

Complete Gamma-Gamma Spectroscopy of ^{152}Tb : a Diagnostic Component of the Terbium Theragnostic Toolbox

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^{152}Tb : Medical Imaging

- β^+ / EC decay to ^{152}Gd – **Positron Emitter**
- $Q_{\text{EC}} = 3990 \text{ keV}$
- $T_{1/2} = 17.8784(95) \text{ h}$
- $I_{\beta^+} = 20.3\% [1]$
- Clinical trials show promise in **PET imaging**: ^{152}Tb -DOTATOC and ^{152}Tb -PSMA-617 used successfully in **human patients** [2,3]
- Terbium isotope – applications in **theragnostics**

1) Nuclear Data Sheets for A = 152, M.J. Martin

2) Preclinical investigations and first-in-human application of ^{152}Tb -PSMA-617 for PET/CT imaging of prostate cancer, C. Müller et. al

3) Clinical evaluation of the radiolanthanide terbium-152: first-in-human PET/CT with ^{152}Tb -DOTATOC, R.P. Baum et. al

Theragnostics: Therapy + Diagnostics

- **Terbium theragnostic quartet:** four different medical uses
- Shared chemistry – compatible with the **same delivery mechanism**
- **Personalised medicine** – dose tailored to individual patients

| Isotope | $T_{1/2}$ | Decay | Use |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|
| ^{149}Tb | 4.118(25) h [4] | Alpha | Radionuclide Therapy |
| ^{152}Tb | 17.8784(95) h [5] | Beta+ / EC | PET Imaging |
| ^{155}Tb | 5.2346(36) d [6] | EC | SPECT Imaging |
| ^{161}Tb | 6.9637(29) d [7] | Beta- | Radionuclide Therapy |

4) PRISMAP Radionuclide Portfolio, <https://www.prismap.eu/radionuclides/portfolio/149Tb>

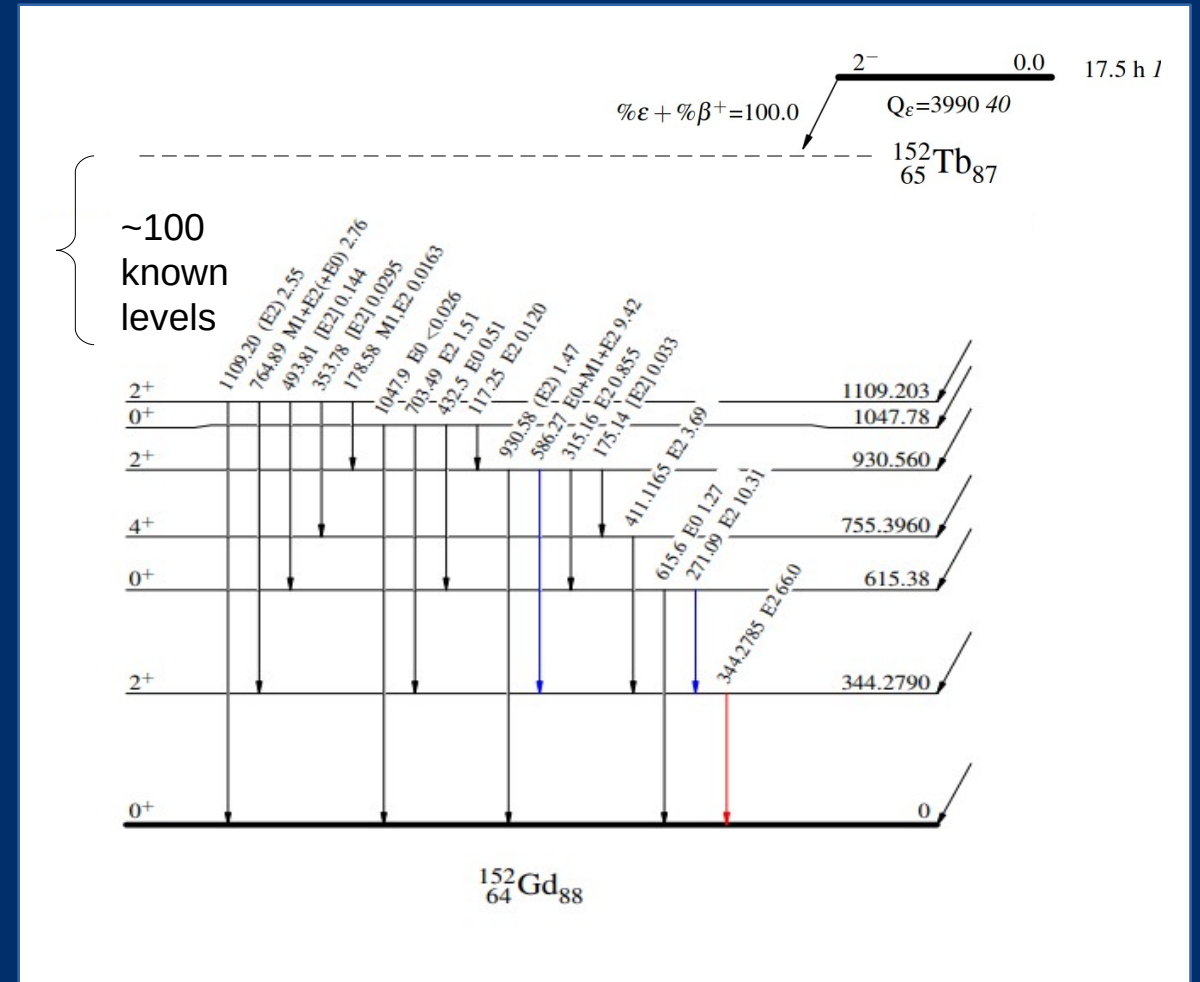
5) Determination of the Terbium-152 Half-Life from Mass-Separated Samples from CERN-ISOLDE and Assessment of the Radionuclide Purity, S.M. Collins et. al

6) Half-life determination of ^{155}Tb from mass-separated samples produced at CERN-MEDICIS, S.M. Collins et. al

7) Determination of the ^{161}Tb half-life, S.M. Collins et. al

Nuclear Data: ^{152}Gd

- $^{152}\text{Tb} \rightarrow ^{152}\text{Gd}$ decay last studied in **2003**, using a pair of HPGe detectors [8]
- Highest energy level identified at 3358 keV – 600 keV below Q_{EC}
- 248 out of 635 known transitions **unplaced**
- Pandemonium effect: unknown high energy states leads to **overestimate of beta dose**, for example in ^{86}Y [9].



