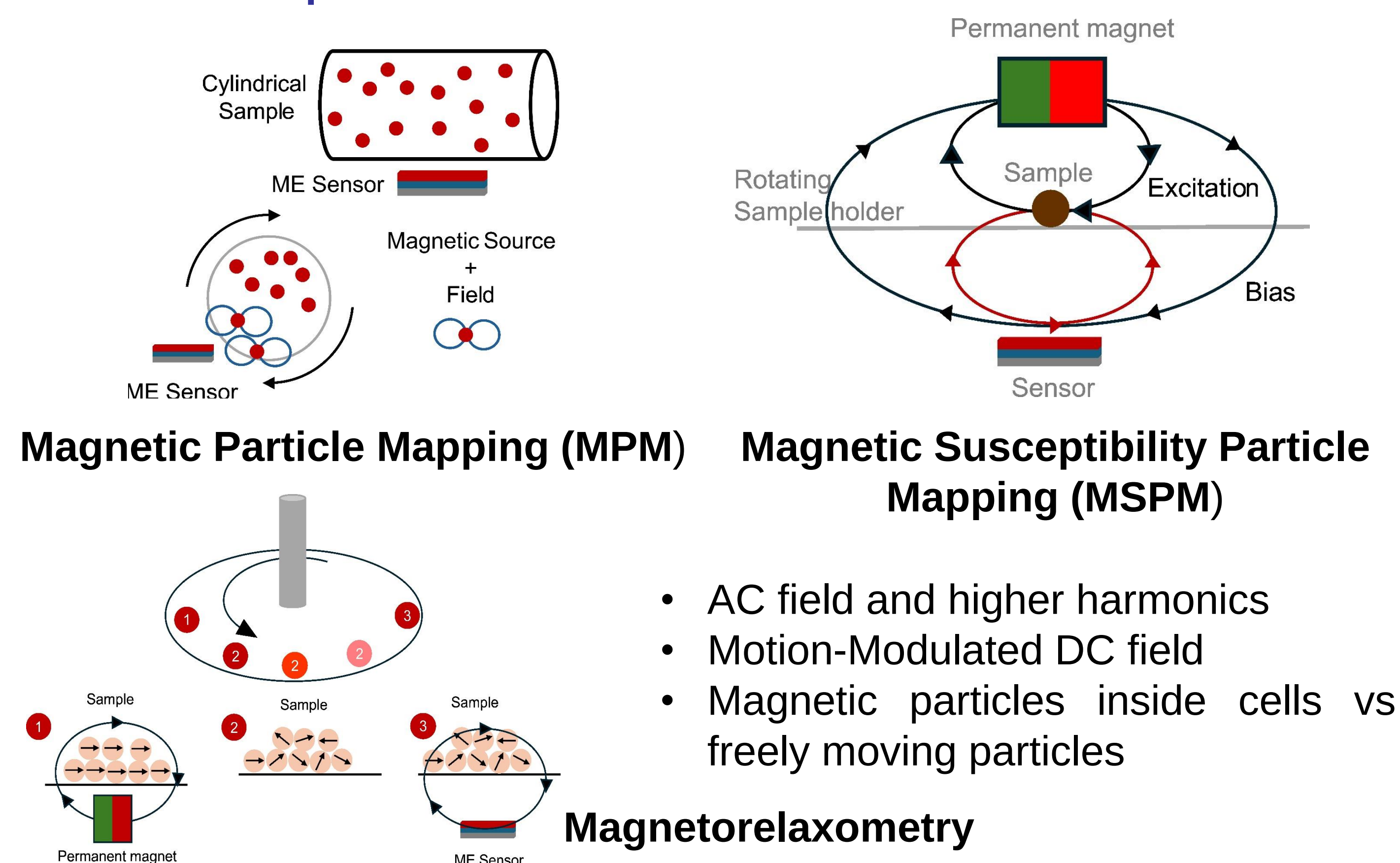


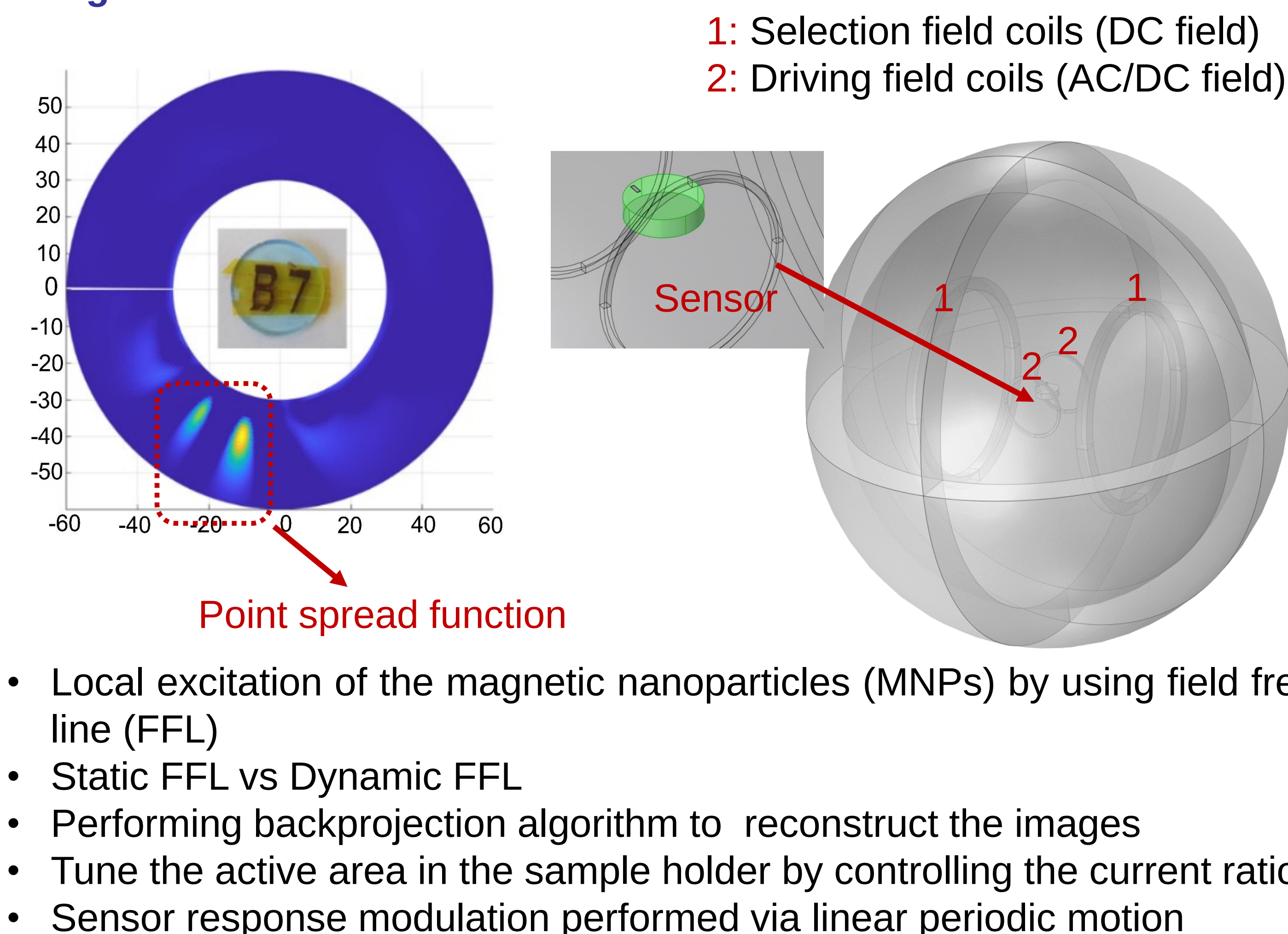
Objectives and Original Planning

To investigate magnetoelectric sensors, developed in the CRC 1261, for the detection of living cells which are tagged with magnetic micro- or nanoparticles



