Dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) has evolved as the method of choice to enhance NMR signal intensities and to address a variety of otherwise inaccessible chemical, biological and physical questions. Despite its success, there is no detailed understanding of how the large electron polarization is transferred to the surrounding nuclei or where these nuclei are located relative to the polarizing agent. To address these questions we perform an analysis of the three-spin solid effect, and show that it is exquisitely sensitive to the electron-nuclear distances. We exploit this feature and determine that the size of the spin diffusion barrier surrounding the trityl radical in a glassy glycerol–water matrix is <6 Å, and that the protons involved in the initial transfer step are on the trityl molecule. ¹H ENDOR experiments indicate that polarization is then transferred in a second step to glycerol molecules in intimate contact with the trityl.

High Intrarenal Lactate Production Inhibits the Renal Pseudohypoxic Response to Acutely Induced Hypoxia in Diabetes

Intrarenal hypoxia develops within a few days after the onset of insulinopenic diabetes in an experimental animal model (ie, a model of type-1 diabetes). Although diabetes-induced hypoxia results in increased renal lactate formation, mitochondrial function is well maintained, a condition commonly referred to as pseudohypoxia. However, the metabolic effects of significantly elevated lactate levels remain unclear. We therefore investigated in diabetic animals the response to acute intrarenal hypoxia in the presence of high renal lactate formation to delineate mechanistic pathways and compare these findings to healthy control animals. Hyperpolarized ¹³C-MRI and blood oxygenation level-dependent ¹H-MRI was used to investigate the renal metabolism of [1-¹³C]pyruvate and oxygenation following acutely altered oxygen content in the breathing gas in a streptozotocin rat model of type-1 diabetes with and without insulin treatment and compared with healthy control rats. The lactate signal in the diabetic kidney was reduced by 12%-16% during hypoxia in diabetic rats irrespective of insulin supplementation. In contrast, healthy controls displayed the well-known Pasteur effect manifested as a 10% increased lactate signal following reduction of oxygen in the inspired air. Reduced expression of the monocarboxyl transporter-4 may account for altered response to hypoxia in diabetes with a high intrarenal pyruvate-to-lactate conversion. Reduced intrarenal lactate formation in response to hypoxia in diabetes shows the existence of a different metabolic phenotype, which is independent of insulin, as insulin supplementation was unable to affect the pyruvate-to-lactate conversion in the diabetic kidney.
Towards precise brain stimulation: Is electric field simulation related to neuromodulation?

Background: Recent research on neural and behavioral consequences of transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) has highlighted the impact of individual factors, such as brain anatomy which determines current field distribution and may thus significantly impact stimulation effects. Computational modeling approaches may significantly advance our understanding of such factors, but the association of simulation-based tDCS-induced fields and neurophysiological outcomes has not been investigated. Objectives: To provide empirical evidence for the relationship between tDCS-induced neurophysiological outcomes and individually induced electric fields. Methods: We applied tDCS during eyes-closed resting-state functional resonance imaging (rsfMRI) and assessed pre-post magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) in 24 participants. We aimed to quantify effects of 15-min tDCS using the “classical” left SM1-right supraorbital area montage on sensorimotor network (SMN) strength and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and glutamate concentrations, implementing a cross-over counterbalanced design with three stimulation conditions. Additional structural anatomical MRI sequences and recordings of individual electrode configurations allowed individual electric field simulations based on realistic head models of all participants for both conditions. Results: On a neurophysiological level, we observed the expected reduction of GABA concentrations and increase in SMN strength, both during anodal and cathodal compared to sham tDCS, replicating previous results. The magnitudes of neurophysiological modulations induced by tDCS were significantly associated with simulation-based electric field strengths within the targeted left precentral gyrus. Conclusion: Our findings corroborate previous reports on tDCS-induced neurophysiological modulations and further advance the understanding of underlying mechanisms by providing first empirical evidence for the association of the injected electric field and neuromodulatory effects.
A D-Band Rectangular Waveguide-to-Coplanar Waveguide Transition Using Metal Ridge

This paper presents a rectangular waveguide-to-coplanar waveguide (CPW) transition using metal ridge at D-band (110-170 GHz). The proposed transition is useful in particular for packaging circuits with large dimensions. A CPW with extended ground traces is designed on a quartz substrate and its performance is compared with a conventional CPW. Besides, an absorber layer is added underneath for restricting parasitic modes. As the critical part of the transition, the metal ridge is described in detail. The proposed rectangular waveguide-to-CPW transition using metal ridge is designed, fabricated, and measured in a back-to-back configuration. The electric field distribution as well as the assembly of the proposed transition is illustrated. For the fabricated transition prototype in a back-to-back configuration, the measured return loss remains better than 12.5 dB at D-band which corresponds to a bandwidth of 60 GHz. From 122.5 GHz to 156.5 GHz, the measured insertion loss is less than 3 dB while it increases to 4 dB at the maximum. Thus, each fabricated transition contributes less than 2 dB insertion loss at D-band.

Alginate Trisaccharide Binding Sites on the Surface of β-Lactoglobulin Identified by NMR Spectroscopy: Implications for Molecular Network Formation

β-lactoglobulin (BLG) is a promiscuous protein in terms of ligand interactions, having several binding sites reported for hydrophobic biomolecules such as fatty acids, lipids, and vitamins as well as detergents. BLG also interacts with neutral and anionic oligo- and polysaccharides for which the binding sites remain to be identified. The multivalency offered by these carbohydrate ligands is expected to facilitate coacervation, an electrostatically driven liquid-liquid phase separation. Using heteronuclear single quantum coherence NMR spectroscopy and monitoring chemical shift perturbations, we observed specific binding sites of modest affinity for alginate oligosaccharides (AOSs) prepared by alginate lyase degradation. Two different AOS binding sites (site 1 and site 2) centered around K75 and K101 were identified for monomeric BLG (isoform A (BLGA)) at pH 2.65. In contrast, only site 1 around K75 was observed for dimeric BLG at pH 4.0. The data suggests pH-dependent mechanism whereby both the BLGA dimer–monomer equilibrium and electrostatic interactions are exploited. This variability allows for control of coacervation and particle formation of BLGA/alginate mixtures via directed polysaccharide bridging of AOS binding sites and has implications for molecular network formation. The results are valuable for design of polyelectrolyte-based BLG particles and coacervates for carrying nutraceuticals and modulating viscosity in dairy products by use of alginates.
Analysis of dDNP NMR metabolic data from cancer cells

With the rise of the field of systems biology, metabolomic data have been integrated with the data for other -omic sciences, and these gigantic collections of correlated data have with the ever improving computing power, been data mined to locate biomarkers and motifs.[1] In this project the metabolic fingerprint of four prostate cancer cell lines, with different levels of aggression were analyzed. Metabolic data were obtained by incubating the cells with 13C6-d7 isotope labeled glucose, then quenching the metabolism, removing the cell debris and hyperpolarizing the metabolite extracts with dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (dDNP).

By integrating the peaks of the resulting NMR spectra, a collection of metabolic data was obtained without the need for identification of specific compounds. On this data, data mining was applied, with the aim to identify biomarkers of cancer and to classify the aggressiveness of the cancer. The illustrations below show examples of obtained NMR spectra for the different cell types (on the left) and Principal Components-Discriminant Function Analysis (PCDFA) results from the four prostate cancer cell types and a breast cancer cell line, in red, (on the right). The PC-DFA is clearly able to separate the cell types, with the most aggressive clustering together (blue and green). As dDNP MNR have been shown to be quantitative and reproducible,[2] it could be an important tool in the future for cancer diagnostics.

A Robust Cryogenic RF Coil (88K) for In-vivo Hyperpolarized 13C MRI of Rats

We report the performance of a cryogenic RF receive-only coil for 13C imaging of small animals. It is experimentally demonstrated 2-fold SNR improvement in comparison to a room temperature coil in immediate vicinity of the sample. The self-developed cryostat employed for coil cooling shows thermal stability within 5 h of use for 6 L of LN2, which can be extended up to 12 h if more LN is added. The Q88K/Q200K ratio of the unloaded coil is 550/285
Brain changes induced by Electroconvulsive Therapy are broadly distributed

Background Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is associated with volumetric enlargements of cortico-limbic brain regions. However, the pattern of whole-brain structural alterations following ECT remains unresolved. Here, we examined the longitudinal effects of ECT on global and local variations in gray matter, white matter and ventricle volumes in major depression as well as predictors of ECT-related clinical response. Methods Longitudinal MRI and clinical data from the Global ECT-MRI Research Collaboration (GEMRIC) were used to investigate changes in white matter, gray matter and ventricle volumes before and after ECT in 328 patients experiencing a major depressive episode. In addition, 95 non-depressed control subjects were scanned twice. We performed a mega-analysis of single subject data from 14 independent GEMRIC sites. Results Volumetric increases occurred in 79 of 84 gray matter regions of interests. In total, the cortical volume increased by (mean ± SD) 1.04 ± 1.03 % (Cohen's d=1.01, p<0.001)) and the subcortical gray matter volume increased by 1.47 ± 1.05 % (d=1.40, p<0.001) in patients. The subcortical gray matter increase was negatively associated with total ventricle volume (Spearman's rank correlation rho=-0.44, p<0.001), while total white matter volume remained unchanged (d=-0.05, p=0.41). The changes were modulated by number of ECTs and mode of electrode placements. However, the gray matter volumetric enlargements were not associated with clinical outcome. The findings suggest that ECT induces gray matter volumetric increases that are broadly distributed. However, gross volumetric increases of specific anatomically defined regions may not serve as feasible biomarkers of clinical response.
Calibrated Coil Combination for Fixed-Geometry, Low-Frequency Coils with Application to Hyperpolarized $^{13}$C Measurements
We explore a new design approach for low frequency RF coils, where a transmit and receive array are built together in a totally rigid frame, and therefore their B and H distributions can be accurately mapped and used as prior information for SNR-optimal combination of signals from different coil elements. Using this principle, a coil is designed for C MRS of a pig at 3T (32.13 MHz). We show that at this frequency, the effect of sample loading is minimal, and the prior information obtained in phantoms benefits in-vivo experiments. This one-time calibration allows for optimal combination of coil signals, which is also expected to improve parallel imaging performance.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, Department of Electrical Engineering, Aarhus University
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from ISMRM 27th Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Montréal, Canada.
Electronic versions: 1450_19.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 179173253
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2019 › Research » peer-review

Can Transcranial Electrical Stimulation Localize Brain Function?
Transcranial electrical stimulation (TES) uses constant (TDCS) or alternating currents (TACS) to modulate brain activity. Most TES studies apply low-intensity currents through scalp electrodes (<= 2 mA) using bipolar electrode arrangements, producing weak electrical fields in the brain (< 1 V/m). Low-intensity TES has been employed in humans to induce changes in task performance during or after stimulation. In analogy to focal transcranial magnetic stimulation, TES-induced behavioral effects have often been taken as evidence for a causal involvement of the brain region underlying one of the two stimulation electrodes, often referred to as the active electrode. Here, we critically review the utility of bipolar low-intensity TES to localize human brain function. We summarize physiological substrates that constitute peripheral targets for TES and may mediate subliminal or overtly perceived peripheral stimulation during TES. We argue that peripheral co-stimulation may contribute to the behavioral effects of TES and should be controlled for by "sham" TES. We discuss biophysical properties of TES, which need to be considered, if one wishes to make realistic assumptions about which brain regions were preferentially targeted by TES. Using results from electric field calculations, we evaluate the validity of different strategies that have been used for selective spatial targeting. Finally, we comment on the challenge of adjusting the dose of TES considering dose-response relationships between the weak tissue currents and the physiological effects in targeted cortical areas. These considerations call for caution when attributing behavioral effects during or after low-intensity TES studies to a specific brain region and may facilitate the selection of best practices for future TES studies.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen
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Number of pages: 12
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Frontiers in Psychology
Volume: 10
Article number: 213
ISSN (Print): 1664-1078
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Coil profile estimation strategies for parallel imaging with hyperpolarized 13C MRI

Purpose: To investigate auto- and pre-calibration coil profile estimation for parallel imaging reconstruction of hyperpolarized 13C MRI volumetric data. Methods: Parallel imaging reconstruction was studied with 3 different approaches for coil profile estimation: auto-calibration, phantom calibration, and theoretic calibration. Acquisition was performed with a 3D stack-of-spirals sequence with spectral-spatial excitation and Cartesian undersampling. Parallel imaging reconstructions were done with conjugate gradient SENSE and 3D gridding with inhomogeneity correction. The approaches were compared in simulations with different SNR, through phantom experiments, and in an in vivo pig study focused on the kidneys. All imaging was done with a rigid home-built 12-channel 13C receive coil at 3T. Results: The phantom calibrated and theoretic approaches resulted in the best structural similarities in simulations and demonstrated higher image quality in the phantom experiments compared to the auto-calibrated approach. In vivo mapping of pyruvate uptake and lactate conversion improved for accelerated acquisitions because of a better temporal resolution. From a practical and image quality point of view, use of theoretic coil profiles led to improved results compared to the other approaches. Conclusion: The success of the theoretic coil profile estimation demonstrates a negligible effect of load on sensitivity profiles at the carbon frequency at 3T. Through theoretic or phantom calibrated parallel imaging, accelerated 3D volumes could be reconstructed with sufficient sensitivity, temporal, and spatial resolution to map the metabolism of kidneys exemplifying abdominal organs. This approach overcomes a critical step in the clinical translation of parallel imaging in hyperpolarized 13C MR.

Combined Rapid Injection NMR and Simulation Approach to Probe Redox-Dependent Pathway Control in Living Cells

Dynamic response of intracellular reaction cascades to changing environments is a hallmark of living systems. As metabolism is complex, mechanistic models have gained popularity for describing the dynamic response of cellular metabolism and for identifying target genes for engineering. At the same time, the detailed tracking of transient metabolism in living cells on the sub-minute timescale has become amenable using dynamic nuclear polarization enhanced 13C NMR. Here, we suggest an approach combining in-cell NMR spectroscopy with perturbation experiments and modeling to obtain evidence that the bottlenecks of yeast glycolysis depend on intracellular redox state. In pre-steady state glycolysis, pathway bottlenecks shift from downstream to upstream reactions within few seconds, consistent with a rapid decline in the NAD+/NADH ratio. Simulations using mechanistic models reproduce the experimentally observed response and help identify unforeseen biochemical events. Remaining inaccuracies in the computational models can be identified experimentally.
The combined use of rapid injection NMR spectroscopy and in silico simulations provides a promising method for characterizing cellular reactions with increasing mechanistic detail.

**General information**
- Publication status: Published
- Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Quantitative Modeling of Cell Metabolism, iLoop, Research Groups, Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Biosustainability, Department of Chemistry
- Corresponding author: Meier, S.
- Contributors: Jensen, P. R., Matos, M., Sonnenschein, N., Meier, S.
- Number of pages: 8
- Pages: 5395-5402
- Publication date: 2019
- Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
- Journal: Analytical Chemistry
- Volume: 91
- Issue number: 8
- ISSN (Print): 0003-2700
- Ratings:
  - BFI (2019): BFI-level 2
  - Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
- Original language: English
- Keywords: Biocatalysis, In vivo spectroscopy, Metabolism, NMR spectroscopy, Simulation
- DOIs:
  - 10.1021/acs.analchem.9b00660

**Compact, low-cost NMR spectrometer and probe for dissolution DNP**
The desire for higher magnetic resonance sensitivity has led to the development of multiple home-built and commercial dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization polarizers. The emergence of polarizers capable of variable magnetic field strengths desires a versatile standalone spectrometer and NMR circuit to fulfill detection needs at different frequencies. We present a benchtop NMR spectrometer with duplexer capable of serving high-field solid and liquid state NMR applications up to 450 MHz. A detailed view of the employed probe is discussed. Tuning and matching schemes are investigated yielding and experimentally verifying closed-form equations to estimate nutation frequency for a remotely tuned and matched sample coil.

**General information**
- Publication status: Published
- Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems
- Corresponding author: Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
- Pages: 7-15
- Publication date: 2019
- Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
- Journal: Journal of Magnetic Resonance
- Volume: 304
- ISSN (Print): 1090-7807
- Ratings:
  - BFI (2019): BFI-level 1
  - Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
- Original language: English
- Keywords: Dissolution DNP, NMR spectrometer, DNP probe, Solid-state NMR
- DOIs:
  - 10.1016/j.jmr.2019.04.016
- Source: PublicationPreSubmission
- Source ID: 176812496
Correction of stray magnetic fields caused by cable currents is essential for human in-vivo brain magnetic resonance current density imaging (MRCDI)

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Hvidovre Hospital, University of Tübingen
Contributors: Göksu, C., Scheffler, K., Siebner, H. R., Hanson, L. G., Thielcher, A.
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Electronic versions:
InvivoHumanBrainMRCDI_IMEP_11012019.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 168935603
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2019 › Research › peer-review

Cryogen-free dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization polarizer operating at 3.35 T, 6.70 T, and 10.1 T

A novel dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP) polarizer platform is presented. The polarizer meets a number of key requirements for in vitro, preclinical, and clinical applications. It uses no liquid cryogens, operates in continuous mode, accommodates a wide range of sample sizes up to and including those required for human studies, and is fully automated. It offers a wide operational window both in terms of magnetic field, up to 10.1 T, and temperature, from room temperature down to 1.3 K. The polarizer delivers a 13C liquid state polarization for [1-13C]pyruvate of 70%. The build-up time constant in the solid state is approximately 1200 s (20 minutes), allowing a sample throughput of at least one sample per hour including sample loading and dissolution. We confirm the previously reported strong field dependence in the range 3.35 to 6.7 T, but see no further increase in polarization when increasing the magnetic field strength to 10.1 T for [1-13C]pyruvate and trityl. Using a custom dry magnet, cold head and recondensing, closed-cycle cooling system, combined with a modular DNP probe, and automation and fluid handling systems, we have designed a unique dDNP system with unrivalled flexibility and performance.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
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Contributors: Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Bowen, S., Petersen, J. R., Rybalko, O., Vinding, M. S., Ullisch, M., Nielsen, N. C.
Number of pages: 11
Pages: 2184-2194
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Magnetic Resonance in Medicine
Volume: 81
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0740-3194
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization, Dry magnet, Hyperpolarization, Polarizer
Electronic versions:
arXiv.pdf
Cryogen_free_dissolution_dynamic_2.pdf. Embargo ended: 25/10/2019
DOIs:
10.1002/mrm.27537
Source: Findit
Source ID: 2440775226
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2019 › Research › peer-review
Data-driven Nyquist ghost correction for hyperpolarized 13C EPSI and EPI

Echo-planar readout is often used in hyperpolarized imaging because of its rapid sampling of the k-space. This scheme, however, suffers from Nyquist ghosting artifacts. We present a data-driven approach to correct Nyquist ghosting in hyperpolarized C-EPSI and EPI. The method exploits the sparsity of the spectra in hyperpolarized C imaging spectroscopy, and estimates the phase discrepancies from the odd and even data in C-EPSI. The method was demonstrated in phantoms and in vivo. We show that it performs better than the H reference-based reconstruction, and it
Design of a local quasi-distributed tuning and matching circuit for dissolution DNP cross polarization

Dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) build-up times at low temperature for low-gamma heteronuclei can be unfavorably long and can be accelerated by transfer of polarization from protons. The efficiency of the cross polarization (CP) depends on the B1-field strengths, the pulse sequence chosen for cross polarization and the sample composition. CP experiments rely on high B1-fields, which typically lead to electrical discharge and breakdown in the circuit. This problem is particularly severe in the low pressure helium atmosphere due to easily ionized helium atoms. The purpose of this study is to identify strategies to minimize voltages across components in a tuning and matching circuit of the coil to avoid electrical discharge during CP experiments. Design equations for three tuning and matching network configurations are derived. The results of the study are then used in the design of a single coil double resonance DNP probe operating at 71.8MHz (13C frequency) and 285.5MHz (1H frequency). In the current setup we achieve 28% polarization on 13C in urea with a build-up time of 11.6min with CP compared to 14% and 53min by direct polarization using TEMPO.L as the radical. Different cross polarization sequences are compared.

Discovery and Exploration of the Efficient Acyclic Dehydration of Hexoses in DMSO/Water

Current gaps in the development of sustainable processes include lacking strategies to systematically identify and optimize the formation of new products. The dehydration of hexoses to 5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) is a particularly widely studied process. In an attempt to identify a new high-selectivity conversion of glucose, quantitative NMR spectroscopy was used to screen conditions that were reported to yield high conversion of glucose, but low formation of HMF. In the current setup we achieve 28% polarization on 13C in urea with a build-up time of 11.6min with CP compared to 14% and 53min by direct polarization using TEMPO.L as the radical. Different cross polarization sequences are compared.
Dynamic Imaging of Glucose and Lactate Metabolism by C-13-MRS without Hyperpolarization

Metabolic reprogramming is one of the defining features of cancer and abnormal metabolism is associated with many other pathologies. Molecular imaging techniques capable of detecting such changes have become essential for cancer diagnosis, treatment planning, and surveillance. In particular, $^{18}$F-FDG (fluorodeoxyglucose) PET has emerged as an essential imaging modality for cancer because of its unique ability to detect a disturbed molecular pathway through measurements of glucose uptake. However, FDG-PET has limitations that restrict its usefulness in certain situations and the information gained is limited to glucose uptake only. $^{13}$C magnetic resonance spectroscopy theoretically has certain advantages over FDG-PET, but its inherent low sensitivity has restricted its use mostly to single voxel measurements unless dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP) is used to increase the signal, which brings additional complications for clinical use. We show here a new method of imaging glucose metabolism in vivo by MRI chemical shift imaging (CSI) experiments that relies on a simple, robust and efficient, post-processing procedure by the higher dimensional analog of singular value decomposition, tensor decomposition. Using this procedure, we achieve an order of magnitude increase in signal noise in both dDNP and non-hyperpolarized non-localized experiments without sacrificing accuracy. In CSI experiments an approximately 30-fold increase was observed, enough that the glucose to lactate conversion indicative of the Warburg effect can be imaged without hyper-polarization with a time resolution of 12s and an overall spatial resolution that compares favorably to $^{18}$F-FDG PET.
Engineering two-dimensional transition metal dichalcogenide electrocatalysts for water splitting hydrogen generation

The development of advanced energy conversion and storage technologies is essential for optimizing the integration of sustainable energy resources into current-running power grid systems. As one of the key energy-storage carriers, hydrogen (H₂) possesses ultrahigh gravimetric energy density, ecofriendly character, and high renewability during its production and combustion processes. The development of green electricity powered H₂ production techniques is a highly competitive solution to meet current energy and environmental challenges. Among different industrial approaches for H₂ production, platinum-supported electrocatalytic water splitting via hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) is a rather mature technique. However, it has been increasingly demanded to explore high-performance, earth-abundant, and cost-effective HER electrocatalysts that can further improve energy efficiency and bring down the production cost. Thanks to their abundant active edge sites, superior electrocatalytic activity, good stability, and low cost, two-dimensional (2D) transition metal dichalcogenide (TMD) based electrocatalysts have been recognized as promising alternatives. This chapter deals with recent advances in the exploration of 2D TMD-based HER catalysts for water-splitting hydrogen generation. We present a brief introduction to the current main techniques for H₂ production and the recent development of HER electrocatalysts. The introduction is followed by the description of the basic process of water electrolysis, general working principles of HER electrocatalysts, and main synthetic methods of 2D TMD-based materials. We then highlight some representative 2D TMD materials used as HER electrocatalysts and conclude with the remarks and outlook of the relevant research lines.

