



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Part 1: Image Formation

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Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

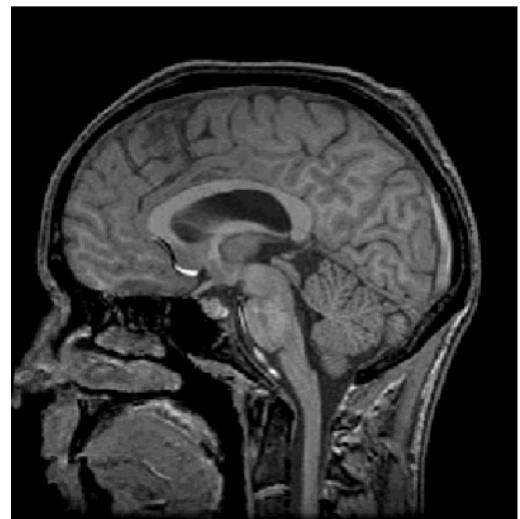
Knee



Neck



Brain





Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

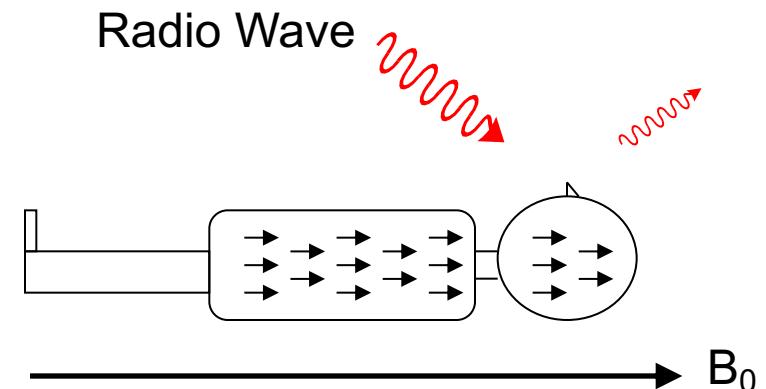
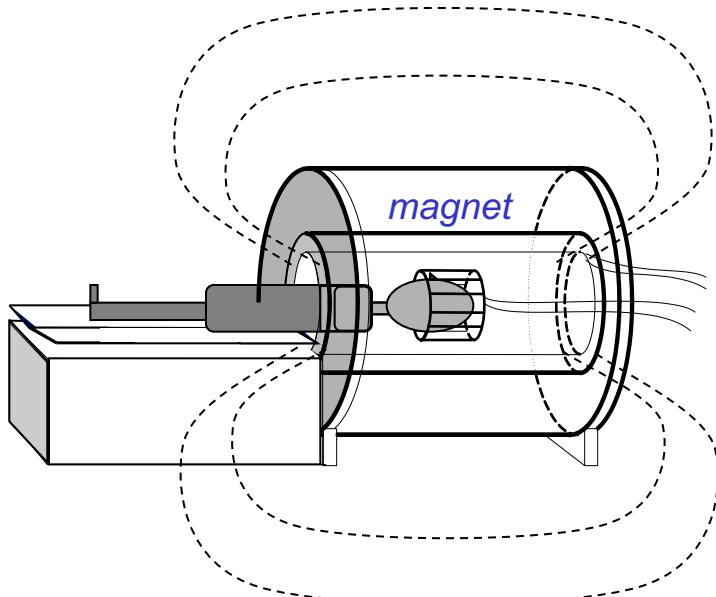


How an MRI works:

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



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

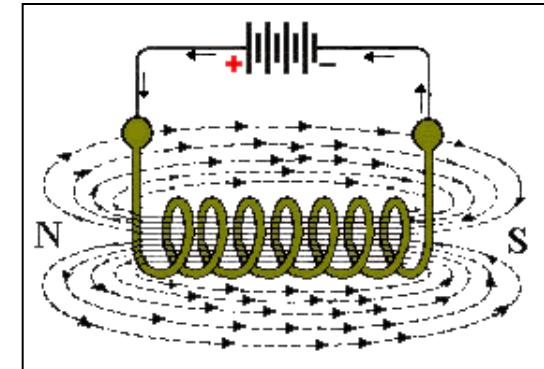
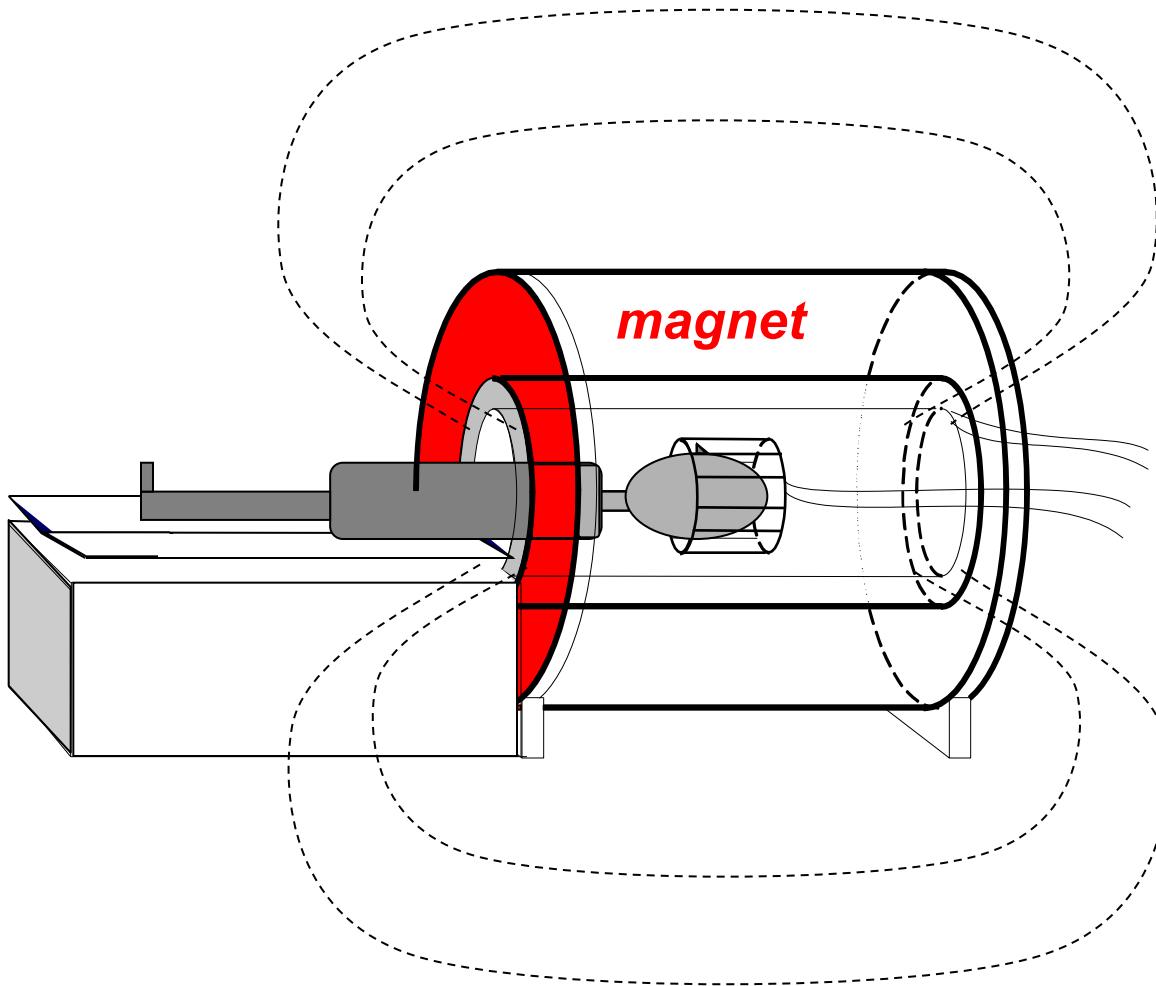


Sensitive to:

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



1. Apply Magnetic Field



electromagnet



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



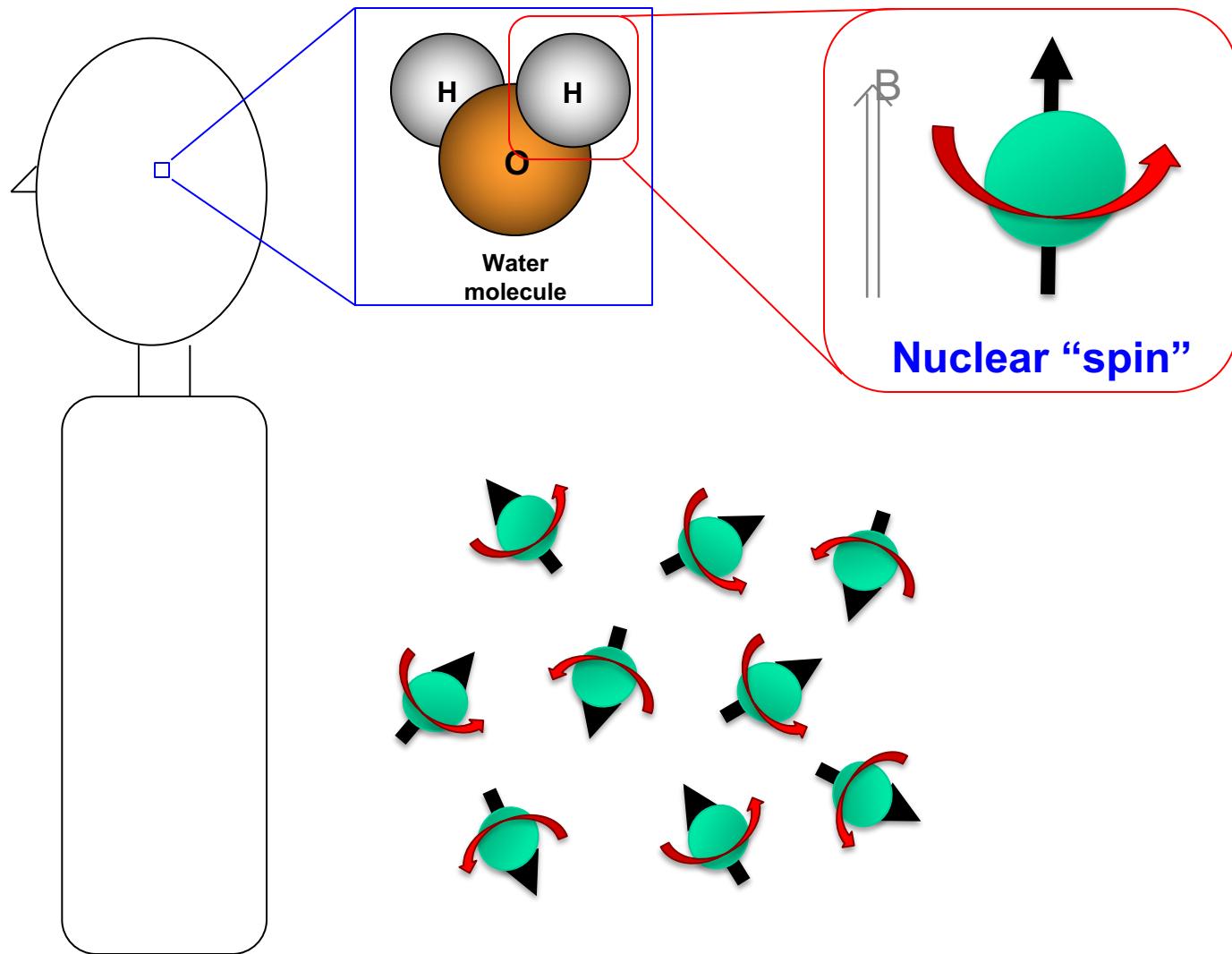
Large magnet

- 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)

