



Two-dimensional Diced Scintillator Array for Innovative, Fine-resolution Gamma Camera

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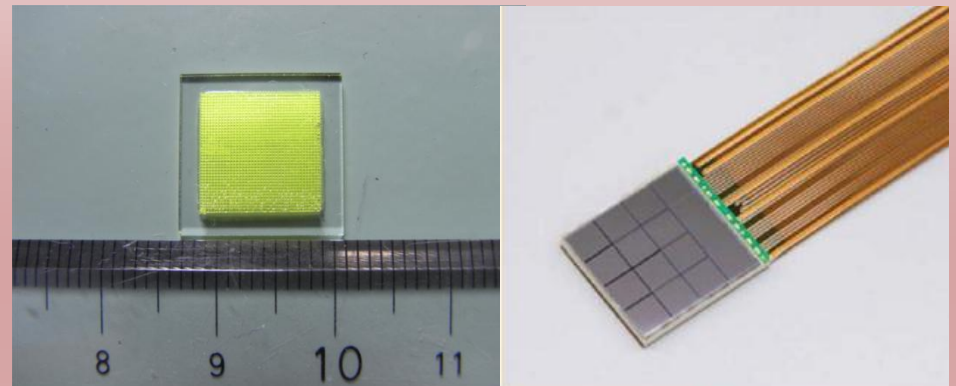
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S.Nakamura, S.Ohsuka (Hamamatsu Photonics)

S.Yamamoto (Nagoya Univ.)

5 September 2013

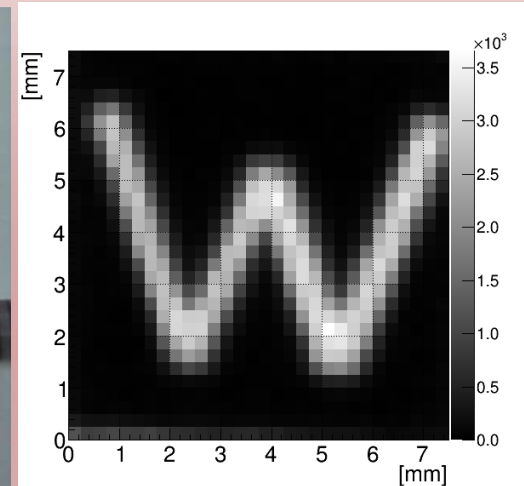
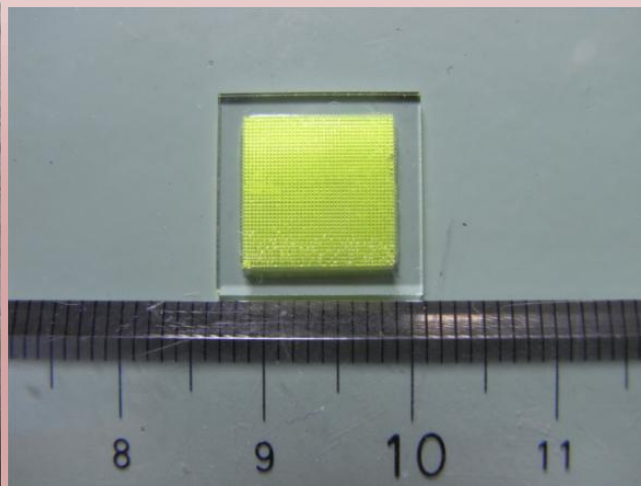
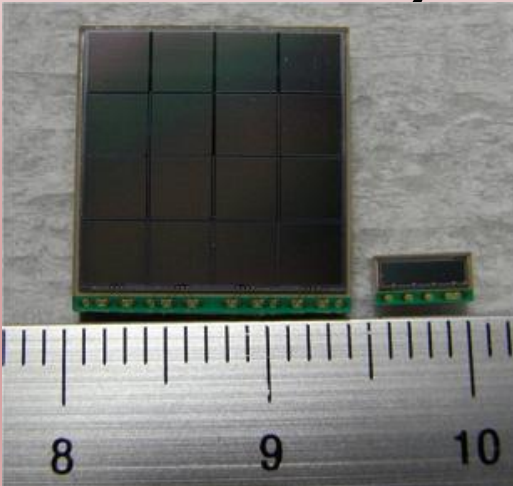
9th Hiroshima Symposium @ Hiroshima





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X-ray/gamma-ray imaging detectors

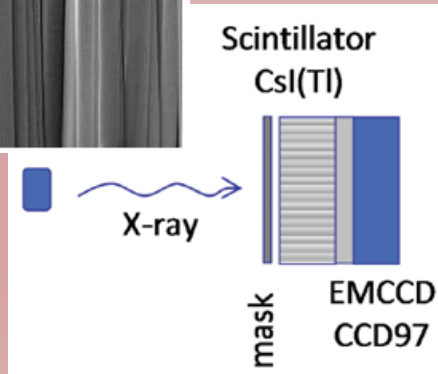
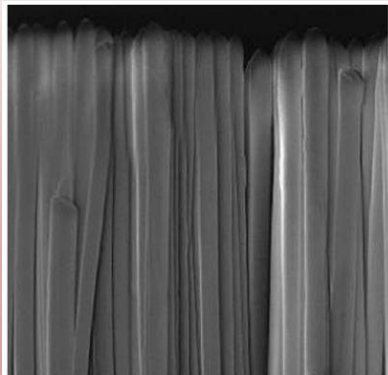


HAMAMATSU H8500

R. Pani et al. 2004

- NaI(Tl) scintillator array coupled to a flat panel photomultiplier tube.
- pixel resolution **400 μ m FWHM**(at 122keV)
- the light sampling is limited by too big anode size (**5.5mm** pitch).