8) Properties of ^{152}Gd Collective States, J. Adam et. al

9) State-of-the-art γ -ray assay of ^{86}Y for medical imaging, A.C. Gula et. al.

^{152}Tb Decay Spectroscopy

- Sources prepared at CERN ISOLDE: **1.4 GeV proton beam** on a tantalum target
- Samples purified by **mass separation** and implanted onto a pair of Al/Mylar foils
- Delivered to ILL Grenoble for measurement: **111 kBq** at start of experiment (3rd May 2023)



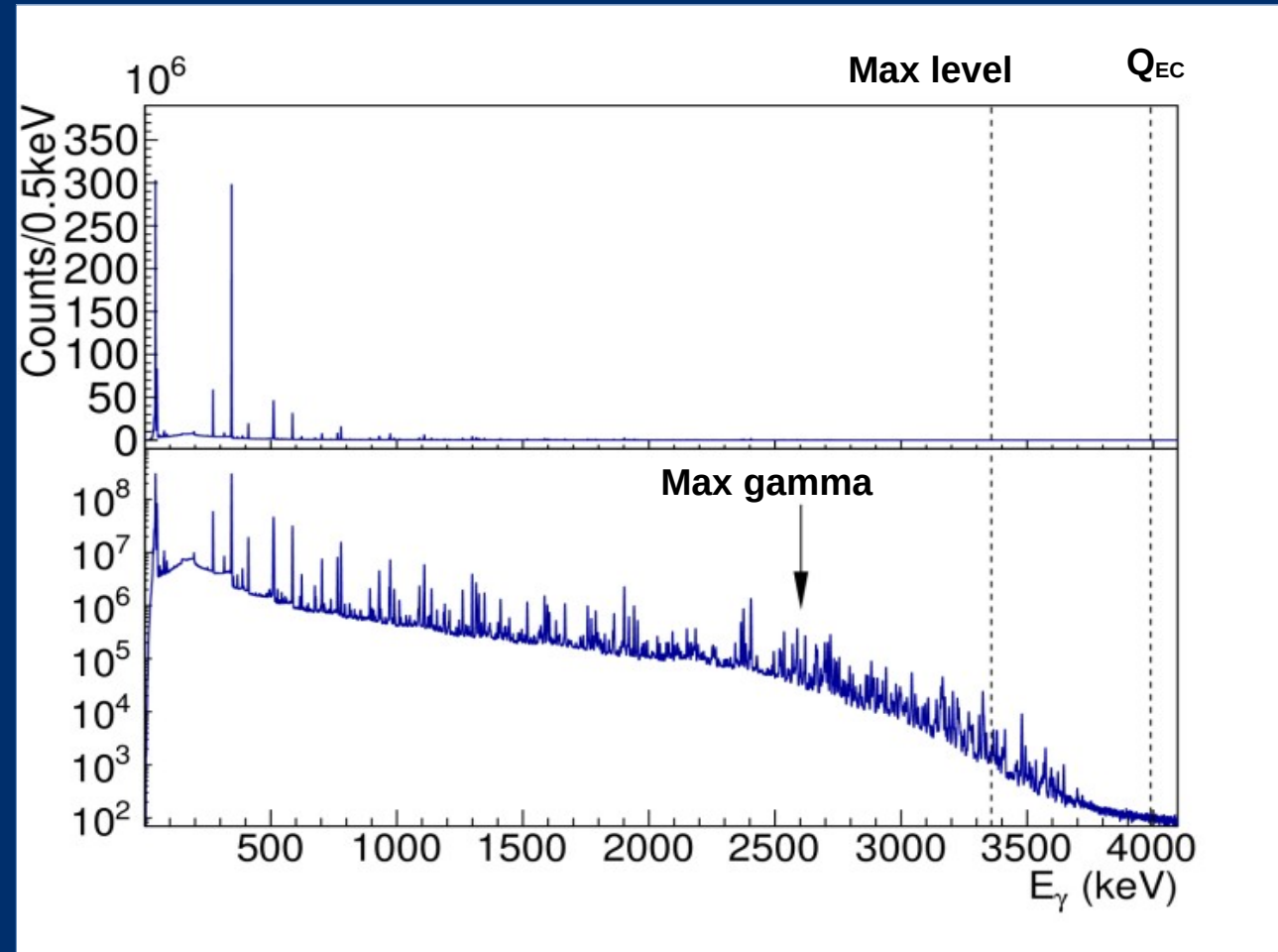
Gamma-Gamma Spectroscopy

- Fission Product Prompt Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (FIPPS) [10]
- **64 HPGe crystals**, 16 clovers with BGO shielding (14 crystals excluded)
- Absolute efficiency $\sim 5.6\%$ at 344 keV
- **48 hours** measurement time
- (Electron-Gamma spectroscopy carried out in parallel – PN1)



