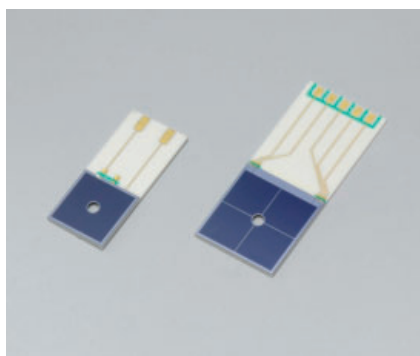


Electron beam detector Si photodiode



S11141

S11142

High sensitivity, direct detection of low energy (2 keV or more) electron beams

Features

- Direct detection of low energy (2 keV or more) electron beams with high sensitivity
- High gain: 1100 times (incident electron energy: 5 keV)
- Large active area size
S11141: 10 × 10 mm
S11142: 14 × 14 mm
- ϕ 2.0 mm hole in center of active area
Design is suitable for use with backscattered electron detector of SEM.
- S11142: 4-element photodiode
Detects reflection electron beam position (angle)
- Thin ceramic package
Allows short-distance arrangement between the electron gun and a sample in a SEM
- Uses a wiring board made of less magnetic materials that are unlikely to affect electron beam trajectories.

Applications

- Backscattered electron detector for scanning electron microscope (SEM)

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage	V _R max.	T _a =25 °C	20	V
Operating temperature*1	T _{opr}		-20 to +60	°C
Storage temperature*1	T _{stg}		-20 to +80	°C

*1: No condensation

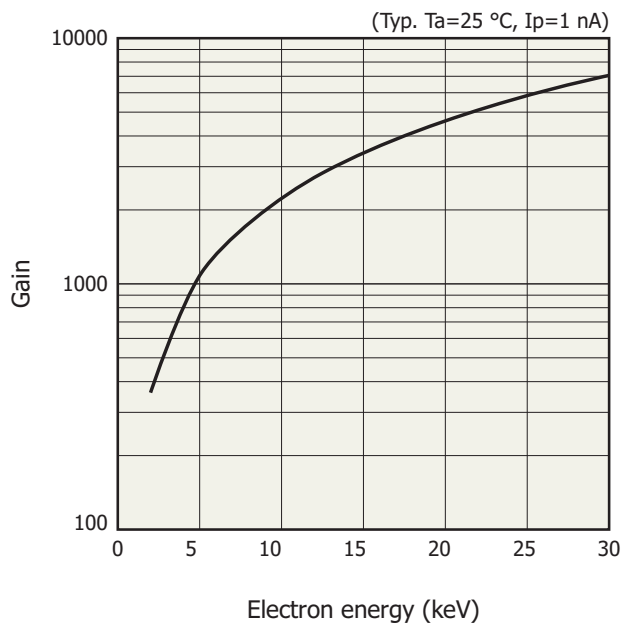
Electrical and optical characteristics (T_a=25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	S11141			S11142*2			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Incident electron energy range	-		2	-	30	2	-	30	keV
Output current	I _{sc}	Electron energy 5 keV I _p =1 nA*3	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	μA
Dark current	I _D	V _R =10 mV	-	0.1	1	-	0.05	0.5	nA
		V _R =5 V	-	5	50	-	1	25	
Terminal capacitance	C _t	V _R =0 V, f=10 kHz	-	2000	3300	-	900	1500	pF
		V _R =5 V, f=1 MHz	-	500	850	-	250	420	
Cut-off frequency	f _c	V _R =0 V, R _L =50 Ω λ=400 nm, -3 dB	-	0.5	-	-	1	-	MHz
		V _R =5 V, R _L =50 Ω λ=400 nm, -3 dB	-	4	-	-	7	-	
Electron multiplying gain	-	Electron energy 5 keV	-	1100	-	-	1100	-	-

