

Liquid Xenon Detectors for Positron Emission Tomography

A. Miceli, P. Amaudruz, F. Benard, D.A. Bryman, C. Clements, J. Glistler, L. Kurchaninov, J.-P. Martin, A. Muennich, F. Retiere, T.J. Ruth, V. Sossi, A.J. Stoessl, H. Zhu

Introduction

Positron emission tomography (PET) is a functional imaging technique based on detection of 511 keV annihilation photons following positron decay.

Project objective

The goal of the project is to develop a PET system that overcomes the limitations of existing PET systems and reduces detector contributions to PET to the level of intrinsic limitations (positron range and photon noncollinearity).

The novel micro-PET scanner under development at TRIUMF makes use of the properties of liquid xenon (LXe). Simultaneous measurement of both scintillation light and ionization charge in LXe leads to a significant improvement in spatial resolution, image quality, and sensitivity.

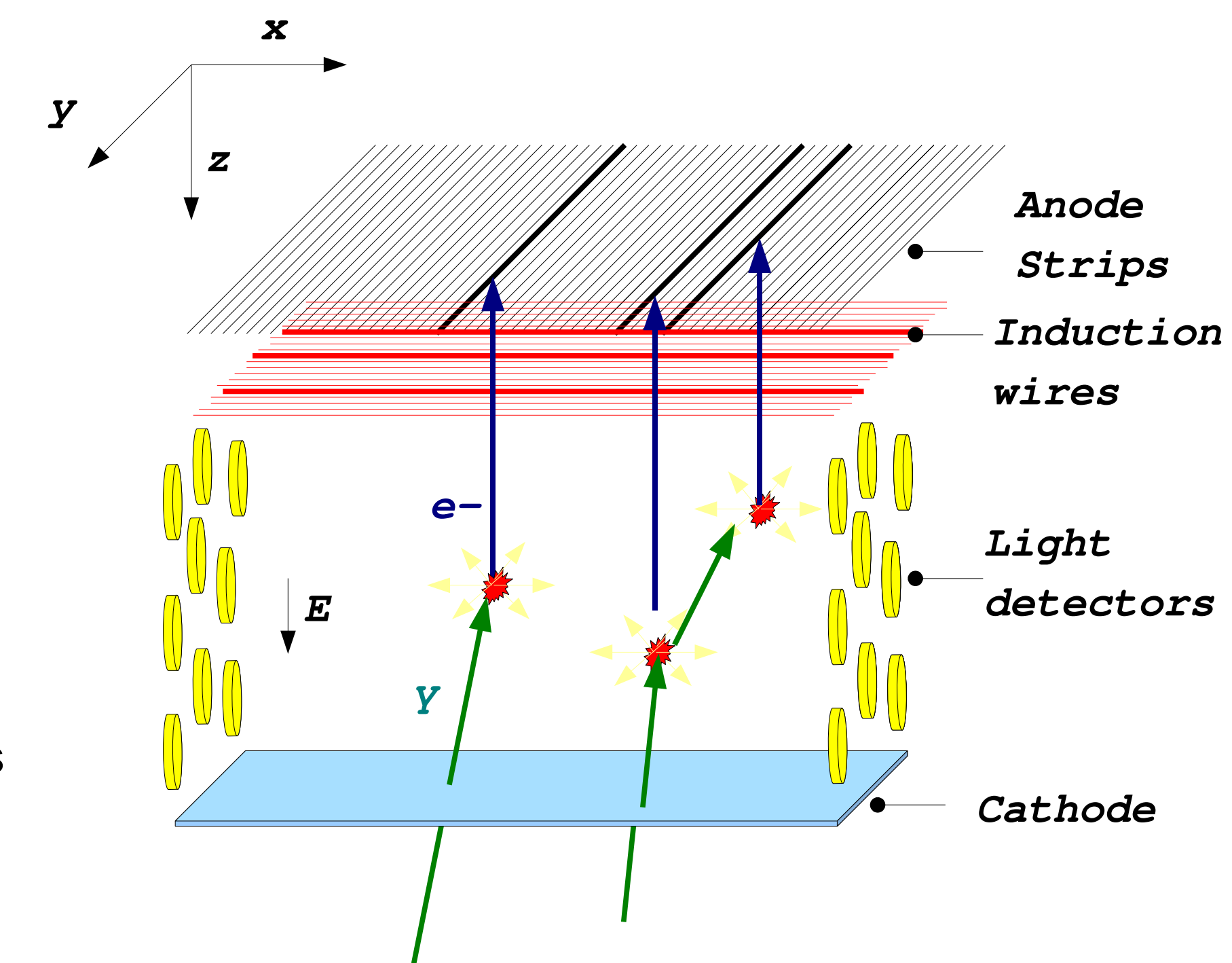
LXe PET Detector - Principle of Operation

Photons interact in the LXe producing:

- prompt scintillation light (~ 2 ns)
 - measured by light detectors (avalanche photodiodes)
- ionization
 - drifts under the applied electric field to the anode (sub-mm resolution in 3D)

Anode module:

