

A new nuclear imaging detection technology for total body, flexible and fast SPECT diagnoses

G. Battistoni, A. De Gregorio, G. De Vincentis, Y. Dong, V. Frantellizzi, G. Franciosini, M. Garbini, N. Krah, M. Magi, M. Marafini, I. Mattei, L. Mattiello, R. Mirabelli, S. Muraro, A. Muscato, A. Robert, D. Rocco, A. Sarti, A. Schiavi, A. Sciubba, M. Toppi, G. Traini, A. Trigilio, V. Patera

Starting Point



After a long work of R&D we synthesised new organic molecules as fluorophores with very promising performances in terms of timing response and transparency, with concentration up to 30%.

Tests with charged particles (mip, electron and ion beams) shown that we can produce samples that allow to reach a time resolution better than the fast commercial plastic scintillators (EJ232).



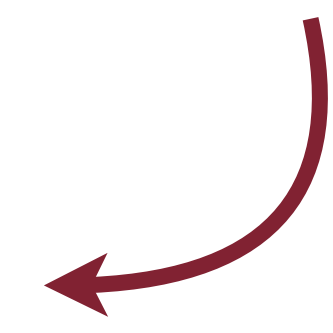
D.Rocco et al., "TOPS fast timing plastic scintillators: Time and light output performances". NIM A 1052 (2023) 168277; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2023.168277>

WaveDAQ doi:10.1016/j.nima.2018.07.067

Measured parameters of interest.

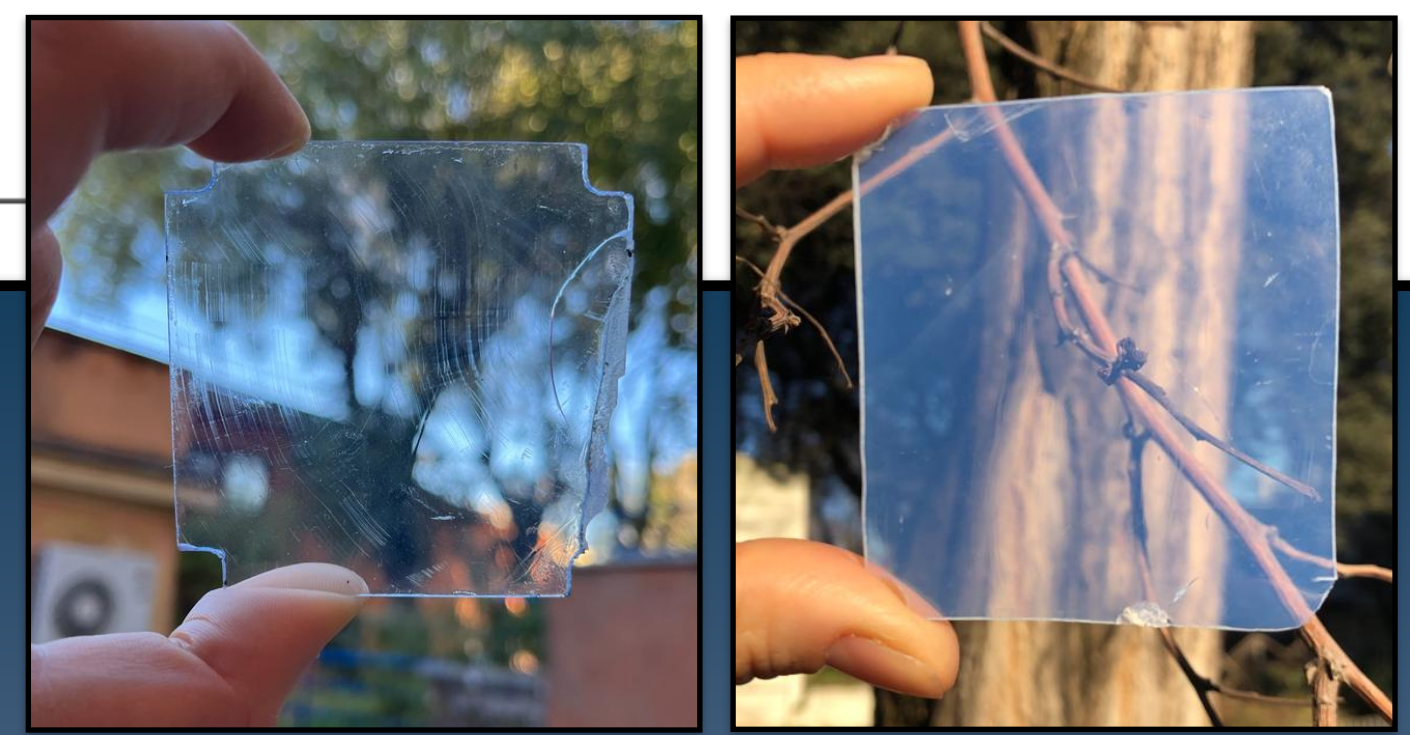
Samples	Primary dopant %	Wavelength Max emission [nm]	Light output % EJ232	Rise-time [ns]	Width [ns]	Time resolution [ps]
EJ-232	-	370	100	2	9	123
EJ-204	-	408	220	2.5	11	211
2N	14	405	118	2	12	81
2T	14	-	245	3	18	97
1N	14	414	157	3	17	102
2B	14	420	160	2.5	14	110

Results obtained with mips



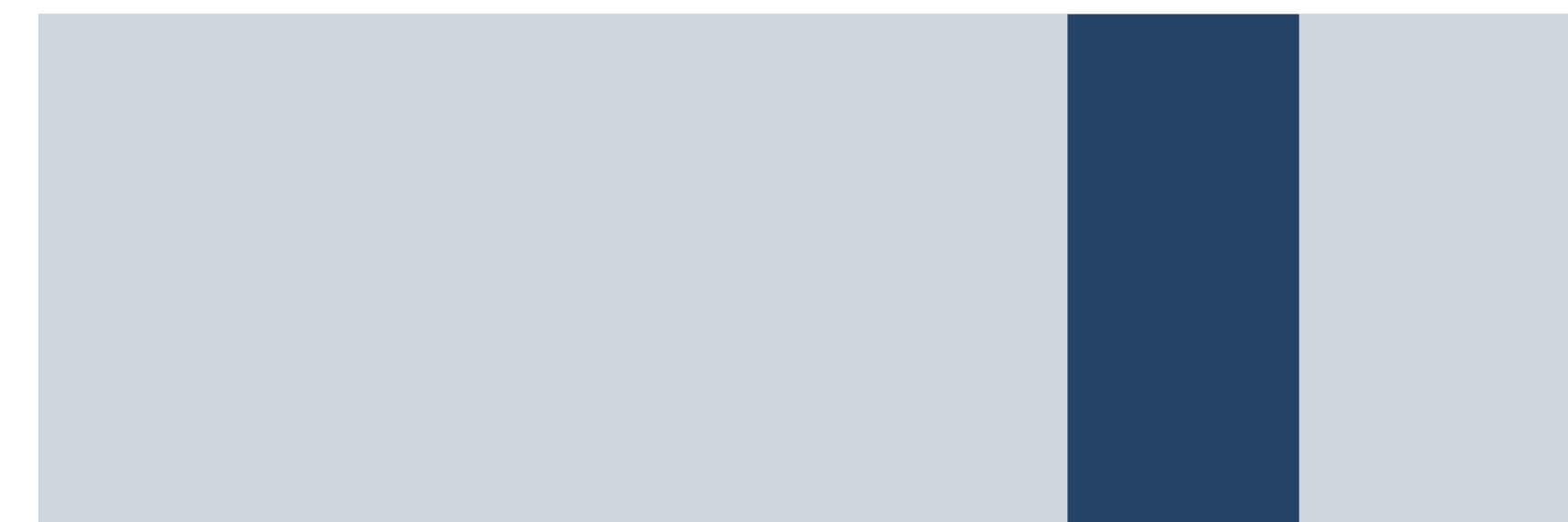
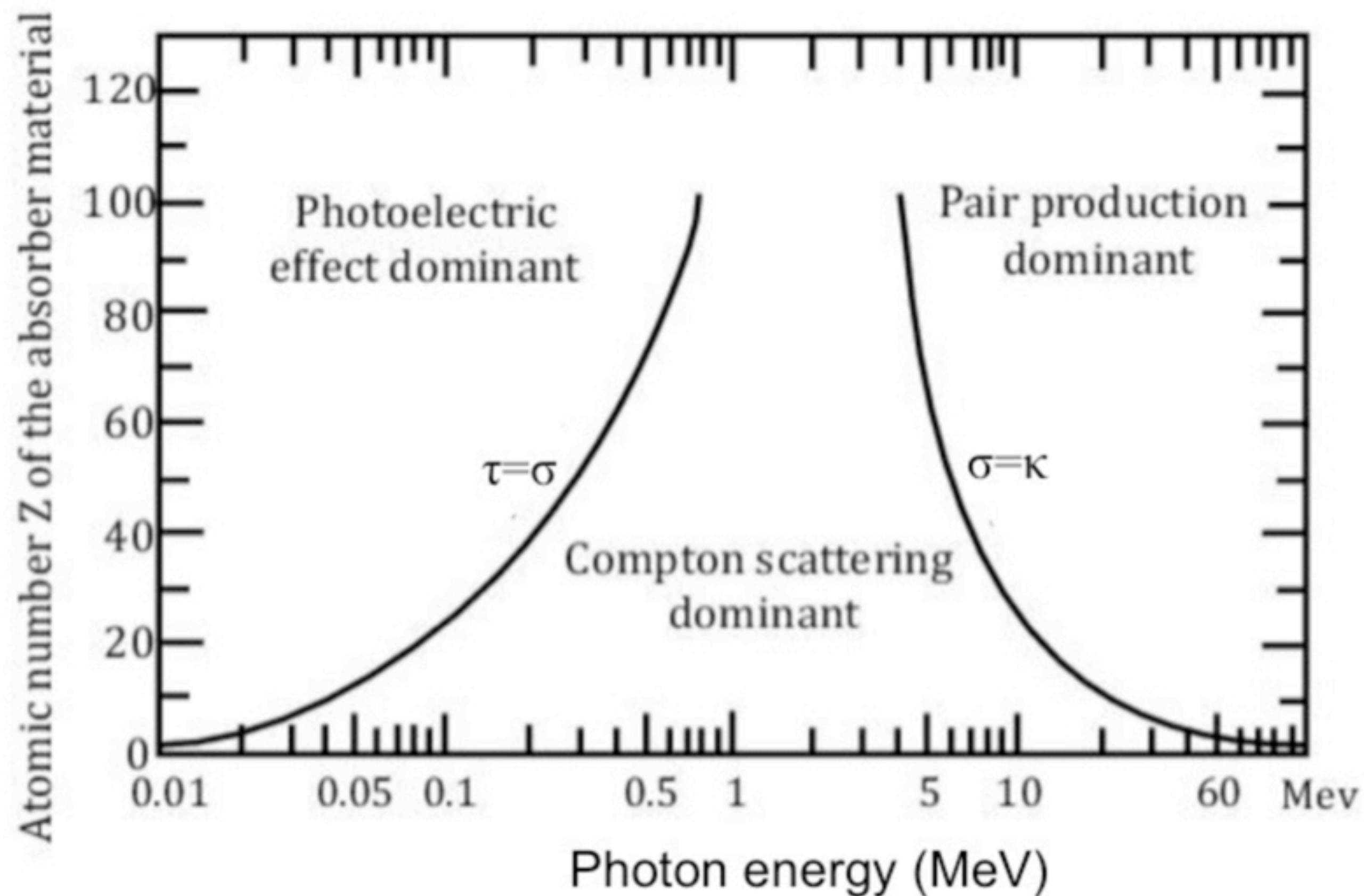
EDIT: 3D plastic scintillator

It is also possible to incorporate those new scintillators in the resin material and polymerise the samples by UV. Thin samples are the final target of the study.



Organic Scintillators for Imaging

Photons interactions with matter are defined by their energy and the **Z** of the absorber material, driving the choice of the detection strategy for each specific application.



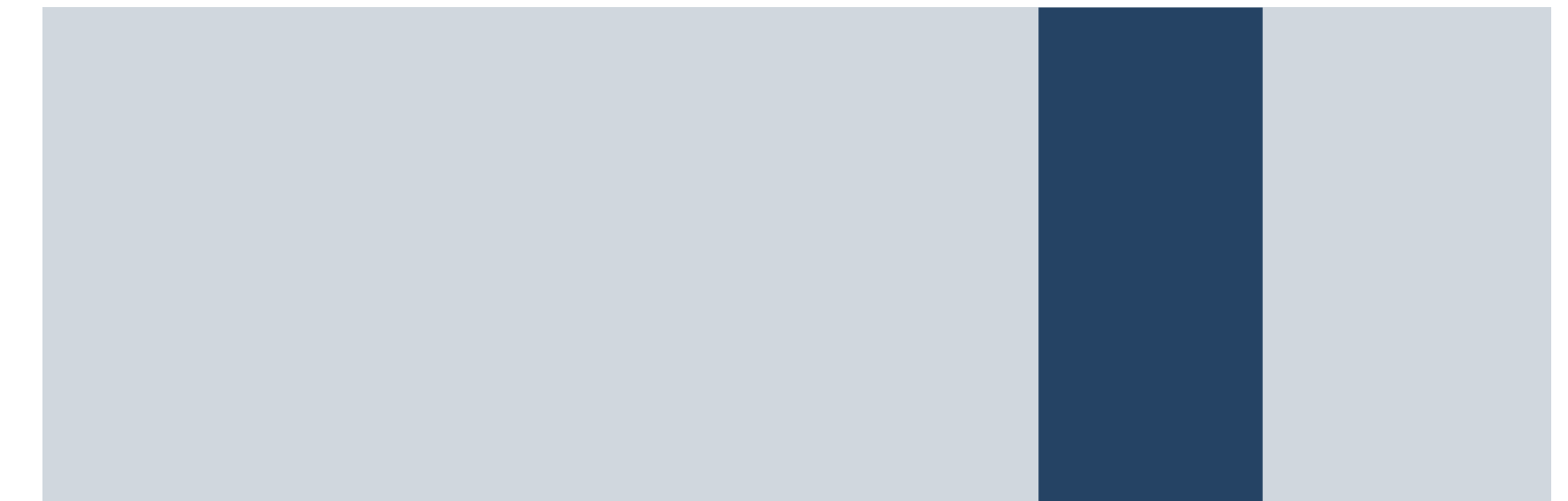
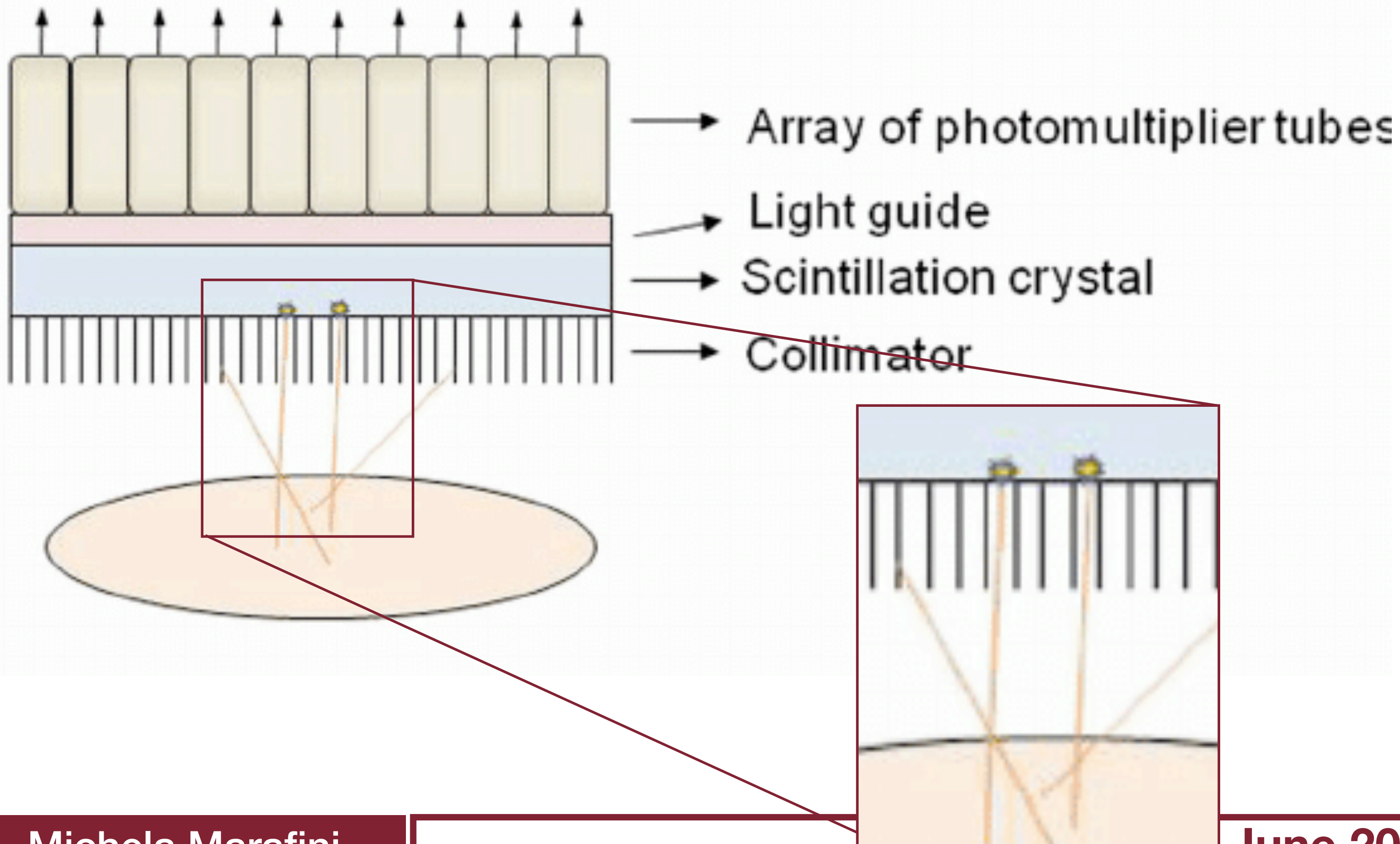
There are applications where the interaction mechanism plays a crucial role in the detection technique.



