

# **Photon Safety Considerations**

Simco-Ion provides two photon ionization products for critical applications. The air ions are created by photons from a soft X-ray source. Soft X-rays versus hard X-rays, such as those used for industrial or medical uses, have very low energy and are absorbed by very thin layers of almost any material. Indeed, the very low energy X-ray sources used in Simco-Ion's photon ionization products are absorbed in only about 35 cm of air. While interlocks are recommended when using these photon ionizers, the risk of exposure is very low. Even placing a bare hand within 10 cm of the X-ray source for a short time will not create a significant risk to the user. The biggest risk to the user is exposure to the eyes as the membrane covering one's retina is too thin to effectively filter the X-ray photons before damage to the retina can occur. Despite the low risk to personnel, photon ionization is best used in enclosed tooling where an interlock can be implemented to prevent any risk of the user inadvertently being exposed to the photon energy.

## Photon Energy and Voltage Source

The energy of the X-ray photons determines several critical things:

- 1. The distance at which the photons will travel before they are absorbed in various materials.
- 2. The amount and type of damage to human tissue that will result from exposure to the photon energy.
- 3. The photon energy is inversely proportional to the wavelength of the photon.

X-ray sources are frequently described by their excitation energy. Table 1 describes the various X-ray energy sources used in the industry, along with typical estimates of dosage levels.

It is interesting to note that every human on earth receives approximately three mSv of radiation every year from background radiation.

As can be seen in Table 1, the energy used in Simco-Ion photon ionization products are orders of magnitude lower than those used in medical or dental X-ray systems. The photon energy of an X-ray source can never exceed that of the X-ray source excitation source.

#### Ozone and Particulate Generation

The photon ionization process generates neither ozone nor nanoparticles. If the ionizer is cleaned properly prior to installation, it can be operated in an ISO Class 1 or cleaner process.

Table 1. Comparison of Photon Ionization to Common X-ray Sources						
Use		Accelerating Potential	Average Photon Energy	Radiation Dosage Estimates		
Simco-Ion Photon Ionizers	Model 4901	4.98 kV	4.98 keV	<0.0005 mSv/hr*		
	Model 4903	4.98 kV	4.98 keV	<0.0005 mSv/hr*		
Diagnostic X-ray Procedures	Mammography	25-30 kV	20 keV	0.13 mSv		
	Dental	60 kV	30 keV	0.004 mSv		
	General	50-140 kV	40 keV	0.01-0.9 mSv		
	СТ	80-140 kV	60 keV	8-11 mSv		

<sup>\*</sup> When used in accordance with safety suggestions herein (shielding or maintaining a distance of at least 150 cm from the source).



## **Shielding Considerations**

Minimal shielding is required due to the low energy of the photons emitting from the ionizer. However, to ensure maximum safety, it is highly recommended that the ionizer be placed within an interlocked (both ionizers have an interlock to power the X-ray source off when triggered) enclosure. Model 4901 Pin Ionizer utilizes the interlock feature (connecting disconnecting pin 1 & 2 in the connector). The Model 4903 bar ionizer has an ON/OFF switch in addition to an interlock feature. Like the 4901, though, the 4903's interlock is activated when two pins are shorted or opened. On Model 4903, this interlock connection utilizes pin 14 & 15. For shielding materials and thicknesses, Table 2 defines the suggested thickness depending on the material used.

Table 2. Shielding Thickness vs. Material				
Shielding Material	Thickness* (mm)			
Stainless Steel	0.2			
Aluminum	0.4			
PVC	0.7			
Glass	0.8			
Polycarbonate (Acrylic)	5.0			

<sup>\*</sup> Shield at a distance of 10 mm from the X-ray source; if placed closer, thicker material may be needed.

## **Other Critical Specifications**

Product/Model	Model 4901	Model 4903
Source	Soft X-ray	Soft X-ray
Tube Voltage	4.98 kV (max)	4.98 kV (max)
Tube Current	400 μA (max)	600 μA (max)
Beam Angle	150°	150°
Power Input	12 VDC (through adapter)	120-240 VAC
Power Consumption	8W	12-96W
Operating Env.	0-50°C; 35-85% RH	0-50°C; 35-85% RH

Both ionizers should be installed with bracketing to avoid mechanical shock to ensure the beryllium window is not damaged.

Other detailed instructions, information, and specifications are included in the manuals for both ionizers.



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