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GePEToS : A Geant4 Monte Carlo simulation package for Positron Emission Tomography

Sébastien Jan, Johann Collot, Marie-Laure Gallin-Martel, Philippe Martin, Frédéric Mayet, Edwige Tournefier

Abstract— GePEToS is a simulation framework developed over the last few years for assessing the instrumental performance of future PET scanners. It is based on Geant4, written in Object-Oriented C++ and runs on Linux platforms. The validity of GePEToS has been tested on the well-known Siemens ECAT EXACT HR+ camera. The results of two application examples are presented : the design optimization of a liquid Xe μ PET camera dedicated to small animal imaging as well as the evaluation of the effect of a strong axial magnetic field on the image resolution of a Concorde P4 μ PET camera.

Index Terms— Positron Emission Tomography, Monte Carlo Simulation, Geant 4.

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the last decade, the performance of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanners have considerably improved. For instance, commercial cameras dedicated to small animals now feature a space resolution below 2 mm along with a sensitivity better than 1% [1]. No matter how beneficial this performance gain has been to users, for instrument designers, it has somehow hardened the challenge of finding new solutions which would go beyond the present instrumental limits at an affordable cost. This is why the complete simulation of new TEP configurations under study has now become even more justified than in the past, and calls for the development of a dedicated simulation framework, sufficiently versatile to allow fast and very detailed approaches with the best-existing emulation of all the underlying physical processes. Since its first public release in 1998, the stability, the validity and hence the popularity of Geant4 [2]- the Object-Oriented particle tracking and transport simulation framework developed by the High Energy Physics community - have noticeably progressed. In our opinion, it has become the best toolkit from which any common and public TEP simulation framework should be developed. GePEToS : **Geant4 Positron Emission Tomography Simulation**, is a first attempt that we have made over the last few years to reach this goal .

II. ADEQUACY FOR TEP SCANNERS OF GEANT4-SIMULATED PHYSICAL PROCESSES

As we aimed at providing the possibility to fully simulate all the processes taking place during the short life of a positron

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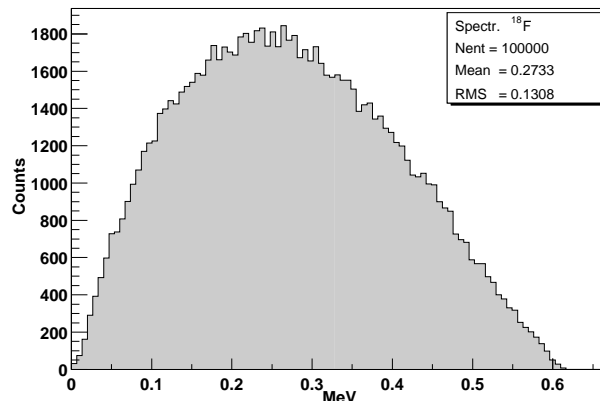


Fig. 1

β^+ SPECTRUM FOR ^{18}F AS PRODUCED BY GEPEToS.

and then in the transport and interaction of its two 511 keV annihilation photons, efforts were made to check the validity of Geant4 and if needed corrections or modifications were done. Hence, we have added as part of GePEToS the possibility to generate positrons according to their respective β^+ spectra for ^{18}F , ^{15}O , ^{11}C (figure 1 for ^{18}F). Table I shows the good agreement between our simulation and experimental data for the maximum and the most probable energies for each spectrum. After this step, the positrons are fully tracked down until they annihilate.

	E_{max}		$\langle E \rangle$: Most Probable Energy	
	# Simulation	# Data [3]	# Simulation	# Data [3]
^{18}F	620 keV	633 keV	250 keV	242 keV
^{11}C	950 keV	959 keV	375 keV	385 keV
^{15}O	1750 keV	1738 keV	725 keV	735 keV

TABLE I

β^+ spectra comparisons between simulation and experimental data [3].

