

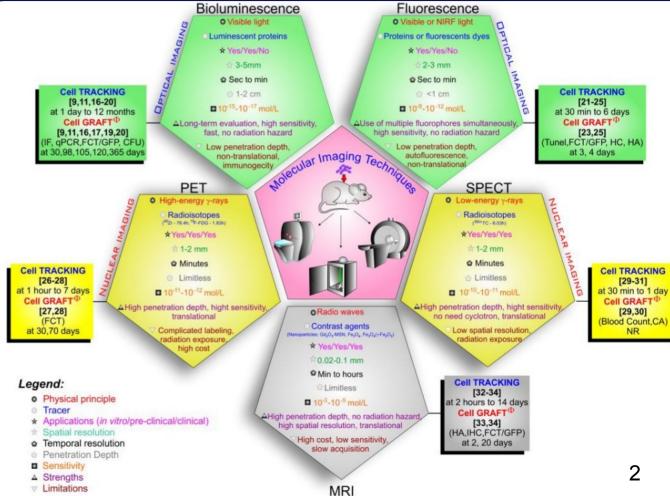


Multienergy tomoghraphy methods for small animals research

V. Rozhkov, G. Shelkov, R. Sotenckyi, D. Shashurin, E. Suslova, A. Kozlov, O. Medvedev

Molecular Imaging





doi: 10.3390/cells9040939

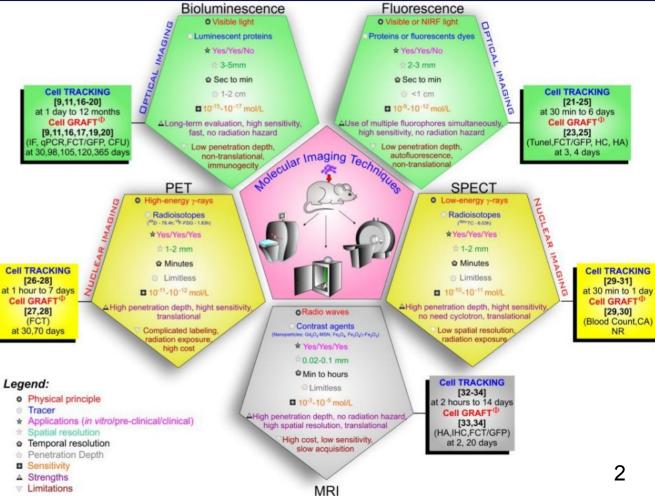
Molecular Imaging



doi: 10.2174/138920101405131111105023

doi: 10.3390/cells9040939

doi: 10.1016/S0167-6296(02)00126-1

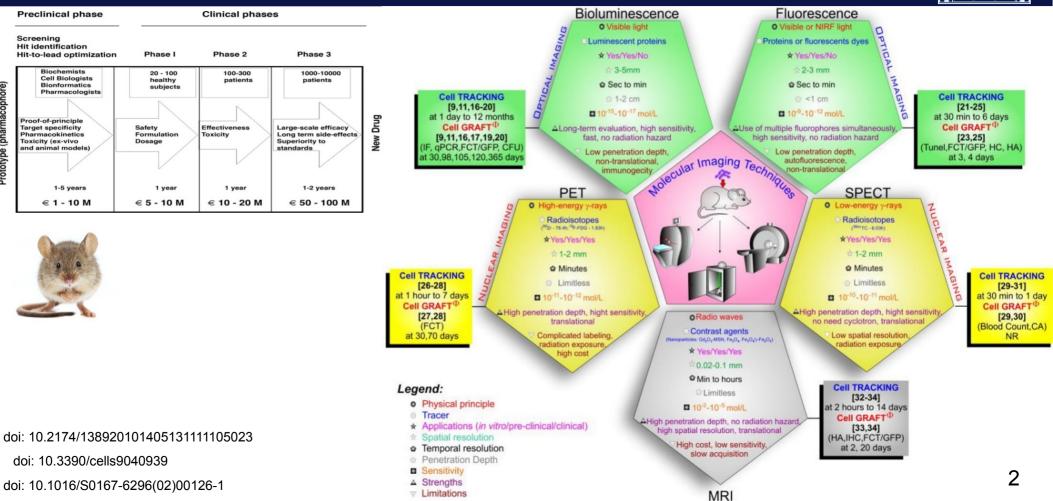




Prototype (pharmacophore)

