

# Partial Fourier Transform for Accelerating MRI Scans

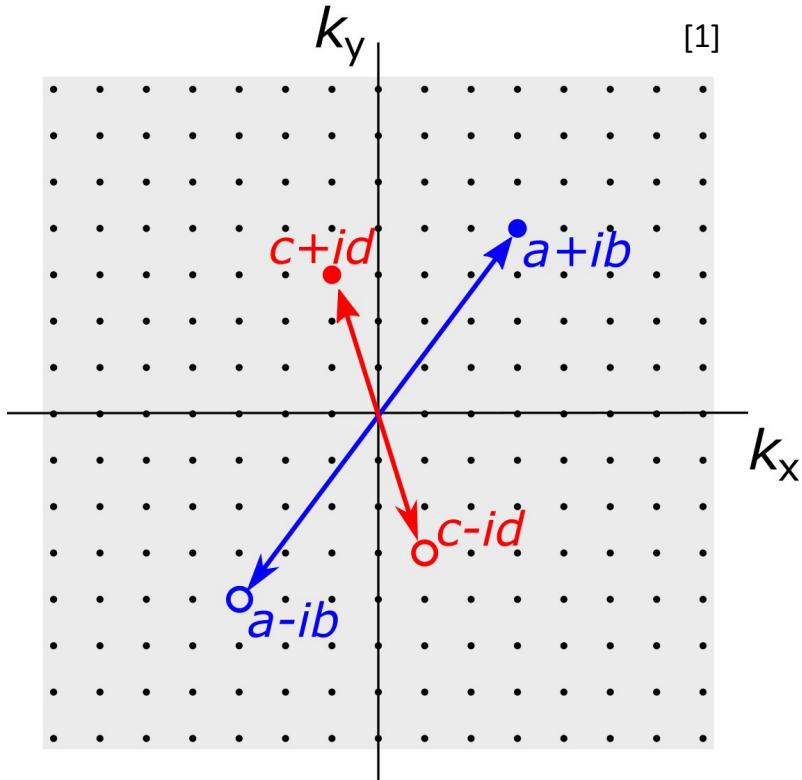
BENG 280A/ECE 207 Final Project  
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# Outline

- Background
- Partial FT Methods
  - Zero-Padding
  - Phase Correction & Conjugate Symmetry
  - Homodyne
  - Projection onto Convex Sets
- Result Evaluation

# Background

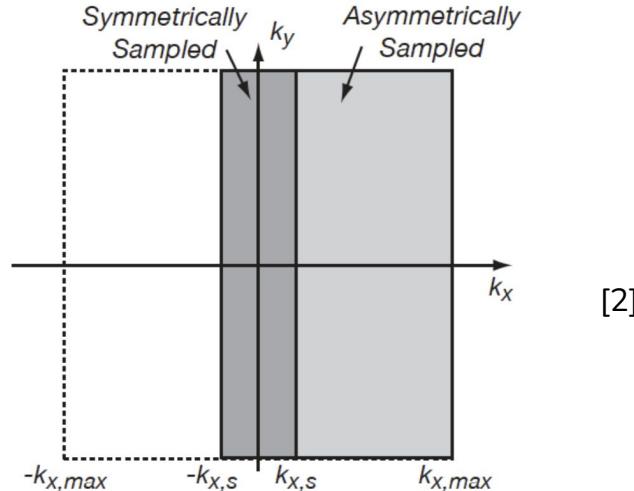
- MRI signals are real-valued, but when we take the FT we get complex values
- During acquisition, receiver coils measure
  - Amplitude of M vector → “Real”
  - Phase → “Complex”
- Real signals have conjugate symmetry in Fourier space