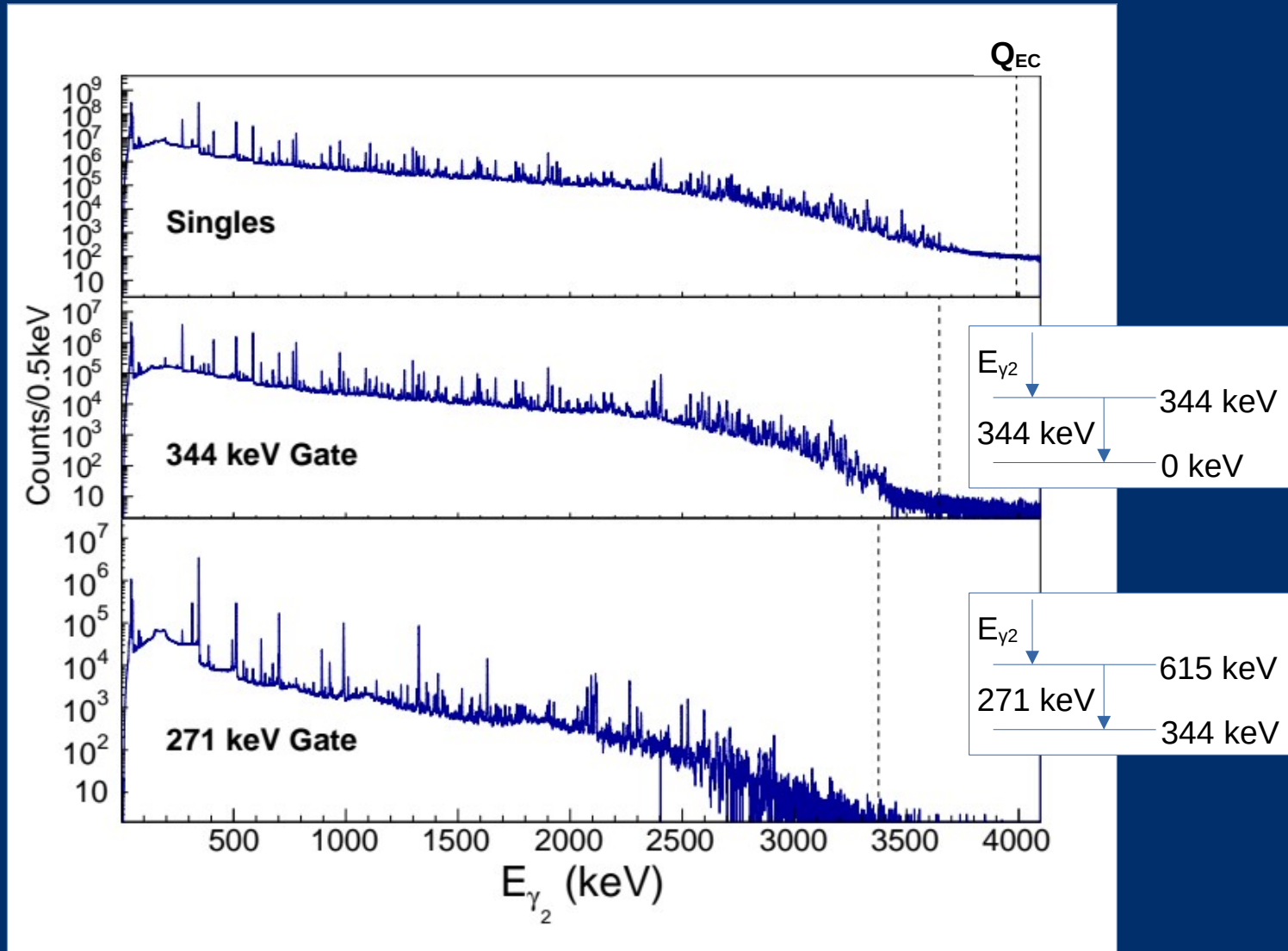
Singles Spectra

- **1.5e10 single events** collected from source 2 (~70% of the total)
- Highest energy gamma previously placed: **2603 keV**
- Highest energy state previously identified: **3358 keV**
- $Q_{EC} =$ **3990 keV**



