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Royal Brompton Hospital London United Kingdom MRI DATA: K-SPACE AND SAMPLING ARTEFACTS

Imperial College London

Royal Brompton & Harefield

NHS Foundation Trust

CONTENTS

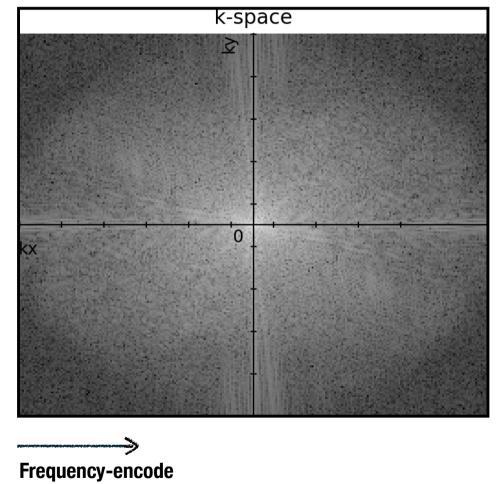
- k-space
- k-space properties
- k-space sampling artefacts
 - Wrap-around or aliasing
 - Gibbs ringing

MRI



k-space:

- MRI raw data.
- The imaged object is in the frequency domain.
- Oth frequency in the centre.
- k-space values are complex:
 - magnitude and phase.



Phase-encode

WRAP-AROUND ARTEFACT

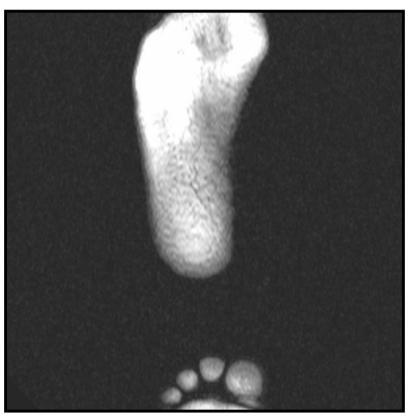
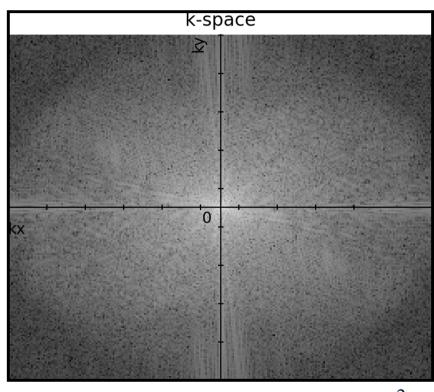
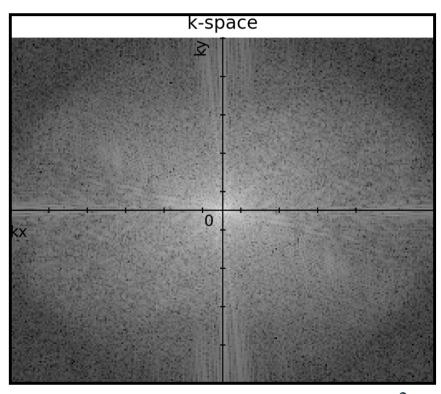


Image courtesy of Dr. Michael D. Noseworthy, McMaster University, Toronto Canada

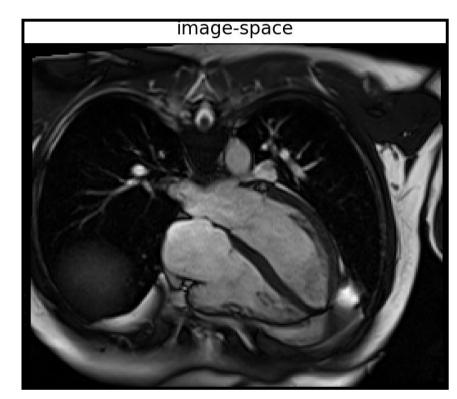


2D inverse Fourier Transform

$$f(x,y) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(k_x, k_y) e^{i2\pi(k_x x + k_y y)} dk_x dk_y$$