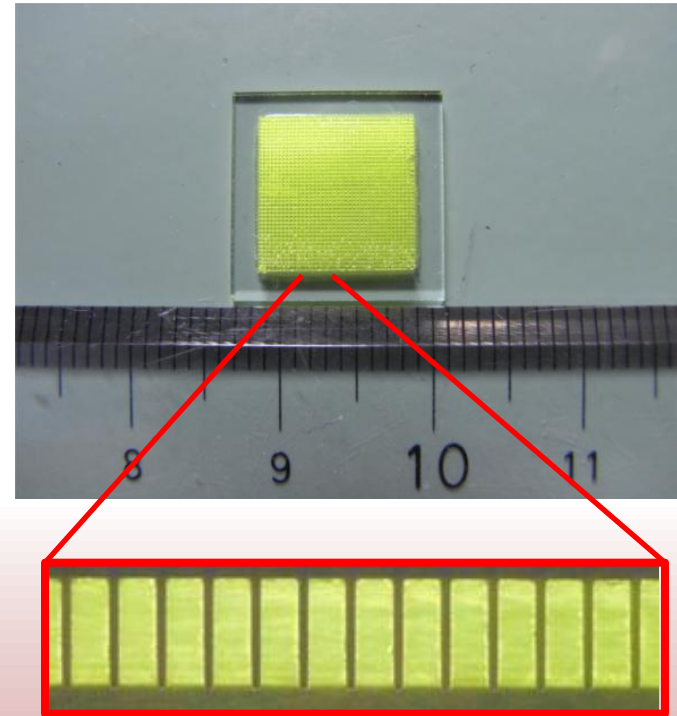
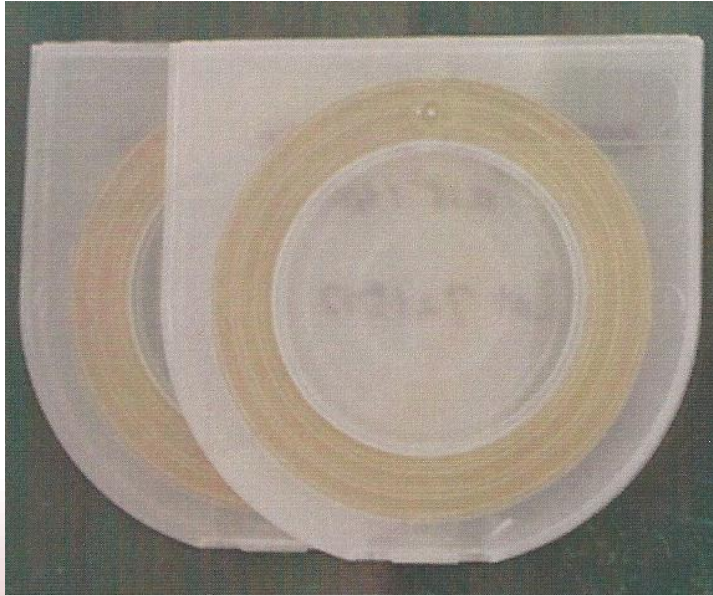
D. J. Hall et al. 2012



- A **5, 6 μ m** diameter columnar crystals of CsI(Tl) are formed on a fiber optic taper.
- Electron Multiplier CCD
- Photon counting technique
- **High** spatial resolution (**31 μ m** FWHM)
- **Low** sensitivity(**\sim 70 μ m** thick)



Our approach



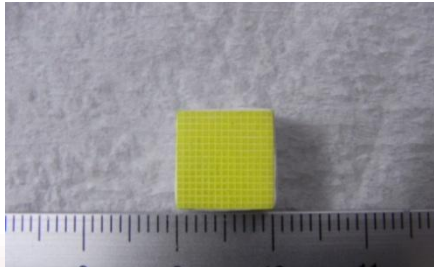
- Due to the development of machining in recent years, it have been enabled to cut micro-grooves into a scintillator.
- We fabricated fine-pitch scintillator array, by using dicing saw to cut micro-grooves **50 μm** wide.



Ce:Gd₃Ga₂Al₃O₁₂ Scintillator Array

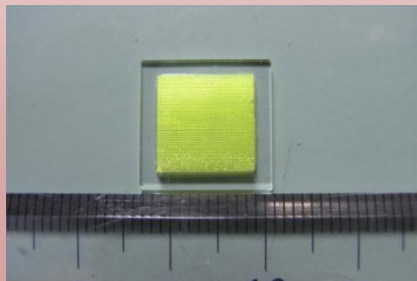
K. Kamada et al. 2011; I. G. Valais et al. 2006

Scintillator	Ce:GAGG	Ce:LYSO	CsI(Tl)
Density(g/cm ³)	6.63	7.1	4.5
Light yield(ph/keV)	46	26	60
Decay time(ns)	52	40	1000



15x15 array,
0.5x0.5x5mm³

- A scintillator array fabricated by **traditional way**.
- Each pixel is separated **0.1mm** thick **BaSO₄** layer.
- coupled to **1mm** thick acrylic light guide with optical grease (OKEN6262A)

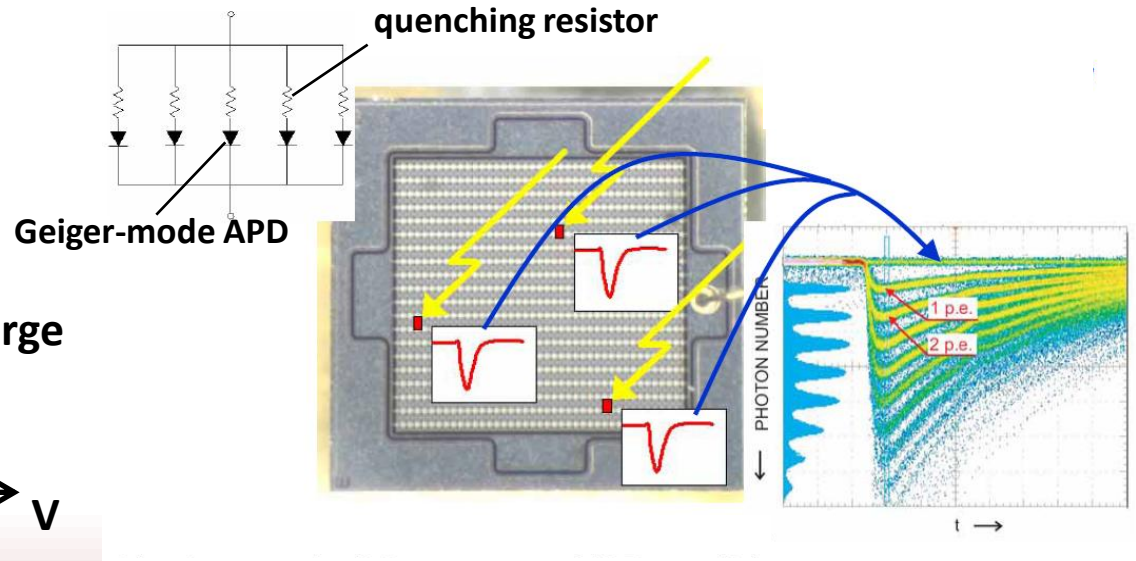
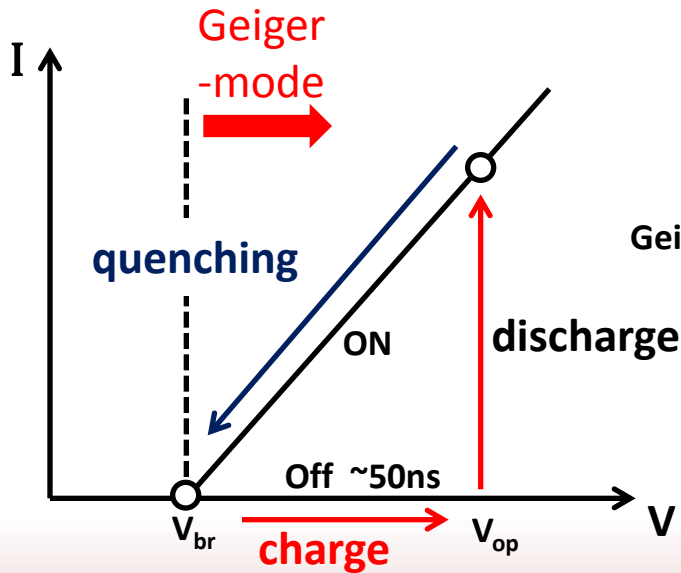


