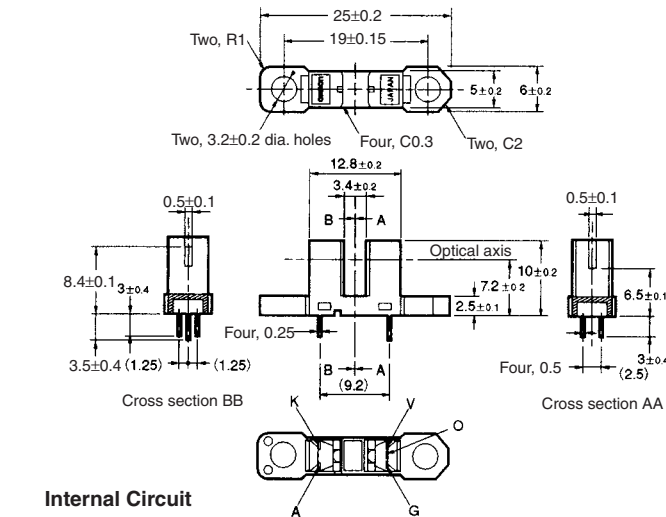


Photomicrosensor (Transmissive) EE-SX3088/-SX4088

⚠ Be sure to read *Precautions* on page 25.

■ Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.



Unless otherwise specified, the tolerances are as shown below.

| Terminal No. | Name | Dimensions | Tolerance |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| A | Anode | 3 mm max. | ± 0.3 |
| K | Cathode | $3 < \text{mm} \leq 6$ | ± 0.375 |
| V | Power supply (V _{CC}) | $6 < \text{mm} \leq 10$ | ± 0.45 |
| O | Output (OUT) | $10 < \text{mm} \leq 18$ | ± 0.55 |
| G | Ground (GND) | $18 < \text{mm} \leq 30$ | ± 0.65 |

■ 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-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.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

| Item | Symbol | Rated value |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Emitter | Forward current | I _F 50 mA (see note 1) |
| | Reverse voltage | V _R 4 V |
| Detector | Power supply voltage | V _{CC} 16 V |
| | Output voltage | V _{OUT} 28 V |
| | Output current | I _{OUT} 16 mA |
| | Permissible output dissipation | P _{OUT} 250 mW (see note 1) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating | T _{opr} -40°C to 75°C |
| | Storage | T _{stg} -40°C to 85°C |
| Soldering temperature | | T _{sol} 260°C (see note 2) |

Note: 1. Refer to the temperature rating chart if the ambient temperature exceeds 25°C.

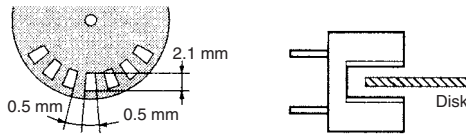
2. Complete soldering within 10 seconds.

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

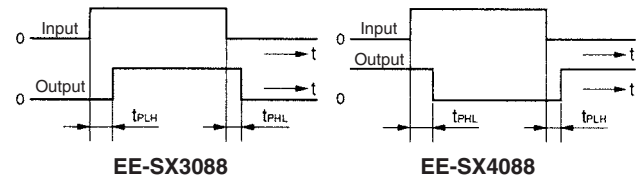
| Item | Symbol | Value | Condition |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Emitter | Forward voltage | V _F 1.2 V typ., 1.5 V max. | I _F = 20 mA |
| | Reverse current | I _R 0.01 μA typ., 10 μA max. | V _R = 4 V |
| | Peak emission wavelength | λ _p 940 nm | I _F = 20 mA |
| Detector | Low-level output voltage | V _{OL} 0.12 V typ., 0.4 V max. | V _{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V, I _{OL} = 16 mA, I _F = 0 mA (EE-SX3088), I _F = 5 mA (EE-SX4088) |
| | High-level output voltage | V _{OH} 15 V min. | V _{CC} = 16 V, R _L = 1 kΩ, I _F = 5 mA (EE-SX3088), I _F = 0 mA (EE-SX4088) |
| | Current consumption | I _{CC} 3.2 mA typ., 10 mA max. | V _{CC} = 16 V |
| | Peak spectral sensitivity wavelength | λ _p 870 nm | V _{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V |
| LED current when output is OFF | I _{FT} | 2 mA typ., 5 mA max. | V _{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V |
| LED current when output is ON | | | |
| Hysteresis | ΔH | 15% typ. | V _{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V (see note 1) |
| Response frequency | f | 3kHz min. | V _{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V, I _F = 15 mA, I _{OL} = 16 mA (see note 2) |
| Response delay time | t _{PLH} (t _{PHL}) | 3 μs typ. | V _{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V, I _F = 15 mA, I _{OL} = 16 mA (see note 3) |
| Response delay time | t _{PHL} (t _{PLH}) | 20 μs typ. | V _{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V, I _F = 15 mA, I _{OL} = 16 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.



