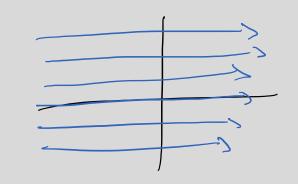
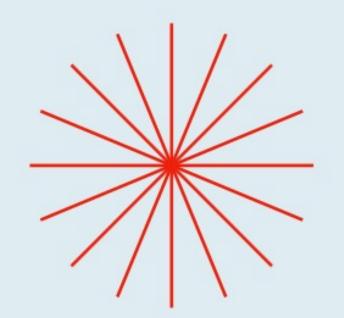
# Non-Cartesian sampling

# **Non-Cartesian sampling**

- Use gradients more efficiently to traverse k-space
- Acquire short-T2 (or T2\*) components
- Can be designed to be silent
- Robust to motion by averaging in low frequency









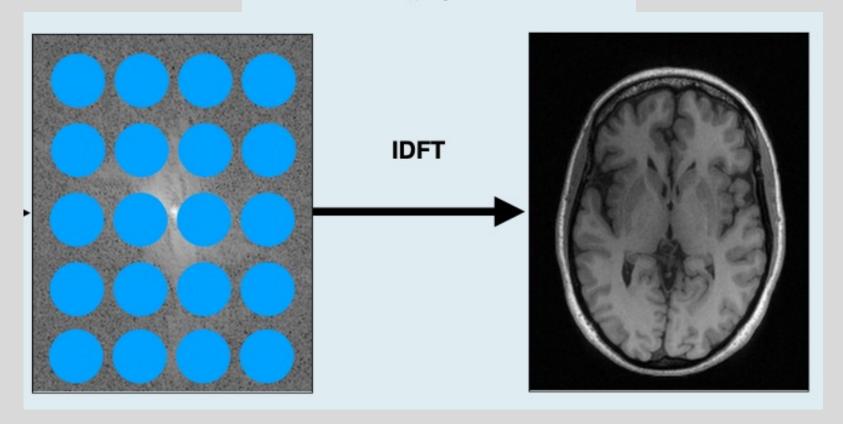
# Downsides of non-Cartesian sampling

- Reconstruction is more complicated
- Sensitive to gradient errors (delays, eddy currents)
- Sensitive to B0 errors

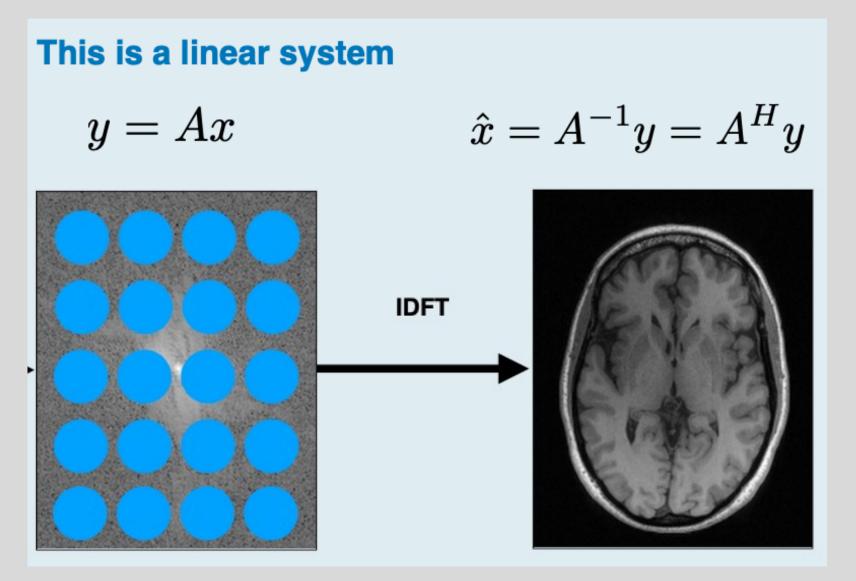
# Good for PhD theses!

