Lecture 1: Fundamentals of Magnetic Resonance Imaging

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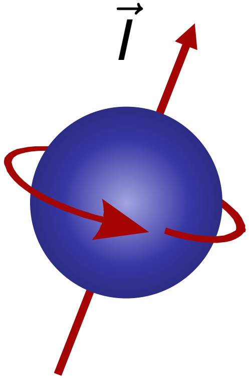
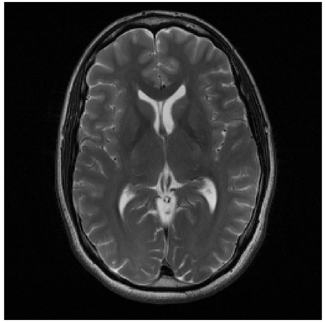
NYU

Outline

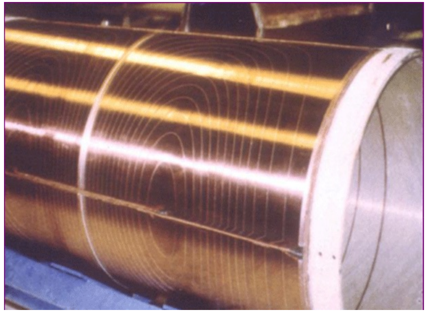




B_0

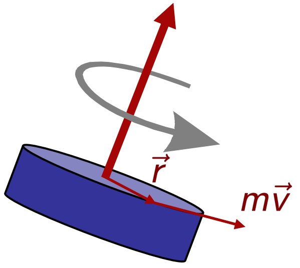
B_1

G

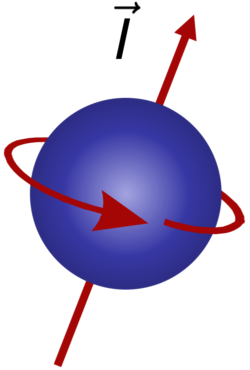


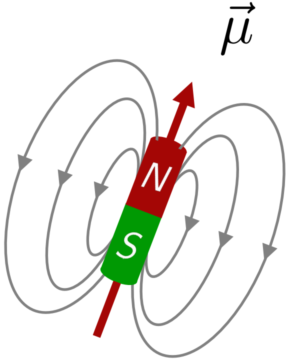
Nuclear spin

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times (m\vec{v})$$



Angular momentum of nucleus





Magnetic dipole moment

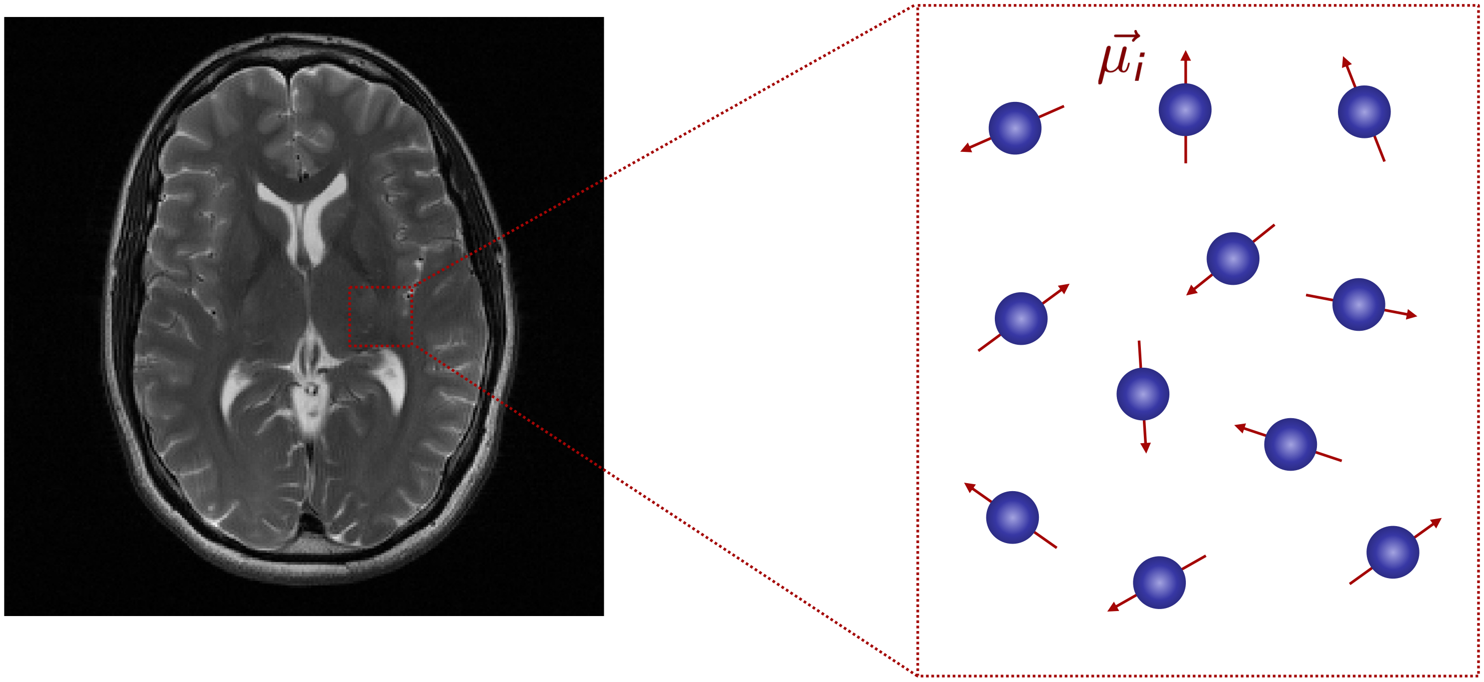
$$\vec{\mu} = \gamma \vec{I}$$

Gyromagnetic ratio

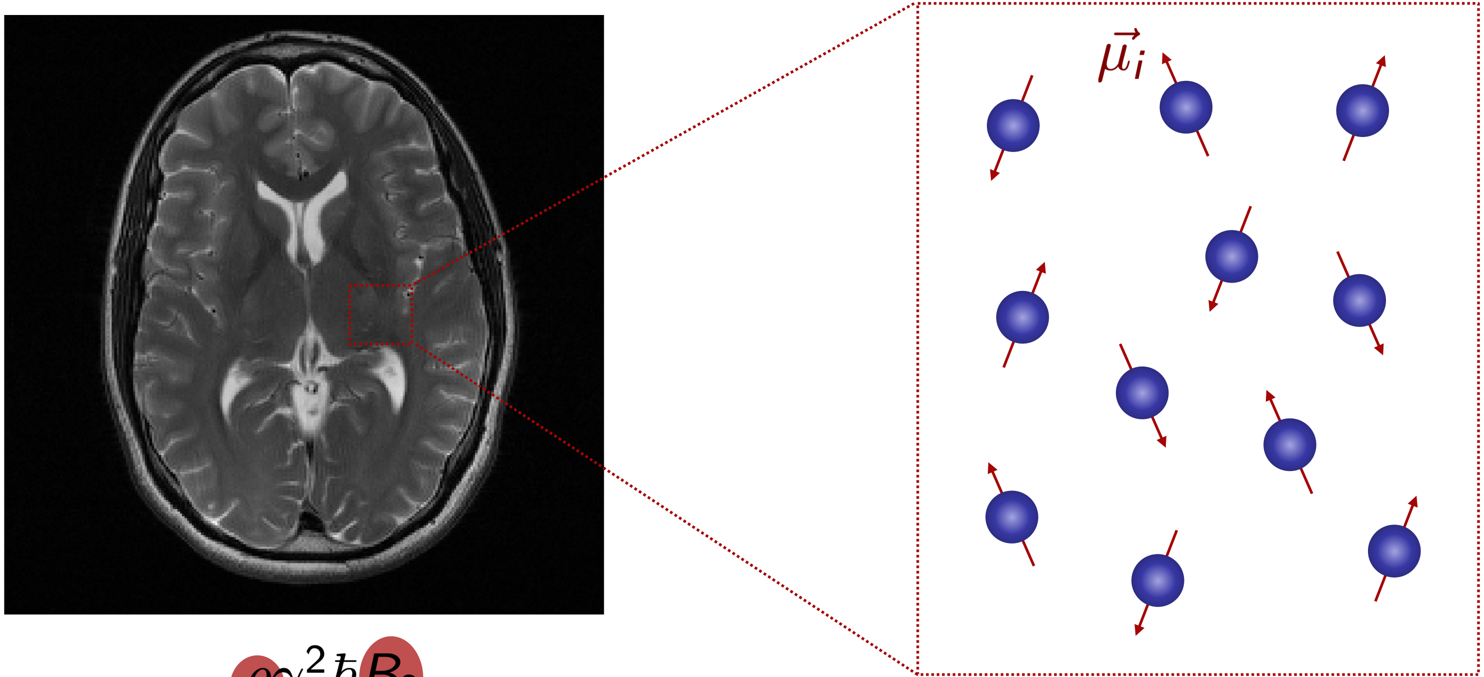
Element	(MHz/T)
^{1}H	**42.58**
^{3}He	-32.43
^{23}Na	11.26
^{31}P	17.24

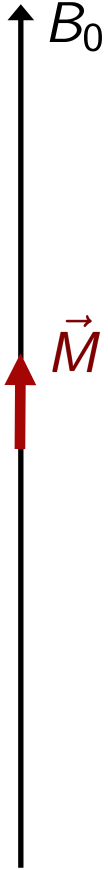
$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

Thermal motion: Random orientation



Interaction with B_0: Magnetization





$$M = \frac{\rho\gamma^2\hbar B_0}{4kT}$$

$$\vec{M} = \sum \mu_i$$

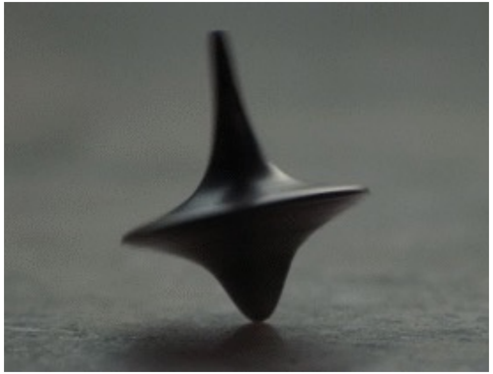
Interaction with B_0: Precession

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

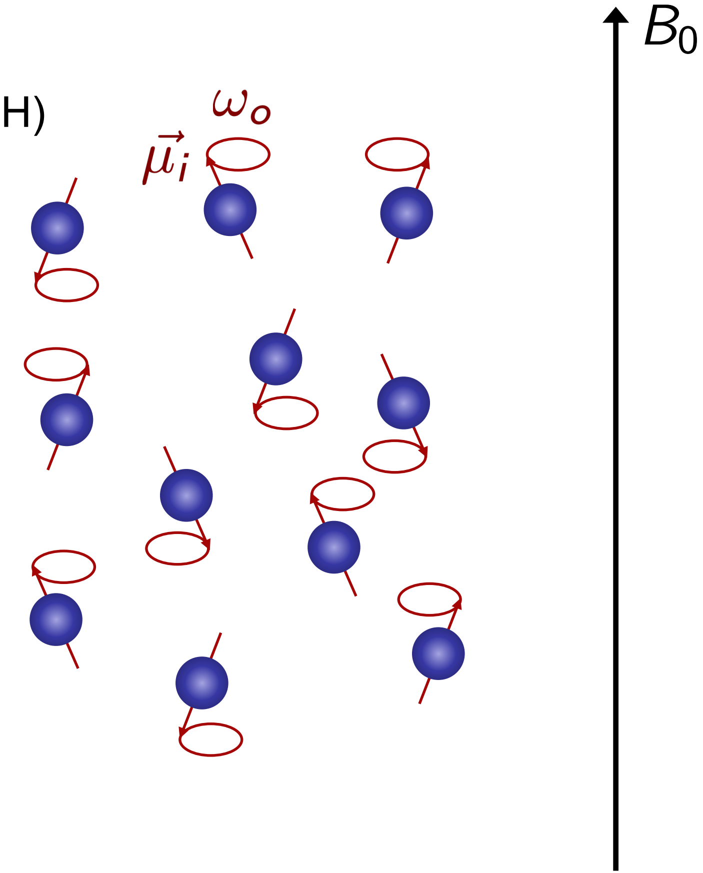
$\omega_0 = \gamma B_0$ Larmor frequency (^{1}H)

$$\frac{\gamma}{2\pi} = 42.6(MHz/T)$$

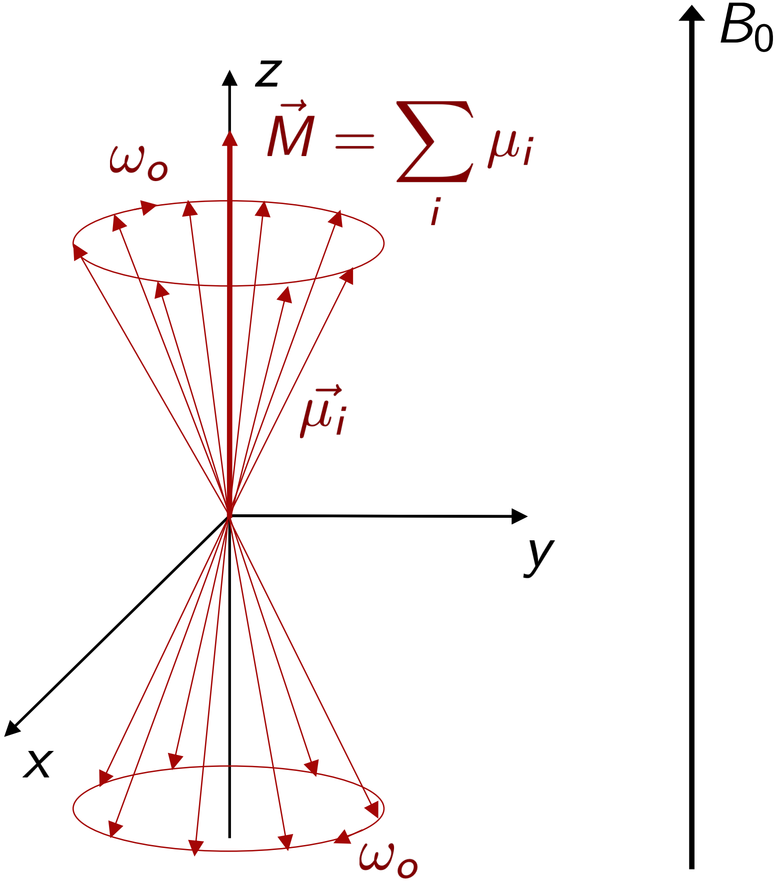
Angular momentum of top in gravitation field



