

International Workshop  
**24th WoRiD**  
on Radiation Imaging Detectors

# 24th International Workshop On Radiation Imaging Detectors

OSLO SCIENCE PARK  
25-29 JUNE 2023



## First Results from the 4D-PET Scanner for the Brain Examination

José M. Benlloch Baviera  
I3M Director  
June 29th 2023

# 1. A View to Cure: the coming clinical revolution in Neurology (and Neurosurgery)



- Enemy at the Gates
  - **One in four people worldwide** will suffer from neurological disfunctions or diseases (-1- ECR, March 2019)
  - **New evidence:** Alzheimer's dementia is one among many **not unrelated** neurodegenerative diseases...
  - ...and neurodegenerative diseases are 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of brain pathologies
- **Imaging to the rescue:**
  - Brain imaging breakthroughs: From CT to MRI to multimodality with **PET** as decisive
  - **Functional** brain alterations and/vs anatomical changes: earlier / different / predictive
  - The evolving role of brain imaging: from diagnosis to treatment follow up to integrated Imaging-treatment (theranostics, targeted therapies tracer+drug...)
- PET / Positron emission tomography: from “cancer hunter” to pathfinder
  - **SEEING** brain areas in action, dynamic **quantification of** activity and drug / treatment results
  - The tracer “Big Bang” (see 2)

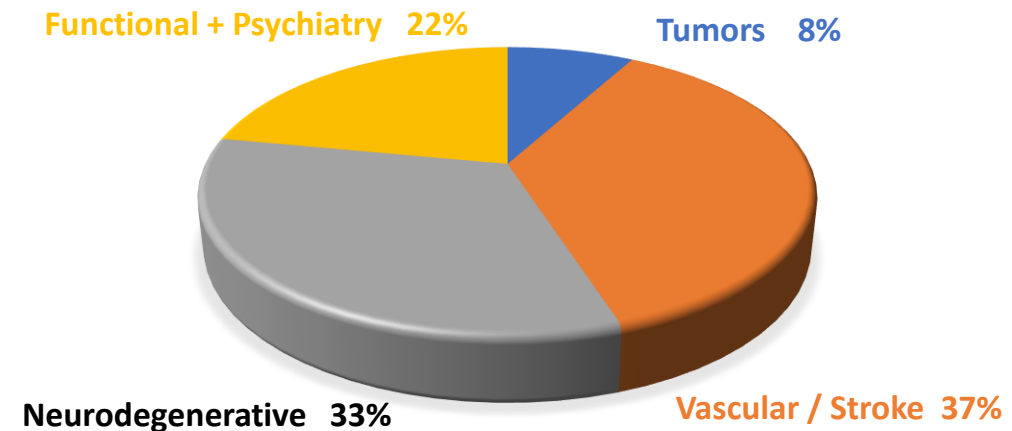


(1) Including neuropsychiatric conditions and learning disabilities

## 2. PET tracer “Big Bang”: from cancer and Alzheimer’s to the future... now



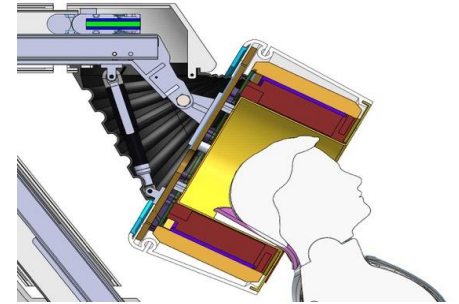
- **$^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG: Keystone / “Jack of all trades”** (cancer, stroke, dementias, aphasias, Multiple Sclerosis, ELA...)
- **Brain Tumors:**  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDOPA,  $^{11}\text{C}$ -Metionine,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FET
- **Neurodegenerative / cognitive Impairment** (Alzheimer’s, FTD...)
  - Neural degeneration:  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG, new TAU protein tracers
  - Amyloid- $\beta$  deposits:  $^{11}\text{C}$ -PIB,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -Flutemetamol,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -Florbetaben,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -Florbetapir
- **Parkinsonian syndromes**
  - Presynaptic:  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDOPA,  $^{11}\text{C}$ -DTBZ,  $^{11}\text{C}$ -Metilfenidate
  - Postsynaptic:  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG,  $^{11}\text{C}$ -Raclopride
- **Epilepsy:**
  - Lesion:  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG
  - Receptors:  $^{11}\text{C}$ -Flumazenil,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -Tryptofan
- **Post traumatic brain injury:**  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG,  $^{15}\text{O}$ -labeled water ( $\text{H}_2^{15}\text{O}$ )/  $\text{C}^{15}\text{O}$  (inhaled)
- **Psychiatric pathologies** (depression, schizophrenia, learning disabilities, substance abuse):  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG,  $^{11}\text{C}$ -Raclopride



Brain disease incidence

### 3. From whole body (wb) PET to dedicated Brain PET. SEVEN reasons

1. wb PET CT use is very often **saturated** by Oncology demand
2. PET in wb PET CT or PET MRI have physical **limitations** for brain imaging
  - eg clinical resolution, 6+ mm wb PET vs CMB's <1,5 mm
3. Brain PET is **optimized** for CNS neurological imaging:
  - **Detectors are very near target regions.** Unprecedented **resolution** and **sensitivity**
  - Revolutionary **quantification** accuracy at small brain areas / centers, unique **dynamic** capabilities
4. Brain PET **seamless integration** in patient continuum of care
  - Easy **fusion** with anatomical WB studies / atlas, **flexible clinical setting** / location
5. A new gold standard in **workflow** and **cost-effectiveness**
  - Small footprint, Shorter test time, Controlled investment with fast ROI
  - Easy to use, intuitive interface, full hospital / neurology center systems integration
6. **Patient** comfort / positioning / new options: sitting vs lying down, **“active”** PET
7. Patient safety and **optimum clinical value**: VERY low tracer / RX dose, combined tracers



# PERSONALIZED, FUNCTIONAL BRAIN IMAGING: THE SUPREME BRAIN CHALLENGE

We need to see – and quantify – clinically relevant changes in very small regions vs “normal” by age and condition

Assessing brain functional activity and its alterations at cortex layer /deep nuclei level is a mayor unmet clinical and neurological research need

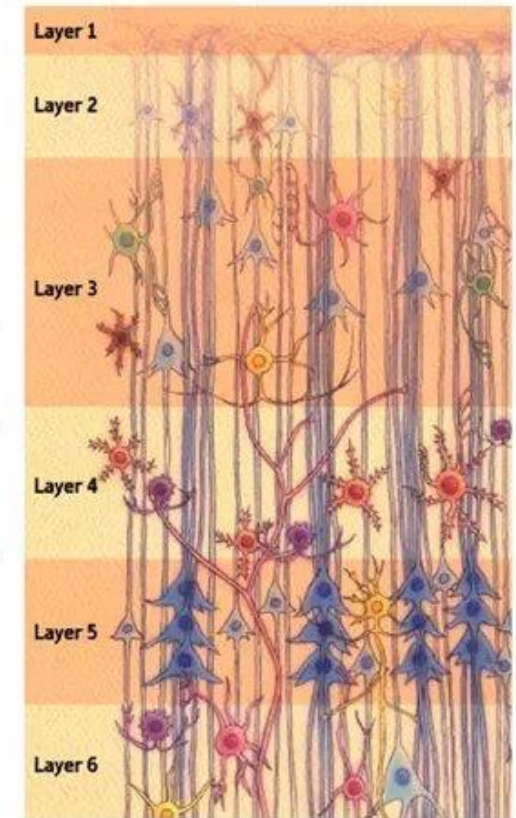
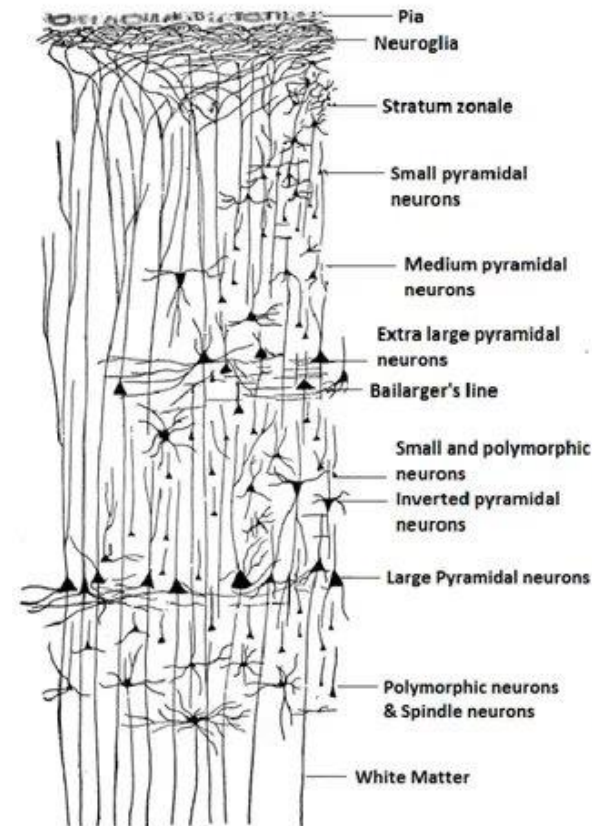
Multiplying sensitivity and resolution is opening a whole new view of healthy, altered and pathological brain: the critical impact of heterogeneity

**Cortex thickness is 1,5-4,5 mm**

**SIX layers with different functions and neuro receptors.**

**Clinical / practical brain PET resolution HAS TO BE 1,5 mm or better for accurate assessment of cortex changes**

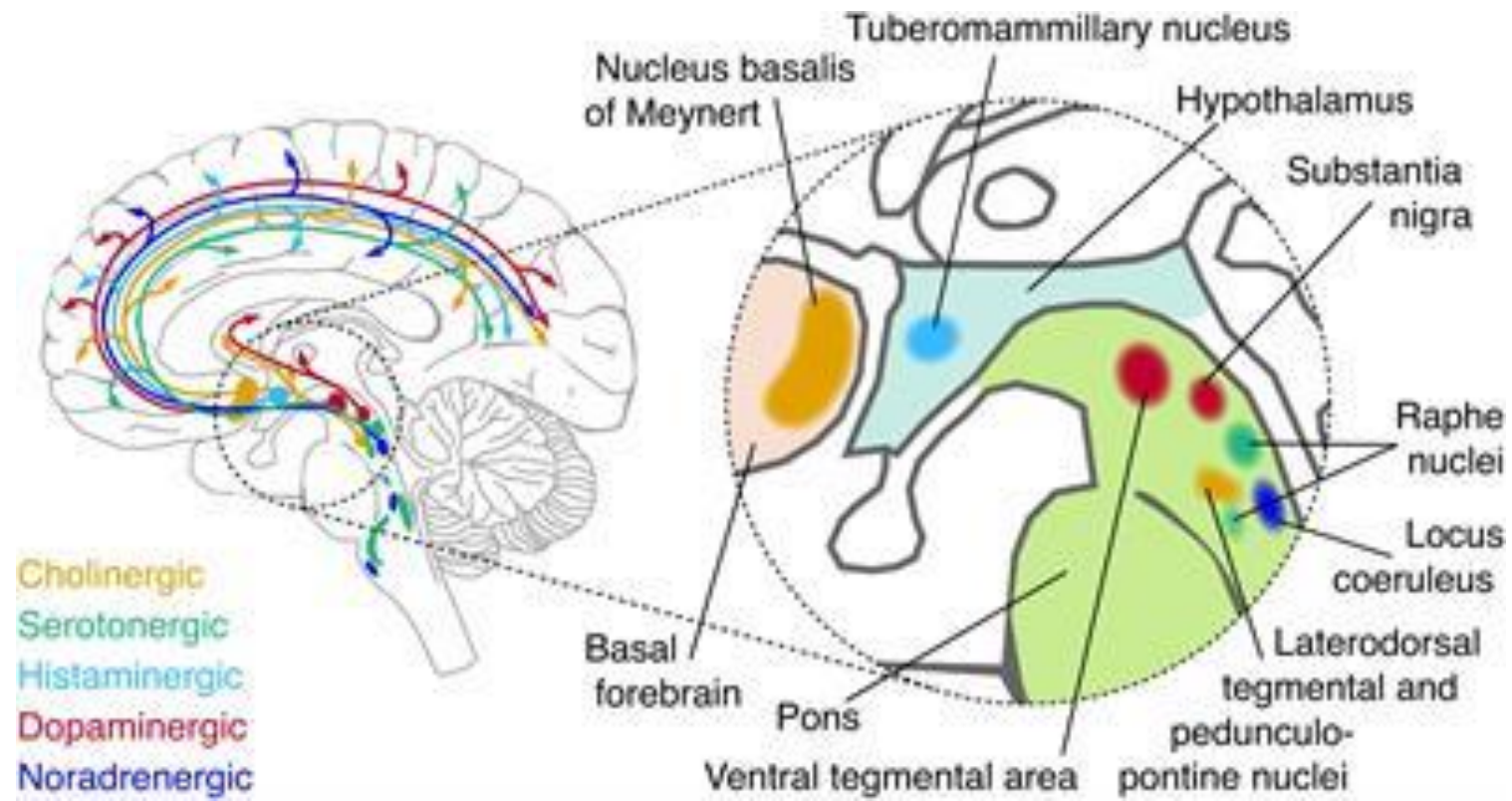
## Histological Structure of the Cerebral Cortex



# SENSITIVITY & RESOLUTION CHALLENGES: CLINICALLY-RELEVANT CHANGES IN SMALL BRAIN REGIONS

Critical Brain regions (entorhinal cortex, affected in Braak 1 AD..) and nuclei (Raphe, substantia nigra, locus ceruleus ... ) are very small, often smaller than 2 cc in volume (grain of rice)

