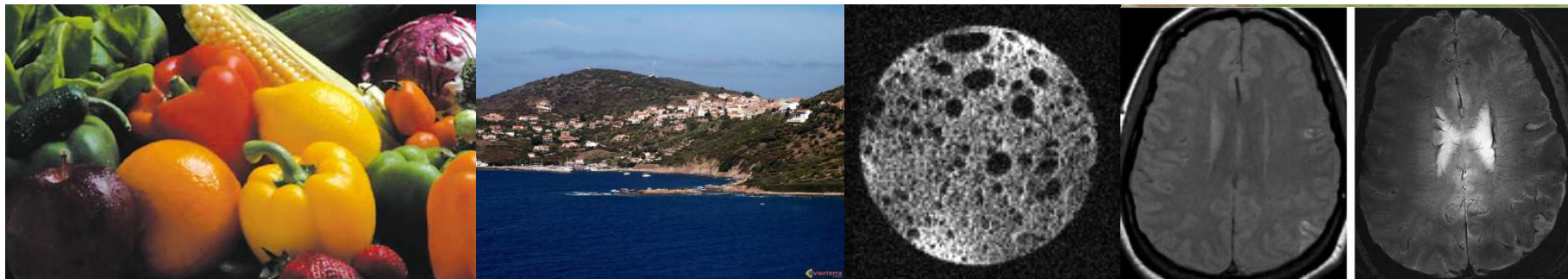




Imagerie RMN

Les bases du codage spatial

J.M. BONNY



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Introduction

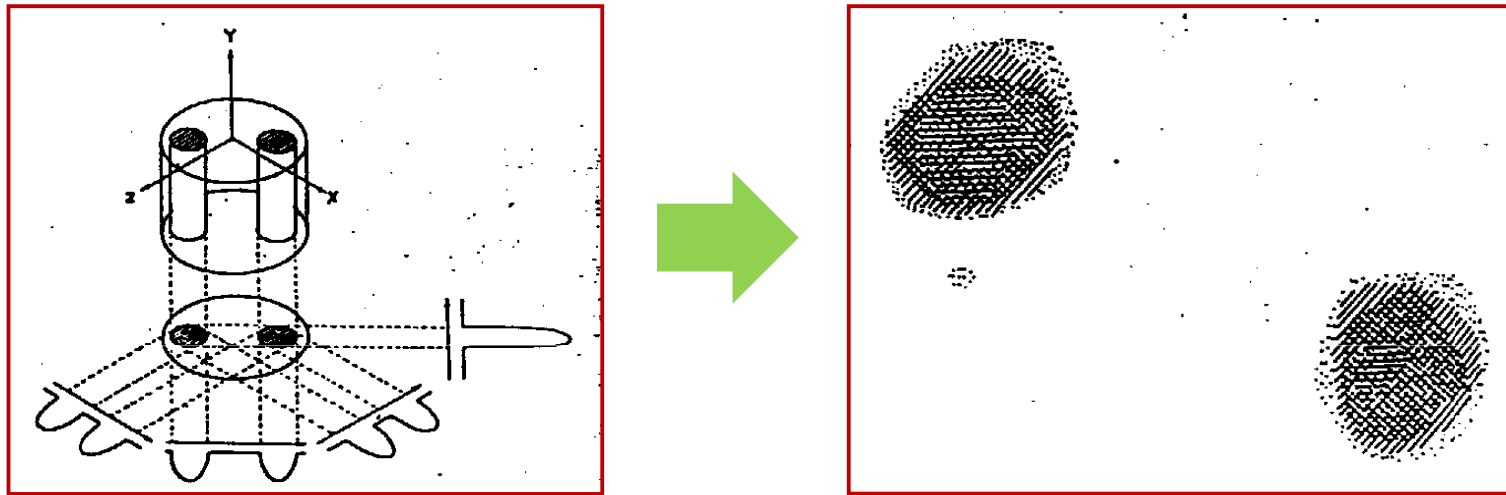


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Rappels historiques

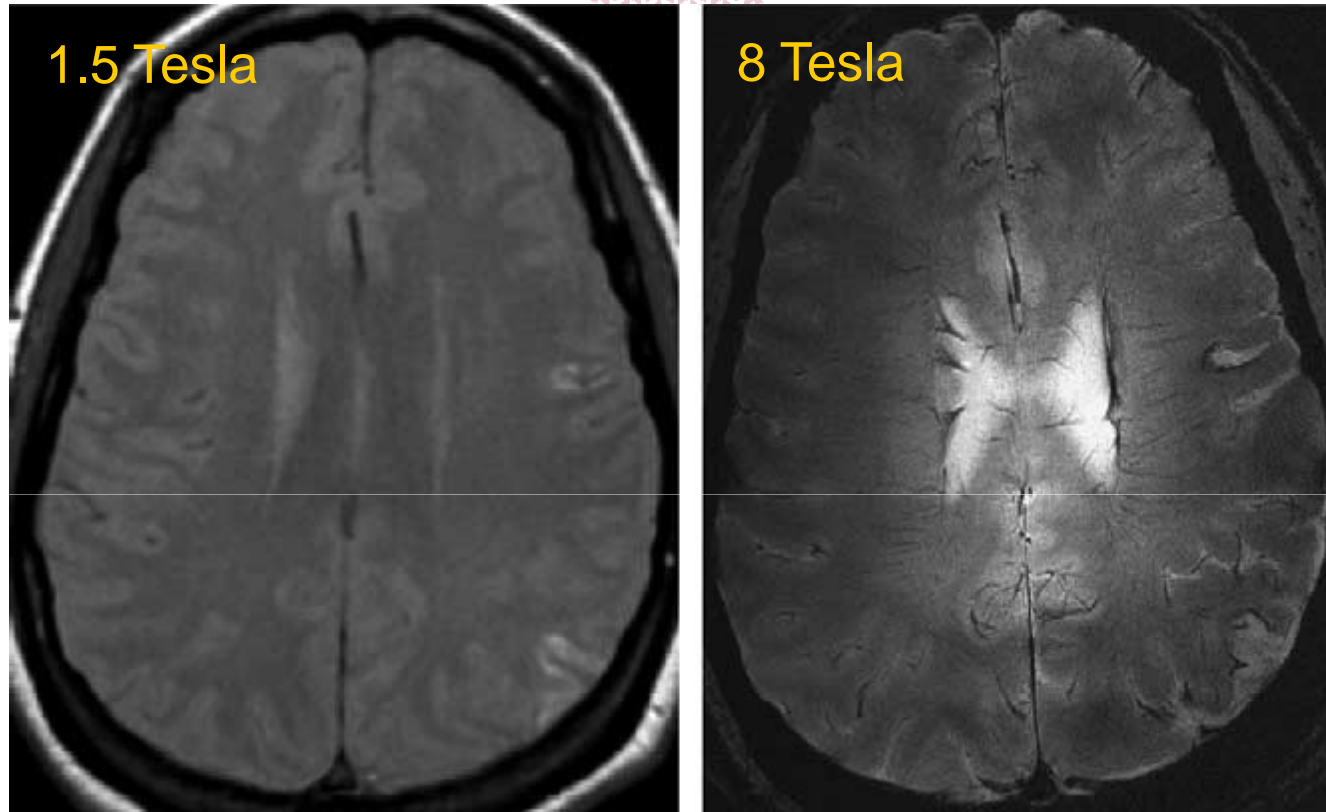
Première image de Lauterbur en 1973



Prix Nobel de Physiologie ou Médecine en 2003

Lauterbur et Mansfield "for their discoveries concerning magnetic resonance imaging"

Quelques exemples ...



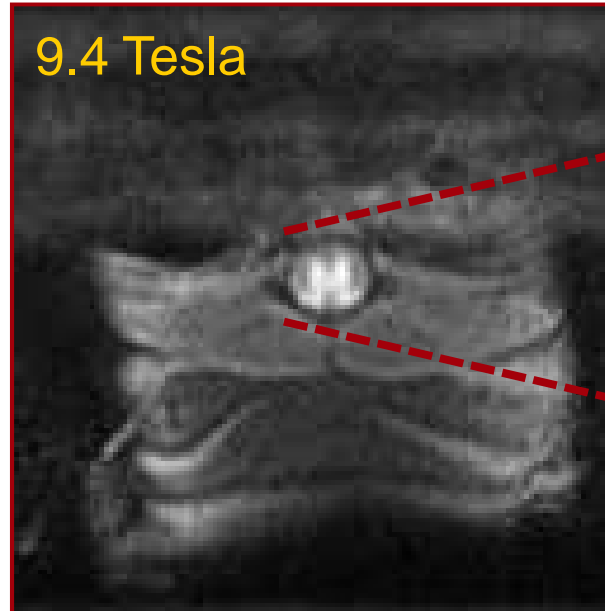
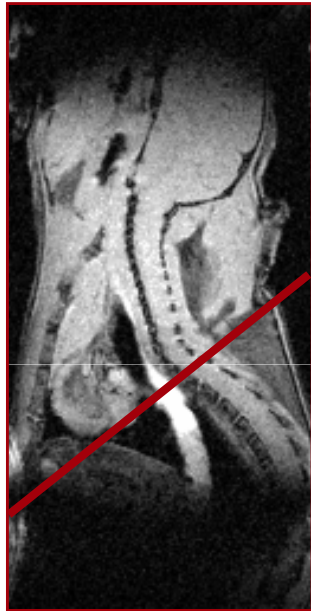
Novak *et al.*, *Magn. Reson. Imaging* (2005)

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Quelques exemples ...



Bonny *et al.*, *Neurobiol. Dis.* (2004)

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Objectifs

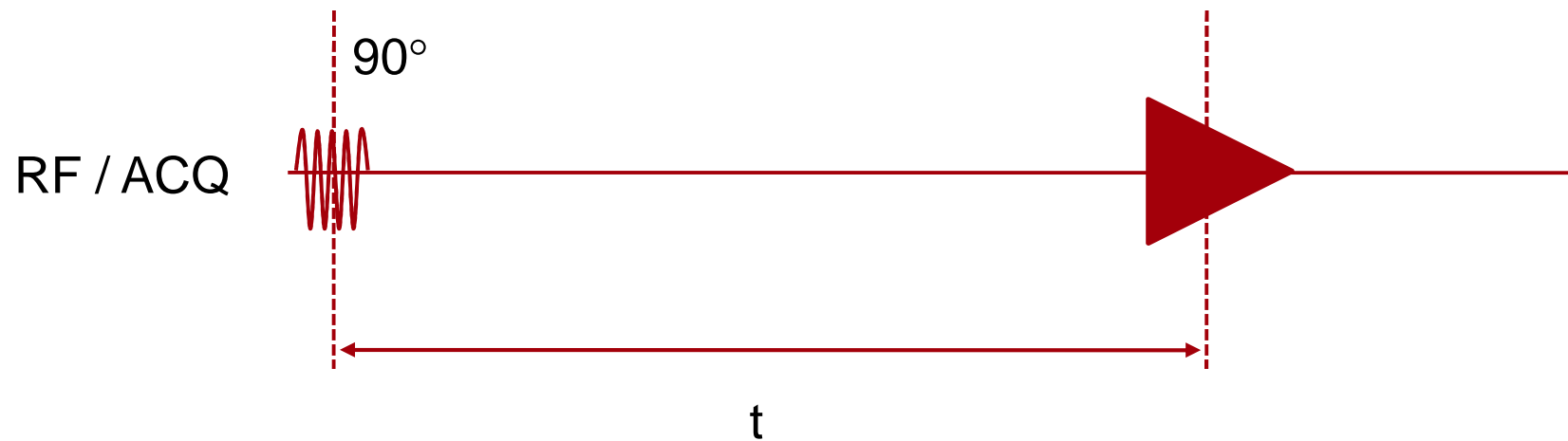
Comment obtenir (rapidement) plusieurs signaux RMN localisés ?

Outils permettant de décrypter la plupart des méthodes de codage spatial

- Balayage de l'espace k
- Sélection de tranche

Manipulation des contrastes pas abordée

Séquence de base



Signal d'induction libre (SIL ou *FID*)

Signal obtenu

Signal RMN au point \mathbf{r} après détection en quadrature

$$S(\mathbf{r}, t) = \rho(\mathbf{r}) \exp[i\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)]$$

Démodulation par rapport à ω_0

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int_0^t [\omega(\mathbf{r}, t') - \omega_0] dt'$$

Signal provenant de l'échantillon sans codage spatial

$$S(t) = \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) \exp[i\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)] d\mathbf{r}$$

$$S(t) = \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \quad \text{Si } \omega(\mathbf{r}) = \omega_0$$



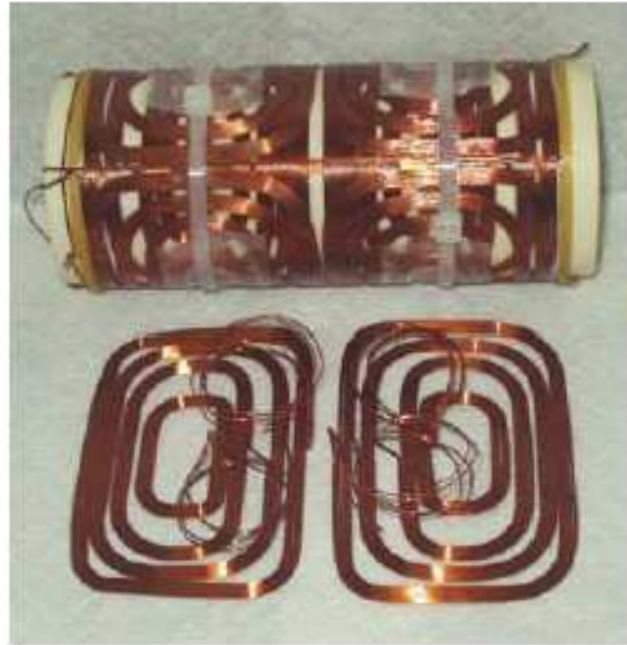
Signal RMN en présence de gradient de champ magnétique



