

New developments in High-density Scintillation Crystals for Positron Emission Tomography

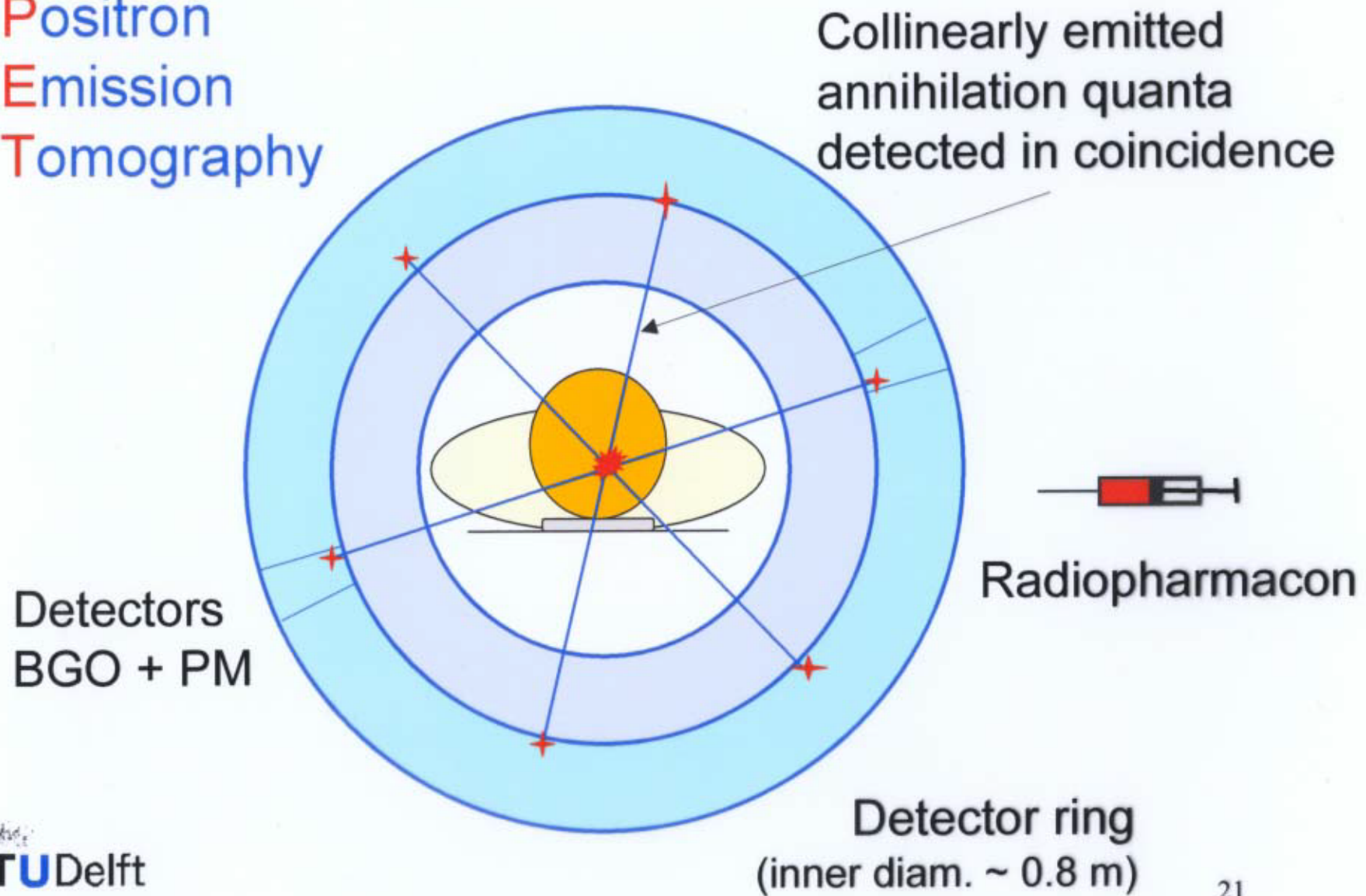
Carel W.E. van Eijk

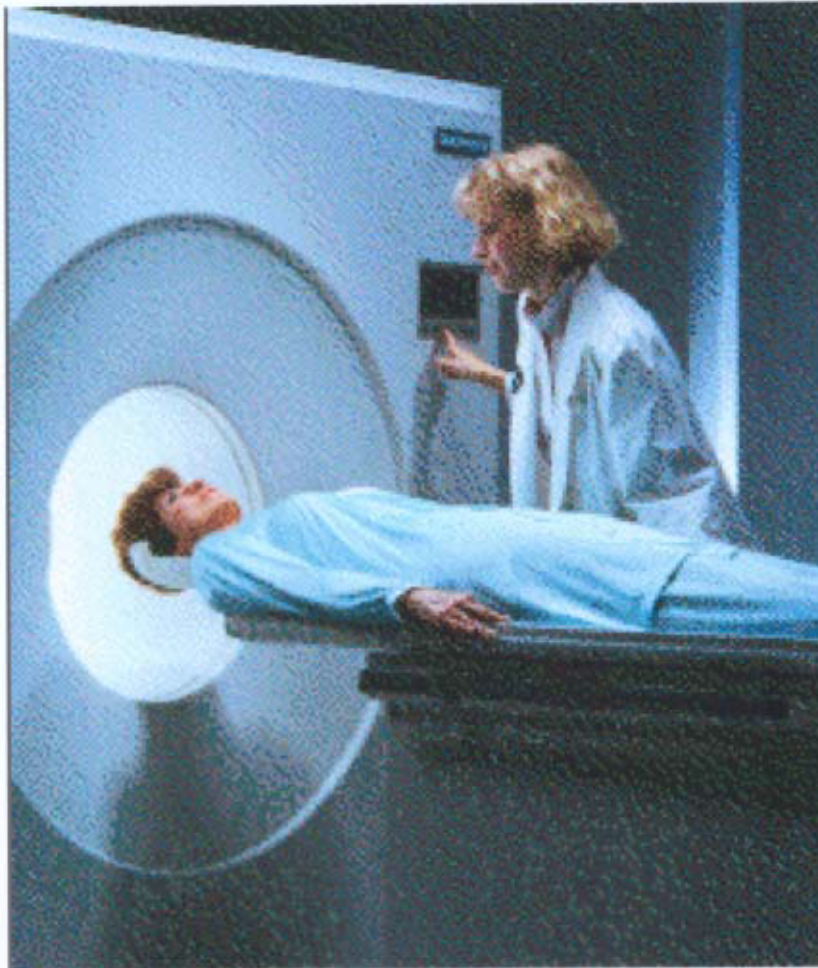
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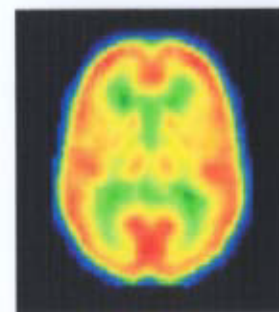
Positron Emission Tomography





