

A TEST BENCH FOR LOW-COST POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY

Masters Student: Simon Carthew

Supervised By: Dr James Keaveney & Prof Edward Boje



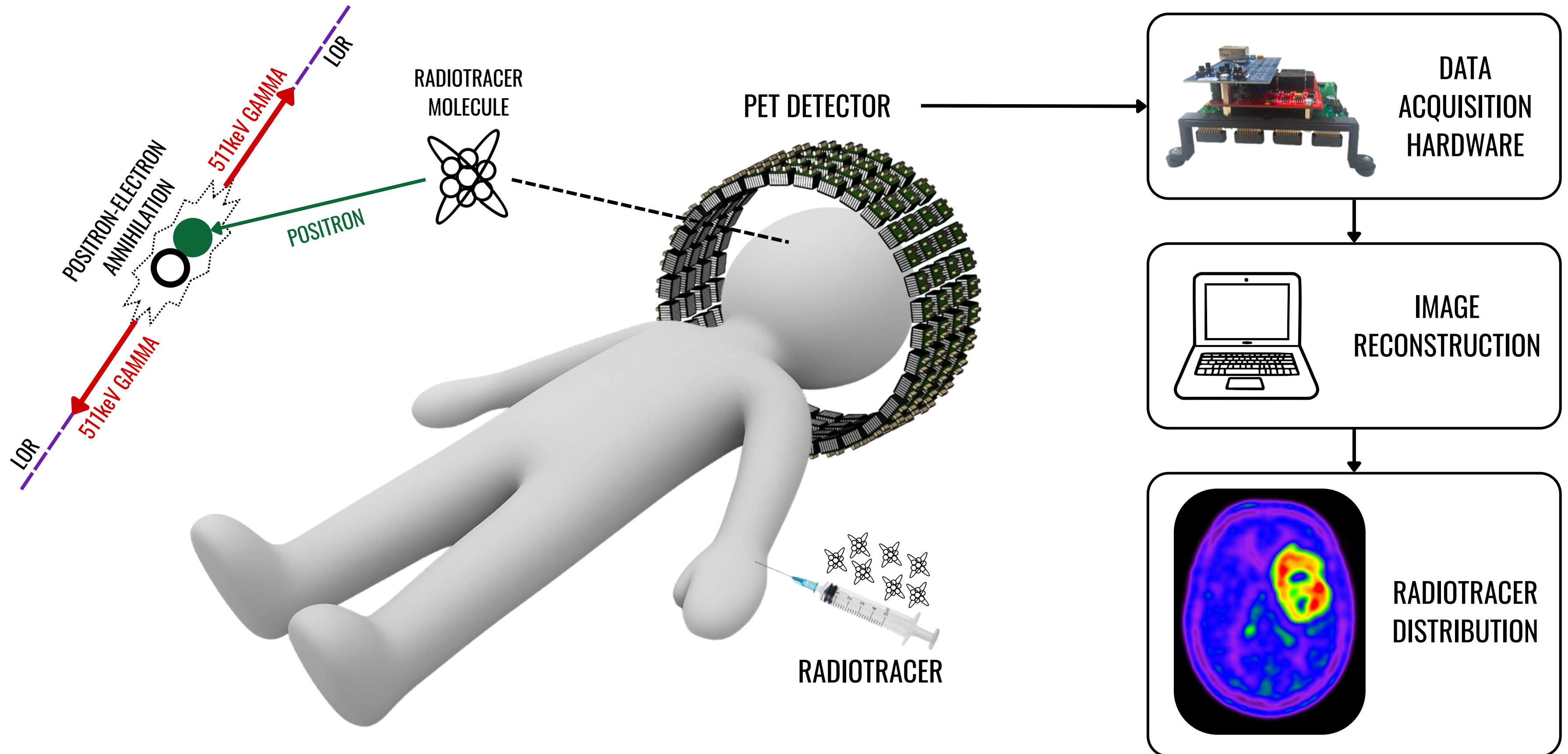
WE CAN TAKE PICTURES OF CANCER

2

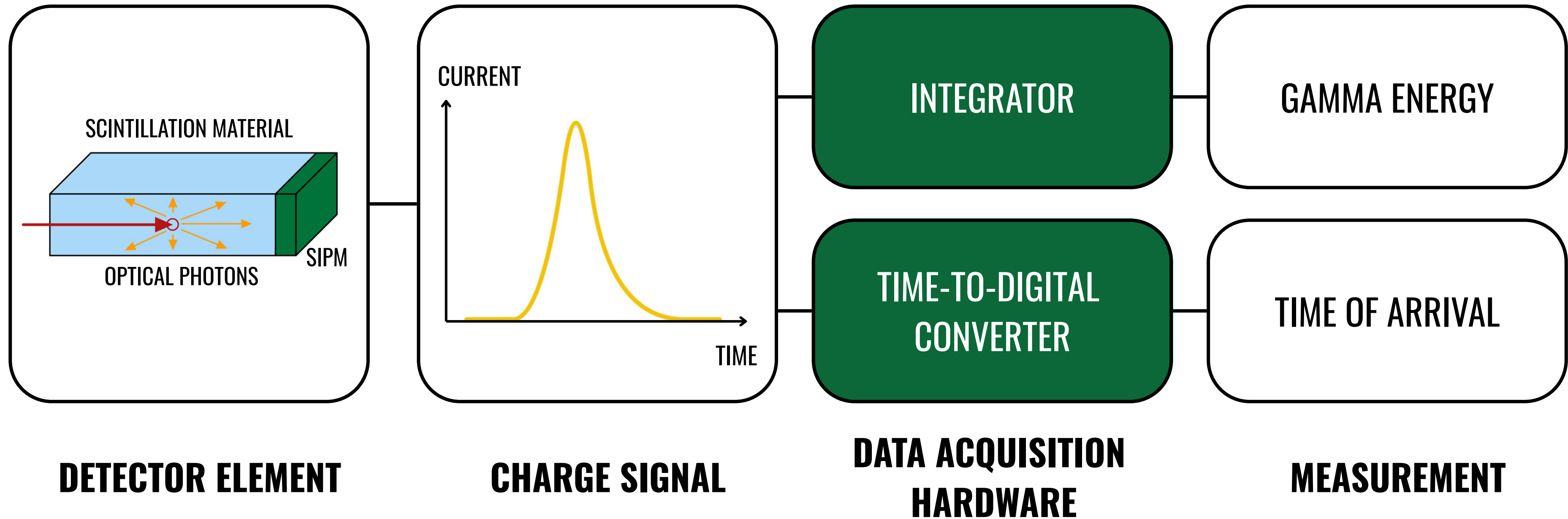


BUT ITS VERY EXPENSIVE

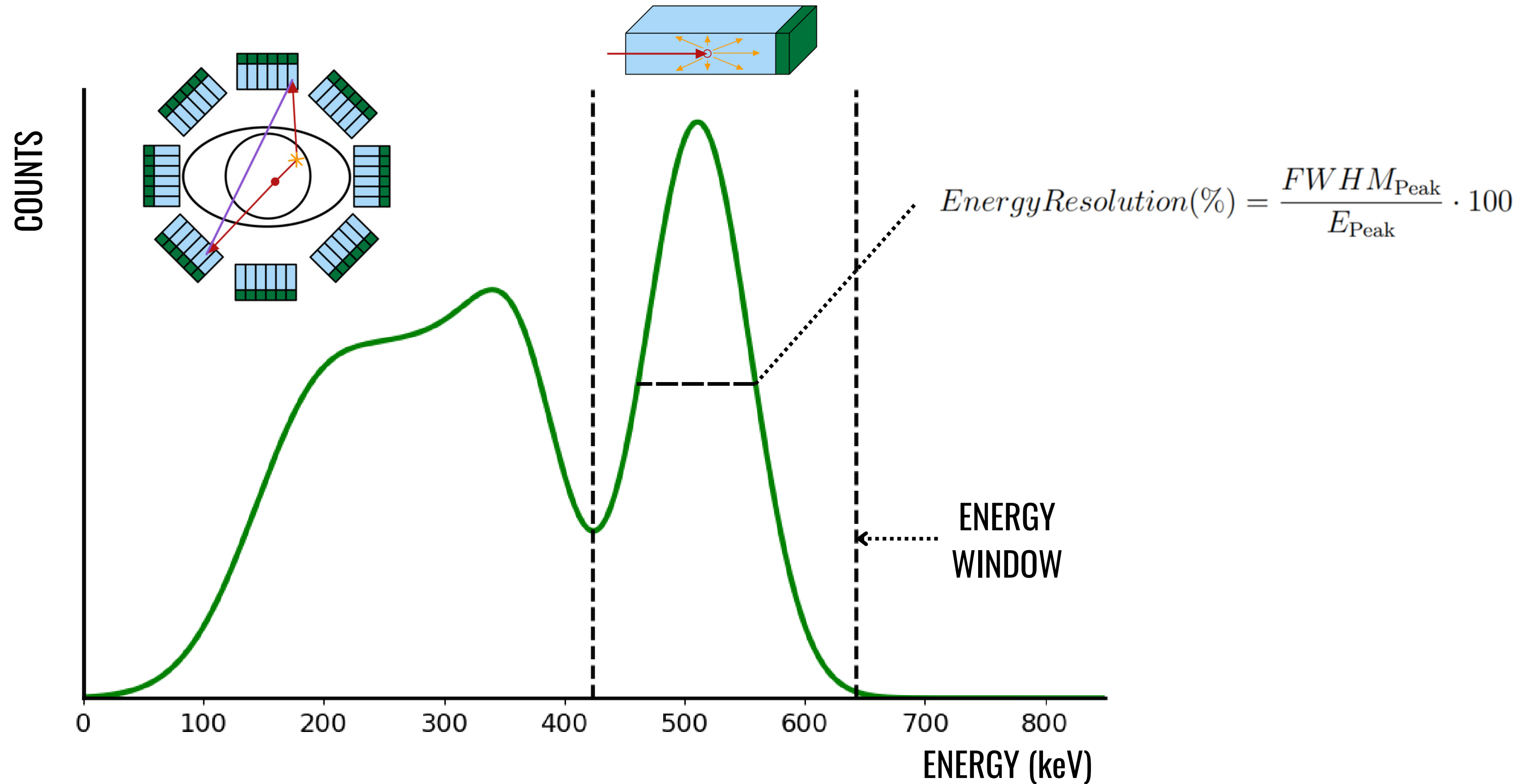
HOW DOES IT WORK?



