

Advanced Research
and Technology
Symposium

2018

Revolutions in Biotechnology

Diamond Sensors for Brain Imaging

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Dr. Danielle Braje
MIT Lincoln Laboratory
6 March 2018

Brain Science



South Korea
Neuroscience



China Brain Project

The human brain is the most complicated biological structure in the known universe. We've only just scratched the surface in understanding how it works – or, unfortunately, doesn't quite work when disorders and disease occur.

- NIH Director Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.

Brain Science



Parkinson's Disease
Huntington's Disease
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder **Epilepsy**
Autistic Spectrum Disorders
Traumatic Brain Injury
Alzheimer's Disease Stroke

Neuronal activity is at the heart of this complex and nearly intractable system

These small electrical impulses may hold the key to memories, consciousness, and the cure to diseases

And may be the key to brain-machine interfaces

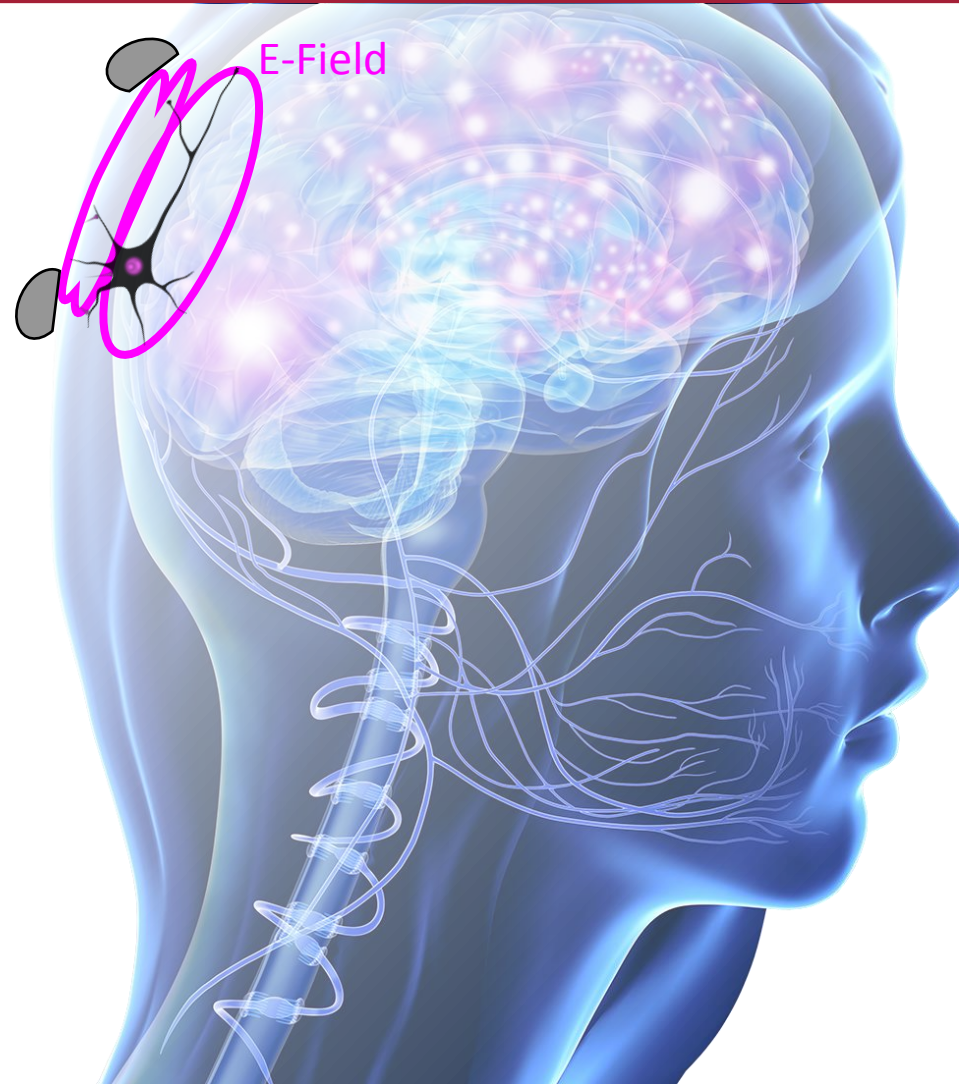


Non-Evasive Neuronal Imaging

Electroencephalography

- Measures electric field
- Resolution of cm
- Localization accuracy susceptible to conductivity profile variations
- Localizes tangential, radial, and deep sources

