

Readout of high resolution DOI for whole-body 3D-PET detector using wavelength shifting fibers



CHIBA
UNIVERSITY

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Name of First Author: Hiroshi ITO

In connection with the presentation, I disclose conflict of interest with the following companies/ organizations.

2014年度研究補助金：公益財団法人 中谷医工計測技術復興財団

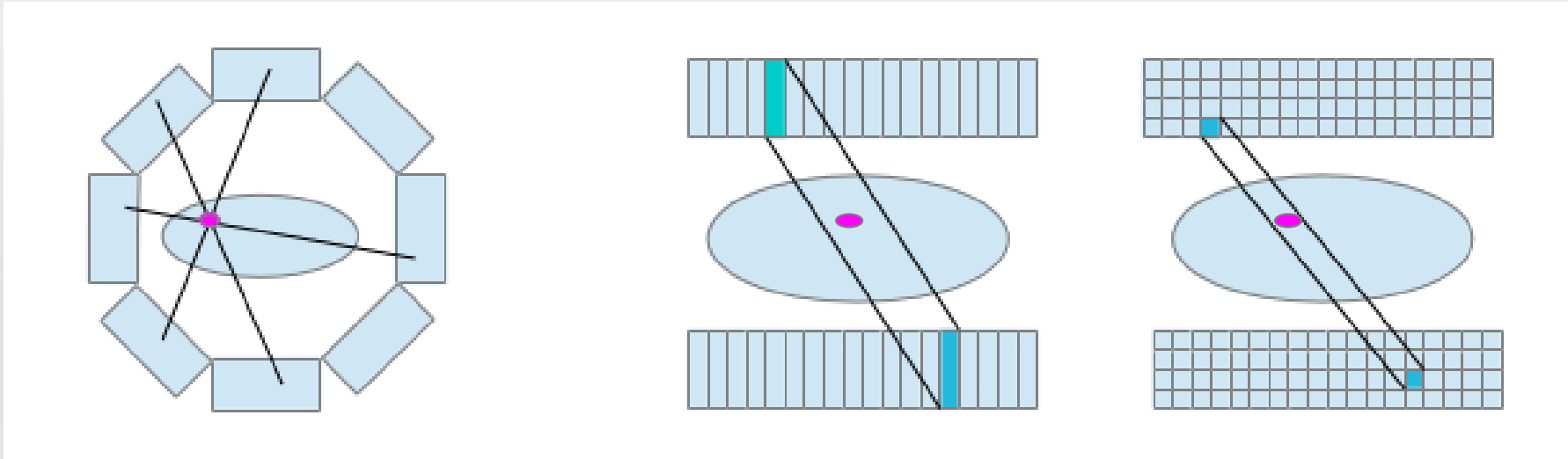
特許出願：千葉大学 平成27年1月16日 特願2015-006569

利益相反あり

Index

1. DOI-PET
2. Readout DOI with WLSF
3. Experiment & Result
4. Conclusion & Discussion

PET: Positron Emission Tomography



Mechanism

- **^{18}F -FDG** emitting positron (e^+)
- e^+e^- annihilation 2γ
- Stacking the linacs
- Imaging **3D distribution** of source

Application

- search of **cancer**
- study of **brain** science...

DOI (Depth of Interaction)

Limit of response width make **narrow**

So that, high spatial resolution would be achieved at edge with **DOI**

Study Purpose

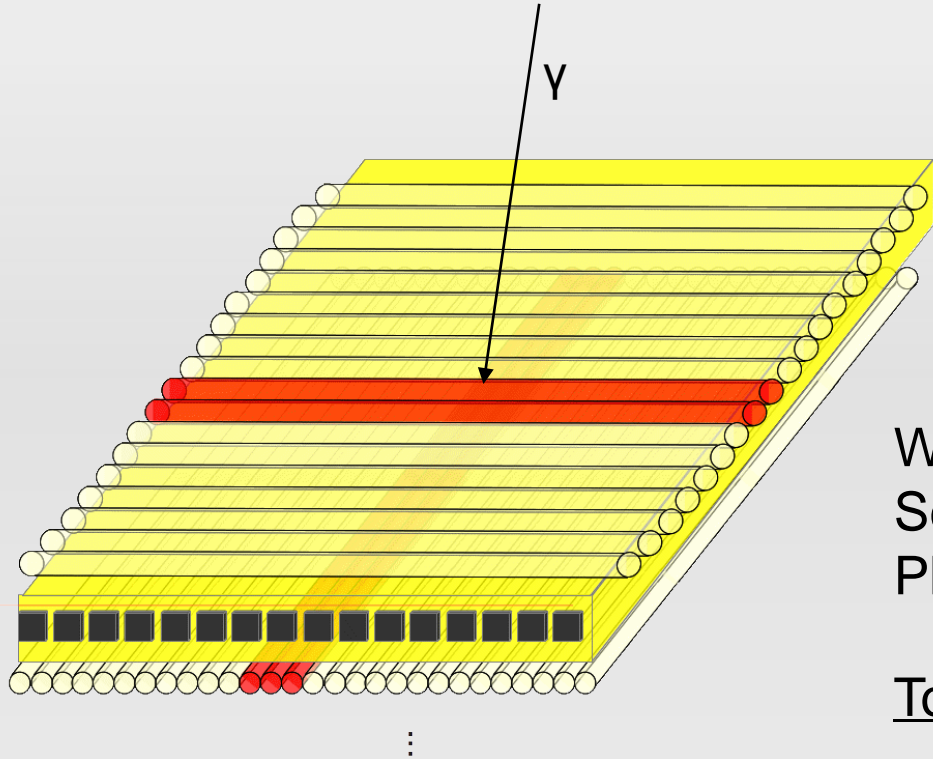
1. Readout of DOI with **sub mm** resolution using narrow size WLS fibers

2. Development of new PET which has higher performance and Lower cost

~ 0.5 mm resolution of DOI

~\$ 1 million

New Idea System for DOI



Characteristic

1. using WLSF
2. using scint. Plate
3. readout by MPPC

WLSF: readout **XY** information

Scintillator: **Z** information and **Energy**

Photo-device: **MPPC®**

Total system stacking this layers

Merit

1. resolution depending on fiber size
2. reducible cost of possessing crystal

Crystals for your future

GAGG $(\text{Gd}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Ga}_3\text{O}_{12}(\text{Ce}))$

