

Si photodiode arrays

S4111/S4114 series

16, 35, 46-element Si photodiode arrays for UV to NIR

The S4111/S4114 series are Si photodiode linear arrays mounted in ceramic DIPs (dual inline packages). These photodiode arrays are primarily developed for low-light-level detection such as spectrophotometry, and cover a wide spectral range from UV to near infrared light. Since all elements can be used with a reverse bias for charge storage readout, the S4111/S4114 series are able to detect low level light with high sensitivity. Crosstalk between elements is minimized to maintain signal purity. Special filters can be attached as the input window (custom order products).

Features

- Large photosensitive area
- Low crosstalk
- S4111 series: Enhanced infrared sensitivity, low dark current
- S4114 series: NIR sensitivity suppressed type, low terminal capacitance, high-speed response

- Applications

- Multichannel spectrophotometers
- Color analyzers
- Light spectrum analyzers
- Light position detection

- Structure / Absolute maximum ratings

	Window material	Package	Photosensitive area (per 1 element)		Between elements	Between elements	Number	Absolute maximum ratings			
Type no.								Reverse	Operating	Storage	
			Size	Effective area		pitch	of elements	voltage	temperature*2	temperature*2	
								Vr max	Topr	Tstg	
		(mm)	(mm)	(mm²)	(mm)	(mm)		(V)	(°C)	(°C)	
S4111-16R	Resin potting		1 45 4 0 0	1.305			16				
S4111-16Q*1		18 pin DIP	1.45 × 0.9	1.305	0.1	1.0	10	35 15 46 35 46 46	-20 to +60	-20 to +80	
S4111-35Q*1		40 pin DIP		3.96			35				
S4111-46Q*1	Quartz	48 pin DIP	4.4 × 0.9				46				
S4114-35Q*1		40 pin DIP					35				
S4114-46Q*1		48 pin DIP					46				

*1: See P.6. "Precautions against UV light exposure"

*2: No dew condensation.

When there is a temperature difference between a product and the surrounding area in high humidity environments, dew condensation may occur on the product surface. Dew condensation on the product may cause deterioration in characteristics and reliability.

Note: Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings even momentarily may cause a drop in product quality. Always be sure to use the product within the absolute maximum ratings.

Electrical and optical characteristics (Typ. Ta=25 °C, per 1 element, unless otherwise noted)

Type no.			Photosensitivity S			Dark current ID Max.		Shunt resistance Rsh VR=10 mV		Terminal capacitance Ct		Rise time tr RL=1 kΩ λ=655 nm		NEP λ=λp	
^	λр	λр	200 nm	633 nm	VR=10 mV	Vr=10 V	Min	Тур.	VR=0 V	VR=10 V	Vr=0 V	Vr=10 V		VR=10 V	
	(nm)	(nm)	(A/W)	(A/W)	(A/W)	(pA)	(pA)	(GΩ)	(GΩ)	(pF)	(pF)	(µs)	(µs)	$(W/Hz^{1/2})$	$(W/Hz^{1/2})$
S4111-16R	340 to 1100		0.58	-	0.39	- 5	25	2.0	250	200	50	0.5	0.1	4.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁶	17 × 10-15
S4111-16Q	190 to 1100	.00 960		0.08	0.43										1./ × 10
S4111-35Q						10	50	1.0	30	550	120	1.2	0.3	1.2 × 10-15	3.1 × 10 ⁻¹⁵
S4111-46Q				0.08 0.43	10	50	1.0	50	550	120	1.2	0.5	1.5 × 10	5.1 × 10 ···	
S4114-35Q	190 to 1000	800	0.50	0.08	0.00 0.43	60	300	0.15	2	35	20	0.1	0.05	57 x 10 ⁻¹⁵	8.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁵
S4114-46Q						00	500	0.15	<u> </u>	55	20	0.1	0.05	J./ ^ IU	0.0 \ 10

Spectral response

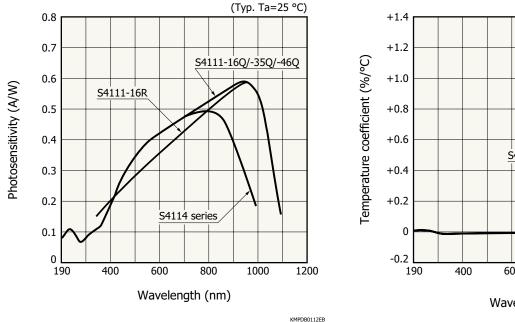
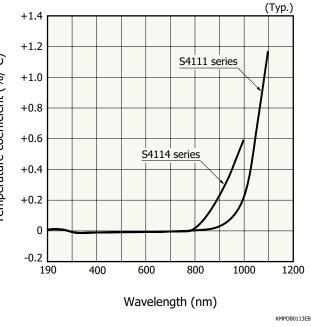
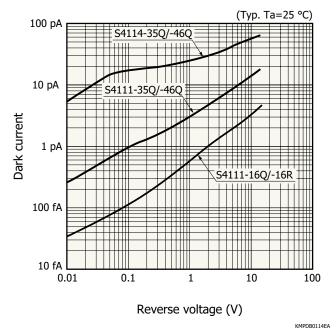


