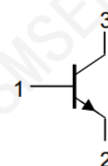
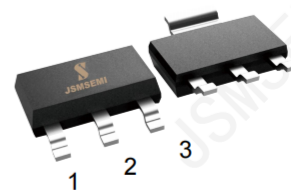


Features

- High collector current capability
- High collector current gain
- Improved efficiency due to reduced heat generation.
- Low collector-emitter saturation voltage V_{CEsat} and corresponding low R_{CEsat}



1. BASE
2. COLLECTOR
3. EMITTER

Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector - Base Voltage	V_{CB0}	50	V
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V_{CE0}	50	
Emitter - Base Voltage	V_{EB0}	5	
Collector Current - Continuous	I_C	3	A
Repetitive Peak Collector Current (Note.1)	I_{CRP}	3	
Collector Current - Pulse	I_{CP}	5	
Base Current	I_B	0.5	mW
Collector Power Dissipation (Note.2) (Note.3) (Note.4) (Note.1 and 2)	P_C	300	
		480	
		540	
		1.2	
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient (Note.2) (Note.3) (Note.4) (Note.1 and 2)	$R_{\theta JA}$	417	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
		260	
		230	
		104	
Junction Temperature	T_J	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_{amb}	-65 to 150	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to 150	

Note.1: Operated under pulsed conditions: pulse width $t_p \leq 100$ ms; duty cycle $\delta \leq 0.25$.

Note.2: Device mounted on a printed-circuit board; single sided copper; tinplated; standard footprint.

Note.3: Device mounted on a printed-circuit board; single sided copper; tinplated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm^2 .

Note.4: Device mounted on a printed-circuit board; single sided copper; tinplated; mounting pad for collector 6 cm^2 .

Ordering Information

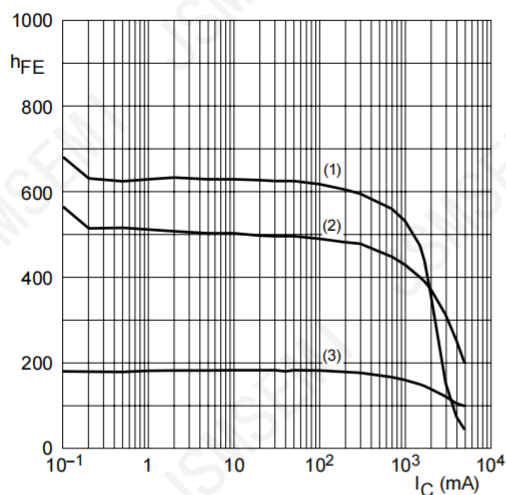
Order number	Package	Marking	Operation Temperature Range	MSL Grade	Ship, Quantity	Green
PBSS4350Z-JSM	SOT-223-3L	4350Z	-65 to 150°C	3	T&R,4000	Rohs

