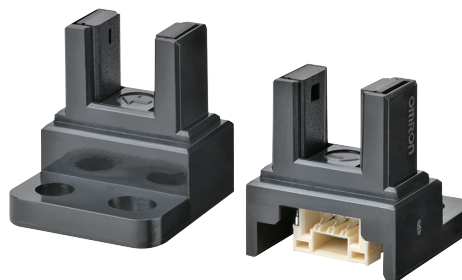


Built-in Photomicrosensor Connector Type

- Mounted with M3 screws
- 5 VDC and 24 VDC power supply types are available
- Photo IC output (Dark-ON/Light-ON)
- Connector with secure lock compatible with JST GHR-03
- Equipped with a Zener diode, which increases noise immunity (for EE-SX3173/4173-P3-Z only)
- Connector with cable is also available (order separately)
EE-5002 1M (Refer to page 7.)



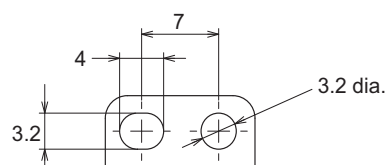
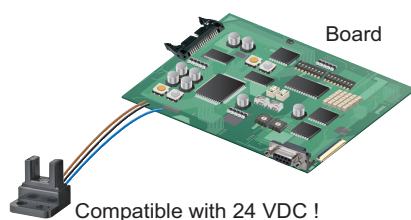
Be sure to read Safety Precautions on page 4.

Features

Models available

Power supply voltage: In addition to the conventional 5 VDC supply, model also available with 24 VDC supply best for large devices

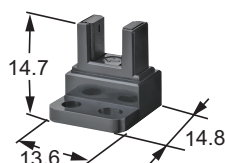
Mounting: New model available with M3 screws



Downsizing

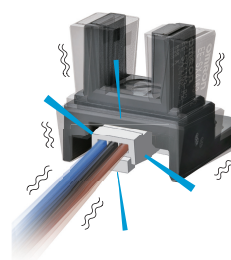
Smallest class in the industry *: Downsizing of products with unique optical elements is realized

* As of August 2018, according to research by our company



Environment resistance

Connection: Equipped with connectors with locks for resistance against vibration and shock



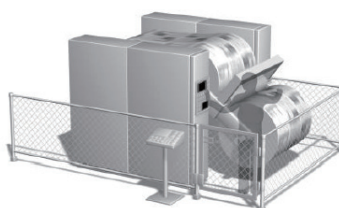
Application Examples



Packaging Machine



Analysis and Measurement Equipment



Printing Equipment



ATM

Model Number Structure

EE-SX□□□□-P□-□
(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6) (7)

(1) Sensing method
X: Transmissive

(2) Operating mode
3: Dark-ON
4: Light-ON

(3) Structure
1: Standard structure

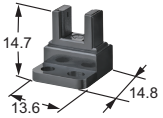

(4) Mounting screw size
7: M3

(5) Appearance
3: L-shaped mounting

(6) Power supply voltage
2: 5 VDC
3: 24 VDC

(7) Protection circuit
Z: Available

Ordering Information

Appearance	Sensing method	Connecting method	Sensing distance	Aperture size H x W (mm)	Output type	Power supply voltage	Operating mode	Model
	Transmissive (slot type)	Connector	 5 mm (Slot width)	Emitter 1.4 × 1.4 Detector 1.4 × 0.5	Photo IC	24 VDC	Dark-ON	EE-SX3173-P3-Z
						5 VDC	Light-ON	EE-SX4173-P3-Z
							Dark-ON	EE-SX3173-P2
							Light-ON	EE-SX4173-P2

Ratings, Characteristics and Exterior Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Rated value		Unit	Remarks
		EE-SX3173-P3-Z EE-SX4173-P3-Z	EE-SX3173-P2 EE-SX4173-P2		
Power supply voltage	V _{CC}	26.4 DC	5.5 DC	V	---
Output voltage	V _{OUT}	26.4	13.2	V	---
Output current	I _{OUT}	16		mA	---
Permissible output dissipation	P _{OUT}	80		mW	Fig 1.
Operating temperature	T _{opr}	-25 to +55		°C	*
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-30 to +80		°C	*
Soldering temperature	T _{sol}	---		°C	---

* Reduce the voltage and current, if necessary, by reference to the temperature rating chart (Fig. 1.), even if the temperature is within the specified range. The product should be used without freezing or condensation.