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Les bobines de gradient



http://www.dotynmr.com/mri/mri_fcgcpg.htm

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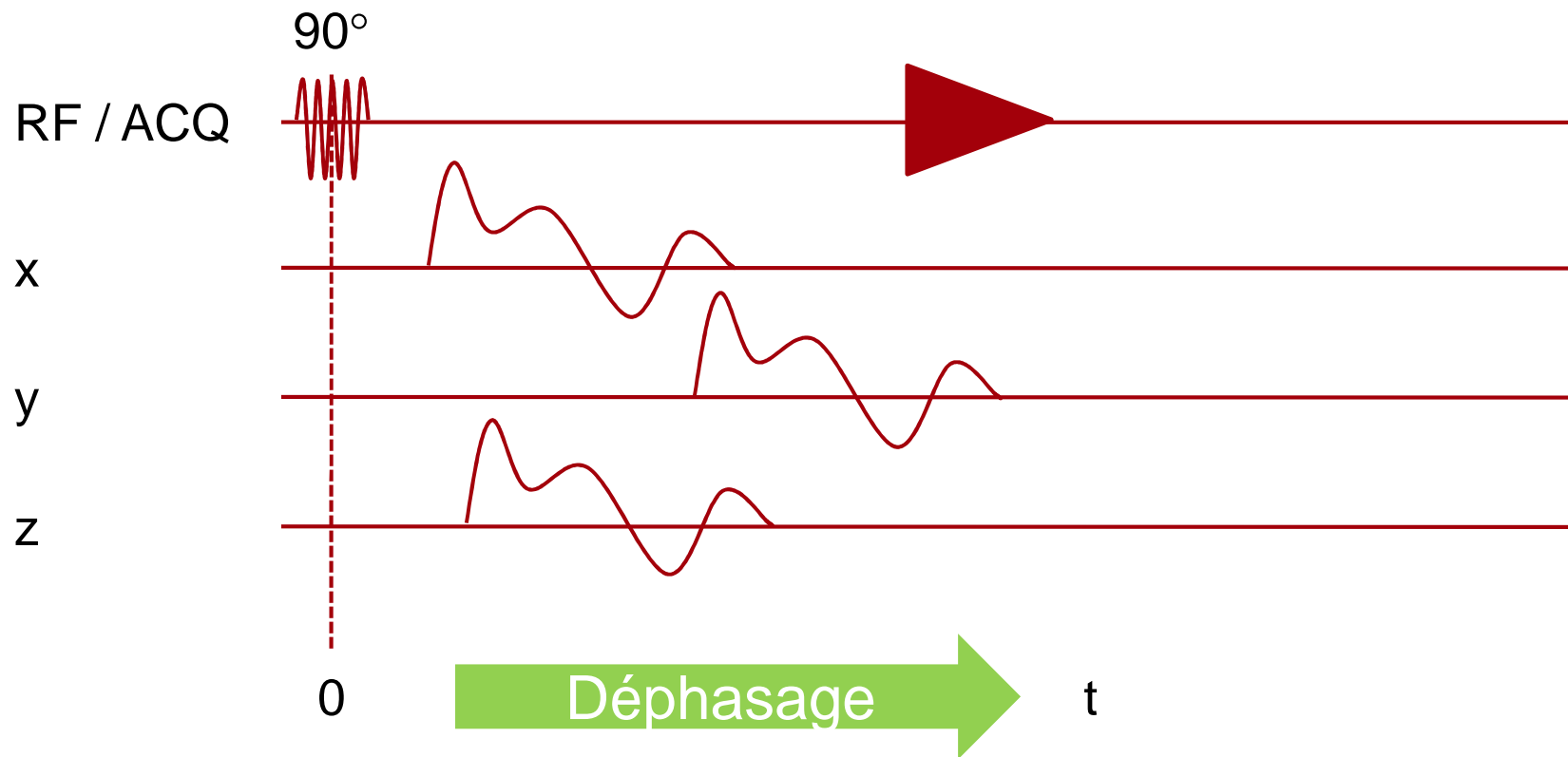
Effet des bobines de gradient

$$\mathbf{G}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} G_x(t) \\ G_y(t) \\ G_z(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial B}{\partial x}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial y}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial z}(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{r} + \omega_0 = \gamma [G_x(t)x + G_y(t)y + G_z(t)z] + \omega_0$$

A l'origine du repère "image" $\omega(0, t) = \omega_0$

Séquence en présence de gradients



Signal obtenu

Phase en \mathbf{r} à t


$$\phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int_0^t [\omega(\mathbf{r}, t') - \omega_0] dt' = \gamma \int_0^t \mathbf{G}(t') \cdot \mathbf{r} dt' = 2\pi \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{k}(t)$$

avec

$$\mathbf{k}(t) = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \int_0^t \mathbf{G}(t') dt'$$

Signal provenant de l'échantillon

$$S(t) = \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) \exp[2\pi i \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{k}(t)] d\mathbf{r}$$



Trajectoires dans l'espace réciproque (ou espace k)



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L'espace \mathbf{k}

$$S(t) = \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) \exp[2\pi i \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{k}(t)] d\mathbf{r}$$

Représentation du signal dans l'espace \mathbf{k}

- Espace Cartésien
- Coordonnées (k_x, k_y, k_z)
- Signal en t représenté par le point de coordonnées $(\mathbf{k}(t), S(t))$

$\mathbf{G}(t)$  $\mathbf{k}(t)$ Trajectoire dans l'espace \mathbf{k}

$S(t)$ Valeur du point de coordonnées $\mathbf{k}(t)$

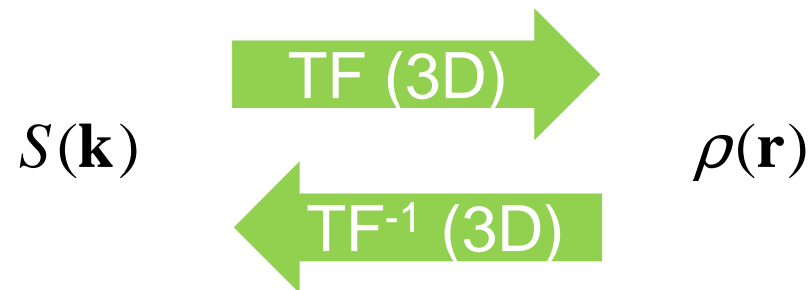
Intérêt de l'espace \mathbf{k}

Par définition

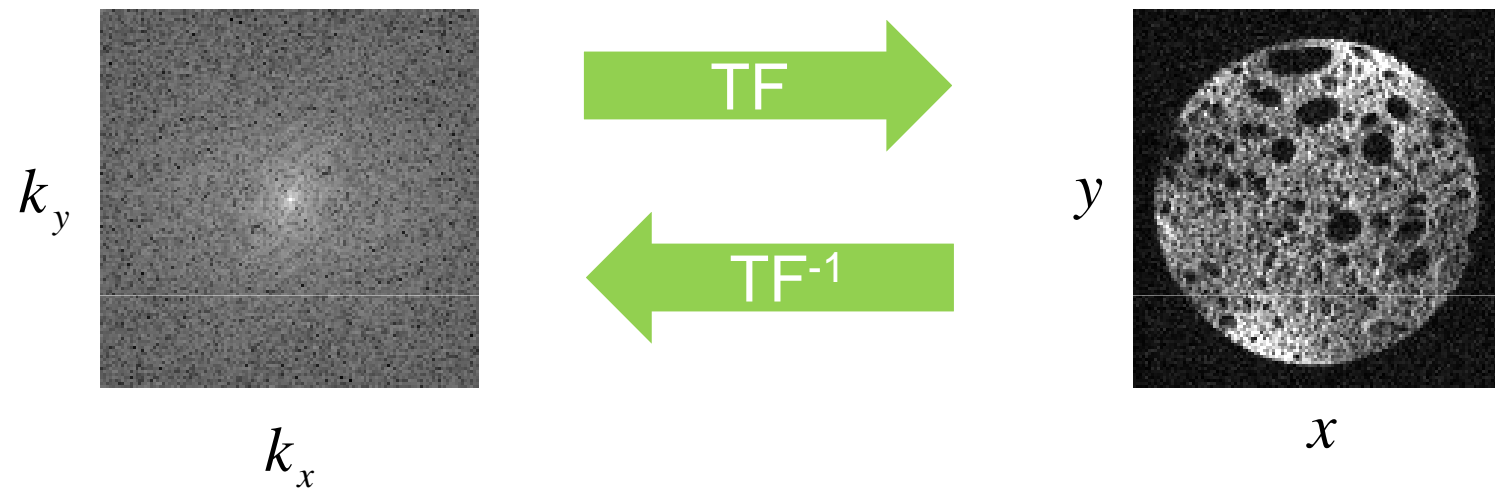
$$S(\mathbf{k}) = \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{k}) d\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{F}^{-1}(\rho(\mathbf{r}))$$

$$\mathbf{F}(S(\mathbf{k})) = \mathbf{F} \circ \mathbf{F}^{-1}(\rho(\mathbf{r})) = \rho(\mathbf{r})$$

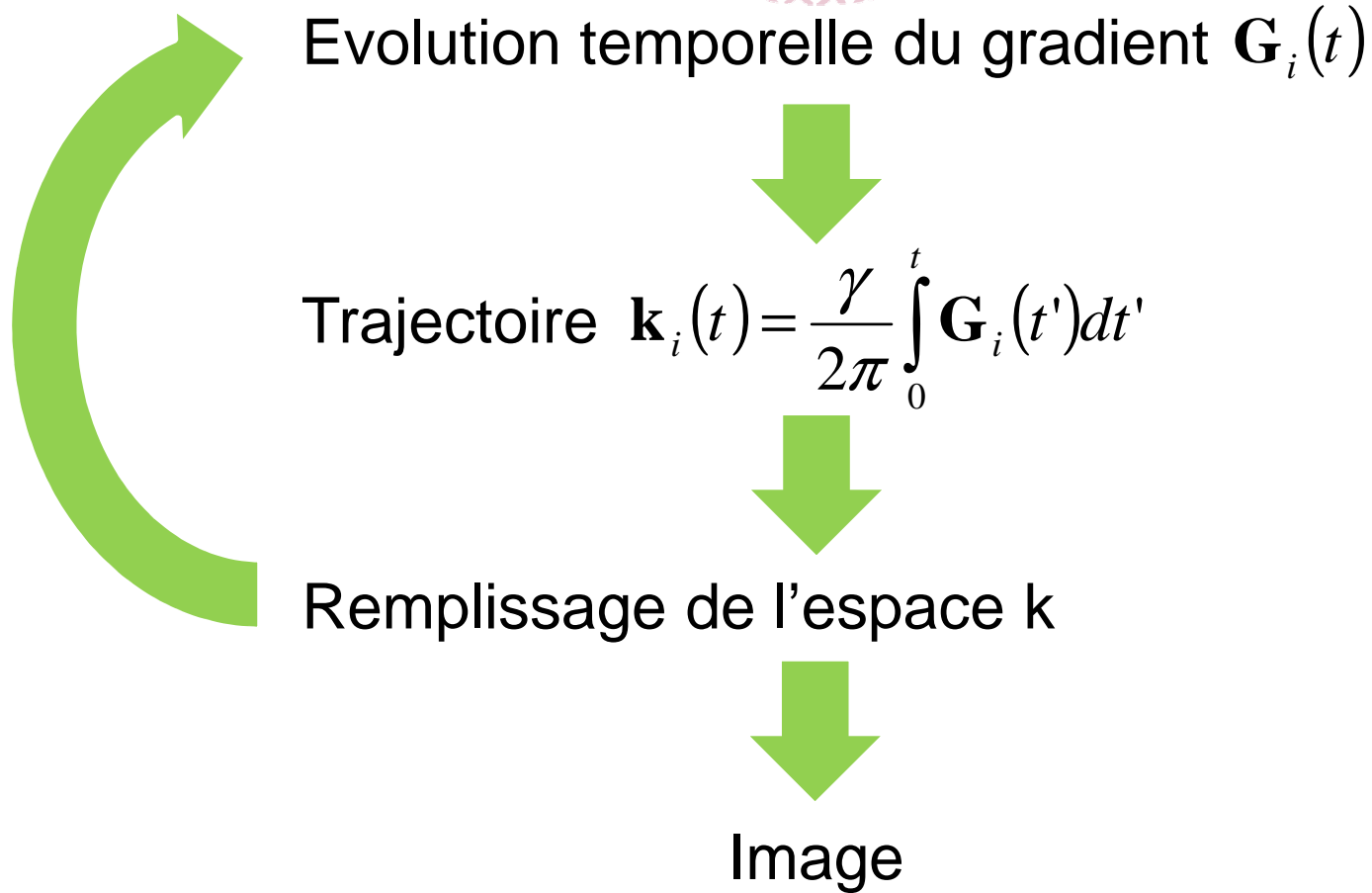
Espace \mathbf{k} réciproque de l'espace image

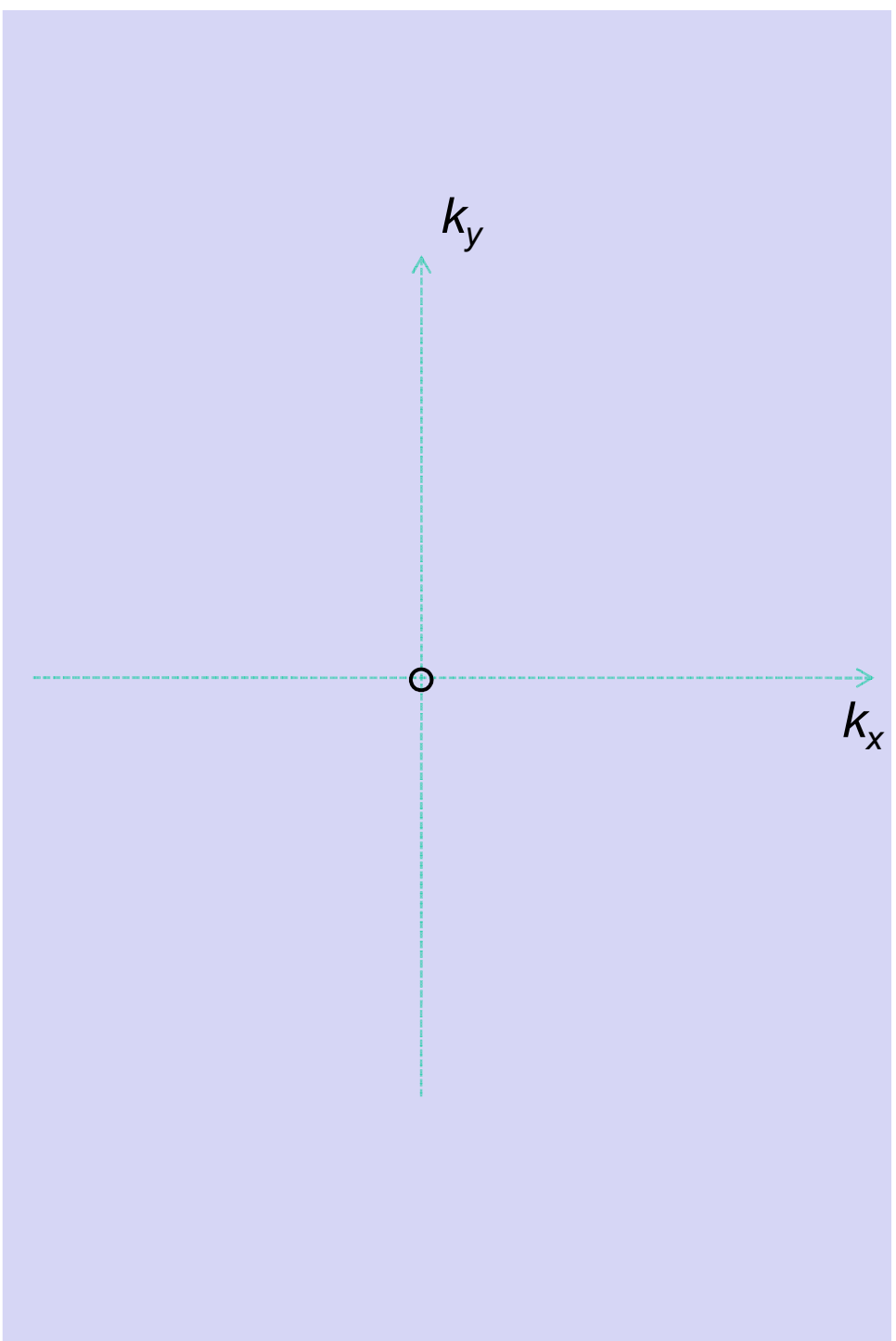
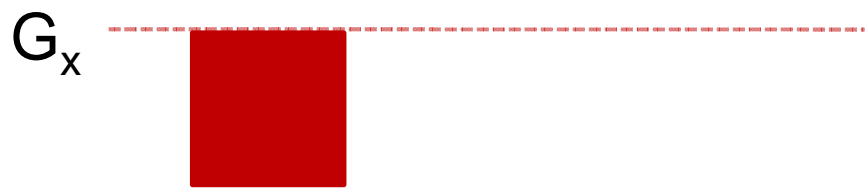