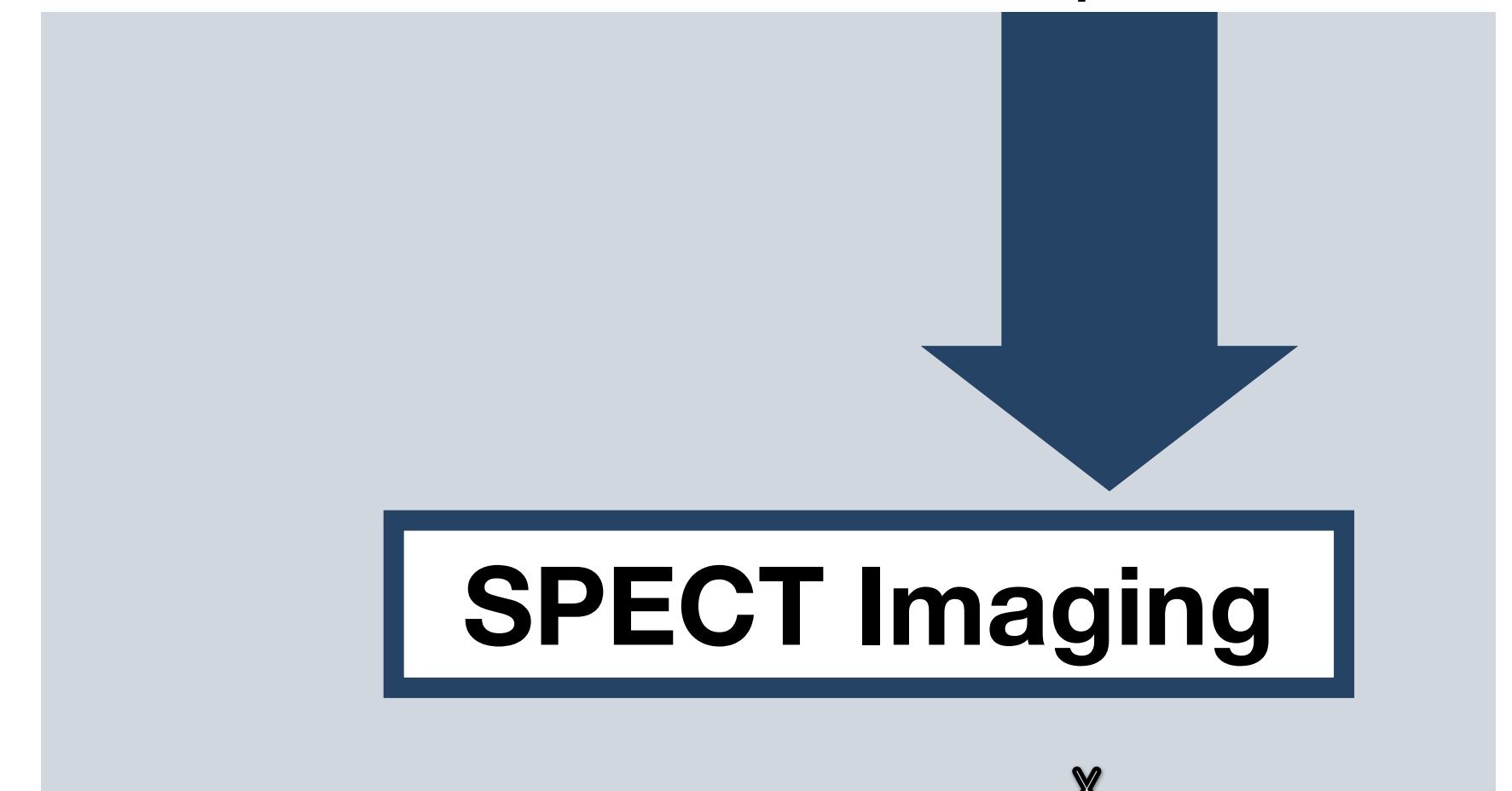
SPECT Imaging

Organic Scintillators for Imaging

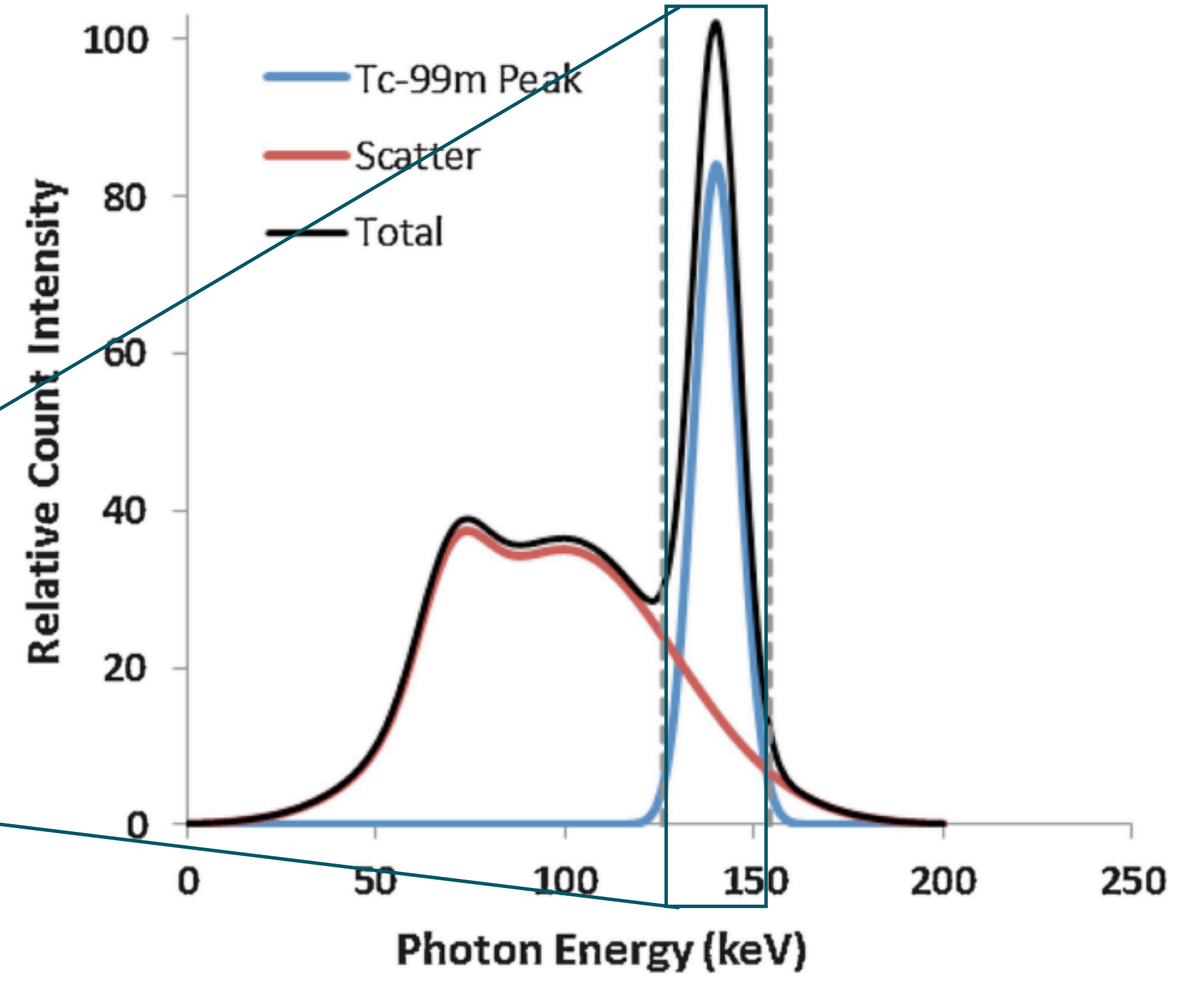
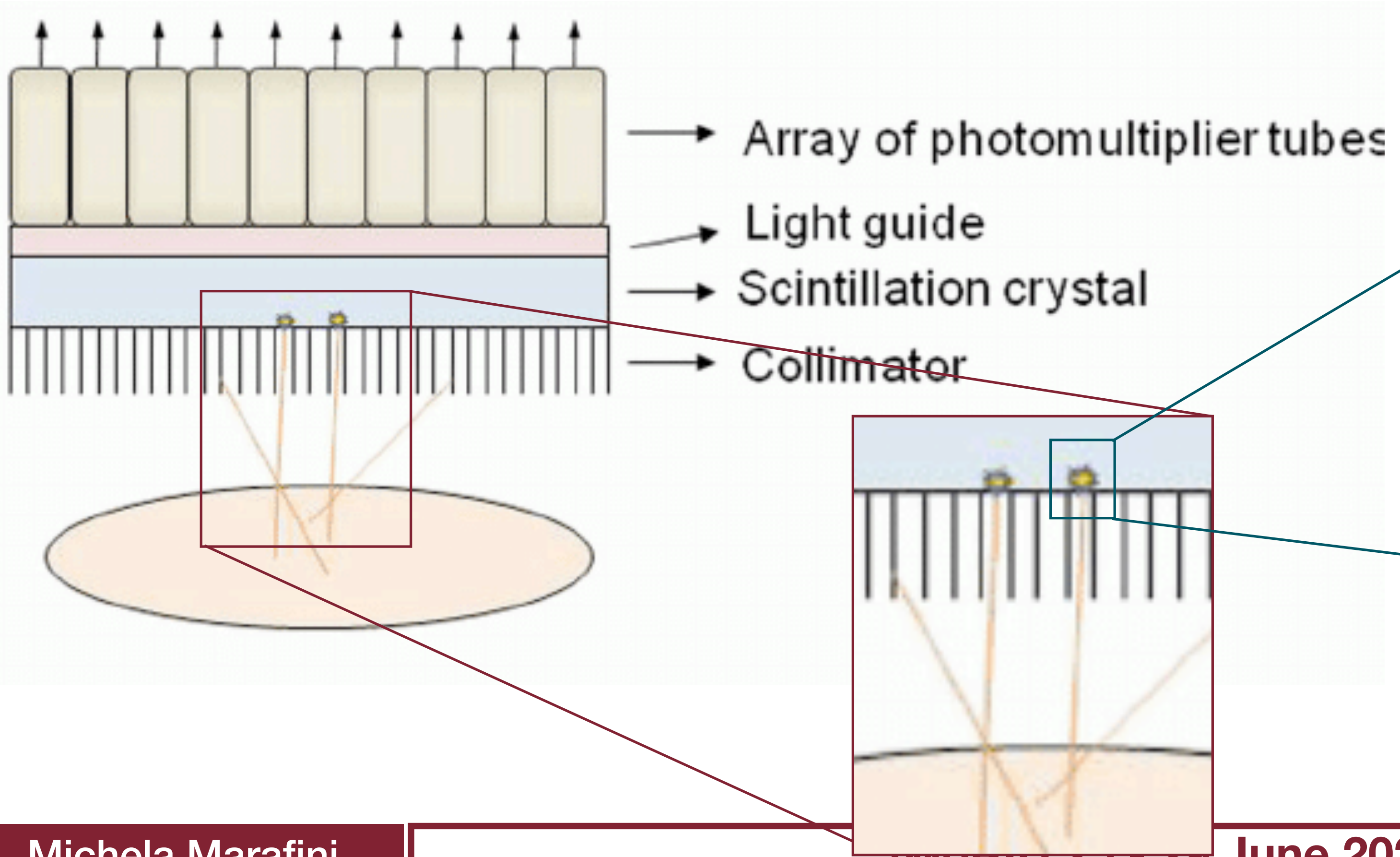
Photons interactions with matter are defined by their energy and the Z of the absorber material, driving the choice of the detection strategy for each specific application.



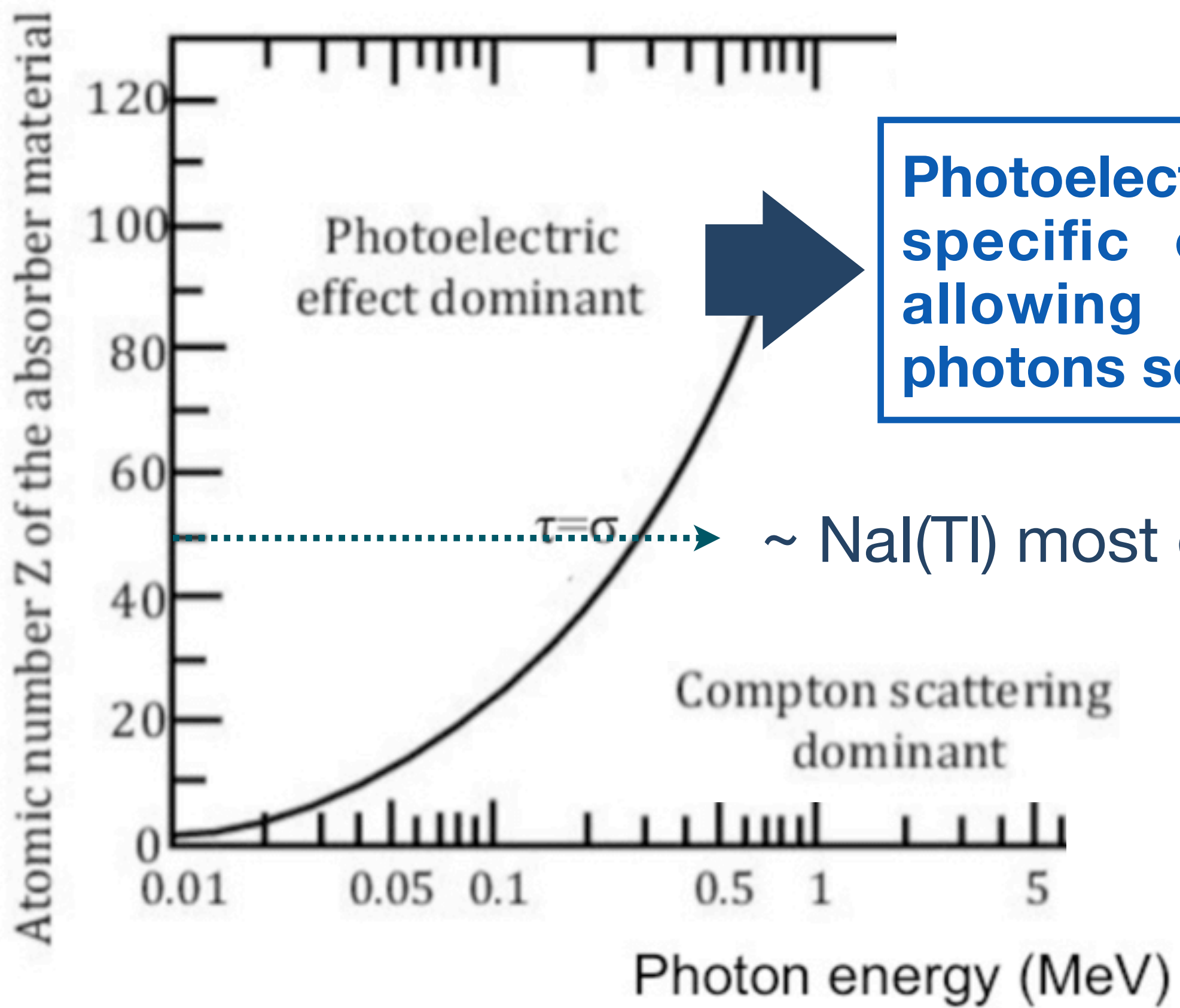
There are applications where the interaction mechanism plays a crucial role in the detection technique.



Photons interactions with matter are defined by their energy and the Z of the absorber material, driving the choice of the detection strategy for each specific application.

