LS-78: Development of Liquid Xenon Detectors for PET

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Detectors for PET

PET is a functional imaging technique based on detection of 511 keV annihilation photons following β+ decay

Requirements for PET detectors:

- High sensitivity
- Sub-mm position resolution
- Good time resolution to decrease the random coincidence rate
- Good energy resolution to reject scattered photons
- High count rate capability
- Uniform response throughout the field of view
- Low cost

↳ **Existing PET systems do not satisfy all the requirements simultaneously**

Applications of LXePET

<u>Clinical applications in oncology</u>

1. More accurately assess the effects of treatment
   - Improve patient care
   - Save costs
2. Provide better staging information
   - Increase the chance of choosing the corrected treatment

Increase sensitivity --> Reduce radioactivity dose delivered to the subject (research and diagnosis)

Applications of LXePET

Pre-Clinical cancer studies

1. Receptor imaging: Investigation with receptor-binding tracers will be significantly enhanced
   - Higher resolution --> Smaller area will be explored
   - Higher sensitivity --> Impact of mass effect will be minimized
2. Heterogeneous tumors and necrosis
   - Higher resolution and signal to noise ratio --> Study of heterogeneous tumors and identifying areas of central necrosis will be possible
3. Image two animals simultaneously
   - Uniform resolution and high rate capability --> Imaging two animals simultaneously will have no drawbacks --> The cost of imaging studies will be reduced

LXePET

Objective: Develop a PET system that overcomes the limitations of existing PET systems and reduces detector contributions to PET to the level of intrinsic limitations

- LXePET takes advantages of the properties of liquid xenon (LXe)

- Photons interacting with the LXe produce scintillation light and ionization charge

- Simultaneous measurement of charge and light

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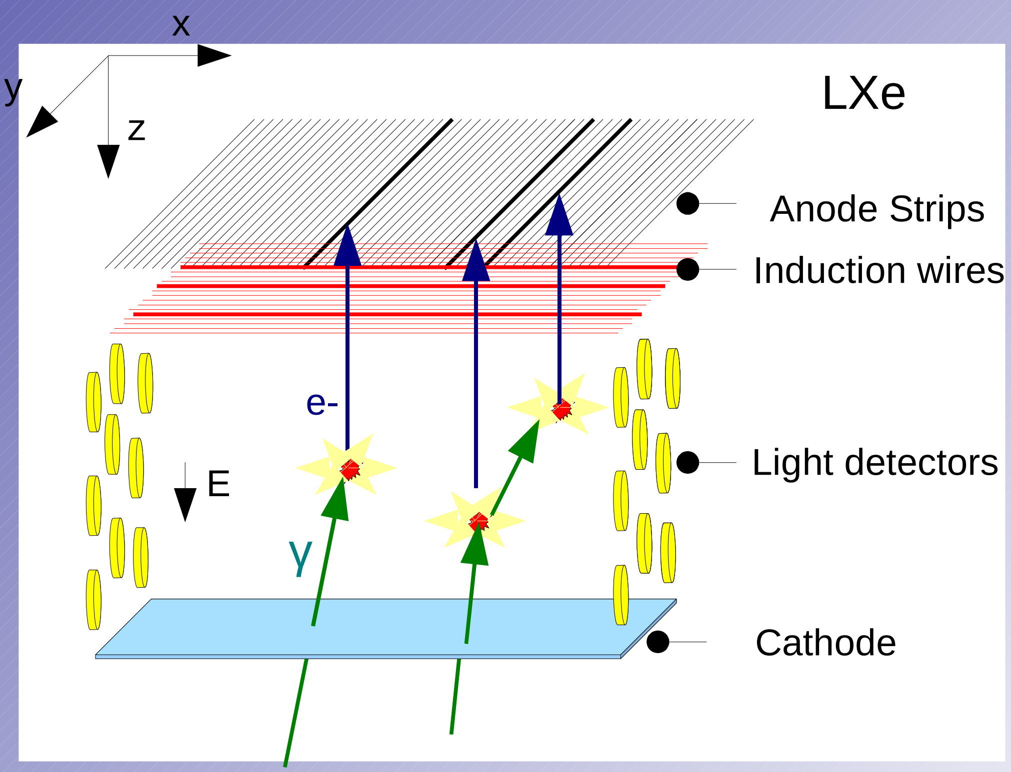
Significant improvement to **spatial resolution, image quality**, and **sensitivity**