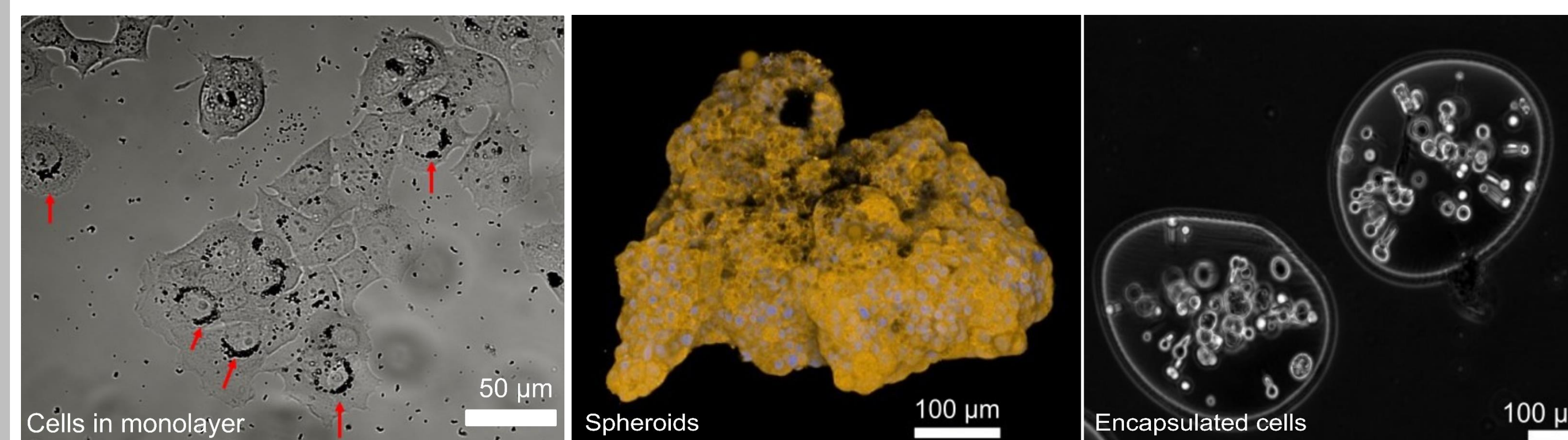
Research Plan Changes

From the concepts of motion modulation and field free line to device design



Artificial tumors like phantoms

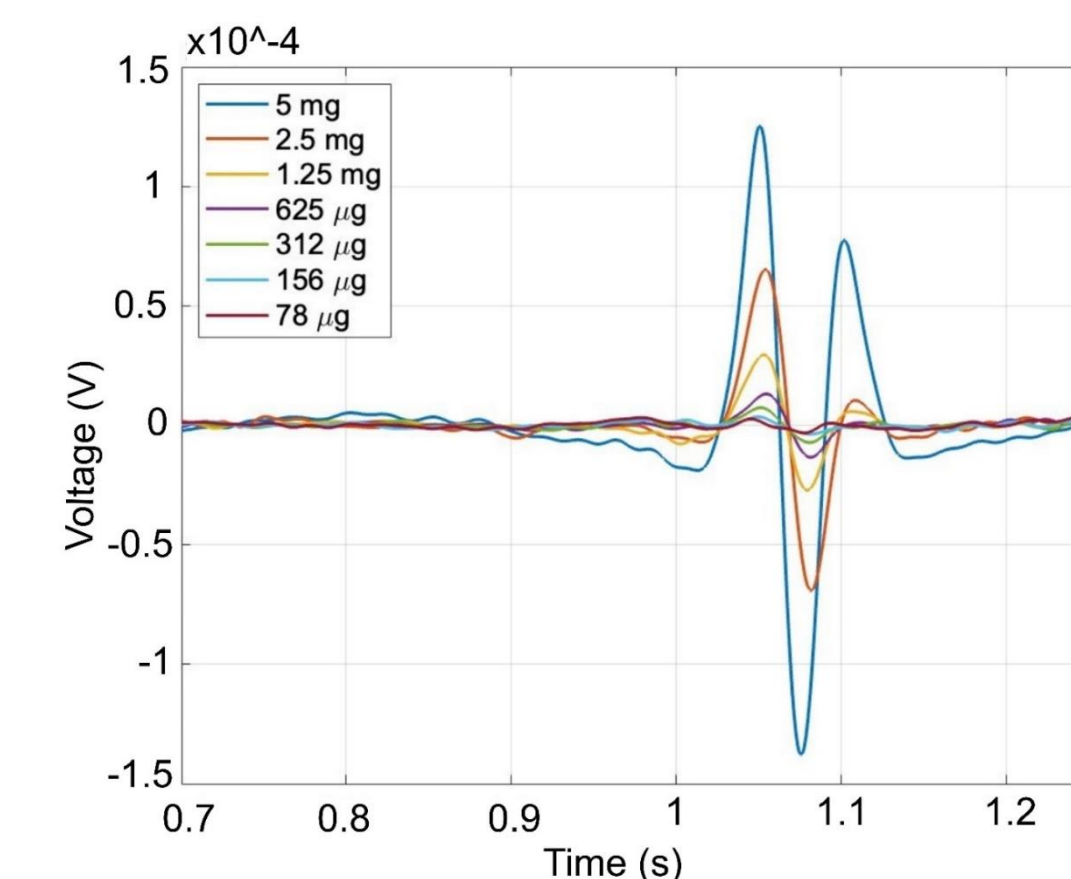
- The magnetic properties of the magnetic particles change when they are exposed to more viscous environments such as extracellular matrix
- For evaluating the application of our magnetoelectric sensors, 3D biological models were developed: spheroids and capsules



