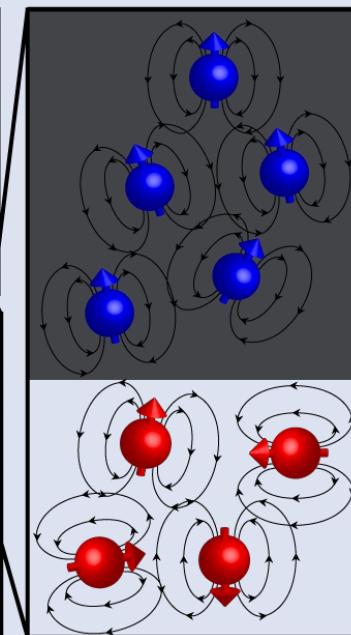
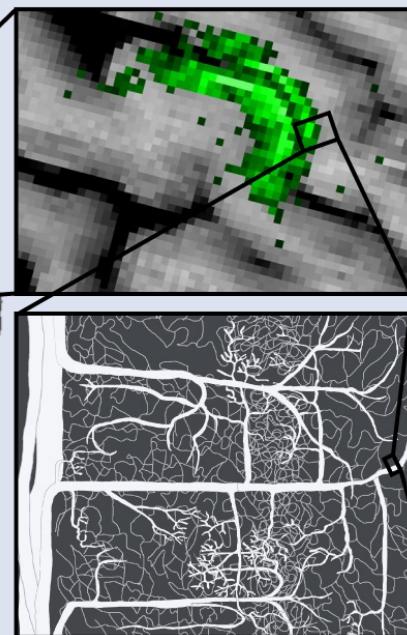
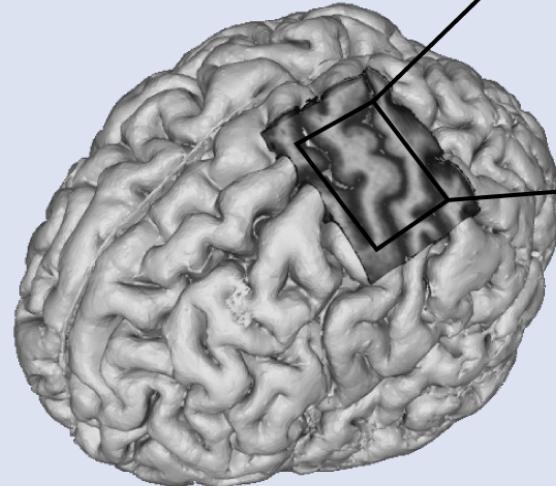


fMRI methods and applications at high field and high resolution

fMRI (methods v applications) \otimes (high field \wedge high resolution)

Renzo (Laurentius) Huber



¹NIMH, Bethesda, MD, United States,



Jun 7th 2017

high field and high resolution fMRI educational talks

ISMRM

<http://www.ismrm.org/14/14program.htm>

PROGRAM
Moderators: Jonathan R. Polimeni, Ph.D. & Kamil Uludag, Ph.D.

08:30	Neurovascular Coupling, Revisited	Anna Devor, Ph.D.
09:00	fMRI Analysis Methods: Classics & New Trends	Robert W. Cox, Ph.D.
09:25	fMRI Acquisition Strategies	David A. Feinberg, M.D., Ph.D.

09:50 Break - Meet the Teachers

10:15	Basic Neuroscience: fMRI Studies of Sensory Systems	Federico De Martino, Ph.D.
10:40	High-Resolution fMRI in Humans: What is the Limit?	Robert Turner, Ph.D.
11:05	Clinical Applications of fMRI: From Presurgical Planning to Functional Connectivity	Natalie L. Voets, Ph.D.

study group workshops

<http://www.ismrm.org/workshops/UHF16/>

ISM RM WORKSHOPS: LEARN, SHARE RESEARCH & NETWORK



ISM RM Workshop on:
Ultra High Field MRI: Technological Advances & Clinical Applications
06–09 March 2016

Chair: Lawrence L. Wald, Ph.D., Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA
Co-Chair: Mark E. Ladd, Ph.D., German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany

Preliminary credit designations subject to change.

Program
Videos & Syllabi Available to Workshop Registrants Only (password required)
Syllabus Online
Available to Workshop Registrants Only (password required)

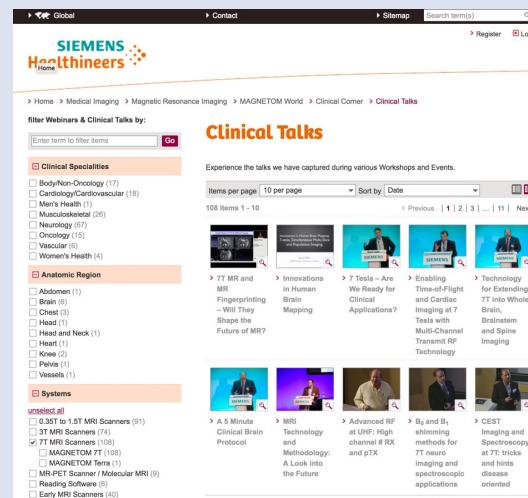
Supporters

For more information, please contact us at info@ismrm.org.

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SIEMENS

<https://www.healthcare.siemens.com/magnetic-resonance-imaging/magnetom-world/clinical-corner/clinical-talks>



Clinical Talks

Experience the talks we have captured during various Workshops and Events.

Items per page: 10 per page Sort by: Date

108 Items 1 - 10

- > 7T MR and Fingerprinting – Will They Shape the Future of MR?
- > Innovations in Human Brain Mapping
- > 7 Tesla – Are There New Clinical Applications?
- > Enabling Whole Body T1 and Cardiac Imaging at 7T
- > Technology Transfer Imaging 7T into Whole Brain, Brainstem and Spine Imaging
- > A 5 Minute Clinical Brain Protocol
- > Advanced RF at UHF: High channel # RX and pTx
- > B₂ and B₁ shimming methods
- > CEST Imaging and Spectroscopy at 7T: tricks and hints disease oriented

"layer fMRI" YouTube channel

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCMjtQ3FD41pAh1VJz-UZGJQ>



Alan Koretzky shows how layer fMRI reveals feed-forward vs. feedback input in plasticity ...

Layer fMRI

3 months ago • 14 views

This talk was given in June 2014 in Charleston, NC. source: <http://www.ismrm.org/workshops/fMRI14/program.htm>.



Lars Muckli Predictive encoding using layer-dependent fMRI

Layer fMRI

4 months ago • 52 views

source: https://www.dartmouth.edu/~ccn/workshops/workshop_2016.html.

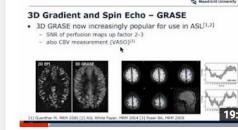


Robert Turner: layer-dependent fMRI in Leipzig

Layer fMRI

4 months ago • 26 views

Source from ISMRM 2014: http://www.ismrm.org/14/program_files/WK03.htm Sorry about the sound quality.

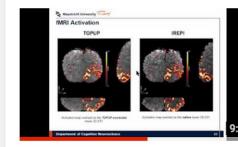


Benedikt Poser Talking about his 3D-EPI with CAIPI

Layer fMRI

4 months ago • 16 views

source: <http://www.ismrm.org/workshops/MultiSlice15/>

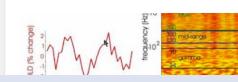


Sriranga Kashyap talks about IR-EPI with TI permuting over slices

Layer fMRI

2 months ago • 11 views

source from http://www.ismrm.org/16/program_files/O33.htm



Amir Shmuel: resting state laminar activity

Layer fMRI

4 months ago • 6 views

7T scanner worldwide

Open Google map (edits and corrections are welcome)

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dXG84OZIAOxjsqh3x2tGzWL1bNU>

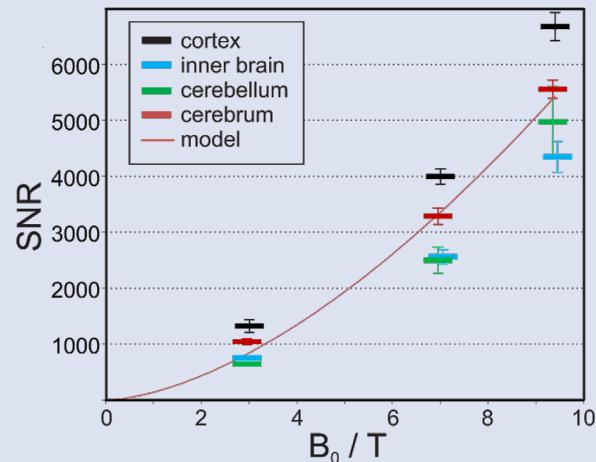
65 UHF scanners
59 locations



high field fMRI: prospects and challenges

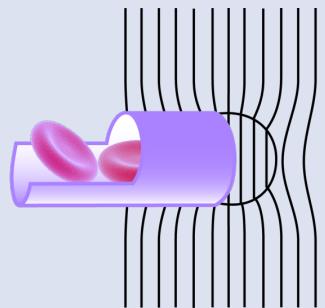
Prospects:

- SNR



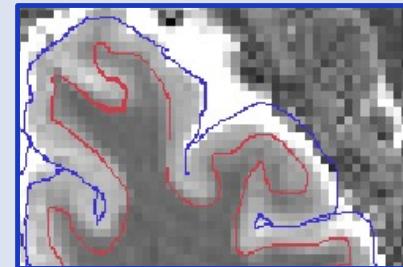
Pohmann, 2016 MRM

- fMRI contrast



Challenges:

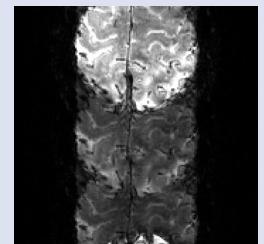
- distortions



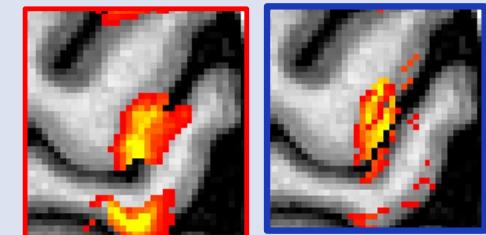
- blurring



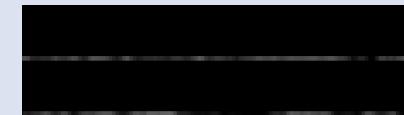
- artifacts



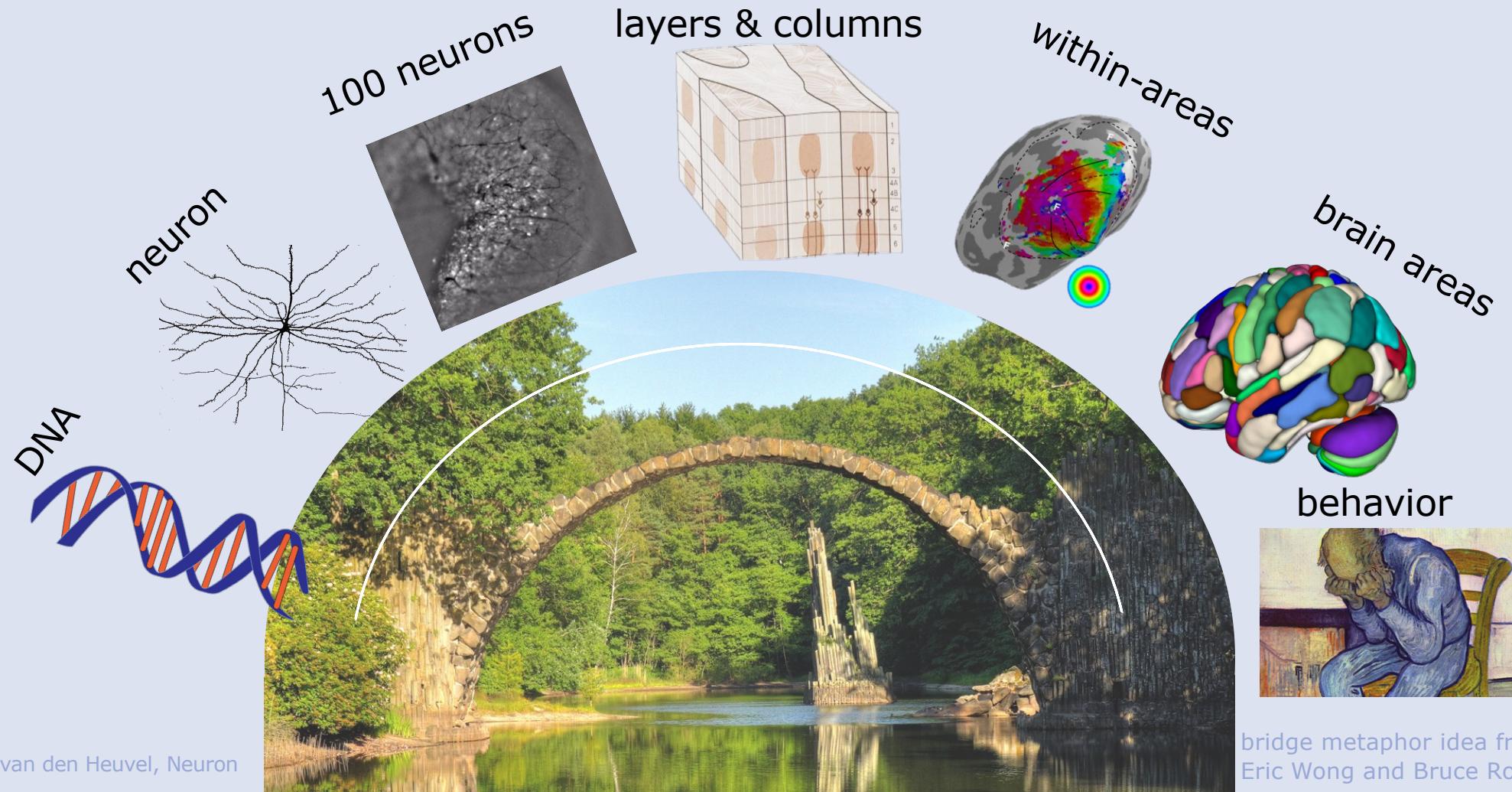
- neural specificity



- acquisition speed



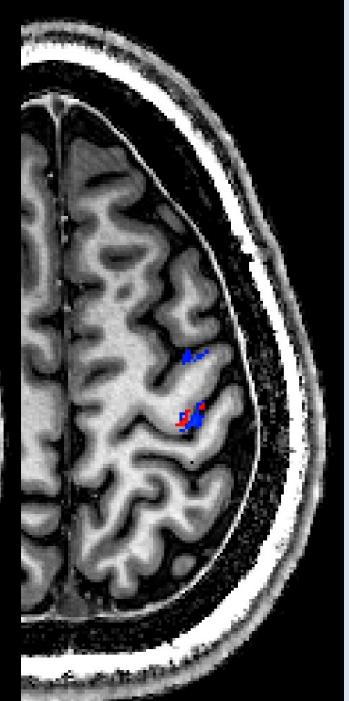
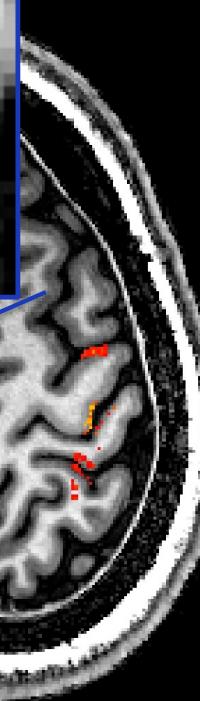
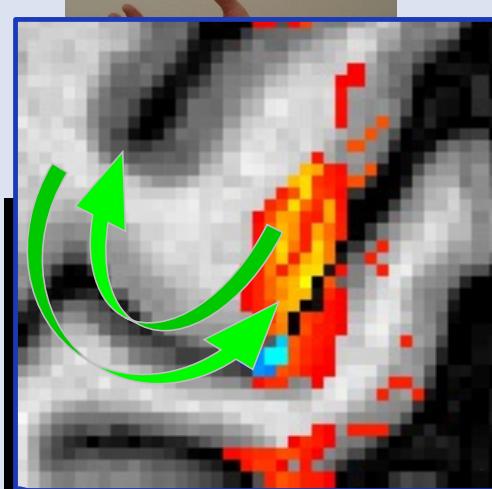
spatial scales in neuroscience



addition

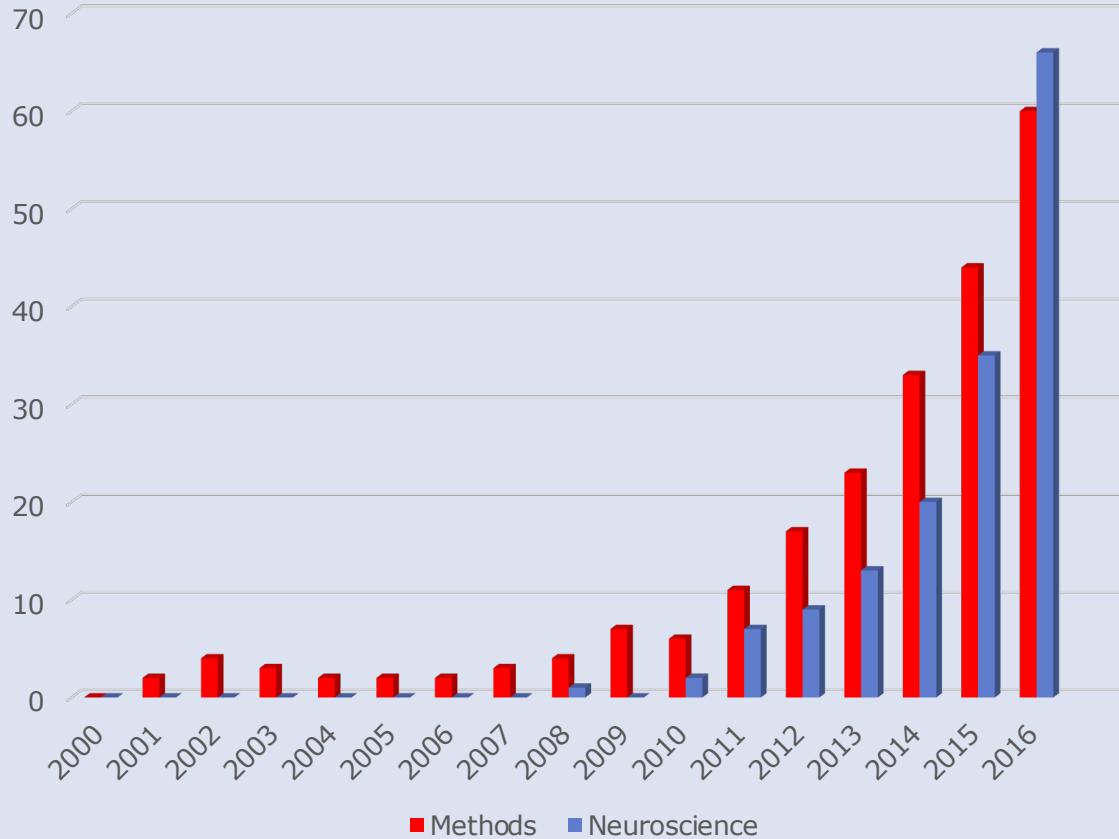
THE OB

ping



resol. 0.75mm

high-resolution, high-field fMRI publications



source: PubMed, manually categorized

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Pushing the spatio-temporal limits of MRI and fMRI

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Editors: Jonathan R. Polimeni, Kamil Uludag

Call for Submissions

The goal of this special issue is to present an overview of the current state of ultra-high field MRI and its benefits for the NeuroImage community. A broad range of topics will be included in order to provide a complete picture of both the promises and challenges provided by ultra-high field imaging as well as key technologies developed to help take full advantage of its benefits. Special emphasis will be placed on applications that showcase scientific/clinical questions that can only be addressed at ultra-high fields. While many contributions in this issue are intended to review specific topics, we ask contributors to also focus on new developments and provide a view into the future of neuroimaging with ultra-high field MRI.

All papers will be subject to normal peer review and must comply with the Guide for Authors.

columns and layers

50 (of 155) layer-papers in last 6 months

input vs. output

feedback vs. feedforward

segmentation

layering

Leipzig, Maastricht

normalization

Leipzig, MGH, Maastricht,
Utrecht, Nijmegen

2D-EPI vs 3D-EPI

NIH, MGH, UCL, Maastricht

3D-GRASE

Minnesota, Maastricht, Glasgow

slider SMS

Berkley, MGH

zoomed readout

Leipzig, Maastricht, Minnesota

RF-coils

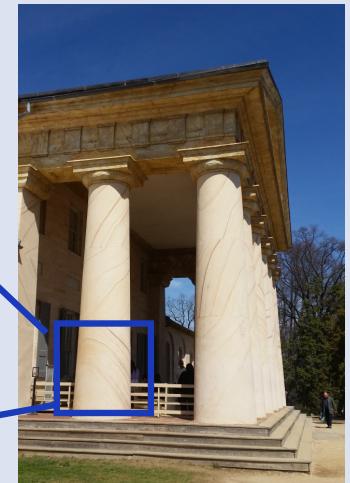
Minnesota, Leiden, MGH

neuroscience
5%

analysis
10%

readouts
25%

contrast
59%



National Cemetery

characterization of GE-BOLD

Minnesota, Nijmegen, MGH

SE-BOLD vs. GE-BOLD

Minnesota, Maastricht

3D-GRASE vs. SE-BOLD

Minnesota, Berkley, Maastricht, Glasgow

VASO vs. GE-BOLD

Pittsburgh, Leipzig, NIH, Johns Hopkins

diffusion vs. GE-BOLD

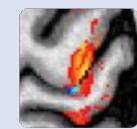
Paris, Duke

SSFP vs. GE-BOLD

Tübingen, MGH, Korea

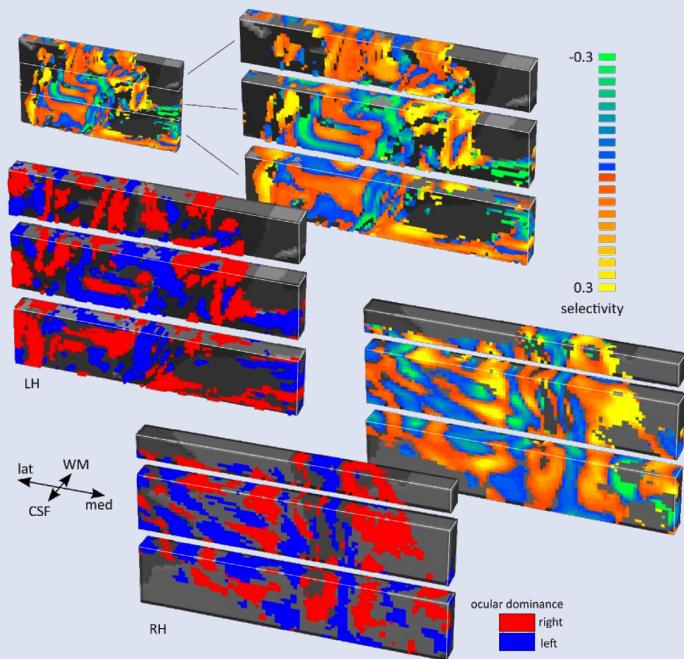
venous masking in GE-BOLD

Minnesota, Nijmegen, Berkley

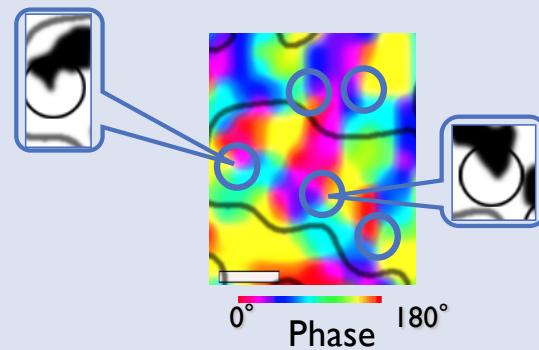


layerfMRI
@layerfMRI

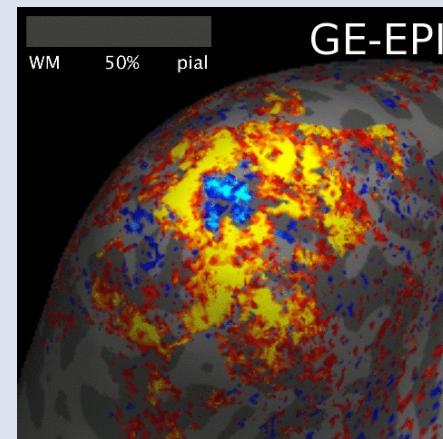
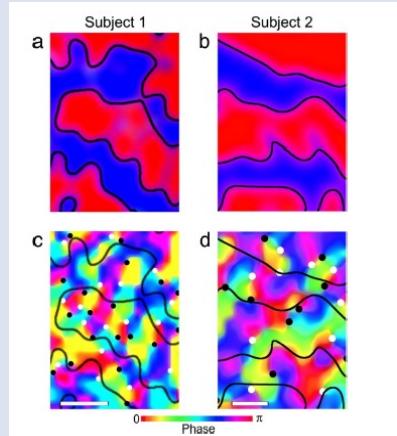
visual cortex



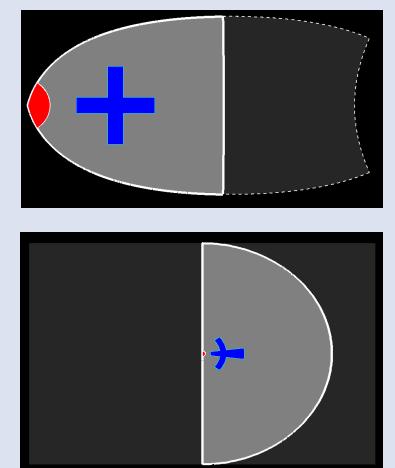
Kemper et al., 2017



Yacoub et al., 2008

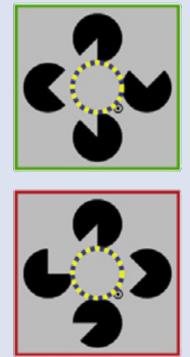
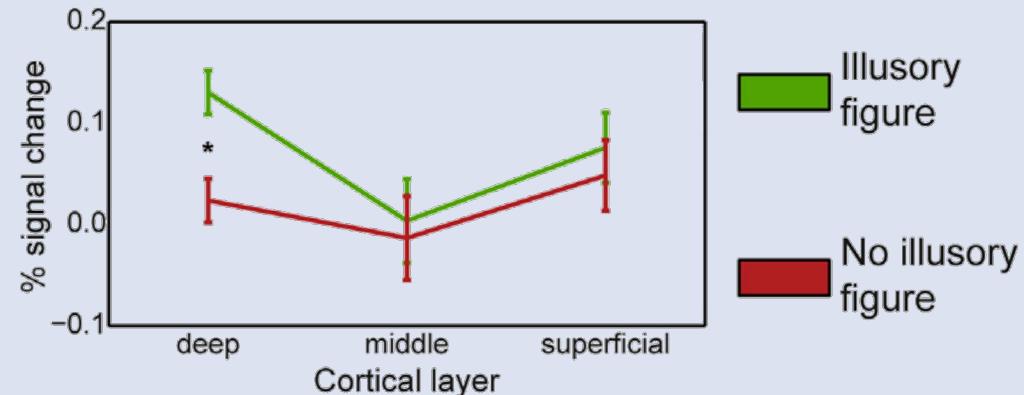


