

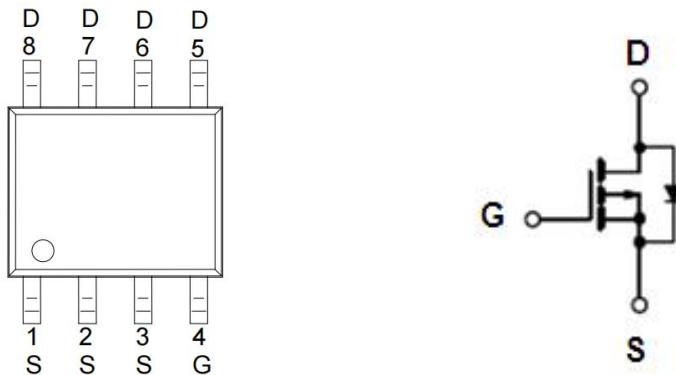
## 1. Features

- $R_{DS(on)}=40m\Omega(\text{typ}) @ V_{GS}=10 \text{ V}$
- Green device available
- Super low gate charge
- Excellent CdV/dt effect decline
- Advanced high cell density trench technology

## 2. Description

The KPE4403A is the high cell density trenched P-channel MOSFET, which provide excellent RDSON and gate charge for most of the synchronous buck converter applications. The KPE4403A meet the RoHS and Green product requirement.

## 3. Symbol



## 4. Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Drain-source voltage	$V_{DS}$	-30	V
Gate-source voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous drain current $V_{GS} @ -10V^1$	$I_D$	-5.0	A
$T_C = 70^\circ C$		-3.9	
Pulsed drain current <sup>2</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-25	A
Single pulse avalanche energy <sup>3</sup>	$E_{AS}$	18.1	mJ
Avalanche current	$I_{AS}$	-19	A
Total power dissipation <sup>4</sup>	$P_D$	1.5	W
Junction and storage temperature range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ C$
Thermal resistance-junction to ambient <sup>1</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	85	$^\circ C/W$
Thermal resistance-junction to case <sup>1</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	25	$^\circ C/W$

## 5.Electrical characteristics

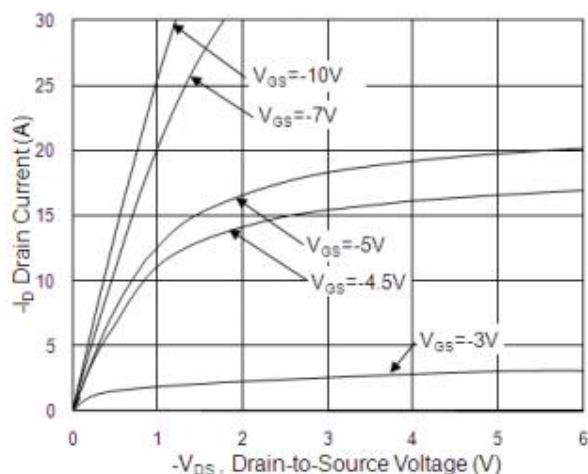
( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Drain-Source breakdown voltage	$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$	$V_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}, I_{\text{D}}=-250\mu\text{A}$	-30	-	-	V
$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$ Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta \text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_J$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_{\text{D}}=-1\text{mA}$	-	-0.023	-	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Drain-Source Leakage Current	$I_{\text{DSS}}$	$V_{\text{DS}}=-24\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{\text{DS}}=-24\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}, T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	5	
Gate-source leakage current	$I_{\text{GSS}}$	$V_{\text{GS}}=\pm 20\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}}=0\text{V}$	-	-	$\pm 100$	nA
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	$V_{\text{DS}}=V_{\text{GS}}, I_{\text{D}}=-250\mu\text{A}$	-1.2	-	-2.5	V
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$ Temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$		-	4	-	Mv/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Static drain-source on- resistance <sup>2</sup>	$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	$V_{\text{GS}}=-10\text{V}, I_{\text{D}}=-4\text{A}$	-	40	45	m $\Omega$
		$V_{\text{GS}}=-4.5\text{V}, I_{\text{D}}=-3\text{A}$	-	60	75	
Forward transconductance	$g_{\text{FS}}$	$V_{\text{DS}}=-5\text{V}, I_{\text{D}}=-4\text{A}$	-	10	-	S
Total gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{\text{DS}}=-15\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}}=-4.5\text{V}$ $I_{\text{D}} = -4\text{A}$	-	6.5	-	nC
Gate-source charge	$Q_{\text{gs}}$		-	2.2	-	
Gate-drain charge	$Q_{\text{gd}}$		-	2	-	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	$V_{\text{DD}}=-15\text{V},$ $R_G=3.3\Omega, V_{\text{GS}}=-10\text{V}$ $I_{\text{D}} = -4\text{A}$	-	2.7	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	8.6	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$		-	40	-	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	5	-	
Input capacitance	$C_{\text{iss}}$	$V_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}}=-15\text{V}$ $F=1.0\text{MHz}$	-	580	-	pF
Output capacitance	$C_{\text{oss}}$		-	95	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{\text{rss}}$		-	80	-	
Diode characteristics						
Continuous source current <sup>1.5</sup>	$I_s$	$V_G=V_D=0\text{V}, \text{Force current}$	-	-	-5.0	A
Pulsed source current <sup>2.5</sup>	$I_{\text{SM}}$		-	-	-25	A
Diode forward voltage <sup>2</sup>	$V_{\text{SD}}$	$V_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}, I_{\text{S}}=-1\text{A}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-1.3	V
Reverse recovery time	$t_{\text{rr}}$	$I_F=-4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A/us},$ $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	7.5	-	nS
Reverse recovery charge	$Q_{\text{rr}}$		-	2.6	-	nC