Molecular Imaging



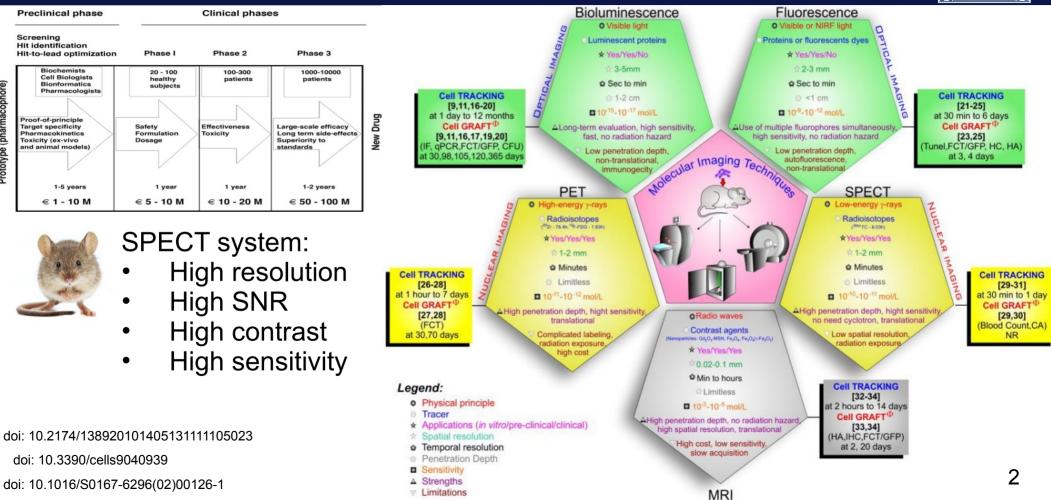




Prototype (pharmacophore)