Polimeni et al., 2017

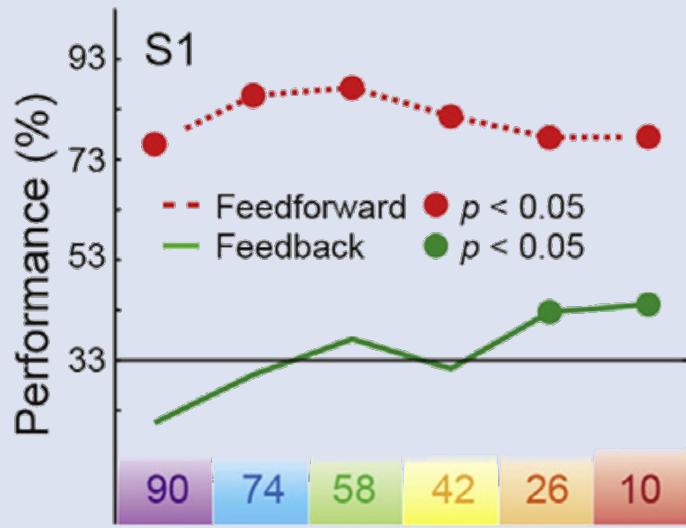


layer fMRI in visual cortex

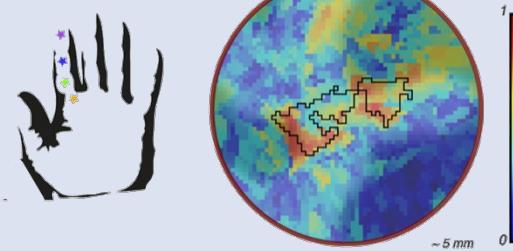
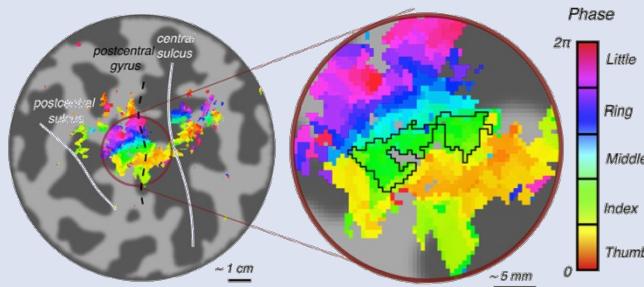
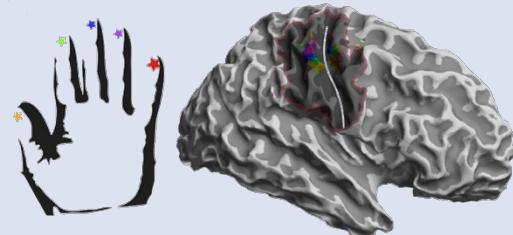
Kok, Curr Biol, 2015



Muckli, Curr Biol, 2015

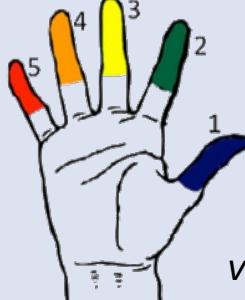
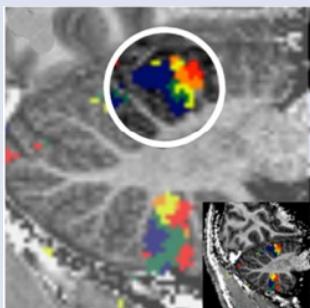


sensory motor cortex



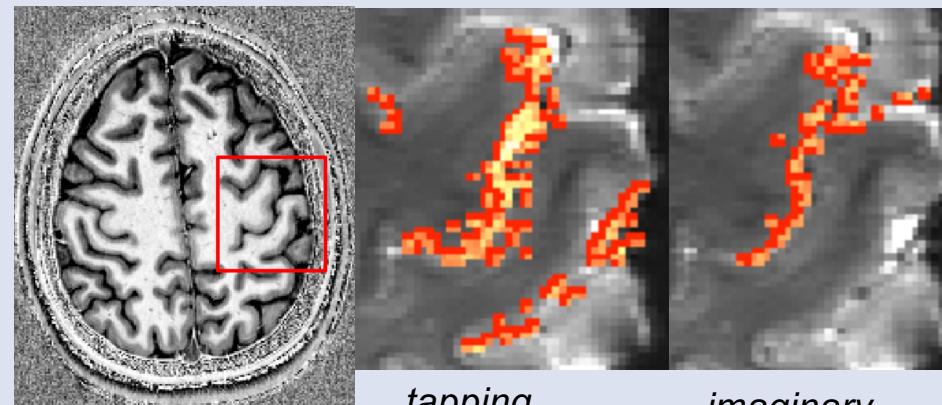
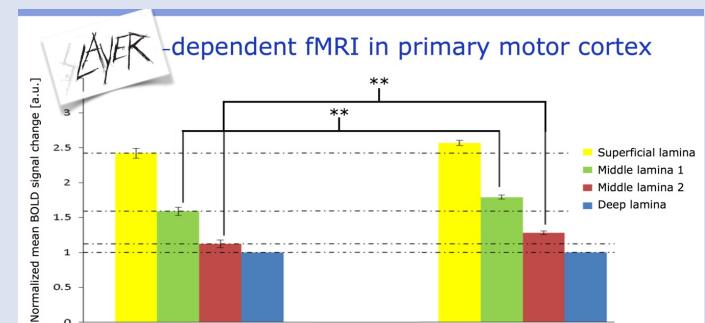
Besle et al., 2010

Sanchez-Panchuelo et al., 2012



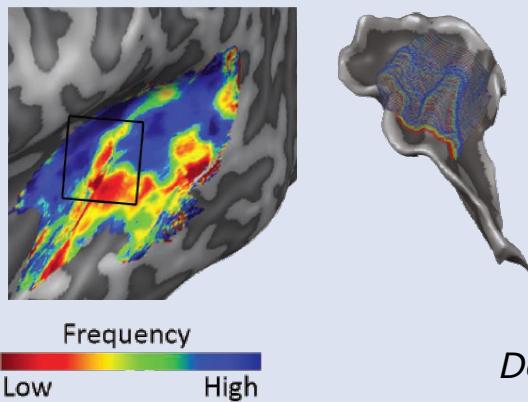
van der Zwaag et al., 2013

LAYER-Robert

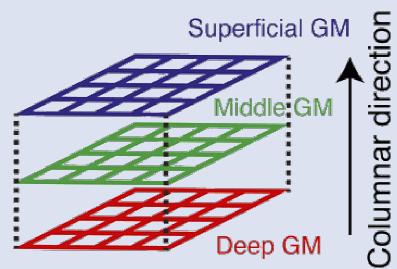


tapping imaginary
Trampel et al., 2010

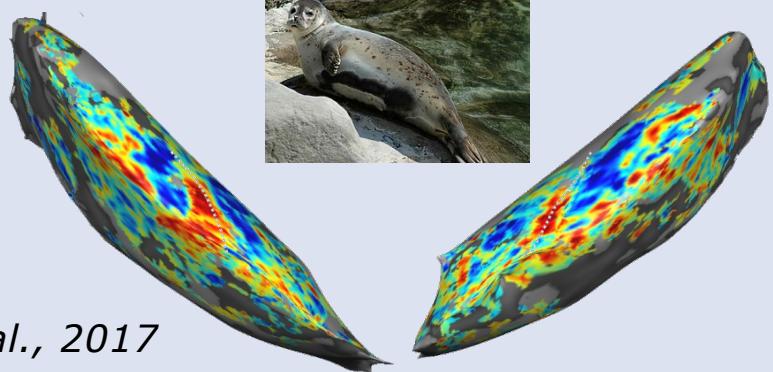
auditory cortex



Moerel et al., 2014

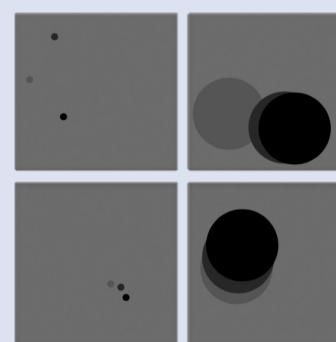
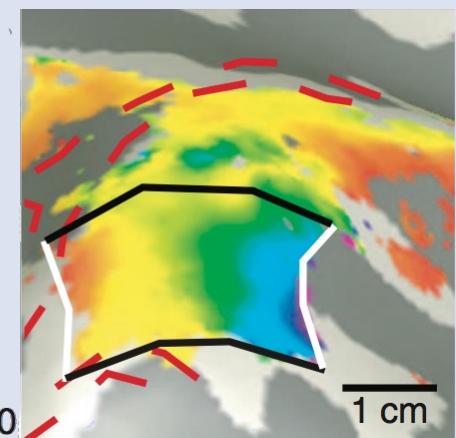


De Martino et al., 2015



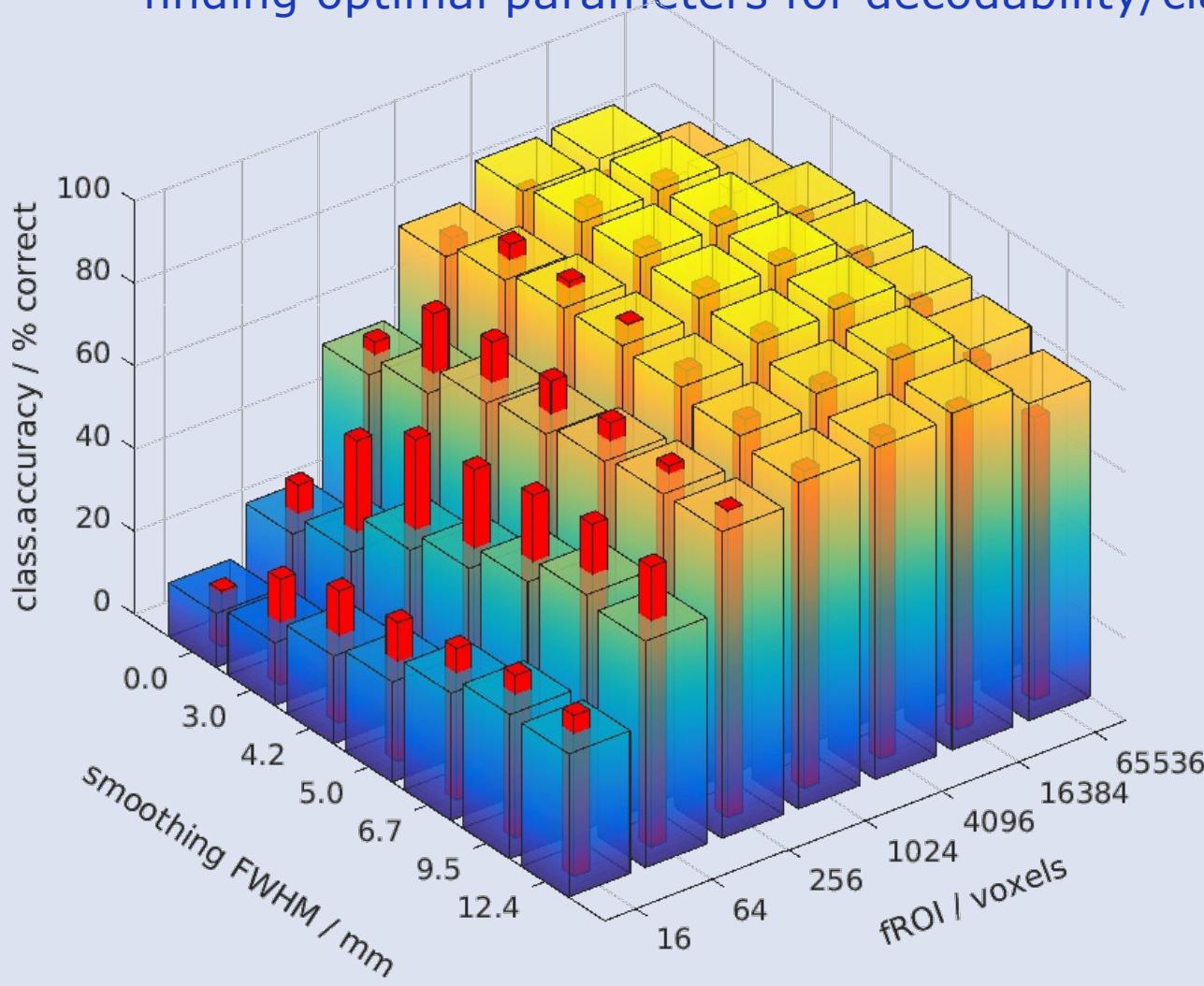
Kemper et al., 2017

the “number sense”

