

# MRI INTRODUCTION

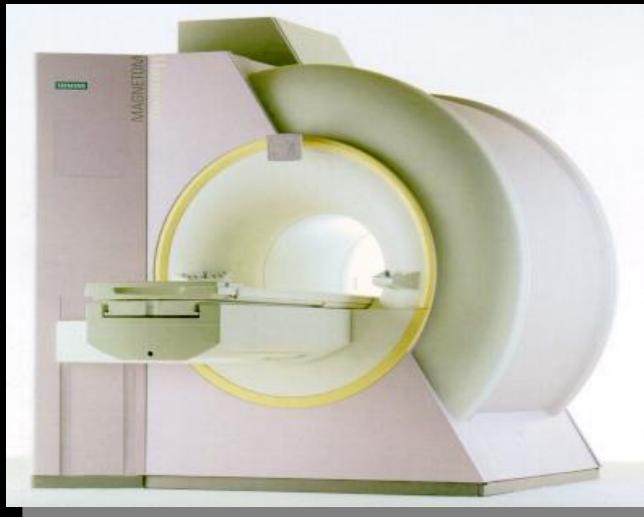
PART I.

# MRI SYSTEMS

**SIEMENS**



**PHILIPS**



**Symphony**

**Signa MR/i**

**Gyroscan NT**

# MR System 정의

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- 고 자장을 이용
- 비파괴 검사 장치
- 물체 내부의 단면 영상 또는 분광정보
- 질병 진단에 이용 :
  - 첨단 고부가 가치의 의료 영상 장치

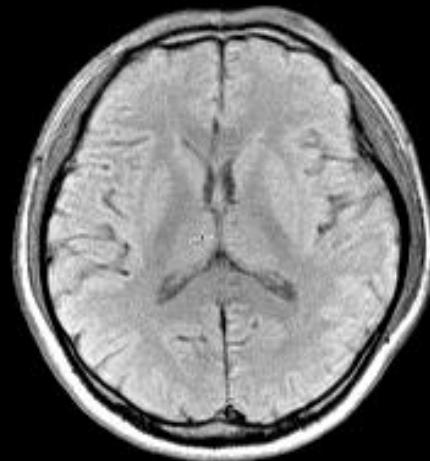
# MRI의 특징

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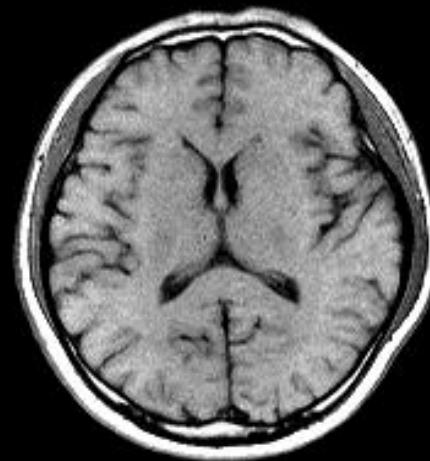
- 인체에 무해
- 연부조직의 대조도가 우수
- 다양한 변수( $r$ , T1, T2,  $\nu$ , D, s, etc.)
- 임의의 방향으로 영상이 가능
- 해부학/분광학적 영상 및 기능적 영상이 가능
- 실시간 중재적 시술 및 영상유도 수술

# MRI Contrast

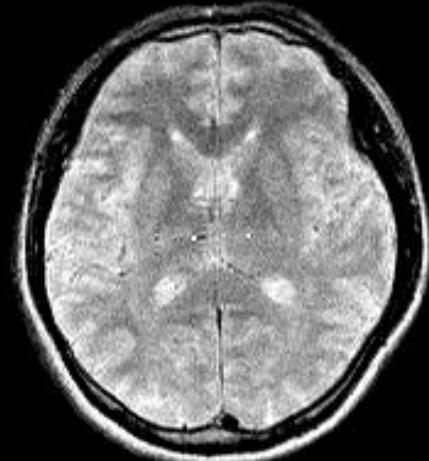
- 영상 변수에 따른 대조도의 차이



**Proton Density Image**  
(수소 밀도 영상)

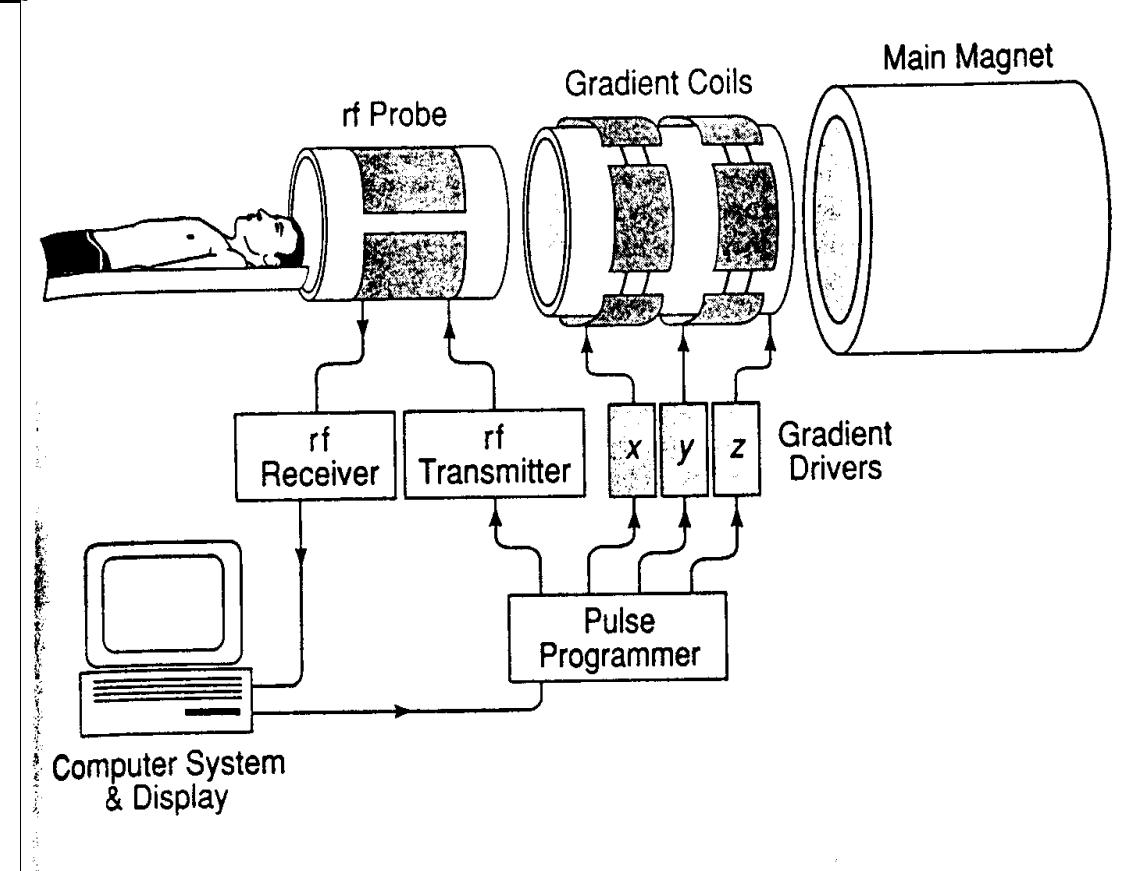
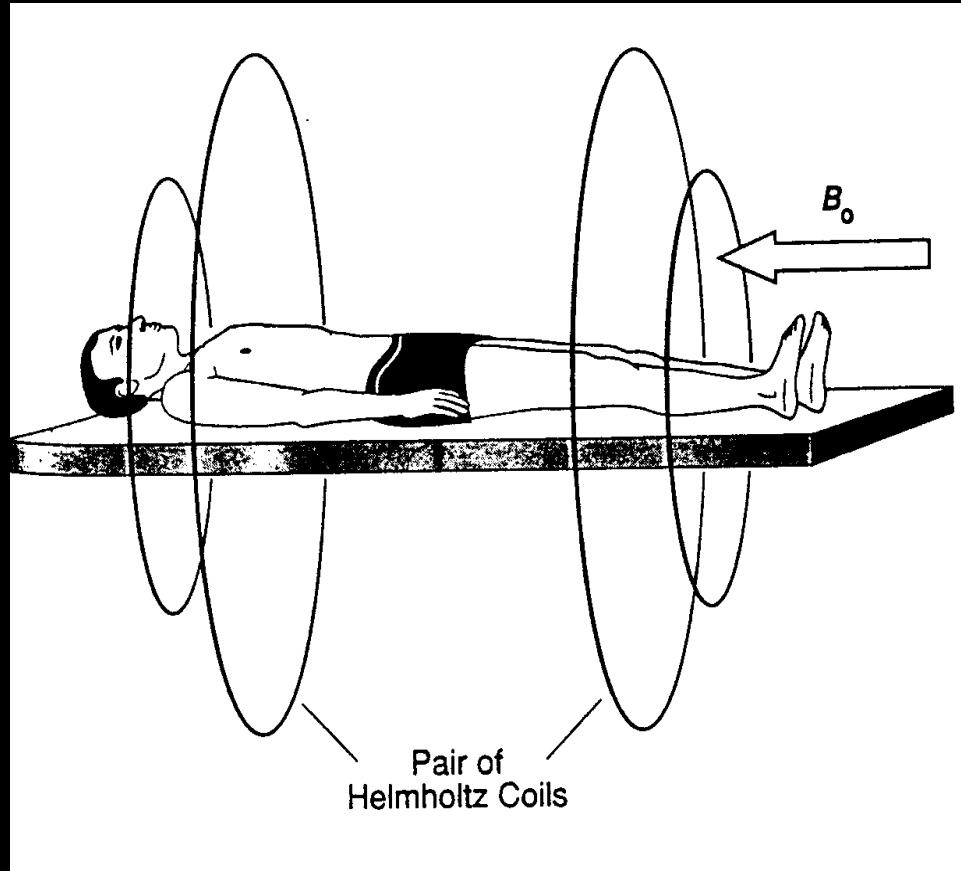


**T1 Image**  
(T1 강조 영상)



**T2 Image**  
(T2 강조영상)

# MRI Hardware



# MRI Hardware Structure

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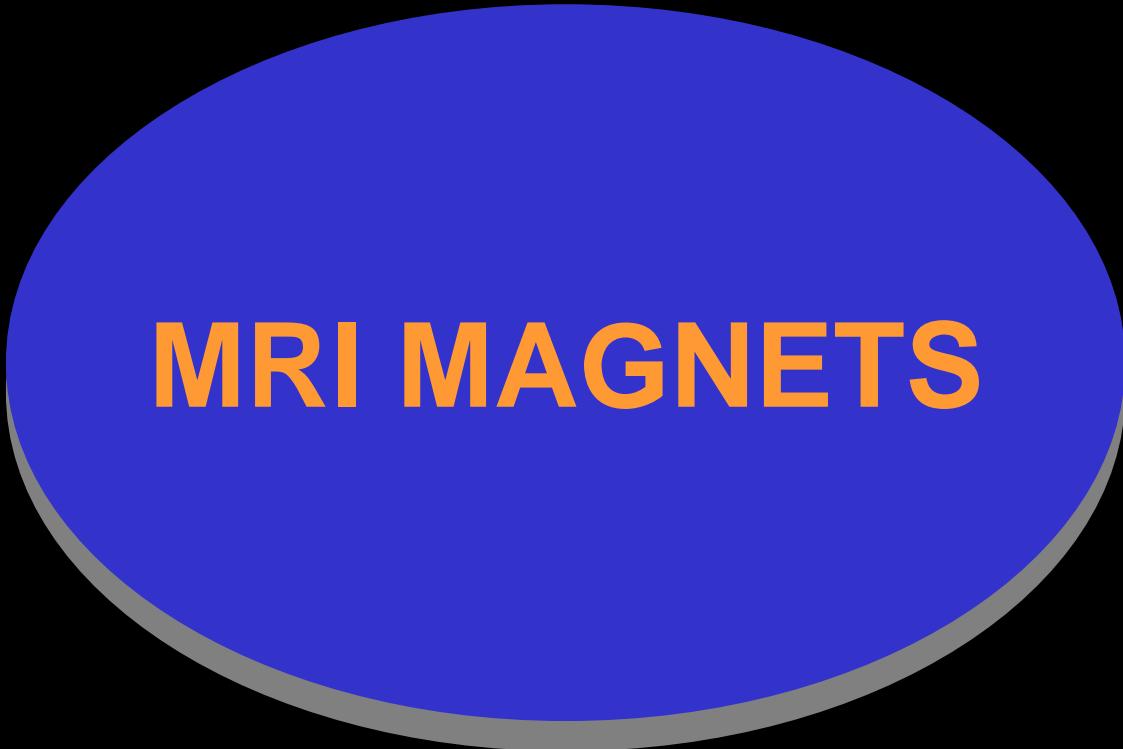
Magnet