Exterior Specifications

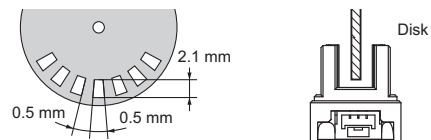
Appearance		L-shaped mounting
Item		EE-SX3173-P3-Z EE-SX4173-P3-Z EE-SX3173-P2 EE-SX4173-P2
	Connecting method	
	Connector	
	Weight	
		Approx. 1.5 g
Materials	Case	Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT)
	Emitter/ receiver	Polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) fiber

Electrical and Optical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Value	
		24 VDC model	5 VDC model
		Dark-ON Light-ON	EE-SX3173-P3-Z EE-SX4173-P3-Z
Power supply voltage	V _{CC}	24 ±10%V Ripple (p-p) 10%	5 ±10%V Ripple (p-p) 10%
Current consumption	I _{CC}	15 mA max. (With and without incident)	25 mA max. (With and without incident)
Low-level output voltage	V _{OL}	0.3 V max. (I _{OUT} = 16 mA) (Dark-ON: Without incident, Light-ON: With incident)	
High-level output voltage	V _{OH}	(V _{CC} × 0.9 V min. (V _{OUT} = V _{CC} , R _L = 47 kΩ)) (Dark-ON: With incident, Light-ON: Without incident)	
Sensing object	---	1.4 × 0.5 min. *1	
Response frequency	f	3kHz min. (V _{OUT} = V _{CC} , I _{OUT} = 16 mA *2)	
Operating ambient light	---	1000 lx max. *3	
Peak emission wavelength	λ _P	855 nm	940 nm

*1. Objects that do not allow infrared light to pass through them.

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



*3. When fluorescent light is used.

Engineering Data (Reference Value)

Fig 1. Output Allowable Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics

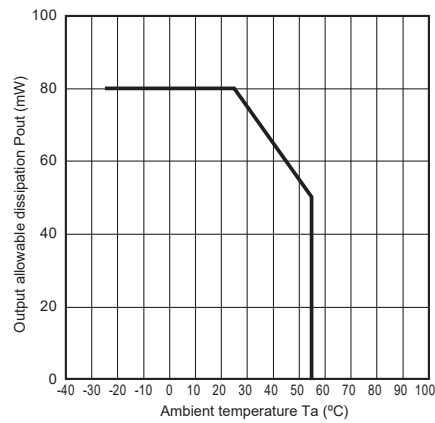


Fig 2. Sensing Position Characteristics (Typical)

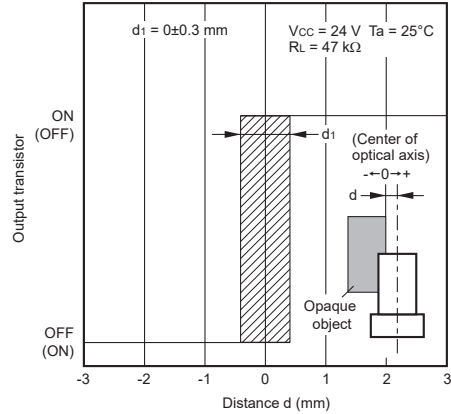


Fig 3. Sensing Position Characteristics (Typical)

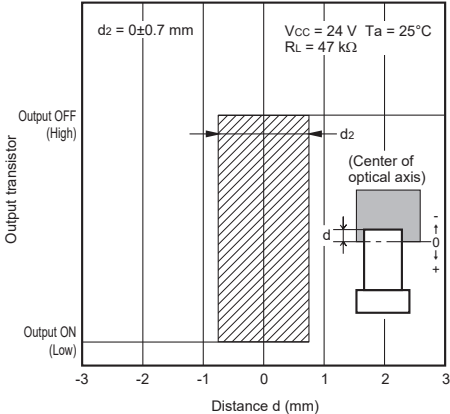
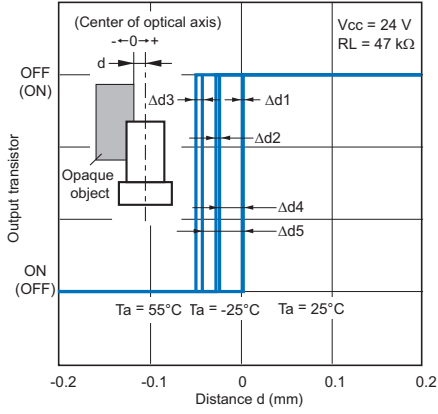