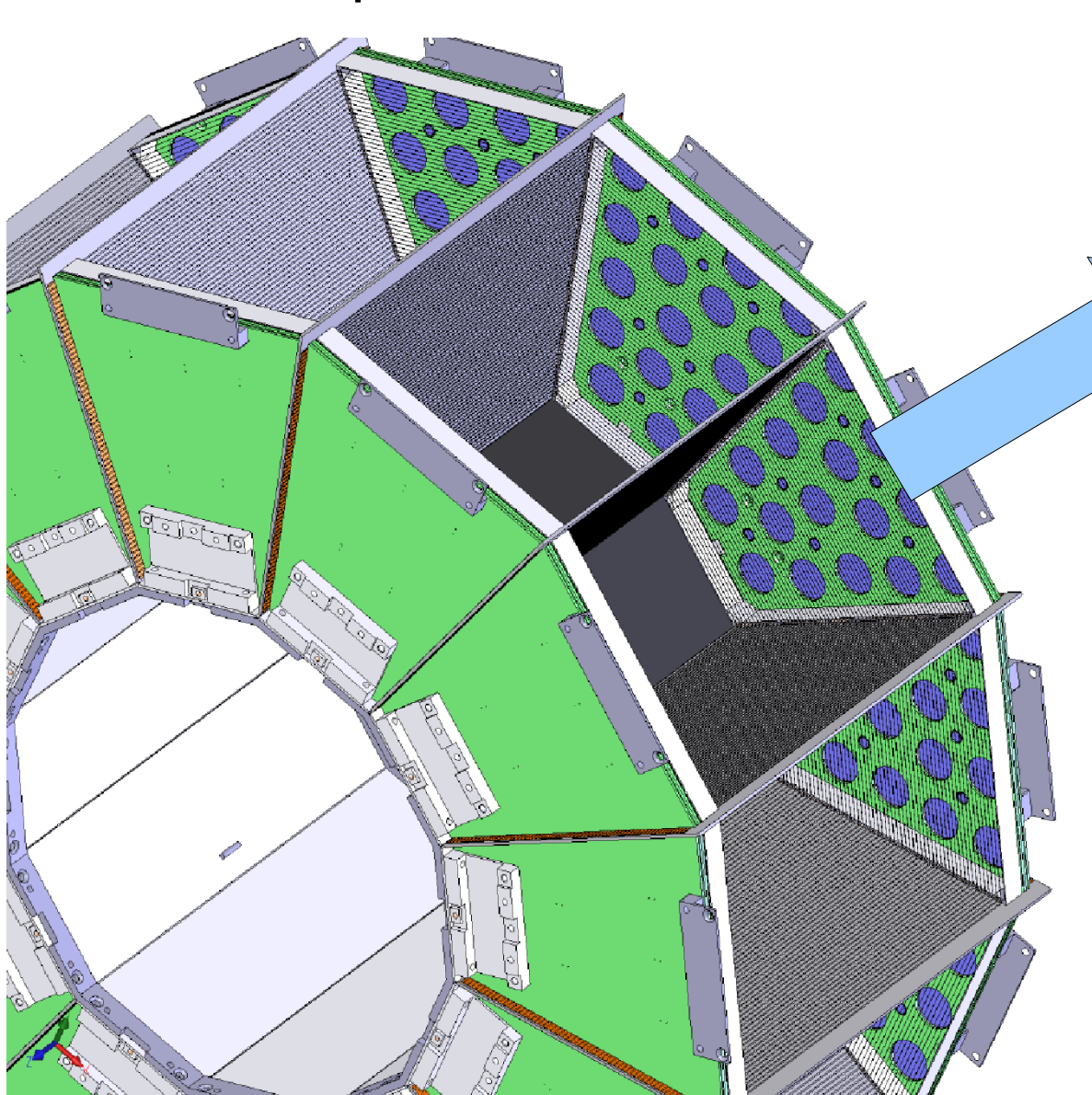
- grid of wires preceding the anode
- anode segmented into strips perpendicular to the wires
- shielding grid



- The electron signal induced on the wires and collected by the anode strips provides the 2D position (x - y) of the interaction
- The z -coordinate is calculated from the drift time and the known drift velocity

LXe Micro-PET ring

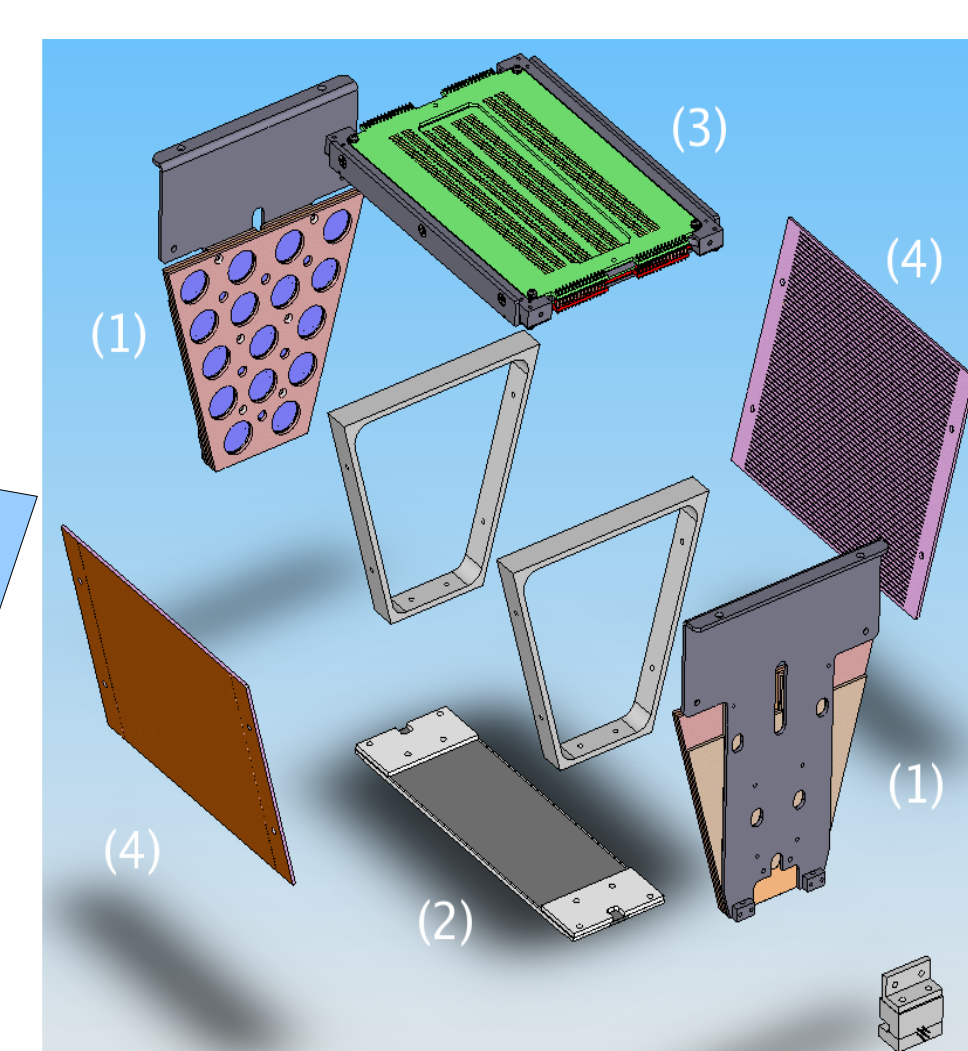
12 trapezoidal sectors arranged in a ring geometry for the detection of the annihilation photons



