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医学影像物理

## 磁共振空间定位成像的实现与验证

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**【摘要】目的:**为了实现任意斜面的选择,本文提供了一种磁共振空间定位成像的实现方式。**方法:**通过定位线旋转绘制功能,实现任意斜面的选择。基于LabVIEW实现了磁共振在三维空间任意方向的定位功能,在磁共振主计算机实现夹角余弦运算,在FPGA实现了矩阵运算。本文从仿真和成像实验两方面进行了定位成像功能验证。**结果:**首先验证了单个平面的成像结果,然后再对任意截面进行成像,从这两方面都证明了实验结果的正确性。**结论:**从仿真和成像实验两方面验证了本文设计的定位功能满足成像要求。

**【关键词】**磁共振;空间定位;旋转矩阵;LabVIEW

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## Implementation and verification of magnetic resonance spatial positioning imaging

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**Abstract:** Objective To propose a method for implementing magnetic resonance spatial positioning imaging at arbitrary inclined plane. **Methods** The positioning line rotation function was used to realize the selection of arbitrary inclined plane. The arbitrary orientation in magnetic resonance space was realized based on LabVIEW; magnetic resonance host computer did the cosine calculation of included angle; and the matrix calculation was completed in FPGA. The positioning imaging function was verified through simulation and imaging experiments. **Results** Both the imaging of a single plane and crosssectional imaging of arbitrary plane verified the correctness of the experimental results. **Conclusion** The simulation and imaging experiments prove that the positioning function designed in the study meets the imaging requirements.

**Keywords:** magnetic resonance; spatial positioning; rotation matrix; LabVIEW

### 前言

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在磁共振临床扫描图像时,经常基于默认的横断面方向成像,但是有一些场合扫描的图像一般不在常规的正交平面(矢状面、冠状面、横向面)上<sup>[1-2]</sup>。肩袖病是发生在成人身上很常见的肩痛病之一。如果沿用标准MRI正交平面成像,则成像平面与袖带表面不正交,小的肩袖撕裂可被部分体积效应所掩盖,并可能使该区域的撕裂更加明显,此时标准MRI正交平面成像的准确性较低。将空间定位成像截面沿冠状面旋转一定角度,对部分厚度撕裂的截面诊断准确性明显提高<sup>[3]</sup>。一般通过定位线的绘制来实现空间定位成像功能,在空间定位成像时通过图像旋转和适当选择斜截面可提高扫描图像的临床诊断价值。

在启动磁共振扫描时,通过定位扫描可一次性获取扫描对象的矢状面图像、冠状面图像和横断面图像,该过程历时几秒到30 s不等<sup>[4]</sup>。空间定位扫描结束后,以此定位图像为基准,可规划扫描方案中的其他扫描。

在图1中,图1a是磁共振梯度线圈产生的梯度磁场三轴方向的示意图,三轴梯度场互相垂直,这3个方向称为物理梯度( $G_x$ 、 $G_y$ 、 $G_z$ )<sup>[5-7]</sup>。当选择 $G_x$ 作为选层梯度时,可得图1b所示的矢状面;当选择 $G_y$ 作为选层梯度时,可得图1c所示的冠状面;当选择 $G_z$ 作为选层梯度时,可得图1d所示的横断面<sup>[4-5]</sup>。以上3个断面为临床扫描时使用的3个标准断面,如果要实现任意方向的断面扫描,则需要对3个标准断面进行旋转变换<sup>[5-7]</sup>。

