



**IFSC** UNIVERSIDADE  
DE SÃO PAULO  
Instituto de Física de São Carlos



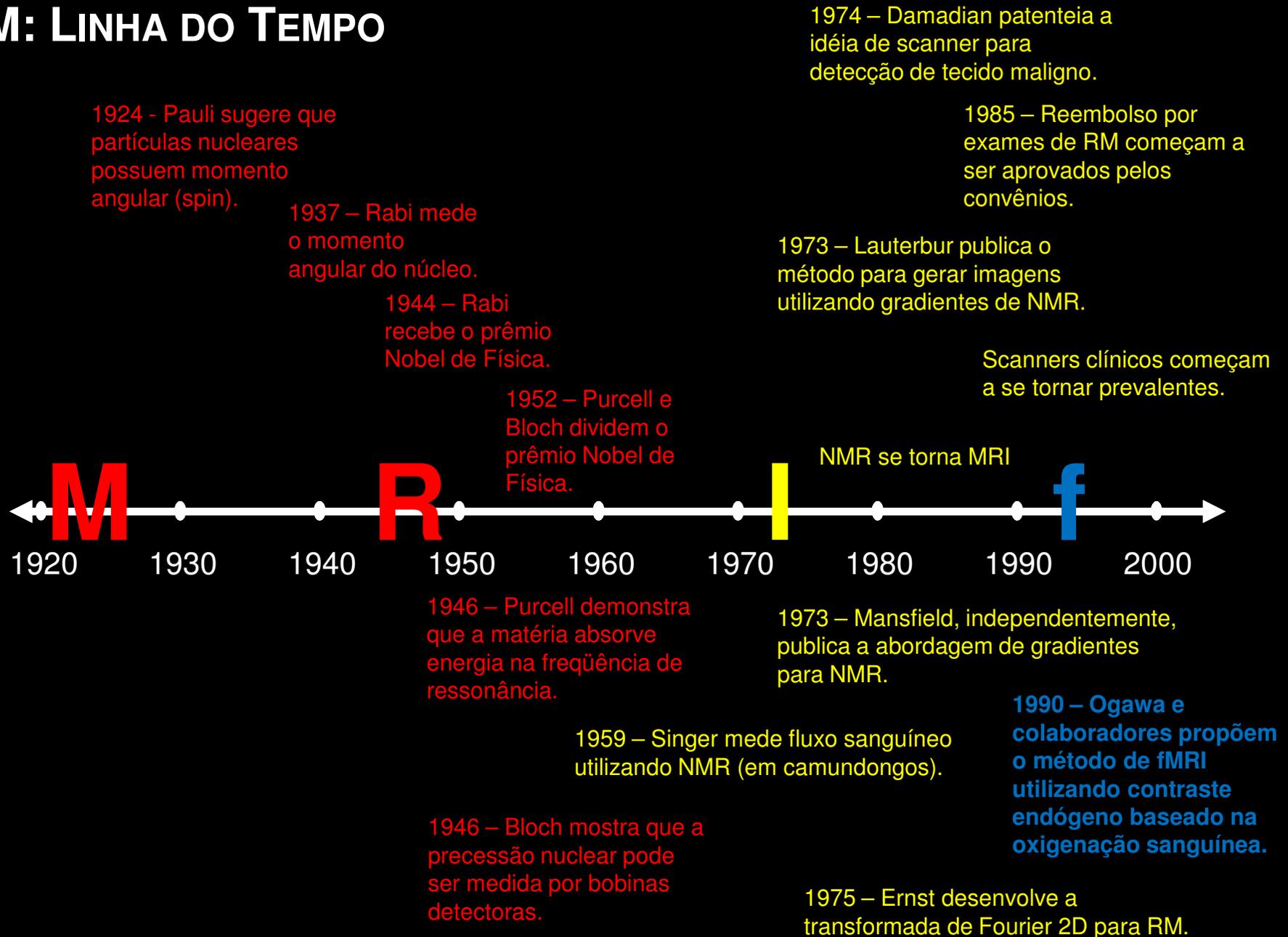
**Centro de Imagens e Espectroscopia**

***In Vivo por Ressonância Magnética***

# ***Imagens por Ressonância Magnética: Princípios e Aplicações***

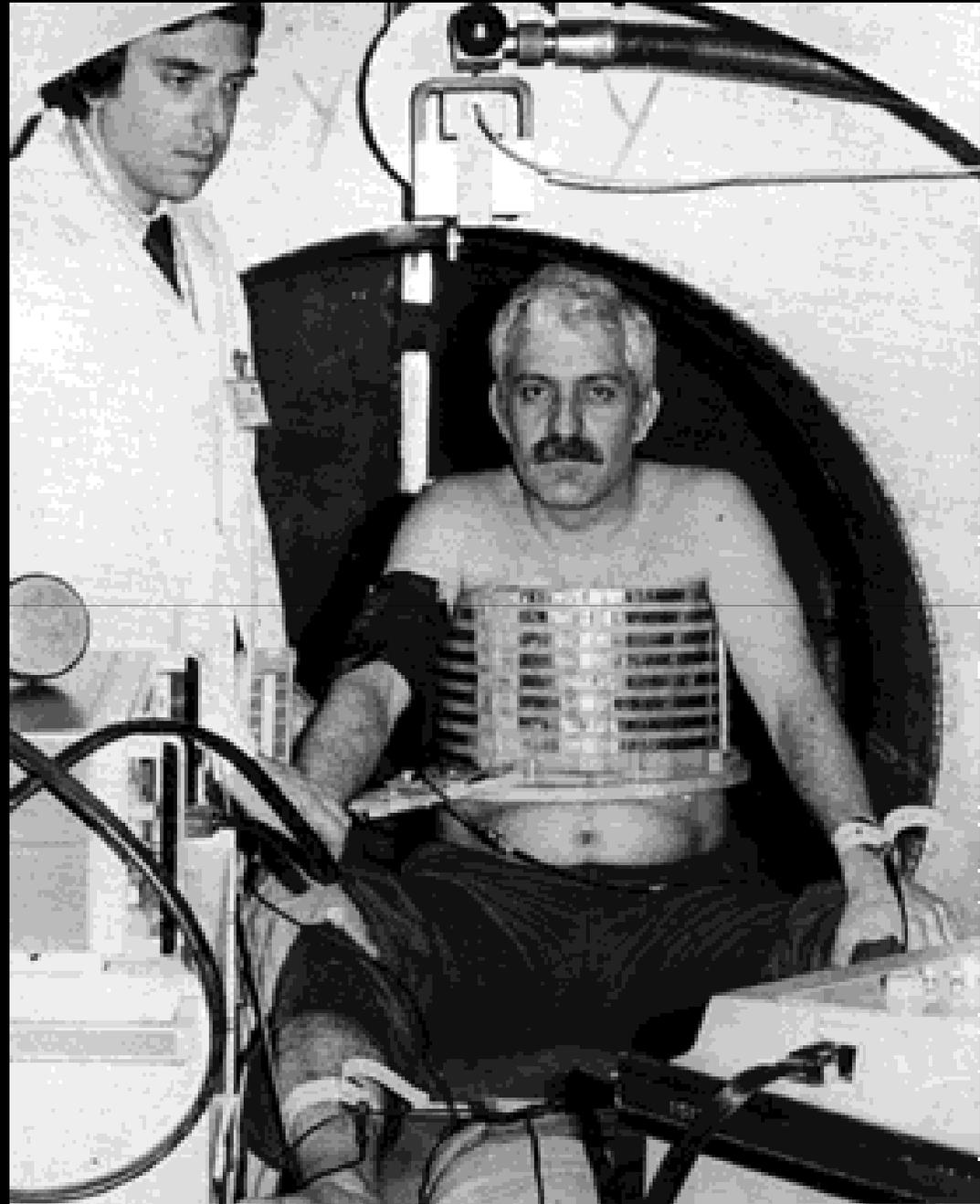
***Fernando F. Paiva***

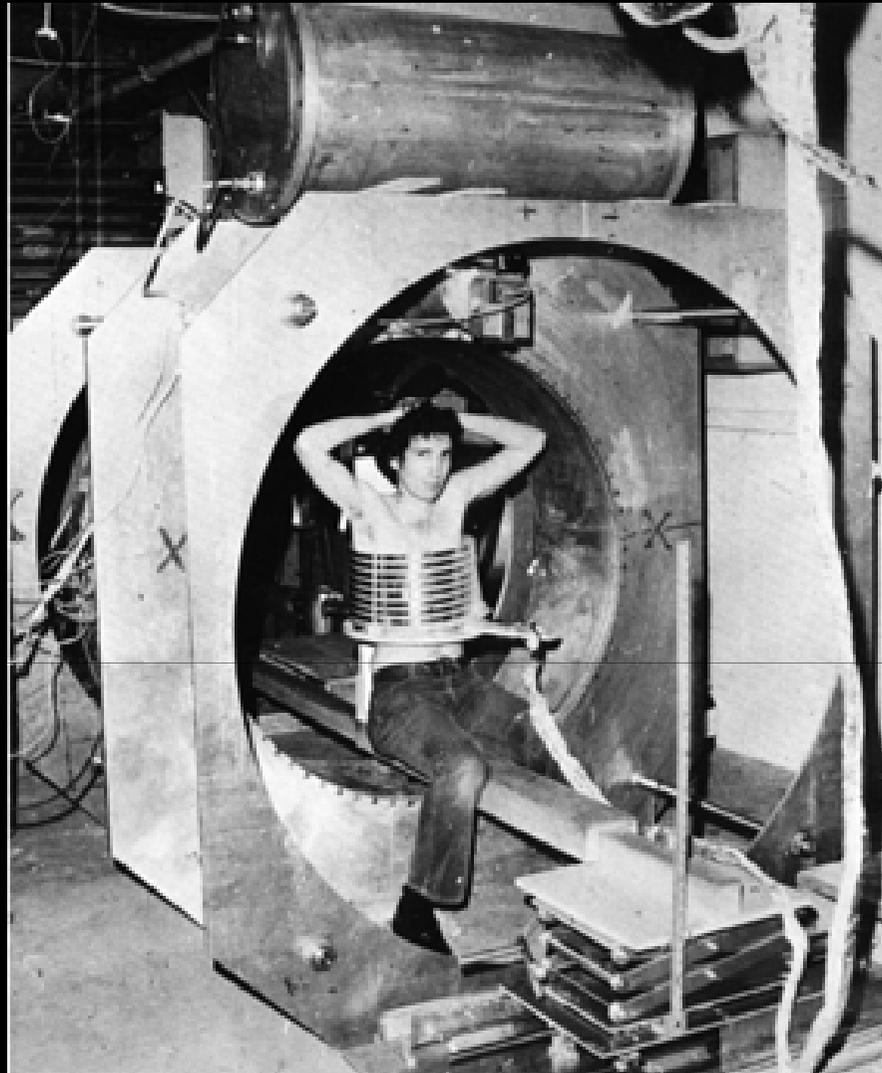
# RM: LINHA DO TEMPO



## MARÇO DE 1977

A primeira tentativa de obter uma imagem em humanos. Dr. Raymond Damadian foi o primeiro paciente. Dadas as dúvidas sobre os resultados, ele utilizou um monitor cardíaco e um de pressão.

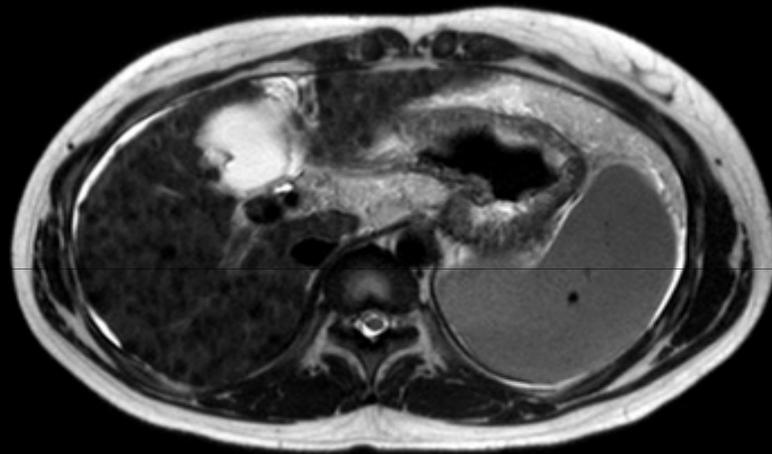




**JULHO DE 1977**

A primeira tentativa bem sucedida de se obter uma imagem de RM humanos. Dr. Lawrence Minkoff foi o voluntário.

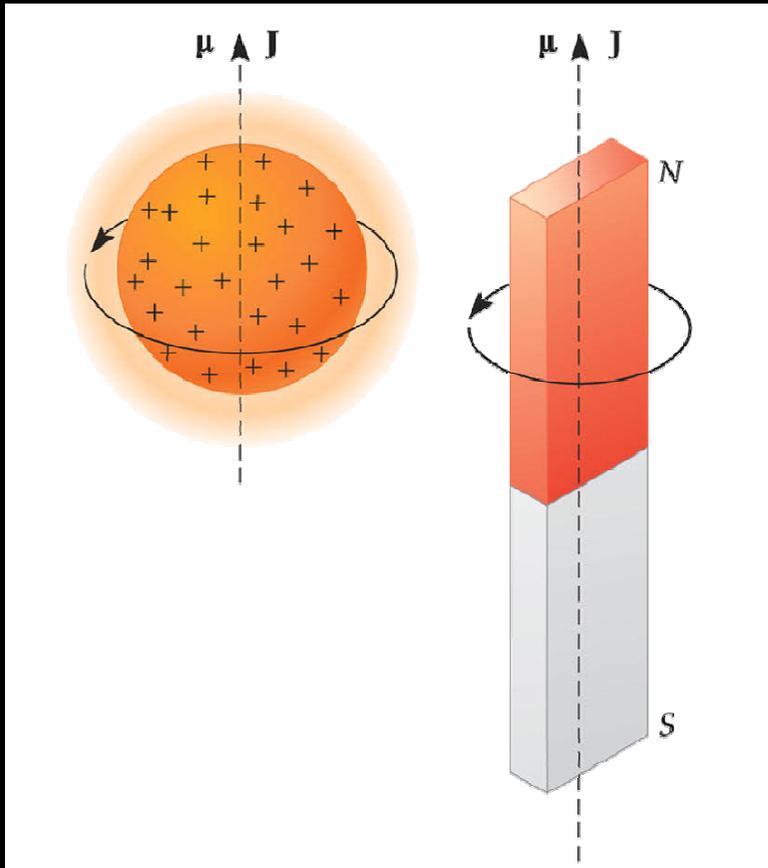




... 35 anos depois

## PROPRIEDADES DO NÚCLEO ATÔMICO

A rotação do próton dá origem ao momento angular ( $J$ );

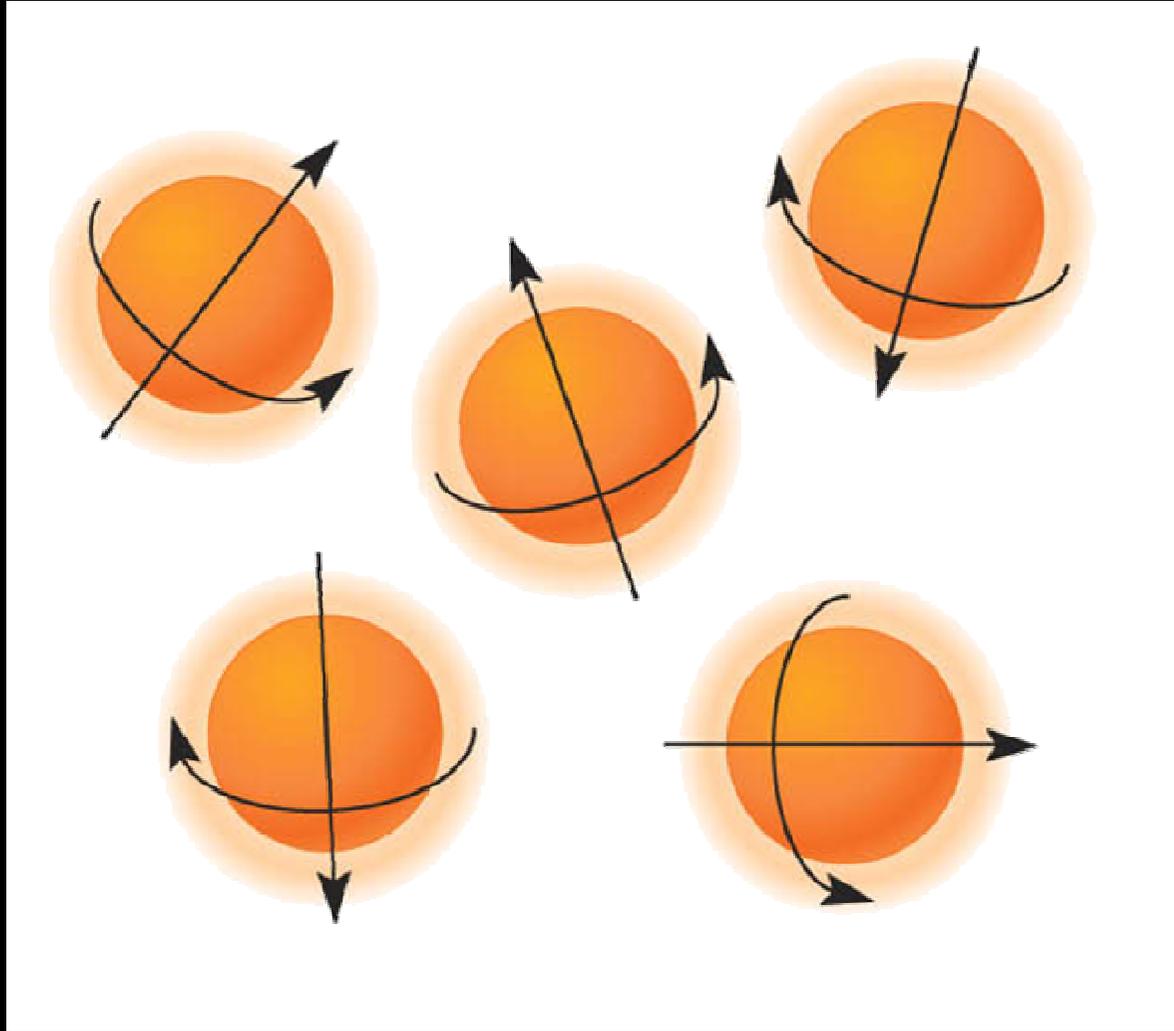


A carga elétrica na superfície do próton cria um pequeno loop de corrente, o que dá origem ao momento magnético ( $\mu$ );

Ambos  $\mu$  e  $J$  são representados por vetores que apontam ao longo do eixo de rotação e cuja direção pode ser determinada pela regra da mão direita;

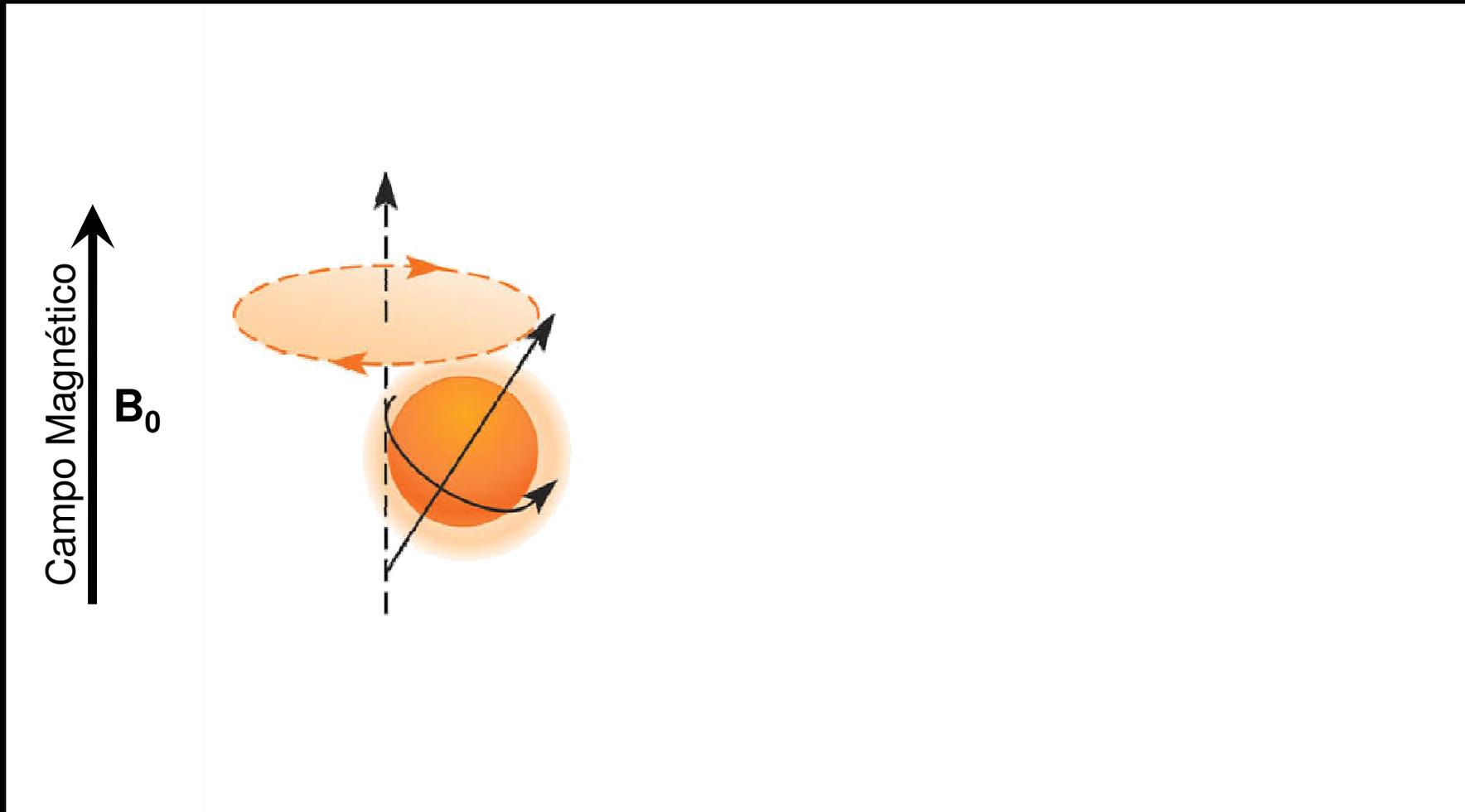
Um núcleo pode ser observado por RM se tem momento angular e magnético. Tal núcleo possui um número ímpar de prótons ou de nêutrons.

## PRÓTONS NA AUSÊNCIA DE CAMPO MAGNÉTICO

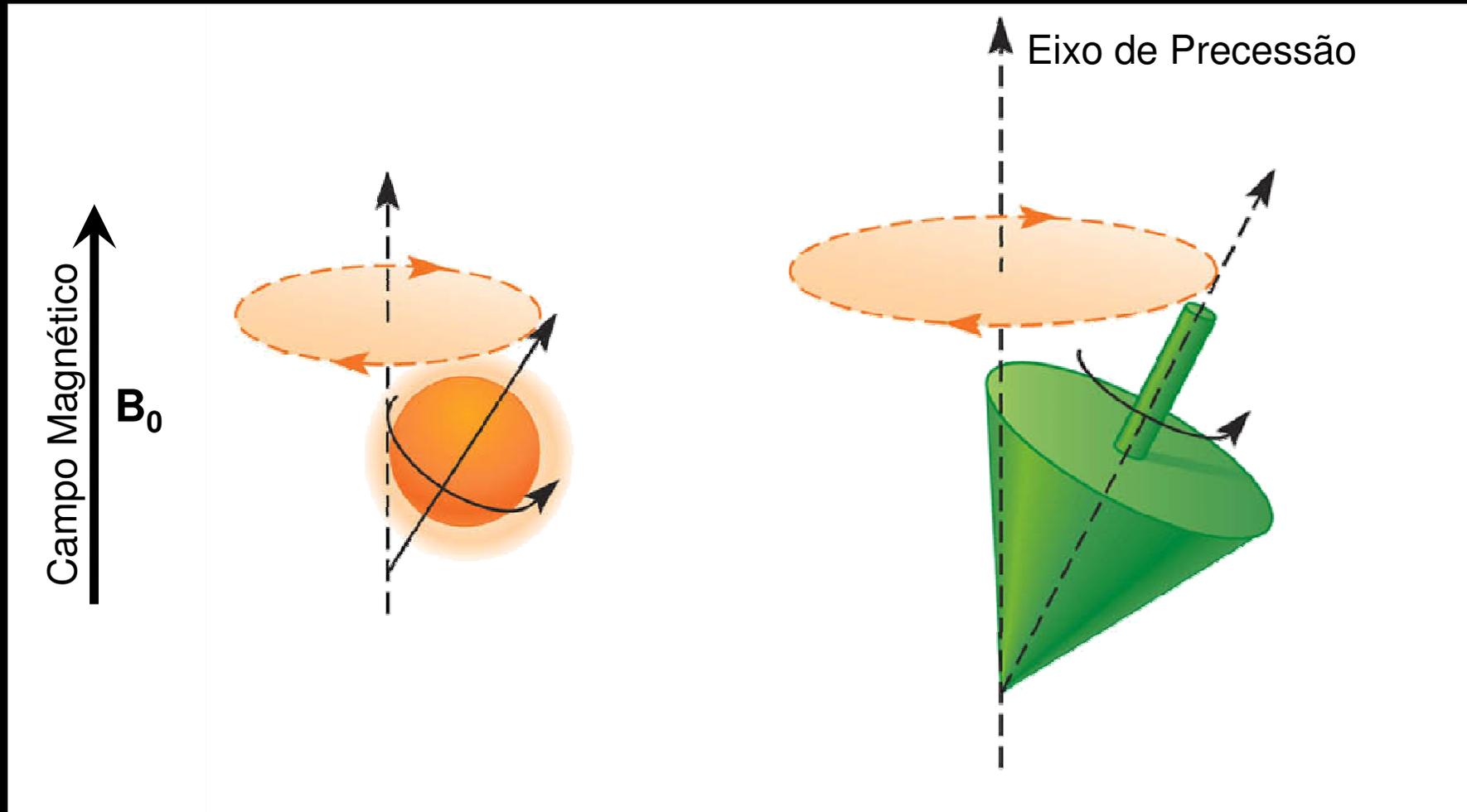


- Na ausência de um campo magnético intenso, os *spins* ficam randomicamente orientados.
- Neste caso, a magnetização (M) do sistema é nula.