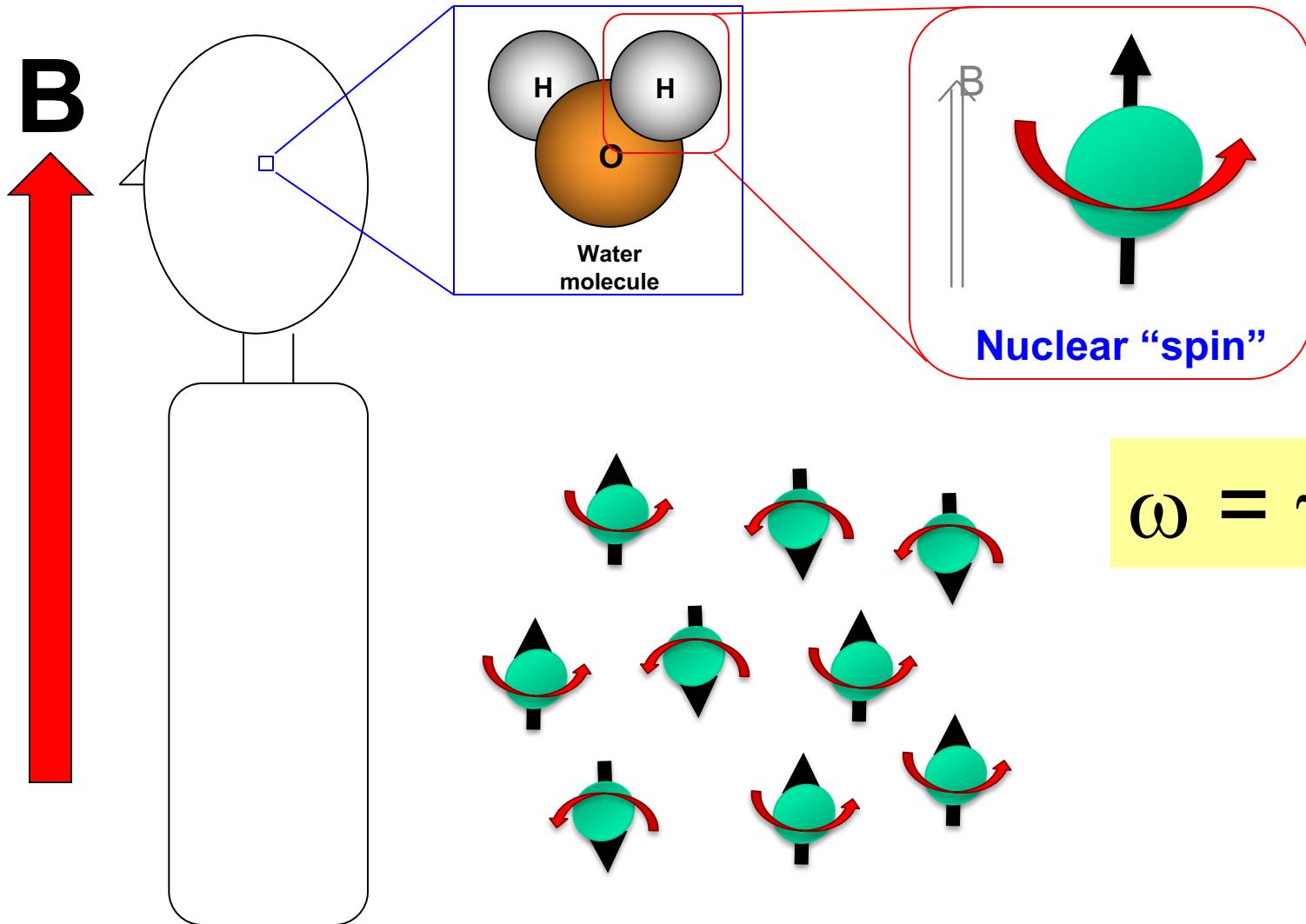


1. Apply Magnetic Field



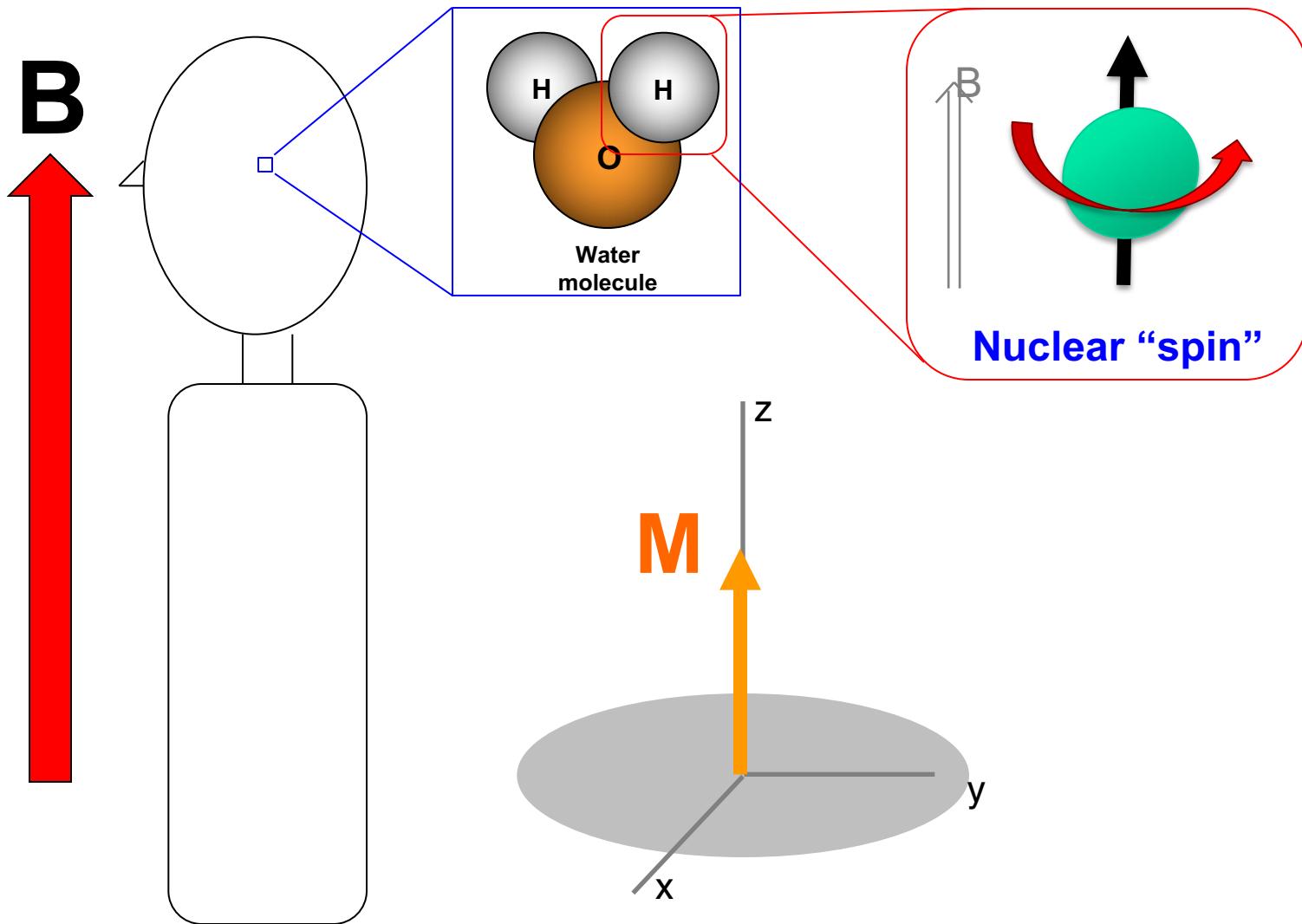


1. Apply Magnetic Field

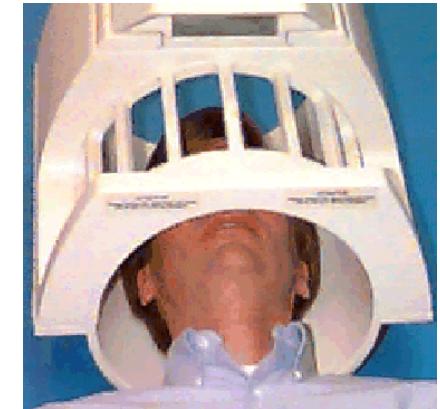
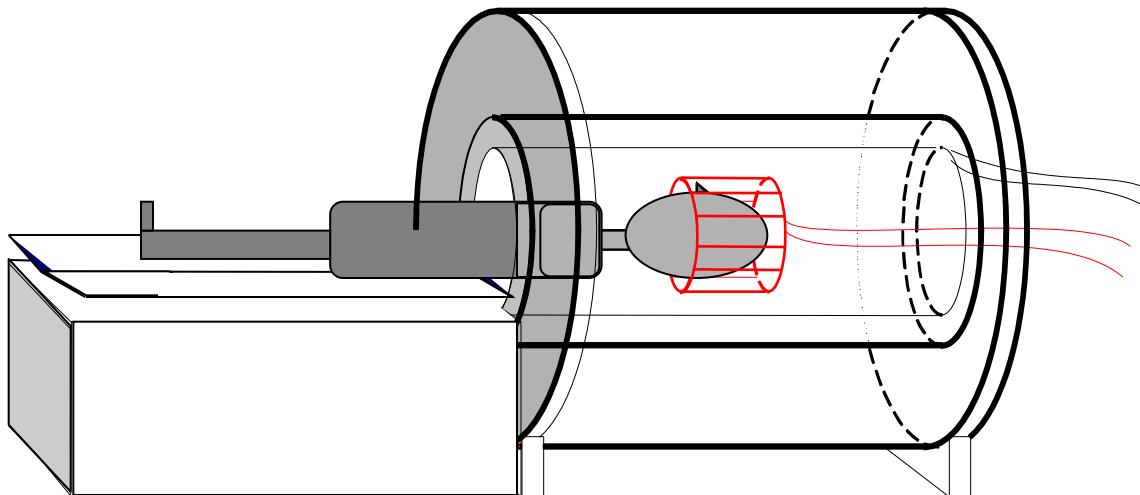