Nolan 2010

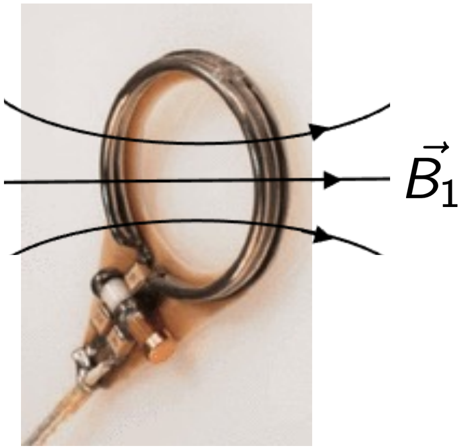


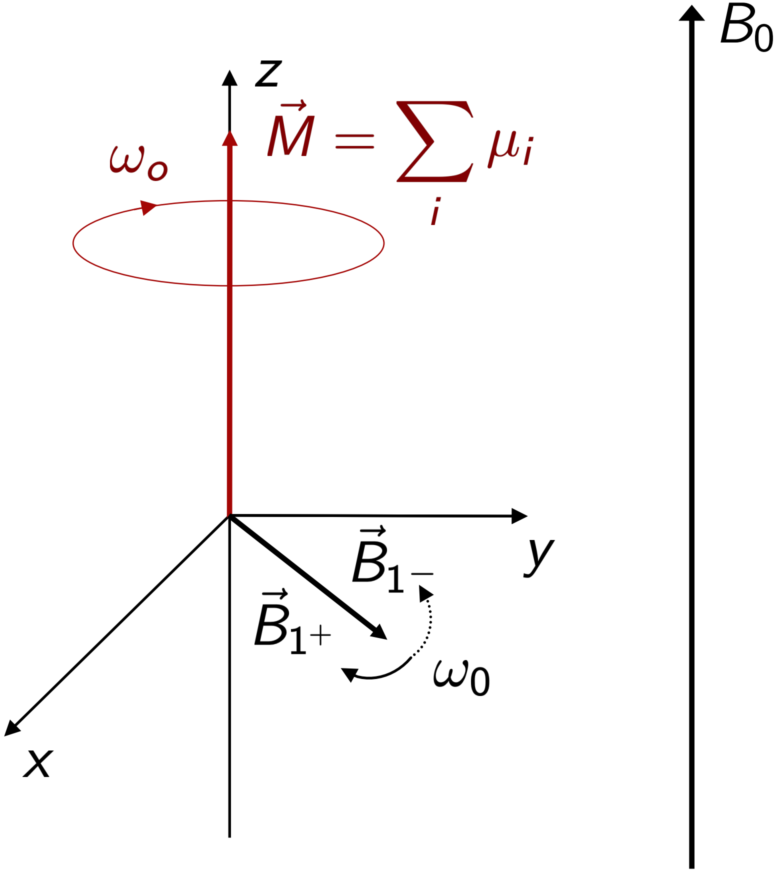
Interaction with B_0: Precession



Interaction with radiofrequency field B1

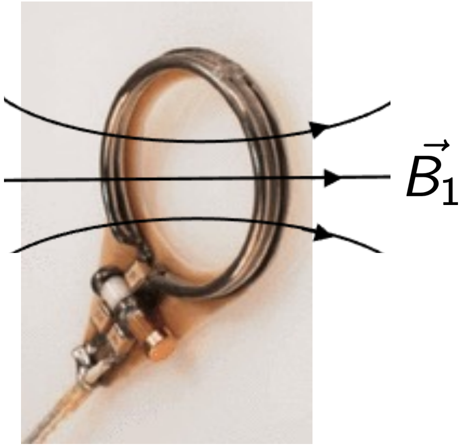
$$f_0 = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} B_0$$



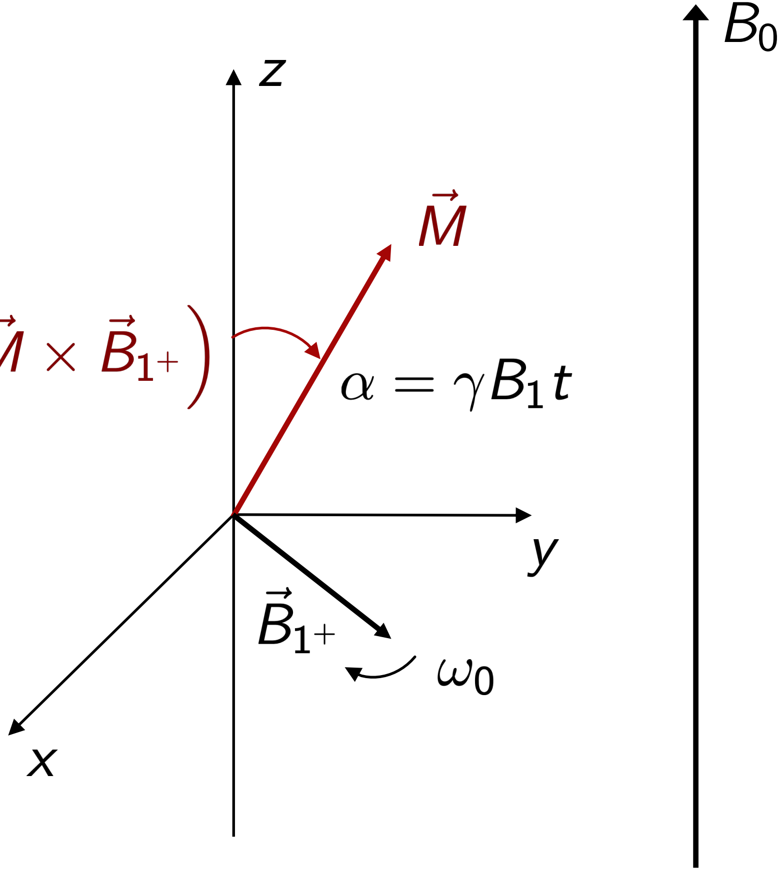


Interaction with radiofrequency field B1

$$f_0 = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} B_0$$

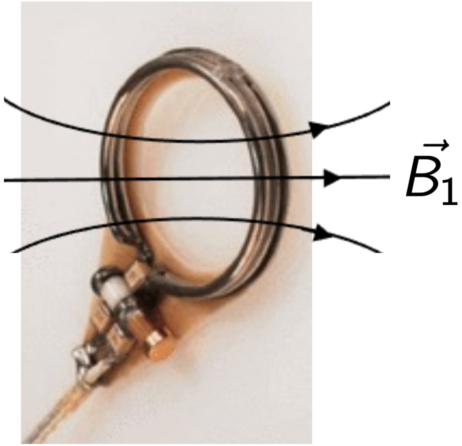


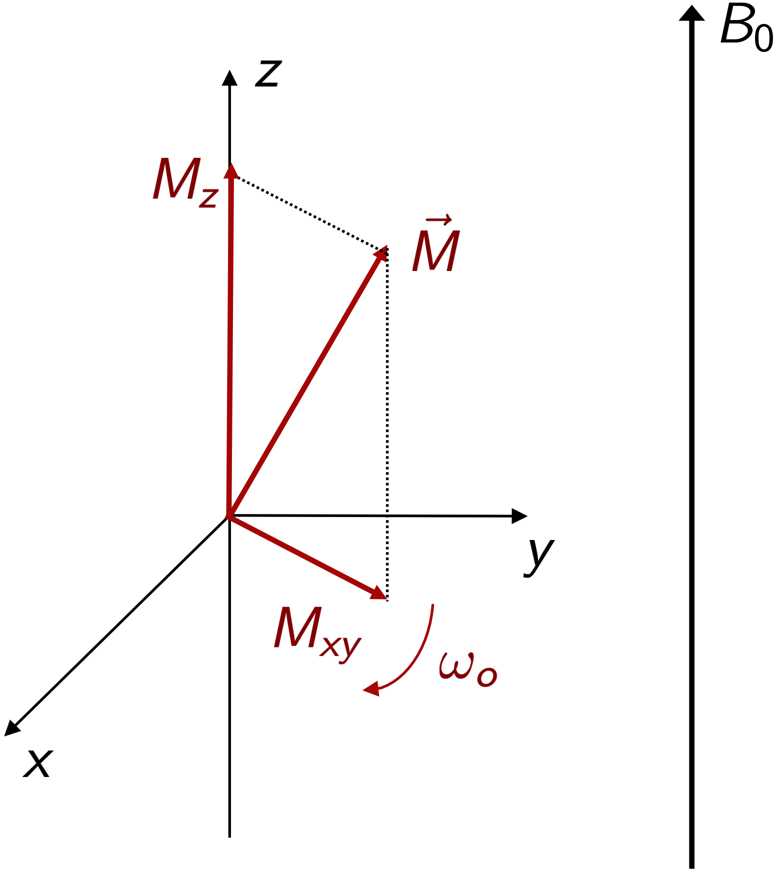
$$\frac{d\vec{M}}{dt} = \gamma \left(\vec{M} \times \vec{B}_{1^+} \right)$$



Interaction with radiofrequency field B1

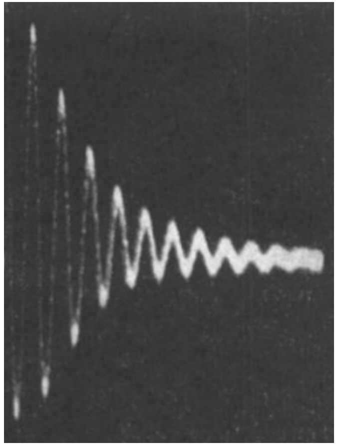
$$f_0 = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} B_0$$



