

POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY

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Working Group : Applications to Society

Proposed template

Principle

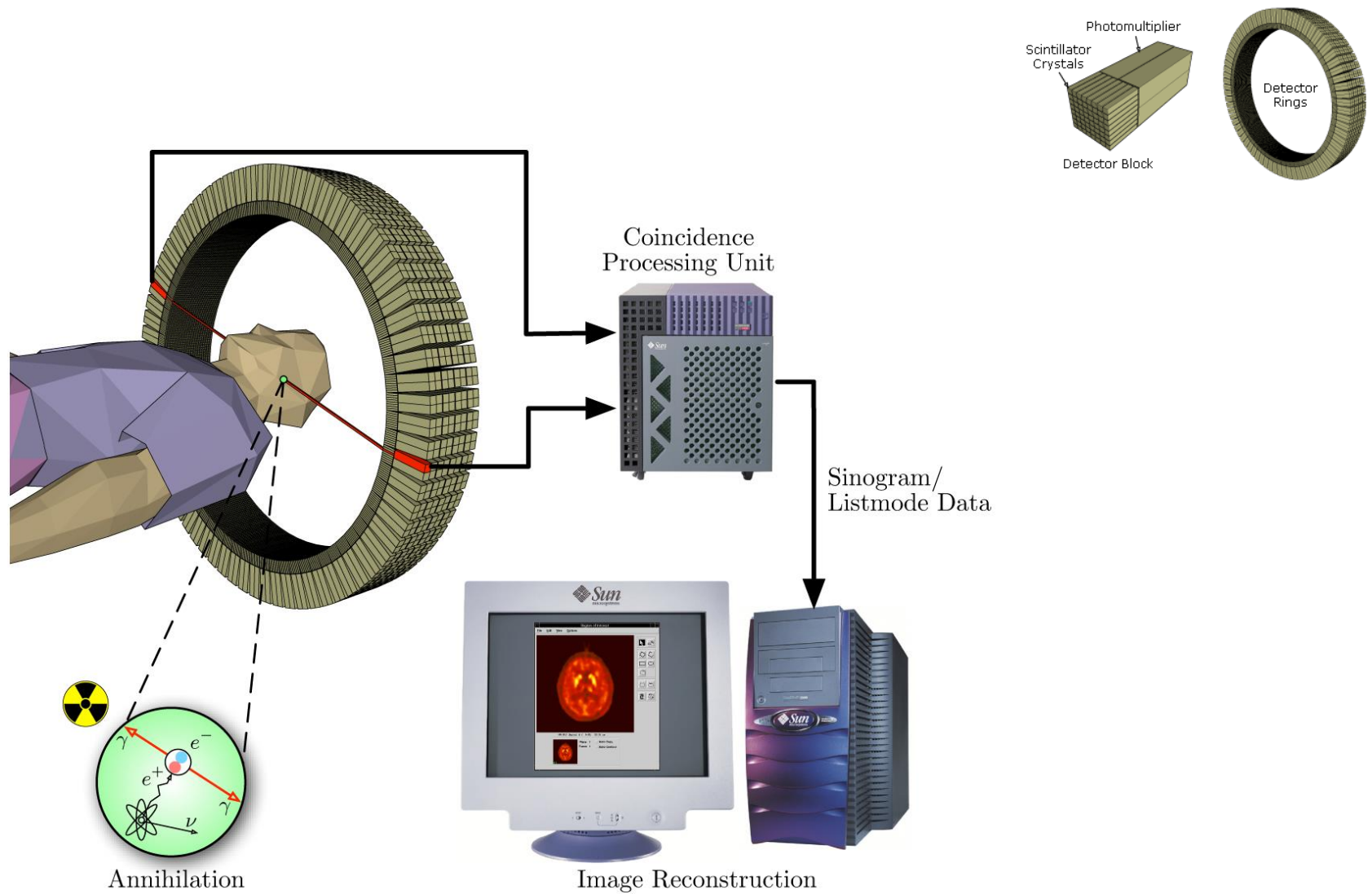
Positron-emission tomography (PET) focuses on differences in the body's metabolism. PET uses molecules involved in metabolic processes, which are labelled by a positron-emitting radioisotope. The molecule, once injected, is taken up in different proportions by healthy and cancerous cells. The emitted positrons annihilate with electrons in the surrounding atoms and produce a back-to-back pair of γ rays of 511 keV. The γ radiation is detected to reveal the distribution of the isotope in the patient's body.

