# Detector and Imaging Applications at Jefferson Lab

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Radiation Detector and Imaging Group

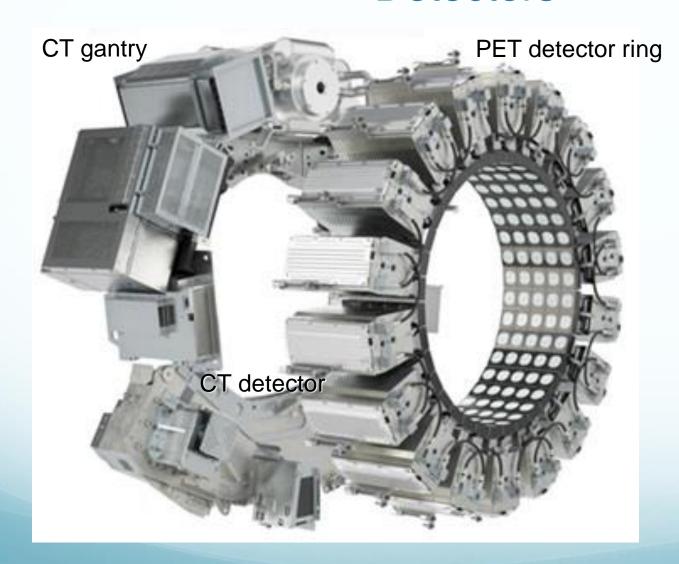
Nuclear Physics Division



#### **Outline**

- Clinical medical imaging detector applications
  - Positron emission tomography (PET)
  - Single photon emission tomography (SPECT)
  - Gamma cameras
    - Breast cancer imaging
    - VASH collimator for tomosynthesis
    - Cancer surgery imaging probe
- Preclinical imaging system
  - Awake-animal SPECT
- Radiation detectors for biological environmental research
  - PhytoPET plant imaging system
  - RhizoBeta plant root imaging system

