

Dual-polarity SENSE with calibration data refinement enables robust Nyquist ghost correction on a high- performance gradient system

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Introduction

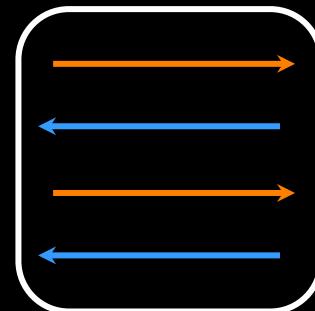
Echo-Planer Image (**EPI**) is prone to **Nyquist ghost**, because it contains two readout polarities (**RO+** and **RO-**).^[1]

Imperfections like **gradient delay** or **Eddy current** can cause differences between **RO+** and **RO-**, thus introducing Nyquist ghost.

Linear phase correction (**LPC**)^[2] models the differences as a linear term and corrects it.

However, LPC can fail at scanners with **high-performance gradients** or **ultra-high fields**.

EPI k-space



IFFT

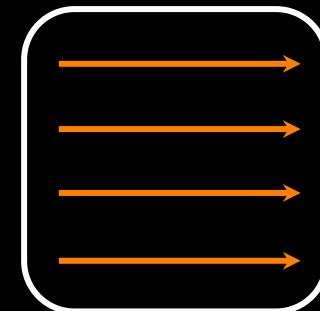


Image with ghost



LPC

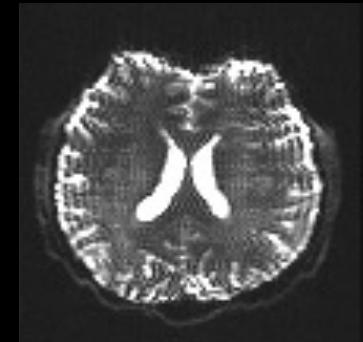
k-space after LPC



IFFT



Image after LPC

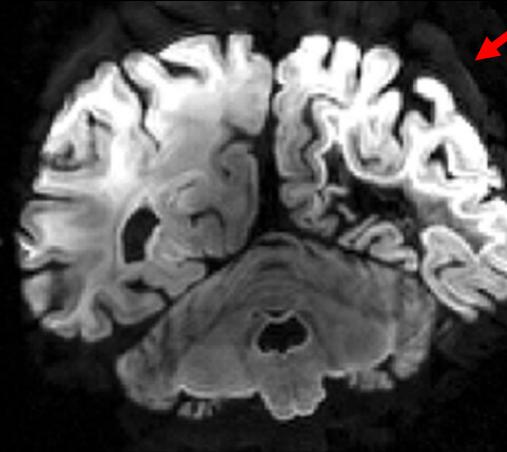


LPC

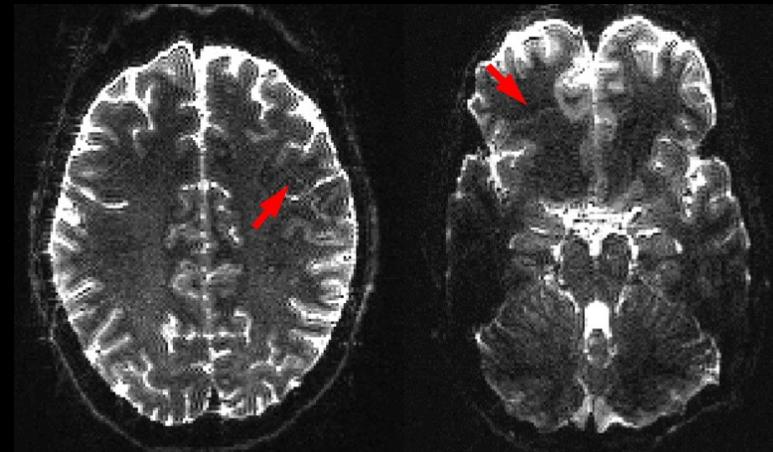
LPC can fail because of:

- Severe Eddy currents induced by high slew rate in diffusion encoding gradients.^[1]
- Increased B_0 -field inhomogeneities in ultra-high fields.^[2]

