

ADMIRAL

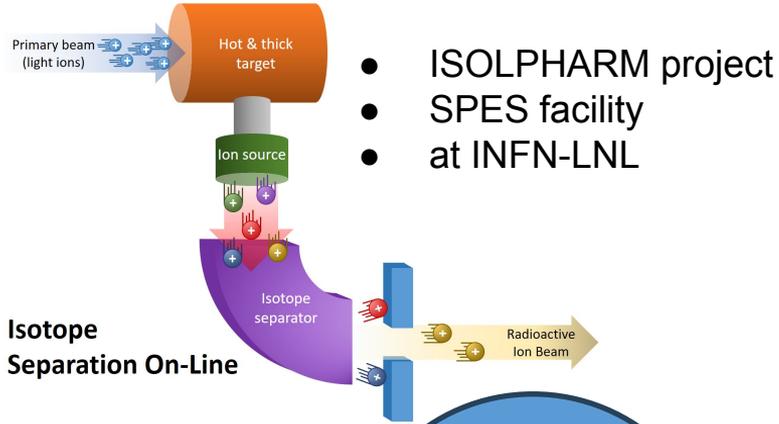
ISOLPHARM
SPES exotic beams for medicine

Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro – INFN

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

D. Serafini, J. Delgado, M. Lunardon, V. Pavanello, R. Raffagnato, M. Giorato, E. Mariotti, A. Andrichetto on behalf of the ISOLPHARM collaboration

February 28th, 2024



- ISOLPHARM project
- SPES facility
- at INFN-LNL

Isotope Separation On-Line

Half-life

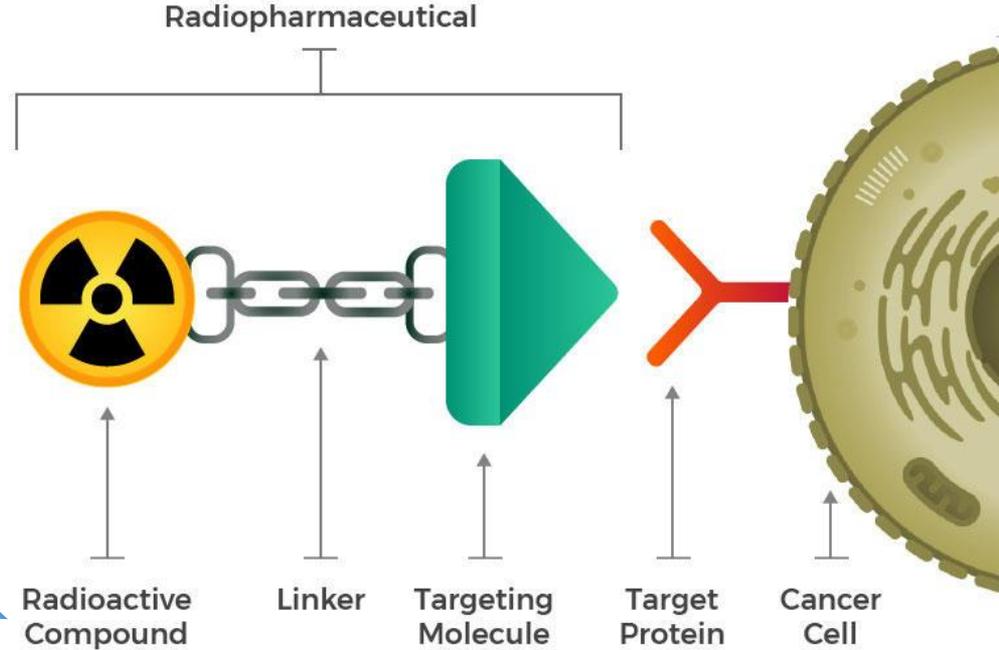
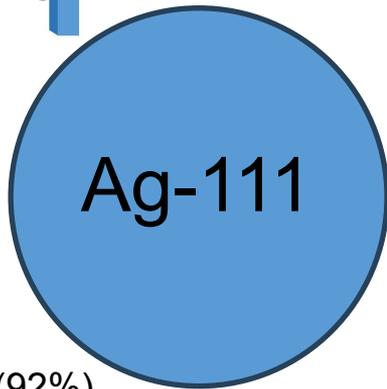
- 7 days

