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Noise Assumptions in Complex-Valued SENSE MR Image Reconstruction

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Noise Assumptions in Complex-Valued SENSE MR Image Reconstruction

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OUTLINE

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Motivation

In MRI k-space for images is not measured instantaneously.

In parallel imaging, sub-sampled k-space points are measured in parallel and combined to form a single image.

Image and volume measurement time is decreased at the expense of increased image reconstruction difficulty and time.

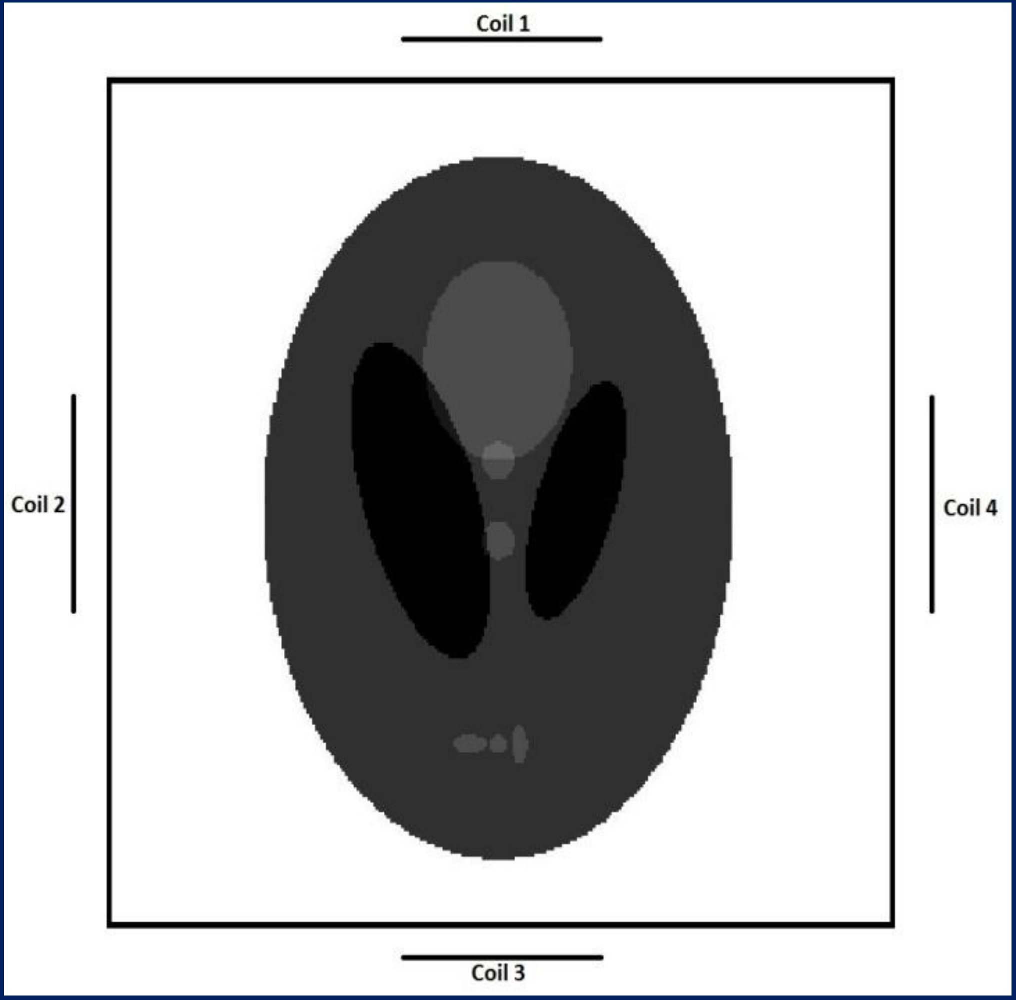
The SENSE parallel imaging reconstruction technique utilizes a complex-valued least squares estimation process.

However, in SENSE the covariance is not properly modeled.

Pruessmann et al.: SENSE: Sensitivity Encoding for Fast MRI. MRM 42:952–962, 1999.

Background

In parallel imaging there is more than one receive coil.