# PRÓTONS SE ALINHAM AO CAMPO MAGNÉTICO...



**... MAS SE MOVEM AO REDOR DO EIXO DO CAMPO  
PRINCIPAL EM UM MOVIMENTO CONHECIDO POR  
*PRECESSÃO***



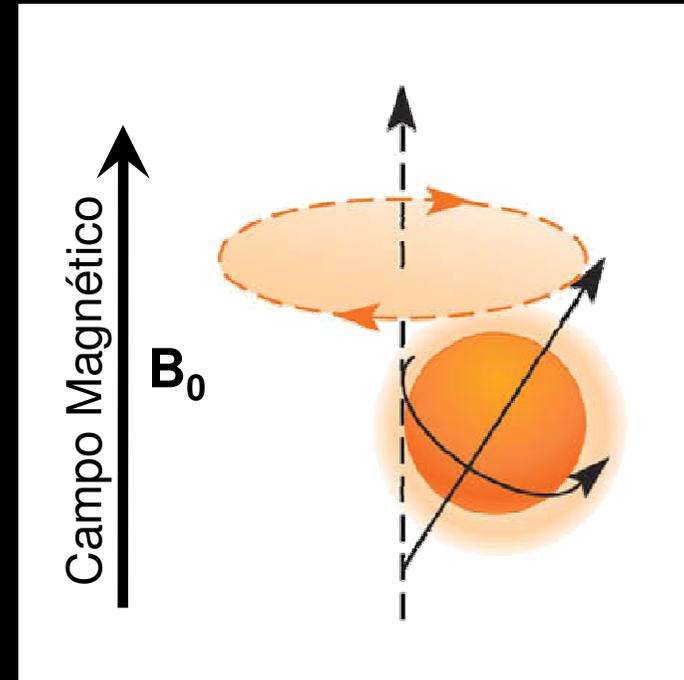
## FREQUÊNCIA DE *LARMOR*

A precessão dos núcleos em torno do campo principal ocorre em uma frequência específica dada pela equação de *Larmor*

$$\omega = \gamma B_0$$

onde:

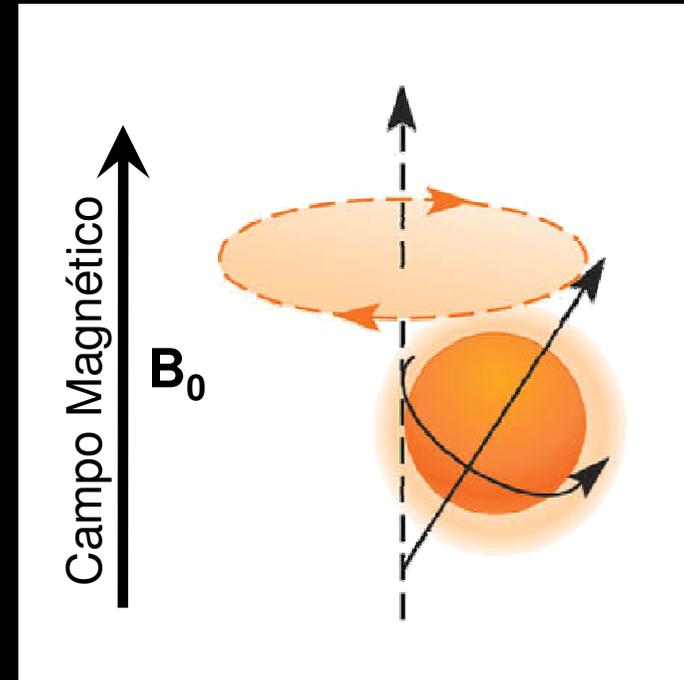
- $\omega$ : frequência de Larmor
- $\gamma$ : constante giromagnética
- $B_0$ : campo magnético principal



Núcleo	Constante Giromagnética (MHz/T)
$^1\text{H}$	42.58
$^{13}\text{C}$	10.71
$^{15}\text{N}$	4.31
$^{19}\text{F}$	40.05
$^{31}\text{P}$	17.23

## FREQUÊNCIA DE LARMOR

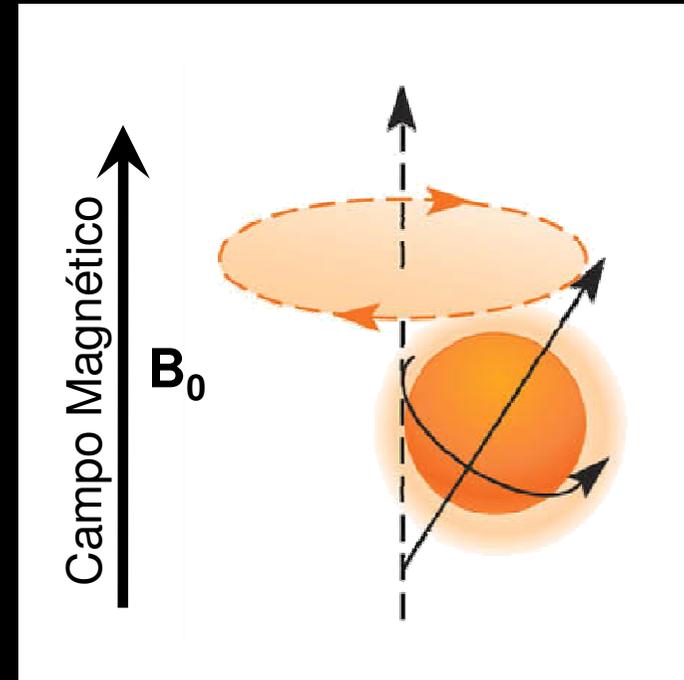
- Hidrogênio ( $^1\text{H}$ ) em 1.5T:
  - $\omega = 42.58 \text{ MHz/T} \times 1.5 \text{ T}$   
= **63.87 MHz**
- Hidrogênio ( $^1\text{H}$ ) em 3.0T:
  - $\omega = 42.58 \text{ MHz/T} \times 3.0 \text{ T}$   
= **127.74 MHz**
- Fósforo ( $^{31}\text{P}$ ) em 1.5T:
  - $\omega = 17.23 \text{ MHz/T} \times 1.5 \text{ T}$   
= **25.85 MHz**



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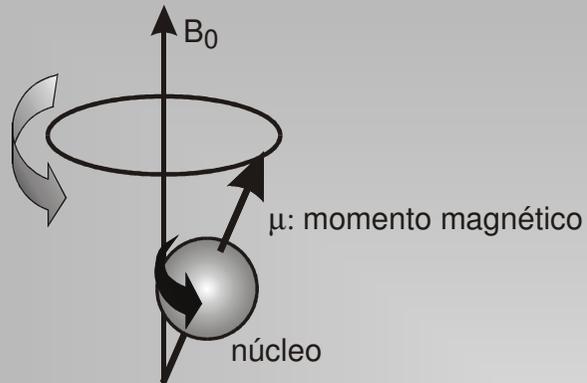
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Radiofrequência (RF)

# Magnetização



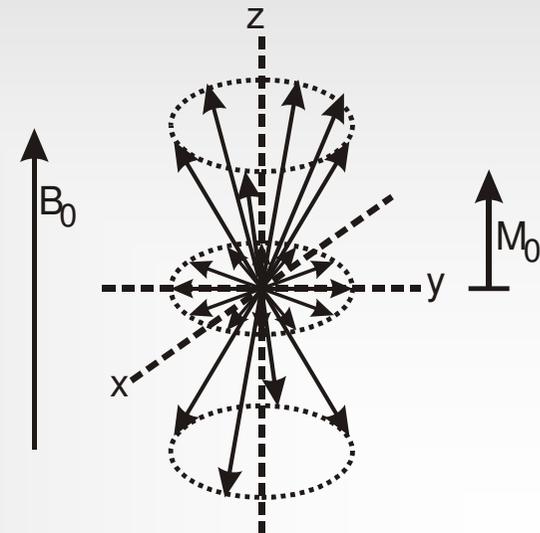
$$\frac{d\mu}{dt} = \mu \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_i \mu_i$$



$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = \mathbf{M} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

(Prótons não interagentes)



# Magnetização

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$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = \mathbf{M} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B}) \quad (\text{Prótons não interagentes})$$

Campo Externo:  $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$

## Prótons interagentes?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{M}_{//} = M_z \hat{\mathbf{z}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dM_z}{dt} = 0 \quad + \quad ? \\ \mathbf{M}_{\perp} = M_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + M_y \hat{\mathbf{y}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\mathbf{M}_{\perp}}{dt} = \mathbf{M}_{\perp} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B}) \quad + \quad ? \end{array} \right.$$

# Relaxação Longitudinal

Interação dos prótons com a rede:  $\frac{dM_z}{dt} = \frac{1}{T_1} (M_0 - M_z)$

Determinado Empiricamente 

$T_1$ : Tempo de Relaxação Longitudinal (Spin-Rede)

$$M_z(t) = M_z(t_0)e^{-(t-t_0)/T_1} + M_0(1 - e^{-(t-t_0)/T_1})$$

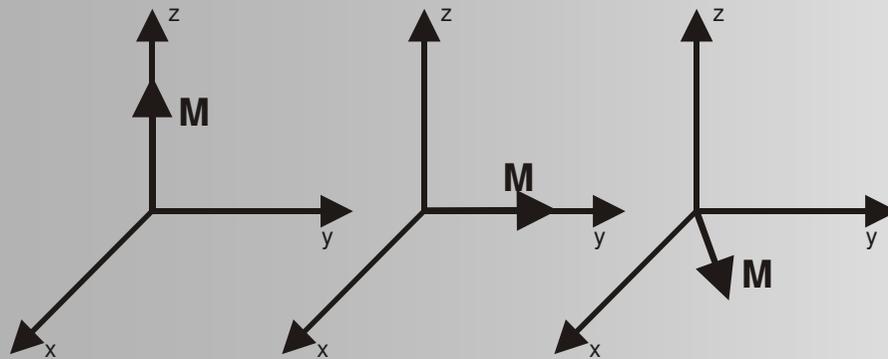
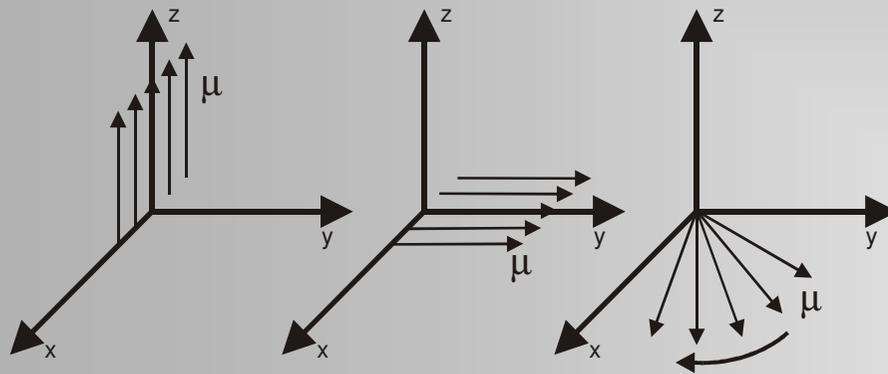
Tecido	$T_1$ (ms)	$T_2$ (ms)
matéria cinzenta	950	100
matéria branca	600	80
músculo	900	50
fluido cérebro-espinhal	4500	2200
gordura	250	60
sangue	1200	100-200

Valores típicos de tempos de relaxação,  $T_1$  e  $T_2$ , de hidrogênio em diferentes tecidos humanos medidos em 1.5T e 37°C

# Relaxação Transversal

**Campo Local** = campo externo + campos gerados pelos “vizinhos”

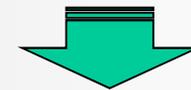
Variação no Campo Local  $\Rightarrow$  Variação na Freq. Precessão  
 $(\omega_0 = \gamma \cdot B_0)$



$$\frac{dM_{\perp}}{dt} = M_{\perp} \times (\gamma \cdot B) - \frac{1}{T_2} M_{\perp}$$

$T_2$ : Tempo de Relaxação Transversal (Spin-Spin)

$$\left( \frac{dM_{\perp}}{dt} \right)^{\perp} = -\frac{1}{T_2} M_{\perp} \quad (\text{RG})$$



$$M_{\perp}(t) = M_{\perp}(0) e^{-t/T_2}$$

# Equação de Bloch

$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}_{\perp}}{dt} = \mathbf{M}_{\perp} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B}) + \frac{1}{T_1} (M_0 - M_z) - \frac{1}{T_2} \mathbf{M}_{\perp}$$

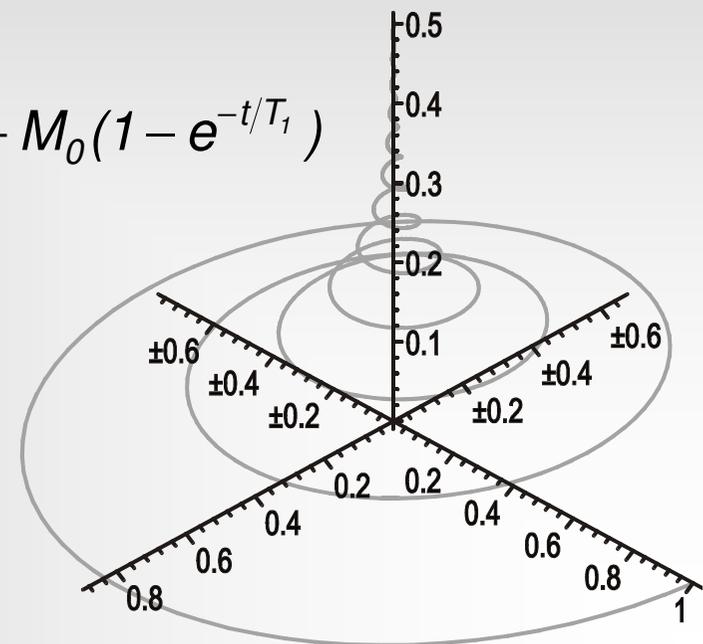
$$\frac{dM_x}{dt} = \omega_0 M_y - \frac{M_x}{T_2} \Rightarrow M_x(t) = e^{-t/T_2} (M_x(0) \cos(\omega_0 t) + M_y(0) \sin(\omega_0 t))$$

$$\frac{dM_y}{dt} = -\omega_0 M_x - \frac{M_y}{T_2} \Rightarrow M_y(t) = e^{-t/T_2} (M_y(0) \cos(\omega_0 t) - M_x(0) \sin(\omega_0 t))$$

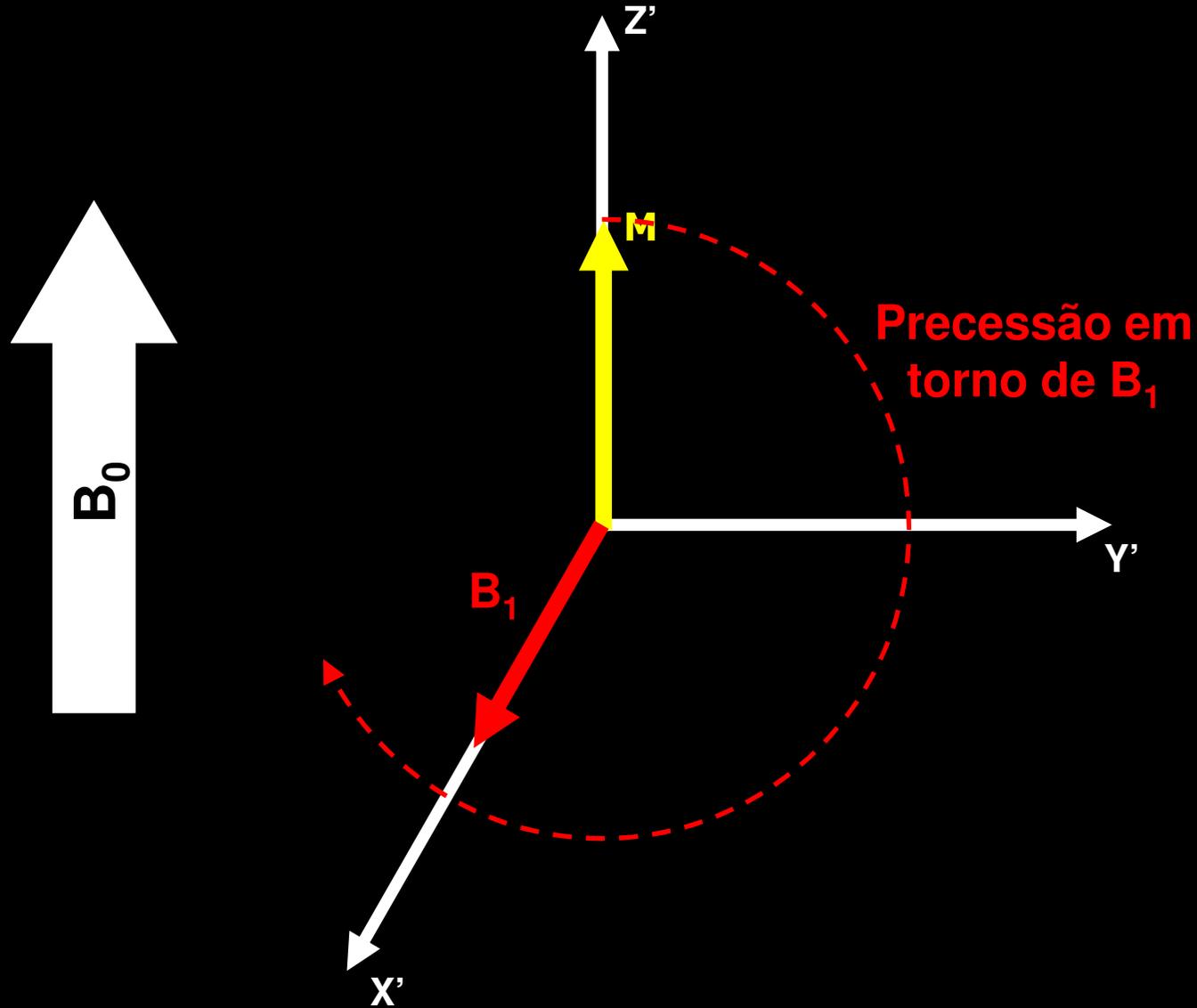
$$\frac{dM_z}{dt} = \frac{1}{T_1} (M_0 - M_z) \Rightarrow M_z(t) = M_z(0) e^{-t/T_1} + M_0 (1 - e^{-t/T_1})$$

$$M_x(\infty) = M_y(\infty) = 0$$

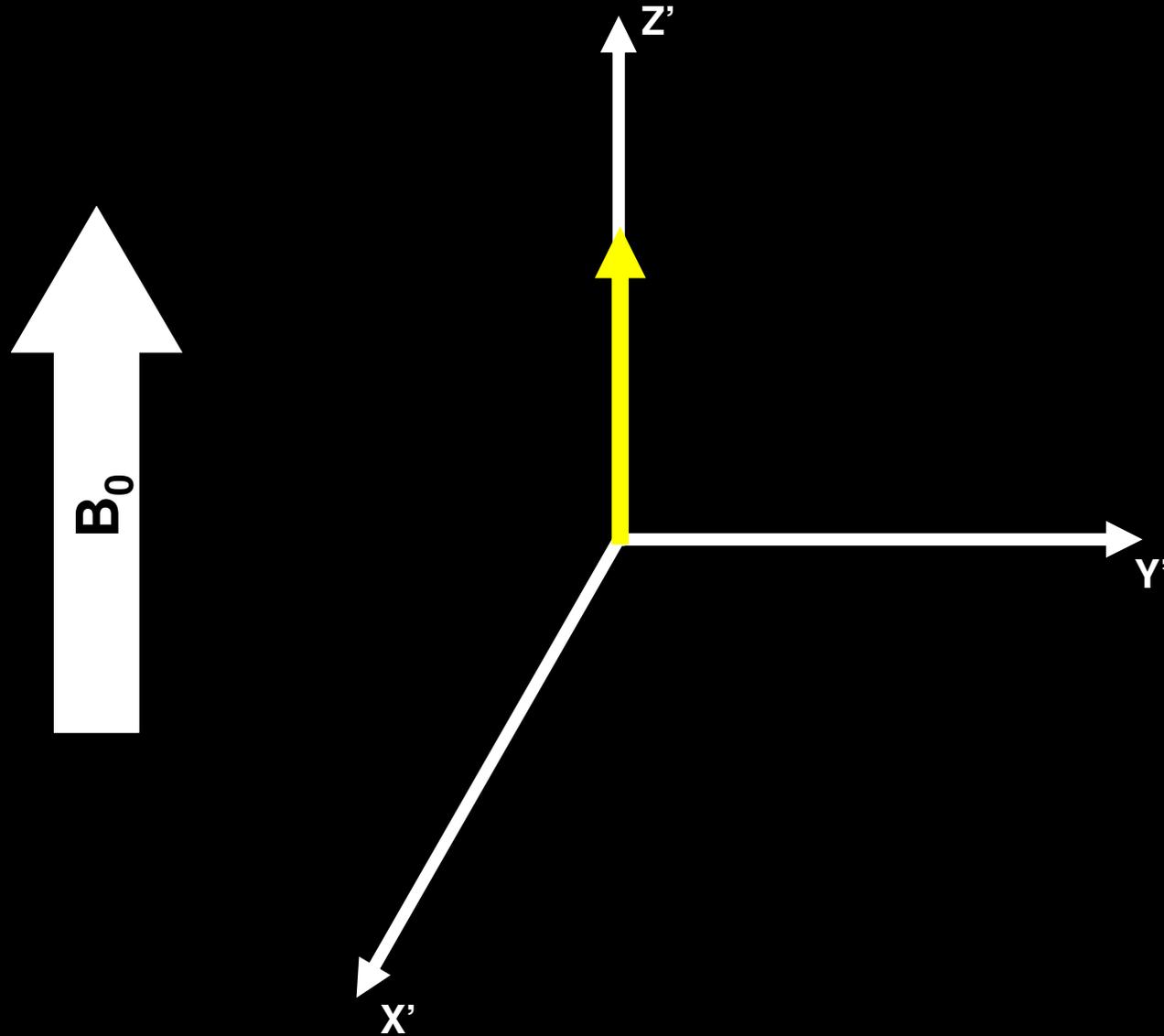
$$M_z(\infty) = M_0$$



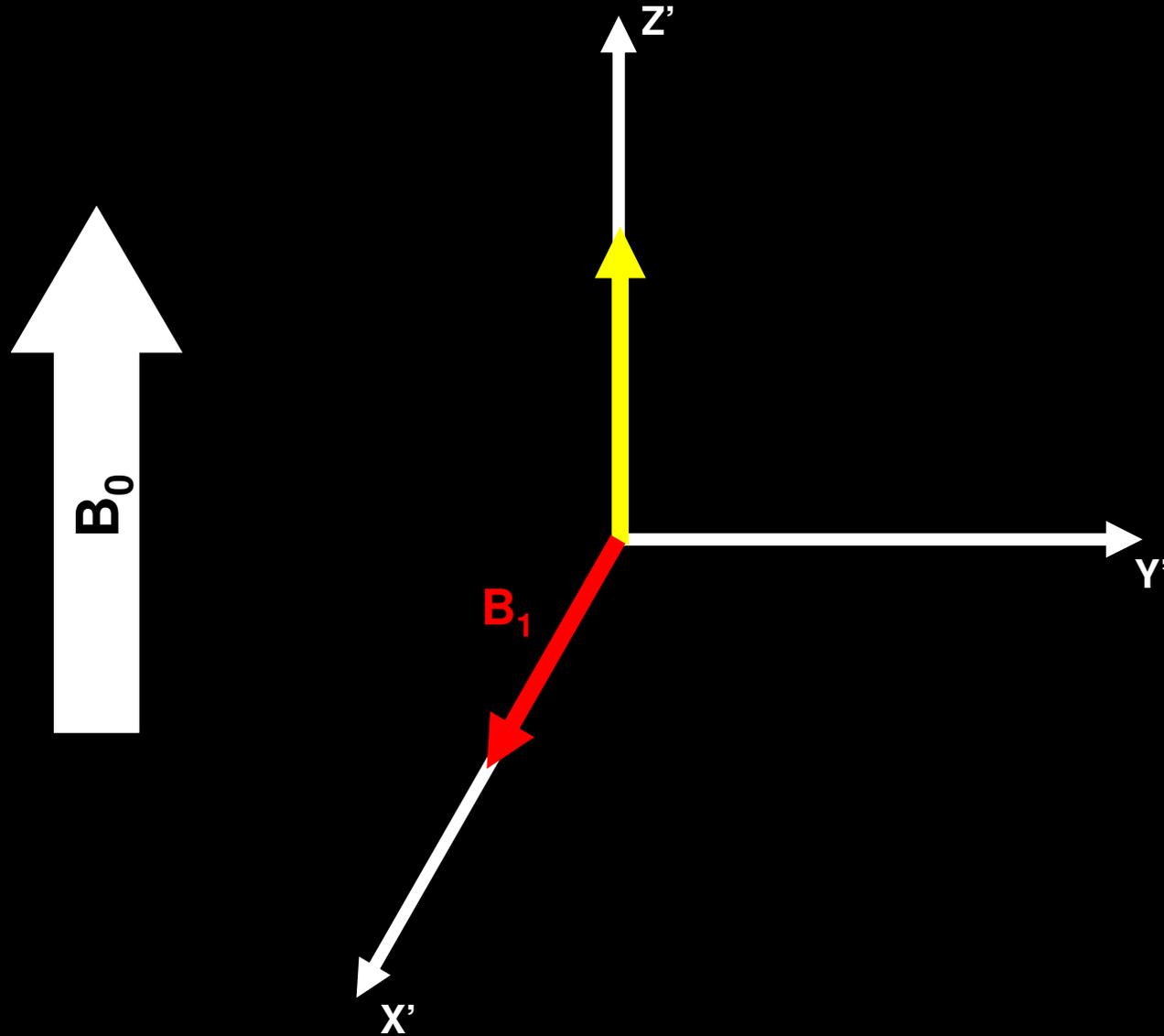
# CAMPO DE RF ( $B_1$ )



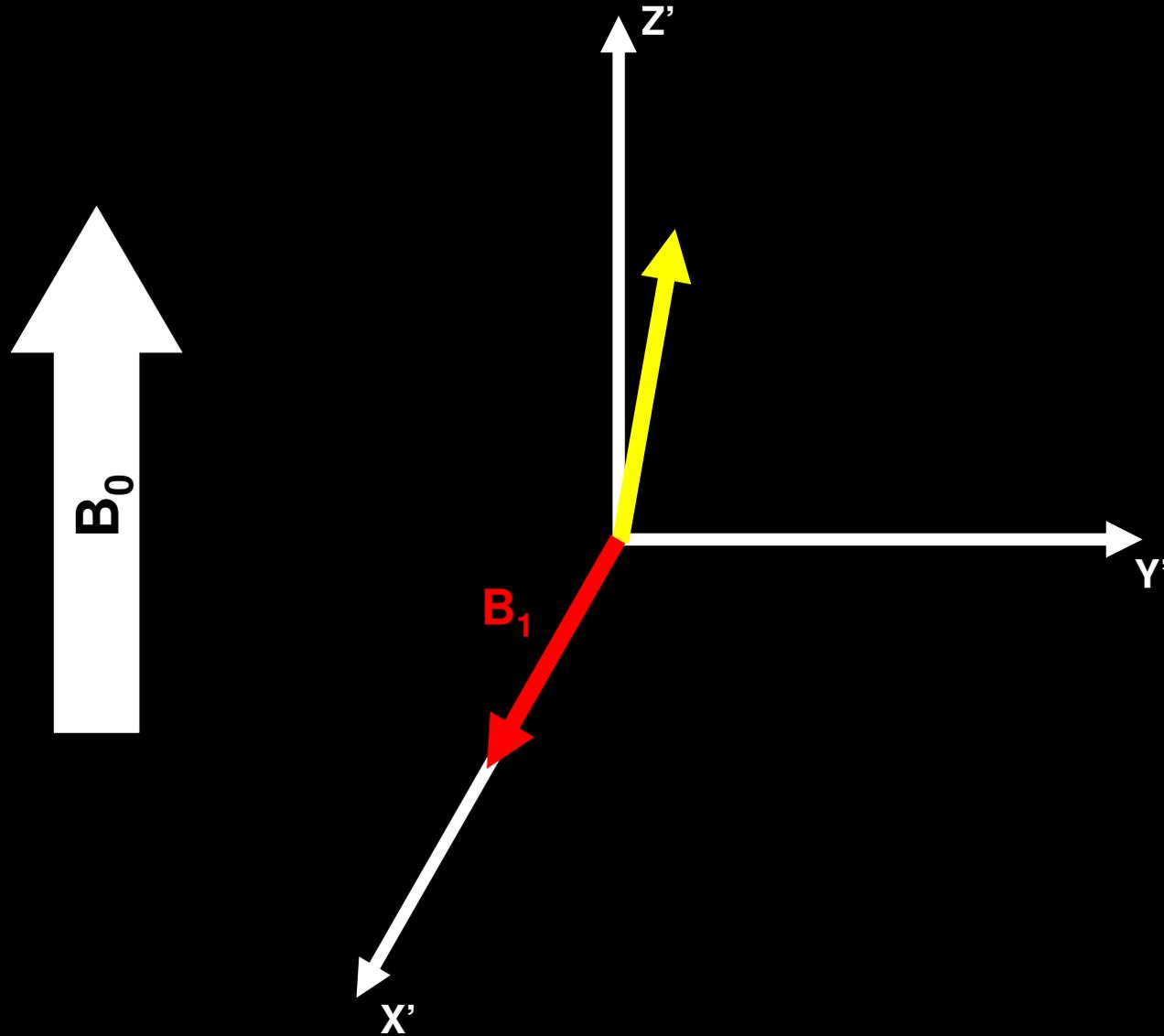
# CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