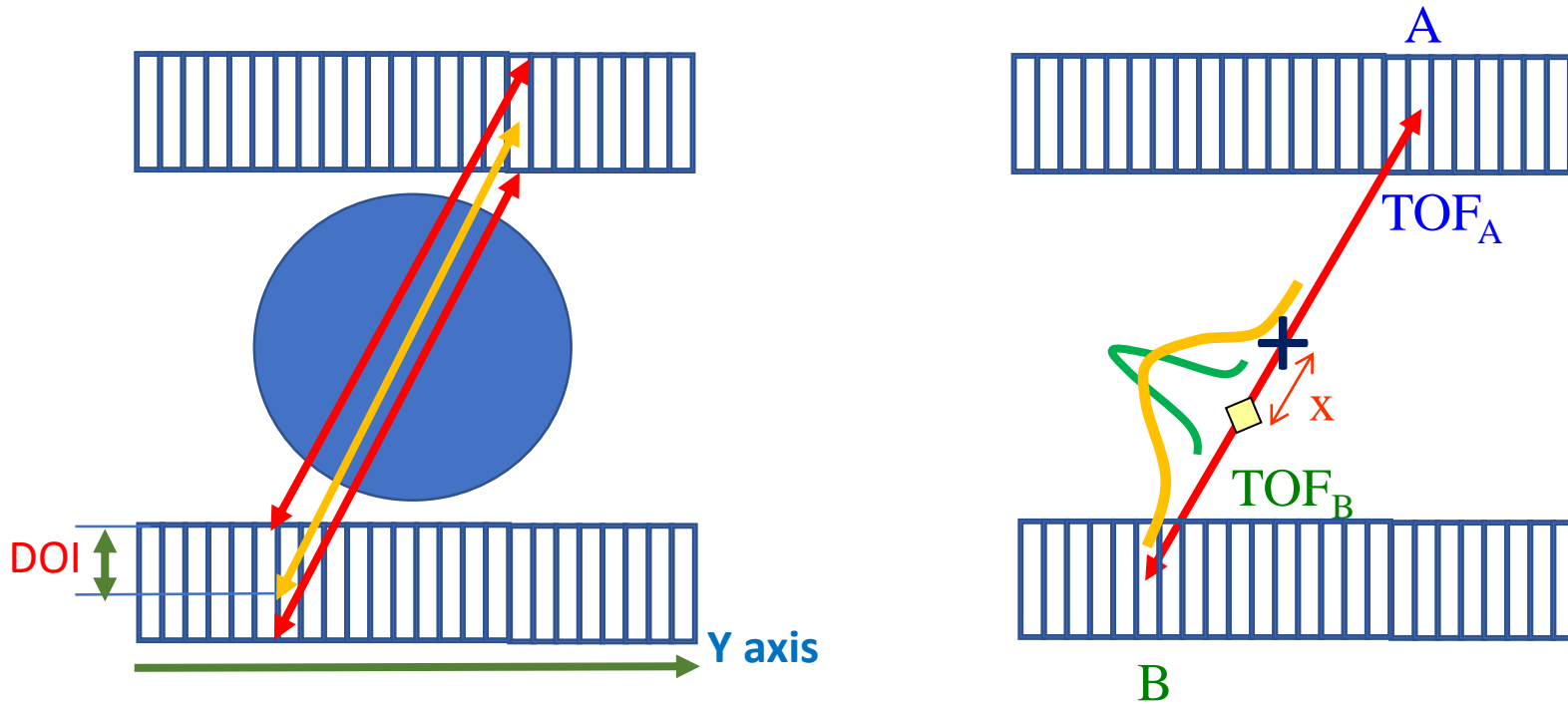
**Brain PET requires very high sensitivity, resolution and dynamic capabilities.**



# IMPORTANCE OF DOI & TOF



Advanced Grant



$$t = 2x/c$$

$$x = ct/2$$

Uncertainty on this position:

$$\Delta x = c \Delta t/2$$

# OBJECTIVE



**4D-PET**

Advanced  
Grant

## **4D-PET: Innovative PET scanner for dynamic imaging**

**To develop a Dedicated Brain PET scanner:**

- **Spatial resolution below 1,5 mm.**
- **CTR < 250ps.**
- **SENSITIVITY > 20%.**
- **SCAN ALL HEAD AT ONCE.**
- **AFFORDABLE.**
- **CONFORTABLE TO THE PATIENT.**



# THE CHALLENGE



**4D-PET**

Advanced  
Grant

To develop a detector Module with:

- Excellent position resolution.
- Good DOI (Depth Of Interaction) Information.
- Good Timing resolution.
- High Efficiency.

# 4D-PET DETECTOR MODULE

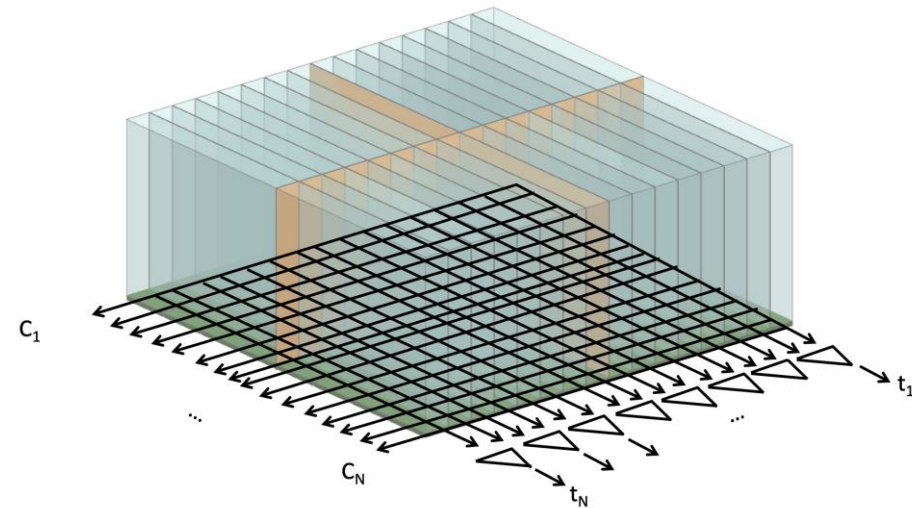
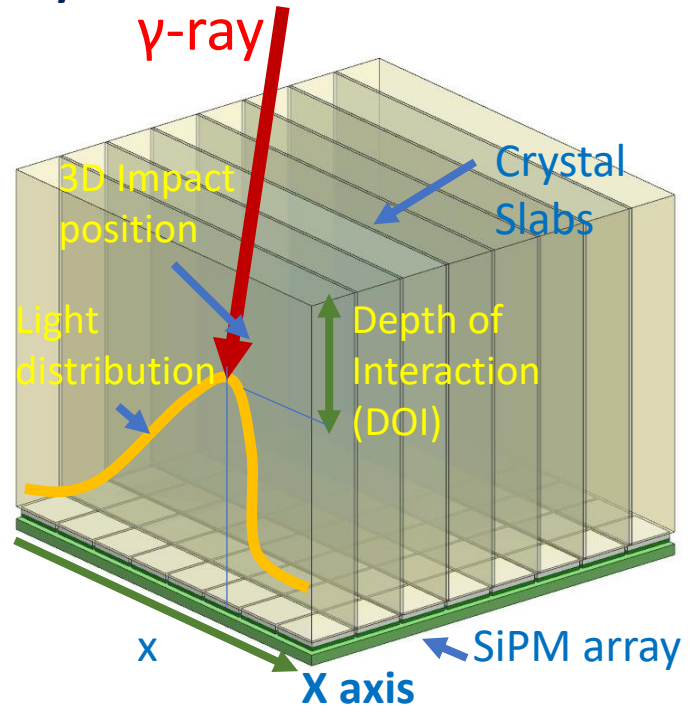
4D-PET

Advanced  
Grant



To develop a detector Module with:

- Excellent position resolution.
- Good DOI (Depth Of Interaction) Information.
- Good Timing resolution.
- High Efficiency.



## MODULE:

### - LYSO array of 16 slabs:

- Slab dimensions:  $25.6 \times 1.5 \times 20 \text{ mm}^3$
- all sides polished and separated by

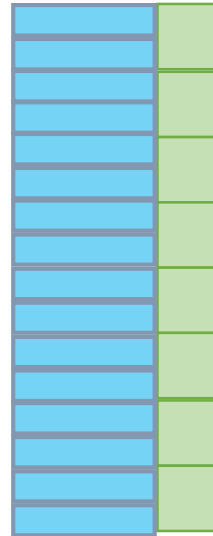
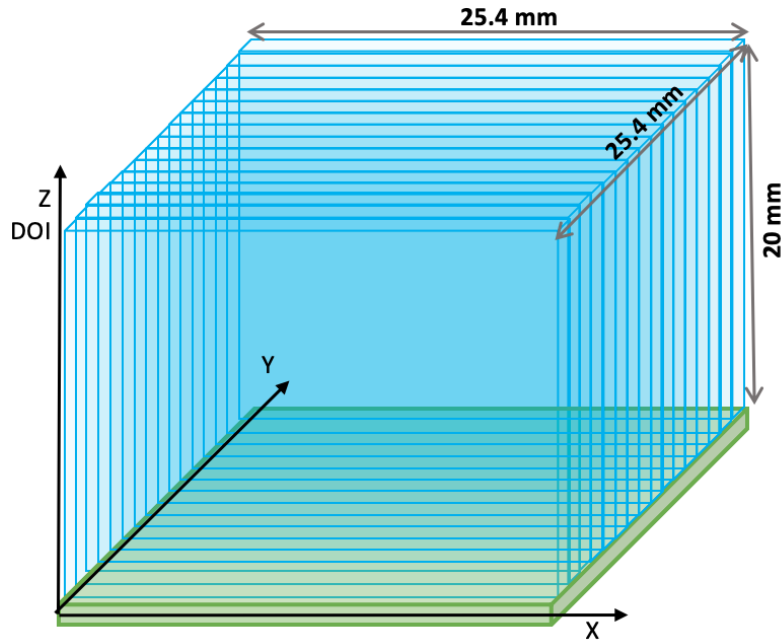
### - Total dimension: $25.6 \times 25.6 \times 20 \text{ mm}^3$

### - Coupled to 8x8 Hamamatsu SiPM: S13, without light guide

### - 2 slabs per SiPM

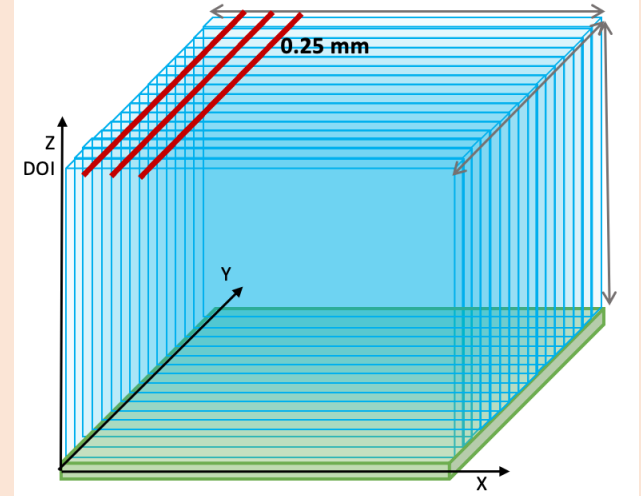
→  $25.6 \times 25.6 \times 20 \text{ mm}^3$ , All ESR, 8x8 SiPM S13

TOTAL : 320 MODULES

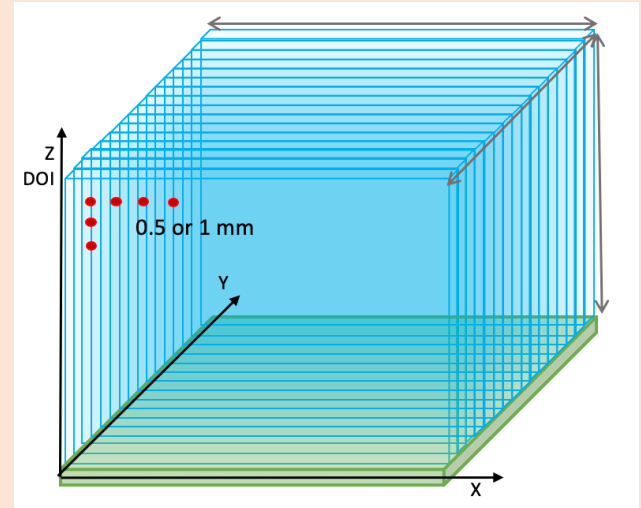


## Two types of measurements

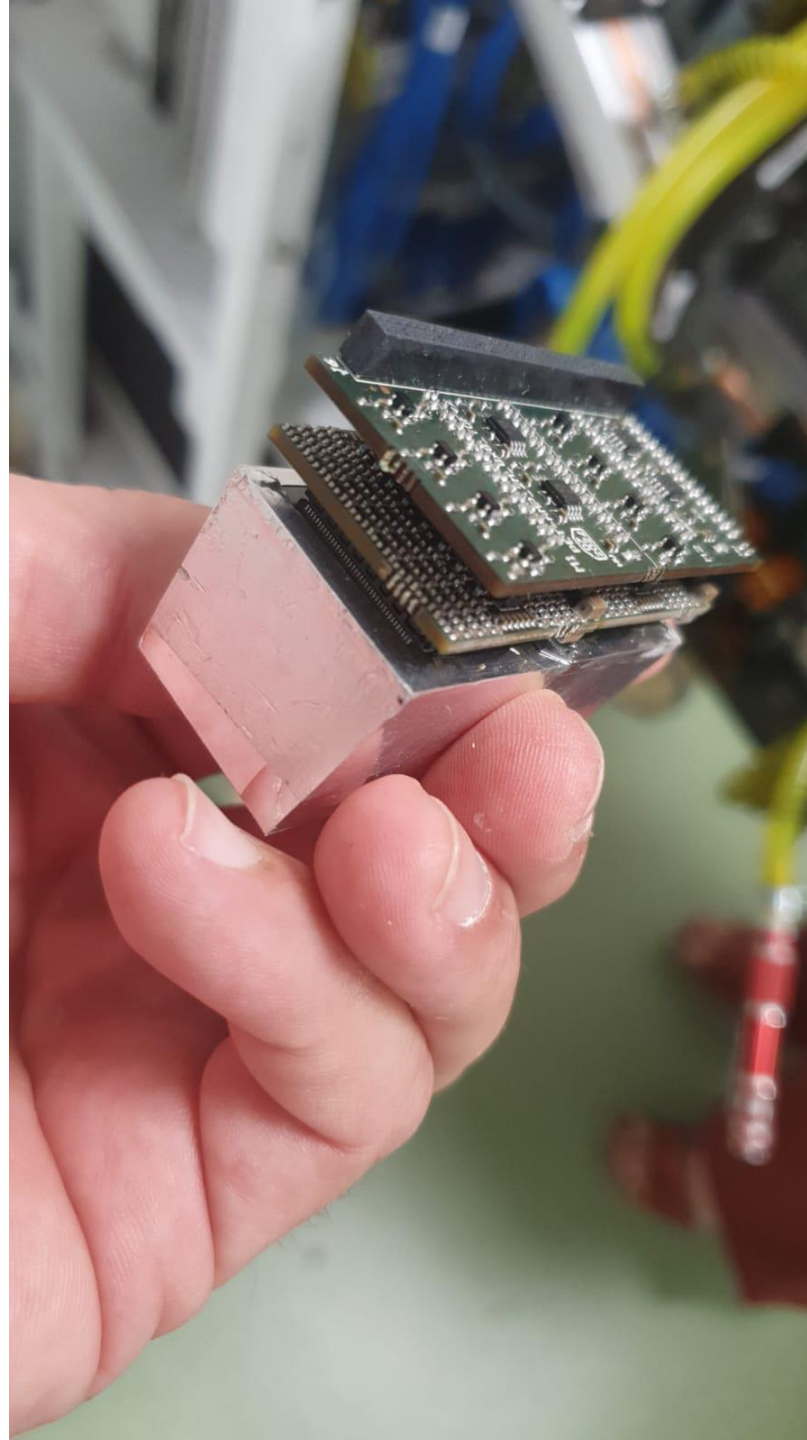
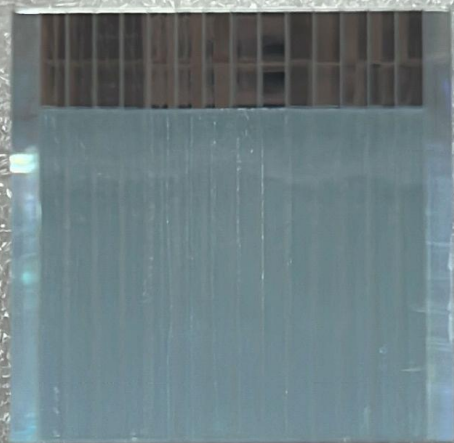
### Slit Measurement



