Imaging Sequences III

M219 - Principles and Applications of MRI

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2/28/2024

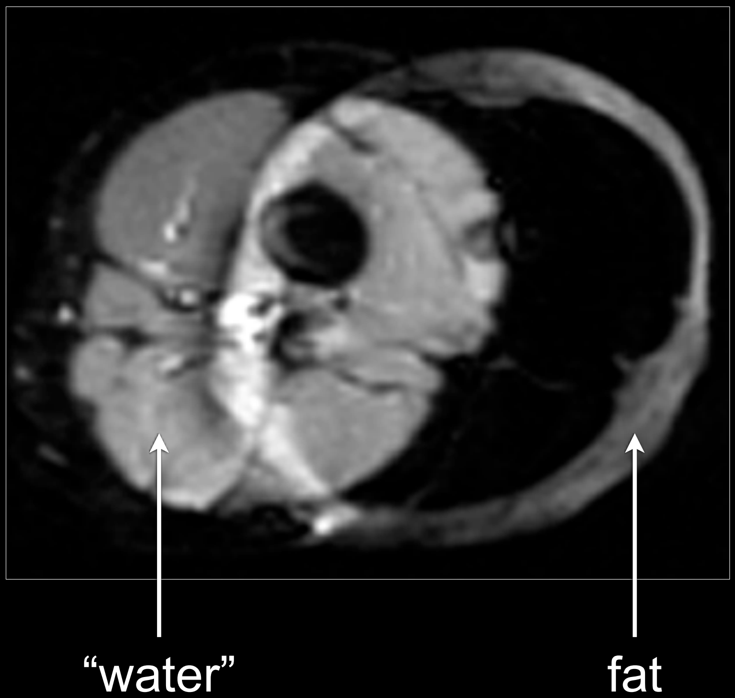
Course Overview

- 2024 course schedule
  - https://mrrl.ucla.edu/pages/m219_2024
- Assignments
  - Homework #3 is due on 3/6
- Final exam
  - 3/18 at 2-4pm
- TA office hours, 2/28 4-5pm & 2/29 4-5pm
- Office hours, Thursday 10-12pm

Gradient Echoes & Fat

Chemical Shift - Type 1

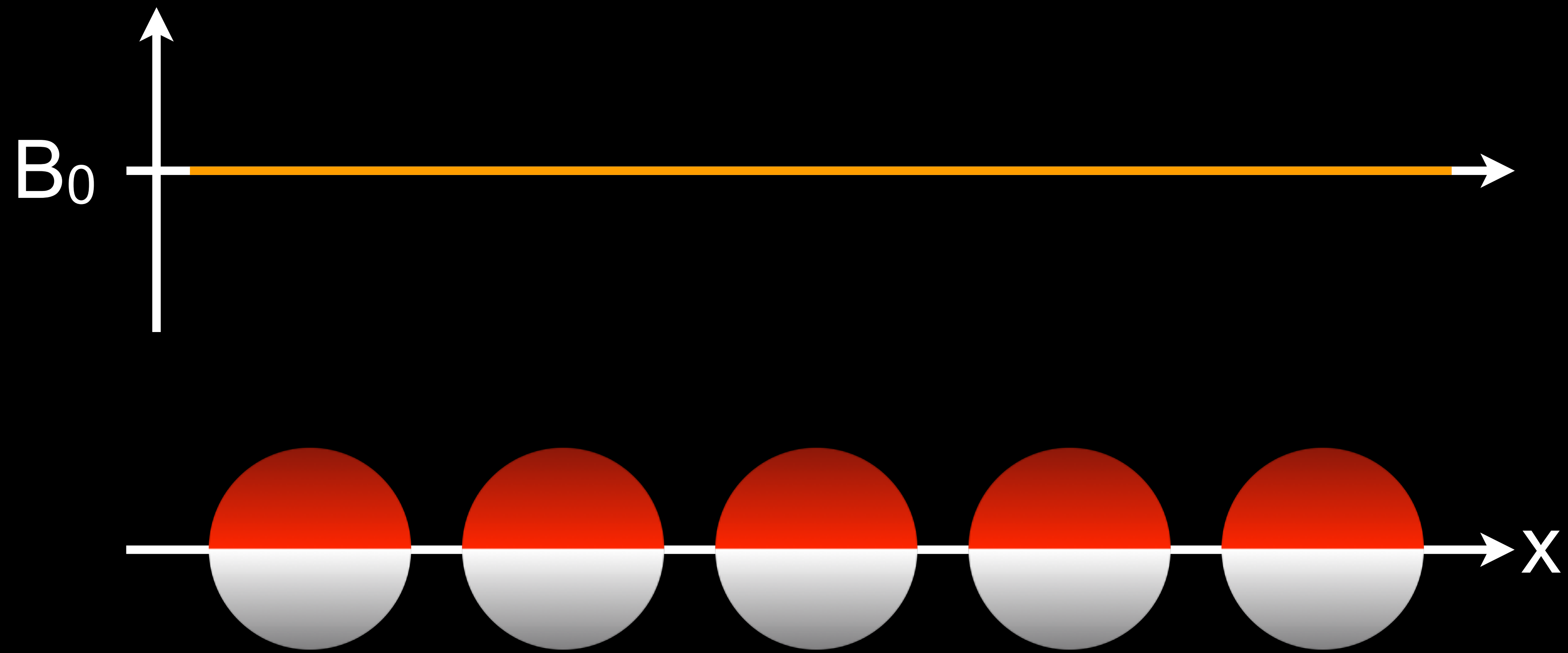
- Fat and water have different Larmor frequencies
  - ~220Hz different at 1.5T
  - ~440Hz different at 3.0T
- Spatial position is related to spin frequency in MRI.
  - Fat is <u>*more*</u> spatially mis-registered @ 3T



Chemical Shift – Fat (–CH_2) is ~220Hz *lower* at 1.5T

Image Courtesy of Brian Hargreaves

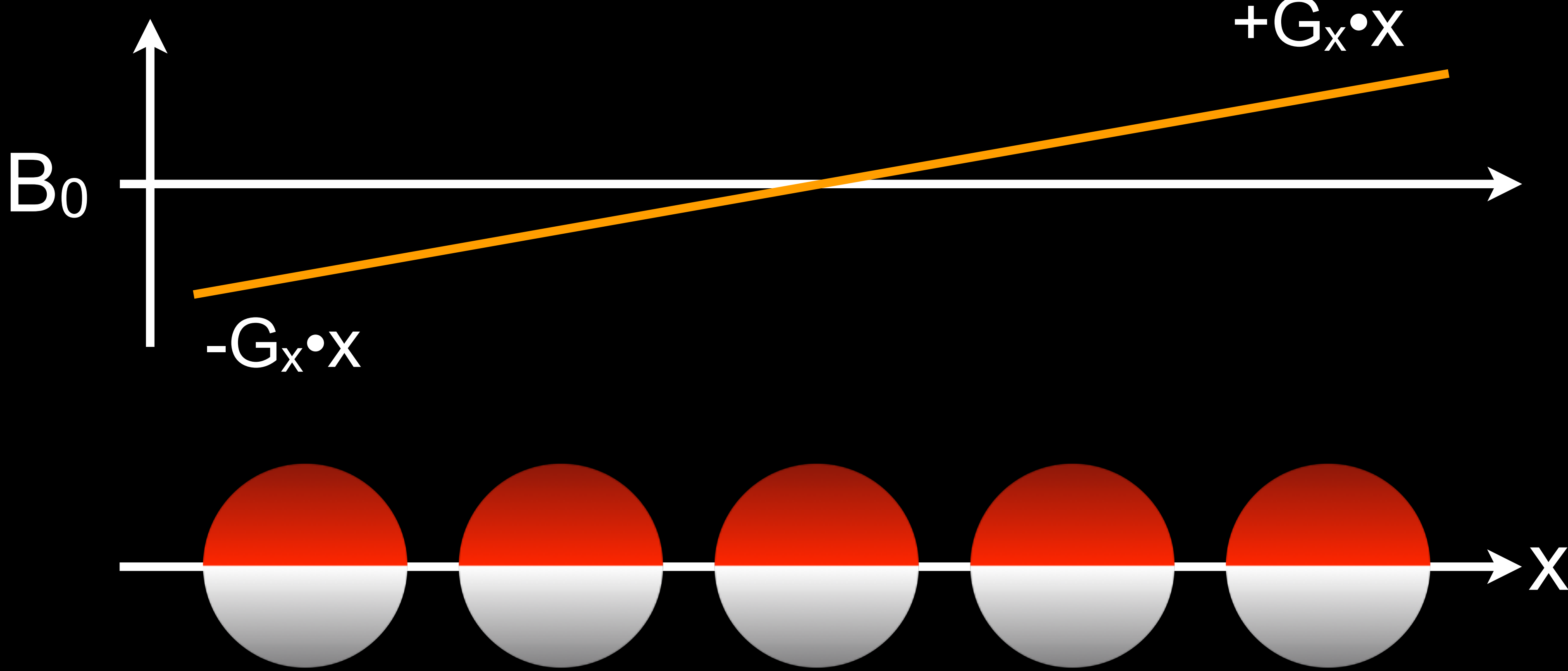
GRE & Fat/Water Frequency



Water Spins in a *Uniform* Field

Water spins precess at the same Larmor frequency in a uniform B_0 field.

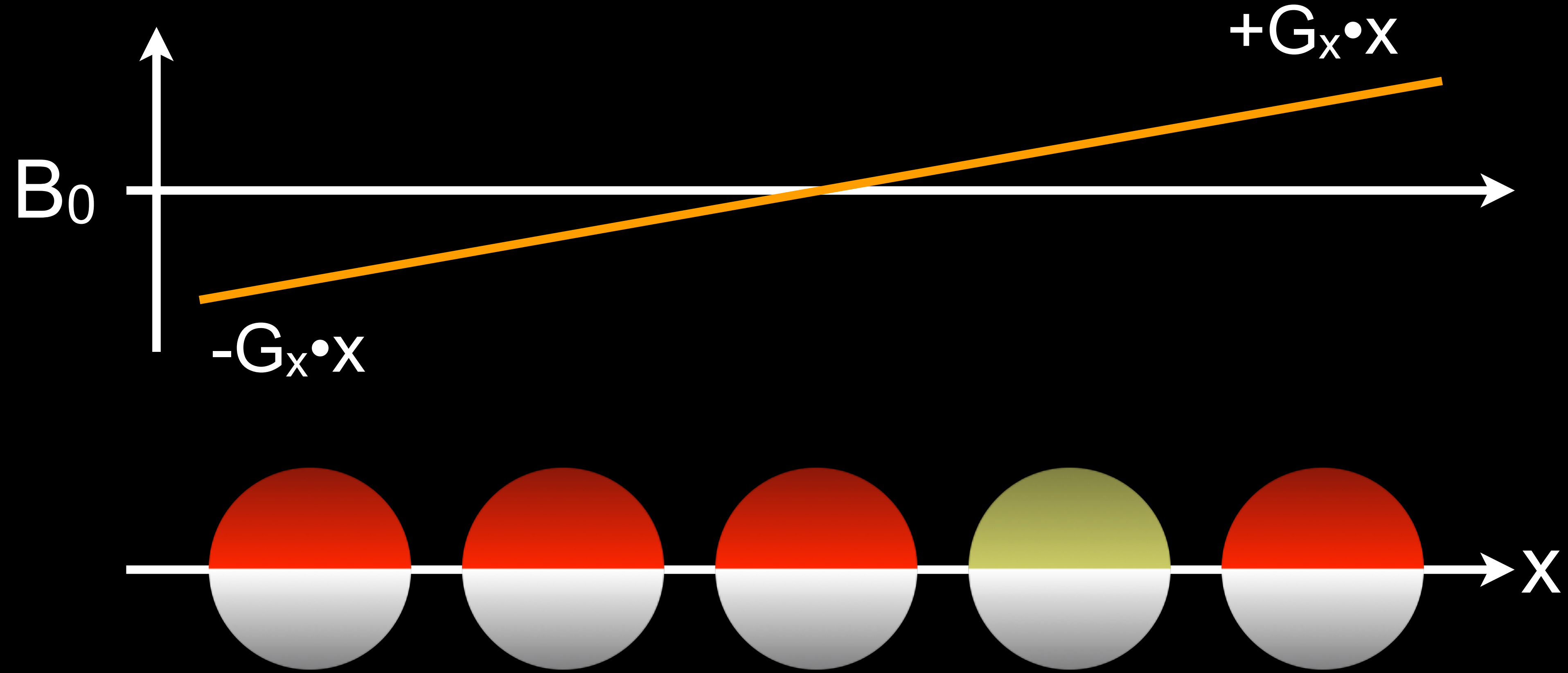
GRE & Fat/Water Frequency



Water Spins in a *Gradient* Field

Water spins precess at ***different*** Larmor frequencies in a non-uniform B_0 field.