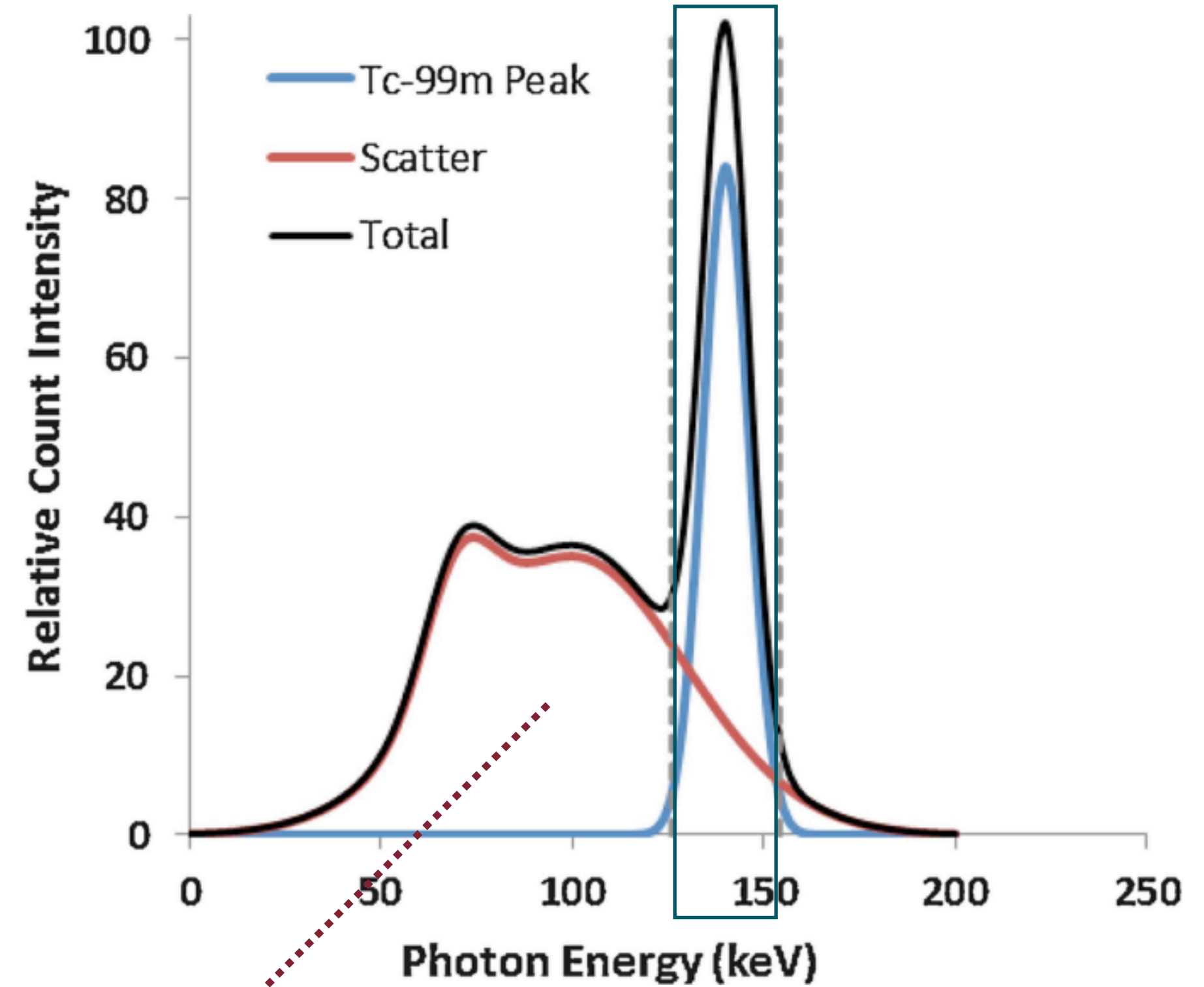


Photons interactions with matter are defined by their energy and the Z of the absorber material, driving the choice of the detection strategy for each specific application.



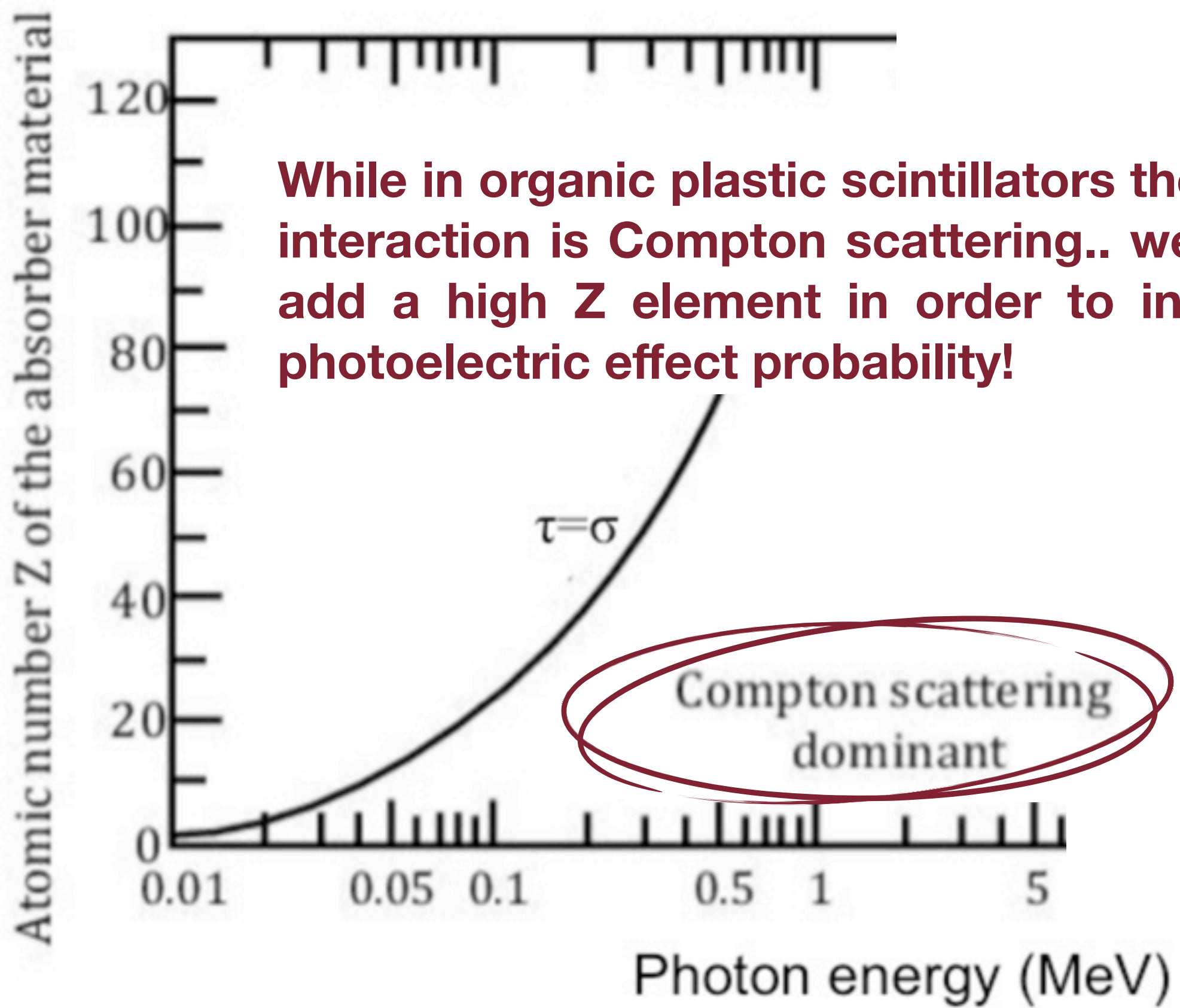
Photoelectric interactions give specific energy depositions allowing for an 'interesting photons selection'.

~ NaI(Tl) most exploited scintillator



Those events are not pointing to the right position.

Photons interactions with matter are defined by their energy and the Z of the absorber material, driving the choice of the detection strategy for each specific application.

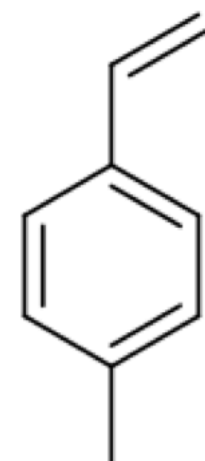


While in organic plastic scintillators the dominant interaction is Compton scattering.. we decide to add a high Z element in order to increase the photoelectric effect probability!

9	10	11	12	13	Al	14	Si	15	P	16	S	17			
VIII		IB	IIB	aluminum		silicon		phosph.		sulfur		chlor			
				26.9815385		28.085		30.973761998		32.06		35.4			
Co	28	Ni	29	Cu	30	Zn	31	Ga	32	Ge	33	As	34	Se	35
cobalt		nickel		copper		zinc		gallium		german.		arsenic		selenium	
58.933195		58.6934		63.546		65.38		69.723		72.630		74.921595		78.971	

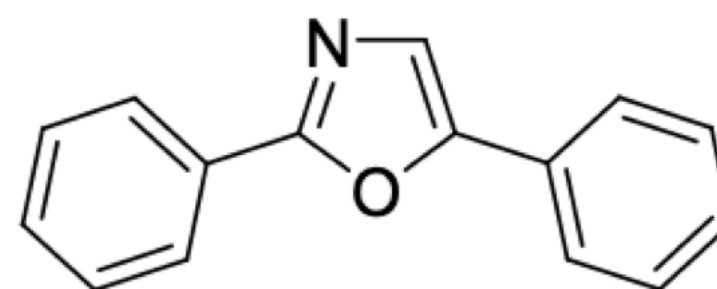
	antimony	tellurium	
	121.760	127.60	
83	Bi	84	Po
	bismuth		polonium
	208.98040		(208.98243)
115	Mc	116	Lv
	(moscovium)		livermorium
	(288.10274)		(293.20449)

	gadolin.	terbium	dyspros.	holmium	erbium	thulium	ytterbiu						
	157.25	158.92535	162.500	164.93033	167.259	168.93422	173.054						
Am	96	Cm	97	Bk	98	Cf	99	Es	100	Fm	101	Md	102



4-vinyltoluene

+



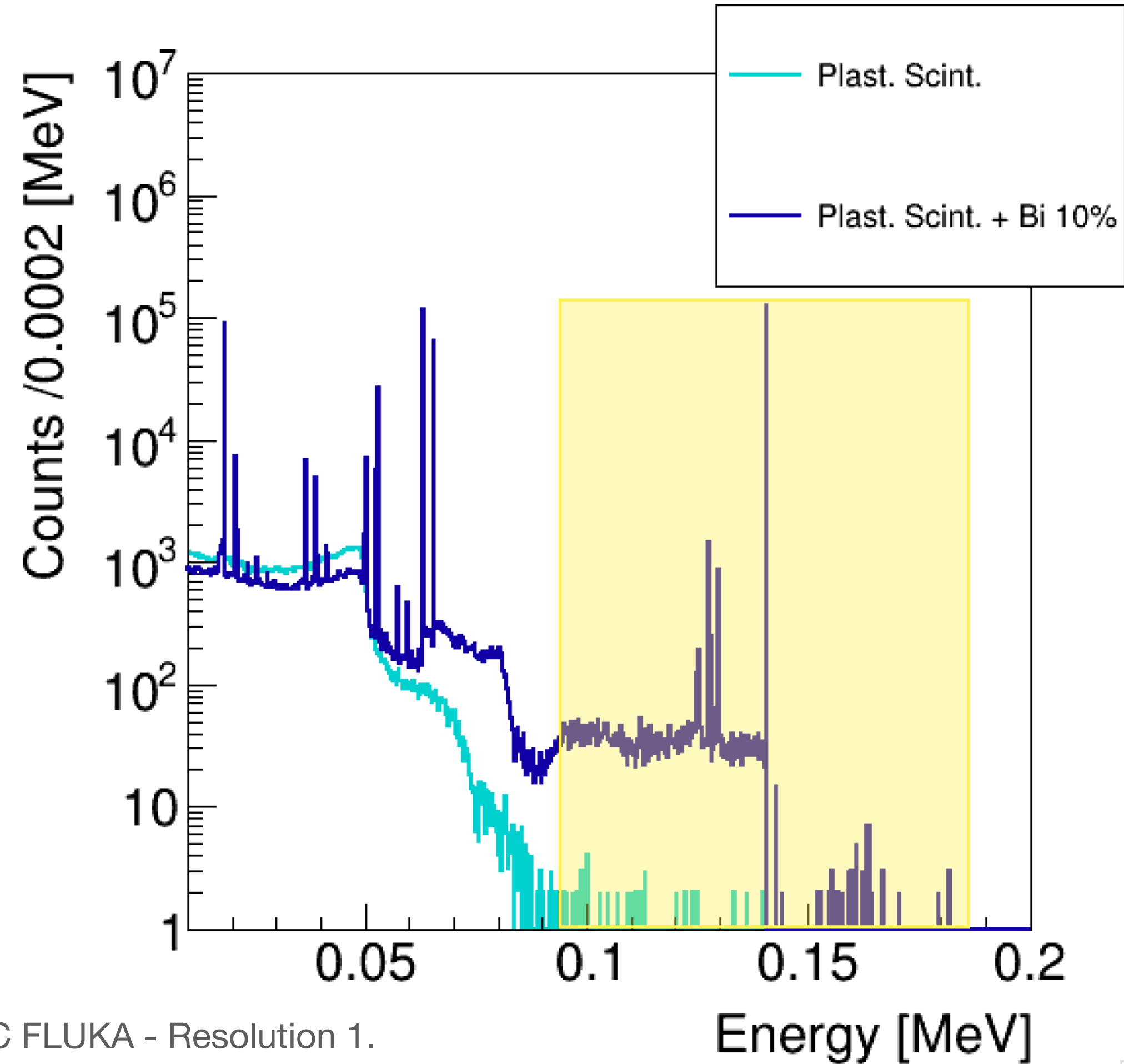
primary dye

+

antimony	tellurium
121.760	127.60
83	84
Bi	Po
bismuth	polonium
208.98040	(208.98243)
115	116
Mc	Lv
(moscovium)	livermorium
(288.10274)	(293.20449)

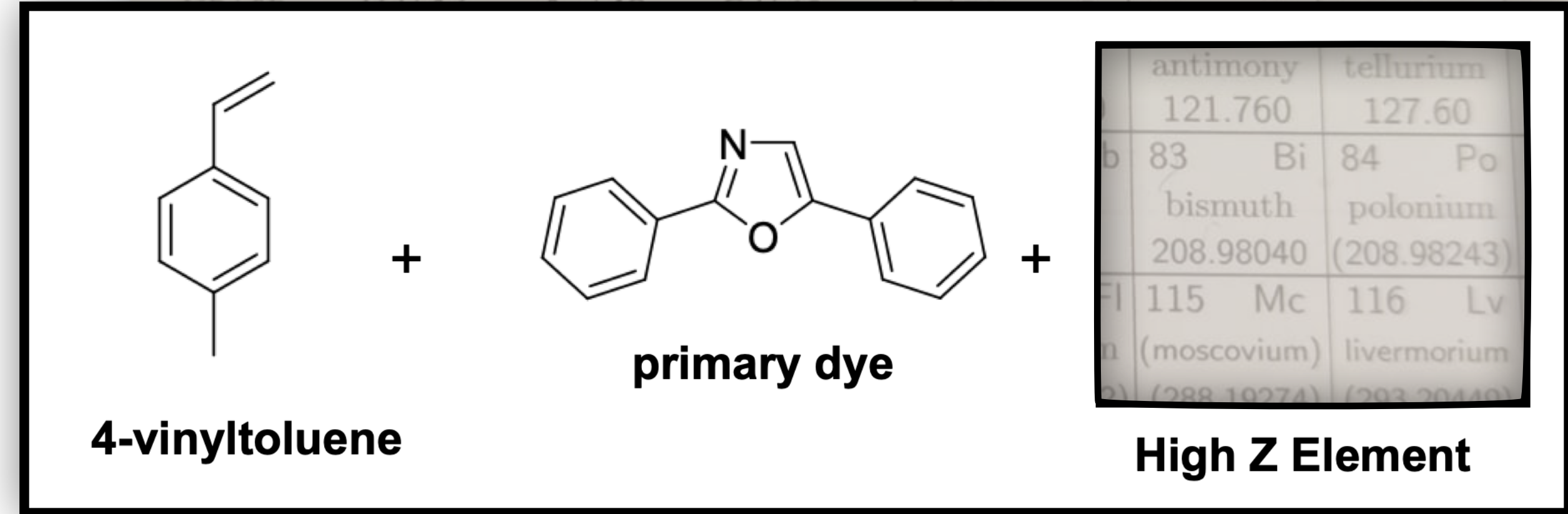
High Z Element

Photons interactions with matter are defined by their energy and the Z of the absorber material, driving the choice of the detection strategy for each specific application.