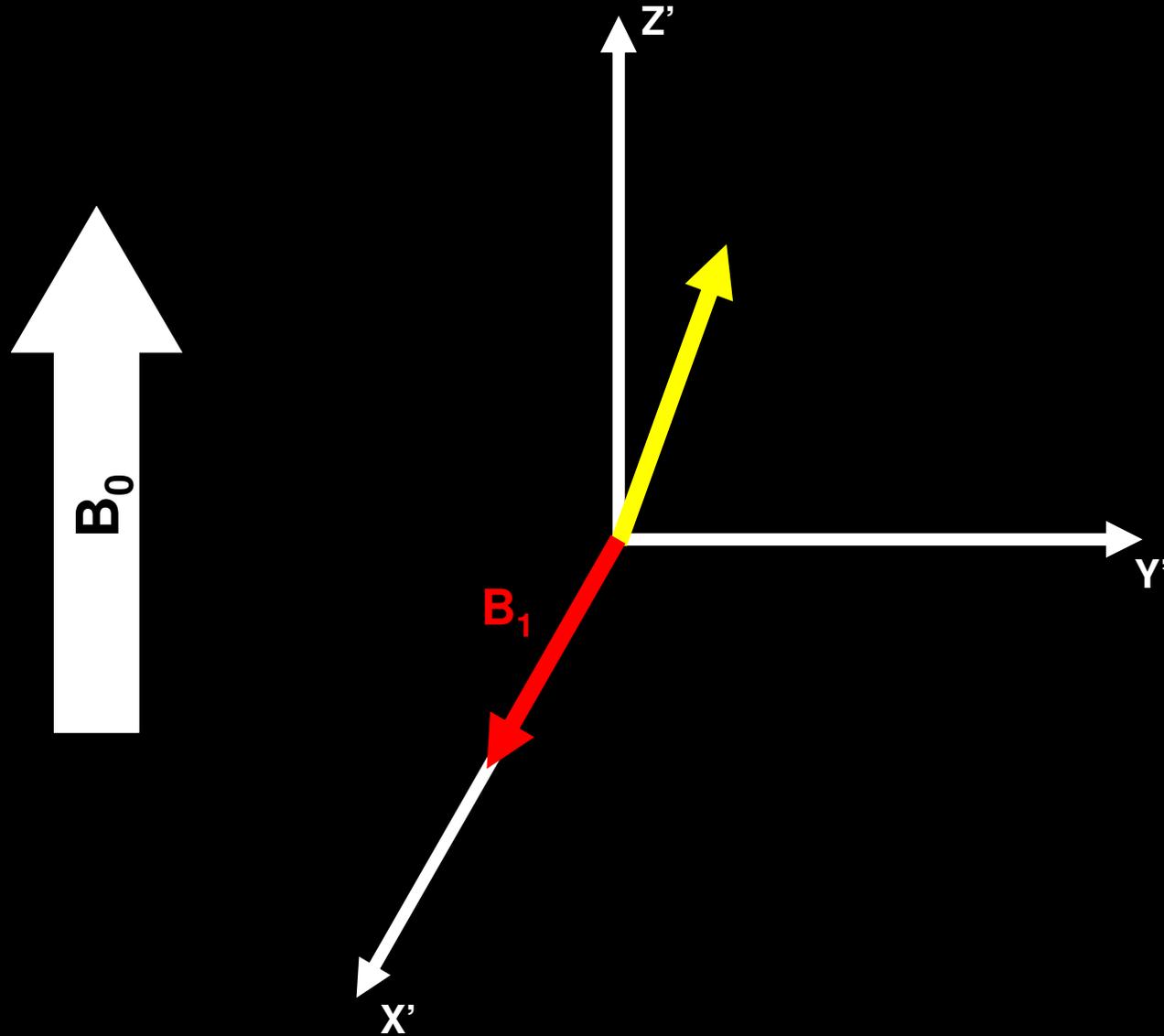
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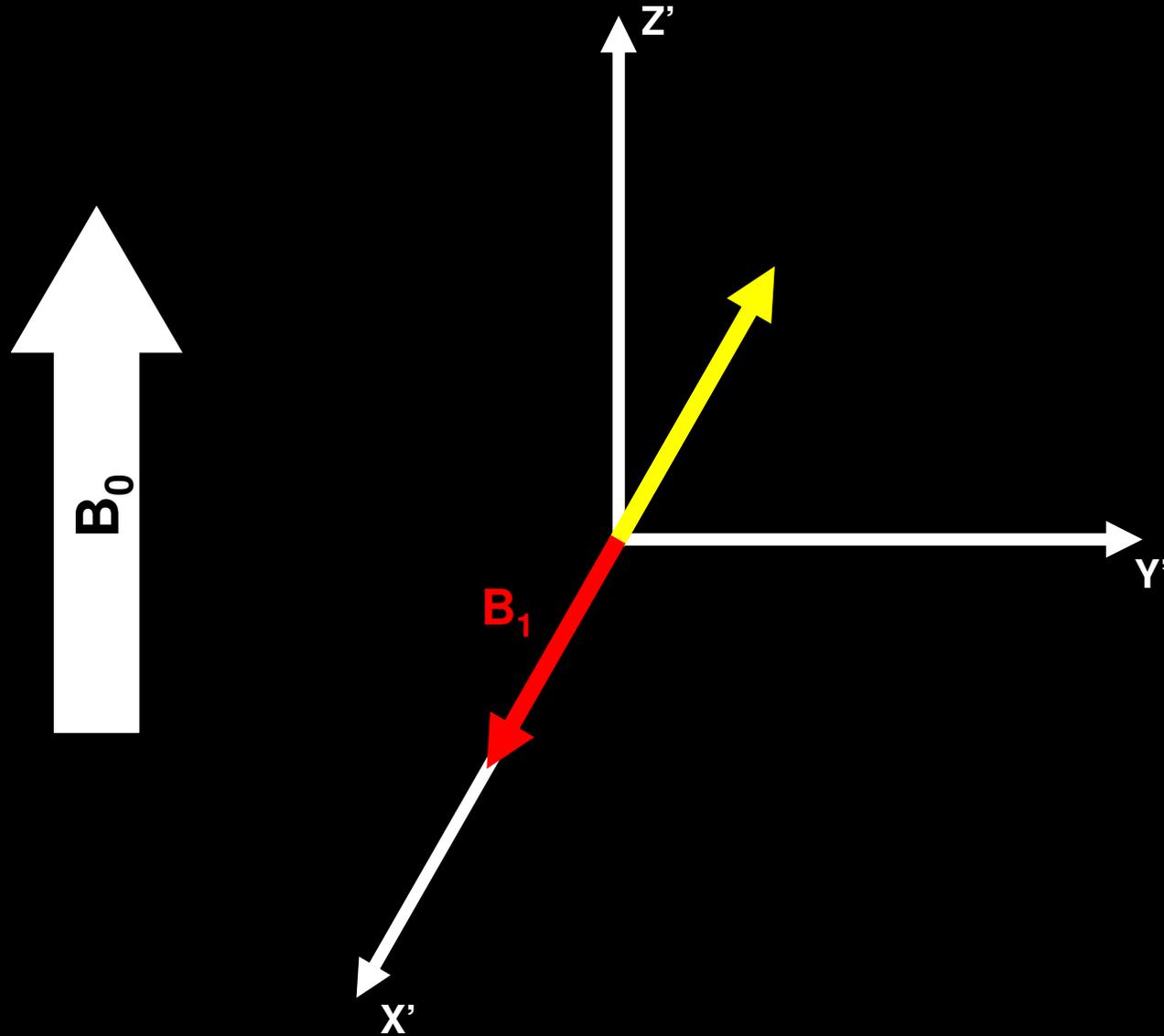
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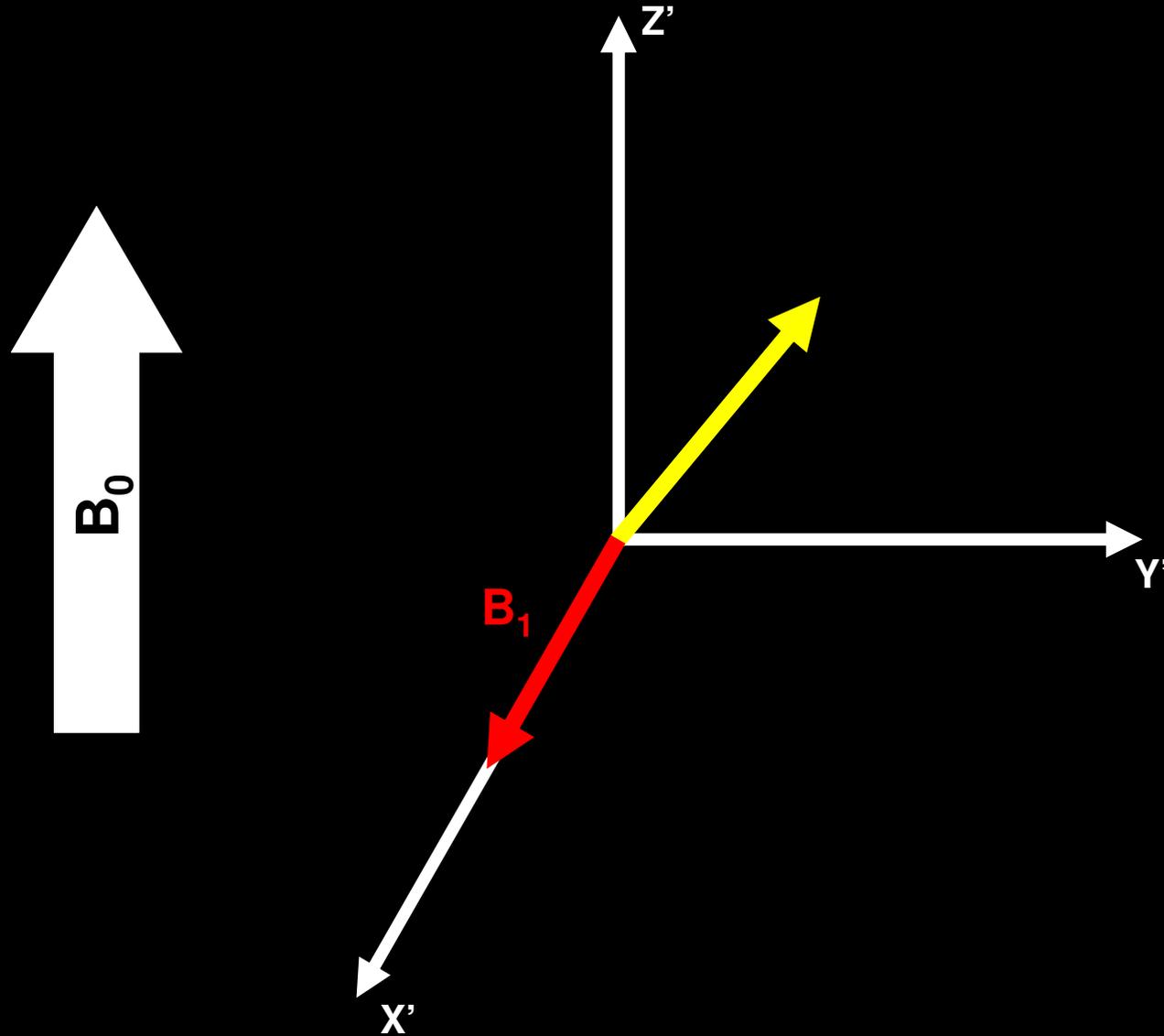
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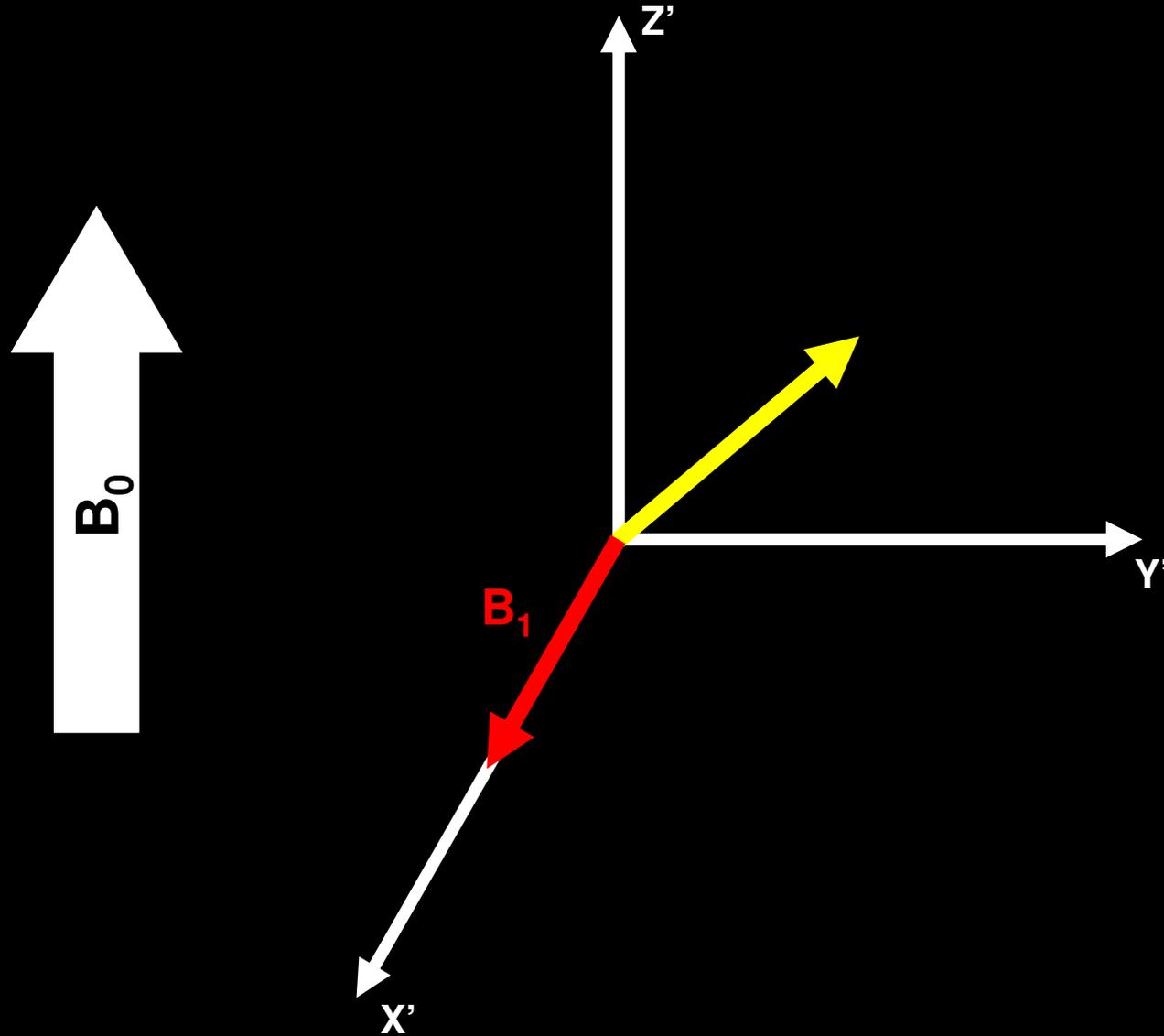
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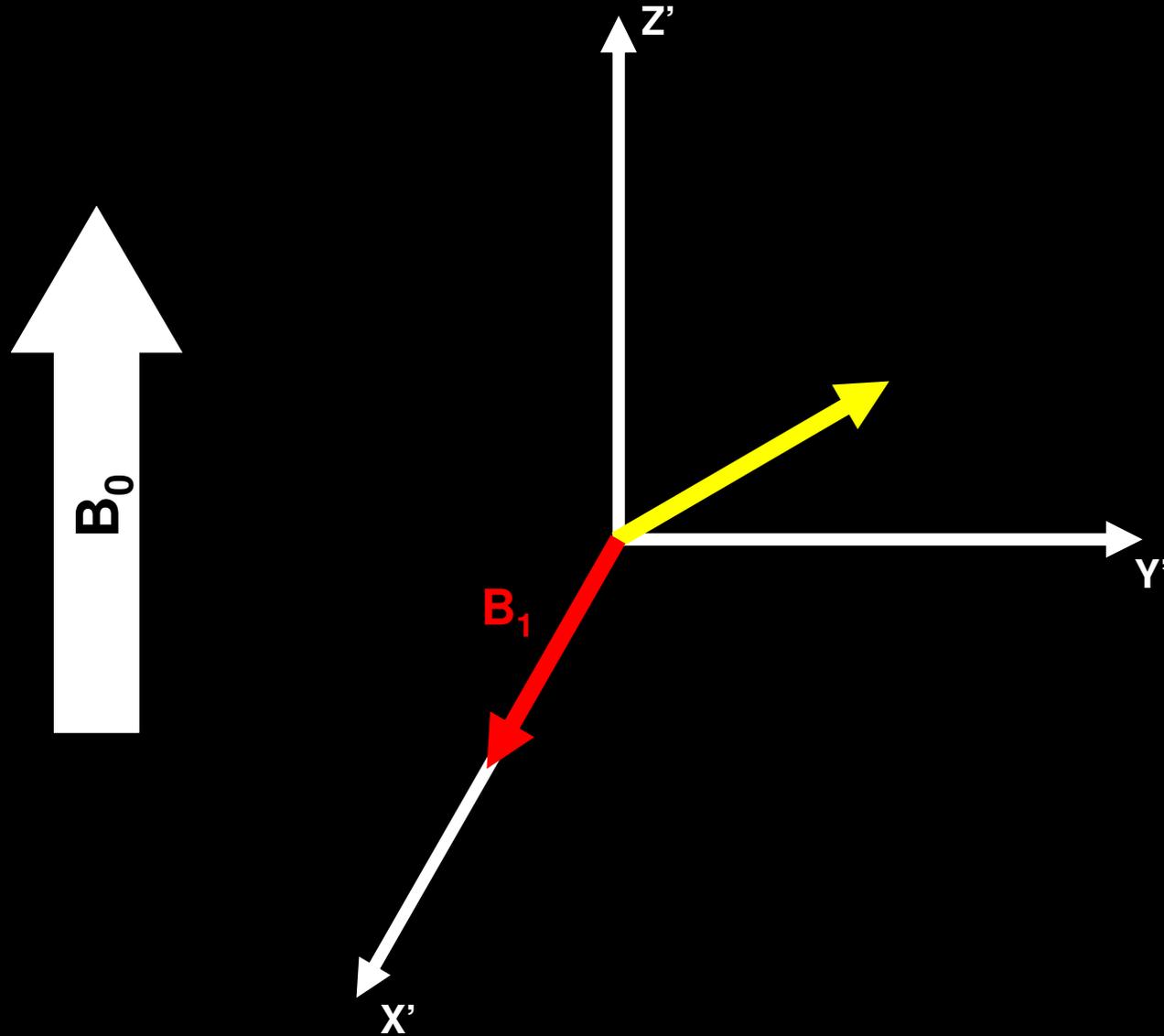
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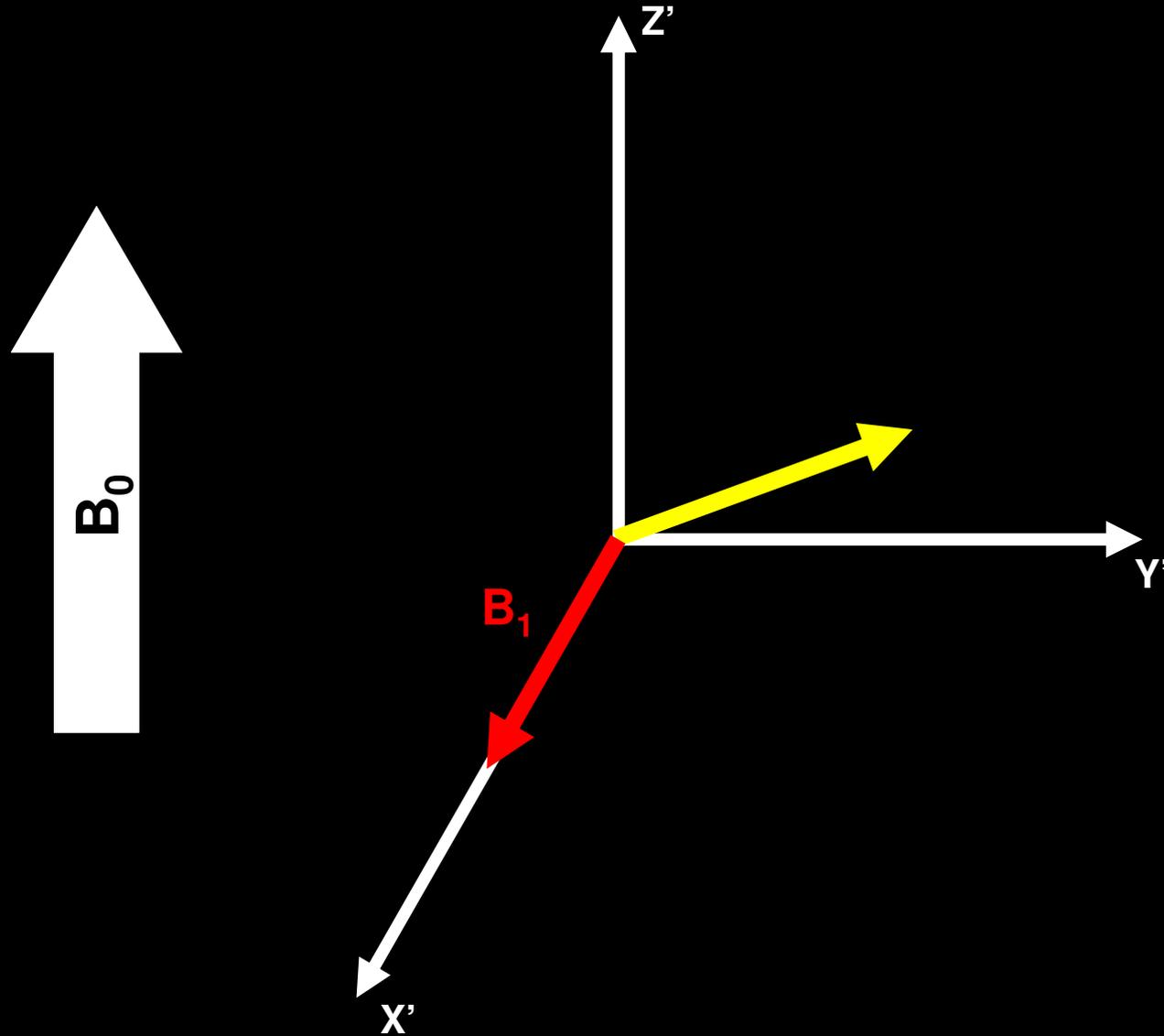
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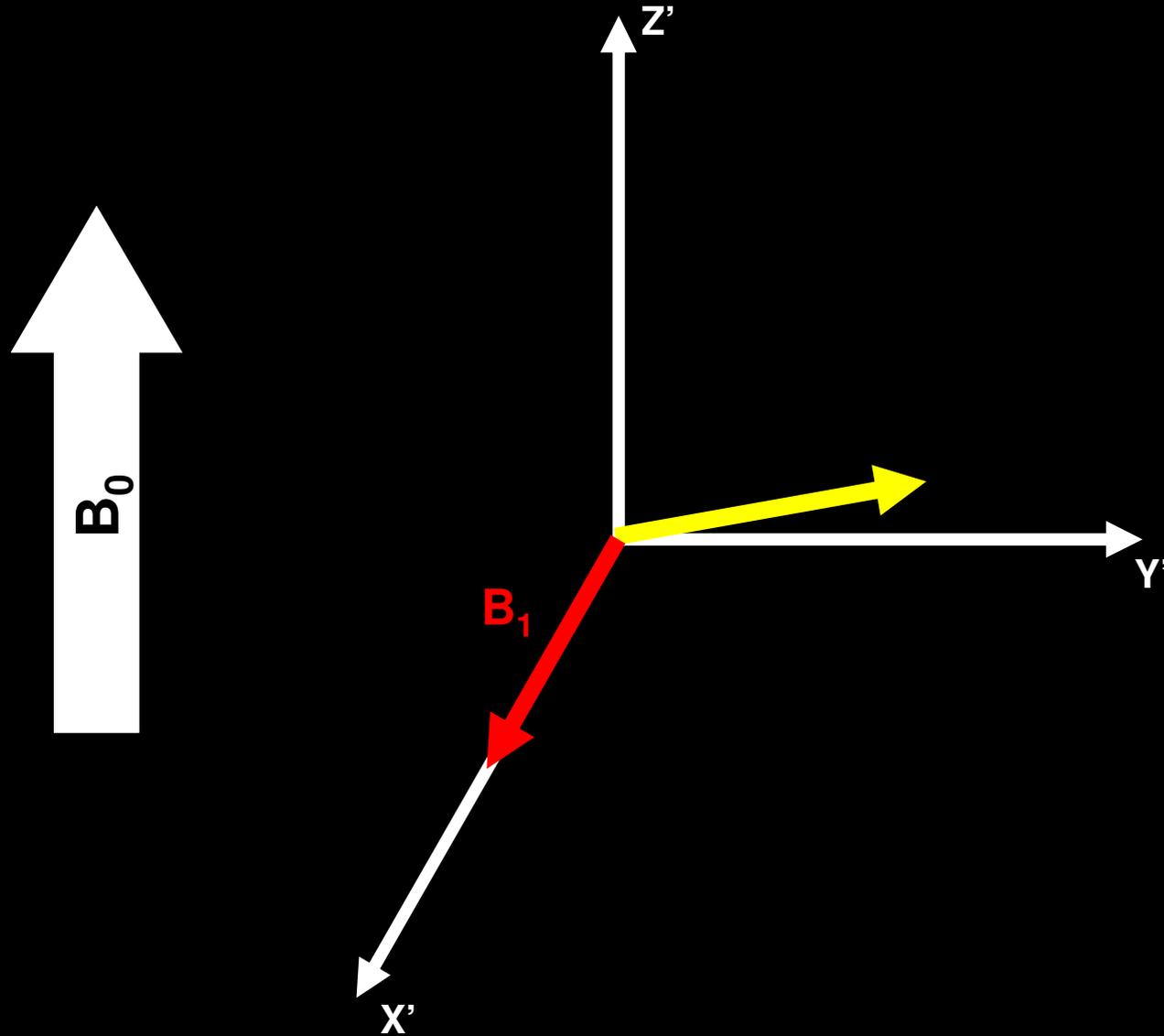
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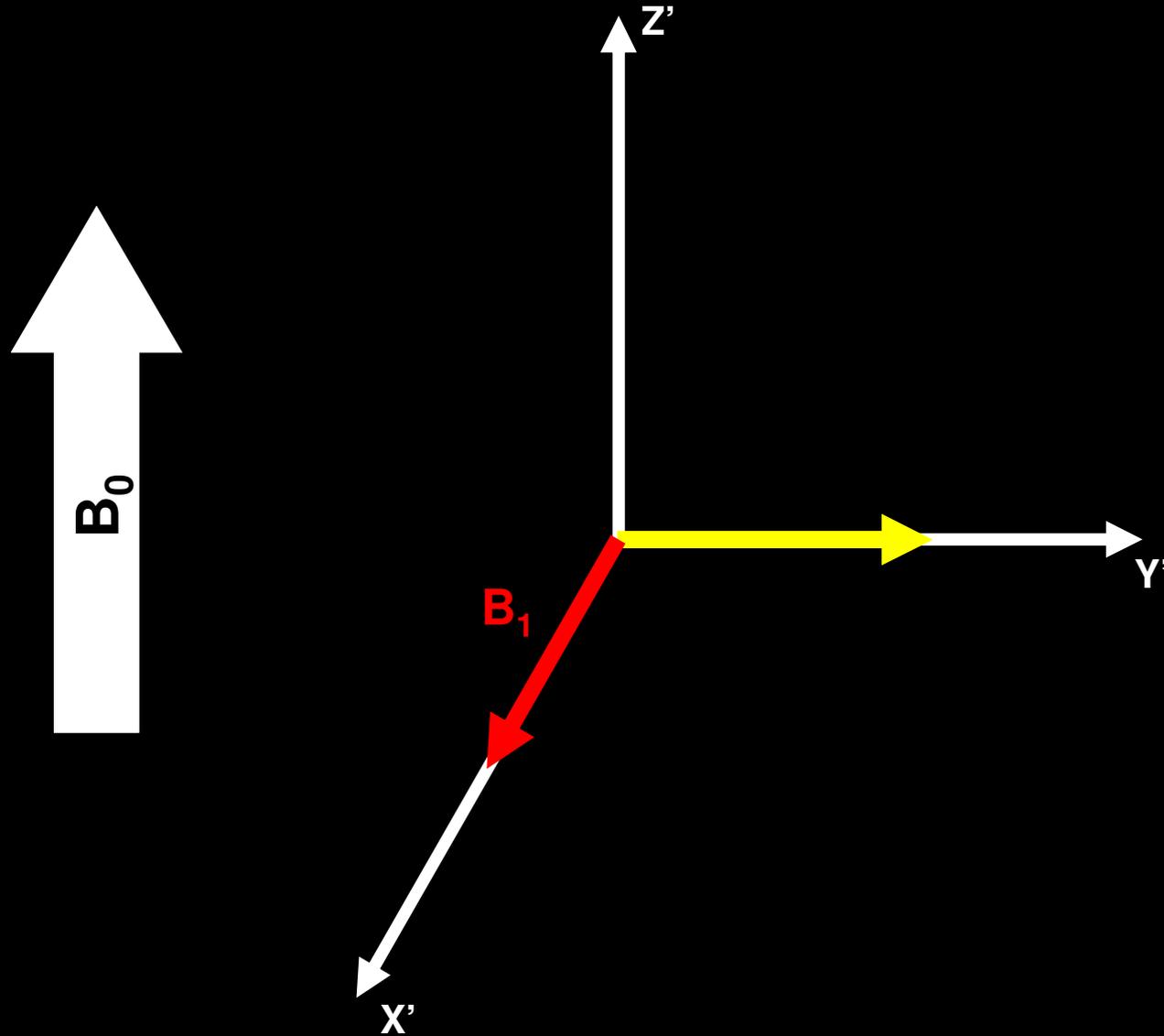
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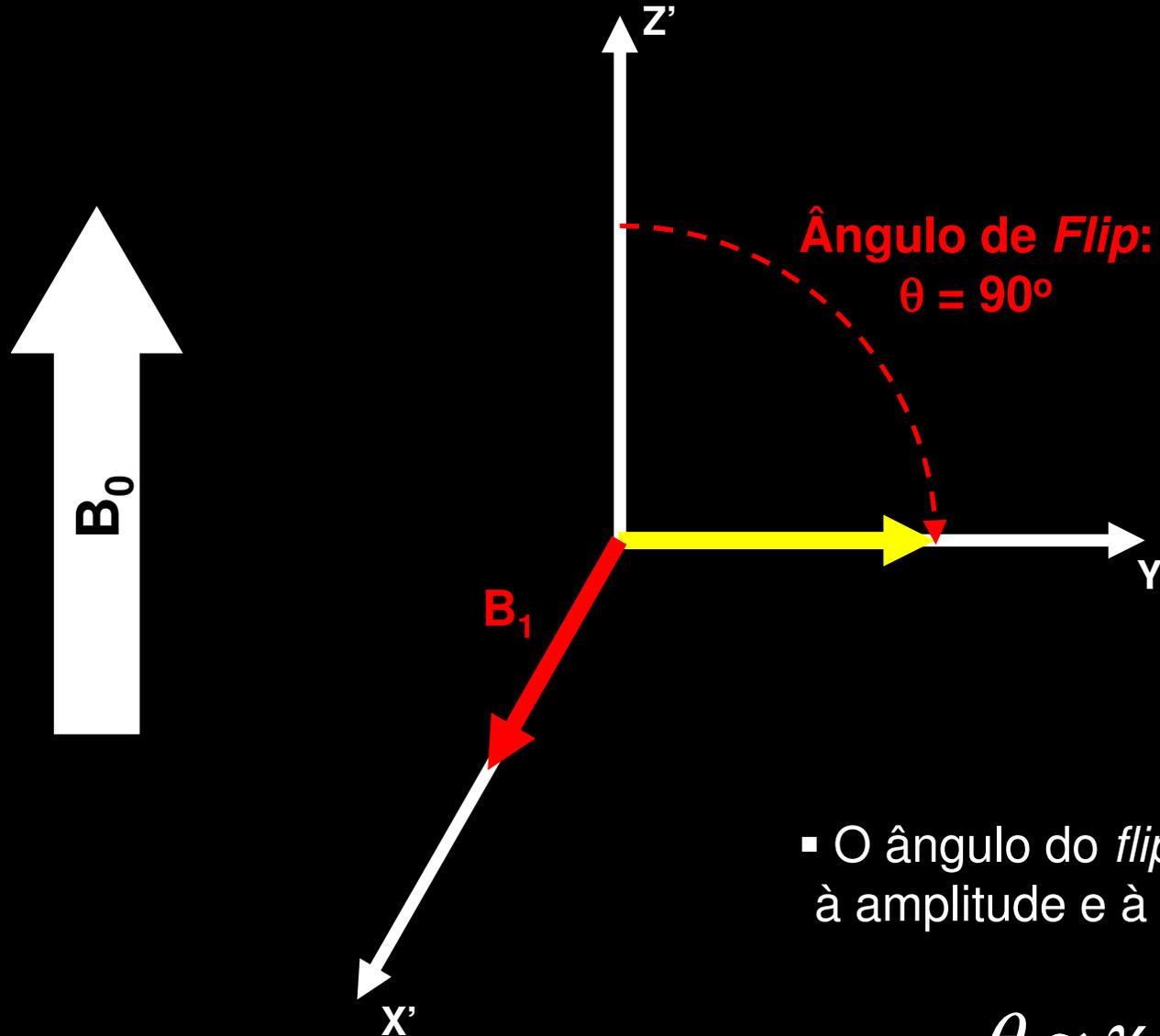
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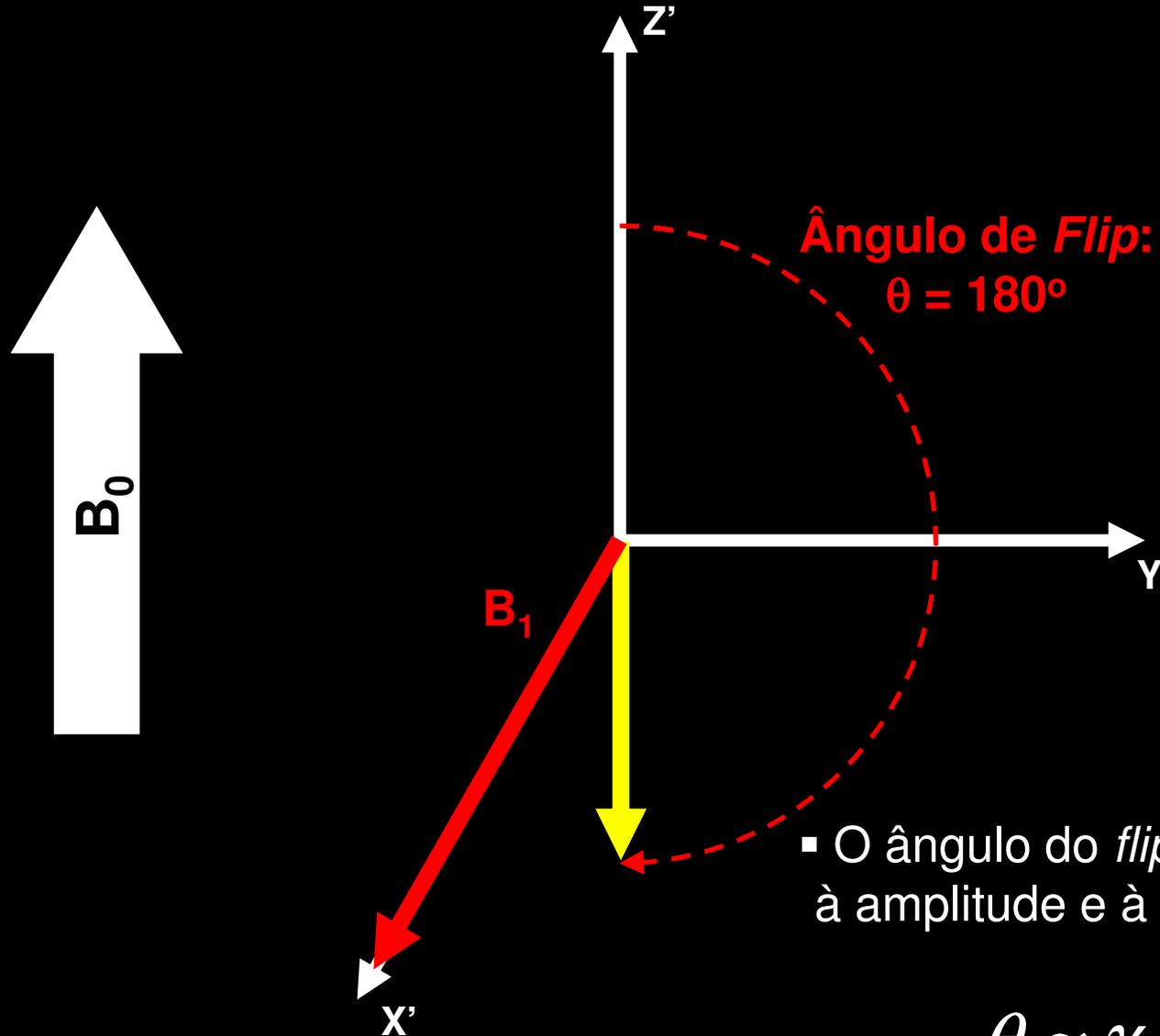
## CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