GRE & Fat/Water Frequency

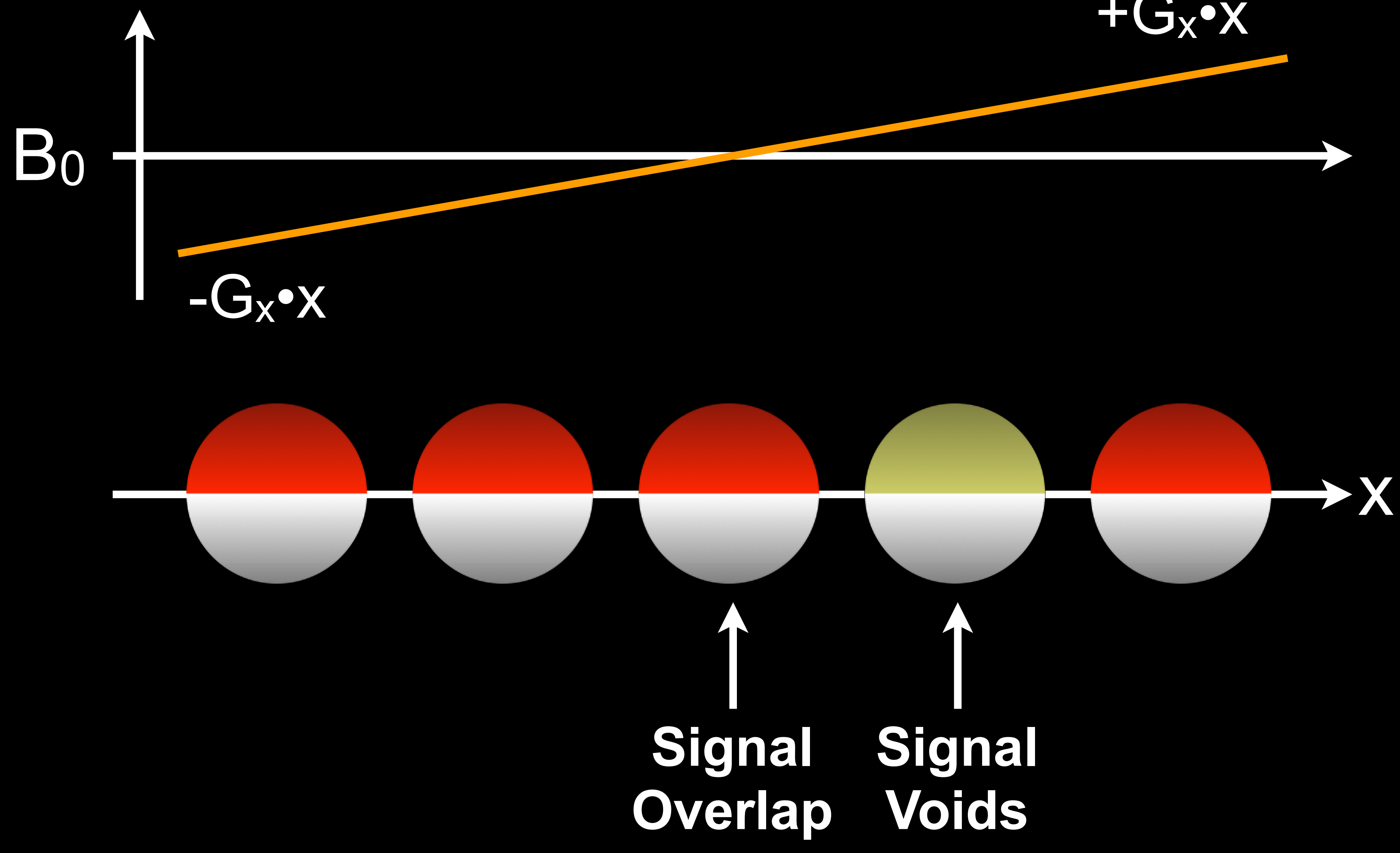


Water & Fat Spins in a Gradient Field

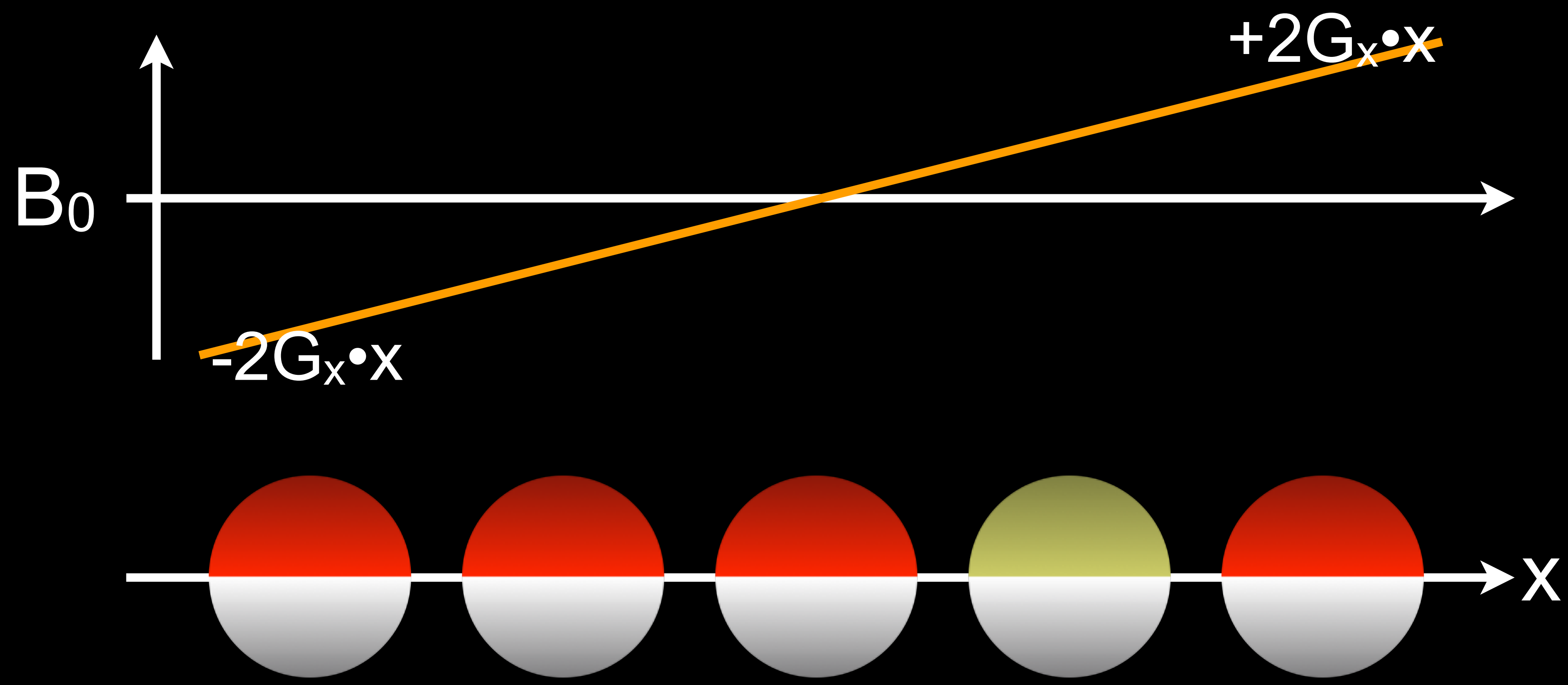
Fat Spins ~220Hz slower than water @ 1.5T

Spatial ***position*** is inferred from Larmor frequency.
Chemical (frequency) shift produces and apparent spatial shift.

GRE & Fat/Water Frequency

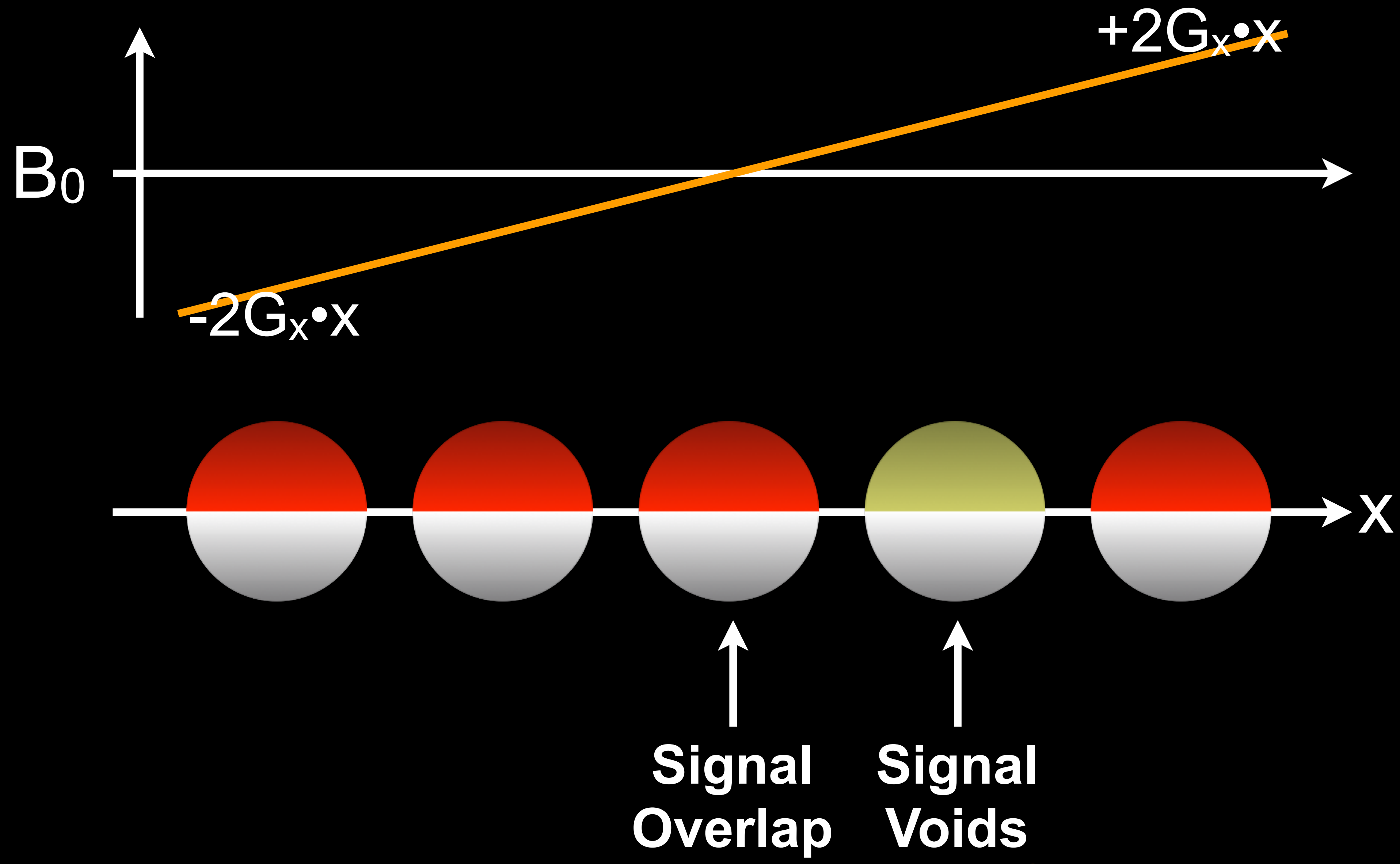


GRE and Bandwidth



Higher bandwidths use stronger gradients and result in larger frequency differences along x. Chemical shift (frequency) is fixed for B_0, therefore chemical shift (Δx) is a smaller percentage.

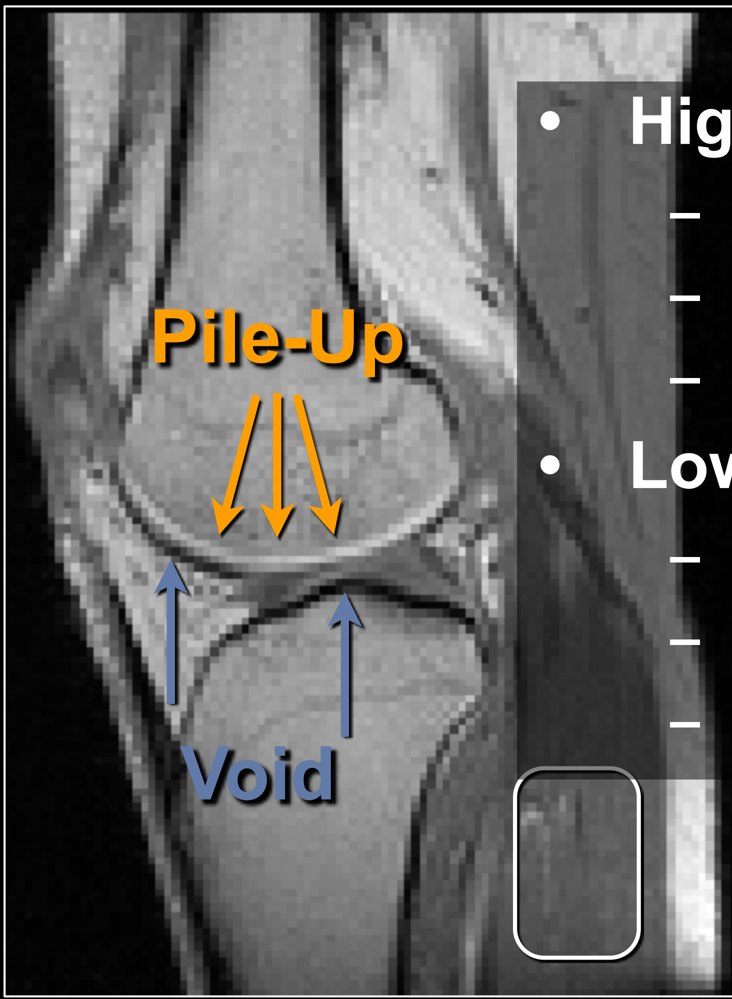
GRE and Bandwidth



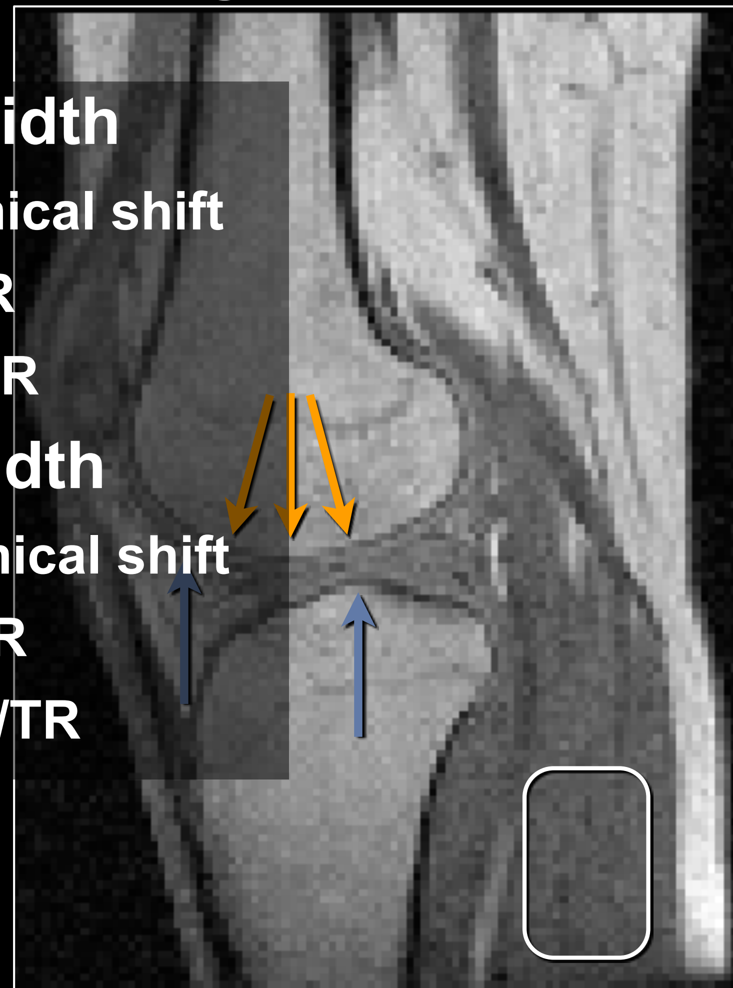
High bandwidth scans have less chemical shift.

GRE, Fat/Water & Bandwidth

Low Bandwidth



High Bandwidth

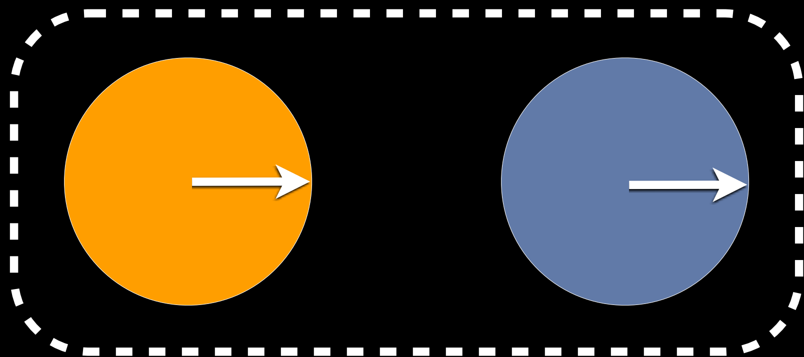


- **High Bandwidth**
  - **Less chemical shift**
  - **Lower SNR**
  - **Short TE/TR**
- **Low Bandwidth**
  - **More chemical shift**
  - **Higher SNR**
  - **Longer TE/TR**

Acquisition ***bandwidth*** is related to the ***speed*** with which an echo is acquired. If the ***bandwidth*** (speed) is high, then there is less time for chemical shift, less time for signal acquisition (lower SNR), and a shorter TE/TR.

