

# Automotive small-signal discretes solutions 

Drive the future with our innovative portfolio

## Automotive



Simplifying design through increased functionality By delivering more functionality from individual products, we help to cut development times. With just a few small-signal discretes several circuit blocks can be build and therewith the number of different components on the bill-of-materials can be reduced significantly.

Our small-signal discretes portfolio offers power and performance levels previously only associated with much larger packages allowing you to replace medium-power products with more compact alternatives. And because you can now get high-performance transistors and diodes in low-cost small-signal packages, you can significantly cut costs. Whether it's superior ESD protection or loadswitch functionality integrated into a single component, our portfolio makes it easier to design a new system.

## small-signal discretes solutions

As automotive manufacturers strive to enhance safety, performance, comfort and fuel-efficiency levels, the semiconductor content of vehicles is rising and electronic systems are becoming more complex. Consequently, system suppliers must meet increasingly severe requirements. Building on our expertise in both automotive and small-signal discretes solutions, Philips offers an extensive portfolio of discrete components that help suppliers meet the rigorous and diverse technical demands on automotive electronics. The wide portfolio enables automotive designers to be flexible in their designs. By means of integrated products the component count is decreased and thus costs can be reduced.

All our new products are released in the well-known SOT23 package, as well as in smaller packages like SOT323 (SC-70), SOD323 (SC-76) and SOD323F (SC-90). To support the trend towards integration also multiple transistors and diodes are available integrated into just a single package like SOT457 (SC-74) and SOT363 (SC-88).

Philips has all the technologies in place to lead the way in small-signal discretes products, allowing to develop automotive applications that will drive the future.

Key families

- Low $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CEsat }}$ (BISS) transistors
- Resistor-equipped transistors (RETs)
- Complex discretes
- BISS Loadswitches
- Matched pair transistors
- MOSFET drivers
- Low $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ (MEGA) Schottky rectifiers
- ESD protection diodes

Key benefits

- More power
- Lower costs
- More functionality
- Improved reliability
- Automotive packages


## Low $V_{\text {CEsat }}(\mathrm{BISS})$ transistors

These Breakthrough In Small-Signal (BISS) transistors offer best-in-class efficiency, therefore getting the heat out of your applications. These cost-effective alternatives to medium-power transistors deliver 1 - 5 A capability in SOT223 (SC-73), SOT89 (SC-62), SOT23 or SOT457 (SC-74).

Key benefits

- Less heat generation and therefore use at high ambient temperatures possible
- Cost effective replacement of medium power transistors
- Increased performance from small-signal discrete footprints

Key features

- Reduced thermal and electrical resistance
- Up to 5 A collector current capability $I_{C}$
- Up to 10 A peak collector current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CM}}$
- High performance to boardspace ratio
- High current gain $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}$ - even at high $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$
- Extensive range of products available


DC/DC converter

Key applications

- Applications where heat is a concern (e.g. engine- or dashboard mounted components)
- High and low side switches, e.g. in control units
- Drivers in low supply voltage applications, e.g. fans, motors
- Inductive load drivers, e.g. relays, buzzers
- MOSFET drivers

PBSS5540Z, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## SOT223: $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{c}}=1.55 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=0.1$ A; PCB FR4 $+1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{Cu}$


$B C P 51, T_{i}=130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


PBSS9110Z, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=103^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