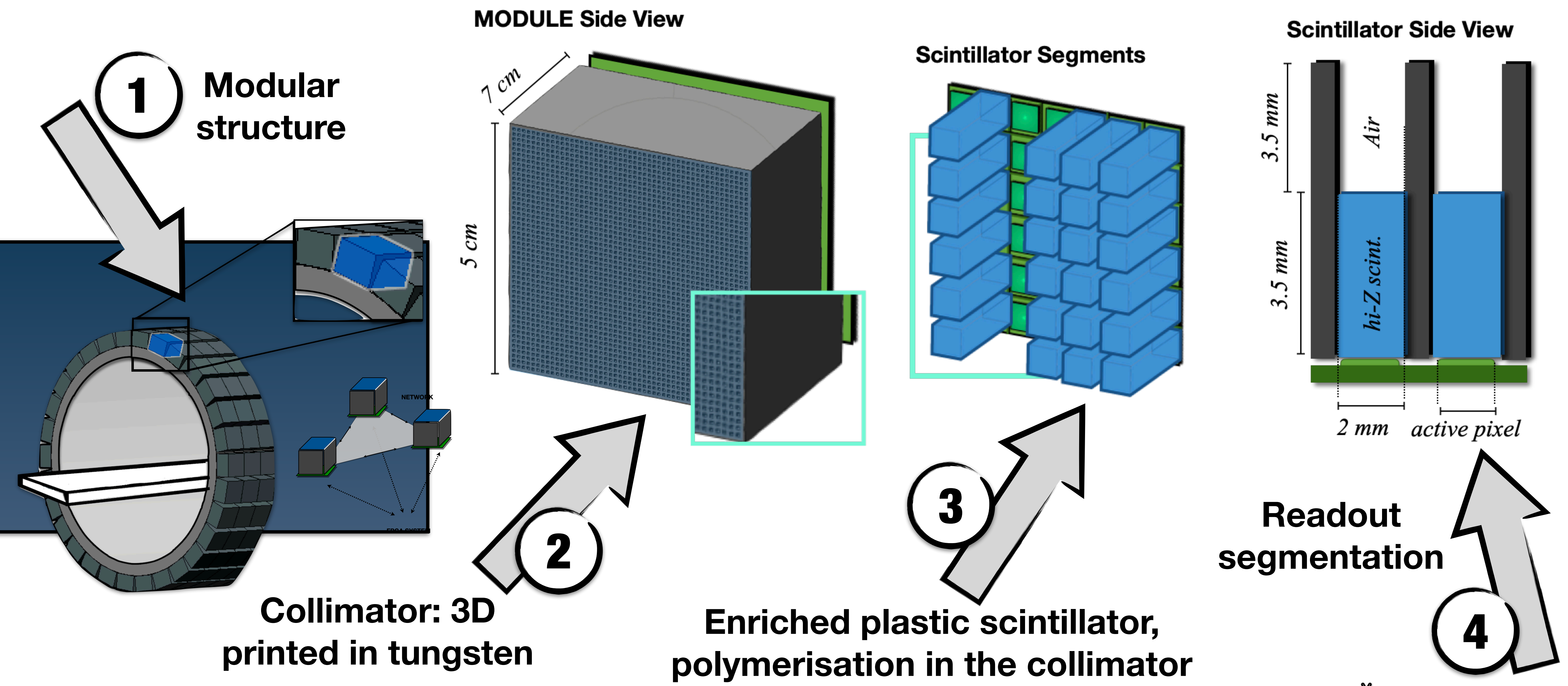
53I	58Ce	64Gd	68Er	81Tl	82Pb	83Bi
-----	------	------	------	------	------	------

9	10	11	12	13	Al	14	Si	15	P	16	S	17				
VIII		IB	IIB	aluminum		silicon		phosph.		sulfur		chlor				
				26.9815385		28.085		30.973761998		32.06		35.4				
Co	28	Ni	29	Cu	30	Zn	31	Ga	32	Ge	33	As	34	Se	35	
cobalt		nickel		copper		zinc		gallium		german.		arsenic		selenium		bron
58.933195		58.6934		63.546		65.38		69.723		72.630		74.921595		78.971		79.9



MC FLUKA - Resolution 1.

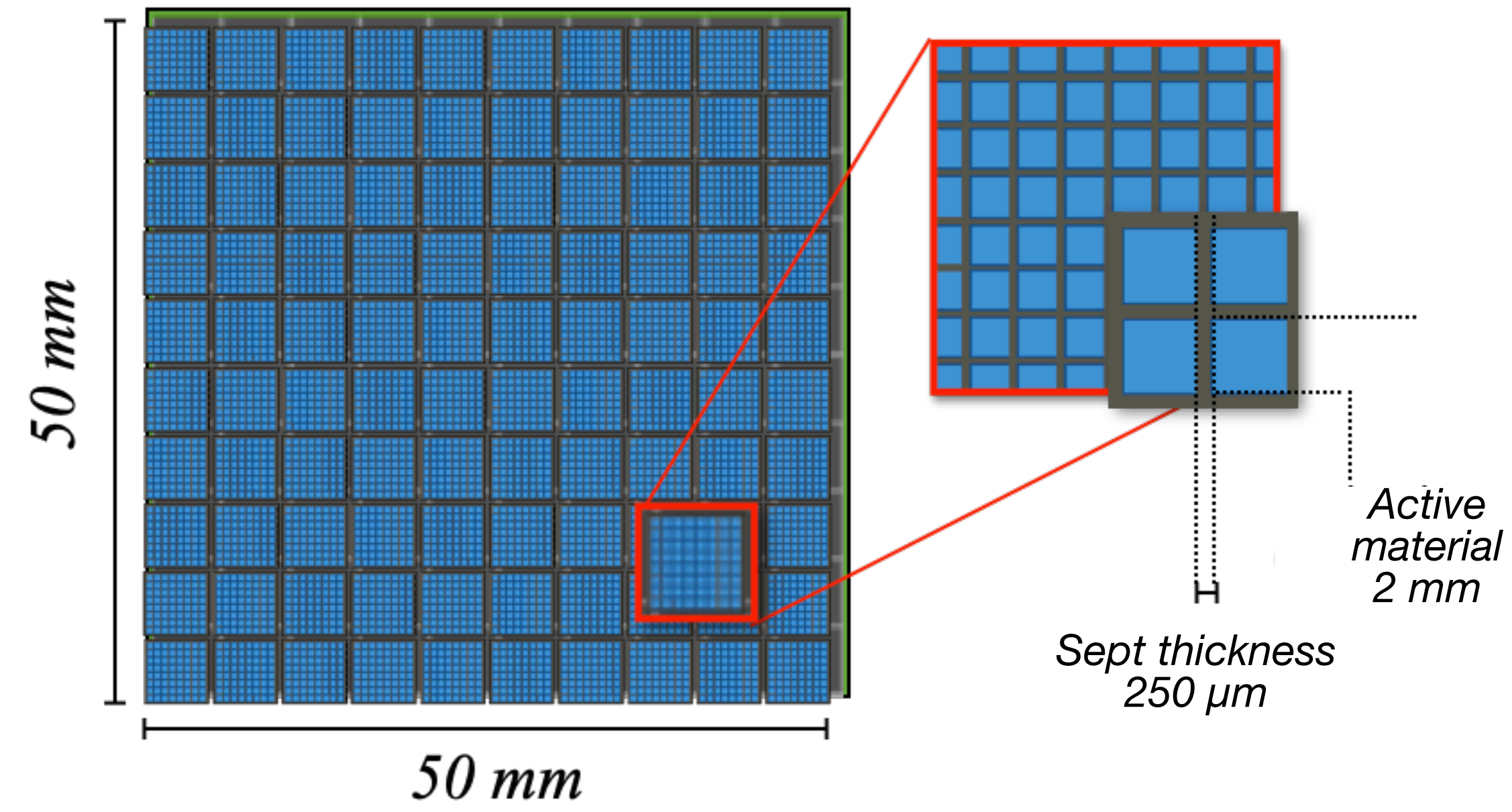
ReSPECT: system geometry concept



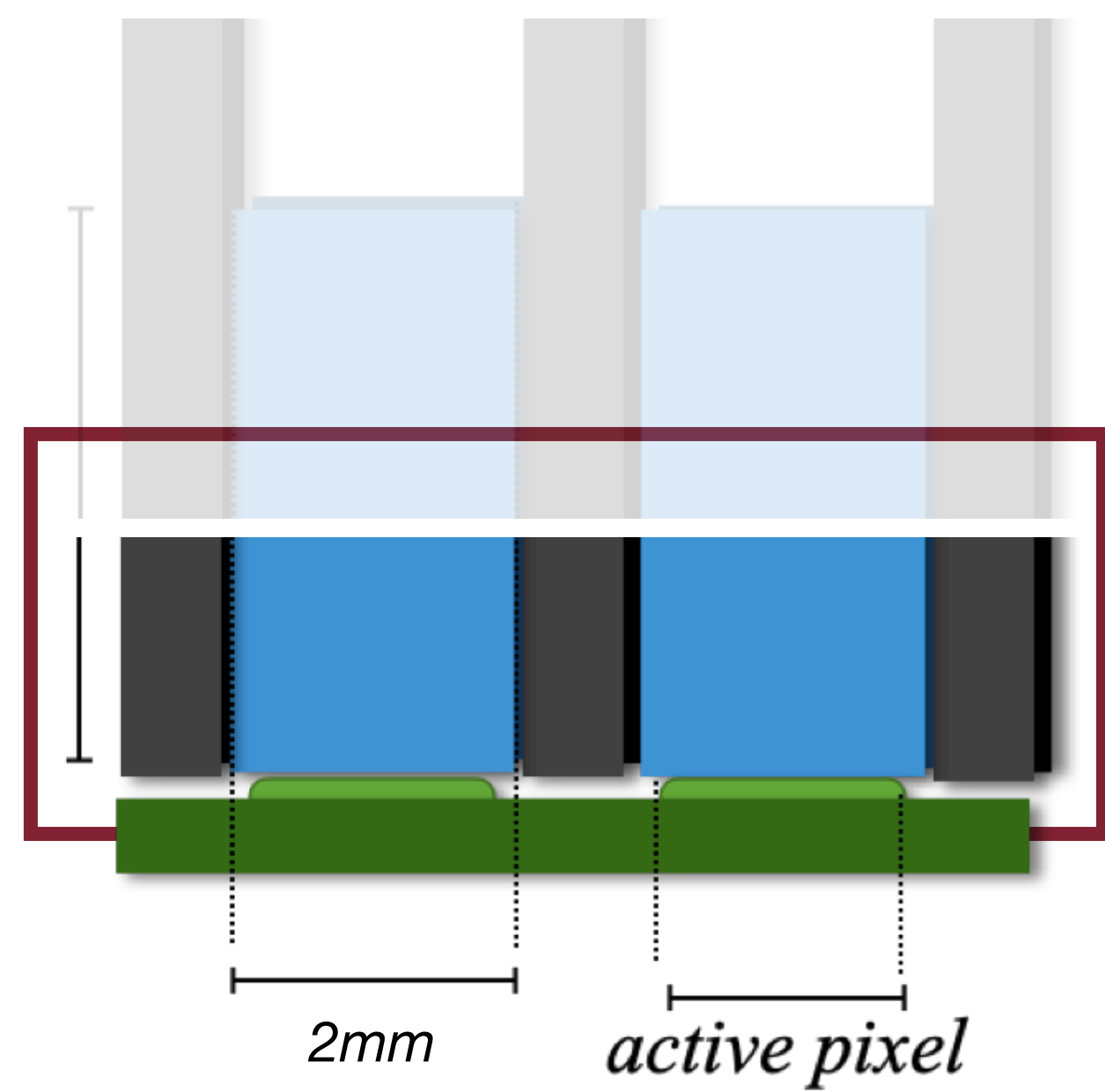
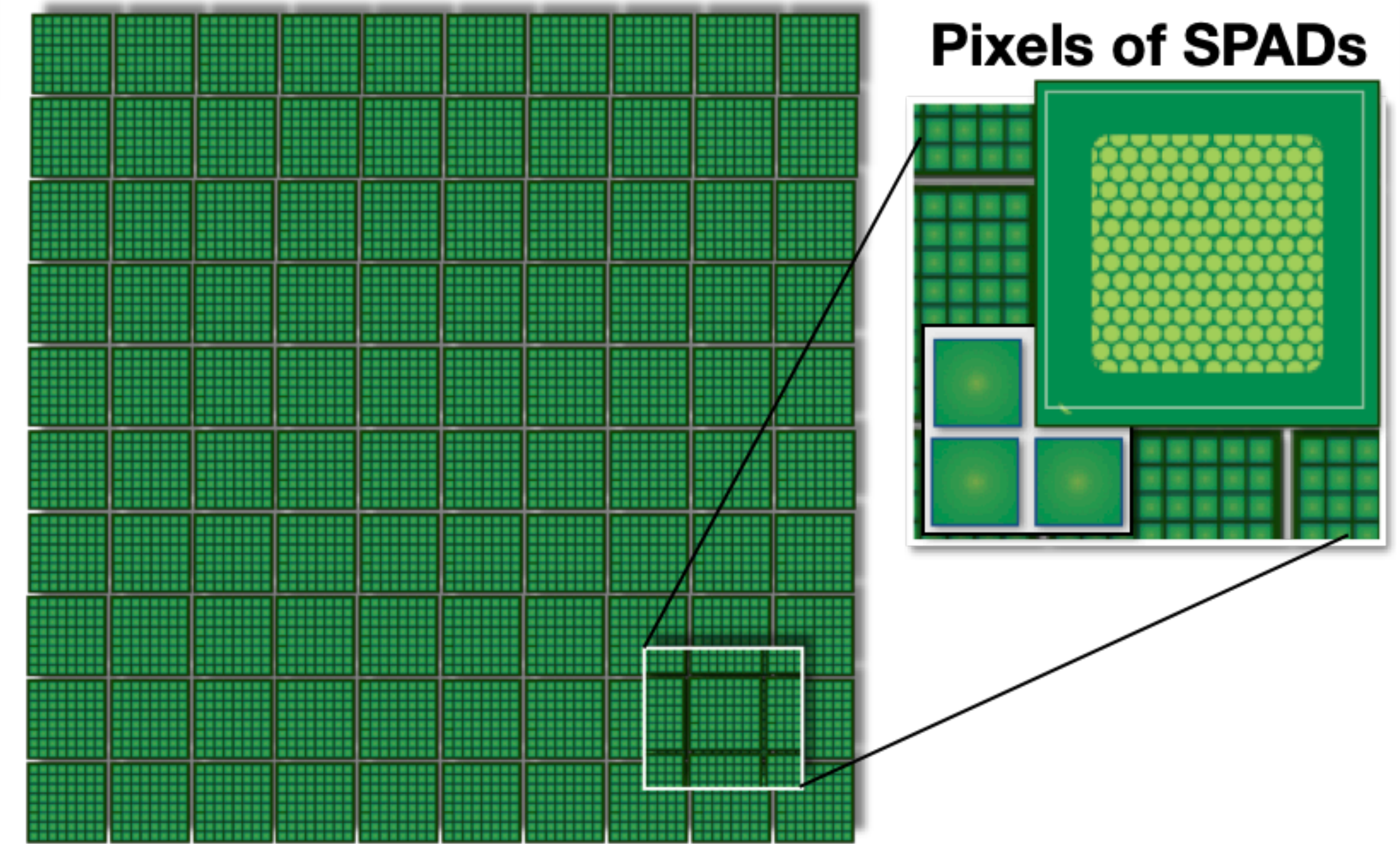
ReSPECT: module geometry

The granularity of the active material is crucial in order to keep a good space resolution the same pixel size has been maintained for the readout.