40x40 array,
0.2x0.2x1mm³

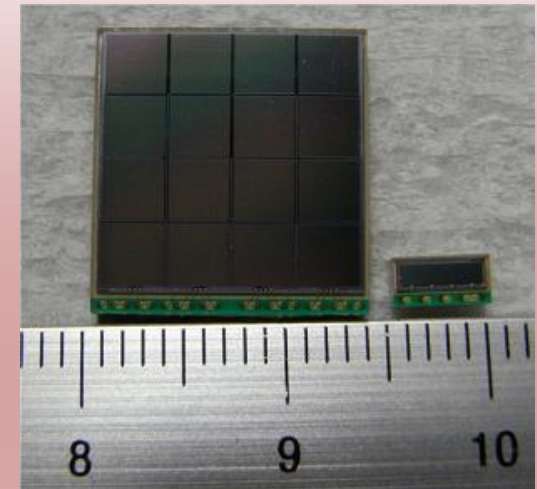
- A scintillator array fabricated by **cutting grooves**
- A **1mm** thick Ce:GAGG plate (**10mm** square) glued to a **1mm** thick glass plate (**14mm** square)
- Grooves: **0.25mm** pitch, **0.05mm** width, **0.95mm** depth, coated with BaSO₄.



Multi-Pixel Photon Counter(MPPC)

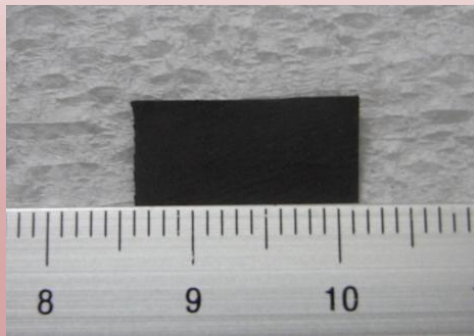
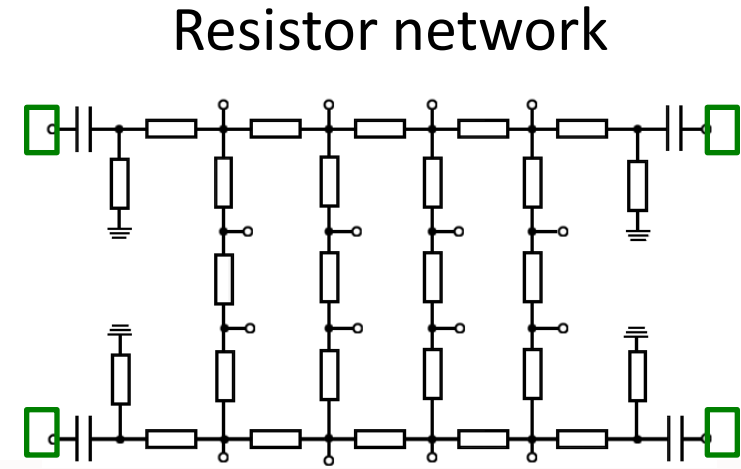
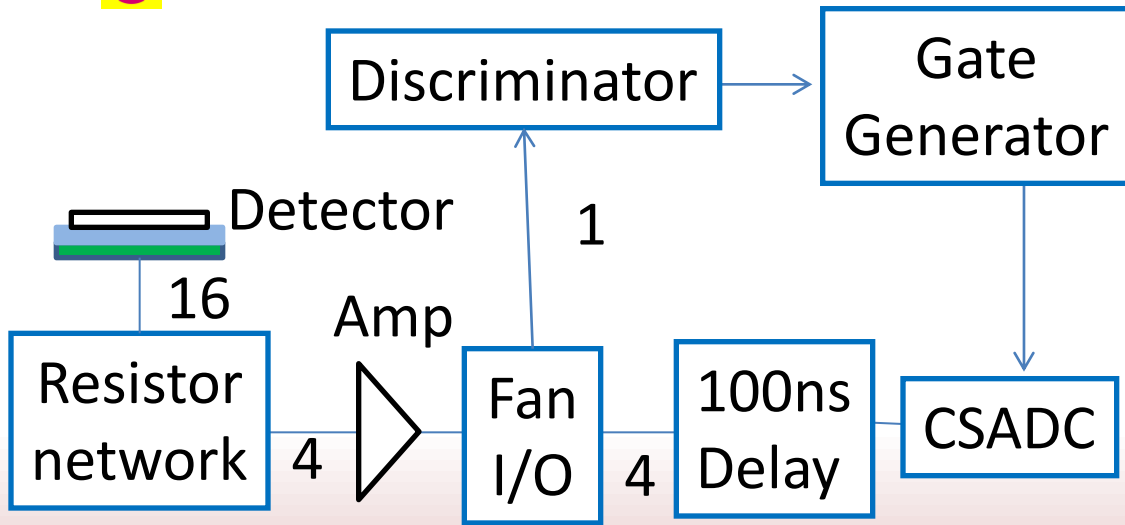


- A 2D-array of Geiger mode APD pixels
- charges proportional to the number of fired pixels
- compact
- low bias voltage (<100V)
- high gain ($10^5 \sim 10^6$)
- insensitive to B fields

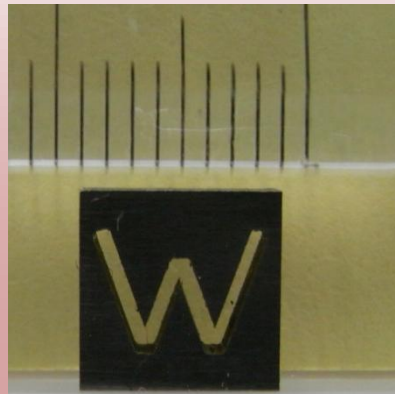




Experimental Setup



Tungsten sheet
(thickness: 0.5mm)