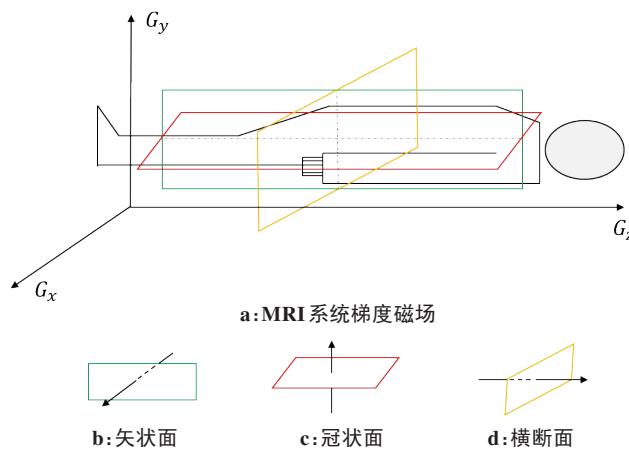


图1 人体3个标准断面  
Figure 1 Three standard sections of human body

磁共振成像时需要基于三轴线性的空间场进行空间定位,这三轴空间场对应的梯度分别为选层梯度 $G_{ss}$ 、频率编码梯度 $G_{rd}$ 和相位编码梯度 $G_{pe}$ ,三轴逻辑梯度产生的空间场分别作用于磁体的主磁场上,空间场在x、y、z三轴物理梯度方向产生线性变化,使得空间各个区域的磁场能够表达位置信息<sup>[5-7]</sup>。为了实现对扫描对象任意方向断面的扫描,需要对3个标准断面进行旋转变换,旋转变换将逻辑梯度和物理梯度联系到一起,将逻辑梯度( $G_{ss}$ 、 $G_{pe}$ 、 $G_{rd}$ )乘以旋转矩阵可得物理梯度( $G_z$ 、 $G_y$ 、 $G_x$ )<sup>[4-7]</sup>。当成像断面不是标准断面时,逻辑梯度三轴方向相对于物理梯度三轴方向存在一定的夹角,其夹角示意图如图2所示。

三轴方向逻辑梯度和三轴方向物理梯度的夹角,如表1所示,单位为弧度。根据三轴方向的逻辑梯度相对于三轴方向物理梯度的夹角,可得旋转矩阵 $R$ ,旋转变换过程用公式(1)表达,该公式表达了逻

辑梯度到物理梯度的数学转换过程:

$$\begin{pmatrix} G_z \\ G_y \\ G_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha_1 & \cos\beta_1 & \cos\gamma_1 \\ \cos\alpha_2 & \cos\beta_2 & \cos\gamma_2 \\ \cos\alpha_3 & \cos\beta_3 & \cos\gamma_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G_{ss} \\ G_{pe} \\ G_{rd} \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} G_{ss} \\ G_{pe} \\ G_{rd} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

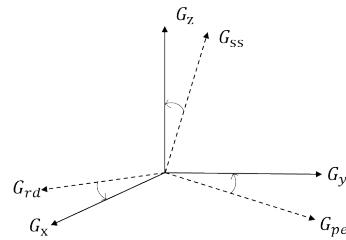


图2 逻辑梯度向物理梯度的投影

Figure 2 Projection from logical gradient to physical gradient

表1 三轴方向逻辑梯度相对于三轴方向物理梯度的夹角

Table 1 Angles between 3-axis logical gradient and 3-axis physical gradient

三轴方向逻辑梯度	三轴方向物理梯度		
	$G_z$	$G_y$	$G_x$
$G_{ss}$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$	$\alpha_3$
$G_{pe}$	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\beta_3$
$G_{rd}$	$\gamma_1$	$\gamma_2$	$\gamma_3$

## 1 实验设计

通过局部变量std\_cor、std\_sag、std\_axi将标准3平面矩阵设置为定位像旋转的基准矩阵。美国National instruments公司旗下的LabVIEW软件提供了一种图像化的编程方式<sup>[5, 8-12]</sup>,该编程语言比较容易上手,本文利用LabVIEW软件内嵌的数学三角函数实现旋转矩阵元素的计算<sup>[13-14]</sup>,计算完成后的矩阵元素用公式(2)表达:

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) \quad (2)$$

其中, $\mathbf{a}$ 、 $\mathbf{b}$ 、 $\mathbf{c}$ 3个向量用簇来表达。

将旋转矩阵的元素值输入公式(1)进行计算,将三轴逻辑梯度场强转换为三轴物理梯度场强。LabVIEW编写的旋转矩阵运算代码将在FPGA里运行,但是矩阵运算会消耗FPGA内部大量的硬件资源<sup>[5]</sup>,因此本文巧妙地利用FPGA内部丰富的乘法和加法逻辑资源<sup>[5, 15-18]</sup>,将矩阵运算转化为高吞吐率的乘法和加法运算,其实现程序如图3所示。