γ emission

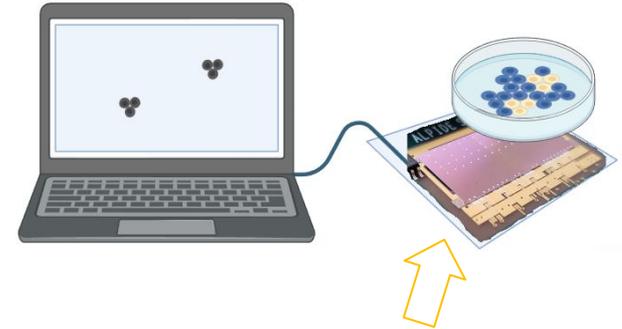
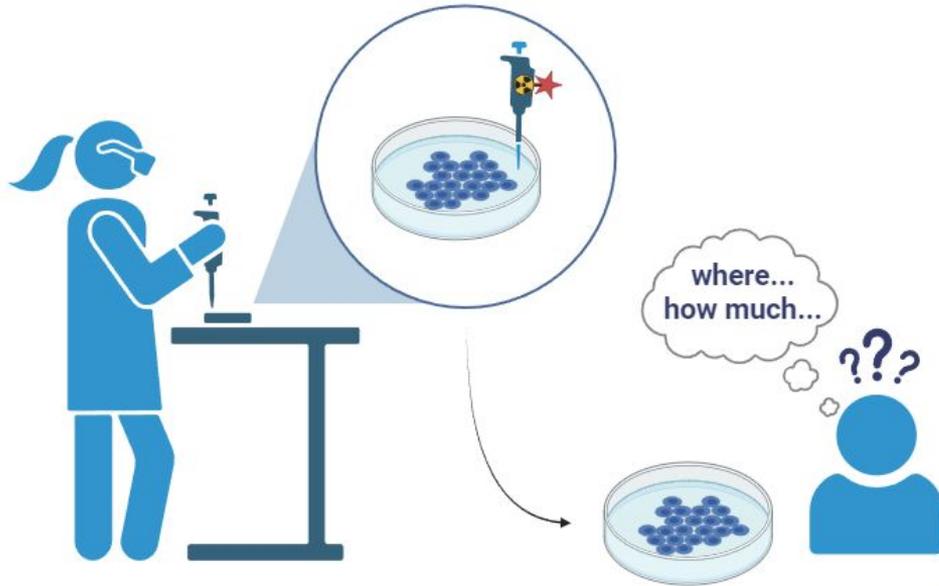
- 342 keV (7%)
- 245 keV (1%)

β emission

- mean 360 keV (92%)



Credit: National Cancer Institute



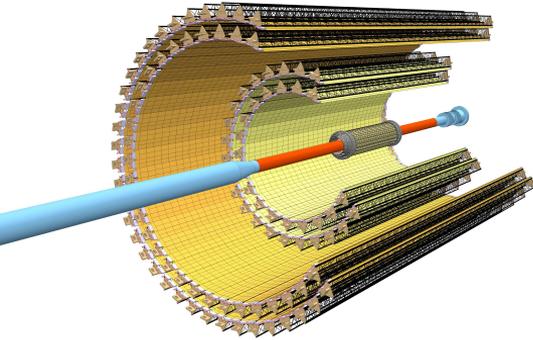
β imaging detector

Requirements for uptake experiments:

- 0.1 – 1 mm spatial resolution
- Activity quantification

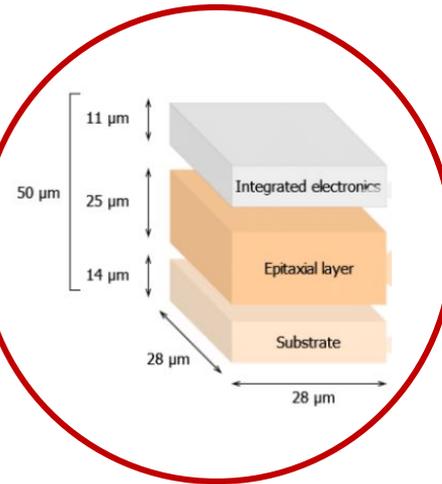
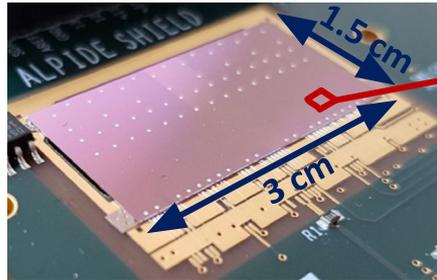
Created in [BioRender.com](https://www.biorender.com)

