

磁振影像學MRI 射頻脈衝與設備

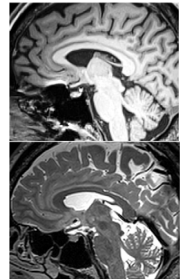
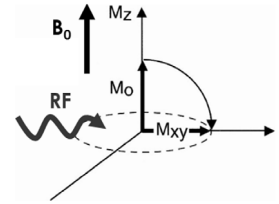
盧家鋒 教授

國立陽明交通大學
生物醫學影像暨放射科學系
alvin4016@nycu.edu.tw



Procedure of MRI

- ☒ Alignment (magnetization) B_0
- ☒ Precession $\omega_0 = \gamma B_0$
- ☐ Resonance (given B_1 by RF with ω_2) $\omega_1 = \gamma B_1$, $B_1 \perp B_0$
 - The most effective resonance is produced when $\omega_0 = \omega_2$
- ☐ MR signal (EMF, electromotive force)
- ☐ Imaging (Pulse sequencing)
 - ☐ • Image Contrast: Relaxation time
 - ☐ • Spatial localization: Spatial Encoding



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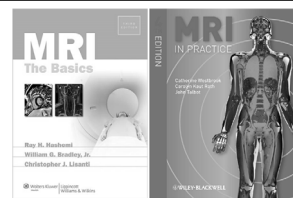
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本週課程內容 <http://cflu.lab.nycu.edu.tw>

- 射頻脈衝
- 射頻線圈

- MRI The Basics (3rd edition)
 - Chapter 3: Radio Frequency Pulse
- MRI in Practice, (4th edition)
 - Chapter 9: Instrumentation and equipment



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射頻脈衝

Radio Frequency (RF) Pulse

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A Readable Signal

- We can only transmit and receive oscillated signals (like an AC voltage).
 - We are only sensitive to oscillations along certain axes.
-
- The longitudinal magnetization is *not* an oscillating function (like a DC voltage).
 - The longitudinal magnetization needs to be "flipped" into the transverse x-y planes (where it can oscillate or precess about z axis) to generate a readable signal.

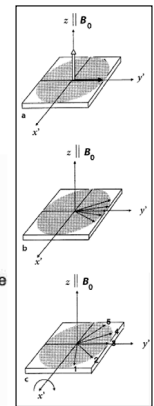
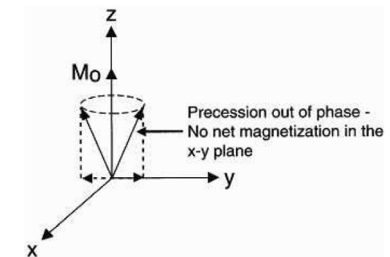
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Magnetization Vector M_0

- The individual spins are precessing along z-axis and "out of phase" with each other.
- The x and y components cancel each other out.



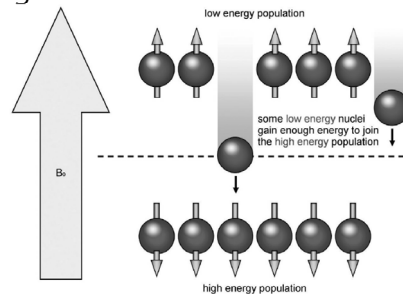
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Radio Frequency Pulse

- Create phase coherence
- Flip some of the spins from a low-energy state to a high-energy state
- Transfer the NMV along the Z axis toward the transverse X-Y plane.



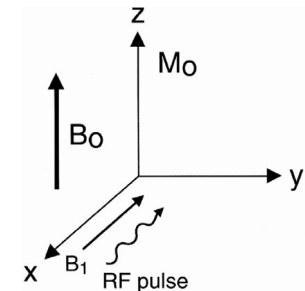
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Radio Frequency Pulse B_1

- Two different magnetic fields:
 - B_0 = a very strong external magnetic field (e.g., 1.5T~3.0T)
 - B_1 = a very weak magnetic field generated by the RF pulse (e.g., 0.5~5 mT)
- Two types of precessions
 - $\omega_0 = \gamma B_0$, along z-axis
 - $\omega_1 = \gamma B_1$, along x-axis
- Since $B_1 \ll B_0$
then $\omega_1 \ll \omega_0$



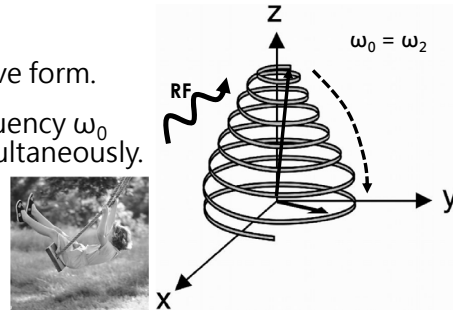
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Radio Frequency Pulse B_1