http://www.epub.org.br/cm/n01/pet/pet_hist.htm

			PET III 1975
			ECAT II 1977
			NeuroECAT 1978
			ECAT 931 1985
			ECAT EXACT HR ⁺ 1995

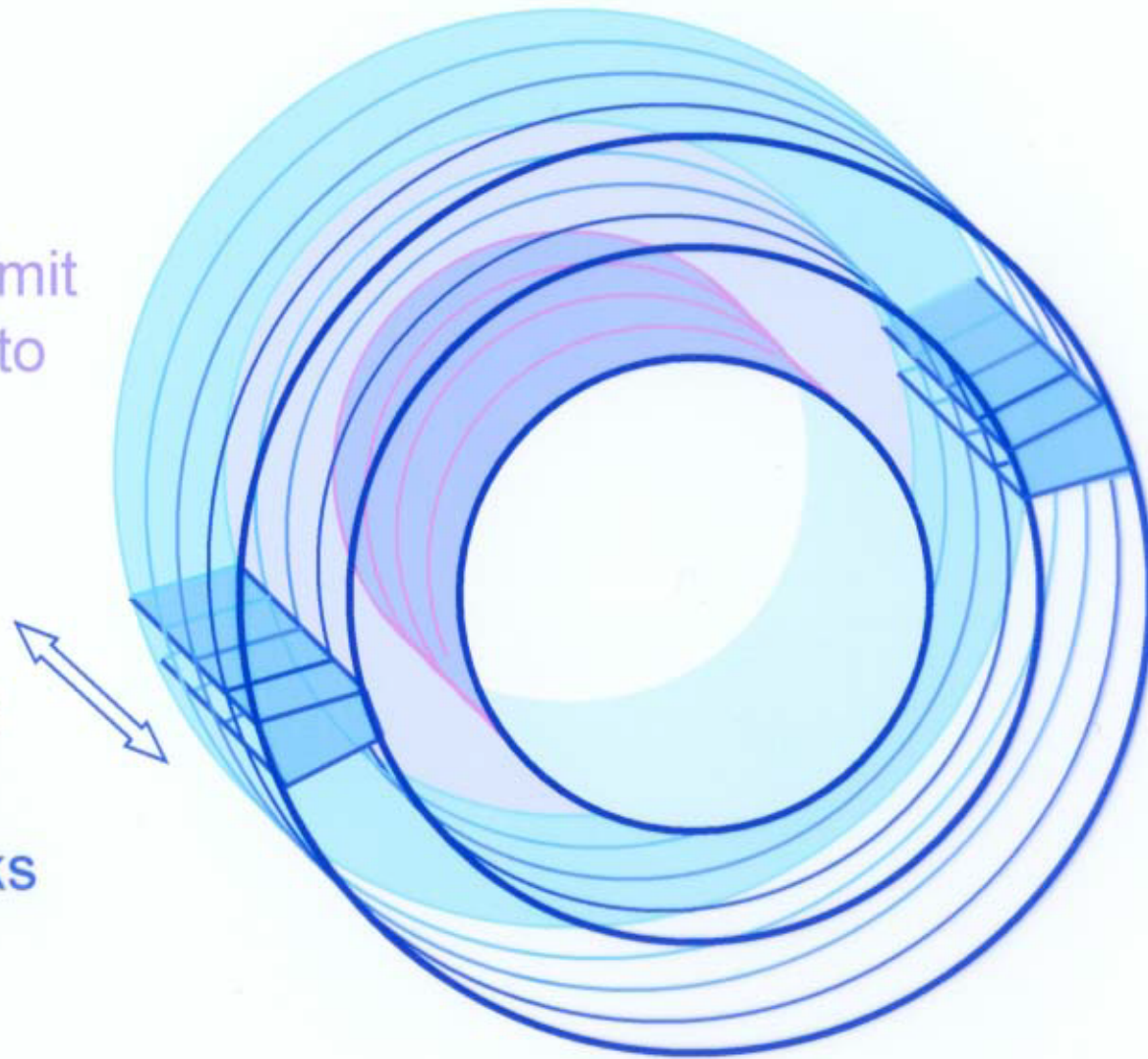


Siemens-CTI