LPC fails @ high slew rate



LPC fails @ 7T

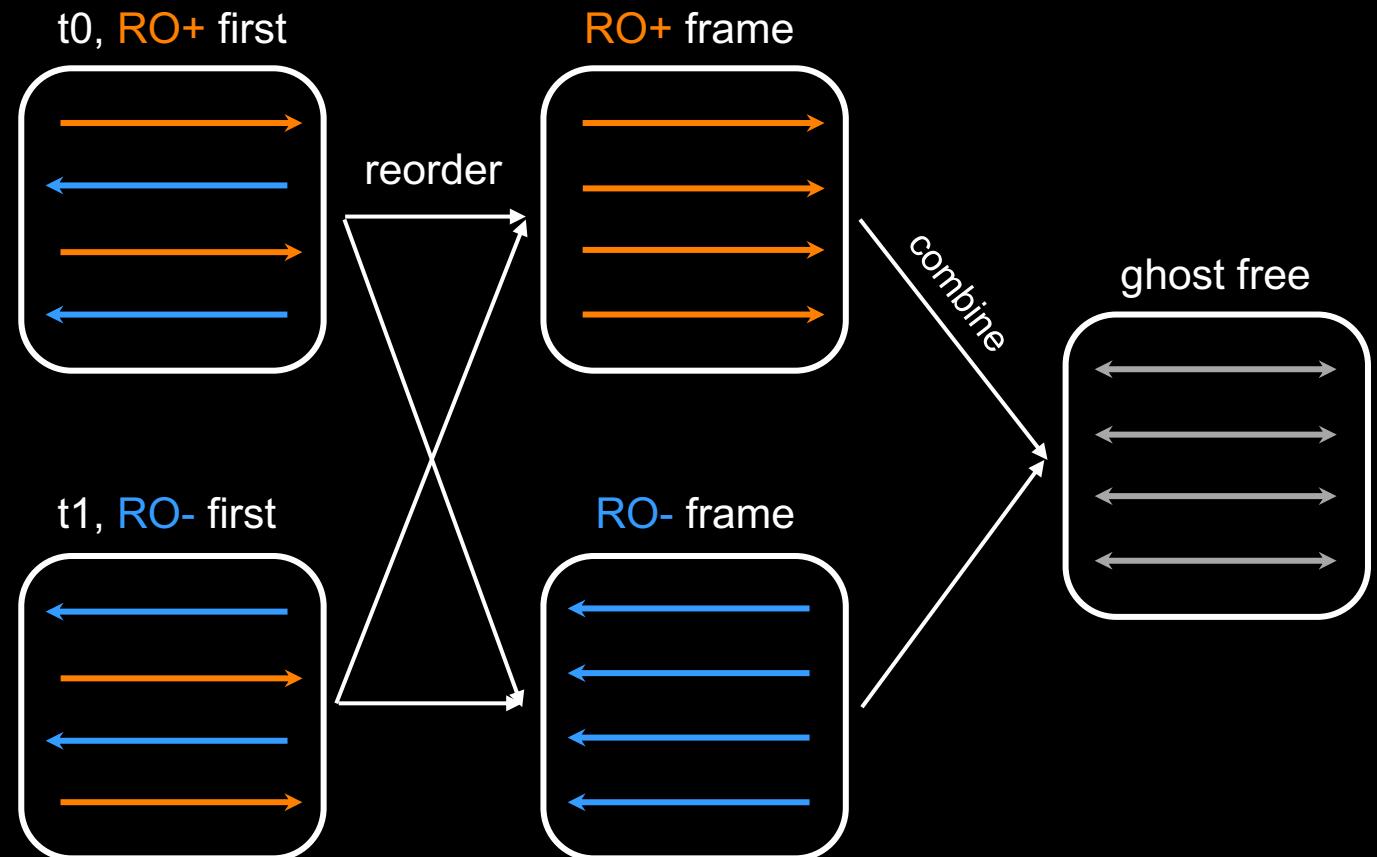


Need some better methods.

Time-encoded method

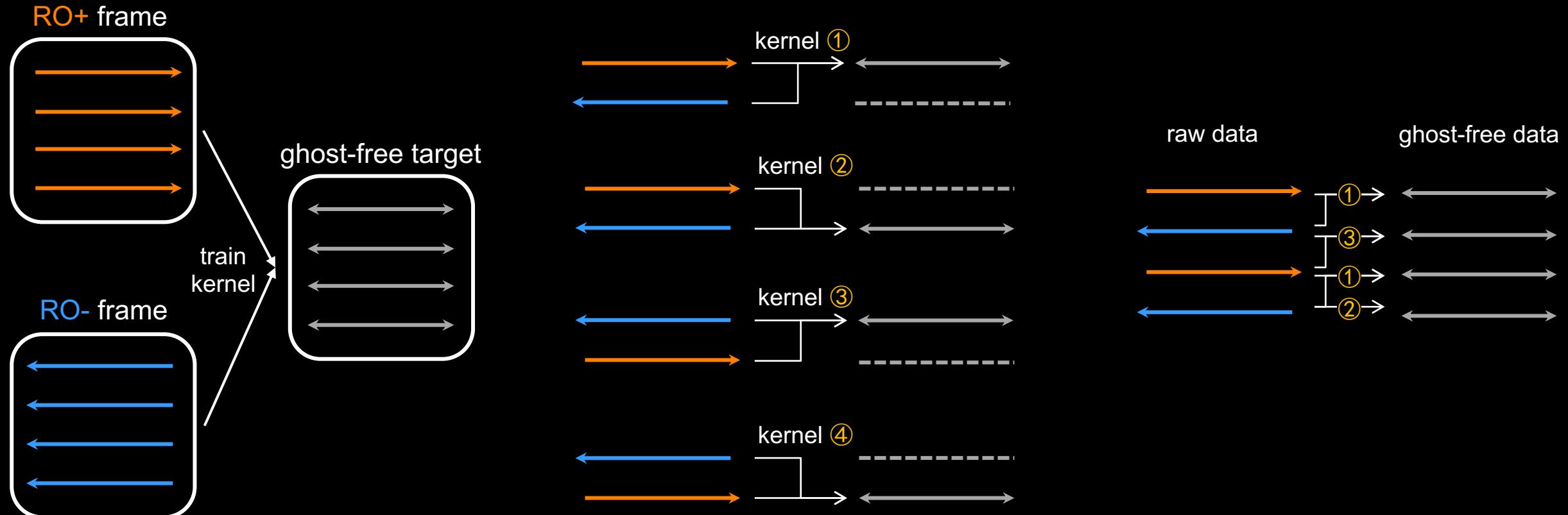
Time-encoded methods capture **2D difference** between RO+ and RO-.

It is **time-consuming**.