# Core Technology for Medical Imaging: Radiation Detectors

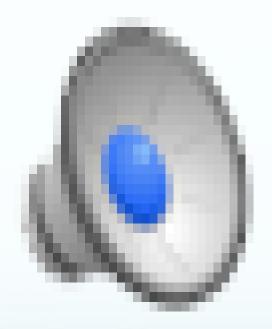




PET detector module

Example: GE PET/CT Discovery IQ

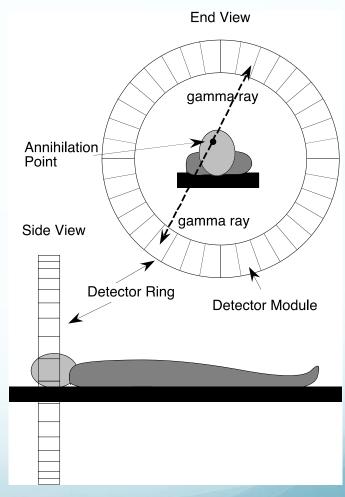
# Medical Imaging Example: PET



# **PET Imaging Systems**

processing

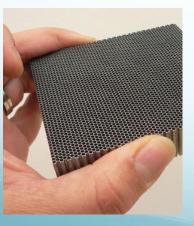




Clinical PET System

### **SPECT Imaging Systems**

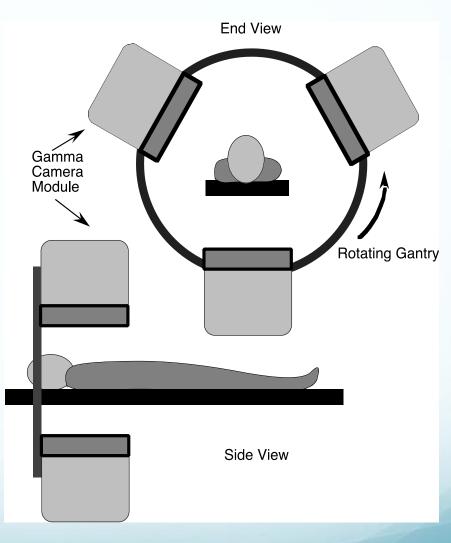




Collimator

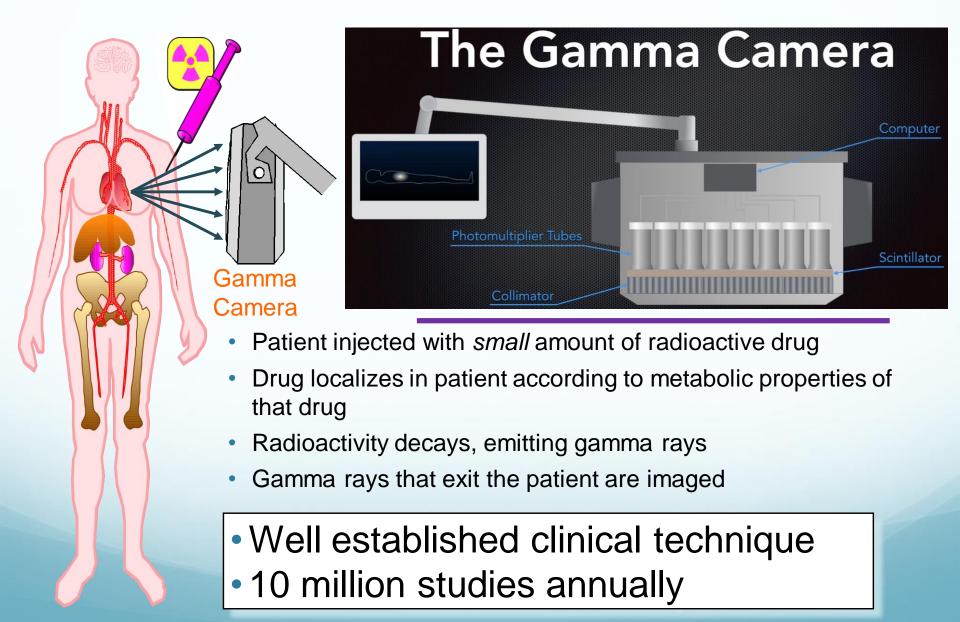
#### **Single Photon Emitters**

Tc-99m\* 140 keV lodine-123 159 keV lodine-131 364 keV Thallium-201 201keV

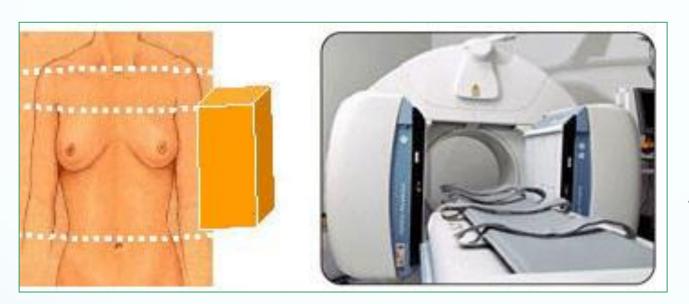


Clinical SPECT System

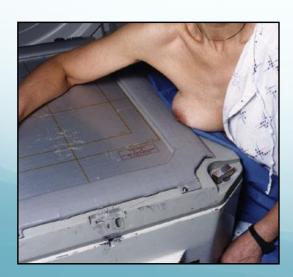
#### Gamma Cameras



## Breast-specific Gamma Camera



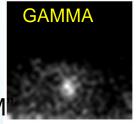
Need for a specialized detector built for the imaging task

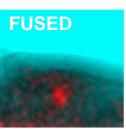


#### Jefferson Lab: Breast Cancer Imaging



Early clinical trials with "GEM





at the UniversityDIGITAL MAMMOGRAM of Virginia.



Development Team led by Stan Majewski: Jefferson Lab: Brian Kross, Vladimir Popov, Drew Weisenberger, Randy Wojcik, Daniela Steinbach, Carl Zorn. Dilon Technologies: Doug Kieper, Ben Welch

#### Technology Transfer: Dilon Technologies

#### Dilon 6800 Gamma Camera



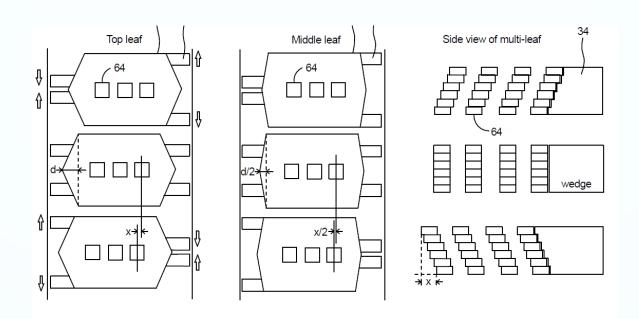
#### Dilon Technologies, Inc.

