

Digital transistors (built-in resistors)

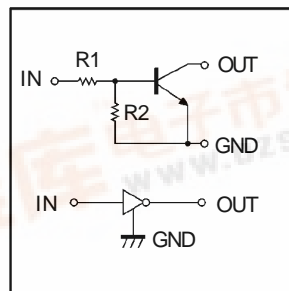
• Features

- 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.

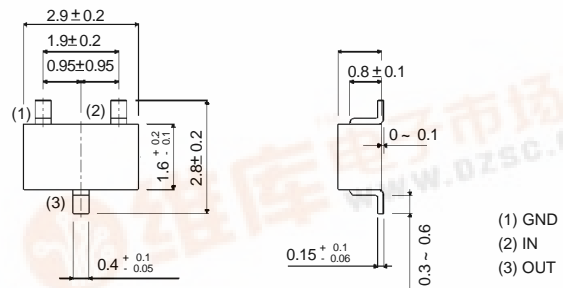
• Structure

PNP digital transistor (with built-in resistors)

• Equivalent circuit



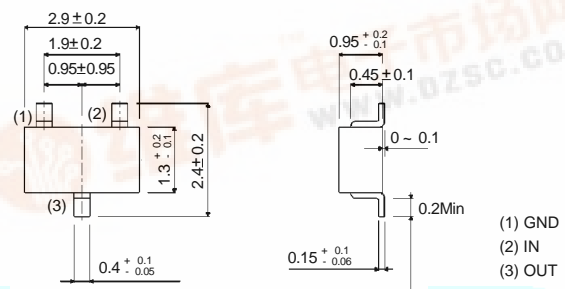
DTD143EK
DTD143ES



All terminals have same dimensions

DTD143EK

EIAJ: SC—59



All terminals have same dimensions

DTD143ES

EIAJ: SOT—23

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

Parameter	symbol	limits (DTC143E□)		unit
		K	S	
Supply voltage	V_{cc}	50		V
Input voltage	V_{IN}	-10~+30		V
Output current	I_C	500		mA
Power dissipation	P_d	200	300	mW
Junction temperature	T_j	150		$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55~+150		$^\circ\text{C}$

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

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	—	—		$V_O=0.3\text{V}, I_O=20\text{mA}$
Output Voltage	$V_{O(on)}$	—	0.1	0.3	V	$I_O/I_I=50\text{mA}/2.5\text{mA}$
Input current	I_I	—	—	1.8	mA	$V_I=5\text{V}$
Output current	$I_{O(off)}$	—	—	0.5	μA	$V_{CC}=50\text{V}, V_I=0\text{V}$
DC current gain	G_I	47	—	—	—	$V_O=5\text{V}, I_O=50\text{mA}$
Input resistance	R_1	3.29	4.7	6.11	$\text{K}\Omega$	—
Resistance ratio	R_2/R_1	0.8	1	1.2	—	—
Transition frequency	f_T	—	200	—	MHz	$V_{CE}=10\text{V}, I_E=-50\text{mA}, f=100\text{MHz}^*$

*Transition frequency of the device

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

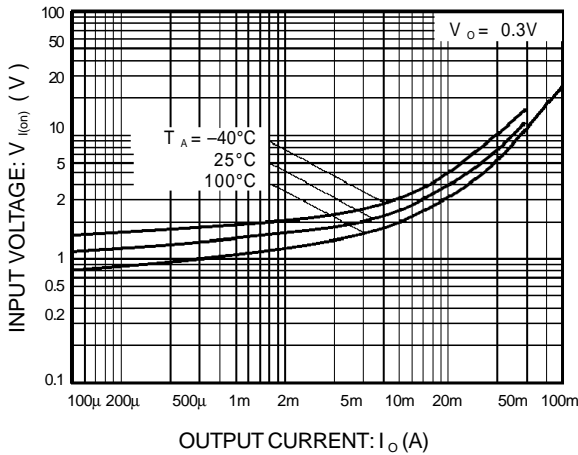


Figure 1. Input voltage vs. output current (ON characteristics)

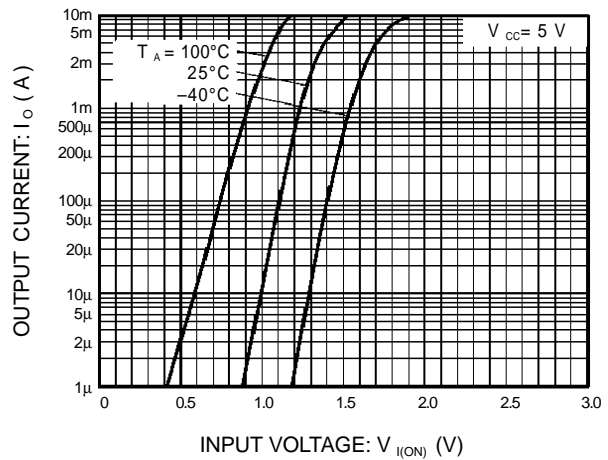


Figure 2. Output current vs. input voltage (OFF characteristics)

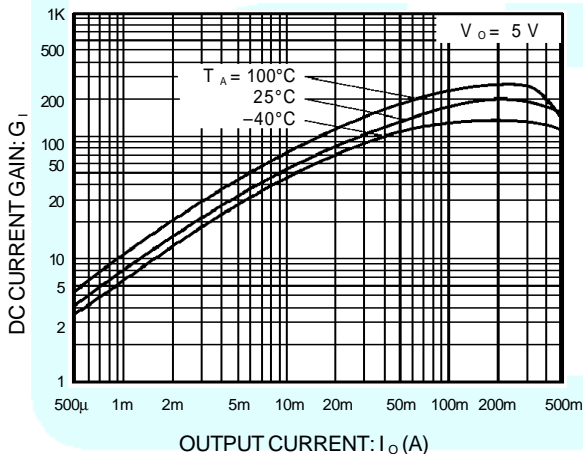


Figure 3. DC current gain vs. output current

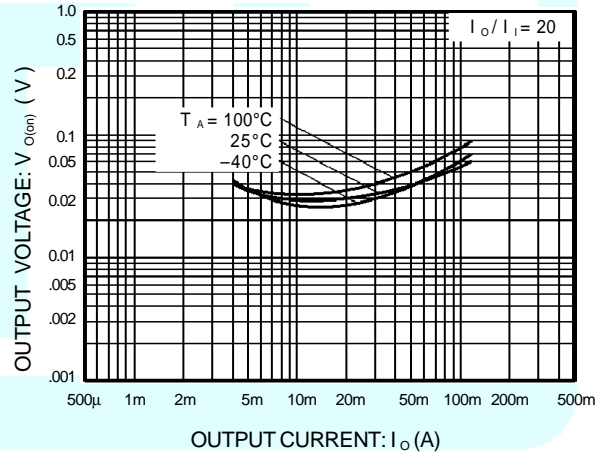


Figure 4. Output voltage vs. output current