### Pinhole Measurement



# CRYSTAL MODULE



**4D-PET**  
Advanced  
Grant

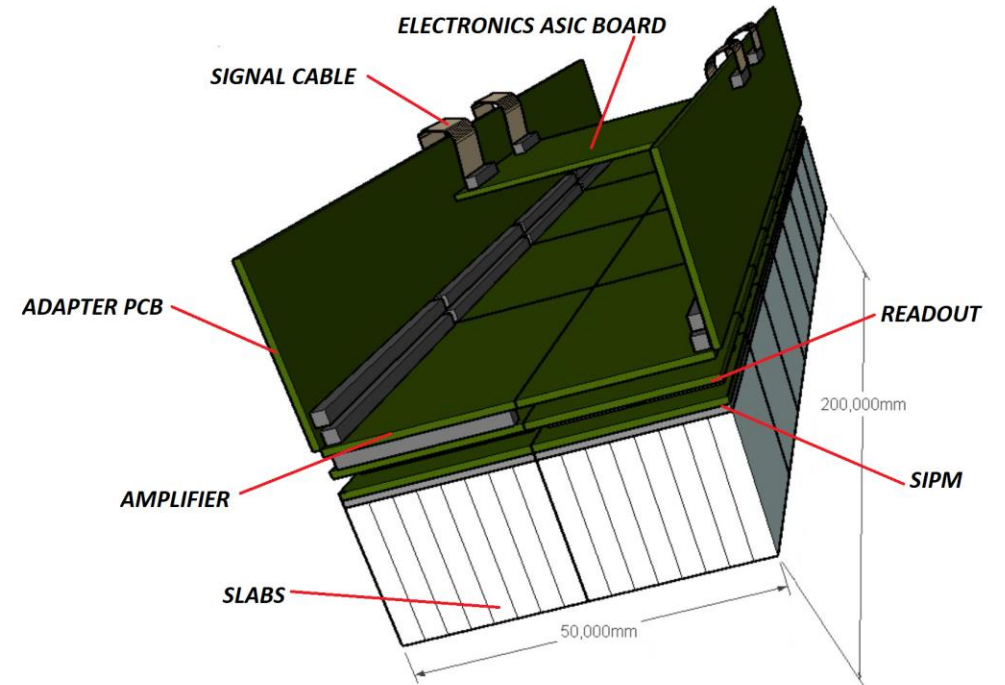
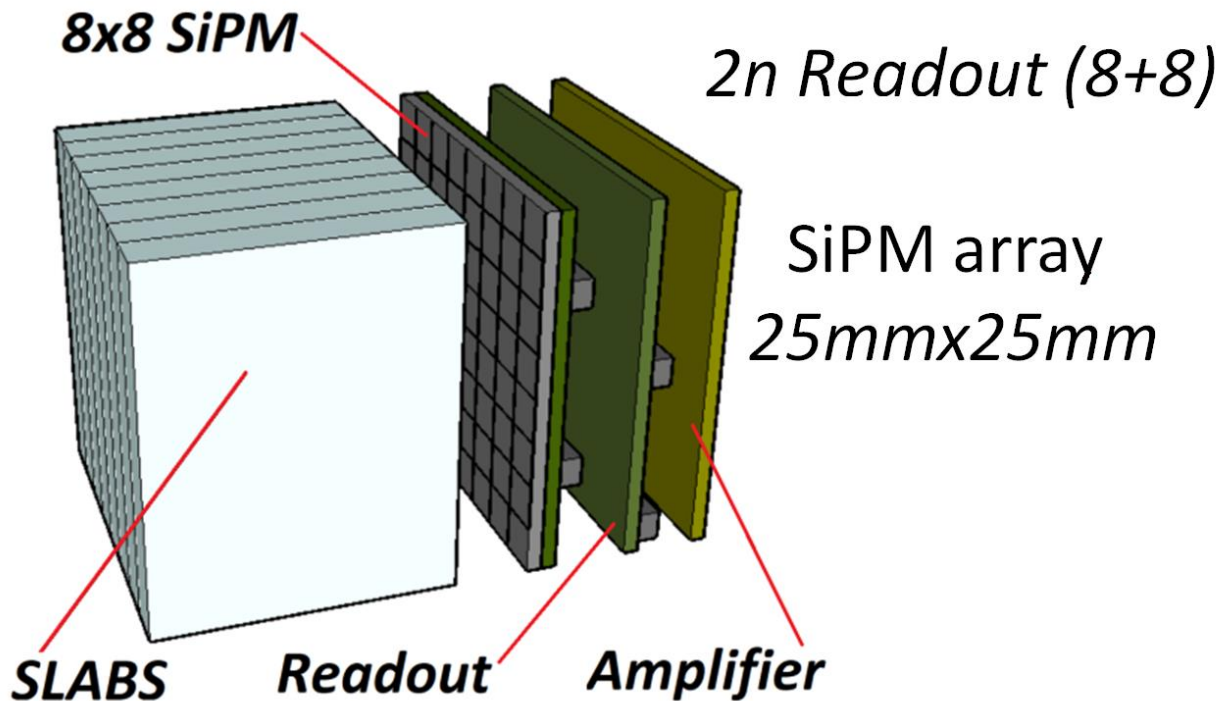
# DETECTOR ELECTRONICS

4D-PET

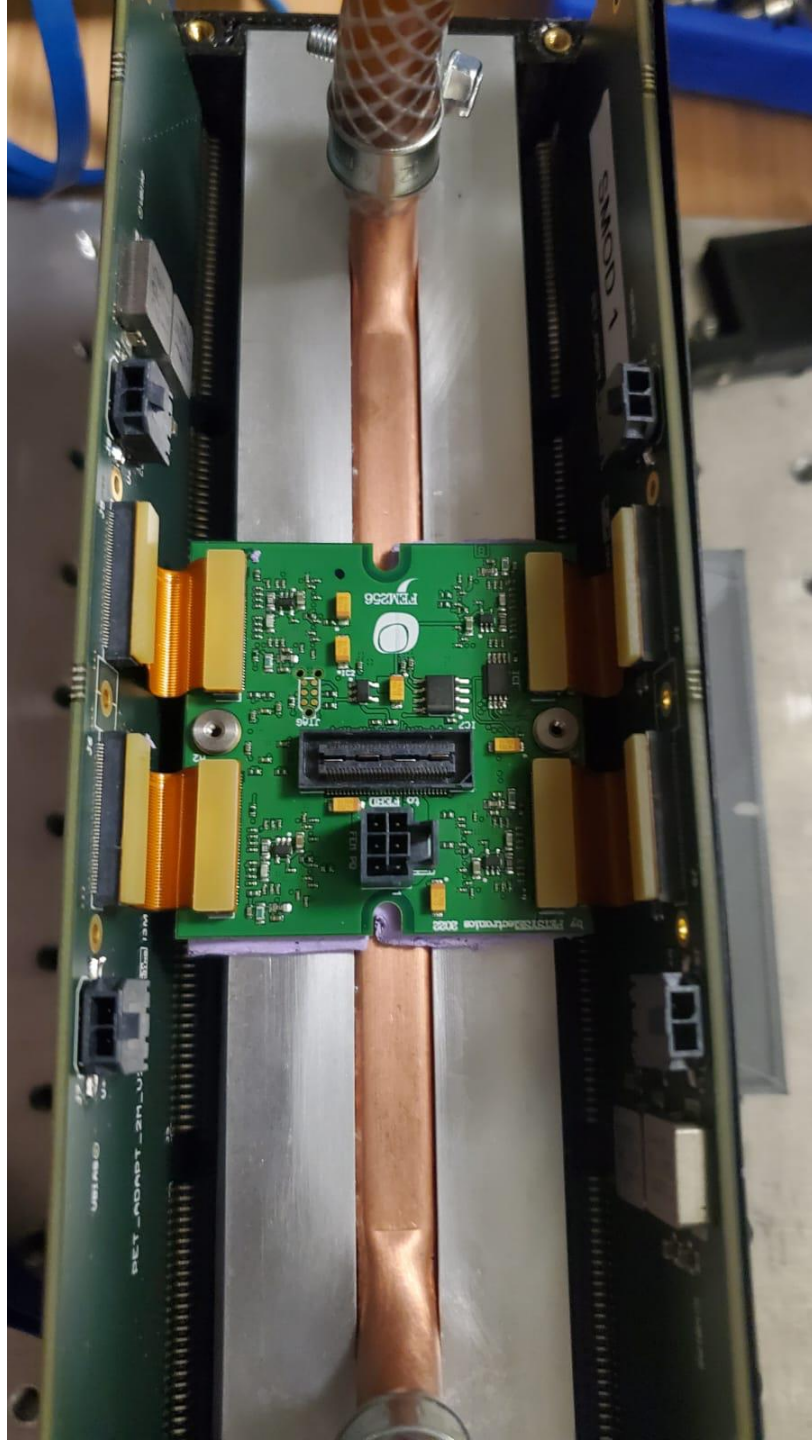
Advanced Grant



1 ASIC (PETSYS) READS 4 MODULES  
SUPERMODULE = 2 x 8 MODULES  
SUPERMODULE NEEDS 4 ASICs



# SUPERMODULE



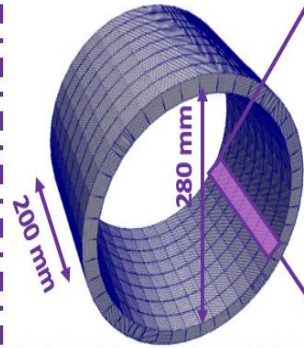
Advanced  
Grant

**COOLING  
WITH PLATES**

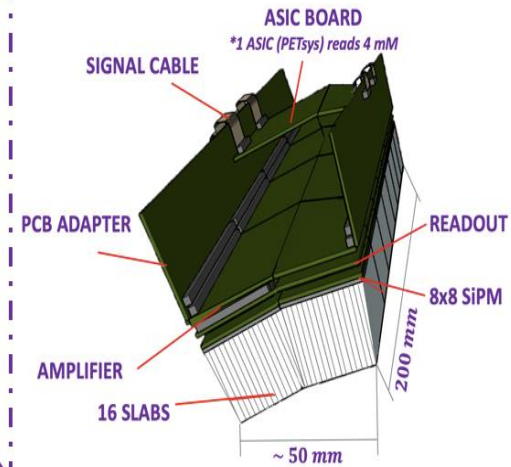
# 20 SUPERMODULES



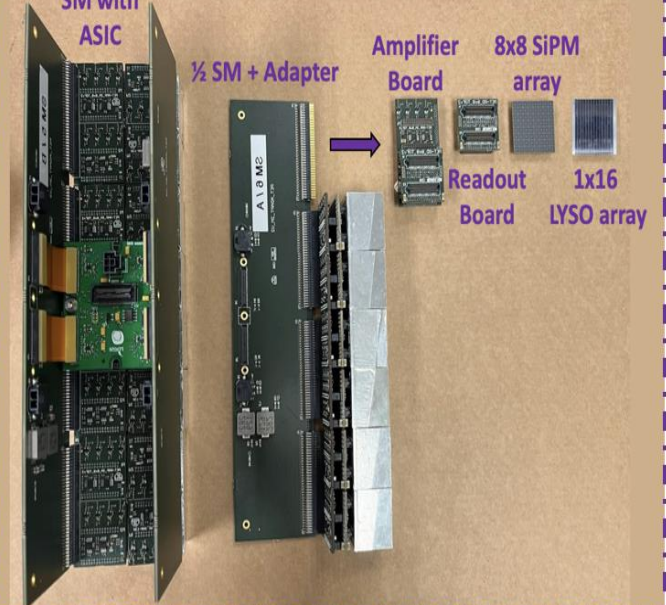
Brain PET  $\rightarrow$  20 SMs  $\rightarrow$   
80 mM  $\rightarrow$  320 modules



