

# PUMD48/ZLX Datasheet



DiGi Electronics Part Number

PUMD48/ZLX-DG

Manufacturer

Nexperia USA Inc.

Manufacturer Product Number

PUMD48/ZLX

Description

TRANS PREBIAS

Detailed Description

Pre-Biased Bipolar Transistor (BJT) 1 NPN, 1 PNP - Pre-Biased (Dual) 50V 100mA 230MHz, 180MHz 300m

W Surface Mount 6-TSSOP

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Tel: +00 852-30501935

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# **Purchase and inquiry**

Manufacturer Product Number:	Manufacturer:
PUMD48/ZLX	Nexperia USA Inc.
Series:	Product Status:
	Obsolete
Transistor Type:	Current - Collector (Ic) (Max):
1 NPN, 1 PNP - Pre-Biased (Dual)	100mA
Voltage - Collector Emitter Breakdown (Max):	Resistor - Base (R1):
50V	47kOhms, 2.2kOhms
Resistor - Emitter Base (R2):	DC Current Gain (hFE) (Min) @ Ic, Vce:
47kOhms	80 @ 5mA, 5V / 100 @ 10mA, 5V
Vce Saturation (Max) @ lb, lc:	Current - Collector Cutoff (Max):
150mV @ 500μA, 10mA	1μΑ
Frequency - Transition:	Power - Max:
230MHz, 180MHz	300mW
Mounting Type:	Package / Case:
Surface Mount	6-TSSOP, SC-88, SOT-363
Supplier Device Package:	Base Product Number:
6-TSSOP	PUMD48

# **Environmental & Export classification**

0000.00.0000

RoHS Status:	Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL):
ROHS3 Compliant	1 (Unlimited)
REACH Status:	ECCN:
REACH Unaffected	OBSOLETE
HTSUS:	



# PUMD48

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

1 October 2022

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

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

#### 2. Features and benefits

- 100 mA output current capability
- Built-in bias resistors
- · Simplifies circuit design
- Reduces component count
- Reduces pick and place costs

## 3. Applications

- Low current peripheral driver
- Control of IC inputs
- · Replaces general-purpose transistors in digital applications

### 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		-	-	50	V	
Io	output current			-	-	100	mA	
Transistor <sup>-</sup>	TR1 (NPN)		•				<u>'</u>	
R1	bias resistor 1 (input)		[1]	33	47	61	kΩ	
R2/R1	bias resistor ratio		[1]	0.8	1	1.2		
Transistor <sup>-</sup>	TR2 (PNP)		,	<b>'</b>			'	
R1	bias resistor 1 (input)		[1]	1.54	2.2	2.86	kΩ	
R2/R1	bias resistor ratio		[1]	17	21	26		

[1] See section "Test information" for resistor calculation and test conditions.



50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 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	l1	input (base) TR1		
3	O2	output (collector) TR2	6 5 4	R1 R2
4	GND2	GND (emitter) TR2		TR1
5	12	input (base) TR2		R2 R1
6	01	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		
PUMD48		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]
PUMD48	4%8

[1] % = placeholder for manufacturing site code

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

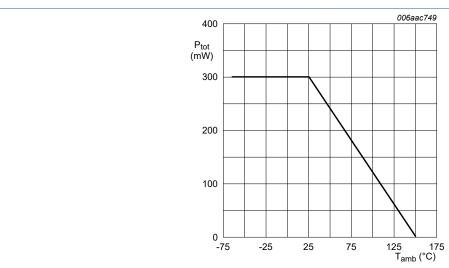
## 8. Limiting values

#### Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
Per transist	or; for the PNP transistor wit	h negative polarity		<u> </u>		
V <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base voltage	ppen emitter -		-	50	V
V <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter voltage	open base		-	50	V
V <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base voltage	open collector TR1 (NPN)		-	10	V
		open collector TR2 (PNP)		-	-5	V
V <sub>I</sub> inp	input voltage	positive (input voltage TR1)		-	40	V
		negative (input voltage TR1)		-	-10	V
		positive (input voltage TR2)		-	5	V
		negative (input voltage TR2)		-	-12	V
Io	output current			-	100	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	200	mW
Per device	-					
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	300	mW
T <sub>j</sub>	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 copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.



FR4 PCB, single-sided, 35 µm copper, tin-plated and standard footprint

Fig. 1. Per device: Power derating curve

50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

### 9. Thermal characteristics

#### **Table 6. Thermal characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
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 copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.

