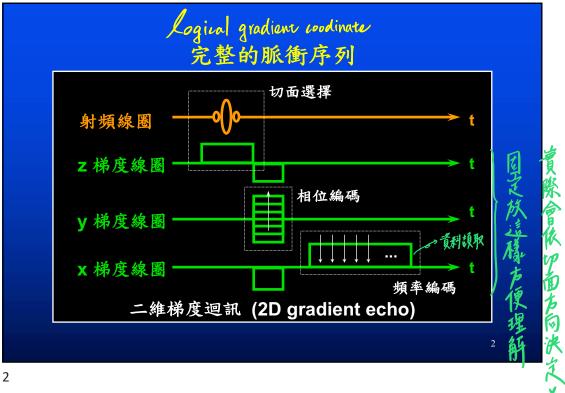
MRI 的空間編碼 Spatial Encoding

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1

1



- gradient echo - spin echo

MRI成像的脈衝序列

- 如何選擇切面?
- 如何做兩個方向的空間編碼?
- 如何做三個方向的空間編碼?

3

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MRI成像的脈衝序列

- 切面選擇 (slice selection)
- 相位編碼 (phase encoding)
- 頻率編碼 (frequency encoding)

4

MRI成像的脈衝序列

- 切面選擇 (slice selection)
- 相位編碼 (phase encoding)
- 頻率編碼 (frequency encoding)

5

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切面選擇

- 目的: 信號只從一個平面出來
- 只激發該平面內的氫原子核
- 其他部位不激發

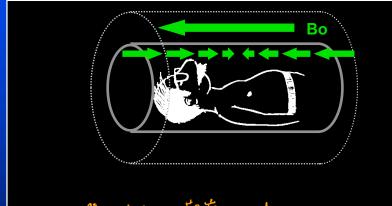
6

切面選擇的作法

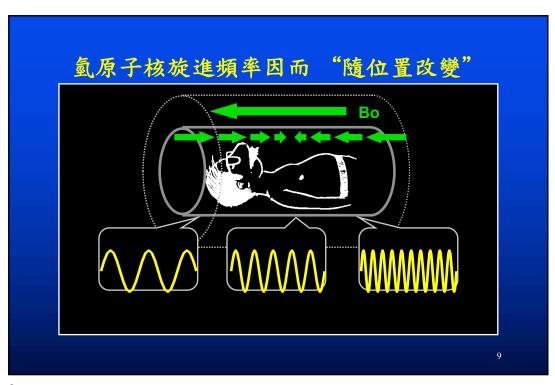
- 激發 -- 利用共振 (resonance)
- 氫原子核旋進頻率 = 射頻脈衝頻率
- 把 B1 頻率調到欲切面的旋進頻率
- 把不要激發的區域的旋進頻率移開

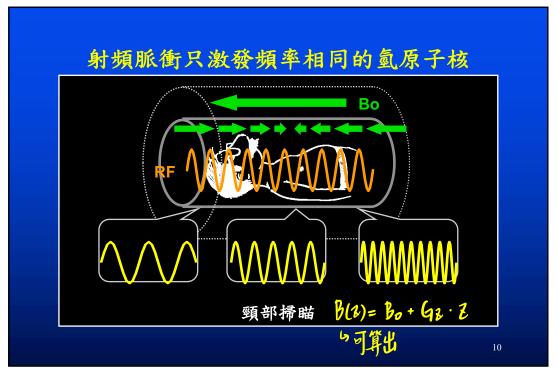
7

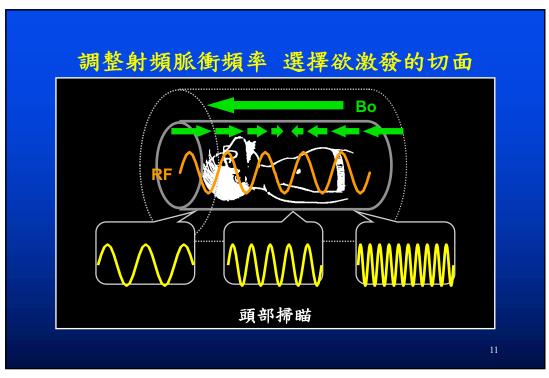
"隨位置改變"的磁場 -- 梯度

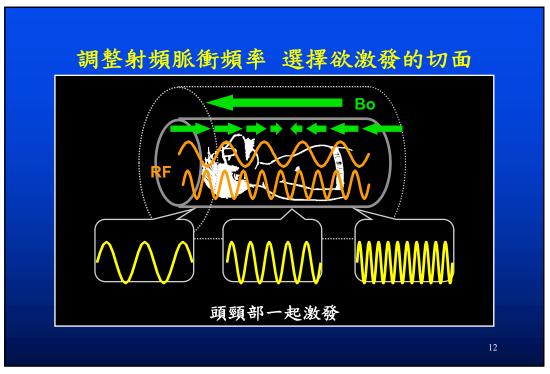


8







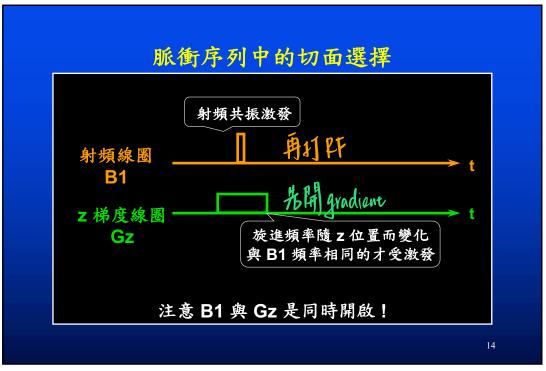


切面位置的控制

- 調整射頻脈衝的頻率
- ▶ Larmor equation 拉莫方程式
- $\omega = \gamma B = \gamma (Bo + G_z z)$
- ·調整 a 以控制 Z

13

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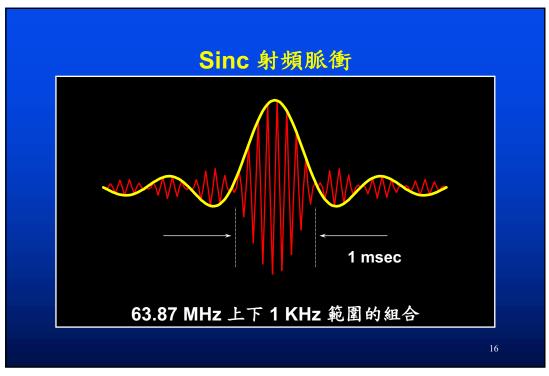


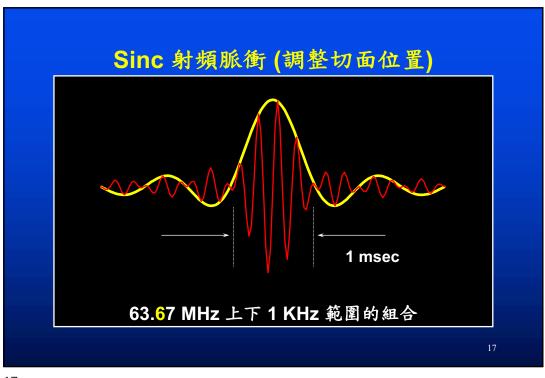
切面厚度的控制

- $\omega = \gamma B = \gamma (Bo + G_z z)$
- 一個 ω 對應到一個 z 位置
- ·ω 範圍對應到 z 位置的範圍
- $\Delta \omega = \gamma G_z \Delta z$ 一小段厚度

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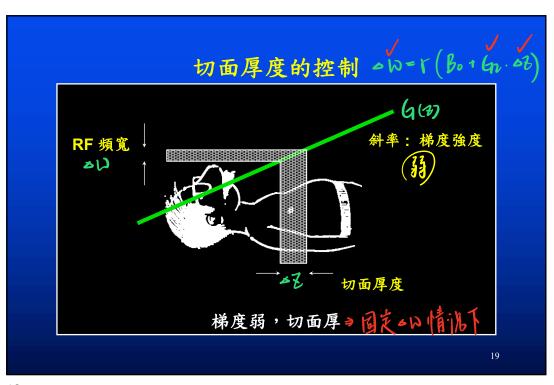


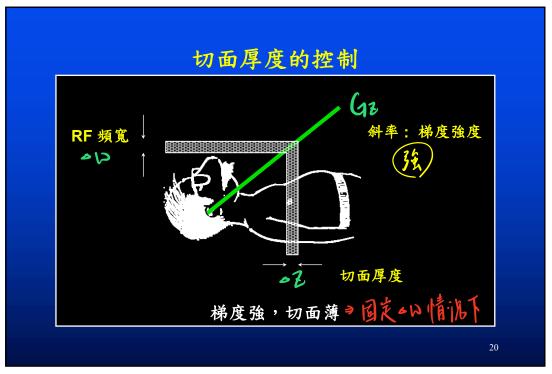


切面厚度的控制

- $\omega = \gamma B = \gamma (Bo + G_z z)$
- 一個 ω 對應到一個 Z 位置
- · ω 範圍對應到 z 位置的範圍
- $\Delta \omega = \gamma G_z \Delta z$

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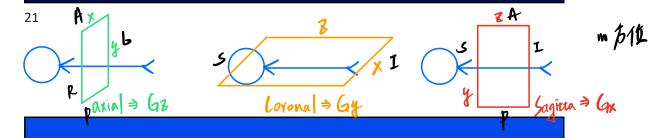




