

# Digital transistors (built-in resistors)

## • Features

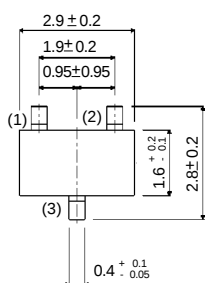
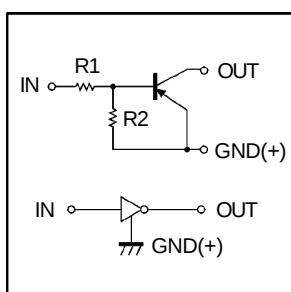
- 1) Built-in bias resistors enable the configuration of an inverter circuit without connecting external input resistors (see equivalent circuit).
- 2) The bias resistors consist of thinfilm resistors with complete isolation to allow positive biasing of the input. They also have the advantage of almost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

**DTA124EKA**  
**DTA124ECA**

## • Structure

PNP digital transistor (Built-in resistors type)

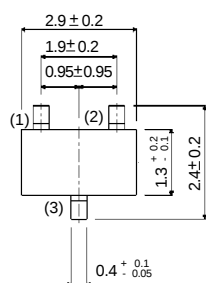
## •Equivalent circuit



All terminals have same dimensions

DTA124EKA

EIAJ: SC— 59



All terminals have same dimensions

DTA124ECA

EIAJ: SOT— 23

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

| Parameter            | symbol        | limits<br>(DTA124EKA DTA124ECA ) | unit               |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Supply voltage       | $V_{CC}$      | -50                              | V                  |
| Input voltage        | $V_{IN}$      | -40~+10                          | V                  |
| Output current       | $I_O$         | -30                              | mA                 |
|                      | $I_{C(Max.)}$ | -100                             |                    |
| Power dissipation    | $P_d$         | 200                              | mW                 |
| Junction temperature | $T_j$         | 150                              | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature  | $T_{stg}$     | -55~+150                         | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

## DTA124EKA DTA124ECA

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

| Parameter            | symbol       | Min. | Typ. | Max.  | Unit             | Conditions                                              |
|----------------------|--------------|------|------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Input voltage        | $V_{I(off)}$ | —    | —    | -0.5  | V                | $V_{CC}=-5\text{V}, I_O=-100\mu\text{A}$                |
|                      | $V_{I(on)}$  | -3   | —    | —     |                  | $V_O=-0.2\text{V}, I_O=-5\text{mA}$                     |
| Output Voltage       | $V_{O(on)}$  | —    | -0.1 | -0.3  | V                | $I_O/I_I=-10\text{mA}/-0.5\text{mA}$                    |
| Input current        | $I_I$        | —    | —    | -0.36 | mA               | $V_I=-5\text{V}$                                        |
| Output current       | $I_{O(off)}$ | —    | —    | -0.5  | $\mu\text{A}$    | $V_{CC}=-5\text{V}, V_I=0\text{V}$                      |
| DC current gain      | $G_I$        | 56   | —    | —     | —                | $V_O=-5\text{V}, I_O=-5\text{mA}$                       |
| Input resistance     | $R_I$        | 15.4 | 22   | 28.6  | $\text{K}\Omega$ | —                                                       |
| 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

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

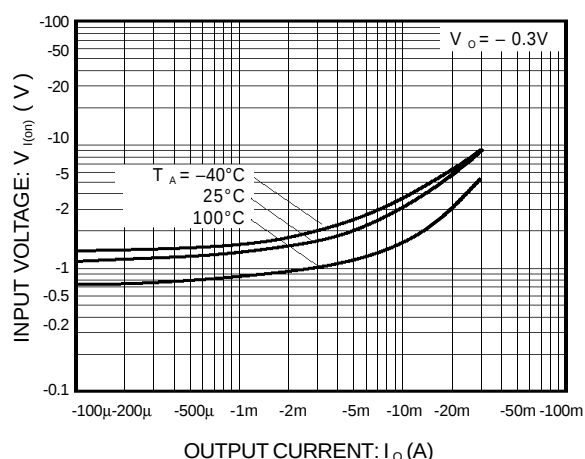


Figure 1. Input voltage vs.output current  
(ON characteristics)

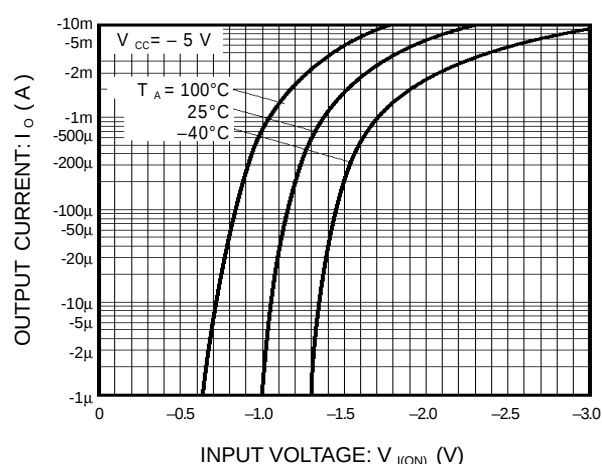


Figure 2. Output current vs.input voltage  
(OFF characteristics)

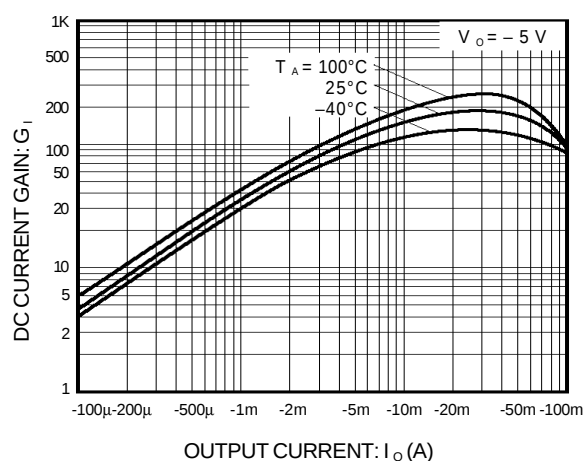


Figure 3. DC current gain vs.output current

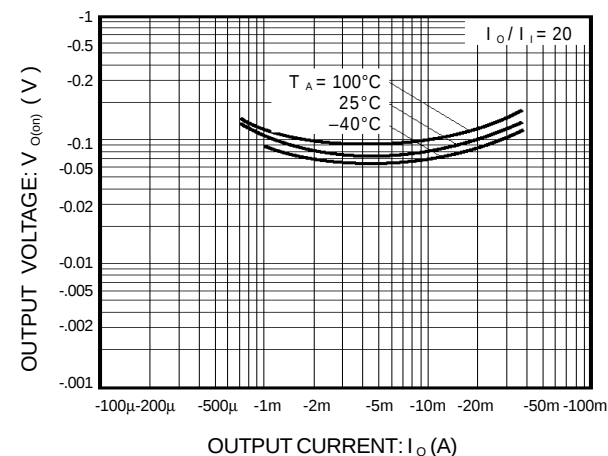


Figure 4. Output voltage vs.output current