

**OPERATING MANUAL**

**XR-100CR**

**X-RAY DETECTOR SYSTEM**

**and PX2CR POWER SUPPLY / SHAPER**

**Revision 13**  
**October 2003**

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## 1 CAUTION

1. **DO NOT DROP OR CAUSE MECHANICAL SHOCK TO THE XR-100CR DETECTOR**
2. **DO NOT DAMAGE** the AXRCR detector element.
3. **DO NOT REMOVE** the red protective cap from the AXRCR detector until data is to be taken. The detector window is made from thin beryllium (0.001 in / 25  $\mu\text{m}$  thick) which is extremely brittle and can shatter very easily. Do not have any object come in contact with the window. Also, do not touch the window because the oil from the fingers will cause it to oxidize. The window cannot be repaired. If the window shatters the detector assembly must be replaced. Keep the red protective cover nearby at all times and cover the AXRCR detector when the instrument is not in use. **Beryllium windows damaged by improper handling will not be covered by the warranty.**
4. **AVOID** holding the XR-100CR in the hand. Heat from the body will increase the operating temperature of the detector and increase the leaking current. Increased leaking current in the detector will result in poor energy resolution. Keep the XR-100CR away from incandescent lamps to avoid overheating.
5. **BEST PERFORMANCE** of the XR-100CR can be achieved by mounting it by one or two of its mounting holes to a metal plate. This will increase the surface area and allow the detector to run 4 to 6 degrees colder. A colder detector will result in better energy resolution. As a rule, if the correct heat sinking has been provided, the XR-100CR should NOT be warm to the touch.
6. **RADIATION DAMAGE** to the detector will occur if it is exposed to a high flux environment. Synchrotron Radiation Beams should be modified with attenuators before they are allowed to strike the detector or the fluorescence target. Damage to the detector will be permanent if the flux from an X-Ray Tube, a strong nuclear radiation source, or an accelerator is not attenuated.

**A RADIATION DAMAGED DETECTOR WILL NOT BE COVERED UNDER WARRANTY.**

7. **PX2CR WARNING:** The Amplifier and Rise Time Discriminator (RTD) inside the PX2CR box have been carefully adjusted at the factory for maximum performance.

**CHANGING THE SETTINGS TO THE AMPLIFIER AND RTD INSIDE THE PX2CR BOX WILL VOID WARRANTY.**

8. **PLACE THE XR100CR AWAY FROM** the PX2, and away from any computer terminal or CRT monitor. Keep the XR100CR detector away from magnetic fields.

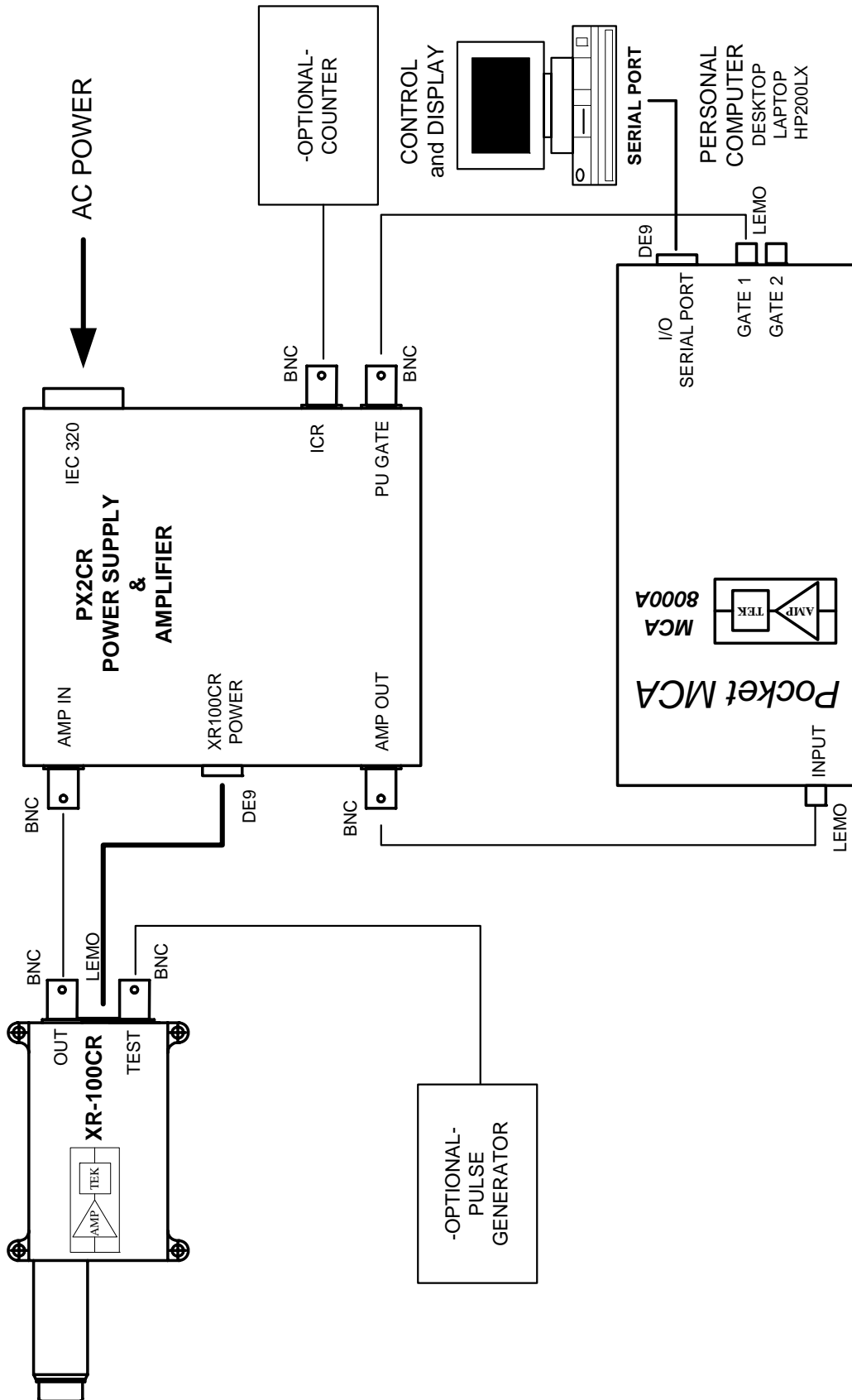
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## **2 SYSTEM SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE**

Replace this page with the graph for the specific detector and any other additional system specific information.

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### 3 CONNECTION DIAGRAM: XR-100CR/PX2CR/MCA8000A (Figure 1)



## 4 OPERATING NOTES FOR THE XR-100CR CONNECTED TO THE PX2CR

1. Turn the power to the PX2CR OFF.
2. Connect the 9-Pin D-Connector from the XR-100CR to the PX2CR.
3. Connect the Output of the XR-100CR (OUT) directly to the Input of the PX2CR (AMP IN) with a BNC cable. **DO NOT** terminate the cable with a 50  $\Omega$  termination.
4. Connect the Output of the PX2CR (AMP OUT) directly to the input of a Multichannel Analyzer (MCA). **DO NOT** terminate the cable with a 50  $\Omega$  termination.
5. Connect the +/- TEMP from the PX2CR to a  $\mu$ A meter.
6. Turn the AC power to the PX2CR ON via the rear panel switch.
7. Observe the  $\mu$ A meter. As the temperature of the cooler decreases, the  $\mu$ A meter will decrease from 293  $\mu$ A to about 250  $\mu$ A. The temperature monitor IC provides 1  $\mu$ A per 1 $^{\circ}$ K. Please note: room temperature = 293 $^{\circ}$ K = 20 $^{\circ}$ C.

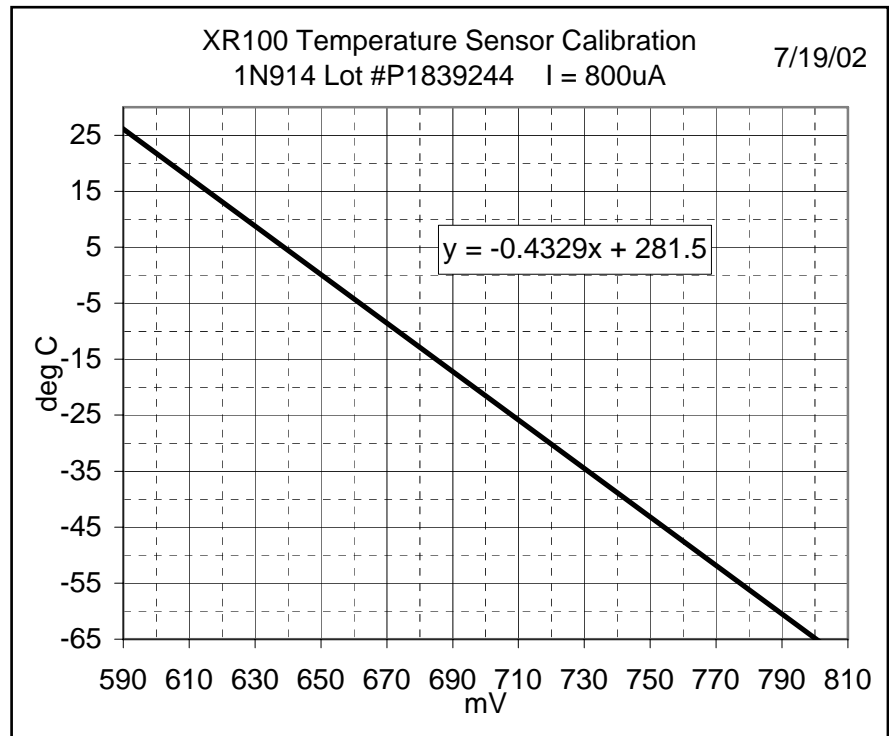
### NOTE:

Depending on the detector type, the internal temperature monitor could be a Diode sensor instead of an IC sensor. If it is an IC sensor, the above instructions are valid. If it is a Diode sensor, please see below.

### For detectors with Diode temperature sensors:

The +/- TEMP MONITOR on the PX2CR will be measured in mV instead of  $\mu$ A. The graph to the right is used to cross reference the mV reading to the actual detector temperature in degrees C.

If the PX2CR was ordered together with a detector that has a Diode temperature sensor, it has been modified at the factory to directly read in mV across the (+ TEMP -) banana terminals. This modified PX2CR is set at the factory to provide 800  $\mu$ A of current through the diode and provide a TEMP reading in mV only.



