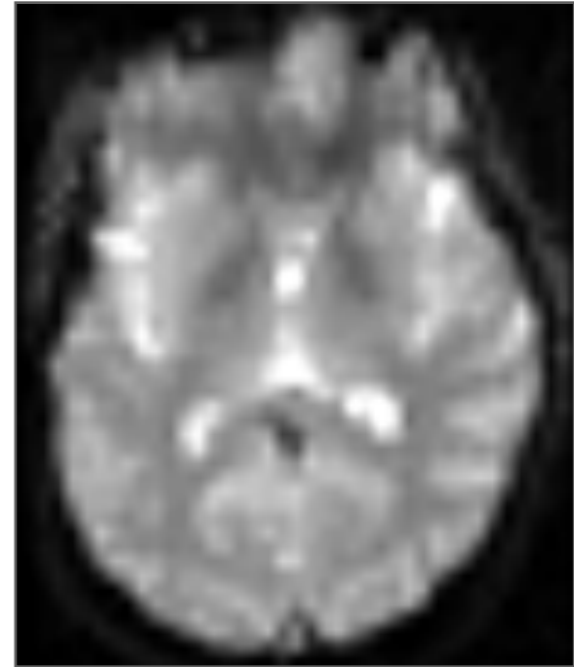
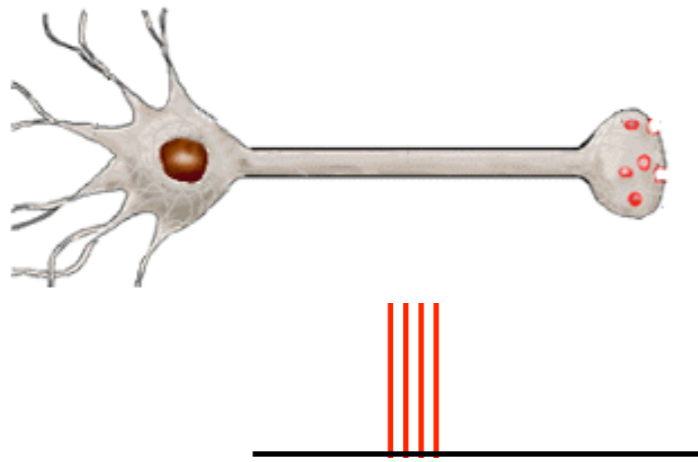


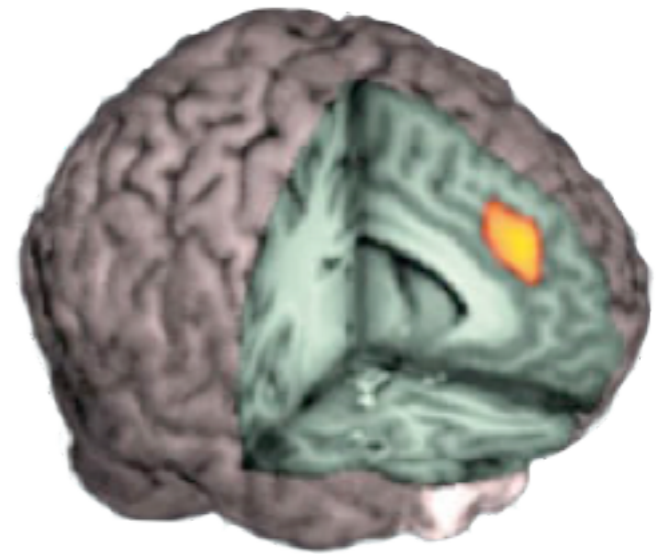
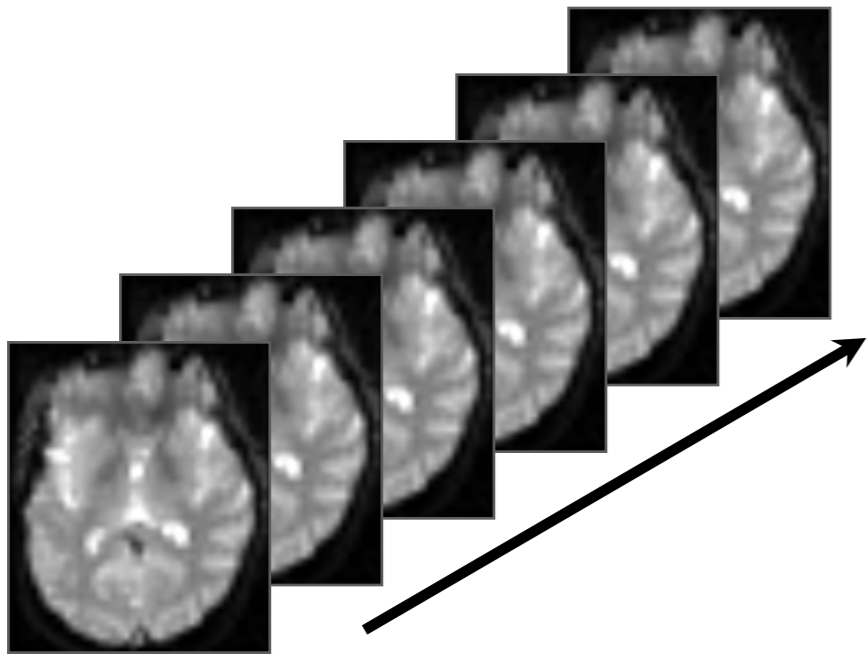
# fMRI 101 , Part 1

