

Development of a β imaging detector tailored to Ag-111 for the ISOLPHARM project

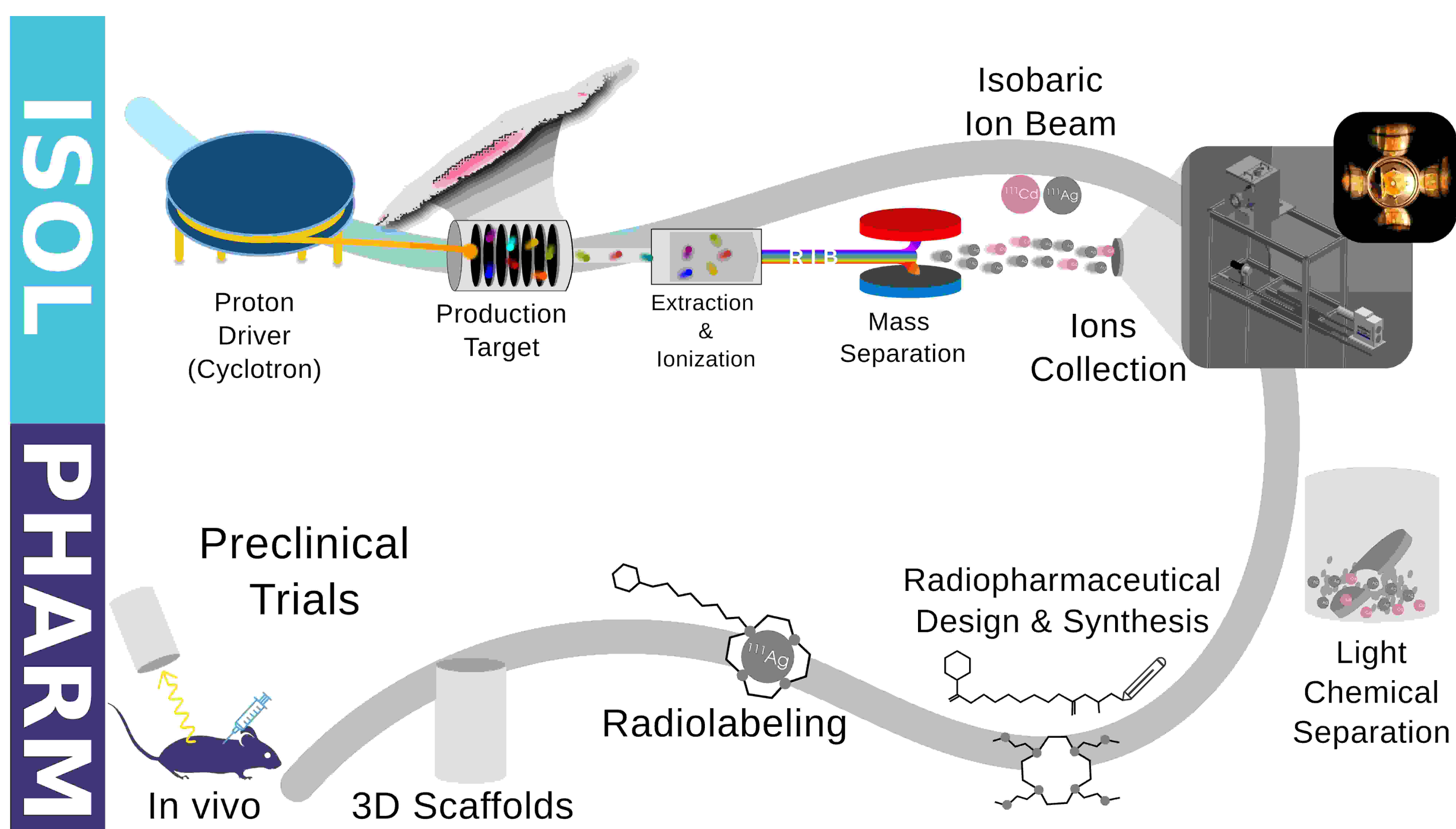
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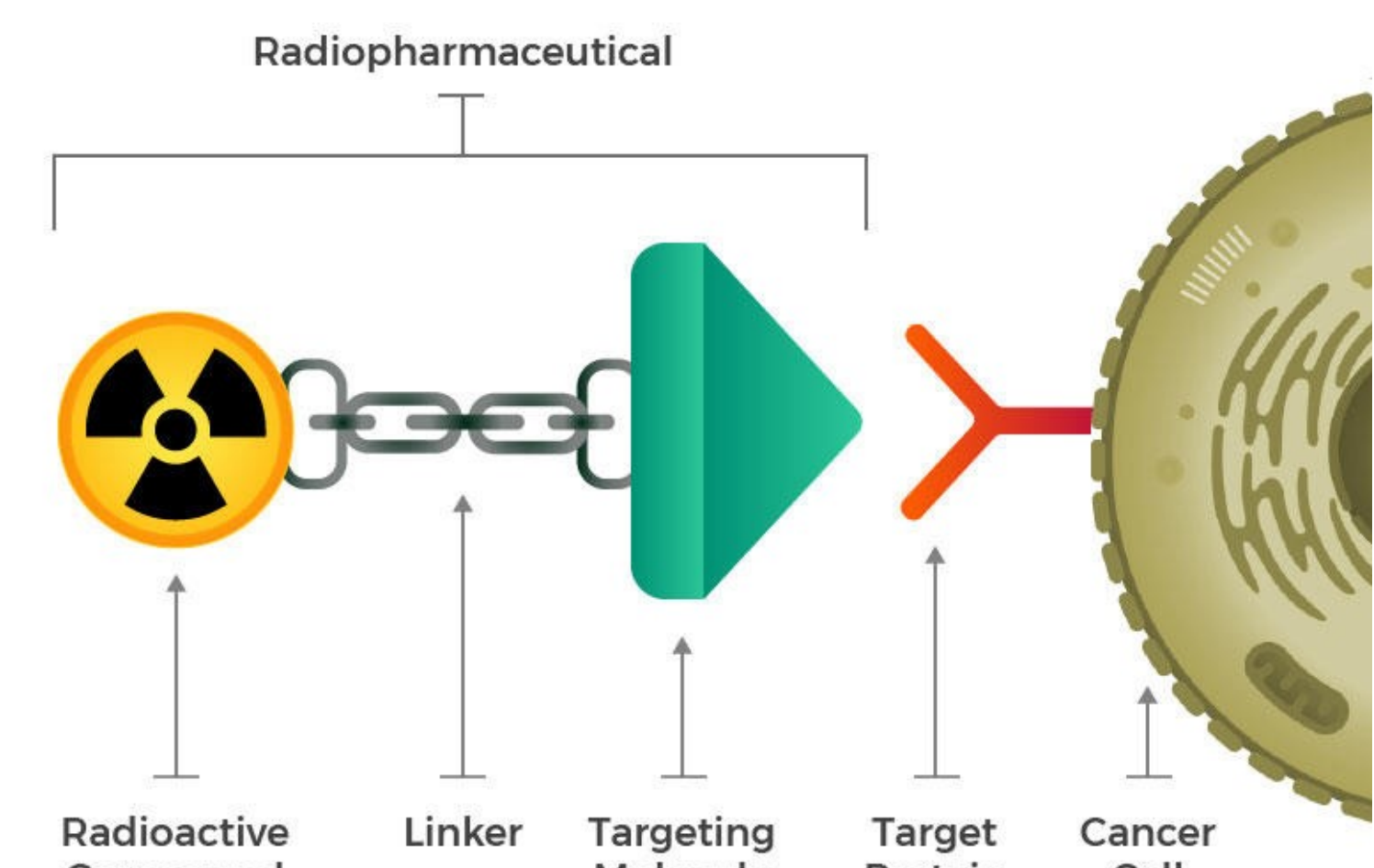
Introduction



The ISOLPHARM project (ISOL technique for radioPHARMaceuticals) is a multidisciplinary research activity focused on the production of carrier-free radionuclides for medical applications.