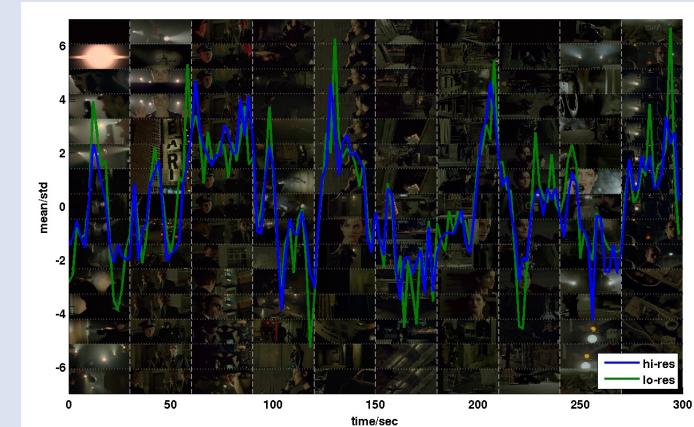


Harvey et al., 2013

finding optimal parameters for decodability/classifiability



Hendrik Mandelkow

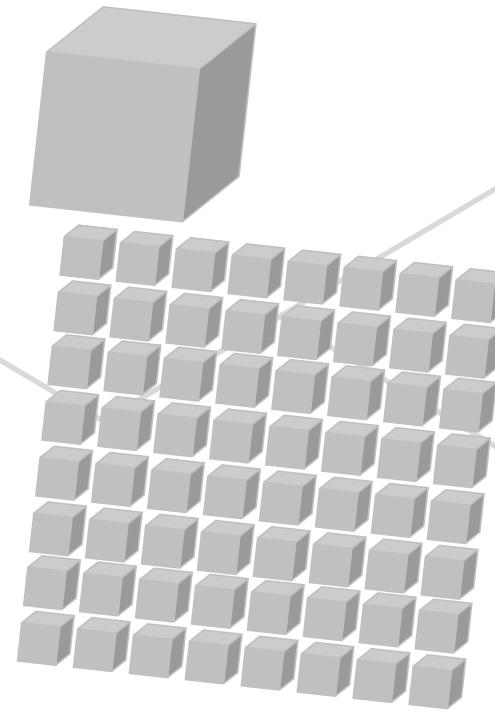


H.Mandelkow et al. 2017, submitted

Challenges of high-res/high-field fMRI and methods to account for them

signal to noise ratio (SNR) $\sim \Delta x^3$

- going from 3 mm voxels
- to 0.75 mm voxels,
- reduces volume 64 fold.

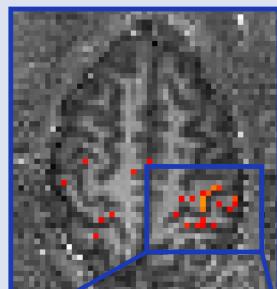


higher fields allow higher resolution

3T

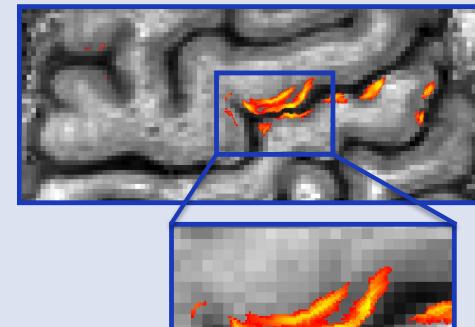


2
1
-1
 $\Delta \text{CBV} [\text{ml}]^2$

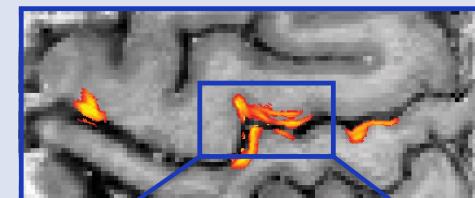


3 mm resol.

7T



9.4T



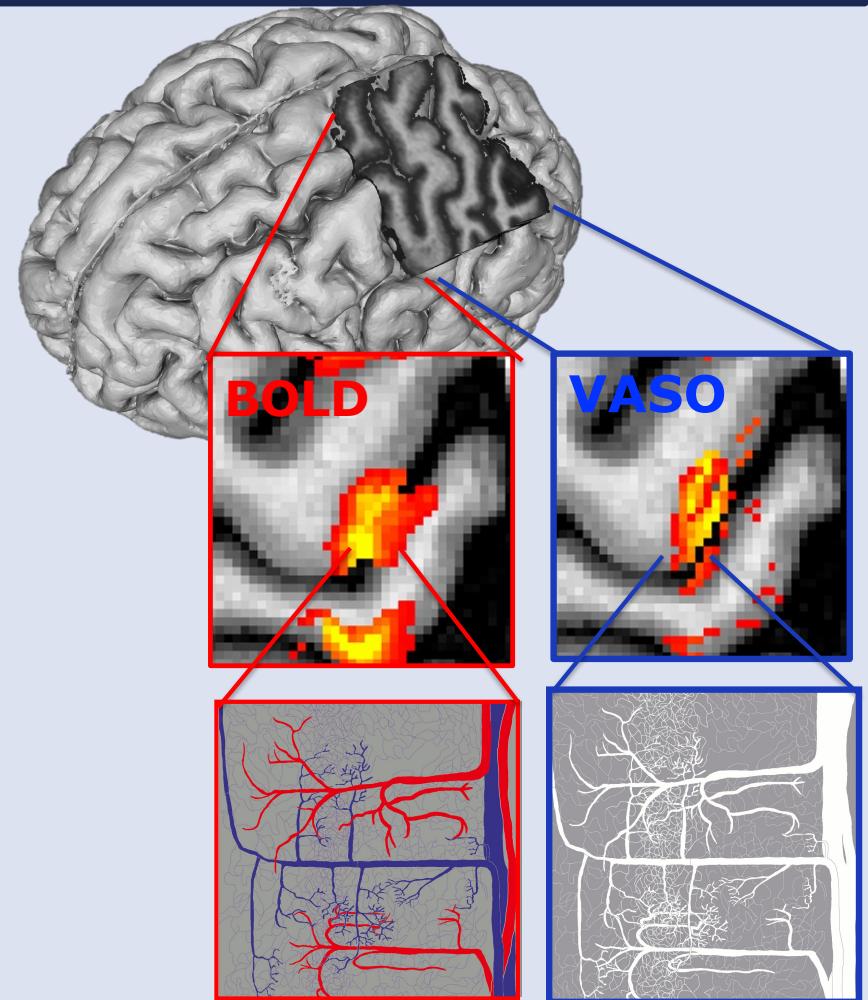
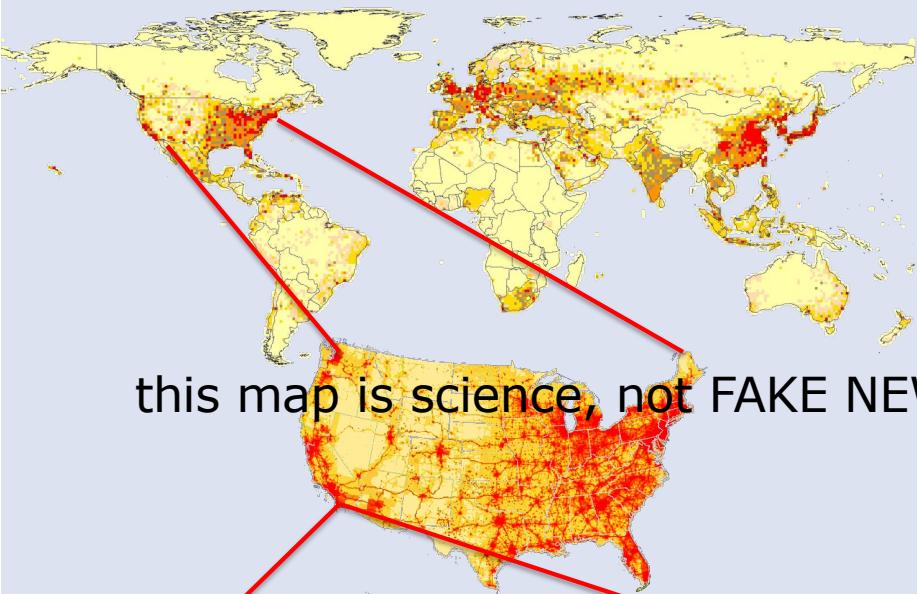
0.75 mm resol.



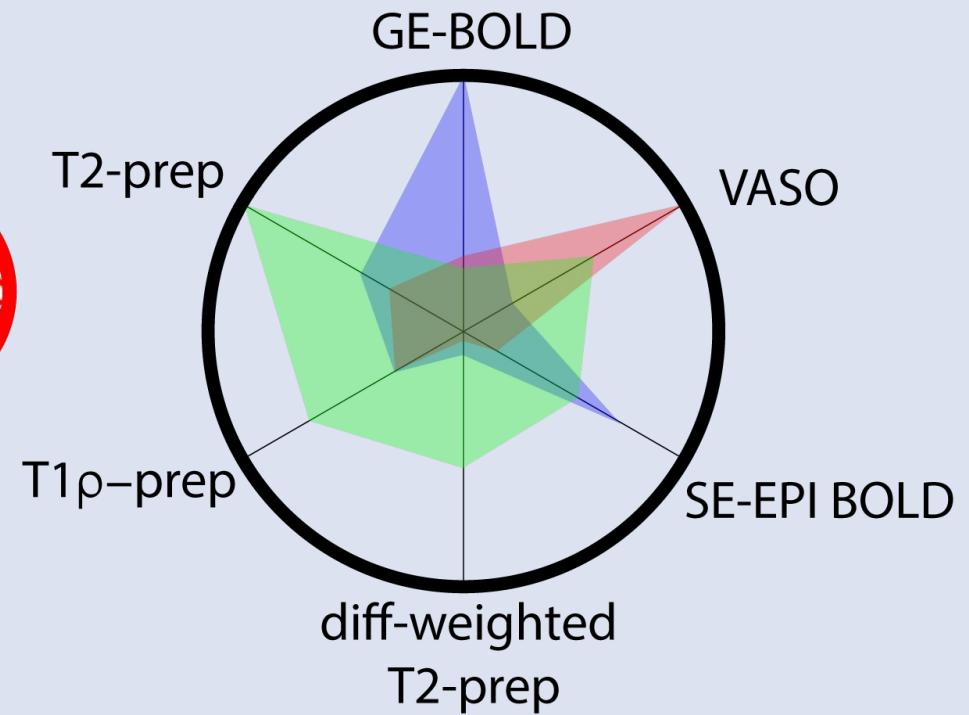
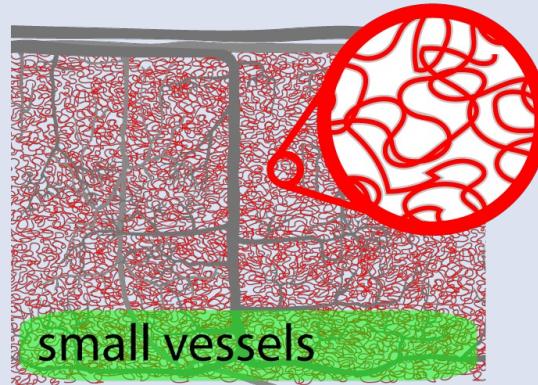
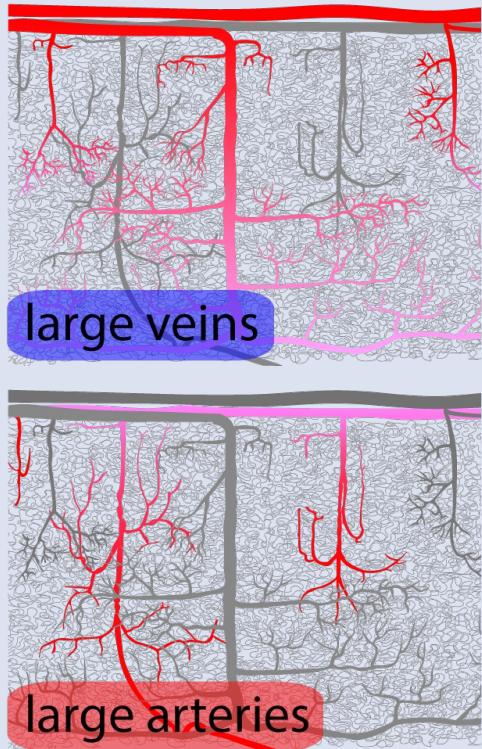
[Huber et al., ISMRM, 2017]

local specificity - highway metaphor

CO₂-emission:

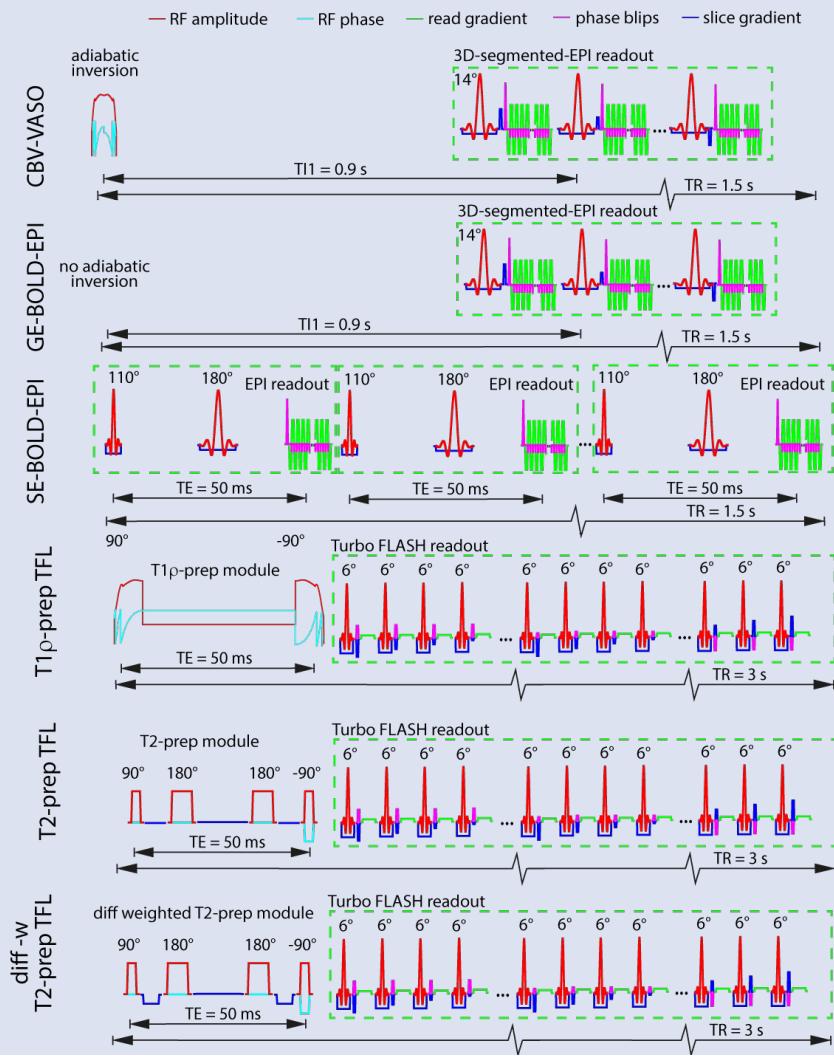


specific contrast candidates



graphical depiction of review articles [Uludağ and Blinder 2017] and [Huber et al., 2017]
drawn based on Duvernoy, 1981 Brain Res

sequence



MRI contrast



[Lu, 2003]
[Huber, 2014]



CMRR C2P
[Auerbach, 2013]



[Rane, 2013]



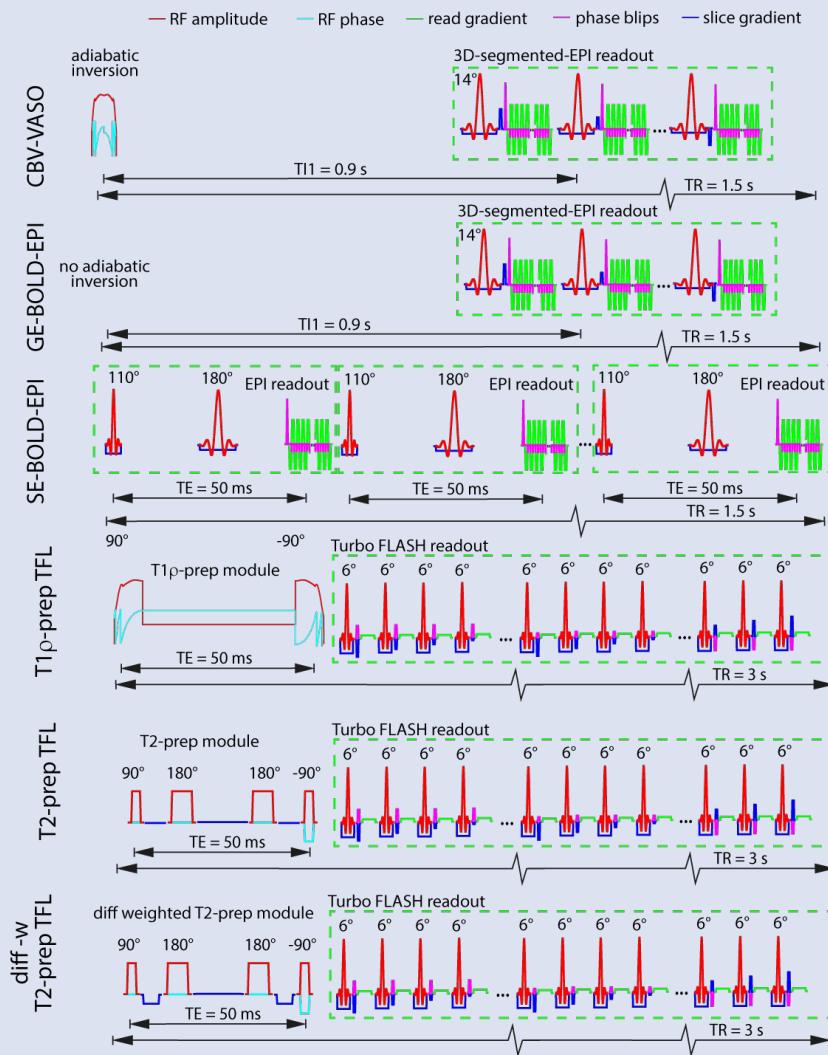
[Hua, 2014]



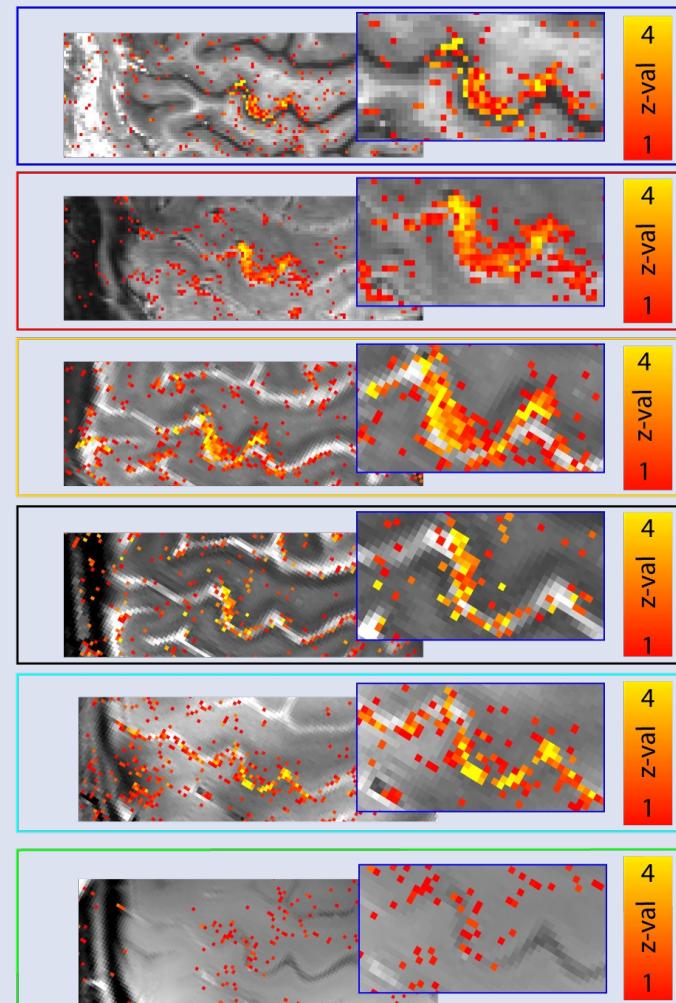
[Duong, 2003]

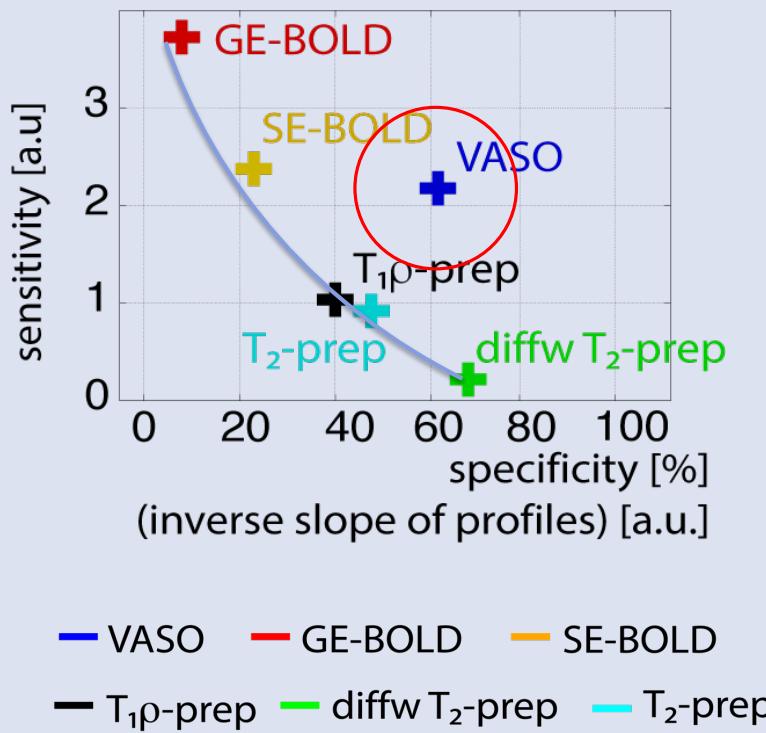
[Huber et al., ISMRM, 2017]

sequence

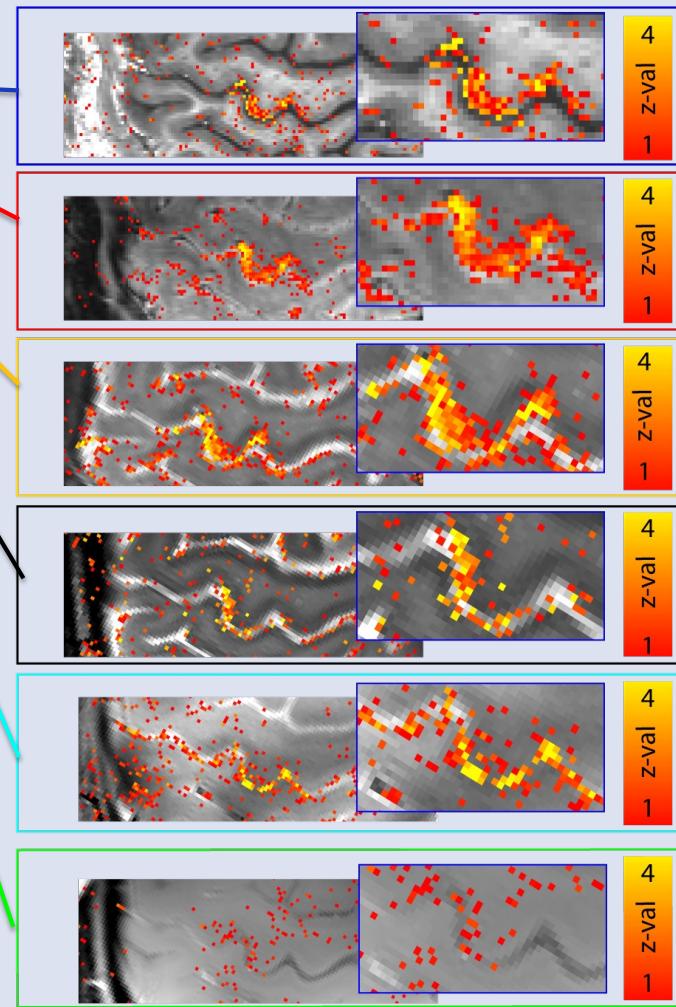


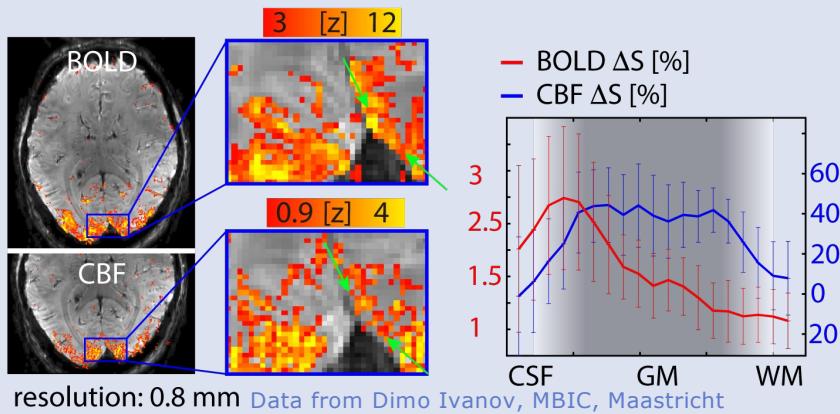
functional response





functional response

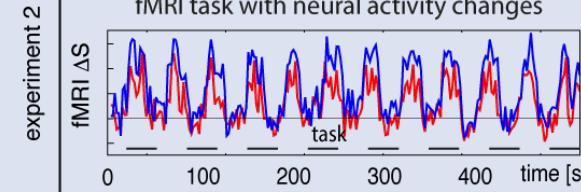
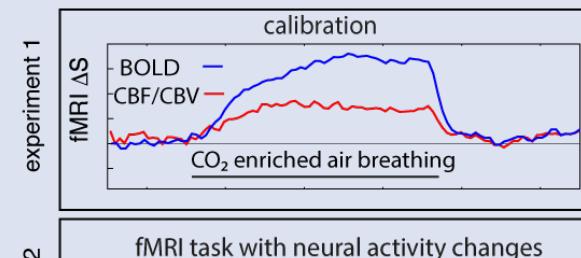




non-BOLD layer-fMRI methods

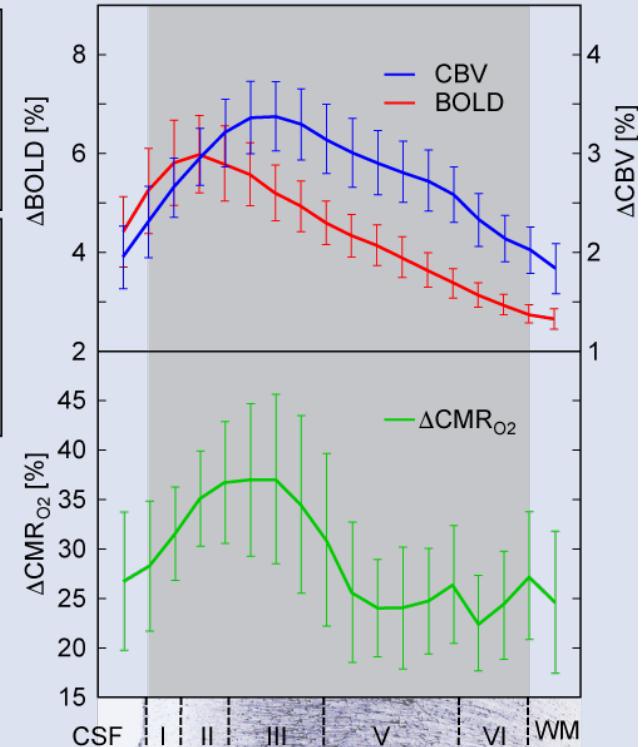
[Huber, Uludağ, Möller, NeuroImage, 2017, in revision]

