



### General Description

The AOT9N40 is fabricated using an advanced high voltage MOSFET process that is designed to deliver high levels of performance and robustness in popular AC-DC applications. By providing low  $R_{DS(on)}$ ,  $C_{iss}$  and  $C_{rss}$  along with guaranteed avalanche capability this parts can be adopted quickly into new and existing offline power supply designs. These parts are ideal for boost converters and synchronous rectifiers for consumer, telecom, industrial power supplies and LED backlighting.

For Halogen Free add "L" suffix to part number:  
 AOT9N40L

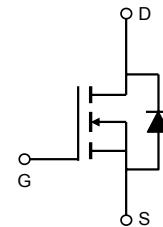
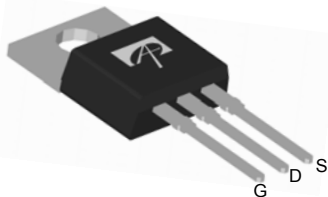
### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	500V@150°C
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	8A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 0.8Ω

100% UIS Tested  
 100%  $R_g$  Tested



Top View  
 TO-220



### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	AOT9N40	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	400	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	±30	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	$T_C=25^\circ C$	8
		$T_C=100^\circ C$	5
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	22	A
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	3.2	A
Repetitive avalanche energy <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	150	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>G</sup>	$E_{AS}$	300	mJ
Peak diode recovery dv/dt	dv/dt	5	V/ns
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	$T_C=25^\circ C$	132
		Derate above 25°C	1
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	°C
Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	300	°C

### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	AOT9N40	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	°C/W
Maximum Case-to-sink <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta CS}$	0.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.95	°C/W

**Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	400			V
		I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		500		
BV <sub>DSS</sub> /ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.4		V/°C
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			1	μA
		V <sub>DS</sub> =320V, T <sub>J</sub> =125°C			10	
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, V <sub>GS</sub> =±30V			±100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	3.4	4	4.5	V
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =4A		0.64	0.8	Ω
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =40V, I <sub>D</sub> =4A		8		S
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.75	1	V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				8	A
I <sub>SM</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				22	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, f=1MHz	500	630	760	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		45	73	100	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		2	5.7	9	pF
R <sub>g</sub>	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	1.2	2.6	4.0	Ω
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =320V, I <sub>D</sub> =8A	10	13.1	16	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate Source Charge		3.9			nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate Drain Charge		4.8			nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =200V, I <sub>D</sub> =8A, R <sub>G</sub> =25Ω		17		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time		52			ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time		25			ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time		30			ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =8A, dI/dt=100A/μs, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	150	195	240	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =8A, dI/dt=100A/μs, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	1.5	1.9	2.3	μC

A. The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> is measured with the device in a still air environment with T<sub>A</sub>=25°C.

B. The power dissipation P<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in setting the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used.

C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T<sub>J</sub>=25°C.

D. The R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R<sub>θJC</sub> and case to ambient.

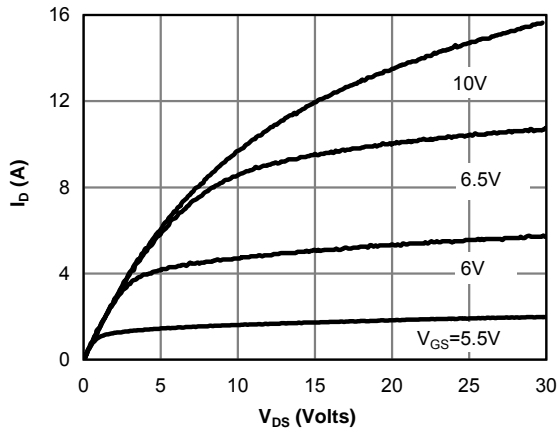
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

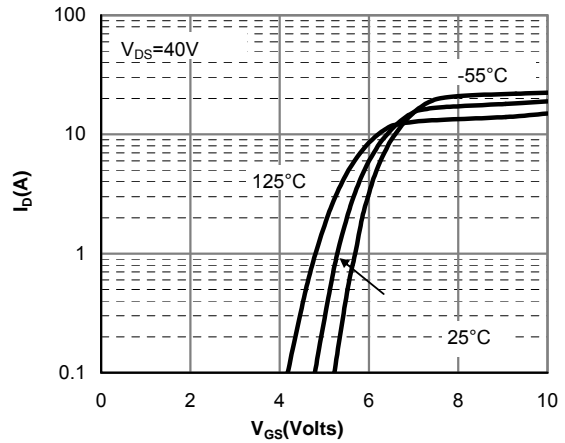
G. L=60mH, I<sub>AS</sub>=3.2A, V<sub>DD</sub>=150V, R<sub>G</sub>=25Ω, Starting T<sub>J</sub>=25°C

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND QUALIFIED FOR THE CONSUMER MARKET. APPLICATIONS OR USES AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED. AOS DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF SUCH APPLICATIONS OR USES OF ITS PRODUCTS. AOS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO IMPROVE PRODUCT DESIGN, FUNCTIONS AND RELIABILITY WITHOUT NOTICE.

