

# NON-STATIONARY NOISE ESTIMATION IN ACCELERATED PARALLEL MRI DATA

Pieciak T.<sup>1, 2</sup>, Vegas-Sánchez-Ferrero G.<sup>3, 4</sup>, Aja-Fernández S.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> AGH University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland

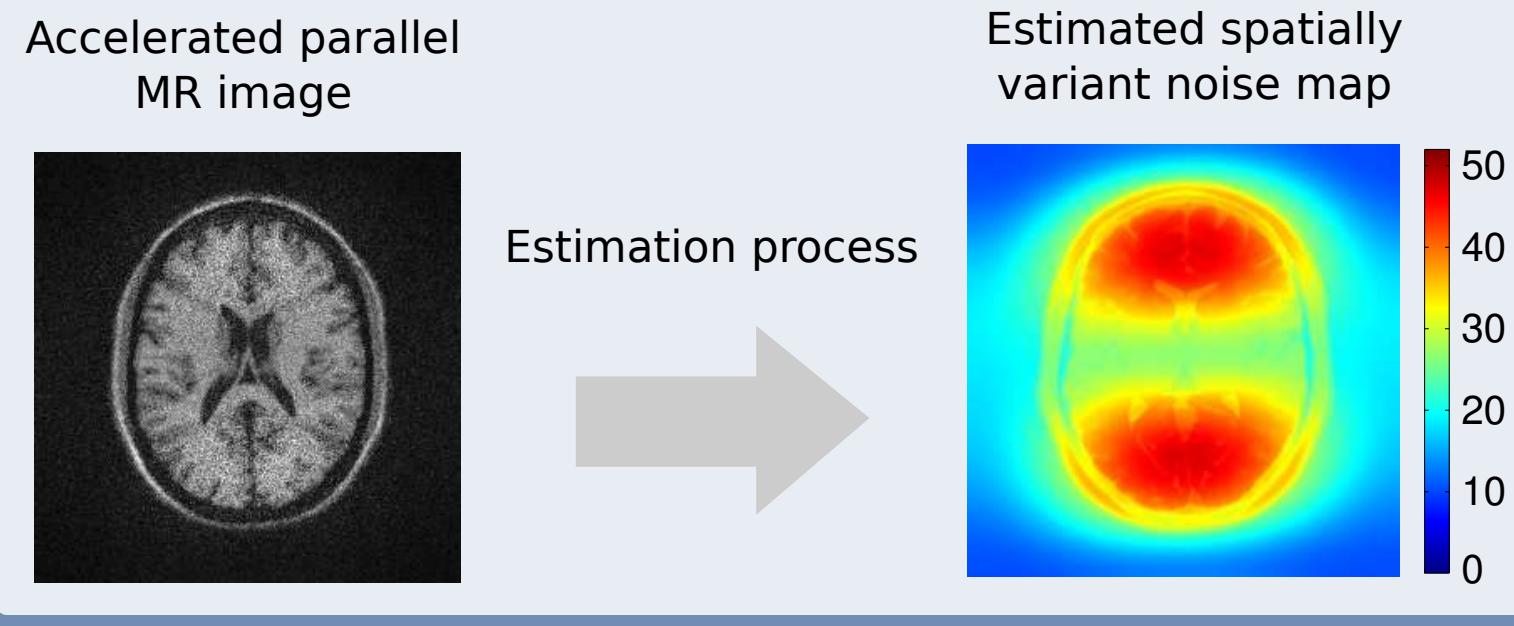
<sup>3</sup> Applied Chest Imaging Lab., Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

<sup>2</sup> LPI, ETSI Telecomunicación, Universidad de Valladolid, Spain

<sup>4</sup> Biomedical Image Technologies, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid & CIBER-BBN, Madrid, Spain

## Abstract

The aim of this study is to retrieve spatially variant noise patterns from accelerated parallel MRI data using only a single image. Variance-stabilizing transformations (VSTs) for noncentral Chi (nc- $\chi$ ) data are derived: (1) an analytic model and (2) a numerical model to improve the performance for low signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs). The VSTs generate Gaussian-like distributed variates from nc- $\chi$  data. The noise patterns are estimated then using Gaussian homomorphic filter.