Newport News, Virginia ~30 employees

Several patents licensed from Jefferson Lab



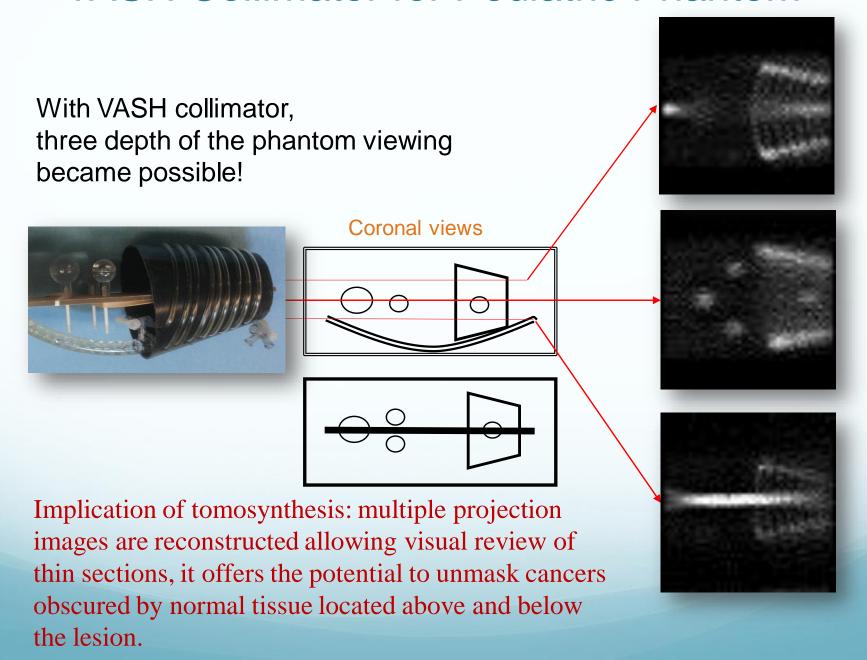
#### VASH Collimator for Tomosynthesis



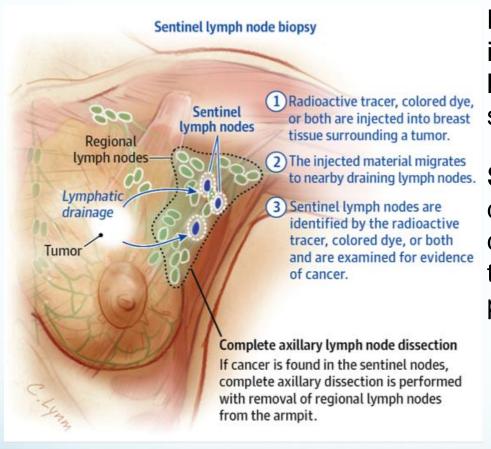


Top view of actual VASH collimator made of tungsten housing and 48 tungsten leaves. The size of housing is 328 mm x 180 mm x 20 mm

#### VASH Collimator for Pediatric Phantom



#### Clinical Application: Cancer Surgery



**Problem**: Need for compact handheld imaging gamma-ray detector to do lymphoscintigraphy for use in cancer surgery

**Solution**: Use array of 80 SiPMs to develop a compact "Gamma Puck" detector with LaBr<sub>3</sub> (5 cm diam, 6 mm thick) scintillator and custom tungstenpolymer composite two-part collimator

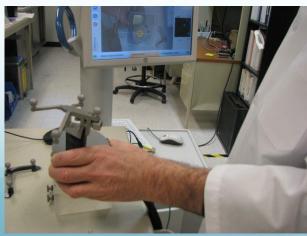
"Gamma Puck": Handheld detector with tungsten shell and tungsten collimators



#### Clinical Gamma Puck by JLab/UVA/Dilon

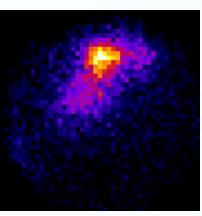


SiPMs mounted to PCB



Real-time tracking: Free hand SPECT





~ 3cm lymph node



Radiopharmaceutical used to identify sentinel lymph nodes with cancer involvement during breast cancer surgery

# Pre-clinical Application: Awake Small Animal Imaging for Brain Disease Research

A novel research tool by JLab, ORNL, JHU (patents):

Drug addiction

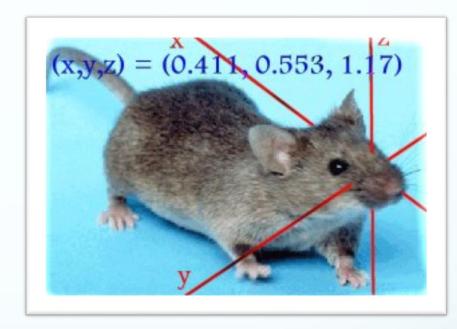
Neuro-degeneration:

Alzheimer's Disease

Parkinson's Disease

Brain inflammation (i.e. HIV, MS).