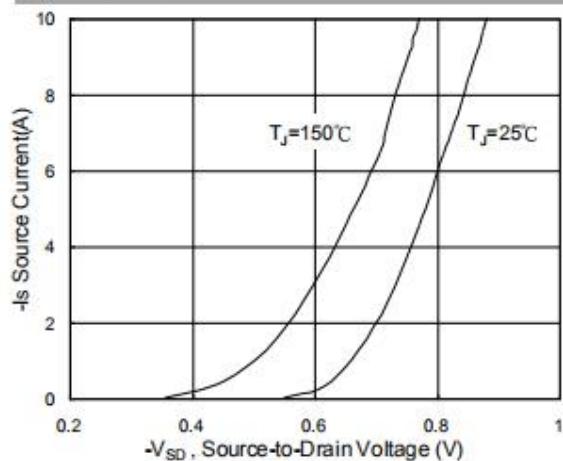
Note:1. The data tested by surface mounted on a 1 inch<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2OZ copper.

2. The data tested by pulsed, pulse width  $\leq 300\text{us}$ ,duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
3. The EAS data shows Max.rating. The test condition is  $V_{\text{DD}}=-25\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}}=-10\text{V}, L=0.1\text{mH}, I_{\text{AS}}=-19\text{A}$ .
4. The power dissipation is limited by  $150^\circ\text{C}$  junction temperature.
5. The data is theoretically the same as  $I_{\text{D}}$  and  $I_{\text{DM}}$ , in real applications, should be limited by total power dissipation.

