Comments on HW 4

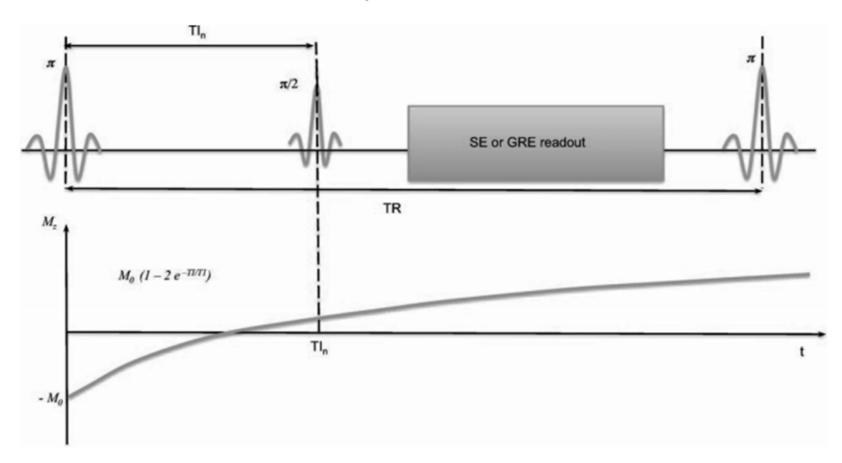
- Problem 0 Sample problem
- Problem 1 T1 mapping Inversion recovery sequence (01.fid)
- Problem 2- T2 mapping Spin echo sequence (02.fid)
- Get familiar with data format from Varian scanner
- Reconstruct and analyze images at various inversion times or TE times
- Generate T1 and T2 maps
- 1d) Fitting IR signal to compute T1
- 2d) Fitting spin-echo signal to compute T2
- 2d) is easier: polynomial fitting
- 1d) is more challenging: (magnitude of data has been taken)
 - non-linear fitting, e.g. Isqnonlin
 - requires an initial guess

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- 1) Choose a Model
- Choose a Parameterization
- 3) Choose an Optimization Method
- Acquire and fit data to a model
- 5) Improving A Model: Calibration & Correction
- 6) Validating a Technique:
 - 1) Accuracy vs. precision
 - 2) Monte Carlo Methods

Choose A Model

Inversion Recovery Model



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MP 710

IR Parameterization



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Optimization Method

- Levenburg-Marquardt (MATLAB: Isqnon.
 - Minimize difference in parameter vector (θ)
 - No bound / constraints
- Trust-Region Reflective (MATLAB: Isqnonlin)
 - Constrained optimization
- Nelder-Mead Simplex (MATLAB: fminsearch)
 - Minimize cost function (χ^2)
 - Derivative-free optimization
- Global Optimization (MATLAB: ga)
 - Reduce sensitivity to initial guess
 - Avoid local minima for difficult problems (e.g. $dim(\theta) >> 1$)

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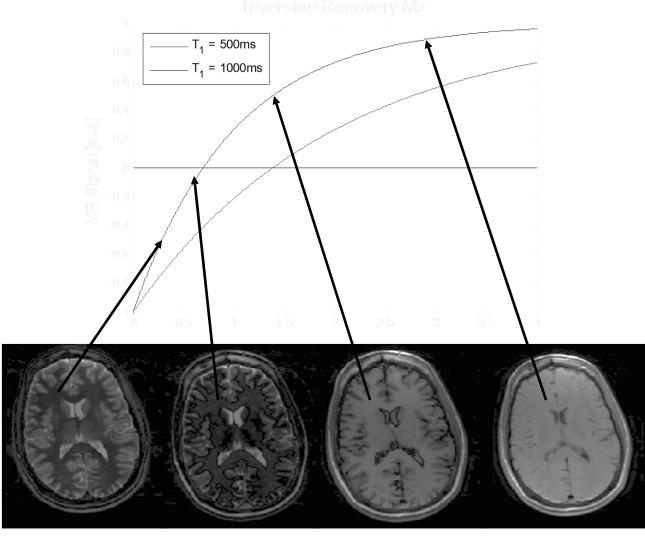
Optimization Method

```
284
         %% V. IR Model Function
           function [g] = ir model(theta)
285
             % Pull out parameters
286
             bom ba
                        = theta(1);
287 -
288 -
             rl mod
                        = theta(2);
289
290
             % MR Signal Mz (z-magnetization)
             mz = pd mod.*(1-2.*exp(-ti.*rl mod));
291 -
292
             % Output vector
293
                               % Use sign-sensitive signal
294 -
             F = abs(mz);
295
296 -
           end
           theta init = [0 0 0];
234 -
235
           % Minimize /w Levenburg-Marquare
236
                                                           Iterations end
           [theta chi square] = lsqnonlin(
237 -
                                                                               optim);
                                                           when the last step
                                                           is smaller than
                                                           TolFun or TolX
         %% OO. Optomization settings
 41
           % Levenburg-Marguardt /w Numeri
 42
                                                                             e is 1e-4
           optim = optimset('Algorithm',
                                                                             an', 'off',
 43 -
                              'Tolfun', 1e-4
 44
                                                               45
                                              TolFun {
                                                                                        8 / 22
                                           Hui
                                                               ToIX
```

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Inversion Recovery T₁



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