## 2 仿真验证

图4为仿真所得的三维K空间轨迹示意图,其中,图4a为标准三平面图所得切片轨迹,图4b为横断

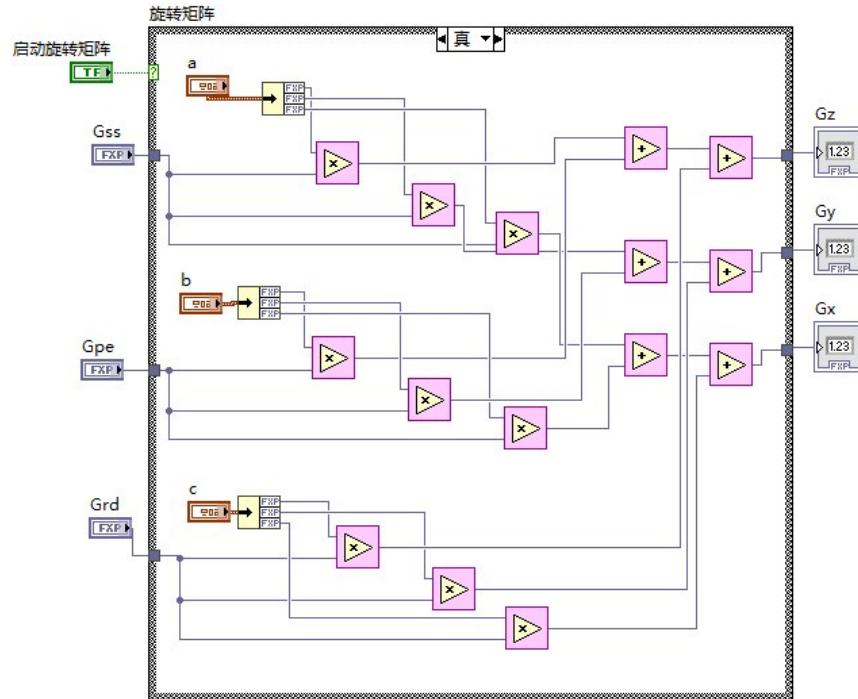


图3 实现旋转变换的LabVIEW代码  
Figure 3 LabVIEW code to realize rotation transformation

面旋转60°所得切片轨迹、图4c为冠状平面旋转60°所得切片轨迹。当在绘制界面旋转任意3个面时,得到如式(3)所示的旋转矩阵,仿真的K空间轨迹示意图如图4d所示。该仿真结果为最终的成像验证提供

了理论可行性支撑。

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 0.994102 & 0.0997477 & 0.042559 \\ 0.108448 & 0.914353 & 0.390124 \\ 0 & -0.392439 & 0.919778 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