高解析度影像

- $\Delta \omega = \gamma G_z \Delta z$
- RF 脈衝頻寬要窄 (長時間)
 - 梯度要強 (硬體限制)

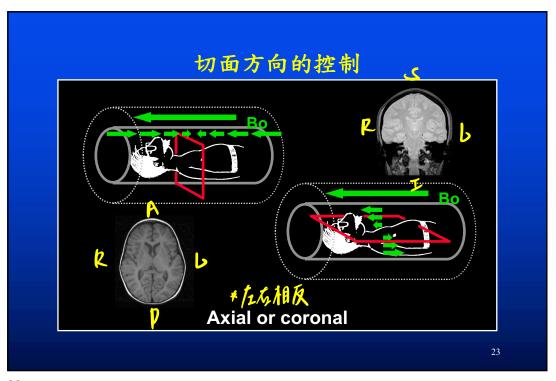
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切面方向的控制 (實際上)

- · 把 Gz 改成 Gy
 - Axial 就變成 Coronal
- 改成 G_x → Sagittal
- G_z和 G_v一起開 → 斜切面

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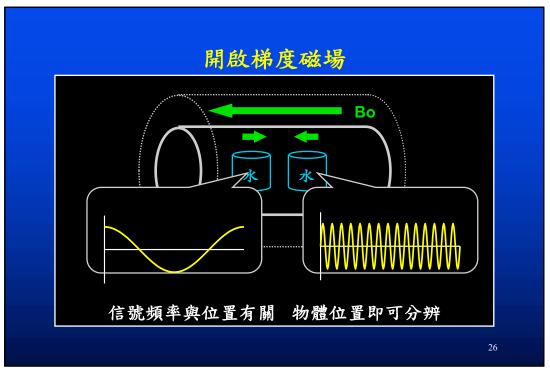


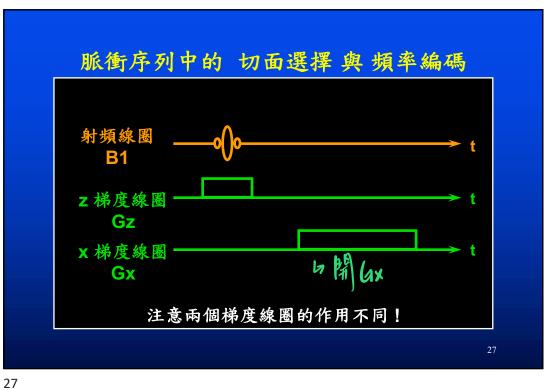
MRI 成像的脈衝序列

- 切面選擇 (slice selection)
- 相位編碼 (phase encoding)
- 頻率編碼 (frequency encoding)

25

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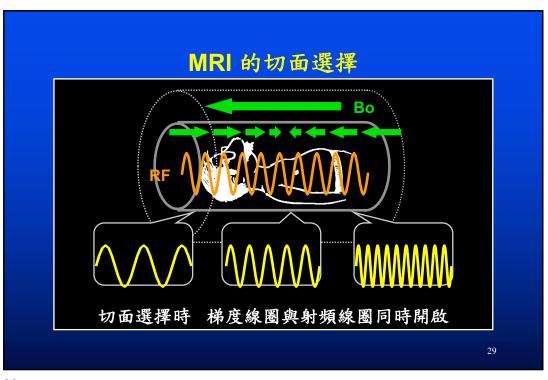


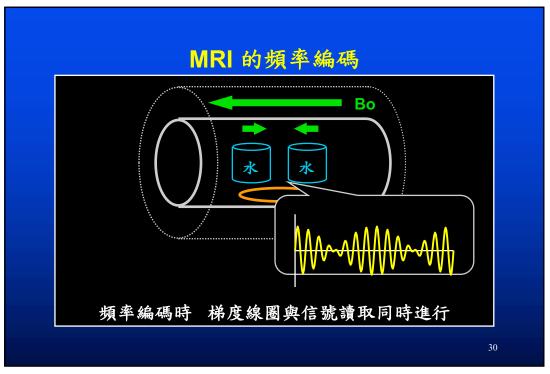


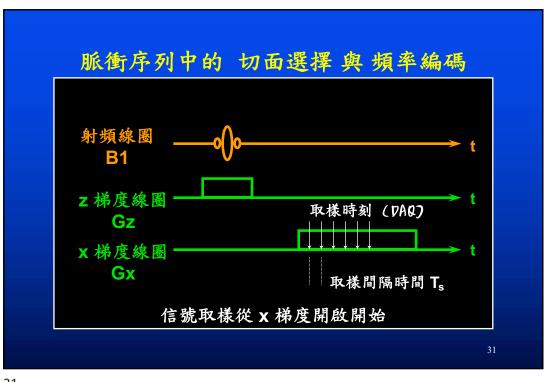
切面選擇與頻率編碼

- 同樣是用梯度線圈
- 使用時間不同,功能便不同

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從定性到定量

(可視範圍)

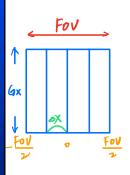
- FOV 與解析度的控制
- 取樣頻率 = 最高信號頻率 2 倍
 - Nyquist 取樣定理
- 相對於 63.87 MHz 而言

取樣頻率 Os

- $\omega = \gamma B = \gamma (Bo + G_x x)$
- $\Delta \omega = \gamma G_x \Delta x$ (相對於中心點) 不看 B. 3
- $\Delta\omega_{\text{max}} = \gamma G_x \text{ (FOV/2)}$
- $\omega_s = 2 \Delta \omega_{max} = \gamma G_x FOV$

5 Nyquise Theory

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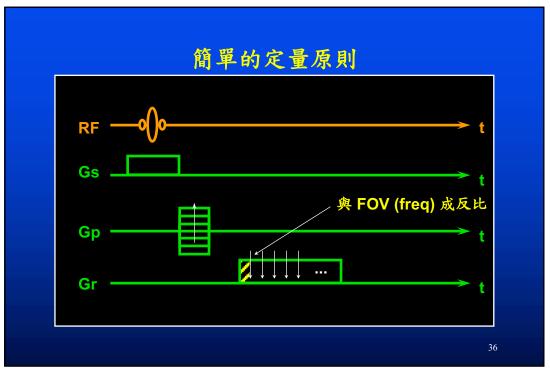


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FOV 與梯度的關係

- $\bullet \omega_s = \gamma G_x FOV$
- ·操作員選擇 FOV
- 根據既定之取樣頻率 🔎
- 儀器自動計算梯度 (3)

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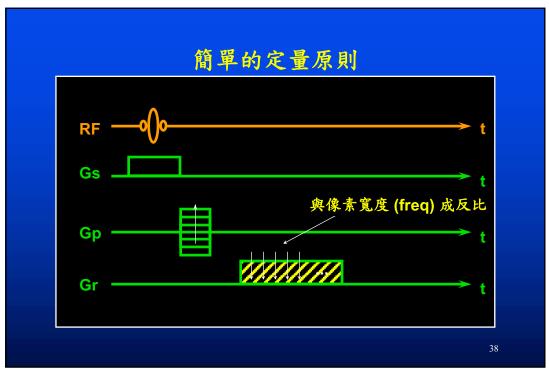


像素寬度與梯度面積

Xa

- · 像素寬度 = FOV / matrix → 小路覧
- FOV = $1/(\gamma G_x T_s)$
- FOV / matrix = 1 / $(\gamma G_x T_s matrix)$
- 解析度與梯度總面積成正比!
 - 甘高所科度:中總面積大の房度面積小37

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高解析度影像

- FOV / matrix = 1 / $(\gamma G_x T_s matrix)$
 - 取樣頻率要慢 (長時間)
 - 梯度要強 (硬體限制)

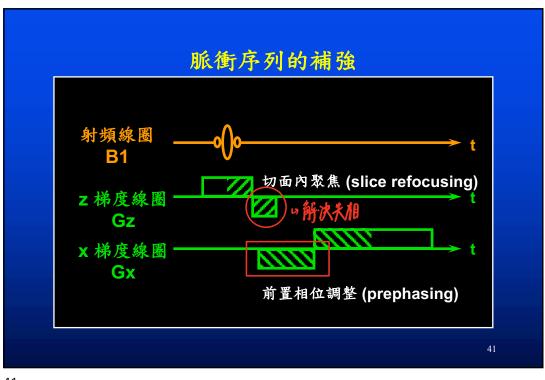
39

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還有補強措施

- 切面內聚焦 (slice refocusing)
 - 加反向梯度補回部份失相
- 前置相位調整 (prephasing)
 - 希望在 X 梯度中央信號最強
 - 預先加反向梯度作反向失相

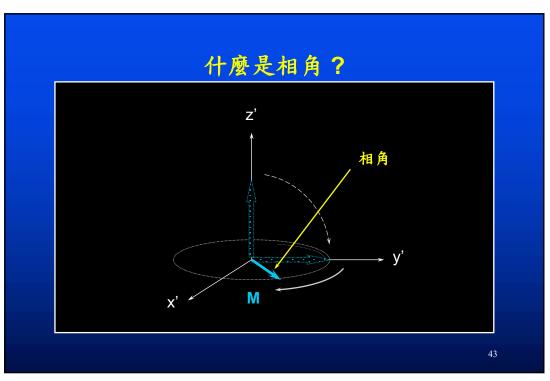
40

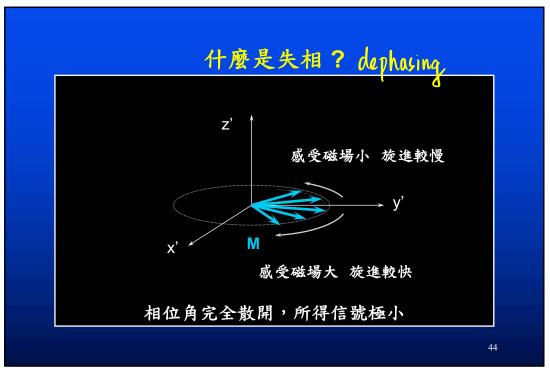


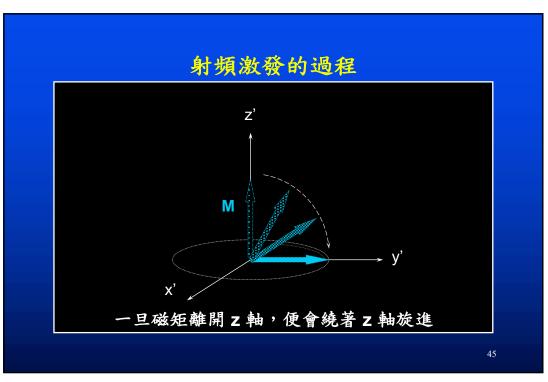
為什麼需要補強措施?