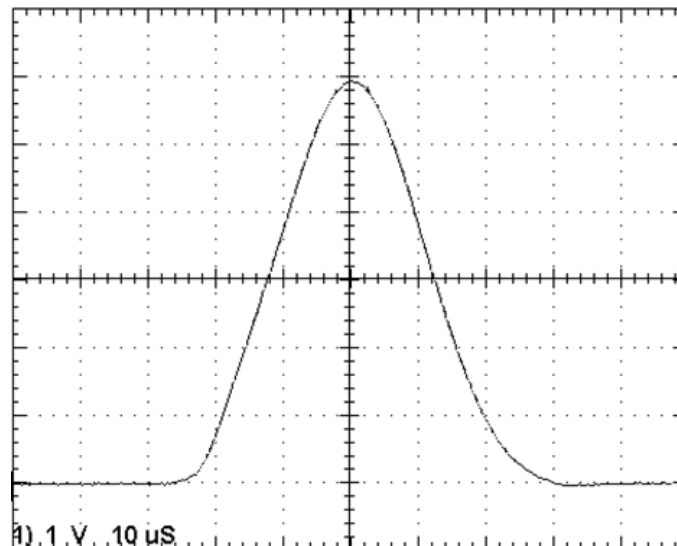
If a customer has both types of detectors with IC and Diode temperature sensors, the measurement can still be made with a standard PX2CR that has not been modified exclusively for the Diode sensor. For the IC operation, perform the  $\mu$ A measurement as described in steps 5, 6, and 7 above. For Diode operation, connect the two + and - terminals together with a banana shorting plug and measure mV between the shorted + and - banana plug and the PX2CR chassis ground. Then cross reference the mV reading to the graph in order to get degrees C.



8. Once the temperature has stabilized (about one minute), start taking data on the MCA. For normal operation, there is no need to monitor the temperature. **In order to avoid extraneous noise pick-up into the detector, disconnect the +/-TEMP wires from the PX2CR.** Just turn the power ON to the PX2CR, wait a few seconds and start taking data.
9. The XR-100CR can be stimulated by either an X-Ray source or through the TEST input connector. A positive (100 ns rise, 1 ms fall) test pulse of 20 mV will produce an output from the XR-100CR roughly equivalent to a 20 keV X-Ray.

NOTE: For 5 mm<sup>2</sup> and 25 mm<sup>2</sup> detectors (500 μm thick) with internal collimators only: Set the pulse generator to 4 Volts and the PX2CR GAIN to 2. This will produce an output from the AMP OUT of the PX2CR of about 1 Volt.

10. Please Note: The standard PX2CR Shaping Amplifier has a "triangular" fixed shaping time constant of about 12 μs, (see graph below). Optional PX2CR with 6 μs or 20 μs shaping time constants are also available. An external NIM amplifier, compatible with a reset type preamplifier, can also be used if other shaping time constants are desirable. Power to the XR-100CR can be supplied through the PX2CR even if an external amplifier is used.



Pulse Widths:

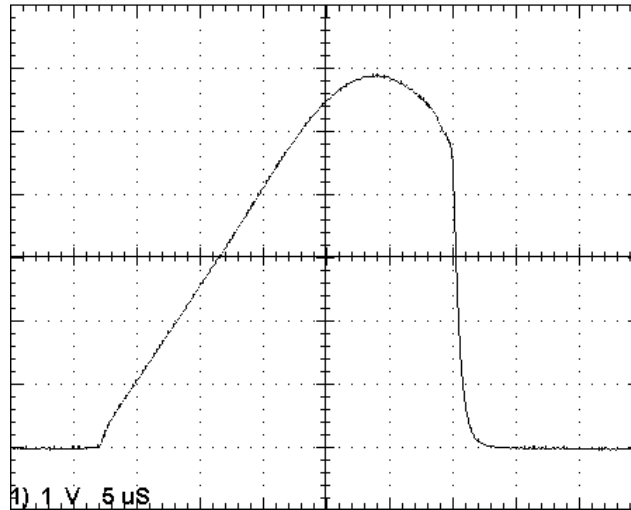
12 μs Shaper: 22 μs

6 μs Shaper: 15 μs

20 μs Shaper: 54 μs

## 5 RISE TIME DISCRIMINATION (RTD) IN THE PX2CR AMPLIFIER

A Rise Time Discriminator circuit has been implemented in the PX2CR amplifier. See Specifications under THEORY OF OPERATION. When RTD is active (RTD switch up on the front panel), the shaped pulses are internally gated and only pulses corresponding to "good" X-Ray events are allowed to be sent to the MCA for analysis. The RTD internal threshold is set to about 2 keV. If energies less than 2 keV are to be detected do not use the RTD function. The graph below shows the shape of the output pulse when RTD is activated.

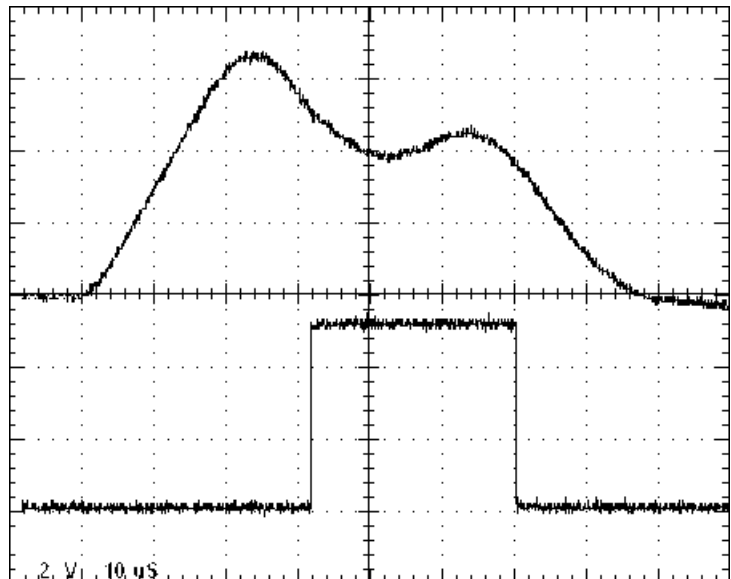


## 6 PILEUP REJECTION (PU) IN THE PX2CR AMPLIFIER

A PileUp rejection circuit has been implemented in the PX2CR amplifier. The PU Gate located in the back panel of the PX2CR produces a positive TTL pulse. **DO NOT** terminate this signal with 50 Ω. The PU Gate should be connected to a device of impedance greater than 1 kΩ.

For the duration of this gate, the Multichannel Analyzer (MCA) must reject any detected pulse. The PU Gate at the back of the PX2CR (bottom trace in plot) also combines the gate-off pulse to the MCA due to the reset preamplifier (see next page).

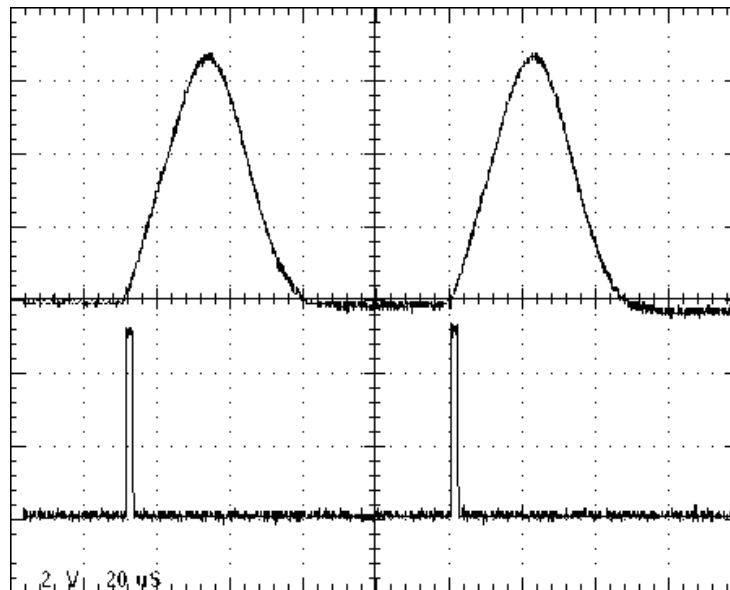
When using the AMPTEK MCA8000 or MCA8000A Multichannel Analyzer, the PU Gate from the PX2CR should be connected to GATE 1 of the MCA.



## 7 INPUT COUNT RATE (ICR) IN THE PX2CR AMPLIFIER

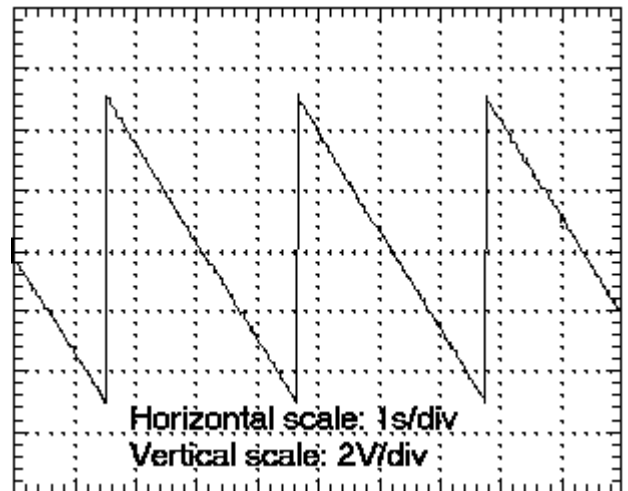
The Input Count Rate (ICR) pulse (bottom trace in plot) is provided through a rear panel BNC connector in the PX2CR amplifier. This pulse is produced from a fast low level discriminator which is set just above the noise threshold of the XR-100CR preamplifier. The ICR pulse is a positive TTL type with maximum duration of 2  $\mu$ s. **DO NOT** terminate this signal with 50  $\Omega$ . The ICR should be connected to a device of input impedance greater than 1 k  $\Omega$ .

When connected to a counter, the ICR counting rate corresponds to the total number of X-ray events that strike the detector. The ICR can be used together with the RTD and PU in order to calculate absolute rates.