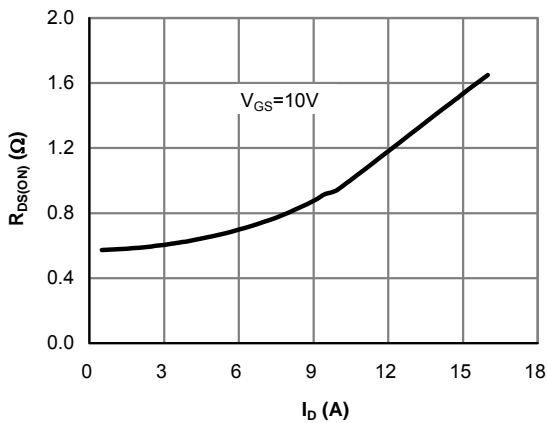
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**



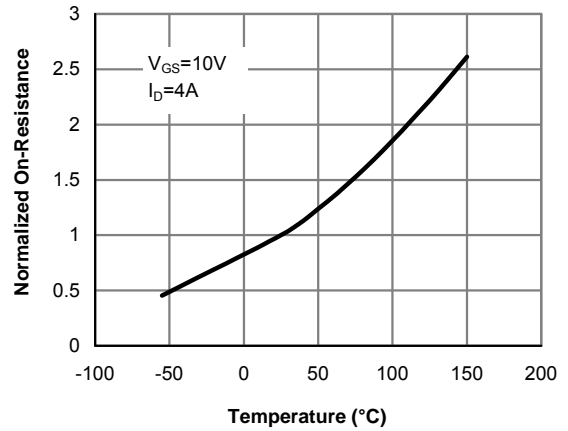
**Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics**



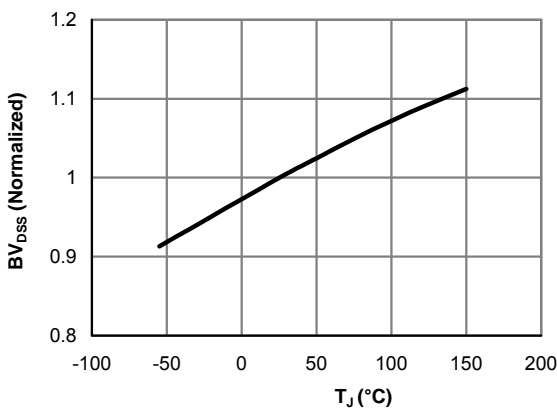
**Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics**



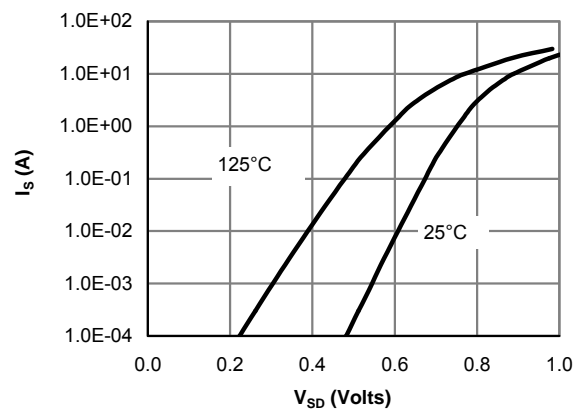
**Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage**



**Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature**



**Figure 5: Break Down vs. Junction Temperature**



**Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)**

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

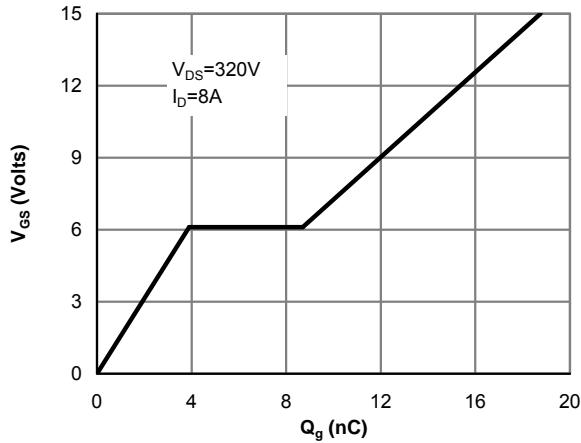


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

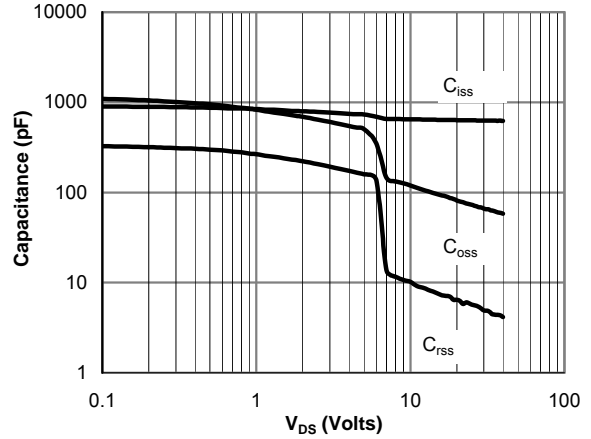


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

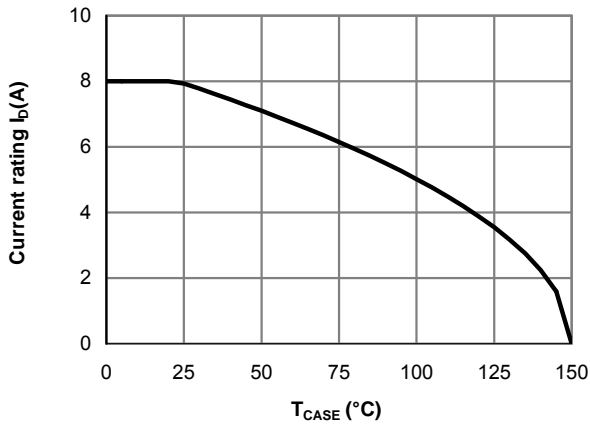


Figure 9: Current De-rating (Note B)

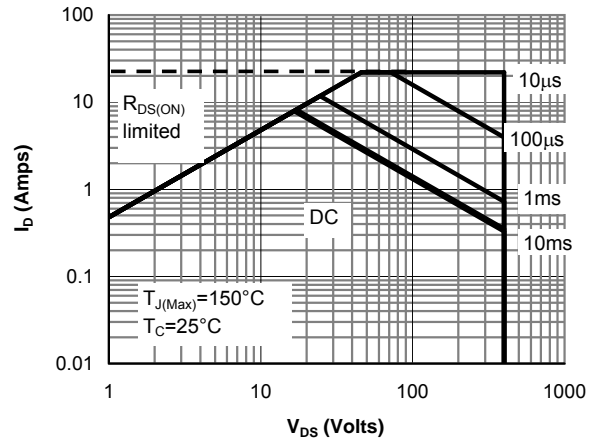


Figure 10: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area for AOT9N40 (Note F)

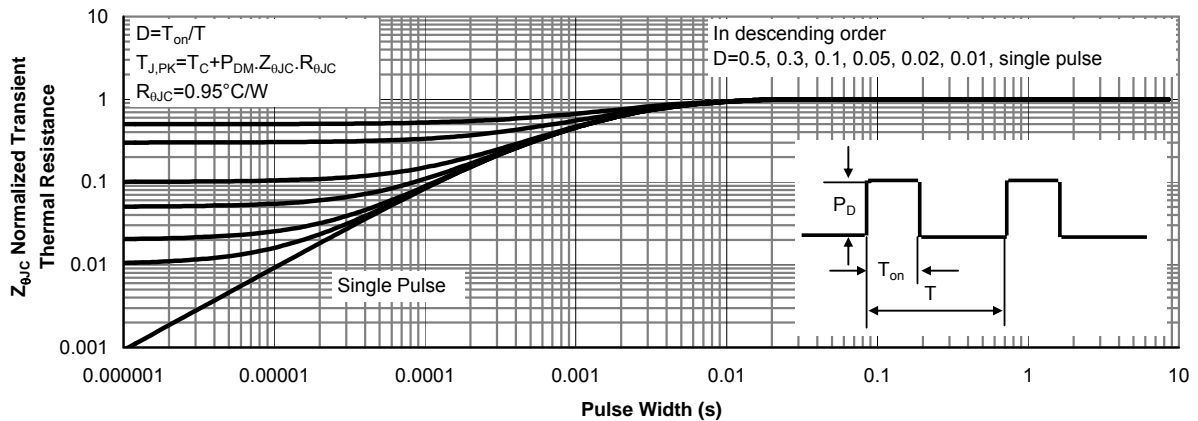
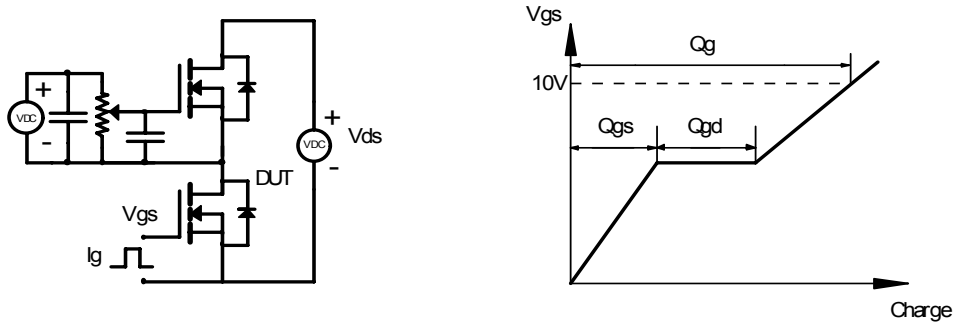
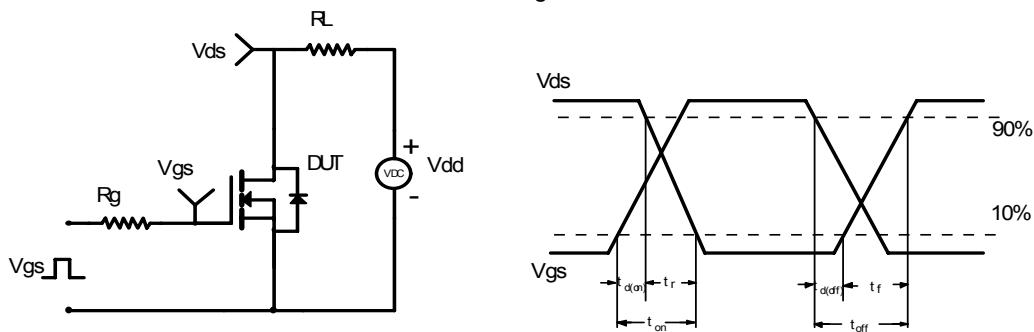