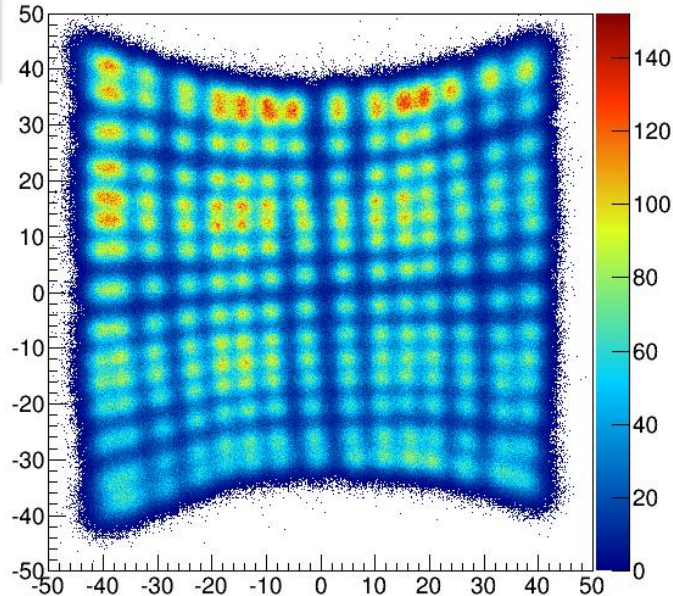
Tungsten collimator
(thickness: 3mm, Line width : 0.7mm)

Flood map: nothing
Spatial resolution: Tungsten sheet
Imaging : Tungsten collimator

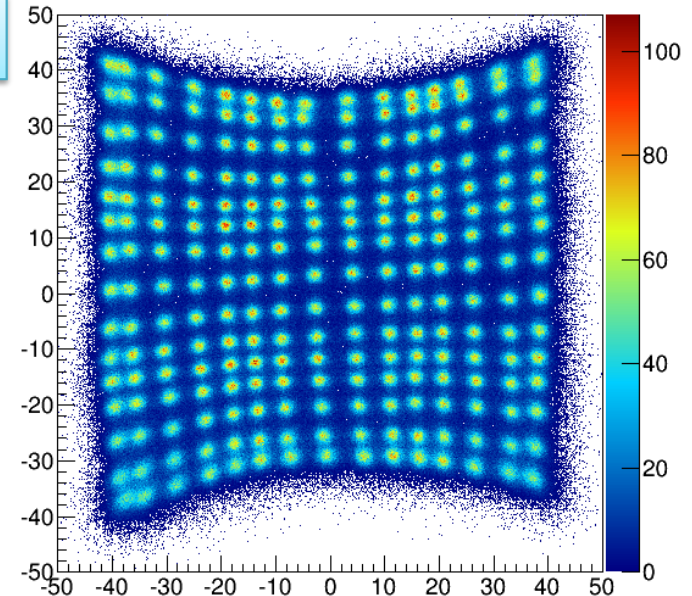


0.6mm pitch Ce:GAGG array

^{241}Am



^{57}Co

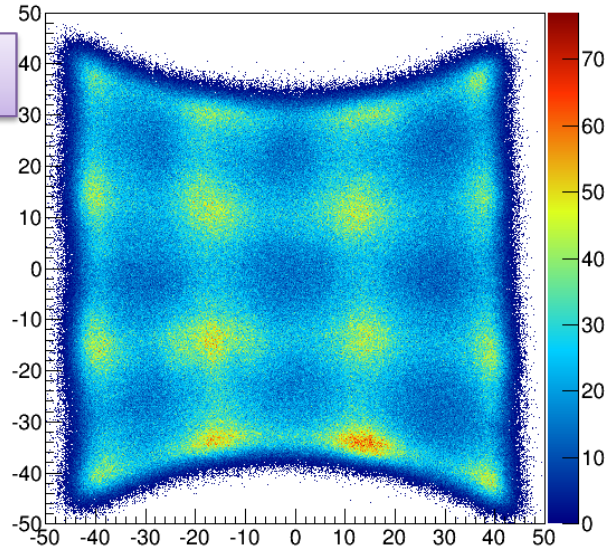


- Each pixel is successfully resolved at **122keV**, however, at **59.5keV** some side pixels are overlaped.
- Pixel resolution is **0.25mm**(FWHM) at the center of the scintillator arrayat **122 keV**.

