

Evaluation of the performance of parallel-hole collimator for high resolution small animal SPECT: A Monte Carlo study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Image quality and accuracy of in vivo activity quantification in SPECT are affected by collimator penetration and scatter components, especially in high energy imaging. These phenomena highly depend on the collimator characteristic and photon energy. The presence of penetrated and scattered photons from collimator in SPECT images degrades spatial resolution, contrast and image quality. Knowledge of penetration and scatter distribution is essential for optimization of collimator design and development of reconstruction algorithms. The aim of this study to survey the collimator performance of the newly developed HiReSPECT dual head gamma camera with pixelated array CsI(Na).

Methods: We modeled the HiReSPECT, by using SIMIND Monte Carlo simulation code. The contribution of geometric, scatter and penetration components were quantitatively calculated for the different energy sources. Then we compared these results with simulation results of another small animal SPECT with compact pixelated array CsI(Tl) detector.

Results: The simulated System spatial resolution and energy resolution of the HiReSPECT at 140keV respectively are 1.9mm and 29.72 keV (21.23%) FWHM at 2.5cm distance from detector surface also Geometric, penetration, and scatter at 140keV for the HiReSPECT collimator are 96.42%, 2.22%, 1.30%, respectively. Similarly, geometric, penetration, and scatter at 159keV and 245keV for this system collimator are (95.24%, 3.08%, 1.68%) and (87.21%, 8.10%, 4.69%), respectively.

Conclusion: The results verified that the magnitude of these components depend on collimator geometric structure and photons energy. The measured performances indicated that the HiReSPECT scanner is well suited for preclinical molecular imaging research and provide high resolution for small animal imaging.

Key words: SPECT; Compact pixelated gamma camera; Septal penetration; Scatter; Monte Carlo simulation

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INTRODUCTION

The collimator is an important component in determining reconstructed SPECT image quality [1]. Photons can be classified after leaving the patient, according to their history in the collimator, as belonging to one of several components of an image: the geometric component (passed through a collimator hole), the penetration component (passed through septa without attenuation), or the scatter component (scattered at least once in the septa). In addition, photons that are absorbed in the septa collimator can produce a characteristic X-ray component as a result of photoelectric interaction [2]. Only first event provides correct positional information. Considerable effort was expended in the design of gamma cameras to reduce or eliminate the detection of the others events [3-5]. The magnitude of penetrated and scattered photons strongly depends on the energy of photons, object under study and collimator design parameters. Knowledge of penetration and scatter distribution is essential for optimization of collimator design, selection of imaging protocols and development of optimum correction algorithms. Image quality and accuracy of in vivo activity quantification in SPECT are affected by penetration and scatter components of the collimator, particularly in high energy imaging [6].

The presence of high levels of penetration and scatter components in the projection data complicate the collimator performance and potentially degrade quantitative accuracy. In addition to, image quality depends on sensitivity and resolution of the collimator-detector system. The presence of penetrated and scattered photons from collimator body in SPECT images degrades spatial resolution, contrast and quantification. As well as, image quality and quantification accuracy are affected by these factors. Absolute quantification depends on information of the sensitivity of the camera collimator system in counts per second per MBq. Sensitivity is usually assumed to be independent of distance from the collimator [7]. While the geometric efficiency of a parallel-hole collimator is relatively easy to calculate analytically and is independent of the distance from the collimator but penetration and scatter contributions are difficult to calculate analytically and depend on the source distance.

Thus the investigation of the penetration and scatter components of the collimator response function is very important for the evaluation and interpretation of SPECT images [8].

It is possible to track and record the life history of the individual photon originating from the source that ultimately deposits its complete energy inside the crystal using Monte Carlo Simulation. Therefore, with the help of Monte Carlo Simulation technique,

accurate assessment of the geometric, penetration and scatter contribution inside the photopeak window can be made [9]. In this study, we estimate the geometric, penetration, and scatter components for parallel-hole collimator of animal SPECT using Simulation of Imaging Nuclear Detectors (SIMIND) Monte Carlo Simulation code.

