

HMA121

HMA124

HMA2701

HMAA2705

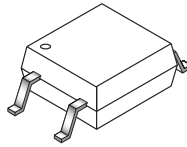
DESCRIPTION

The HMA series consists of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode driving a silicon phototransistor in a compact 4-pin mini-flat package. The lead pitch is 2.54 mm.

The HMAA series consists of two gallium arsenide infrared emitting diodes, connected in inverse parallel, driving a single silicon phototransistor in a compact 4-pin mini-flat package.

FEATURES

- Compact 4-pin package (2.4 mm maximum standoff height)
- Current Transfer Ratio in selected groups
HMAA2705: 50-300% HMA121: 50-600%
HMA2701: 50-300% HMA124: 100% MIN
- Available in tape and reel quantities of 500 and 2500.
- Applicable to Infrared Ray reflow (230°C max, 30 seconds.)
- BSI (File #8611/8612), CSA (File #1162301), UL (File #E90700) and VDE (File #136480) certified



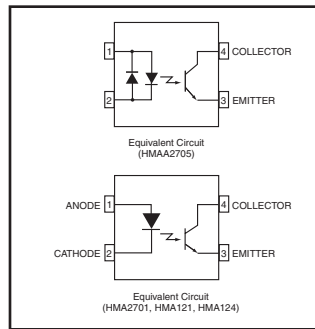
APPLICATIONS

HMAA series

- AC line monitor
- Unknown polarity DC sensor
- Telephone line receiver

HMA series

- Digital logic inputs
- Microprocessor inputs
- Power supply monitor
- Twisted pair line receiver
- Telephone line receiver



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

NOTE
All dimensions are in inches (millimeters)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)			
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
TOTAL PACKAGE			
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	-55 to +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
EMITTER			
Continuous Forward Current	I_F (avg)	50	mA
Peak Forward Current (1 μs pulse, 300 pps.)	I_F (pk)	1	A
Reverse Input Voltage (HMA)	V_R	6	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	70	mW
Derate linearly (above 25 $^\circ\text{C}$)		0.65	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
DETECTOR			
Continuous Collector Current		80	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	150	mW
Derate linearly (above 25 $^\circ\text{C}$)		2.0	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	HMA2701, HMAA2705 40	V
		HMA121, HMA124 80	
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	7	V

HMA121

HMA124

HMA2701

HMAA2705

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Device	Min	Typ**	Max	Unit
EMITTER Forward Voltage	$(I_F = 10 \text{ mA})$	V_F	HMA121	1.0		1.3	V
			HMA124				
	$(I_F = 5 \text{ mA})$		HMA2701	1.4			
	$(I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA})$		HMAA2705				
Reverse Current	$(V_R = 5 \text{ V})$	I_R	HMA2701			5	μA
			HMA121				
			HMA124				
DETECTOR Breakdown Voltage Collector to Emitter	$(I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0)$	BV_{CEO}	HMA121	80			V
			HMA124				
			HMA2701	40			
			HMAA2705				
Emitter to Collector	$(I_E = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 0)$	BV_{ECO}	All	7			
Collector Dark Current	$(V_{CE} = 40 \text{ V}, I_F = 0)$	I_{CEO}	All			100	nA
Capacitance	$(V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz})$	C_{CE}	All		10		pF

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristic	Test Conditions	Symbol	Device	Min	Typ**	Max	Unit
DC Current Transfer Ratio	$(I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$	CTR	HMAA2705	50		300	%
	$(I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$		HMA2701	50		300	
	$(I_F = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$		HMA121	50		600	
	$(I_F = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \text{ V})$		HMA124	100		1200	
	$(I_F = 0.5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 1.5 \text{ V})$		HMA124	50		—	
CTR Symmetry	$(I_F = \pm 5 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$	—	HMAA2705	0.3		3.0	
Saturation Voltage	$(I_F = \pm 10 \text{ mA}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA})$	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	HMAA2705			0.3	V
	$(I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA})$		HMA2701			0.3	
	$(I_F = 8 \text{ mA}, I_C = 2.4 \text{ mA})$		HMA121			0.4	
	$(I_F = 1 \text{ mA}, I_C = 0.5 \text{ mA})$		HMA124			0.4	
Rise Time (Non-Saturated)	$(I_C = 2 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$ $(R_L = 100\Omega)$	t_r			3		μs
Fall Time (Non-Saturated)	$(I_C = 2 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V})$ $(R_L = 100\Omega)$	t_f			3		

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Test Conditions	Symbol	Device	Min	Typ**	Max	Unit
Steady State Isolation Voltage	(1 Minute)	V_{ISO}	All	3750			VRMS