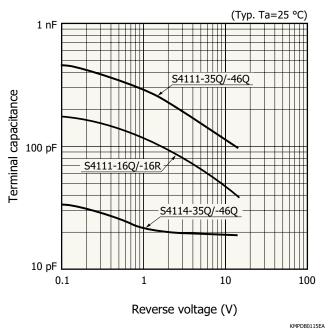
Photo sensitivity temperature characteristics



Dark current vs. reverse voltage (per element)

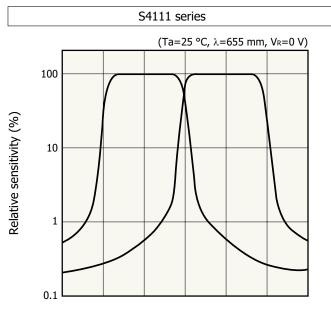


Terminal capacitance vs. reverse voltage (per element)

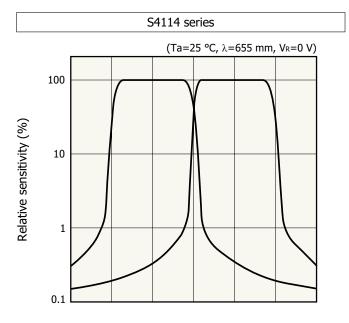


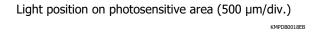
Si photodiode arrays

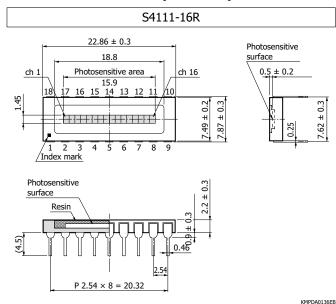
Example of crosstalk



Light position on photosensitive area (500 $\mu m/div.)_{\mbox{\tiny KMPDB001SEA}}$



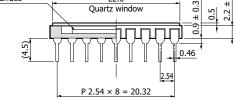




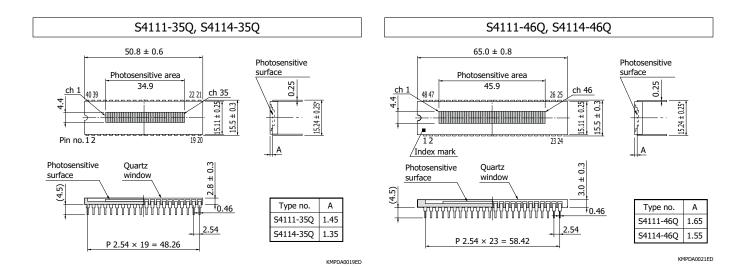
Dimensional outline (unit: mm)

22.86 ± 0.3 Photosensitive 18.8 surface <u>ch</u> 1 Photosensitive area 0.5 ± 0.2 ch 16 15.9 15 16 14 13 12 も 7.87 ± 0.3 7.49 ± 0.2 7.62 ± 0.3 6.5 .25 1 2 3 Index mark 4 5 6 7 8 9 Photosensitive ± 0.3 surface 22.0

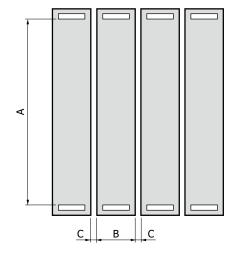
S4111-16Q



KMPDA0135EB



Details of elements (for all types)



	Α	В	С
S4111-16Q/16R	1.45	0.9	0.1
S4111-35Q/46Q S4114-35Q/46Q	4.4	0.9	0.1

KMPDA0112EA



S4111/S4114 series

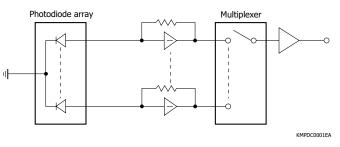
Pin connections

	10 - 1	25 -1	1C - 1					
Pin no.	16-element	35-element	46-element					
	type KC	type KC	type KC					
1	2	2	2					
2	4	4	4					
3	6	6	6					
5	8	8	8					
6	10	10	10					
7	12	12	12					
8	14	14	14					
9	16	16	16					
10	КС	18	18					
11	15	NC	20					
12	13	20	22					
13	11	22	24					
14	9	24	26					
15	7	26	28					
16	5	28	30					
17	3	30	32					
18	1	32	34					
19		34	36					
20	1 /	NC	38					
21	1 /	KC	40					
22	1 /	35	42					
23	1 /	33	44					
24	/	31	46					
25	- /	29	KC					
26	- /	27	45					
20		25	43					
28		23	41					
28	- /	23	39					
	- /							
30	- /	19	37					
31	- /	17	35					
32	- /	15	33					
33		13	31					
34		11	29					
35		9	27					
36		7	25					
37		5	23					
38		3	21					
39		1	19					
40		NC	17					
41			15					
42			13					
43] /		11					
44	1/		9					
45	1/		7					
46	1/		5					
47	1/		3					
48	1	/	1					
Note: KC-cathode common NC-no connection								