Espace k / Espace image



Principe général

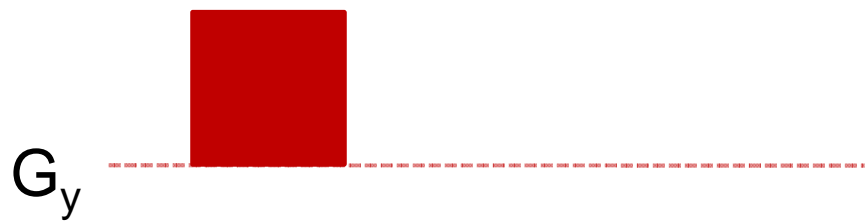






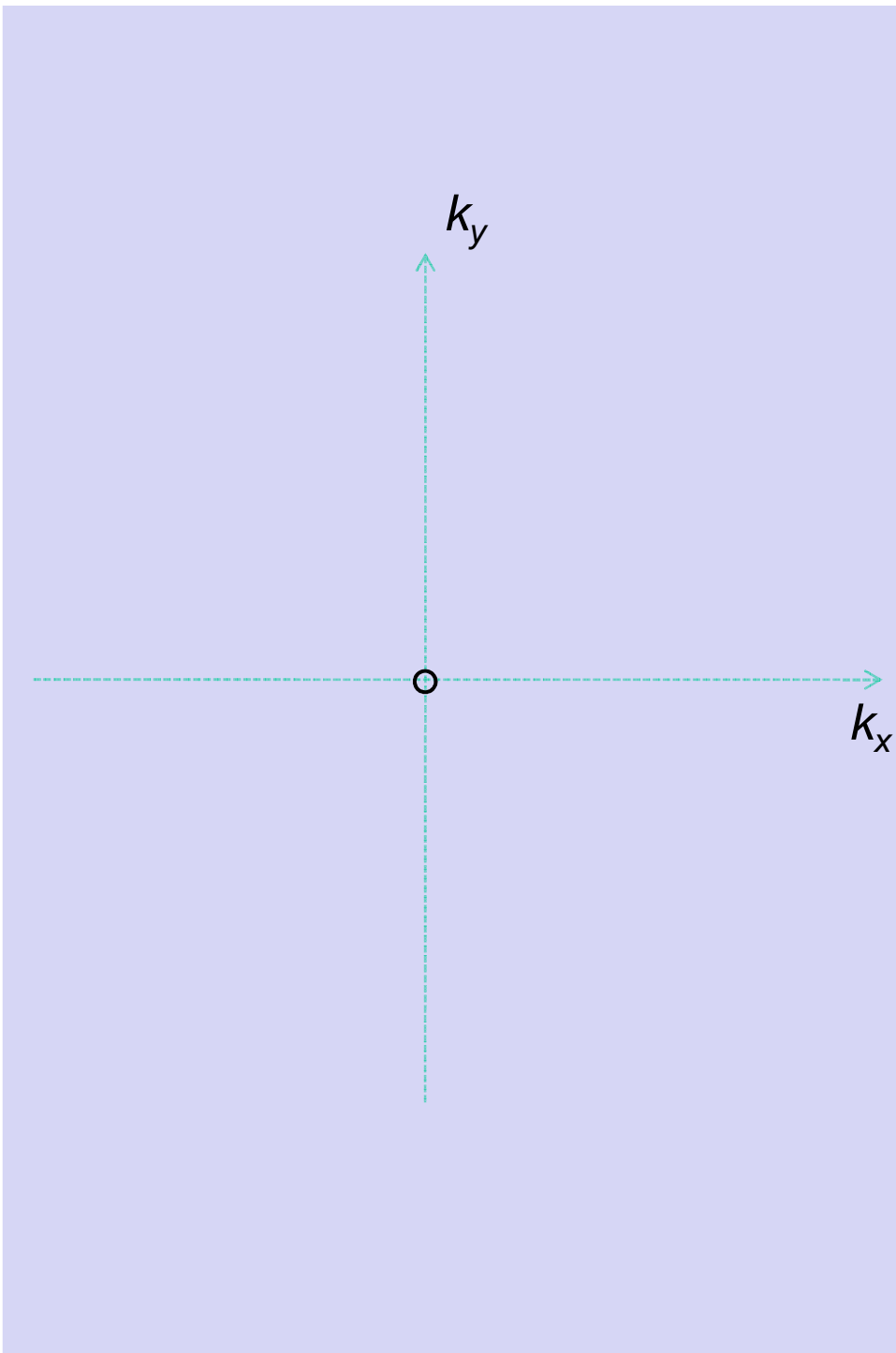
G_x

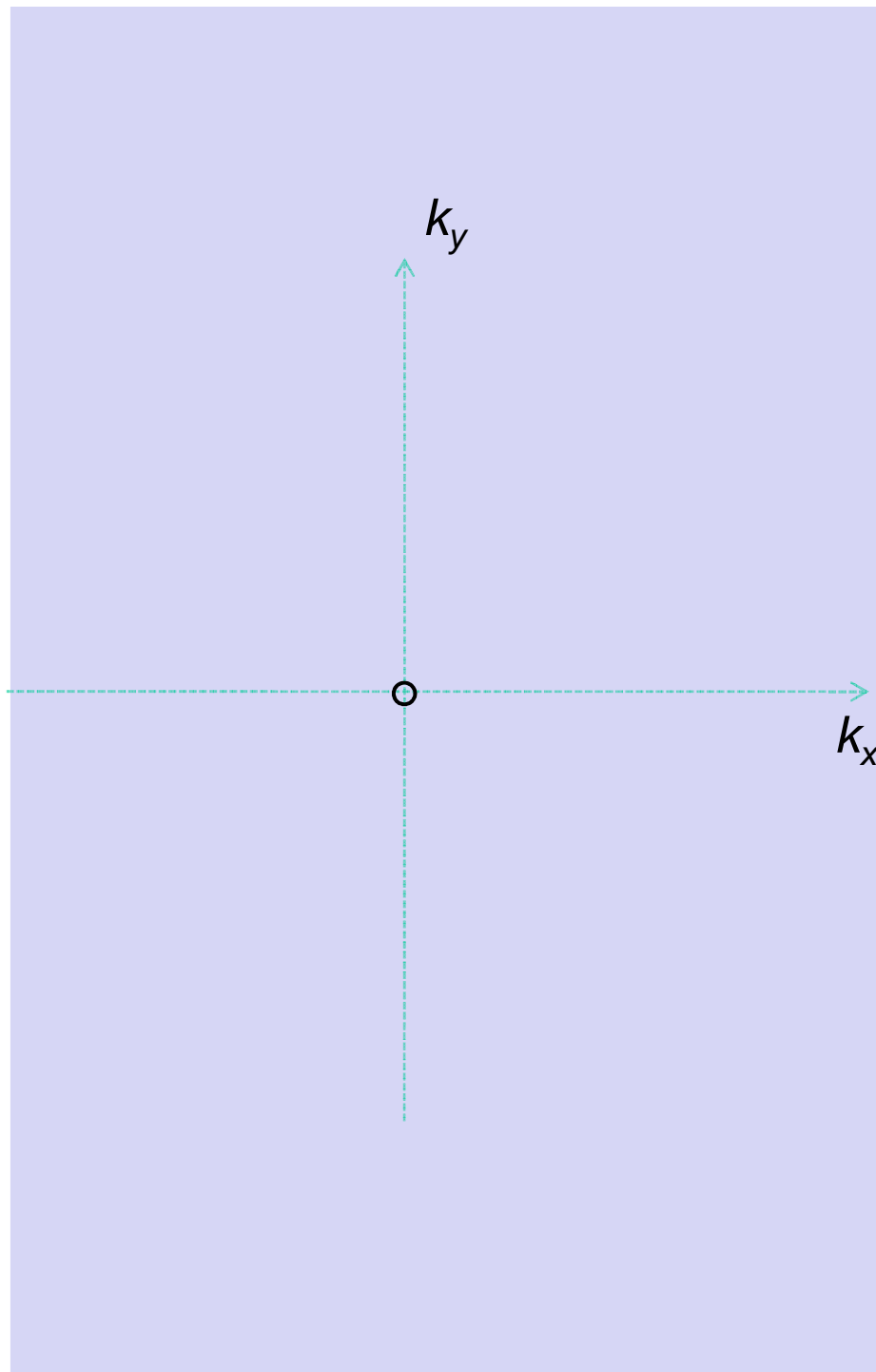
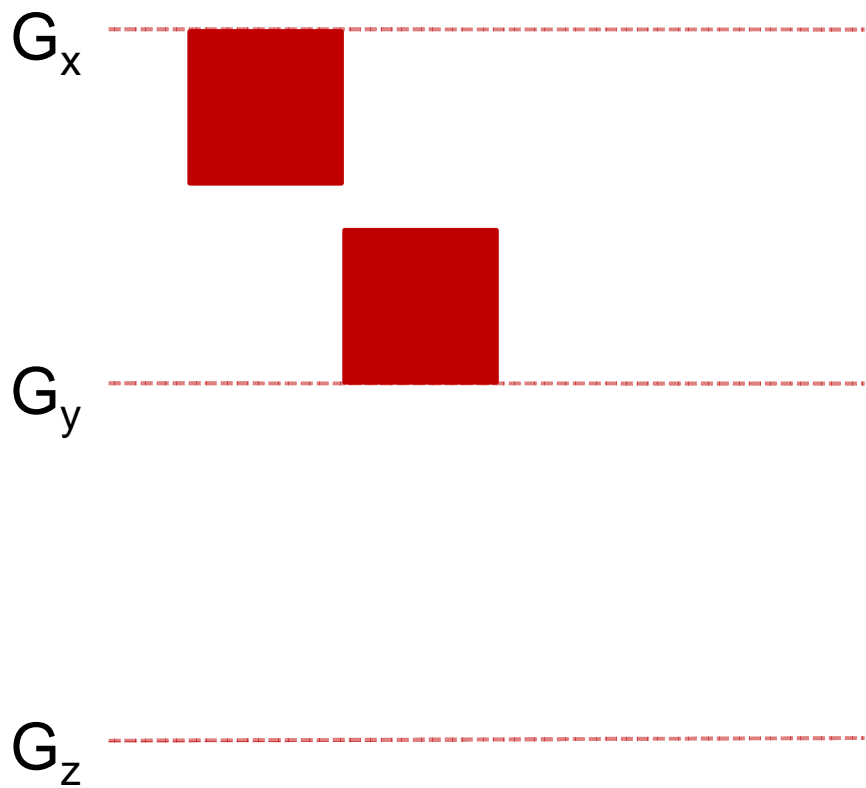
A horizontal red dashed line extending across the width of the diagram.

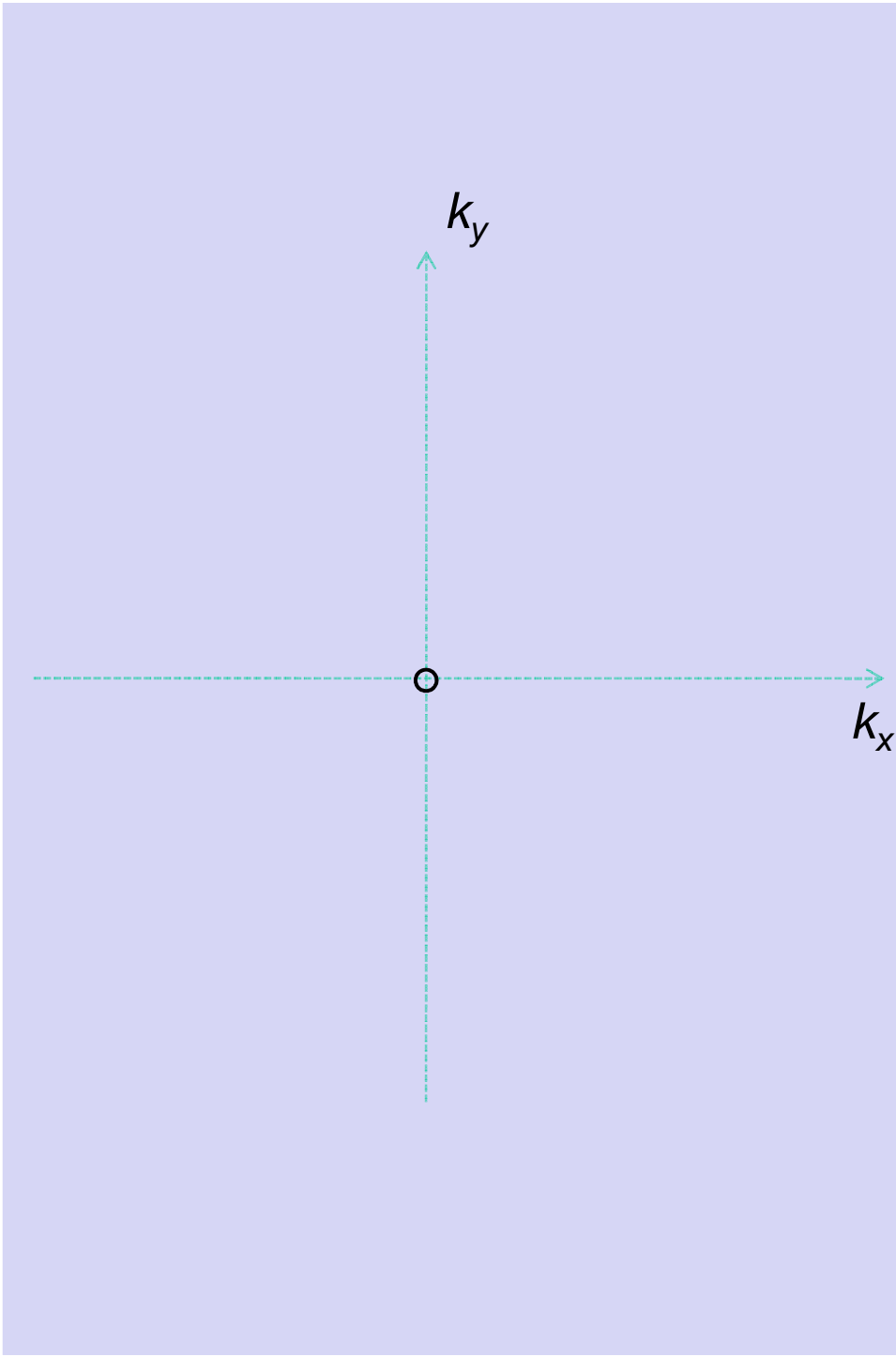
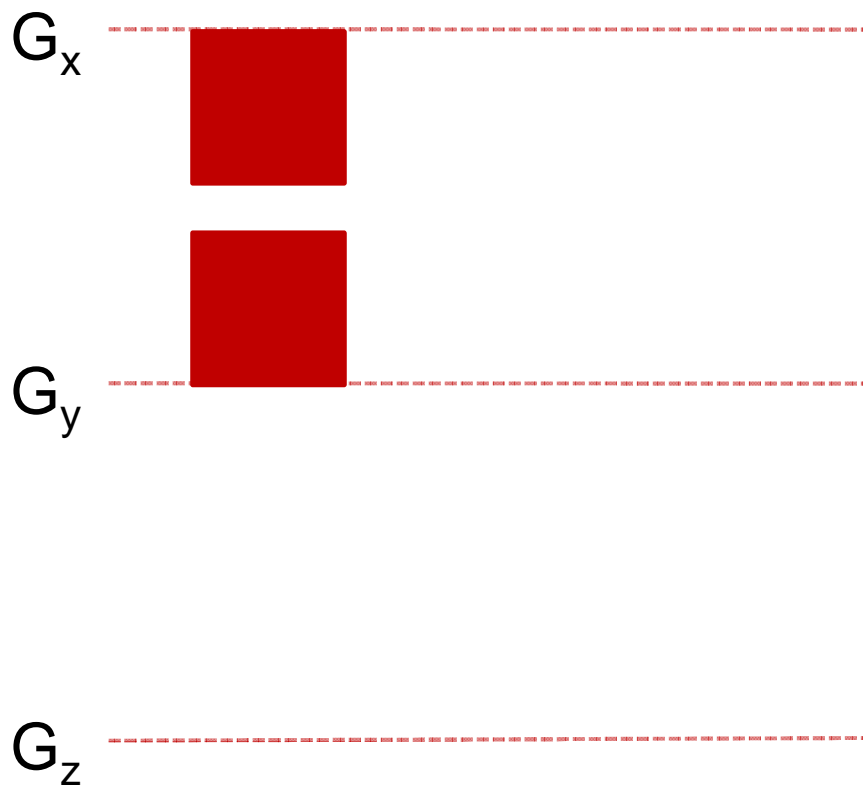