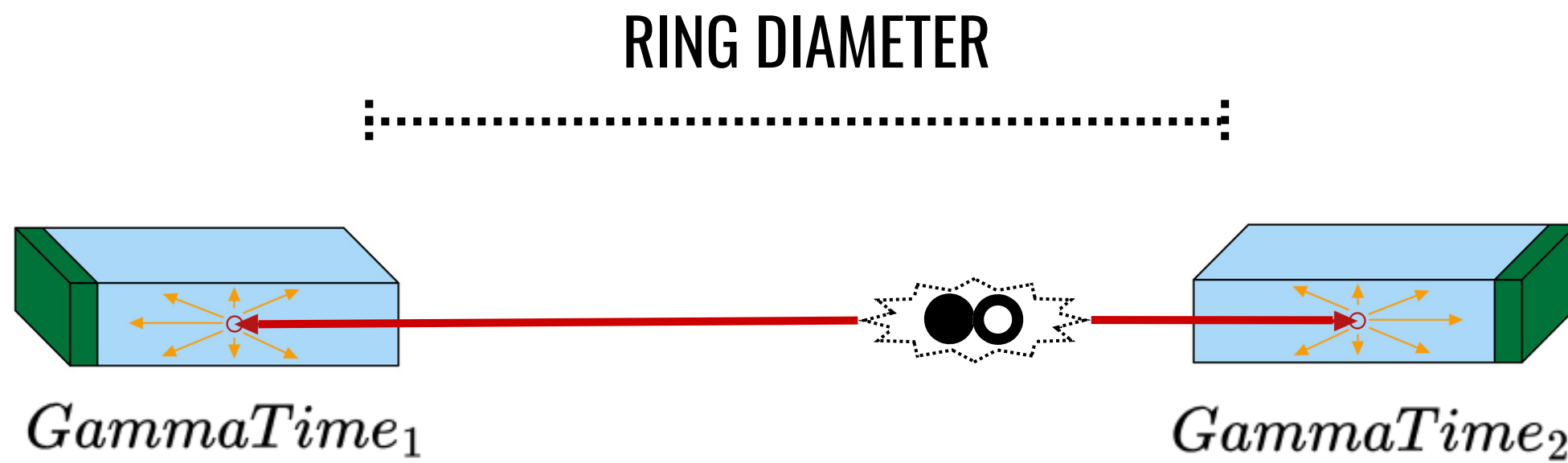
DETECTING AND MEASURING GAMMAS



REJECTING SCATTERED GAMMAS

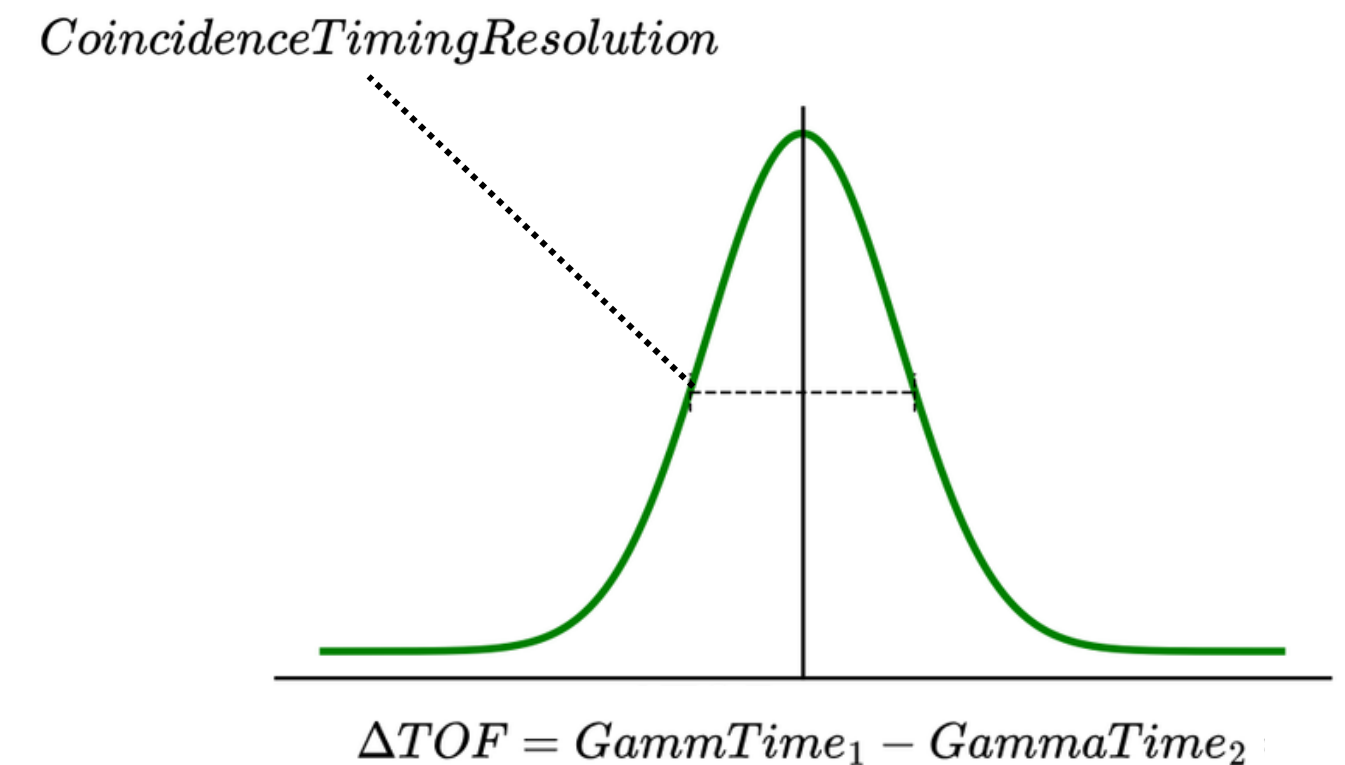


COINCIDENCE MATCHING



$$\Delta TOF_{Max} = \frac{RingDiameter}{SpeedOfLight}$$

COINCIDENCE TIMING SPECTRUM

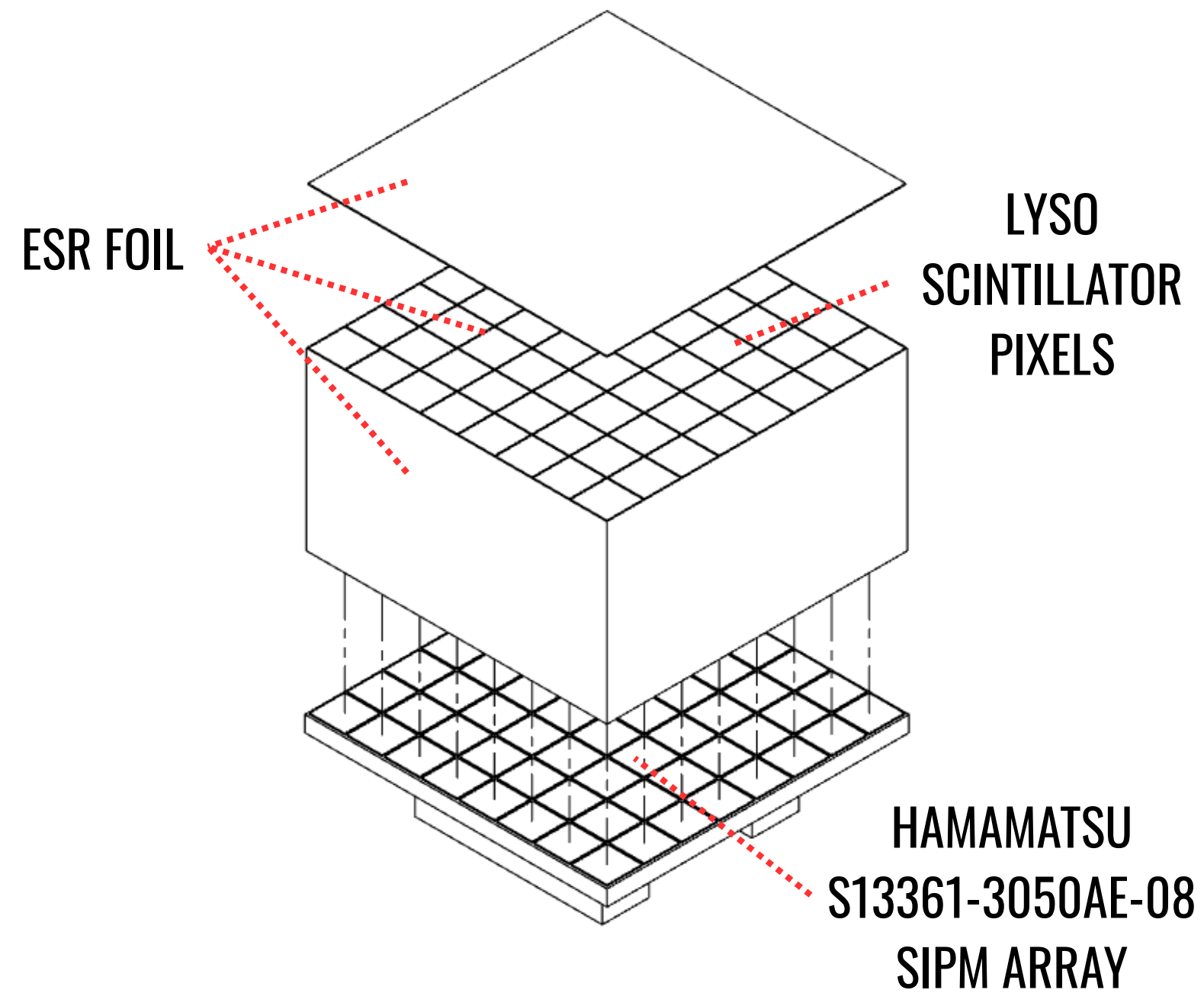


$$CoincidenceTimingWindow = \Delta TOF_{Max} + k \cdot CTR$$

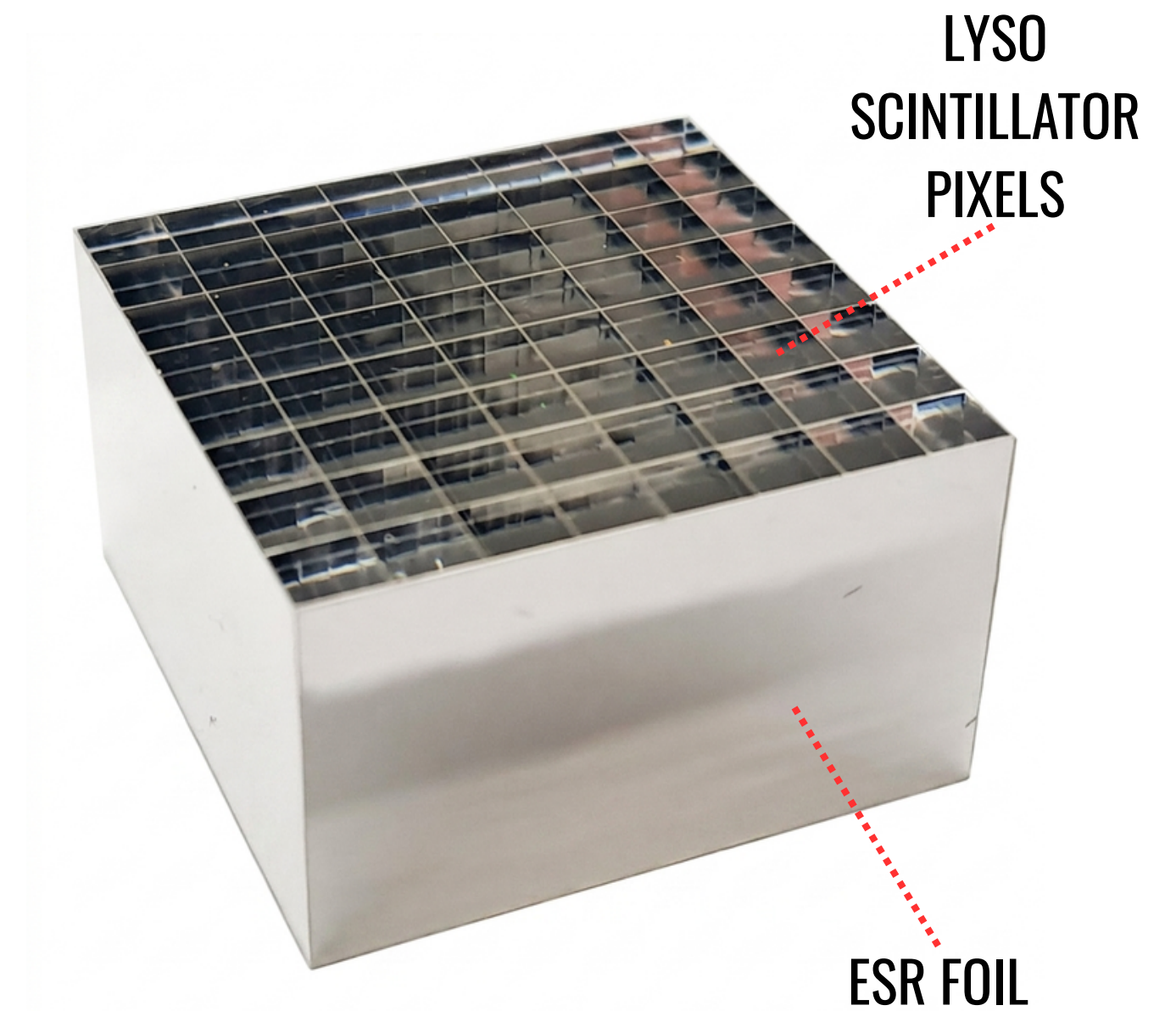
THE TEST BENCH

DETECTOR MODULES

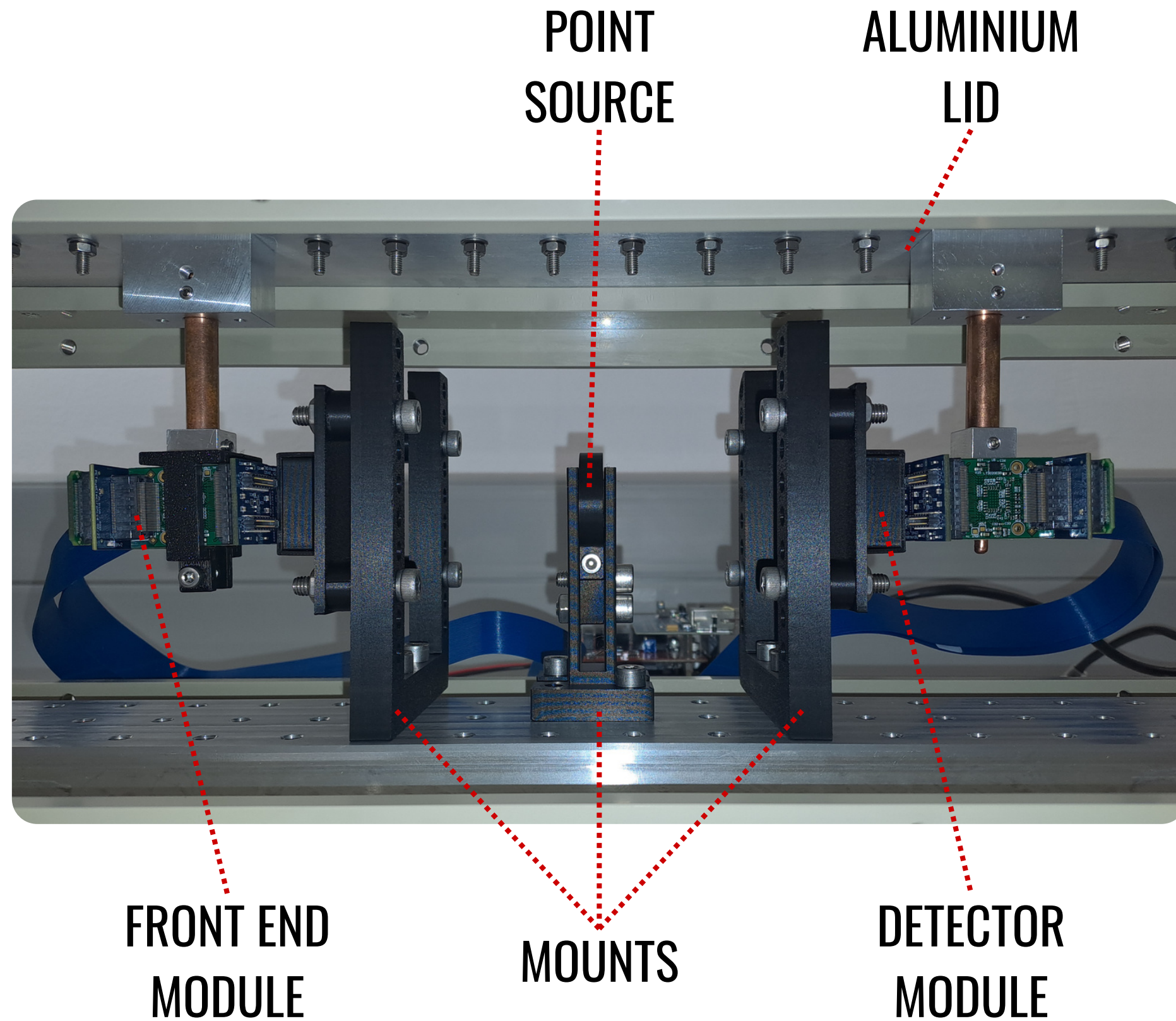
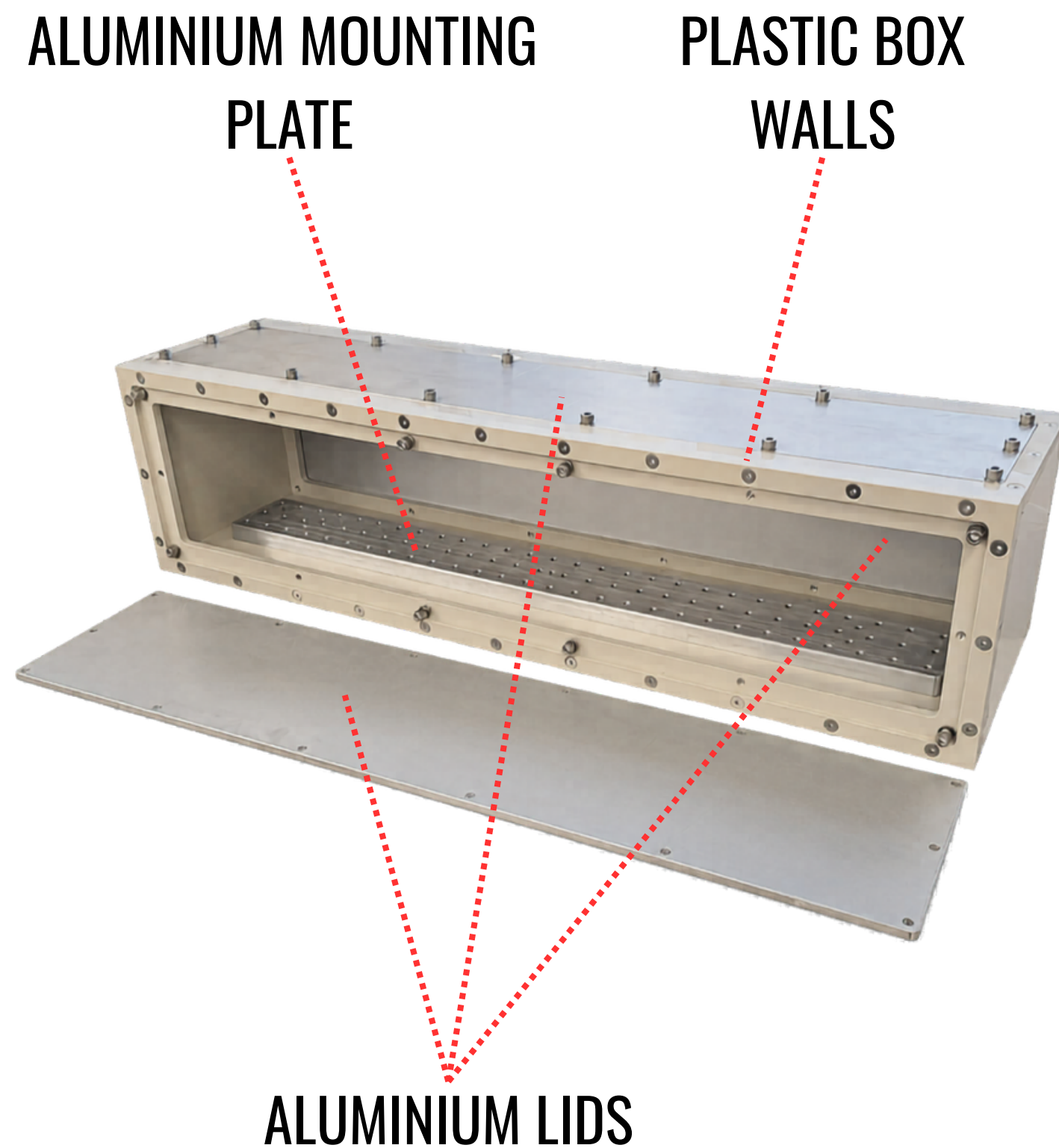
CAD DRAWING