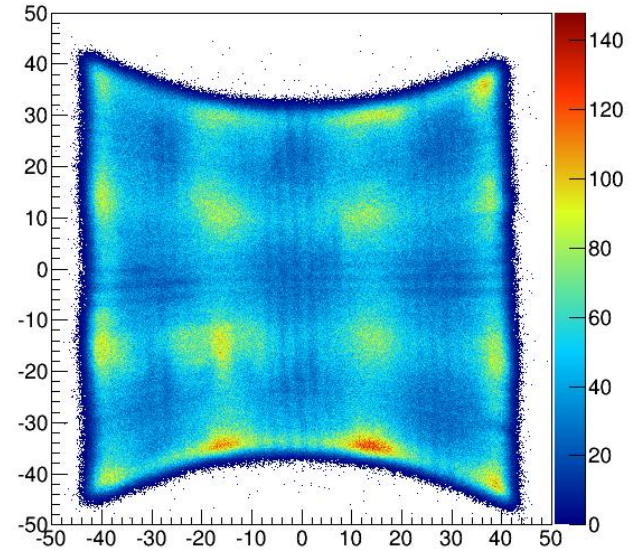


0.25mm pitch Ce:GAGG array

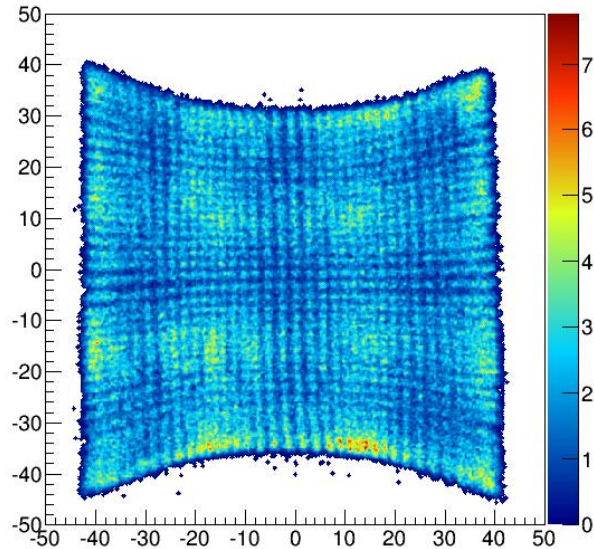
^{241}Am



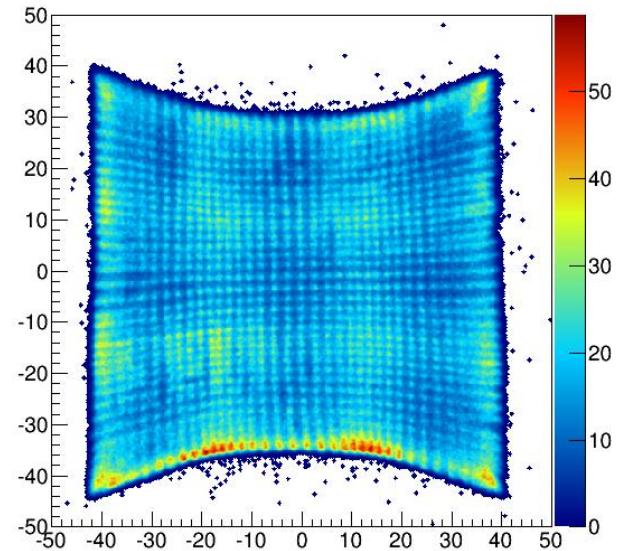
^{57}Co



^{133}Ba

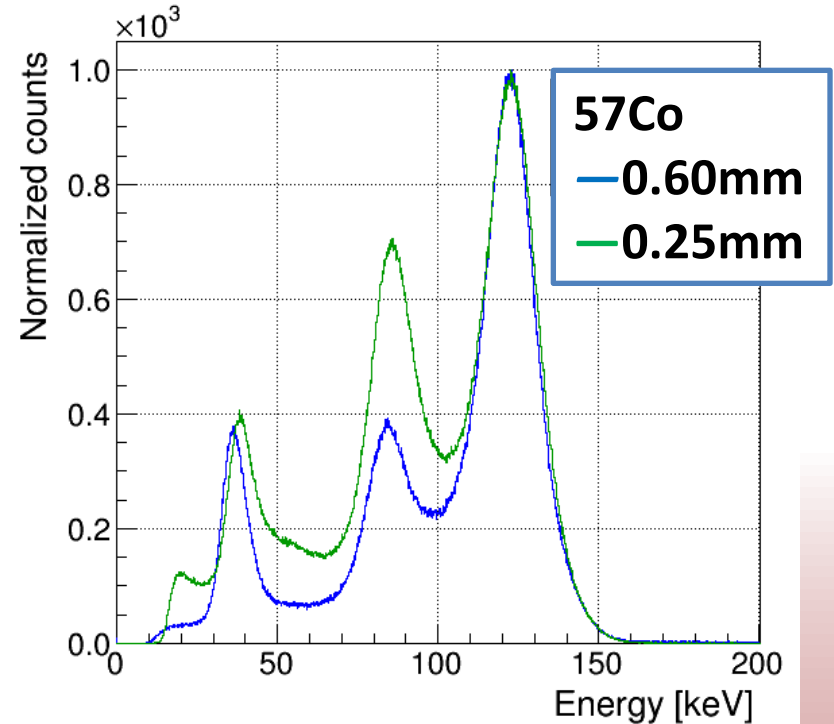
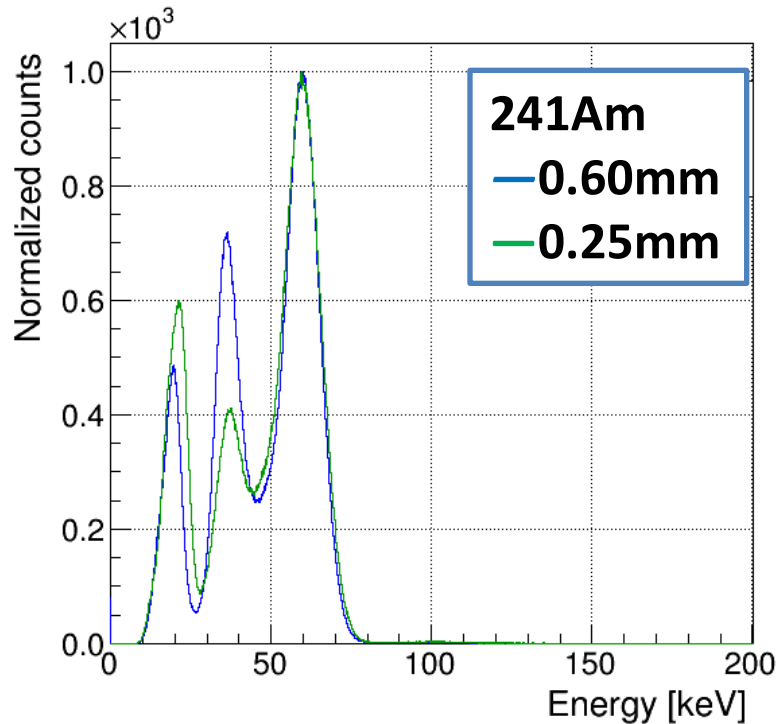


