Public-private collaboration in the development of medical imaging applications

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Outline



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- 2 Oncovision: Scientific Mission
- Oncovision: The company
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- 5 Experiences and popular myths
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Who I am

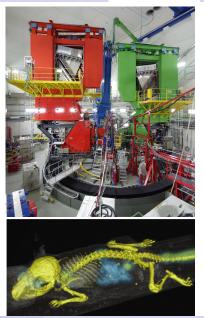
Hadronic Physics (1998-2006):

- Accelerator MAMI B (Mainz)
- COMPASS exp. (CEA Saclay/CERN)
- CB-ELSA (Bonn).

Reconcile career and family (rather, make a choice).

Medical applications of nuclear physics:

- Medical imaging (Oncovision, Valencia, 2007-2012)
- Laser-ion acceleration (I3M, Valencia).



Worm's-eye view:

- Employee and group leader in spin-off company (not founder or executive manager)
- Senior Scientist at CSIC (not faculty leader).

Different perspective: José María Benlloch

- Director of I3M
- Founder of Oncovision (and other spin-offs)
- Jaime I Prize for Novel Technologies 2008
- Spanish National Prize in Investigation 2014
- ERC Advanced Grant
- Member of European Academy of Sciences.



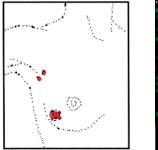


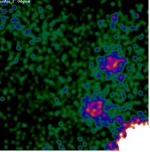
Public-private collaboration



Tumour localization with radioisotopes:

- Administration of radiotracer (^{99m}Tc-Pertec, ¹⁸F-FDG, ...)
- Concentration at spots of high metabolic activity
- Localization with external gamma detectors.





Oncovision: Scientific Mission



Medical gamma camera:



MiE Scintron

Surgical gamma probe:



Care Wise, C-Trak

Initial idea: Compact gamma camera for sentinel node detection.



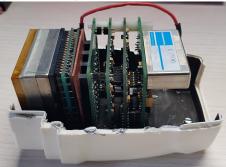
Lab model, 2003

- Image acquisition during cancer surgery
- Weight 1.4 kg, length 15 cm
- Higher sensitivity wrt gamma probe.

Gamma imaging module



- Technology based on nuclear physics
- Self-contained imaging system (80-200 keV)



- Csl(Na) crystal
- Position-sensitive PMT



Hamamatsu H8500

- Anode resistor network
- Readout with Anger logic
- HV supply.

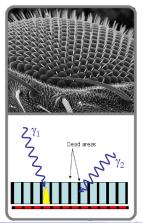
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Scintillator crystal



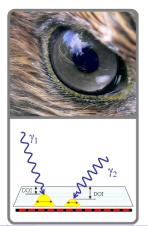
Pixelated crystals:

- One crystal per photon detector
- Resolution given by pitch
- No depth information.



Oncovision: Monolithic crystals

- Lower cost
- Measure photon distribution
- Depth of interaction (DOI).



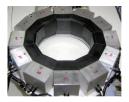
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Application to PET



Same detector matched to Positron Emission Tomography:

- Higher energy (511 keV) \Rightarrow thicker crystal
- Modular structure

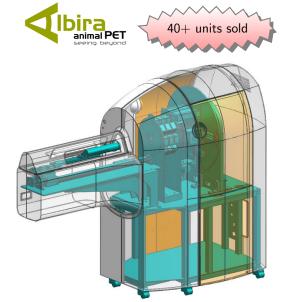


- Patient in prone position
- 170 mm FOV
- 15 min acquisition time
- Higher sensitivity than whole-body PET.



Preclinical imaging



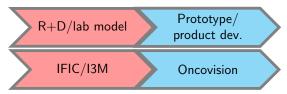


Small animal tomography:

- 1-3 PET rings (steady)
- 2 SPECT modules (rotating)
- CT scanner
- Preclinical research (mice, rats)
- Now licensed by Bruker Biospin
- MRI compatible with SiPM arrays.

Technology transfer





Don't underestimate product development!

- Practical needs
- Regulatory constraints
- Self-contained device
- Ergonomics and safety
- Cost-effectiveness.







Technology transfer



From basic lab tests ("it's almost done")...





