

SPADnet: from Concept to Realization

NSS-MIC Special Focus Workshop "Towards 10ps single soft photon detectors"

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On Behalf of the SPADnet Consortium

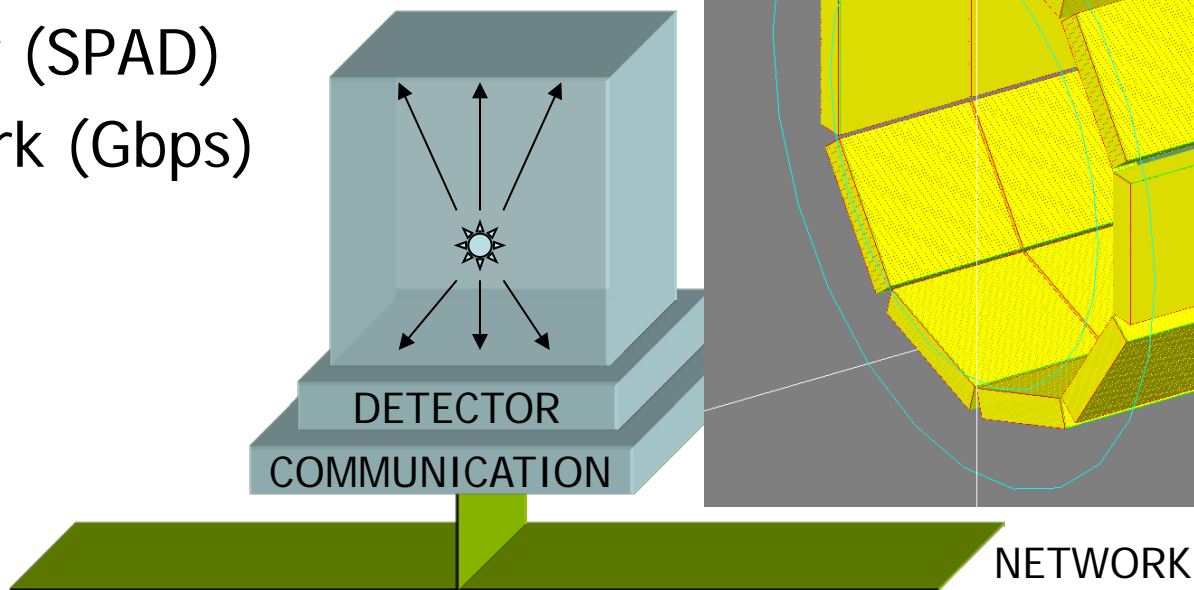
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SPADnet Concept & Requirements

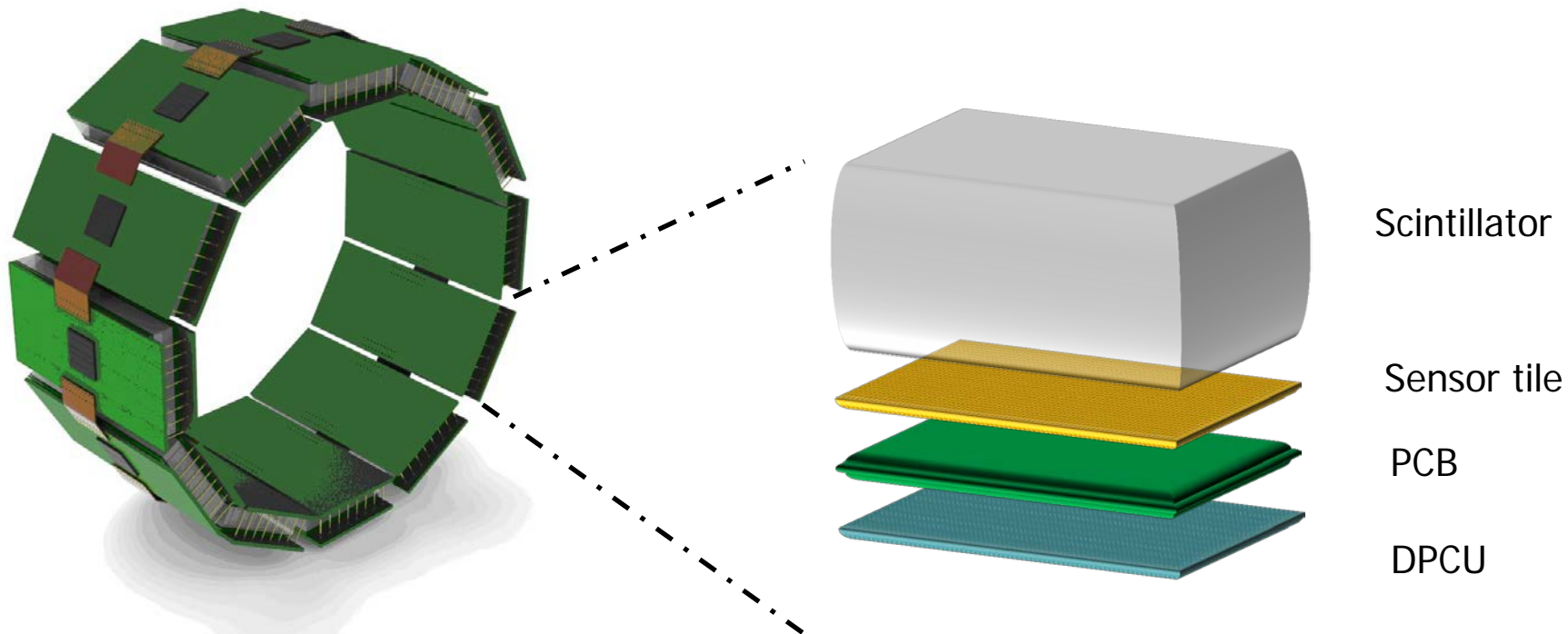
Photonic Component, comprising:

- Scintillator (LYSO)
- Sensor (SPAD)
- Network (Gbps)



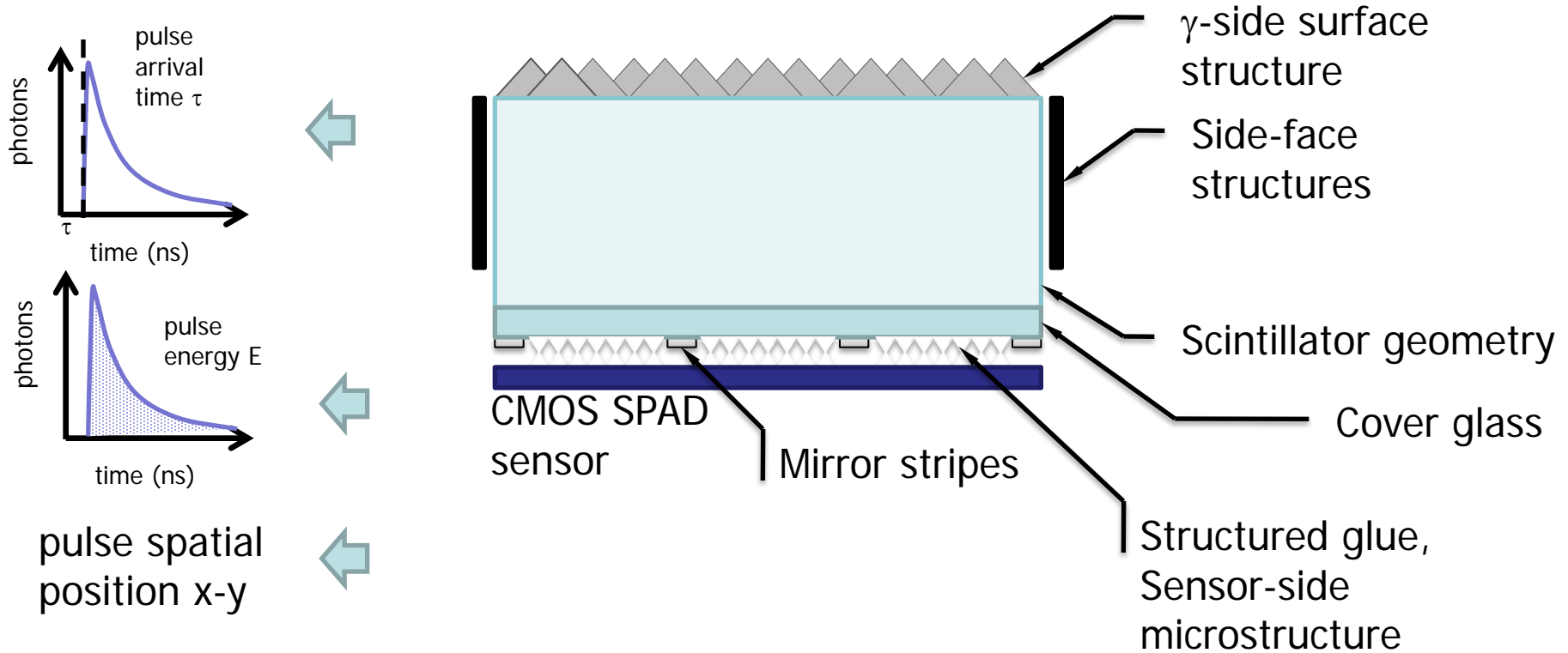
Scalable, modular System

Photonic module construction



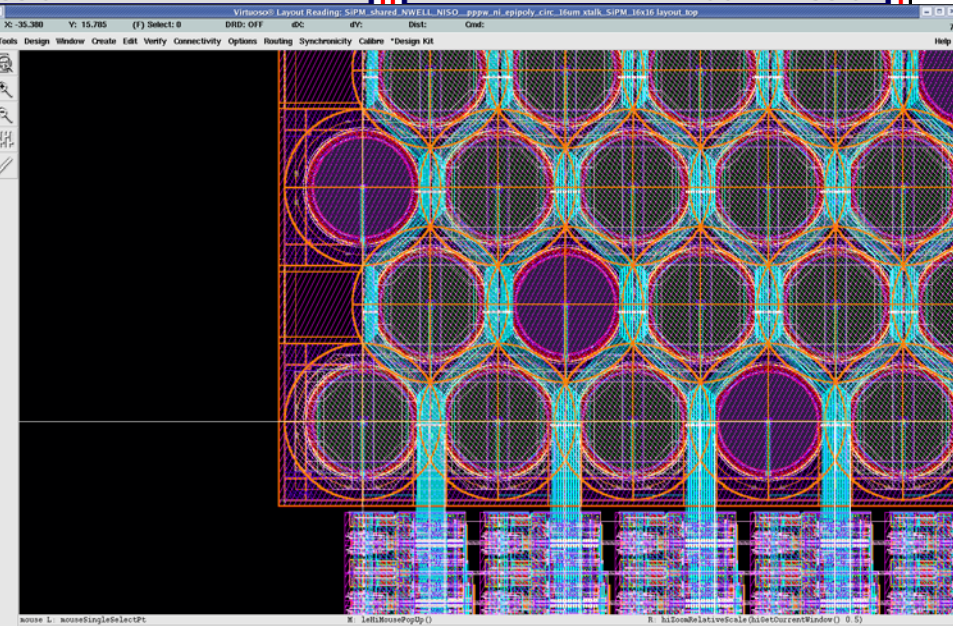
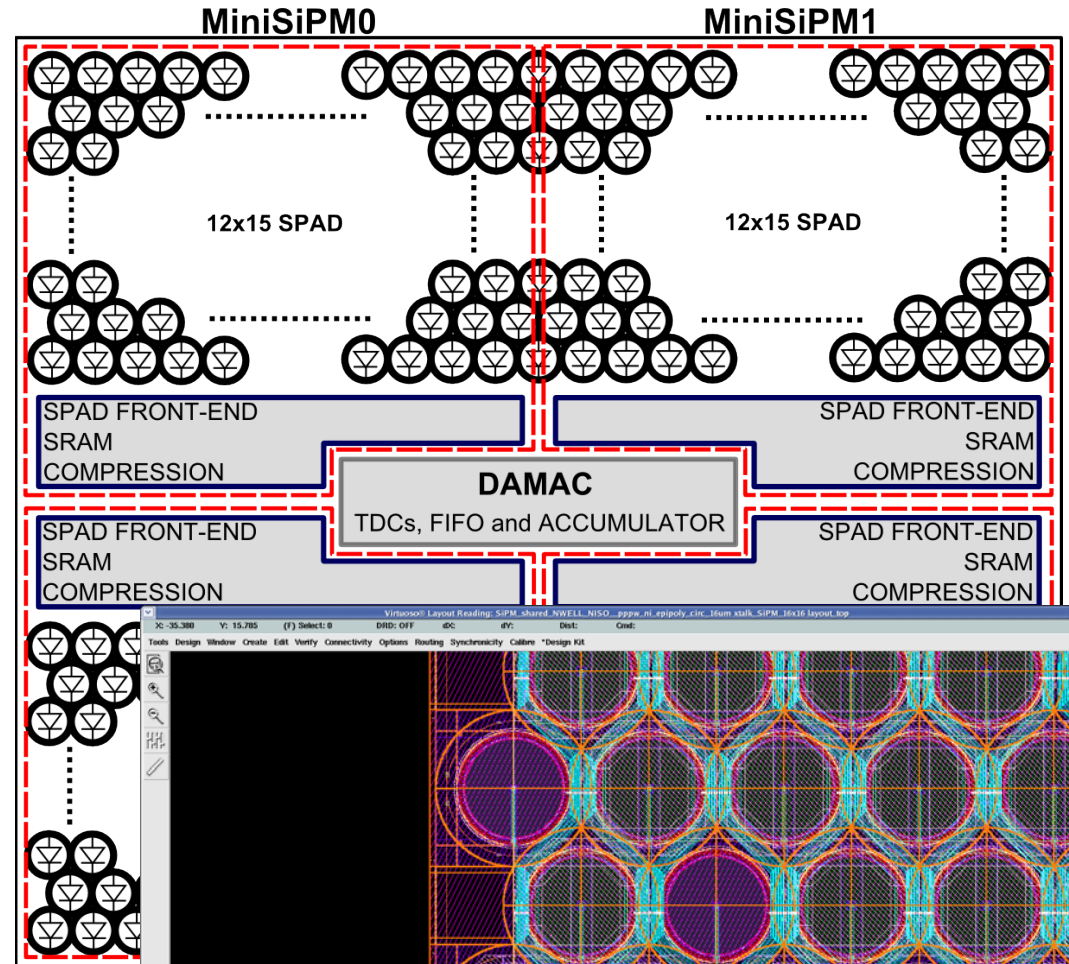
DPCU: Data Processing and Communication Unit

