

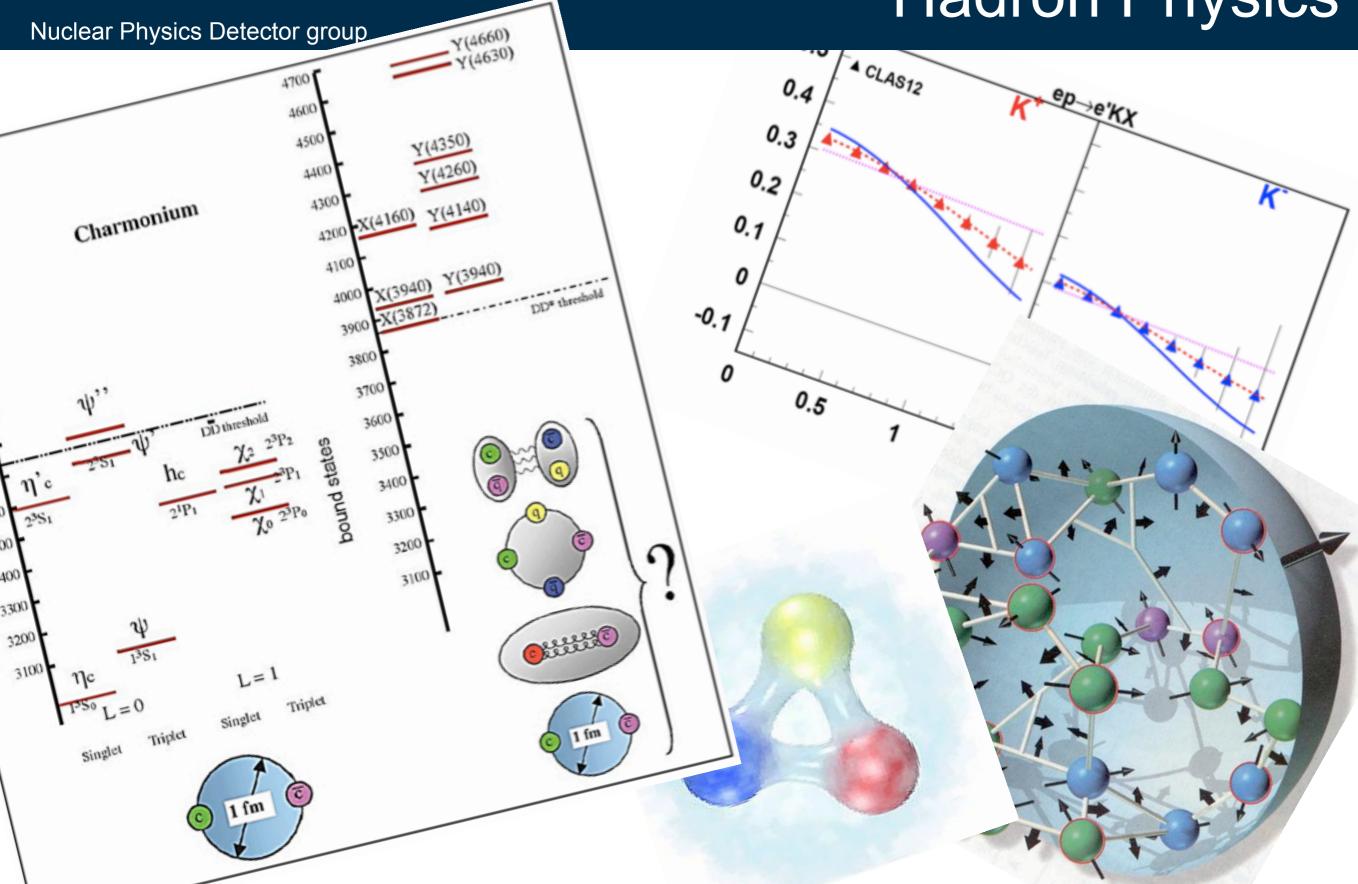
# Position Sensitive Photon Detectors for Fundamental Physics & Healthcare

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Bjoern Seitz, University of Glasgow PSD 9, Aberystwyth, Wales