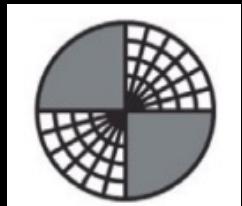
CMRO₂ with calibrated BOLD



Davis-Model

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{CMR}_{\text{O}_2}}{\text{CMR}_{\text{O}_2,0}} &= \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\Delta S_{\text{BOLD}}/S_0}{M}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{CBF}}{\text{CBF}_0}\right)^{1-\frac{\alpha_p}{\beta}} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\Delta S_{\text{BOLD}}/S_0}{M}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{CBV}}{\text{CBV}_0}\right)^{\frac{\alpha_p-\beta}{\alpha_t\beta}} \end{aligned}$$





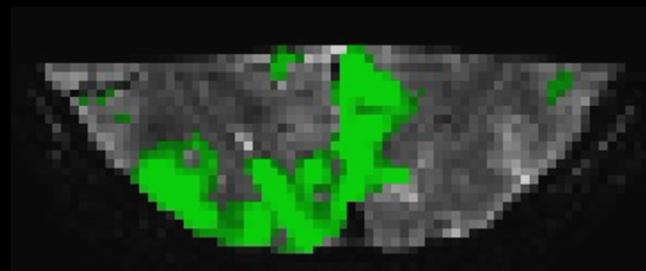
Visual task (block design)

- Motor task (event related)



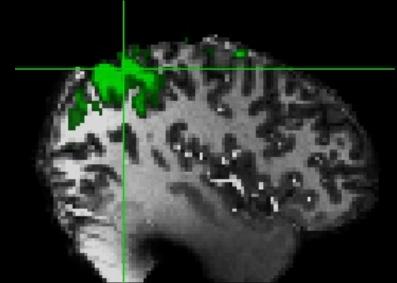
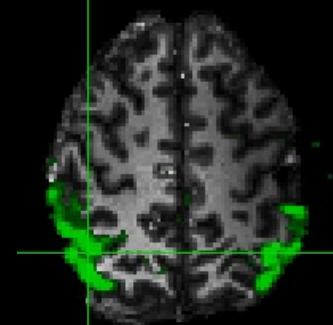
Pinar Özbay

BOLD - fMRI

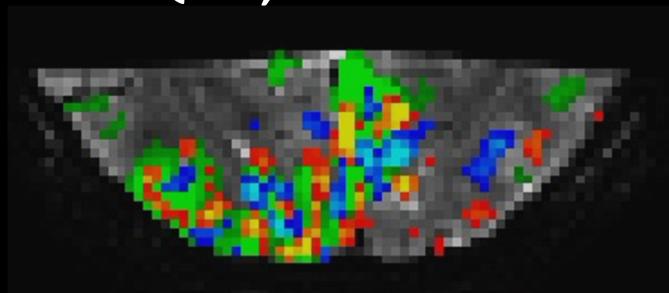


$Z > 1.2$

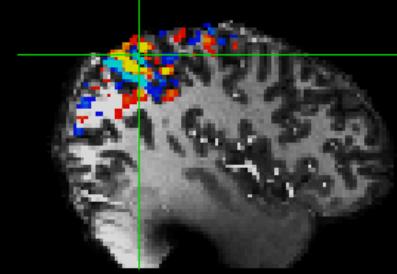
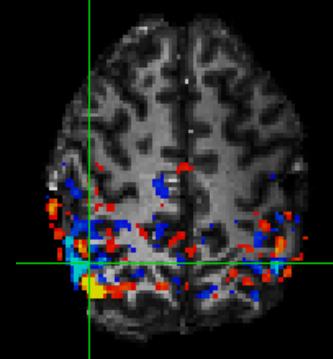
BOLD - fMRI



fQSM, $Z < -1.2$



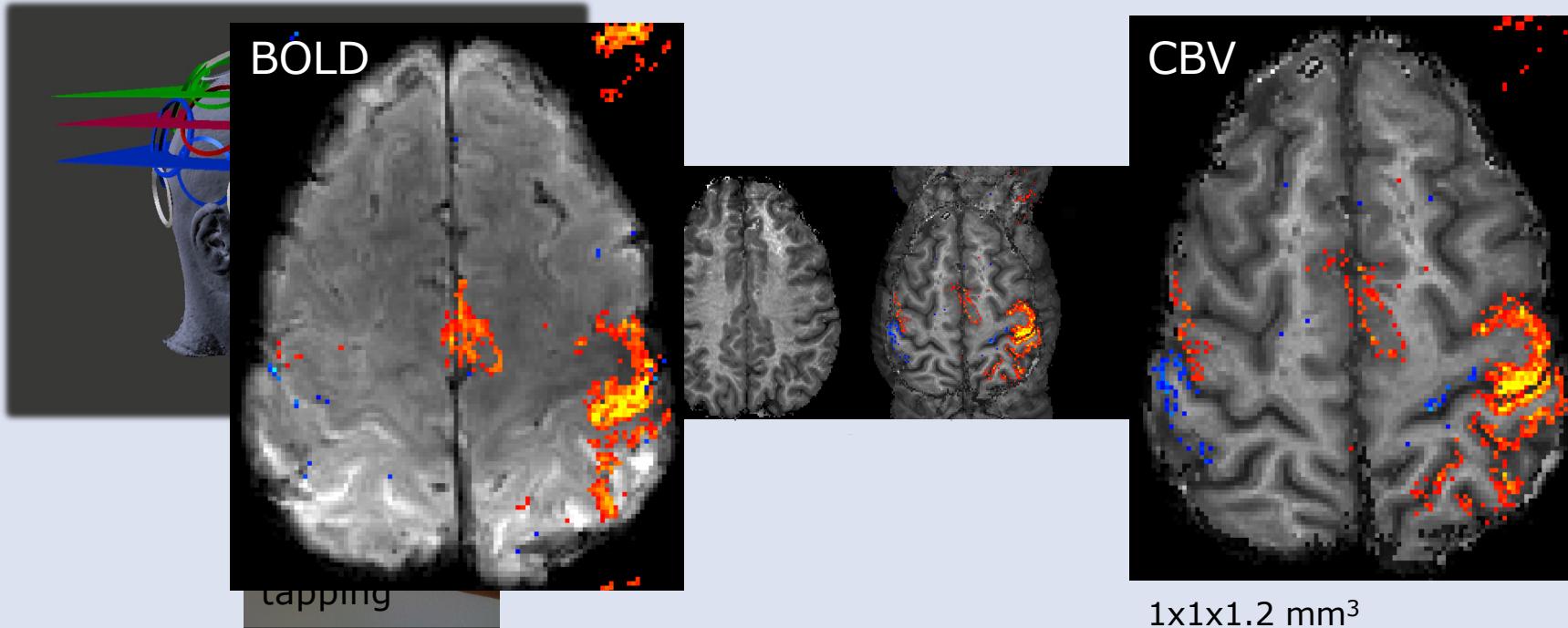
fQSM, $Z < -1.2$



7T Philips (ETH Zurich), 2D Gradient-Echo-EPI
(TE=25ms, TR=3s, FA=85°,
voxel-dimensions=1.25 x 1.25 x 1.3mm³, SENSE=3.5)

T1w Anatomical (3D-inversion-recovery
gradient-echo, TR=8.2ms, TE=3.79ms,
FA=8°, voxel-dimensions=0.94x0.94x1mm)

simultaneous multi-slice (aka multi band)



z-accelerated 3D-EPI

Poser, 2010
Poser, 2013
Stirnberg, 2017

z-accelerated SMS & MB

Feinberg, 2010
Moeller, 2010
Setsompop, 2012

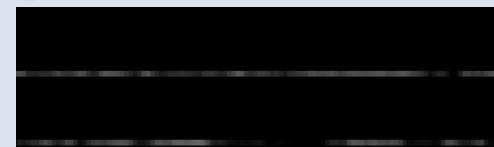
[Huber et al., NeuroImage, 2016b]

3D-EPI vs. SMS

3D-EPI



2D-SMS-EPI

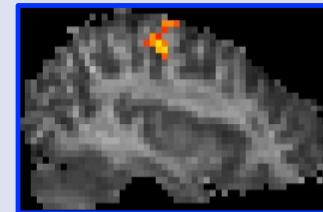
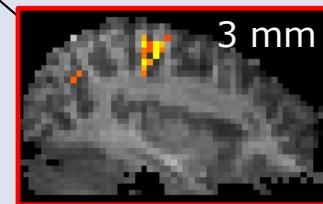
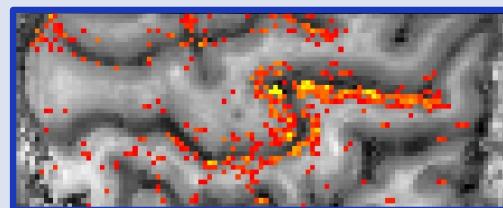
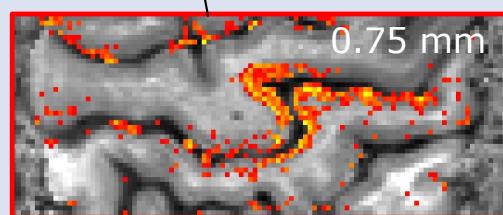
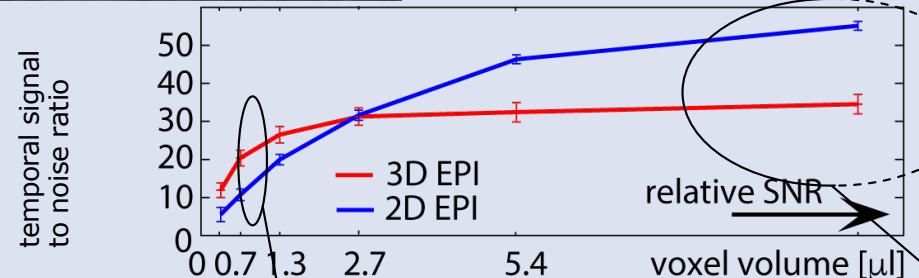
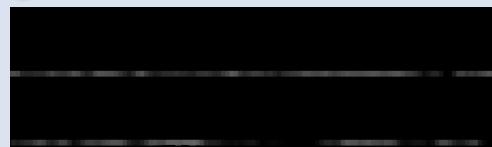


3D-EPI vs. SMS

3D-EPI

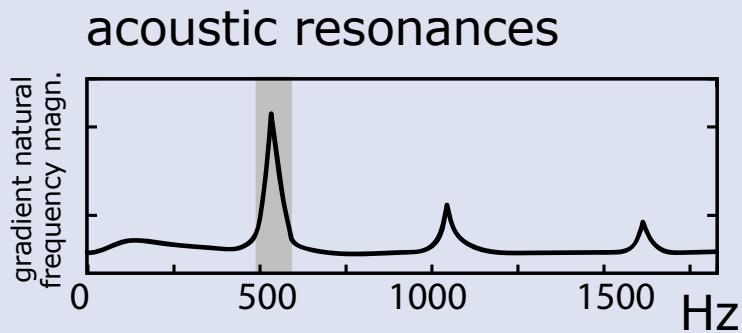


2D-SMS-EPI



[Huber et al., NeuroImage, 2016]

