

Compressed Sensing MRI

M. Lustig, D. Donoho, J. Santos, J. Pauly

Presentation by Alok Deshpande
For CS 838 final project

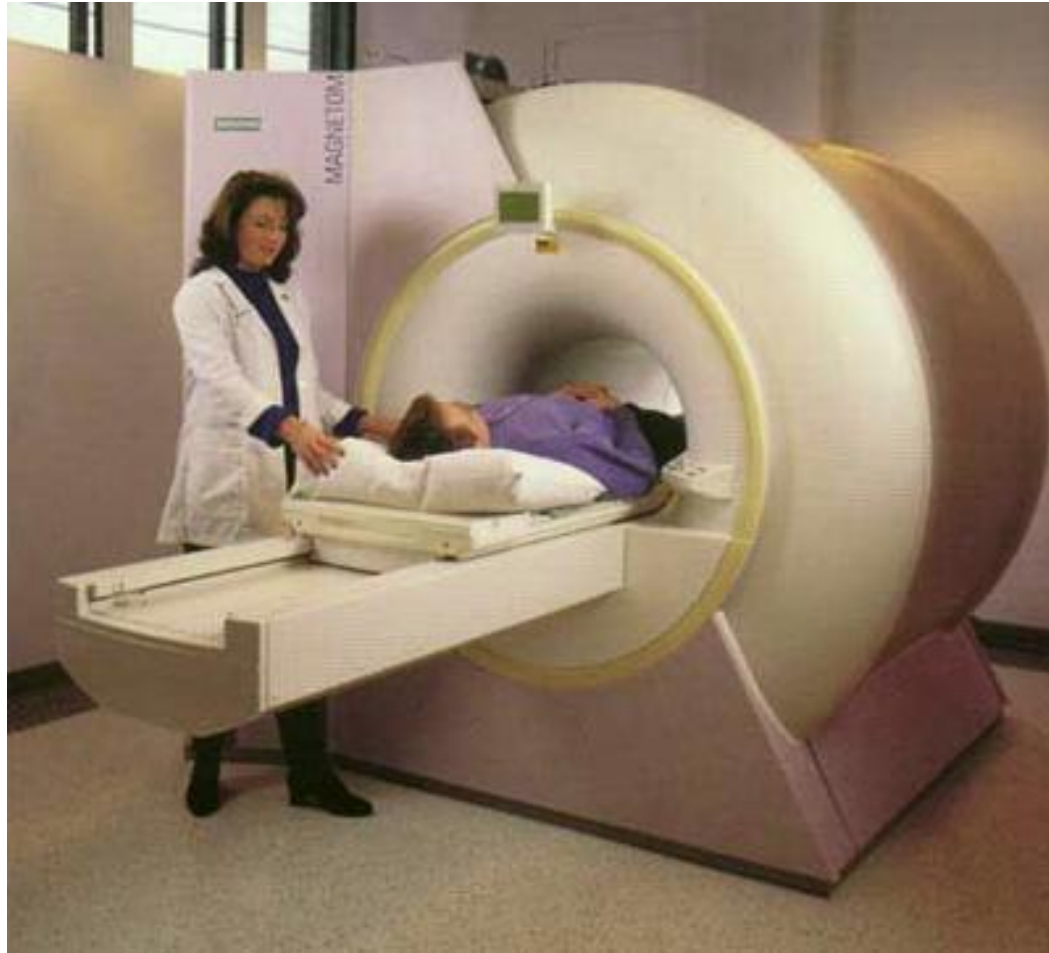
Talk Outline

- Why this topic? (Introduction)
- Principles of MRI
- How does sparsity arise in 3D data?
- Natural fit between CS and MRI
- Applications

