

FYS-KJM 4740

MR-teori og medisinsk diagnostikk

Kap 9 Off-resonance effects

$$\mathbf{M}_z = \chi \mathbf{B}_0 / \mu_0 = \chi \mathbf{H}_0$$

B_0 = magnetic flux density (Tesla) = 'field strength'
 H_0 =induced magnetic field (A/m)

'Nuclear susceptibility':

$$\chi = \frac{N_0 \gamma^2 \hbar^2 I(I+1) \mu_0}{3k_B T} = \frac{N_0 u_z^2 \mu_0}{3k_B T}$$

(positive and small due to small magnetic moment of nucleus)

'Bulk susceptibility': diamagnetic (<0) and much larger (absolute value) than nuclear susceptibility. Effective local field:

$$B_{eff} = (1 + \chi) B_0$$

Diamagnetism (Lenz law):

$$\chi_d = -\frac{\mu_0 Z e^2 n \langle r^2 \rangle}{6m_e}$$

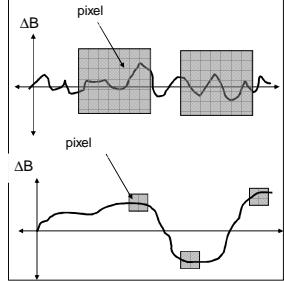
Paramagnetism:

$$\chi_p = \frac{Nm^2 \mu_0}{3k_B T}$$

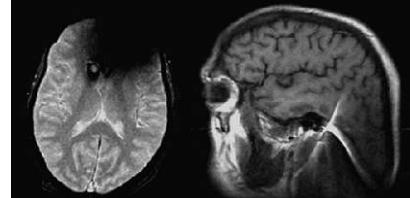
Material	Susceptibility (x 10 ⁻⁶)
Water	-9.63
Human tissues	≈ -11 to -7
Whole blood (deoxygenated)	-7.9
Whole blood (oxygenated)	-9.6
Air	+0.36
Ferritin	+520
Liver with severe iron overload	≈ 0
Iron	+200 000
Gadolinium	+0.32