Gradients

RF-  
system

Computer

Acq-  
system



**MRI MAGNETS**

# Permanent Magnet

- Low Magnetic Field Strength (  $< 0.5\text{T}$  )
- Low Operating Cost
- Open Structure, Vertical Magnetic Field



Samsung



GE



Hitachi

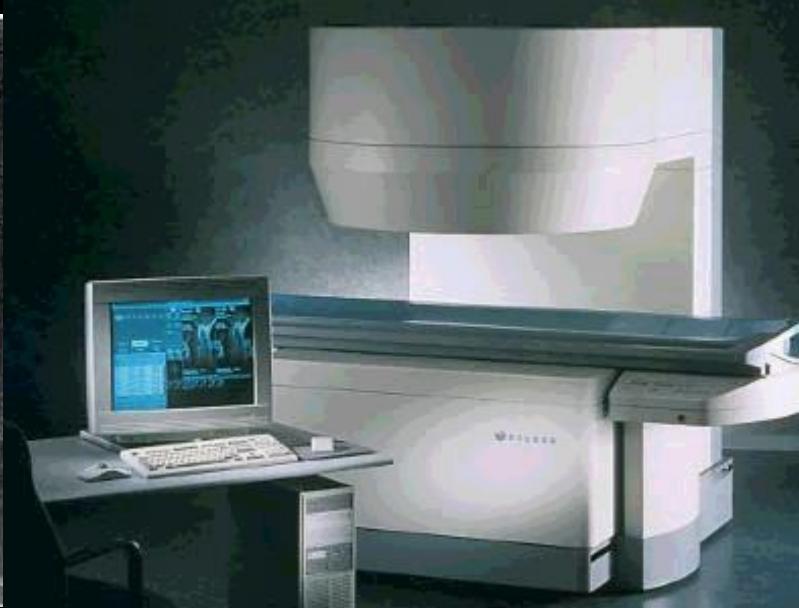
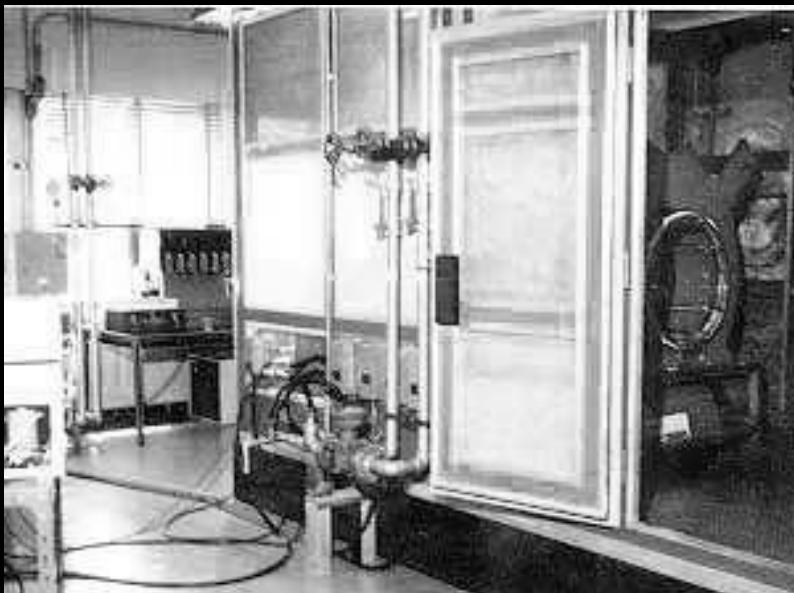
# Open Magnet for Interventional MRI



C-type magnet

# Resistive Magnet

- Low Magnetic Field Strength ( 0.15 ~ 0.25T )
- Magnetic Field ON/OFF
- Cooling System



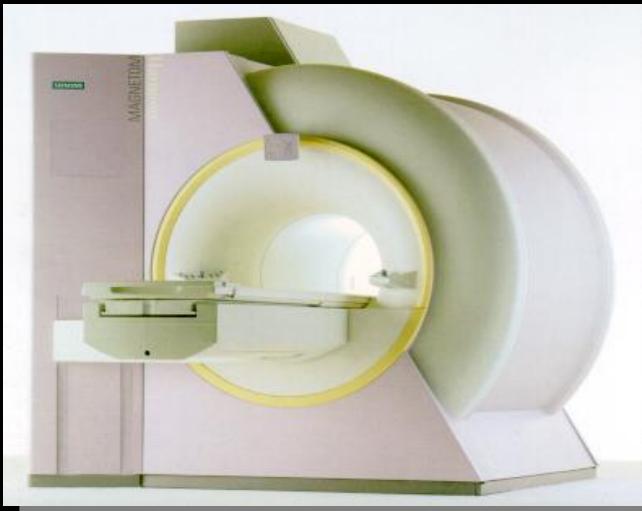
KAIST

Picker

Siemens

# Superconducting Magnet

- High Magnetic Field Strength (  $> 0.5\text{T}$  )
- Small Field Inhomogeneity
- LHe, LN<sub>2</sub> Refill



Symphony



Signa MR/i



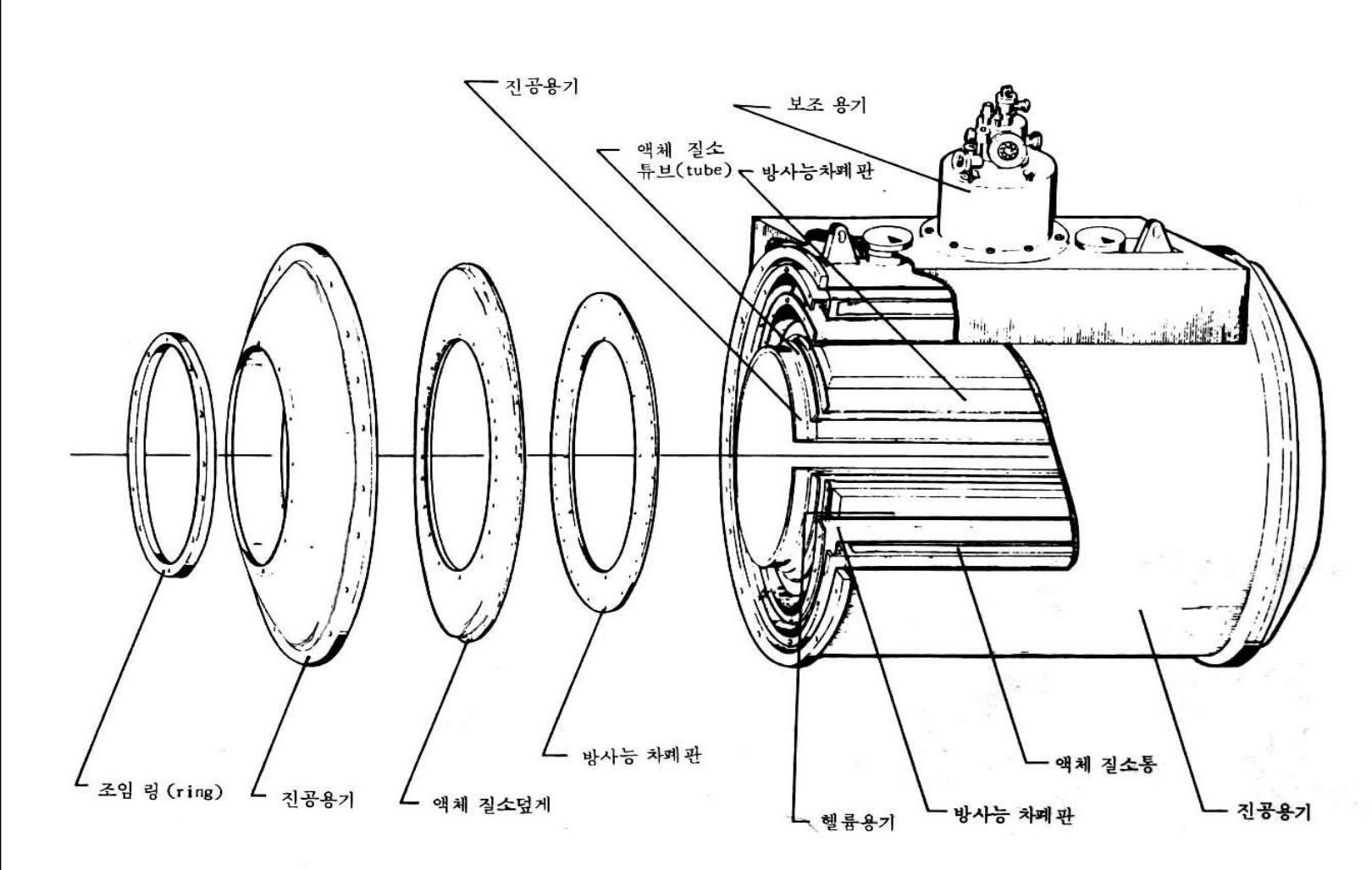
Gyroscan NT

# Superconductor

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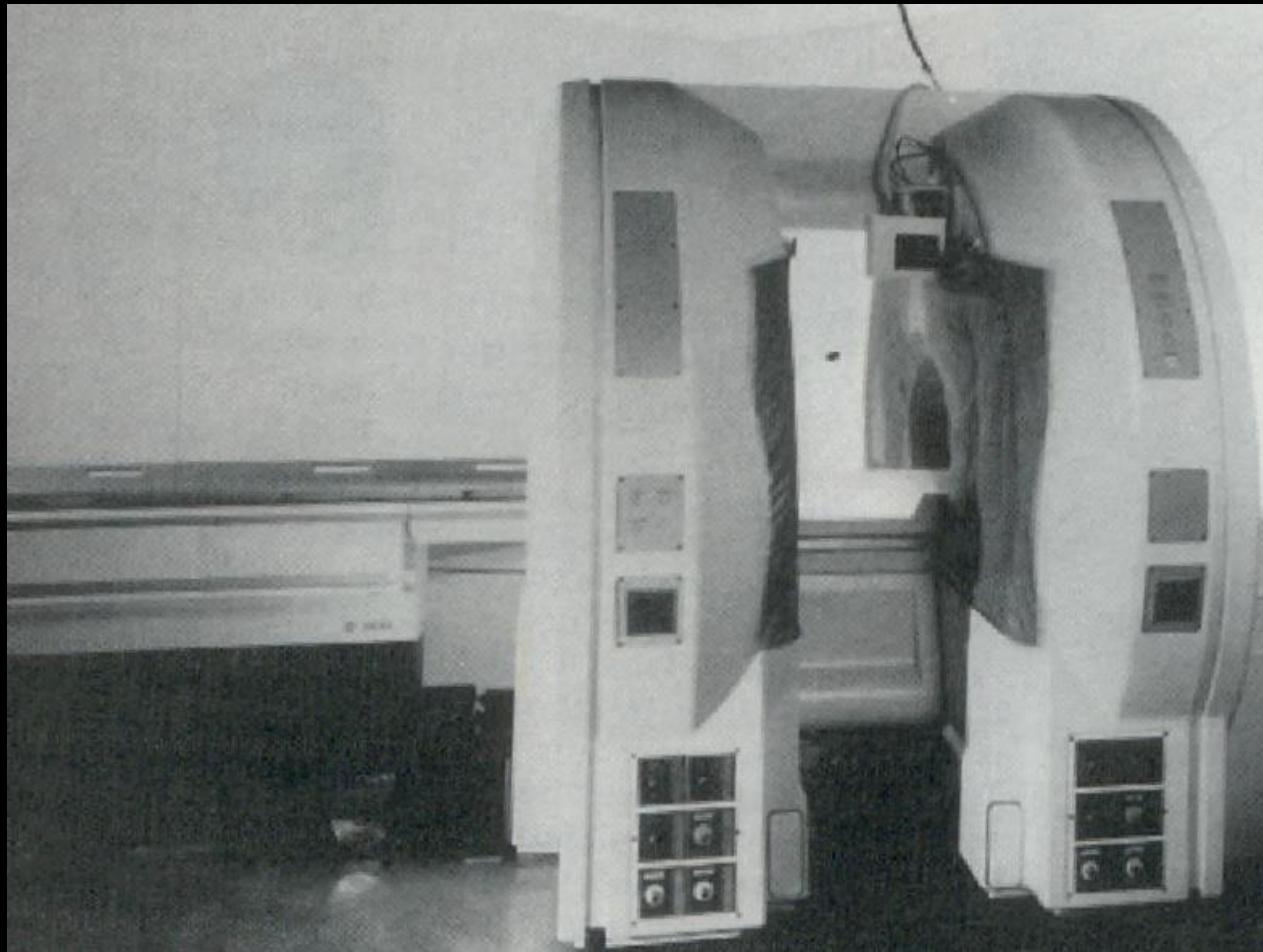
- Metal alloy
- Electrical resistance : zero at low temperatures.
- Titanium-niobium wires embedded in a larger copper wire
- Cooled with liquid helium(LHe) to about 4°K.
- The copper acts to conduct away heat and also acts as an insulator at superconducting temperatures.

