



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Part 1: Image Formation

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Madison, WI, USA



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Knee



Neck



Brain





Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



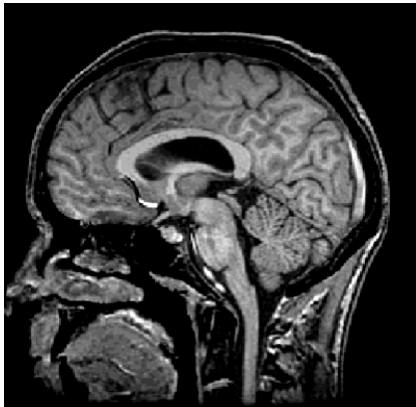
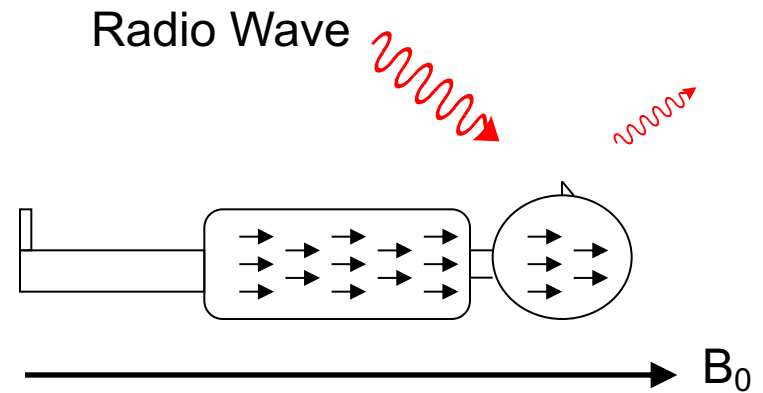
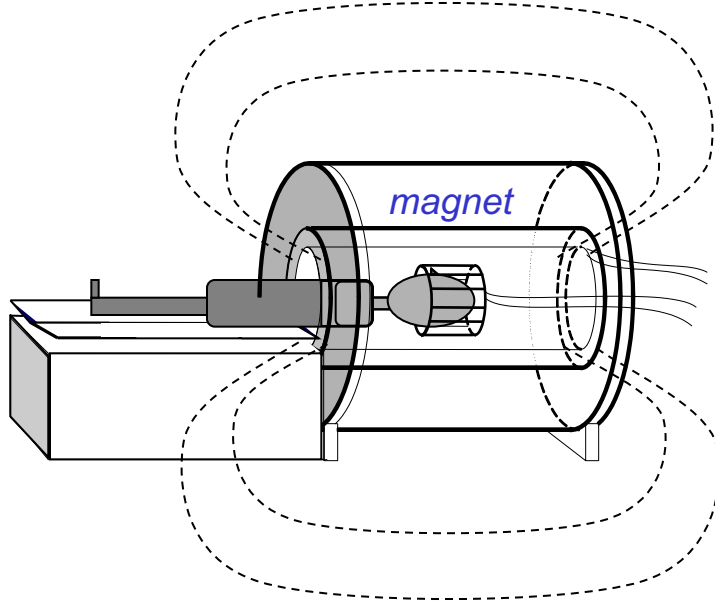
How an MRI works:

Large **magnet**

Send
radio waves
into body
(no X-rays)



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

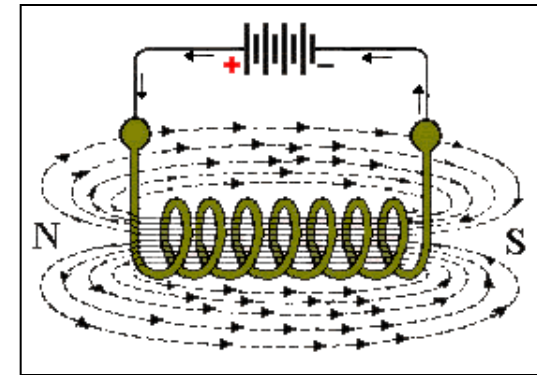
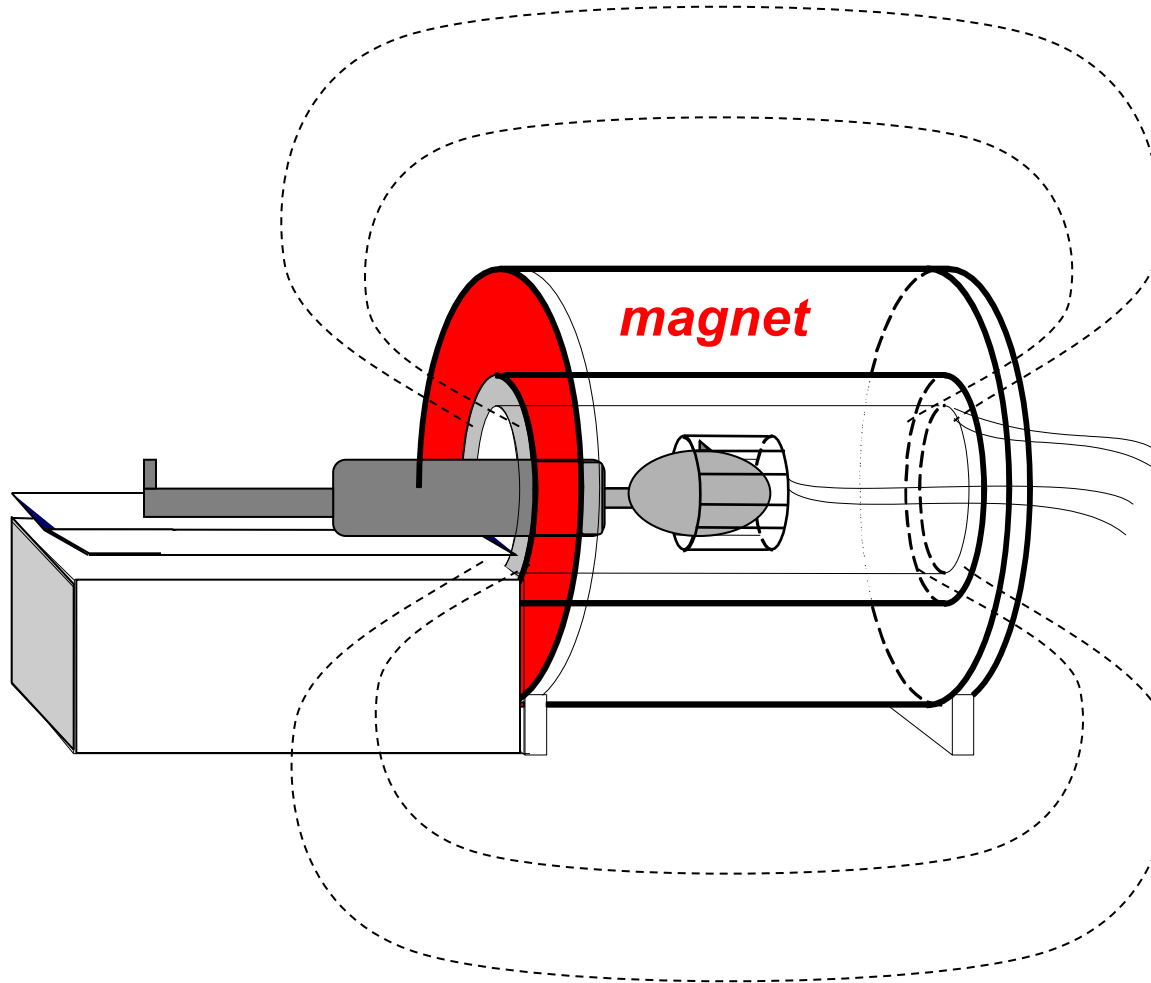


Sensitive to:

