Interpreting Model Numbers

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Product group:

- Standard Scintillation configurations
- Legacy names: Bicron[®], Harshaw, Crismatec
- Liquid Scintillation Cells
- Scintillation Arrays
- SiPM integrated detectors



SCINTILLATION DETECTORS

Interpreting Scintillation Detector Model Numbers

BICRON legacy product name

- Deltaline: Scintillator encapsulated in an aluminum housing and optical window
- Monoline: Scintillator and PMT are directly and permanently coupled
- Multiline: Scintillator is coupled to one or more PMT's in a demountable assembly
- Squareline: Square or rectangular cross-sections of variable lengths

In the following example, model number 2M2Q/2PSSL designates a detector with premium spectral performance incorporating a 2" diameter by 2" long scintillator, quartz light pipe, 2" diameter photomultiplier tube, stainless steel housing and integrally mounted voltage divider.

MODEL NUMBER	2	М	2		Q	/2	Ρ	SS	L
POSITION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- **1.** Scintillator diameter (or cross section) in inches
- **2.** Detector configuration

Laboratory units with epoxy seal

R, RW, RSW: well	Deltaline, with end well, with side	
M, MW, MSW: well	Monoline, with end well, with side	
H, HW, HSW: with side well	Multiline/Squareline, with end well,	
XM: X-ray detection XR: X-ray detection	ctor with Monoline construction tor with Deltaline construction squareline with glass-to-metal seal	
All-welded, rugg F, G, SG: Geoline MWD: SG with MWD-XR:-XR sig specification	9	
NP: Thermal Ne	utron probe	
TPB-1.2:Glass, tv MVB-1:Metal, ver MAB-1F:Metal, a port	cal, 1PMT port rizontal, 1 or 2 PMT ports vo position, 1 or 2 PMT ports rtical, 1 PMT port ny position, mounting flange, 1 PMT any position, mounting flange, 2	
MTP-1:Metal, 2 p	osition, 1 PMT port tron spectrometer	

- 3. Scintillator length in inches
- 4. Scintillator material if different from Nal(TI)
- 5. Type of light pipe (if used) P: Pure Nal Q: Quartz
- 6. Size of photosensitive device in inches (number used given in parentheses)
- 7. P indicates premium spectral performance
- 8. Housing material (other than aluminum) SS: Stainless Steel
 - C: Copper

Radiation entrance window material for X-ray detectors A: Aluminum

- B: Beryllium
- Integral electronic components (if incorporated)
 L: Low background voltage divider
 LP: Low background voltage divider with preamp

Note: - X at the end of a model number indicates a non-standard, special or custom configuration.

If the detector contains an LED or Source (Am-241), it will be added at the end of the model number.

*Standard, "off-the-shelf" detectors come with aluminum housings and epoxy seals. Standard detectors are designed for operation in a "laboratory" environment.

Monolines, Multiline and Squarelines are supplied with bialkali photocathode PMTs (for blue emitting scintillators), positive (+) high voltage operation, and phenolic tube bases.

CRISMATEC

CRISMATEC legacy product name:

Scintibloc: Scintillator and the PMT are directly and permanently coupled Scintiflex: Scintillator is coupled to one or more PMT's in a demountable assembly

In the following example, model number 51SE51 designates a Scintibloc detector incorporating a 2" diameter by 2" long scintillator, photomultiplier tube and integrated voltage divider. Model N51X51/C designates a standard detector consisting of a NaI(TI) crystal surrounded by a reflective material and canned in aluminum with an optical window.

51	S	Е	51
1	2	3	4

Ν	51	х	51	/C
1	2		3	4

- 1 Scintillator diameter (or cross section) in millimeters
- 2 Detector configuration
 - S: Scintibloc
 - Y: Scintiflex
- 3 other characteristics of the Scintibloc and Scintiflex
 - B: Beryllium window
 - M: MiB window
 - P: Axial (end) well crystal
 - Pt: Transversal (side) well crystal
 - E: Electronics: voltage divider incorporated
 - A: Electronics: preamplifier incorporated
 - F: Selected for low background
 - Q: PMT with silica glass window
 - L: Flexible light guide
 - W: Phoswich assembly
 - R: Ruggedized assembly
 - T: High temperature unit
 - S: Crystal equipped with radioactive stabilization source
- 4 Scintillator length in millimeters

- 1 Standard detectors
 - N: Nal(TL)
 - C: CsI(TI)
- 2 Scintillator diameter in millimeters
- 3 Scintillator length in millimeters
- 4 Other characteristics
 - C: Collared detector
 - P: Well detector
 - B: Beryllium entrance window
 - RT: High temperature ruggedized detector

Harshaw

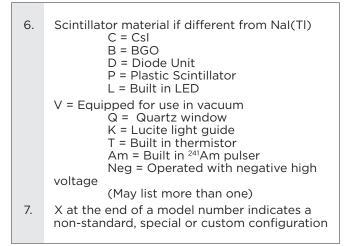
In the following example, model number 8S8/2A-LBX designates a detector incorporating a 2" diameter by 2" long scintillator, 2" diameter photomultiplier tube, LED and non-standard.

