

Pixelated CdTe Detectors to Overcome Intrinsic Limitations of Crystal Based Positron Emission Mammographs

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- State-of-the-art Positron Emission Mammography
- The VIP Novel Design
- Assessment of Expected Performance
- Discussion and Future Work

Overview of PEM Technique



courtesy of W. Moses, NIM Phys.A Volume 525, Issues 1-2, 1 June 2004, Pages 249-252







Yamada et al.



- Restricted FOV for higher cancer detection performance.
- Several designs based on scintillators proposed or developed.



Increasing interest in PEM guided biopsy with coplanar devices.



Intrinsic Limitations of Crystal PEM





- Drawbacks of scintillating crystals:
 - poor energy resolution (6%-10%)
 - poor DOI resolution (≥6mm)
 - not compatible with MR if coupled to PMTs
- Lack of DOI information is most stringent limitation:
 - poor CROSS-plane resolution
 - reduce ability of detecting small lesions

courtesy of W. Lou, IEEE trans. of nucl. sci., vol.. 57, Nno 1, February 2010

+ The VIP Novel Design

The VIP module



- 4 CdTe detectors (1cm x 2cm) mounted on ultra-thin layer (< 150 um of passive material).
- 200 pixels per detector with 1mm x 1mm x 2mm size.
- ~1.5% energy resolution at room temperature.
- Independent signal processing and readout per channel (1 mm² smart-pixel microchip).
- Stack modules to obtain any detector shape.
- Incoming photons facing 4cm CdTe.

The VIP Project

- The Voxel Imaging PET (VIP) Pathfinder project aims to prove the feasibility of using pixelated CdTe detectors in PET.
- VIP design offers:
 - high signal purity
 - superior spatial resolution
 - compatible with strong magnetic field
 - great flexibility for variety of applications



Compton camera







+ VIP Module in Coplanar PEM



- Substitute crystals with VIPmodule in typical dual head coplanar geometry.
- Stacked modules offer adequate stopping power with negligible passive material.
- Optimal application for VIP design due to limited size:
 - cost contained
 - limited number of channels

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Simulation of VIP-PEM

System Specifics (see G.Ariño's poster n. 35)

Voxel Size	1mm x 1mm x 2mm
Num of Channels	256000
Meas. Time per Channel	10 us
Dead Time per Channel	20 us
Coincidence Time Window	20 ns
Energy Resolution	1.57 %
Trigger Threshold	20 KeV

- VIP-PEM simulated with GAMOS (Geant4 based framework)
- List-mode event selection with offline coincidence search.
- Images reconstructed with different algorithms for comparison:
 - FBP
 - OSEM
 - OE (see M. Kolstein's poster n. 84)

+ VIP-PEM Counting Performance



- VIP-PEM sensitivity of ~2 cps/kBq compatible with analogous scanners.
- Virtually noise-free data due to narrow energy selection window.
- Can operate at high activity.

+ VIP-PEM Spatial Resolution



- Excellent spatial resolution along all directions.
- Expected a 2 times better IN-plane PSF with respect to analogous crystal PEMs.
- Expected 8 times better CROSS-plane PSF with respect to analogous crystal PEMs.

VIP-PEM Image Quality: IN-plane Derenzo Phantom

- Image of a typical Derenzo phantom.
- High-contrast/high-resolution down to smallest rods (Ø 1.2 mm).
- Image reconstructed with OE algorithm.



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VIP-PEM Image Quality:

IN-plane Sections of NEMA Phantom

- Images of cylindrical NEMA NU4 2008 phantom for small PET evaluation.
- Excellent quality IN-plane sections.
- Images reconstructed with OSEM.









+ VIP-PEM Image Quality: CROSS-plane Sections of NEMA Phantom



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+ Discussion

- Simulation results indicate VIP modular design based on pixelated CdTe as excellent solution to overcome current limitations of crystal PEMs.
- VIP-PEM has the potential to provide unprecedented image quality and resolution in all directions.
- VIP-PEM optimal solution for:
 - <4mm tumor size detection.</p>
 - PEM guided biopsy.
 - MR-PEM hybrid systems.



VIP-PEM





- Ongoing effort of the VIP group on three fronts:
- 1. Development of the VIP smart-pixel for individual channel signal processing.
- 2. Development and testing of small dual-head prototype.
- 3. Optimization of image reconstruction algorithms.

➔ Project goal deadline: early 2015

STAY TUNED!

Backup Slides

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Expectation-Maximization Algorithm





See M. Kolstein's poster "Modeling, Simulation, and Evaluation of Compton Camera Based on Pixelated Solid-State Detector"

+ DOI Impact on Tumor Detectability

W.W. Moses, J. Qi / Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 527 (2004) 76-82



Torso Phantom Scan preliminary results with low stat





Sphere-to-background activity ratio: 8:1