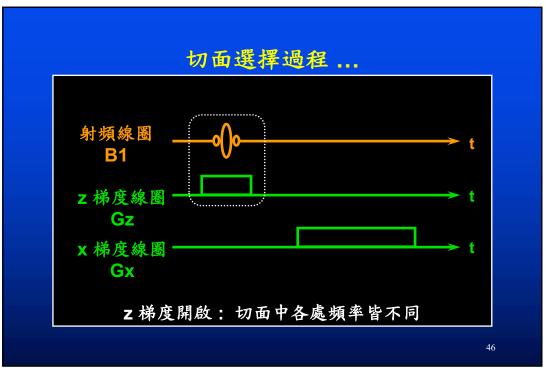
- ▶ 切面內聚焦 (slice refocusing)
 - 梯度 -- 磁場不均勻 -- 失相 --信號變小
 - 加反向梯度補回部份失相

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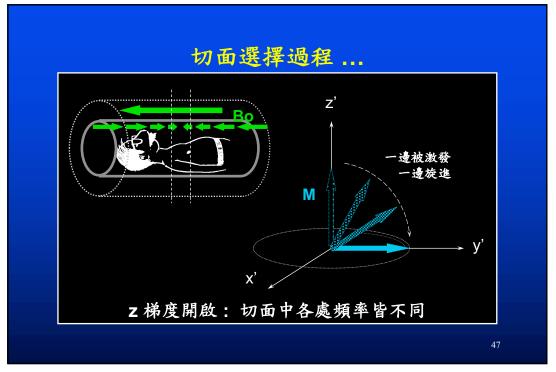


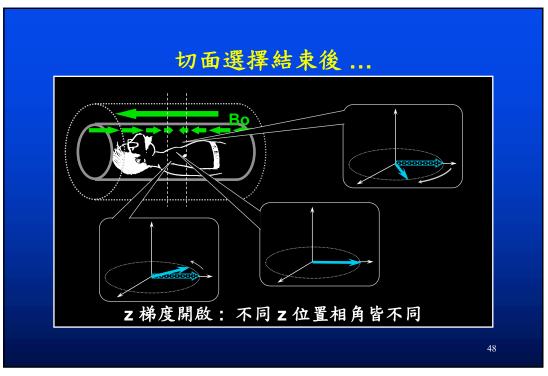










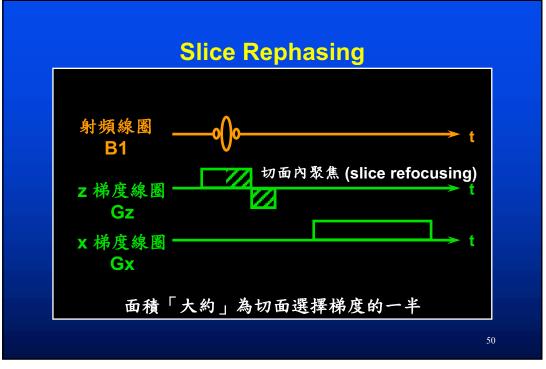


梯度開啟的結果

- 一旦激發完畢 ...
- · 不同 Z 位置的磁矩也散開了
 - 失相造成收到信號極小
- 只好在完畢後用反梯度補回來

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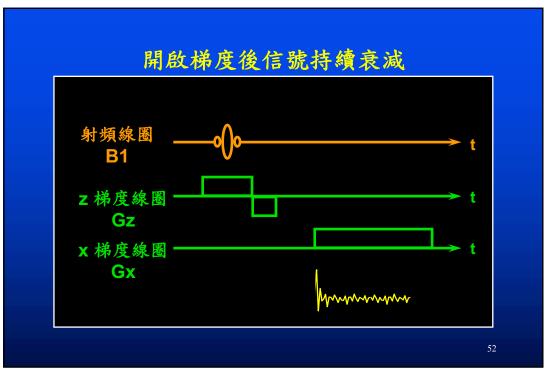


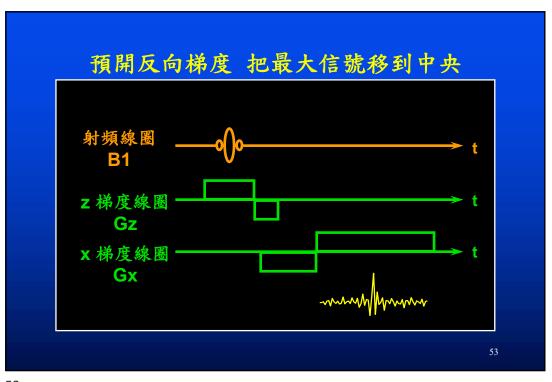
前置相位調整 (prephasing)

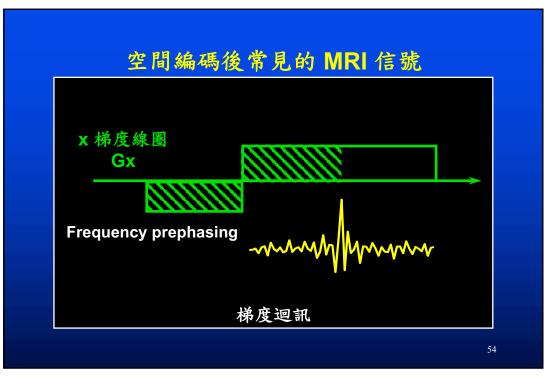
- 起因於傅立葉轉換的數據要求
 - 有點太過數學,略過
- · 希望在 x 梯度中央信號最強
- 預先加反向梯度作反向失相

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梯度迴訊 (gradient echo)

- 加反向梯度 -- 反向失相
- 開頻率編碼梯度 -- 重新聚焦
- 聚焦點:信號最強,看起來像是迴訊 (echo)

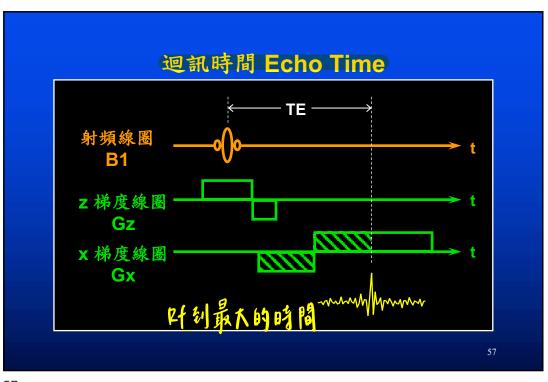
55

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迴訊發生的時間

- 稱為 echo time (TE)
- 表示激發到接收的時間差
- 有關影像對比會再提到

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補強措施

- 切面內聚焦 (slice refocusing)
 - 加反向梯度補回部份失相
- 前置相位調整 (prephasing)
 - 希望在 x 梯度中央信號最強
 - 預先加反向梯度作反向失相

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MRI成像的脈衝序列

- 切面選擇 (slice selection)
- ■相位編碼 (phase encoding)
 - 其實和頻率編碼完全一樣
- 頻率編碼 (frequency encoding)

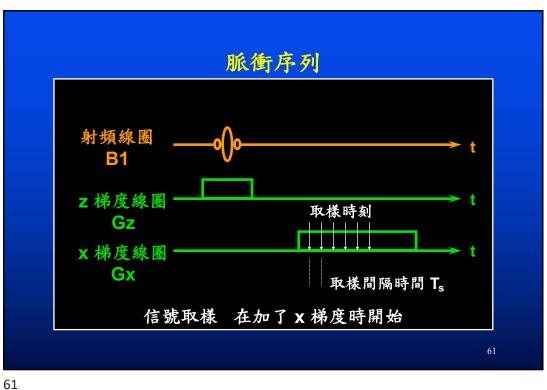
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回顧:頻率編碼