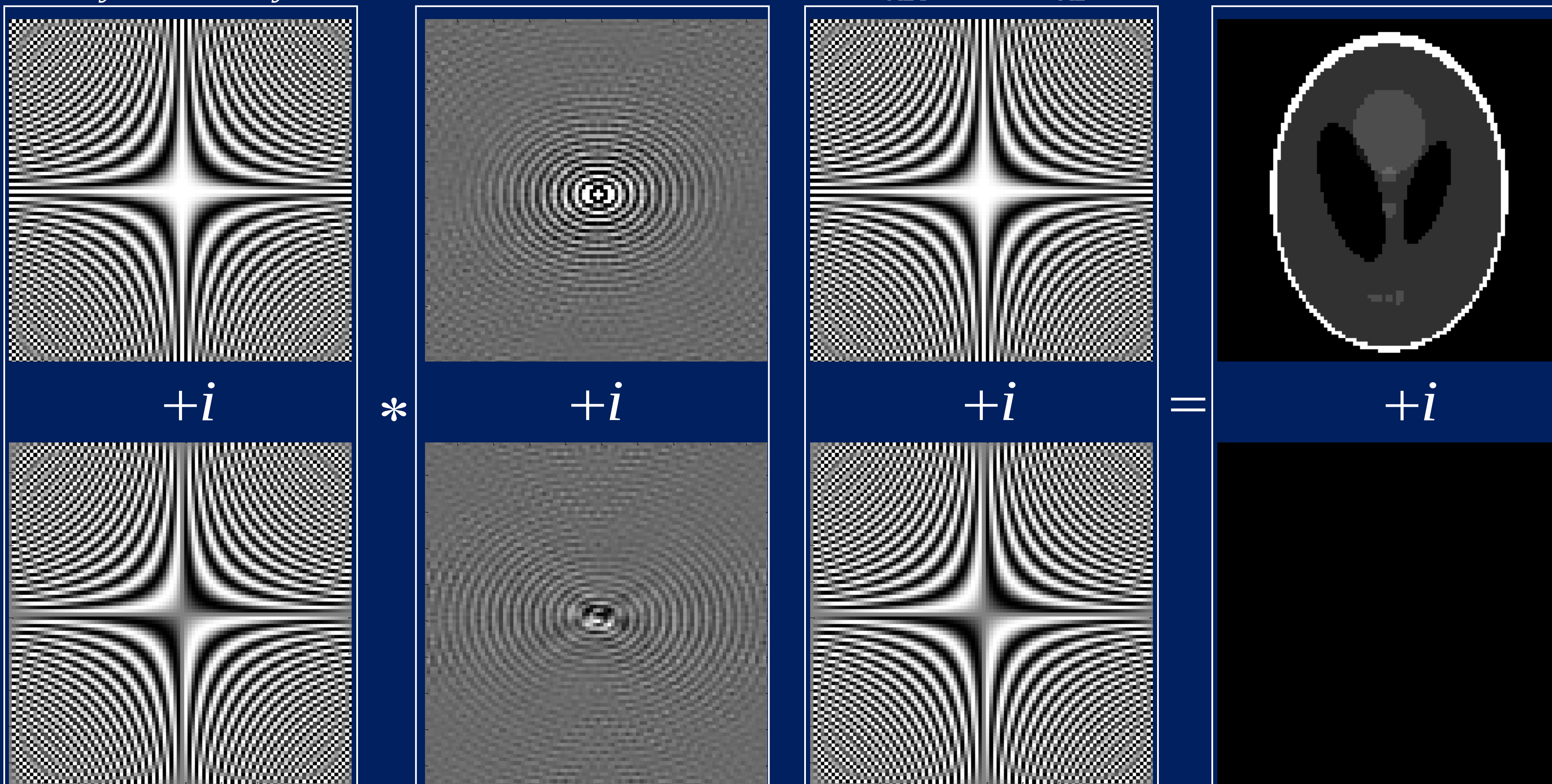
Each coil measures a k-space array that is reconstructed into an aliased image then combined to form a single unaliased image.

Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

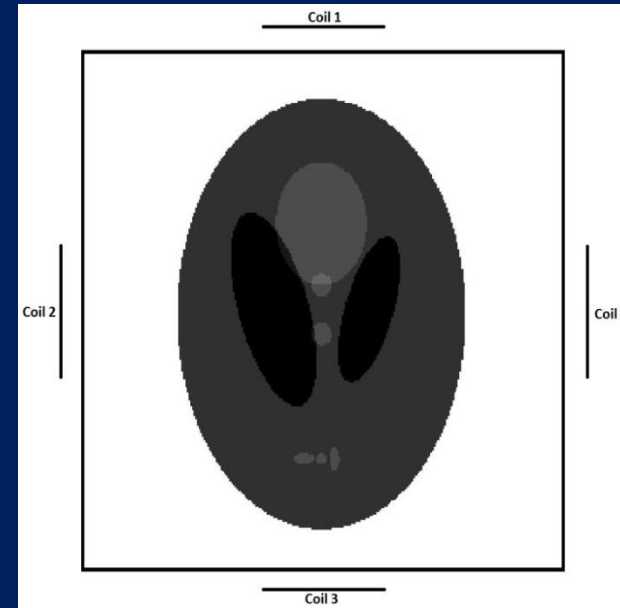
Background

Image inverse Fourier Reconstruction for single coil.

$$(\Omega_{yR}+i\Omega_{yI}) * (F_R+iF_I) * (\Omega_{xR}+i\Omega_{xI})^T = (V_R+iV_I)$$

