

Effect of Scatter Media on Small Gamma Camera Imaging Characteristics

, , , , , , , , , ,

50

50

, 가

, NaI(Tl) (60 × 60 × 6 mm³), (PSPMT), NIMs,

(/) (0

8 cm) (/)

, 가 0 cm

8 cm 가 , 17%(), 60%()

86%(), 98%()

가 0 cm 8 cm

가 10%(), 54%()

36%(), 63%()

가 가

Abstract

Effect of scatter media materials and thickness, located between radioactivity and small gamma camera, on imaging characteristics was evaluated. The small gamma camera developed for breast imaging was consisted of collimator, NaI(Tl) crystal ($60 \times 60 \times 6 \text{ mm}^3$), PSPMT (position sensitive photomultiplier tube), NIMs and personal computer. Monte Carlo simulation was performed to evaluate the system sensitivity with different scatter media thickness (0 - 8 cm) and materials (air and acrylic) with parallel hole collimator and diverging collimator. The sensitivity and spatial resolution was measured using the small gamma camera with the same condition applied to the simulation. Counts was decreased by 10% (air) and 54% (acrylic) with the parallel hole collimator and by 35% (air) and 63% (acrylic) with the diverging collimator. Spatial resolution was decreased as increasing the thickness of scatter media. This study substantiate the importance of a gamma camera positioning and the minimization of the distance between detector and target lesion in the clinical application of a gamma camera.

1.

(Hal Anger) 1953 [3].
(scintillation crystal) 가
[1-3, 6-23].
가
[1-3, 6-23].
, NaI(Tl) (PSPMT, R3941 Hamatsu, Japan)
가
(Monte Carlo)

2.

1)

NaI(Tl) (PSPMT) 가 16+18
 4 (X⁺, X⁻, Y⁺, Y⁻)
 . 4 (ADC)
 4 가 (dual sum & invert amplifier),
 ADC . ADC
 (Anger logic) [1-2]. (1)

$$X = \frac{X^+ - X^-}{X^+ + X^-}, Y = \frac{Y^+ - Y^-}{Y^+ + Y^-}$$

2)

가 (parallel hole collimator)
 (diverging collimator) 가
 1.3 mm, 0.16 mm, 40 mm
 , 1.5 mm, 0.2 mm, 30 mm, 60 mm
 (G_p) [24].

$$G_p = \frac{A_{open}}{4\pi l_e^2} \cdot \frac{A_{open}}{A_{unit}}, l_e = 1 - 2\mu^{-1} \quad (2)$$

l_e :

l :

μ :

A_{open} A_{unit}

$$A_{\text{open}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2, \quad A_{\text{unit}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\alpha}{\xi} a + \frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\bar{\theta}^2}{\theta} \quad (3)$$

a: , s:

(G_d) [24].

$$G_d = \frac{A_{\text{open}}}{4\pi l_e^2} \cdot \frac{A_{\text{open}}}{A_{\text{unit}}} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\xi} \frac{F + l_e + b}{F + l_e + z + b} \frac{\bar{\theta}^2}{\theta} \quad (4)$$

b:

z:

3)

가
60 mm, 10 mm
60 mm x 60 mm x 6 mm NaI(Tl)

1

1 cm 8 cm 1 cm 가

4)

1

1 cm 8 cm 1 cm

2 mm 7 mm

99m, 140keV) 44 μ Ci/cc

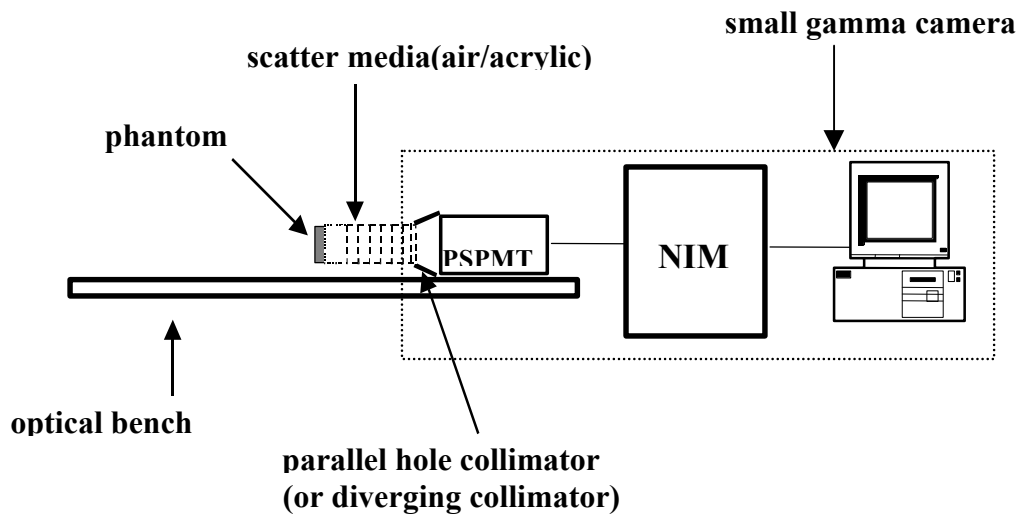
60 mm x 60 mm x 6 mm NaI(Tl)