PBSS5350Z, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}=60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| $I_{C}(\mathrm{~A})$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CEO }}(\mathrm{V})$ | SOT223 (SC-73) |  | SOT89 (SC-62) |  | SOT23 |  | SOT457 (SC-74) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{tot}} 2000 \mathrm{~mW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NPN | PNP | NPN | PNP | NPN | PNP | NPN | PNP |
| 1.0 | 30 |  |  |  |  | PBSS4130T | PBSS5130T |  |  |
|  | 40 |  |  |  |  | PBSS4140T | PBSS5140T | PBSS4140DPN (NPN/PNP) |  |
|  | 60 |  |  |  |  | PBSS4160T | PBSS5160T |  |  |
|  | 100 | PBSS8110Z | PBSS9110Z |  |  | PBSS8110T | PBSS9110T | PBSS8110D | PBSS9110D |
| 2.0 | 30 |  |  |  |  | PBSS4230T | PBSS5230T |  |  |
|  | 40 |  |  |  |  | PBSS4240T | PBSS5240T | PBSS4240DPN (NPN/PNP) |  |
|  | 50 |  |  | PBSS4250X | PBSS5250X | PBSS4350T | PBSS5350T |  |  |
| 3.0 | 20 |  |  | PBSS4320X | PBSS5320X |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30 | PBSS4350Z | PBSS5350Z | PBSS4330X | PBSS5330X |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 |  |  | PBSS4350X | PBSS5350X |  |  | PBSS4350D | PBSS5350D |
|  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  | PBSS303ND | PBSS303PD |
|  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  | PBSS304ND | PBSS304PD |
|  | 100 | PBSS4540Z | PBSS5540Z |  |  |  |  | PBSS305ND | PBSS305PD |
| 4.0 | 40 |  |  | PBSS4540X | PBSS5540X |  |  | PBSS4440D | PBSS5440D |
|  | 80 |  |  | PBSS4480X | PBSS5480X |  |  |  |  |
| 5.0 | 20 |  |  | PBSS4520X | PBSS5520X |  |  |  |  |

## Resistor-equipped transistors (RETs)

Developed especially for the automotive sector, 500 mA RETs combine a transistor with two resistors to provide an optimal integrated solution for digital applications in automotive systems, for example control units. Also an extensive portfolio with single and double 100 mA RETs is available for standard small-signal digital applications.

Key features

- Transistor and two resistors integrated in one package
- Initial 500 mA portfolio with several resistor combinations in SOT23 and SOT346 (SC-59A)
- Further resistor combinations and double versions are planned

Key benefits

- Lower handling and inventory costs
- Reduced boardspace requirements
- Shorter assembly times and reduced pick-and-place efforts
- Simpler design process
- Increased end product reliability due to fewer soldering points


Key applications

- Digital applications
- Switching loads, e.g. for instrument clusters
- Controlling IC inputs, e.g. in engine control units