LXePET

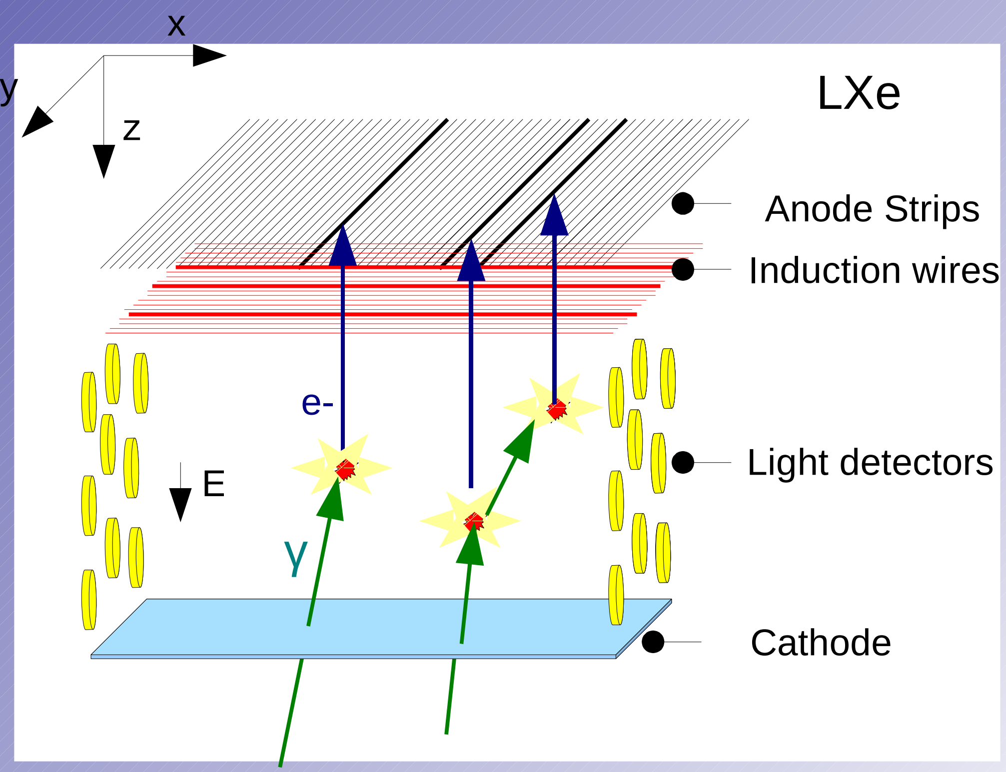
Objective: Develop a PET system that overcomes the limitations of existing PET systems and reduces detector contributions to PET to the level of intrinsic limitations

Photon interacts with the LXe producing:
- prompt scintillation light (~ 2ns)
  - measured by light detectors
- ionization
  - drifts under the applied electric field to the anode (sub-mm res. in 3D)

Anode module:
- grid of wires preceding the anode
- anode segmented into strips perpendicular to the wires