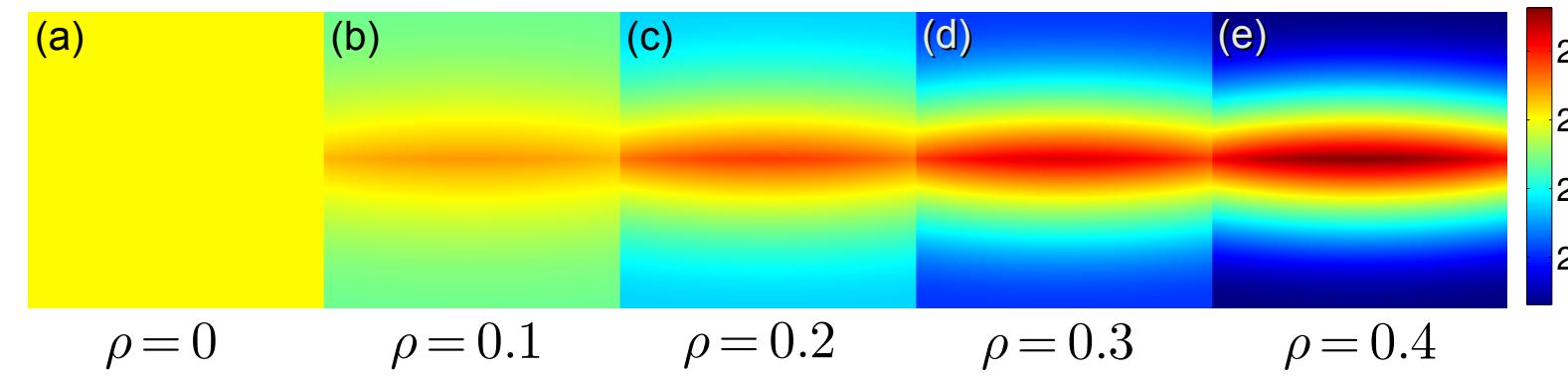
## Non-stationary Rician noise

For Cartesian SENSE and Cartesian GRAPPA+SMF, the magnitude signal  $M = M(\mathbf{x})$  follows a non-stationary Rician distribution:

$$p(M|A, \sigma) = \frac{M}{\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{M^2 + A^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) I_0\left(\frac{AM}{\sigma^2}\right), M \geq 0,$$

where:

- $A = A(\mathbf{x})$  is the amplitude signal,
- $\sigma^2 = \sigma^2(\mathbf{x})$  is the underlying noise variance.