Chemical Shift - Type 2

- Pixels are frequently a mixture of fat and water
- Pixel intensity is the vector sum of fat and water



Fat Water

In-Phase

→ + → >0

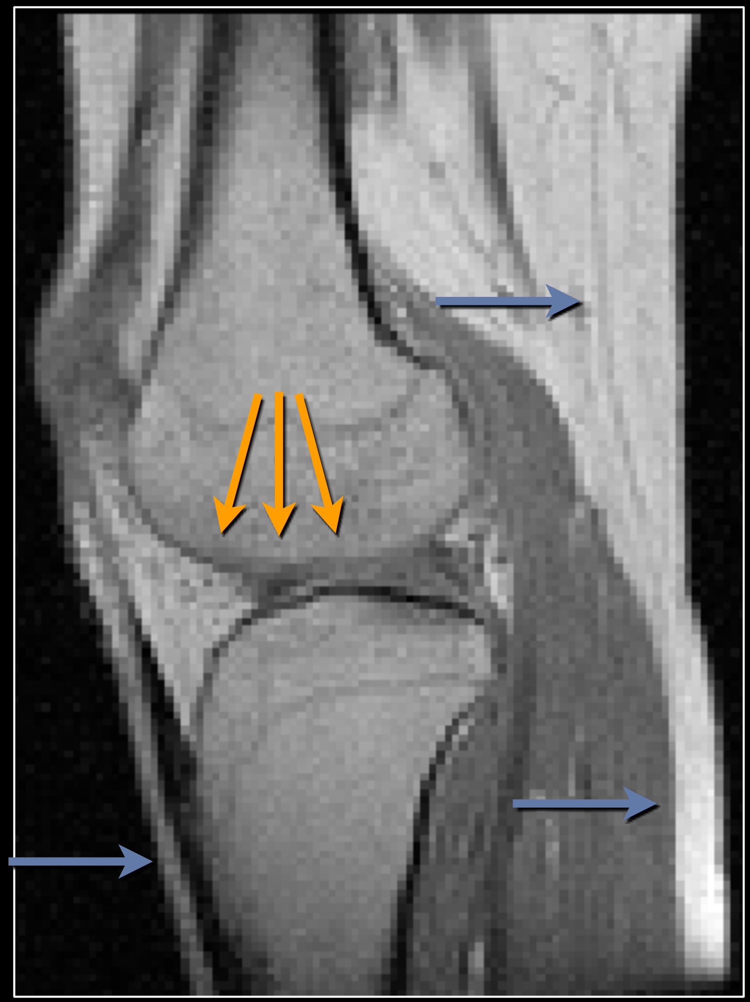
Opposed-Phase

← + → =0

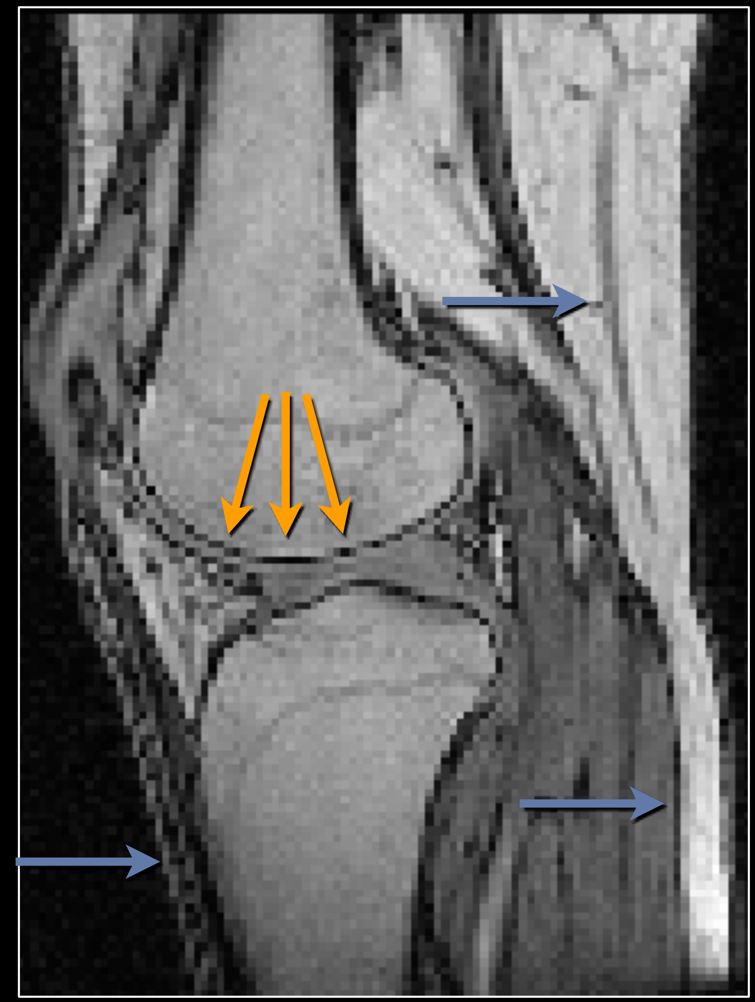
The TE controls the phase between fat and water.