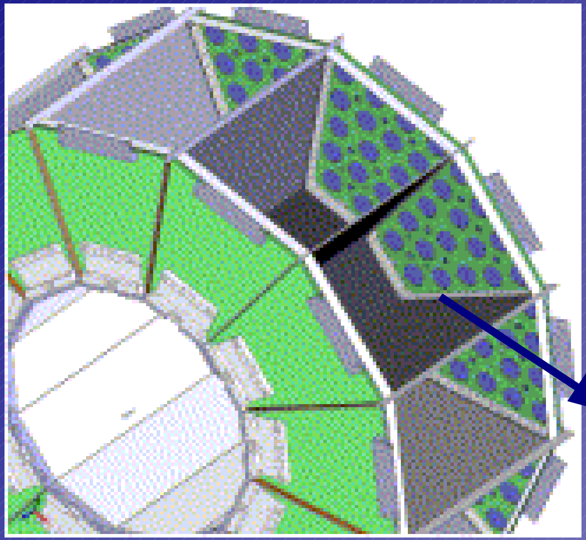
⇩

- 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



- Compton scattering reconstruction

LXePET System

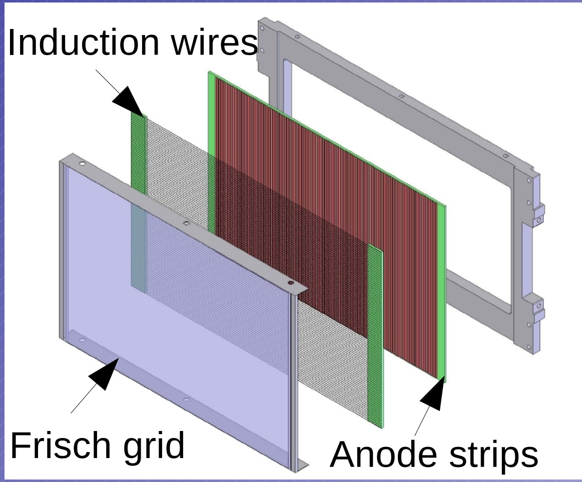


12 trapezoidal sectors
Axial length = 10 cm
Drift length = 12 cm

µ-PET Sector

- TPC filled with LXe
- 32 APDs

Anode module

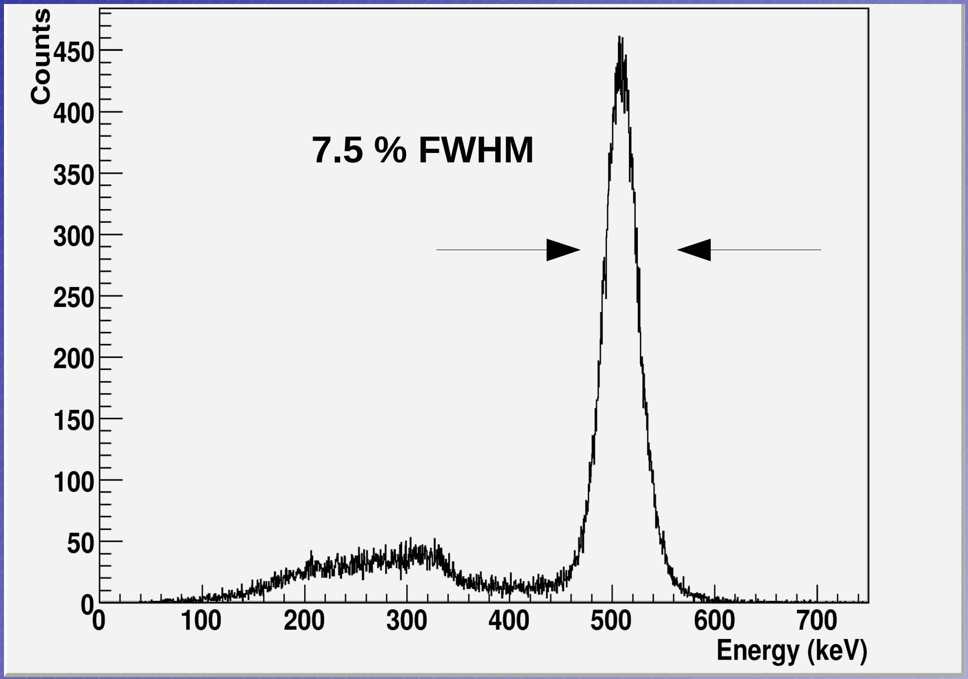


- Currently testing one micro-PET sector
- Designing and building new cryostat to house 2 or more sectors for coincidence PET measurements

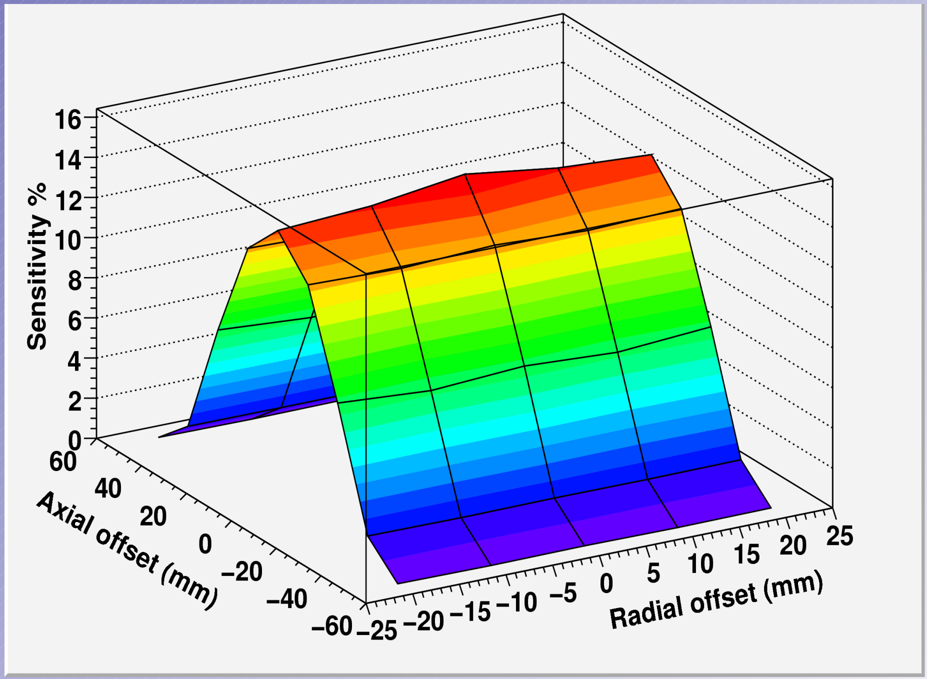
LXePET Performance (simulated)

