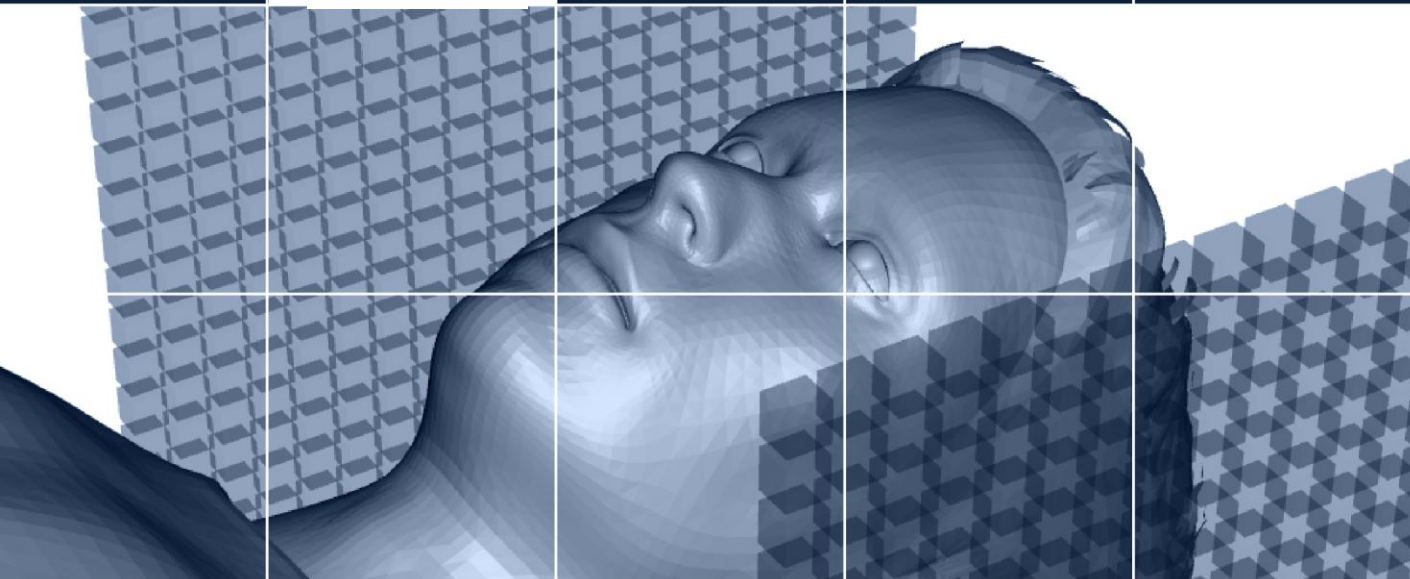


Follow **PetVision**  
project on LinkedIn



# PetVision & ARIS PET

Gašper  
Razdevšek



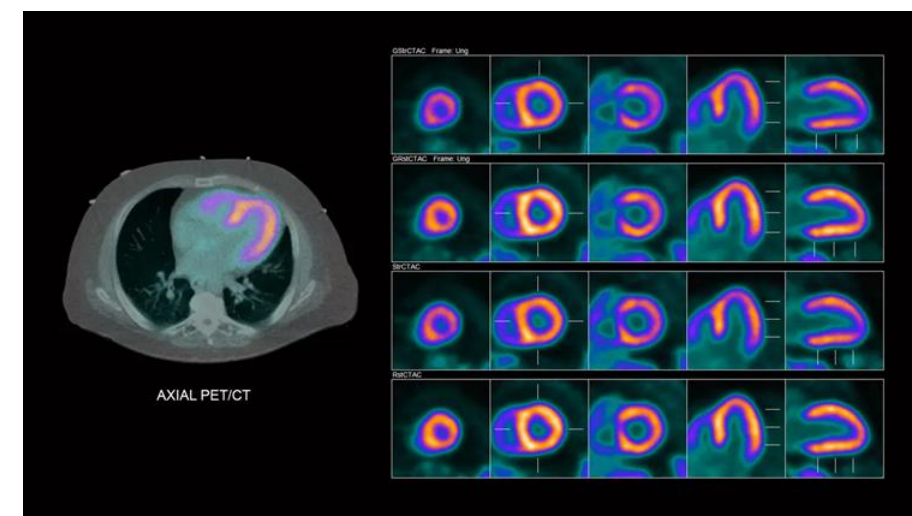
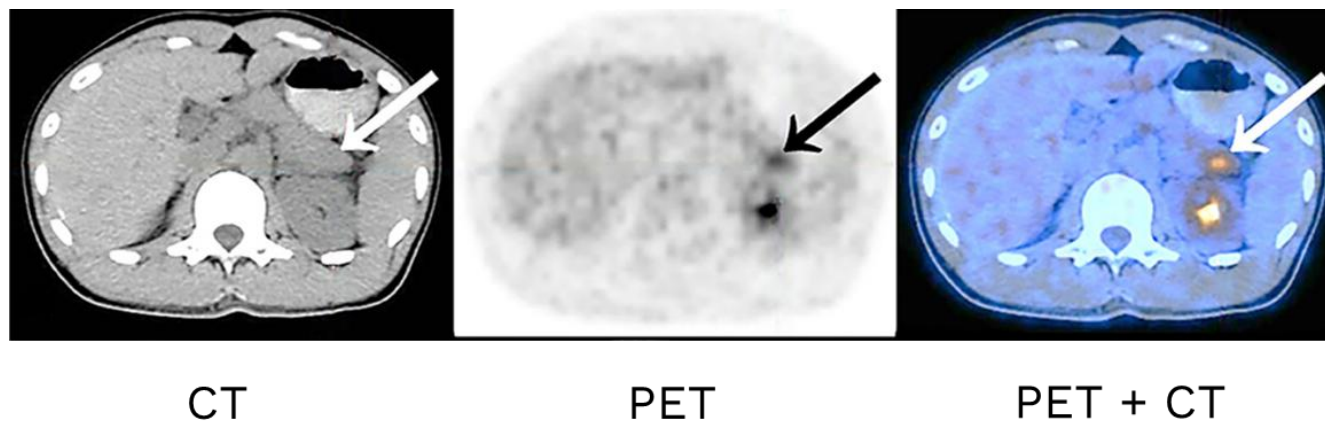
Institut  
"Jožef Stefan"  
Ljubljana, Slovenija



# Positron emission tomography (PET)

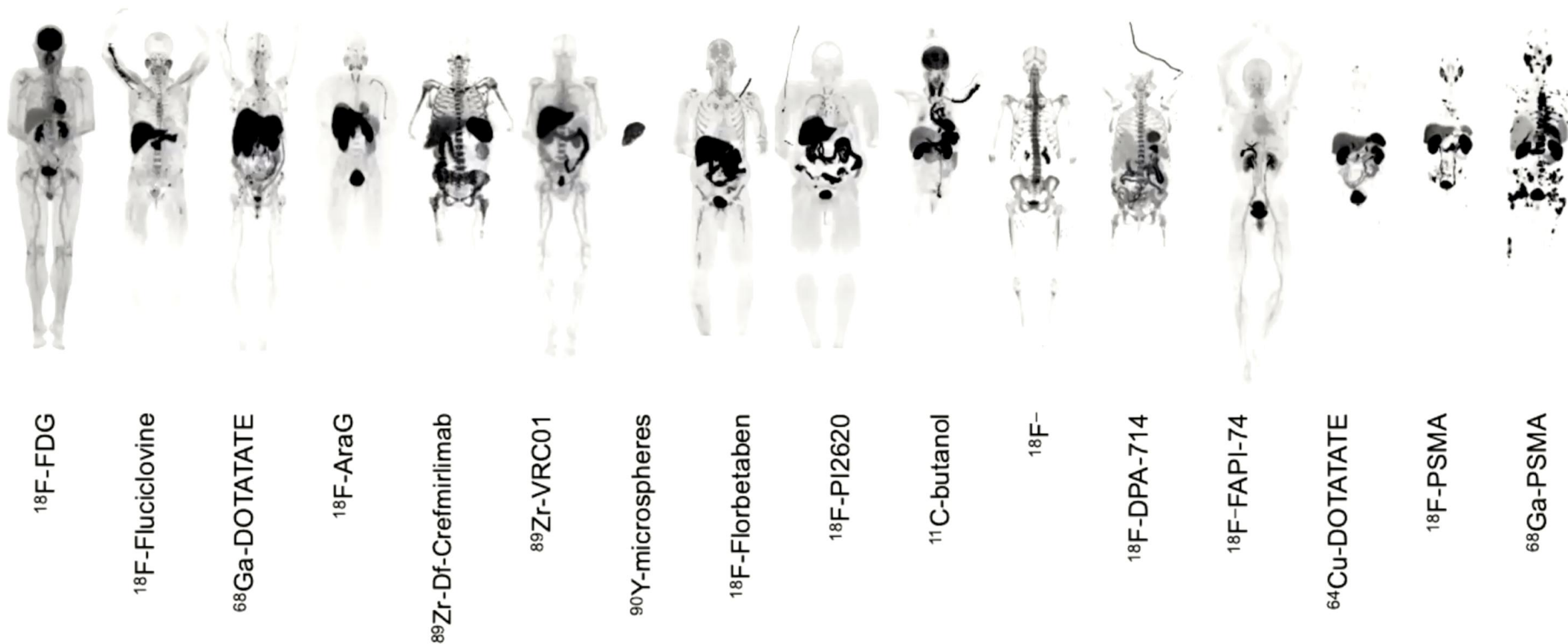
- Medical imaging technique that uses radioactive tracers to produce **3D images of functional processes in the body**
- PET/CT imaging:
  - PET → **functional** information
  - Computed tomography (CT) → **anatomical** information
- Oncology, Cardiology, Neurology

} complementary information



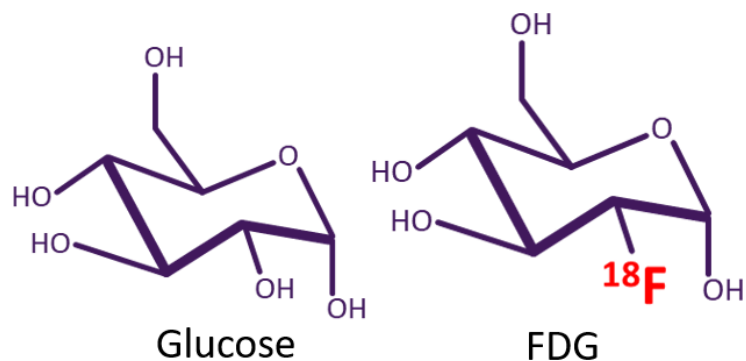
# PET radiotracers

- Different radiotracers → different distributions in the body



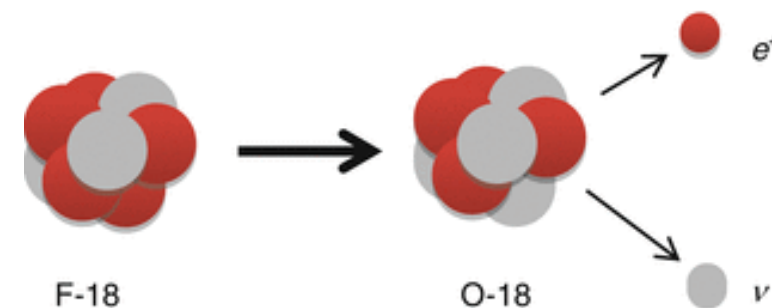
# PET – basic principle

## 1) Injection of radiotracer into the patient



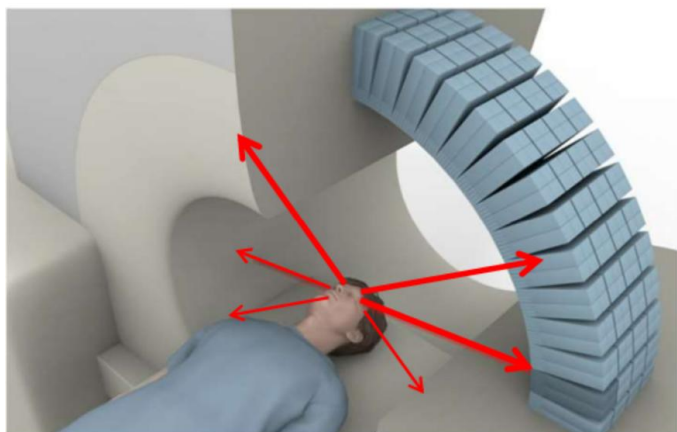
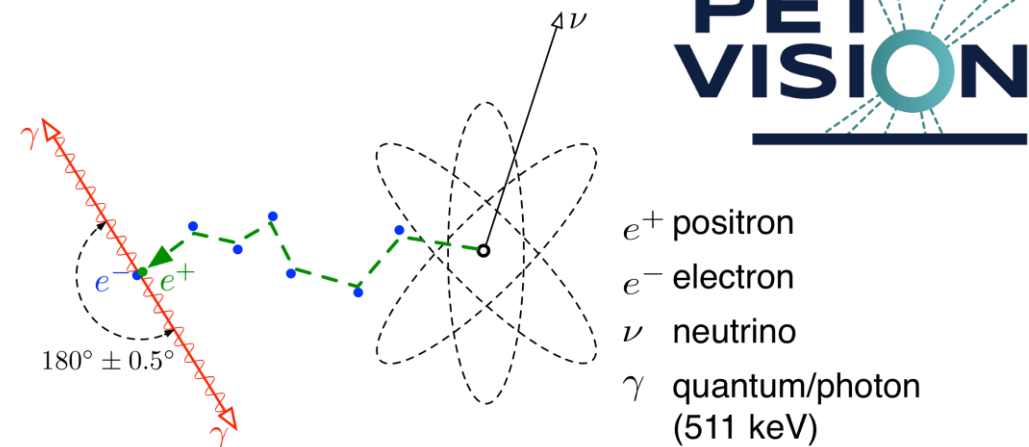
Injector