>100,000 worldwide



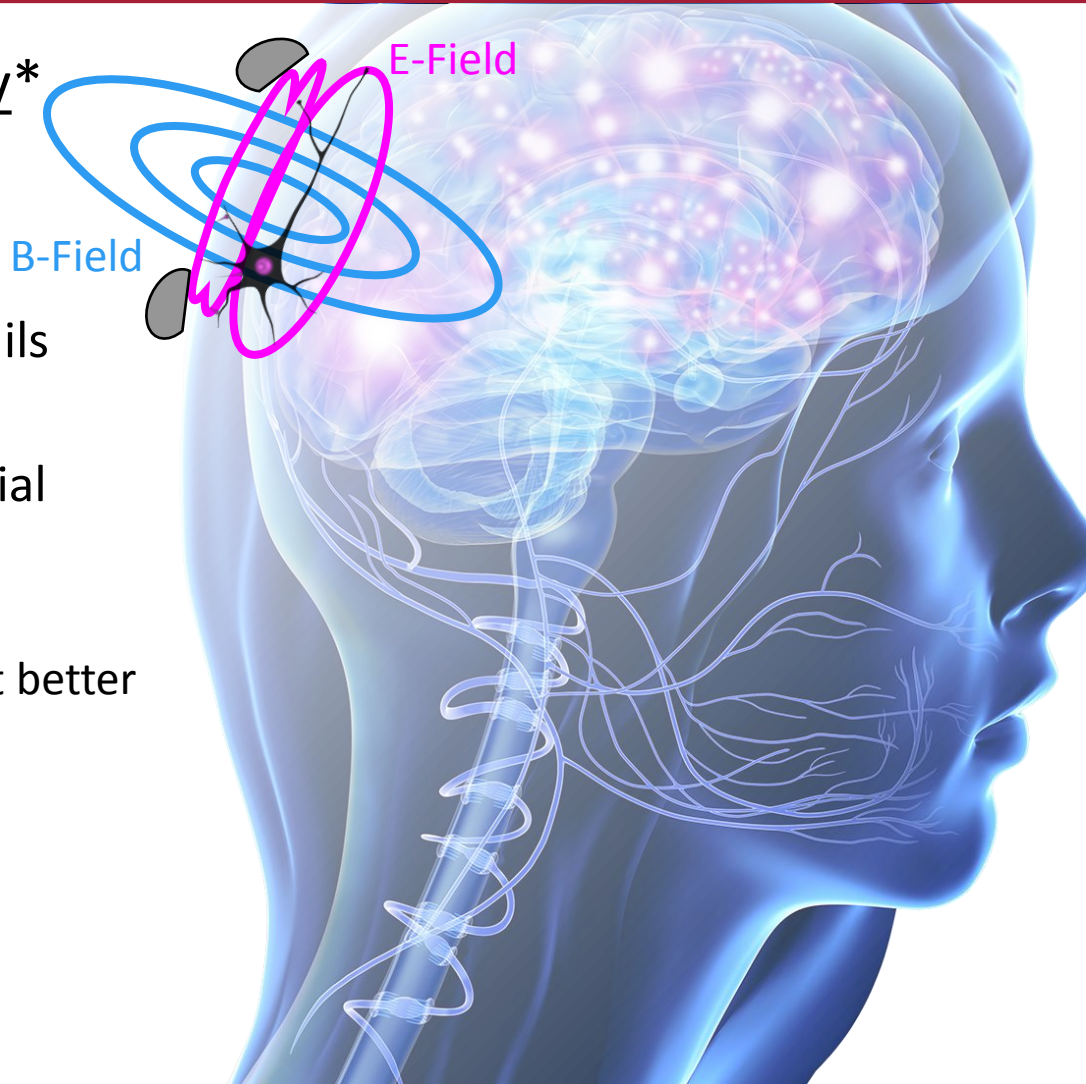
Non-Evasive Neuronal Imaging

Magnetoencephalography*

- Measures magnetic field
- High resolution of mm
- Localization robust to details of tissue, fluid, and bone
- BUT localizes only tangential sources