Animal models of human diseases are widely used in the field of drug development and investigating potential therapies and gene research in the preclinical phase [10]. Over the recent years, animal SPECT systems have been developed in order to achieve high-resolution and high-sensitivity systems. Several small-animal SPECT systems with compact high resolution gamma camera consisting of a pixelated crystal array coupled to position-sensitive photomultiplier tubes (PSPMTs) have been developed in different groups and are available commercially [11-13].

In this paper, we intend to survey the collimator performance of the newly developed the HiReSPECT scanner. So we model the HiReSPECT, using Monte Carlo code and evaluate the geometric, scattered and septal penetration components. In order to investigate effective factors on these components, we compare these results with simulation results of another small animal SPECT with different geometric configuration.

METHODS

Detection system description

The HiReSPECT is a preclinical dedicated SPECT scanner with dual head has been developed in Institute for Advanced Medical Technologies of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. This imaging system was installed in Guilan University, Iran, as illustrated in Figure 1, was used in this study and also for the Monte Carlo simulations.



Fig 1. The developed dual head, high resolution animal SPECT system called HiReSPECT.

Two heads of this scanner positioned at 180 degrees angular distance from each other. Each head consists of $50 \times 100 \text{ mm}^2$ pixelated scintillator array of $1 \times 1 \times 5 \text{ mm}^3$ CsI(Na) crystal tightly attached to two H8500 (Hamamatsu photonic Co., Hamamatsu City, Japan) position sensitive PMTs (PSPMT). The crystal enclosed in 50 μm -thick aluminum and also a 3mm thick glass window. Each head is equipped with a high resolution hexagonal parallel-hole collimator with an active collimating area of $108 \times 56 \text{ mm}^2$ [14-17].

Other imaging system is a compact gamma camera that developed by Loudos et al consisting of a pixelated CsI(Tl) scintillator with 3mm thickness that coupled to a PSPMT Hamamatsu R2486. The crystal array is 46 mm in diameter and is made of square pixels, covering the whole circular section of the crystal. Each pixel is separated from the others by a 250 μm -thick diffusive white layer (epoxy). The maximum number of pixels along the diameter of the crystal array is 41. The gamma camera is equipped with a removable low energy high resolution collimator with a 1.12 mm flat-to-flat distance of the hexagonal parallel holes. The whole detection head is surrounded with a 5 mm thick lead shielding [18, 19].

Monte Carlo simulation

The SIMIND dedicated Monte Carlo simulation code has been developed by Professor Michael Ljungberg, Medical Radiation Physics Department of Clinical Sciences, and Lund University, Sweden. The code has been extensively tested by different research groups as a tool for modeling of gamma camera and collimator design [20-23]. The SIMIND system has two main programs, named CHANGE and SIMIND. The CHANGE program provides a way of defining the system parameters to be simulated and writing data to external data files. The actual MC simulation is made by the program SIMIND that reads input files created by CHANGE and outputs results to screen or to different data files. The CHANGE program enables the user to easily define the desired imaging system. Also CHANGE contains a series of menus that prompt the user to input specific parameters to the description of the system. These parameters are then written to a data file used in SIMIND [24]. This code can also accurately simulate all interaction of photons in collimator. In addition SIMIND be able to separate the geometric, penetration and scatter components of detected photons in the interest energy window.

In this study, we modeled the HiReSPECT dual head gamma camera and the Loudos's scanner with their dedicated LEHR collimator accurately by using the SIMIND Monte Carlo code. (1×10^9) Photons with energy window setting at 20% were considered. The energy spectra create by SIMIND contains a

spectrum of 512 channels. The pixel size in the simulated planar source images is 0.3 cm, and they were stored in 128×128 matrix. The SIMIND code created a binary matrix image having float values (real *4). The simulations were set up in such a way that during each simulation gamma photons must impinge on whole camera surface, and at the end of simulation SIMIND writes the value of each component (geometric, penetration, and scatter) and images in separate files. The energy spectrum was displayed by using Origin8.5.1 program. The gamma camera characteristics are shown in Table 1.