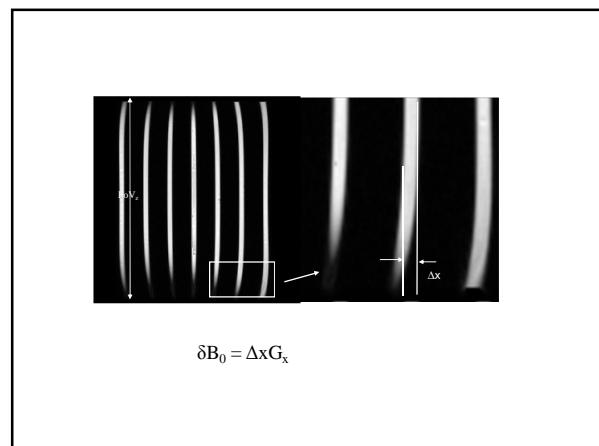
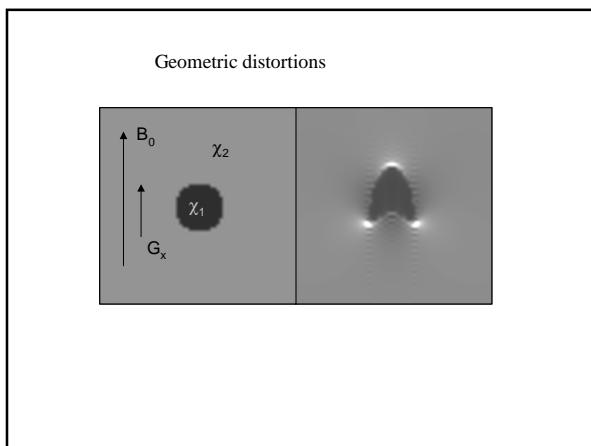
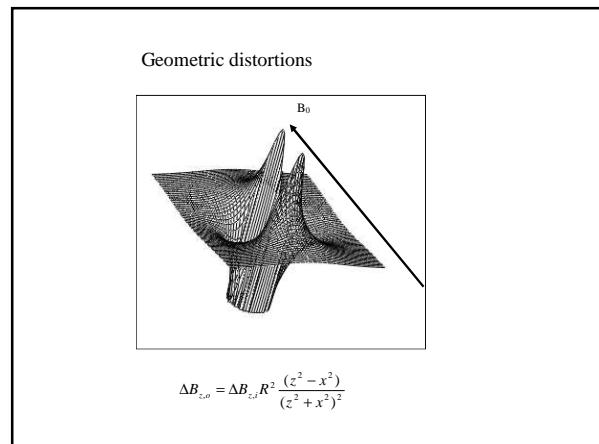
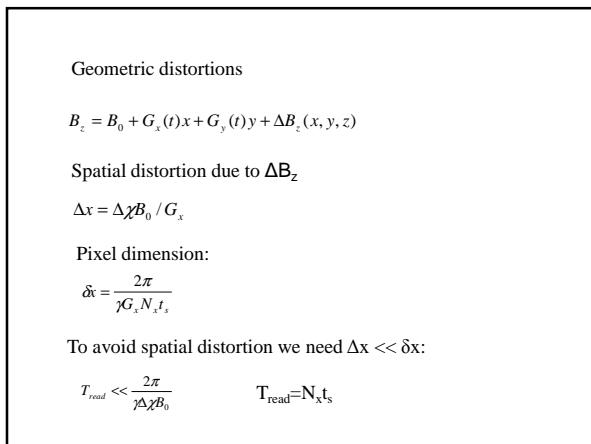
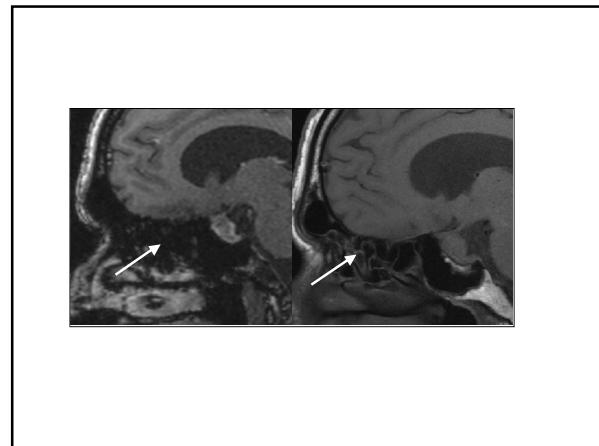
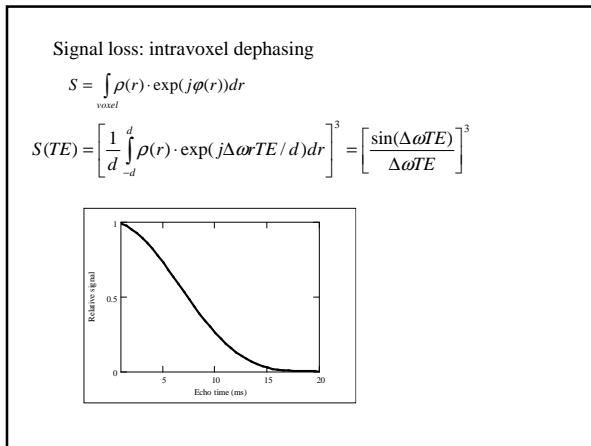
Imaging effect of susceptibility changes depends on pixel bandwidth:

$$B_{eff} = (1 + \chi) B_0$$



$$S = \int_{voxel} \rho(r) \cdot \exp(j\phi(r)) dr$$

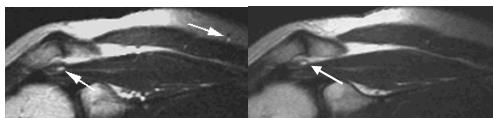




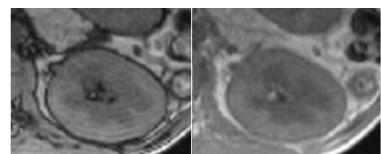
Water-fat shift

$$BW = \frac{2\pi}{T_{read}} \geq \Delta\omega \quad \Delta\omega (\text{water-fat}) = 220 \text{ Hz} @ 1.5 \text{ T}$$

$$\delta\alpha = 3.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot B_0 / G_x$$



Water-fat shift (in/out of phase effects)



TE= 2.3 ms

TE= 4.6 ms