^{60}Co





Energy spectrum



0.60mm pitch

21.8%(FWHM)@59.5keV

0.25mm pitch

23.5%(FWHM)@59.5keV

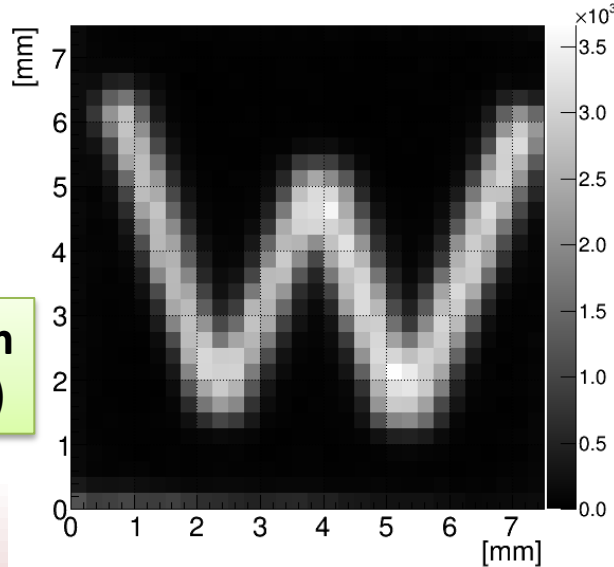
13.2%(FWHM)@122keV

14.4%(FWHM)@122keV

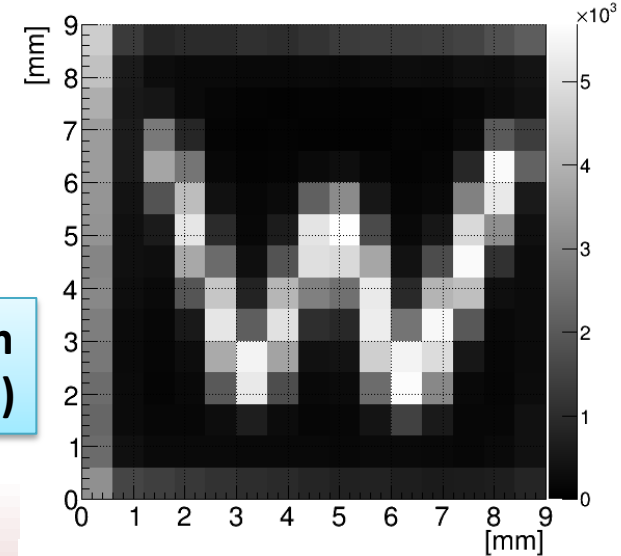


Results of imaging a collimator

0.25mm
122keV



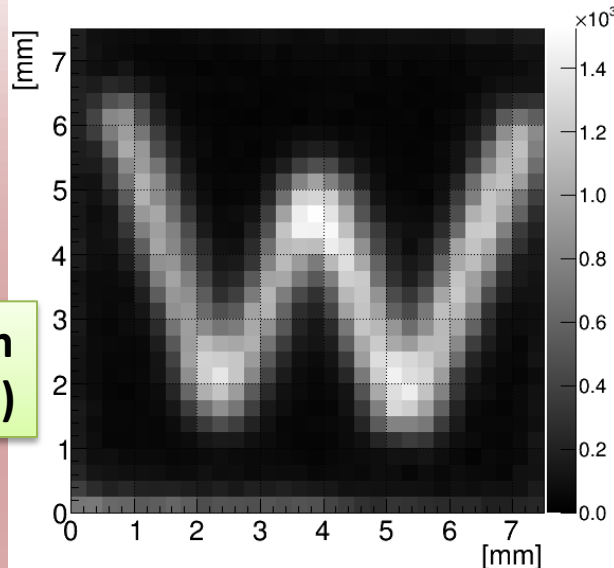
0.60mm
122keV



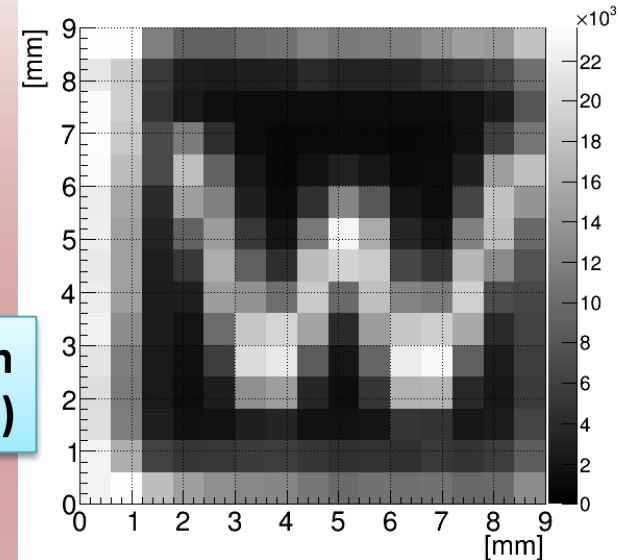
0.48 ± 0.05 mm
(FWHM)

0.77 ± 0.09 mm
(FWHM)

0.25mm
59.5keV



0.60mm
59.5keV

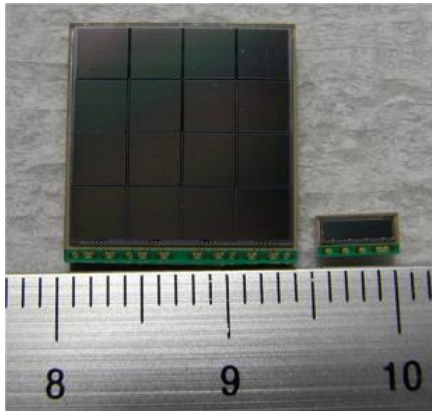


0.69 ± 0.05 mm
(FWHM)

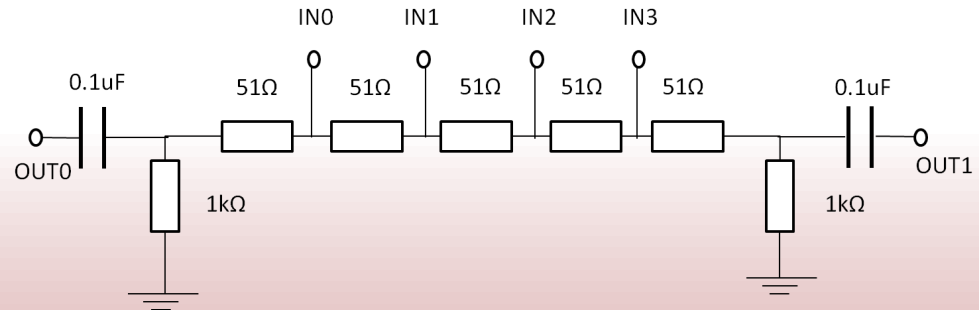
0.88 ± 0.07 mm
(FWHM)



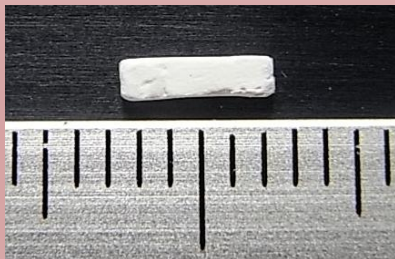
1mm square vs. 3mm square



- It is expected that **size of MPPC macro pixels** limits **pixel resolution**.
- Hamamatsu S11830-33-44MB (3mm square, 4x4 pixels)
- Hamamatsu S10984 (1mm square, 1x4 pixels)



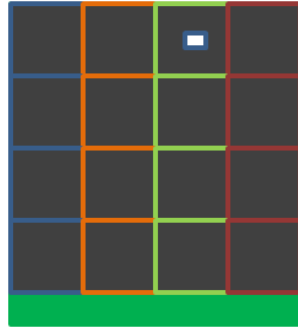
$$X = 100 * (OUT1-OUT0)/(OUT1+OUT0)$$



- An array of **0.5x0.5x5.0mm³ Ce:LYSO**
- **1x2** pixels array
- Each pixel is separated by **0.1mm** thick **BaSO₄** layers.