Image Sensor and Coupling to Scintillator



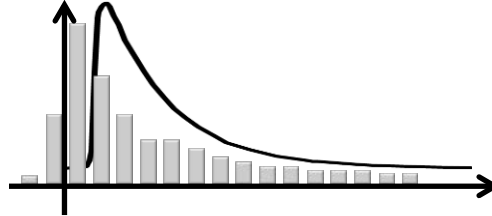
Pixel Architecture

- 2 x 2 mini-SiPMs
- 720 SPADs
- 1 active TDC
- $\sim 0.6 \times 0.6 \text{ mm}^2$
- 42.6% FF

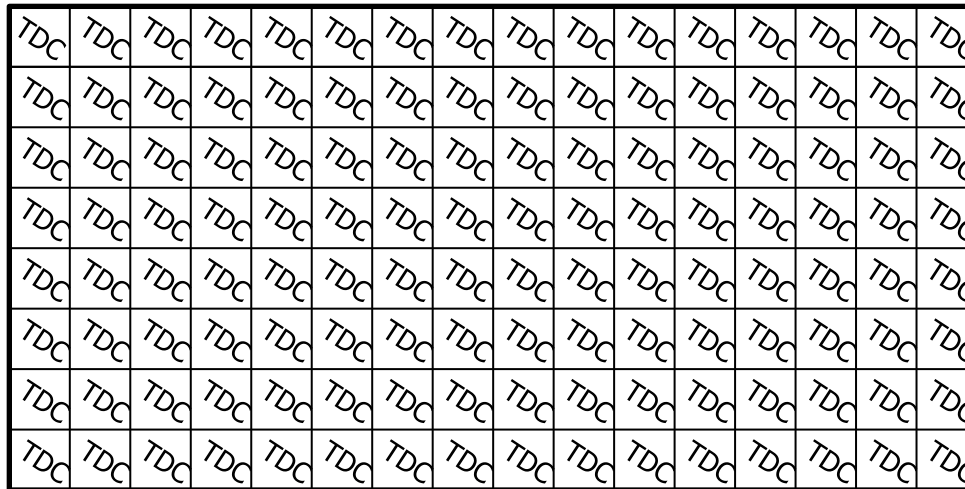


Discriminating Gamma Events

- Photons are counted in time bins \rightarrow **discrete derivative**

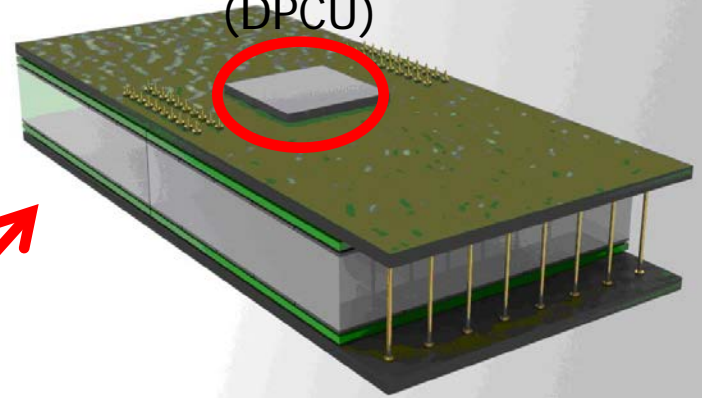


- Time-to-digital converter (TDC) per pixel**



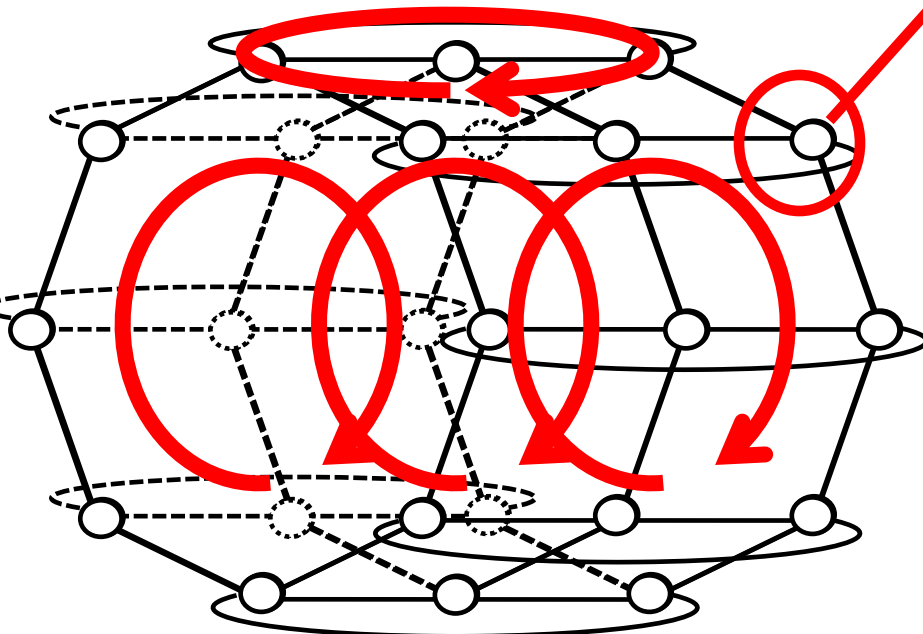
Multi-Ring Sensor Network Architecture & Coincidence Detection

Data Processing & Communication Unit (DPCU)



Axial ring

Radial ring



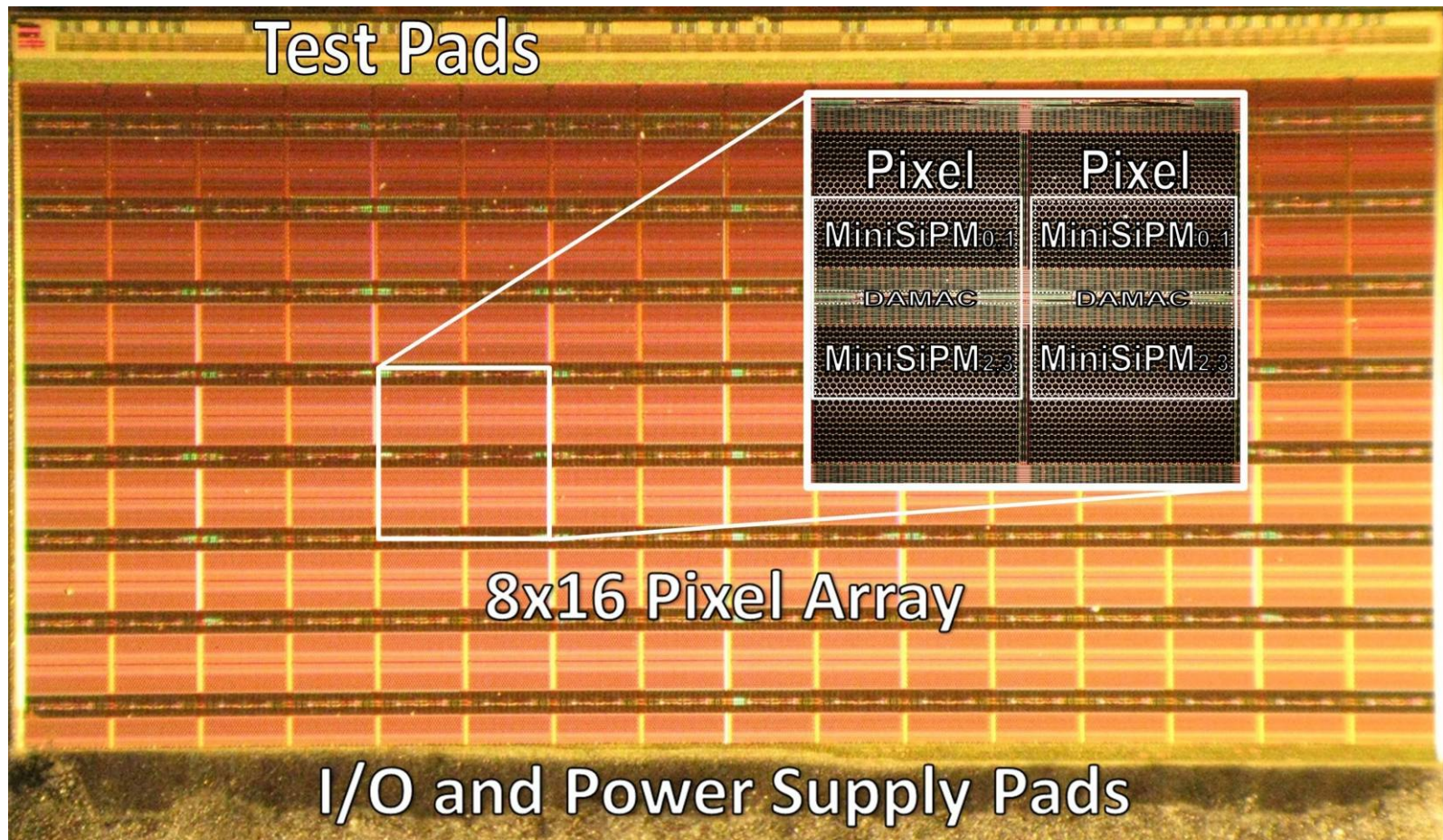
Coincidence packets are circulated first (32 bits, mainly timing information)