PROCURED MODULE

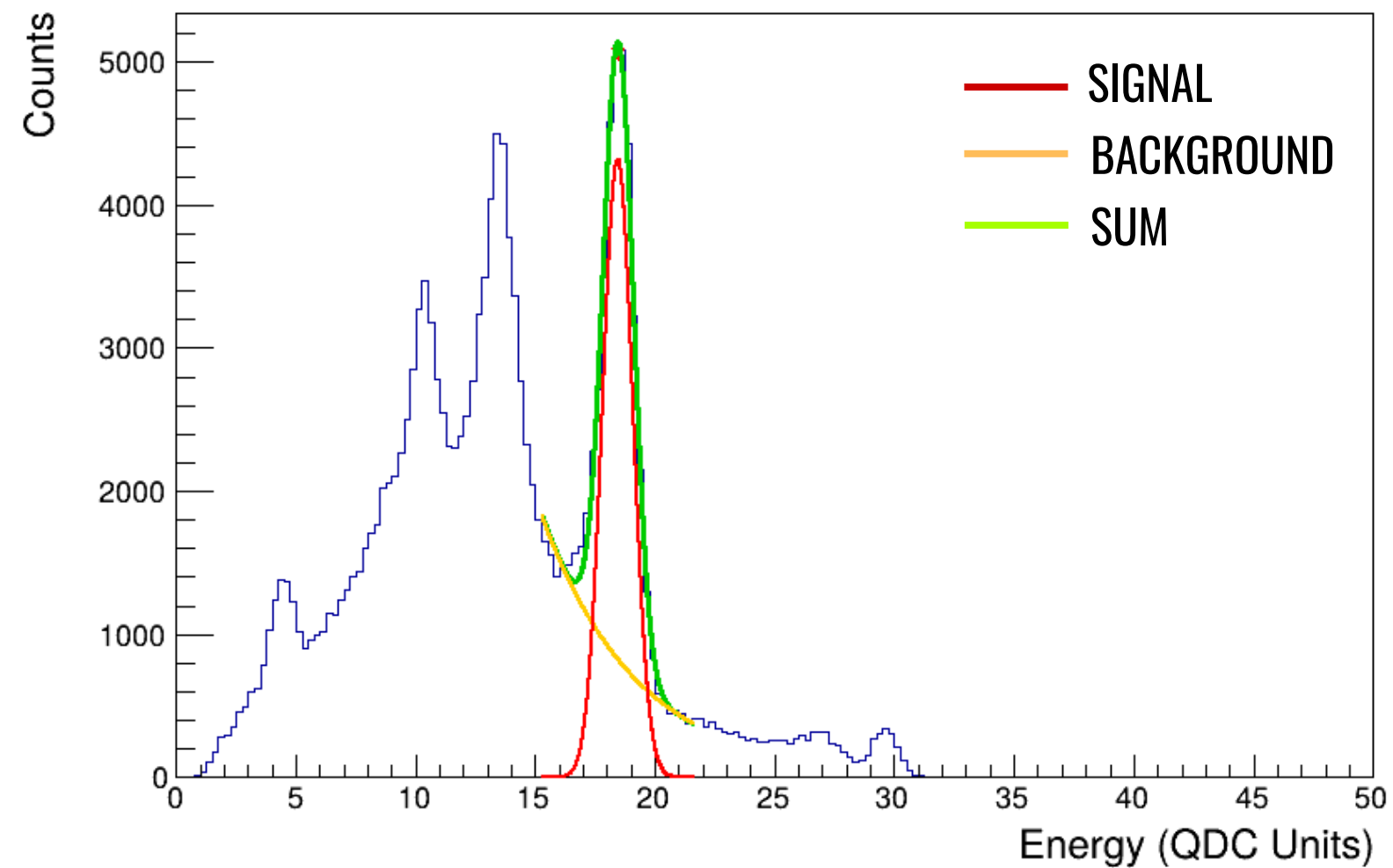


THE TEST BENCH

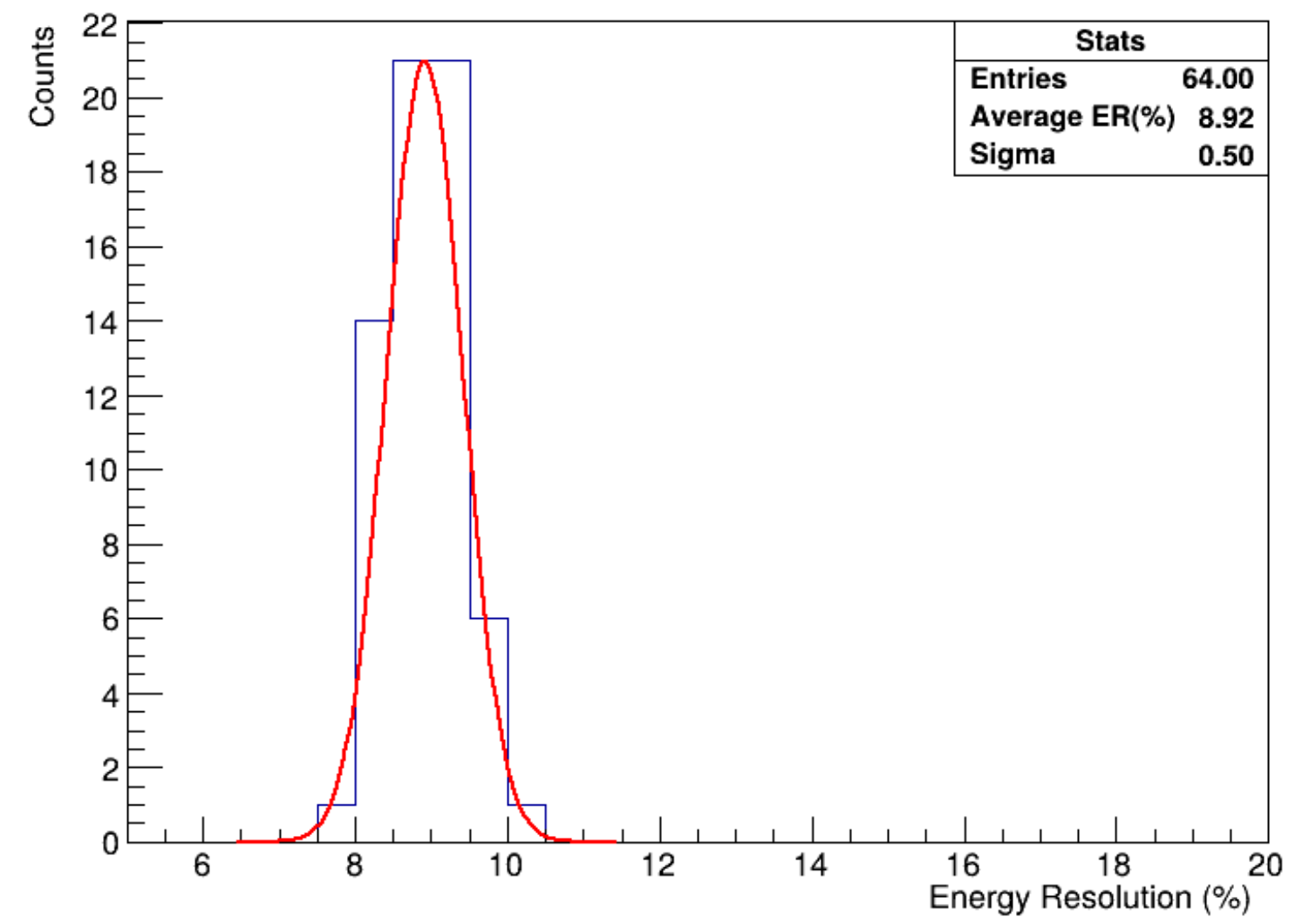


ENERGY RESOLUTION

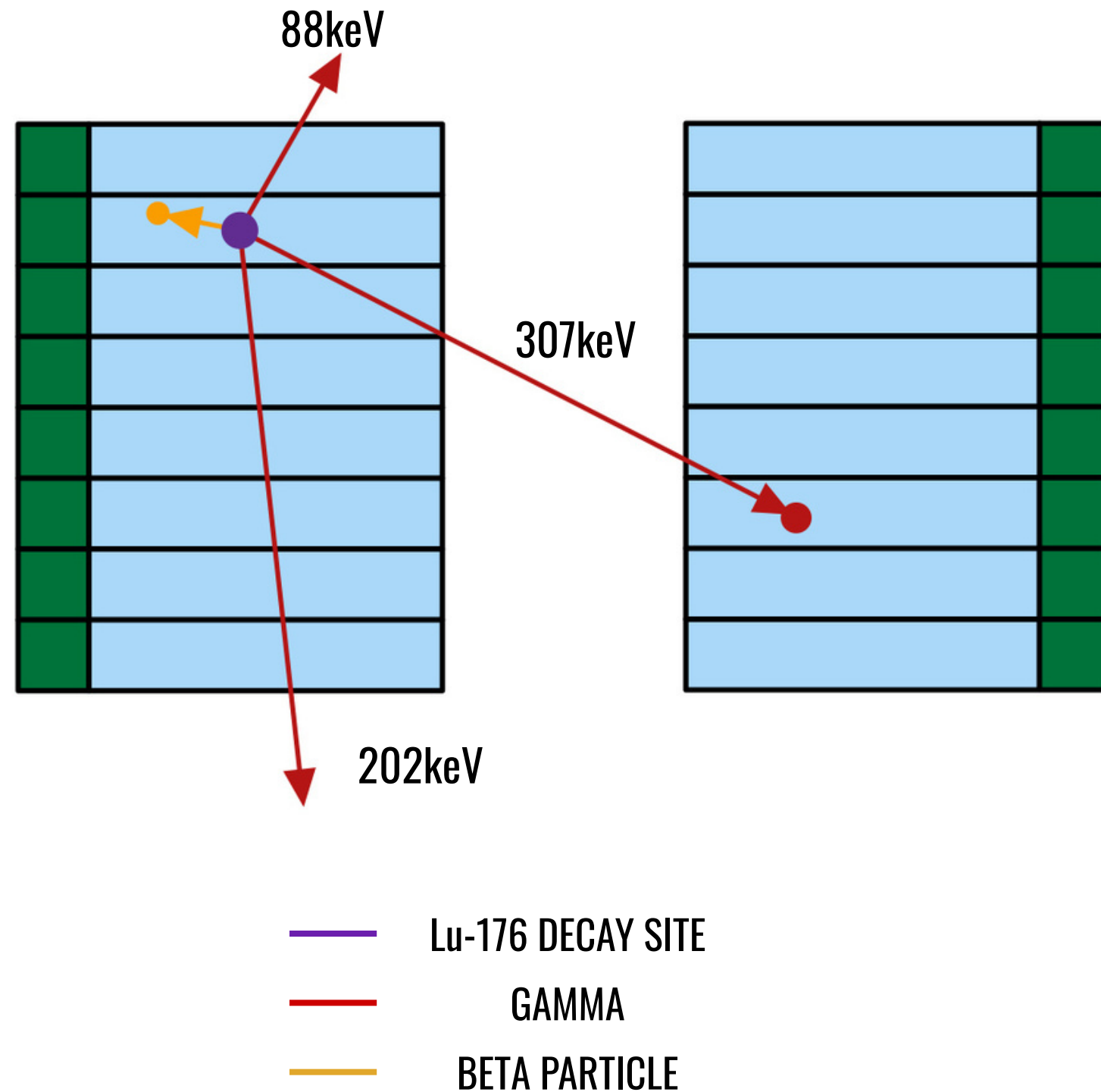
PIXEL ENERGY SPECTRUM



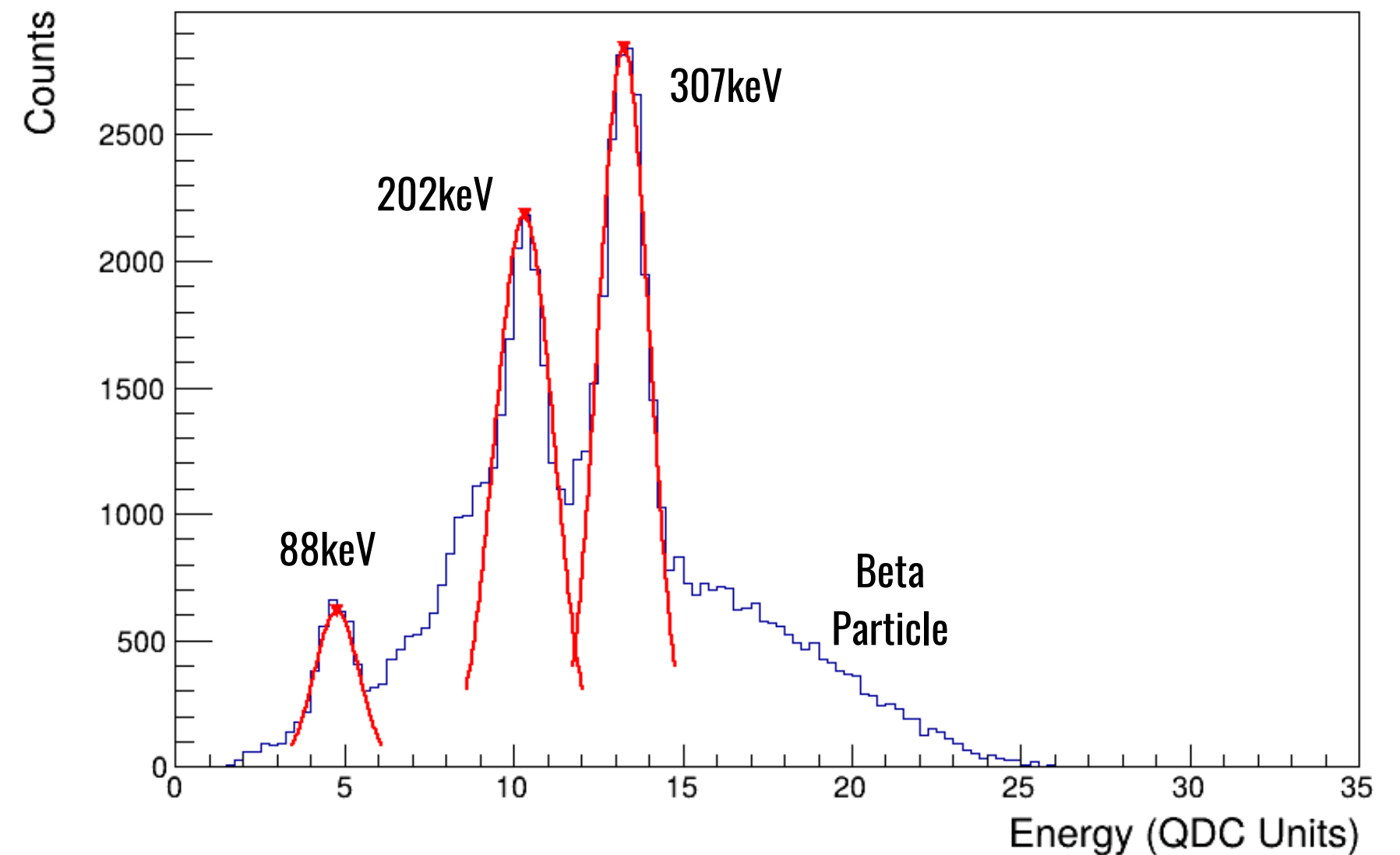
DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PIXEL ENERGY RESOLUTIONS



OUR SCINTILLATORS ARE RADIOACTIVE !?!?