8	S	8	/2	А	L	Х
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1.	Divide number by 4 to get the scintillator diameter (or cross section) in inches
~	

2.	Detector configuration
	D: Crystal, housing and optical window
	A: D style with flange
	AW: A style with end well
	AF: A style with side well
	S: Crystal with PMT*
	SH: X-ray detector with S construction
	SF: D style with end well
	SAF: D style with side well
3.	Divide number by 4 to get the scintillator length
5.	inches
4	
4.	PMT size in inches
5.	PMT mounting
	A = only PMT
	B = PMT + Voltage divider

G = PMT + VD + Preamplifier



* S style detectors are supplied with bialkali photocathode PMTs (for blue emitting scintillators), positive (+) high voltage operation, and phenolic tube bases.

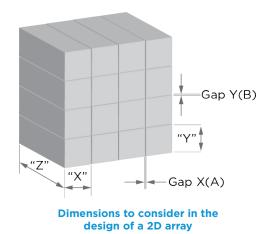
М	500	М	4	В	S	16	/3	В	Q	Х
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

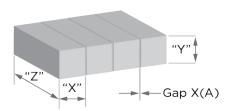
in

3	1 2 5+5 4 6	Millimeters Scintillator diameter in millimeters Matched window line (MB) Number of PMT's Housing Material if not aluminum S = Stainless Steel	10	Scintillator material if different from Nal(Tl) C = Csl B = BGO D = Diode Unit P = Plastic Scintillator L = Built in LED V = Equipped for use in vacuum
	-	C = Copper		Q = Quartz window K = Lucite light guide
	7	Divide number by 4 to get the scintillator length in inches		T = Built in thermistor Am = Built in ²⁴¹ Am pulser
	8	PMT size in inches		Neg = Operated with negative high voltage
	9	PMT mounting A = only PMT		(May list more than one)
		B = PMT + Voltage divider G = PMT + VD + Preamplifier	11	X at the end of a model number indicates a non-standard, special or custom configuration

SCINTILLATION ARRAYS

		1D Array	2D Array		
	Example of a Model Number	82.58X4.2A30/16/5.2CsI(TI)	82.58X4.2A30/16x4/5.2x4CsI(TI)		
1	Active area length	82.58	82.58		
2	Active area height	4.175	4.175		
3	X-ray crystal depth (Z)	30	30		
4	Number of pixels If the array is 2D, this is in the format [ChannelsX]x[ChannelsY].	16	16x4		
5	Pitch [X + Gap X(A)] If the array is 2D AND the pitch is different in X and Y, this is in the format [X+GapX(A)]x[Y+GapY(B)].	5.2	5.2x4		
6	Scintillator	CsI(TI)	CsI(TI)		
Note: All dimensions in mm					





Dimensions to consider in the design of a linear array

Interpreting Historical Array Model Numbers

NaI(TI), BGO, LaBr and LYSO Arrays

4	Х	4	Р	.236	B380	/.118
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	Scintillator length in inches
2	Space
3	Scintillator width in inches
4	Pixellated crystal
5	Scintillator thickness in inches
6	Scintillator type other than Nal(TI)
7	Pixel size in inches

CsI and CdWO4 Arrays

2.7	Х	.082	А	.081	/32	/.083	Csl
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	Array length in inches
	, they length in menes
2	Space
3	Array width in inches
4	Crystal Array
5	Pixel thickness in inches
6	Number of Pixels
7	Pitch in inches
8	Scintillator material

Detectors Integrated with SiPM

Example Model	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Si50.8x101.6NL101.6D85	Si	50.8	101.6	NL	101.6	D		85
Si50.8NI50.8BW85	Si	50.8		NI	50.8	В	W	85
Si50.8NI50.8B75	Si	50.8		NI	50.8	В		75

- 1. SiPM based
- 2. Diameter or Length (mm)
- 3. Width (mm) absence indicates cylindrical geometry
- 4. Scintillator
- 5. Height (mm)
- 6. Electronics

4

CODE

NI

NL

СВ

ΒE

ΒL

- 7. Special feature
- 8. Specified Max PHR

CLLB

Enhanced LaBr

LaBr₃

Scintillator	6 CODE	Electronics	7 CODE	Special	8 CODE	Resolution of Cs-137
Nal(Tl)	В	Analog, CS, P	W	Well	85	≤8.5%
NaIL	D	Analog, I-V, P	Х	Other	75	≤7.5%

If any placeholder is blank, then that particular

set does not apply to the model in question.



Saint-Gobain Crystals

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