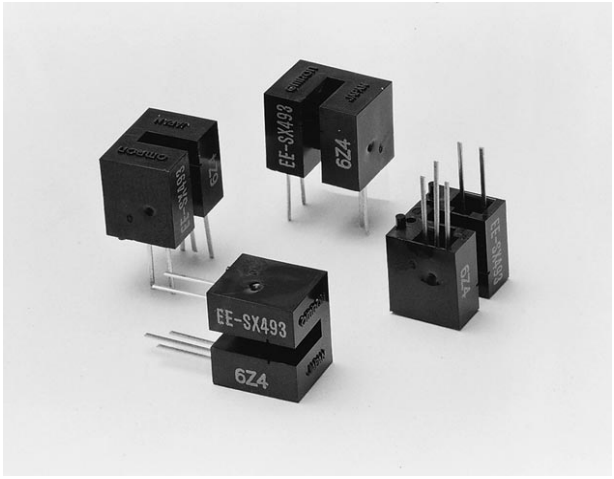
OMRON

Opto–Switch

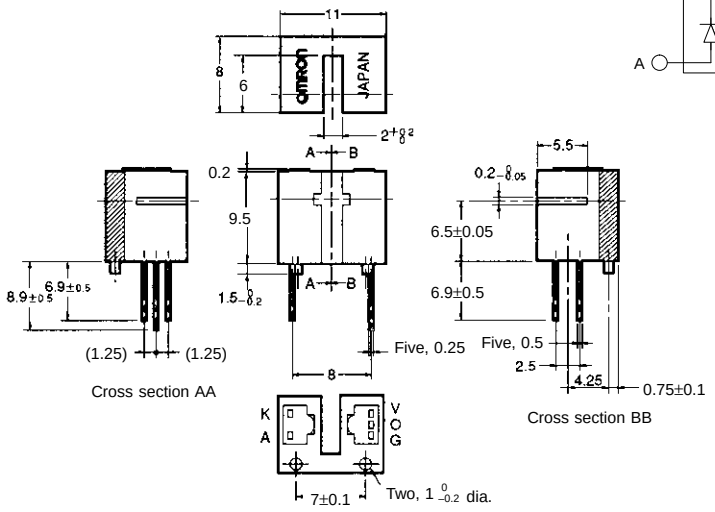
EE–SX493

Transmissive

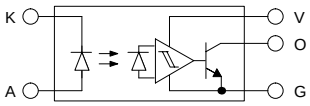
- Incorporates a photo–IC chip with a built-in detector element and amplifier.
- Detector element has built-in temperature compensation circuit.
- A wide supply voltage range: 4.5 to 16 VDC
- Directly connects to C-MOS and TTL.
- Allows highly precise sensing with a 0.2-mm-wide sensing aperture.
- Vertical slot arrangement.
- Incorporates PCB location pips.



Dimensions



Internal Circuit



Terminal No.	Name
A	Anode
K	Cathode
V	Supply voltage (Vcc)
O	Output (OUT)
G	Ground (GND)

Unless otherwise specified, the tolerances are as shown below.

Dimensions	Tolerance
3 mm max.	±0.125
3 < mm ≤ 6	±0.150
6 < mm ≤ 10	±0.180
10 < mm ≤ 18	±0.215
18 < mm ≤ 30	±0.260

Specifications

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Item		Symbol	Rated value
Emitter	**Forward current**	I_F	50 mA (see note)
	Reverse voltage	V_R	4 V
Detector	**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)
Ambient temperature	**Operating**	Topr	–40°C to 60°C
	Storage	Tstg	–40°C to 85°C
	Soldering	Tsol	260°C

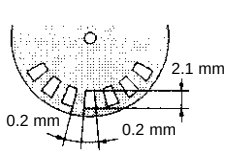
Note: Refer to the temperature rating chart if the ambient temperature exceeds 25°C.

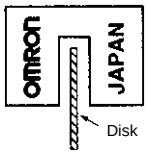
■ Electrical and Optical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

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 typ.	I_F = 20 mA
Detector	**Low-level output voltage**	V_{OL}	0.12 V typ., 0.4 V max.	Vcc = 4.5 to 16 V, I_{OL} = 16 mA, I_F = 15 mA
	High-level output voltage	V_{OH}	15 V min.	Vcc = 16 V, R_L = 1 kΩ, I_F = 0 mA
	Current consumption	I_{CC}	5 mA typ., 10 mA max.	Vcc = 16 V
	Peak spectral sensitivity wavelength	λ_P	870 nm typ.	V_{CC} = 4.5 to 16 V
LED current when output is OFF		I_{FT}	10 mA typ., 15 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	3,000 P.P.S 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)

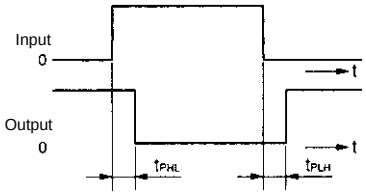
Note: 1. Hysteresis denotes the difference in forward LED current value, expressed in percentage, calculated from the respective forward LED currents when the photo IC is turned from ON to OFF and when the photo IC is turned from OFF to ON.

