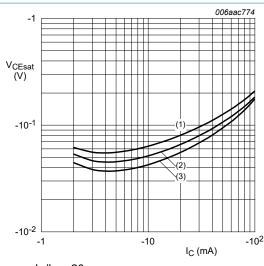
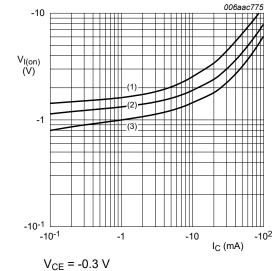


Fig. 11. TR2 (PNP): Collector current as a function of collector-emitter voltage; typical values



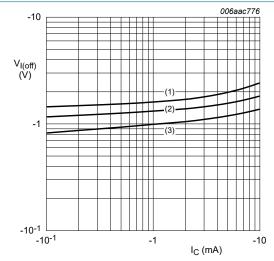
 $I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B}=20$ (1) T<sub>amb</sub> = 100 °C (2) T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C (3) T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C

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



(1) T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C (2)  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ (3) T<sub>amb</sub> = 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 $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$

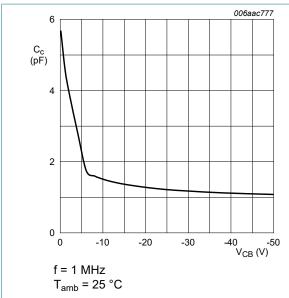


Fig. 15. TR2 (PNP): Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values

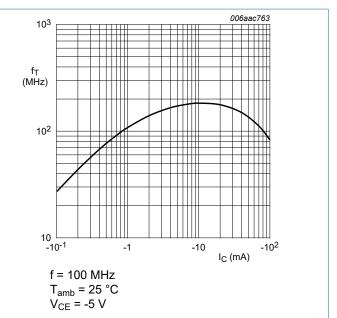


Fig. 16. TR2 (PNP): Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values of built-in transistor

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

### 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)

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

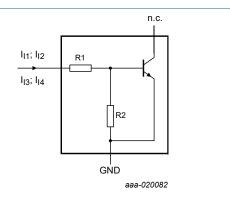


Fig. 17. TR1 (NPN): Resistor test circuit

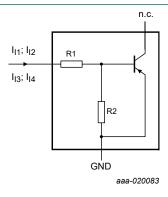


Fig. 18. TR2 (PNP): Resistor test circuit

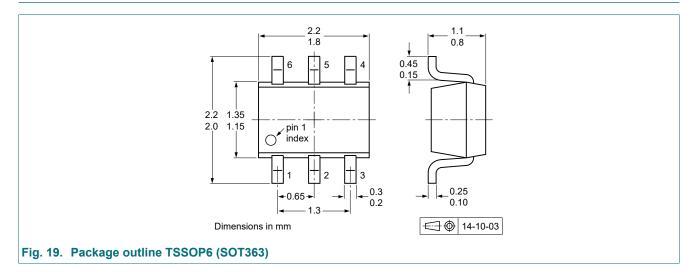
#### **Resistor test conditions**

**Table 8. Resistor test conditions** 

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

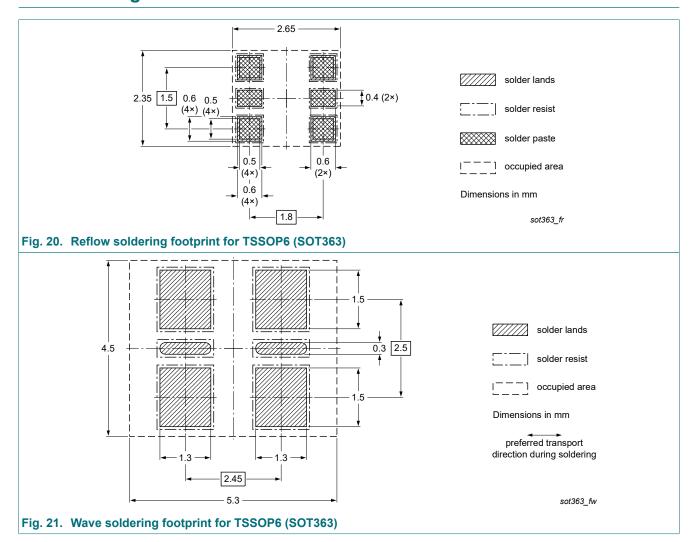
50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 10 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$ 

# 12. Package outline



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

# 13. Soldering



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

# 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:	<ul> <li>Applications: Clari</li> <li>Pinning: Graphic s</li> <li>Limiting values: de</li> <li>Characteristics: I<sub>C</sub></li> <li>Characteristics: V<sub>C</sub></li> <li>Characteristics: U</li> <li>Characteristics: V</li> <li>Characteristics: V</li> </ul>	symbol replaced eleted parameter I <sub>CM</sub> <sub>EO</sub> max limit is updated to <sub>CEsat</sub> 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 $\Omega$ , R2 = 10 k $\Omega$

### 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".
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