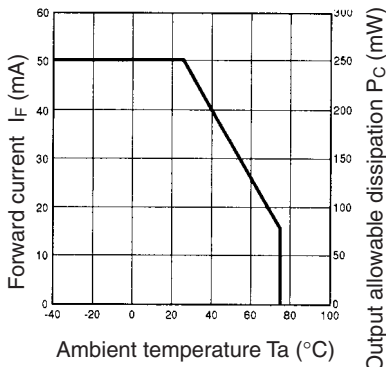
3. The following illustrations show the definition of response delay time. The value in the parentheses applies to the EE-SX4088.



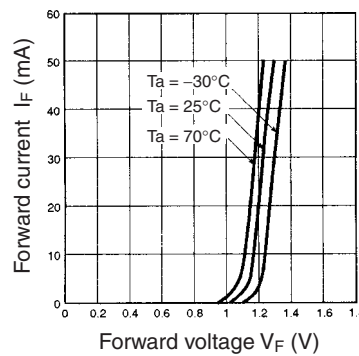
Engineering Data

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

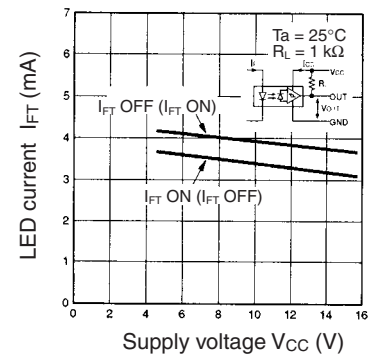
Forward Current vs. Collector Dissipation Temperature Rating



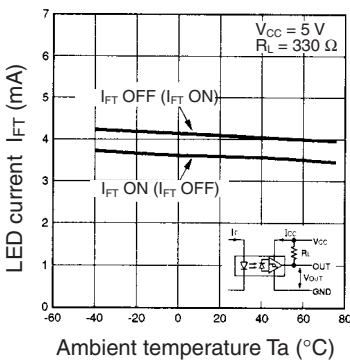
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics (Typical)



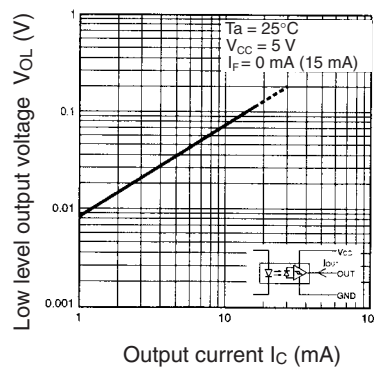
LED Current vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)



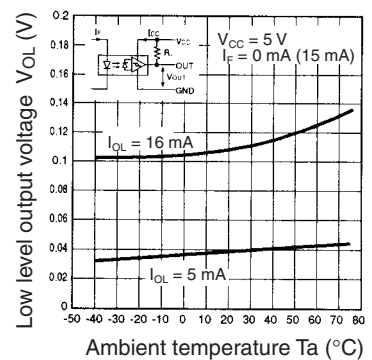
LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)



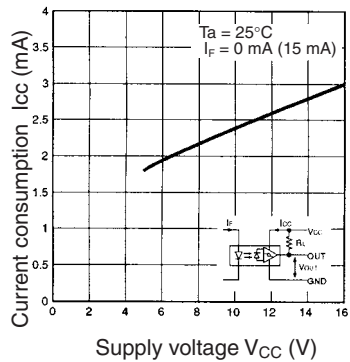
Low-level Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Typical)



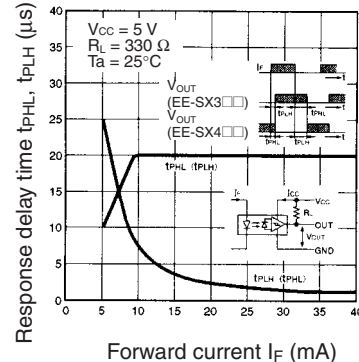
Low-level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)



Current Consumption vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)



Response Delay Time vs. Forward Current (Typical)



Repeat Sensing Position Characteristics (Typical)