High light output &
High energy resolution &
Non hygroscopic nature
Scintillator



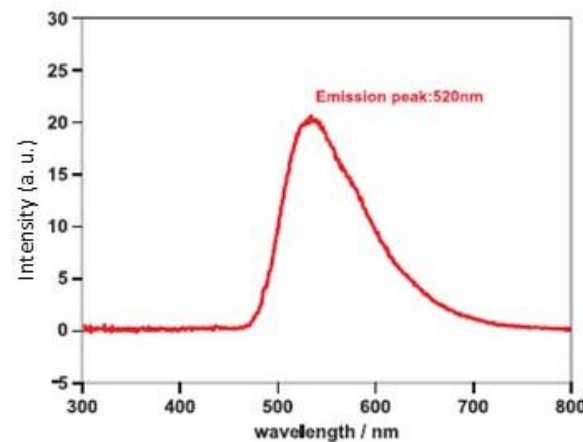
Crystals for your future



| Product Information



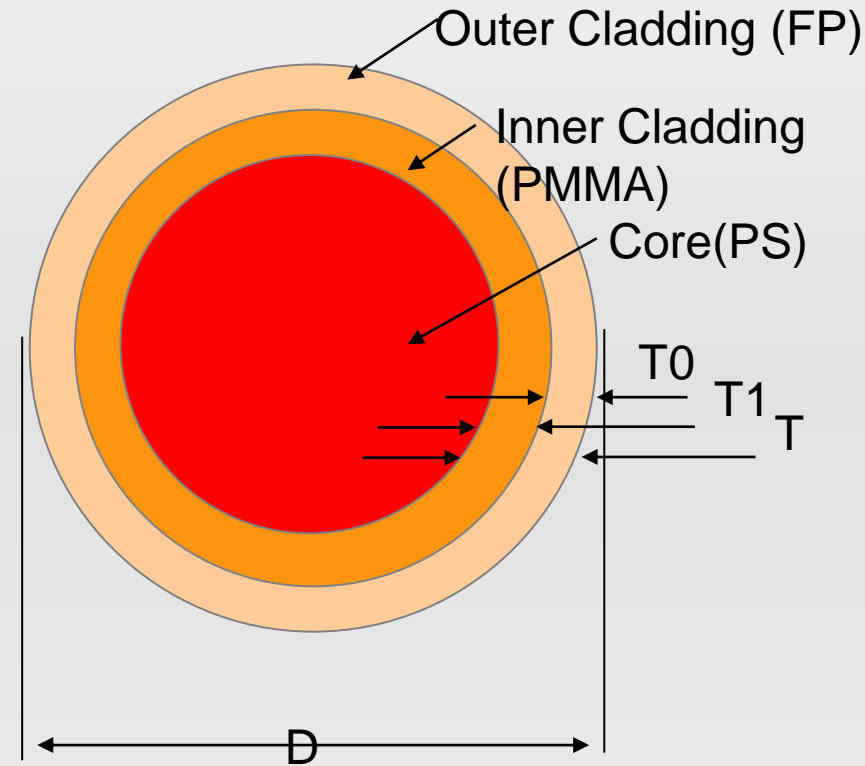
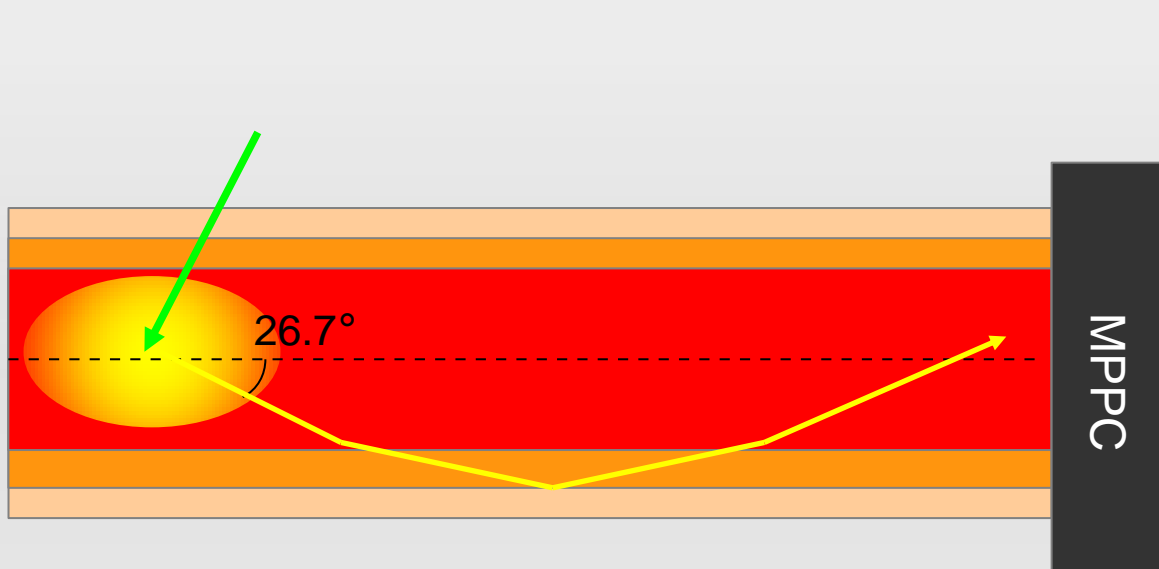
Fig.1: Photograph of 3-inch-diameter GAGG scintillator.

Fig.2: Radioluminescence spectra of GAGG excited by X-ray, $\text{CuK}\alpha$, 30mA, 40mV

Scintillation Properties

Light output [photons/MeV]	~56,000
Energy resolution (662 keV, FWHM) [%]	5-6
Decay time [ns]	92ns(86%), 174ns(14%)
Emission wavelength [nm]	520
Density [g/cm ³]	6.63

Wavelength Shifting Fiber (R-3)



Qiしきい値は0.5p.e.とする

	Material	index	density [g/ cm ³]
Core	PS	n=1.59	1.05
Cladding	inner	PMMA	n=1.49
	outer	FP	n=1.42

Peak absorption wavelength **550 nm**

Peak emission wavelength **600 nm**

Cladding Thickness: $T = 3\% (T0) + 3\% (T1)$
 $= 6\% \text{ of } D$

Numerical Aperture: $NA = 0.72$

Trapping Efficiency: 5.4%

O-003

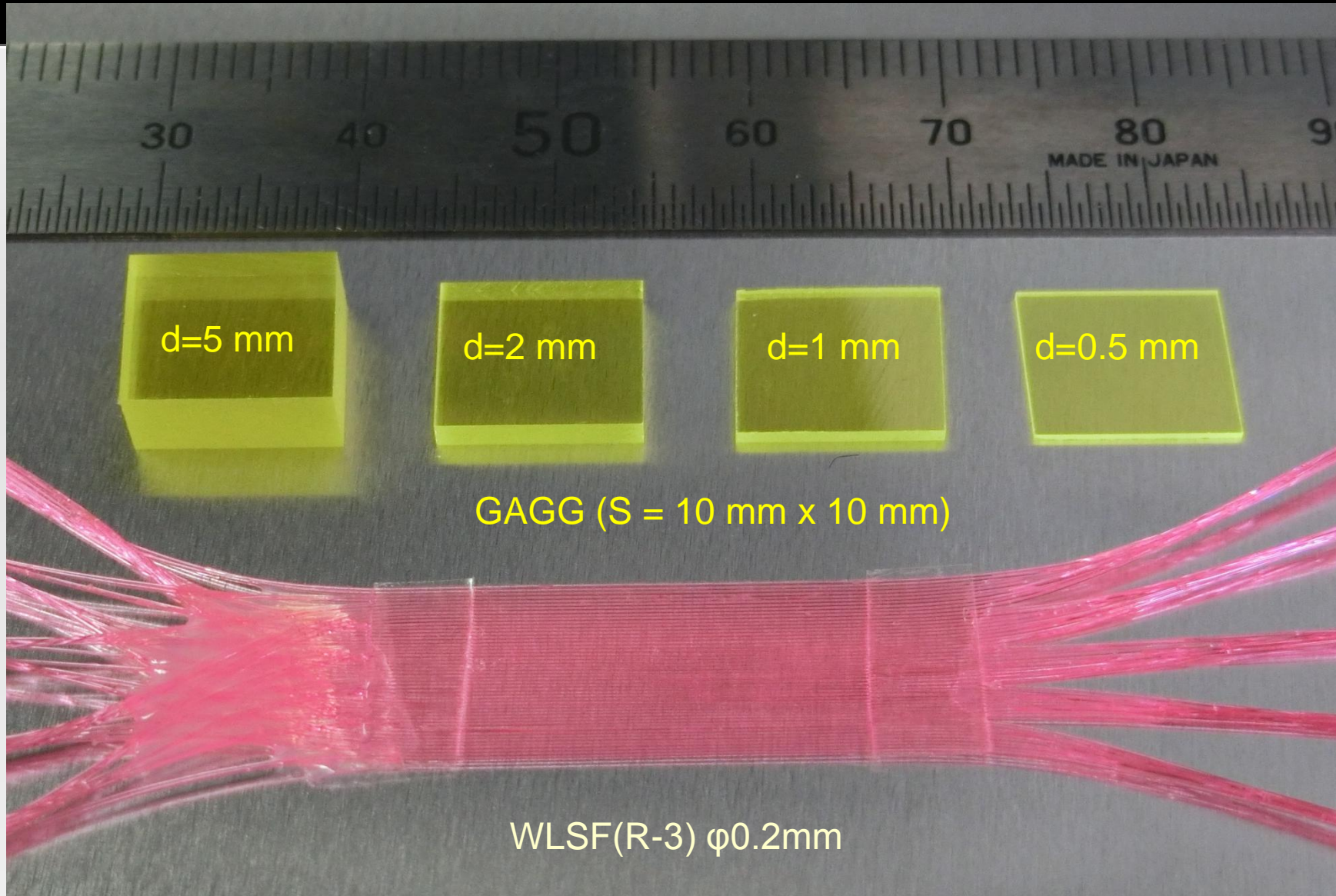
The 109th Meeting of Japan Society of Medical Physics