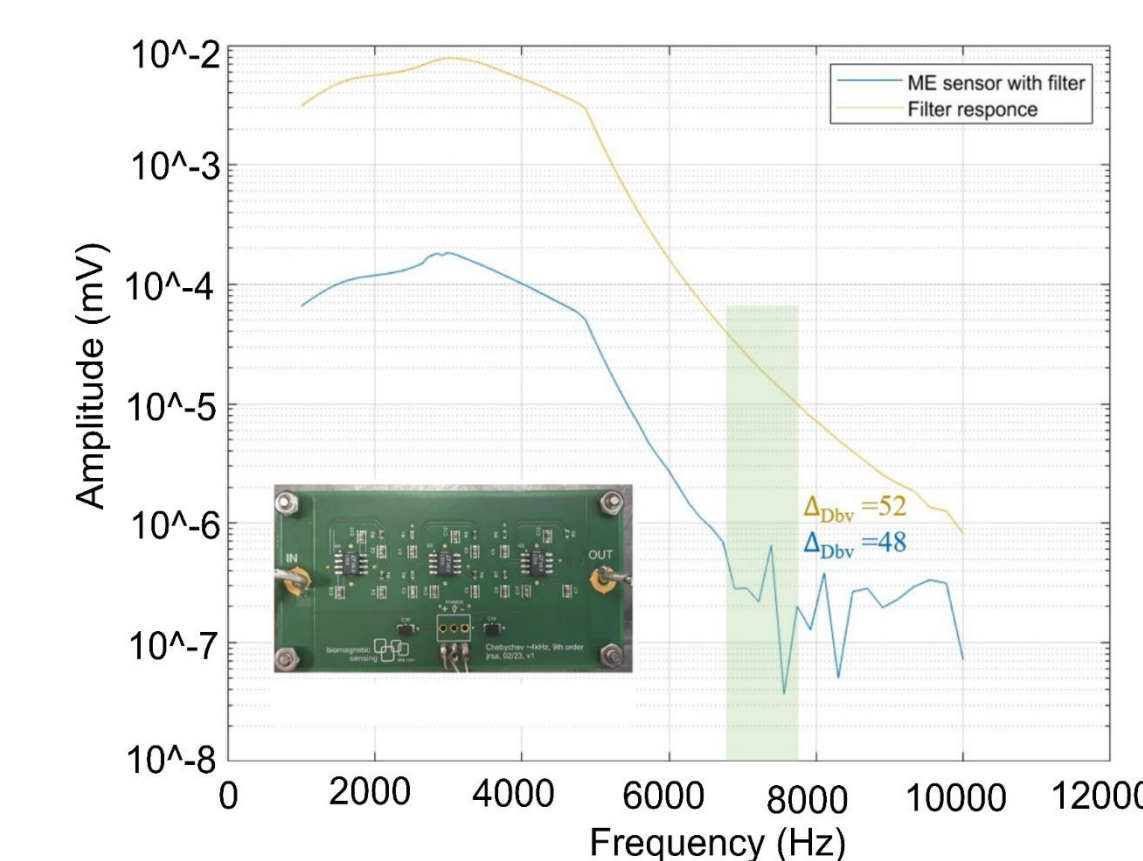
- The method to generate tumors like capsules was patented by Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
- A higher density of magnetically labeled cells can be confined in smaller volumes to reach the L.O.D. of our magneto-electric sensors