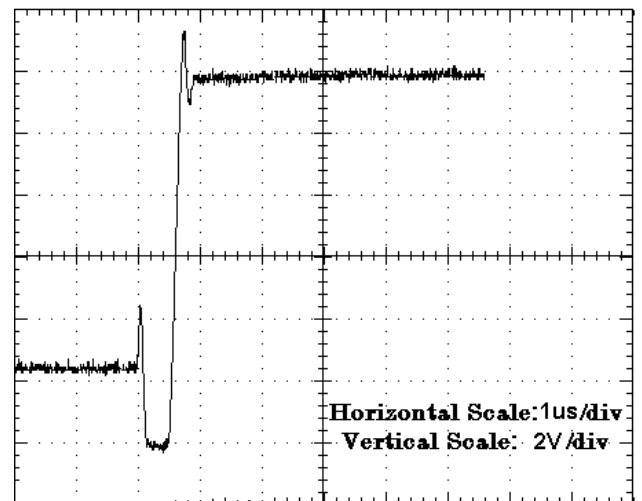


## 8 XR100CR / PX2CR Reset Waveforms

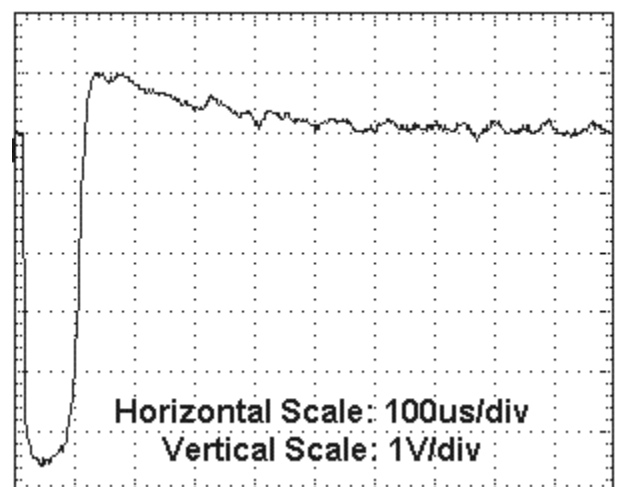
1. Typical waveform at the output of the XR-100CR



2. Reset pulse at the output of the XR-100CR



3. Reset pulse at the output of the PX2CR. Use PU GATE to gate-off the MCA (GATE 1 for Amptek MCA8000A)



## 9 XR-100CR / PX2CR TROUBLESHOOTING

The XR-100CR / PX2CR system has undergone extensive testing and burn-in before leaving the factory. If the performance of the system is not similar to the one recorded at the factory before shipping, please perform the following tests:

### **IMPORTANT:**

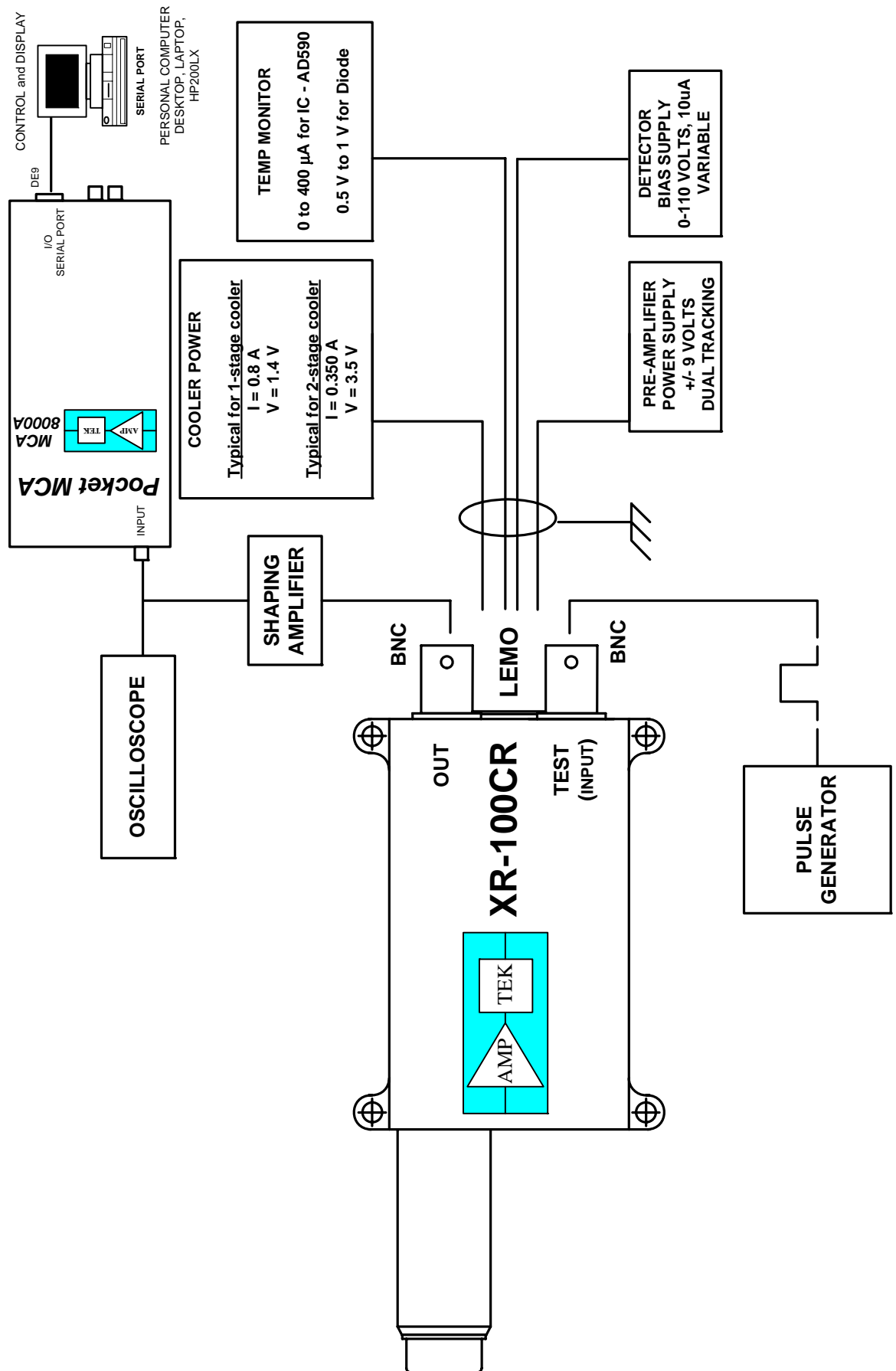
AT ALL TIMES, BOTH CONNECTIONS FROM THE XR-100CR TO THE PX2CR AND FROM THE PX2CR TO THE MULTICHANNEL ANALYZER (MCA), SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY AND **NOT** WITH A 50 Ω TERMINATION.

PLACE THE XR-100CR AWAY FROM THE PX2CR, AND AWAY FROM ANY COMPUTER TERMINAL OR CRT MONITOR. KEEP THE XR100CR DETECTOR AWAY FROM MAGNETIC FIELDS.

1. Remove all X-Ray sources. Turn RTD OFF.
2. Connect the XR-100CR output to the PX2CR input. Connect the PX2CR output to a high impedance input (NOT THROUGH 50 Ω) of an oscilloscope. Look for periodic noise pick-up on the scope by changing the time-base dial on the scope back and forth. If you find any periodic signal on the scope (other than the Reset Waveforms), try to eliminate its source or place the XR-100CR away from the pick-up area. Any periodic signal detected on the scope will degrade the resolution of the XR-100CR.
3. If no periodic signal is present, and the system is still not performing as designed, proceed to the next step.
4. Set the gain of the PX2CR to 6.60. Connect the output of the PX2CR directly to the input of a good, wide bandwidth RMS Voltmeter. If the reading is between 50-60 mVolts RMS (for a standard 7 mm<sup>2</sup> detector), the unit is normal. If the RMS reading is high and there is no periodic pick-up signal at the output of the PX2CR, then the detector has been damaged.

CONTACT THE FACTORY FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE AND RETURN PROCEDURES

### 10 XR-100CR CONNECTION DIAGRAM WITHOUT PX2CR (Figure 2)



## 11 OPERATING NOTES FOR THE XR-100CR WITHOUT THE PX2CR

### 11.1 Equipment Required

1. Power Supplies
  - i. A dual tracking +/-9 VDC @ 35 mA with voltage meter & current limit.
  - ii. A zero to +3 VDC @ 0.7 A adjustable with voltage and current meter.
  - iii. A zero to +110 VDC adjustable @ 10  $\mu$ A.
1. A zero to 400  $\mu$ A DC meter with high input impedance (>1000 M  $\Omega$ ).
2. Shaping amplifier such as NIM standard Shaping Amplifier with an input impedance of 1 k  $\Omega$ . A "triangular" type of pulse with 12  $\mu$ s shaping time and base line restoration will be needed to realize the resolution of the XR-100CR. Example: Canberra Model 2025 or 2026.
3. Oscilloscope
4. A low energy radioactive x-ray source or tail pulse generator.
5. AC power outlet strip (preferably with surge suppression & EMI/RFI filtering).

### 11.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Cooler power.....+0.7 AMPS  
 Preamp power.....+/- 9 VOLTS  
 Detector Bias (HV)....+110 VOLTS

### 11.3 6-Pin Lemo Connector on the XR-100CR (Lemo Part# ERA.1S.306.CLL)

Pin 1: Temperature Monitor  
 Pin 2: + H.V. Detector Bias, +110 Volt max.  
 Pin 3: -9 Volt Preamp Power  
 Pin 4: +9 Volt Preamp Power  
 Pin 5: Cooler Power Return  
 Pin 6: Cooler Power (0 to +2.1 Volt @ 0.7 A max.)  
 CASE: Ground and Shield

### 11.4 9-Pin Cable D-Connector to PX2CR or External Power (standard 9-Pin D)

Pin 1: +9 Volt Preamp Power  
 Pin 2: -9 Volt Preamp Power  
 Pin 3: 0 to +2.1 Volt Cooler Power @ 0.7 A max.  
 Pin 4: + 9 Volt Temperature Monitor Power  
 Pin 5: + H.V. Detector Bias, +110 Volt max.  
 Pin 6: Ground and Case  
 Pin 7: Cooler Power Return  
 Pin 8: Ground and Case  
 Pin 9: Ground and Case

### 11.5 Connections and Turn-On Procedure (see figure 2)

1. Turn all power supplies OFF. Plug all equipment to be used into one common AC power outlet strip. This will help prevent ground loops, which is crucial in getting good performance from the XR-100CR.
2. Set voltages on all power supplies to ZERO. Set current limits on all power supplies to ZERO.

3. Connect the LEMO CONNECTOR cable to the XR-100CR. Apply power to the XR-100CR through the D-CONNECTOR end of the cable according to Figure 2 and the Pin assignments given above in the manual.
4. Turn ON the +/-9 VDC power supplies to power the charge sensitive preamplifier. Verify that both the + and - Volt outputs are between 8 and 9 Volts. NEVER EXCEED 9 VOLTS. Increase the current limit on the power supplies as required so that it can just obtain this output voltage but will not allow any excessive current to flow.
5. Set the High Voltage Supply to zero. Slowly increase voltage to be between +35 and +45 volts.
6. Attach the OUTPUT of the XR-100CR to the INPUT of the shaping amplifier. A BNC connector is provided on the rear panel of the XR-100CR. The output pulses of the XR-100CR are NEGATIVE. A NIM standard shaping amplifier compatible with a reset type preamplifier and an input impedance of 1 k $\Omega$  can be used. A shaping time constant of 12  $\mu$ s or longer and "triangular" shaping with Base Line Restoration is optimum for this detector.
7. Attach the OUTPUT of the shaping amplifier to an oscilloscope. Observe that the output of the shaping amplifier is random noise. Make sure there is no repetitive signal such as the power line frequency or any type of RF signal. Any repetitive signal observed can be traced to ground loops or RFI generated from equipment such as computer monitors. If any repetitive signals are present, other than the "Reset Waveforms" described earlier in the manual, the performance of the XR-100CR will degrade significantly.
8. If the testing is to be done with a radioactive source, remove the red protective cover from the detector of the XR-100CR. Place the radioactive source in front of the AXRCCR detector.
9. If a pulse generator is to be used, connect the OUTPUT of the pulse generator to the BNC TEST input of the XR-100CR. Set the test pulse generator to produce a 20 mV peak signal at a frequency of about 1 kHz. The rise time of the signal should be about 100 ns and the pulse width should be for about 1 ms. This will produce a pulse out of the XR-100CR equal to approximately a 20 keV X- ray event. Observe pulses on the oscilloscope.