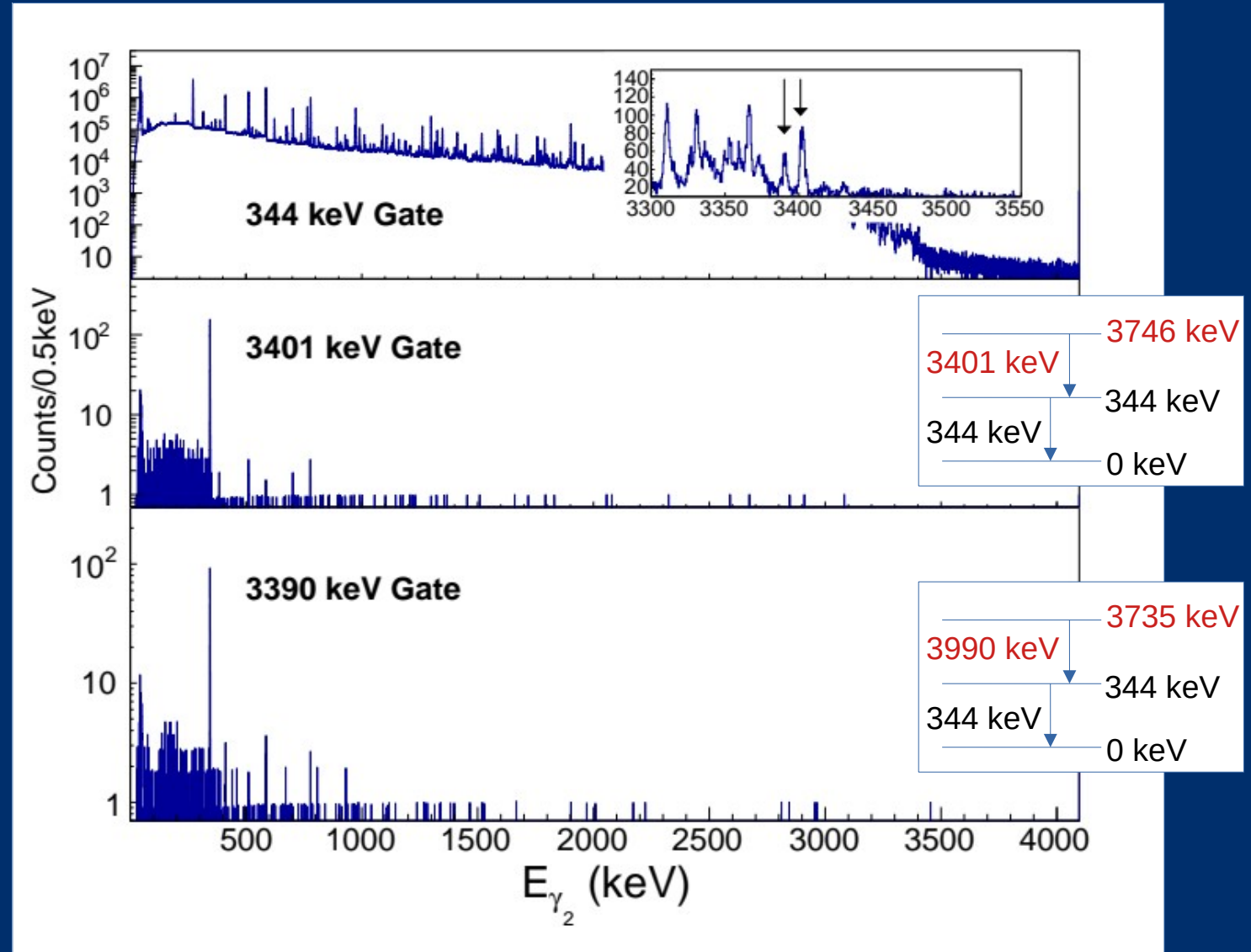
Coincidence Analysis

- 4.5e9 coincident events (window of 120 ns)
- New levels identified by “gating from below”
- Compton background subtracted from gates



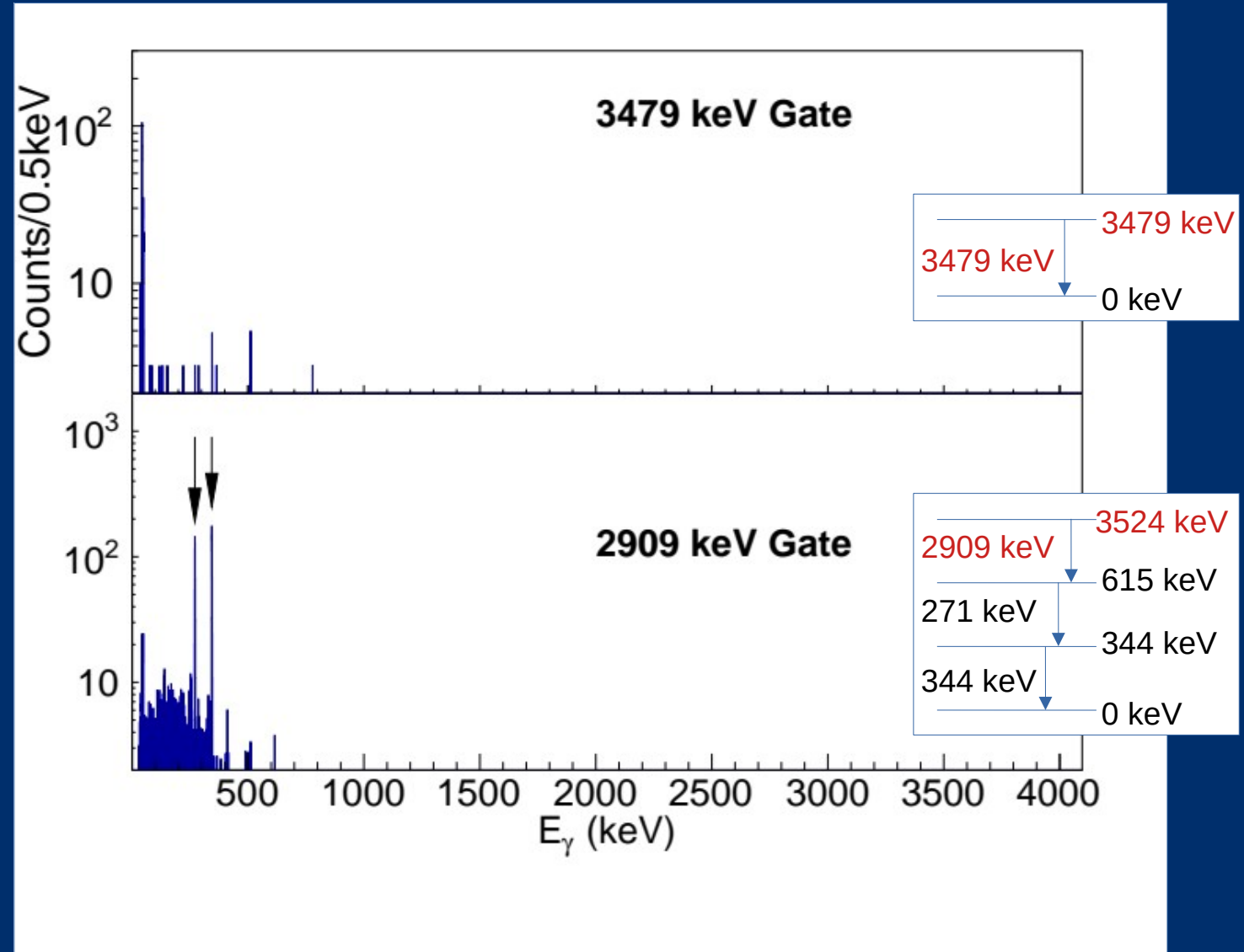
Placing New Transitions

- Verify placement of previously unidentified transitions by reversing the gating
- The entire de-excitation cascade should appear in the coincidence gate
- Highest energy state previously identified: 3358 keV