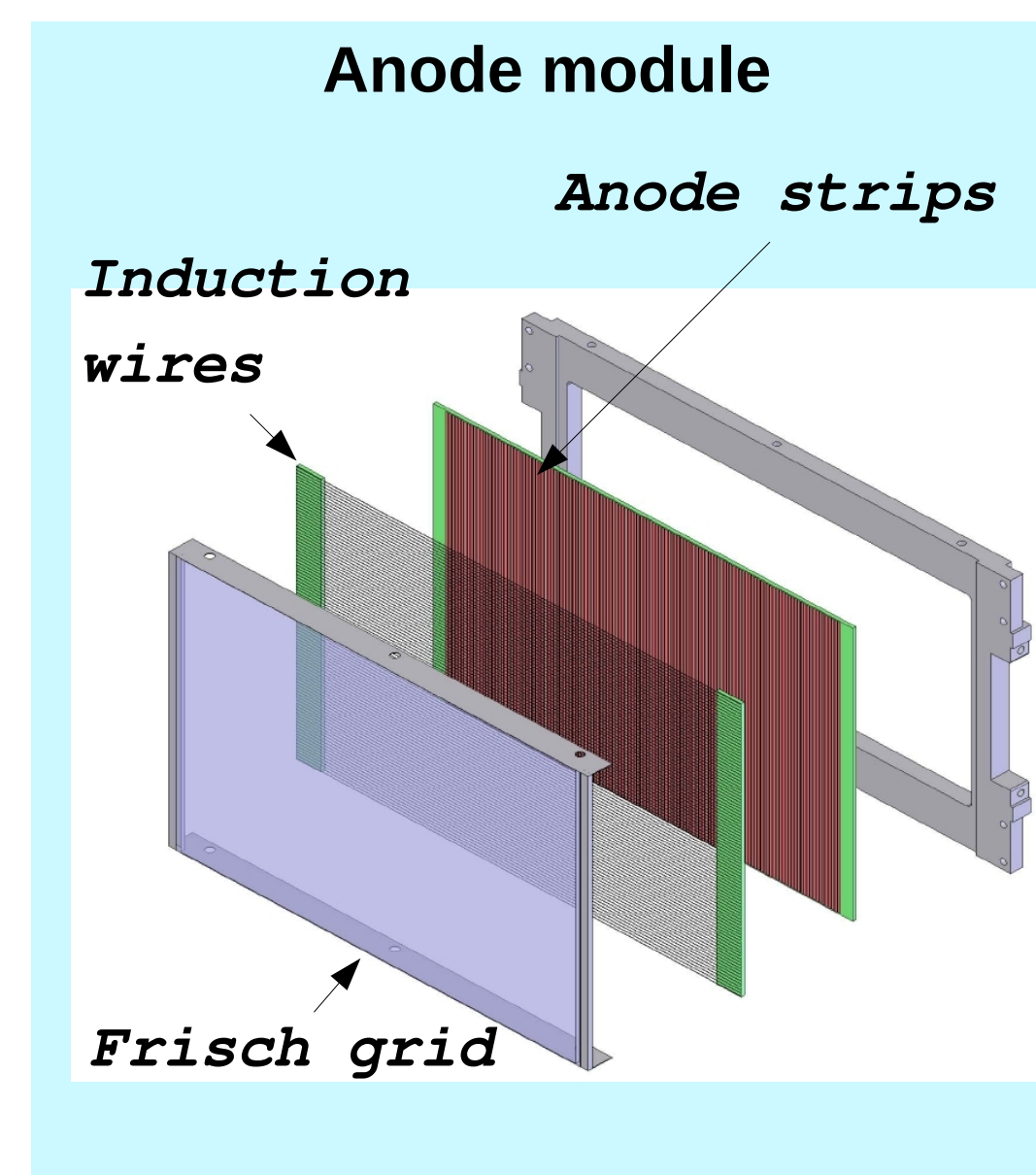
LXe micro-PET ring

LXe micro-PET Sector

- Time Projection Chamber (TPC) filled with LXe
- 32 Avalanche Photodiodes (APDs)