MEG sees less than EEG, but sees it better

**~200 worldwide
(29 in USA)**



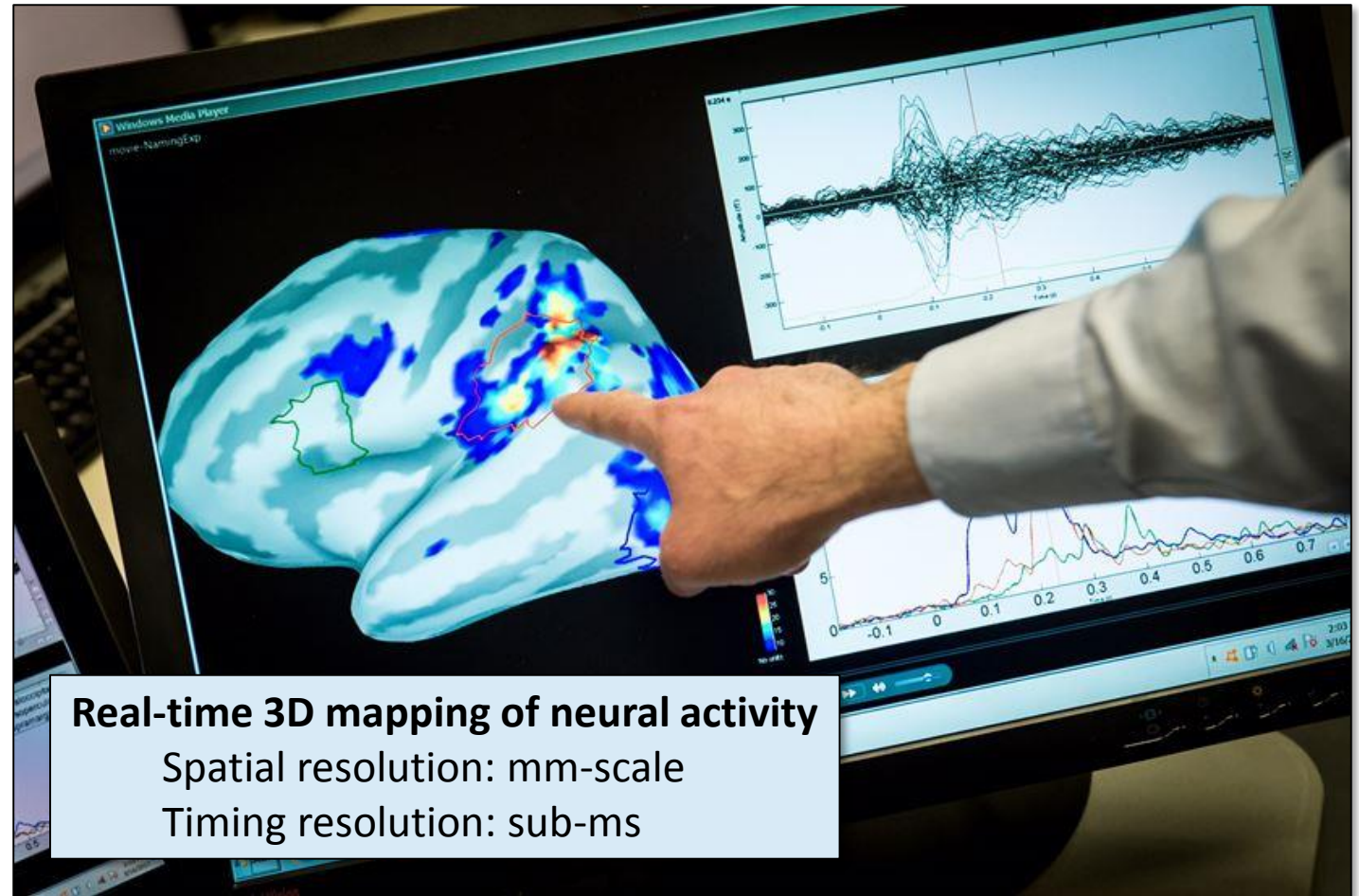
Electroencephalography

- Measures electric field
- Resolution of cm
- Localization accuracy susceptible to conductivity profile variations
- Localizes tangential, radial, and deep sources

>100,000 worldwide

Magnetoencephalography (MEG)

Bulk neuronal activity
↓
Action currents
↓
Magnetic fields
↓
Record with sensor array
↓
Solve biomagnetic
inverse problem
(localize current sources)



Commercial MEG at Mass General Hospital Martinos Center

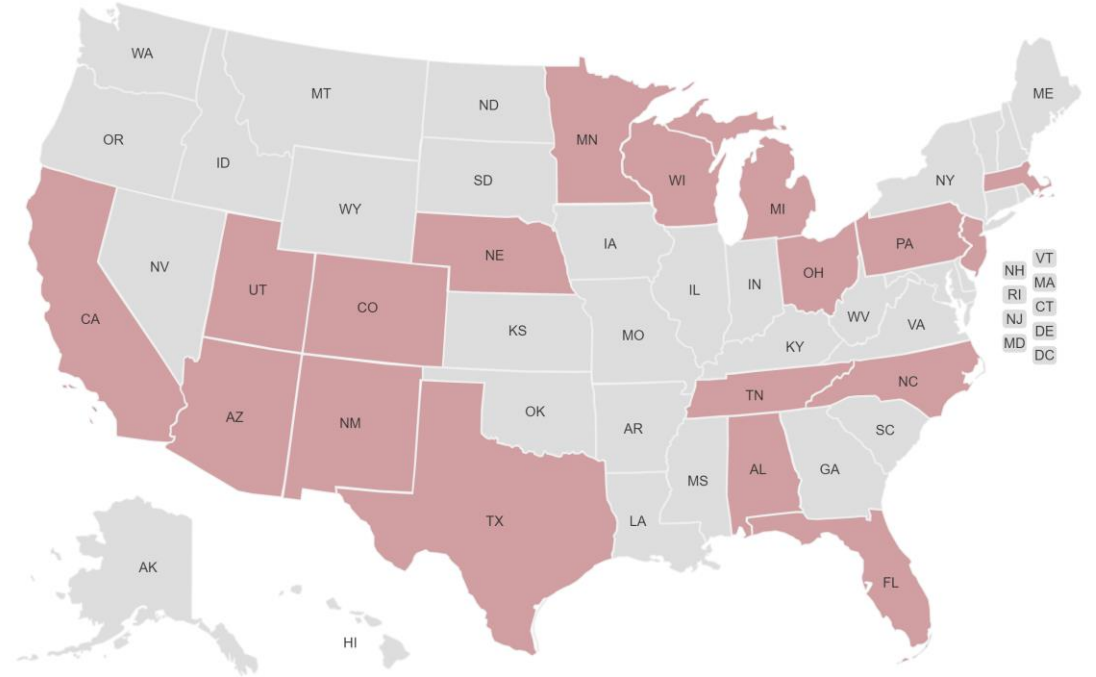
Conventional Magnetoencephalography Barriers



- Cryogenic Sensors
- Rigid Helmet



- High Cost
- Shielded Room



High cost of MEG limits widespread use

Room Temperature MEG

Current MEG Facility Requirements Hamper Widespread Clinical Applications:

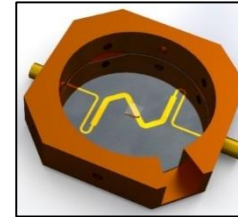


- Cryogenic Sensors
- Rigid Helmet

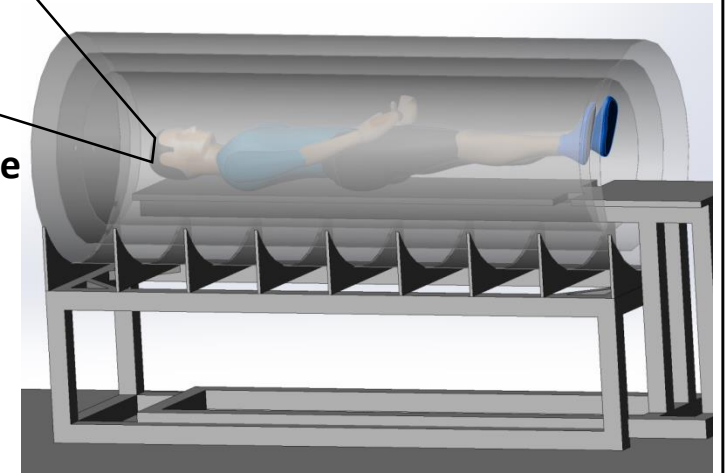


- High Cost
- Shielded Room

MIT-LL Proposed Room-Temperature MEG with Diamond Sensors Overcomes Traditional Barriers:



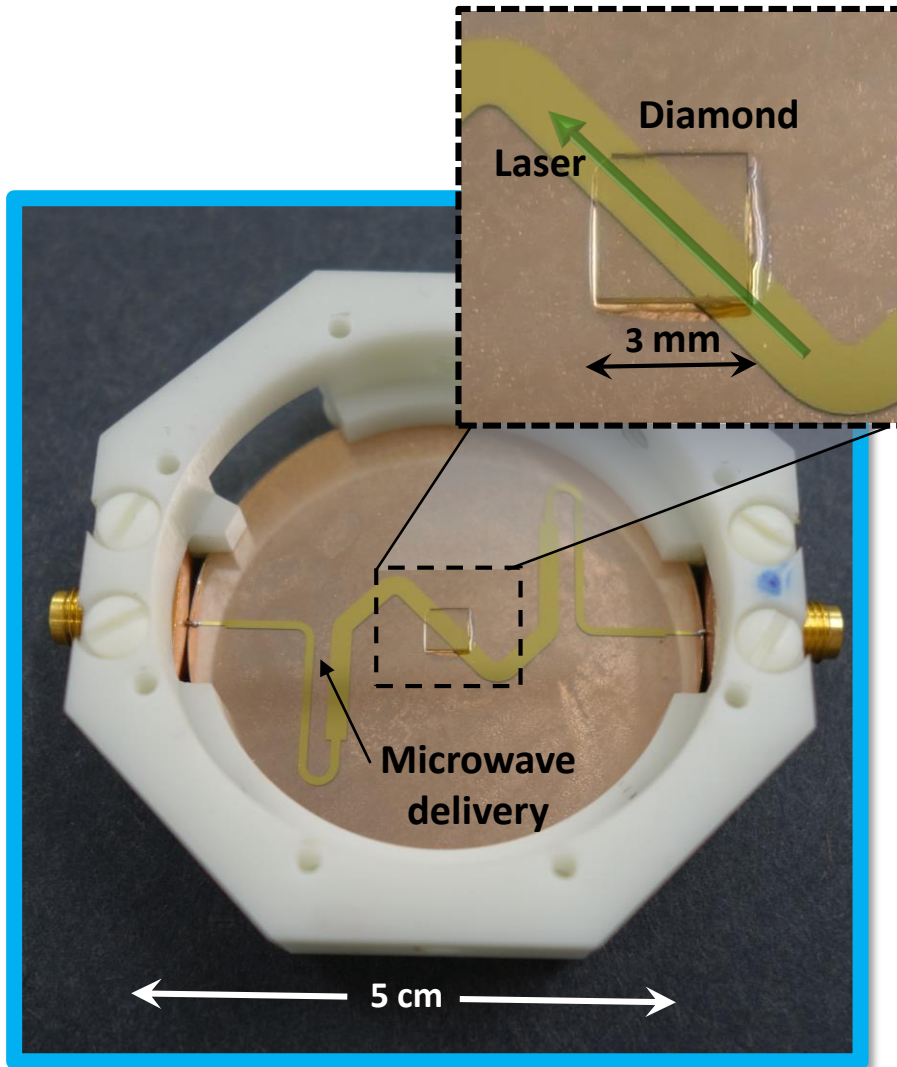
- Room Temperature Sensors
- Flexible Helmet
- Low Cost
- Small Shield



CAD of MIT LL Apparatus

NV diamond-based sensors are optimized as a room-temperature alternative to SQUID-based, cryogenic, commercial sensor arrays