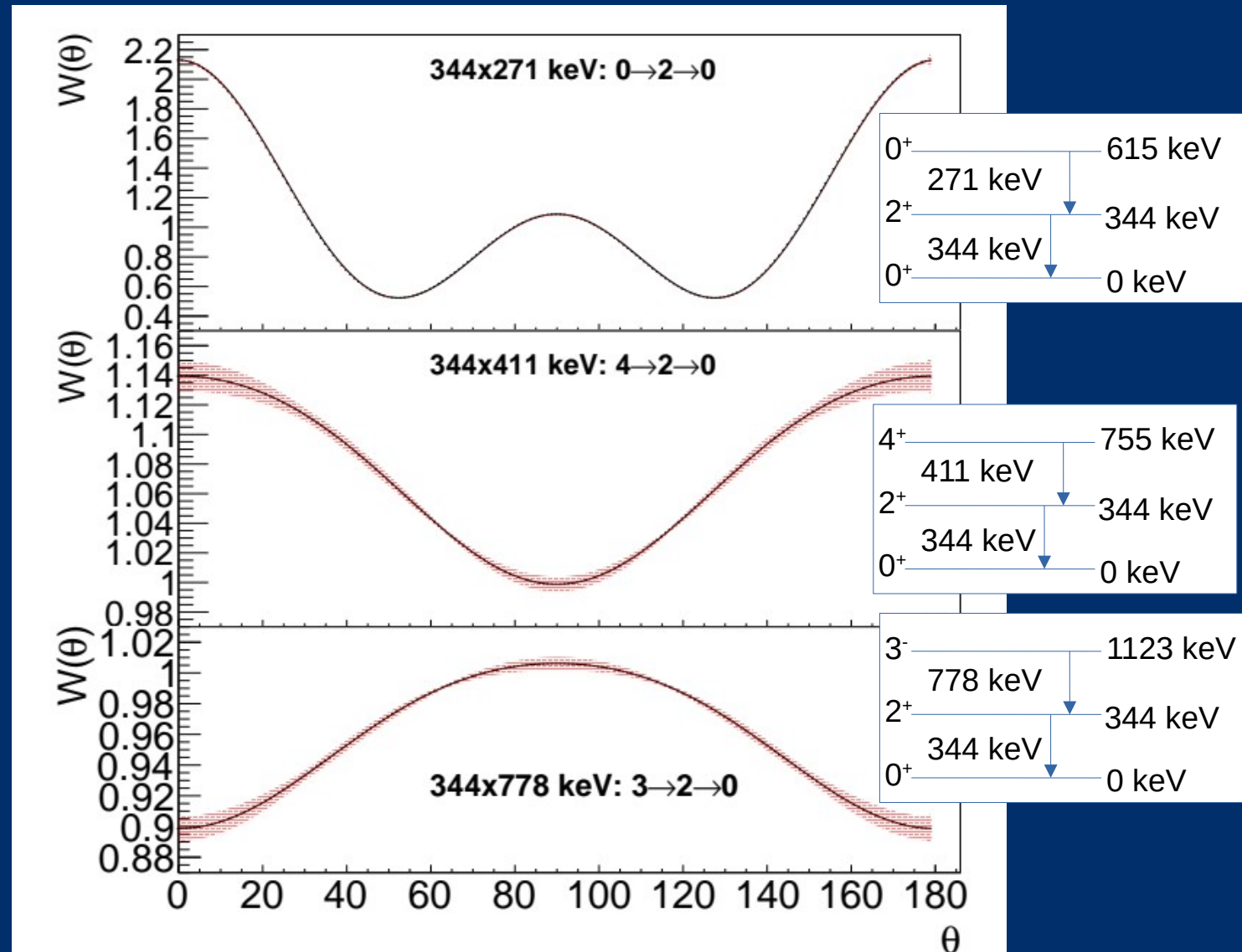
Placing New Transitions

- Straight to ground transitions only in coincidence with x-rays
- Cascades may involve intermediate levels



