

Optimizing the Performance of a Total-Body PET scanner based on a new crystal design: A Monte Carlo Study

PET is a vital molecular imaging modality using positron-emitting radionuclides to assess organ metabolism. Cherry et al. introduced an extended AFOV scanner in 2006 to overcome W-B PET limitations, yet designing an efficient crystal for T-B PET remains challenging. This study aims to optimize T-B PET with a new crystal design combining pixelated and monolithic advantages. Our simulated T-B PET scanner has 16 heads (32×105 cm), forming a 41 cm diameter cylindrical scanner, each with $1 \times 1 \times 2$ cm crystals. Using GATE, we evaluated sensitivity, spatial resolution, and scatter fraction based on NEMA NU-2 2018. Common scintillator crystals (BGO, LYSO, LaBr₃(Ce)) were simulated, and analytical sensitivity was compared with simulation. Analytical vs. simulated sensitivity showed ~8% error. GATE results showed BGO with lower scatter fraction than LYSO and LaBr₃(Ce) (5% and 7%, respectively) and higher sensitivity (27% and 41% more than LYSO and LaBr₃(Ce)), due to its density and stopping power. LYSO had superior spatial resolution from high stopping power and light yield, while LaBr₃(Ce) had lower resolution despite high light yield. Conversely, BGO had degraded spatial resolution due to low light yield. Compared to walk-through PET, our design had slightly weaker spatial resolution but higher sensitivity across all crystals. The designed T-B PET scanner shows promising sensitivity and spatial resolution, outperforming conventional PET scanners.

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Field

Systems and applications

Primary author: BABAEI GHANE, Mohammad (Department of Physics, Faculty of Science University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran)

Co-authors: SAED, Maryam; Prof. SADREMOMTAZ, alireza (Department of Physics, Faculty of Science University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran)

Presenter: BABAEI GHANE, Mohammad (Department of Physics, Faculty of Science University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran)

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