

PILATUS3 R CdTe

Inspecting monocrystalline turbine blades via transmission Laue diffraction

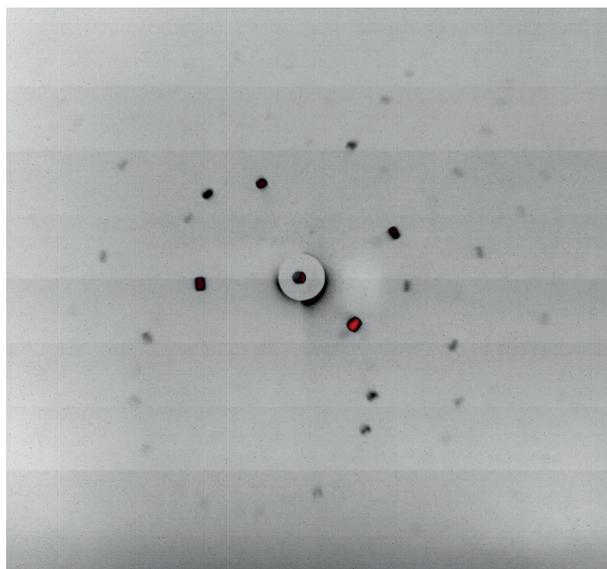
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Introduction

The PILATUS3 CdTe Hybrid Photon Counting (HPC) detector was used for Laue testing of single crystal alloys in transmission geometry. The results demonstrate the feasibility to test thicker samples and an increase in testing speed by a factor of 5 compared to conventional detector technology.

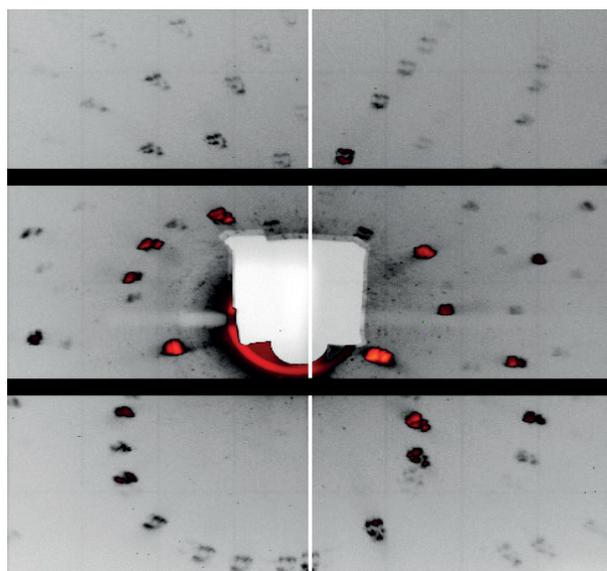
In HPC detectors, each pixel is its own detector equipped with a dedicated threshold to reject noise and low energy X-rays. This allows each pixel to digitally count the number of detected X-rays. HPC detectors acquire images noise free, with unlimited dynamic range and a single-pixel point spread function.

Conventional integrating indirect detector versus PILATUS3 R CdTe detector

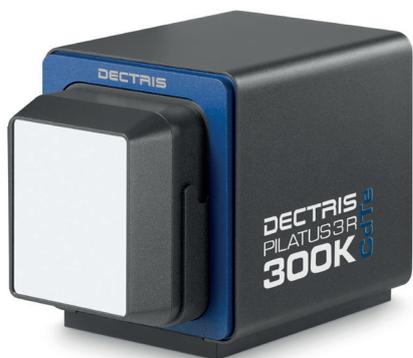


Conventional detector: Laue pattern of aircraft blade made of AM1 alloy. Image shown with colors to extend dynamic range. Red pixels show increased count values.

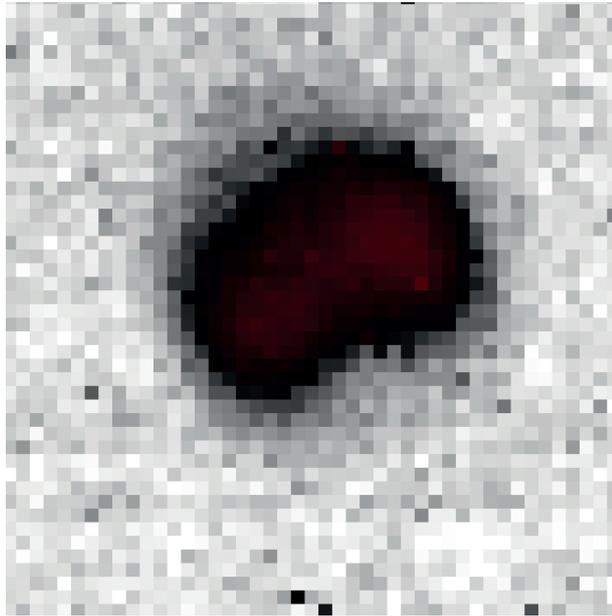
PILATUS3 CdTe data requires 5x less X-ray signal to provide adequate images for analysis and allowing to screen thicker materials [1].