SM  $\rightarrow$  4 mM  $\rightarrow$  16 modules



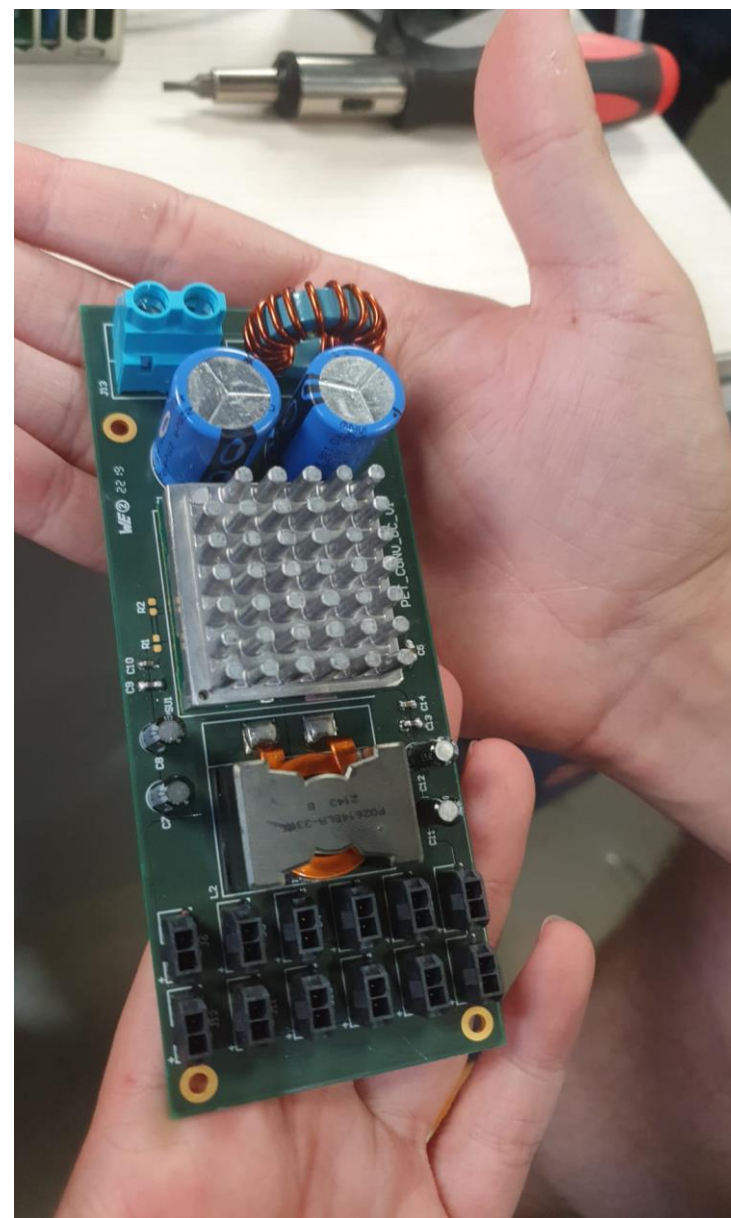
SM with ASIC



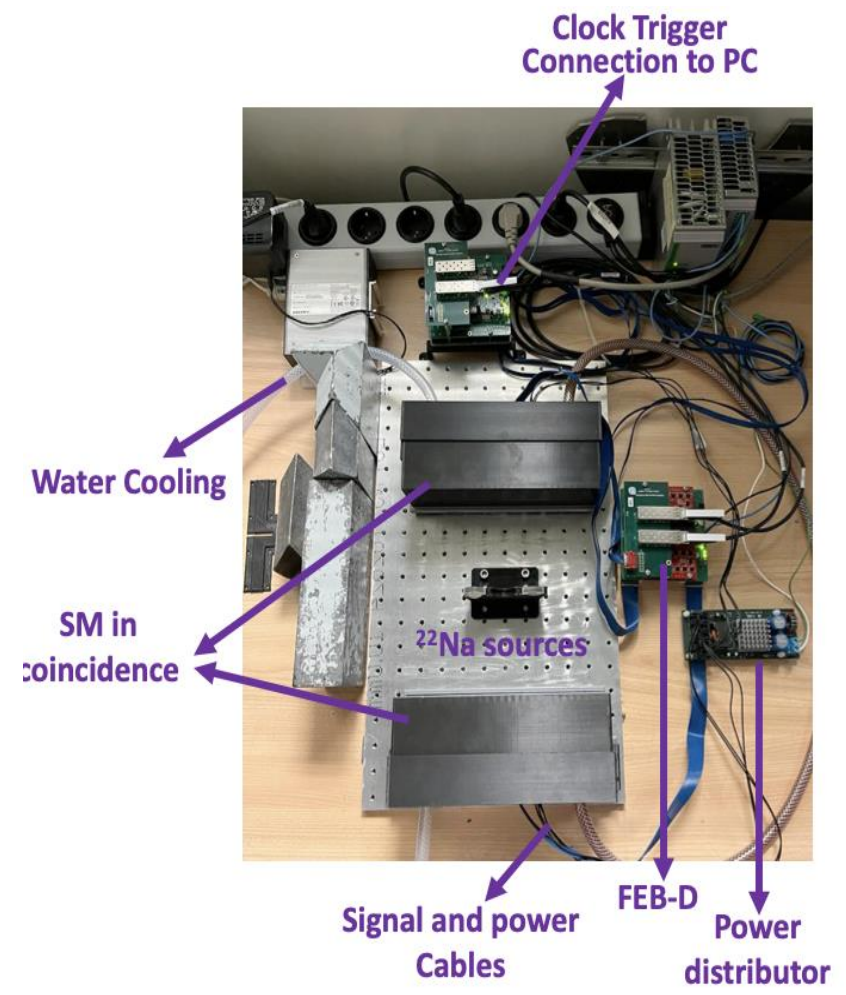


Advanced Grant

Voltage Control & Temperature Monitor



# SUPERMODULE CALIBRATION

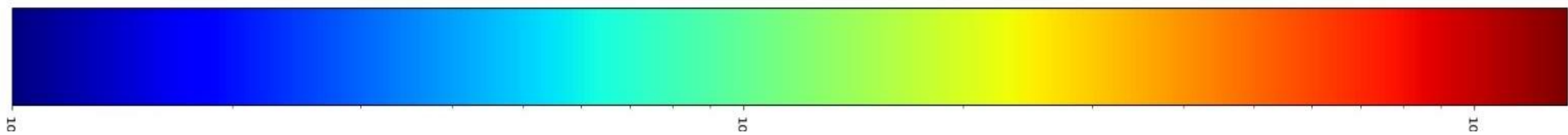
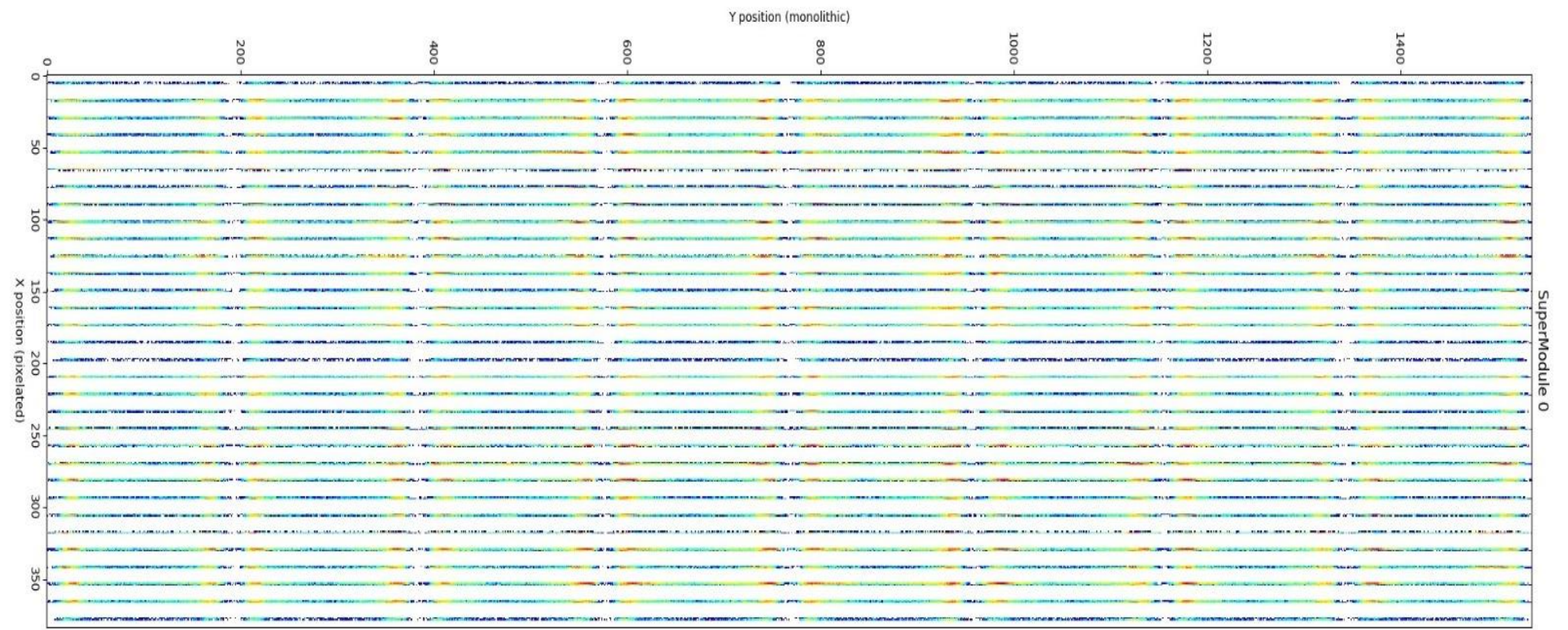




# SUPERMODULE $\emptyset$

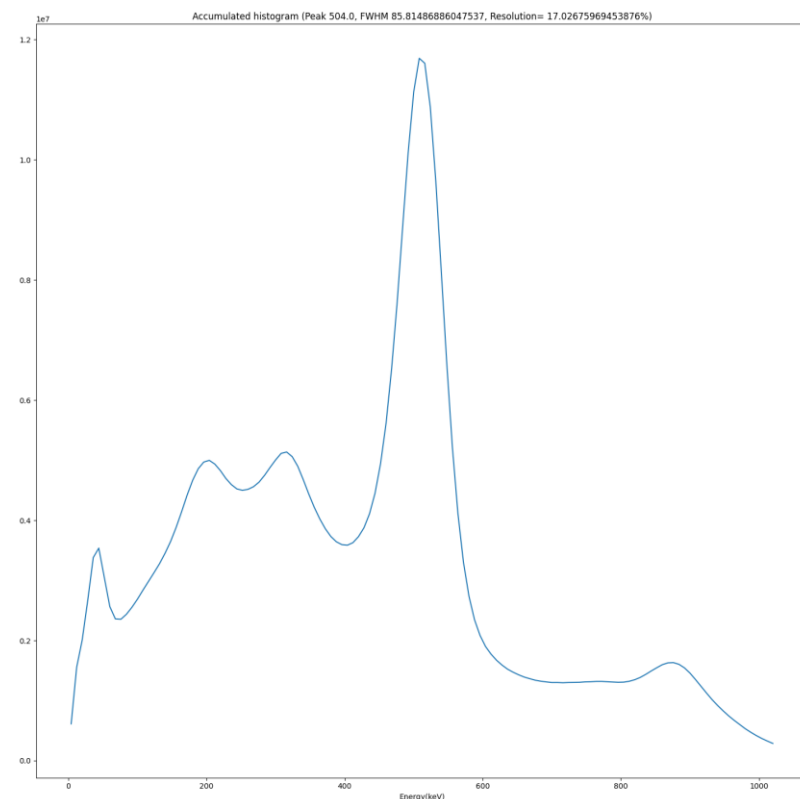
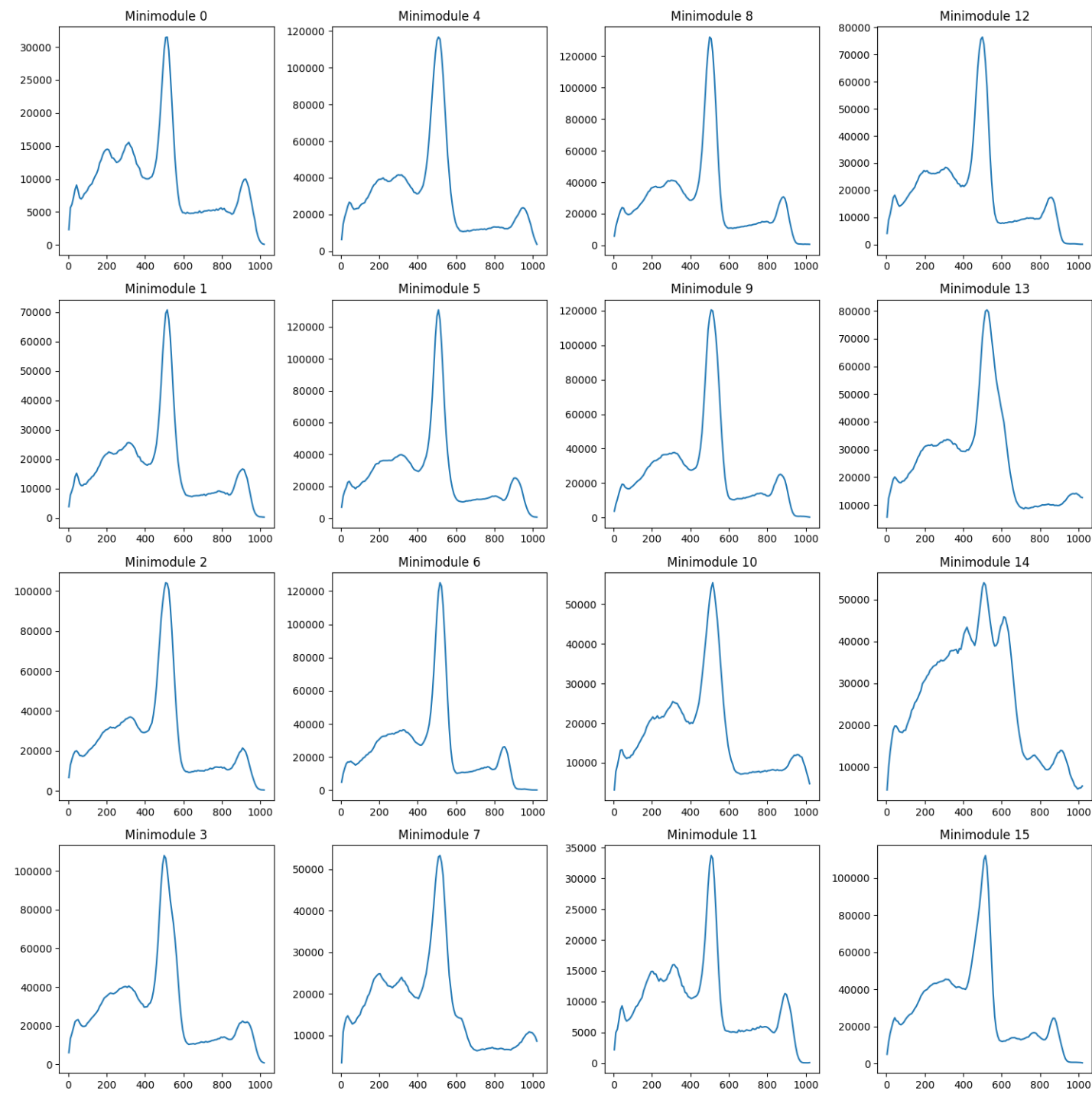