- O ângulo do *flip* é proporcional à amplitude e à duração de  $B_1$ :

$$\theta \approx \gamma B_1 T_p$$

## CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 180°)

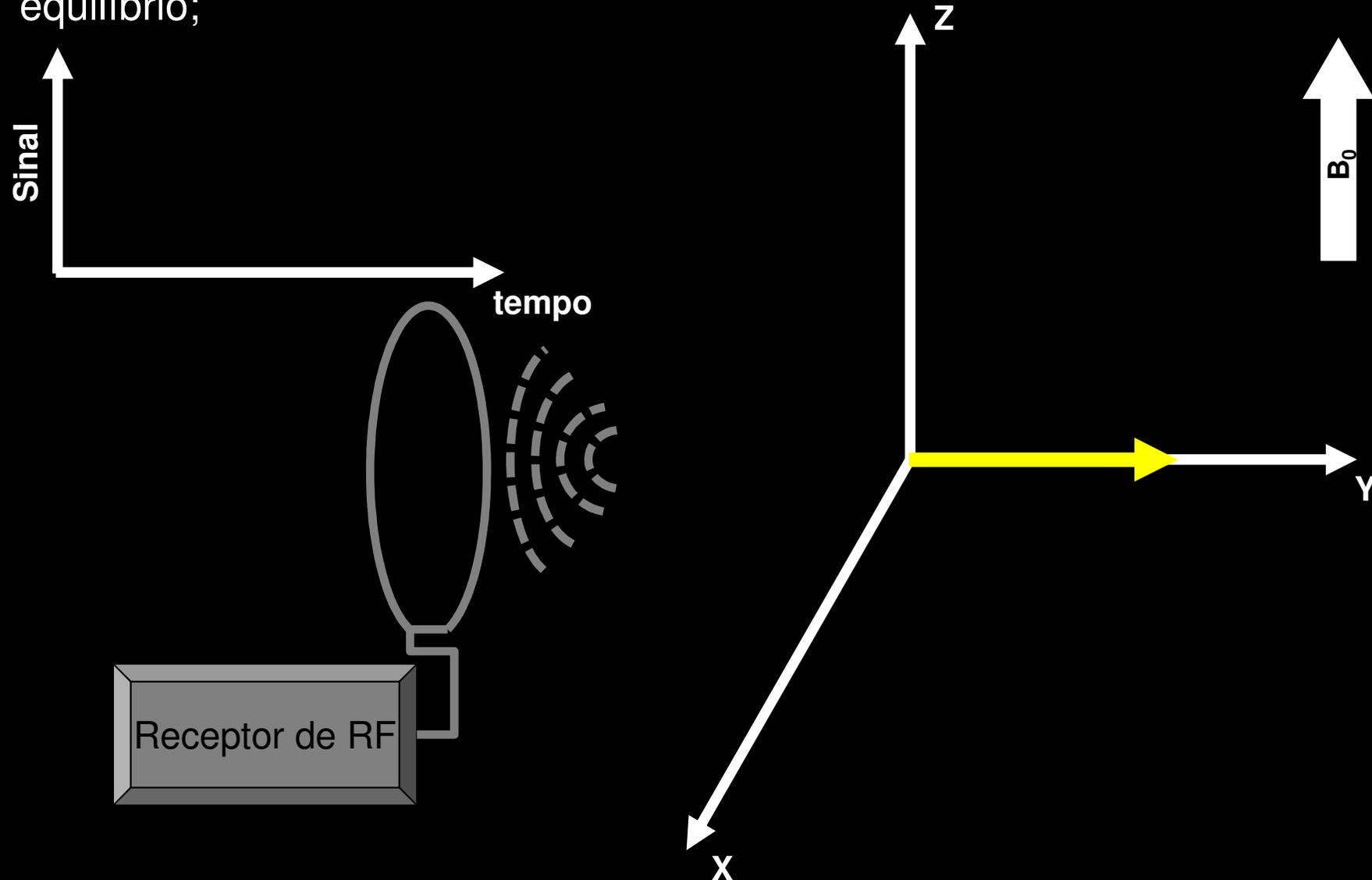


- O ângulo do *flip* é proporcional à amplitude e à duração de  $B_1$ :

$$\theta \approx \gamma B_1 T_p$$

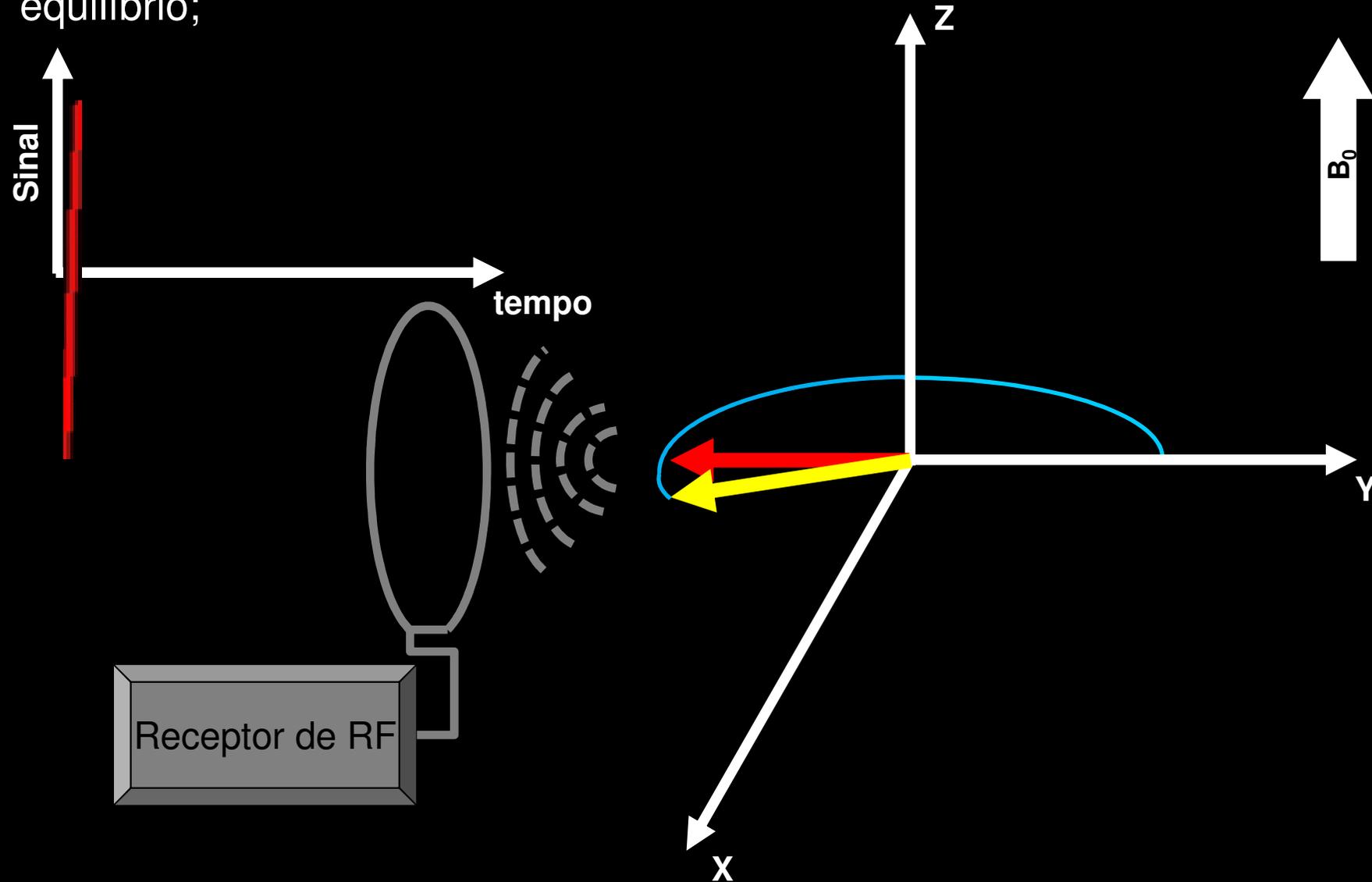
## NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo  $B_1$ , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



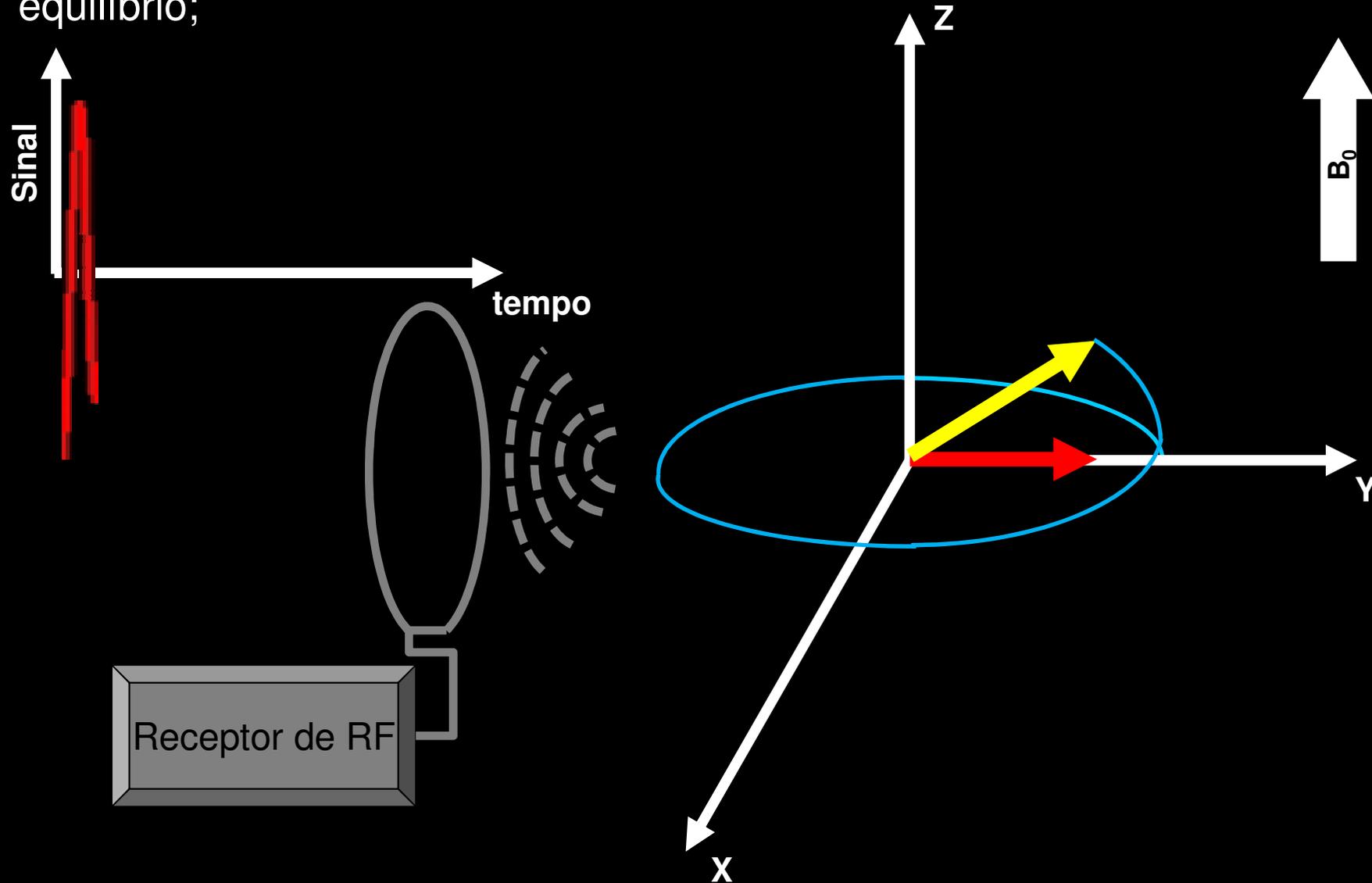
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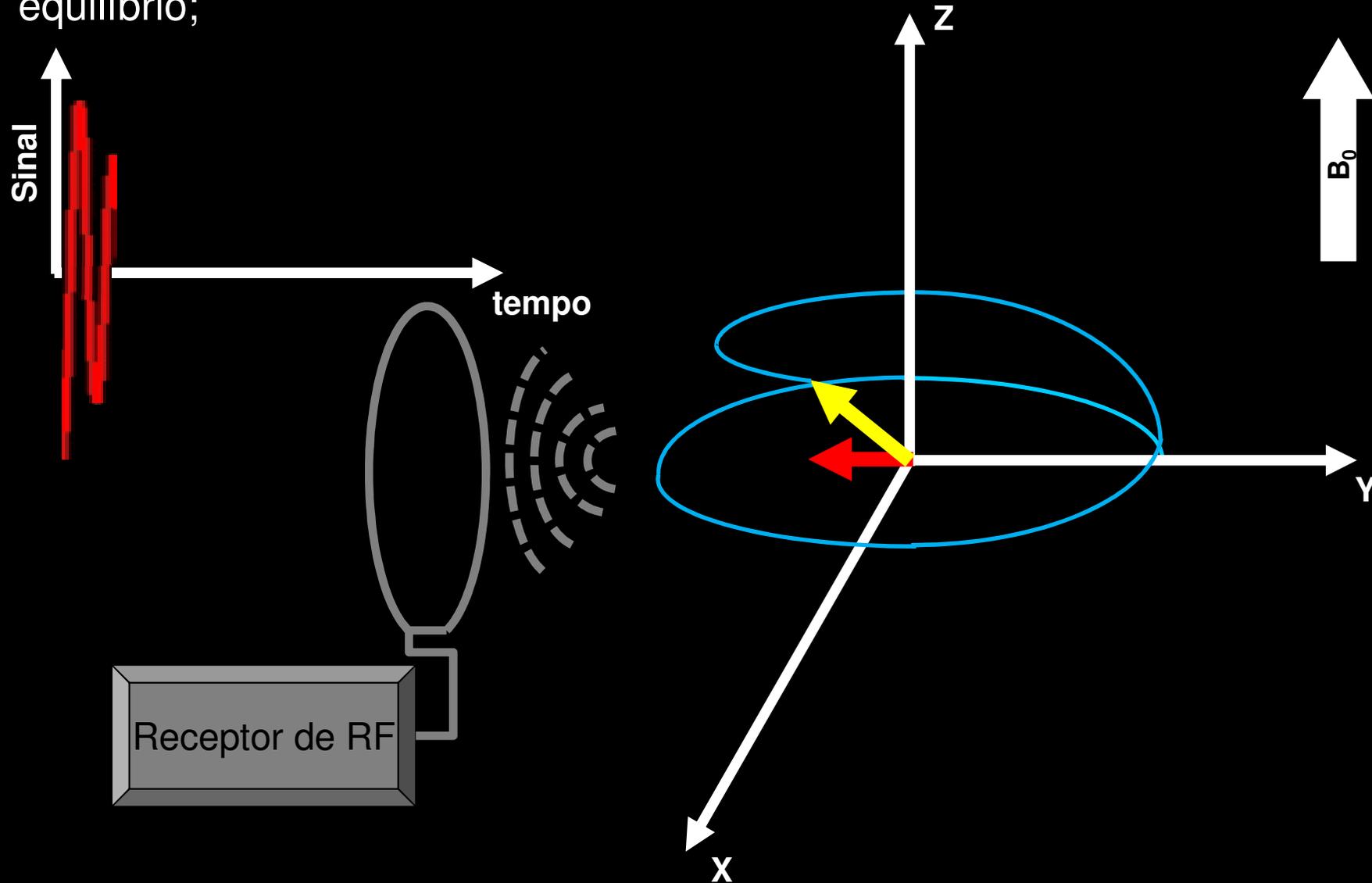
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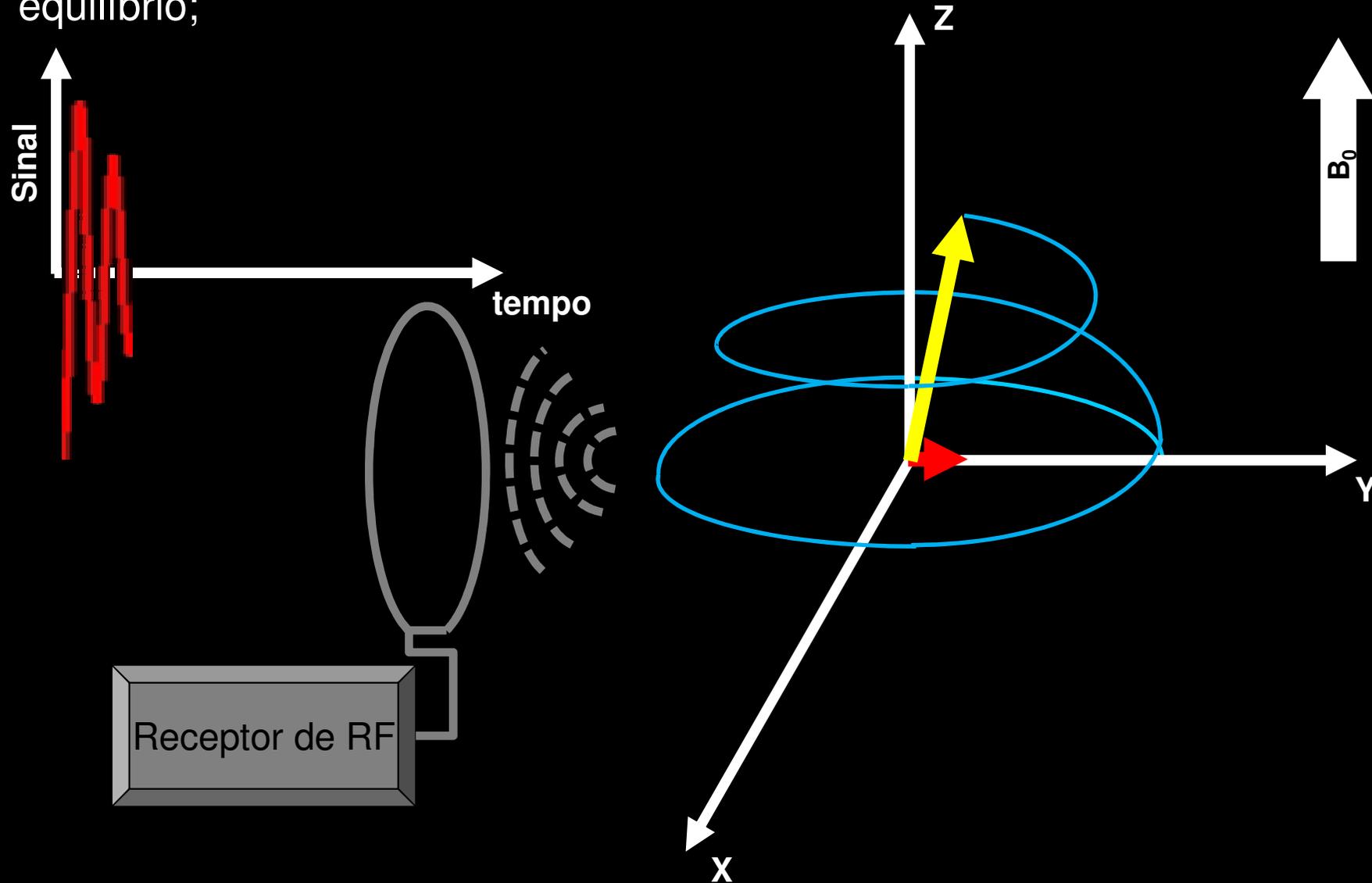
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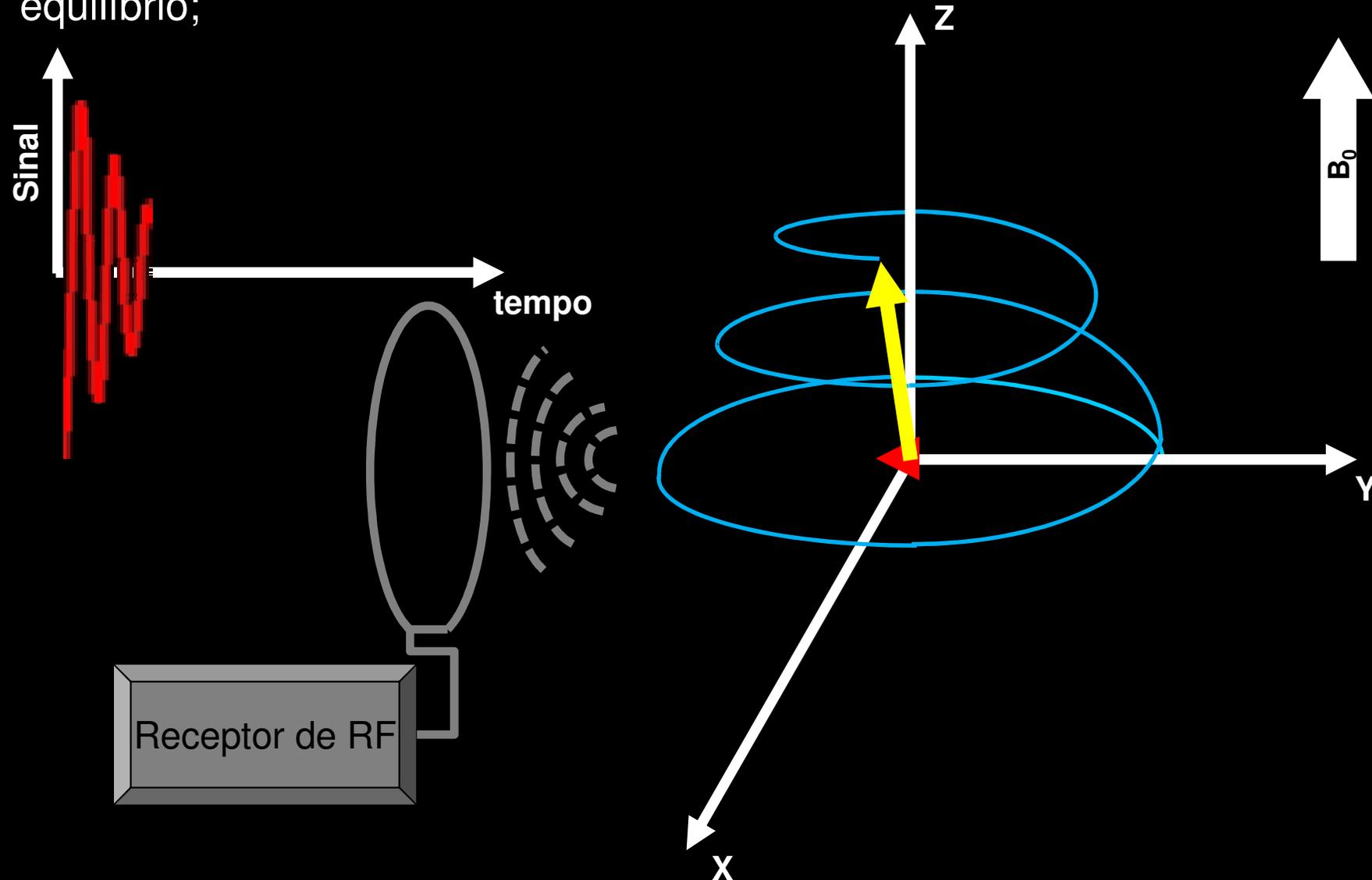
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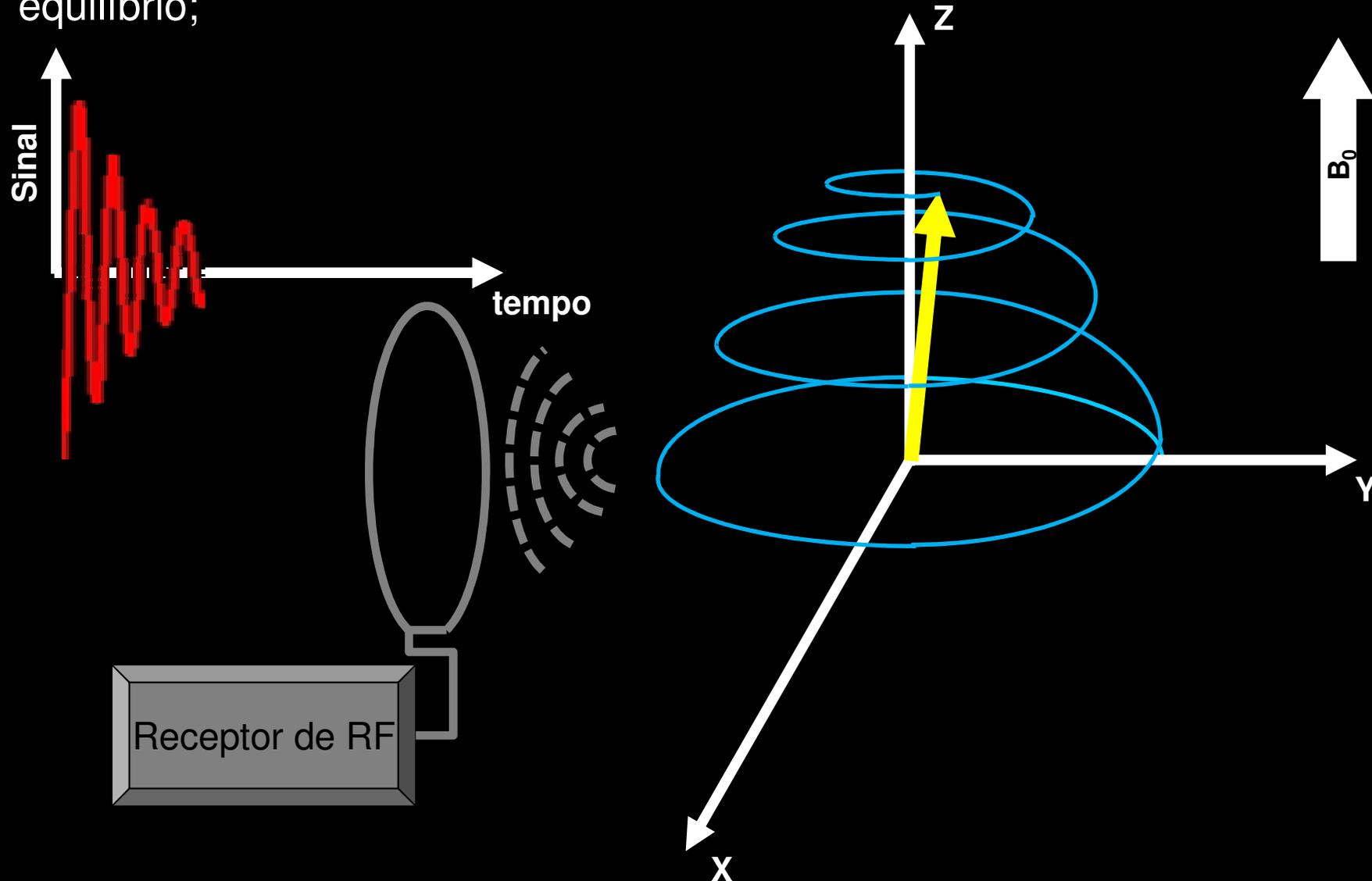
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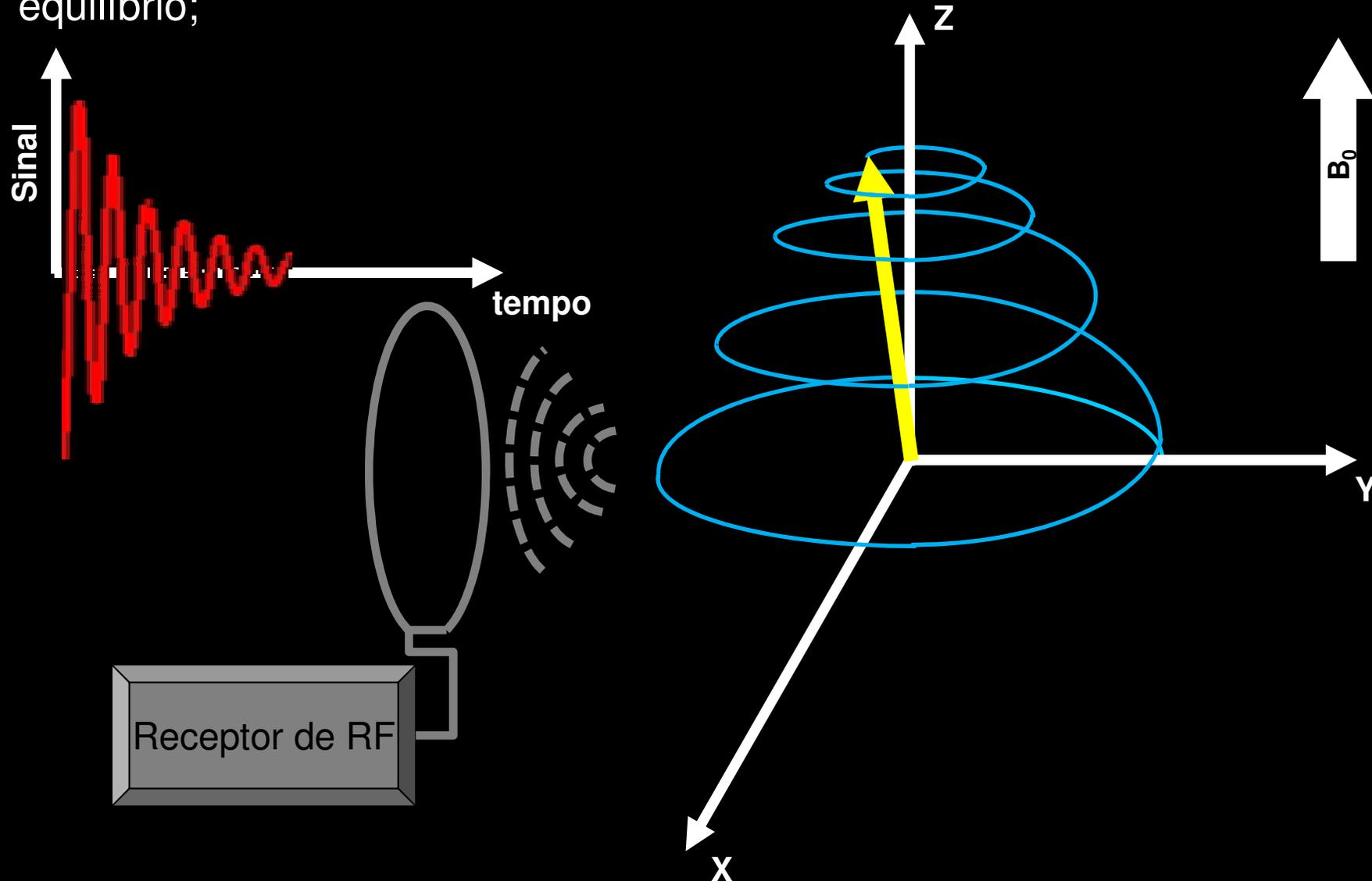
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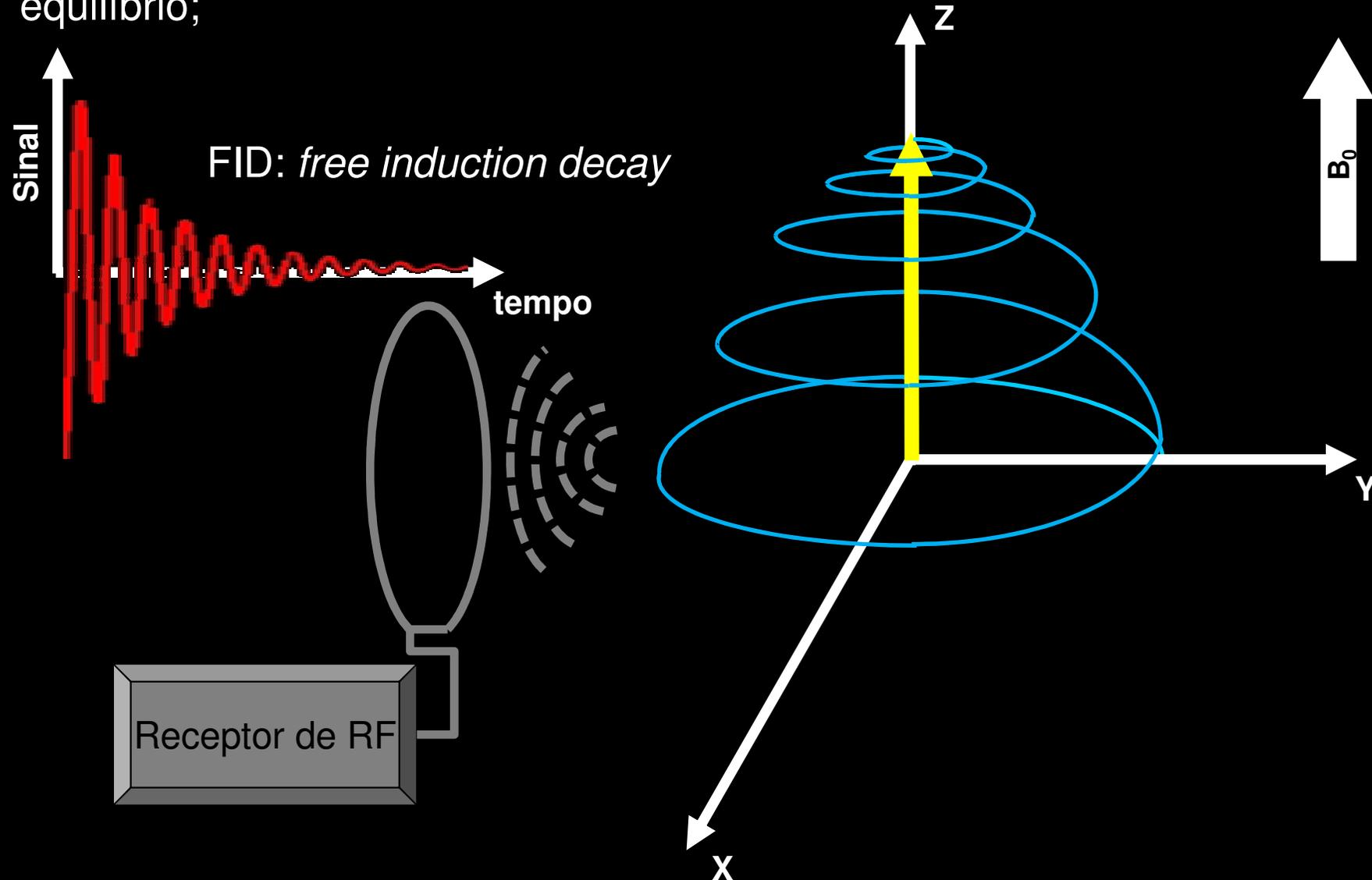
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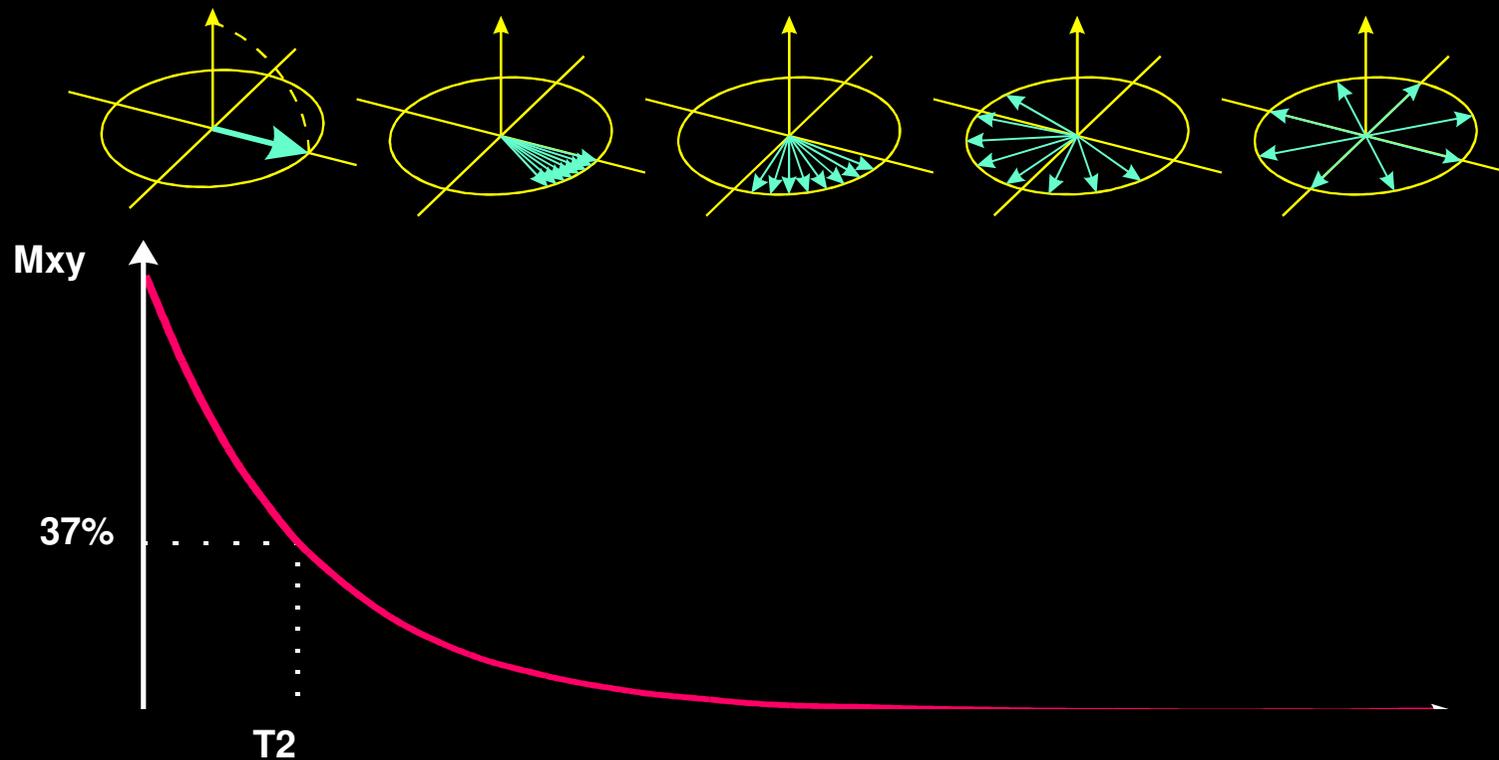