PET systems

PET multi layer

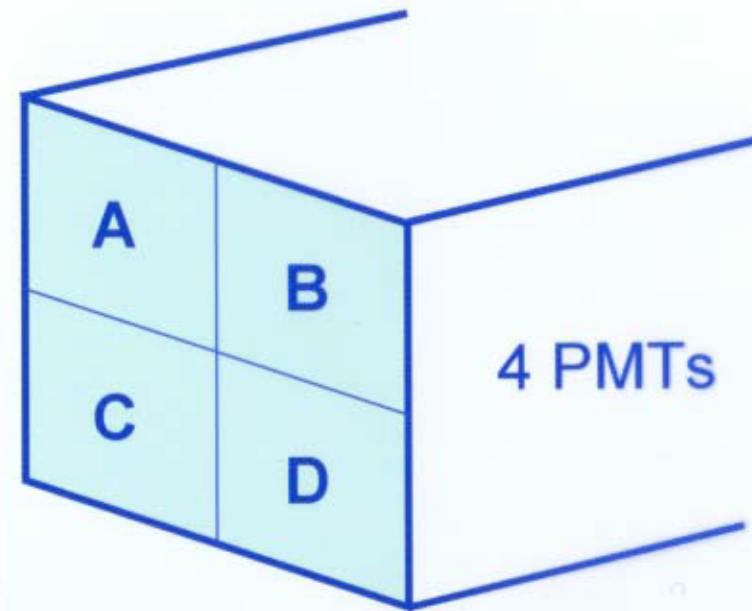
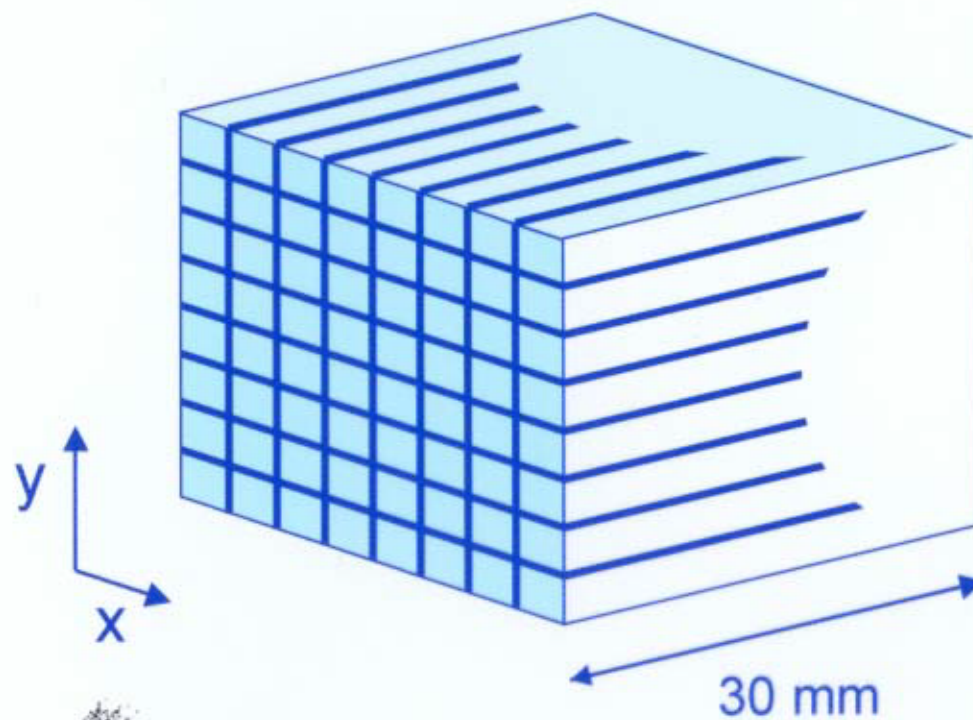
tungsten septa limit
cross-plane hits to
~ 4 - 6 planes
if removed: 3D