Date: 16 – 19 April 2015

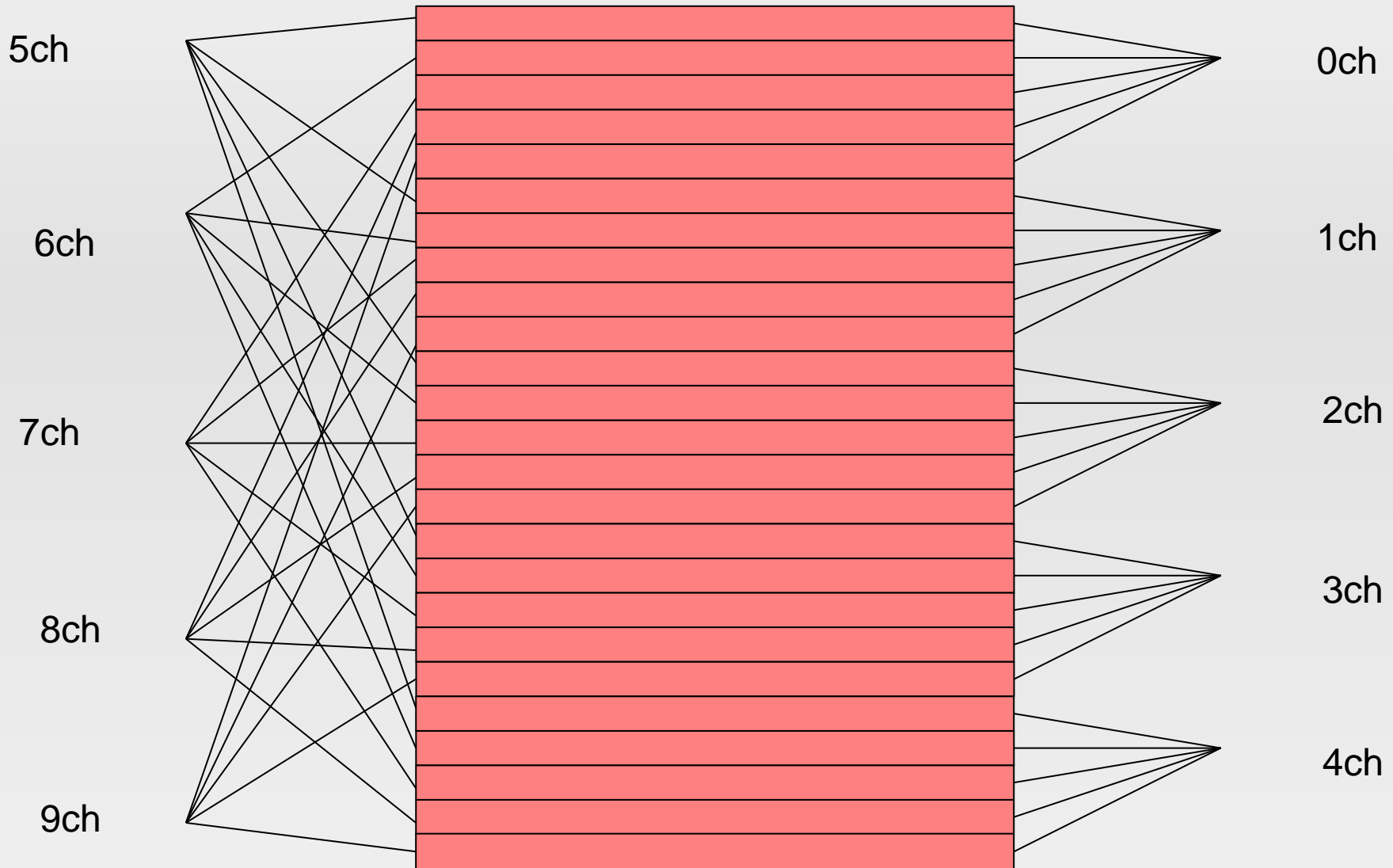
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2. Readout DOI with WLSF

