

Accurate multi-contrast MRI super-resolution via a dual cross-attention transformer network

Shoujin Huang¹, Jingyu Li¹, Lifeng Mei¹, Tan Zhang¹, Ziran Chen¹, Yu Dong², Linzheng Dong², Shaojun Liu^{1*}, and Mengye Lyu^{1*}

¹ Shenzhen Technology University, Shenzhen, China

² Shenzhen Samii Medical Center, Shenzhen, China



Introduction

- Super-resolution techniques enhance MRI images to overcome hardware constraints and improve diagnostic capabilities[1,2].
- Recent research indicates that exploiting multi-contrast MRI data can enhance super-resolution techniques, but they still lack sophistication in capturing complex LR-Ref image relationships, potentially resulting in inaccuracies[3,4].
- We introduced the **Dual Cross-Attention Multi-contrast Super Resolution (DCAMSR)**, which employs multi-scale attention maps to efficiently locate shared information in reference images and comprehensively captures both local and global information through spatial and channel attention mechanisms.

Methodology

- Encoder: Extract multi-scale features from both the up-sampled LR and Ref.
- Dual Cross-Attention Transformer (DCAT): Search for texture features from F_{LR} and F_{Ref} .
- Decoder: Aggregate texture features with F_{LR} via the Fusion module at each scale.