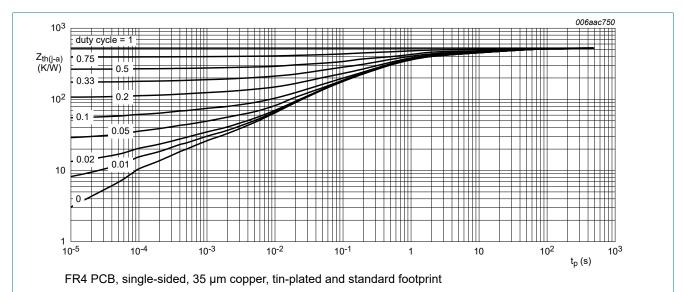


Fig. 2. Per transistor: Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

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50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

## 10. Characteristics

#### **Table 7. Characteristics**

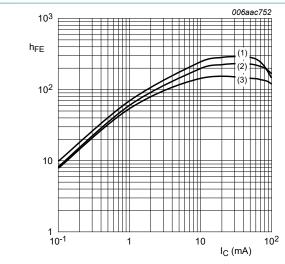
 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Per transist	or; for the PNP transistor v	with negative polarity					
V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>	collector-base breakdown voltage	$I_C = 100 \ \mu A; I_E = 0 \ A$		50	-	-	V
V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	collector-emitter breakdown voltage	I <sub>C</sub> = 2 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = 0 A	$_{\text{C}}$ = 2 mA; $I_{\text{B}}$ = 0 A		-	-	V
I <sub>CBO</sub>	collector-base cut-off current	V <sub>CB</sub> = 50 V; I <sub>E</sub> = 0 A		-	-	100	nA
I <sub>CEO</sub>	collector-emitter cut-off	V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 V; I <sub>B</sub> = 0 A		-	-	1	μΑ
	current	V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 V; I <sub>B</sub> = 0 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C		-	-	5	μA
Transistor 1	TR1 (NPN)					'	'
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	V <sub>EB</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0 A		-	-	90	μΑ
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA		80	-	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 mA	c = 10 mA; I <sub>B</sub> = 0.5 mA		-	100	mV
V <sub>I(off)</sub>	off-state input voltage	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 100 μA	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}; I_{C} = 100 \mu\text{A}$		1.2	8.0	V
V <sub>I(on)</sub>	on-state input voltage	V <sub>CE</sub> = 0.3 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 2 mA		3	1.6	-	V
R1	bias resistor 1 (input)		[1]	33	47	61	kΩ
R2/R1	bias resistor ratio		[1]	0.8	1	1.2	
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		-	-	2.5	pF
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA; f = 100 MHz	[2]	-	230	-	MHz
Transistor 1	TR2 (PNP)						'
I <sub>EBO</sub>	emitter-base cut-off current	V <sub>EB</sub> = -5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = 0 A		-	-	-180	μΑ
h <sub>FE</sub>	DC current gain	V <sub>CE</sub> = -5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -10 mA		100	-	-	
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = -5 \text{ mA}; I_B = -0.25 \text{ mA}$		-	-	-100	mV
V <sub>I(off)</sub>	off-state input voltage	V <sub>CE</sub> = -5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -100 μA		-	-0.6	-0.5	V
V <sub>I(on)</sub>	on-state input voltage	$V_{CE} = -0.3 \text{ V; } I_{C} = -5 \text{ mA}$		-1.1	-0.75	-	V
R1	bias resistor 1 (input)		[1]	1.54	2.2	2.86	kΩ
R2/R1	bias resistor ratio		[1]	17	21	26	
C <sub>c</sub>	collector capacitance	$V_{CB} = -10 \text{ V}; I_E = 0 \text{ A}; i_e = 0 \text{ A};$ f = 1 MHz		-	-	3	pF
f <sub>T</sub>	transition frequency	V <sub>CE</sub> = -5 V; I <sub>C</sub> = -10 mA; f = 100 MHz	[2]	-	180	-	MHz

<sup>1]</sup> See section "Test information" for resistor calculation and test conditions.