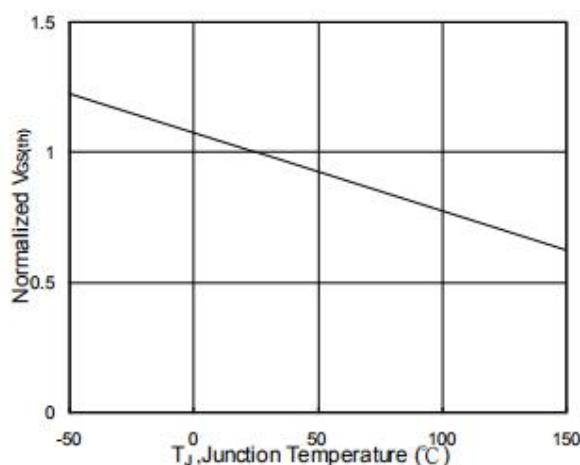
## 6. Test circuits and waveforms



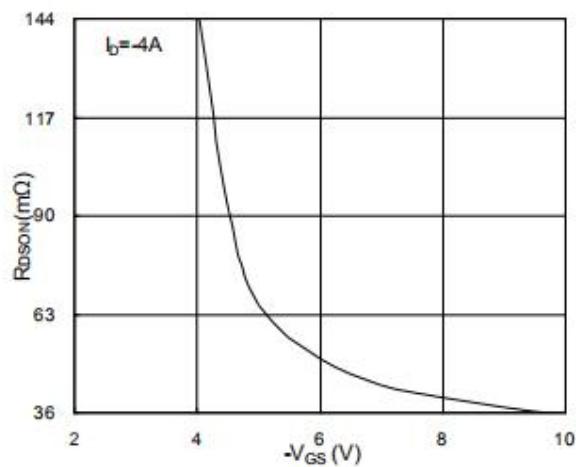
**Fig.1 Typical Output Characteristics**



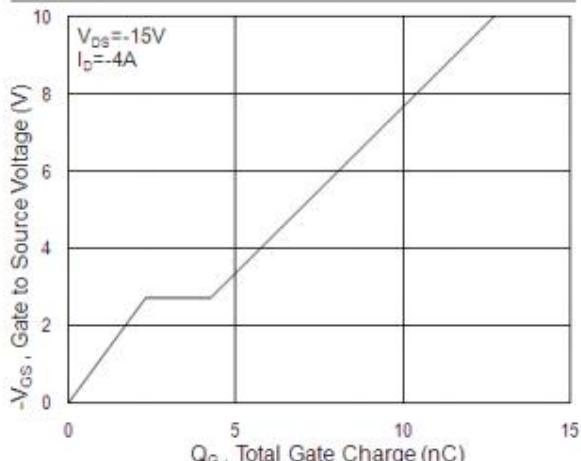
**Fig.3 Forward Characteristics of Reverse**



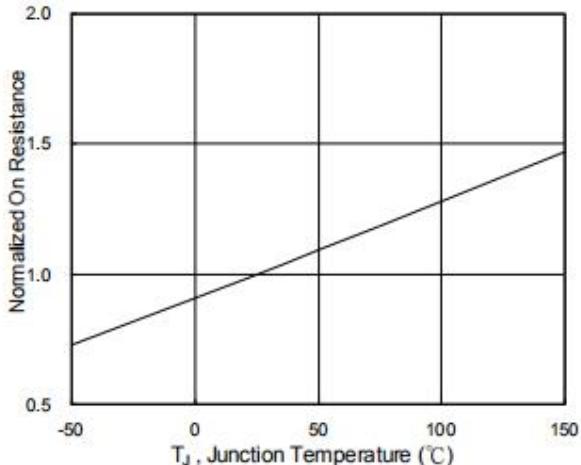
**Fig.5 Normalized  $V_{GS(th)}$  vs.  $T_J$**



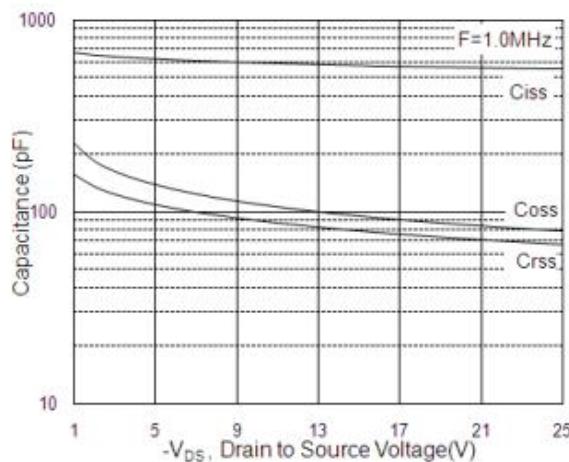
**Fig.2 On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source**