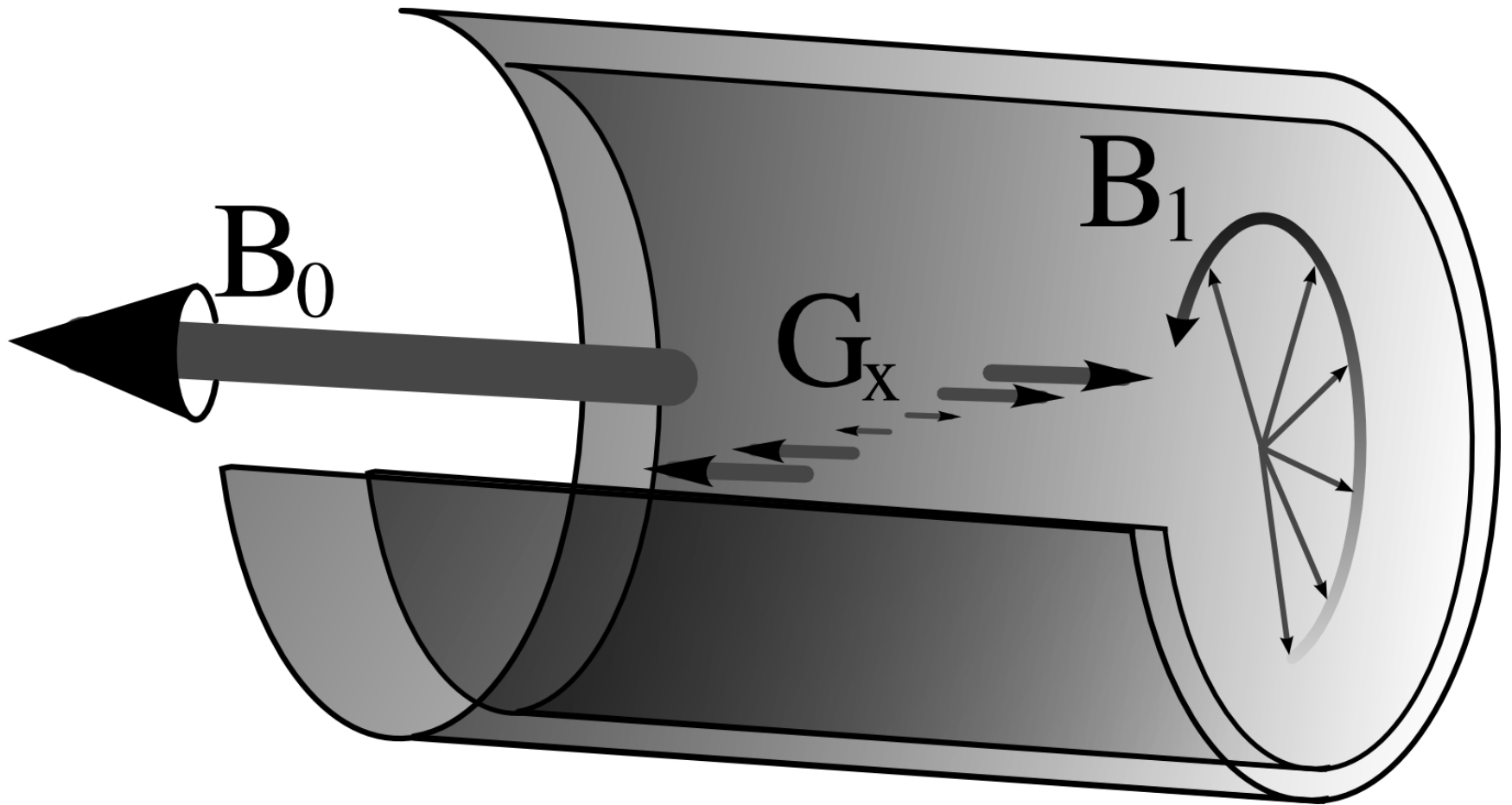
Why this topic?

- My current work
- MRI well suited to CS!