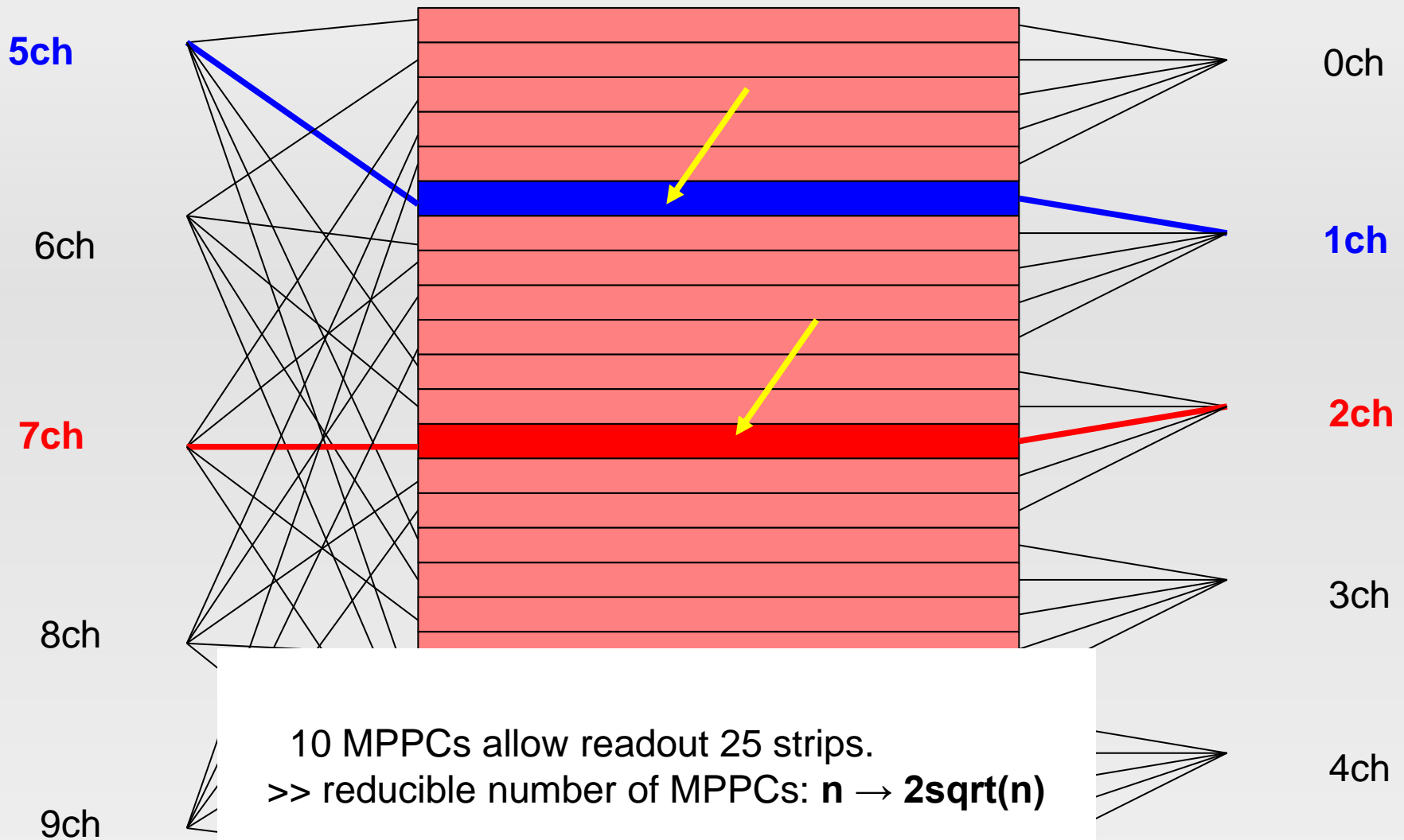
Venue: Pacifico Yokohama



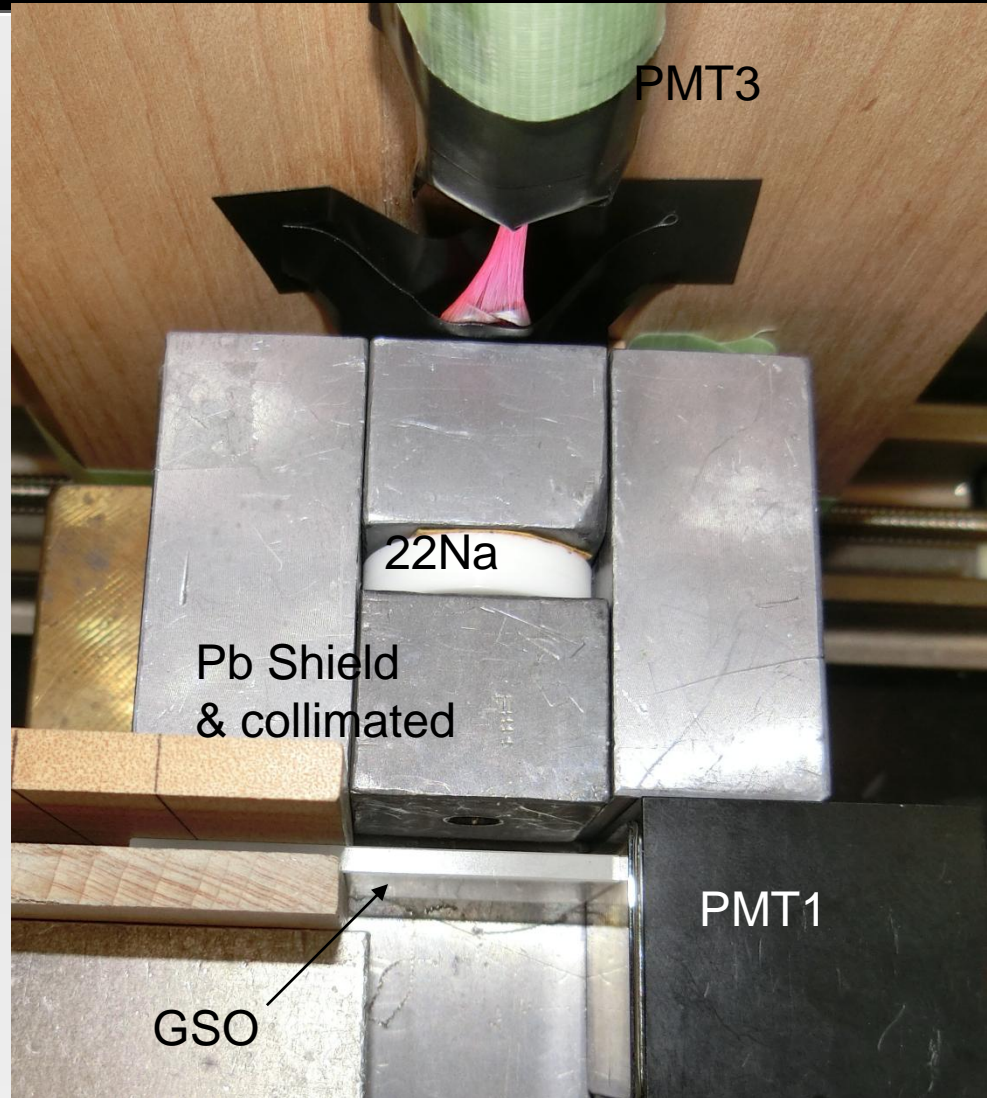
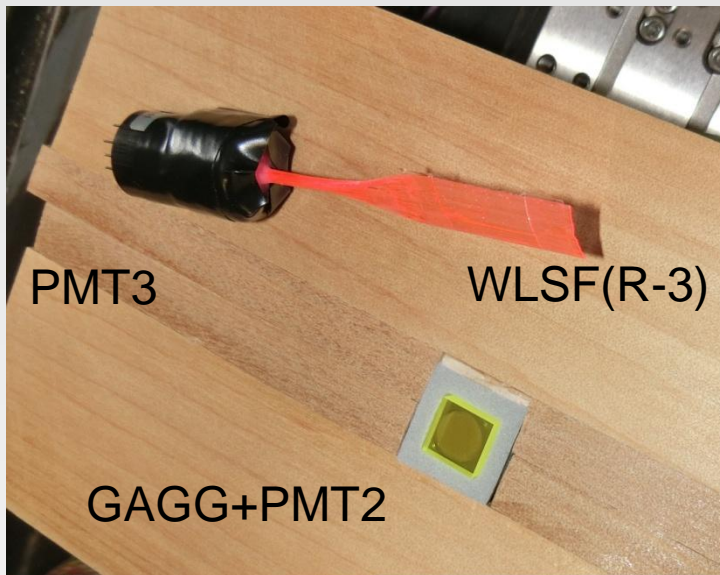
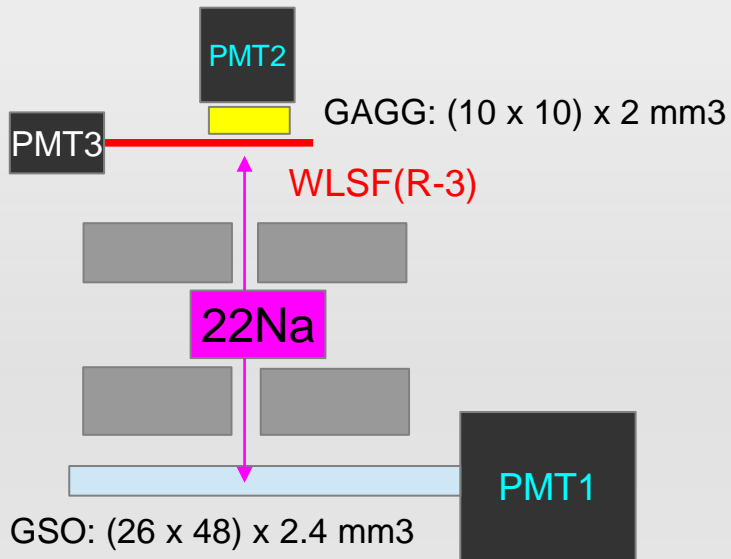
Readout system



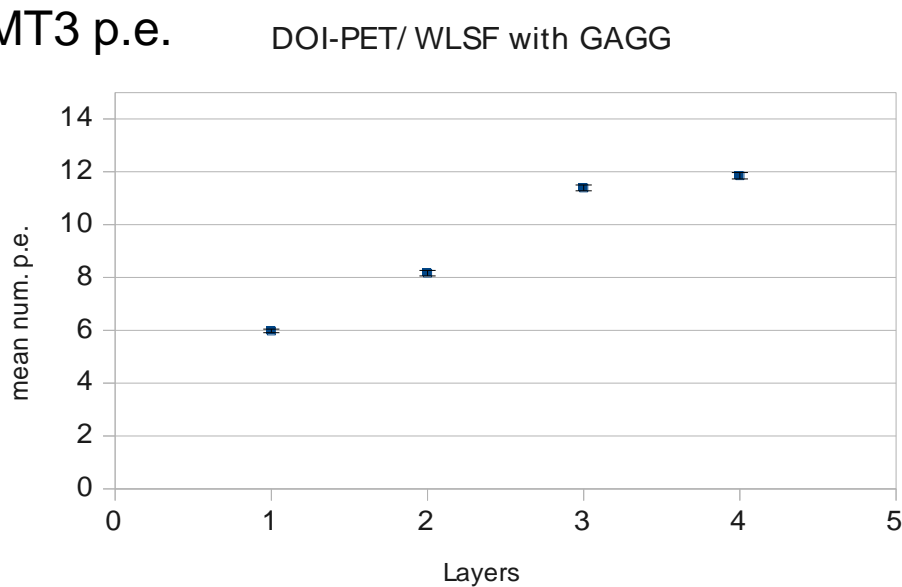
Readout system



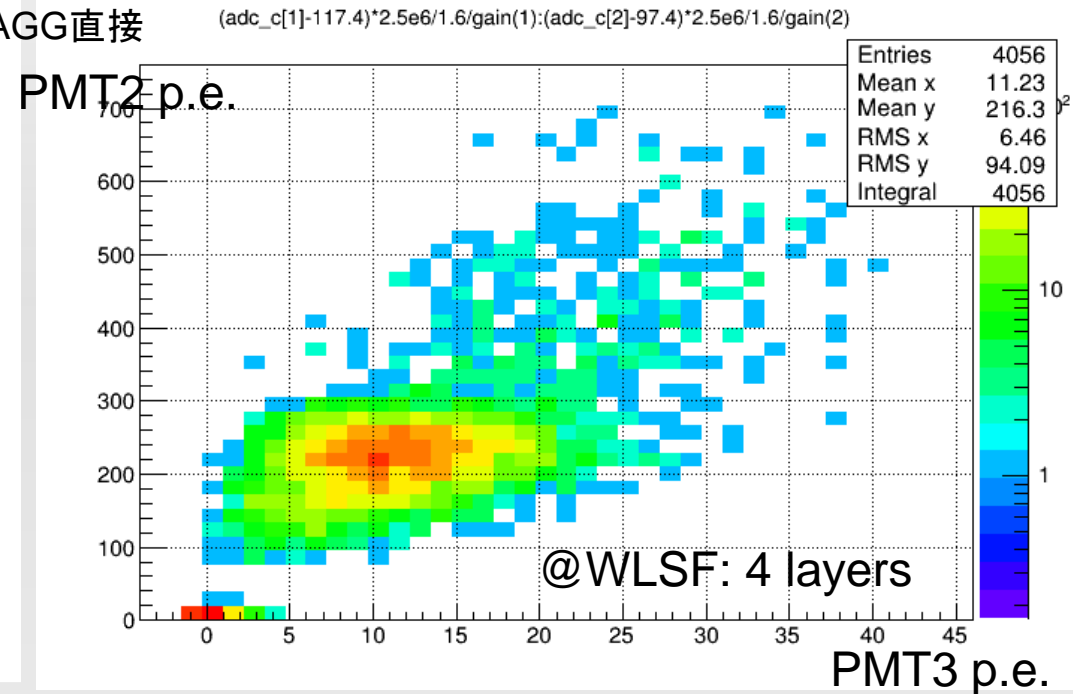
setup



Fiber Layers v.s. mean num. p.e.

