

# SOMS: Simultaneous Orthogonal Multi-Slice Imaging

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## Synopsis

Simultaneous multi-slice (SMS) MRI has become a popular technique in both research and clinical practice, as it provides information about multiple slices at the time of a conventional single-slice measurement. For technical reasons, SMS is commonly limited to the acquisition of parallel slices. Here, we propose a new Cartesian sequence for the simultaneous excitation of orthogonal slices. We dub this technique simultaneous orthogonal multi-slice (SOMS). In this proof of concept phantom study, we reconstruct two 2-fold undersampled, simultaneously acquired orthogonal slices.

## Introduction and Purpose

The reduction of image acquisition time is crucial for many applications in MRI - especially in clinical practice. Since the turn of the century, simultaneous multi-slice (SMS) has attracted increased interest among researchers as it allows for significantly shorter scan times without essential loss of image quality by simultaneously acquiring data from multiple slices.<sup>1,2</sup> However, conventional SMS can only be used to acquire parallel slices. With the newly developed simultaneous orthogonal multi-slice (SOMS) sequence we overcome this limitation and demonstrate the simultaneous acquisition of orthogonal slices which could be interesting for e.g. interventional real-time MRI. The main idea of SOMS is to use the slice-selection gradient of the second slice to phase-encode the first slice and to use the phase-encoding gradient of the second slice as the slice-selection rewriter of the first slice.

## Methods

### Sequence

The SOMS sequence is an adapted 2D FLASH sequence where two excitation pulses are used within one TR.

A schematic of the SOMS sequence for orthogonal slices is depicted in Fig. 1. We excite spins orthogonally to the z-axis using a sinc-pulse ( $RF^z$ ) and a slice-select gradient ( $SS^z$ ). To phase-encode ( $PE^z$ ) this slice we use a fixed slice-select ( $SS^y$ ) and slice-select-rewinder ( $SS^y_{REW}$ ) gradient in y-direction, with a variable preceding gradient ( $PE^z_{pre}$ ) which determines the momentum of  $PE^z$ . The second sinc-pulse ( $RF^y$ ) is applied at the same time as the  $SS^y$  gradient. This excites a slice perpendicular to the y-axis. To phase-encode this slice, we use the gradient  $PE^y$ . This gradient, together with the preceding z-gradient  $SS^z_{preREW}$  also rewinds the slice-select gradient  $SS^z$ . Only one readout-dephase ( $RO_{deph}$ ) and readout gradient ( $RO$ ) is necessary. Finally, a readout spoiler ( $RO_{sp}$ ) and phase rewinders ( $PE^z_{REW}$ ,  $PE^y_{REW}$ ) are used. Note that the momentum of  $PE^y_{REW}$  is distributed between  $PE^y_{preREW}$  and the subsequent  $SS^z$  and  $SS^z_{preREW}$ . We make use of the CAIPIRINHA technique by modifying the RF pulse phase.<sup>2</sup>

### Reconstruction

We use a Cartesian SMS-NLINV reconstruction.<sup>3</sup> This reconstruction technique jointly estimates the image content and the coil sensitivities for all slices and works particularly well for undersampled SMS data.

### Phantom

The phantom (Fig. 2) is custom-made using pure water and Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) bricks known from LEGO. The proton densities of the orthogonal slices apparently differ which allows for a visual validation of the sequence and image reconstruction.

### Experiment

We performed a SOMS measurement of two orthogonal slices. All experiments were conducted on a SIEMENS Skyra 3T scanner using a 20 channel head coil.

## Results

Both simultaneously excited orthogonal slices could be reconstructed without significant artifacts (Fig. 3).

## Discussion

Since we need to apply two RF pulses and corresponding slice-selection gradients, the TR of the SOMS sequence is inherently larger than the TR for a conventional single-slice sequence. However, SOMS only requires one readout and one rephase/spoil event and thus can spare time compared to conventional multi-slice measurements. Moreover, two independent measurements of orthogonal slices can only exploit sensitivity-encoding in one dimension. With SOMS,

sensitivity differences between the simultaneously excited slices can be exploited in addition to in-plane variations which enables higher reduction factors, similar to two-dimensional acceleration.<sup>4</sup>

## Conclusion and Outlook

In this proof of concept study, we introduced a new sequence for the simultaneous acquisition of orthogonal slices (SOMS). We successfully demonstrated the technique for orthogonal slices with phantom measurement.

