

Description

TheXPX6P04AS uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent RDS(ON), low gate charge and operation with gate voltages as low as 4.5V. This device is suitable for use as a D Battery protection or in other Switching application. Ga **General Features** V_{DS} = -40V I_D =-6.0A $R_{DS(ON)} < 63m\Omega @ V_{GS}=-10V$ SOT-23-3L top view Schematic diagram Application Battery protection Load switch Uninterruptible power supply

Product Information	Pack	Marking	Qty(PCS)		
XPX6P04AS	SOT23-3L	6P40	3000		
Absolute Maximum Ratings (T _c =25℃unless otherwise noted)					
Symbol	Parameter	Steady State	Units		
VDS	Drain-Source Voltage	-40	V		
VGS	Gate-Source Voltage	±20	V		
I _D @T _A =25℃	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ -4.5V ¹	-6.0	A		
I _D @T _A =70°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ -4.5V ¹	-3.0	A		
IDM	Pulsed Drain Current ²	-16.1	A		
P _D @T _A =25℃	Total Power Dissipation ³	1.32	W		
P _D @T _A =70°C	Total Power Dissipation ³	0.84	W		
TSTG	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C		
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C		
R₀JA	Thermal Resistance Junction-Ambient ¹	125	°C/W		
R₀JC	Thermal Resistance Junction-Case ¹	80	°C/W		



Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур	Max.	Unit	
BVDSS	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V _{GS} =0V , I _D =-250uA	-40	-46		V	
$\triangle BVDSS / \triangle TJ$	BV _{DSS} Temperature Coefficient	BV _{DSS} Temperature Coefficient Reference to 25°C , I _D =-1mA		-0.018		V/°C	
RDS(ON)	Otatia Duaire Oceana Ora Daviatore a 2	V _{GS} =-4.5V , I _D =-3A		65	72		
	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance ²	V _{GS} =-2.5V , I _D =-2A	89 10		100	mΩ	
VGS(th)	Gate Threshold Voltage		-1.0	-1.5	-2.5	V	
$\bigtriangleup V_{GS(th)}$	V _{GS(th)} Temperature Coefficient	V _{GS} =V _{DS} , I _D =-250uA		2.5		mV/°C	
1000	Drain Source Leekers Current	V _{DS} =-24V , V _{GS} =0V ,T _J =25°C			-1		
IDSS	Drain-Source Leakage Current	V _{DS} =-24V , V _{GS} =0V ,T _J =55°C			-5	uA	
IGSS	Gate-Source Leakage Current	V _{GS} =±20V , V _{DS} =0V			±100	nA	
gfs	Forward Transconductance	V _{DS} =-5V , I _D =-3A		5.8		S	
Qg	Total Gate Charge (-4.5V)			6.4		nC	
Qgs	Gate-Source Charge	V _{DS} =-32V , V _{GS} =-4.5V , I _D =- 3A		2.1			
Qgd	Gate-Drain Charge			2.5			
Td(on)	Turn-On Delay Time			4.2			
Tr	Rise Time	V_{DD} =-20V , V_{GS} =-4.5V ,		23		ns	
Td(off)	Turn-Off Delay Time	R _G =3.3Ω, I _D =-3A		26.8			
T _f	Fall Time			20.6			
Ciss	Input Capacitance			620			
Coss	Output Capacitance	V _{DS} =-15V , V _{GS} =0V , f=1MHz		65		pF	
Crss	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			53			
IS	Continuous Source Current ^{1,4}				-5.2	А	
ISM	Pulsed Source Current ^{2,4}	V _G =V _D =0V , Force Current			-16.1	А	
VSD	Diode Forward Voltage ²	V _{GS} =0V , I _S =-1A , T _J =25℃			-1	V	

Note :

 $1_{\mbox{\tiny V}}$ The data tested by surface mounted on a 1 inch FR-4 board with 2OZ copper.

 $2\,{\scriptstyle \smallsetminus}\,$ The data tested by pulsed , pulse width $\leq 300 us$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$

3、The power dissipation is limited by 150°C junction temperature

4. The data is theoretically the same as I_D and I_{DM} , in real applications, should be limited by total power dissipation.