Electrical Characteristics $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector- base breakdown voltage	V_{CBO}	$I_C = 100\ \mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$	50			V
Collector- emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CEO}	$I_C = 1\ \text{mA}, I_B = 0$	50			
Emitter - base breakdown voltage	V_{EBO}	$I_E = 100\ \mu\text{A}, I_C = 0$	5			
Collector-base cut-off current	I_{CBO}	$V_{CB} = 50\ \text{V}, I_E = 0$			0.1	μA
		$V_{CB} = 50\ \text{V}, I_E = 0, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$			50	
Emitter cut-off current	I_{EBO}	$V_{EB} = 5\ \text{V}, I_C = 0$			0.1	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 500\ \text{mA}, I_B = 50\ \text{mA}$			80	mV
		$I_C = 1\ \text{A}, I_B = 50\ \text{mA}$			160	
		$I_C = 2\ \text{A}, I_B = 100\ \text{mA}$ (Note.1)			280	
		$I_C = 2\ \text{A}, I_B = 200\ \text{mA}$ (Note.1)			260	
		$I_C = 3\ \text{A}, I_B = 300\ \text{mA}$ (Note.1)			370	
Base - emitter saturation voltage	$V_{BE(sat)}$	$I_C = 2\ \text{A}, I_B = 100\ \text{mA}$ (Note.1)			1.1	V
		$I_C = 3\ \text{A}, I_B = 300\ \text{mA}$ (Note.1)			1.2	
Base - emitter turn on voltage	$V_{BE(on)}$	$V_{CE} = 2\ \text{V}, I_C = 1\ \text{A}$ (Note.1)			1.2	
Equivalent on-resistance	$R_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 2\ \text{A}, I_B = 200\ \text{mA}$ (Note.1)			130	$\text{m}\Omega$
DC current gain	h_{FE}	$V_{CE} = 2\ \text{V}, I_C = 100\ \text{mA}$	300			
		$V_{CE} = 2\ \text{V}, I_C = 500\ \text{mA}$	300			
		$V_{CE} = 2\ \text{V}, I_C = 1\ \text{A}$ (Note.1)	300			
		$V_{CE} = 2\ \text{V}, I_C = 2\ \text{A}$ (Note.1)	200			
		$V_{CE} = 2\ \text{V}, I_C = 3\ \text{A}$ (Note.1)	100			
Collector output capacitance	C_{ob}	$V_{CB} = 10\ \text{V}, I_E = I_C = 0, f = 1\ \text{MHz}$			25	pF
Transition frequency	f_T	$V_{CE} = 5\ \text{V}, I_C = 100\ \text{mA}, f = 100\ \text{MHz}$	100			MHz

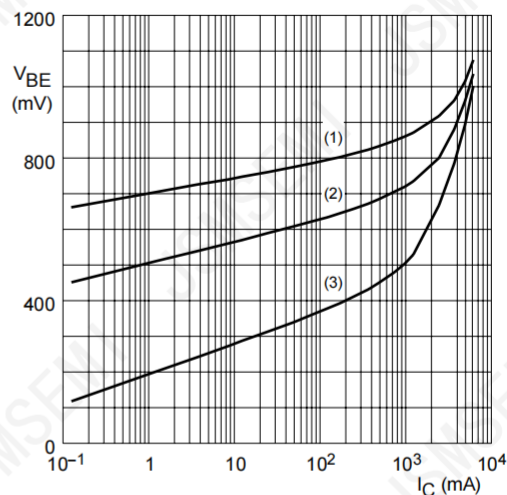
Note.1: Pulse test: $t_p \leq 300\ \mu\text{s}; \delta \leq 0.02$.

Typical Characteristics



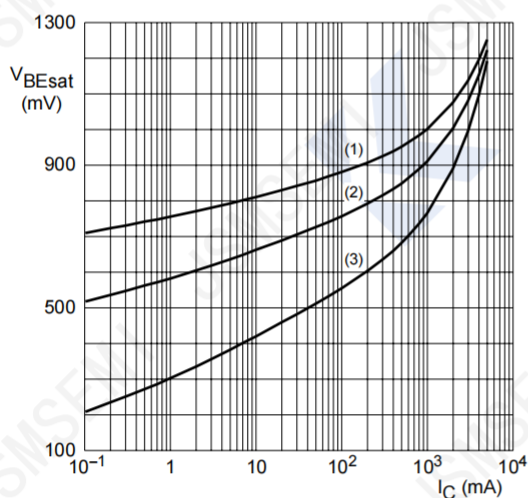
$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$.
 (1) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.1 DC current gain as a function of collector current; typical values.



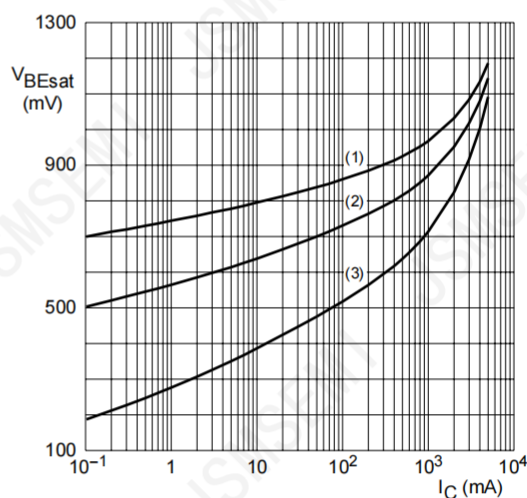
$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.2 Base-emitter voltage as a function of collector current; typical values.