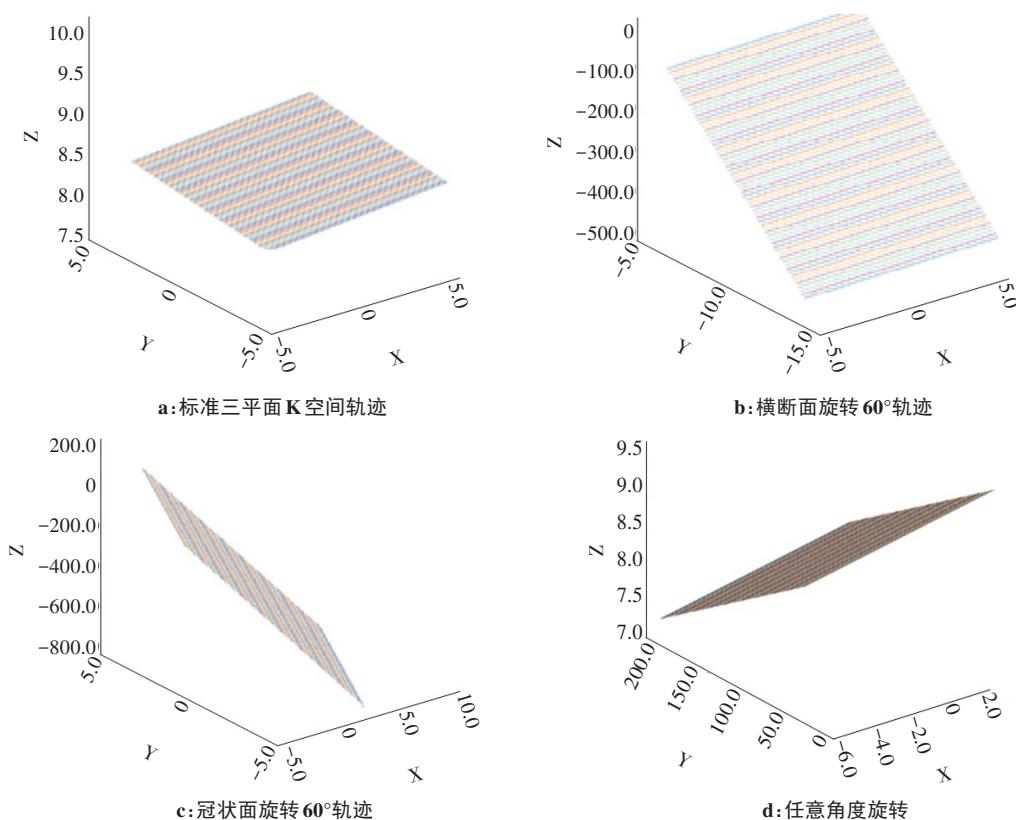


图4 三维K空间轨迹  
Figure 4 3D K-space trajectory

### 3 成像验证

图5显示了梯度回波序列标准三平面单层成像

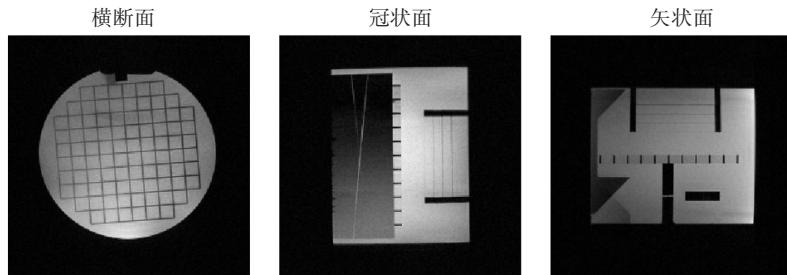


图5 标准三平面成像

Figure 5 Standard triplane imaging

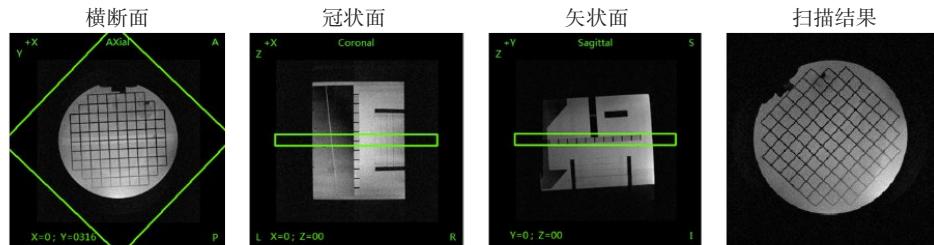
表2 定位像序列扫描参数

Table 2 Positioning image sequence parameters

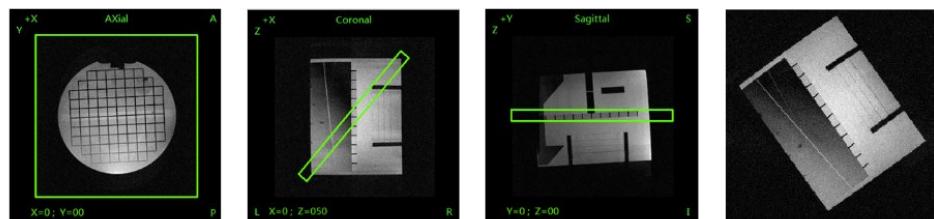
参数名	参数值
视野(Field of View, FOV)	256 mm×256 mm
分辨率(Resolution)	1 mm×1 mm
重复时间(Time of Repetition, TR)	80 ms
回波时间(Time of Echo, TE)	8 ms
层厚(Thickness)	8 mm
层间隔(Gap)	3 mm
增益(Gain)	0.1