GRE and Fat/Water Phase

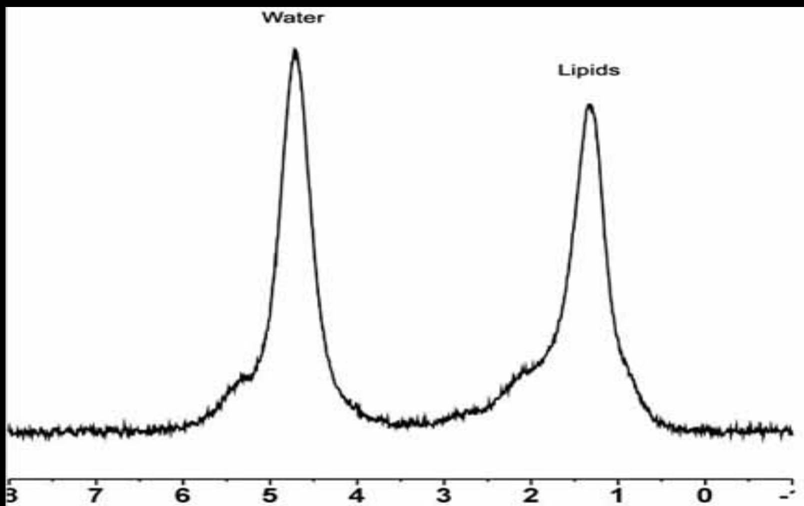
In-Phase

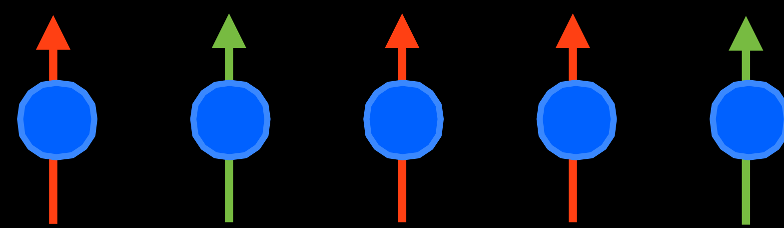


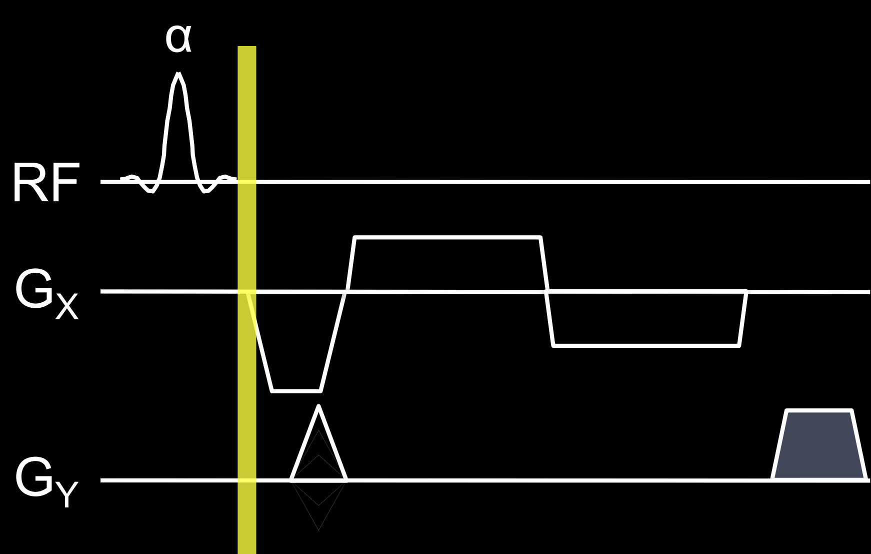
Opposed-Phase

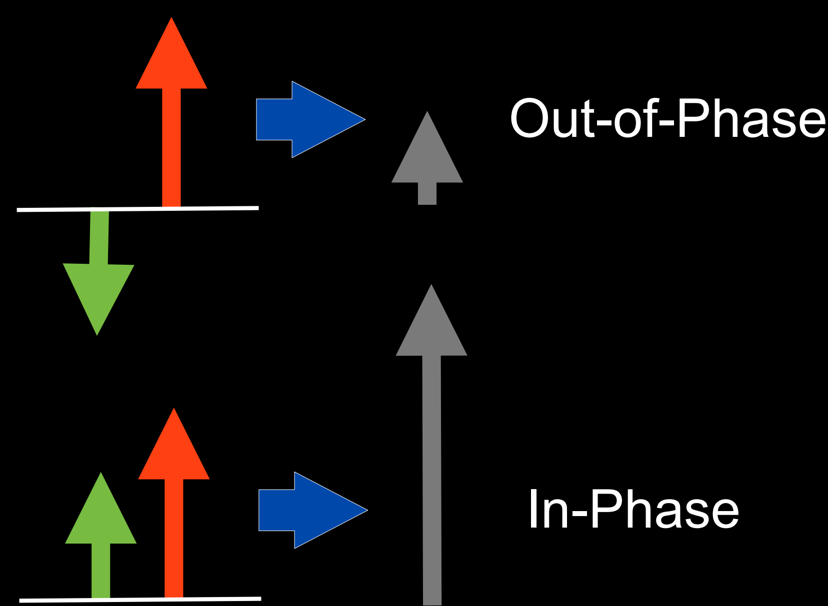


Dual-Echo Acquisition



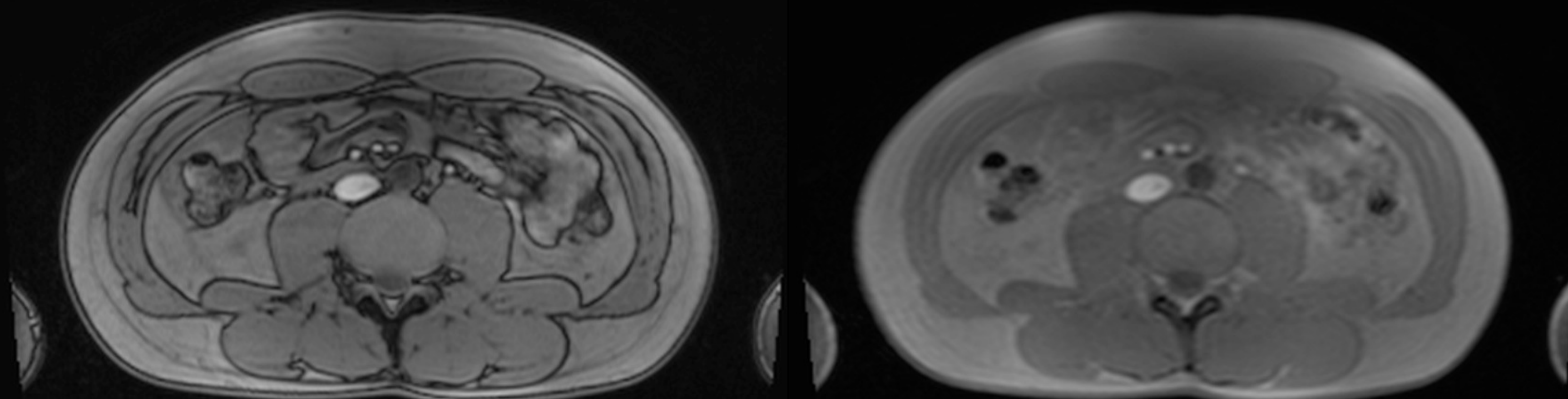






In-phase and Out-of-phase

Example: 3 T abdominal scan

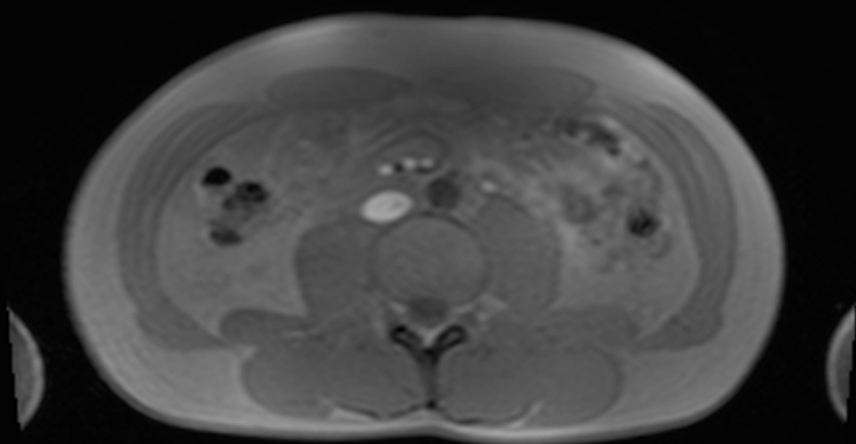


Out-of-phase (3 T), TE = 1.3 ms

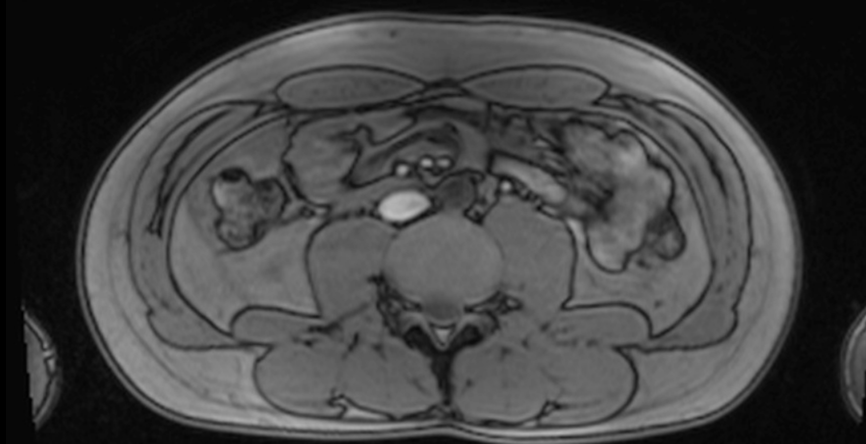
In-phase (3 T), TE = 2.6 ms

2-Point Dixon

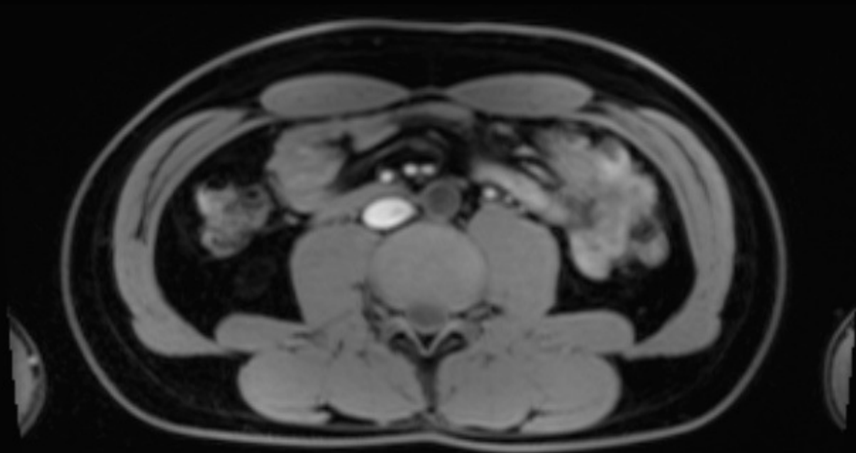
Example: 3 T abdominal scan



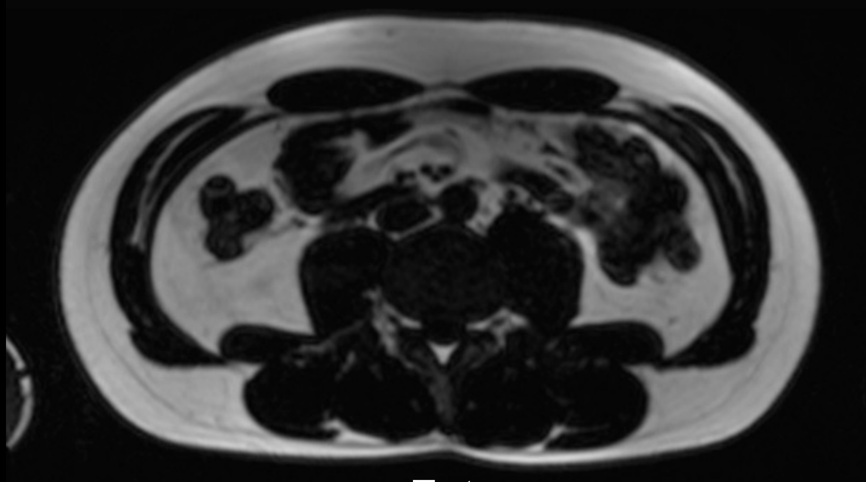
In-phase (3T), TE = 2.6 ms



Out-of-phase (3T), TE = 1.3 ms



Water



Fat

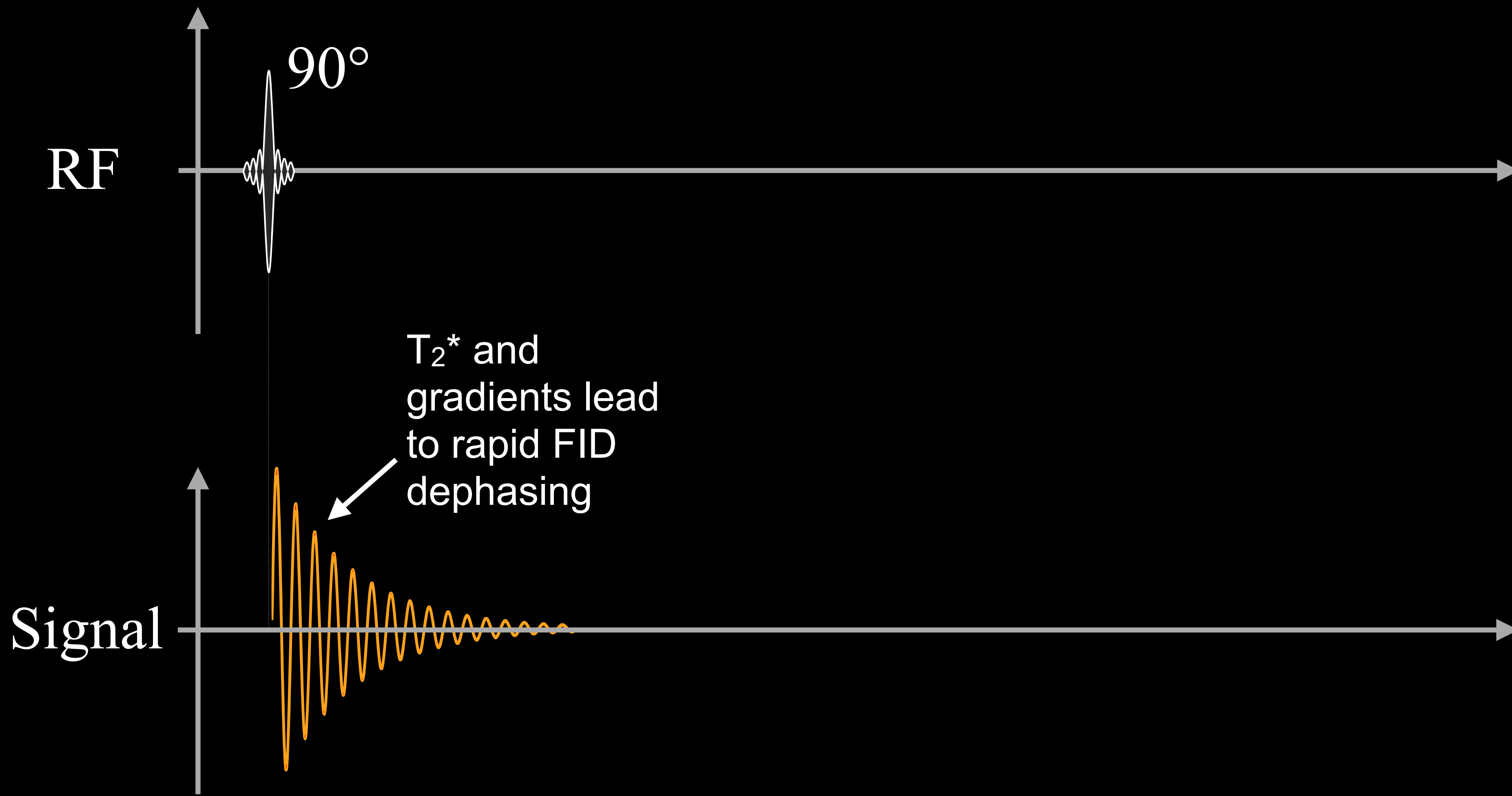
Gradient Echo – Summary

- Advantages
  - Fast Imaging Applications
  - Flexible contrast (T_1 or T_2*)

- Disadvantages
  - Off-resonance sensitivity
  - T_2^*-weighted rather than T_2-weighted

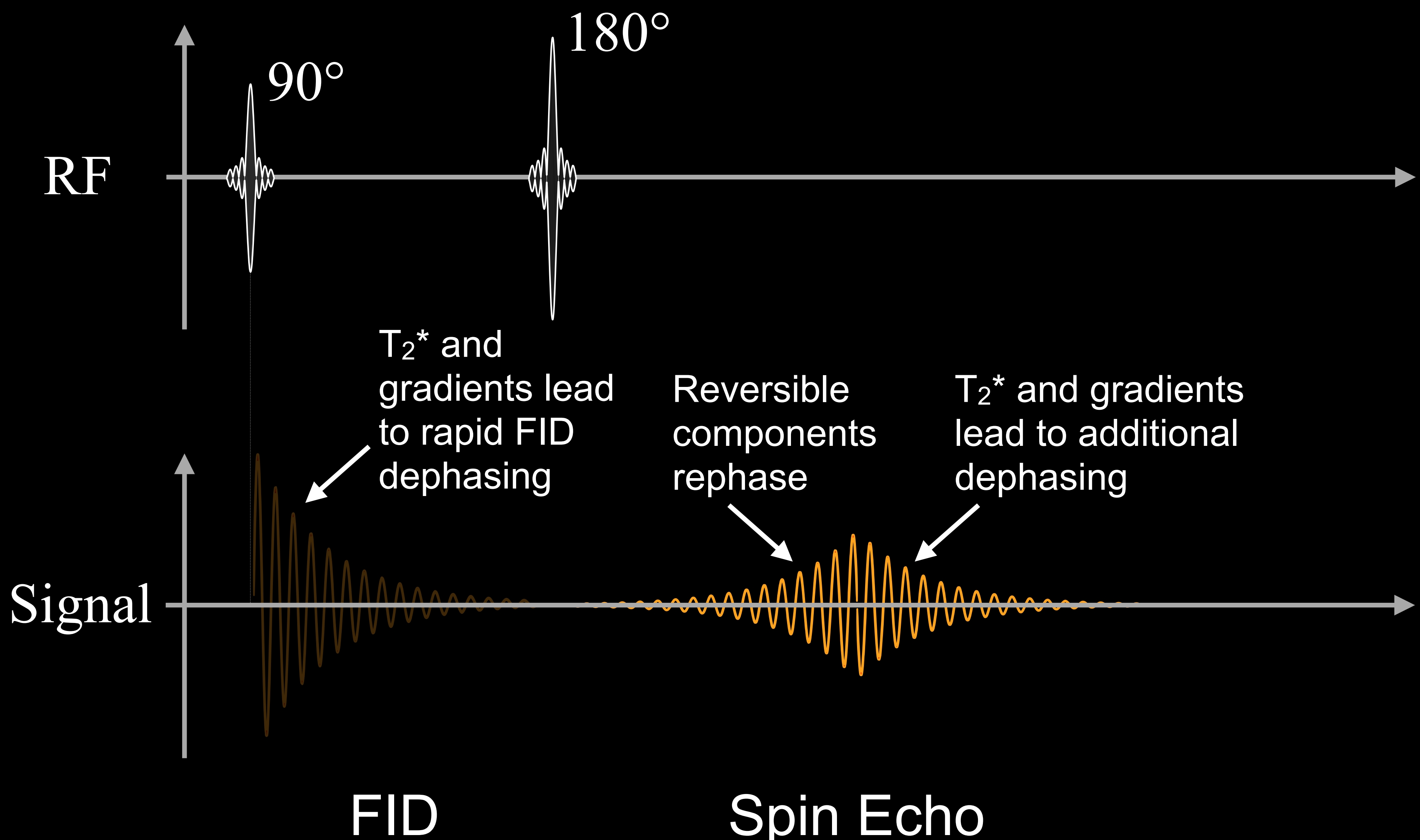
Spin Echo Imaging

Free Induction Decay



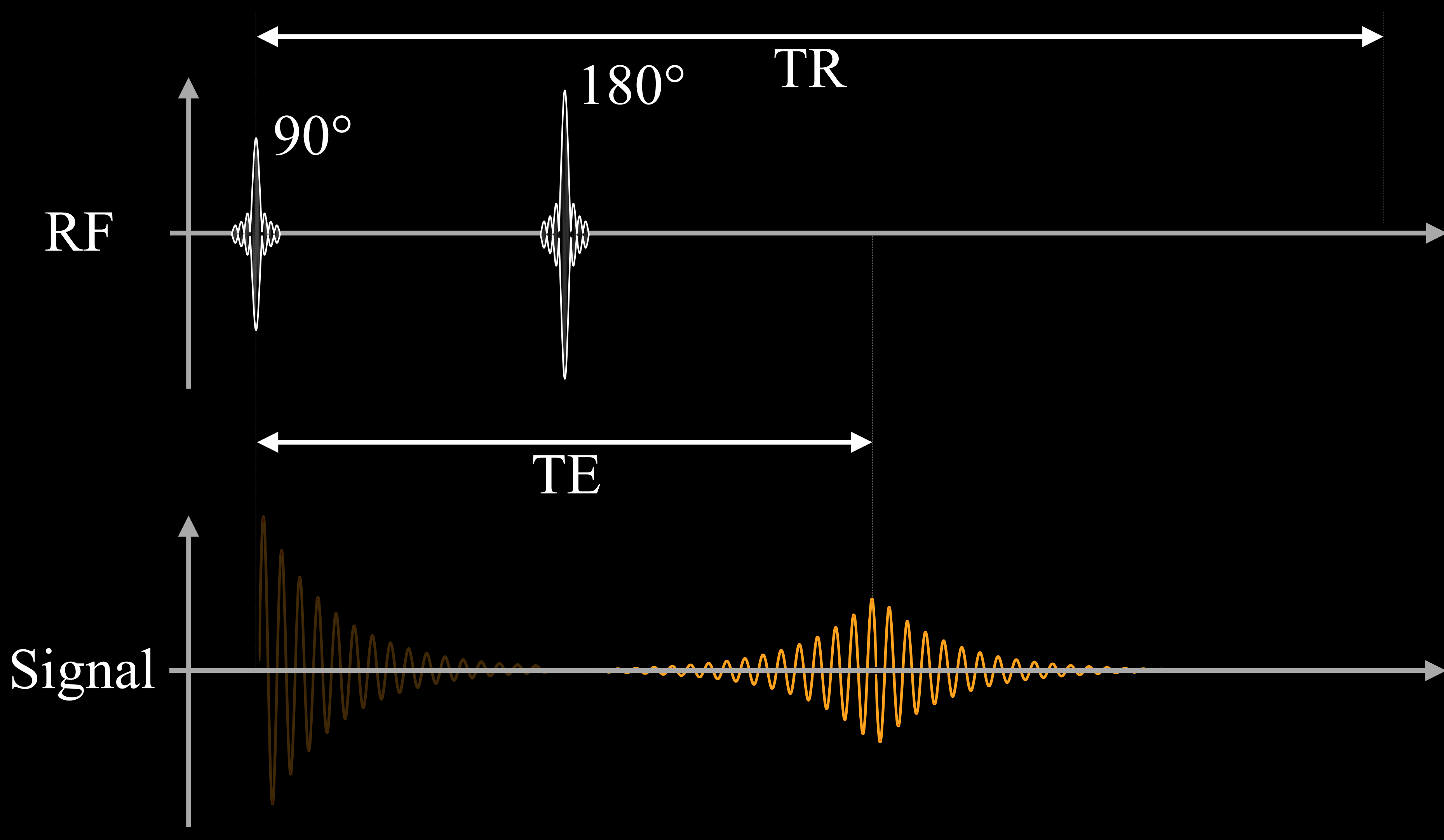
FID

Spin Echo



Record by computer.

Spin Echo



FID

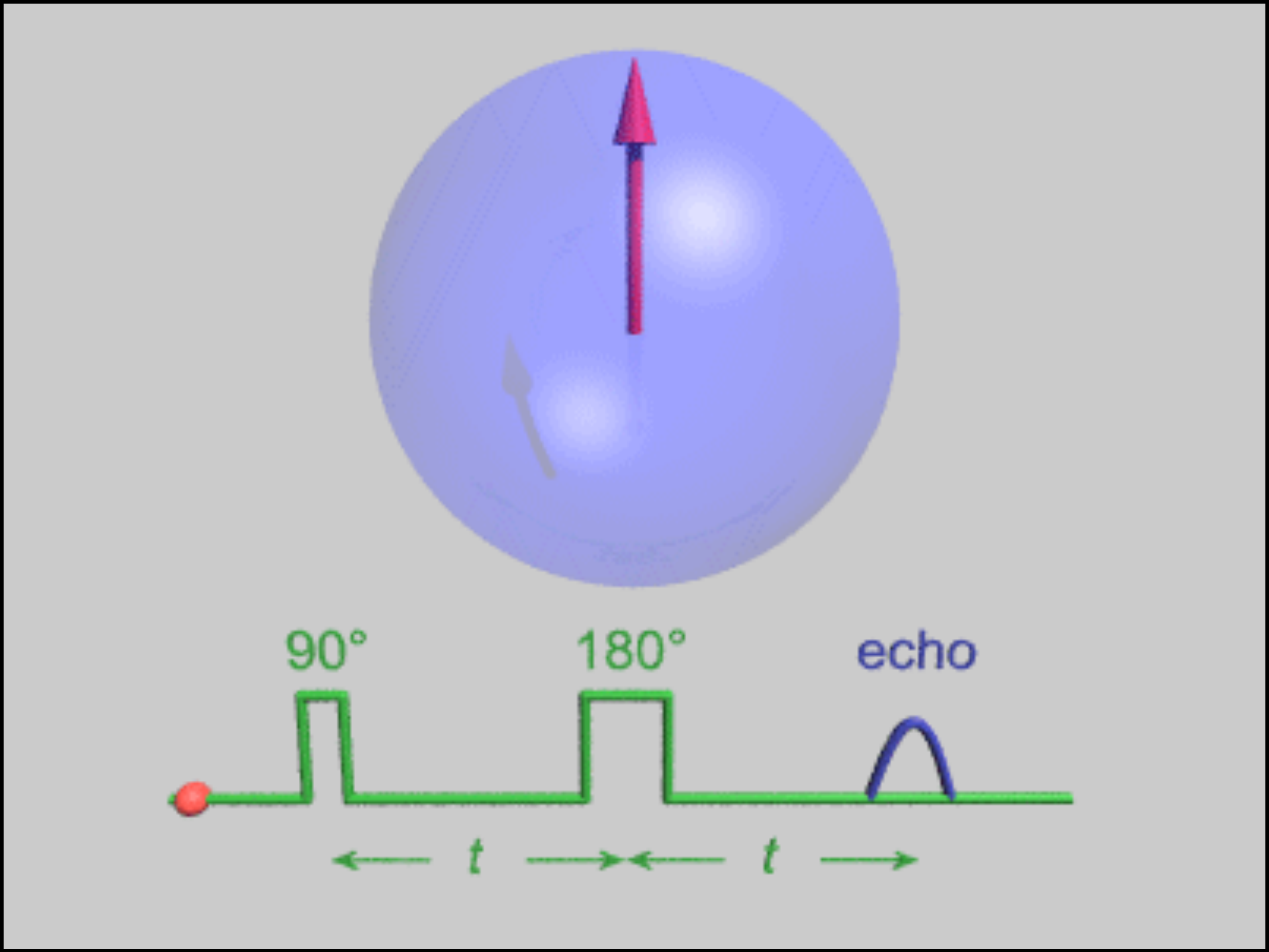
Spin Echo

Record by computer.