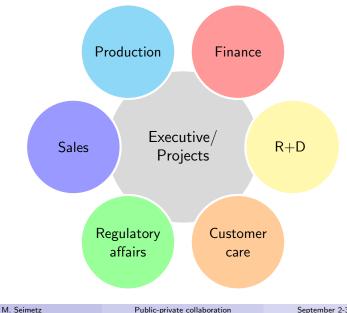
... to the final product (2 years).

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Public-private collaboration

Oncovision: The company

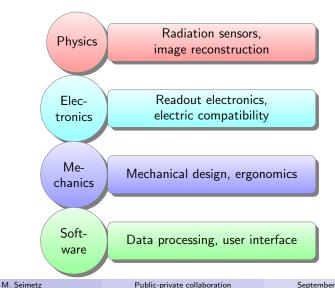




R+D department









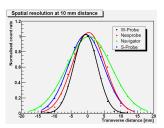
Company: founded in 2003; \sim 60 employees in 2012, 20 in R+D. My activities:

- April 2007: Senior Scientist in Physics (cofinanced by Torres Quevedo grant)
- Supervisor of Radioactive Installations
- January 2009: Head of Physics
 5 employees and collaborators from I3M (physics degrees or PhD, telecom. engineers)
- Training in project management.

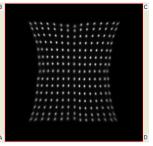
Hierarchy: "The boss is the one who controls the cash." Not me - subordinated to Projects.

Physics contributions

- Design of radiation sensors
- Construction and testing of lab models
- Design of collimators and shielding
- Gamma event reconstruction (X, Y, Z, E)
- 3D reconstruction and correction algorithms
- Physical characterisation of imaging systems
- $\bullet\,$ Collaboration with other R+D areas.









Physics contributions



ISO 9001 certified quality control system for traceability of components and reproducibility of manufacturing processes.

- Definition of acceptance criteria for critical components
- Technical instructions for manufacturing processes
- Implementation of international standards (e.g., NEMA)
- Assessment of long-term stability of imaging systems
- Documentation for certification (e.g., FDA classification of Albira CT as cabinet X-ray system).





October 2012: Re-start as a postdoc at I3M

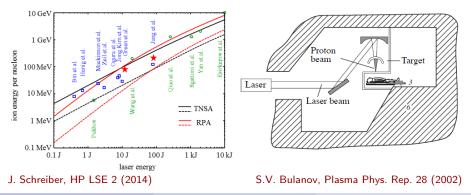
- Change permanent contract for temporary project
- Scientifically more challenging
- Little perspective of further promotion in the company
- However, life-enhancing experience with fantastic colleagues
- Many-sided activities
- Helpful insights for research career.

Laser-proton acceleration



Target Normal Sheath Acceleration:

- First observed in 1999
- TW and PW laser facilities
- Record chasing (highest energies, monoenergetic beams)
- Medical applications discussed from the beginning.



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PLA: Laser-proton acceleration for everybody



Proton Laser Applications S.L. (PLA), Olèrdola (Barcelona), 2012:

- Founded by 2 scientists, 1 laser engineer, 1 owner-manager
- Laser lab in industry complex close to national road
- Aim: develop TW-class Ti:Sapphire lasers
- Complete accelerator setup for radioisotope production
- 3 hours drive from Valencia.

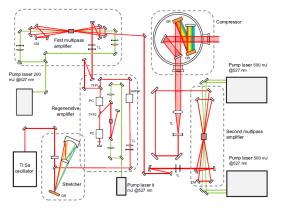


Google Street View

The PLA laser

©·i∃M

- Diode-pumped YAG/YLF modules
- 3 amplification stages
- $\bullet~4~\text{TW}/55$ fs, 10-100 Hz
- Contrast ratio 10^{-8} with saturable absorbers.

