



- Nuclear Radiation Sensor**
- Detects Beta and Gamma Radiation and X-Rays**

Description

The function of the RD2014 radiation sensor is based on an array of customized PIN diodes. The integrated pulse discriminator with a temperature compensated threshold level provides true TTL signal output. The RD2014 is capable of detecting beta radiation (electrons), gamma radiation (photons) and X-rays.

The performance of the RD2014 solid state sensor, in combination with high immunity to electrostatic fields make it a good choice for new state-of-the-art designs as well as for upgrading existing designs.

Features and Benefits

- Detects beta and gamma radiation and X-rays
- New: Low power requirement (3.0V to 5.0V; 400 μ A)
- Detector sensitivity: 5.8 cpm/ μ Sv/h
- High immunity to RF and electrostatic fields
- Linear response over wide temperature range (-30°C to 50°C)
- Swiss made

Application Areas

- Equipment for detecting radioactivity in medical environment
- Radiation monitors for nuclear safeguards and security
- Gamma detector to detect illicit nuclear material
- Student projects

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply voltage, V_{CC}	6.0 V
Output short-circuit current	continuous
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 110°C

Electrical characteristics

at $V_{CC} = 4.0V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ (unless otherwise noted)

Measurement range of radiation

dose equivalent rate (Cs-137 & Co-60) 0.1 $\mu Sv/h$ to 100 mSv/h

Sensitivity 5.8 cpm \pm 15% for 1 $\mu Sv/h$ radiation dose rate

Energy response: 50 KeV to above 2 MeV

Output pulse level Equal to supply voltage (positive going)

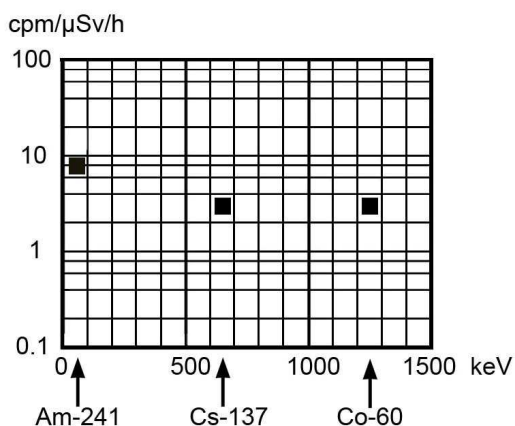
Output pulse width 40 μs to 150 μs

Supply voltage range, V_{CC} 3.0 V to 5.0 V

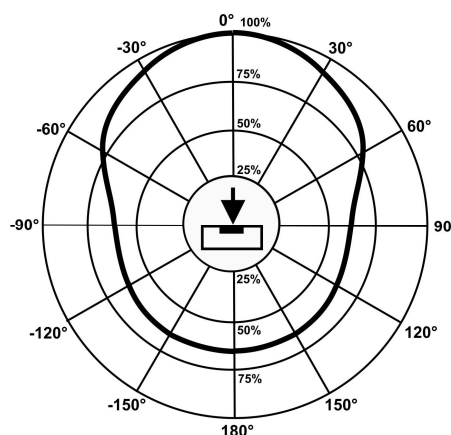
Supply current, I_S 400 μA TYP, 450 μA MAX

Linear temperature range -30°C to 50°C

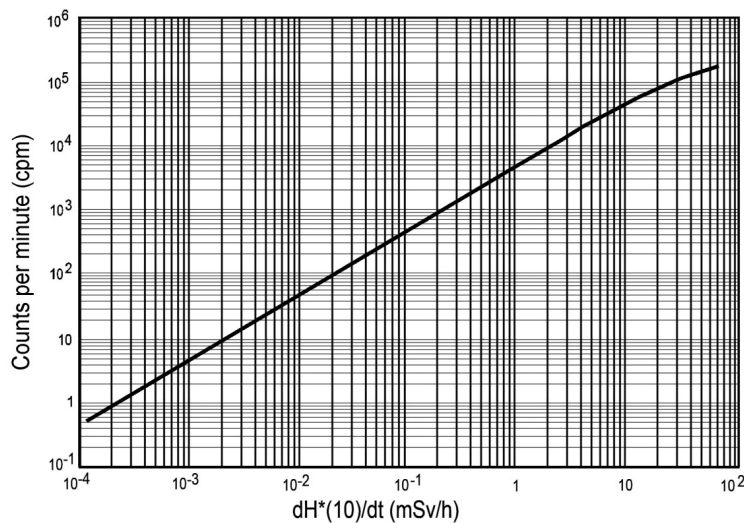
Typical Sensor Energy Response



Standard Sensitivity Response upon Gamma Radiation Incidence Angle with respect to the Calibration Direction