- # of protons (H_2O)
- Magnetic environment
 - Tissue structure



1. Apply Magnetic Field



electromagnet



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



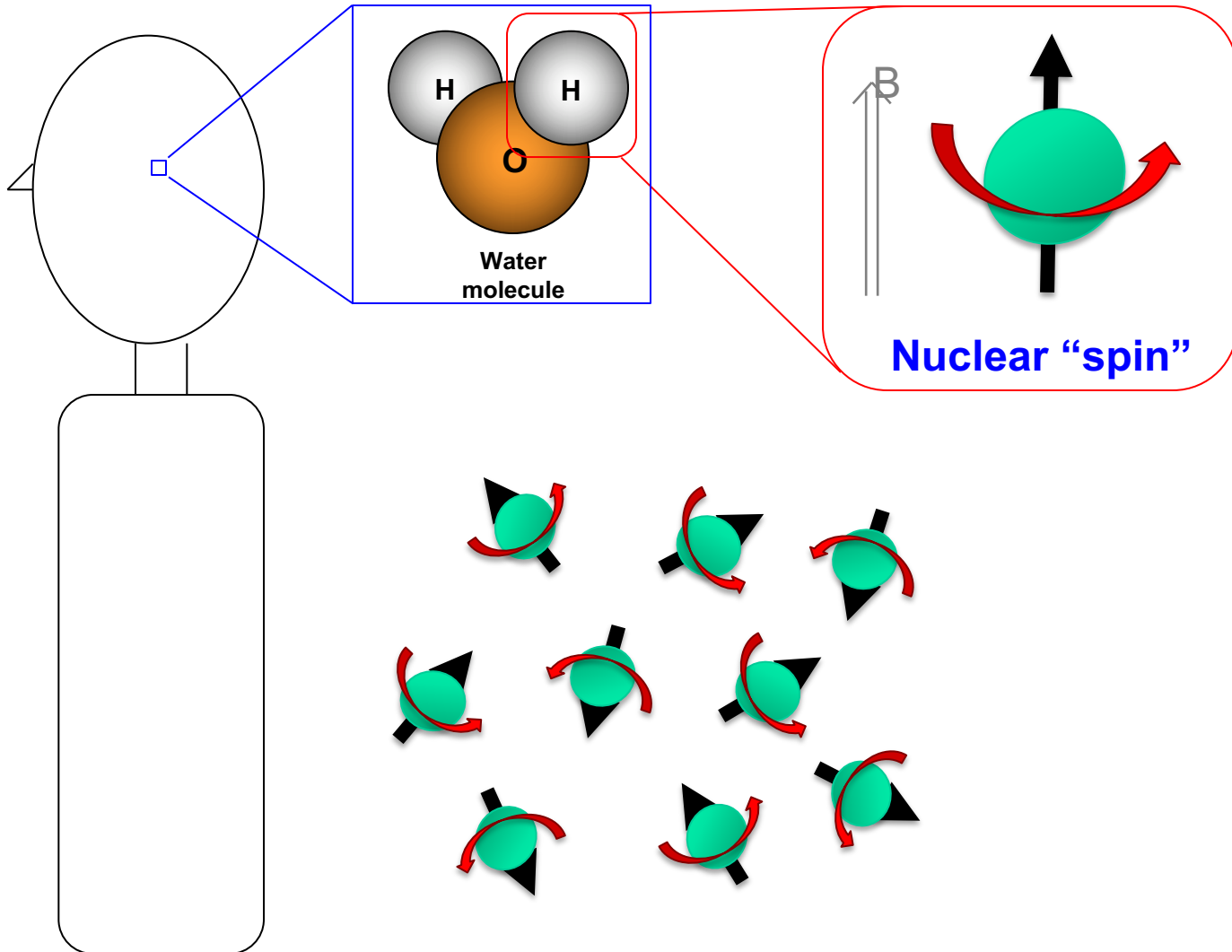
Large magnet

- 3 Tesla!
- 300 times as strong as a typical bar magnet
- Superconducting (magnet is always on)
- Cooled with liquid helium (-265°C)
- 11,000 kg.
- ~200km of wire

Send **radio waves** into body
(no X-rays)