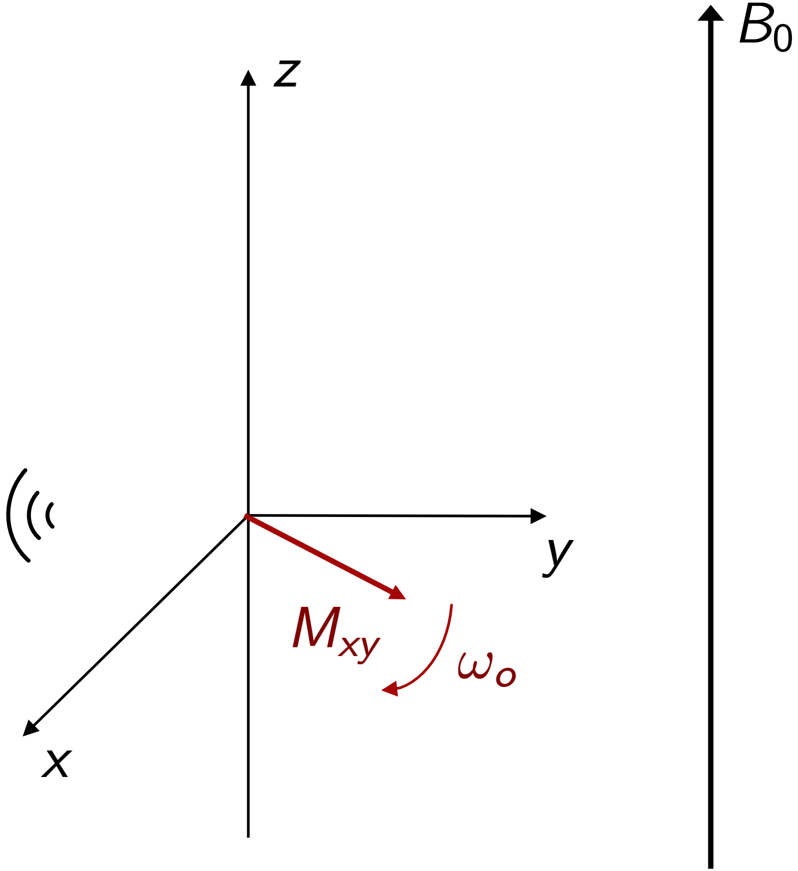


Signal reception

$$u_{ind} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

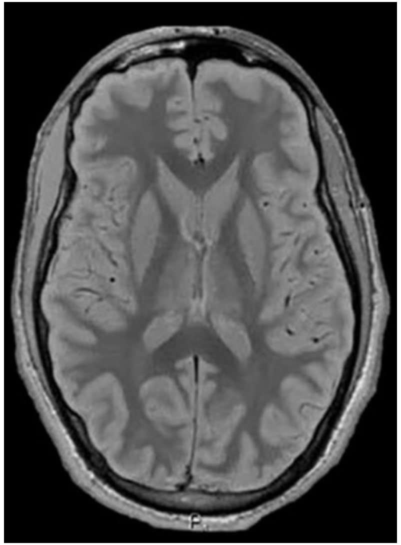


Hahn 1950

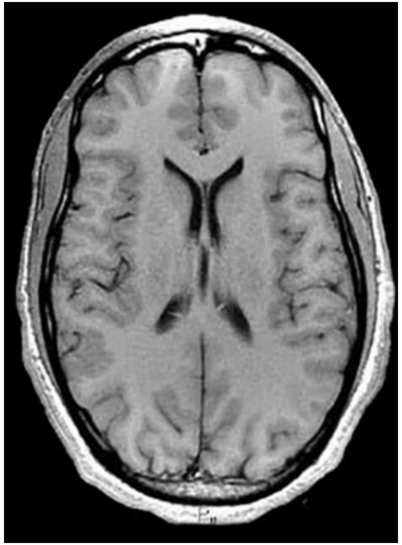


Contrast

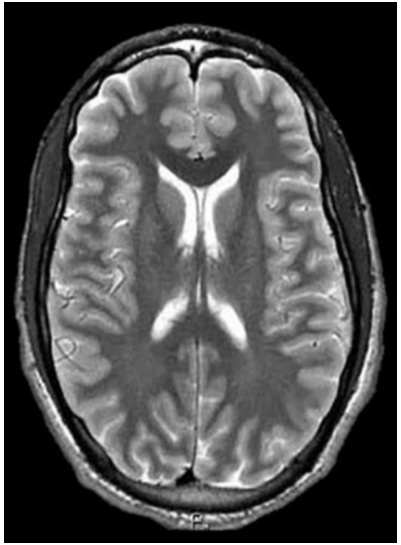
PD_w



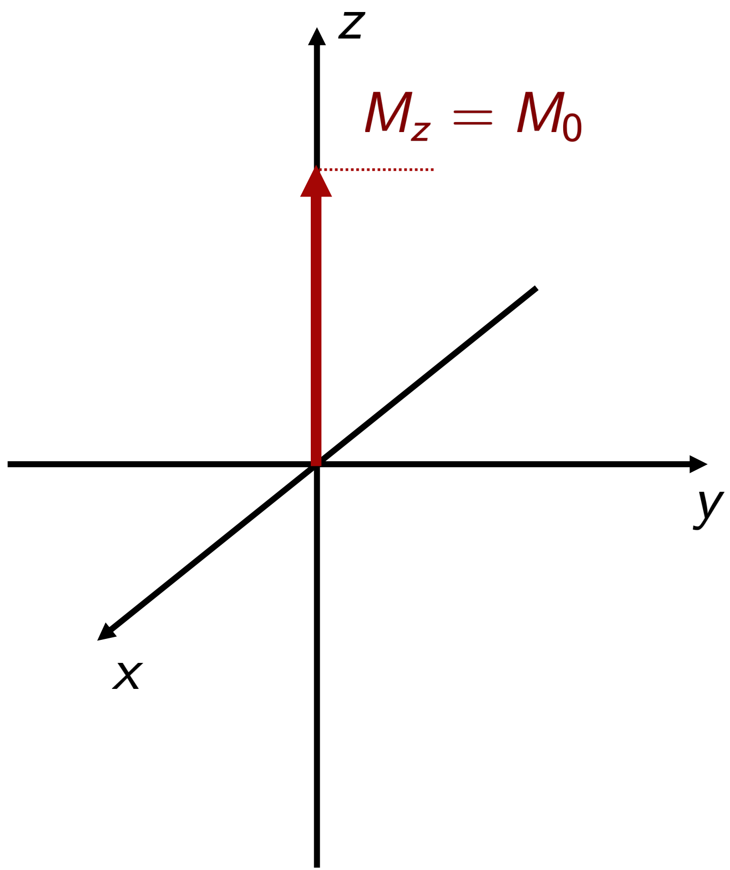
$T1_w$



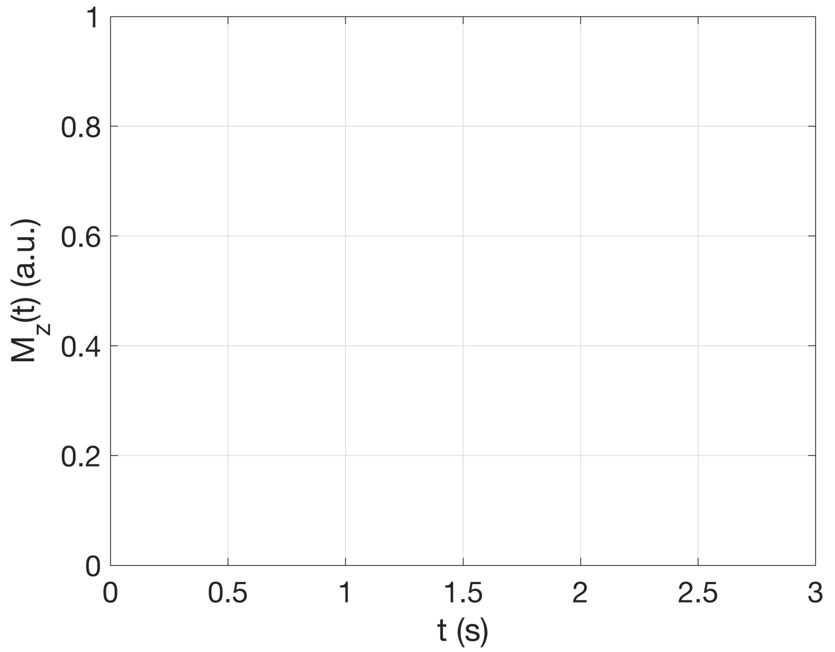
$T2_w$

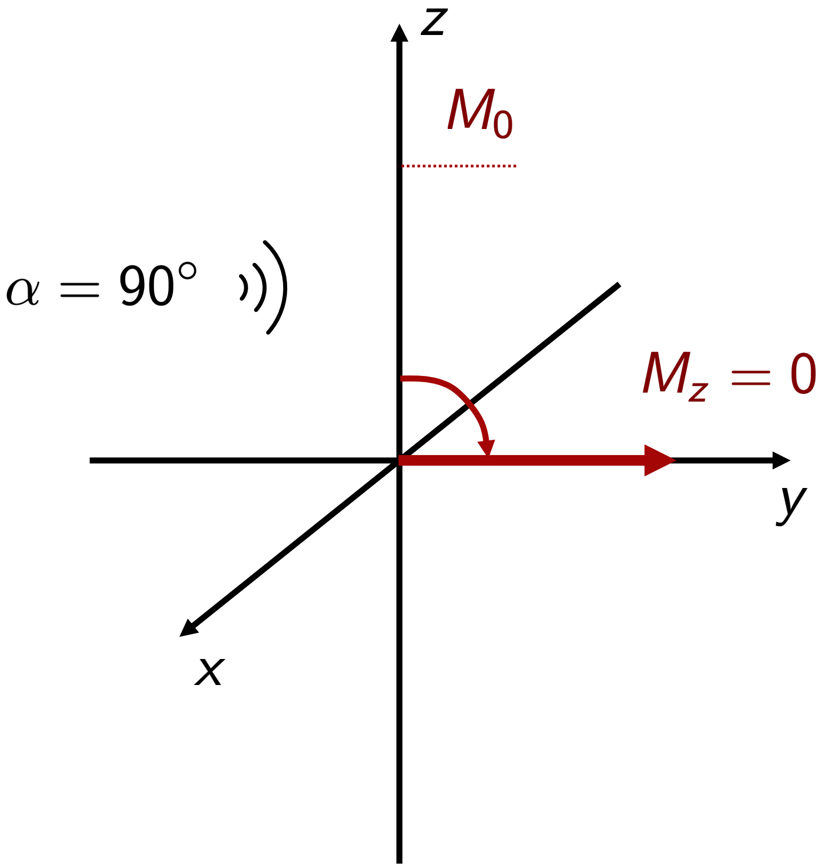


Longitudinal Relaxation

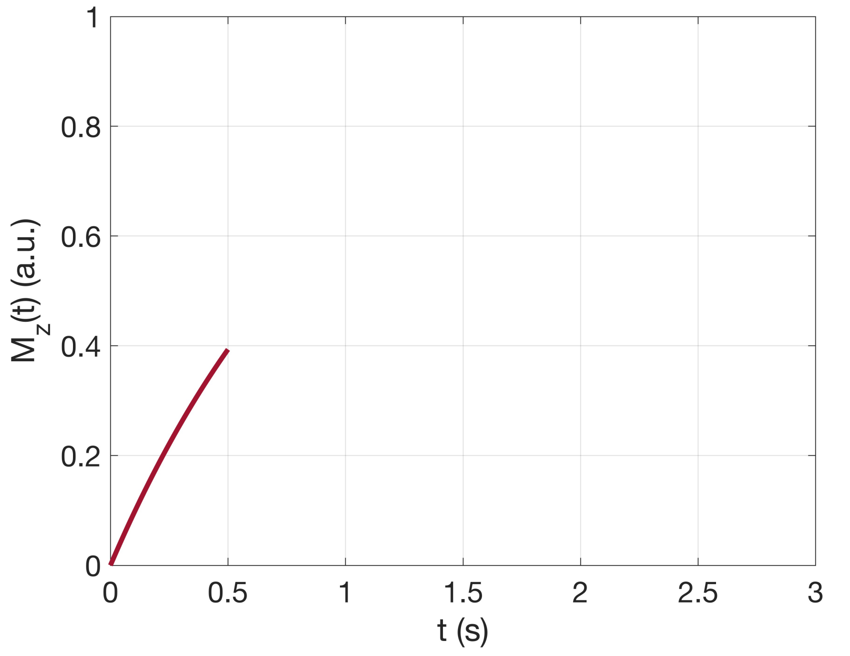


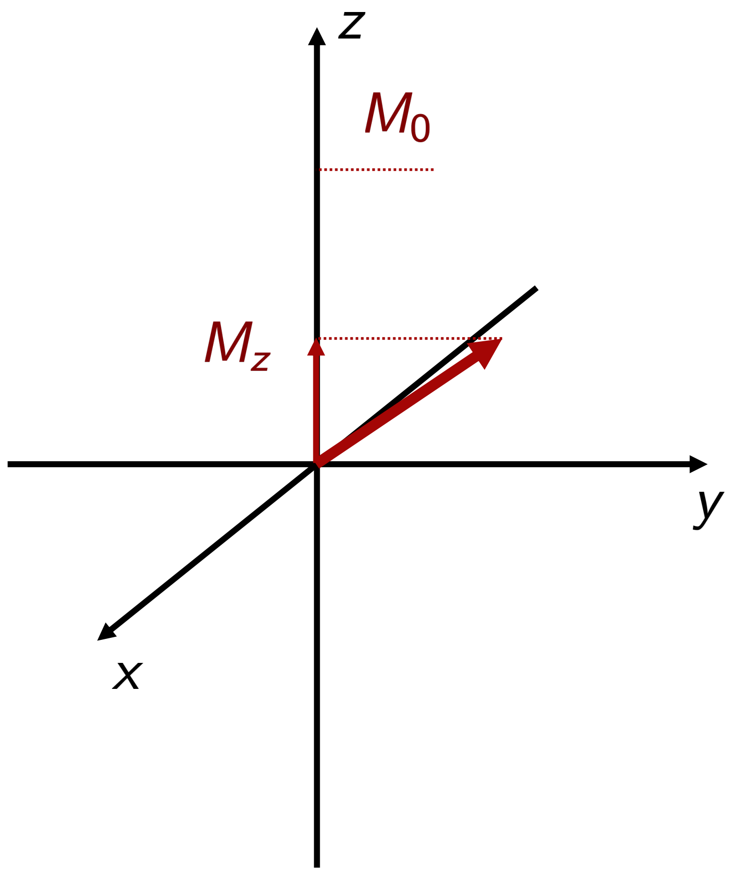
Longitudinal Relaxation



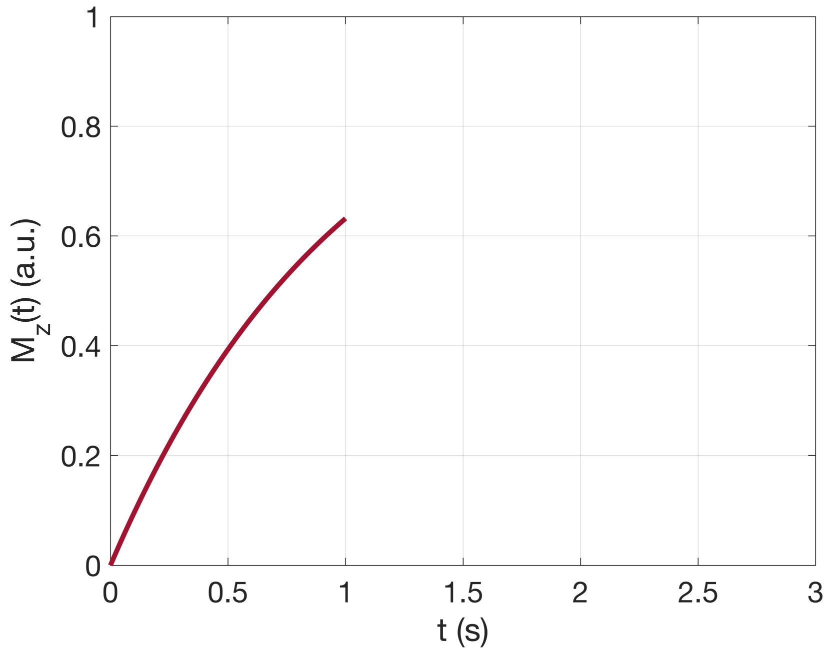


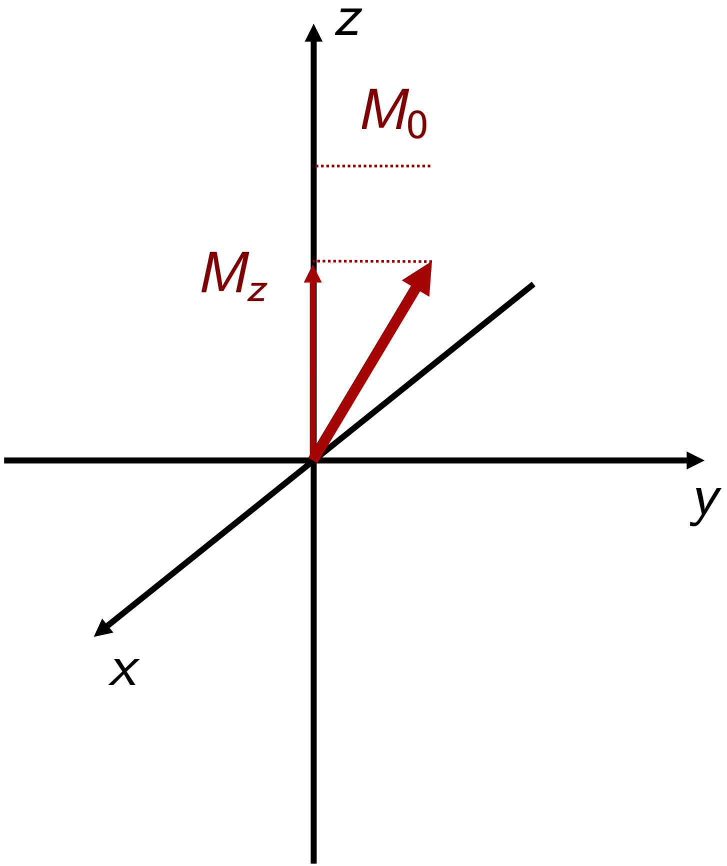
Longitudinal Relaxation





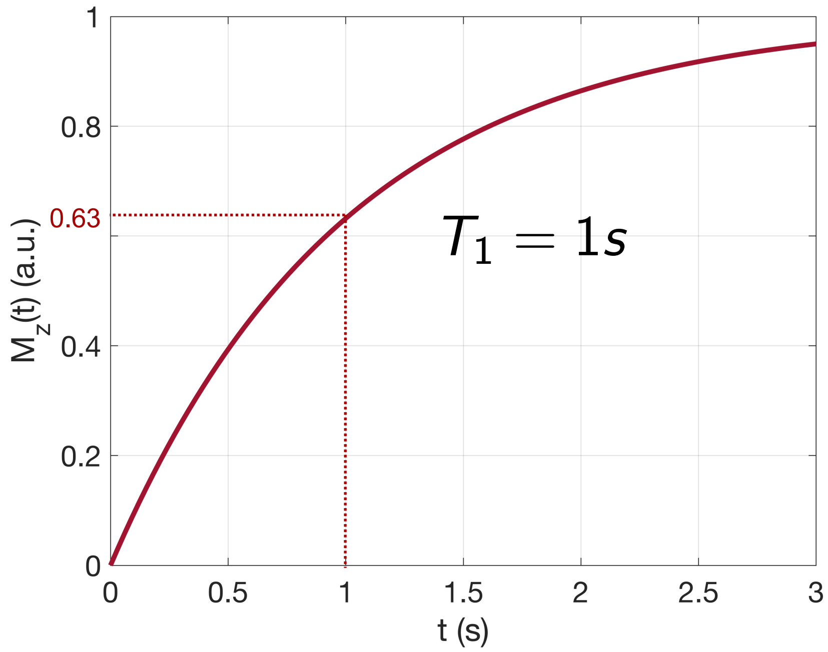
Longitudinal Relaxation

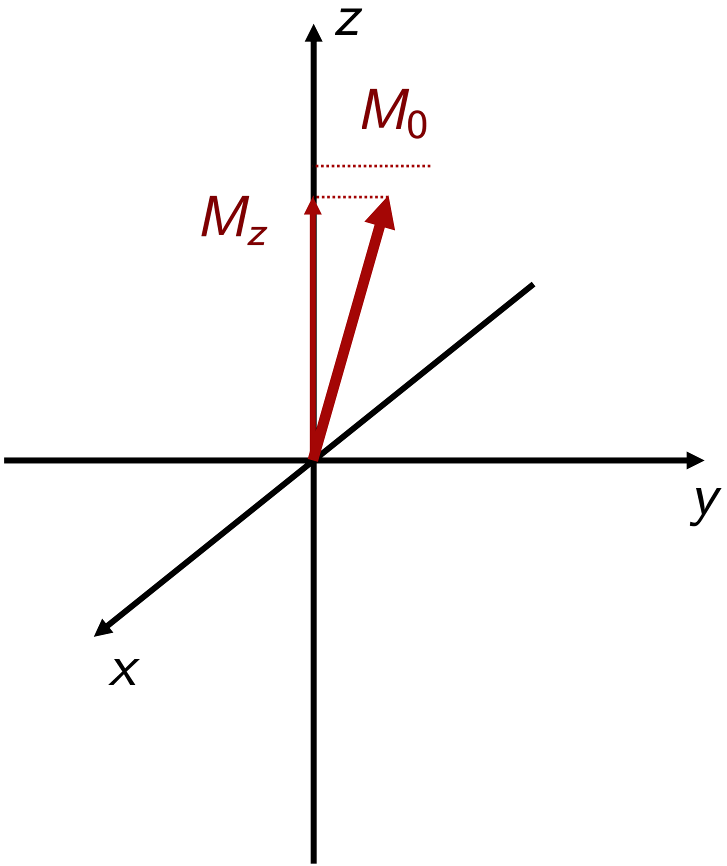




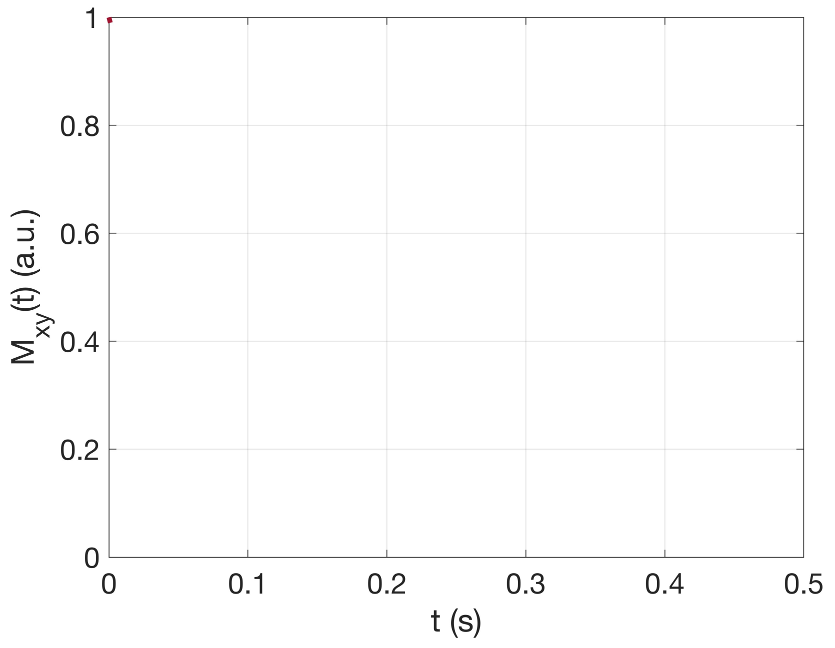
Longitudinal Relaxation

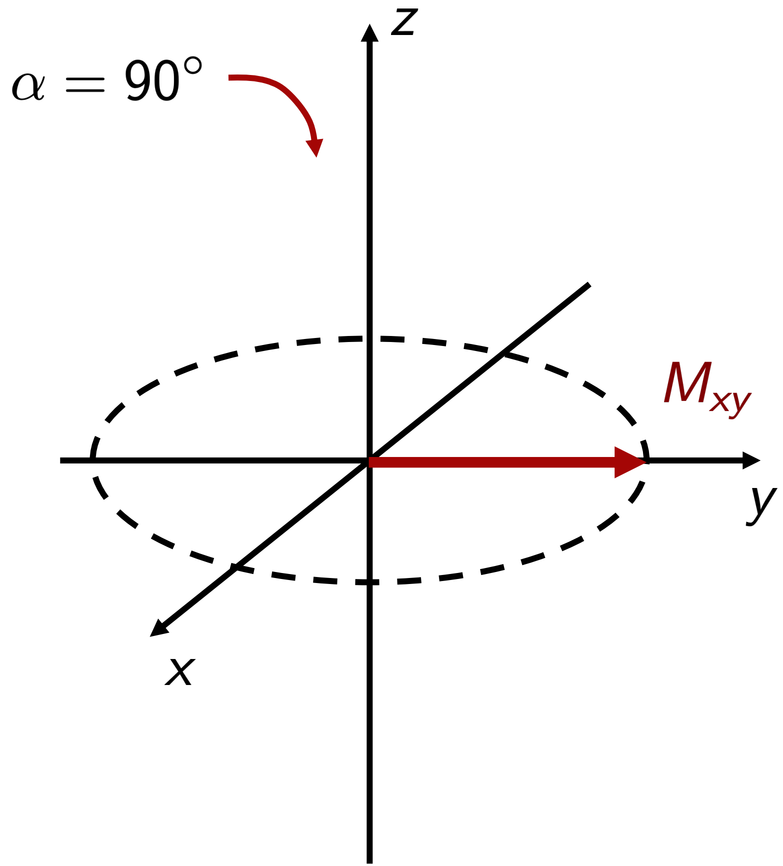
$$M_z = M_0\left(1 - e^{-t/T_1}\right)$$



