

# Towards Reconstructionless 3D Imaging of Positron-Emitting Radiotracers using Cerenkov Radiation



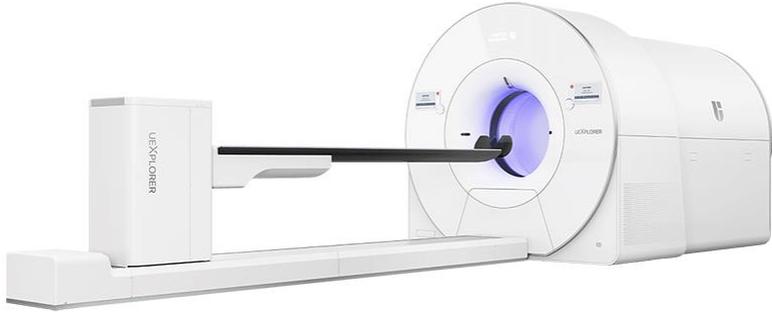
# Disclosures

Research Agreements  
*Canon Medical Research Unit*  
*United Imaging Healthcare*

UC Davis has a revenue sharing agreement with  
*United Imaging Healthcare*



# State-of-the-Art PET/CT

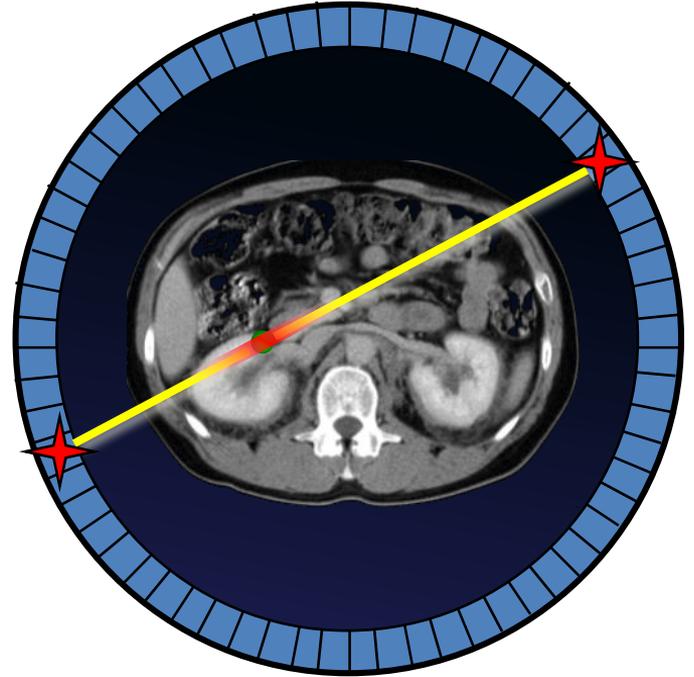


- **3-4 mm spatial resolution**
- **Detection sensitivity 5-10%**
- **Timing resolution: 200-500 ps**



# Time-of-Flight (TOF) PET

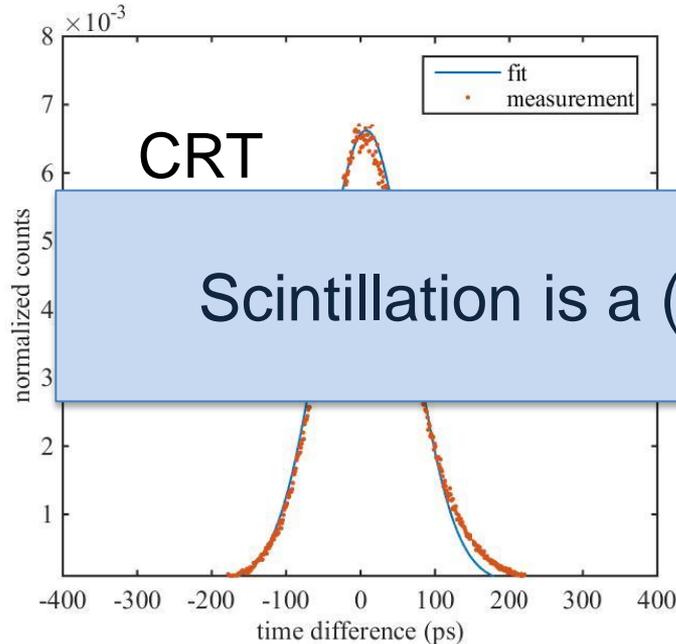
- Speed of light is
  - $3 \times 10^8$  m/s
  - 30 cm/ns
- Current state of the art is ~250 psecs - localizes signal to ~3.75 cm
- 20 psecs timing would localize event to 3 mm