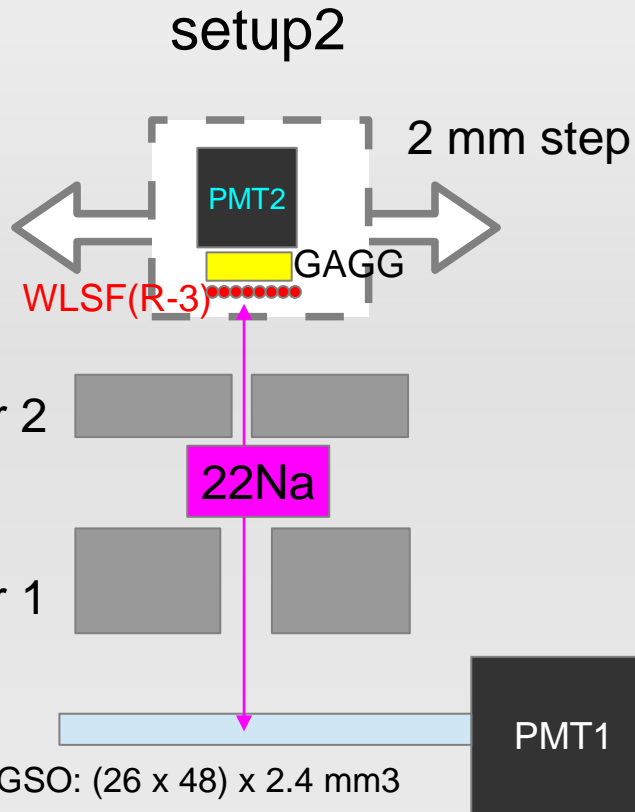


GAGG直接

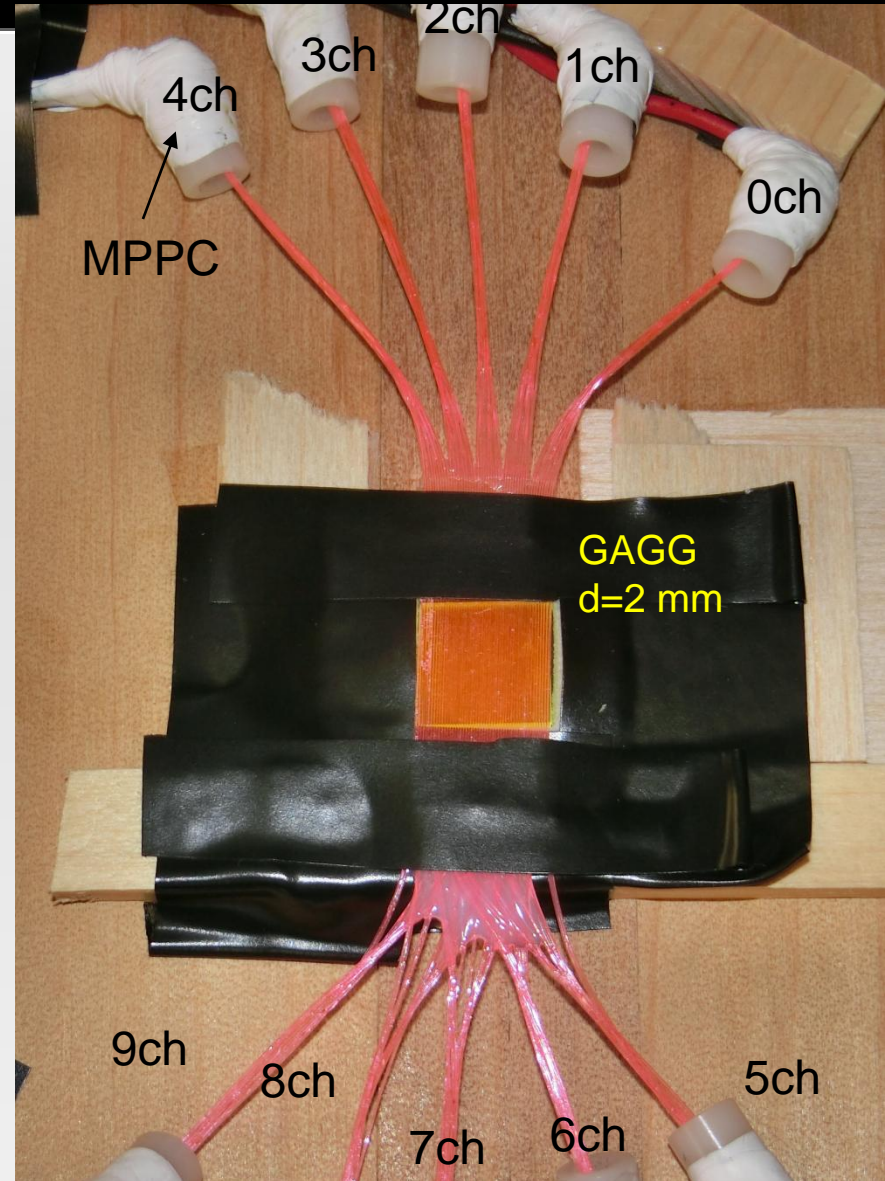


WLSF經由

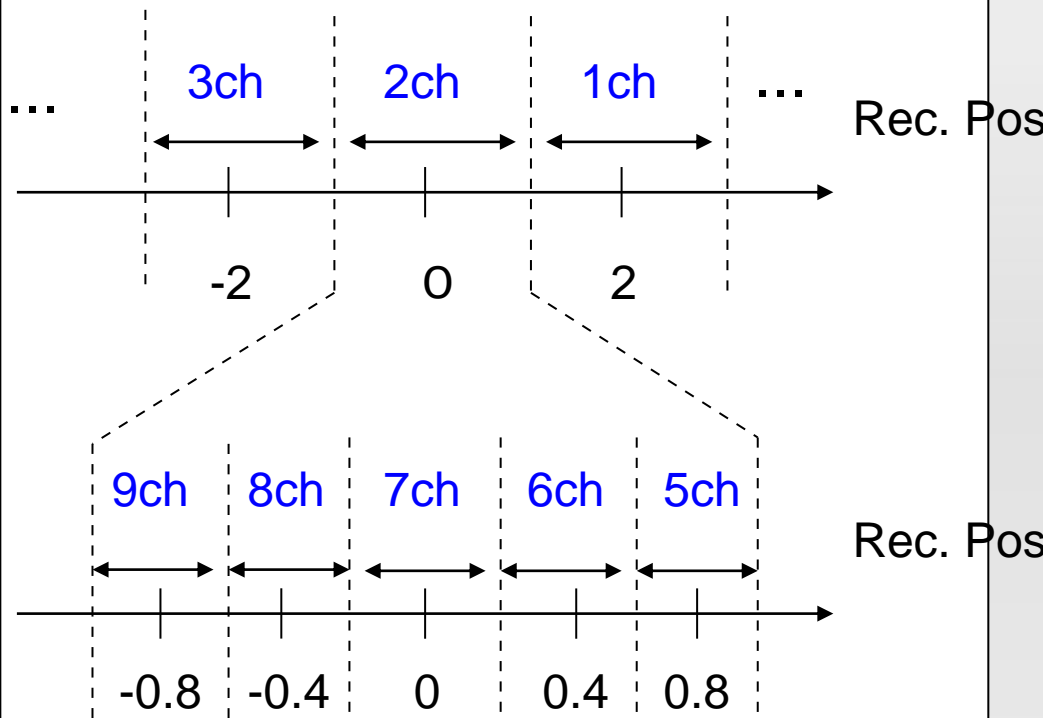
- saturated Np.e. beginning 3 layers.
- Relation of PMT2 & 3 is obtained 1/20 @ 4 layers.
- Collection efficiency is 0.1 at both readout.
- Np.e. over the 5 p.e. is enough for pos. readout. Therefore, the 1 layer allows readout DOI.