Table 1:The design parameters of collimator and gamma camera characteristic.

	HiReSPECT	Loudos scanner
Hole length (mm)	34	27.5
Septal thickness (mm)	0.2	0.4625
Hole diameter (mm)	1.2	1.12
Crystal Scintillator	CsI(Na)	CsI(Tl)
Crystal thickness (mm)	5	3
Energy resolution	20%	15.6%

Simulation to characterize geometric, scatter and penetration components

Point Source in air- we simulated a point source with 37MBq activity in air, 2.5cm away from the detector surface. In order to survey the collimator response as function of photons energy, we do simulations with different sources with different energy.

Line source in air- a $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ line source with 1.12mm inner diameter and 75mm length with 37MBq activity in air, 2.5cm away from the detector surface was used for system spatial resolution simulation. (1×10^9) photons with energy window setting at 20% are considered. We did simulations with different energy sources.

The impact of different components in projection data were investigated using analysis of these sources planar image.

RESULTS

Figure 2a shows simulated energy spectra of a $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ point source in air in 20% of photopeak window placed at 2.5cm away from detector surface. The simulated energy resolution of the HiReSPECT and the Loudos's scanner respectively is 29.72 keV (21.23%) FWHM and 22.9 keV (16.36 %) FWHM at 140keV.

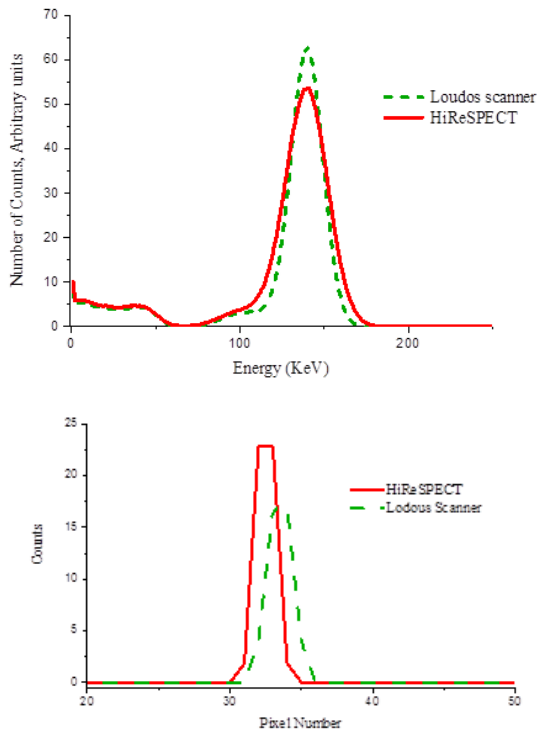


Fig 2. (a) Comparison between simulated Energy spectra of a ^{99m}Tc point source in air placed at 10cm away from the detector surface for HiReSPECT and Loudos Scanner (above). (b) Comparison between simulated line spread function of a ^{99m}Tc point source in air placed at 10cm from detector surface for HiReSPECT and Loudos Scanner (below).

Figure 2b shows the Line Spread Function of these two imaging systems. System spatial resolution of the HiReSPECT and the Loudos’s scanner at 2.5cm distance from detector surface are 1.9mm and 2.4mm respectively. These simulation results of HiReSPECT are good agreement with experimental result [15].

In order to survey the collimator response as function of the photons energy, we simulate different radionuclide point sources in air. Variation process of geometric, scatter and penetration components as function of energy for the HiReSPECT collimator is shown in Figure 3.

As shown in Figure 4, simulated energy spectra of different point source in air in 20% of photopeak window placed at 2.5cm away from detector surface.

