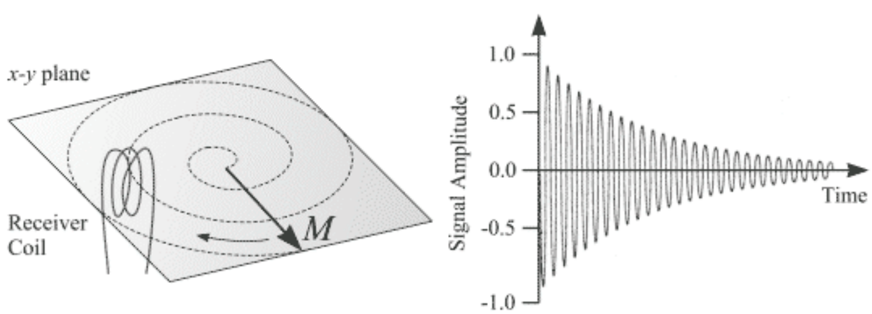
Bioengineering 278
Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Winter 2009
Lecture 7

- RF Coils
  - MR signal detection
  - Reciprocity
  - Coil Q and Noise
  - Classes of RF coils
  - Coil Geometry
  - Coil Coupling

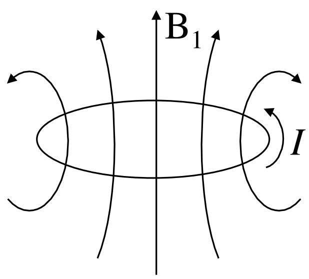
MR Signal Detection



Faraday's Law of Induction: $\oint_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{d}{dt}\int_S \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$

Reciprocity

The spatial distribution the sensitivity of an RF coil is proportional to the field generated by a unit current flowing in the coil



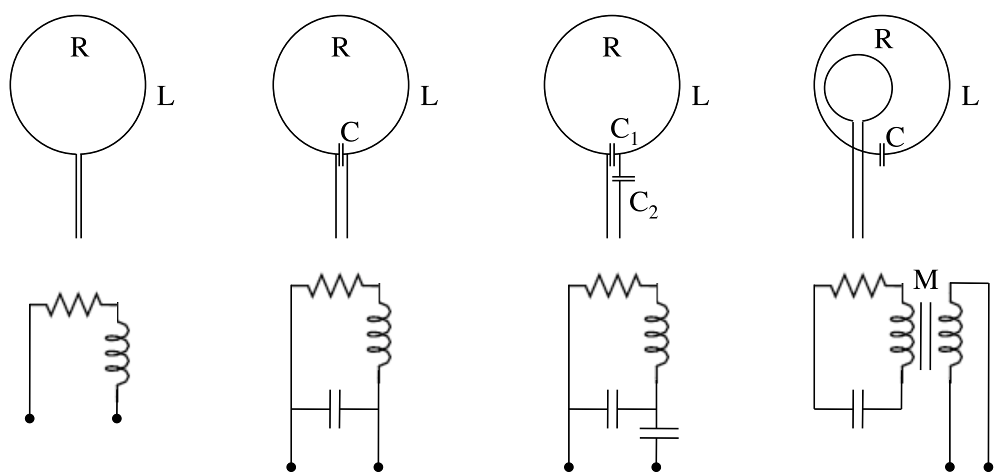
If unit current I produces a transverse RF field B_1, then transverse magnetization M_{xy} induces:

$$Voltage \propto \int B_1(r) \bullet M_{xy}(r) dV$$

Note: Only transverse components of B_1 and M count

For (a lot) more details, see: http://coecs.ou.edu/Tamer.S.Ibrahim/Reciprocity_In_MRI.htm

RF Coil Basics



Z=R+jωL
~ (1+100j)Ω

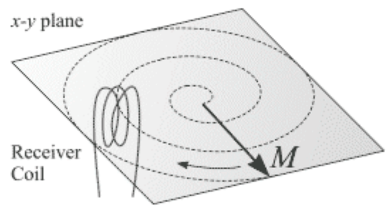
$$Z = \frac{j}{\frac{1}{\omega L - jR} - \omega C} = \frac{\omega L - jR}{\omega CR}$$

