



X-ray Time Delay Integration (TDI) CCD camera

HARRIER

Harrier

Time Delay Integration (TDI) is a special image acquisition method that is used for in-line inspection application that requires high-speed, high sensitivity and high resolution. XTI12848 TDI camera is designed for long life with a Fiber Optic Plate that separates the

sensor from the X-Ray path. X-Scan Imaging can help users select the scintillator for specific applications. Pixels are 48 μ m \times 48 μ m. Binning modes 2×2, 4×4, 8×8, etc. allow for imaging at higher speed with lower resolutions.

Key Features

High speed, resolution & sensitivity Imaging with off-axis, fiber-optic design User-select X-ray scintillating material GOS, CsI(TI), CdWO4, etc. A selection of lengths:

- 4 inches (2048 pixels)
- 9 inches (4608 pixels)
- 12 inches (6144 pixels)

Highly extended lifetimes

Camera Link (Base configuration) and GigE Vision interfaces

16-bit digitization and data output

100-240-V, 50-60-Hz power

Software development kit (SDK) with application programming interface (API)



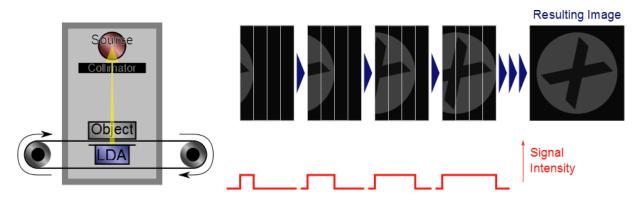
Applications

PCB/SMT inspection In-line Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) High-energy x-ray, gamma-ray, betatron and neutron imaging

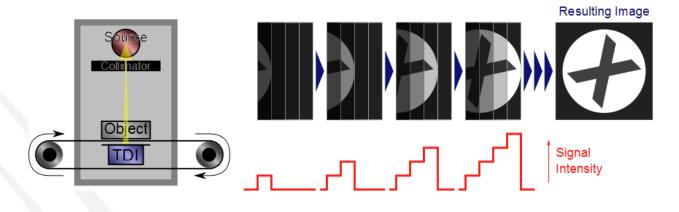


Principal of operation

In the operation of both traditional Linear Diode Array (LDA) and TDI detectors, objects must be moving relative to the detectors. In an LDA, a single line of diodes collect signal. Once the object has past the diode line, no more signal is collected. A TDI device has multiple diode lines and the signal for each line can be passed to the next line. As the object passes over each line, each line collects signal and then passes the signal to the following line. After the object passes the final line, the full integrated signal is read out. When the TDI device is synchronized to the moving object, an image with higher resolution at lower light level is achieved. As a result, signal-to-noise ratio in TDI camera is much higher than that in a line-scan camera.



Traditional LDA Application



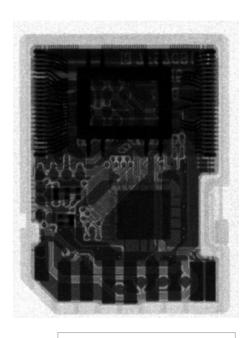
TDI Application



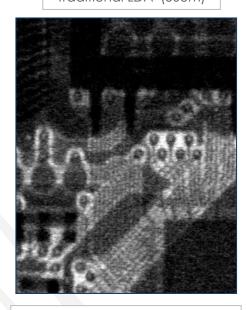


Comparison images

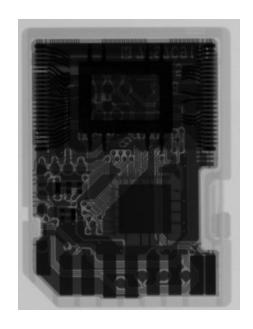
Radiographs of SD card using traditional LDA and XTI12848 TDI Sensor board with photodiode locations [This drawing to be updated]



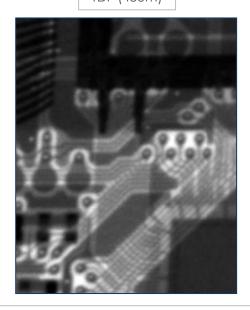
Traditional LDA (50um)



Traditional LDA zoomed-in view



TDI (48um)



TDI zoomed-in view (S/N improved 9X)



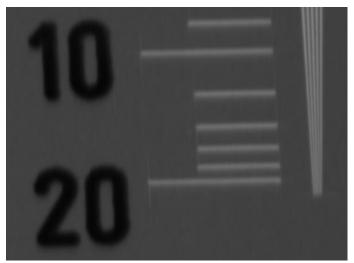




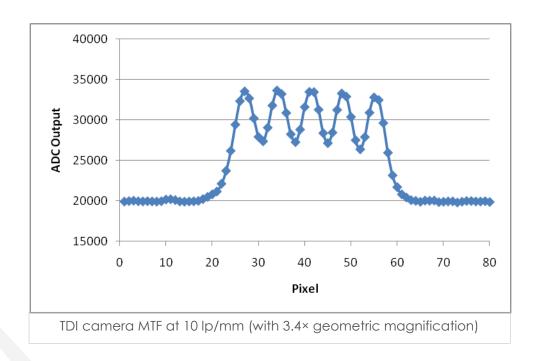


Resolution





TDI camera spatial resolution with 3.4× geometric magnification







Specifications			
Model	XTI12848-004	XTI12848-009	XTI12848-012
TDI stages and number of pixels	2048 × 128	4608 x 128	6144 × 128
Pixel size		48 μm × 48 μm	
X-ray sensitive area	98 × 6.1 mm ²	221 × 6.1 mm2	295 × 6.1 mm ²
Maximum X-ray energy		15 MeV	
CCD pixel clock	3 MHz		
TDI line rate	Up to 10 KHz ⁱ		
A/D converter		16 bit	
Camera Link data rate		48 to 84 MHz ⁱⁱ	
Power requirement		100-240 V, 50-60 Hz	
Power consumption	25 W	63 W	75 W
Readout direction		Bidirectional	
Selectable number of stages		32, 64, 96, 128	

Line rate may be limited by scintillator choice or by bandwidth considerations of interface. 10 KHz provided with CsI and Camera Link interface.

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²⁰kHz options available on some configurations

ⁱⁱ Camera Link data rate depends on exact camera configuration.