

### Description

The ACE2341 is the P-Channel logic enhancement mode power field effect transistors are produced using high cell density, DMOS trench technology.

This high density process is especially tailored to minimize on-state resistance.

These devices are particularly suited for low voltage application such as cellular phone and notebook computer power management and Battery powered circuits, and low in-line power loss are needed in a very small outline surface mount package.

### Features

- -20V/-3.3A,  $R_{DS(ON)}=45m\Omega @V_{GS}=-4.5V$
- -20V/-2.8A,  $R_{DS(ON)}= 55m\Omega @V_{GS}=-2.5V$
- -20V/-2.3A,  $R_{DS(ON)}= 65m\Omega @V_{GS}=-1.8V$
- Super high density cell design for extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Exceptional on-resistance and maximum DC current capability
- SOT-23-3L package design

### Application

- Power Management in Note book
- Portable Equipment
- Battery Powered System
- DC/DC Converter
- Load Switch
- DSC
- LCD Display inverter

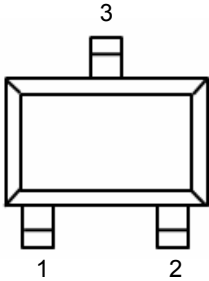
### Absolute Maximum Ratings

( $T_A=25^\circ C$  Unless otherwise noted)

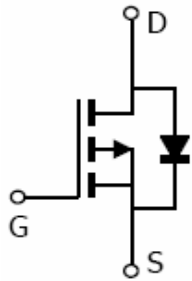
Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DSS}$	-20	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GSS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current ( $T_J=150^\circ C$ )	$I_D$	$T_A=25^\circ C$	-4.0
		$T_A=70^\circ C$	-2.8
Pulsed Drain Current	$I_{DM}$	-12	A
Continuous Source Current (Diode Conduction)	$I_S$	-1.0	A
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	$T_A=25^\circ C$	1.25
		$T_A=70^\circ C$	0.8
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_J$	-55/150	$^\circ C$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-55/150	$^\circ C$
Thermal Resistance-Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	140	$^\circ C/W$

### Packaging Type

SOT-23-3



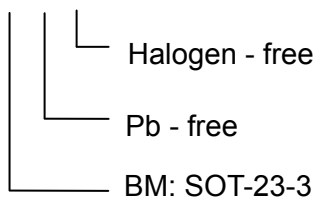
Pin	Description
1	Gate
2	Source
3	Drain



### Ordering information

#### Selection Guide

ACE2341 XX + H

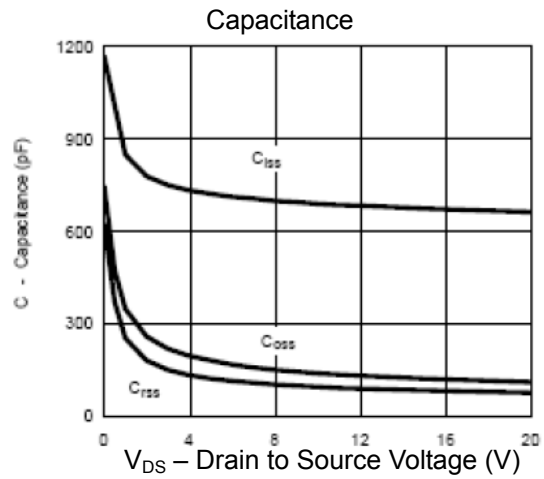
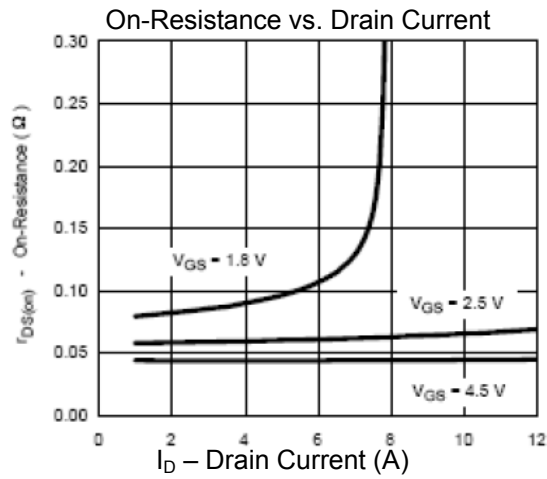
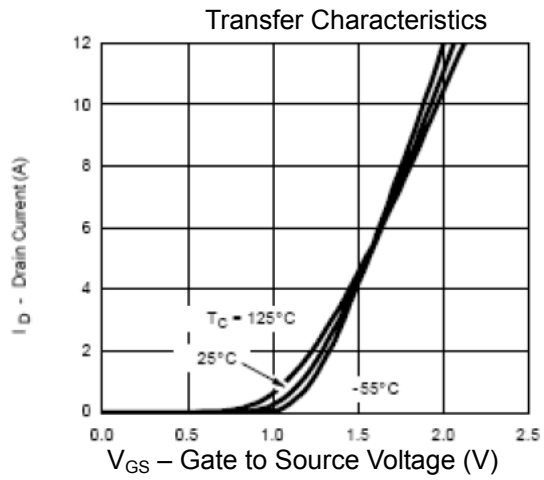
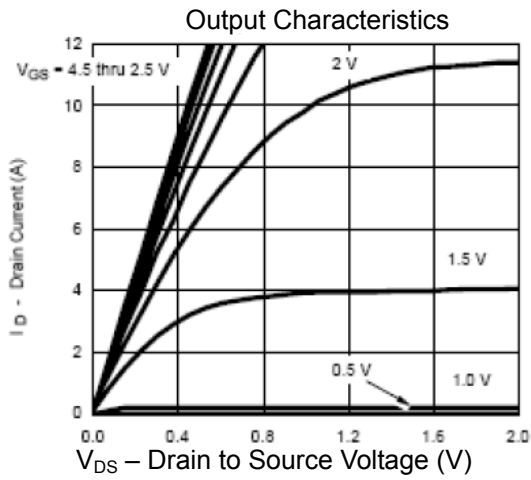