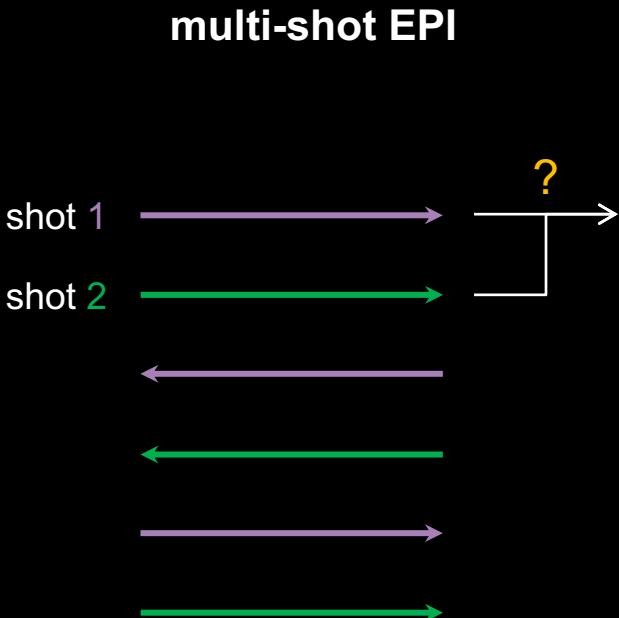
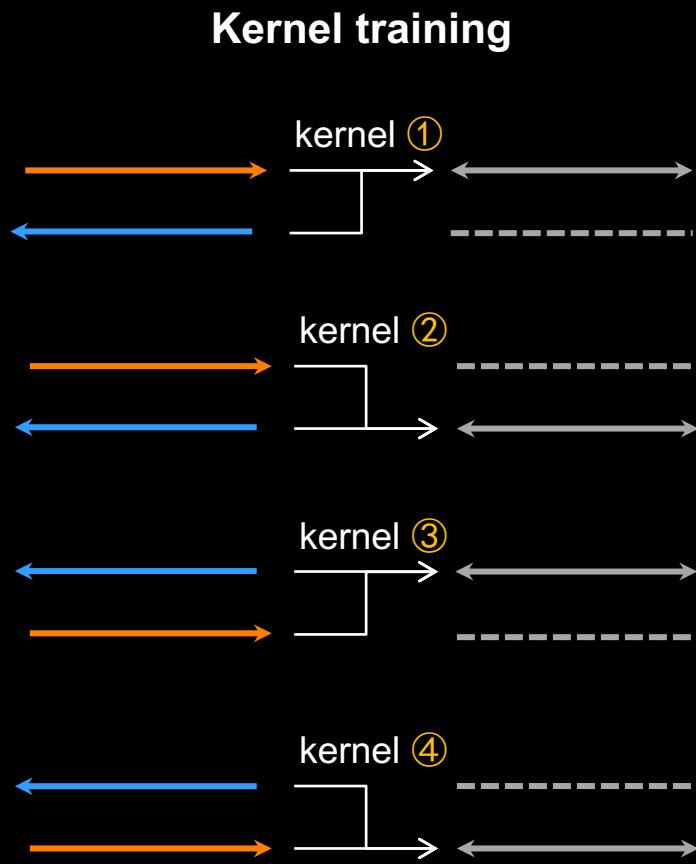


Dual-polarity GRAPPA (DPG)

Time-encoded Calibration Kernel training Reconstruction



Dual-polarity GRAPPA (DPG)



DPG is:

- Originally designed for **single-shot EPI**.
- **GRAPPA-based** and cannot lend itself to navigator-free multi-shot diffusion imaging.

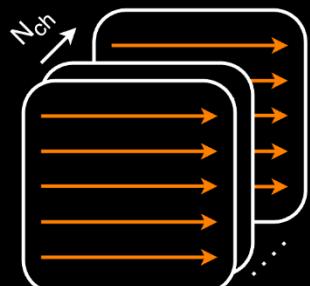
Dual-polarity SENSE (DPS):

- **SENSE-based regularized reconstruction.**

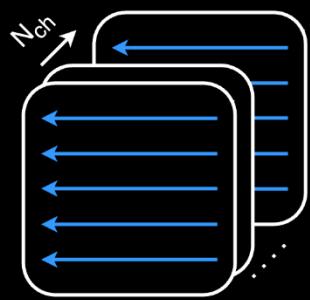
Dual-polarity SENSE (DPS)

(a) Dual-polarity SENSE calibration

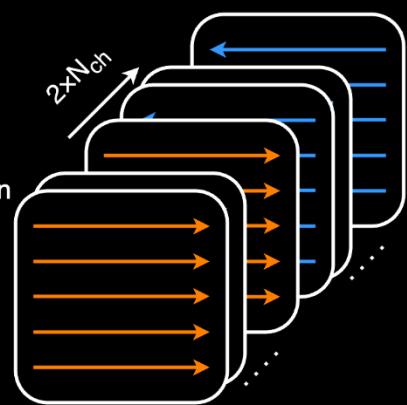
RO+ calibration



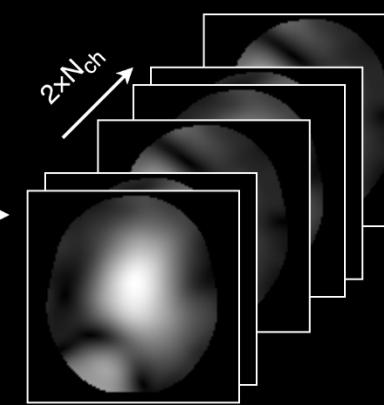
RO- calibration



dual-polarity calibration



dual-polarity sensitivity map



concatenate in
channel dimension

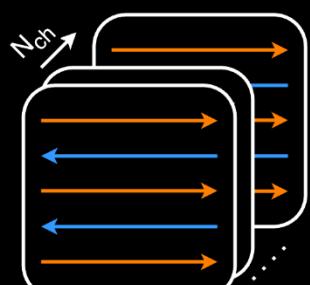
ESPIRIT

DPS utilizes DPG-type calibration.

Virtual sensitivity maps is used to capture **2D difference** between 2 polarities.