noise reduction  $\sim \sqrt{\frac{2P}{c \Delta t}}$  

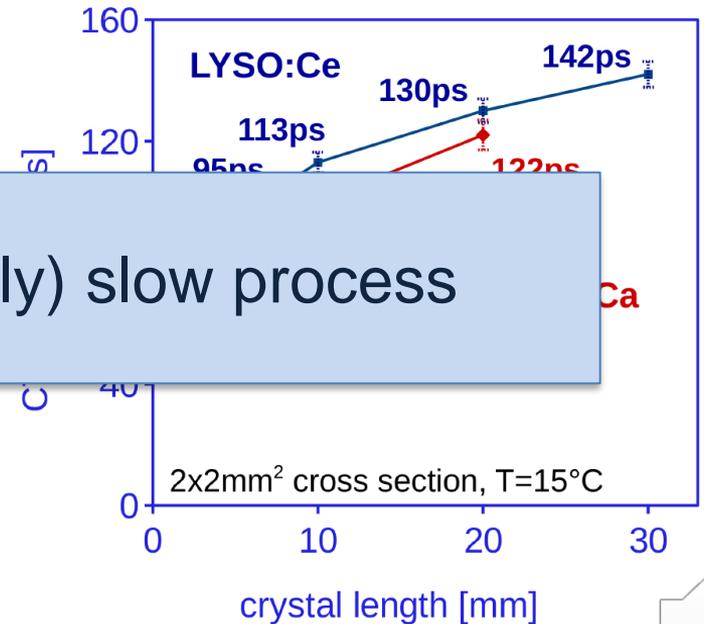
# Current work with Scintillators

Monolithic LYSO, double-sided dSiPM



Courtesy Dennis Schaart (TU Delft)

L(Y)SO pixels, FBK NUV SiPM

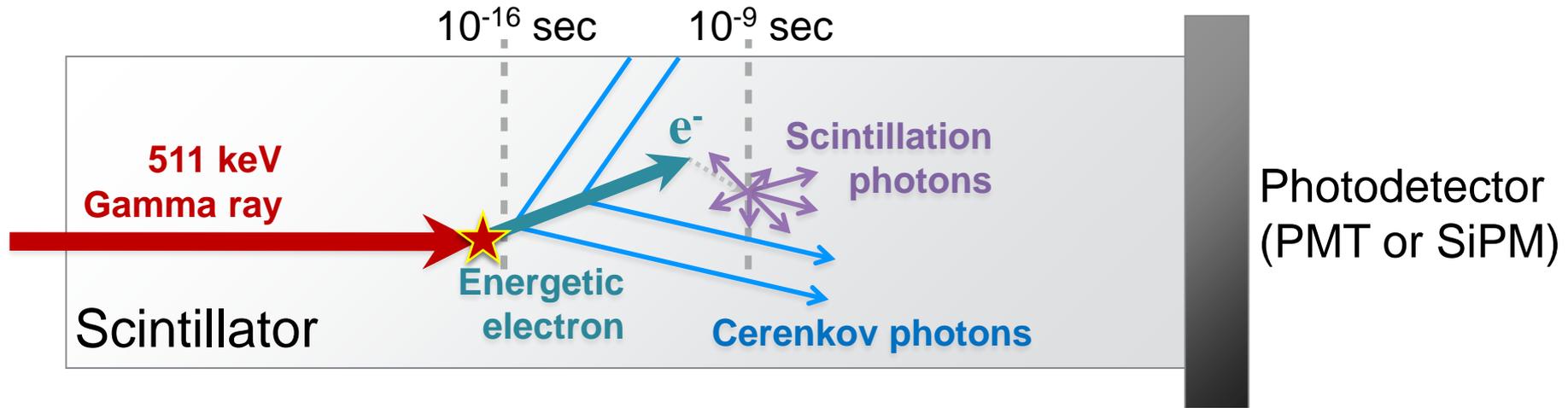


Courtesy Paul Lecoq (CERN)