接下来将展示定位像功能的实际验证结果,主要包括定位线绘制示意图、扫描图像。首先进行单个平面的旋转测试以证明定位像旋转功能的正确性。接着在UI界面分别定位旋转2个面和3个面,并基于横断面、冠状面和矢状面分别显示扫描成像结果,展示任意切片成像结果。

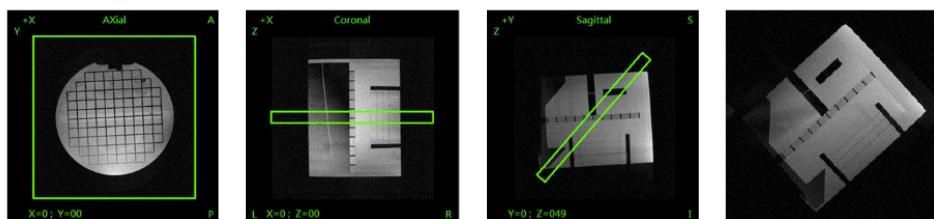
图6a为冠状面、矢状面保持不变,基于横断面旋转一定角度得出的扫描结果图,可以看出,重建出来的图像是符合设计需求的。图6b和图6c分别是对冠状面和矢状面进行同样验证得到的图像。



a: 横断面旋转定位扫描



b: 冠状面旋转定位扫描



c: 矢状面旋转定位扫描

图6 定位线旋转功能

Figure 6 Positioning line rotation

图7a显示了旋转横断面和矢状面功能,并在用户界面进行了相应的定位线绘制,图7b表示根据图7a旋转定位绘制而扫描出来的对应横断面、冠状面和矢状面的成像结果。图8表达了冠状面和矢状面

的旋转绘制和扫描结果。图9为3平面旋转后的任意切层的横断面、冠状面和矢状面成像结果,由此可看出,本文设计的定位像功能可支持任意截面的选择功能。

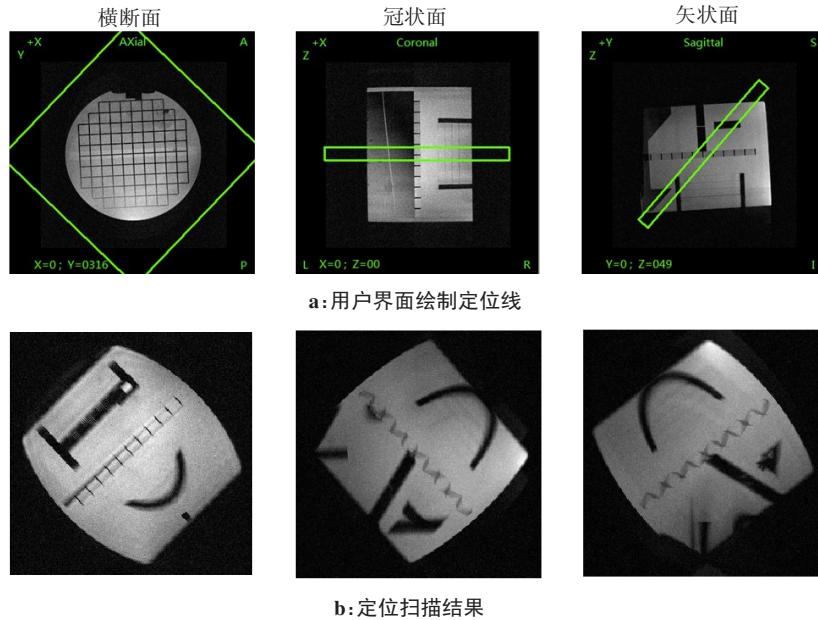


图7 定位线旋转横断面和矢状面扫描结果

Figure 7 Scanning results after positioning line rotation of axial plane and sagittal plane