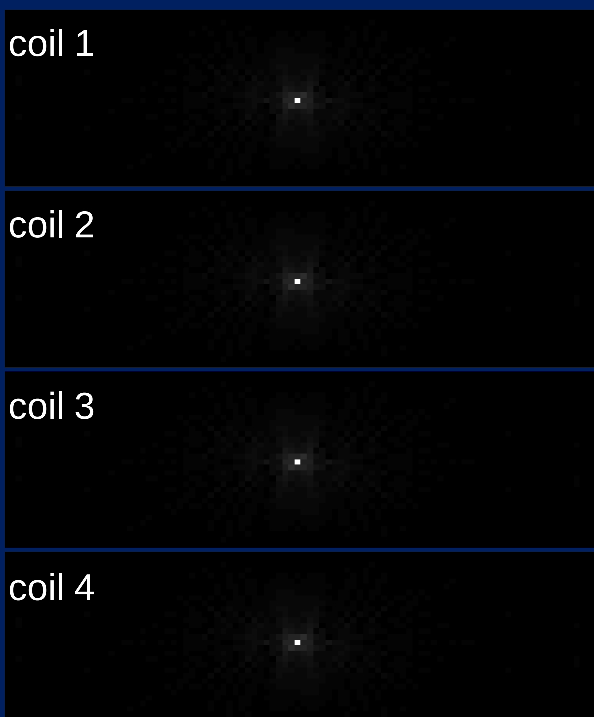


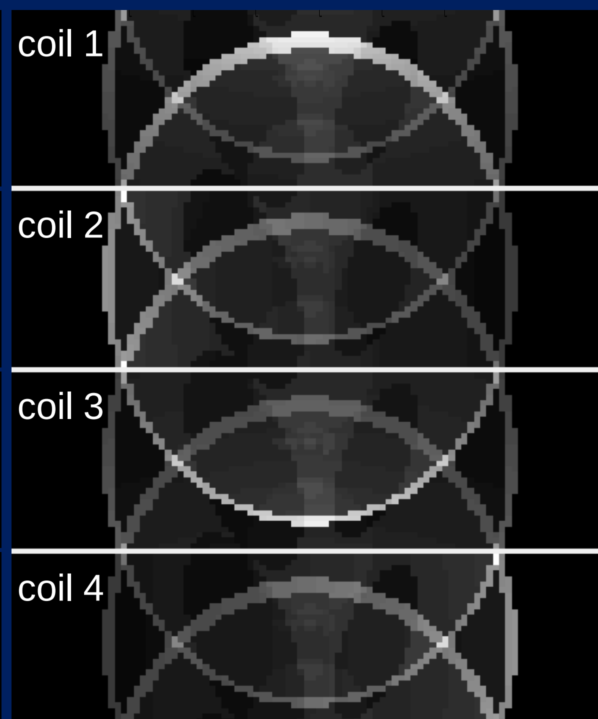
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.



Background

Each coil measures a *k*-space array that is reconstructed into an aliased image then combined to form a single image.





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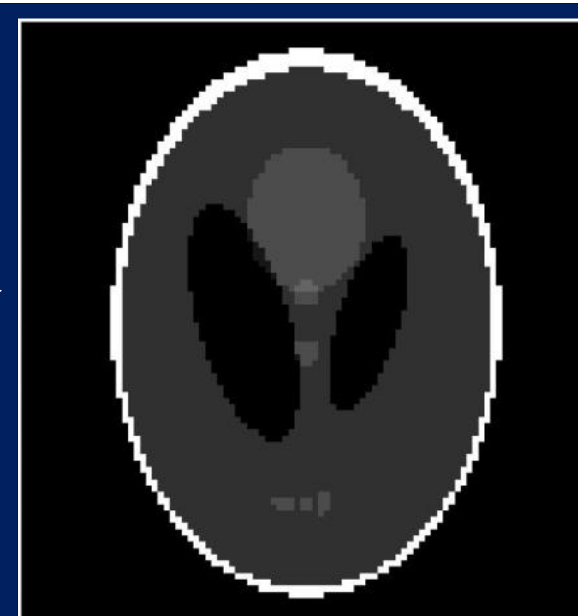
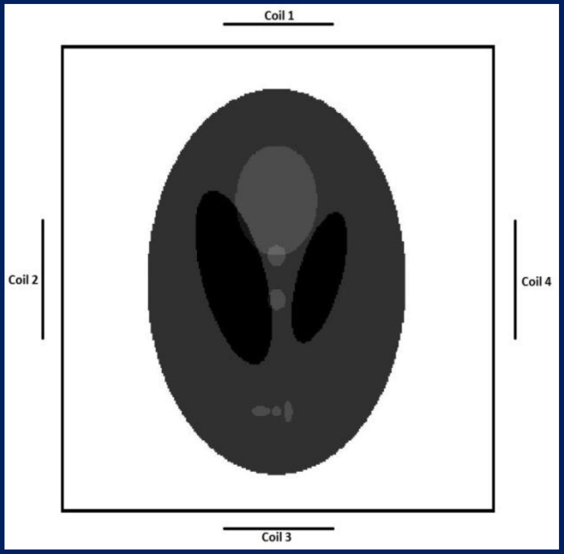
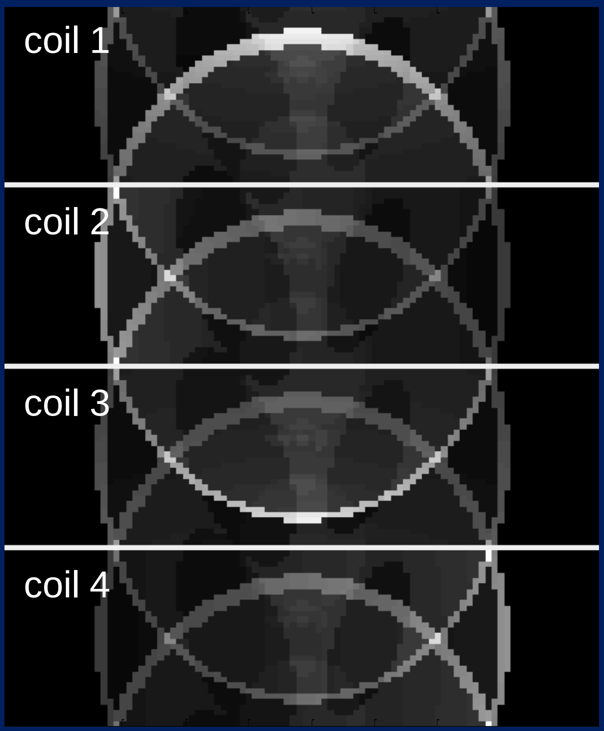