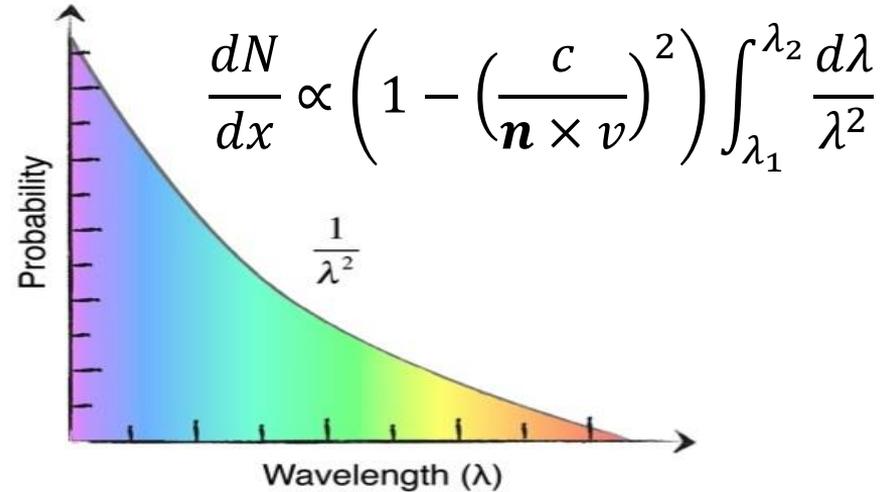
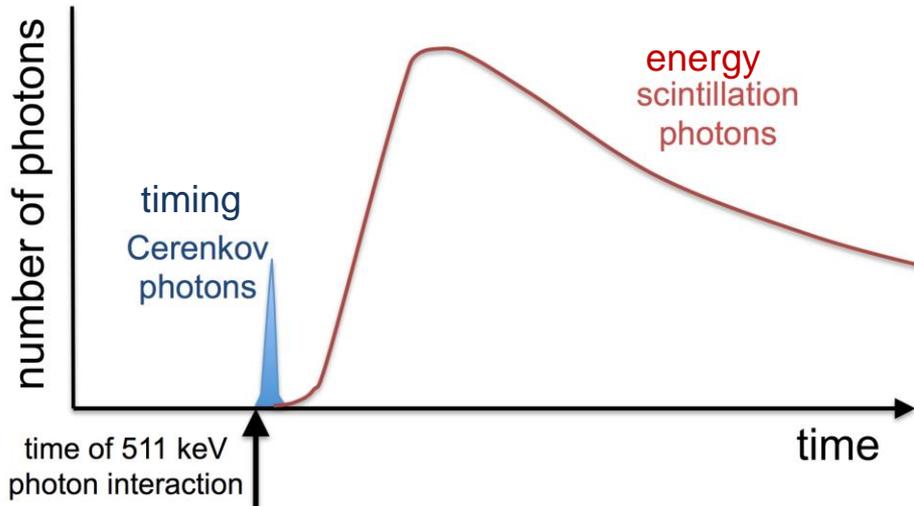
Scintillation is a (relatively) slow process



# Cerenkov Radiation in Scintillators



# Using Cerenkov Radiation for Time-of-Flight PET



Korpar et al, *Nucl Instr Meth A*654; 532-8 (2011)  
Brunner et al, *IEEE Trans Nucl Sci* 61; 443-7 (2014)  
Lecoq et al, *IEEE Trans Nucl Sci* 61; 229-34 (2014)  
Somlai-Schweiger et al, *Med Phys* 42; 1825-35 (2015)

Needs:

- Dense materials with high index of refraction and high transparency in blue/UV
- Photodetectors with high blue/UV sensitivity and low noise



# Scintillators

Property	NaI(Tl)	BGO	LSO(Ce)	GSO(Ce)	CsI(Tl)	LuAP(Ce)	LaBr <sub>3</sub> (Ce)	Plastic*
Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	3.67	7.13	7.40	6.71	4.51	8.34	5.3	1.03
Effective atomic number	50	73	66	59	54	65	46	12
Decay time (nsec)	230	300	40	60	1000	18	35	2
Photon yield (per keV)	38	8	20-30	12-15	52	12	61	10
Index of refraction	1.85	2.15	1.82	1.85	1.80	1.97	1.9	1.58
Hygroscopic	Yes	No	No	No	Slightly	No	Yes	No
Peak emission (nm)	415	480	420	430	540	365	358	Various