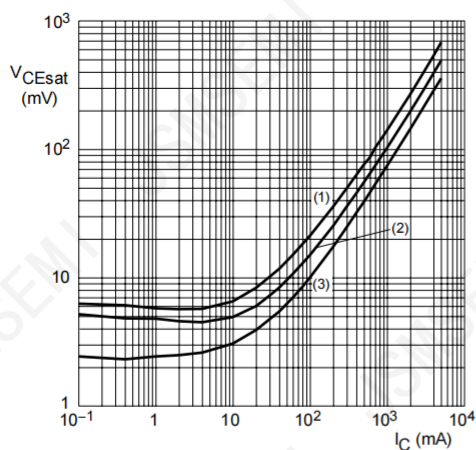
$I_C/I_B = 10$.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.3 Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values.



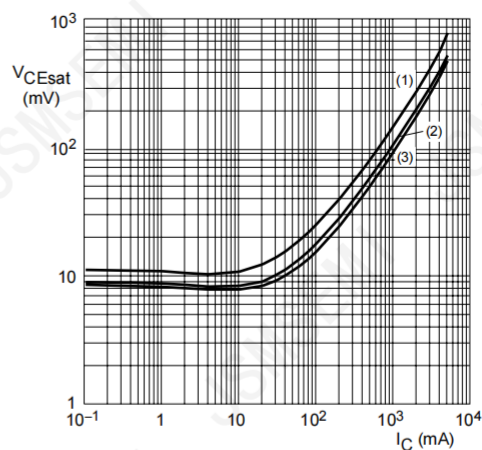
$I_C/I_B = 20$.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.4 Base-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values.



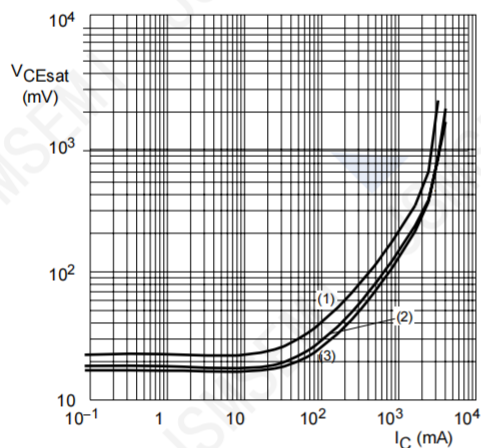
$I_C/I_B = 10$.
(1) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.5 Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values.



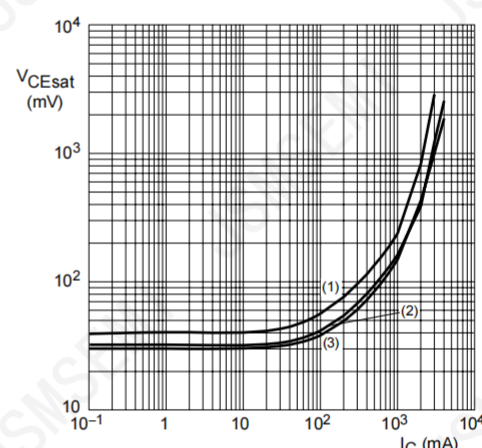
$I_C/I_B = 20$.
(1) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.6 Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values.