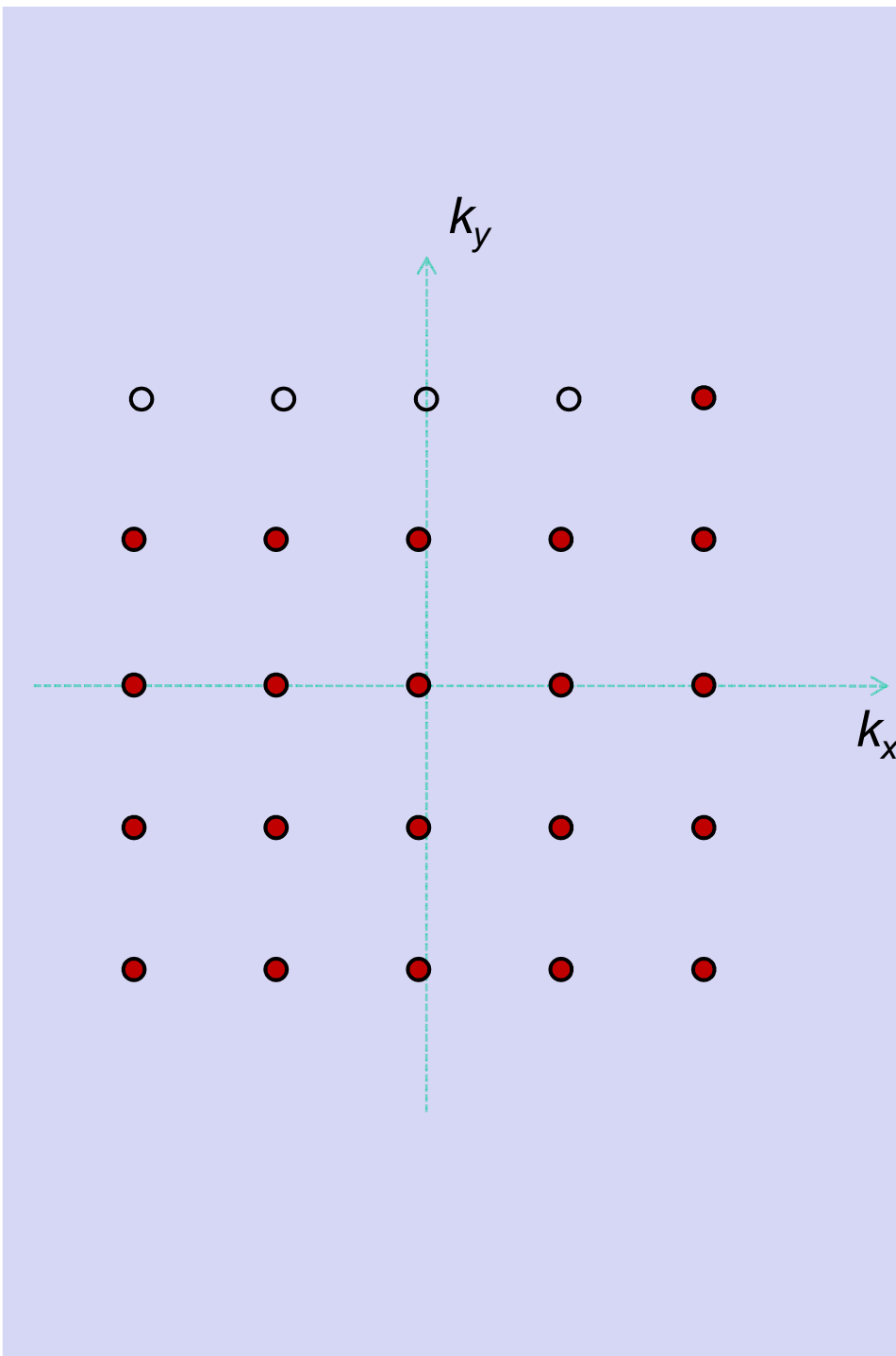
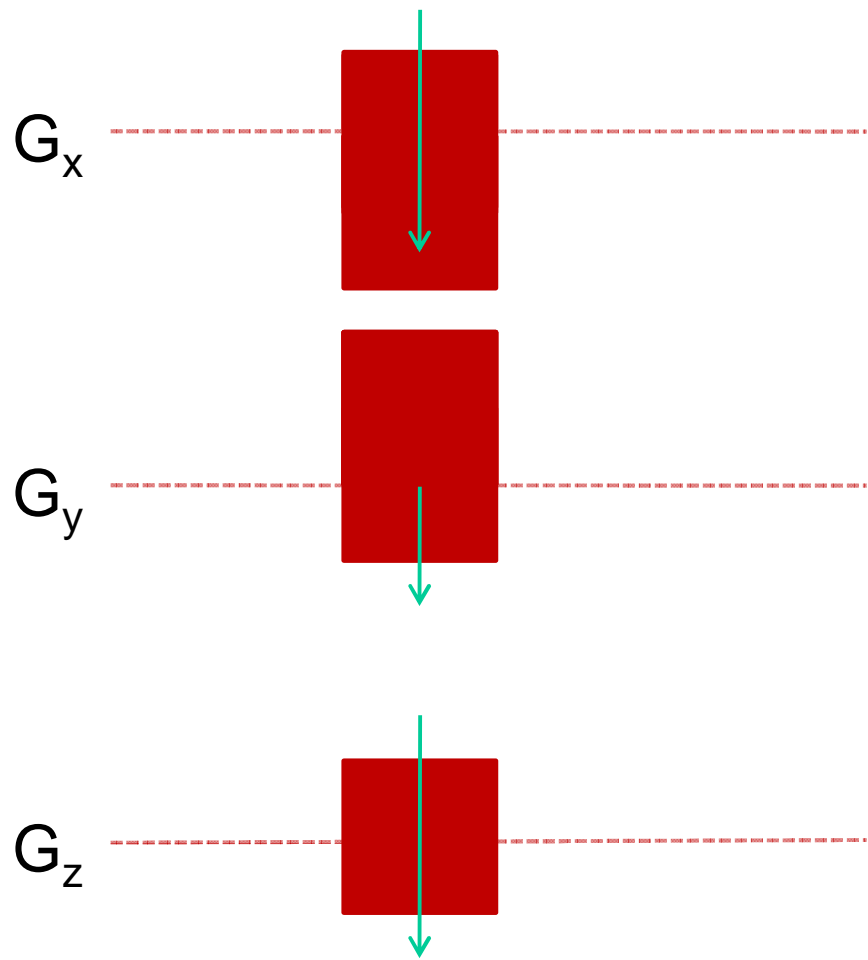
G_z

A horizontal red dashed line extending across the width of the diagram.









Pure phase encoded imaging

Balayage Cartésien de l'espace k

Gradients précédant l'acquisition

Gradient de codage de phase

Codage des 3 directions

Différents modes d'acquisition

Un point du SIL

FID complet

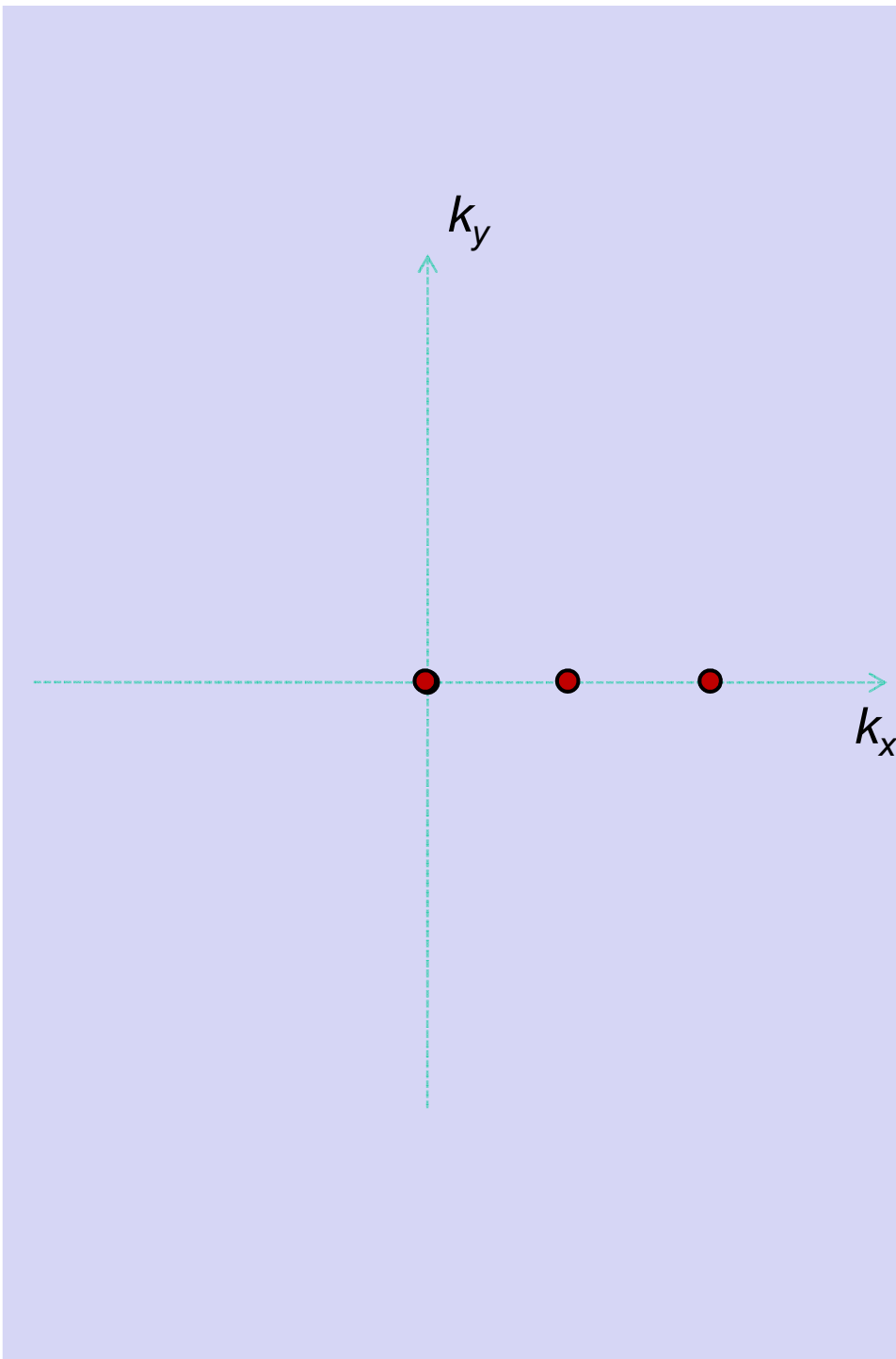
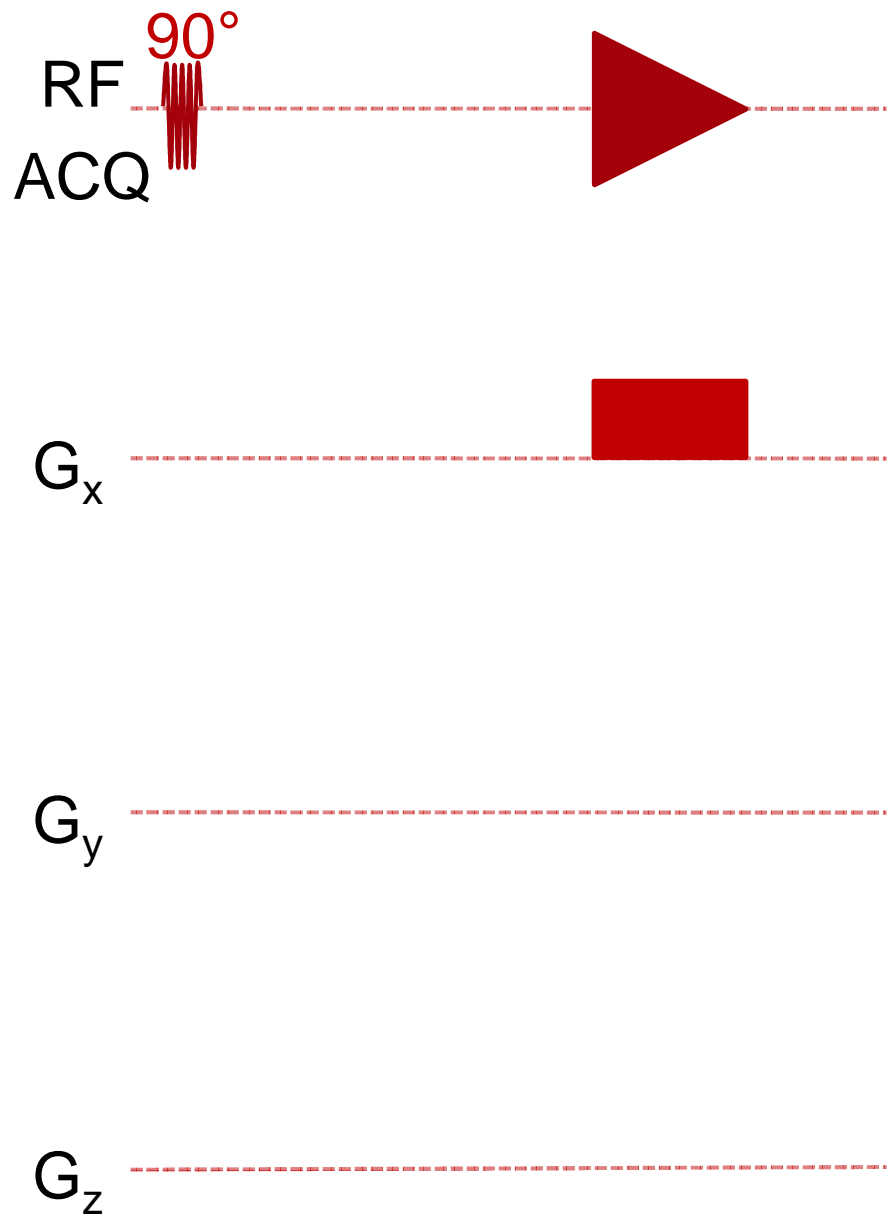
Single Point Imaging