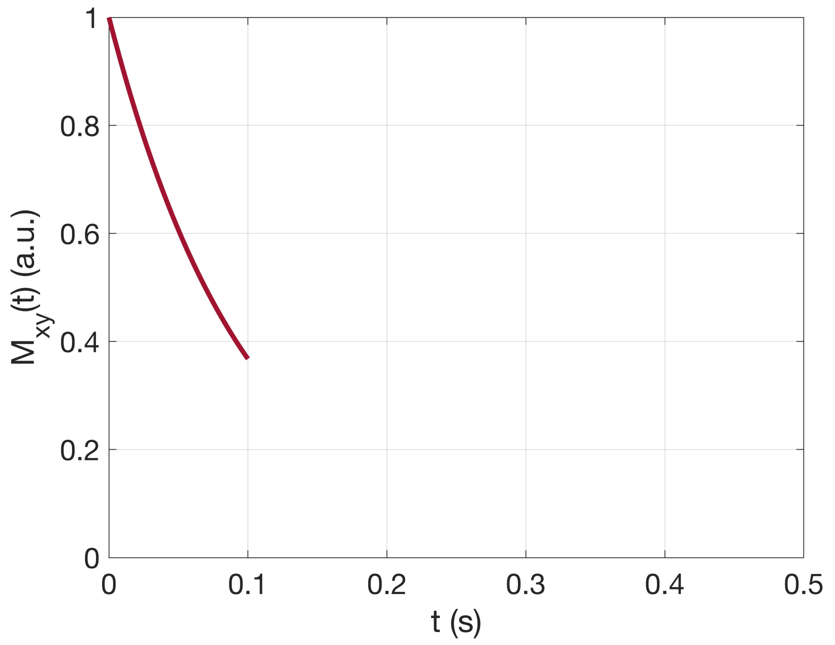


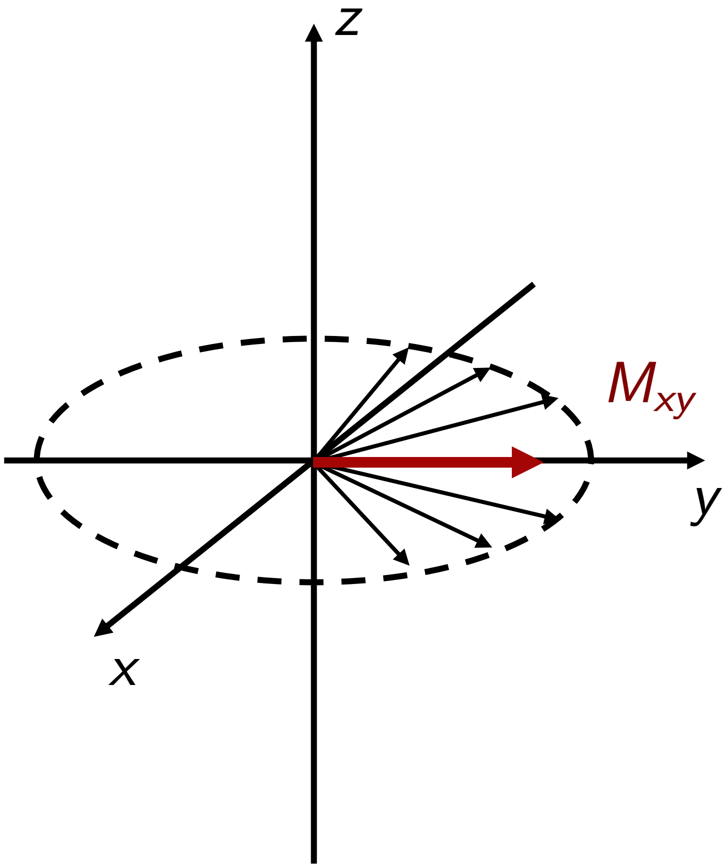
Transversal Relaxation



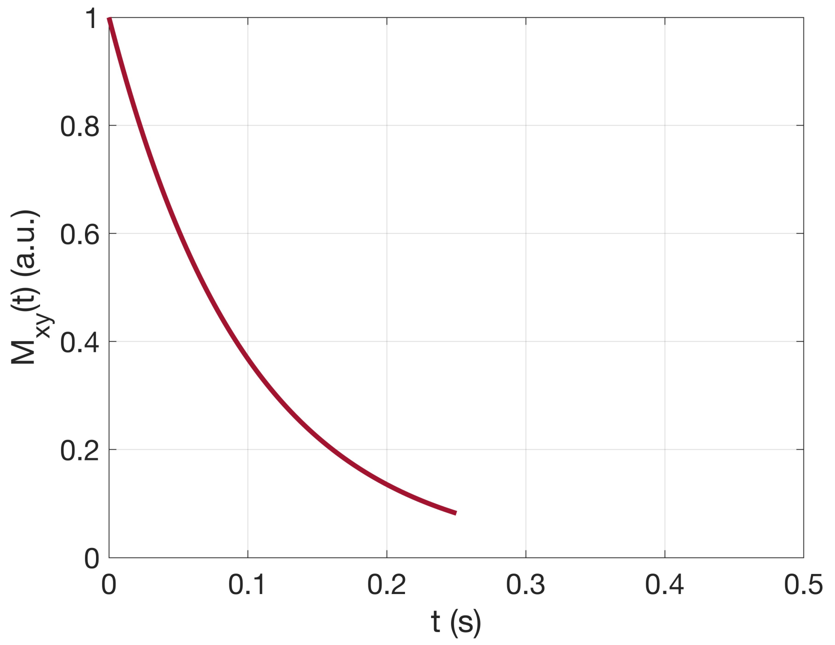


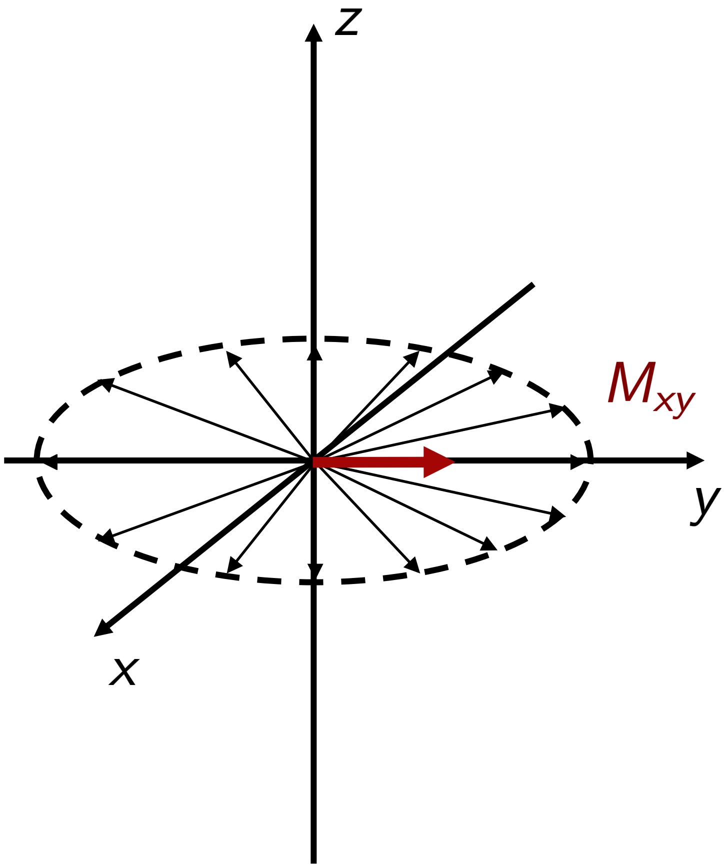
Transversal Relaxation





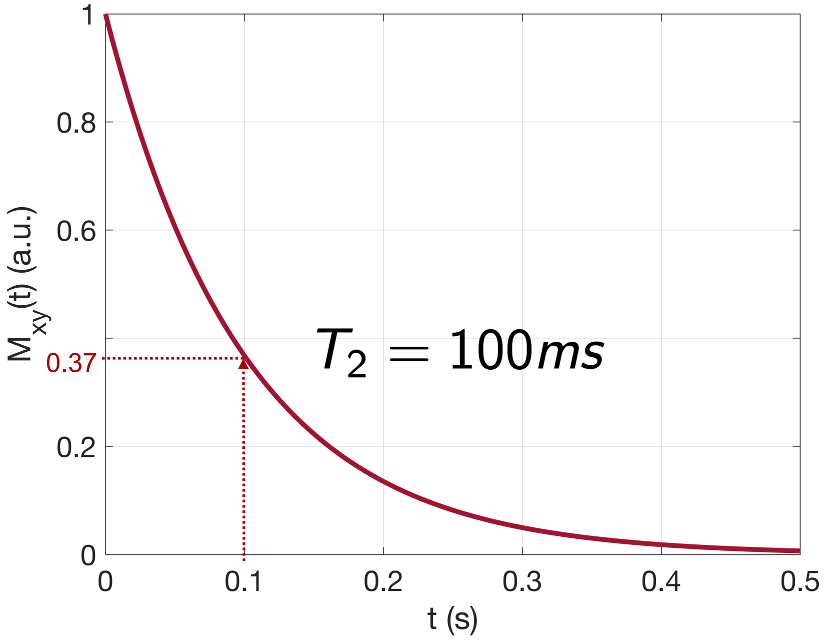
Transversal Relaxation



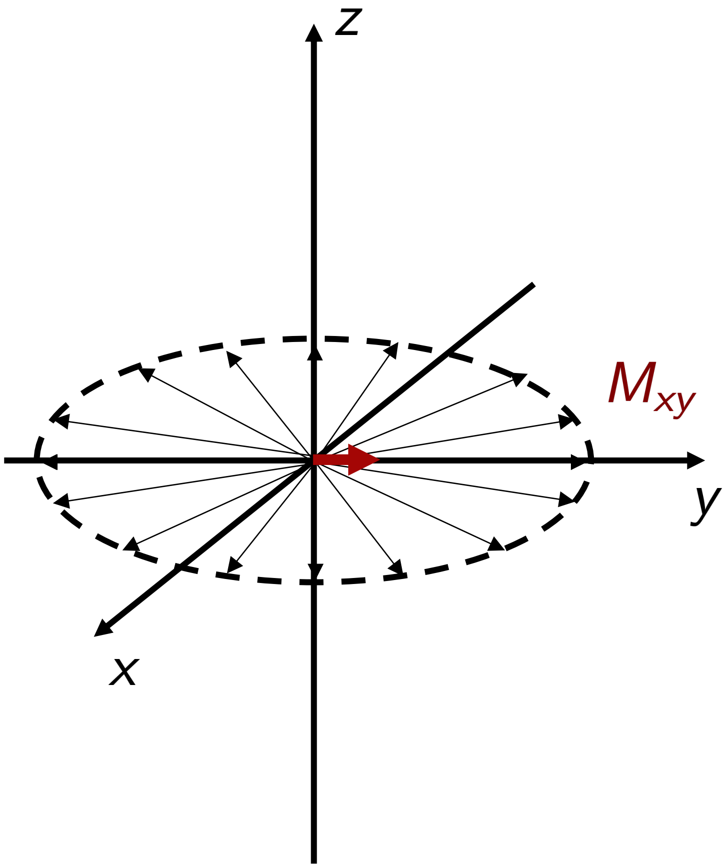


Transversal Relaxation

$$M_{xy} = M_0 e^{-t/T_2}$$

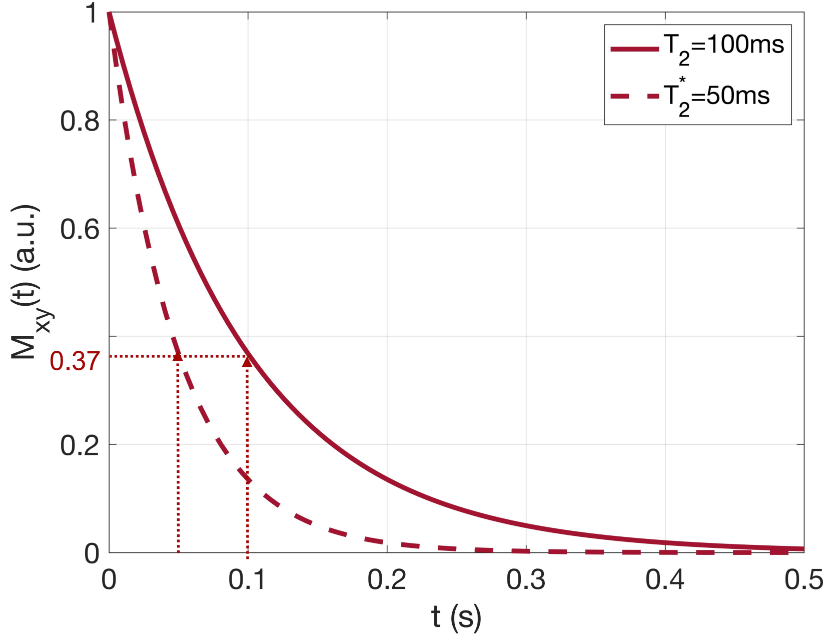


$$T_2 = 100ms$$



Transversal Relaxation

$$M_{xy} = M_0 e^{-t/T_2^*}$$



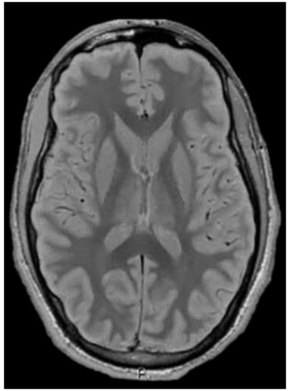
$$\frac{1}{T_2^*} = \frac{1}{T_2'} + \frac{1}{T_2}$$