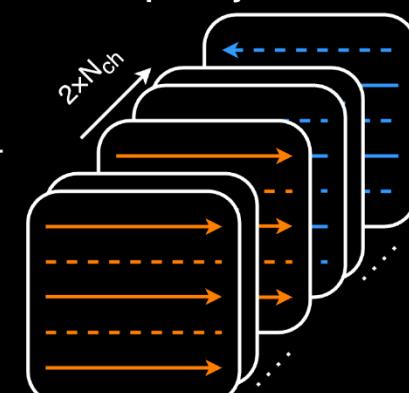
(b) Dual-polarity SENSE reconstruction

imaging data

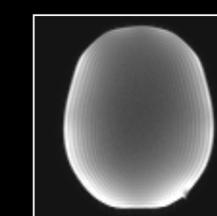


reorder to dual-polarity data

dual-polarity data



ghost free image

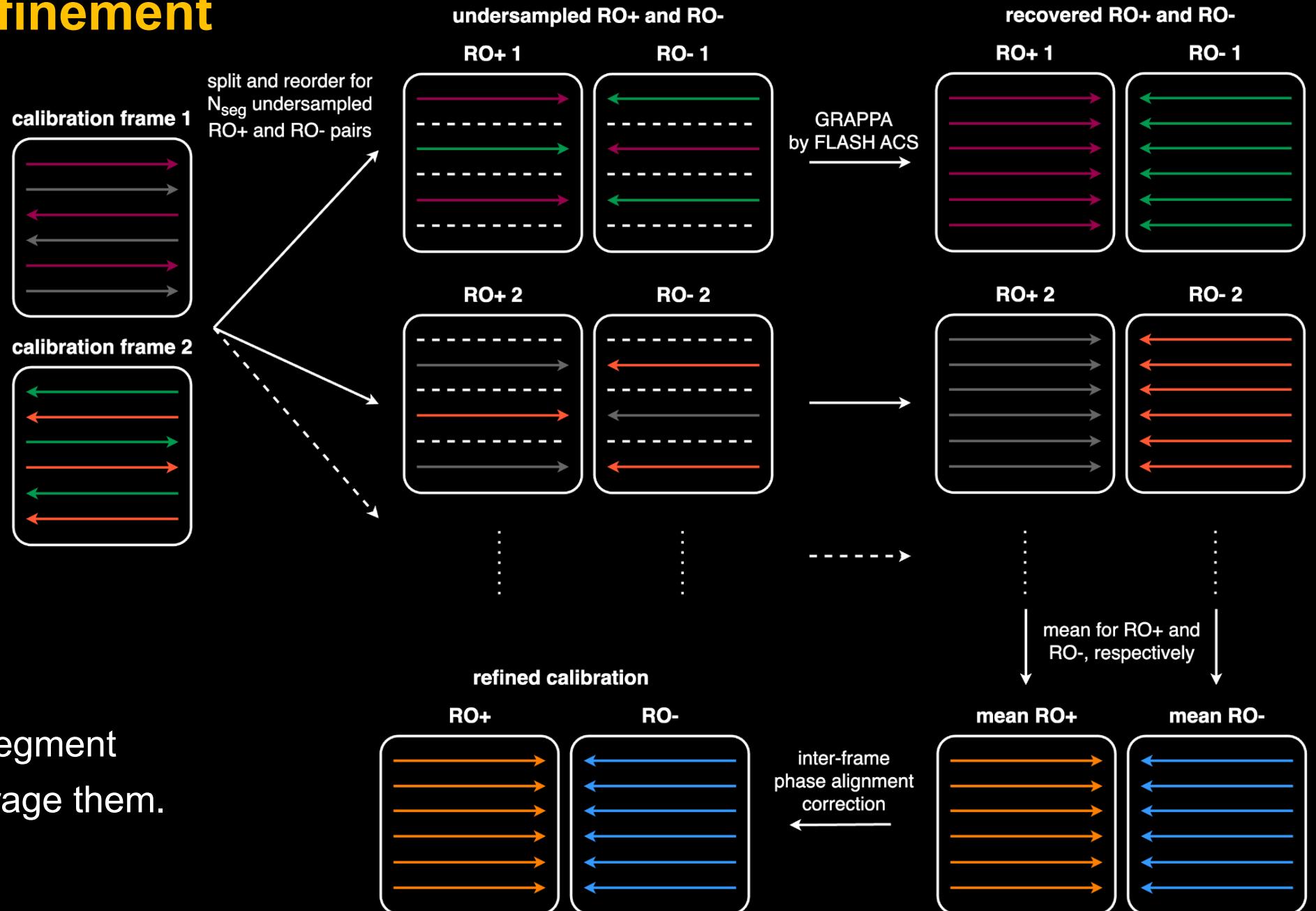


dual-polarity
SENSE

SENSE-type reconstruction.

Need high-quality calibration data.

Calibration refinement



Experiments

Connectome 2.0

$3T$, $G_{max} = 500 \text{ mT/m}$, $S_{max} = 600 \text{ T/m/s}$

- Single-shot EPI (ssEPI)
- Phantom and *in vivo* experiments.
- Test calibration refinement.
- Compare DPS with LPC+GRAPPA and DPG.

Terra.X

$7T$, $G_{max} = 130 \text{ mT/m}$, $S_{max} = 250 \text{ T/m/s}$

- Interleave EPI (iEPI)
- *In vivo* experiments.
- Compare DPS with LPC+SENSE and DPG*.