Collimator 2: ϕ 2 mm
 Collimator 1: ϕ 5 mm



Reconstruction Method



$$X1 = \sum(q_i * d_i * (2 - i)) / \sum q_i$$

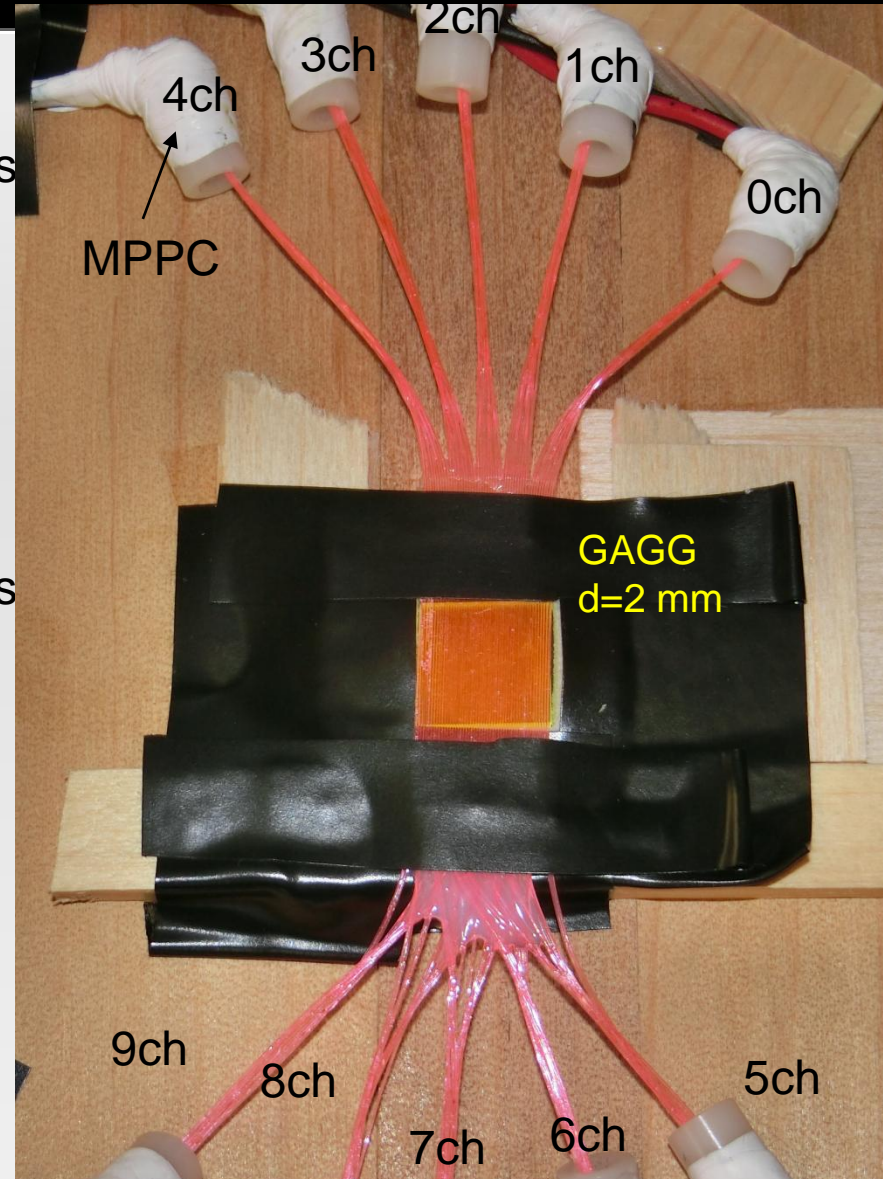
@ i = 0 – 4, d_i = 2 mm

$$X2 = \sum(q_j * d_j * (7 - j)) / \sum q_j$$

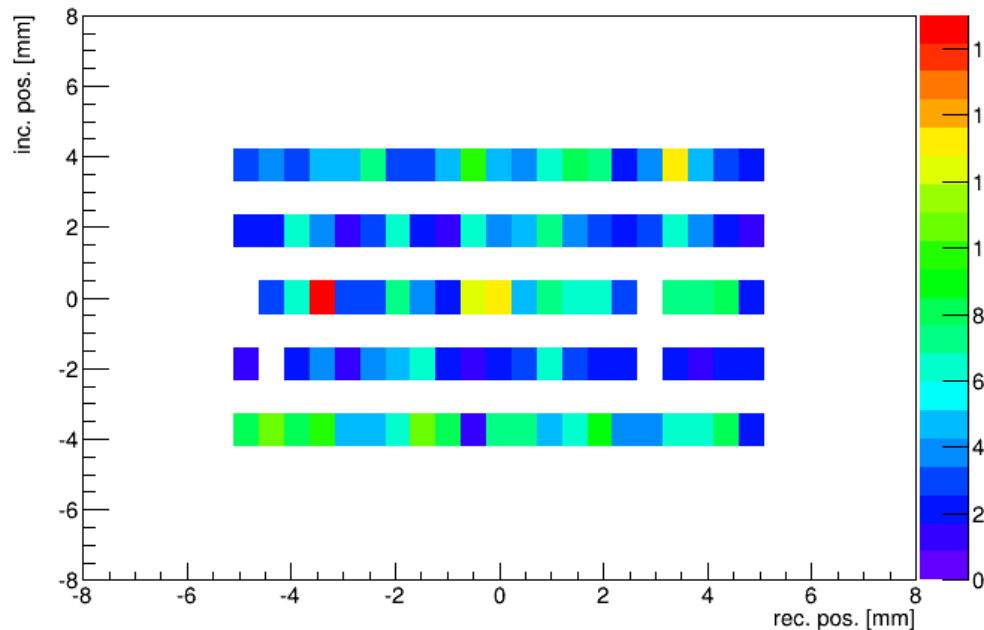
@ j = 5 – 9, d_j = 0.4 mm

$$X = X1 + X2$$

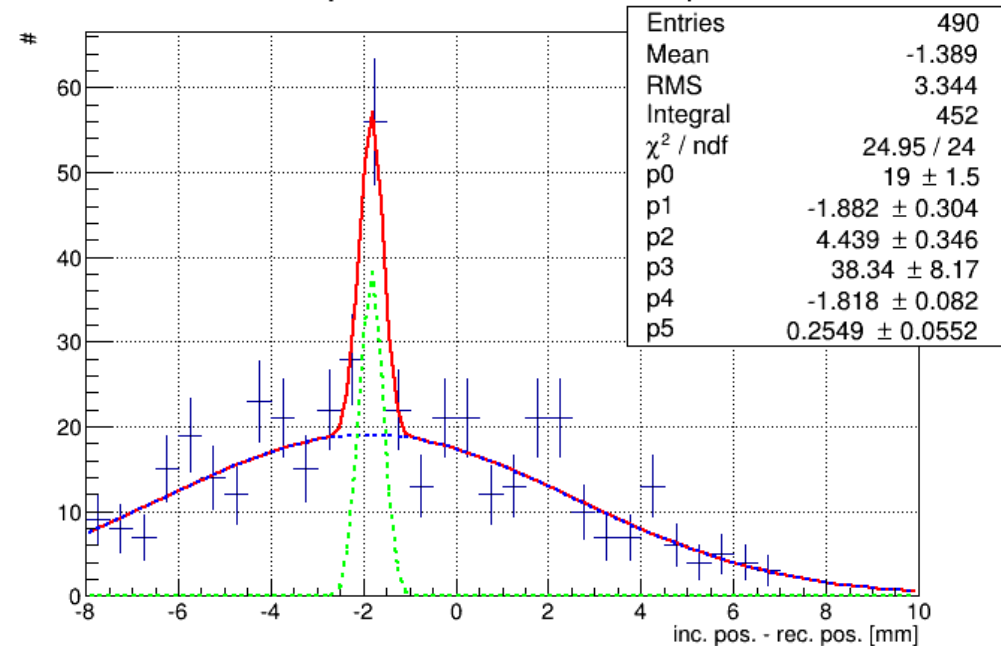
Q_i threshold = 0.5p.e.



incidence position v.s. reconstruction position



incidence position - reconstruction position



- Relation between inc. and rec. pos. is obtained.
- inc. – rec. pos. distribution achieved pos. of DOI with resolution **0.65 mm FWHM** ($\sigma \sim 0.255$ mm).
- $S/N = p3/p0 \sim 2.0$

- We have developing new PET detector using WLSF.
- This characteristic is using GAGG, WLSF with long wavelength and MPPCs.
- Experimental DOI resolution has achieved **0.65 mm (FWHM)**.
@ DGAGG = 2 mm, $\phi_{\text{col}} = 2$ mm, $\Delta x = 2$ mm, WR-3=0.4 mm.
- Next plan has estimation of 3-D resolution, energy resolution and timing resolution.

O-003

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Backup

Backup

ホントに1億円でPET作れるの？

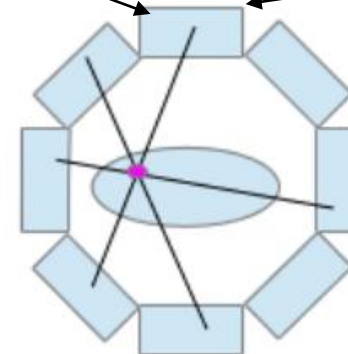
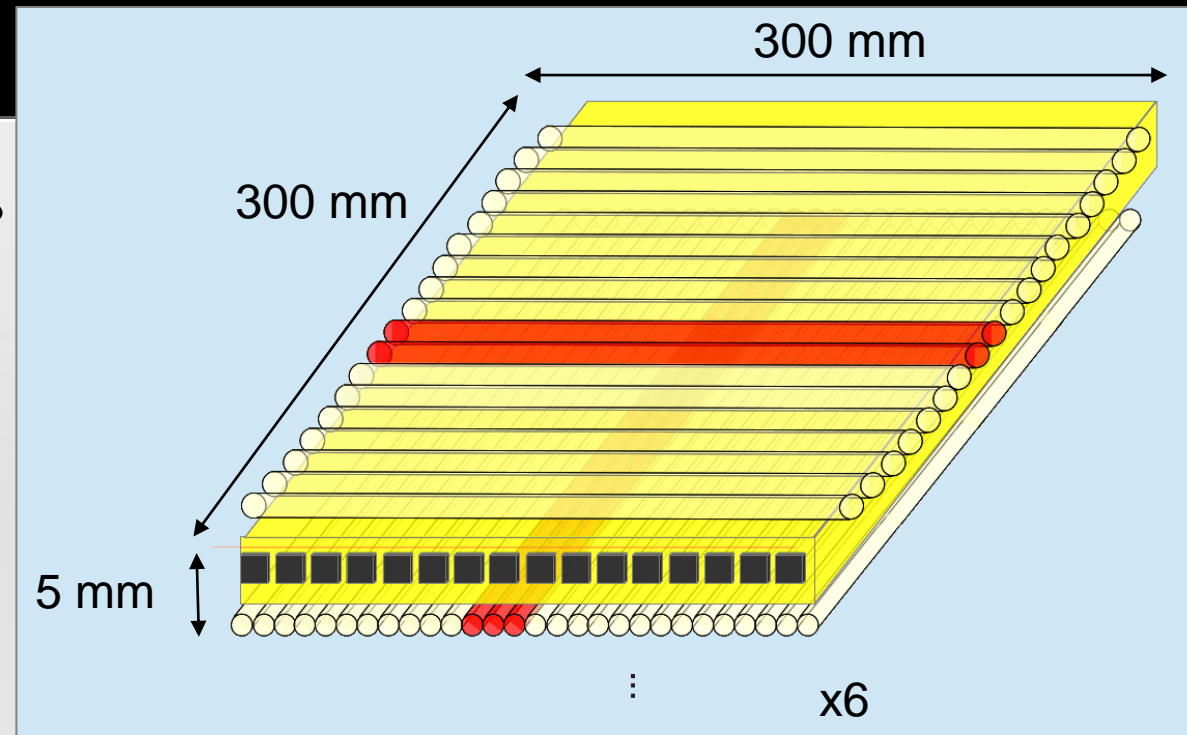
●GAGG: $300 \times 300 \times 4 \text{ mm}^3$ (x 6) x 6
 ~ ¥6,000万