가

[2].

NaI(Tl)

(Tc-



1.

[8-13].

300

3.

2

가

2

[2(a)

[2(b)

(,)

3

가

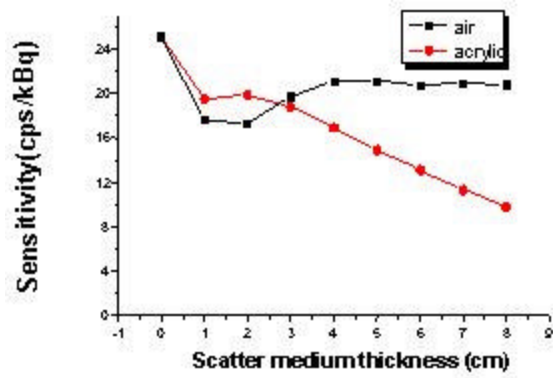
4

가

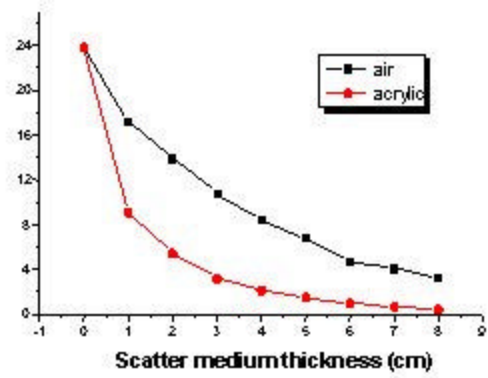
5

가

가

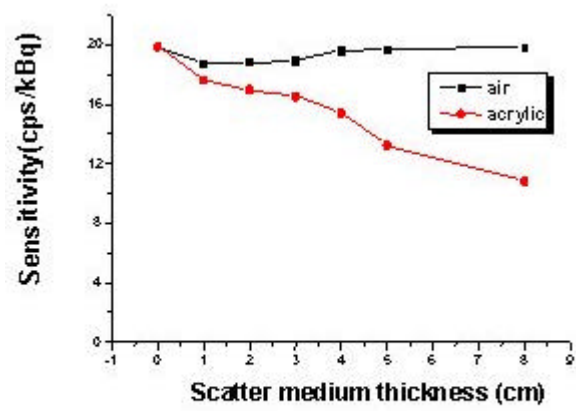


(a) Parallel Hole Collimator

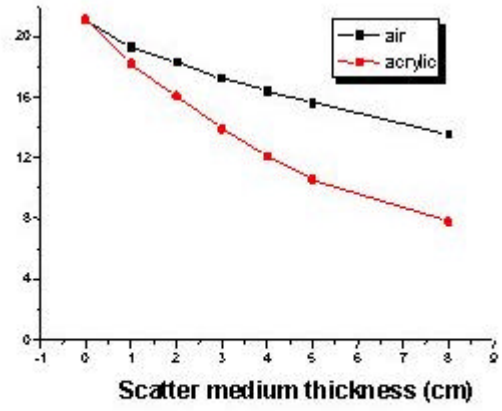


(b) Diverging Hole Collimator

2.



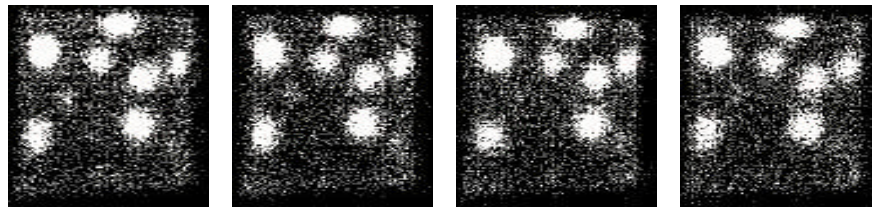
(a) Parallel Hole Collimator



(b) Diverging Hole Collimator

3.

