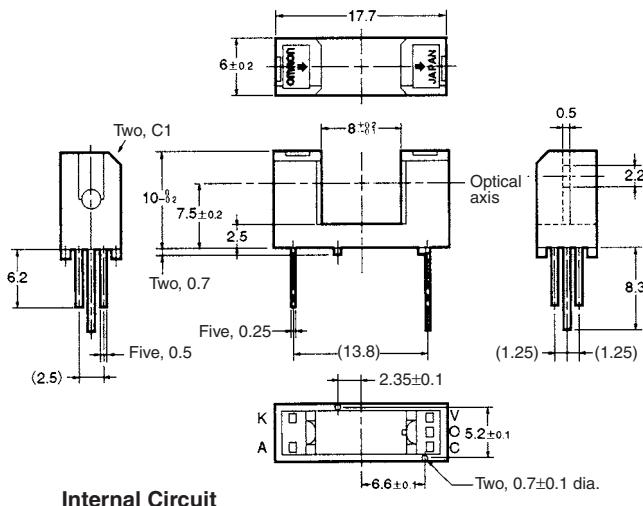


# Photomicrosensor (Transmissive) EE-SX3070/-SX4070

**⚠ 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
A	Anode
K	Cathode
V	Power supply (Vcc)
O	Output (OUT)
G	Ground (GND)

Dimensions	Tolerance
3 mm max.	$\pm 0.3$
$3 < \text{mm} \leq 6$	$\pm 0.375$
$6 < \text{mm} \leq 10$	$\pm 0.45$
$10 < \text{mm} \leq 18$	$\pm 0.55$
$18 < \text{mm} \leq 30$	$\pm 0.65$

## ■ Features

- Incorporates an IC chip with a built-in detector element and amplifier.
- Incorporates a detector element with a built-in temperature compensation circuit.
- 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-SX3070)
- Light ON model (EE-SX4070)

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

	Item	Symbol	Rated value
<b>Emitter</b>	<b>Forward current</b>	$I_F$	50 mA (see note 1)
	<b>Reverse voltage</b>	$V_R$	4 V
<b>Detector</b>	<b>Power supply voltage</b>	$V_{CC}$	16 V
	<b>Output voltage</b>	$V_{OUT}$	28 V
	<b>Output current</b>	$I_{OUT}$	16 mA
	<b>Permissible output dissipation</b>	$P_{OUT}$	250 mW (see note 1)
<b>Ambient temperature</b>	<b>Operating</b>	$T_{opr}$	-40°C to 75°C
	<b>Storage</b>	$T_{stg}$	-40°C to 85°C
<b>Soldering temperature</b>		$T_{sol}$	260°C (see note 2)

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

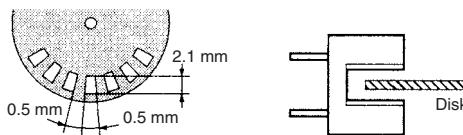
2. Complete soldering within 10 seconds.

## ■ Electrical and Optical Characteristics ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

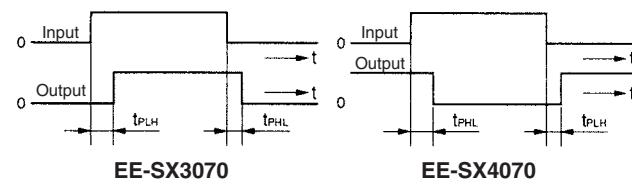
Item	Symbol	Value	Condition
<b>Emitter</b>	<b>Forward voltage</b>	$V_F$	1.2 V typ., 1.5 V max. $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
	<b>Reverse current</b>	$I_R$	0.01 $\mu\text{A}$ typ., 10 $\mu\text{A}$ max. $V_R = 4 \text{ V}$
	<b>Peak emission wavelength</b>	$\lambda_P$	940 nm typ. $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
<b>Detector</b>	<b>Low-level output voltage</b>	$V_{OL}$	0.12 V typ., 0.4 V max. $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$ (EE-SX3070), $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ (EE-SX4070)
	<b>High-level output voltage</b>	$V_{OH}$	15 V min. $V_{CC} = 16 \text{ V}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ (EE-SX3070), $I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$ (EE-SX4070)
	<b>Current consumption</b>	$I_{CC}$	3.2 mA typ., 10 mA max. $V_{CC} = 16 \text{ V}$
	<b>Peak spectral sensitivity wavelength</b>	$\lambda_P$	870 nm typ. $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}$
<b>LED current when output is OFF</b>	$I_{FT}$	10 mA max.	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}$
<b>LED current when output is ON</b>			
<b>Hysteresis</b>	$\Delta H$	15% typ.	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}$ (see note 1)
<b>Response frequency</b>	$f$	3 kHz min.	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}, I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$ (see note 2)
<b>Response delay time</b>	$t_{PLH} (t_{PHL})$	3 $\mu\text{s}$ typ.	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}, I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$ (see note 3)
<b>Response delay time</b>	$t_{PHL} (t_{PLH})$	20 $\mu\text{s}$ typ.	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 16 \text{ V}, I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$ (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 is turned from ON to OFF and when the photo IC is turned from OFF to ON.