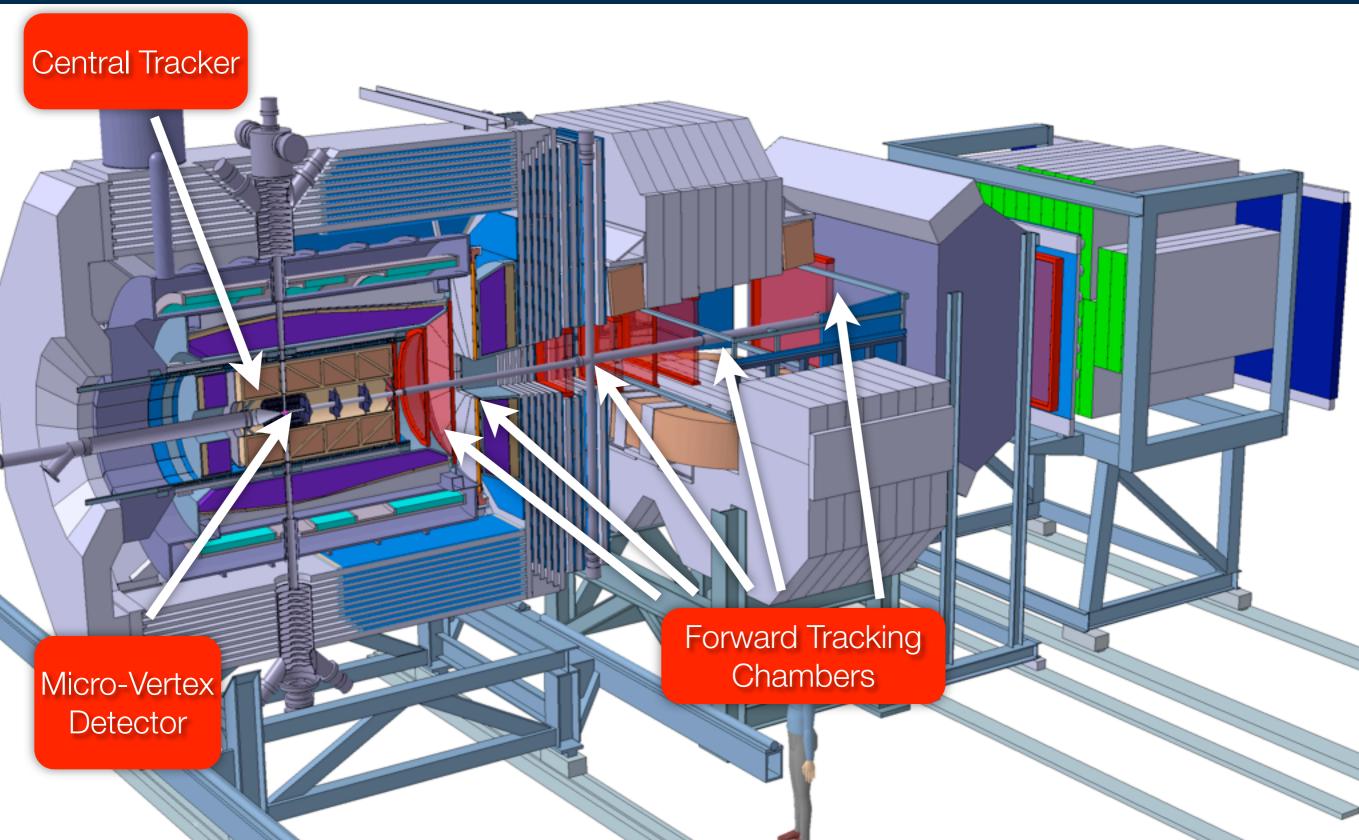
# Open Problems in Hadron Physics



University of Glasgow

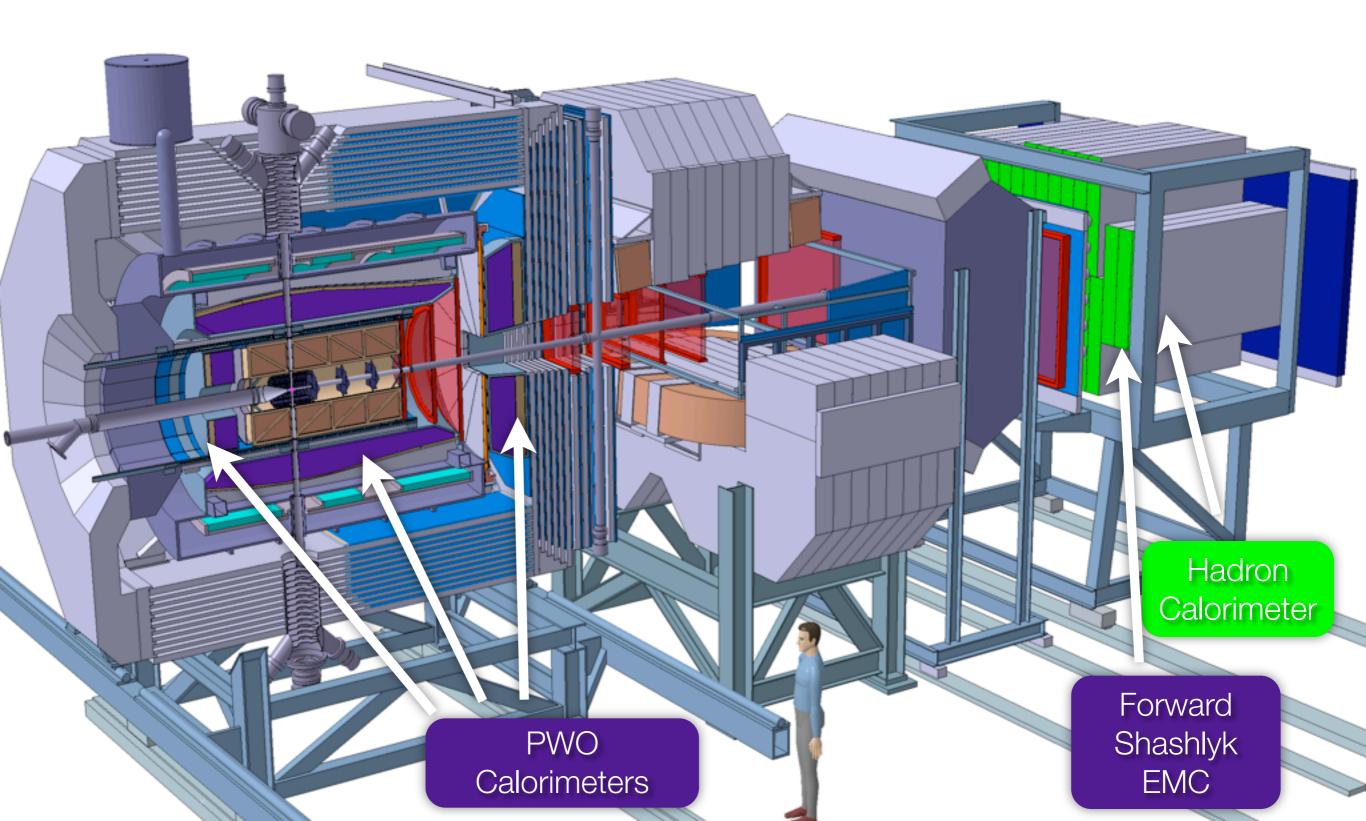






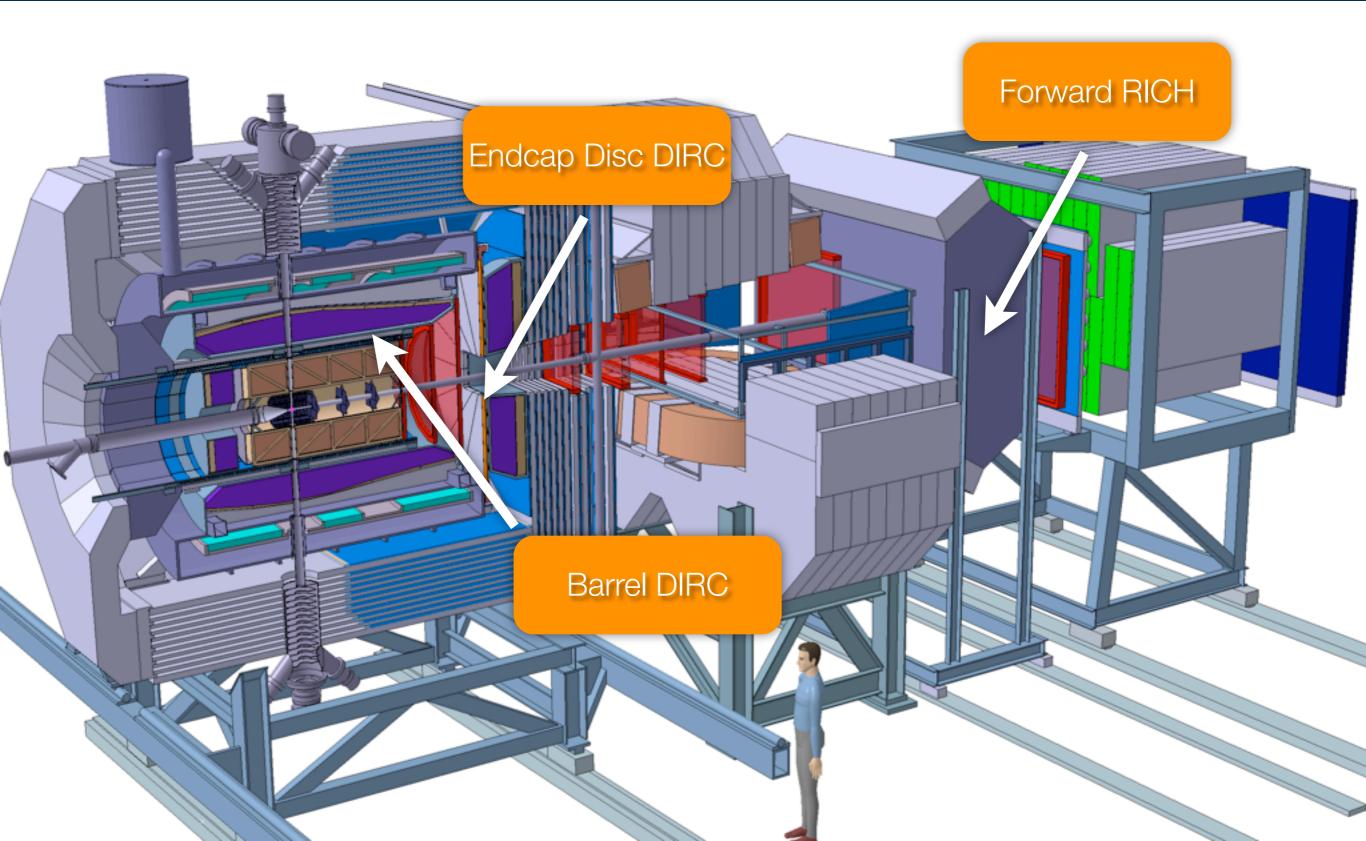






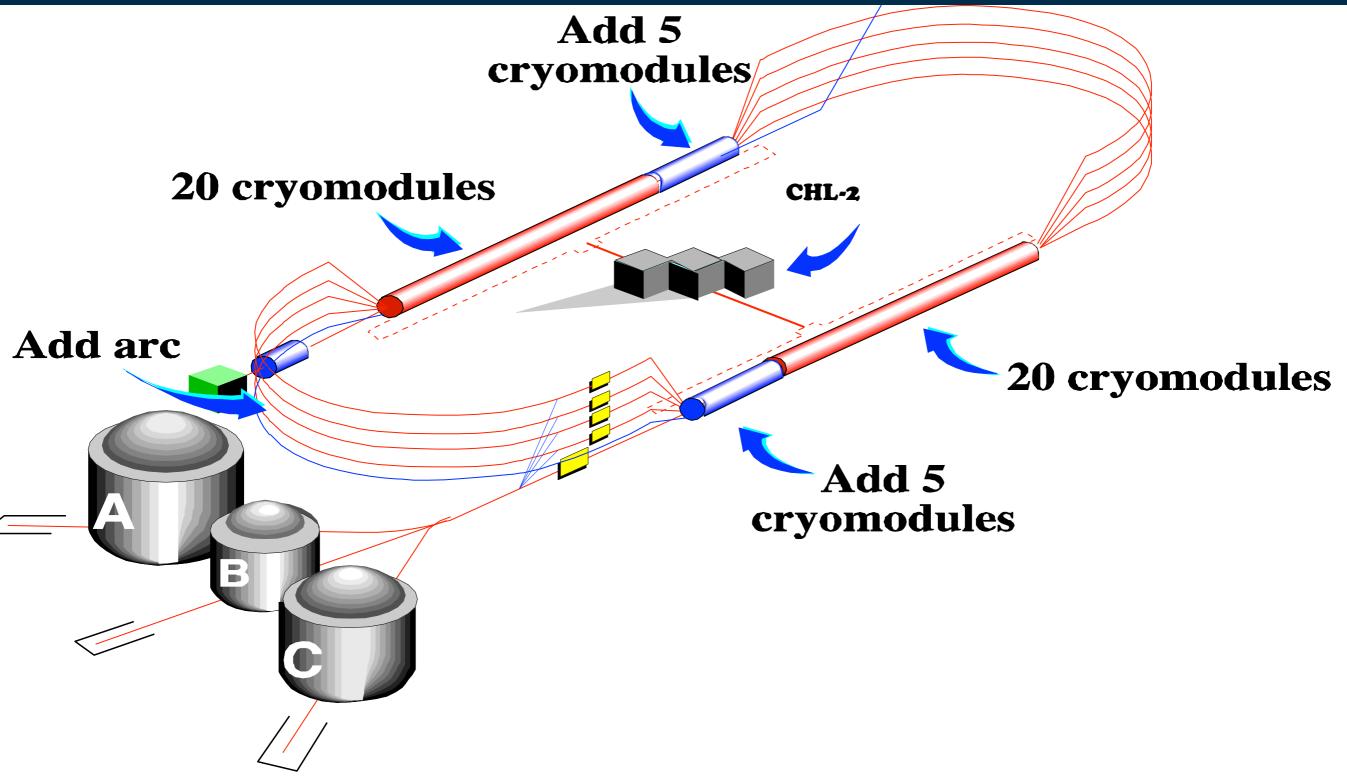






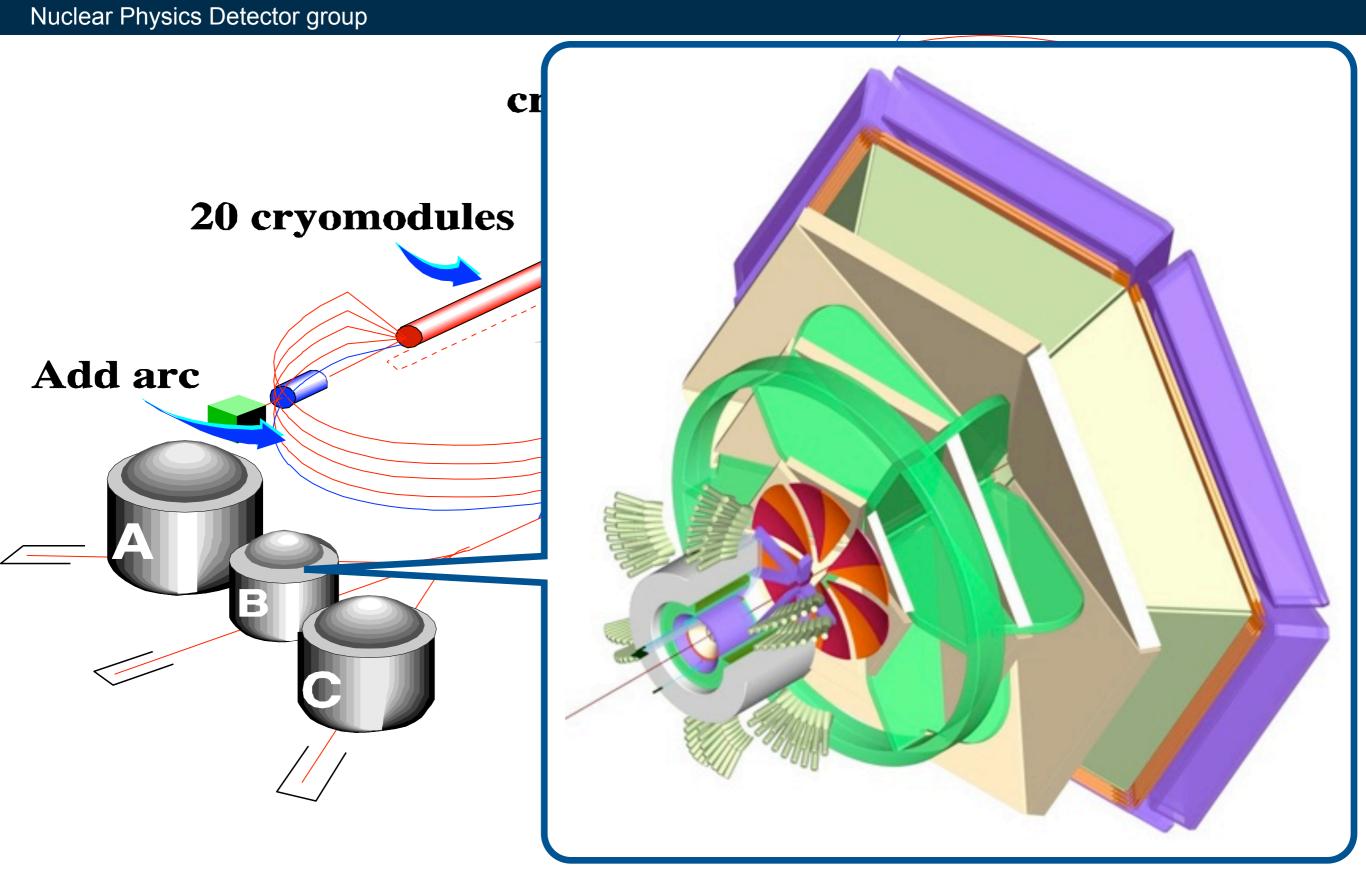


# CLAS 12 - Jlab upgrade





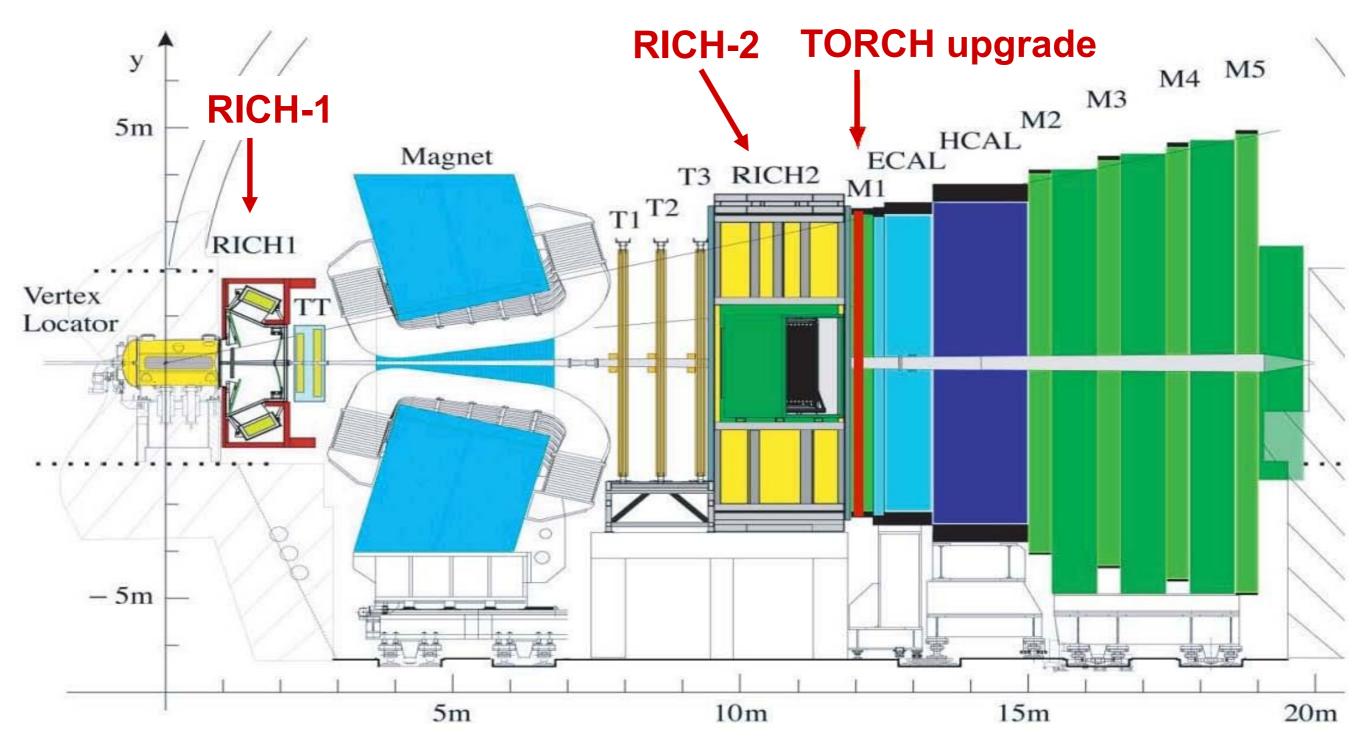
# CLAS 12 - Jlab upgrade



# Cherenkov ToF -TORCH for LHCb



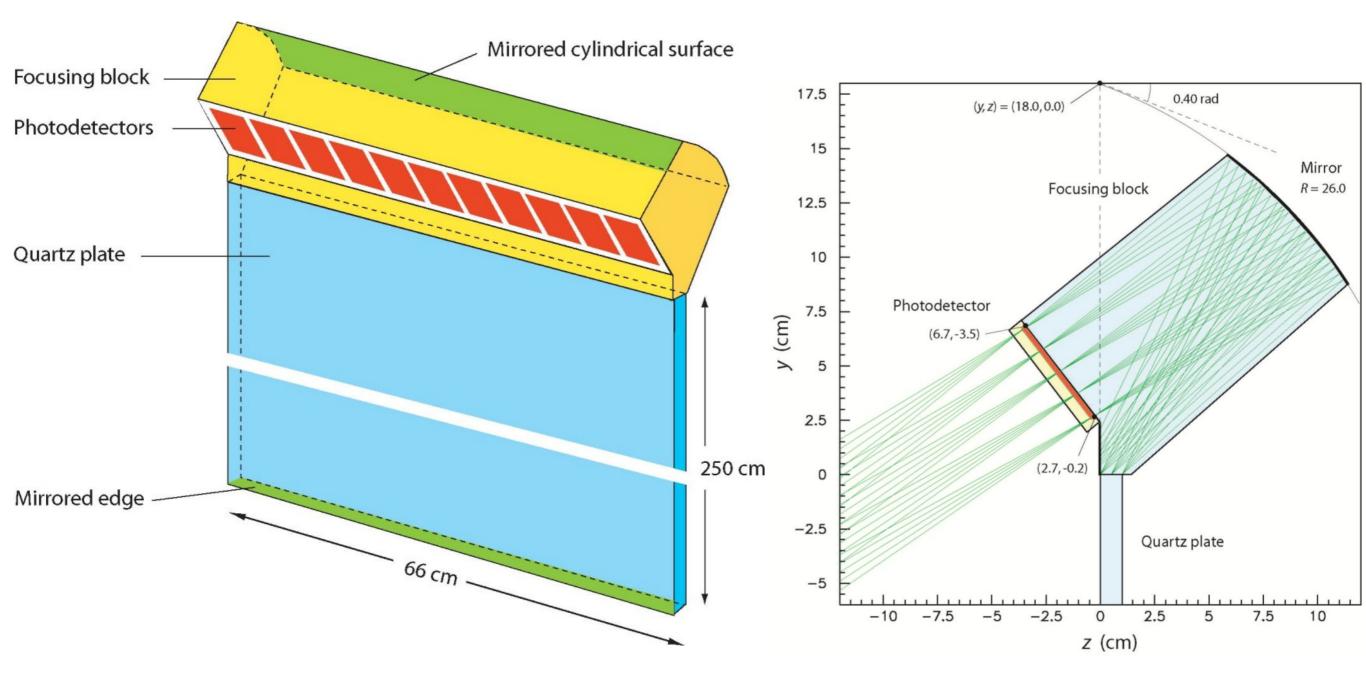
Nuclear Physics Detector group