Air

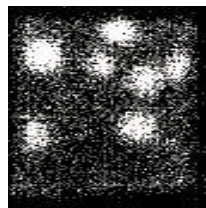


0 cm

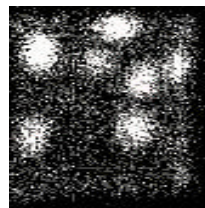
1 cm

2 cm

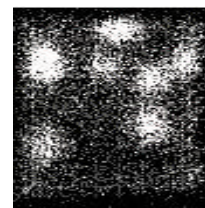
3 cm



4 cm

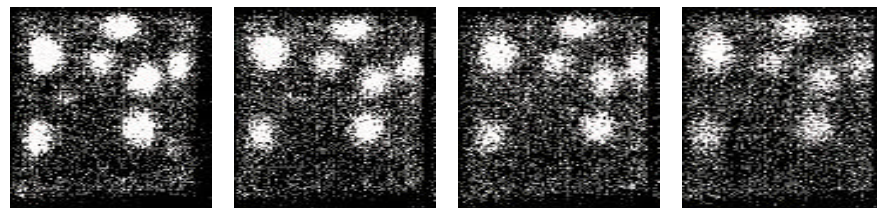


5 cm



8 cm

Acrylic



0 cm

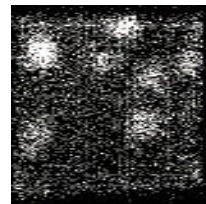
1 cm

2 cm

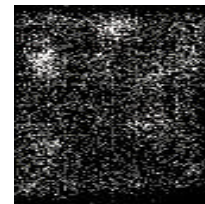
3 cm



4 cm



5 cm

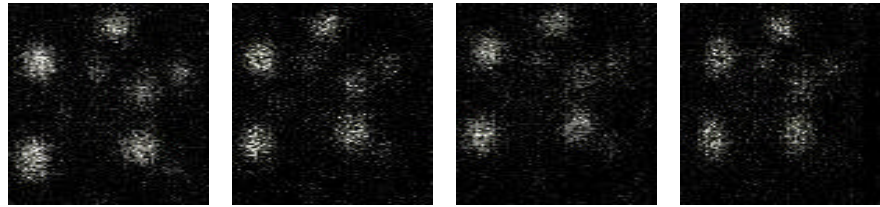


8 cm

4.

()