T_2 Tissue property, irreversible

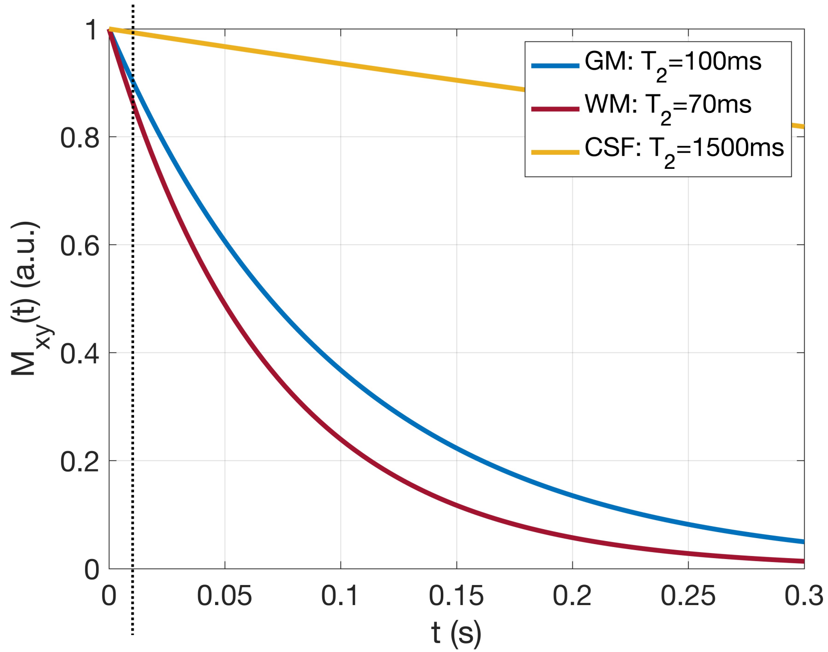
T_2' Field inhomogeneity (magnet, susceptibility), reversible

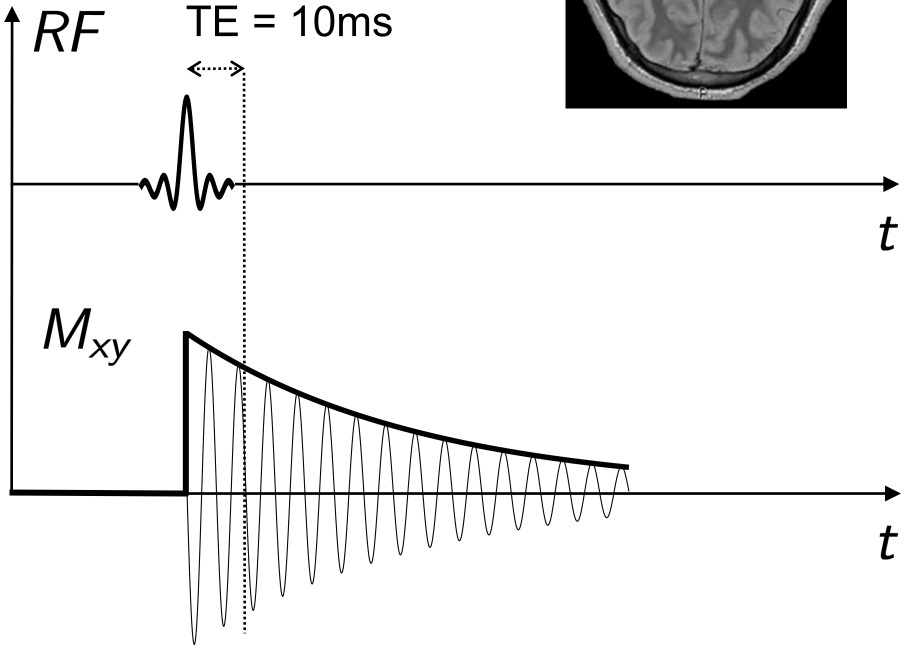
$T_2^* < T_2$

T_2 contrast



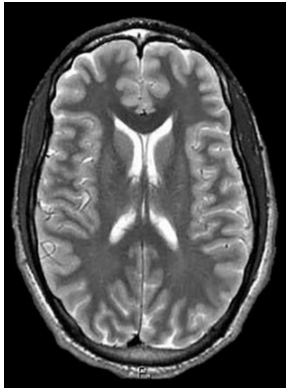
$$M_{xy} = M_0 e^{-t/T_2}$$



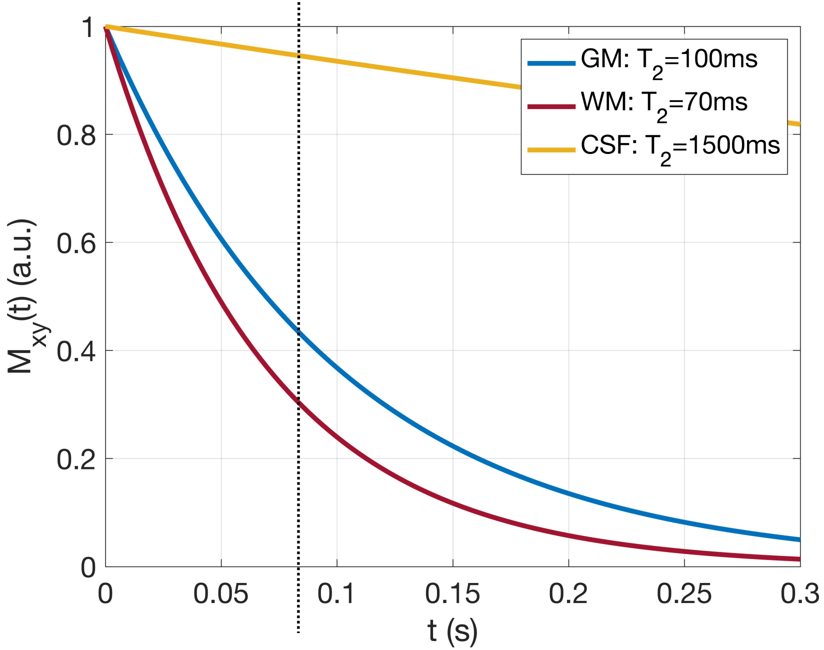


Stanisz 2005

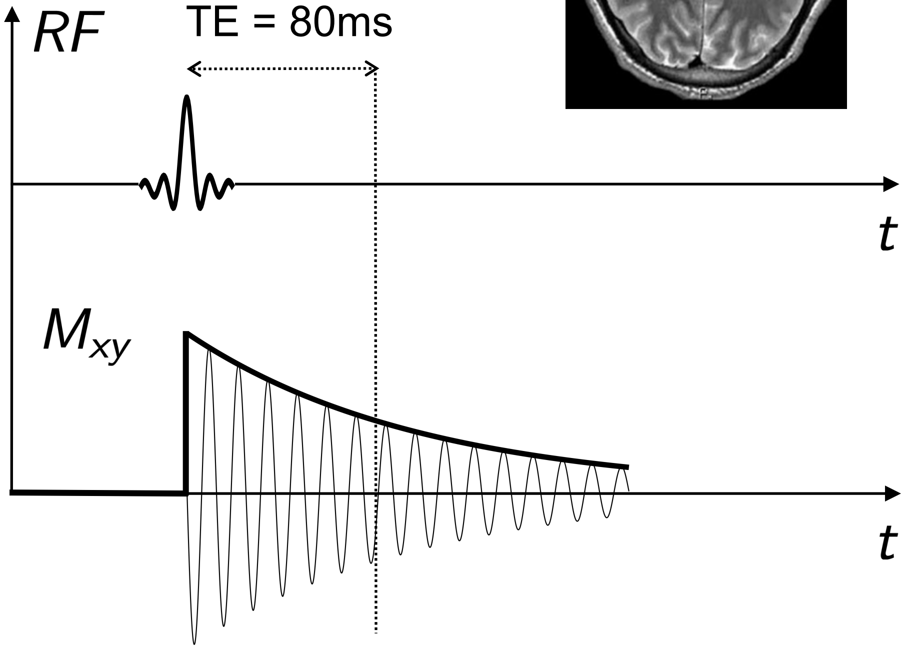
T_2 contrast



$$M_{xy} = M_0 e^{-t/T_2}$$



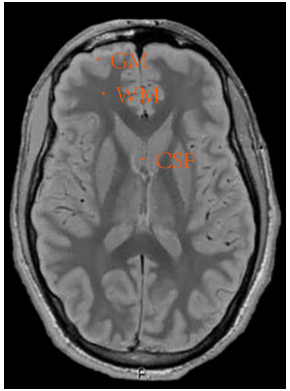
Stanisz 2005



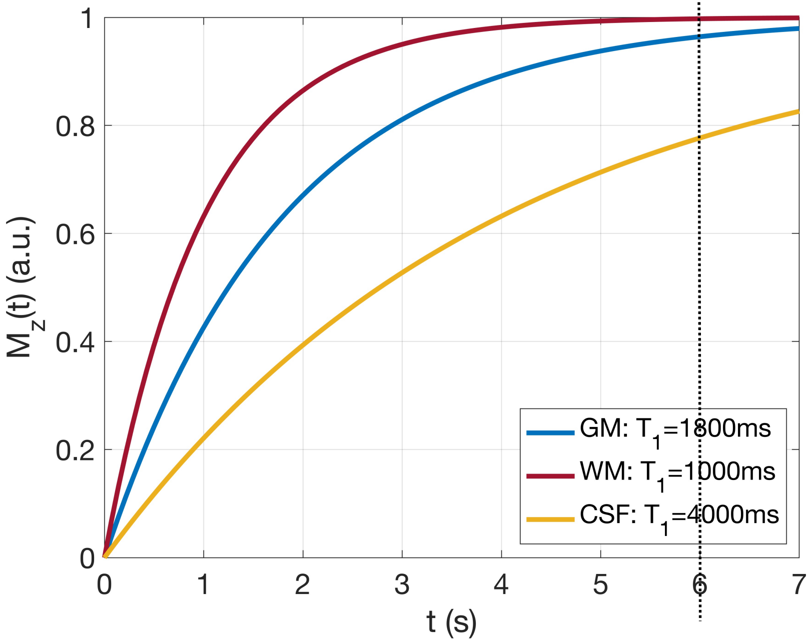
Actually T_2^*

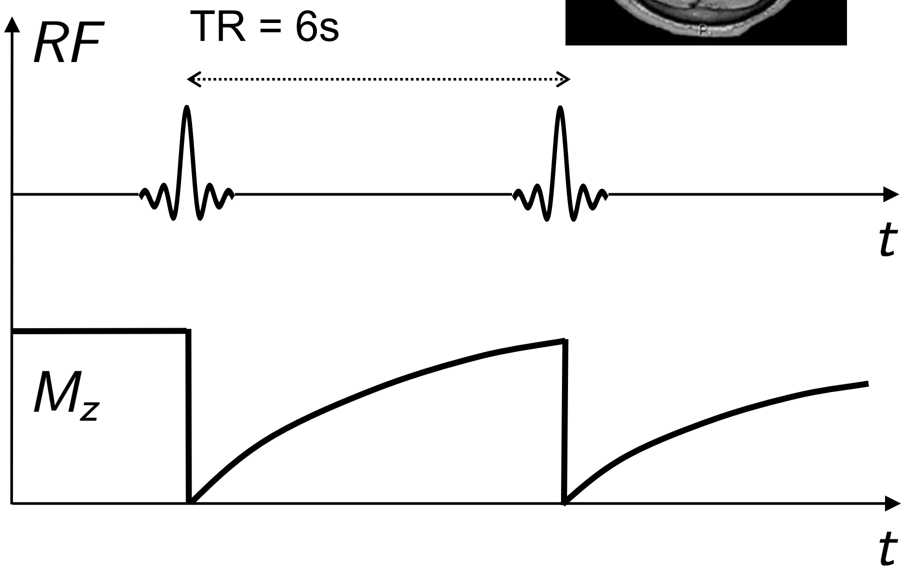
T_1 contrast

CSF信号最强，因为
1）signal~Mxy
2）CSF的单位体积内spin_number更多



$$M_z = M_0\left(1 - e^{-t/T_1}\right)$$

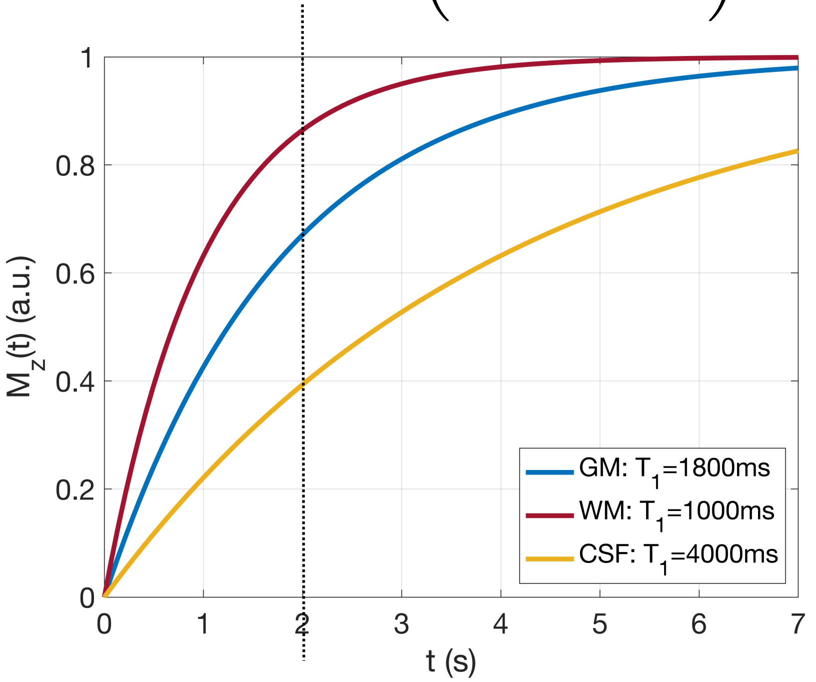


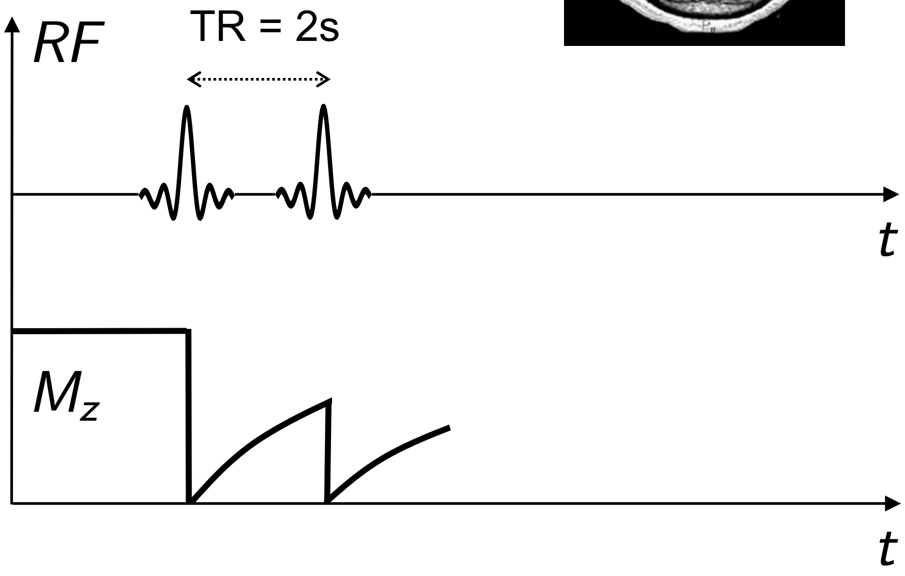


Stanisz 2005

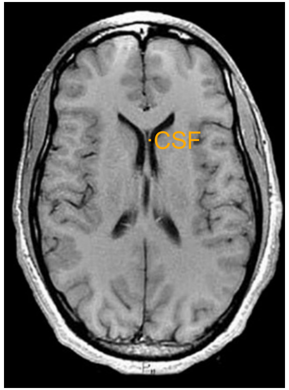
T_1 contrast

$$M_z = M_0 \left(1 - e^{-t/T_1}\right)$$

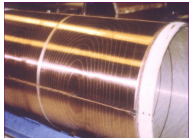




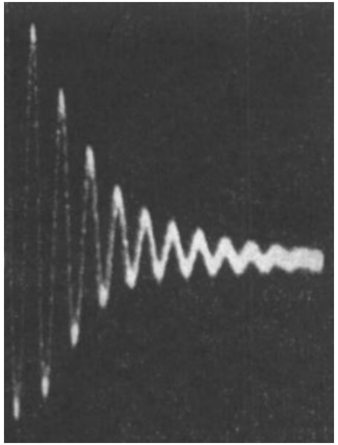
CSF此时信号最弱，
因为CSF没有fully recovered



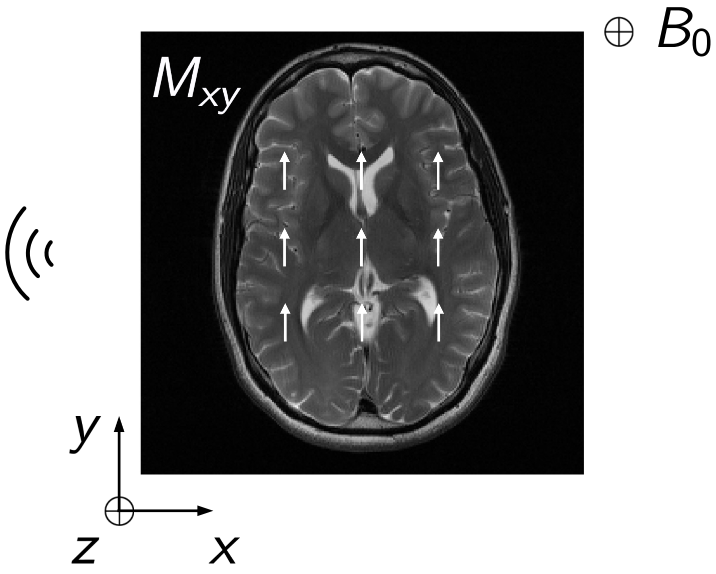
Stanisz 2005

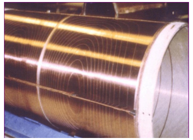


How do we get an image?