- 選擇激發之後
- · 開 x 梯度線圈
- 接收信號 (信號取樣)
- · 關 x 梯度線圈

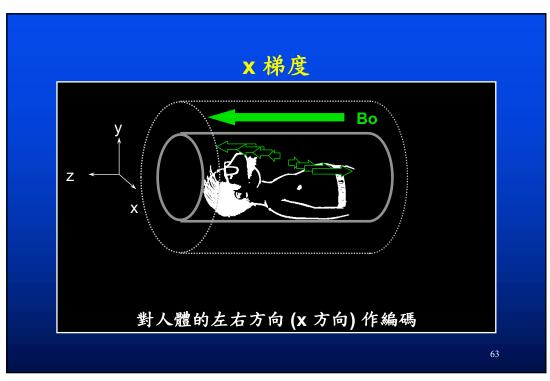
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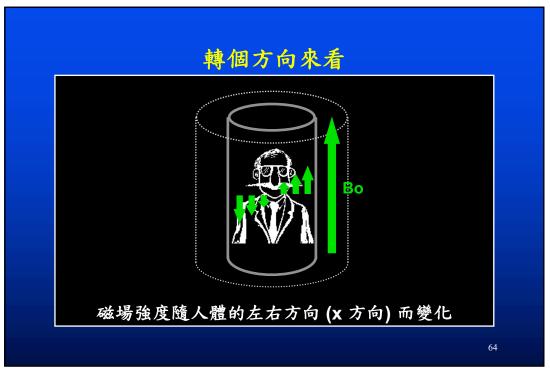


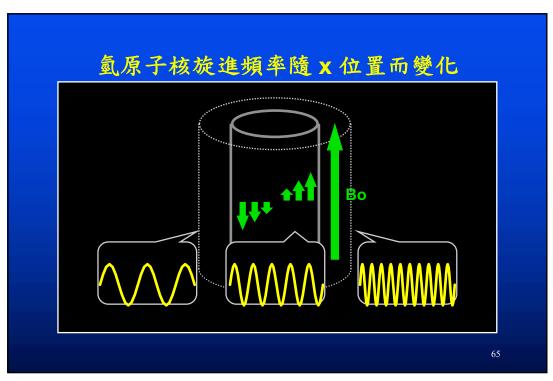
什麼是信號取樣?