Gadolinium Effect at High-Magnetic-Field DNP: 70% ¹³C Polarization of [U-¹³C] Glucose Using Trityl

We show that the trityl electron spin resonance (ESR) features, crucial for an efficient dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) process, are sample-composition-dependent. Working at 6.7 T and 1.1 K with a generally applicable DNP sample solvent mixture such as water/glycerol plus trityl, the addition of Gd³⁺ leads to a dramatic increase in [U-¹³C] glucose polarization from 37 ± 4% to 69 ± 3%. This is the highest value reported to date and is comparable to what can be achieved on pyruvic acid. Moreover, performing ESR measurements under actual DNP conditions, we provide experimental evidence that gadolinium doping not only shortens the trityl electron spin-lattice relaxation time but also modifies the radical g-tensor. The latter yielded a considerable narrowing of the ESR spectrum line width. Finally, in the frame of the spin temperature theory, we discuss how these two phenomena affect the DNP performance.
High-Q, tunable High Temperature Superconducting receiver coil for $^{13}$C applications

Dissolution DNP has emerged as a technique to improve SNR in an NMR experiment with inherent limitation of polarization retention in solution ranging, in general, from 30 to 100 s for the interesting bio-molecules. The limitation in sensitivity and available time window can be, however, improved by a better SNR of the RF receivers. At 3 T the Larmor frequency of the $^{13}$C nuclei is 32.13 MHz, which is still in the electronics noise dominated regime for smaller coils. A High-Temperature Superconducting (HTS) receiver coil with high-Q, remotely tunable, detunable and compatible to standard electronics Tin soldering has been developed for MRI $^{13}$C applications.

Hyperpolarized MR – What’s up Doc?

Hyperpolarized MR by dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (dDNP) appeared on the scene in 2003. Since then, it has been translated to the clinic and several sites are now conducting human studies. This has happened at record pace despite all its complexities. The method has reached a pivotal point, and the coming years will be critical in realizing its full potential. Though the field has been characterized by strong collaboration between academia, government and industry, the key message of this perspective paper is that accelerated consensus building is of the essence in fulfilling the original vision for the method and ensuring widespread adoption. The challenge is to gain acceptance among clinicians based on strong indications and clear evidence. The future appears bright; initial clinical data looks promising and the scope for improvement is significant.
Hyperpolarized $^{13}$C MRI: Path to Clinical Translation in Oncology

This white paper discusses prospects for advancing hyperpolarization technology to better understand cancer metabolism, identify current obstacles to HP (hyperpolarized) $^{13}$C magnetic resonance imaging's (MRI's) widespread clinical use, and provide recommendations for overcoming them. Since the publication of the first NIH white paper on hyperpolarized $^{13}$C MRI in 2011, preclinical studies involving [$^{1-13}$C]pyruvate as well as other $^{13}$C labeled metabolic substrates have demonstrated this technology's capacity to provide unique metabolic information. A dose-ranging study of HP [$^{1-13}$C]pyruvate in patients with prostate cancer established safety and feasibility of this technique. Additional studies are ongoing in prostate, brain, breast, liver, cervical, and ovarian cancer. Technology for generating and delivering hyperpolarized agents has evolved, and new MR data acquisition sequences and improved MRI hardware have been developed. It will be important to continue investigation and development of existing and new probes in animal models. Improved polarization technology, efficient radiofrequency coils, and reliable pulse sequences are all important objectives to enable exploration of the technology in healthy control subjects and patient populations. It will be critical to determine how HP $^{13}$C MRI might fill existing needs in current clinical research and practice, and complement existing metabolic imaging modalities. Financial sponsorship and integration of academia, industry, and government efforts will be important factors in translating the technology for clinical research in oncology. This white paper is intended to provide recommendations with this goal in mind.

General information

Publication status: Published

Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of California at San Francisco, MD Anderson Medical Center, University of Cambridge, University of Toronto, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, University of Copenhagen, Aarhus University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Florida, Stanford University, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center


Pages: 1-16

Publication date: 2019

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Neoplasia

Volume: 21

Issue number: 1

ISSN (Print): 1476-5586

Ratings:

Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes

Original language: English

Electronic versions:

1_s2.0_S1476558618304056_main.pdf

DOIs:

10.1016/j.neo.2018.09.006

Source: FindIt

Source ID: 2441890952

Research output: Contribution to journal → Journal article – Annual report year: 2019 → Research → peer-review

Improved Decoupling for Low Frequency MRI Arrays using Non-conventional Preamplifier Impedance

Objective: In this study, we describe a method to improve preamplifier decoupling in low frequency MRI receive coil arrays, where sample loading is low and coils exhibit a high Q-factor. Methods: The method relies on the higher decoupling obtained when coils are matched to an impedance higher than 50 Ω. Preamplifiers with inductive (and low resistive) input impedance, increase even further the effectiveness of the method. Results: We show that for poorly sample loaded coils, coupling to other elements in an array is a major source of SNR degradation due to a reduction of the coil Q-factor. An 8-channel 13C array at 32 MHz for imaging of the human head has been designed following this strategy.
The improved decoupling even allowed constructing the array without overlapping of neighboring coils. Parallel imaging performance is also evaluated demonstrating a better spatial encoding of the array due to its non-overlapped geometry. Conclusion: The proposed design strategy for coil arrays is beneficial for low frequency coils where the coil thermal noise is dominant. The method has been demonstrated on an 8-channel array for the human head for 13C MRI at 3 T (32 MHz), with almost 2-fold SNR enhancement when compared to a traditional array of similar size and number of elements. Significance: The proposed method is of relevance for low frequency arrays, where sample loading is low, and noise correlation is high due to insufficient coil decoupling.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, Department of Electrical Engineering, Aarhus University
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Pages: 1940 - 1948
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering
Volume: 66
Issue number: 7
ISSN (Print): 0018-9294
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: RF coil, SNR, 13C MRI, Hyperpolarization
DOIs:
10.1109/TBME.2018.2881203
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 160401661
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2019 › Research › peer-review

On the SNR of Cryogenic Receive Coils when using Room Temperature Preamplifiers
Significant increase of the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is possible by cooling receive coils to cryogenic temperatures, if they are not highly sample noise dominated. Conventionally, the noise of the preamplifier is excluded leading to an overestimation of the achievable SNR gain. In this work, we show that for the case of a small-animal birdcage coil for 13C
at 3T cooled with liquid nitrogen to 77K, the SNR is overestimated by approximately 40% if the effect of the room temperature preamplifier is excluded. Hence, the preamplifier should either be included in the SNR gain estimation or cooled with the coil.

Optimized microwave delivery in dDNP
Dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP) has permitted the production of highly polarized liquid-state samples enabling real-time imaging of metabolic processes non-invasively in vivo. The desire for higher magnetic resonance sensitivity has led to the development of multiple home-built and commercial dDNP polarizers employing solid-state microwave sources. Providing efficient microwave delivery that avoids unwanted heating of the sample is a crucial step to achieve high nuclear polarization. Consequently, a process is described to reduce waveguide attenuation due to resistive loss thereby doubling the delivered power. A mirror and reflector are designed and tested to increase the microwave field density across the sample volume resulting in a 2.3 dB increase of delivered power. Thermal considerations with regards to waveguide geometry and dDNP probe design are discussed. A thermal model of the dDNP probe is computed and experimentally verified.

Parallel imaging for hyperpolarized metabolic magnetic resonance imaging
Hyperpolarized 13C magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a novel and safe technique to image in vivo metabolism. The technique relies on intravenous injection of hyperpolarized biological substrates provided through dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization. The polarization process increases the magnetic resonance (MR) signal of the substrate and metabolic products considerably and hereby enables real-time assessment of metabolism that is otherwise undetectable. Changes in normal metabolism are connected to several diseases, and hyperpolarized 13C MRI hereby represents an opportunity to better understand these changes, for early diagnosis, and for faster treatment assessment. The technique is not limited to a certain anatomy or pathology, but has a broad clinical potential. Uptake and metabolic conversion of the injected substrate is tracked by MRI, utilizing its ability to differentiate between molecules with different magnetic properties. However, there are limits to how fast data can be collected using traditional acquisition methods. This together
with the fact that the high magnetization of the hyperpolarized substrate disappears on a time-scale of a few minutes represent one of the major challenges in the clinical translation of hyperpolarized $^{13}$C MRI. One method to increase MR scan efficiency is parallel imaging, which uses sensitivity information characteristic of multi-channel receive coils to accelerate acquisition. Parallel imaging is standard in conventional MRI and has a huge potential for use with hyperpolarized $^{13}$C MRI.

To investigate this potential and to suggest solutions to specific implementation challenges, multiple studies were carried out. All experiments were performed at 3 T magnetic field strength using a human clinical MR scanner to facilitate clinical translation. Three main objectives were pursued: characterizing multi-channel $^{13}$C receive coils, investigating the optimal approach to coil sensitivity calibration, and developing and testing 3D accelerated methods to parallel imaging acquisition in vivo. Coil characterization was performed through simulations and phantom experiments, while the two other objectives also involved acquisition of in vivo data that were predominantly acquired for healthy pigs with imaging of kidneys and heart. An abdominal imaging dataset from a healthy human volunteer was also collected.

Methods developed and results obtained from the coil characterization study provided directions for future $^{13}$C coil design. The study investigating calibration of coil sensitivities found that pre-calibration of the sensitivities was both feasible and advantageous for parallel imaging acquisition using a multi-channel coil with fixed geometry. The final tests of 3D accelerated acquisition were first performed for healthy pigs using a pre-calibrated parallel imaging scheme, which demonstrated increased information output through higher spatial and temporal resolution of metabolite images compared to non-accelerated acquisition. Next, using a calibrationless parallel imaging scheme, the first full volumetric coverage of human abdominal metabolism was demonstrated in combination with a multi-channel coil with adjustable geometry.

All in all, the research presented in this thesis clarifies underlying prerequisites and demonstrates successful implementation of parallel imaging for hyperpolarized $^{13}$C MRI.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Hansen, R. B.
Number of pages: 138
Publication date: 2019

**Publication information**
Publisher: DTU Health Technology
Original language: English
Electronic versions: PhDthesis_RieBeckHansen_1_.pdf

**PIN diode driver for NMR and MRI**
Designing custom coils for magnetic resonance systems, such as nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrometers and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanners, often entails using non-standard configurations of the transmit-receive (T/R) switch and Q-spoiling circuits. The built-in drivers of commercial NMR and MRI systems are, typically, only reconfigurable within a narrow application range (if at all). Thus, the built-in driver may not be able to properly control the custom T/R switches and Q-spoiling circuits when using custom built coils. We present a PIN diode driver which functions in both an MRI scanner and NMR spectrometer. The PIN diode driver is based on readily available discrete components and achieves switching times for the reverse and forward bias states (transmit on and off) of 2 $\mu$s and 0.4 $\mu$s respectively. Hence, this work enables a higher degree of customization of the RF switching circuits in an MR system and is potentially of interest for designers of custom coils for both NMR spectrometers and MRI scanners.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Corresponding author: Johansen, D. H.
Pages: 114-119
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
Journal: Journal of Magnetic Resonance
Volume: 300
ISSN (Print): 1090-7807
Ratings: BFI (2019): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Probing the Lewis Acid Catalyzed Acyclic Pathway of Carbohydrate Conversion in Methanol by In Situ NMR

Future bioindustries will rely on the formation of diverse chemicals at high yield through various reaction pathways. These pathways include reactions to a series of alpha-hydroxy esters and acids that can be formed from the conversion of C3-C6 carbohydrates by Lewis acidic catalysts in alcohols and water. Definitive kinetic and mechanistic insights to support the development of carbohydrate conversion processes are arguably less developed than for analogous biocatalytic processes. Here, we visualize acyclic pathways of carbohydrate dehydration, using the acyclic C4 carbohydrate erythrulose as a probe molecule for the conversion by homogeneous SnCl4 in methanol. In situ studies allow the detection of previously postulated intermediates, identify the branch point to competing products and provide energetic and mechanistic insight by kinetic analysis. Reversibility of reactions, stereoselectivity and differential propensity for deuterium incorporation in competing pathways can be tracked by the formation of compounds with asymmetric mass distribution.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance, Department of Chemistry, Haldor Topsoe AS
Corresponding author: Meier, S.
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Number of pages: 8
Pages: 5077-5084
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: ChemCatChem
Volume: 11
Issue number: 20
ISSN (Print): 1867-3880
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Biomass, Kinetics, Lewis acid, NMR, Reaction pathway
DOIs:
10.1002/cctc.201901241
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2019 › Research › peer-review

Protocol for multi-site quantitative evaluation of $^{13}$C radio frequency coils

We present a protocol for measurement of SNR profile of $^{13}$C RF coils for clinical imaging systems. This protocol makes use of standard, vendor-provided pulse sequences as well as the natural abundance $^{13}$CH$_3$ resonance of the dimethyl silicone (DMS) phantoms which are widely distributed. We also provide an open source code for processing and analysis.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Magnetic Resonance, Department of Health Technology, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, GE Healthcare, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from ISMRM 27th Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Montréal, Canada.
Electronic versions:
Real-Time Detection of Intermediates in Rhodium Catalyzed Hydrogenation of Alkynes and Alkenes by Dissolution DNP

The hydrogenation of alkynes and alkenes using a Shrock-Osborn catalyst was followed in-situ with dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP) NMR. Natural abundance and 13C labeled dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate was hyperpolarized prior to hydrogenation using (1,4-bis(diphenylphosphino)butane)(2,5-norbornadiene) rhodium(I) perchlorate, [Rh(NBD)(DPPB)]ClO4. The increased signal-to-noise ratio of dDNP compared to conventional 13C NMR allowed real-time detection of substrate and products as well as the modeling of the hydrogenation kinetics. The build-up of an intermediate was observed during interruption in hydrogen flow, substantiating the current view of the reaction mechanism. Selective inversion of the carbonyl NMR signal of the substrate was applied to demonstrate unequivocally that the new peak appearing in the spectrum originates from a reaction intermediate. The scope of the dDNP method for following reaction dynamics in real time was further demonstrated by substrate competition experiments.

Reversible and Vapochromic Chemisorption of Ammonia by a Copper(II) Coordination Polymer

The single crystal X-ray structure determination of [(Cu(ptp)(o-phthalate)]·3 1/3(C2H2Cl4)n (ptp = 2,4,6-tri-4pyridyl-1,3,5-triazine, C2H2Cl4 = 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane = TCE) shows a 3D network in which Cu(II) centres are linked by 3-connecting tpt ligands with the topology of a 12,3 net. Cu(II) centres are further linked by ophthalate dianions. The copper coordination geometry is square pyramidal, with o-phthalate oxygen donors trans to each other in the basal plane and the remaining positions taken by the pyridines of three linking tpt units. The solvent accessible void space is approximately 65 %. The pale blue-green crystalline desolvate, obtained by heating to 200 °C or washing the TCE solvate with acetone is formulated as [Cu(ptp)(o-phthalate)n]. Powder X-ray diffraction and electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy show that the crystal structure and the Cu(II) geometry change upon desolvation. The crystalline desolvated phase sorbs two equivalents of ammonia per copper ion. The adduct, mauve [Cu(ptp)(o-phthalate)(NH3)2]n, shows reasonable crystallinity and is stable up to ca. 150 °C under ambient conditions before the reversible desorption (minimum 10 cycles) of the guest ammonia. The colour change and high desorption temperature, along with changes in g-values, is suggestive of chemisorption in two steps with Cu-amine bonding in the loaded phase.
Self-decoupled coils for MRI receiver arrays based in an external resonator

A method of decoupling coils by the use of an external resonator has been developed. The method provides several advantages as a decoupling strategy which does not strongly depend on the input impedance of the amplifier, can use flexible wires and provide a low dependence of the coupling to the position of one coil relative to the other. The concept was initially developed for cryogenic coils due to its simple implementation but is presented to room temperature Copper-based receivers.

Sensitive optomechanical transduction of electric and magnetic signals to the optical domain

We report a radio-frequency-to-optical converter based on an electro-optomechanical transduction scheme where the electrical, optical, and mechanical interface was integrated on a chip and operated with a fiber-coupled optical setup. The device was designed for field tests in a magnetic resonance scanner where its small form-factor and simple operation is paramount. For the appurtenant magnetic resonance detection circuit at 32 MHz, we demonstrate transduction with an intrinsic magnetic field sensitivity of 8 fT/√Hz, noise figure 2.3 dB, noise temperature 210 K, voltage noise 99 pV/√Hz, and current noise e 113 pA/√Hz, all in a 3 dB-bandwidth of 12 kHz. Such sensitivity and bandwidth make the transducer a valuable alternative to conventional electronic preamplifiers that additionally is directly compatible with fiber communication networks.
Structural, biosynthetic and serological cross-reactive elucidation of capsular polysaccharides from Streptococcus pneumoniae serogroup 16

Capsular polysaccharides (CPS) are crucial virulence factors of Streptococcus pneumoniae. The previously unknown CPS structures of the pneumococcal serogroup 16 (serotype 16F and 16A) were thoroughly elucidated by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy and verified by chemical analysis. The following repeat unit structures were determined:

16F: -3)-α-L-Rhap-[4-P-1-Gro]-(1-3)-α-D-Glcp-[6-P-l-Gro]-(1-3)-β-L-Rhap-[2-OAc]-(1-4)-β-D-Glcp-(1-16A: -3)-β-D-Galf-[2-OAc]-(1-3)-α-L-Rhap-(1-2)-α-L-Rhap-(1-3)-α-D-Galp-[6-P-1-Gro]-(1-3)-β-D-Galp-(1-4)-β-D-Glcp-(1-70% OAc: O-acetyl substitution; P-1-Gro: glycerol-1-phosphate substitution.

A further analysis of CPS biosynthesis of serotype 16F and 16A, in conjunction with published cps gene bioinformatics analysis and structures of related serotypes, revealed presumable specific function of glycosyltransferase, acetyl transferase, phosphotransferase and polymerase. The functions of glycosyltransferase WcxN and WcxT were proposed for the first time, which were assigned to catalyze linkage of α-l-Rhap-(1-3)-α-d-Glcp and α-l-Rhap-(1-2)-α-l-Rhap, respectively. Furthermore, since serotype 16F was genetically close to serogroup 28, cross-reactions between serogroup 16 and serogroup 28 were studied using diagnostic antisera, which provided further understanding of antigenic properties of CPS and diagnostic antisera. Interestingly, serotype 16F cross-reacted with factor antisera 28b and 11c. Meanwhile, serotype 16A cross-reacted with factor antiserum 11c.

Importance: The vaccine pressure against Streptococcus pneumoniae could result in the change of prevalence in carriage and invasive serotypes. As such, it is necessary to monitor the distribution to achieve successful vaccination of the population, and similarly, it is important to increase the knowledge of even the currently less prevalent serotypes. The CPS are vital for the virulence of the pathogen and antigenic properties of CPS are based on the structure. Consequently, a better understanding of the structure, biosynthesis and serology of the capsular polysaccharides can be of great importance towards developing future diagnostic tools and vaccines.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Chemistry, Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, SSI Diagnostica, Research Center Borstel
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Number of pages: 13
Publication date: 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Journal of Bacteriology
Volume: 201
Issue number: 20
Article number: e00453-19
ISSN (Print): 0021-9193
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: NMR spectroscopy, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Capsular polysaccharides, Serotypes 16F and 16A, Structural characterization
DOIs:
System Integration and Packaging of a Terahertz Photodetector at W-Band
This paper presents the system integration and packaging of a photodetector at W-band (75-110 GHz) for terahertz (THz) communications. The ErAs:In(Al)GaAs photoconductor and its feeding network based on semi-insulating indium phosphide (InP) substrate are introduced. The design of the bias-tee at W-band is described and the effect of parasitic modes is discussed. Besides, the transition using E-plane probe between a W-band rectangular waveguide (WR-10) and a coplanar waveguide (CPW) is illustrated. The bias-tee as well as the E-plane probe transition are based on high-resistivity silicon (Si) substrate where wire bonding bridges are added on the top following the CPWs in order to restrict parasitic modes. The integration approach and the packaging structure are addressed. The proposed bias-tee and the E-plane probe transition including the WR-10 rectangular waveguide are fabricated, integrated, and measured. The measurement is carried out on-wafer in a back-to-back configuration and the results are presented. The assembly of the fully-packaged photodetector is demonstrated and a THz heterodyne communication system is implemented which validates the proposed system integration and packaging approach of the photodetector at W-band.

Targeted Metabolomics with Quantitative Dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization
Metabolite profiles and their isotopomer distributions can be studied noninvasively in complex mixtures with NMR. The advent of hyperpolarized $^{13}$C-NMR using quantitative dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (qdDNP) and isotope enrichment add sensitivity to such metabolic studies, enabling mapping and quantification of metabolic pathways and networks. Here we describe a sample preparation method, including cell incubation, extraction, and signal enhancement, for reproducible and quantitative analysis of hyperpolarized $^{13}$C-NMR metabolite spectra. We further illustrate how qdDNP can be applied to gain metabolic insights into living cells.
The stray magnetic fields in Magnetic Resonance Current Density Imaging (MRCDI)

Purpose: MR Current Density Imaging (MRCDI) involves weak current-injection into the head. The resulting magnetic field changes are measured by MRI. Stray fields pose major challenges since these can dominate the fields caused by tissue currents. We analyze the sources and influences of stray fields. Methods: First, we supply validation data for a recently introduced MRCDI method with an unprecedented noise floor of ~0.1 nT in vivo. Second, we assess the accuracy limit of the method and our corresponding cable current correction in phantoms ensuring high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). Third, we simulate the influence of stray fields on current flow reconstructions for various realistic experimental set-ups. Fourth, we experimentally determine the physiological field variations. Finally, we explore the consequences of head positioning in an exemplary head coil, since off-center positioning provides space for limiting cable-induced fields. Results: The cable correction method performs well except near the cables. Unless correcting for cable currents, the reconstructed current flow is easily misestimated by up to 45% for a realistic experimental set-up. Stray fields dominating the fields caused by tissue currents can occur, e.g. due to a wire segment 20 cm away from the imaged region, or due to a slight cable misalignment of 3°. The noise is increased by 40% due to physiological factors. Minor patient movements can cause field changes of ~40 nT. Off-centered head positioning can locally reduce SNR by e.g. 30%. Conclusions: Quantification of stray fields showed that MRCDI requires careful field correction. After cable correction, physiological noise is a limiting factor.

Triple resonant electromagnetic structures for polarization transfer in DNP

Despite its low inert sensitivity, it is irrefutable that nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) is extremely useful for both analytical spectroscopy and imaging. As the study of magnetic resonance evolved, detection instruments improved and magnets increased yielding modest improvements to sensitivity. Ultimately, it is the polarization of nuclear spins between Zeeman energy levels that dictate the NMR signal intensity.

Several hyperpolarization methods exist in aiding to increase nuclear spin polarization but it is dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) the offers the most versatility in application to an exhaustive range of nuclear spins. The method relies on transferring spin polarization from unpaired electrons to nuclear spins facilitated my irradiation at the electron resonant frequency.

In 2003, a technique emerged based on DNP to produce polarized liquid-state solutions. The technique involves cooling a
sample to approx. 1 K in a high magnetic field (≥ 3.35 T) where electron spin polarization is very high and rapidly
dissolving the sample with a hot solvent to produce the solution. Dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization enabled real
time surveillance of metabolic conversions in both spectral and spatial dimensions, finding employment in the study of
cancer progression and response to therapy.