| 500 mA RETs |  |  |  |  | SOT23 |  | SOT346 (SC-59A) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $I_{C} \max \cdot(\mathrm{~mA})$500 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CEO }} \max .(\mathrm{V})$50 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R} 1(\mathrm{k} \Omega) \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $R 2(k \Omega)$1 | NPN | PNP | NPN | PNP |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | PDTD113ET | PDTB113ET | PDTD113EK | PDTB113EK |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.2 |  | 2.2 | PDTD123ET | PDTB123ET | PDTD123EK | PDTB123EK |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | 10 | PDTD113ZT | PDTB113ZT | PDTD113ZK | PDTB113ZK |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.2 | 10 | PDTD123YT | PDTB123YT | PDTD123YK | PDTB123YK |  |  |  |
| 100 mA RETs |  |  |  |  | SOT23 |  | SOT323 (SC-70) |  | SOT363 (SC-88) |  |  |
| Configuration |  |  |  |  | single |  |  |  |  | double |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{max} .(\mathrm{mA})$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CEO }} \max .(\mathrm{V})$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{x} \\ & \stackrel{11}{\alpha} \end{aligned}$ | R1 (k) | R2 (k $)^{\text {) }}$ | NPN | PNP | NPN | PNP | NPN/NPN | NPN/PNP | PNP/PNP |
|  |  |  | 2.2 | 2.2 | PDTC123ET | PDTA123ET | PDTC123EU | PDTA123EU | PUMH20 | PUMD20 | PUMB20 |
|  |  |  | 4.7 | 4.7 | PDTC143ET | PDTA143ET | PDTC143EU | PDTA143EU | PUMH15 | PUMD15 | PUMB15 |
|  |  |  | 10 | 10 | PDTC114ET | PDTA114ET | PDTC114EU | PDTA114EU | PUMH11 | PUMD3 | PUMB11 |
|  |  |  | 22 | 22 | PDTC124ET | PDTA124ET | PDTC124EU | PDTA124EU | PUMH1 | PUMD2 | PUMB1 |
|  |  |  | 47 | 47 | PDTC144ET | PDTA144ET | PDTC144EU | PDTA144EU | PUMH2 | PUMD12 | PUMB2 |
|  |  |  | 100 | 100 | PDTC115ET | PDTA115ET | PDTC115EU | PDTA115EU | PUMH24 | PUMD24 | PUMB24 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\mu} \end{aligned}$ | 2.2 | 10 | PDTC123YT | PDTA123YT | PDTC123YU | PDTA123YU |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.2 | 47 | PDTC123JT | PDTA123JT | PDTC123JU | PDTA123JU | PUMH10 | PUMD10 | PUMB10 |
|  |  |  | 4.7 | 10 | PDTC143XT | PDTA143XT | PDTC143XU | PDTA143XU | PUMH18 | PUMD18 | PUMB18 |
|  |  |  | 4.7 | 47 | PDTC143ZT | PDTA143ZT | PDTC143ZU | PDTA143ZU | PUMH13 | PUMD13 | PUMB13 |
|  | 50 |  | 10 | 47 | PDTC114YT | PDTA114YT | PDTC114YU | PDTA114YU | PUMH9 | PUMD9 | PUMB9 |
|  |  |  | 22 | 47 | PDTC124XT | PDTA124XT | PDTC124XU | PDTA124XU | PUMH16 | PUMD16 | PUMB16 |
|  |  |  | 47 | 10 | PDTC144VT | PDTA144VT | PDTC144VU | PDTA144VU |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 47 | 22 | PDTC144WT | PDTA144WT | PDTC144WU | PDTA144WU | PUMH17 | PUMD17 | PUMB17 |
|  |  | $\frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\bar{\lambda}}$ | 2.2 | - | PDTC123TT | PDTA123TT | PDTC123TU | PDTA123TU | PUMH30 | PUMD30 | PUMB30 |
|  |  |  | 4.7 | - | PDTC143TT | PDTA143TT | PDTC143TU | PDTA143TU | PUMH7 | PUMD6 | PUMB3 |
|  |  |  | 10 | - | PDTC114TT | PDTA114TT | PDTC114TU | PDTA114TU | PUMH4 | PUMD4 | PUMB4 |
|  |  |  | 22 | - | PDTC124TT | PDTA124TT | PDTC124TU | PDTA124TU | PUMH19 | PUMD19 | PUMB19 |
|  |  |  | 47 | - | PDTC144TT | PDTA144TT | PDTC144TU | PDTA144TU | PUMH14 | PUMD14 | PUMB14 |
|  |  |  | 100 | - | PDTC115TT | PDTA115TT | PDTC115TU | PDTA115TU |  |  |  |

## BISS Loadswitches

Combining a BISS transistor with a RET, BISS Loadswitches provide full miniature loadswitch functionality in a single package and deliver best-in-class performance.

Key features

- BISS transistor and RET in one package
- Low "threshold" voltage (<1V) compared to MOSFET
- Small drive power required
- Best-in-class performance for loadswitches
- Available for switching loads of $0.5-1 \mathrm{~A}$

Key benefits

- Integrated on-the-shelve solution for switching loads
- Saves design and sourcing costs
- Reduction in boardspace requirements
- Just one or two external resistors needed for full loadswitch capability
- Combination of low voltage drop and low base drive current
- BISS transistor in the power path provides the lowest energy-losses
- RET in the control path provides a low base drive current


Key applications

- Supply line switches, e.g. in control units
- Control of lamps, motors and switches, e.g. instrument clusters
- High side switches for drivers
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{c}}(\mathrm{A}) \quad \mathrm{V}_{\text {cEo }}(\mathrm{V}) \quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CEsat}}(\mathrm{mV}) \quad \mathrm{R} 1=\mathrm{R} 2(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$
@ 500 mA
2.2
0.5

40
350
4.7

10
22

## 47

2.2
4.7
$40 \quad 170$
1.0

## .

?