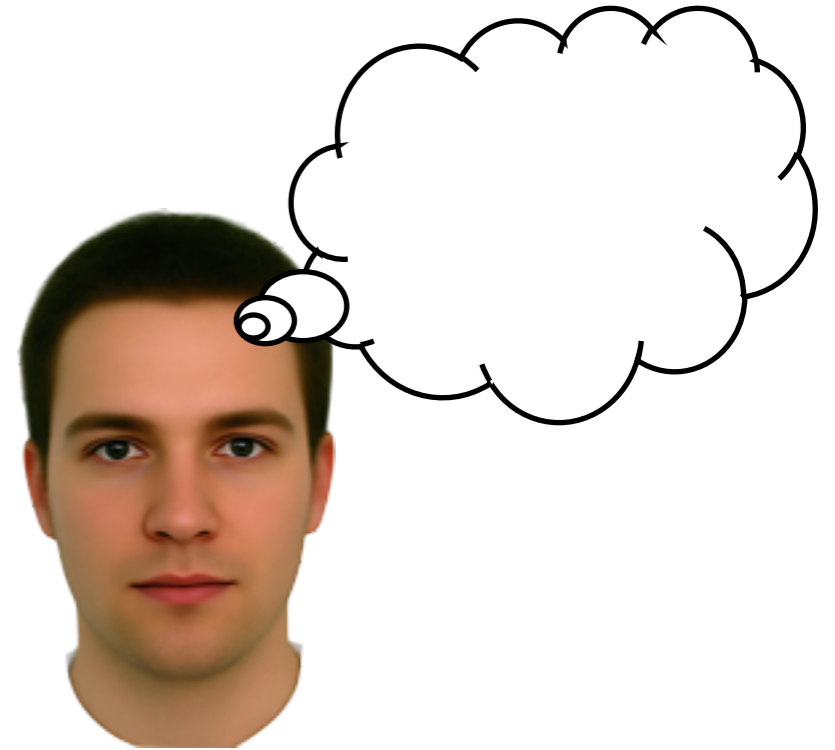
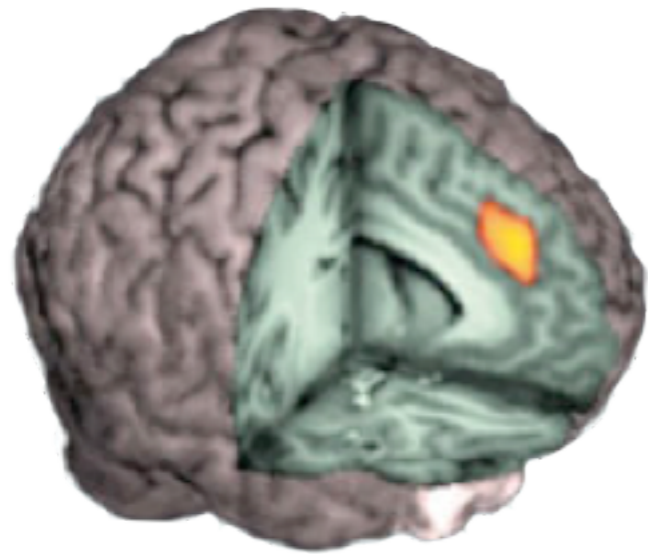
**Geoffrey K Aguirre, MD, PhD**