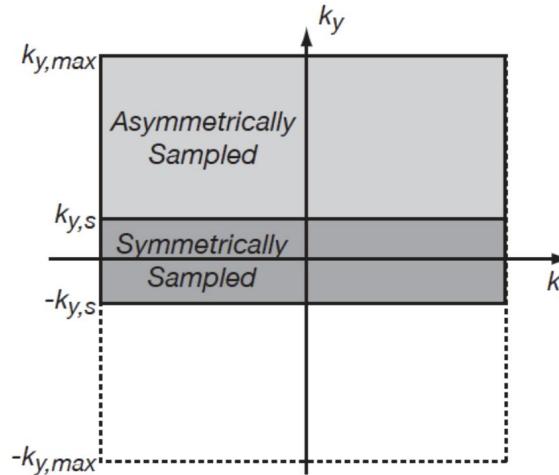
# Partial Fourier Imaging

*How can this conjugate symmetry  
be leveraged to improve MRI?*

- Since the k-space data is redundant, we only *need* to collect half of it

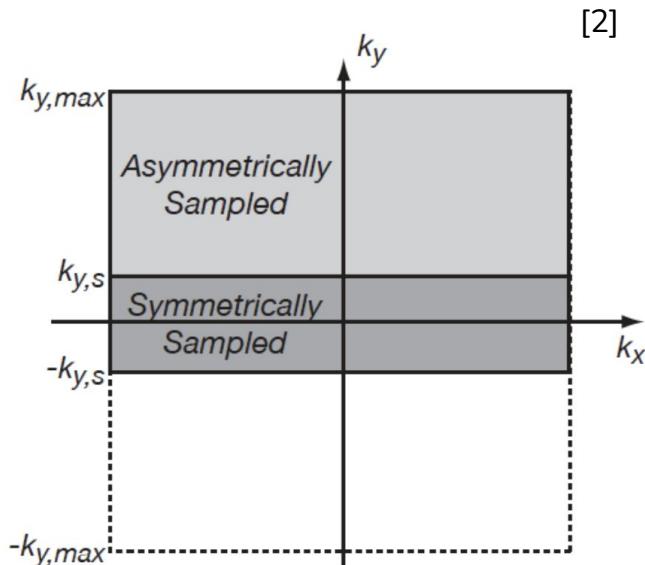


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# Partial Fourier Imaging

- In theory, only 50% of data is necessary
- Phase distort the symmetry
  - Patient motion
  - Distortions in B<sub>0</sub> field
  - Magnetic susceptibility
- By collecting slightly more than half of the data, we can correct for these errors
- Benefits: reduced acquisition time and minimum TE



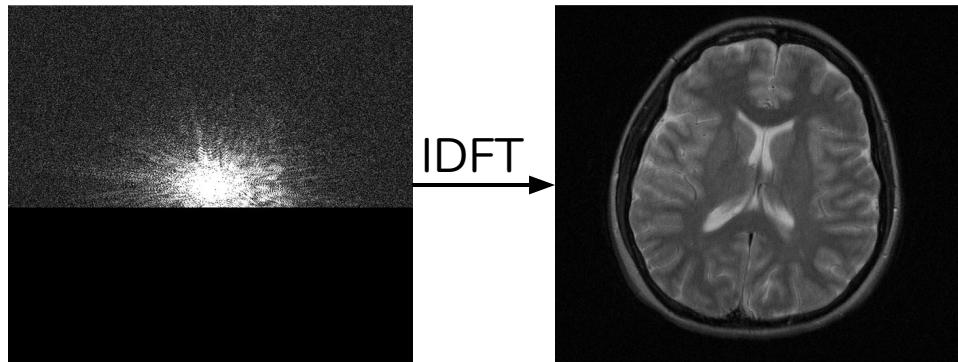
# Next Steps

1. Investigate the theory behind different partial fourier reconstruction methods.
2. Simulate the methods on real MRI data.
3. Quantify the performance under different conditions (data sampled, noise)

# Zero-Padding (ZP)

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- Taking the Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform directly without filling in the missing k-space values.
- Requires the least computation