## 2) Radionuclide undergoes $\beta^+$ decay $\rightarrow$ emitted positron ( $e^+$ )

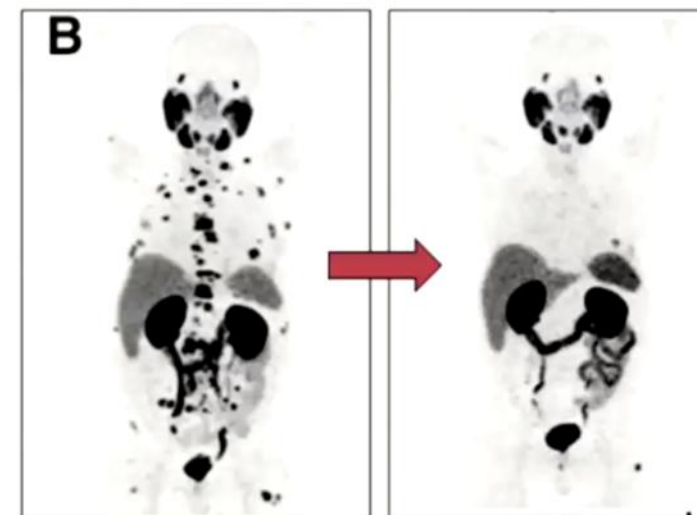


# PET – basic principle

- 3)  $e^+e^-$  annihilation  $\rightarrow$  2 gamma rays  
( $E_\gamma = 511 \text{ keV}$ )
- 4) Detection of both gammas  $\rightarrow$  coincidence event  $\rightarrow$  line-of-response (LOR)
- 5) Image reconstruction  $\rightarrow$  3D image showing the distribution of the radiotracer in the body



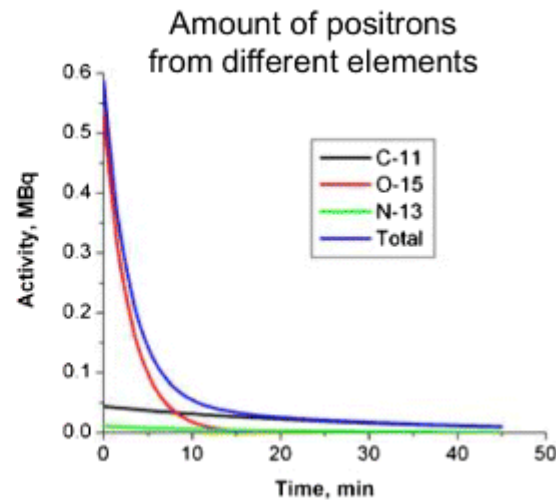
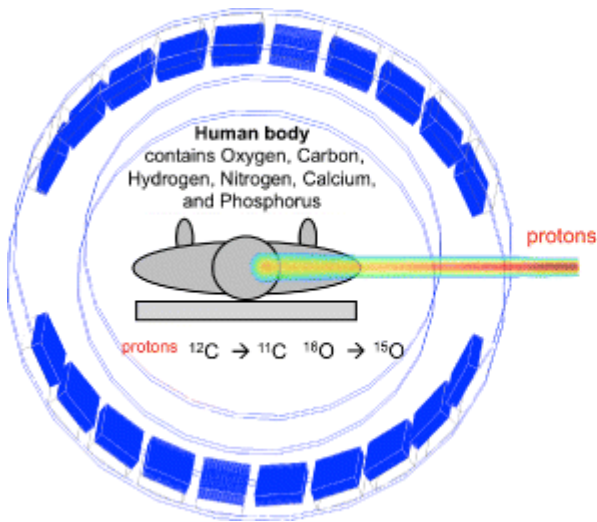
$^{68}\text{Ga}$ -PSMA



Shagera et al, J Nucl Med  
63: 1191-98 (2022)

# PET scanners

- Full-ring PET is the clinical standard.
- Ring systems are not ideal for every clinical or research scenario.
- Can we make the geometry more flexible without sacrificing image quality?



Vandenberghe et al., EJNMMI Physics 3, 3 (2016), doi:10.1186/s40658-016-0138-3



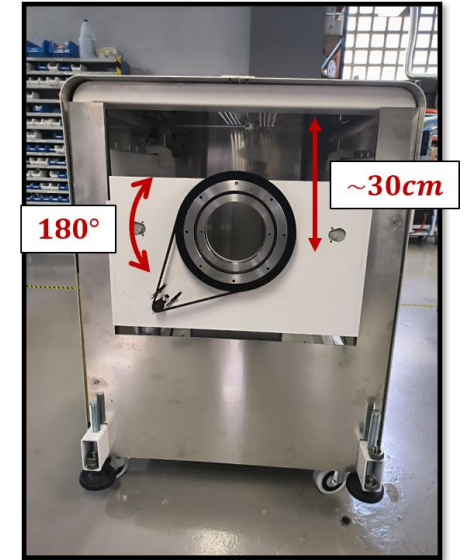
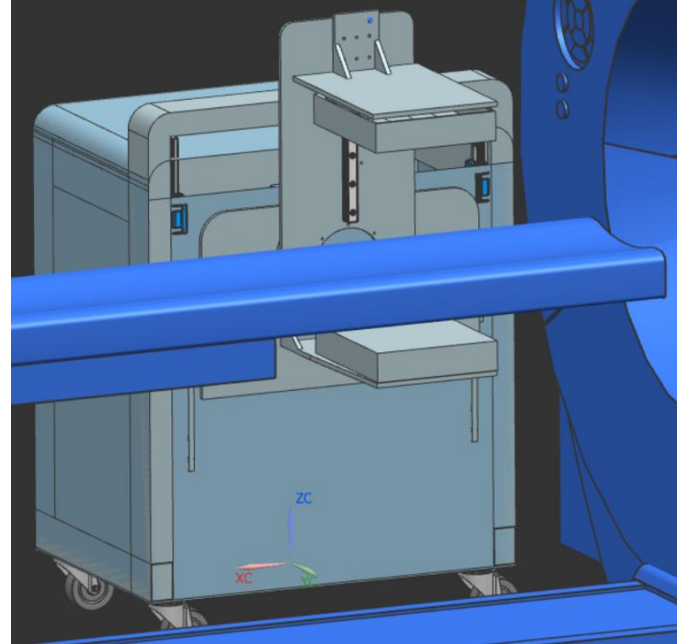
Yoshii et al., Oncotarget 9, 28935–28950 (2018), doi:10.18632/oncotarget.25649



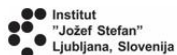
The Walk-Through PET (<https://www.wt-pet.org/>)

# PetVision project

- Develop a flexible, modular and cost-effective PET scanner based on **two opposing planar detector panels** with **excellent TOF resolution**.



**Rok Pestotnik**  
Coordination, Design  
Integration, Reconstruction



**David Gascon**  
Chip design



**Alberto Gola**  
Photo sensors  
2D integration



**Georges El Fakhri**  
Associated P. Hospital:  
Design & Validation  
**Yale**



**Rafael Ballabriga**  
Chip design



**Wolfgang Weber**  
Hospital: Validation



**Jose Benlloch**  
Readout Electronics  
Data Acquisition

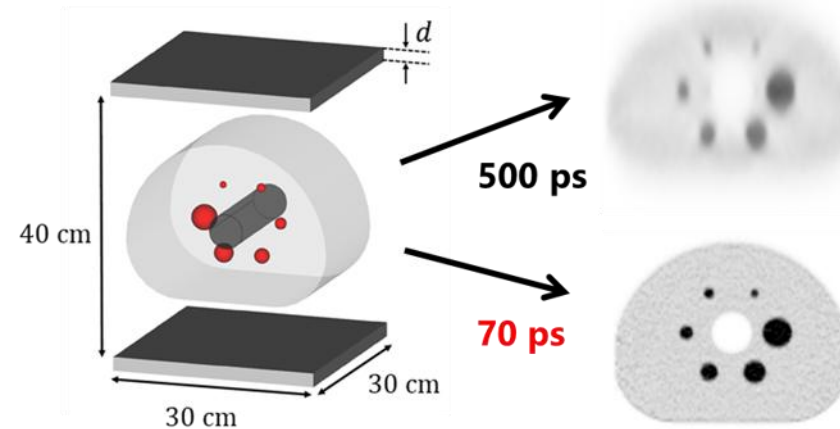
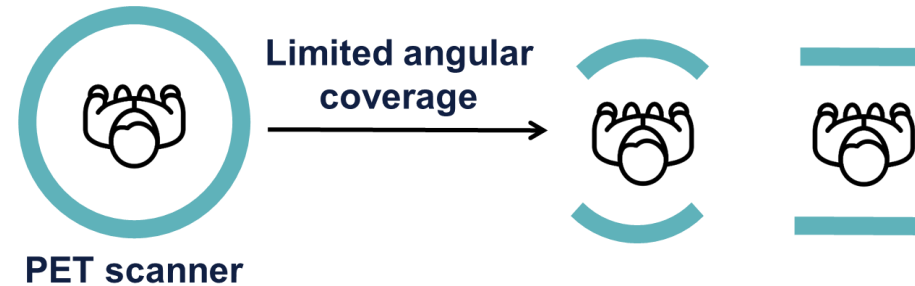
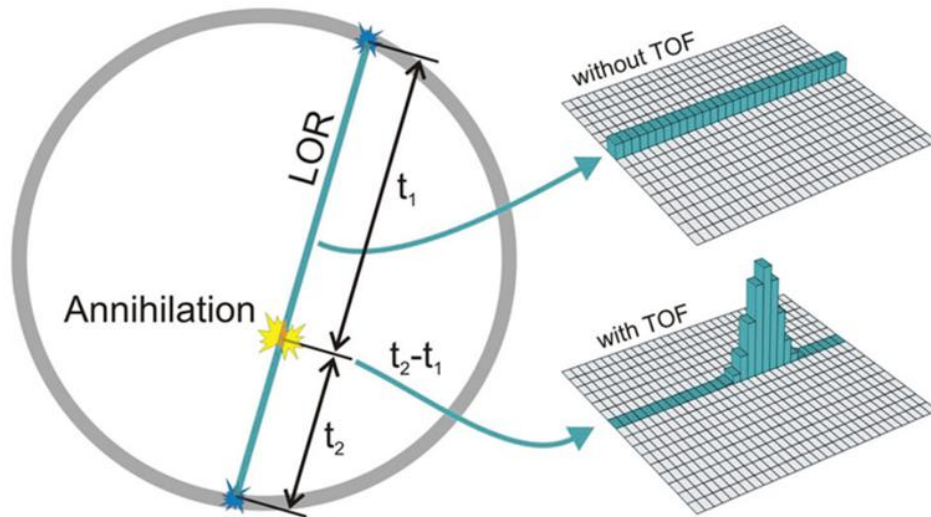


**David Sanchez**  
SME: Mechanics &  
Software



# Time-of-flight (TOF) information

- Improves localization of the annihilation event, reduces noise correlations, and increases image signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) → **sensitivity amplifier**
- TOF also **enables reduced angular sampling** → open-PET geometry



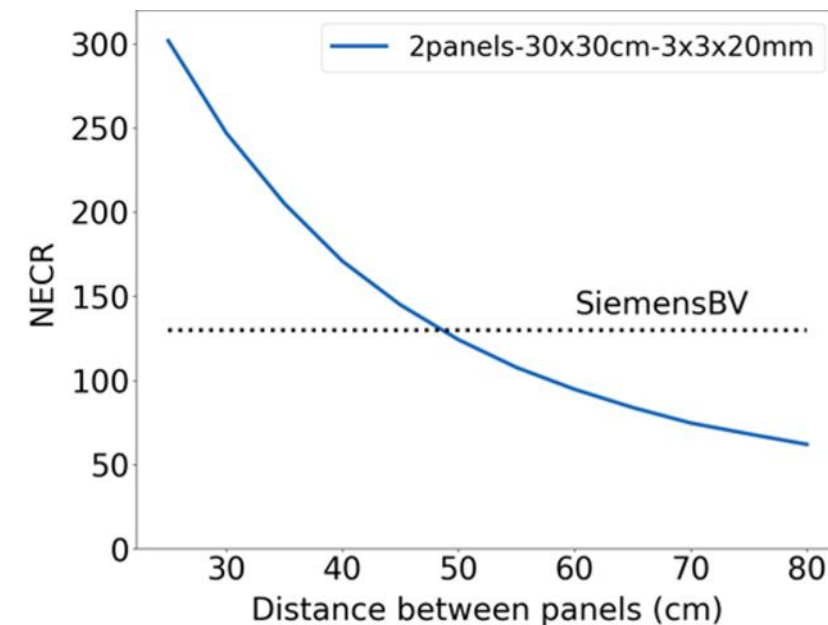
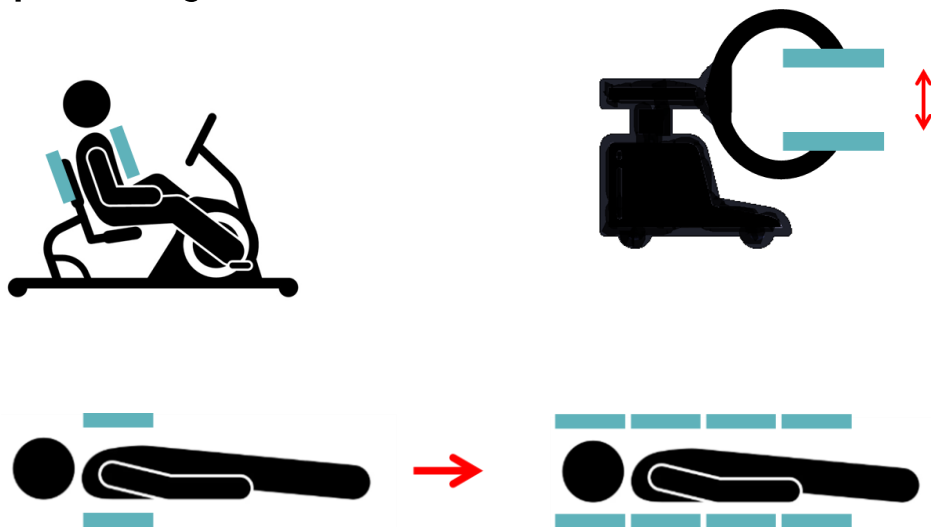
# Advantages of panel detectors

