

Digital transistors (built-in resistors)

- Features

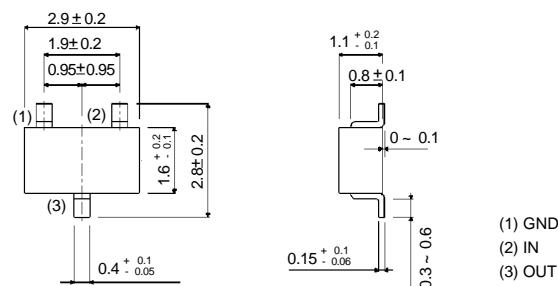
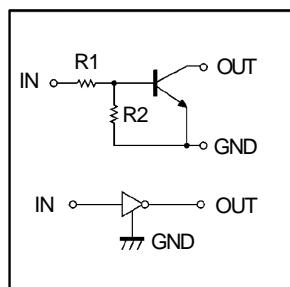
- 1) Built-in bias resistors enable the configuration of an inverter circuit without connecting external input resistors (see equivalent circuit).
- 2) The bias resistors consist of thinfilm resistors with complete isolation to allow positive biasing of the input. They also have the advantage of almost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

DTC124EKA

- Structure

PNP digital transistor (built-in resistors)

- 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}	-10~+40		V
Output current	I_o	30		mA
	$I_{O(\text{Max.})}$	100		
Power dissipation	P_d	200		mW
Junction temperature	T_j	150		°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55~+150		°C

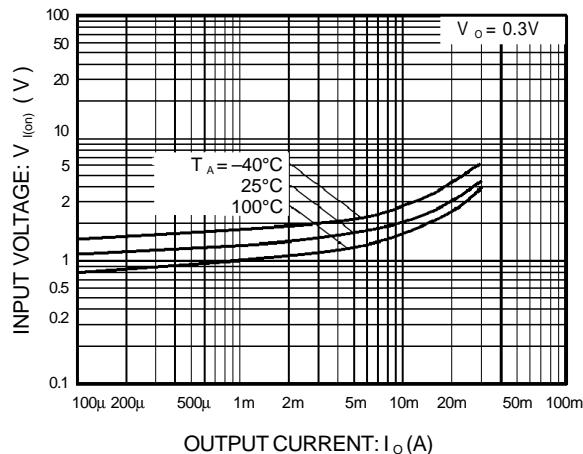
- Electrical characteristics($T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

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	—	—		$V_o = 0.2\text{ V}$, $I_o = 5 \text{ mA}$
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	—	—	0.36	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	56	—	—	—	$V_o = 5\text{ V}$, $I_o = 5\text{ mA}$
Input resistance	R_i	15.4	22	28.6	KΩ	—
Resistance ratio	R_2 / R_1	0.8	1	1.2	—	—
Transition frequency	f_T	—	250	—	MHz	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_E = -5 \text{ mA}$, $f = 100\text{ MHz}^*$

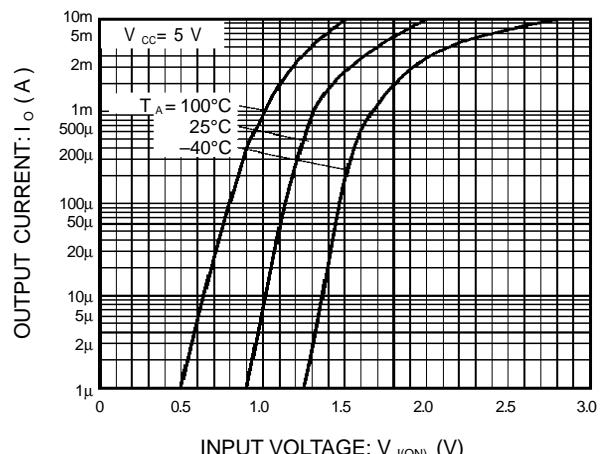
*Transition frequency of the device

DTC143EKA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



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



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

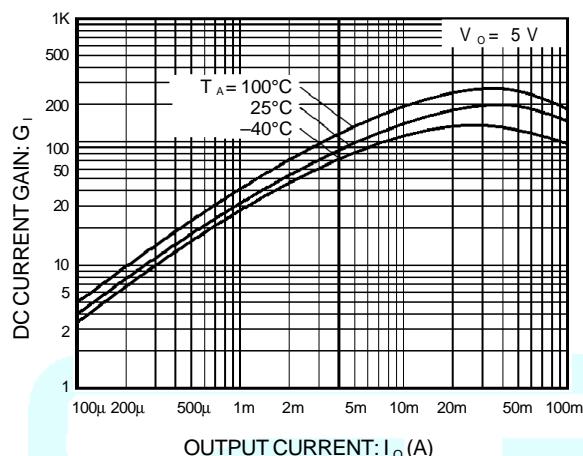


Figure 3. DC current gain vs.output current

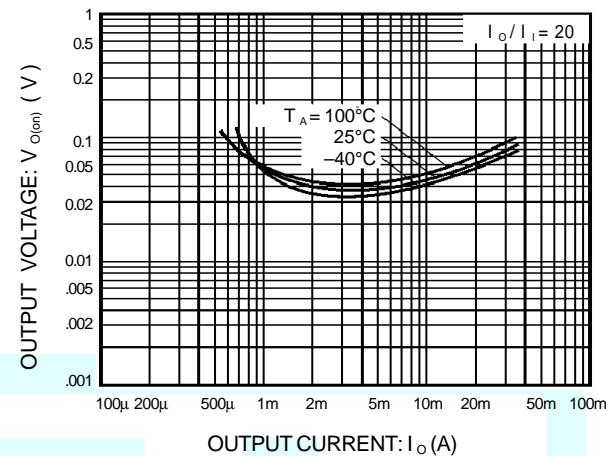


Figure 4. Output voltage vs.output current