Polarizer systems have since rapidly evolved to primarily reach higher nuclear polarization levels, but also increase
sample throughput, limit dependence on cryogenics and incorporate automation. The latest polarizer design realizes a
variable field (up to 10.1 T) cryogen-free polarizer system. This thesis serves to investigate the development of
instruments to improve the polarization process in a system of that type. Herein a probe is developed facilitating the ability
to perform double resonance solid-state DNP experiments with dissolution capabilities. Moreover, the design is optimized
to minimize static heat load, manufacturing complexity and cost.

To improve throughput another probe capable of performing cross-polarization is developed, yielding 27% 13C
polarization with a 12 min build-up time that is twice the direct 13C polarization and 4.4 times faster. Dissolution
compatible coil geometries are explored. Techniques to design single and double resonant detection circuits including
methods to evaluate their sensitivity is discussed. In low pressure environments arcing is probable due to high voltages
during pulsing. As such, arc detection methods and mitigation strategies are explored and experimentally verified.

Microwave power in solid-state sources is increasingly scarce at higher magnetic fields. To combat this limitation and
greater transmission losses, two microwave strategies were designed and experimentally verified. A process is described
to reduce waveguide attenuation due to conductive loss thereby doubling the delivered power. A chamfer and reflector are
designed, fabricated and tested to increases the microwave field density across the sample volume resulting in an
equivalent 1.3 dB increase in power.

A compact two channel benchtop spectrometer is developed, suitable for use up to 450 MHz. This, in part, aids the
deployment of polarizer without the need of a traditional full-rack spectrometer. Sensitivity tests indicate the bench
spectrometer achieves 90% and 50% the signal-to-noise ratio value of that from a dedicated full rack spectrometer for 1H
and 13C spectra measured at 6.7 T.

Core-Shell Structure of Organic Crystalline Nanoparticles Determined by Relayed Dynamic Nuclear Polarization NMR
The structure of crystalline nanoparticles (CNPs) is determined using dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) enhanced NMR
spectroscopy experiments. The CNPs are composed of a crystalline core containing an active pharmaceutical ingredient
(compound P), coated with a layer of PEG (DSPE-PEG 5000) located at the crystal surface, in a D2O suspension.
Relayed DNP experiments are performed to study 1H-1H spin diffusion and to determine the size of the crystalline core as
well as the thickness of the PEG overlayer. This is achieved through selective doping to create a heterogeneous system in
which the D2O contains glycerol and organic radicals, which act as polarization sources, and the CNPs are exempt of
radical molecules. We observe features that are characteristic of a core-shell system: high and constant DNP
enhancement for components located in the surrounding radical solution, short build-up times for the PEG layer, and
longer build-up times and time dependent enhancements for compound P. By comparing numerical simulations and
experimental data, we propose a structural model for the CNPs with a core-shell organization and a high affinity between
the radical and the PEG molecules.
Cryogenic Preamplifiers for Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Pursuing the ultimate limit of detection in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) requires cryogenics to decrease the thermal noise of the electronic circuits. As cryogenic coils for MRI are slowly emerging cryogenic preamplifiers are required to fully exploit their potential. A cryogenic preamplifier operated at 77 K is designed and implemented for C imaging at 3 T (32.13 MHz), using off-the-shelves components. The design is based on a high electron mobility transistor (ATF54143) in a common source configuration. Required auxiliary circuitry for optimal cryogenic preamplifier performance is also presented consisting of a voltage regulator (noise free supply voltage and optimal power consumption), switch, and trigger (for active detuning during transmission to protect the preamplifier). A gain of 18 dB with a noise temperature of 13.7 K is achieved. Performing imaging experiments in a 3 T scanner showed an 8% increased signal-to-noise ratio from 365 to 399 when lowering the temperature of the preamplifier from 296 to 77 K while keeping the coil at room temperature. This paper thus enables the merger of cryogenic coils and preamplifiers in the hopes of reaching the ultimate limit of detection for MRI.
Radiative MRI Coil Design Using Parasitic Scatterers: MRI Yagi

Conventionally, radiofrequency (RF) coils used for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are electrically small and designed for nearfield operation. Therefore, existing antenna design techniques are mostly irrelevant for RF coils. However, the use of higher frequencies in ultrahigh field (UHF) MRI allows for antenna design techniques to be adapted to RF coil designs. This study proposes the use of parasitic scatterers to improve the performance of an existing 7T MRI coil called the single-sided adapted dipole (SSAD) antenna. The results reveal that scatterers arranged in a Yagi fashion can be applied to reduce local specific absorption rate (SAR) maxima of a reference SSAD by 40% with only a 6% decrease in the propagated B1 + field at the tissue depth of 15 cm. The higher directivity of the proposed design also decreasing the coupling with additional elements, making this antenna suitable for use in high density arrays. These findings show the potential of parasitic scatterers as an effective method to improve the performance of existing radiative MRI coils.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Lund University, Lite-On Mobile Mechanical AB
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Pages: 1570 - 1575
Publication date: 19 Jan 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation
Volume: 66
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0018-926X
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 5.47 SJR 1.507 SNIP 2.594
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Antenna arrays, Dipole antennas, Electromagnetic propagation in absorbing media, Magnetic resonance imaging, Radio frequency, Specific absorption rate, Substrates, Yagi-Uda antennas
Electronic versions:
08265208.pdf
DOIs:
10.1109/TAP.2018.2794400
Source: Scopus
Source ID: 85040951559
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review

3D Hyperpolarized C-13 EPI with Calibrationless Parallel Imaging

With the translation of metabolic MRI with hyperpolarized 13C agents into the clinic, imaging approaches will require large volumetric FOVs to support clinical applications. Parallel imaging techniques will be crucial to increasing volumetric scan coverage while minimizing RF requirements and temporal resolution. Calibrationless parallel imaging approaches are well-suited for this application because they eliminate the need to acquire coil profile maps or auto-calibration data. In this work, we explored the utility of a calibrationless parallel imaging method (SAKE) and corresponding sampling strategies to accelerate and undersample hyperpolarized 13C data using 3D blipped EPI acquisitions and multichannel receive coils, and demonstrated its application in a human study of [1-13C]pyruvate metabolism.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, University of California at San Francisco
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Pages: 92-99
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Journal of Magnetic Resonance
Volume: 289
3-Fold SNR Enhancement of Small Animal 13C MRI using a Cryogenically Cooled (88 K) RF Coil

SNR in hyperpolarized 13C MRI is often limited by the low sensitivity of the receive RF chain at the low Larmor frequency of 13C. In this study we present an RF transparent (non-metallic) cryostat designed for small animal imaging, which allows a coil temperature of 88 K, with a coil-to-sample distance below 3 mm. Performance of the cryostat equipped with a 30 x 40 mm² 13C surface coil (3 T, 32 MHz) was tested and 3-fold SNR gain over room temperature coil was achieved.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, University of Houston, Institut für Luft- und Kältetechnik gGmbH
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Electronic versions: ISMRM18_1744_JD.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 151671548
Research output: Contribution to conference > Paper – Annual report year: 2018 > Research > peer-review

Accurate Noise Figure Measurements for Highly Mismatched Preamplifiers

A method reducing the uncertainty of noise figure measurements of highly mismatched preamplifiers is presented. In many cases when measuring the noise figure of preamplifiers for MRI receive arrays the uncertainty is approximately ±0.4 dB. Since the noise figure of the preamplifier is also in this range, a more accurate method is needed. Here we show an increase of 59 % in noise figure accuracy by adding an attenuator between the noise source and preamplifier.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Electronic versions: ISMRM18_1692_Noise.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 151671503
Research output: Contribution to conference > Paper – Annual report year: 2018 > Research > peer-review

A comprehensive study of cryogenic cooled millimeter-wave frequency multipliers based on GaAs Schottky-barrier varactors

The benefit of cryogenic cooling on the performance of millimeter-wave GaAs Schottky-barrier varactor-based frequency multipliers has been studied. For this purpose, a dedicated compact model of a GaAs Schottky-barrier varactor using a triple-anode diode stack has been developed for use with a commercial RF and microwave CAD tool. The model implements critical physical phenomena such as thermionic-field emission current transport at cryogenic temperatures,
temperature dependent mobility, reverse breakdown, self-heating, and high-field velocity saturation effects. A parallel conduction model is employed in order to include the effect of barrier inhomogeneities which is known to cause deviation from the expected I–V characteristics at cryogenic temperatures. The developed model is shown to accurately fit the I–V -T dataset from 25 to 295 K measured on the varactor diode stack. Harmonic balance simulations using the model are used to predict the efficiency of a millimeter-wave balanced doubler from room to cryogenic temperatures. The estimation is verified experimentally using a 188 GHz balanced doubler cooled down to 77 K. The model has been further verified down to 14 K using a 78 GHz balanced doubler.

General information
Publication status: Published
Corresponding author: Johansen, T. K.
Contributors: Johansen, T. K., Rybalko, O., Zhurbenko, V., Bulcha, B., Hesler, J.
Number of pages: 10
Pages: 1-10
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: International Journal of Microwave and Wireless Technologies
ISSN (Print): 1759-0787
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 0.88 SJR 0.213 SNIP 0.494
Web of Science (2018): Impact factor 0.703
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Semiconductor Devices and IC-Technologies, TeraHertz Technology and Applications
DOI: 10.1017/S1759078717001490
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2395888395
Research output: Contribution to journal > Journal article – Annual report year: 2018 > Research > peer-review

Analysis of dDNP NMR metabolic data from cancer cells (- poster)

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Technical University of Denmark
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Poster session presented at International Conference on Nuclear Hyperpolarization 2018, Southampton , United Kingdom.
Electronic versions:
HYP18_poster_af.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 163011777
Research output: Contribution to conference > Poster – Annual report year: 2018 > Research > peer-review

A narrow line UV-induced non-persistent radical to generate highly polarized transportable glucose solid samples

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aix-Marseille Université, University of Cambridge, Aix-Marseille University
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from 59th Experimental Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Conference, Orlando, United States.
Association and Dissociation of Optimal Noise and Input Impedance for Low-Noise Amplifiers

For magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) receive coil arrays, an ideal low-noise amplifier (LNA) is noise matched while exhibiting a high-input reflection coefficient of unity or slightly higher. For this purpose, we present a design approach allowing to manipulate the optimal noise impedance and input impedance. The method is based on noise and S-parameters, hence technology independent. As an example, the method is used to design an LNA for MRI receive coil arrays operating at 32.1 MHz. The design demonstrates the highest coil decoupling published so far of 54 dB. The measured noise figure of 0.44 dB is also better than other published designs. The measured gain is 22 dB with a 1-dB compression point of -14.5 dBm. We expect this method to enable better MRI receive coil array designs resulting in lower examination time and cost due to higher quality images.

A virtual scanner for teaching fundamental magnetic resonance in biomedical engineering

A virtual scanner for introductory teaching in magnetic resonance imaging in biomedical engineering is presented and evaluated in a randomized trial of ultra-shortand short-term learning. The results show similar performance, but indicate higher motivation, when compared with a classical approach, when class duration was identical.
Combined Hyperpolarized $^{13}$C-pyruvate MRS and $^{18}$F-FDG PET (HyperPET) Estimates of Glycolysis in Canine Cancer Patients

$^{13}$C Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (MRS) using hyperpolarized $^{13}$C-labeled pyruvate as a substrate offers a measure of pyruvate-lactate interconversion and is thereby a marker of the elevated aerobic glycolysis (Warburg effect) generally exhibited by cancer cells. Here, we aim to compare hyperpolarized $[1^{-13}C]$pyruvate MRS with simultaneous $^{18}$F-2-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (FDG) PET in a cross-sectional study of canine cancer patients. Methods: Canine cancer patients underwent integrated PET/MRI using a clinical whole-body system. Hyperpolarized $[1^{-13}C]$pyruvate was obtained using dissolution-DNP. $^{18}$F-FDG PET, dynamic $^{13}$C MRS, $^{13}$C MRS Imaging (MRSI) and anatomical $^{1}$H MRI was acquired from 17 patients. Apparent pyruvate-to-lactate rate constants were estimated from dynamic $^{13}$C MRS. $^{18}$F-FDG Standard Uptake Values and maximum $[1^{-13}C]$lactate-to-total-$^{13}$C ratios were obtained from tumor regions of interest. Following inspection of data, patients were grouped according to main cancer type and linear regression between measures of lactate generation and $^{18}$FFDG uptake were tested within groups. Between groups, the same measures were tested for group differences. Results: The main cancer types of the 17 patients were sarcoma (n = 11), carcinoma (n = 5) and mastocytoma (n = 1). Significant correlations between pyruvate-to-lactate rate constants and $^{18}$F-FDG uptake were found for sarcoma patients, whereas no significant correlations appeared for carcinoma patients. The sarcoma patients showed a non-significant trend towards lower $^{18}$F-FDG uptake and higher lactate generation than carcinoma patients. However, the ratio of lactate generation to $^{18}$F-FDG uptake was found to be significantly higher in sarcoma as compared to carcinoma. The results were found both when lactate generation was estimated as an apparent pyruvate-to-lactate rate constant from dynamic $^{13}$C MRS and as an $[1^{-13}C]$lactate to total-$^{13}$C ratio from $^{13}$C MRSI. Conclusions: A comparison of hyperpolarized $[1^{-13}C]$pyruvate MRS with simultaneous $^{18}$F-FDG PET indicate that lactate generation and $^{18}$F-FDG uptake in cancers can be related and that their relation depend on cancer type. This finding could be important for the interpretation and eventual clinical implementation of hyperpolarized $^{13}$C. In addition, the differences between the two modalities may allow for better metabolic phenotyping performing hybrid imaging in the form of hyperPET.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen, Righospitalet
Corresponding author: Hansen, A. E.
Pages: 6-12
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: European Journal of Radiology
Volume: 103
ISSN (Print): 0720-048X
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 3.08 SJR 1.154 SNIP 1.17
Web of Science (2018): Impact factor 2.948
**dDNP as a method to assess altered cellular metabolism in vitro**

Lifestyle diseases are expanding global health problems that are contributing to the global burden of chronic diseases. To link diet to metabolic outcome, it is necessary to understand the metabolic fate and interaction of the nutritional components in living organisms. The link between metabolic perturbations and human diseases has led to growing interest in metabolic research. The objective of this project is to study perturbed metabolism using dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (dDNP) in several disease models in vitro. By overcoming the sensitivity issues related to traditional magnetic resonance, dDNP offers the advantage of non-invasive metabolic visualization in vitro and in vivo. In the first part of the thesis, dDNP is used to probe slow biochemical reactions in combination with Stable Isotope-Resolved Metabolomics (SIRM). By application of this method, the timeframe of the experiment can be extended from minutes to hours or longer. The dDNP-SIRM approach is applied to investigate early handling of excess fuel in insulin producing β-cells before they reach a glucotoxic state which is a pathogenic factor in type 2 diabetes. Glucose-derived pyruvate is found to correlate with a high fuel burden for the cells and is hypothesized to be a potential biomarker in the development of insulin impairment. In conclusion, this study shows that -cells actively use different metabolic pathways to reduce excess metabolites formed due to uncontrolled glycolysis. Glycerol- and fatty acid metabolism is the most likely candidate for this deviation pathway. Further studies are needed to elucidate this fundamentally important and relatively overlooked defense mechanism important for protecting the -cell against glucotoxicity. In the second part of the thesis, dDNP is applied to study real time kinetics using hyperpolarized [113C] pyruvate to visualize metabolism in cancer cells. The biological model represents pancreatic cancer, demonstrated by different cell lines representing various stages of the cancer. For this purpose, a bioreactor with a home-built flow cell was constructed and tested. It was demonstrated that the cells grown on microcarriers showed pyruvate to lactate conversion in the flow cell. Furthermore, the bioreactor was found suitable for longitudinal cell studies over several hours, but also revealed that flow stress is an important limitation for many cell systems on microcarriers.

The third part of the thesis concerns three different bioprobes for novel applications, in vivo and in vitro. The sample formulation and solid-state DNP polarization were optimized for each bioprobe. Biological applications are discussed for each probe, and initial studies were performed to assess potential for hyperpolarization studies. In summary, this thesis shows the versatility of dDNP for metabolic research and potential diagnostic applications demonstrated by the polarization of 13C labeled substrates in vitro.

**General information**

Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering
Contributors: Malinowski, R. M.
Number of pages: 128
Publication date: 2018

**Publication information**

Publisher: Technical University of Denmark
Original language: English
Electronic versions:

Thesis_Rmama_1_.pdf


**Development of a Symmetric Echo-Planar Spectroscopy Imaging Framework for Hyperpolarized 13C Imaging in a Clinical PET/MR Scanner**

Here, we developed a symmetric echo-planar spectroscopic imaging (EPSI) sequence for hyperpolarized 13C imaging on a clinical hybrid positron emission tomography/magnetic resonance imaging system. The pulse sequence uses parallel reconstruction pipelines to separately reconstruct data from odd-and-even gradient echoes to reduce artifacts from gradient imbalances. The ramp-sampled data in the spatiotemporal frequency space are regridded to compensate for the chemical-shift displacements. Unaliasing of nonoverlapping peaks outside of the sampled spectral width was performed to double the effective spectral width. The sequence was compared with conventional phase-encoded chemical-shift imaging (CSI) in phantoms, and it was evaluated in a canine cancer patient with ameloblastoma after injection of hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate. The relative signal-to-noise ratio of EPSI with respect to CSI was 0.88, which is consistent with the decrease in sampling efficiency due to ramp sampling. Data regridding in the spatiotemporal frequency space significantly
reduced spatial blurring compared with direct fast Fourier transform. EPSI captured the spatial distributions of both metabolites and their temporal dynamics in vivo with an in-plane spatial resolution of 5 × 9 mm² and a temporal resolution of 3 seconds. Significantly higher spatial and temporal resolution for delineating anatomical structures in vivo was achieved for EPSI metabolite maps than for CSI maps, which suffered spatiotemporal blurring. The EPSI sequence showed promising results in terms of short acquisition time and sufficient spectral bandwidth of 500 Hz, allowing to adjust the trade-off between signal-to-noise ratio and encoding speed.

**Discovery of Intermediates of lacZ β-Galactosidase Catalyzed Hydrolysis Using dDNP NMR**

Using dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization, the sensitivity of single scan solution state 13C NMR can be improved up to 4 orders of magnitude. In this study, the enzyme lacZ β-galactosidase from Escherichia coli was subjected to hyperpolarized substrate, and previously unknown reaction intermediates were observed, including a 1,1-linked disaccharide. The enzyme is known for making 1,6-transglycosylation, producing products like allolactose, that are also substrates. To analyze the kinetics, a simple kinetic model was developed and used to determine relative transglycosylation and hydrolysis rates of each of the intermediates, and the novel transglycosylation intermediates were determined as better substrates than the 1,6-linked one, explaining their transient nature. These findings suggest that hydrolysis and transglycosylation might be more complex than previously described.
Dynamic coronary MR angiography in a pig model with hyperpolarized water

To investigate dynamic coronary MR angiography using hyperpolarized water as a positive contrast agent. Hyperpolarization can increase the signal by several orders of magnitude, and has recently been translated to human cardiac application. The aim was to achieve large 1 H signal enhancement to allow high-resolution imaging of the coronary arteries. Protons in D2O were hyperpolarized by dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization. A total of 18 mL of hyperpolarized water was injected into the coronary arteries of healthy pigs (N=9; 3 injections in 3 animals). The MRI images were acquired with a gradient-echo sequence in an oblique slab covering the main left coronary arteries with 0.55 mm in-plane resolution. The acquisition time was 870 ms per frame. A more than 200-fold signal enhancement compared with thermally polarized water at 3 T was obtained. Coronary angiographic images with a signal-to-noise ratio from the left main stem of 269±169 and coronary sharpness from the proximal left anterior descending coronary artery of 0.31±0.086 mm-1 were obtained. Dynamic images were acquired over a 10 s time window. Hyperpolarized water MR angiography of the coronary arteries in a large animal model with high signal-to-noise ratio and high spatial and temporal resolution was obtained. Magn Reson Med, 2018. © 2018 International Society for Magnetic Resonance in Medicine.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
Corresponding author: Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Number of pages: 5
Pages: 1165-1169
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Magnetic Resonance in Medicine
Volume: 80
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0740-3194
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 4.01 SJR 1.985 SNIP 1.474
Web of Science (2018): Impact factor 3.858
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Efficient Hyperpolarization of U-13 C-Glucose Using Narrow-Line UV-Generated Labile Free Radicals

Free radicals generated by UV-light irradiation of a frozen solution containing a fraction of pyruvic acid (PA) have demonstrated their dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP) potential, providing up to 30% [1-13C]PA liquid-state polarization. Moreover, their labile nature has proven to pave a way to nuclear polarization storage and transport. Herein, differently from the case of PA, the issue of providing dDNP UV-radical precursors (trimethylpyruvic acid and its methyl-deuterated form) not involved in any metabolic pathway was investigated. The 13C dDNP performance was evaluated for hyperpolarization of [U-13 C6,1,2,3,4,5,6,6-d7]-d-glucose. The generated UV-radicals proved to be versatile and highly efficient polarizing agents, providing, after dissolution and transfer (10 s), a 13 C liquid-state polarization of up to 32%.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Aix-Marseille University, University of Cambridge, Aix-Marseille Université
Corresponding author: Capozzi, A.
Pages: 1 – 6
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE
Volume: 57
ISSN (Print): 1433-7851
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 11.68 SJR 5.478 SNIP 2.132
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: NMR spectroscopy, Glucose, Hyperpolarization, Radicals
DOIs:
10.1002/anie.201810522
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2442219767
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review

Encoding of non-MR Signals in Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is widely used for both clinical and research purposes, and offers non-invasive imaging of tissues within the head and body of patients. Generation of the magnetic resonance (MR) signal relies on the presence of a large, static, main magnetic field, and temporally varying gradient and radio-frequency fields, that typically alternate at kilohertz and megahertz frequencies. During scanning, other signals than the MR signal are often of interest, e.g., biomedical signals from the imaged patient for multi-modal studies, and precise characterization of the scanner’s electromagnetic fields for improving image quality. The static magnetic field, however, prevents having typical measuring equipment in the vicinity of the scanner, and the oscillating fields induce unwanted currents in cabling and transducers, causing artefacts in acquired non-MR signals. Using the scanner to acquire both the MR and the non-MR signals partially alleviates these challenges, as the scanner’s fields are typically not alternating during MR acquisition periods. In addition, this yields a high degree of synchronization between the scanner and the acquisition of the non-MR signals, which for most applications is highly beneficial. Such acquisition is, however, challenged by filters of the scanner attenuating signals with frequencies far from those of the MR signal. This thesis evolves around solving the engineering challenges arising from using an MR scanner for acquisition of non-MR signals. Custom circuitry is presented, which facilitates this through real-time signal processing, and digital synthesis of scanner-recorded signals. The applicability of the circuitry is exemplified by emulation of a point-shaped MR source from real-time measurements of the scanner’s electromagnetic
fields. For demanding sequences, reconstruction based on nominal gradient fields, and thereby nominal k-space trajectories, leads to degradation and artefacts in MR images, which can be avoided if the actual k-space trajectory is determined. In a second study, an inductively generated k-space trajectory measure is generated and acquired by an MR scanner concurrently with MRI. Initial results from a solely inductive measure are improved by regularization using a measure of the current driving the gradient field. Minimal artefacts are observed when reconstruction is based on the measured k-space trajectory, and improved image quality compared to reconstructions based on the nominal trajectory is obtained. Lorentz forces induced in generation of the gradient field lead to loud acoustic noises that challenge speech recording in the MR environment. In a third study, an induction-based transducer and amplitude modulation are used to facilitate concurrent MRI and audio sampling. The resulting synchronization between gradient field shifting and speech signal sampling facilitates simple removal of the scanner-induced noise, and audible speech recordings are obtained.