**Flexibility** → adjustable FOV and sensitivity

**Mobility** → portable or bedside PET imaging

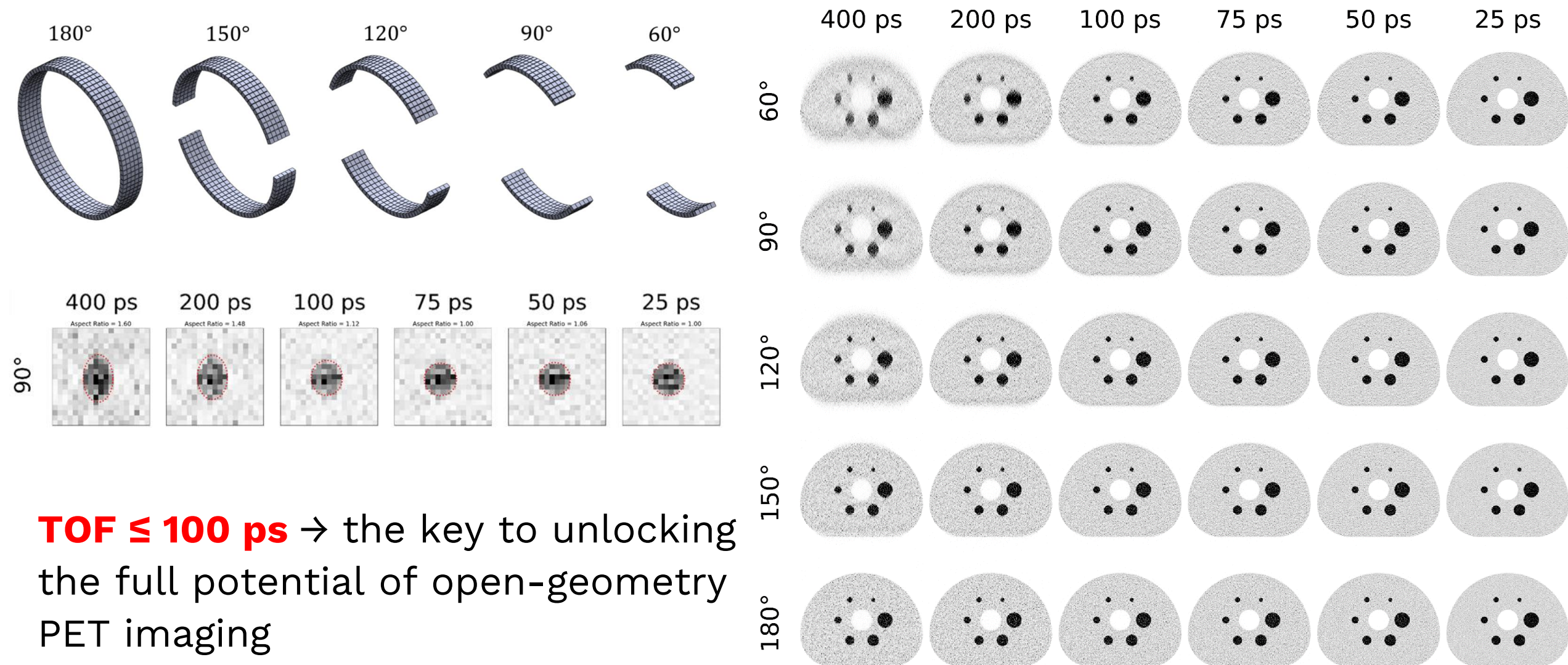
**Modularity** → multi-organ/total-body PET scanner

**Accessibility** → reduced manufacturing cost and complexity



Razdevšek G, et al. Flexible and modular PET: Evaluating the potential of TOF-DOI panel detectors. Med Phys. 2025; 52: 2845–2860.  
<https://doi.org/10.1002/mp.17741>

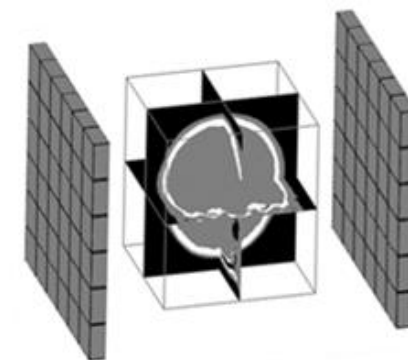
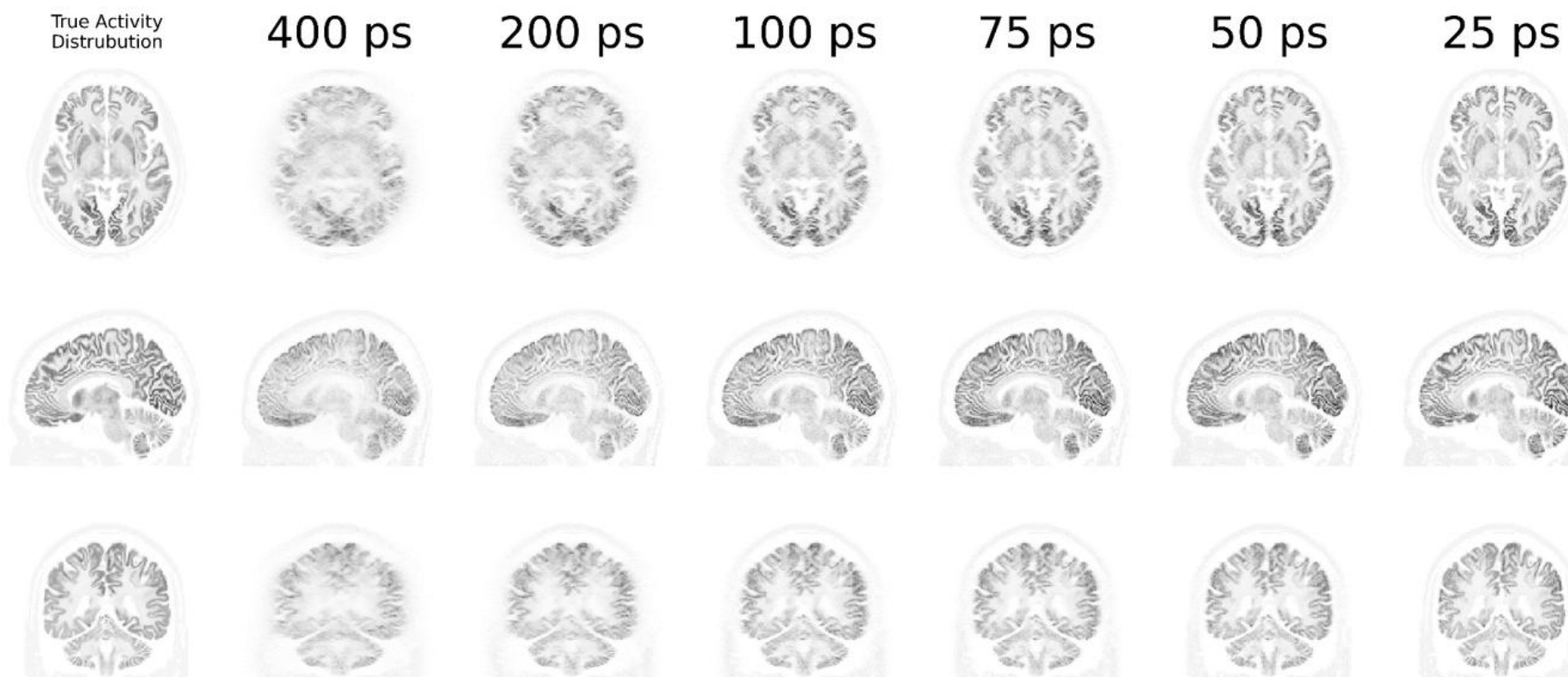
# TOF Requirements for Artifact-Free Open-Geometry PET



**TOF  $\leq$  100 ps** → the key to unlocking the full potential of open-geometry PET imaging

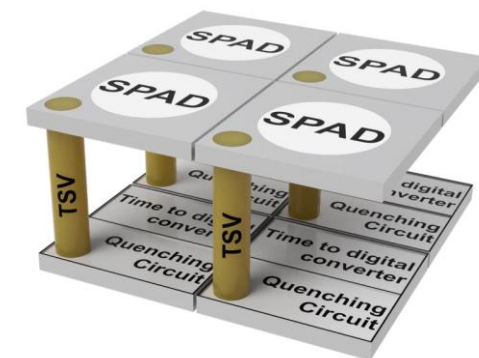
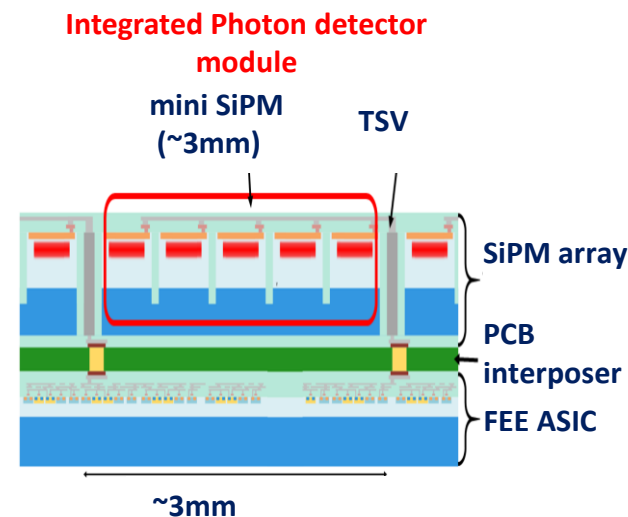
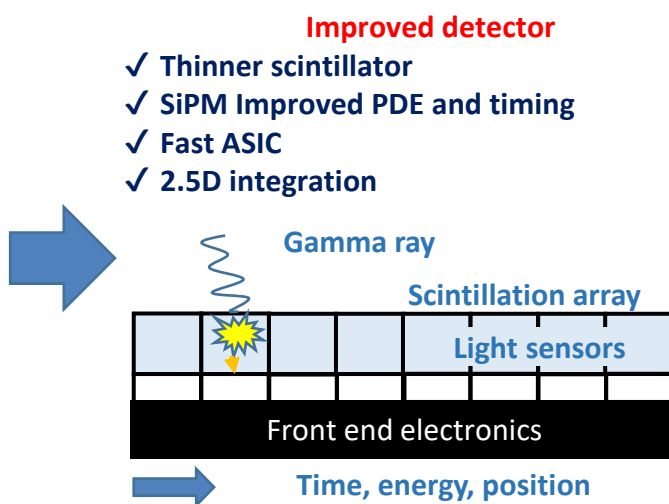
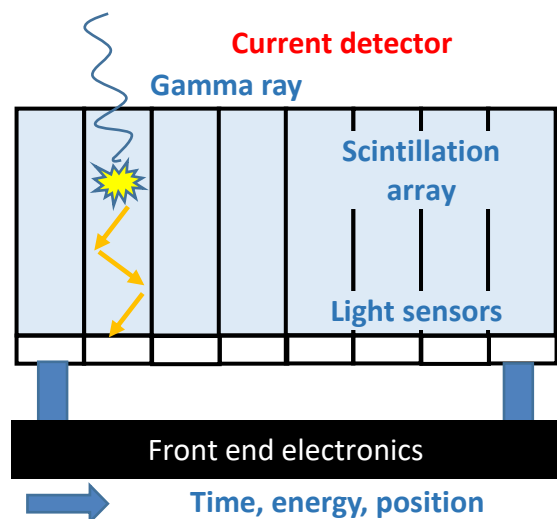
# 2-Panel System: Monte Carlo simulation

- 2 panels: 30 x 30 cm, panel separation: 30 cm (90° angular coverage)
- High-resolution brain phantom [18F]FDG, 100 M true events



# How do we plan to achieve sub-100 ps TOF resolution?

- Shorter crystals  $\rightarrow$  10 mm ( $3 \times 3 \times 10$  mm + 100 ps  $\approx$   $3 \times 3 \times 20$  mm + 200 ps)
- High-PDE SiPMs  $\rightarrow$  Sensor based on NUV-HD-MT + TSV technology
- Fast ASICs  $\rightarrow$  PoETIC, a highly configurable pixelated ASIC for fast-timing applications based on FastIC
- Minimized-capacitance interconnects  $\rightarrow$  2.5D integration

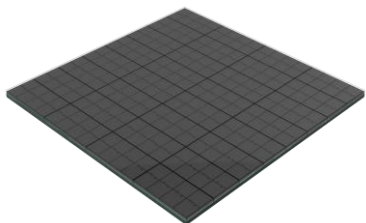


# Timeline

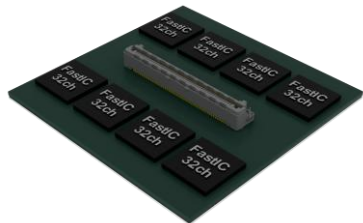
**2026**

PetVision

**3x3 mm<sup>2</sup> Photo  
Sensor with  
improved  
performance**



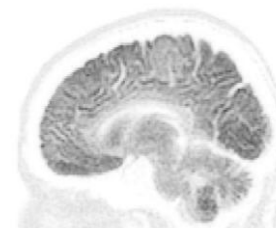
**PoETIC ASIC and  
integration into a  
digital module**



**Integration of the  
prototype:  
2 panels 30x30 cm<sup>2</sup>**



**Validation in  
two hospitals**



**Further developments &  
exploitation**

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6-7

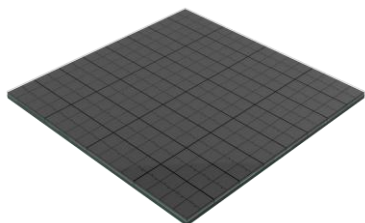
Further funding

# On the way and beyond PetVision

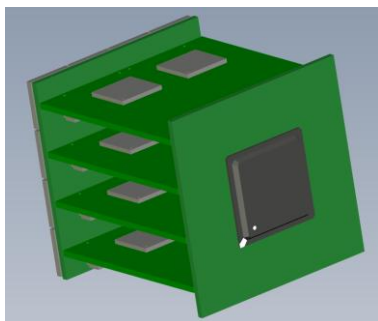
**2026**

ARIS-PET

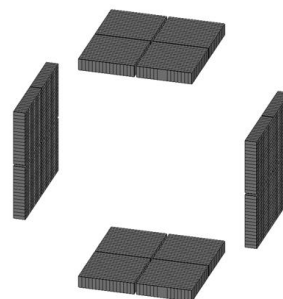
3x3mm<sup>2</sup> Photo  
Sensor with  
improved  
performance



**FastIC+ ASICs on the  
plugin cards**



Integration of the  
**smaller prototype**  
10 x 10 cm<sup>2</sup>



Validation in a  
hospital



Project no. J7-50229

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

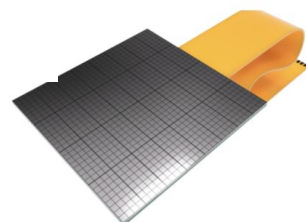
Year 4

Year 5

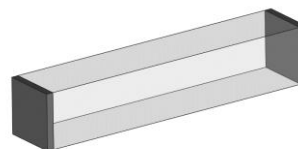
Fastsight

**DOI - Dual-sided  
readout of the light  
from longer  
crystals**

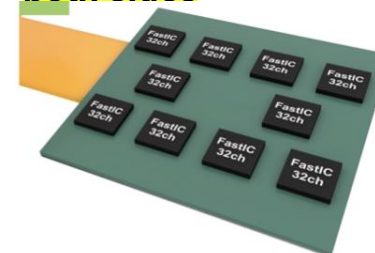
**1.5x1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> Photo  
Sensor**