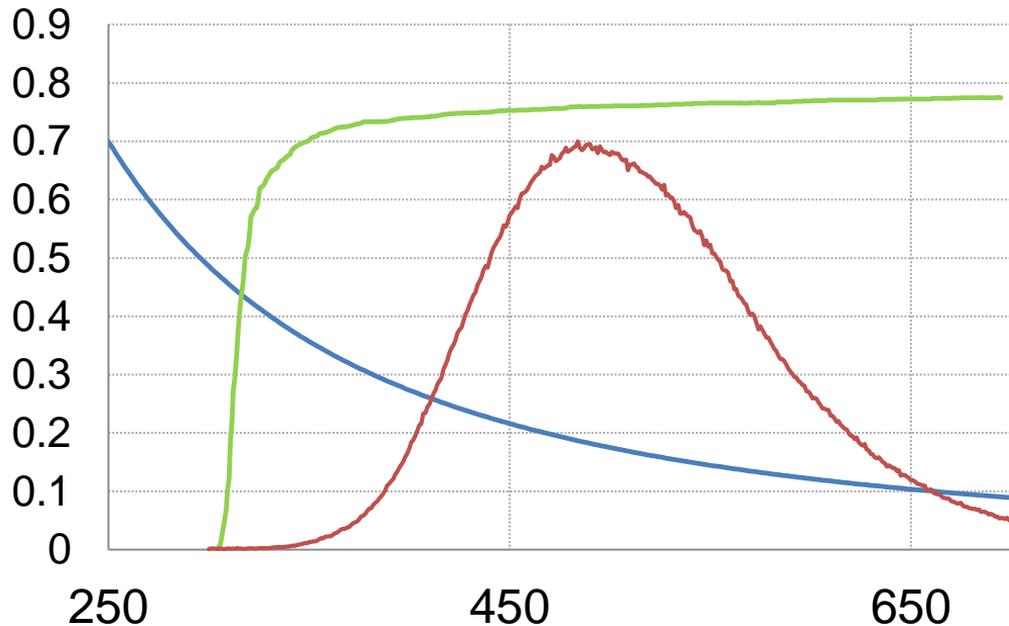


# ToF PET with Bismuth Germanate?

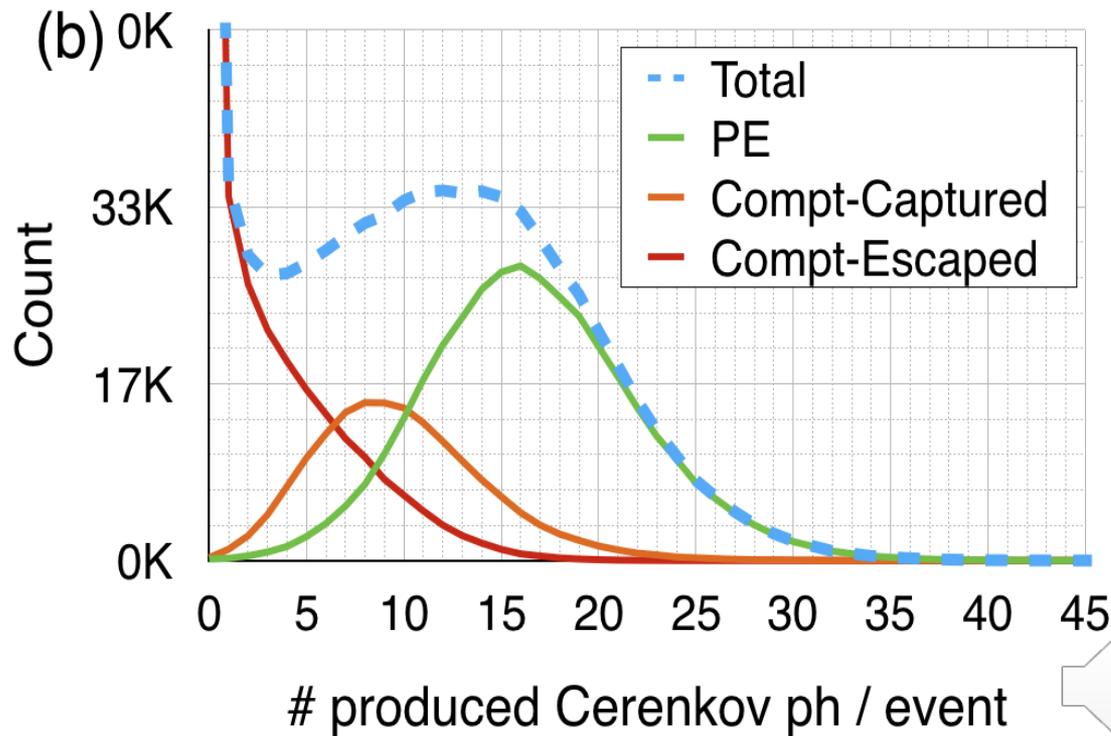
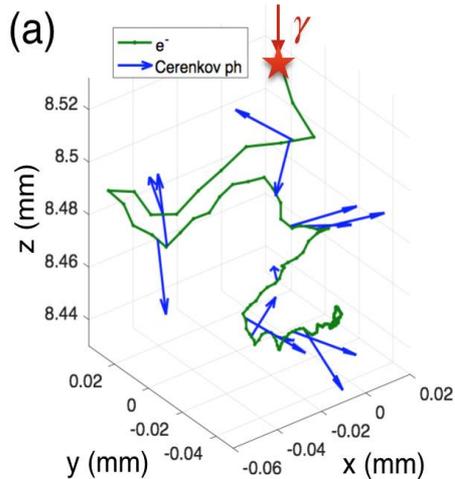
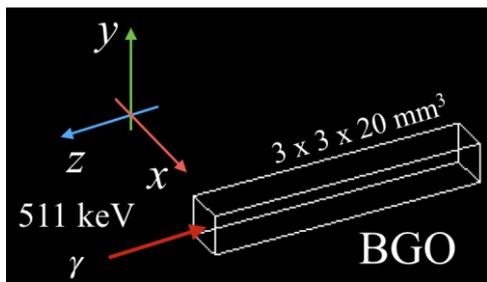
- Cerenkov luminescence
- BGO transmittance
- BGO emission