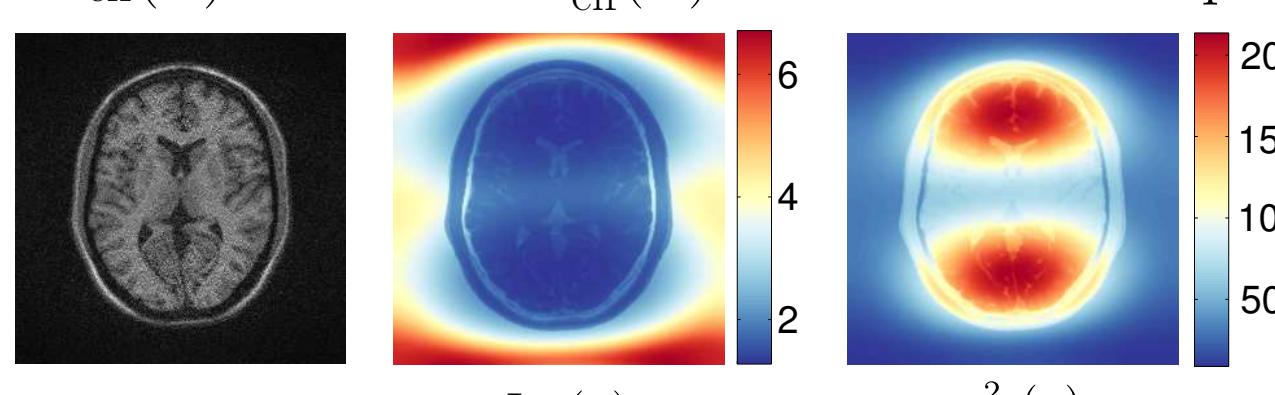
## Non-stationary nc- $\chi$ noise

For Cartesian GRAPPA+SoS, the composite magnitude signal  $M_L = M_L(\mathbf{x})$  can be modelled using a non-stationary nc- $\chi$  distribution with *effective parameters*:

$$p(M_L|A_T, \sigma, L) = \frac{A_T^{1-L}}{\sigma^2} M_L^L \exp\left(-\frac{M_L^2 + A_T^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \times I_{L-1}\left(\frac{A_T M_L}{\sigma^2}\right), M_L \geq 0,$$

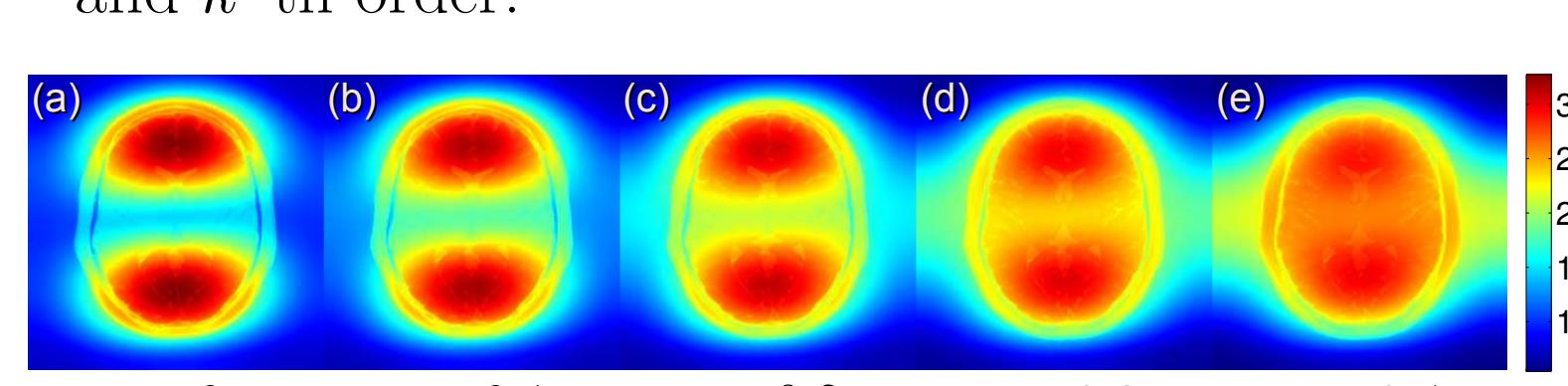
where:

- $L = L_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{x})$  and  $\sigma^2 = \sigma_{\text{eff}}^2(\mathbf{x})$  are the effective param.,



$$A_T^2(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{l=1}^L |A_l^R(\mathbf{x})|^2,$$

- $I_k(\cdot)$  is the modified Bessel function of the first kind and  $k$ -th order.



## The VST

The VST changes the signal-dependent noise in non-Gaussian data to a signal-independent one. We are interested therefore in a transformation  $f_{\text{stab}}: \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  that leads to a random variable with a constant variance, i.e.,  $\text{Var}\{f_{\text{stab}}(M_L|\sigma, L)\} = 1$ .