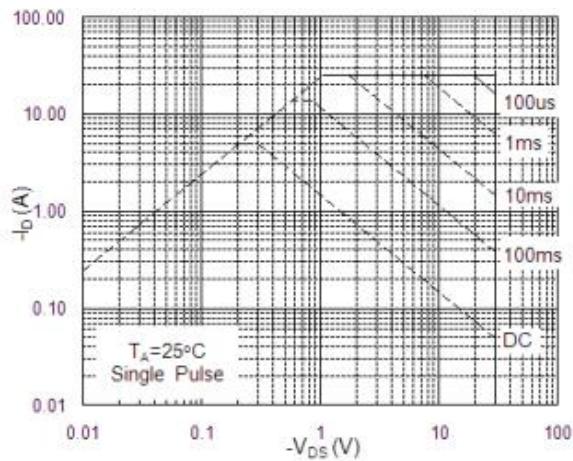
**Fig.4 Gate-Charge Characteristics**



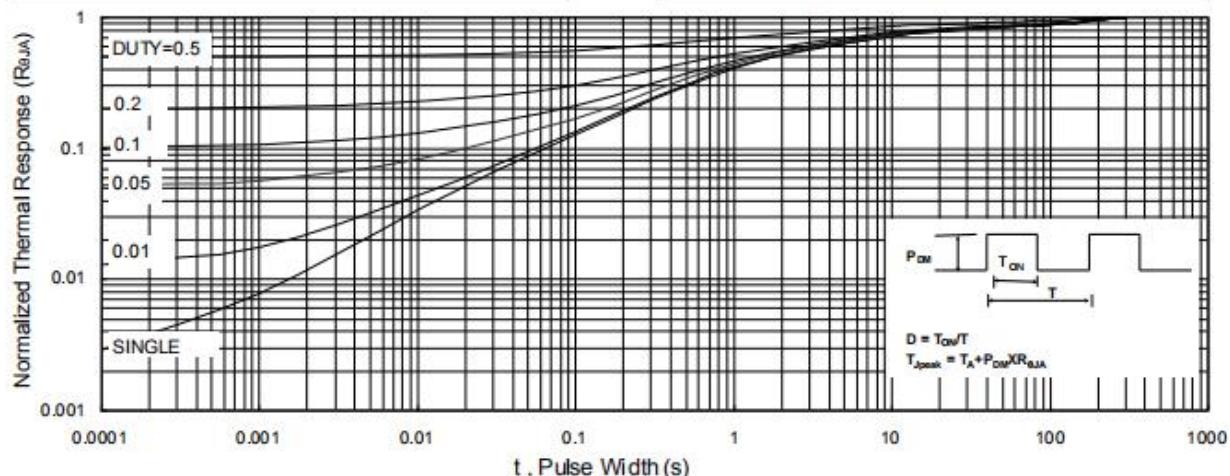
**Fig.6 Normalized  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $T_J$**



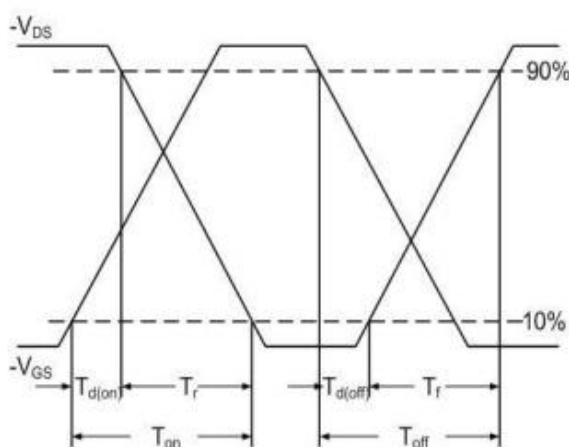
**Fig.7 Capacitance**



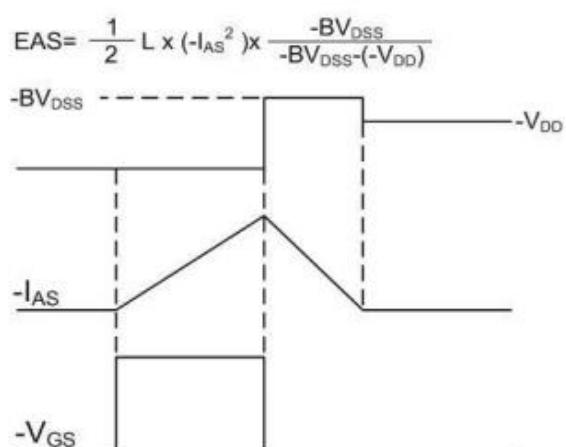
**Fig.8 Safe Operating Area**



**Fig.9 Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance**



**Fig.10 Switching Time Waveform**



**Fig.11 Unclamped Inductive Switching Waveform**