Possible next steps are the extension to oblique slices and the combination of SOMS with traditional multi-band excitation pulses from parallel SMS MRI to excite orthogonal sets of multiple parallel slices.

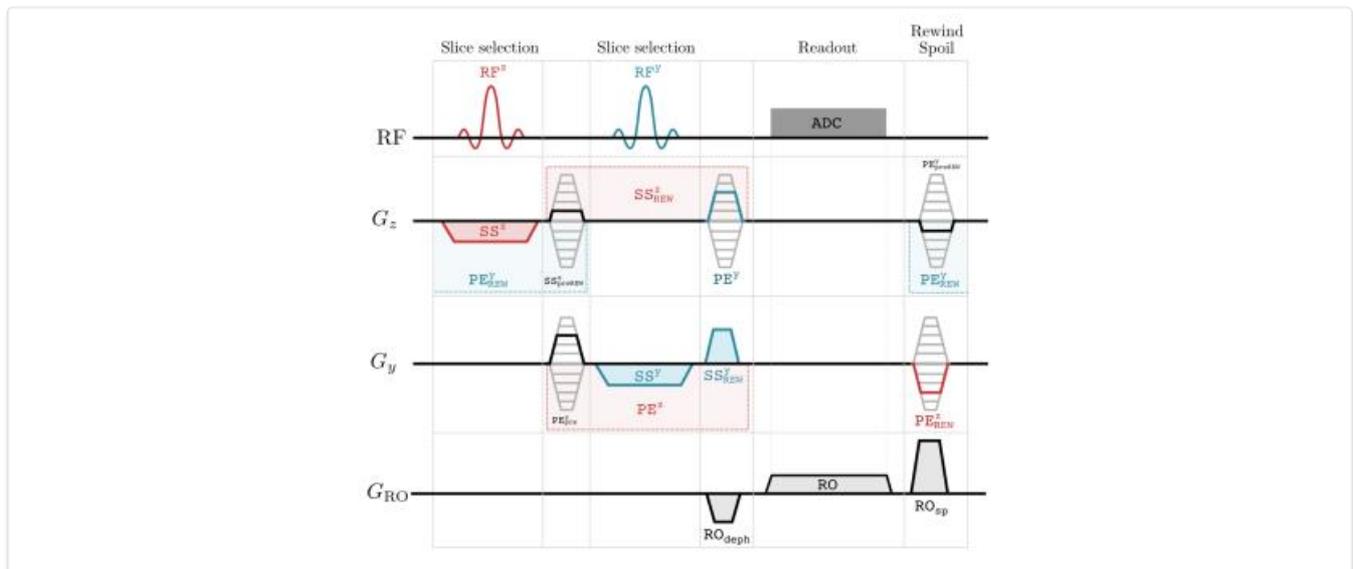
## Acknowledgements

No acknowledgement found.

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## Figures



**Fig. 1:** 2D FLASH based Cartesian SOMS sequence (schematic). RF: excitation pulse. SS: Slice selection gradient.  $SS_{REW}$ : Slice selection rewriter gradient. PE: Phase encoding gradient.  $PE_{REW}$ : Phase encoding rewriter gradient. RO: Readout gradient.  $RO_{deph}$ : Readout dephase gradient.  $RO_{sp}$ : Readout spoiler gradient.