Results

- Thorough theoretical understanding of MPM and MSPM
- Colored MPM demonstrated for color bio-imaging
- Adaptive Model for MPM eliminating uncertainties in orientation of sensor sensitive axis
- Characterization and understanding of ME sensor nonlinearities
- New MSPM setup with field free line technique and back-projection algorithm
- Thorough understanding of magnetically labeled cells and cell scaffolds including effect of magnetic field gradient



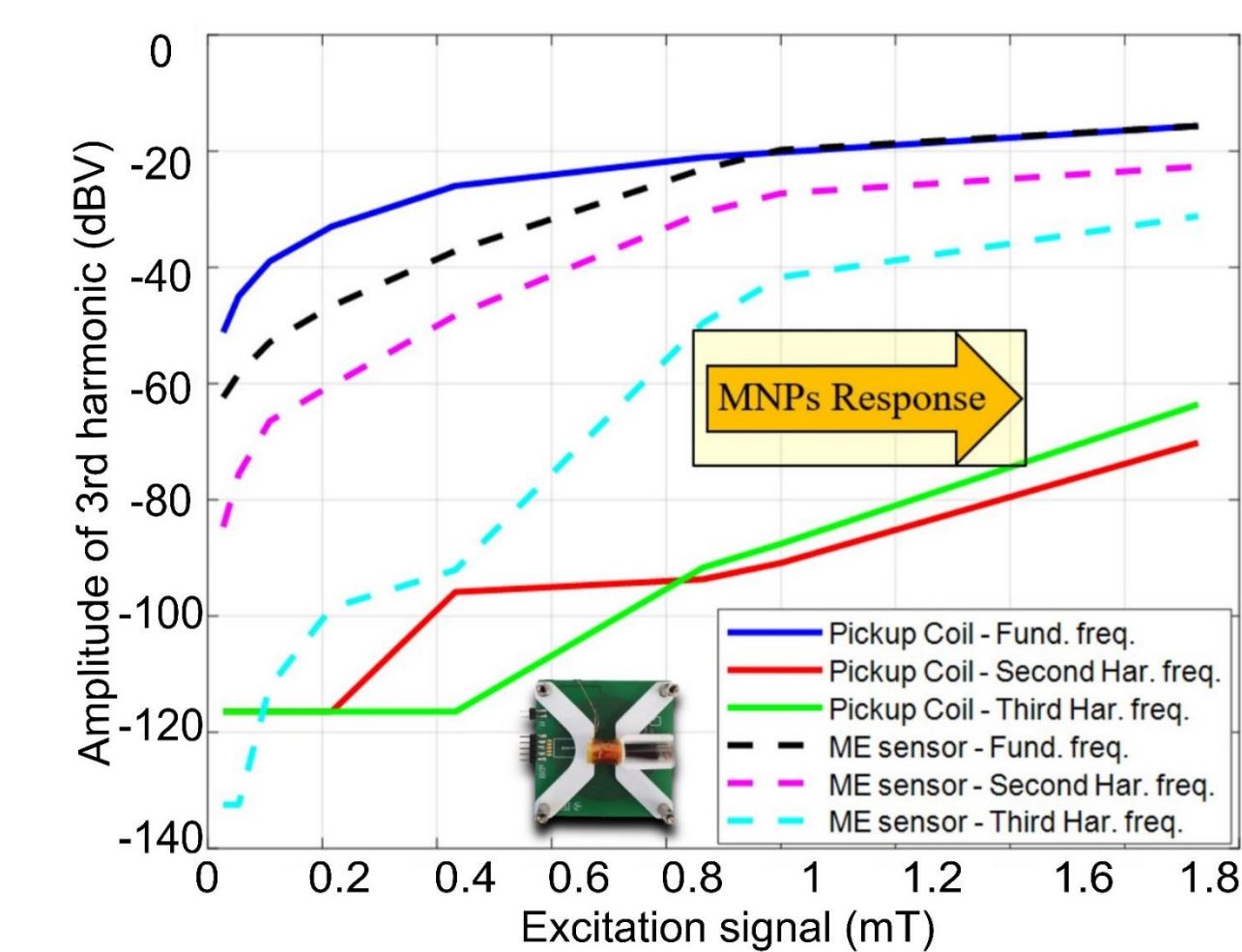
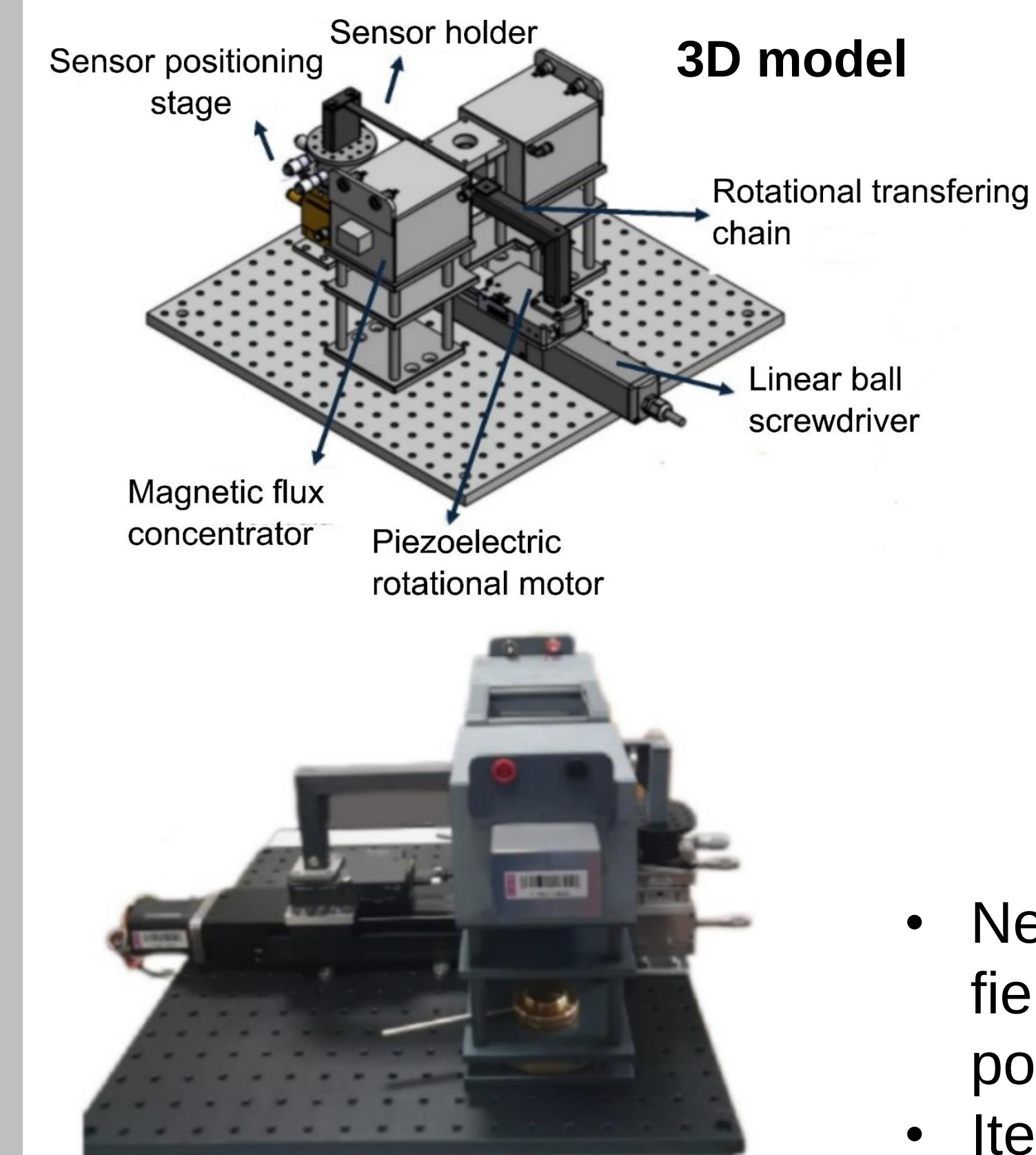
Magnetic particles signal MSPM



