

REal Time Image REconstruction for 3-γ Xenon camera

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Nuclear medical imaging context

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- Main tool: Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
- ^{18}F Injection of radioactive tracer (fluorooxyglucose).
- Nuclear disintegrations create 511keV back-toback gamma photons detected by scintillation.
- Push to reduce injected dose of radiotracer
- Image quality = f(injected dose, duration)

Detectors Coincidence electronics Line Of esponse

Improvements in PET scan

- Photon Time-of-Flight (TOF).
- Rare earth LYSO crystal as scintillator coupled with SiPMs.
- **High time resolution** (100s of ps)
- Long axial field of view (LAFoV) systems to increase sensitivity.
- **Power hungry**
- Cost: more than 4× traditional PET
- Huge amount of data: not real-time

Not compatible with routine clinical usage

New imaging tool: **3**-γ Xenon camera by

- Use of a (β +, γ) emitter, e.g. Scandium 44 (⁴⁴Sc).
- **3** γ photons = Additional spatial information Fewer disintegration needed
- Scintillator: liquid Xenon (Lxe).
- Reduce the injected radiotracer dose
- **Reduce acquisition times**
- Localise accurately the disintegration
- Achieve real-time dynamic quantitative imaging



Image reconstruction

RETIREX: from XEMIS2 prototype to XEMIS3 prototype



RETIREX works



Light-read out circuit

- Charge on PMT = f(light received)
- Improving charge reconstruction : MTOT

Event builder

Image reconstruction

O_{1,2}: photons of the annihilation process $O_{3,4}$: γ interactions in the detector. 02 01 Origine = 0 intersection of 04 Compton cone and LOR





- Exploring optimized sorting network architecture for synchronisation of light and charge events
- Creation of the alpha version of a for automatic synthesis tool generation of the Event Builder architecture
- Determining origine (Gaussian).
- > Determining photon interaction sequence.

Use artificial intelligence

