K-RAY / GAMMA-RAY DETECTOR ENERGY DIFFERENTIATION TYPE 64 CH **CdTe Radiation Line Sensor C10413**

Accomplish X-ray and gamma-ray images with multicolor by energy differentiation

FEATURES

- High radiation detection efficiency due to direct conversion type semiconductor (CdTe) detector
- Simultaneous energy differentiation of input radiation photons by setting 5 different energy thresholds
- •Parallel signal readout from each pixel
- •High counting efficiency
- Eliminating effect from beam scattering and hardening by energy differentiation function
- Wide energy measurement range covering X-rays and gamma-rays spectral regions



Application 1: Simultaneous measurement of images at different energy regions – Energy-differentiated RI* images -

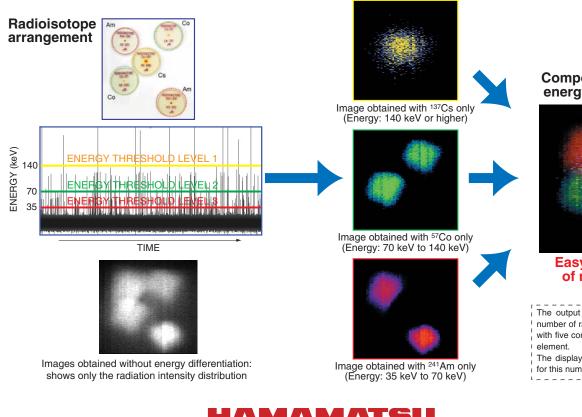
Energy-differentiated

images

Images were measured by linear scanning over radioisotopes (RI) with the radiation line sensor.

Energy-differentiated imaging allows color visualization and identification of different radioisotopes.

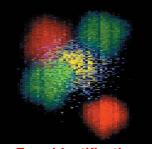
Images from different radioisotopes can be visualized by energy discrimination for easy color identification.



PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

* RI: radioisotope

Composite image with energy-differentiation



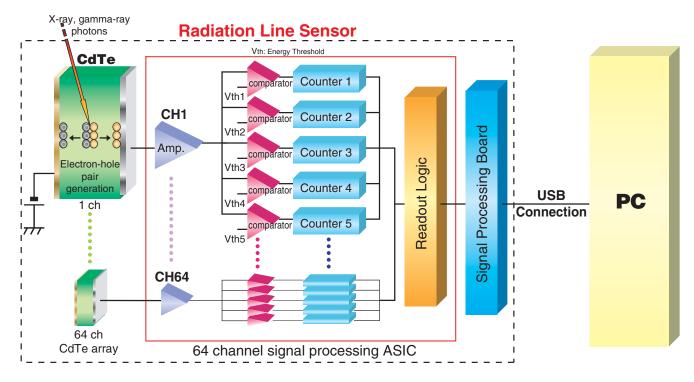
Easy identification of radioisotopes

The output data of this sensor is the number of radiation photons differented with five comparators in each detection element. The display in color is construction as

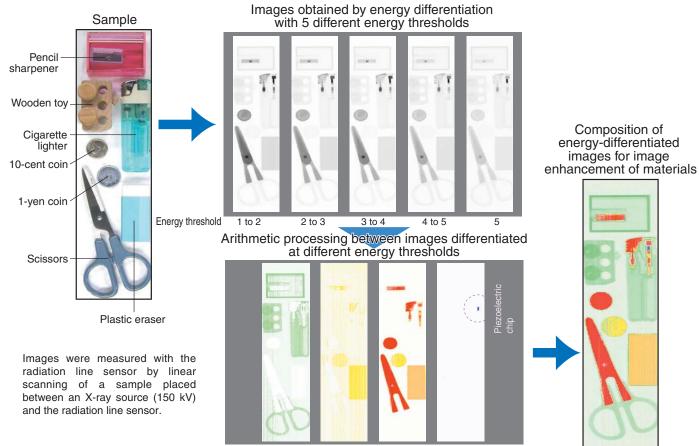
for this number of photons.

RADIATION LINE SENSOR OPERATION

Signal pulses from each detector pixel are differentiated by the five comparators according to their energy levels. These signal pulses are then counted by the five counters and output as the number of photon counting pulses.