- (1) APD module
- (2) Cathode
- (3) Anode module
- (4) Field cage PCB

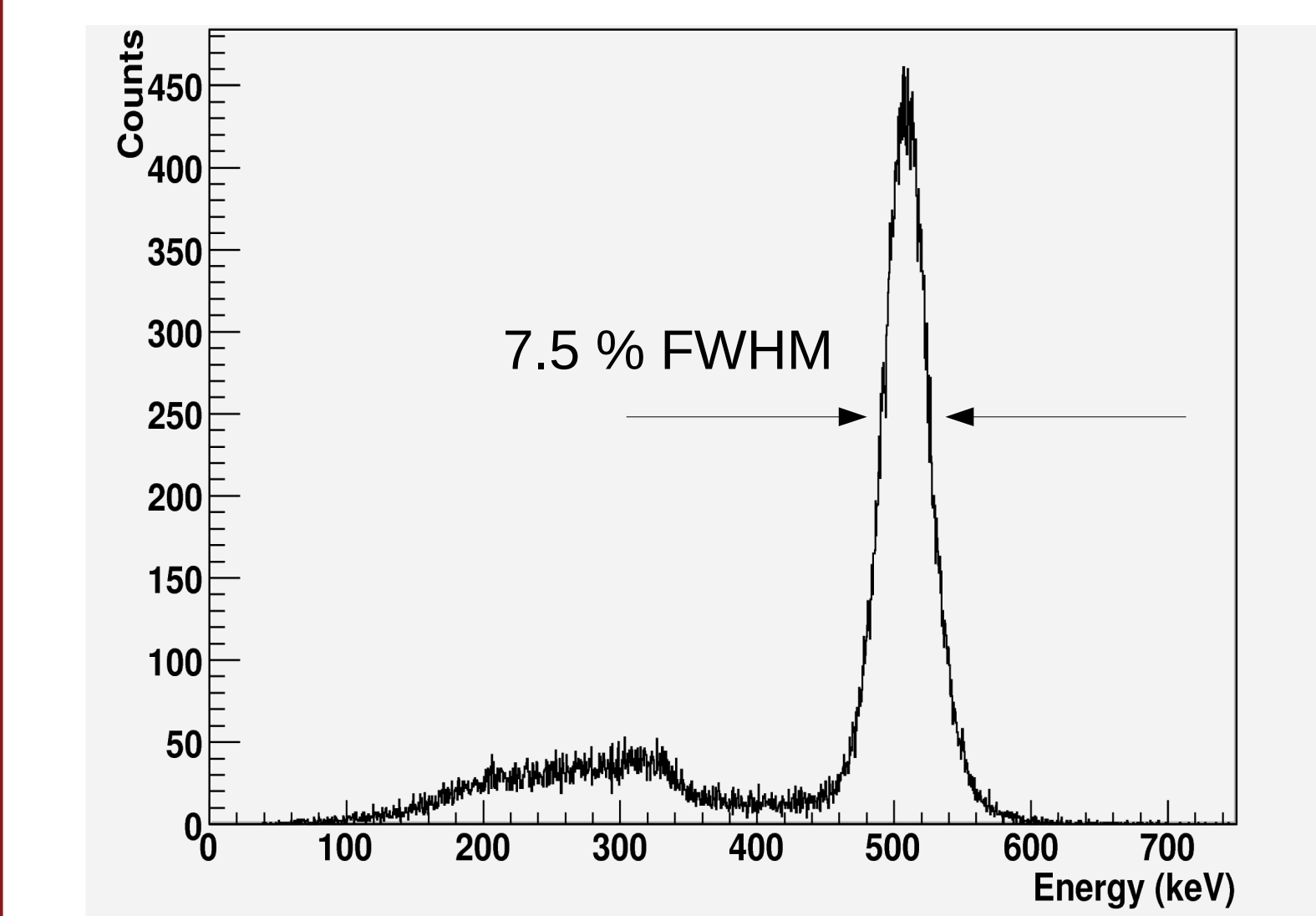


Anode module

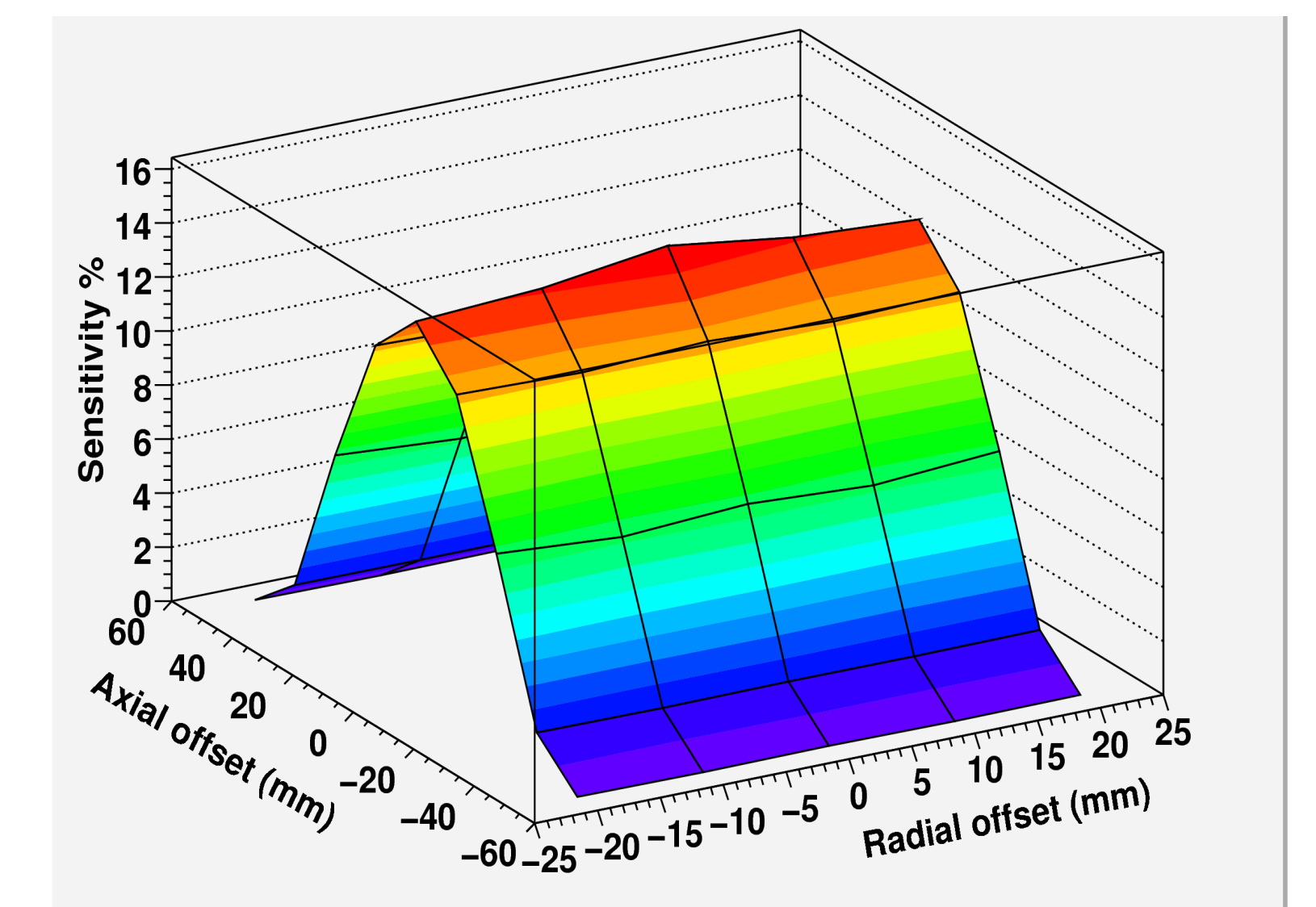
LXe Micro-PET: Simulated Performance

MC Simulation based on Geant4, parametrization of detector response, Compton reconstruction algorithm for event reconstruction

- **Energy resolution** at 511 keV = 7.5% (FWHM)
- **Sensitivity** at center of FOV = 15%
- Spatial resolution = 1 mm