24 - 48 layers
in rings of
detector blocks



PET - multi layer

BGO detector block
8 x 8 columns

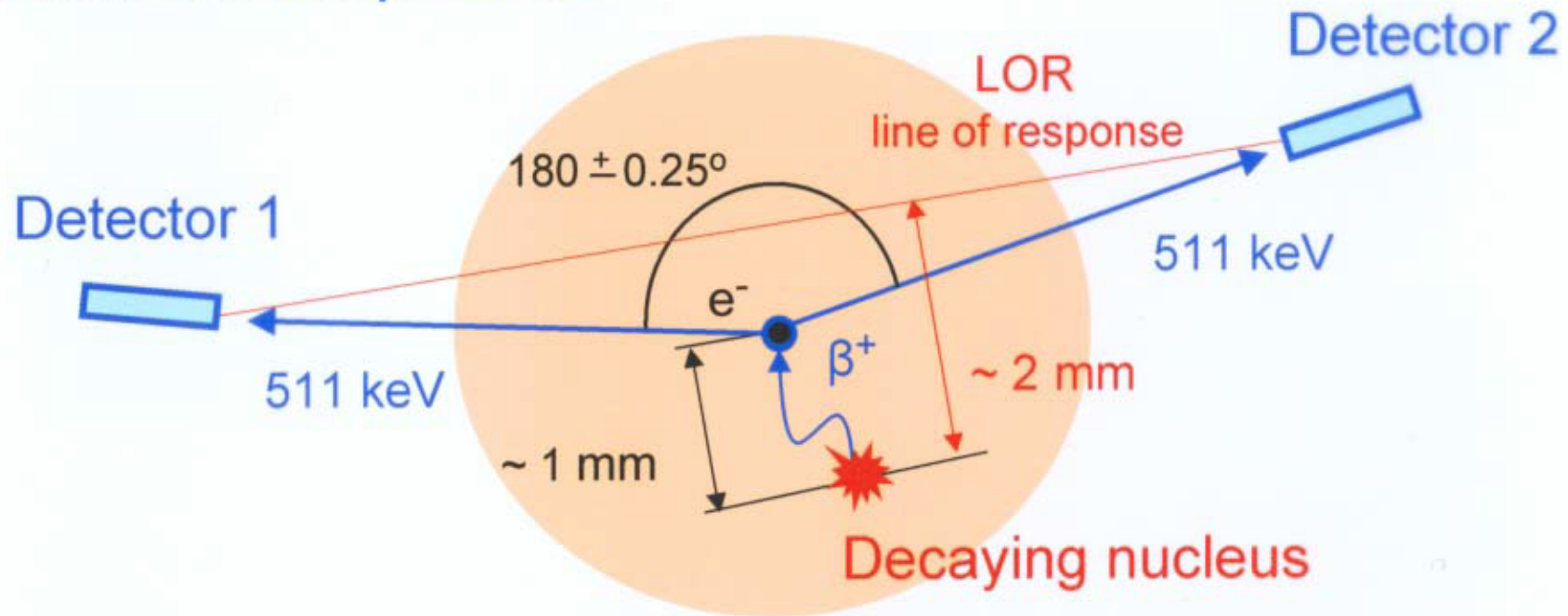


$$y = \frac{(A+B) - (C+D)}{A+B+C+D}$$

$$x = \frac{(B+D) - (A+C)}{A+B+C+D}$$

PET

Annihilation process



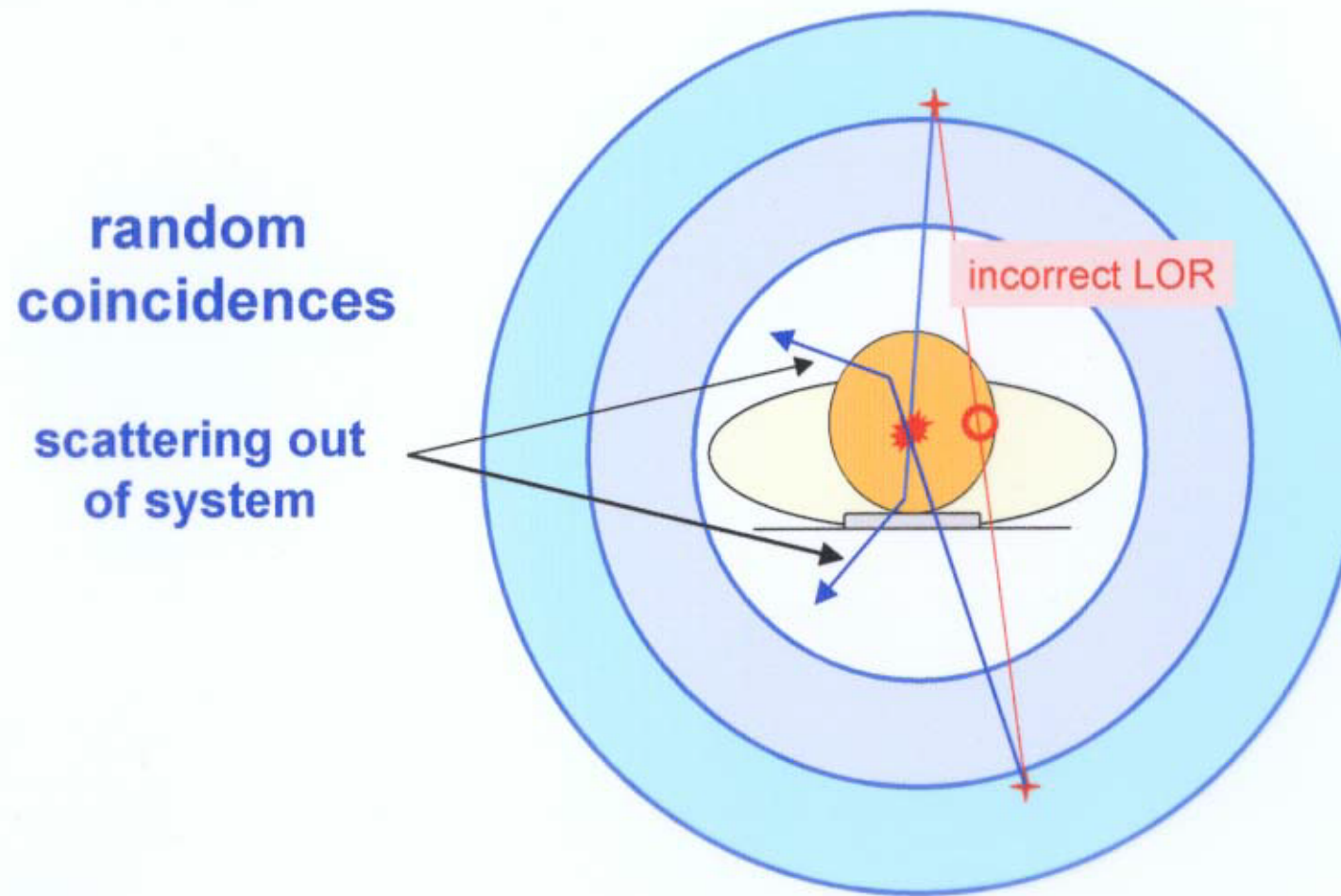
Due to physics:
inaccuracy in reconstructed position
decaying nucleus $\sim 2 \text{ mm}$