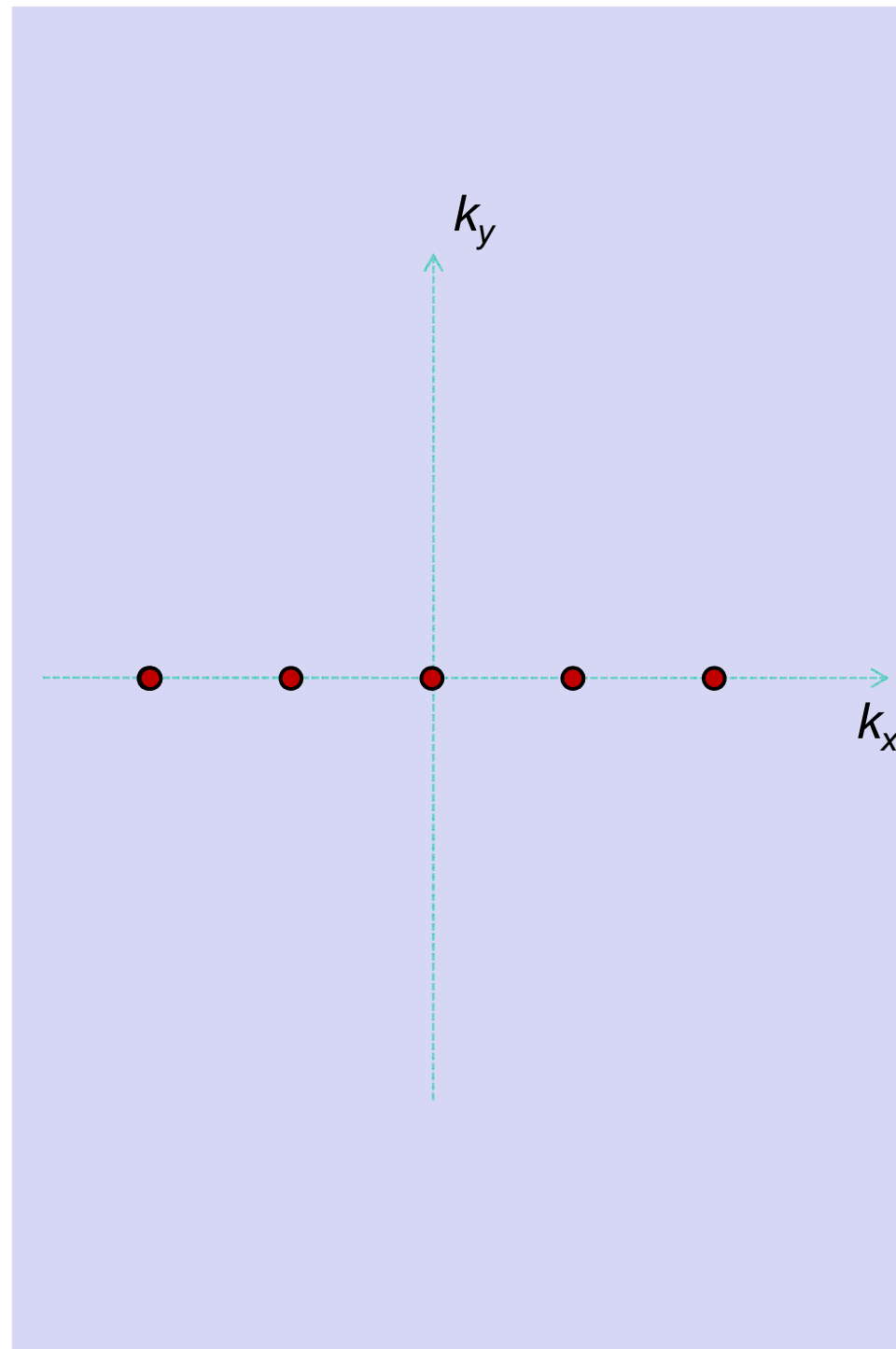
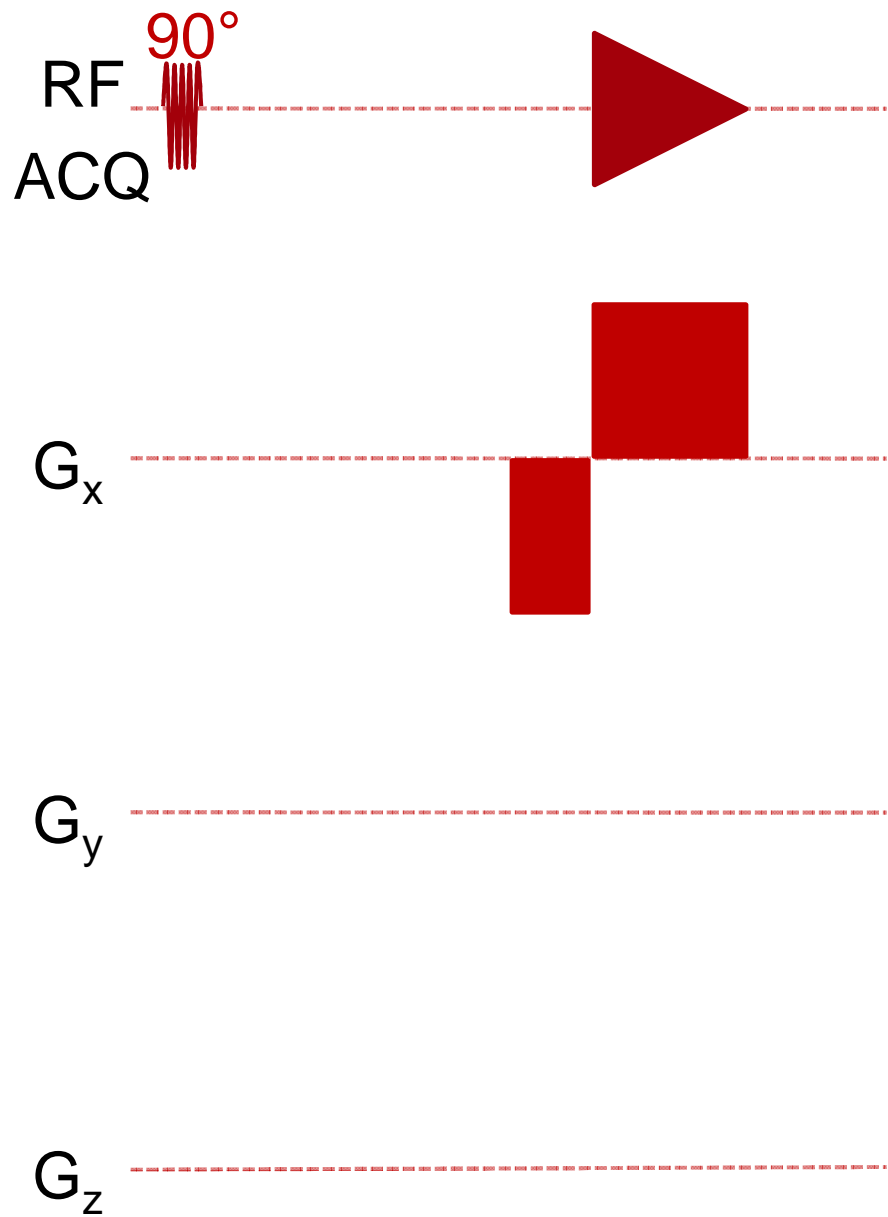
Chemical Shift Imaging

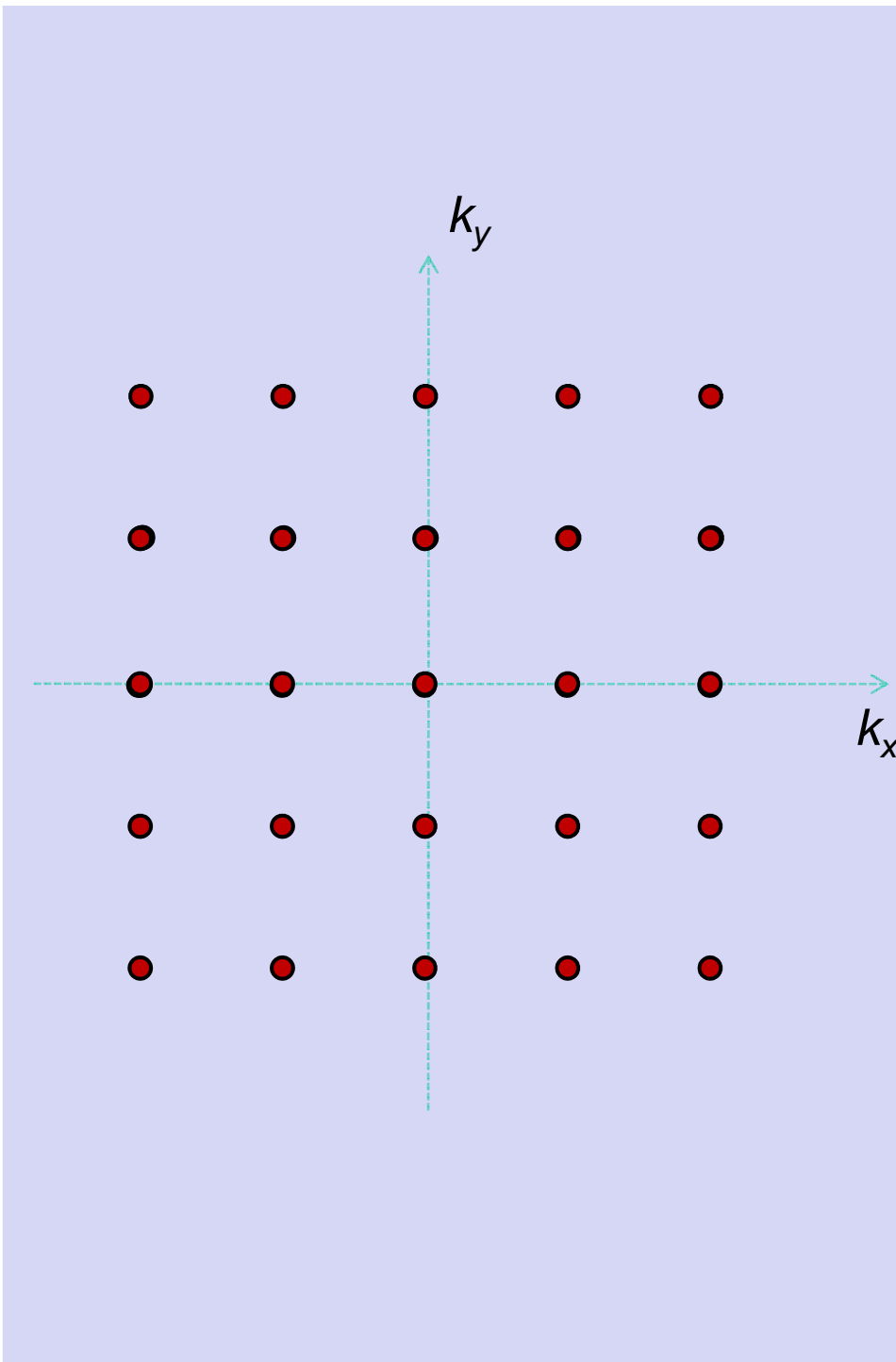
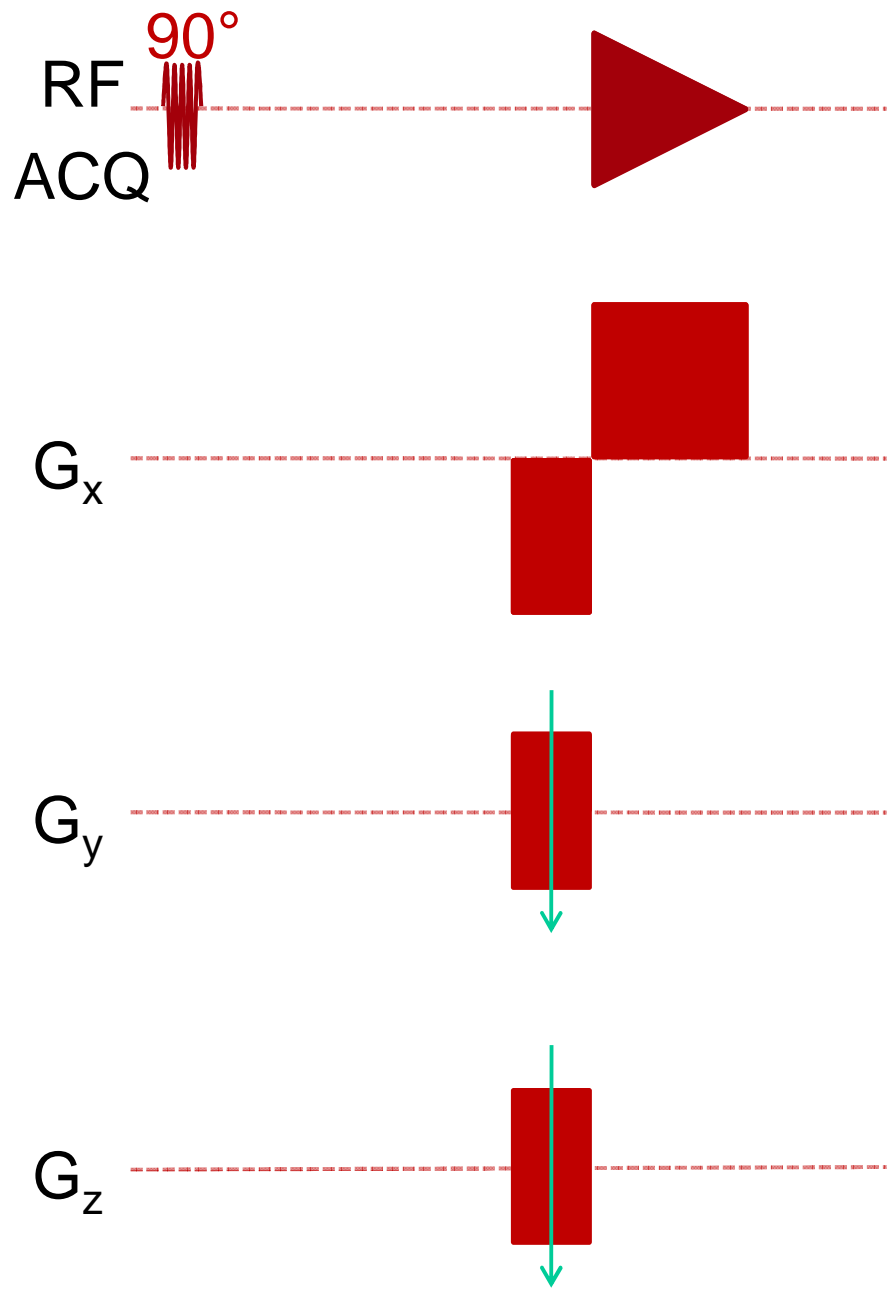
Temps d'acquisition