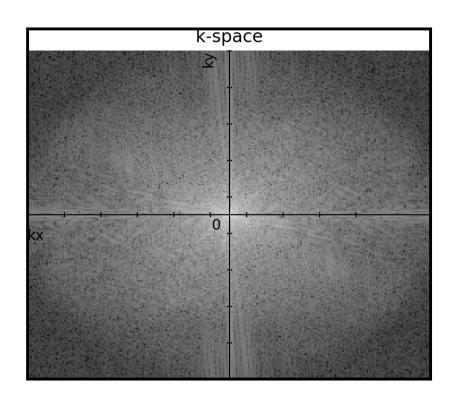
2D inverse Fourier Transform

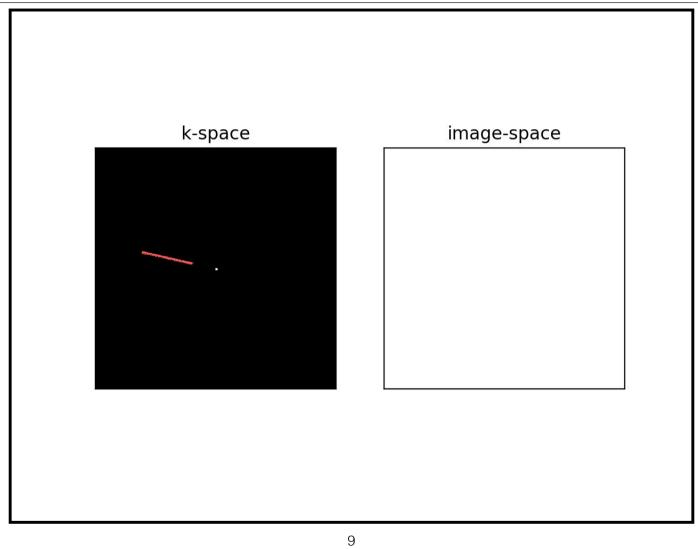


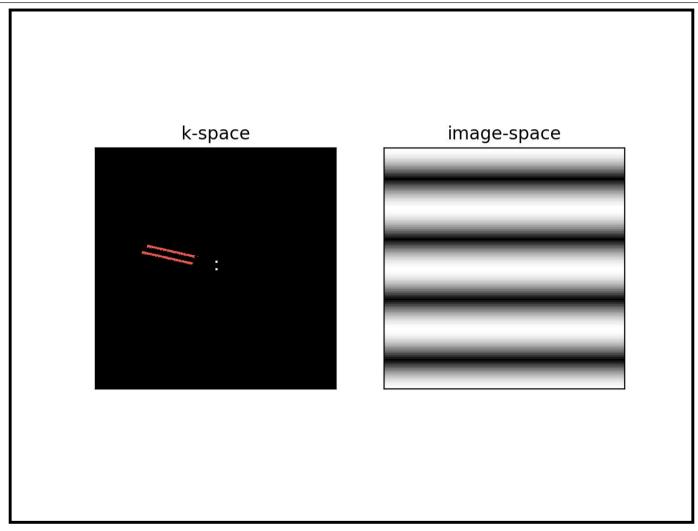
$$f(x,y) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(k_x, k_y) e^{i2\pi(k_x x + k_y y)} dk_x dk_y$$

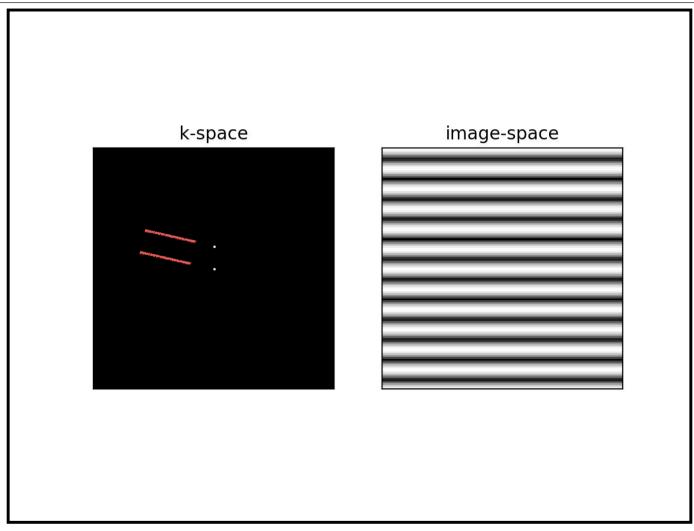
k-space:

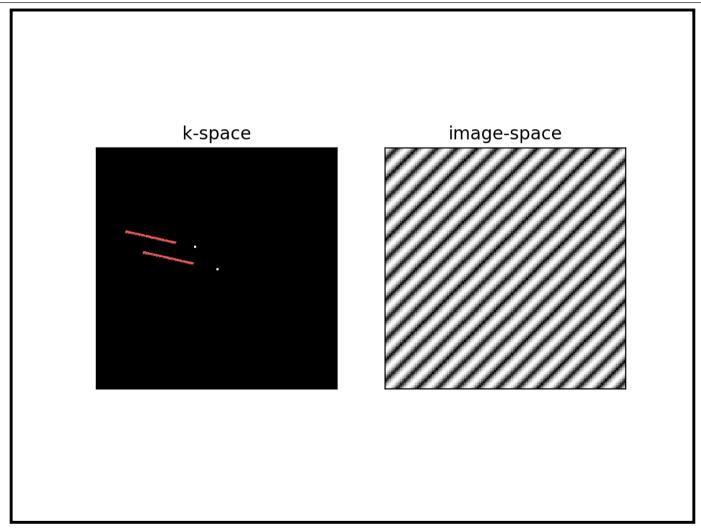
 represents a large collection of many sinusoidal oscillations with weights given by the magnitude.