$$\frac{dN}{dx} \propto \left( 1 - \left( \frac{c}{n \times v} \right)^2 \right) \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda^2}$$

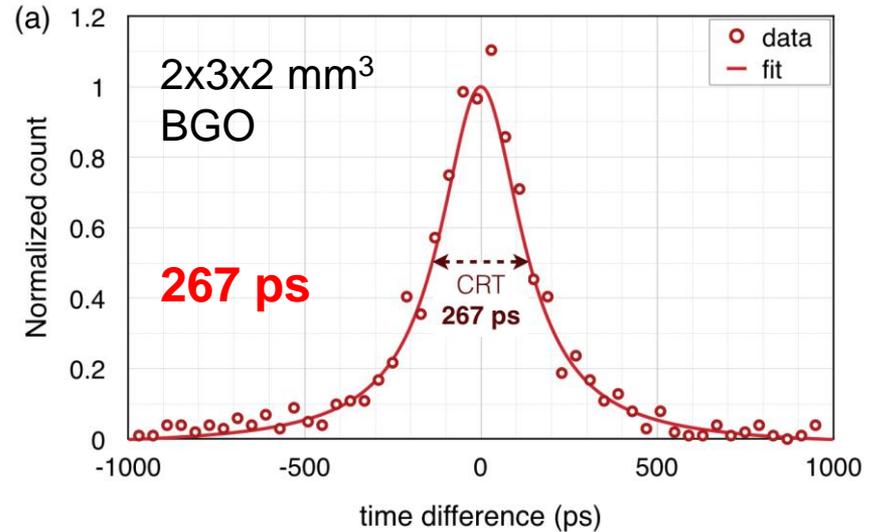
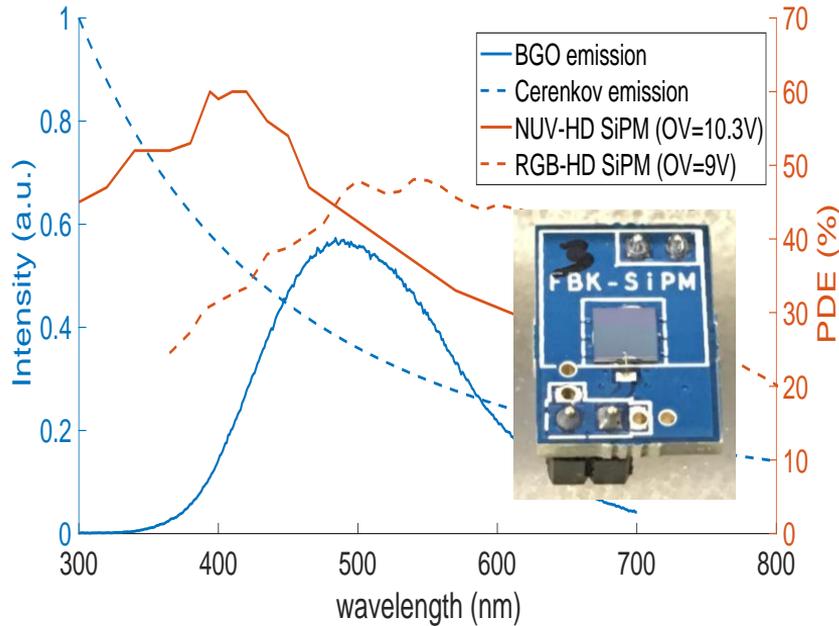
**For BGO,  $n=2.15$**