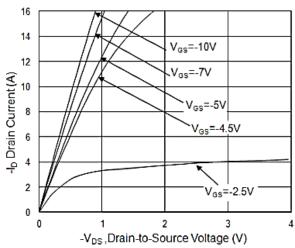


Fig.1 Typical Output Characteristics

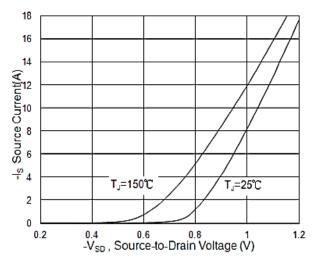


Fig.3 Forward Characteristics Of Reverse

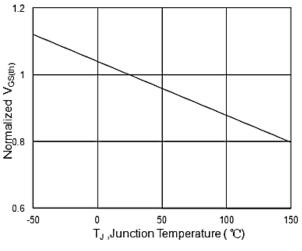


Fig.5 Normalized V_{GS(th)} vs. T_J

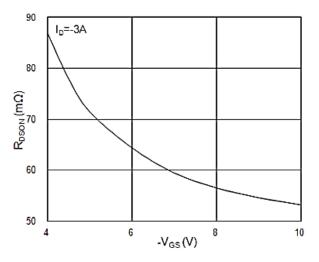
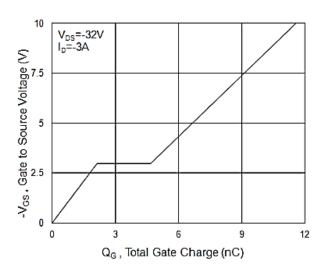


Fig.2 On-Resistance vs. G-S Voltage





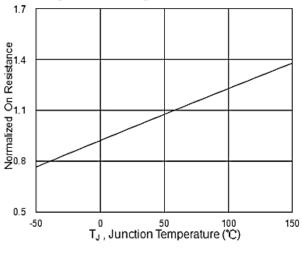


Fig.6 Normalized R_{DSON} vs. T_J



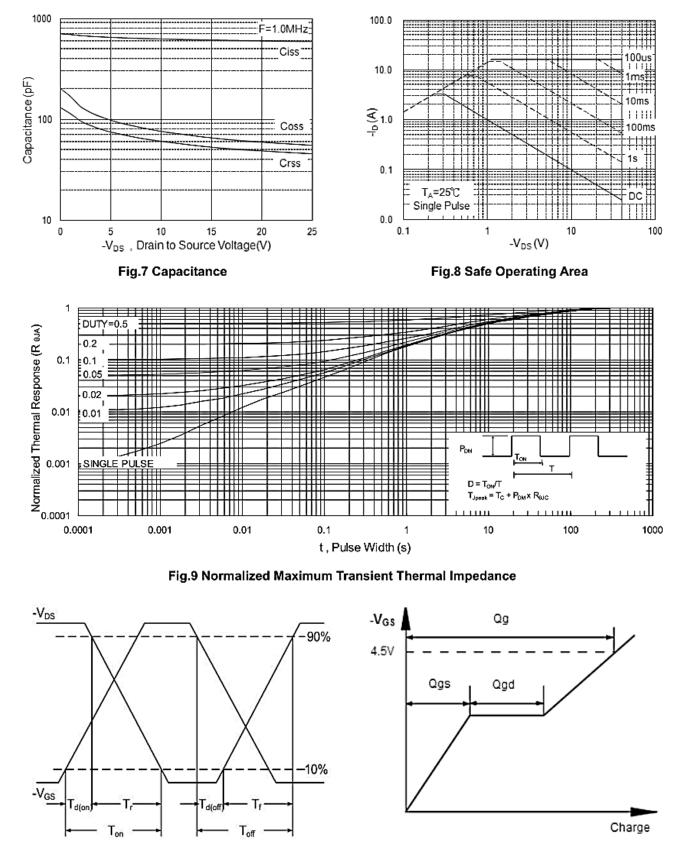
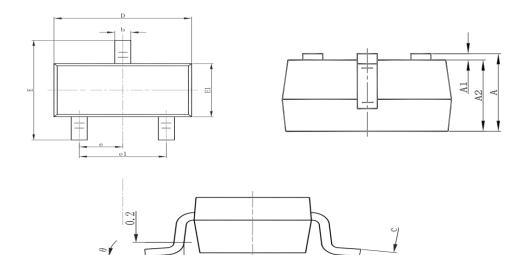




Fig.11 Gate Charge Waveform



Package Mechanical Data:SOT23-3L



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
А	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
с	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E1	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
е	0.950	(BSC)	0.03	7(BSC)
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



Flow (wave) soldering (solder dipping)

Product	Peak Temperature	Dipping Time
Pb device	245℃ ±5 ℃	5sec±1sec
Pb-Free device	260℃+0/-5℃	5sec±1sec



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD UniverChip Corporation recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedure can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

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