** All typicals at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

HMA121

HMA124

HMA2701

HMAA2705

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

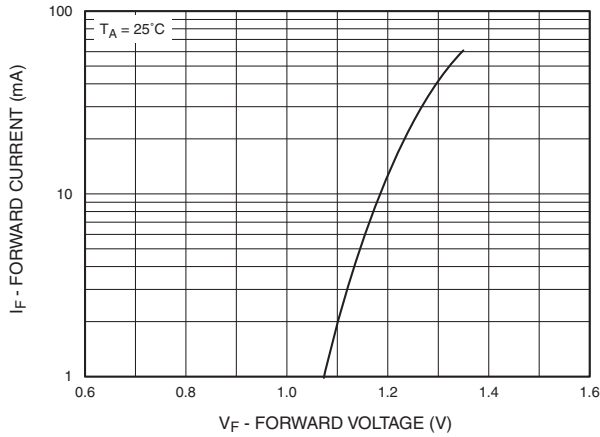


Fig. 2 Collector Current vs. Forward Current

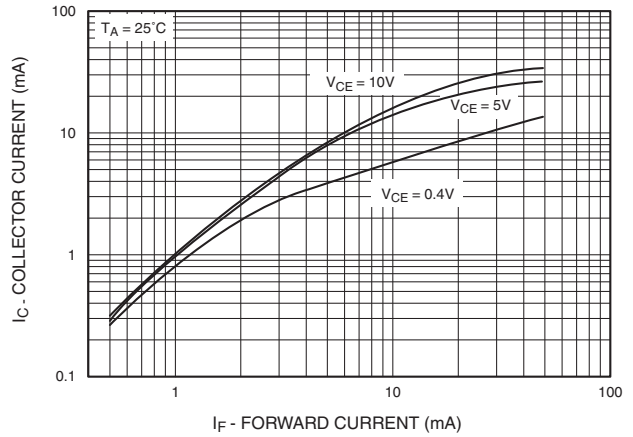


Fig. 3 Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current

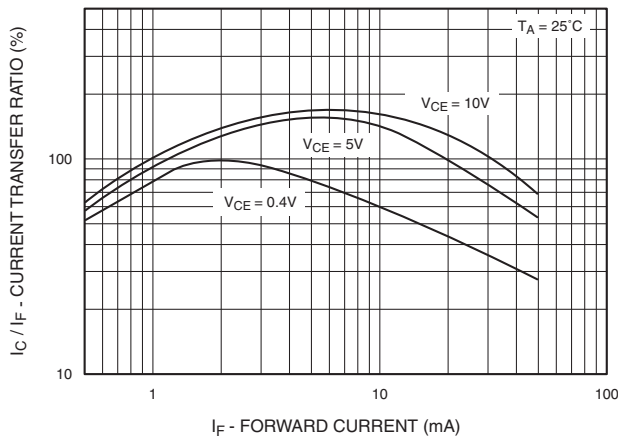


Fig. 4 Collector Current vs. Temperature

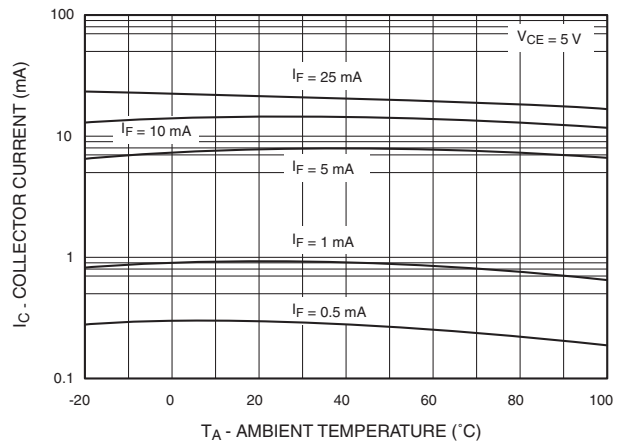
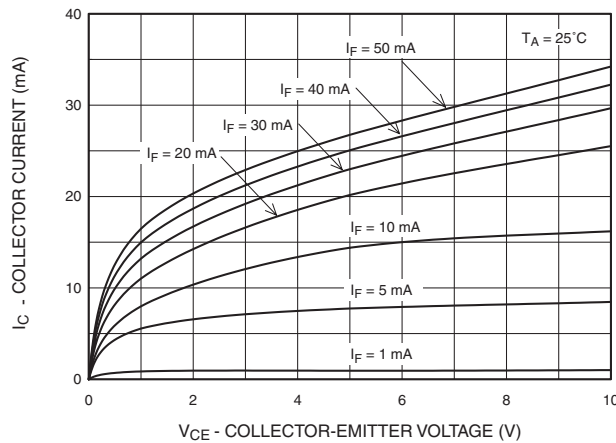