Fig 4. Repeated Sensing Position Characteristics



Vcc = 24 V, No. of repetitions: 20
Δd1 = 0.001 mm, Δd2 = 0.004 mm,
Δd3 = 0.007 mm, Δd4 = 0.026 mm,
Δd5 = 0.045 mm

Note: The data applies to dark status.
Operation may be affected by external
light interference or light coming through
the sensing object.

Safety Precautions

To ensure safe operation, be sure to read and follow the Instruction Manual provided with the sensor.

WARNING

This product cannot be used as a safety device for press machines or for protecting the safety of persons. This product is designed for use in applications for sensing workpieces and workers that do not affect safety.



CAUTION

This product is not designed or rated for ensuring safety of persons either directly or indirectly. Do not use it for such purposes.



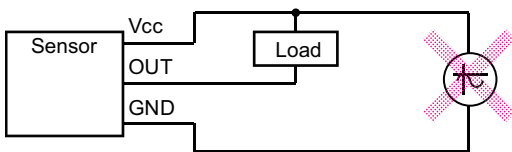
Precautions for Safe Use

Be sure to observe the following precautions to ensure safety.

Wiring

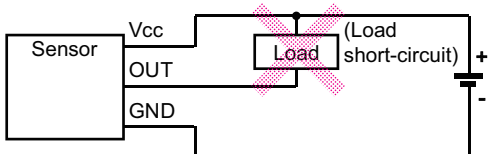
Power Supply Voltage

Do not exceed the operating voltage and current ranges. Applying a voltage or current exceeding the operating range or using an AC power supply for the DC power supply sensor may result in rupture or burning.



Load Short-circuit

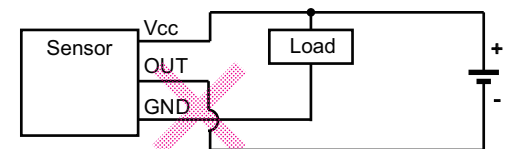
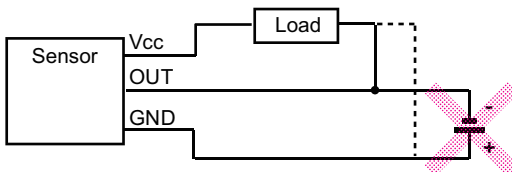
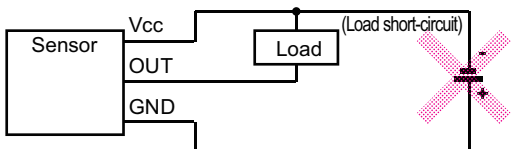
Do not short-circuit the load. Doing so may result in rupture or burning.



Faulty Wiring

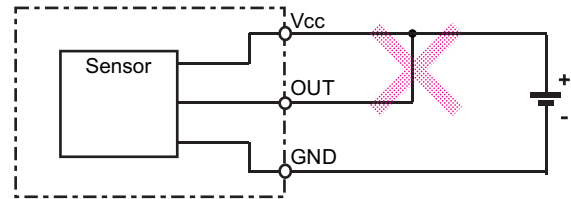
Do not make a mistake with the wiring, such as reversing the power supply polarity. Doing so may result in rupture or burning.

Typical example 1) Wrong polarity



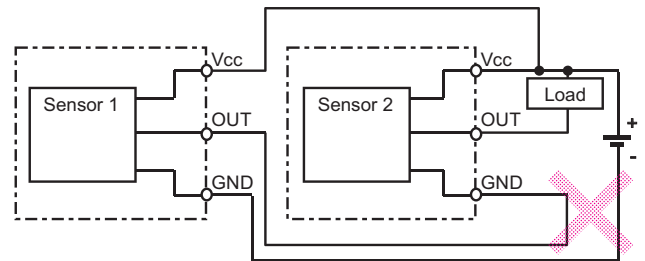
Connection without a Load

If the power supply is connected directly without a load, the internal elements may explode or burn. Be sure to insert a load when connecting the power supply.