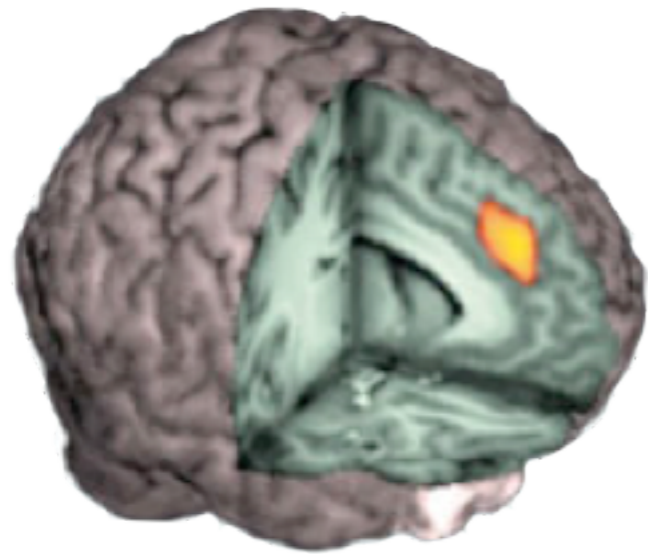
CENTER FOR  
COGNITIVE  
NEUROSCIENCE

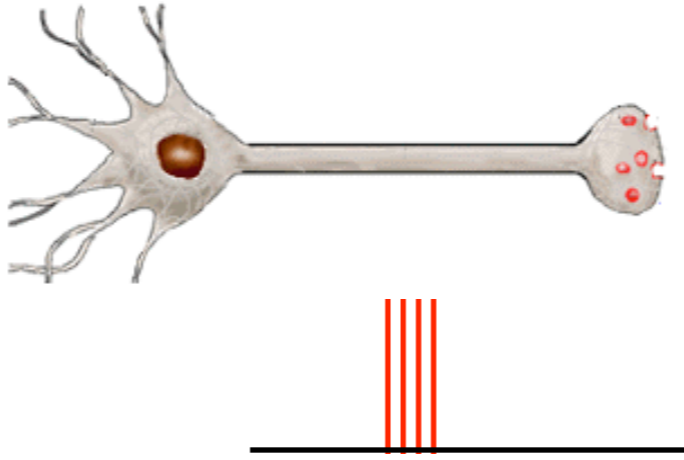








