

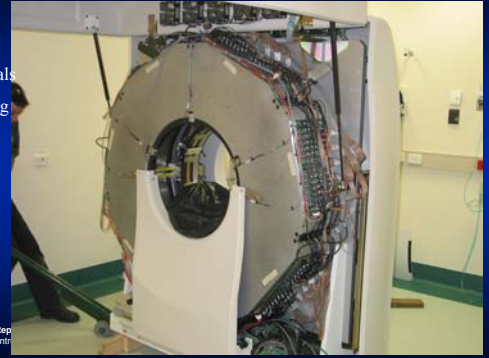
# Initial Experience with Allegro GSO Scanner

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Victoria



## Allegro camera

2-day install  
3-days setup/cal  
3-days training



## Allegro GSO Scanner

- Integration
- Characteristics
- Performance
- Operational
- Future Developments



## Allegro Integration

- Shielding - Radiation Protection
- Ergonomics
- Heat Load, Room Cooling
- Power
- Floor loading
- Infusion rooms
- Acute services (Anaesthetics)
- Network, DICOM



## Allegro Integration

- A&RMC installation – July 2002
  - 3 month room preparation period.
  - Initial 2-week period of followup comparison scans from ECAT-951
  - Clinical @ 3½ days/week
    - 12 scans/day on Allegro - Wholebody
    - 3 scans/day on ECAT 951 – Brain/Head-Neck
    - 750 scans/6 months
  - PM/QA
    - 1/2-day cyclotron + scanner PM/QA
  - Research
    - 1-day – MPPF, Flumazenil, Nicotinic, FMISO, H<sub>2</sub>O



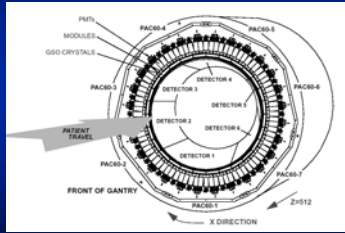
## Allegro Characteristics

- Power, Weight, Environment
- Scanner design
  - PMT's
  - Triggers
  - Transmission
  - Acquisition system
  - Crystals



## Characteristics Scanner Design

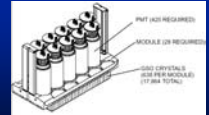
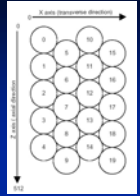
- Gantry
  - Continuous light-guide
  - dedicated 3D, septales
  - 180 mm axial extent
  - 800 mm diameter ring
  - 6 'virtual detectors'
  - 740 MBq  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  singles transmission source.
  - 165 cm bed travel



Graphic from Allegro User/Service Manual  
Courtesy of Philips Medical Systems

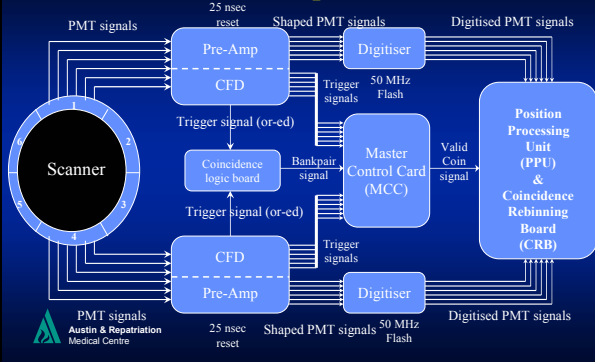
## Characteristics Scanner Design

- Detection system
  - 17864 GSO crystals = 29 rings \* 616
    - 4mm \* 6mm \* 20mm (Tangential, Axial, Radial)
  - 420 PMT's
  - 6 virtual detectors, 28 modules
    - 6, 4, 4, 4, 6 trigger modules
  - Trigger modules
    - 15 PMT's per module, neighbouring overlap
    - Timing, Pulse height processed on module basis
  - $29^2 = 841$  ring-pairs interpolated to 7 tilts.