- 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%

Energy spectrum

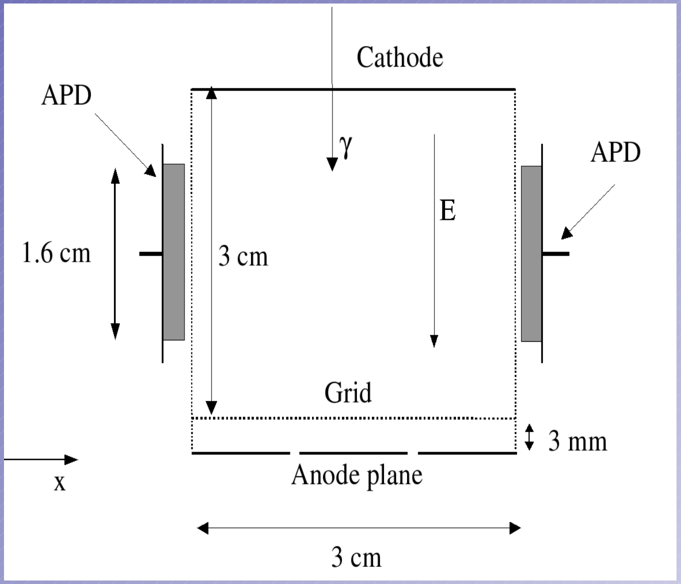


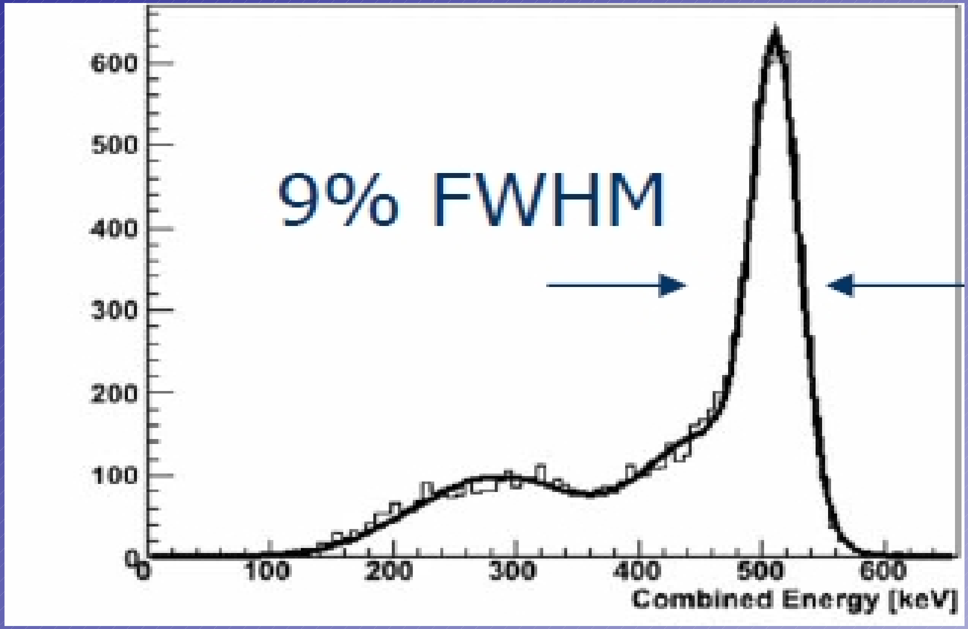
3D sensitivity map



Small Scale Prototype Tests

- Electrons lifetime > 100 μs (purity < 10ppb)
- Energy resolution 9% (FWHM)