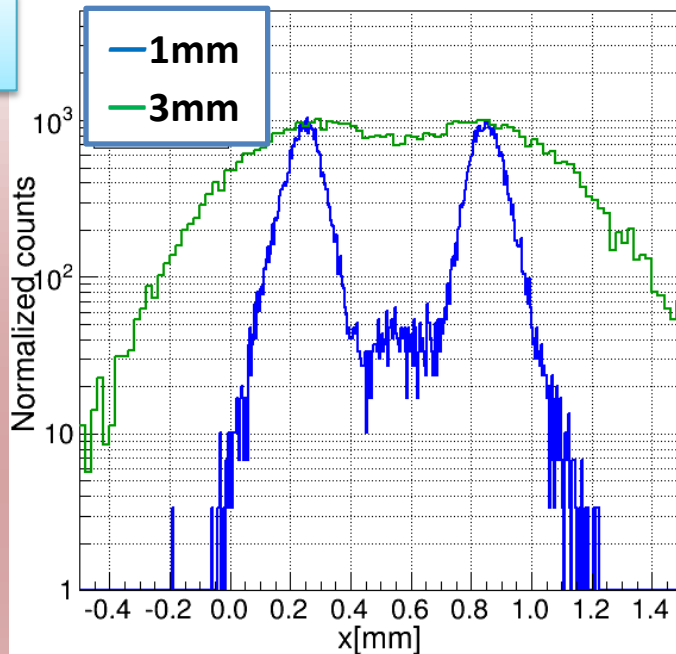


Comparison of pixel resolution

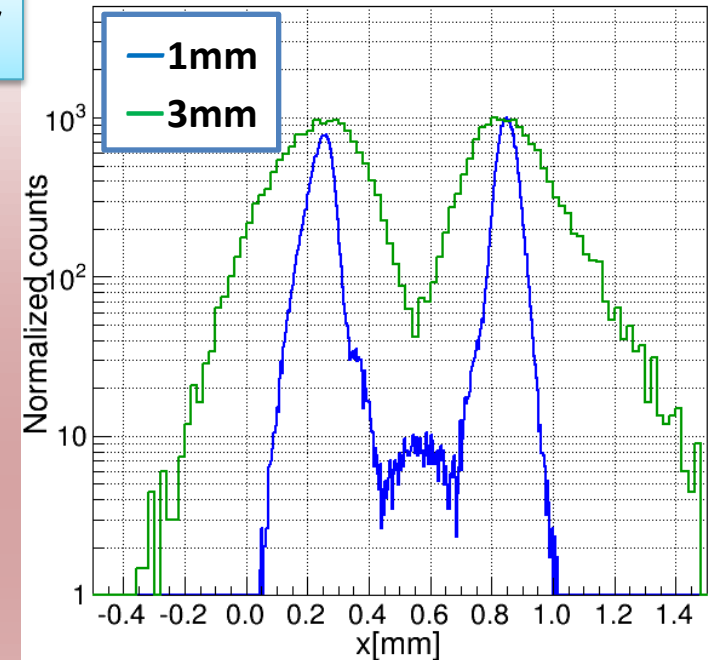


- 3mm square array is coupled to a 1mm thick acrylic light guide.
- 1mm square array is **directly** coupled to the LYSO array.
- Optical grease : OKEN 6262A
- The Scintillator is put on the center of a MPPC's macro pixel.

122keV



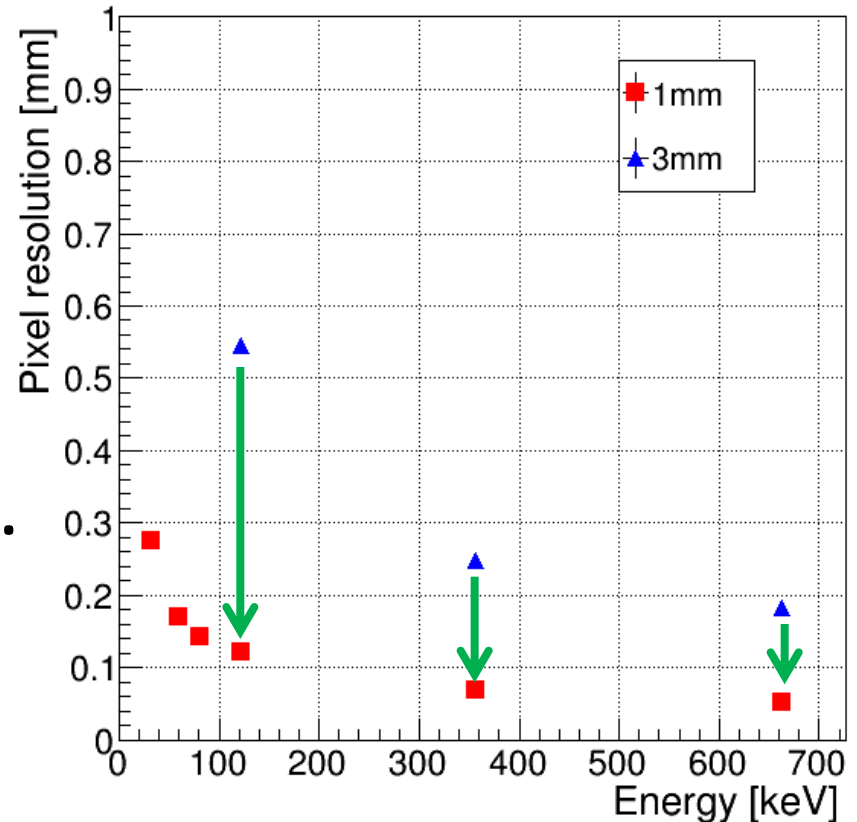
356keV





Comparison of pixel resolution

- The **1mm** square MPPC array has higher pixel resolution than the **3mm** square MPPC array.
- Even at the low energy of **59.5keV**, the **1mm** square MPPC array has high pixel resolution, **0.17mm FWHM**.
- Since GAGG has higher light yield than LYSO, a GAGG array will show better performance than LYSO.





Summary

- We developed the detector coupling the 0.25 mm pitch Ce:GAGG array with 3mm square MPPC array. Spatial resolution was **0.48mm** (FWHM) and energy resolution was **14.4%** (FWHM) at **122keV**.
- We compared pixel resolution of 1mm and 3mm square MPPC array. Even at the low energy of **59.5keV**, 1mm square MPPC array showed high pixel resolution, **0.17mm** (FWHM).
- We will develop a large area 1mm square MPPC array and develop a high stopping power and fine-resolution gamma camera in near future. The detector will be applied to X-ray/gamma-ray imaging and spectral CT.

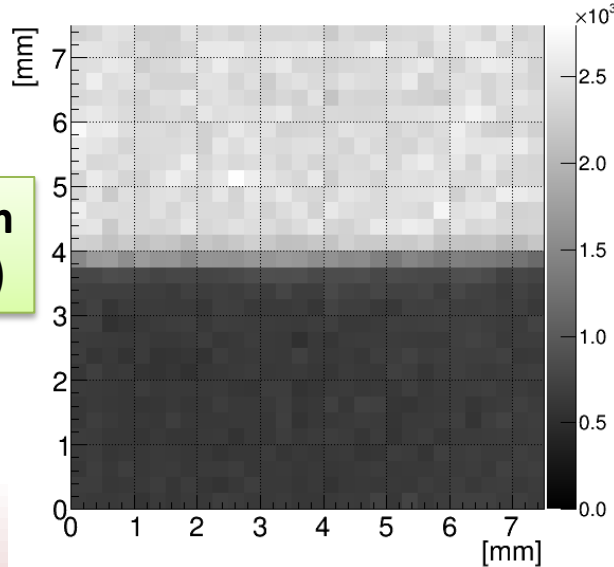
Appendix



Edge Spread Function

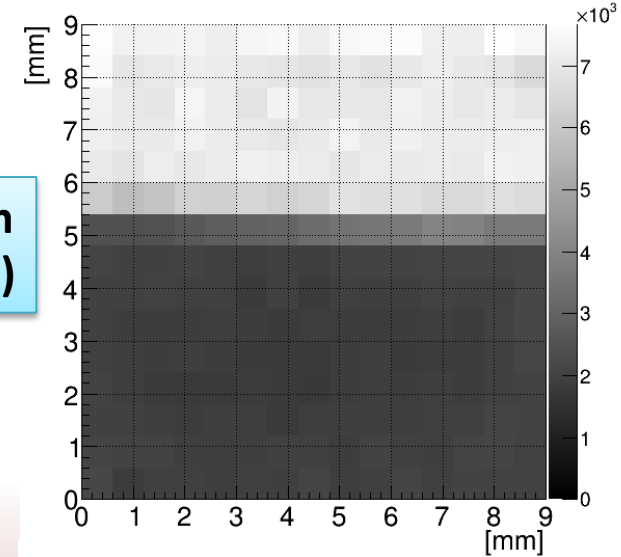
0.25mm
122keV

0.48 ± 0.05 mm
(FWHM)