*2: Per 1 element

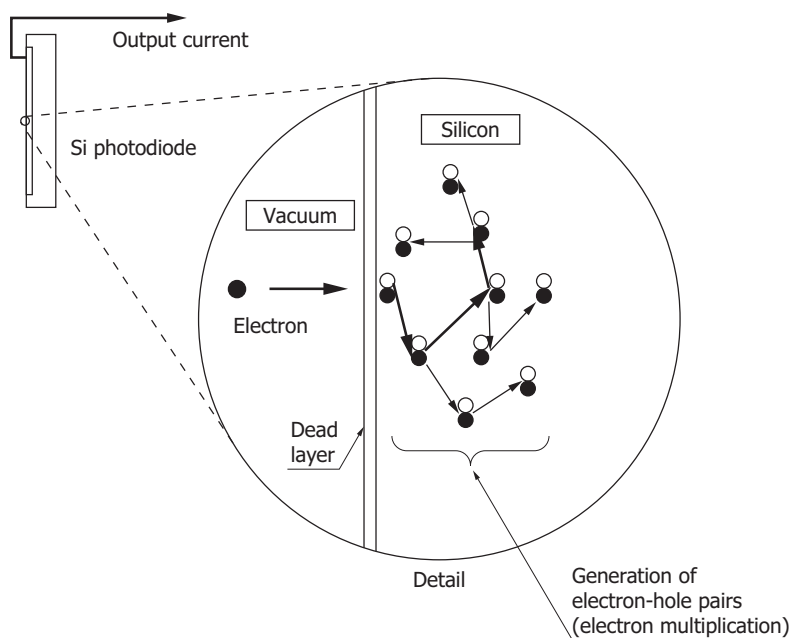
*3: Injection current (probe current)

Gain vs. electron energy



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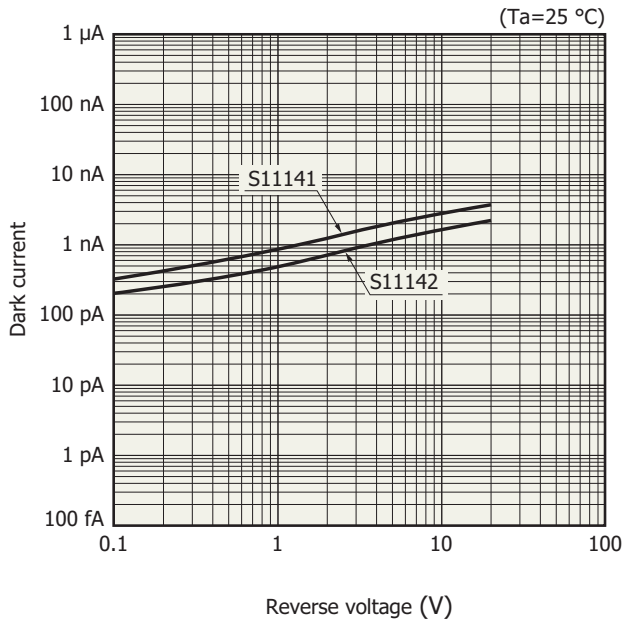
Electron multiplication principle



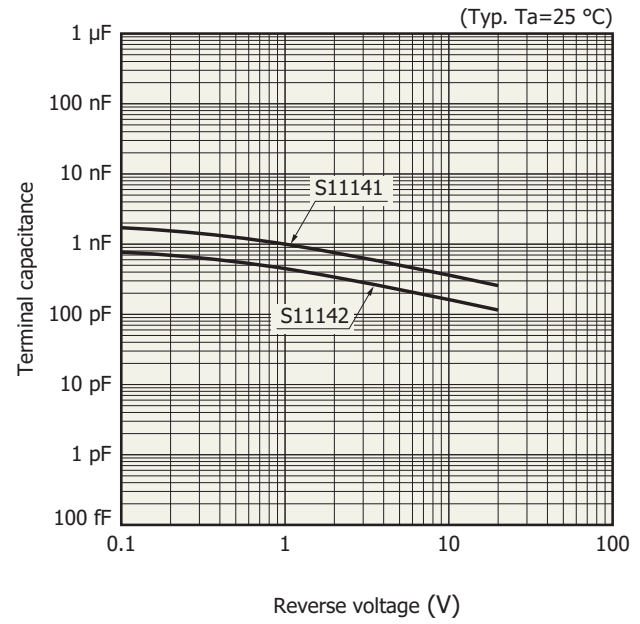
Electrons generate ions as they pass through silicon. This ionization process generates a large number of electron-hole pairs that then multiply the number of electrons. The electron multiplication can boost the output current by approximately 1100 times at an input electron energy of 5 keV (refer to "Gain vs. electron energy").

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Dark current vs. reverse voltage (typical example)



Terminal capacitance vs. reverse voltage



Dimensional outlines (unit: mm, tolerance unless otherwise noted: ±0.2)

S11141