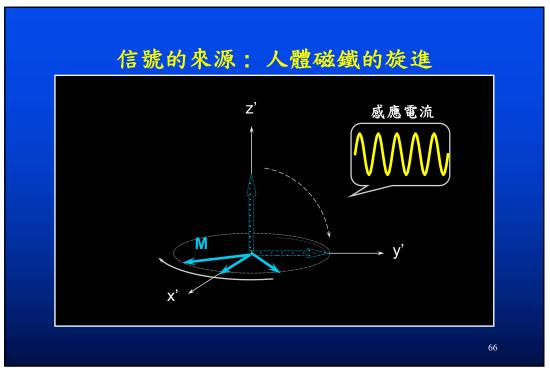
- 類似照相機連續拍攝
- 拍照時擺對姿勢就好了 拍照前後亂動沒關係

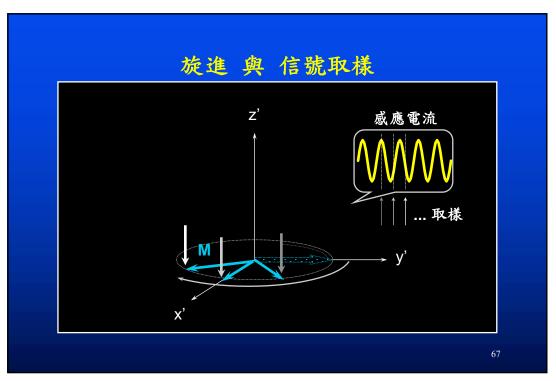
62

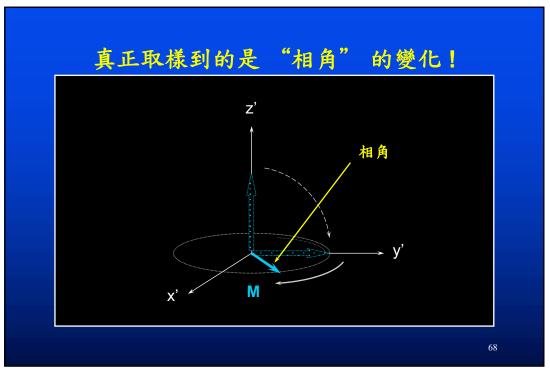


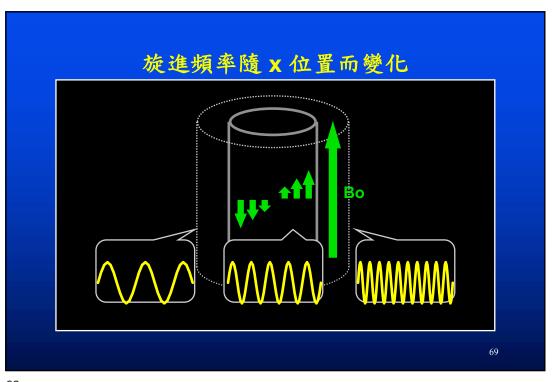


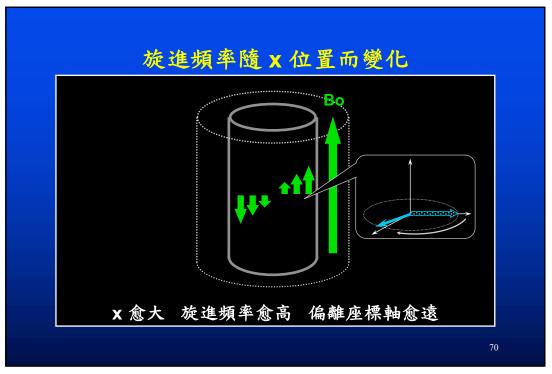


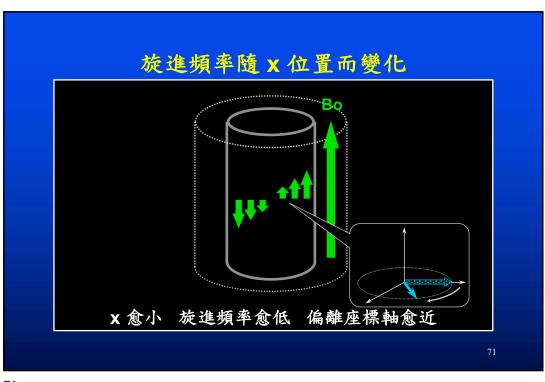


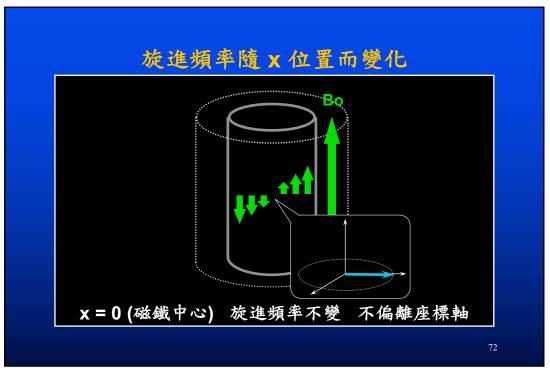


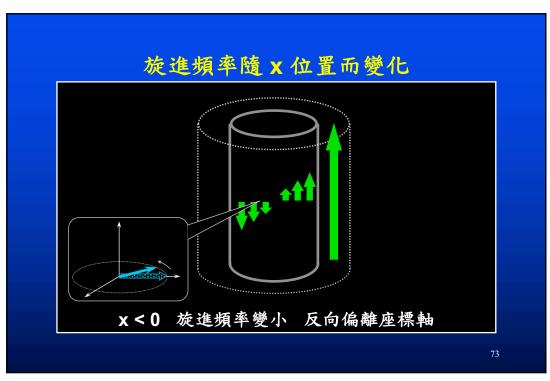


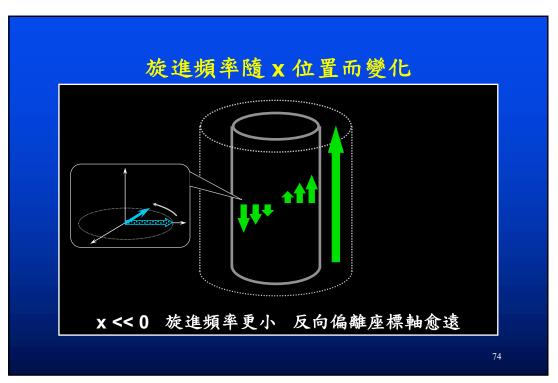


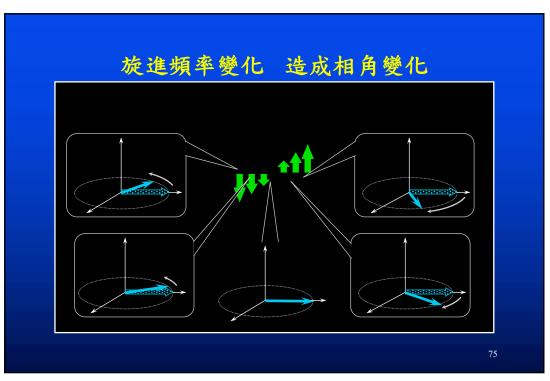


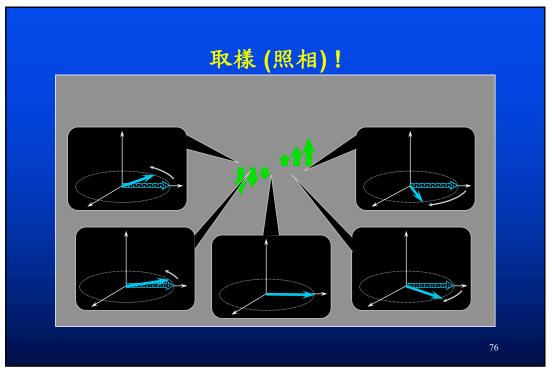


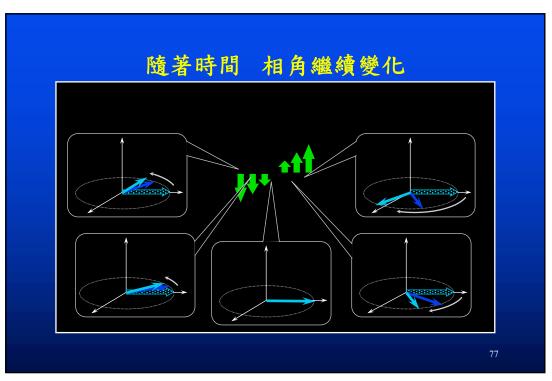


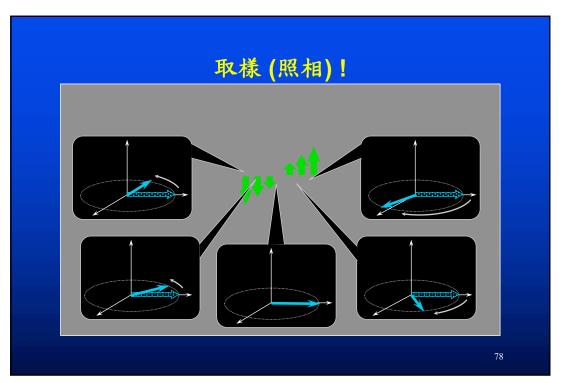


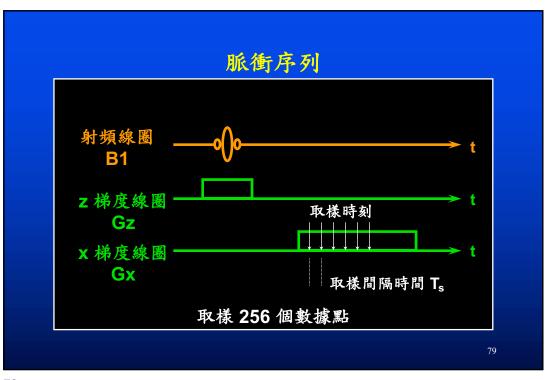


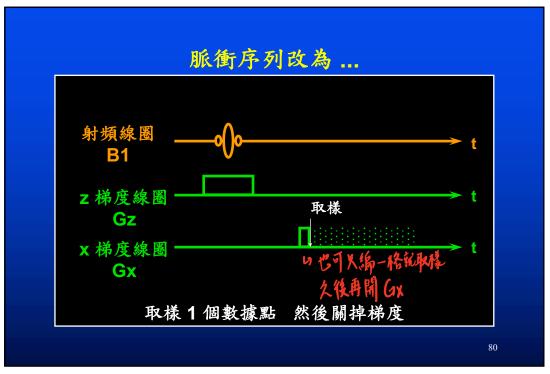


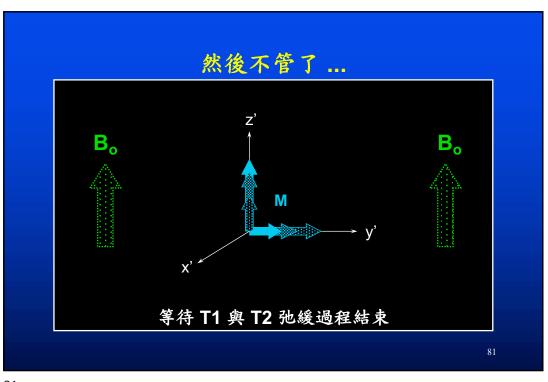








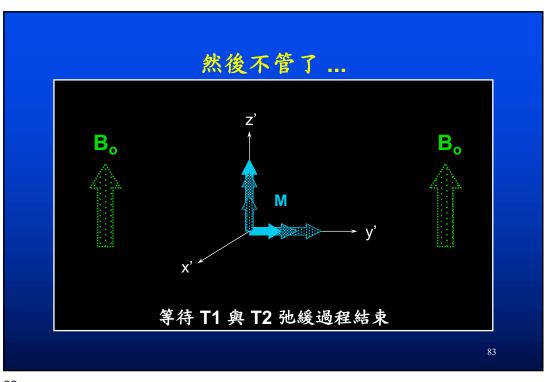


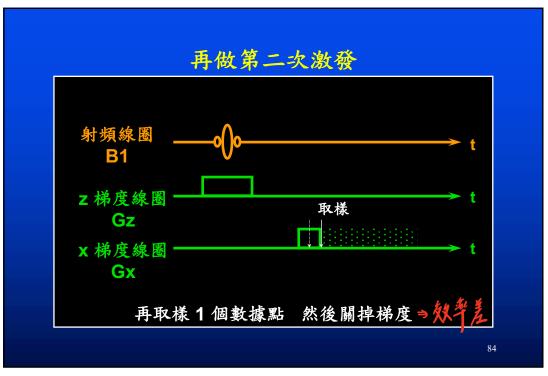


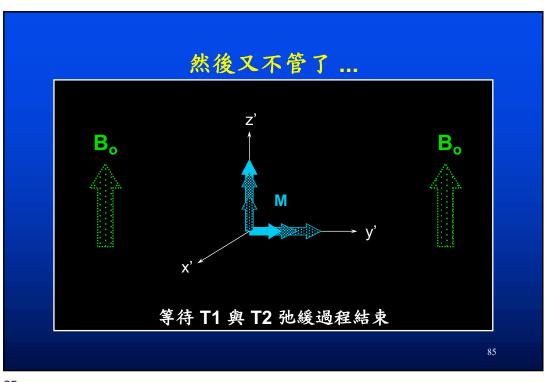
弛緩現象還沒教啊?

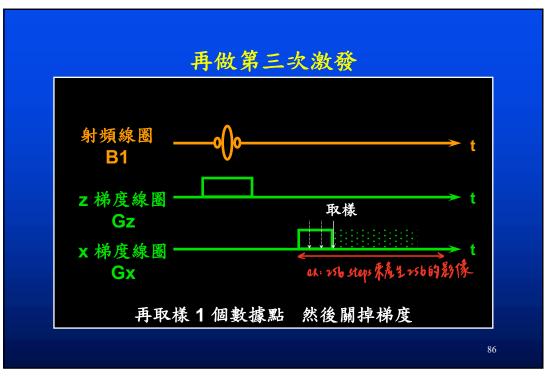
- 下次上課就會提到一些
- 現在先相信我:激發完畢後,只要 等得夠久,總會回到熱平衡狀態

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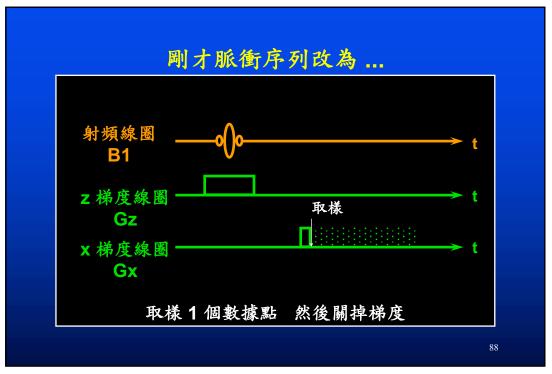


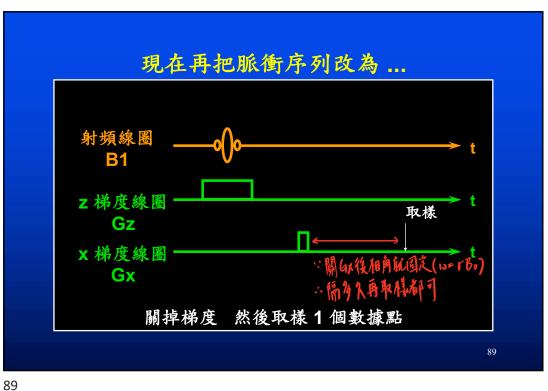
持續反覆這個過程

- 直到取完 256 個數據點為止
- 所取樣得到的 256 個數據,和頻率 編碼完全相同!
- 照相時姿勢擺對,其他時間可亂動

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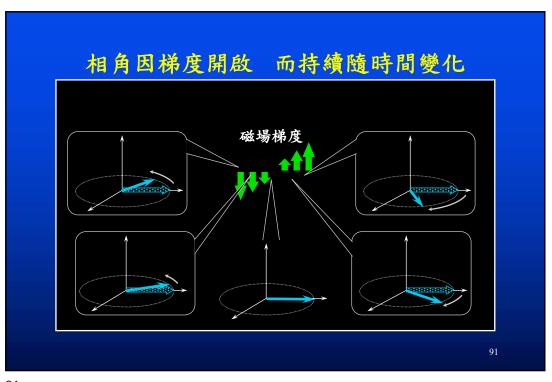
87