Pre-filtering of the signal source with 9th order low pass filter

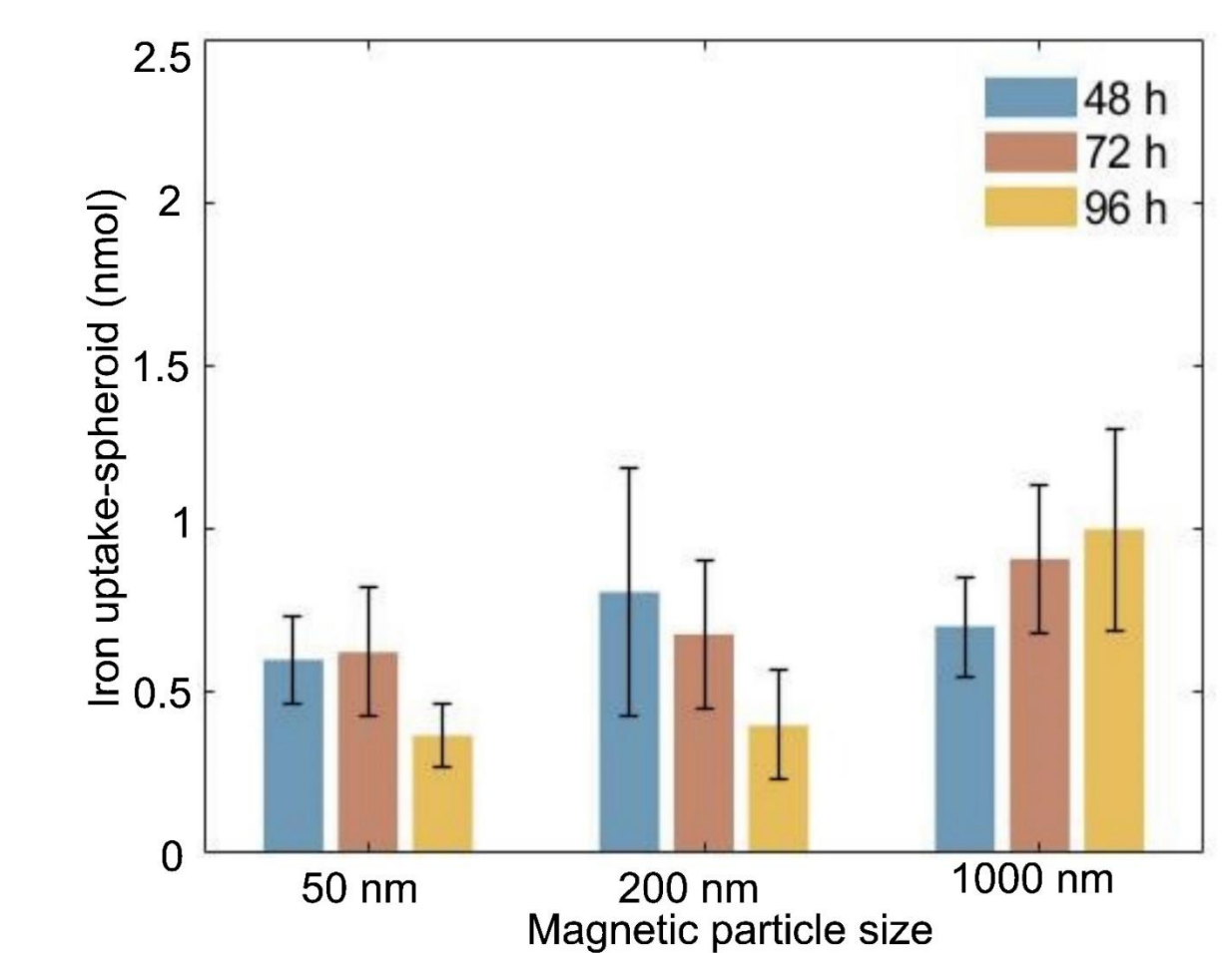
- Detection of magnetic particles in a non-shielding environment
- Source nonlinearity covers third harmonic response of particles
- Quality factor of the sensor amplifies the harmonic response
- System faces challenges in accurately detecting 2D shapes at the voxel level