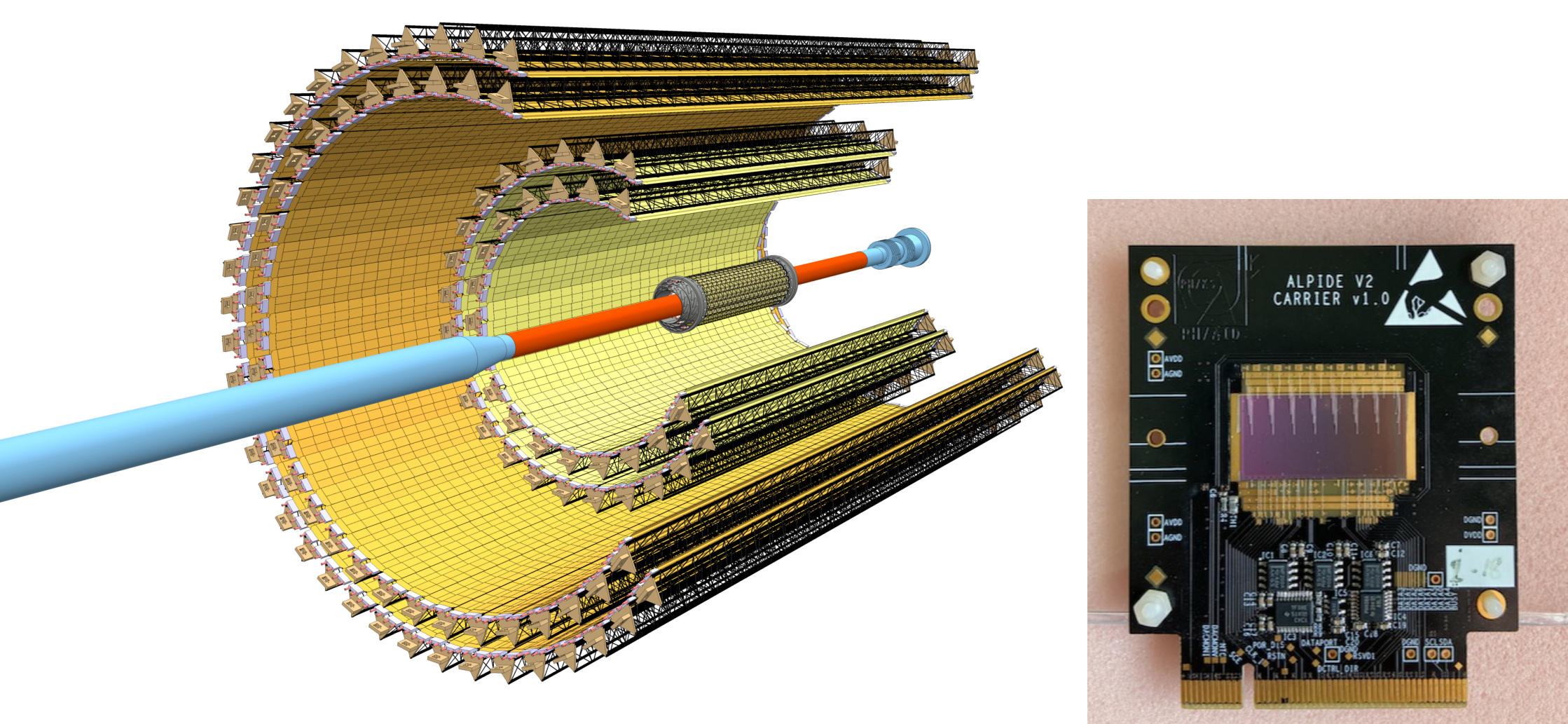


The ongoing phase of experimentation, ADMIRAL, aims to establish the potential of the developed Ag-111 based radiopharmaceutical in both diagnostic and therapeutic contexts [1].



Radiopharmaceutical from National Cancer Institute.