**Gamma-aminobutyric acid edited echo-planar spectroscopic imaging (EPSI) with MEGA-sLASER at 7T**

**Purpose:** For rapid spatial mapping of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) at the increased sensitivity and spectral separation for ultra-high magnetic field strength (7 tesla [T]) an accelerated edited magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging technique was developed and optimized for the human brain at 7 T.

**Methods:** A MEGA-sLASER sequence was used for GABA editing and volume selection to maximize editing efficiency and minimize chemical shift displacement errors. To accommodate the high bandwidth requirements at 7 T, a single-shot echo planar readout was used for rapid simultaneous encoding of the temporal dimension and 1 spatial. B0 and B1 field aspects specific for 7 T were studied together with correction procedures, and feasibility of the EPSI MEGA-sLASER technique was tested in vivo in 5 healthy subjects.

**Results:** Localized edited spectra could be measured in all subjects giving spatial GABA signal distributions over a central brain region, having 45- to 50-Hz spatial intervoxel B0 field variations and up to 30% B1 field deviations. MEGA editing was found unaffected by the B0 inhomogeneities for the optimized sequence. The correction procedures reduced effects of intervoxel B0 inhomogeneities, corrected for spatial editing efficiency variations, and compensated for GABA resonance phase and frequency shifts from subtle motion and acquisition instabilities. The optimized oscillating echo-planar gradient scheme permitted full spectral acquisition at 7 T and exhibited minimal spectral-spatial ghosting effects for the selected brain region.

**Conclusion:** The EPSI MEGA-sLASER technique was shown to provide time-efficient mapping of regional variations in cerebral GABA in a central volume of interest with spatial B1 and B0 field variations typical for 7 T.
General purpose electronics for real-time processing and encoding of non-MR data in MR acquisitions

Recording of data other than MR signals are often of interest during MRI. We present unique, versatile circuitry developed for sampling and real-time processing of such non-MR signals to facilitate recording of these by an MR scanner. The circuitry is capable of acquiring multiple signals at 200 kHz sampling rate, measure RF power correlates, perform fast and flexible signal processing, and transmitting both amplitude and frequency modulated RF signals receivable by MR scanners. As an example of use, an electronic point-source signal is generated by the circuitry, and transmitted wirelessly to the receive coil of an MR scanner during an echo planar imaging sequence.

Ideal Coil Decoupling in Receive Arrays using Negative Resistance Preamplifiers

This work presents the method of achieving ideal decoupling between elements in a receive coil array. Generally, preamplifier decoupling is limited by nonidealities of the implemented components. It is shown analytically and numerically, that for the ideal (lossless) matching circuits the input resistance of the preamplifier should be zero, while for the realistic lossy case a small negative resistance can be used to achieve ideal decoupling. Here we use a negative input resistance preamplifier (NIRP) to compensate for the loss of the circuit. The analysis is verified experimentally showing a decoupling of -62 dB when a NIRP with an input resistance of -0.023 $\Omega$ is used.

For hyperpolarized 13C MRI acquisitions aimed at metabolic rate constant estimation, the Bloch-Siegert shift enables encoding of the transmit field (B1⁺-field) amplitude within a single hyperpolarized substrate injection. This ability is needed since most clinical hyperpolarized MRI studies use inhomogeneous transmit coils, and because kinetic modeling based on incorrect flip angles can lead to incorrect rate constant estimations. This study demonstrates the feasibility of integrated B1⁺ mapping for large volume thermal and hyperpolarized phantoms in a clinical setup using a clamshell transmit coil and a 16-channel receive array, and a 3D stack-of-spirals sequence. Phase-sensitive coil-combination was achieved using ESPRIT.

Introduction to dissolution DNP: Overview, instrumentation, and human applications

In this article, we describe the basic principles of dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP). Hyperpolarization is a technique to enhance the nuclear polarization and thereby increase the available signal in magnetic resonance (MR). We will discuss the consequences of strong non-equilibrium nuclear spin polarization acquisition of the MR signal. The hardware requirements for clinical translation of this technology are presented. For studies that allow the use of externally administered agents, hyperpolarization offers a way to overcome normal MR sensitivity limitations, at least for a brief T₁-dependent observation window. A 10 000 to 100 000-fold signal-to-noise advantage provides an avenue for real-time measurement of perfusion, metabolite transport, exchange, and metabolism. The principles behind these measurements, as well as the choice of agent, and progress toward the application of hyperpolarized 13C metabolic imaging in oncology, cardiology, and neurology are reviewed.
Kinetic Analysis of Hexose Conversion to Methyl Lactate by Sn Beta: Effects of Substrate Masking and of Water

Simple sugars bear promise as substrates for the formation of fuels and chemicals using heterogeneous catalysts in alcoholic solvents. Sn-Beta is a particularly well suited catalyst for the cleavage, isomerization and dehydration of sugars into more valuable chemicals. In order to understand these processes and save resources and time by optimising them, kinetic and mechanistic analyses are helpful. Herein, we study substrate entry into the Sn-Beta catalysed methyl lactate process using abundant hexose substrates. NMR spectroscopy is applied to show that the formation of methyl lactate occurs in two kinetic regimes for fructose, glucose and sucrose. The majority of methyl lactate is not formed from the substrate directly, but from methyl fructosides in a slow regime. At 160 °C, more than 40% of substrate carbon are masked (i.e. reversibly protected in situ) as methyl fructosides within few minutes when using hydrothermally synthesised Sn-Beta, while more than 60% methyl fructosides can be produced within few minutes using post synthetically synthesised Sn-Beta. A significant fraction of substrate thus is masked by rapid methyl fructoside formation prior to subsequent slow release of fructose. This release is the rate limiting step in the Sn-Beta catalysed methyl lactate process, but can be accelerated by the addition of small amounts of water at the expense of maximum methyl lactate yield.

Liquid-State Polarization of 30% through Photo-Induced Non-Persistent Radicals on 13C Pyruvic Acid

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Number of pages: 1
Liquid-State $^{13}$C Polarization of 30% through Photoinduced Nonpersistent Radicals

Hyperpolarization via dissolutiondynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP) is crucial to significantly increasing the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) sensitivity, opening up in vivo real-time MRI using $^{13}$C-labeled substrates. The range of applications, however, is limited by the relatively fast decay of the nuclear spin polarization together with the constraint of having to polarize the spins near the MRI magnet. As recently demonstrated, the employment of UV-induced nonpersistent radicals represents an elegant solution to tackling these drawbacks. Nevertheless, since its introduction, the spread of the technique has been prevented by the relatively low achievable polarization, slow buildup time, and time-consuming sample preparation. In the present work, thanks to a thorough investigation of the radical generation step, we provide a robust protocol to enhance the efficiency and performance of the UV-radical technique. Under optimal conditions, it was possible to produce up to 60 mM radical in less than 5 min and reach maximum DNP enhancement with a buildup time constant of approximately 25 min at 6.7 T and 1 K, resulting in 30% $^{13}$C liquid-state polarization.

Low microwave attenuation and low thermal loss waveguides for dDNP probes

Microwave sample irradiation is essential to perform DNP. Waveguides provide an effective way of coupling the output of a microwave source to the electron spins. Indisputably, the waveguide introduces a significant thermal heat load into the sample space of our dDNP probe. The use of a circular stainless steel waveguide with an internally electroplated layer of copper offers an effective, economical solution to address this problem.
Low microwave attenuation and low thermal loss waveguides for dDNP probes

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetic Systems
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from International Conference on Nuclear Hyperpolarization 2018, Southampton, United Kingdom.
Electronic versions:
Abstract_Low_microwave_attenuation_and_low_thermal_loss_waveguides_for_dDNP_probes.pdf
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review

Molecular imaging of tumor photoimmunotherapy: Evidence of photosensitized tumor necrosis and hemodynamic changes

Near-infrared photoimmunotherapy (NIR PIT) employs the photoabsorbing dye IR700 conjugated to antibodies specific for cell surface epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). NIR PIT has shown highly selective cytotoxicity in vitro and in vivo. Cell necrosis is thought to be the main mode of cytotoxicity based mainly on in vitro studies. To better understand the acute effects of NIR PIT, molecular imaging studies were performed to assess its cellular and vascular effects. In addition to in vitro studies for cytotoxicity of NIR PIT, the in vivo tumoricidal effects and hemodynamic changes induced by NIR PIT were evaluated by C-13 MRI using hyperpolarized [1,4-C-13(2)] fumarate, R-2* mapping from T-2*-weighted MRI, and photoacoustic imaging. In vitro studies confirmed that NIR PIT resulted in rapid cell death via membrane damage, with evidence for rapid cell expansion followed by membrane rupture. Following NIR PIT, metabolic MRI using hyperpolarized fumarate showed the production of malate in EGFR-expressing A431 tumor xenografts, providing direct evidence for photosensitized tumor necrosis induced by NIR PIT. R2* mapping studies showed temporal changes in oxygenation, with an accompanying increase of deoxyhemoglobin at the start of light exposure followed by a sustained decrease after cessation of light exposure. This result suggests a rapid decrease of blood flow in EGFR-expressing A431 tumor xenografts, which is supported by the results of the photoacoustic imaging experiments. Our findings suggest NIR PIT mediates necrosis and hemodynamic changes in tumors by photosensitized oxidation pathways and that these imaging modalities, once translated, may be useful in monitoring clinical treatment response.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, National Cancer Institute United States, National Institute of Neurological Disease and Stroke
Corresponding author: Krishna, M. C.
Pages: 1-10
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Free Radical Biology and Medicine
Volume: 116
ISSN (Print): 0891-5849
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 5.87 SJR 2.045 SNIP 1.459
Web of Science (2018): Impact factor 5.657
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Photoimmunotherapy, C-13 MRI, Photoacoustic imaging, Hemodynamic change
Electronic versions:
nihms933296.pdf. Embargo ended: 30/12/2018
Multichannel Hyperpolarized 13C MRI in a Patient with Liver Metastases using Multi-slice EPI and an Alternating Projection Method for Denoising

Hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate for monitoring metabolism of liver metastases in vivo is being investigated for clinical trials of new therapeutics. This study applied advances in multichannel receive arrays and sequence design for human 13C liver imaging and investigated a new denoising method. The method is based on an alternating projection method to enforce structuredness and low-rankness, and is applied with automatic threshold estimation. In vivo data demonstrate improved quality of kinetic modeling after denoising. However, simulations revealed certain unresolved pitfalls.

Photogenerated Radical in Phenylglyoxylic Acid for in Vivo Hyperpolarized 13C MR with Photosensitive Metabolic Substrates

Whether for 13C magnetic resonance studies in chemistry, biochemistry, or biomedicine, hyperpolarization methods based on dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) have become ubiquitous. DNP requires a source of unpaired electrons, which are commonly added to the sample to be hyperpolarized in the form of stable free radicals. Once polarized, the presence of these radicals is unwanted. These radicals can be replaced by nonpersistent radicals created by the photodissociation of pyruvic acid (PA), which are annihilated upon dissolution or thermalization in the solid state. However, since PA is readily metabolized by most cells, its presence may be undesirable for some metabolic studies. In addition, some 13C substrates are photosensitive and therefore may degrade during the photogeneration of a PA radical, which requires ultraviolet (UV) light. We show here that the photodissociation of phenylglyoxylic acid (PhGA) using visible light produces a nonpersistent radical that, in principle, can be used to hyperpolarize any molecule. We compare radical yields in samples containing PA and PhGA upon photodissociation with broadband and narrowband UV–visible light sources. To demonstrate the suitability of PhGA as a radical precursor for DNP, we polarized the gluconeogenic probe 13C-dihydroxyacetone, which is UV-sensitive, using a commercial 3.35 T DNP polarizer and then injected this into a mouse and followed its metabolism in vivo.
Probing cardiac metabolism by hyperpolarized 13C MR using an exclusively endogenous substrate mixture and photo-induced nonpersistent radicals

To probe the cardiac metabolism of carbohydrates and short chain fatty acids simultaneously in vivo following the injection of a hyperpolarized 13 C-labeled substrate mixture prepared using photo-induced nonpersistent radicals. Droplets of mixed [1-13 C]pyruvic and [1-13 C]butyric acids were frozen into glassy beads in liquid nitrogen. Ethanol addition was investigated as a means to increase the polarization level. The beads were irradiated with ultraviolet light and the radical concentration was measured by ESR spectroscopy. Following dynamic nuclear polarization in a 7T polarizer, the beads were dissolved, and the radical-free hyperpolarized solution was rapidly transferred into an injection pump located inside a 9.4T scanner. The hyperpolarized solution was injected in healthy rats to measure cardiac metabolism in vivo. Ultraviolet irradiation created nonpersistent radicals in a mixture containing 13 C-labeled pyruvic and butyric acids, and enabled the hyperpolarization of both substrates by dynamic nuclear polarization. Ethanol addition increased the radical concentration from 16 to 26 mM. Liquid-state 13 C polarization was 3% inside the pump at the time of injection, and increased to 5% by addition of ethanol to the substrate mixture prior to ultraviolet irradiation. In the rat heart, the in vivo 13 C signals from lactate, alanine, bicarbonate, and acetyl carnitine were detected following the metabolism of the injected substrate mixture. Copolarization of two different 13 C-labeled substrates and the detection of their myocardial metabolism in vivo was achieved without using persistent radicals. The absence of radicals in the solution containing the hyperpolarized 13 C-substrates may simplify the translation to clinical use, as no radical filtration is required prior to injection.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Lausanne University Hospital, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne, University of Florida, University of Lausanne
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Contributors: Bastiaansen, J. A. M., Yoshihara, H. A. I., Capozzi, A., Schwitter, J., Gruetter, R., Merritt, M. E., Comment, A.
Number of pages: 9
Pages: 2451-2459
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Magnetic Resonance in Medicine
Volume: 79
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 0740-3194
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 4.01 SJR 1.985 SNIP 1.474
Web of Science (2018): Impact factor 3.858
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Carbon-13, Energy metabolism, Hyperpolarization, Metabolic imaging, Oxidative metabolism
Electronic versions:
mrm27122.pdf. Embargo ended: 06/02/2019
DOIs:
10.1002/mrm.27122
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2396056212
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review
Signal to noise comparison of metabolic imaging methods on a clinical 3T MRI

MRI with hyperpolarized tracers has enabled new diagnostic applications, e.g. metabolic imaging in cancer research. However, the acquisition of the transient, hyperpolarized signal with spatial and frequency resolution requires dedicated imaging methods. Here, we compare three promising candidates for 2D MR spectroscopic imaging (MRSI): (i) multi-echo balanced steady-state free precession (me-bSSFP), (ii) echo planar spectroscopic imaging (EPSI) sequence and (iii) phase-encoded, pulseacquisition chemical-shift imaging (CSI).

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, University of Freeburg, University of Copenhagen, Kiel University
Number of pages: 4
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from 13th European Molecular Imaging Meeting, San Sebastián, Spain.
Electronic versions:
2017_11_EMIM_ABSTRACT_CM_FINAL.pdf
Source: Publication PreSubmission
Source ID: 142767562
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review

Slice-wise motion tracking during simultaneous EEG-fMRI

Slice-wise motion tracking during combined electroencephalography (EEG) and echo planar imaging (EPI) is developed. Using gradient-induced noise on the EEG for tracking, no interleaved navigator modules or additional hardware is needed. The motion parameters are determined after a calibration and training scan. The method is explored in a phantom and in vivo.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Cognitive Systems, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Philips Danmark A/S, Copenhagen University Hospital, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Contributors: Laustsen, M., Andersen, M., Lehmann, P. M., Xue, R., Madsen, K. H., Hansen, L. G.
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Electronic versions:
ISMRM18_4082_MalteSlcwiseMotion.pdf
Source: Publication PreSubmission
Source ID: 149080698
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review

Stable isotope-resolved analysis with quantitative dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization

Metabolite profiles and their isotopomer distributions can be studied non-invasively in complex mixtures with NMR. The advent of dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (dDNP) and isotope enrichment add sensitivity and resolution to such metabolic studies. Metabolic pathways and networks can be mapped and quantified if protocols that control and exploit the ex situ signal enhancement are created. We present a sample preparation method, including cell incubation, extraction and signal enhancement, to facilitate reproducible and quantitative dDNP (qdDNP) NMR-based isotope tracer analysis. We further illustrate how qdDNP was applied to gain systematic and novel metabolic phenotypic insights into aggressive cancer cells.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Pages: 674–678
Ultra-low power transmitter for encoding non-MR signals in Magnetic Resonance (MR) recordings

Advancing Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technology requires integration of the MRI scanners with sensors and systems for monitoring various non-MRI signals. In this paper, we present design and integration of a low power AM radio transmitter into a 3T MRI scanner, which can be used for efficient collection of data from non-MRI sensors. The transmitter consumes only 1.3mW while transmitting 2.7µW at 120MHz with high frequency stability. The presented design is useful in low power applications requiring high frequency stability and is intended for wireless transmission of non-MR signal recordings during MRI scanning.

General information

Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems
Contributors: Petersen, J. R., Pedersen, J. O., Zhurbenko, V., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Hanson, L. G.
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Electronic versions:
ISMRM18_1736_JanOscillator.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 149080715
Research output: Contribution to conference » Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 » Research » peer-review

Versatile polarizer NMR spectrometer

General information

Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetic Systems
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from International Conference on Nuclear Hyperpolarization 2018, Southampton , United Kingdom.
Electronic versions:
Versatile_polarizer_NMR_spectrometer.pdf
Research output: Contribution to conference » Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 » Research » peer-review
A cryogenic measurement setup for characterization microwave devices

A cryogenic measurement setup for characterization microwave devices from room to cryogenic temperatures is presented. The setup allows testing microwave devices at variable temperatures ranging from 300 to 77 K. Frequency doubler (94/188 GHz) has been cooled to 77 K and peak efficiency of 32% at an input-power level of 207 mW is achieved. For verification experimental results the millimeter-wave GaAs Schottky barrier diode model is developed for CAD simulator. The simulated peak efficiency is 37% at 77 K. The estimation of simulated and measured data of the doubler efficiency versus temperature has the same trend from 77 to 300 K which confirmed the cryogenic measurement setup applicability.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Rybalko, O.
Number of pages: 5
Pages: 3123-3127
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Microwave and Optical Technology Letters
Volume: 59
Issue number: 12
ISSN (Print): 0895-2477
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 0.99 SJR 0.273 SNIP 0.599
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 0.948
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Cryogenic temperature, Efficiency, Experimental setup, Frequency multiplier, Microwave
DOI:
10.1002/mop.30888
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2390179616
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

A microwave window for K band electromagnetic systems

This article proposes a solution for microwave window at K band. Properties of the window such as performance (transparency) at microwave frequencies, dimensions, and mounting place are discussed. The dimensions of the window were optimized in a full-wave simulator. To verify the design and simulation results the prototype of the window is realized by implementing into transition section and tested experimentally. The microwave window provides low return loss |S11| below −30 dB, low insertion loss |S21| below −0.5 dB and can be used for electromagnetic systems where vacuum sealing is required. © 2017 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Rybalko, O.
Pages: 834-7
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Microwave and Optical Technology Letters
Volume: 59
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 0895-2477
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 0.99 SJR 0.273 SNIP 0.599
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 0.948
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
A narrow line UV-induced non-persistent radical in view of generating highly polarized transportable glucose solid samples

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aix-Marseille Université, University of Cambridge, Technical University of Denmark, Aix-Marseille University
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: No
Event: Abstract from EUROMAR 2017, Warsaw, Poland.
Electronic versions:
Euromar_2017_abstract_Capozzi_HP_glucose.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 143527484
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 › Research

Antioxidant treatment attenuates lactate production in diabetic nephropathy
The early progression of diabetic nephropathy is notoriously difficult to detect and quantify before the occurrence of substantial histological damage. Recently, hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate has demonstrated increased lactate production in the kidney early after the onset of diabetes, implying increased lactate dehydrogenase activity as a consequence of increased nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide substrate availability due to upregulation of the polyol pathway, i.e., pseudohypoxia. In this study, we investigated the role of oxidative stress in mediating these metabolic alterations using state-of-the-art hyperpolarized magnetic resonance (MR) imaging. Ten-week-old female Wistar rats were randomly divided into three groups: healthy controls, untreated diabetic (streptozotocin treatment to induce insulinopenic diabetes), and diabetic, receiving chronic antioxidant treatment with TEMPOL (4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-oxyl) via the drinking water. Examinations were performed 2, 3, and 4 wk after the induction of diabetes by using a 3T Clinical MR system equipped with a dual tuned13C/1H-volume rat coil. The rats received intravenous hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate and were imaged using a slice-selective13C-IDEAL spiral sequence. Untreated diabetic rats showed increased renal lactate production compared with that shown by the controls. However, chronic TEMPOL treatment significantly attenuated diabetes-induced lactate production. No significant effects of diabetes or TEMPOL were observed on [13C]alanine levels, indicating an intact glucose-alanine cycle, or [13C]bicarbonate, indicating normal flux through the Krebs cycle. In conclusion, this study demonstrates that diabetes-induced pseudohypoxia, as indicated by an increased lactate-to-pyruvate ratio, is significantly attenuated by antioxidant treatment. This demonstrates a pivotal role of oxidative stress in renal metabolic alterations occurring in early diabetes.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University, Danish Diabetes Academy, Uppsala University
Pages: F192-F199
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology
Volume: 312
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 1931-857X
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.17 SJR 1.725 SNIP 1.049
Bloch simulation and MR fundamentals visualized

Characterization and flip angle calibration of 13C surface coils for hyperpolarization studies

Day 1 of MRI and NMR education: Interactive visualization of MR basics
dDNP as an emergent real time analytical method for catalytic reactions

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Centre for Catalysis and Sustainable Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from EUROMAR 2017, Warsaw, Poland.
Electronic versions:
Abstract_PANBO_Euromar_17.pdf
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review

Detecting Elusive Intermediates in Carbohydrate Conversion: A Dynamic Ensemble of Acyclic Glucose-Catalyst Complexes

The role of acyclic carbohydrates in pathways towards value-added chemicals has remained poorly characterized due to the low population of acyclic forms, and due to their instability under reaction conditions. We conduct steady-state and pre-steady state measurements by direct reaction progress monitoring with sensitivity-optimized NMR spectroscopy in the molybdate-catalyzed epimerization of glucose to mannose. We detect an exchanging pool of at least five acyclic glucose-catalyst complexes under near-optimum reaction conditions. In the presence of catalyst, the acyclic glucose population increases within few seconds prior to reaching a steady state. Exchange between the acyclic intermediates increases at conditions that favor epimerization. Species accounting for less than 0.05% of total glucose can be monitored with sub-second time resolution to allow kinetic analysis of intermediate formation and catalytic conversion. Epimerization occurs 2-3 orders of magnitude-fold faster than the binding of acyclic glucose to the catalyst at near-optimum reaction conditions. The current study brings insight in to the nature of acyclic intermediate-catalyst complexes of very low population and into experimental strategies for characterizing very minor intermediates in carbohydrate conversion to value-added compounds.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Meier, S., Karlsson, M., Jensen, P. R.
DNP NMR of carbohydrate converting enzymes

Dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) NMR can be used to increase the sensitivity of $^{13}$C NMR signal by up to four orders of magnitude. This allows for real time monitoring of reactions and observation of intermediates. The biggest drawback of the method is the loss of polarization with T₁ relaxation, but even with this limitation, it is possible to obtain detailed reaction parameters in less than one minute. The enzyme investigated was β-galactosidase from E. coli (E.C. 3.2.1.23). It is well described and the mechanism is generally accepted to be a double displacement with a covalently bound intermediate, however, this evidence is based on mutant of X-ray crystallography and simulations. As the natural substrate lactose does not have any quaternary carbon with long T₁ relaxation, the unnatural substrate o-nitrophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside was used (figure 1) as the quaternary positions have T₁ relaxations of ca. 15 s instead of <2 s. The DNP NMR monitoring of the hydrolysis of this substrate can be seen in figure 2, and another use of this substrate is for optimizing the conditions for a labelled substrate (figure 1), which would further increase the signal and allow monitoring of the carbohydrate instead of the aglycon. This is, however, not commercially available and had to be synthesized from doubly labelled galactose.
Effect of a treat-to-target strategy based on methotrexate and intra-articular betamethasone with or without additional cyclosporin on MRI-assessed synovitis, osteitis, tenosynovitis, bone erosion, and joint space narrowing in early rheumatoid arthritis: results from a 2-year randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial (CIMESTRA)

Objectives: To investigate whether a treat-to-target strategy based on methotrexate (MTX) and intra-articular (IA) betamethasone suppresses magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-determined measures of disease activity and reduces joint destruction in early rheumatoid arthritis (eRA) patients, and to investigate whether concomitant cyclosporin A (CyA) provides an additional effect.