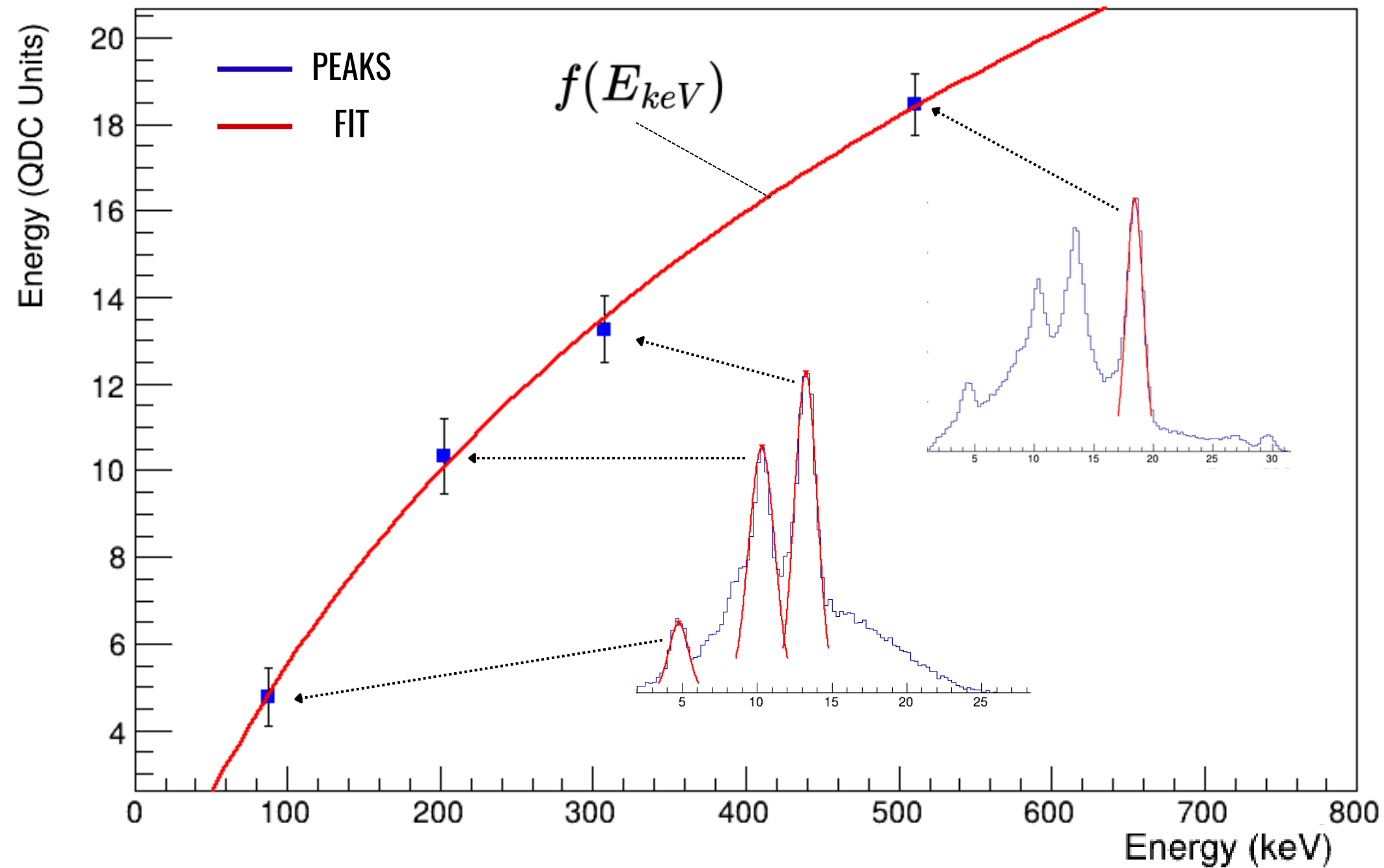


PIXEL ENERGY SPECTRUM WITHOUT NA22 SOURCE



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QDC UNITS AND keV?

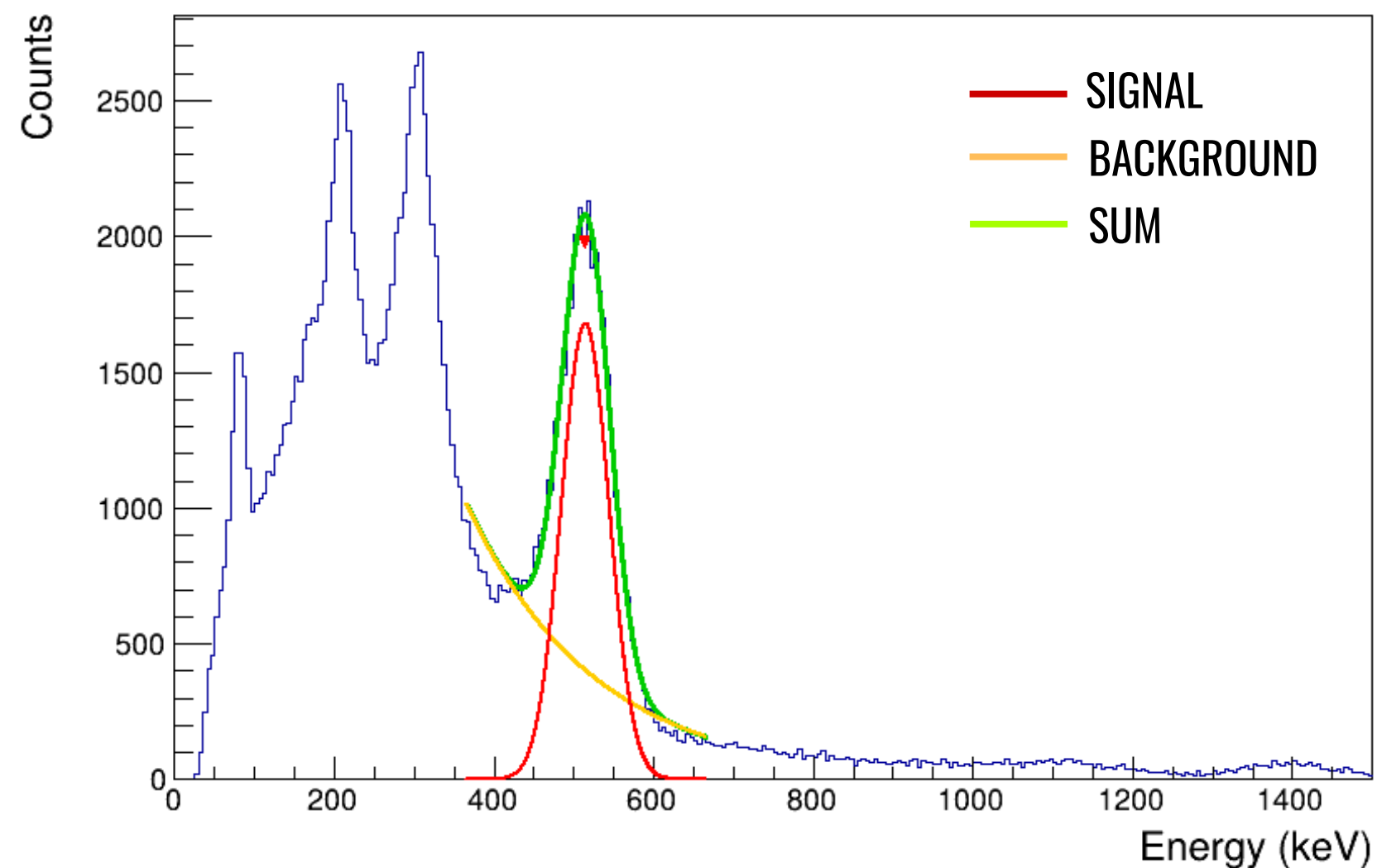
12



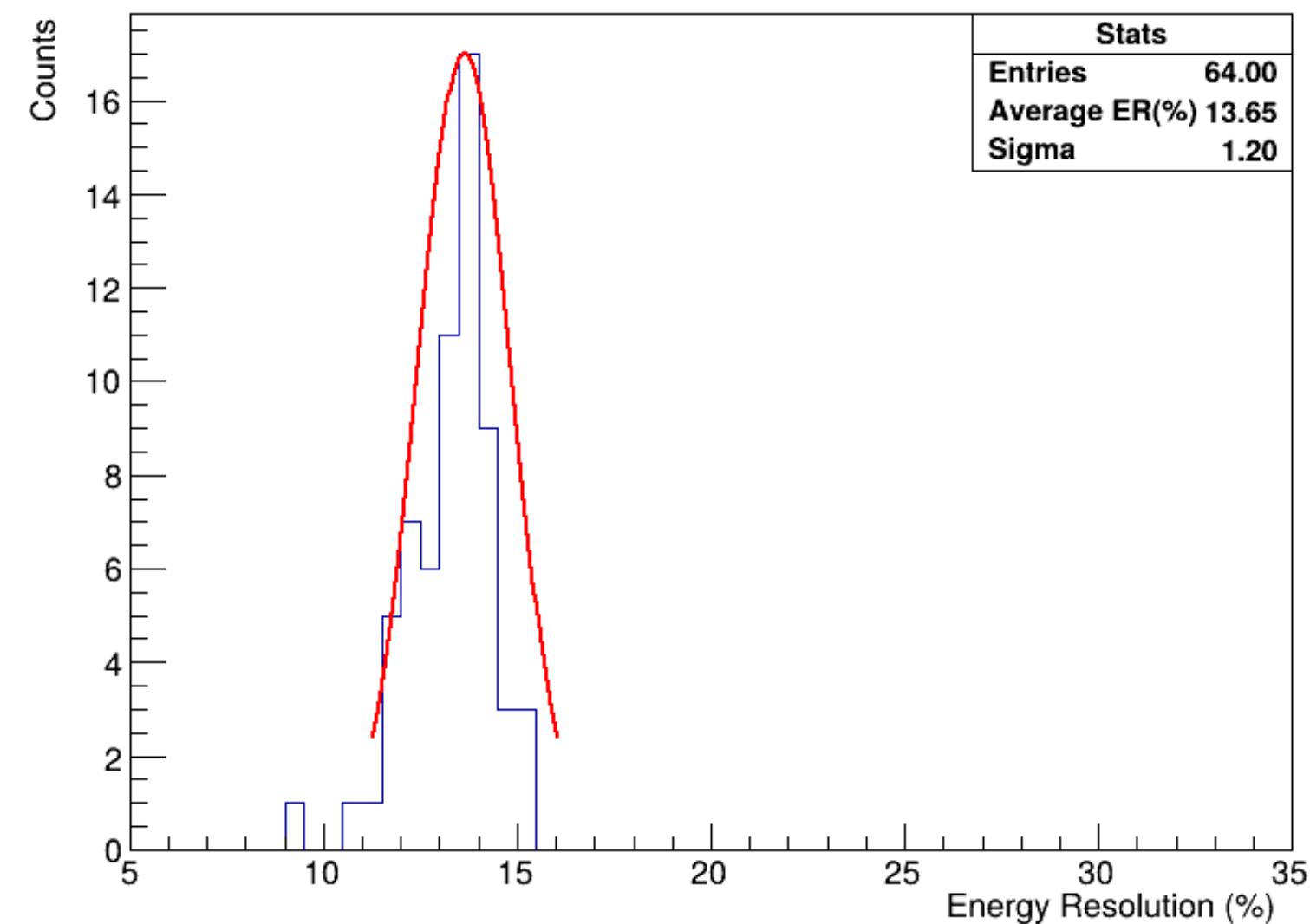
$$E_{keV} = f(E_{QDC}) = P_0 + \frac{P_1}{P_2} \cdot (1 - \exp^{-P_2 \cdot E_{QDC}}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad E_{QDC} = f(E_{keV}) = -\frac{P_1}{P_2} \cdot \log(1 - \frac{P_2}{P_1} \cdot (E_{keV} - P_0))$$