Methods



In order to assess the cellular uptake of radiopharmaceutical, a possibility is to use Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors (MAPS) namely the ALICE Pixel DEtector (ALPIDE) chips [2,3].



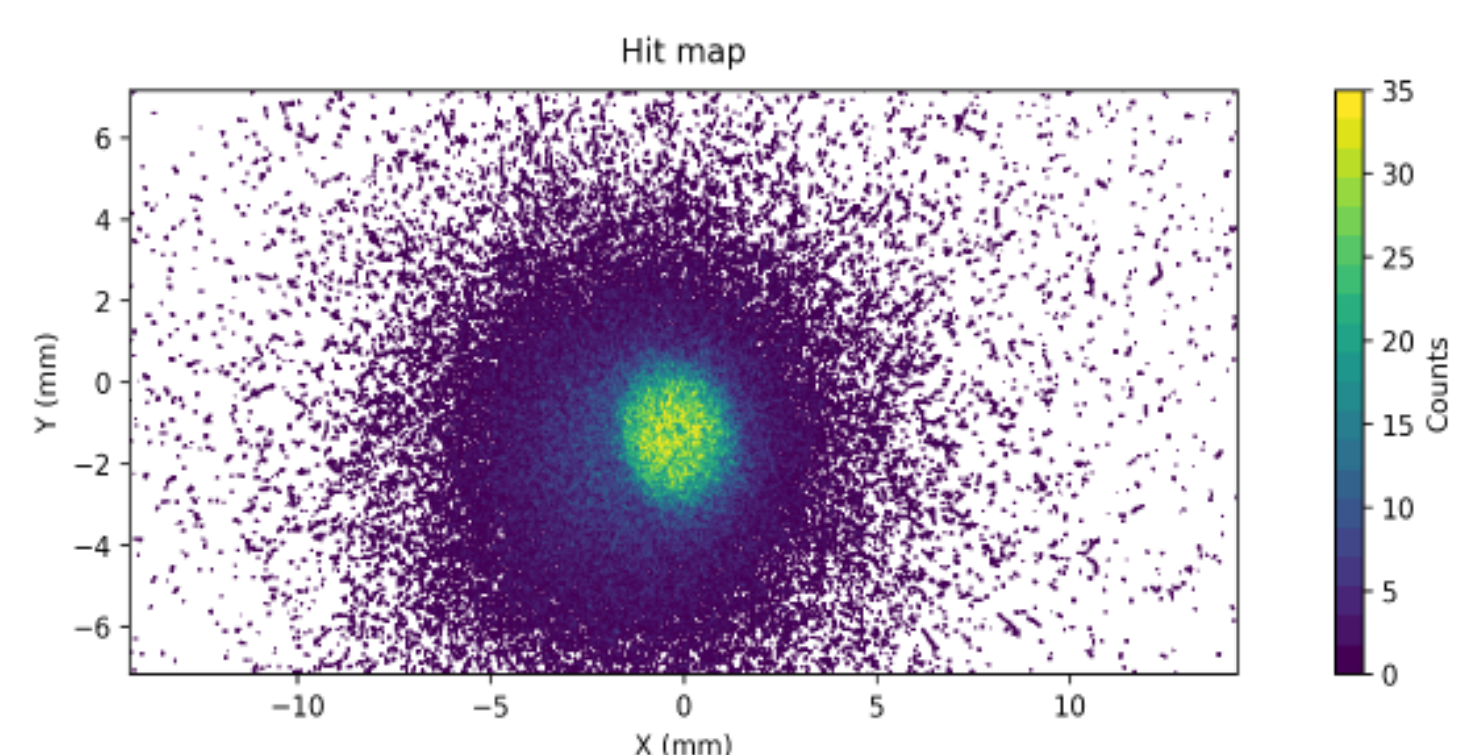
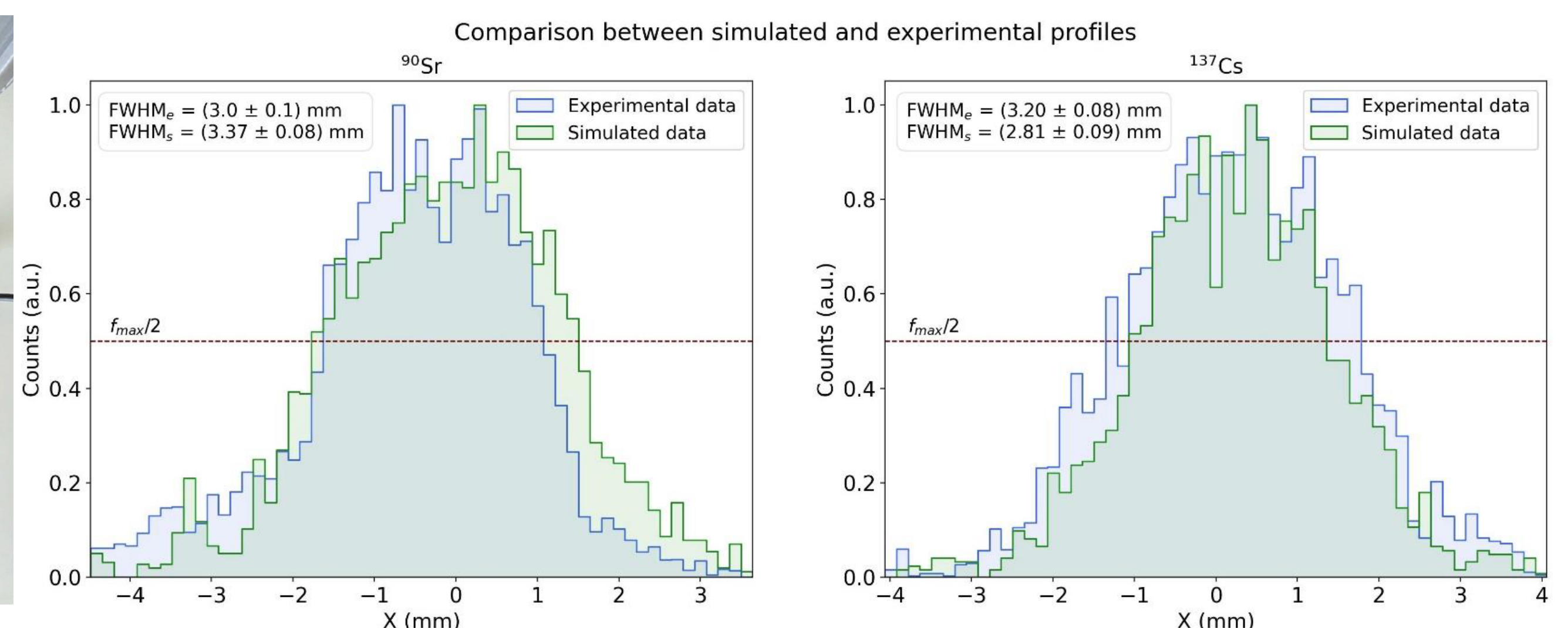