Method: In the 2-year randomized, double-blind, treat-to-target trial CIMESTRA, 160 patients with eRA (<6 months) were randomized to MTX, intra-articular betamethasone and CyA, or placebo CyA. A total of 129 patients participated in the MRI substudy, and had contrast-enhanced MR images of the non-dominant hand at months 0, 6, 12, and 24. MR images were evaluated for osteitis, synovitis, tenosynovitis, bone erosion, and joint space narrowing (JSN), using validated scoring methods.

Results: Significant reductions were seen at 6 months in all inflammatory parameters [synovitis, mean change -1.6 (p
Forming of space charge wave with broad frequency spectrum in helical relativistic two-stream electron beams: Paper
We elaborate a quadratic nonlinear theory of plural interactions of growing space charge wave (SCW) harmonics during the development of the two-stream instability in helical relativistic electron beams. It is found that in helical two-stream electron beams the growth rate of the two-stream instability increases with the beam entrance angle. An SCW with the broad frequency spectrum, in which higher harmonics have higher amplitudes, forms when the frequency of the first SCW harmonic is much less than the critical frequency of the two-stream instability. For helical electron beams the spectrum expands with the increase of the beam entrance angle. Moreover, we obtain that utilizing helical electron beams in multiharmonic two-stream superheterodyne free-electron lasers leads to the improvement of their amplification characteristics, the frequency spectrum broadening in multiharmonic signal generation mode, and the reduction of the overall system dimensions.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Sumy State University
Contributors: Lysenko, A. V., Volk, I. I., Serozhko, A., Rybalko, O.
Number of pages: 5
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Chinese Physics Letters
Volume: 34
Issue number: 7
Article number: 075202
ISSN (Print): 0256-307X
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 0.6 SJR 0.258 SNIP 0.407
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 0.847
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Free electron lasers, Design of specific laser systems, Multiharmonic two-stream superheterodyne free-electron lasers, Helical electron beams, Helical two-stream electron beams, Helical relativistic electron beams, Quadratic nonlinear theory, Two-stream instability, Space charge wave harmonics, Helical relativistic two-stream electron beams, Broad frequency spectrum
DOIs: 10.1088/0256-307X/34/7/075202
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2372311088
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Renal ischemia/reperfusion injury (IRI) is a leading cause of acute kidney injury (AKI), and at present, there is a lack of reliable biomarkers that can diagnose AKI and measure early progression because the commonly used methods cannot evaluate single-kidney IRI. Hyperpolarized [1,4-C-13(2)] fumarate conversion to [1,4-C-13(2)] malate by fumarase has been proposed as a measure of necrosis in rat tumor models and in chemically induced AKI rats. Here we show that the degradation of cell membranes in connection with necrosis leads to elevated fumarase activity in plasma and urine and secondly that hyperpolarized [1,4-C-13(2)] malate production 24 h after reperfusion correlates with renal necrosis in a 40-min unilateral ischemic rat model. Fumarase activity screening on bio-fluids can detect injury severity, in bilateral as well as unilateral AKI models, differentiating moderate and severe AKI as well as short-and long-term AKI. Furthermore after verification of renal injury by bio-fluid analysis the precise injury location can be monitored by in vivo measurements of the fumarase activity non-invasively by hyperpolarized [1,4-C-13] fumarate MR imaging. The combined in vitro and in vivo biomarker of AKI responds to the essential requirements for a new reliable biomarker of AKI.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
GABA-edited echo-planar spectroscopic imaging (EPSI) with MEGA-sLASER at 7T

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Copenhagen University Hospital
Contributors: Magnusson, P. O., Boer, V. O., Marsman, A., Lundell, H., Hanson, L. G., Petersen, E. T.
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Poster session presented at ISMRM 25th Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Honolulu, United States.
Electronic versions:
Magnusson_ISMRM2017_1255.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 143288980
Research output: Contribution to conference › Poster – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review

Gradient distortions in EEG provide motion tracking during simultaneous EEG-fMRI
Conference abstract, selected for oral presentation by Malte Laustsen.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Cognitive Systems, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Copenhagen University Hospital
Contributors: Laustsen, M., Andersen, M., Madsen, K. H., Hanson, L. G.
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from ISMRM Workshop on Motion Correction in MRI & MRS, Cape Town, South Africa.
Electronic versions:
Laustsen_Andersen_Madsen_Hanson_Gradient_distortions_in_EEG_provide_motion_tracking_during_simultaneous_EEG_fMRI.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 137246663
Hyperpolarized $^{133}$Cs is a sensitive probe for real-time monitoring of biophysical environments

$^{133}$Cs NMR is a valuable tool for non-invasive analysis of biological systems, where chemical shift and relaxation properties report on changes in the physical environment. Hyperpolarization can increase the liquid-state $^{133}$Cs NMR signal by several orders of magnitude and allow real-time monitoring of physical changes in cell based systems.

Hyperpolarized Water Perfusion in the Porcine Brain – a Pilot Study

Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced MR (DCE-MR) perfusion assessment with gadolinium contrast agents is currently the most widely used cerebral perfusion MR method. Hyperpolarized water has recently been shown to succeed $^{13}$C probes as angiography probe. In this study, we demonstrate the feasibility of hyperpolarized water for visualizing the brain vasculature of a large animal in a clinically relevant setting. In detail, reference perfusion values were obtained and large to small arteries could be identified.

Hyperpolarized xenon by d-DNP using the clinical GE SpinLab polarizer system

Hyperpolarized (HP) $^{129}$Xe have been demonstrated as a useful probe for magnetic resonance (MR) lung imaging and show promise for in vivo perfusion imaging and brown adipose tissue characterization. Reports of large polarization enhancements for $^{129}$Xe using dynamic nuclearpolarization (DNP) have raised expectations that DNP can be an
alternative to the standard spin exchange optical pumping (SEOP) method. We show that it is possible to produce HP 129Xe gas using the clinical GE SpinLab polarizer, thus extending the practical use of the system beyond the primary purpose of hyperpolarizing liquid biomolecules.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
Contributors: Mariager, C. Ø., Ringgaard, S., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Laustsen, C.
Publication date: 2017

**Host publication information**
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2372404641

**Imaging regional metabolic changes in the ischemic rat heart in vivo using hyperpolarized(1-13C)Pyruvate**
We evaluated the use of hyperpolarized 13C magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in an open-chest rat model of myocardial infarction to image regional changes in myocardial metabolism. In total, 10 rats were examined before and after 30 minutes of occlusion of the left anterior descending coronary artery using hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate. Cardiac metabolic images of [1-13C]pyruvate and its metabolites [1-13C]lactate, [1-13C]alanine, and [13C]bicarbonate were obtained before and after ischemia. Significant reduction in the [1-13C]alanine and [1-13C]lactate signals were observed in the ischemic region post ischemia. The severity of the ischemic insult was verified by increased blood levels of troponin I and by using late contrast-enhanced MRI that showed enhanced signal in the ischemic region. This study shows that hyperpolarized MRI can be used to image regional metabolic changes in the in vivo rat heart in an open-chest model of ischemia reperfusion. Hyperpolarized MRI enables new possibilities for evaluating changes in cardiac metabolism noninvasively and in real time, which potentially could be used for research to evaluate new treatments and metabolic interventions for myocardial ischemia and to apply knowledge to future application of the technique in humans.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Copenhagen University Hospital, Aarhus University, University of Copenhagen
Pages: 123-130
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
Journal: Tomography
Volume: 3
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 2379-1381
Ratings:
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Cardiac metabolism, Ischemic heart disease, Myocardial infarction, Hyperpolarized 13C pyruvate, Rat model
Electronic versions:
tomo_03_123.pdf
DOI:
10.18383/j.tom.2017.00008

**Bibliographical note**
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2392464829
Research output: Contribution to journal – Journal article – Annual report year: 2017 – Research – peer-review
Improved Decoupling for 13C coil Arrays Using Non-Conventional Matching and Preamplifier Impedance

In this study, we describe a method to obtain improved preamplifier decoupling for receive-only coils. The method relies on the better decoupling obtained when coils are matched to an impedance higher than 50 Ω. Preamplifiers with inductive imaginary impedance and low real impedance, increase the effectiveness of the decoupling. A 2-channel 13C array of 50 mm loop coils show an increase of Q-factor of the coils from 247 to 365. The measured SNR, using two small phantoms, demonstrated a similar improvement.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, Aarhus University
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from ISMRM 25th Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Honolulu, United States.
Electronic versions:
Sanchez_ISMRM_2017_Abstract_v1.pdf

Bibliographical note
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 132365250
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Improved reconstruction for IDEAL spiral CSI

In this study we demonstrate how reconstruction for IDEAL spiral CSI (spectroscopic imaging scheme developed for hyperpolarized dynamic metabolic MR imaging) can be improved by using regularization with a sparsity constraint. By exploiting sparsity of the spectral domain, IDEAL spiral CSI can achieve chemical shift encoding by acquisition of only few time-shifted echoes. The minimum number of echoes required to avoid noise amplification can be decreased by means of regularization enforcing spectral sparsity, hereby reducing scan time. Improvements achieved by using regularized reconstruction are demonstrated for in vivo data from a hyperpolarized cardiac study of a pig.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University, GE Global Research
Contributors: Hansen, R. B., Mariager, C., Laustsen, C., Schulte, R. F., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Hanson, L. G.
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from ISMRM 25th Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Honolulu, United States.
Electronic versions:
Abstract2.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 130805960
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Low conversion loss 94 GHz and 188 GHz doublers in InP DHBT technology

An Indium Phosphide (InP) Double Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor (DHBT) process has been utilized to design two doublers to cover the 94 GHz and 188 GHz bands. The 94 GHz doubler employs 4-finger DHBTs and provides conversion loss of 2 dB. A maximum output power of nearly 3 dBm is measured while the doubler is not entirely saturated. The DC power consumption is 132 mW. The 188 GHz doubler utilizes a 1-finger DHBT. Conversion loss of 2 dB and a maximum output power of ~1 dBm are achieved at 188 GHz with on-wafer measurements. The DC power consumption is 24 mW under saturated conditions. Both doublers operate over a broad bandwidth. The total circuit area of each chip is 1.41 mm².

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, III-V Lab
Low cost, compact, two-channel NMR spectrometer for CP-DNP

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: No
Event: Abstract from EUROMAR 2017, Warsaw, Poland.
Electronic versions:
20170412_EUROMAR2017_ModularSSNmr.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 143660235
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2018 › Research

Low-Noise Active Decoupling Circuit and its Application to 13C Cryogenic RF Coils at 3T
We analyze the loss contributions in a small, 50-mm-diameter receive-only coil for carbon-13 (13C) magnetic resonance imaging at 3 T for 3 different circuits, which, including active decoupling, are compared in terms of their Q-factors and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). The results show that a circuit using unsegmented tuning and split matching capacitors can provide 20% SNR enhancement at room temperature compared with that using more traditional designs. The performance of the proposed circuit was also measured when cryogenically cooled to 105 K, and an additional 1.6-fold SNR enhancement was achieved on a phantom. The enhanced circuit performance is based on the low capacitance needed to match to 50 when coil losses are low, which significantly reduces the proportion of the current flowing through the matching network and therefore minimizes this loss contribution. This effect makes this circuit particularly suitable for receive-only cryogenic coils and/or small coils for low-gamma nuclei.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, Aarhus University
Pages: 60-66
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Tomography
Volume: 3
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 2379-1381
Ratings:
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Measuring glucose cerebral metabolism in the healthy mouse using hyperpolarized C-13 magnetic resonance

The mammalian brain relies primarily on glucose as a fuel to meet its high metabolic demand. Among the various techniques used to study cerebral metabolism, C-13 magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) allows following the fate of C-13-enriched substrates through metabolic pathways. We herein demonstrate that it is possible to measure cerebral glucose metabolism in vivo with sub-second time resolution using hyperpolarized C-13 MRS. In particular, the dynamic C-13-labeling of pyruvate and lactate formed from C-13-glucose was observed in real time. An ad-hoc synthesis to produce [2,3,4,6,6-H-2(5), 3,4-C-13(2)]-D-glucose was developed to improve the 13C signal-to-noise ratio as compared to experiments performed following [U-H-2(7), U-C-13]-D-glucose injections. The main advantage of only labeling C3 and C4 positions is the absence of C-13-C-13 coupling in all downstream metabolic products after glucose is split into 3-carbon intermediates by aldolase. This unique method allows direct detection of glycolysis in vivo in the healthy brain in a noninvasive manner.
Microstrip Resonator for High Field MRI with Capacitor-Segmented Strip and Ground Plane

High field MRI coils are often based on transmission line resonators. Due to relatively short wavelength of RF fields, such coils produce uneven field patterns. Here we show, that it is possible to manipulate magnetic field patterns of microstrip resonators in both planes (sagittal and transverse) segmenting stripe and ground plane of the resonator with series capacitors. The design equations for capacitors providing symmetric current distribution are derived. The performance of two types of segmented resonators are investigated experimentally. To authors' knowledge, a microstrip resonator, where both, strip and ground plane are capacitor-segmented, is shown here for the first time.

Monitoring Cancer Response to Treatment with Hyperpolarized $^{13}$C MRS

Monitoring the cancer response to treatment, non-invasively, by medical imaging is a key element in the management of cancer. For patients undergoing treatment, it is crucial to determine responders from non-responders in order to guide treatment decisions. Currently, PET is the most widely used technique for imaging tumor function by measuring the uptake of the glucose analogue FDG. FDG-PET can visualize changes in metabolic activity and indicate if a patient will respond to a particular therapy, sometimes within hours of the first treatment. However, PET is not effective in all tumor types, and the patient is exposed to ionizing radiation. The introduction of hyperpolarized $^{13}$C MRS has opened completely new possibilities to study the biochemical changes in disease processes. Numerous $^{13}$C-labeled compounds were proposed to interrogate various aspects of cancer cell metabolism. The aim of this study is to investigate the relevance of $[1-^{13}$C]pyruvate and $[1,4-^{13}$C2]fumarate in monitoring the changes in cellular metabolism and necrosis that may occur as a result of cancer therapy. This project also aims to improve existing $^{13}$C MRSI methods to efficiently utilize the signal from hyperpolarized 13C substrates. Firstly, we investigate the effectiveness of hyperpolarized $[1-^{13}$C]pyruvate in detecting the treatment response in two types of NSCLC xenografted in mice, in comparison with FDG- and FLT-PET. We show here a significant reduction in tumor lactate levels, obtained by MRS, in HCC-827 tumors, as well as lower FLT- and FDG-PET
uptake with erlotinib treatment. These findings were validated ex vivo, where LDH activity level and Ki-67 IHC staining was significantly lower in treated HCC-827 tumors. Furthermore, the reduction in LDH activity levels correlated with the lactate levels found using 13C MRS. These findings indicate the hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate can be an alternative to FDG-PET.

In the second study, a polarization scheme for [1,4-13C2]fumarate in the SPINlab polarizer is presented. The feasibility of using [1,4-13C2]fumarate as marker for monitoring induced necrosis is demonstrated in vivo in two rat models; ischemia/reperfusion induced necrosis in kidneys and turpentine induced necrosis in muscle. High polarization was achieved for [1,4-13C2]fumarate in the SPIN lab and high [1,4-13C2]malate signal was observed from the necrotic tissue in both models. The elevated malate signal observed in the ischemia/reperfusion induced injury in kidney showed high correlation with well-known blood and urine bio-markers used to characterize acute kidney injuries. Moreover, simultaneous assessment of metabolism and necrosis was achieved using dual polarization of [1,4-13C2]fumarate and [1-13C]pyruvate. Finally, a symmetric echo planar spectroscopic imaging sequence for hyperpolarized 13C spectroscopic acquisition in clinical scanners is presented with a reconstruction algorithm that separately reconstruct the data from odd and even echoes in order to reduce artifacts from gradient imbalances. The reconstruction algorithm employs re-gridding in the spatio-temporal frequency space to compensate for the chemical shift displacements. The sequence is compared with conventional phase-encoded chemical shift imaging on a clinical PET/MRI system in phantoms and a large animal model. The SNR per unit time of EPSI for 13C at thermal equilibrium was comparable to CSI. The reconstruction pipeline improved the localization compared to direct FFT, which resulted in spatial blurring. The encoding speed of EPSI allowed dynamic imaging of tumor metabolism with high spatial and temporal resolutions and reduced blurring due to T1 decay.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Eldirdiri, A.
Number of pages: 217
Publication date: 2017

**Publication information**
Publisher: Technical University of Denmark
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
my_thesis_eldirdiri.pdf


**MRI**
This chapter discusses principles of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and MRI followed by a survey on the major classes of MRI contrast agents (CA), their modes of action, and some of the most significative applications. The two more established classes of MRI-CA are represented by paramagnetic metal complexes (i.e., Gd(III) and Mn(II)) and iron oxide particles, acting on T1 and T2* of the water protons signals, respectively. Along the years many efforts have been devoted to endow these relaxation enhancement agents with improved sensitivity, targeting, and responsive properties that have markedly broadened the range of applications in respect to the clinically used systems. CEST agents represent innovative frequency-encoding probes that yield negative contrast in the MR images upon transfer of saturated magnetization from the agent to the “bulk” water signal. Interesting developments have been attained that markedly increase the number and typology of systems with CEST properties. Currently much attention is also devoted to hyperpolarized molecules that display a sensitivity enhancement sufficient for their direct exploitation for the formation of the MR image. A real breakthrough is provided by the use of molecules (such as pyruvate) that report about the cellular metabolism, thanks to the maintenance of the hyperpolarization in the derived species.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, University of Turin, University of Freiburg, Lausanne University Hospital, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne, Technical University of Munich, Bruker BioSpin GmbH, Germany
Pages: 227-324
Publication date: 2017

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: Small Animal Imaging: Basics and Practical Guide
Publisher: Springer
Editors: Kiessling, F., Pichler, B. J., Hauff, P.
ISBN (Print): 978-3-319-42200-8
ISBN (Electronic): 978-3-319-42202-2
Non-Cartesian Parallel Imaging Reconstruction of Undersampled IDEAL Spiral 13C CSI Data

The short-lived nature of hyperpolarization places high demands on signal acquisition. To acquire large FOVs with high spatial resolution, and to fully capture substrate uptake and metabolic conversion, fast data acquisition is crucial. Parallel imaging uses multi-channel coils to achieve reduced scan times based on spatial information inherent to each coil element. In this work, we explored the combination of non-cartesian parallel imaging reconstruction and spatially undersampled IDEAL spiral CSI1 acquisition for efficient encoding of multiple chemical shifts within a large FOV with high spatial resolution.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Hansen, R. B., Hanson, L. G., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from 58th Experimental Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Conference, Pacific Grove, , United States.
Electronic versions:
ENC20177454.2399VER.1.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 130805967
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Plural three-wave resonances of space charge wave harmonics in transit section of klystron-type two-stream FEL with helical electron beam

We have carried out the research of plural three-wave resonances of space charge wave (SCW) harmonics in the transit section of the klystron type two-stream superheterodyne free-electron laser (TSFEL) with helical electron beam in cubic non-linear approximation. We have found out that two-stream instability critical frequency increases with increasing of two-stream electron beam input angle in the focusing longitudinal magnetic field. Due to this fact, the frequency domain in which plural three-wave parametric resonances of SCW harmonics take place increases. The two-stream instability growth rate also increases in helical electron beams with increasing of the beam input angle. Therefore, the saturation lengths in TSFELs with helical electron beams are shorter compared to TSFELs utilizing straight electron beams. We have shown that SCWs with broad frequency spectrum form in two-velocity helical relativistic electron beam due to plural three-wave parametric resonances. We have demonstrated that klystron-type TSFEL with helical electron beam can be used as a source of powerful multiharmonic electromagnetic waves in millimeter-infrared wavelength ranges.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Sumy State University
Contributors: Lysenko, A., Volk, I., Serozhko, A., Rybalko, O.
Pages: 163-167
Publication date: 2017

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of 2017 IEEE Microwaves, Radar and Remote Sensing Symposium
Publisher: IEEE
ISBN (Print): 978-1-5090-5391-9
(2017 IEEE Microwaves, Radar and Remote Sensing Symposium (MRRS)).
Keywords: Two-stream superheterodyne free-electron lasers, Two-stream instability, Helical electron beams
DOIs:
10.1109/MRRS.2017.8075053
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2392268893
Practical Aspects of Preamplifier Designs for 13C Imaging.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, Technical University of Denmark
Number of pages: 5
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from ISMRM 25th Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Honolulu, United States.
Electronic versions:
Johansen_ISMRM17_LNA_final.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 131964723
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Preparation of Radical-Free Hyperpolarized Water using Photo-induced non-persistent Radicals on a "SpinLab-like" dissolution-DNP Polarizer

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Technical University of Denmark
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from 58th Experimental Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Conference, Pacific Grove, , United States.
Electronic versions:
ENC_2017_abstract_Capozzi.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 130573835
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Probing of biochemical pathways in clonal pancreatic β-cells by quantitative dDNP of metabolite extracts

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen
Contributors: Malinowski, R. M., Ghiasi, S. M., Mandrup-Poulsen, T., Jensen, P. R., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Abstract from EUROMAR 2017, Warsaw, Poland.
Electronic versions:
EUROMAR2017RonjaMalinowski.pdf
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Quantifying Biochemical Activities in Living Cells with $^{13}$C dDNP NMR

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Renal MR angiography and perfusion in the pig using hyperpolarized water

Purpose: To study hyperpolarized water as an angiography and perfusion tracer in a large animal model.

Methods: Protons dissolved in deuterium oxide (D2O) were hyperpolarized in a SPINlab dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dDNP) polarizer and subsequently investigated in vivo in a pig model at 3 Tesla (T). Approximately 15 mL of hyperpolarized water was injected in the renal artery by hand over 4–5 s.