# Generation of Cerenkov Photons in BGO



# Time of Flight PET with BGO



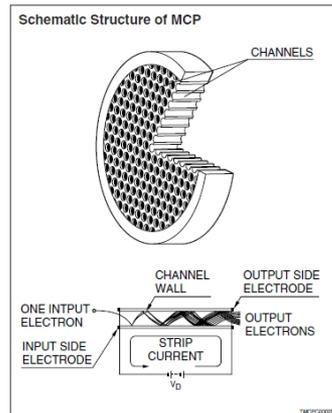
# Microchannel Plate Photomultipliers

Single photon time resolution (SPTR) is critical for very fast timing

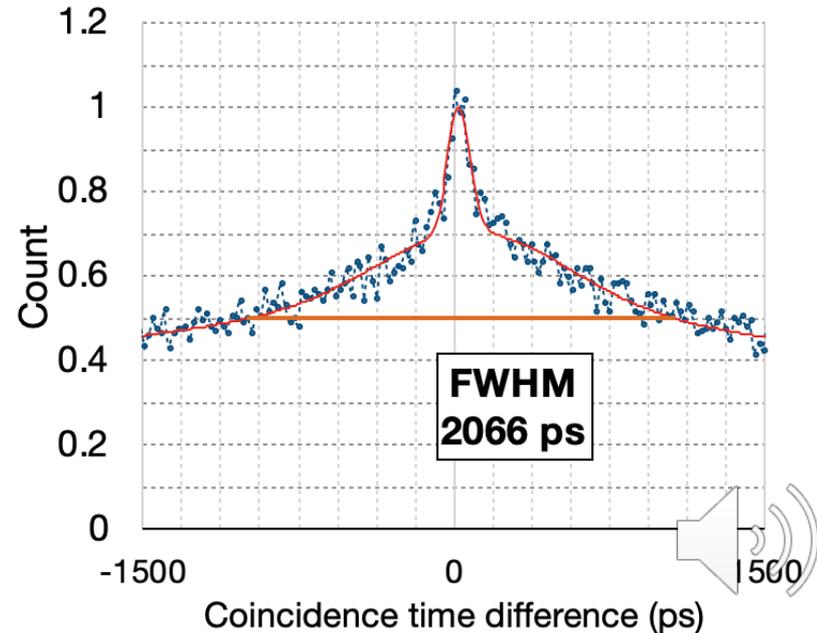
Photosensor	SPTR (ps)
PMT (R9800)	270
FBK NUV-HD SiPM	91
MCP-PMT (R3809)	25



