## Built-in lens achieves 3 mm focal length

Small surface mounting type reflection sensor

- PCB surface mounting type.


Be sure to read Safety Precautions on page 3.
RoHS Compliant
Model Number Structure
EE-S
(1)
Y 1
(2)
(3)
201
(4)
(1)
(2)
(3)
Phototransistor output
(4)
Photomicrosensor
Reflective
Serial number

## Ordering Information

## Photomicrosensor

| Appearance | Sensing <br> method | Connecting <br> method | Sensing distance | Output type | Model | Minimum <br> packing unit <br> (Unit: pcs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reflective | SMT | 3.0 mm | Phototransistor | EE-SY1201 | 1,000 |

Note: Order in multiples of minimum packing unit.

## Ratings, Characteristics and Exterior Specifications

## Absolute Maximum Ratings $\left(\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| Item | Symbol | Rated value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emitter |  |  |  |
| Forward current | IF | 50 *1 | mA |
| Reverse voltage | VR | 6 | V |
| Detector |  |  |  |
| Collector-emitter voltage | Vceo | 35 | V |
| Emitter-collector voltage | Veco | 6 | V |
| Collector current | Ic | 20 | mA |
| Collector dissipation | Pc | 75 *1 | mW |
| Total allowable loss | Ptot | 100 *1 | mW |
| Operating temperature | Topr | -25 to 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | Tstg | -40 to 100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Reflow soldering temperature | Tsol | 260 *2 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

${ }^{* 1}$. Refer to the temperature rating chart if the ambient temperature exceeds $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
*2. Complete soldering within 5 seconds.
For reflow soldering, use the conditions given on page 5 .

## Exterior Specifications

| Connecting method | Weight (g) | Material |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| SMT | 0.025 | Case: Epoxy resin <br> Sealing resin: Epoxy resin |

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

| Item | Sym bol | Value |  |  | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. |  |  |
| Emitter |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forward current | $V_{F}$ | --- | 1.2 | 1.4 | V | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Reverse voltage | IR | --- | --- | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=6 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Peak emission wavelength | $\lambda_{P}$ | --- | 950 | --- | nm | --- |
| Detector |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Light current | IL | 60 | --- | 410 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=4 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=2 \mathrm{~V},$ <br> Aluminum-deposited |
| Dark current | ID | --- | 1 | 100 | nA | $\mathrm{V}_{C E}=20 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \mathrm{~lx}$ |
| Leakage current | $\begin{gathered} \text { I } \\ \text { LEAK } \end{gathered}$ | --- | --- | 700 | nA | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=4 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=2 \mathrm{~V},$ <br> with no reflection |
| Collector-emitter saturated voltage | VCE <br> (sat) | --- | --- | --- | V | --- |
| Peak spectral sensitivity wavelength | $\lambda_{P}$ | --- | 930 | --- | nm | --- |
| Rising time | tr | --- | 20 | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Vcc}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{RL}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{IL}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~d}=4 \mathrm{~mm} * \end{aligned}$ |
| Falling time | tf | --- | 20 | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Vcc}=2 \mathrm{~V}, R \mathrm{RL}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{~L}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~d}=4 \mathrm{~mm} \text { * } \end{aligned}$ |

[^0]
## Engineering Data (Reference values)

Fig 1. Forward Current vs. Allowable Power Dissipation Temperature Rating


Fig 4. Light Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 7. Response Time vs. Load Resistance Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 10. Relative Light Current vs. Card Moving Distance Characteristics (Typical)

Fig 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 5. Relative Light Current vs. Ambie Temperature Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 8. Relative Light Current vs. Distance Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 11. Response Time Measurement Circuit

Fig 3. Light Current vs. Forward Current Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 6. Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 9. Relative Light Current vs. Card Moving Distance Characteristics (Typical)


Fig 12. Light Current Measurement Setup Diagram


## Safety Precautions

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


## Precautions for Safe Use

Do not use the product with a voltage or current that exceeds the rated range.
Applying a voltage or current that is higher than the rated range may result in explosion or fire.
Do not miswire such as the polarity of the power supply voltage.
Otherwise the product may be damaged or it may burn
This product does not resist water. Do not use the product in places where water or oil may be sprayed onto the product.

## Precautions for Correct Use

Do not use the product in atmospheres or environments that exceed product ratings. This product is for surface mounting. Refer to "Soldering Information, Storage and Baking" for details.
Dispose of this product as industrial waste.

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.

## Photomicrosensor



Note: The shaded portion in the above figure may cause shorting. Do not wire in this portion.

Internal circuit


Unless otherwise specified, the dimensional tolerance is $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Tape and Reel

## Reel (Unit: mm) *



Tape (Unit: mm)


## Part Mounting

The devices are oriented in the rectangular holes in the carrier tape so that the edge with the receiver faces the round feeding holes.


## Packing Specifications

- One reel is sealed in an aluminum-laminated bag.
- The model number, lot number, and quantity are given on the label.


## Soldering Information

## Reflow soldering: Temperature profile

The reflow soldering must be completed at one time and must comply with the following diagram.


## Solder Quantity

The pin's wiring pattern between the package and the board must not be soldered. Doing so would result in damage to the product's reliability. Make sure to adjust the solder quantity to the product sidewall of the terminal.

## Other Notes

- The use of an infrared lamp causes the temperature of the resin to rise partially too high.
- Do not immerse the resin part into the solder.
- Test the soldering method under actual conditions and make sure the soldering works fine, since the impact on the junction between the device and PCB varies depending on the cooling and soldering conditions.


## Storage

## Storage conditions

Store the product under the following conditions:
Temperature: 5 to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity: 70\% max.

## Treatment after open

1. After opening the bag, store the products between 5 and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $60 \%$ humidity or lower and mount them within two days.
2. If storage for longer than two days after opening the bag is required, use a dry box or reseal the products in a moisture-proof bag with a commercially available desiccant. Store them between 5 and $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $70 \%$ humidity or lower, and mount them within two weeks.

## Cleaning Conditions

Cleaning in Solvent:
Solvent temperature: $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
Immersion time: 3 minutes max.
Ultrasonic Cleaning:
Do not use ultrasonic cleaning.
Recommended Solvents:
Ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, or isopropyl alcohol

## Baking

If the above treatment could not be carried out, mounting is still possible after baking treatment.
However, baking treatment must be limited to only one time. Recommended conditions: $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 16$ to 24 hours

Note: Do not bake the products while they are still in the bag. Temporarily mount them to the PCB or place them in metal trays.

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Electronic and Mechanical Components Company

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[^0]:    * Refer to Fig 12. Light Current Measurement Setup Diagram on page 2.