PET radionuclides

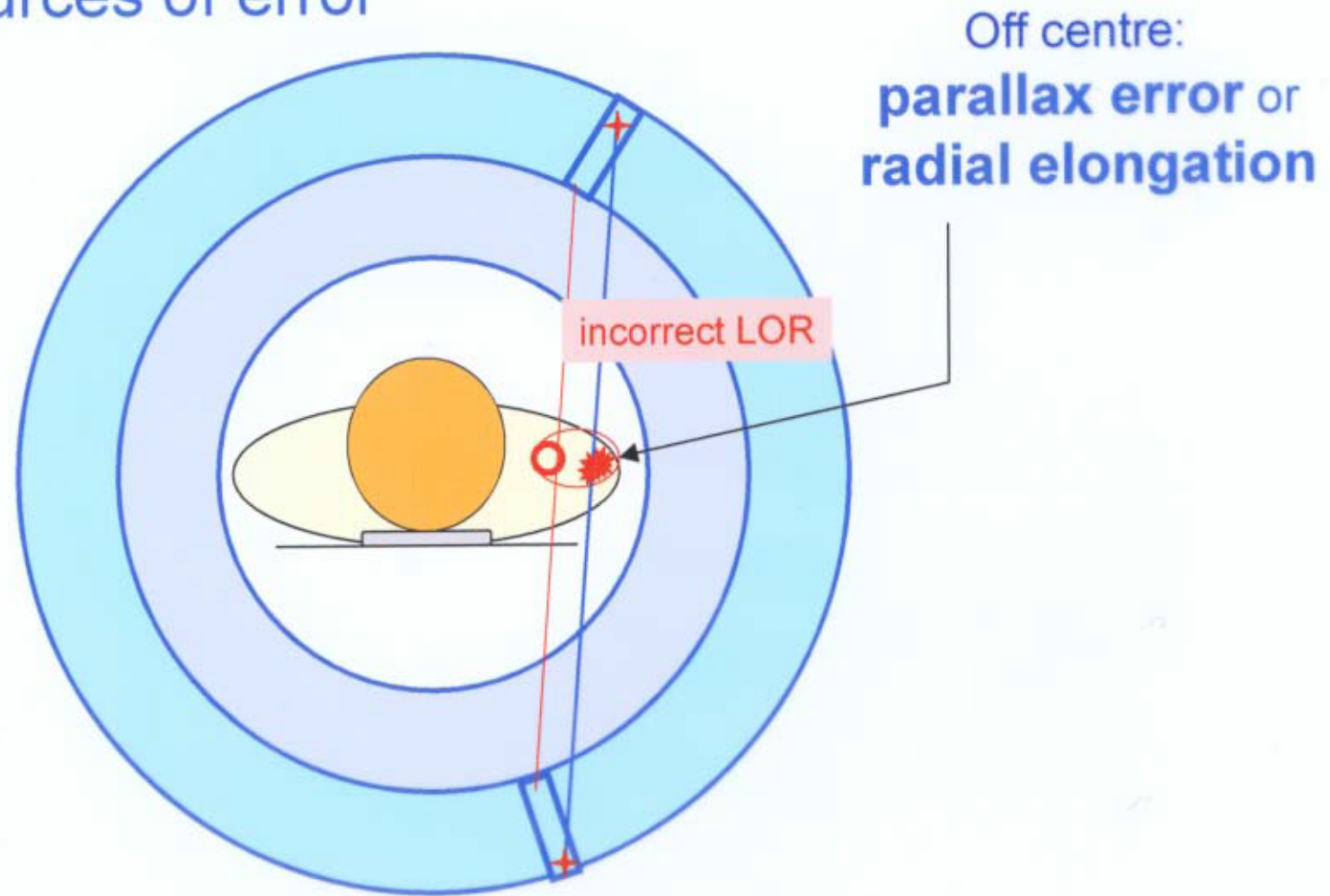
	production	half life (min)	max/aver β^+ energy (keV)	range in tissue (mm)	intrinsic resolution FWHM (mm) for system diam. 0.8 m
^{11}C	$^{14}\text{N}(\text{p},\alpha)$	20.4	960/	0.28	2.0
^{13}N	$^{13}\text{C}(\text{p},\text{n})$	9.96	1190/		
^{15}O	$^{15}\text{N}(\text{p},\text{n})$	2.07	1730/		
^{18}F	$^{18}\text{O}(\text{p},\text{n})$	109.7	633/	0.22	2.0
^{68}Ga	$^{68}\text{Ge}(\text{EC})$	68.1	1898/	1.35	3.0
^{82}Rb			3150/		