* We used DPG to reconstruct each shot and averaged the results.

ssEPI, phantom @Connectome 2.0

- 2 mm isotropic

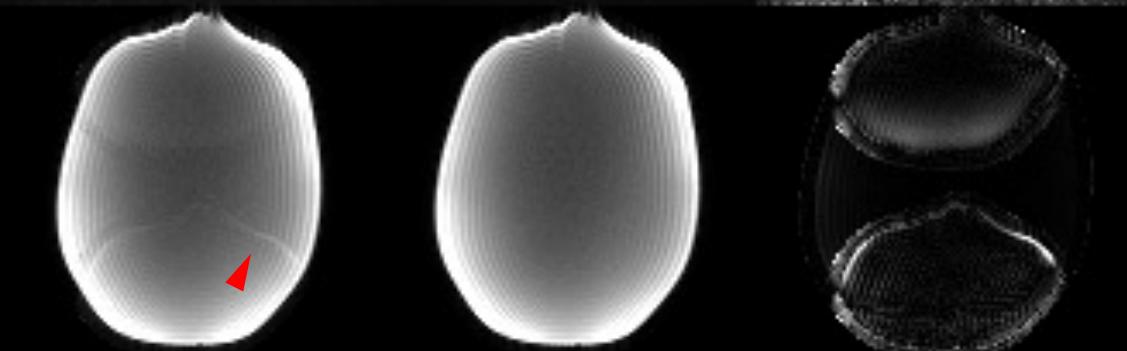
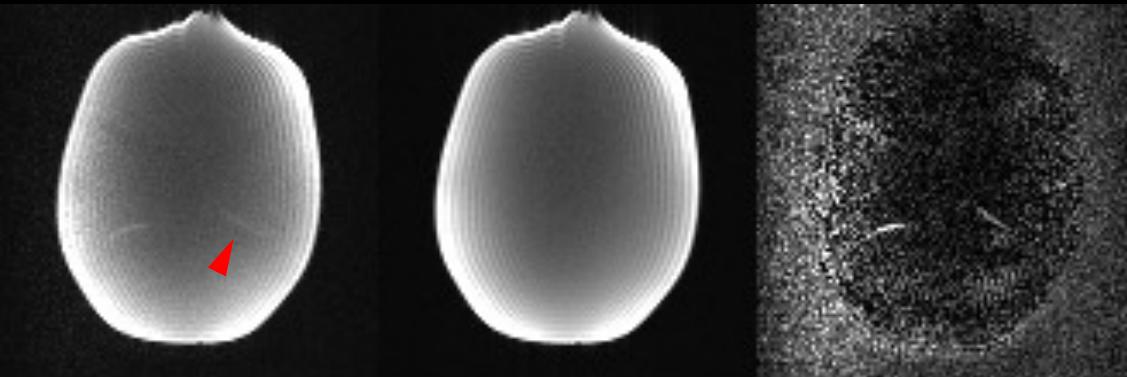
$R = 1$