NV Sensor Advantages over Conventional MEG

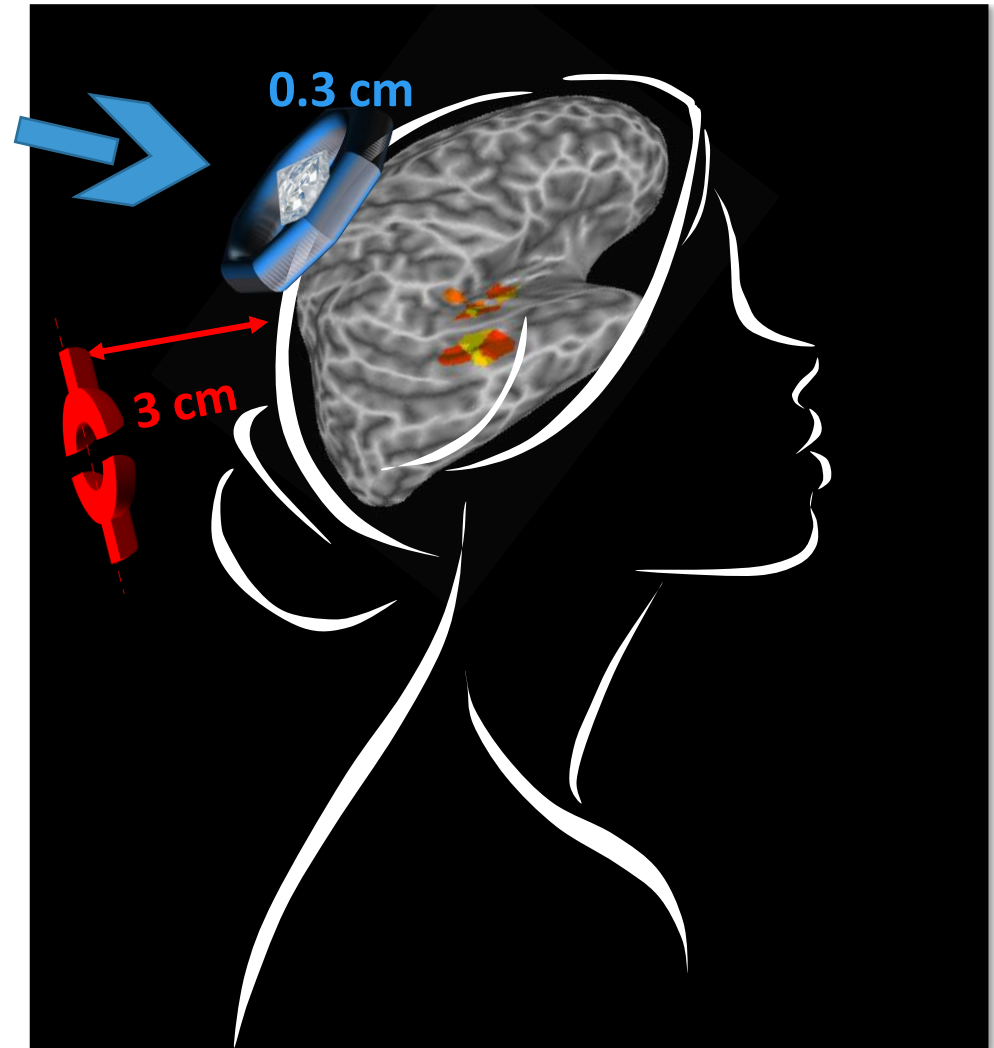


NV Sensor

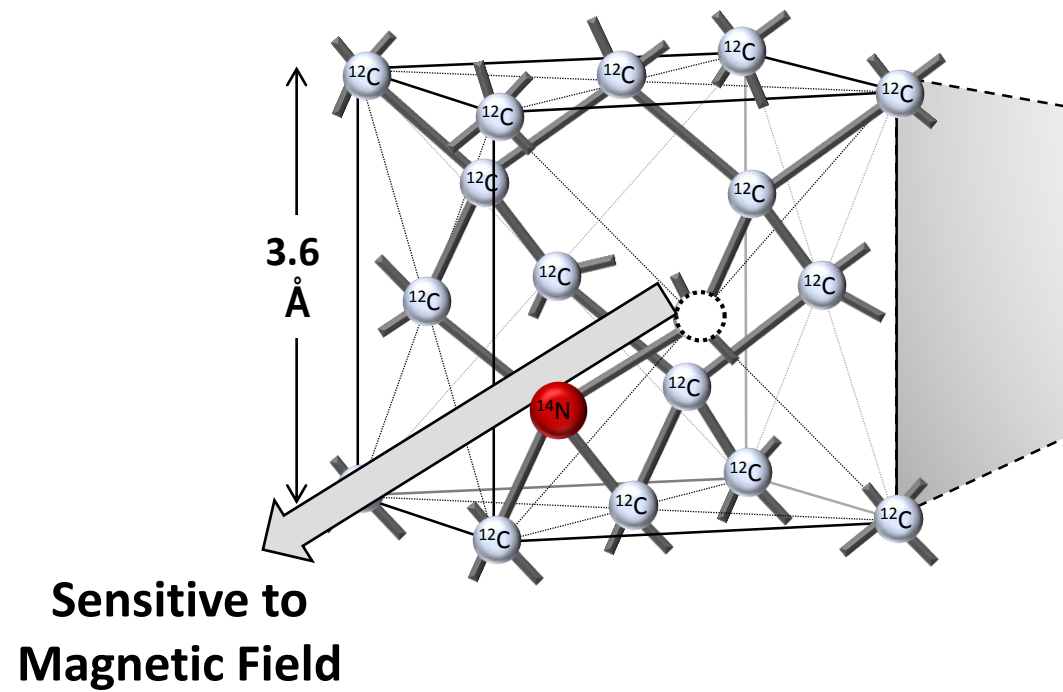
- Close proximity to head
~100 fT field
- Room temperature
- Full vector field

Conventional SQUID MEG

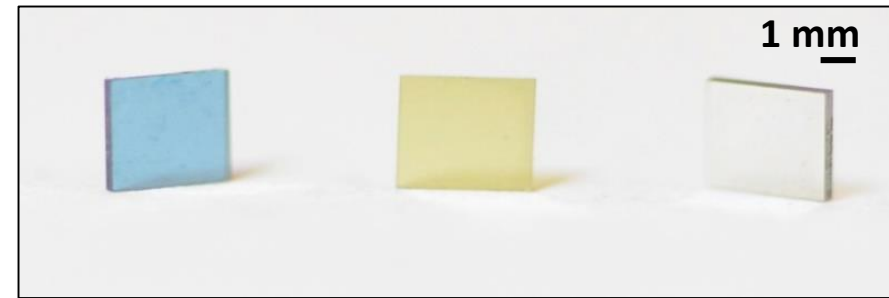
- Standoff detection
~ 10 fT field
- Cryogenic sensors
- Detects only radial field