# Superconducting Magnet



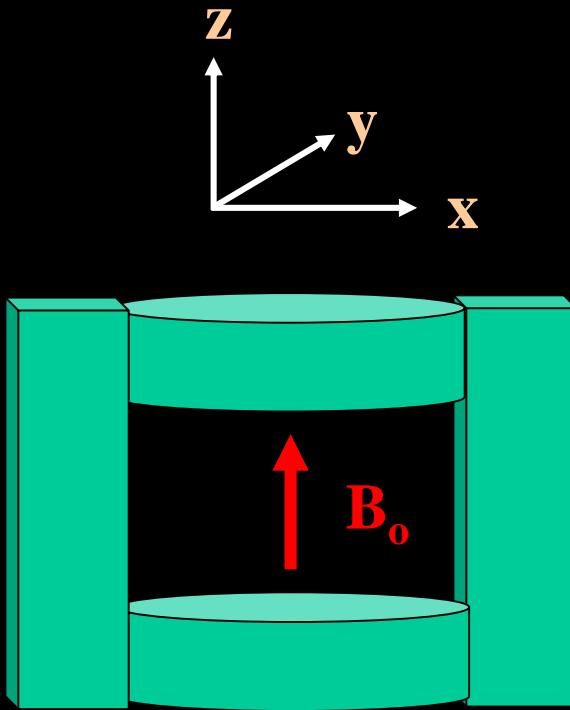
# Interventional MRI

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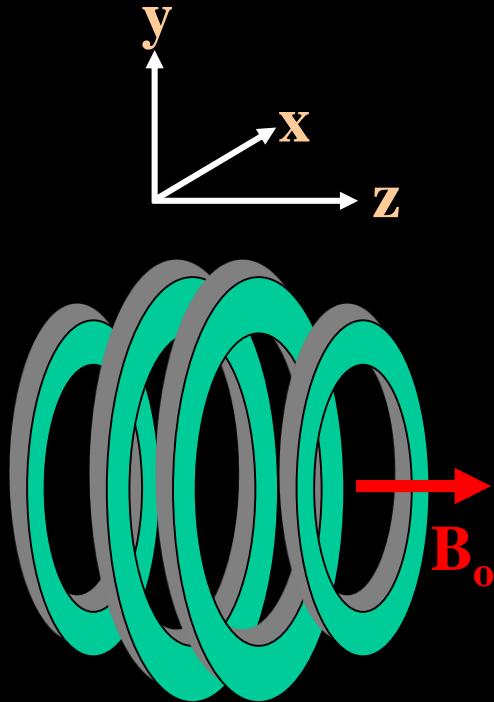


Double Donuts Type (GE)