ENERGY RESOLUTION AFTER CALIBRATION

SINGLE PIXEL ENERGY SPECTRUM

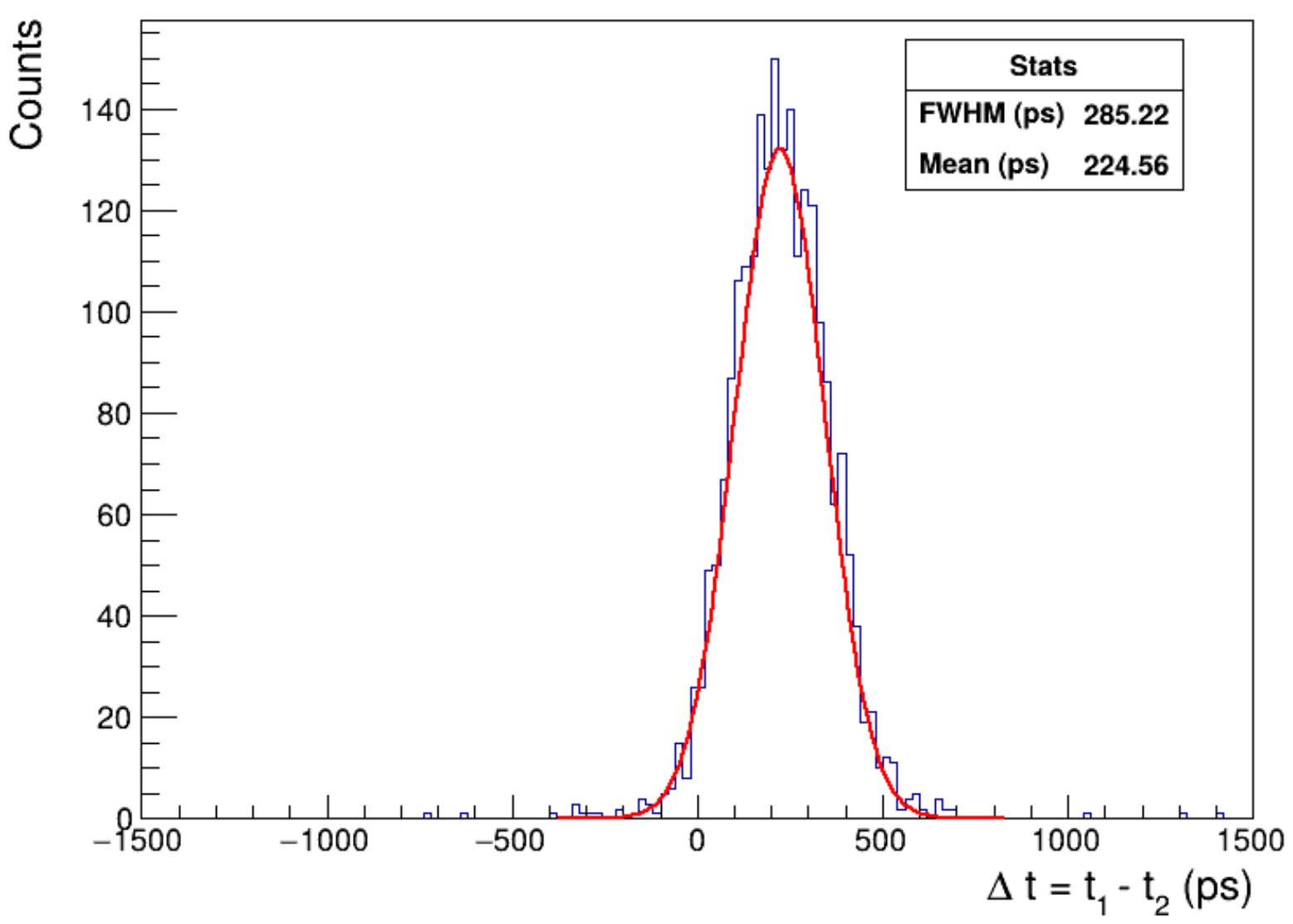


DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PIXEL ENERGY RESOLUTIONS

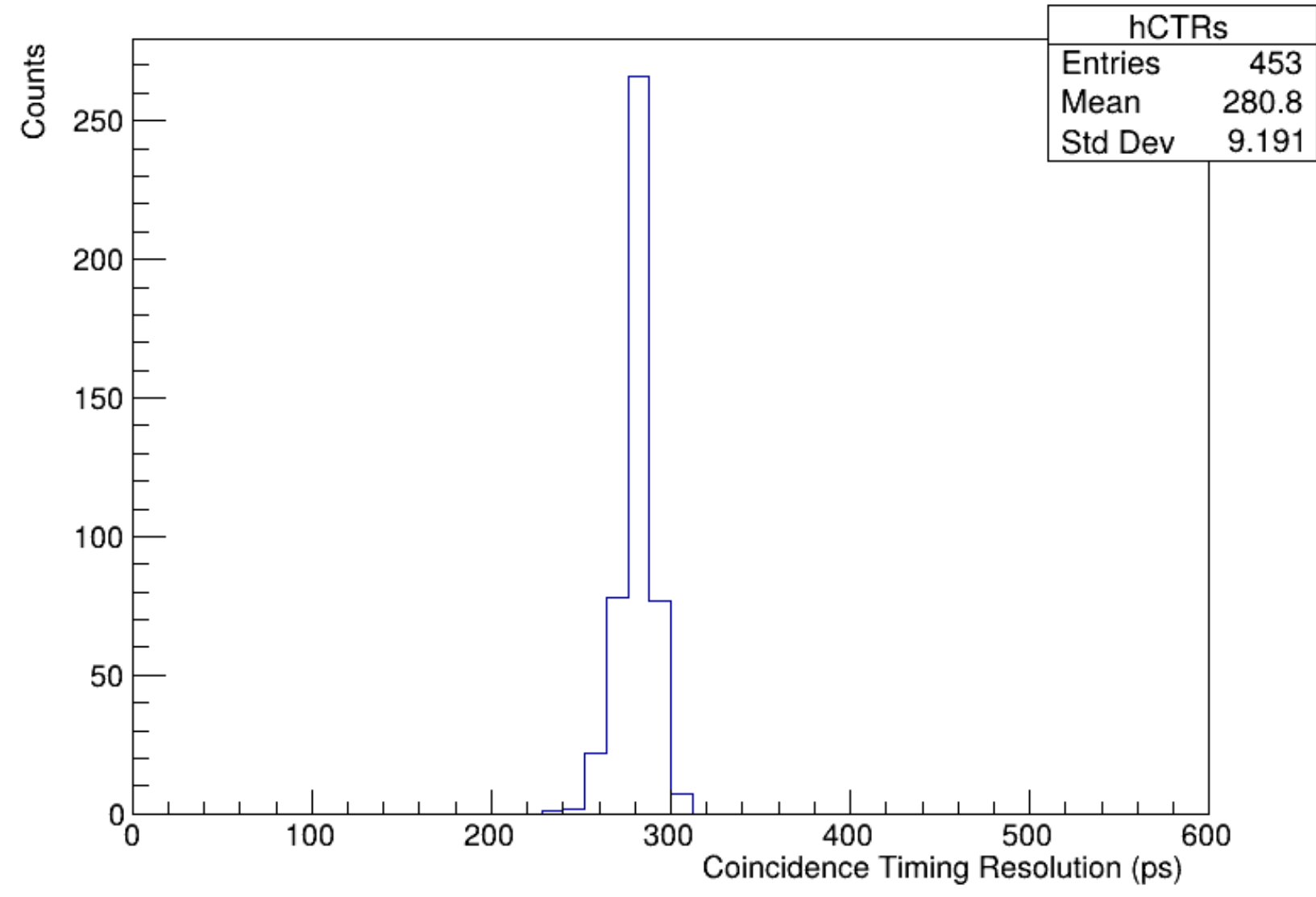


COINCIDENCE TIMING RESOLUTION

SINGLE PIXEL PAIR COINCIDENCE TIMING SPECTRUM

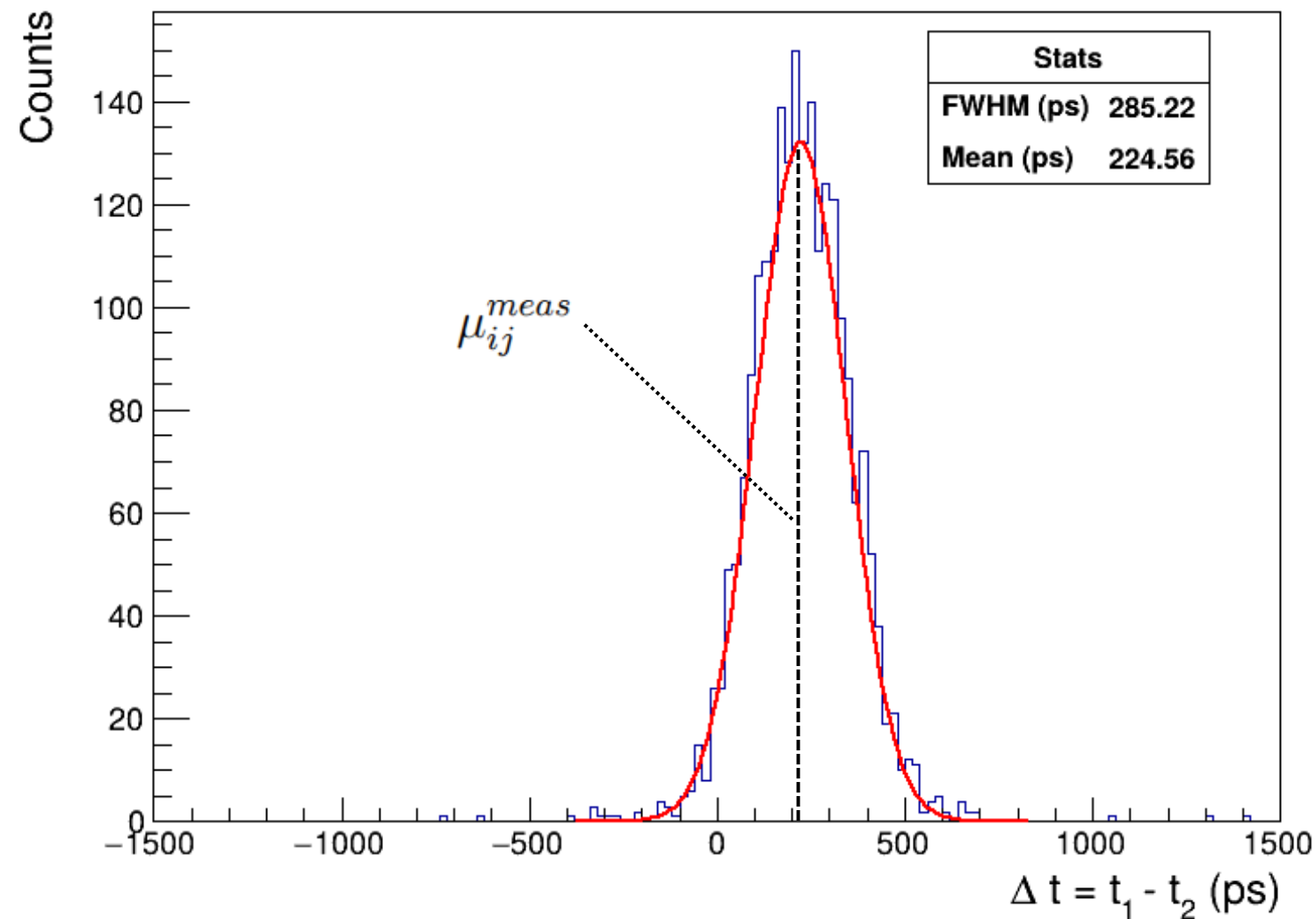


DISTRIBUTION OF PIXEL PAIR COINCIDENCE TIMING RESOLUTIONS



FIXED TIME OFFSETS AT ALL CHANNELS

WHY IS THE MEAN NOT ZERO ?



MEASURED TIME HAS SOME FIXED OFFSET

$$t_i^{meas} = t_i^{true} + \delta_i^{true} + \epsilon_i$$

MEASURE THE FIXED TIME OFFSETS

REMOVE MEASURED OFFSET FROM MEASURED TIME

$$t_i^{corr} = t_i^{meas} - \delta_i^{meas}$$

MEASURING THE FIXED TIME OFFSET

THE MEAN IS EQUAL TO THE DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN THE FIXED TIME OFFSETS

$$\mu_{ij}^{meas} = \delta_i^{true} - \delta_j^{true}$$

SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

$$A\delta^{true} = \mu^{true}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \end{bmatrix}_{M \times N} \quad \delta^{true} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_0^{true} \\ \delta_1^{true} \\ \delta_2^{true} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}_{N \times 1} \quad \mu^{true} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_{01}^{true} \\ \mu_{02}^{true} \\ \mu_{13}^{true} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}_{M \times 1}$$

CONSTRAIN THE LINEAR EQUATION BY
SETTING ONE OFFSET TO ZERO

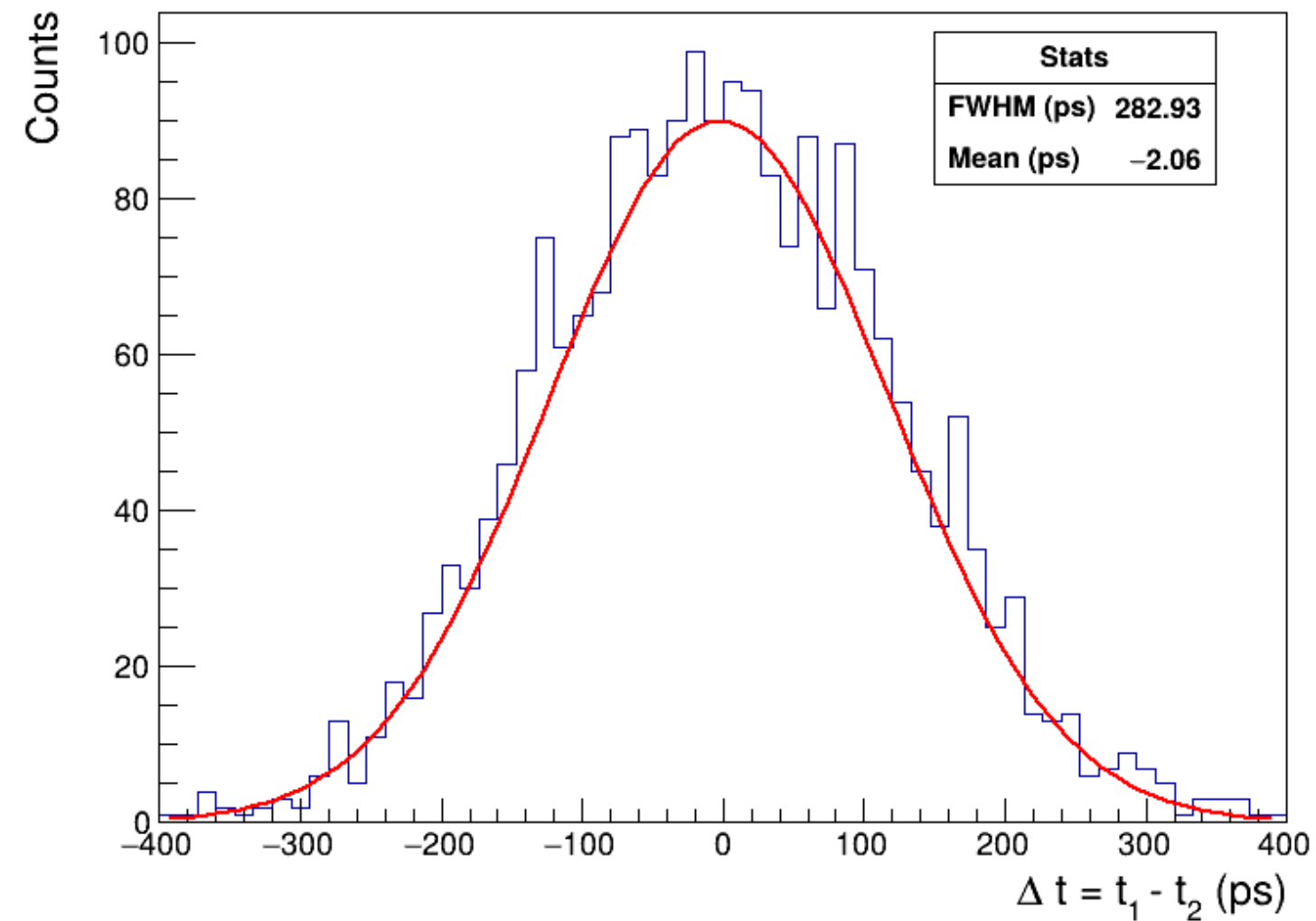
$$\delta_0^{meas} = 0$$

$$A\delta^{meas} = \mu^{meas}$$

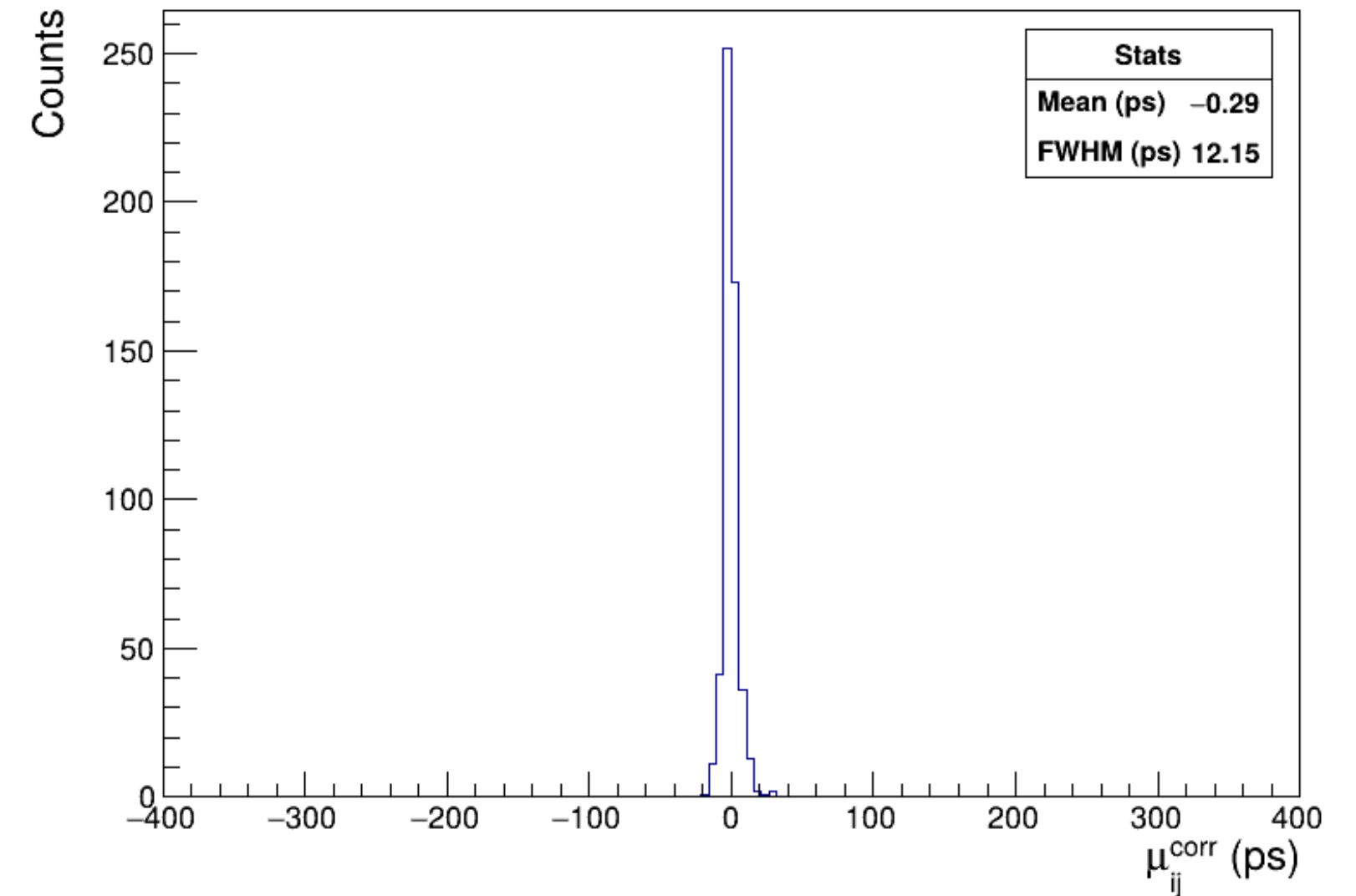
SOLVE EQUATION FOR MEASURED
TIME OFFSETS USING
LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION

TIME OFFSET CALIBRATION

CORRECTED COINCIDENCE TIMING SPECTRUM

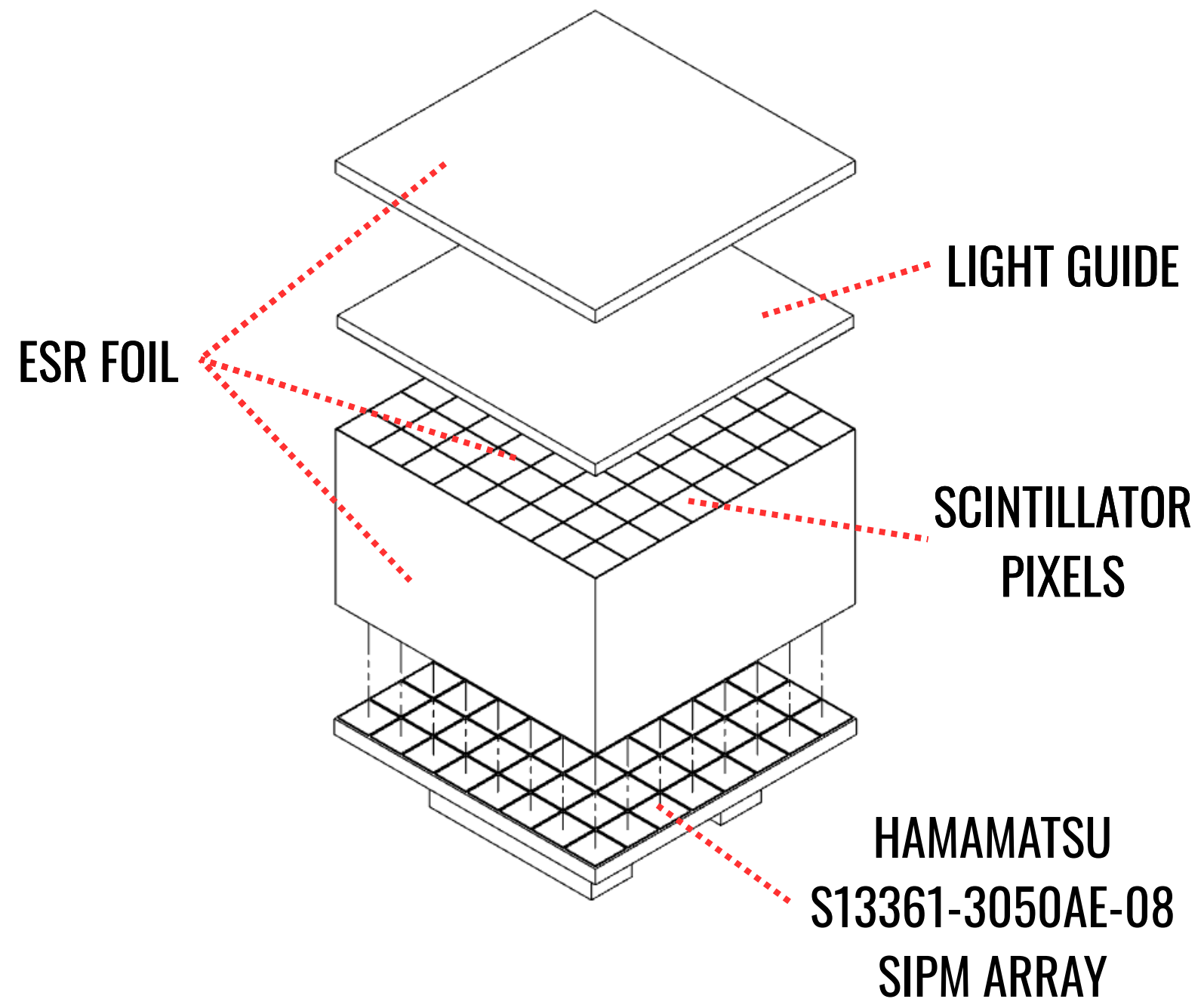


DISTRIBUTION OF CORRECTED COINCIDENCE TIMING MEANS

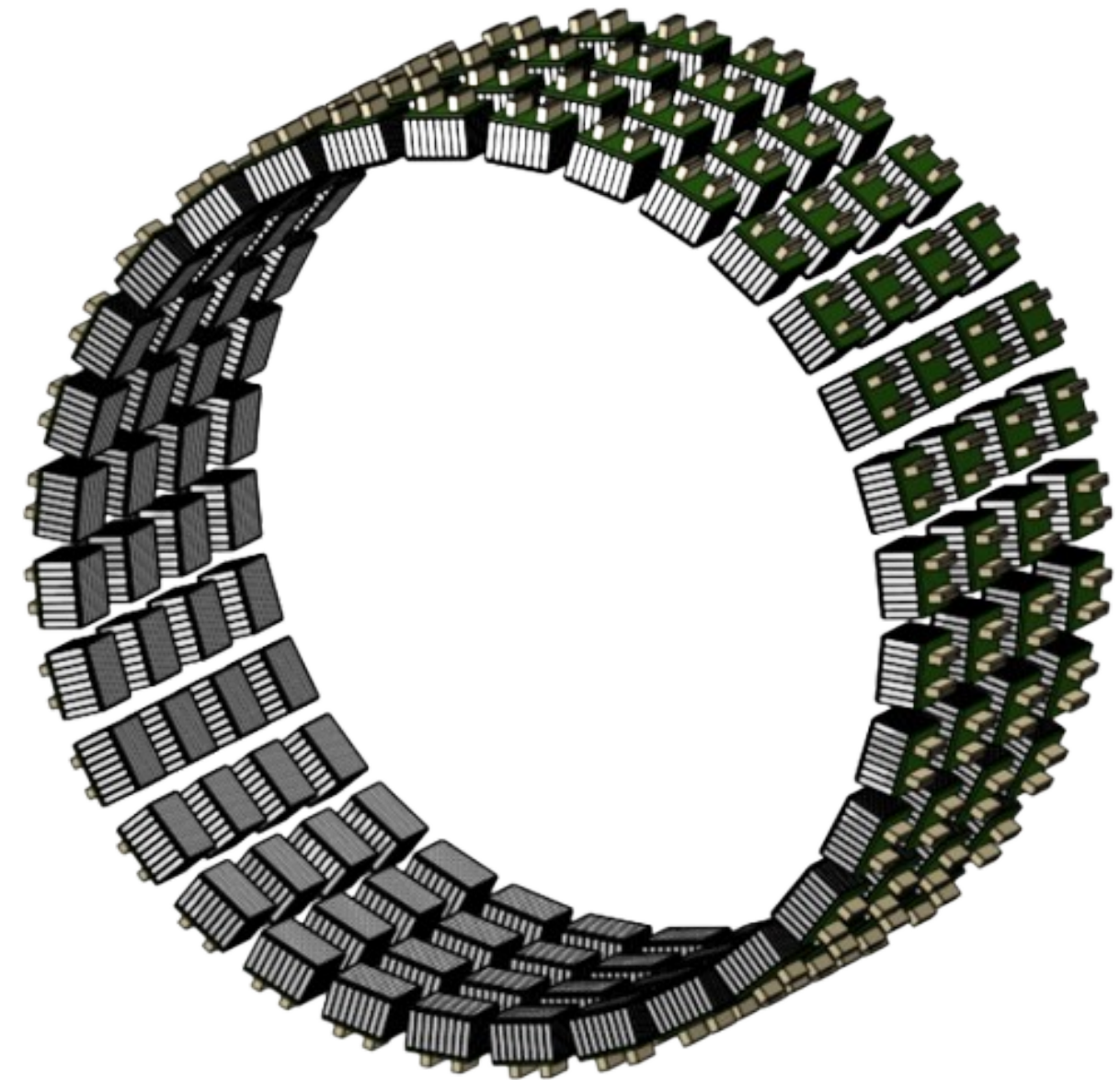


WHERE TO NEXT ?

TEST NEW DETECTOR MODULES

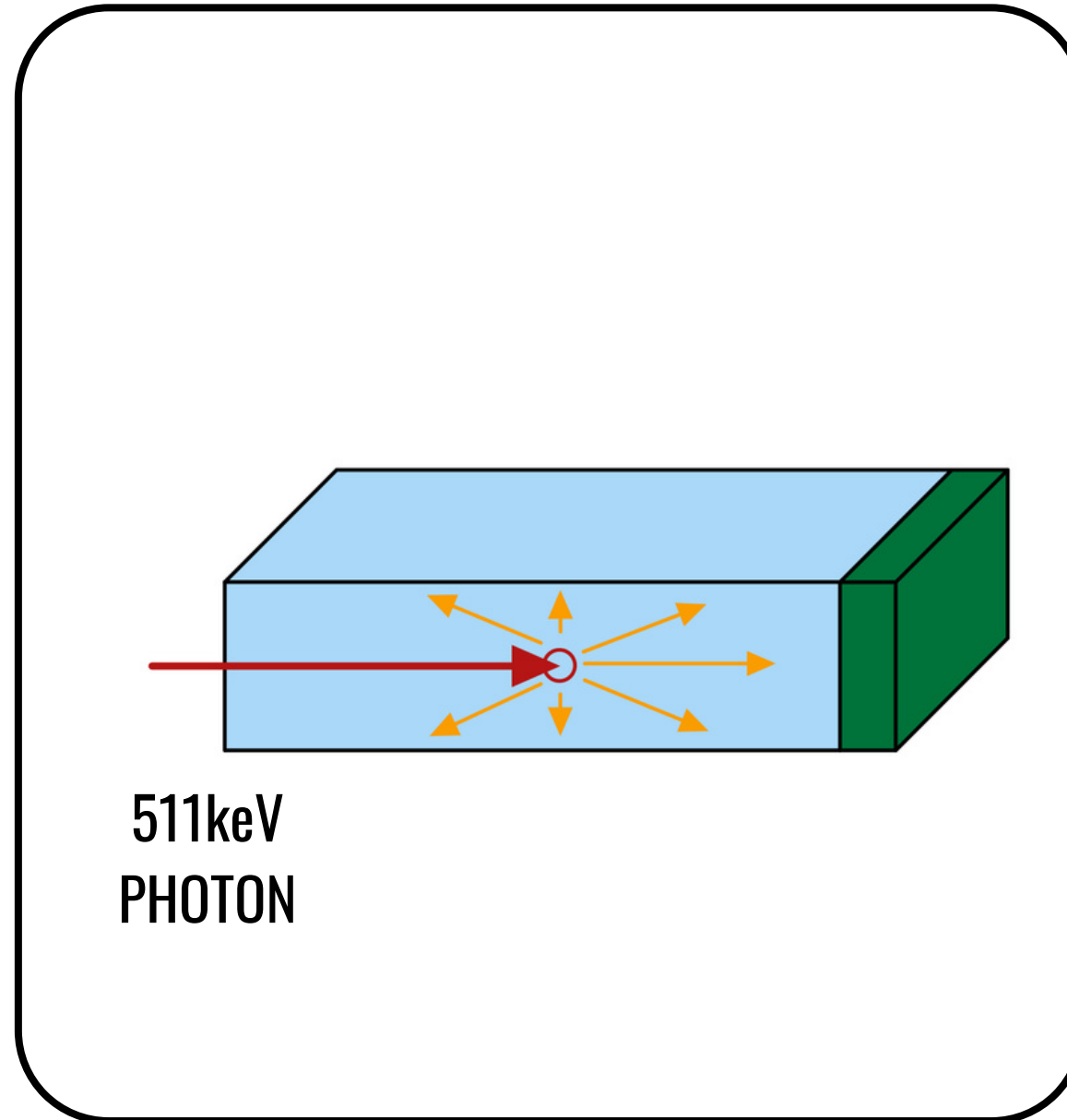


SCALE UP

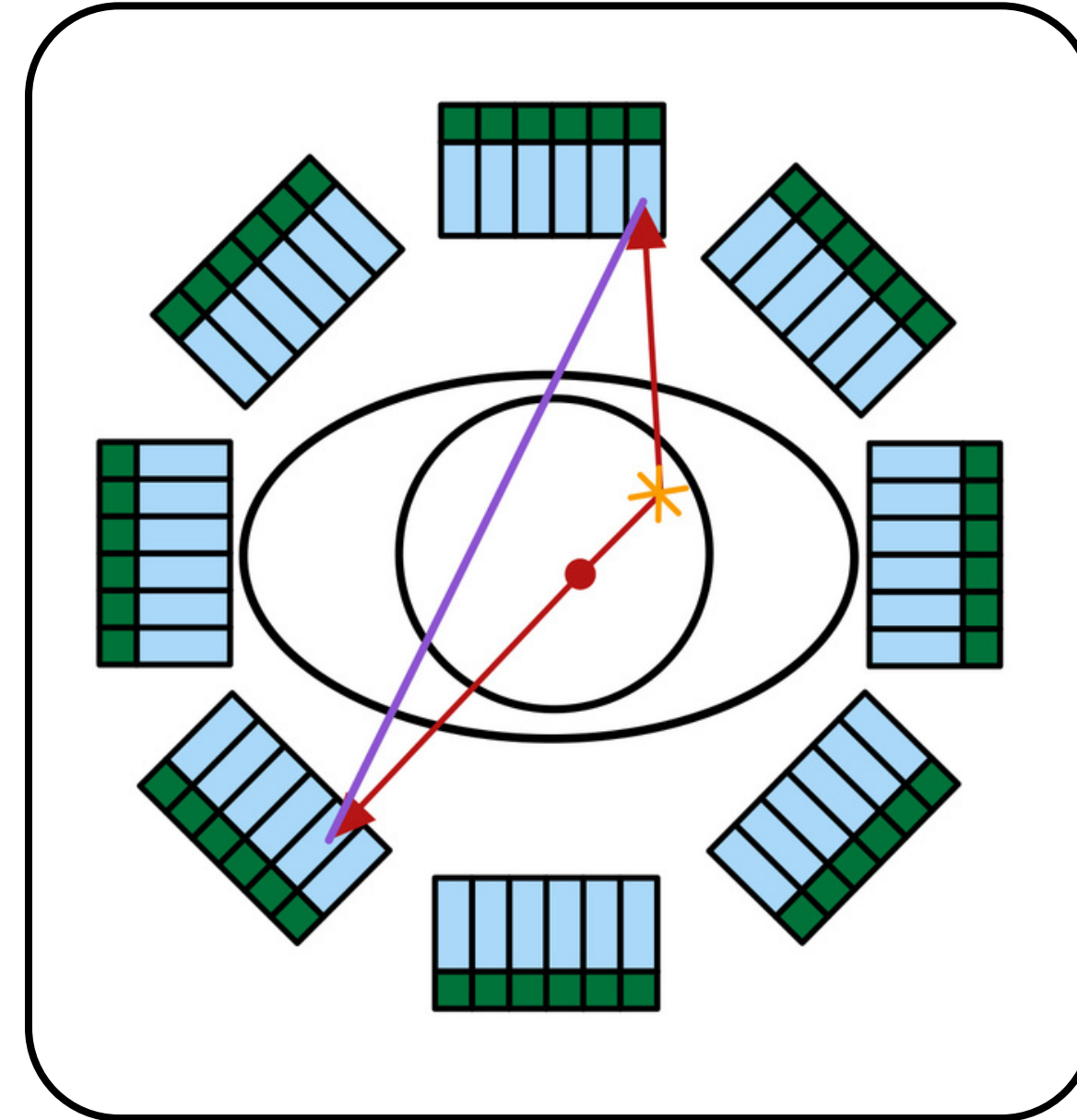


THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME
ANY QUESTIONS ?