### Electrical Characteristics

(TA=25°C, Unless otherwise noted)

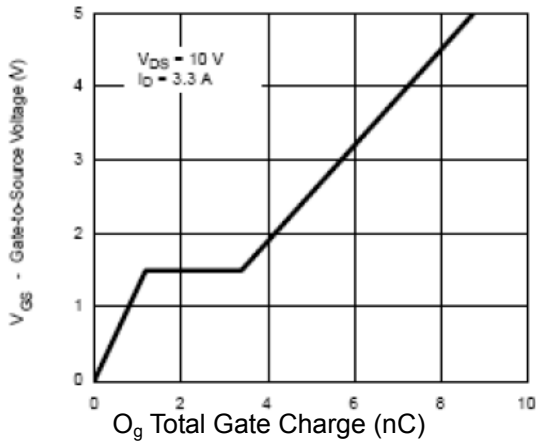
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ	Max.	Unit
<b>Static</b>						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=-250\mu A$	-20			V
Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu A$	-0.35		-0.9	
Gate Leakage Current	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{DS}=0.V, V_{GS}=\pm 12V$			$\pm 100$	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{DS}=-20V, V_{GS}=0V$			-1	uA
		$V_{DS}=-20V, V_{GS}=0V, T_J=55^\circ C$			-10	
On-State Drain Current	$I_{D(ON)}$	$V_{DS} \leq -5V, V_{GS}=-4.5V$	-6			A
Drain-Source On-Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)}$	$V_{GS}=-4.5V, I_D=-3.3A$		0.036	0.045	Ω
		$V_{GS}=-2.5V, I_D=-2.8A$		0.045	0.055	
		$V_{GS}=-1.8V, I_D=-2.3A$		0.055	0.065	
Forward Transconductance	Gfs	$V_{DS}=-5.0V, I_D=-3.3A$		3		S
Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{SD}$	$I_S=-1.6A, V_{GS}=0V$		-0.8	-1.2	V
<b>Dynamic</b>						
Total Gate Charge	$Q_g$	$V_{DS}=-6V, V_{GS}=-4.5V,$ $I_D \equiv -3.3A$		8	13	nC
Gate-Source Charge	$Q_{gs}$			1.2		
Gate-Drain Charge	$Q_{gd}$			2.2		
Input Capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{DS}=-6V, V_{GS}=0V,$ $f=1MHz$		700		pF
Output Capacitance	$C_{oss}$			160		
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{rss}$			120		
Turn-On Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD}=-6V, R_L=6\Omega$ $I_D \equiv -1.0A, V_{GEN}=-4.5V$ $R_G=6\Omega$		15	25	ns
	$t_r$			35	55	
Turn-Off Time	$t_{d(off)}$			60	90	
	$t_f$			40	60	