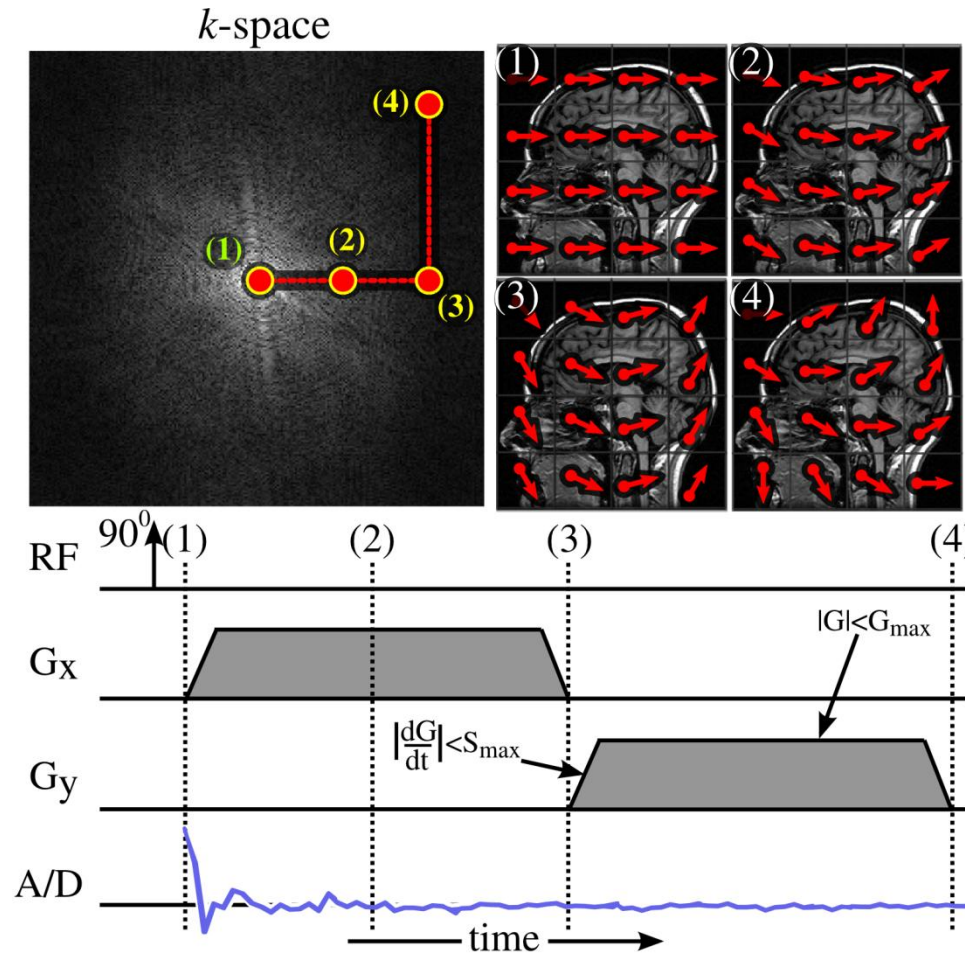
Principles of MRI



Principles of MRI



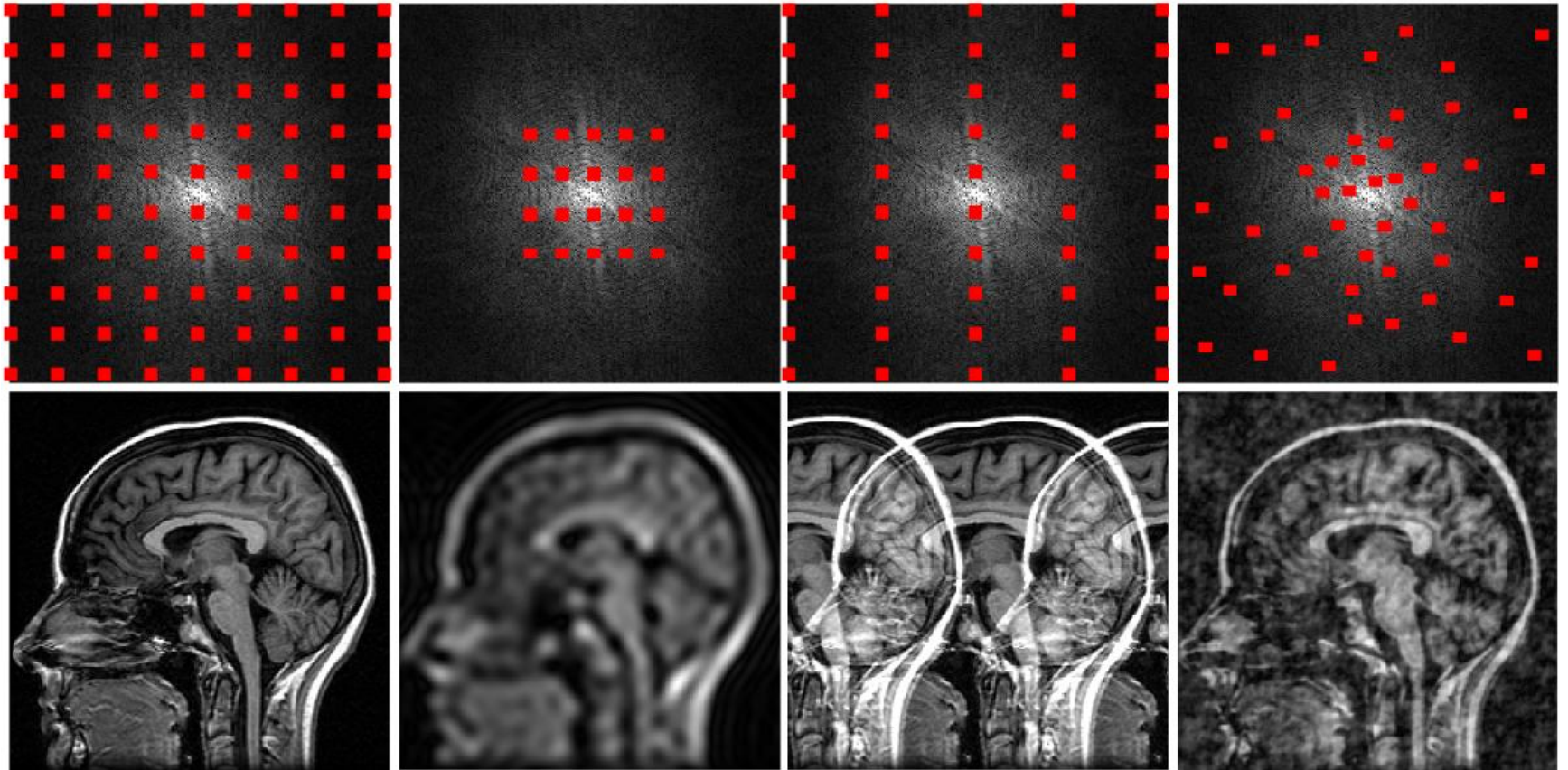