As shown in Figure 5 by increasing the energy, system spatial resolution decreases so image quality and quantification accuracy are affected by these changes.

The Contribution of the geometric, septal penetration and scattering component in parallel-hole collimator (LEHR) of two imaging system for radioactive sources using Monte Carlo Simulation are given in Table 2.

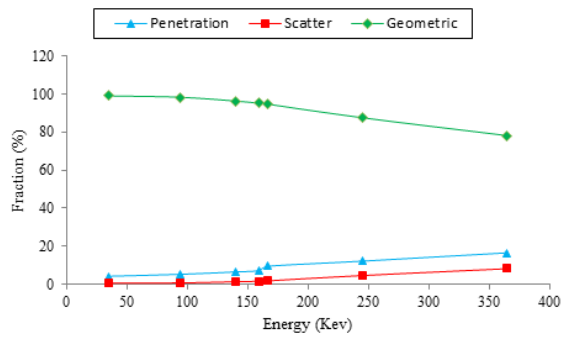


Fig 3. Variation of geometric, penetration and scatter components in collimator as function of energy for HiReSPECT system.

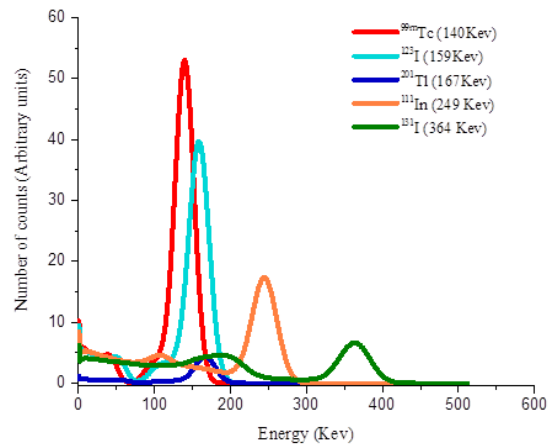


Fig 4. Comparison between simulated Energy spectra of different point sources in air placed at 10cm away from the detector surface in HiReSPECT.

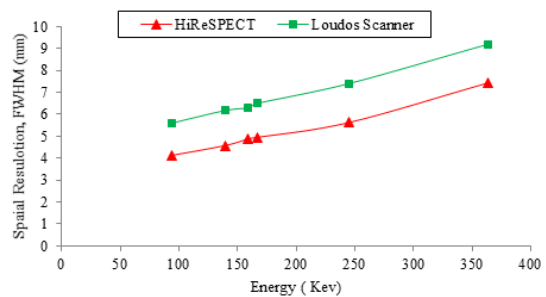


Fig 5. Comparison between variation of systems spatial resolution HiReSPECT and Loudos scanner as function of energy.

Table 2: Comparison of the simulation results in the two different imaging systems for the different radionuclides.

	Imaging system	Detector hits (absolute number of photons)	Geometric Collimation (%)	Penetration (%)	Scatter in collimator (%)	Sensitivity (cps/MBq)
^{99m}Tc (140 KeV)	HiReSPECT	1720365	96.42	2.22	1.30	33.47
	Loudos scanner	1289252	95.75	2.92	1.33	32.59
^{123}I (159 KeV)	HiReSPECT	1755350	95.24	3.08	1.68	27.52
	Loudos scanner	1321033	94.49	3.96	1.55	26.57
^{111}In (245 KeV)	HiReSPECT	2076382	87.21	8.10	4.69	16.80
	Loudos scanner	1559963	86.59	9.91	3.49	13.78

As shown in Table 2, the value of geometric component and sensitivity for ^{99m}Tc point source in the HiReSPECT are 96.42% and 33.47 CPS/MBq and for the Loudos's system are 95.75% and 32.59 CPS/MBq, respectively.

In this article we calculate and compare Contribution value of penetrated and scattered components as function of energy for a point source in the HiReSPECT and the Loudos's scanner with different septa thickness and length collimator. The results simulations are seen in Figure 6.