N. Harnew for the LHCb collaboration, presented at TIPP 2011, Chicago, IL



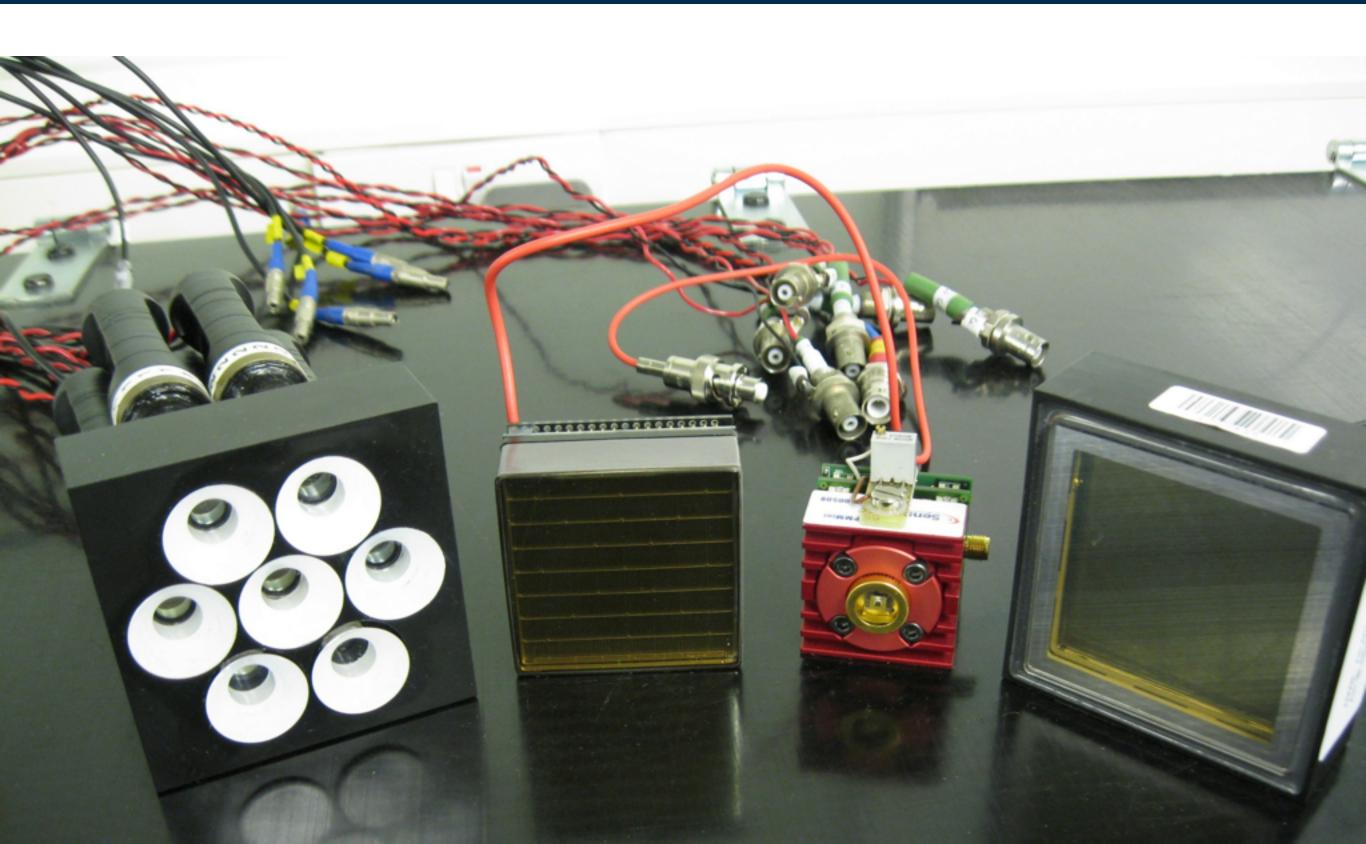


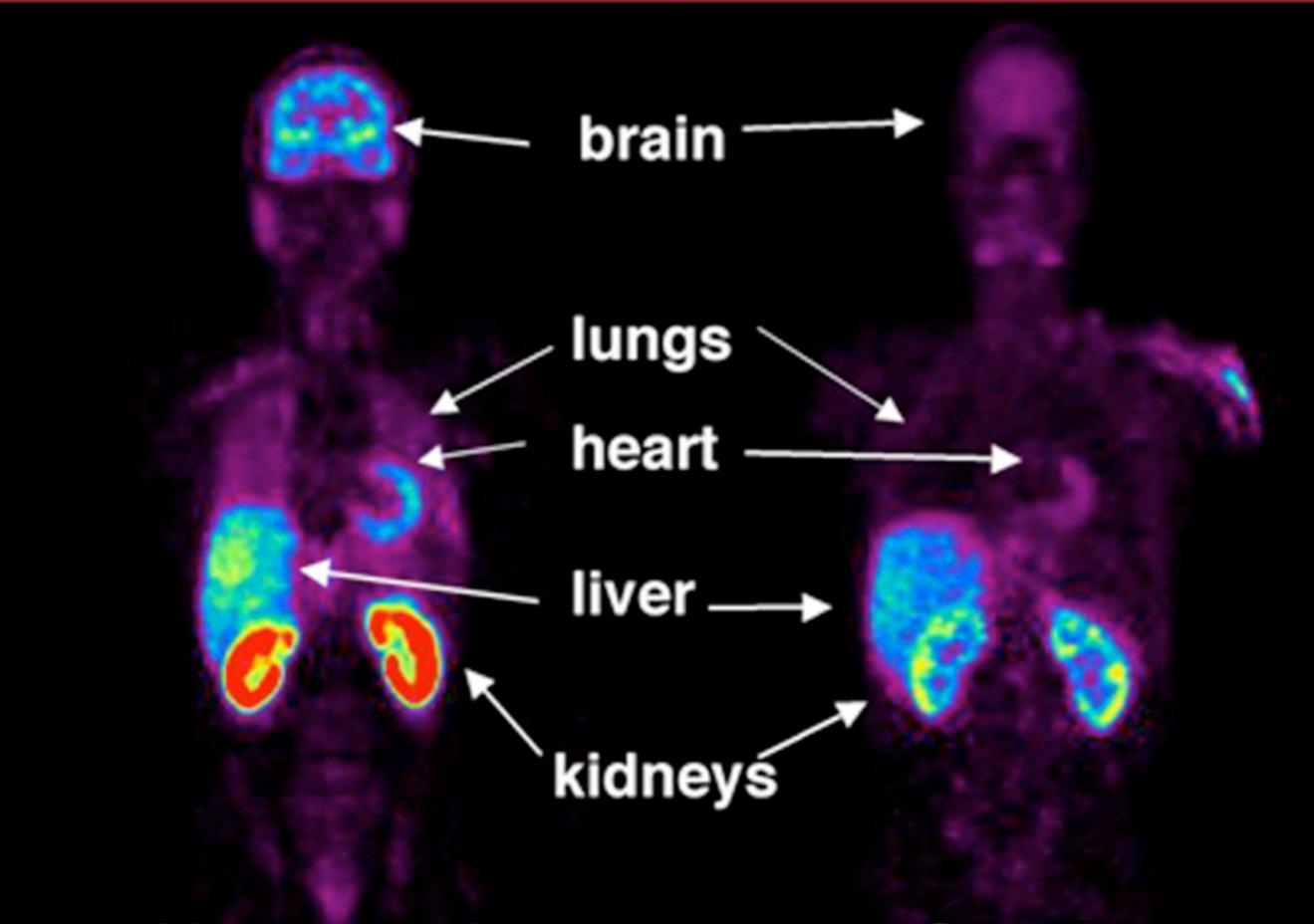


N. Harnew for the LHCb collaboration, presented at TIPP 2011, Chicago, IL

# Fast position sensitive photon detectors





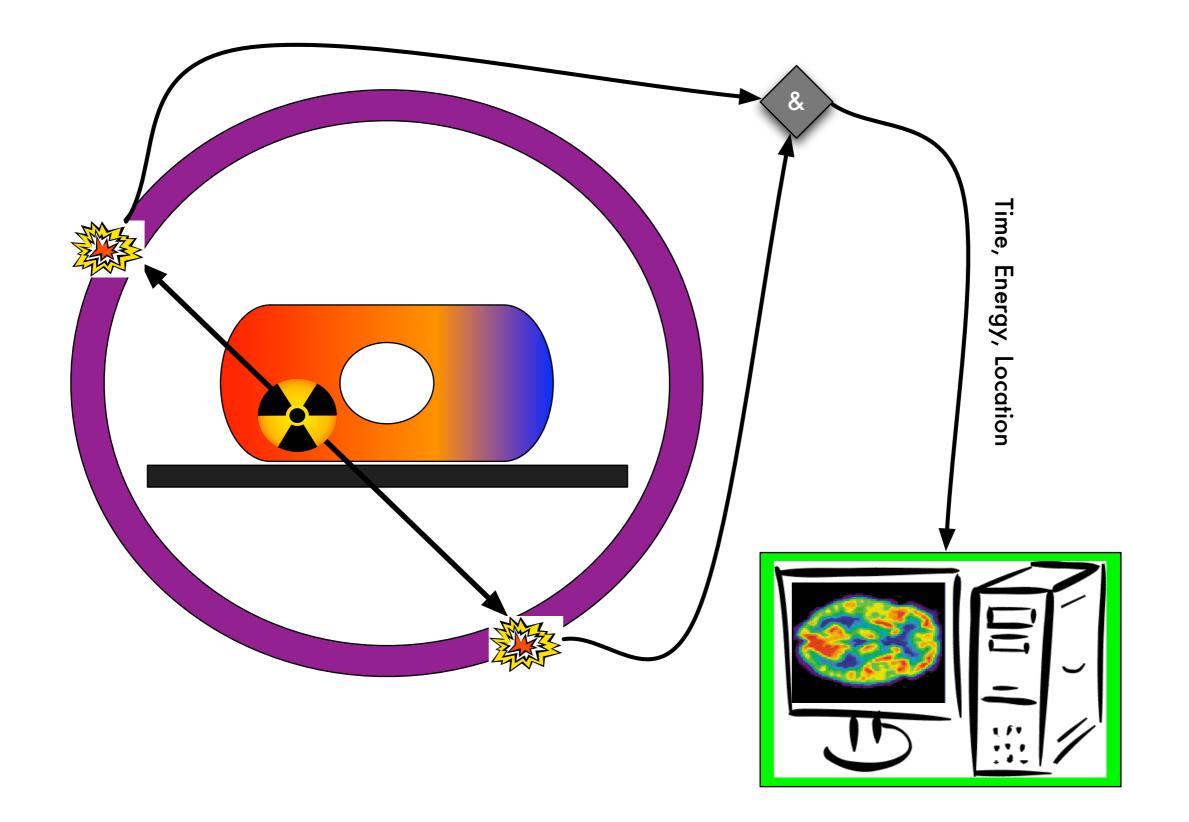


Non-smoker

Smoker

# Radionuclide Imaging

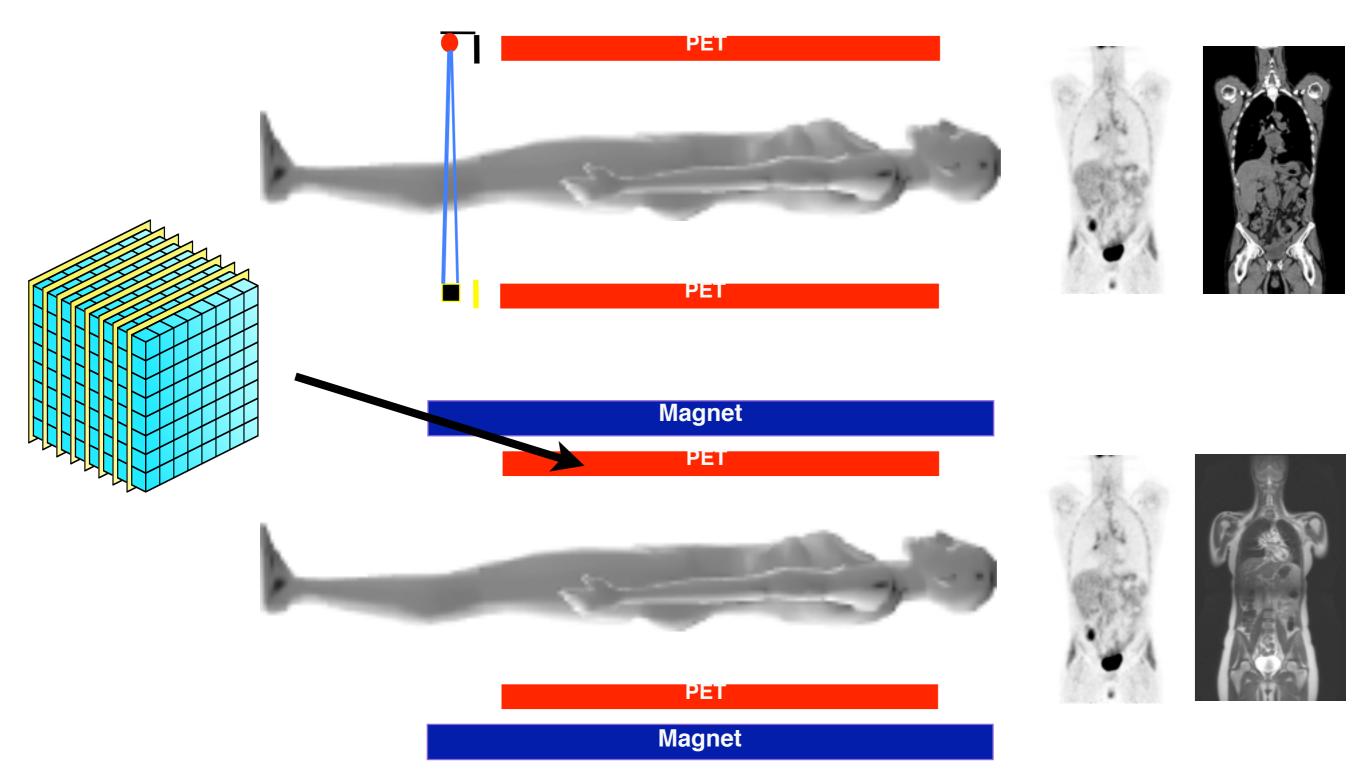




# The Optimal PET



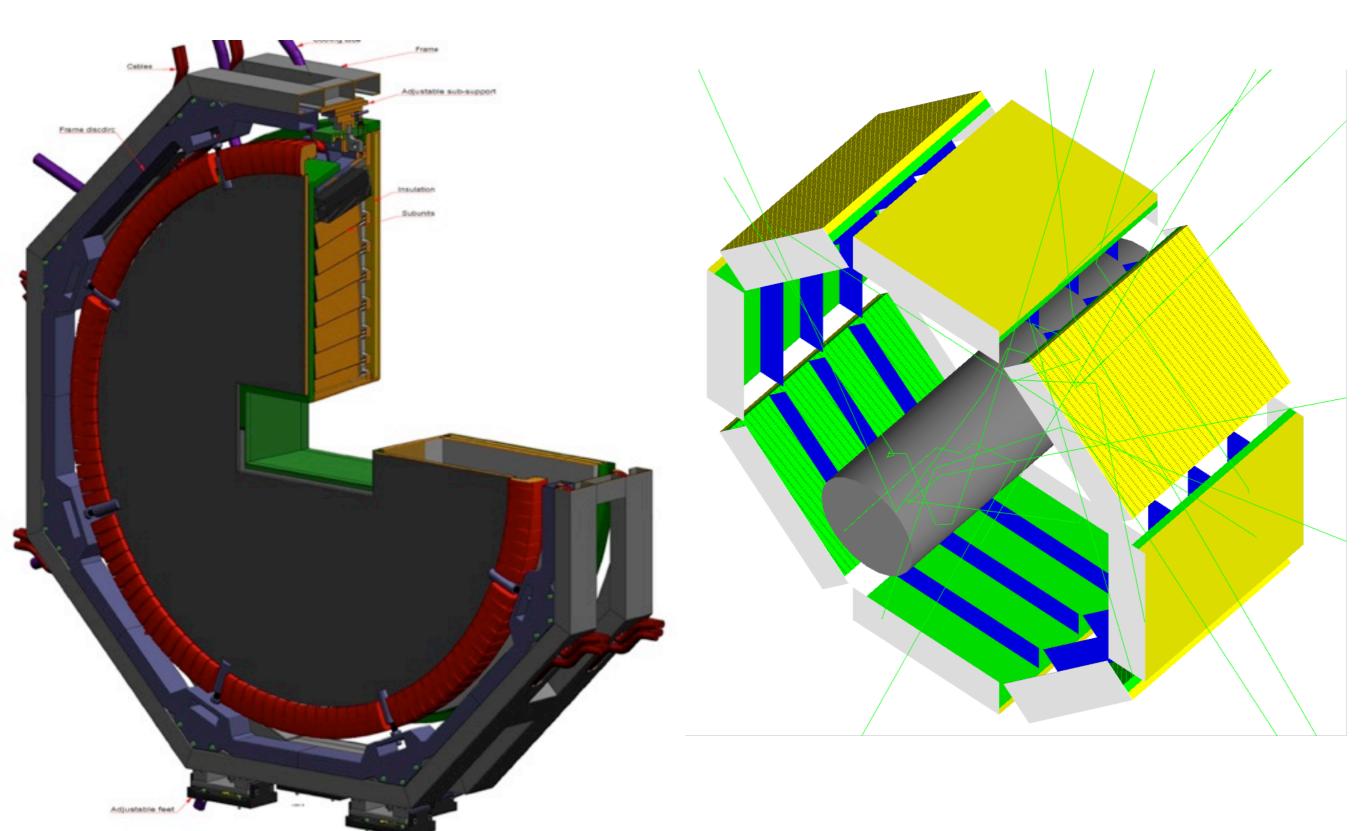
Nuclear Physics Detector group