Principles of MRI



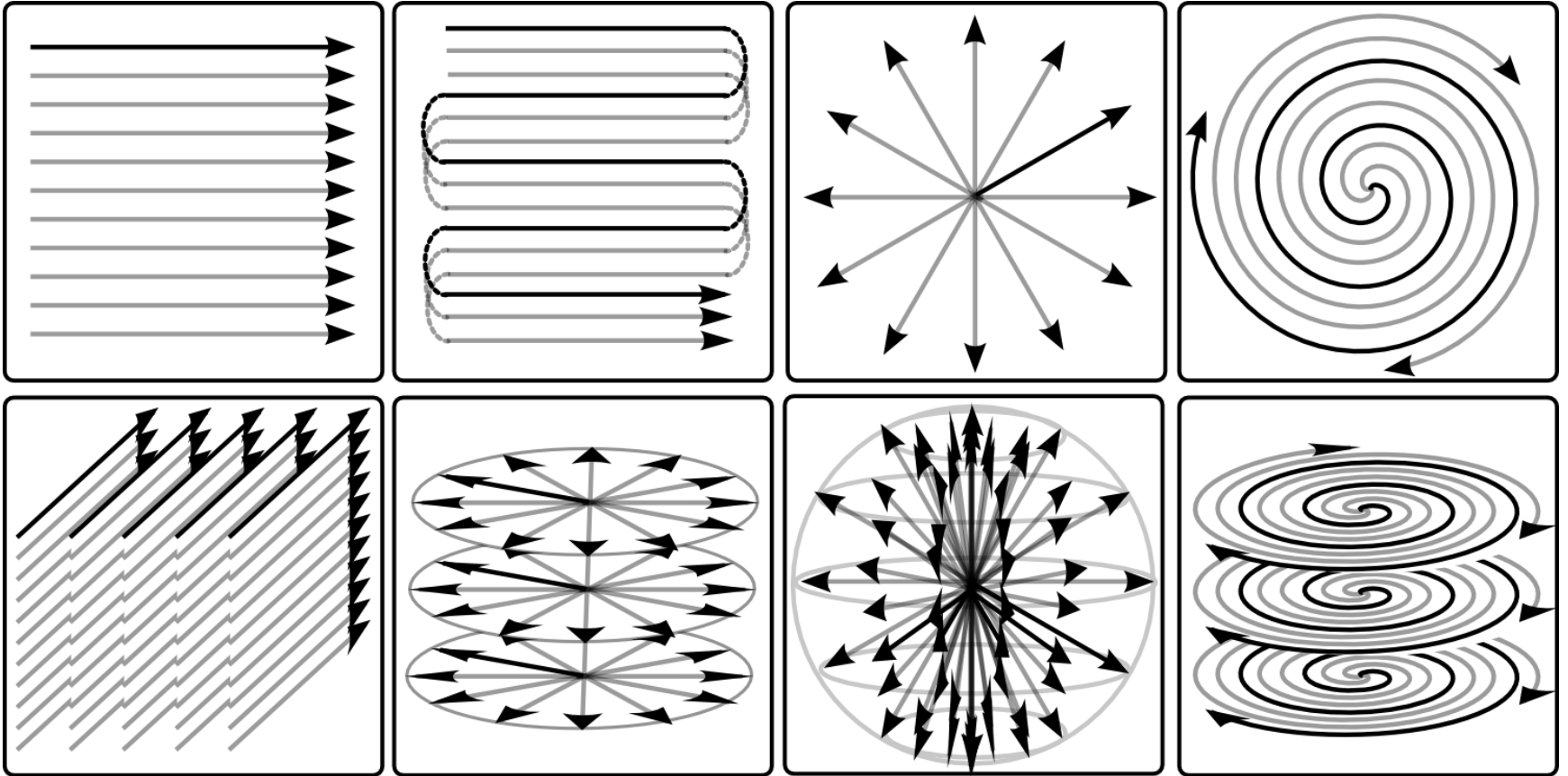
Why limited samples per acquisition?