Quantum Systems in Diamond

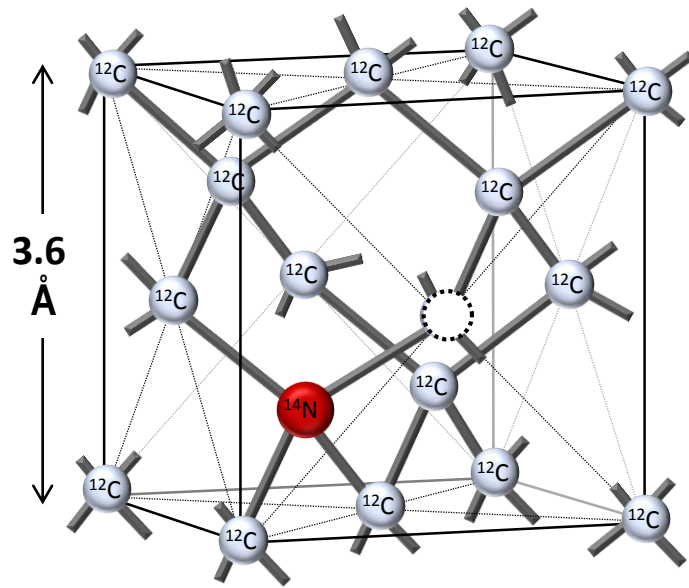


**Natural
Diamond**



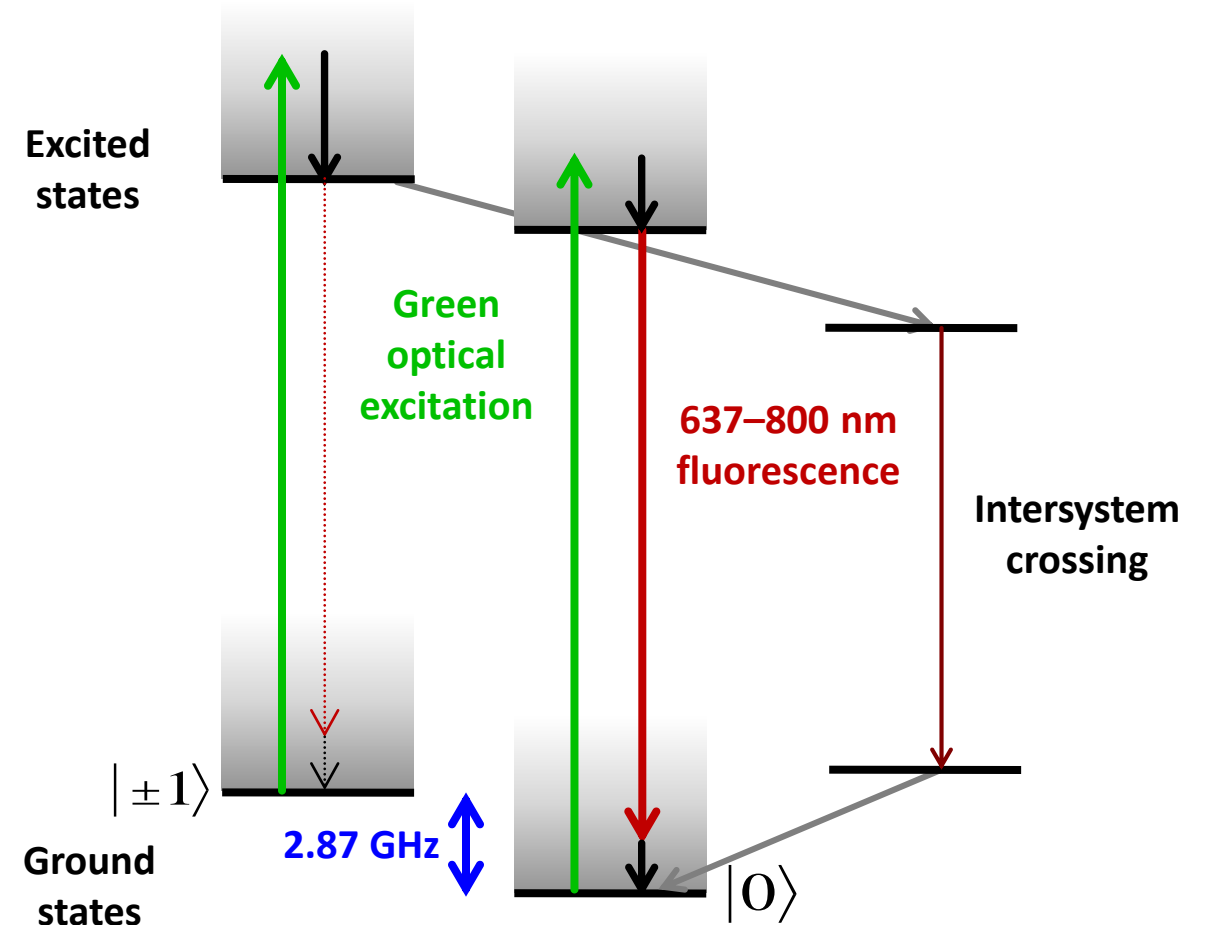
**Engineered
Diamond**

Nitrogen Vacancy (NV) Diamond Physics



Technical Approach

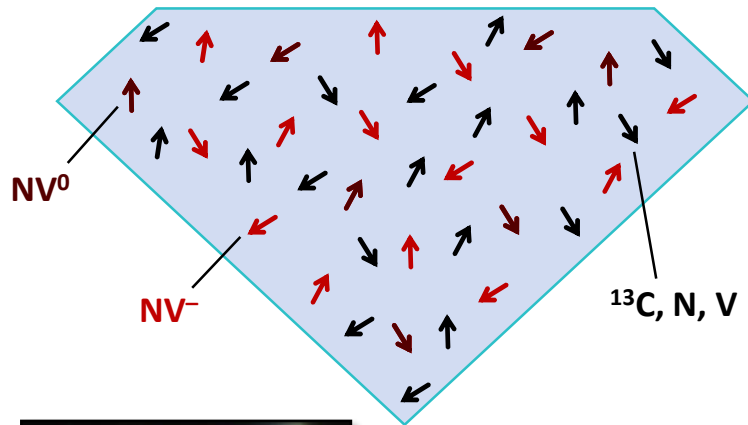
- Initialized optically
- Manipulated with RF
- Long coherence at room temperature



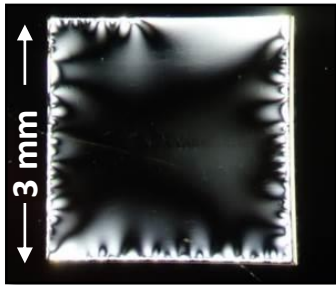