1. Apply Magnetic Field



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

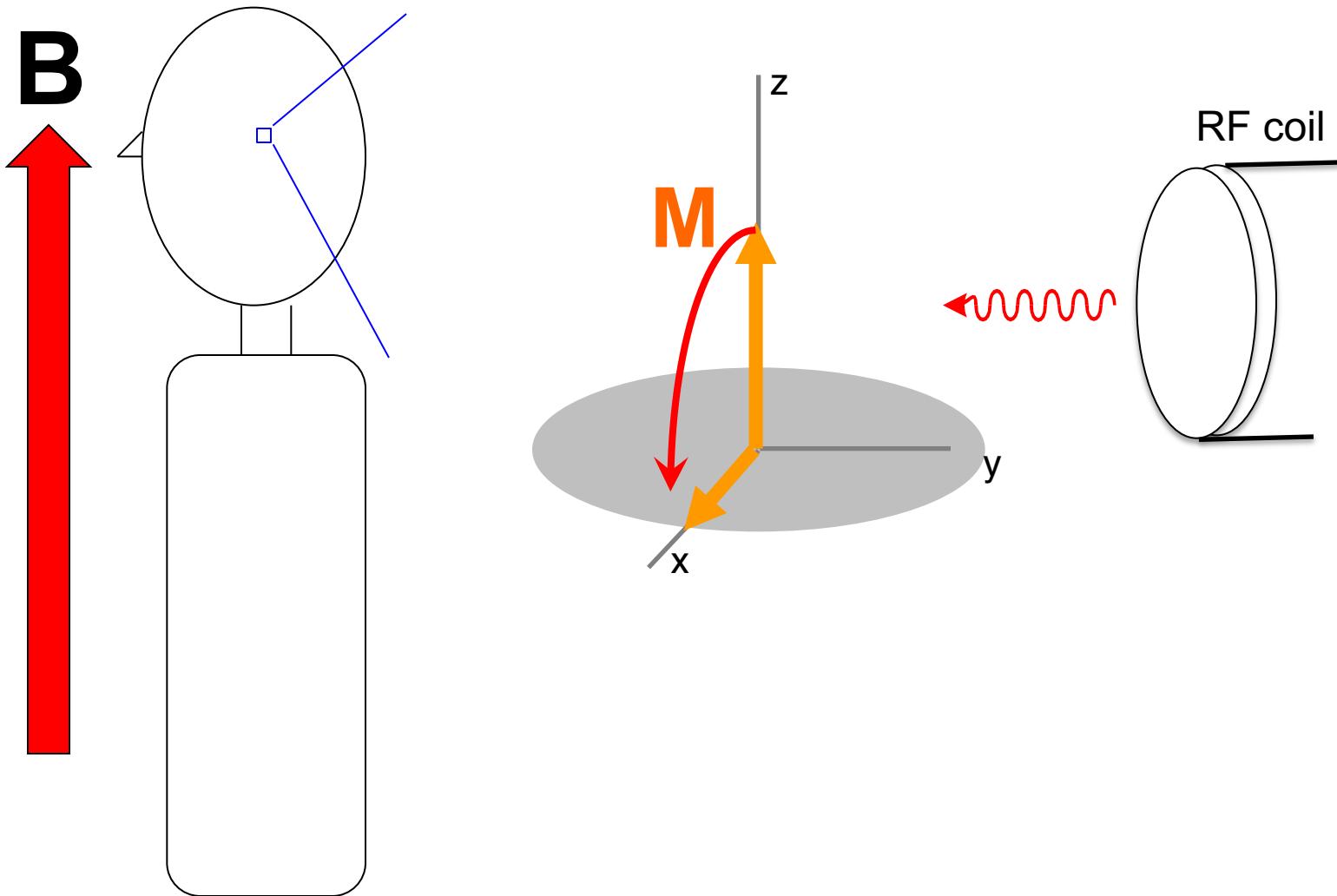


***Radio-frequency
coil (antenna)***

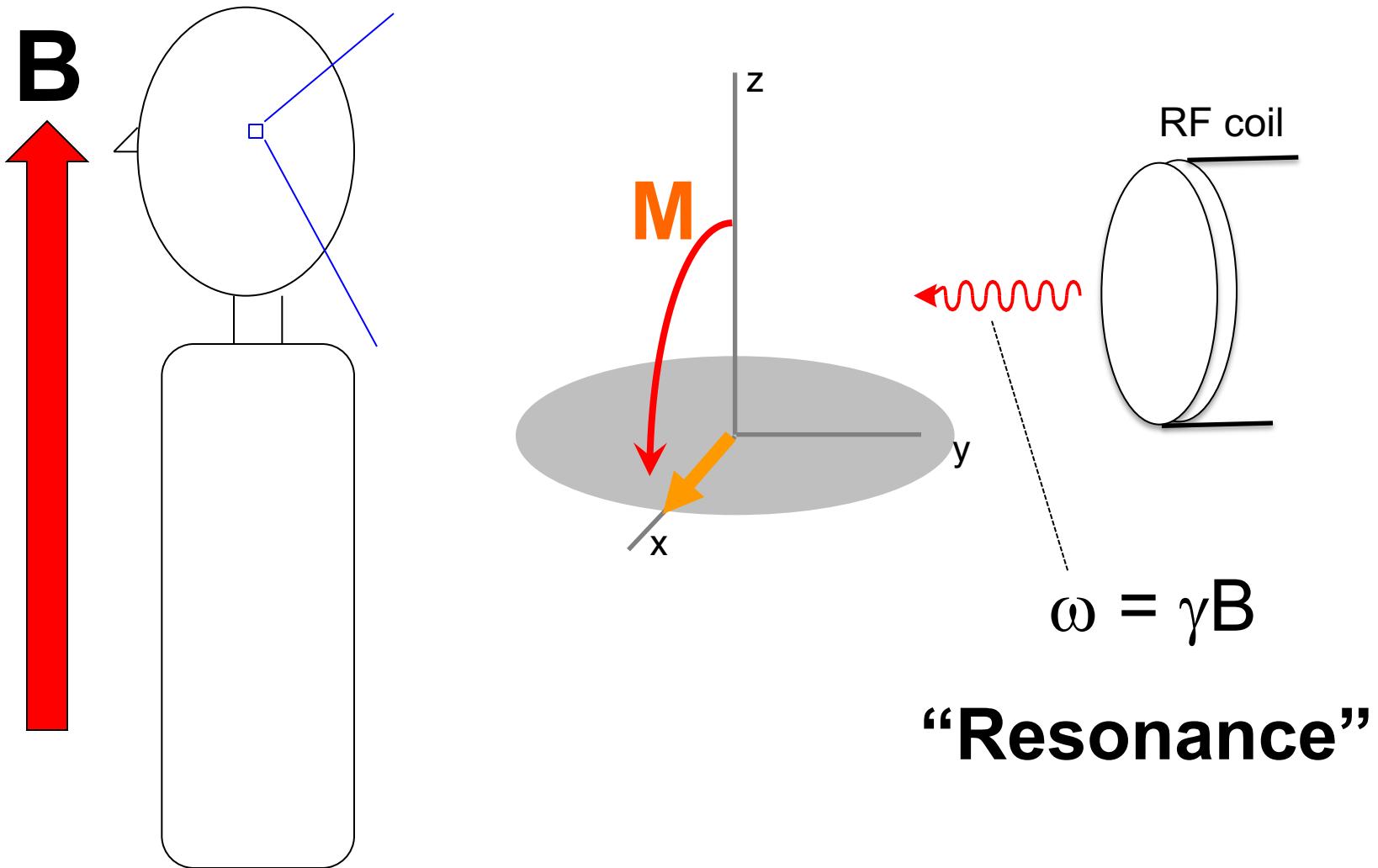




2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave

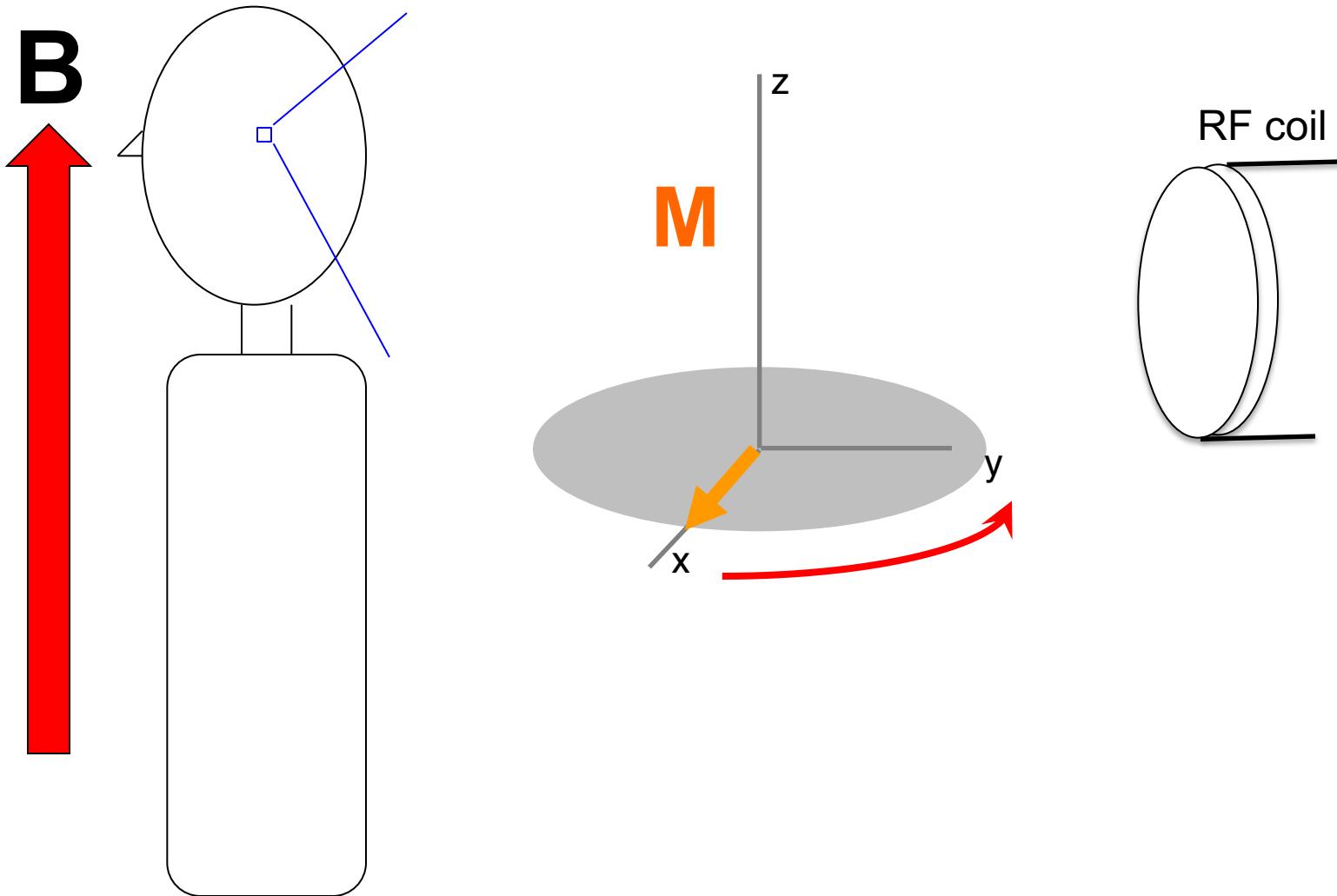


2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave



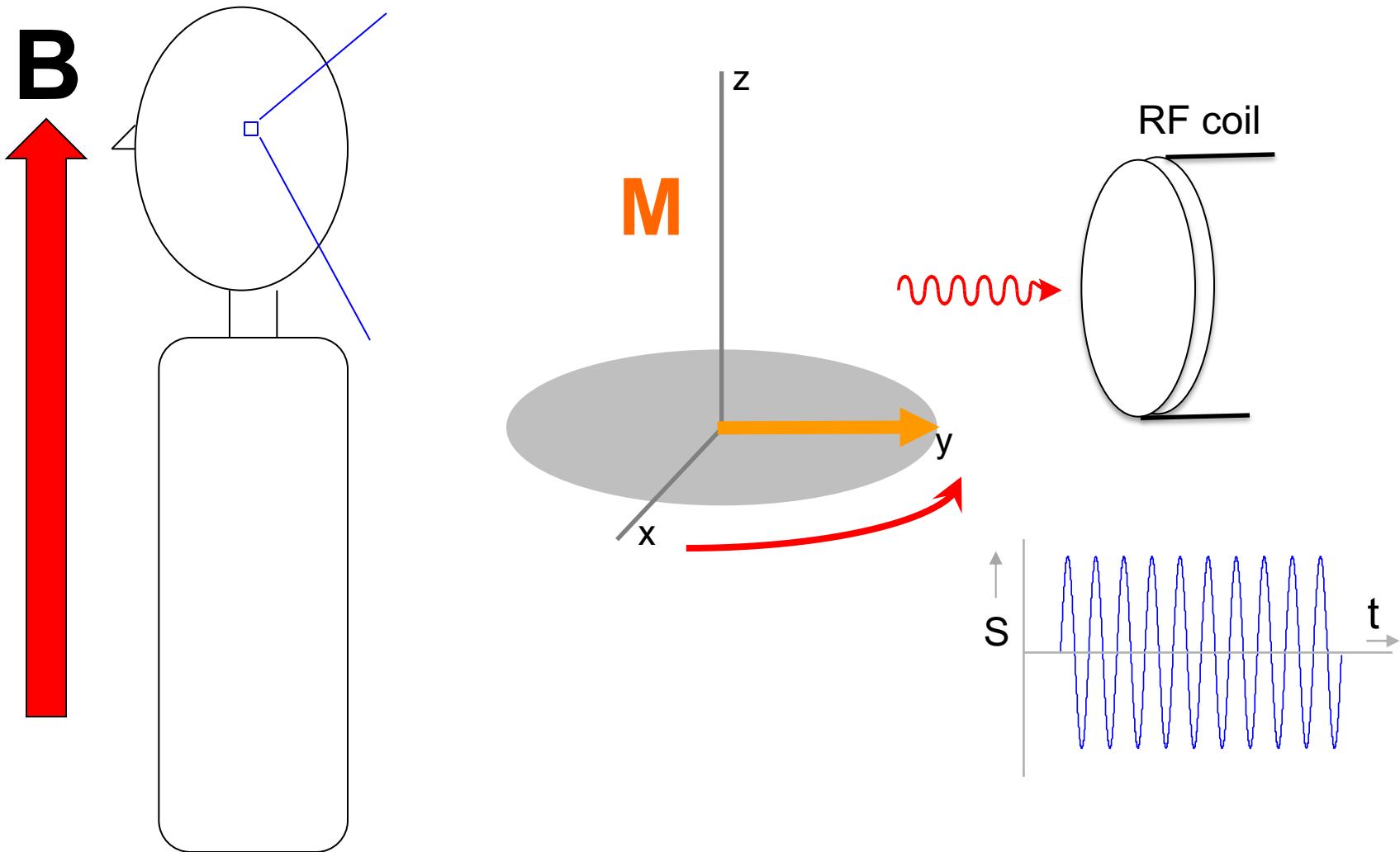


2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave



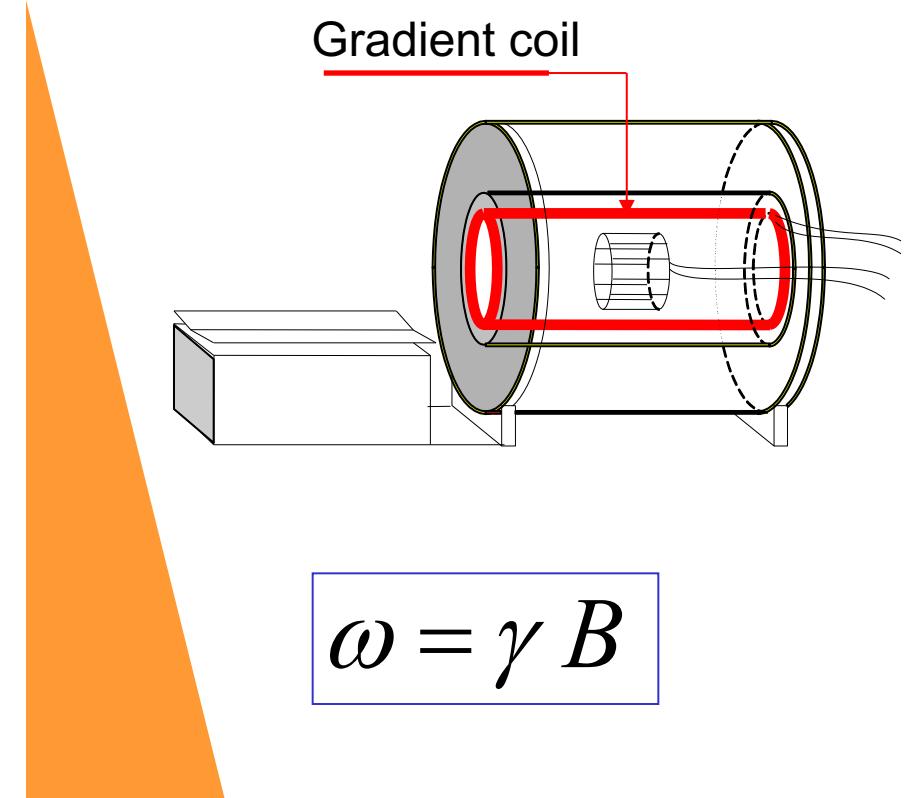
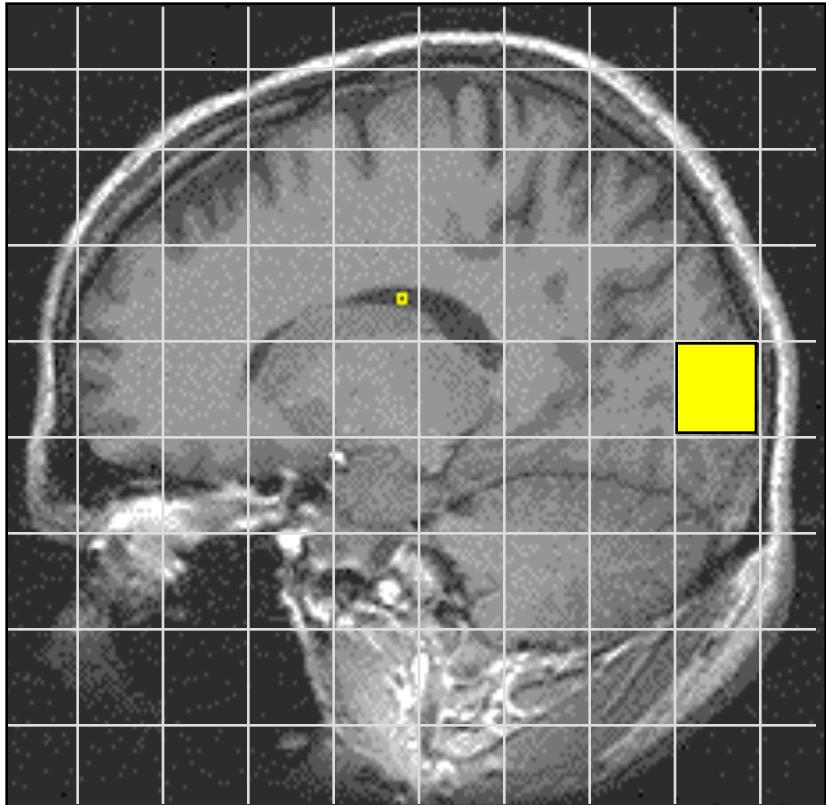


2. Send in a radio-frequency (RF) wave





3. Apply Magnetic Field Gradients



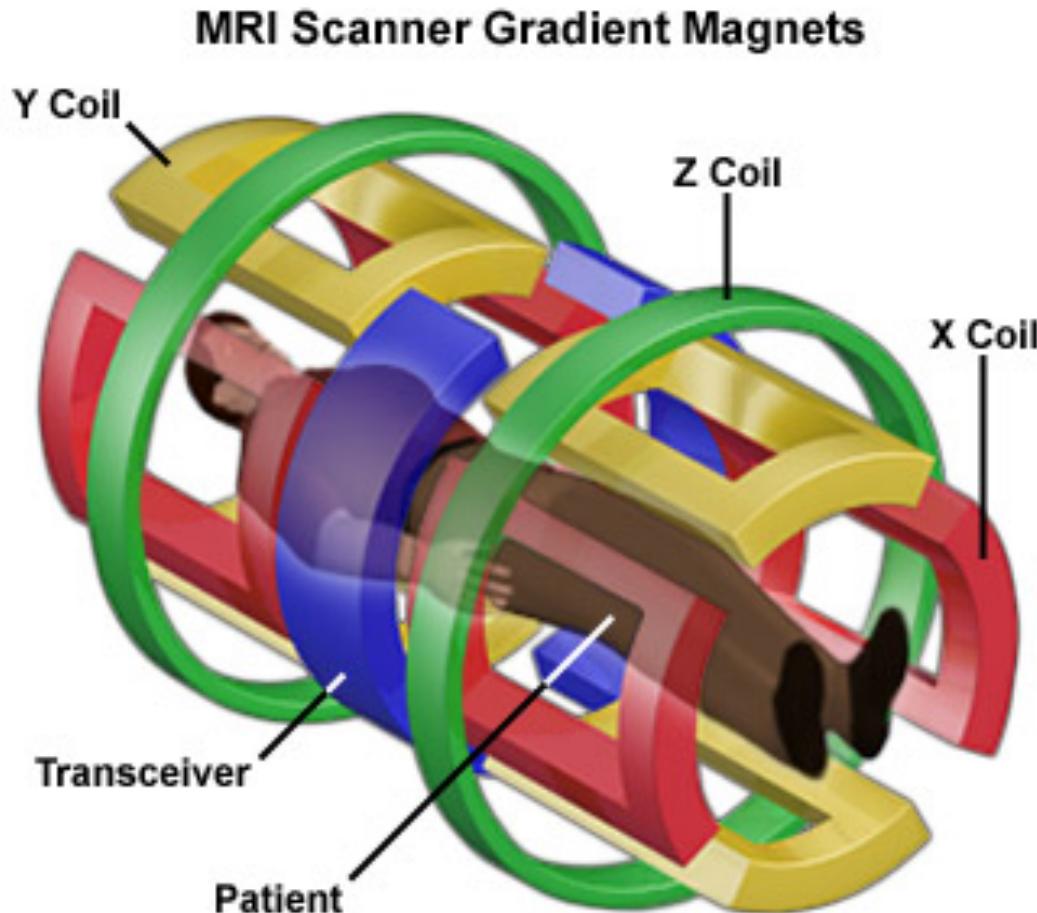
$$\omega = \gamma B$$



Nobel Prize in
Medicine 2003
Paul Lauterbur
Peter Mansfield

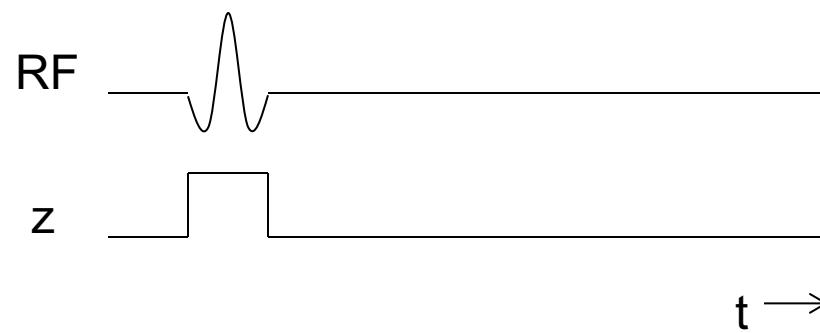
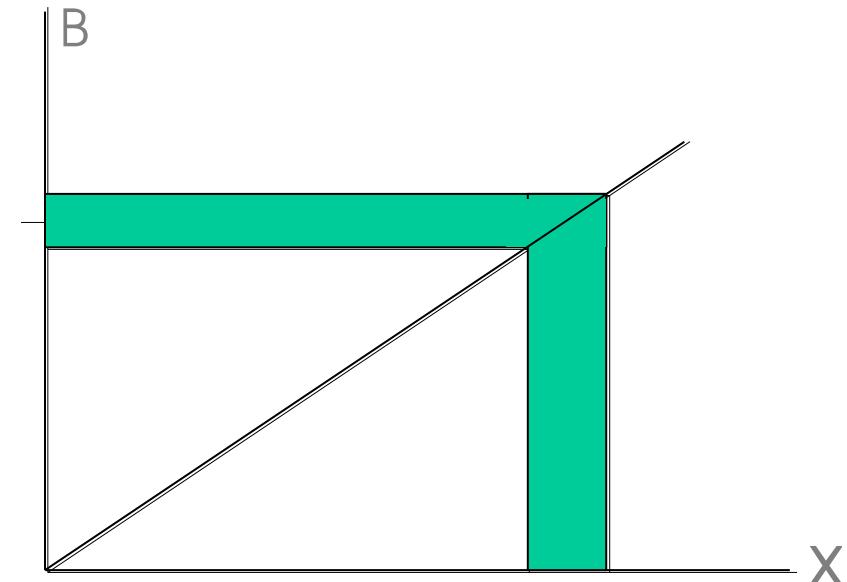
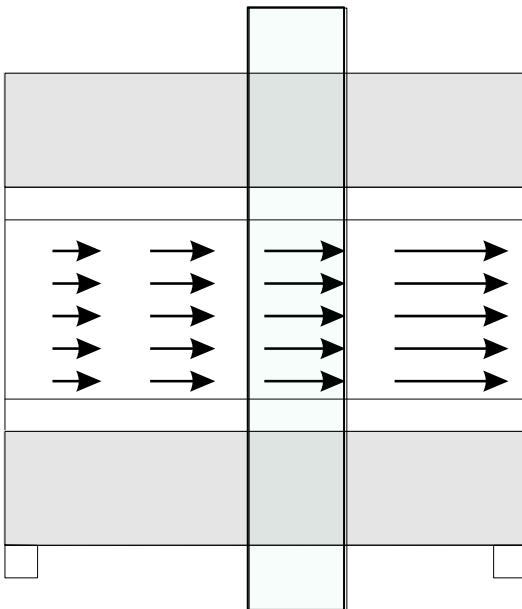