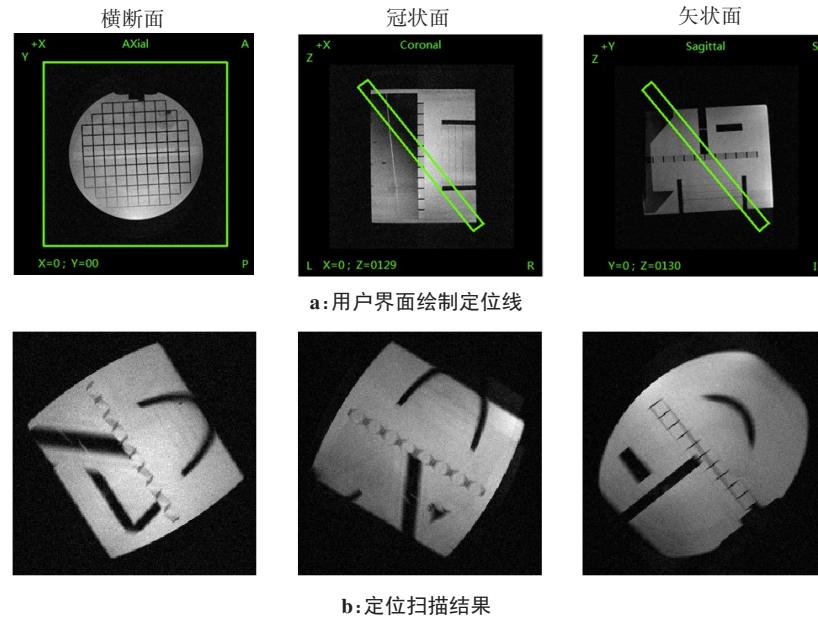


图8 定位线旋转冠状面和矢状面扫描结果

Figure 8 Scanning results after positioning line rotation of coronal plane and sagittal plane

#### 4 讨论

为了保护人体在扫描过程中不被灼伤,磁共振平台一般会通过射频功率沉积监测模块来实时监测人体扫描部位的沉积能量是否超标<sup>[19-24]</sup>。目前磁共振实验平台的射频功率沉积监测功能还处在开发阶

段,暂时还不能开展人体扫描成像试验,因此本文只对结构水模进行了空间定位成像验证。待实时射频功率沉积监测功能开发完成后,将进一步开展人体的空间定位成像试验。

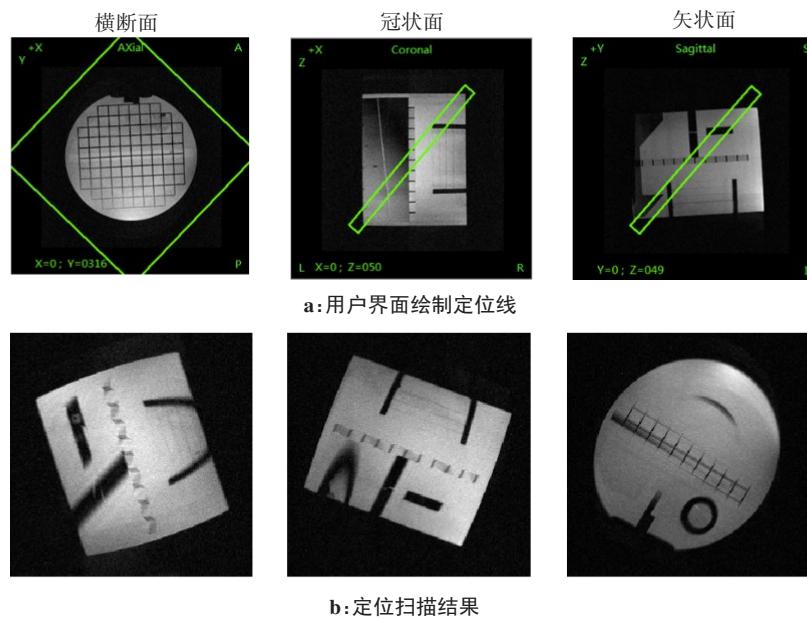


图9 定位线任意旋转3个面扫描结果

Figure 9 Scanning results of 3 planes arbitrarily rotated by the positioning line

## 5 结论

本文通过空间定位线旋转绘制功能,实现了三维空间任意切面的选择。基于LabVIEW实现了磁共振空间任意方向的定位功能,在磁共振主计算机实现夹角余弦运算,在FPGA实现了矩阵运算。本文从仿真和成像实验两个维度进行了空间定位成像功能验证。首先成像验证了单个平面的成像结果,然后选择任意层面进行截面成像,其实验结果跟设计目标一致。综上,本文设计的空间定位功能满足磁共振成像要求。

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