**Crystals:  
1.5x1.5x 20 mm<sup>3</sup>**



**PoETIC ASICs to  
combine info from  
both sides**



Integration and  
validation in a  
hospital



**R01 EB036642**

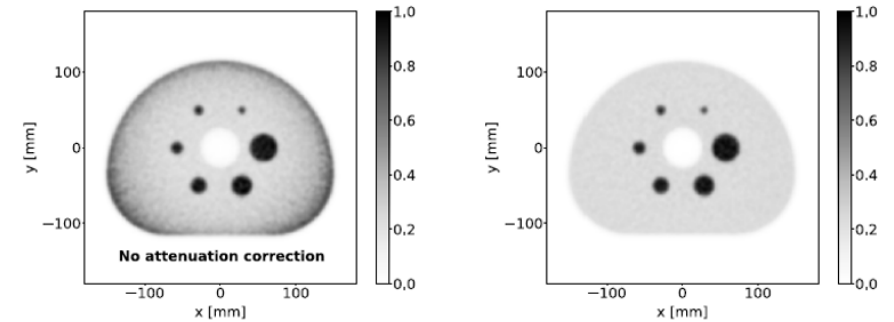
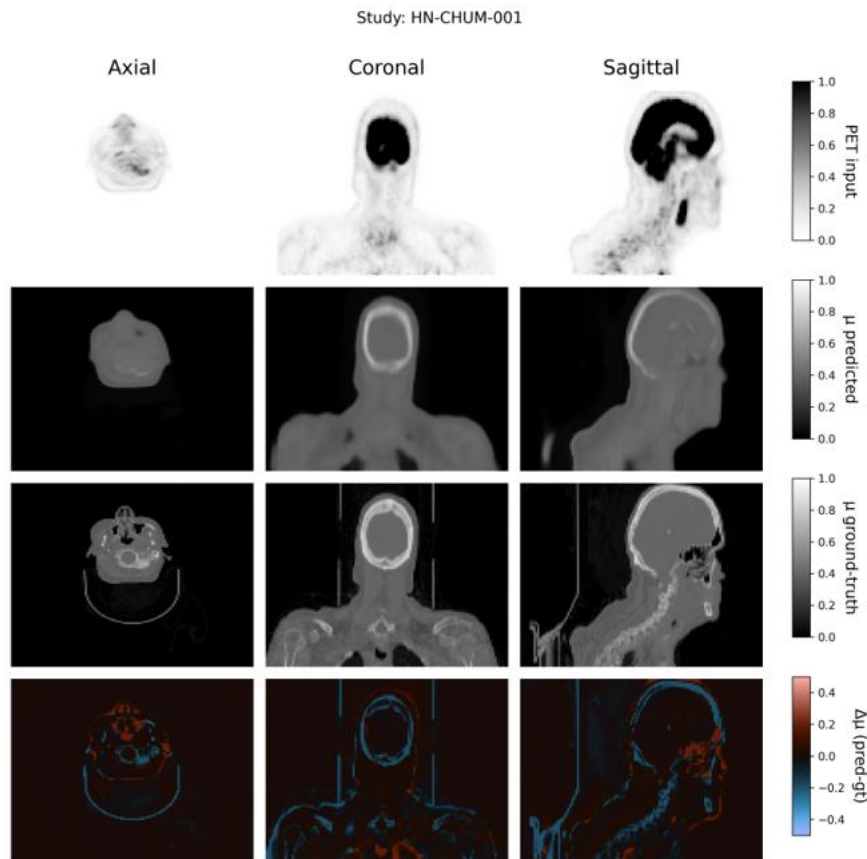


FBK, I3M, JSI,  
ICCUB

**2026**

# CT-Free PET: A Deep Learning Approach for Attenuation and Scatter Correction in High Time-Resolution PET Scanners

- ARIS Postdoctoral Research Project (Z1-70006)
- 1.3.2026 - 29.2.2028 Z1-70006



True + scatter

Scatter

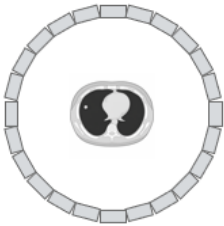
True



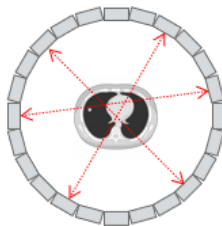
# ERC Starting Grant - preparing an application

## a) Conventional PET

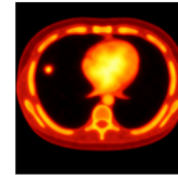
Fixed geometry



Acquire



Reconstruct

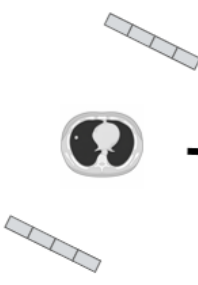


Final image

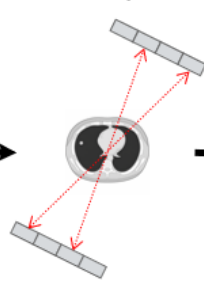
Geometry and acquisition is fixed before information about the tracer distribution is available.

## b) Adaptive Information-Driven PET (AID-PET)

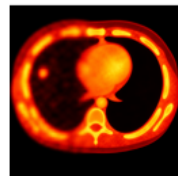
Current geometry (state  $k$ )



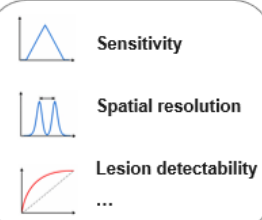
Acquire



Reconstruct (evolving image)



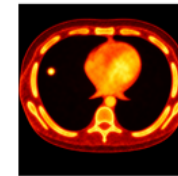
Evaluate task performance from current image



Sufficient information for the task?

- Task target reached
- or time/count budget

YES



Final image

NO

Sampling adapts according to the evolving image and the imaging task

Next geometry (state  $k+1$ )



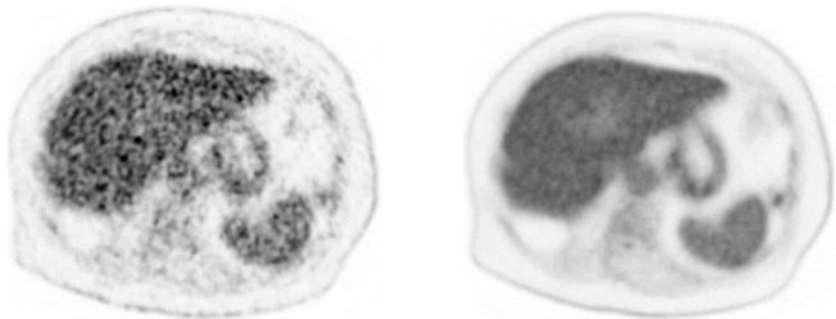
Select next acquisition state

- angle
- detector distance
- dwell time (counts)

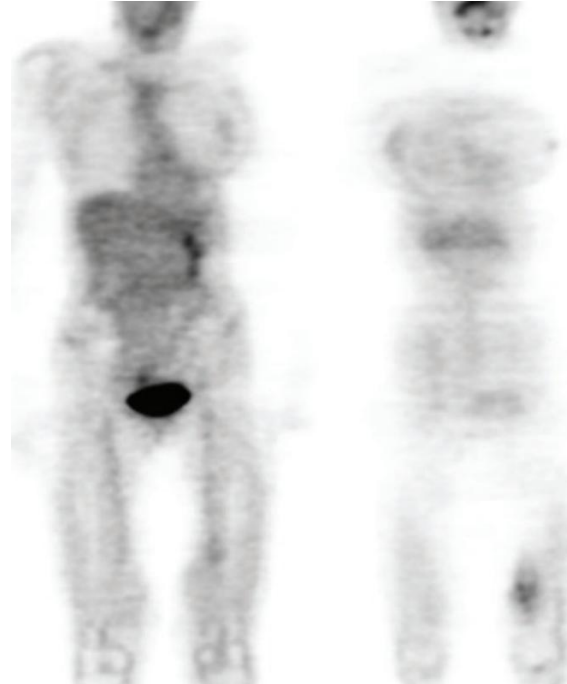
# Backup slides

# Image quality

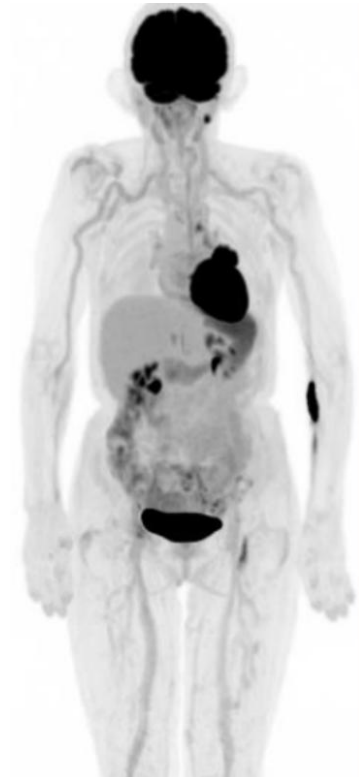
- Accuracy with which an image represents the imaged object
- Basic characteristics:
  - Contrast
  - Spatial resolution
  - Noise



→  
**Less noise**



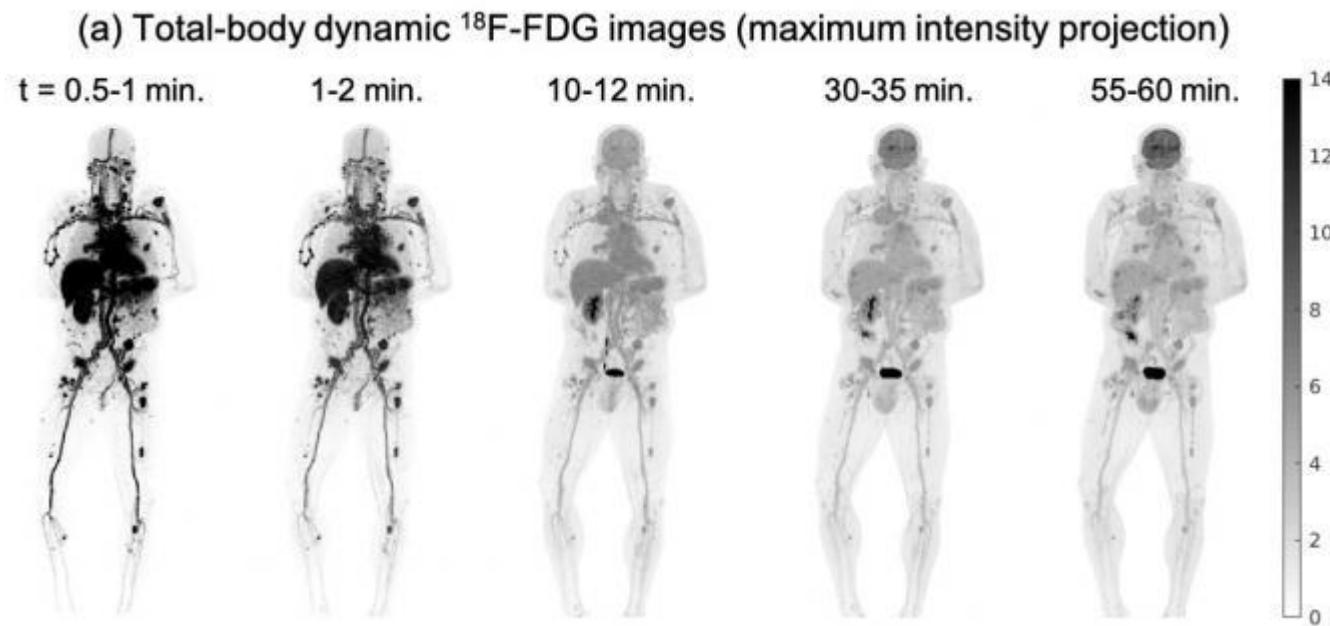
Siemens PET (ECAT 951R),  
**1992**



Siemens Biograph Vision  
Quadra, **2021**

# Contrast

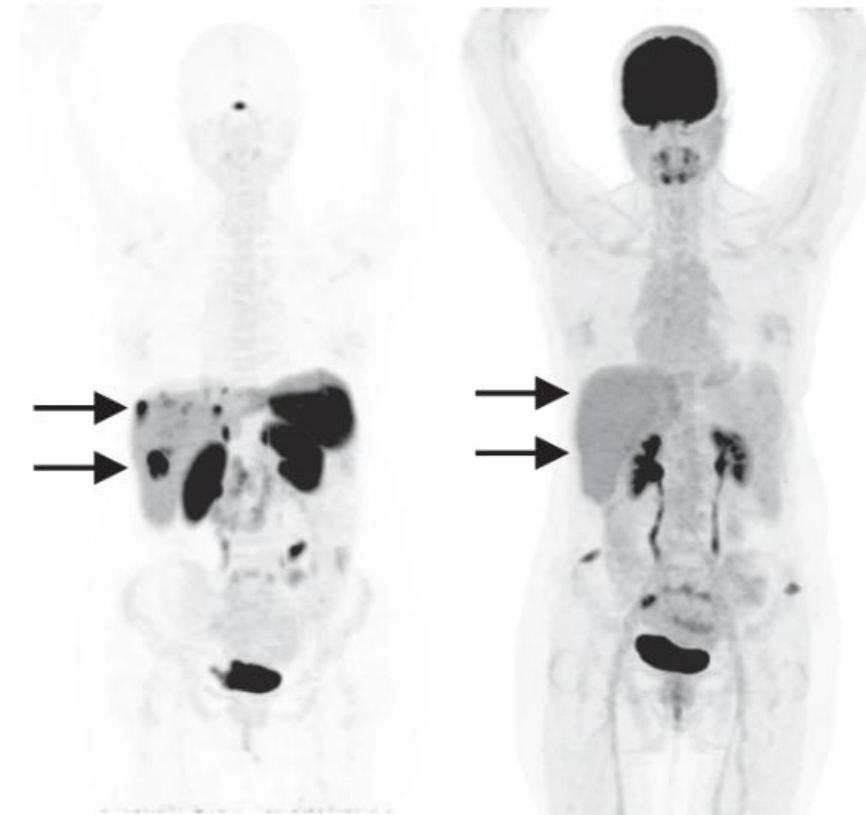
- Ability to differentiate between areas of varying radioactivity concentration within the imaged region
- Significantly impacted by the properties of the radiotracer