Advanced Grant





# ENERGY RESOLUTION



# Detector performance. Position inside Slab (Measurement with Pinhole)

Neural Network Prediction (Slab 3)

# 4D-PET

Advanced Grant



Timing DTR

Energy

Monolithic direction

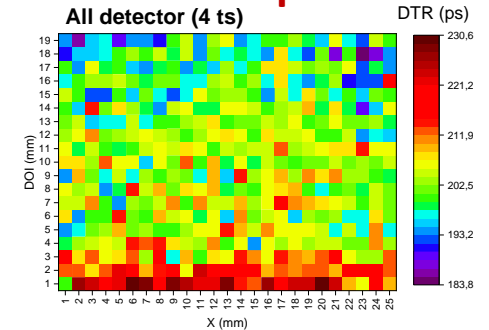
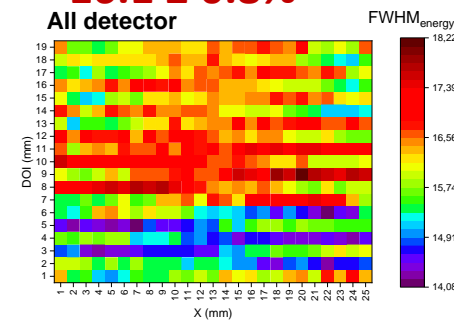
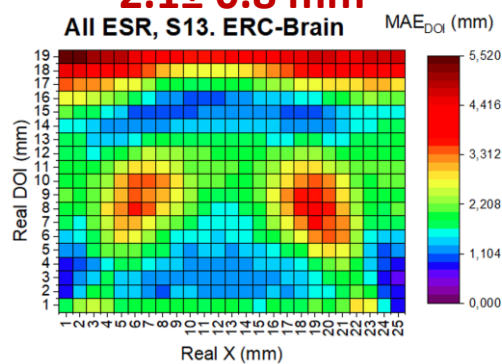
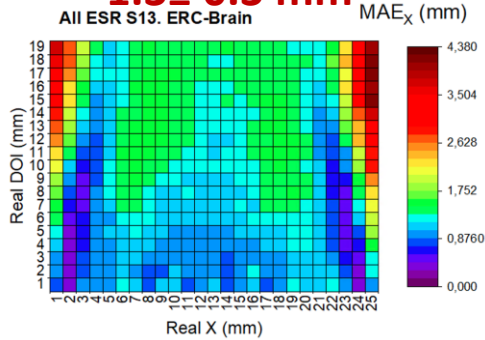
DOI direction

$1.3 \pm 0.3$  mm

$2.1 \pm 0.8$  mm

$16.1 \pm 0.8\%$

$204 \pm 7$  ps

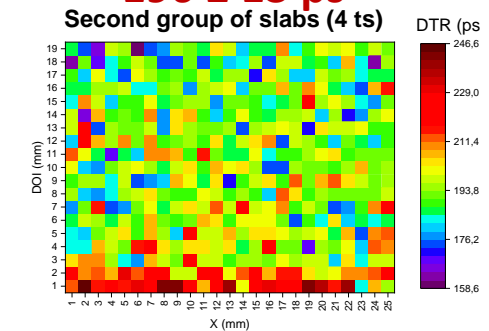
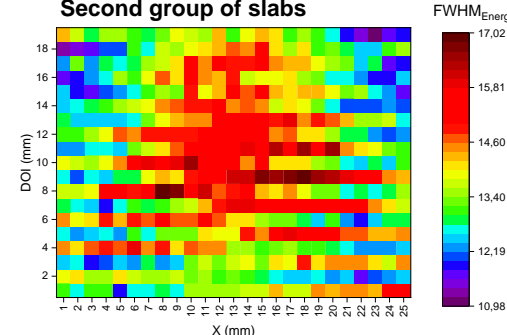
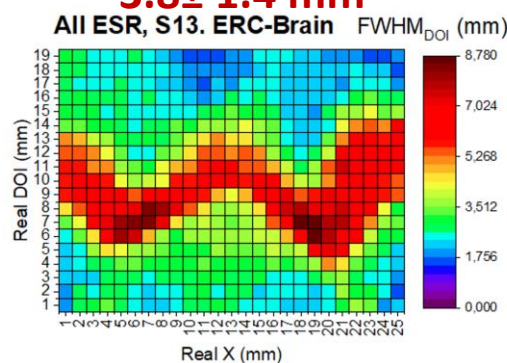
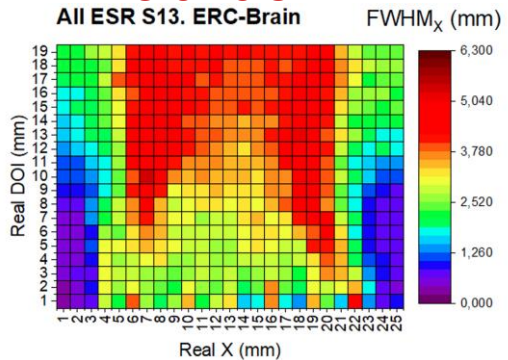


$3.0 \pm 0.5$  mm

$3.8 \pm 1.4$  mm

$13.8 \pm 1.2\%$

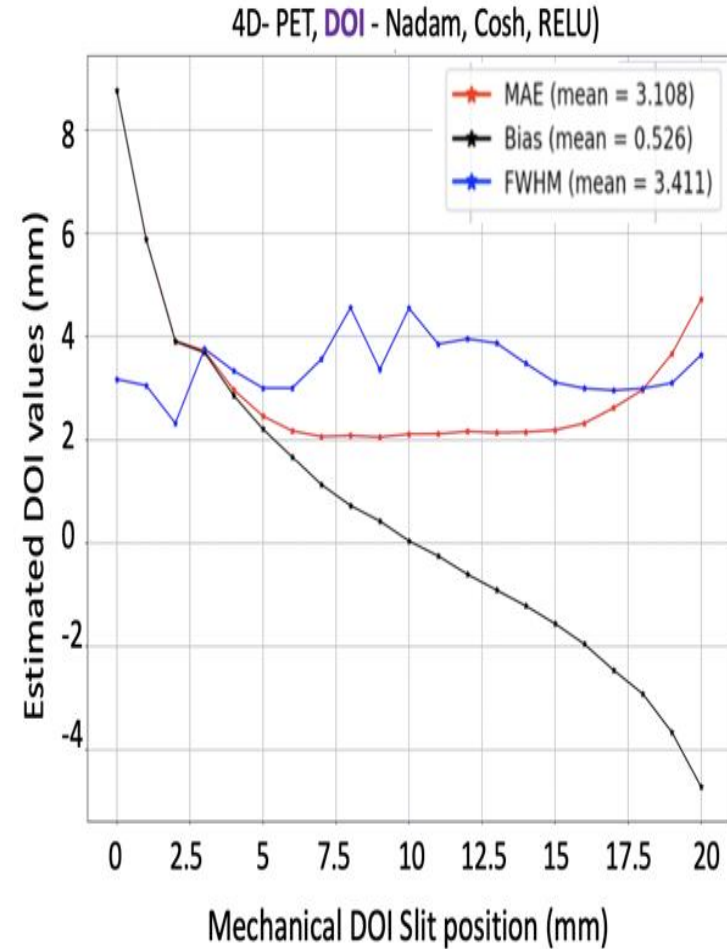
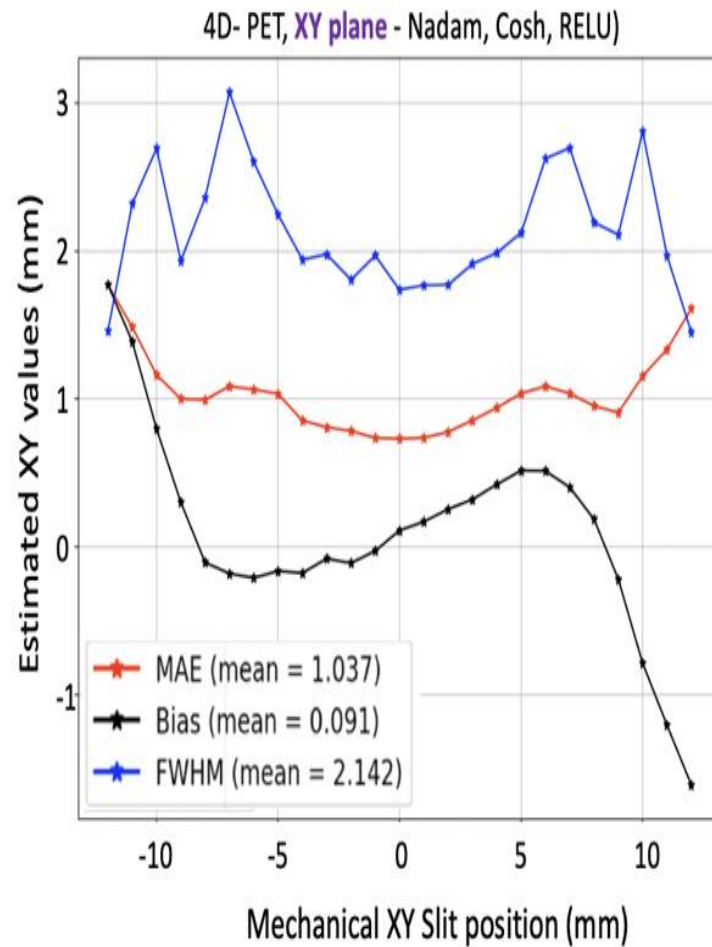
$196 \pm 13$  ps



