

## ***Interactive comment on “Nuclear spin noise tomography in three dimensions” by Stephan J. Ginhör et al.***

### **Anonymous Referee #1**

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This manuscript demonstrated 3D spin-noise imaging. While fundamentally, the work does not go beyond previously-demonstrated 2D spin-noise imaging, since the earlier demonstration there has been a lot of progress in understanding the spin-noise phenomenon, developing optimized processing strategies, describing spin-noise line-shapes, and optimal tuning conditions, all information that has gone into performing the 3D imaging work presented here. Therefore, I view this work as important in highlighting and summarizing critical aspects of spin-noise detection, and point to potential future applications. Furthermore, I find the image reconstruction in Fig. 2 particularly striking, especially given that pure spin noise is used to acquire the data. Given the weakness of the spin-noise signal, the work is also a demonstration of sensitivity limits of today's NMR spectroscopic equipment. The use and evaluation of the SART

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technique is interesting, especially since it is not used much in image reconstruction. One (very) minor comment is that the conclusion says “spin-noise does not decay”. This may be a bit misleading, since, spin-noise rather than decaying loses memory at a time scale of  $T_2$ . Another minor comment would be that it may be useful to state whether SART could be implemented in a 3D fashion rather than in the pseudo-3D approach used here. Overall, I find this to be great and nicely executed work, which is a wonderful addition to the journal.

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Interactive comment on Magn. Reson. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/mr-2020-12>, 2020.

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