Digital transistors (built-in resistor) DTC314TU/DTC314TK/DTC314TS

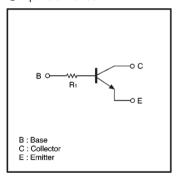
Features

In addition to the features of regular digital transistors.

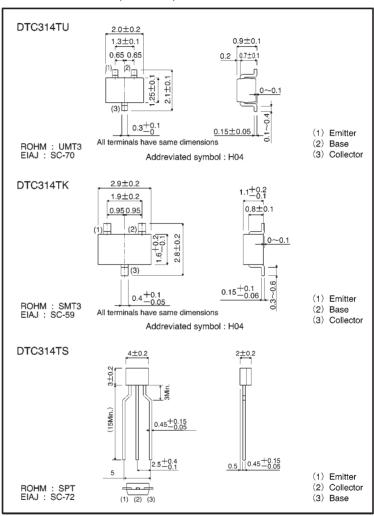
- Low saturation voltage, typically V_{CE(sat)} = 40mV at Ic/I_B = 50mA/2.5mA, makes these transistors ideal for muting circuits.
- 2) These transistors can be used at high current levels, Ic = 600mA.
- StructureNPN digital transistor

(Built-in resistor type)

Equivalent circuit



External dimensions (Units: mm)



●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limi	Unit			
rarameter	Symbol	U	K	S	l Offit	
Collector-base voltage	Vсво		V			
Collector-emitter voltage	Vceo		V			
Emitter-base voltage	VEBO	5			V	
Collector current	lc	600			mA	
Collector power dissipation	Pc	20	00	300	mW	
Junction temperature	Tj	150			°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	−55~+150			Ĉ	

●Electrical characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Collector-base breakdown voltage	ВУсво	30	_	_	V	Ic=50 μ A
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	BVCEO	15	_	_	V	Ic=1mA
Emitter-base breakdown voltage	ВУево	5	_	_	V	IE=50 μ A
Collector cutoff current	Ісво	_	_	0.5	μΑ	V _{CB} =20V
Emitter cutoff current	ІЕВО	_	_	0.5	μΑ	V _{EB} =4V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	VCE(sat)	_	40	80	mV	Ic/I _B =50mA/2.5mA
DC current transfer ratio	hre	100	250	600	_	VcE=5V, Ic=50mA
Input resistance	R ₁	7	10	13	kΩ	_
Transition frequency	fτ	_	200	_	MHz	VcE=10V, IE=-50mA, f=100MHz *
Output "ON" resistance	Ron	_	1.5	_	Ω	$V_1=7V$, $R_L=1k\Omega$, $f=1kHz$

^{*} Transition frequency of the device

Packaging specifications

	Package	UMT3	SMT3	SPT
Packaging type Code		Taping	Taping	Taping
		T106	T146	TP
Part No.	Basic ordering unit (pieces)	3000	3000	5000
DTC314TU		0	_	_
DTC314TK		_	0	_
DTC314TS		_	_	0

●Ron measurement circuit

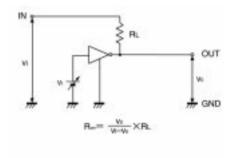


Fig.1 Output "ON" resistance (R_{cm}) measurement circuit

Electrical characteristic curves

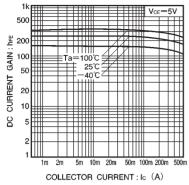


Fig.2 DC current gain vs. collector current

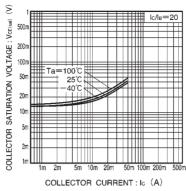


Fig.3 Collector-emitter saturation voltage vs. collector current

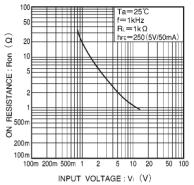


Fig.4 "ON" resistance vs. input voltage