[If coincidence] True event Packet
64 bits

- Node information
- Scintillation τ , E, x-y

Realization and Results

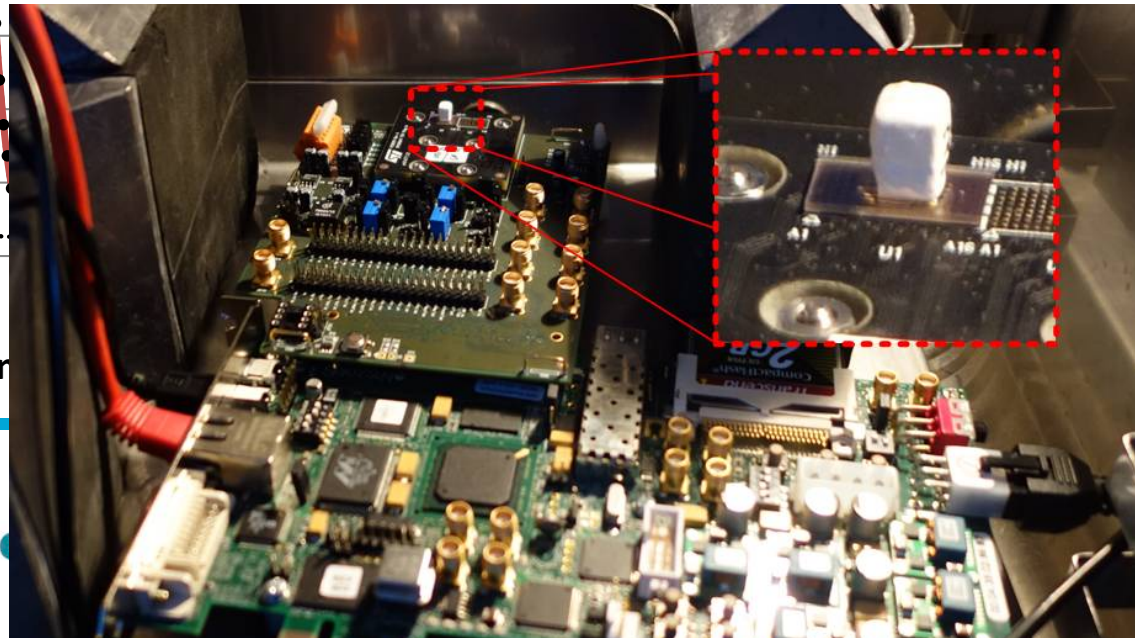
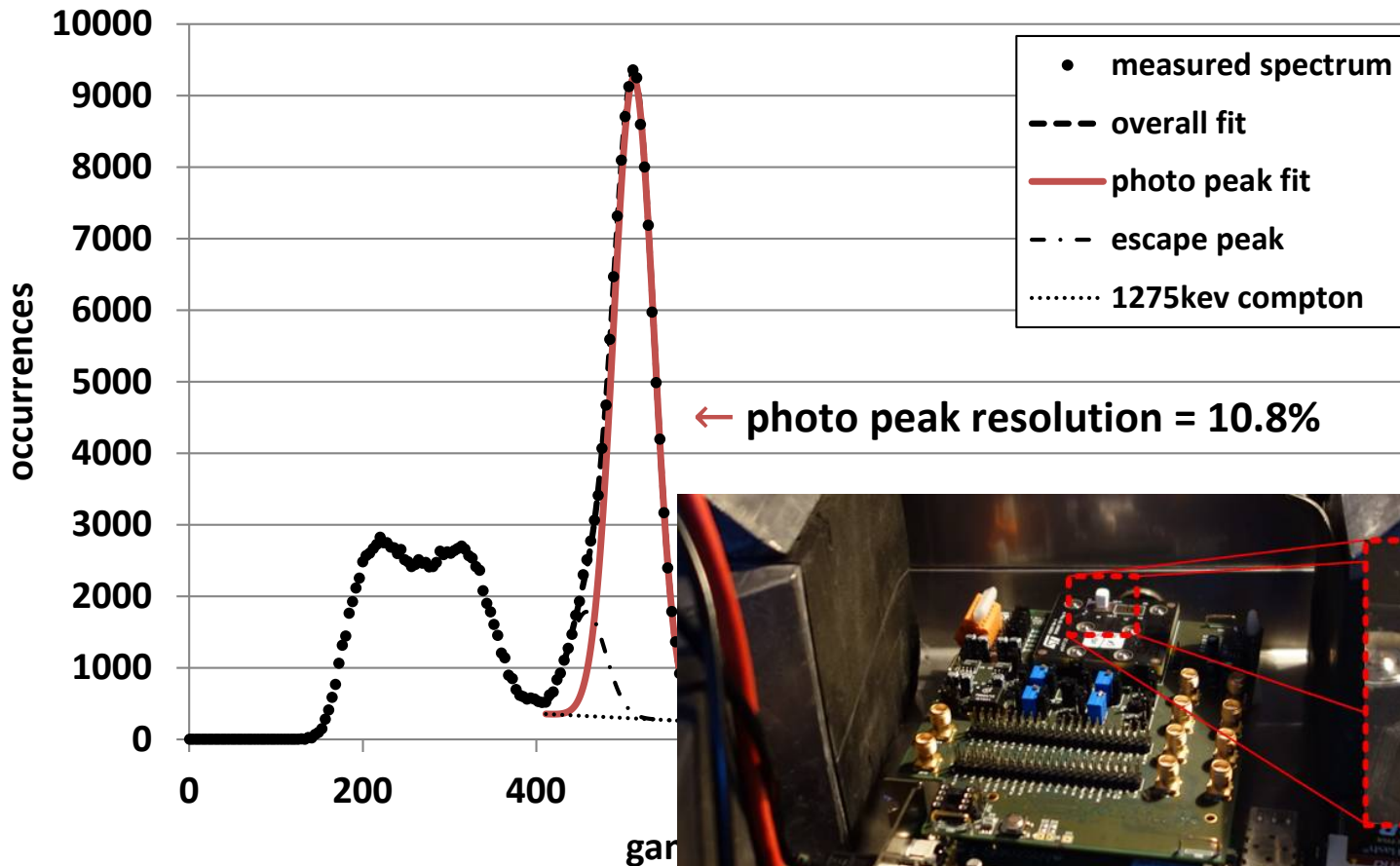
Sensor Micrograph



Braga *et al.*, ISSCC 2013

Characterization (^{22}Na , 370kBq): Energy Spectrum

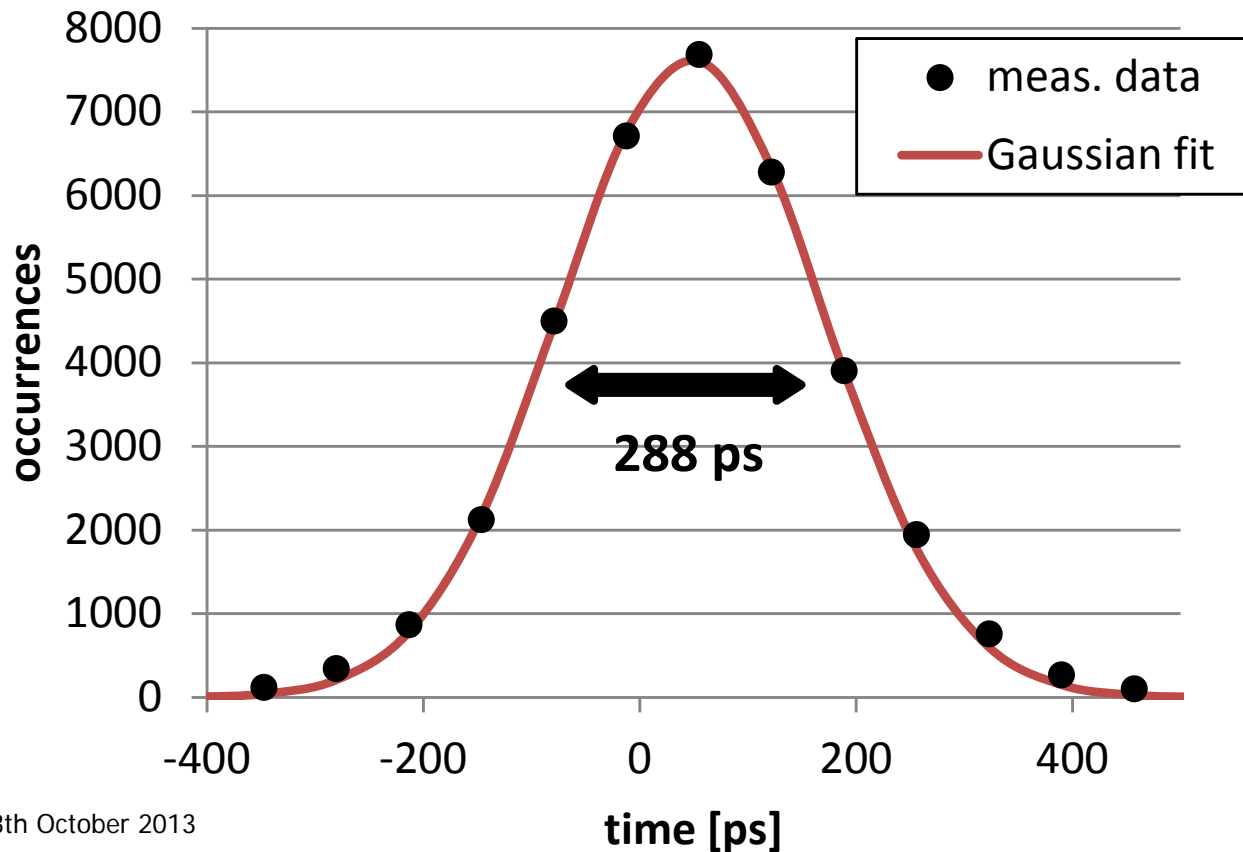
T = 20° C



Gamma Characterization

- Coincidence timing resolution:

—Algorithm from [Braga, NSS 2012], with 3 timestamps.