Results: A liquid state polarization of 5.3 ± 0.9% of 3.8 M protons in 15 mL of deuterium oxide was achieved with a T1 of 24 ± 1 s. This allowed injection through an arterial catheter into the renal artery and subsequently high-contrast imaging of the entire kidney parenchyma over several seconds. The dynamic images allow quantification of tissue perfusion, with a mean cortical perfusion of 504 ± 123 mL/100 mL/min.

Conclusion: Hyperpolarized water MR imaging was successfully demonstrated as a renal angiography and perfusion method. Quantitative perfusion maps of the kidney were obtained in agreement with literature and control experiments with gadolinium contrast.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organizations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
Pages: 1131-1135
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Magnetic Resonance in Medicine
Volume: 78
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0740-3194
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.77 SJR 1.89 SNIP 1.447
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.082
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Perfusion, Magnetic resonance angiography, Hyperpolarization, DNP

Simultaneous imaging of hyperpolarized [1,4-13 C2]fumarate, [1-13 C]pyruvate and 18 F-FDG in a rat model of necrosis in a clinical PET/MR scanner

A co-polarization scheme for [1,4-13 C2]fumarate and [1-13 C]pyruvate is presented to simultaneously assess necrosis and metabolism in rats with hyperpolarized 13 C magnetic resonance (MR). The co-polarization was performed in a SPINlab polarizer. In addition, the feasibility of simultaneous positron emission tomography (PET) and MR of small animals with a clinical PET/MR scanner is demonstrated. The hyperpolarized metabolic MR and PET was demonstrated in a rat model of necrosis. The polarization and T1 of the co-polarized [1,4-13 C2]fumarate and [1-13 C]pyruvate substrates were measured in vitro and compared with those obtained when the substrates were polarized individually. A polarization of 36 ± 4% for fumarate and 37 ± 6% for pyruvate was obtained. We found no significant difference in the polarization and T1 values between the dual and single substrate polarization. Rats weighing about 400 g were injected intramuscularly in one of the hind legs with 200 μL of turpentine to induce necrosis. Two hours later, 13 C metabolic maps were obtained with a chemical shift imaging sequence (16 × 16) with a resolution of 3.1 × 5.0 × 25.0 mm3. The 13 C spectroscopic images were acquired in 12 s, followed by an 8-min 18 F-2-fluoro-2-deoxy-d-glucose (18 F-FDG) PET acquisition with a
resolution of 3.5 mm. [1,4-13 C2 ]Malate was observed from the tissue injected with turpentine indicating necrosis. Normal [1-13 C]pyruvate metabolism and 18 F-FDG uptake were observed from the same tissue. The proposed co-polarization scheme provides a means to utilize multiple imaging agents simultaneously, and thus to probe various metabolic pathways in a single examination. Moreover, it demonstrates the feasibility of small animal research on a clinical PET/MR scanner for combined PET and hyperpolarized metabolic MR.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen
Number of pages: 9
Publication date: 2017
Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
Journal: N M R in Biomedicine
Article number: e3803
ISSN (Print): 0952-3480
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.1 SJR 1.451 SNIP 1.031
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 3.031
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
manuscript_FA_reviewed_clean.pdf. Embargo ended: 18/10/2018
DOIs:
10.1002/nbm.3803
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2392212598
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017 › Research › peer-review

Towards new vistas in preamplifier design for MRI
High signal to noise ratio (SNR) in magnetic resonance imaging is vital for ensuring accurate diagnosis and treatment. Arrays of surface coils for receive only purposes is a well established way to increase SNR. However, due to crosstalk between the array elements, the SNR can be severely degraded. For that reason, arrays often do not exploit their full potential. By using a series decoupling network with non-conventional matching and preamplifier impedances the decoupling between elements can be increased significantly. In the presented design example, almost 6 dB additional decoupling can be achieved with no impairment of preamplifier noise figure. The decoupling changes as a function of both coil and preamplifier performance. Thus, the fundamental trade-off between noise and decoupling is discussed. This work embarks on the path towards new vistas in design of preamplifiers for surface coil arrays for magnetic resonance imaging.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Pages: 1159-1162
Publication date: 2017

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 47th European Microwave Conference
Publisher: IEEE
Keywords: Decoupling, Matching networks, Noise matching, Preamplifiers, Surface coils
Electronic versions:
EuMW17.pdf
EuMW17_1_.pdf
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2394344137
Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2018 › Research › peer-review
16-Channel surface coil for 13C-hyperpolarized spectroscopic imaging of cardiac metabolism in pig heart

Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) of hyperpolarized 13C pyruvate and its metabolites in large animal models is a powerful tool for assessing cardiac metabolism in patho-physiological conditions. In 13C studies, a high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is crucial to overcome the intrinsic data quality limitation due to the low molar concentration of certain metabolites as well as the low flux of conversion. Since 13C-MRS is essentially a semi-quantitative technique, the SNR of the spectra acquired in different myocardial segments should be homogeneous. MRS coil design plays an important role in achieving both targets. In this study, a 16-channel receive surface coil was designed for 13C hyperpolarized studies of the pig heart with a clinical 3-T scanner. The coil performance was characterized by phantom experiments and compared with that of a birdcage coil used in transmit/receive mode. Segmental signal distribution in the left ventricle (LV) was assessed by experiments on six healthy mini pigs. The proposed coil showed a significant increase in SNR for the LV wall close to the coil surface with respect to that for the birdcage but also significant segmental inhomogeneity. Hence, the use of the 16-channel coil is recommended for studies of septal and anterior LV walls.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Fondazione CNR/Regione Toscana G. Monasterio, Technische Universität München, RAPID Biomedical GmbH, GE Global Research, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, University of Pisa, Fondazione G. Monasterio
Pages: 53-61
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Journal of Medical and Biological Engineering
Volume: 36
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 1609-0985
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.99 SJR 0.289 SNIP 0.612
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 0.989
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.1007/s40846-016-0113-4
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 277701892
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016 › Research › peer-review

A novel MR contrast agent for angiography and perfusion: Hyperpolarized water
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is an important tool in medical imaging, and is widely used for its high spatial and temporal resolution, and low safety concerns. However, the technique has its limitations due to the inherent low sensitivity, making it inferior to Computed Tomography (CT) in terms of spatial and temporal sensitivity and to nuclear medicine methods in terms of molecular imaging sensitivity. By hyperpolarization, the available signal can be enhanced by several orders of magnitude, and potentially close some of these gaps. In this thesis work, the purpose is to demonstrate that water, hyperpolarized by dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (d-DNP), can be applied as an MRI contrast agent for angiography and perfusion. The first part of the project focuses on development of a protocol for production of large samples of hyperpolarized protons in D2O. The samples are polarized and dissolved in a fluid path compatible with the installed base of commercial polarizers developed for clinical research. The solidstate DNP is optimized at 6.7 T and 1.2 K by microwave frequency modulation. A solid-state polarization of 70% is obtained. The dissolution procedure is optimized by introduction of a fluorinated solvent to accelerate the transition from solid to liquid state, and efficient radical extraction is obtained with a two-phase system of water and heptane. A final liquid state polarization of 13% in samples of 16 mL is obtained, suitable for large animal experiments. In second part of the project, hyperpolarized water is applied for angiographic imaging and perfusion measurements in a pig model. Renal angiography of 0.55 mm in-plane isotropic resolution is demonstrated and perfusion measurements provides values comparable to conventional Gd-T1-DCE analysis. Finally, it is demonstrated that the method can be applied to acquire dynamic coronary MR angiography with temporal resolution of less than 1 s, apparent Signal-to-Noise Ratio of 269±169 and coronary sharpness of 0.31±0.086 mm-1, which is superior to coronary MRA available in today’s clinical practice.

General information
Decoupling Scheme for a Cryogenic Rx-Only RF Coil for 13C Imaging at 3T
In this study we evaluate the different active decoupling schemes that can be used to drive an Rx-only coil, in order to determine the optimal design for 13C MRI at 3T. Three different circuit schemes are studied: two known ones (with regular series and parallel tuning respectively), and a novel one which we found to be optimal for this case. The circuits have been cooled to 77K to reduce coil noise. Preliminary tests with the preamplifier cooled to 77K for reduction of noise figure, are also reported.

Difference between Extra- and Intracellular T1 Values of Carboxylic Acids Affects the Quantitative Analysis of Cellular Kinetics by Hyperpolarized NMR
Incomplete knowledge of the longitudinal relaxation time constant (T1) leads to incorrect assumptions in quantitative kinetic models of cellular systems, studied by hyper-polarized real-time NMR. Using an assay that measures the intracellular signal of small carboxylic acids in living cells, the intracellular T1 of the carboxylic acid moiety of acetate, keto-isocaproate, pyruvate, and butyrate was determined. The intracellular T1 is shown to be up to four-fold shorter than the extracellular T1. Such a large difference in T1 values between the inside and the outside of the cell has significant influence on the quantification of intracellular metabolic activity. It is expected that the significantly shorter T1 value of the carboxylic moieties inside cells is a result of macro-molecular crowding. An artificial cytosol has been prepared and applied to predict the T1 of other carboxylic acids. We demonstrate the value of this prediction tool.
Dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization capability study with fluid path

Signal enhancement by hyperpolarization is a way of overcoming the low sensitivity in magnetic resonance; MRI in particular. One of the most well-known methods, dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization, has been used clinically in cancer patients. One way of ensuring a low bioburden of the hyperpolarized product is by use of a closed fluid path that constitutes a barrier to contamination. The fluid path can be filled with the pharmaceuticals, i.e. imaging agent and solvents, in a clean room, and then stored or immediately used at the polarizer. In this study, we present a method of filling the fluid path that allows it to be reused. The filling method has been investigated in terms of reproducibility at two extrema, high dose for patient use and low dose for rodent studies, using [1-13C]pyruvate as example. We demonstrate that the filling method allows high reproducibility of six quality control parameters with standard deviations 3–10 times smaller than the acceptance criteria intervals in clinical studies.

Educational simulator app and web page for exploring Nuclear and Compass Magnetic Resonance

A graphical app and browser-based simulator, CompassMR, was developed for initial Magnetic Resonance (MR) education. It is available at http://drcmr.dk/CompassMR/ and executes directly in most browsers with no further need for software. Easy access and a simple user interface invite student experimentation that improves understanding of basic MR phenomena. The simulator is used to introduce and explore electromagnetism, magnetic dipoles, static and radiofrequency fields, Compass MR, the free induction decay (FID), relaxation, the Fourier transform (FFT), the resonance condition, spin, precession, the Larmor equation, Nuclear MR, resonant excitation (linear and quadrature), and off-resonance effects.

Methods and implementation:
The simulator is a complete HTML5/JavaScript[1,2] rewrite of the JavaCompass[3] so it now executes in modern browsers with no additional software needed. Spin dynamics and enhanced responsiveness was added. Android App conversion was accomplished using Adobe PhoneGap[4]. The basis for the graphical spin simulation is the semi-classical Bloch vector equation[5] for a proton in combined stationary and oscillating magnetic fields, B0 and B1. For providing intuitive insight, the corresponding classical equation of motion for a compass needle in similar fields is used to simulate Compass Magnetic Resonance (CMR) that is similar to NMR except for needle vibration substituting nuclear precession. The nuclear Bloch vector moves like the magnetic moment of a classical rotating charge distribution [6] as shown in the simulator. Spin is a consequence of Quantum Mechanics (QM) and not all aspects of spin and nuclei are represented in this naive picture. Beyond spin, the consequences of QM for proton MR are largely not observable, however, and the QM Bloch vector moves as shown in the simulator. Hence, it demonstrates nuclear dynamics more accurately than typical QM-inspired "cone" pictorial representations aimed at giving better representations of MR than classical mechanics, while often doing the opposite. This justification of the classical perspective is discussed in detail in [7].

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Hanson, L. G.
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Poster session presented at 33rd ESMRMB Annual Scientific Meeting, Vienna, Austria.
Electronic versions:
esmrb2016.1b2081d.NORMAL.pdf
mozilla.pdf

Bibliographical note
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 127578231
Research output: Contribution to conference › Poster – Annual report year: 2016 › Research › peer-review

Efficiency Analysis of Magnetic Field Measurement for MR Electrical Impedance Tomography (MREIT)
MREIT is an emerging method to measure the ohmic tissue conductivities, with several potential biomedical applications. Its sensitivity depends on the magnitude of the applied current, which is limited to 1-2 mA in the human brain [1, 2]. This renders in-vivo applications challenging. Here, we aim to analyze and optimize the efficiency of two MREIT pulse sequences for in-vivo brain imaging.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Tübingen
Contributors: Göksu, C., Hanson, L. G., Ehses, P., Thielscher, A., Scheffler, K.
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Poster session presented at 33rd ESMRMB Annual Scientific Meeting, Vienna, Austria.
Electronic versions:
esmrb2016.076024d.NORMAL.pdf
EfficiencyAnalysisOfMagneticFieldMeasurementsForMREIT_ESMRMB2016.pdf

Bibliographical note
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 127578249
Research output: Contribution to conference › Poster – Annual report year: 2016 › Research › peer-review

High-field dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization of [1-13C]pyruvic acid
[1-13C]pyruvate is the most widely used hyperpolarized metabolic magnetic resonance imaging agent. Using a custom-built 7 T polarizer operating at 1.0 K and trityl radical-doped [1-13C]pyruvic acid, unextrapolated solution-state 13C polarization greater than 60% was measured after dissolution and rapid transfer to a spectrometer magnet, demonstrating the signal enhancement attainable using optimized hardware. Slower rates of polarization under these conditions can be largely overcome with higher radical concentrations.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Tübingen
Contributors: Hanson, L. G., Ehses, P., Thielscher, A., Scheffler, K.
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Event: Poster session presented at 33rd ESMRMB Annual Scientific Meeting, Vienna, Austria.
Electronic versions:
esmrb2016.076024d.NORMAL.pdf
HighfieldDissolutionDynamicNuclearPolarizationof113CpyruvicAcid_ESMRMB2016.pdf

Bibliographical note
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 127578249
Research output: Contribution to conference › Poster – Annual report year: 2016 › Research › peer-review
Hyperpolarised Organic Phosphates as NMR Reporters of Compartmental pH

Organic phosphate metabolites contain functional groups with pKa values near the physiologic pH range, yielding pH-dependent 13C chemical shift changes of adjacent quaternary carbon sites. When formed in defined cellular compartments from exogenous hyperpolarised 13C substrates, metabolites thus can yield localised pH values and correlations of organelle pH and catalytic activity.
Hyperpolarized 13C MR angiography

Magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) is a non-invasive technology that can be used for diagnosis and monitoring of cardiovascular disease; the number one cause of mortality worldwide. Hyperpolarized imaging agents provide signal enhancement of more than 10,000 times, which implies large reduction in acquisition time and improved spatial resolution. We review the role of hyperpolarized 13C agents for MR angiography and present the literature in the field. Furthermore, we present a study of the benefit of intra-arterial injection over intravenous injection of hyperpolarized agent for cerebral angiography in the rat, and compare the performance of two standard angiographic pulse sequences, the gradient echo (GRE) sequence and the balanced steady-state free precession (bSSFP). 2D coronal cerebral angiographies using intra-arterial injections were acquired with a GRE sequence with in-plane resolution of 0.27 mm and matrix size 256x128, and 2D coronal cerebral angiographies were acquired with a bSSFP sequence with in-plane resolution of 0.55 mm and matrix size 128x64. The bSSFP sequence provides higher SNR in phantoms than the GRE sequence. Similarly, intravenous injections are imaged with higher SNR with the bSSFP sequence, where the signal destruction of the GRE sequence is avoided. However, for intra-arterial injections, the bSSFP sequence results in strong artefacts, and the GRE sequence is preferred. Hyperpolarized MRA presents many challenges and cannot currently compete with conventional contrast enhanced MRA. Further research may change this since hyperpolarization is still an immature methodology.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Biomedical Engineering, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen
Contributors: Lipsø, H. K. W., Magnusson, P., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 90-96
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Current Pharmaceutical Design
Volume: 22
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 1381-6128
Ratings:
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.82 SJR 1.069 SNIP 0.817
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 2.611
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Magnetic resonance angiography, Hyperpolarization, 13C, HP001, DNP
Electronic versions:
Hyperpolarized_13C_MR_angiography.pdf
DOIs:
10.2174/138161261511109112415
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2287849057
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015 › Research › peer-review

Hyperpolarized 13C Urea Relaxation Mechanism Reveals Renal Changes in Diabetic Nephropathy
Purpose: Our aim was to assess a novel 13C radial fast spin echo golden ratio single shot method for interrogating early renal changes in the diabetic kidney, using hyperpolarized (HP) [13C,15N2]urea as a T2 relaxation based contrast bio-
Methods: A novel HP 13C MR contrast experiment was conducted in a group of streptozotocin type-1 diabetic rat model and age matched controls. Results: A significantly different relaxation time (P=0.004) was found in the diabetic kidney (0.49±0.03 s) compared with the controls (0.64±0.02 s) and secondly, a strong correlation between the blood oxygen saturation level and the relaxation times were observed in the healthy controls. Conclusion: HP [13C,15N2]urea apparent T2 mapping may be a useful for interrogating local renal pO2 status and renal tissue alterations.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Biomedical Engineering, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
Contributors: Laustsen, C., Stokholm Nørlinger, T., Christoffer Hansen, D., Qi, H., Nielsen, P. M., Bonde Bertelsen, L., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Stædkilde Jørgensen, H.
Pages: 515-518
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Magnetic Resonance in Medicine
Volume: 75
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 0740-3194
Ratings:
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.52 SJR 1.945 SNIP 1.479
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 3.924
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Hyperpolarization, Kidney, MRI, Renal metabolism, Type 1 diabetes
Electronic versions:
Hyperpolarized_13C_Urea_Relaxation_Mechanism_Reveals.pdf
DOIs:
10.1002/mrm.26036
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2289256141
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015 › Research › peer-review

Imaging Renal Urea Handling in Rats at Millimeter Resolution using Hyperpolarized Magnetic Resonance Relaxometry
In vivo spin spin relaxation time (T2) heterogeneity of hyperpolarized [(13)C,(15)N2]urea in the rat kidney was investigated. Selective quenching of the vascular hyperpolarized (13)C signal with a macromolecular relaxation agent revealed that a long-T2 component of the [(13)C,(15)N2]urea signal originated from the renal extravascular space, thus allowing the vascular and renal filtrate contrast agent pools of the [(13)C,(15)N2]urea to be distinguished via multi-exponential analysis. The T2 response to induced diuresis and antidiuresis was performed with two imaging agents: hyperpolarized [(13)C,(15)N2]urea and a control agent hyperpolarized bis-1,1-(hydroxymethyl)-1-(13)C-cyclopropane-(2)H8. Large T2 increases in the inner-medullar and papilla were observed with the former agent and not the latter during antidiuresis. Therefore, [(13)C,(15)N2]urea relaxometry is sensitive to two steps of the renal urea handling process: glomerular filtration and the inner-medullary urea transporter (UT)-A1 and UT-A3 mediated urea concentrating process. Simple motion correction and subspace denoising algorithms are presented to aid in the multi exponential data analysis. Furthermore, a T2-edited, ultra long echo time sequence was developed for sub-2 mm(3) resolution 3D encoding of urea by exploiting relaxation differences in the vascular and filtrate pools.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Automation, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, University of California
Pages: 125-135
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Tomography
Volume: 2
Issue number: 2
Interactive web site and app for early magnetic resonance education

Teaching and understanding basic Magnetic Resonance (MR) is a challenge. This is clear from the educational literature that often repeats misinterpretations of quantum mechanics reminiscent of its earliest formulations (see www.drcmr.dk/MR that also links to the developed software). Modern quantum formulations of MR are much closer to classical descriptions than to typical quantum inspired myths frequent in literature. This opens for intuitive educational computer simulation using modern web technologies offering excellent interactive possibilities for experimentation.

Investigating tumor perfusion by hyperpolarized (13) C MRI with comparison to conventional gadolinium contrast-enhanced MRI and pathology in orthotopic human GBM xenografts: Correlation of 13C Perfusion Imaging and Gd-Enhanced Contrast MRI

Dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) enables the acquisition of (13) C magnetic resonance data with a high sensitivity. Recently, metabolically inactive hyperpolarized (13) C-labeled compounds have shown to be potentially useful for perfusion imaging. The purpose of this study was to validate hyperpolarized perfusion imaging methods by comparing with conventional gadolinium (Gd)-based perfusion MRI techniques and pathology. Dynamic (13) C data using metabolically inactive hyperpolarized bis-1,1-(hydroxymethyl)-[1-(13) C]cyclopropane-d8 (HMCP) were obtained from an orthotopic human glioblastoma (GBM) model for the characterization of tumor perfusion and compared with standard Gd-based dynamic susceptibility contrast (DSC) MRI data and immunohistochemical analysis from resected brains. Distinct HMCP perfusion characteristics were observed within the GBM tumors compared with contralateral normal brain tissue. The perfusion parameters obtained from the hyperpolarized HMCP data in tumor were strongly correlated with normalized
peak height measured from the DSC images. The results from immunohistochemical analysis supported these findings by showing a high level of vascular staining for tumor that exhibited high levels of hyperpolarized HMCP signal. The results from this study have demonstrated that hyperpolarized HMCP data can be used as an indicator of tumor perfusion in an orthotopic xenograft model for GBM. Magn Reson Med, 2016. © 2016 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Large dose hyperpolarized water with dissolution-DNP at high magnetic field
We demonstrate a method for the preparation of hyperpolarized water by dissolution Dynamic Nuclear Polarization at high magnetic field. Protons were polarized at 6.7T and 1.1K to >70% with frequency modulated microwave irradiation at 188GHz. 97.2±0.7% of the radical was extracted from the sample in the dissolution in a two-phase system. 16±1mL of 5.0M (1)H in D2O with a polarization of 13.0±0.9% in the liquid state was obtained, corresponding to an enhancement factor of 4000±300 compared to the thermal equilibrium at 9.4T and 293K. A longitudinal relaxation time constant of 16±1s was measured. The sample was polarized and dissolved in a fluid path compatible with clinical polarizers. The volume of hyperpolarized water produced by this method enables angiography and perfusion measurements in large animals, as well as NMR experiments for studies of e.g. proton exchange and polarization transfer to other nuclei.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Number of pages: 7
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Large field-of-view transmission line resonator for high field MRI

Transmission line resonators is often a preferable choice for coils in high field magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), because they provide a number of advantages over traditional loop coils. The size of such resonators, however, is limited to shorter than half a wavelength due to high standing wave ratio, which leads to inhomogeneous field distribution along the resonator. In this work, it is demonstrated that the resonator length can be extended to over half a wavelength with the help of series capacitors. The approach allows for reduced standing wave ratio and improved field homogeneity. Achieved magnetic field distribution is compared to the conventional transmission line resonator. Imaging experiments are performed using 7 Tesla MRI system. The developed resonator is useful for building coils with large field-of-view.