cf P. Ledu, presentation at TIPP 2011, Chicago, IL

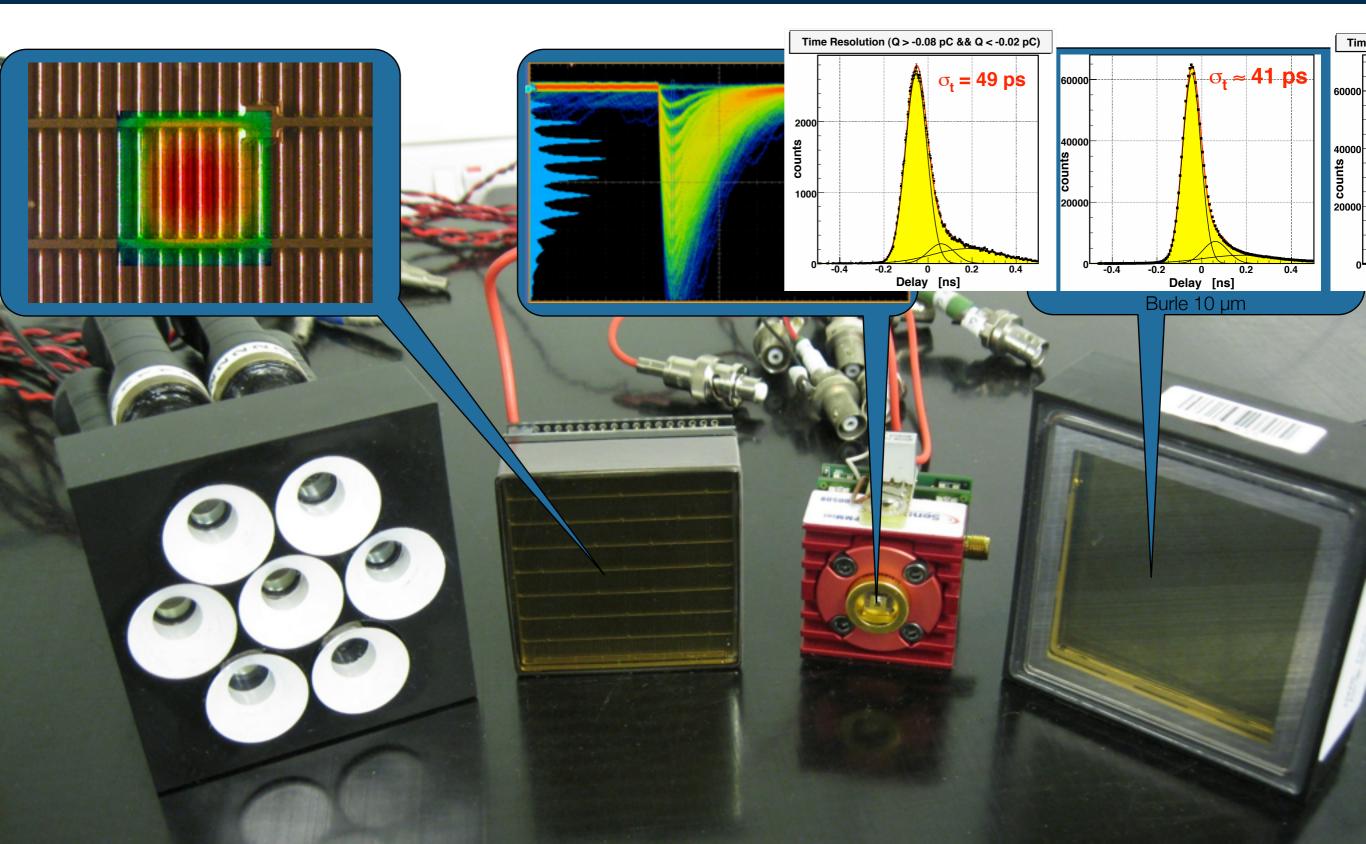


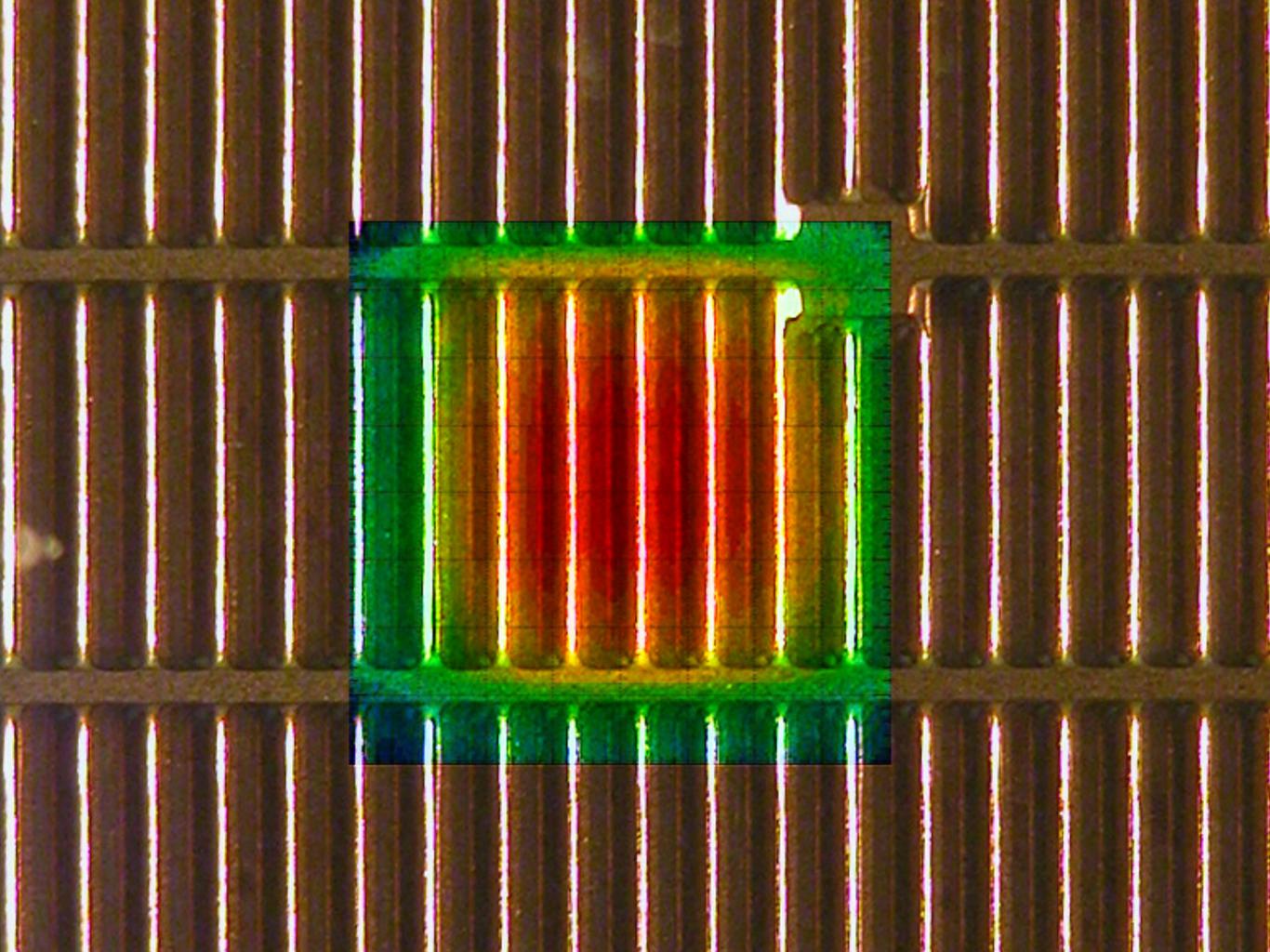
# Exploiting Synergies



# Fast position sensitive photon detectors









# Position Sensitive PMT Test Setup



# **Pixel Differences**

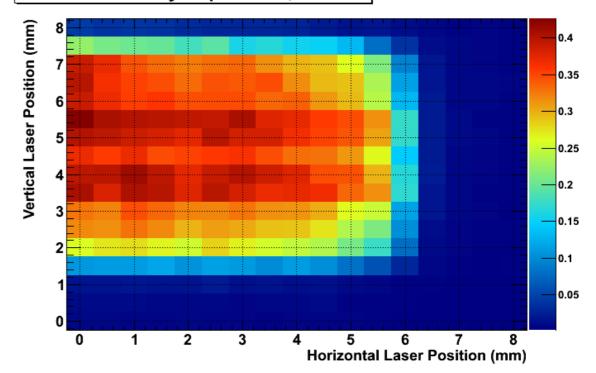
## Nuclear Physics Detector group

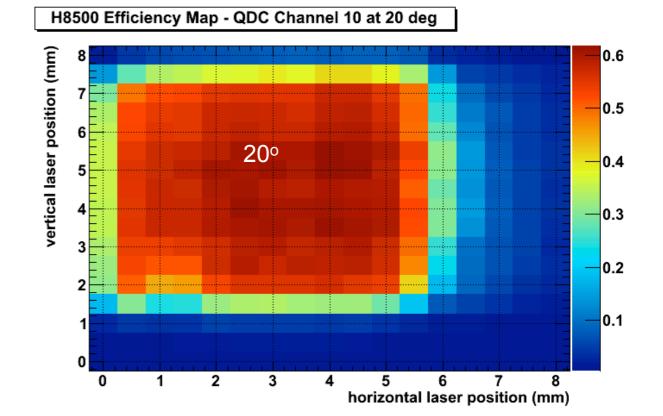
#### Pixel 45 Efficiency Map: -1000V, NDF 4.5 Vertical Laser Position (mm) 0.4 0.35 0.3 0.25 0.2 0.15 0.1 0.05 Horizontal