- To avoid inadequate image resolution, excessive image artifacts
- Gradient system performance and physiological constraints
- Violation of Nyquist criterion – artifacts!

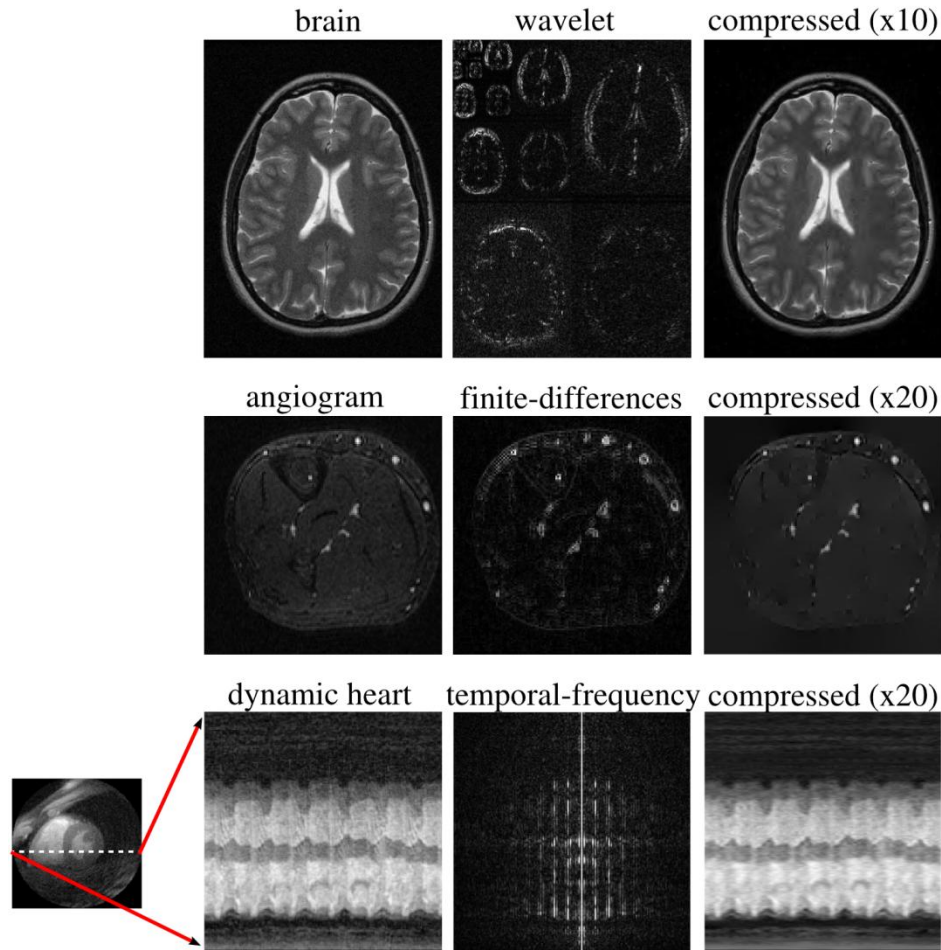
Principles of MRI



Principles of MRI



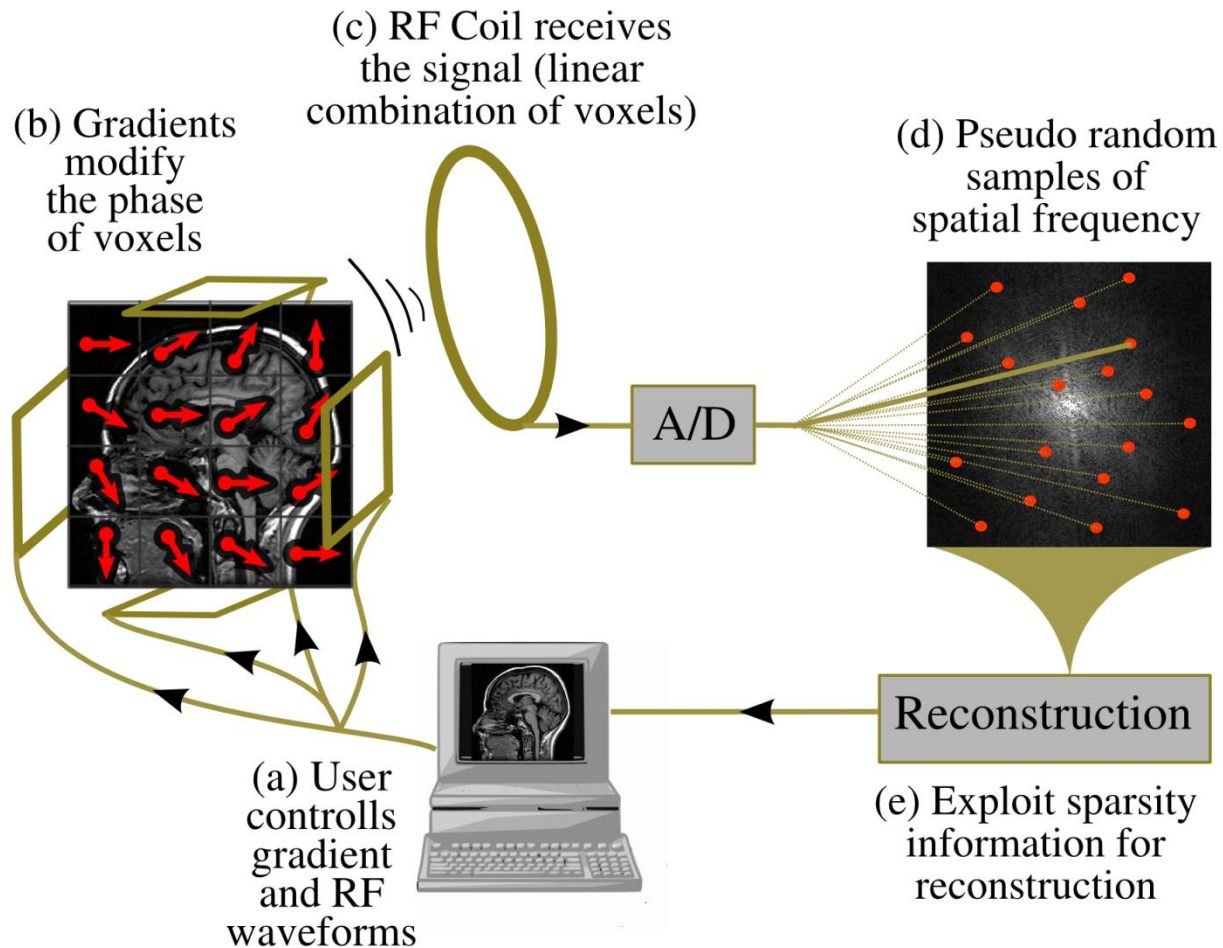
How does sparsity arise in 3D data?