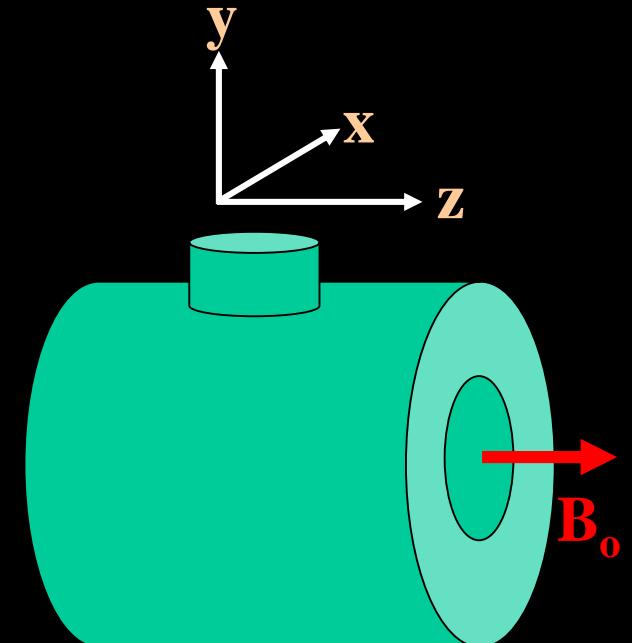
# Convention of Coordinate Axis



Permanent  
Magnet



Resistive  
Magnet



Superconducting  
Magnet

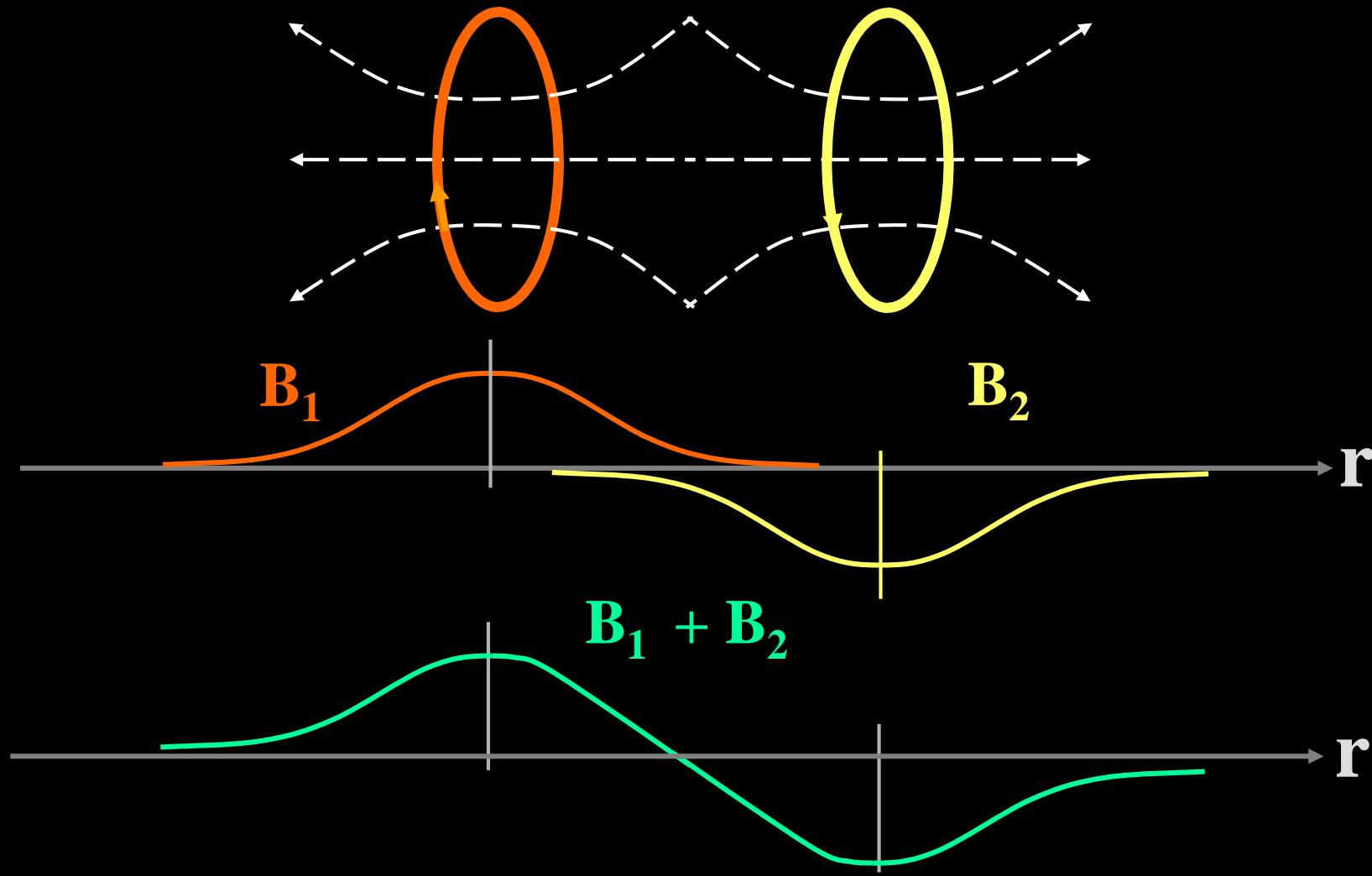
# Gradients

# Gradient Coils

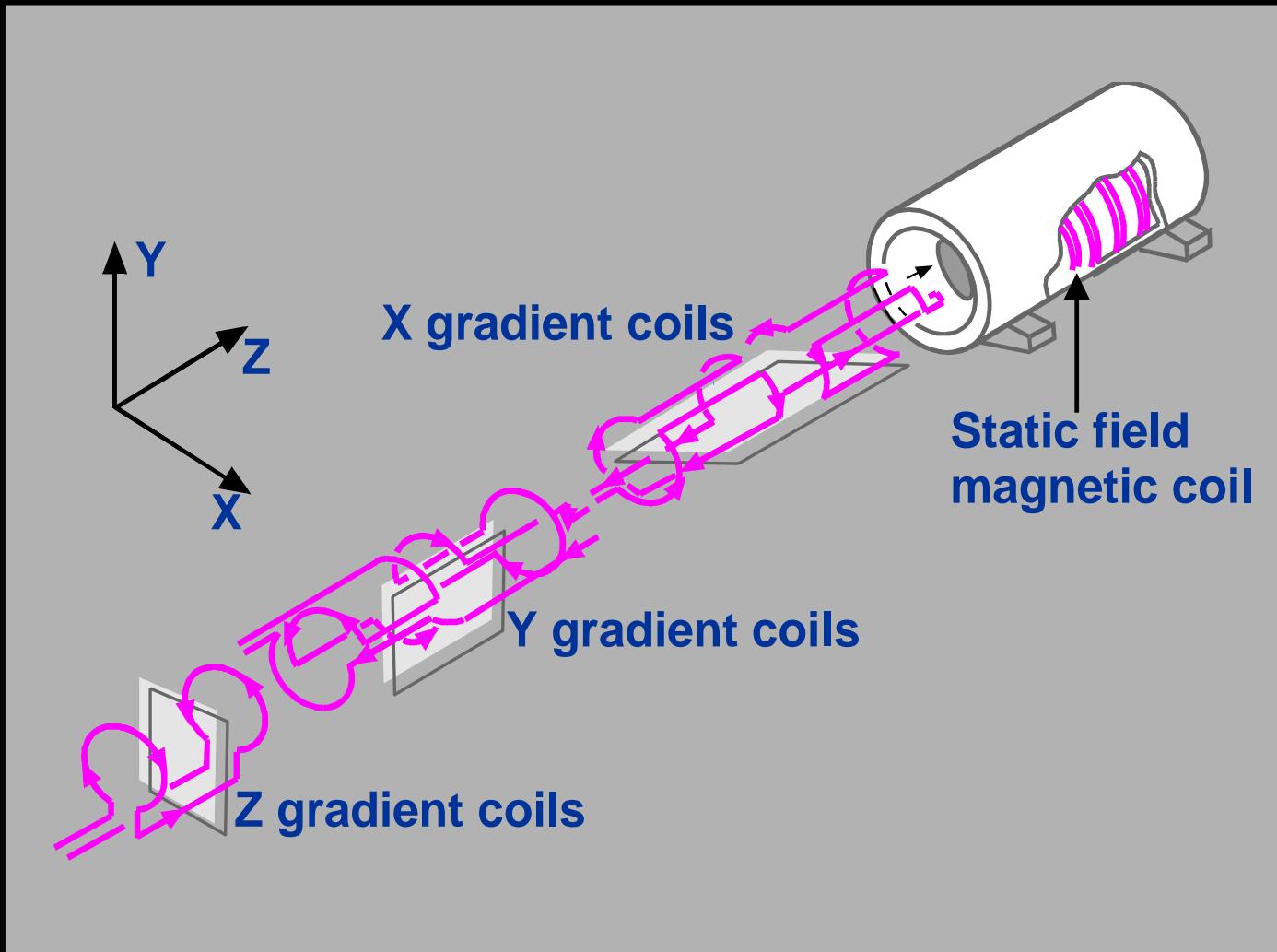
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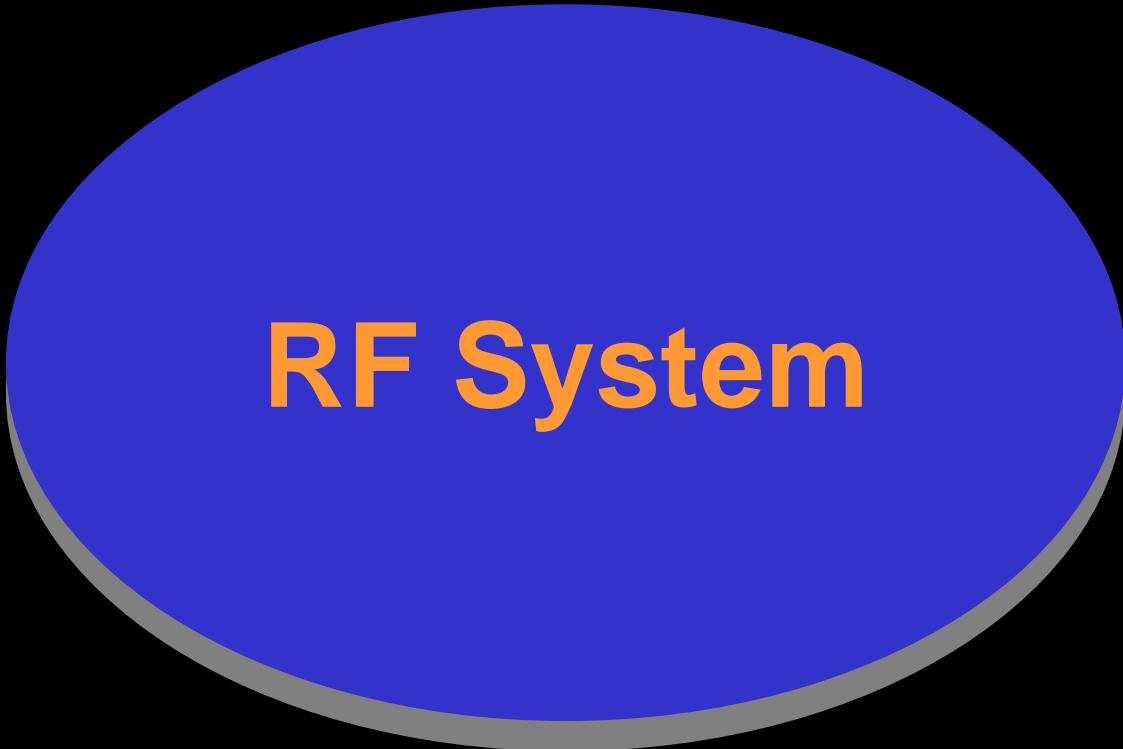
- **Gradient Coil**
  - Magnetic gradient field
  - x, y, z direction
  - Spatial information
- **Gradient Amp**
  - Drive gradient coil
- **Eddy Current Compensation**

# Gradient Field Generation



# Installation of the Gradient Coils





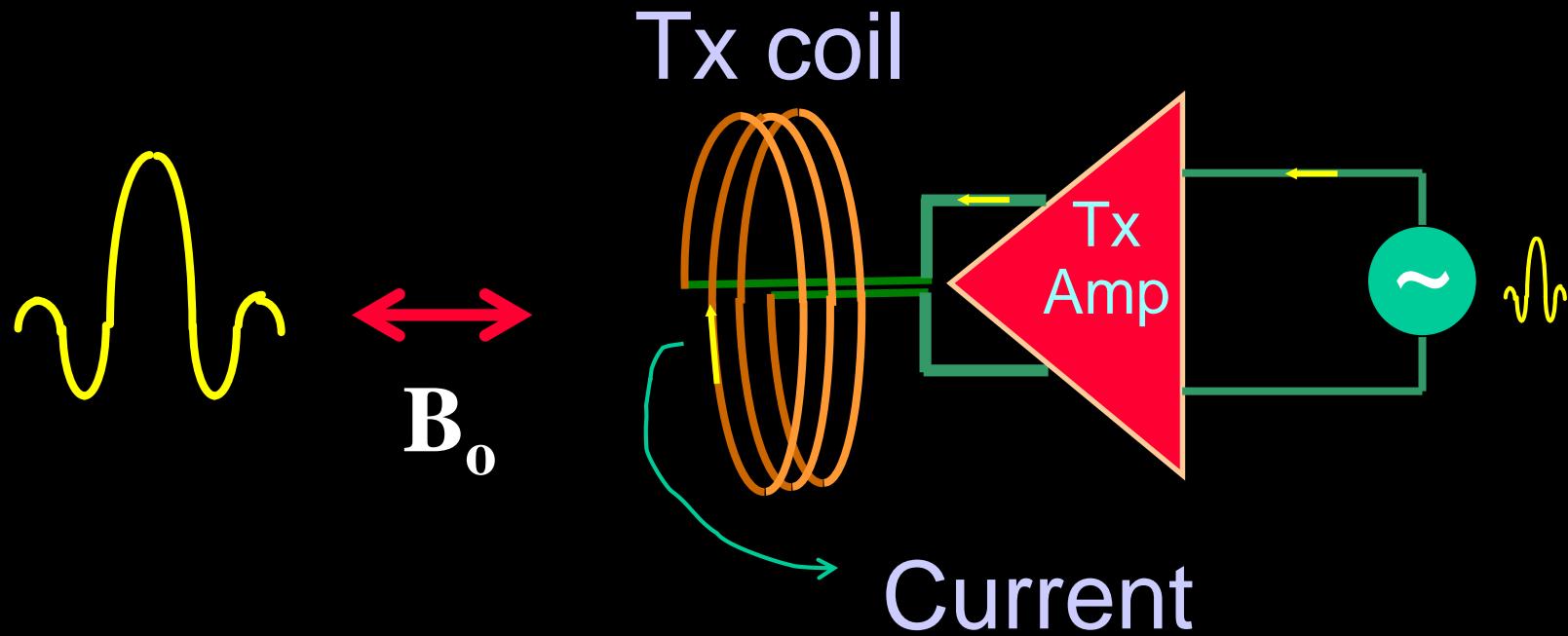
**RF System**

# Radio-Frequency System

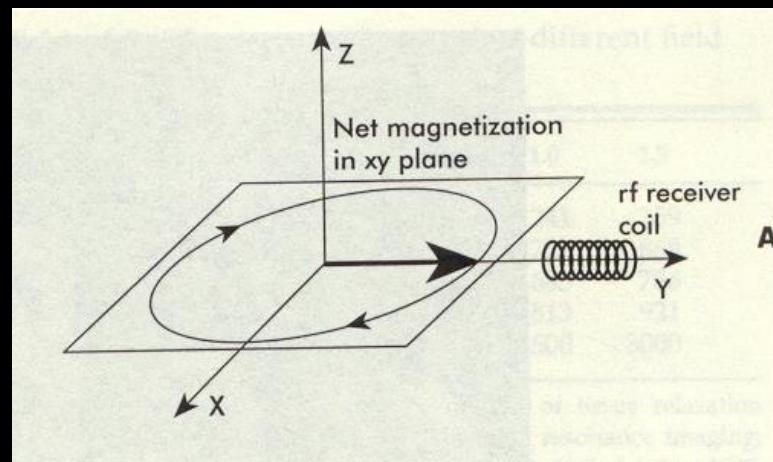
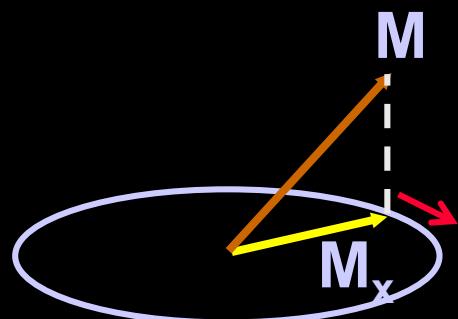
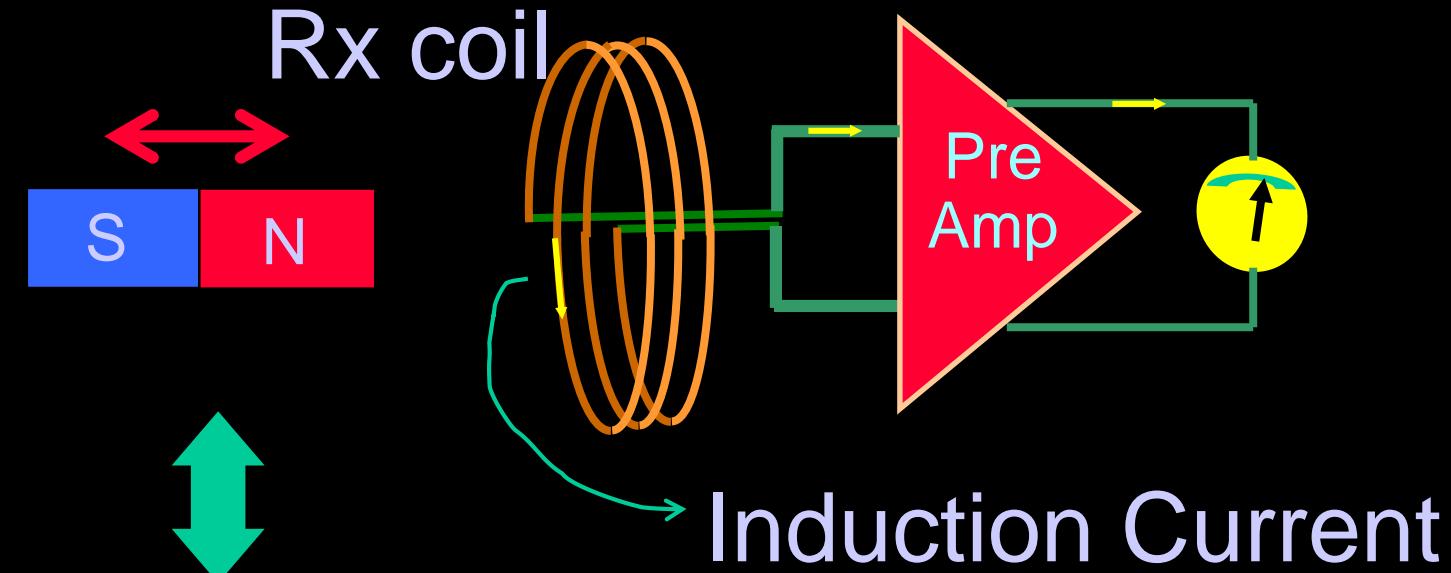
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- RF Coil
  - EM waves with radio-frequency
  - RF Transmitter
  - RF Receiver (Detector)
- RF Power Amp (to Tx coil)
  - Amplification of RF pulse
- Preamp (from Rx coil)
  - Amplification of detected MR signal