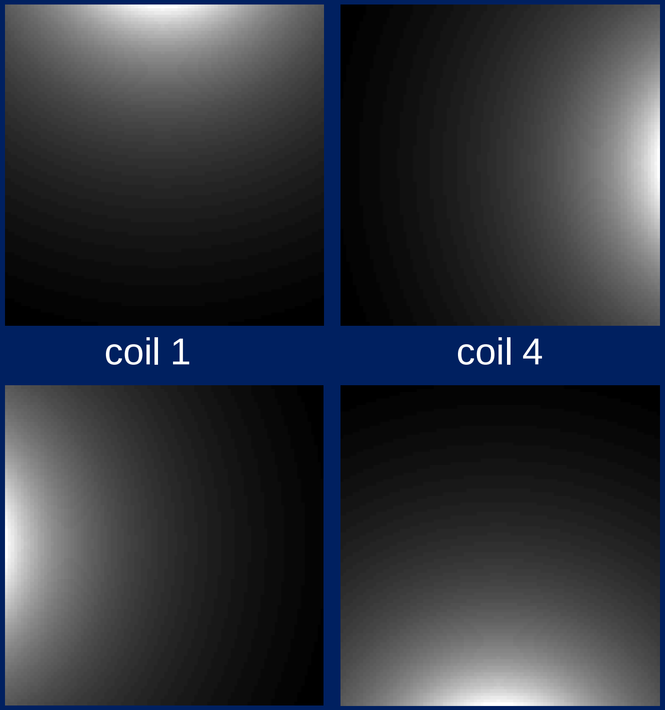
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

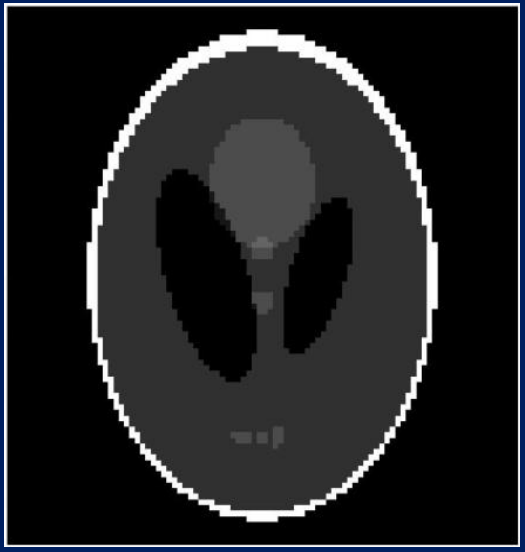


Background

Each coil measures a k-space array that is reconstructed into an aliased image then combined to form a single image.







a_C

S_C

v_C

Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

Methods

The SENSE model for aliased voxel values from n coils is

$$\underset{n\times 1}{a_C} = \underset{n\times A}{S_C} \underset{A\times 1}{v_C} + \underset{n\times 1}{\varepsilon_C} \quad , \quad \varepsilon_C \sim CN(0,\Psi_C)$$

where for each voxel

$$\Psi_C = \Psi_R + i\Psi_I$$

a_C is a vector of the n complex-valued aliased voxel values

$$a_C = a_R + i a_I$$

v_C is a vector of the A unaliased voxel values

$$v_C = v_R + i v_I$$

S_C is an nxA matrix of complex-valued coil sensitivities

$$S_C = S_R + i S_I$$

ε_C is a vector of the n complex-valued error values

$$\varepsilon_C = \varepsilon_R + i\varepsilon_I$$

Pruessmann et al.: SENSE: Sensitivity Encoding for Fast MRI. MRM 42:952–962, 1999.