$$TA = 64^3 \times 1s = 73 \text{ h}$$

$$TA = N_x N_y N_z TR$$









Encodage Spin Warp

Balayage Cartésien de l'espace k

Gradient pendant l'acquisition

Gradient de lecture

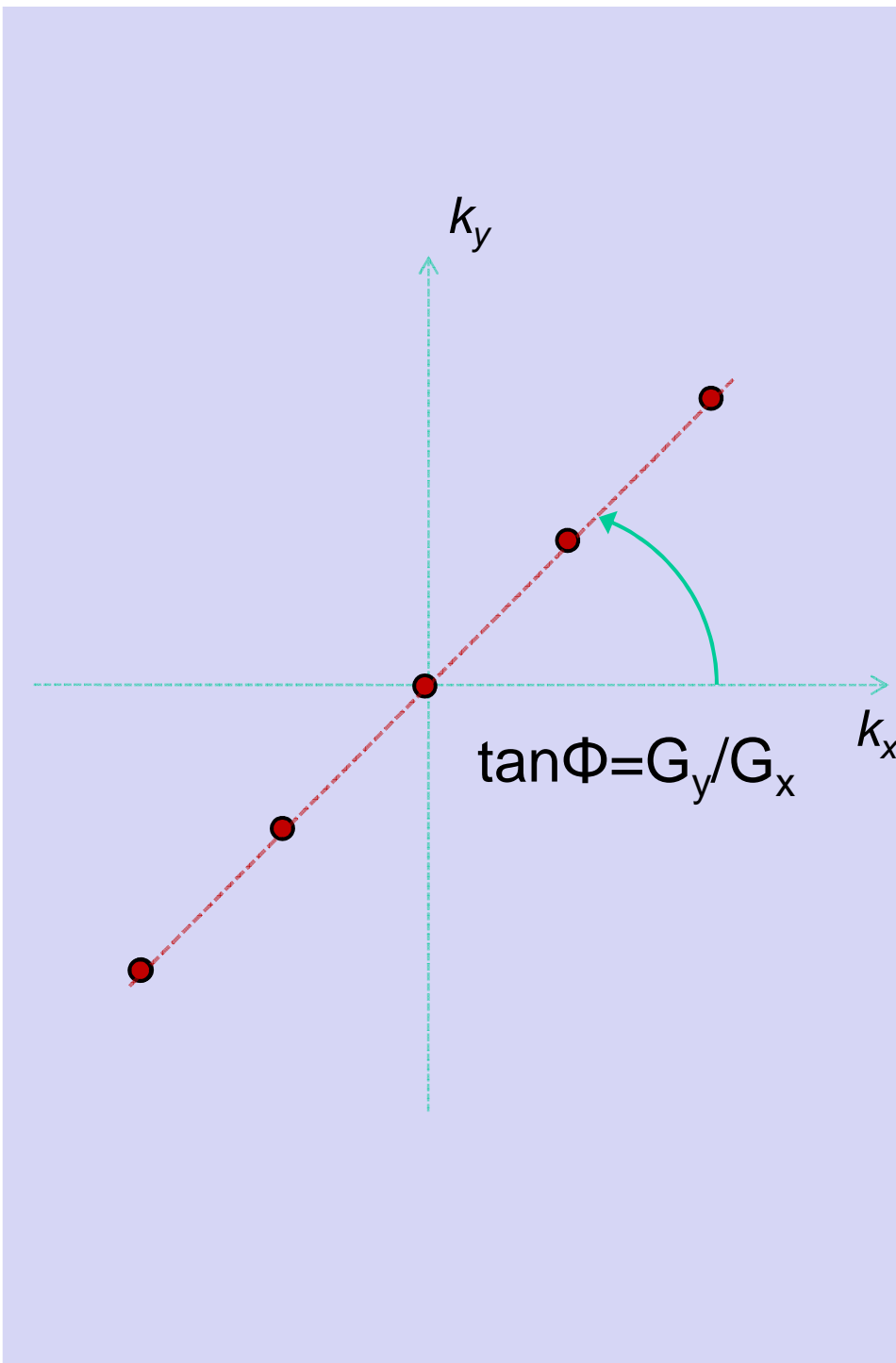
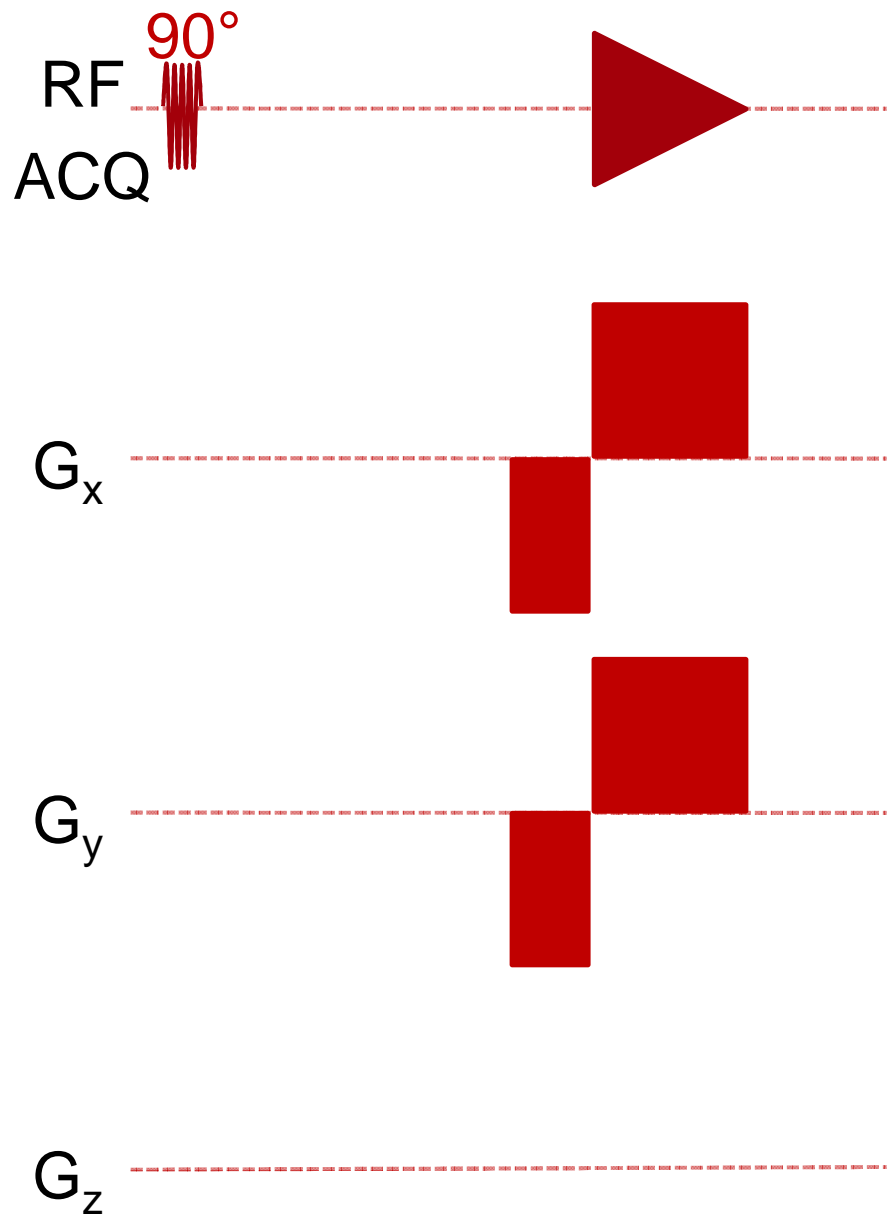
Une direction

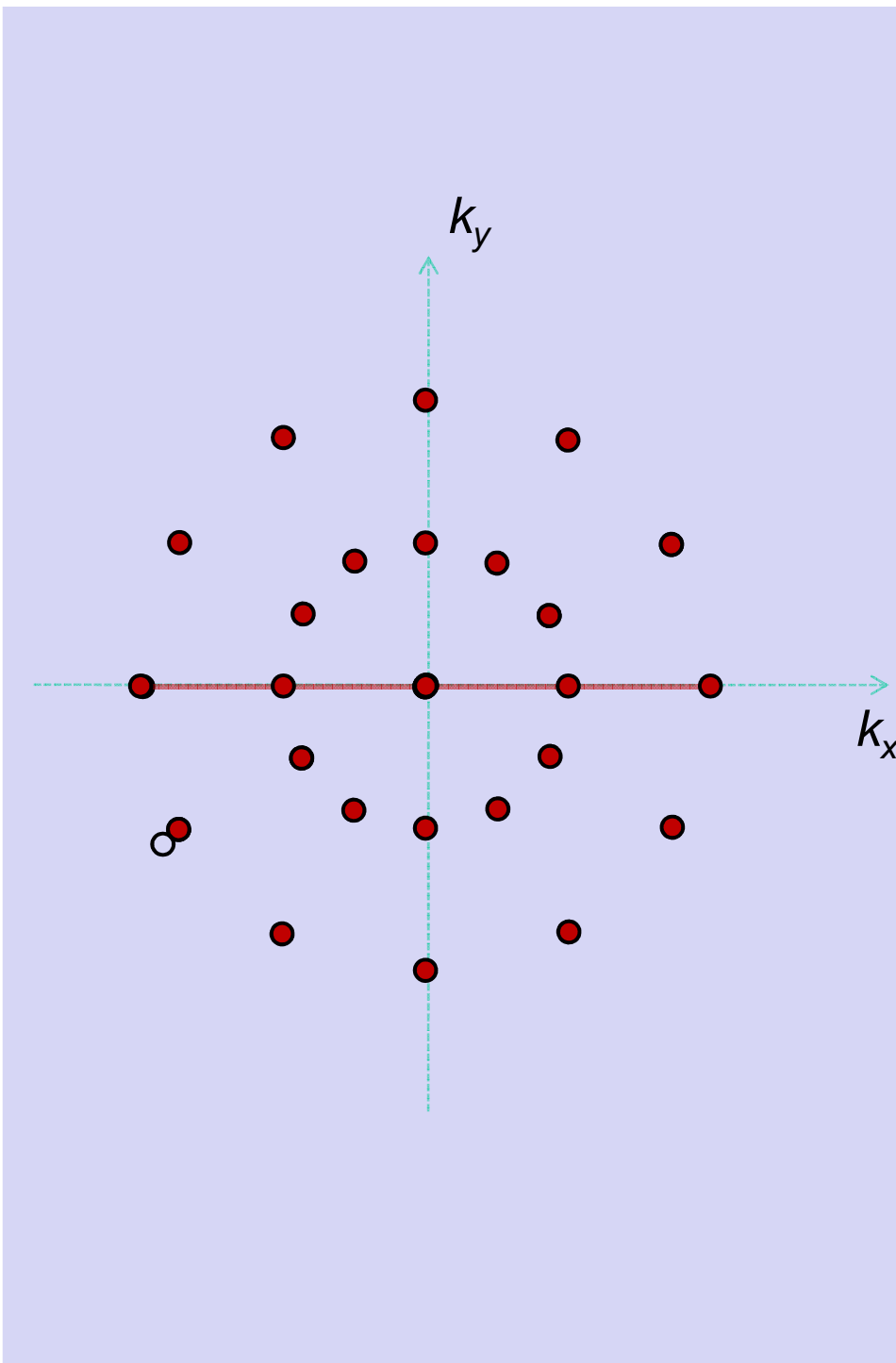
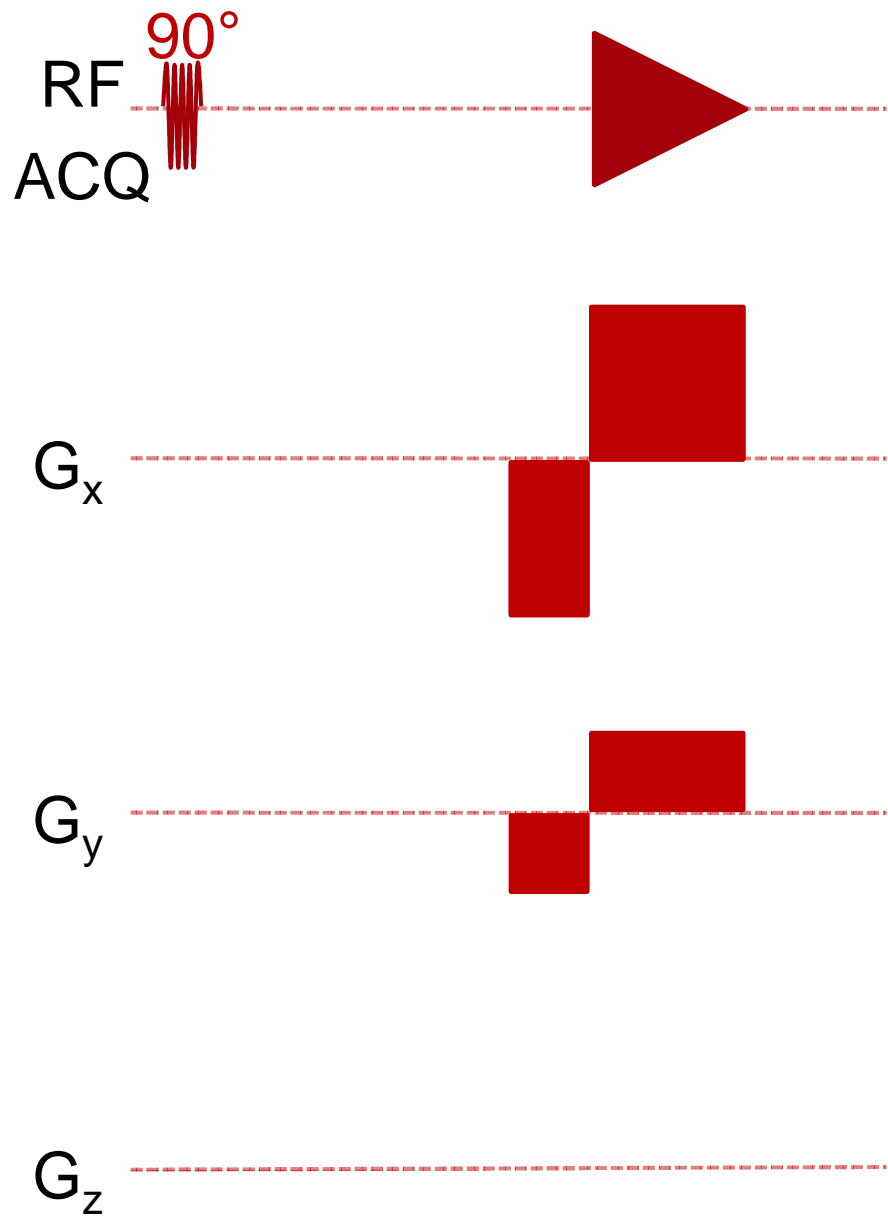
Gradient de codage de phase