Natural fit between CS and MRI

- A successful application of CS requires:
- **CS1 Transform Sparsity:** The desired image must have a sparse representation in a known transform domain (i.e., it must be compressible by transform coding),
- **CS2 Incoherence of Undersampling Artifacts:** The aliasing artifacts in a linear reconstruction caused by k-space undersampling must be incoherent (noise-like) in the sparsifying transform domain.
- **CS3 Nonlinear Reconstruction:** The image must be reconstructed by a non-linear method which enforces both sparsity of the image representation and consistency of the reconstruction with the acquired samples.

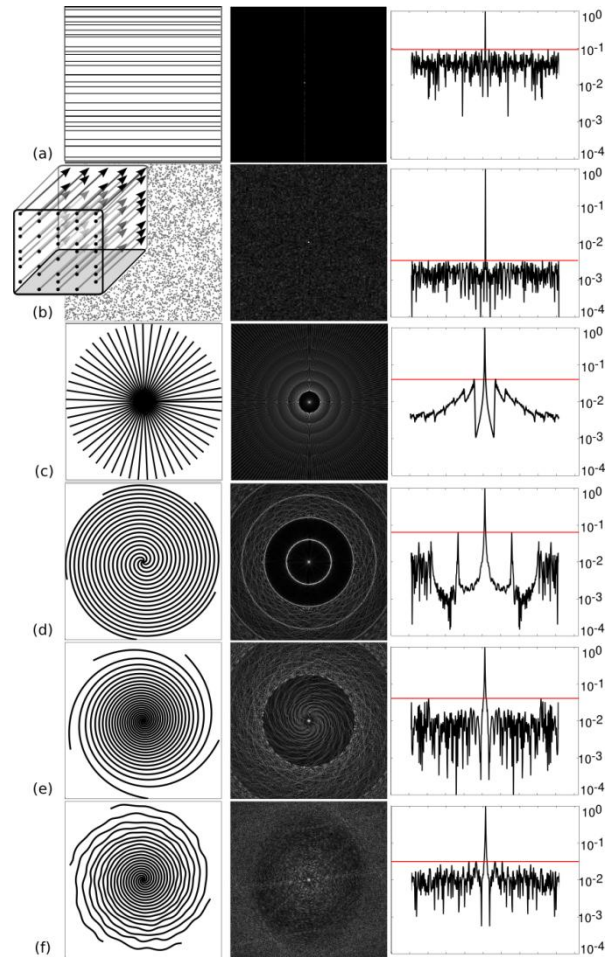
Natural fit between CS and MRI



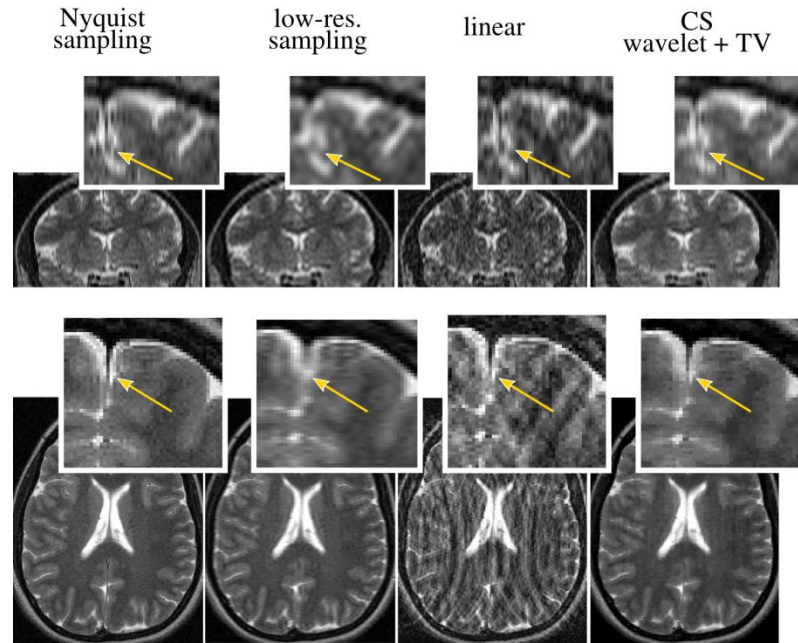
Measuring Incoherence

- Derived from point spread function
- Goal of irregular sampling: to spread leakage quasi uniformly across the image, so that the maximal leakage is small