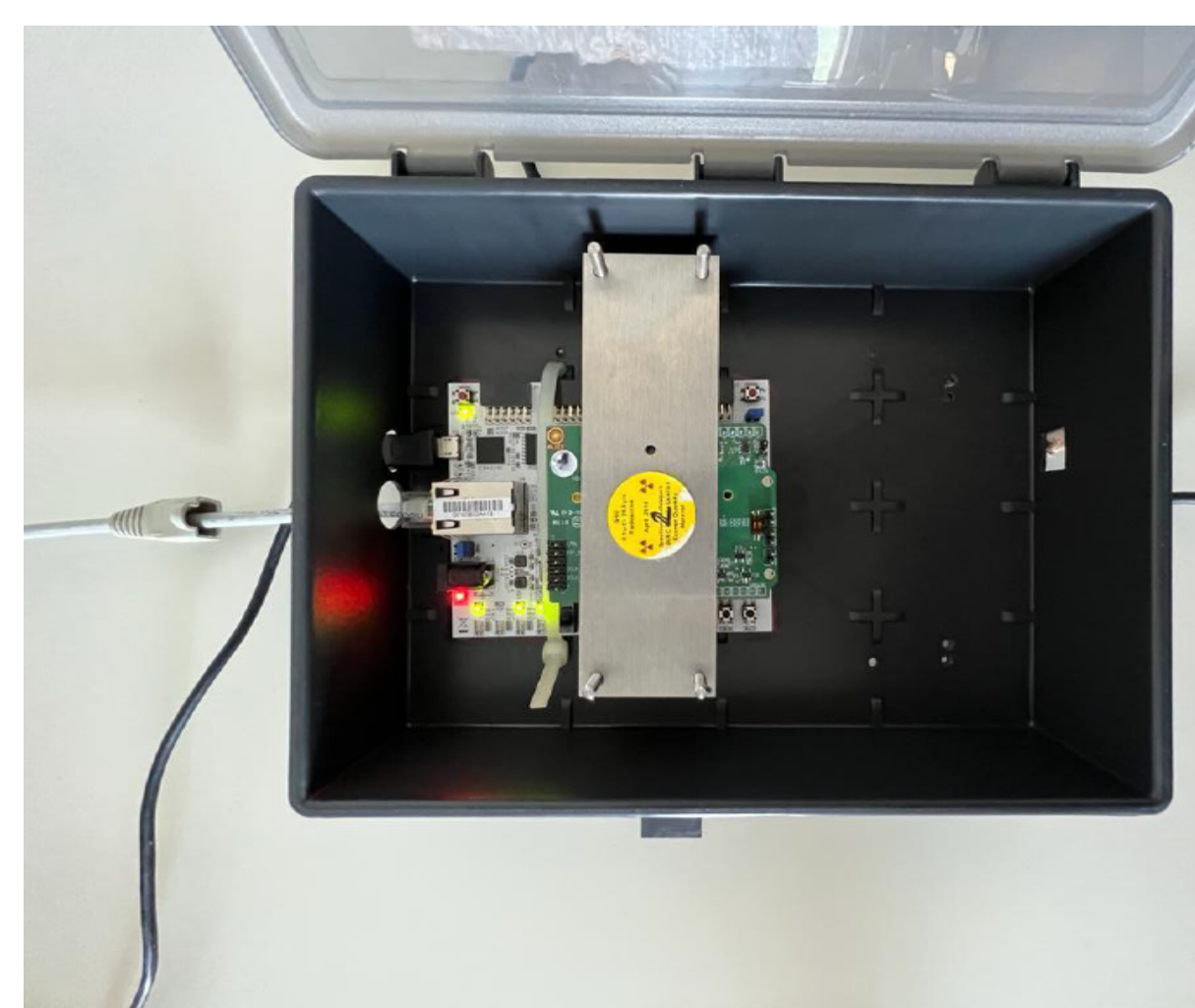
A Monte Carlo simulation model of the detector system was developed using the Geant4 toolkit.