Methods

The SENSE process

$$\underset{n\times 1}{a_C} = \underset{n\times A}{S_C}\ \underset{A\times 1}{v_C} + \underset{n\times 1}{\varepsilon_C}, \qquad \varepsilon_C \sim CN(0,\Psi_C)$$

$$\Psi_C = \Psi_R + i\Psi_I$$

uses the complex normal distribution

$$f(\varepsilon_C) = (2\pi)^{-n}\left|\Psi_C\right|^{-1} e^{-1/2\varepsilon_C^H \Psi_C^{-1}\varepsilon_C},$$

H is the conjugate transpose (Hermetian)

and for N_C coil measurements

$$f(a_C) = (2\pi)^{-n}\left|\Psi_C\right|^{-1} e^{-1/2(a_C - S_C v_C)^H \Psi_C^{-1}(a_C - S_C v_C)}$$

Pruessmann et al.: SENSE: Sensitivity Encoding for Fast MRI. MRM 42:952–962, 1999.
Wooding The multivariate distribution of complex normal variables. Biometrika 43:212–215, 1956.
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

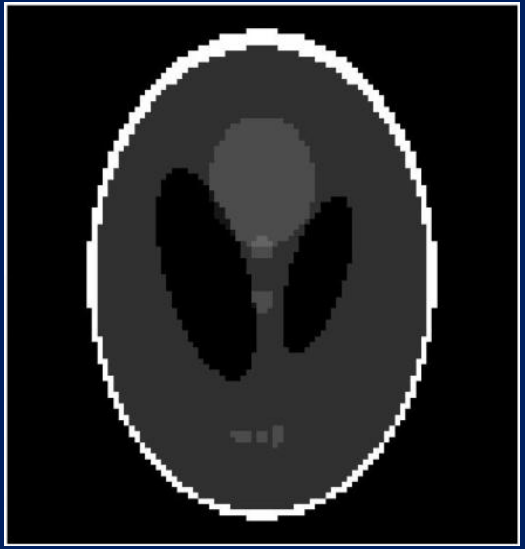
Methods

From the distribution for the n coil measurements

$$f(a_C) = (2\pi)^{-n} \left|\Psi_C\right|^{-1} e^{-1/2(a_C - S_C v_C)^H \Psi_C^{-1} (a_C - S_C v_C)}$$

the voxel values can be estimated as

$$v_C = (S_C^H \Psi_C^{-1} S_C)^{-1} S_C^H \Psi_C^{-1} a_C$$



with knowledge of S_C and Ψ_C.

Pruessmann et al.: SENSE: Sensitivity Encoding for Fast MRI. MRM 42:952–962, 1999.
Wooding The multivariate distribution of complex normal variables. Biometrika 43:212–215, 1956.
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

Methods

Instead of writing the model with complex numbers as

$$\underset{n\times 1}{a_C} = \underset{n\times A}{S_C}\ \underset{A\times 1}{v_C} + \underset{n\times 1}{\varepsilon_C} ,$$

$$a_C = a_R + i a_I \quad S_C = S_R + i S_I \quad v_C = v_R + i v_I \quad \varepsilon_C = \varepsilon_R + i \varepsilon_I$$

we can write the model using an isomorphism as

$$\underset{2n\times 1}{a} = \underset{2n\times 2A}{S}\ \underset{2A\times 1}{v} + \underset{2n\times 1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_R \\ a_I \end{pmatrix} \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} S_R & -S_I \\ S_I & S_R \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} v_R \\ v_I \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_R \\ \varepsilon_I \end{pmatrix}$$

Pruessmann et al.: SENSE: Sensitivity Encoding for Fast MRI. MRM 42:952–962, 1999.
Wooding The multivariate distribution of complex normal variables. Biometrika 43:212–215, 1956.
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

Methods

Then the distribution for n coil measurements is

$$f(a) = (2\pi)^{-n} \left| \Psi_{SE} \right|^{-1/2} \mathrm{e}^{-1/2(a-Sv)'\Psi_{SE}^{-1}(a-Sv)},$$

with

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_R \\ a_I \end{pmatrix} \qquad S = \begin{pmatrix} S_R & -S_I \\ S_I & S_R \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} v_R \\ v_I \end{pmatrix} \qquad \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_R \\ \varepsilon_I \end{pmatrix}$$

and the complex normal distribution imposes skew-symmetric

$$\Psi_{SE} = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_R & -\Psi_I \\ \Psi_I & \Psi_R \end{pmatrix}$$

Wooding The multivariate distribution of complex normal variables. Biometrika 43:212–215, 1956.
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

Methods

The skew-symmetric covariance structure

$$\Psi_{SE} = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_R & -\Psi_I \\ \Psi_I & \Psi_R \end{pmatrix}$$ is incorrect.