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

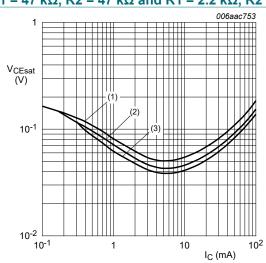
> 50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$



$$V_{CE} = 5 V$$

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

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

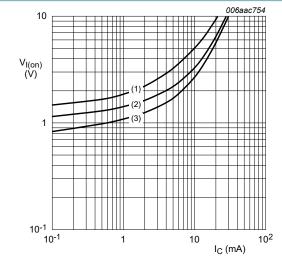


$$I_{\rm C}/I_{\rm B} = 20$$

$$(1) T_{amb} = 100 °C$$

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

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



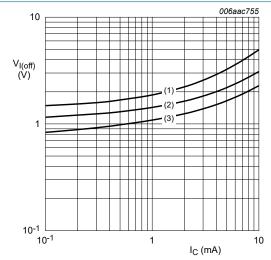
$$V_{CE} = 0.3 V$$

$$(1) T_{amb} = -40 °C$$

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

$$(3) T_{amb} = 100 °C$$

Fig. 5. TR1 (NPN): On-state input voltage as a function | Fig. 6. of collector current; typical values



$$V_{CE} = 5 V$$

$$(1) T_{amb} = -40 °C$$

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

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

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

# 50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$

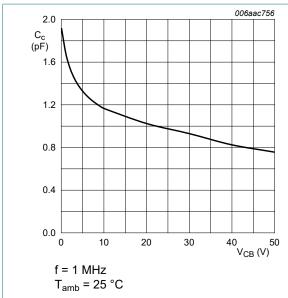
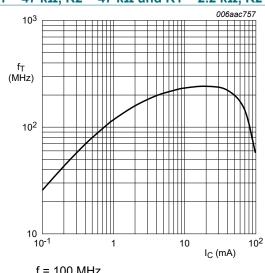
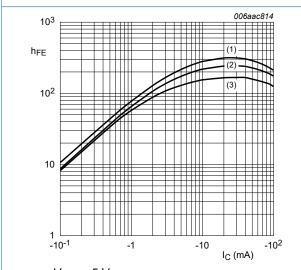


Fig. 7. TR1 (NPN): Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values



f = 100 MHz  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$  $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ 

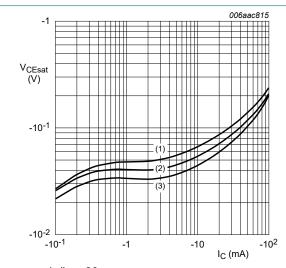
Fig. 8. TR1 (NPN): Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values of built-in transistor



 $V_{CE} = -5 V$ (1)  $T_{amb} = 100 °C$ (2)  $T_{amb} = 25 °C$ 

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

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



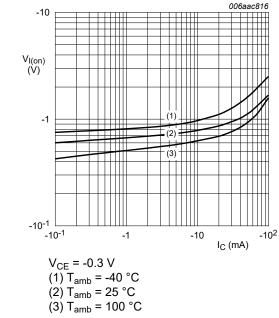
 $I_C/I_B = 20$ (1)  $T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

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

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

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

#### 50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$

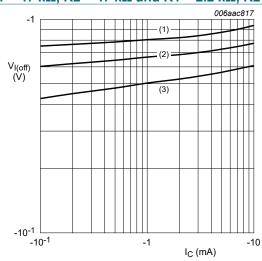


$$V_{CE} = -0.3 \text{ V}$$

$$(1) T_{amb} = -40 °C$$

$$(2) I_{amb} = 25 C$$

of collector current; typical values

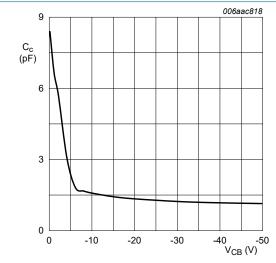


$$V_{CE} = -5 V$$

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

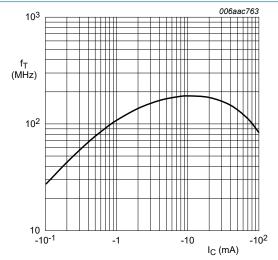
(3) 
$$T_{amb} = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$$

Fig. 11. TR2 (PNP): On-state input voltage as a function | Fig. 12. TR2 (PNP): Off-state input voltage as a function of collector current; typical values



 $f = 1 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C$ 

Fig. 13. TR2 (PNP): Collector capacitance as a function of collector-base voltage; typical values



f = 100 MHz

$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C

$$V_{CE} = -5 V$$

Fig. 14. TR2 (PNP): Transition frequency as a function of collector current; typical values of built-in transistor

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50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