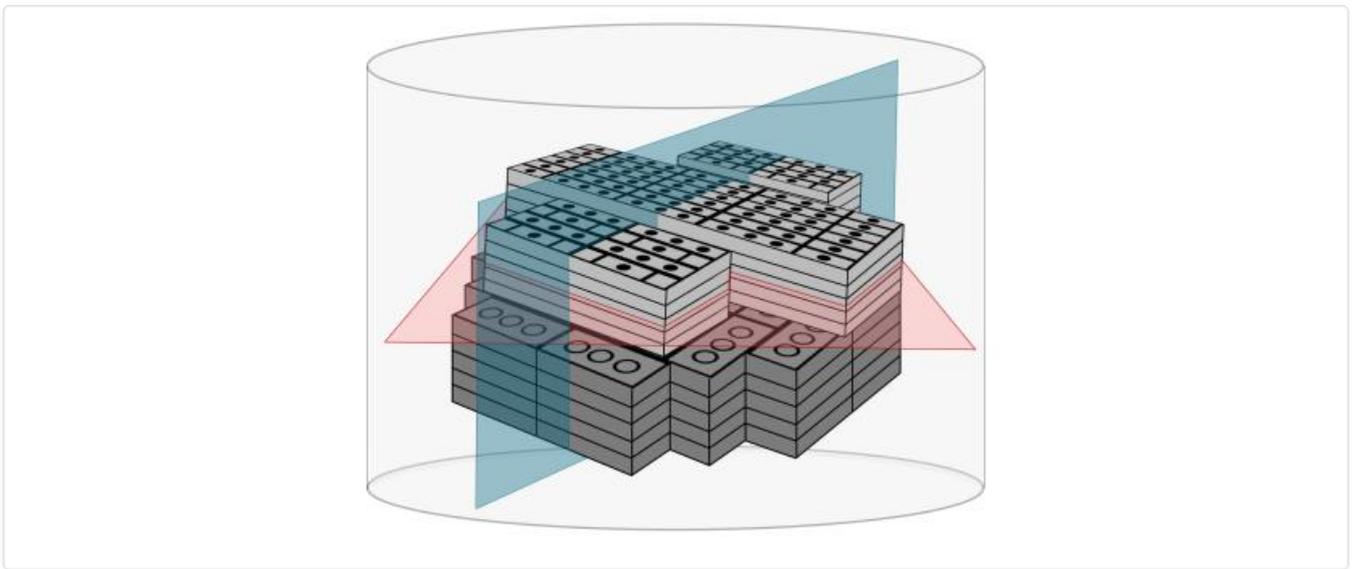


Fig. 2: Schematic of the phantom made of ABS-bricks (LEGO) and pure water. The two orthogonal slices are highlighted in red and blue.

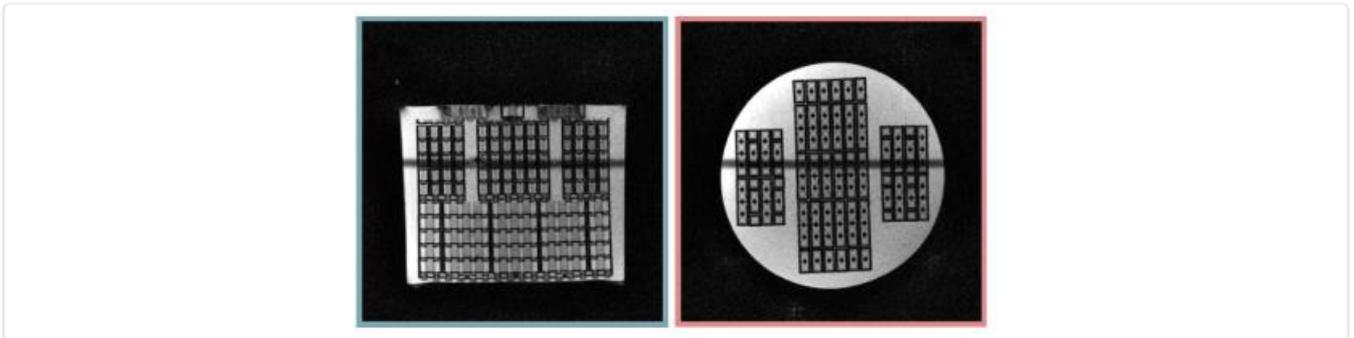


Fig. 3: Reconstructed orthogonal slices from a two-fold undersampled SOMS measurement. The black line in each image occurs at the position of the corresponding orthogonal slice.