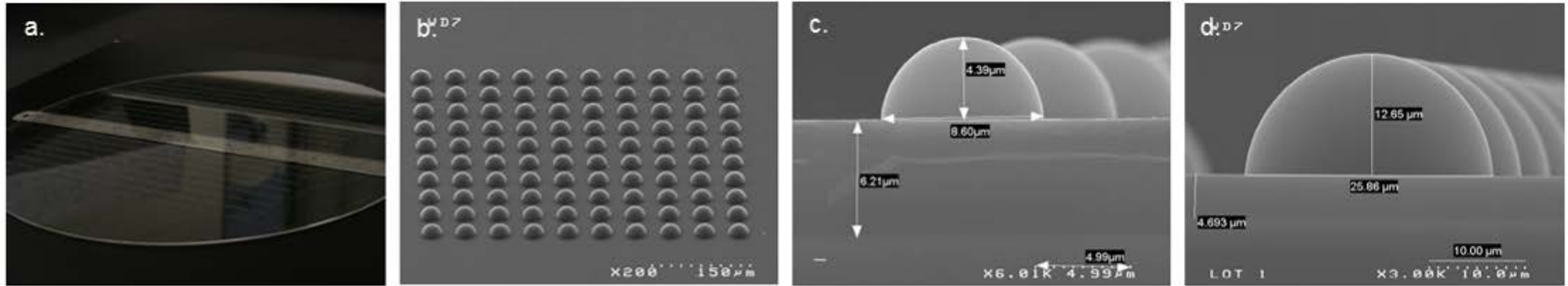


Friday 18th October 2013

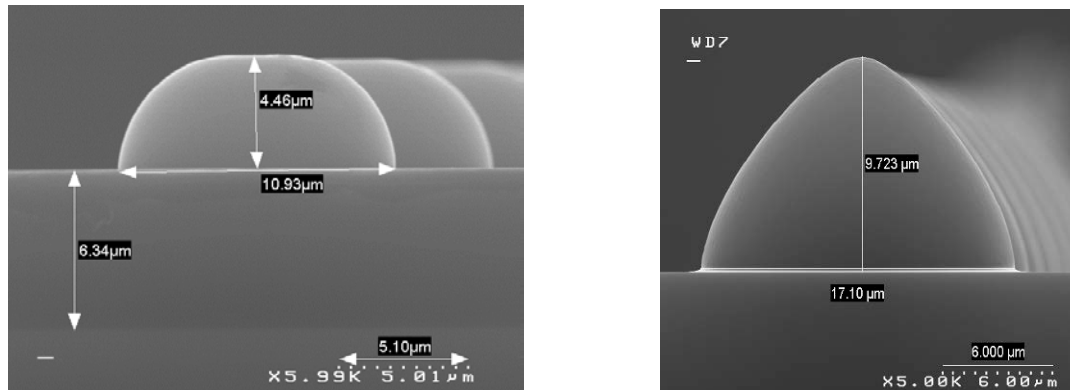
13

Micro-Optical Structures

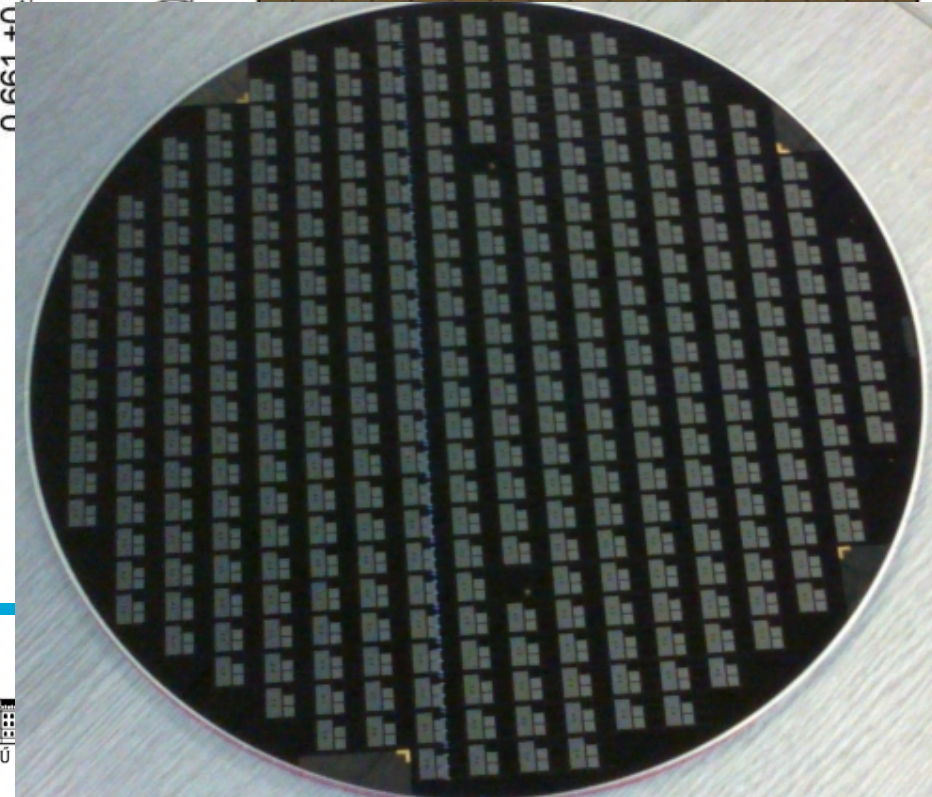
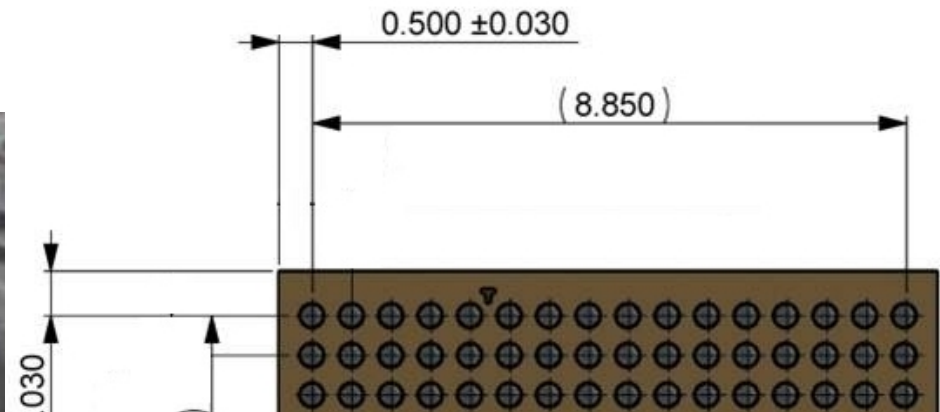
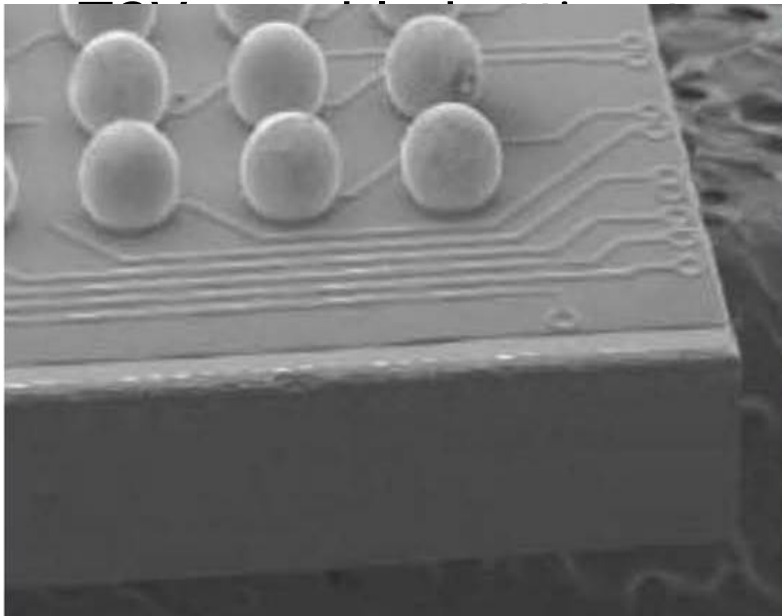
- Conventional hemispherical microlenses.



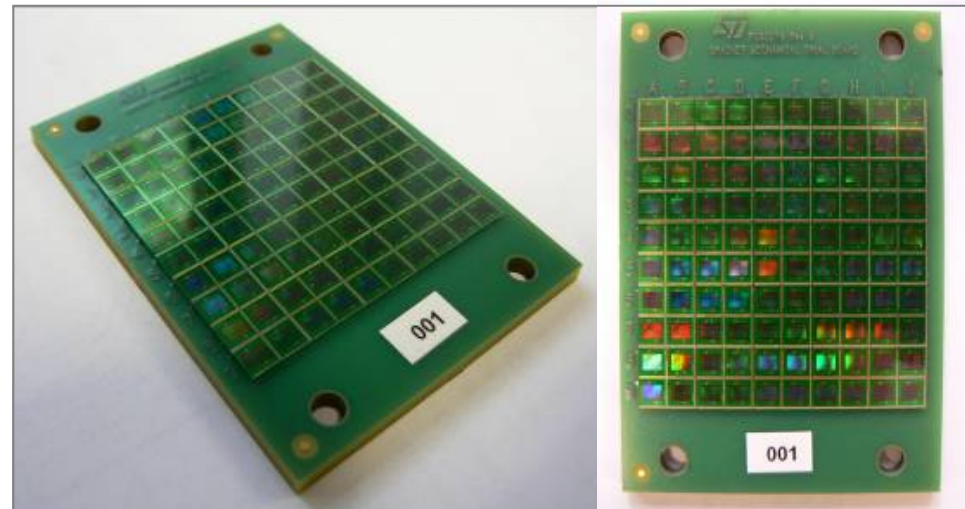
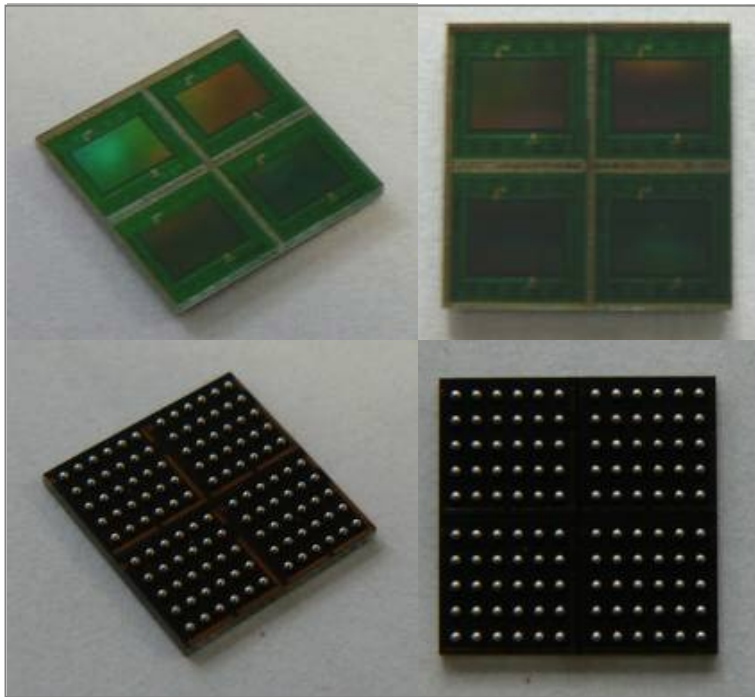
- The etching technique for the realization of the master leads to various shapes: Flat microlens (→ for parabolic structures) and sharp edge



Compact Packaging: Through-Silicon Vias (TSVs)



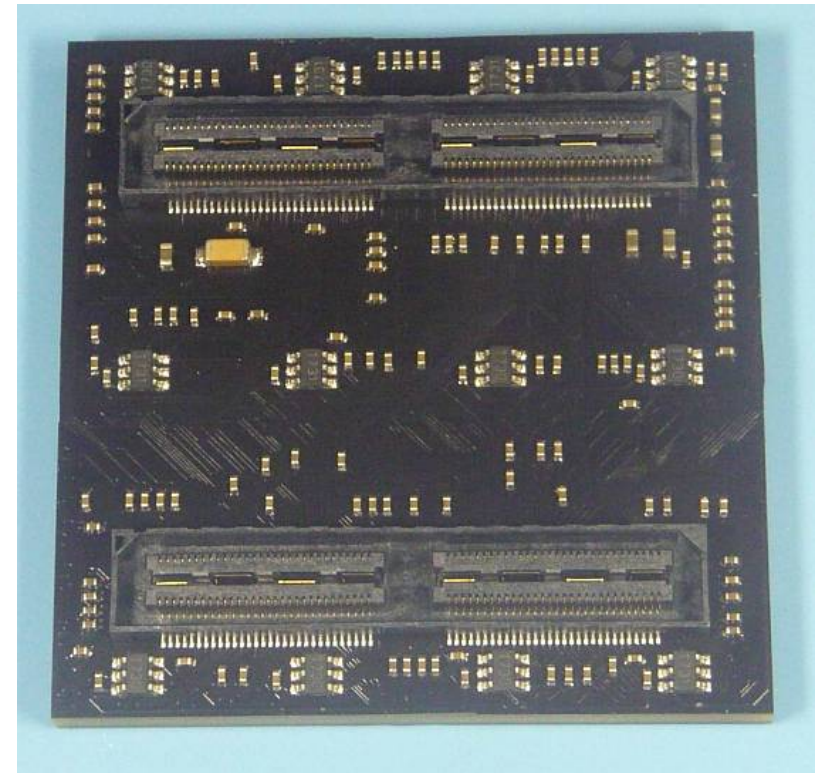
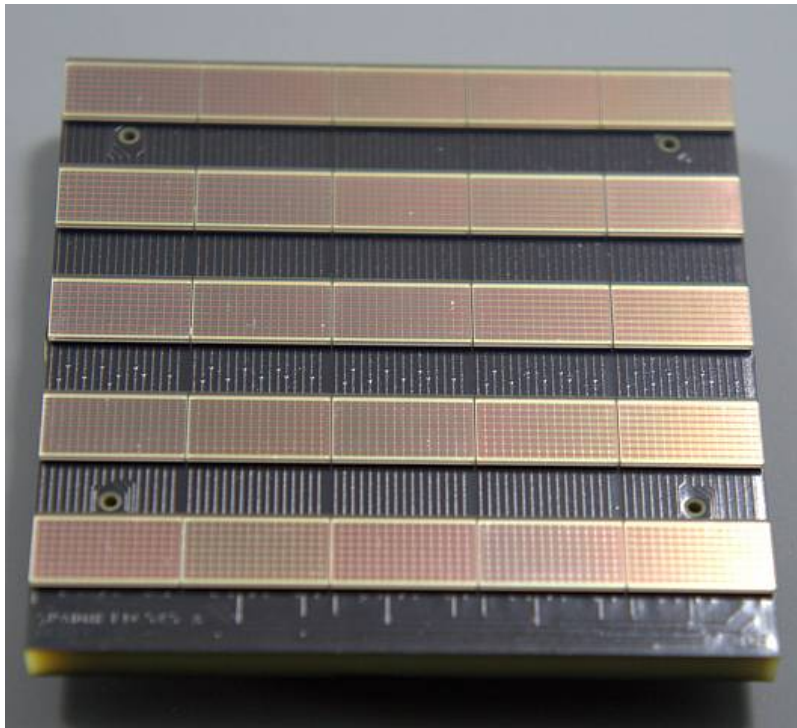
Frontside: Smooth Abutment



Assembly with similar TSV chips

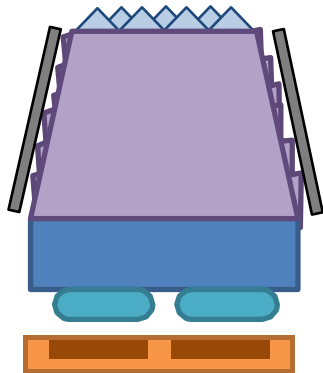
- Flat and level for scintillator mounting
- Easy X,Y scalability
- Standard reflow assembly

SPADnet tile



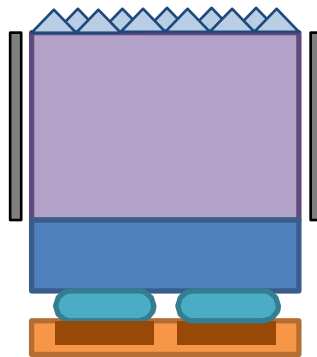
PET detector module optimisation

Primary choice



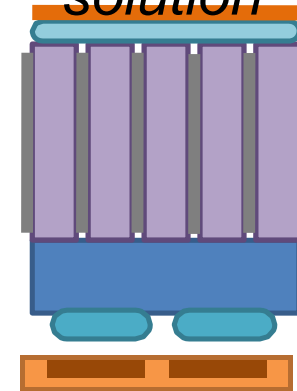
- 2x better total count
- works with modified COG