Description of the Device



- It will consist of 4 or 8 **ALPIDE chips** arranged in a flat geometry
- ALPIDE is a monolithic active pixel sensor (**MAPS**) originally developed for the Inner Tracking System of the **ALICE** experiment at CERN

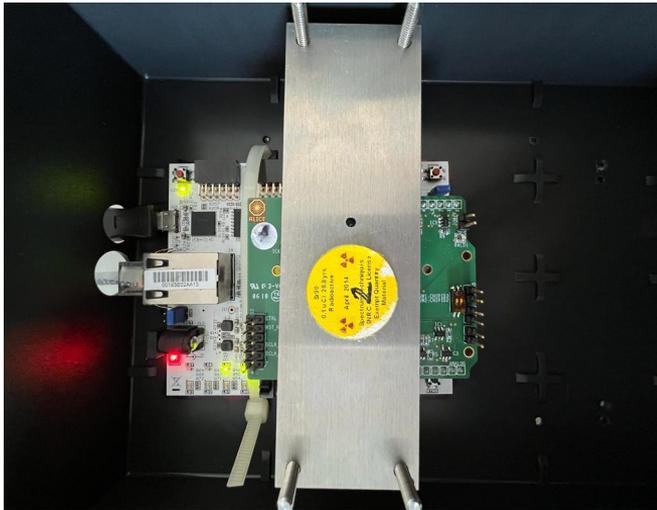
- 1.5cm × 3cm × 50μm
- 1024 × 512 sensitive pixels
- 28μm × 28μm × 50μm



- Highly-Doped N-Wells: charge is collected
- Epitaxial Layer: where ionizing particles generate electron-hole pairs
- Substrate Layer: support to the detector

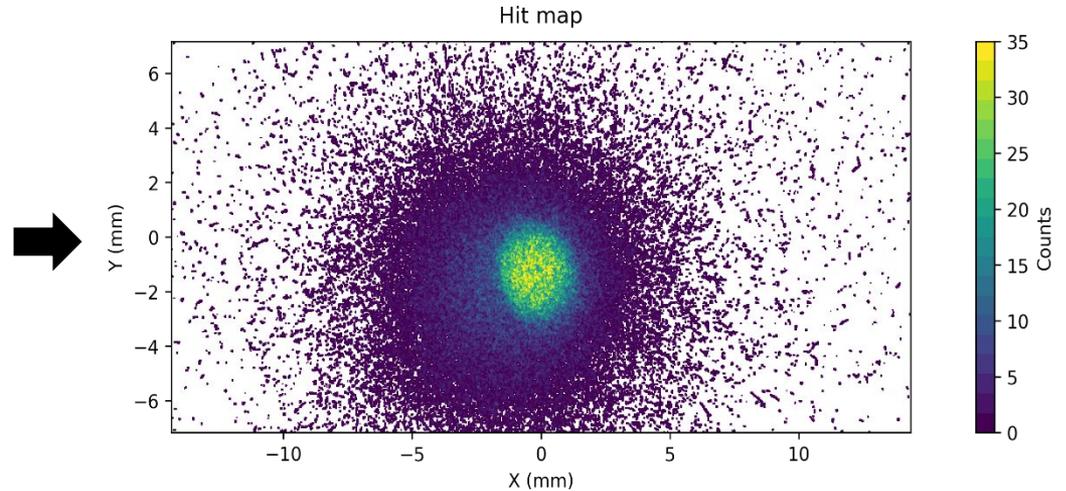
Sr-90 β emission

- 196 keV (100%)



First measurements conducted with ALPIDE:

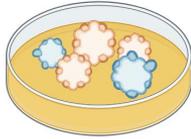
- Dedicated **firmware** mounted on the detector
- Preliminary **data acquisition** with ^{90}Sr source



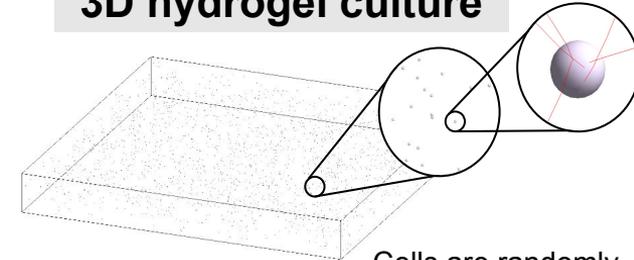
Cell geometry:

- Aqueous spherical cells (10 μm radius)
- Inside the cell volume, ^{111}Ag undergoes β decay

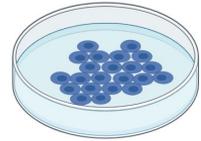
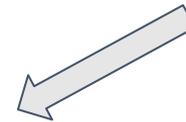
Source geometry:



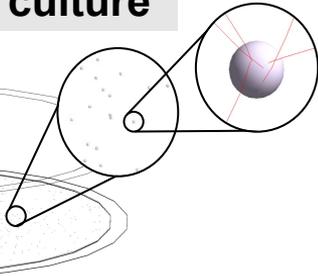
3D hydrogel culture



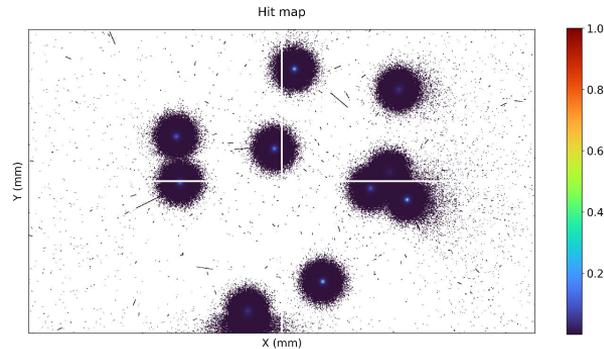
Cells are randomly dispersed in hydrogel matrix.



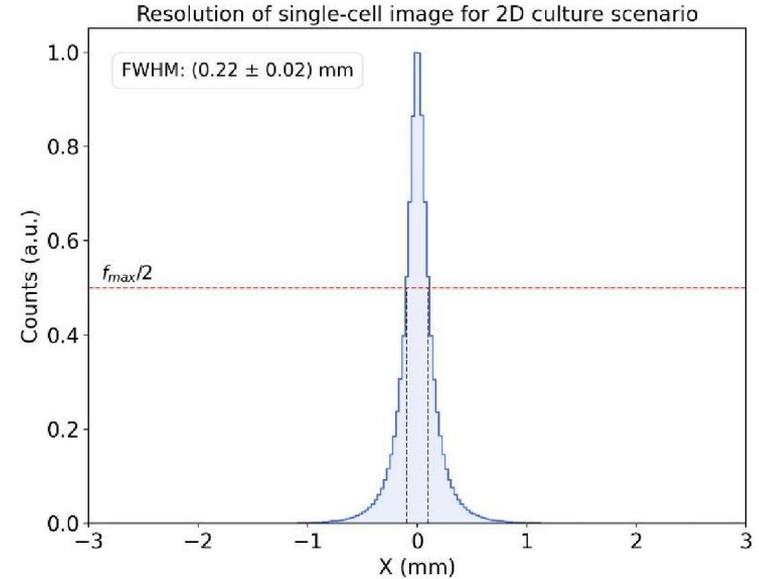
2D Planar culture



10 cells dispersed in hydrogel matrix

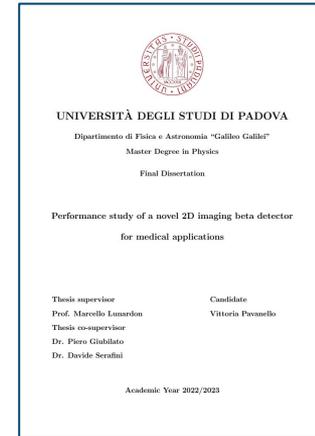


- ISOLPHARM project aims to develop Ag-111 based radiopharmaceuticals
- A β detector exploiting ALPIDE chip is being developed for in-vitro experiments
- The detector was simulated using Geant4 toolkit
- The expected spatial resolution for 2D cell culture scenario is 0.2 mm



- B. Abelev et al and (The ALICE Collaboration) 2014 J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 41 087002, <https://www.doi.org/10.1088/0954-3899/41/8/087002>
- M. Suljic, Study of Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors for the Upgrade of the ALICE Inner Tracking System, <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2303618>
- V. Pavanello, Performance study of a novel 2D imaging beta detector for medical applications, M. Sc. Thesis, <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12608/51901>

Vittoria Pavanello in her M.Sc. Thesis assessed the β detector's performance in in-vitro environment through Monte Carlo simulations, using **Geant4** software.