NOTE: For 5 mm<sup>2</sup> and 25 mm<sup>2</sup> detectors (500  $\mu$ m thick) with internal collimators only: Set the pulse generator to 4 Volts. Set the PX2CR GAIN to 2. This will produce an output from the AMP OUT of the PX2CR of about 1 Volt.
10. Connect the + terminal of the temperature monitor  $\mu$ A meter to the + 8 Volt supply through a 10 k $\Omega$  resistor. See Figure 1. Connect the - terminal of the meter to Pin 4 of the D-Connector in order to power the temperature monitor circuit. Observe that the reading in  $\mu$ A is approximately the room temperature in degrees KELVIN. (i.e. 300  $\mu$ A corresponds to 300 K room temperature)
11. While observing the  $\mu$ A meter, slightly increase the cooler supply current until the temperature reading starts to change on the  $\mu$ A meter. Observe that the temperature is DECREASING. If the temperature increases, turn OFF the power supply and check the polarity of the cooler power wires. If the temperature is decreasing, increase the +3 V supply while observing the current. The current should be between +650 and +700 mA. The temperature displayed on the  $\mu$ A meter should decrease to about 250 K.
12. THE COOLER IS FRAGILE AND WILL BE PERMANENTLY DAMAGED IF EXCESSIVE CURRENT OR IF REVERSE POLARITY IS APPLIED. THE WARRANTY WILL BE VOID IF THE COOLER IS DAMAGED DUE TO EXCESSIVE CURRENT OR REVERSE POLARITY.
13. The temperature sensor has an offset associated with it. It is quite linear but it could have an offset of about 5 degrees Kelvin.



14. Also, once the temperature on the AXRCR gets below  $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  the performance of the XR-100CR system will not change with a temperature variation of a few degrees. Hence, accurate temperature control is not necessary.
15. Increase the + H.V. supply to + 100 Volts. Now the XR-100CR is fully operational.
16. ALWAYS INCREASE THE + H.V. POWER SLOWLY TO PROTECT THE INPUT FET. WHEN TURNING OFF THE XR-100CR, DECREASE THE + H.V. SLOWLY TO ZERO VOLTS BEFORE TURNING OFF THE XR-100CR. IF THE FET IS DAMAGED DUE TO HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSIENTS, THE WARRANTY WILL BE VOID.

## 12 PROCEDURE TO LOWER THE HIGH VOLTAGE BIAS IN THE DETECTOR

If the detector starts to breakdown or becomes noisy, it is probably the result of increased leakage current which may occur after exposure to accumulated radiation. The exact reason and the total radiation that will cause this increase of leakage current in the detector is very complex since it depends on the energy spectrum and intensity of radiation the detector was exposed to. Lowering the High Voltage bias from the factory set +100 Volts to 80-90 Volts can reduce the detector leakage. Please follow the instructions below:

Refer to the "Power Supply Schematic" (figure 3) included in this manual. Unplug the PX2CR from AC power. Unplug the XR-100CR from the PX2CR. Open the PX2CR by removing the two screws from the bottom of the case. Locate the D3 and D4 zener diodes on the PX2CR mother board just below the input AC filter. Unsolder one of the connections on D3 or D4 so that no connection from R16 to ground is made. These two zener diodes set the high voltage to the detector. By removing the connection to ground the voltage is now set by the Potentiometer R5.

Turn POWER ON.

**CAUTION: HIGH VOLTAGE AND AC LINE VOLTAGE ARE PRESENT. DO NOT TOUCH ANYTHING INSIDE THE PX2CR WITH BARE FINGERS. USE AN INSULATED SCREWDRIVER AND TEST LEADS.**

With a high impedance voltmeter ( $>1000\text{ M}\ \Omega$ ) measure the detector bias voltage from the outside of the PX2CR at the 9-PIN D-Connector between Pins 5 and 8. It should be about +100 Volts. If a high impedance voltmeter is not available, use a standard  $10\text{ M}\ \Omega$  input impedance meter and measure the voltage at the HVM point just next to R5.

Potentiometer R5 is located on the motherboard of the PX2CR in the back just below the AC input filter. This potentiometer adjusts the high voltage to the detector. With an INSULATED screwdriver turn the potentiometer's screw counter-clockwise to reduce the voltage to the detector by about 10 volts. Turn the R5 screw counter-clockwise to set the voltage to +90 Volts. Plug in the XR-100CR. Each time R5 is turned by 1/2 turn check to see if the detector is restored to normal. High voltage to the detector can be decreased by more than 10 volts as long as the resolution of the detector is acceptable.

If this procedure succeeds, operating the detector at the highest voltage below +100 Volts without breakdown is recommended. Once a new stable high voltage level has been established zener diodes D3 and D4 should be replaced with new zeners equal to the new high voltage. If new zeners are not available, leave the zener connection to ground open and operate the PX2CR temporarily without the

zeners. Note that if the input AC line varies too much at your location you might find the detector high voltage to be unstable without the zeners.

NOTE: The 25 mm<sup>2</sup> and 5 mm<sup>2</sup> (500 μm thick) detectors require a normal high voltage bias of between +130 to +150 Volts.

## **13 WARRANTY**

AMPTEK, INC. warrants to the original purchaser this instrument to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from shipment. AMPTEK, INC. will, without charge, repair or replace (at its option) a defective instrument upon return to the factory. This warranty does not apply in the event of misuse or abuse of the instrument or unauthorized alterations or repair. AMPTEK, INC. shall not be liable for any consequential damages, including without limitation, damages resulting from the loss of use due to failure of this instrument. All products returned under the warranty must be shipped prepaid to the factory with documentation describing the problem and the circumstances under which it was observed. The factory **MUST** be notified prior to return shipment. The instrument will be evaluated, repaired or replaced, and promptly returned if the warranty claims are substantiated. A nominal fee will be charged for unsubstantiated claims. Please include the model and serial number in all correspondence with the factory.

### **13.1 Technical Questions**

For all technical questions, please contact the factory via

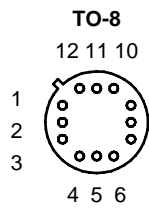
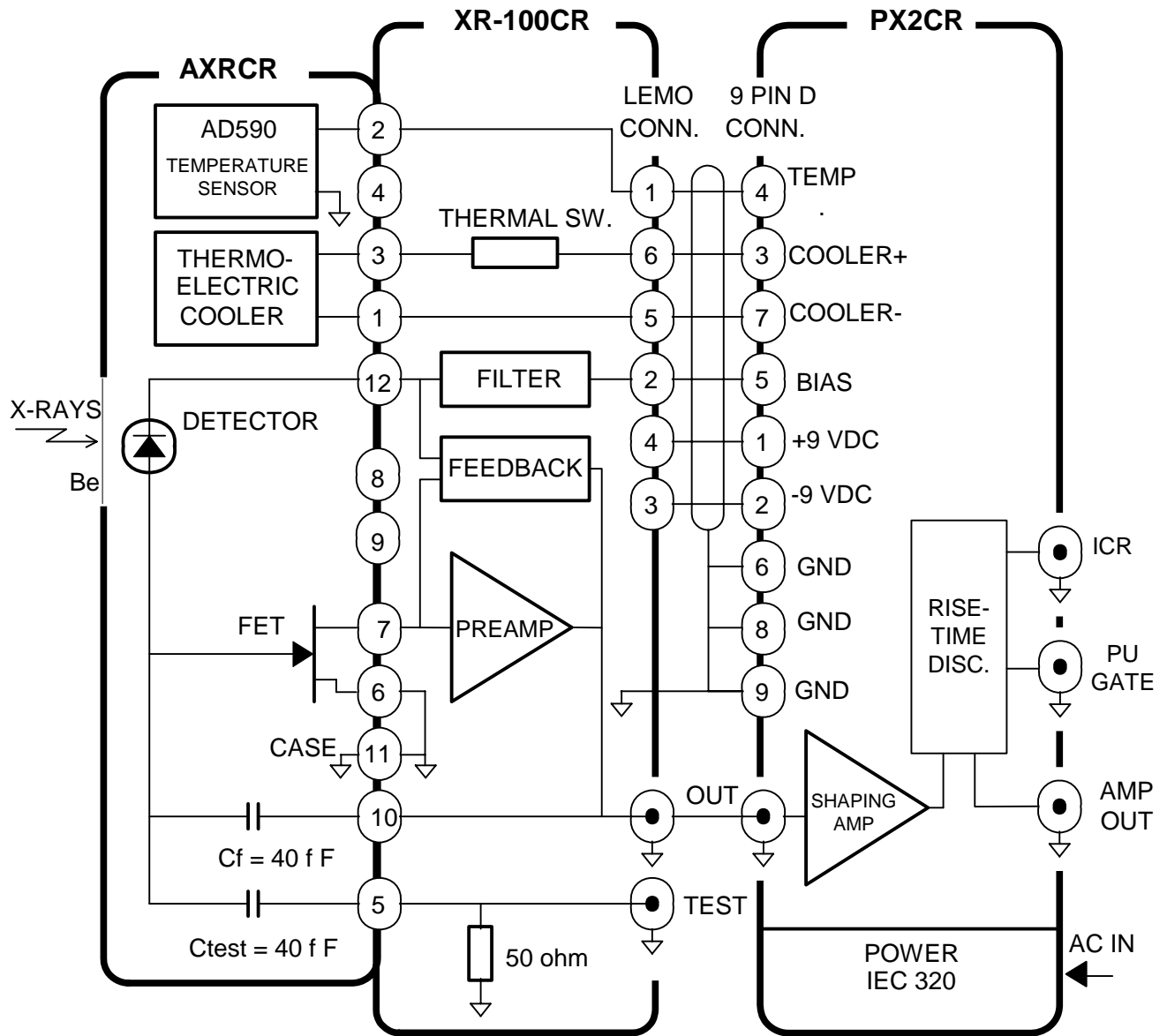
PHONE: +1 781 275 2242

FAX: +1 781 275 3470

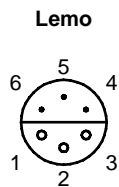
Email: <sales@amptek.com>

www.amptek.com

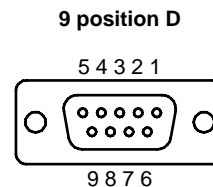
### 14 INTERNAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN AXRCR / XR-100CR / PX2CR