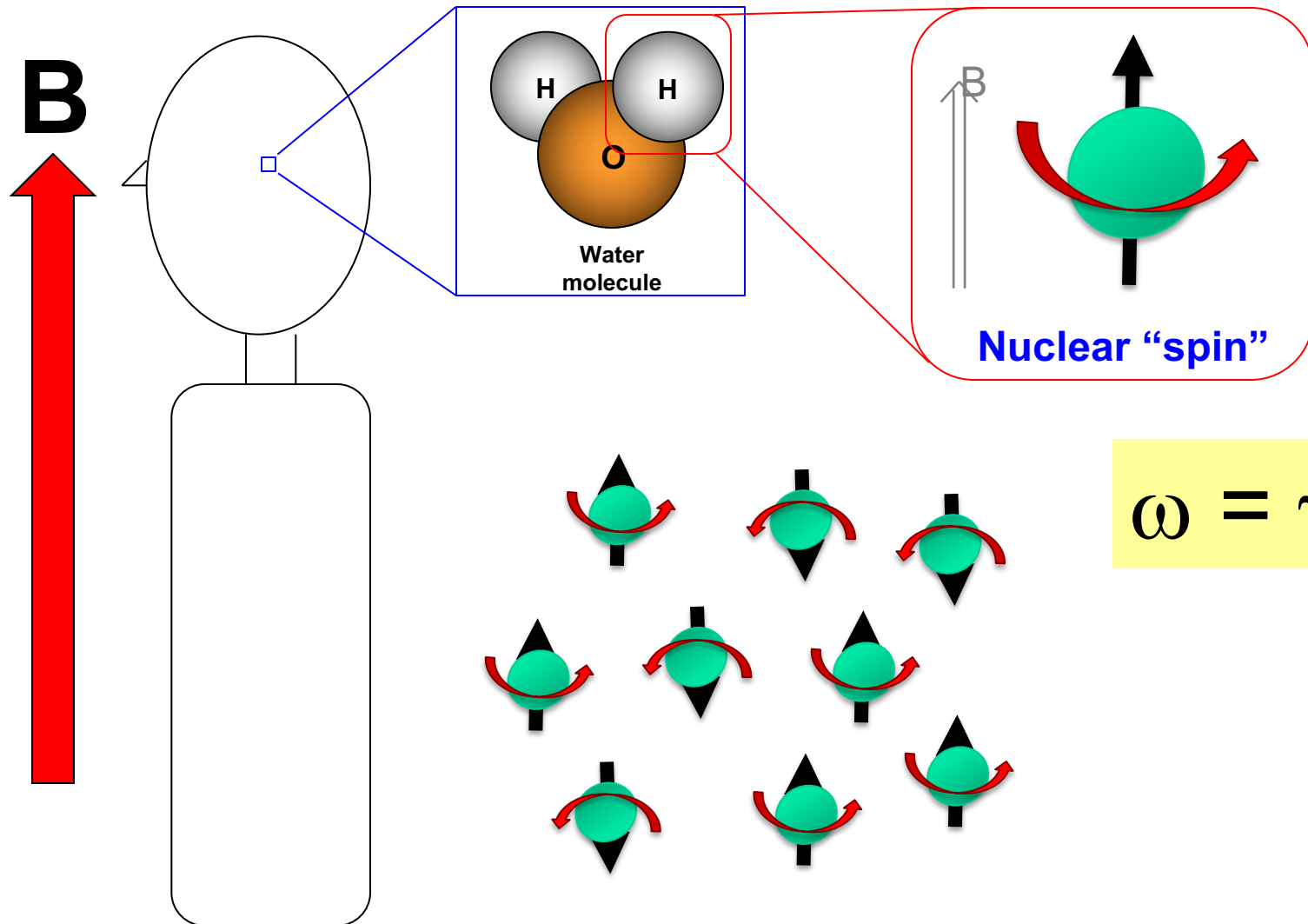


1. Apply Magnetic Field



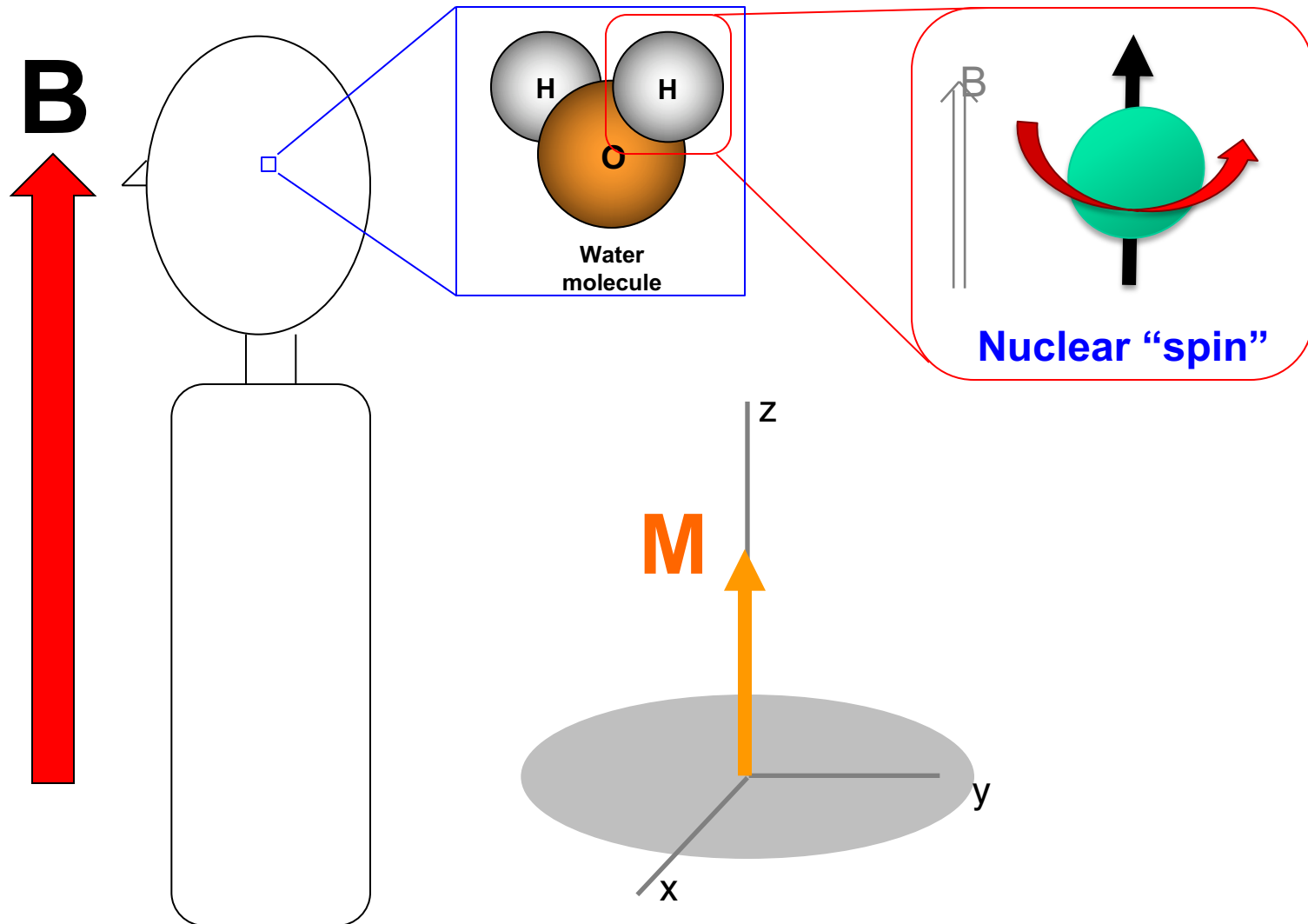


1. Apply Magnetic Field



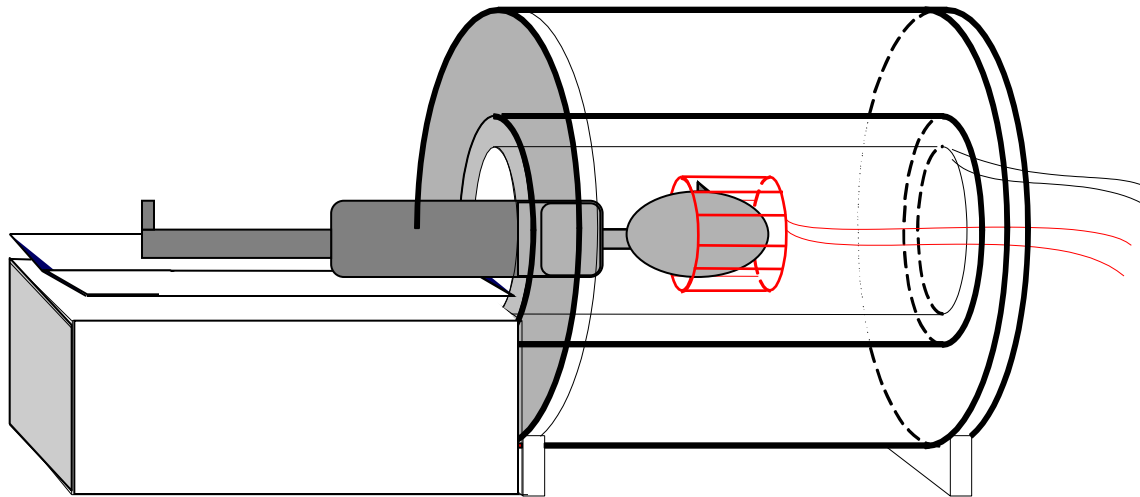


1. Apply Magnetic Field





2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave

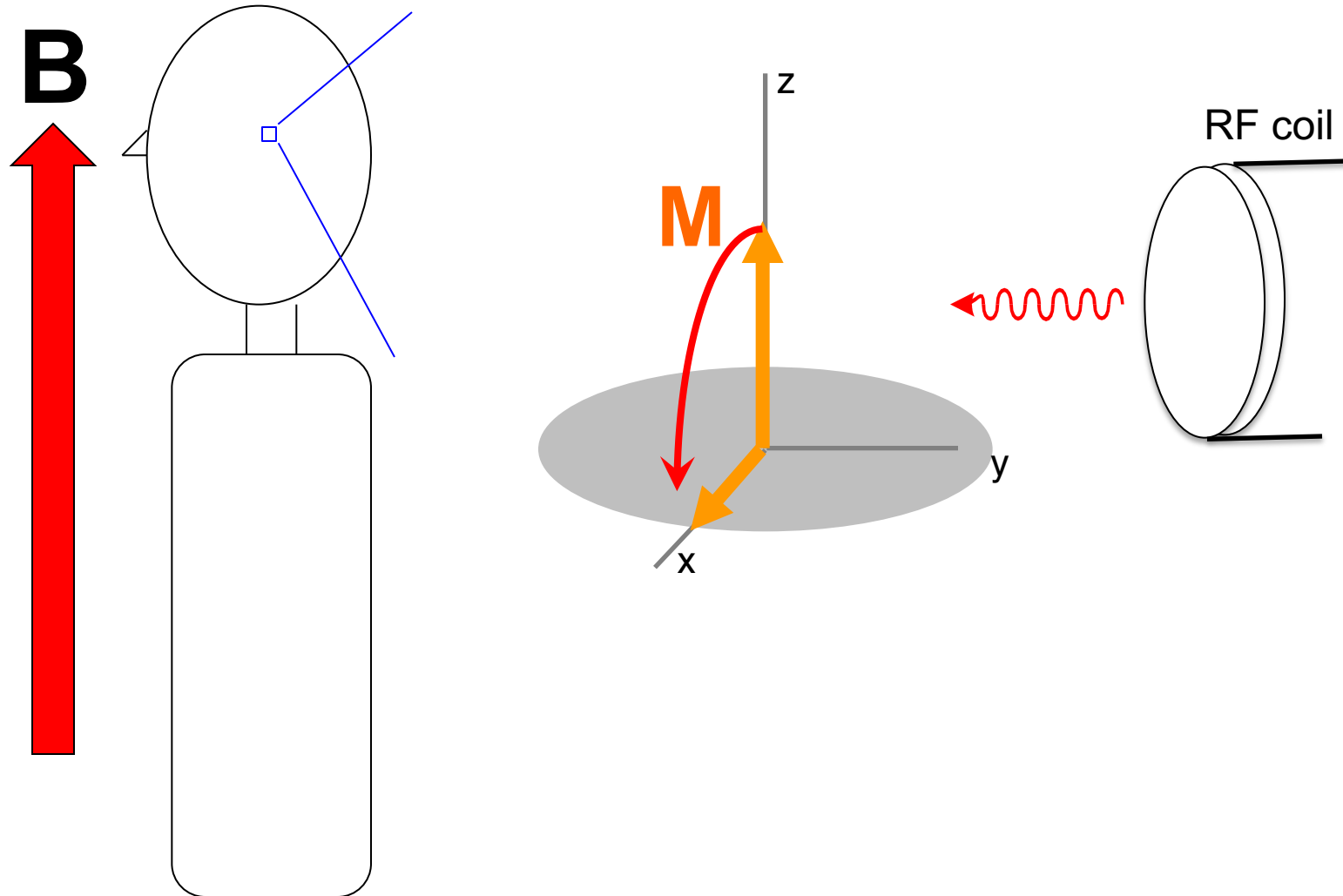


***Radio-frequency
coil (antenna)***