Fig. 5 Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage



HMA121

HMA124

HMA2701

HMAA2705

Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

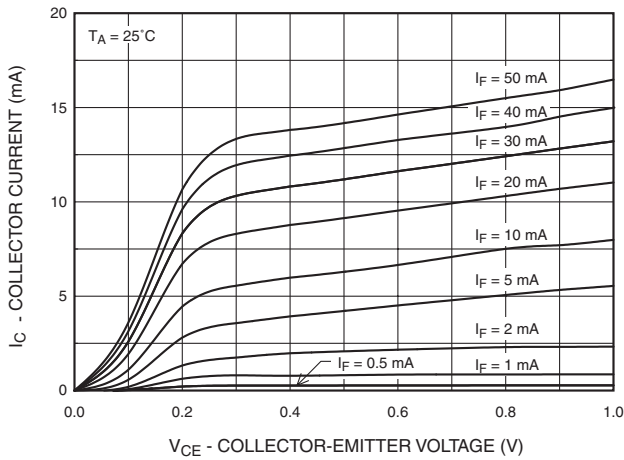


Fig. 7 Collector Dark Current vs. Temperature

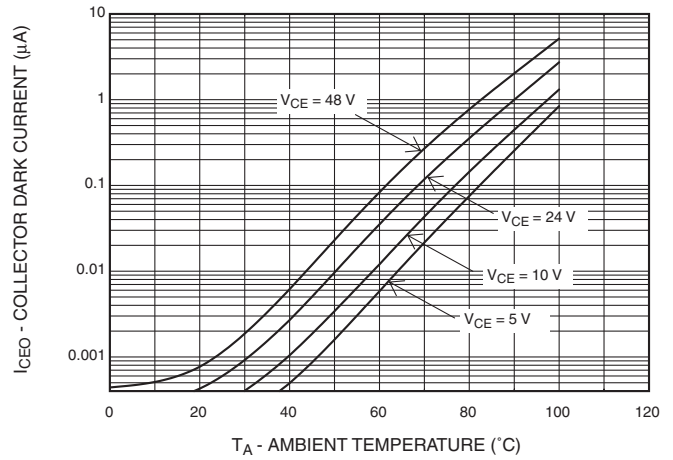


Fig. 8 Switching Time vs. Load Resistance

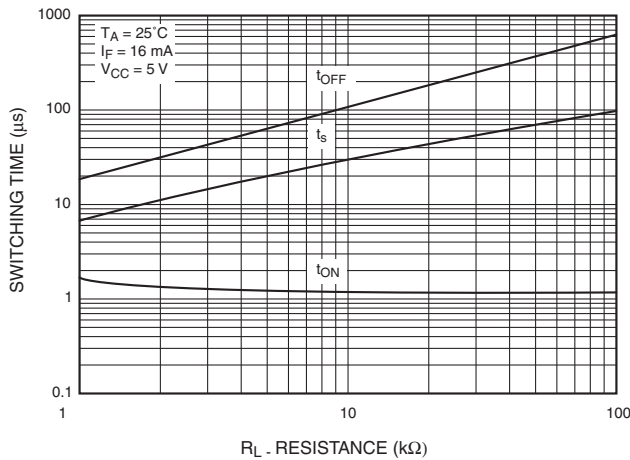
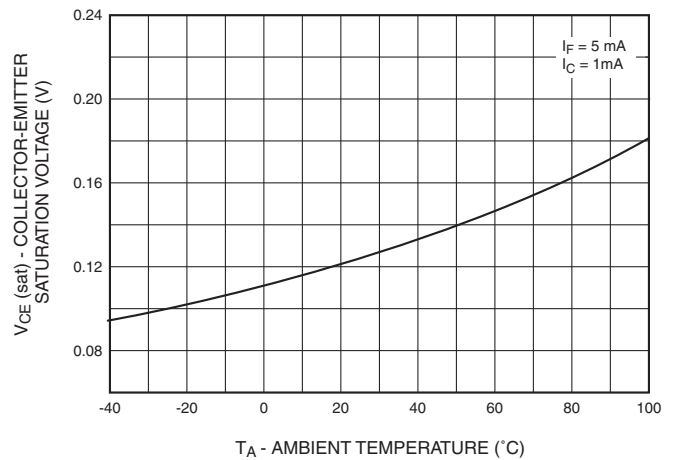


Fig. 9 Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature



HMA121

HMA124

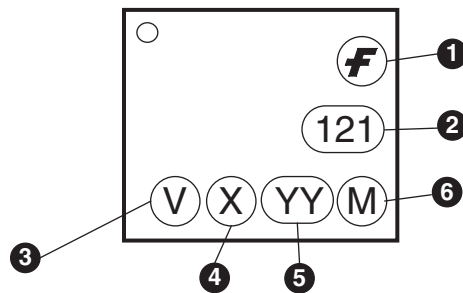
HMA2701

HMAA2705

ORDERING INFORMATION

Option	Description
V	VDE Approved
R1	Tape and Reel (500 units)
R2	Tape and Reel (2500 units)
R1V	Tape and Reel (500 units) and VDE Approved
R2V	Tape and Reel (2500 units) and VDE Approved