Air

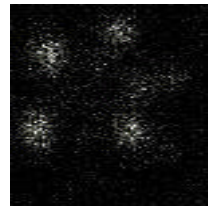


0 cm

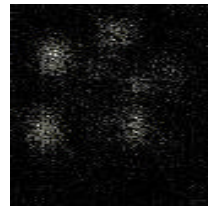
1 cm

2 cm

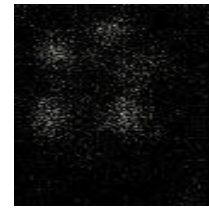
3 cm



4 cm

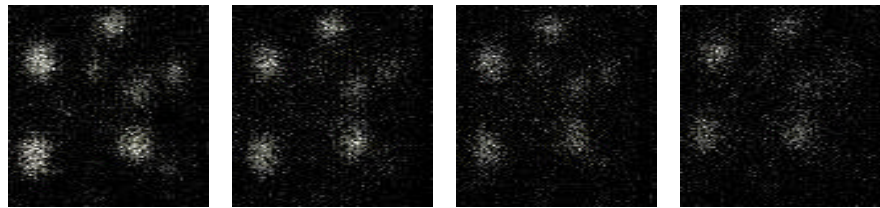


5 cm



8 cm

Acrylic



0 cm

1 cm

2 cm

3 cm



4 cm



5 cm

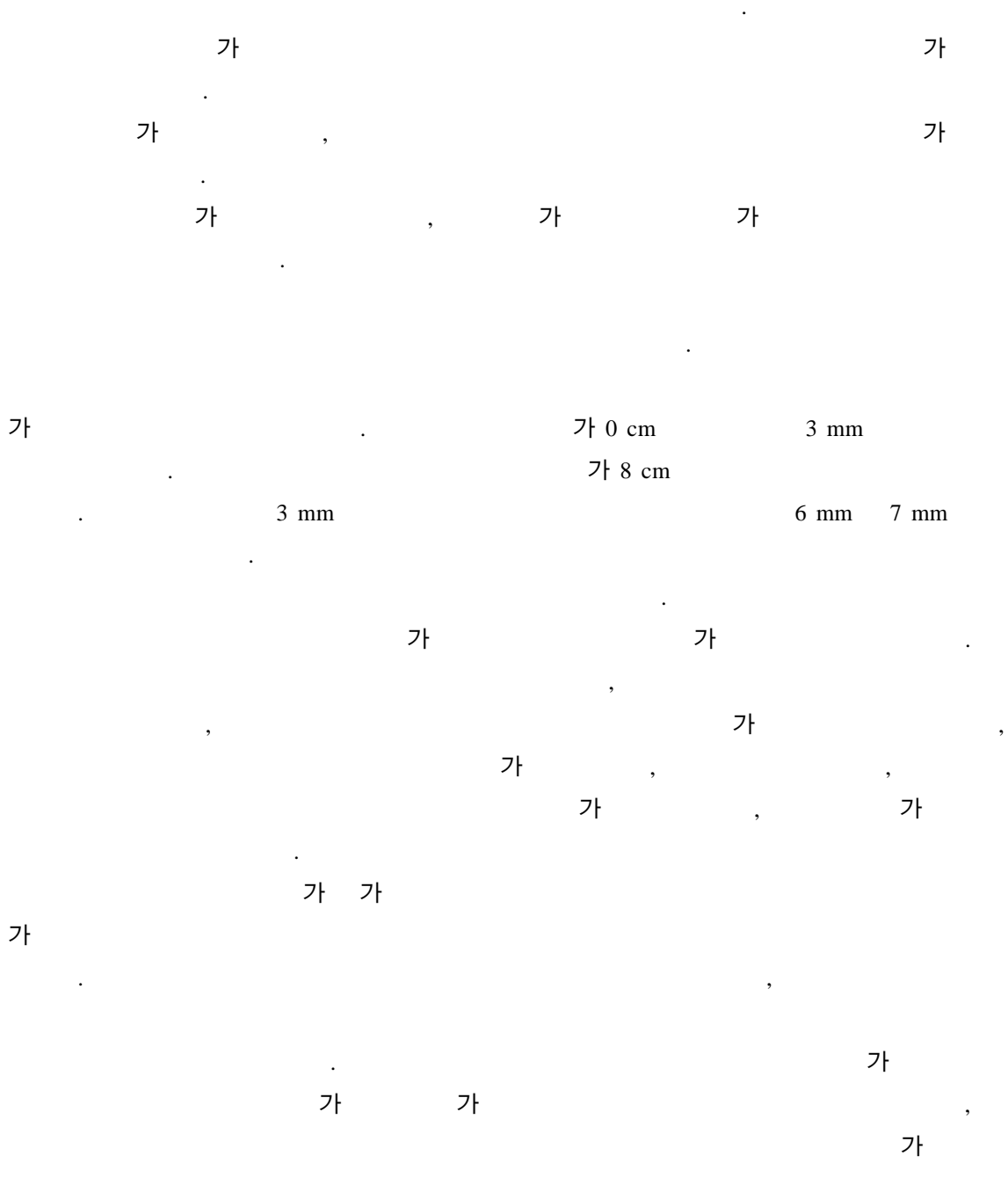


8 cm

5.

()

4.