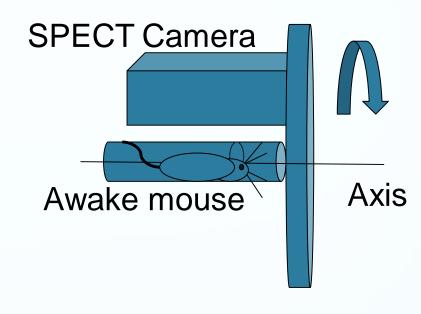
Stem cell trafficking



- Avoid influence of anesthesia on: blood flow, metabolism, neural-vascular coupling
- Elucidate disease pathophysiology
- Radiopharmaceutical development
- Mimic the human state

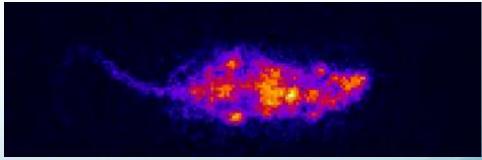
#### Pre-clinical Application: Awake SPECT











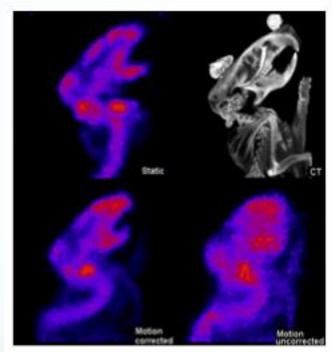
Right: An awake mouse Real-time with infrared reflectors for tracking v head tracking infrared C

Real-time pose tracking via the stereo infrared CCD cameras.

Multiple SPECT Projections

#### Motion Correction Applied to Moving Mice

Bone Imaging: 99mTc-methylene Diphosphonate

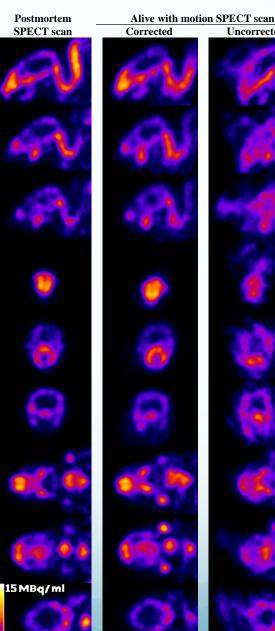


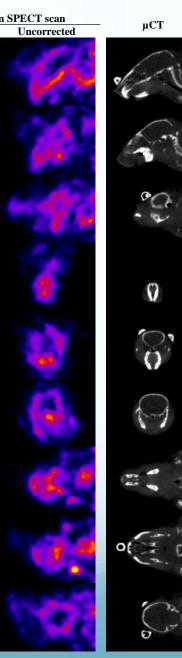
System Parameters:

**Hardware:** Pinhole diameter: 1.5 mm focal length (pinhole to detector): 111.1 mm pinhole to AOR distance: 49.3 mm magnification: 2.25

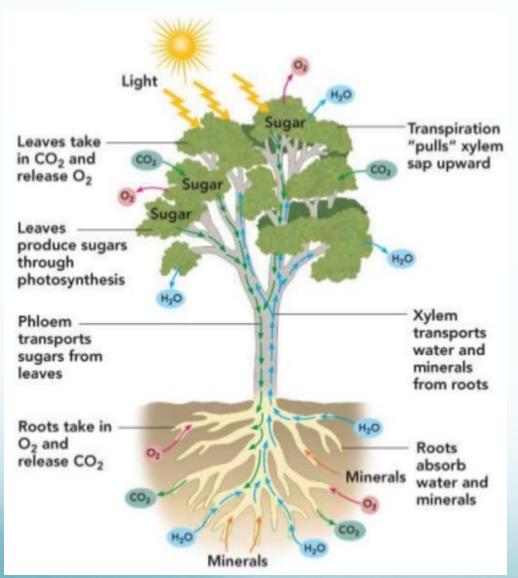
**Software:** MLEM recon algorithm with 40 iterations, a 0.5 mm voxel size and post-filtering with a 3-D, 0.6 mm FWHM Gaussian function.