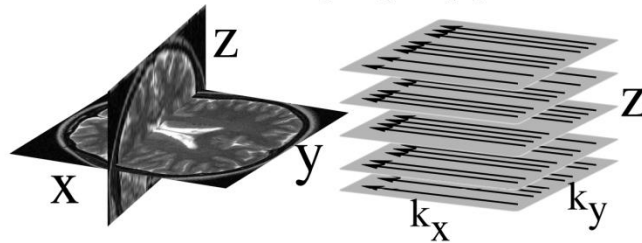
Example Sampling Trajectories and Corresponding PSFs



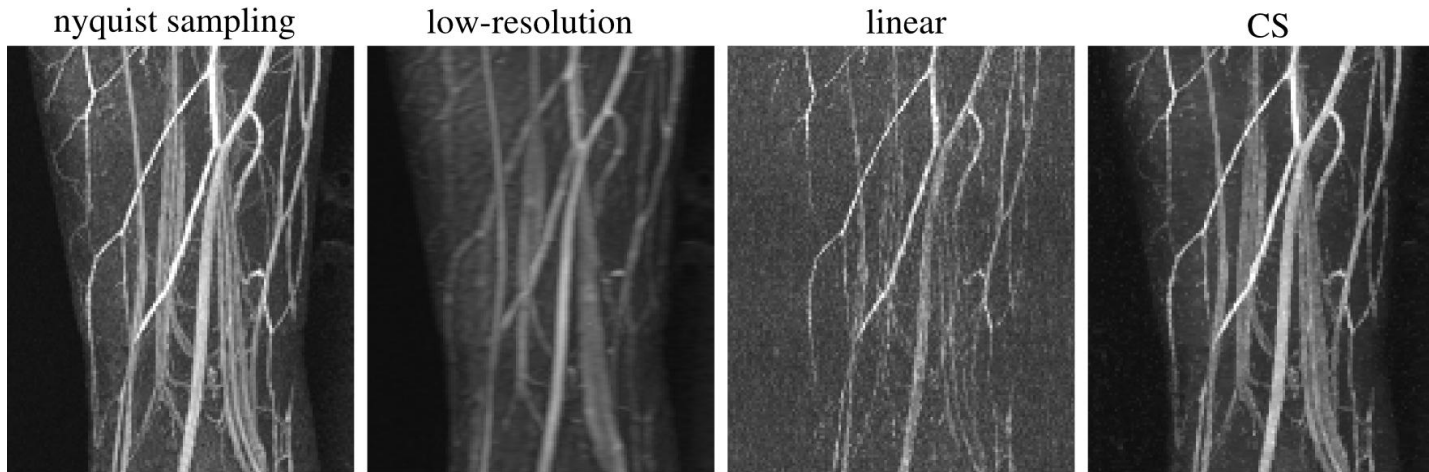
Applications: Brain Imaging



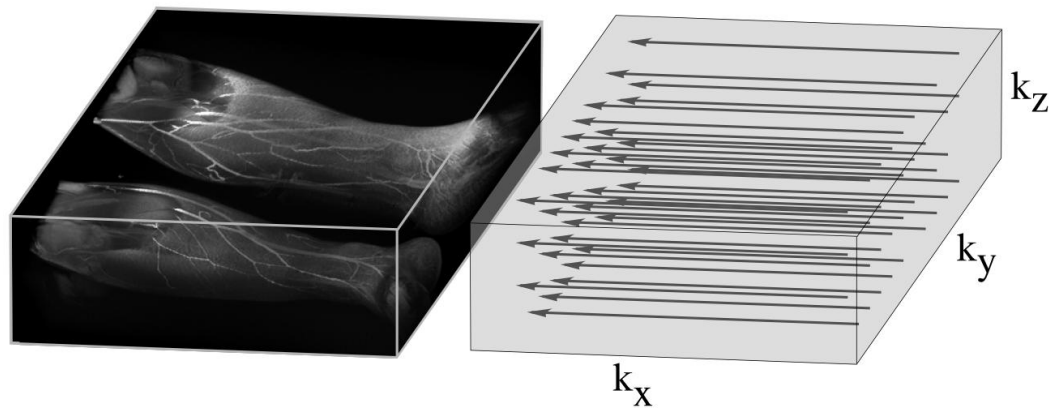
multi-slice 2D Cartesian sampling configuration:



Applications: Angiography



3D Cartesian sampling configuration:



Questions?