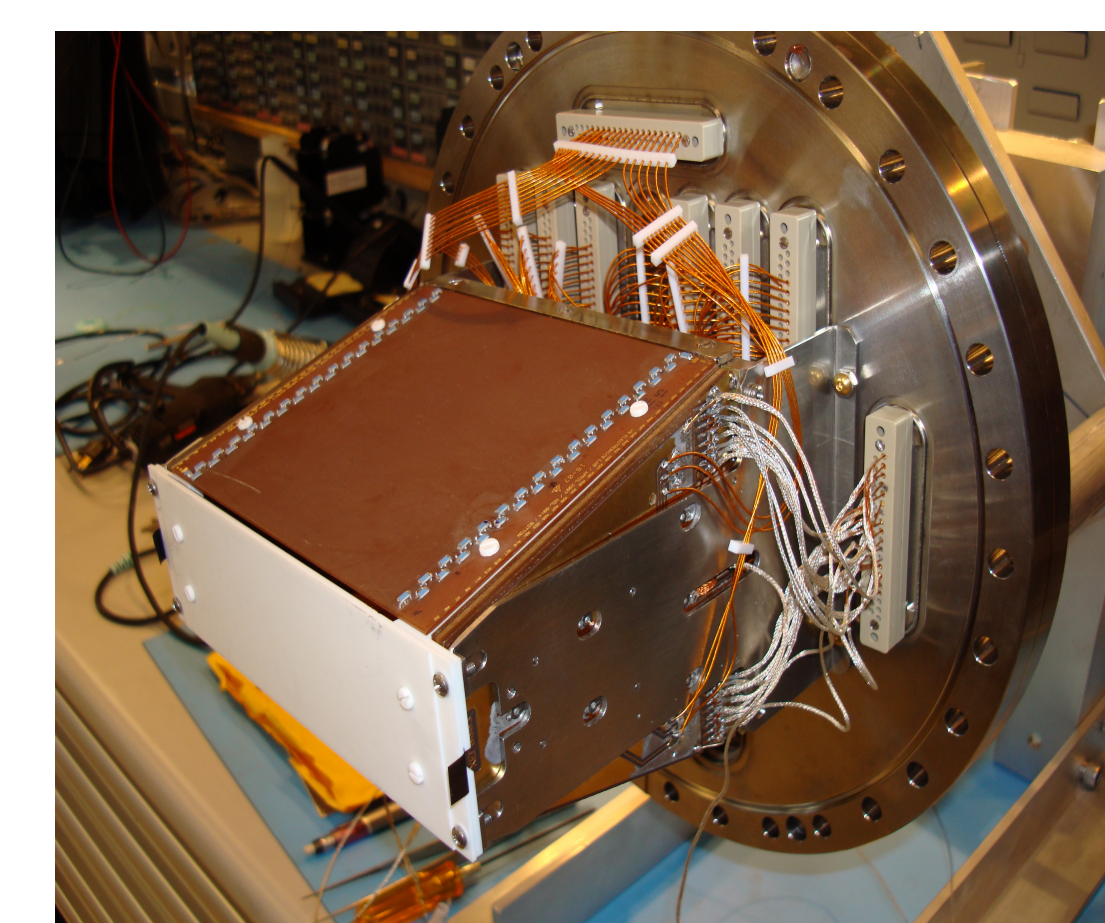
Energy spectrum



3D Sensitivity map

First Results with a LXe Micro-PET Sector

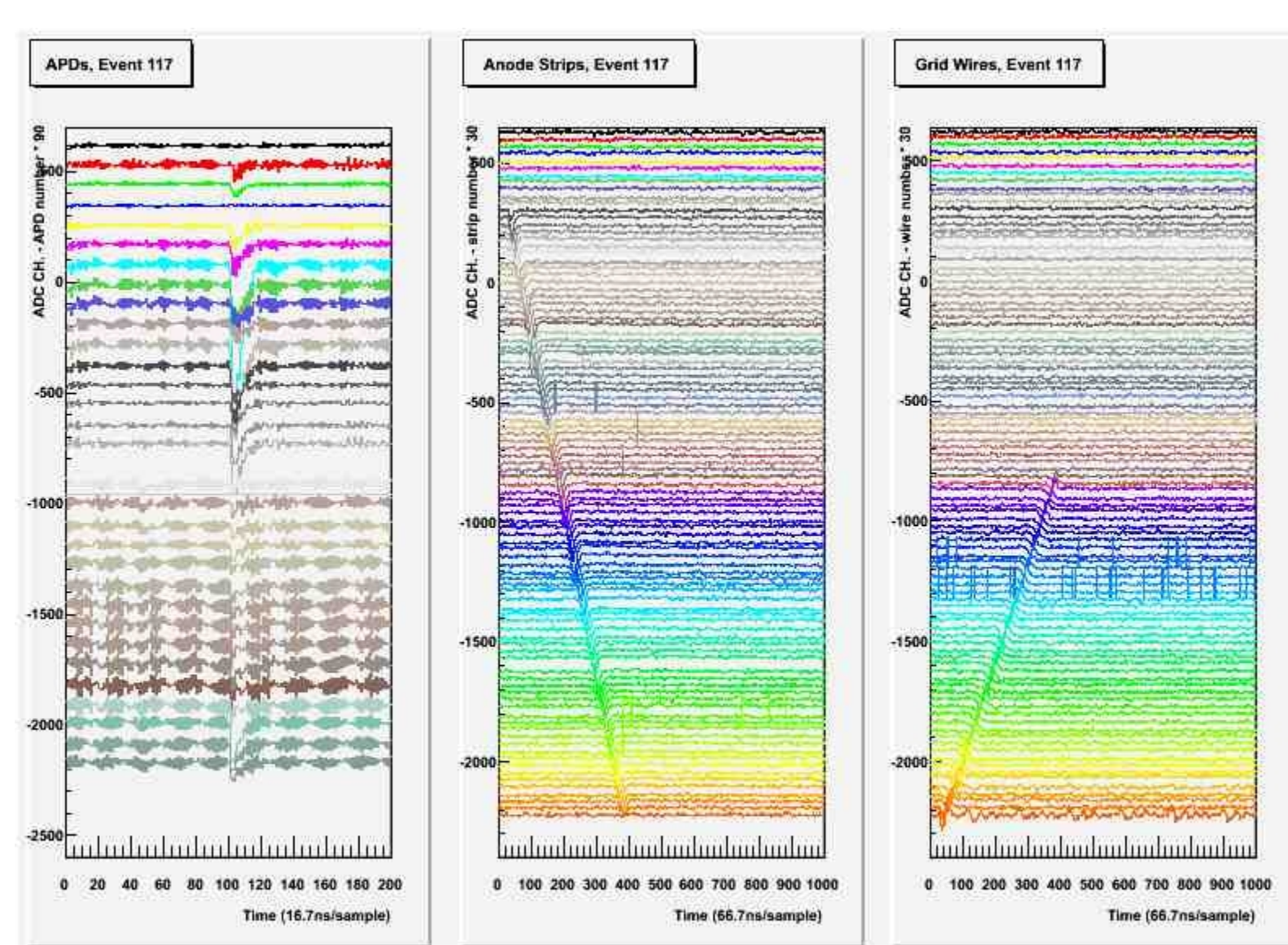
- TPC 1.1l active volume
- Anode module: 96 induction wires and 96 orthogonal anode strips
- 32 APDs
- Sector mounted inside 8.5l cryostat



