

Neuroimaging Technique	Description
3DRA	3-dimensional rotational angiography
4DCT	Four-dimensional computed tomography
4DCTA	Four-dimensional computed tomography angiography
APT	Amide proton transfer imaging
ASL	Arterial spin labeling
CBFMRI	Cerebral blood flow measurement using MRI
CECT	Contrast-enhanced Computerized Tomography
CT	Computerized tomography
CTA	Computed tomography angiography
CTP	Computed tomography perfusion
D(P)MRI	Diffusion-prepared MR imaging
DCE-MRI	Dynamic contrast-enhanced imaging
DECT	Dual energy computed tomography
DKI	Diffusion kurtosis imaging
DOT	Diffuse Optical Tomography
DSA	Digital subtraction angiography
DSC	Dynamic susceptibility contrast (DSC) MR perfusion
DSI	Diffusion spectrum magnetic resonance imaging
DTI	Diffusion Tensor Imaging
DWI	Diffusion weighted magnetic resonance
ECOG	Electrocorticography
ECT	Electrical capacitance tomography
EEG	Electroencephalography
EMG	Electromyography
EOG	Electrooculography
EPI	Echo-planar imaging
EPR	Electron Paramagnetic Resonance imaging
ERP	An event-related potential
fcfMRI	Functional Connectivity fMRI
FD-NIRS	Frequency-domain Near Infrared Spectroscopy
FDG-PET	Combination of positron emission tomography (PET) with ¹⁸ F-labeled fluoro-2- deoxyglucose (¹⁸ F-FDG)
fMOST	two-photon fluorescence micro-optical sectioning tomography
fMRI	Functional magnetic resonance imaging
fMRS	Functional magnetic resonance spectroscopy
FMT-CT	Fluorescence-mediated tomography
fNIRS	Functional Near-Infrared Spectroscopy
fPAM	Functional photoacoustic microscopy
HARDI	High Angular Resolution Diffusion Imaging
iEEG	Intracranial electroencephalography
LFP	Local field potential
MDCTA	Multidetector computed tomography angiography
MEG	Magnetoencephalography
MEI	A multiple energy imaging
MEP	Motor evoked potentials
microCT	Micro-CT is a 3D imaging technique utilizing X-rays to see inside an object, slice by slice. Micro-CT, also called microtomography or micro computed tomography
microMRI	micro Magnetic resonance imaging of small animals
MRA	Magnetic Resonance Angiography
MRE	Magnetic Resonance Enterography (use contrast) not used for brain
MRH	Magnetic resonance histology is application of MRI to study tissue specimen now makes three-dimensional imaging of the fixed brain in the cranium routine
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
MRI4flow	4D flow imaging with MRI phase-contrast magnetic resonance imaging
MRI microscopy	Magnetic resonance microscopy (MRM)

MRN	Magnetic resonance neurography MR Imaging of Peripheral Nerves (PNI)
MRP	Magnetic Resonance Perfusion
MRS	Magnetic resonance spectroscopy
MRV	Magnetic resonance venography
MRV	Magnetic resonance venography, or MRV, uses magnets, radiofrequencies, and intravenous (IV) contrast dye to create detailed images of the veins
MSOT	Multi-spectral optoacoustic tomography
MWI	Myelin Water Imaging is a part of MRI technique
NCCT	Noncontrast head CT
NIRS	Near Infrared Spectroscopy
ofMRI	Optogenetic fMRI combined optogenetics with blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) functional MRI (fMRI), for examining the neuronal connectivity
Opticalimaging	Optical imaging is a technique for non-invasively looking inside the body, as is done with x-rays. But, unlike x-rays, which use ionizing radiation, optical imaging uses visible light and the special properties of photons to obtain detailed images of organs and tissues as well as smaller structures including cells and even molecules.
pCASL	Pseudo-Continuous Arterial Spin Labeling
PCT	Proton computed tomography
PCVIPR	Isotropic-voxel radial projection imaging
PET	Positron-emission tomography
phMRI	Pharmacologic magnetic resonance imaging: imaging drug action in the brain.
PMRS	Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy
PWI	Perfusion-weighted imaging
qMT	Quantitative magnetization transfer (qMT) imaging, a magnetic resonance imaging technique that enables quantification of changes in brain macromolecular density, together with experimentally induced inflammation to investigate effects of systemic inflammatory challenge on human brain microstructure
rsfcfMRI	Resting state functional connectivity MR imaging
rsfMRI	Resting state fMRI
rsMEG	Resting state Magnetoencephalography
rtfMRI	Real-Time Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
rTMS	Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation
SBM	Source-Based Morphometry
SD-OCT	Spectral domain Optical coherence tomography
SEEG	Stereo-Electro-Encephalo-Graphy
sLORETA	Standardized low resolution brain electromagnetic tomography
SOCS	Serial optical coherence scanner
SPECT	A single-photon emission computerized tomography
STI	Susceptibility tensor imaging
SWA	Susceptibility-Weighted Angiography
SWI	Susceptibility weighted imaging
TBM	Tract-based morphometry
tDCS	Imaging transcranial direct current stimulation
TDI	Track-density imaging (TDI): super-resolution white matter imaging using whole-brain track-density mapping
TMS	Transcranial magnetic stimulation
TRS	Near-infrared (NIR) time-resolved spectroscopy (TRS)
VBM	Voxel-based morphometry