P1: [ $^{68}\text{Ga}$ ]DOTATATE positive/[ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]FDG negative

[ $^{68}\text{Ga}$ ]DOTATATE PET

[ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]FDG PET

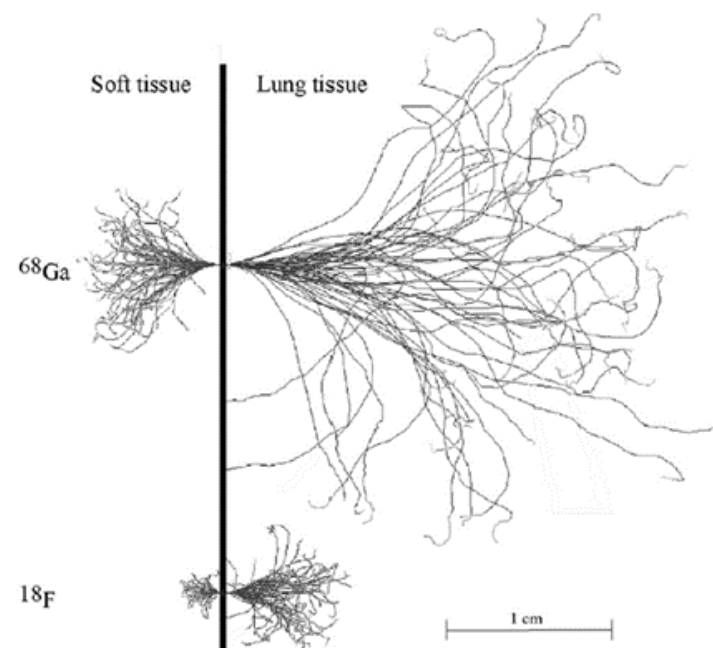
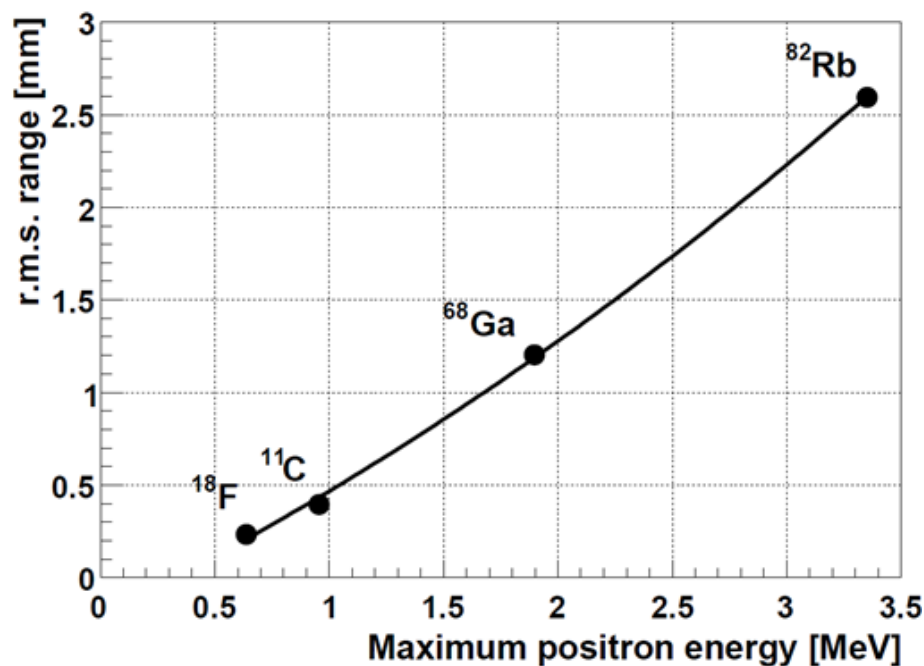


A. Iagaru *et al.*, JNM, 2022

# Spatial resolution

- Physical limitation  $\sim 2$  mm
- State-of-the-art  $\sim 3$ -4 mm

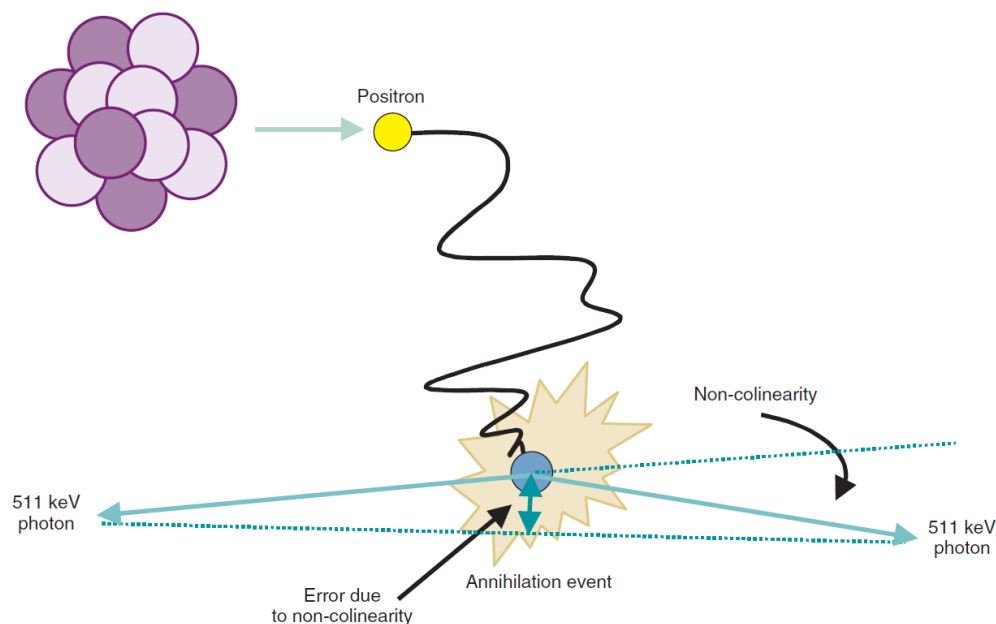
$$R_{sys} = k \sqrt{R_{det}^2 + R_{DOI}^2 + R_{e+}^2 + R_{180^\circ}^2 + R_b^2}$$



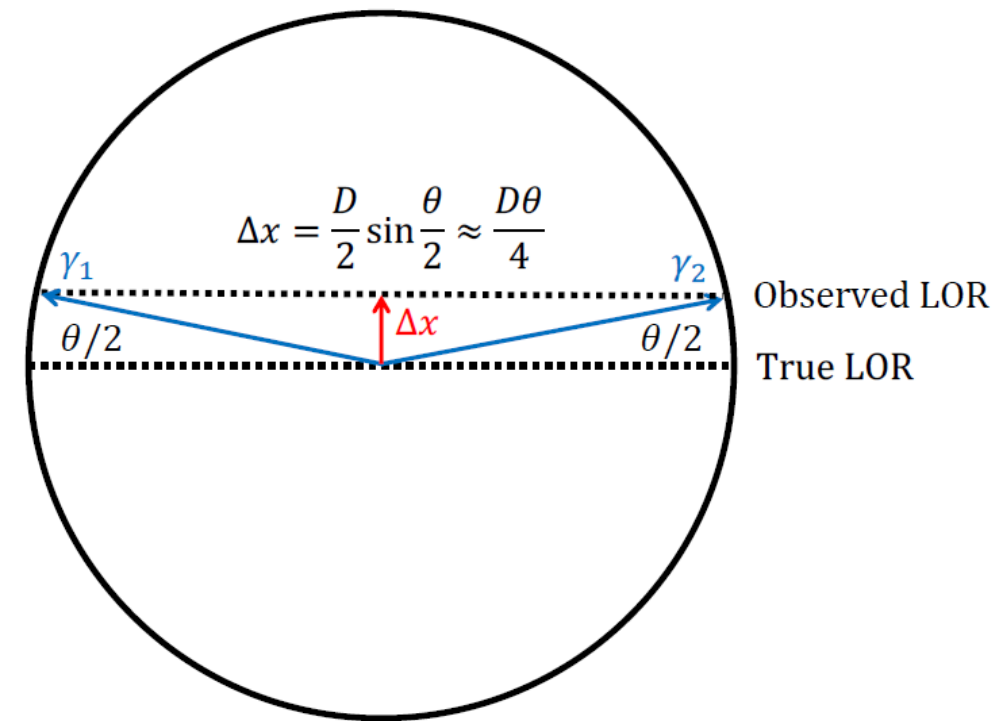
# Spatial resolution

- Physical limitation  $\sim 2$  mm
- State-of-the-art  $\sim 3$ -4 mm

$$R_{sys} = k \sqrt{R_{det}^2 + R_{DOI}^2 + R_{e+}^2 + R_{180^\circ}^2 + R_b^2}$$



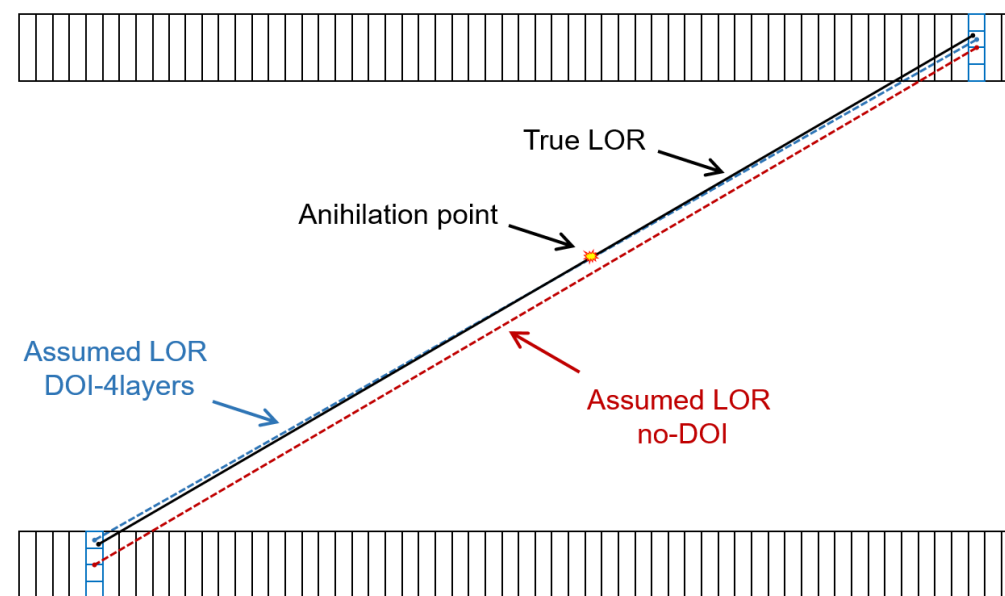
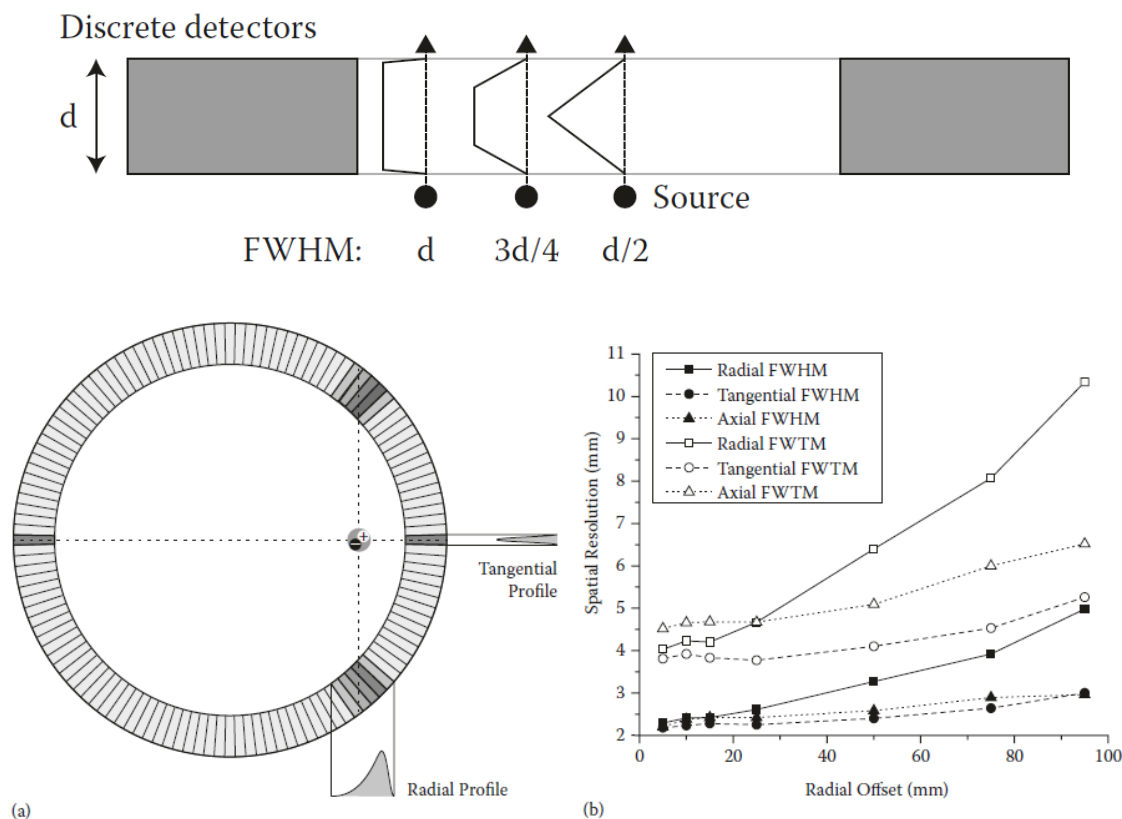
FWHM  $\approx 0.5^\circ$



# Spatial resolution

- Physical limitation  $\sim 2$  mm
- State-of-the-art  $\sim 3$ -4 mm

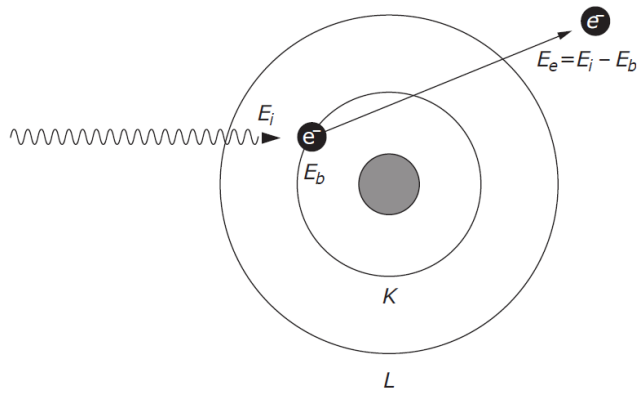
$$R_{sys} = k \sqrt{R_{det}^2 + R_{DOI}^2 + R_{e+}^2 + R_{180^\circ}^2 + R_b^2}$$