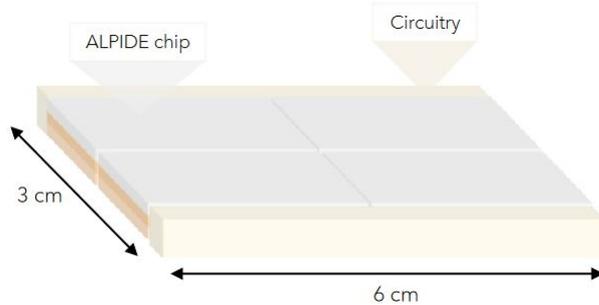




Thank you

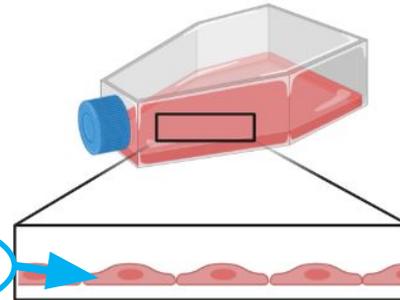
BACK-UP SLIDES

1. The detector in its final design (2x2 configuration)

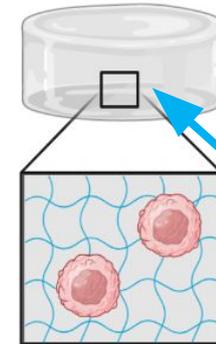


2. Biological sources represented by both traditional **cell cultures** and **hydrogel-based cultures**. ^{111}Ag deposited in each cell

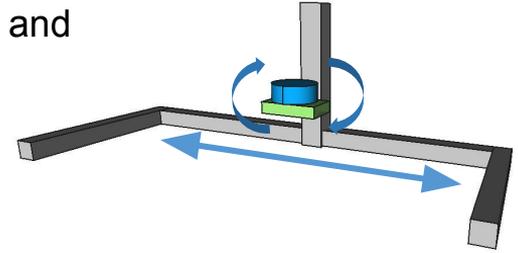
Planar cell culture



3D cell culture

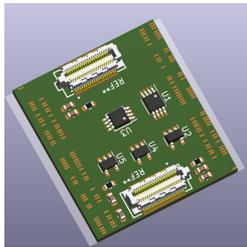


- **Sealed box** only exposes the sensitive part of the chips, the power supply and data I/O connectors
- Option to set up **upside down** the sensitive part
- Movements along vertical and horizontal axes → **scanner** mode
- The movement will be **automated**, with micrometric adjustments



Vertical mounting:

- PCB + chips → support and interfacing second board → commercial FPGA board

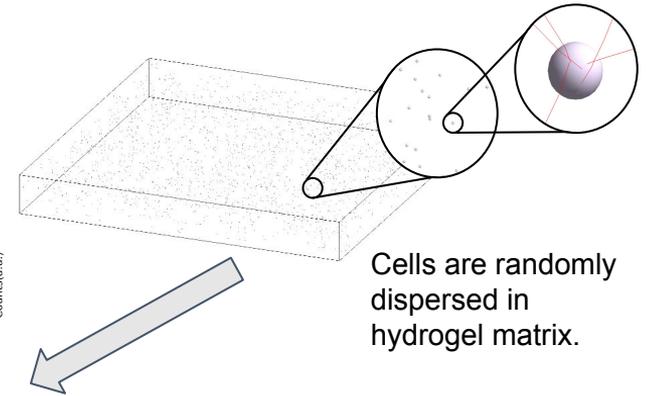
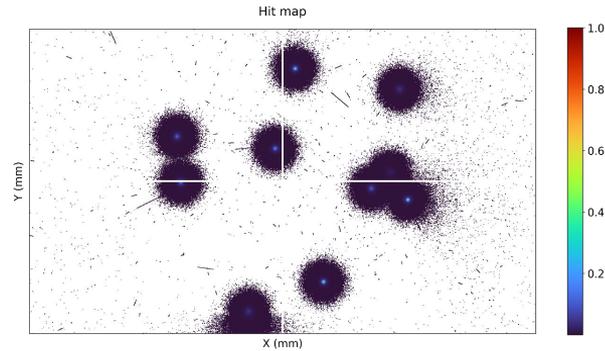
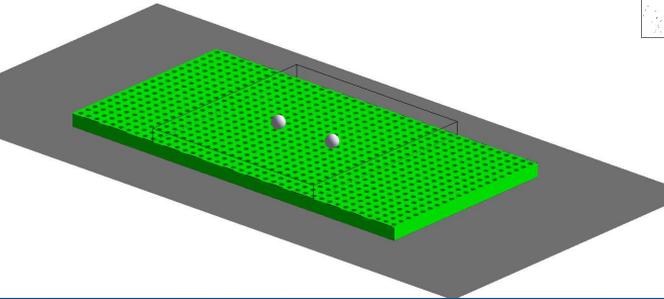


