

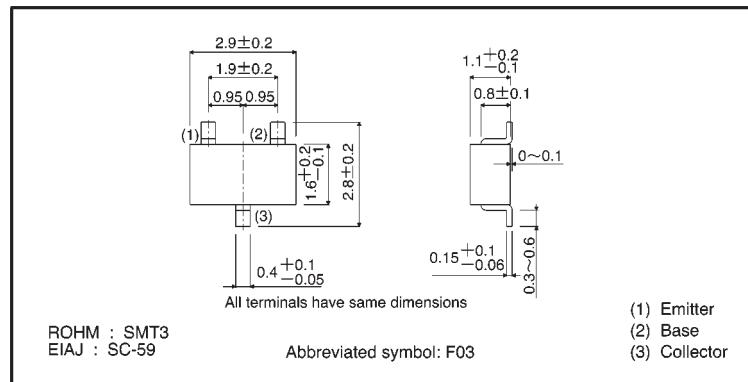
Digital transistors (built-in resistor)

DTD143TK

● 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 thin-film resistors with complete isolation to allow negative 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.

● External dimensions (Units: mm)



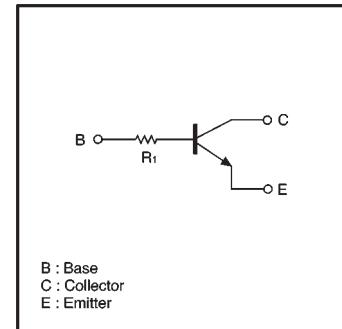
● Structure

NPN digital transistor
(Built-in resistor type)

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

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Collector-base voltage	V_{CBO}	50	V
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	40	V
Emitter-base voltage	V_{EBO}	5	V
Collector current	I_C	500	mA
Collector power dissipation	P_C	200	mW
Junction temperature	T_j	150	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 ~ +150	°C

● Equivalent circuit



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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Collector-base breakdown voltage	BV_{CBO}	50	—	—	V	$I_c=50\ \mu\text{A}$
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	BV_{CEO}	40	—	—	V	$I_c=1\text{mA}$
Emitter-base breakdown voltage	BV_{EBO}	5	—	—	V	$I_e=50\ \mu\text{A}$
Collector cutoff current	I_{CBO}	—	—	0.5	μA	$V_{\text{CB}}=50\text{V}$
Emitter cutoff current	I_{EBO}	—	—	0.5	μA	$V_{\text{EB}}=4\text{V}$
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$	—	—	0.3	V	$I_c/I_b=50\text{mA}/2.5\text{mA}$
DC current transfer ratio	h_{FE}	100	250	600	—	$V_{\text{CE}}=5\text{V}, I_c=50\text{mA}$
Input resistance	R_i	3.29	4.7	6.11	k Ω	—
Transition frequency	f_T	—	200	—	MHz	$V_{\text{CE}}=10\text{V}, I_e=-50\text{mA}, f=100\text{MHz}$ *

* Transition frequency of the device

● Packaging specifications

Part No.	Package	SMT3
	Packaging type	Taping
	Code	T146
	Basic ordering unit (pieces)	3000
DTD143TK		○

● Electrical characteristic curves

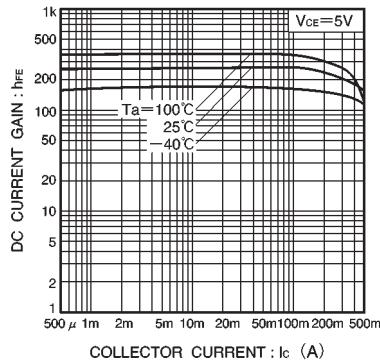


Fig.1 DC current gain vs. collector current

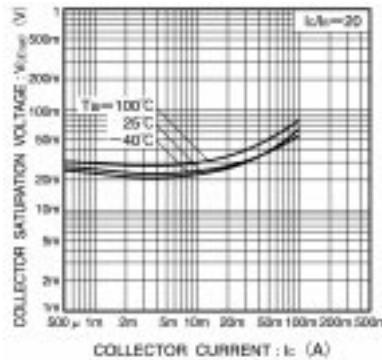


Fig.2 Collector-emitter saturation voltage vs. collector current