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Spurious Phase Correction in Multi-Shot CSI

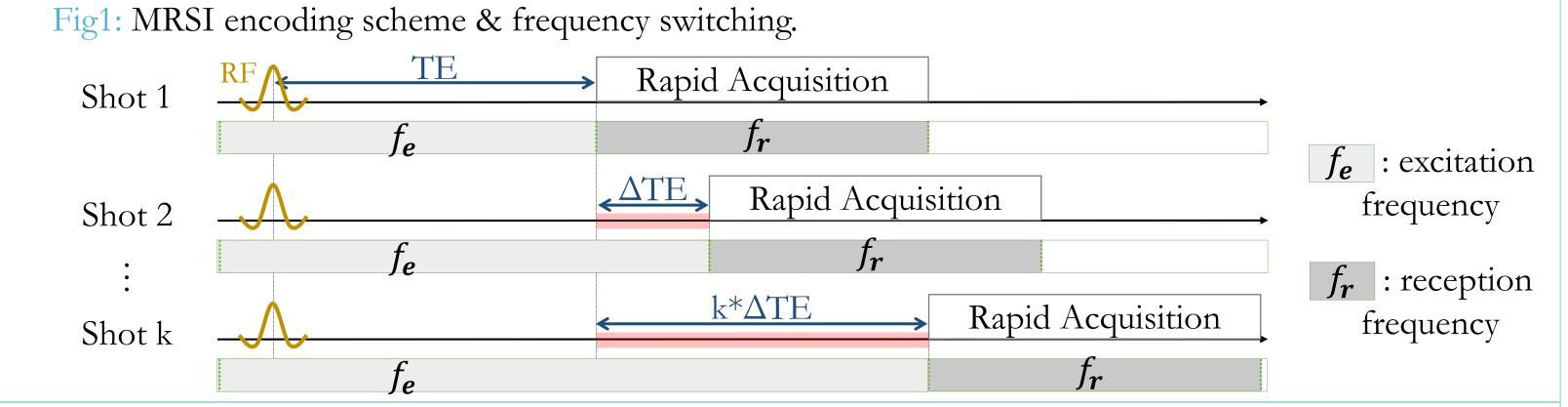


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I. Introduction

- Multi-shot CSI : CS study during the TE increments (Δ TE) (refer to Fig1)
- Importance of maintaining a phase coherency during ΔTE
- Phase coherency's loss induces spectral distortion



II. Problem

Slice Selection:

Done with shifting the excitation frequency proportionally to the wanted position z: $\Delta f_e(z) = SW \times \frac{z}{FOV_z}$. Ergo, $\Delta f_e = 0$ for centred slice (z = 0)

However:

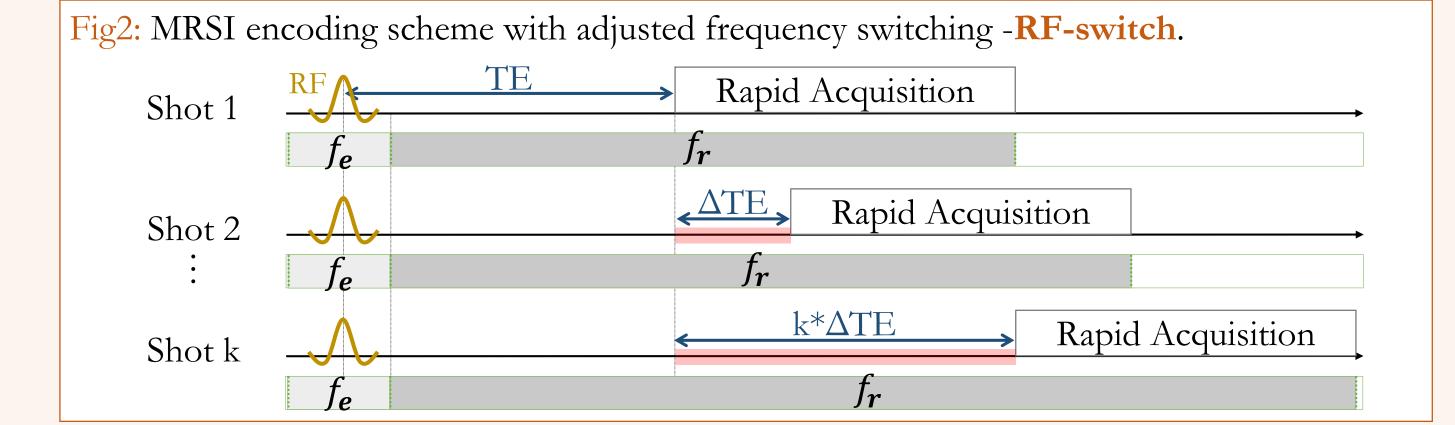
- Unwanted additional phase can be accumulated during ΔTEs leading to spectral distortion, hence improper images \Longrightarrow Correction is mandatory!

III. Two Proposed Solutions

- 1. Post-Processing Correction (**pP-C**). With *S* the acquired signal, *k* the number of shot: $S_{corrected}(k, z) = S_{raw}(k, z) \times \exp(-i2\pi \times \Delta f_e(z) \times (k-1) \times \Delta TE)$
- 2. Switching from the f_e to the f_r (dependent on the readout position and independent of z) after the excitation pulse (RF-switch):

 $S_{corrected}(k) = S_{raw}(k) \times \exp(-i2\pi \times \Delta f_r \times (k-1) \times \Delta TE)$

For non-Cartesian spatial encoding, readout is always centred. Ergo $\Delta f_r = 0$.



IV. Application

Correction methods were applied on ¹³C multi-shot CSI recorded with IDEAL SPIRAL [1] at a static magnetic field of 11.7 T.

Experimental Details:

- Phantom of four syringes containing ¹³C-labelled Lactate (4 M, 182.2 ppm), Alanine (1.85 M, 175.8 ppm), Pyruvic acid (16.4 M, 174.5 ppm) and Urea (16.4 M, 162.5 ppm)
- Parameter optimisation through effective number of signal averages (NSA) [1] analysis : 7 shots and $\Delta TE = 0.86$ ms
- For non hyperpolarized molecules: TR = 10 s, TE = 1.69 ms and a slice thickness of 15 mm
- Image resolution of $(0.78 \times 0.78 \times 15 \text{ mm}^3)$

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