## OmROח

## Photomicrosensor (Transmissive) EE-SX3160-W11/4160-W11

## Be sure to read Precautions on page 24.

## - Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.


## Features

- Wide model with a $9.5-\mathrm{mm}$-wide slot.
- Light-receiving element and amplification circuits contained in one chip.
- Can use a power supply voltage of 4.5 to 16 V .
- Connects directly to C-MOS or TTL.
- Dark-ON Sensor: EE-SX3160-W11
- Light-ON Sensor: EE-SX4160-W11
- Pre-wired Sensors (AWG28).
- Solder-less lead wire connection to increase reliability.
$\square$ Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $\mathbf{T a}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Item |  | Symbol | Rated value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Emitter | Forward current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 50 mA <br> (see note 1) |
|  | Reverse voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | 4 V |
|  | Power supply volt- <br> age | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 16 V |
|  | Output voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}$ | 28 V |
|  | Output current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}$ | 16 mA |
|  | Permissible output <br> dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {OUT }}$ | 250 mW <br> (see note 1$)$ |
| Ambient tem- <br> perature | Operating | Topr | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage | Tstg | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note: 1. Refer to the temperature rating chart if the ambient temperature exceeds $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
2. If you mount the Sensor with screws, use M3 screws, and flat washers and use a tightening torque of $0.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ max.

Electrical and Optical Characteristics ( $\mathbf{T a}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Item |  | Symbol | Value | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emitter | Forward voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 1.2 V typ., 1.5 V max. | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Reverse current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ typ., $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ max. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Peak emission wavelength | $\lambda_{P}$ | 920 nm | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Detector | Low-level output voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 0.12 V typ., 0.4 V max. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5$ to $16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=16 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ (EE-SX3160), $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}(E E-S X 4160)$ |
|  | High-level output voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | 15 V min. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}(E E-S X 3160), \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}(E E-S X 4160) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Current consumption | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ | 3.2 mA typ., 10 mA max. | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=16 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Peak spectral sensitivity wavelength | $\lambda_{P}$ | 870 nm | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5$ to 16 V |
| LED current when output is OFF |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FT}}$ | 2 mA typ., 10 mA max. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5$ to 16 V |
| LED current when output is ON |  |  |  |  |
| Hysteresis |  | $\Delta \mathrm{H}$ | 15\% typ. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5$ to 16 V (see note 1) |
| Response frequency |  | f | 3 kHz min. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5$ to $16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=15 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=16 \mathrm{~mA}$ (see note 2) |
| Response delay time |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}\left(\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}\right)$ | $3 \mu \mathrm{styp}$. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5$ to $16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=15 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=16 \mathrm{~mA}$ (see note 3) |
| Response delay time |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}\left(\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}\right)$ | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ typ. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5$ to $16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=15 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=16 \mathrm{~mA}$ (see note 3) |

Note: 1. Hysteresis denotes the difference in forward LED current value, expressed in percentage, calculated from the respective forward LED currents when the photo IC in turned from ON to OFF and when the photo IC in turned from OFF to ON.
2. The value of the response frequency is measured by rotating the disk as shown below.

3. The following illustrations show the definition of response delay time. The value in the parentheses applies to the EE-SX4160.


EE-SX3160


EE-SX4160

## Engineering Data

Note: The values in the parentheses apply to the EE-SX4160.

## Forward Current vs. Collector

 Dissipation Temperature Rating

LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)


Current Consumption vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)


Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics (Typical)


Low-level Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Typical)


Response Delay Time vs. Forward Current (Typical)


LED Current vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)


Low-level Output Voltage vs.
Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)


Repeat Sensing Position Characteristics (Typical)


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