New MSPM apparatus using FFL approach

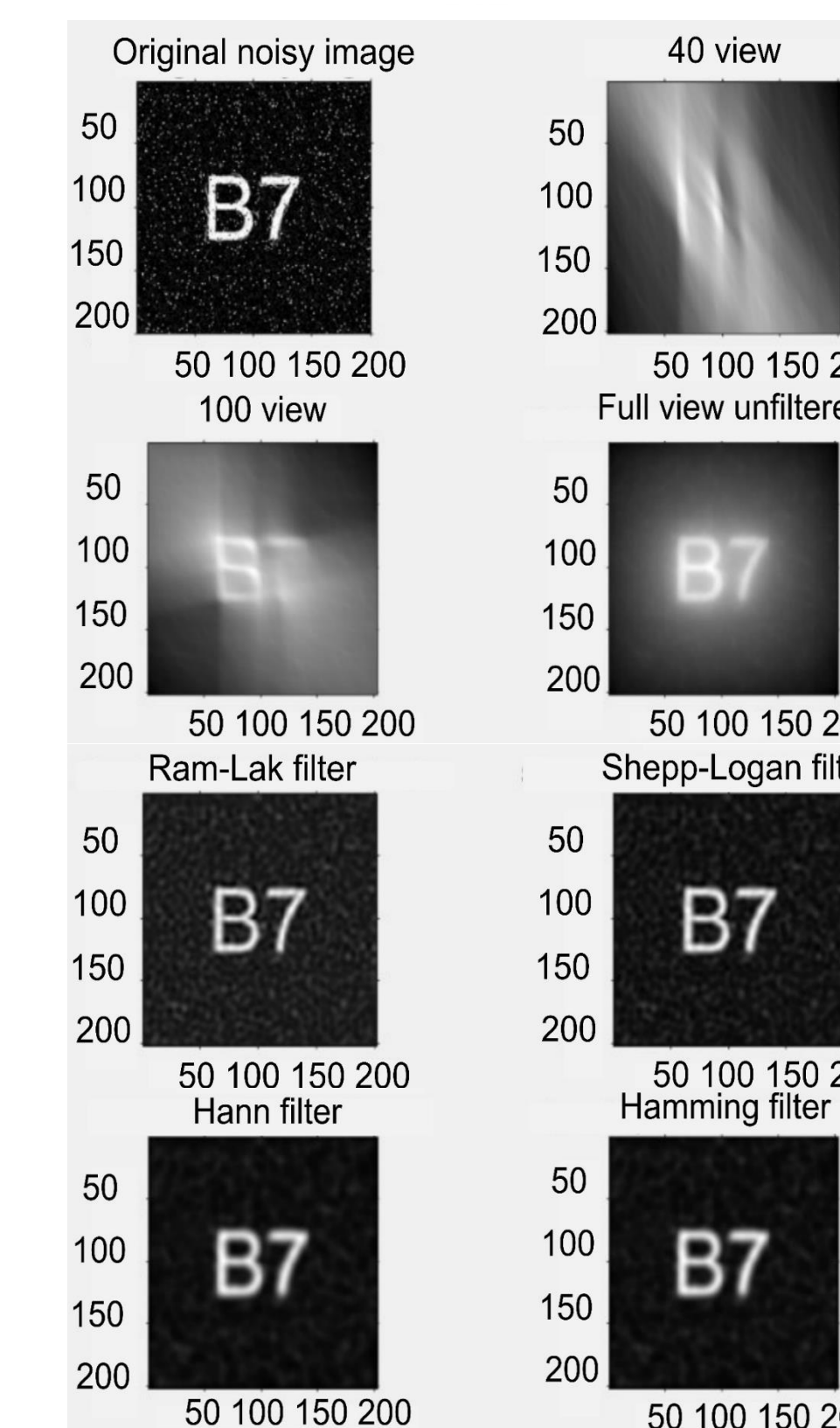


Sensor and pick up coil response without nanoparticles

- New device aims to focus excitation field onto a target area, mitigating point spread function issues
- Iterative filtered back projection via inverse optimization algorithm improves resolution of reconstructed image
- The cut-off iron uptake concentration for most of the magnetic spheroids is 1 nmol



Quantification of Magnetic particles in spheroids



Backprojection

Collaborations

B1: Design and fabrication of electronics for signal processing
Z2: Characterization of ME sensors and signal processing
Z1: Contributed to the fabrication of the used ME sensors
Participation in focus group F6 Biomedical Applications

Staff Funded During Second Funding Period

1 Doctoral researcher, 1 Post-doctoral researcher