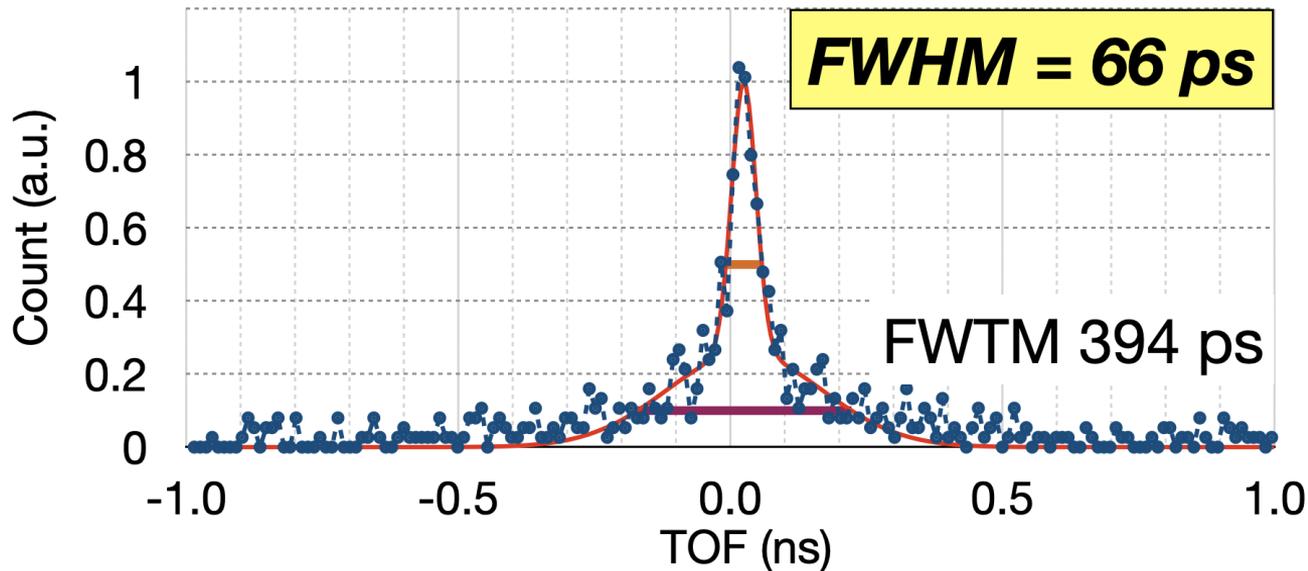
HAMAMATSU



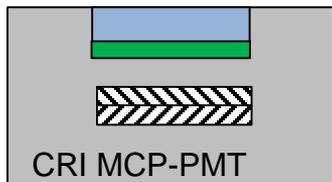
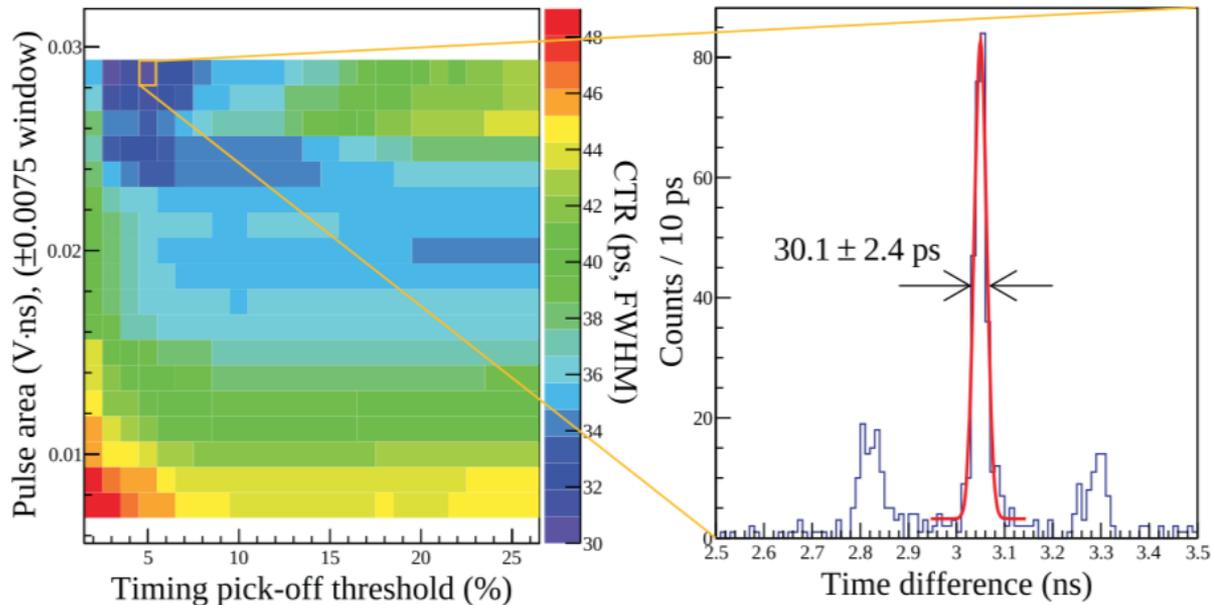
BGO coupled to MCP-PMT