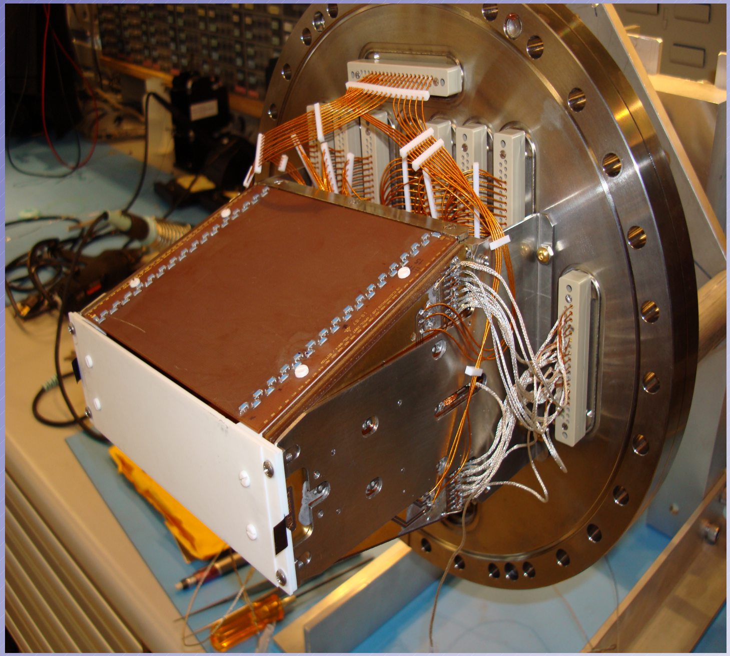




P. Amaudruz et al., Nucl. Instr. And Meth. A (2009)

LXePET Sector Prototype

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

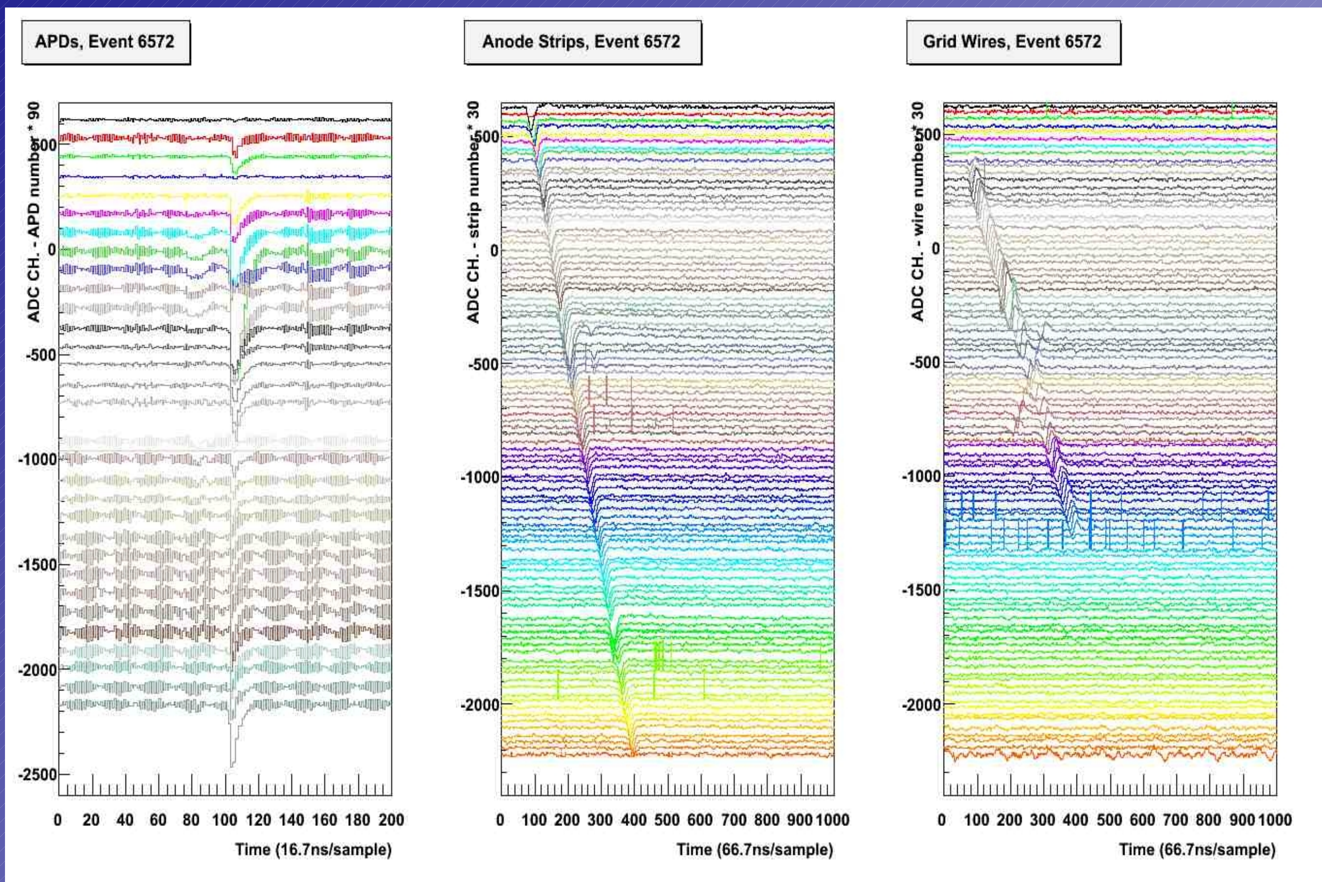