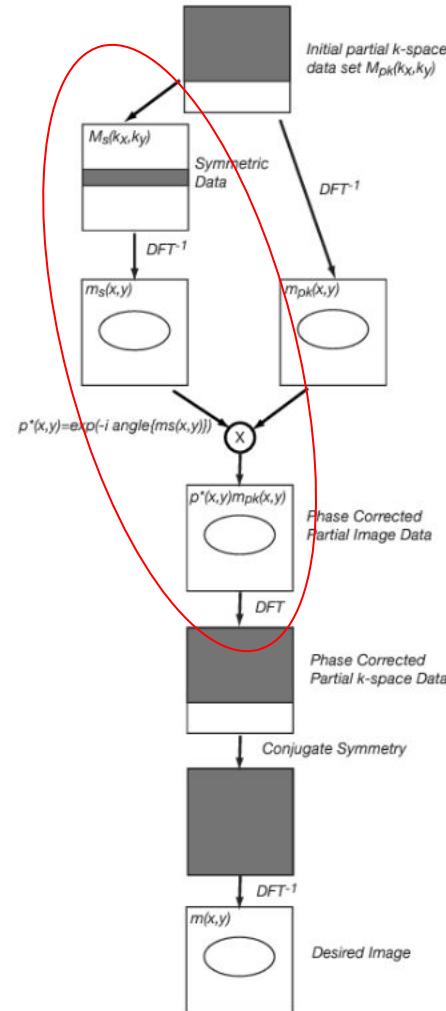
# Conjugate Symmetry

- Takes advantage of the Hermitian matrix properties of Fourier Transforms of real objects

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1-i & 1+2i & \text{[redacted]} \\ 1+i & 3 & -2 & \text{[redacted]} \\ 1-2i & -2 & 0 & \text{[redacted]} \\ i & 3+2i & 4 & \text{[redacted]} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Phase Correction & Conjugate Symmetry (PCCS)

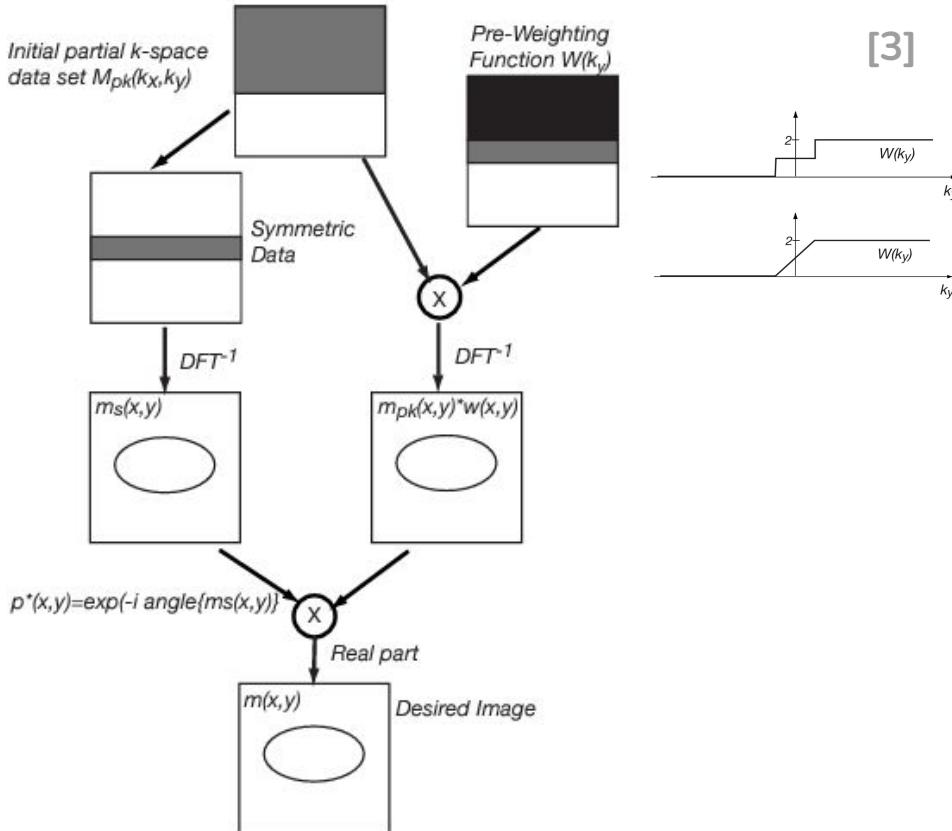
- The symmetric low frequency data points are used to estimate the phase as a picture is made up of mostly low frequency components