Laser Position (mm)

H8500 Efficiency Map - QDC Channel 10 at 0 deg vertical laser position (mm) 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 

horizontal laser position (mm)

Pixel 14 Efficiency Map: -1000V, NDF 4.5





# **Precision Pixel Studies**



Nuclear Physics Detector group

1

0.5

00

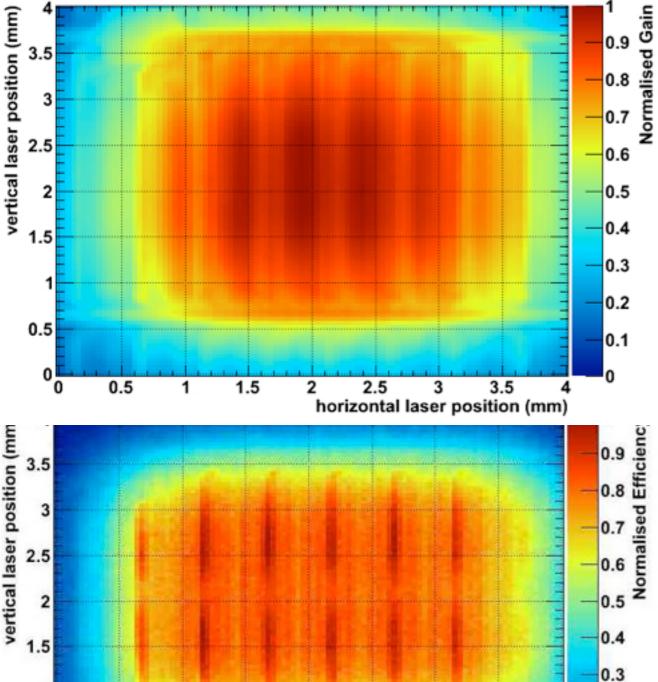
0.5

1.5

1

2.5

2



0.2

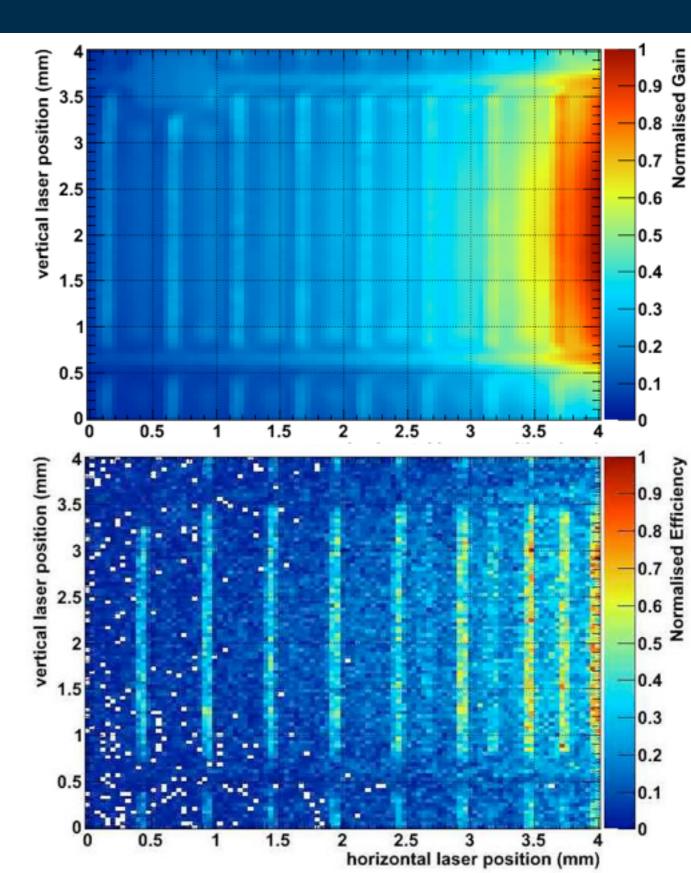
0.1

O

3.5

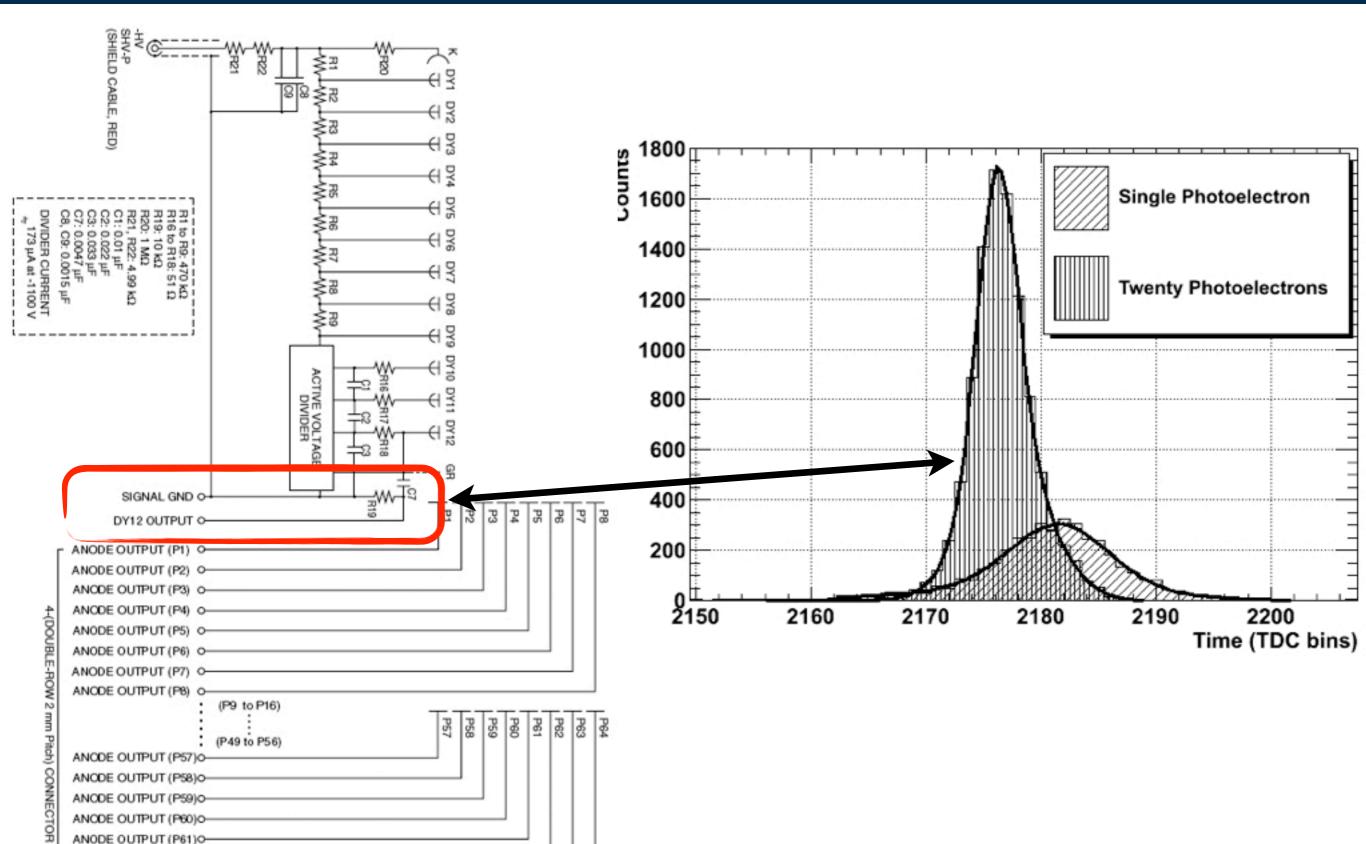
3

horizontal laser position (mm)