Top View

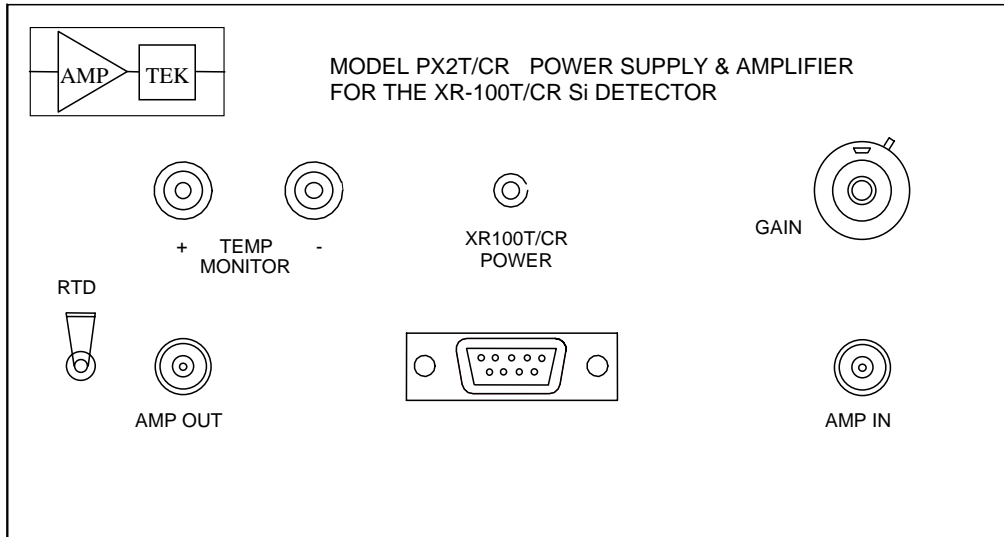


End View

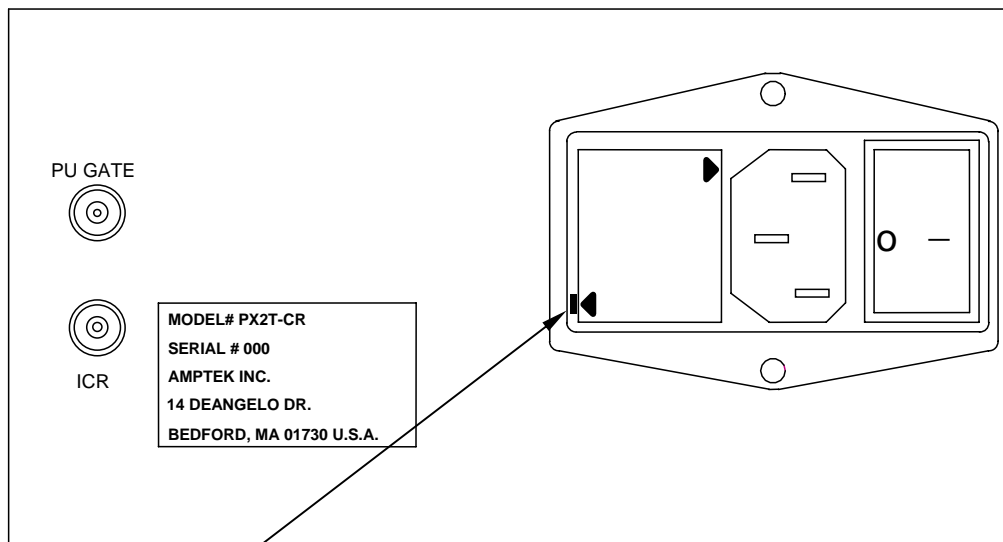


Front View (female)

## 15 PX2CR FRONT AND BACK PANELS



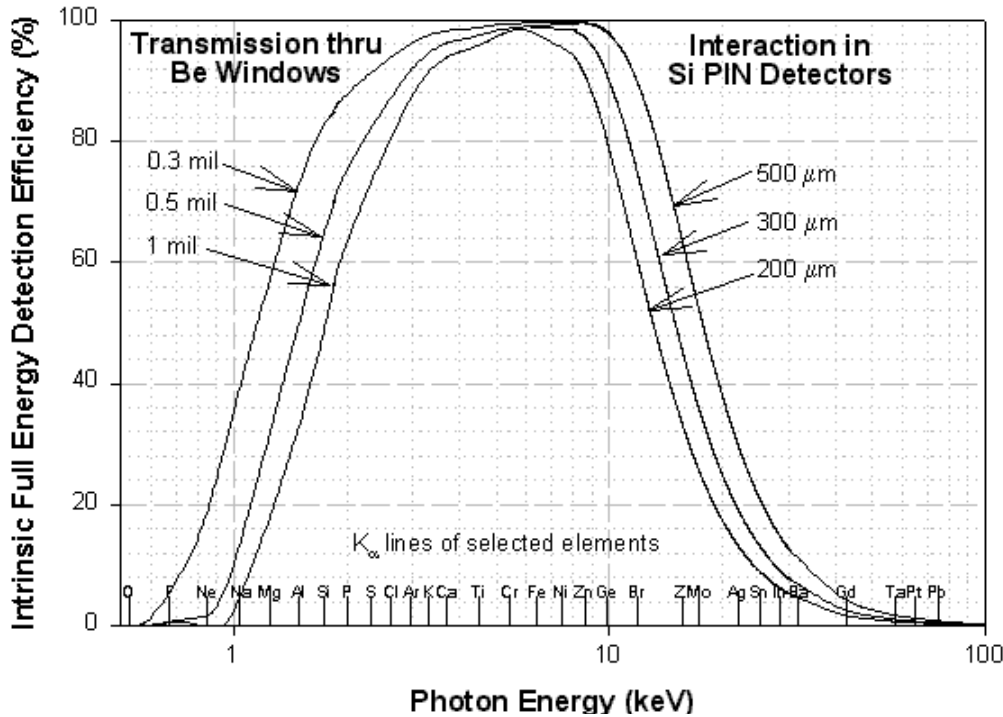
PX2T/CR Front Panel



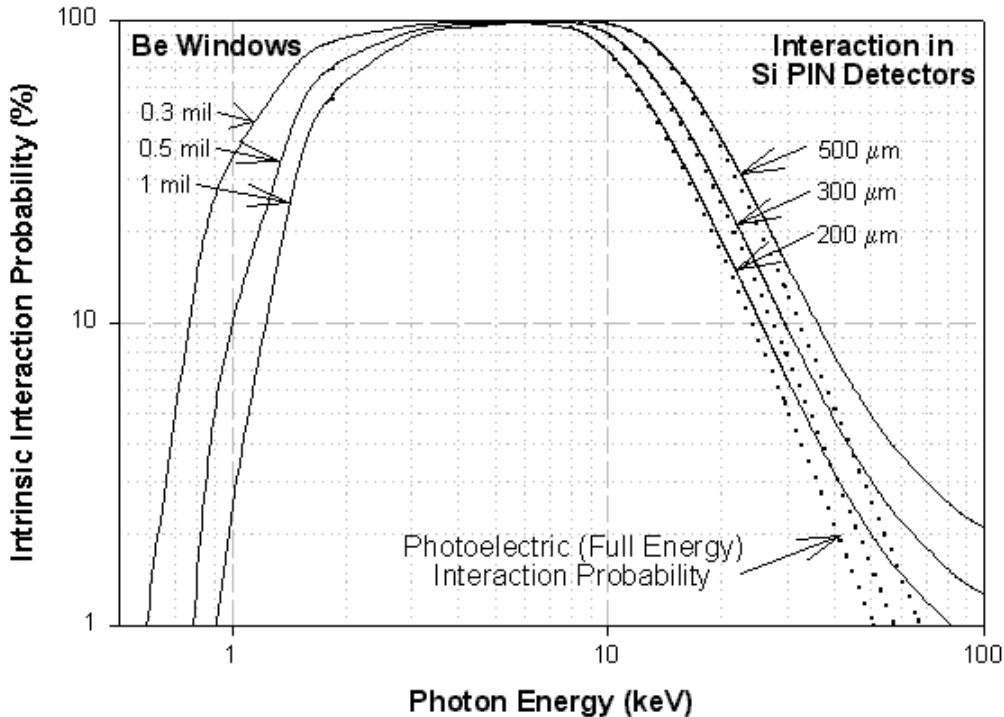
PX2T/CR Back Panel

To change selected voltage: Remove fuse cartridge using a small blade screwdriver or similar tool; select desired voltage by matching arrow on fuse cartridge with indicator located on bezel (lower left corner); replace fuse cartridge *making sure the desired voltage arrow aligns with the indicator.*

## 16 XR-100CR EFFICIENCY CURVES



The figure on the left (linear scale) shows the intrinsic full energy detection efficiency for the XR-100CR detectors. This efficiency corresponds to the probability that an X-ray will enter the front of the detector and deposit all of its energy inside the detector via the photoelectric effect.



The figure on the left (log scale) shows the probability of a photon undergoing any interaction, along with the probability of a photoelectric interaction which results in total energy deposition. As shown, the photoelectric effect is dominant at low energies but at higher energies above about 40 keV the photons undergo Compton scattering, depositing less than the full energy in the detector.

Both figures above combine the effects of transmission through the Beryllium window (including the protective coating), and interaction in the silicon detector. The low energy portion of the curves is dominated by the thickness of the Beryllium window, while the high energy portion is dominated by the thickness of the active depth of the Si detector. Depending on the window chosen, 90% of the incident photons reach the detector at energies ranging from 2 to 3 keV. Depending on the detector chosen, 90% of the photons are detected at energies up to 9 to 12 keV.

## 17 APPLICATION NOTES

### 17.1 Use of Collimators

X-ray events that are produced near the edges of a detector may result in partial charge collection. Hence, a typical “tail” is observed at the low energy side of an energy peak. This “tail” is often called the “Background.”

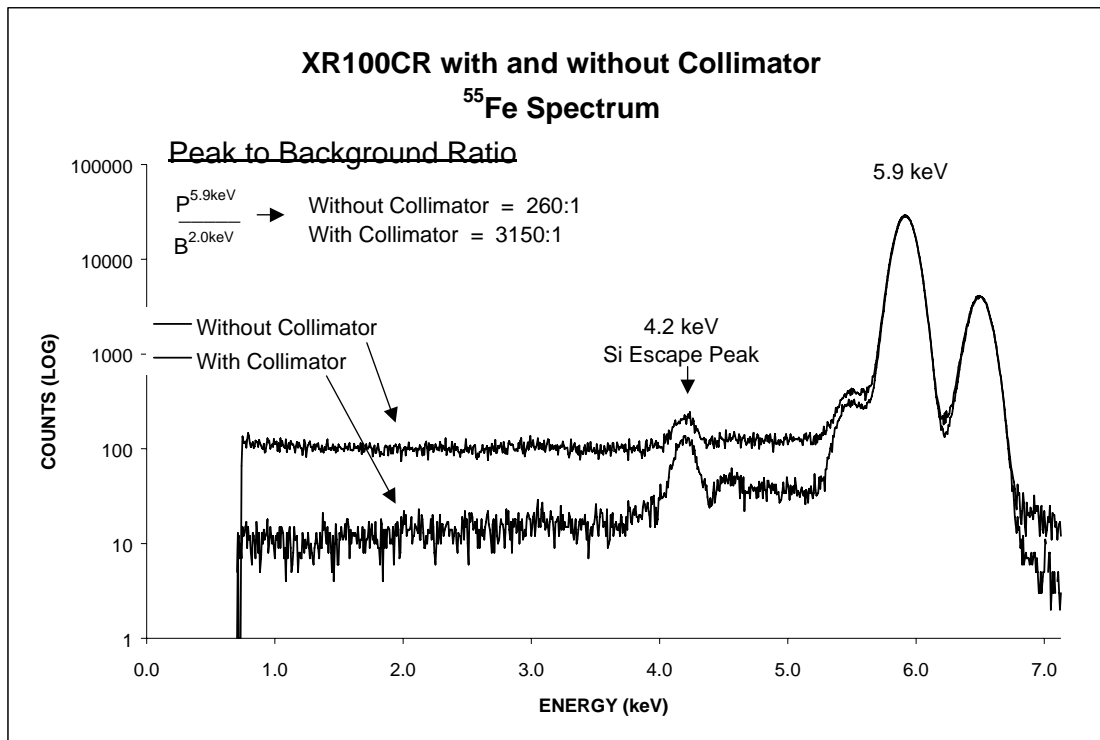
In the case of the  $^{55}\text{Fe}$ , the ratio of the counts at the 5.9 keV peak to the counts at about 2 keV is called the “Peak to Background Ratio” (P/B).

