LECTURE 07 02/07/12 ①

Imaging:

(1) Place sample in B_0
M_z Develops $\sim 5T_1$

② Excite using $B_1(t)$
creates transverse magn.

③ Instantaniouse precession of M_{xy}
Induces EMF in coil

④ Encode Position in Freq. using gradients
1-D "Projection"

②

some limitations:

Gradient strength
Gradient Duration
} Resolution

⇓

signal decay (T_2)
Field Inhomogeneity (T_2^*)
DIFFUSION

TYPICAL RESOLUTION: $\leq 1_{mm}$
(~20μm in small animal scanners)

④

Q. How do we get an image?

several key components:

① Selective excitation (Dimension reduction)
② spatial encoding (Freq/phase) ← more later
③ signal decay, M_0 recovery
④ Repeat N Times
⑤ Image Reconstruction

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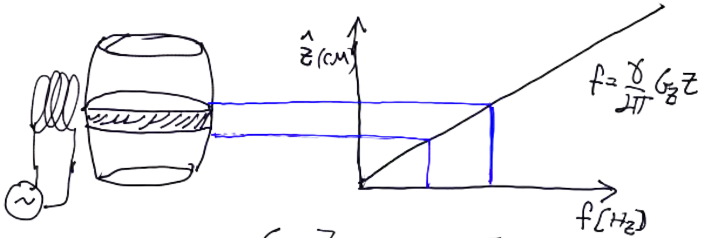
Selective excitation

want to excite a slice



$\mathcal{F}\{B_1(t)\} =$ 

Gradient (G_z) maps position to bandwidth

Bandlimited $B_1(t) \Longrightarrow$ Excites a slab in space

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Excitation field:

$$\underbrace{e^{-i\omega_0 t}}_{\text{carrier}} \; \underbrace{B_1(t)}_{\text{envelope}}$$

(center of slice) (shape of slice)

choose $B_1(t)$

$$\mathcal{F}\{B_1(t)\} \simeq \mathrm{rect}\left(\frac{f}{A}\right)$$

$$B_1(t) \simeq A\,\mathrm{sinc}(At)$$

finite in time

ripple in slice

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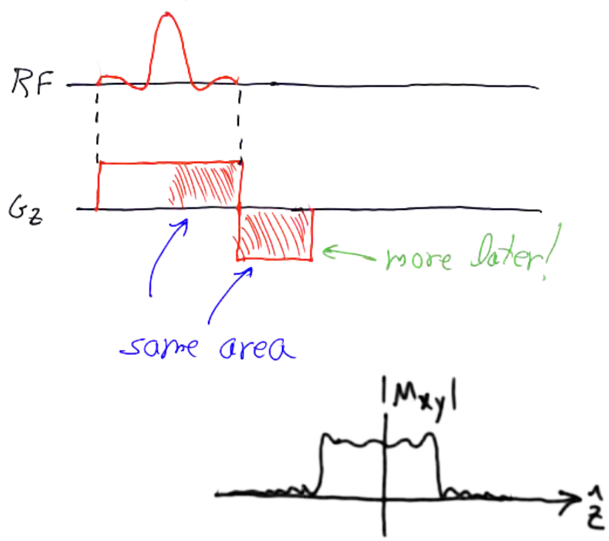
we draw RF excitation as a pulse sequence:



7a

Quiz

$B_1(t) = \mathrm{sinc}(5000t)$

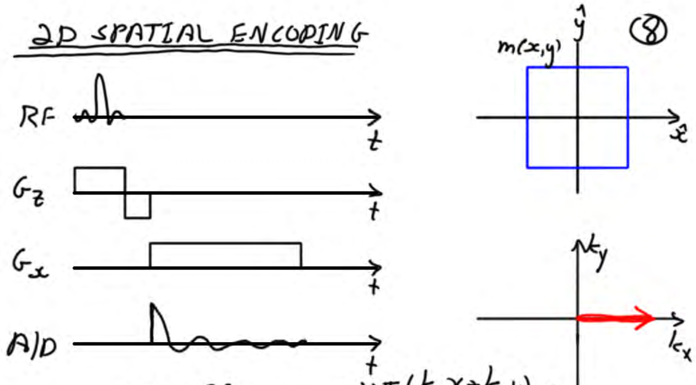
envelope

$G_z = 1$ G/cm

what is the excited slice thickness?

2D SPATIAL ENCODING

⑧



$$s(t) = \iint m(x,y)\, e^{-i2\pi(k_x x + k_y y)}\, dx\, dy$$

$$k_x = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} G_x t \qquad k_y = 0$$

Need k_x-k_y coverage:

Try: $G_x = G\cos\theta_n$ $\quad \theta_n = \frac{\pi}{N} n \quad n = [0, N-1]$

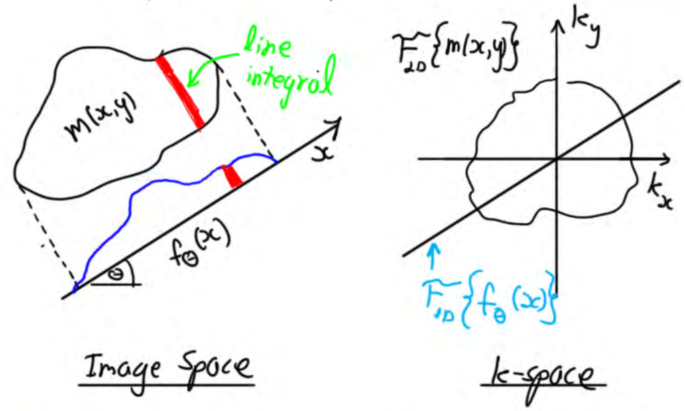
$G_y = G\sin\theta_n$

The Central Section Theorem

⑨

(Projection slice)

R. Bracewell



Transform (1D) of projection of an object

$\Longrightarrow$ Diameter through transform (2D) of object

Very cool! ... and useful...