Graphic from Allegro User/Service Manual  
Courtesy of Philips Medical Systems

## Data Acquisition

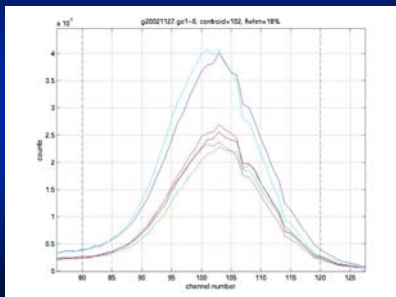


## Allegro Performance

- Resolution – Energy, Timing, Spatial
- NEMA measurements
  - Countrate
  - Scatter
  - Deadtime
- Attenuation

## Characteristics Energy Resolution

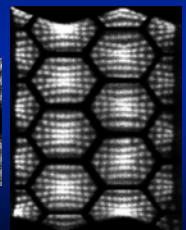
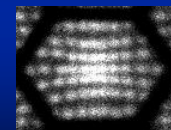
- Specification: 15%
- Measured: 17-18%
  - Daily check
  - Warning > 20 %
  - Failure > 25 %



## Characteristics Spatial Resolution

- Geometric Distortion Removal
  - Delineation of Crystal boundaries
- Measured
  - Transverse
    - 1 cm - 4.73 mm
    - 10 cm - 5.59 mm
  - Axial
    - 1 cm - 4.74 mm
    - 10 cm - 5.89 mm

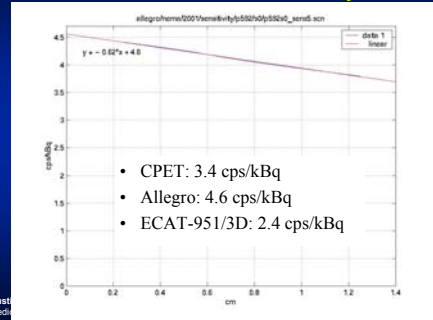
Trigger module



## Performance NEMA-2001 Sensitivity

- 5 sleeves
  - thickness = [0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00, 1.25];
  - Central sleeve filled with ~ 5 MBq
    - randoms/deadtime < 1%
- Total counts vs. thickness
  - Determine cps/kBq for extrapolated zero thickness

## Performance NEMA-2001 Sensitivity



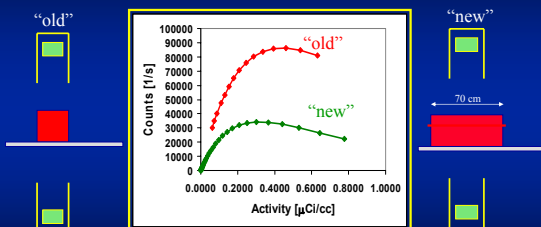
## Performance NEMA-94/2001 Sensitivity

- NEMA-94
  - Allegro: 19.7 keps.kBq<sup>-1</sup>.mL (728 keps.μCi<sup>-1</sup>.mL)
  - ECAT-951
    - 2D = 2.97 keps.kBq<sup>-1</sup>.mL (110 keps.μCi<sup>-1</sup>.mL)
    - 3D =
- NEMA-2001
  - Allegro: 4.6 cps.kBq<sup>-1</sup>
  - CPET\*: 3.5 cps.kBq<sup>-1</sup>
  - ECAT-951/3D: 2.4 cps.kBq<sup>-1</sup>

## Performance NEMA-2001 Countrate

- Phantom
  - Line source - 70 cm length, 8.85 ml
  - 22 litre uniform cylinder 70 cm length \* 20 cm diameter
  - Line source offset by 45 mm
- Initial activity > 600 MBq
  - > 28 kBq/ml (0.75 μCi/ml)
  - 11 hour acquisition
    - 8\*15 min + 6\*30 min + 6\*60 min
    - Add extra 1-hr frame for every extra 300 MBq
- Scatter fraction determined when randoms rate < 1%
  - Different from NEMA-94 where  $SF = \frac{R_{Sc}^{Scat} + 8 * R_{Sc}^{Scat} + 10.75 * R_{Sc}^{Scat}}{R_{Co}^{Tot} + 8 * R_{Co}^{Tot} + 10.75 * R_{Co}^{Tot}}$