●MPPC: 結晶側面に(16 x 4個) x 6 x 6
 WLSF接続 80個 x 2 x 6
 ~ 3500個

MPPC+読出し回路 ¥8000/ch
 ~ ¥2,800万

●WLSF: $30 \text{ cm} \times 1500 \times 2 \times 6 \times 6$
 ~50 km
 ¥37万/12.5km
 ~ ¥150万

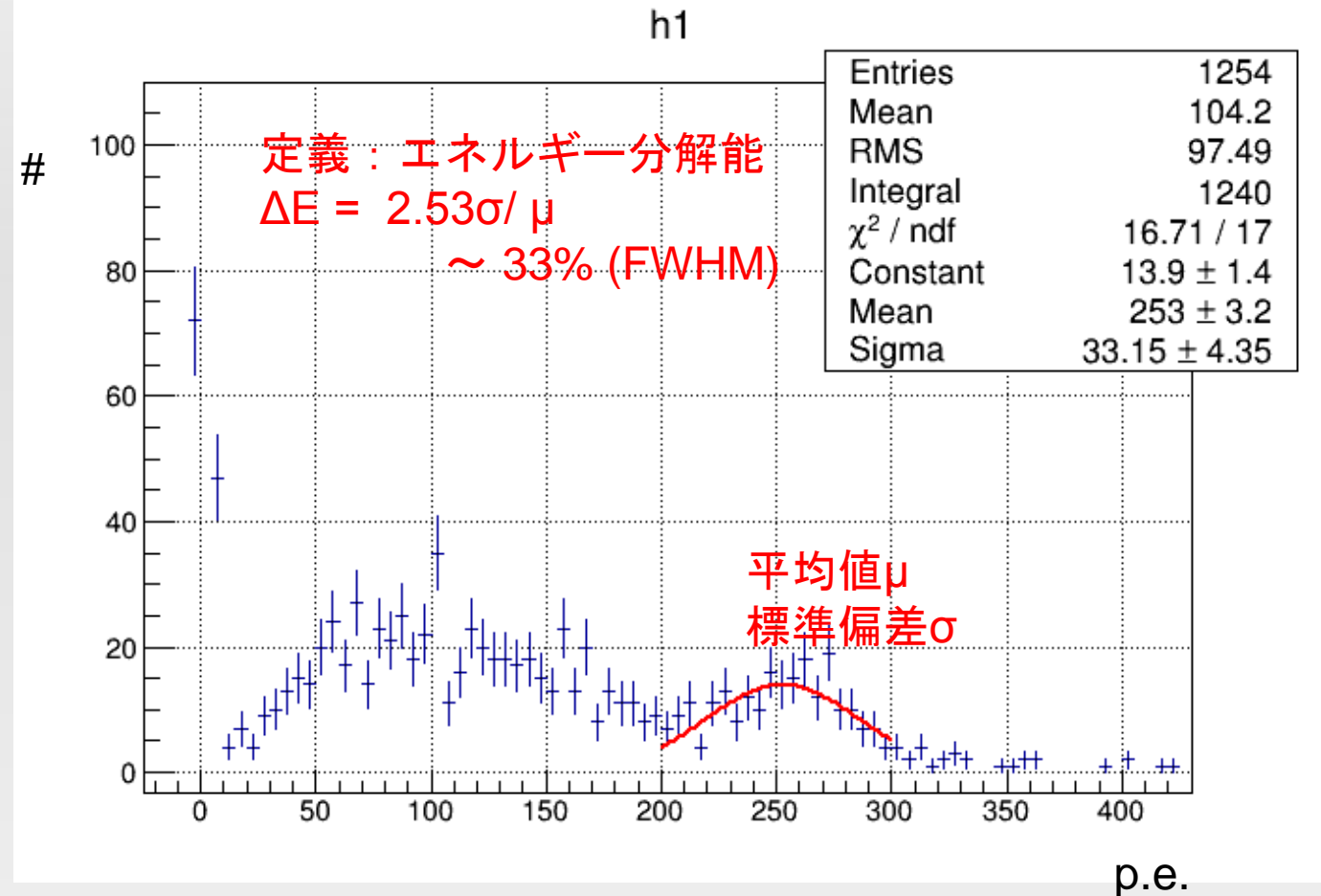
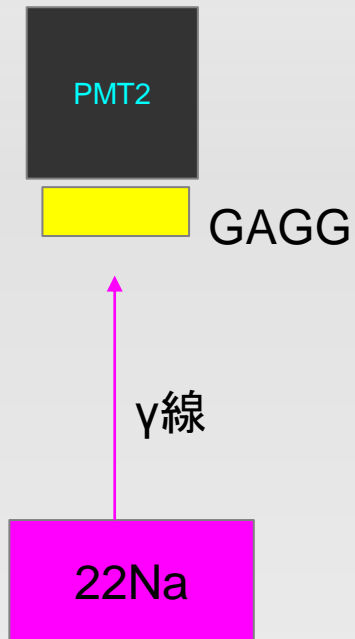
計 ¥9,000万以下



全身用PETシステム

Backup

エネルギー分解能は？



実験結果は予想値と Consistent?

GAGGの発光量 : $N=57,000$ ph/MeV22Na gamma-ray $E=0.511$ MeV立体角 : $\Omega=0.036$ 量子効率 : $\varepsilon \sim 0.25$

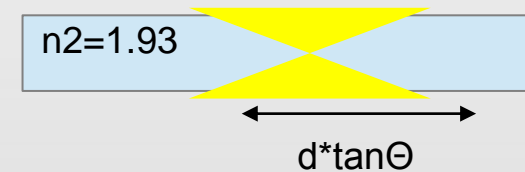
$$N_{p.e.} = N * E * \Omega * \varepsilon$$

$$\sim 262 \text{ p.e.}$$

実験結果と consistent

 $N_{exp} = 253 \pm 33 \text{ p.e.}$

立体角の計算

 $n_1=1$ $n_2=1.93$  $d=5 \text{ mm}$ $\sin \theta = 1/1.93$

$$\Omega = (1 - \cos \theta) / 2$$

$$= 0.07$$

WLSFでの収集効率 10%は?

$$\varepsilon_{coll} = \varepsilon_{trap}(\lambda_1) \varepsilon_{abs}(\lambda_1) \varepsilon_{WLS}(\lambda_1; \lambda_2) \varepsilon_{PMT}(\lambda_2) / \varepsilon_{PMT}(\lambda_1)$$

トラッピング効率 $\varepsilon_{trap}(\lambda_1) \sim 0.054$ ファイバーQ.E. $\varepsilon_{abs}(\lambda_1)$ 再発光効率 $\varepsilon_{WLS}(\lambda_1; \lambda_2)$ PMT 平均Q.E. $\varepsilon_{PMT}(\lambda)$ λ_1 : シンチ光波長 λ_2 : 変換後の波長