w/o calibration
refinement

w/ calibration
refinement

10× error map

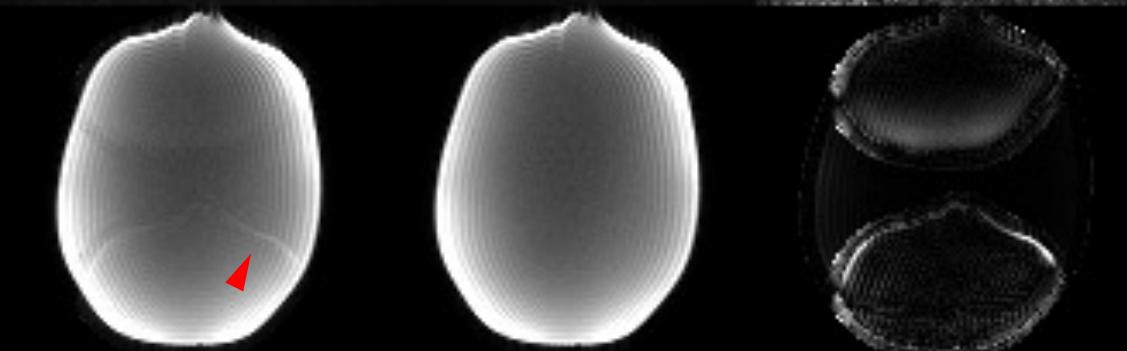
DPG



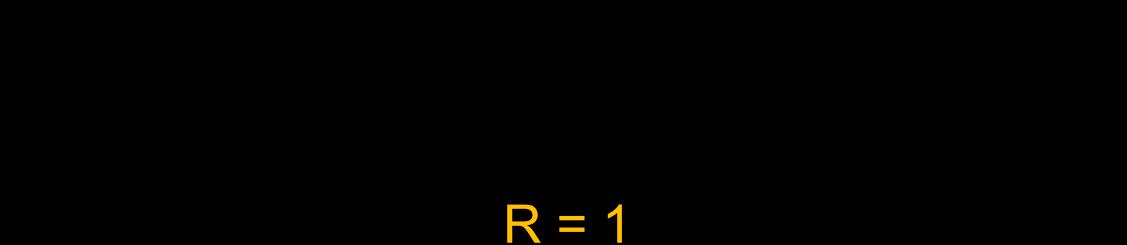
w/o calibration
refinement

w/ calibration
refinement

10× error map

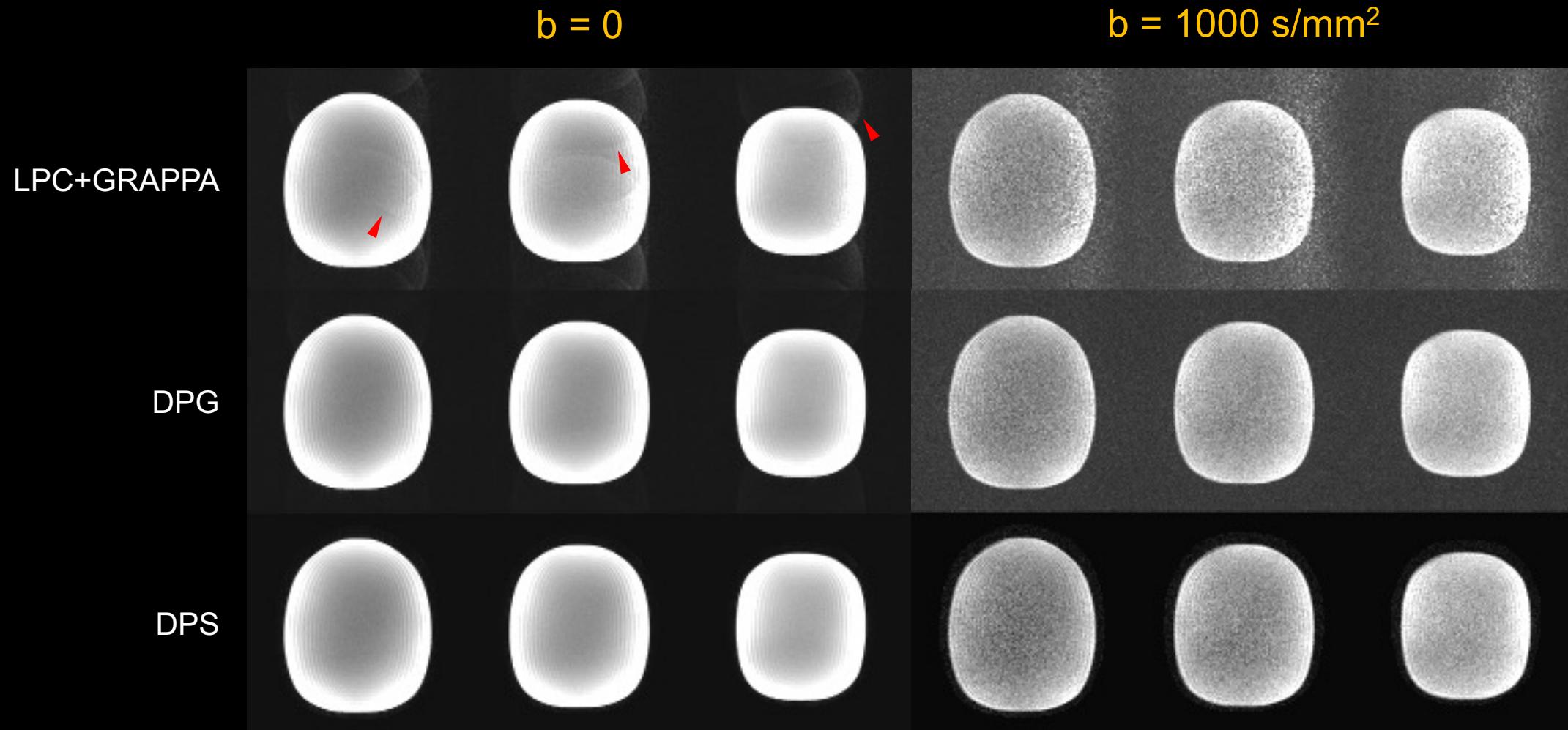


$R = 3$



ssEPI, phantom @Connectome 2.0

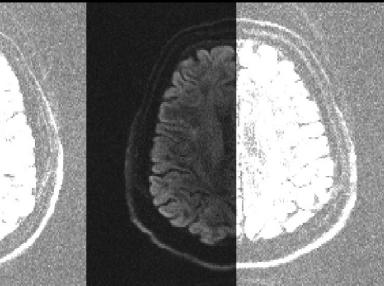
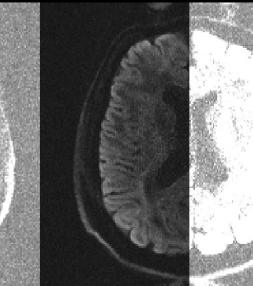
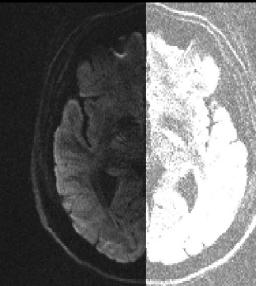
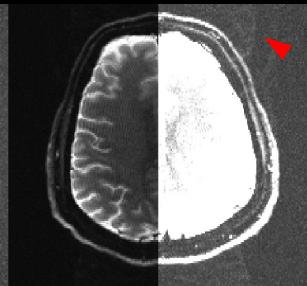
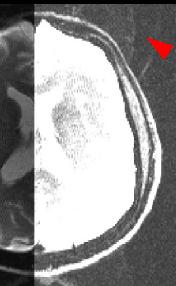
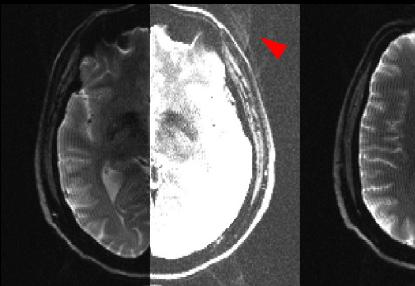
- $R = 2, 2 \text{ mm isotropic}$



ssEPI, in vivo @Connectome 2.0

- $R = 2, 1 \times 1 \times 4 \text{ mm}^3$
- $pF = 6/8$
- $ESP = 0.57 \text{ ms}$