F substitutes for H

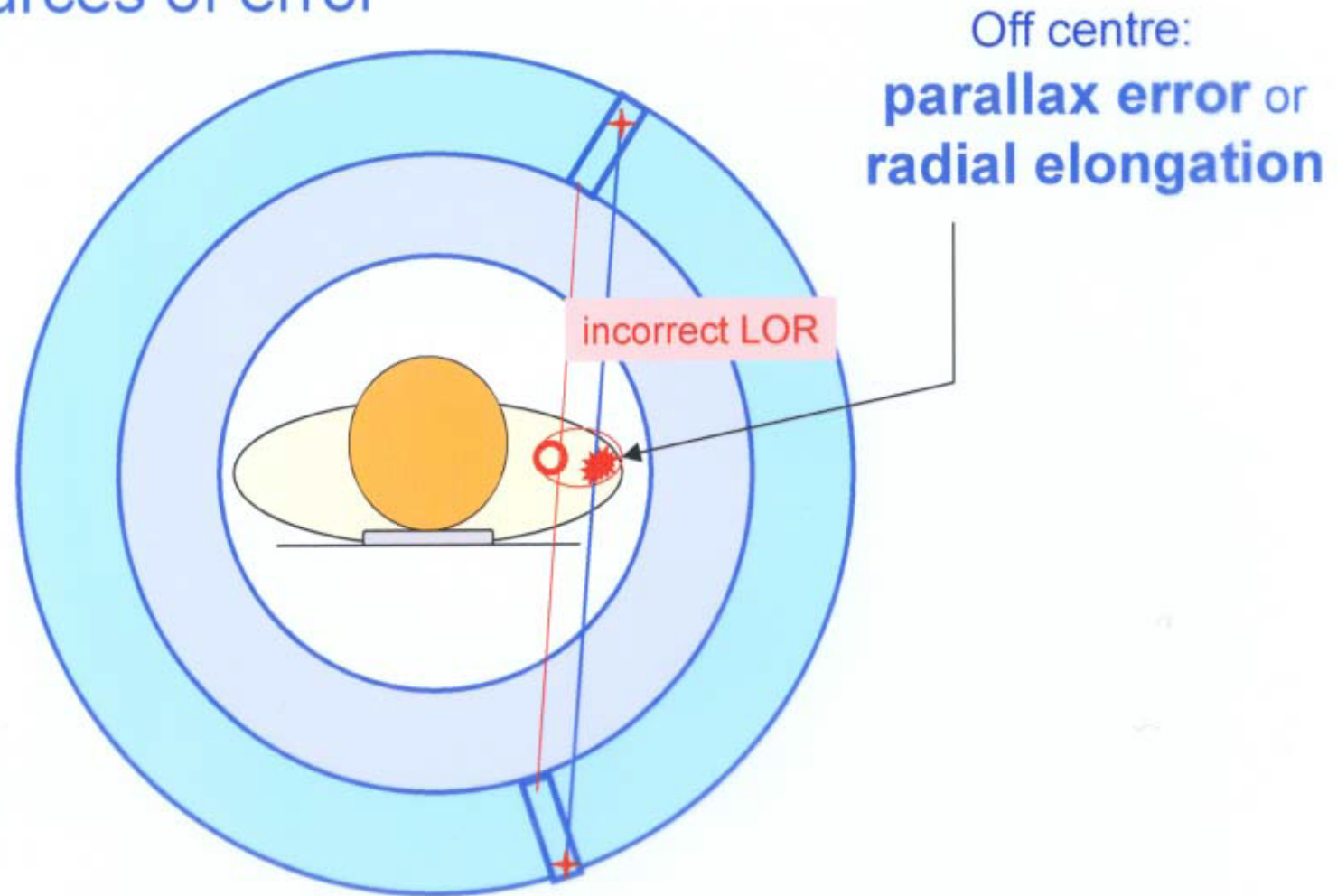
PET sources of error



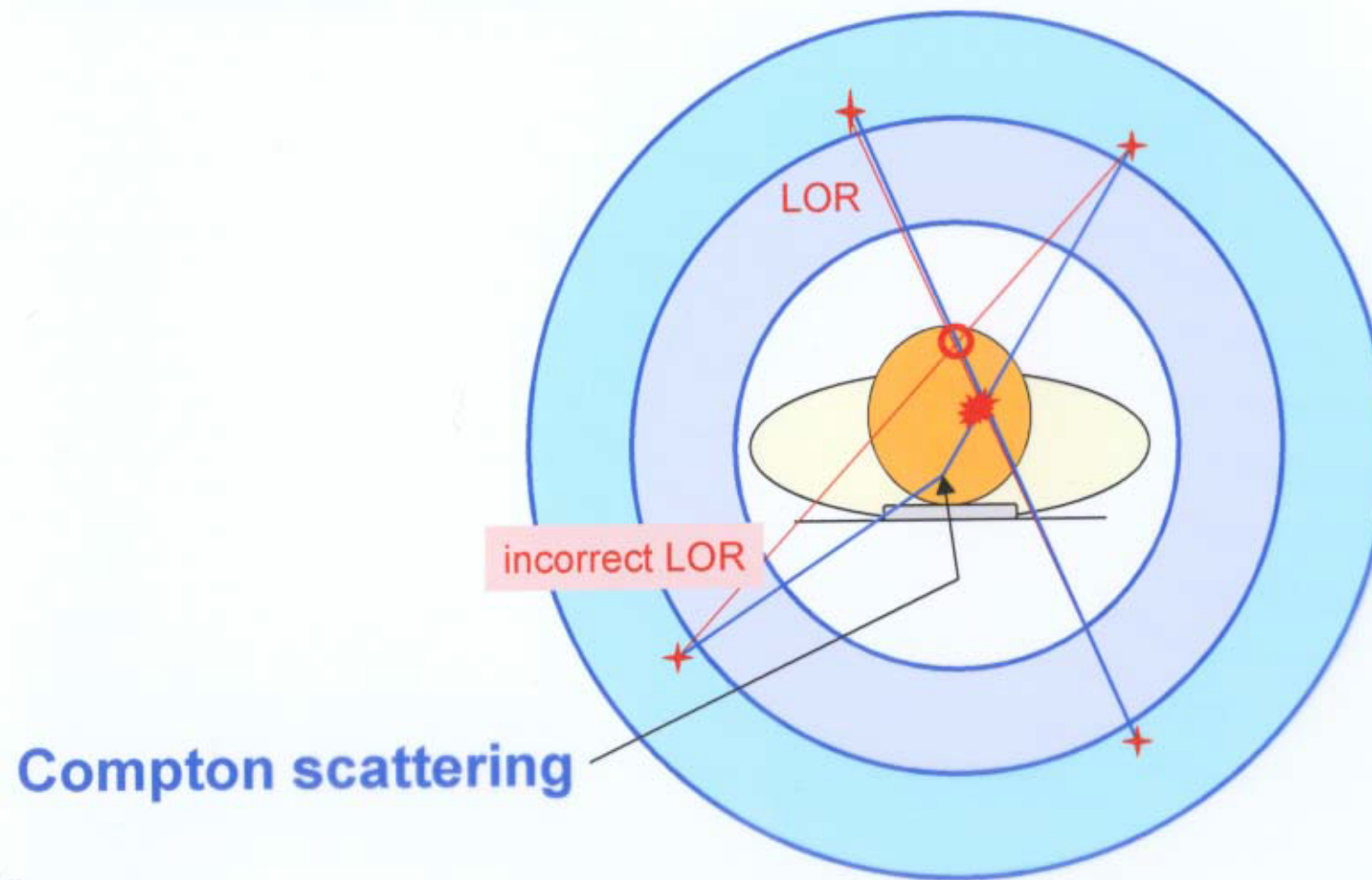
PET sources of error



PET sources of error



PET sources of error



PET system requirements

- detection eff. ε high

coinc. eff. $\propto \varepsilon^2$

- aspects of time

time resol. $\Delta t \leq 1$ ns:

if very small, TOF information:

response time and electronics:

random coinc. $\propto \Delta t$

100 ps $\equiv$ 15 mm

dead time

- pos. resol.: ~ 5 mm $\rightarrow \sim 3$ mm

parallax error!

- energy resol. good:

Compton scattering!

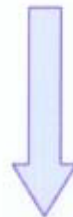
- other quality aspects, low cost

PET system requirements $\Rightarrow$ detector

- detection efficiency ε 511 keV HIGH



high density
high Z



inorganic scintillator

PET system requirements $\Rightarrow$ detector

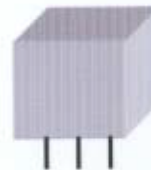
- time resolution
 - position resolution
 - energy resolution
- } $\propto 1/N_{\text{photon}}^{1/2}$