2. The value of the response frequency is measured by rotating the disk as shown below. (P.P.S = pulse/s)



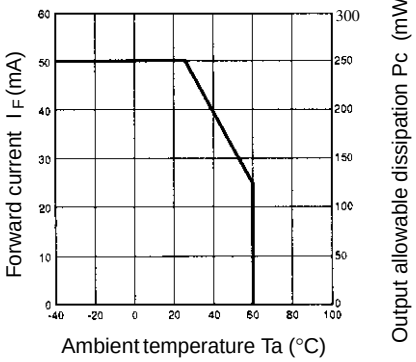


3. The following illustrations show the definition of response delay time.

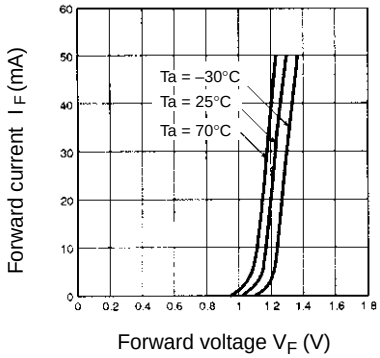


Engineering Data

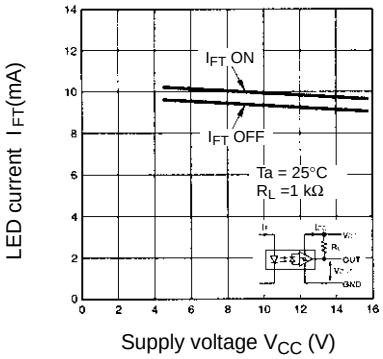
Forward Current vs. Collector Dissipation Temperature Rating



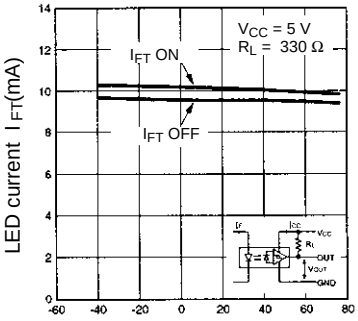
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics (Typical)



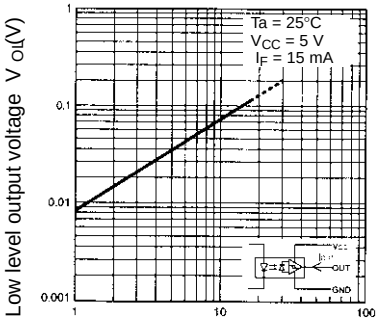
LED Current vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)



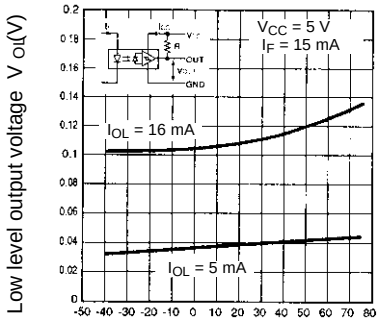
LED Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)



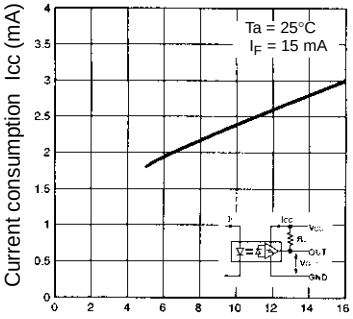
Low-level Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Typical)



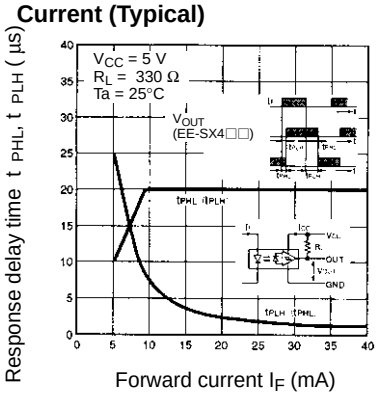
Low-level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)



Current Consumption vs. Supply Voltage (Typical)



Response Delay Time vs. Forward Current (Typical)



Repeat Sensing Position Characteristics (Typical)