PBLS4001Y
PBLS4002Y PBLS4003Y PBLS4004Y PBLS4005Y
PBLS4001D PBLS4002D PBLS4003D PBLS4004D PBLS4005D PBLS6001D PBLS6002D PBLS6003D PBLS6004D PBLS6005D

## Matched pair transistors

Matched pair transistors are double transistors with matched current gain
$h_{\text {FE1 }} / h_{\text {FE2 }}$ and matched base-emitter voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE} 1}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE} 2}$. The optimal product for the most common applications is offered by means of several matching-categories and different pinning options. Internally the transistors are fully isolated.

| Current sensor using |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| matched pairs |  |

Key features

- Current gain matching: $h_{\mathrm{FE} 1} / \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE} 2}=0.7,0.9,0.95,0.98$
- Base-emitter voltage matching: $V_{B E 1}-V_{B E 2}=2 \mathrm{mV}$
- Standard double transistor pin-out for BCM-types
- Application optimized pin-out for all PMP-types
- Common emitter configuration for 5pin PMP-types

Key benefits

- Improved performance of current mirror and differential amplifier circuits
- Drop-in replacement for standard double transistors (BCM-series)
- Simplified board layout (PMP-series)
- Eliminates need for costly additional trimming

Key applications

- Current mirror e.g. for current measurement or to drive LED's with a constant current
- Differential amplifier e.g. sensor signal amplification
- Comparator e.g. for DC/DC converters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SOT143B | SOT457 (SC-74) | SOT353 (SC-88A) | SOT363 (SC-88) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ max. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250 mW | 380 mW | 300 mW | 300 mW |
| Polarity | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}(\mathrm{mA})$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cEo }}(\mathrm{V})$ | $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}} \mathrm{min}$. | $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}} \max$. | $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE} 1} / \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE} 2}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE} 1}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE} 2}(\mathrm{mV})$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 110 | 800 | 0.7 | n.a. | BCV61/A/B/C |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.9 | 2 | BCM61B |  |  |  |
| NPN | 100 | 45 |  | 450 | 0.9 | 2 |  | BCM847DS |  | BCM847BS |
|  |  | 45 | 200 | 450 | 0.95 | 2 |  |  | PMP4501G | PMP4501Y |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.98 | 2 |  |  | PMP4201G | PMP4201Y |
|  |  | 30 | 110 | 800 | 0.7 | n.a. | BCV62/A/B/C |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.9 | 2 | BCM62B |  |  |  |
| PNP | 100 | 45 | 200 | 450 | 0.9 | 2 |  | BCM857DS |  | BCM857BS |
|  |  | 45 | 200 | 450 | 0.95 | 2 |  |  | PMP5501G | PMP5501Y |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.98 | 2 |  |  | PMP5201G | PMP5201Y |

## MOSFET drivers

Integrated discrete MOSFET drivers combine several discrete products into one package to offer MOSFET driving functionality. With a choice of configurations Philips offers solutions to take load from the driving circuit, improve the efficiency of the MOSFET and enable design flexibility.

Key features

- Complete MOSFET driving functionality in one package
- Several configurations available

Key benefits

- Improved MOSFET efficiency by
- Minimizing rise and fall time
- Fast gate (dis-)charge of the driven MOSFET
- Takes load from the driving circuit and thus minimizes the IC power dissipation
- More design flexibility: the control IC and the MOSFET do not have to be placed as close as possible anymore
- Cost-effective alternative to IC-solutions

