

MRI Simulator Notes

Liam

Thursday 5th December, 2019

Tasks

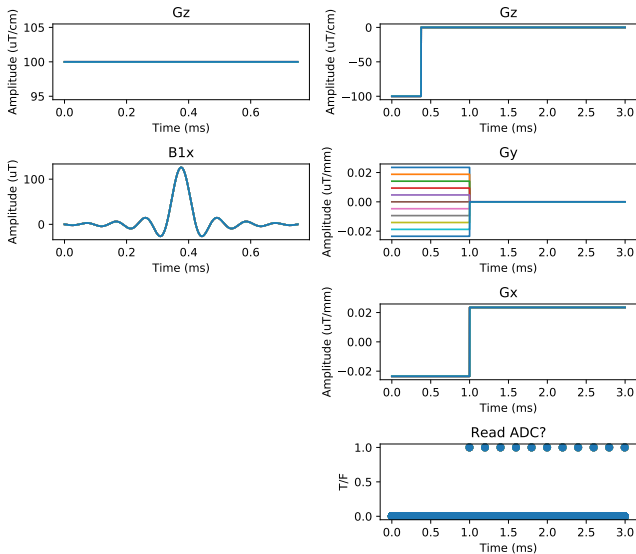
- ▶ I wrote a function to generate a 2DFT pulse sequence.
- ▶ I wrote a function to reorder the matrix collected from the 2DFT sequence to an order suitable for calling the inverse DFT for image reconstruction.
- ▶ I called the simulation and checked the activity monitor.
- ▶ I started to write the script for simulating the 2DFT acquisition.

2DFT pulse sequence

Summary

- ▶ See the figure on the next slide.
- ▶ The left column shows the excitation pulse.
- ▶ The right column shows the set of k-space sampling pulses.
The only difference between the sampling pulses is the amplitude of G_y to change the line height in k-space.

2DFT pulse sequence example



Comments

- ▶ The basic shape of each waveforms looks as expected.
- ▶ I am not sure what realistic values are for the various parameters – maybe this is something we can discuss?

Matrix reordering function

Summary

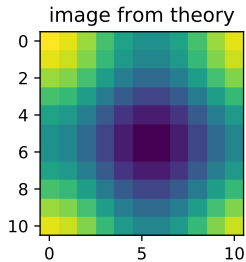
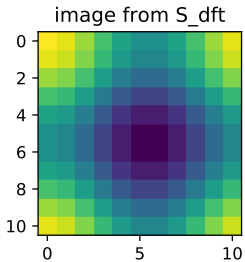
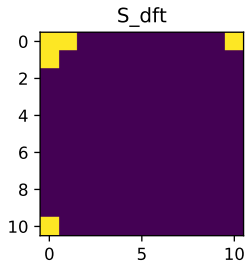
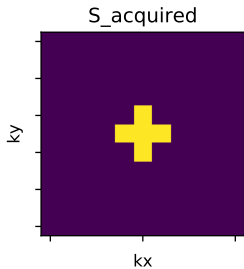
- ▶ I computed the DFT of

$$f(m, n) = 1 + \cos((2\pi/N)m) + \cos((2\pi/N)n)$$

with $N = 11$ and $m, n = 0, \dots, N - 1$ using negative frequencies to generate the matrix *S_acquired* (DC value at centre of matrix, etc.)

- ▶ I computed *S_dft* from *S_acquired* using the `shift_2DFT` function I wrote.
- ▶ I compared the image generated this way to $f(m, n)$ (image from theory).

Test results

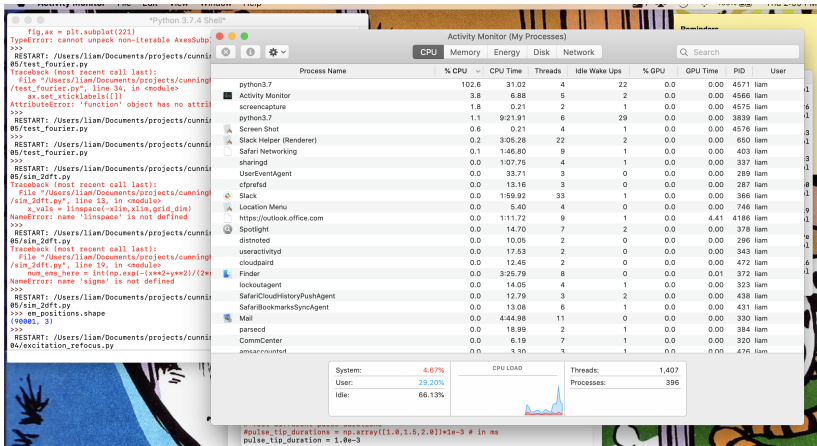


Activity monitor

Summary

- ▶ My MacBook has 2 cores.
- ▶ I ran the excitation simulation from 2019-12-04 and checked the activity monitor.
- ▶ The Python CPU usage exceeds 100%.

Screenshot



Applying relaxation during excitation

Summary

- ▶ Right now, the excitation portion of the simulation represents the effect of each sample of the RF pulse by a rotation quaternion.
- ▶ The effect of the entire RF pulse is computed by multiplying all these rotation quaternions together. This is more efficient than multiplying all of the corresponding rotation matrices together.
- ▶ **This post** on Stack Overflow seems to imply that you cannot represent non-uniform scaling (e.g. transverse and longitudinal relaxation) with quaternions; you need to use matrices.
- ▶ We can either continue to neglect relaxation during excitation or else I can implement excitation using matrices and incorporate relaxation (the former is more efficient; the latter is more true to the physics).

Script for 2DFT simulation

Summary

- ▶ I distributed ems according to a Gaussian curve in x and y as shown in the figure following (with $z = 0$).
- ▶ I will try to image this distribution of ems with a 2DFT pulse sequence tomorrow.