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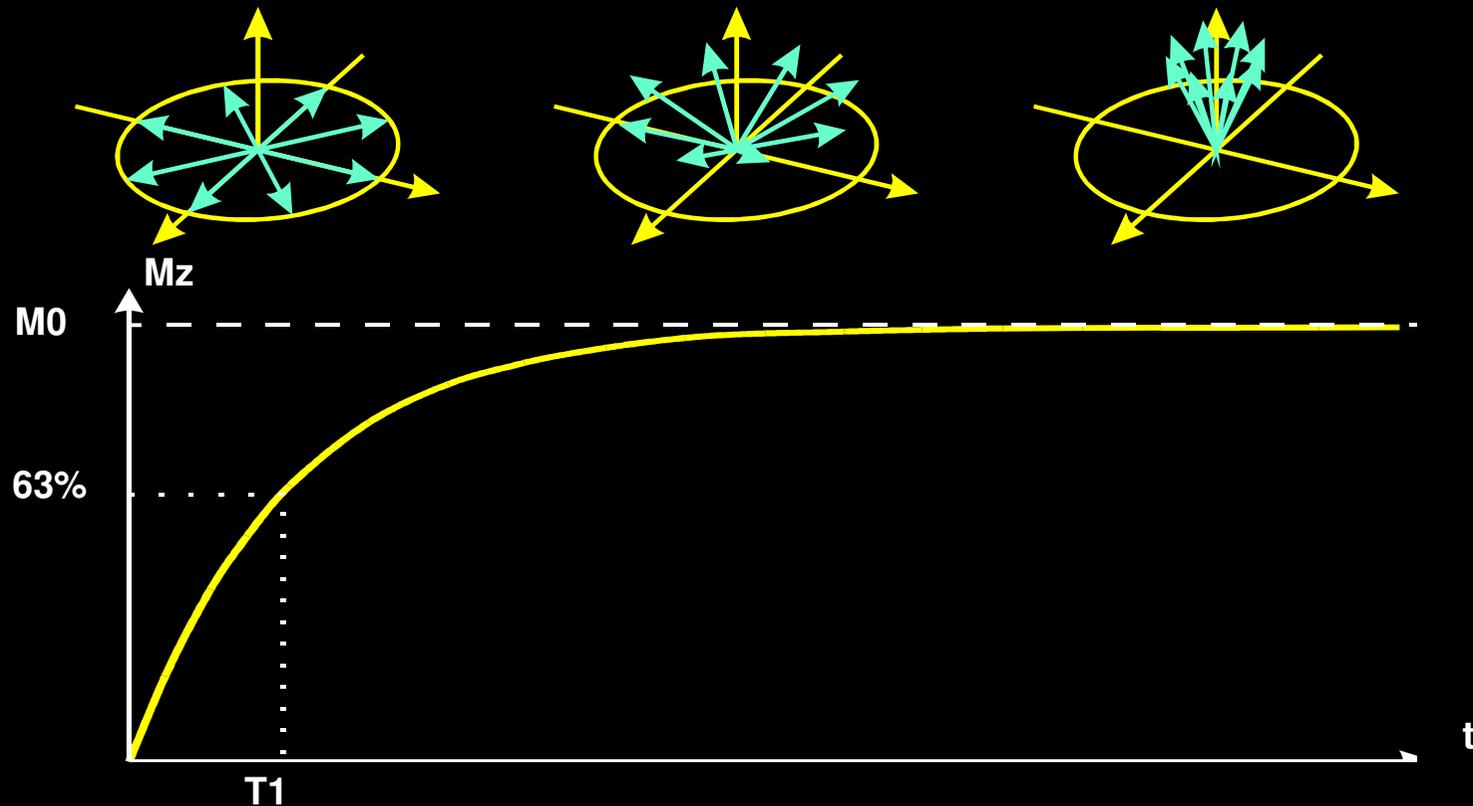
## TEMPO DE RELAXAÇÃO TRANSVERSAL ( $T_2$ )



**Relaxação Transversal: Decaimento da magnetização pela interação entre núcleos (relaxação *spin-spin*)**

**A completa perda de coerência de fase no plano transversal ocorre com uma constante de tempo  $T_2$**

## TEMPO DE RELAXAÇÃO LONGITUDINAL ( $T_1$ )

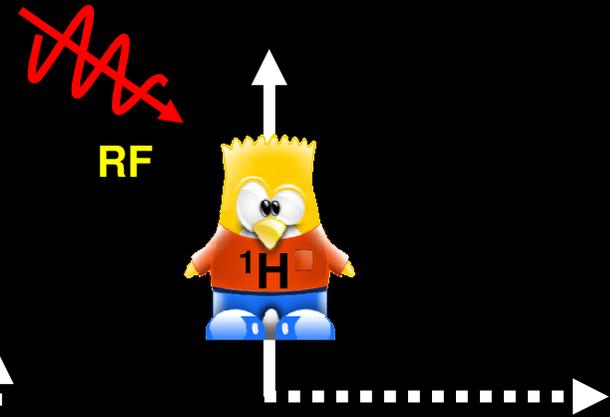


**Relaxação Longitudinal: Transferência de energia entre os *spins* excitados e o tecido (relaxação *spin-rede*)**

**O reestabelecimento da magnetização longitudinal ocorre com uma constante de tempo  $T_1$**

# RM EM 5 PASSOS

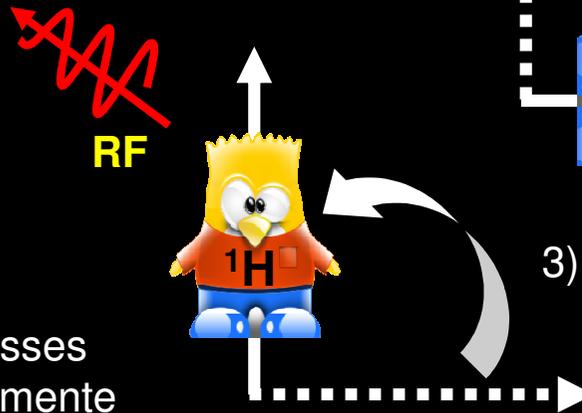
1) Energia sob a forma de RF é transmitida aos prótons



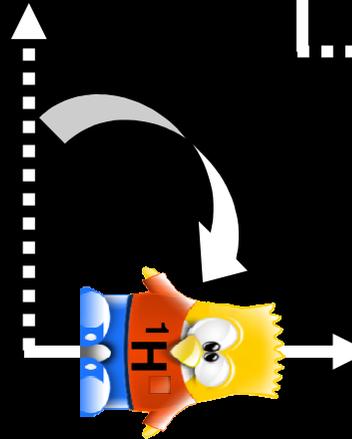
2) Os prótons, absorvem esta energia, pois estão em "ressonância" (mesma frequência)



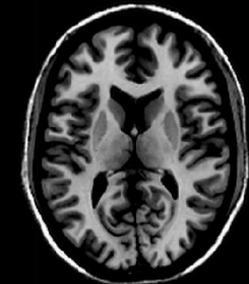
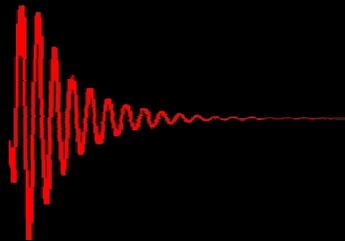
4) Antenas especiais captam esses sinais e os convertem eletronicamente



3) Após um tempo característico,  $t$ , esta energia é reemitida



5) Esses sinais são processados e dão origem a imagens



## **FORMAÇÃO DE IMAGENS: CONCEITO**

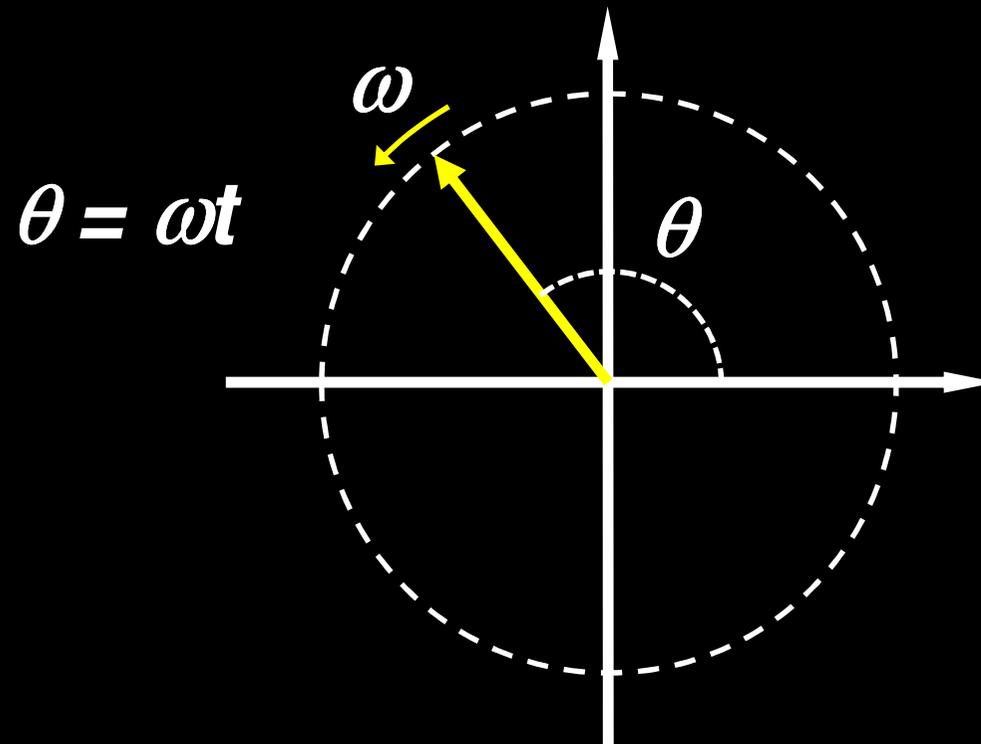
Definição da localização espacial das fontes que contribuem para o sinal detectado.

## UM EXEMPLO SIMPLES



Entretanto, RM não utiliza mecanismos como projeção, reflexão ou refração, comumente utilizados em técnicas óticas de formação de imagens.

## FORMAÇÃO DE IMAGENS EM RM: FREQUÊNCIA E FASE

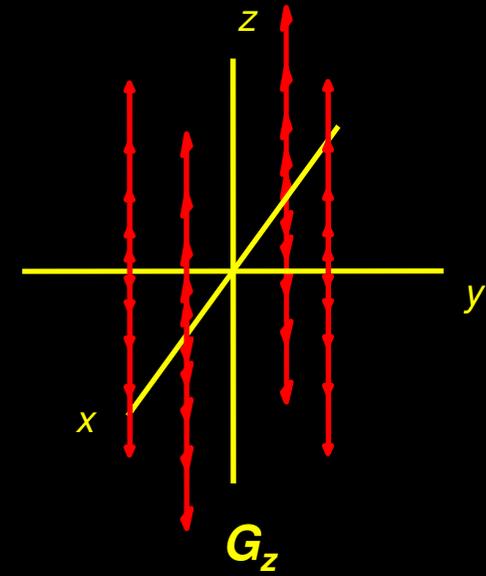
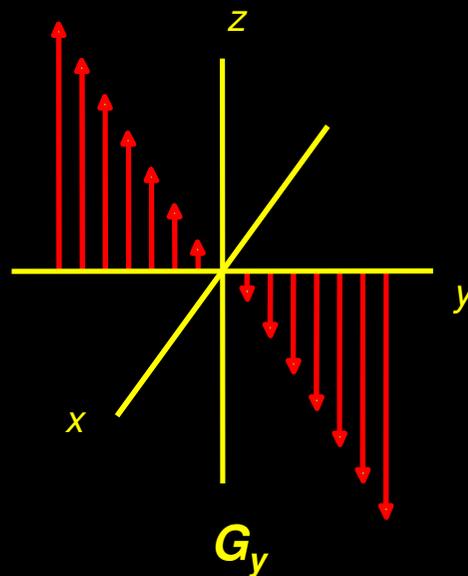
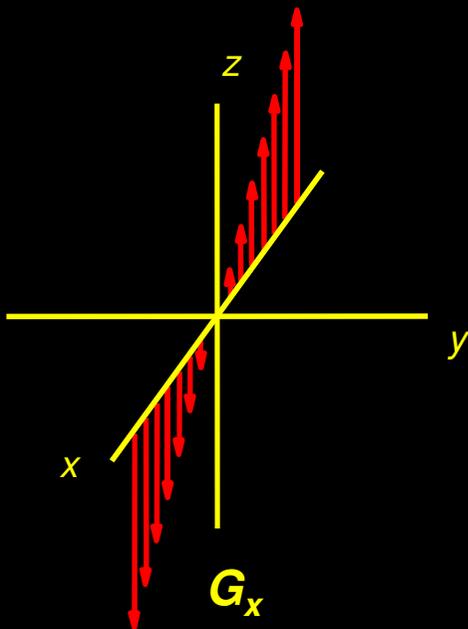
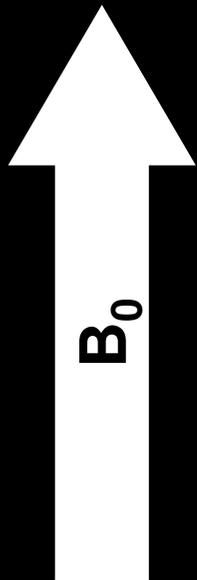


A informação espacial dos prótons contribuindo para o sinal de RM é determinada pela frequência espacial e pela fase de sua magnetização.

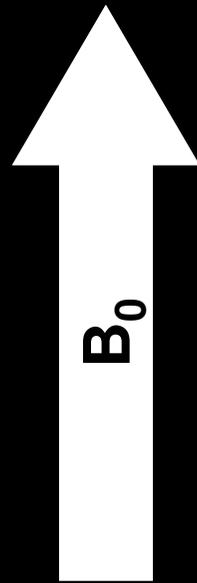
# GRADIENTES

- Campos magnéticos adicionais ao  $B_0$  cujas amplitudes variam em determinada direção de forma linear;
- A direção da variação pode mudar (X, Y, Z) ...

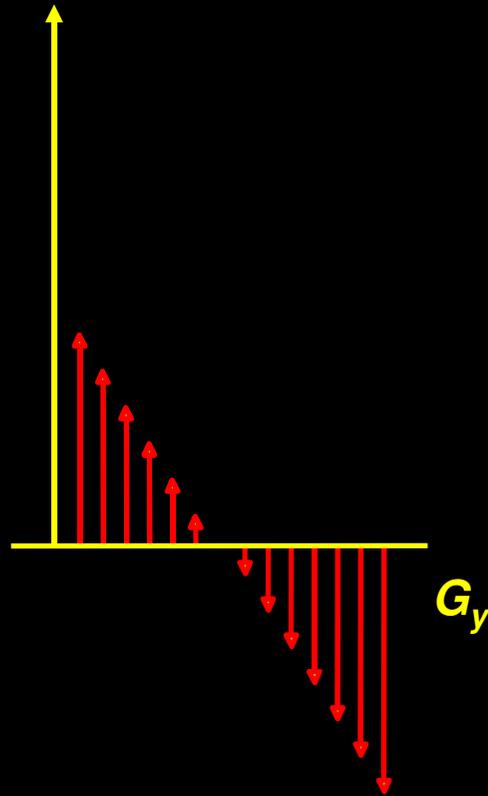
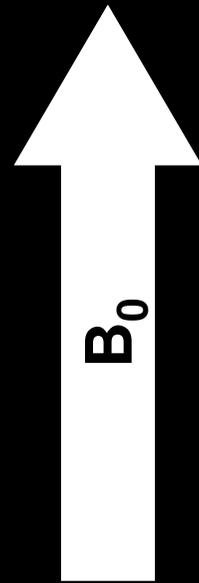
... entretanto, a direção do campo é sempre paralela a  $B_0$ !!!



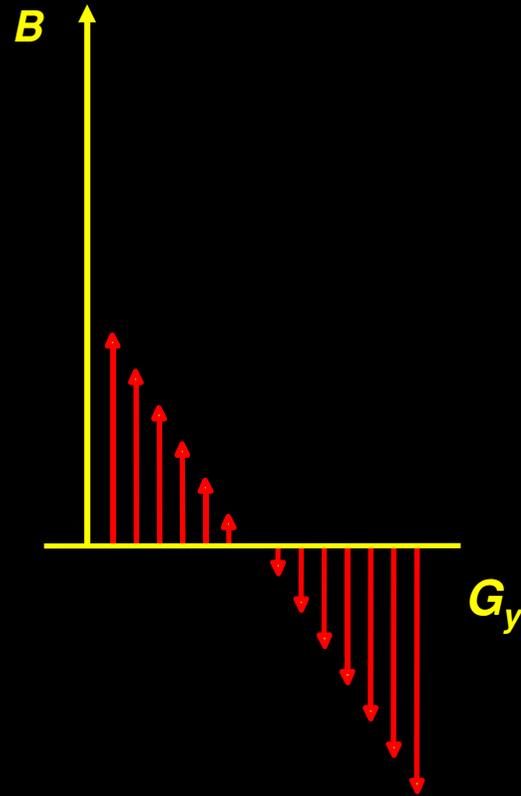
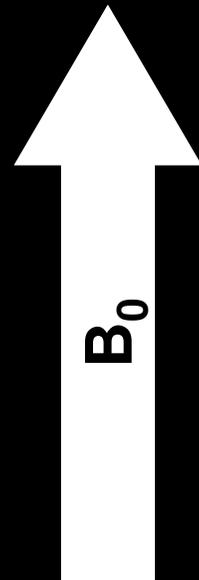
# GRADIENTES