|  |  |  | SOT457 (SC-74) | SOT346 (SC-59A) |  | (SC-74) | SOT457 (SC-74) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Configuration |  |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{2142}_{2}$ |  |
| $P_{\text {tot }}$ max. |  |  | 600 mW | 250 mW |  | mW | 600 mW |
| Contains | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}(\mathrm{A})$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CM}}(\mathrm{A})$ |  |  | $\mathrm{R} 1=\mathrm{R} 2$ |  |  |
| General purpose transistors | 0.1 | 0.2 | PMD9050D | PMD4001K (NPN) | - | PMD9010D |  |
|  |  |  |  | PMD5001K (PNP) | 2.2 | PMD9001D |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4.7 | PMD9002D |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | PMD9003D |  |
| Switching transistors reduced storage time | 0.6 | 1.2 |  | PMD4002K (NPN) |  |  | PMD2001D |
|  |  |  |  | PMD5002K (PNP) |  |  |  |
| Low $V_{\text {CEsat }}$ (BISS) transistors - | 1.0 | 2.0 |  | PMD4003K (NPN) |  |  | PMD3001D |
| Low $V_{\text {CEsat }}$, high $h_{\text {FE }}$ and $I_{C}$ |  |  |  | PMD5003K (PNP) |  |  |  |

# Low $\bigvee_{F}$ (MEGA) Schottky rectifiers 

Maximum Efficiency General Application (MEGA) Schottky rectifiers offer extremely low forward voltage drop during operation, resulting in the highest efficiency and reduced heat dissipation. They are ideal, cost-effective replacements for rectifiers in SMA or SOD123.

Key features

- Ultra low forward voltage drop $V_{F}$ - Up to 3 A continuous current capability $I_{F}$ - Up to 10 A peak current capability $I_{\text {FSM }}$
- Low power dissipation
- Integrated guard ring for stress protection

Key benefits

- Less heat generation and therefore increased reliability
- Cost effective replacement of SMA and SOD123 rectifiers
- Reduced boardspace requirements
- Medium power capability in SOD323F (SC-90)
- Low losses over the entire current range
- Improved current handling capability
- Increased performance from small-signal discrete footprints



## Key applications

- Power management circuits - especially DC/DC conversion
- Various rectifier circuits, e.g. in airbag control units
- Low power applications, e.g. in control units
- Free wheeling diode for inductive loads in relays and motors
- Reverse polarity protection, e.g. in car multimedia applications

| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ max. (A) |  |  |  |  | SOT457 (SC-74) | SOT23 | SOD123F | SOD323F (SC-90) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ max. (V) | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FSM }}(\mathrm{A})$ | $V_{\text {F }}$ max. (mV) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}} \max .(\mu \mathrm{A}) @ \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}} \max . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | 20 | 6 | 390 | 200 |  | PMEG2005ET | PMEG2005EH | PMEG2005EJ |
|  | 30 | 10 | 430 | 150 |  | PMEG3005ET | PMEG3005EH | PMEG3005EJ |
|  | 40 | 10 | 470 | 100 |  | PMEG4005ET | PMEG4005EH | PMEG4005EJ |
| 1 | 20 | 9 | 500 | 200 |  |  | PMEG2010EH | PMEG2010EJ |
|  |  | 10 | 550 | 70 |  |  |  | PMEG2010AEJ |
|  |  | 9 | 430 | 200 |  |  | PMEH2010AEH |  |
|  | 30 | 10 | 560 | 150 |  |  | PMEG3010EH | PMEG3010EJ |
|  | 30 | 10 | 520 | 50 |  |  |  | PMEG3010CE |
|  | 40 | 10 | 640 | 100 |  |  | PMEG4010EH | PMEG4010EJ |
|  | 60 | 10 | 660 | 50 |  |  |  | PMEG6010CE |
|  |  | 17.5 | 650 | 350 | PMEG6010AED |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | 20 | 9 | 660 | 70 |  |  | PMEG2015EH | PMEG2015EJ |
|  | 30 | 9 | 550 | 1000 |  |  | PMEG3015EH | PMEG3015EJ |
| 2 | 10 | 9 | 460 | 3000 |  |  | PMEG1020EH | PMEG1020EJ |
|  | 20 | 9 | 525 | 200 |  |  | PMEG2020EH | PMEG2020EJ |
|  | 30 | 9 | 620 | 1000 |  |  | PMEG3020EH | PMEG3020EJ |
| 3 | 10 | 9 | 530 | 3000 |  |  | PMEG1030EH | PMEG1030EJ |

## ESD protection diodes

With their optimized diode structure, Philips' ESD protection diodes offer a superior size / performance ratio with outstanding ESD protection of automotive electronics. A wide portfolio is available for protection of all interfaces in automotive electronics; from general line-protection for engine/body -controllers up to specific devices for protection of USB-interfaces or antenna-inputs in car entertainment applications.