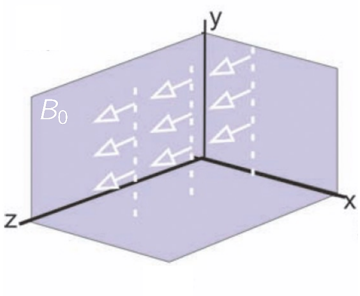


Hahn 1950

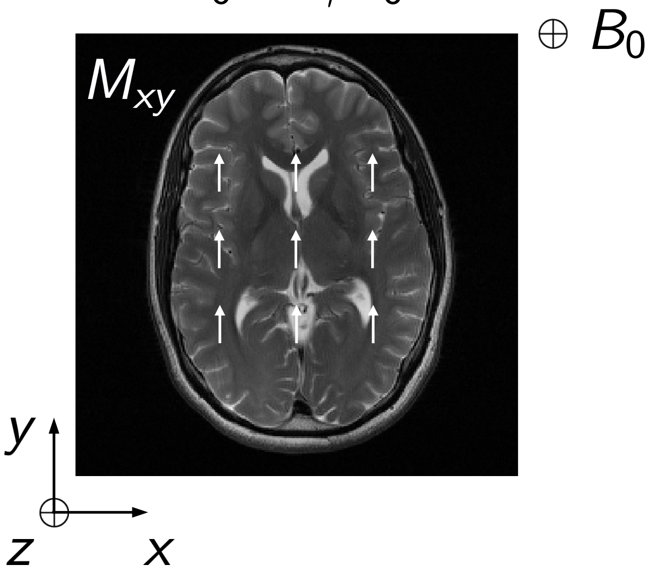




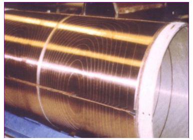
Interaction with gradient fields G



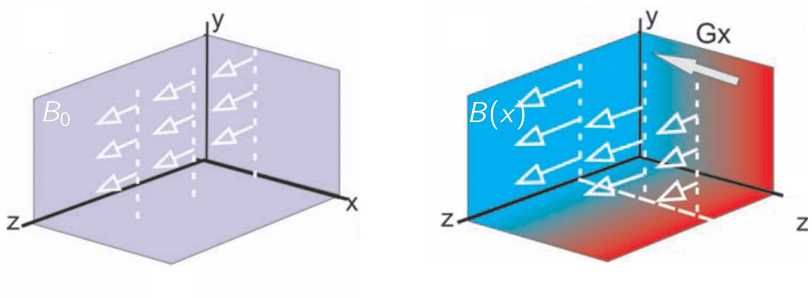
$$\omega_0 = \gamma B_0$$



Plewes 2012

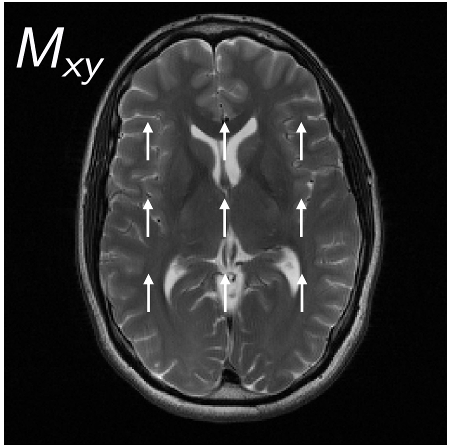


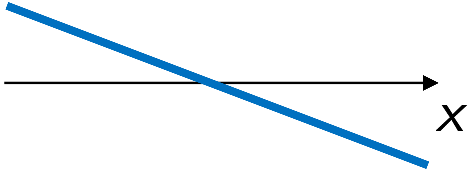
Interaction with gradient fields G



$$\omega(x) = \omega_0 + \gamma G_x x$$

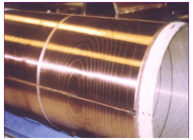
$\oplus$ B_0



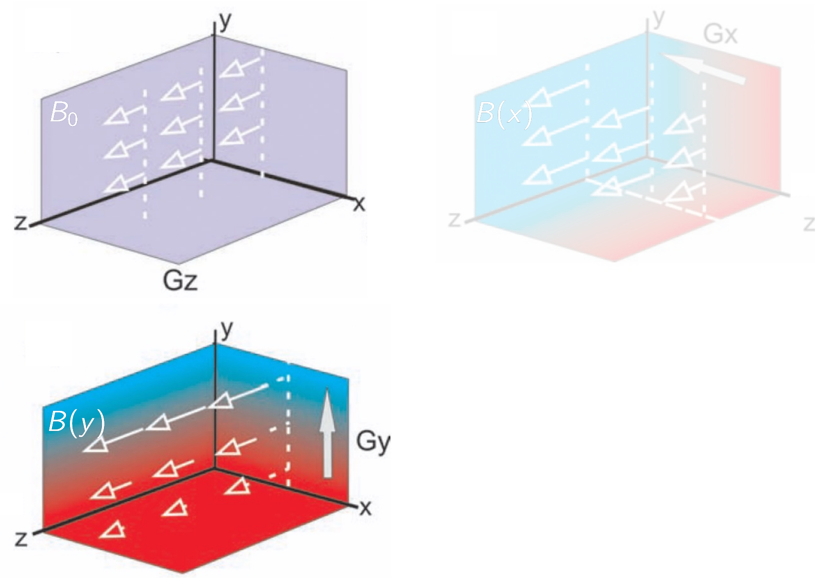


$$B(x) = B_0 + G_x x$$

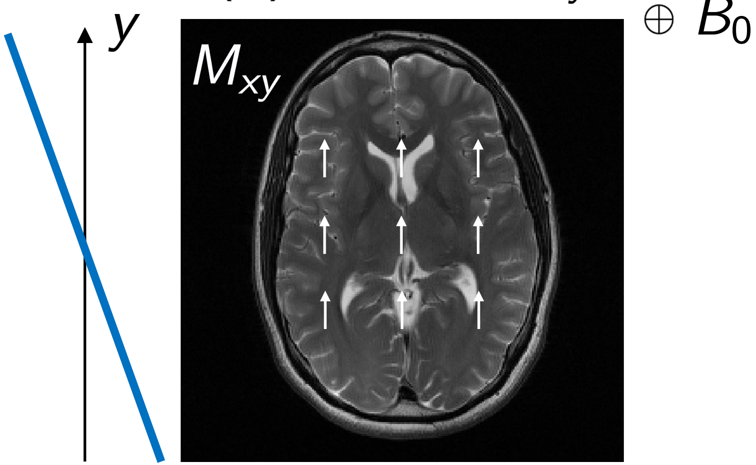
Plewes 2012



Interaction with gradient fields G

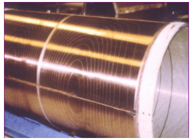


$$\omega(y) = \omega_0 + \gamma G_y y$$

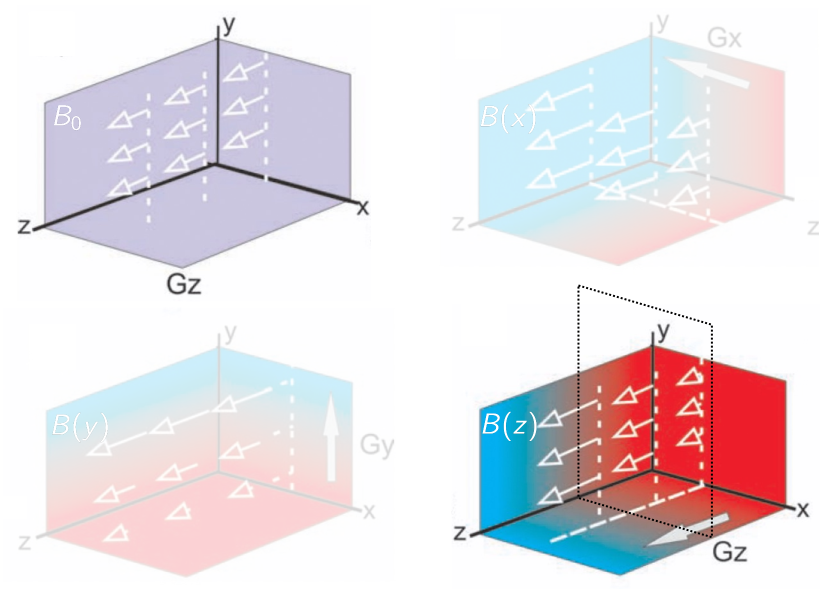


$$B(y) = B_0 + G_y y$$

Plewes 2012

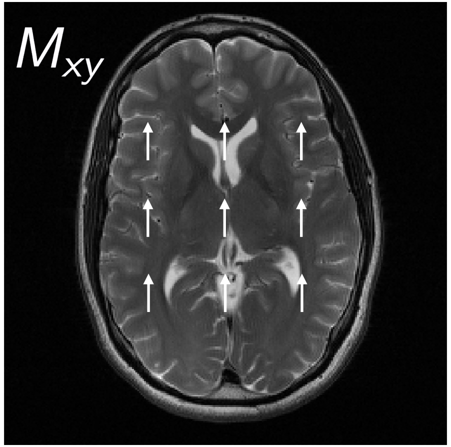


Interaction with gradient fields G



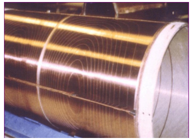
$$\omega(z) = \omega_0 + \gamma G_z z$$

$\oplus$ B_0

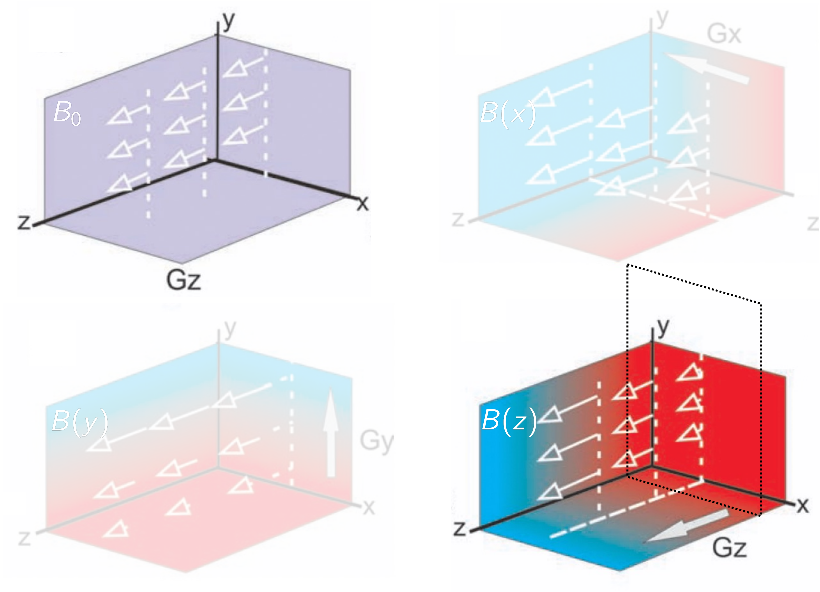