#### Biological & Environmental Applications

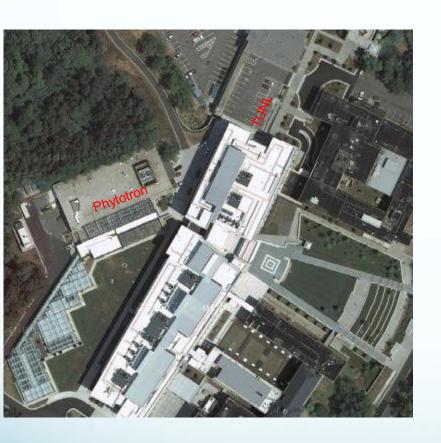


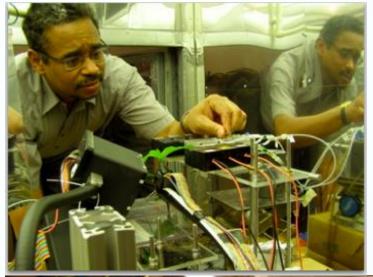
DOE basic ecological research to understand the direct impacts of enhanced atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>

Questions to be answered:

- ◆ How can the initial enhanced plant productivity with increased CO₂ be maintained?
- ◆ What is the role of enhanced plant photosynthate production to the short-term microbial activity that could stimulate nutrient turnover?
- ◆ Are there ways to stimulate plants to sequester more CO₂?

#### Research Facility: The Duke University Phytotron

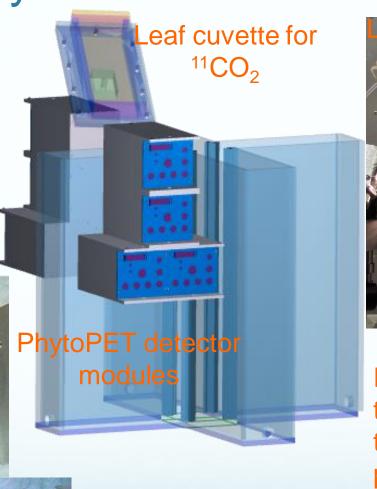






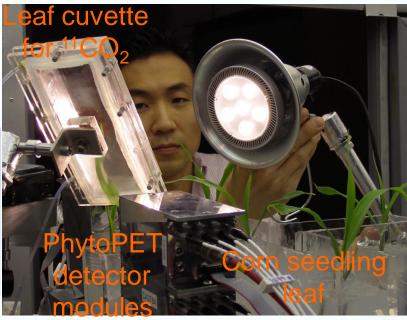
Tools for Environmental Research

## PhytoPET Plant Imaging System



ET detector

modules

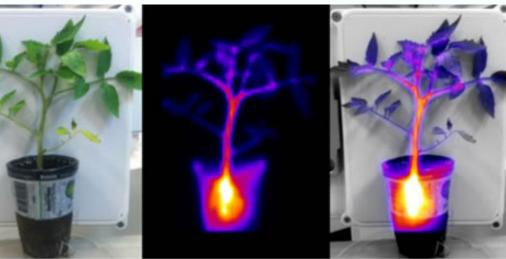


PET detector systems to image the process of carbon transport through plants during photosynthesis, using the positron emission radioisotope carbon-11.

#### Plant Imaging Research



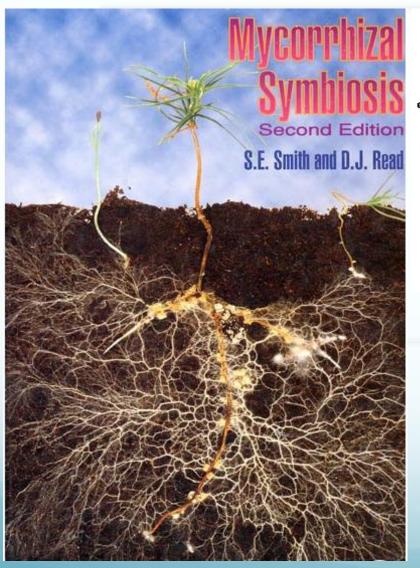
Barley: (A) <sup>11</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> introduce to leaf (B) of plant grown in hydroponic fluid