Gradient coil



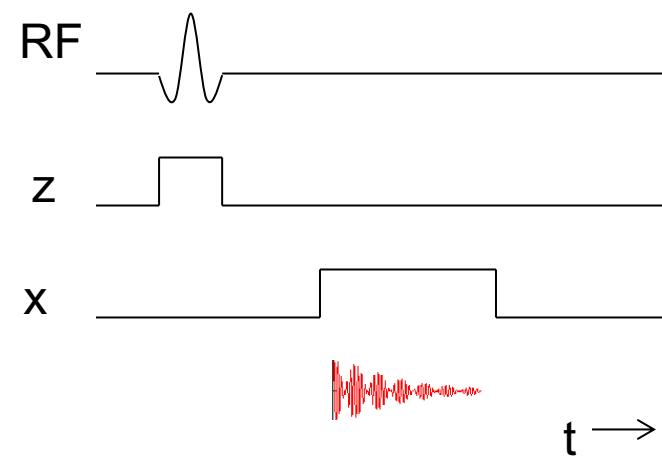
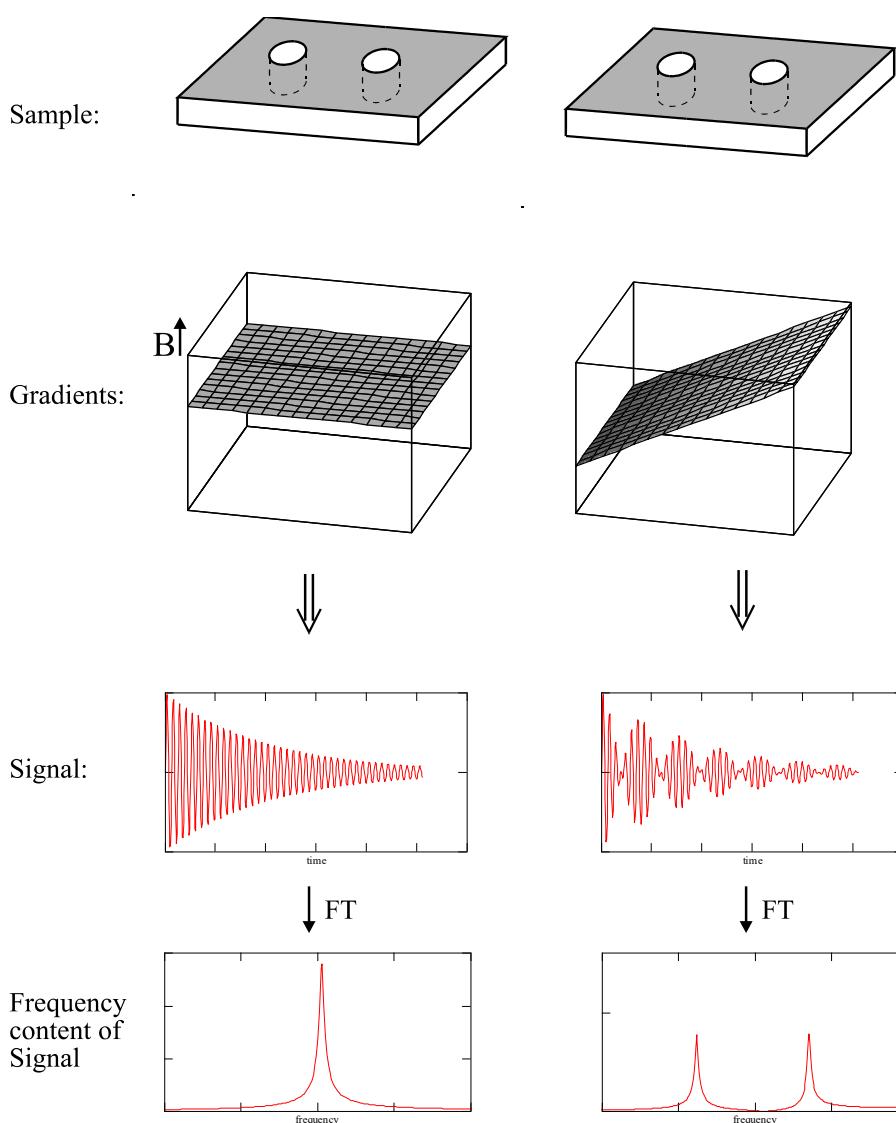


Slice selection





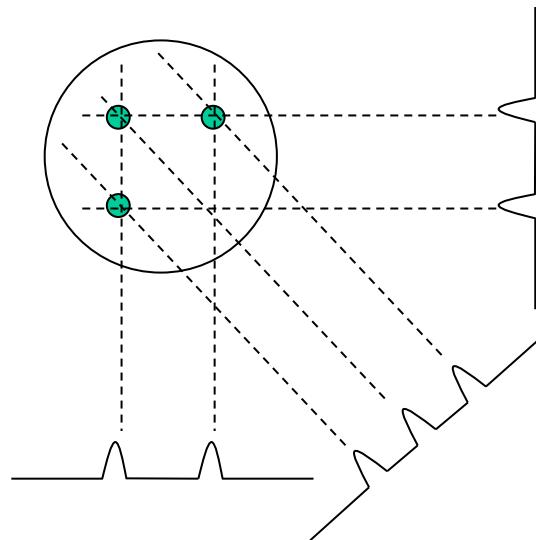
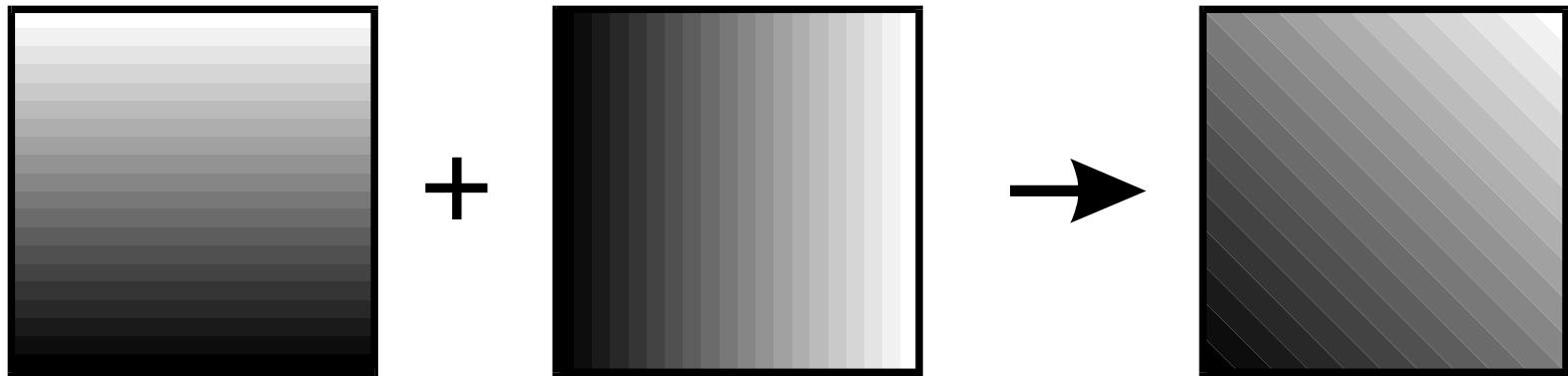
Frequency Encoding





How do we encode the 3rd dimension?