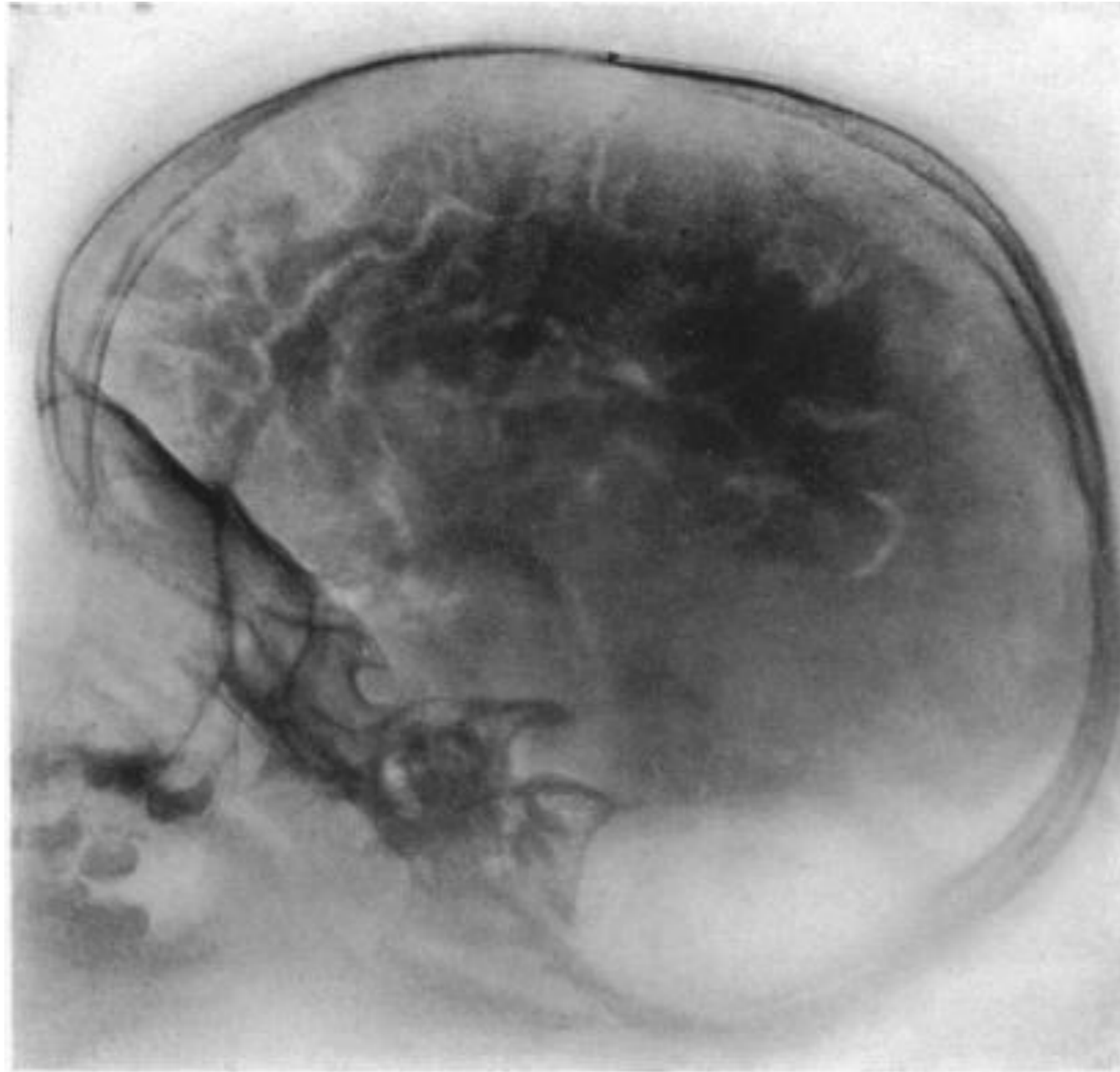






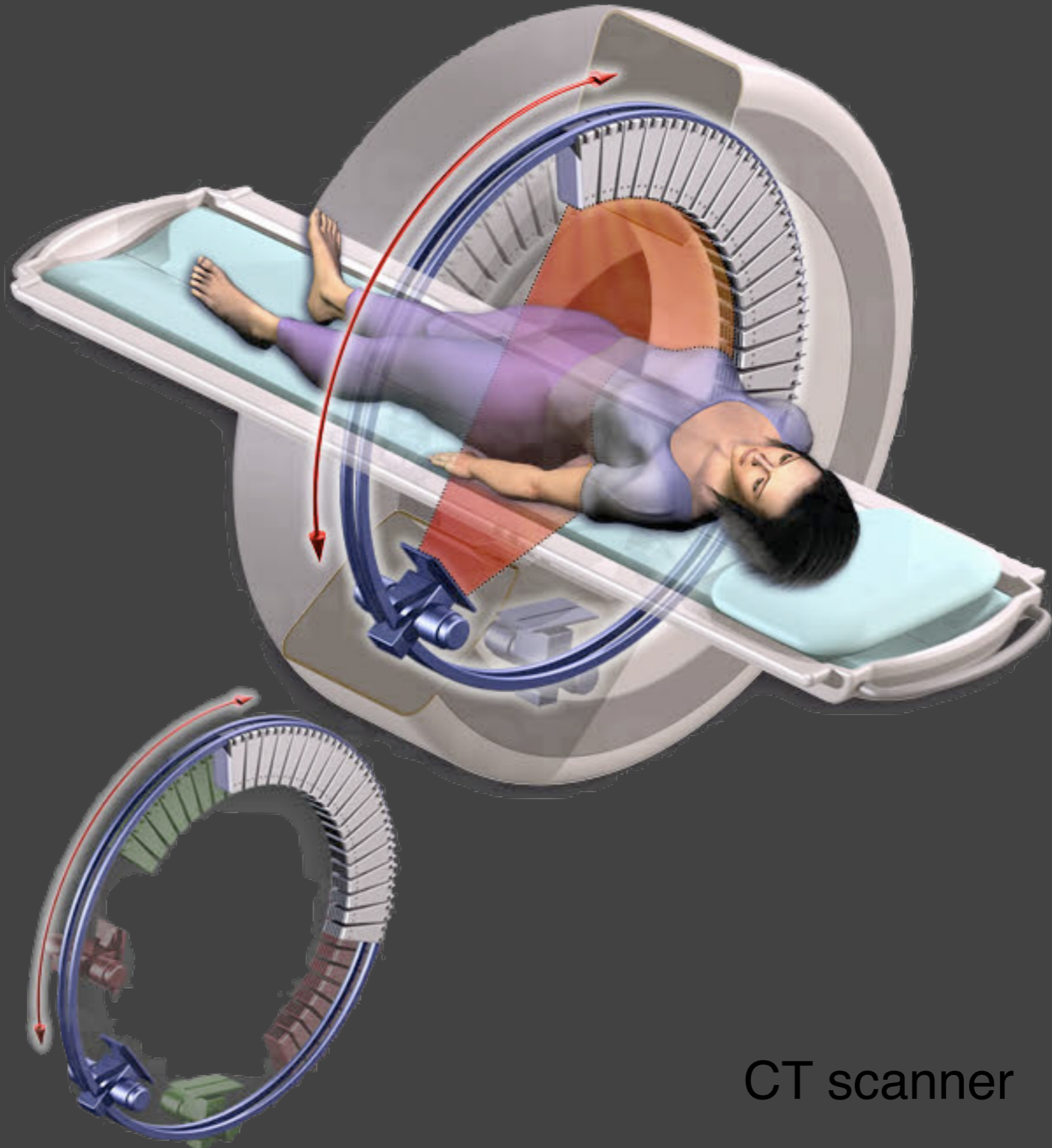


x-ray human head

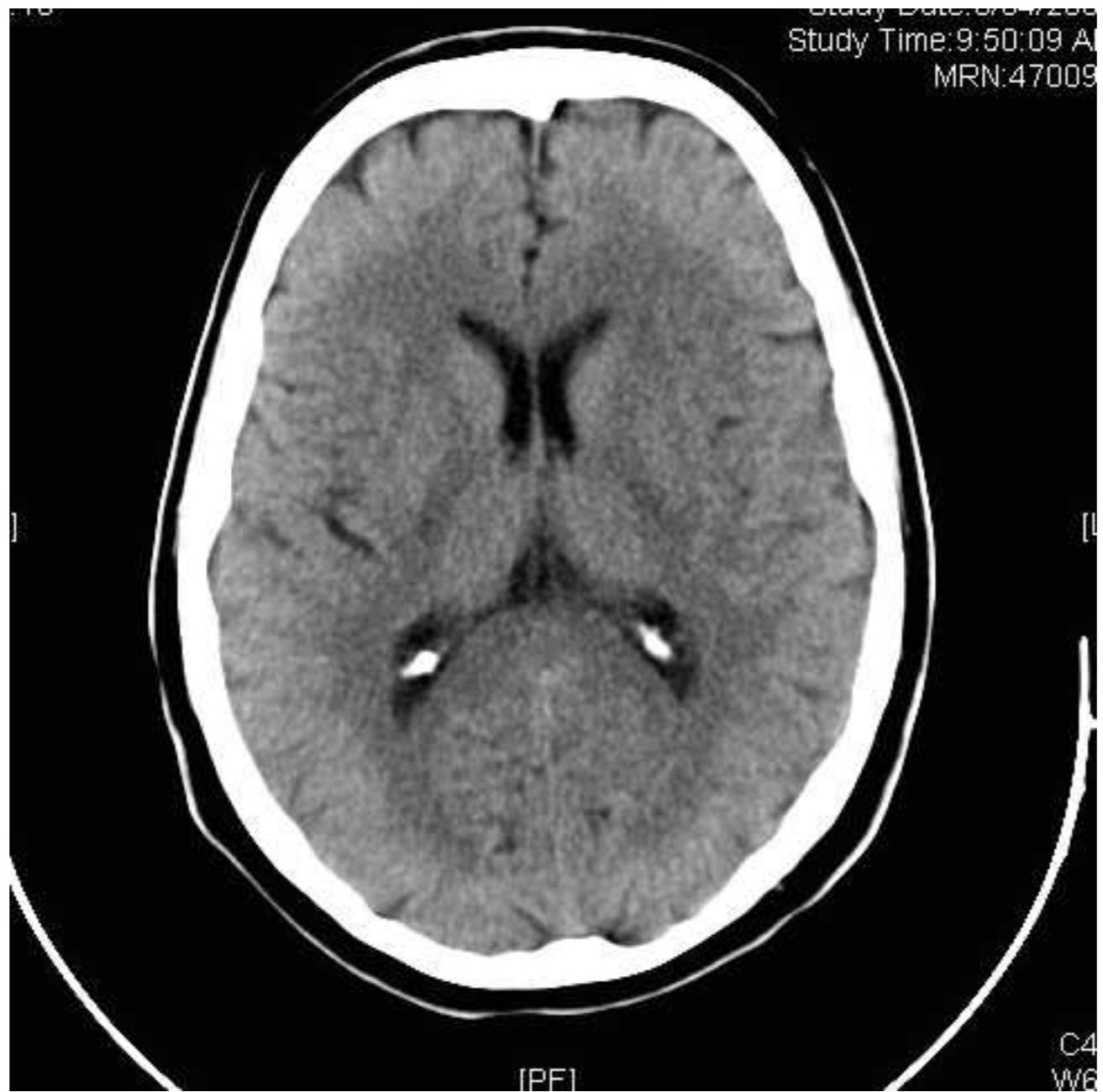