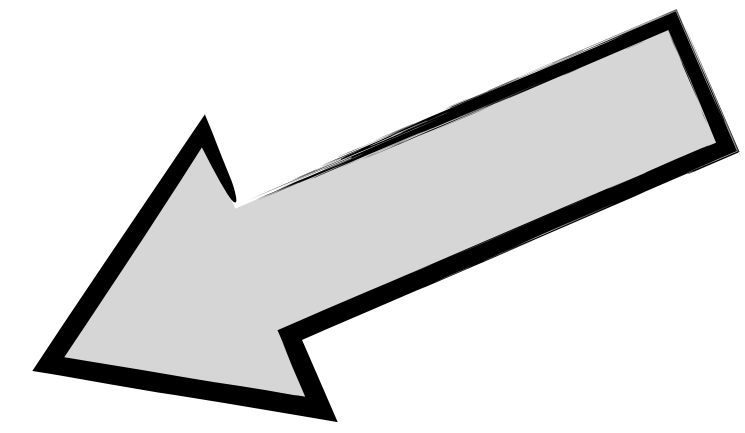
MODULE Top View

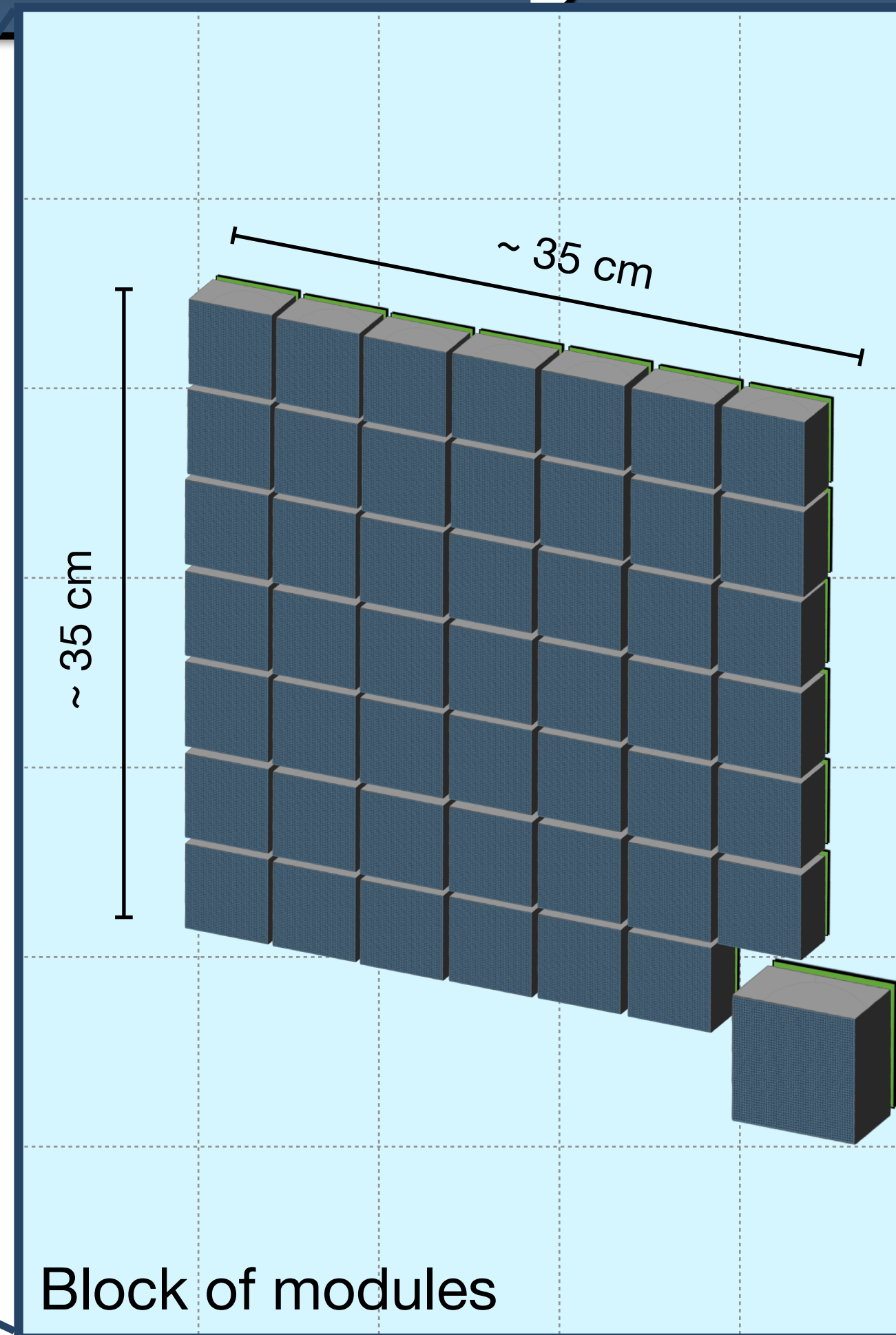
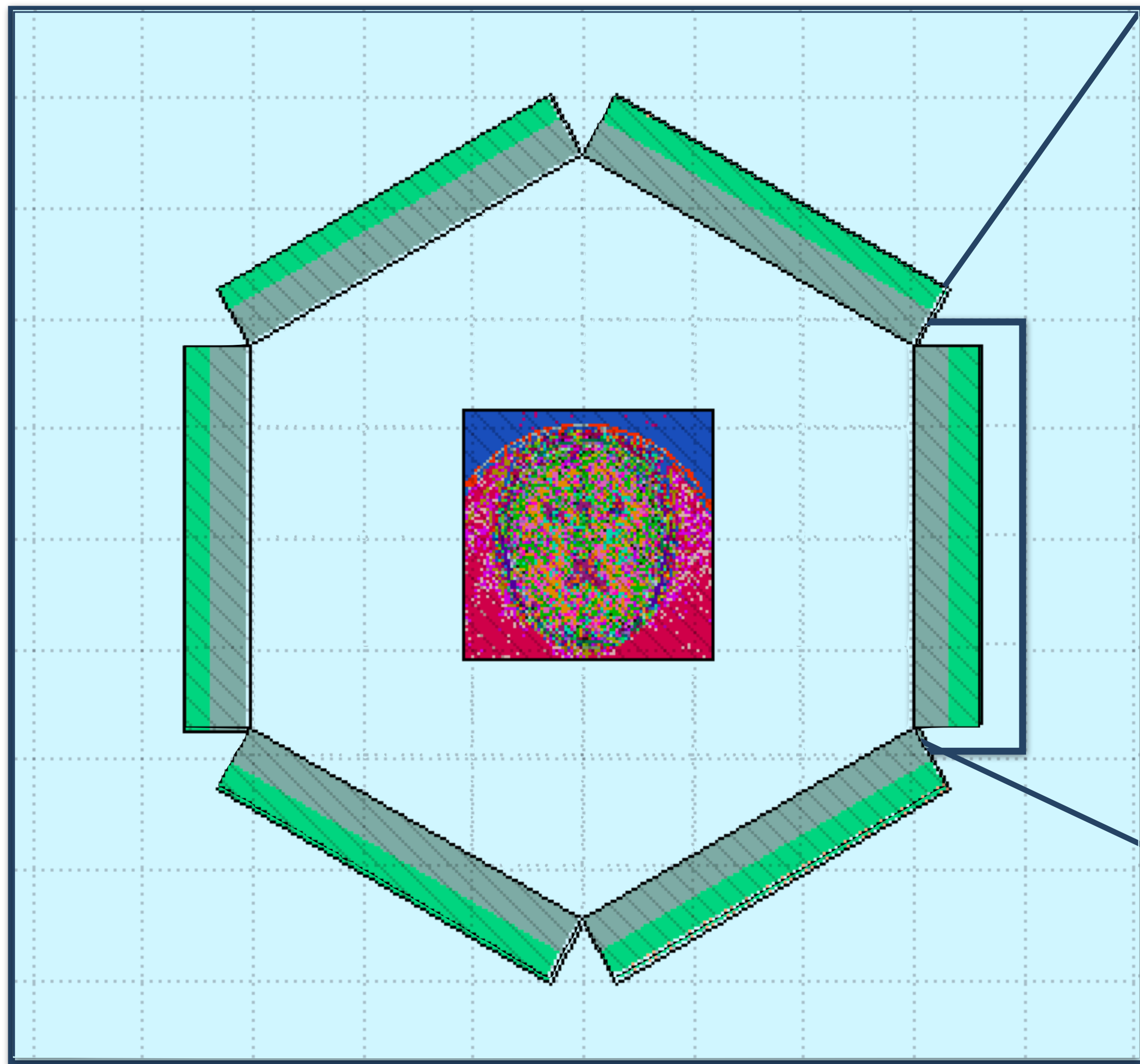


Readout Tile top View



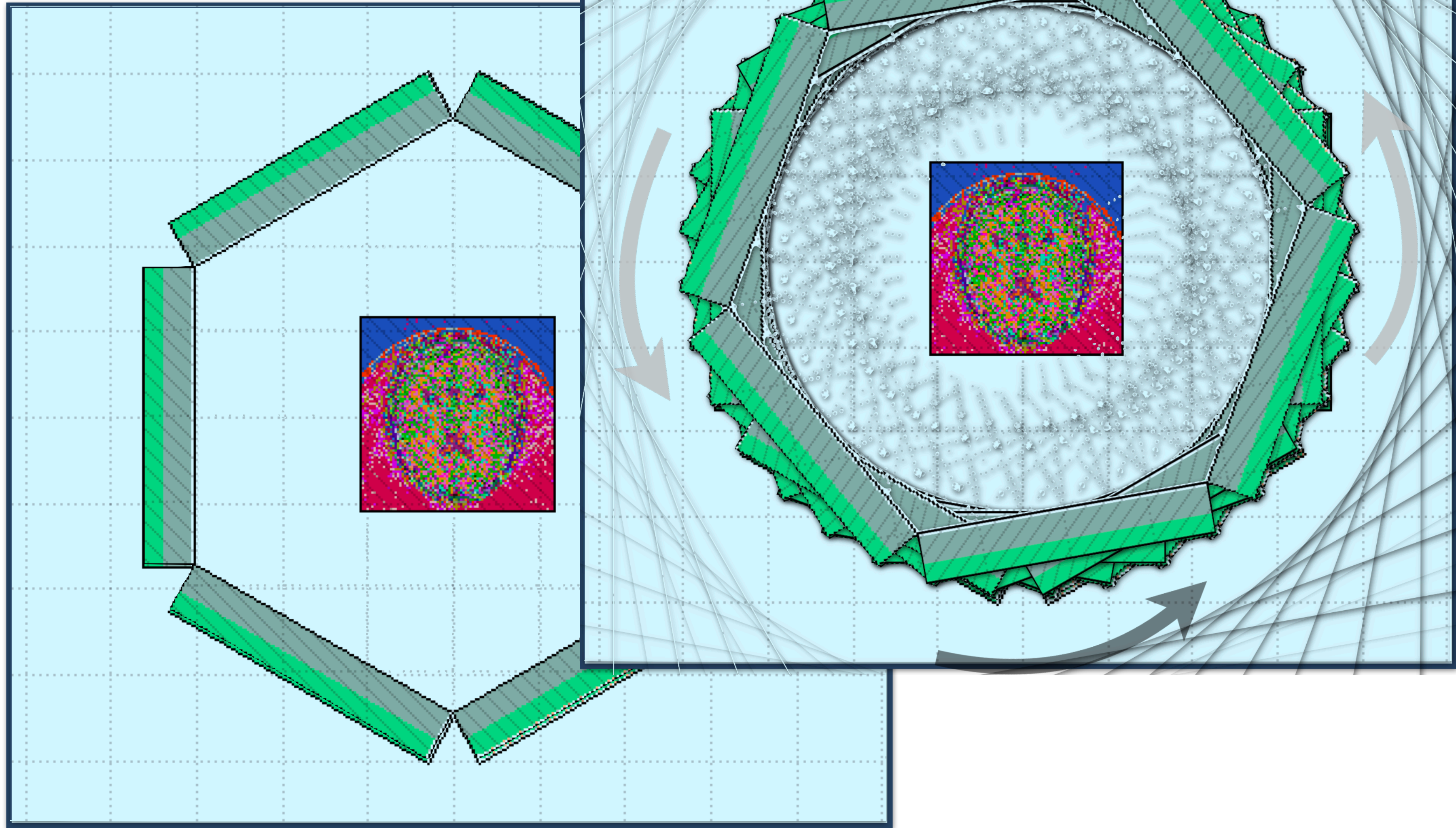
SPAD Based chip
The readout system is under study





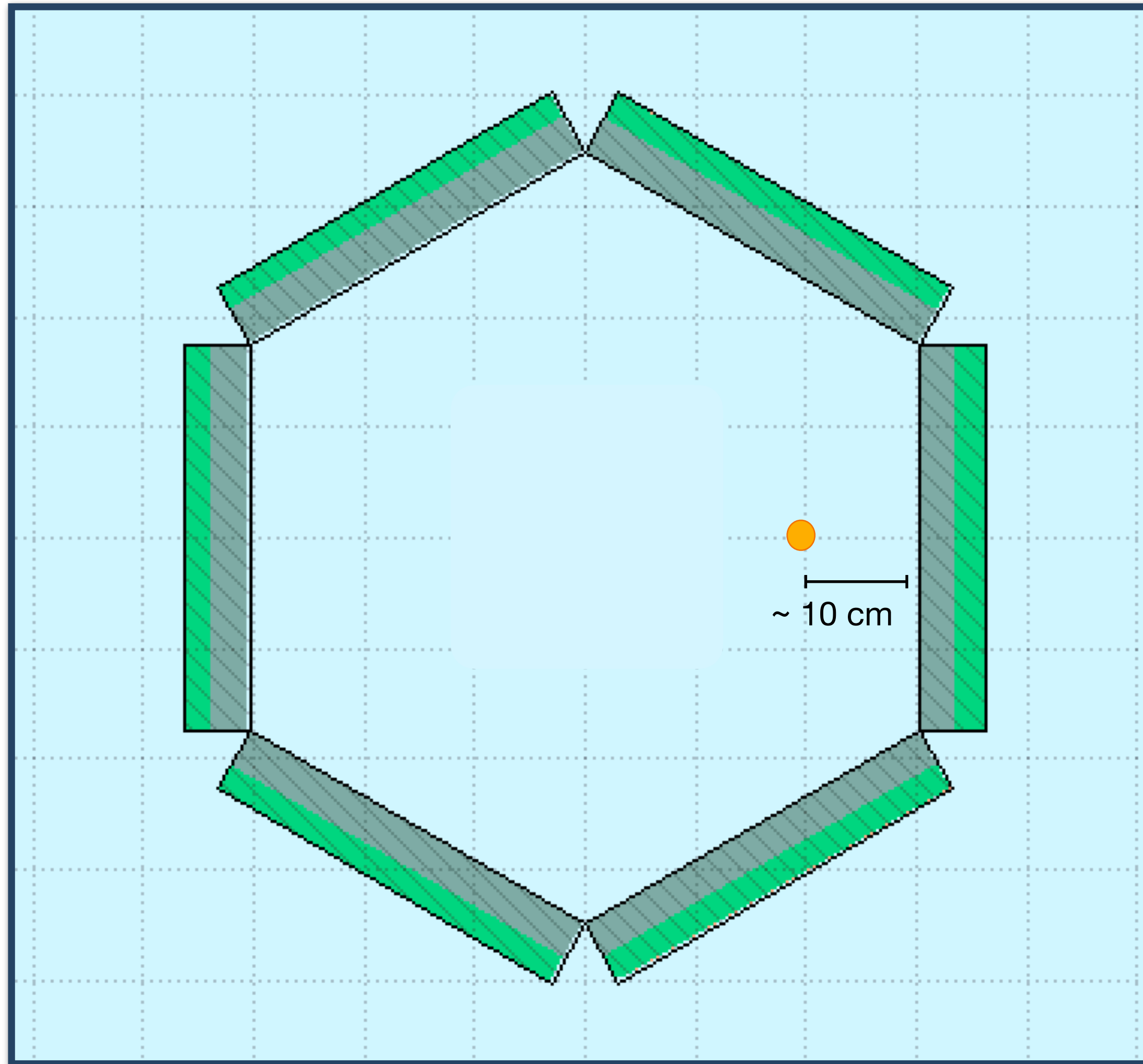
- ◆ About 300 Modules organised in blocks
- ◆ six blocks

- Collimator in Tungsten, high Z and allows to realise very precise geometry (3D printed)
- The high-Z organic scintillator is simulated with a concentration of 10%