Conclusions

Preliminary experiments with Sr-90 and the β detector were conducted to validate a Monte Carlo simulation of the system.

The designed simulations successfully described the β detector performance and confirmed that it is suitable for the following in-vitro uptake experiments.

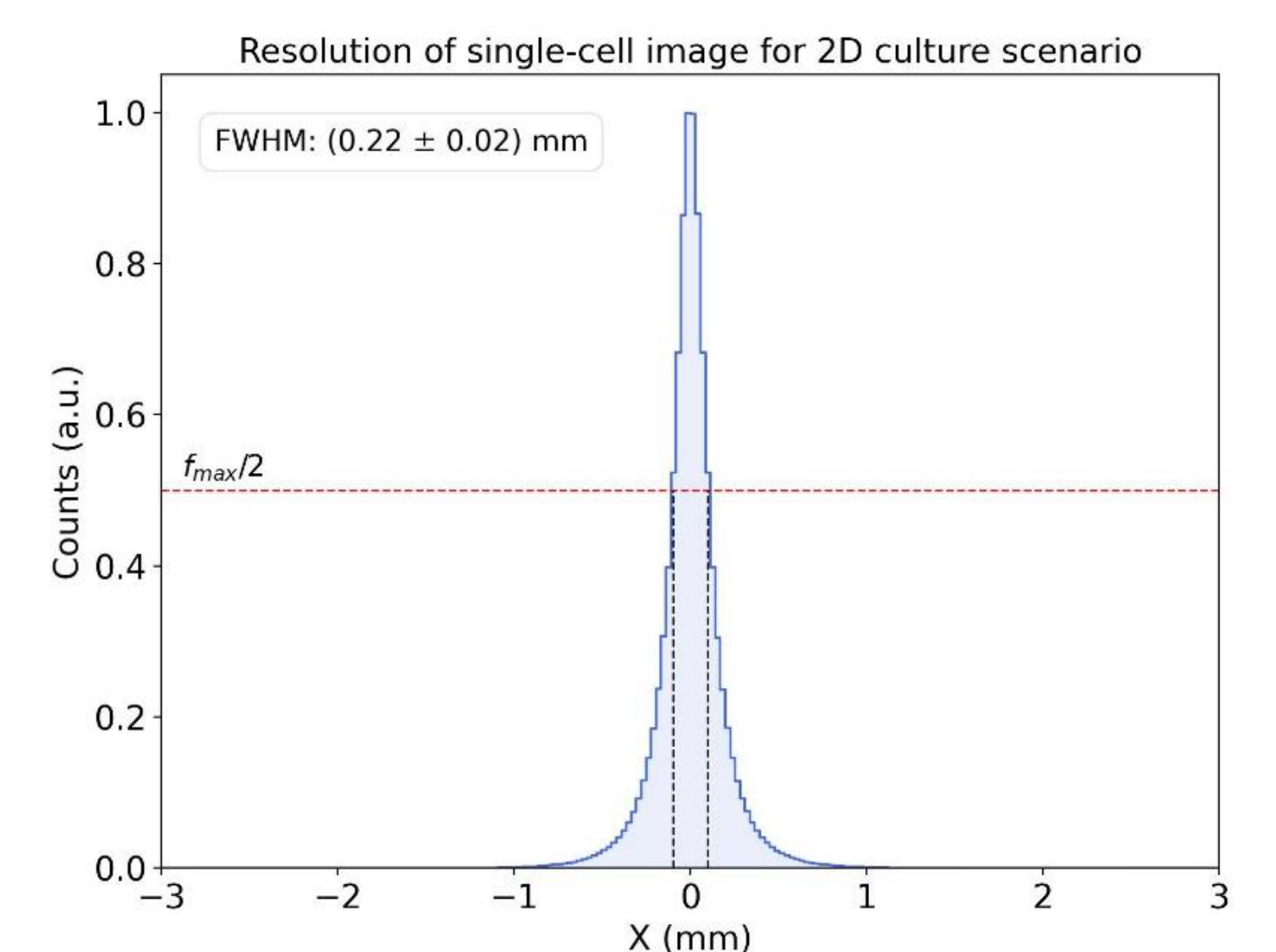
Results



The intrinsic spatial resolution of the ALPIDE is about 10 μ m. However, in the case of a cellular uptake experiment, the practical spatial resolution decreases [1]:

- 0.2 mm for 2D cultures
- from 0.2 mm to 1 mm for hydrogel-based cultures

A preliminary acquisition with Sr-90 was carried out to test the system and to evaluate the Geant4 simulation.



References

- [1] V. Pavanello, Performance study of a novel 2D imaging beta detector for medical applications, M. Sc. Thesis, University of Padova, 2023
 [2] B. Abelev et al and (The ALICE Collaboration) 2014 *Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics* 41 087002
 [3] M. Suljic, Study of Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors for the Upgrade of the ALICE Inner Tracking System, PhD Thesis, University of Trieste, 2017