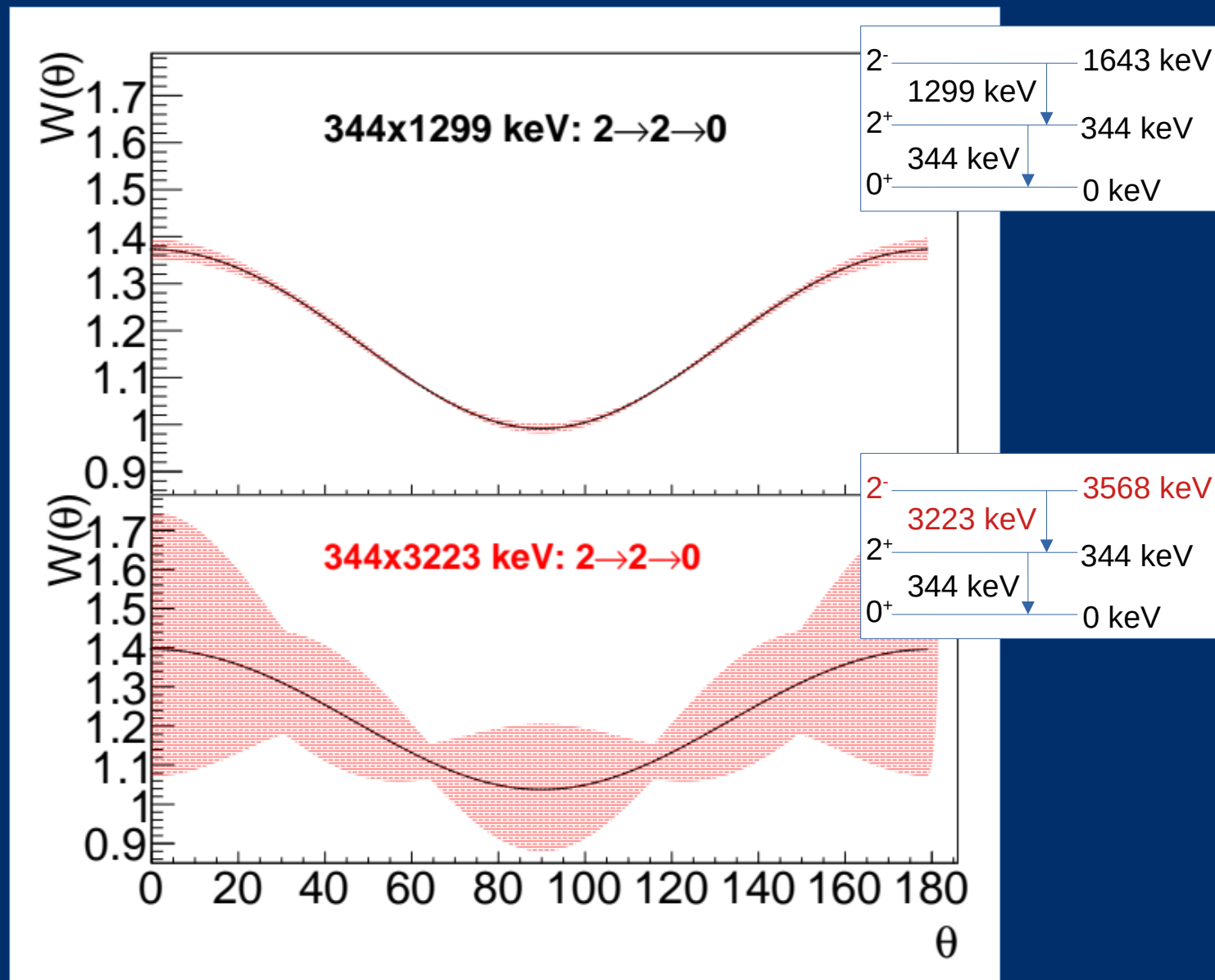
Angular Correlation Analysis

- Use angular correlations to **assign spin and parity** to previously unidentified levels
- Angular momentum transfer in the decay determines **angular distribution** of emitted gamma rays
- Probe this distribution using coincidences between **different detector pairs**



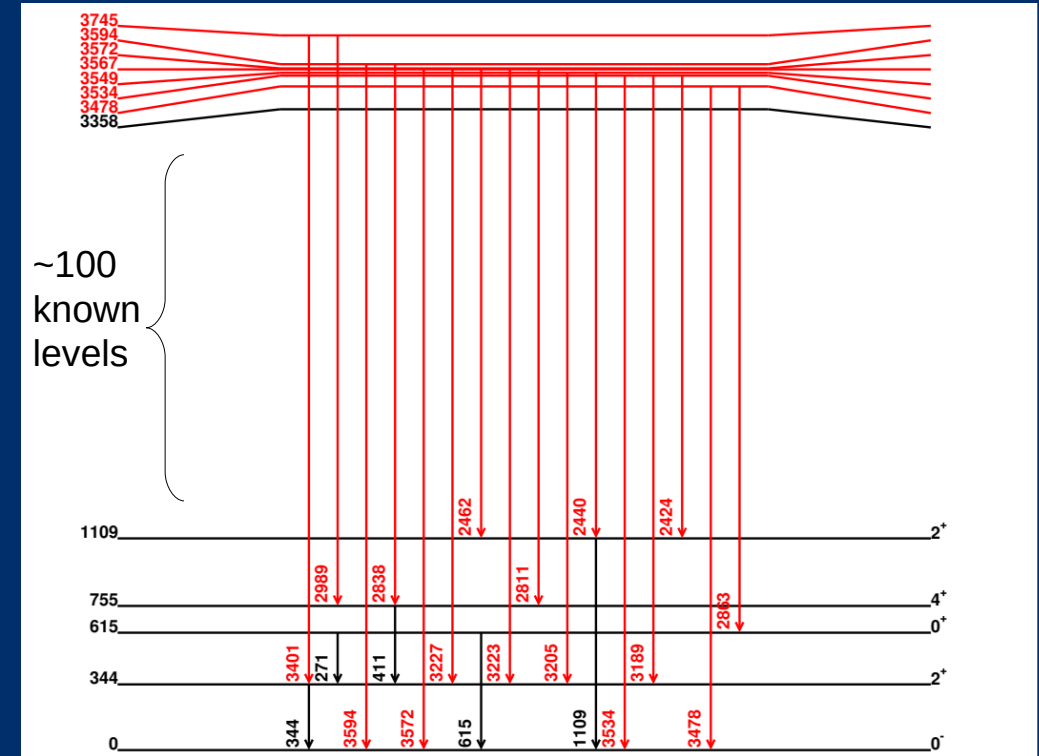
Spin/Parity of New States

- ^{152}Tb ground state has $J^\pi=2^-$
- “Allowed” beta decays populate $1^-, 2^-, 3^-$ in ^{152}Gd
- 2^- to 0^+ ground state **M2**
- 2^+ to 0^+ **E2**
- **No ground state transition (3568 keV) seen: assign negative parity**