NOT ALL GAMMAS ARE GOOD GAMMAS

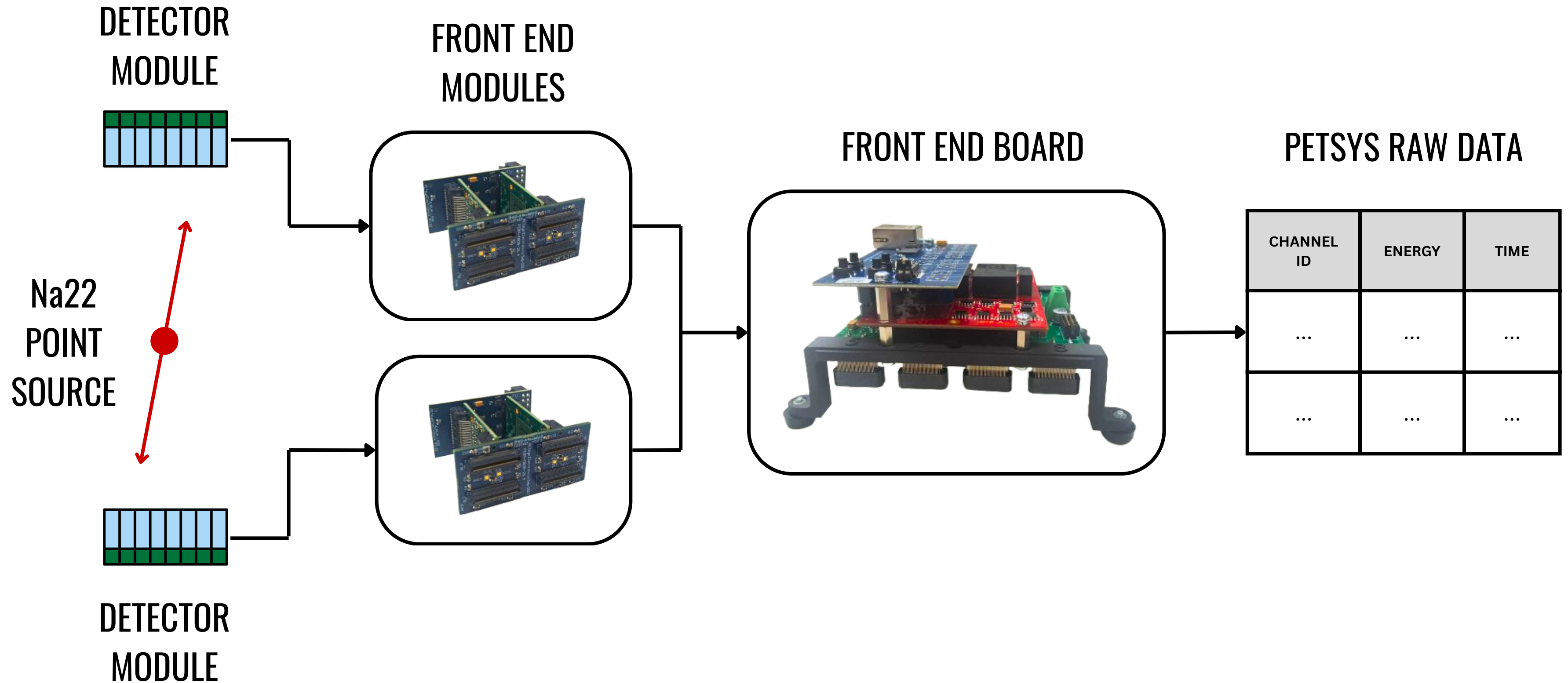


**PHOTOELECTRIC
ABSORPTION**



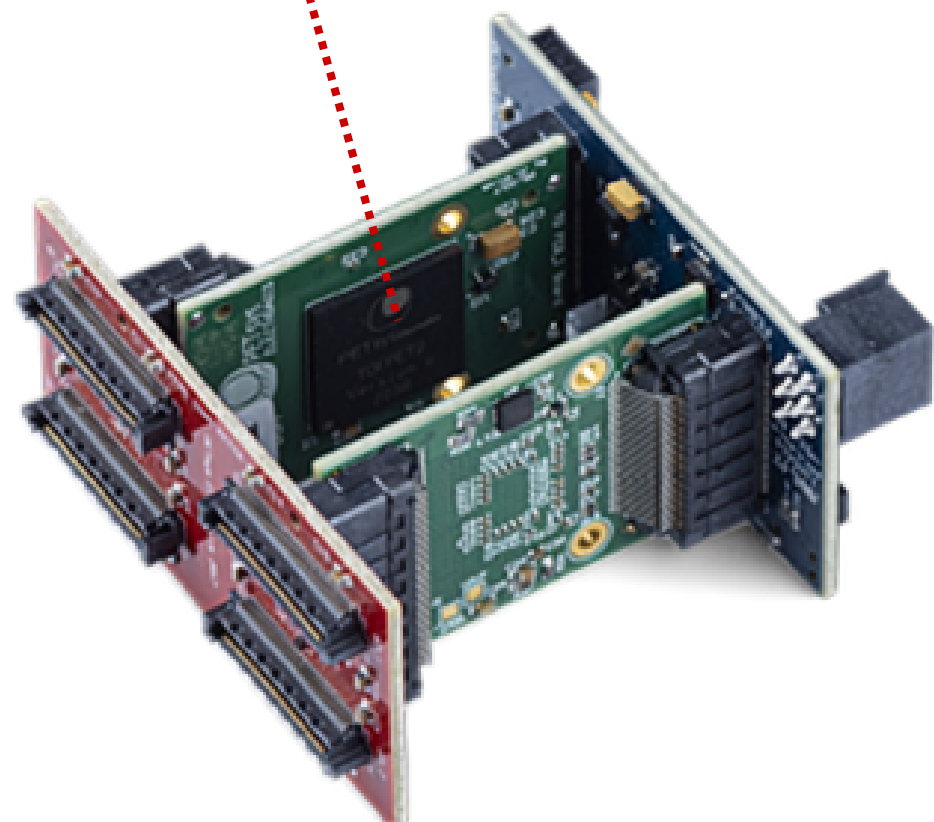
**SCATTER
IN THE PATIENT**

PETSYS DATA ACQUISITION HARDWARE



MANAGING THE ASIC TEMPERATURE

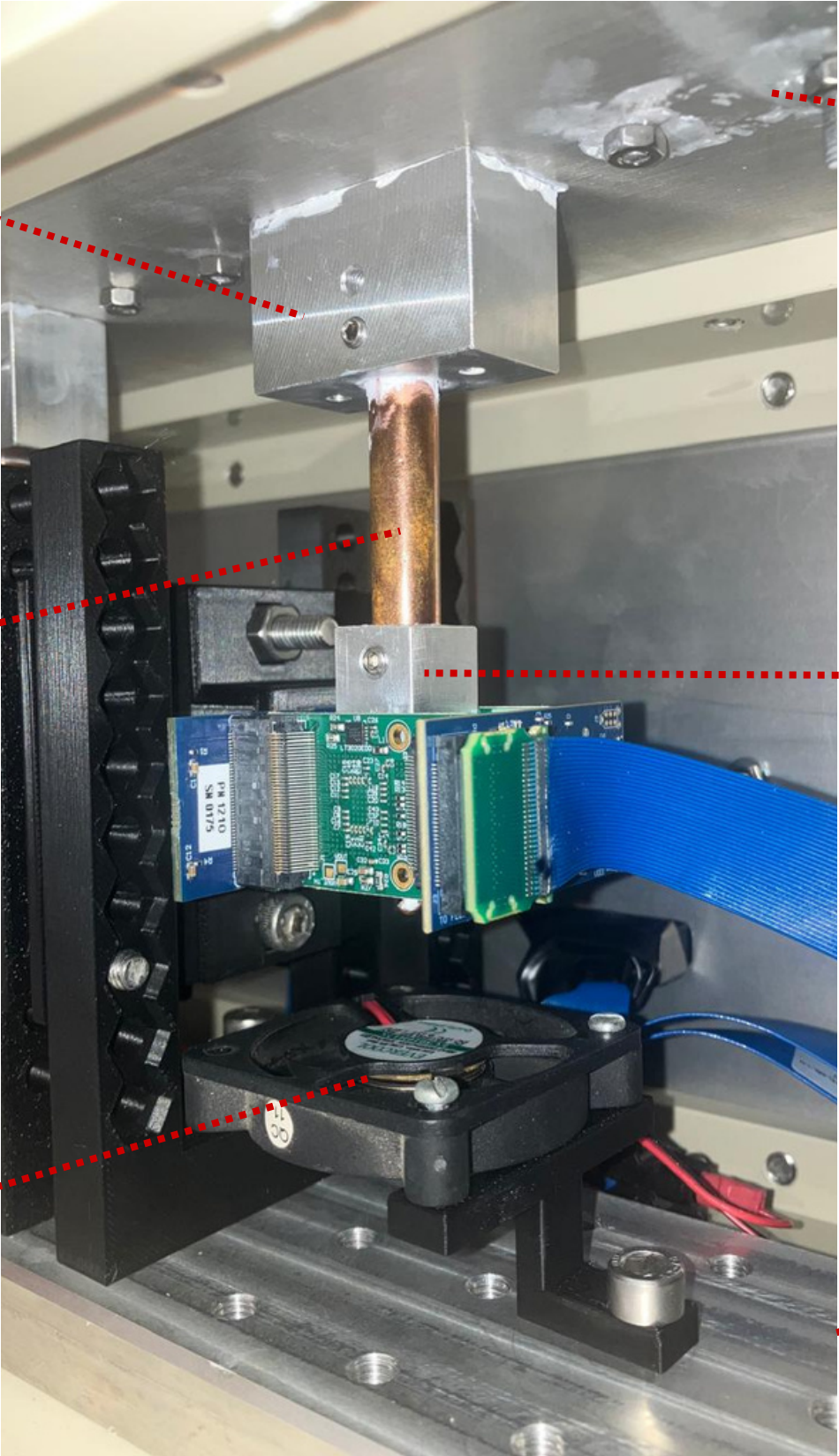
PETSYS TOFPET2 ASIC



ALUMINIUM
BLOCK

COPPER
HEAT PIPE

FAN

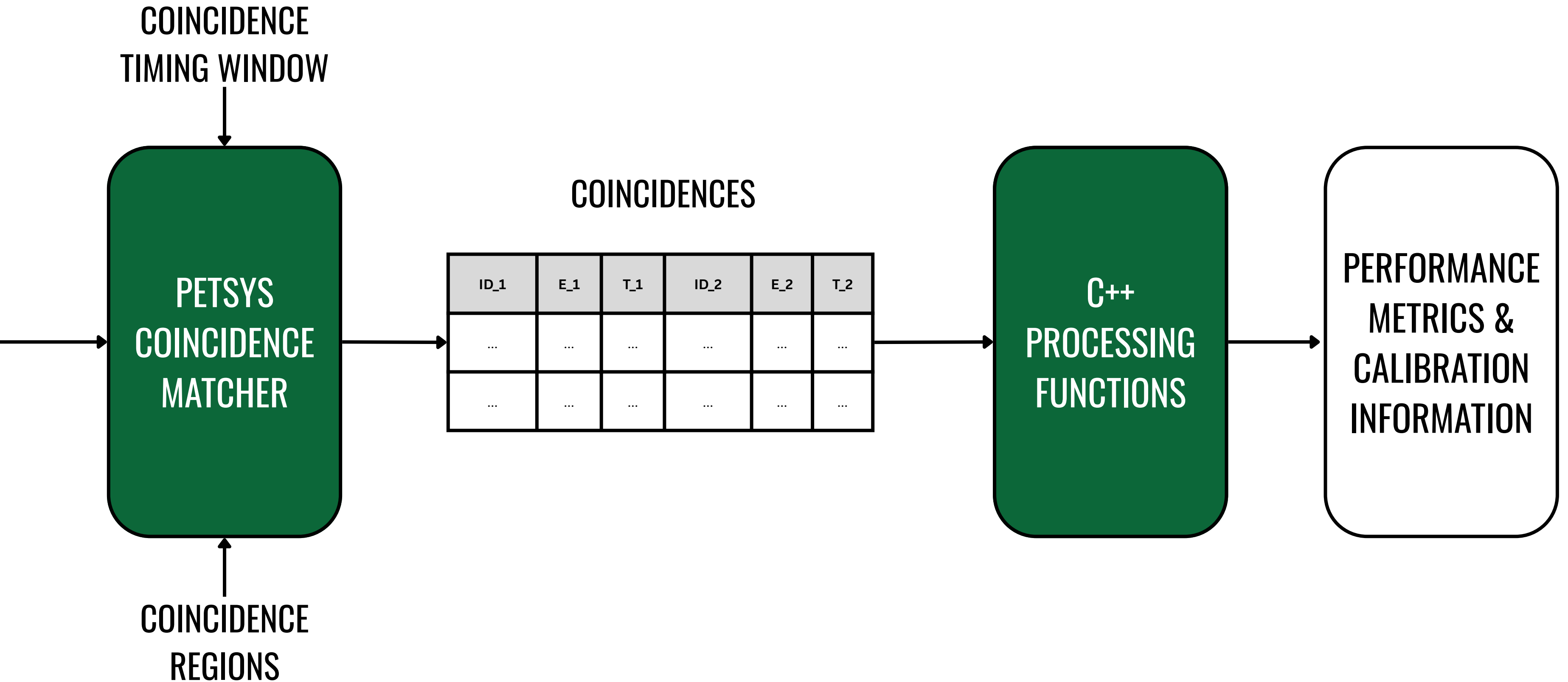


ALUMINIUM
LID

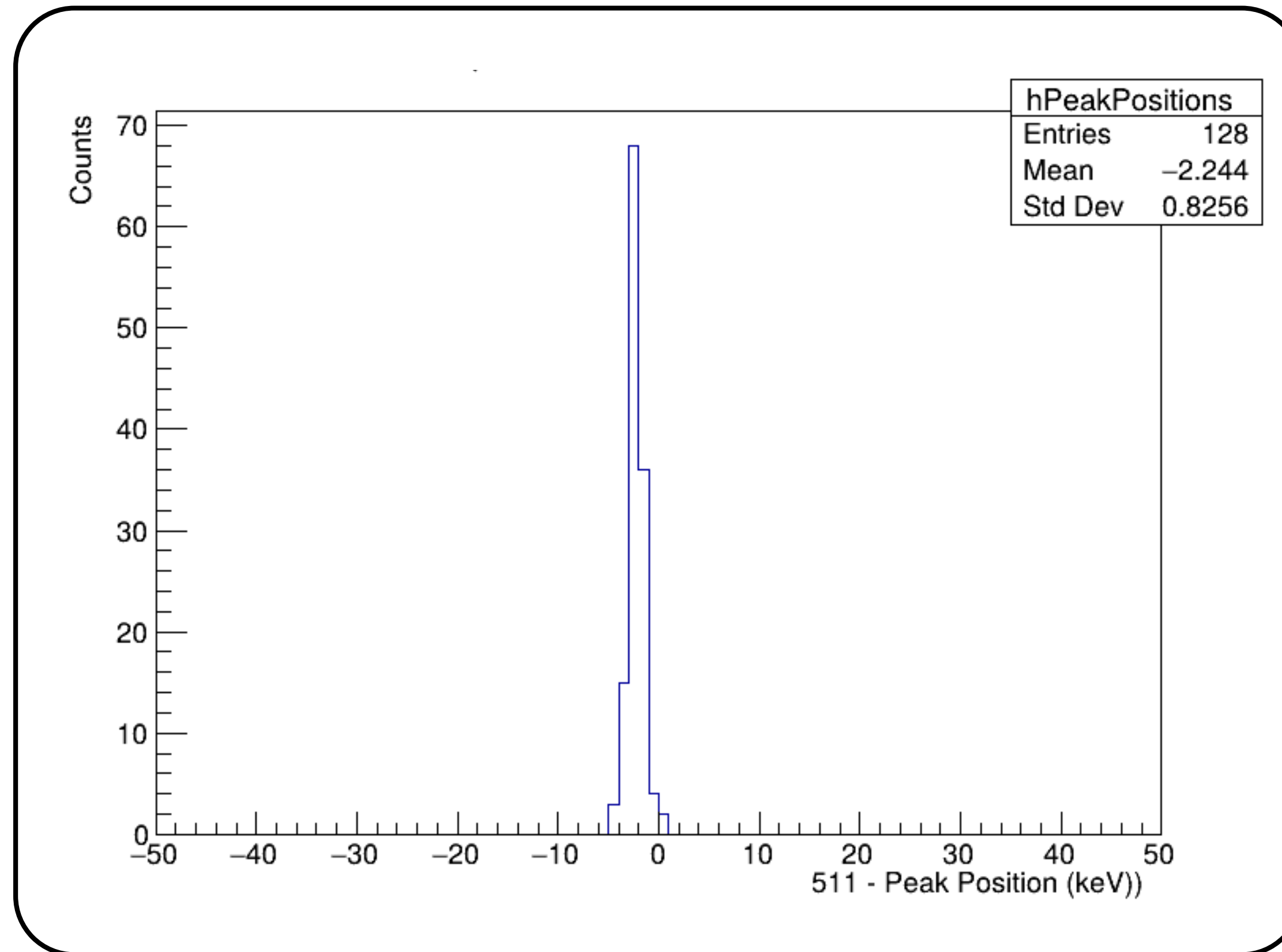
ALUMINIUM
BLOCK