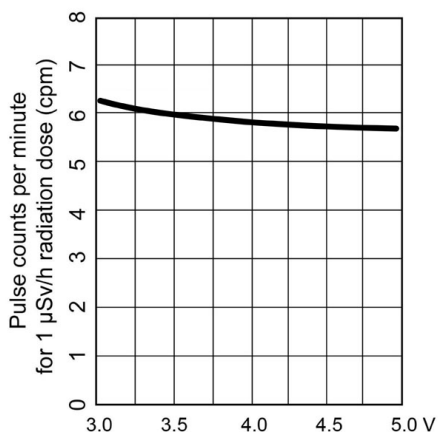


RD2014 Sensor Linearity

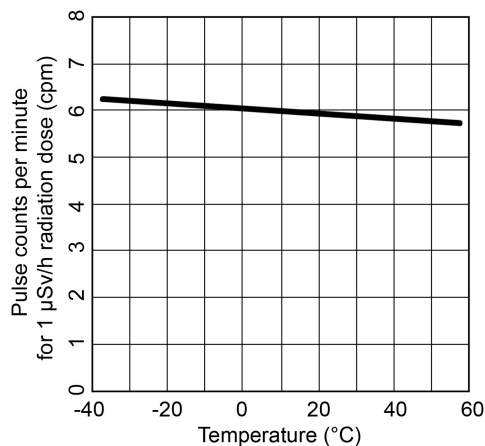


$dH^*(10) / dt$ = Radiation dose equivalent rate for Cs-137 and Co-60 (mSv/h)

Typical Sensor Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage

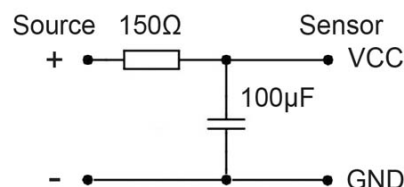
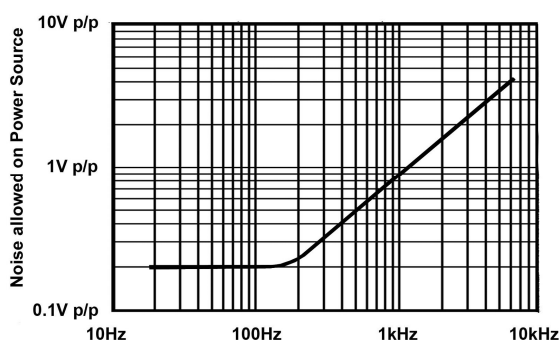


RD2014 Typical Sensor Sensitivity vs. Temperature



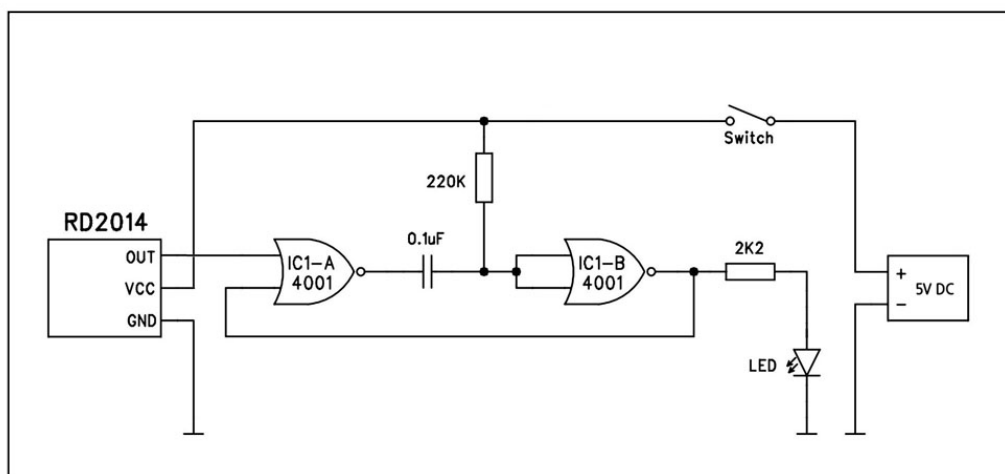
Susceptibility to Noise on Power Source

In situations where a high noise level on the power source could be a problem, an RC filter as shown below is recommended.



Simple Nuclear Radiation Detector using the RD2014

This simple battery-powered monitoring device with a LED diode indicates beta and gamma radiation, and X-rays. Output pulses from the RD2014 (40 μ s to 150 μ s) are converted into 10ms pulses (IC1-A & IC1-B) to provide a suitable drive for the LED. The LED can optionally be replaced by a headphone, a loudspeaker or a pulse counter. This circuit runs continuously for 8 months on three AA alkaline batteries.



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