The first-order Taylor expansion of  $f_{\text{stab}}$  is given by:

$$f_{\text{stab}}(M_L|\sigma, L) = \int^{M_L} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}\{M_L|\widetilde{A}_T, \sigma, L\}}} d\widetilde{A}_T.$$

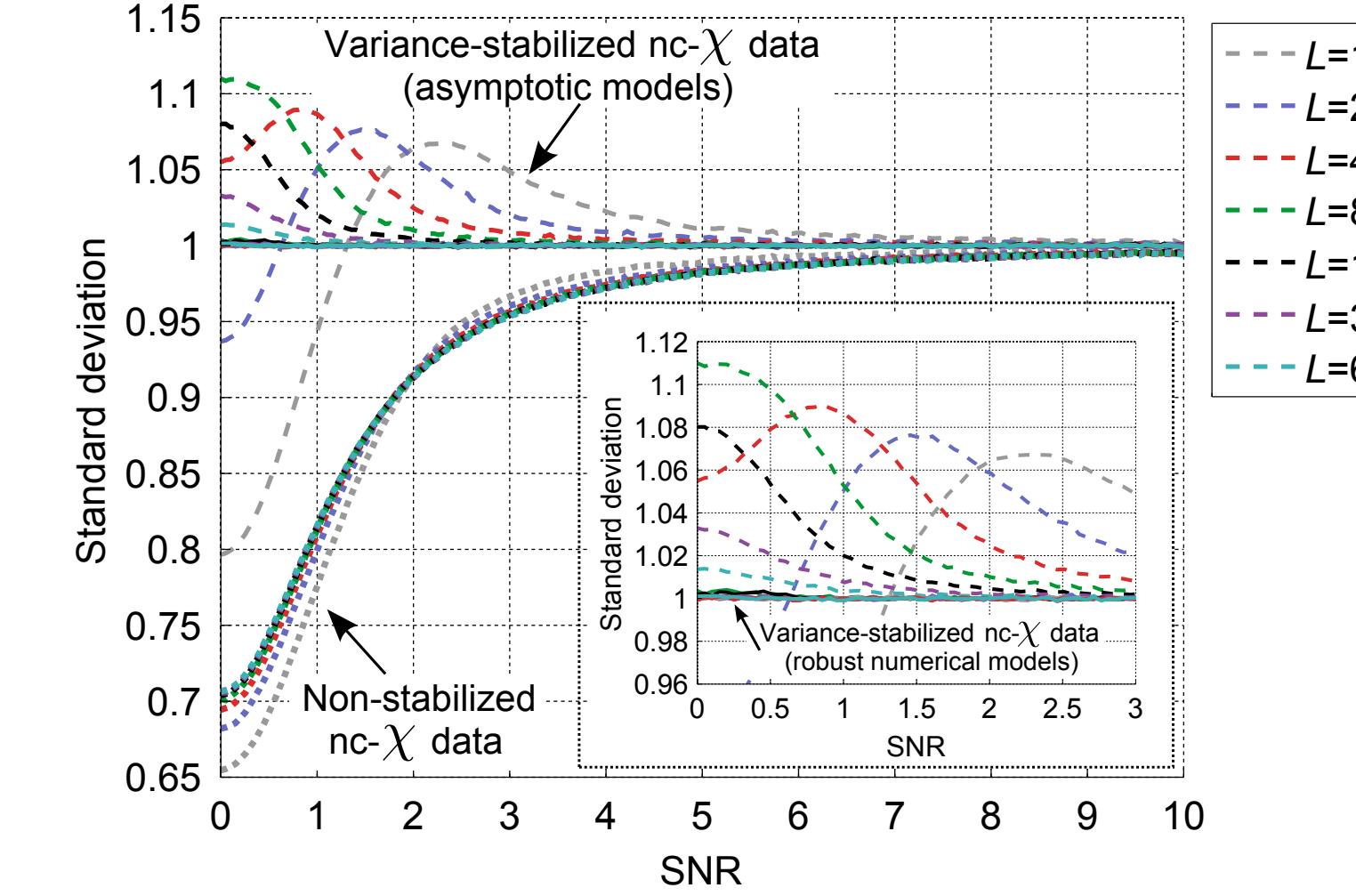
**Problem!** No closed-form for  $\mathbb{E}\{M_L\}$  and  $\text{Var}\{M_L\}$ .