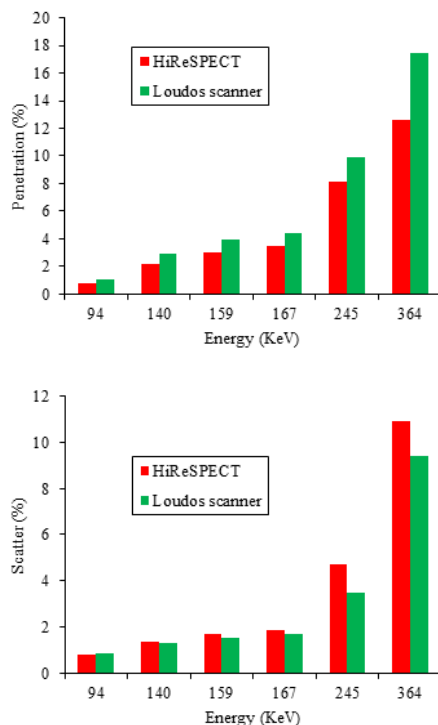


Fig 6. (a) Comparison of penetrated photons as a function of energy for a point source in air for HiReSPECT and Loudos scanner with different collimator thickness (above). (b) Comparison of scatter photons as a function of energy for a point source in air for HiReSPECT and Loudos scanner with different septa thickness (below).

DISCUSSION

We evaluated the performance of parallel-hole collimator (LEHR) of two imaging systems for radioactive sources by using Monte Carlo Simulation.

A most useful property of a CsI(doped with Tl) is its variable decay time for various exciting particles but CsI(doped with Na) has relatively slow decay time so this is disadvantages of CsI(doped with Na) [25].

As shown in Figure 2a when we compare energy spectra of the HiReSPECT and the Loudos's scanner with each other, we observe that due to the lack of uniformity of the count rate, height of photopeak in these two imaging systems is not identical. According to the contribution of penetration and scatter components in projection data, the shape of Compton edge and Compton region are different in two imaging systems and as it can be seen the contribution of septal penetration and scatter in the HiReSPECT less than the Loudos's scanner so Compton region in the Loudos's scanner deeper than in the HiReSPECT.

The general effect of scattering is the addition of events in the lower energy region of spectrum. This is a result of the registration of scatter events. These events lead to a loss of contrast and resolution in the images. On the other hand these phenomena cause to decrease the count rate. If the scattered events are included in the image, the image will be a false representation of the radionuclide source within the patient. Scattering correction is most often made either in the energy domain where scatter in the photopeak energy window is modeled by collecting data in additional energy windows or by using analytical methods that model the scatter on photopeak data directly [26].

Spatial resolution is calculated as FWHM of the line spread function (LSF). As seen in Figure 2b, the FWHMs of these functions (LSFs) are measured in planar image using a ^{99m}Tc line source placed at 2.5cm away from the detector surface.

As seen in Figure 3 and 4, it is clear that by increasing the energy of photons the contribution of scattered and penetrated photons increase while the contribution of geometric photons decrease. These phenomena affect the pulse height distribution of different radionuclide sources. In the radionuclide sources emit photons with high energy, because of increasing of septal penetration and scatter component, the photopeak become broadened and scattering peaks are more obvious.

For example, due to high level of scattering in ^{131}I with 364 keV energy, broadening response function is very much. Broadening energy response function causes to loss of energy resolution so using radionuclides with high energy is not suitable in low energy collimator particular in preclinical research.

It should be emphasized that although the geometric component in projections is independent from the energy of photons but decreasing the geometric components in Figure 3 is due to the decreasing the interaction with crystal with increasing the energy of photons [25].