ALUMINIUM
MOUNTING
PLATE

PROCESSING PETSYS DATA

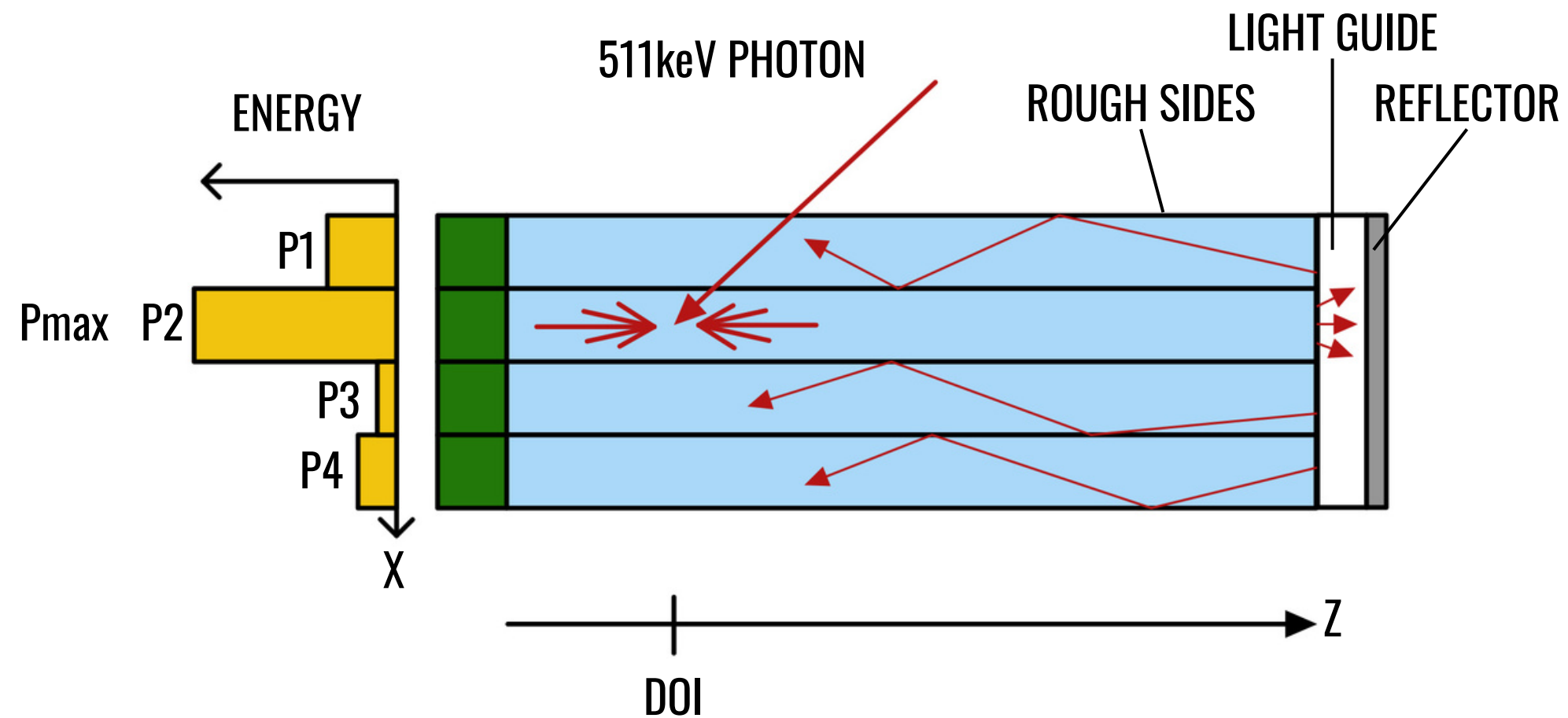


CALIBRATED PEAK POSITION ERROR



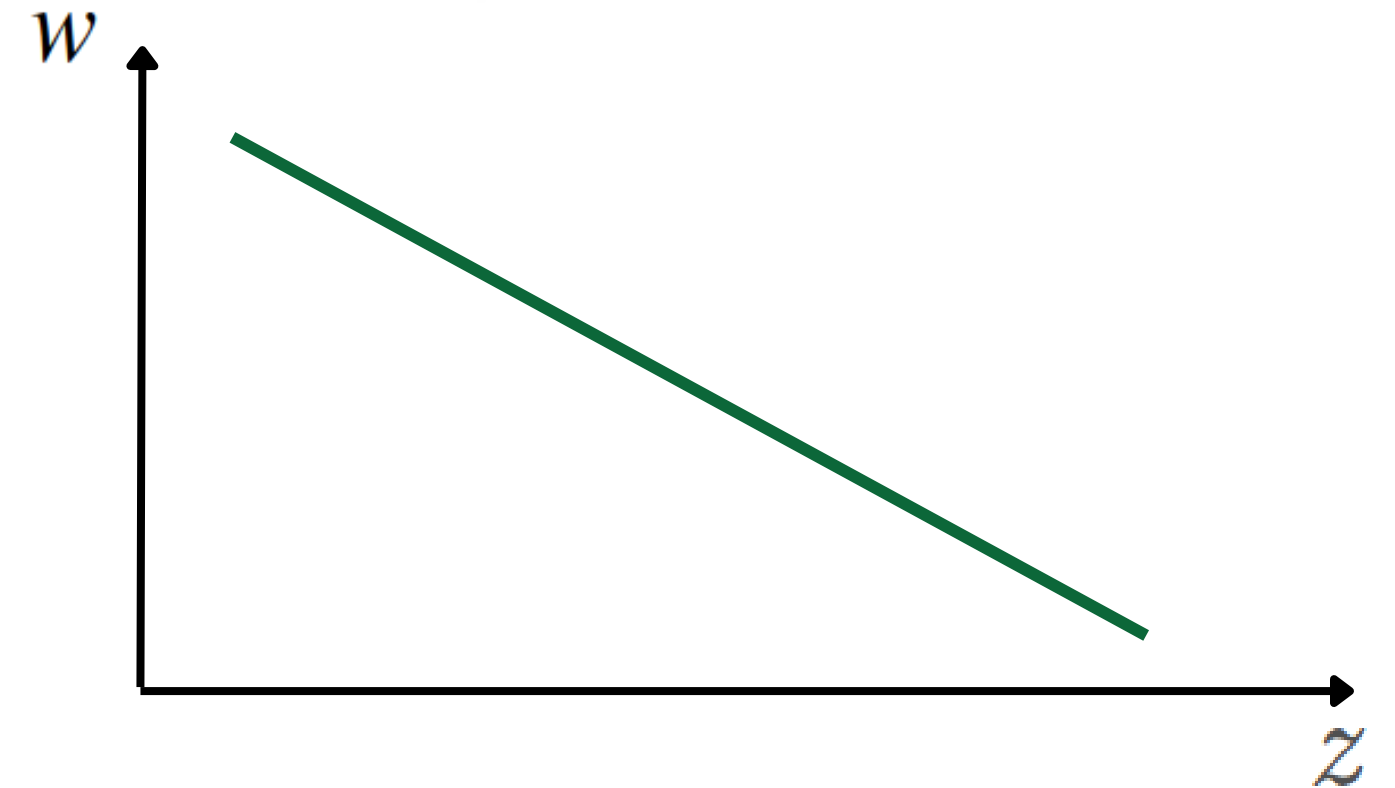
SINGLE SIDED DEPTH-OF-INTERACTION

NEW DETECTOR MODULE DESIGN



APPROXIMATELY LINEAR

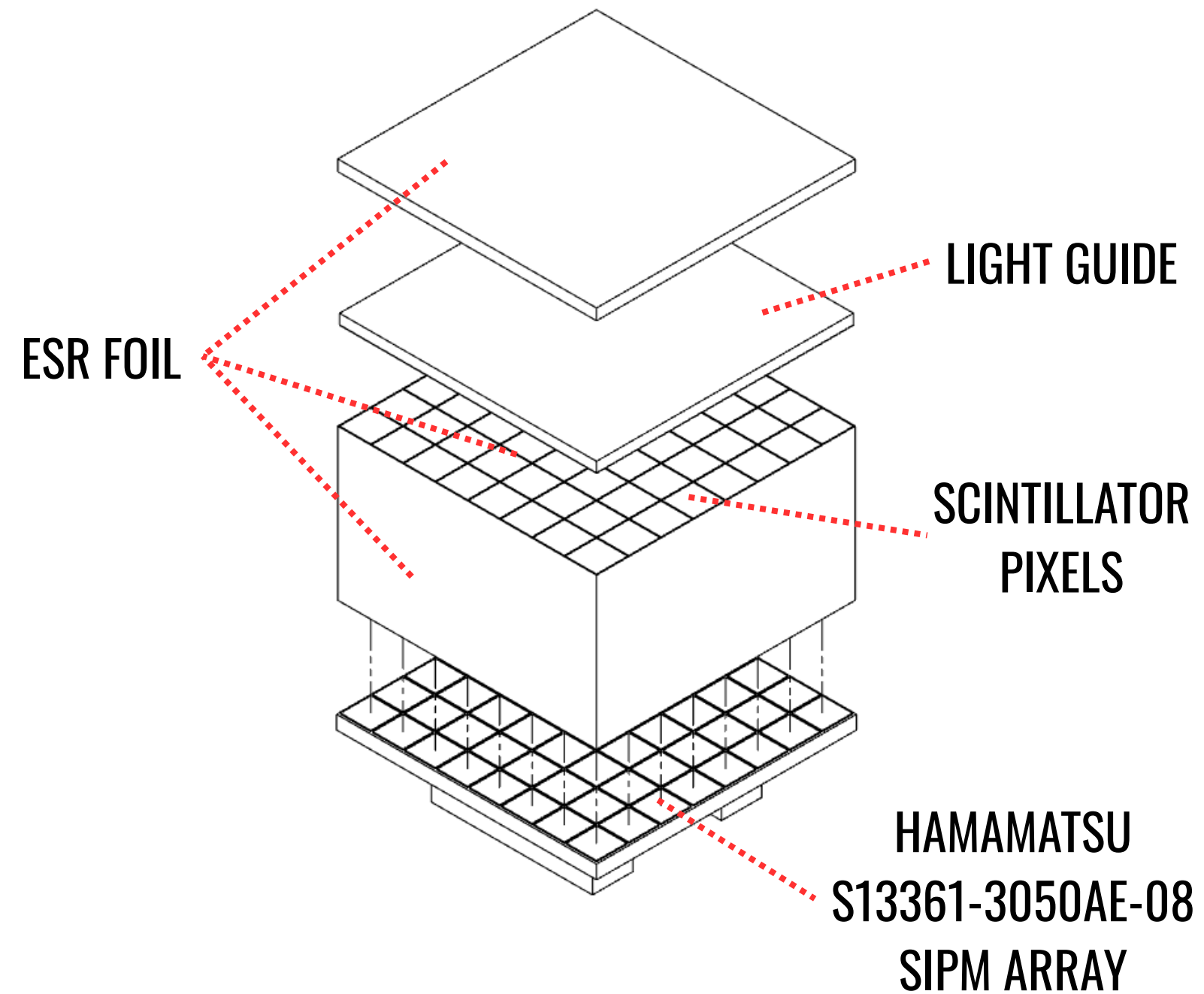
$$P = \sum_i^N p_i \quad w = \frac{p_{\max}}{P}$$



WE CAN SHARE THE LIGHT AND MEASURE THE DOI

DESIGNED DOI DETECTOR MODULES

DOI DETECTOR MODULE



DOI DETECTOR MODULE