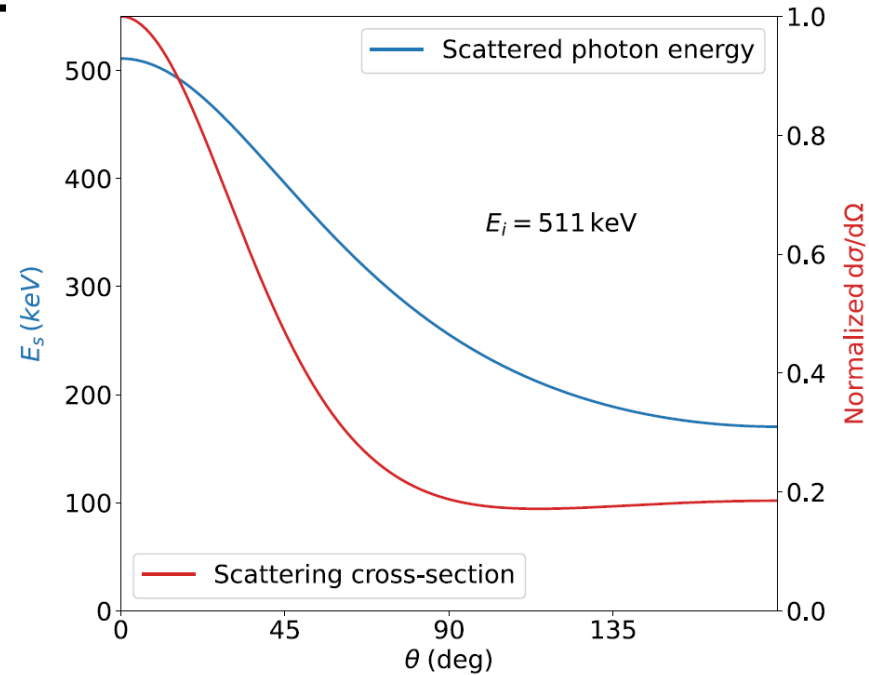
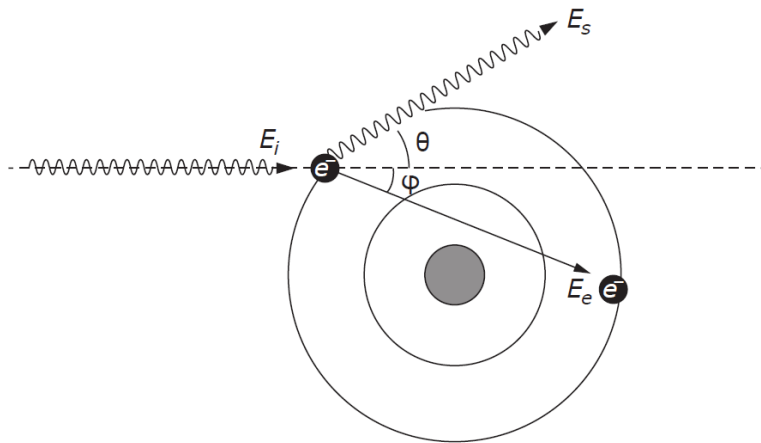
Parallax error

# Main interactions in PET

## Photoelectric effect



## Compton Scattering



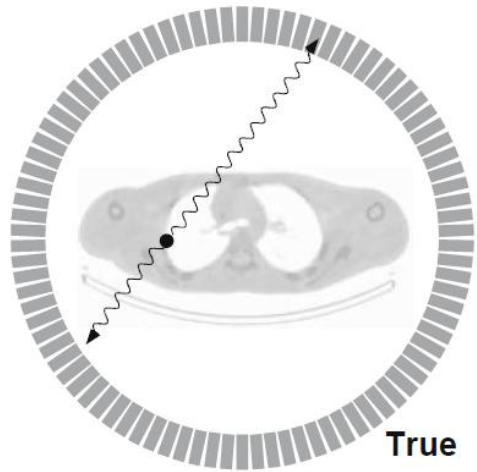
| Material                          | Photofraction at 511 keV | $\mu_{511\text{keV}}$ ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) | Attenuation length $1/\mu$ (cm) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )    | $\sim 0.02\%$            | 0.096                                      | 10.4                            |
| LSO ( $\text{Lu}_2\text{SiO}_5$ ) | $\sim 32\%$              | 0.87                                       | 1.15                            |

# Coincidence events

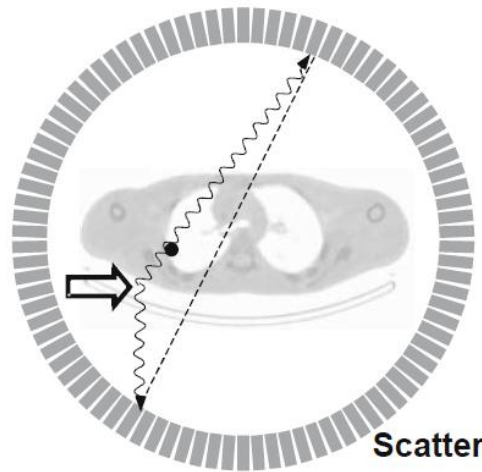
$$SNR \propto \sqrt{\frac{T^2}{T+S+R}} = \sqrt{NECR}$$



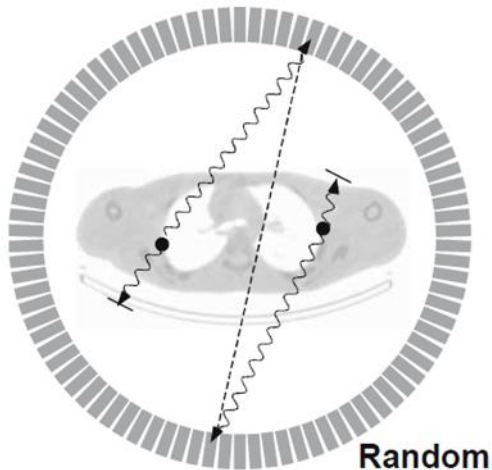
noise equivalent count rate



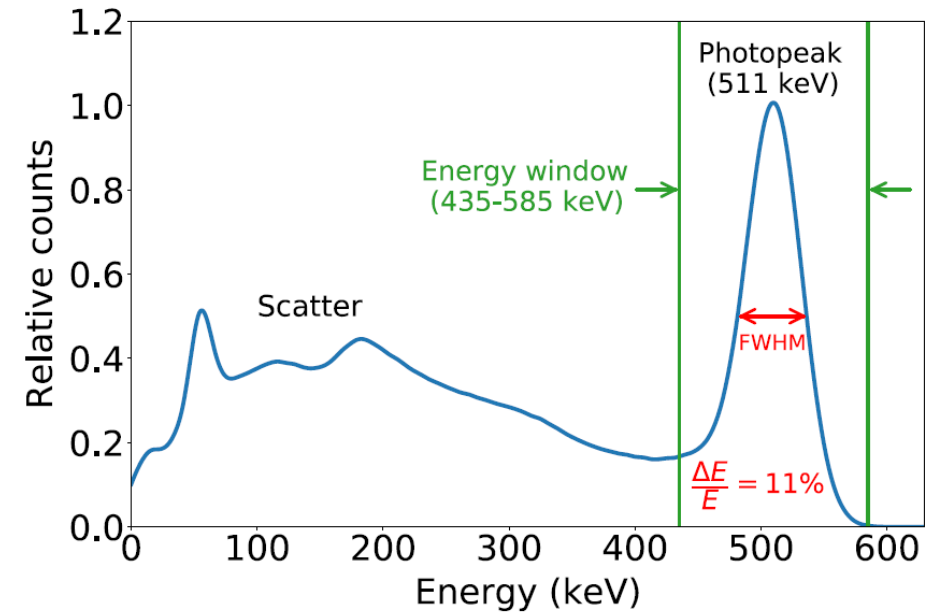
True



Scatter

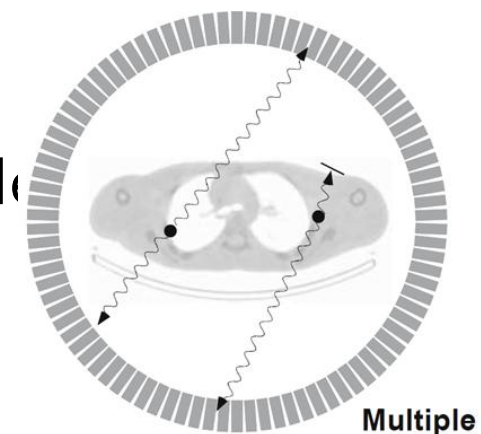


Random

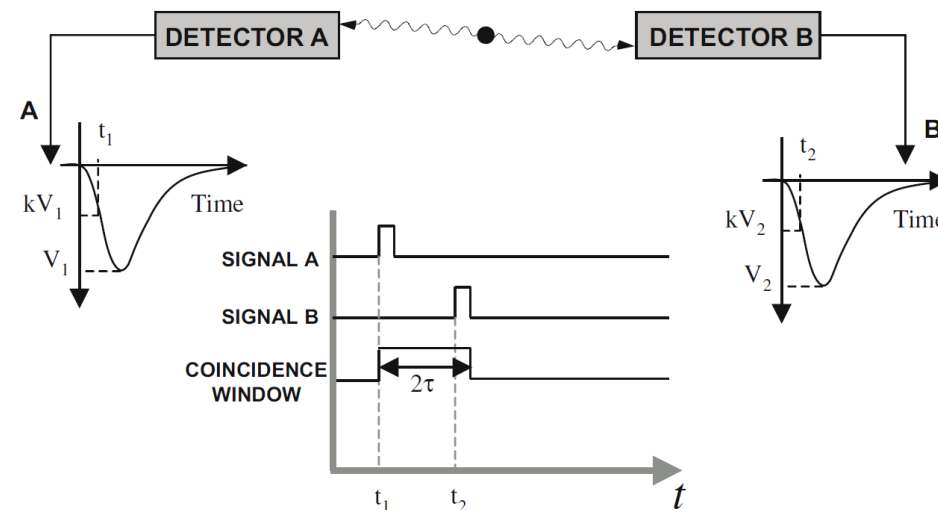


# Multiple coincidences

- When more than two singles are found in coincidence
- Coincidence time window: 2 – 6 ns
- Different sorting policies
- PetVision: keep all valid coincidences between opposite panels



| Policy name              | Description                                                                                            |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| takeAllGoods             | Each good pairs are considered                                                                         |
| takeWinnerOfGoods        | Only the good pair with the highest energy is considered                                               |
| takeWinnerIfIsGood       | If the pair with the highest energy is good, take it, otherwise, kill the event                        |
| takeWinnerIfAllAre-Goods | If all pairs are goods, take the one with the highest energy                                           |
| takeWinnerIfOnlyOne-Good | If exactly one pair is good                                                                            |
| killAllIfMultipleGoods   | If more than one pairs is good, the event is seen as a real “multiple” and thus, all events are killed |
| killAll                  | No multiple coincidences are accepted, no matter how many good pairs are present                       |



# Signal-to-noise Ratio (SNR)

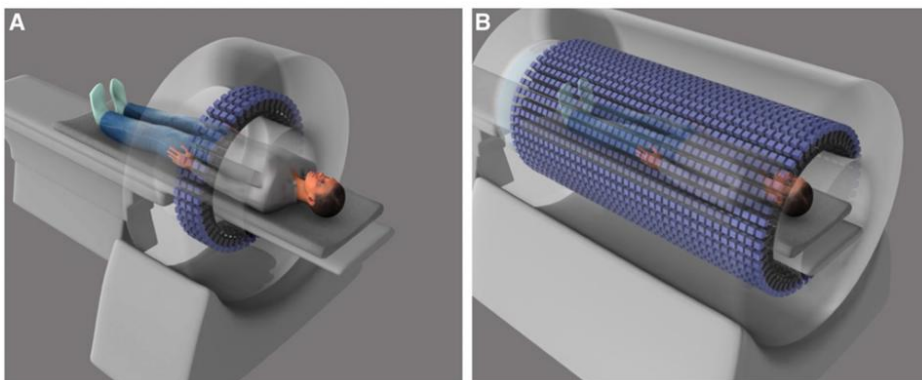
$$SNR \propto \sqrt{G \frac{\epsilon^2}{\Delta t} k A t}$$

Geometric coverage of the scanner

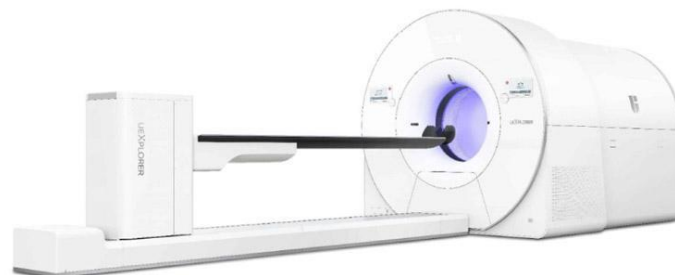
$k$  – patient (attenuation, scatter), reconstruction parameters

$A$  – amount of activity in the scanner's field of view (FOV)

$t$  – acquisition time (10–30 min)