Measuring Motion-Induced B0-Fluctuations in the Brain Using Field Probes

Purpose: Fluctuations of the background magnetic field (B0) due to body and breathing motion can lead to significant artifacts in brain imaging at ultrahigh field. Corrections based on real-time sensing using external field probes show great potential. This study evaluates different aspects of field interpolation from these probes into the brain which is implicit in such methods. Measurements and simulations were performed to quantify how well B0-fluctuations in the brain due to body and breathing motion are reflected in external field probe measurements. Methods: Field probe measurements were compared with scanner acquired B0-maps from experiments with breathing and shoulder movements. A realistic simulation of B0-fluctuations caused by breathing was performed, and used for testing different sets of field probe positions. Results: The B0-fluctuations were well reflected in the field probe measurements in the shoulder experiments, while the breathing experiments showed only moderate correspondence. The simulations showed the importance of the probe positions, and that performing full 3rd order corrections based on 16 field probes is not recommended. Conclusion: Methods for quantitative assessment of the field interpolation problem were developed and demonstrated. Field corrections based on external field measurements show great potential, although potential pitfalls are identified.
Microwave-gated dynamic nuclear polarization

Dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (D-DNP) has become a method of choice to enhance signals in nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). Recently, we have proposed to combine cross-polarization (CP) with D-DNP to provide high polarization $P((13)C)$ in short build-up times. In this paper, we show that switching microwave irradiation off for a few hundreds of milliseconds prior to CP can significantly boost the efficiency. By implementing microwave gating, $(13)C$ polarizations on sodium $[1-(13)C]\text{acetate}$ at as high as 64% could be achieved with a polarization build-up time constant as short as 160 $s$. A polarization of $P((13)C) = 78\%$ could even be reached for $[(13)C]\text{urea}$.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Automation, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne, Sorbonne Universités
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 30530-30535
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Muscle growth is reduced in 15-month-old children with cerebral palsy

AimLack of muscle growth relative to bone growth may be responsible for development of contractures in children with cerebral palsy (CP). Here, we used ultrasonography to compare growth of the medial gastrocnemius muscle in children with and without CP.

MethodTwenty-six children with spastic CP (15 males, 11 females; mean age 35mo, range 8-65mo) and 101 typically developing children (47 males, 54 females; mean age 29mo, range 1-69mo) were included. Functional abilities of children with CP equalled levels I to III in the Gross Motor Function Classification System. Medial gastrocnemius muscle volume was constructed from serial, transverse, two-dimensional ultrasonography images. ResultsIn typically developing children, medial gastrocnemius volume increased linearly with age. Among children with CP, medial gastrocnemius volume increased less with age and deviated significantly from typically developing...
On the present and future of dissolution-DNP

Dissolution-DNP is a method to create solutions of molecules with nuclear spin polarization close to unity. The many orders of magnitude signal enhancement have enabled many new applications, in particular in vivo MR metabolic imaging. The method relies on solid state dynamic nuclear polarization at low temperature followed by a dissolution to produce the room temperature solution of highly polarized spins. This work describes the present and future of dissolution-DNP in the mind of the author. The article describes some of the current trends in the field as well as outlines some of the areas where new ideas will make an impact. Most certainly, the future will take unpredicted directions, but hopefully the thoughts presented here will stimulate new ideas that can further advance the field. (C) 2016 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Optimal Value of Series Capacitors for Uniform Field Distribution in Transmission Line MRI Coils

Transmission lines are often used as coils in high field magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Due to the distributed nature of transmission lines, coils based on them produce inhomogeneous field. This work investigates application of series capacitors to improve field homogeneity along the coil. The equations for optimal values of evenly distributed capacitors are derived and expressed in terms of the implemented transmission line parameters. The achieved magnetic field homogeneity is estimated under quasistatic approximation and compared to the regular transmission line resonator. Finally, a more practical case of a microstrip line coil with two series capacitors is considered.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetic Systems, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Zhurbenko, V.
Number of pages: 7
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Journal of Sensors
Volume: 2016
Article number: 3480965
ISSN (Print): 1687-725X
Ratings:
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.4 SJR 0.273 SNIP 0.894
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 1.704

Bibliographical note
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Oxygen metabolic competition in the lactic acidotic diabetic kidney: A point of no return?

Diabetic nephropathy is directly related to renal hypoxia, with an increased mitochondrial uncoupling and increased energy demand to maintain normal renal function. Lowering the oxygen content in inspired air has shown to worsen the prognostic outcome of diabetic patients independent of glycemic control. We therefore tested the hypothesis that acutely altered renal oxygen availability alters metabolic pathways related to cellular energy production.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2016
Probing treatment response of glutaminolytic prostate cancer cells to natural drugs with hyperpolarized [5-13C]glutamine

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Bracco Imaging
Contributors: Jensen, P. R., Canape, C., Catanzaro, G., Karlsson, M., Lerche, M. H.
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Electronic versions:
WMIC_poster.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 130760201
Research output: Contribution to conference » Poster – Annual report year: 2017 » Research » peer-review

Prospective motion correction for MRI using EEG-equipment
A new prospective motion correction technique is presented that is based on signals from gradient switching, in an EEG-cap with interconnected electrodes the subject wears during scanning. The method has no line-of-sight limitations as optical methods, requires no interleaved navigator modules or additional hardware for sites already doing EEG-fMRI. Instead a training scan is performed were signals recorded with the EEG-system are correlated with motion parameters estimated by image realignment. Initial results from application of the method in a phantom are promising.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Cognitive Systems, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance
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Number of pages: 3
Pages: 4254
Publication date: 2016

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 24th ISMRM conference
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 124384284
Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding » Conference abstract in proceedings – Annual report year: 2016 » Research » peer-review
Regional brain volumes, diffusivity, and metabolite changes after electroconvulsive therapy for severe depression

Objective: To investigate the role of hippocampal plasticity in the antidepressant effect of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

Method: We used magnetic resonance (MR) imaging including diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and proton MR spectroscopy (1H-MRS) to investigate hippocampal volume, diffusivity, and metabolite changes in 19 patients receiving ECT for severe depression. Other regions of interest included the amygdala, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), orbitofrontal cortex, and hypothalamus. Patients received a 3T MR scan before ECT (TP1), 1 week (TP2), and 4 weeks (TP3) after ECT.

Results: Hippocampal and amygdala volume increased significantly at TP2 and continued to be increased at TP3. DLPFC exhibited a transient volume reduction at TP2. DTI revealed a reduced anisotropy and diffusivity of the hippocampus at TP2. We found no significant post-ECT changes in brain metabolite concentrations, and we were unable to identify a spectral signature at 1.30 ppm previously suggested to reflect neurogenesis induced by ECT. None of the brain imaging measures correlated to the clinical response. Conclusion: Our findings show that ECT causes a remodeling of brain structures involved in affective regulation, but due to their lack of correlation with the antidepressant effect, this remodeling does not appear to be directly underlying the antidepressant action of ECT.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen, Stony Brook Medicine
Number of pages: 11
Pages: 154–164
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica
Volume: 133
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 0001-690X
Ratings:
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.43 SJR 2.851 SNIP 1.783
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 6.79
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Depression, Electroconvulsive therapy, Hippocampus, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Diffusion tensor imaging, Magnetic resonance spectroscopy
DOIs:
10.1111/acps.12462
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 112570393
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015 › Research › peer-review

Simultaneous PET/MRI with 13C magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (hyperPET): phantom-based evaluation of PET quantification

Background: Integrated PET/MRI with hyperpolarized 13C magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (13C-MRSI) offers simultaneous, dual-modality metabolic imaging. A prerequisite for the use of simultaneous imaging is the absence of interference between the two modalities. This has been documented for a clinical whole-body system using simultaneous 1H-MRI and PET but never for 13C-MRSI and PET. Here, the feasibility of simultaneous PET and 13C-MRSI as well as hyperpolarized 13C-MRSI in an integrated whole-body PET/MRI hybrid scanner is evaluated using phantom experiments.

Methods: Combined PET and 13C-MRSI phantoms including a NEMA [18F]-FDG phantom, 13C-acetate and 13C-urea sources, and hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate were imaged repeatedly with PET and/or 13C-MRSI. Measurements evaluated for interference effects included PET activity values in the largest sphere and a background region; total number of PET trues; and 13C-MRSI signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) for urea and acetate phantoms. Differences between measurement conditions were evaluated using t tests. Results: PET and 13C-MRSI data acquisition could be performed simultaneously without any discernible artifacts. The average difference in PET activity between acquisitions with and without simultaneous 13C-MRSI was 0.83 (largest sphere) and −0.76 % (background). The average difference in net trues was −0.01 %. The average difference in 13C-MRSI SNR between acquisitions with and without simultaneous PET ranged from −2.28 to 1.21 % for all phantoms and measurement conditions. No differences were significant. The system was capable of 13C-MRSI of hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate. Conclusions: Simultaneous PET and 13C-MRSI in an integrated whole-body PET/MRI hybrid scanner is feasible. Phantom experiments showed that possible interference effects introduced by acquiring data from the two modalities simultaneously are small and non-significant. Further experiments can now investigate the benefits of simultaneous PET and hyperpolarized 13C-MRI in vivo studies.
Single-Shot-RARE for rapid 3D hyperpolarized metabolic ex vivo tissue imaging: RF-pulse design for semi-dense spectra

MRS of hyperpolarized (HP) 13C-enriched compounds is a promising method for in vivo cancer diagnosis. Sentinel lymph node ex vivo tissue sample histology used in clinical routine for breast cancer metastasis diagnosis requires time consuming sample analysis. 3D-HP-MRSI can potentially speed up the diagnosis given a sensitive marker that can be efficiently imaged in tissue after homogenous injection. The entire sample can be confined within the imaged volume giving the possibility of complete spatial non-selectivity of the radio frequency (RF) pulses in the RF pulse design with no chemical shift localization errors. Since only a few product signals are of interest for this application, a combination of under-sampled temporal encoding, frequency selective excitation and the Single-Shot-RARE sequence offers favourable SNR characteristics. Small peak separations are challenging, however, since they require narrow excitation transition-bands. We have designed a 3D-MRSI pulse sequence for hyperpolarized ex vivo sample imaging for semi-dense compound spectra (few components, relatively small separations), ultimately aimed to be used for metastasis detection in excised lymph nodes.
Spectroscopic approaches to resolving ambiguities of hyper-polarized NMR signals from different reaction cascades

The influx of exogenous substrates into cellular reaction cascades on the seconds time scale is directly observable by NMR spectroscopy when using nuclear spin polarization enhancement. Conventional NMR assignment spectra for the identification of reaction intermediates are not applicable in these experiments due to the non-equilibrium nature of the nuclear spin polarization enhancement. We show that ambiguities in the intracellular identification of transient reaction intermediates can be resolved by experimental schemes using site-specific isotope labelling, optimised referencing and response to external perturbations.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Chemistry, Organic Chemistry
Contributors: Jensen, P. R., Meier, S.
Number of pages: 4
Pages: 823-826
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Analyst
Volume: 141
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0003-2654
Ratings:
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.92 SJR 1.237 SNIP 0.975
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 3.885
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Original language: English
DOIs: 10.1039/c5an02443a
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 277194357
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016 › Research › peer-review

TE01 mode converter for highly overmoded circular waveguide at 188 GHz

A design of a G-band TE01 mode converter is presented in this work. It consists of a TE01 mode launcher followed by a tapered waveguide section. Full-wave simulated reflection coefficient of stainless steel converter is better than −15 dB and transmission coefficient is better than −1.5 dB in a frequency range from 173 GHz to 193 GHz. The design is useful in applications employing highly overmoded circular waveguides.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems
Contributors: Rybalko, O., Zhurbenko, V., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Number of pages: 2
Pages: 1-2
Publication date: 2016

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of 2016 41st International Conference on Infrared, Millimeter, and Terahertz waves
Publisher: IEEE
ISBN (Print): 978-1-4673-8485-8
Transmission Line Resonator Segmented with Series Capacitors
Transmission line resonators are often used as coils in high field MRI. Due to distributed nature of such resonators, coils based on them produce inhomogeneous field. This work investigates application of series capacitors to improve field homogeneity along the resonator. The equations for optimal values of evenly distributed capacitors are presented. The performances of the segmented resonator and a regular transmission line resonator are compared.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems, University of Copenhagen
Contributors: Zhurbenko, V., Boer, V., Petersen, E. T.
Number of pages: 4
Publication date: 2016

Tunable 13C/1H dual channel matching circuit for dynamic nuclear polarization system with cross-polarization
In this paper we report initial results of design and practical implementation of tuning and matching circuit to estimate a performance of Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (DNP) at a magnetic field of 6.7 T. It is shown that developed circuit for signal observation is compact, easy to make and provides low return loss (typically better than −45 dB) at a tuning range ±3 MHz for both resonant frequencies. In addition, transmission parameters measured between 13C and 1H channels are less than −17 dB and −50 dB for 71.8 MHz and 285.5 MHz, respectively showing a good isolation between the two channels. Measurement results with a tuning and matching circuit prototype are presented including obtained spectra (13C and 1H) and estimation of the signal-to-noise ratio.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetic Systems, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance
Contributors: Rybalko, O., Bowen, S., Zhurbenko, V., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Pages: 1227-1230
Publication date: 2016

Ultrashort electromagnetic clusters formation by two-stream superheterodyne free electron lasers
A cubic nonlinear self-consistent theory of multiharmonic two-stream superheterodyne free electron lasers (TSFEL) of a klystron type, intended to form powerful ultrashort clusters of an electromagnetic field is constructed. Plural three-wave parametric resonant interactions of wave harmonics have been taken into account. An amplitude, phase and spectral analyses of the processes occurring in such devices have been carried out. The conditions necessary for the forming of
the ultrashort clusters of an electromagnetic field have been found out. The possibility of the ultrashort electromagnetic cluster formation in the multiharmonic TSFEL-type systems has been demonstrated.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, National Aviation University, Sumy State University
Contributors: Kulish, V. V., Lysenko, A. V., Volk, I. I., Rybalko, O.
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2016

Host publication Information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of 2016 41st International Conference on Infrared, Millimeter, and Terahertz waves (IRMMW-THz)
Publisher: IEEE
Keywords: Harmonic analysis, Modulation, Electromagnetic scattering, Electromagnetic fields, Resonant frequency, Free electron lasers
DOI: 10.1109/IRMMW-THz.2016.7758439
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2349437082
Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding

Waveguide transition with vacuum window for multiband dynamic nuclear polarization systems
A low loss waveguide transition section and oversized microwave vacuum window covering several frequency bands (94 GHz, 140 GHz, 188 GHz) is presented. The transition is compact and was optimized for multiband Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (DNP) systems in a full-wave simulator. The window is more broadband than commercially available windows, which are usually optimized for single band operation. It is demonstrated that high-density polyethylene with urethane adhesive can be used as a low loss microwave vacuum window in multiband DNP systems. The overall assembly performance and dimensions are found using full-wave simulations. The practical aspects of the window implementation in the waveguide are discussed. To verify the design and simulation results, the window is tested experimentally at the three frequencies of interest.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems
Contributors: Rybalko, O., Bowen, S., Zhurbenko, V., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Number of pages: 5
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Review of Scientific Instruments
Volume: 87
Issue number: 5
Article number: 054705
ISSN (Print): 0034-6748
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.2 SJR 0.703 SNIP 1.09
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 1.515
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Original language: English
DOI: 10.1063/1.4948294
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 127237205
Research output: Contribution to journal
3D metabolic ex vivo sample imaging of hyperpolarized compounds using a 3D single-shot RARE (3D SS-RARE) sequence, combining spectral RF selectivity with under-sampled spectral encoding at signal read-out

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Copenhagen University Hospital, Albeda Research ApS
Contributors: Magnusson, P., Jensen, P. R., Dyrby, T. B., Karlsson, M., Lerche, M. H., Hanson, L. G.
Number of pages: 1
Pages: 105
Publication date: 2015

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of 5th hyperpolarization symposium
Electronic versions:
DNPsymposium2015_p105.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 119536386
Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding › Conference abstract in proceedings – Annual report year: 2015 › Research › peer-review

A 282 GHz Probe for Dynamic Nuclear Polarization
Introduction In DNP, microwave irradiation of a sample facilitates the transfer of spin polarization from electrons to nuclei. One of the way to improve the DNP enhancement is to transfer microwave power from the mm-wave source to the sample more effectively. Several methods and techniques to efficiently transport microwave energy from the microwave source to the sample have been developed. For example, a corrugated waveguide allows to deliver mm-wave energy from external source to the probe with minimum losses. The conventional approach at high frequencies is to irradiate the sample directly from the waveguide, while at low frequencies the cavity of the probe is used as a microwave resonator. It is important to optimize the arrangement of microwave, RF and sample handling components. In this paper a solution for the double channel microwave probe for operation at 10.1 T (13C frequency is 108 MHz, 1H frequency is 430 MHz, electron frequency is 282 GHz) is developed. The construction of the probe is detailed. Probe configuration The analysis of the probe structure is performed using a full-wave electromagnetic simulator (CST Microwave Studio 2014). Structurally, the probe consists of two sections: microwave can with RF coil; the rest of the probe consists of a waveguide, sample tube and coaxial transmission line. The probe is designed to study cylindrical samples with diameter - 9 mm, and height – 2-20 mm. An RF coil which is housed in cylindrical Macor coil form (dielectric with ε=5.64 and tangent δ is 0.0025) surrounds the sample. The RF coil has a saddle form and was made out of two current loops run on opposite sides of a cylinder (in parallel). Material of the coil is copper wire with diameter equal to 0.7 mm. Coil dimensions are: diameter - 13 mm; height - 22.0 mm. The self resonant frequency of the coil is 976 MHz. A magnetic field distribution at 108 MHz and 430 MHz was calculated for the RF coil, the results revealed good homogeneity and intensity along x, y, z axes. Figure 1 shows the general view of the probe and cross section through the microwave container with field distribution. Operating frequency is 282 GHz to drive DNP. On the top of the model is mounted a corrugated, circular waveguide. To avoid losses and to maintain the constraint that the RF coil surrounding the sample should not to be close to metal parts. An additional advantage of using the corrugated waveguide is that the losses and power dissipation in free space are negligible. In our construction of the probe we have optimized relevant parameters of the probe. Conclusion We have demonstrated the feasibility of the probe design for DNP applications at 10.1 T from the microwave and RF point of view. The performance simulations of the microwave cavity have demonstrated that the electromagnetic field is effectively concentrated at the sample location.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Electromagnetic Systems
Contributors: Rybalko, O., Bowen, S., Zhurbenko, V., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Electronic versions:
A_282_GHz_Probe_for_Dynamic_Nuclear_Polarization.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source ID: 119788945
Research output: Contribution to conference › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015 › Research › peer-review
A fast and simple method for calibrating the flip angle in hyperpolarized 13C MRS experiments

Hyperpolarized 13C Magnetic resonance represents a promising modality for in vivo studies of intermediary metabolism of bio-molecules and new biomarkers. Although it represents a powerful tool for metabolites spatial localization and for the assessment of their kinetics in vivo, a number of technological problems still limits this technology and needs innovative solutions. In particular, the optimization of the signal-to-noise ratio during the acquisitions requires the use of pulse sequences with accurate flip angle calibration, which is performed by adjusting the transmit power in the prescan step. This is even more critical in the case of hyperpolarized studies, because the fast decay of the hyperpolarized signal requires precise determination of the flip angle for the acquisition. This work describes a fast and efficient procedure for transmit power calibration of magnetic resonance acquisitions employing selective pulses, starting from the calibration of acquisitions performed with non-selective (hard) pulses. The proposed procedure employs a simple theoretical analysis of radiofrequency pulses by assuming a linear response and can be performed directly during in vivo studies. Experimental MR data validate the theoretical calculation by providing good agreement.

A setup for measuring characteristics of microwave electric vacuum devices with open resonance structures

A new modification of the universal experimental setup for measuring electrodynamic characteristics of microwave generators with open resonance structures of the orotron–diffraction-radiation-generator type is described. To expand the functional capabilities and the electronic frequency-tuning range, an additional periodic metal–dielectric structure is introduced into the open resonator. The experimental results of investigations of the energy, volt–ampere, and frequency characteristics of the modified diffraction-radiation generator prototype are compared to the characteristics of the generator without a metal–dielectric structure.

The intrinsic physicochemical properties of the sample formulation are the key factors for efficient hyperpolarization through dissolution dynamic nuclear polarization (dissolution-DNP). We provide a comprehensive characterization of the DNP process for Na-[1-13C]acetate selected as a model for non-self-glassing agents: the solid-state polarization dynamics of different formulations and the effect of the paramagnetic agent (trityl radical) on the pattern of polarization and the relaxation profile were extensively analyzed. We quantified the effects of the glassing agent and Gd3+-chelate on DNP performance. The results reported here describe the constraints of the acetate formulation useful for future studies in this field with non-self-glassing enriched molecules.

Facing and Overcoming Sensitivity Challenges in Biomolecular NMR Spectroscopy

In the Spring of 2013, NMR spectroscopists convened at the Weizmann Institute in Israel to brainstorm on approaches to improve the sensitivity of NMR experiments, particularly when applied in biomolecular settings. This multi-author interdisciplinary Review presents a state-of-the-art description of the primary approaches that were considered. Topics discussed included the future of ultrahigh-field NMR systems, emerging NMR detection technologies, new approaches to nuclear hyperpolarization, and progress in sample preparation. All of these are orthogonal efforts, whose gains could multiply and thereby enhance the sensitivity of solid- and liquid-state experiments. While substantial advances have been made in all these areas, numerous challenges remain in the quest of endowing NMR spectroscopy with the sensitivity that has characterized forms of spectroscopies based on electrical or optical measurements. These challenges, and the ways by which scientists and engineers are striving to solve them, are also addressed.
Improved Field Homogeneity for Transmission Line MRI Coils Using Series Capacitors

High field magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) systems often use short sections of transmission lines for generating and sensing alternating magnetic fields. Due to distributed nature of transmission lines, the generated field is inhomogeneous. This work investigates the application of series capacitors to improve the field homogeneity. The resulting magnetic field distribution is estimated analytically and evaluated numerically. The results are compared to a case of a conventional transmission line coil realization.

In Vivo Phenotyping of Tumor Metabolism in a Canine Cancer Patient with Simultaneous (18)F-FDG-PET and Hyperpolarized (13)C-Pyruvate Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopic Imaging (hyperPET): Mismatch Demonstrates that FDG may not Always Reflect the Warburg Effect

In this communication the mismatch between simultaneous (18)F-FDG-PET and a (13)C-lactate imaging (hyperPET) in a biopsy verified squamous cell carcinoma in the right tonsil of a canine cancer patient is shown. The results demonstrate...
that (18)F-FDG-PET may not always reflect the Warburg effect in all tumors.