pneumoencephalography





CT scanner



axial CT scan of the brain



Allan M. Cormack

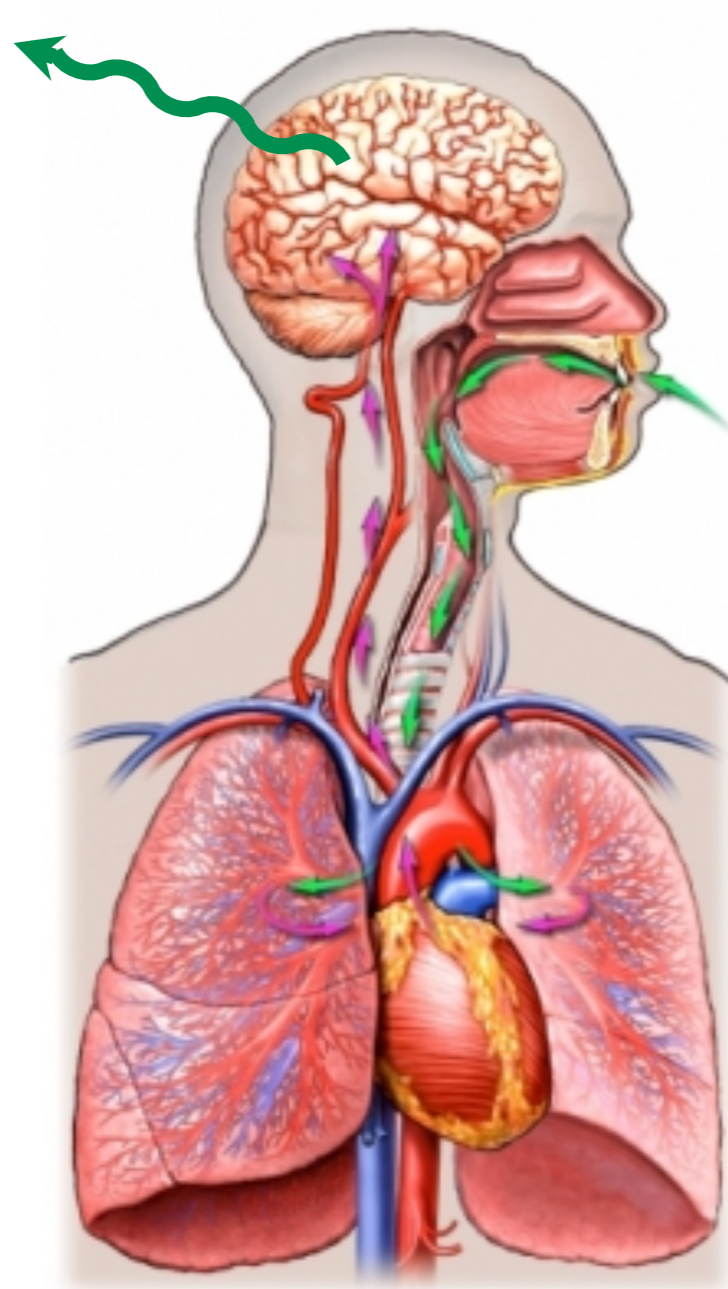


Godfrey Hounsfield