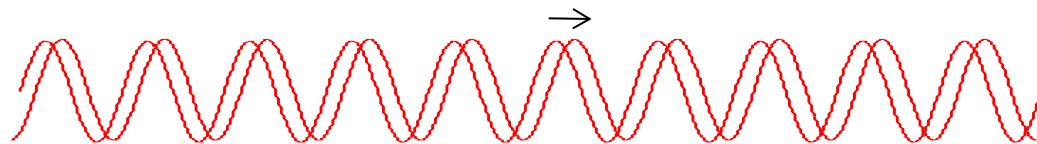
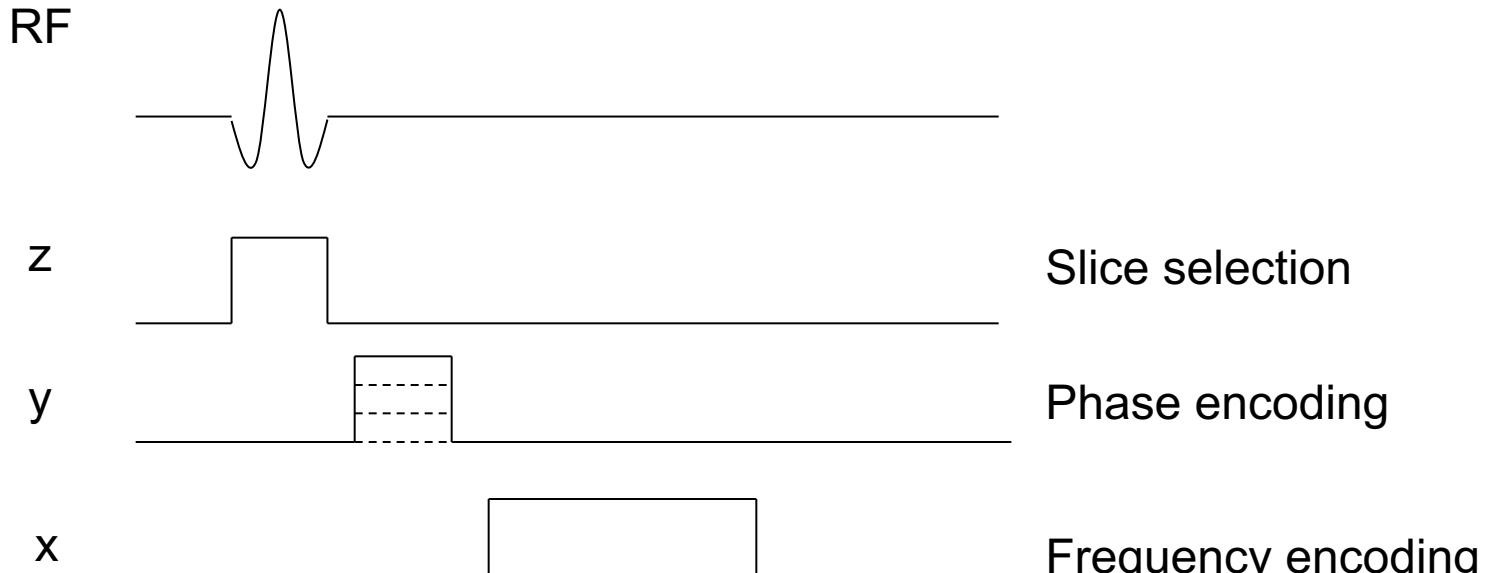
Add a gradient in the y-direction?



“Projection Reconstruction”

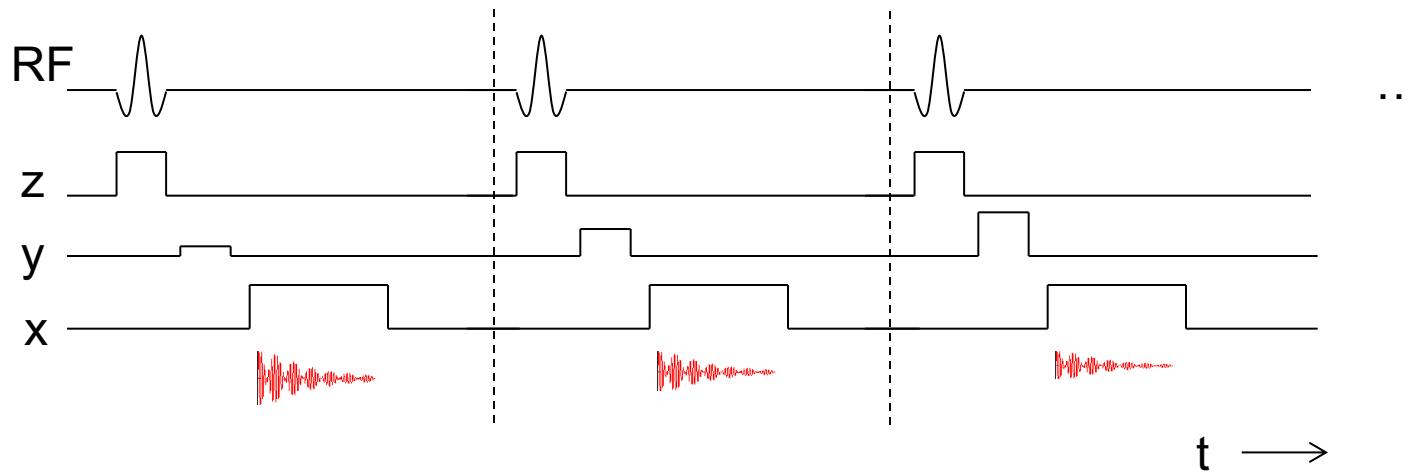


Phase encoding





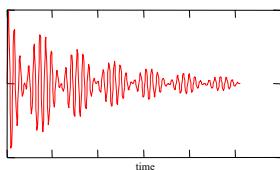
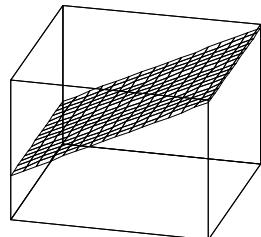
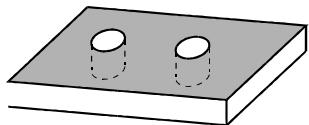
Phase encoding



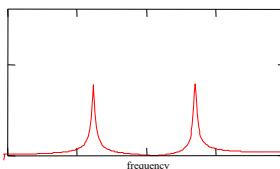
Acquire one phase encoding step for each excitation



We acquire spatial frequency information



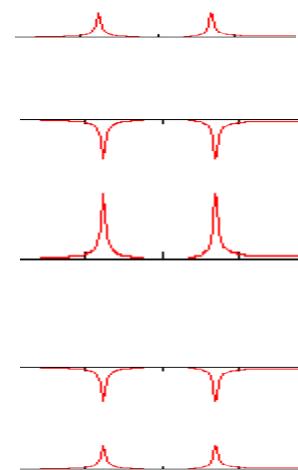
↓ FT



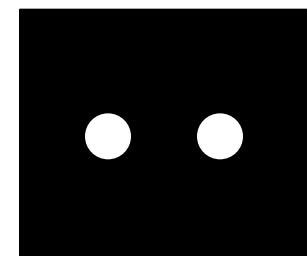
← Phase encoding steps

time →

\mathcal{F}



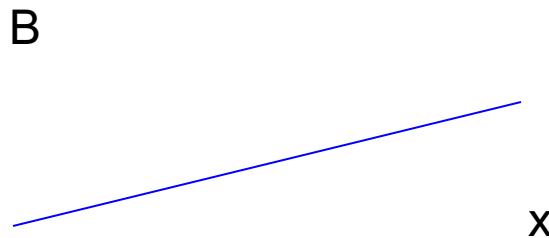
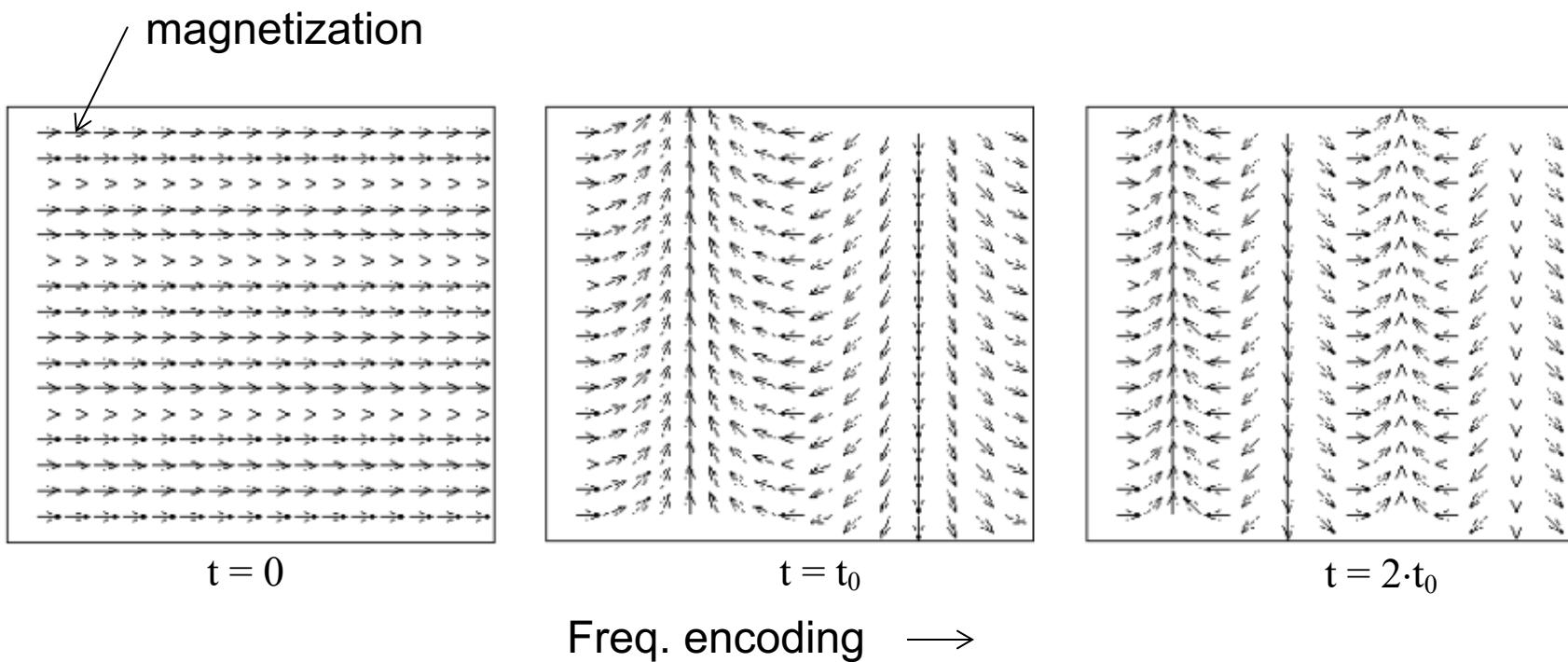
$\downarrow \mathcal{F}$