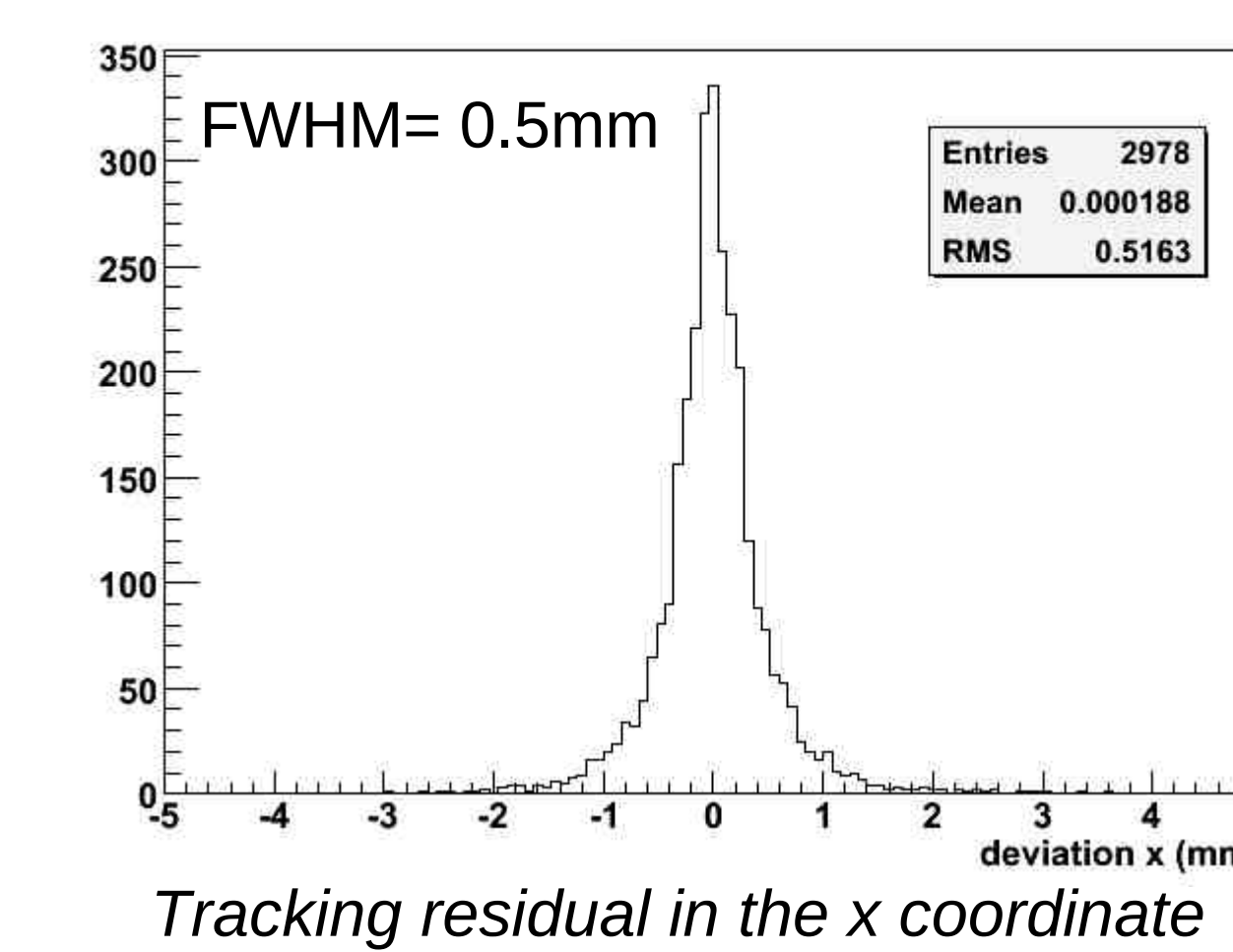
PET sector mounted on a flange

Initial Measurements with Cosmic Rays

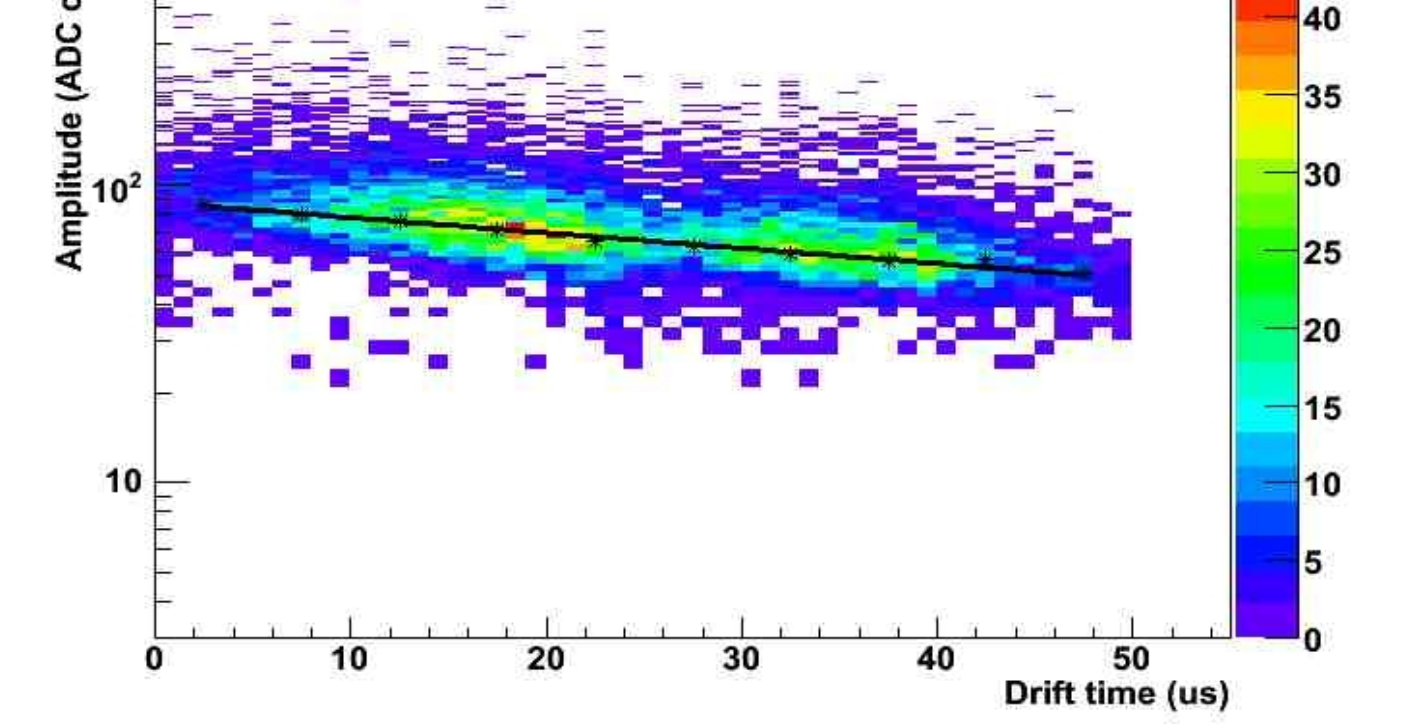
- Cosmic ray tracks were observed
- Tracking residuals < 1 mm were observed in the drift direction and the x coordinate