### Asymptotic model:

Let  $M_L^2 \sim \text{nc-}\chi^2(A_T, \sigma, L)$ . The VST is given by:

$$f_{\text{stab}}(M_L^2|\sigma, L) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{M_L^2 - L\sigma^2}.$$

**This model is not optimal for low SNRs!**



## The VST (continuation)

### Robust numerical model:

A vector parameter  $\Theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$  is introduced:

$$f_{\text{stab}}(M_L^2|\sigma, L, \Theta) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\max\{\theta_1^2 M_L^2 - \theta_2 L\sigma^2, 0\}}.$$

The vector parameter  $\Theta$  must be tuned accordingly to the SNR of the signal,  $\text{SNR} = \frac{A_T}{\sqrt{L\sigma^2}}$ :

$$\Theta_{\text{opt}} = \arg \min_{\Theta} J(f_{\text{stab}}(M_L^2|\sigma, L, \Theta)).$$

The cost function  $J: \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  is given then by:

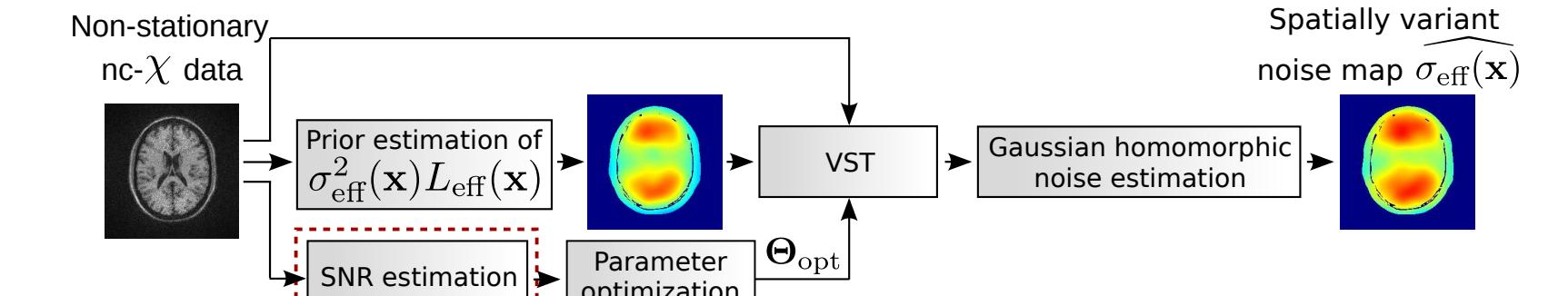
$$J(f_{\text{stab}}(\cdot|\sigma, L, \Theta)) = \lambda_1 \cdot \varphi(1 - \text{Var}\{f_{\text{stab}}(\cdot|\sigma, L, \Theta)\}) + \lambda_2 \cdot \varphi(\text{Skew}\{f_{\text{stab}}(\cdot|\sigma, L, \Theta)\}) + \lambda_3 \cdot \varphi(\text{ExKurt}\{f_{\text{stab}}(\cdot|\sigma, L, \Theta)\}).$$

The  $r$ -th raw moment for  $f_{\text{stab}}$ -trans. nc- $\chi^2$  RV:

$$m_r = \int_0^\infty f_{\text{stab}}(\widetilde{M}_L^2|\sigma, L, \Theta) p(\widetilde{M}_L^2|A_T, \sigma, L) d\widetilde{M}_L^2$$