AND Connection

With an AND connection as shown in the figure below, a voltage is applied to Vcc while GND of sensor 2 is not securely grounded. A failure may occur. Do not make this kind of connection. Also in some models, an inrush current may occur in sensor 2 when sensor 1 is turned on, causing failure or malfunction.



Storage and Operating Environment

1. Places where the product is not exposed to corrosive gases, such as hydrogen sulfide gas, or salty wind.
2. Places where it is not exposed to direct sunlight.
3. Make sure that flux, oil, or other chemicals do not adhere to the surface of the emitter and receiver.
4. Do not apply a load that may deform or deteriorate the product in any circumstances.
5. Store the product in a normal temperature, humidity, and pressure environment.
6. The product should be used without freezing or condensation.
7. Do not use the product in atmospheres or environments that exceed product ratings.
8. This product does not have a water-proof or dust-proof structure. Therefore, do not use it in an application or environment where it will be subjected to dust or splashes from water, oil, or any other liquid.

Precautions for Correct Use

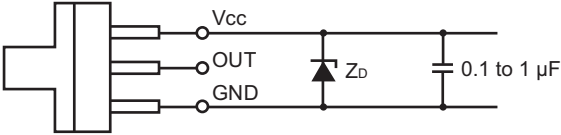
Mounting

- 1. This product is intended to be built into devices so no special measures have been taken against external light interference. When using a DC light sensor in an area exposed to an incandescent lamp or other external light interference, it should be mounted so that the effects of external light interference can be avoided.
- 2. Mount the sensor securely on a flat surface.
- 3. Use M3 screws to secure the Photomicro Sensor (use together with spring washers and 6-mm-diameter flat washers to prevent screws from loosening). Use a tightening torque of 0.54 N·m max.
- 4. Take care that nothing comes into contact with the sensing element of the sensor. Damage to the sensing element will result in poor performance.
- 5. Before using the sensor, check to make sure that it has not become loose due to vibration or shock.

Wiring

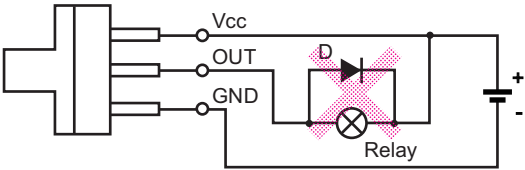
Surge Prevention

- 1. If there is a surge in the power supply, try connecting a Zener diode (ZD with a voltage of 30 to 35 V) or a capacitor (with a capacitance of 0.1 to 1 μF), depending on the operating environment. Use the sensor only after confirming that the surge has been removed.



ZD: Zener diode

- 2. Do not use a small inductive load, such as a relay.

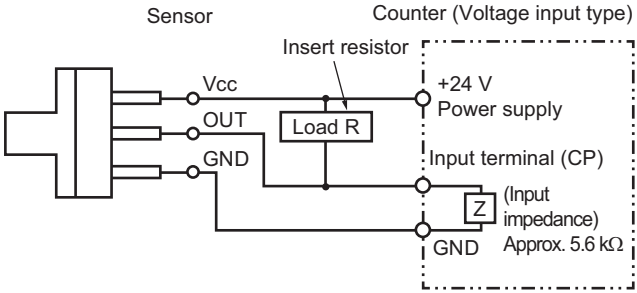


- 3. If photomicrosensor wires are placed in the same tubes or ducts as high-voltage lines or power lines, induction may cause malfunction or damage. Either wire the photomicrosensor separately or place the wires in separate tubes.
- 4. Make sure that connectors (commercially available) are securely locked.

Voltage Output

A sensor with an open collector output can be connected to a counter with a voltage input by connecting a resistor between the power supply and output. Select a resistor with reference to the following example. The resistance of the resistor is normally 4.7 kΩ. The wattage of the resistor is 0.5 W at a power supply voltage of 24 V.

- 1. A sensor with an open collector output can be connected to a counter with a voltage input by connecting a resistor between the power supply and output. Select a resistor with reference to the following example. The resistance of the resistor is normally 4.7 kΩ. The wattage of the resistor is 0.5 W at a power supply voltage of 24 V.