$b = 0$



LPC+GRAPPA

$b = 1000 \text{ s/mm}^2$

DPG

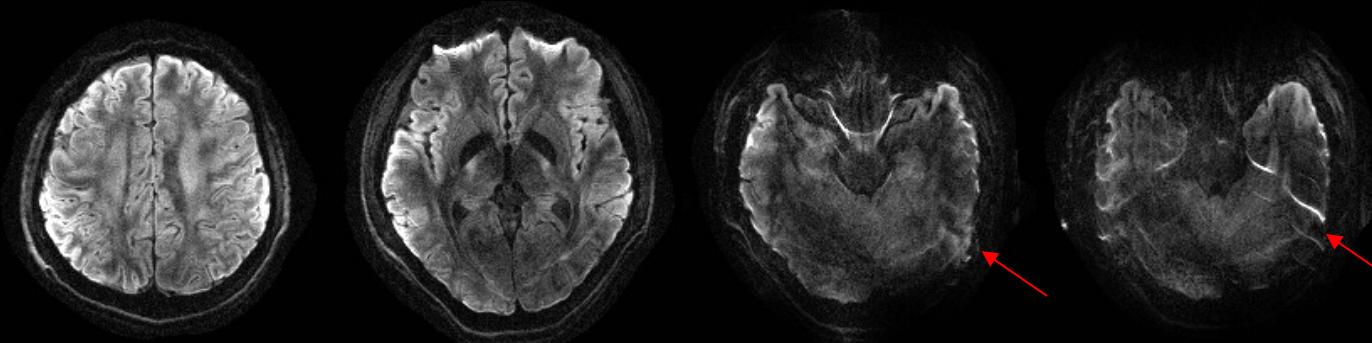
DPS

5x scale

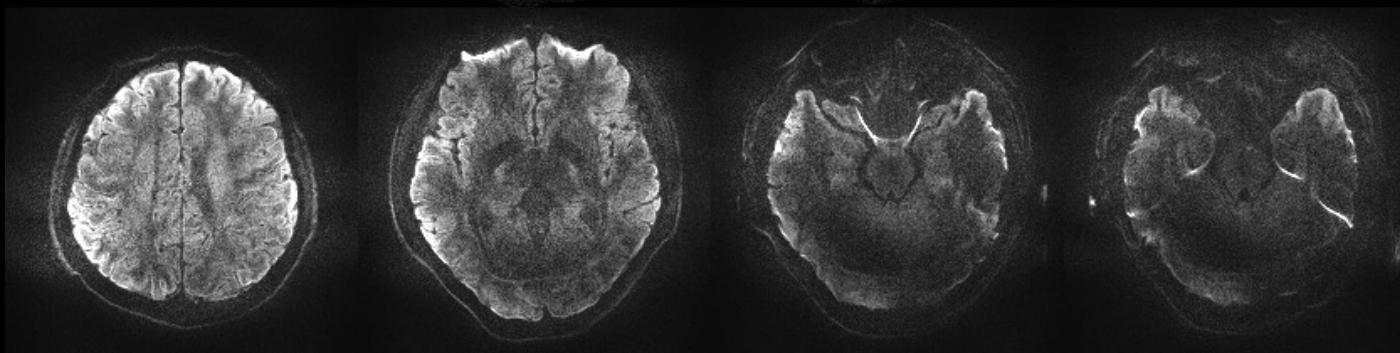
iEPI, *in vivo* @Terra.X

- shot = 3
- R = 6 for each shot
- $1 \times 1 \times 4 \text{ mm}^3$
- $b = 1000 \text{ s/mm}^2$