High-res EPI-artifacts: ghosts



BWDT [Hz/Px]: 960

1010

1112

1234

1388

1516

1754

1960

echo spacing [ms]: 1.2

1.11

1.02

0.92

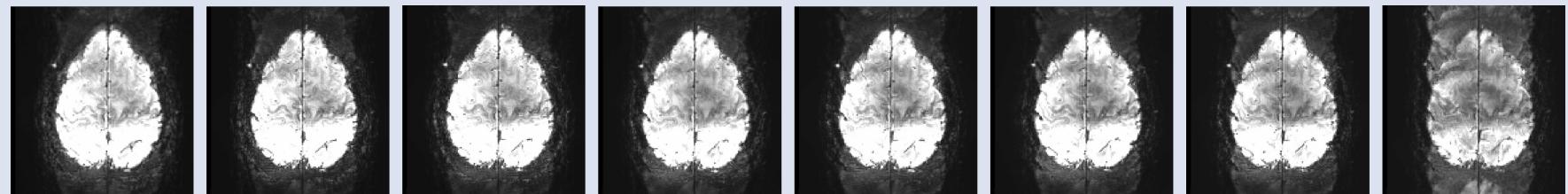
0.84

0.78

0.83

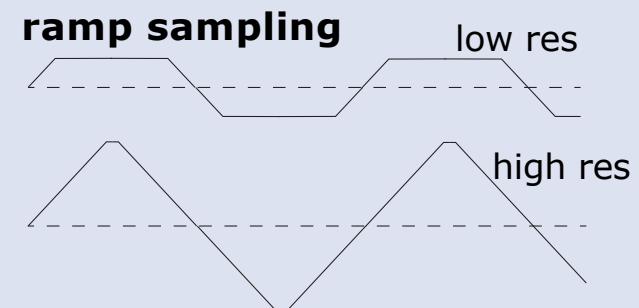
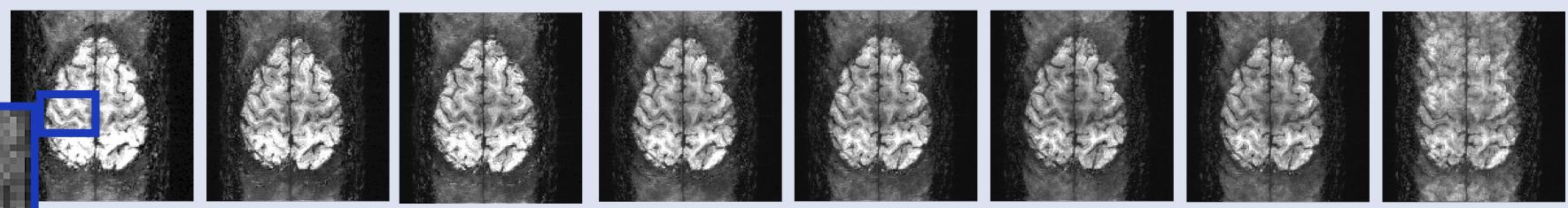
0.92

signal



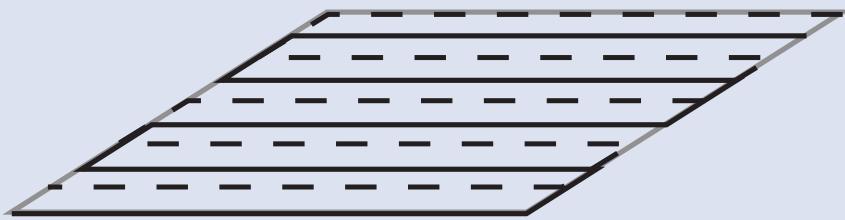
tSNR

layer

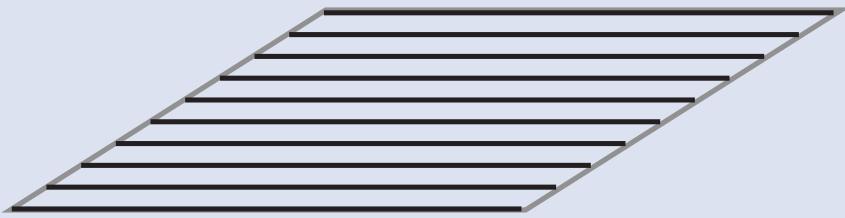


GRAPPA calibration data

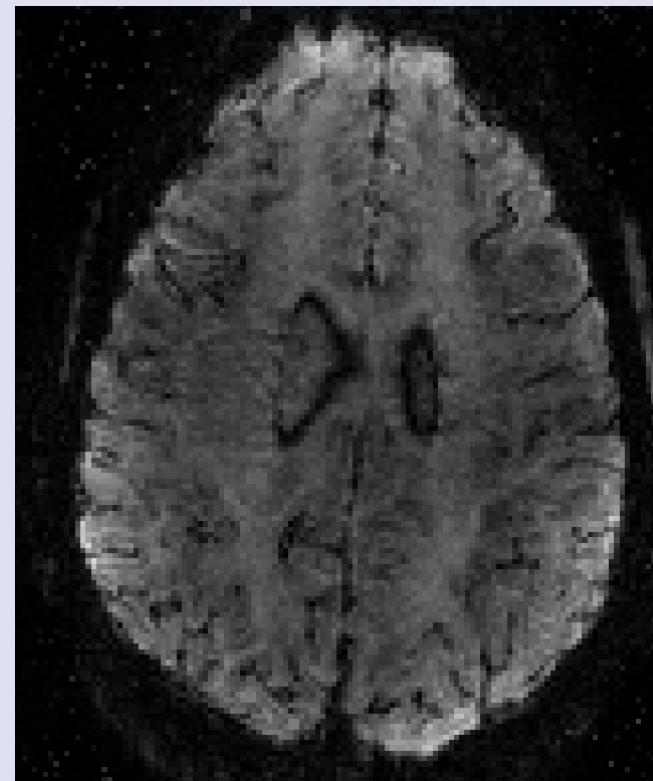
conventional



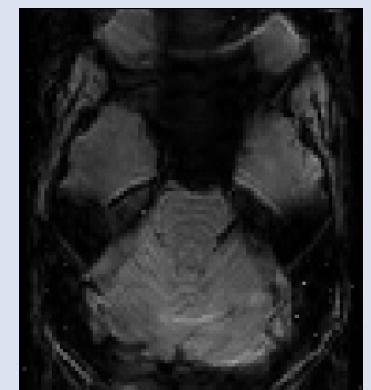
FLASH



higher SNR



corrupted ACS lines due to eye motion



fixation task helps

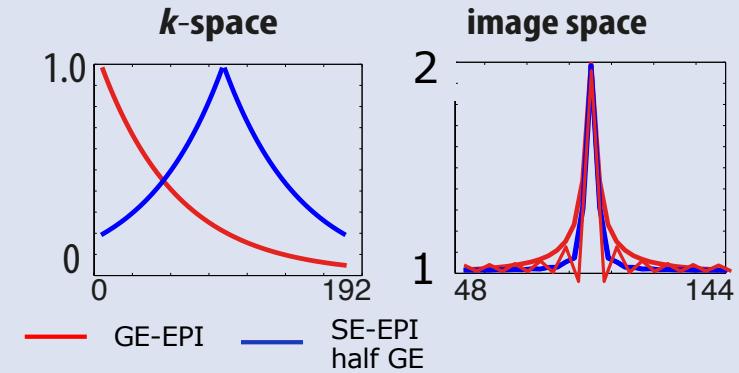
inverting phase
encoding direction
helps

FLASH GRAPPA for fMRI: Talagala et al., 20015 MRM

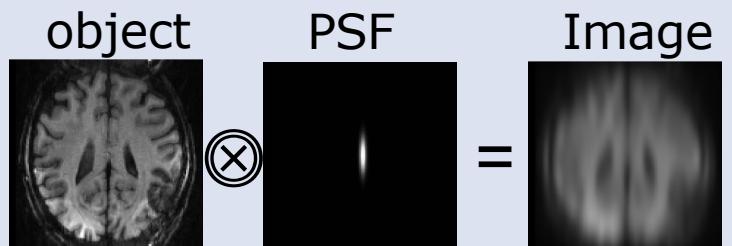
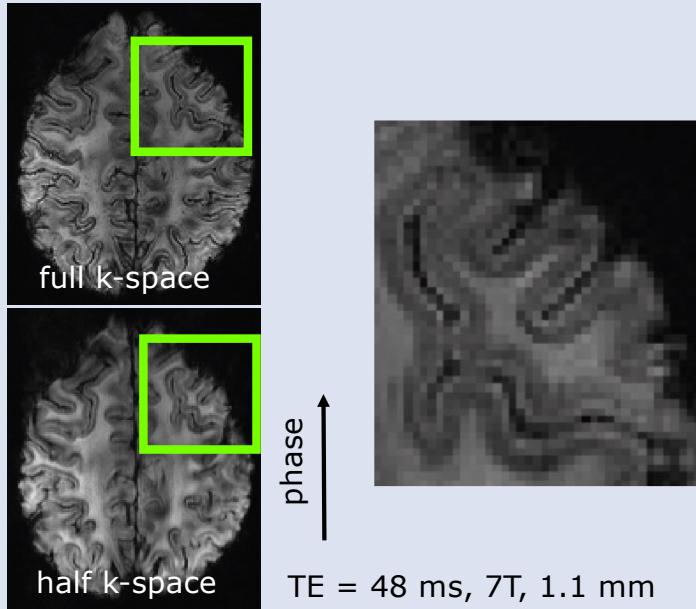
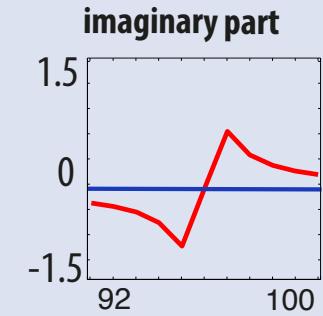
FLEET GRAPPA for fMRI: Polimeni et al., 2016 MRM

dual polarity GRAPPA for fMRI: Hoge et al., 2016 MRM

T_2^* -blurring

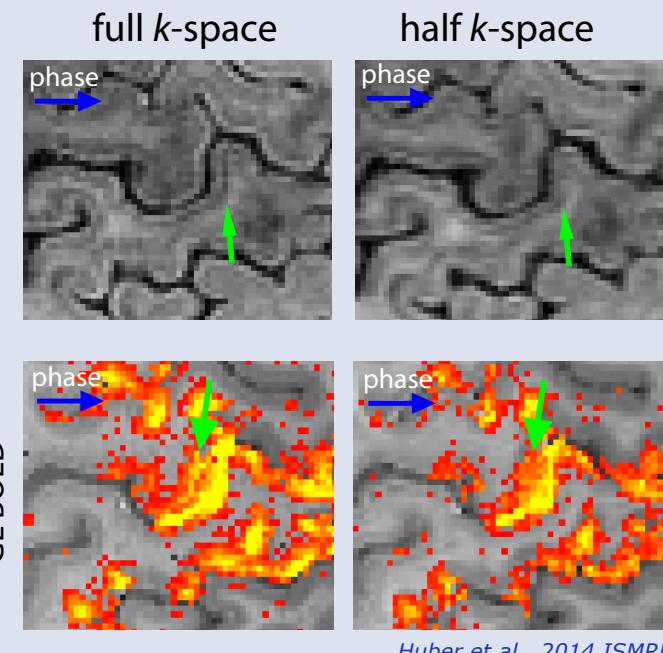
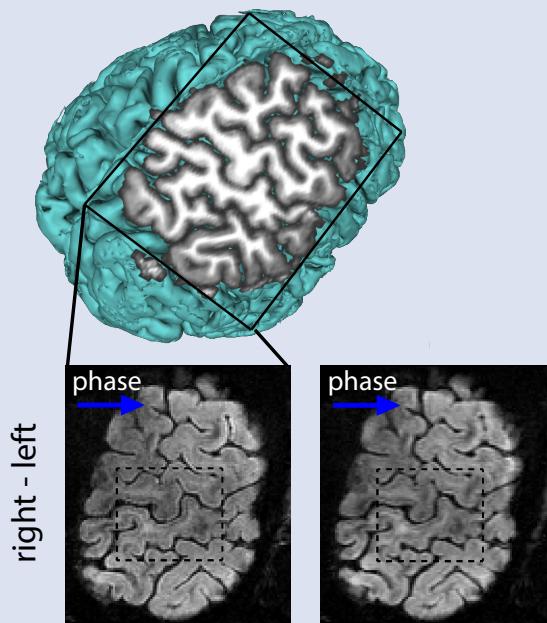