# Tx Coil System

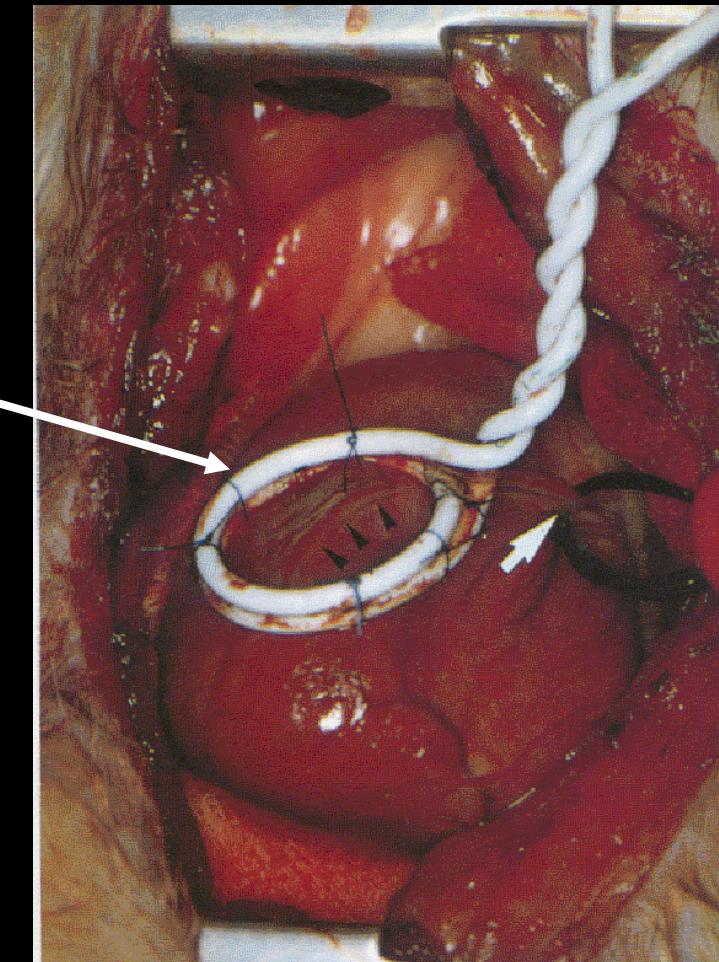


# Rx Coil System

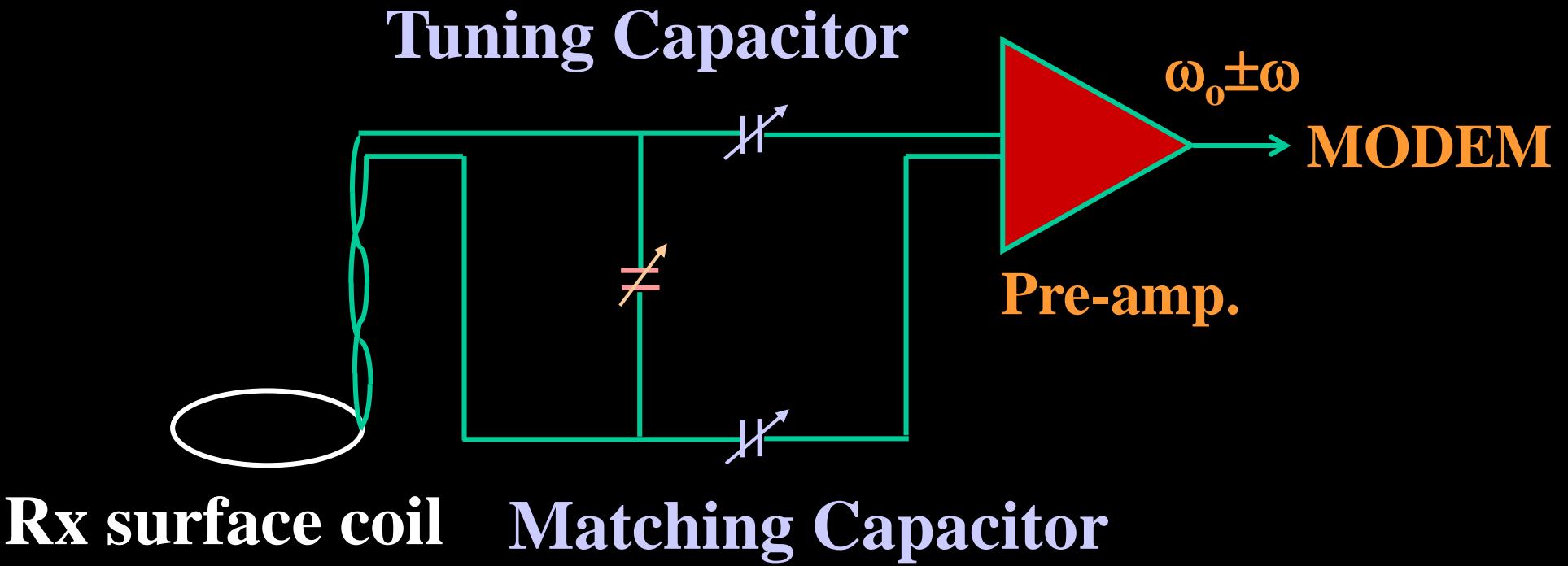


# Example of Rx Coil

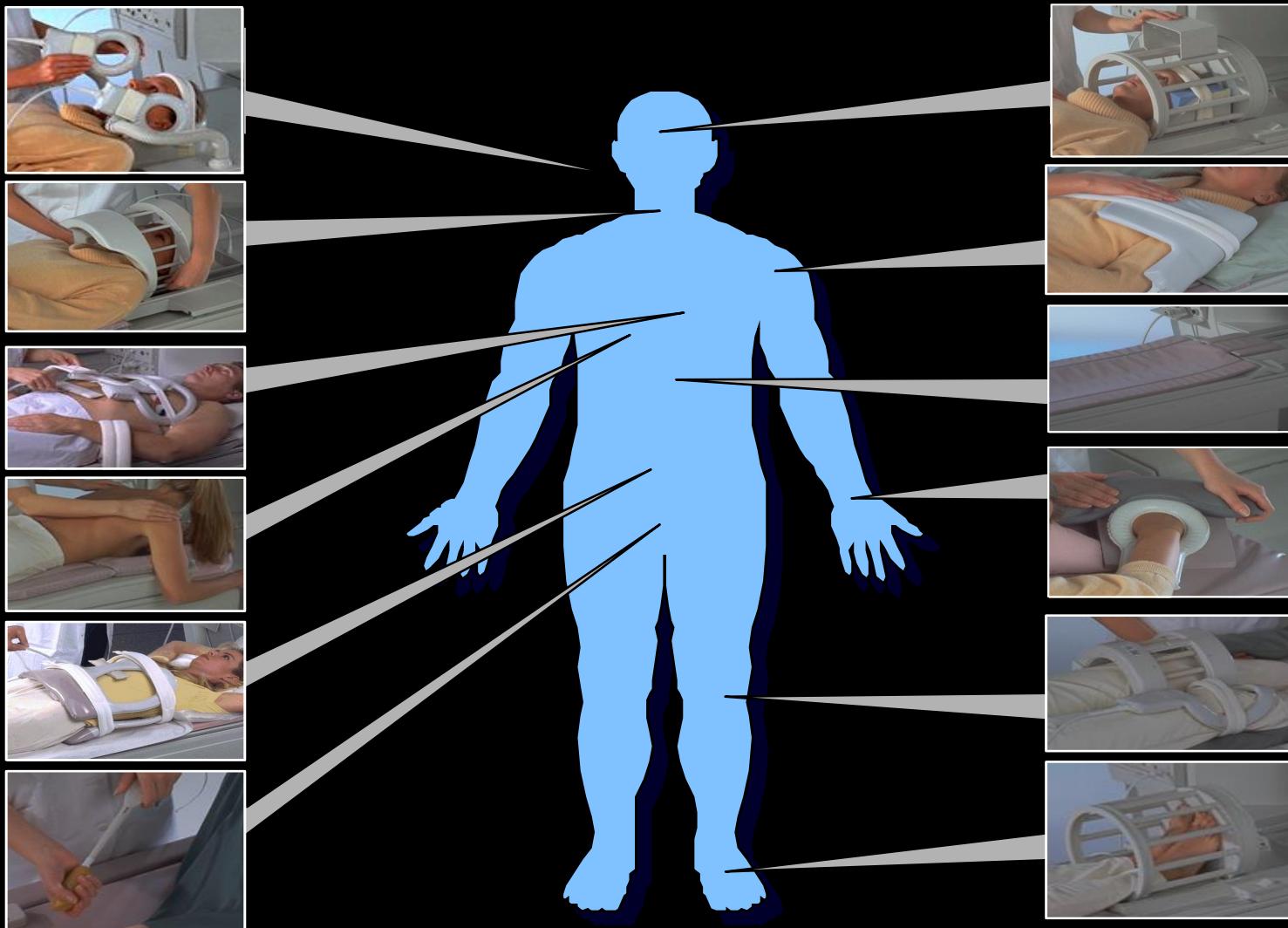
Rx surface coil



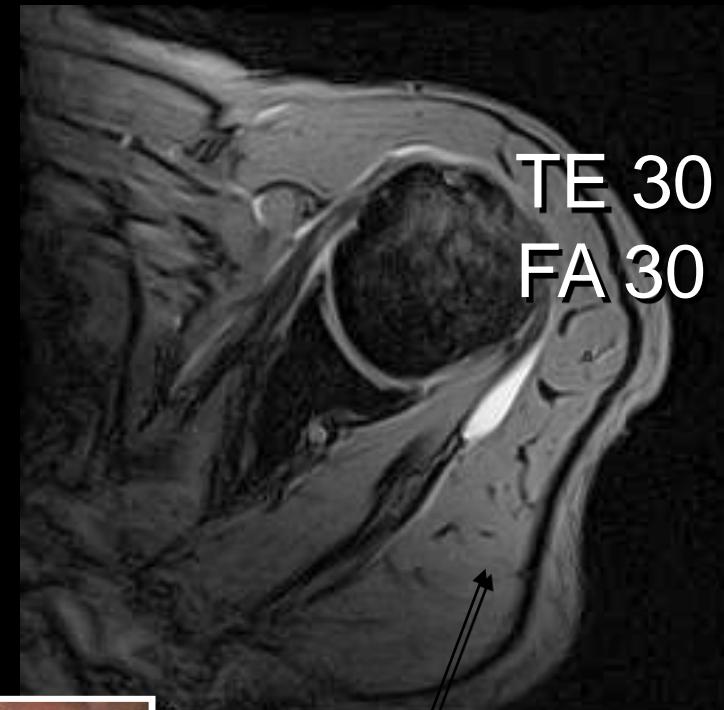
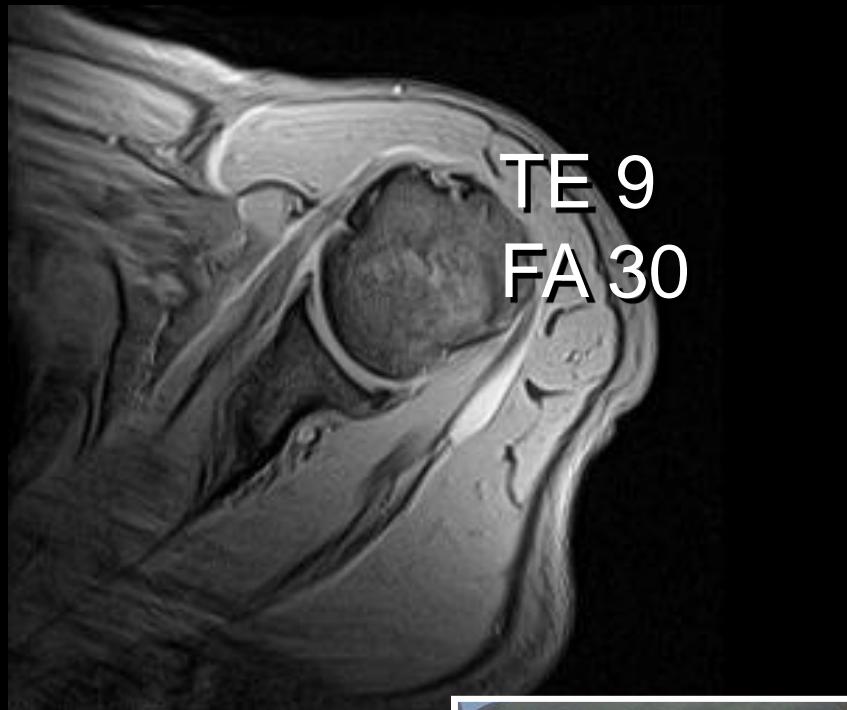
# Example of Rx Coil



