

## Chapter 4 Exercises: Understanding K-Space

*This week's exercises will illustrate the principles of k-space, and how k-space images relate to real images.*

Remember from the text that raw MRI data are collected as images in k-space, which then must be converted (or “reconstructed”) into real images. It is important to understand the key concepts of k-space for several reasons. First, the pulse sequences used for functional MRI differ in their sampling patterns in k-space. Echo-planar sequences traverse k-space in a line-by-line fashion, while spiral sequences adopt a circular motion. These different sampling patterns result in different advantages, disadvantages, and artifacts. Second, some imaging problems are associated with anomalies in the k-space data, which in turn result in stereotypical patterns of artifact in the real images. Third, and most importantly, the k-space representation of the data is integral to the signal reception process for MRI. Understanding k-space will provide a link between the basic physics principles underlying the generation of MR signal and the different pulse sequences used to create images.

### Data Sets Used

This exercise uses two data sets: FUNC3 and FUNC4. Each of these data sets consists of a time series of images collected using a spiral gradient-echo pulse sequence at 1.5T. The images have a matrix size of 64\*64 (1 slice) and were collected with a TE of 40ms and a TR of 2000ms. There was no experimental task during the collection of the data. The voxel size for both datasets is 3.75\*3.75\*5mm.

### Exercise 1: Loading and Analyzing the data

#### 1.1. Loading the MRI data

Load datasets FUNC3 and FUNC4 into MATLAB, as variables func3 and func4, respectively. Both are in the Examples\Data\_sets subdirectory in the Class.01 directory on Huxley. Both datasets have BXH files already created for them, so you can load them directly using readmr.

**REMEMBER: YOU MAY NEED TO CHANGE PATH INFORMATION IN WINDOWS IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO.**

```
addpath p:\user_Scripts\alpha\      % to add BXH functionality
```

#### 1.2. Identifying the problem

After viewing both sets of data, you should be able to determine which one is problematic based upon visual inspection. View each data set using showsrs2, examining the axial view most closely. Play each as a movie using the controls at bottom left. In one of the datasets, there is a recurring artifact.

Q1: Which dataset is normal and which is abnormal?

Q2: Write a description of the abnormality in the space below; what do you see that is strange looking?

## Exercise 2: Quantifying the problem

### 2.1 Analyzing the Datasets

You should be able to navigate through both datasets to fill in the chart at the end of the laboratory. This should give you useful information for determining the properties of the abnormality exhibited in the “problem” dataset.

From the previous weeks of class you have learned that the BOLD signal we measure in fMRI results in signal changes of about 1%. You should be able to determine how much additional noise is introduced by the problematic artifact.

For each dataset, select up to 6 voxels from different locations inside the brain and 2 from outside the brain. For each voxel, you should be able to determine its coordinates and to estimate its minimum and maximum values, the standard deviation, the run mean, and the standard deviation divided by the mean.

To calculate standard deviation, mean, and standard deviation divided by mean for a single voxel across every timeslice, use the following commands. For the example below, we are calculating these values for the voxel at X=30, Y=31, Z=6:

```
std(func3.data(30,31,6,:)) [2.1.1]
mean(func3.data (30,31,6,:),4) [2.1.2]
std(func3.data (30,31,6,:)) / mean(func3.data (30,31,6,:),4) [2.1.3]
```

Q3 – Q6 should be filled out on the answer key at the end of the laboratory.

Q7: How would you characterize the relative noise between the datasets? How large is the noise in the problem dataset relative to the typical BOLD signal change?

## Exercise 3: Understanding the Problem

### 3.1 Viewing the k-space data

Now that we have identified a problem in one of the data sets and quantified the magnitude of that problem, we are going to investigate its causes using the concept of k-space. Add the class scripts directory to your path so that you can run the following examples:

```
addpath \\huxley\data\Class.01\Examples\Scripts [3.1.1]
```

The first function that we will use is showkpace. This short script converts a raw image into a k-space image (Fourier space) and displays the output in ShowSrs2. Note that since reconstruction is done in 2D, it is not appropriate to view the k-space images in any view other than the acquisition plane (e.g., same slices).

We are going to look at the first 50 time points of each run. Note that three ShowSrs2 windows are created. The first is the raw data, the second is the k-space data, and the third is the mean deviation from normal k-space data. (Type `help showkpace` for details)

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To run the script, execute the following command, replacing “data.data” with the name of the dataset (e.g., “func3.data” or “func4.data”, if you used those naming conventions).

```
showkspace(data.data(:,:,:,1:50)) [3.1.2]
```

Play around with the view in the second window. It is the k-space data.