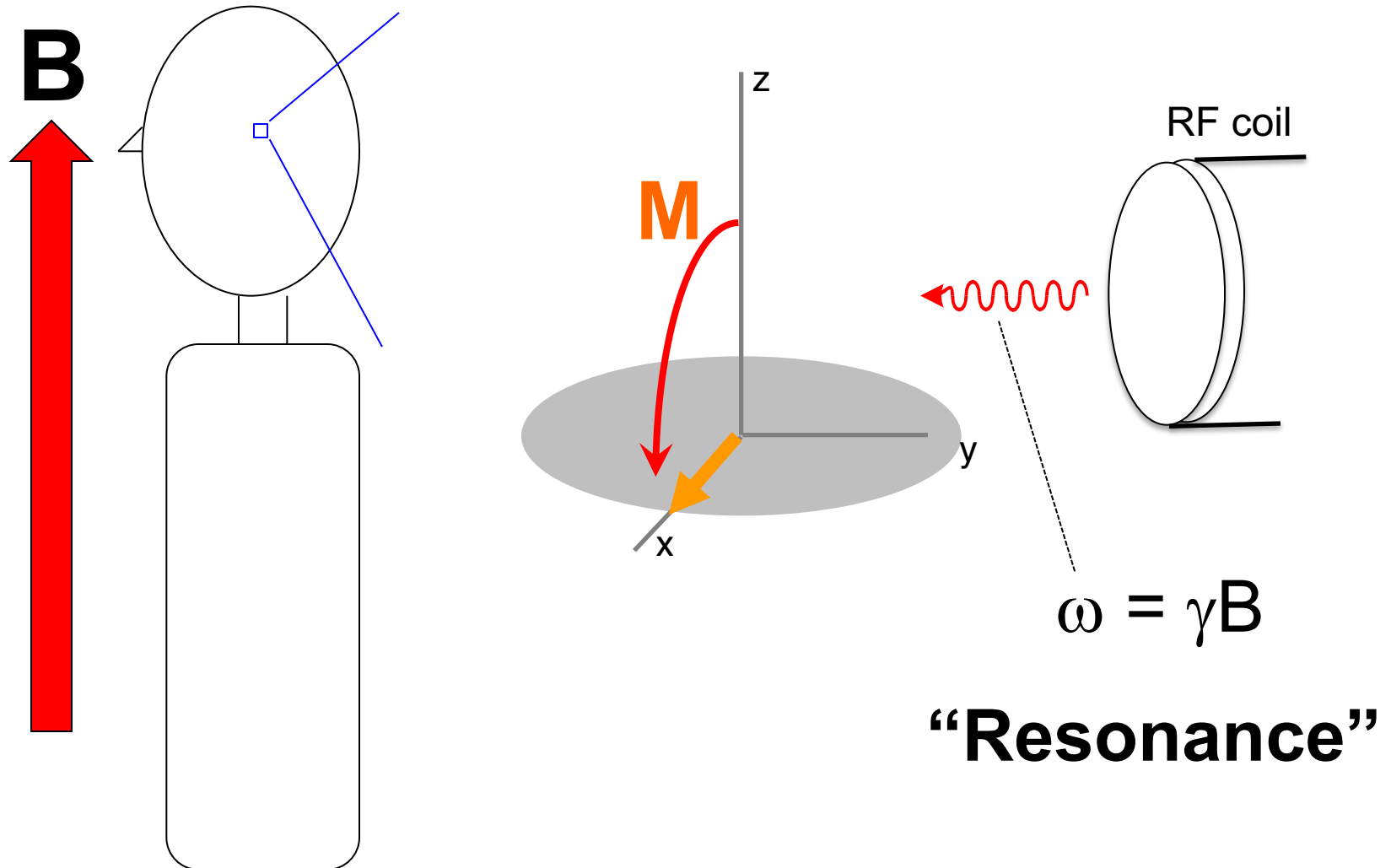


2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave



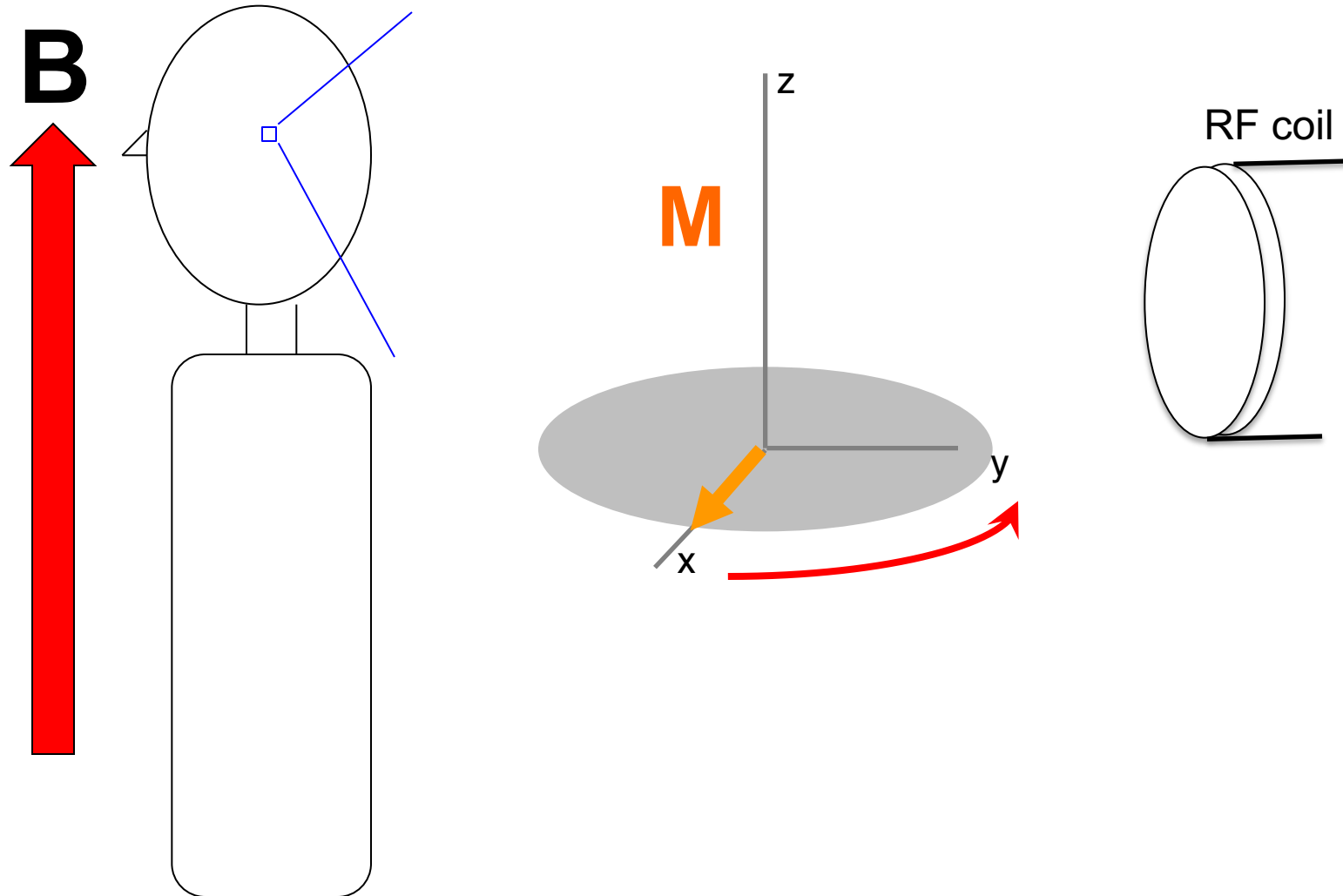


2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave



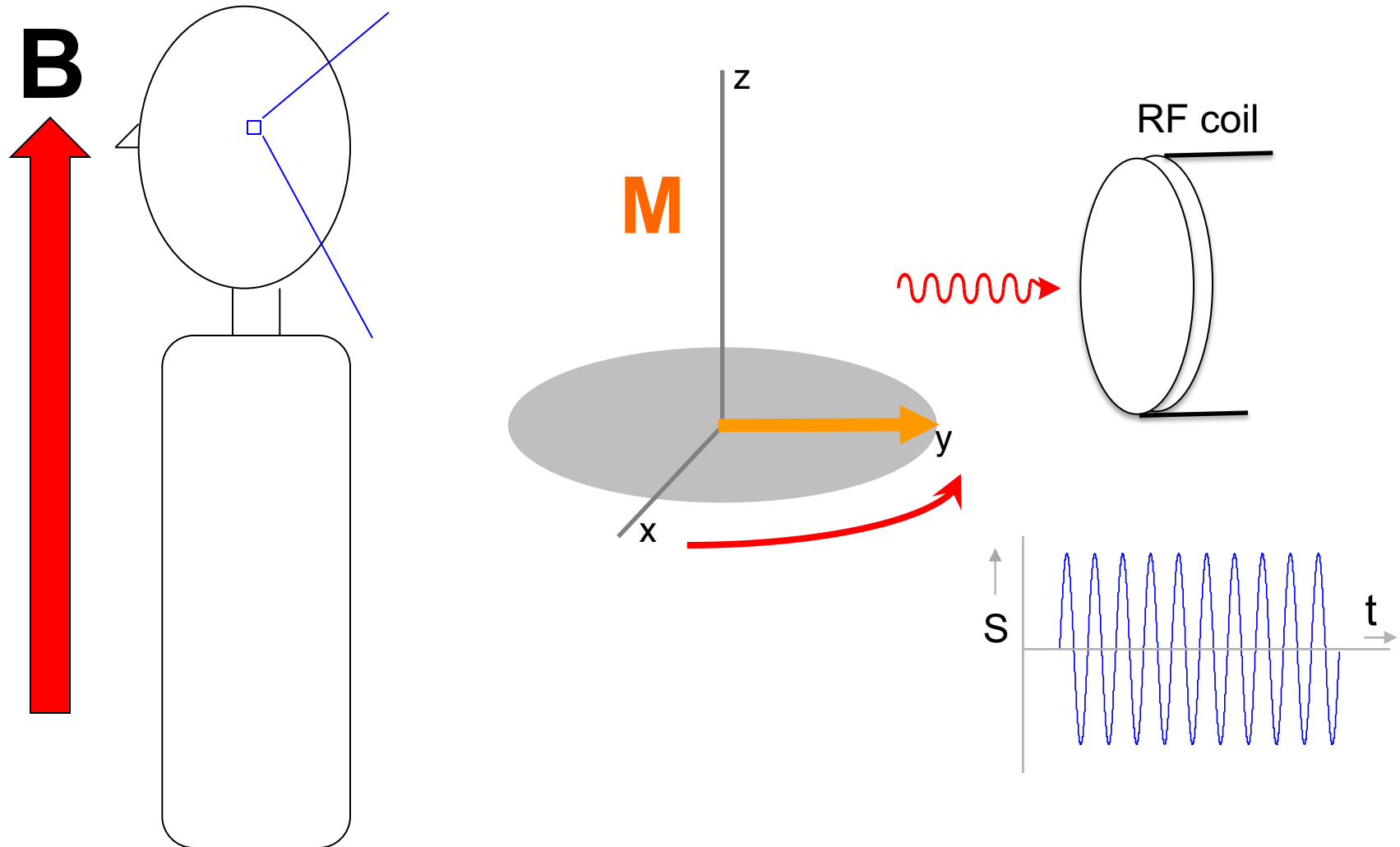


2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave



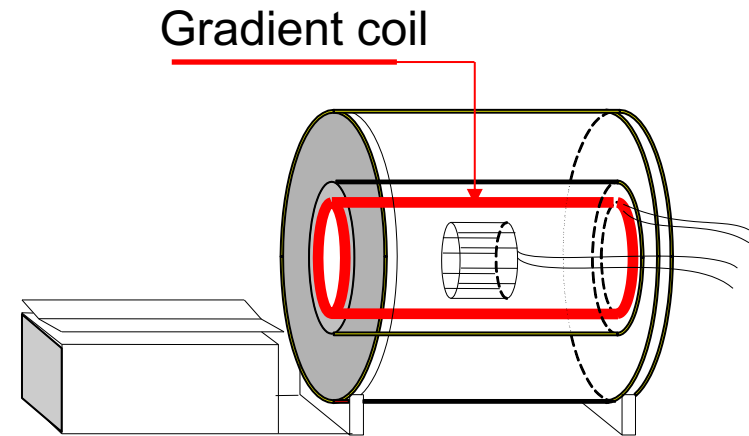
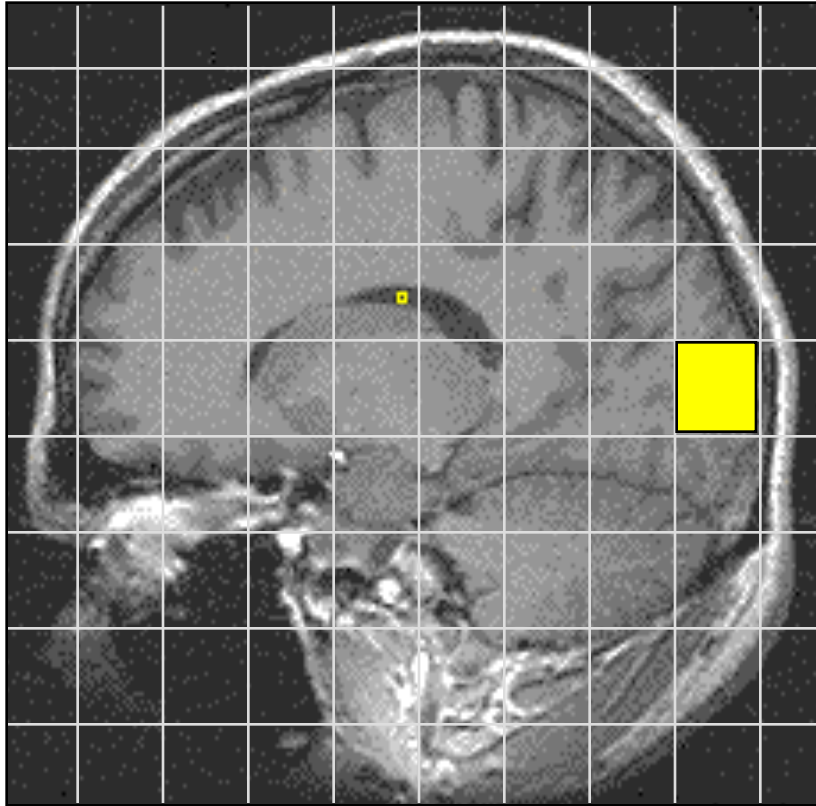