# An Application of Various Rx Coil

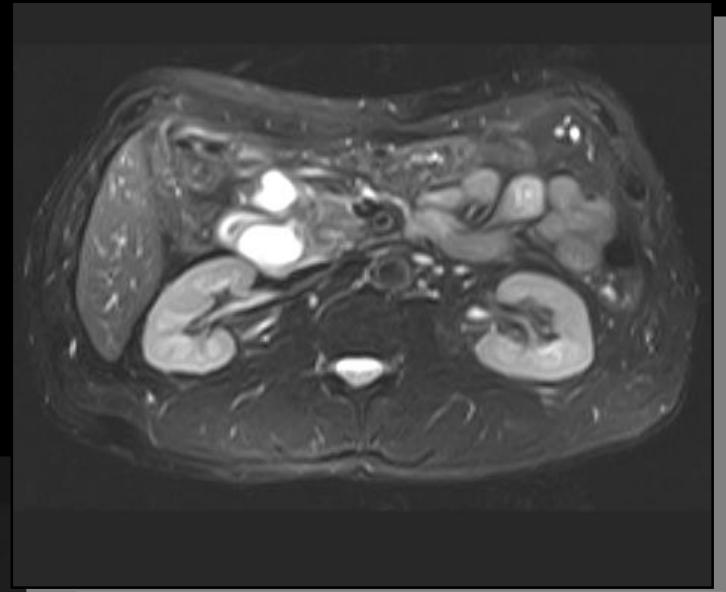
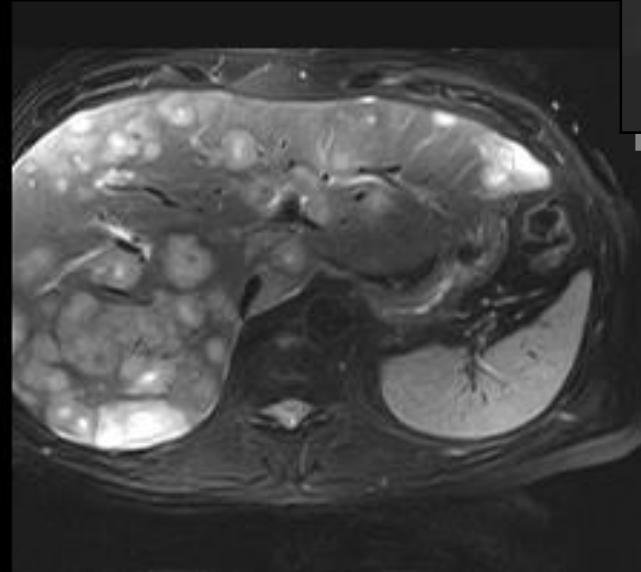


# Shoulder Image



# Abdomen Image

- SPIR fat suppression
- TSE
- 256 resolution
- 350 mm FOV
- 4 mm slice thickness
- scantime 2:37



# Knee Image

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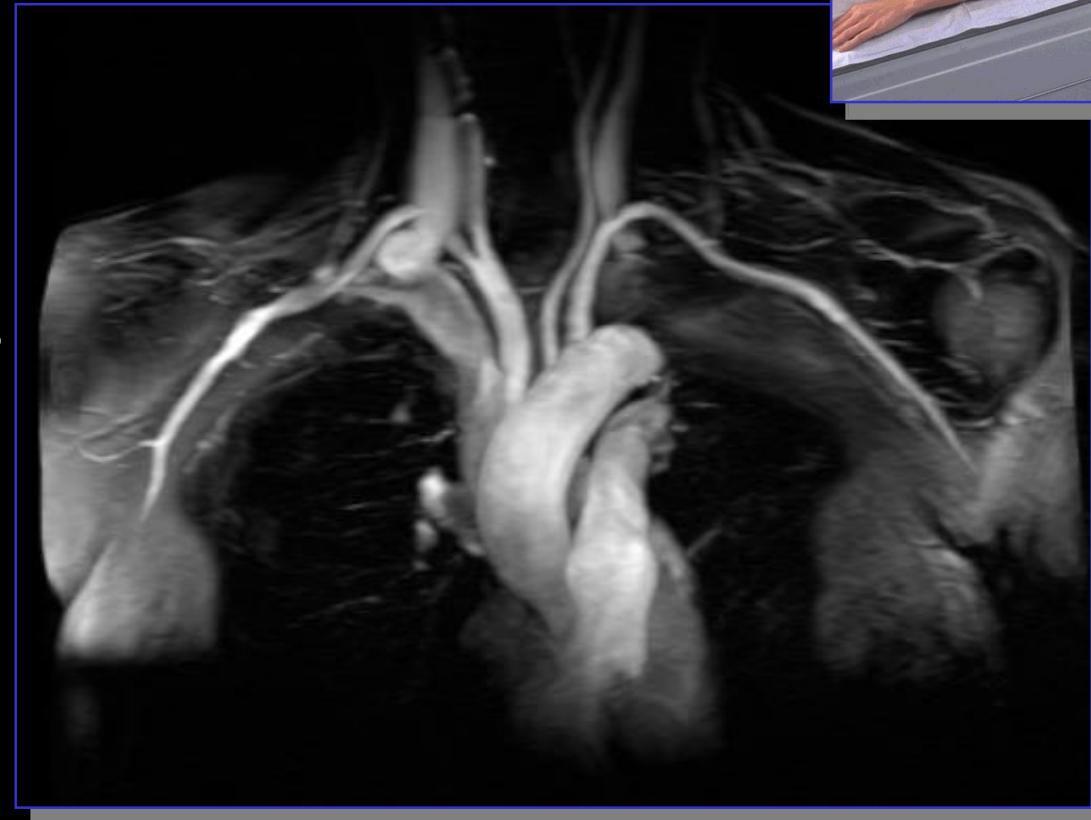


PD weighted

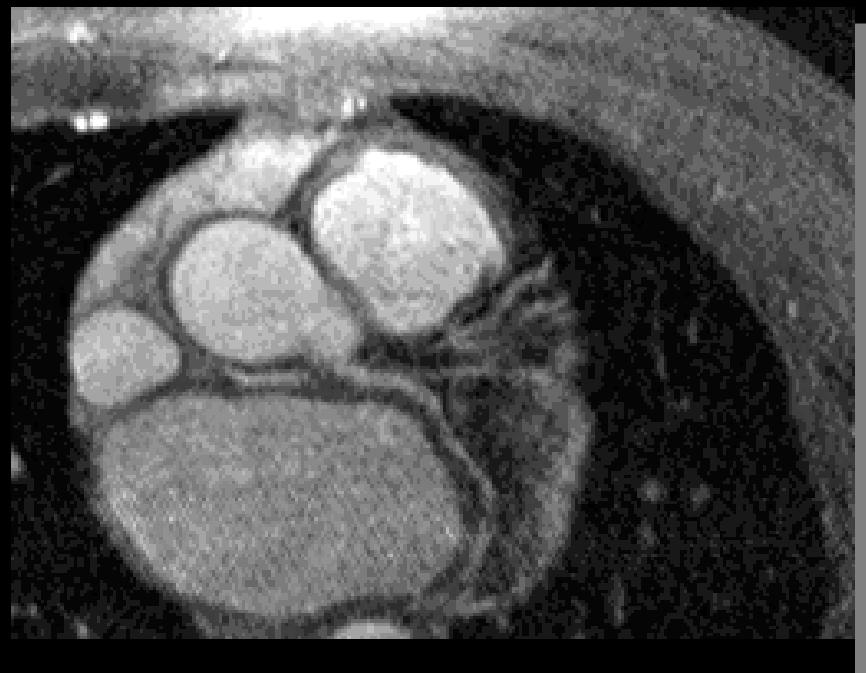
T2 weighted

# Thorax MR Image

- Contrast enhanced
- 3D-FFE
- 512 scan resolution
- 450 mm FOV
- scantime 45 seconds



# MR Coronary Artery Imaging



# Computer System

# Computer System (I)

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Operating Console



Storage Device

# Computer System (II)

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- Control MR Hardware
- Storage Device
  - Patient information, image, parameters
  - High speed, large capacity : Optical disk
- Display
  - Color, volume, cinema
  - High speed image display and adjustment

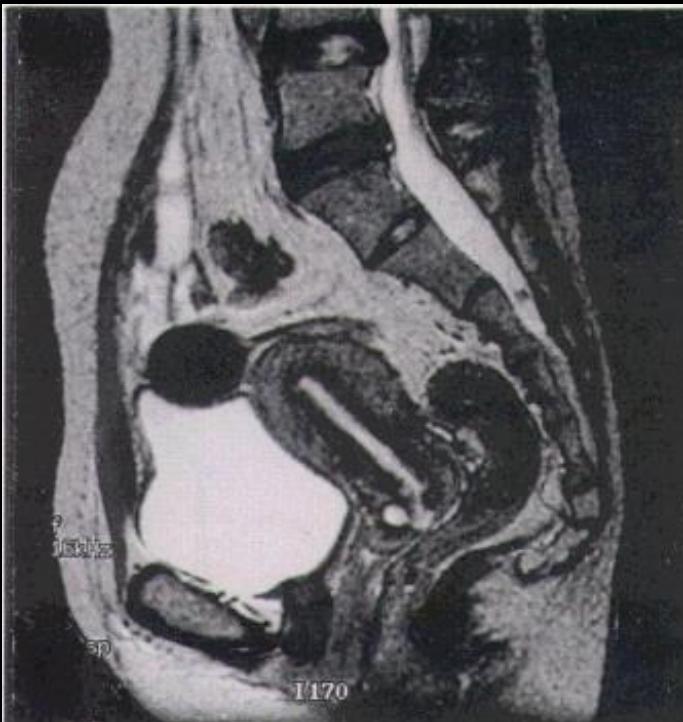
# Computer System (III)

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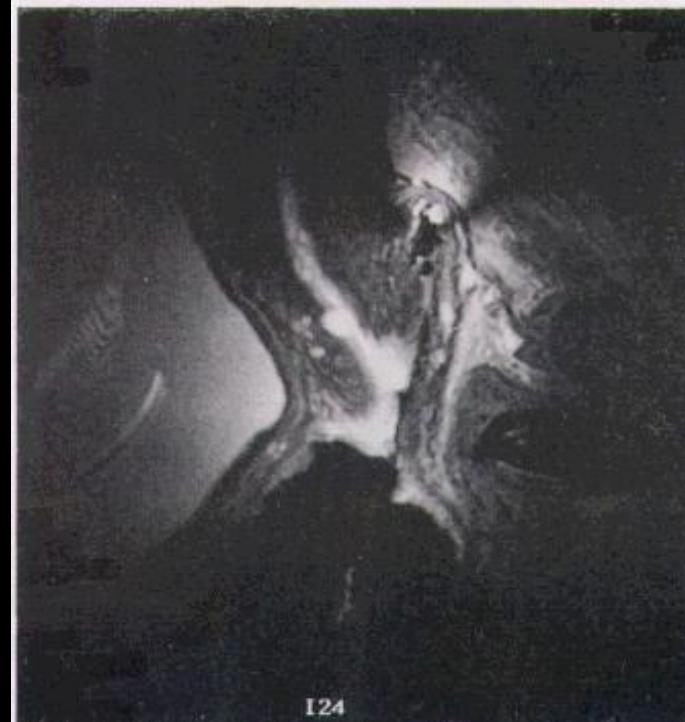
- Operating, Remote Console
  - Monitor, keyboard, mouse
  - Scan parameter display / adjustment
  - Scan status
  - MR image display
- Data Processing
  - FFT
  - Volume/Surface rendering