The two main factors that determine the spatial resolution of a system are (i) the collimator design and (ii) the accuracy with which scintillation events can be localized, which is limited by statistical variation in the number of scintillation photons produced. This gives rise to variations in the PM-tube positioning signals. The effects of energy and source location on gamma camera intrinsic and extrinsic spatial resolution have been studied experimentally, SIMIND and GATE Monte Carlo simulations [27]. In this article we studied the effect of energy on spatial resolution of the HiReSPECT by using SIMIND code.

Also by increasing in the energy of gamma photons the value of geometric component has decreased as result by reduction of the passed photons number from collimator holes, the efficiency is decreased so when we select a collimator, it is necessary to consider the energy of gamma photons. It is advised not to use LEHR collimator for high energy radioisotopes imaging [9]. On the other hand simulated components are different for these two imaging systems, because geometric characteristic of collimators and crystals in these two imaging systems are different.

The collimator septa prevent photons from penetrating from one hole to another; this depends on the relationship between photon energy and the thickness of the metal septa separating the holes. Relatively thin septa are adequate for low energy photons. The advantage of thin septa is that holes can be located in a given area and this result in a higher sensitivity [28]. The influence of septa thickness, hole size and hole length of collimator on image quality have been studied by MCNP code [29].

Septa thickness of these two imaging systems is different. As shown in Figure 6a, the simulated values of penetrated components in these systems are not identical. The HiReSPECT with 0.2mm septa thickness has thinner septa than the Loudos's scanner with 0.46mm septa thickness so more number of photons must pass through septa without attenuation but here this not happen, because collimator length of the HiReSPECT is taller than one so the simulated penetrated component of the HiReSPECT is less than the Loudos's system. With increasing photons energy, the amounts of this value are increased. In Figure 6b can be observed the impact of different energy of photons on the scattering component in the HiReSPECT and the Loudos's Scanner with different thickness of collimator.

The collimator length of the HiReSPECT camera is 34mm and collimator thickness of the Loudos's camera is 27.5mm. The amounts of scattering in longer collimator are more than shorter one while increasing energy causes to increase this component. The radionuclides that emit photons with high energy have a higher probability of scattering or penetrating the lead septa of collimator than being absorbed [30]. The presence of scatter photons in SPECT images degrades contrast, spatial resolution and quantification. In addition, image quality and quantification are affected by septal penetration [31]. The results in this study are in good agreement with the previous publications [6, 15, 17, 21, 32].

According to the obtained results from this article, the HiReSPECT is suitable for preclinical molecular imaging research because the HiReSPECT has better spatial resolution than Loudos's scanner so it can provide high system spatial resolution for millimeter structure of small animal imaging.

CONCLUSION

The effect of penetrated and scattered components have been studied both qualitatively and quantitatively in clinical and phantom study and found that the quantification accuracy improves by incorporating the compensation of collimator detecting response function. The response function of collimator detector has four components as follows intrinsic response, geometric, penetration and scatter component of the collimator. Accurate quantification of in vivo activity requires the assessment of the contribution of penetrated and scattered photons so that the correction can be made [9]. We assessed these contributions by using Monte Carlo Simulation for the HiReSPECT dual head gamma camera with pixelated array CsI(Na). Geometric, penetration, and scatter at 140keV for the HiReSPECT collimator are 96.42%, 2.22%, 1.3% respectively. The simulated

System spatial resolution and energy resolution of the HiReSPECT at 140keV respectively are 1.9mm and 29.72 keV (21.23%) FWHM at 2.5cm distance away from detector surface. Validation of this simulation results was verified by experimental result. In order to survey the performance of the newly developed HiReSPECT camera, the geometric, penetration and scatter components for the HiReSPECT collimator at different energy of photons were modeled by using the SIMIND Monte Carlo code. The results of this study showed that by increasing the energy of photons, the penetration and scatter components increase while the geometric components decrease so a LEHR collimator do not well work when a high-energy SPECT scan is desired. Also for investigating of the effective factor on these components, we do this simulation for other gamma camera. Comparing of simulation results of two imaging systems verify that these components depend on the collimator geometric structure and the energy of photons.

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