# General purpose (dual digital transistors) UMB9N / IMB9A

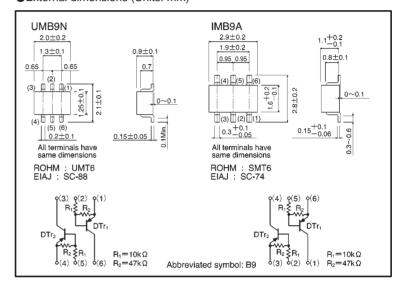
#### Features

- Two DTA114Ys in a UMT or SMT package.
- Mounting possible with UMT3 or SMT3 automatic mounting machines.
- Transistor elements are independent, eliminating interference.
- 4) Mounting cost and area can be cut in half.

## StructureEpitaxial planar typePNP silicon transistor(Built-in resistor type)

The following characteristics apply to both DTr<sub>1</sub> and DTr<sub>2</sub>.

### ●External dimensions (Units: mm)



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

Parameter		Symbol	Limits	Unit		
Supply voltage		Vcc	<b>-50</b>	V		
Input voltage		Vı	<b>-40</b>	· V		
		VI	6			
Output current		lo	<del>-70</del>	A		
		Ic(Max.)	-100	mA		
Power dissipation	UMB9N	Pd	150 (TOTAL)	*1 mW		
	IMB9A	Pu	300 (TOTAL)	*2		
Junction temperature		Tj	150	°C		
Storage temperature		Tstg	-55~ <del>+</del> 150	Ĉ		

<sup>\*1 120</sup>mW per element must not be exceeded.

(96-450-A114Y)

<sup>\*2 200</sup>mW per element must not be exceeded.

Transistors UMB9N / IMB9A

#### • Electrical characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	
Input voltage	VI (off)	_	_	-0.3	٧	Vcc=-5V, Io=-100 μ A	
	VI (on)	-1.4	_	_		Vo=-0.3V, lo=-1mA	
Output voltage	Vo (on)	_	-0.1	-0.3	٧	Io/Iı=-5mA/-0.25mA	
Input current	lı	_	_	-0.88	mA	V <sub>1</sub> =-5V	
Output current	lo (off)	_	_	-0.5	μΑ	Vcc=-50V, Vi=0V	
DC current gain	Gı	68	_	_	_	Vo=-5V, Io=-5mA	
Transition frequency	fτ	_	250	_	MHz	Vce=-10mA, Ie=5mA, f=100MHz*	
Input resistance	R <sub>1</sub>	7	10	13	kΩ	_	
Resistance ratio	R2/R1	3.7	4.7	5.7	_	_	

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

#### Packaging specifications

	Packaging type	Taping	
	Code	TN	T110
Part No.	Basic ordering unit (pieces)	3000	3000
UMB9N		0	
IMB9A		_	0

#### Electrical characteristic curves

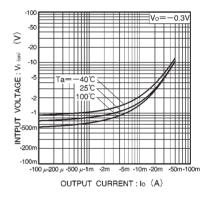


Fig.1 Input voltage vs. output current (ON characteristics)

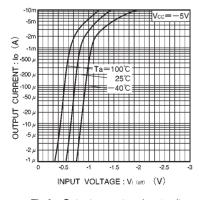


Fig.2 Output current vs. input voltage (OFF characteristics)

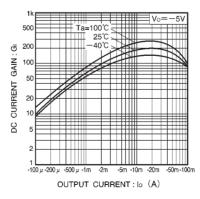


Fig.3 DC current gain vs. output current

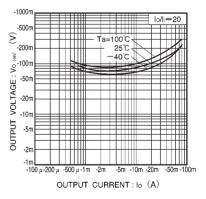


Fig.4 Output voltage vs. output current