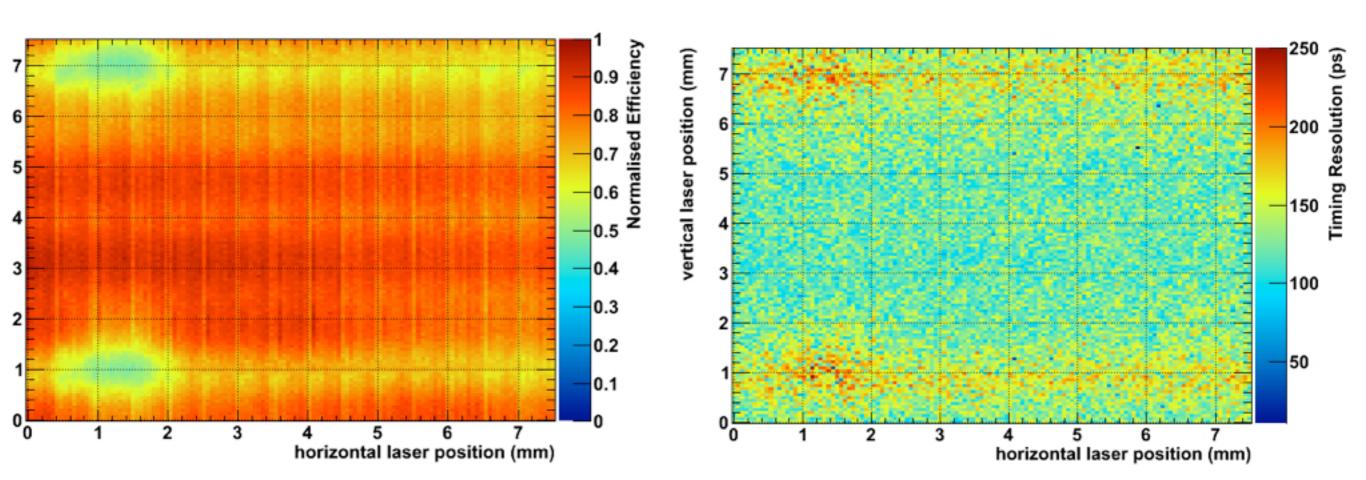
# Common OR Timing



# Common OR Timing



Nuclear Physics Detector group



Normalised detection efficiency Time resolution map H-8500

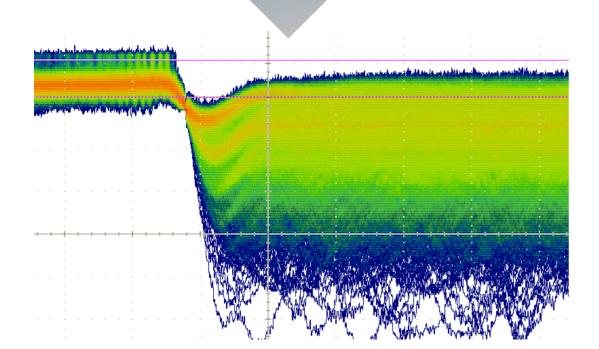


# Silicon PhotoMultiplier

## Nuclear Physics Detector group

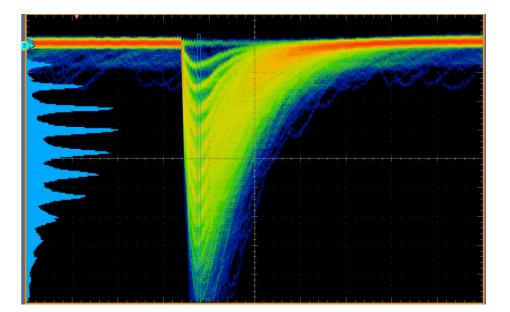


## SPMArray4 (SensL)



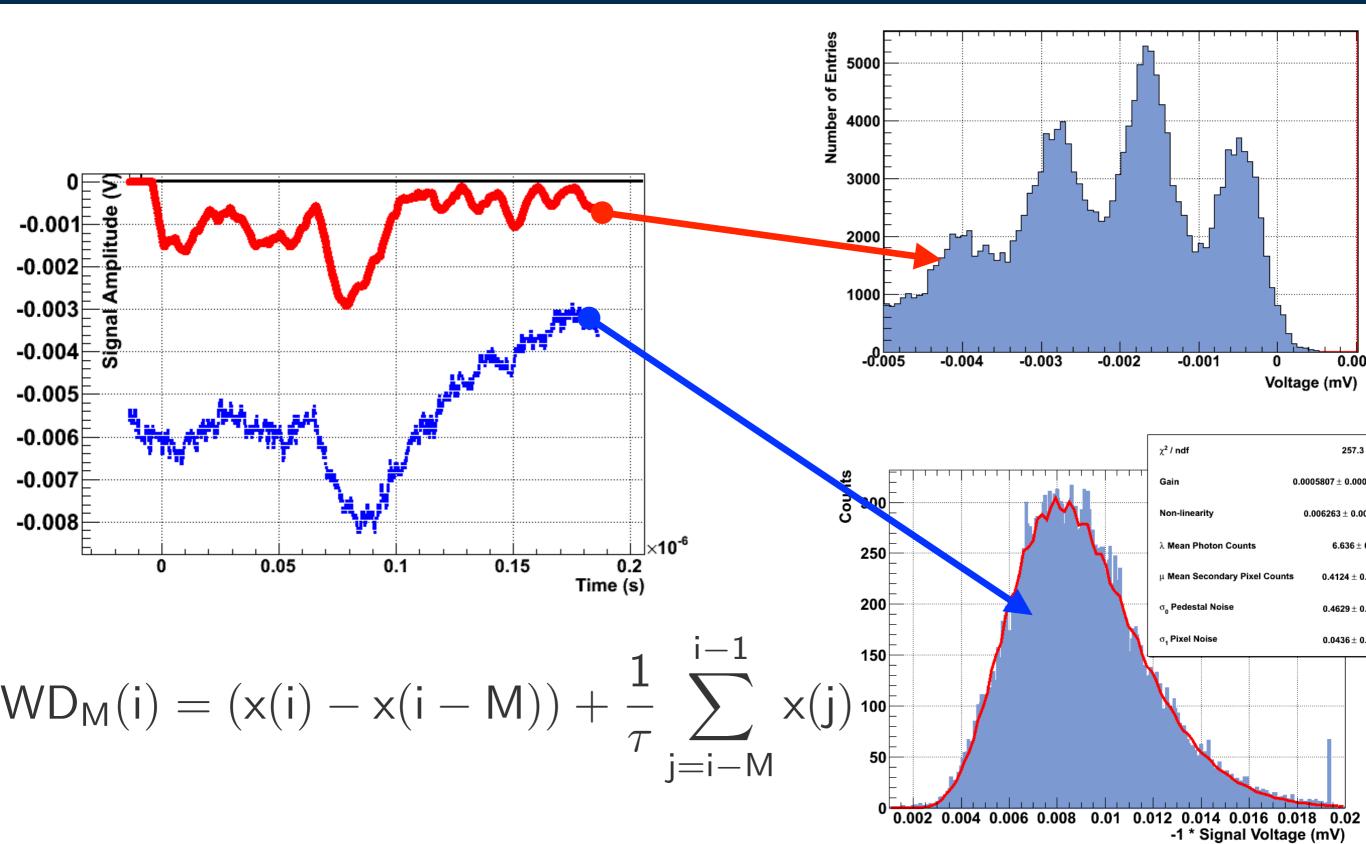


## SPMMini (SensL)



# **Digital Filters**



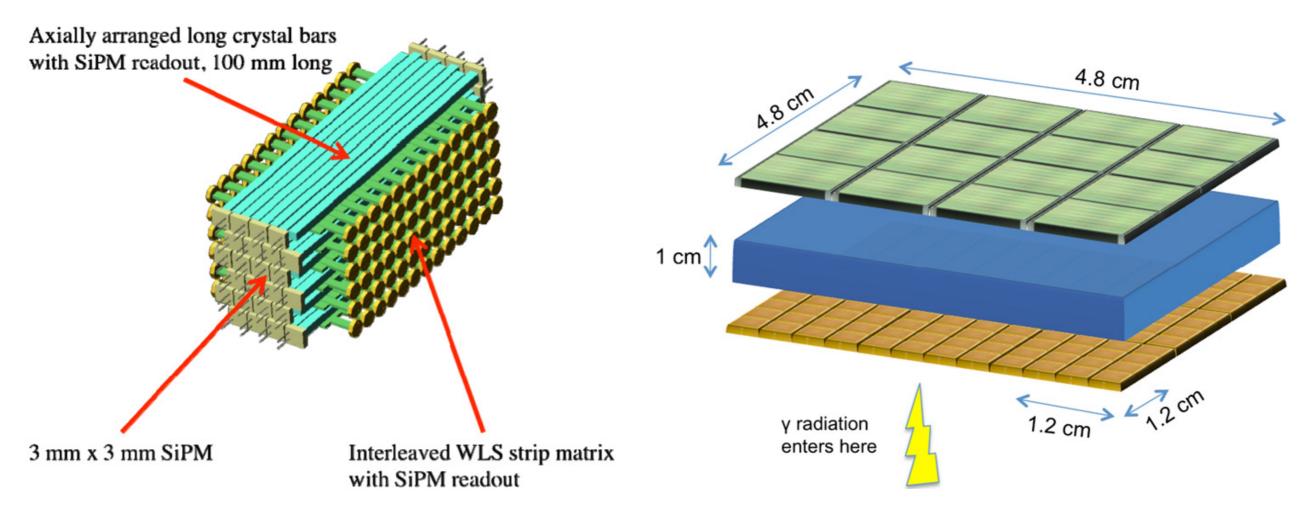




## AX-PET

# Ingenious PET Geometries

4D PET



A. Braem et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 610 (2009) 192

P. Beltrame et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 636 (2011) S226

S. Marcatelli et al. Nucl. Instr. Meth., in press



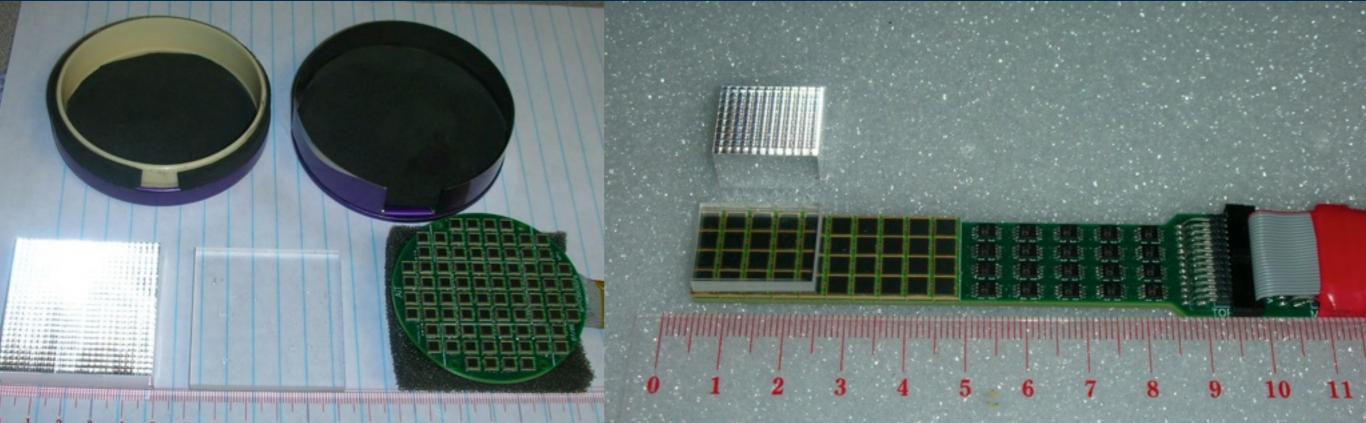
# A Possible Application - handheld PET probe





# A Possible Application - handheld PET probe





64 MPPC coupled to LYSO crystals

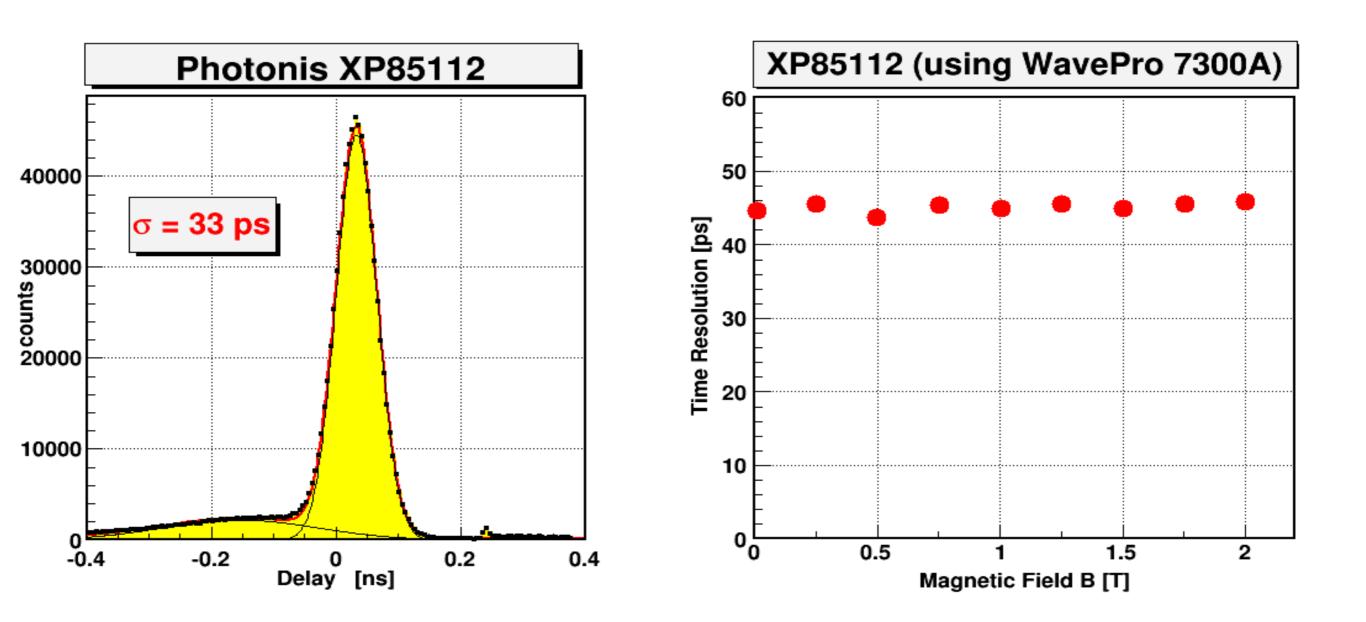
4x10 MPPC with LYSO and electronic

- useful for biopsy guidance
- surgical imaging for radio-guided surgery procedures

D Weisenberger, Jefferson Lab, S Majewsky, West Virginia University, US Patent Application 11/707,579