Refocusing Pulses

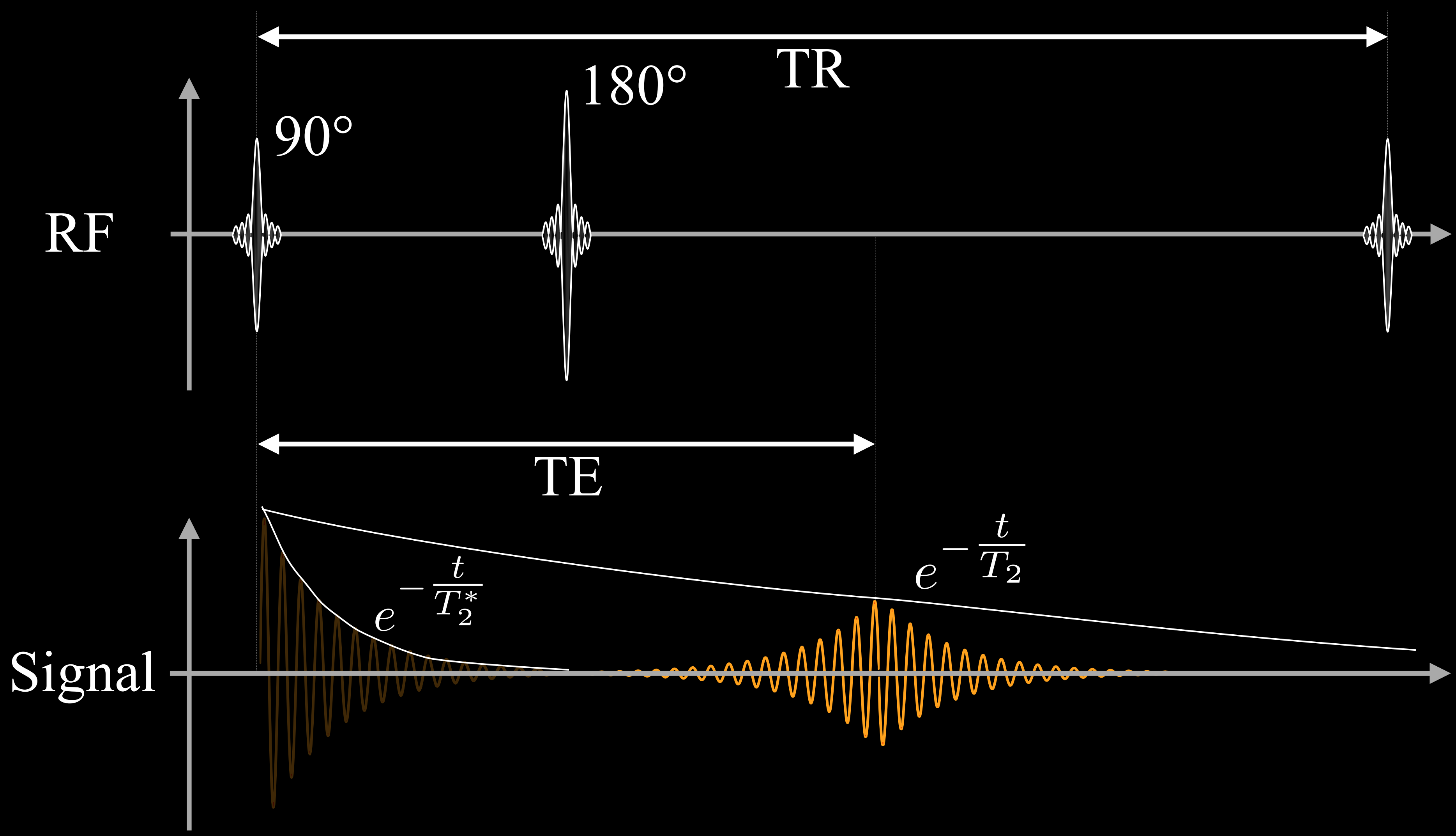
- Typically, 180° RF Pulse
  - Provides optimally refocused M_{XY}
  - Largest spin echo signal
- Refocus spin dephasing due to
  - imaging gradients
  - local magnetic field inhomogeneity
  - magnetic susceptibility variation
  - chemical shift

Spin Echo - Refocusing



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HahnEcho_GWM.gif

Spin Echo - Contrast



How do you adjust the TR?
How do you adjust the TE?

Spin Echo Contrast

$$A_{Echo} \propto \rho \left(1 - e^{-TR/T_1}\right) e^{-TE/T_2}$$

Longer TR minimizes T1 contrast

Short TE minimizes T2 contrast

Intermediate TR maximizes T1 contrast

Intermediate TE maximizes T2 contrast

Spin Echo Contrast

$$A_{Echo} \propto \rho \left(1 - e^{-TR/T_1}\right) e^{-TE/T_2}$$

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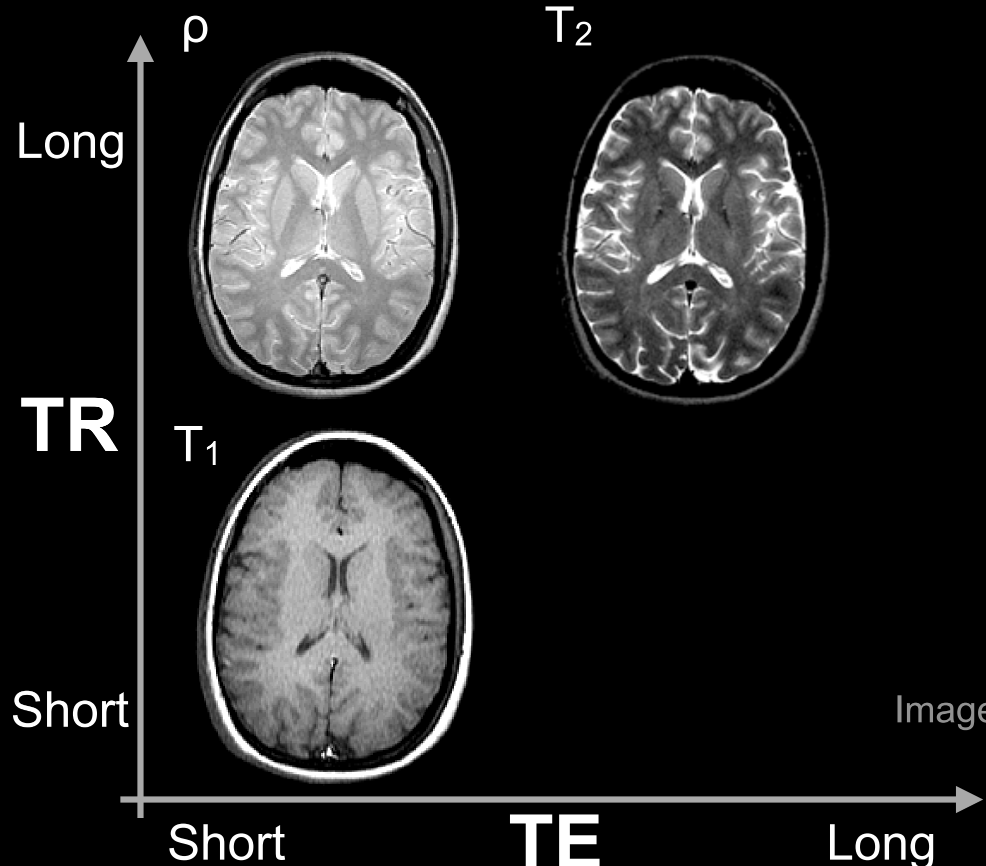
Intermediate TE maximizes T2 contrast

Spin Echo Parameters

	TE	TR
Spin Density	Short	Long
T_1-Weighted	Short	Intermediate
T_2-Weighted	Intermediate	Long

Spin Echo Contrast

	TE	TR
Spin Density	Short	Long
T_1-Weighted	Short	Intermediate
T_2-Weighted	Intermediate	Long



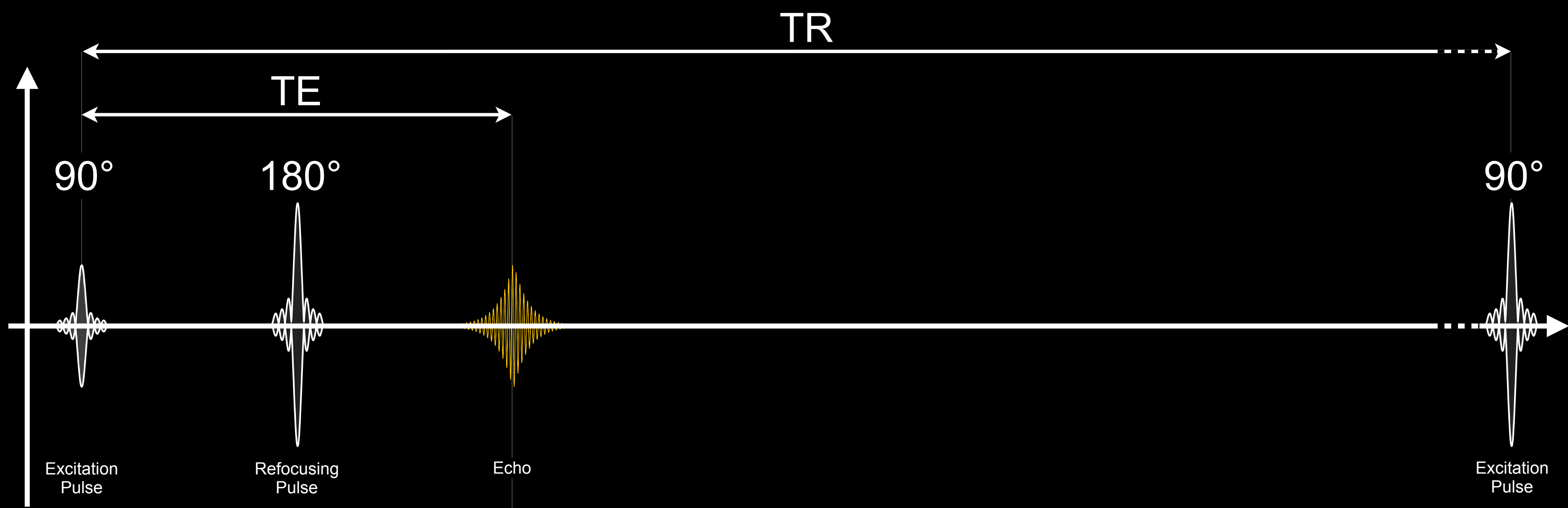
Images Courtesy of Mark Cohen

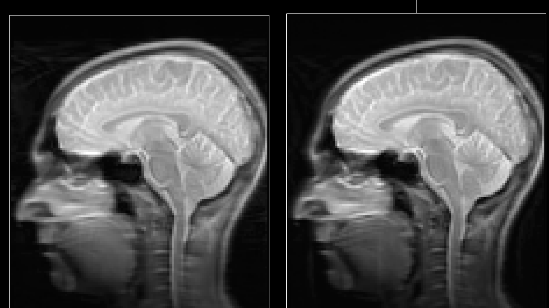
Spin Echo

TE=12ms

Spin Echo: TR=6500ms (ETL=12)

Spin Echo

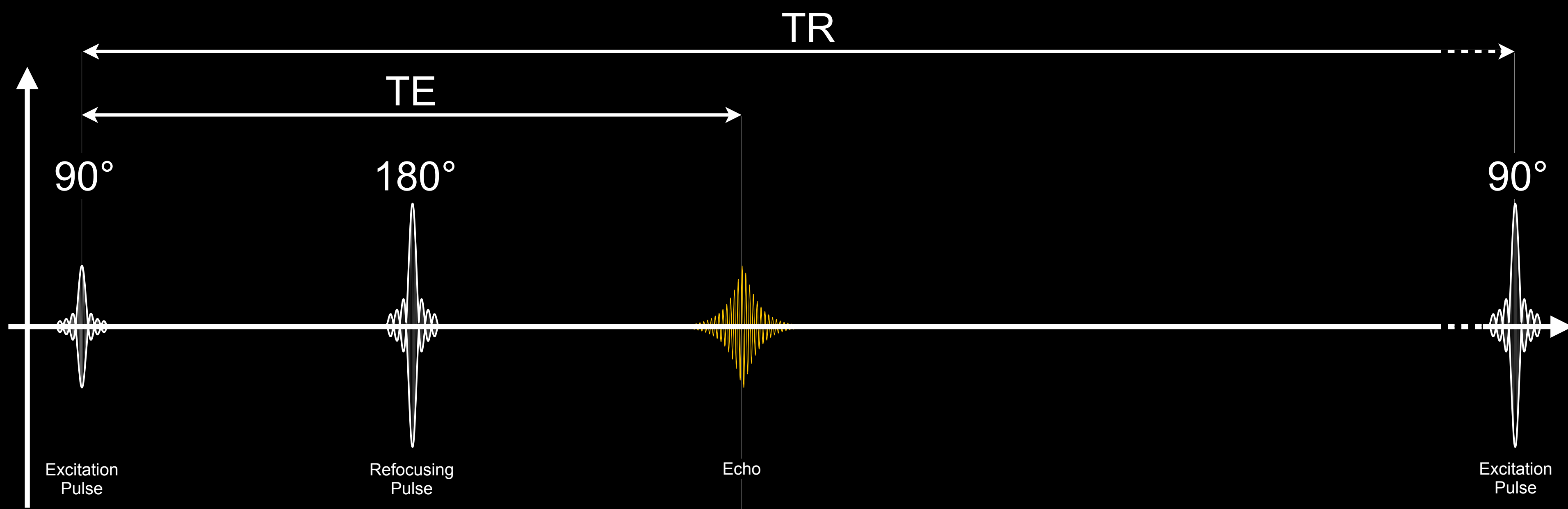




TE=12ms TE=47ms

Spin Echo: TR=6500ms (ETL=12)