PILATUS3 detector: Laue pattern of aircraft blade made of AM1 alloy. Image shown with colors to extend dynamic range. Red pixels show increased count values, but do not indicate saturation.



PILATUS3 R 300K CdTe HPC detector.



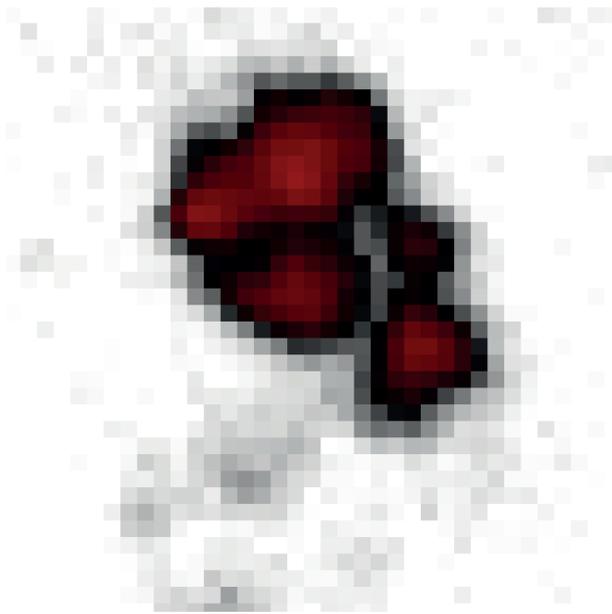
Recorded with conventional detector

5676	5592	5624	5624	5696	5708	5696	5656	5768	5668
5596	5604	5672	5564	5664	5668	5700	5620	5608	5704
5644	5564	5576	5592	5704	5592	5640	5552	5580	5732
5620	5660	5656	5596	5840	5700	5804	5704	5672	5664
5668	5632	5656	5596	5596	5660	5708	5664	5716	5676
5712	5652	5600	5552	5712	5672	5672	5608	5720	5708
5600	5620	5664	5608	5672	5612	5716	5628	5664	5624
5620	5688	5648	5656	5708	5608	5700	5652	5684	5728
5508	5620	5676	5576	5644	5624	5608	5620	5676	5636
5616	5580	5636	5572	5668	5624	5612	5704	5756	5592

Recorded with conventional detector

Due to direct detection, PILATUS3 CdTe data shows sharper peaks with detailed structure. Red is used to indicate increased count value and does not indicate saturation.

PILATUS3 CdTe data show spots which are hidden by electronic noise in images taken with conventional detectors.



Recorded with PILATUS3 detector

1354	1308	1231	1099	1095	1103	1213	1238	1155	1169
1199	1210	1194	1186	1224	1114	1241	1249	1197	1163
1245	1330	1323	1255	1123	1136	1288	1314	1201	1244
1235	1310	1464	1270	1199	1265	1321	1296	1223	1117
1258	1320	1487	1545	1350	1468	1512	1524	1306	1125
1245	1363	1310	1597	1669	1591	1527	1430	1304	1180
1305	1373	1376	1423	1488	1405	1385	1252	1192	1133
1206	1408	1252	1281	1405	1306	1259	1271	1185	1081
1086	1337	1206	1211	1241	1292	1159	1138	1154	1069
1185	1182	1218	1253	1230	1241	1257	1138	1281	1094

Recorded with PILATUS3 detector

References

- [1] Arnaud, A. *et al.*, "Nondestructive testing of single crystal alloy by X-ray diffraction", *Proceedings of Nondestructive Evaluation of Aerospace Materials and Structures*, 2018
- [2] T. Donath *et al.*, "Characterization of the PILATUS photon-counting pixel detector for X-ray energies from 1.75 keV to 60keV" *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.*, 2013