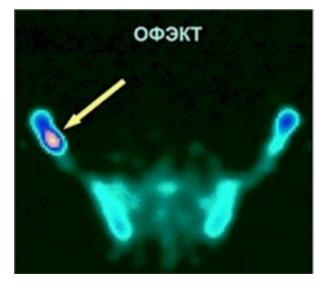
Molecular Imaging





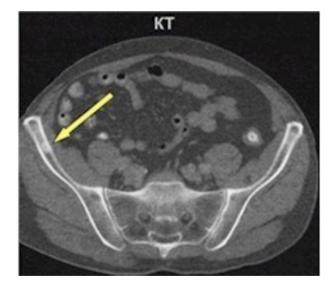






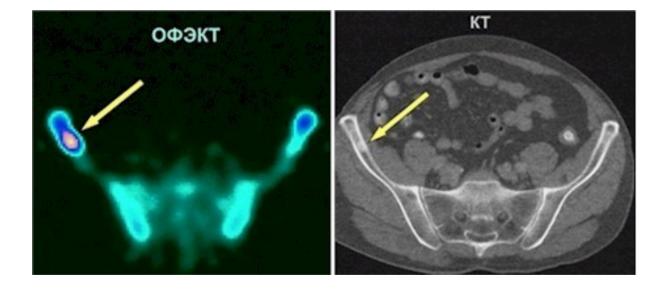












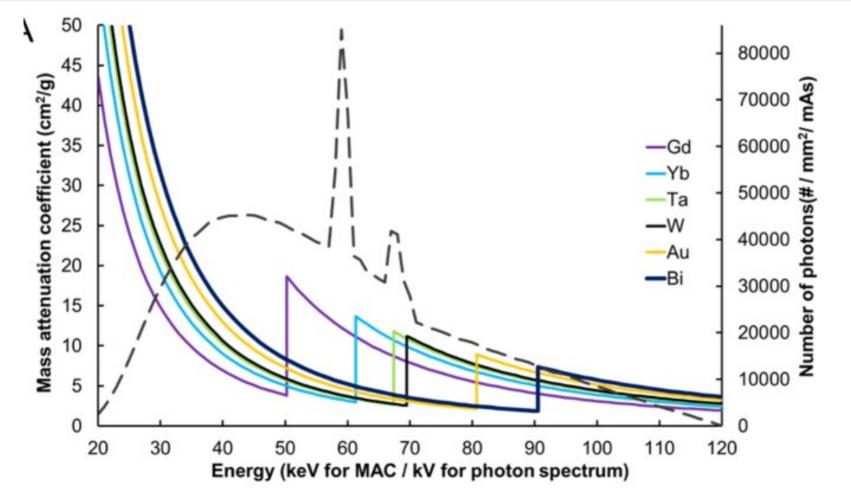








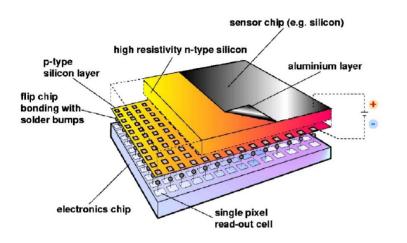




3,5

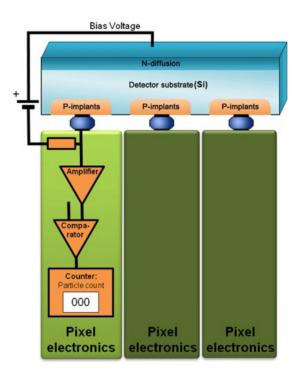
Medipix detector





- Medipix detectors are hybrid semiconductor pixel detectors;
- Developed by Medipix collaboration (<u>https://medipix.web.cern.ch/</u>);

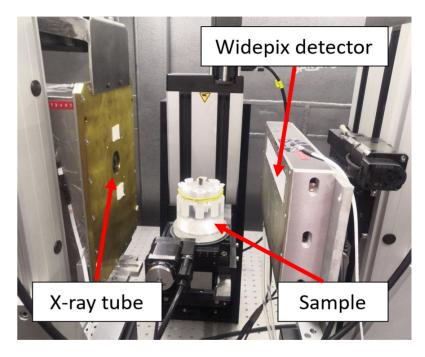
- Semiconductor sensor and a readout integrated circuit;
- The signal is digitized and compared with the threshold in a pixel. Pixels operate independent.











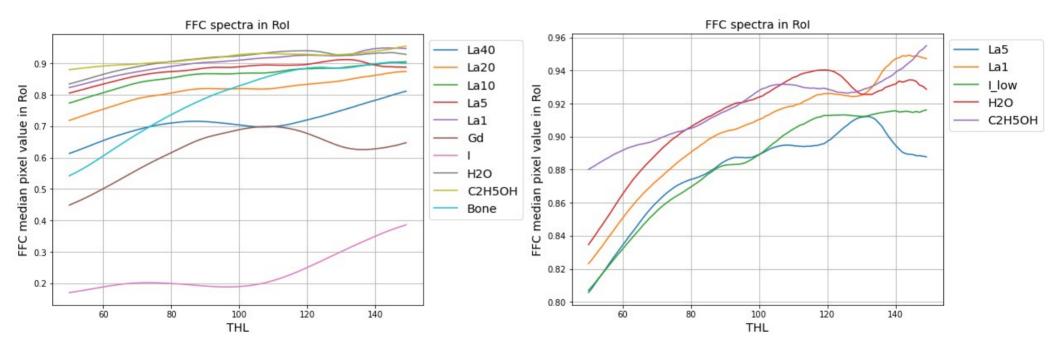
Widepix detector:

- 15 Medipix3RX in one row
- 256x3840 pixels
- Size of pixel 55x55 um
- Si sensor



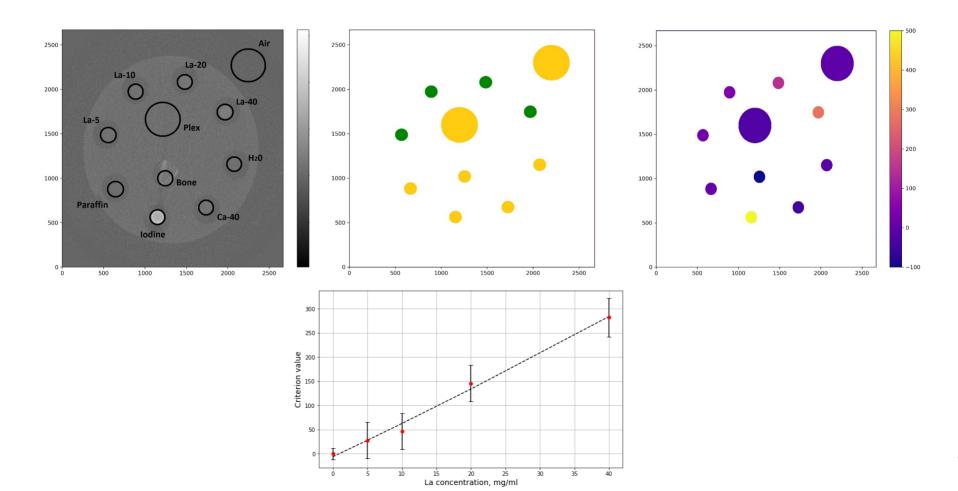
Medipix spectra













0.020

0.015

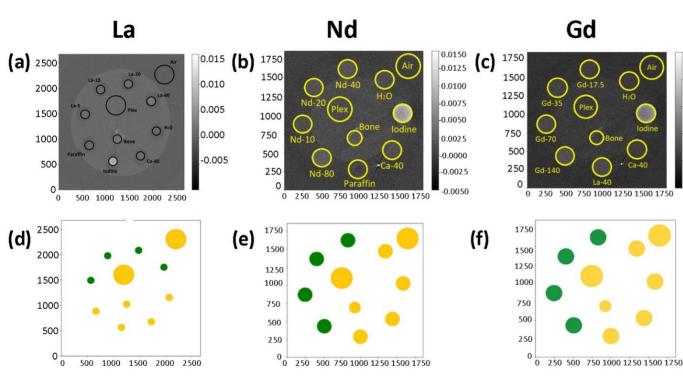
0.010

0.005

0.000

-0.005

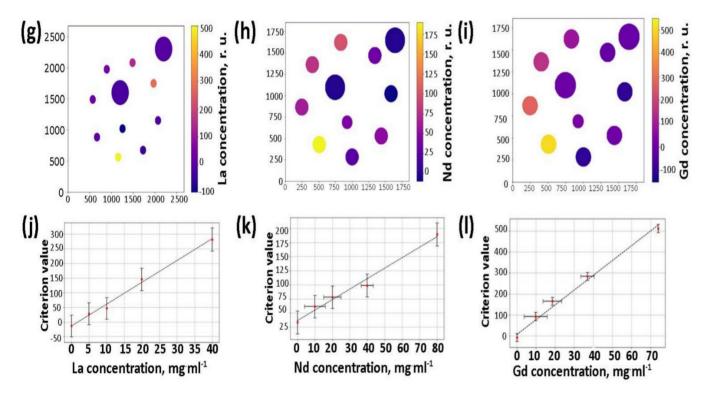




Upper row: CT images of phantom with the standard samples (water, iodine, paraffin, bone, and plex) and the investigated water solutions of La(NO3)3·6H2O (a), Nd(NO3)3·6H2O (b), and Gd(NO3)3·6H2O (c). The numbers shown in the images reflect the concentration of the contrasting element in the study solution. Second row: results of application of the photon energy criteria. Green corresponds to La (d), Nd (e), and Gd (f), while yellow corresponds to samples with no contrasting elements detected by criteria. Third row: the estimation of molar concentrations of La (g), Nd (h), and Gd (i). Bottom row: dependence of simulated concentration criteria from experimental concentrations of water solutions of La(NO3)3·6H2O (j), Nd(NO3)3·6H2O (k), and Gd(NO3)3·6H2O (l).



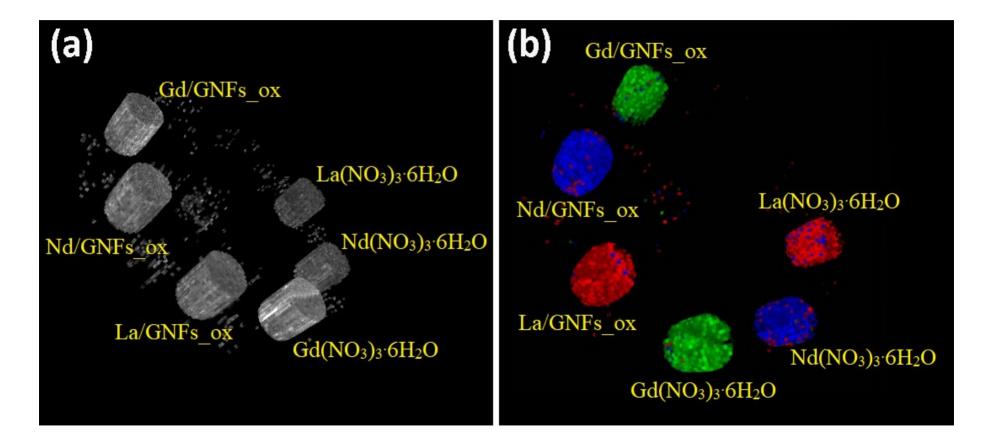