**Example of MRI**

# MR Image of Endovaginal Coil



Body coil



Endovaginal coil

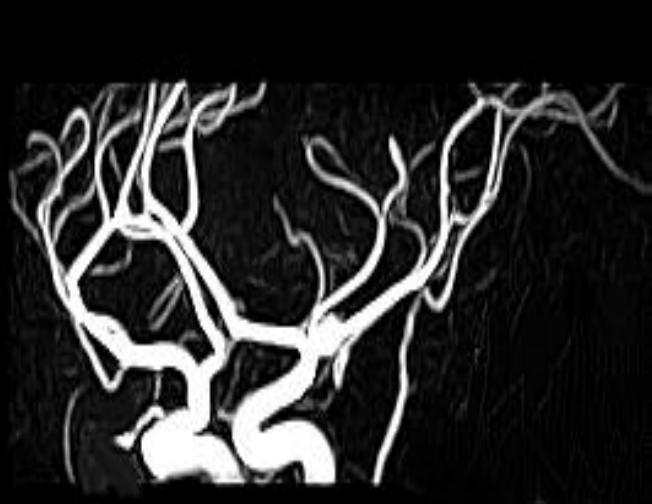
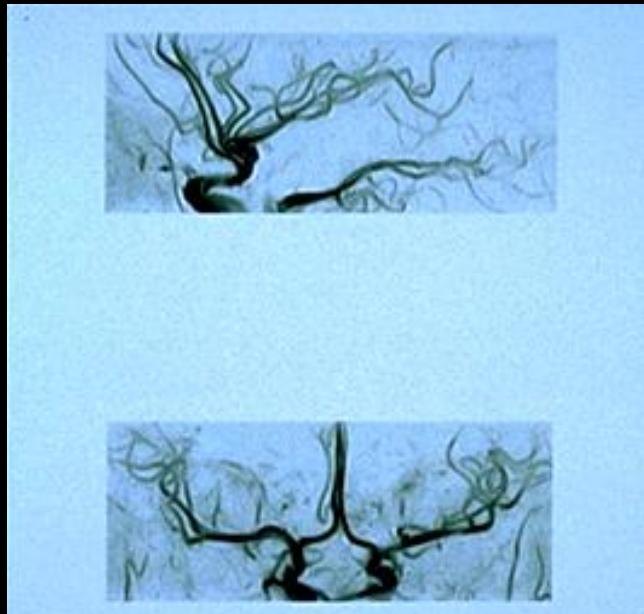
# Cardiac MR Imaging

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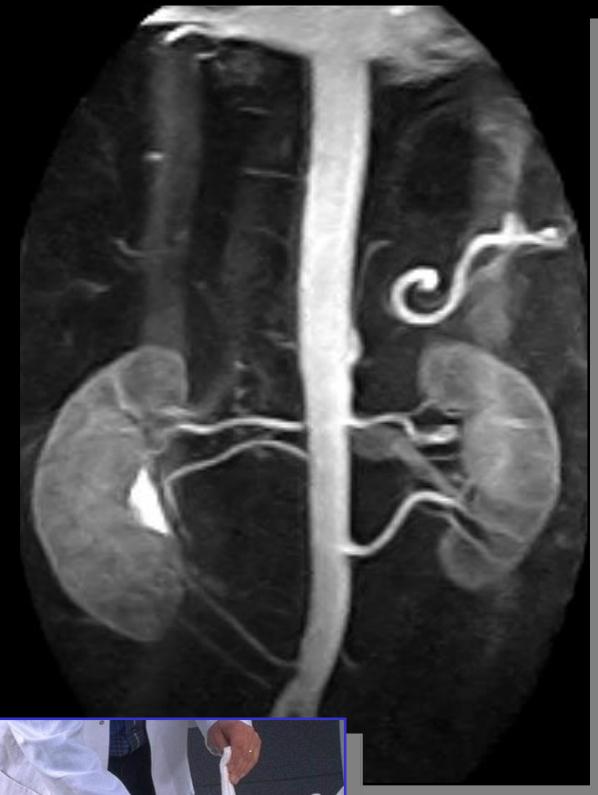
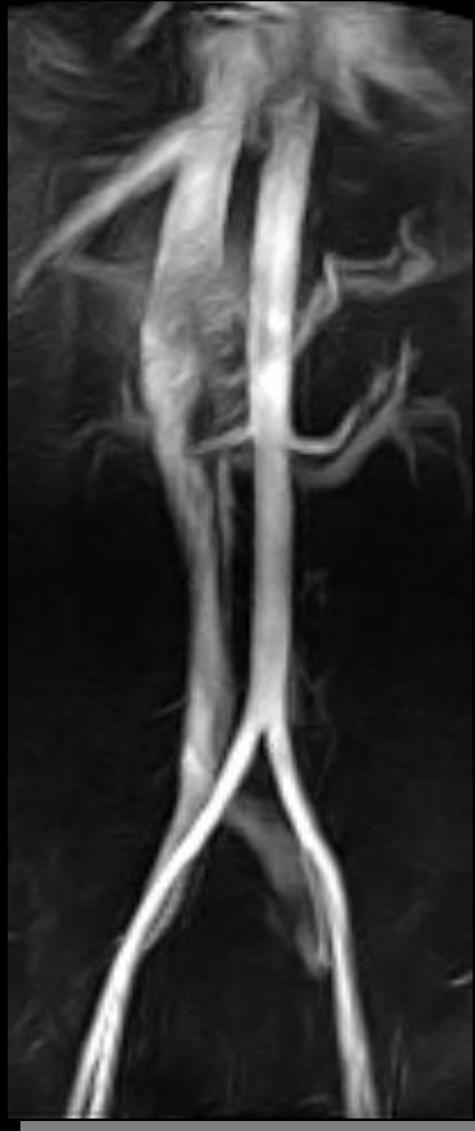
Courtesy: University Hospital Uppsala

# Head MR Angiography



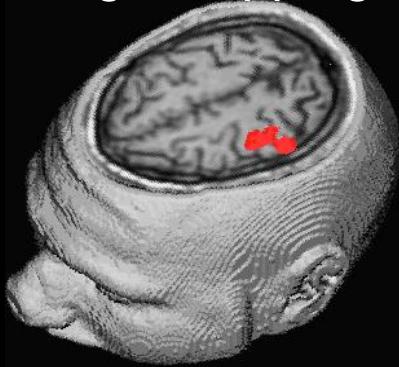
# Abdomen MR Angiography

- Left: renal Angio,  
gated PCA,  
VS 50 cm/sec,  
1 NSA,  
400 mm FoV  
(coil rotated)
- Right: renal stenosis  
contrast angio,  
350 mm FOV, MIP,  
scantime 0:27 (!)

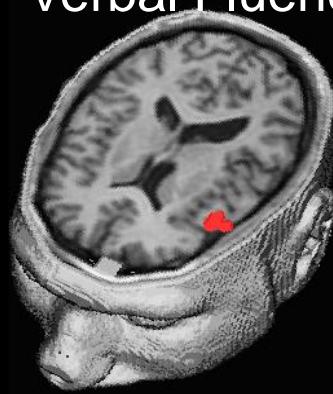


# 3D Functional Brain Imaging

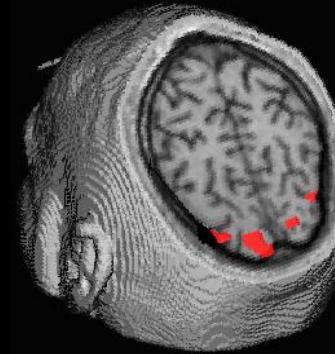
Finger Tapping



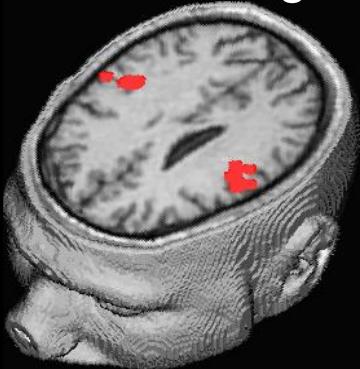
Verbal Fluency



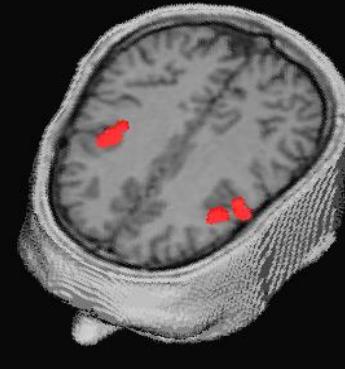
Checker board



Lateral Tongue



N-back task



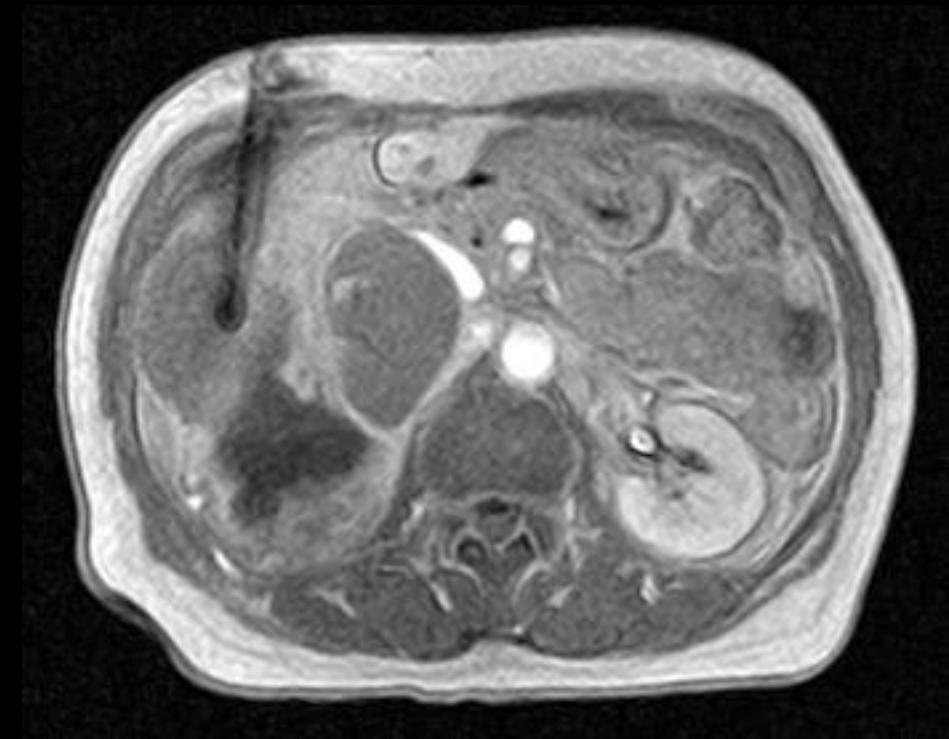
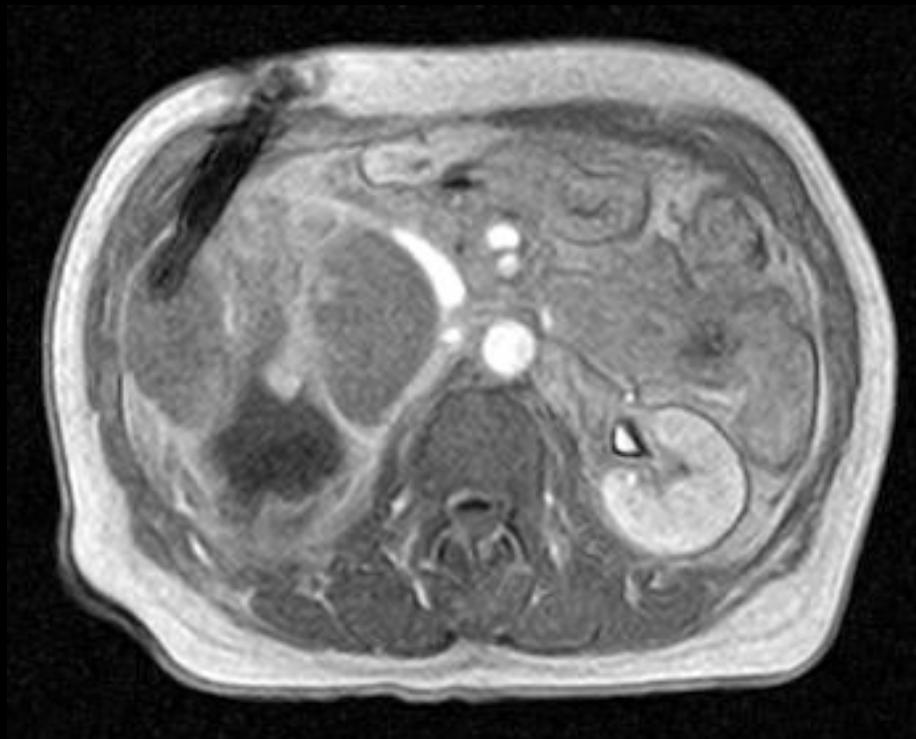
# Interventional MRI System

