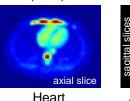
Medical Physics in Radiology Gaining insights into the body non-invasively

Head of Division: Prof. Dr. Mark E. Ladd



Exploring new and improving existing magnetic resonance (MR) contrasts through Hardware **Acquisition schemes** Post-processing Radiofrequency coils o Specific acquisition schemes e.g. for Iterative or model-based 0 0 reconstructions to increase the Gradient coils Imaging of ion concentrations (sodium ²³Na, 0 signal-to-noise ratio chlorine ³⁵Cl, potassium ³⁹K) Tissue-simulating test media 0 Quantitative analysis (e.g. pH, Mapping of oxygen metabolism via ¹⁷O MRI 0 Ultrahigh magnetic field ($B_0 \ge 7 T$) relaxation times (T_1, T_2) , cerebral Imaging of proteins via CEST (chemical metabolic rate of oxygen, exchange saturation transfer) MRI concentrations) Investigation of energy metabolism and pH 0 Deep-learning-based via phosphorous (³¹P) MR spectroscopy reconstruction and quantification Investigation of veins, hemorrhage and iron distribution via susceptibility mapping Proposed 14T scanner 7T scanner The next step Benefit of an ultrahigh magnetic field strength Sodium (23Na) MRI Signal-to-noise ratio strongly increases with the magnetic field B₀ This is particularly beneficial for less sensitive nuclei compared to 0 hydrogen (¹H) such as sodium (²³Na), chlorine (³⁵Cl), phosphorous (³¹P), oxygen (¹⁷O), potassium (³⁹K) and magnesium (²⁵Mg) 1.5 Tesla 3 Tesla 7 Tesla 14 Tesla Examples of own MR studies Brain MRI of tumor patients at 7 T pH mapping Oxygen (17O) Protein Veins and Concentration of ions (23Na, 35Cl) (31P) consumption CEST MRI hemorrhage Brain MRI of healthy volunteers at 7 T White matter Quantitative mapping Susceptibility Concentration Venogram Angiogram tracts (diffusion) of relaxation times mapping of ions (39K) Torso MRI of healthy volunteers at 7 T MR of healthy muscle at 7 T Concentration of ions (23Na) Cardiac MRI Dynamic ³¹P calf MRSI ²⁵Mg calf MRI



sagital slice

Anatomy Flow

Improved structural imaging and mapping of metabolic processes for earlier diagnosis, selection of personalized treatment, and monitoring of therapy response

Website: https://www.dkfz.de/de/medphysrad/

coronal slice

Abdomen

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Exploring new and improving existing magnetic resonance (MR) contrasts through

Hardware

- o Radiofrequency coils
- o Gradient coils
- Tissue-simulating test media
- Ultrahigh magnetic field ($B_0 \ge 7 T$)





7T scanner

Proposed 14T scanner

- o Specific acquisition schemes e.g. for
 - Imaging of ion concentrations (sodium ²³Na, chlorine ³⁵Cl, potassium ³⁹K)

Acquisition schemes

- Mapping of oxygen metabolism via ¹⁷O MRI
- Imaging of proteins via CEST (chemical exchange saturation transfer) MRI
- Investigation of energy metabolism and pH via phosphorous (³¹P) MR spectroscopy
- Investigation of veins, hemorrhage and iron distribution via susceptibility mapping

Post-processing

Research for a Life without Cancer

- Iterative or model-based reconstructions to increase the signal-to-noise ratio
- Quantitative analysis (e.g. pH, relaxation times (T₁, T₂), cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen, concentrations)
- Deep-learning-based reconstruction and quantification

New hardware and up-coming projects

Preclinical 9.4 T PET/MR scanner



MRexcite: Body MRI @ 7 Tesla

with 32 custom-built transmit channels

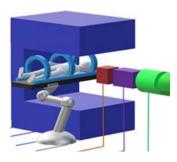


SpinLab polarizer

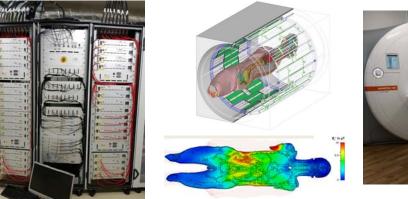
system



MR-guidance in radiotherapy

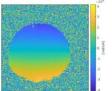


3 Tesla MRI with strong gradients e.g. for diffusion MRI





with an extra strong breast gradient coil



(in cooperation with University Freiburg & University Erlangen)

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