2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave





3. Apply Magnetic Field Gradients



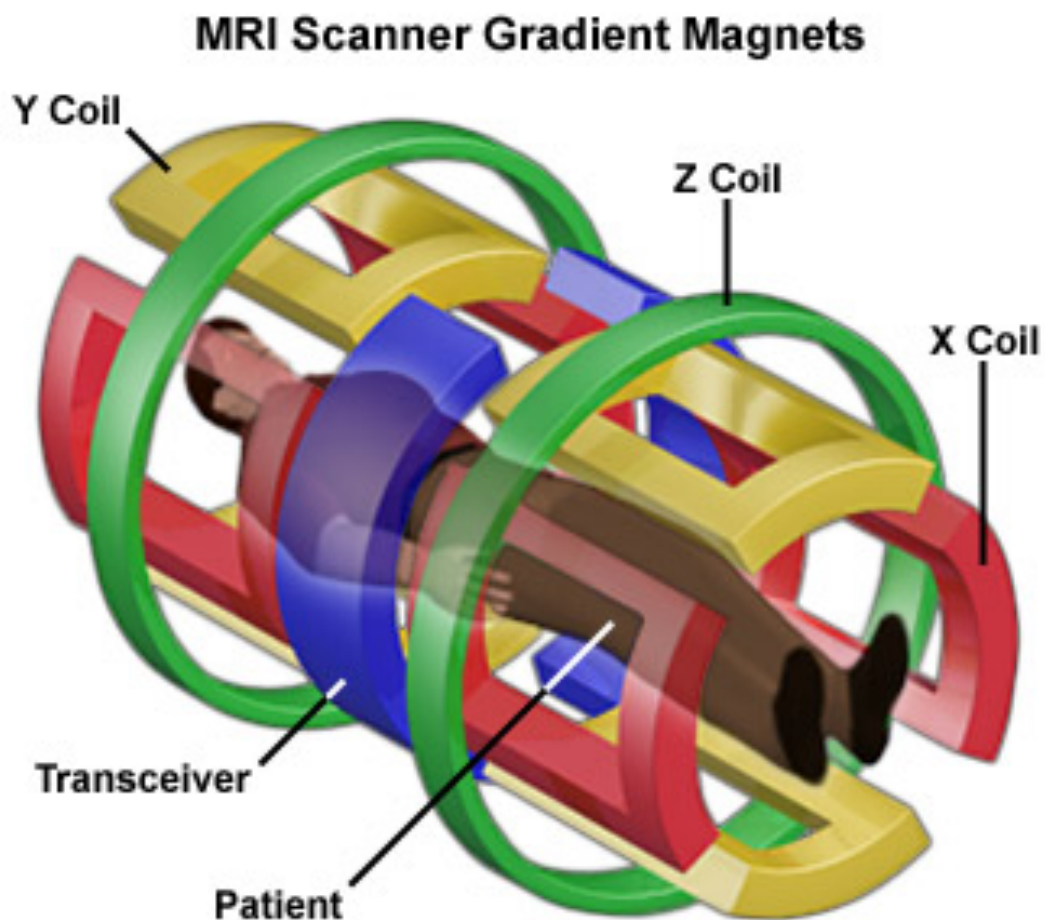
$$\omega = \gamma B$$



*Nobel Prize in
Medicine 2003*
Paul Lauterbur
Peter Mansfield

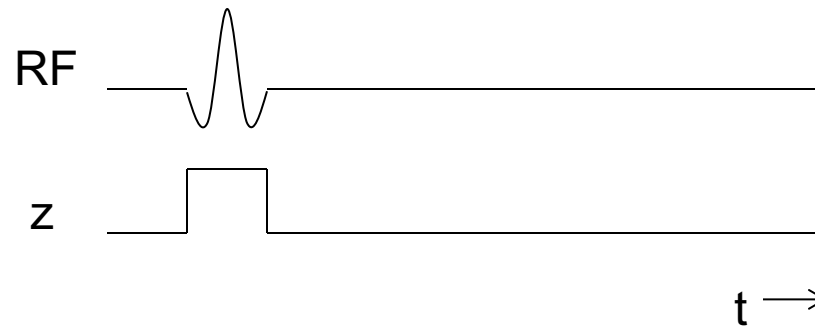
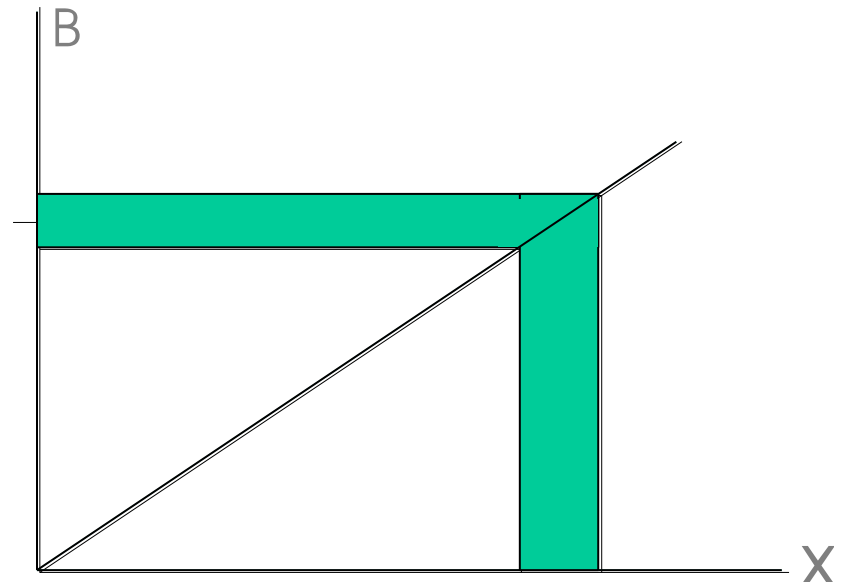
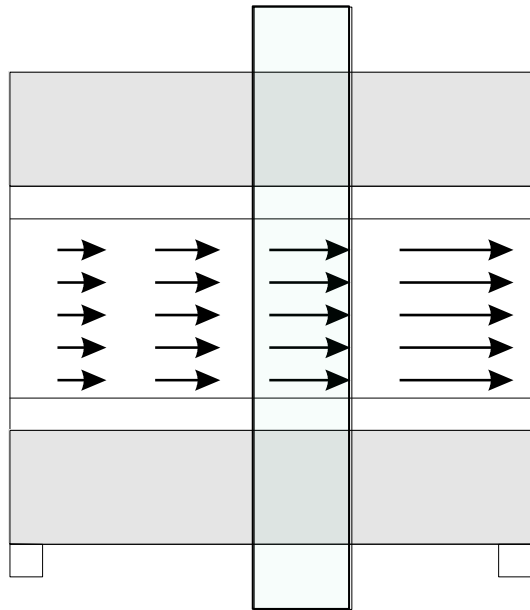