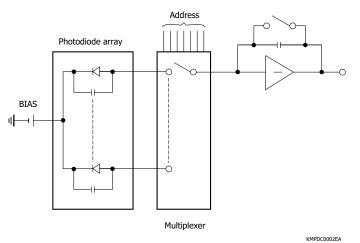
Note: KC=cathode common, NC=no connection

- Operating circuits

 In the most generally used circuit, operational amplifiers are con-nected to each channel to read the output in real time. The output of an operational amplifier is of low impedance and thus can be easily multipl()exed.



② In the charge storage readout method, the charge stored in the junction capacitance of each channel, which is proportional to the incident light intensity, can be read out in sequence by a multiplexer. With this method, reverse voltage must be applied to the photodiodes, so S4111 and S4114 series are suitable. One amplifier is sufficient but care should be taken regarding noise, dynamic range, etc.





Precautions against UV light exposure

- · When UV light irradiation is applied, the product characteristics may degrade. Such examples include degradation of the product's UV sensitivity and increase in dark current. This phenomenon varies depending on the irradiation level, irradiation intensity, usage time, and ambient environment and also varies depending on the product model. Before employing the product, we recommend that you check the tolerance under the ultraviolet light environment that the product will be used in.
- · Exposure to UV light may cause the characteristics to degrade due to gas released from the resin bonding the product's component materials. As such, we recommend that you avoid applying UV light directly on the resin and apply it on only the inside of the photosensitive area by using an aperture or the like.

Related information

www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc_en.html

- Precautions
- Disclaimer
- · Metal, ceramic, plastic package products
- Technical note
- Si photodiode

Information described in this material is current as of October 2024.

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HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS K.K., Solid State Division

1126-1 Ichino-cho, Chuo-ku, Hamamatsu City, 435-8558 Japan, Telephone: (81)53-434-3311, Fax: (81)53-434-5184

U.S.A.: HANAMATSU CROPORATION: 360 Foothill Road, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, U.S.A., Telephone: (1)908-231-0960, Fax: (1)908-231-1218 Germany: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH: Arzbergerstr. 10, 82211 Herrsching am Anmersee, Germany, Telephone: (1)908-231-75-0, Fax: (4)8152-265-8 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de France: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS FRANCE S.A.R.L.: 19 Rue du Saule Trapu, Par du Moulin de Massy, 91882 Massy Cdede, France, Telephone: (3)16 95 37 10, 10 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de France: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS FRANCE S.A.R.L.: 19 Rue du Saule Trapu, Par du Moulin de Massy, 91882 Massy Cdede, France, Telephone: (4)1707-294888, Fax: (3)1 69 53 71 10 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de North Europe: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS TRALES A.R.L.: 19 Rue du Saule Trapu, Par du Moulin de Massy, 91882 Massy Cdede, France, Telephone: (4)1707-294888, Fax: (4)1707-325777 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de North Europe: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS TRALES A.B.L.: 19 Rue do Saule Trapu, Par du Moulin de Massy, 91882 Massy Cdede, France, Telephone: (4)1707-294888, Fax: (4)1707-325777 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de North Europe: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS TRALES A.B.L.: 19 Rue do Saule Trapu, Par du Moulin de Massy, 91882 Massy Cdede, France, Telephone: (4)1707-294888, Fax: (4)1707-325777 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de North Europe: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS TRALES A.B.L.: 19 Rue de Main, 15, 16440 Kista, Sweden, Telephone: (4)63-030-031-00, Fax: (4)63-050-031-01 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.et Taiy: HANAMATSU PHOTONICS TRALES A.B.L.: 19 Rue de Main, 1, Taiy, Telephone: (3)02-35 & 17 31, Fax: (3)02-35 & 17 41 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.et

China: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS (CHIINA) (Co, LTD.: 1201, Tower B, Jiaming Center, 27 Dongsanhuan Bellu, Chaoyang District, 100020 Beijing, RR. China, Telephone: (86)10-6586-6006, Fax: (86)10-6586-2866 E-mail: hpc@hamamatsu.com.cr Taiwan: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS TAIWAN CO., LTD.: 13F-1, No.101, Section 2, Gongdao 5th Road, East Dist., Hsinchu City, 300046, Taiwan(R.O.C) Telephone: (886)3-659-0080, Fax: (886)3-659-0081 E-mail: info@hamamatsu.com.tr

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