Preliminary Results + Future Work

- Over **50 new transitions** placed so far, including to **19 previously unidentified levels**
- Further preliminary placements not reported – only **multiply placed levels** included
- Transition intensities require **Monte Carlo simulations** to validate efficiency curve
- **Electron-Gamma data:** measurements of internal conversion coefficients and E0 transitions – supports spin/parity assignments and measures “missing” intensity



References:

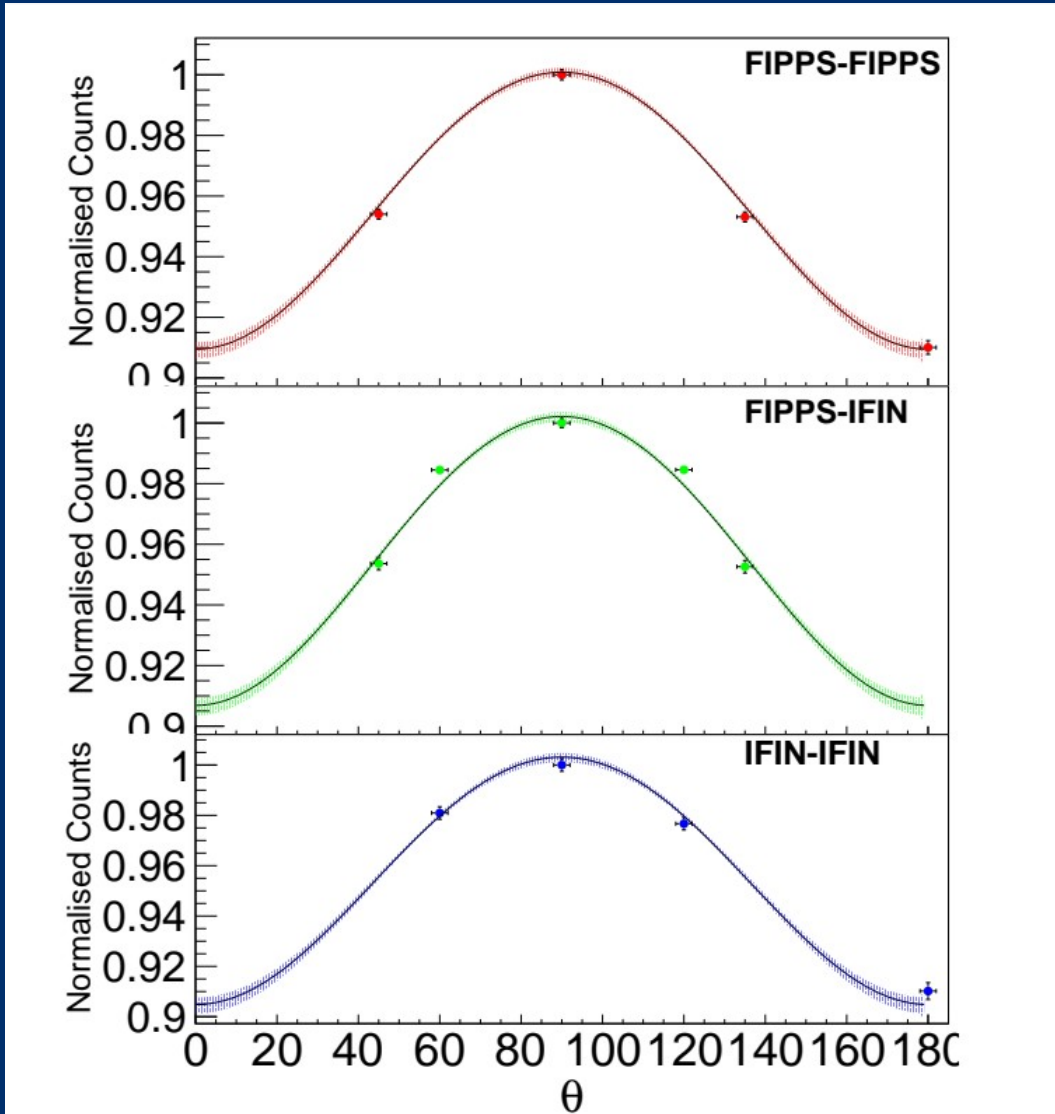
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8. Properties of ^{152}Gd Collective States, J. Adam et. Al
9. State-of-the-art γ -ray assay of ^{86}Y for medical imaging, A.C. Gula et. al.
10. FIPPS (Fission Product Prompt γ -ray Spectrometer) and its first experimental campaign, C. Michelagnoli et. al