Autres directions

Temps d'acquisition

$$TA = N_y (N_z) TR$$







Encodage par projection

Balayage radial de l'espace k

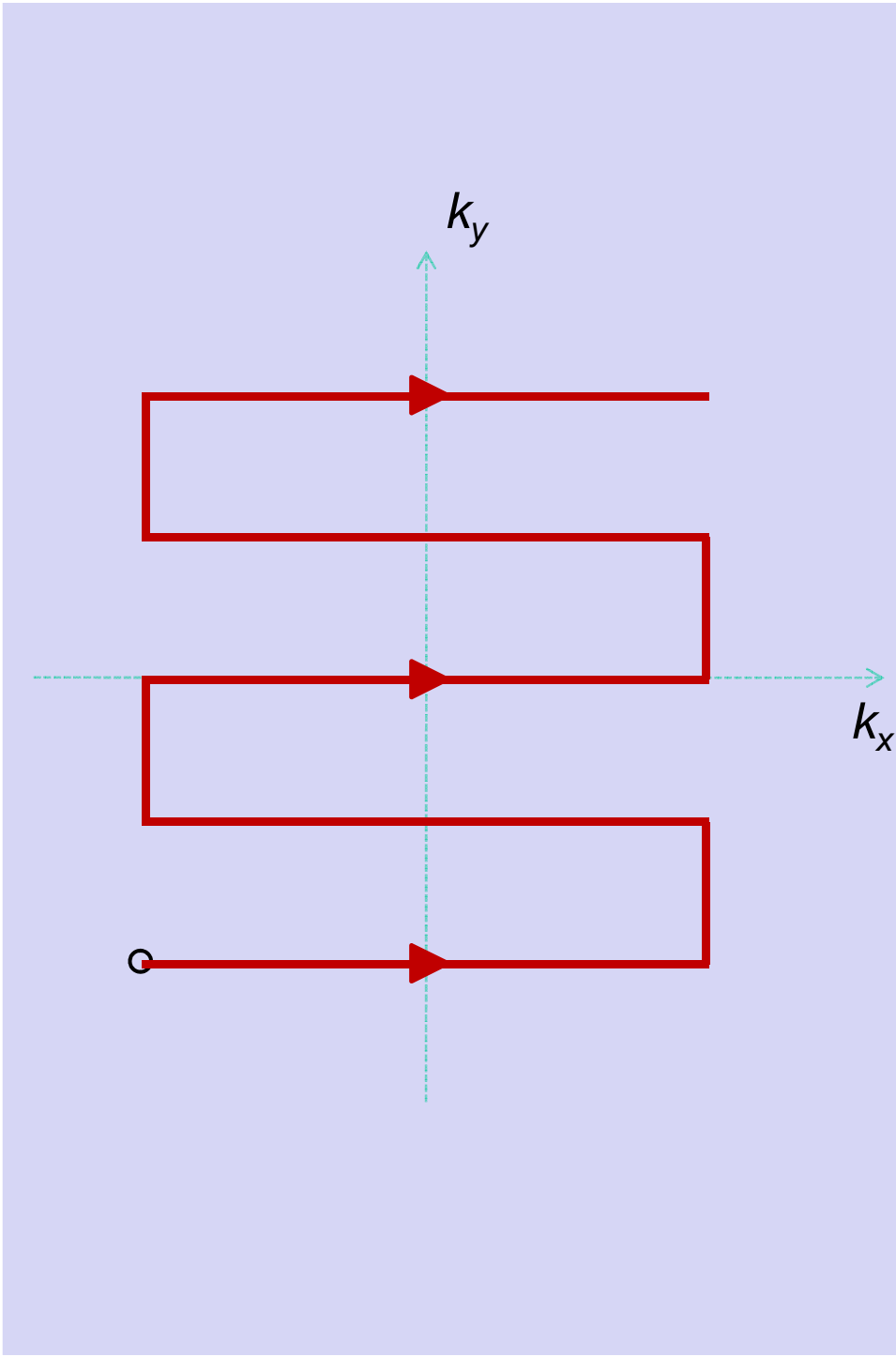
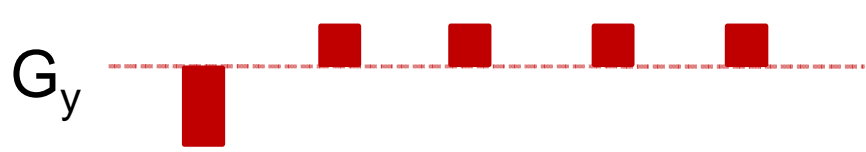
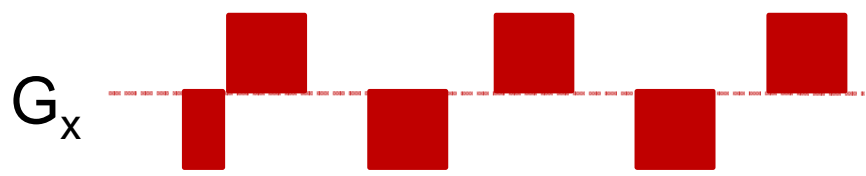
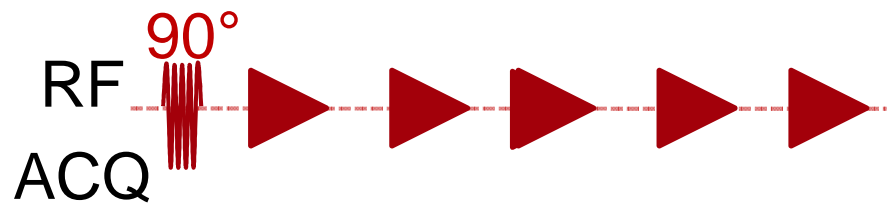
Gradient pendant l'acquisition

Gradient de lecture

Pas de gradient de codage de phase

Temps d'acquisition

$$TA = N_{\phi} (N_{\theta}) TR$$





Encodage *echo planar*

Balayage cartésien de l'espace k

Gradient de lecture alterné

Incrément (blip) entre les phases de lecture

Temps d'acquisition $TA = TR$

Imagerie rapide



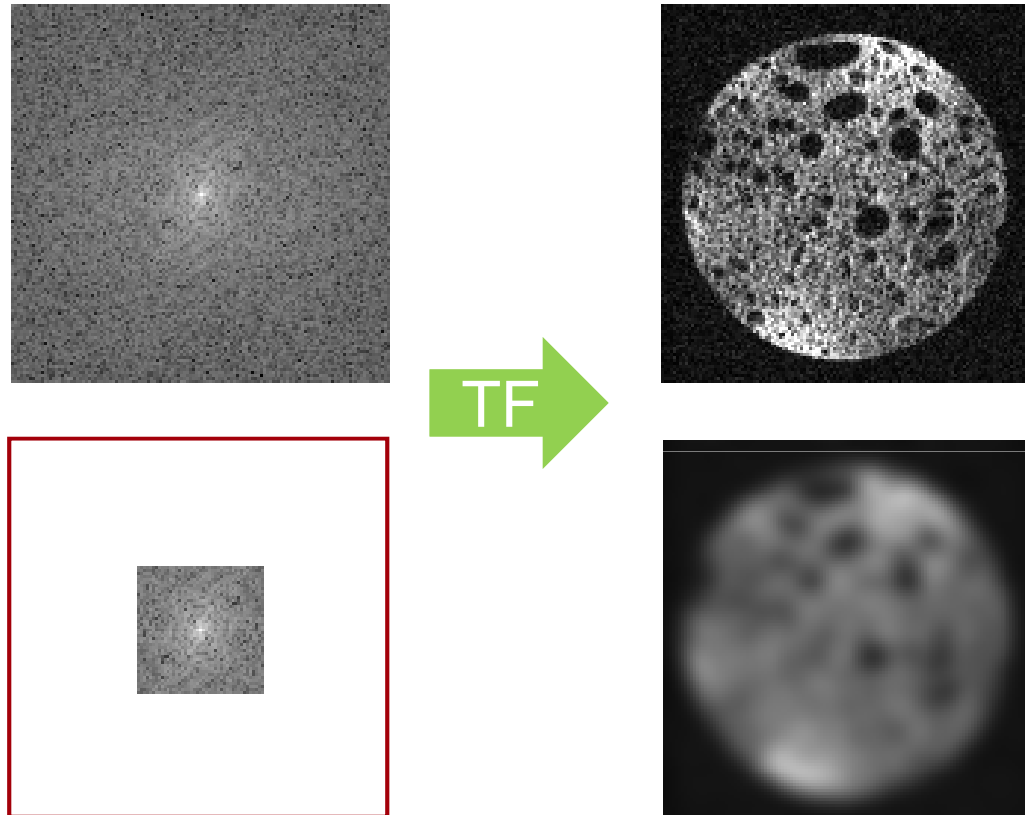
Conséquences du remplissage dans l'espace réciproque



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Résolution spatiale



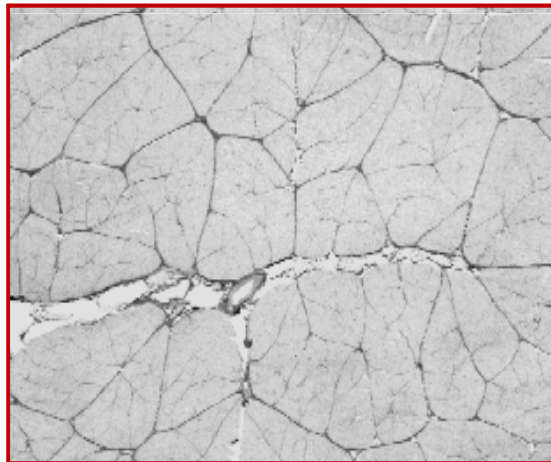
Résolution spatiale

Domaine fréquentiel (espace k) à support limité

Résolution spatiale

$$\mathbf{k}_{\max} = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \int_0^T \mathbf{G}(t') dt'$$

Amplitude des gradients / Temps de commutation





Sélection de coupe



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Principe d'une sélection de tranche

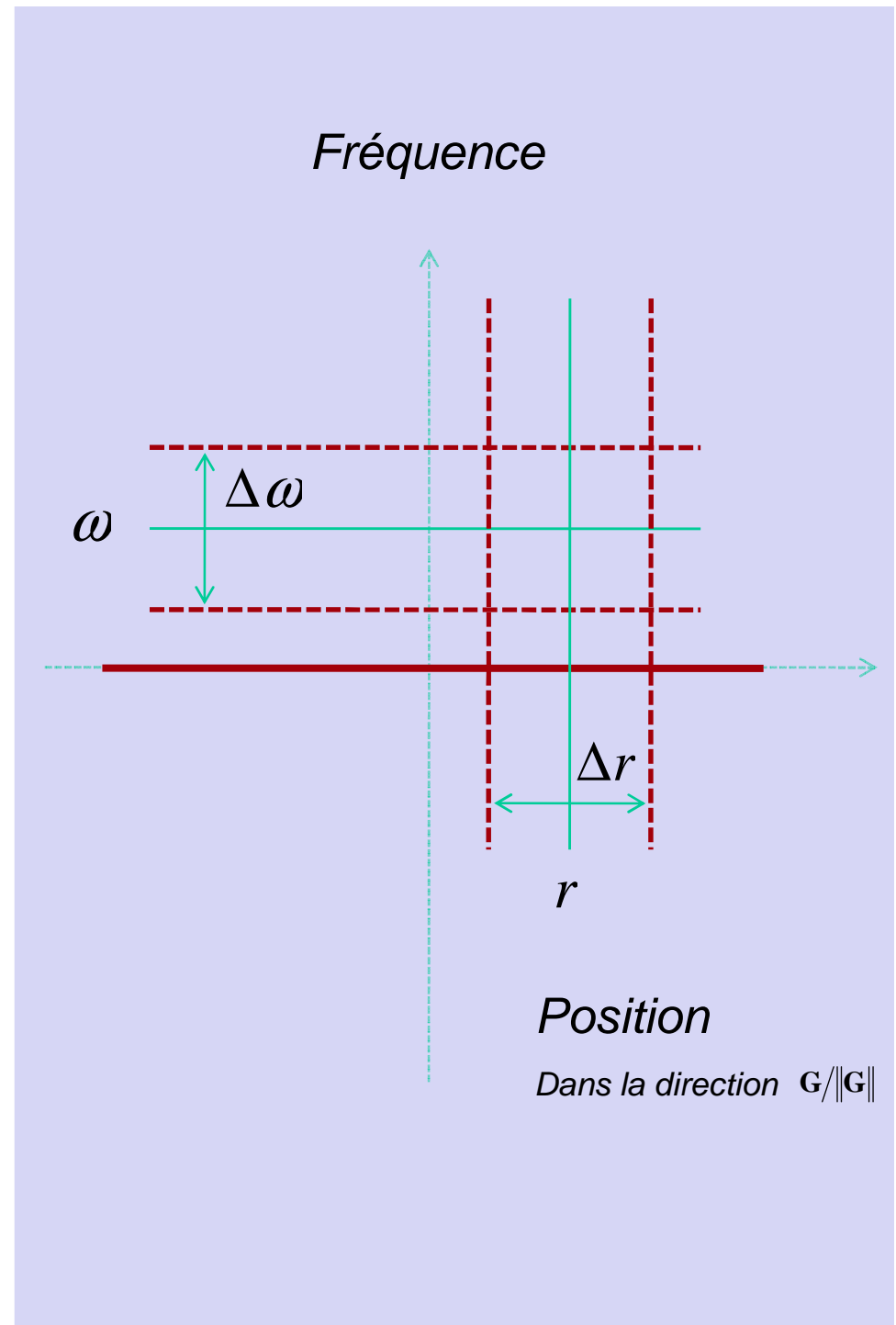
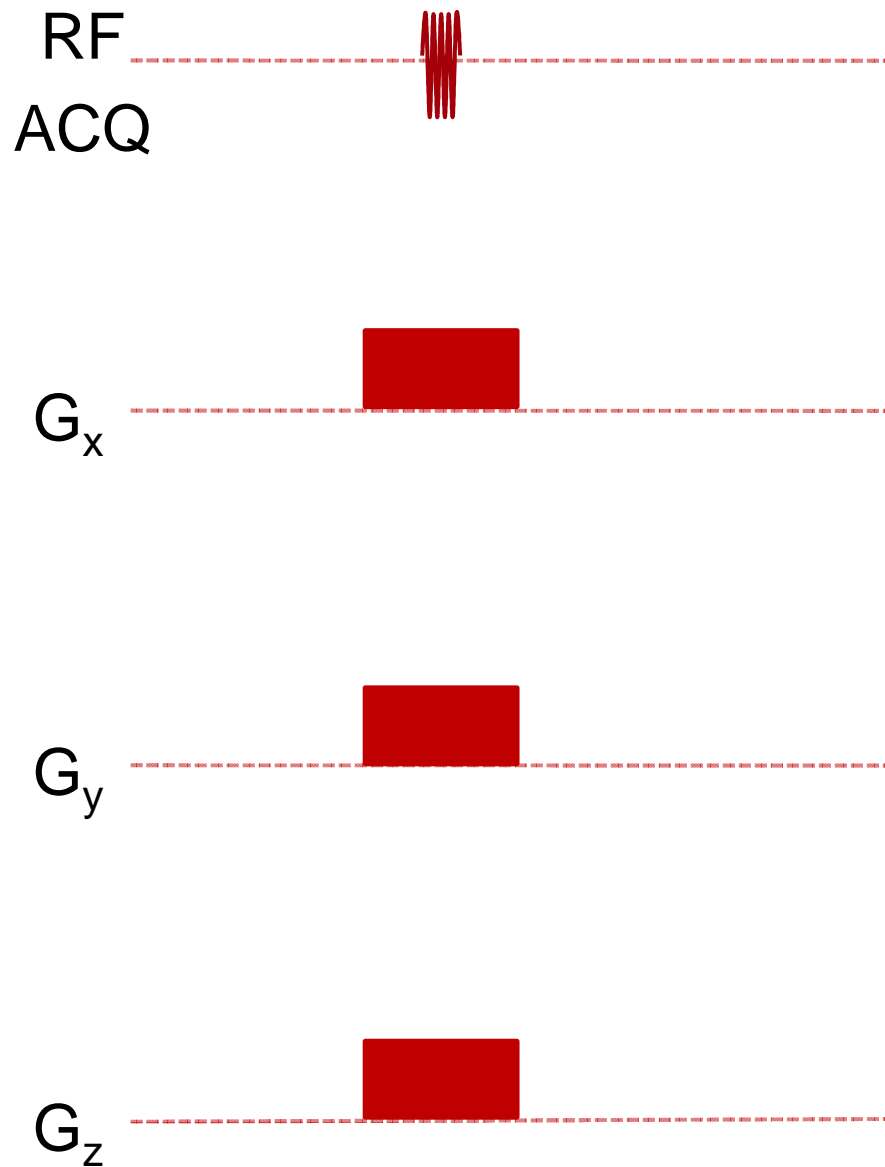
Excitation sélective d'une coupe épaisse