As Geant4 did not correctly reproduce the acolinearity of the two annihilation photons ($(\theta_{\gamma\gamma} - \pi \text{ rad.}) \simeq 10 \text{ mrad FWHM}$) which affects the image resolution, the native Geant4 algorithm has been modified to obtain a correct annihilation behavior in water where this phenomenon takes place in PET (figure 2). In water, the experimental measurement shows an energy shift between the two annihilation photons due to the orbital motion of the atomic electrons. This energy distribution is gaussian centered on zero with $\Delta E = 2.59 \text{ keV}$ (FWHM)

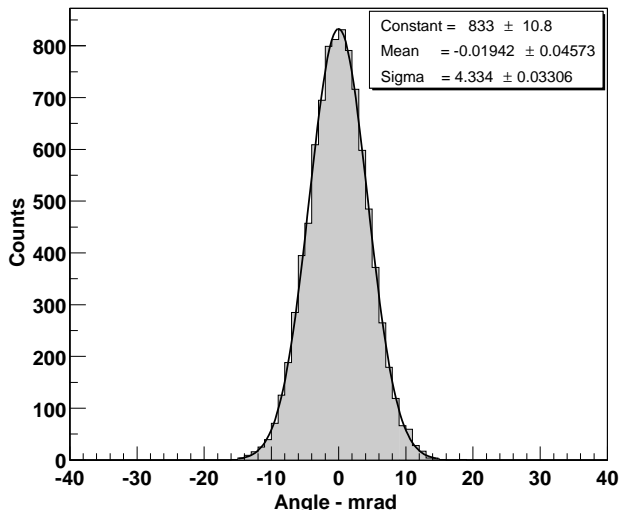


Fig. 2

ACOLINEARITY ANGLE DISTRIBUTION IN WATER BETWEEN THE TWO ANNIHILATION γ AFTER CORRECTION IN GEANT4

[4]. The relation between the energy shift and the acolinearity angle distribution is given by the formula :

$$\theta_{\gamma\gamma} = \frac{2 \cdot \Delta E}{m_o \cdot c^2}$$

Finally, two Geant4 electromagnetic (EM) process packages have been tested : the Standard one and the LowEnergy one, dedicated to low EM physical processes. Comparisons between these two packages and the NIST experimental data [5] have been achieved. As an example, results on the total attenuation coefficient are presented hereafter on figure 3 : the low energy process package provides results in much better agreement with the experimental data. The difference is explained by the absence of Rayleigh scattering in the standard EM package. Indeed, the Low Energy package is now used in GePEToS even though it slightly increases the code CPU consumption.

III. FRAMEWORK DESCRIPTION

GePEToS as Geant4, is fully written in Object-Oriented C++. It runs on Linux platforms (tested on RedHat 6.2). It uses a simple mechanism to define the geometry and the material composition of most of the PET cameras currently commercialized or under development (multi-ring and multi-crystal block devices). This is achieved by setting an ASCII configuration file in which users can select the desired β^+ isotope, the number of active rings, the dimensions and the segmentation of the crystal blocks, the nature of the crystal (NaI, LSO, BGO), the phantom type and the acquisition mode (2D or 3D). In addition, users have to provide the energy resolution measured or estimated at 511 keV which is then normally scaled according to the energy deposited in the crystals. For standard configurations, neither code modification nor recompilation are necessary. For every positron event

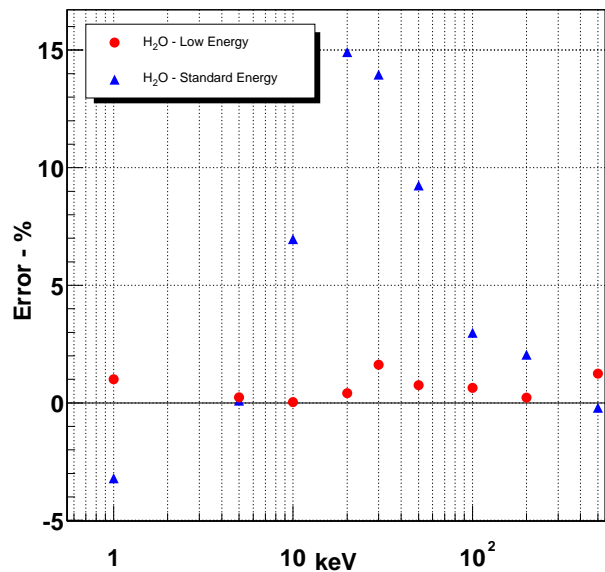


Fig. 3

DEVIATION OF THE PHOTON TOTAL ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS AS COMPUTED BY GEANT4 FROM NIST THE DATA FOR TWO GEANT4 EM PROCESS PACKAGES.

and each of its two annihilation photons, GePEToS computes the deposited energy and an energy-weighted position in the transverse plane of the crystals which is then used to determine which crystal was hit. The depth of interaction (DOI) in crystals is also computed and stored if this readout mode is selected by users. Hit information is written in ROOT [6] files. Sinograms are separately prepared by using a ROOT application and finally processed by an IDL program [7] to reconstruct the tomographic images. More complex geometries, departing from the standard multi-ring crystal block model, can be handled with minor modifications of the code and by rebuilding the application.