The XR-100CR with a 7 mm<sup>2</sup> uncollimated detector exhibits a P/B = 260. However, the same detector with an external Aluminum collimator having a 2 mm diameter hole has a P/B = 3150. See Figure below.

The use of a collimator increases the signal to noise ratio of X-ray events that fall on the low energy tails of higher peaks, and thus, increasing the counting statistics in observing such events. As shown below, the 4.2 keV Silicon escape peak from the 5.9 keV is better defined with a collimated detector than with an uncollimated one. Furthermore, the 4.7 keV Silicon escape peak is clearly visible with the collimated detector, and not visible at all with the uncollimated detector.

Collimators can be made from materials other than Aluminum, like Copper, Tungsten, Silver or other, provided the fluorescence peaks from the collimator material do not interfere with the anticipated measurement.

In cases where fluorescence peaks produced from the edges of collimators need to be minimized or eliminated, a multilayer collimator can be made by progressively using lower Z materials. Each layer will act as an absorber to the fluorescence peaks of the previous layer. The final layer will be of the lowest Z material whose fluorescence peaks are of low enough energy to be outside the anticipated X-ray detection range.

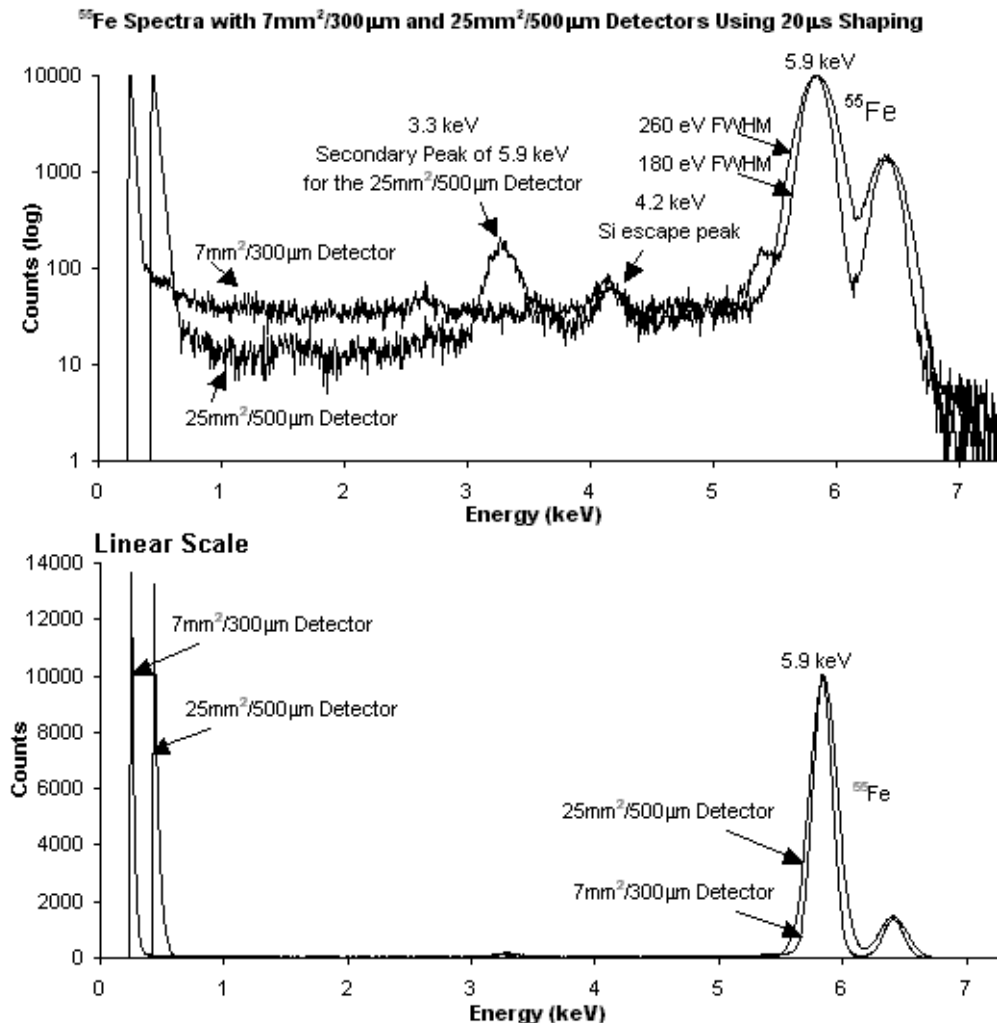


### 17.2 Detector Edge Effects (25mm<sup>2</sup> and 5mm<sup>2</sup>, 500 μm thick)

The 25 mm<sup>2</sup> / 5 mm<sup>2</sup> X 500 μm thick detectors exhibit different "edge effects" than the standard 7 mm<sup>2</sup> / 300 μm detector. An edge effect event is produced at the edge of the detector and results in a pulse of partial charge collection. In the 7 mm<sup>2</sup> / 300 μm detectors, these events give rise to a "tail" at the low energy side of the energy peak. In order to reduce leakage current and improve resolution the new detector incorporates a grounded guard ring around the active 25 mm<sup>2</sup> / 5 mm<sup>2</sup> detection area. This guard-ring terminates the edges so uniformly that many edge effect pulses tend to produce a secondary peak rather than creating a random background tail.

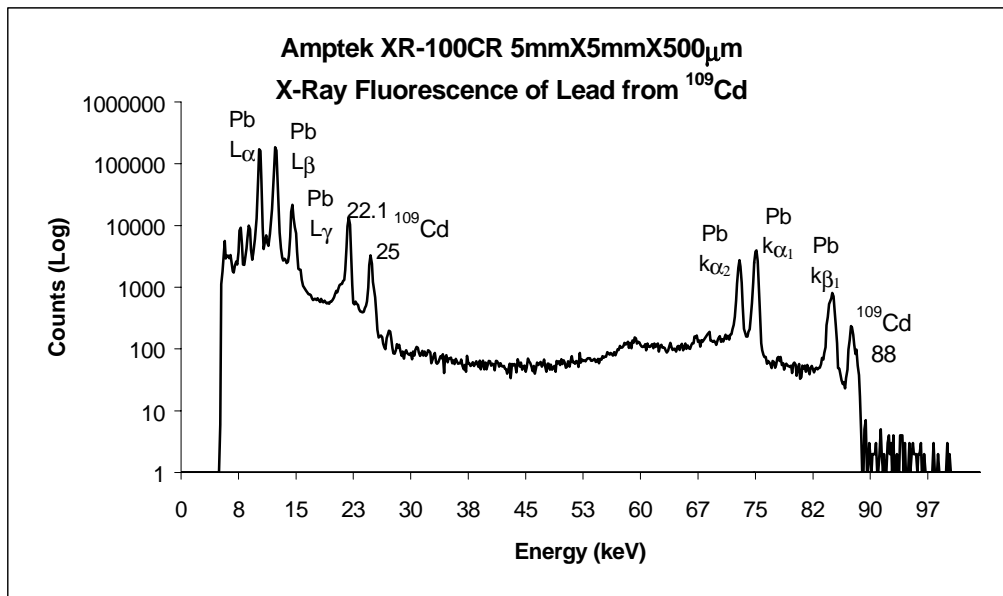
The figures below, in log and linear scales, show the typical <sup>55</sup>Fe spectrum taken with the 7 mm<sup>2</sup> / 300 μm and 25 / 5 mm<sup>2</sup> 500 μm detectors. The 4.2 keV Si-escape peaks (5.9 keV - 1.7 keV/kaSi = 4.2 keV) are very similar in both detectors. The 3.3 keV secondary peak in the 25/5 mm<sup>2</sup> detector represents 1.2% of the total counts under the 5.9 keV peak. The energy of the secondary peak is always 56% that of a particular primary energy peak. Please note that although four times the area, the 25 mm<sup>2</sup> / 500 μm detector exhibits a lower background at the low energy side of the secondary peak than the 7 mm<sup>2</sup> / 300 μm detector. It appears that the area between the two backgrounds, between 1 and 3 keV, is equal to the area under the 3.3 keV secondary peak.

Although a small effect, in order to eliminate the secondary peak, an internal silver (Ag) collimator is now used on all 25 / 5 mm<sup>2</sup> detectors. An external collimator is always possible and on special order Amptek can incorporate other materials for specific applications.



## 18 X-RAY FLUORESCENCE (XRF) – A DESCRIPTION

When a primary x-ray excitation source from an x-ray tube or a radioactive source strikes a sample, the x-ray can either be absorbed by the atom or scattered through the material. The process in which an x-ray is absorbed by the atom by transferring all of its energy to an innermost electron is called the “photoelectric effect.” During this process, if the primary x-ray had sufficient energy, electrons are ejected from the inner shells, creating vacancies. These vacancies present an unstable condition for the atom. As the atom returns to its stable condition, electrons from the outer shells are transferred to the inner shells and in the process give off a characteristic x-ray whose energy is the difference between the two binding energies of the corresponding shells. The emitted x-rays produced from this process are called “X-ray Fluorescence,” or XRF. The process of detecting and analyzing the emitted x-rays is called “X-ray Fluorescence Analysis.” In most cases the innermost K and L shells are involved in XRF detection. A typical x-ray spectrum from an irradiated sample will display multiple peaks of different intensities.



Spectra taken using Amptek XR-100CR 25mm<sup>2</sup> x 500 m X-Ray Detector and Amptek MCA8000A Multichannel Analyzer.