1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

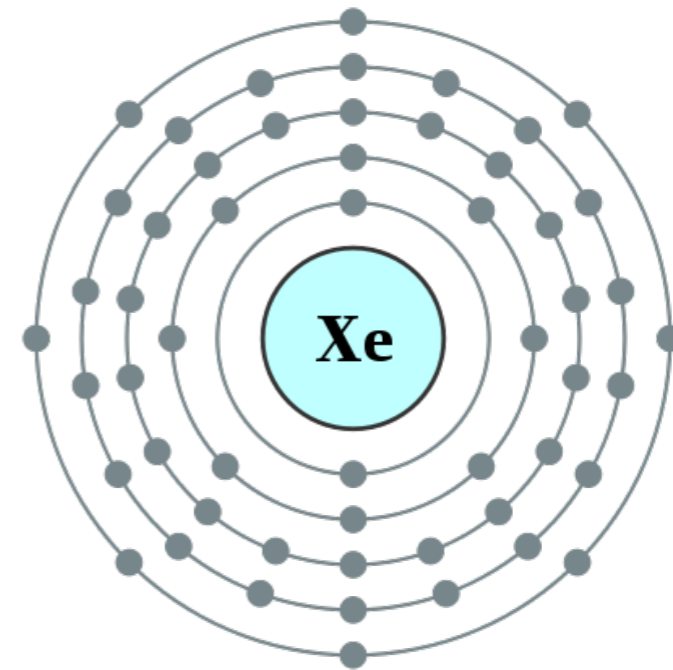


quantify  
radioactive  
decay