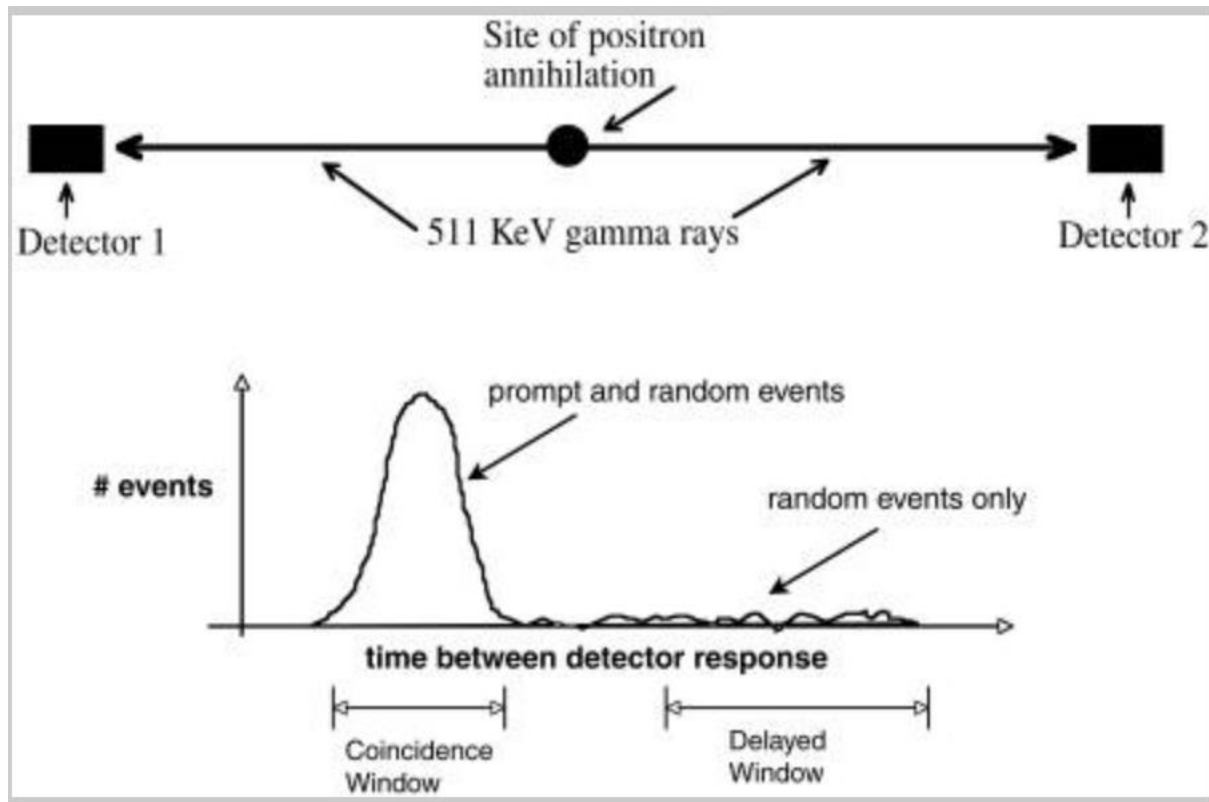
Required equipment

Photon detectors with good energy resolution (for low-energy photons)

Application (from particle physics)

The photon detectors used are basically are scintillators coupled to photomultipliers; development of TOF (Time-Of-Flight) PET is of particular interest, since it provides accuracy in localizing the tumor with less dose for the patient.





Detectors used

NaI (TI) with PMTs in the early PET scanners

New scintillators introduced in the course of the years (already developed for particle physics experiments)

BGO ($\text{Bi}_4\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$)

CsI(TI)

LSO (Lu_2SiO_5 Cerium-doped lutetium oxyorthosilicate) etc

Photomultiplier tubes evolved to multichannel photomultipliers, Avalanche Photodiodes (APDs) and Silicon PhotoMultipliers

About TOF-PET

Useful Links

Positron Emission Tomography and CERN (history of PET)

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YbwygQPnc_6Qd0Z4ninEGqNfcQTN_vRI/view

Recent developments in PET Detector Technology

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2891023/>

<https://cerncourier.com/a/clearpem-clarifies-breast-cancer-diagnosis/>

New opportunities for high time resolution clinical TOF PET

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40336-019-00316-5>

Add interview (mentioned by Yiota)