Gradient coil





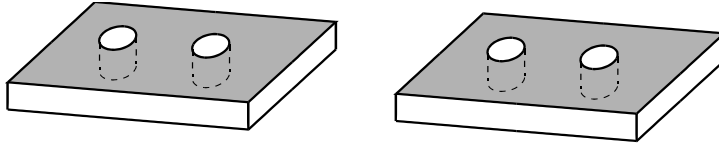
Slice selection



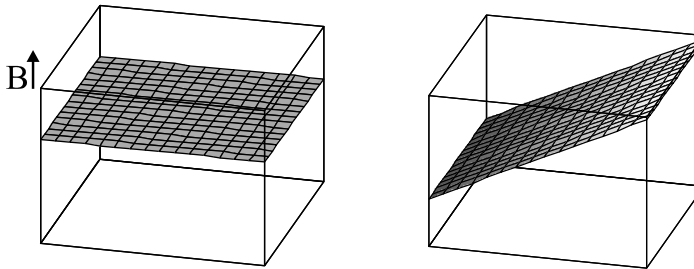


Frequency Encoding

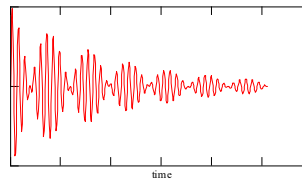
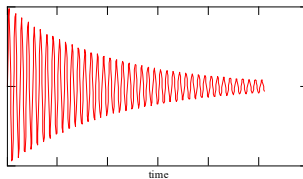
Sample:



Gradients:



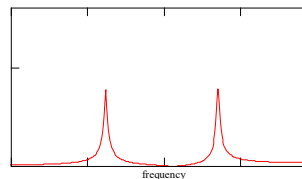
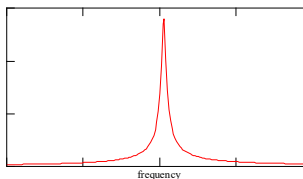
Signal:



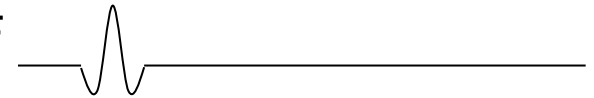
↓ FT

↓ FT

Frequency
content of
Signal



RF



Z



X

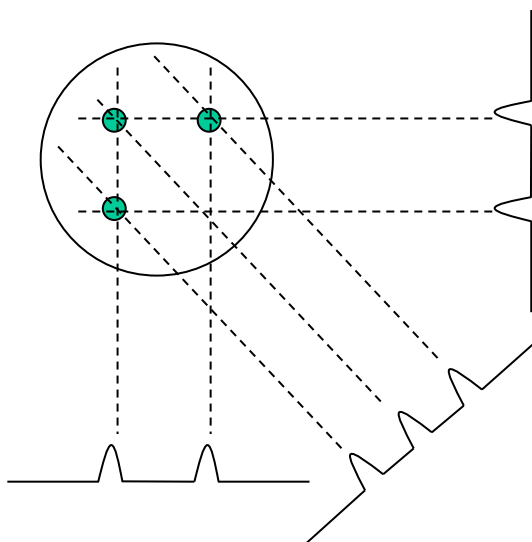
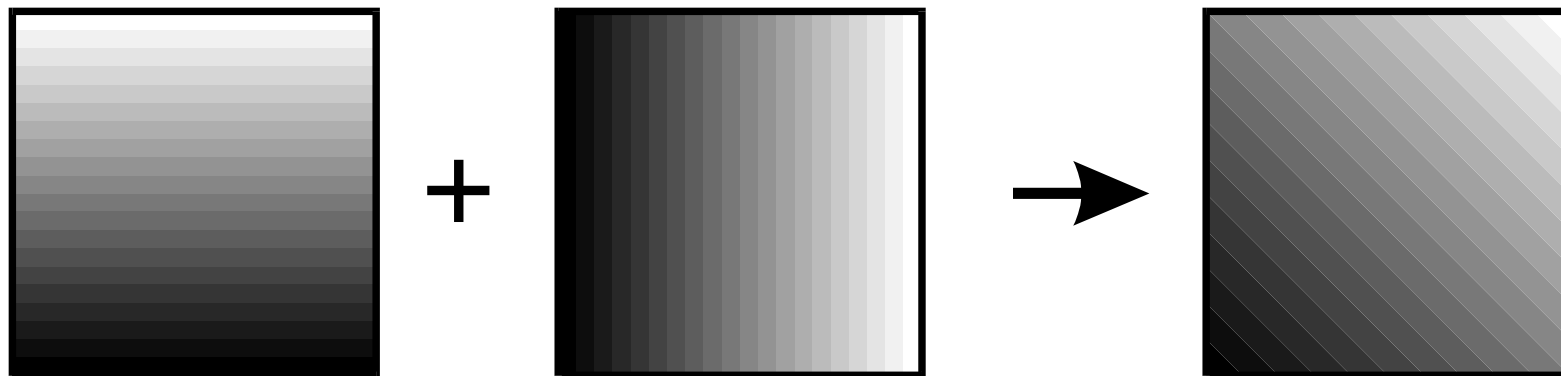


t →



How do we encode the 3rd dimension?

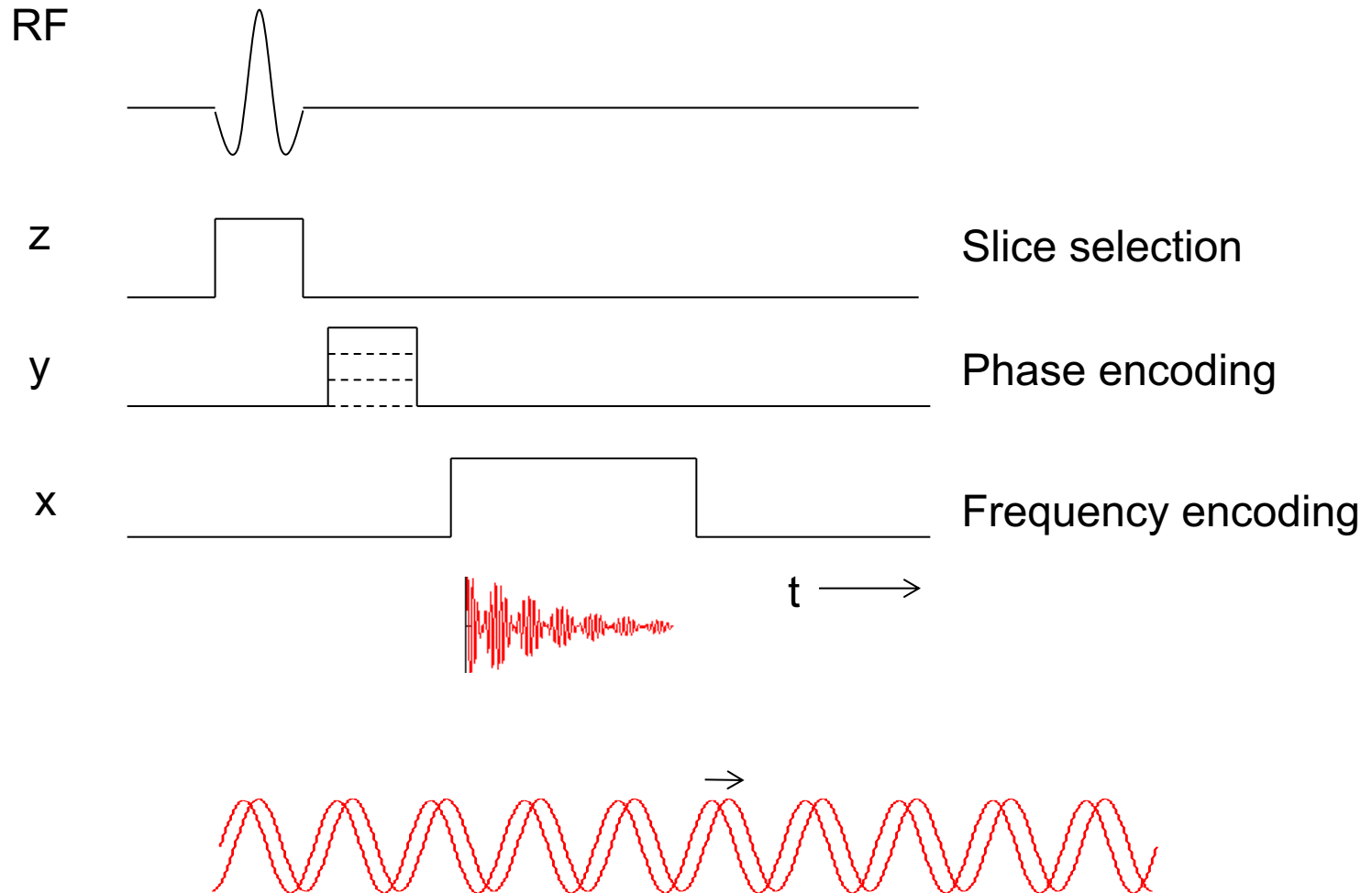
Add a gradient in the y-direction?