IV. VALIDATION TESTS

An exhaustive validation test of GePEToS has been achieved on one of the most common PET cameras used in medical examination centers : the Siemens ECAT EXACT HR+ PET scanner [8]. The ECAT EXACT HR+ PET scanner consists of 32 rings, featuring an internal diameter of 82.7 cm and spanning 15.2 cm in the axial field of view. It is made of blocks of BGO crystals. Each crystal has a transverse cross-section of $4 \times 4.1 \text{ mm}^2$ and is 30 mm long. This device, as modeled in GePEToS, is presented on figure 4, prepared for a 2D acquisition, for which the lead septa have been slid in front of the crystal rings. Also shown on the picture is one of the typical water phantoms ($\Phi=20 \text{ cm}$, $L=20 \text{ cm}$) that can be used in GePEToS to assess the performance of the cameras. Figure 5 also shows the HR+ scanner but in configuration of 3D acquisition mode, with the septa retracted.

All comparisons of the simulated performance against the

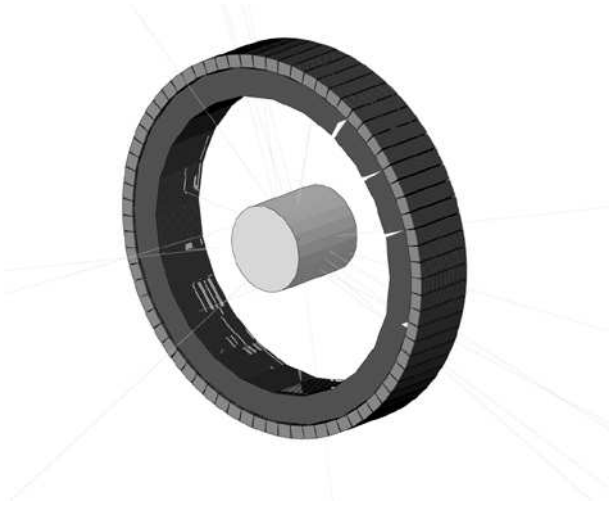


Fig. 4

GRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE ECAT EXACT HR+ PET CAMERA AS DESCRIBED IN GePEToS IN 2D ACQUISITION MODE, WITH THE LEAD SEPTA SLID IN FRONT OF THE CRYSTAL RINGS - RAYS EXITING THE WATER PHANTOM REPRESENT A FEW SIMULATED ANNIHILATION PHOTONS.

available experimental data [9] do show an excellent agreement. To illustrate this statement, figure 6 shows the results for the fraction of scattered coincidences as measured in the NEMA [10] experimental protocol in 2D and 3D acquisition modes with ^{18}F . For the scatter fraction evaluation, the phantom which is defined in the NEMA protocol is a water cylinder ($\Phi=20$ cm, $L=20$ cm) with three axial ^{18}F -loaded capillaries placed at the center, at 4 cm and 8 cm in the transaxial plane of the cylinder. The evaluation of total scatter fraction is given by this expression :

$$SF_{total} = \frac{1}{25} \cdot [SF_{r_0} + 8 \cdot SF_{r_4} + 16 \cdot SF_{r_8}]$$

Here, SF_{r_0} , SF_{r_4} and SF_{r_8} are respectively the scatter fraction at the center, 4 cm and 8 cm in the phantom. The value of the transaxial Field Of View (FOV) is taken as 25 cm. The scatter fraction is defined for coincidences included in the $[E_{min}; 650\text{keV}]$ energy window.

Figure 7 presents the simulation results for the sensitivity evaluation. The NEMA protocol for this calculation assumes a water cylinder filled with ^{18}F for the phantom. The sensitivity value is determined by this equation :

$$Sensi = \frac{N_{coinc}}{N_{\beta^+}} (1 - SF_{total})$$

For low energy cut values (250 keV and 350 keV), the sensitivity is 0.8 % and 0.15 % for 3D and 2D acquisition mode respectively. These simulation results can be compared to experimental values [8] which produce 0.8 % in 3D mode and 0.15 % for a 2D acquisition.