\*Pinhole Measurement. 2 mm pinhole diameter

\*No energy calibration

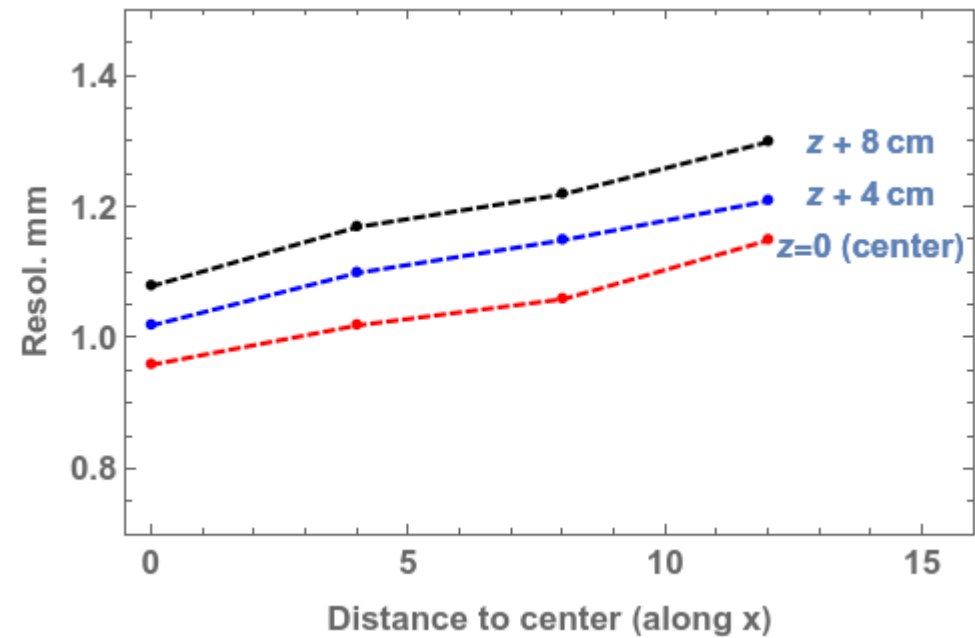
# SPATIAL RESOLUTION ALONG SLAB



# SPATIAL RESOLUTION



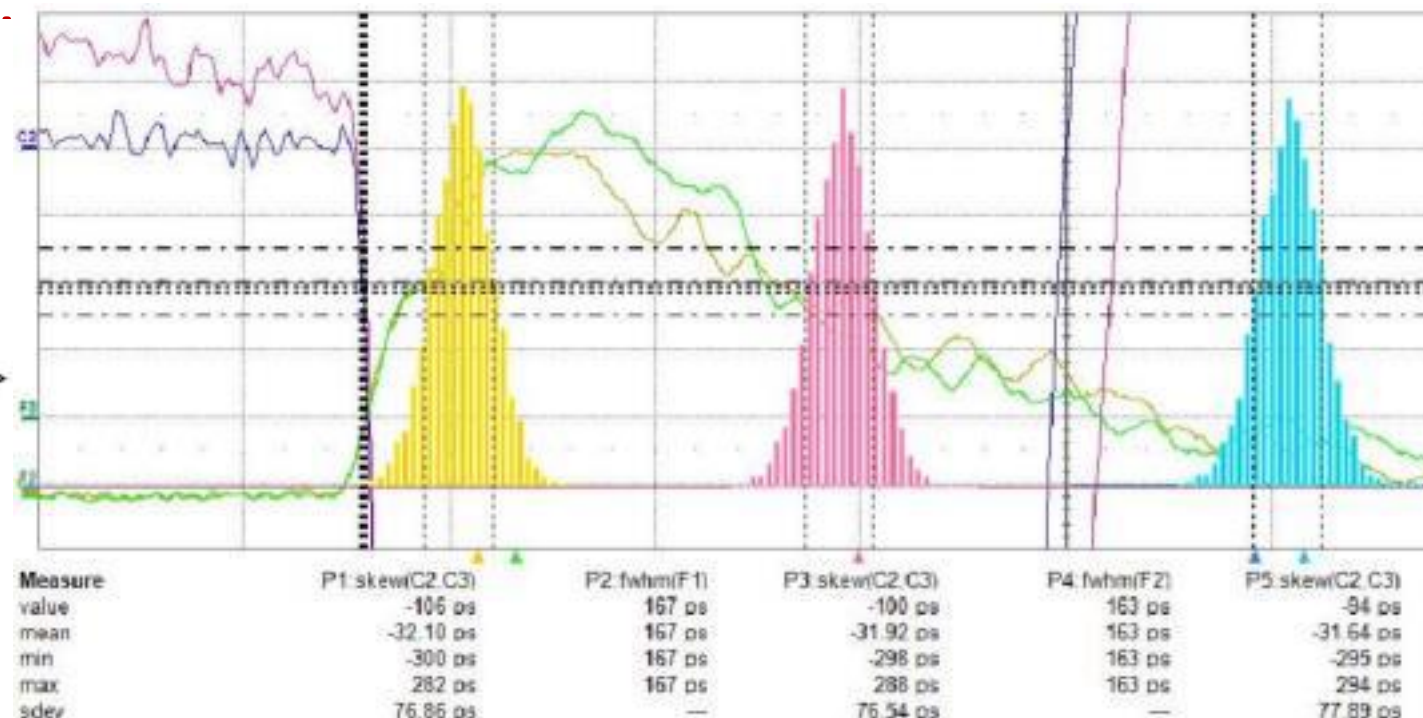
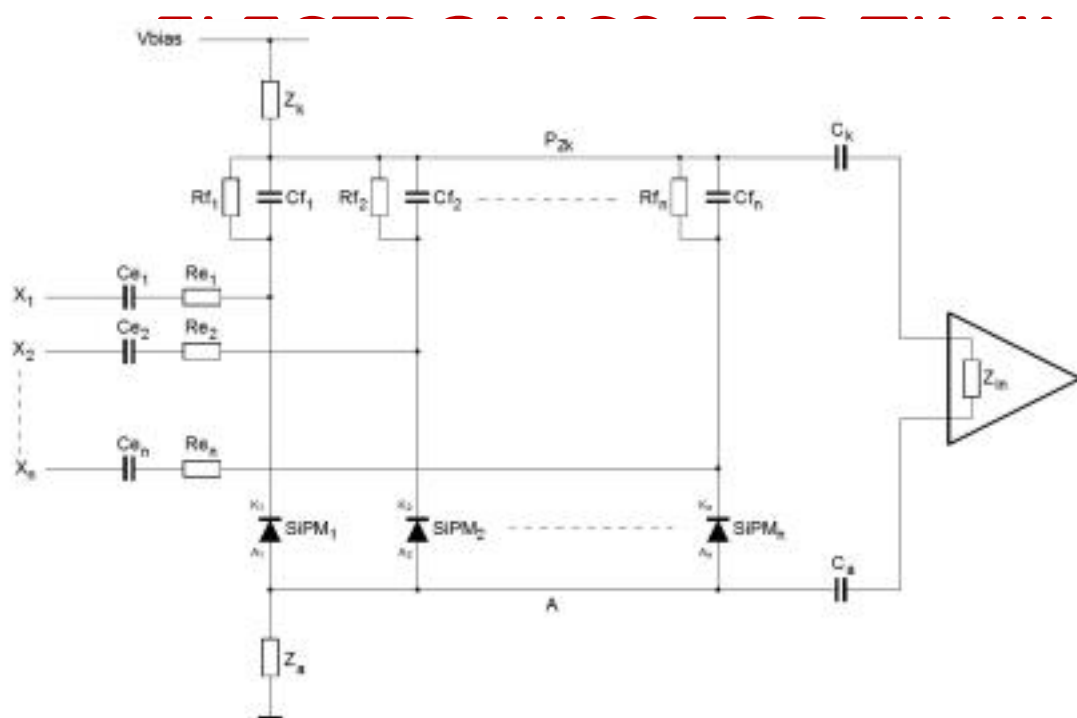
Advanced  
Grant



# 4D-PET



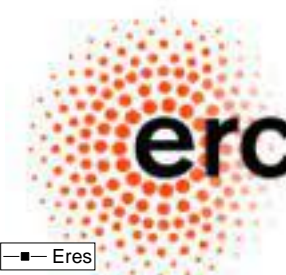
Advanced Grant



# Detector performance. Slit measurement

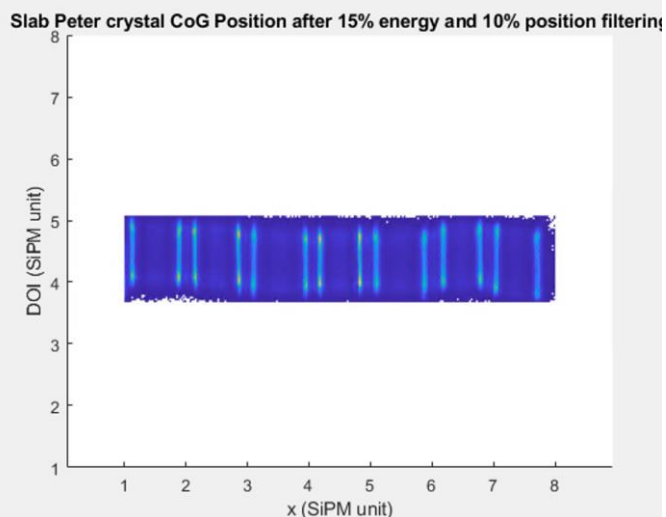
# 4D-PET

## Advanced Grant

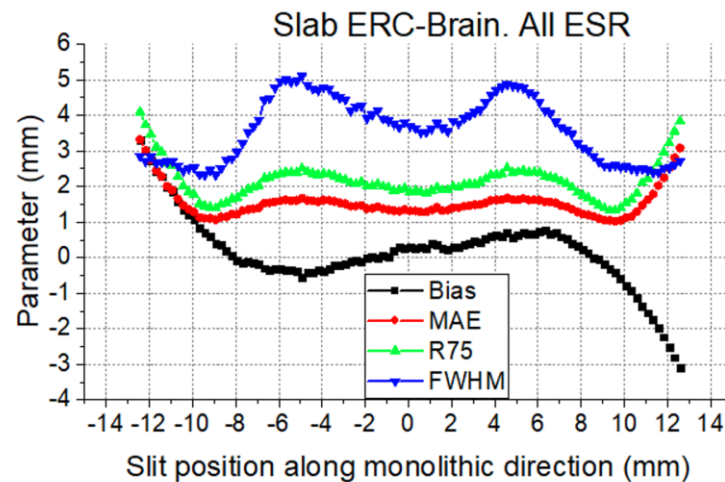


## Timing

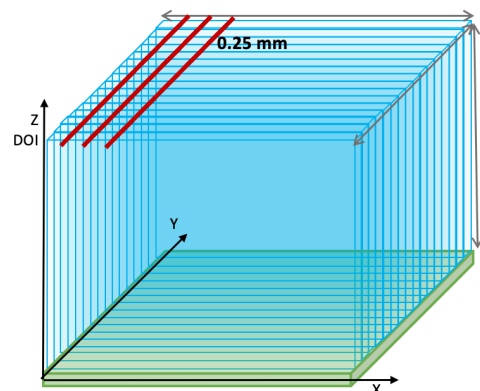
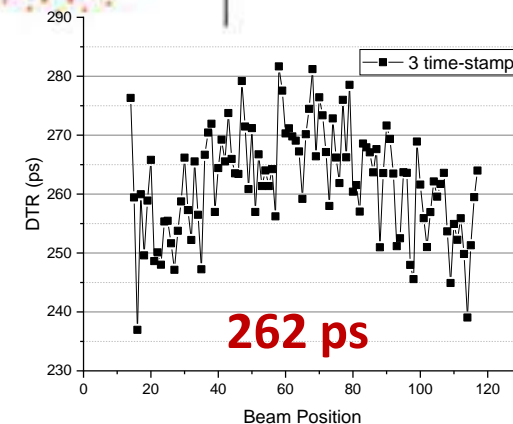
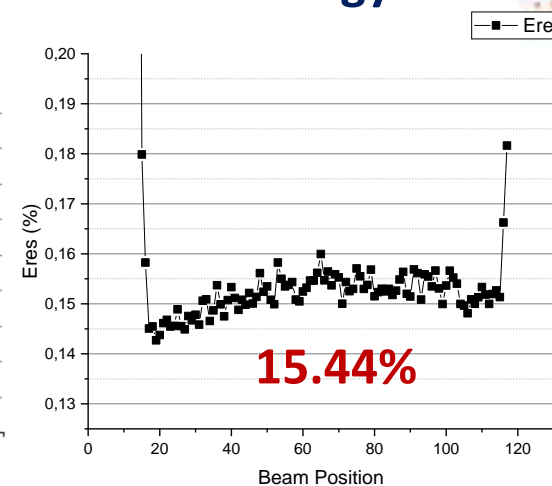
## Slab Identification



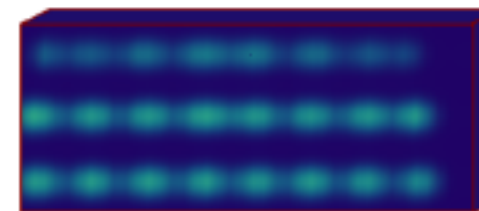
## Neural Network Prediction



## Energy



MAE (mm)	R75 (mm)	FWHM (mm)
<b>1.5±0.4</b>	<b>2.1±0.5</b>	<b>3.5±0.9</b>



# MOUNTING ALL CRYSTAL MODULES

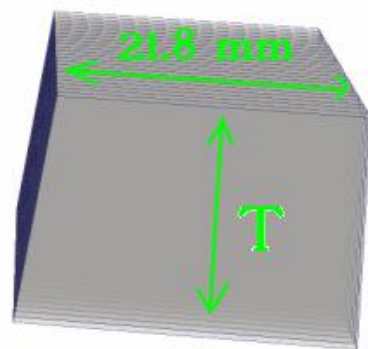
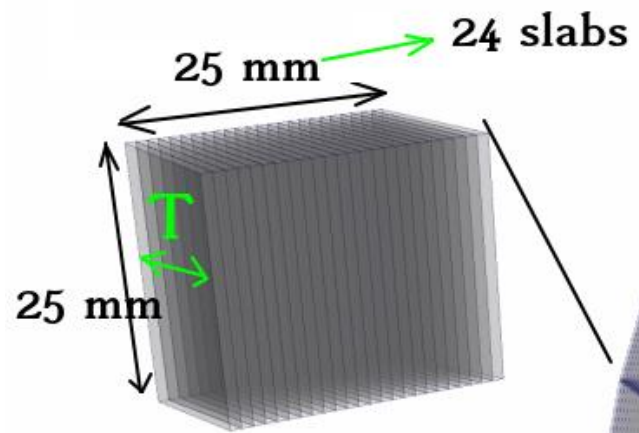