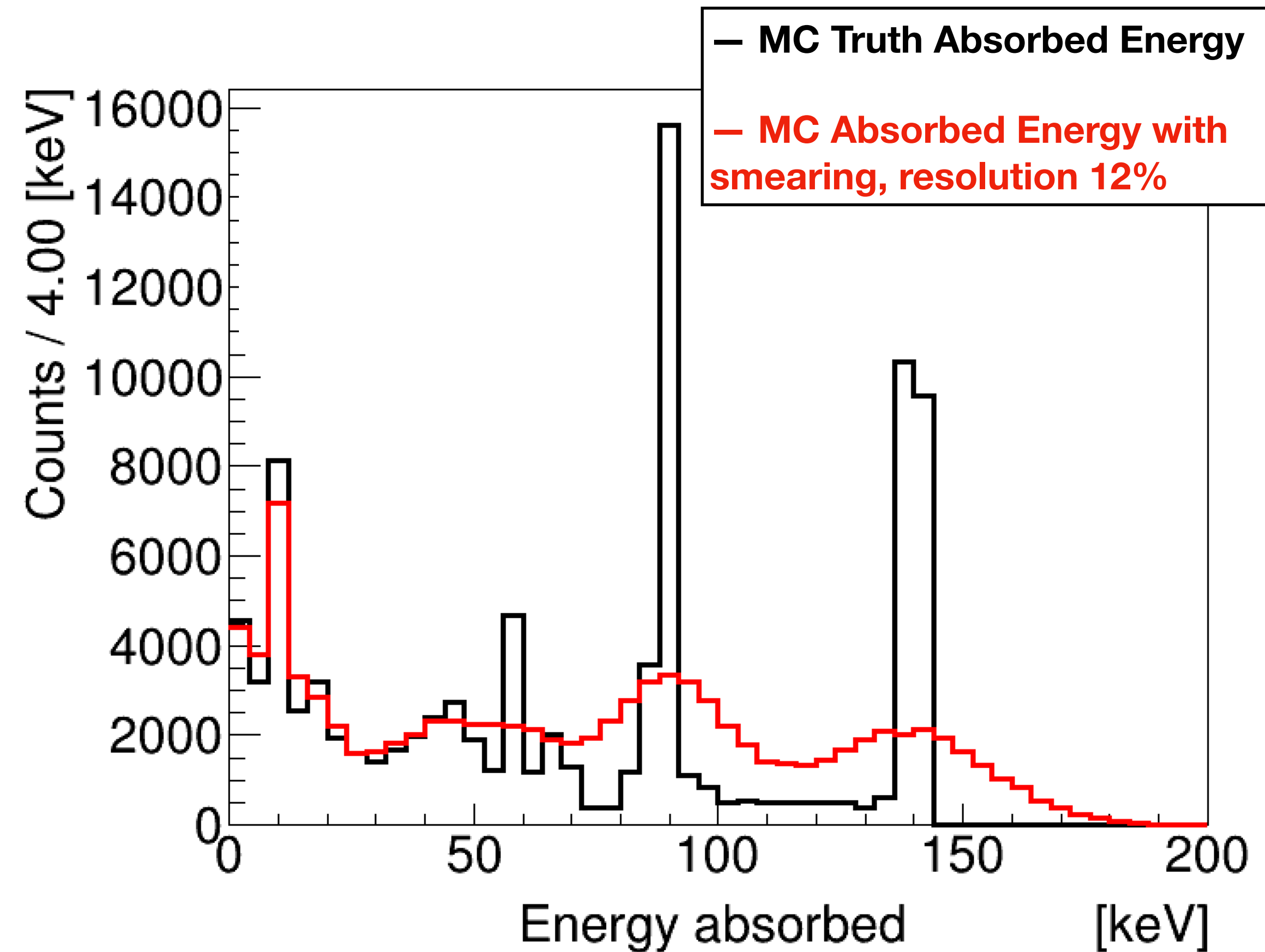


- ◆ About 300 Modules organised in blocks
- ◆ six rotating blocks
- ◆ 120 projections => “reconstruction team” in Lyon (FR)

- Collimator in Tungsten, high Z and allows to realise very precise geometry (3D printed)
- The high-Z organic scintillator is simulated with a concentration of 10%

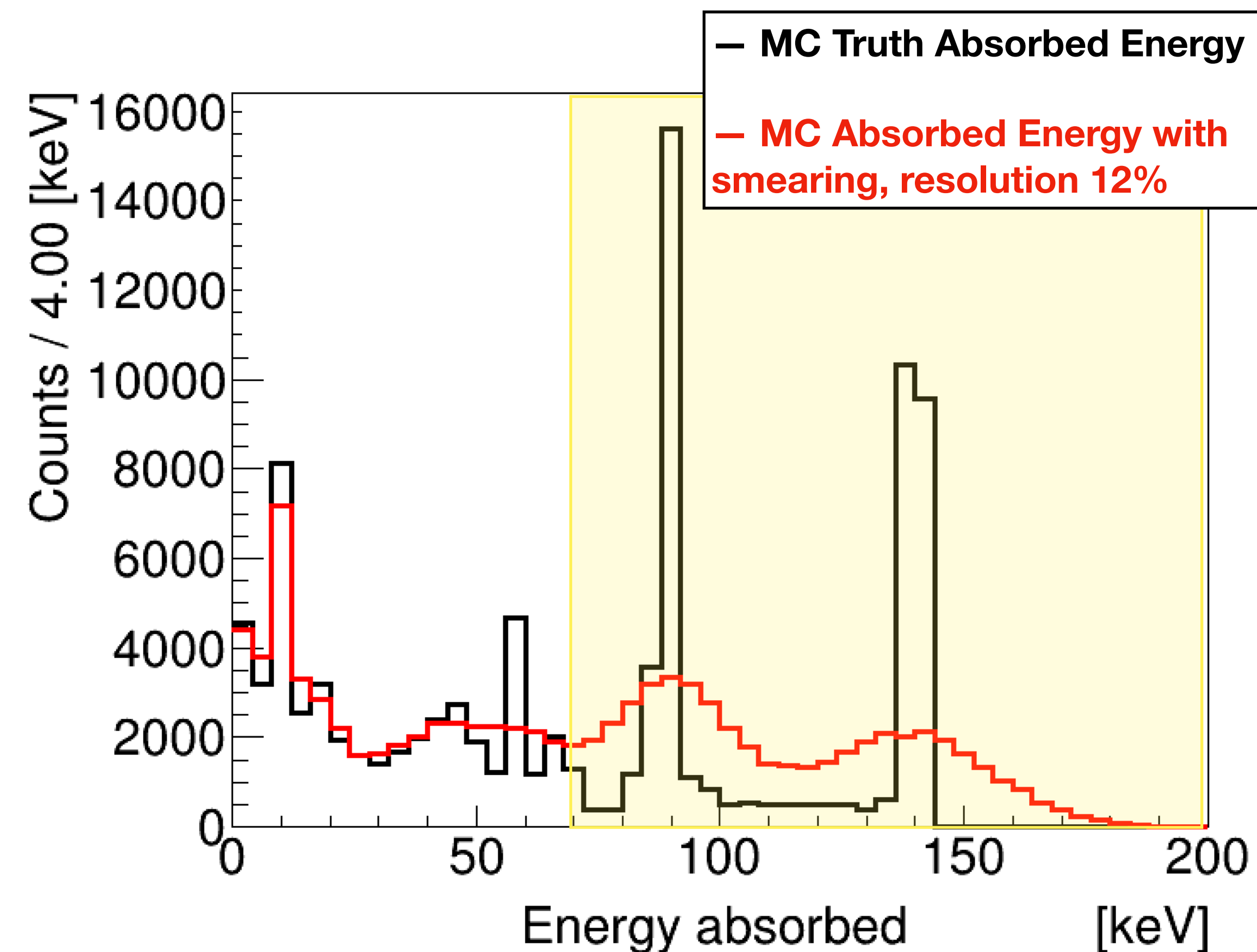
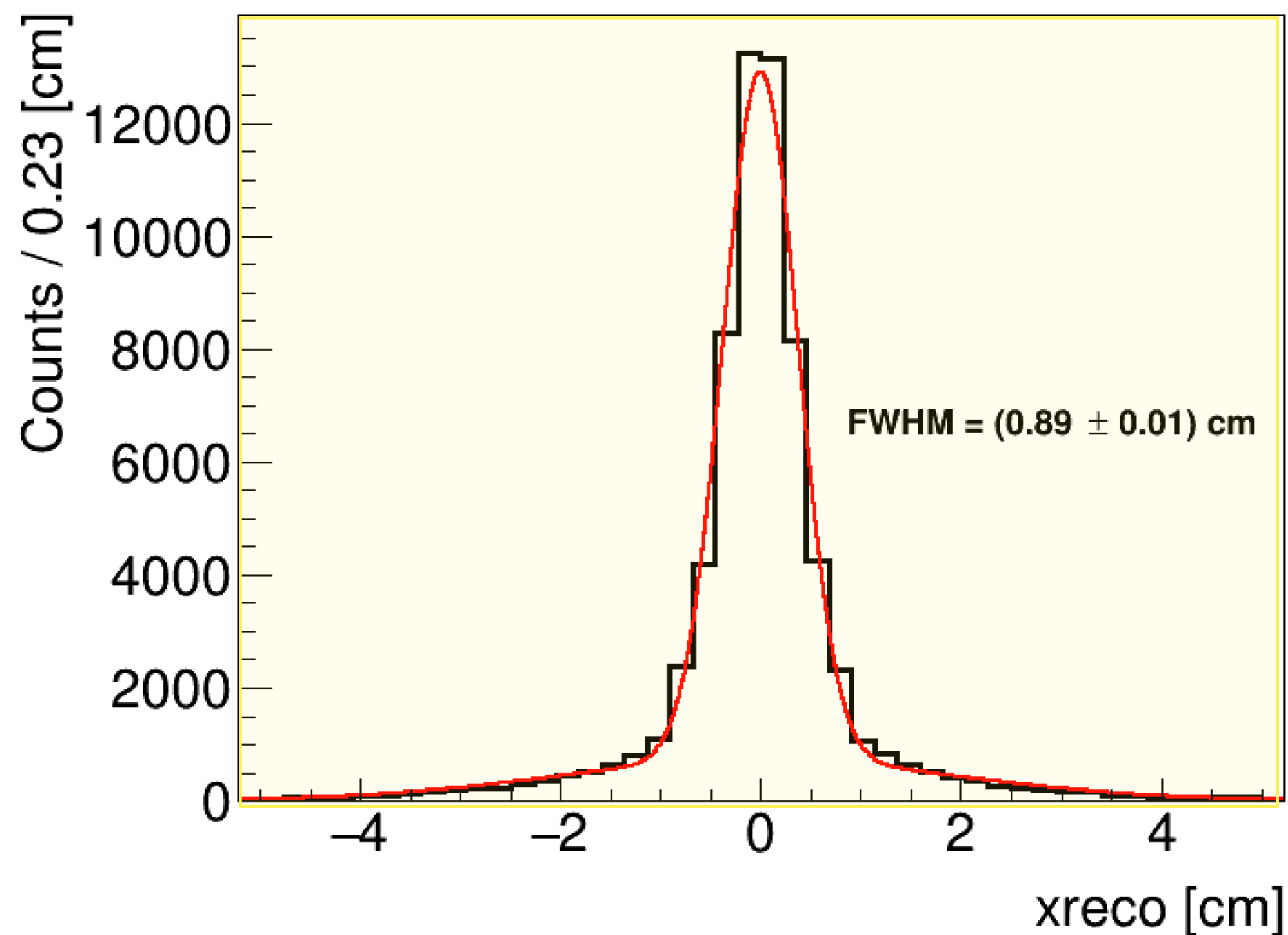


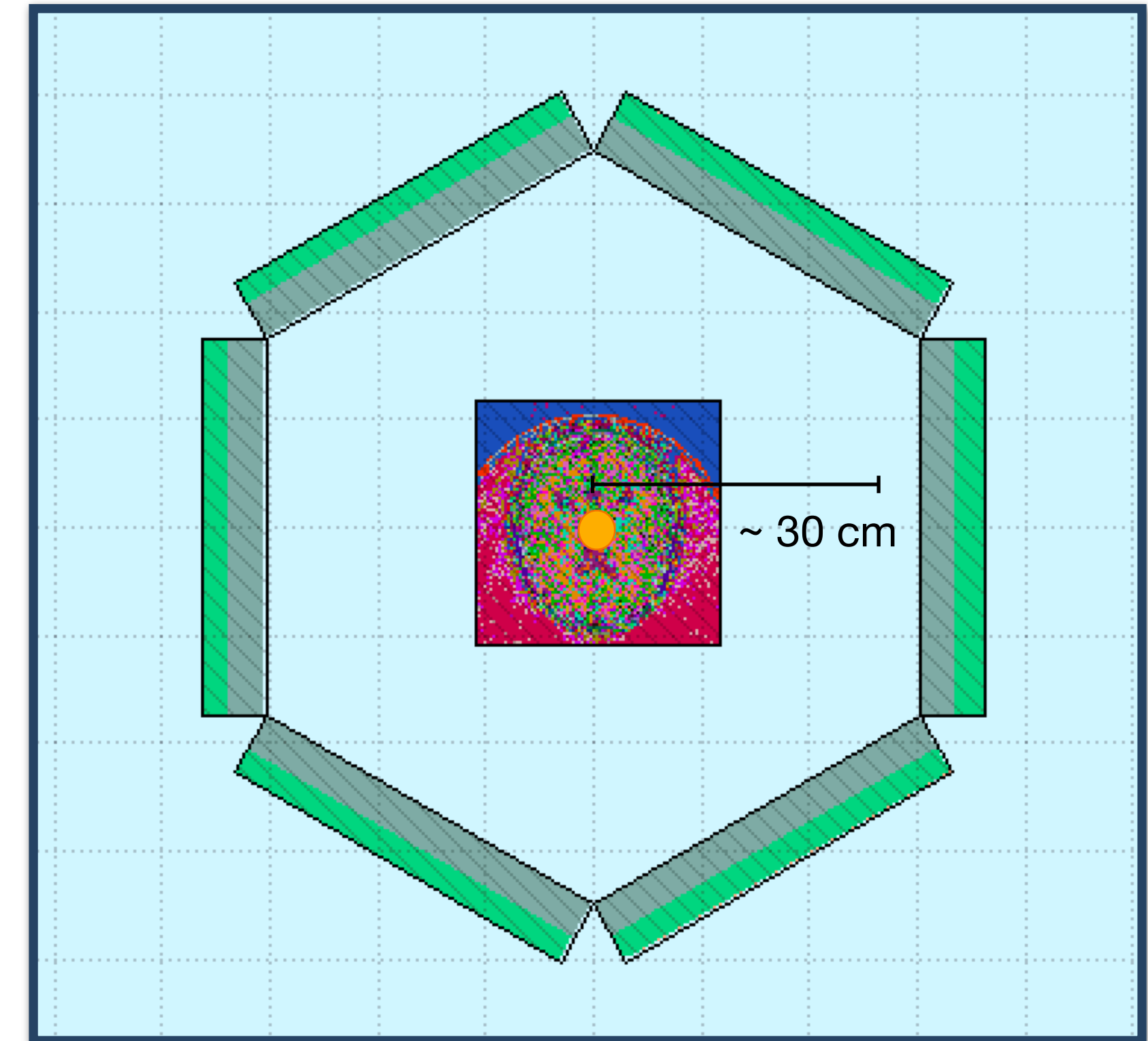
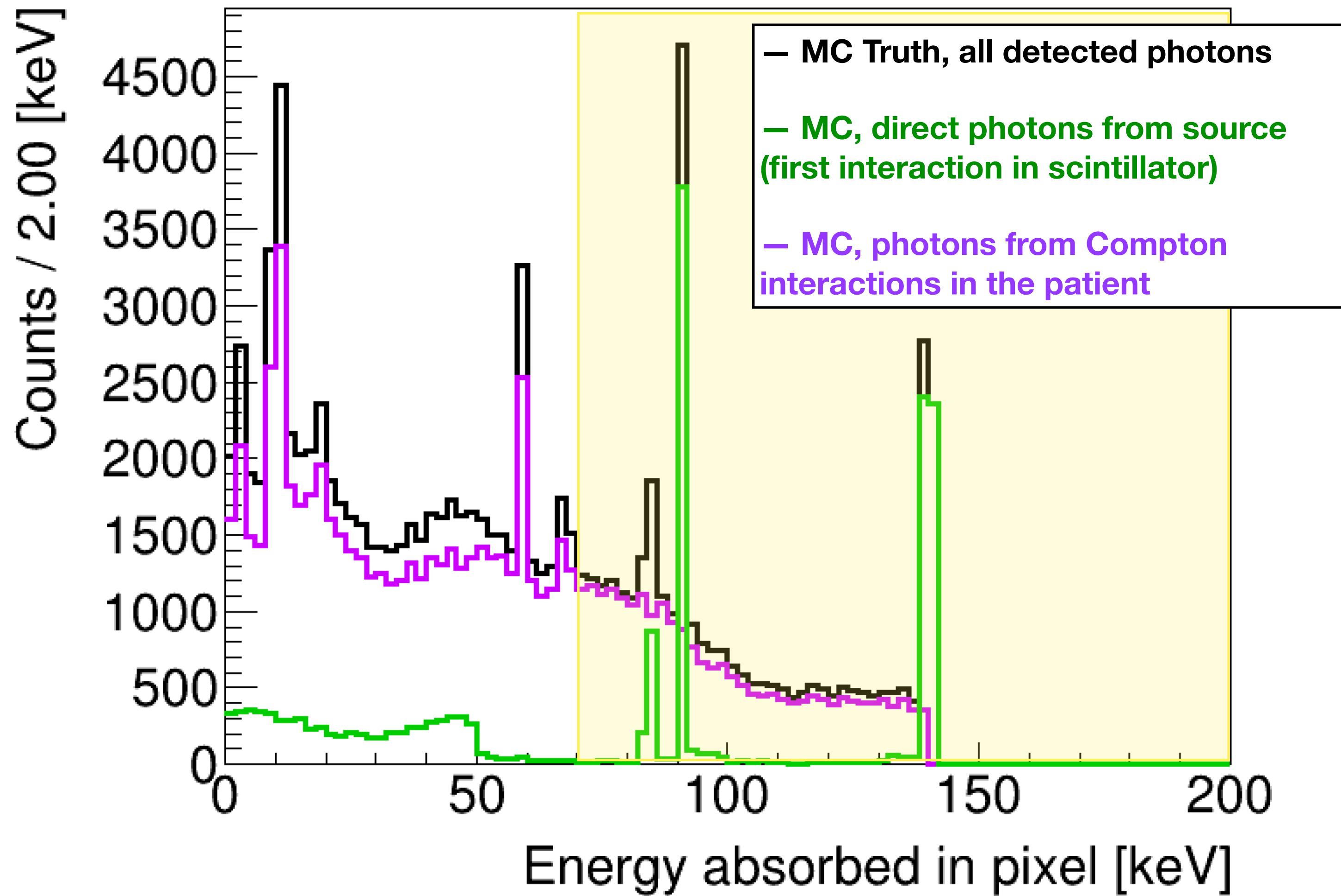
- ◆ MC study: a ^{99m}Tc point source at 10 cm
- ◆ The absorbed energy in the front module



Photons directly coming from the source can be selected applying an energy cut, requiring an energy release consistent with the photoelectric interaction hypothesis. The resolution on the source position that can be obtained, depends on the details of the chosen geometry (pixel size, collimator length).

