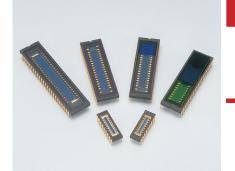


PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS



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		Number	Absolute maximum ratings			
								Reverse	Operating	Storage	
Type no.			Size	Effective area	measure	pitch	of elements	voltage VR max	temperature*2 Topr	temperature*2 Tstq	
		(mm)	(mm)	(mm ²)	(mm)	(mm)		(V)	(°Ċ)	(°C)	
S4111-16R	Resin potting	18 pin DIP	1.45 × 0.9	1.305			16				
S4111-16Q*1		10 hiii DIF	1.43 ^ 0.5	1.303	0.1	1.0	10	15	-20 to +60	-20 to +80	
S4111-35Q*1		40 pin DIP	4.4 × 0.9	3.96			35				
S4111-46Q*1	Quartz	48 pin DIP					46				
S4114-35Q*1]	40 pin DIP					35				
S4114-46Q*1		48 pin DIP					46				

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

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)

Spectral response range		sensitivity wavelength	Photosensitivity S		Dark current ID Max.		Shunt resistance Rsh VR=10 mV		Terminal capacitance Ct		Rise time tr $RL=1 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\lambda=655 \text{ nm}$		NEP λ=λp														
	^	λр		200 nm		VR=10 mV			Тур.		VR=10 V	VR=0 V		-	VR=10 V												
	(nm)	(nm)	(A/W)	(A/W)	(A/W)	(pA)	(pA)	$(G\Omega)$	$(G\Omega)$	(pF)	(pF)	(µs)	(µs)	(W/Hz ^{1/2})	(W/Hz ^{1/2})												
S4111-16R	340 to 1100	960	960	960	960					00	.00)				-	0.39	5	25	2.0	2.0 250	200	50	0.5	0.1	4.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁶ 1	17 > 10-15
S4111-16Q						0.58	0.08	0.43	,	23	2.0	230	200	30	0.5	0.1	T.T ^ 10	1.7 × 10									
S4111-35Q	190 to 1100					10	50	1.0	30	550	120	1.2	0.3	1.3 × 10 ⁻¹⁵ 3.1 ×	2 1 1/ 10-15												
S4111-46Q				0.08	0.43									1.5 × 10 15	3.1 × 10 ·3												
S4114-35Q	100 to 1000	to 1000 800	0.50	0.08		60	300	0.15	2	35	20	0.1	0.05	5.7 × 10 ⁻¹⁵	0 N v 10-15												
S4114-46Q	190 to 1000														0.0 × 10												

^{*2:} No dew condensation.

Spectral response

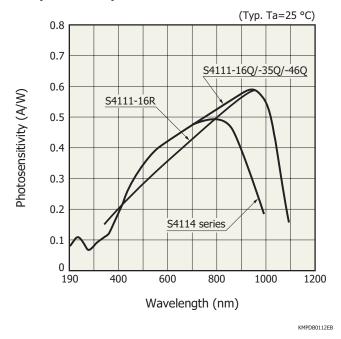
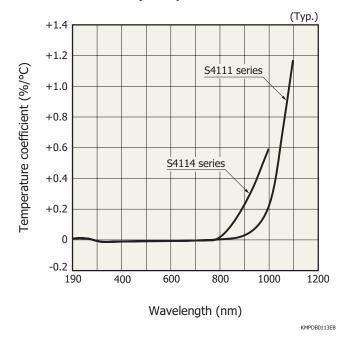
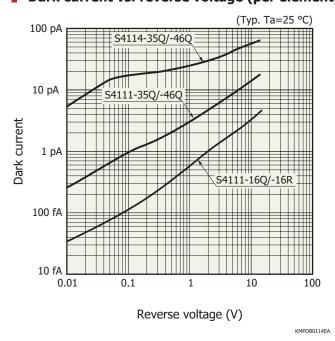


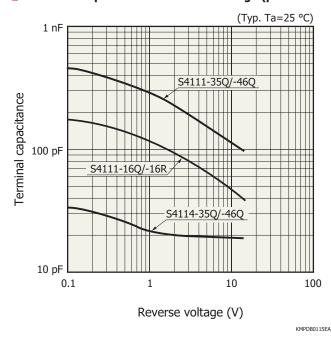
Photo sensitivity temperature characteristics