## 11. Test information

#### **Resistor calculation**

· Calculation of bias resistor 1 (R1)

$$R_{I} = \frac{V(I_{2}) - V(I_{1})}{I_{2} - I_{1}}$$

· Calculation of bias resistor ratio (R2/R1)

$$\frac{R2}{R1} = \frac{V(I4) - V(I3)}{R1 \cdot (I4 - I3)} - 1$$

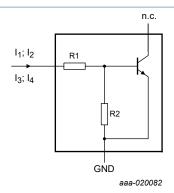


Fig. 15. NPN transistor: Resistor test circuit

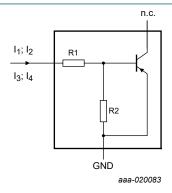


Fig. 16. PNP transistor: Resistor test circuit

#### **Resistor test conditions**

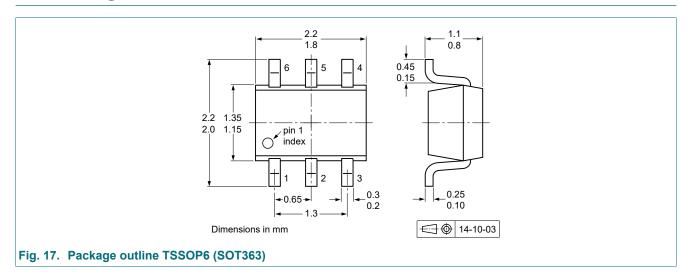
**Table 8. Resistor test conditions** 

PUMD48	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)	Test conditions			
			I <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>2</sub>	l <sub>3</sub>	14
TR1 (NPN)	47	47	55 μΑ	105 μΑ	-55 μΑ	-105 µA
TR2 (PNP)	2.2	47	-90 μΑ	-140 µA	55 μΑ	105 μΑ

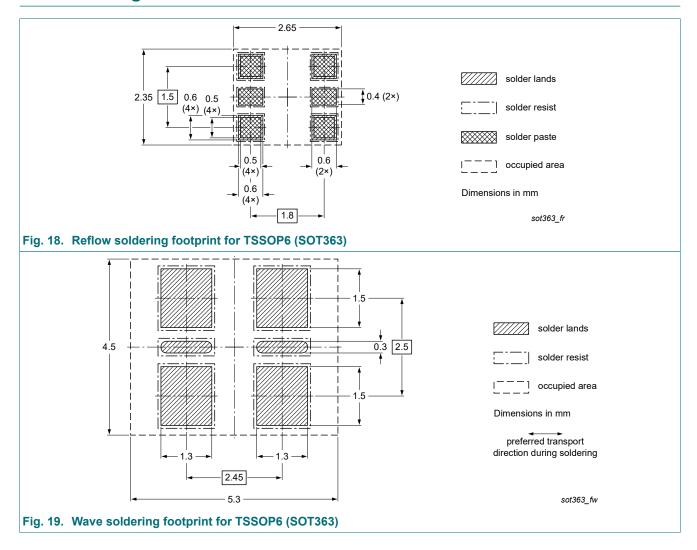
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50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

## 12. Package outline



## 13. Soldering



50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

# 14. Revision history

#### Table 9. Revision history

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PUMD48 v.7	20221001	Product data sheet	-	PEMD48_PUMD48 v.6
Modifications:	Nexperia.  Legal texts have bee Family data sheet re	` '	mpany name where appro	opriate.
PEMD48_PUMD48 v.6	20120124	Product data sheet	-	PEMD48_PUMD48 v.5
PEMD48_PUMD48 v.5	20100413	Product data sheet	-	PEMD48_PUMD48 v.4
PEMD48_PUMD48 v.4	20040624	Product specification	-	PEMD48_PUMD48 v.3
PEMD48_PUMD48 v.3	20040602	Product specification	-	PUMD48 v.2 PEMD48 v.2
PUMD48 v.2	20010201	Product specification	-	PUMD48 v.1
PUMD48 v.1	19990422	Product specification	-	-
PEMD48 v.2	20011107	Product specification	-	PEMD48 v.1
PEMD48 v.1	20010924	Preliminary specification	-	-

# 50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$

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## 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 <a href="https://www.nexperia.com">https://www.nexperia.com</a>.

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50 V, 100 mA NPN/PNP resistor-equipped double transistor; R1 = 47 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$  and R1 = 2.2 k $\Omega$ , R2 = 47 k $\Omega$ 

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For more information, please visit: http://www.nexperia.com
For sales office addresses, please send an email to: salesaddresses@nexperia.com
Date of release: 1 October 2022

1 October 2022

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Tel: +00 852-30501935