What this says is that $\mathrm{cov}(I,I) = \mathrm{cov}(R,R)$

and that $\mathrm{cov}(I,R) = -\mathrm{cov}(R,I)$.

The proper covariance structure should be

$$\Psi_{SI} = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_R & \Psi_{RI} \\ \Psi'_{RI} & \Psi_I \end{pmatrix}$$

(SE for SENSE and SI for new covariance model SENSE-ITIVE)

Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

Methods

Examine the difference between the two covariance structures

$$\Psi_{SE} = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_R & -\Psi_I \\ \Psi_I & \Psi_R \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Psi_{SI} = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_R & \Psi_{RI} \\ \Psi'_{RI} & \Psi_I \end{pmatrix}$$

in the distribution

$$f(a) = (2\pi)^{-n} \left|\Psi_{SE/SI}\right|^{-1/2} \mathrm{e}^{-1/2(a-Sv)'\Psi_{SE/SI}^{-1}(a-Sv)}$$

through estimates

$$v_{SE} = (S'\Psi_{SE}^{-1}S)^{-1}S'\Psi_{SE}^{-1}a$$

$$v_{SI} = (S'\Psi_{SI}^{-1}S)^{-1}S'\Psi_{SI}^{-1}a$$

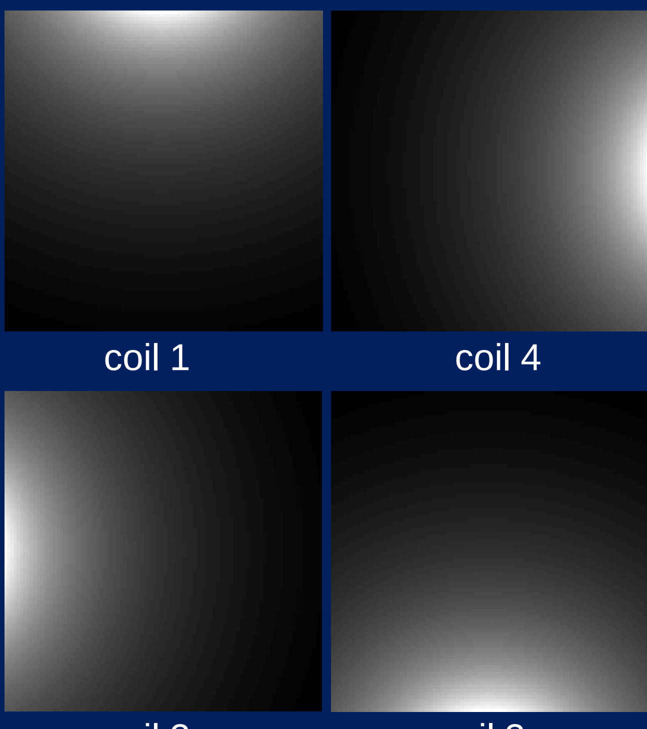
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