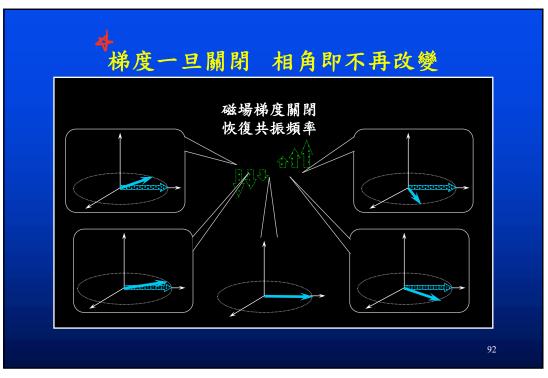


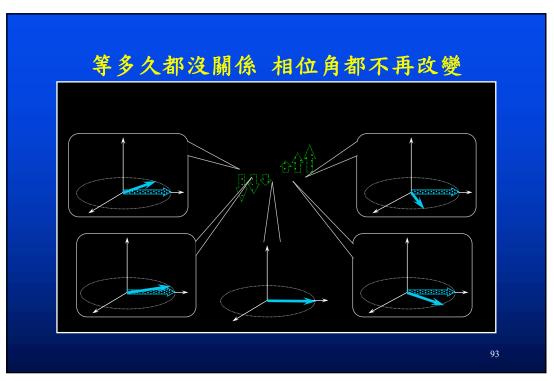


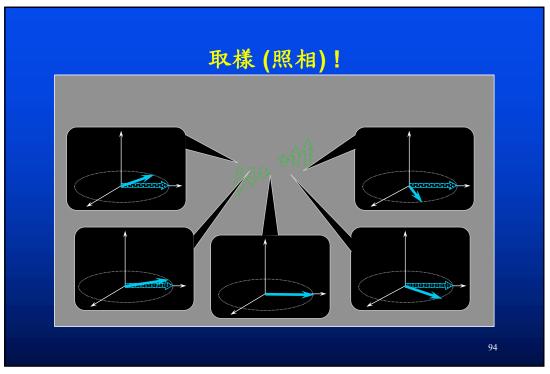
梯度關閉 恢復共振頻率

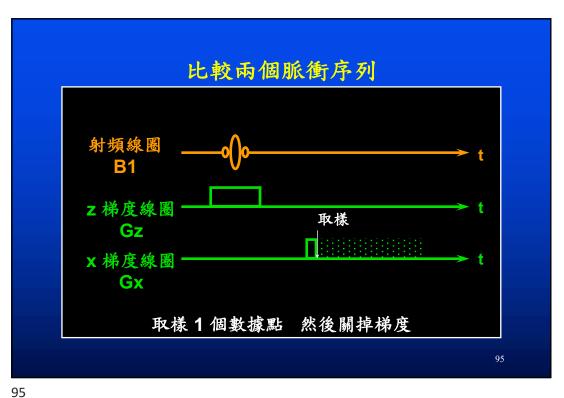
- 所有氫原子核在旋轉座標系中呈靜 止狀態 (相角不改變)
- 取樣得到的數據,仍然和頻率編碼 完全相同 (等多久都沒關係)!



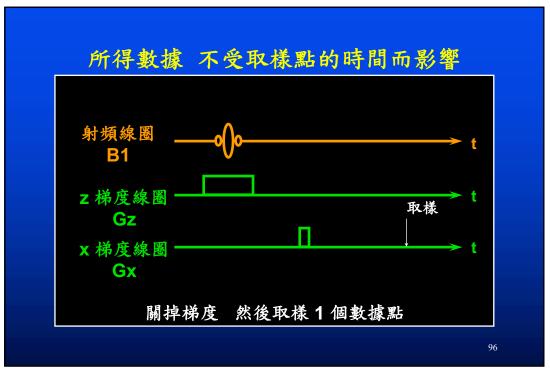




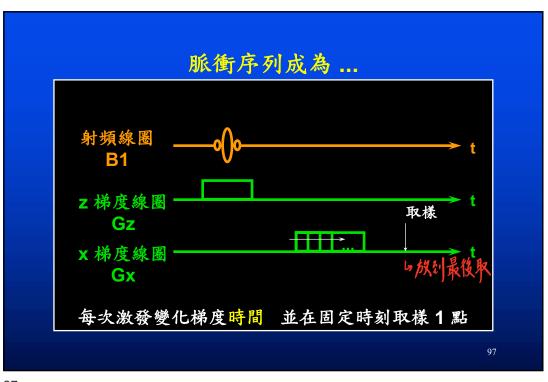


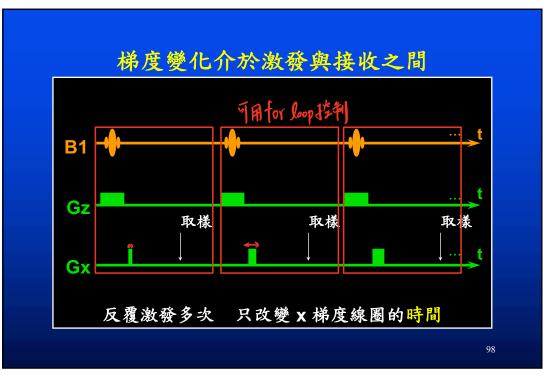


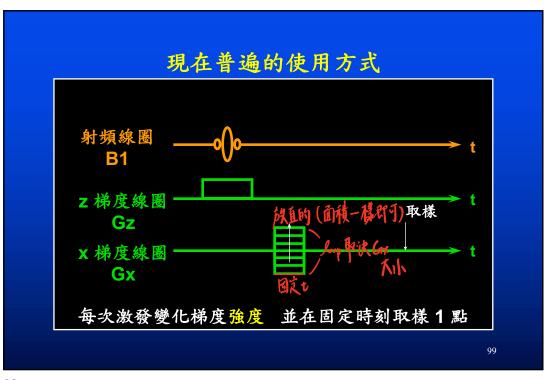
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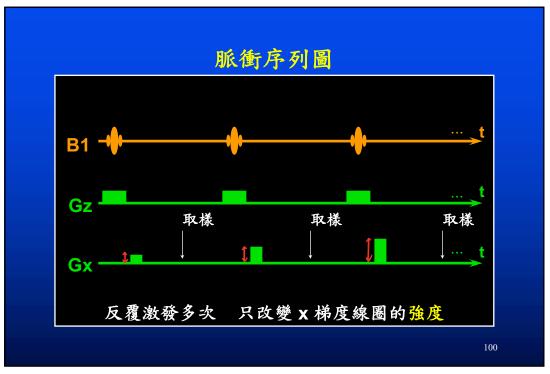


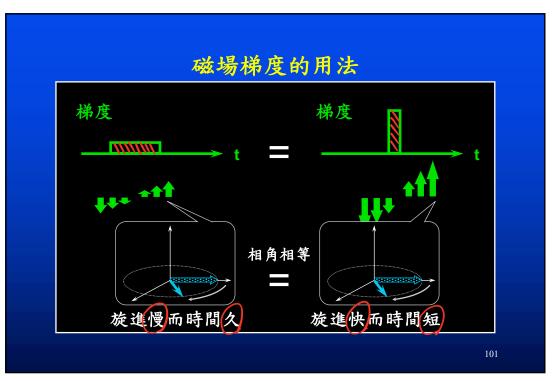
15 P95、P96 效果一樣

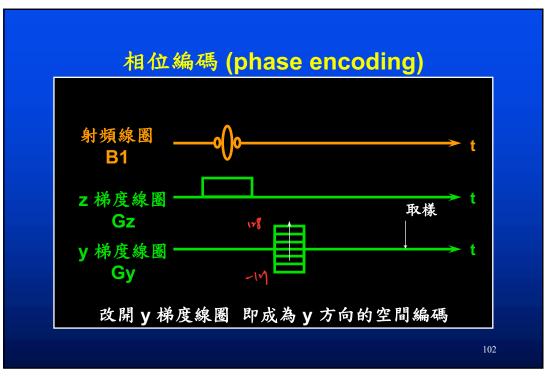










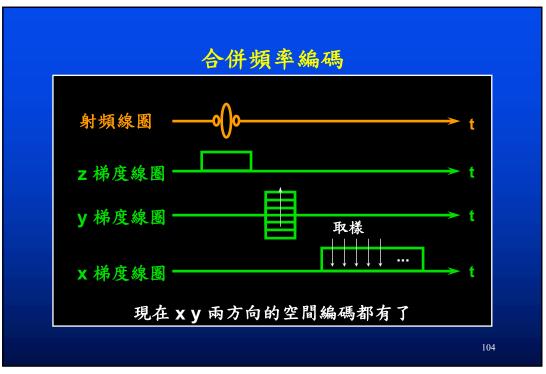


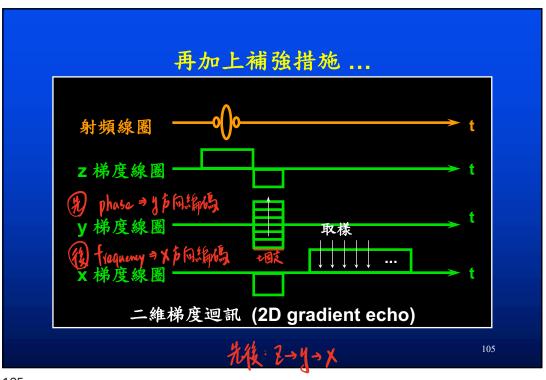
相位編碼

- 利用梯度使相角隨位置改變
- 原理其實和 (頻率編碼 + 取樣) 相同
- 一直反覆並改變梯度強度
- 在「激發後、接收前」調整梯度

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➡ Scan Time 的計算

PE* NEX

- TR * 相位編碼數 * 信號平均數
- TR = 2000 → 八分鐘一張影像 ex: loon×|28×
 - TR 的選擇與縮短以後再談
- 256x128: 256 一律設為 freq

phase encoding

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FOV 與梯度的關係

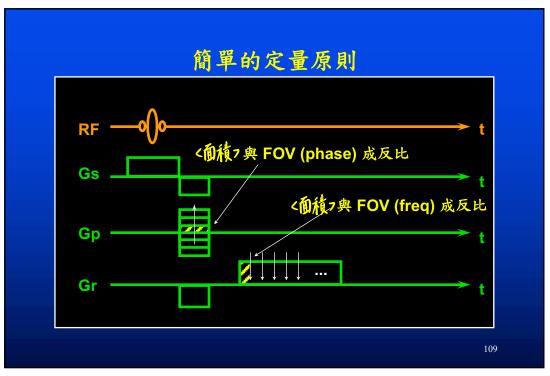
- 既然原理和頻率編碼一樣
- 定量原則就也一樣
- FOV 與梯度面積成反比
- 解析度與梯度總面積成正比