Advanced  
Grant



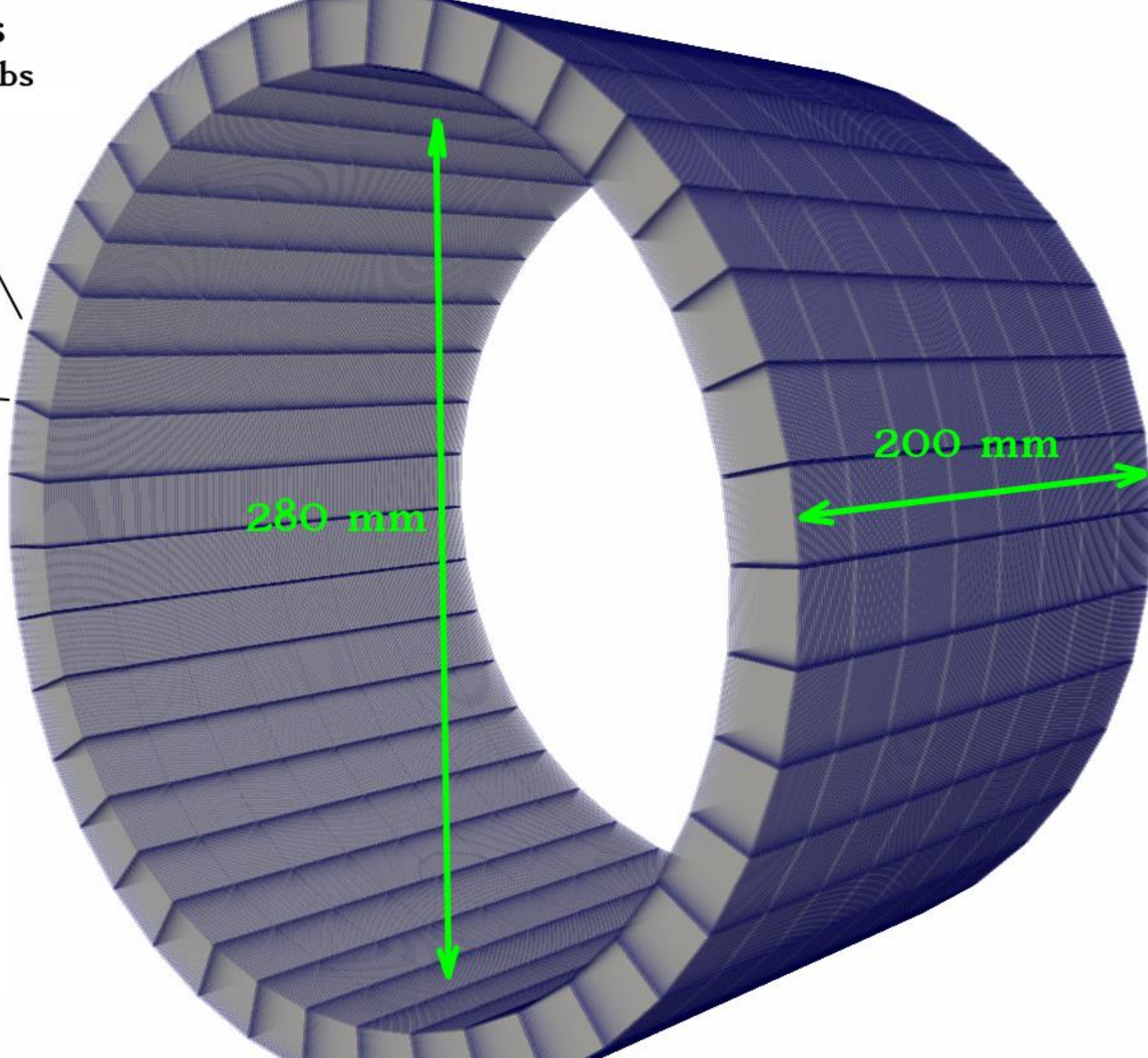


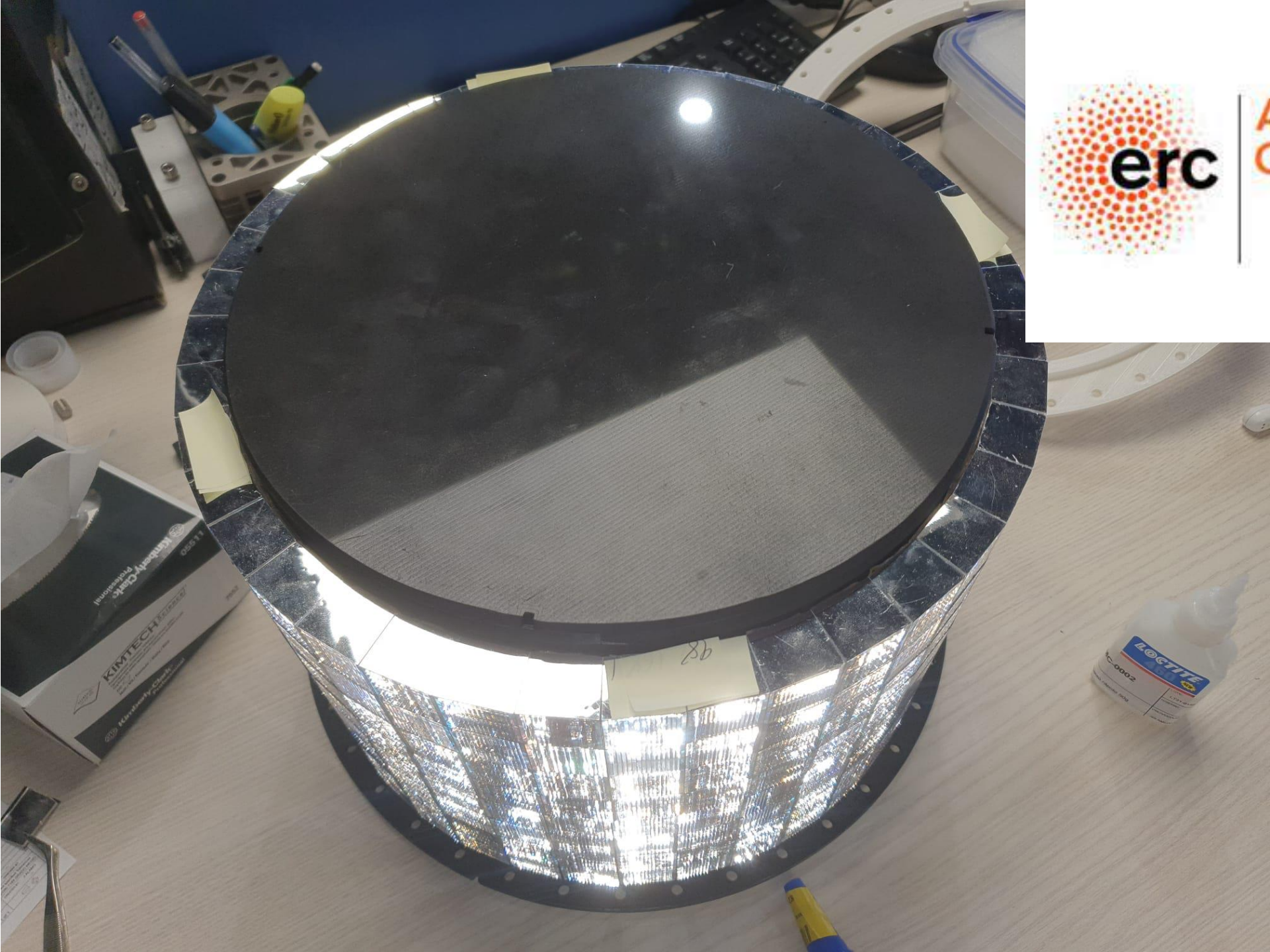
40 x 8 modules



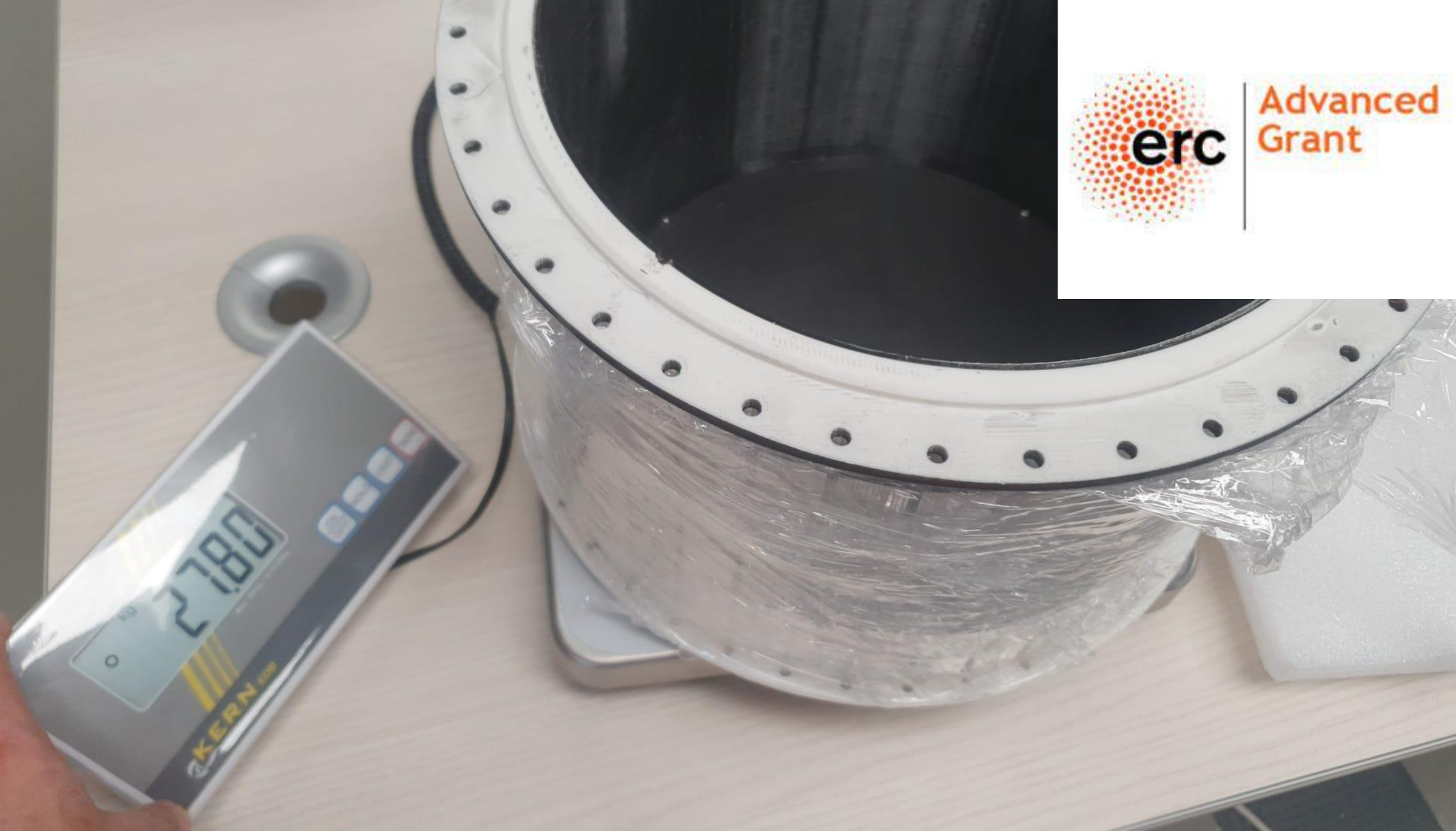
T = thickness  
= 20 mm

7680 slabs !





Advanced  
Grant





Advanced Grant

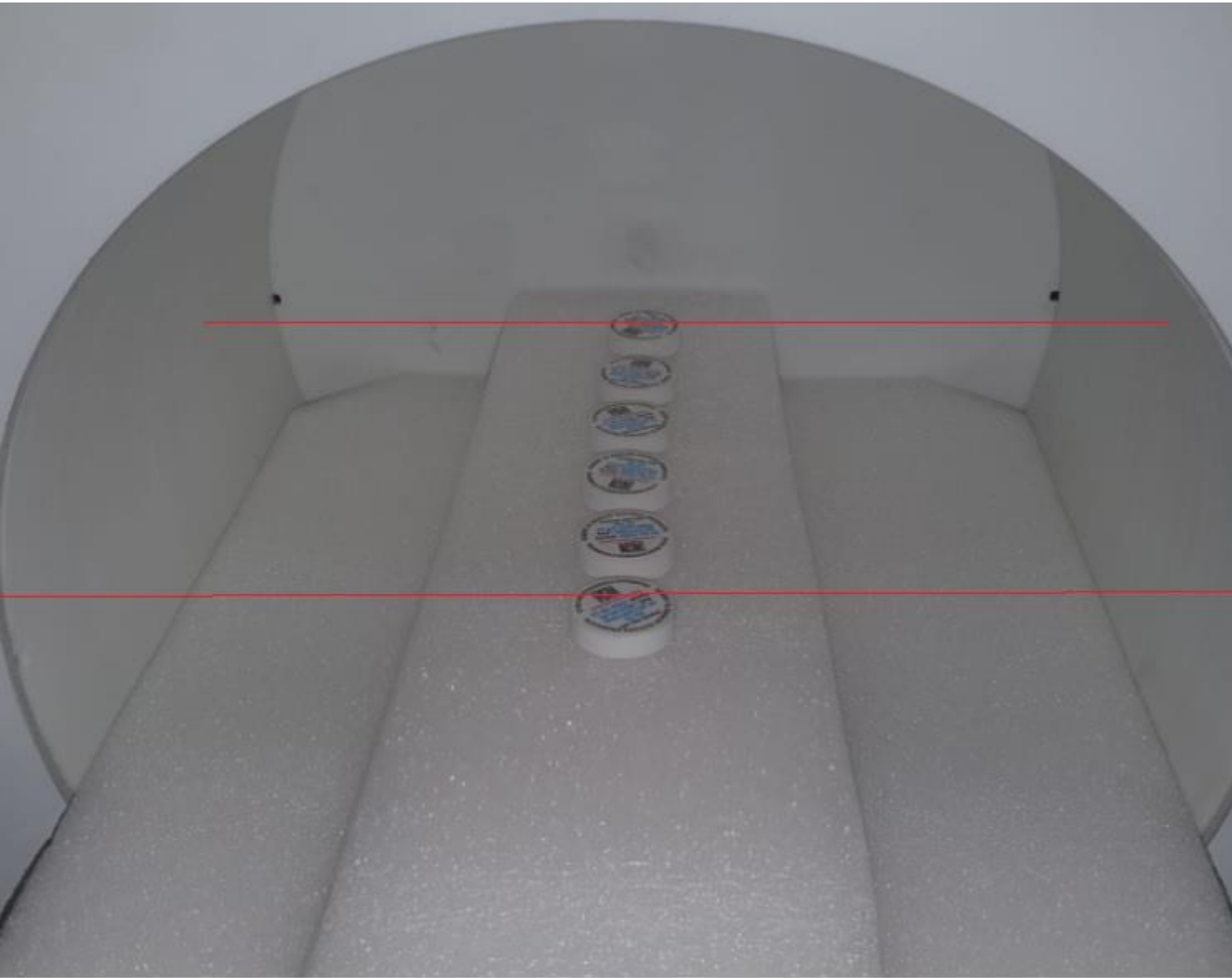


# DATA PROCESSING UNIT

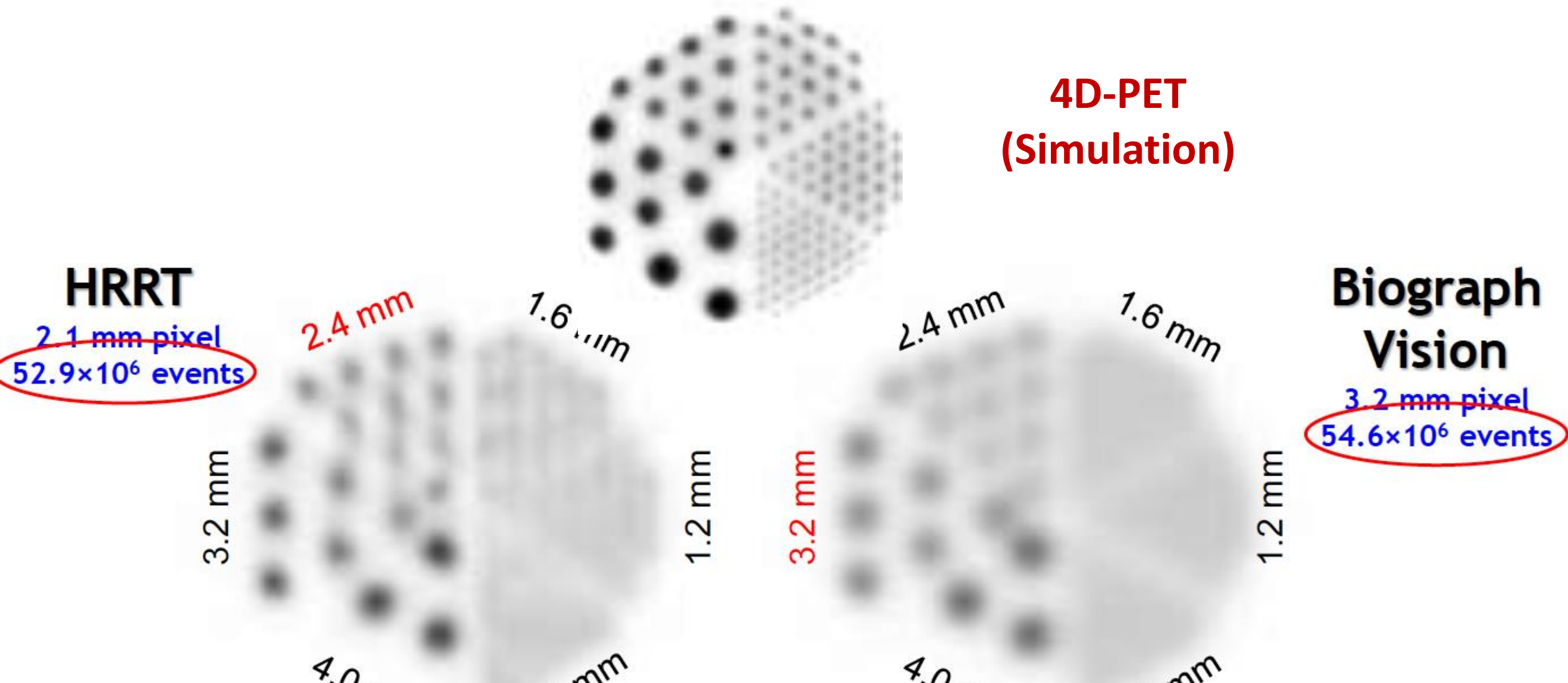




Advanced  
Grant



# IMAGING PERFORMANCE: DERENZO PHANTOM







**4D-PET** (simulation)



Siemens Biograph MCT  
(simulation)



