

## X- RAY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY MEDICAL, SECURITY, CONTROL AND SORTING APPLICATIONS

**GESEC R&D** develop a new type of X-ray detector, which converts directly X-ray photons into electrons, is sensitive to the instantaneous flux of X-rays. Since it is characterized by a fast response, it acquires the signal in a short time (in the  $\mu$ s range), thus allowing to reduce considerably the dose (flux multiplied by time of exposure) necessary to make an image. For an object moving at 3.6 km/h (1 m/s), with a barrette of detectors taking 1 image/ms under typical radiography conditions (1 mSv/s delivered in 1 s), the dose received by the subject in 1 ms is 1  $\mu$ Sv. This dose is below "the negligible individual dose" (1 mSv/an), which corresponds to 2.7  $\mu$ Sv/day. It is also lower than the natural dose (6  $\mu$ Sv/day), or the dose received during a Paris-New York flight (20  $\mu$ Sv).

Compared with the detectors used actually (scintillator coupled with Si photodiode), detectors of GESEC R&D have a larger signal to noise ratio (S/N), a larger sensibility, a larger contrast of image. They can be used for medical, security, control and sorting imaging.

The images shown below, untreated, are obtained with an acquisition time on a pixel ( $1 \text{ mm}^2$ ) of 60  $\mu$ s. These conditions are typical of modern computed tomography (CT).

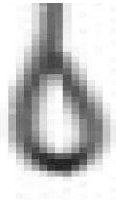


Image of a metallic wire (2 mm diameter) with a GESEC detector, (flux of 0.25 mSv/s). S/N = 10.

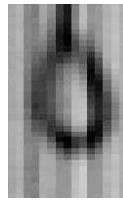


Image of metallic wire (2 mm diameter) with a scintillator (ceramic) detector, (flux of 1 mSv/s). S/N = 4.

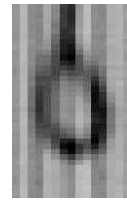
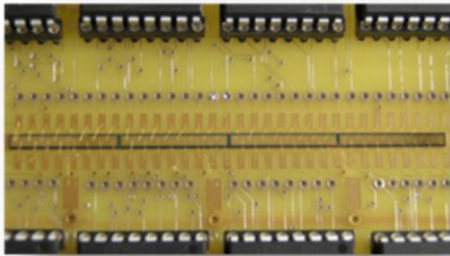


Image of a metallic wire (2 mm diameter) with a scintillator(CsI) detector, (flux of 1 mSv/s). S/N = 4.

The signal to noise ratio S/N of the GESEC detector is 10 times larger than that of a scintillator detector in the same conditions. These values are given for 40 kV but remain similar up to 120 kV.



Barrette of 64,  $1 \text{ mm}^2$ , pixels detectors.

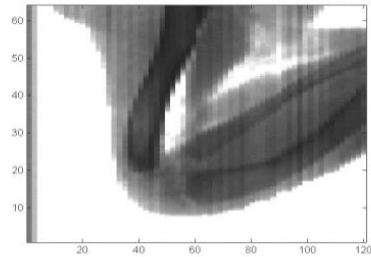


Image of a chicken wing at 60 kV, 10 mA, an acquisition time on a pixel ( $1 \text{ mm}^2$ ) of 60  $\mu$ s.

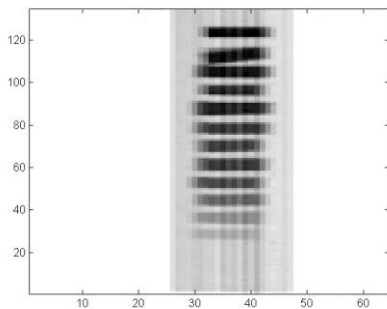


Image of Al foils of different thicknesses (40, 60, 100, 160, 200, 240, 300, 360, 400, 480, 560, 700  $\mu$ m from bottom to top) at 30 kV, 30 mA, stucked on a 0.5 mm thick plastic foil.

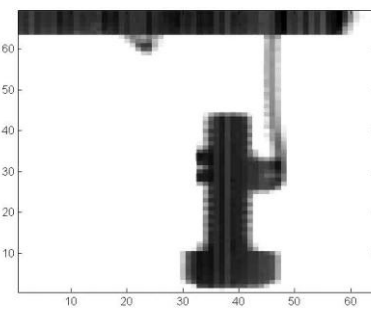


Image of a screw (length: 25 mm, diameter: 7.8 mm, pitch: 1 mm) at 60 kV, 10 mA, hold by a metallic wire.