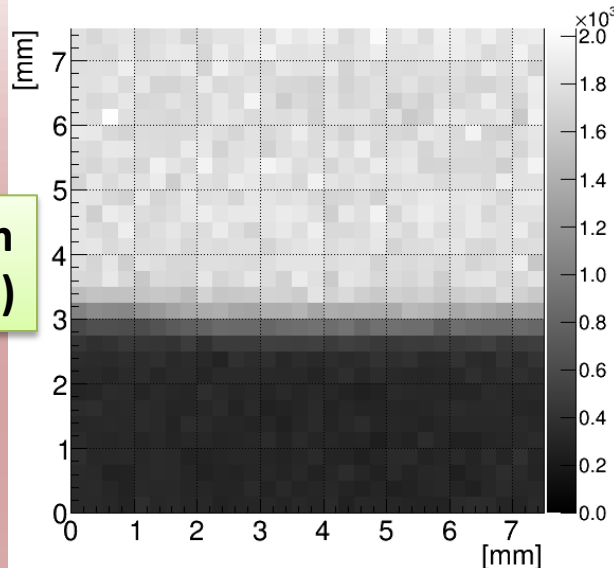
0.60mm
122keV

0.77 ± 0.09 mm
(FWHM)



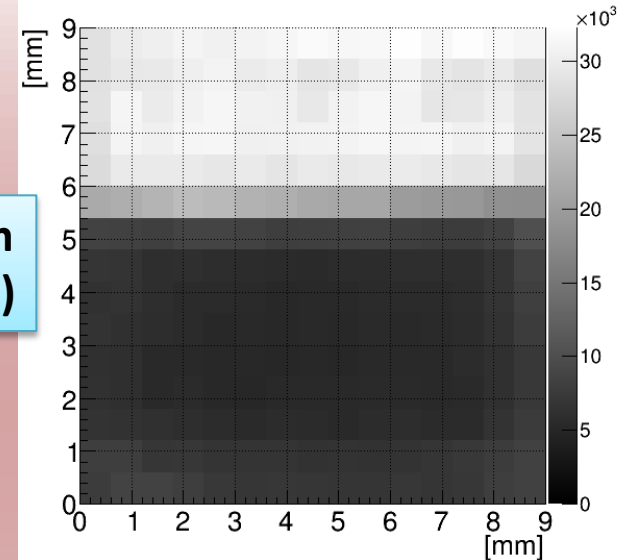
0.25mm
59.5keV

0.69 ± 0.05 mm
(FWHM)



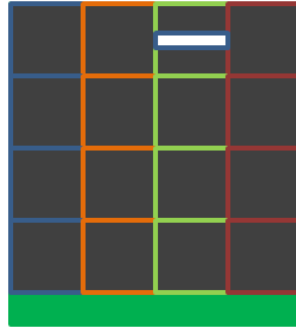
0.60mm
59.5keV

0.88 ± 0.07 mm
(FWHM)





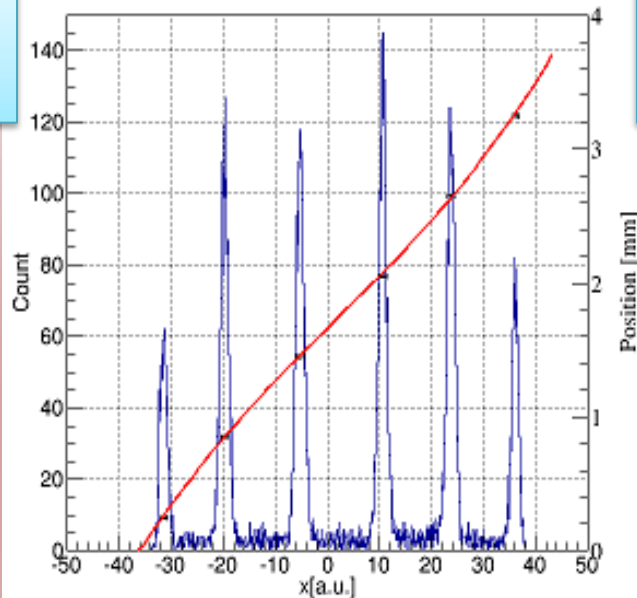
The linearity of coordinates



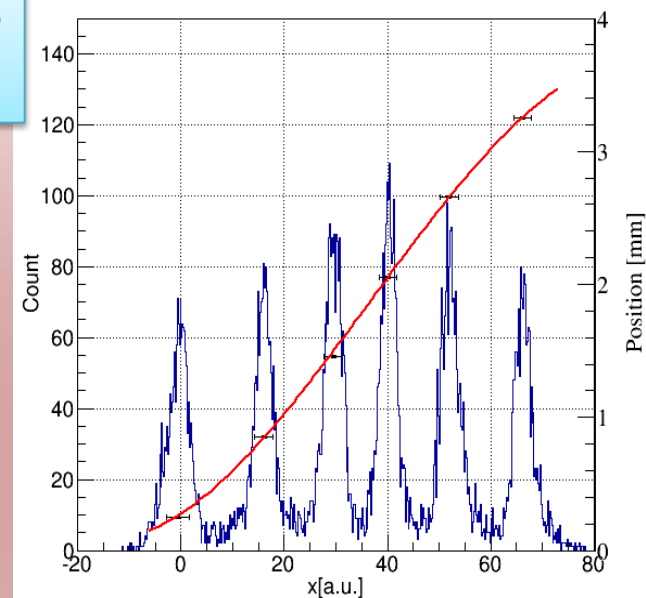
- 3mm square array is coupled to a 1mm thick acrylic light guide.
- 1mm square array is **directly** coupled to a 1x6 pixels LYSO scintillator array.
- Optical grease : OKEN 6262A

^{137}Cs (662keV)

1mm square MPPC array



3mm square MPPC array





Detail about resistor network