Q8. In the second window (the k-space data), choose any slice in the middle of the brain. Play the run using the play controls in bottom left. What do you see in the middle of the screen?

Q9. Is the middle pattern from the previous question stable or changing over time? Can you explain why?

Q10. Is there anything different between the datasets, specifically in the third window (the difference of each image over time)?

### 3.2 Examining the effects of changes in k-space

We will now look at the effects of changing the k-space data upon the final images. In this section, you should gain a firmer grasp of how the relationship between the k-space data and the final images.

- First, extract timepoint number 10 from one of your data sets.

```
test = squeeze(func3.data(:,:,:,10)); [3.2.1]
```

- Now, we will convert this data to k-space using `mr2kspace`. Note that this function does not rectify the data, so we will need to convert it to an absolute value before displaying. When we display it in `ShowSrs2`, we will use a logarithmic scale so that we can see detail.

```
k_test = mr2kspace(test); [3.2.2]
```

```
ShowSrs2(20*log10(abs(k_test))) [3.2.3]
```

To change a value in `k_space`, use the `changevoxel` function. This is a short function that changes both a voxel and its reflection around the center of k-space. To see more information, type `help changevoxel`. When changing values, change to very large numbers like 500,000. Small changes may not be visible. Such very high values are known as “white pixels”.

The sequence of commands below makes changes in the k-space data for all slices in the brain at voxels (30,40) and (36,26), and then reconstructs the image data from the k-space data.

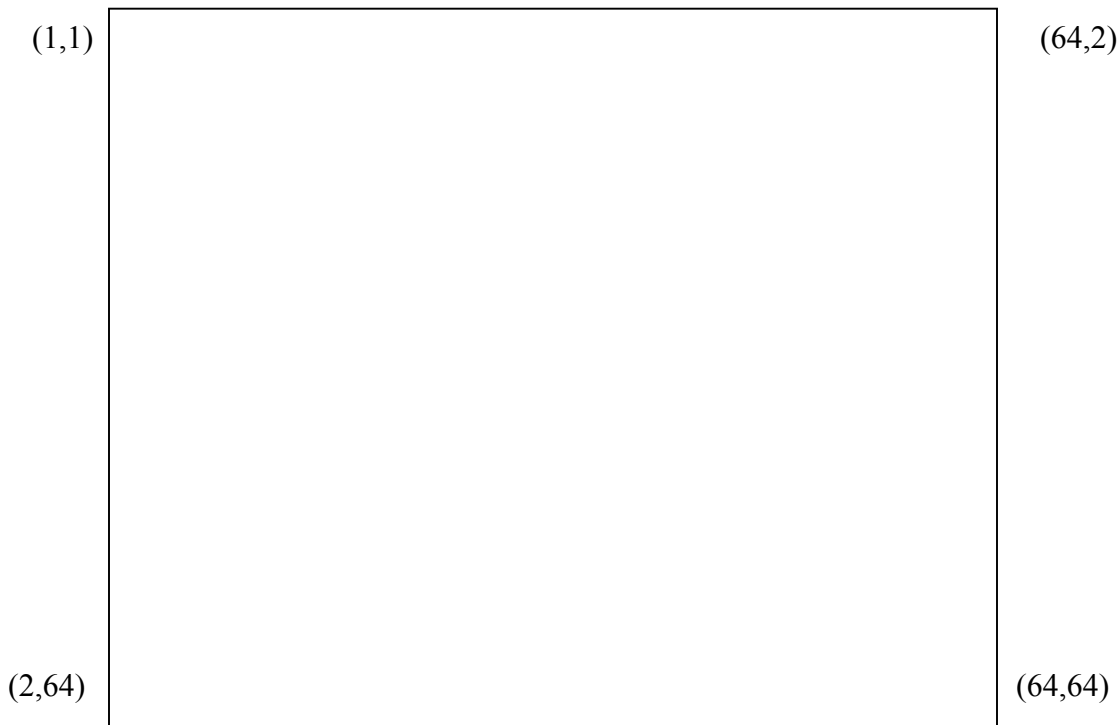
```
k_test = mr2kspace(test); %[3.2.4]
```