image



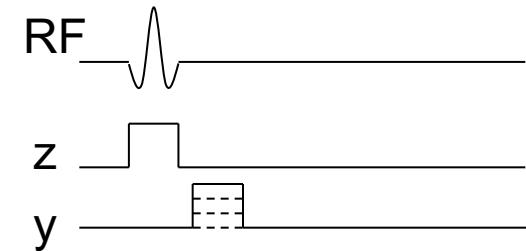
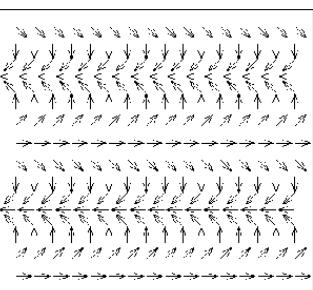
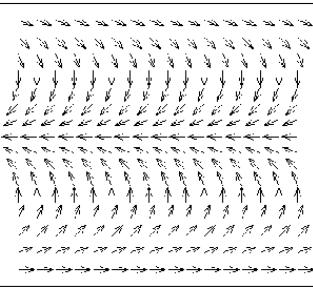
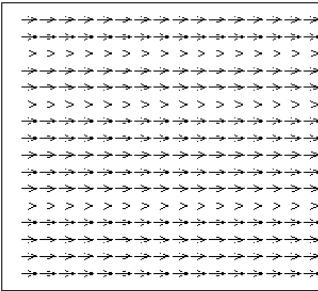
Frequency encoding (a different view)





Phase encoding

← Phase encoding step

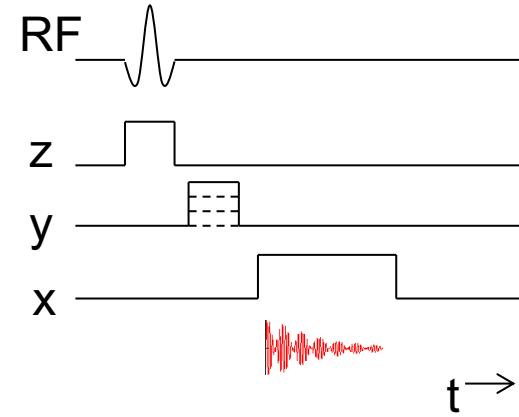
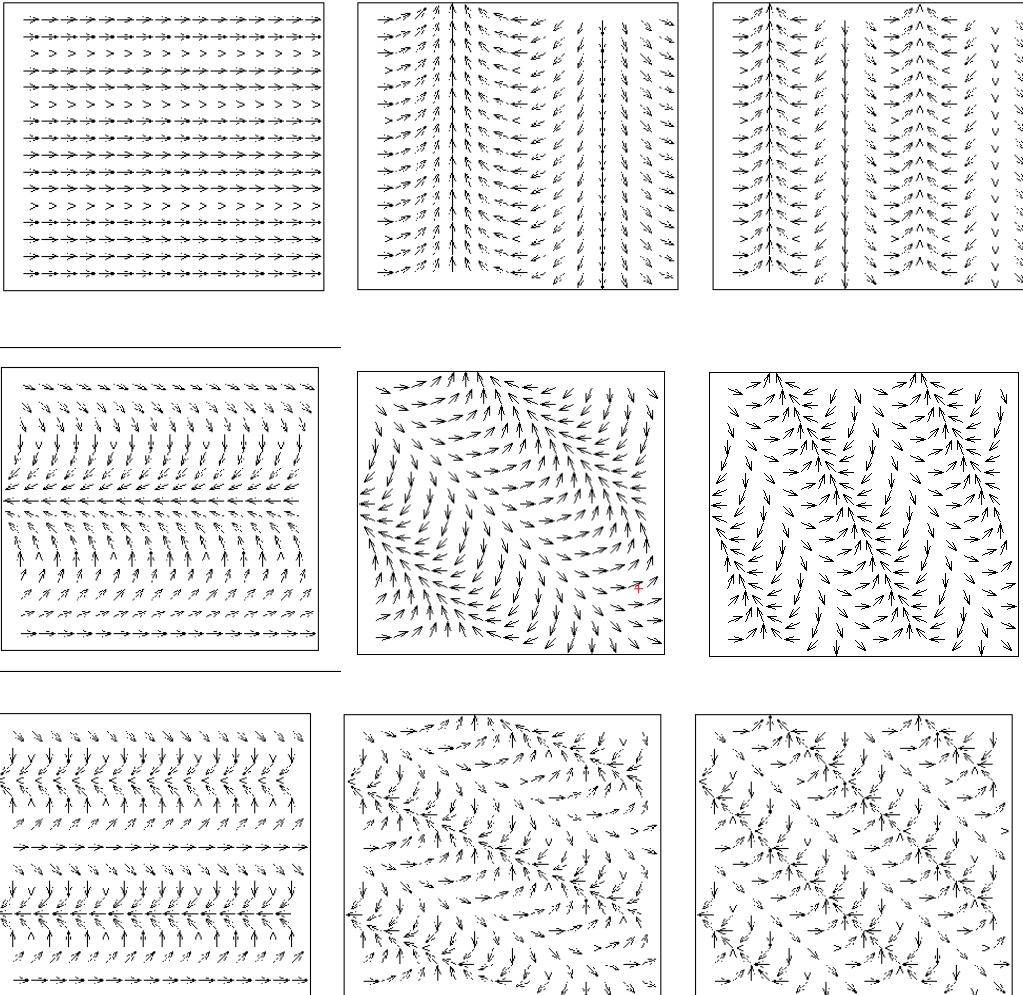




Phase encoding

← Phase encoding step

time →

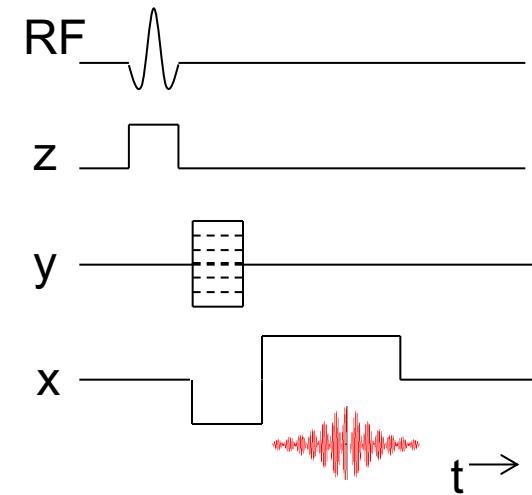
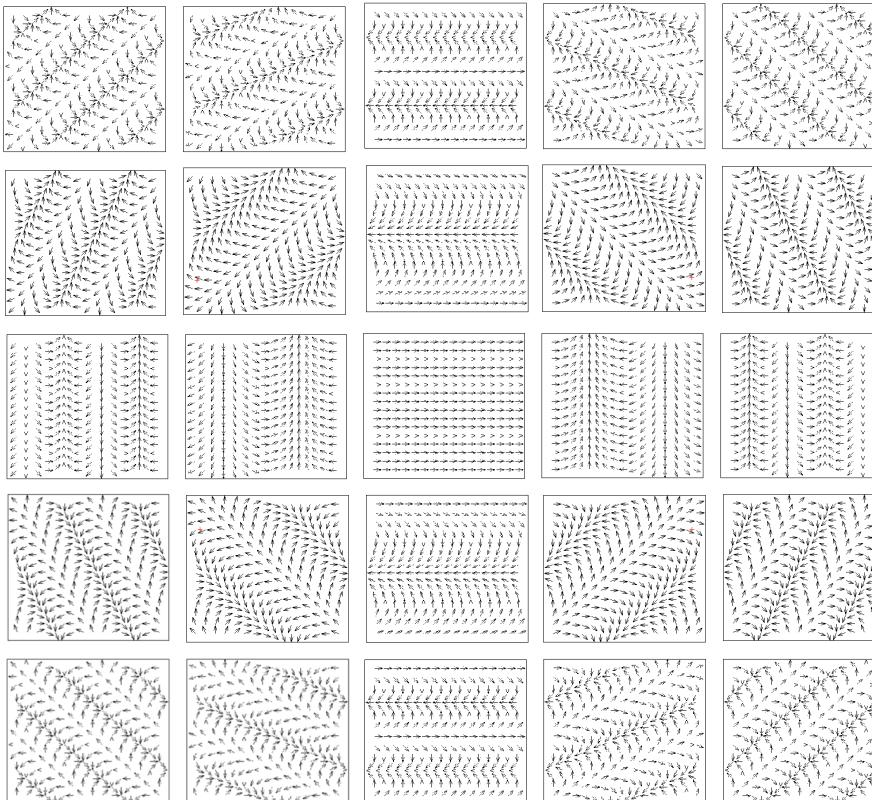




We acquire spatial frequency information

← Phase encoding step

time →





Why are MRIs so loud?

What an MRI sounds like

🔊 Typical MRI sound

🔊 Rapid Imaging for fMRI (EPI)