- B_0 is a fixed magnetic field (much like a DC voltage)
- B_1 is an oscillating magnetic field (much like an AC voltage)
 - It is derived from the magnetic component of an oscillating electromagnetic wave.
- The RF pulse has a $\cos(\omega_2 t)$ wave form.
- Precessing along z-axis at frequency ω_0 and x-axis at frequency ω_1 simultaneously.
 - spiral motion (nutation)



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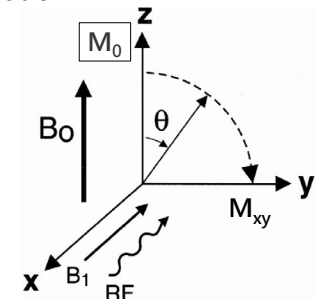
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Resonance $\omega_0 = \omega_2$

- The B_1 field also causes a spiral downward motion of the protons → flipping
- By introducing the B_1 , the spinning protons will then be in phase → creates transverse magnetization
- The flip angle is determined by

$$\theta = \gamma B_1 \tau = \omega_1 \tau$$

- τ is the duration of the RF pulse
- B_1 is the strength of the RF pulse
- γ is the gyromagnetic ration of protons



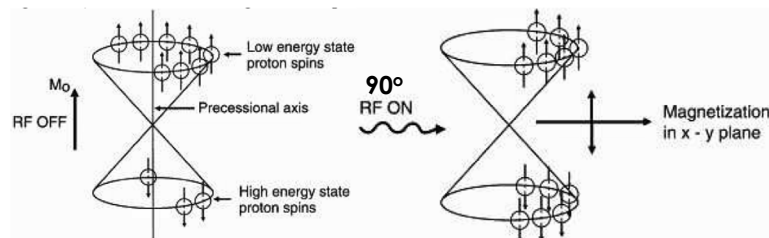
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90° RF Pulse

- The pulse that causes the 90° flip is called a 90° RF pulse.
- The entire magnetization vector flips into the x-y plane
 - $M_{xy} = M_0$
- $\tau_{\pi/2} = (\pi/2)/(\gamma B_1)$



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180° RF Pulse

- A 180° pulse exactly reverses the equilibrium northward-pointing excess without inducing phase coherence (transverse magnetization).
- $\tau_{\pi} = \pi/(\gamma B_1)$
- Used in the pulse sequence of inversion recovery

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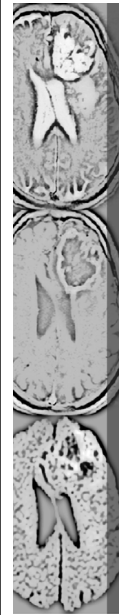
Partial Flip

- A partial flip has a flip less than 90°
- $M_{xy} = M_0 \cdot \sin\theta < M_0$
- Commonly used in gradient echo imaging.

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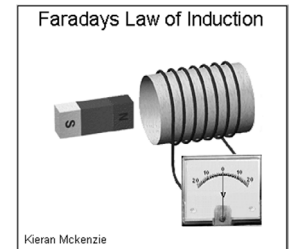
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Receiver coils

- Faraday's law of induction
- $dB/dt = dv$

where, dB is the changing magnetic field (oscillating magnetic field)
 dt is the changing time
 dv is the changing voltage (MR signal)



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Auto RF

- **Prescan** is the process of preparing the scanner for a specific patient.
- 1. It sets transmit gain.
 - The flip angle is proportional to the square root of the transmit power.
- 2. It sets the receive gain.
- 3. It sets the optimum ω_0 .

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射頻線圈

RF Coils

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Coils

- Gradient coils
 - Shim coil – increase B_0 homogeneities
 - Imaging gradient coil – intentional perturbation for spatial encoding
- Transmit and/or receive RF coils
 - Linear phase or quadrature (receive or transmit)
 - Surface or volume (Helmholtz or solenoid)
 - Single or phased-array



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RF Coils

- A transmitter (Tx) coil transmits an RF pulse
- A receiver (Rx) coil receives an RF pulse
- A transceiver (T/R) coil can transmit/receive RF pulses
- Types of coils
 - Body coils: both transmitters and receivers, a part of magnet. Takes most RF transmit missions.
 - Head coils: receivers or transceivers, a helmet-like device
 - Surface coils: just receivers, imaging joints/body



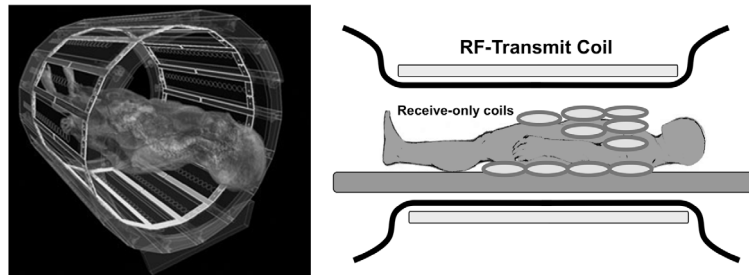
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Primary RF transceiver

- The closet component to the magnet bore in a closed-bore MRI.
- Known as the body coil.
- Can be used with local receiver.