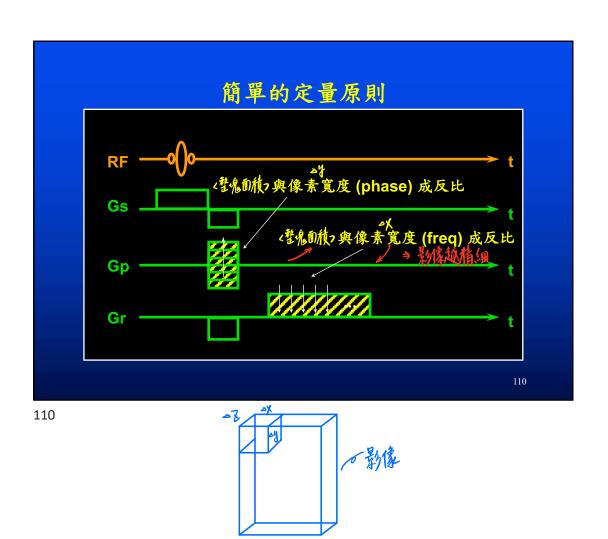
108

7565

(494 min)

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高解析度影像

- 在相位編碼方向
- 還是梯度要強 (硬體限制)
- Gradient strength: 影響 MRI 解析度的重要 規格

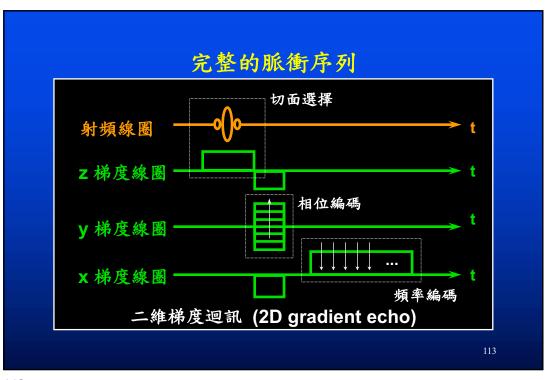
111

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MRI成像的脈衝序列

- 切面選擇 (slice selection)
- 相位編碼 (phase encoding)
- 頻率編碼 (frequency encoding)

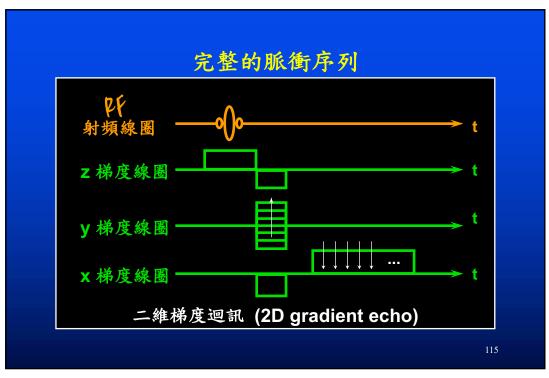
112

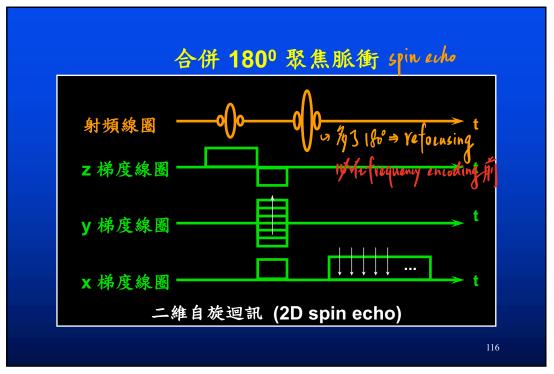


基本成像序列的其他變化

- Spin-echo 脈衝序列
- 3D 脈衝序列
- Multi-slice imaging
- Multi-echo imaging

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Spin Echo 也還沒教啊?

• 別急,下次上課內容

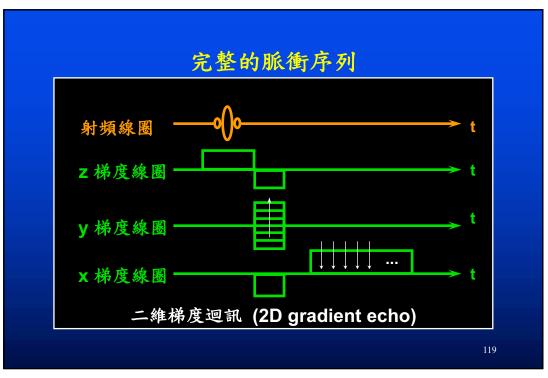
117

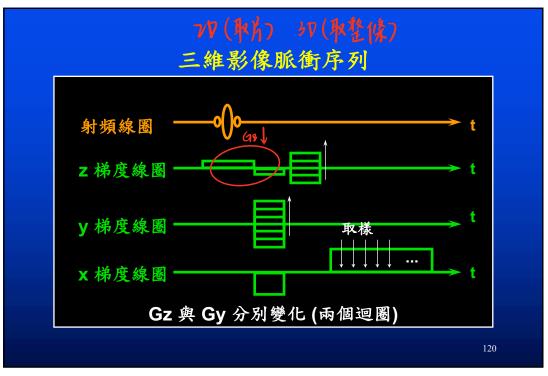
117

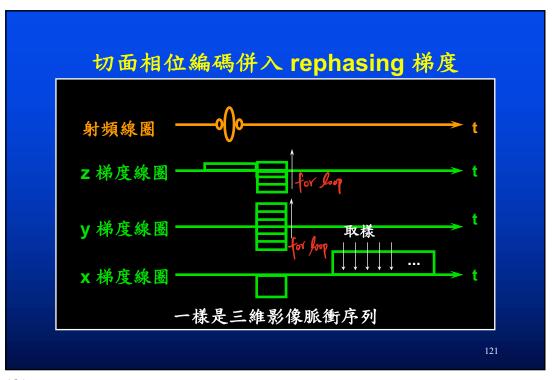
基本成像序列的其他變化

- Spin-echo 脈衝序列
- 3D 脈衝序列
- Multi-slice imaging
- Multi-echo imaging

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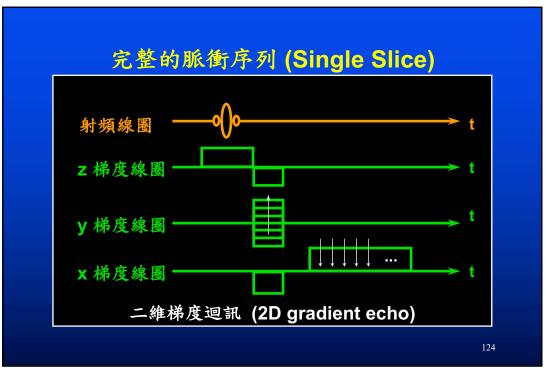


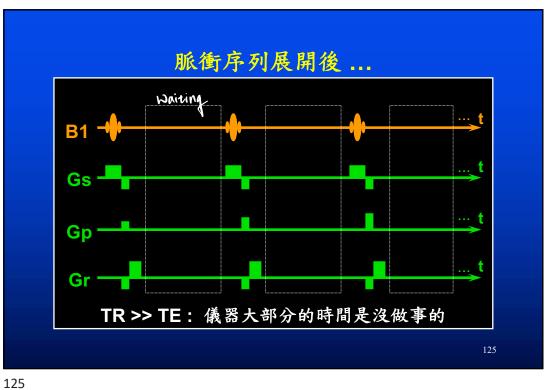
基本成像序列的其他變化

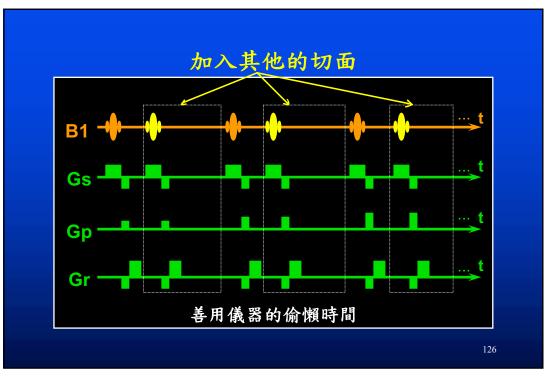
- Spin-echo 脈衝序列
- 3D 脈衝序列
- Multi-slice imaging
- Multi-echo imaging