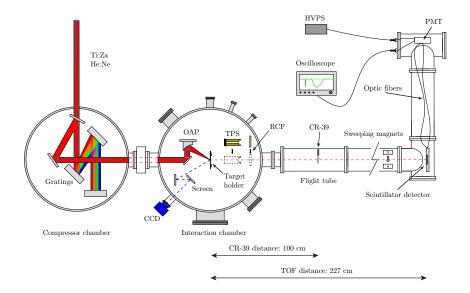






PLA: Experimental setup





Proton detectors by I3M

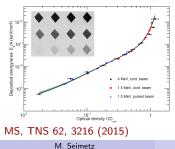


PADC (CR-39)



MS, RSI 89, 023302 (2018)

Radiochromic film (RCF)

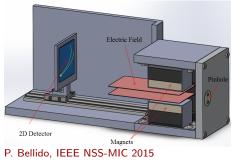


Time-of-flight (TOF)



MS, TNS 62, 3216 (2015)

Thomson parabola (TPS)



Public-private collaboration

Lera (PhD student), Salvador Torres: laser dev.

 Pablo Bellido (PhD student): exp. setup, detectors, target alignment.

Support from Barcelona and Valencia:

- Rossella Zaffino (postdoc): MEMS targets
- MS: detector dev., data analysis.
- A very small team... but it worked!

Alexandro Ruiz (PhD), Roberto

The guys who did the hard work:







Results from PLA



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[MeV] 165 mJ. Al foils • Single shot targets, Ø5 mm: 165 mJ, Mylar foils Al, pure/alum. mylar, 0.8-25 µm 93 mJ. Al foils Multi-shot foils: Al, pure mylar, 0.65-7 µm 0.6 040.2 15 Target thickness [µm] (MeV) energy E proton • MEMS membranes (1 mm²) 1.5 on Si wafers: Al $(0.25-1 \ \mu m)$, Au (70-100 nm). E = 175 mJ Plain foils, aluminum B. Bellido, J. Instrum. 12, T05001 (2017) 0.5 MEMS targets, aluminum R. Zaffino, Microelectron. Eng. 194, 67 (2018) MEMS targets, gold R. Zaffino, J. Phys. Commun. 2, 041001 (2018) 0.01 R. Zaffino, J. Phys. Conf. 1079, 012007 (2018). 0.02 0 1 0203 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 Target thickness d (um) M. Seimetz Public-private collaboration September 2-3, 2019



Operation successful but the patient died:

- First realization of laser-proton acceleration in Spain
- Excellent opportunity for PhD students
- Major upgrade required to reach 5-10 MeV protons
- Constant operational costs
- Sales (laser systems) below expectations
- Technical achievements higher than commercial success
- However, not one "golden" invention
- Failure in September 2017. Not unusual for tech start-ups...

I3M at present: collaboration with L2A2, Santiago de Compostela See poster by Juan Peñas.



Finance:

- Big budget (in comparison to university): Yes, as long as high priority (some projects stopped with 80% of work done).
- Infinite (private) funding:

Tech start-ups need a lot of money. Several years w/o return. Try to find several independent investors. Public support required (not only credits).

- High salaries: Maybe outside Spain...
- Safe job: Not really. In case of doubt, the one with the highest salary has to leave first.

Experiences and popular myths



Seize the day (or Time is money):

- Deadtime constraints: Yes. Do the final testing by this afternoon but the other guy hasn't finished with the software yet.
- Very short timeline from lab model to customer: Sometimes maybe even too short...
- You get all the equipment you need: No Tiger for Albira...
- Life is faster: Now, former colleagues say I my life is calm and easy.



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How much science in R+D?

- Much paperwork: Yes. Mostly, technical instructions and internal reports.
- Scientific output: Not many publications or conference contributions. "Don't tell our secrets!"

Bell labs are not everywhere (9 Nobel Prizes).

Possible conflicts of interest between researchers and managers:

- Build to sell: Results are not *per se* interesting. Only positive (competitive) results may be presented. Promises are taken literally.
- "Give me a figure": Concentration on relevant output or ignorance to the complexity of the real world?
- Egocentrism: The company rules.

I3M collaboration with private partners



Ongoing collaborations (research projects, R+D agreements, contracts):

• Bruker Biospin: Molecular imaging sensors (preclinical applications). Simultaneous PET/MRI thanks to SiPM arrays.



• Oncovision: Molecular imaging sensors (clinical applications)



- Bioemtech (Athens): Gamma cameras
- Tesoro Imaging: MRI scanners
- Radosys (Budapest): Proton/ion detection with CR-39 (see poster).





Colleagues from I3M which provided information for this presentation:

- José María Benlloch
- Antonio González
- Joseba Alonso.

Special thanks to the fellows from Oncovision and PLA!

Thank you for your attention!