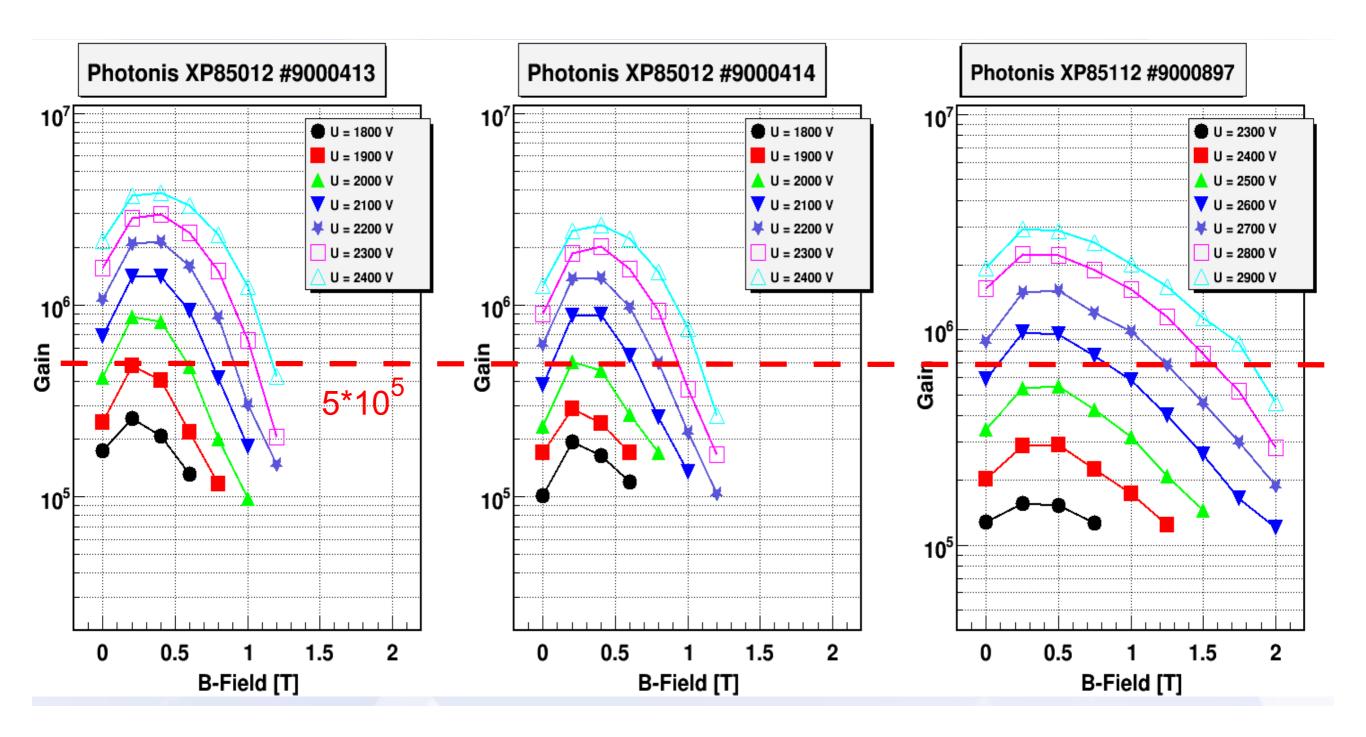






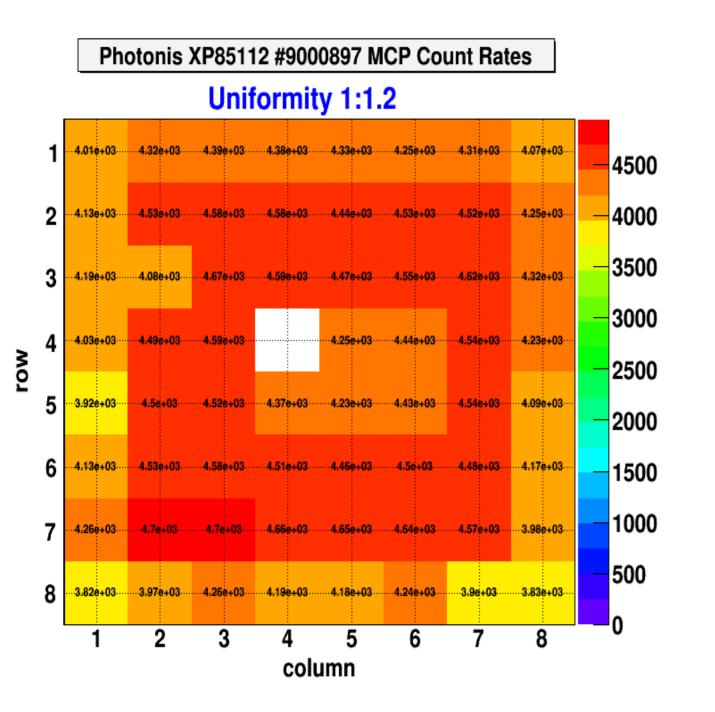


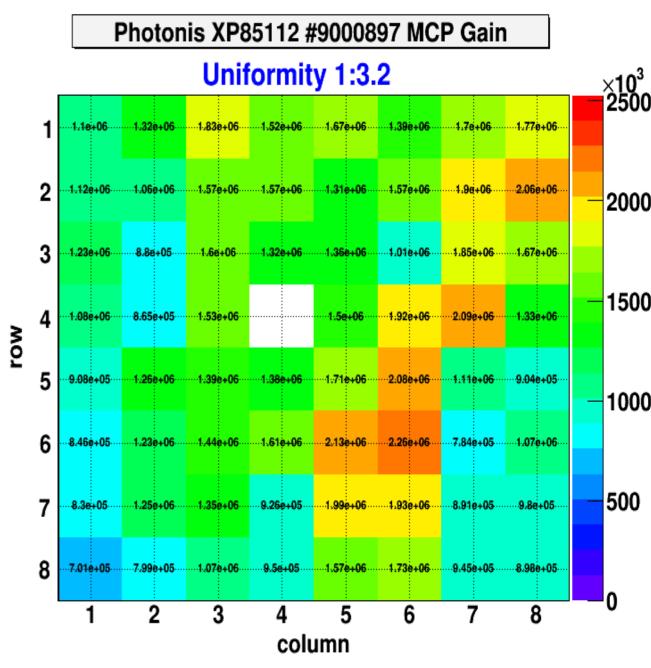
# MCP PMTs





## MCP PMTs





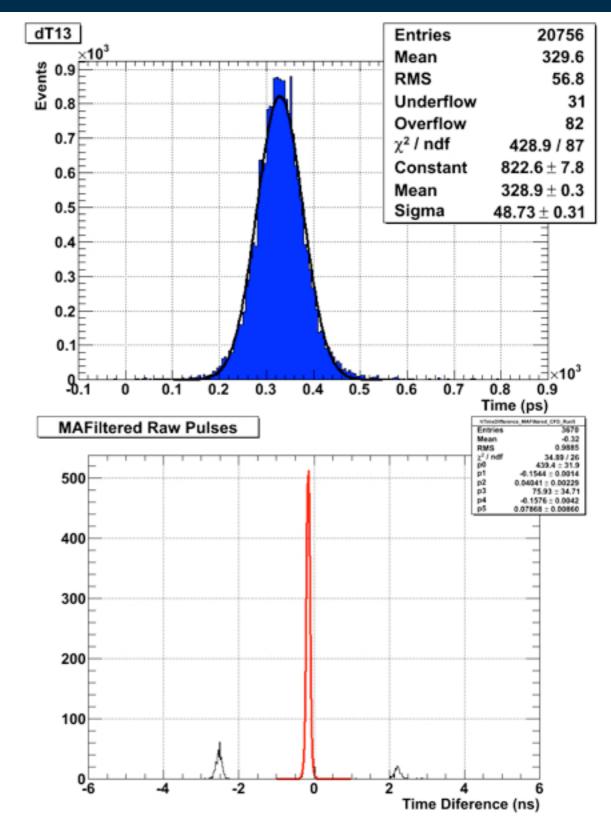


# **Offline Studies**

## Nuclear Physics Detector group



#### with ATLAS Forward Physics Project (Quartic test beam @CERN SPS)



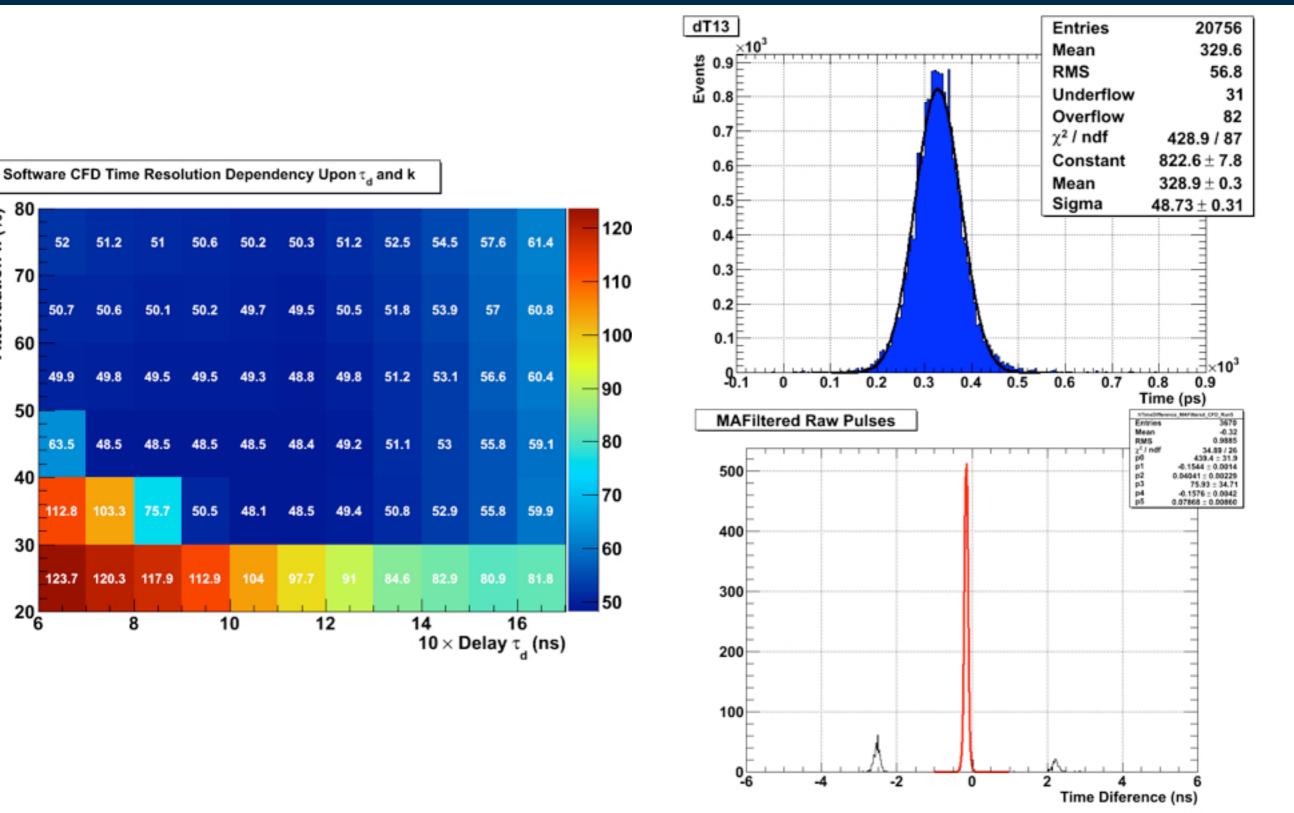


# **Offline Studies**

#### Nuclear Physics Detector group

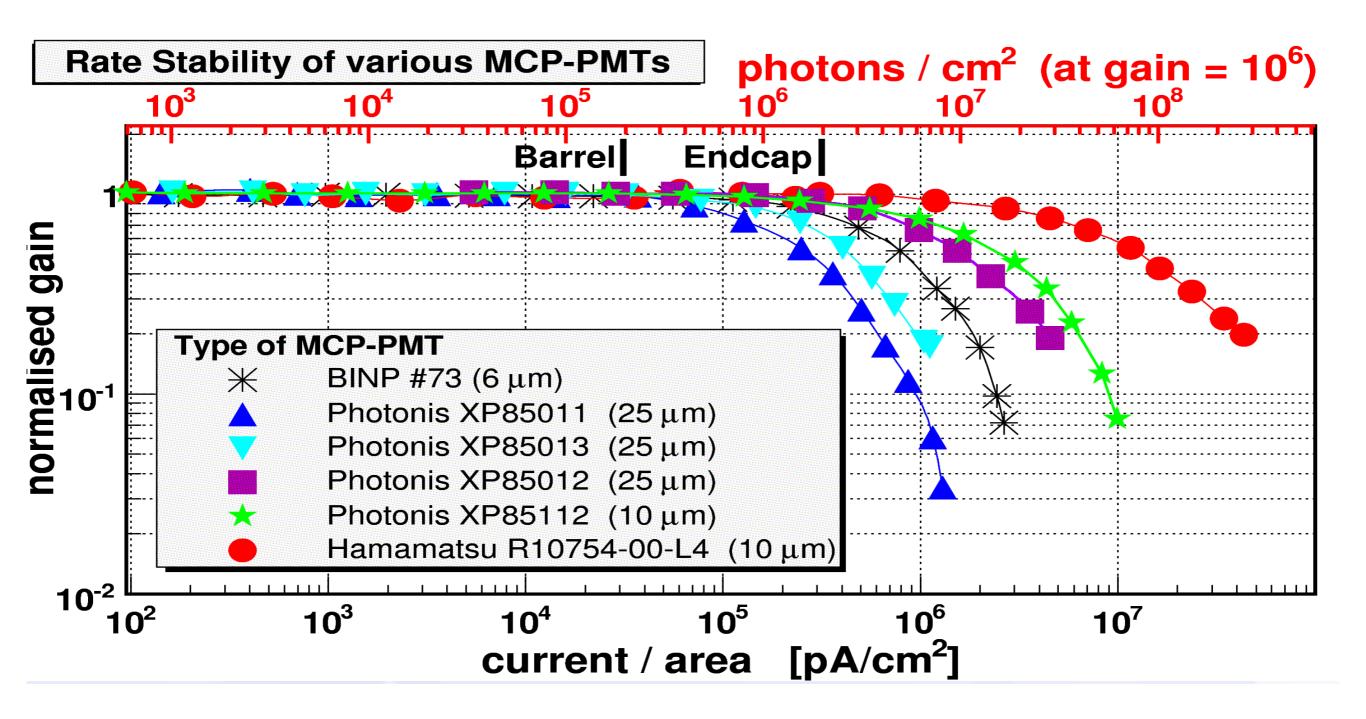
Attenuation k (%)