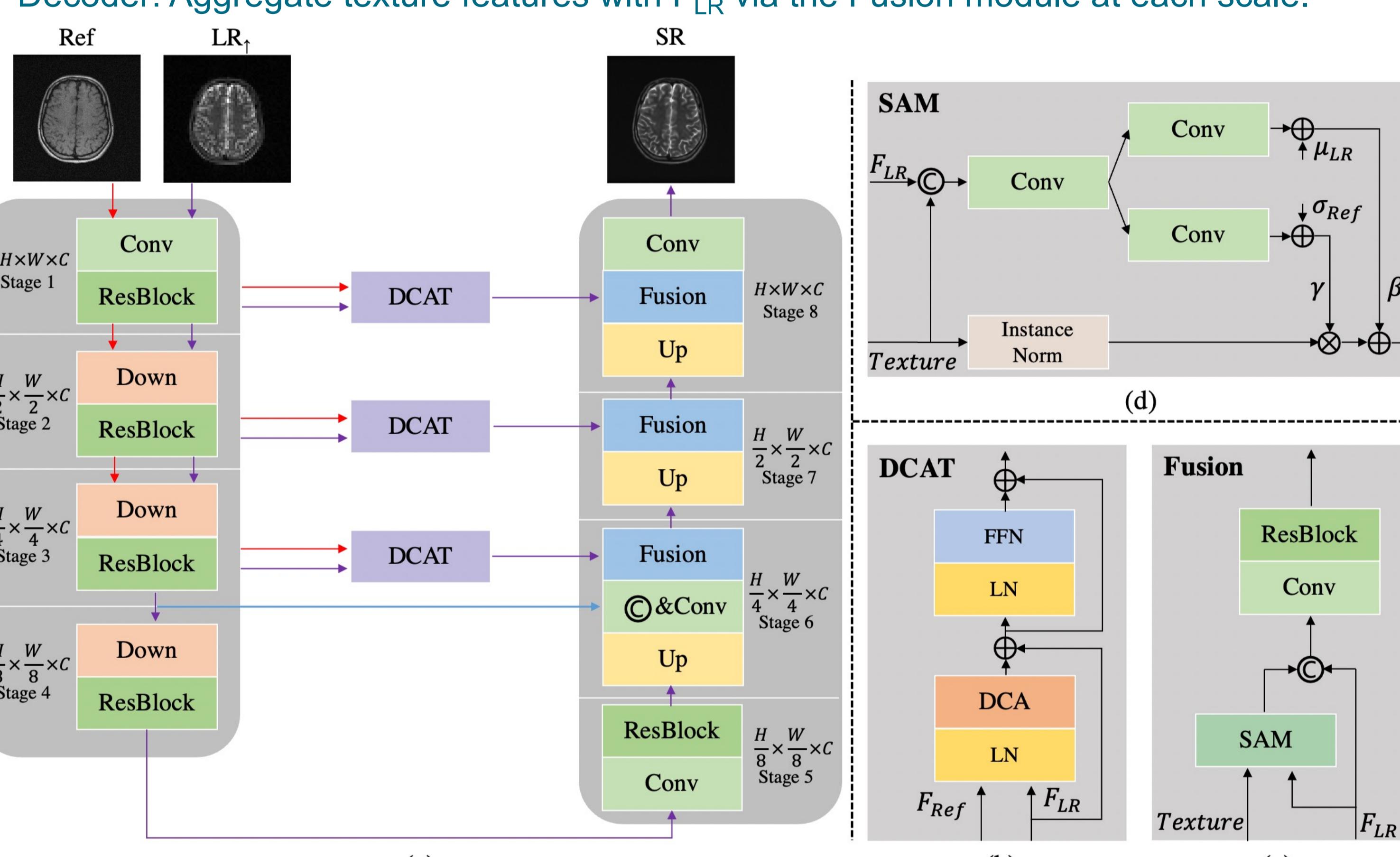


Fig.1 (a) Illustration of Texture Transformer. (b) Illustration of the proposed Dual Cross-Attention Transformer.