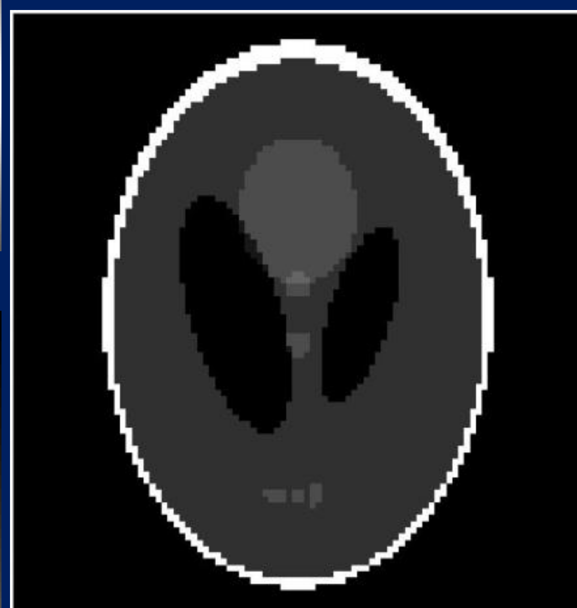
Results

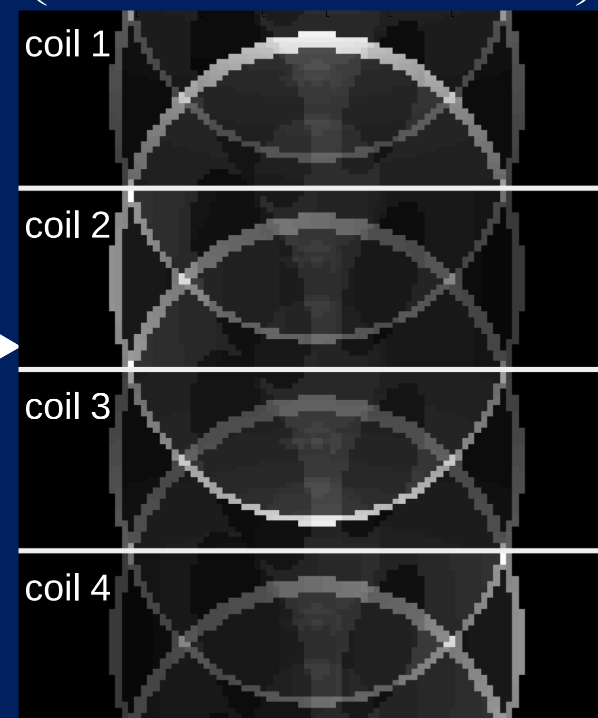
Noiseless multi-coil spatial frequency arrays are with

$$\Psi_{SI}=\begin{pmatrix}\Psi_R & \Psi_{RI}\\ \Psi'_{RI} & \Psi_I\end{pmatrix}\qquad \Psi_I=\Psi_R$$

$$\Psi_R=\begin{pmatrix}1 & .33 & .11 & .33\\ .33 & 1 & .33 & .11\\ .11 & .33 & 1 & .33\\ .33 & .11 & .33 & 1\end{pmatrix}\quad \Psi_{RI}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & -.11 & -.07 & -.11\\ .33 & 0 & -.11 & -.07\\ .42 & .26 & 0 & -.11\\ .26 & .42 & .26 & 0\end{pmatrix}$$