Cell geometry:

- Aqueous spherical cells (10 μm radius)
- Inside the cell volume, ^{111}Ag undergoes β decay

Source geometry:

- 2D planar cell culture
- 3D hydrogel scaffold



Conduct simulations with a **collimator** to assess possible **spatial resolution improvements** for radioactive sources at millimetric distance from the detector

Simulated Hit map (^{90}Sr placed at 2 mm) profiles

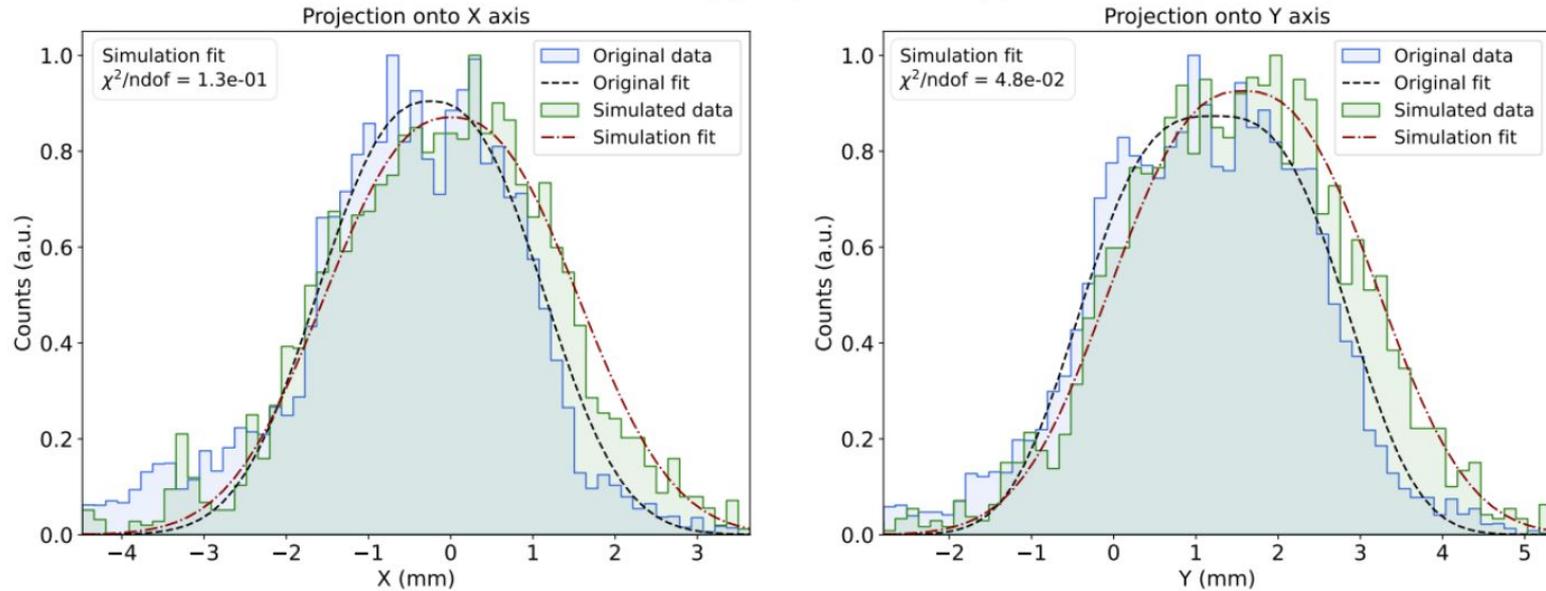


Figure 4.19: Comparison between the profiles of the original and simulated ^{90}Sr images. The developed GEANT4 simulation replicates the setup of tests performed with the ALPIDE detector using a ^{90}Sr source. The source is positioned 2 mm away from the detector surface. The profiles are fitted using a super-Gaussian distribution (generalized Gaussian function).