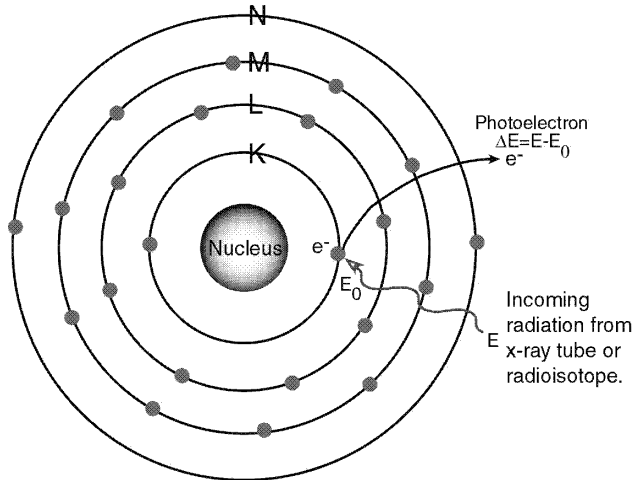
The characteristic x-rays are labeled as K, L, M or N to denote the shells they originated from. Another designation alpha (  $\alpha$  ), beta (  $\beta$  ) or gamma (  $\gamma$  ) is made to mark the x-rays that originated from the transitions of electrons from higher shells. Hence, a K  $\alpha$  x-ray is produced from a transition of an electron from the L to the K shell, and a K  $\beta$  x-ray is produced from a transition of an electron from the M to a K shell, etc. Since within the shells there are multiple orbits of higher and lower binding energy electrons, a further designation is made as  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , or  $\beta_1$ , etc. to denote transitions of electrons from these orbits into the same lower shell.

The XRF method is widely used to measure the elemental composition of materials. Since this method is fast and non-destructive to the sample, it is the method of choice for field applications and industrial production for control of materials. Depending on the application, XRF can be produced by using not only x-rays but also other primary excitation sources like alpha particles, protons or high energy electron beams.

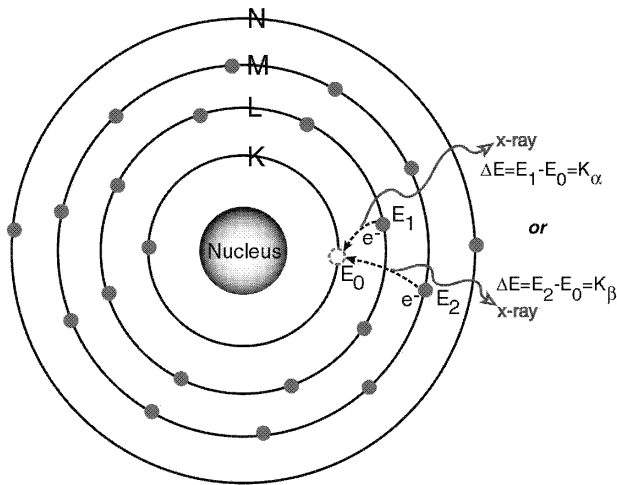
Sometimes, as the atom returns to its stable condition, instead of emitting a characteristic x-ray it transfers the excitation energy directly to one of the outer electrons, causing it to be ejected from the atom. The ejected electron is called an “Auger” electron. This process is a competing process to XRF. Auger electrons are more probable in the low Z elements than in the high Z elements.



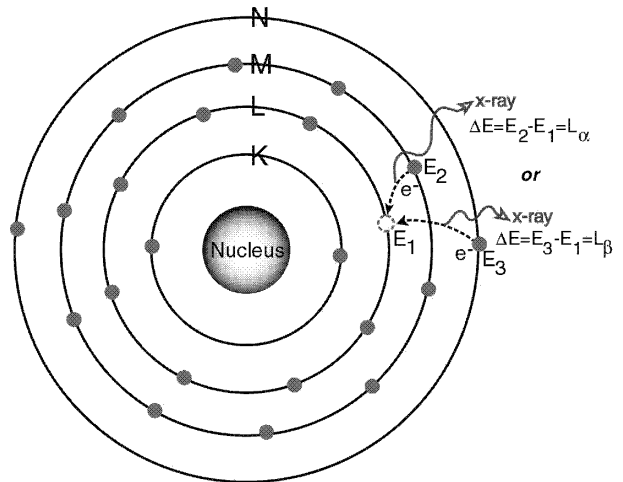
**X-Ray Fluorescence Process Example: Titanium Atom (Ti = 22)**



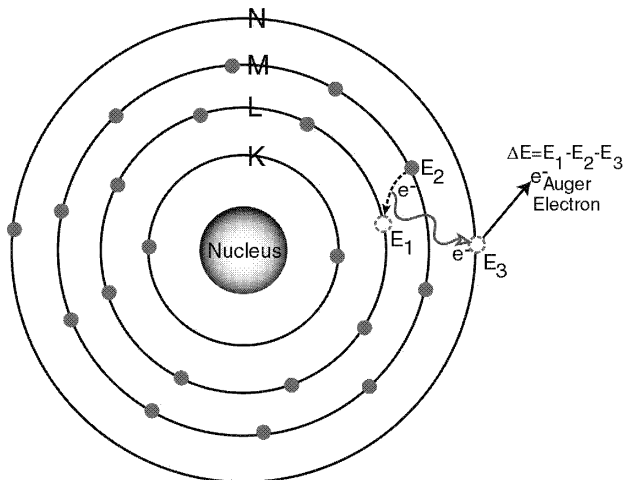
1) An electron in the K shell is ejected from the atom by an external primary excitation x-ray, creating a vacancy.



2) An electron from the L or M shell “jumps in” to fill the vacancy. In the process, it emits a characteristic x-ray unique to this element and in turn, produces a vacancy in the L or M shell.



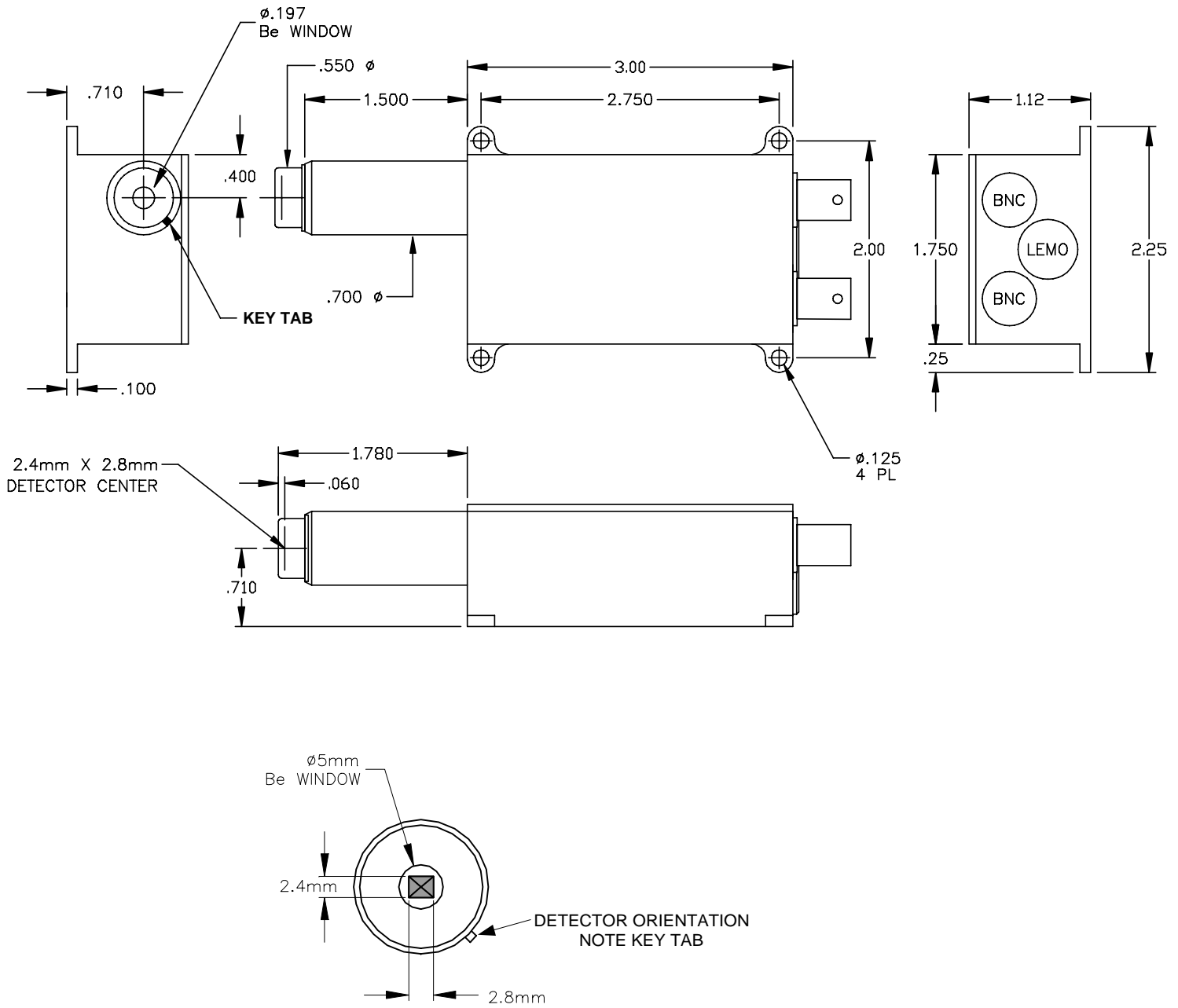
3) When a vacancy is created in the L shell by either the primary excitation x-ray or by the previous event, an electron from the M or N shell “jumps in” to occupy the vacancy. In this process, it emits a characteristic x-ray unique to this element and in turn, produces a vacancy in the M or N shell.



**“Auger” Electron**

The excitation energy from the inner atom is transferred to one of the outer electrons causing it to be ejected from the atom.

### 19 XR-100CR-EX1.5 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS



All Dimensions Are In Inches Except As Noted

## 20 XR-100CR SELECTION CHART (as of July 2008)

### XR-100CR Selection Guide

Detector System Area/Thickness Be Window Thickness	Typical Energy Resolution eV FWHM @ 5.9 keV with 25.6 $\mu$ s Peaking Time (PX4)* Peak to Background Ratio**
<i>The following detectors contain either a Silver (Ag) or Multilayer Internal Collimator:</i>	
<b>XR-100CR</b> 5 mm <sup>2</sup> / 500 $\mu$ m or 680 $\mu$ m 0.5 or 1.0 mil Be	145 - 170 eV P/B Ratio: 1100/1 for 500 $\mu$ m thick 1500/1 for 680 $\mu$ m thick
<b>XR-100CR</b> 6 mm <sup>2</sup> / 500 $\mu$ m 0.5 or 1.0 mil Be	145 - 170 eV P/B Ratio: 6200/1
<b>XR-100SDD</b> 7 mm <sup>2</sup> / 450 $\mu$ m 0.5 or 1.0 mil Be	135 - 155 eV P/B Ratio: 6500/1
<b>XR-100CR</b> 13 mm <sup>2</sup> / 500 $\mu$ m 1.0 mil Be	180 - 210 eV P/B Ratio: 4100/1
<b>XR-100CR</b> 20 mm <sup>2</sup> / 680 $\mu$ m 1.0 mil Be	200 - 240 eV P/B Ratio: 1100/1
<b>XR-100CR</b> 25 mm <sup>2</sup> / 500 $\mu$ m 1.0 mil Be	190 - 230 eV P/B Ratio: 2000/1
<i>The following detectors are partially depleted and contain no internal collimator:</i>	
<b>XR-100CR</b> 7 mm <sup>2</sup> / 300 $\mu$ m 0.5 or 1.0 mil Be	165 - 185 eV P/B Ratio: 250/1 (5000/1 with external collimator)
<b>XR-100CR</b> 13 mm <sup>2</sup> / 300 $\mu$ m 0.5 or 1.0 mil Be	200 - 220 eV P/B Ratio: 550/1 (4000/1 with external collimator)
*Peaking Time is approximately 2.4x shaping time. **The Peak to Background (P/B) Ratio is the ratio of the counts at the 5.9 keV peak to the counts at about 2 keV.	