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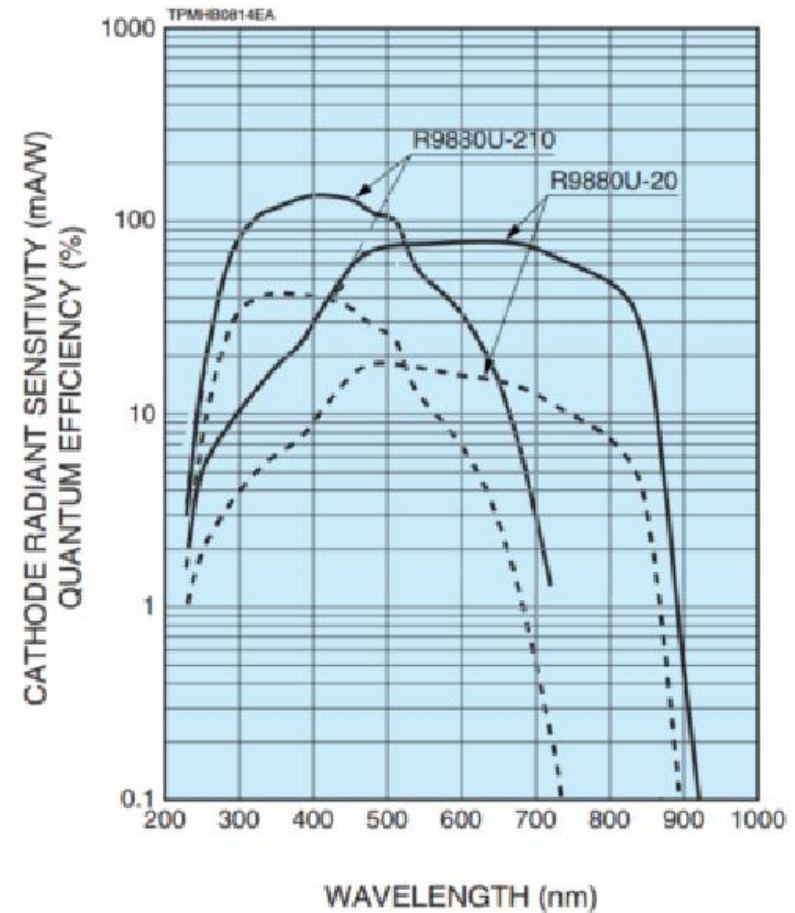
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使用したPMTは？

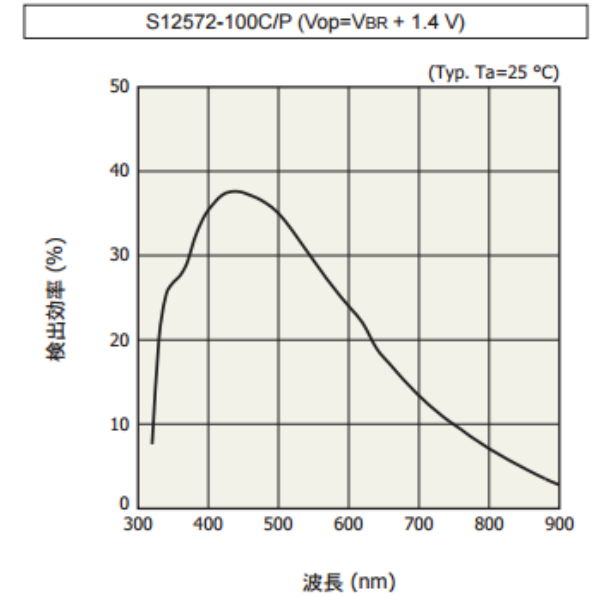
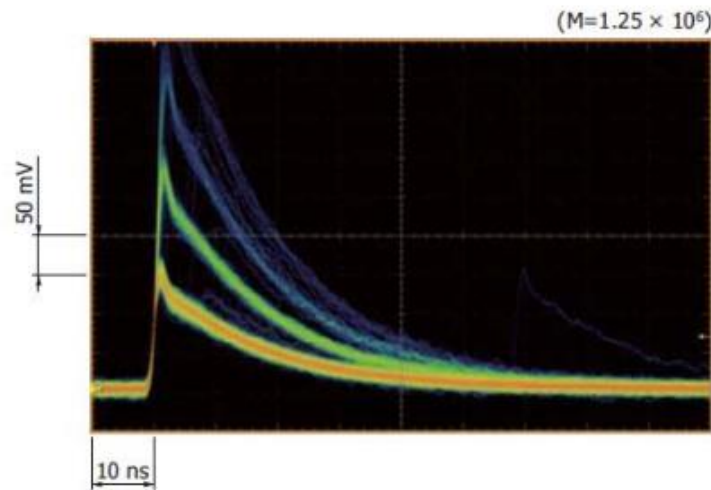
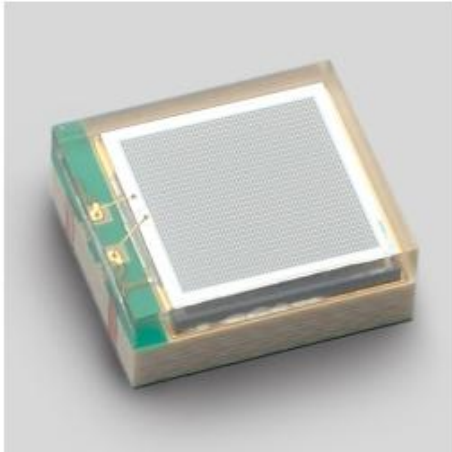
R9880Uシリーズ



HAMAMATSU
PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

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使用したMPPCは？

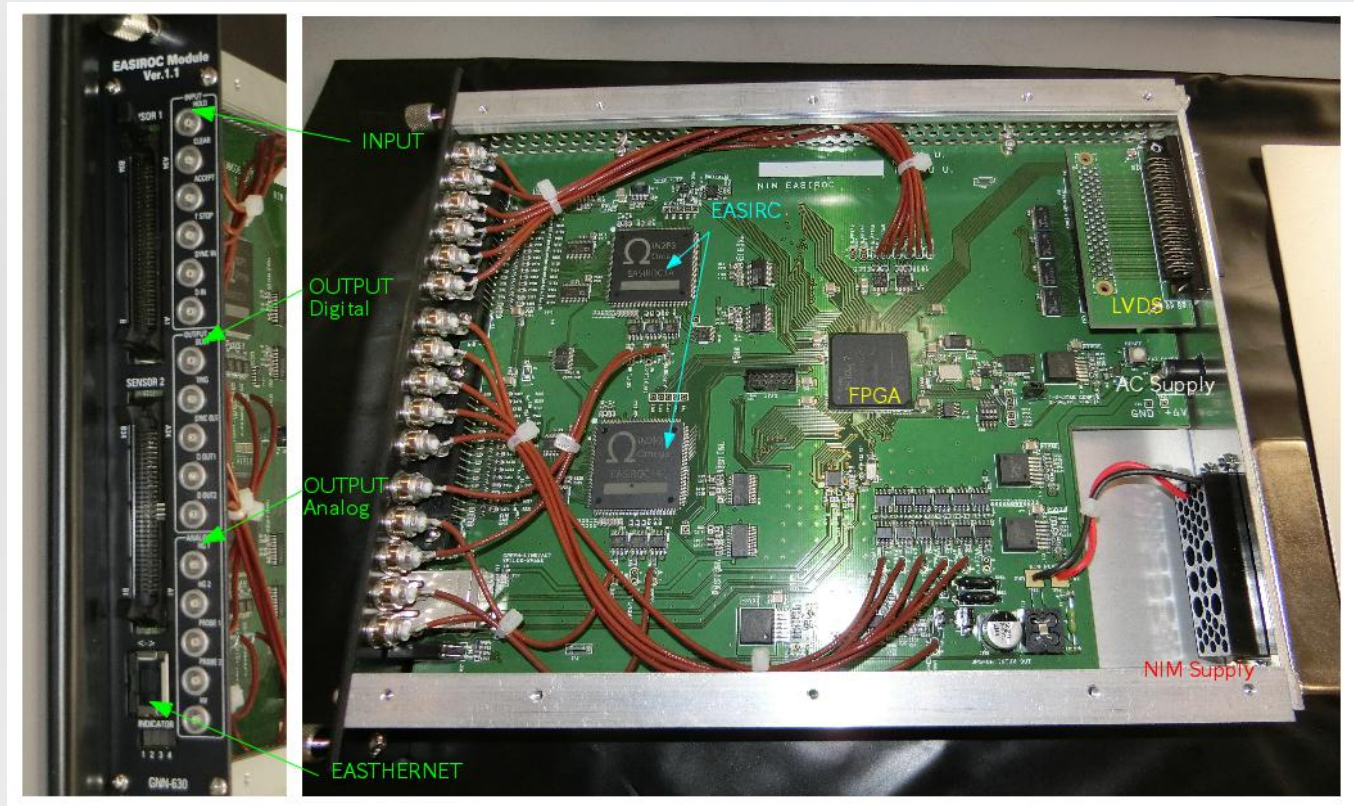


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MPPCの読出しは？

EASIROCモジュール
64ch ADC + HV
30万円
Based on NIM

Developed by KEK



Backup

時間分解能は？

本実験ではまだ測定していない
結晶側面のMPPCsの平均時間分解能を定義し評価する。

独立な事象が n 個ある場合のゆらぎは \sqrt{n} に反比例する。



あるMPPCの時間分解能が独立に存在する時、個数が多ければ平均の時間分解能のゆらぎは小さくなる。