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOT9N40 (Note F)

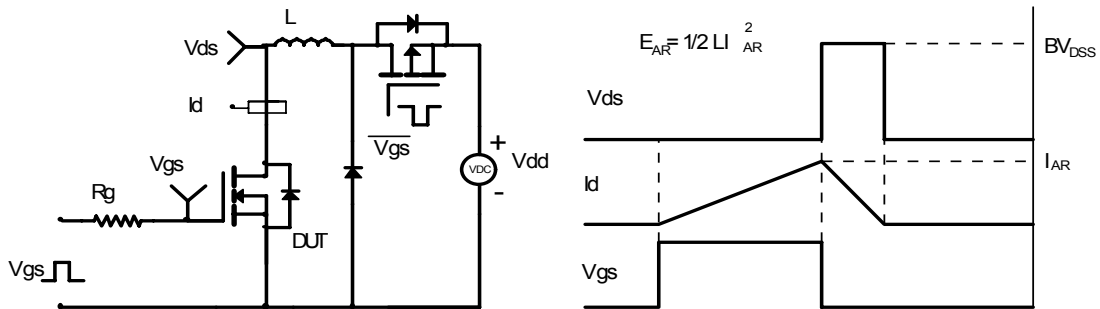
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



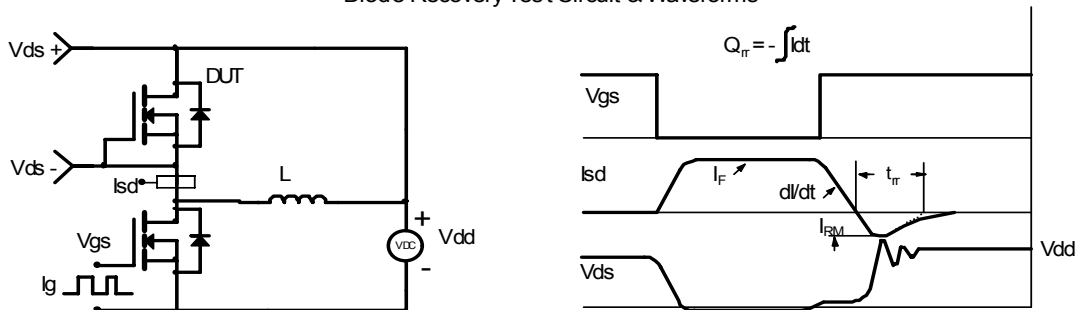
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms



## Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

- ⊖ [View AOT9N40L on WIN SOURCE](#)
- ⊖ [Alpha & Omega Semiconductor Inc. Information](#)

## Optimize Your Supply Chain with WIN SOURCE Solutions

- ✓ Global Sourcing Solution
- ✓ Obsolete Management
- ✓ Cost Control Management
- ✓ Shortage Management
- ✓ Alternative Solution
- ✓ Excess Inventory Management