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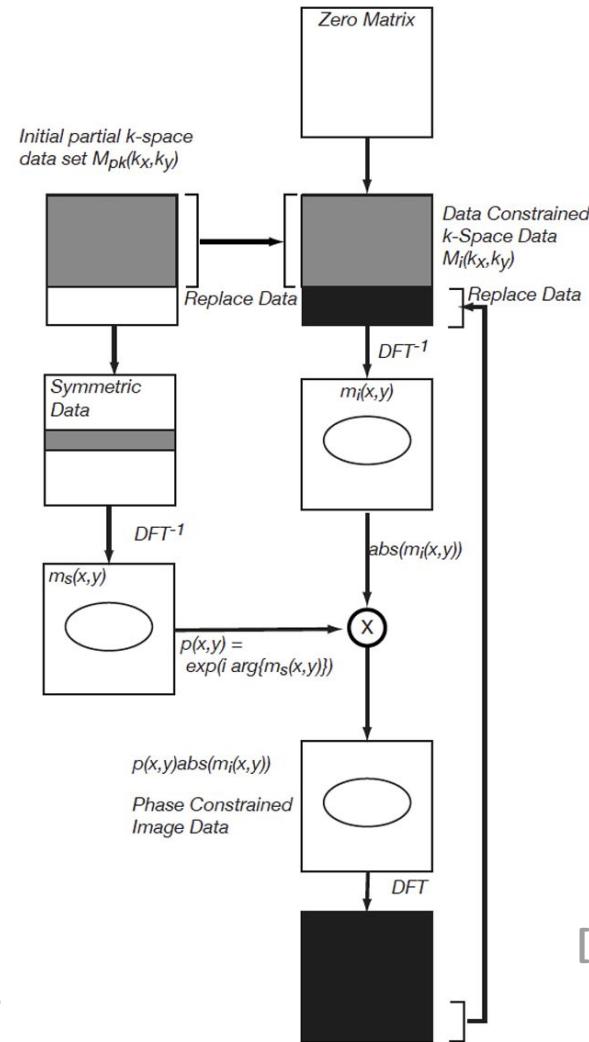
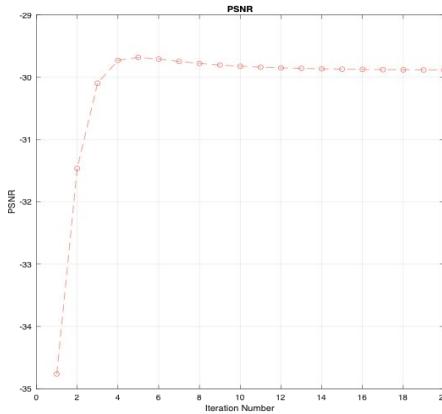
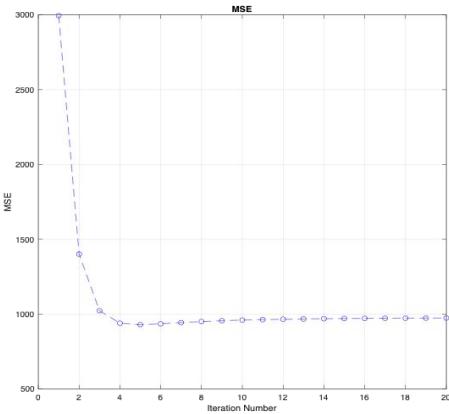
# Homodyne (HOMO)

- A weighted function (high pass) is applied before being phase corrected
- Known high frequencies are scaled by 2 to emphasize the details in the image and maintain the lost energy in the bottom half
- Combined with the phase correction with the low pass filter, the image quality can be improved.