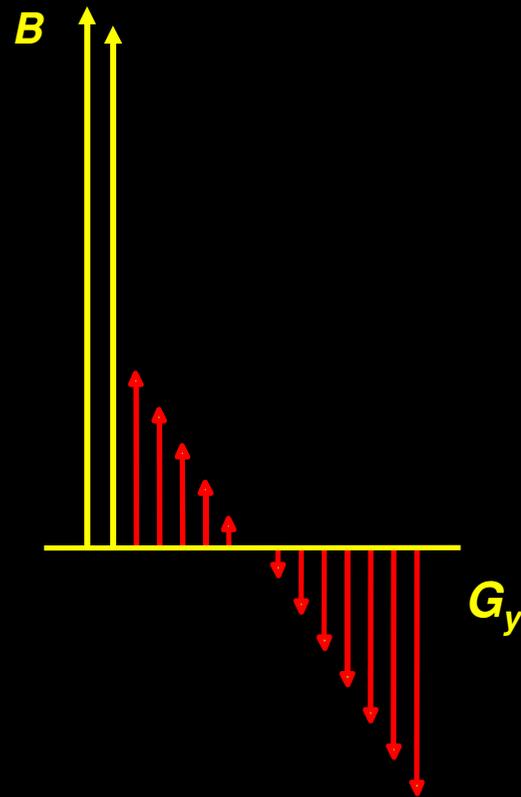
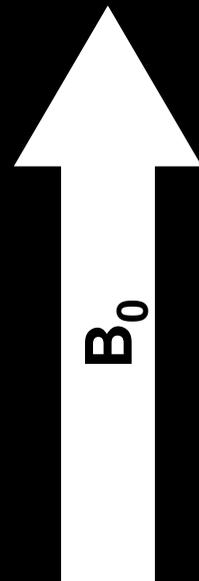
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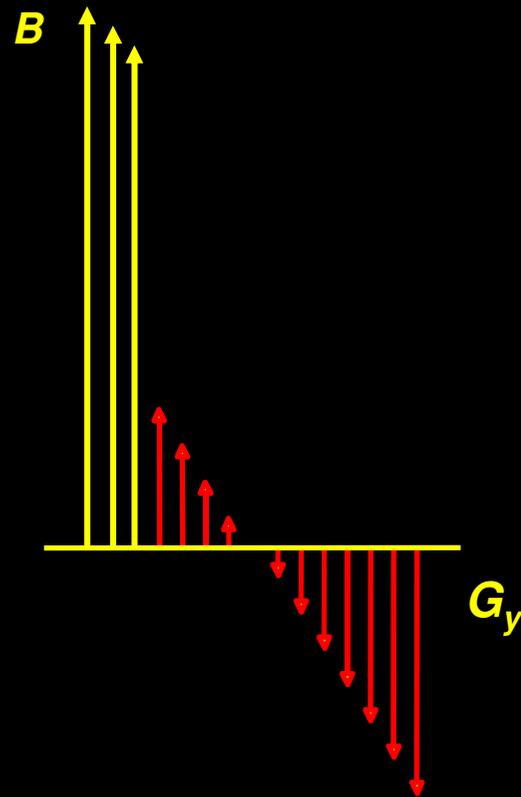
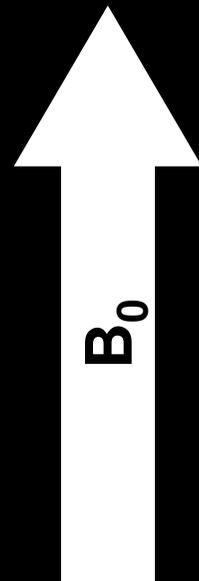
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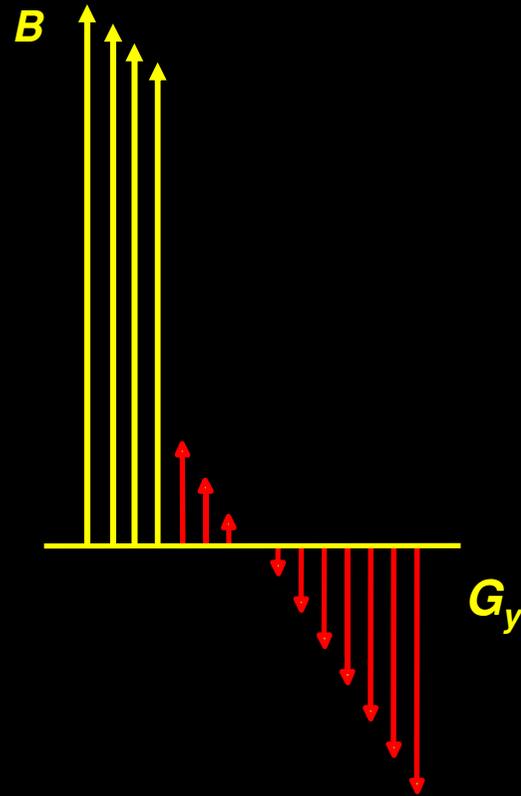
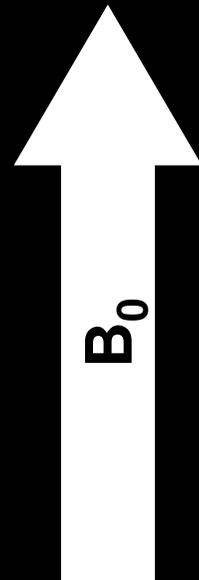
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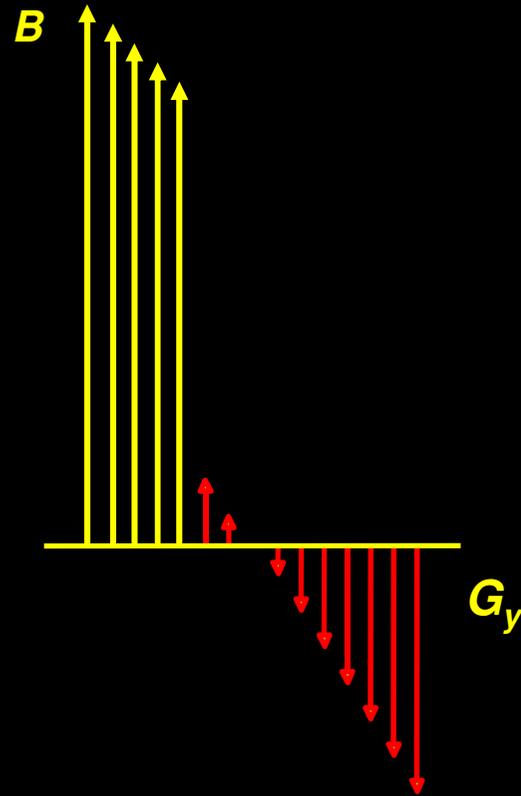
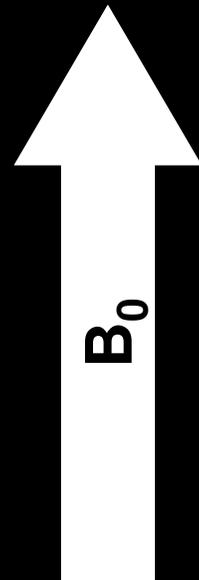
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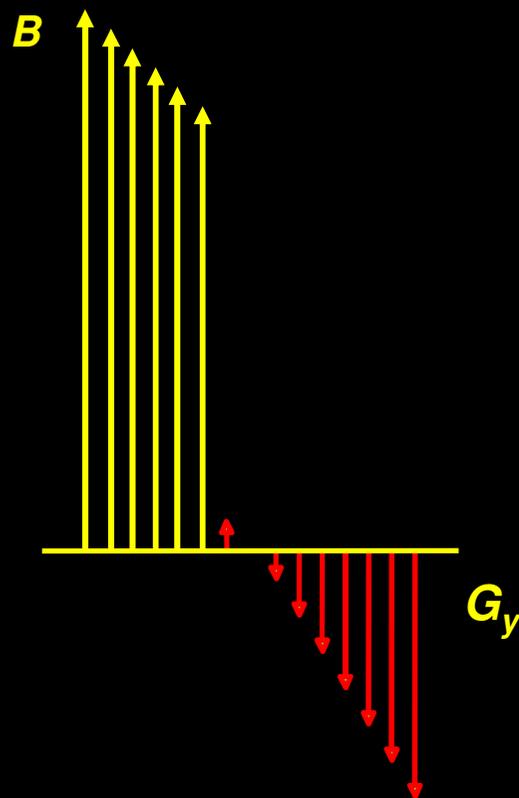
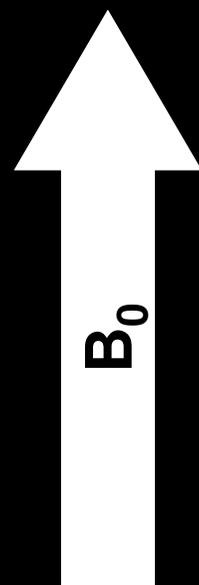
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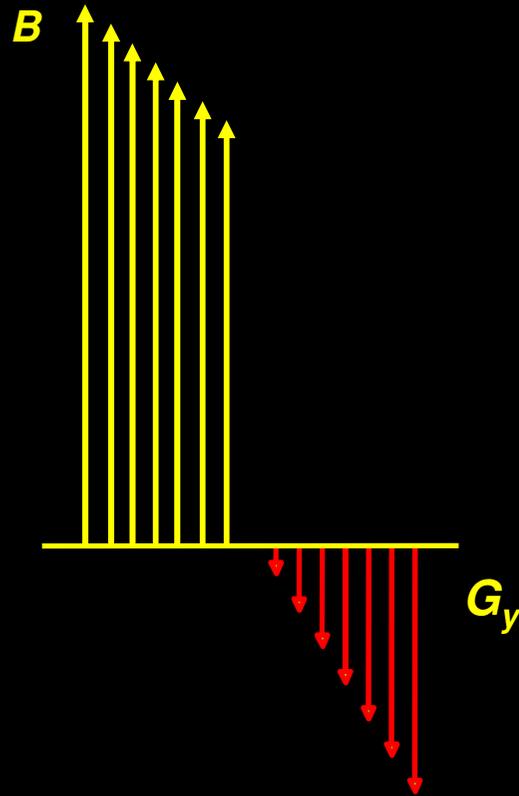
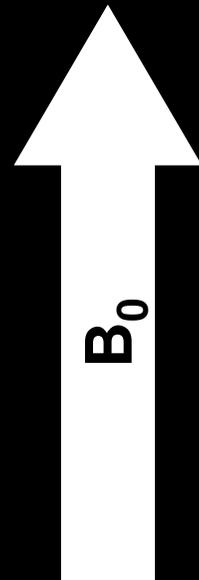
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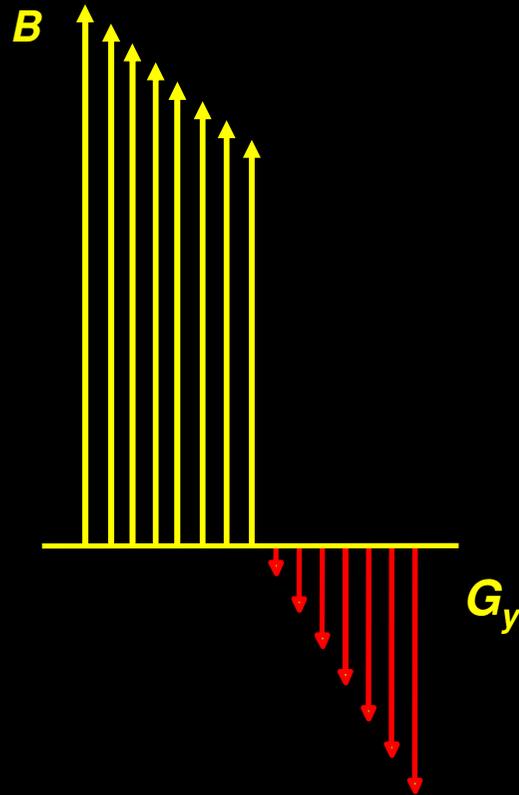
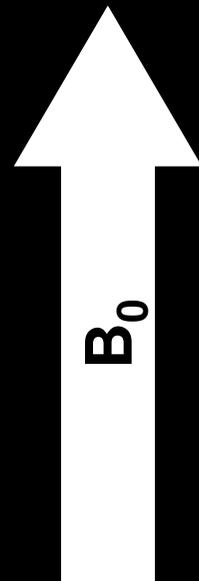
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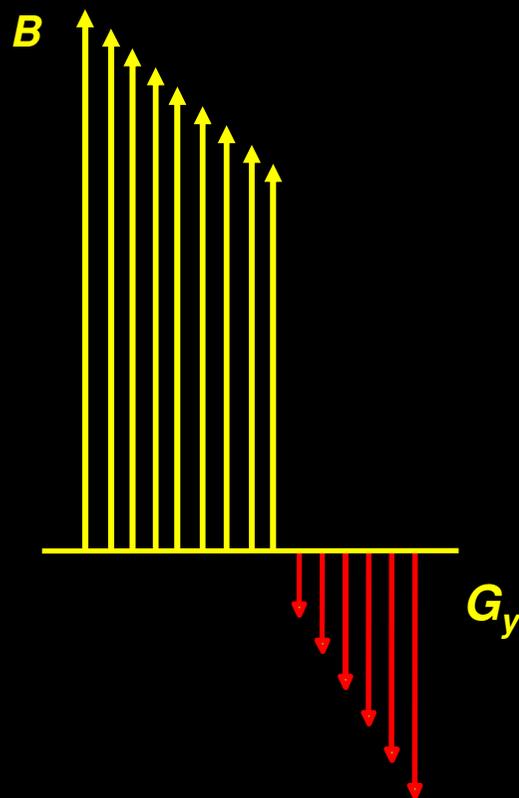
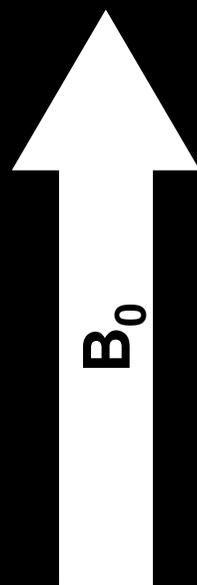
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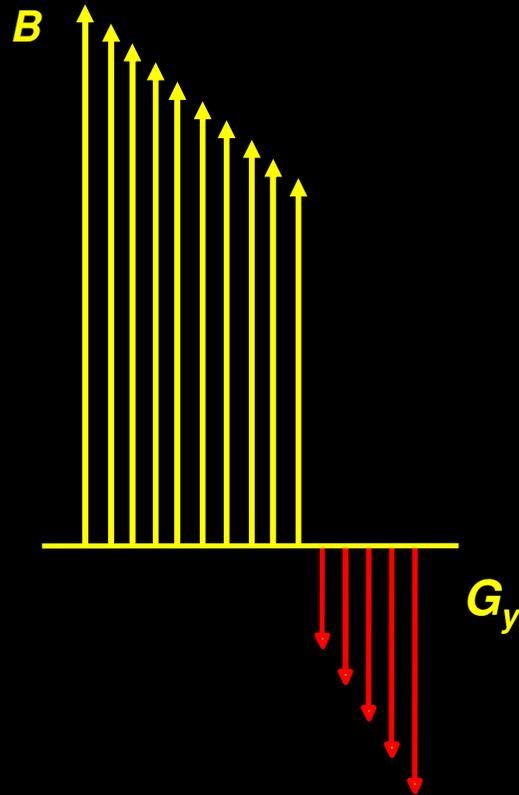
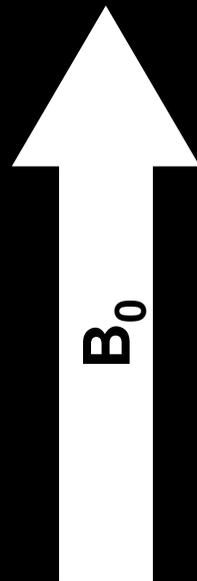
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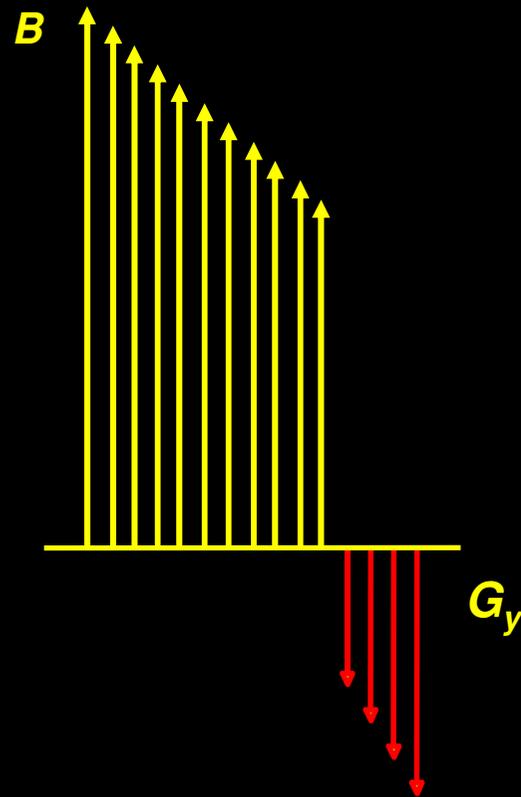
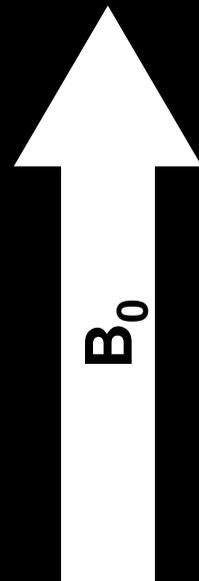
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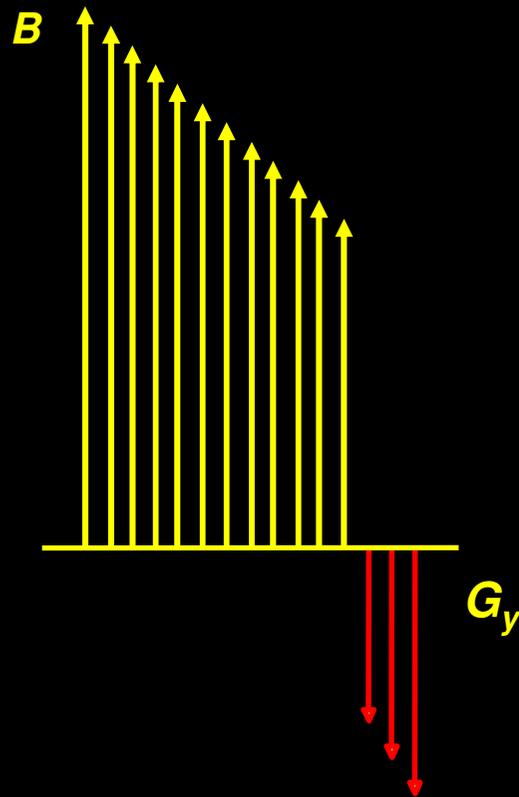
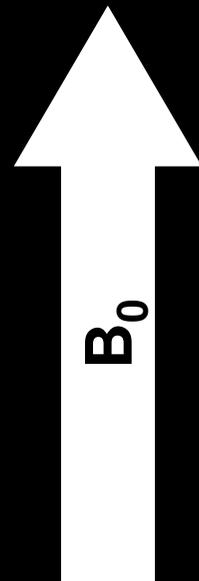
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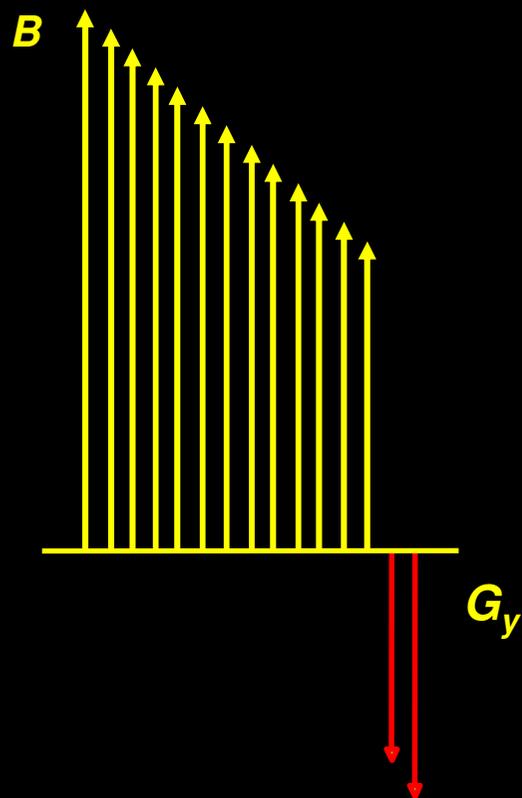
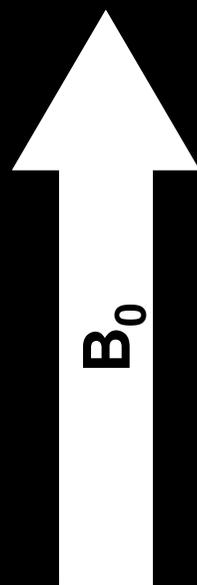
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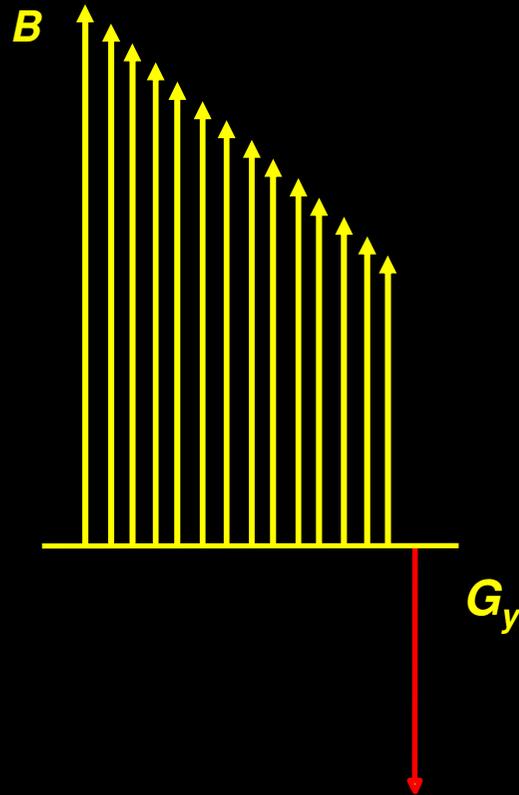
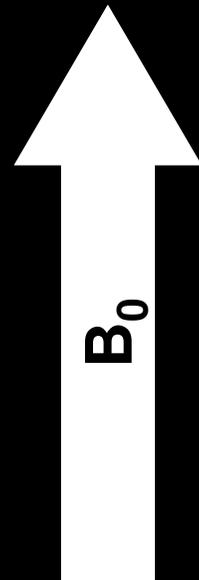
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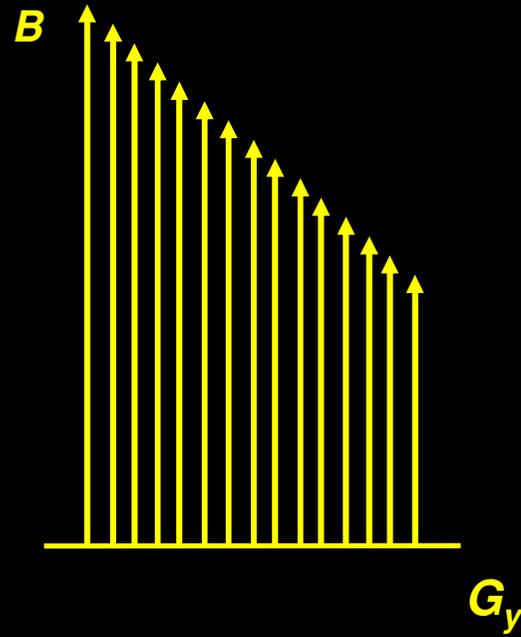
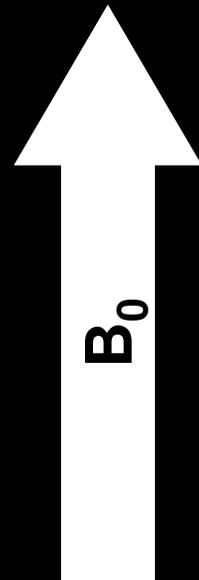
# GRADIENTES



# GRADIENTES

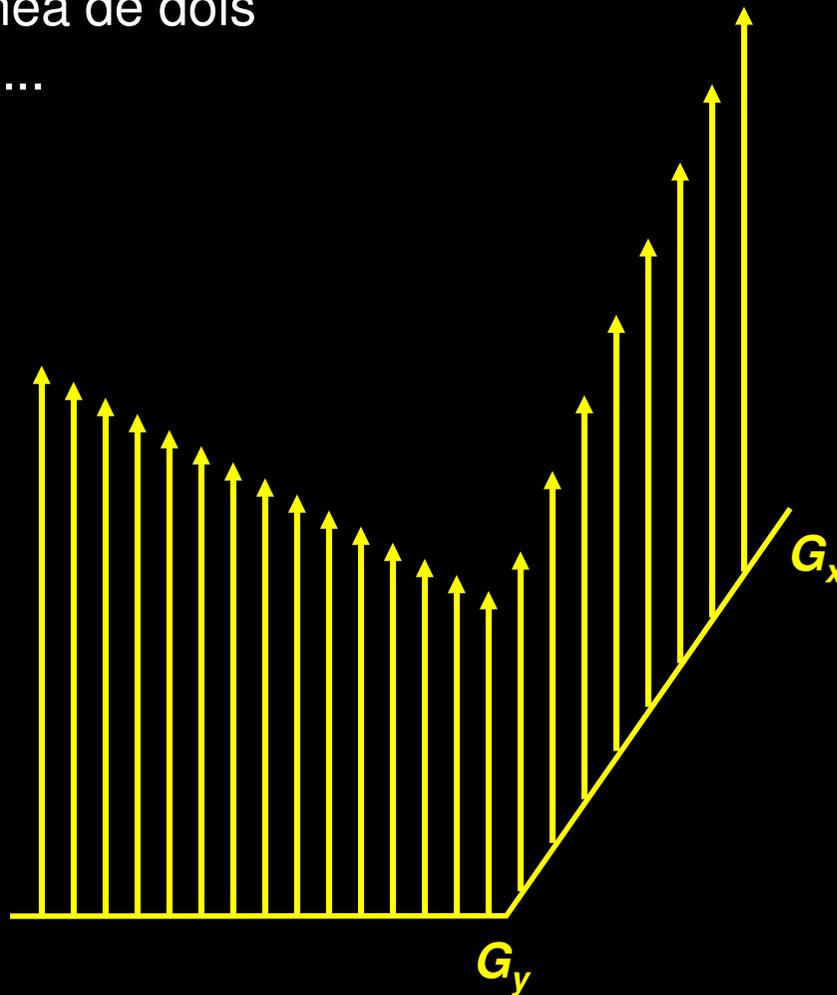
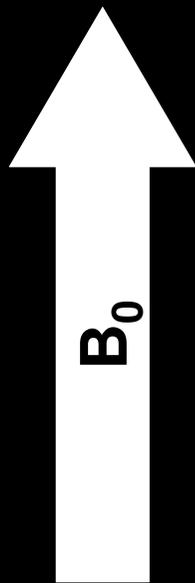


# GRADIENTES



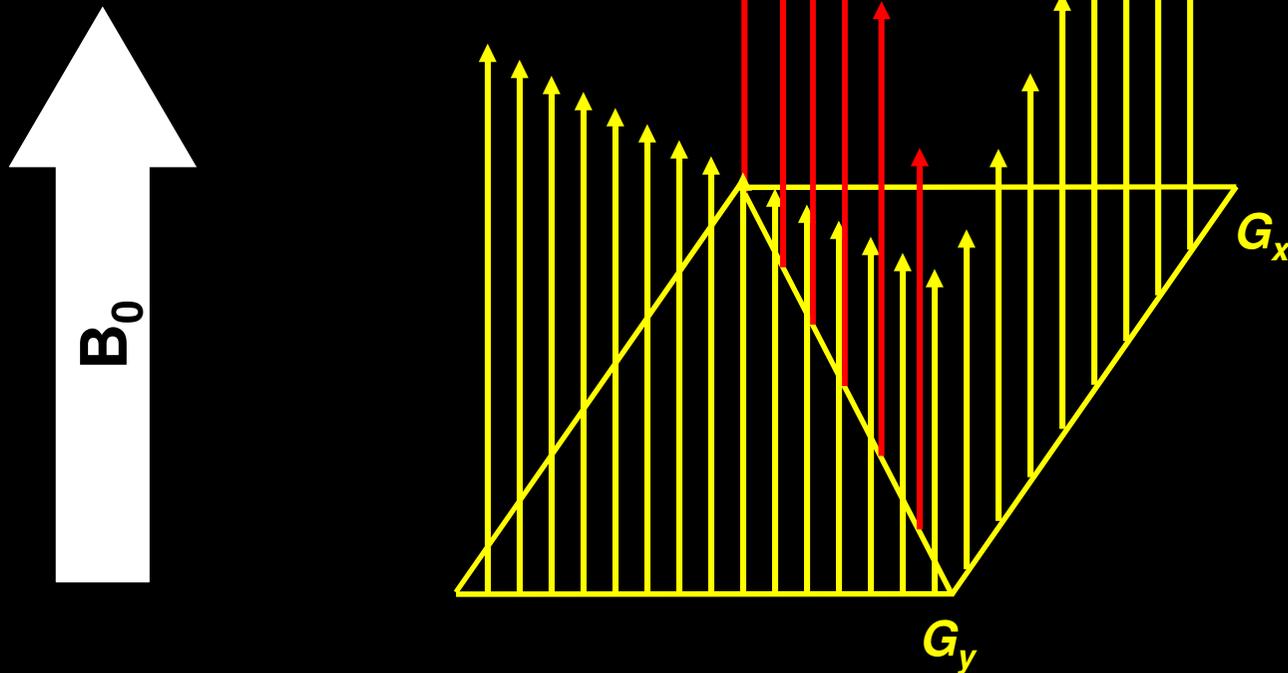
## GRADIENTES: SOBREPOSIÇÃO

- A aplicação simultânea de dois gradientes resulta em...



## GRADIENTES: SOBREPOSIÇÃO

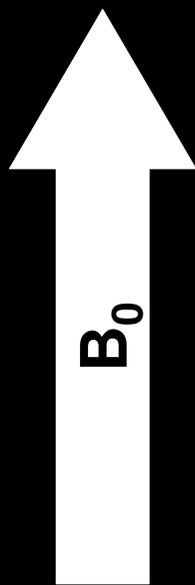
- A aplicação simultânea de dois gradientes resulta em...



## GRADIENTES: SOBREPOSIÇÃO

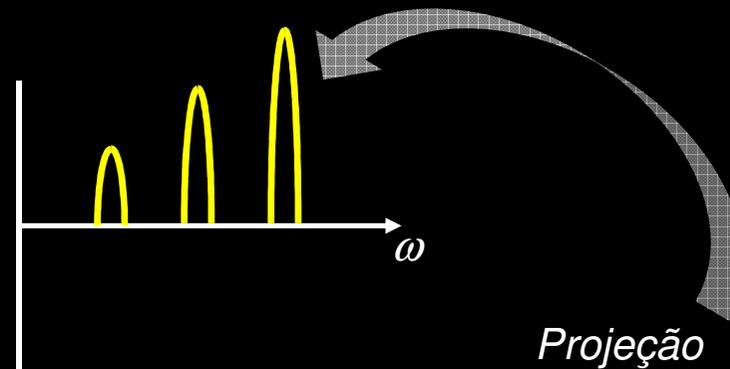
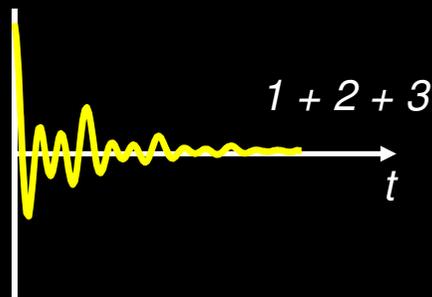
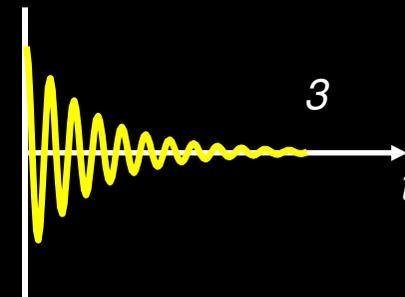
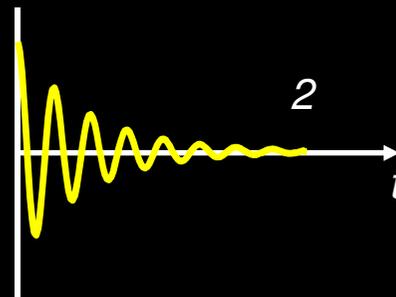
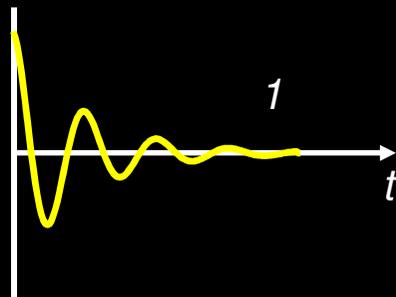
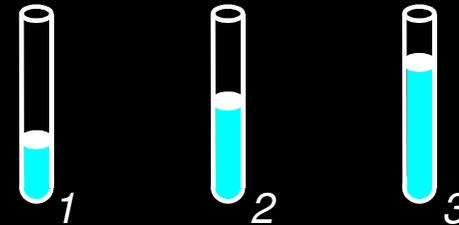
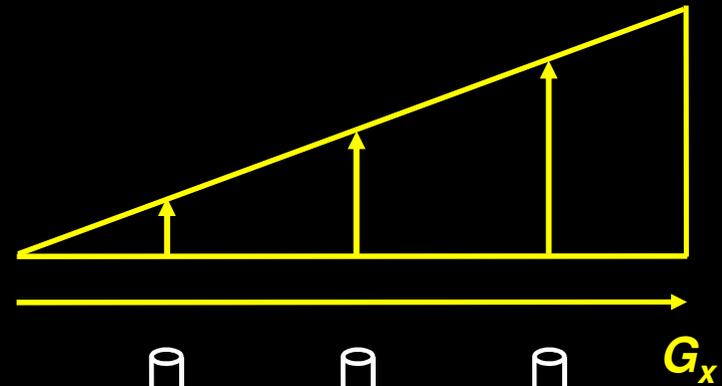
- A aplicação simultânea de dois gradientes resulta em...

... um outro gradiente!!!