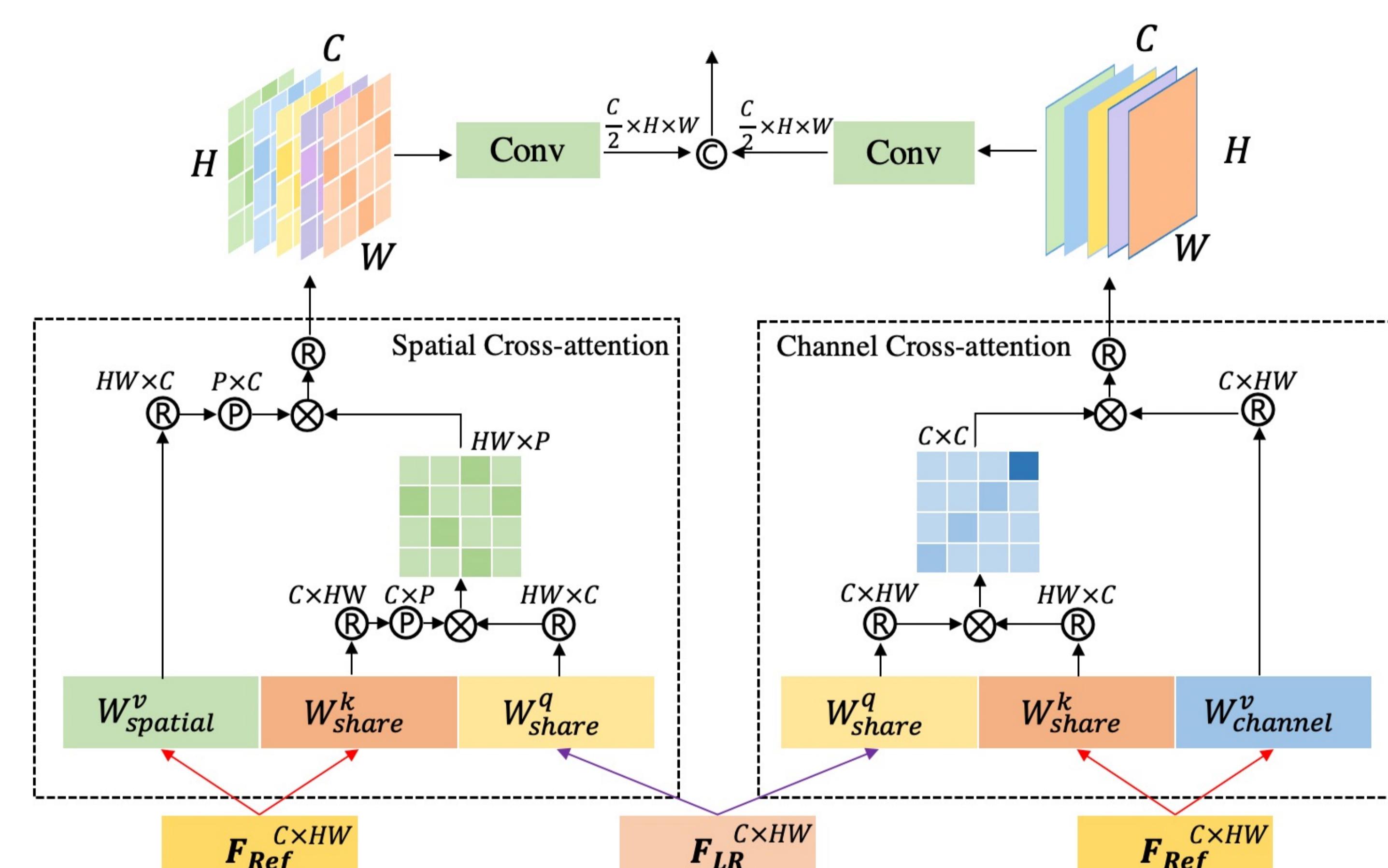


Fig.2 Details of Dual Cross-Attention (DCA).