N_{photon}



Large

N_{photon}



N_{electron}

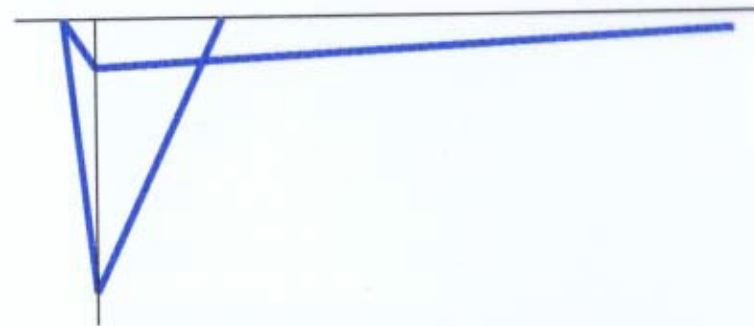
light sensor

matching

PET system requirements $\Rightarrow$ detector

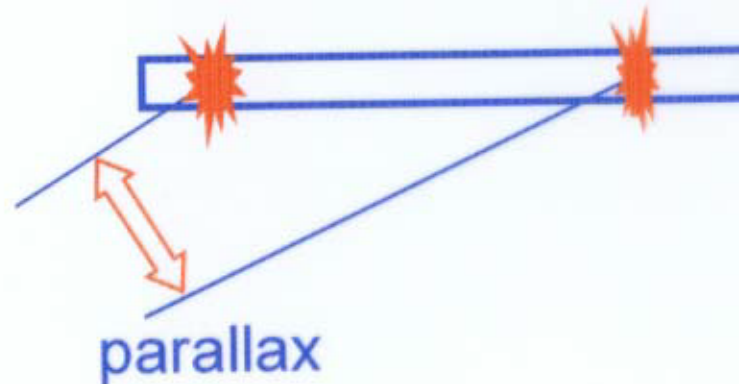
- time resolution

scintill. decay time τ **short**



- position resolution

depth of interaction



Inorganic scintillator

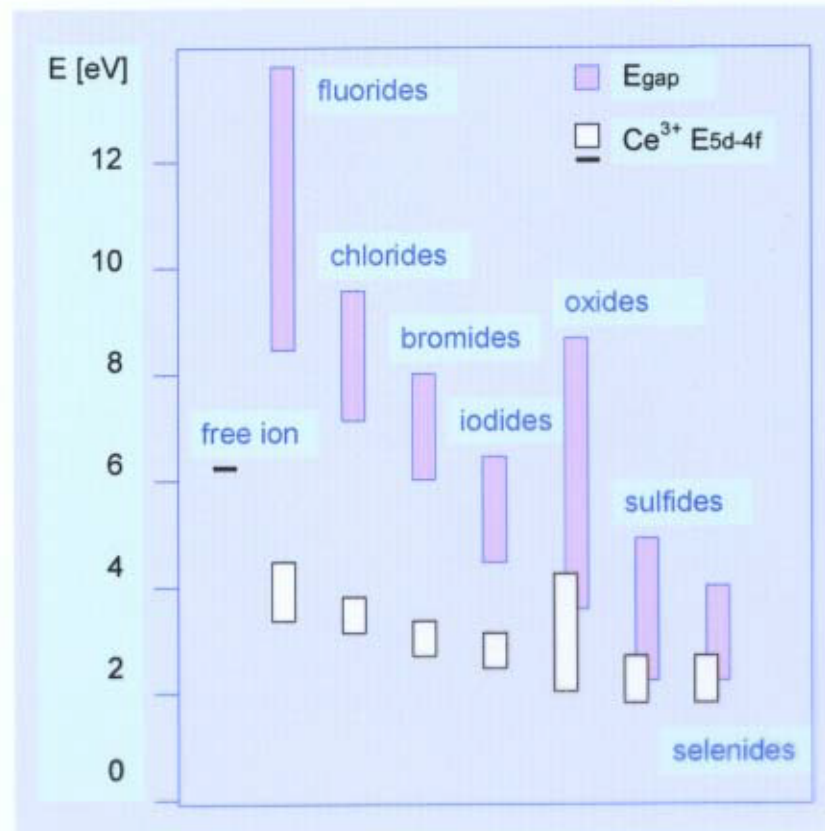
- Select interaction medium: **host material**
 - high density
 - high Z
 - small E_{gap} (many photons)
 - accommodates dopant
 - quality aspects
- Select **dopant** as Luminescence Centre with
 - efficient luminescence
 - fast response



Ce³⁺ ions

Inorganic scintillator

Ce³⁺ levels and E_{gap}



PET scintillators

	ρ	atten.length	light yield	τ	λ
	(g/cm ³)	511 keV (mm)	(photons/MeV)	(ns)	(nm)
		/PE prob. (%)			
Bi₄Ge₃O₁₂ (BGO)	7.1	11.6 / 44	9,000	300	480
Lu₂SiO₅:Ce (LSO)	7.4	12.3 / 34	26,000	40	420
LuAlO₃:Ce (LuAP)	8.3	11.0 / 32	12,000	18	365
Lu₂Si₂O₇:Ce (LPS)	6.2	14.5 /	20,000	30	380
Lu₂S₃:Ce	6.2	14.0 /	28,000	32	590
Gd₂SiO₅:Ce (GSO)	6.7	15 / 26	8,000	60	440

LuAP:Ce

Minkov, 1994
Lempicki et al. 1995
Moses et al. 1995
Mares et al. 1995
Crystal Clear Collaboration

Problem

near melting point ~ 2100 °C



Needed

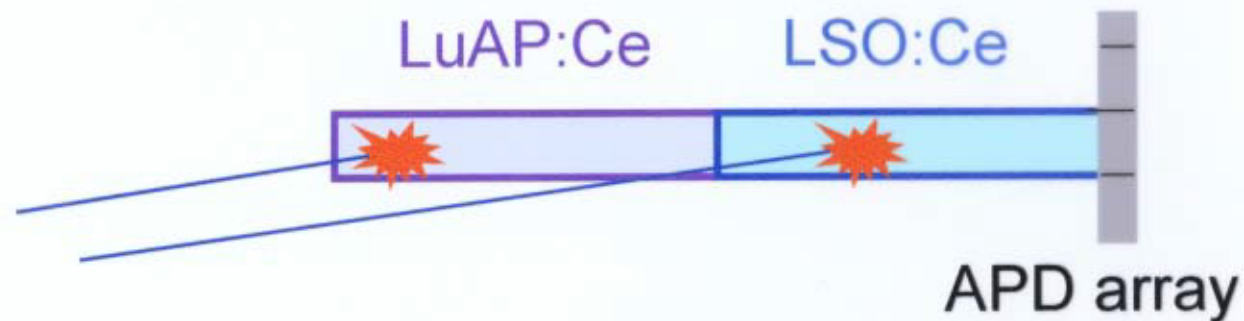
Systematic studies to grow
high quality crystals
for PET



Crystal Clear Collaboration
Prague Group + Crytur
Bogoroditsk, Russia

Why LuAP development? LSO is not bad !

Depth of interaction



Pulse shape discrimination

Saoudi et al. IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci 46(1999)462, also 479
Seidel et al. IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci 46(1999)485

Conclusion

Introduction of new applicable scintillators is difficult job, but
possible

LuAP:Ce will most likely contribute to
improvement of PET