2. The value of the response frequency is measured by rotating the disk as shown below.



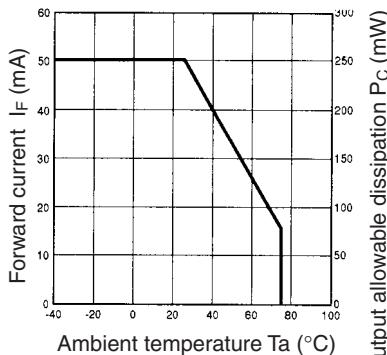
3. The following illustrations show the definition of response delay time. The value in the parentheses applies to the EE-SX4070.



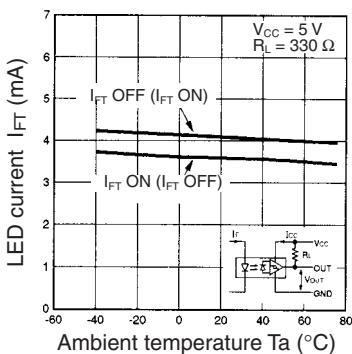
## ■ Engineering Data

**Note:** The values in the parentheses apply to the EE-SX4070.

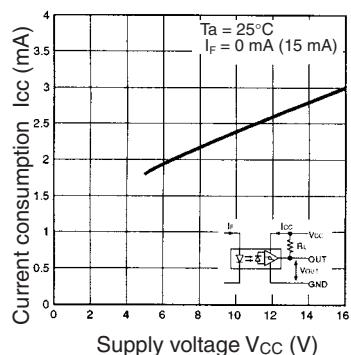
### Forward Current vs. Collector Dissipation Temperature Rating



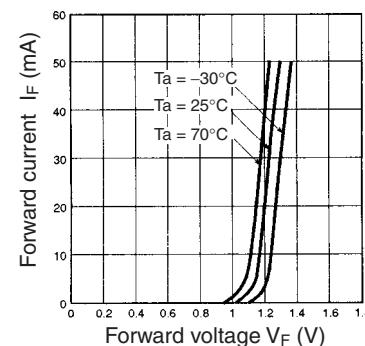
### LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)



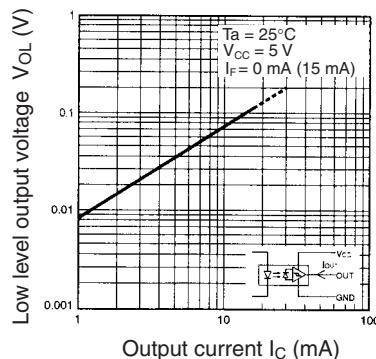
### Current Consumption vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)



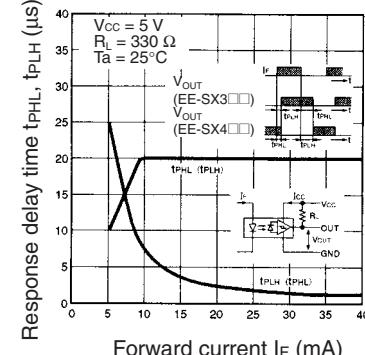
### Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics (Typical)



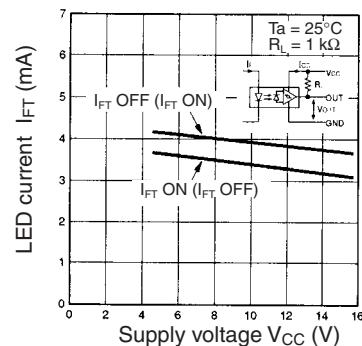
### Low-level Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Typical)



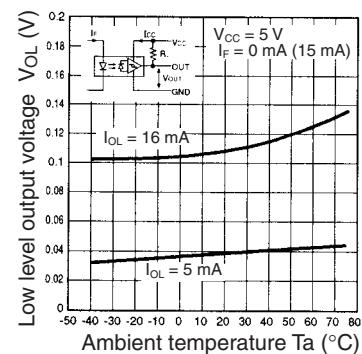
### Response Delay Time vs. Forward Current (Typical)



### LED Current vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)



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



### Repeat Sensing Position Characteristics (Typical)