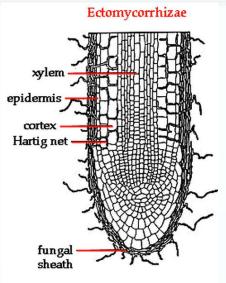


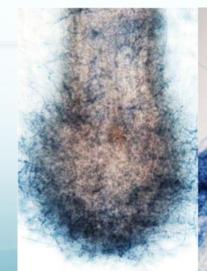
Tomato: Tc99m imaging of plant

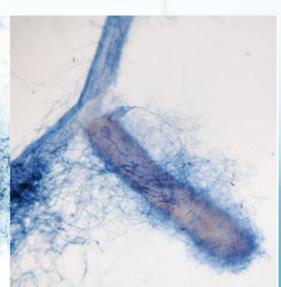
# Symbiotic root associated fungi form a physical network linking soils & plants

Relevant to carbon and nutrient cycling in terrestrial ecosystems

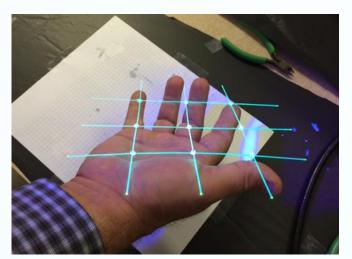




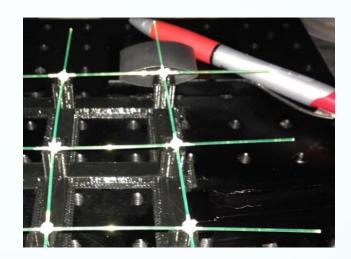


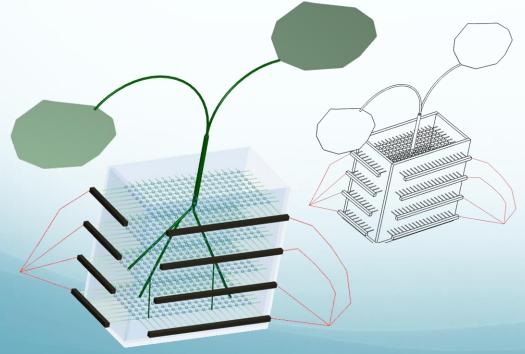


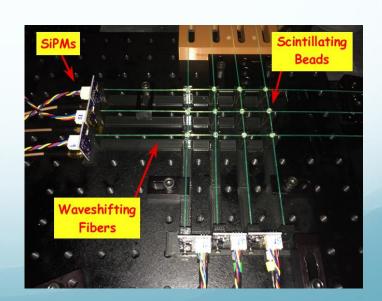
#### RhizoBeta Concept for Phosphorus-32/33 Detection



- Plastic scintillator balls
- Wavelength shifting fiber
- Silicon photomultipliers

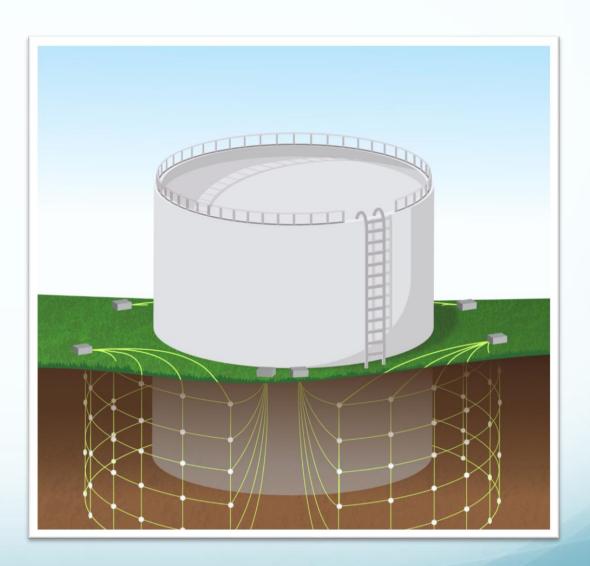






#### RhizoBeta Concept for Phosphorus-32/33 Detection





#### Summary

 Radiation Detector and Imaging Group (Detector Group) in Jefferson lab has a long history on radiation detector applications for preclinical and clinical medical imaging, and for bio-environmental research

Thank you!