Reserve solution



- good spatial resolution w. COG
- acceptable total counts

Conventional solution

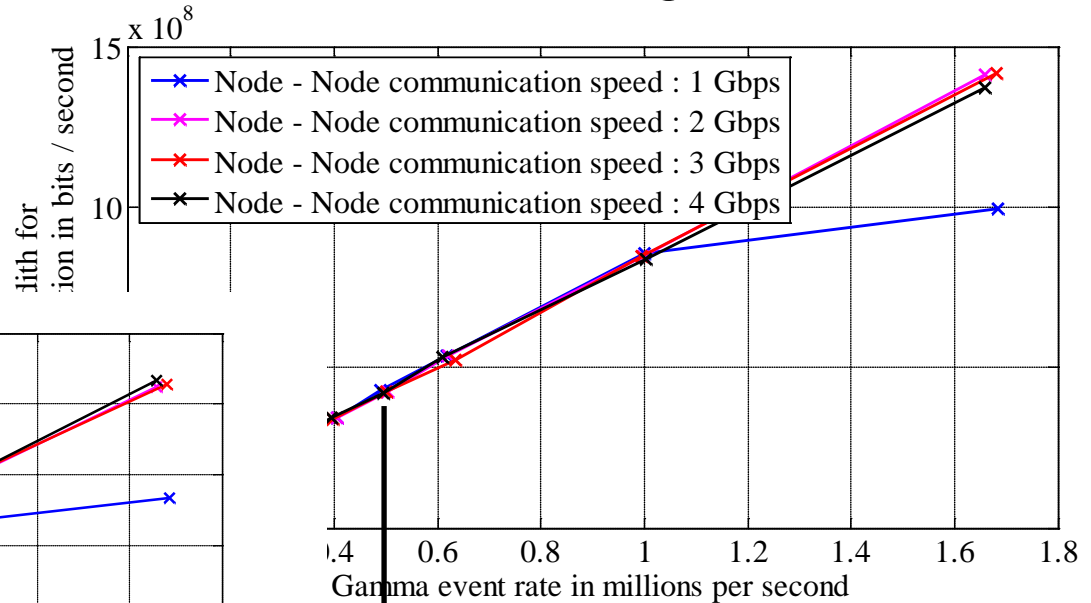
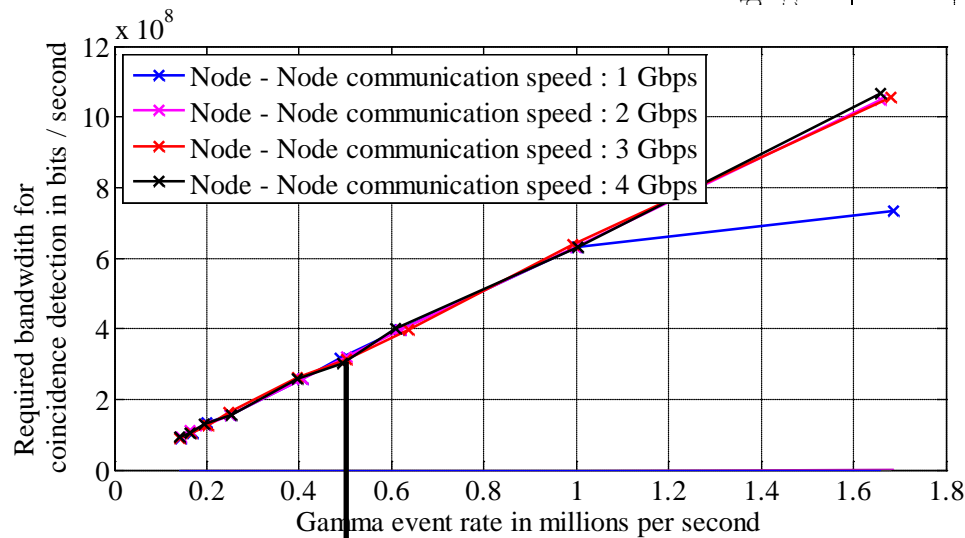


- non-DOI capable
- safe, proven solution

Clinical PET Network Simulations

Axial ring

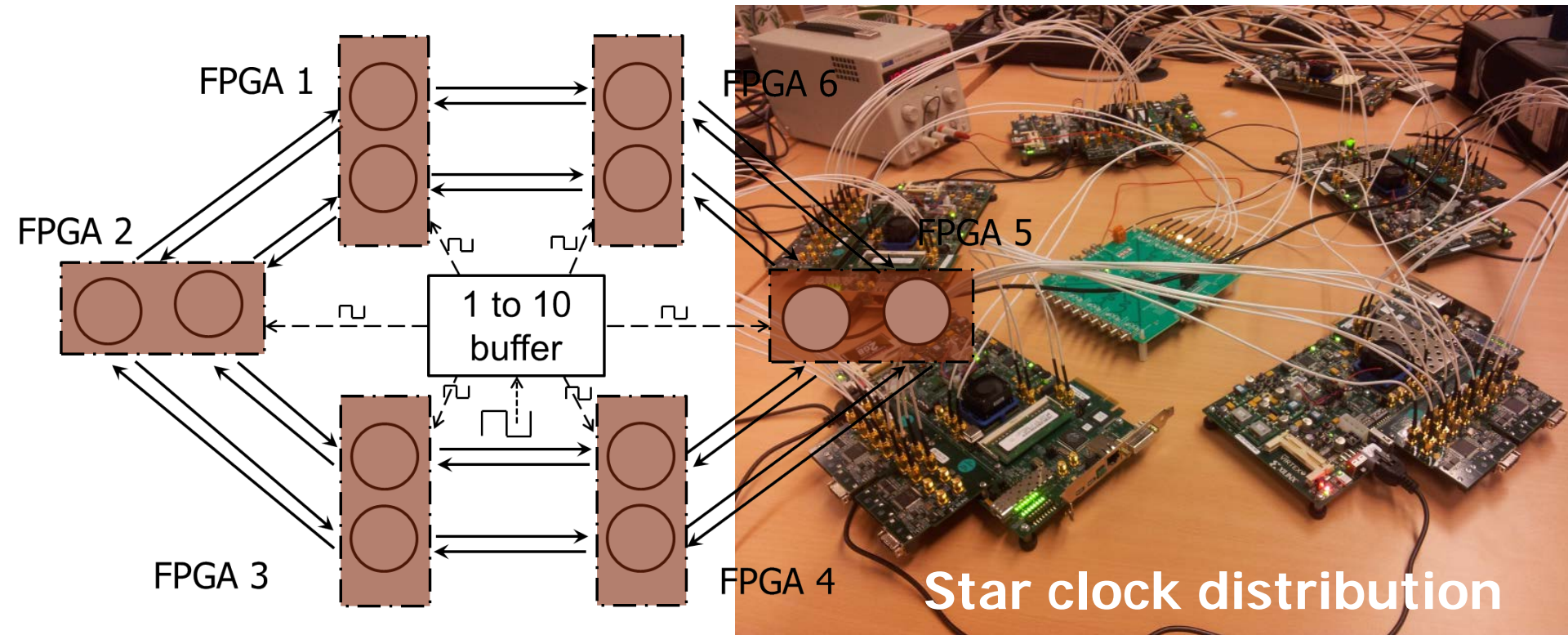
Radial ring



Worst case expected gamma event rate per module

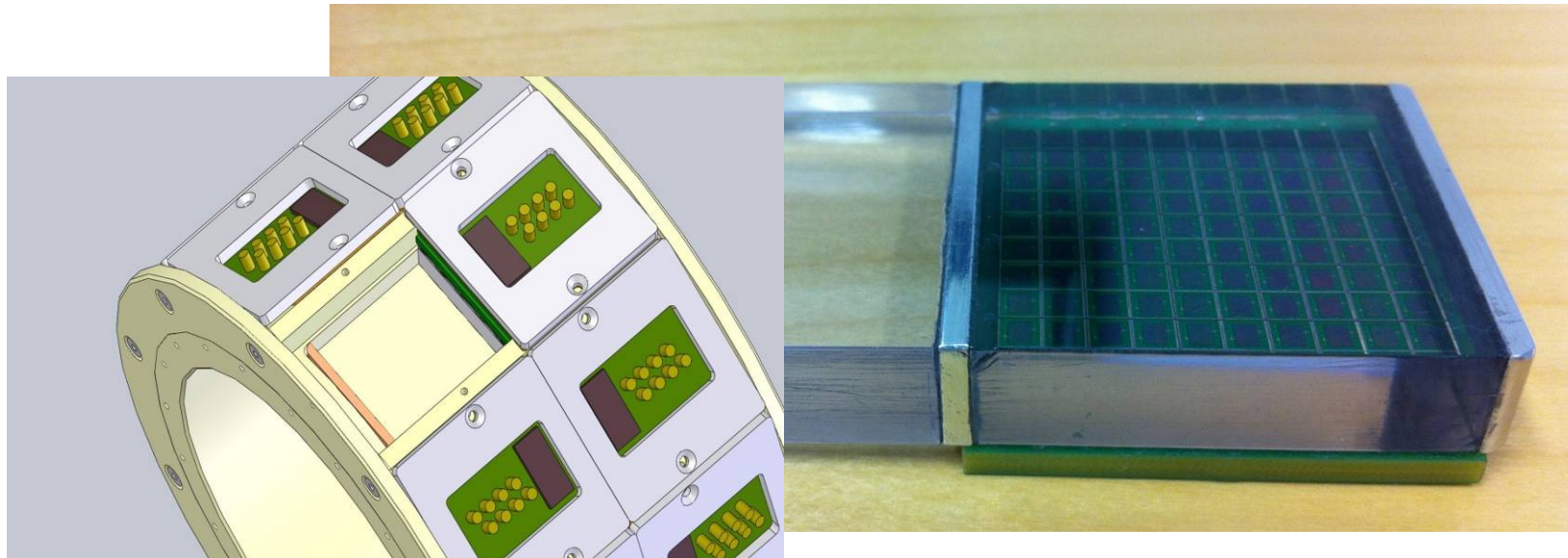
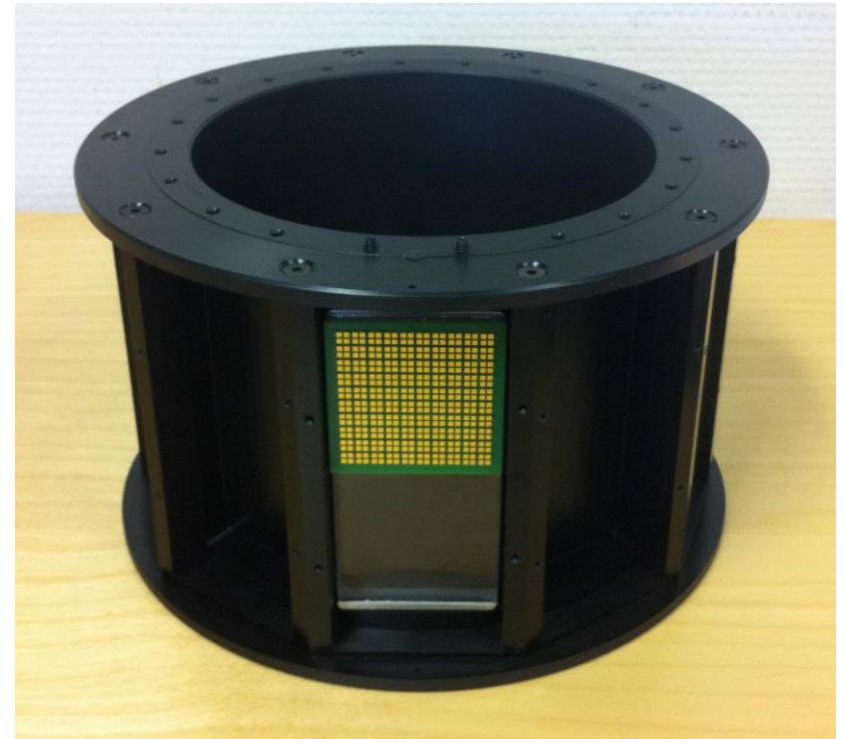
Network Implementation

- Migration to multi-ring for three applications (H, B, P)
- Clock synchronization completed