# Projection onto Convex Sets (POCS)

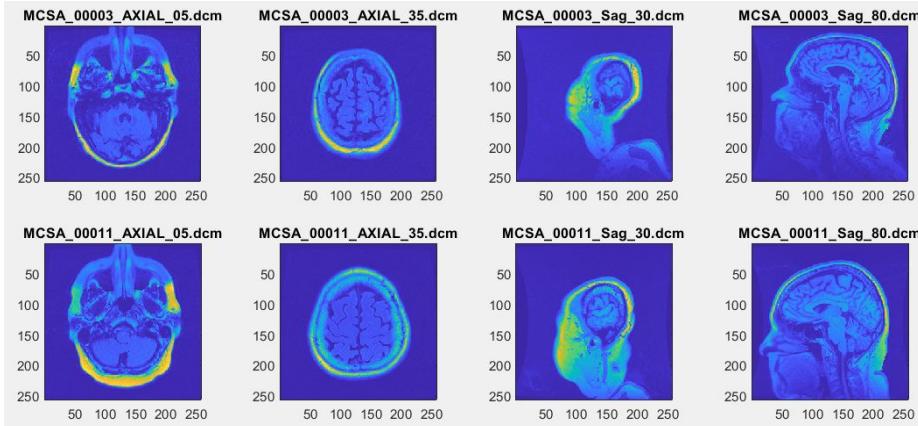
- Iterative process of phase correction
- The phase corrected image's DFT can be used in the next iteration to fill in the empty k-space



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# Result Evaluation

Input data: 8 dicom images from Mayo Clinic Study of Aging Dataset [5]

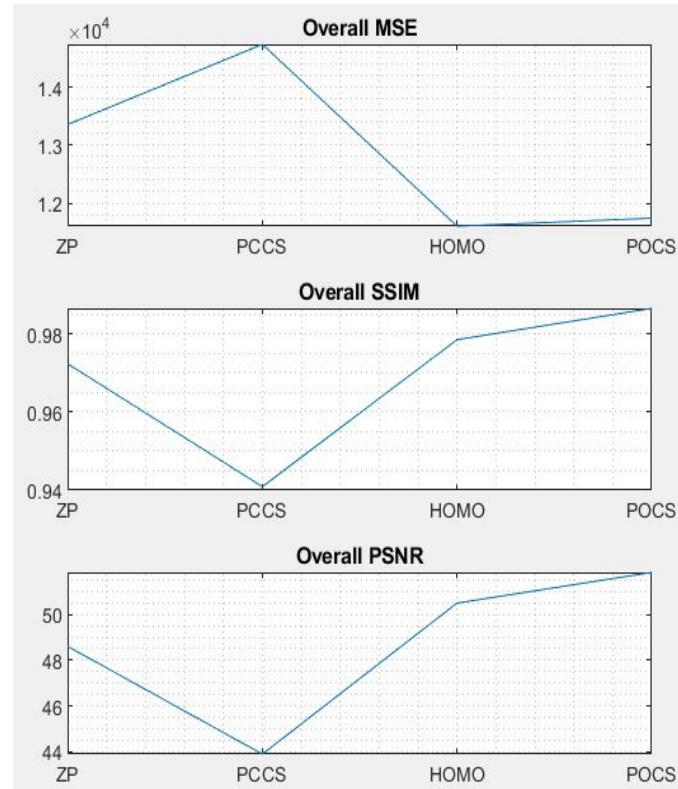
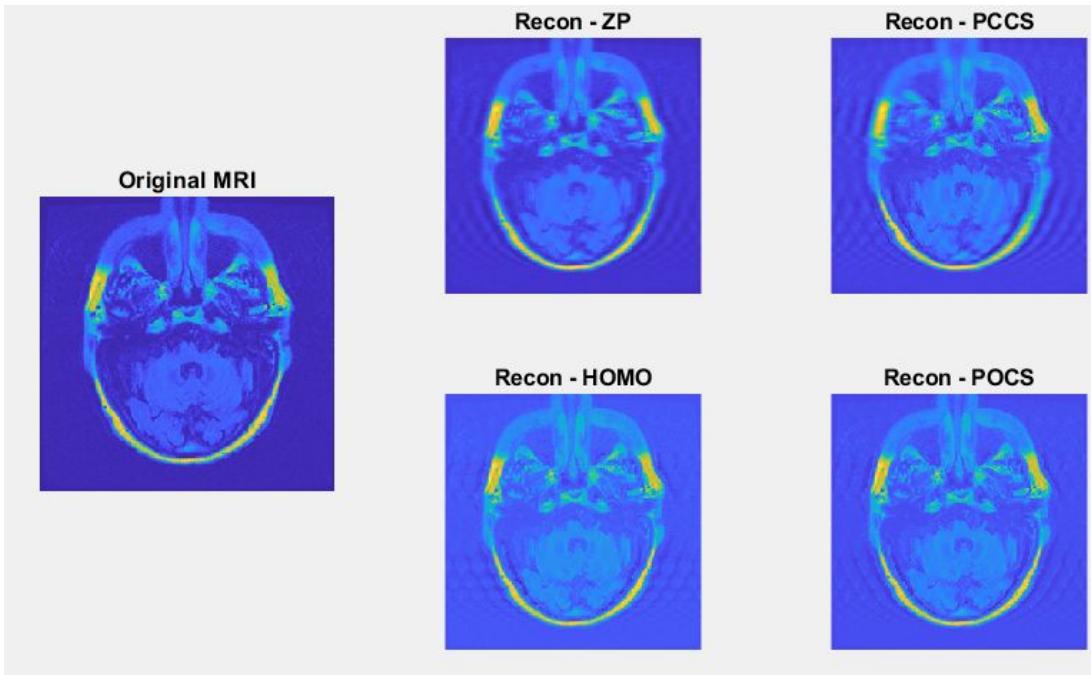