$$B(z) = B_0 + G_z z$$

Plewes 2012

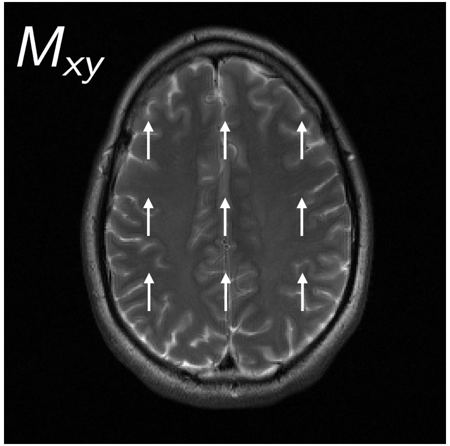


Interaction with gradient fields G



$$\omega(z) = \omega_0 + \gamma G_z z$$

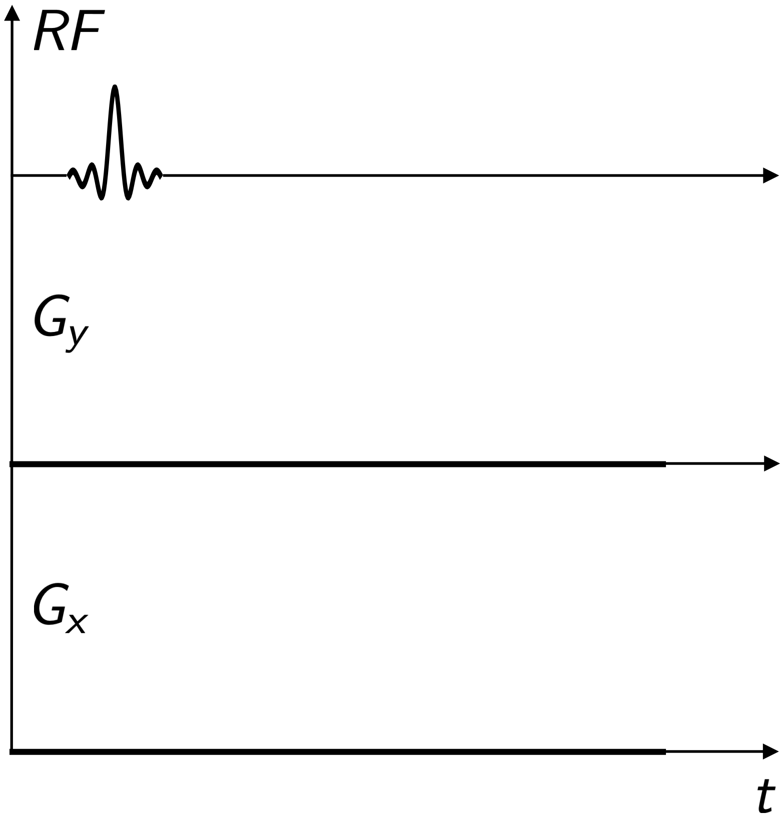
$\oplus\ B_0$



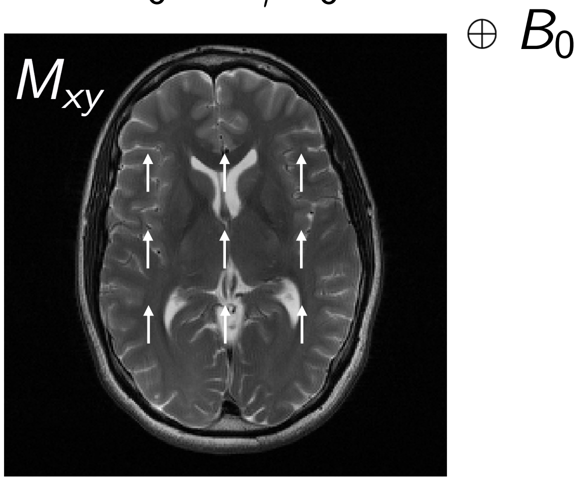
$$B(z) = B_0 + G_z z$$

Plewes 2012

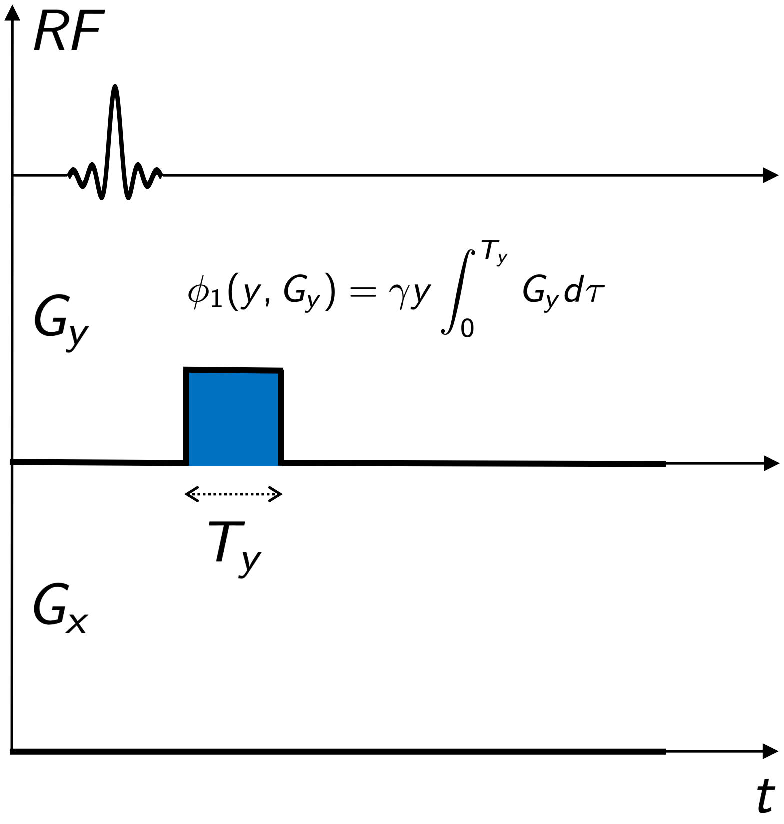
Pulse sequences

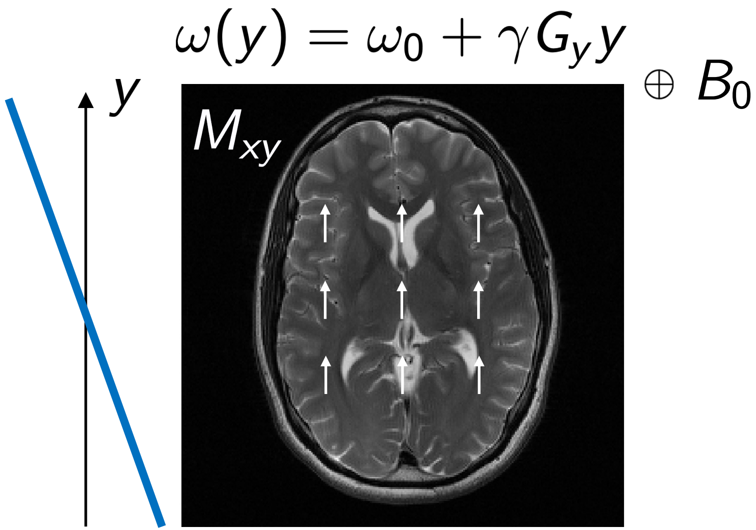


$\omega_0 = \gamma B_0$

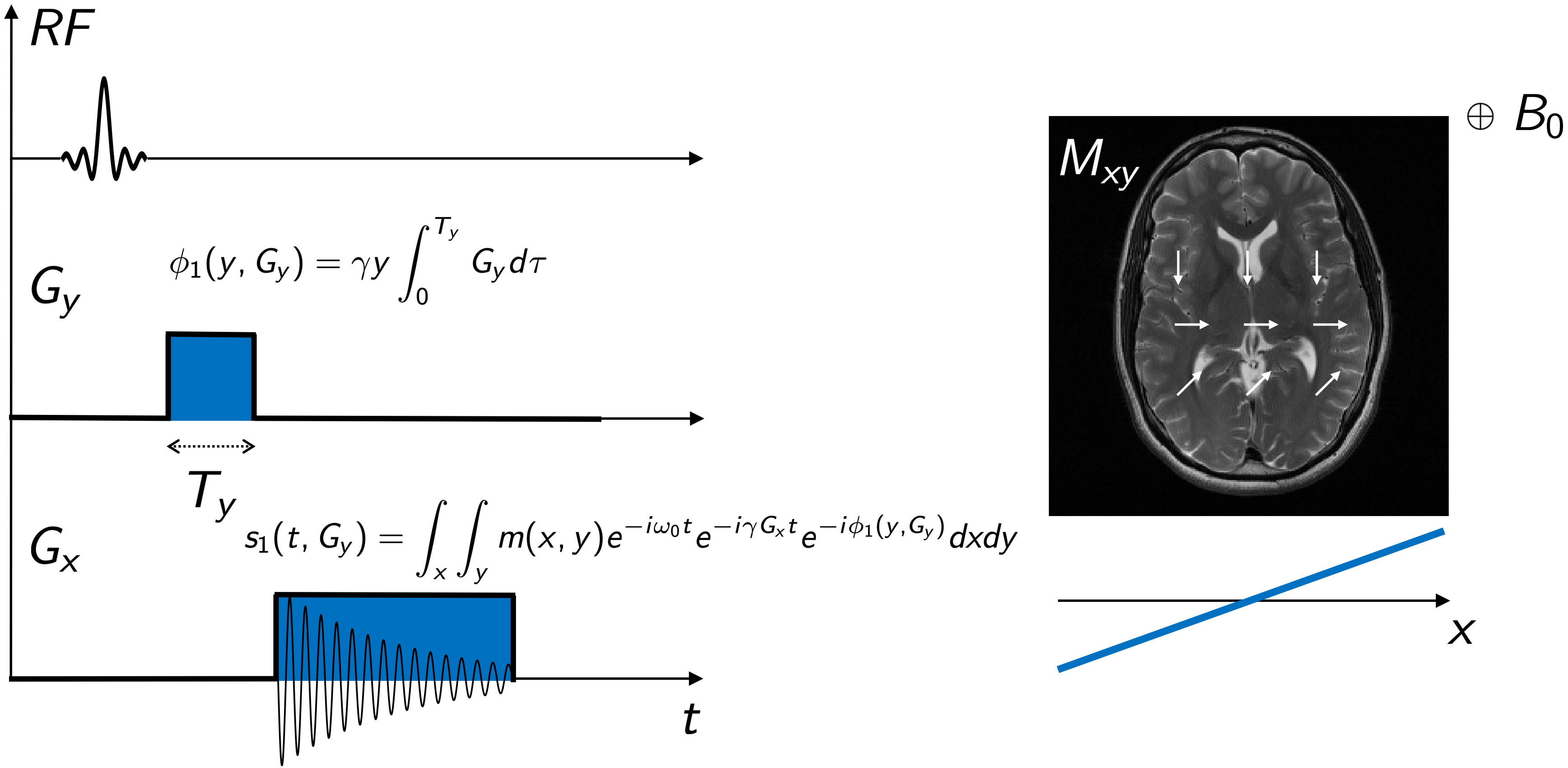


Pulse sequences





Pulse sequences



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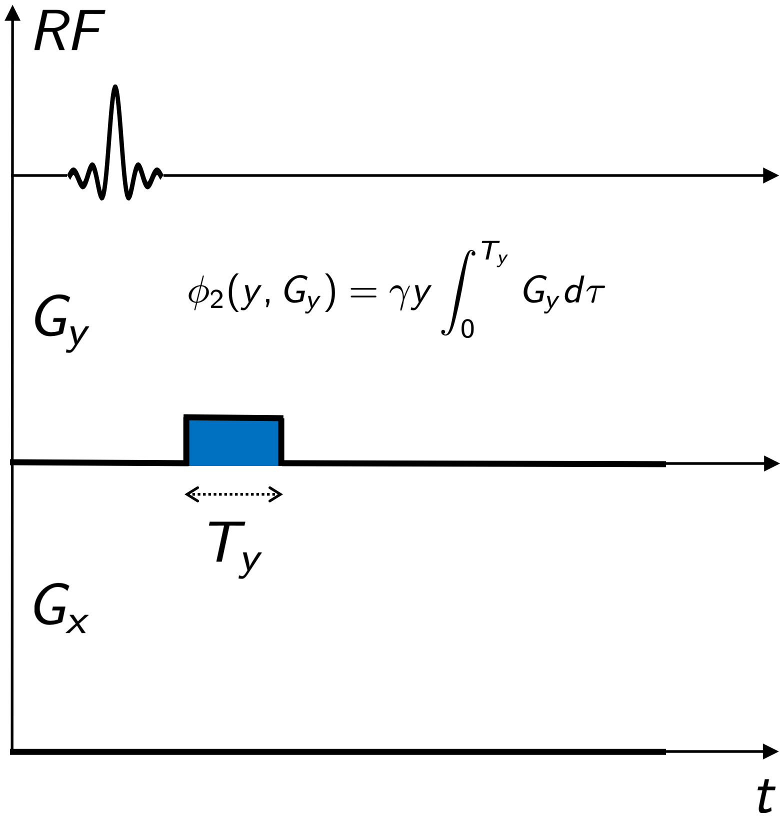
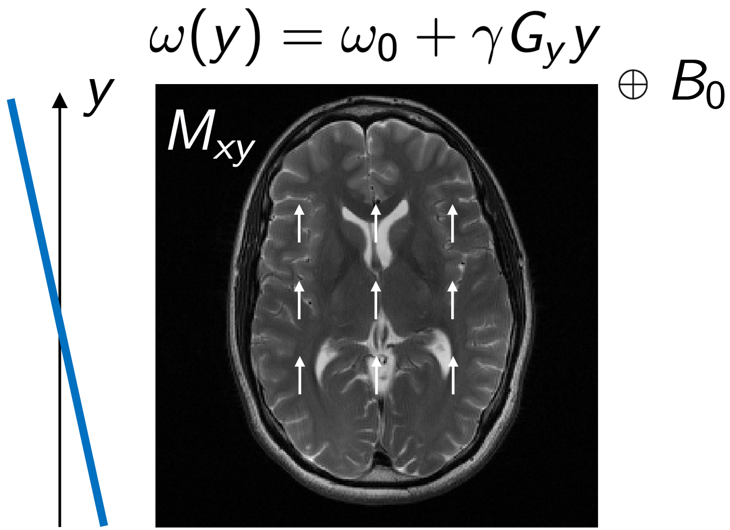
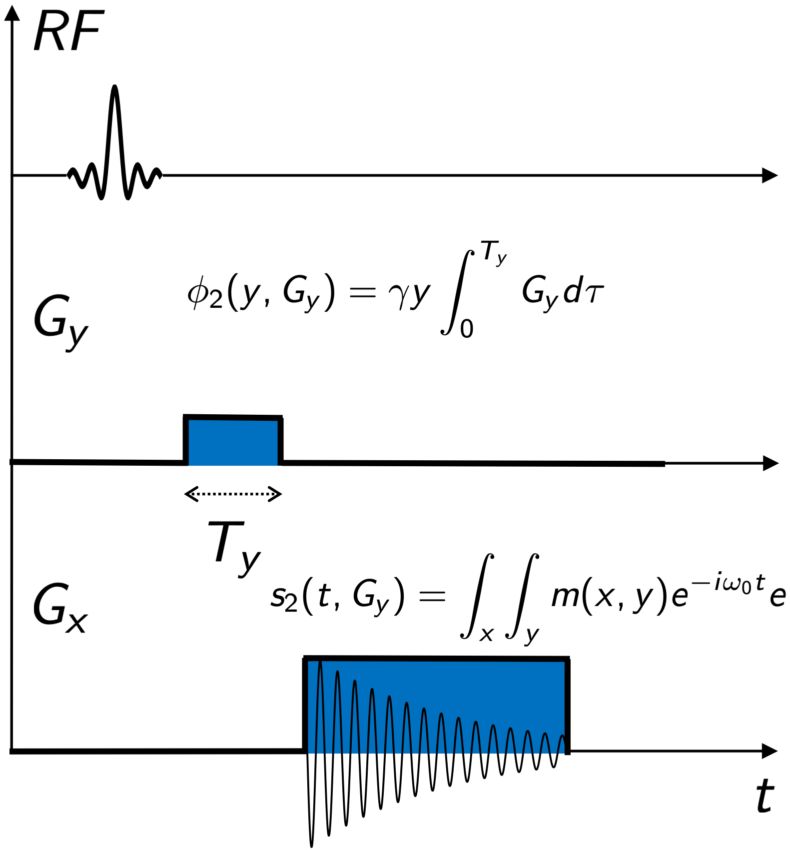


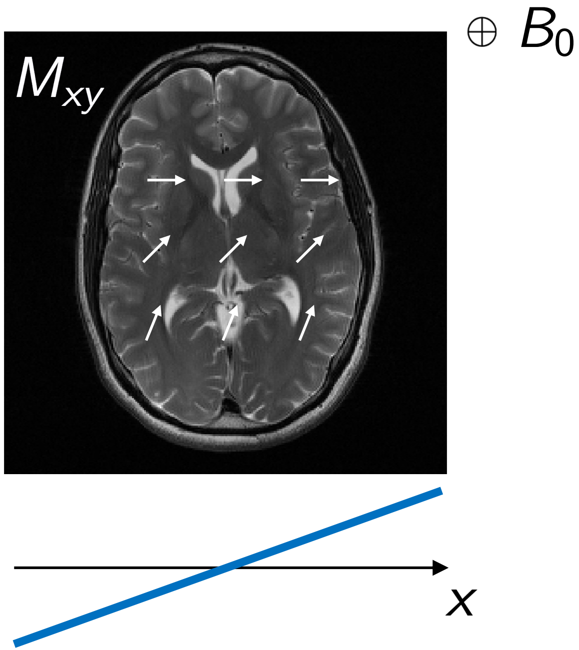


Pulse sequences

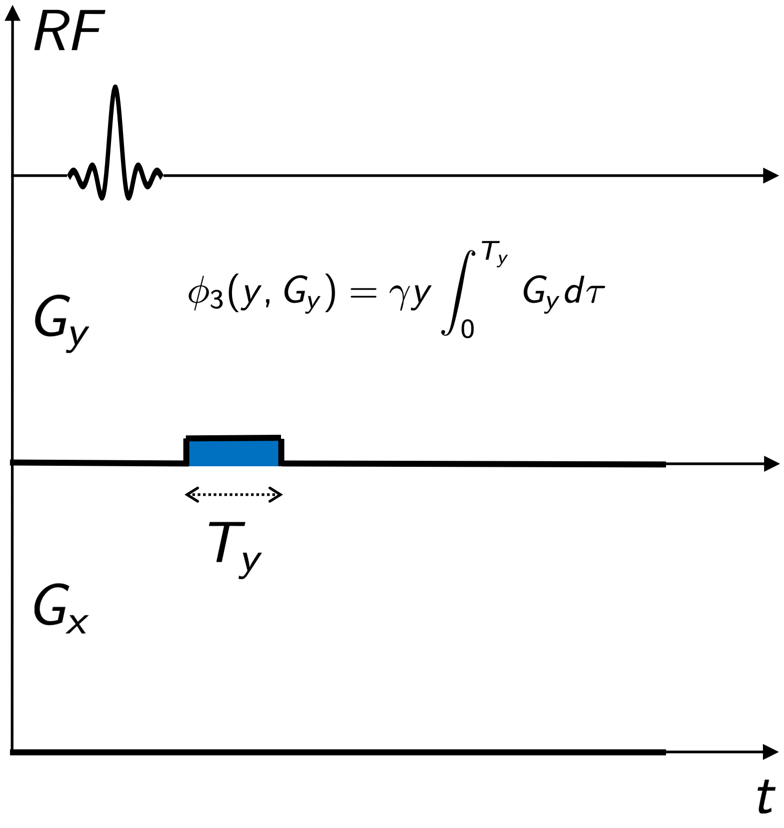


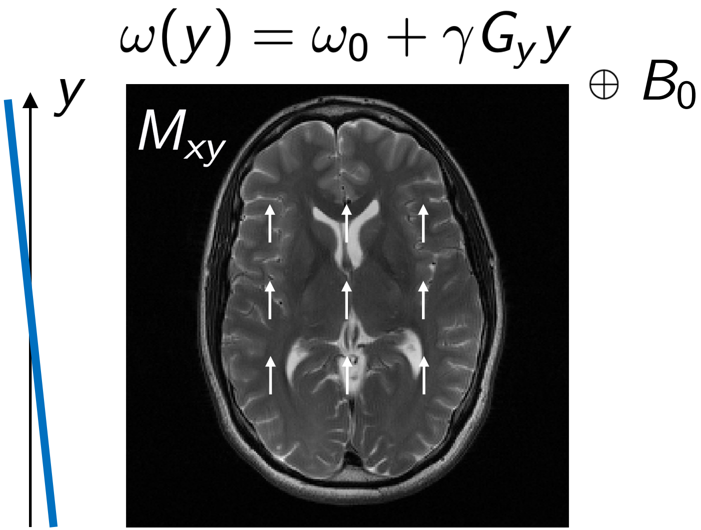
$$\phi_2(y, G_y) = \gamma y \int_0^{T_y} G_y d\tau$$

$$s_2(t, G_y) = \int_x \int_y m(x, y) e^{-i\omega_0 t} e^{-i\gamma G_x t} e^{-i\phi_2(y, G_y)} dxdy$$