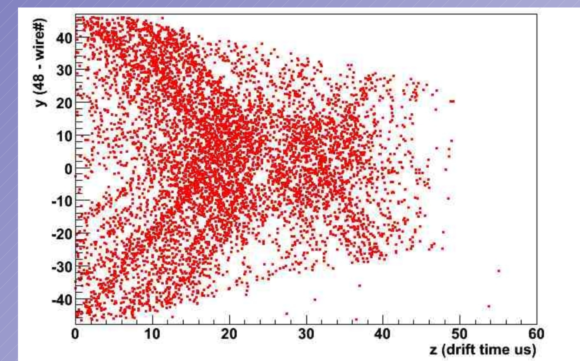
2010 Tests

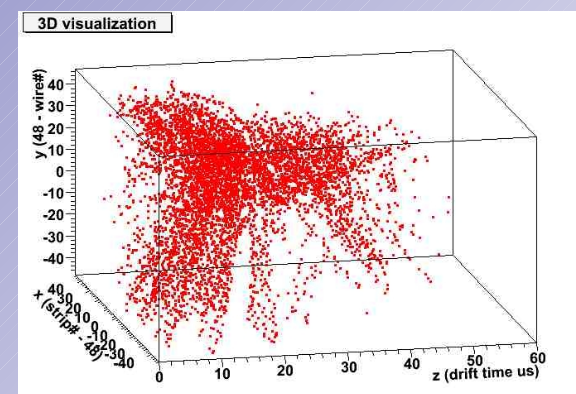
- Electron lifetime measurements with cosmic rays
- Coincidence measurements with Na-22 source and BrilLanCe detector