## Performance NEC Measurements

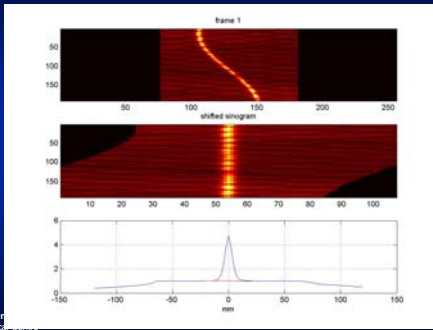


## Performance NEMA-2001 Countrate

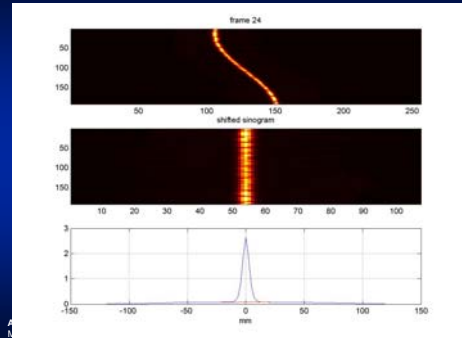
- 20 cm diameter
- 70 cm length
- Line source offset by 45 mm
- Scatter fraction determined when randoms rate < 1%



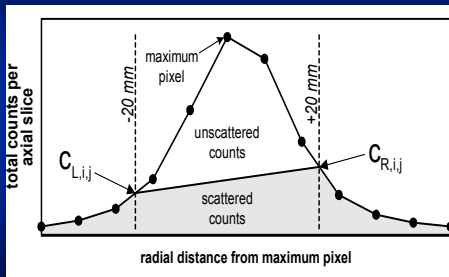
## Performance - Scatter Fraction



## Performance - Scatter Fraction

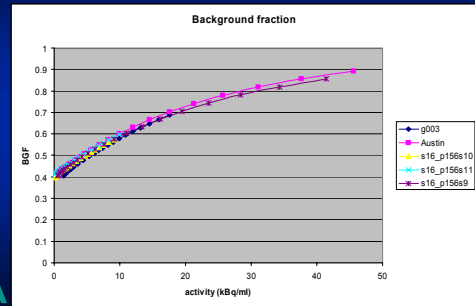


## Performance NEMA-2001 Countrate

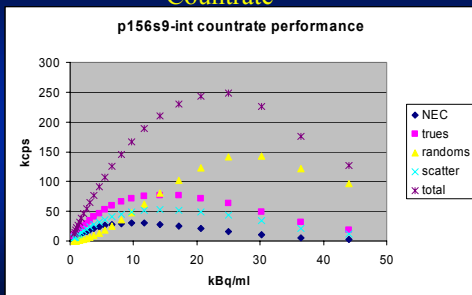


Graphic from NEMA-NU2-2001 document

## Performance Scatter Fraction



## Performance Countrate



## Performance Scatter fraction

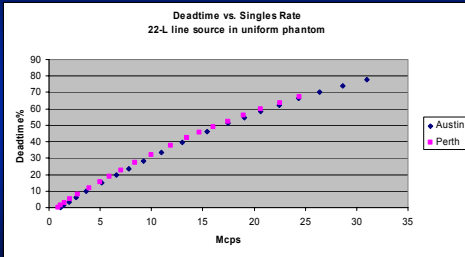
- NEMA-94
  - Allegro = 28%
  - ECAT-951 @ 250 keV
    - 2D = 15%
    - 3D = 48%
- NEMA-2001
  - Allegro = 40%
  - ECAT-951 @ 350 keV = 44%

$$\frac{R_0^{Scat} + 8 * R_{45}^{Scat} + 10.75 * R_{90}^{Scat}}{R_0^{Tot} + 8 * R_{45}^{Tot} + 10.75 * R_{90}^{Tot}}$$