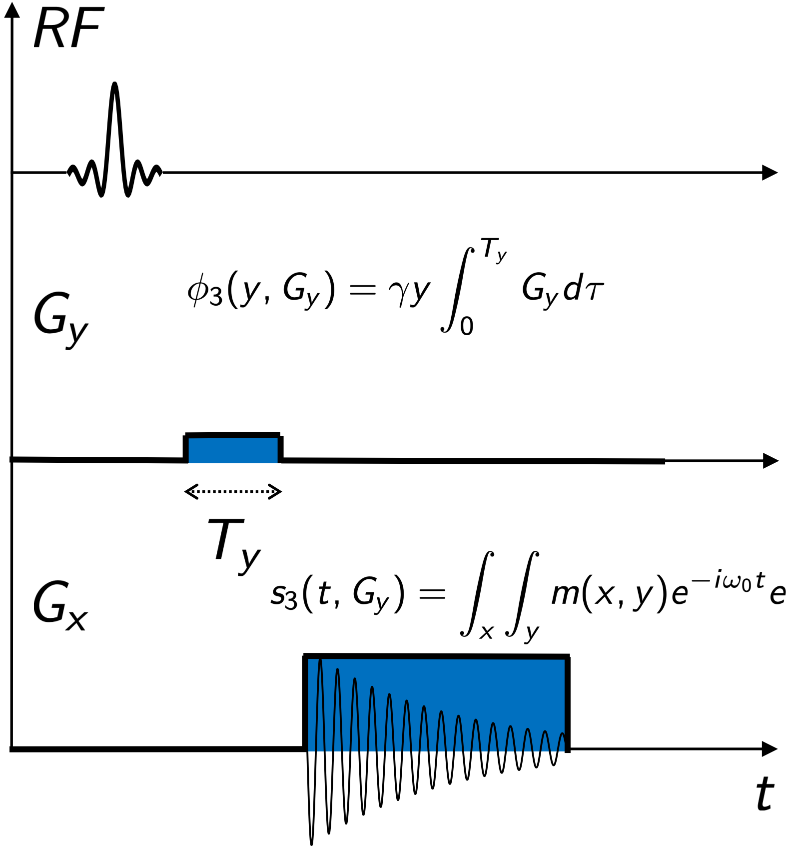


Pulse sequences



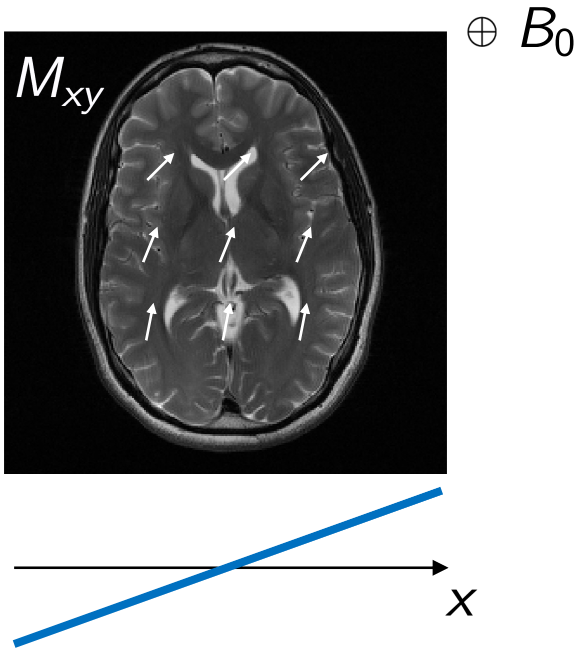


Pulse sequences

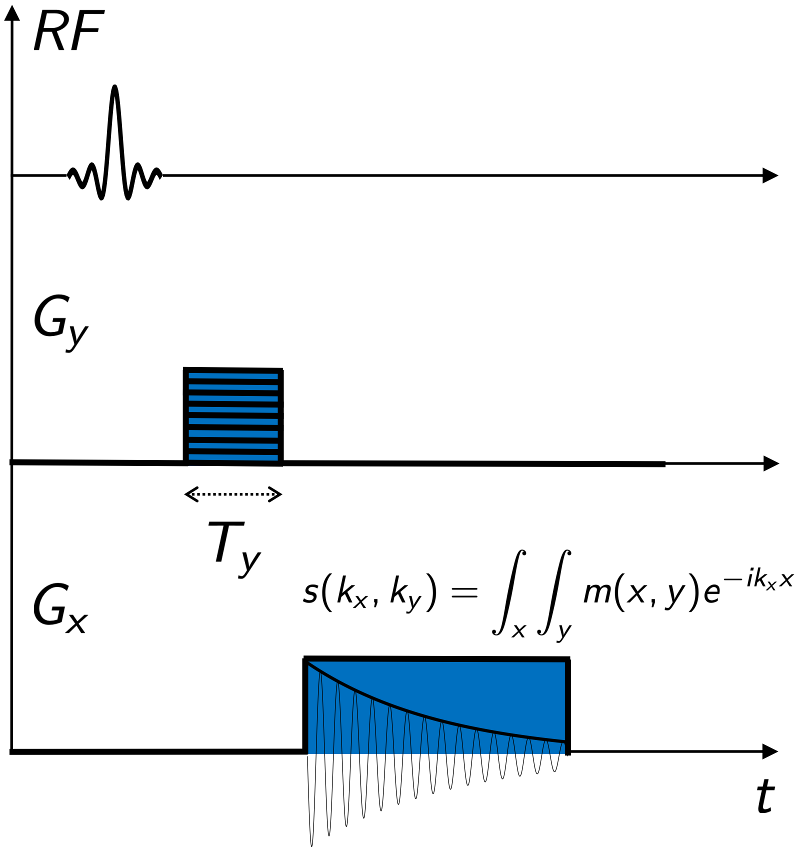


$$\phi_3(y, G_y) = \gamma y \int_0^{T_y} G_y \, d\tau$$

$$s_3(t, G_y) = \int_x \int_y m(x, y) e^{-i\omega_0 t} e^{-i\gamma G_x t} e^{-i\phi_3(y, G_y)} \, dx dy$$



Pulse sequences

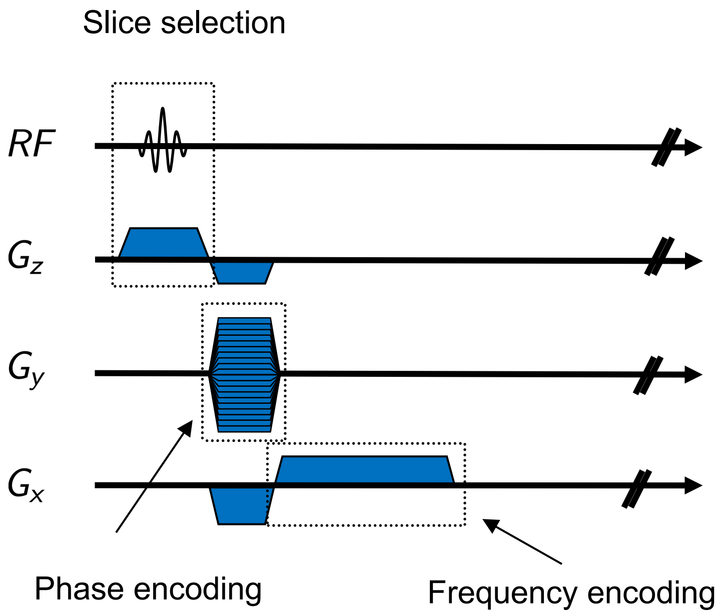


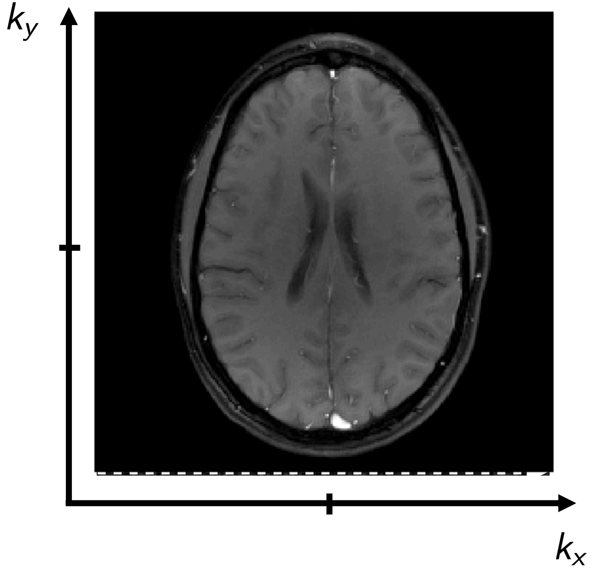
$$s(k_x, k_y) = \int_x \int_y m(x, y) e^{-ik_x x} e^{-ik_y y} \, dx dy$$

$$\phi(x, t) = \gamma x \int_0^t G_x d\tau \equiv k_x x$$

$$\phi(y, G_y) = \gamma y \int_0^{T_y} G_y d\tau \equiv k_y y$$

MR pulse sequence and k-space





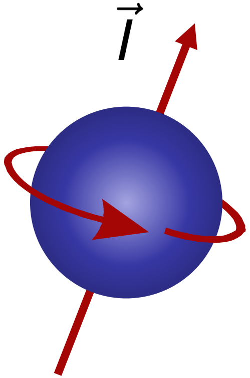
$$s(k_x, k_y) = \int_x \int_y m(x, y) e^{-ik_x x} e^{-ik_y y} dx dy$$

$$\phi(x, t) = \gamma x \int_0^t G_x d\tau \equiv k_x x$$

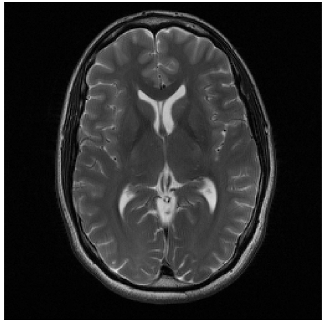
$$\phi(y, G_y) = \gamma y \int_0^{T_y} G_y d\tau \equiv k_y y$$

Nishimura p35

Summary



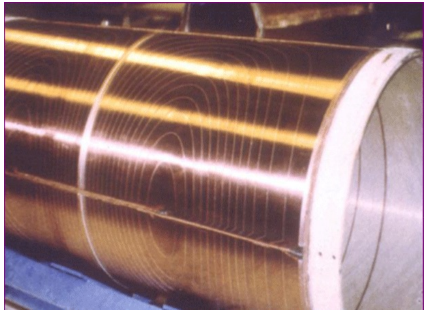
$\longrightarrow$



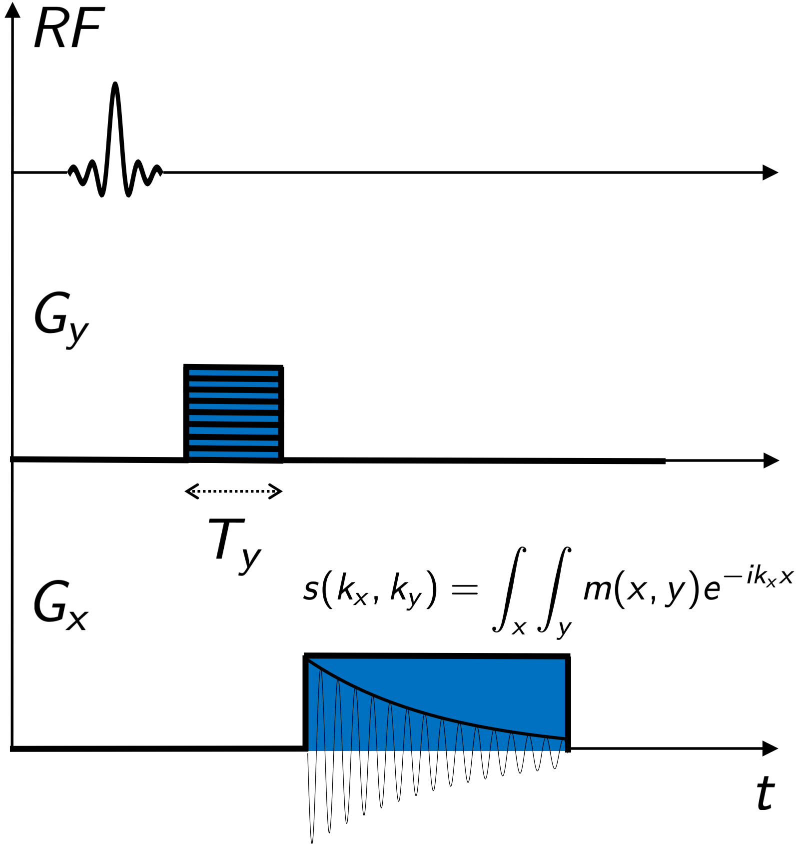
B_0

B_1

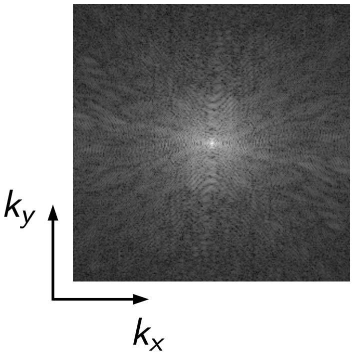
G



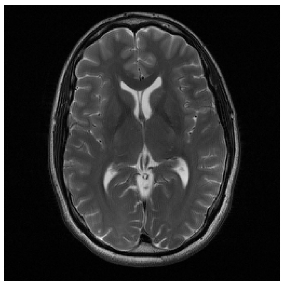
Next week



$$s(k_x, k_y) = \int_x \int_y m(x,y) e^{-ik_x x} e^{-ik_y y} dxdy$$



$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{FT}^{-1}}$



$$\phi(x,t) = \gamma x \int_0^t G_x d\tau \equiv k_x x$$

$$\phi(y, G_y) = \gamma y \int_0^{T_y} G_y d\tau \equiv k_y y$$