PDF of nc- $\chi^2$  RV

## Spatially variant noise estimation



Gaussian homomorphic filter:

$$\widehat{\sigma_{\text{eff}}^2(\mathbf{x})} = \sqrt{2} \exp\left(\text{LPF}_{\sigma_f}\left\{\log|\widetilde{I}_C(\mathbf{x})|\right\} + \frac{\gamma}{2}\right).$$

## Noise estimation results

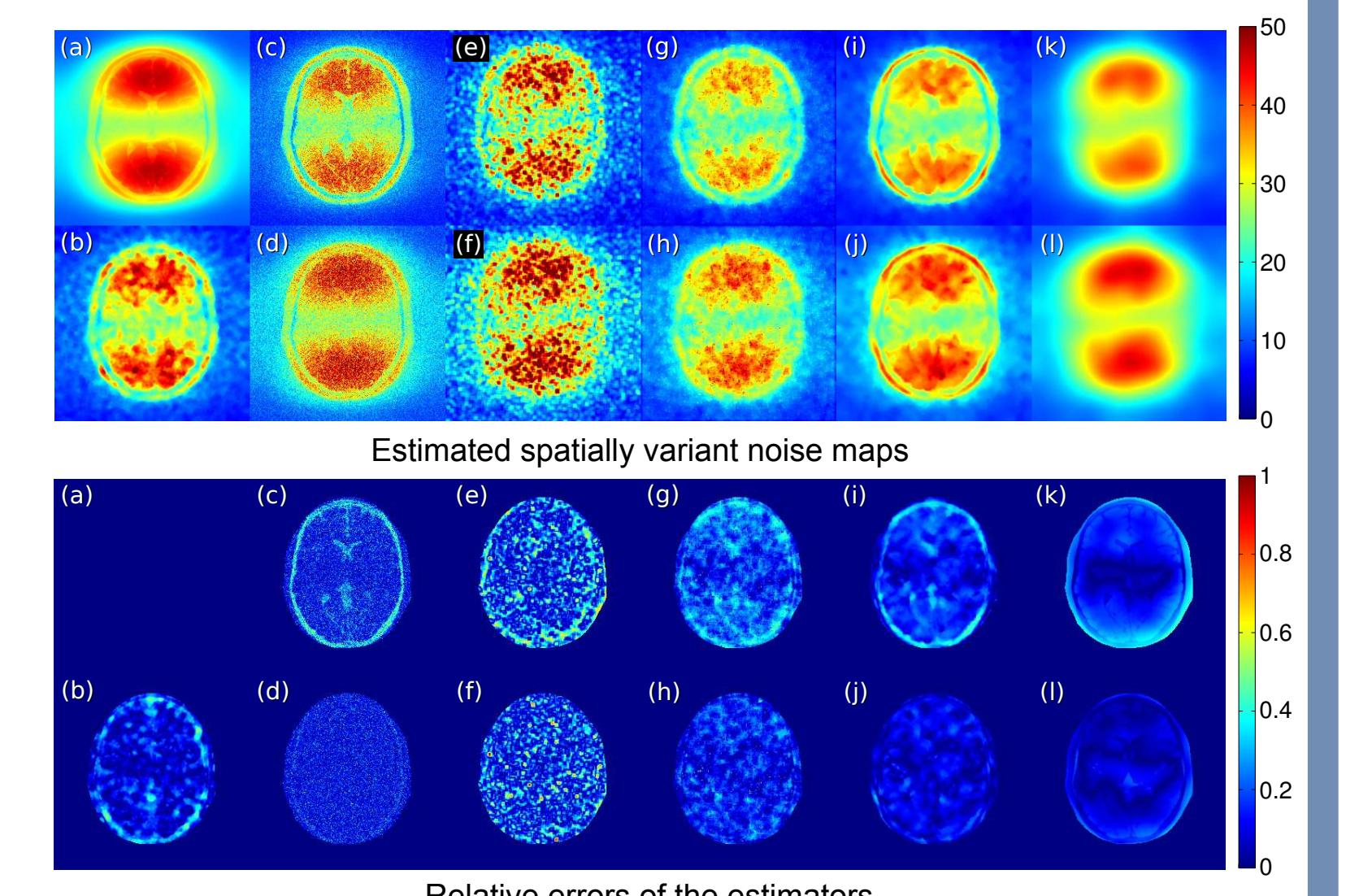


Figure 2: (a) Ground truth; (b) Tabelow; (c) std. dev. along