

Digital transistors (built-in resistors)

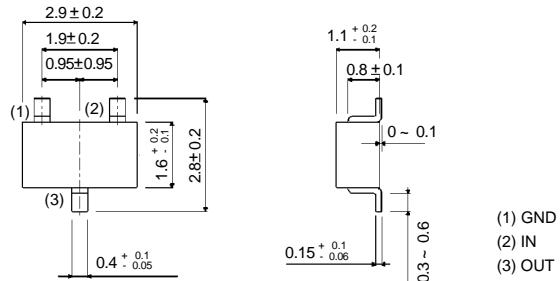
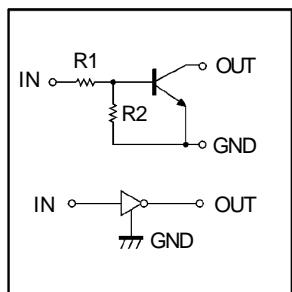
- Features

- 1) Built-in bias resistors enable the configuration of an inverter circuit without connecting external input resistors (see equivalent circuit).
- 2) The bias resistors consist of thinfilm resistors with complete isolation to allow positive biasing of the input. They also have the advantage of almost completely eliminating parasitic effects.
- 3) Only the on/ off conditions need to be set for operation, making device design easy.

- Structure

PNP digital transistor (with built-in resistors)

- Equivalent circuit


DTC144EKA
EIAJ: SC—59

- Absolute maximum ratings($T_a=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	symbol	limits			unit
Supply voltage	V_{cc}	50			V
Input voltage	V_{IN}	-10~+40			V
Output current	I_O	30			mA
	$I_{O(\text{Max.})}$	100			
Power dissipation	P_d	150	200	300	mW
Junction temperature	T_j	150			$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55~+150			$^{\circ}\text{C}$

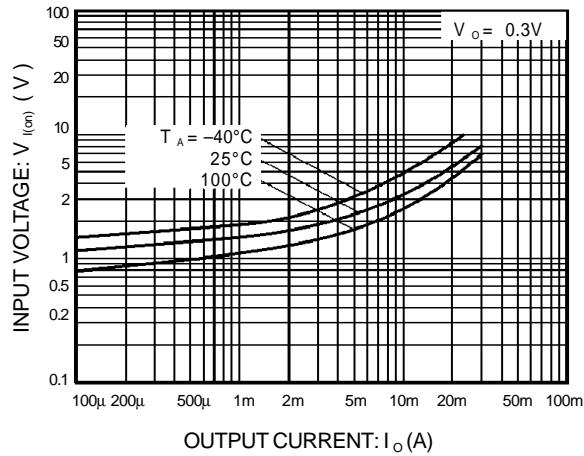
- Electrical characteristics($T_a=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Input voltage	$V_{I(\text{off})}$	—	—	0.5	V	$V_{cc}= 5\text{V}, I_o= 100\mu\text{A}$
	$V_{I(\text{on})}$	3	—	—		$V_o= 0.3\text{V}, I_o= 2\text{mA}$
Output Voltage	$V_{O(\text{on})}$	—	—	0.3	V	$I_o/I_i= 10\text{mA}/0.5\text{mA}$
Input current	I_i	—	—	0.18	mA	$V_i= 5\text{V}$
Output current	$I_{O(\text{off})}$	—	—	0.5	μA	$V_{cc}= 50\text{V}, V_i= 0\text{V}$
DC current gain	G_i	68	—	—	—	$V_o= 5\text{V}, I_o= 5\text{mA}$
Input resistance	R_i	32.9	47	61.1	$\text{k}\Omega$	—
Resistance ratio	R_2 / R_1	0.8	1	1.2	—	—
Transition frequency	f_T	—	250	—	MHz	$V_{ce}= 10\text{V}, I_e= -5\text{mA}, f= 100\text{MHz}^*$

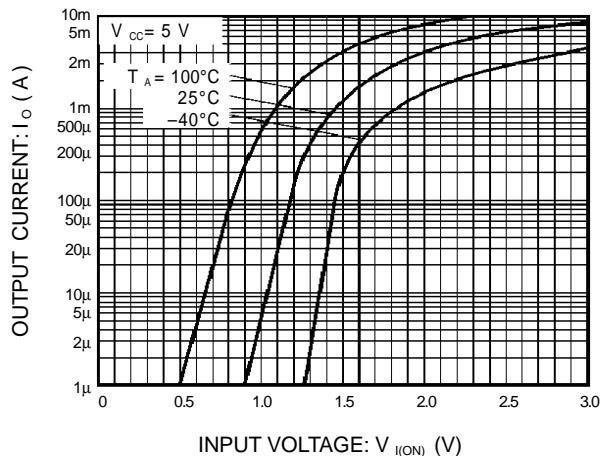
*Transition frequency of the device

DTA144EKA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



**Figure 1. Input voltage vs.output current
(ON characteristics)**



**Figure 2. Output current vs.input voltage
(OFF characteristics)**

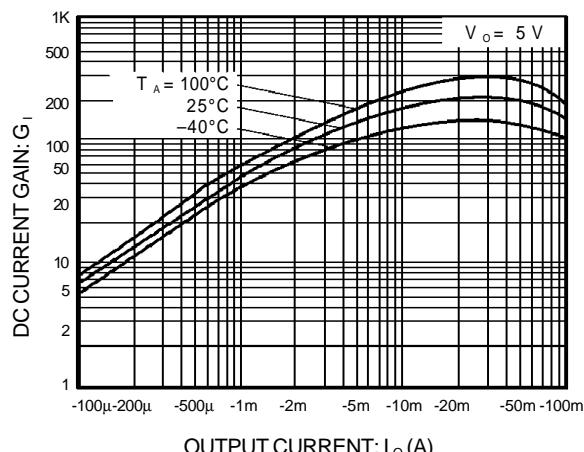


Figure 3. DC current gain vs.output current

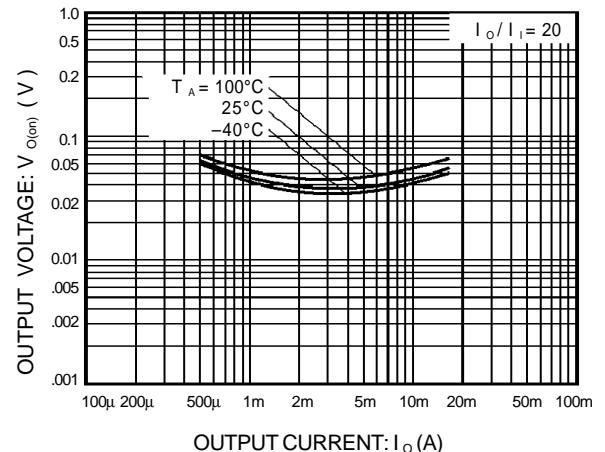


Figure 4. Output voltage vs.output current