Application 2: Simultaneous measurement of images at different energy regions – X-ray energy differentiated images –



Light material -

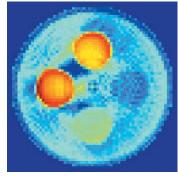
Heavy material

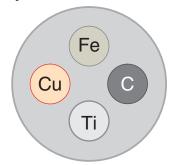
Application 3: Eliminating effect from beam scattering and hardening

Images obtained without energy differentiation are subject to effects from scattered rays and beam hardening. These scattered rays and beam hardening can be eliminated by setting the proper energy differentiation levels. •Sample of aluminum cylinder with a copper, iron, titanium and carbon rods inserted inside the cylinder

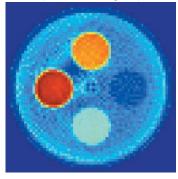


Image obtained without energy differentiation (20 keV to 150 keV)



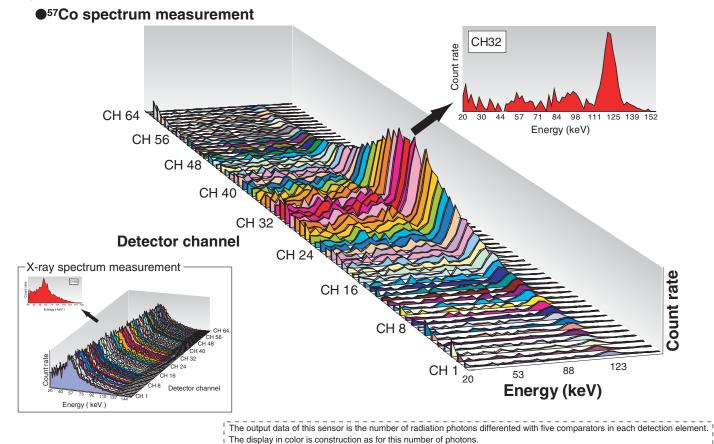


Energy-differentiated image (90 keV or higher)



Application 4: Gamma-ray and X-ray spectrum measurement

Highly detailed spectrum measurements can be made by auto sweep of the comparator levels.

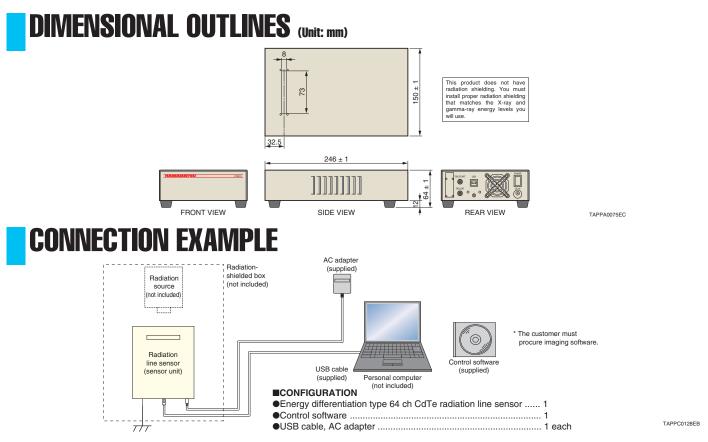


SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Description / Value
Detector element	Direct conversion type semiconductor (Cadmium telluride: CdTe) detector
Number of pixels	64
Pixel pitch	1 mm
Energy measurement range A	30 keV to 1000 keV
Energy resolution (A)	FWHM ≦ 15 % (at 122 keV: ⁵⁷ Co)
Detection efficiency	82 % (at 150 keV)
Number of energy thresholds	5 (Thresholds can be set at any levels within energy)
Maximum count rate per channel A	2 × 10 ⁶ s ⁻¹
Integration time (1 line)	1 ms to 4095 ms
Counter	16 bit
Interface	USB 2.0
Output ®	Counter value (16 bits)
Data output format	CSV, Excel®
External start trigger	TTL
Compatible OS	Windows [®] 10 (64 bit)
Input voltage	DC 12 V (AC adapter is supplied. AC 100 V to AC 240 V)
Operating temperature range	+5 °C to +30 °C
Storage temperature range	-10 °C to +60 °C
Operating humidity range	below 85 % (no condensation)
Storage humidity range	below 85 % (no condensation)
Dimensions (W \times H \times D)	150 mm × 64 mm × 246 mm
Weight	2300 g

NOTE: A These parameters depend on input radiation photon energy and measurement conditions.

B The output data of this sensor is the number of radiation photons differented with five comparators in each detection element.



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