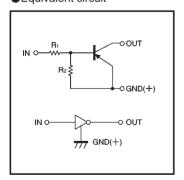
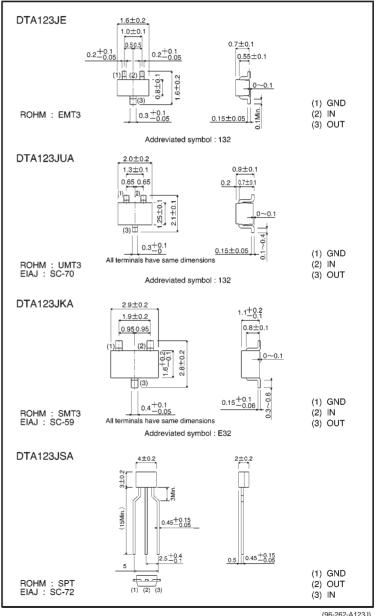
# Digital transistors (built-in resistors) DTA123JE / DTA123JUA / DTA123JKA / DTA123JSA

### Features

- Built-in bias resistors enable the configuration of an inverter circuit without connecting external input resistors (see equivalent circuit).
- 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.
- Only the on/off conditions need to be set for operation, making device design easy.
- ●Structure PNP digital transistor (Built-in resistor type)
- Equivalent circuit



## External dimensions (Units: mm)



# ●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol		Unit			
- rarameter		E	UA	KA	SA	Onit
Supply voltage	Vcc		V			
Input voltage	VIN		V			
Output current	lo		mA.			
	IC(Max.)					
Power dissipation	Pd	150	20	00	300	mW
Junction temperature	Tj		$^{\circ}$			
Storage temperature	Tstg		°C			

# ●Electrical characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	
Input voltage	VI(off)	_	_	-0.5	.,	Vcc=-5V, Io=-100 μA	
	VI(on)	-1.1	_	_	V	Vo=-0.3V, Io=-5mA	
Output voltage	VO(on)	_	-0.1	-0.3	V	lo/li=-5mA/-0.25mA	
Input current	lı	_	_	-3.6	mA	V <sub>1</sub> =-5V	
Output current	IO(off)	_	_	-0.5	μΑ	Vcc=-50V, Vi=0V	
DC current gain	Gı	80	_	_	_	Vo=-5V, lo=-10mA	
Input resistance	Rı	1.54	2.2	2.86	kΩ	_	
Resistance ratio	R2/R1	17	21	26	_	=	
Transition frequency	fτ	_	250	_	MHz	VcE=-10V, IE=5mA, f=100MHz *	

<sup>\*</sup> Transition frequency of the resistor

# Packaging specifications

	Package	EMT3	UMT3	SMT3	SPT
	Package type	Taping	Taping	Taping	Taping
	Code	TL	T106	T146	TP
Part No.	Basic ordering unit (pieces)	3000	3000	3000	5000
DTA123JE		0	_	_	_
DTA123JUA		_	0	_	_
DTA123JKA		_	_	0	
DTA123JSA		_	_	_	0

### Electrical characteristic curves

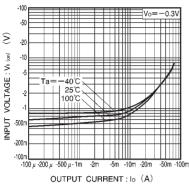


Fig.1 Input voltage vs. output current (ON characteristics)

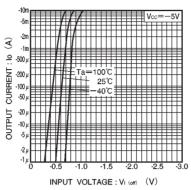


Fig.2 Output current vs. input voltage (OFF characteristics)

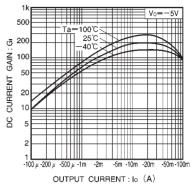


Fig.3 DC current gain vs. output

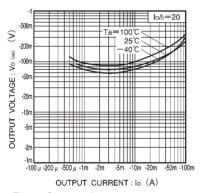


Fig.4 Output voltage vs. output current