

BALTOSCOPE FPDigit11-200



Receptor type:	<b>Amorphous silicon</b>
Conversion screen:	<b>DRZplus</b>
Pixel area:	<b>20,5 x 20,5 cm</b>
Pixel pitch:	<b>200 µm²</b>
Spatial resolution:	<b>25 lp/cm</b>
Dynamic range:	<b>&gt; 78dB (14bits)</b>
AD/conversion:	<b>14 or 16 bits</b>
Frame rate:	<b>Up to 30 (14bits)</b>
Standard shielding:	<b>160 kV</b>
Power supply:	<b>100-240 VAC</b>
System interface:	<b>Gigabit Ethernet</b>
Weight:	<b>3,7 kg</b>

Improved reliability in inspections, costs reductions and environment cares are today the major factors driving the selection of Radiographic techniques. Due to the progression of silicon technologies and the level of current electronics, signals processing and transfer are becoming efficient and affordably priced to be used in NDT Industries.

Flat panels are a combination of electronic and Silicon technologies which gives a direct conversion media for displaying Radiographic Images instead of using films. Flat panels are basically a two dimension array of detectors which sensitivity is 10 to 100 times greater than conventional films. This helps in reducing exposure time but also gives an extended range of thicknesses with the same use of energy.

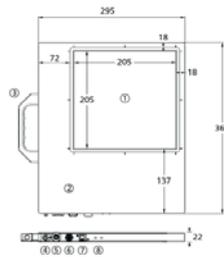
It exists different electronic versions :

**FP Digit 11-200 - X - YY**

X = Conversion screen  
 ➔ DRZplus (Csl in option)

YY = Bits  
 ➔ 14 or 16

**MECHANICAL DRAWING**



- ① Active sensor area
- ② Electronics area
- ③ Removable handle
- ④ Ground stud
- ⑤ Power connector
- ⑥ X-ray trigger connector
- ⑦ Ethernet connector (RJ45)
- ⑧ Diagnostic LEDs

**Flexibility**

Compared to classical Film radiography, the FPDigit provides: the choice in beam or view incidence to give the selected view of an indication in the product, enlargement capabilities and inspection cost reductions. This is giving a fast decision (compared to film) thanks to direct observation in the screen of the monitor of the FPDigit control unit.

**The resolution**

The resolution of a flat panel is a function of several factors. The pitch size will give the spatial resolution of the detector and must be selected taking into account Applications, X ray sources and Budgets. The smaller the pixel is, the higher resolution can be. But the same result can sometimes be obtained using Magnification if Geometry of exposure and X ray sources are correctly selected. The pitch size directly interferes on the Modulation Transfer Frequency (MTF) or the Spatial Frequency Response. The MTF defines the sharpness of a whole system for displaying fine details. This is then the final result in terms of definition for the said detector. MTF are expressed in pairs of lines. The driving electronic attached to the panel is another very important factor as it will collect and send the signal to the

computer with more or less efficiency depending on the construction and quality. For instance, Shielding (intrinsicly) of this section to the appropriate level of energy will guarantee that no noise or even worse, no damages, will happen to the module.

**«Real» Real time**

Fast conversion system where no latency is expected due to the working mode. Acquisition rates are as fast as a human eye can see and there are basically no integration time. However, if required, the user may freely select the integration parameters and get slower frame rates but increased X ray sensitivity.

**Image enhancement**

If you display a given size indication on a defined area and you increase the size of the displaying area, you will get an increased definition or precision when measuring the indication. That will help him emphasizing tiny details that are barely visible otherwise. This greatly helps interpretation works too and provides an excellent tool for Real time process monitoring.

Specifications	Units	BALTOSCOPE FPDigit11-200
Dimensions:	cm	29,5 (w) x 36,0 (l) x 2,2 (h)
Weight:	kg	3,7
Housing:		Aluminium
Receptor Type:		Amorphous silicon
Conversion screen:		DRZplus (Csl available in the options)
Pixel matrix:	pitch	1024 x 1024 @ 200 µm <sup>2</sup>
Spatial resolution	lp/cm	25
A/D Conversion:	bits	14 or 16
Amplifiers		8 x 128 channel custom low noise ASICs with 2 (AO) or 6 (AP) user selectable gain settings
Dynamic range:	dB	> 78 dB (14bits) / > 88 dB (16bits)
Energy range (standard):	kVp	20 - 15000
Scan method:		Progressive
DQE:		75% (0 cy/mm), 58% (1cy/mm), 37% (2cy/mm) for RQA5 with Csl
MTF:		67% (1cy/mm), 33% (2cy/mm) with Csl
Lag:		< 8% 1st frame
System Interface:		Gigabit Ethernet
Operating temperature:	°C	10 / 40
Storing temperature:	°C	-10 / 50
Humidity:	%	10 - 90% RH (non condensing)
Supply:		100 - 240 VAC, 50 - 60 Hz
Dissipation:		25 W
IP code:		IP65

		Matrix	Pixel (µm <sup>2</sup> )	14 bits	16 bits
Read-out-mode	Square	1024 x 1024	200 x 200	15 fps	25 fps
Read-out-mode	Square	512 x 512	400 x 400	30 fps	50 fps
Read-out-mode	Rectangular	1024 x 512	200 x 400	n/a	50 fps
Read-out-mode	Rectangular	1024 x 256	200 x 800	n/a	100 fps
Read-out-mode	Sectional	1024 x 512	200 x 200	n/a	50 fps
Read-out-mode	Sectional	512 x 256	200 x 200	n/a	100 fps

## OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

IPS012, Csl scintillator, etc.

### Contact details

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