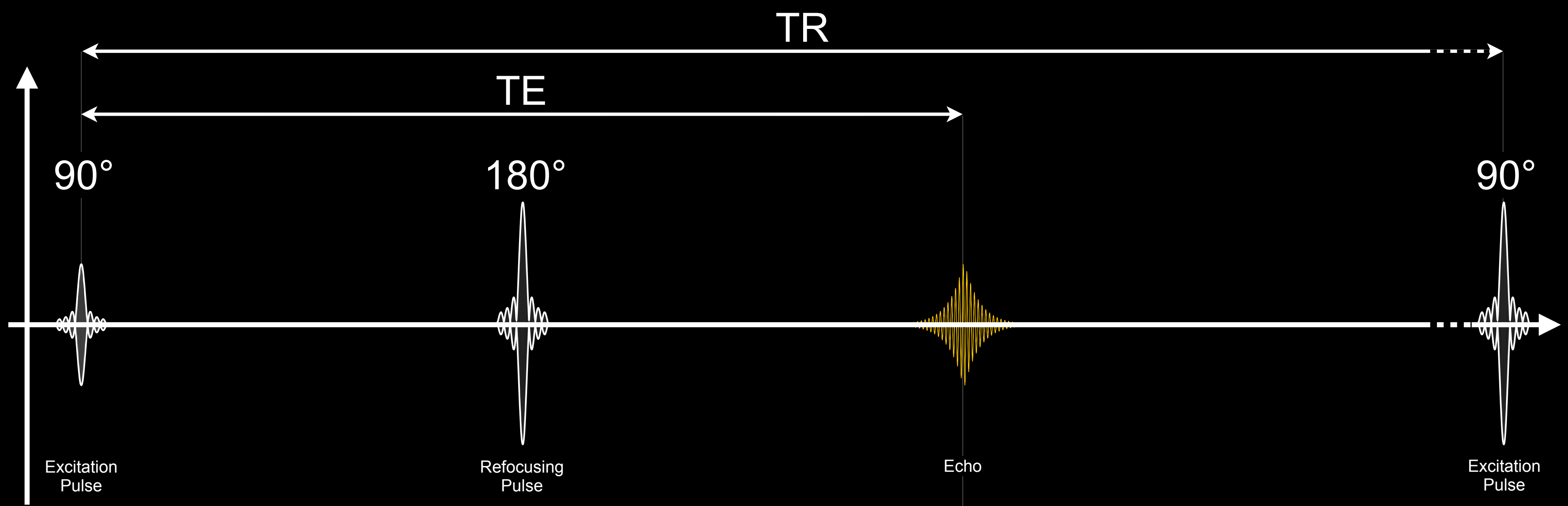
Spin Echo

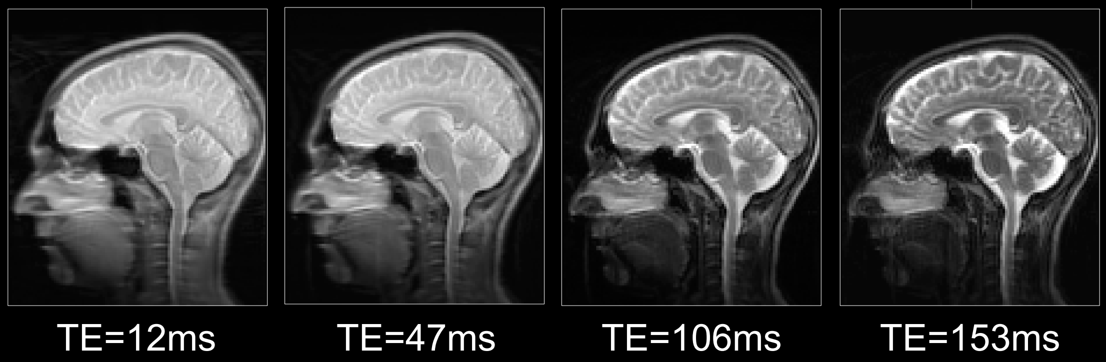


TE=12ms TE=47ms TE=106ms

Spin Echo: TR=6500ms (ETL=12)

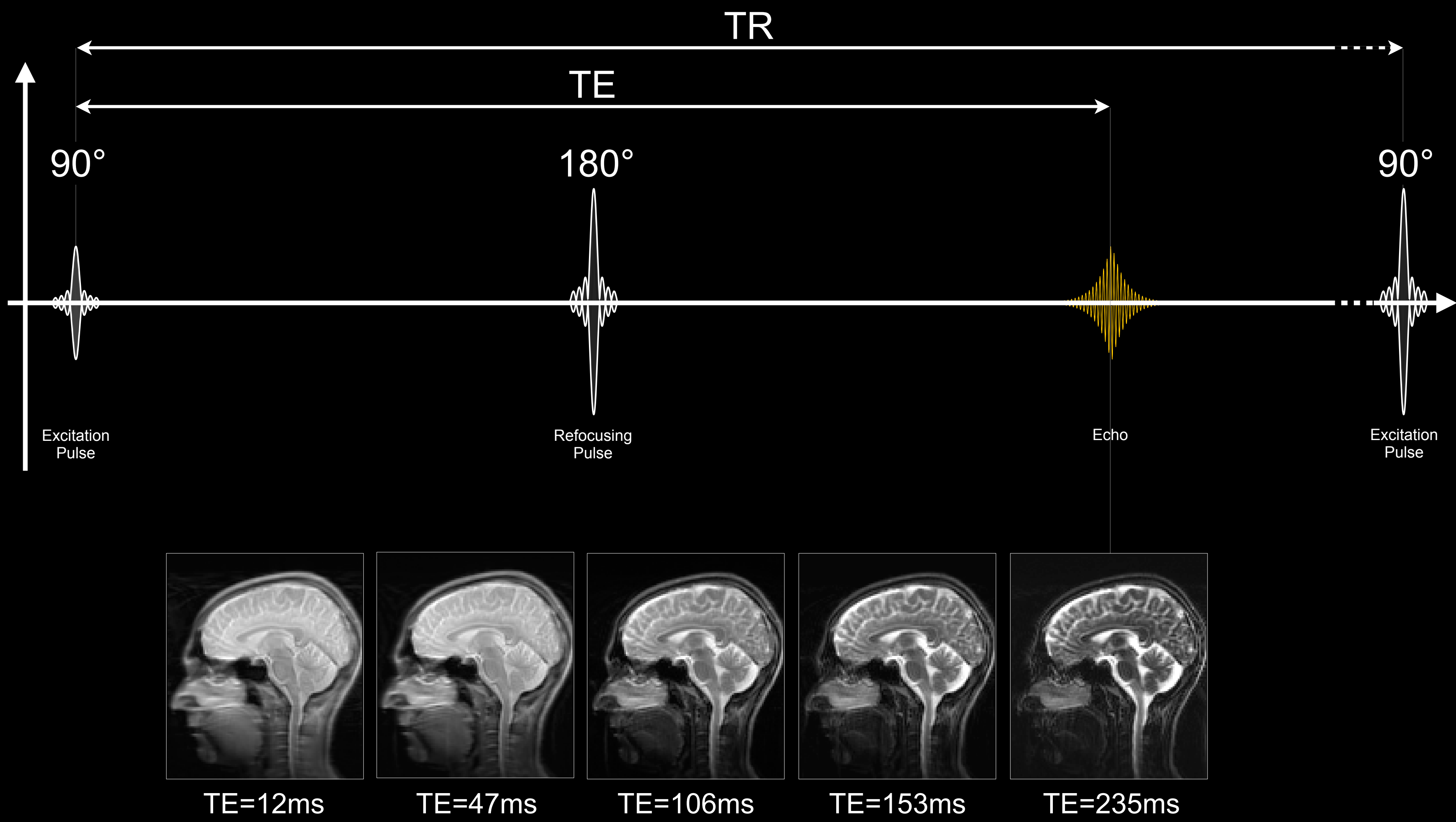
Spin Echo





Spin Echo: TR=6500ms (ETL=12)

Spin Echo



Spin Echo: TR=6500ms (ETL=12)

Spin Echo

- Advantages
  - Insensitive to off-resonance
    - Re-focusing rephrases spin dephasing
  - Great for T_1, T_2, ρ contrast (not T_2^*)
  - High SNR
- Disadvantages
  - TR can be long
    - Leads to long scan time
  - SAR can be high
    - Lots of 90s and 180s lead to patient heating

Turbo Spin Echo (TSE) / Fast Spin Echo (FSE)

How do we calculate scan time?

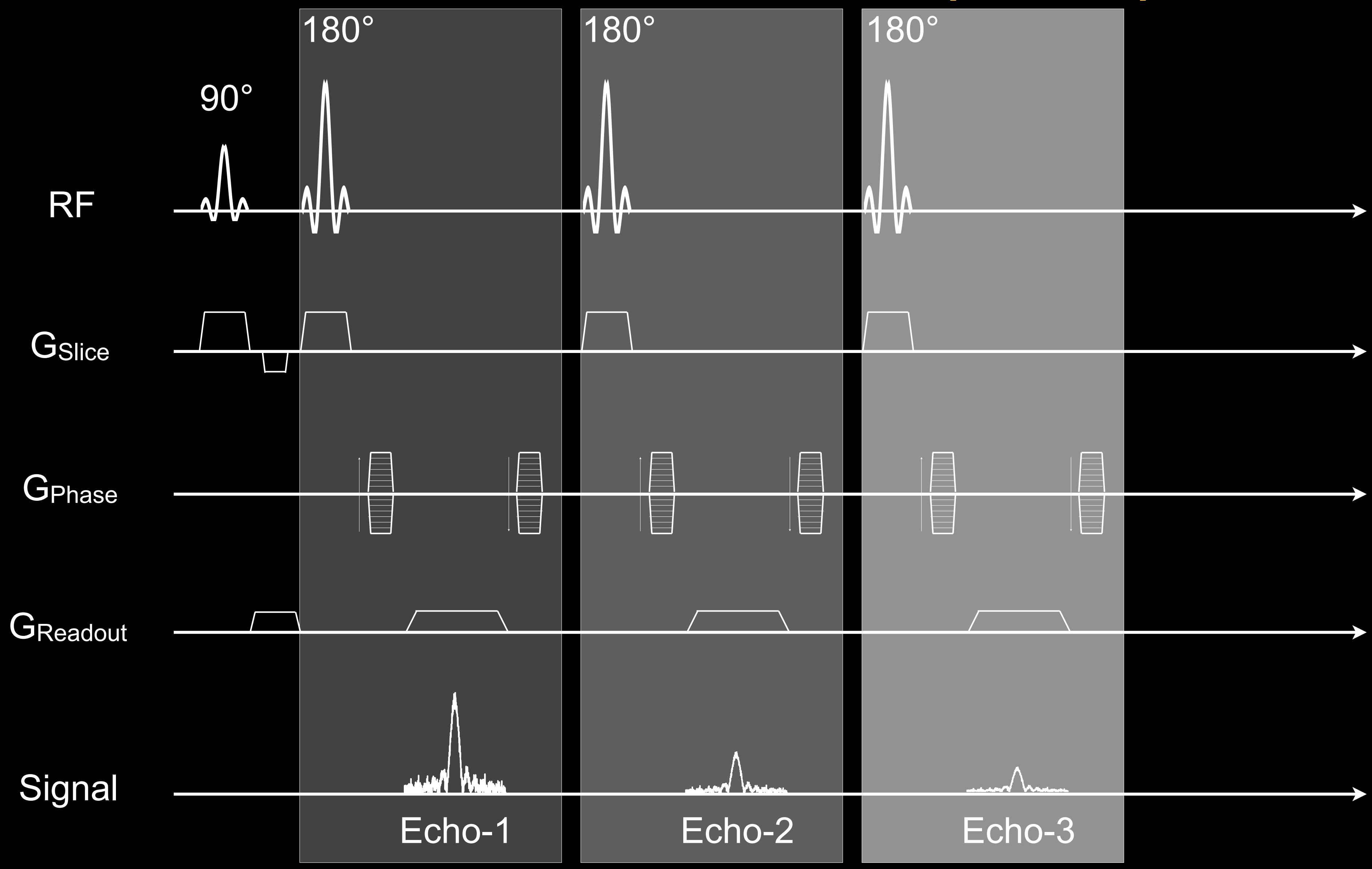
$$T_{Scan} = TR \cdot PE \cdot N_{avg}$$

- T_{Scan}=1000ms•256•1=4:16 [mm:ss]
- Assumes one echo per TR.

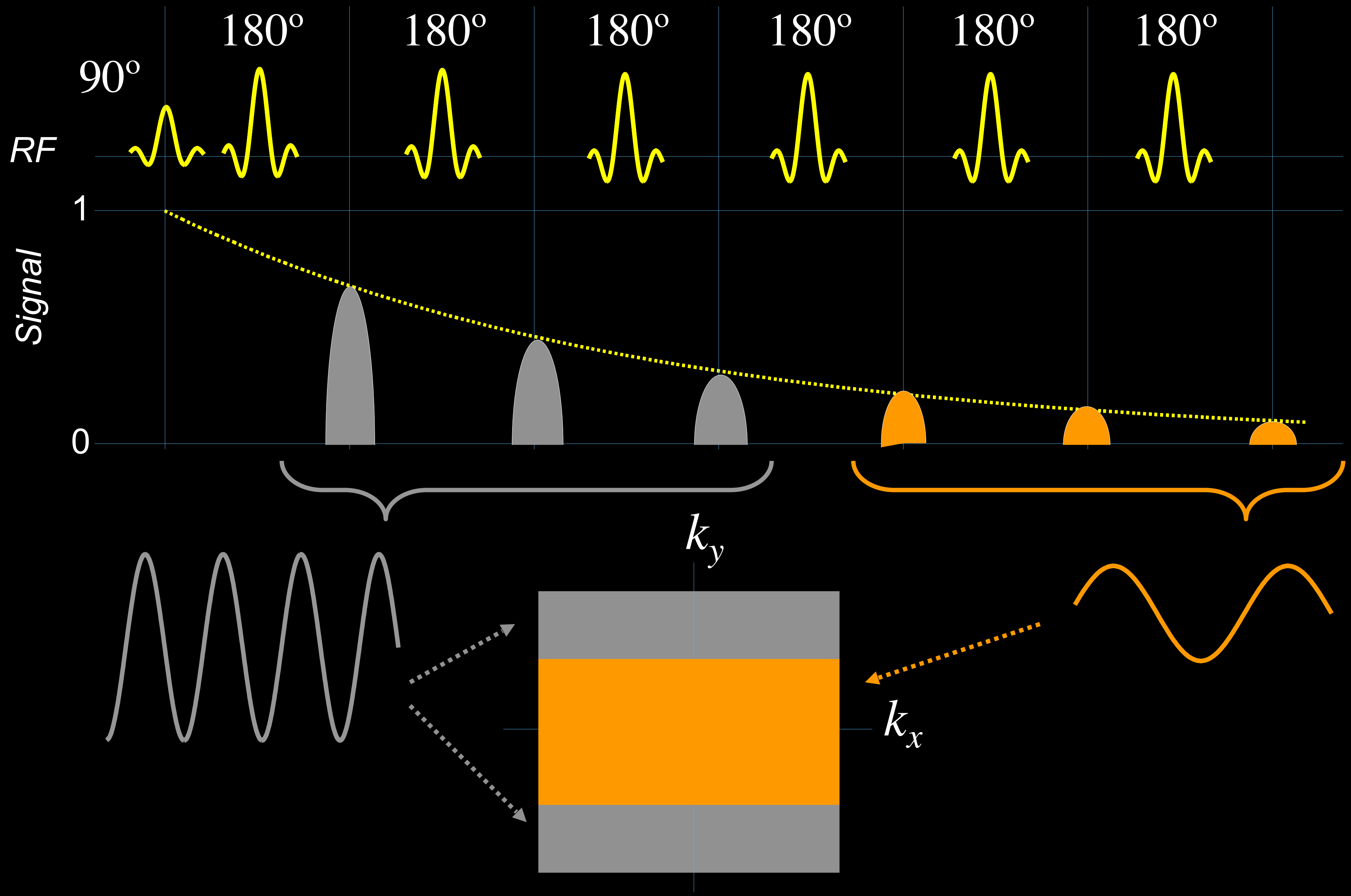
Spin Echo

Spin Echo

Turbo Spin Echo (TSE)