Example: EE-SX4173-P3-Z
When inserting a load resistor (R = 5.6 kΩ) in the following device

Counter Specifications

Input impedance	5.6 kΩ
Voltage judged as high level (input ON)	4.5 to 30 VDC
Voltage judged as low level (input OFF)	0 to 2 VDC

The high and low levels are found using the following formulas. The input device specifications must satisfy both formulas.

High level:

$$\text{Input voltage } V_H = \frac{Z}{R + Z} V_{CC} = \frac{5.6 \text{ k}}{4.7 \text{ k} + 5.6 \text{ k}} \times 24 \text{ V} = 13 \text{ V}$$

Low level:

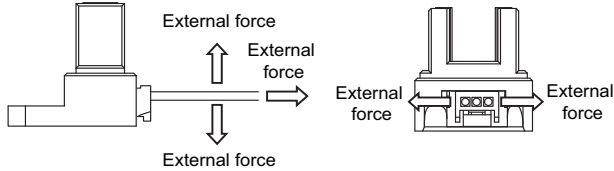
$$\text{Output current } I_{out} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R} = \frac{24 \text{ V}}{4.7 \text{ k}} = 5.1 \text{ mA} \leq 16 \text{ mA}$$

Input voltage $V_L \leq 0.3 \text{ V}$
(Low-level output voltage V_{OL} at an output current (I_{out}) of 16 mA)

Note: Refer to the ratings of the sensor for the residual voltage of the load current.

Handling during Wiring

1. If a force is applied to the connection area between the terminal and connector by bending or pulling the cable after the wiring is completed, the connector contact part or connection area with the cable may be damaged, resulting in contact failure. Make sure that a stress (external force) as shown in the figure below is not applied to the connection area between the terminal and connector when routing and connecting cables or harnesses.



2. Do not perform cord wiring when power supply voltage is applied. Doing so may result in damage.

Other Precautions

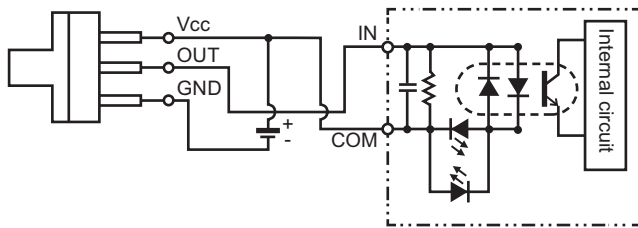
Make sure the total length of the power cable connected to the product is less than 10 m.

Design

Design should be made so that light is completely shut off during operation. We recommend that sensing objects are made of metal. (With an infrared light sensor, infrared light will pass through the sensing object made of resin, resulting in unstable detection.)

Connection with PLC (NPN Open Collector Type)

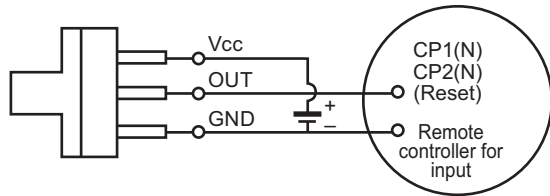
Mounting should be carried out by reference to the figure below.



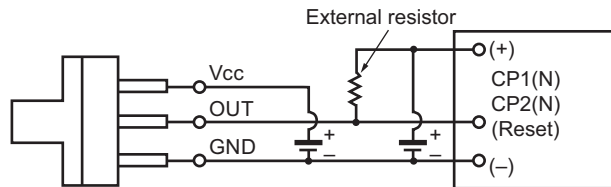
Connection with Counter (NPN Open Collector Type)

Mounting should be carried out by reference to the figure below.

1. Non-voltage input



2. Transistor input (voltage input)



* For details on external resistance calculation, see the text.

Others

1. Do not connect or disconnect the connector while power is applied. Doing so may result in breakage.
2. Do not mount the sensor in the following places because doing so may cause malfunction or damage.
 - 1) Places exposed to dust or oil mist
 - 2) Places exposed to corrosive gas
 - 3) Places directly or indirectly exposed to water, oil, or chemicals
 - 4) Outdoor or places exposed to intensive light, such as direct sunlight
 - 5) Make sure that the operating ambient temperature is within the rated range.
3. The sensor may be dissolved by exposure to organic solvents, acid, alkali, aromatic hydrocarbon, and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents, causing deterioration in the characteristics. Do not expose the sensor to such chemicals.
4. An output pulse may occur when the power supply is turned ON depending on the power supply and other conditions. Use the sensor in the stable ready-for-detection state reached in 100 ms after turning on the power supply.