“Projection Reconstruction”

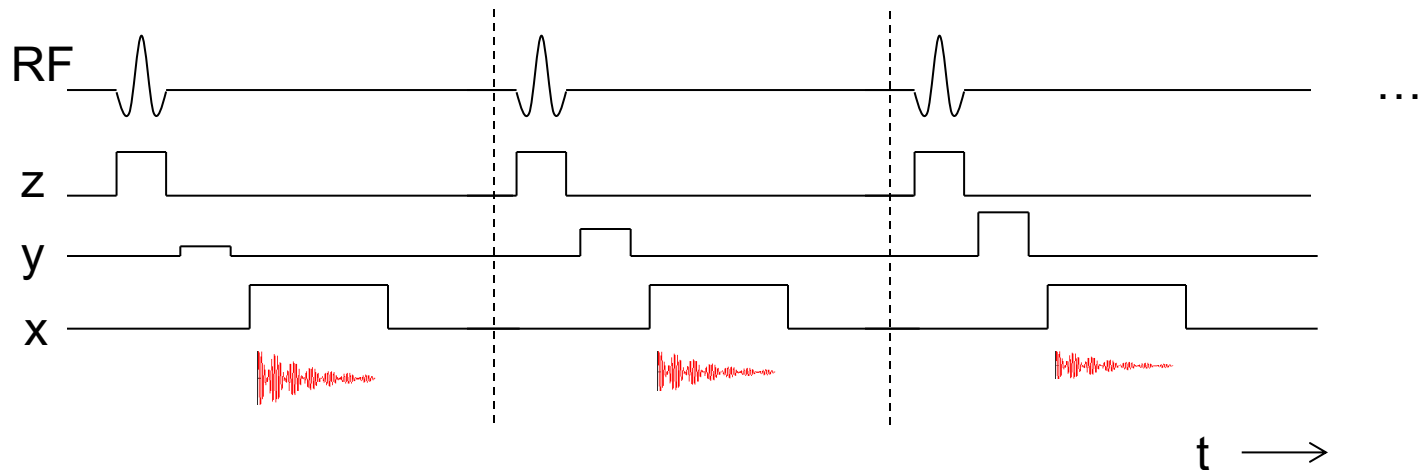


Phase encoding





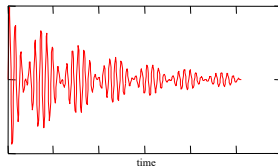
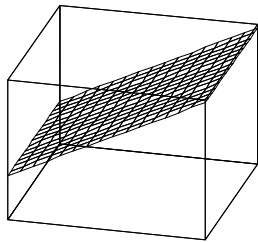
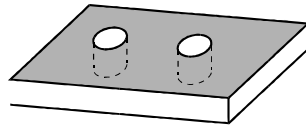
Phase encoding



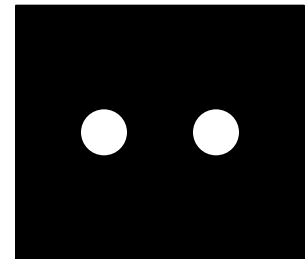
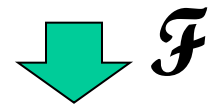
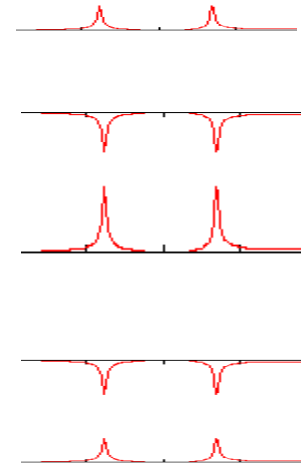
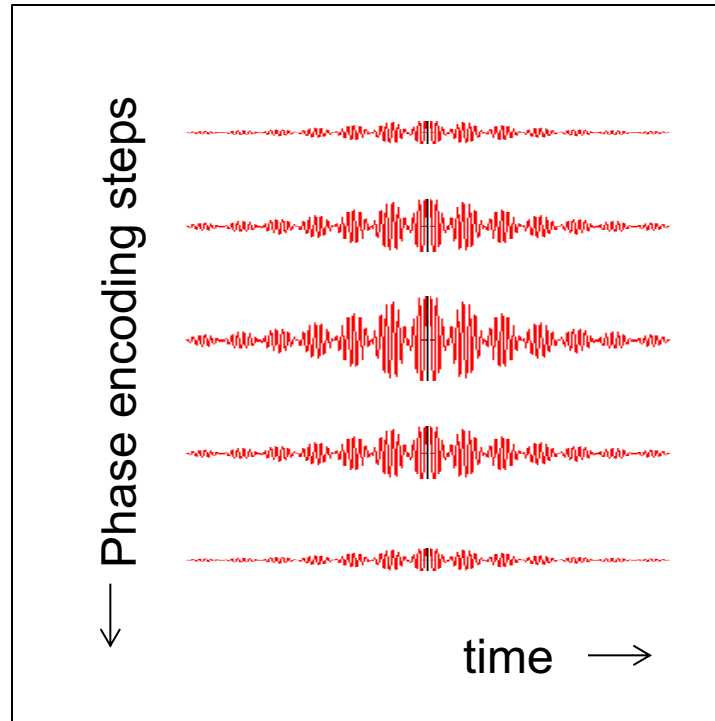
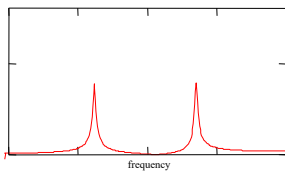
Acquire one phase encoding step for each excitation



We acquire spatial frequency information



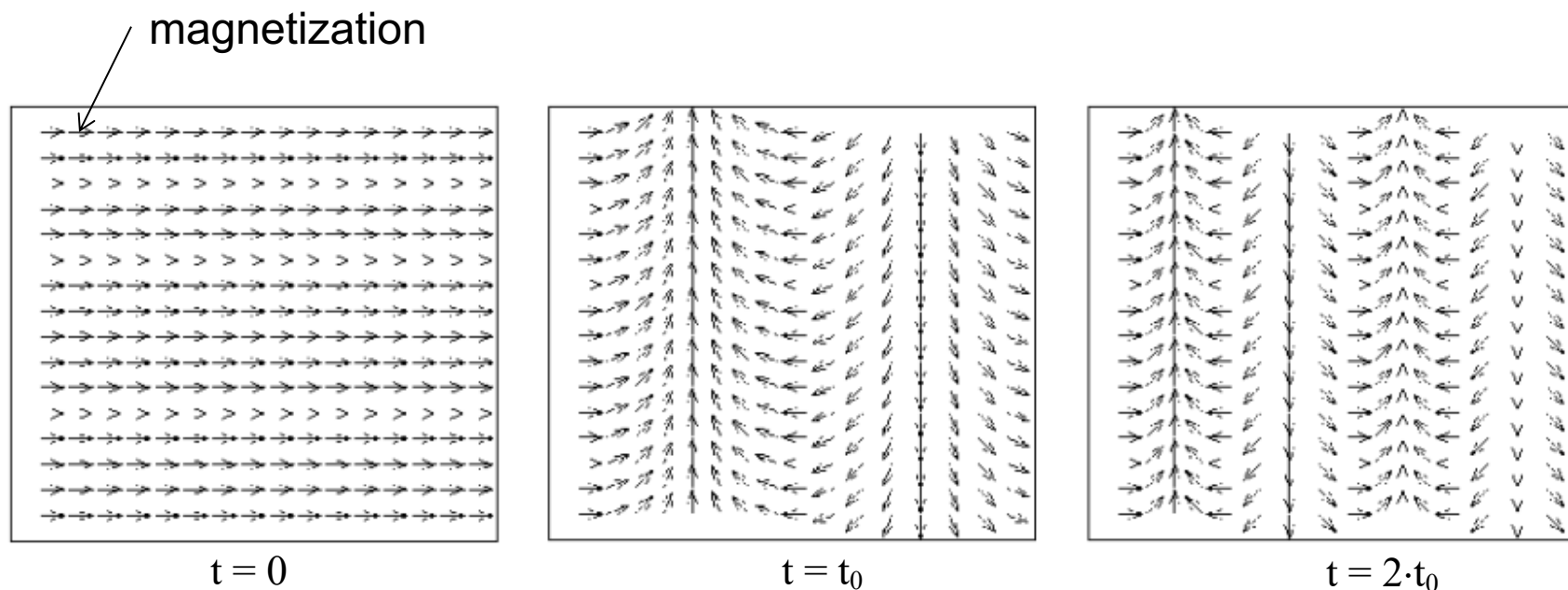
FT



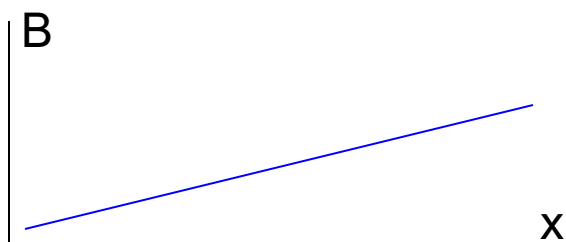
image



Frequency encoding (a different view)