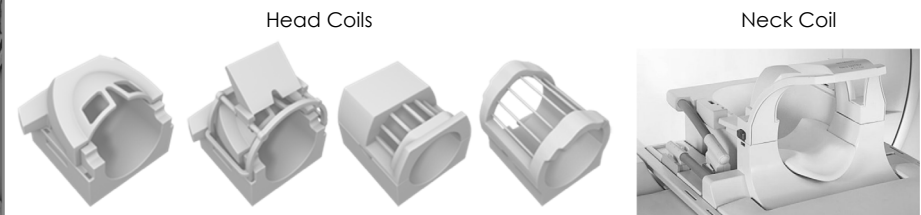
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Head Coils

- Saddle shape, or birdcage type configuration.
- Can be multichannel coil (which are generally receivers only)

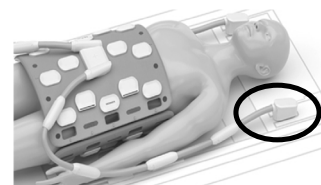
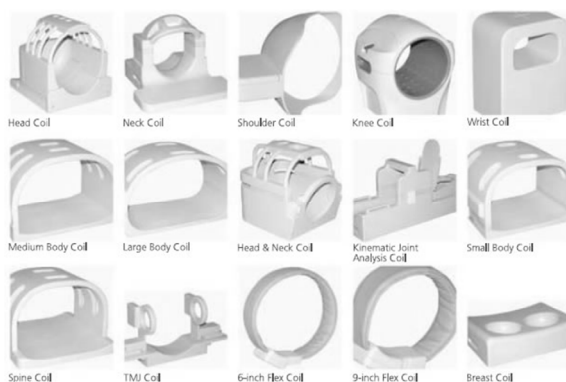


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Coil Shapes



RF coils need to be plugin on table!!



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Volume coils

- Generally used to accommodate a "volume" of tissue
 - Body coil (saddle configuration)
 - Birdcage coil (head coils)
 - Solenoid coils (tube shaped)



Higher magnetic homogeneity

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Surface (or local) coils

- Generally placed on the surface
 - linear coils (simple surface coil or local coil configuration)
 - quadrature coils (with coils (or electronics) configured perpendicular)
 - Helmholtz pair (two coils combined with B1 fields in the same direction)
 - Maxwell pair (two coils combined with B1 fields in the opposite direction)
 - phased array (multiple coils elements and multiple receivers)
 - Parallel array (multiple elements, multiple receivers for parallel imaging).

Higher signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)

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Linear vs. Quadrature Polarized

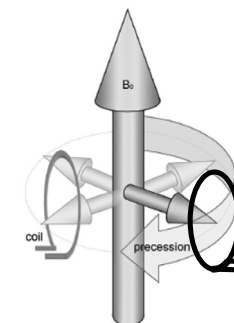
- Linear polarized (LP)
- Quadrature (Circular) polarized (CP)
 - Has higher SNR!



Body receiver (Flex coil)



Birdcage coil



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Array Coils - Phased and Parallel

- Array coil systems are collections of small surface coils.
- Small-diameter surface coils near the patient have high sensitivity but limited anatomical coverage.
- By combining multiple small coils into large arrays → high signal-to-noise and large fields of view.



<http://mri-q.com/array-coils.html>

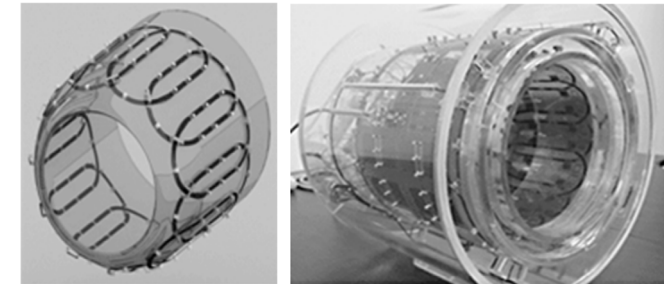
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Quadrature-phased array coils

- Multiple elements of coils, larger FOV and better SNR



http://nri.gachon.ac.kr/b_07_e.html

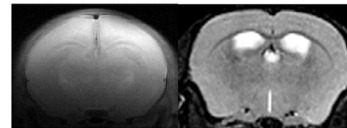
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Advantages of coil types

Can increase/achieve...



	Array coils	Volume coils
SNR	higher	higher
Magnetic homogeneity	--	higher
FOV	larger	--

- Generally speaking, the smaller the coil the better the SNR and the more coils used the better the SNR.
- The smaller the coil the smaller chance to produce aliasing artifacts.

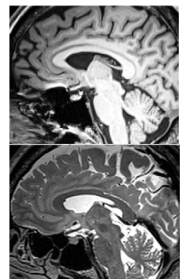
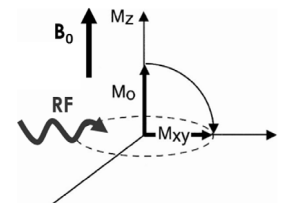
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THE END

alvin4016@nycu.edu.tw