## omron

## Photomicrosensor (Transmissive) <br> EE-SX3088/-SX4088

## Be sure to read Precautions on page 25.

## - Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.


## Features

- Incorporates an IC chip with a built-in detector element and amplifier.
- A wide supply voltage range: 4.5 to 16 VDC
- Directly connects with C-MOS and TTL.
- High resolution with a $0.5-\mathrm{mm}$-wide sensing aperture.
- Dark ON model (EE-SX3088)
- Light ON model (EE-SX4088)
- OMRON's XK8-series Connectors can be connected to the lead wires without a PCB. Contact your OMRON representative for information on obtaining XK8-series Connectors.
$\square$ Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| 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 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ | 28 V |
|  | Output current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}$ | 16 mA |
|  | Permissible output <br> dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {OUT }}$ | 250 mW (see <br> note 1) |
| Ambient tem- <br> perature | Operating | Topr | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage | Tstg | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to 85 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Soldering temperature | Tsol | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $($ see note 2) |  |

Note: 1. Refer to the temperature rating chart if the ambient temperature exceeds $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
2. Complete soldering within 10 seconds.

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

| 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 | $\lambda_{P}$ | 940 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-SX3088), $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}$ (EE-SX4088) |
|  | High-level output voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | 15 V min. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=5 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{EE}-\mathrm{SX} 3088),$ $I_{F}=0 \mathrm{~mA}(E E-S X 4088)$ |
|  | Current consumption | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | 3.2 mA typ., 10 mA max. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | 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., 5 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 |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}\left(\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}\right)$ | $3 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ 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) |
| Response delay time |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}\left(\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}\right)$ | $20 \mu s$ 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 EESX4088.


EE-SX3088


EE-SX4088

## Engineering Data

Note: The values in the parentheses apply to the EE-SX4088.

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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