Also presented on figure 8 is the transaxial image resolution determined with five axial ^{18}F -loaded capillaries (figure 5) which again shows a good agreement between the simulated and the experimental data. The results are produced by the

FWHM gaussian fit on the pixel distribution of the reconstructed image. All quantitative results are reported in the table II.

V. APPLICATION EXAMPLES

In this section, we briefly describe two application examples of GePEToS which show that this simulation framework although in an infant stage, can be used to investigate a wide variety of PET problems.



Fig. 5

GRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE ECAT EXACT HR+ PET CAMERA AS DESCRIBED IN GePEToS IN 3D ACQUISITION MODE, WITHOUT THE LEAD SEPTA - ON THIS EXAMPLE, WE USED FIVE ¹⁸F-LOADED CAPILLARIES AS PHANTOM TO EVALUATE THE IMAGE RESOLUTION.

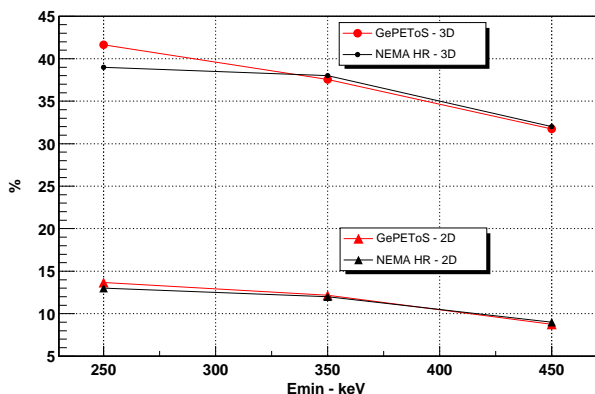


Fig. 6

SIMULATED FRACTION OF SCATTERED COINCIDENCES AS A FUNCTION OF THE ENERGY THRESHOLD, COMPARED TO EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOLLOWING THE NEMA PROTOCOL IN 2D AND 3D ACQUISITION MODES.

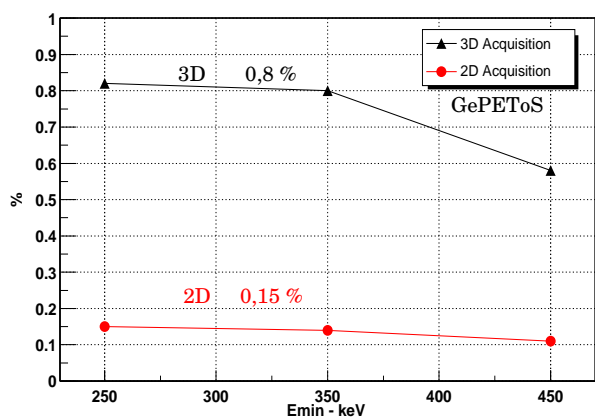


Fig. 7

SIMULATED SENSITIVITY AS A FUNCTION OF THE ENERGY THRESHOLD OBTAINED FOLLOWING THE NEMA PROTOCOL IN 2D AND 3D ACQUISITION MODES.

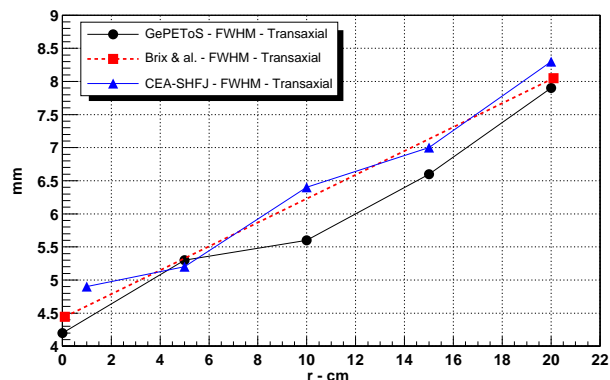


Fig. 8

RADIAL RESOLUTION OF THE ECAT EXACT HR+ PET CAMERA OBTAINED BY GePEToS, COMPARED TO EXPERIMENTAL DATA.