Qualitative Evaluation

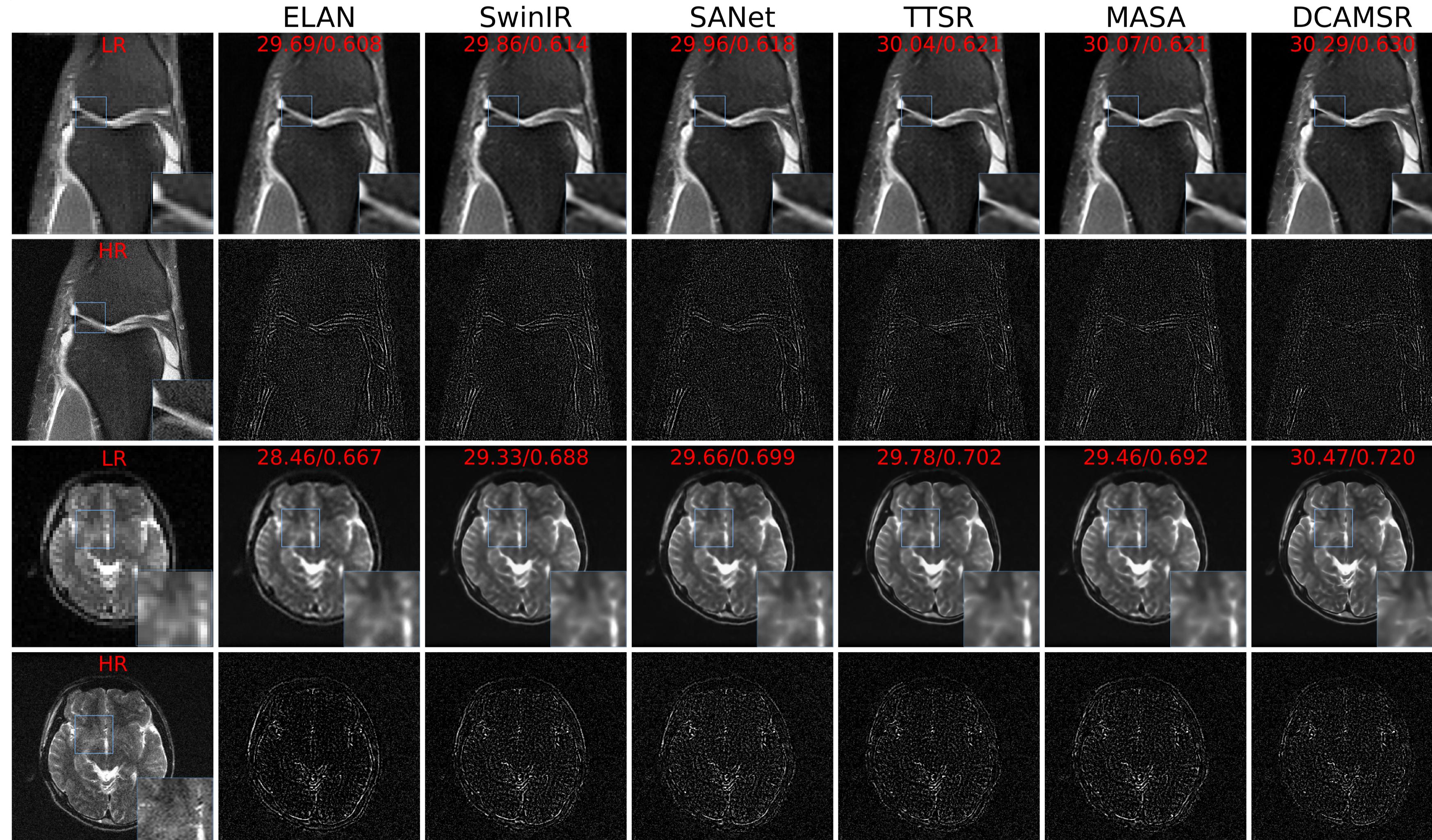


Fig.3 Visual comparison of reconstruction results and error maps for 4x enlargement. The upper two rows are fastMRI and the lower two rows are M4Raw.

Reference

- [1] Plenge, E., Poot, D.H., Bernsen, M., Kotek, G., Houston, G., Wielopolski, P., van der Weerd, L., Niessen, W.J., Meijering, E.: Super-resolution methods in mri: can they improve the trade-off between resolution, signal-to-noise ratio, and acquisition time? *Magnetic resonance in medicine* 68(6), 1983–1993 (2012)
- [2] Chen, Y., Xie, Y., Zhou, Z., Shi, F., Christodoulou, A.G., Li, D.: Brain mri super resolution using 3d deep densely connected neural networks. In: 2018 IEEE 15th international symposium on biomedical imaging (ISBI 2018). pp. 739–742. IEEE (2018)
- [3] Feng, C.M., Yan, Y., Yu, K., Xu, Y., Shao, L., Fu, H.: Exploring separable attention for multi-contrast mr image super-resolution. arXiv preprint arXiv:2109.01664 (2021)
- [4] Li, G., Lv, J., Tian, Y., Dou, Q., Wang, C., Xu, C., Qin, J.: Transformer-empowered multi-scale contextual matching and aggregation for multi-contrast mri super-resolution. In: Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. pp. 20636–20645 (2022)

Quantitative Results

Table 1. Quantitative results on two datasets with different enlargement scales.

Dataset	fastMRI				M4Raw				
	Scale	2x		4x		2x	4x		
SISR		Metrics	PSNR	SSIM	PSNR	SSIM	PSNR	SSIM	
ELAN	32.00	0.715	30.45	0.619	31.71	0.770	28.70	0.680	
SwinIR	32.04	0.717	30.58	0.624	32.08	0.775	29.42	0.701	
MCSR	DCAMSR	32.07	0.717	30.71	0.627	32.19	0.777	29.74	0.709
	SANet	32.00	0.716	30.40	0.622	32.06	0.775	29.48	0.704
	TTSR	NA	NA	30.67	0.628	NA	NA	29.84	0.712
	MASA	NA	NA	30.78	0.628	NA	NA	29.52	0.704
DCAMSR	DCAMSR	32.20	0.721	30.97	0.637	32.31	0.779	30.48	0.728

Ablation Study

Table 2. Ablation study on the M4Raw dataset with 4x enlargement.

Variant	reference	Modules			Metrics		
		multi-scale attention	channel attention	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	NMSE↓	
w/o reference	✗	✓	✓	29.74	0.709	0.035	
w/o multi-scale attention	✓	✗	✓	30.40	0.725	0.031	
w/o channel attention	✓	✓	✗	29.79	0.712	0.035	
DCAMSR	✓	✓	✓	30.48	0.728	0.029	

Conclusion

We propose a **Dual Cross-Attention Multi-contrast Super Resolution (DCAMSR)** framework for improving the spatial resolution of MRI images, proving a powerful and flexible solution that can benefit a wide range of medical applications.