



Earth's Field NMR Thermometry

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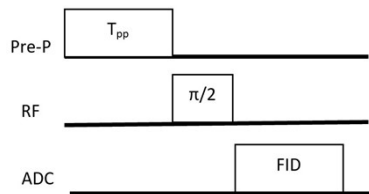
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Introduction

- Net equilibrium nuclear magnetization occurs in a sample when placed in a magnetic field
- An RF pulse at the Larmor frequency flips the net magnetization
- T1 characterizes time for magnetization to return to equilibrium
- Earth's Field Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (EFNMR) Advantages: Low cost, homogeneous field, accessible Disadvantages: Low sensitivity
- Purpose: Validate T1-based EFNMR thermometry for phantoms with magnetic properties similar to tissue

Methods

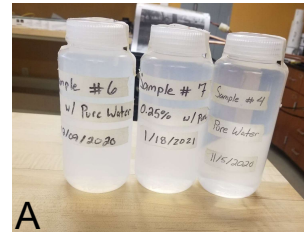
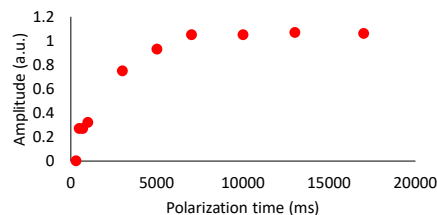
- Samples of 0.25% agarose, 0.5% agarose and pure water were prepared in 500 mL sample bottles and degassed at 90°C
- Samples placed into a circulating water bath to reach thermal equilibrium
- Pulse sequence initiated to measure T1
- Data linearized and T1 calculated from line of best fit
- T1 vs temperature plotted for final results



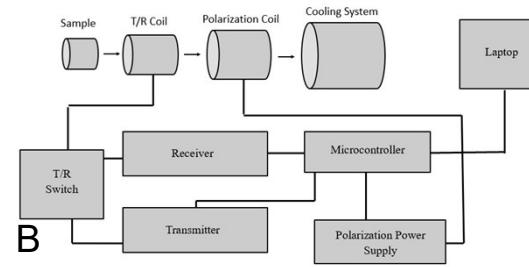
Pulse sequence for pure water sample. T_{pp} is the duration of pre-polarization and $\pi/2$ is the RF pulse flip angle. The microcontroller analog-to-digital converter (ADC) records the NMR Free Induction Decay (FID) signal. The signal amplitude (A) is given by:

$$A = A_0(1 - e^{-\frac{T_{pp}}{T_1}})$$

Spectrum amp (A) vs. T_{pp} for Pure Water at 25C



(A) Phantom Samples.



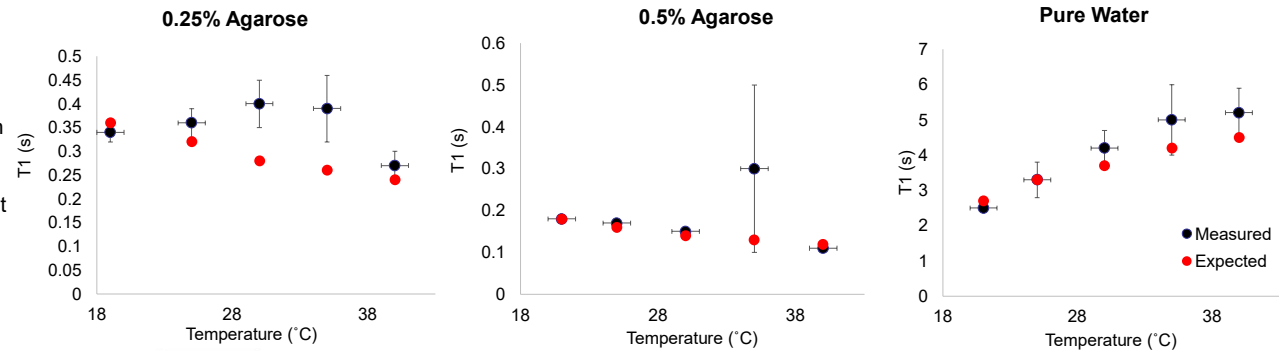
(B)



(C)

(A) Phantom Samples. (B) Block diagram of homebuilt EFNMR spectrometer. (C) Spectrometer coil assembly. [1]

Results



Discussion

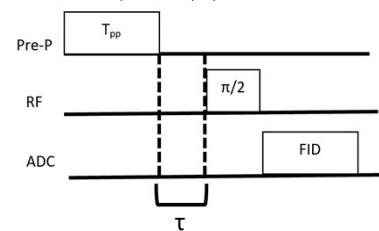
- Results for pure water and 0.5% samples are within 1 standard error of the mean of published results [2]
- Results for 0.25% agarose sample are partially in agreement with published results
- Variations in the temperature of the pre-polarization coil and the sample may have affected the measured T1 values
- Future work: Apply method to beef sample to act as a surrogate for human tissue

Acknowledgments

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References

- [1] Michal, Carl A. *Meas. Sci Tech.* **21**:105902 (2010).
- [2] Vesanen, Panu T., et al. *J. Magn Reson.* **235**:50 (2013).



Pulse sequence for agarose samples. T_{pp} is a fixed pre-polarization time, τ is a relaxation delay and $\pi/2$ is the RF pulse flip angle. The microcontroller ADC records the NMR signal. The signal amplitude (A) is given by:

$$A = A_0 e^{-\frac{\tau}{T_1}}$$

Spectrum amp (A) vs. τ for 0.5% Agarose sample at 25C