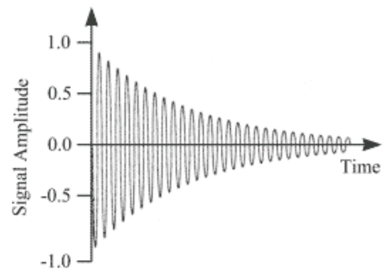
$$when: \omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

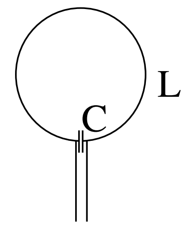
$$Z = \frac{A\left(R - j(A\omega C_1 - \omega L)\right)}{R^2 + \left(A\omega C_1 - \omega L\right)^2} - \frac{j}{\omega C_2}$$

$$where: A = R^2 + \omega^2 L^2$$

RF Coil Q

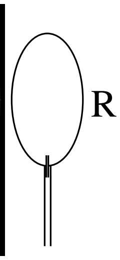






- Definition: Q = # oscillations before amplitude -> 1/e
  - or: 1/(fractional energy loss per oscillation)
- Q(spins) = $\omega_L T_2$ ~ 10 million
- Q(coil+sample) ~ 20-500
- Therefore: spins **cannot** be closely coupled to coil
- So, what limits coil Q?

Coil losses and Sample losses



$$\frac{1}{Q_{total}} = \frac{1}{Q_{coil}} + \frac{1}{Q_{sample}}$$

- Sample losses are <u>not</u> from spins, but from random thermal motion of ions in sample
- Goal: minimize noise by minimizing losses
- Not much control over Q_{sample}
- Try to get $Q_{coil} >> Q_{sample}$
- Maximize: $\frac{B_1(ROI)}{\int |B_1| dV}$ (roughly)

Classes of RF coils

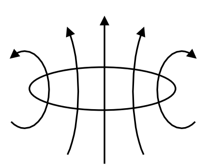
- * Transmit Only: Used only to apply RF pulses - typically large with uniform B_1
- * Receive Only: Used only to receive RF signal - optimized for high sensitivity
- Transmit / Receive: Apply RF pulses and receive signal through same coil
- * Multicoil Arrays: Typically Receive Only, used to increase sensitivity over large ROI, or to implement parallel imaging

* These need active and/or passive T/R switching

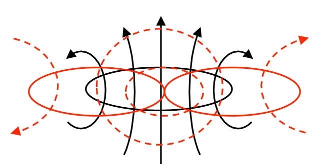
RF Coil Geometries

Where is B_z?

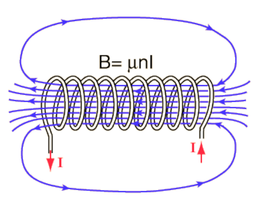
- Surface Coil:



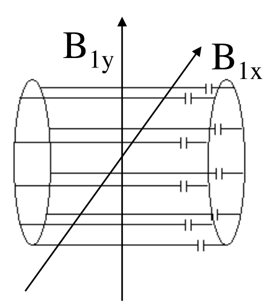
- Quadrature Surface Coil:



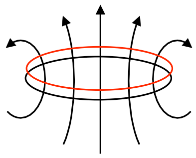
- Solenoid:



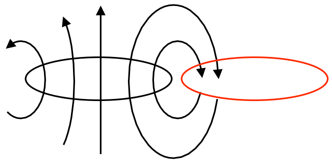
- Birdcage Coil:



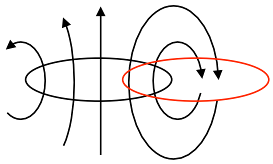
RF Coil Coupling



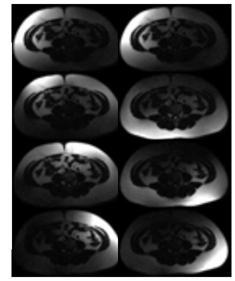
M~1



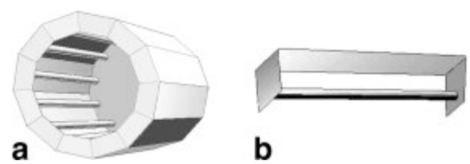
M<0



M=0



Coupling:
•Correlates Signal
•Correlates Noise
•In the limit, strongly coupled coils are one coil



TEM coil, Vaughan et al