## 21 AMPTEK K AND L EMISSION LINE LOOKUP CHART

XR-100CR / XR-100T-CdTe / X-123																							
X-Ray and Gamma Ray Detectors																							
Key to Energy Values in keV																							
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td><math>K_{\alpha 1}</math></td> <td><math>K_{\beta 1}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Au</td> <td>79</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>L_{\alpha 1}</math></td> <td><math>L_{\beta 1}</math></td> </tr> </table>																		$K_{\alpha 1}$	$K_{\beta 1}$	Au	79	$L_{\alpha 1}$	$L_{\beta 1}$
$K_{\alpha 1}$	$K_{\beta 1}$																						
Au	79																						
$L_{\alpha 1}$	$L_{\beta 1}$																						
Group IA	Group VIII																VIIIA						
H 1																	He 2						
0.052 Li 3	0.110 Be 4																	0.185 B 5	0.282 C 6	0.392 N 7	0.526 O 8	0.677 F 9	0.851 Ne 10
1.04 1.07 Na 11	1.25 1.30 Mg 12																	1.49 1.55 Al 13	1.74 1.83 Si 14	2.02 2.14 P 15	2.31 2.46 S 16	2.62 2.82 Cl 17	2.96 3.19 Ar 18
IIA		IIIB		IVB		VB		VIB		VIIB		IB		IIB		IIIA	IVA	V	VIA	VIIA			
3.31 3.59 K 19	3.69 4.01 Ca 20	4.09 4.46 Sc 21	4.51 4.93 Ti 22	4.95 5.43 V 23	5.41 5.95 Cr 24	5.90 6.49 Mn 25	6.40 7.06 Fe 26	6.93 7.65 Co 27	7.48 8.26 Ni 28	8.05 8.90 Cu 29	8.64 9.57 Zn 30	9.25 10.26 Ga 31	9.89 10.98 Ge 32	10.54 11.73 As 33	11.22 12.50 Se 34	11.92 13.29 Br 35	12.65 14.11 Kr 36						
13.39 14.96 Rb 37	14.16 15.83 Sr 38	14.96 16.74 Y 39	15.77 17.67 Zr 40	16.61 18.62 Nb 41	17.48 19.61 Mo 42	18.41 19.61 Tc 43	19.28 21.66 Ru 44	20.21 22.72 Rh 45	21.18 23.82 Pd 46	22.16 24.94 Ag 47	23.17 26.09 Cd 48	24.21 27.27 In 49	25.27 28.48 Sn 50	26.36 29.72 Sb 51	27.47 30.99 Te 52	28.61 32.29 I 53	29.80 33.64 Xe 54						
1.69 1.75	1.81 1.87	1.92 2.00	2.04 2.12	2.17 2.26	2.29 2.40	2.42 2.54	2.56 2.68	2.70 2.83	2.84 2.99	2.98 3.15	3.13 3.32	3.29 3.49	3.44 3.66	3.61 3.84	3.77 4.03	3.94 4.22	4.11 4.42						
30.97 34.98 Cs 55	32.19 36.38 Ba 56	57 - 71	55.76 63.21 Hf 72	57.52 65.21 Ta 73	59.31 67.23 W 74	61.13 69.30 Re 75	62.99 71.40 Os 76	64.89 73.55 Ir 77	66.82 75.74 Pt 78	68.79 77.97 Au 79	70.82 80.26 Hg 80	72.86 82.56 Tl 81	74.96 84.92 Pb 82	77.10 87.34 Bi 83	79.30 89.81 Po 84	81.53 92.32 At 85	83.80 94.88 Rn 86						
4.29 4.62	4.47 4.83		7.90 9.02	8.15 9.34	8.40 9.67	8.65 10.01	8.91 10.35	9.19 10.71	9.44 11.07	9.71 11.44	9.99 11.82	10.27 12.21	10.55 12.61	10.84 13.02	11.13 13.44	11.42 13.87	11.72 14.32						
86.12 97.48 Fr 87	88.46 100.14 Ra 88	90.89 102.85 Ac 89	93.33 105.59 Th 90	95.85 108.41 Pa 91	98.43 111.29 U 92	101.00 114.18 Np 93	103.65 117.15 Pu 94	106.35 120.16 Am 95	109.10 123.24 Cm 96	111.90 126.36 Bk 97	114.75 129.54 Cf 98	117.65 132.78 Es 99	120.60 136.08 Fm 100	Md 101	No 102	Lr 103	Actinides 89-103						
12.03 14.77	12.34 15.23	12.65 15.71	12.97 16.20	13.29 19.70	13.61 17.22	13.95 17.74	14.28 18.28	14.62 18.83	14.96 19.39	15.31 19.97	15.66 20.56	16.02 21.17	16.38 21.79										
Lanthanides 57-71		33.44 37.80 La 57	34.72 39.26 Ce 58	36.02 40.75 Pr 59	37.36 42.27 Nd 60	38.65 43.96 Pm 61	40.12 45.40 Sm 62	41.53 47.03 Eu 63	42.98 48.72 Gd 64	44.47 50.39 Tb 65	45.99 52.18 Dy 66	47.53 53.93 Ho 67	49.10 55.69 Er 68	50.73 57.58 Tm 69	52.36 59.35 Yb 70	54.06 61.28 Lu 71							
		4.65 5.04	4.84 5.26	5.03 5.49	5.23 5.72	5.43 5.96	5.64 6.21	5.85 6.46	6.06 6.71	6.28 6.96	6.50 7.25	6.72 7.53	6.95 7.81	7.16 8.10	7.41 8.40	7.65 8.71							
Actinium - Ac 89 (10.07)	Bromine - Br 35 (0.007139)	Dysprosium - Dy 66 (8.55)	Helium - He 2 (0.0001785)	Lutetium - Lu 71 (9.84)	Nobelium - No 102	Radium - Ra 88 (5.0)	Strontium - Sr 38 (2.56)	Uranium - U 92 (18.7)															
Aluminum - Al 13 (2.70)	Cadmium - Cd 48 (8.65)	Einsteinium - Es 99	Holmium - Ho 67 (8.795)	Magnesium - Mg 12 (1.74)	Osmium - Os 76 (22.5)	Radon - Rn 86 (4.4)	Sulphur - S 16 (1.92)	Vanadium - V 23 (5.98)															
Americium - Am 95 (11.87)	Calcium - Ca 20 (1.55)	Erbium - Er 68 (9.066)	Hydrogen - H 1 (0.0000899)	Manganese - Mn 25 (7.41)	Oxygen - O 8 (0.001429)	Rhenium - Re 75 (21.0)	Tantalum - Ta 73 (16.6)	Xenon - Xe 54 (0.00585)															
Antimony - Sb 51 (6.62)	Californium - Cf 98	Europium - Eu 63 (5.234)	Indium - In 49 (7.28)	Mercury - Hg 80 (13.55)	Palladium - Pd 46 (12.16)	Rhodium - Rh 45 (12.44)	Techetium - Tc 43 (11.5)	Ytterbium - Yb 70 (6.965)															
Argon - Ar 18 (0.001783)	Carbon - C 6 (2.25-G; 3.51-D)	Fermium - Fm 100	Iodine - I 53 (4.94)	Molybdenum - Mo 42 (10.22)	Phosphorus - P 15 (1.83-Y 2.20-R)	Rubidium - Rb 37 (1.53)	Tellurium - Te 52 (6.25)	Yttrium - Y 39 (3.8)															
Arsenic - As 33 (5.73)	Cerium - Ce 58 (6.90)	Fluorine - F 9 (0.00169)	Iridium - Ir 77 (22.42)	Neodymium - Nd 60 (6.96)	Platinum - Pt 78 (21.45)	Ruthenium - Ru 44 (12.1)	Terbium - Tb 65 (8.229)	Zinc - Zn 30 (7.1)															
Astatine - At 85	Cesium - Cs 55 (1.87)	Francium - Fr 87	Iron - Fe 26 (7.88)	Neon - Ne 10 (0.000900)	Plutonium - Pu 94 (19.8)	Samarium - Sm 62 (7.75)	Thallium - Tl 81 (11.86)	Zirconium - Zr 40 (6.4)															
Barium - Ba 56 (3.5)	Chlorine - Cl 17 (0.003220)	Gadolinium - Gd 64 (7.90)	Krypton - Kr 36 (0.00368)	Neptunium - Np 93 (20.4)	Polonium - Po 84 (9.27)	Scandium - Sc 21 (3.02)	Thorium - Th 90 (11.3)																
Berkelium - Bk 97	Chromium - Cr 24 (7.14)	Gallium - Ga 31 (5.93)	Lanthanum - La 57 (6.15)	Nickel - Ni 28 (8.88)	Potassium - K 19 (0.86)	Selenium - Se 34 (4.82)	Thulium - Tm 69 (9.321)																
Beryllium - Be 4 (1.85)	Cobalt - Co 27 (8.71)	Germanium - Ge 32 (5.46)	Lawrencium - Lr 103	Niobium - Nb 41 (8.57)	Praseodymium - Pr 59 (6.48)	Silicon - Si 14 (2.42)	Tin - Sn 50 (7.3)																
Bismuth - Bi 83 (9.78)	Copper - Cu 29 (8.96)	Gold - Au 79 (19.32)	Lead - Pb 82 (11.34)	Nitrogen - N 7 (0.001251)	Promethium - Pm 61	Silver - Ag 47 (10.49)	Titanium - Ti 22 (4.5)																
Boron - B 5 (2.53)	Curium - Cm 96	Hafnium - Hf 72 (13.3)	Lithium - Li 3 (0.534)		Protactinium - Pa 91 (15.4)	Sodium - Na 11 (0.97)	Tungsten - W 74 (19.3)	(density in a/cm <sup>3</sup> at NTP)															

## 22 PX2CR POWER SUPPLY SCHEMATIC FOR XR-100CR (Figure 3)

