

# Digital transistors (built-in resistors)

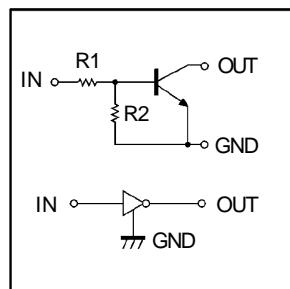
- **Features**

- 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.

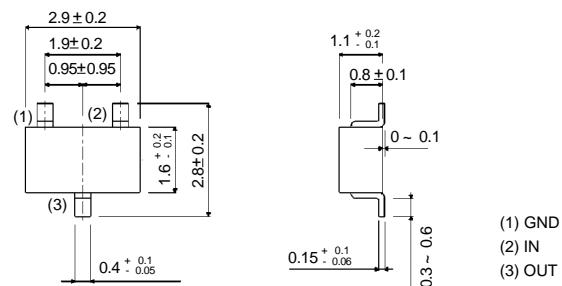
- **Structure**

PNP digital transistor (with built-in resistors)

- **Equivalent circuit**



**DTC144EKA**



EIAJ: SC—59

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

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			°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55~+150			°C

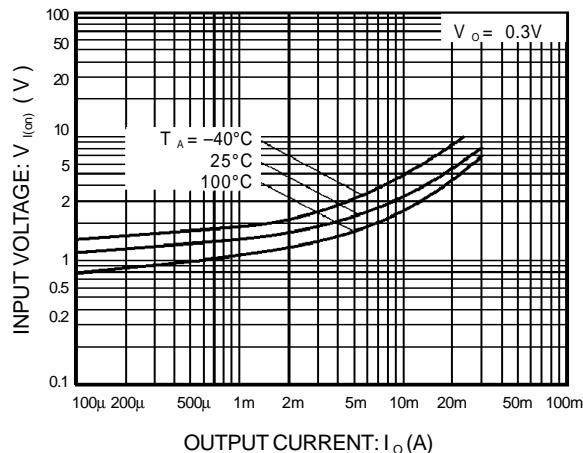
- **Electrical characteristics( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )**

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	—	—		$V_o= 0.3\text{V}, I_o= 2\text{mA}$
Output Voltage	$V_{O(\text{on})}$	—	—	0.3	V	$I_o/I_{\text{on}}= 10\text{mA}/0.5\text{mA}$
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	KΩ	—
Resistance ratio	$R_2 / R_1$	0.8	1	1.2	—	—
Transition frequency	$f_T$	—	250	—	MHz	$V_{ce}= 10\text{V}, I_e= -5\text{mA}, f= 100\text{MHz}^*$

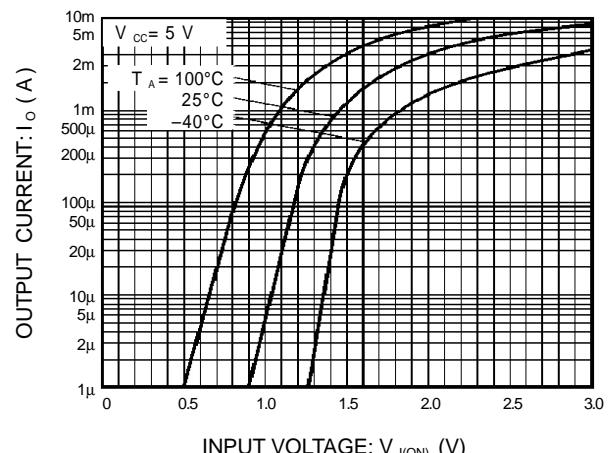
\*Transition frequency of the device

## DTA144EKA

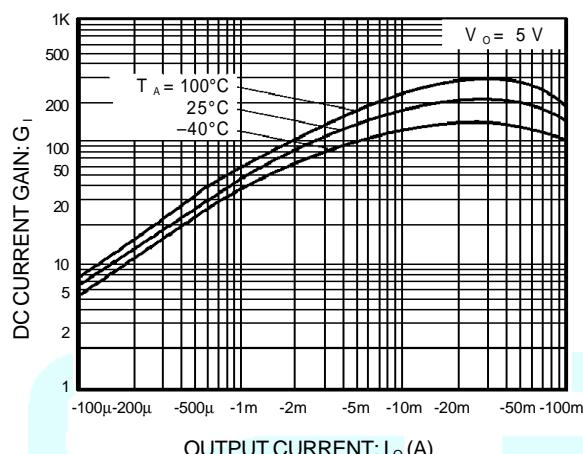
### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



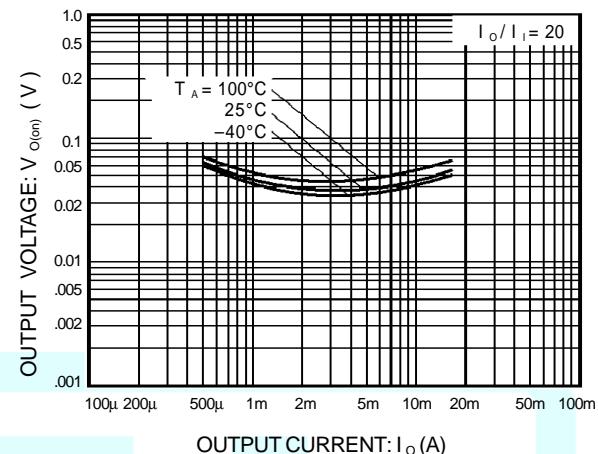
**Figure 1. Input voltage vs.output current  
(ON characteristics)**



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



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



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