

**PNP power transistor**

**BDP32**

**FEATURES**

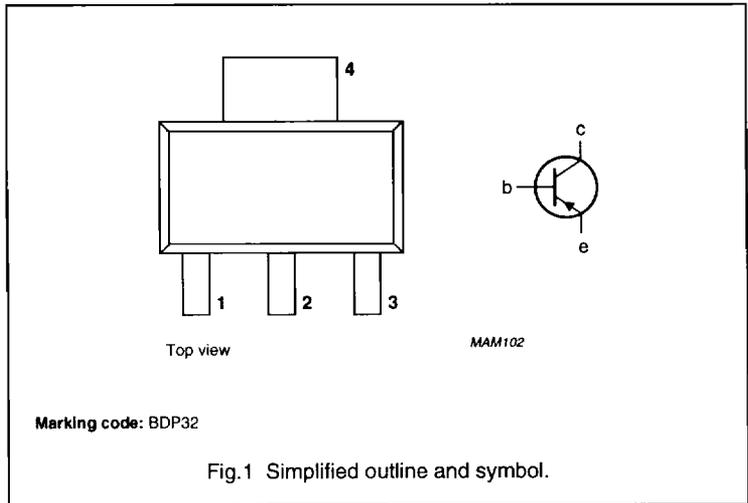
- SOT223 package.

**DESCRIPTION**

PNP power transistor in a plastic SOT223 package for general purpose, medium power applications. NPN complement is BDP31.

**PINNING - SOT223**

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	base
2	collector
3	emitter
4	collector



**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CBO}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	-	-45	V
$V_{CEO}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	-	-45	V
$I_C$	DC collector current		-	-3	A
$I_{CM}$	peak collector current		-	-6	A
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	up to $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.5	W
$f_T$	transition frequency	$I_C = -250\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}$ ; $f = 35\text{ MHz}$	60	-	MHz
$h_{FE}$	DC current gain	$I_C = -500\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CE} = -12\text{ V}$	40	-	

## PNP power transistor

BDP32

## LIMITING VALUES

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CB0}$	collector-base voltage	open emitter	–	–45	V
$V_{CE0}$	collector-emitter voltage	open base	–	–45	V
$V_{EB0}$	emitter-base voltage	open collector	–	–5	V
$I_C$	DC collector current		–	–3	A
$I_{CM}$	peak collector current		–	–6	A
$I_{BM}$	peak base current		–	–0.5	A
$I_{RBM}$	peak reverse base current		–	+0.5	A
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	up to $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ ; note 1	–	1.5	W
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		–65	+150	°C
$T_j$	junction temperature		–	150	°C

## Note

1. Mounted on an epoxy printed-circuit board  $40 \times 40 \times 1.5$  mm; mounting pad for the collector lead minimum  $6\text{ cm}^2$ .

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MAX.	UNIT
$R_{th\ j-a}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	note 1	83.3	K/W

## Note

1. Mounted on an epoxy printed-circuit board  $40 \times 40 \times 1.5$  mm; mounting pad for the collector lead minimum  $6\text{ cm}^2$ .

## CHARACTERISTICS

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CEsat}$	collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = -500\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = -50\text{ mA}$ ; note 1	–	–300	mV
		$I_C = -2\text{ A}$ ; $I_B = -200\text{ mA}$ ; note 1	–	–700	mV
$V_{BEsat}$	base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = -500\text{ mA}$ ; $I_B = -50\text{ mA}$ ; note 1	–	–1200	mV
		$I_C = -2\text{ A}$ ; $I_B = -200\text{ mA}$ ; note 1	–	–1500	mV
$I_{CB0}$	collector cut-off current	$V_{CB} = -40\text{ V}$ ; $I_E = 0$	–	–50	nA
		$V_{CB} = -40\text{ V}$ ; $I_E = 0$ ; $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	–	–500	μA
$I_{EB0}$	emitter cut-off current	$V_{EB} = -5\text{ V}$ ; $I_C = 0$	–	–50	nA
$h_{FE}$	DC current gain	$I_C = -0.5\text{ A}$ ; $V_{CE} = -12\text{ V}$ ; note 1	40	–	
		$I_C = -2\text{ A}$ ; $V_{CE} = -1\text{ V}$ ; note 1	20	–	
$h_{FE1}/h_{FE2}$	DC current gain ratio of the complementary pairs	$I_C = -0.5\text{ A}$ ; $V_{CE} = -12\text{ V}$ ; note 1	–	1.2	
$f_T$	transition frequency	$V_{CE} = -5\text{ V}$ ; $I_C = -250\text{ mA}$ ; $f = 100\text{ MHz}$	60	–	MHz

## Note

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