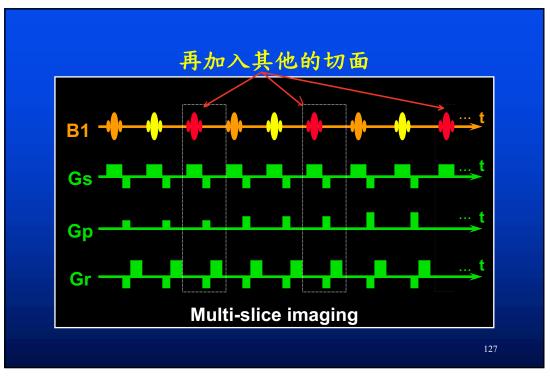
123

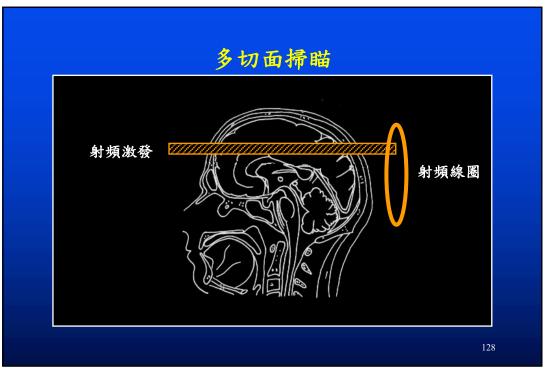
123

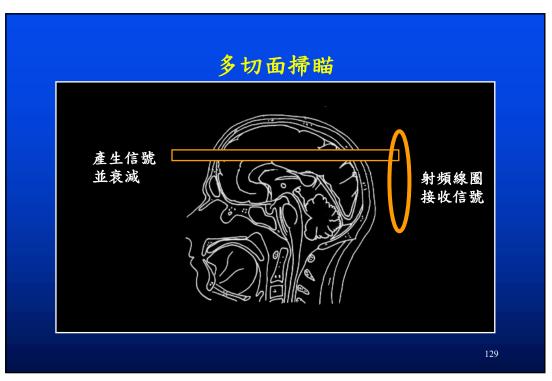


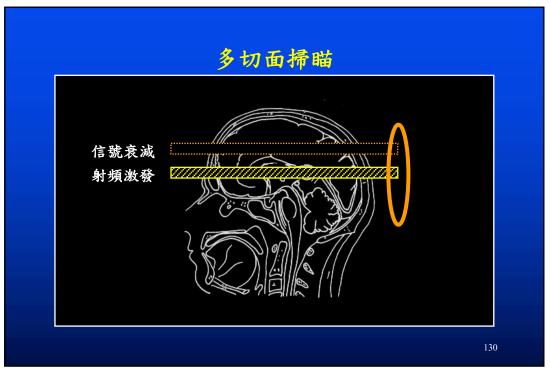


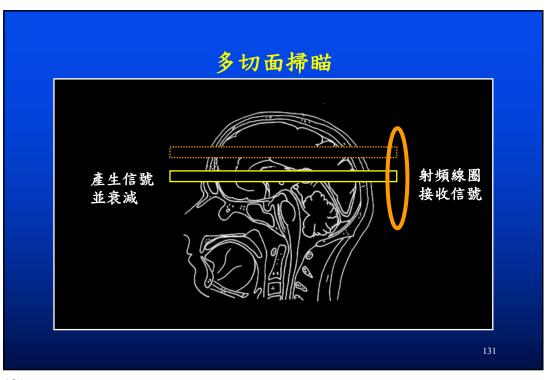


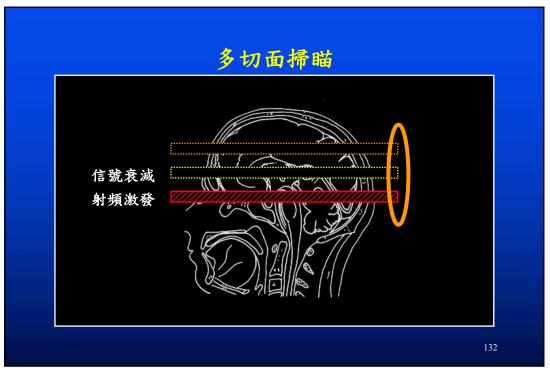


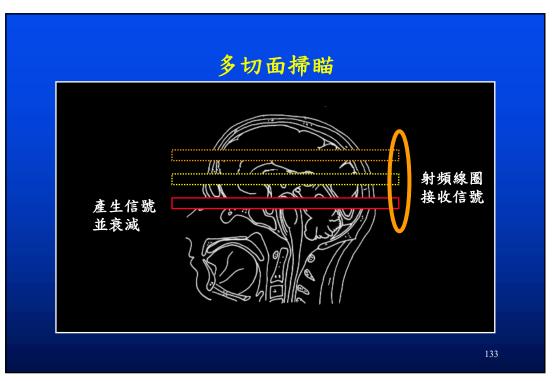


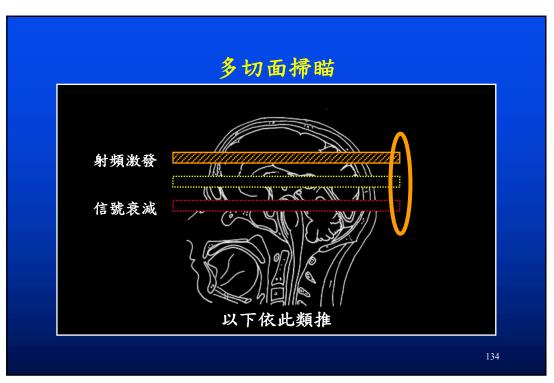


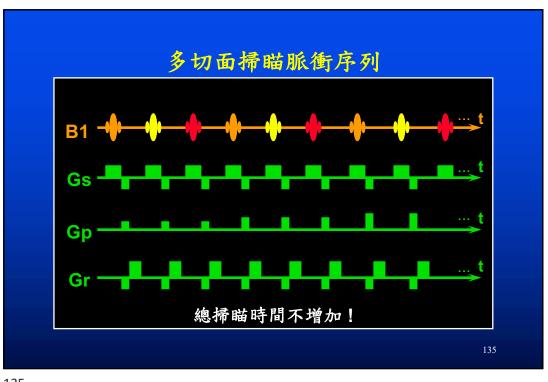






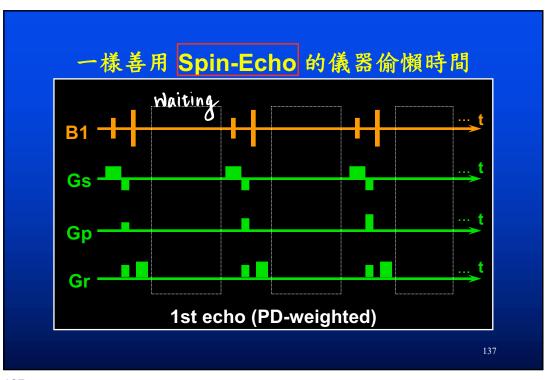


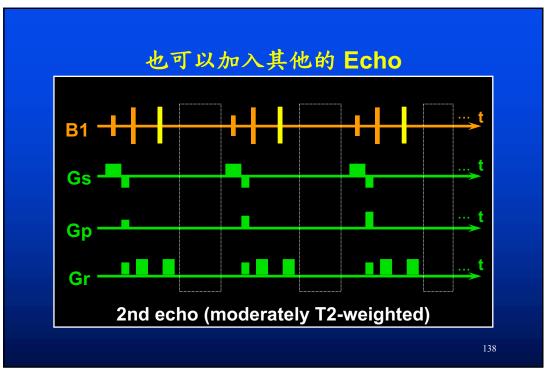


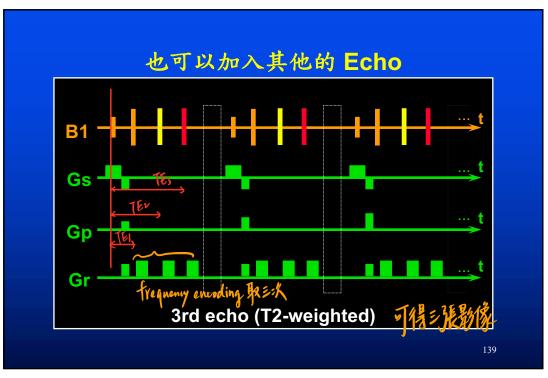


基本成像序列的其他變化

- Spin-echo 脈衝序列
- 3D 脈衝序列
- Multi-slice imaging
- Multi-echo imaging







2D Spin-Echo

- TE = 10~150 msec
- TR = 600~2500 msec
- Multi-echo 與 multi-slice 不影響 scan time!

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基本成像序列的其他變化

- Spin-echo 脈衝序列
- 3D 脈衝序列
- Multi-slice imaging 不同位置
- Multi-echo imaging 同位置、数比不同

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摘要: MRI 的空間編碼

- 切面選擇 (slice selection)
- ■相位編碼 (phase encoding)
- 頻率編碼 (frequency encoding)

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摘要: 切面選擇 (axial)

- ·開z梯度線圈
- · Sinc 形射頻脈衝
- · 關z梯度線圈

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摘要:頻率編碼

- 選擇激發之後
- · 開 x 梯度線圈
- •接收信號(取樣)
- ·關 X 梯度線圈

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摘要:相位編碼

- 利用多次反覆+改變梯度值,取代 頻率編碼中的信號取樣動作
- 在「激發後、接收前」進行
- 允許多重迴圈 (3D)

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