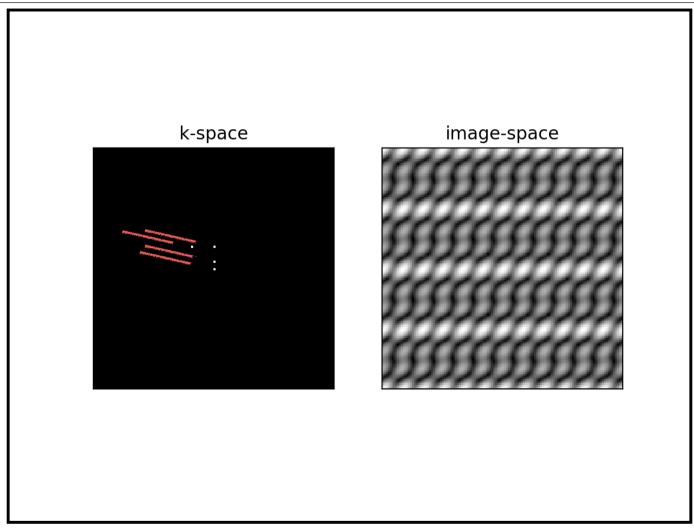


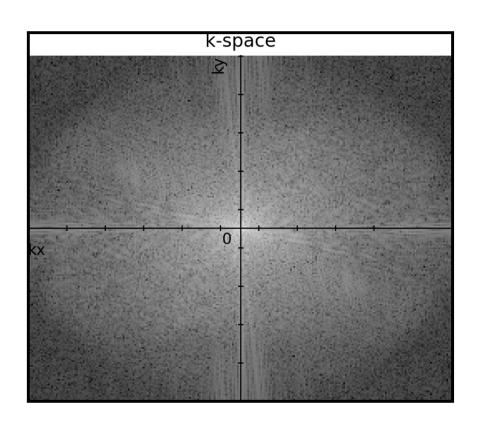




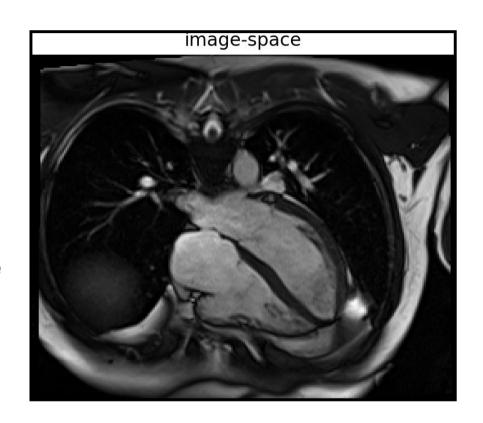


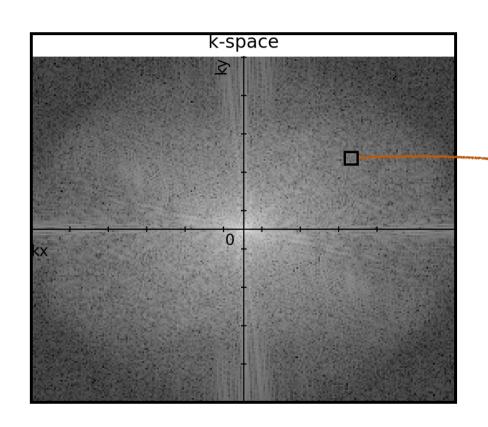


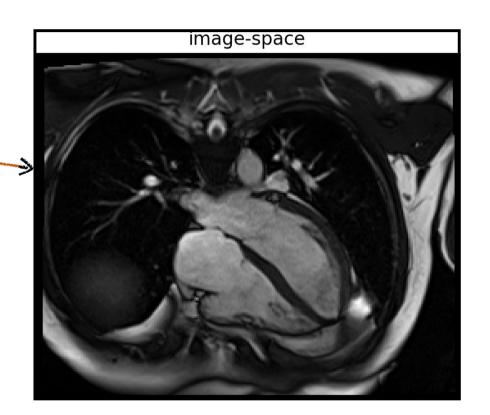




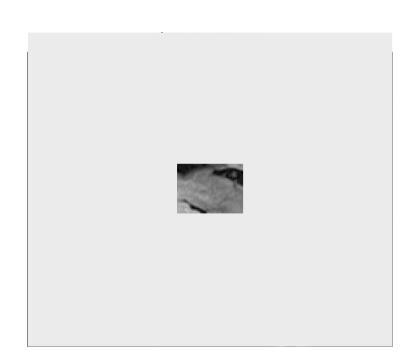
2D inverse Fourier Transform

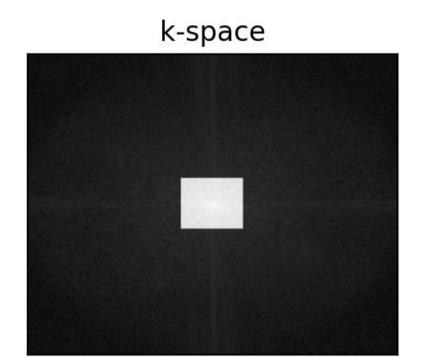


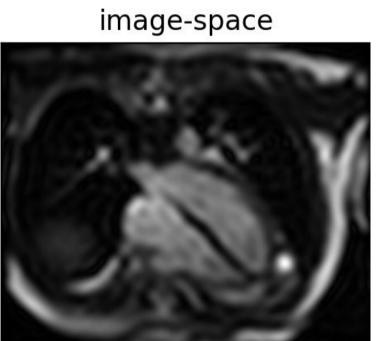


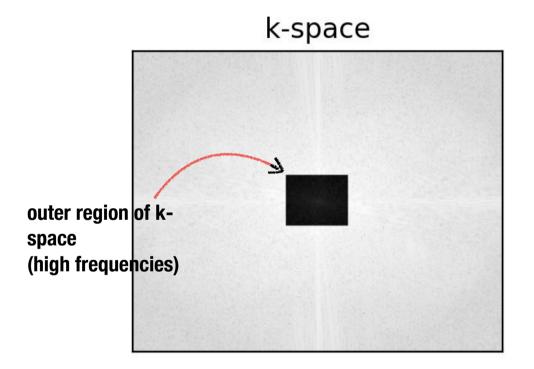


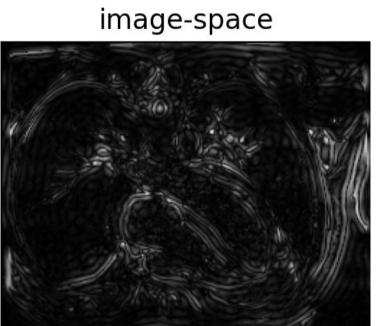
central region of k-space (low frequencies)