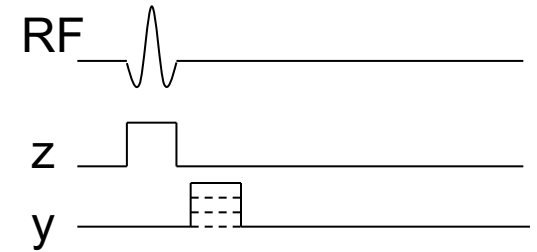
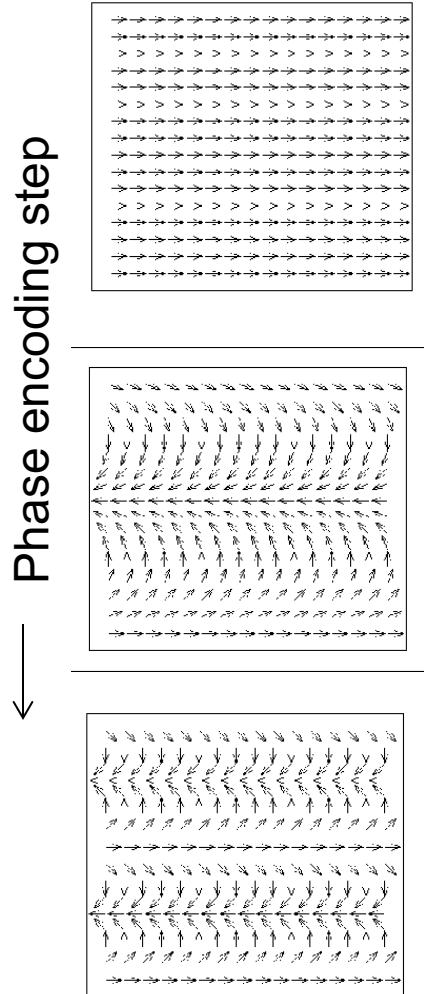


Freq. encoding \longrightarrow



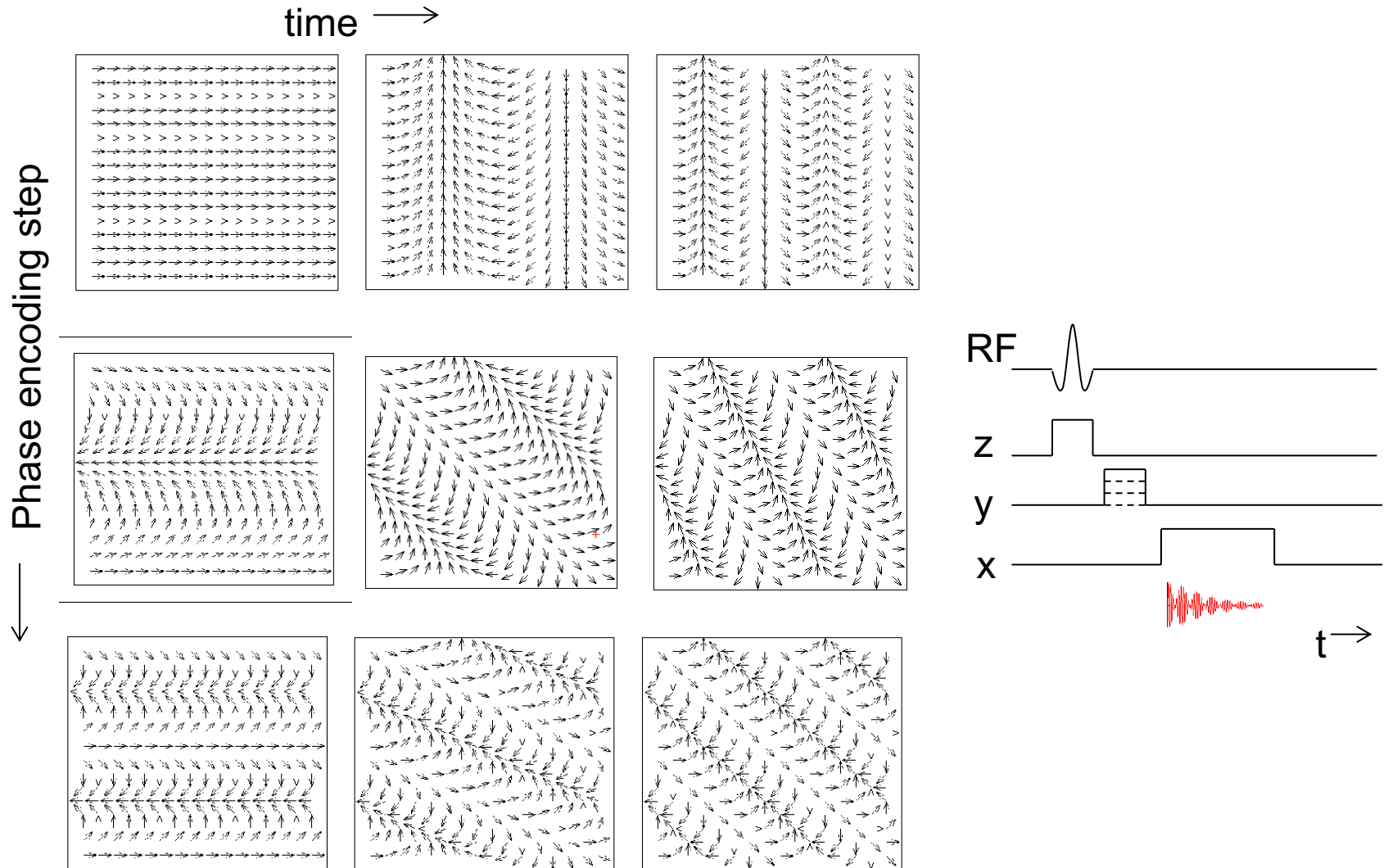


Phase encoding



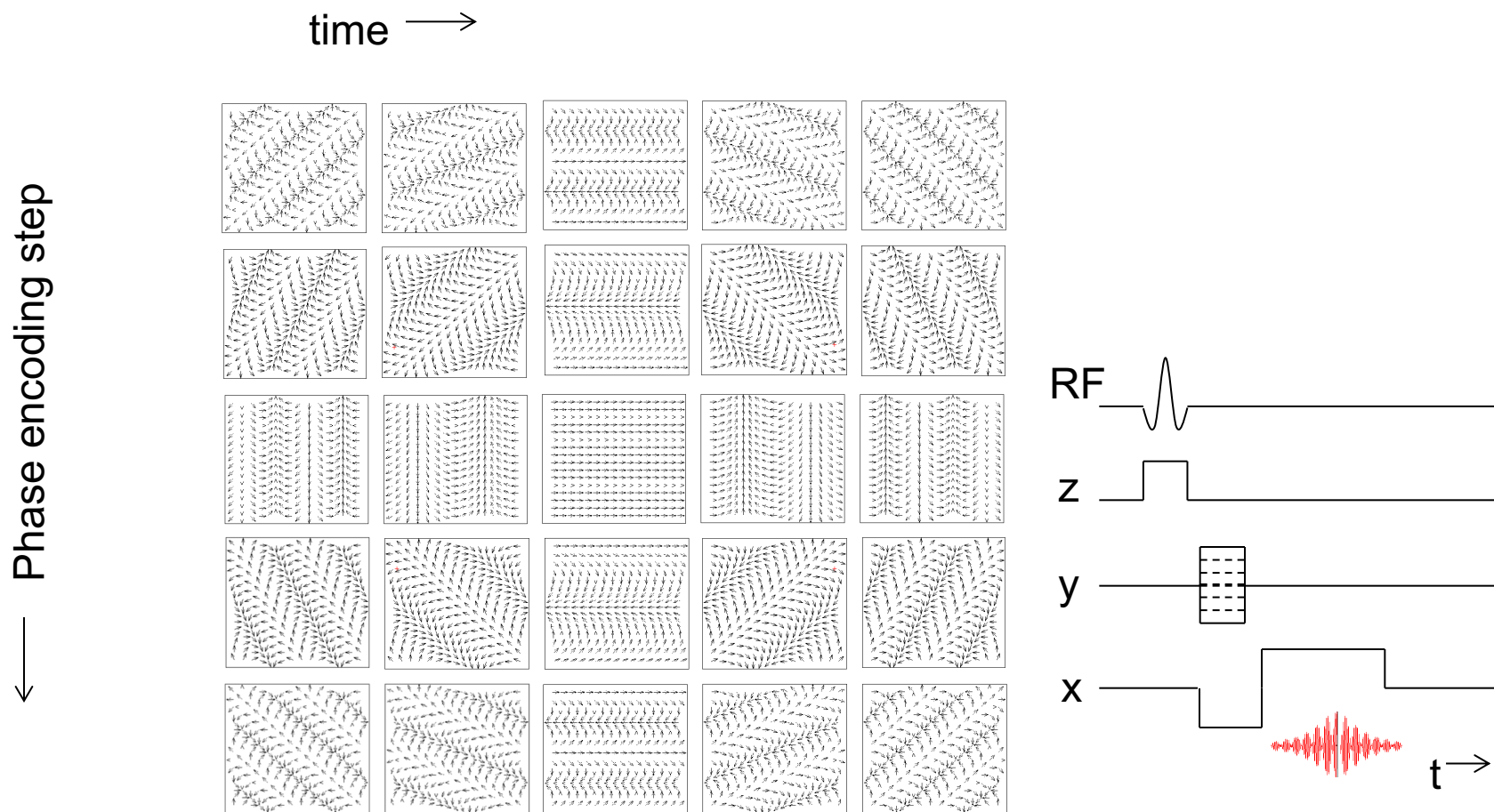


Phase encoding





We acquire spatial frequency information





Why are MRIs so loud?

What an MRI sounds like



Typical MRI sound



Rapid Imaging for fMRI (EPI)

