

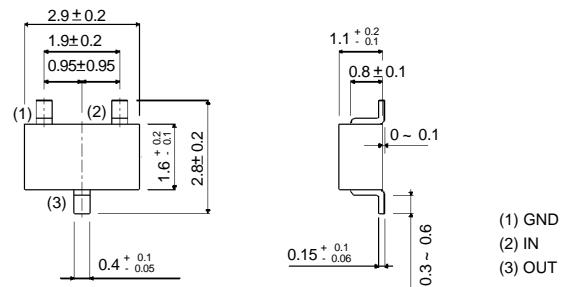
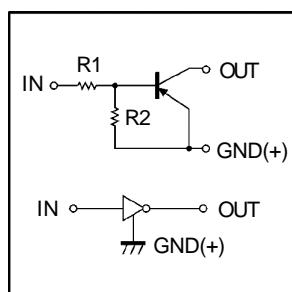
## Digital transistors (built-in resistors)

- **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.

**DTA123EKA**

- **Equivalent circuit**



All terminals have same dimensions

**EIAJ: SC—59**

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

Parameter	symbol	limits		unit
Supply voltage	$V_{cc}$	-50		V
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	-12~+10		V
Output current	$I_o$	-100		mA
	$I_{C(\text{Max.})}$	-100		
Power dissipation	$P_d$	200		mW
Junction temperature	$T_j$	150		°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55~+150		°C

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

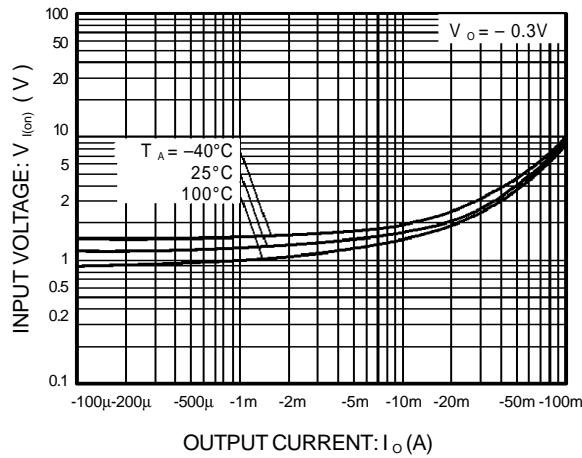
Parameter	symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Input voltage	$V_{I(\text{off})}$	—	—	-0.5	V	$V_{cc}=-5\text{V}, I_o=-100\mu\text{A}$
	$V_{I(\text{on})}$	-3	—	—		$V_o=-0.3\text{V}, I_o=-20\text{mA}$
Output Voltage	$V_{O(\text{on})}$	—	-0.1	-0.3	V	$I_o/I_i=-10\text{mA}/-0.5\text{mA}$
Input current	$I_i$	—	—	-3.8	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	$G_i$	20	—	—	—	$V_o=-5\text{V}, I_o=-20\text{mA}$
Input resistance	$R_1$	1.54	2.2	2.86	kΩ	—
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

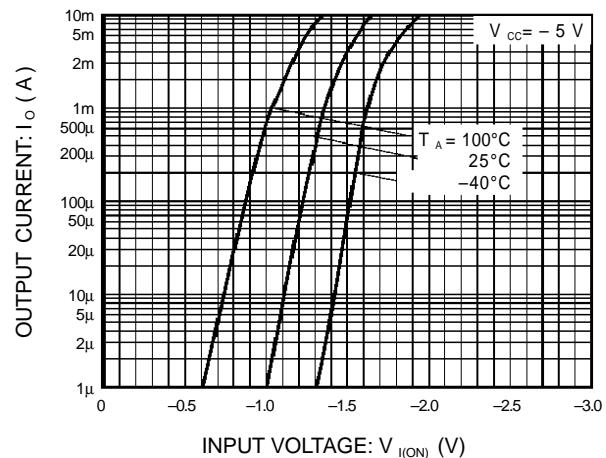
**SEMICONDUCTOR**

## DTA123EKA

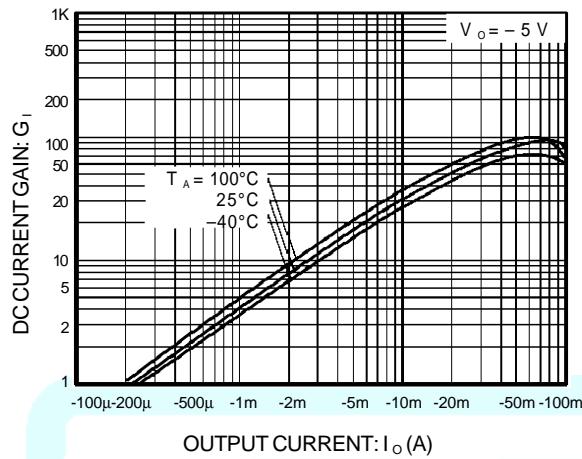
### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



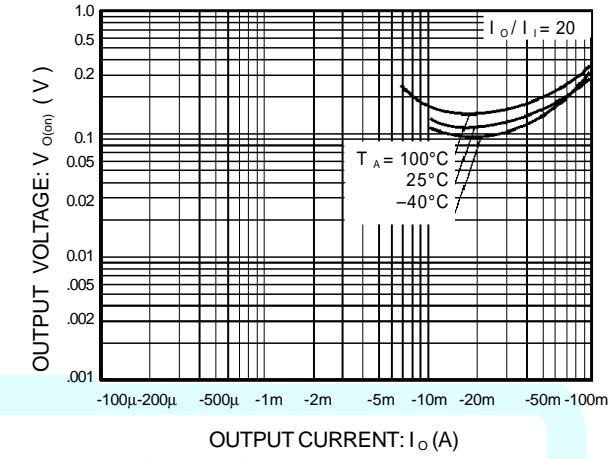
**Figure 1. Input voltage vs.output current  
(ON characteristics)**



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



**Figure 3. DC current gain vs.output current**



**Figure 4. Output voltage vs.output current**