Don't trust magnitude PSF
Don't be afraid of long TEs



Jesmanowicz, Bandettini, Hyde, 1998 MRM

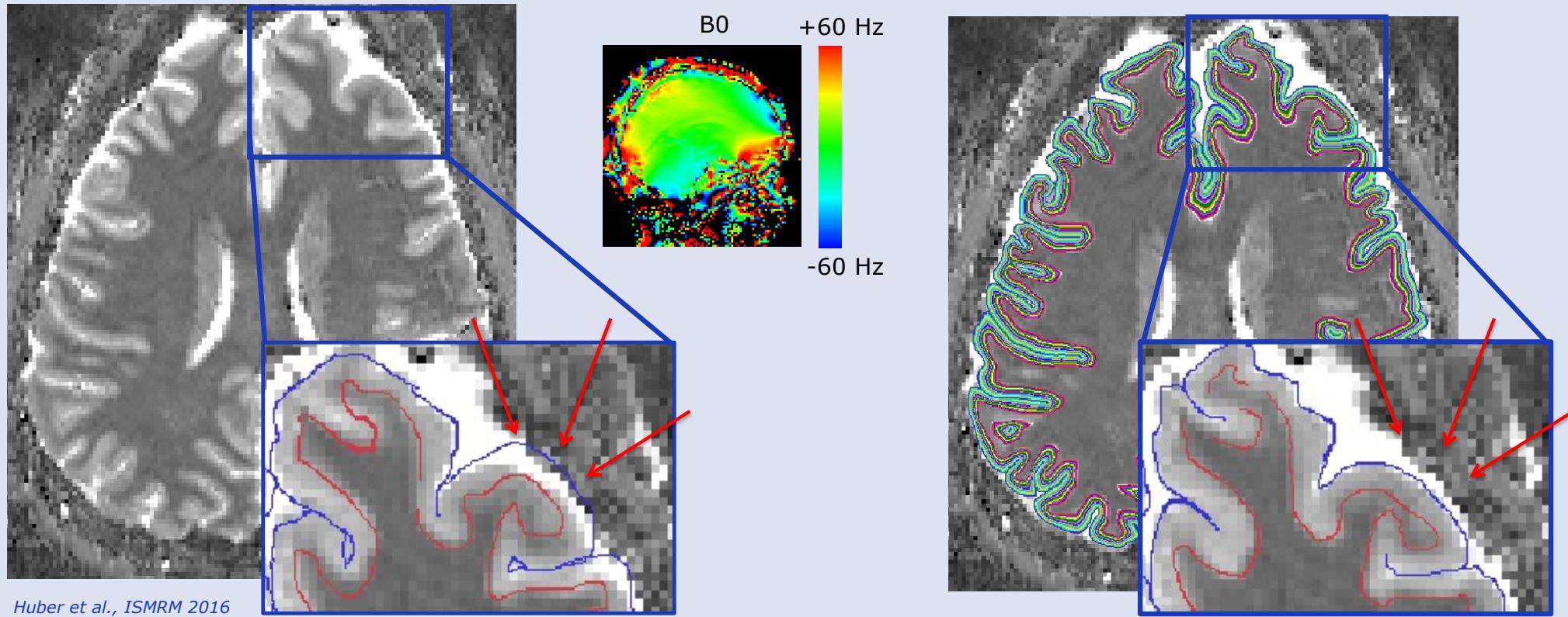
$$\text{Signal} = \sqrt{\text{real}^2 + \text{imag}^2}$$

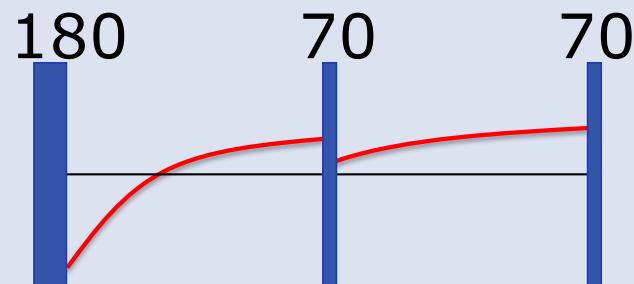
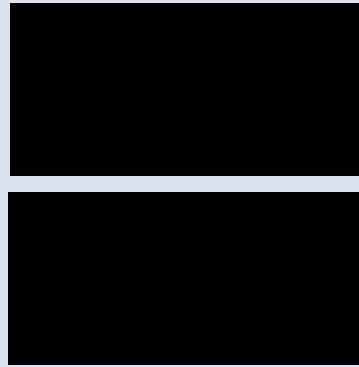
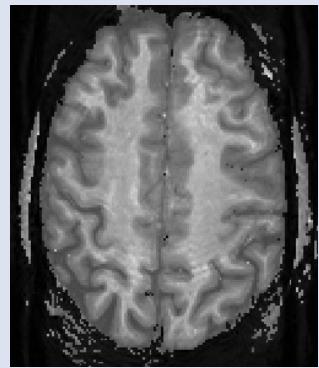


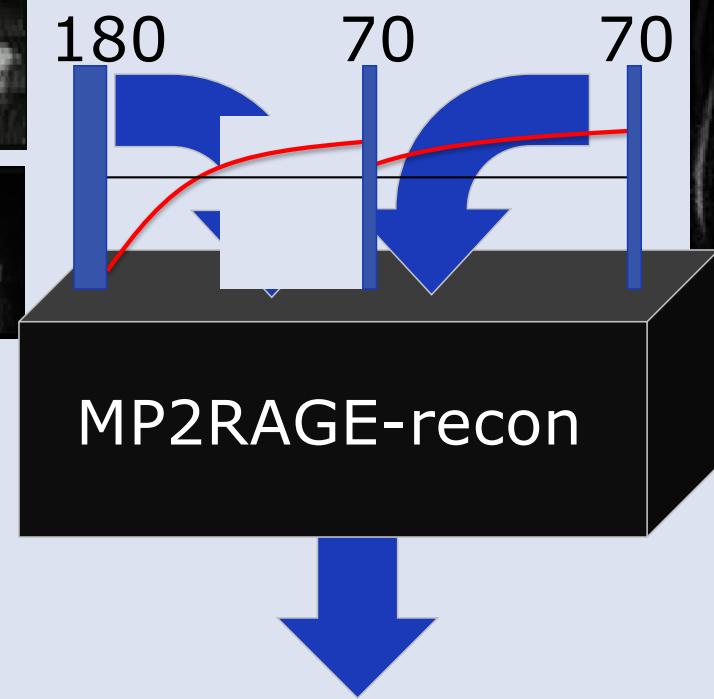
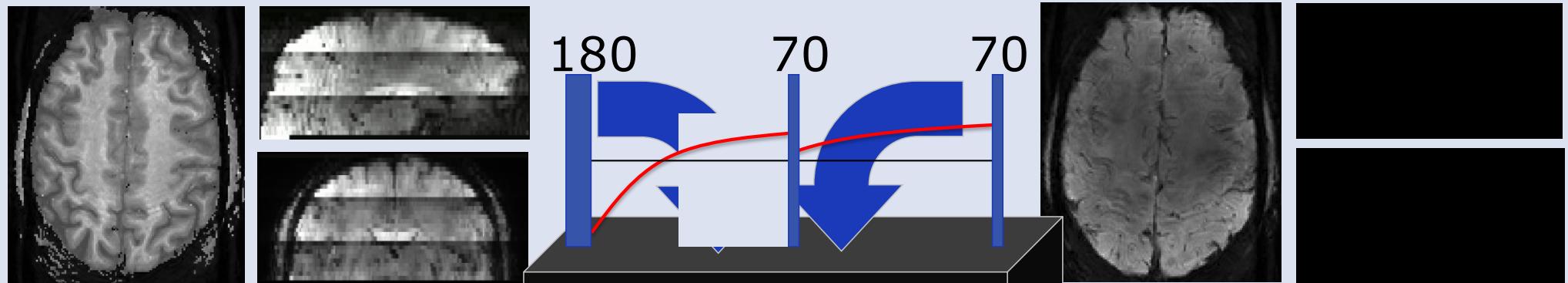
Huber et al., 2014 ISMRM

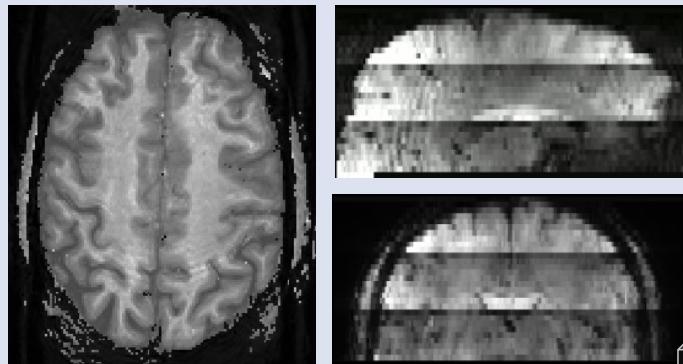
distortion-matched anatomical reference

EPI-T₁ and MP2RAGE-T₁

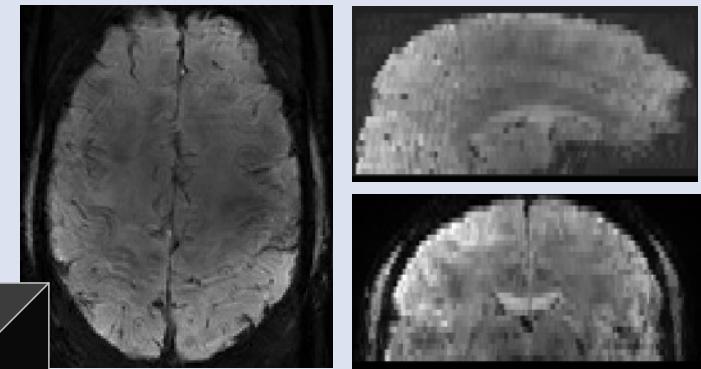
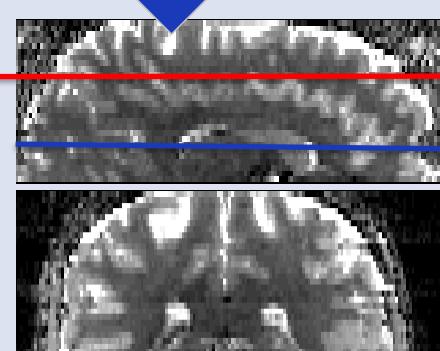
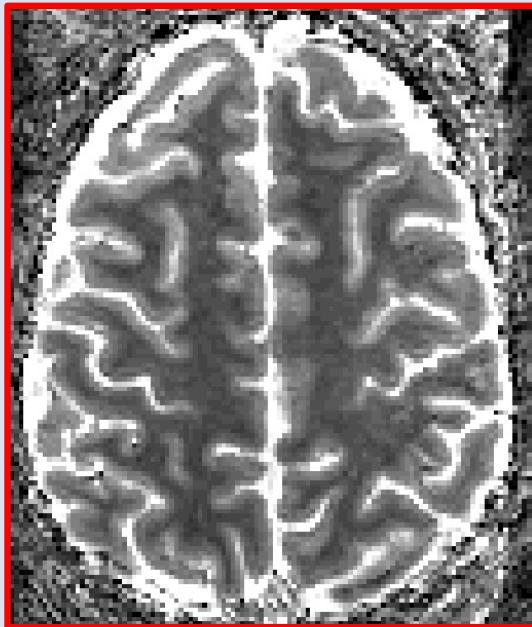




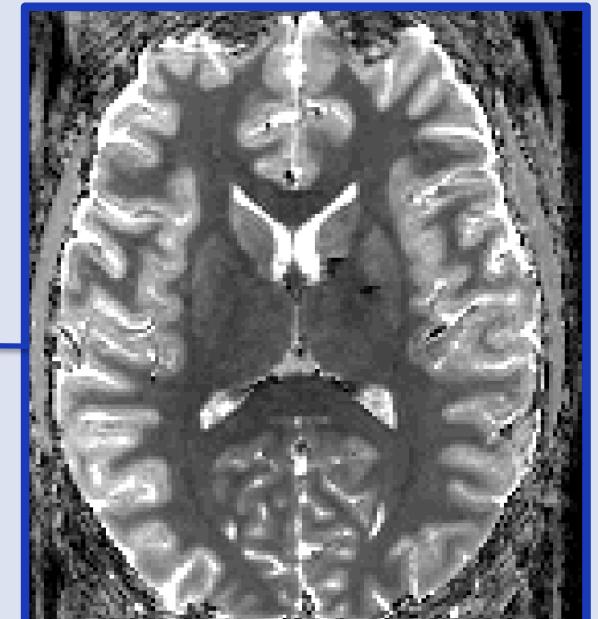




similar to MP2RAGE [Marques J, et al.
NeuroImage, 2010]

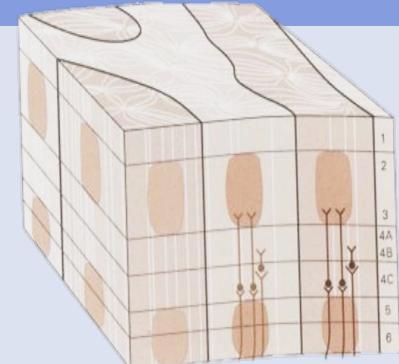


T₁-Map



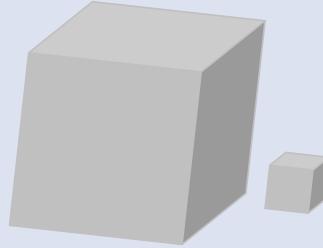
Conclusions

High resolutions provides new information on directionality and circuitry

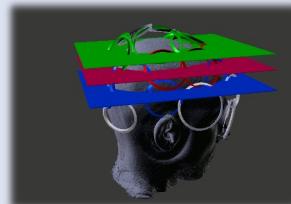


Many challenges need to be accounted for simultaneously

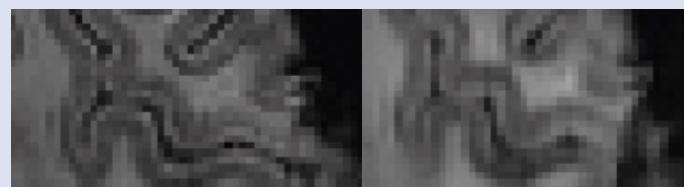
- SNR



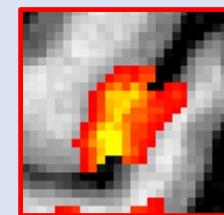
- speed



- blurring



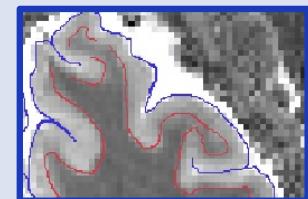
- specificity



- ghosting



- distortion



Thank you

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- **Javier Gonzales**
- **Natasha Topolski**
- **Adam Thomas**
- **Peter Bandettini**

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