T_2-weighted TSE

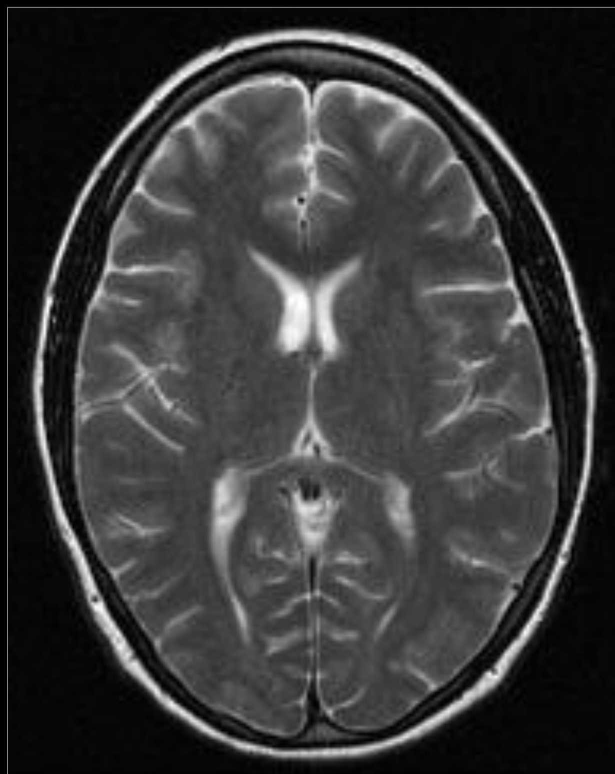


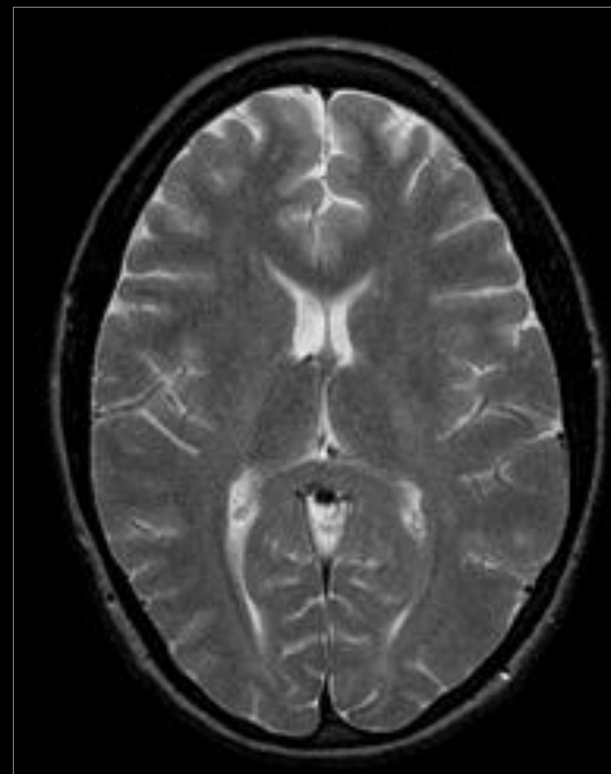
Turbo Spin Echo vs. Spin Echo

Fast Spin Echo

Spin Echo

TR = 2500
TE = 116
ETL = 16
NEX = 2
24 slices
17 slices/pass
2 passes
Time = 2:51



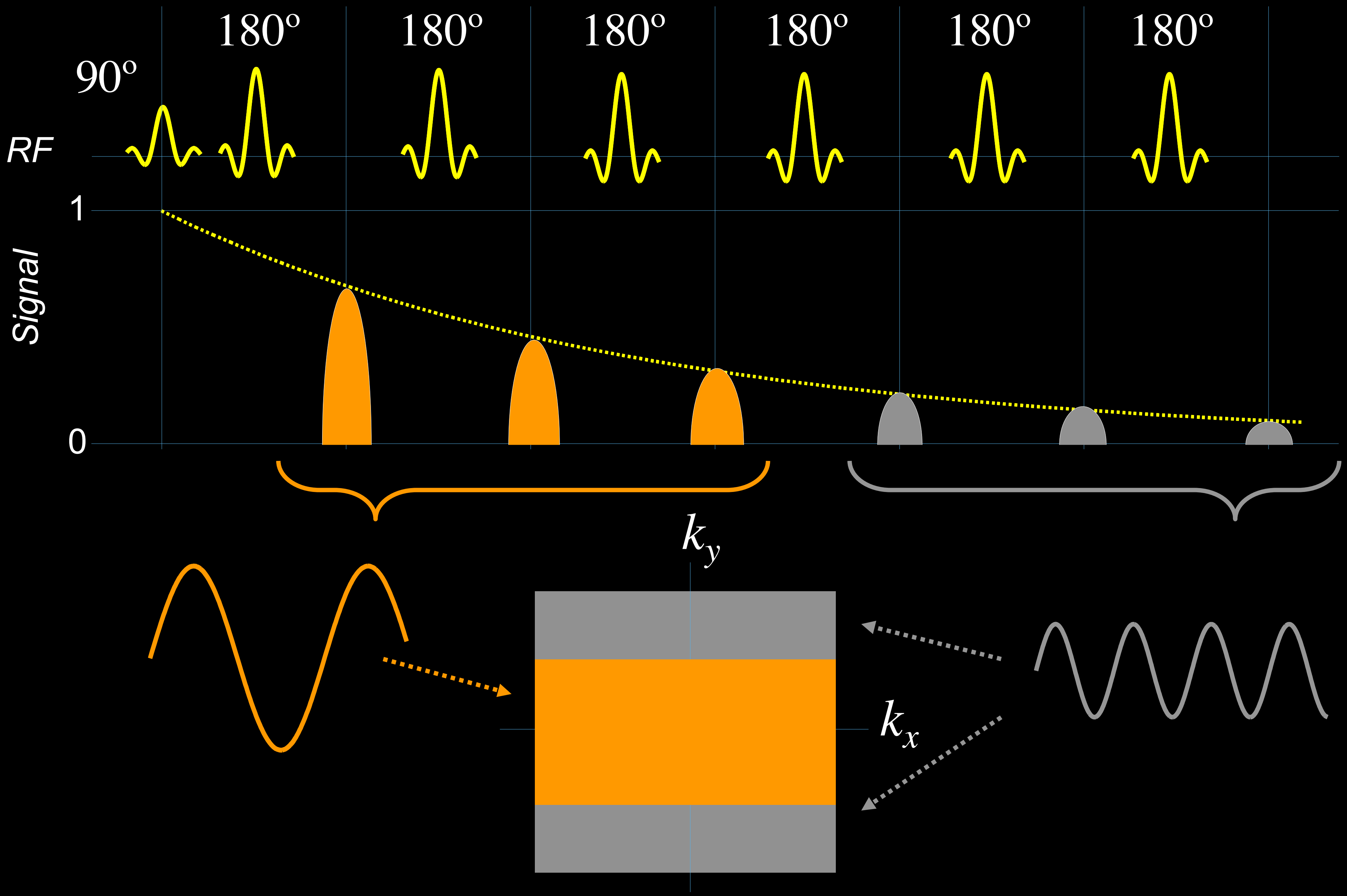


TR = 2500
TE = 112
ETL = N/A
NEX = 1
24 slices
20 slices/pass
2 passes
Time = 22:21

Shorter scan time.
More T2-weighted.
Fat is brighter.
Higher SAR.

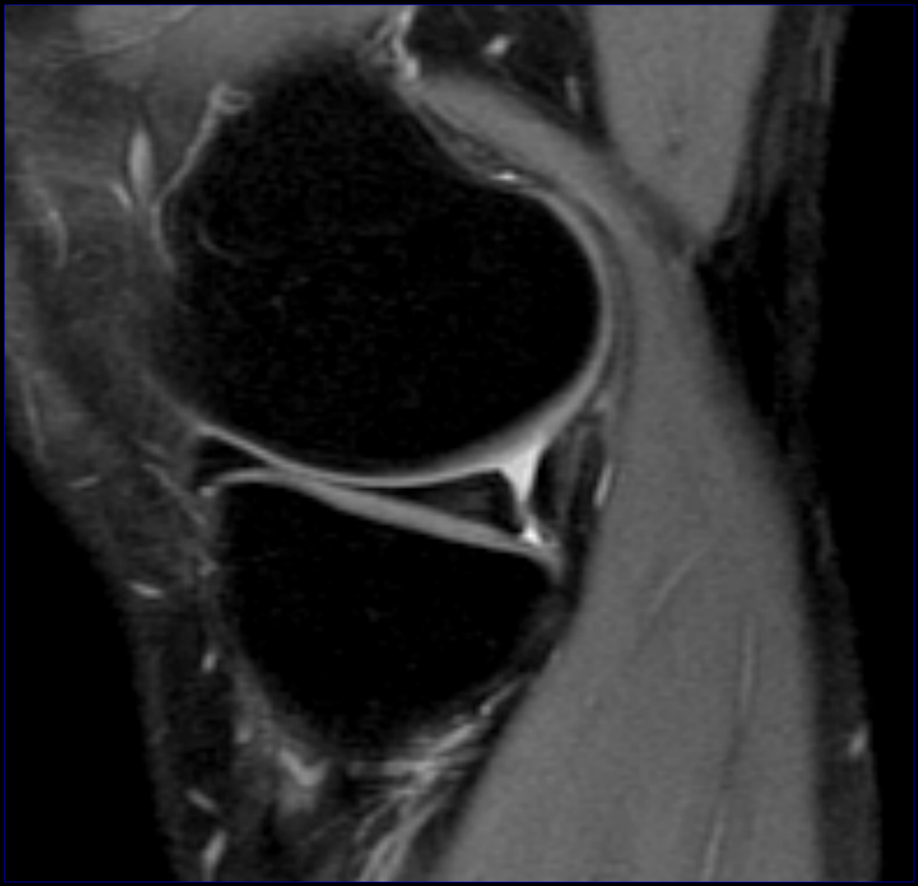
Images: Courtesy Frank Korosec

Proton Density Weighted TSE

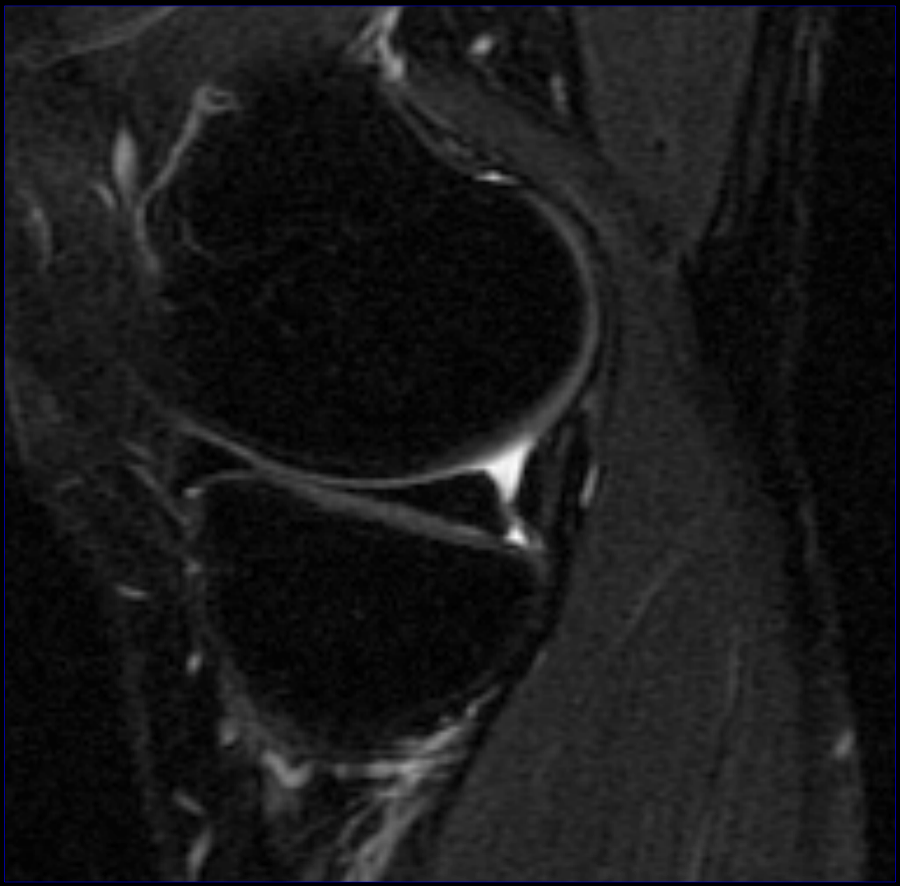


PD vs T_2-weighted TSE

Proton Density Weighted



T_2-weighted



- Good cartilage signal
- Good cartilage/fluid contrast
- Late-Echo Blurring

Summary for TSE

- Pros:
  - Fast, high SNR
  - Less sensitive to B0 inhomogneity
- Cons:
  - T2 weighting varies in k-space
  - RF power limits speed, particularly at 3T

- Multi-echo acquisitions accelerate imaging, but single-shot methods (HASTE) are probably overkill

Spin Echoes - True or False?

1. The 90-180 pair is the hallmark of the spin echo sequence
2. The 180 pulse is an inversion pulse.
3. Spin echoes are ultrafast sequences that provide T_1 or T_2^* weighted images.

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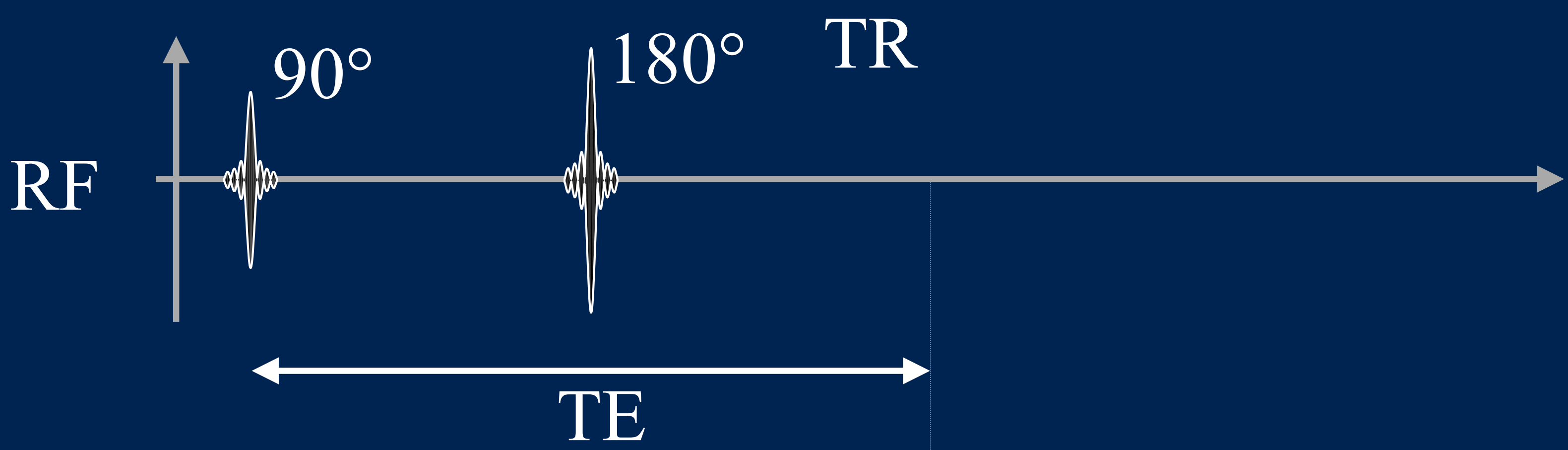

Spin Echoes - True or False?

1. Long TE and long TR for T2-weighted
2. Short TE and short TR for T1-weighted
3. Spin echoes are low SAR sequences.

Spin Echoes - True or False?

1. Long TE and long TR for T2-weighted
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$$A_{Echo} \propto \rho \left(1 - e^{-TR/T_1}\right) e^{-TE/T_2}$$

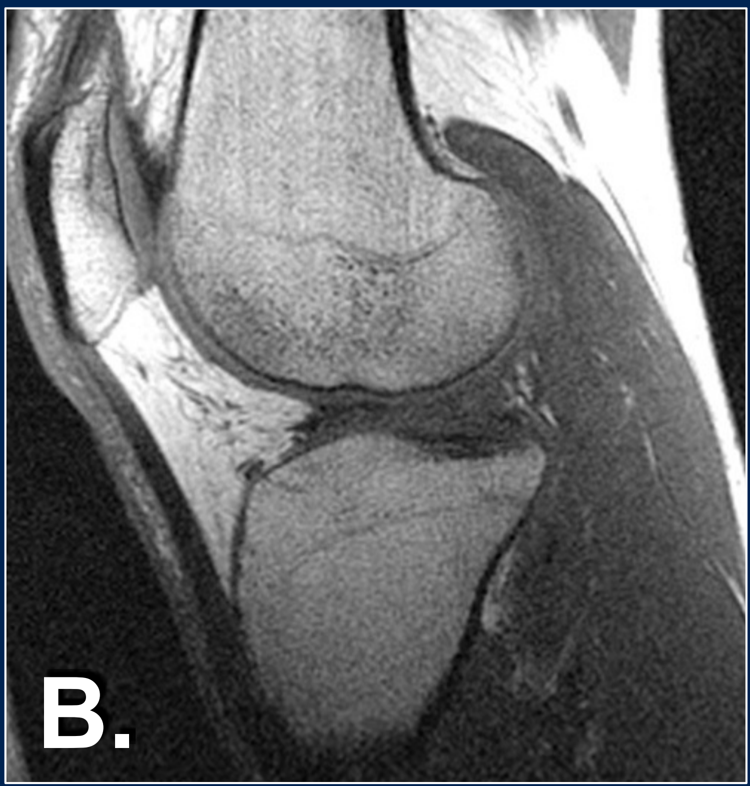
Longer TR minimizes T1 contrast

Short TE minimizes T2 contrast

Multi-Echo Imaging - True or False?