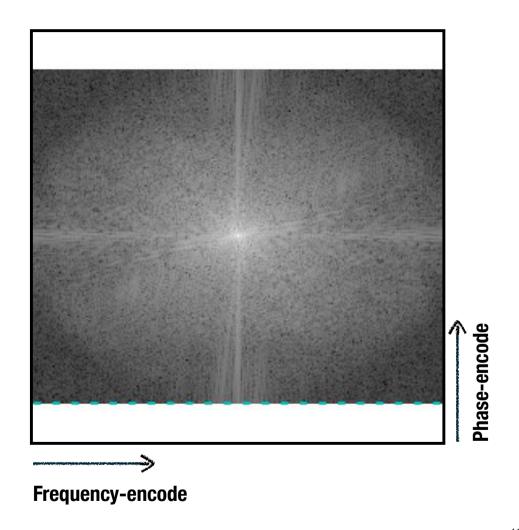


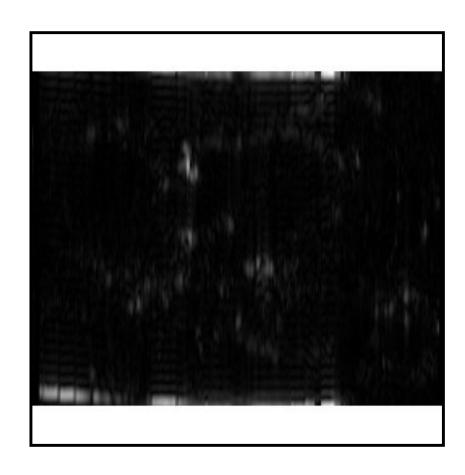


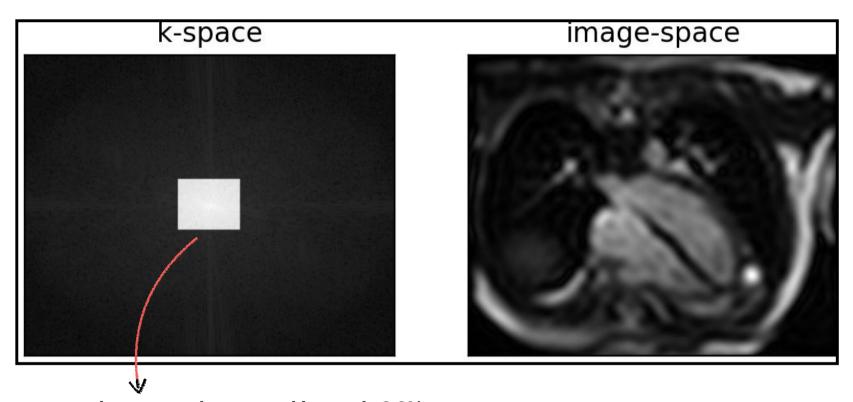




K-SPACE :: CARTESIAN SAMPLING

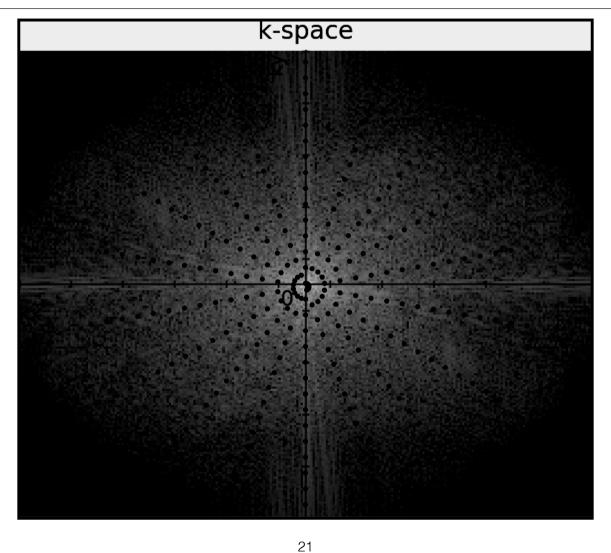






k-space region covered by mask: 2.8% k-space signal covered by mask: 38.0%

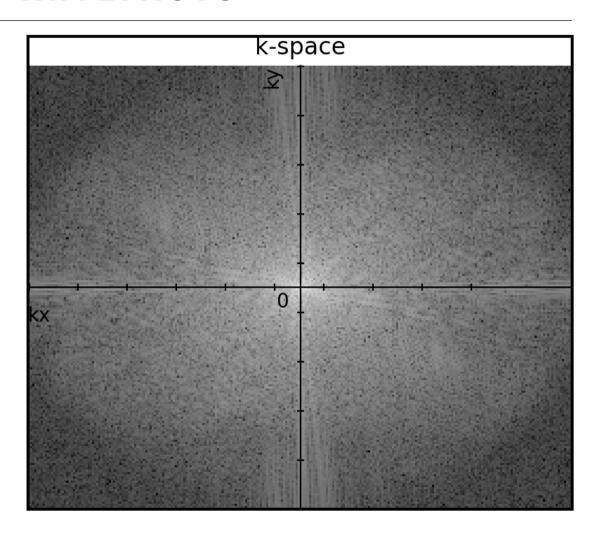
K-SPACE :: RADIAL ACQUISITION



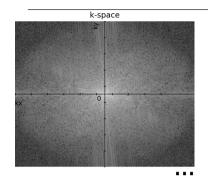
K-SPACE :: SAMPLING ARTEFACTS

k-space sampling artefacts:

- finite sampling
- discrete sampling



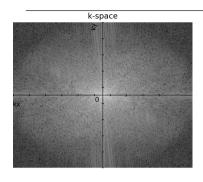
K-SPACE :: SAMPLING ARTEFACTS



$$\times \qquad H_{ws}(k) \equiv \mathrm{rect}\left(\frac{k+\frac{1}{2}\Delta k}{W}\right) \Delta k \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k-p\Delta k) \qquad \qquad \text{k-space filter}$$

ideal infinite continuous k-space

K-SPACE :: SAMPLING ARTEFACTS



$$\times \qquad H_{ws}(k) \equiv \mathrm{rect}\left(\frac{k+\frac{1}{2}\Delta k}{W}\right) \Delta k \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k-p\Delta k) \qquad \text{k-space filter}$$
 finite k-space discrete sampling