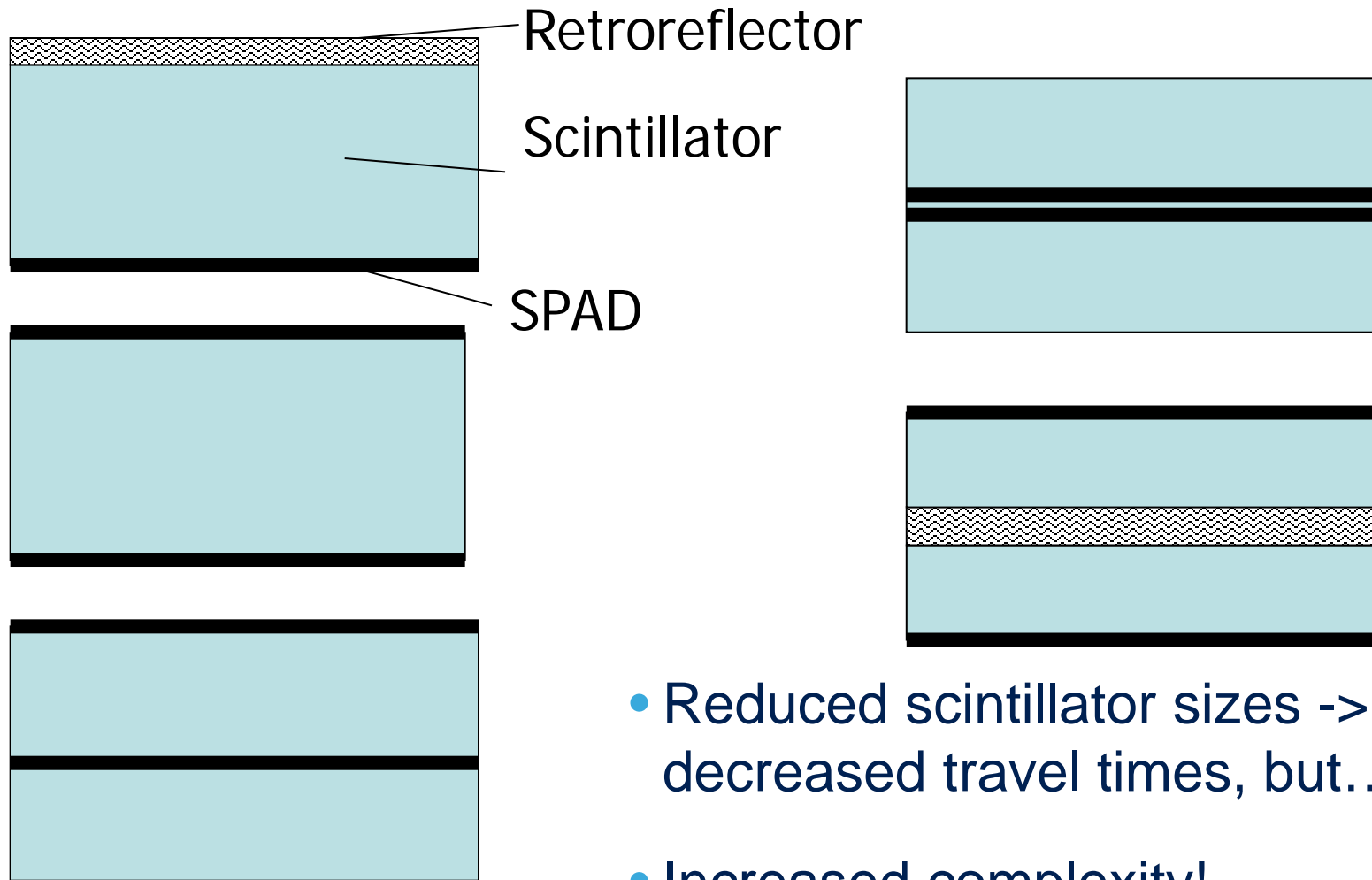
Preliminary System

- Non-magnetic material
- Mechanical stability (~ 3.5 kg crystal)
- Mechanical precision
- Flexibility
- Easy to mount on Mediso's existing gantry



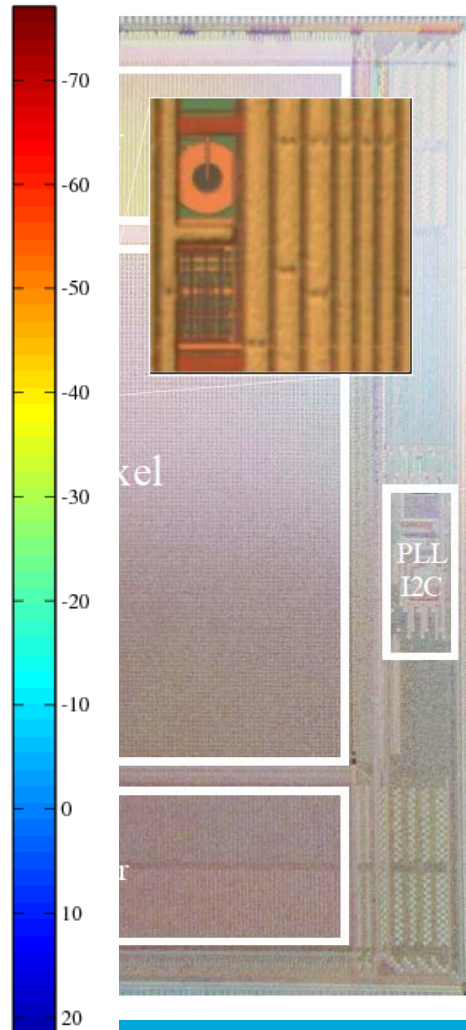
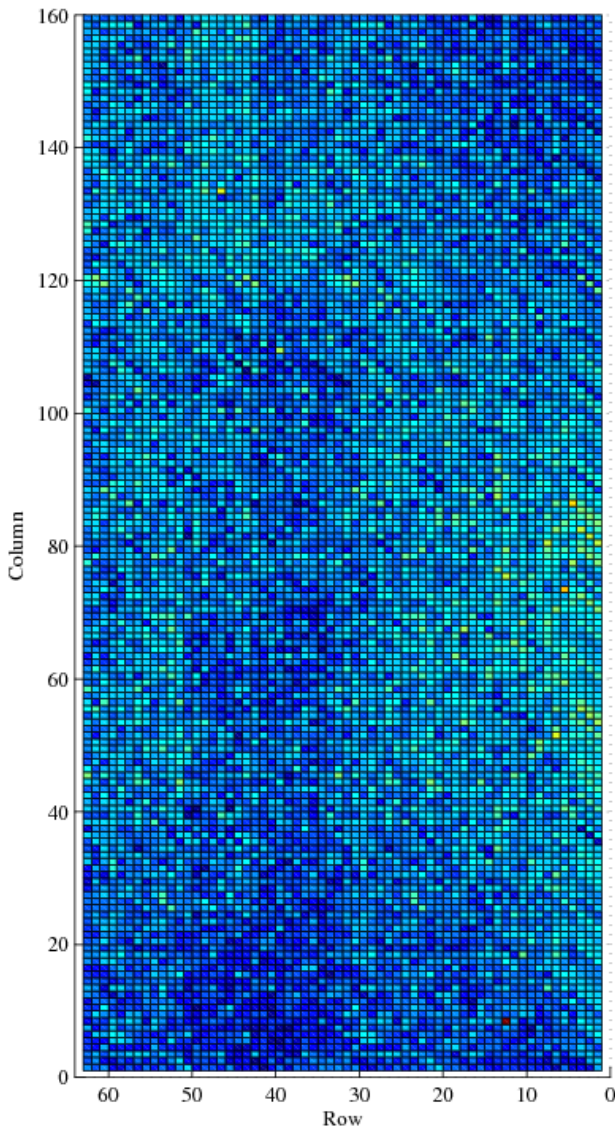
Beyond SPADnet – Possible Enhancements of the underlying Concepts

Alternative detector modules



- Reduced scintillator sizes -> decreased travel times, but...
- Increased complexity!

TDCs: use of more advanced processes



- MEGAFRAME128: an array of 160x128 TDCs
- Pixel size: $50\mu\text{m}$, Timing res: 55ps, $0.13\mu\text{m}$ process
- Move towards more advanced processes -> even better time resolution?

TDCs: ASIC vs FPGA

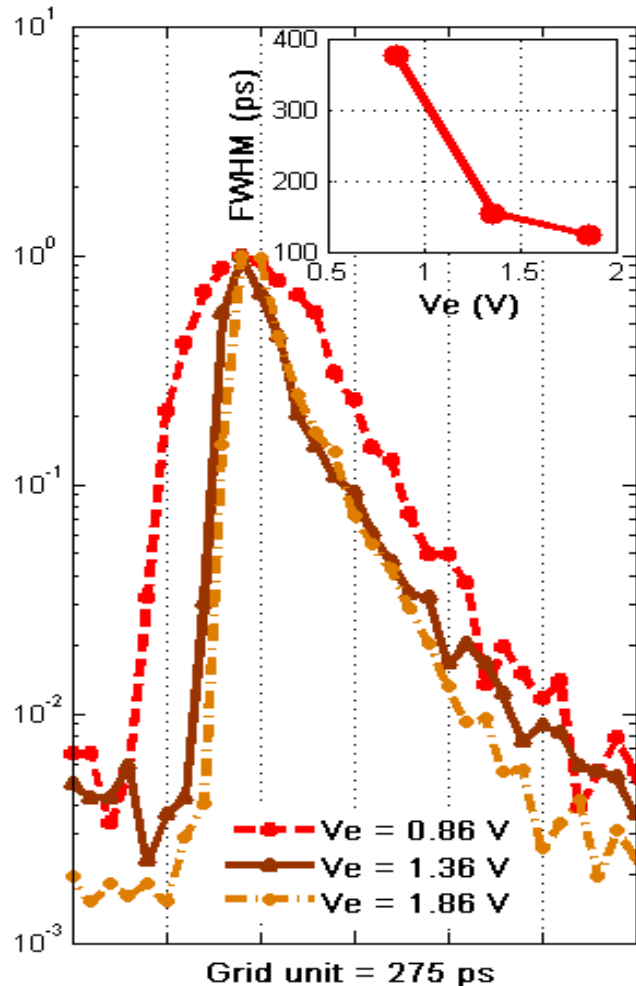
FPGA

- Best time uncertainty: 20ps
- Usage examples
 - High-energy physics
 - OpenPET

ASIC

- Best time uncertainty: <1ps
- Examples
 - Time-correlated imaging
 - Frequency synthesizers for RF

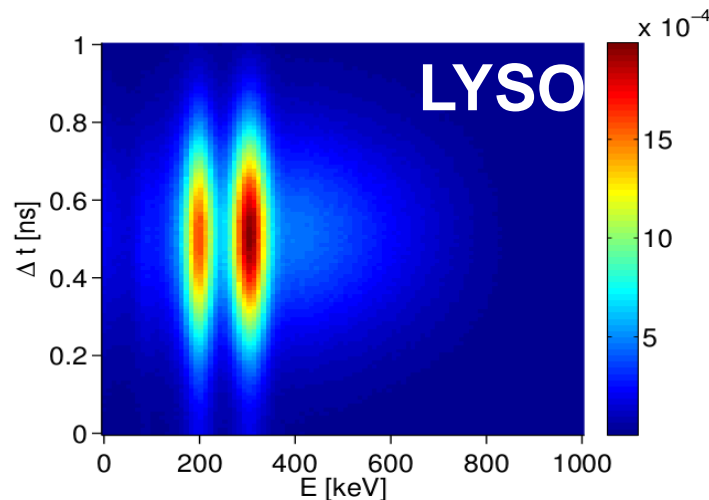
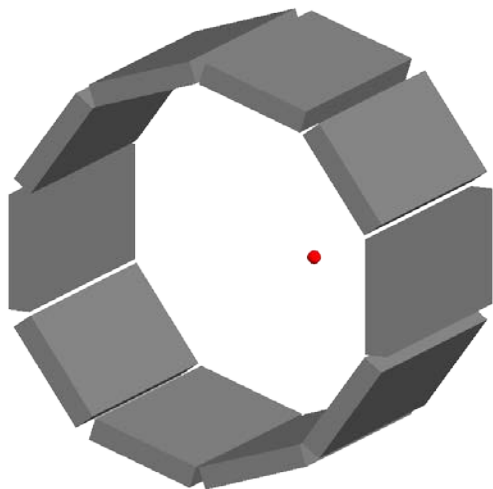
SPADs: increase bias voltage