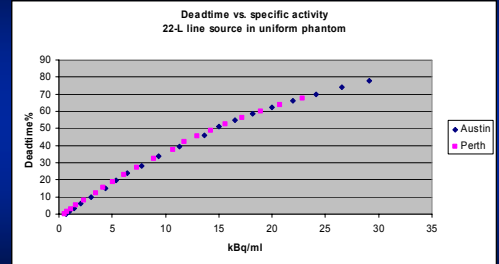
## Performance

### Deadtime



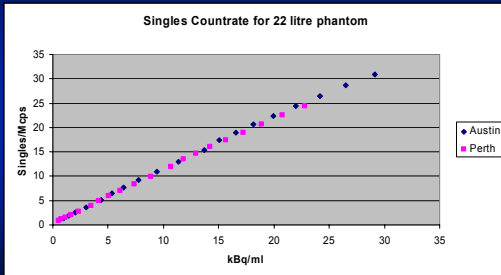
## Performance

### Deadtime



## Performance

### Countrate



## Allegro Operational

- Daily QC
- Routine Calibrations
- Clinical
  - Scan protocols
  - Issues

## Allegro Operational

- Daily QC
  - PreAmp/SumAmp baseline measurement.
  - Photopeak centroid and FWHM ~ 5 min
  - Emission/Transmission ~ 5 min.
  - Pass/Warning/Fail status
- Routine Calibrations
  - Quarterly
    - PreAmp/SumAmp
    - CFD Thresholds
    - Timing
  - 6-monthly
    - Normalisation - SUV/Deadtime
    - Spatial Resolution
    - Countrate performance.

## Operational Clinical

- Typical 8-bed scan = 76 cm
  - 576 mm FOV
  - 9 cm overlap
  - 8 \* 4-min/bed emission
  - 10 \* 45-sec/bed transmission
  - 10 \* 12-sec/bed emission contamination
- Scan time breakdown
  - Counting duration = 41:20
  - Overheads = 8:40
  - Total = 50:00

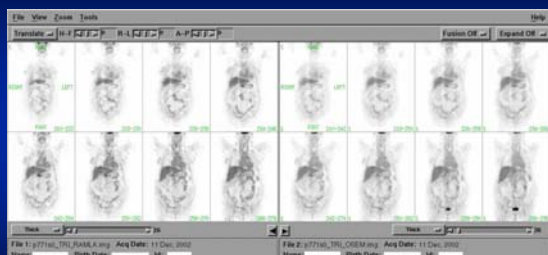
## Operational Clinical

- Reconstruction (concurrent)
  - FBP
  - OSEM
  - RAMLA2d + 3d Attenuation
  - RAMLA3d + 3d Attenuation
- Attenuation correction
  - Measured
  - Calculated
  - Histogram/Remapped

## Operational Clinical

- RAMLA vs OSEM
  - Row Action Maximum Likelihood Algorithm
    - similar to the OS-EM algorithm but has a relaxation parameter incorporated into the algorithm
    - like OS-EM, it converges an order of magnitude faster than ML in early iterations
    - for a certain class of relaxation parameters, it converges to the true ML solution for emission tomography and does not exhibit cycling

## Comparison of reconstructed images

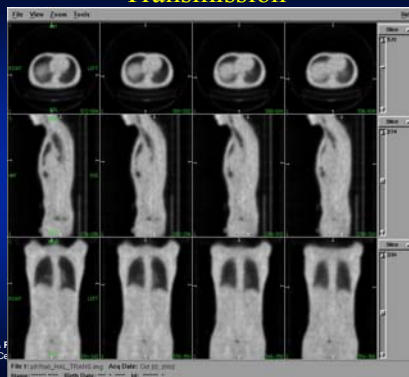


OSEM: 2 inter-update smooths.