# Cartesian image reconstruction

$$\hat{x}[n] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} y[k] e^{i2\pi nk/N}$$



# Cartesian image reconstruction



FFT computes the inverse DFT in O(NlogN) instead of  $O(N^2)$ 

# Non-Cartesian image reconstruction

#### What is the same:

- Still a linear system, still interested in A-1
- Exact solution given by inverse non-uniform DFT

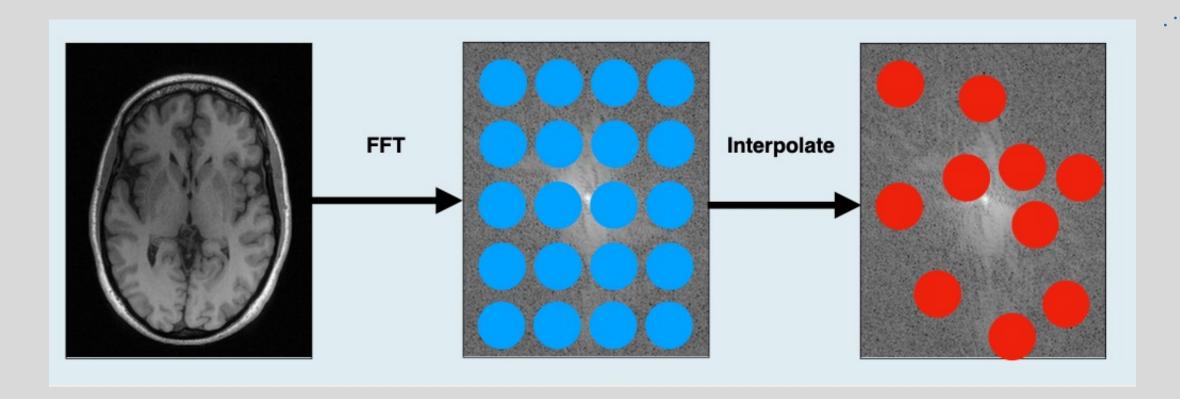
#### What is different:

- No FFT for the inverse  $\rightarrow$  O(N<sup>3</sup>) (direct inversion)
- No FFT for Ax or  $A^{H}y \rightarrow O(N^2)$  (iterative methods)

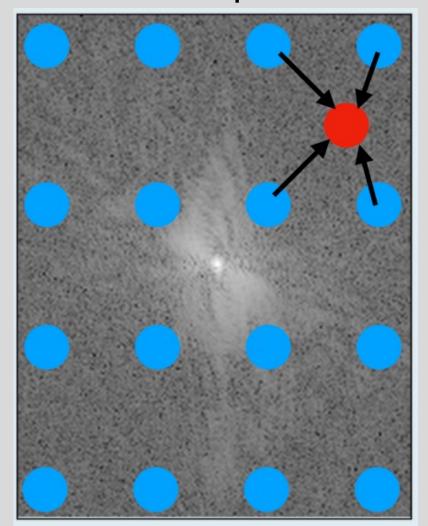
#### What can we do?

Approximate it! → Non-uniform FFT ( NNFFT)

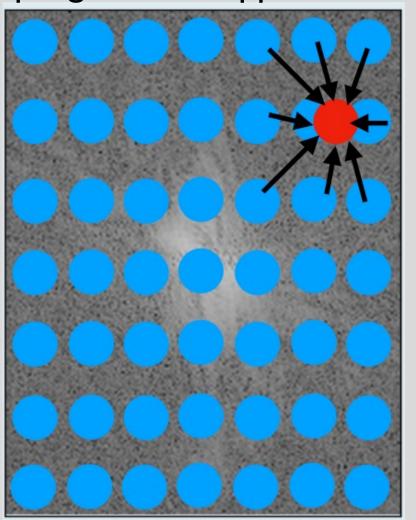
- Idea: approximate the nuDFT with FFT followed by interpolation
- By Nyquist theorem, sinc interpolation is exact but takes  $O(N^2)$  time
- **NUFFT:** Perform local interpolation with width << N (approximation)