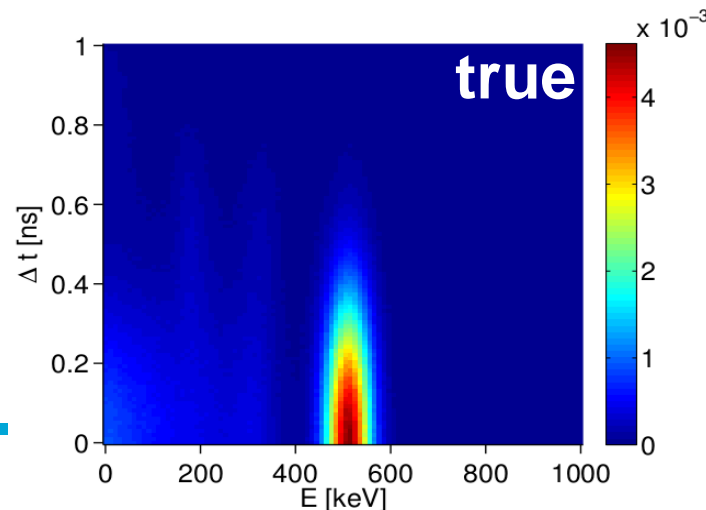
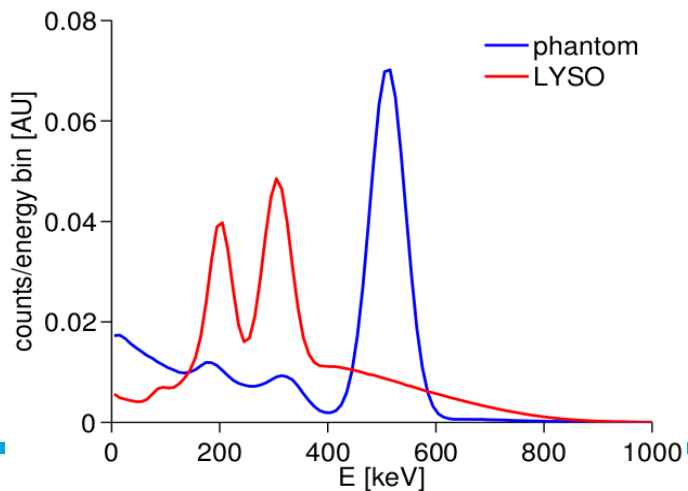
Red laser (637 nm)

- Increased bias voltage – better timing resolution vs increased noise (DCR)
- Advantageous when using robust architectures

Preclinical ToF Application



Lower Minimal Detectable Activity (extend system dynamic range)



Conclusions

- SPADnet Innovates in:

- Gamma detection via multi-pixel sensor with embedded TDCs and digital output
- Large format with through-silicon-via based packaging and CMOS compatibility, Advanced optical coupling
- Scalable, multi-ring network with coincidence detection at gigabit data rates
- Image reconstruction exploiting spatial information

Overall considerations

- Let's not forget practical aspects: Scalability, room temperature operation, mass production, and... cost!

Live sensor demo & Presentations

- **Come see a live sensor demo at:**

- → Booth #16 (**MEDISO**);
- → Tuesday 19:00-20:00 and Wednesday 16:00-17:00.

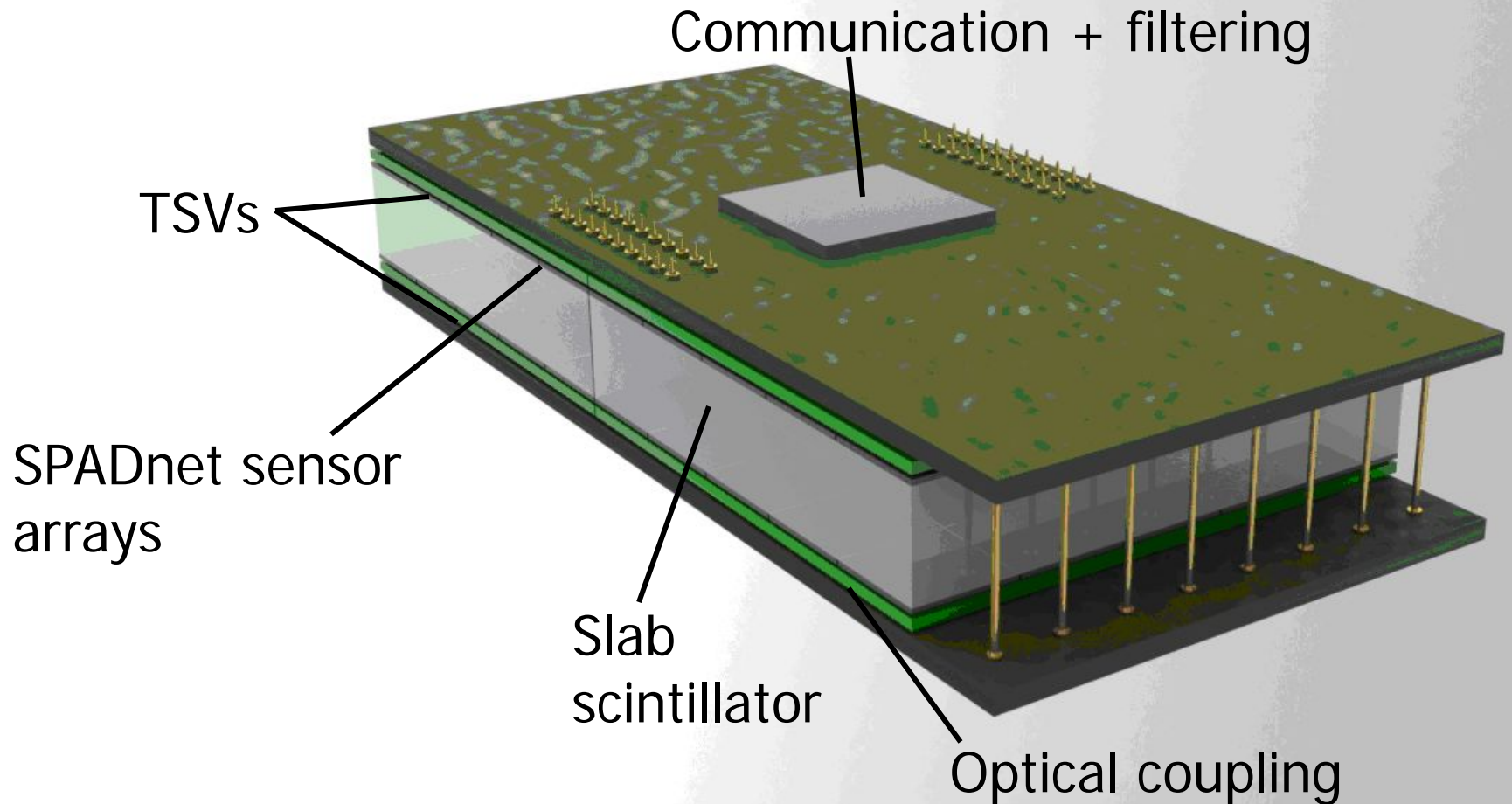
- **SPADnet presentations:**

- L. H. C. Braga *et al*, **N08-6**
- E. Charbon *et al*, **M02-3**
- L. Gasparini *et al*, **N34-8**
- B. Jatekos *et al*, **M11-31**
- G. Patay *et al*, **M13-6**
- L. H. C. Braga *et al*, **M14-3**