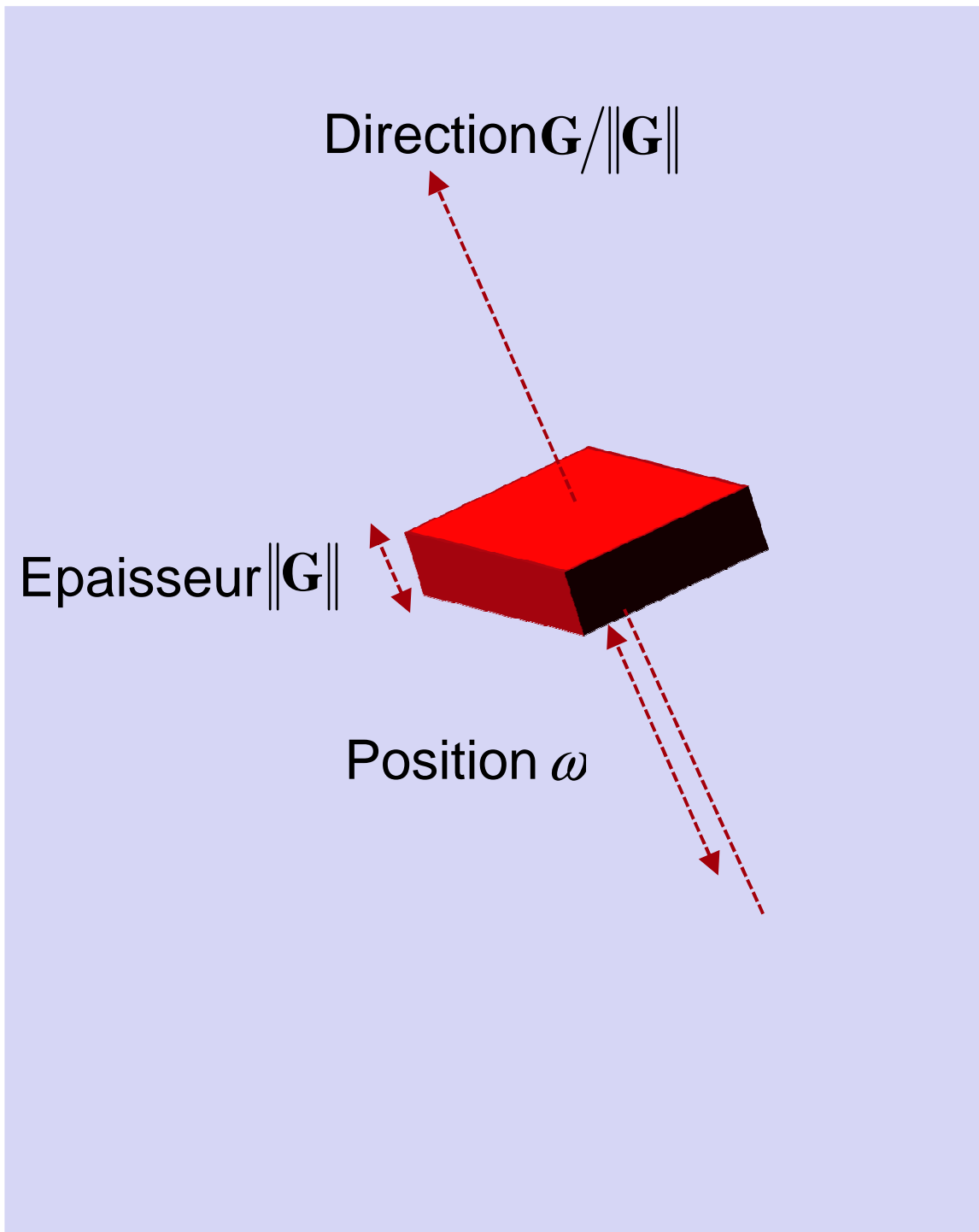
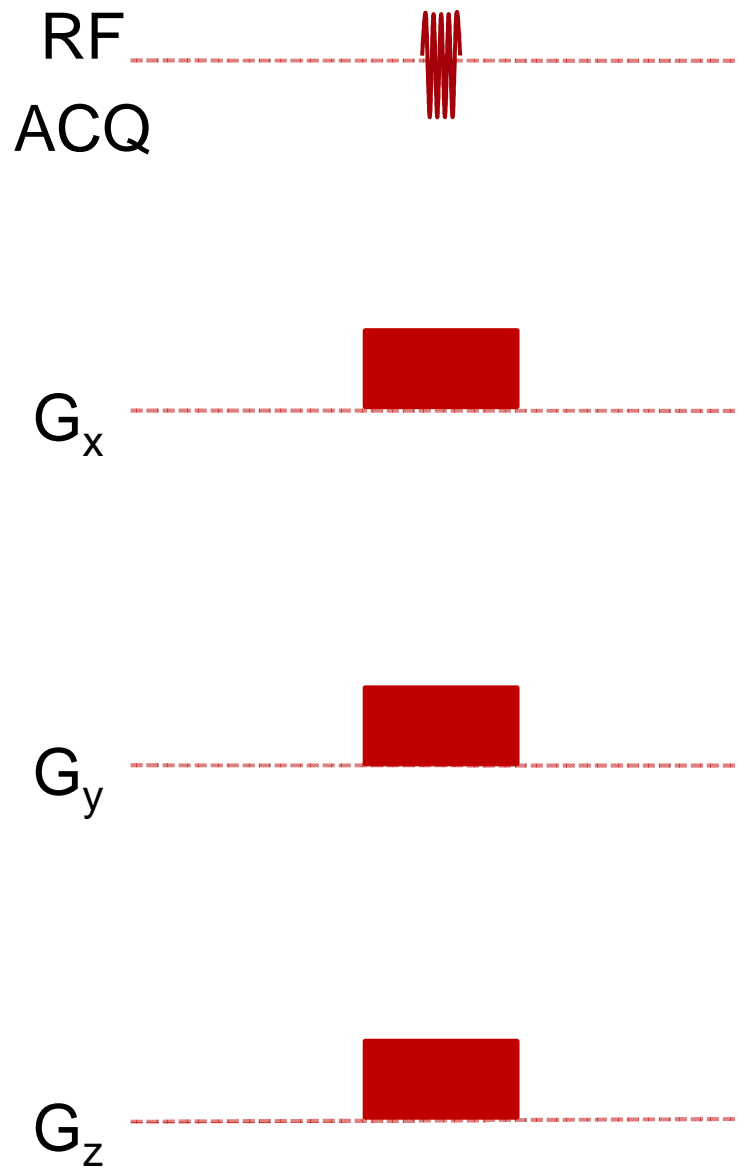
Application d'un gradient constant

Direction $\mathbf{G}/\|\mathbf{G}\|$
Amplitude $\|\mathbf{G}\|$

Impulsion RF sélective en fréquence

Fréquence centrale ω
Bande-Passante $\Delta\omega$







Synthèse et conclusions



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Synthèse et conclusions

Impulsions sélectives

Problème inverse

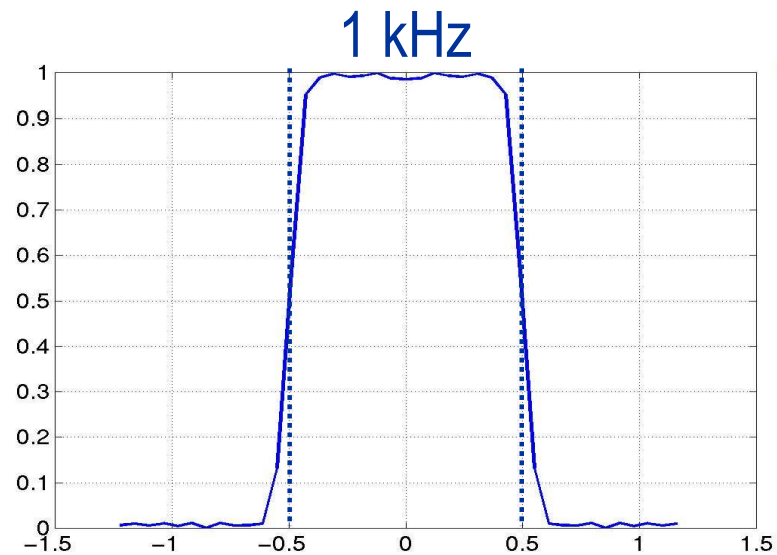
Formes algébriques prédéterminées

Transformées existantes

$B_1(t) \rightarrow M_T(\omega)$

Gauss, Sinc, Sech (...)

SLR, IST



Synthèse et conclusions

Outils permettant de décrypter le codage spatial de 99% des séquences d'imagerie :

Balayage de l'espace k

Sélection de tranche

Séquences 2D

X Sélection de tranche

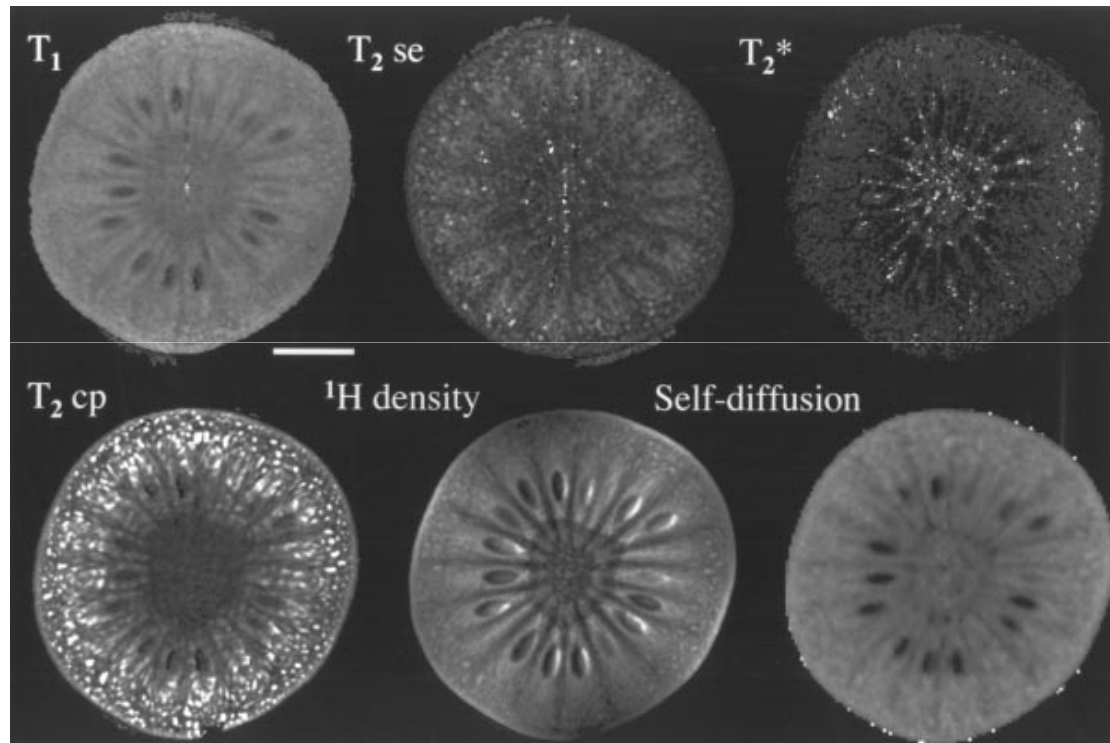
Y/Z Balayage de l'espace k

Séquences 3D

X/Y/Z Balayage de l'espace k

Synthèse et conclusions

Ajout de gradients et d'impulsions pour manipuler le contraste



Clark et al, *J Sci Food Agric* (1998)



Références



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Encodage

Article princeps

Lauterbur

Image Formation by Induced Local Interactions: Examples Employing Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

Nature 242, 190–191 (1973)

Constant Time Imaging

Gravina, Cory

Sensitivity and resolution of constant-time imaging.

J. Magn. Reson. B. 104, 53-61 (1994)

Chemical Shift Imaging

Brown, Kincaid, Ugurbil

NMR chemical shift imaging in three dimensions.

Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 11, 79 (1982)

Spin Warp

Edelstein, Hutchison, Johnson, Redpath

Spin warp NMR imaging and applications to human whole-body imaging.

Phys Med Biol. 25, 751-756 (1980)

Encodage

Imagerie de projections

Bergin, Pauly, Macovski

Lung parenchyma : Projection reconstruction MR imaging

Radiology 179, 777-781 (1991)

Echo Planar

Mansfield

Multi planar image formation using NMR spin echoes

J Phys C 3, L55-L58 (1977)

Espace k

Twieg

The k space trajectory formulation of the NMR imaging process with applications in the analysis and synthesis of imaging methods

Med. Phys. 54, 338-343 (1983)

Impulsions sélectives

Fourier / Petits angles

Hoult

The solution of the Bloch equations in the presence of a varying B₁ field-An approach to selective pulse analysis

J Magn Reson 35, 69-86 (1979)

Sech / Passages adiabatiques

Silver, Joseph, Hoult

Highly selective $\pi/2$ and π pulse generation

J Magn Reson 59, 347-351 (1984)

Transformée de Shinnar/LeRoux (SLR)

Pauly, LeRoux, Nishimura, Macovski

Parameter relations for the Shinnar-LeRoux selective excitation pulse design algorithm

IEEE Trans. Med. Imaging 10, 53-65 (1991)

Mise en œuvre pratique SLR

Matson

An integrated program for amplitude-modulated RF pulse generation and re-mapping with shaped gradients

Magn. Reson. Imaging 12, 1205-1225 (1994)