# CODIFICAÇÃO DE FREQUÊNCIA

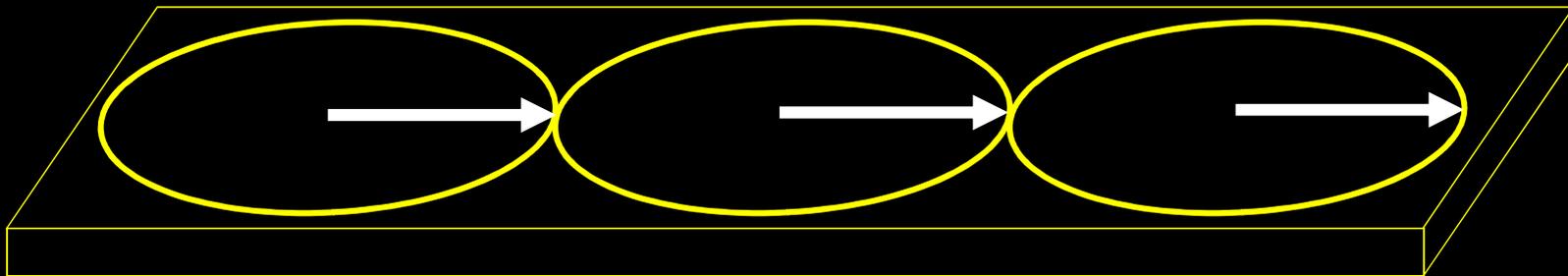
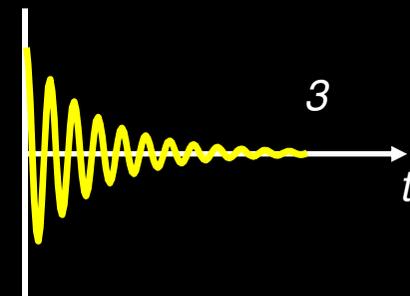
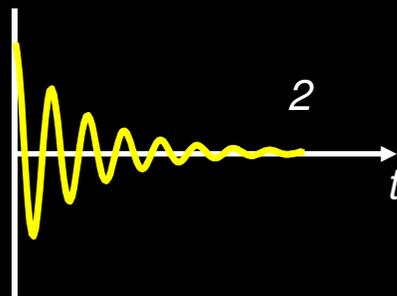
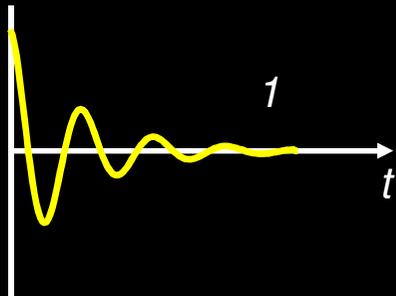
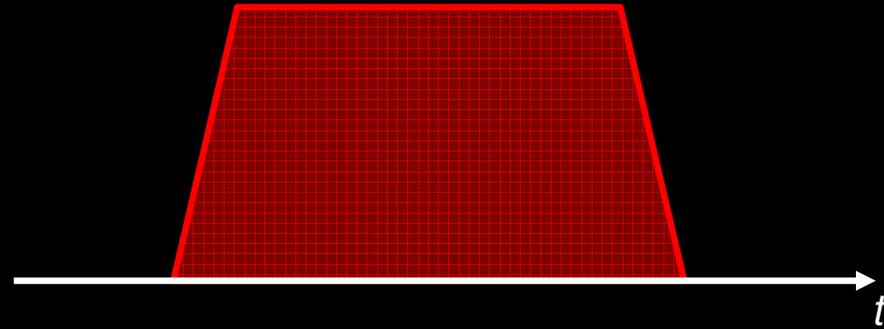
$$\omega = \gamma (B_0 + G_x x)$$



Projeção do Objeto

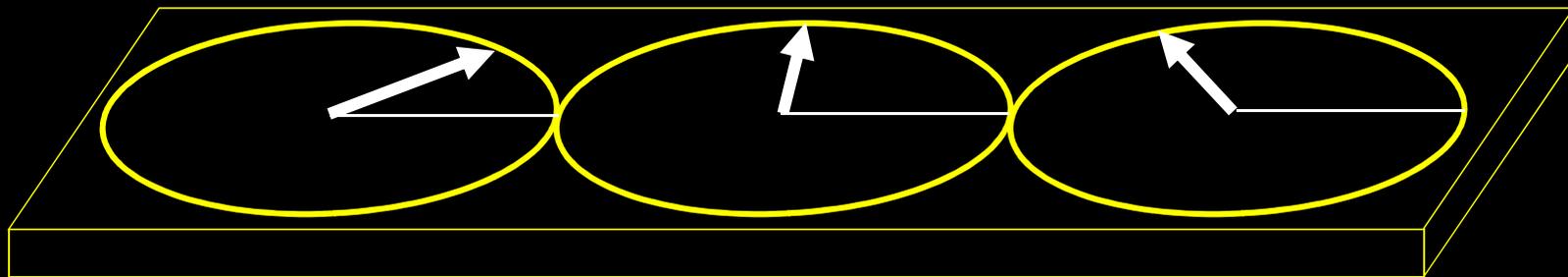
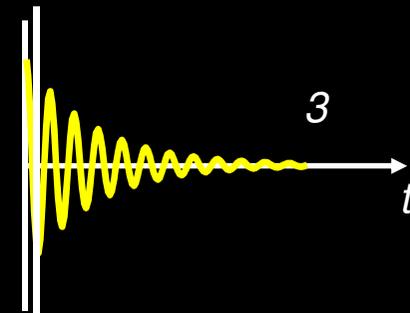
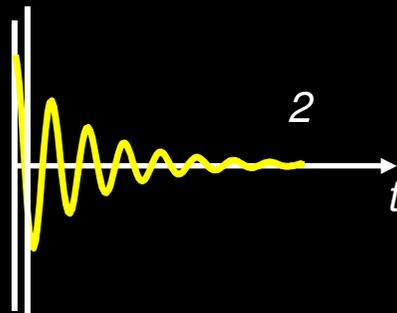
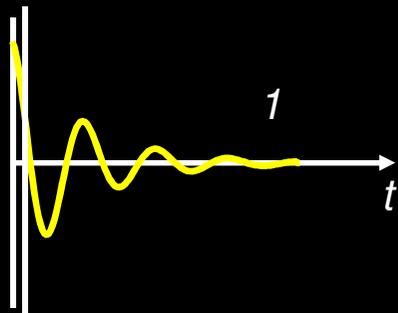
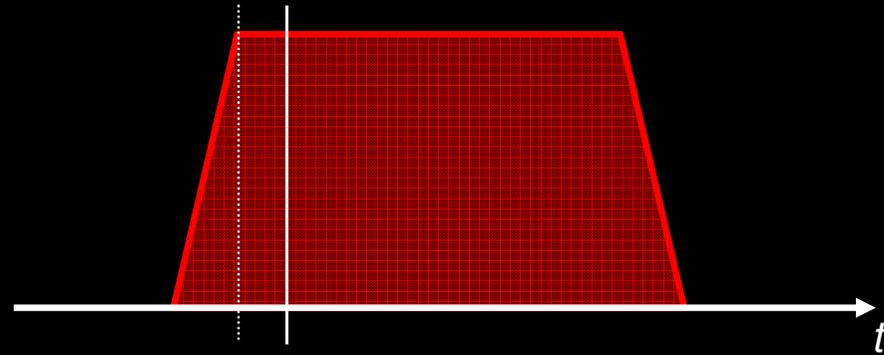
# CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- Conceito de fase:



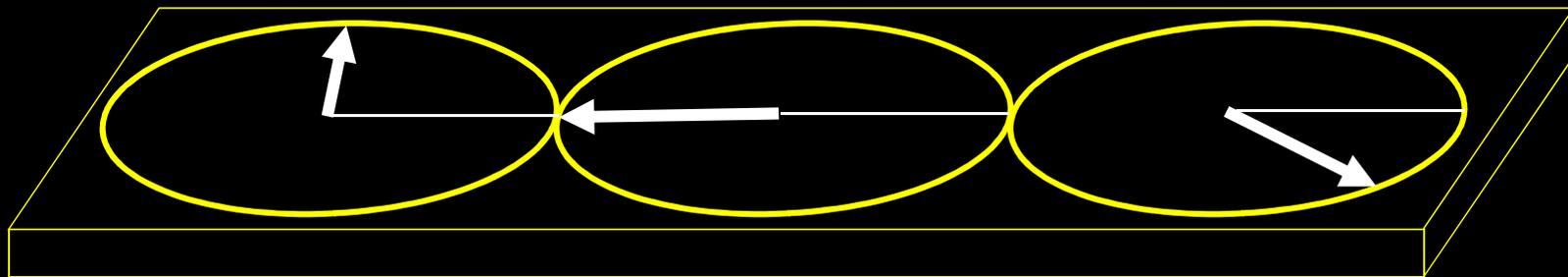
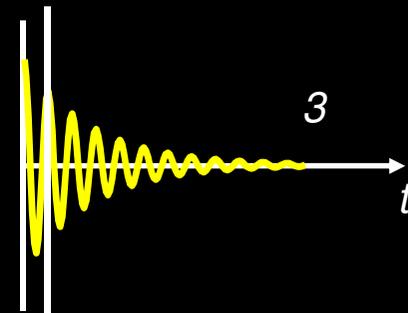
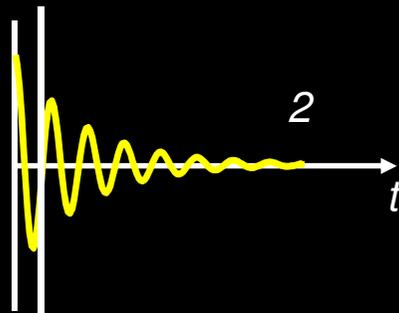
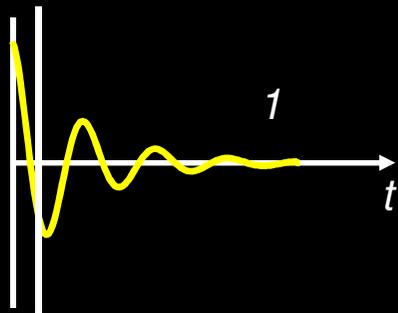
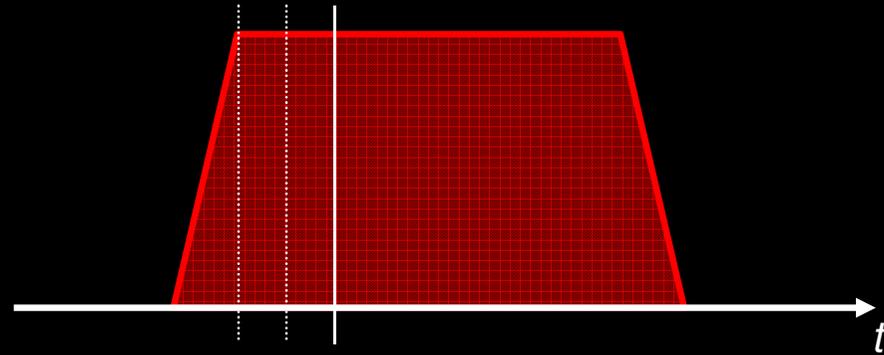
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- Conceito de fase:



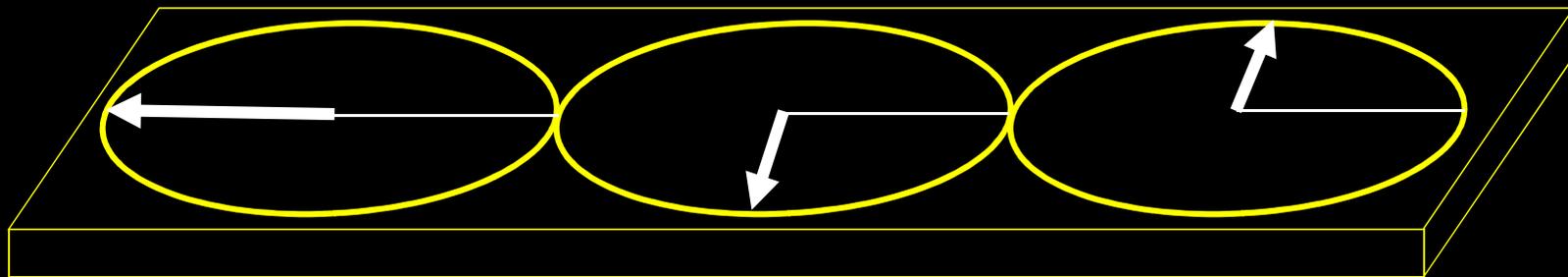
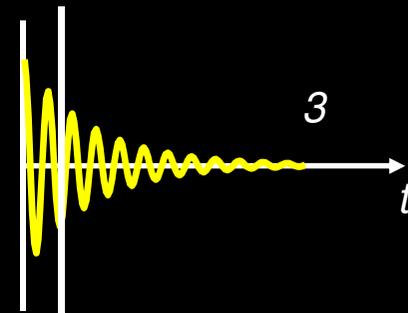
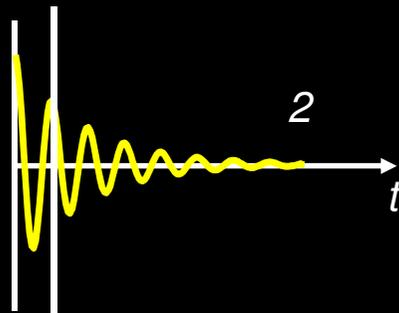
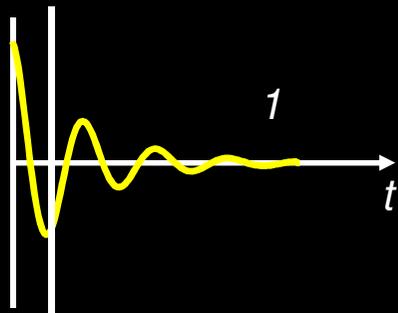
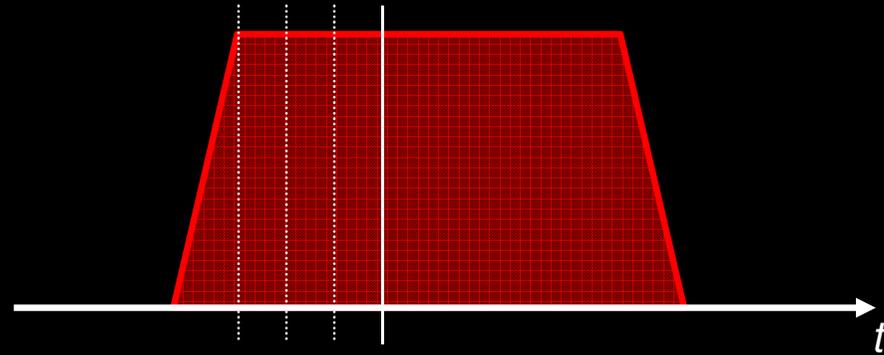
# CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

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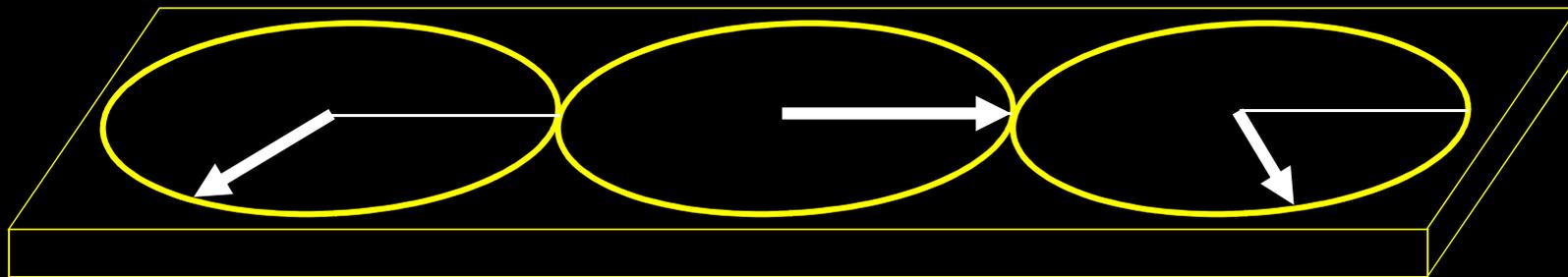
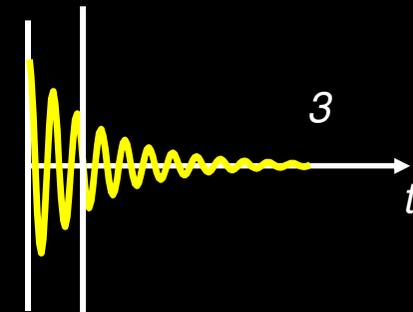
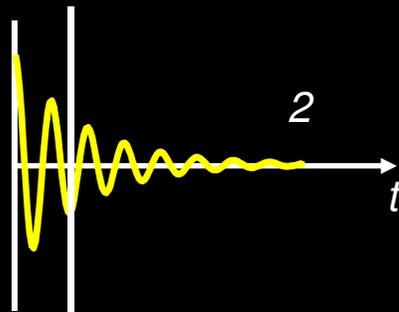
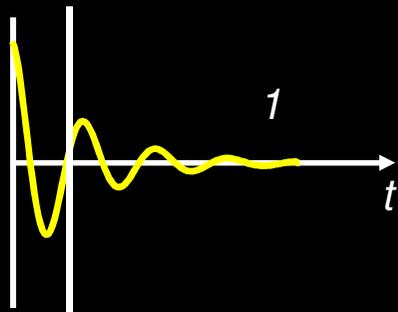
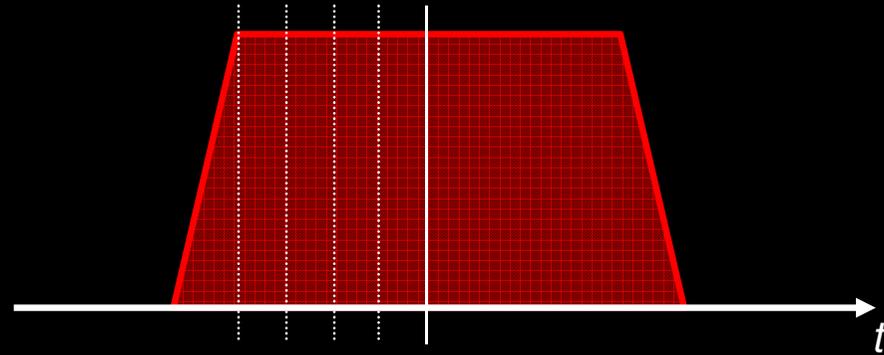
# CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- Conceito de fase:



# CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

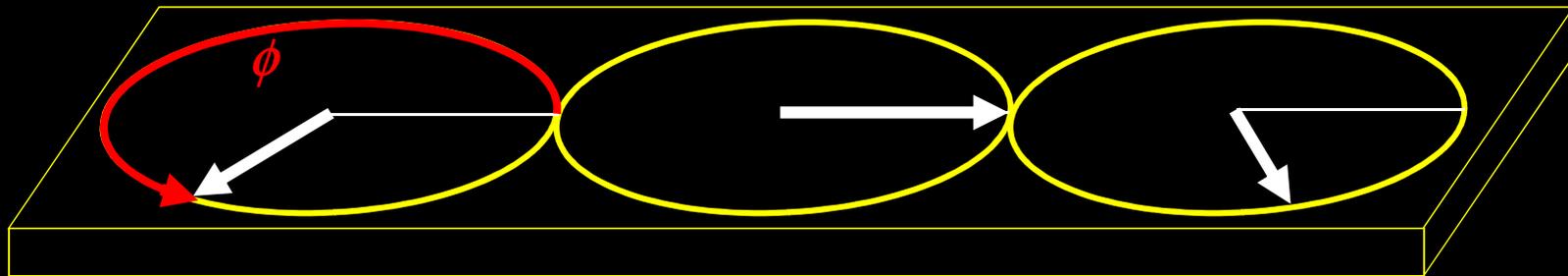
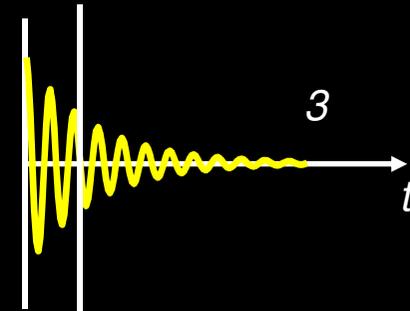
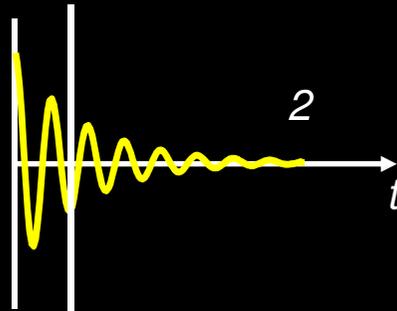
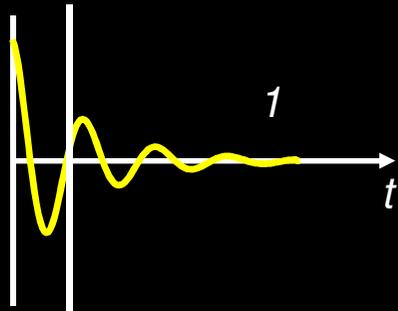
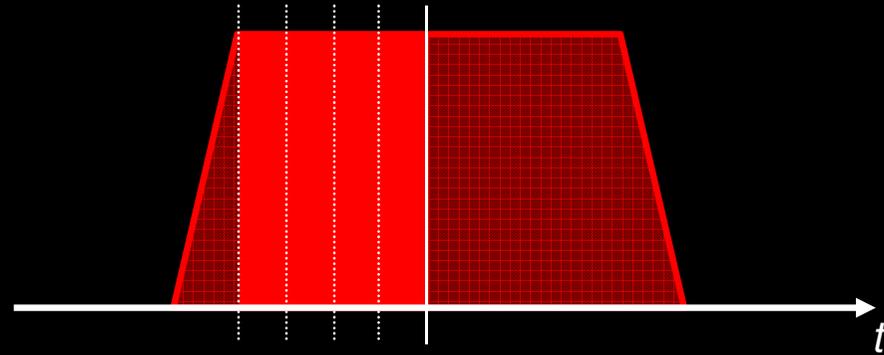
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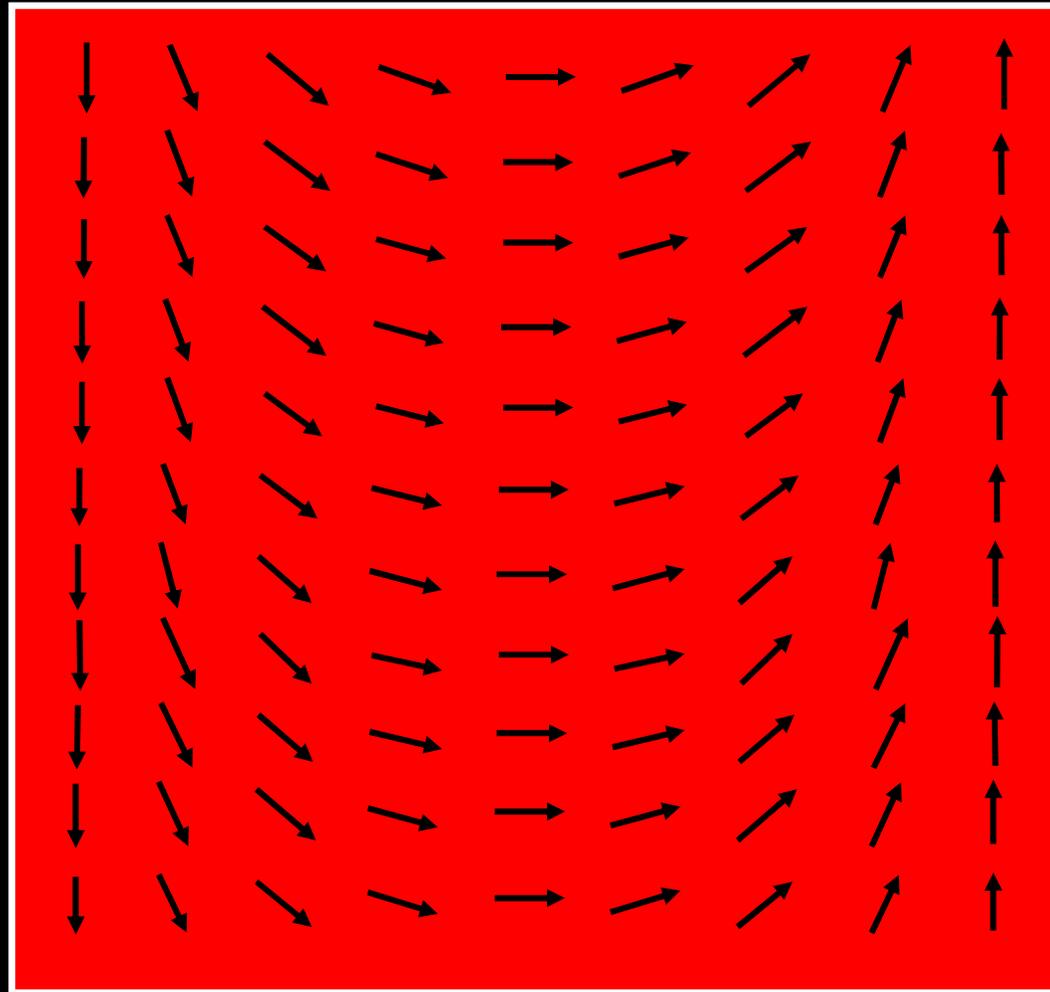
# CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- A fase acumulada ( $\phi$ ) é proporcional ao tempo do gradiente e sua amplitude (área sob a curva):

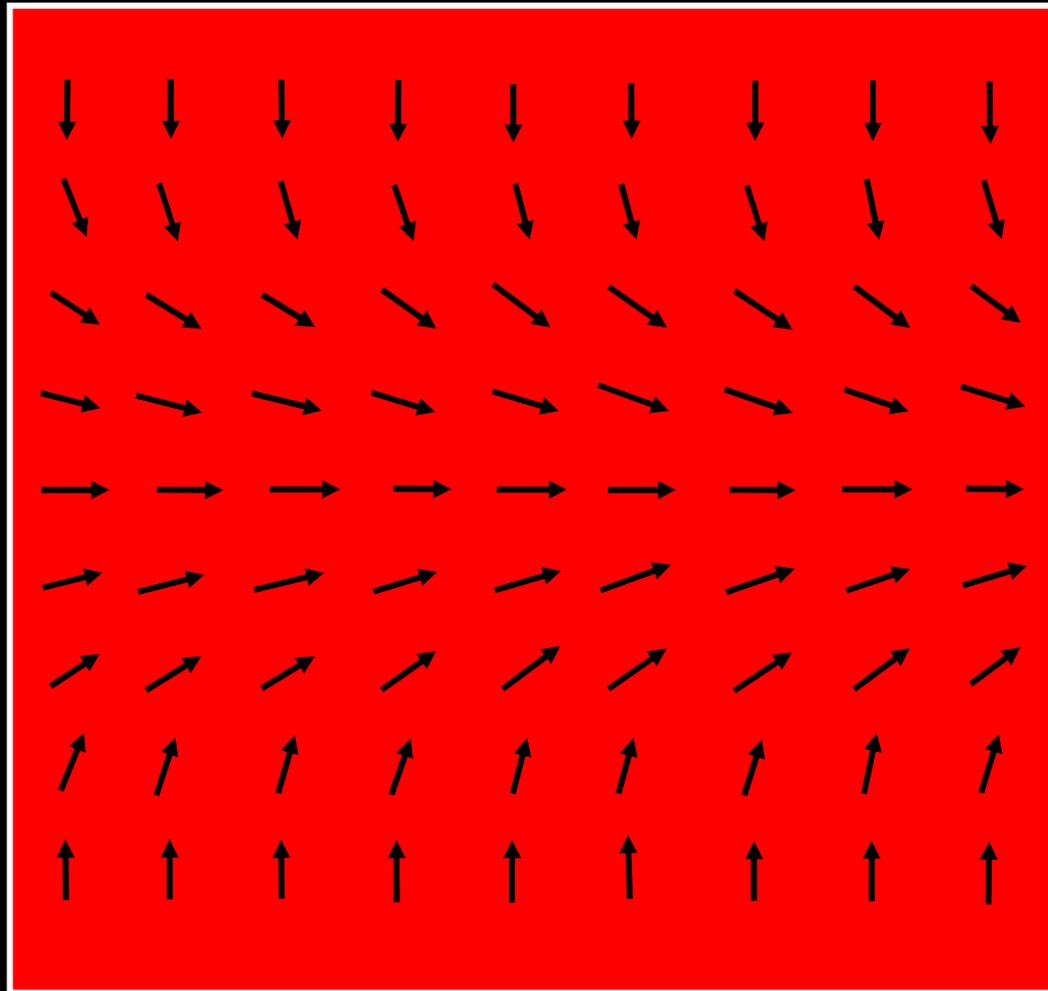
$$\phi = \gamma (B_0 + G_y y) t$$



# CODIFICAÇÃO ESPACIAL: EXEMPLO UM POUCO MAIS COMPLEXO

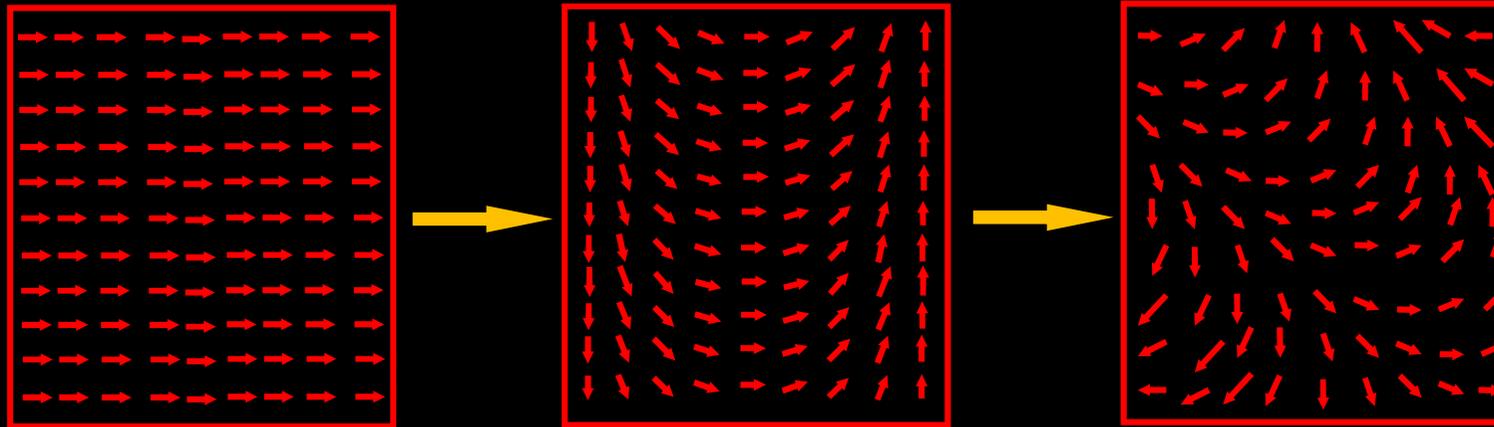


# CODIFICAÇÃO ESPACIAL: EXEMPLO UM POUCO MAIS COMPLEXO



$G_y$

# CODIFICAÇÃO ESPACIAL: EXEMPLO UM POUCO MAIS COMPLEXO



Espaço dos dados de RM



1 dado de RM

Antes da codificação



outro dado de RM

Após codificação de frequência (gradiente x)



mais um dado de RM

Após codificação de fase (gradiente y)

# ESPAÇO K

Codificação de fase  
Passo #1      ●      ●      ●      .....