Projection slice $\Rightarrow$ basis for CT

⑩

Proof (for $\theta = 0$)

$$p(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x,y)\, dy$$

$$M(k_x, 0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x,y)\, e^{-i2\pi(k_x x + k_y y)}\, dx\, dy =$$

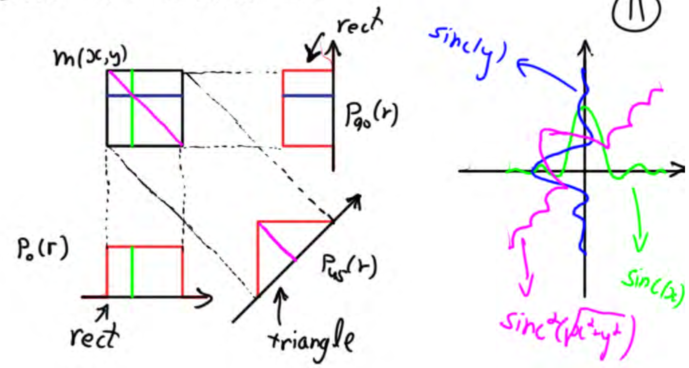
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x,y)\, e^{-i2\pi k_x x}\, dx\, dy =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x,y)\, dy\right] e^{-i2\pi k_x x}\, dx =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x)\, e^{-i2\pi k_x x}\, dx = \mathcal{F}\{p(x)\}$$

Let's see if it makes sense...

⑪



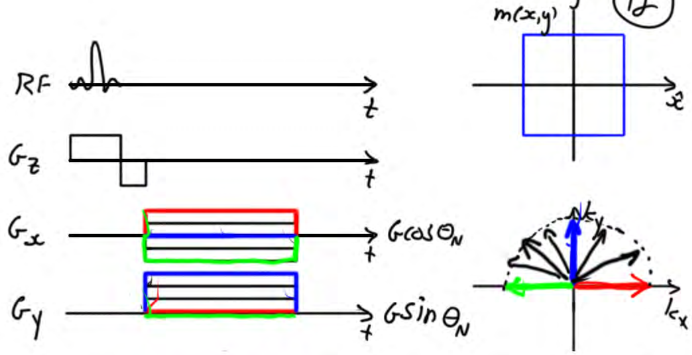
How to reconstruct?

(-) filtered back-projection

(-) Interpolation (in k-space)

Good class project

(12)



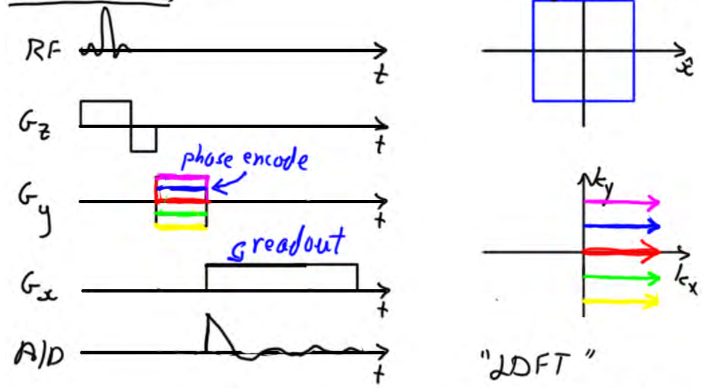
Projection Reconstruction (Lauterber)

$\mathcal{F}_{1D}^{-1}\{\text{Diameter}\} \Rightarrow \text{Projection}$

However... not Quite diameter yet...

Better Idea

(13)



"2DFT"

"SPIN-WARP"

(still not perfect)

(-) Make "horizontal projections"

(-) Encode phase in y Prior to readout in x

Other approaches to Imaging

(14)

(-) Localization is the key!

(1) B_0 localization

(-) saddle point

(-) local magnet

(2) RF

(-) Local coils

(-) Local Excitation

(3) Non linear gradients

Complex value & Demodulation

(15)

Physical signal:

$$S_p(t) = A(t)\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi(t)) =$$

real, trigo

$$\Longrightarrow \underbrace{A(t)\cos(\phi(t))}_{I(t)}\cos(\omega_0 t) + \underbrace{\left[-A(t)\sin(\phi(t))\right]}_{Q(t)}\sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$I(t)$ in phase

$Q(t)$ quadrature

Analysis signal (convinient)

$$S_r = A(t)e^{-i\omega_0 t + \phi(t)}$$

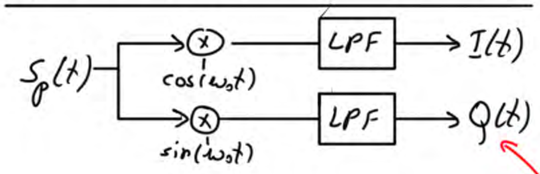
complex, real

$S_p = Re\{S_r\}$

Baseband Signal

$$s(t) = S_r(t)e^{+i\omega_0 t} = A(t)e^{-i\phi(t)} = I(t) + iQ(t)$$

Quadrature Phase-Sensitive Detection:



often used in communication

$$s(t) = I(t) + i\,Q(t)$$

$I(t) \rightarrow M_x$ in rotating frame

$Q(t) \rightarrow M_y$ in rotating frame