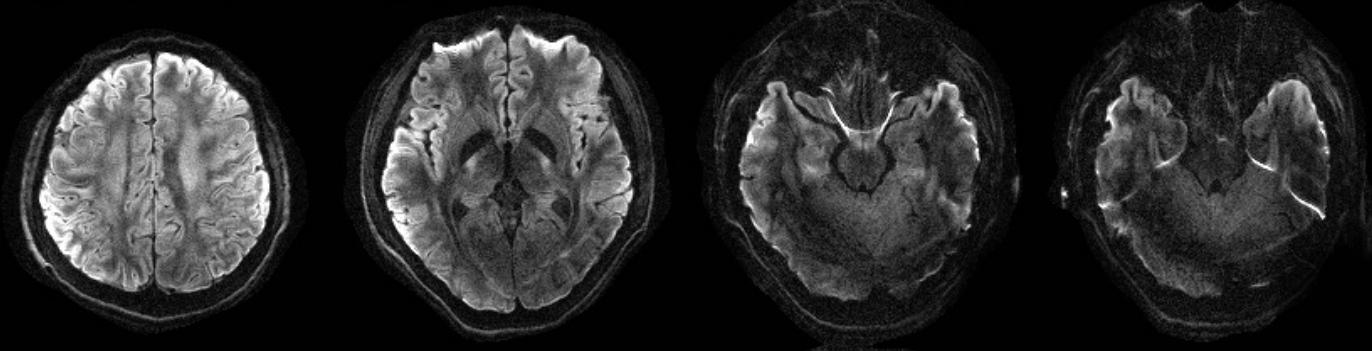
LPC+MUSSELS



DPG



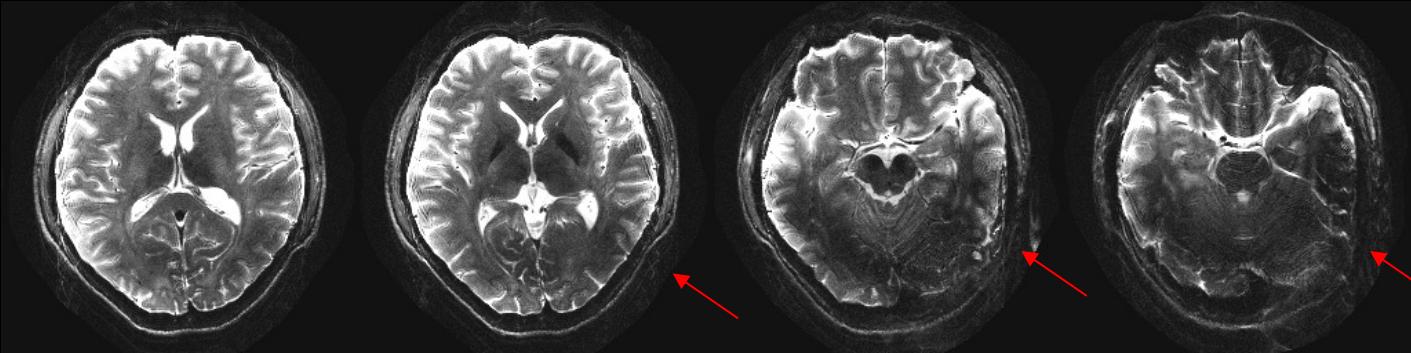
DPS+MUSSELS



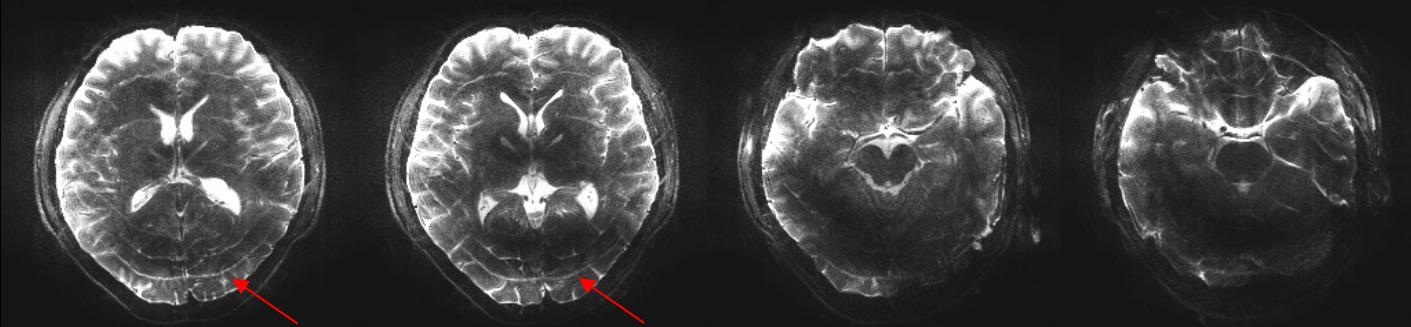
iEPI, in vivo @Terra.X

- shot = 4
- R = 8 for each shot
- $0.82 \times 0.82 \times 4.1 \text{ mm}^3$
- b = 0

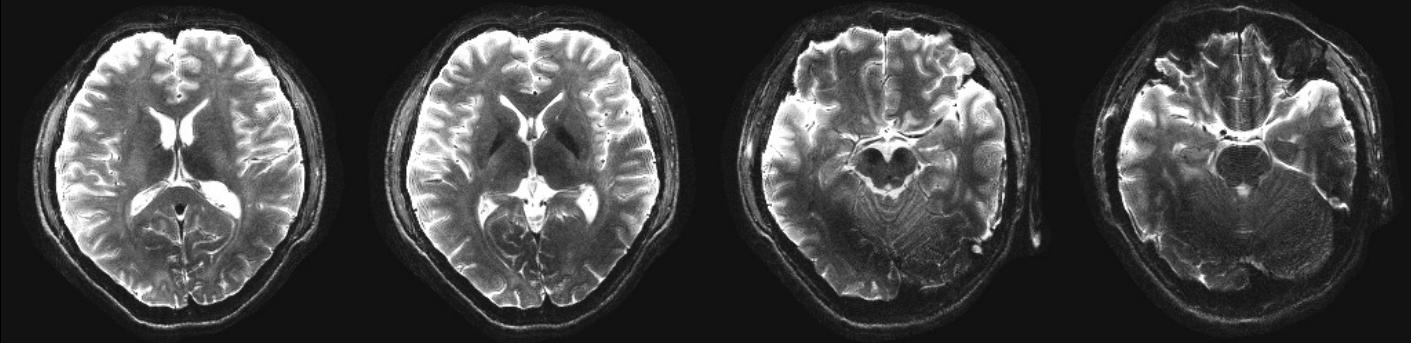
LPC+SENSE



DPG



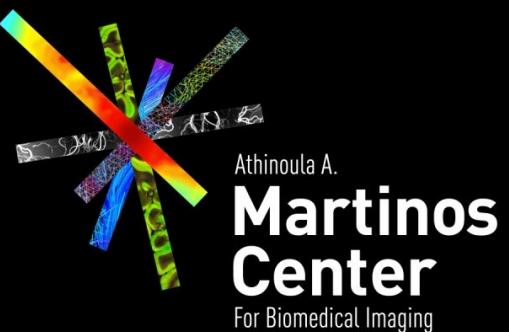
DPS



Discussion and Conclusion

- We proposed dual-polarity SENSE (**DPS**), a sense-based method for EPI Nyquist ghost correction.
 - We tested the method by phantom and in vivo experiments on scanners with high-performance gradients or ultra-high fields.
 - In the **ssEPI** experiments, DPS outperformed LPC and offered comparable results to the state-of-the-art DPG.
 - In the **iEPI** experiments, DPS outperformed LPC and could be used for data with large acceleration factors where DPG would fail.
-
- Take more experiments
 - Test iEPI on Connectome 2.0.

Acknowledgement



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL

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