Siemens Biograph MCT  
(real data, paper)

Now



**4D-PET**  
Advanced  
Grant



**4D-PET** (simulation  
205 ps TOF)



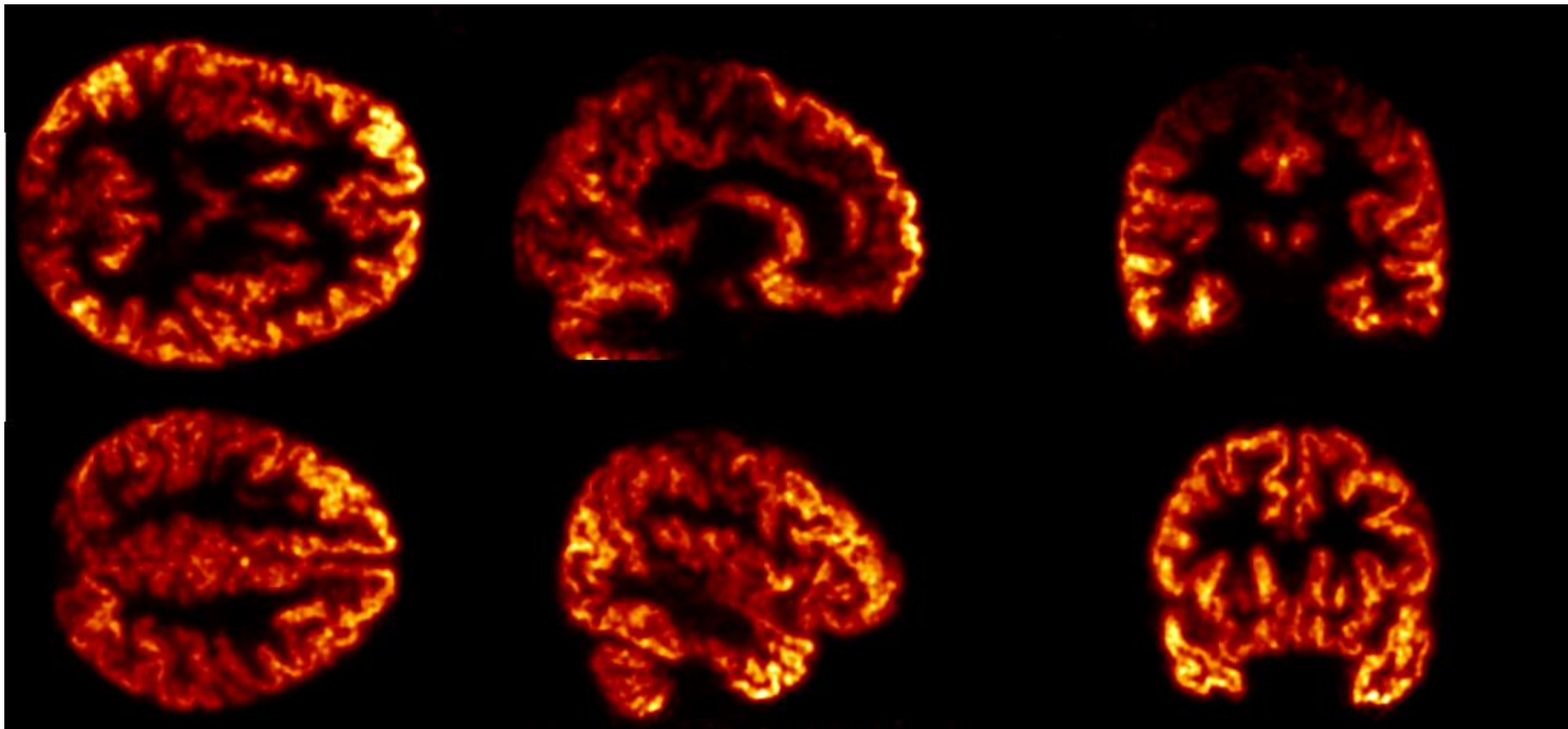
Siemens Biograph Vision  
205 ps TOF (simulation)

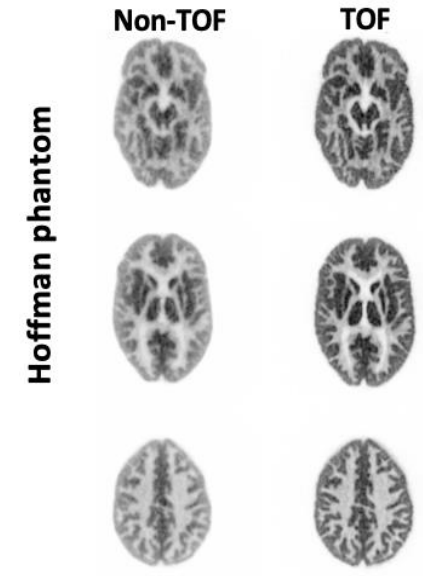
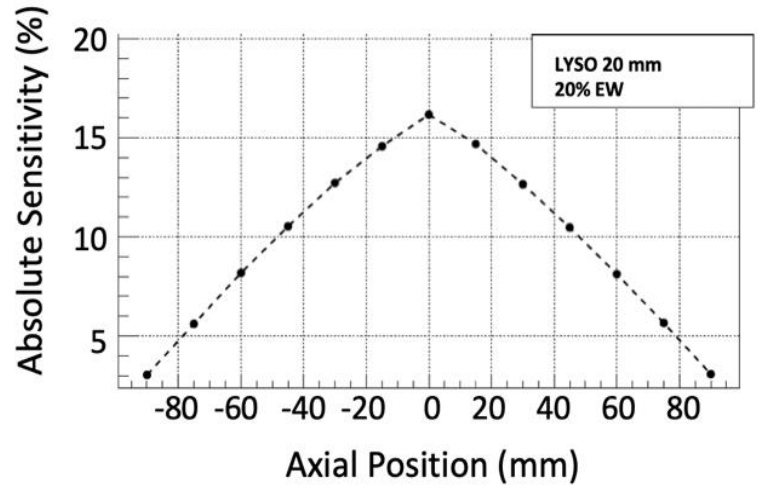
Next generation



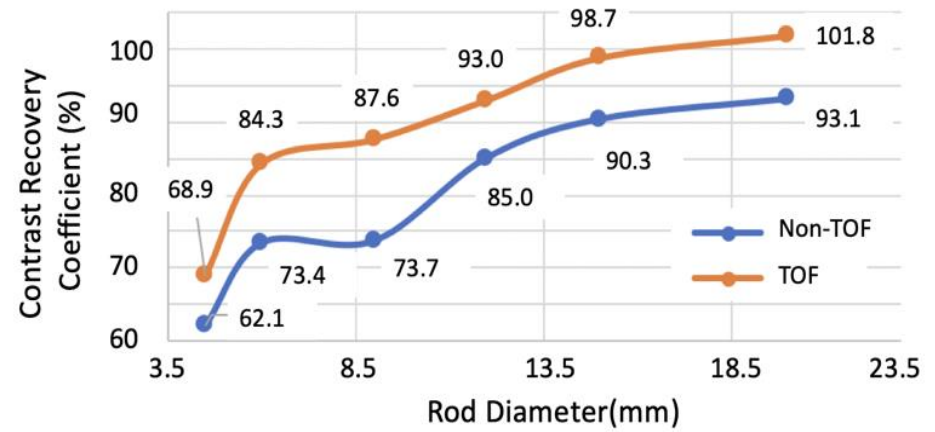
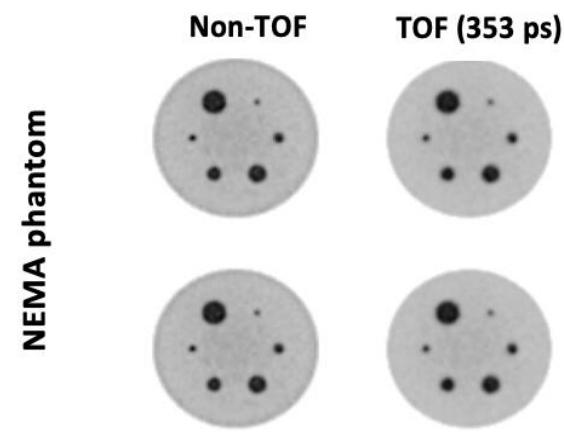
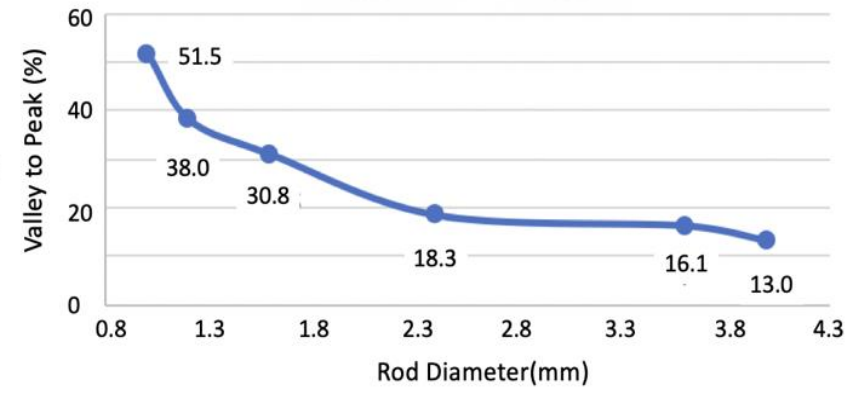
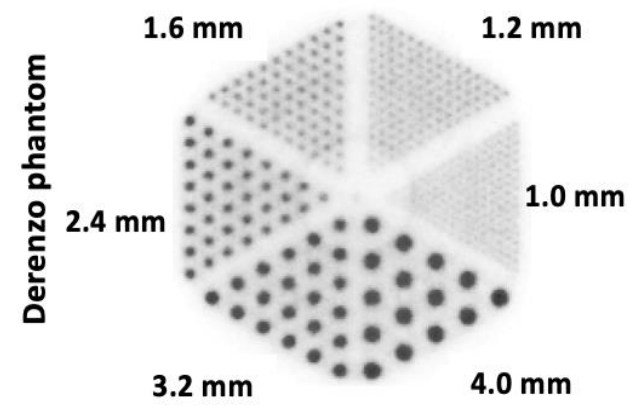
Seeking an objective comparison:  
HOFFMANN PHANTOM SIMULATIONS

# NEW PET PHANTOM





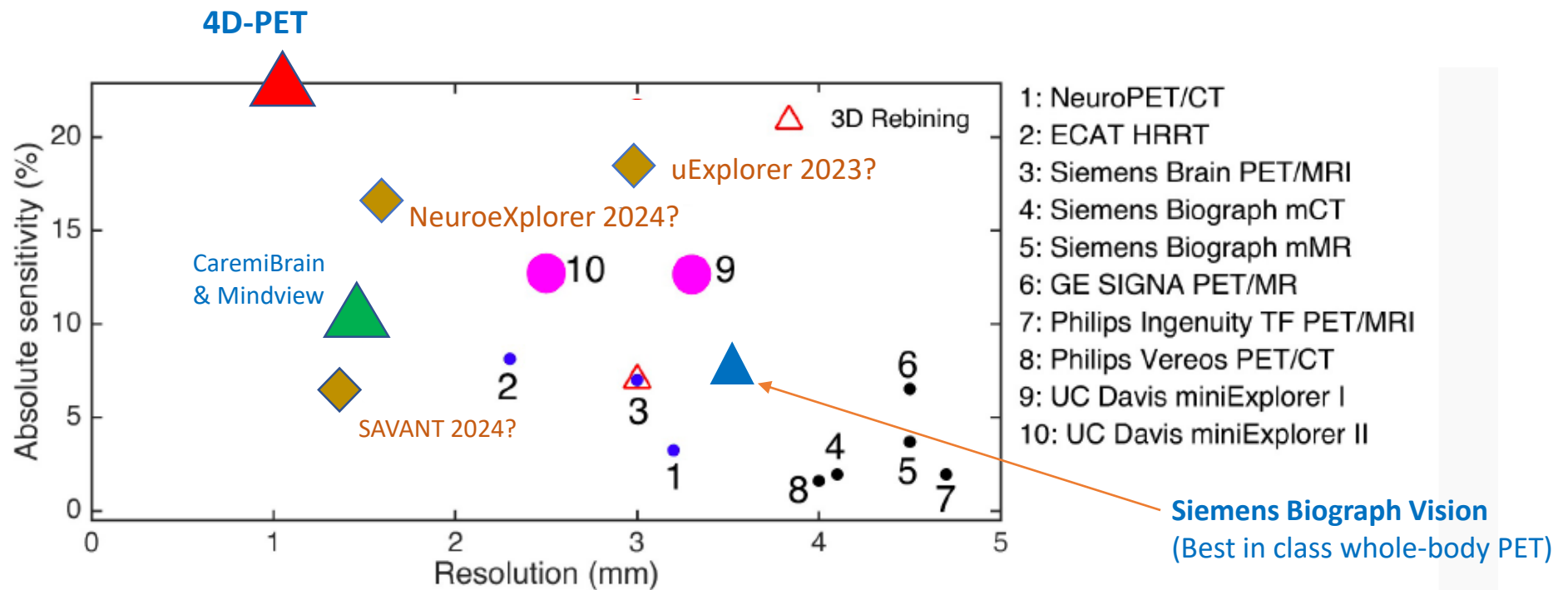
# SUMMARY: EXPECTED PERFORMANCE





## SENSITIVITY and RESOLUTION of Brain PET, existing and under development

- Estimated sensitivity and resolution
  - Performance of current available PETs (1-8) are poor for imaging human brains.
  - The sensitivity is estimated for 25 cm length line source using data measured using 70 cm length source by following NEMA NU 2-2012 standard.



# CONCLUSIONS: PROJECT PLAN FOR REAL DATA



**4D-PET**  
Advanced  
Grant

**SCANNER CALIBRATION & PHANTOM MEASUREMENTS ONGOING**

**First 3 human patients in July**

**Dr. John Prior**

**Compare Images with SIEMENS PET BIOGRAPH VISION**

**ETHICAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENTATION in Preparation**