### Typical Characteristics

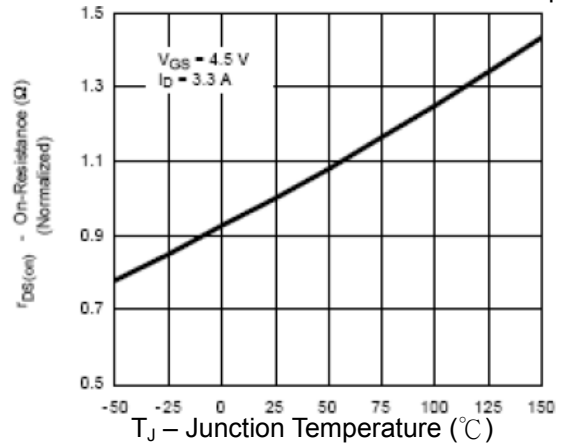


### Typical Characteristics

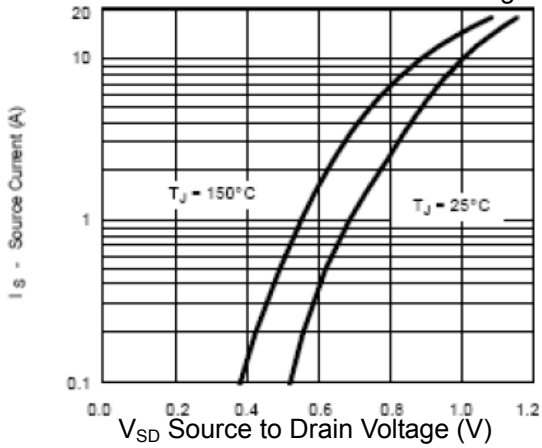
Gate Charge



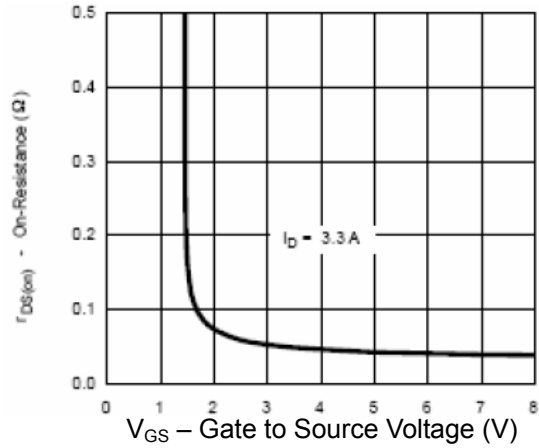
Normalized On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature



Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

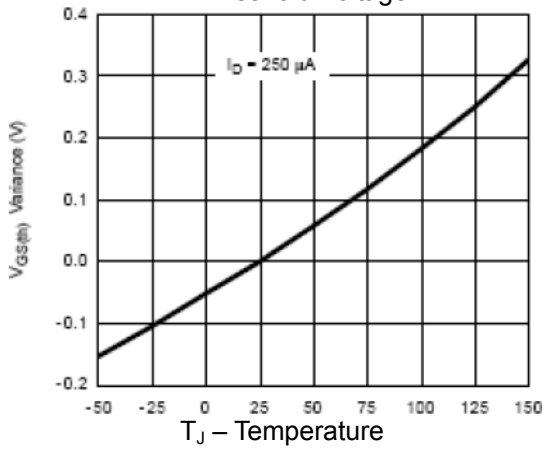


On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

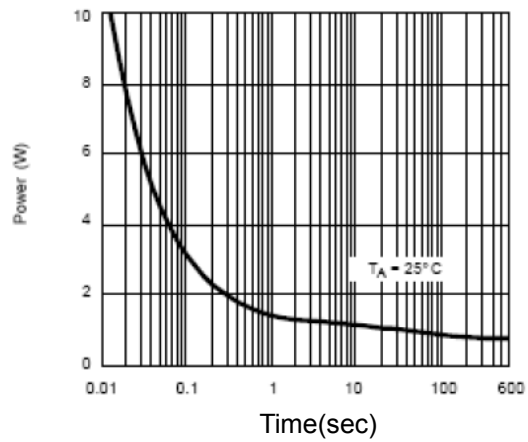


## Typical Characteristics

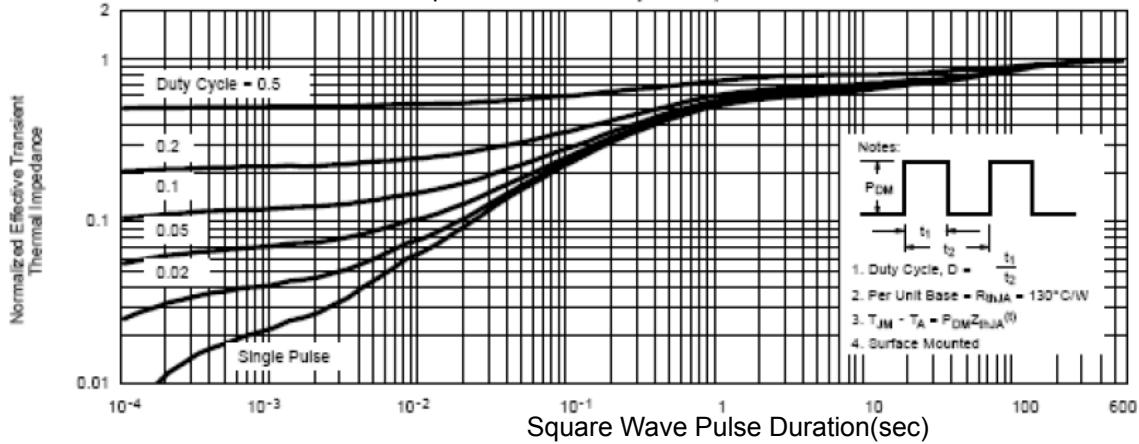
Threshold Voltage



Single Pulse Power

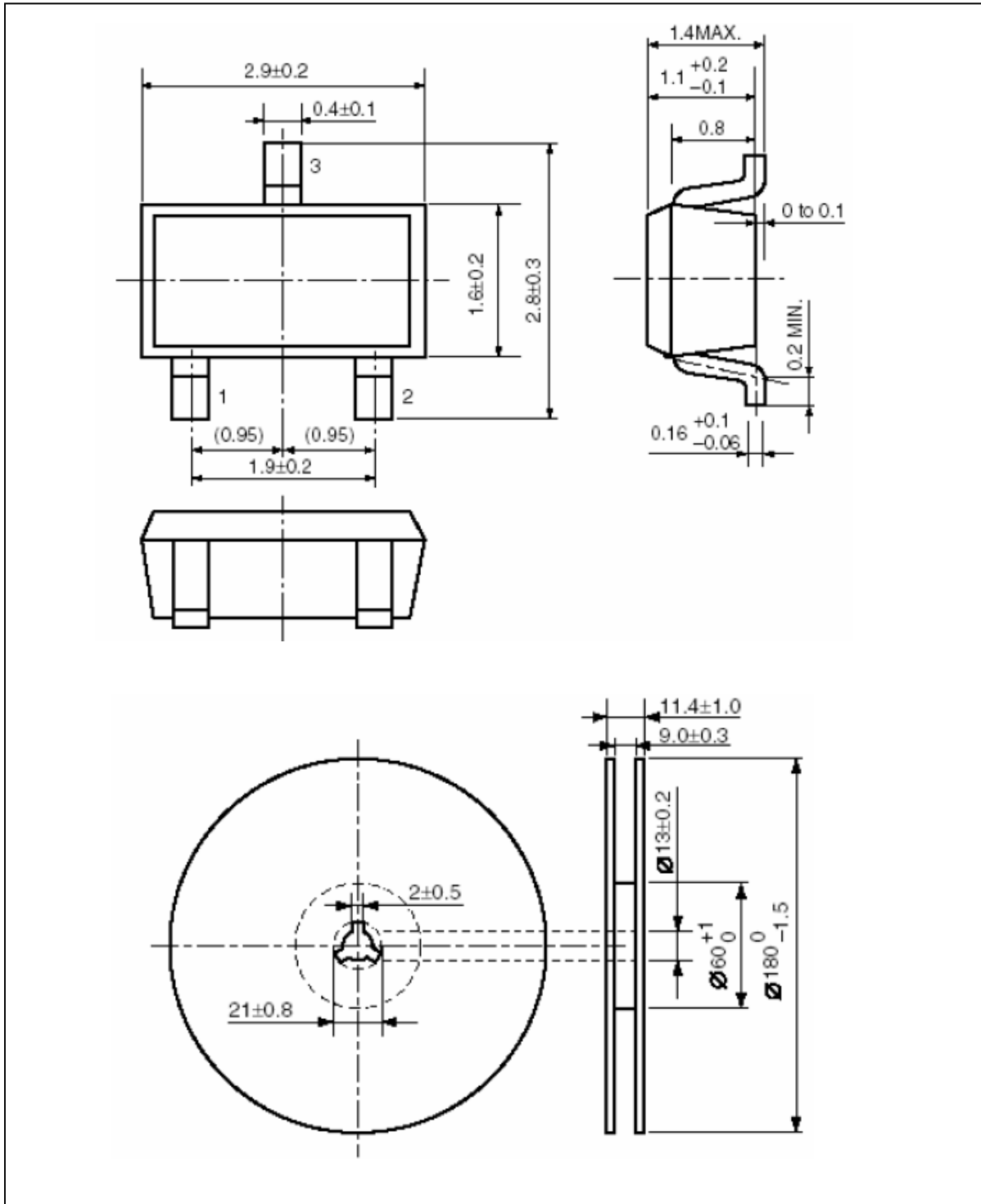


Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient



## Packing Information

### SOT-23-3



## Notes

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1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.