1. Multi-echo imaging can decrease scan times by 2x or more
2. Turbo spin echo is excellent for fast T2-weighted imaging
3. Spin Echo EPI is routine for diffusion weighted imaging
4. Long TRs are important for T2 weighted imaging because they eliminate T1-contrast

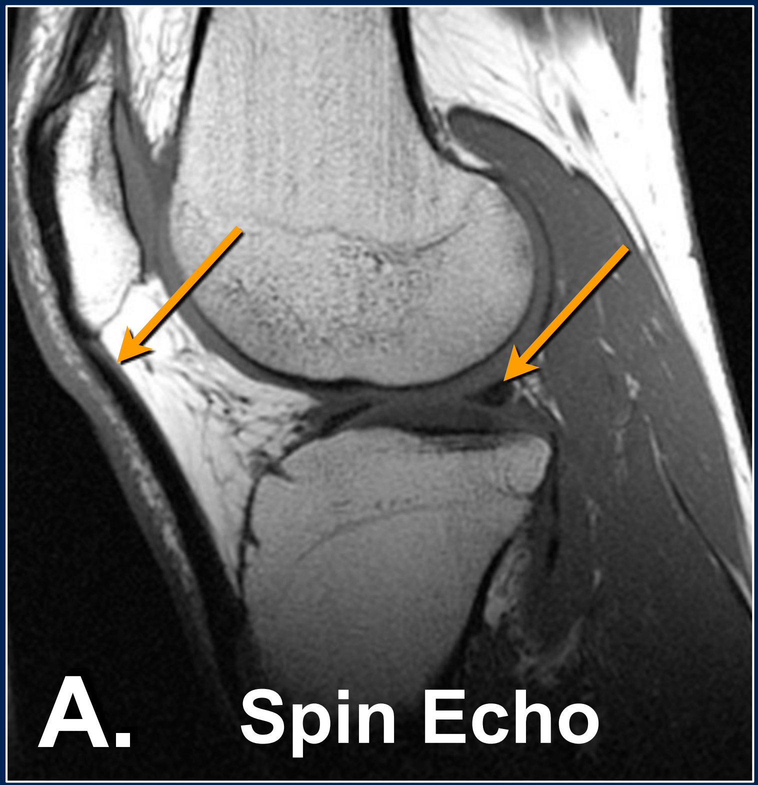
Gradient vs. Spin Echo

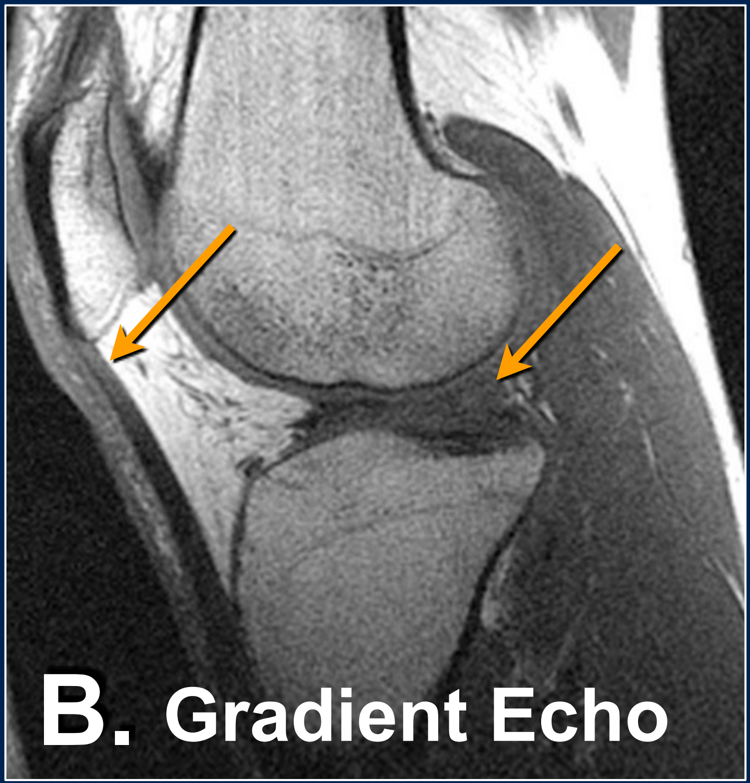


Which image is a gradient echo image?

Images Courtesy of Brian Hargreaves

Gradient vs. Spin Echo





Both are T1-weighted

Spin Echo has higher SNR (longer TR)

GRE has shorter TE (meniscus/tendon is brighter)

Images Courtesy of Brian Hargreaves

Gradient Echo Imaging...

Gradient echo imaging is great for everything except:

A. T_2*-weighted imaging.

B. T_2-weighted imaging.

C. True 3D imaging.

D. Real time imaging.

Gradient Echo Imaging...

Gradient echo imaging is great for everything except:

A. T_2*-weighted imaging
    Yes. GRE can be a T_2*-weighted sequence.
B. **T_2-weighted imaging**
    No. GRE can not be T_2-weighted
C. True 3D imaging
    Yes! GRE is a fast sequence
D. Real time imaging
    Yes! GRE is a fast sequence

Gradient Echo Imaging...

A. ...is great for T_2 imaging

B. ...works well for imaging near metal implants

C. ...is a fast acquisition technique

D. ...is insensitive to off-resonance effects

Gradient Echo Imaging...

A. ...is great for T_2 imaging

GRE is sensitive to T_2^*, whereas SE is sensitive to T_2

B. ...works well for imaging near metal implants

Metal causes large distortions for which SE is useful

C. ...is a fast acquisition technique

Yes! The TE/TR are typically quite short compared to SE

D. ...is insensitive to off-resonance effects.

GRE is sensitive to B_0 inhomogeneity, chemical shift and susceptibility shifts

Gradient Echoes - True or False?

1. GRE sequences have longer TRs than SE sequences.
2. GRE is great for fast T1-weighted imaging.
3. Metal artifacts on GRE are typically small.
4. GRE is great for T2 contrast.

In Gradient Echo Imaging Always...

A. Use the highest available flip angle.

B. Calculate and use the Ernst angle.

C. Use a flip angle for maximum contrast.

In Gradient Echo Imaging Always...

A. Use the highest available flip angle.

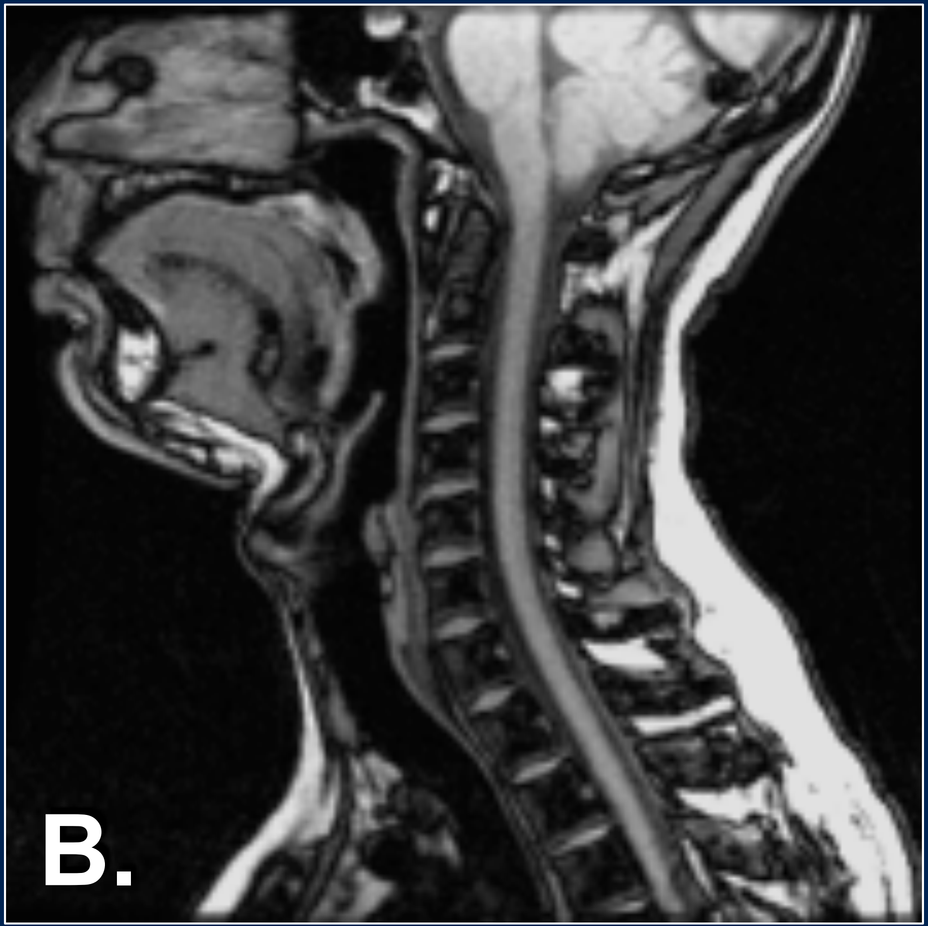
B. Calculate and use the Ernst angle.

C. Use a flip angle for maximum contrast.

Gradient Echoes - True or False?

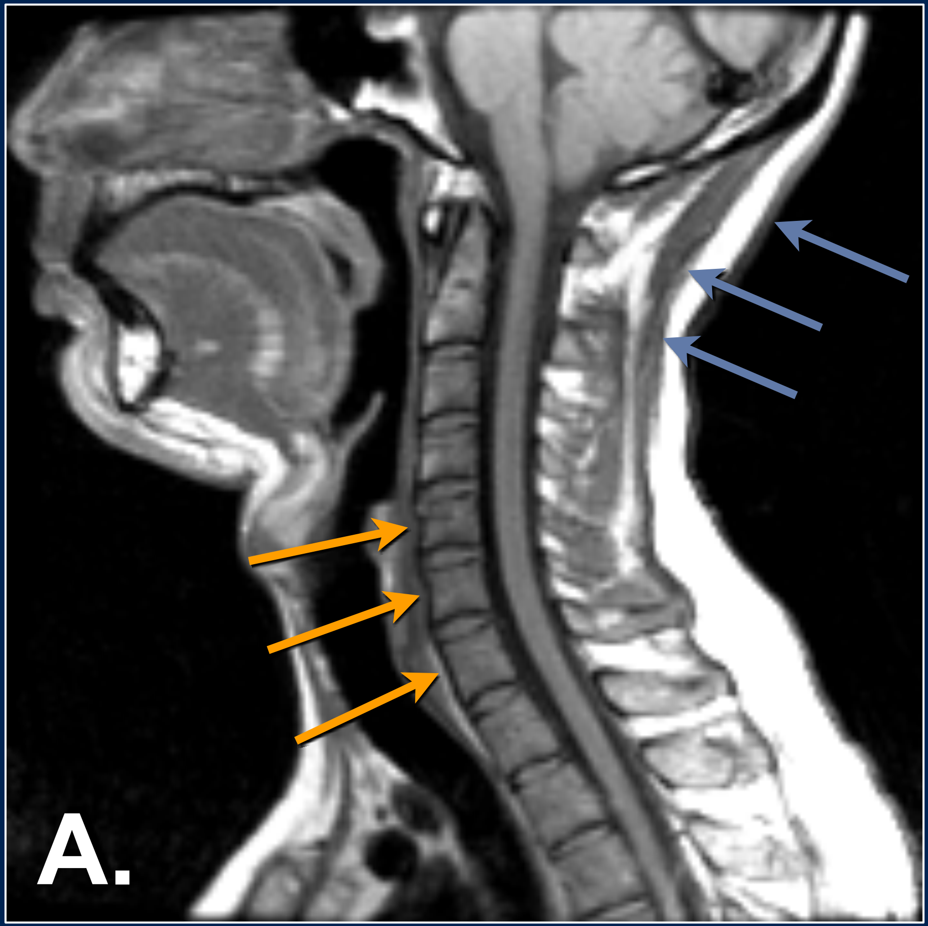
1. GRE and SE can both provide T2* contrast.
2. GRE and SE use the same TE and TR to produce a T1-weighted image.
3. SE is better for visualizing tissues with a very short T2 because of the refocusing pulses.
4. In GRE higher flip angles always produce brighter images.

Which image is the in-phase image?

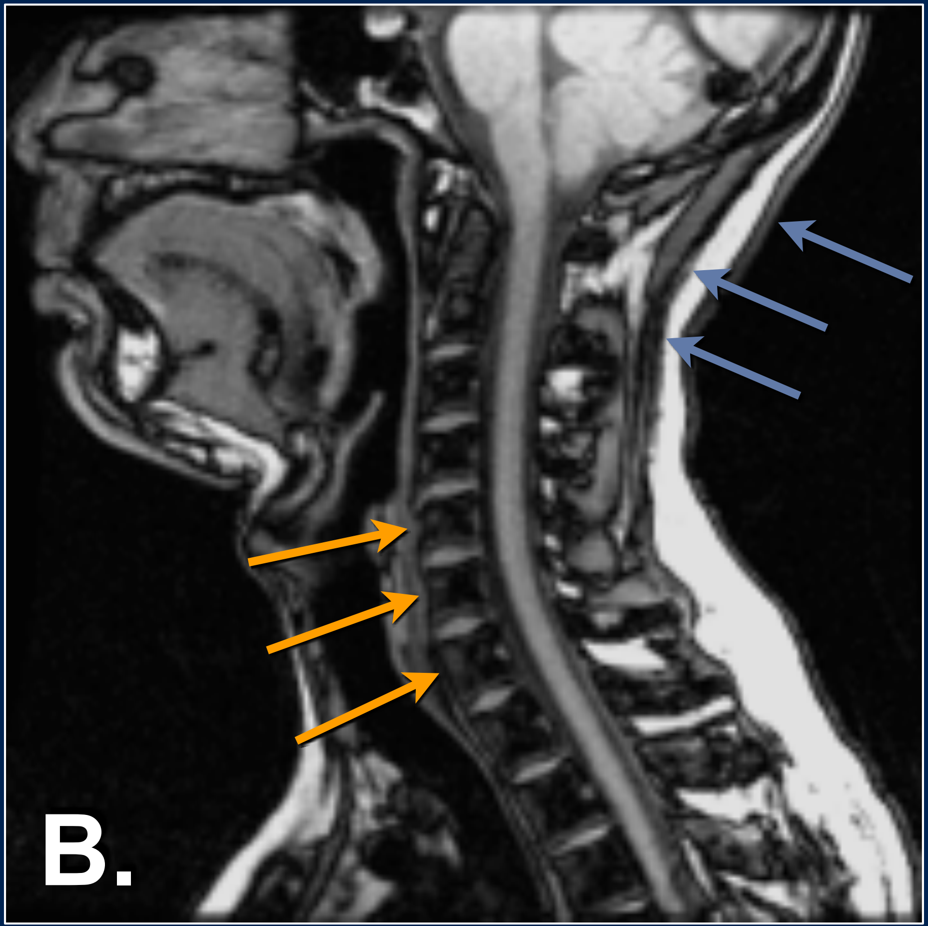


Images Courtesy of Scott Reeder

Which image is the in-phase image?



In-Phase



Opposed-Phase

Images Courtesy of Scott Reeder

Gradient Echoes - True or False?

1. Fat and water precess at frequencies that are >1000Hz different.
2. Fat and water are always out of phase.
3. Fat and water destructively interfere when they are in phase.
4. In-flowing spins are bright because they “see” hundreds of excitation pulses.

Questions?

- Related reading materials
  - Nishimura - Chap 7

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http://mrrl.ucla.edu/sunglab