Graphic courtesy of Centre for PET

## Transmission

370 MBq FDG  
45 min. PI  
T: 45 sec/bed  
EC: 15 sec/bed  
8 beds



## Emission

370 MBq FDG  
45 min. PI

E: 4 min/bed  
T: 45sec/bed  
8 beds



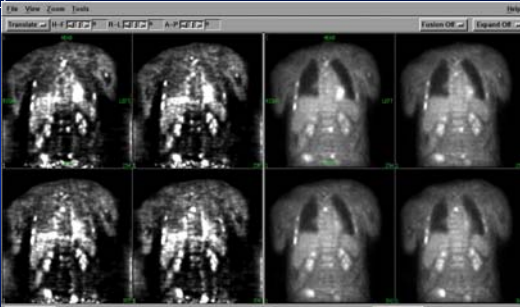
## Operational Clinical

- Background subtraction
  - Corrects for Randoms/Scatter
  - Choice of:
    - None
    - Uniform
    - Non-uniform
  - 50 % counts arise from randoms/scatter
  - Uniform/Non-Uniform correction require background region to fit.
  - Problematic with large patients or Arms-down.

## Background subtraction

370 MBq FDG  
45 min. PI

E:4 min/bed  
T:45 sec/bed  
8 beds



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## Background subtraction

370 MBq FDG  
45 min.

E:4 min/bed  
T:45 sec/bed  
8 beds



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## Allegro Image Quality Patient Studies

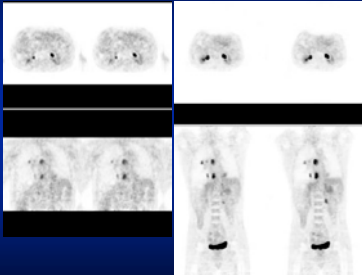
Injection time - 8:10  
Dose - 426.9 MBq

ECAT/2D

Scan time - 8:40  
4 beds @ 10 mins  
AW-OSEM

Allegro

Scan time - 9:40  
8 beds @ 4 mins  
RAMLA2d



ECAT

Allegro



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## Operational Clinical

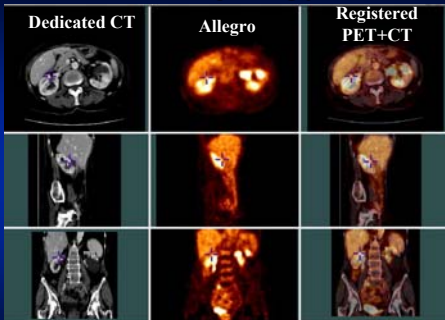
### • Issues

- Datasizes
  - Single bed emission > 80 Mb.
  - Typical 8-bed scan + image data ~ 0.8 Gb
  - All data archived to DDS-3.
  - Patient image data transferred to Department RAID.
- Large patients & Arms down scanning
  - Problems with background subtraction.
  - Require 2-3 transmission source revs.
- Low countrate studies (large patients, diabetics)
- RAMLA3d vs RAMLA2d
  - Time penalty for small gain in image quality.



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## PET + CT = Gemini



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## Future developments

- Overheads reduction
  - Elimination of EC measurement
  - Continuous 'spiral' transmission
- Delayed Randoms measurement
  - Smoothed randoms subtraction
- Energy, timing window optimisation
- Single Scatter Simulation



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## Conclusion

- Allegro commissioned July 2001
  - 600 scans/6 months
  - Typical wholebody scan 45 minutes
    - Further overheads reduction
  - 1 day downtime
  - Scatter/Randoms
    - Arms up scanning mandatory
    - Large patient problematic
  - Image quality