## Quantitative Evaluation Metrics

- Mean Square Error (MSE)
- Structural Similarity Index (SSIM)
- Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR)

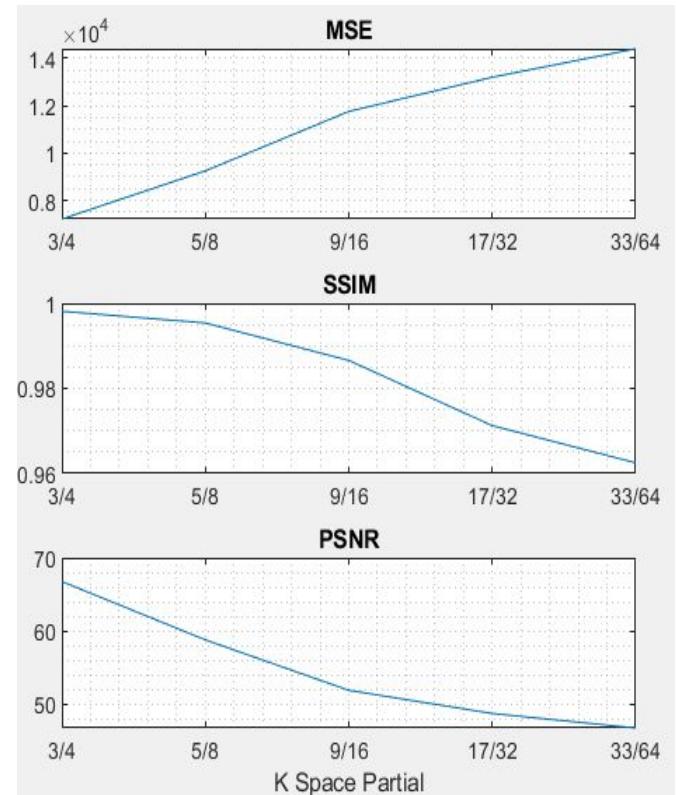
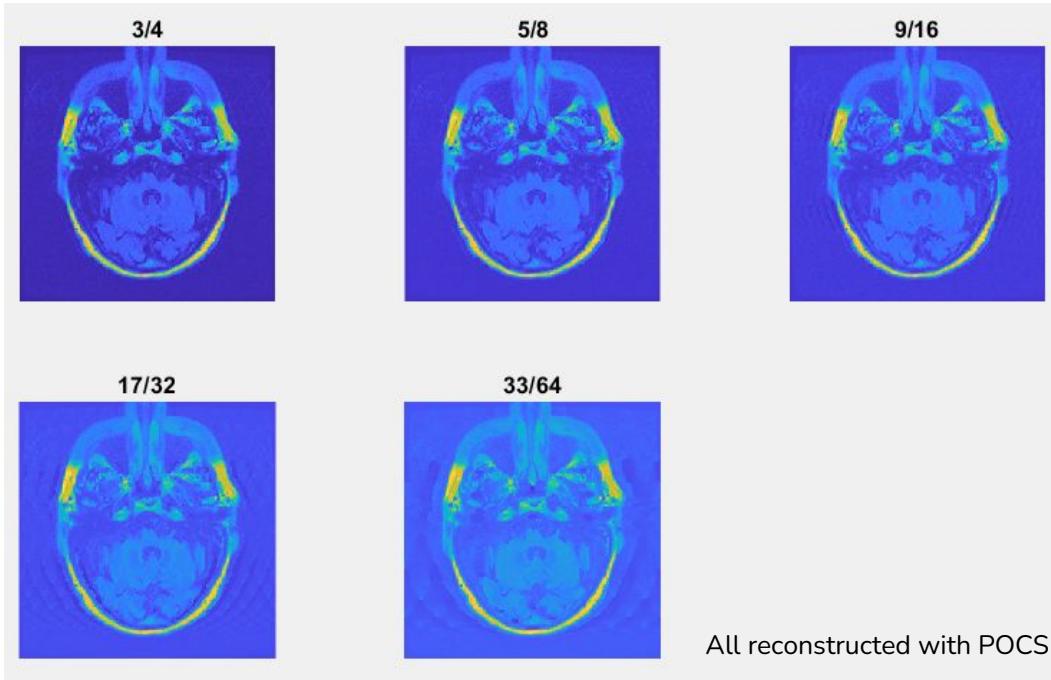
# Result Evaluation