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```
k_new=changevoxel(k_test,30,40,[1:21],500000);           %[3.2.5]
new_test=k-space2mr(k_new);                             %[3.2.6]
ShowSrs2(abs(new_test));                                 %[3.2.7]
```

### Questions

Q11: Now, you can test the effects of "white pixels" at different locations in the k-space image. **Plot what happens at different locations on the figure below:** Choose at least 7 locations.



### Bonus challenge

You now know what the effects of a white pixel in k-space are upon the functional data. Load in the problem dataset into Matlab, and display it (not the k-space data) in ShowSrs2. Find some problem images with large artifacts.

Bonus Q1: From your map in Exercise 3, can you predict where the "white pixel" artifacts will be located?

Bonus Q2: How accurate are your predictions? [If you attempt this, tell the instructor during class when you make your predictions.]

## Summary of Exercises

Q1: Which dataset is normal and which is abnormal?

Q2: Write a description of the abnormality in the space below.

Q3:

Problem Dataset In-Brain Points

X	Y	Z	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Dev.	Mean	SD/M
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Q3 Averages: \_\_\_\_\_

Q4:

Problem Dataset Out-of-Brain Points

X	Y	Z	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Dev.	Mean	SD/M
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Q5:

Non-Problem Dataset In-Brain Points

X	Y	Z	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Dev.	Mean	SD/M
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Q5 Averages: \_\_\_\_\_

Q6:

Non-Problem Dataset Out-of-Brain Points

X	Y	Z	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Dev.	Mean	SD/M
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

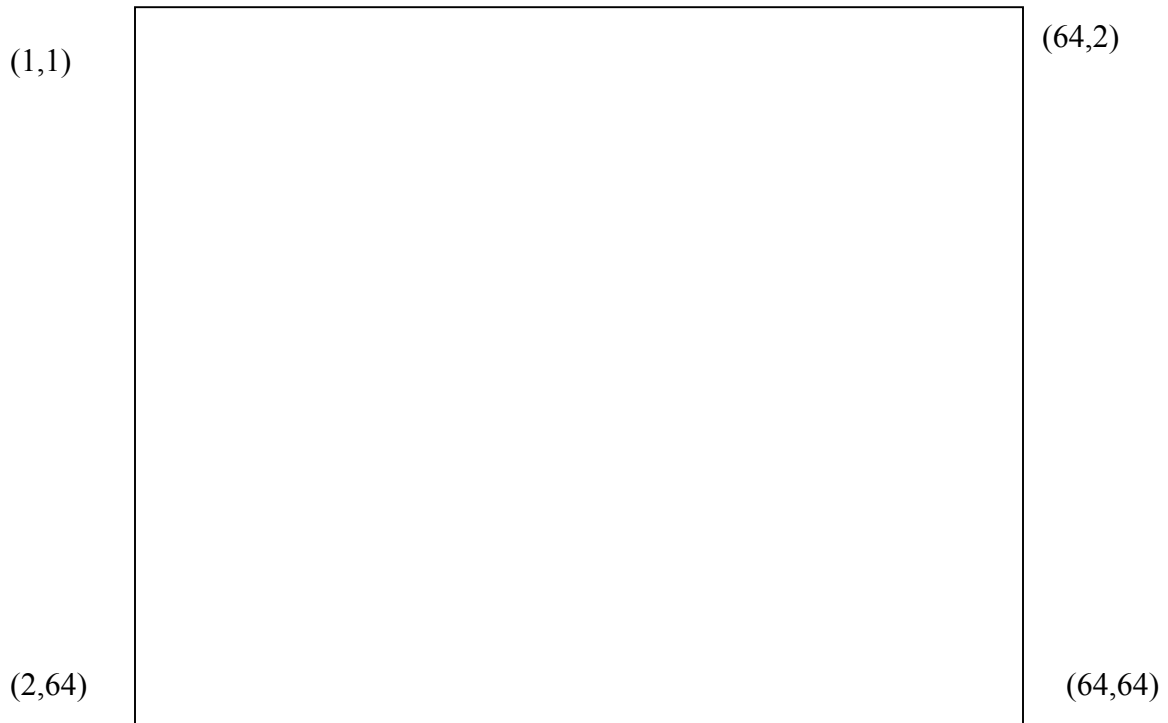
Q7: How would you characterize the relative noise between the datasets? How large is the noise in the problem dataset relative to the typical BOLD signal change?

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Q10: In the second window (the k-space data), choose any slice in the middle of the brain. Play the run using the play controls in bottom left. What do you see in the middle of the screen?

Q11: Is the middle pattern from the previous question stable or changing over time? Can you explain why?

Q12: Now, you can test the effects of "white pixels" at different locations in the k-space image. **Plot what happens at different locations on the figure below:** Choose at least 7 locations.



Bonus Q1: From your map in Exercise 3, can you predict where the "white pixel" artifacts will be located?

Bonus Q2: How accurate are your predictions? [If you attempt this, tell the instructor during class when you make your predictions.]