

Rapid Acquisition for Multi-Orientation QSM

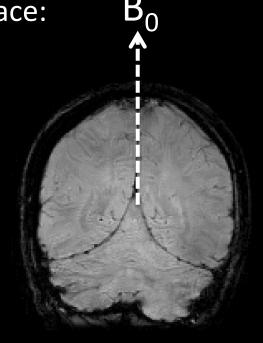
B Bilgic, C Langkammer, A Mutluay, LL Wald, K Setsompop

Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Charlestown, MA

Susceptibility inversion is made difficult by the zeros in the susceptibility kernel **D**

These zeros lie on a conical surface:





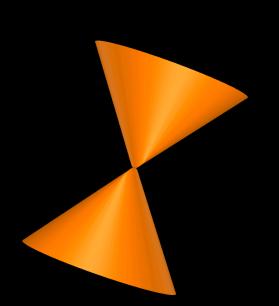
Neutral

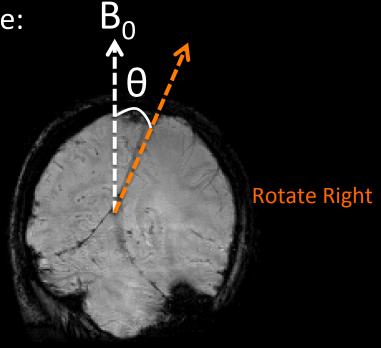
$$\delta = F^{-1}DF\chi$$

$$D = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{k_z^2}{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2}$$

Susceptibility inversion is made difficult by the zeros in the susceptibility kernel **D**

These zeros lie on a conical surface:





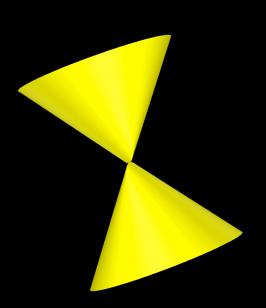
$$\delta_{\theta} = F^{-1} D_{\theta} F \chi$$

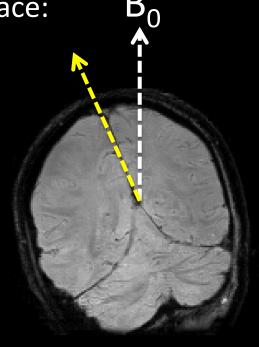
$$\delta_{\theta} = F^{-1} D_{\theta} F \chi$$

$$D_{\theta} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{(k_z \cos \theta + k_y \sin \theta)^2}{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2}$$

Susceptibility inversion is made difficult by the zeros in the susceptibility kernel **D**

These zeros lie on a conical surface:



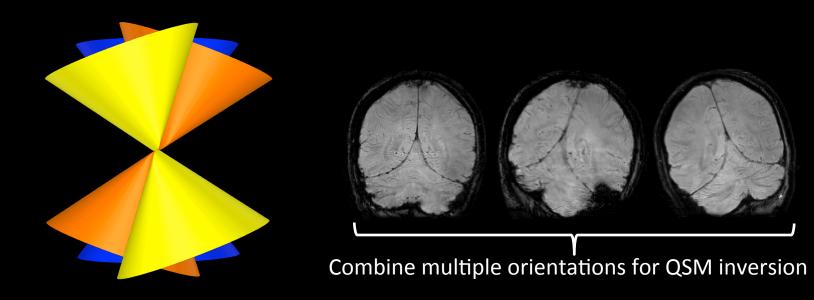


Rotate Left

$$\delta_{\theta} = F^{-1} D_{\theta} F \chi$$

$$\delta_{\theta} = F^{-1} D_{\theta} F \chi$$
 $D_{\theta} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{(k_z \cos \theta + k_y \sin \theta)^2}{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2}$

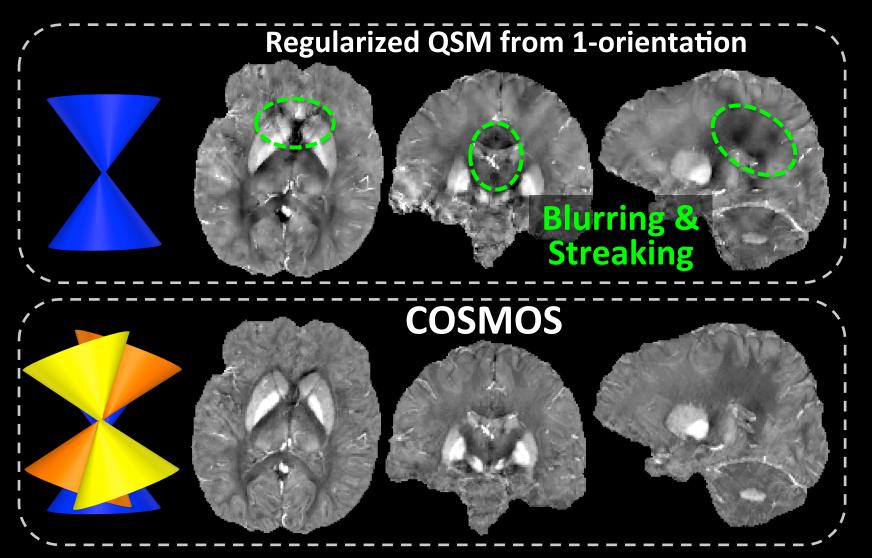
- Susceptibility inversion is made difficult by the zeros in the susceptibility kernel **D**
- These zeros lie on a conical surface:



Undersampling is substantially mitigated
 Calculation of Susceptibility Through Multiple
 Orientation Sampling (COSMOS) [1,2]

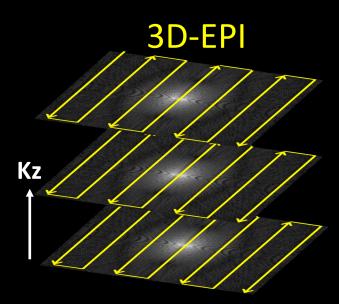
COSMOS vs. Single-Orientation

- COSMOS yields exquisite susceptibility maps
- This comes at the expense of substantially increased scan time



Rapid Multi-orientation QSM

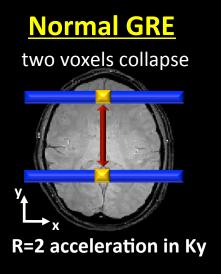
- COSMOS yields exquisite susceptibility maps
- This comes at the expense of substantially increased scan time
- We propose efficient acquisition methods for rapid multiorientation QSM:
 - 3D Echo Planar Imaging (EPI) [1,2]

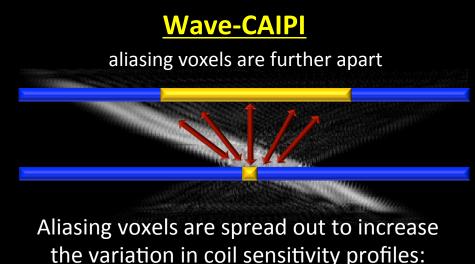


Rapid Multi-orientation QSM

- COSMOS yields exquisite susceptibility maps
- This comes at the expense of substantially increased scan time
- We propose efficient acquisition methods for rapid multiorientation QSM:
 - 3D Echo Planar Imaging (EPI) [1,2]
 - 3D GRE with Wave-CAIPI [3]

Wave-CAIPI trajectory Kz Ky

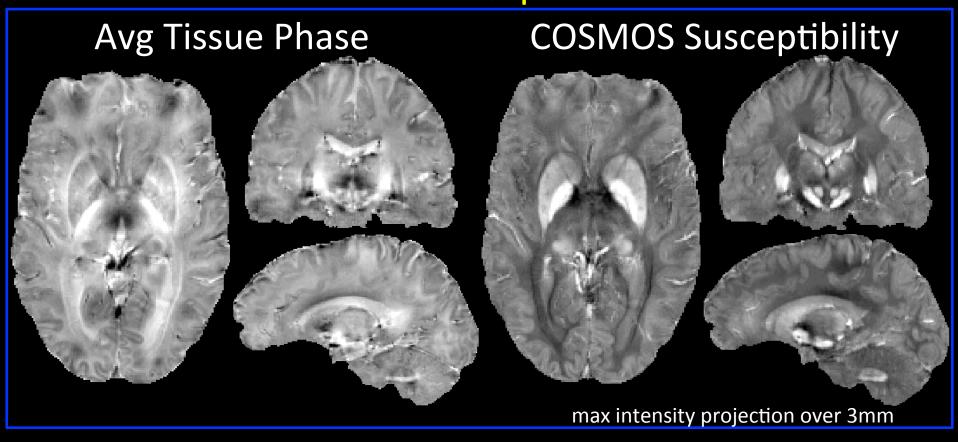




Improved G-Factor

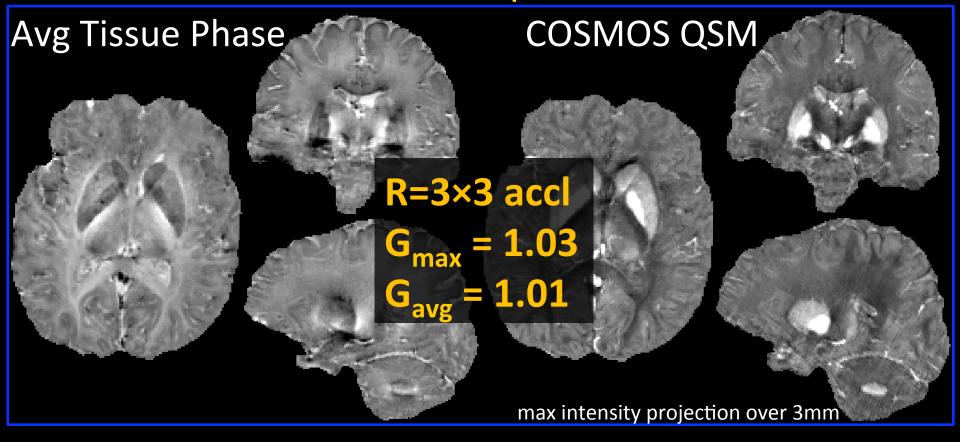
 $R_{inplane}$ =3 @ 3 Tesla FOV=230×230×176 TR/TE = 69/30 ms 4 avg / orientation

3D-EPI QSM from 3 orientations 1 mm iso, T_{acq} =3.3min



R=3×3 @ 3 Tesla FOV=240×240×192 TR/TE = 40/30 ms

Wave-CAIPI QSM from 3 orientations 1 mm iso, $T_{acq}=10.3$ min



R=5×3 @ 3 Tesla FOV=255×255×180 TR/TE = 35/25 ms

Wave-CAIPI R= 5×3 accl 1.1mm iso, $T_{acq}=90$ sec