FOURIER TRANSFORM MATHS

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(H(k) \times G(k)) = h(x) * g(x)$$

FT of the product of two functions is the convolution of the FT of each function

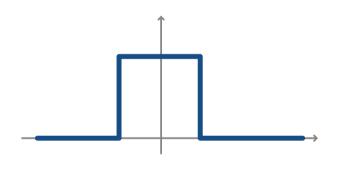
FOURIER TRANSFORM MATHS

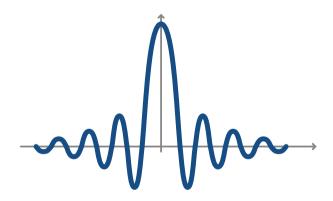
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(H(k) \times G(k)) = h(x) * g(x)$$

$$\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{x}{W}\right) < = \mathcal{F} = > W \frac{\sin(\pi W k)}{\pi W k}$$

FT of the product of two functions is the convolution of the FT of each function

Fourier transform pair: Rectangular function & sinc function





FOURIER TRANSFORM MATHS

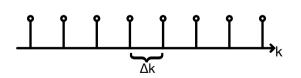
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(H(k) \times G(k)) = h(x) * g(x)$$

FT of the product of two functions is the convolution of the FT of each function

$$\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{x}{W}\right) < = \mathcal{F} = > W \frac{\sin(\pi W k)}{\pi W k}$$

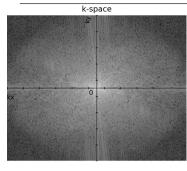
Fourier transform pair: Rectangular function & sinc function

$$\operatorname{comb}\left(\Delta k\right)<=\mathscr{F}=>\operatorname{comb}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta k}\right)^{\text{Fourier transform pair: comb function}}$$



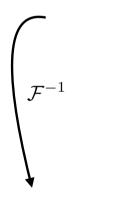
$$1/\Delta k = FOV$$

K-SPACE SAMPLING ARTEFACTS



$$\times \qquad H_{ws}(k) \equiv \mathrm{rect}\left(\frac{k+\frac{1}{2}\Delta k}{W}\right) \Delta k \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k-p\Delta k) \qquad \qquad \text{k-space filter}$$

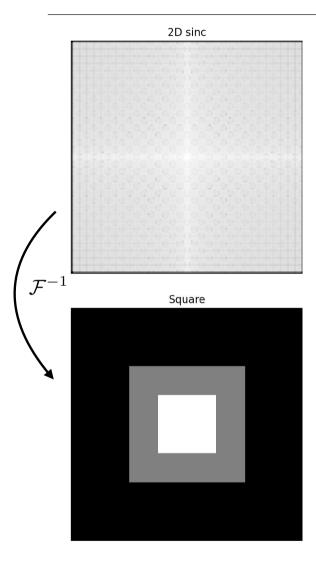
finite k-space discrete sampling

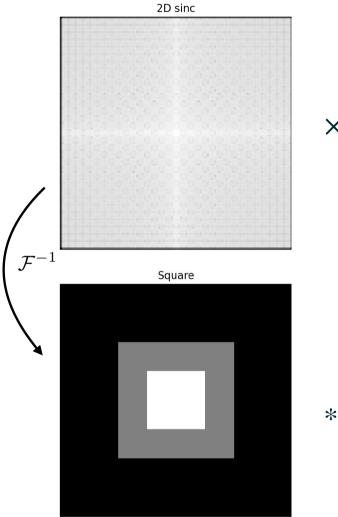




 $h_{ws}(x)$

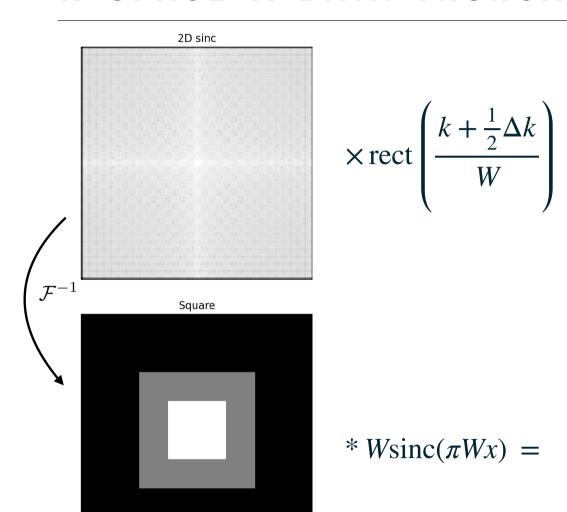
point spread function





$$\times \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{k + \frac{1}{2}\Delta k}{W}\right)$$