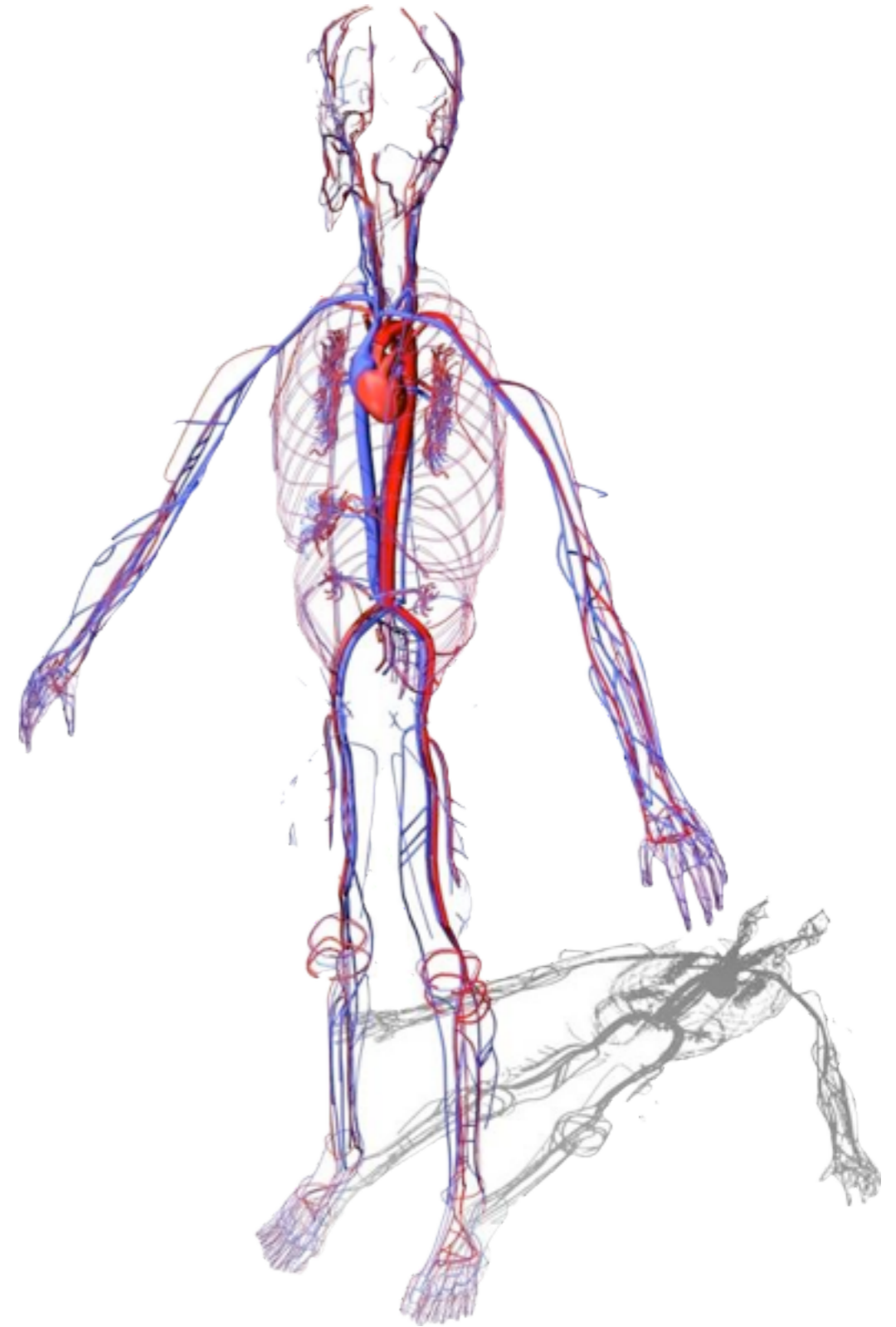
54: Xenon

2,8,18,18,8

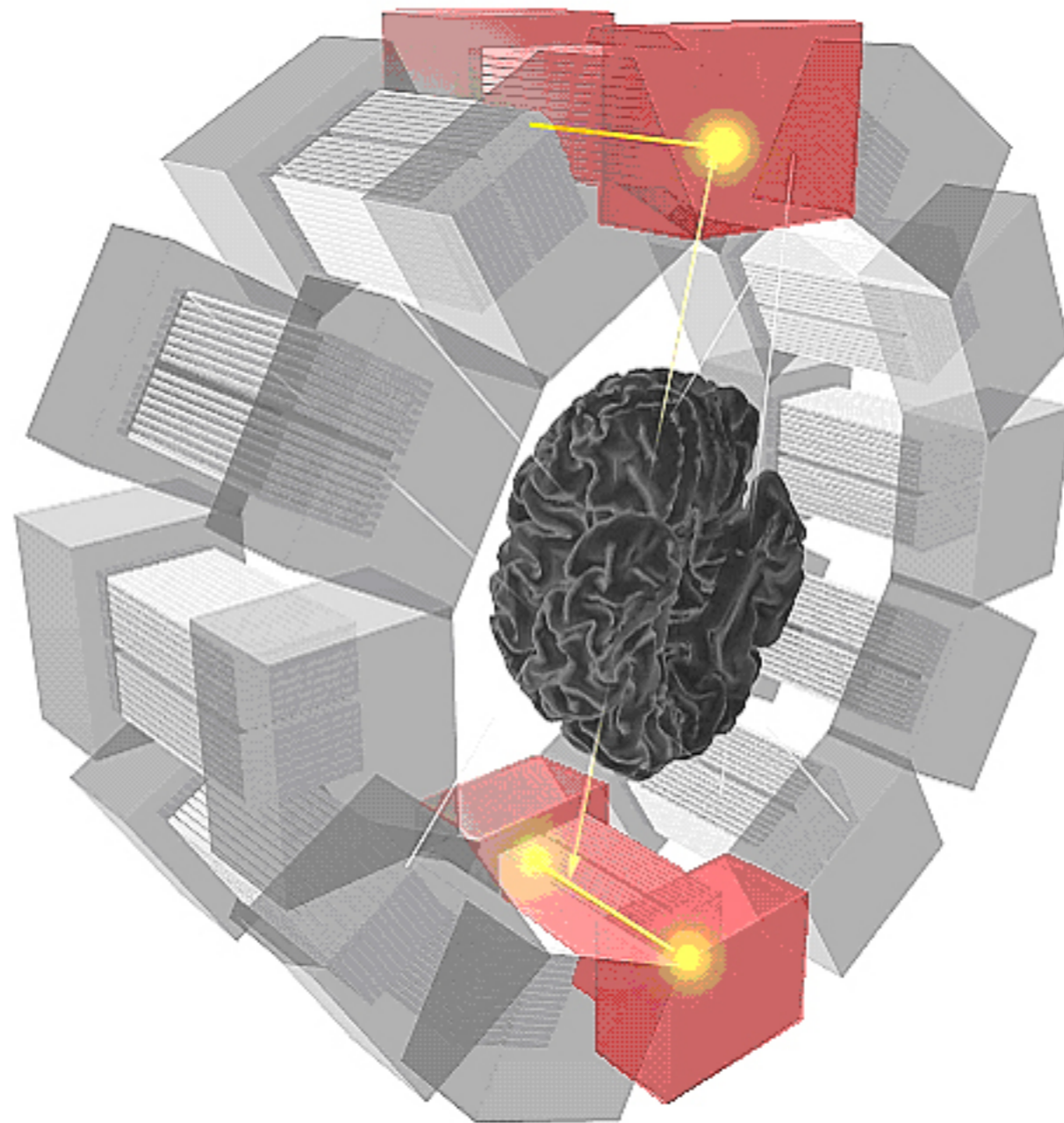


radioactive Xenon  
gas isotope