- ◆ MC study: a ^{99m}Tc point source at 10 cm
- ◆ The absorbed energy in the front module





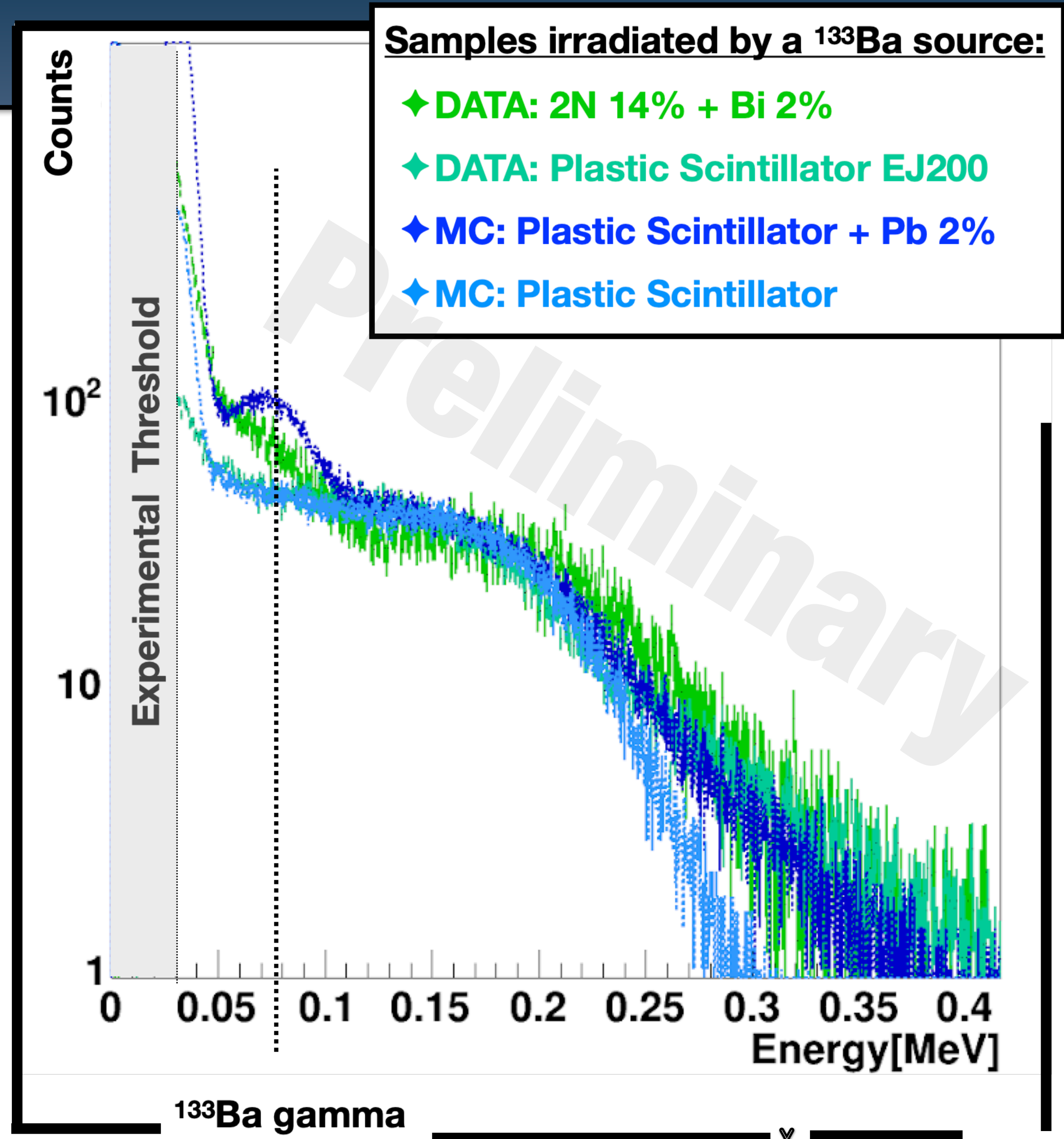
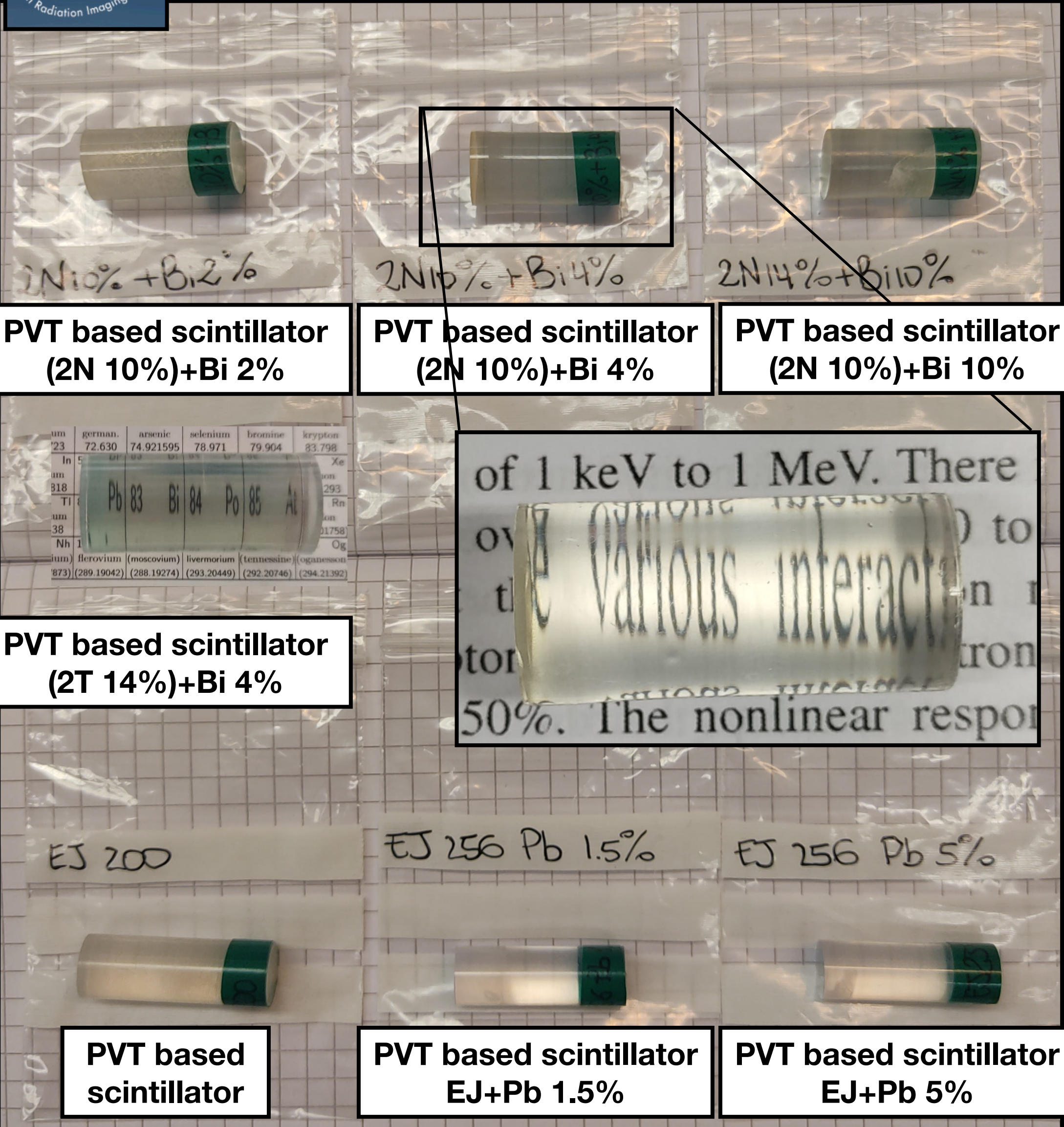
MC study: a ^{99m}Tc point source in a Patient CT at 30 cm from the block

ReSPECT expected performances

SPECT SYSTEM	Sensitivity per module [cpm/ μ Cu]	System Spatial Resolution [FWHM] [mm]	Decay Time	Rate Capability	COST scintillator/ FoV	COST full geometry	COMPLIANCE	
	@140 keV	@10 cm	[ns]	[cps/cm ²]	[€/cm ²]	[€]	MRI	Radiometabolic Dosimetry
SPECT (NaI) FoV 53 x 39 cm ²	170	7.4	250	0.25-3k	4	400k	no	no
SPECT CZT FoV 39 x 51 cm ²	190	7.6	350	30-700k	35	-	yes	yes
reSPECT 6 rotating Modules: 35 x 35 cm ²	184*	8.9 (pixel 2 mm)	2-5	50-200M	4	180k	yes	yes

*energy cut at 80 keV

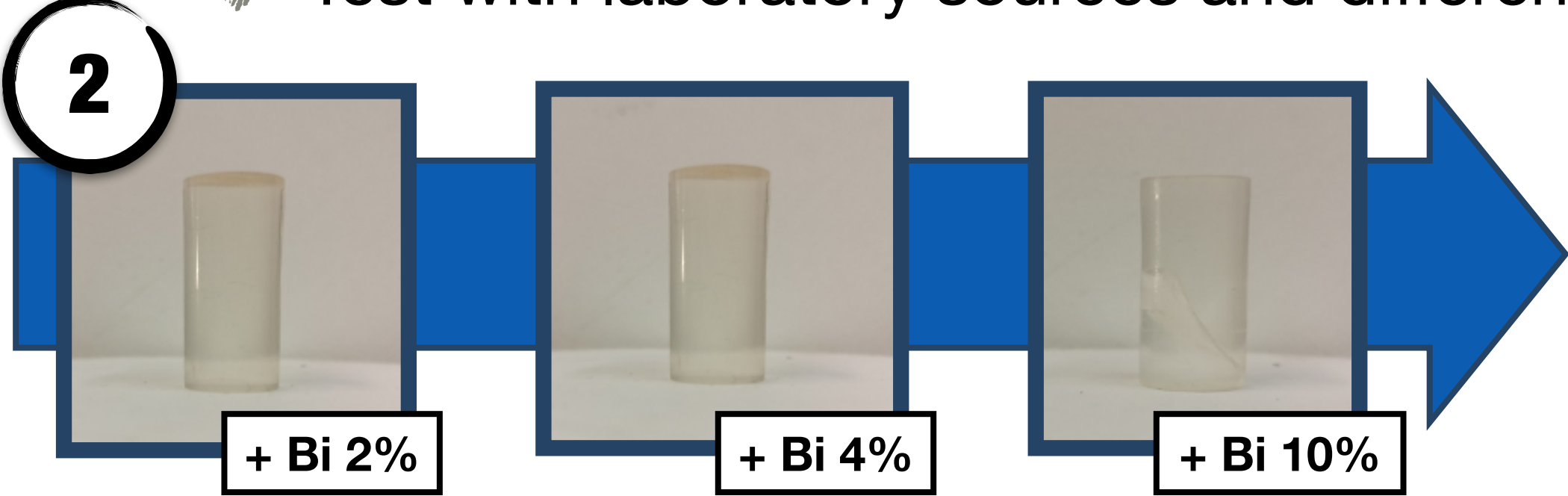
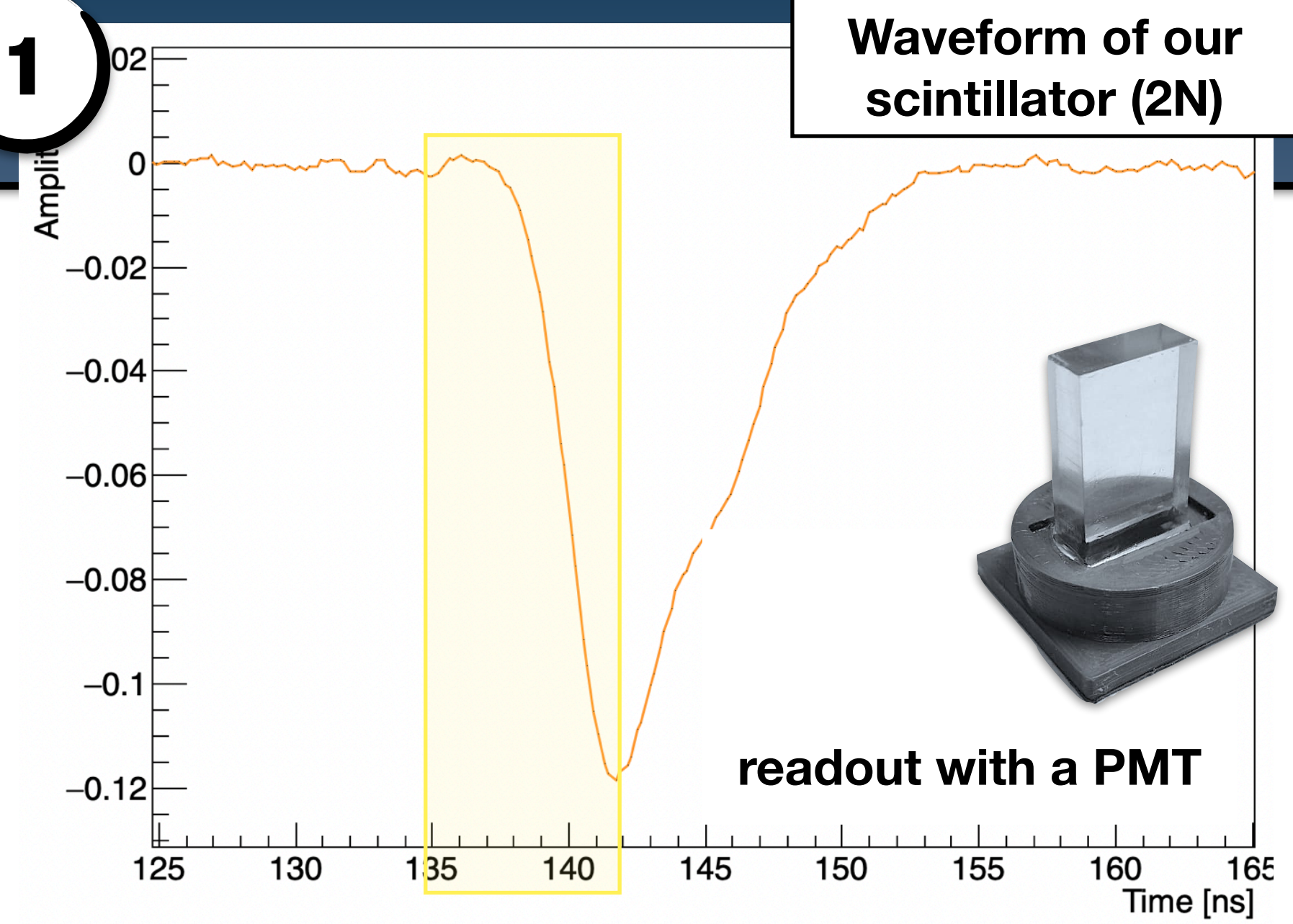
Scintillators R&D