Ponto temporal #1      Ponto temporal #2      Ponto temporal #3

Codificação de fase  
Passo #2      ●      ●      ●      .....

Ponto temporal #1      Ponto temporal #2      Ponto temporal #3

Codificação de fase  
Passo #3      ●      ●      ●      .....

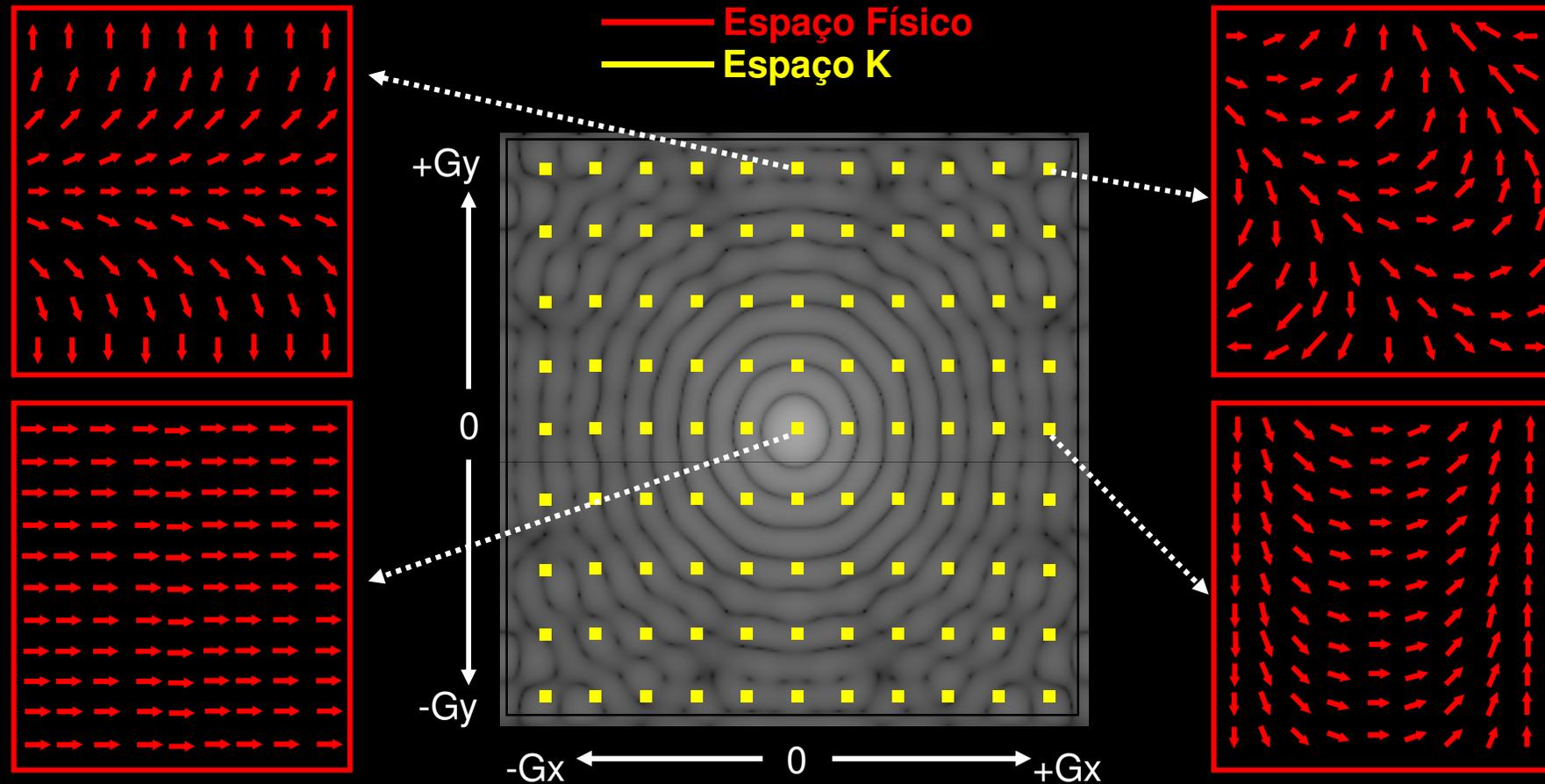
Ponto temporal #1      Ponto temporal #2      Ponto temporal #3

⋮



Codificação de Frequência

# ESPAÇO K

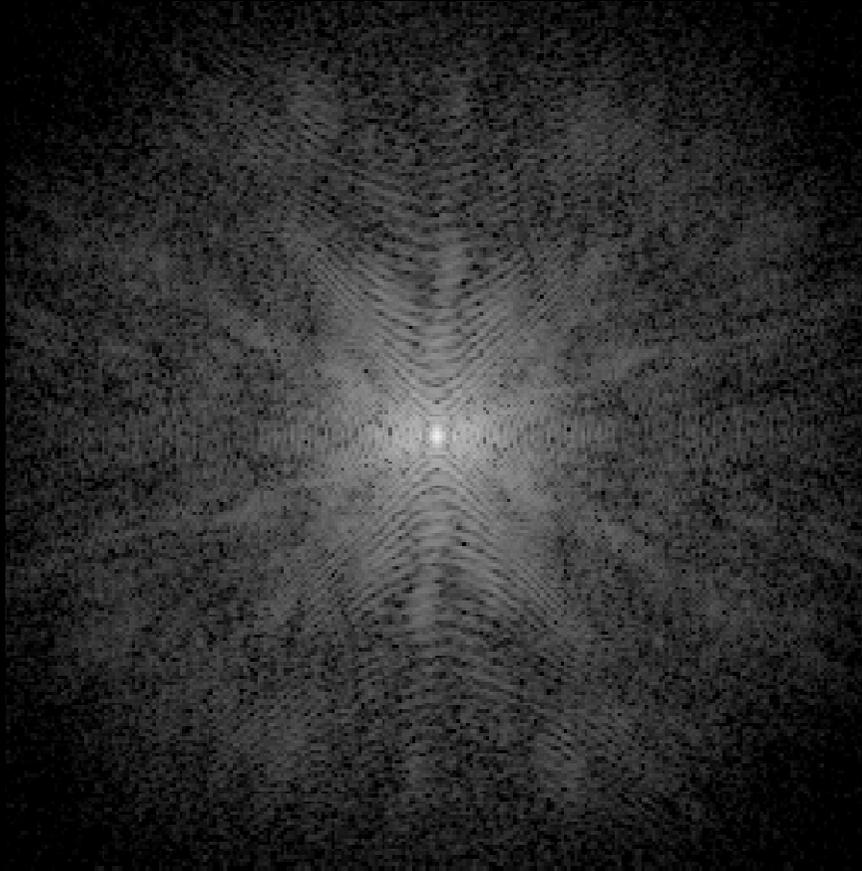


Cada um dos pontos no espaço k (mostrados em amarelo) consiste na soma do sinal de RM de todos os voxels no espaço da imagem quando submetidos ao campo de gradiente correspondente.

# ESPAÇO K

Espaço k

Imagem



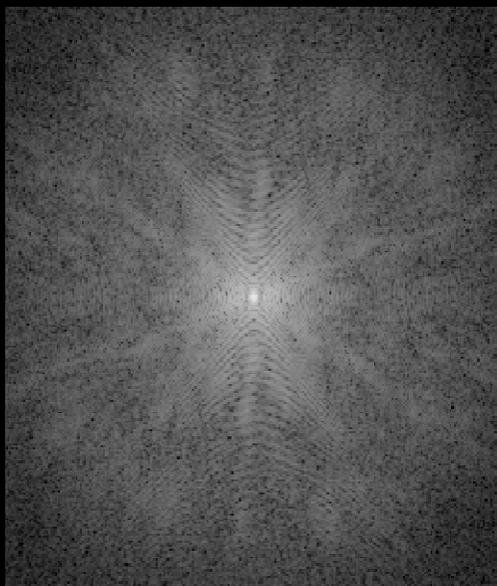
**Imagem Completa**



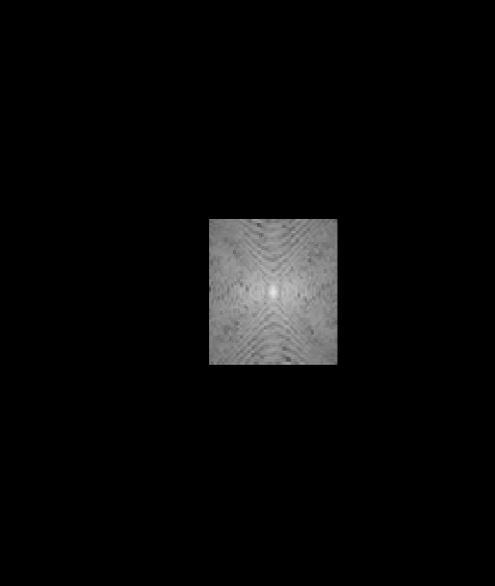
**Imagem de Intensidade**



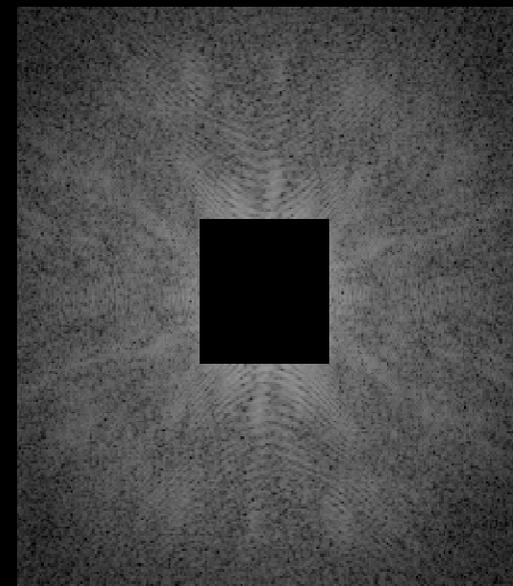
**Imagem de Detalhes**



**Espaço k Completo**

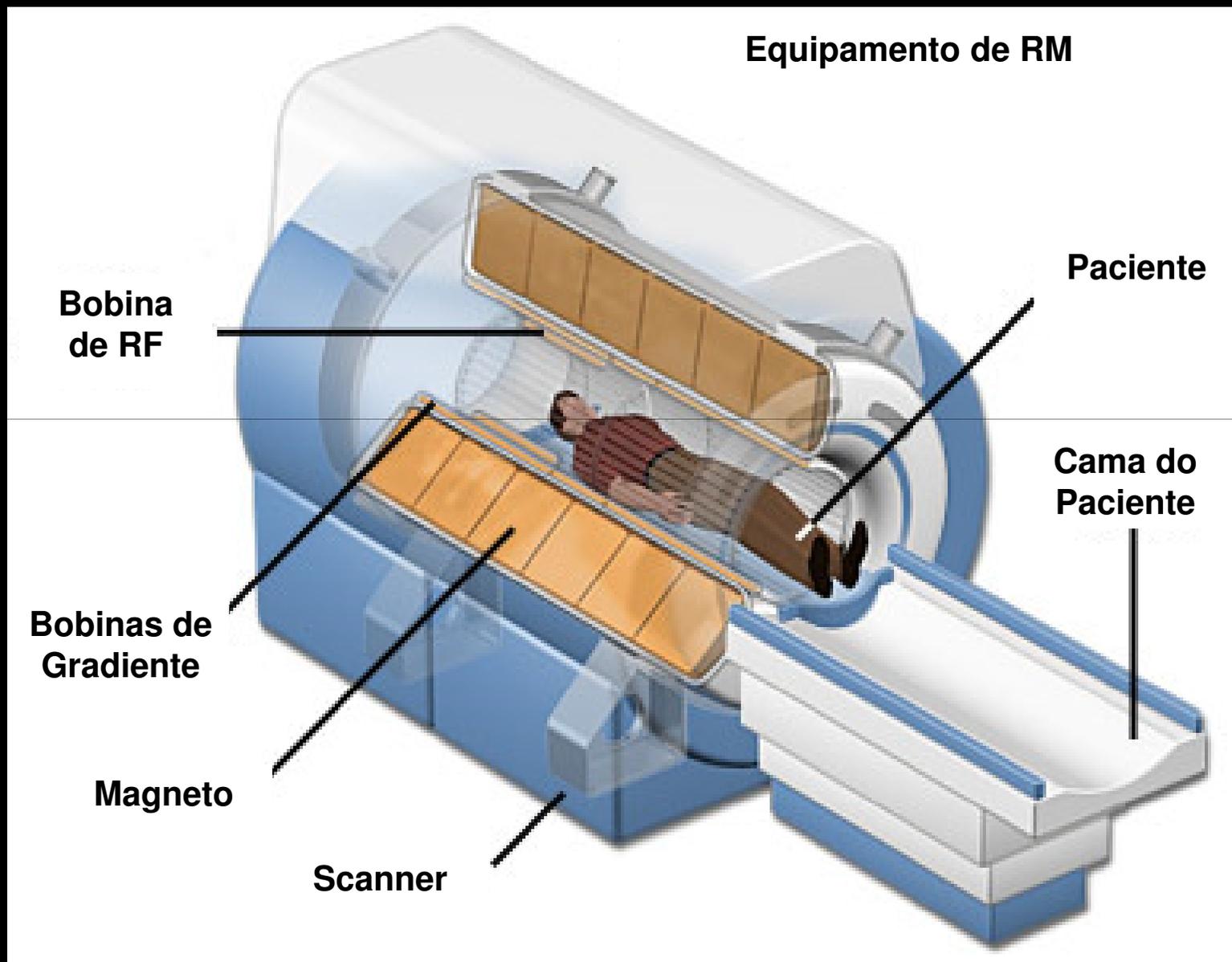


**Centro do Espaço k**



**Bordas do Espaço k**

# O SISTEMA DE RM



## RM: CAMPO MAGNÉTICO PRINCIPAL

- Estado da arte:
  - Sistemas clínicos: 0.1T – 3.0T
  - Sistemas de animais: 2.0T – 11.7T

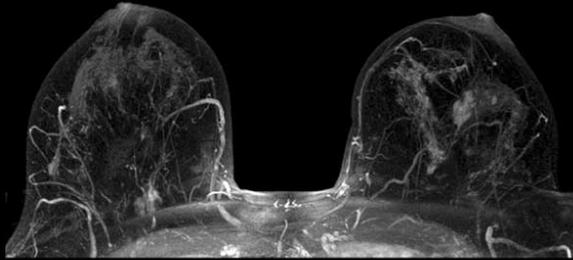
Curiosidades:

1 Tesla = 10000 Gauss

Campo magnético da terra ~ 0.5 Gauss

## IMAGENS POR RM: ANATÔMICAS

Clinicamente utilizada em uma grande variedade de especialidades



Mama



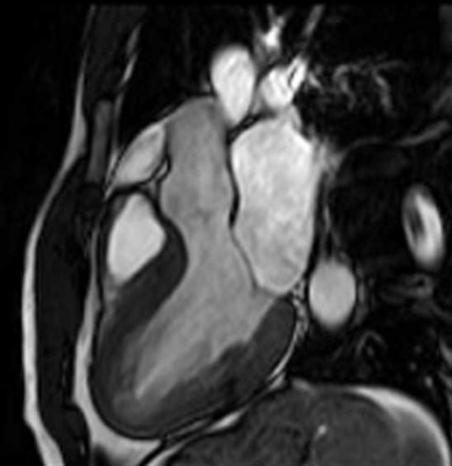
Coluna



Crânio



Abdômen

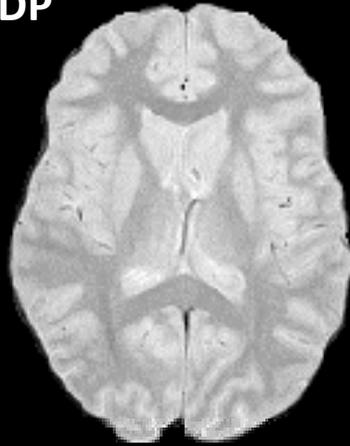


Coração

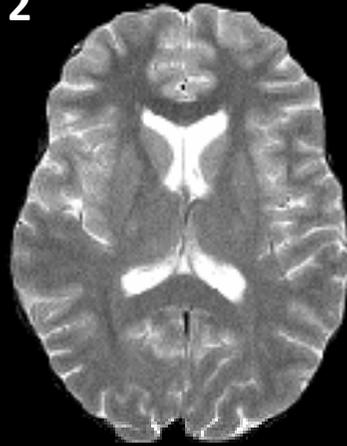
A qualidade da imagem é geralmente descrita em termos da relação sinal ruído, da resolução espacial e do contraste.

# IMAGENS POR RM: ANATÔMICAS

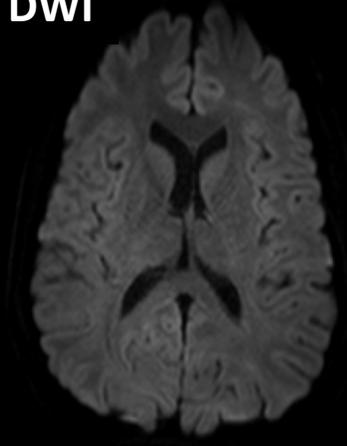
DP



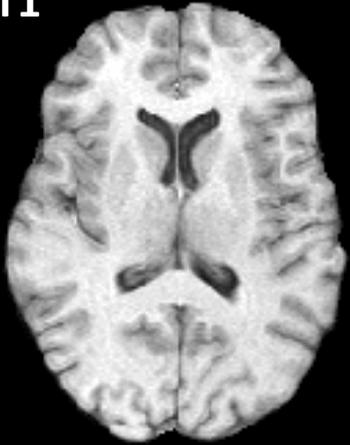
T2



DWI



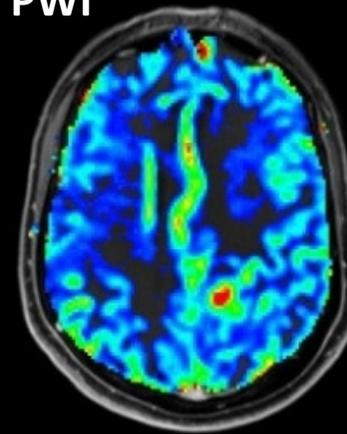
T1



MRA

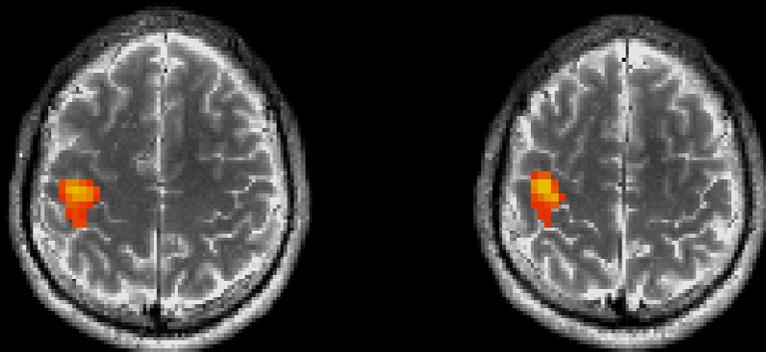


PWI



## IMAGENS POR RM: FUNCIONAIS (TAREFAS MOTORAS)

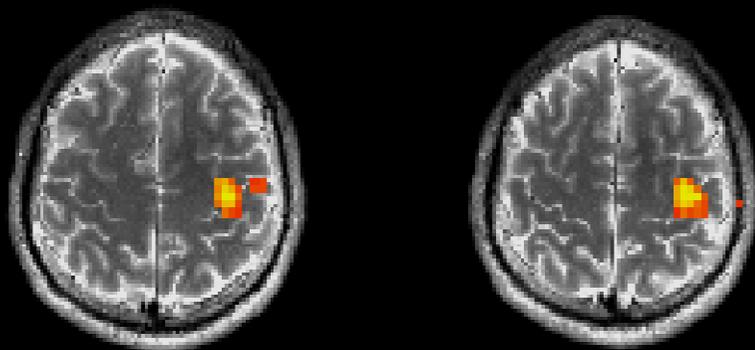
Mão Esquerda;



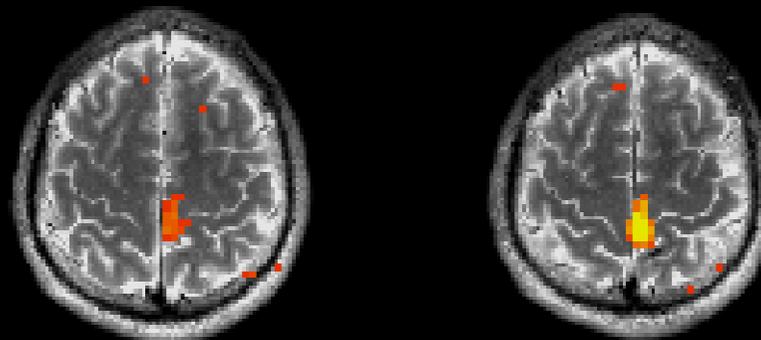
Pé Esquerdo;



Mão Direita;



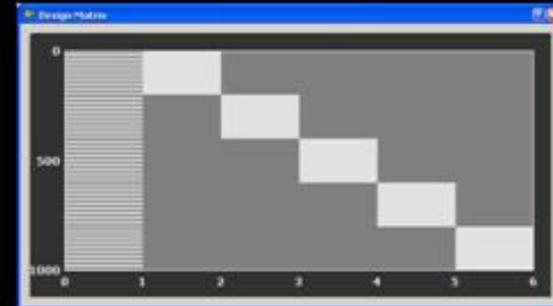
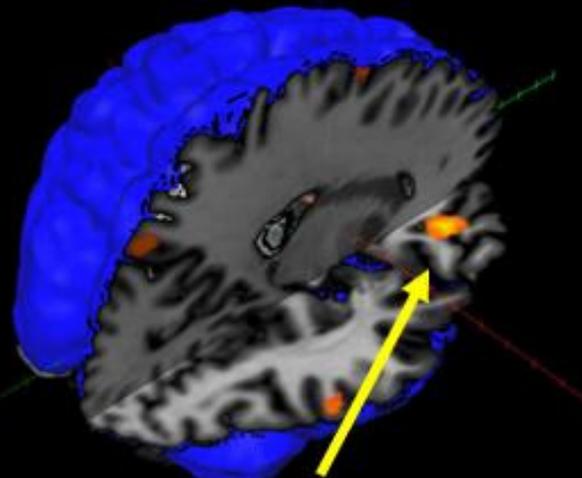
Pé Direito;



# IMAGENS POR RM: FUNCIONAIS (CAFÉ E O CÉREBRO)

Análise de grupo (5 participantes: fragrância do grão torrado)

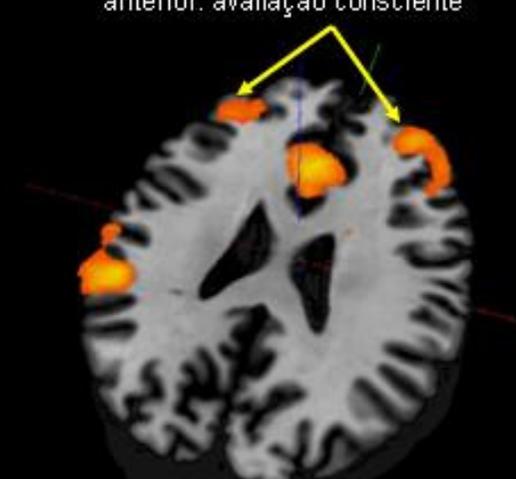
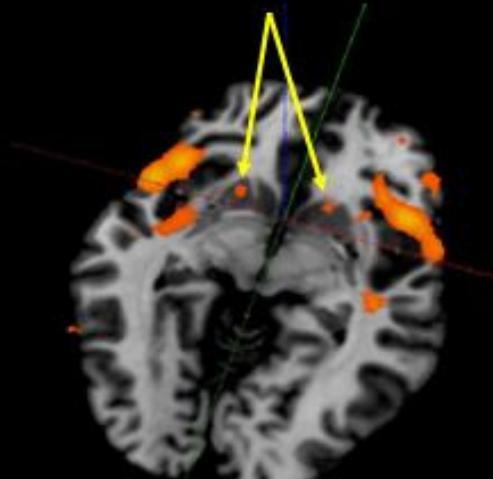
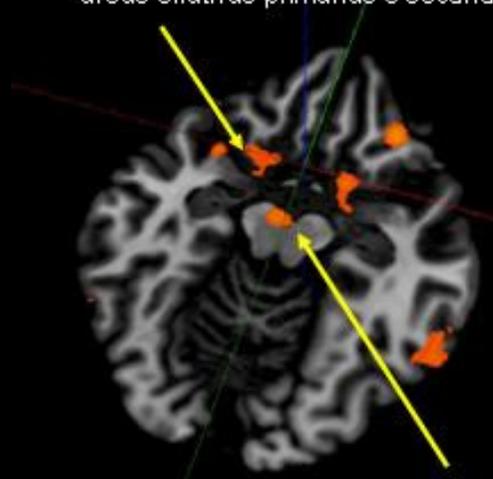
Café A + Café B vs CTRL



Amígdala, uncus temporal e córtex órbito-frontal:  
áreas olfativas primárias e secundárias

Núcleo accumbens: prazer

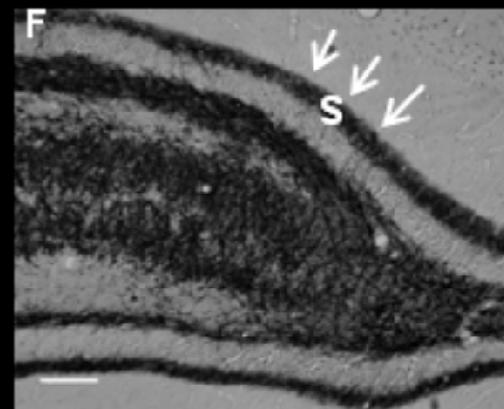
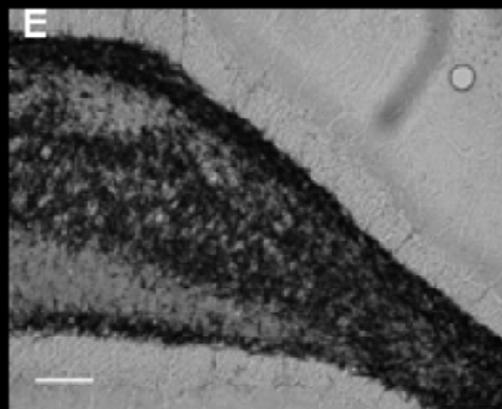
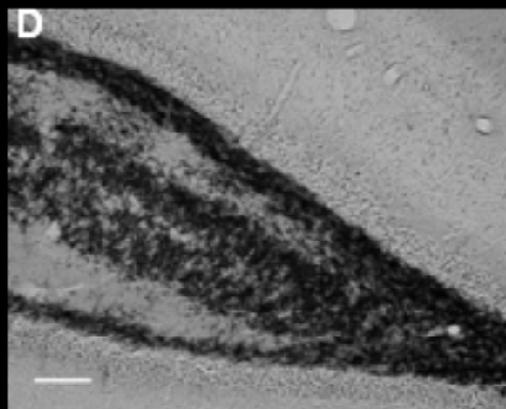
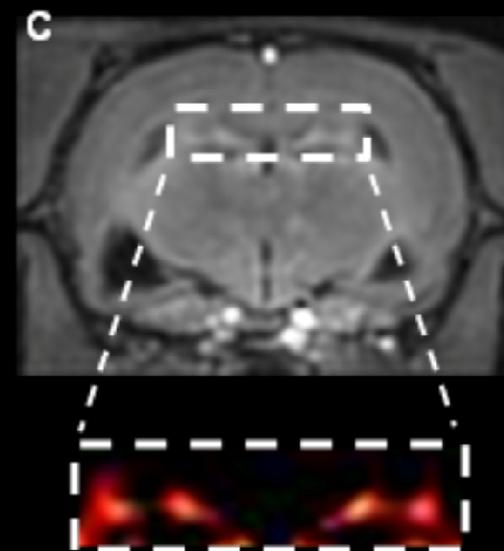
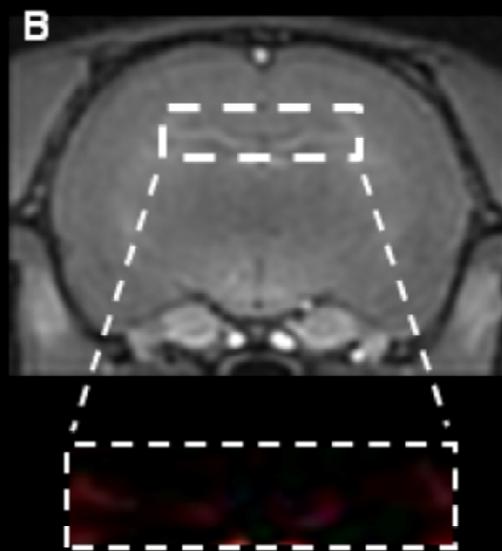
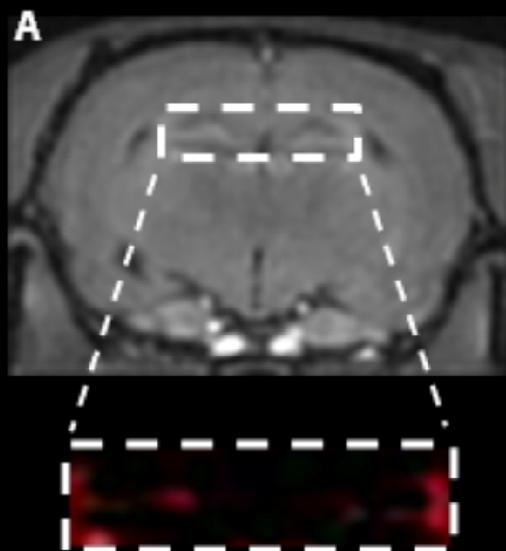
Córtex pré-frontal e cíngulo anterior: avaliação consciente



Tegmento ventral: prazer

GLM,  $p < 0.001$

# IMAGENS POR RM: APLICAÇÃO EM MODELOS ANIMAIS





**IFSC** UNIVERSIDADE  
DE SÃO PAULO  
Instituto de Física de São Carlos



**Centro de Imagens e Espectroscopia**

***In Vivo por Ressonância Magnética***

***OBRIgADO!!!***

***Fernando F. Paiva***

***paiva@ifsc.usp.br***