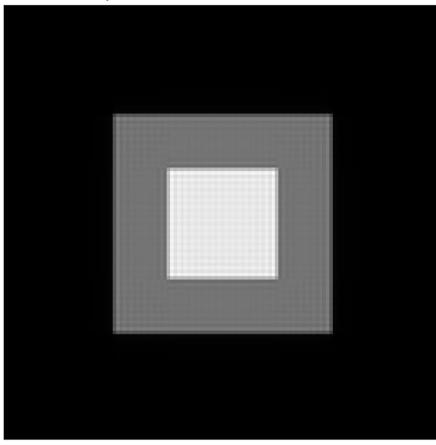
* $W \operatorname{sinc}(\pi W x) =$

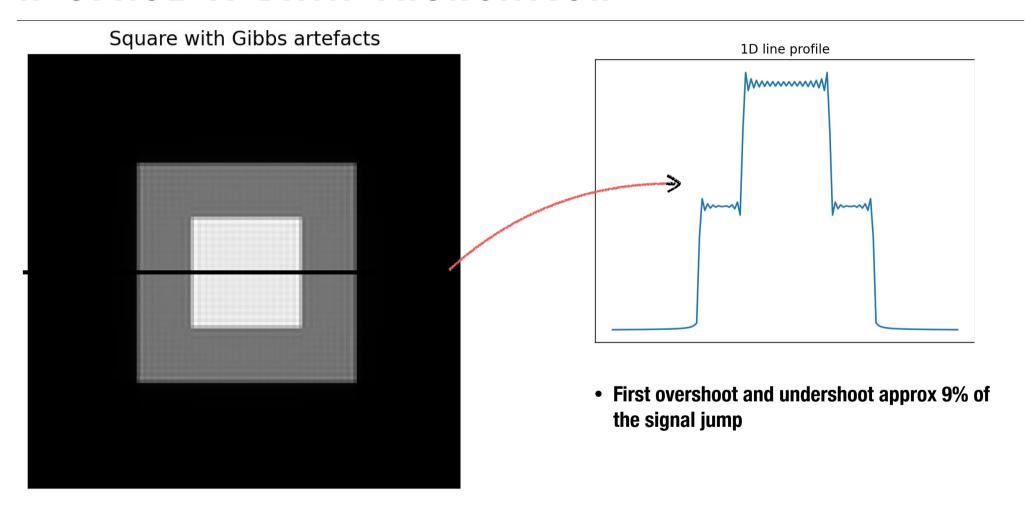


Square with Gibbs artefacts

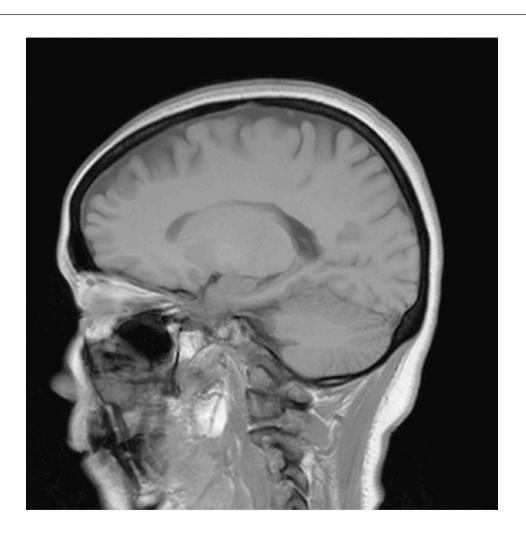
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Square with Gibbs artefacts

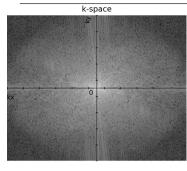




K-SPACE SAMPLING ARTEFACTS :: GIBBS



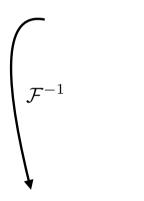
K-SPACE SAMPLING ARTEFACTS



$$\times H_{ws}(k) \equiv \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{k + \frac{1}{2}\Delta k}{W}\right) \Delta k \sum_{p = -\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k - p\Delta k)$$