Scintillators R&D

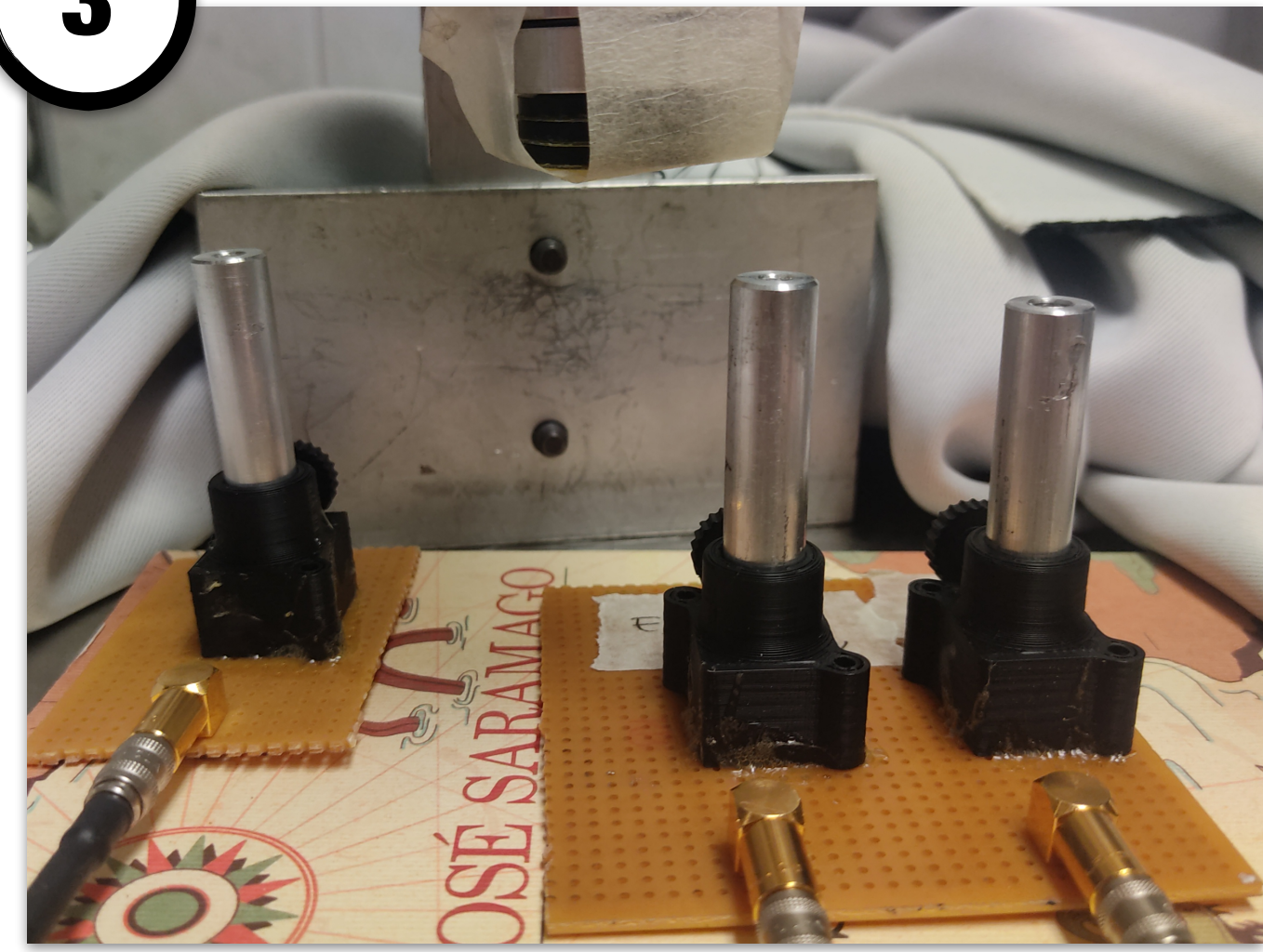
- ◆ We are producing samples of high-Z organic scintillators
- ◆ Transparency is good up to very high concentrations
- ◆ Test with laboratory sources and different readout systems

1



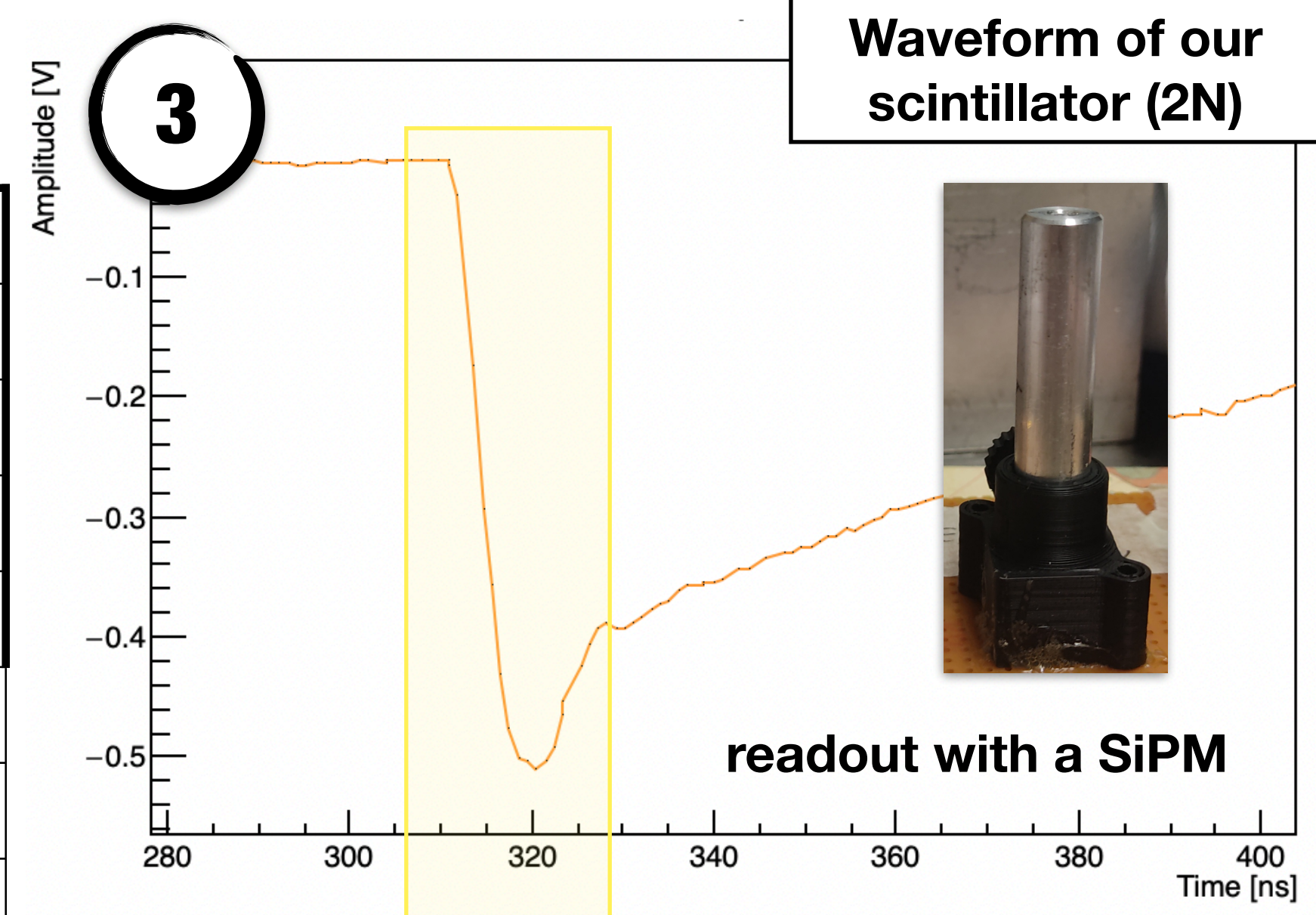
Scintillator	Light Output [a.u.]	Ph.el
New 2% Bi	100	+
New 4% Bi	71	++
New 10% Bi	67	+++

3



Scintillator	Light Output	Ph.el	Timing
Commercial pure	100%	-	reference
Commercial 1.5% Pb	80%	+	lower
Commercial 5% Pb	60%	++	ongoing
New pure	80%	-	faster
New 2% Bi	ongoing	+	ongoing
New 4% Bi	ongoing	++	ongoing
New 10% Bi	ongoing	+++	ongoing

3



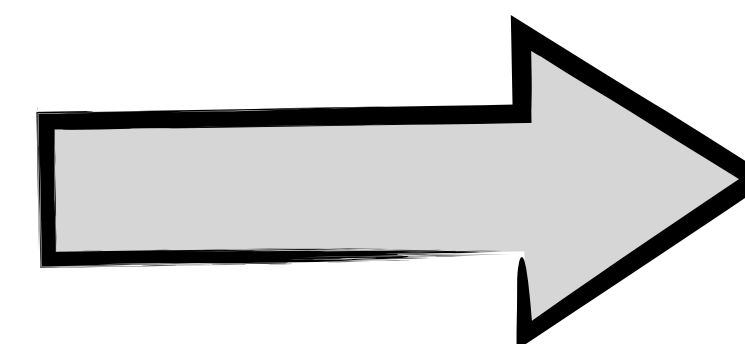
Take home messages

- Organic scintillators are fast, cheap and easy to manipulate
- With reSPECT project we are targeting a total body SPECT, accessible to National Healthy System in terms of cost, space and diagnose
- The goal is to reduce diagnosis time and dose to the patient
- Radio-metabolic dosimetry is also possible with the same reSPECT system

- We are producing and characterising samples of hi-Z organic scintillators at different concentrations
- Transparency is good up to very high concentrations => Light Output is important to keep a good energy resolution!
- Test with laboratory sources and different readout systems



- Polymerisation in metal is ongoing
- Test with ^{99m}Tc at Policlinico => Fall 2023
- Realisation of the first module in 2024/2025



Work in Progress

National Funding Summer 2023 - Summer 2025

PRIN: PROGETTI DI RICERCA DI RILEVANTE INTERESSE NAZIONALE
- Bando 2022 Prot. 2022Z72Y3K



Michela Marafini



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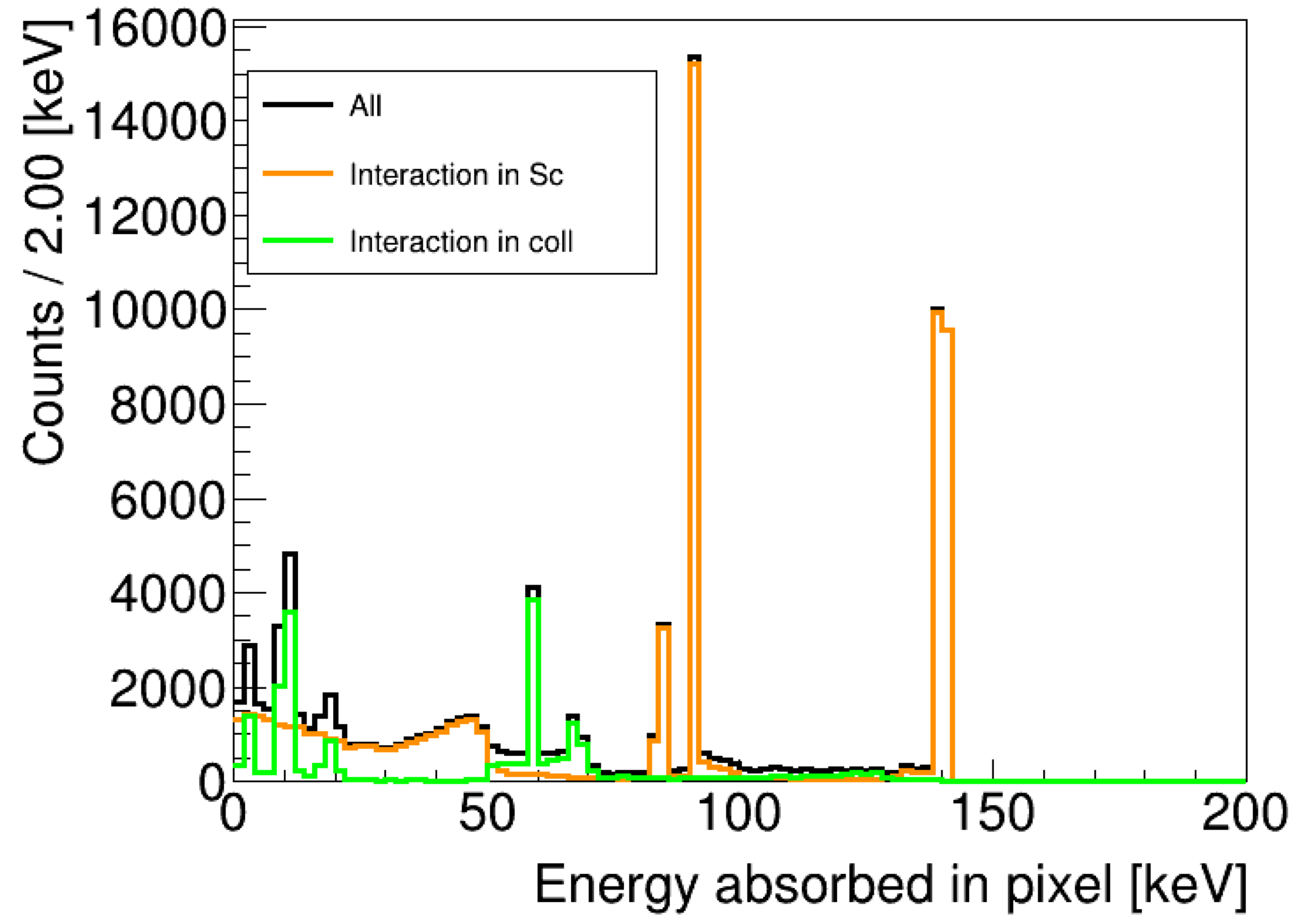
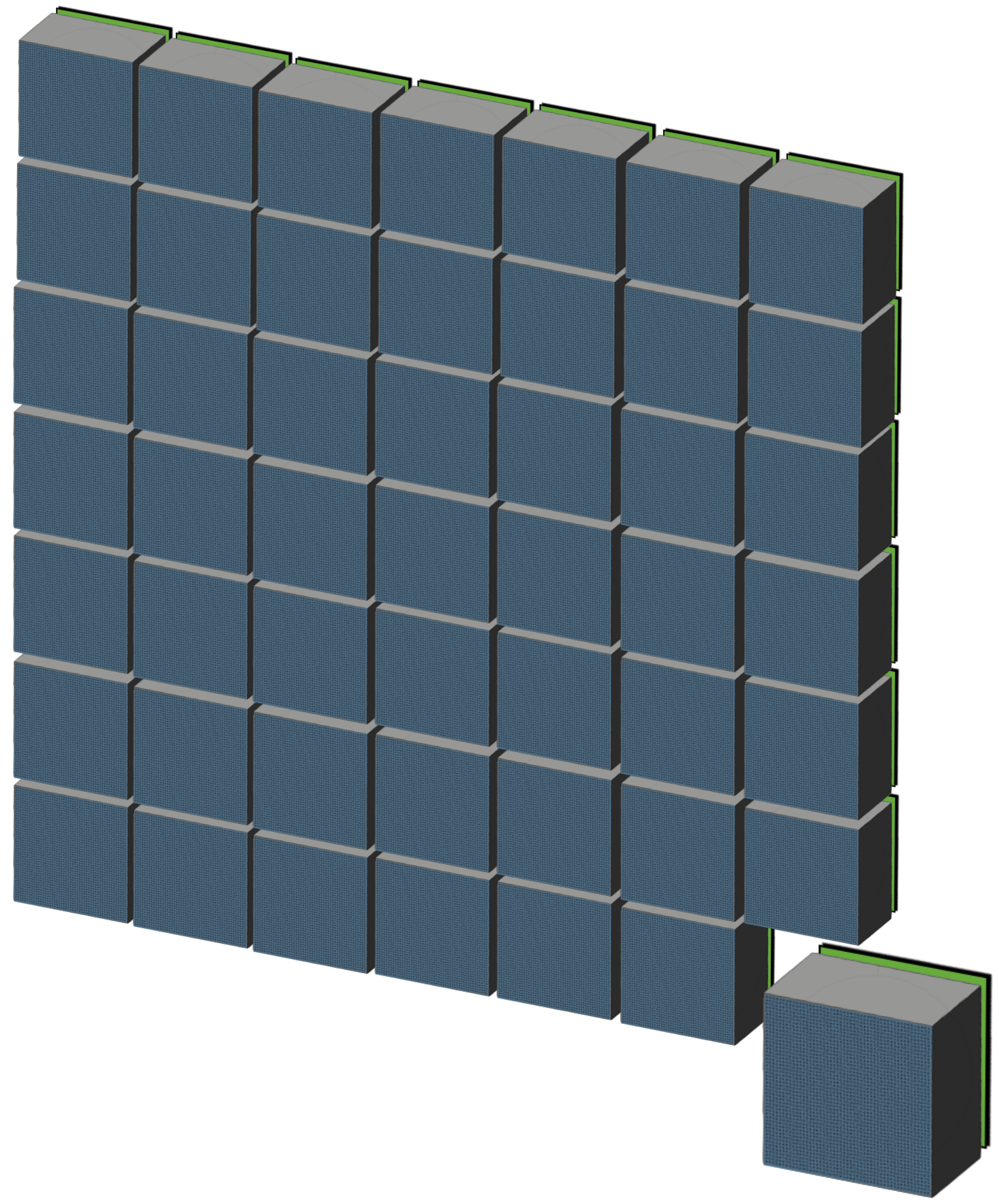
GRAZIE

To join us:

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- <https://arpg.sbai.uniroma1.it/index.php/state-of-art/thesis>
- www.cref.it
- Master and Ph.D. thesis:
Physics and SBAI Departements at the Università Sapienza di Roma
- Medical physics school: Hospital Policlinico Umberto I Università Sapienza di Roma



ReSPECT



ReSPECT