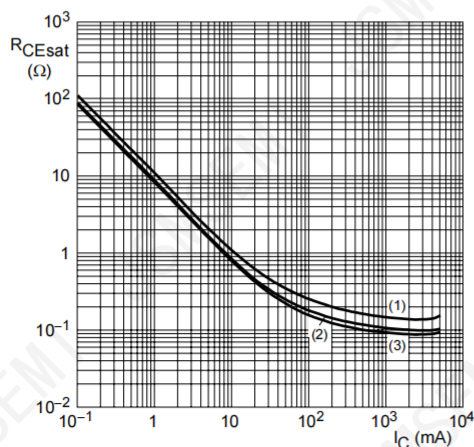
$I_C/I_B = 50$.
(1) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.7 Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values.



$I_C/I_B = 100$.
(1) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.8 Collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of collector current; typical values.

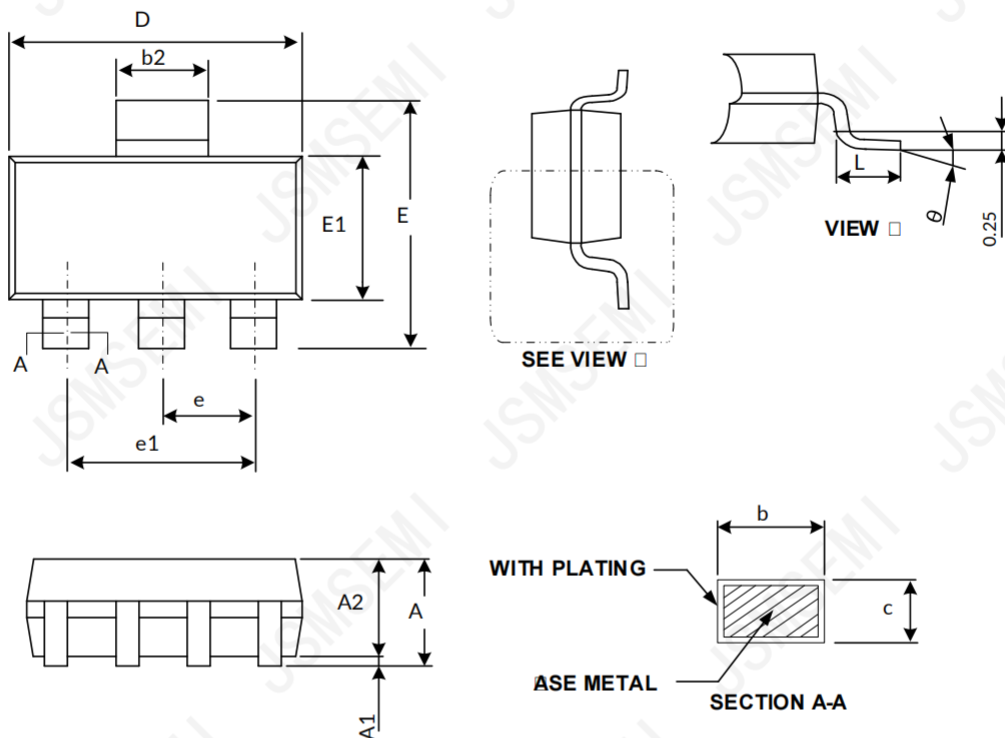


$I_C/I_B = 20$.
(1) $T_{amb} = 150^\circ\text{C}$. (2) $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$. (3) $T_{amb} = -55^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.10 Equivalent on-resistance as a function of collector current; typical values.

Package Information

SOT-223-3L



(Unit: mm)

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	-	1.800	-	0.071
A1	0.02	0.10	0.001	0.004
A2	1.55	1.65	0.061	0.065
b	0.66	0.84	0.026	0.033
b2	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122
c	0.23	0.33	0.009	0.013
D	6.30	6.70	0.248	0.263
E	6.70	7.30	0.263	0.287
E1	3.30	3.70	0.130	0.145
e	2.30 BSC		0.090 BSC	
e1	4.60 BSC		0.181 BSC	
L	0.90	-	0.035	-

Revision History

Rev.	Change	Date
V1.0	Initial version	2/23/2024
V1.1	Add Volume Diagram and Marking	7/26/2025

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