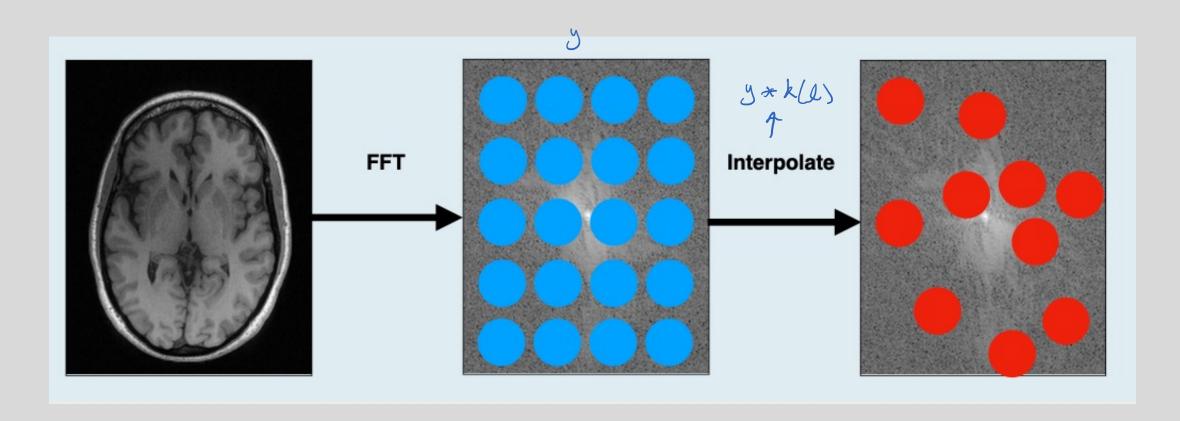
Local interpolation



Over-sampling reduces approximation error

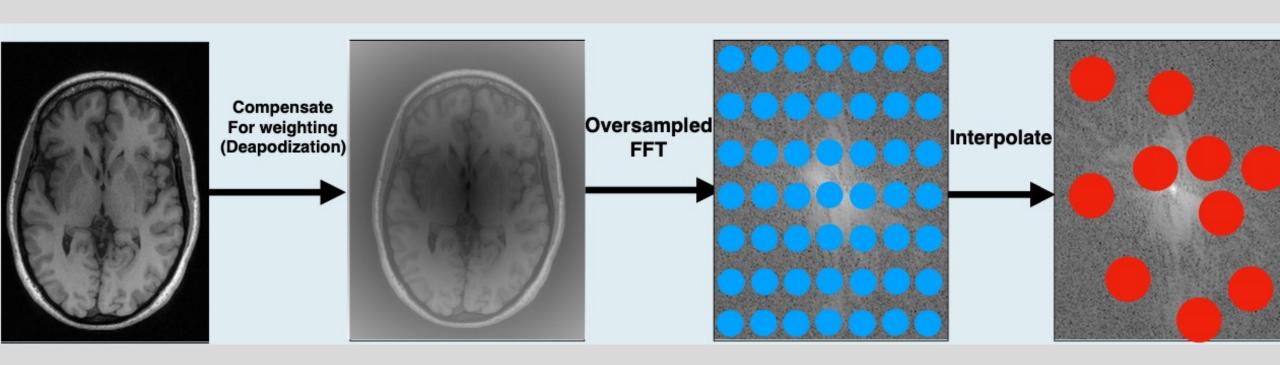


• Interpolation in k-space creates image weighting (convolution property)

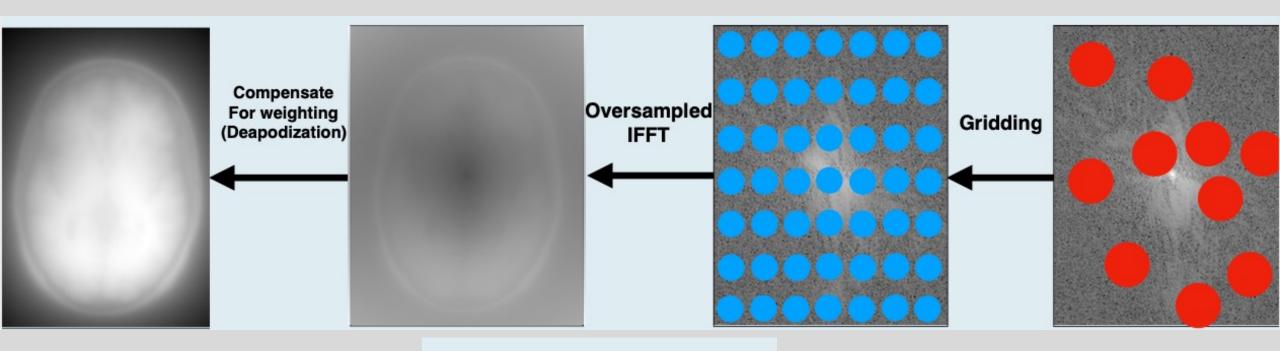


• Interpolation in k-space creates image weighting (convolution property)

X



# **NUFFT** Adjoint



$$A^{-1} \neq A^H$$

#### **Iterative reconstruction with NUFFT**

Need only A and A<sup>H</sup>

$$||Ax - y||_2^2$$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha A^H (Ax - y)$$

# **Gridding and density compensation**

Called by the MRI community Gridding Reconstruction

$$A^{-1} \approx A^H D$$