- [1] , , , , , , , , , , , , "NaI(Tl) " , Vol 32, No 4, pp 314-322, 1998
- [2] , , , , , , , , " NaI(Tl)- " , Vol 8, pp 67-76, 1997
- [3] , , , , , , , , " , Vol 32, No 6, pp 471-481, 1998
- [4] J.A. Sorenson, M.E. Phelps "Physics in Nuclear Medicine". 2nd ed, Orlando, pp 56-83 298-317, 1987
- [5] G.F. Knoll "Radiation Detection and Measurement", 2nd ed, John Wiley & sons, Canada, pp287-336, 1989
- [6] M.B. Williams, A.R. Goode, V. Galbis-Reig, S. Majewski, A.G. Weisenberger and R. Wojcik, "Performance of a PSPMT based detector for scintimammography", *Phy. Med. Biol.* Vol 45, pp. 781-800, 2000.
- [7] N. Schramm, A. Wirrwar, F. Sonnenberg and H. Halling, "Compact High Resolution Detector for Small Animal SPECT", *IEEE MIC Rec*, 1999.
- [8] A. Wirrwar, N. Schramm, H. Vosberg, H.-W. Muller-Gartner, "Influence of crystal geometry and wall reflectivity on scintillation photon yield and energy resolution", *IEEE MIC Rec*, 1999.
- [9] Scopinaro F. Pani R. De Vincentis G. Soluri A. Pellegrini R. Porfiri LM. "High-resolution scintimammography improves the accuracy of technetium-99m methoxyisobutylisonitrile scintimammography: use of a new dedicated gamma camera", *European Journal of Nuclear Medicine.* 1999;26(10):1279
- [10] Wojcik R, Majewski S, Kross B, Steinbach D and Weisenberger A G, "High spatial resolution gamma imaging detector based on a 5 diameter R3292 Hamamatsu PSPMT", *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci*, vol 45, pp. 487-491, 1998.
- [11] Weisenberger AG, Kross B, Majewski S, et al, "Design features and performance of a CsI(Na) array based gamma camera for small animal gene research", *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci*, vol 45, pp. 3035-3058, December 1998.
- [12] Pani R, Vincentis GD, Scopinaro F, et al. "Dedicated gamma camera for single photon emission mammography(SPEM)", *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science.* 1998;45:1513
- [13] Majewski S. Farzanpay F. Goode A. Kross B. Steinbach D. Weisenberger A. Williams M. Wojcik R. "Development of an application specific scintimammography detector based on a crystal scintillator array and a PSPMT", *Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research Section A-*

Accelerators Spectrometers Detectors & Associated Equipment. 1998:409 (1-3) :520

- [14] Pani R, Pellegrini R, Soluri A, Devincintis G, Scafe R, Pergola A. "Single photon emission imaging by position sensitive PMT", *Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research Section A-Accelerators Spectrometers Detectors & Associated Equipment*. 1998:409(1-3):524
- [15] R. Pani, F. Scopinaro, R. Pellegrini, A. Soluri, A. Pergola, G. De Vincentis, M. Ierard, and I.N. Weinberg, "Single Tube Gamma Camera for Scintimammography", *Anticancer Res*, vol 17, pp. 1651-1654, 1997.
- [16] R. Pani, F. Scopinaro, R. Pellegrini, A. Soluri, I.N. Weinberg, G. De Vincentis, "The role of Compton background and breast compression on cancer detection in scintimammography", *Anticancer Rec*, vol 17, pp. 1645-1650, 1997.
- [17] G. De Vincentis, F. Scopinaro, R. Pani, R. Pellegrini, A. Soluri, M. Ierardi, L. Ballesio, I.N. Weinberg, A. Pergola, "99mTc MIBI scintimammography with high resolution single tube gamma camera: preliminary study", *Anticancer Res*, vol 17, pp. 1627-1630, 1997.
- [18] Weisenberger A.G, Kross B, Majewski S & Wojick, "Design features and performance of a CsI(Na) array based gamma camera for small animal gene research", *IEEE Nuclear Science Symposium Conference Record* 1997.
- [19] Pani R, Pellegrini R, Scopinaro F, et al. "Portable gamma camera for clinical use in nuclear medicine" *IEEE MIC Record*. 1997;1170
- [20] Ordonez CE, Mintzer RA, Aarsvold JN, et al. "Simulation of imaging with sodium iodide crystals and position-sensitive photomultiplier tubes", *IEEE Trans on Nucl Sci*. 1994;41:1510
- [21] Guru SV, He Z, Ferreria JC, et al. "A high energy gamma camera using a multiple hole collimator and PSPMT". *Nucl Inst & Meth*. 1994;A:328
- [22] A. Truman, A.J. Bird, D. Ramsden and Z. He, "Pixellated CsI(Tl) arrays with position-sensitive PMT readout", *Nucl. Instrum. Methods*, vol 353, pp.375-78, 1994
- [23] M. Ljungberg, S. Strand "A Monte Carlo program for the simulation of scintillation camera characteristics", *Com Meth & Prog in Biomed*, 29, pp.257-272, 1989
- [24] Guy H. Simmond "The Scintillation Camera", The Society of Nuclear Medicine, New York, pp 17-45, 1988