## Different Reconstruction Methods



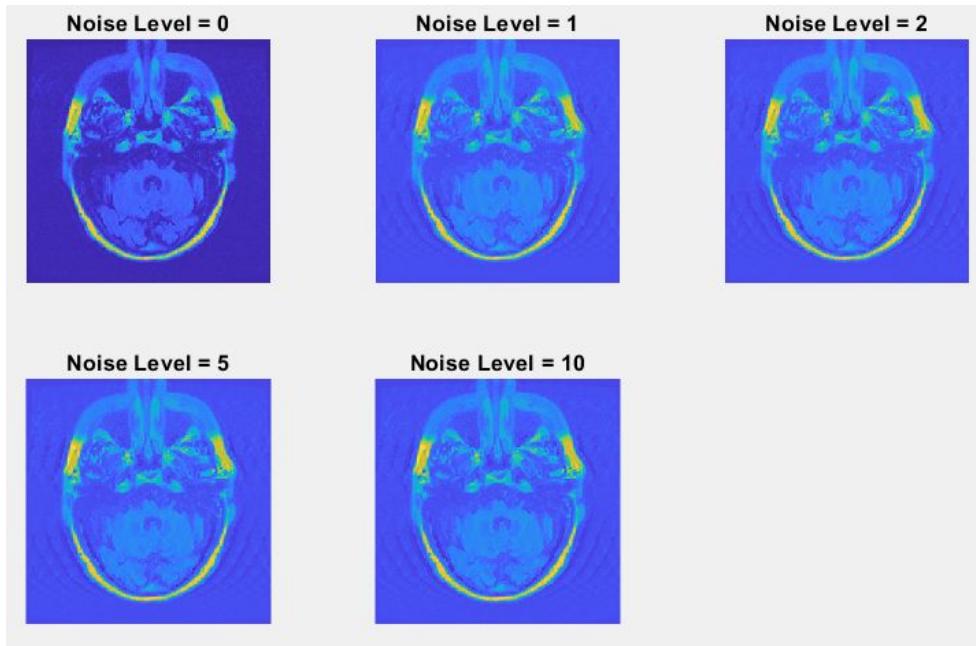
# Result Evaluation

## Different Sizes of K-space Partial

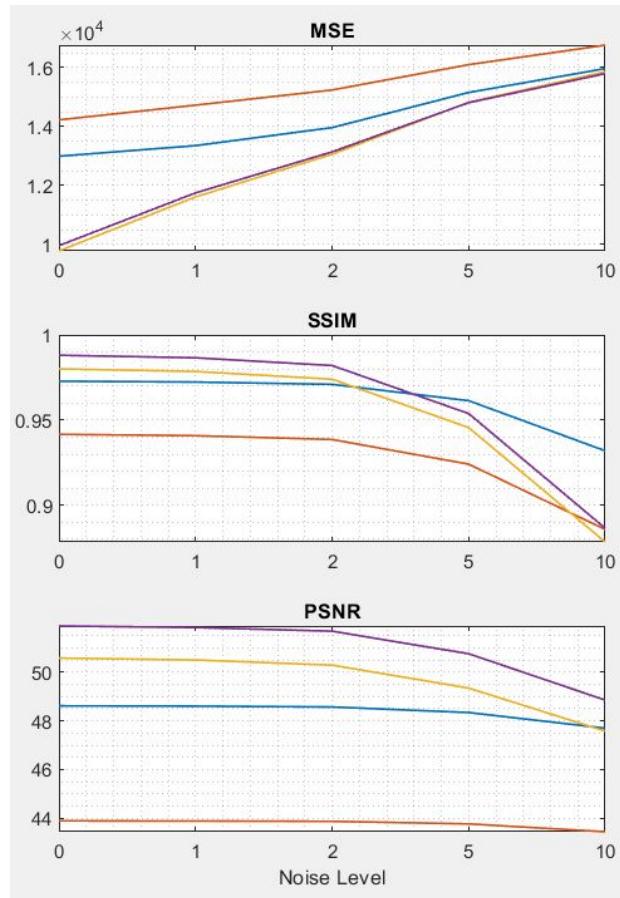


# Result Evaluation

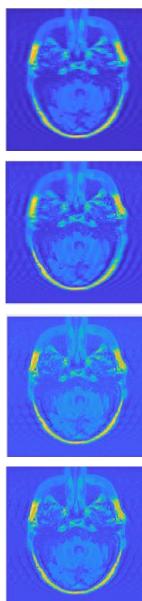
## Different Levels of Noise



ZP  
PCCS  
HOMO  
POCS



# Result Table



	MSE Low Noise	MSE High Noise	SSIM Low Noise	SSIM High Noise	PSNR Low Noise	PSNR High Noise
Zero-Padding	13358	15977	0.9723	<b>0.9319</b>	48.6059	47.6980
PCCS	14736	16764	0.9408	0.8857	43.8911	43.4416
Homodyne	<b>11614</b>	15875	0.9785	0.8784	50.4996	47.5715
POCS	<b>11769</b>	15788	<b>0.9865</b>	0.8868	51.8381	48.8362

# Reference

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- [2] K. Sung, “Image Reconstruction Partial k-space Reconstruction M229 Advanced Topics in MRI,” 2020. Accessed: Dec. 09, 2024. [Online]. Available: [https://labs.dgsom.ucla.edu/mrri/files/view/m229-2020/M229\\_Lecture14\\_PartialFourier.pdf](https://labs.dgsom.ucla.edu/mrri/files/view/m229-2020/M229_Lecture14_PartialFourier.pdf)
- [3] J. Pauly. Partial k-space reconstruction [Online]. Available:  
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- [4] Michael Völker (2024). MRI Partial Fourier reconstruction with POCS  
(<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/39350-mri-partial-fourier-reconstruction-with-pocs>), MATLAB Central File Exchange. Retrieved December 4, 2024.
- [5] *Mayo Clinic Study of Aging Data (MCSA)*  
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