# Dual-Ended Readout



# MCP-PMTs with Integrated Cerenkov Radiator

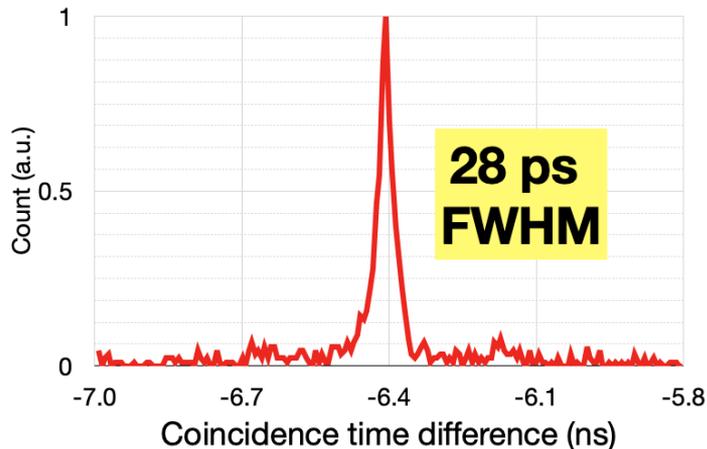
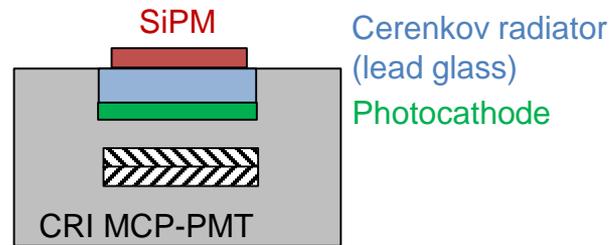
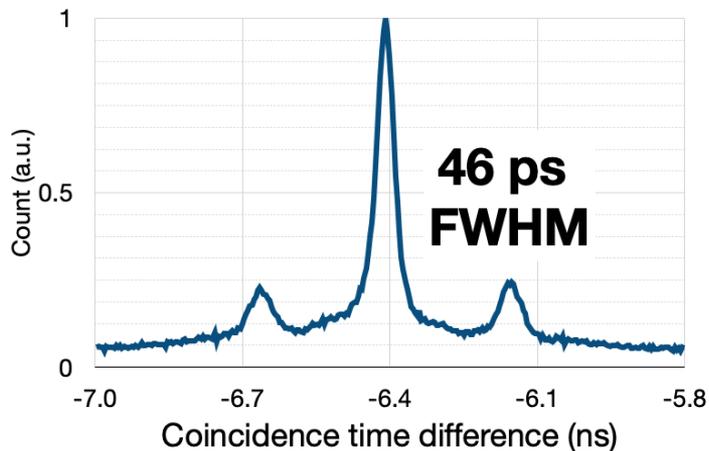
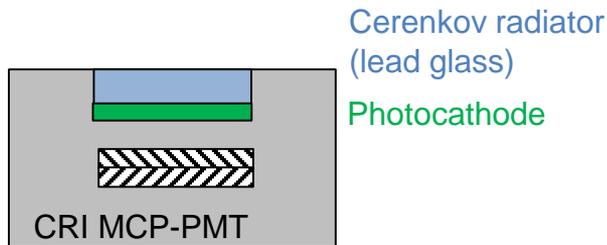


Cerenkov radiator  
Photocathode

Ota et al, *Phys Med Biol* 2019; 64: LT01

**HAMAMATSU**

# MCP-PMTs with Integrated Cerenkov Radiator



# Acknowledgements



**Sun Il Kwon**  
**Eric Berg**  
Emilie Roncali



Ryosuke Ota  
Tokohide Omura



Claudio Piemonte  
Alberto Gola

**Funding:**  
R35 CA197608  
R03 EB027268  
R01 EB029633