Dark current vs. reverse voltage (per element)



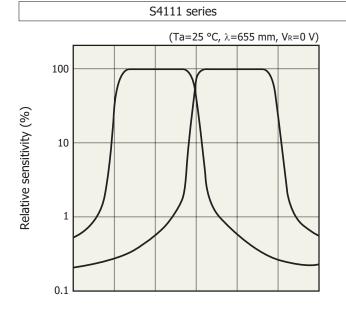
Terminal capacitance vs. reverse voltage (per element)



Si photodiode arrays

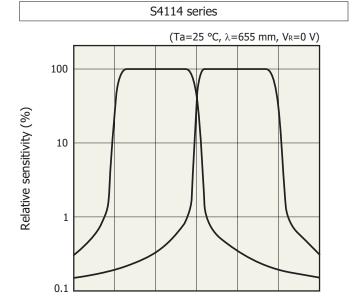
S4111/S4114 series

Example of crosstalk



Light position on photosensitive area (500 $\mu m/div$.)

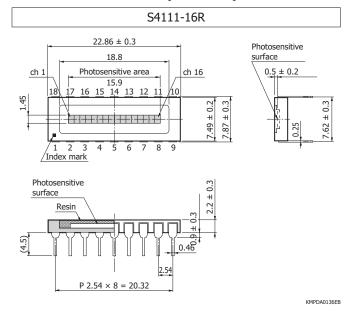
KMPDB0015EA



Light position on photosensitive area (500 µm/div.)

KMPDB0018EB

Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



S4111-16Q

22.86 ± 0.3

18.8

Photosensitive area

15.9

18.17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

19.10

10.5 ± 0.2

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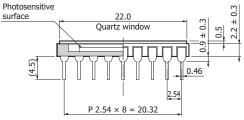
10.5 ± 0.2

10.5 ± 0.2

10.5 ± 0.2

10.5 ± 0.2

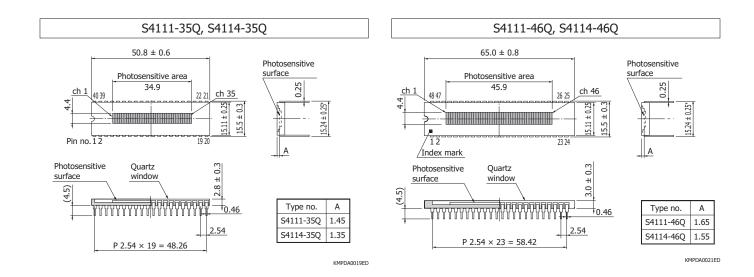
10.5 ± 0.2



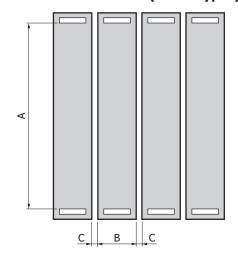
KMPDA0135EB

Si photodiode arrays

S4111/S4114 series



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

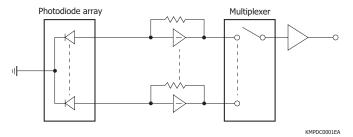
KMPDA0112EA

₽ Pin connections

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

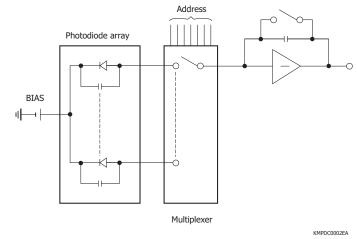
Operating circuits

① 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 multiplexed.



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

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.



Note: KC=cathode common, NC=no connection

Hamamatsu also provides the C9004-01 driver circuit for Si photodiode arrays, that allows direct mounting of the S4111-16Q/R on the circuit board.

Si photodiode arrays

S4111/S4114 series

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 September 2023.

Product specifications are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements or other reasons. This document has been carefully prepared and the information contained is believed to be accurate. In rare cases, however, there may be inaccuracies such as text errors. Before using these products, always contact us for the delivery specification sheet to check the latest specifications.

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