

# Schottky Diode & NPN Transistor Combination

## **PZT1101**

Transistor 60V / 200mA  
Schottky Diode 40V / 1A

# DATASHEET

OEM – Philips

Source: Philips Databook 1999

## NPN transistor/Schottky-diode module

PZTM1101

## FEATURES

- Low output capacitance
- Fast switching time
- Integrated Schottky protection diode.

## APPLICATIONS

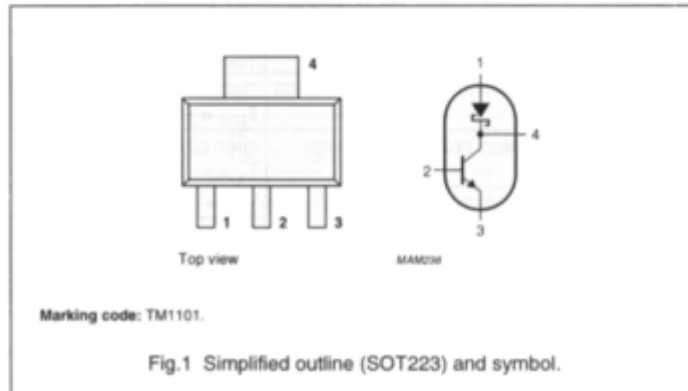
- High-speed switching for industrial applications.

## PINNING

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	anode Schottky
2	base
3	emitter
4	collector, cathode Schottky

## DESCRIPTION

Combination of an NPN transistor and a Schottky barrier diode in a plastic SOT223 package. PNP complement: PZTM1102.



## LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>NPN transistor</b>					
$V_{CB0}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	60	V
$V_{CES}$	collector-emitter voltage	$V_{BE} = 0$	–	40	V
$V_{EBO}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	6	V
$I_C$	collector current (DC)		–	200	mA
<b>Schottky barrier diode</b>					
$V_R$	continuous reverse voltage		–	40	V
$I_F$	forward current (DC)		–	1	A
$I_{F(AV)}$	average forward current		–	1	A
$T_j$	junction temperature	reverse current applied	–	125	°C
		forward current applied	–	150	°C
<b>Combined device</b>					
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	up to $T_{amb} = 25$ °C	–	1.2	W
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature		–55	+150	°C
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		–55	+150	°C
$T_j$	junction temperature		–	150	°C

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>NPN transistor</b>					
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	collector-base breakdown voltage	open emitter; $I_C = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ; $I_E = 0$ ; $T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$ ; note 1	60	-	V
$V_{(BR)CES}$	collector-emitter breakdown voltage	open base; $I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{BE} = 0$ ; $T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$ ; note 1	40	-	V
$V_{(BR)EBO}$	emitter-base breakdown voltage	open collector; $I_E = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ; $I_C = 0$ ; $T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$ ; note 1	6	-	V
$I_{CES}$	collector-emitter cut-off current	$V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ ; $V_{BE} = 0$	-	100	nA
		$V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ ; $V_{BE} = 0$ ; $T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$	-	50	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{EBO}$	emitter-base cut-off current	$V_{EB} = 6\text{ V}$ ; $I_C = 0$	-	50	nA
		$V_{EB} = 6\text{ V}$ ; $I_C = 0$ ; $T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{CEsat}$	collector-emitter saturation voltage	note 1 $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 1\text{ mA}$	-	200	mV
		$I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 3.2\text{ mA}$	-	300	mV
$V_{CEsat}$	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$ ; note 1 $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 1\text{ mA}$	-	250	mV
		$I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 3.2\text{ mA}$	-	350	mV
$V_{BEsat}$	base-emitter saturation voltage	note 1 $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 1\text{ mA}$	-	850	mV
		$I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 5\text{ mA}$	-	950	mV
$V_{BEsat}$	base-emitter saturation voltage	$T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$ ; note 1 $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 1\text{ mA}$	-	1000	mV
		$I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = 5\text{ mA}$	-	1100	mV
$C_{ob}$	output capacitance	$I_E = I_B = 0$ ; $V_{CB} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	4	pF
$C_{ib}$	input capacitance	$I_C = I_E = 0$ ; $V_{EB} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	8	pF
$f_T$	transition frequency	$I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ ; $f = 100\text{ MHz}$	300	-	MHz
$h_{FE}$	DC current gain	$V_{CE} = 1\text{ V}$ ; note 1 $I_C = 0.1\text{ mA}$	40	-	
		$I_C = 1\text{ mA}$	70	-	
		$I_C = 10\text{ mA}$	100	300	
		$I_C = 100\text{ mA}$	30	-	
$h_{FE}$	DC current gain	$V_{CE} = 1\text{ V}$ ; $T_{amb} = -55\text{ to }+150\text{ °C}$ ; note 1 $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$	60	500	
		$I_C = 100\text{ mA}$	15	-	
<b>SWITCHING TIMES (see Figs 2 and 3)</b>					
$t_d$	delay time	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	1	5	ns
$t_r$	rise time	$I_C = 50\text{ mA}$	16	31	ns
$t_s$	storage time	$V_i = 0\text{ to }5\text{ V}$	110	310	ns
$t_f$	fall time		70	100	ns

