

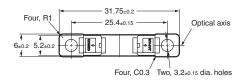
# Photomicrosensor (Transmissive) EE-SX3160-W11/4160-W11

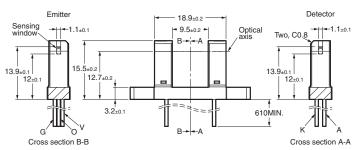


Be sure to read Precautions on page 24.

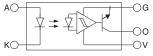
#### Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.





#### **Internal Circuit**



Terminal No.	Color	Name
Α	Red	Anode
K	Black	Cathode
V	White	Power supply (Vcc)
0	Blue	Output (OUT)
G	Green	Ground (GND)

Unless otherwise specified, the tolerances are as shown below.

Dimensions	Tolerance
3 mm max.	±0.3
3 < mm ≤ 6	±0.375
6 < mm ≤ 10	±0.45
10 < mm ≤ 18	±0.55
18 < mm ≤ 30	±0.65

#### **■** Features

- Wide model with a 9.5-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.

#### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

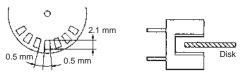
	Item	Symbol	Rated value
Emitter	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50 mA (see note 1)
	Reverse voltage	$V_R$	4 V
Detector	Power supply voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	16 V
Output voltage		V <sub>OUT</sub>	28 V
	Output current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	16 mA
	Permissible output dissipation	P <sub>OUT</sub>	250 mW (see note 1)
Ambient tem- perature	Operating	Topr	–25°C to 75°C
	Storage	Tstg	–25°C to 85°C

- **Note: 1.** Refer to the temperature rating chart if the ambient temperature exceeds 25°C.
  - 2. If you mount the Sensor with screws, use M3 screws, and flat washers and use a tightening torque of 0.5 N·m max.

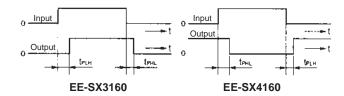
## ■ Electrical and Optical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Item		Symbol Value		Condition	
Emitter	Forward voltage	$V_{F}$	1.2 V typ., 1.5 V max.	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA	
	Reverse current	I <sub>R</sub>	0.01 μA typ., 10 μA max.	$V_R = 4 V$	
	Peak emission wave- length	$\lambda_{P}$	920 nm	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA	
Detector	Low-level output volt- age	V <sub>OL</sub>	0.12 V typ., 0.4 V max.	$V_{CC}$ = 4.5 to 16 V, $I_{OL}$ = 16 mA, $I_{F}$ = 0 mA (EE-SX3160 $I_{F}$ = 10 mA (EE-SX4160)	
	High-level output volt- age	V <sub>OH</sub>	15 V min.	$V_{CC} = 16 \text{ V}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, I_F = 10 \text{ mA (EE-SX3160)}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA (EE-SX4160)}$	
	Current consumption	I <sub>cc</sub>	3.2 mA typ., 10 mA max.	V <sub>CC</sub> = 16 V	
	Peak spectral sensitivity wavelength	$\lambda_{P}$	870 nm	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 16 V	
LED current when output is OFF		I <sub>FT</sub>	2 mA typ., 10 mA max.	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 16 V	
LED curre	ent when output is ON				
Hysteresis		ΔΗ	15% typ.	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 16 V (see note 1)	
Response frequency		f	3kHz min.	$V_{\rm CC}$ = 4.5 to 16 V, $I_{\rm F}$ = 15 mA, $I_{\rm OL}$ = 16 mA (see note 2)	
Response delay time		t <sub>PLH</sub> (t <sub>PHL</sub> )	3 μs typ.	$V_{\rm CC}$ = 4.5 to 16 V, $I_{\rm F}$ = 15 mA, $I_{\rm OL}$ = 16 mA (see note 3)	
Response	delay time	t <sub>PHL</sub> (t <sub>PLH</sub> )	20 μs typ.	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}, I_F = 15 \text{ mA}, I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA (see note 3)}$	

- 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.



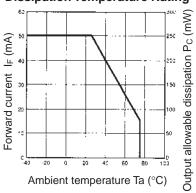
The following illustrations show the definition of response delay time. The value in the parentheses applies to the EE-SX4160.



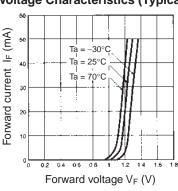
### **■** Engineering Data

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

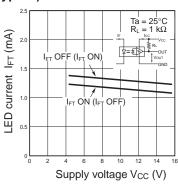
# Forward Current vs. Collector Dissipation Temperature Rating



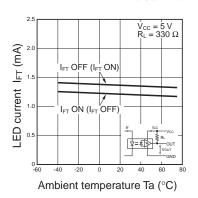
## Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics (Typical)



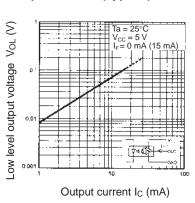
LED Current vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)



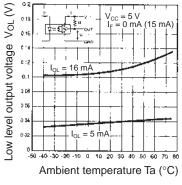
# LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)



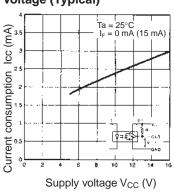
Low-level Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Typical)



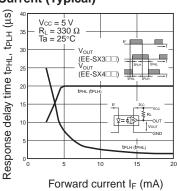
Low-level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)



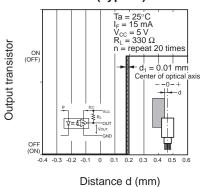
**Current Consumption vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)** 



Response Delay Time vs. Forward Current (Typical)



Repeat Sensing Position Characteristics (Typical)



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