Total-body PET



uExplorer, 2018

# Signal-to-noise Ratio (SNR)

$$SNR \propto \sqrt{G \frac{\epsilon^2}{\Delta t} kAt}$$

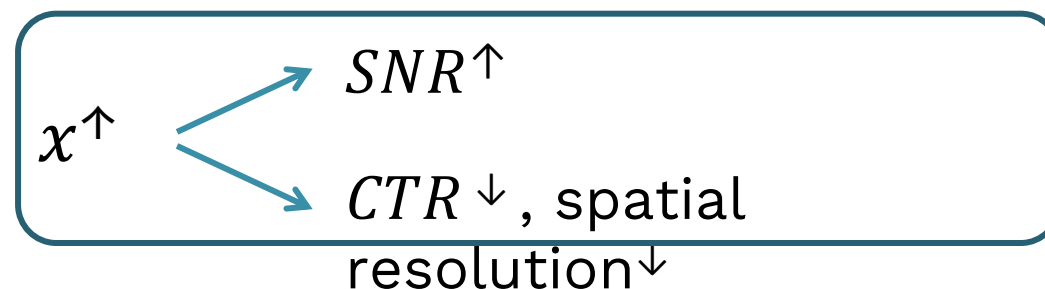
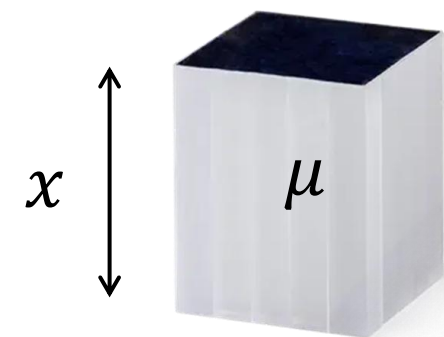
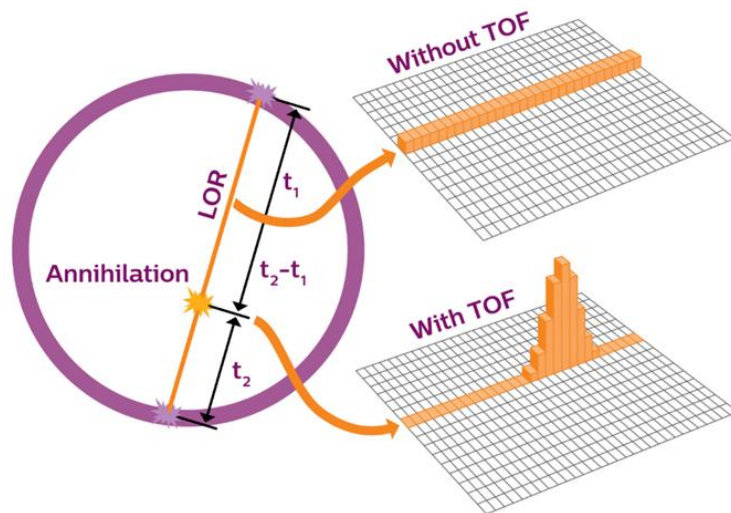
$\epsilon$  - detection efficiency

$$\epsilon \propto 1 - e^{-\mu(\rho, Z, E)x}$$

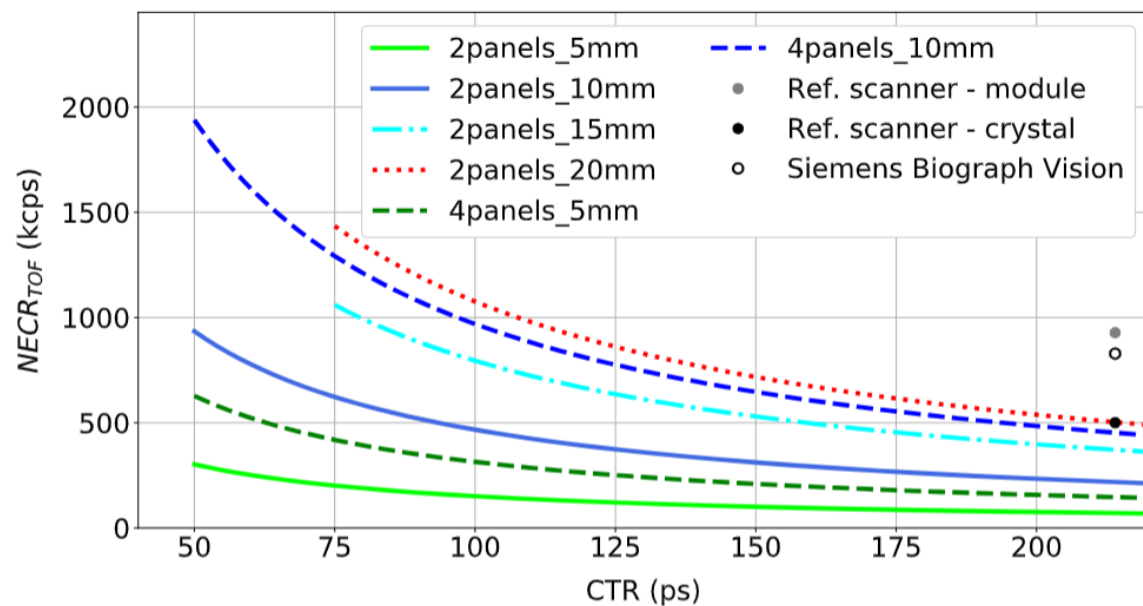
$\Delta t$  - coincidence timing resolution

Time-of-flight (TOF) information

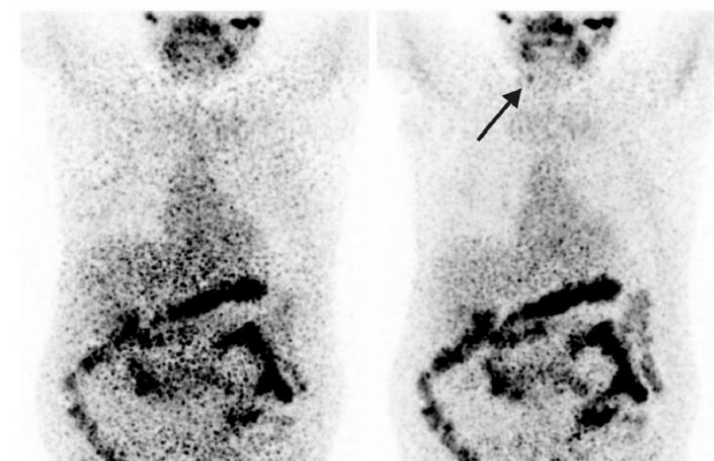
→ better localization of the annihilation event



# TOF – sensitivity amplifier



$$\frac{SNR_{TOF}}{SNR_{non-TOF}} = \left( \frac{2 \ln 2}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\Delta x}} = 0.815 \sqrt{\frac{2D}{c\Delta t}}$$



nonTOF

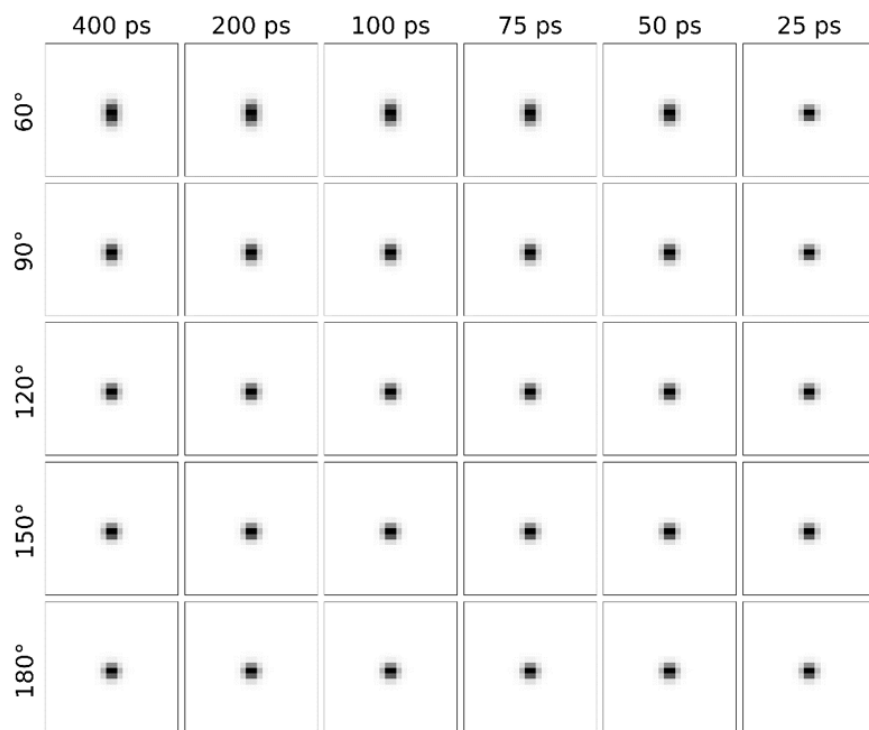
TOF (214 ps)

- $3 \times 3 \times 10 \text{ mm} + 100 \text{ ps} \approx 3 \times 3 \times 20 \text{ mm} + 200 \text{ ps}$

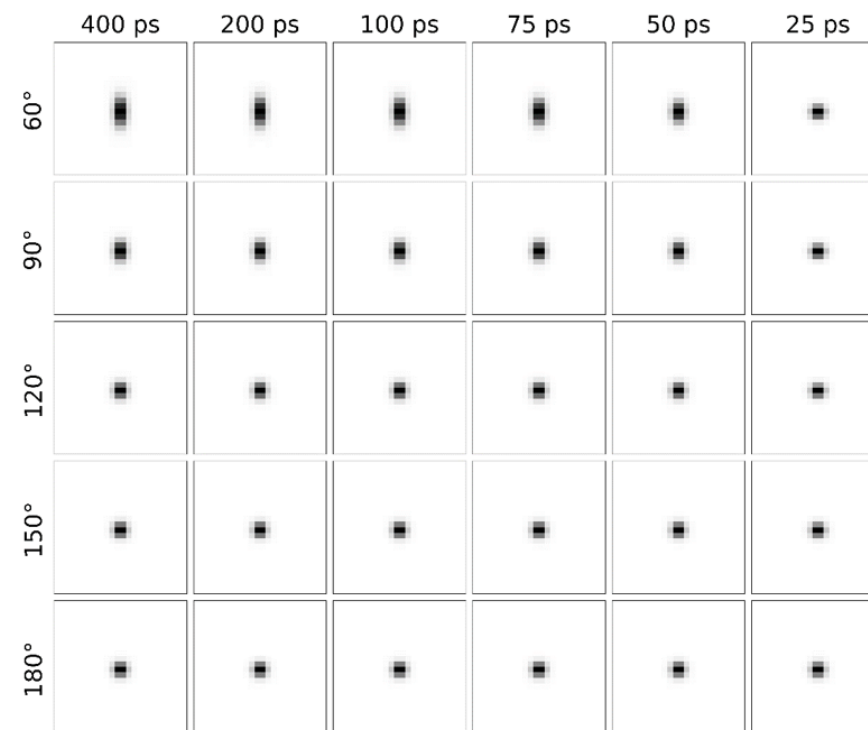
# Spatial Resolution

- Point sources (NEMA standard)
- Voxel size: 0.75 mm

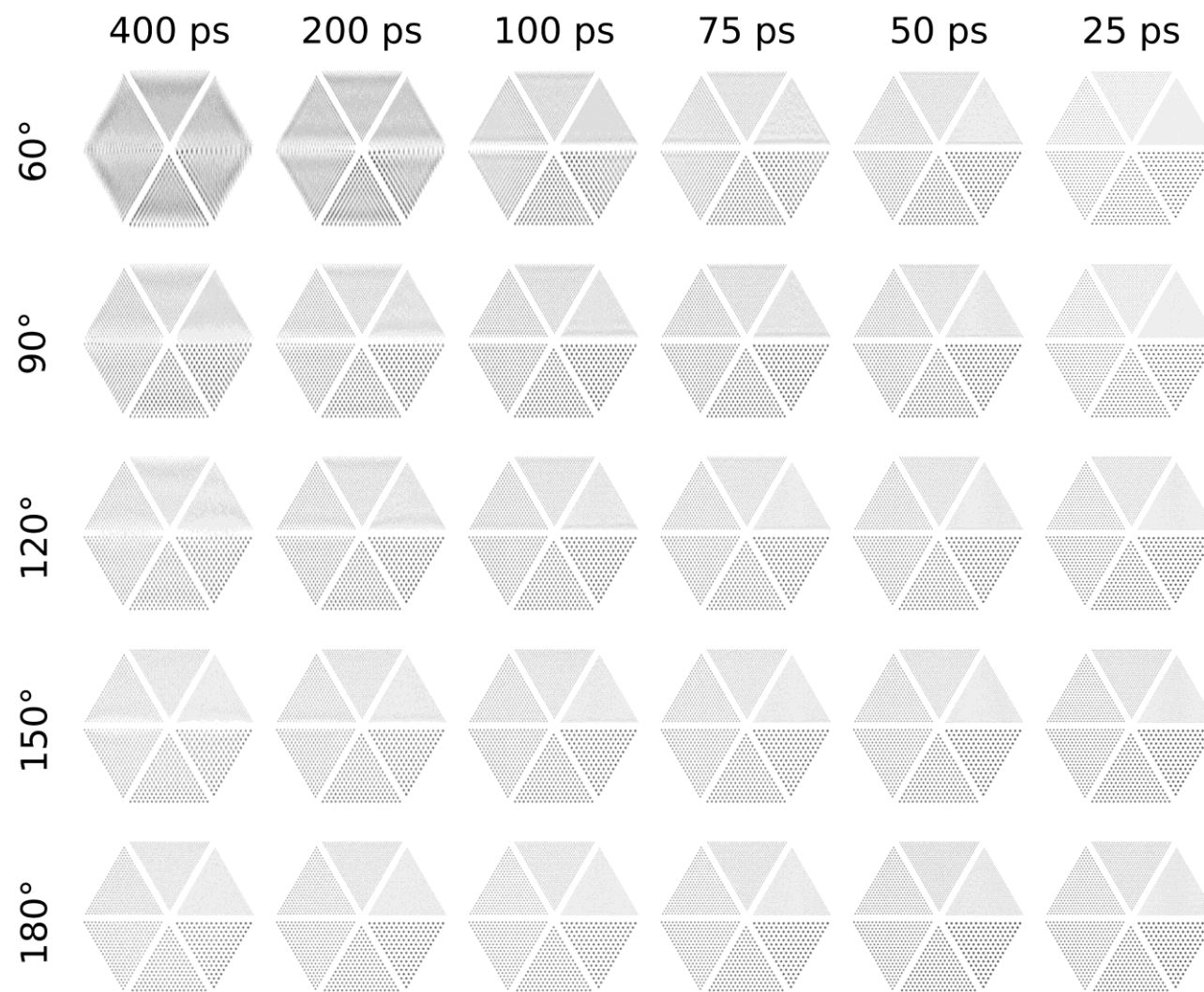
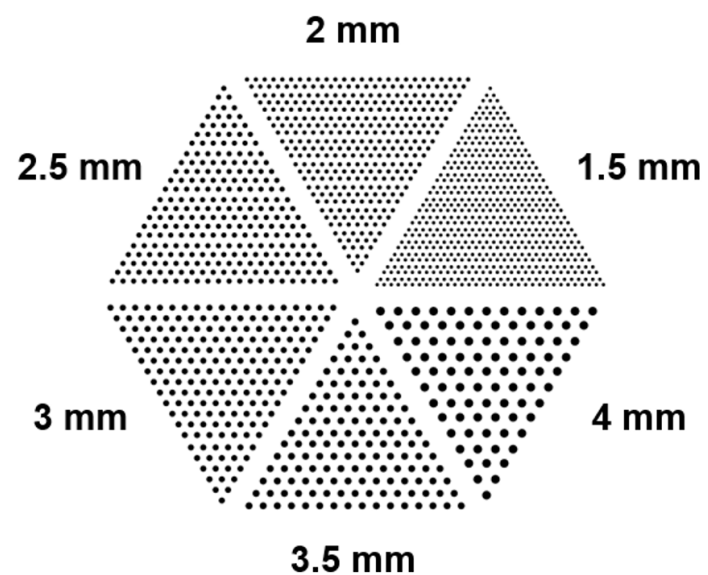
(0, 1, 0) cm