MARKING INFORMATION



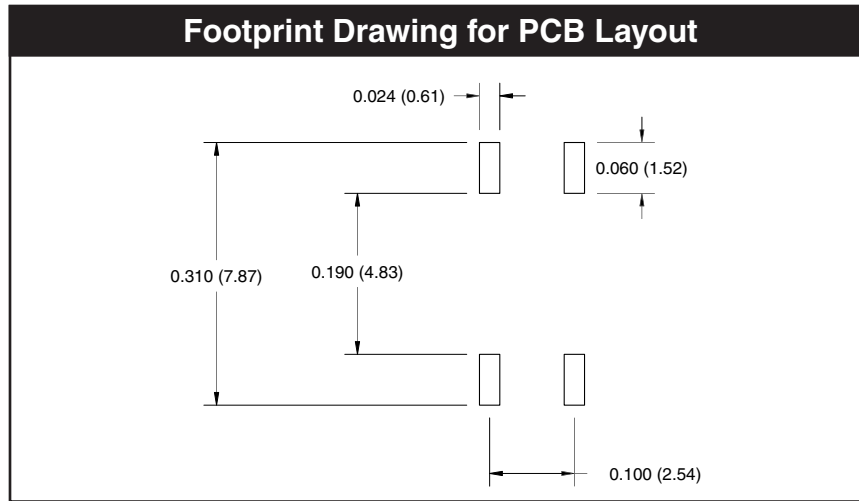
Definitions	
1	Fairchild logo
2	Device number
3	VDE mark (Note: Only appears on parts ordered with VDE option – See order entry table)
4	One digit year code
5	Two digit work week ranging from '01' to '53'
6	Assembly package code

HMA121

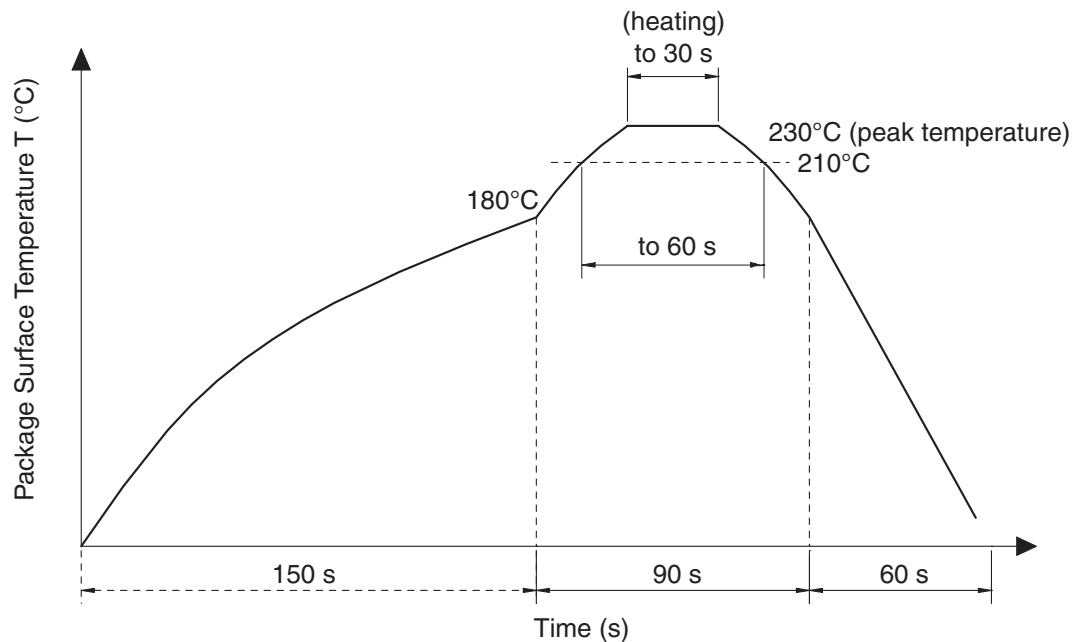
HMA124

HMA2701

HMAA2705



Recommended Infrared Reflow Soldering Profile



- Peak reflow temperature: 230°C (package surface temperature) for 30 seconds
- Time of temperature higher than 210°C: 60 seconds or less
- One time soldering reflow is recommended

HMA121

HMA124

HMA2701

HMAA2705

DISCLAIMER

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN. FAIRCHILD DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury of the user.
2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.