Muon track



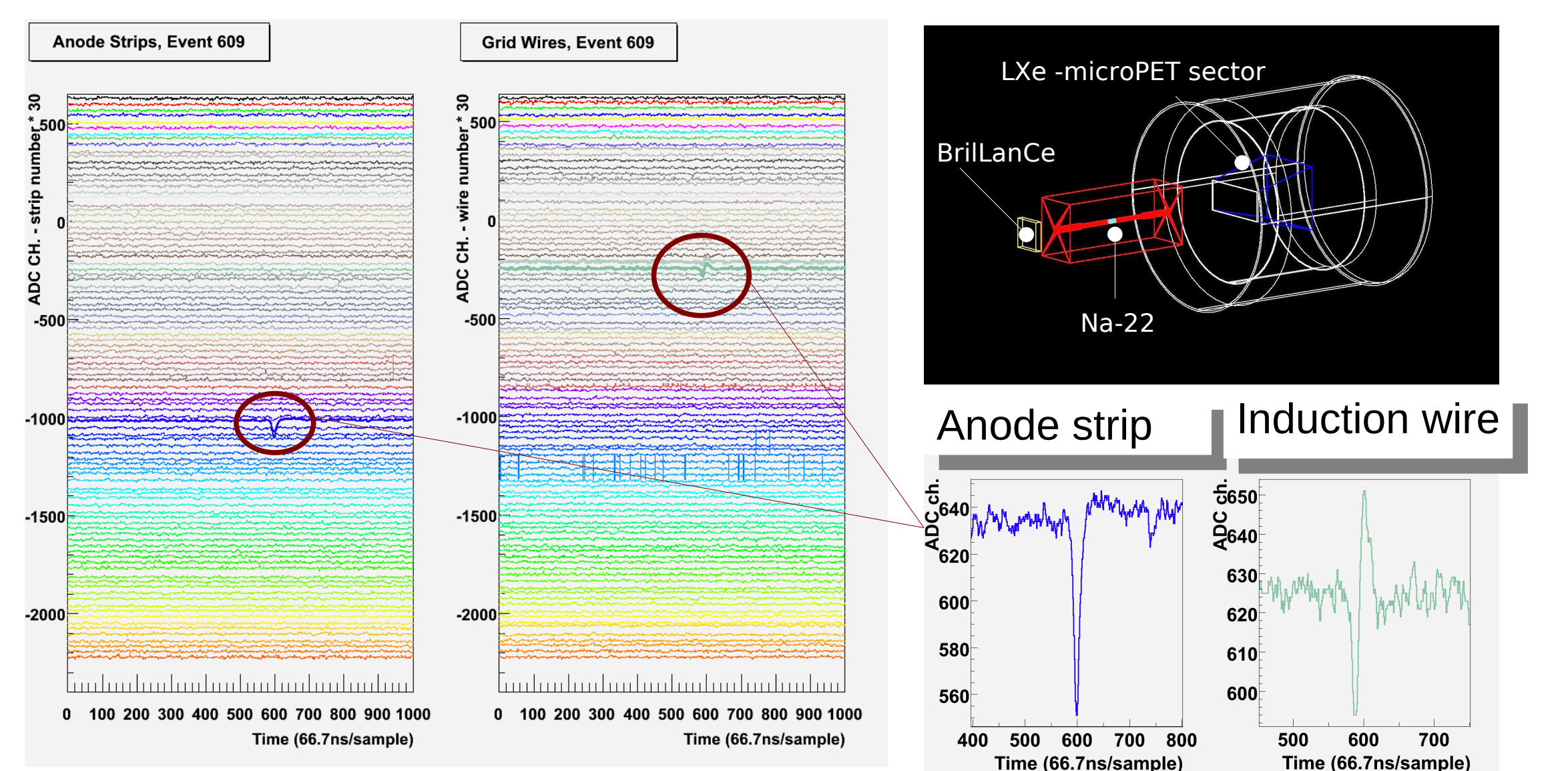
Tracking residual in the x coordinate



Electron lifetime measured with cosmic rays

Coincidence measurements with ^{22}Na source and BrillLanCe detector

- 511 keV photons from ^{22}Na source were observed



511 keV photon detected in the LXe-microPET sector

Future Work

- Further tests with the LXe micro-PET sector
- Design and construction of a ring cryostat and at least two LXe micro-PET sectors for coincidence PET measurements

This work was supported in part by NSERC, CIHR (CHRP Program), the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the University of British Columbia, and TRIUMF which receives federal funding via a contribution agreement through the National Research Council of Canada.