finite k-space discrete sampling

k-space filter

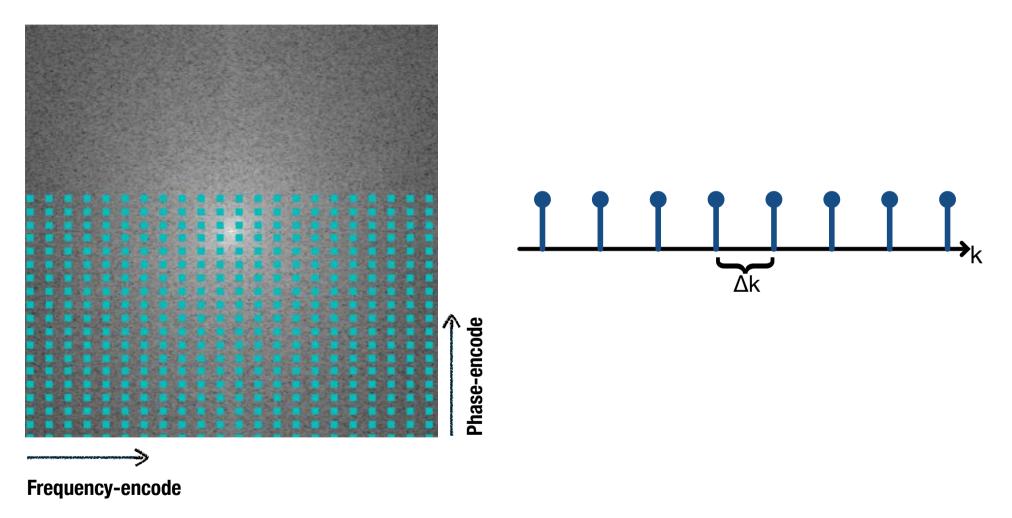


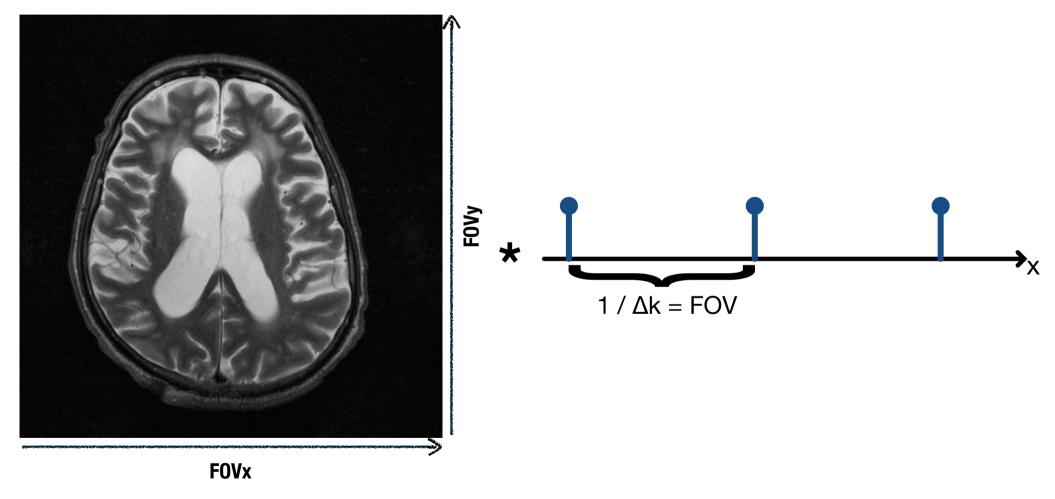


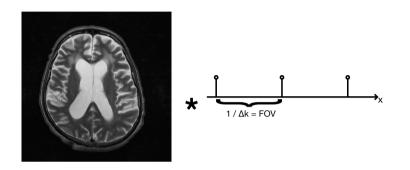
Gibbs ringing

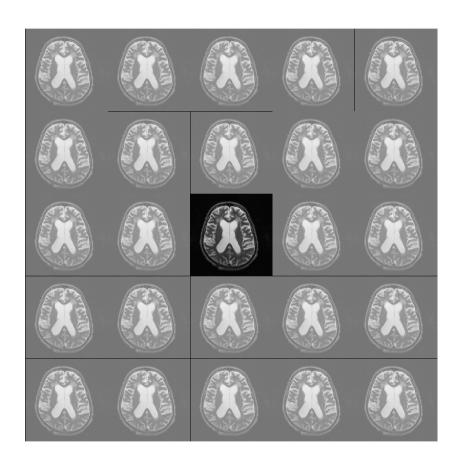
 $h_{ws}(x)$

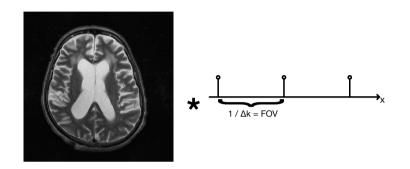
point spread function

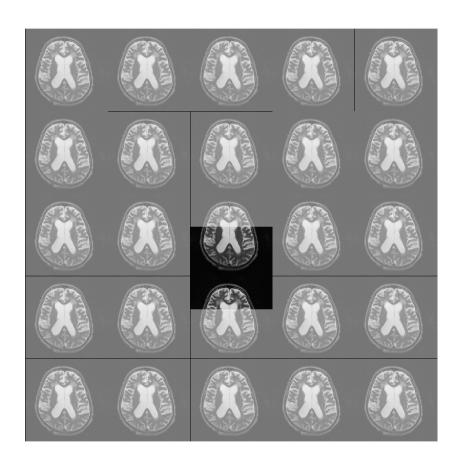


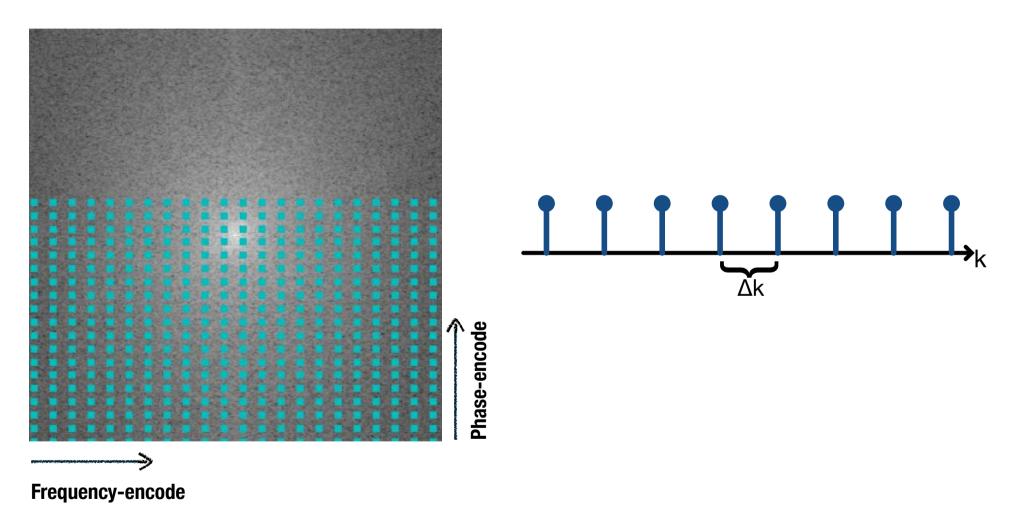


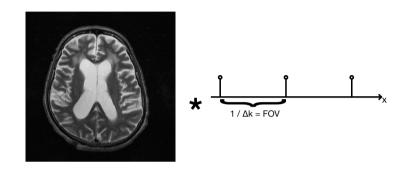


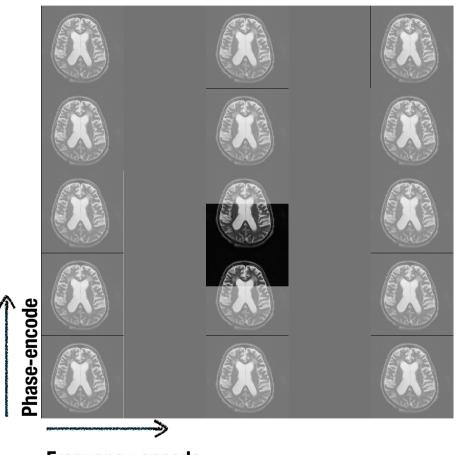






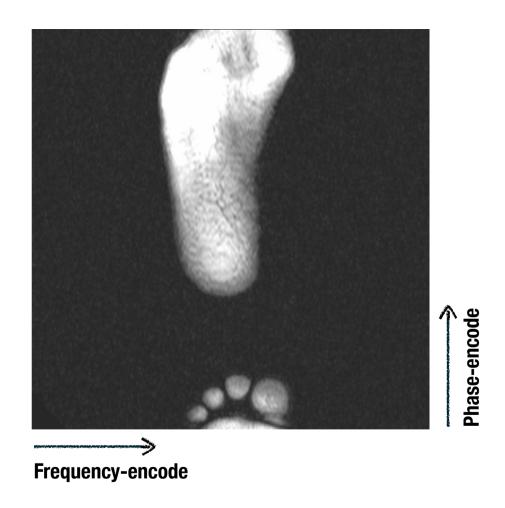