	Transaxial Image Resolution (FWHM)	
	# GePEToS	# Data
r = 0 cm	4,2 mm	4,4 mm ¹
r = 5 cm	5,5 mm	5,2 mm ²
r = 10 cm	5,6 mm	6,4 mm ²
r = 15 cm	6,6 mm	7,00 mm ²
r = 20 cm	7,9 mm	8,0 mm ¹ / 8,3 mm ²

TABLE II

Comparison of transaxial resolution between GePEToS and experimental data sets from [8]¹ and [9]².

A. A liquid xenon μ PET camera

For several years, liquid xenon has been considered by two groups to build PET cameras [11] [12]. We have used GePEToS to optimize the design of a small animal μ PET camera which would exclusively use the scintillation light of LXe. The active part of the camera is a ring featuring an internal diameter of 10 cm and a radial extension of approximately 25 mm. It is filled with liquid xenon and placed in a cryostat composed of thin aluminum walls (especially around the imaging port). 16 identical modules of the type shown on figure 9, are immersed in this ring. Each module presents a 2 x 2 cm² cross-section in the transaxial plane of the camera. The axial field of view spans 5 cm. A module is optically subdivided by 100 2 x 2 mm² MgF₂-coated aluminum UV light guides. The UV light is collected on both sides of a module by two position sensitive photo-tubes. The (x,y) positions measured by the photo-tubes determine which light guides have been fired : hence we measure the transaxial Depth Of Interaction (DOI) of the photons [13]. For each module, the axial coordinate is provided by the following ratio of the photo-tube signals :

$$\frac{PMT_1 - PMT_2}{PMT_1 + PMT_2}$$

The performance of this device has been fully evaluated using GePEToS plus a dedicated light collection program

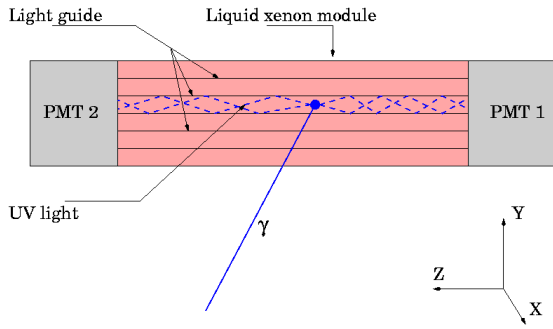


Fig. 9

SKETCH OF AN ELEMENTARY MODULE OF THE LXe μ PET CAMERA : THE Z-AXIS IS ALONG THE AXIAL DIRECTION OF THE μ PET.

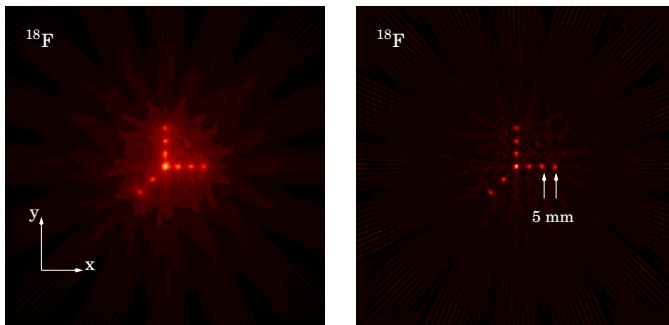


Fig. 10

RECONSTRUCTED IMAGES OF POINT-LIKE ^{18}F SOURCES PLACED IN THE $z=0$ TRANSAXIAL PLANE OF A 4 CM DIAMETER WATER CYLINDER . LEFT : UNFILTERED ; RIGHT : FILTERED.

written in C++. It assumes a quantum efficiency of the phototubes of 15% and a UV reflection coefficient of 90% for the light guides. The simulated ^{18}F sensitivity of this device evaluated on a water cylinder of 4 cm in diameter and 4 cm in length is 0.6% for an energy threshold of 250 keV. Its image resolution after filtering is 1.6 mm (FWHM) throughout the view field, thanks to the DOI capability of the device. Figure 10 shows the reconstructed image of point-like ^{18}F sources placed in the $z=0$ transaxial plane of a 4 cm diameter water cylinder. After filtering, these point-like sources are clearly resolved. Table III shows the image resolution at different points in the Field Of View (FOV) for the ^{18}F , ^{11}C and ^{15}O : we see that the DOI measurements provide a good resolution uniformity in the FOV.