MIT LL Nitrogen Vacancy Diamond Magnetometer

Quantum System

Engineer the quantum system and its environment through tailored diamond growth

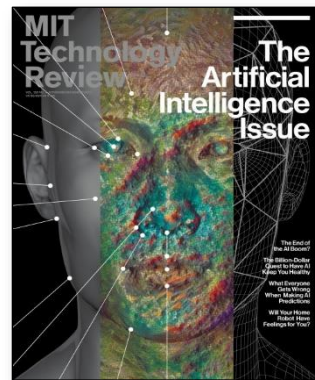
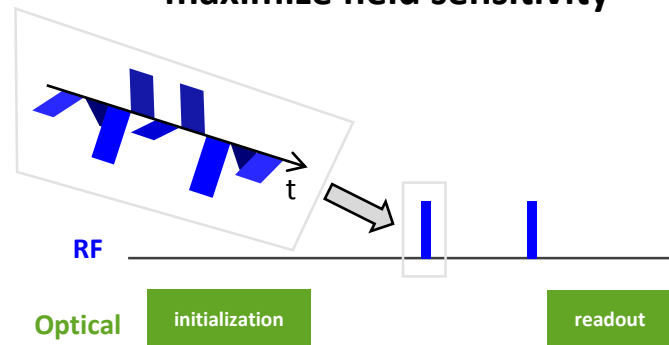


MIT LL grown diamond



Quantum Engineering

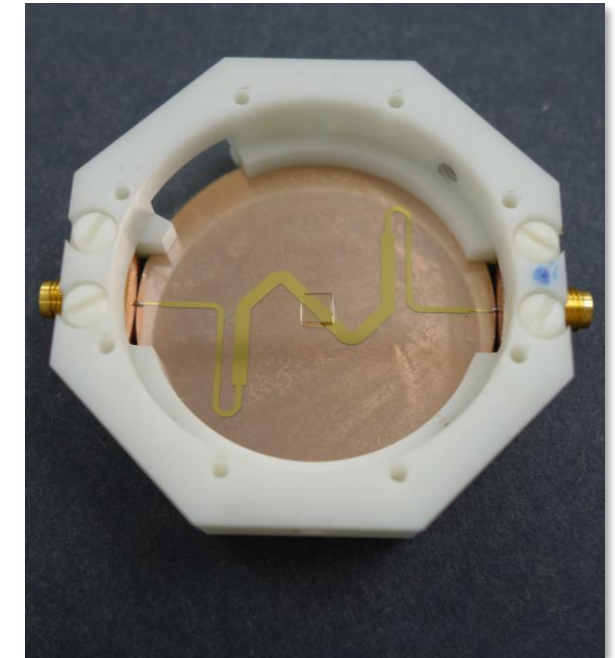
Coherently control the quantum state to maximize field sensitivity