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen
Pages: 287–289
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
Journal: Diagnostics
Volume: 5
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 2075-4418
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.206 SNIP 0.147
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: 13C-pyruvate, 18F-FDG-PET, MR, PET/MR, Cancer, Dynamic nuclear polarization, HyperPET, Hyperpolarized, Molecular imaging
Electronic versions:
diagnostics_05_00287.pdf
DOIs: 10.3390/diagnostics5030287
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 2279554825
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016 › Research › peer-review

**Magnetic Resonance Angiography in the Pig using Hyperpolarized Water**

Introduction Magnetic Resonance Angiography (MRA) is an important tool in diagnostics of medical conditions such as emboli, stenosis and aneurysms. Sub-millimetre resolution can be obtained with proton imaging, and further optimization can be obtained with Gd-based blood pool agents. However, the acquisition time is several minutes, and conventional MRA methods thus fail to image within a single respiration or heartbeat and therefore suffers from motion artefacts. We demonstrate that hyperpolarized (HP) water can be used as an imaging agent to provide subsecond angiographies in pigs. Previous work on hyperpolarization for imaging agents in large animals has mainly been focused on $^{13}$C-p4,5, but small volumes of hyperpolarized water with lower polarization has been demonstrated. Injection of hyperpolarized protons allows for the use of MRI coils and pulse sequences already existing in the clinic. Secondly, the magnetization achievable with hyperpolarized water is superior to other nuclei. Methods A 1 mL sample of 50% water and 50% glycerol with 30 mM TEMPO is polarized in a Spinlab (GE Healthcare) at 5 T, 0.9 K, 139.9 GHz for an hour. The sample is rapidly dissolved in 16 mL deoxygenized dissolution medium (DM) consisting of 1 mM EDTA, 50 mM sodium L-ascorbate, 1.9 mM NaH$_2$PO$_4$, and 8 mM Na$_2$HPO$_4$ dissolved in D$_2$O. The DM is filled in the syringe with 7.6 g nonafluorobutyl methyl ether, which will accelerate the dissolution process and extract radical from the polar phase, and hence extend the T$_1$. 10 mL deoxygenized heptane is added to the receiver to further extract the radical. The polarization is quantified in two ways: 1) the signal integral (FID amplitude) is compared to a thermally polarized, pure water reference sample (110 M) and 2) the line width due to radiation damping is compared to the radiation broadening of a thermally polarized, pure water sample. The two methods agree. Proton concentration is quantified by NMR measurement of the dissolved sample added a reference molecule. The images are acquired on a 3 T MRI system (GE healthcare) with a 4 channel array surface coil with a gradient echo sequence with 5° flip angle, slice thickness of 40 mm, TR = 3.4 ms, TE = 0.9840 ms, 256x256 matrix, FOV = (140 mm)$^2$. The acquisition time is 870 ms. 15 mL HP substance is injected over 5 s, initiated 15 s after dissolution through a catheter in the right renal artery of a 40 kg pig. Results The protons are polarized by dissolution DNP to an enhancement of more than 2000 times at 9.4 T, corresponding to a polarization of 13% at time of injection. T$_1$ of ~20 s is achieved in vitro for a $^1$H concentration of 4.5 M. A zoom of a renal MRA is shown in Figure 1. The image maps minor branches of the renal arteries, and the perfusion can be traced over time (time series not shown).

**General information**
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Aarhus University
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Modeling of Schottky Barrier Diode Millimeter-Wave Multipliers at Cryogenic Temperatures

We report on the evaluation of Schottky barrier diode GaAs multipliers at cryogenic temperatures. A GaAs Schottky barrier diode model is developed for theoretical estimation of doubler performance. The model is used to predict efficiency of doublers from room to cryogenic temperatures. The theoretical estimation is verified experimentally using a 78 GHz doubler cooled down to 14 K. The observed efficiency improvement due to cooling is approximately 4 % per 100 degrees.

Quantified pH imaging with hyperpolarized 13C-bicarbonate: Quantified pH Imaging with Hyperpolarized Bicarbonate

Because pH plays a crucial role in several diseases, it is desirable to measure pH in vivo noninvasively and in a spatially localized manner. Spatial maps of pH were quantified in vitro, with a focus on method-based errors, and applied in vivo. In vitro and in vivo 13C mapping were performed for various flip angles for bicarbonate (BiC) and CO2 with spectral-spatial excitation and spiral readout in healthy Lewis rats in five slices. Acute subcutaneous sterile inflammation was induced with Concanavalin A in the right leg of Buffalo rats. pH and proton images were measured 2 h after induction. After optimizing the signal to noise ratio of the hyperpolarized 13C-bicarbonate, error estimation of the spectral-spatial excited spectrum reveals that the method covers the biologically relevant pH range of 6 to 8 with low pH error (<0.2). Quantification of pH maps shows negligible impact of the residual bicarbonate signal. pH maps reflect the induction of acute metabolic alkalosis. Inflamed, infected regions exhibit lower pH. Hyperpolarized 13C-bicarbonate pH mapping was shown to be sensitive in the biologically relevant pH range. The mapping of pH was applied to healthy in vivo organs and interpreted within inflammation and acute metabolic alkalosis models. Magn Reson Med 73:2274–2282, 2015. © 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.
Real-time cardiac metabolism assessed with hyperpolarized [1-13C]acetate in a large-animal model

Dissolution-dynamic nuclear polarization (dissolution-DNP) for magnetic resonance (MR) spectroscopic imaging has recently emerged as a novel technique for noninvasive studies of the metabolic fate of biomolecules in vivo. Since acetate is the most abundant extra- and intracellular short-chain fatty acid, we focused on [1-13C]acetate as a promising candidate for a chemical probe to study the myocardial metabolism of a beating heart. The dissolution-DNP procedure of Na[1-13C]acetate for in vivo cardiac applications with a 3 T MR scanner was optimized in pigs during bolus injection of doses of up to 3 mmol. The Na[1-13C]acetate formulation was characterized by a liquid-state polarization of 14.2% and a T1Eff in vivo of 17.6 ± 1.7 s. In vivo Na[1-13C]acetate kinetics displayed a bimodal shape: [1-13C]acetyl carnitine (AcC) was detected in a slice covering the cardiac volume, and the signal of 13C-acetate and 13C-AcC was modeled using the total area under the curve (AUC) for kinetic analysis. A good correlation was found between the ratio AUC(AcC)/AUC(acetate) and the apparent kinetic constant of metabolic conversion, from [1-13C]acetate to [1-13C]AcC (kAcC), divided by the AcC longitudinal relaxation rate (r1). Our study proved the feasibility and the limitations of administration of large doses of hyperpolarized [1-13C]acetate to study the myocardial conversion of [1-13C]acetate in [1-13C]acetyl-carnitine generated by acetyltransferase in healthy pigs

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Biomedical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, University of Pisa, Fondazione CNR/Regione Toscana G. Monasterio, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Pages: 194–202
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Contrast Media & Molecular Imaging
Volume: 10
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 1555-4309
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.07 SJR 0.913 SNIP 0.825
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Hyperpolarization, Dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP), Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), Free fatty acid (FA) metabolism, Trityl radical, [1- 13 C]acetyl-carnitine, [1- 13 C]acetate, Heart metabolism
DOIs:
10.1002/cmmi.1618
Source: FindIt
Source ID: 270719790
Research output: Contribution to journal > Journal article – Annual report year: 2015 > Research > peer-review

Simulation and comparison of coils for Hyperpolarized 13C MRS cardiac metabolism studies in pigs

Hyperpolarized 13C Magnetic Resonance represents a promising modality for in vivo spectroscopy since it provides a unique opportunity for the non-invasive assessment of regional cardiac metabolism. Although it represents a powerful tool for the study of the heart physiology in pig models, by permitting metabolic activity mapping, a number of technological problems still limit this technology and need innovative solutions such as the design of suitable radiofrequency (RF) coils, capable to provide a large sensitivity region. This work describes the simulation and the comparison of different 13C coil configurations, constituted by various arrangement of circular, butterfly and birdcage coils designed for hyperpolarized studies of pig heart with a clinical 3T scanner. The coils characterization is performed by developing a Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) model, previously validated with experimental results, for coils performance evaluation in terms of coil
resistance, sample-induced resistance and magnetic field pattern. In particular, coil resistances were calculated from Ohm’s law, while magnetic field patterns and sample-induced resistances were calculated using a numerical Finite-Difference Time-Domain (FDTD) algorithm. Theoretical SNR-vs-depth profiles were calculated for each coil configuration. We believe the paper could be interesting for graduate students and researchers in the field of magnetic resonance coil design and development, especially for 13C studies.

**General information**
- Publication status: Published
- Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Fondazione CNR/Regione Toscana G. Monasterio
- Pages: 78–84
- Publication date: 2015
- Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
- Journal: Measurement
- Volume: 60
- ISSN (Print): 0263-2241
- Ratings:
  - BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
  - Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.18 SJR 0.662 SNIP 1.494
  - Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 1.742
  - Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
- Original language: English
- Keywords: Radiofrequency coils, Hyperpolarized 13C, Signal-to-noise ratio, Coil simulation
- DOIs: 10.1016/j.measurement.2014.09.065
- Source: PublicationPreSubmission
- Source ID: 122159902
- Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016 › Research › peer-review

**Simultaneous Hyperpolarized 13C-Pyruvate MRI and 18F-FDG PET (HyperPET) in 10 Dogs with Cancer**

With the introduction of combined PET/MR spectroscopic (MRS) imaging, it is now possible to directly and indirectly image the Warburg effect with hyperpolarized (13)C-pyruvate and (18)F-FDG PET imaging, respectively, via a technique we have named hyperPET. The main purpose of this present study was to establish a practical workflow for performing (18)F-FDG PET and hyperpolarized (13)C-pyruvate MRS imaging simultaneously for tumor tissue characterization and on a larger scale test its feasibility. In addition, we evaluated the correlation between (18)F-FDG uptake and (13)C-lactate production. Ten dogs with biopsy-verified spontaneous malignant tumors were included for imaging. All dogs underwent a protocol of simultaneous (18)F-FDG PET, anatomic MR, and hyperpolarized dynamic nuclear polarization with (13)C-pyruvate imaging. The data were acquired using a combined clinical PET/MR imaging scanner. We found that combined (18)F-FDG PET and (13)C-pyruvate MRS imaging was possible in a single session of approximately 2 h. A continuous workflow was obtained with the injection of (18)F-FDG when the dogs was placed in the PET/MR scanner. (13)C-MRS dynamic acquisition demonstrated in an axial slab increased (13)C-lactate production in 9 of 10 dogs. For the 9 dogs, the (13)C-lactate was detected after a mean of 25 s (range, 17-33 s), with a mean to peak of (13)C-lactate at 49 s (range, 40-62 s). (13)C-pyruvate could be detected on average after 13 s (range, 5-26 s) and peaked on average after 25 s (range, 13-42 s). We noticed concordance of (18)F-FDG uptake and production of (13)C-lactate in most, but not all, axial slices. In this study, we have shown in a series of dogs with cancer that hyperPET can easily be performed within 2 h. We showed mostly correspondence between (13)C-lactate production and (18)F-FDG uptake and expect the combined modalities to reveal additional metabolic information to improve prognostic value and improve response monitoring.

**General information**
- Publication status: Published
- Organisations: Biomedical Engineering, Department of Electrical Engineering, Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, University of Copenhagen
- Pages: 1786-92
- Publication date: 2015
- Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
- Journal: Journal of Nuclear Medicine
- Volume: 56
Simultaneous hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate MRI and 18F-FDG-PET in cancer (hyperPET): feasibility of a new imaging concept using a clinical PET/MRI scanner

In this paper we demonstrate, for the first time, the feasibility of a new imaging concept - combined hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (MRSI) and 18F-FDG-PET imaging. This procedure was performed in a clinical PET/MRI scanner with a canine cancer patient. We have named this concept hyper PET. Intravenous injection of the hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate results in an increase of 13C-lactate, 13C-alanine and 13CCO2 (13C-HCO3) resonance peaks relative to the tissue, disease and the metabolic state probed. Accordingly, with dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) and use of 13C-pyruvate it is now possible to directly study the Warburg Effect through the rate of conversion of 13C-pyruvate to 13C-lactate. In this study, we combined it with 18F-FDG-PET that studies uptake of glucose in the cells. A canine cancer patient with a histology verified local recurrence of a liposarcoma on the right forepaw was imaged using a combined PET/MR clinical scanner. PET was performed as a single-bed, 10 min acquisition, 107 min post injection of 310 MBq 18F-FDG. 13C-chemical shift imaging (CSI) was performed just after FDG-PET and 30 s post injection of 23 mL hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate. Peak heights of 13C-pyruvate and 13Clactate were quantified using a general linear model. Anatomic 1H-MRI included axial and coronal T1 vibe, coronal T2-tse and axial T1-tse with fat saturation following gadolinium injection. In the tumor we found clearly increased 13C-lactate production, which also corresponded to high 18F-FDG uptake on PET. This is in agreement with the fact that glycolysis and production of lactate are increased in tumor cells compared to normal cells. Yet, most interestingly, also in the muscle of the forepaw of the dog high 18F-FDG uptake was observed. This was due to activity in these muscles prior to anesthesia, which was not accompanied by a similarly high 13C-lactate production. Accordingly, this clearly demonstrates how the Warburg Effect directly can be demonstrated by hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate MRSI. This was not possible with 18F-FDG-PET imaging due to inability to discriminate between causes of increased glucose uptake. We propose that this new concept of simultaneous hyperpolarized 13C-pyruvate MRSI and PET may be highly valuable for image-based non-invasive phenotyping of tumors. This methods may be useful for treatment planning and therapy monitoring.
The Ups and Downs of Classical and Quantum Formulations of Magnetic Resonance

This chapter describes typical misunderstandings frequently encountered in introductions to nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), for example, as used for chemical analysis and for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). It is aimed at those users who are familiar with the basics but have an interest in the connection between the seemingly very different classical and quantum descriptions. Such understanding is needed by students, authors, and lecturers, in particular. With limited complexity, the text introduces probabilistic classical and quantum mechanics with emphasis on similarities and differences. It describes important concepts and the roles of measurement, eigenstates, superpositions, entanglement, and interference, all discussed with reference to spin dynamics for both isolated nuclei and ensembles. The dynamics of basic NMR are shown to be similar to those of coupled oscillators (e.g., pendulums), which gives insight into the resonance phenomenon itself as well as spectral features resulting from intramolecular J-coupling of atomic nuclei. It is discussed how classical and quantum mechanics give rise to similar expectations for basic NMR and why a classical understanding is central.

Design of a broadband passive X-band double-balanced mixer in SiGe HBT technology

In this paper, a passive double-balanced mixer in SiGe HBT technology is presented. Owing to lack of suitable passive mixing elements in the technology, the mixing elements are formed by diode-connected HBTs. The mixer uses lumped element Marchand baluns on both the local oscillator (LO) and the radio frequency (RF) port. A break out of the Marchand balun is measured. This demonstrates good phase and magnitude match of 0.7° and 0.11 dB, respectively. The Marchand baluns are broadband with a measured 3 dB bandwidth of 6.4 GHz, while still having a magnitude imbalance better than 0.4 dB and a phase imbalance better than 5°. Unfortunately with a rather high loss of 2.5 dB, mainly due to the low Q-factor of the inductors used. The mixer is optimized for use in doppler radars and is highly linear with a 1 dB compression point above 12 dBm IIP2 of 66 dBm. The conversion gain at the center frequency of 8.5 GHz is −9.8 dB at an LO drive level of 15 dBm. The whole mixer is very broadband with 3 dB bandwidth from 7 to 12 GHz covering the entire X-band. The LO–IF, RF–IF, and RF–LO isolation is better than 46, 36, and 36 dB, respectively, in the entire band of operation.
Fluid path system for dissolution and transport of a hyperpolarized material
A fluid path system (10) includes a vial (28) containing a frozen pharmaceutical product (12). A dissolution fluid path (36) is also included in the fluid path system (10), the dissolution fluid path (36) having an output end (42) in fluid communication with the vial (28) and an input end (38) attached to a pressure vessel (32) containing a dissolution medium (34). A delivery fluid path (44) has a first end (46) hermetically attached to the vial (28) to transport therefrom a mixture of dissolved pharmaceutical product (12) and dissolution medium (34) and a second end (50) connected to a receiving vessel (55) to receive the mixture. A dissolution fluid path valve (40) is positioned between the pressure vessel (32) and the dissolution fluid path (36) to control flow of the dissolution medium (34), and a delivery fluid path valve (52) is also included in the fluid path system (10) to control flow of the mixture from the delivery fluid path (44) to the receiving vessel (55).

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering
Contributors: Urbahn, J. A., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Leach, A. M.
Publication date: 2008

Method and apparatus to hyperpolarize materials for enhanced mr techniques
A system for polarizing a material to be used in techniques employing magnetic resonance (MR) is provided. The polarizer system includes a cooling chamber having a cryogenic refrigerant (26) therein for use in polarizing a substance (22). A sorption pump (46) is connected to the cooling chamber to reduce a pressure therein to allow for hyperpolarizing of the sample. The sorption pump is cooled by a refrigeration system (14, 72, 90) to promote molecular adsorption in the sorption pump. The cooling chamber, sorption pump, and refrigeration system are arranged in a closed system.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering
Publication date: 2 Apr 2007

Publication information
Method of producing a composition, composition and its use
The invention relates to a method of producing a composition comprising hyperpolarised 13C-pyruvate, the composition and its use as an imaging agent for MR imaging.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering, Amersham Health R&D AB
Publication date: 2006

Publication information
IPC: A61B5/055; A61K49/06; A61K49/10; C07D519/00
Patent number: NO20071091
Filing date: 30/04/2007
Priority date: 30/07/2004
Priority number: NO20040003229
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
NO20071091A.pdf

Method and apparatus for producing contrast agents for magnetic resonance imaging
The present invention relates to an arrangement and a method for providing contrast agent for e.g. MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) and NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) applications. The method according to the invention comprises the steps of obtaining (100) a solution in a solvent of a hydrogenatable, unsaturated substrate compound and a catalyst for the hydrogenation of a substrate compound, hydrogenating (110) the substrate with hydrogen gas (H2) enriched in para-hydrogen (p-1H2) to form a hydrogenated contrast agent and exposing (120, 305) the contrast agent to a sequence of pulses of magnetic field. The apparatus comprises a magnetic treatment unit (240) equipped with means for producing pulses of magnetic field.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering
Contributors: Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Axelsson, O., Jóhannesson, H.
Publication date: 2004

Publication information
IPC: A61B5/055; A61K49/00; A61K49/18; G01R33/28; (IPC1-7): A61K49/06
Patent number: WO2004019997
Filing date: 11/03/2004
Priority date: 29/08/2002
Priority number: GB20020019952
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
WO2004019997A1.pdf

Bibliographical note
Method and apparatus for producing contrast agents for magnetic resonance imaging

The present invention relates to an arrangement and a method for providing contrast agent for e.g. MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) and NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) applications. The method according to the invention comprises the steps of obtaining (100) a solution in a solvent of a hydrogenatable, unsaturated substrate compound and a catalyst for the hydrogenation of a substrate compound, hydrogenating (110) the substrate with hydrogen gas (H2) enriched in para-hydrogen (p-H2) to form a hydrogenated contrast agent and exposing (120) the contrast agent to an oscillating magnetic field in combination with a stationary magnetic field. The apparatus comprises a magnetic treatment unit (240) equipped with means for producing an oscillating and a stationary magnetic field.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering
Contributors: Goldman, M., Axelsson, O., Jóhannesson, H., Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H.
Publication date: 2004

Publication information
IPC: A61K49/00; A61K49/06; (IPC1-7): A61K49/00
Patent number: WO2004019995
Filing date: 11/03/2004
Priority date: 29/08/2002
Priority number: GB20020019954
Original language: English
Electronic versions: WO2004019995A2.pdf

Bibliographical note
Also published as: WO2004019995 (A3) AT335514 (T) AU2003258687 (A1) AU2003258687 (A8) CN100335139 (C) CN1694730 (A) DE60307477 (T2) EP1531871 (A2) EP1531871 (B1) JP2006510585 (A) US2006127313 (A1)

Method and arrangement for producing contrast agent for magnetic resonance imaging

The present invention relates to an arrangement and a method for providing contrast agent for e.g. MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) and NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) applications. The method according to the invention comprises the steps of obtaining (100) a solution in a solvent of a hydrogenatable, unsaturated substrate compound and a catalyst for the hydrogenation of a substrate compound, hydrogenating (110) the substrate with hydrogen gas (H2) enriched in para-hydrogen (p-H2) to form a hydrogenated contrast agent and exposing (110: 705) the contrast agent to a magnetic field cycling profile adapted for enhancing the contrasting effects of the contrast agent. The magnetic field cycling profile comprises an initial decrease of the magnetic field followed by at least one increase of the magnetic field, which should be arranged as to give a non-adiabatic (diabatic) remagnetisation of the contrast agent.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering
Contributors: Ardenkjær-Larsen, J. H., Axelsson, O., Goldman, M., Jóhannesson, H.
Publication date: 2004

Publication information
IPC: A61B5/055; A61K49/06; G01R33/28; (IPC1-7): A61K49/06
Patent number: WO2004019996
Priority date: 29/08/2002
Priority number: GB20020019953
Original language: English

Bibliographical note
Also published as: AT359832 (T) AU2003266325 (A1) CN100418584 (C) CN1694729 (A) DE60313354 (T2) EP1562639 (A1) EP1562639 (B1) JP2005536305 (A) JP4437280 (B2) US2006127314 (A1)
Multidimensional nmr spectroscopy of a hyperpolarized sample
The present invention relates to methods of performing Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy adapted for a hyperpolarized sample. The methods comprise the steps of hyperpolarizing a sample using DNP, wherein at least a portion of the NMR active nuclei receives hyperpolarization; performing NMR spectroscopy on the sample with the use of sequences of rf-pulses, wherein the pulse sequences comprises at least two rf-pulses, either on the same nuclei or on different nuclei, and wherein the pulse sequence is adapted for a hyperpolarized sample; and analysing at least two of the NMR spectra to obtain a characterization of the sample, or to obtain an interim result to be used in the NMR spectroscopy step.

Methods and devices for dissolving hyperpolarised solid material for nmr analyses
The present invention relates to devices and method for dissolving solid polarised material while retaining a high level of polarisation. In an embodiment of the present invention a material is polarised in a strong magnetic field in a cryostat and then brought into solution while still inside the cryostat.

Bibliographical note

Bibliographical note
Method of magnetic resonance investigation
This invention provides a method of magnetic resonance investigation of a sample, preferably of a human or non-human animal body, said method comprising: (i) producing a hyperpolarised solution of a high T1 agent by dissolving in a physiologically tolerable solvent a hyperpolarised solid sample of said high T1 agent; (ii) where the hyperpolarisation of the solid sample of said high T1 agent in step (i) is effected by means of a polarising agent, optionally separating the whole, substantially the whole, or a portion of said polarising agent from said high T1 agent; (iii) administering said hyperpolarised solution to said sample; (iv) exposing said sample to a second radiation of a frequency selected to excite nuclear spin transitions in selected nuclei e.g. the MR imaging nuclei of the high T1 agent; (v) detecting magnetic resonance signals from said sample; and (vi) optionally, generating an image, dynamic flow data, diffusion data, perfusion data, physiological data (e.g. pH, pO2, PCO2, temperature or ionic concentrations) or metabolic data from said detected signals, wherein said high T1 agent in said hyperpolarised solution has a T1 value (at a field strength in the range 0.01-5T and a temperature in the range 20-40 °C) of at least 5 seconds.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Center for Hyperpolarization in Magnetic Resonance, Center for Magnetic Resonance, Department of Electrical Engineering
Publication date: 1999

Publication information
IPC: A61B5/055; A61B6/00; A61K49/00; A61K49/06; A61K49/08;
Patent number: WO9935508
Filing date: 15/07/1999
Priority date: 05/01/1999
Priority number: GB19980000158
Original language: English

Bibliographical note
Also published as: AU1775399 (A) AU752308 (B2) AU752308 (C) BR9813244 (A) BRPI9813244 (B1) CA2317526 (A1) CA2317526 (C) CN100347562 (C) CN1138154 (C) CN1285044 (A) CN1527066 (A) EP1046051 (A1) EP2119457 (A1) EP2119457 (B1) ES2393833 (T3) HK1069635 (A1) HU0102093 (A2) HU0102093 (A3) HU229718 (B1) JP2002501006 (A) JP4764548 (B2) NO20003251 (A) NO334035 (B1) NZ505151 (A) RU2221255 (C2) US6278893 (B1) US6466814 (B1)