Back-up Slides

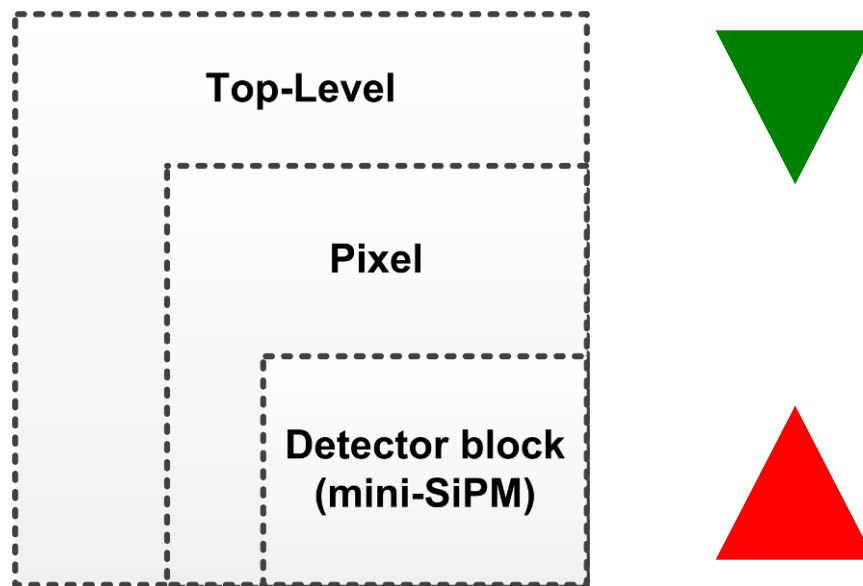


Next: Complete Photonic Component

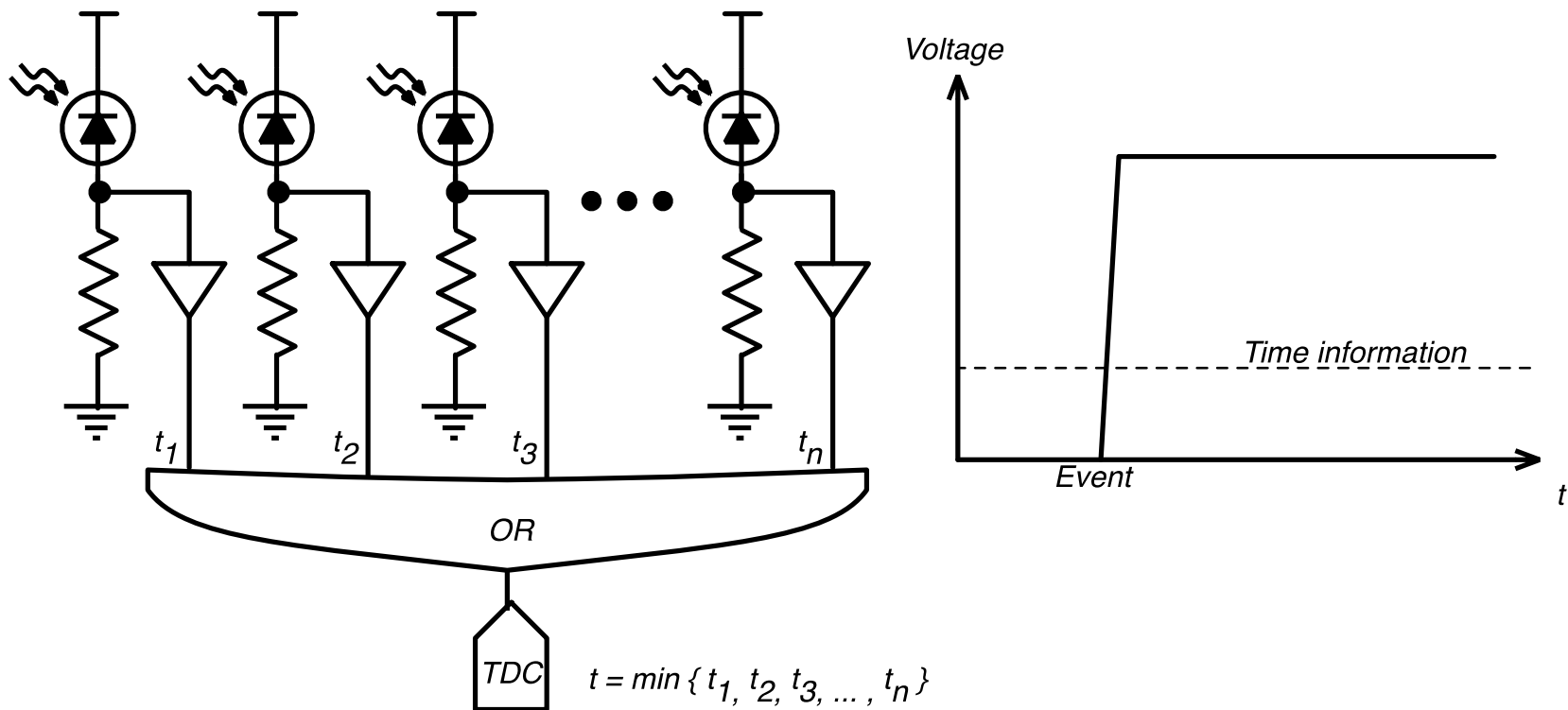


Sensor Requirements

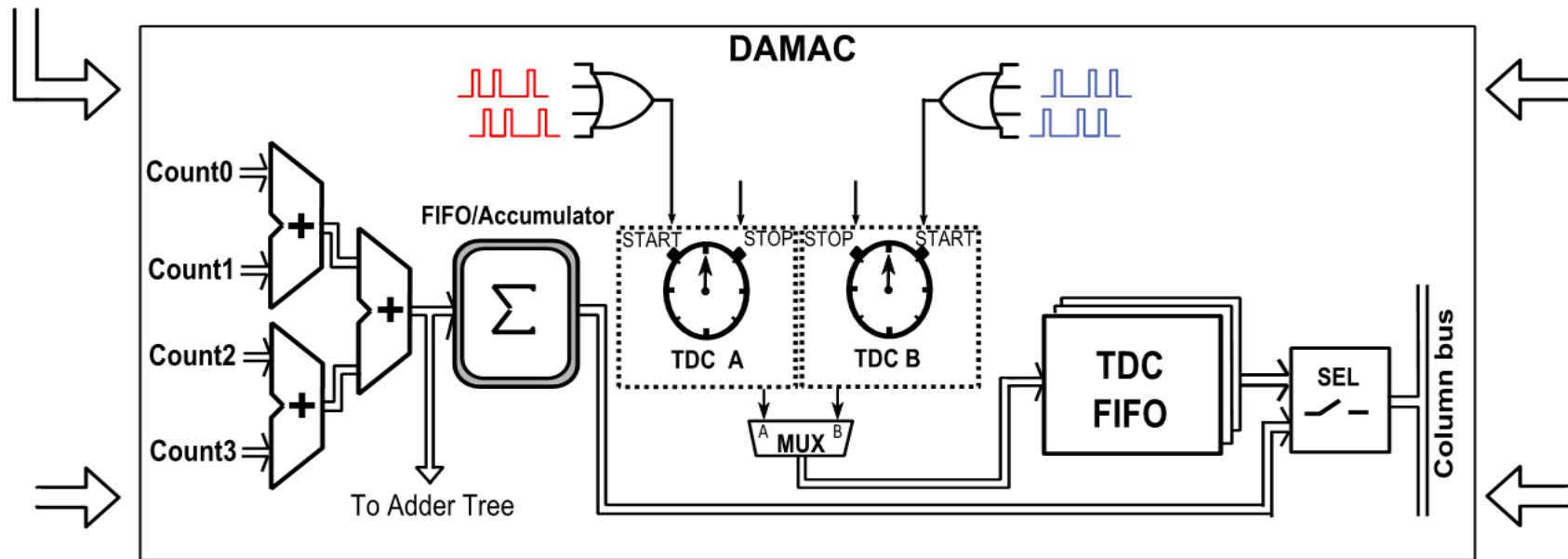
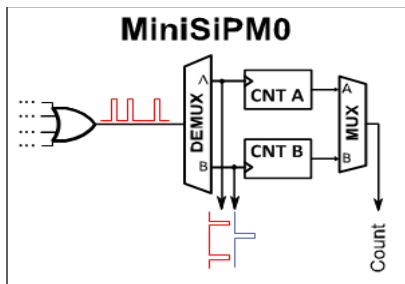
- Single- and multi-photon detectability
- Multi-pixel
- Time-of-arrival
- Digital output
- CMOS



Conventional Digital SiPM

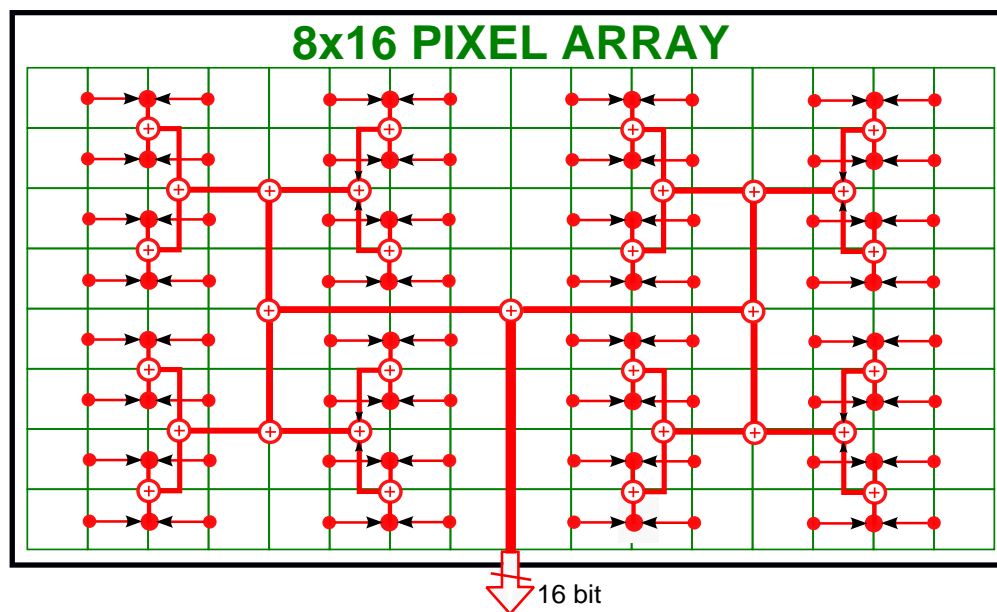


Pixel Architecture



Discriminating Energy

- Fast readout of the counted photons which are proportional to the energy of the Gamma ray
- Fast evaluation of event to reduction of noise impact

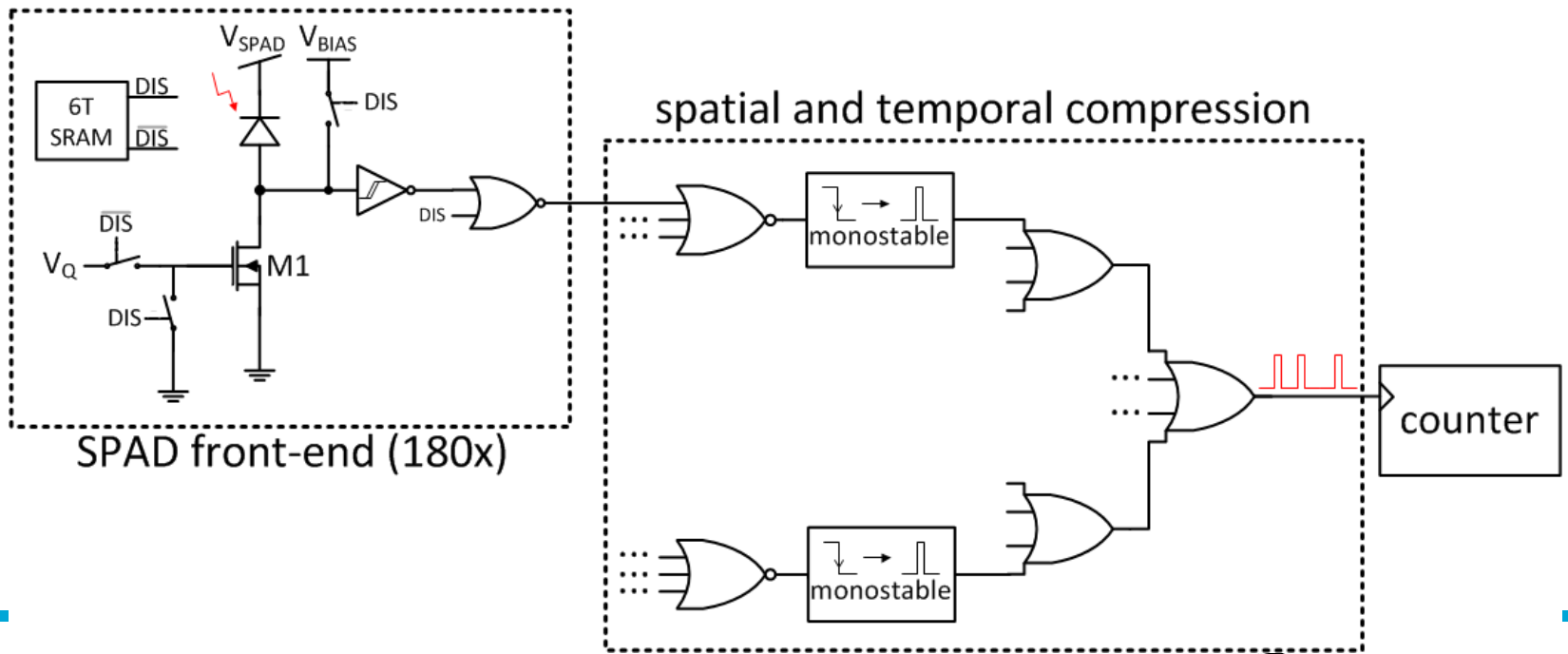


up to 100 Msamples/s

35

Spatial and Temporal Compression

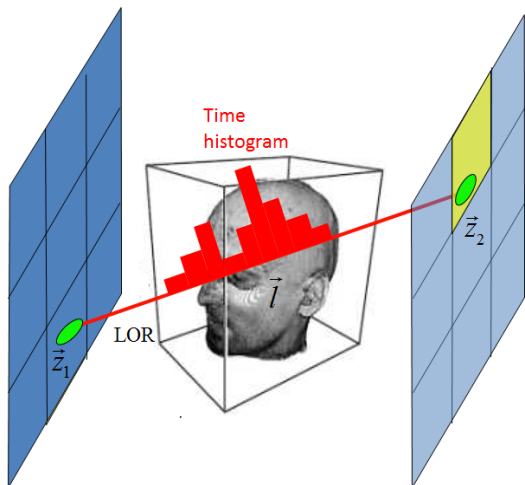
- Detector block: the mini-SiPM
 - Shortened SPAD pulses flow through a compression tree up to a counter.



The Advantages of TOF PET

Tera-Tomo™ based, binned ToF reconstruction

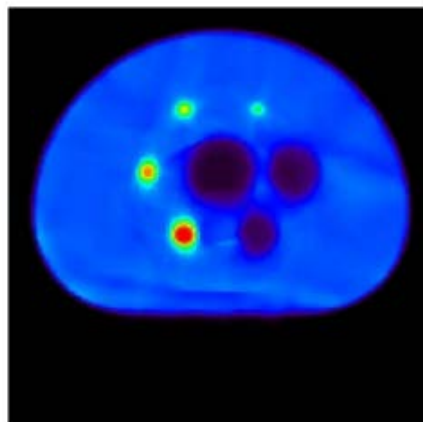
Any finite support distribution can be used



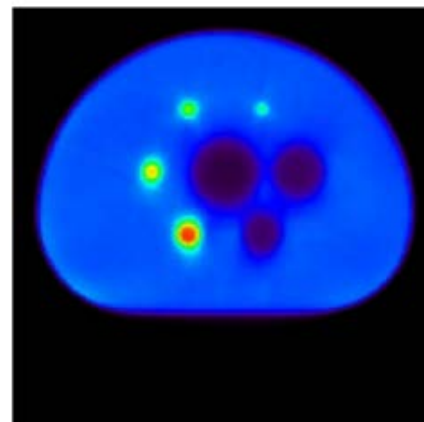
Edge artefacts in the quickest "boxcar" approximation vanish in the first iterations

ToF + AC + SC + TV are working and optimized simultaneously

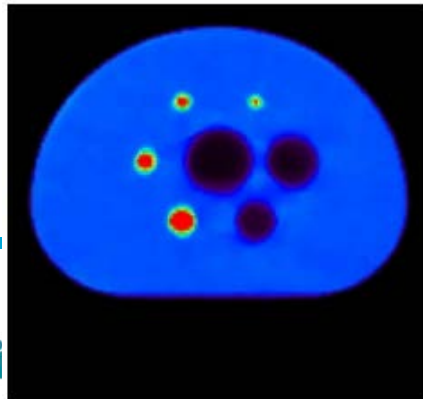
Boxcar, 1 iteration



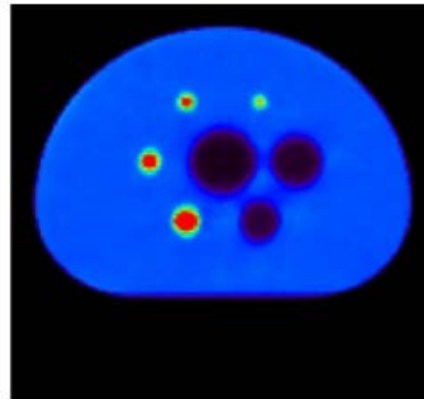
Gaussian, 1 iteration



Boxcar, 3 iterations



Gaussian, 3 iterations



SPADnet Consortium - www.spadnet.eu

- EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland
- TU DELFT, Delft, Netherlands
- Univ. of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland
- Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Trento, Italy
- STMicroelectronics, Edinburgh, Scotland
- STMicroelectronics, Crolles, France
- MEDISO Ltd., Budapest, Hungary
- LETI, Grenoble, France
- Budapesti Muszaki es Gazdasagtudomanyi Egyetem (BUTE), Budapest, Hungary

Expected Impact

- Cheaper, simpler, scalable, robust PETs
- MRI compatibility, radhardness
- New radiotracers with low lifetime and high specificity will be feasible