

Quantum Phase MRI Simulation: Finite Mathematics & Circuit Derivations

NeuroPulse Physics Engine v3.0

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Classification: Advanced Quantum MRI Physics

Executive Summary

This report presents the complete finite mathematical framework for quantum phase-based MRI reconstruction, including discrete Bloch equation solutions, RF coil circuit topology derivations, and Berry phase accumulation in topological pulse sequences. All derivations are presented in discrete form suitable for numerical implementation.

1. Discrete Bloch Equations for Quantum Phase Evolution

1.1 Finite Difference Formulation

The continuous Bloch equations are discretized using forward Euler method with time step Δt :

$$M_x^{n+1} = M_x^n + \Delta t \left[\gamma (M_y^n B_z - M_z^n B_y) - \frac{M_x^n}{T_2} \right]$$

$$M_y^{n+1} = M_y^n + \Delta t \left[\gamma (M_z^n B_x - M_x^n B_z) - \frac{M_y^n}{T_2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_B(\mathbf{r}) = \int_0^T \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} dt$$

where \mathbf{A} is the Berry connection (gauge potential).

2.2 Discrete Berry Phase Calculation

In discrete form with N time steps:

$$\gamma_B \approx \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{A}_n \cdot \Delta \mathbf{r}_n$$

where:

$$\mathbf{A}_n = \text{Im} \left[\langle \psi_n | \frac{\psi_{n+1} - \psi_n}{\Delta t} \rangle \right]$$

2.3 Berry Curvature and Topological Invariant

The Berry curvature tensor is:

$$\Omega_{ij}(\mathbf{k}) = \partial_{k_j} A_i - \partial_{k_i} A_j$$

The Chern number (topological invariant) is:

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{BZ} \Omega_{xy}(\mathbf{k}) d^2k$$

For discrete k-space sampling on an $N \times N$ grid:

$$C \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \Omega_{xy}(k_i, k_j) \Delta k_x \Delta k_y$$

3. RF Coil Circuit Topology

3.1 Birdcage Coil Impedance Matrix

For an N -rung birdcage coil, the impedance matrix \mathbf{Z} is:

$$Z_{ij} = \begin{cases} R + j\omega L_{leg} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{ring}} & i = j \\ \frac{1}{j\omega C_{ring}} & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

The resonant frequencies are:

$$\omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{leg} C_{ring}}} \left| 2 \sin \left(\frac{m\pi}{N} \right) \right|^{-1}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, N/2$$

3.2 Mutual Inductance Calculation

For two circular loops with radii a_1, a_2 separated by distance d :

$$M_{12} = \mu_0 \sqrt{a_1 a_2} [(2 - k^2)K(k) - 2E(k)]$$

where:

- $k^2 = \frac{4a_1 a_2}{(a_1 + a_2)^2 + d^2}$
- $K(k), E(k)$ are complete elliptic integrals

Discrete approximation using mesh elements:

$$M_{ij} \approx \sum_{p=1}^{N_1} \sum_{q=1}^{N_2} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathbf{J}_i^p \cdot \mathbf{J}_j^q}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij}^{pq}|} \Delta A_p \Delta A_q$$

3.3 Quantum Surface Lattice Coupling

For a hexagonal lattice of quantum coil elements, the coupling Hamiltonian is:

$$H_{coupling} = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_{ij} (\sigma_i^+ \sigma_j^- + \sigma_i^- \sigma_j^+) + \sum_i h_i \sigma_i^z$$

The flux quantization condition:

$$\Phi = n\Phi_0, \quad \Phi_0 = \frac{h}{2e} = 2.067 \times 10^{-15} \text{ Wb}$$



4. K-Space Trajectory and Reconstruction

4.1 Discrete Fourier Transform

The k-space signal is related to the image by discrete Fourier transform:

$$S(k_x, k_y) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \rho(m, n) e^{-2\pi i(k_x m/M + k_y n/N)}$$

The inverse transform for reconstruction:

Journal Pre-proof

5. Quantum Low Energy Beam Focusing

5.1 Energy Distribution Function

The beam intensity profile with quantum focusing:

$$I(\mathbf{r}) = I_0[1 + \eta \mathcal{H}(\chi(\mathbf{r}))] \exp\left(-\frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

where:

- $\mathcal{H}(\chi)$ is the entropy-based attention function
- $\chi(\mathbf{r})$ is the local image complexity measure

5.2 Entropy-Driven Denoising

The local entropy at position \mathbf{r} in a window W :

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{r}) = - \sum_{i=1}^L p_i(\mathbf{r}) \log_2 p_i(\mathbf{r})$$

where $p_i(\mathbf{r})$ is the probability of intensity level i in window W centered at \mathbf{r} .

Discrete implementation:

$$\mathcal{H}_n = - \sum_{i=0}^{255} \frac{h_i^n}{N_w} \log_2 \left(\frac{h_i^n}{N_w} \right)$$

where h_i^n is the histogram count for intensity i in the n -th window.



6. Signal-to-Noise Ratio Analysis

6.1 SNR for Sum-of-Squares Reconstruction

For N_c coils with uncorrelated noise:

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{N_c} |C_j \rho|^2}}{\sigma_n \sqrt{N_c}}$$

6.2 g-Factor for Parallel Imaging

The geometry factor quantifying SNR loss:

$$g(\mathbf{r}) = \sqrt{[(\mathbf{C}^H \Psi^{-1} \mathbf{C})^{-1}]_{ii} \cdot [\mathbf{C}^H \Psi^{-1} \mathbf{C}]_{ii}}$$

where Ψ is the noise covariance matrix.

For R -fold acceleration:

$$\text{SNR}_{acc} = \frac{\text{SNR}_{full}}{g \sqrt{R}}$$



7. Shimming Optimization

7.1 B1+ Homogeneity Objective

The shimming problem minimizes field inhomogeneity:

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = \frac{L}{N}$$

$$\Delta k_x = \Delta k_y = \frac{1}{L}$$

8.2 Gradient Strength

The gradient required for k-space traversal:

$$G = \frac{k_{max}}{\gamma t_{read}} = \frac{N/(2L)}{\gamma t_{read}}$$

For $N = 128$, $L = 25$ cm, $t_{read} = 10$ ms:

$$G = \frac{128/(2 \times 0.25)}{42.58 \times 10^6 \times 0.01} = 6.0 \text{ mT/m}$$

8.3 Sampling Theorem

Nyquist criterion for artifact-free reconstruction:

$$\Delta k \leq \frac{1}{2\Delta x}$$

$$k_{max} \geq \frac{N}{2L}$$



9. Quantum Entanglement Contrast

9.1 Entangled State Formulation

The two-contrast entangled state:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|T1\rangle \otimes |bright\rangle + |T2\rangle \otimes |dark\rangle)$$

Measurement yields superposition:

$$M_{entangled} = \alpha M_{T1} + \beta M_{T2} + \gamma M_{T1} \odot M_{T2}$$

where \odot denotes element-wise product (quantum correlation term).

9.2 Discrete Implementation

$$M_{entangled}^{ij} = 0.5M_{base}^{ij} + 0.25M_{T1}^{ij} + 0.25M_{T2}^{ij}$$

where:

$$M_{T1}^{ij} = \rho^{ij}(1 - e^{-TR/T1^{ij}})$$

$$M_{T2}^{ij} = \rho^{ij}e^{-TE/T2^{ij}}$$



10. Computational Complexity

10.1 FFT Complexity

For $N \times N$ image:

$\mathcal{O}(N^2 \log N)$

10.2 SENSE Reconstruction

Matrix inversion for each pixel:

$\mathcal{O}(N^2 N_c^3)$

10.3 Berry Phase Calculation

For N_t time steps and N_p spatial points:

$\mathcal{O}(N_t N_p)$



Conclusion

This report provides the complete finite mathematical framework for quantum phase MRI simulation, including all discrete formulations necessary for numerical implementation. The derivations cover Bloch

All equations are presented in forms directly implementable in the NeuroPulse simulation engine, ensuring accurate modeling of quantum topological effects in magnetic resonance imaging.

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