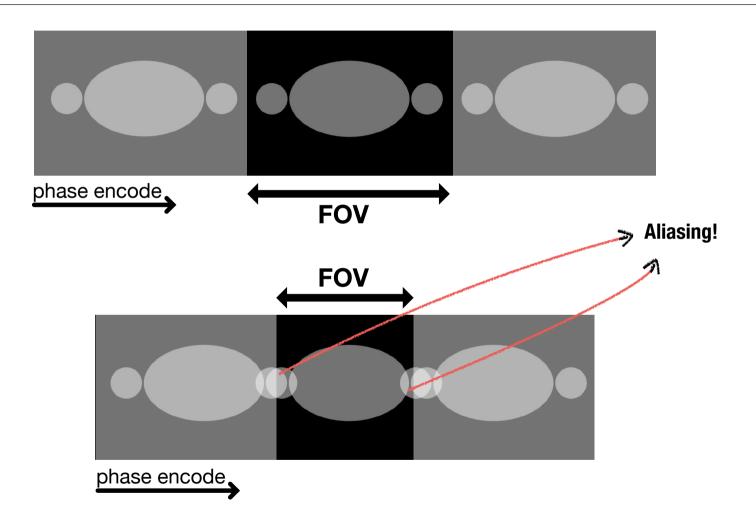


Frequency-encode

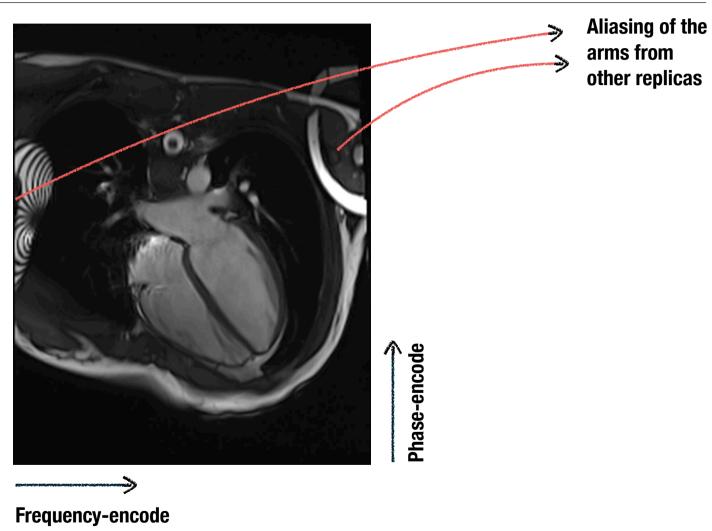
WRAP-AROUND ARTEFACT



ALIASING ARTEFACT



ALIASING ARTEFACT

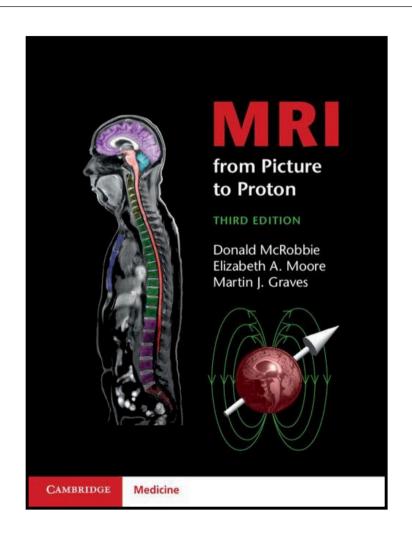


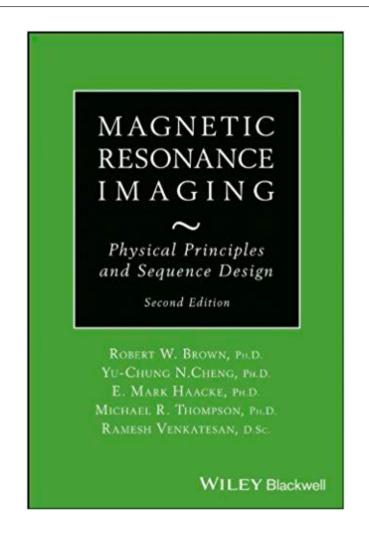
SUMMARY

- MRI raw-signal is known as k-space
 - It is in the frequency domain.
 - It allows for clever k-space under sampling tricks.
 - But its sampling creates image artefacts.

THANK YOU

LITERATURE





MATERIAL

- Github:
 - Jupyter notebook

Slides

https://github.com/Pedro-Filipe/k-space_simulations

THANK YOU