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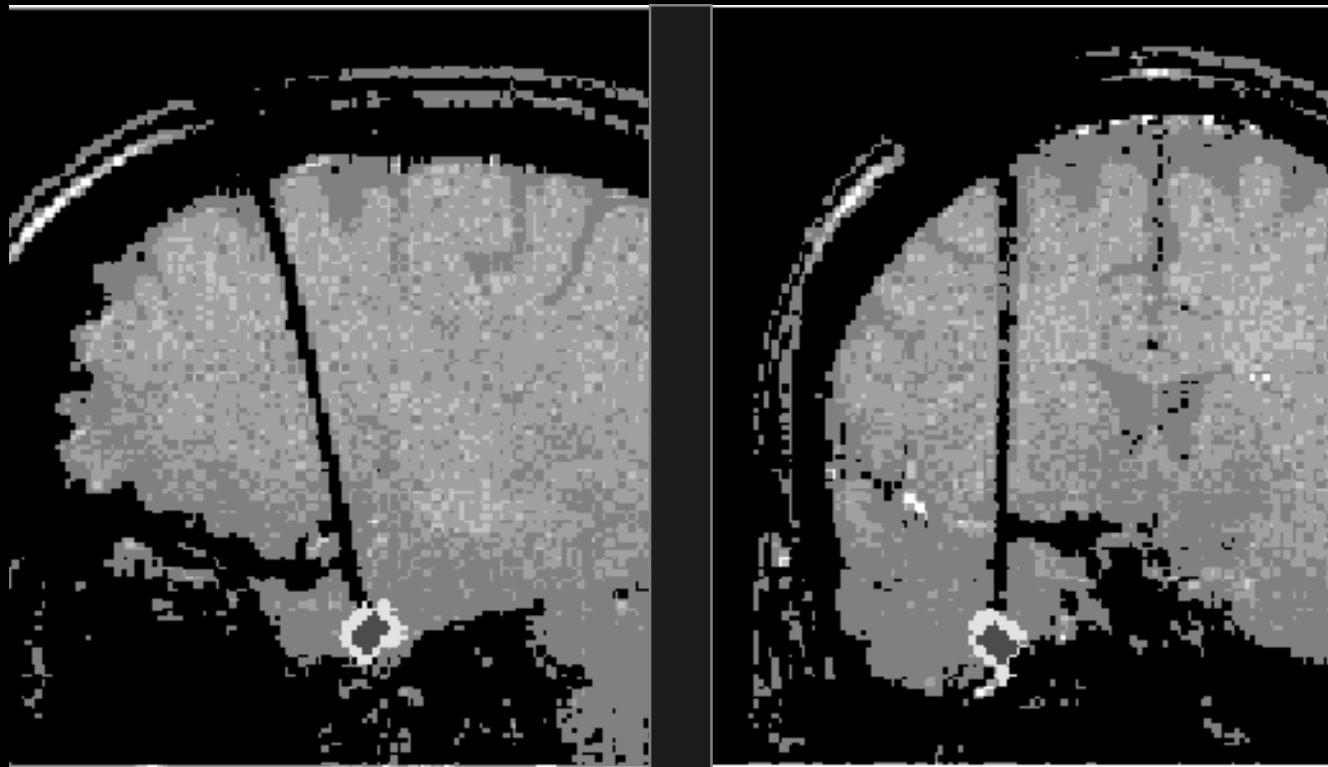
# Interventional MR Image

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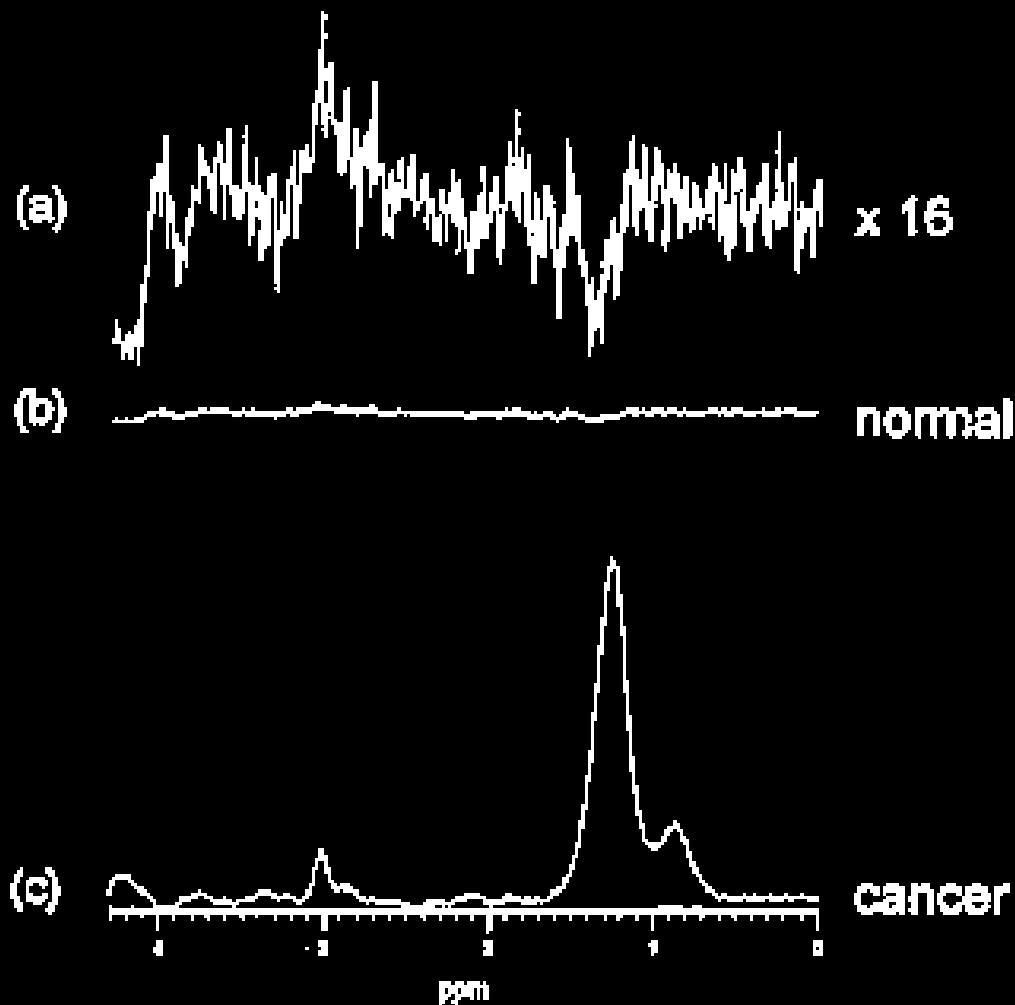
MR-guided liver biopsy

# Interventional MR Image

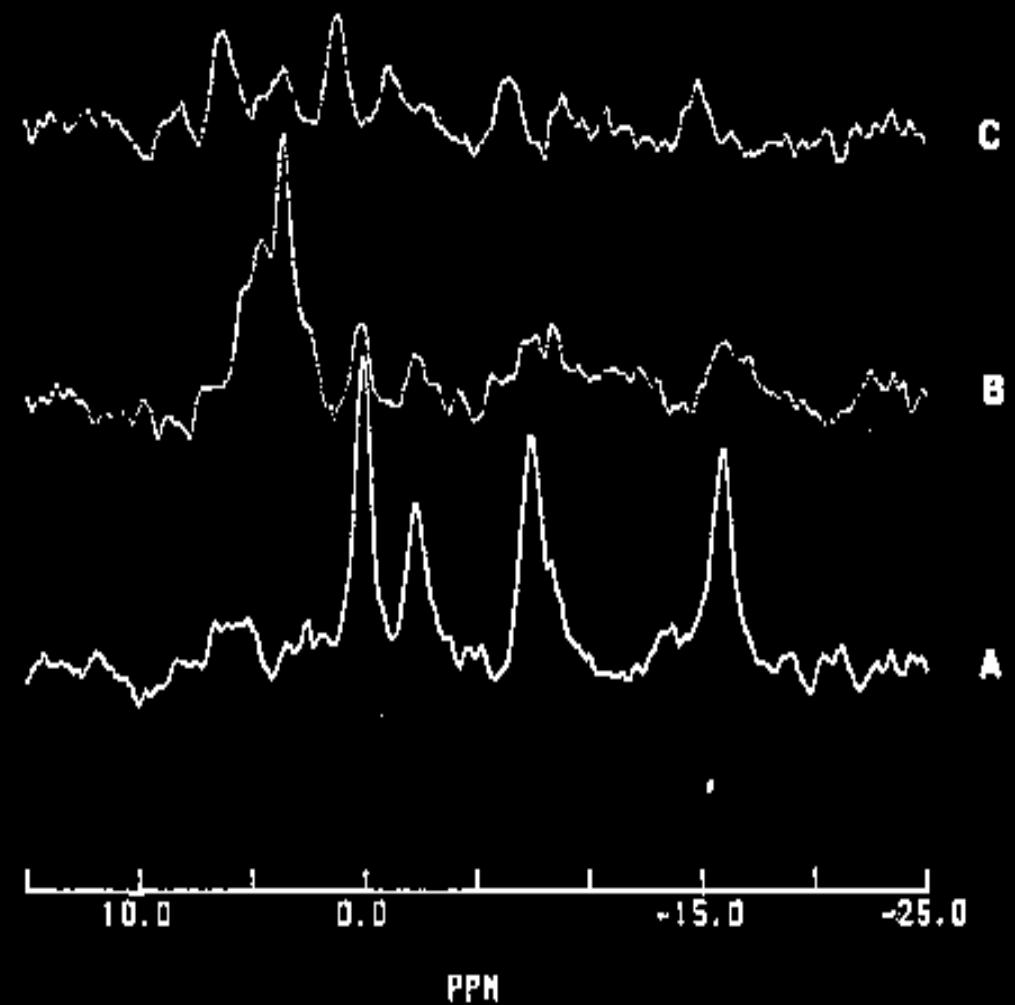
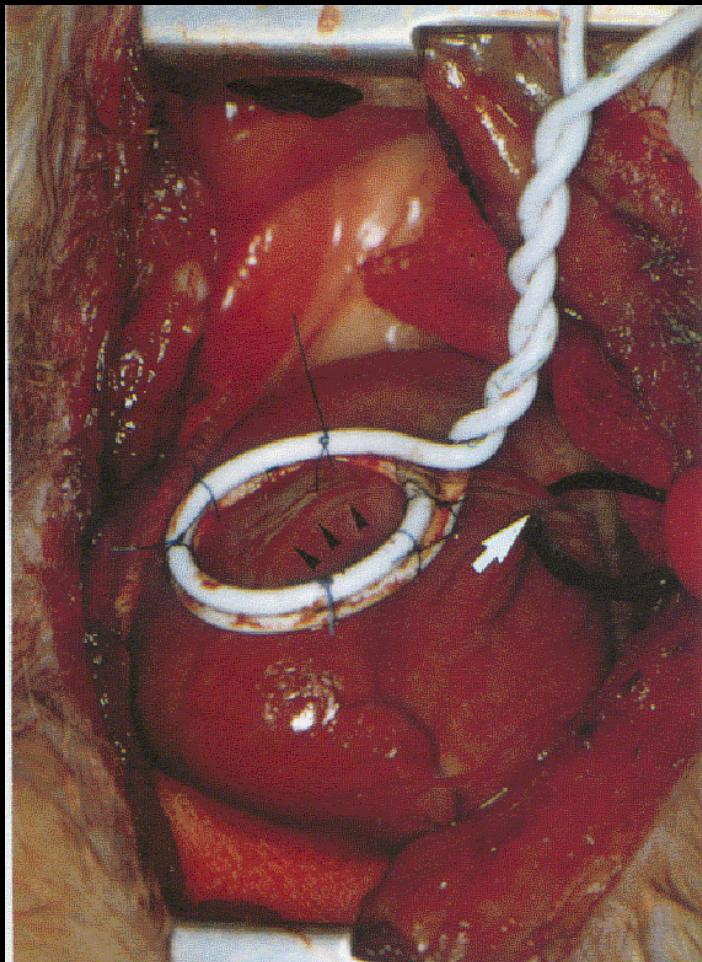


MR-monitored laser ablation.  
Courtesy University of Graz, Austria

# MRS of Cervix ( $^1\text{H}$ )



# MR Spectroscopy Data( $^{31}\text{P}$ )



# 기타 MRI

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Moving bed  
technique used to  
image the whole body  
in a single scan