Key features

- Excellent ESD clamping performance
- Ultra low leakage current
- Low device capacitance
- ESD protection up to 30 kV
- IEC 61000-4-2, level 4 compliant ( 8 kV contact, 15 kV air discharge)

Key benefits

- Optimized diode structure for best-in-class ESD protection of today's sensitive car electronics
- Low clamping voltages and fast response times ensure optimal protection
- Ultra low leakage current helps to reduce overall power consumption
- Low device capacitance keeps unwanted disturbances in the circuits to a minimum

Key applications

- Data and audio interfaces, e.g. car multimedia line protection
- Overvoltage protection, e.g. airbag controllers
- Car drivers interface protection, e.g. dashboard panels
- CAN and LIN bus protection


Number of lines
unidirectional bi1


## 2

 i- $\quad \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{RM}} \max . @ \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMM }}$ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{RM}}$ max. @ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RWM}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}}$ 0.05 0.050.05 0.05

| 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 1 | 5 | 65 | 500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.05 | 12 | 13 | 200 |
| 0.05 | 24 | 9 | 200 |

15
$5 \quad 200$
200
75

75

## PESD

PESD12VS2UT

PESD1CAN

PESD5VOS2UAT
PESD12VS2UAT
PESD24VS2UAT
PESD5V2S2UT
PESD24VS2UT


PESD1LIN PESD5VOL1BA

PESD12VL1BA
PESD24VL1BA

## PESD1LIN and PESD1CAN

Also specific automotive devices are available; with the PESD1LIN Philips offers the best-in-class ESD protection of one LIN bus line. The asymmetrical diode configuration ensures optimized electromagnetic immunity of LIN transceivers. The PESD1CAN is designed to protect two CAN bus lines and can be used for both high speed CAN bus and the fault-tolerant CAN bus protection.
With the very low $C$ max. of the PESD1CAN the unwanted parasitic capacitance is reduced to an absolute minimum.


## Small-signal discretes packages for automotive

| Series | Philips name JEITA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Body size (mm) } \\ & \times \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \end{aligned}$ | Pins |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S-mini | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOD323F } \\ & \text { SC-90 } \end{aligned}$ | $1.7 \times 1.25 \times 0.7$ | 2 <br> flatleads |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOD323 } \\ & \text { SC-76 } \end{aligned}$ | $1.7 \times 1.25 \times 0.95$ | 2 |
|  | SOD123F | $2.6 \times 1.6 \times 1.1$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { flatleads } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOT323 } \\ & \text { SC-70 } \end{aligned}$ | $2.0 \times 1.25 \times 0.95$ | 3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOT353 } \\ & \text { SC-88A } \end{aligned}$ | $2.0 \times 1.25 \times 0.95$ | 5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOT363 } \\ & \text { SC-88 } \end{aligned}$ | $2.0 \times 1.25 \times 0.95$ | 6 |
| Mini | SOT23 | $2.9 \times 1.3 \times 1.0$ | 3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOT346 } \\ & \text { SC-59 } \end{aligned}$ | $2.9 \times 1.5 \times 1.15$ | 3 |
|  | SOT143B | $2.9 \times 1.3 \times 1.0$ | 4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOT457 } \\ & \text { SC-74 } \end{aligned}$ | $2.9 \times 1.5 \times 1.0$ | 6 |
| Medium power | SOT89 <br> SC-62 | $4.5 \times 2.5 \times 1.25$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOT223 } \\ & \text { SC-73 } \end{aligned}$ | $6.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.65$ | 3/4 |

Philips Semiconductors
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