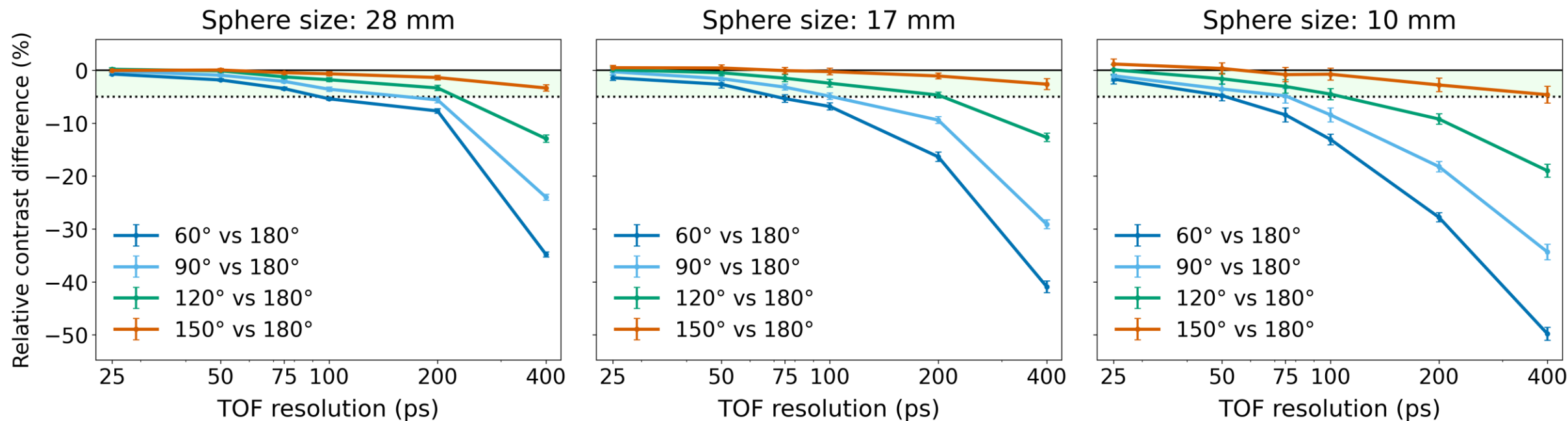
(10, 0, -10) cm



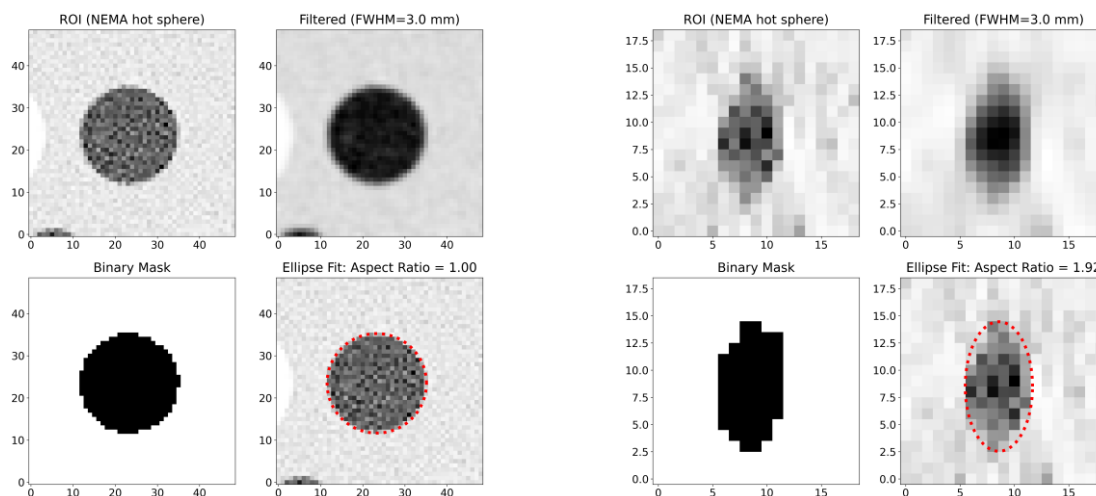
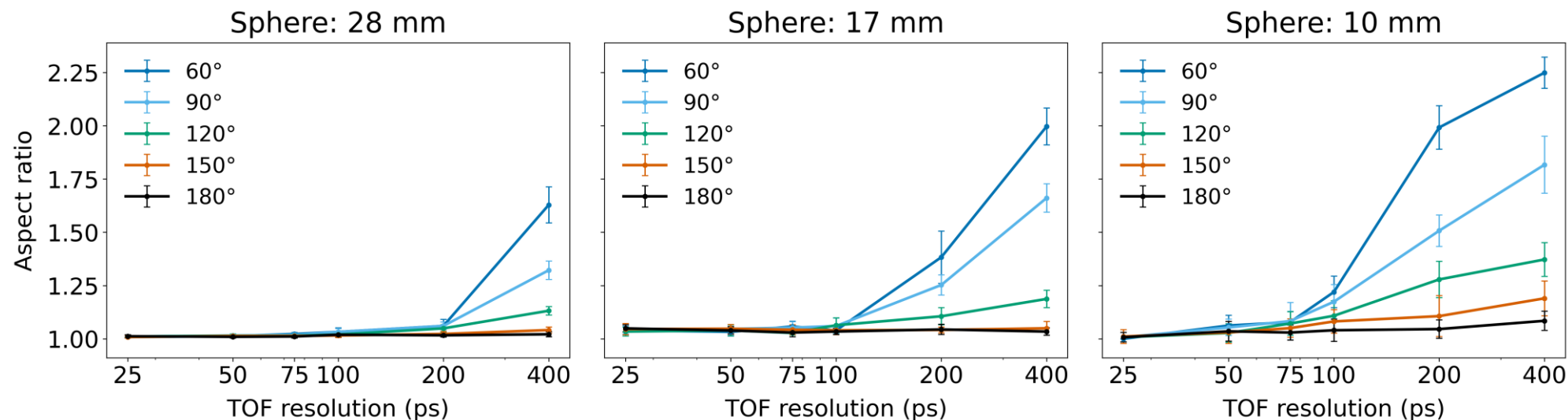
# Spatial Resolution



# NEMA image quality phantom



# Ellipse fitting to reconstructed hot spheres



# Panel detectors

- Two-panel PET: back to the past? Not with excellent TOF resolution.



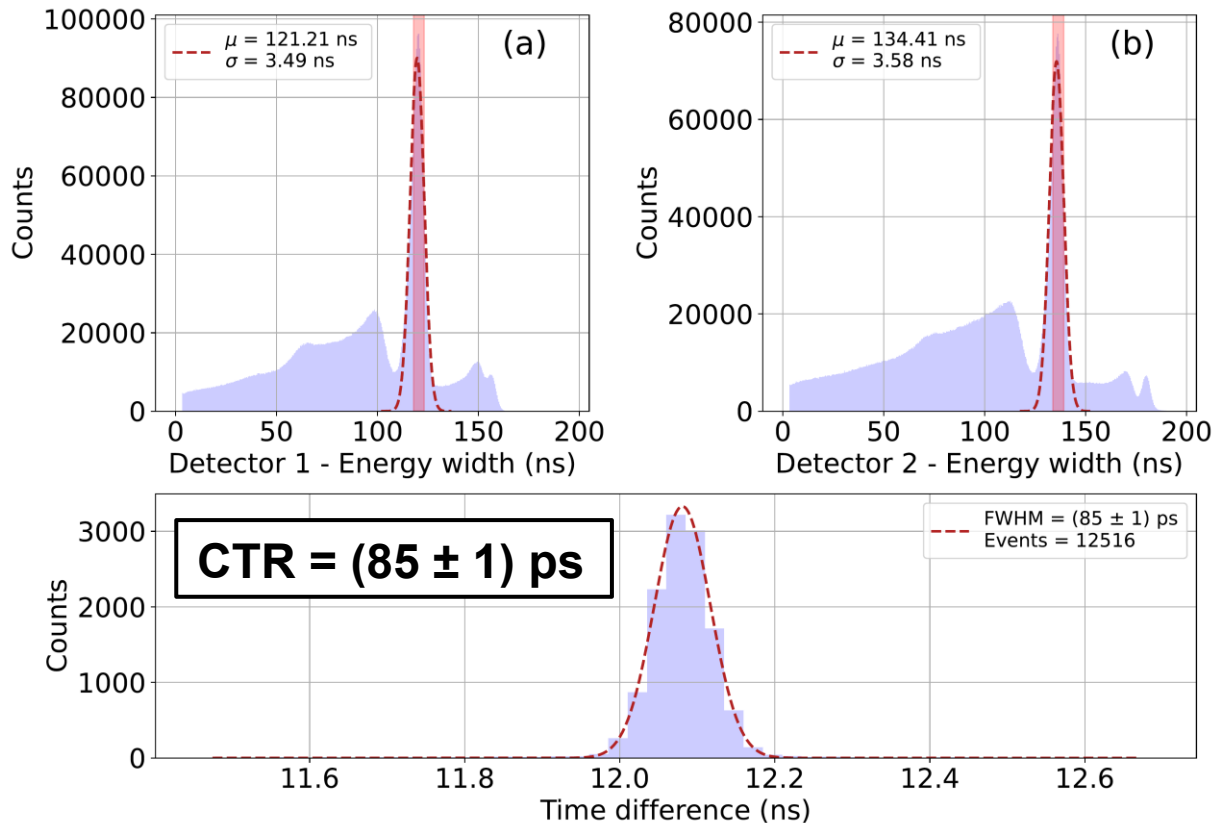
The PC-I, completed in 1969, used two planar arrays of crystals and was one of the first PET imaging devices.

- PetVision aims for artifact-free open-geometry imaging without rotating the panels.

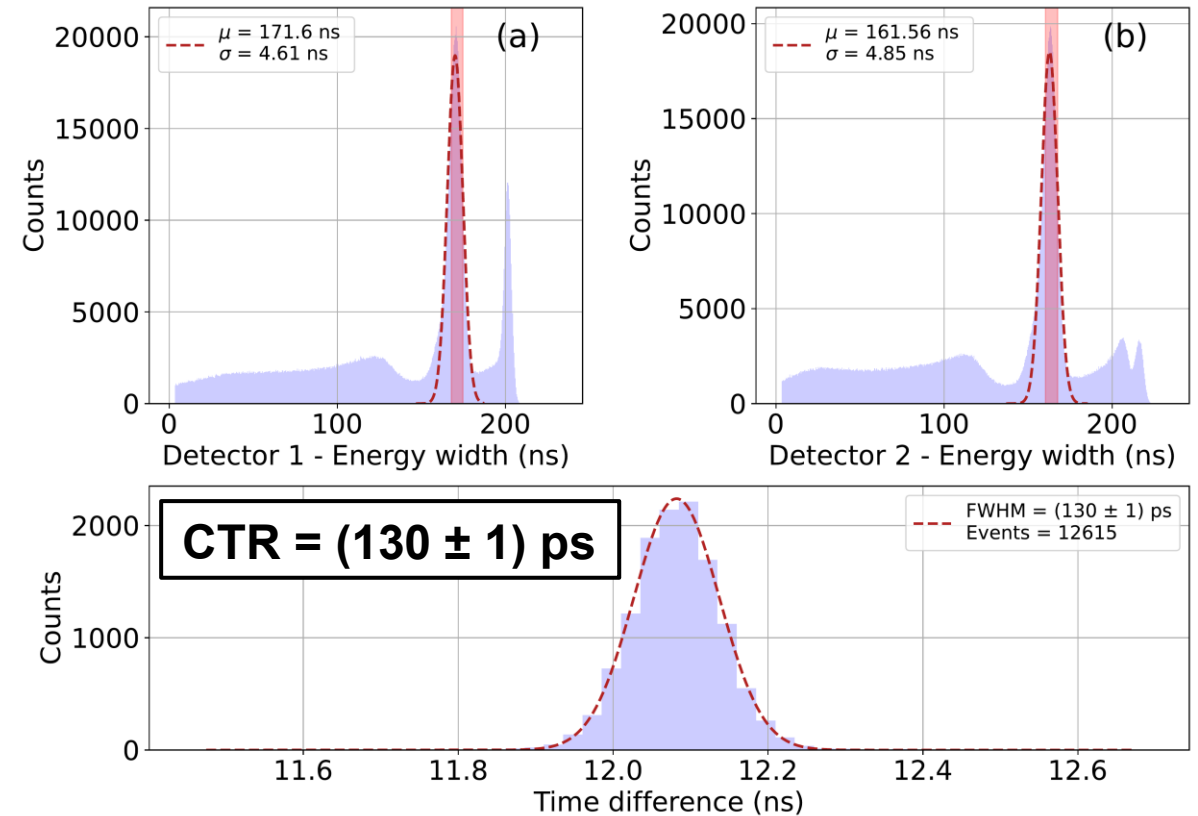
# Proof of principle: FastIC+ CTR performance

Results with FastIC+ (the predecessor of the final chip) and without 2.5D integration

•**SiPM:** FBK NUV-HD-MT LFv2 M0 3x3 mm<sup>2</sup> 50 μm SPAD  
 •**Over-Voltage:** ~10 V  
 •**Crystal:** Fast-LGSO (Oxide Corporation) – 2x2x3 mm<sup>3</sup>



•**SiPM:** FBK NUV-HD-MT LF 4x4 M0 mm<sup>2</sup> 40 μm SPAD  
 •**Over-Voltage:** ~10 V  
 •**Crystal:** LYSO:CeCa (Taiwan Applied Crystals) – 2.8x2.8x20 mm<sup>3</sup>



# Next generation ASICs based on FastIC family

- PoETIC - Highly configurable pixelated ASIC for Fast Timing applications based on FastIC
- Collaboration between the University of Barcelona and CERN
- Time Over Threshold
- Low power ( $\sim 10$  mW/ch),
- 25 ps bin TDC integration
- Packaged or direct 2.5D integration