Upper row: CT images of phantom with the standard samples (water, iodine, paraffin, bone, and plex) and the investigated water solutions of La(NO3)3 $\hat{A}\cdot 6H2O$ (a), Nd(NO3)3 $\hat{A}\cdot 6H2O$ (b), and Gd(NO3)3 $\hat{A}\cdot 6H2O$ (c). The numbers shown in the images reflect the concentration of the contrasting element in the study solution. Second row: results of application of the photon energy criteria. Green corresponds to La (d), Nd (e), and Gd (f), while yellow corresponds to samples with no contrasting elements detected by criteria. Third row: the estimation of molar concentrations of La (g), Nd (h), and Gd (i). Bottom row: dependence of simulated concentration criteria from experimental concentrations of water solutions of La(NO3)3 $\hat{A}\cdot 6H2O$ (j), Nd(NO3)3 $\hat{A}\cdot 6H2O$ (k), and Gd(NO3)3 $\hat{A}\cdot 6H2O$ (I).



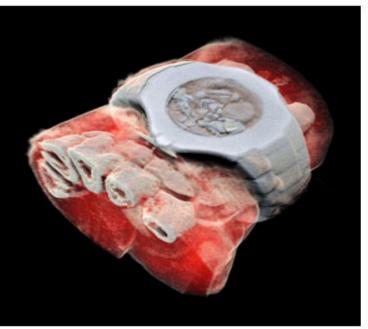


















An algorithm for the material decomposition and their concentrations has been developed

Spectrum equalization technique developed for each MPX3RX chip

The minimum concentrations of contrast agents were determined

Composites based on lanthanides have been developed, which can act as contrast agents.

The research was supported by RSF (project No. 22-15-00072)





Thank you for your attention!