#### with ATLAS Forward Physics Project (Quartic test beam @CERN SPS)



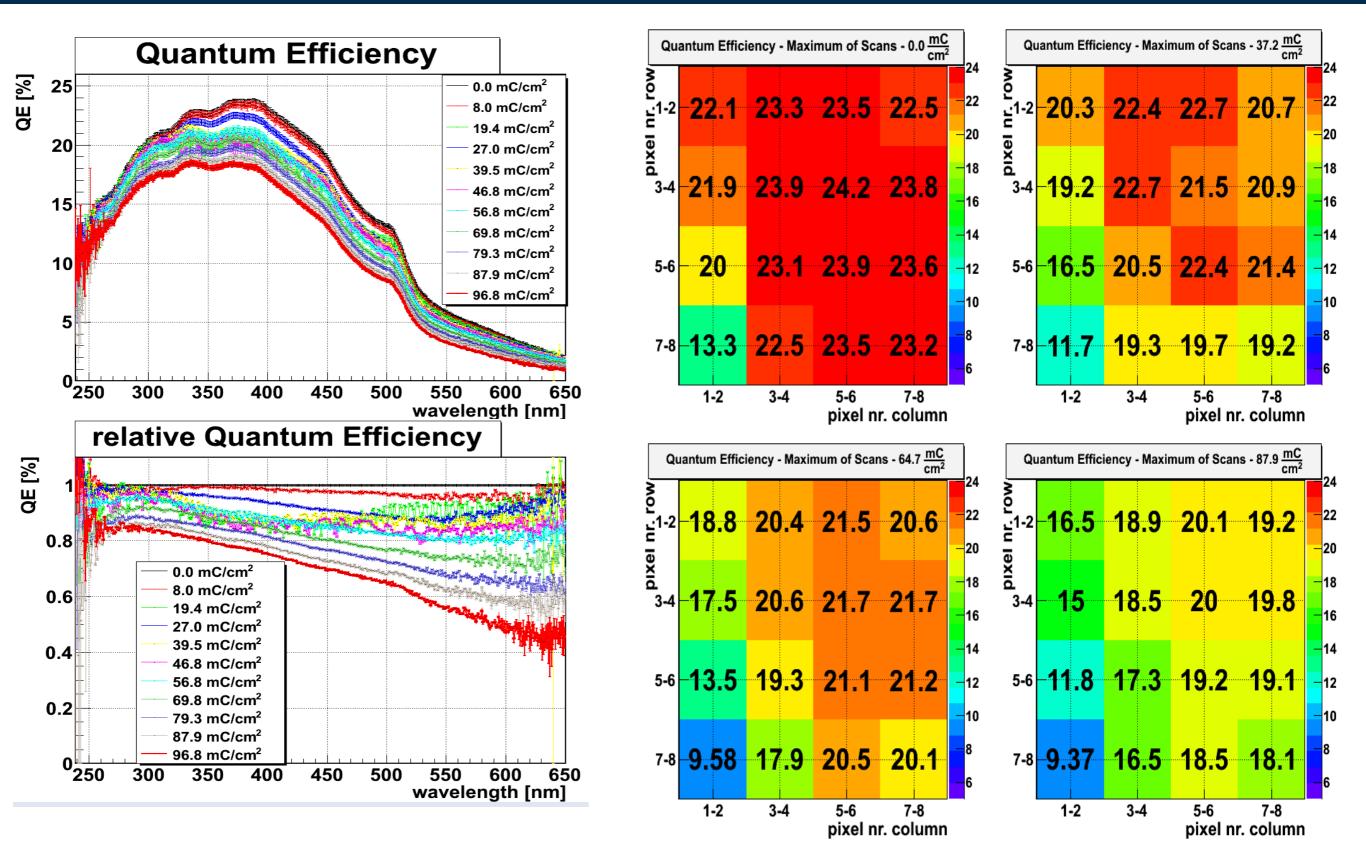


# **MCP PMT Blues**



# MCP PMT Blues

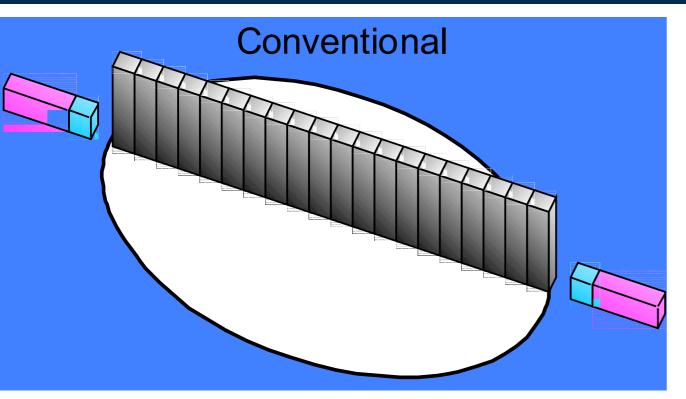


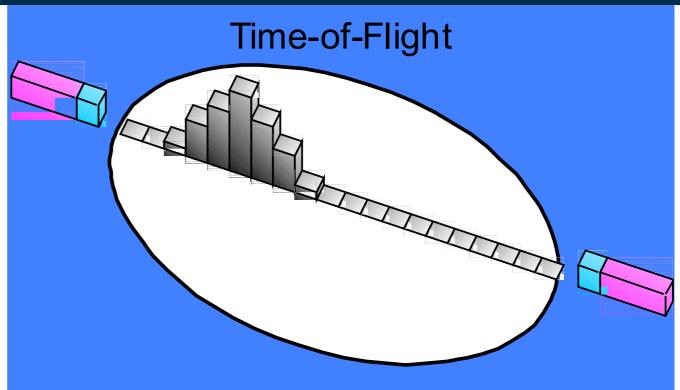




# A Possible Application - ToF PET

#### Nuclear Physics Detector group





 $\frac{SNR_{ToF}}{SNR_{PET}} = \sqrt{\frac{2D}{c\Delta t}}$ 

|                                    | ∆t (ps) |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| BGO (block)                        | 3000    |
| LSO (block)                        | 1400    |
| LSO (ToF,block)                    | 550     |
| LaBr <sub>3</sub> (block)          | 350     |
| LaBr <sub>3</sub> (single crystal) | 70      |

no TOF

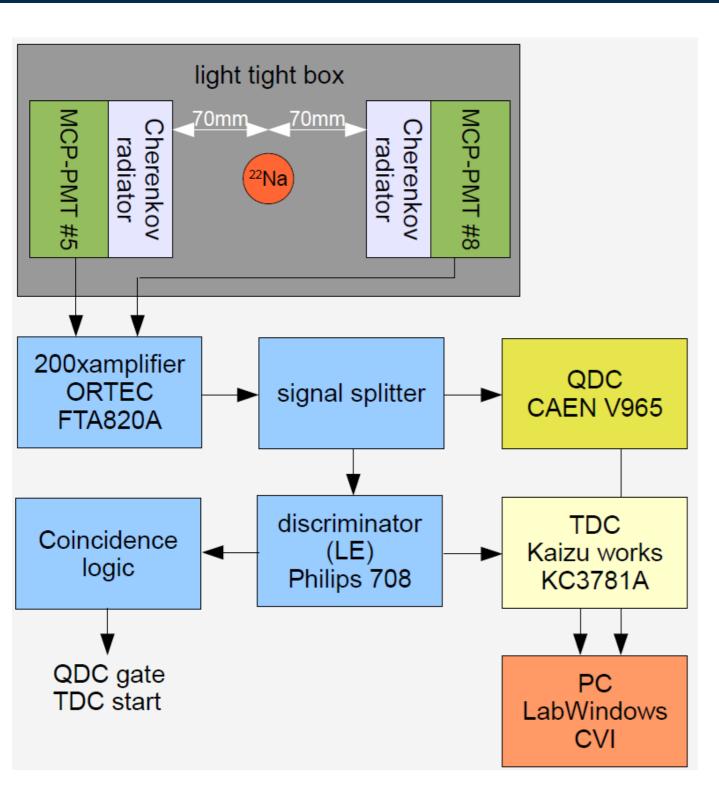
~600 ps TOF

ww.medical.philips.com Philips Gemini TruFlight PET/CT promo brochure

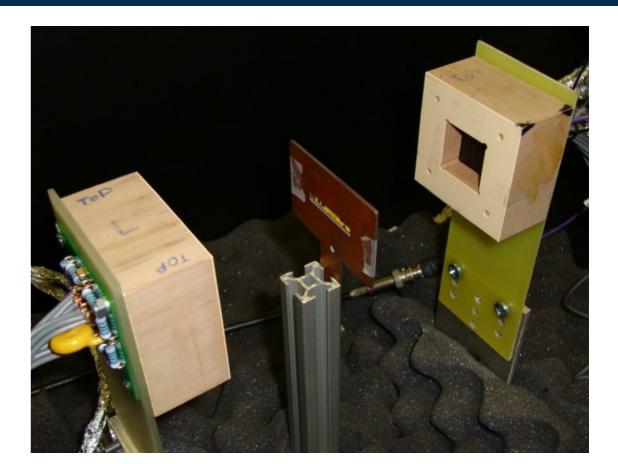
# Another Possible Application - Cherenkov PET

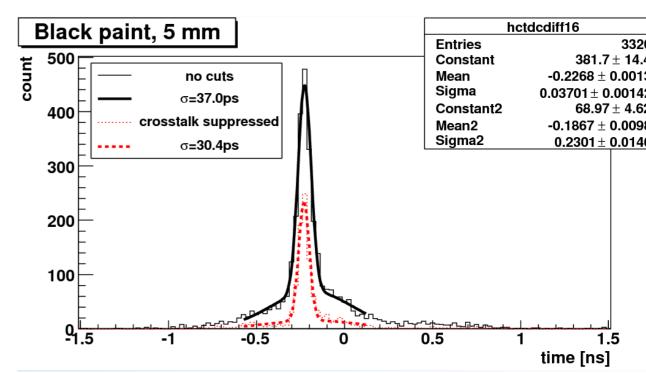


## Nuclear Physics Detector group



S.Korpar et al., presented at TIPP 2011, Chicago, IL









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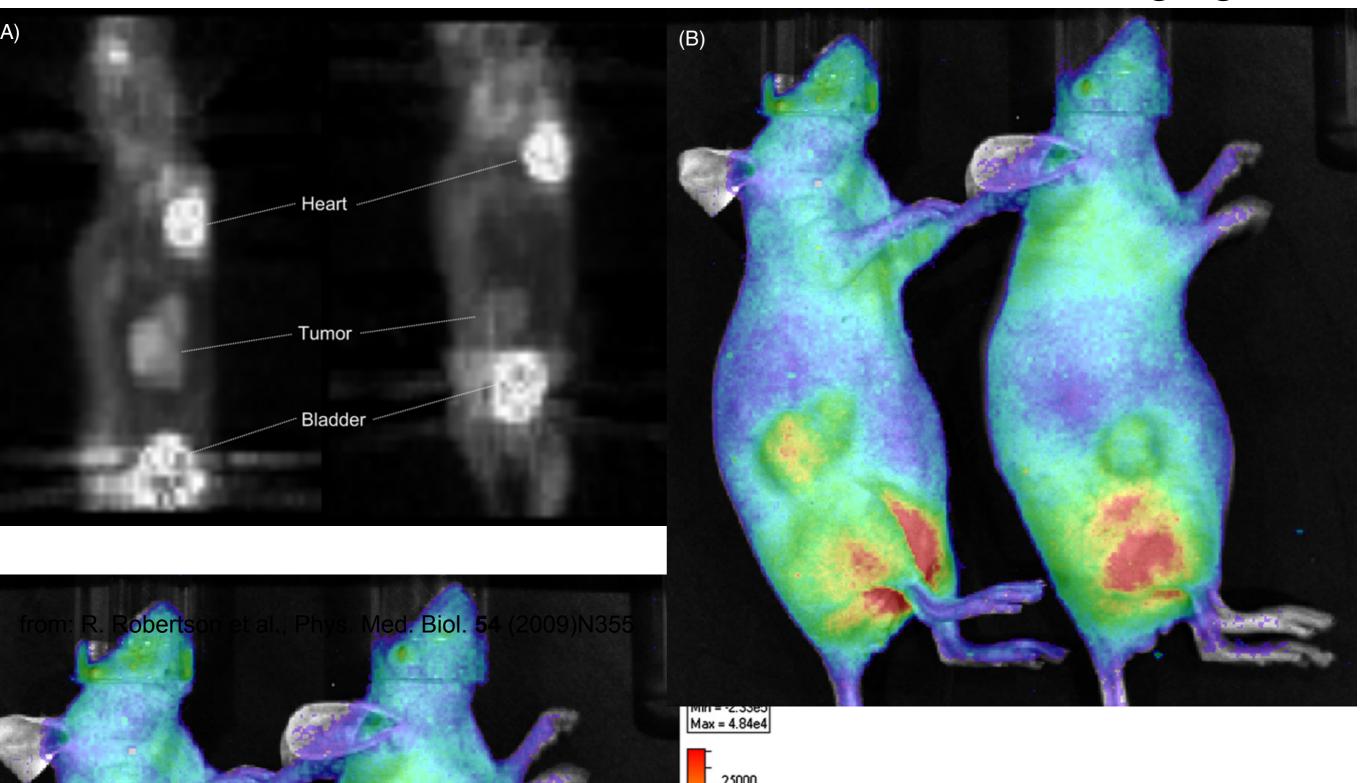


## Conventional PET

## Cherenkov imaging

Tumor

Bladder





Summary

- Position sensitive photon detectors are crucial for the new generation of fundamental nuclear and particle physics experiments
- Medical Imaging Modalities share many of these requirements and operate on the same scale (and with similar problems)
- Many good photon detection solutions exist for both, but all require detailed studies to be operated successfully
- ... and many more exciting ideas to come at this conference