B. Magnetic field and image resolution

As Geant4 presents the capability to transport and track charged particles in strong magnetic fields, we used GePEToS to evaluate the potential image resolution gain of a P4 Concorde μ PET camera [1] which would be operated in the strong axial field of a MRI scanner. We found no improvement for ^{18}F and a marginal gain for ^{11}C . However for ^{15}O and providing the device is operated in a 15 T solenoidal

	^{18}F	^{11}C	^{15}O
$r=0$ mm	1,6 mm	2,0 mm	3,1 mm
$r=5$ mm	1,9 mm	2,6 mm	4,0 mm
$r=10$ mm	1,8 mm	2,3 mm	3,7 mm
$r=15$ mm	1,6 mm	2,3 mm	3,3 mm

TABLE III

Transaxial image resolution (FWHM) for point sources at four radius values in the FOV.

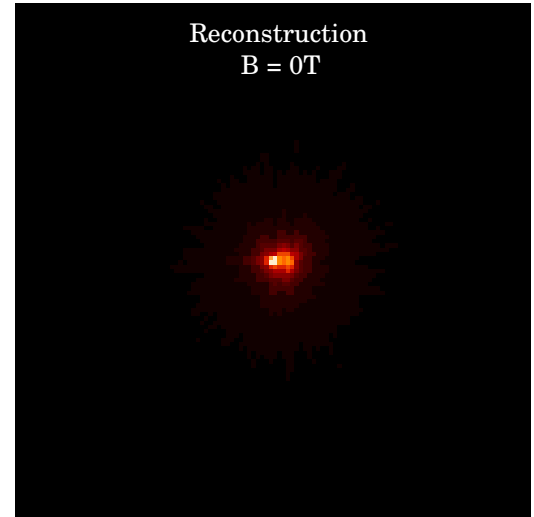


Fig. 11

RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE OF TWO POINT-LIKE ^{15}O SOURCES PLACED IN THE $z=0$ TRANSAXIAL PLANE OF A 4 CM DIAMETER WATER CYLINDER IMAGED BY A CONCORDE P4 μ PET. THERE IS NO MAGNETIC FIELD AND THE SOURCES ARE NOT SEPARATED.

field, figures 11 and 12 show that the magnetic field allows to resolve two point-like sources separated by 4 mm. The physical explanation of this effect is very comparable to what happens in a TPC (Time Projection Chamber) operated in a magnetic field. The axial magnetic field blocks the transaxial diffusion of electrons and confines them within a spiral around their creation points. Our results are in good agreement with what was found in previous studies [14], [15]. 15 T MRI scanners are now becoming available for small animals, but the operation of photo-sensors in such a strong magnetic field remains a very difficult challenge for the future.

VI. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

We have established the basis of a PET simulation package (GePEToS) based on Geant4 as a transport and tracking engine. GePEToS has been validated against the available data of a Siemens ECAT EXACT HR+ PET scanner. We used GePEToS to guide our development effort toward a LXe PET camera dedicated to the small animal imaging. The sources of GePEToS can be freely downloaded from this site [16].

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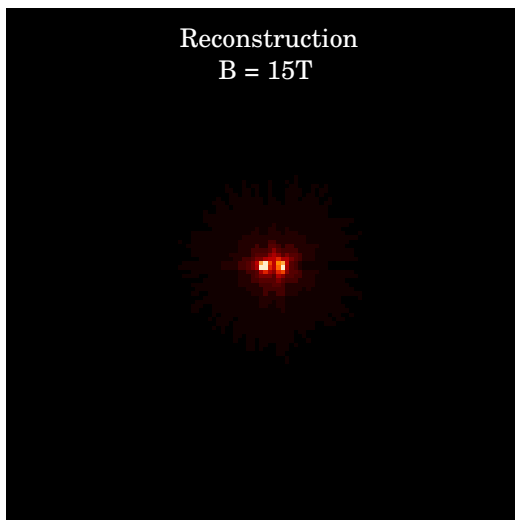


Fig. 12

RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE OF TWO POINT-LIKE ¹⁵O SOURCES PLACED IN THE Z=0 TRANSAXIAL PLANE OF A 4 CM DIAMETER WATER CYLINDER IMAGED BY A CONCORDE P4 μ PET. SOURCES ARE 4 MM APART.

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