Initial Measurements with Cosmic Rays

➢ **Cosmic ray tracks**

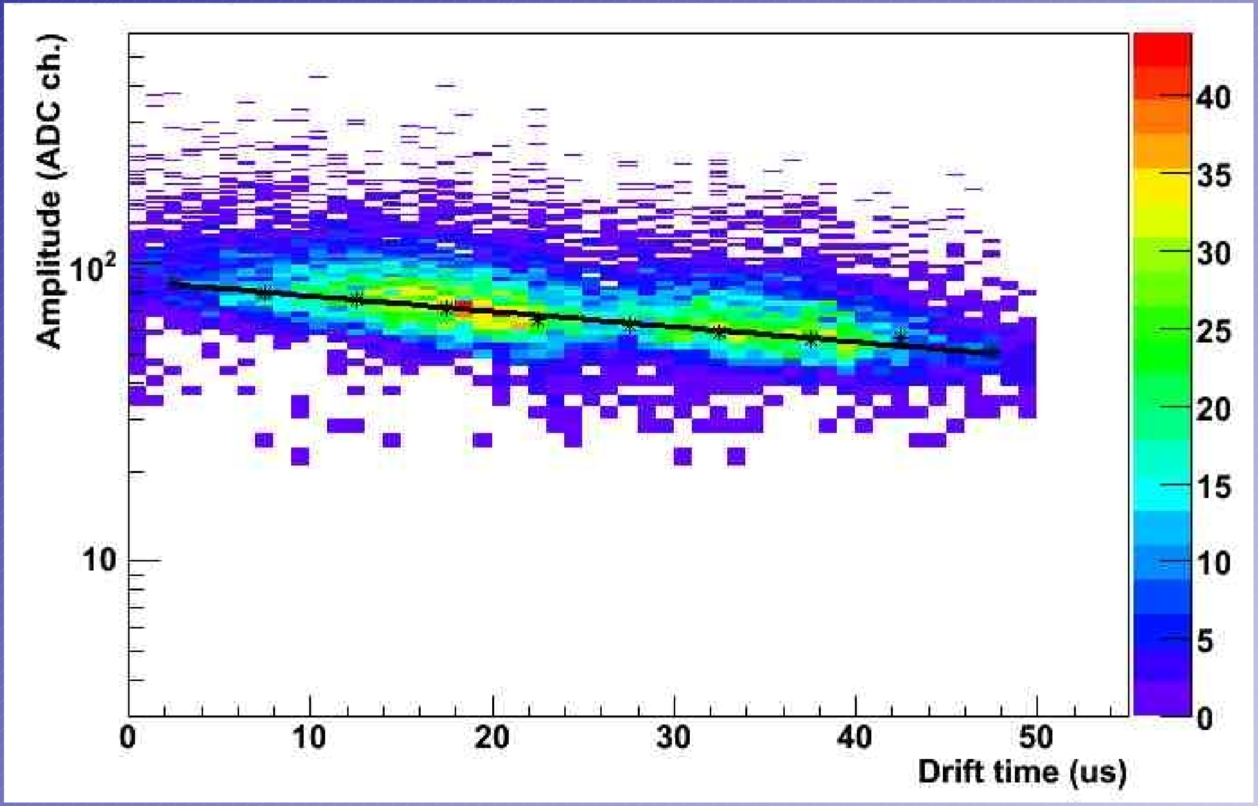






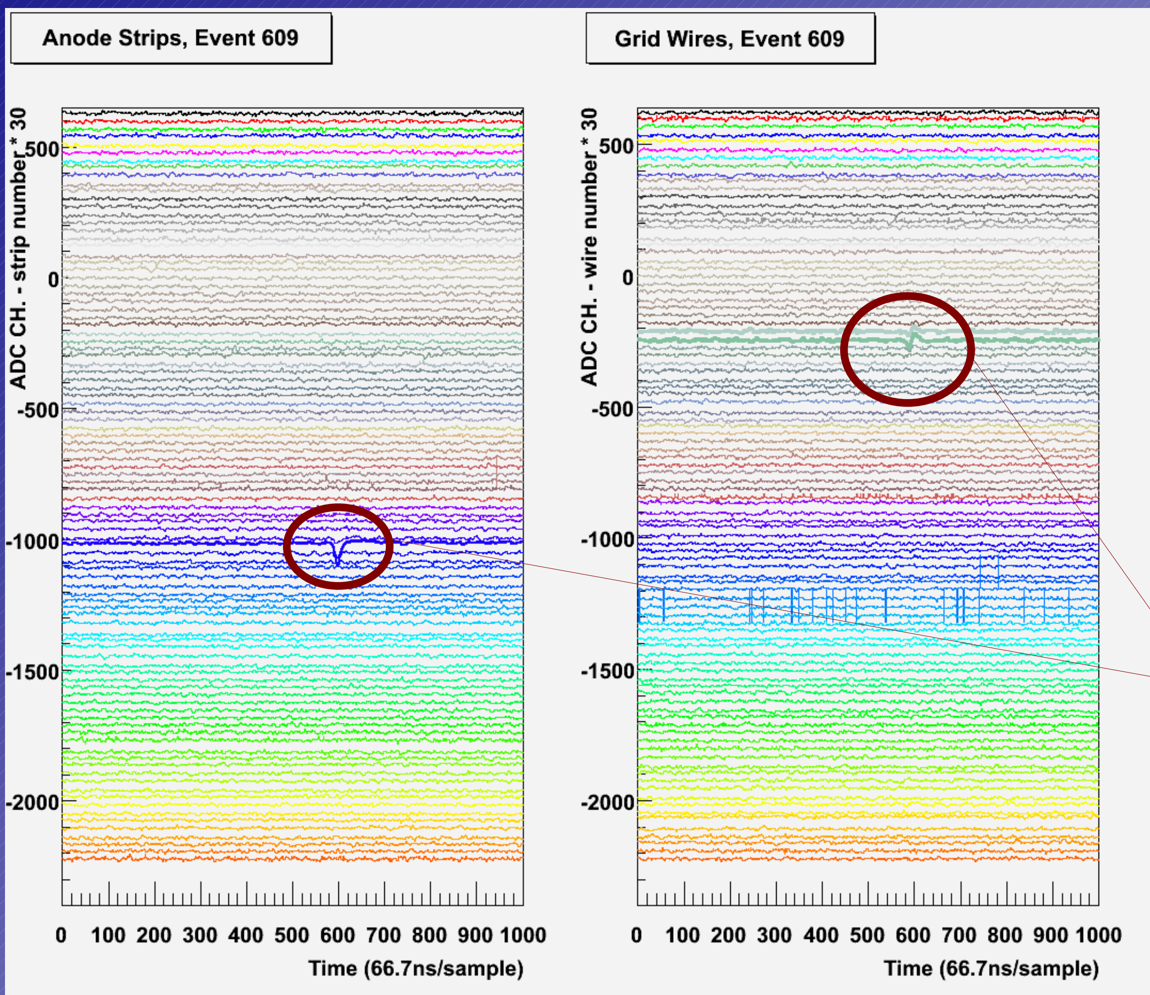
Electron Lifetime Measured with Cosmic Rays