Dimensions and Internal Circuit

CAD Data marked products, 2D drawings and 3D CAD models are available.
For CAD information, please visit our website, which is noted on the last page.

(Unit: mm)

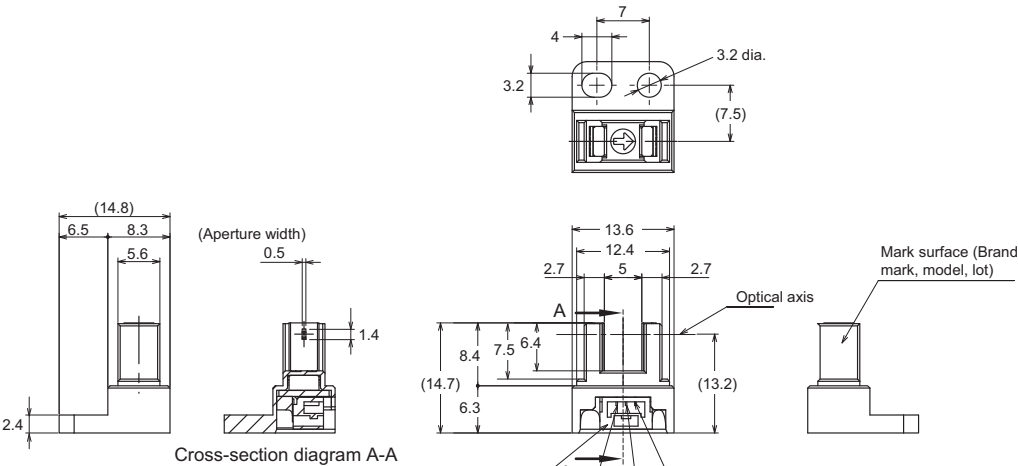
Photomicrosensor

EE-SX3173-P3-Z
EE-SX4173-P3-Z
EE-SX3173-P2
EE-SX4173-P2



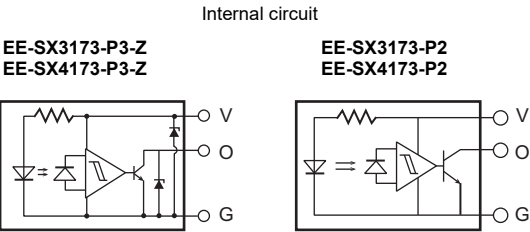
Aperture size (H × W)

Emitter	Detector
1.4 × 1.4	1.4 × 0.5



Manufactured by JST
(Japan Solderless Terminal)
SM03B-GH

Unless otherwise specified, the tolerances are as shown below.



Terminal No.	Name
(1)	Ground GND
(2)	Output OUT
(3)	Power supply Vcc

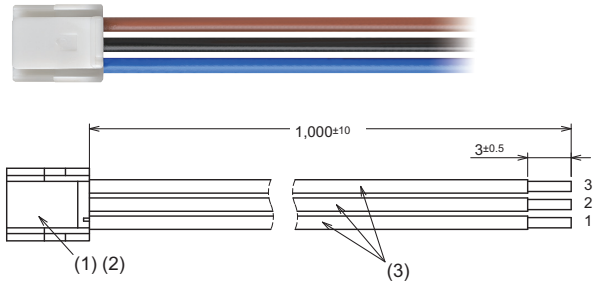
Dimensions (mm)		Tolerance chart
Above	Below	
---	3	±0.2
3	6	±0.24
6	10	±0.29
10	18	±0.35
18	30	±0.42

Note: Dimensions in parentheses are for reference only.

CAD Data

Connector with Cable (Order Separately)

EE-5002 1M



No.	Product	Model/Specification	Quantity	Manufacturer
(1)	Connector, HS for 101-150 harness	GHR-03V-S	1	JST
(2)	Connector, CT for 101-150 harness	SSHL-002TP0.2	3	JST
(3)	Lead wire	UL1061 AWG26	3	---

Wiring

Connector circuit Number	Lead wire color
1	Blue
2	Black
3	Brown

Please check each region's Terms & Conditions by region website.

OMRON Corporation

Device & Module Solutions Company

Regional Contact

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