samples; (d) VST+std. dev. along samples; (e) Goossens; (f) VST+Goossens, (g) Pan; (h) VST+Pan, (i) Maggioni, (j) VST+Maggioni, (k) Aja-Fernández, (l) proposed.

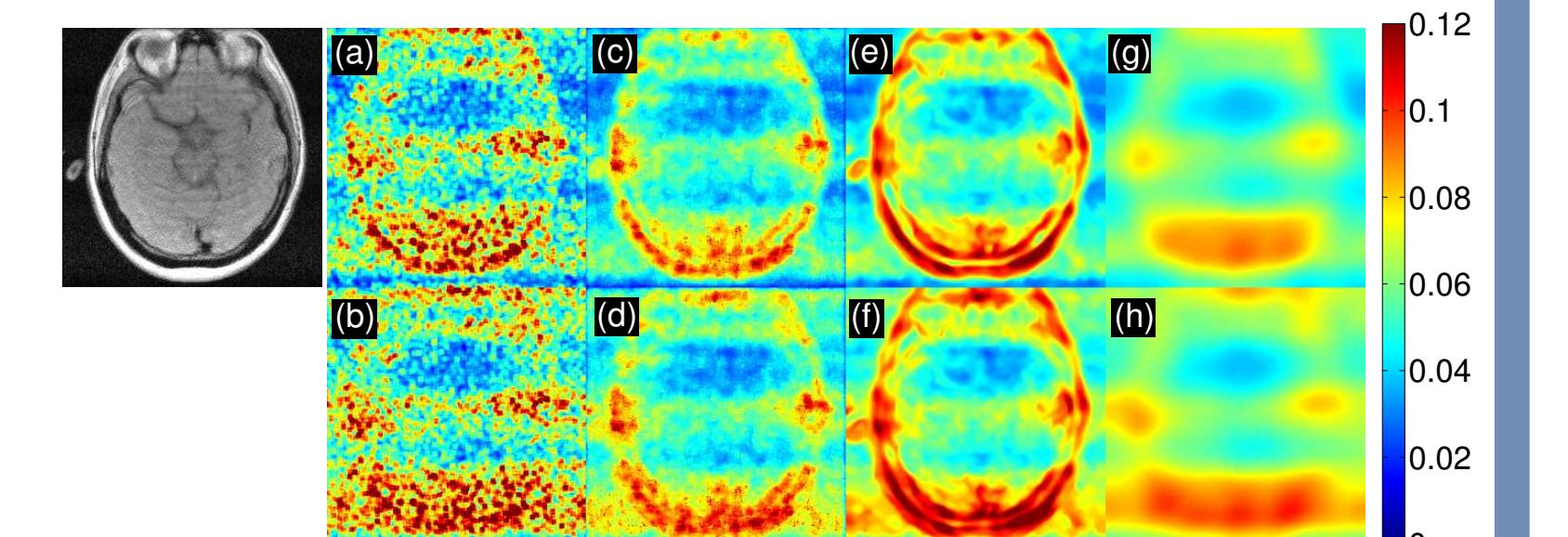


Figure 3: (a) Goossens; (b) VST+Goossens; (c) Pan; (d) VST+Pan, (e) Maggioni & Foi, (f) VST+Maggioni & Foi, (g) Aja-Fernández, (h) proposed.

Figure 1: Noise estimators for synthetic GRAPPA MRI + SoS