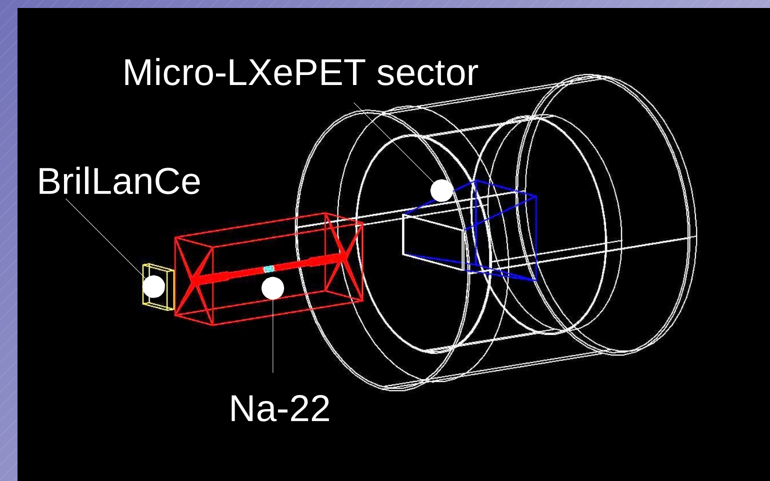
- **Electrons lifetime > 70 μs**

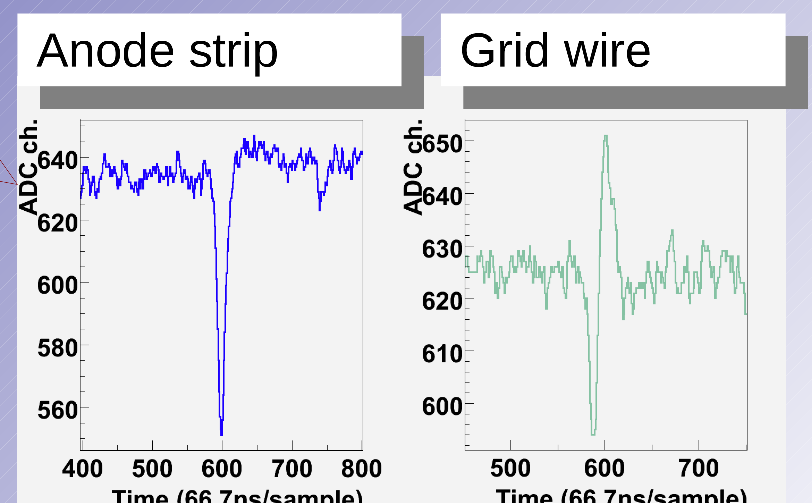


Tests with Na-22 Source

- 511 keV photon detected







Schedule & Resources

Schedule

04/2010 – 12/2010

- Test prototype chamber
- Design, manufacture, and assemble cryostat and at least two PET sectors
- Design and manufacture electronics and DAQ for multi-sector test

04/2010 – 3/2011

- Start coincidence tests with two or more sectors
- Perform Geant4 simulations to optimize event reconstruction
- Develop image reconstruction algorithm

Resources

Mech./Cryo. Eng. (C. Marshall)
Designer (D.O.)
Manufacturing (LADD, M.S.)
Electronics engineer/shop (E.S.)
Technical support (Electr. Technologists: R. Bula, M. Constable, Mech. Technologist: C. Lim)
LADD Cryogenics and Microstructures Labs

BACKUP

LXe properties

LXe properties	
High ionization yield: 64000 e-/MeV at high E field	Large detectable ionization signal
Very small diffusion: for 1us drift 20 um	Sub-mm position resolution
High light yield: 68000 photon/MeV @ E field = 0	Bright scintillator
Fast scintillator: decay time 2.2 ns, 27 ns	Sub-ns time resolution
Wavelength of scintillation light = 178 nm	Special photo-detectors
Boiling point 165.1 K	Easy cool down
Radiation length for 511 keV photons~ 3cm	Compact detector
Purity required < 1ppb O2--> e- lifetime ~ 1ms	Purification is critical

Image quality