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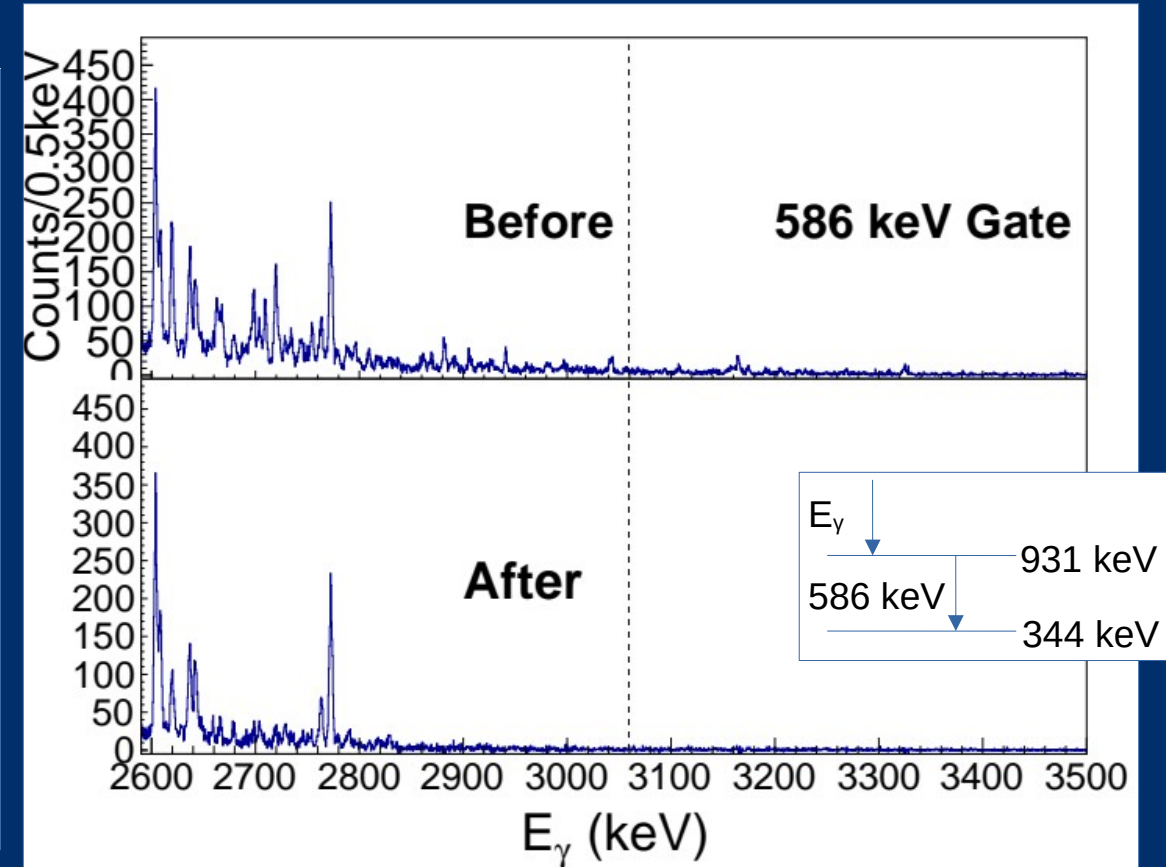
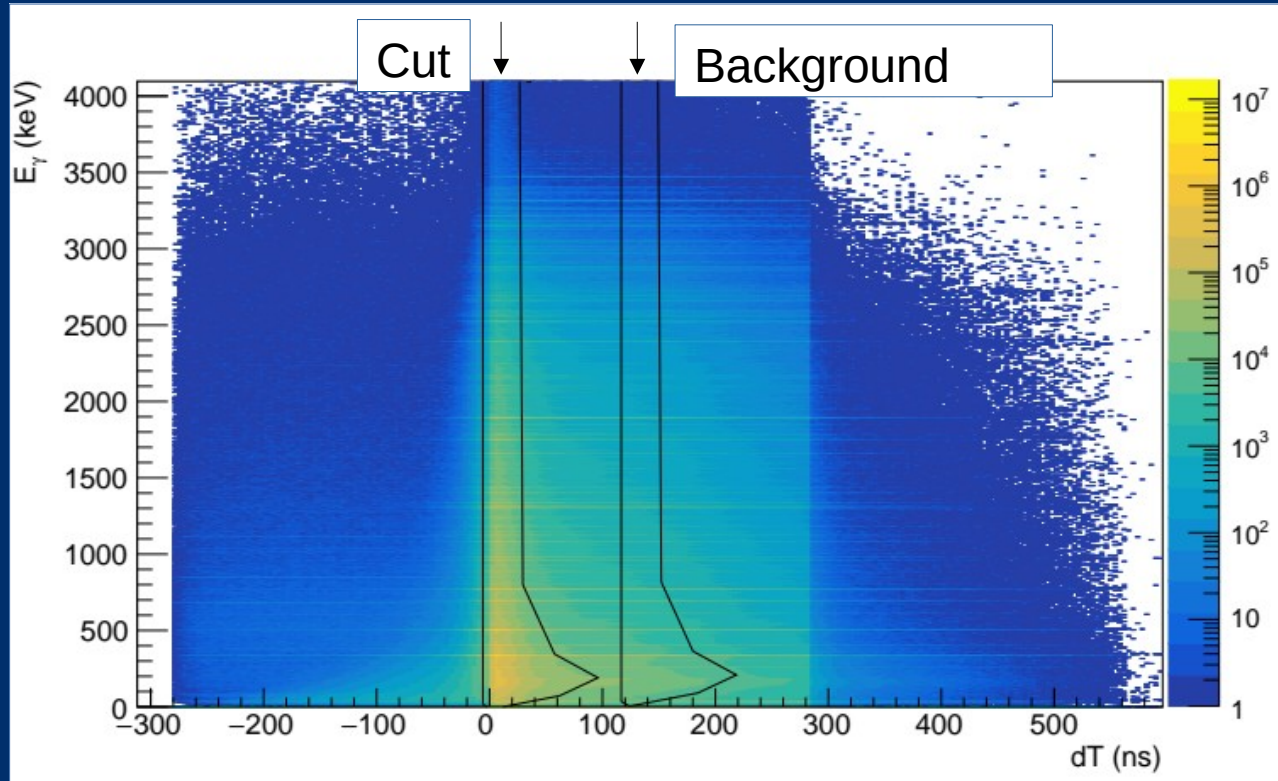


Extra Slide: Angular Correlation Minimisation

- Two HPGe detector types – three possible pairings, 6 possible angles
- Fit overall angular correlation function by simultaneously minimising three distributions



Extra Slide: Prompt Time Cut



- Select only gammas within 40 ns window – emitted from same nucleus
- Offset window 100 ns to **sample background** for subtraction
- **Random coincidences removed**