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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Schottky barrier diode</b>					
V <sub>F</sub>	forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 mA; note 1	–	330	mV
		I <sub>F</sub> = 100 mA; T <sub>amb</sub> = –55 to +150 °C; note 1	–	400	mV
		I <sub>F</sub> = 1 A; note 1	–	500	mV
		I <sub>F</sub> = 1 A; T <sub>amb</sub> = –55 to +150 °C; note 1	–	560	mV
I <sub>R</sub>	reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 40 V; note 1	–	300	μA
		V <sub>R</sub> = 40 V; T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C; T <sub>amb</sub> = –55 to +150 °C; note 1	–	35 <sup>(2)</sup>	mA
I <sub>R</sub>	reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 10 V; note 1	–	40	μA
		V <sub>R</sub> = 10 V; T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C; T <sub>amb</sub> = –55 to +150 °C; note 1	–	15 <sup>(2)</sup>	mA
C <sub>j</sub>	junction capacitance	V <sub>R</sub> = 0 V; f = 1 MHz	–	250	pF

**Notes**

1. Measured under pulsed conditions: t<sub>p</sub> ≤ 300 μs; δ ≤ 0.01.
2. Limiting value for T<sub>j</sub> = 125 °C; T<sub>j</sub> = 150 °C with reverse current applied is not allowed as this may cause thermal runaway leading to thermal destruction of the diode. A peak junction temperature of T<sub>j</sub> = 150 °C is only allowed with forward voltage applied.

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNIT
R <sub>th j-a</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to ambient (combined device)	note 1	100	K/W

**Note**

1. Refer to SOT223 standard mounting conditions.

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GRAPHICAL DATA

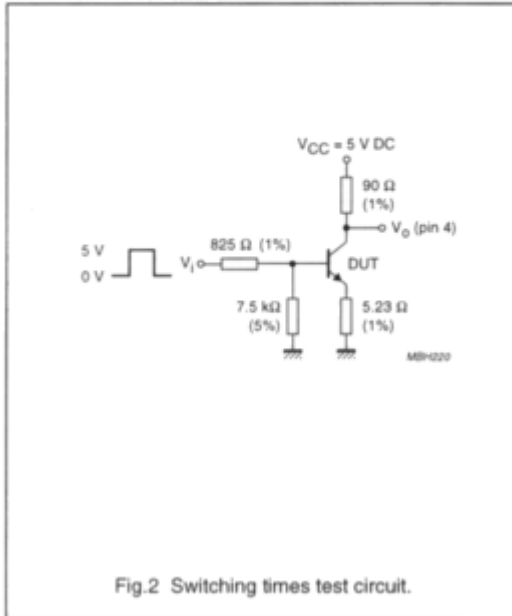


Fig.2 Switching times test circuit.

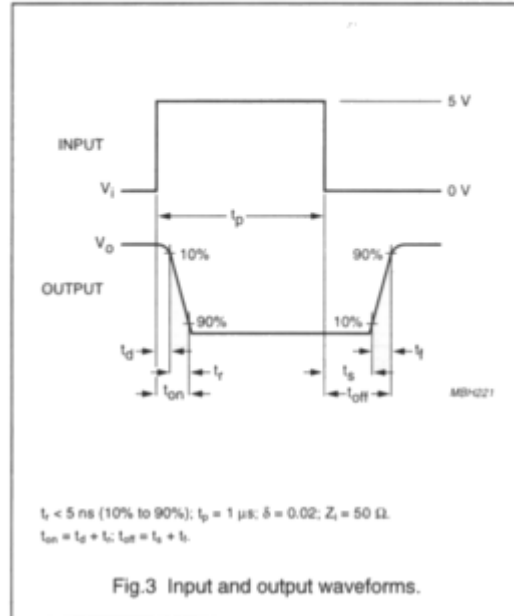


Fig.3 Input and output waveforms.