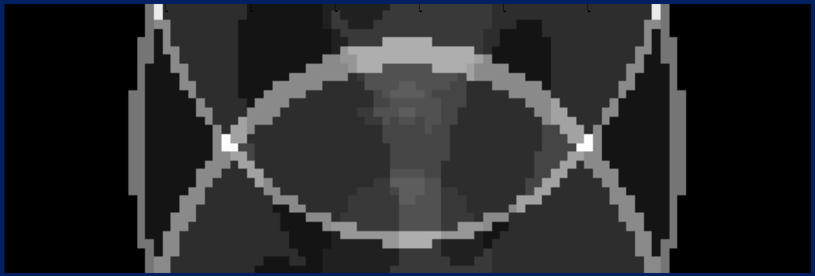






Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

Results
Magnitude

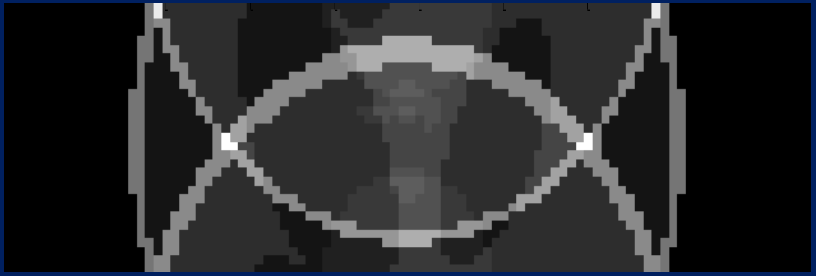


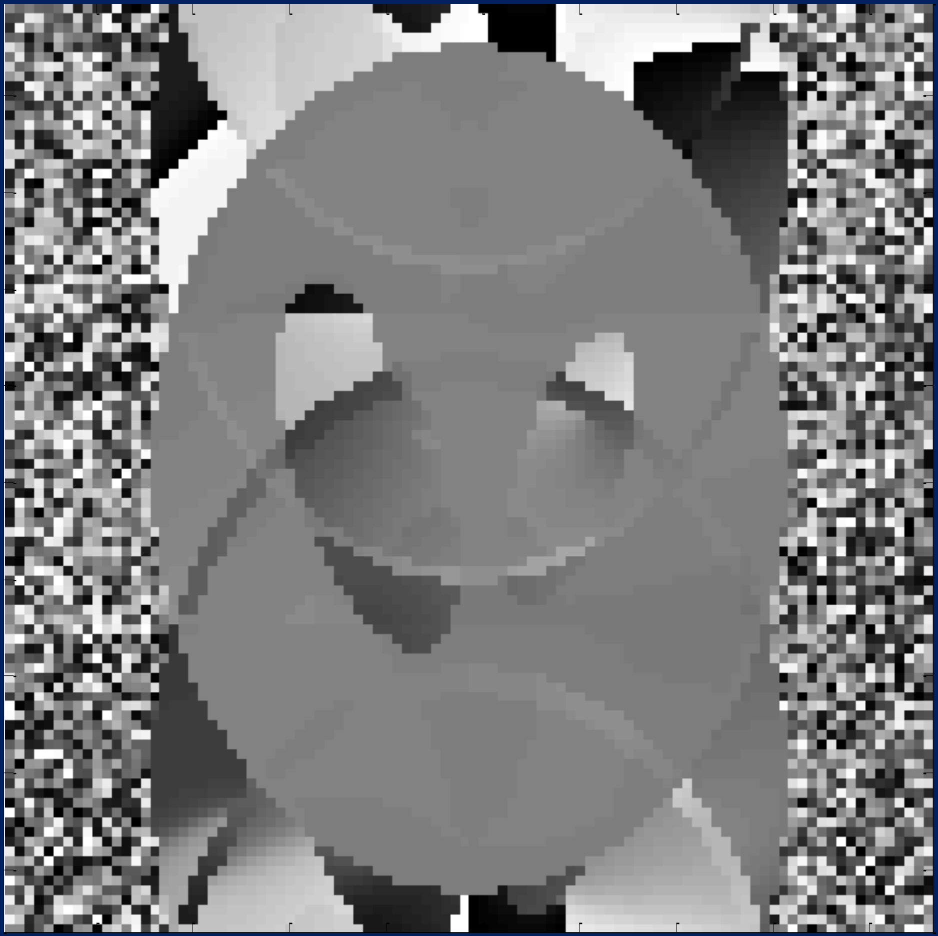
SENSE

SENSE-ITIVE

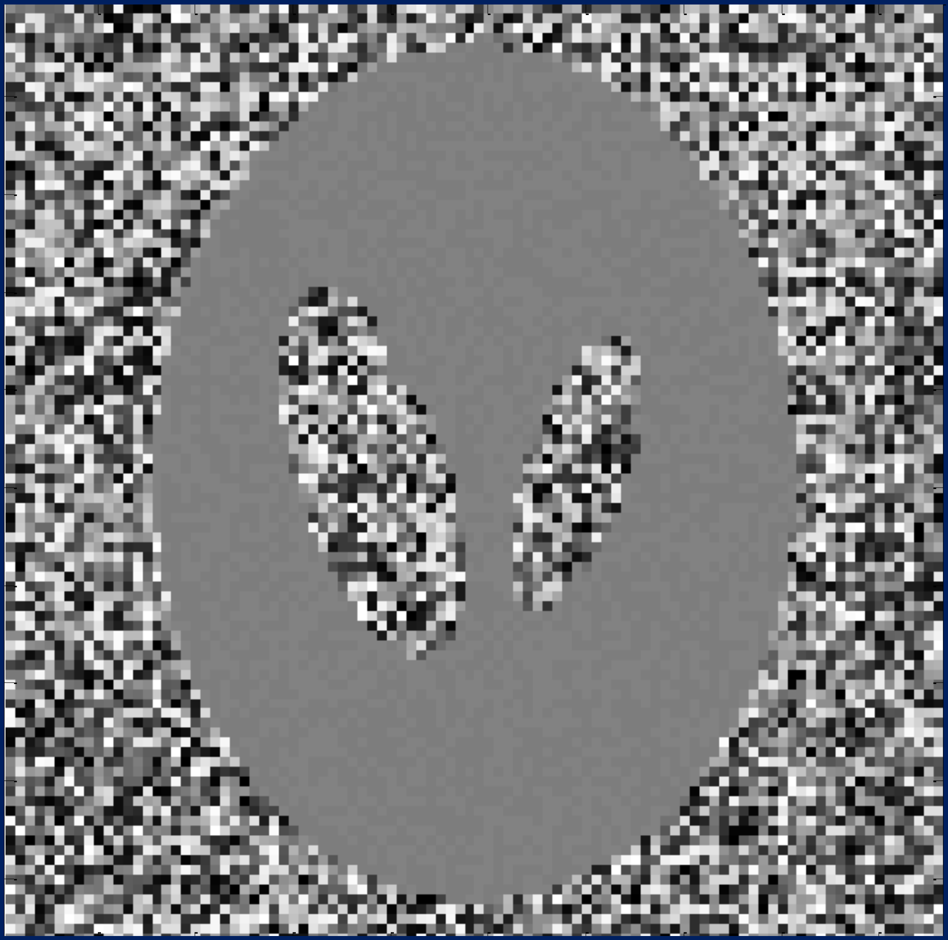
Bruce and Rowe: In progress.

Results
Phase





SENSE



SENSE-ITIVE

Discussion

The SENSE image reconstruction method was described.

The SENSE reconstruction written with an isomorphism.

The covariance structure of complex SENSE described.

New SENSE-ITIVE method described with proper covariance.

Results of SENSE & SENSE-ITIVE reconstruction presented.

Ghosting present in SENSE magnitude and phase images.

Better reconstruction in SENSE-ITIVE reconstruction especially phase used for complex-valued time series activation.

Thank You

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Iain Bruce, Marquette University
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