Machine learning algorithms search for optimized quantum control

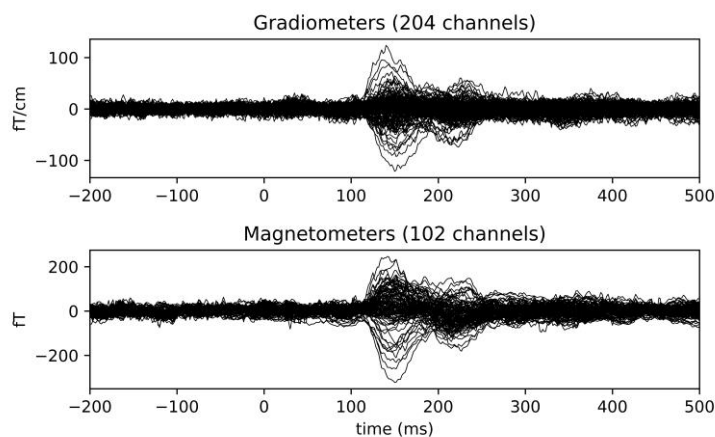
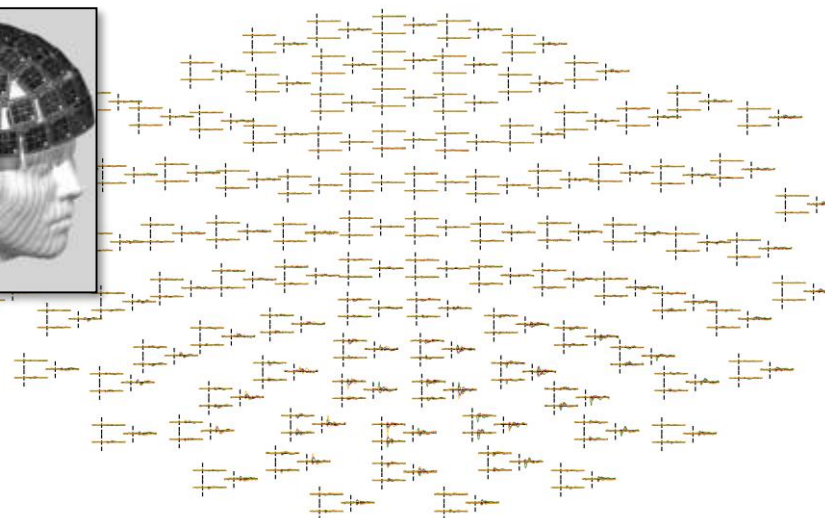
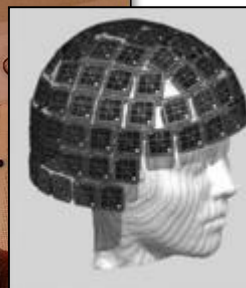
System Design

Optimize quantum system for neuron imaging



Next Steps

Martinos Center Baseline with 302-Channel Conventional MEG



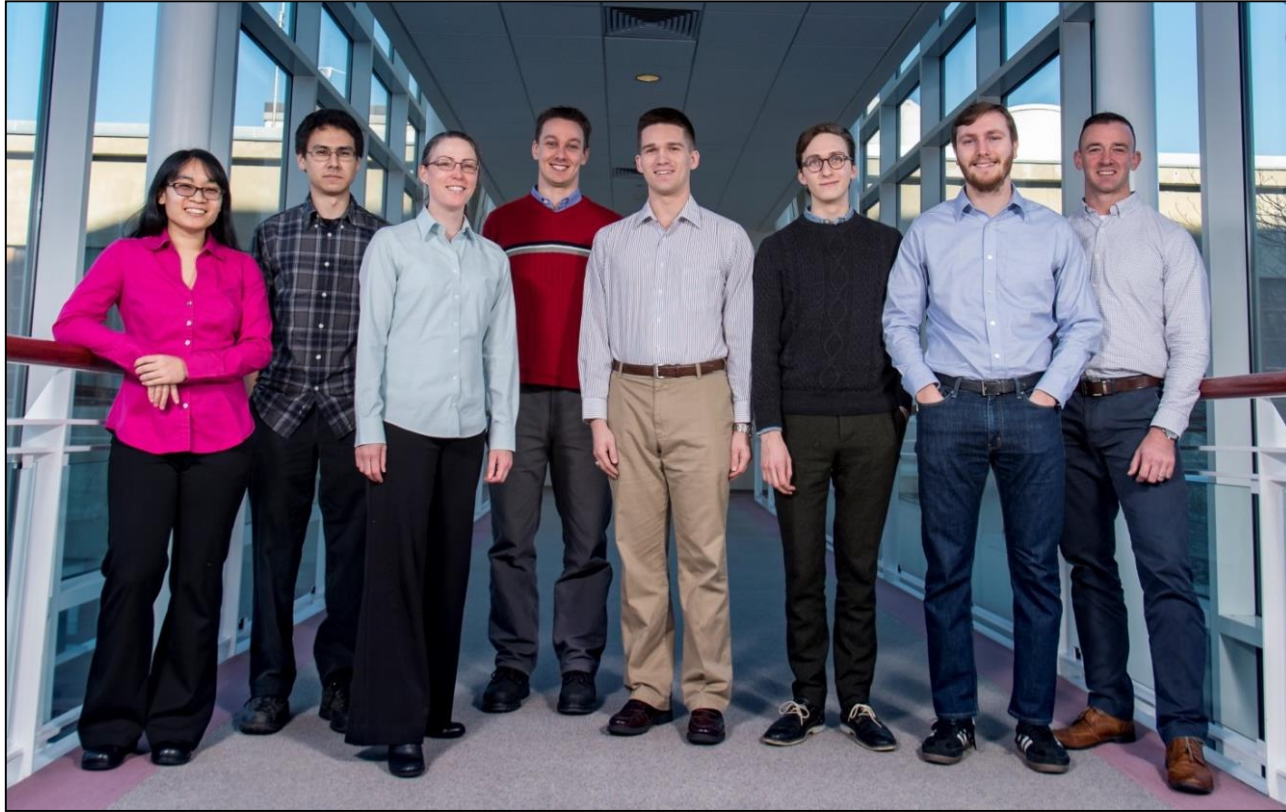
Quantum Sensing - 13
DAB 03/06/18

MIT LL Room Temperature Single Sensor Demonstration



Diamond room-temperature demonstration coming soon

Room Temperature MEG Contributors



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