Glass and Harper (1963) measure global cerebral blood flow

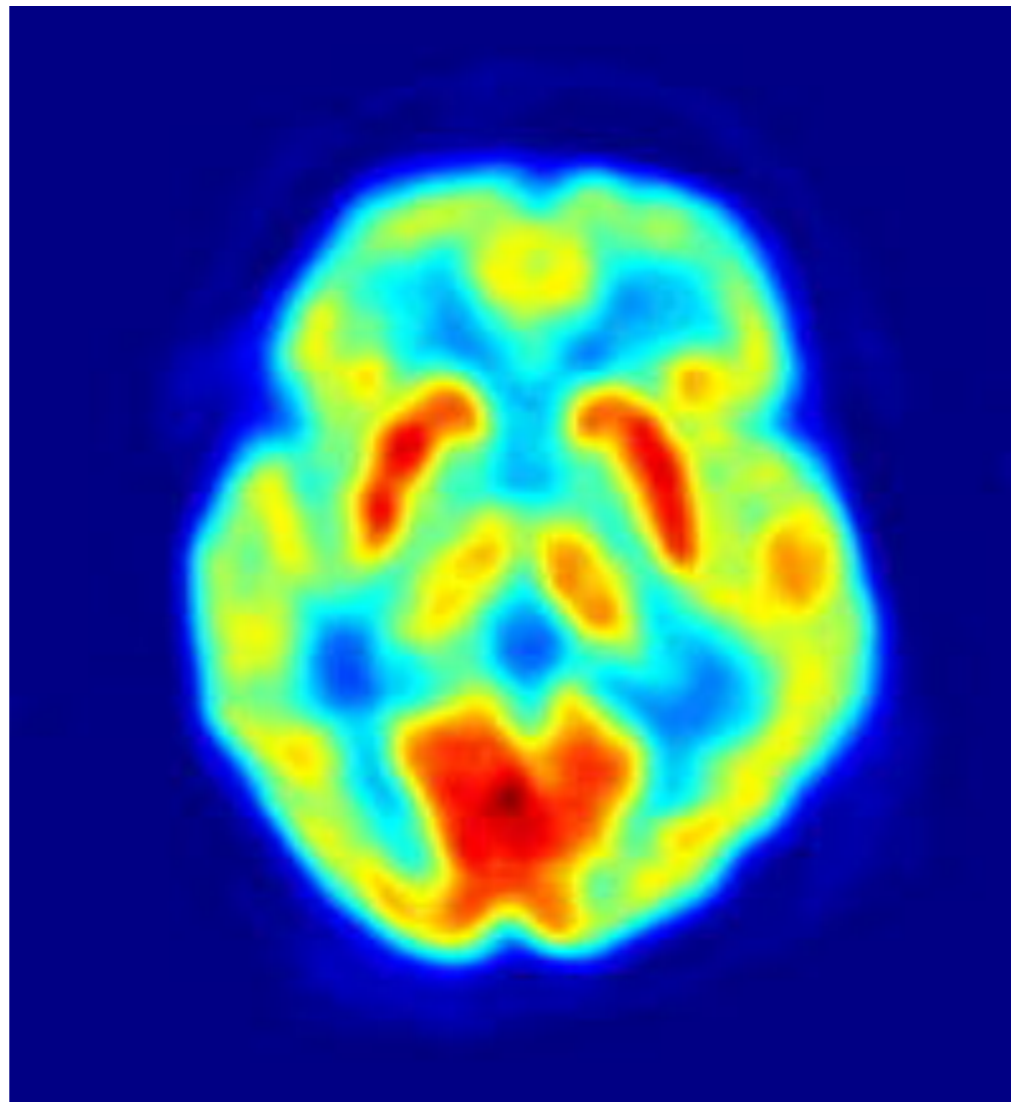


inject radio-labeled sugar or water



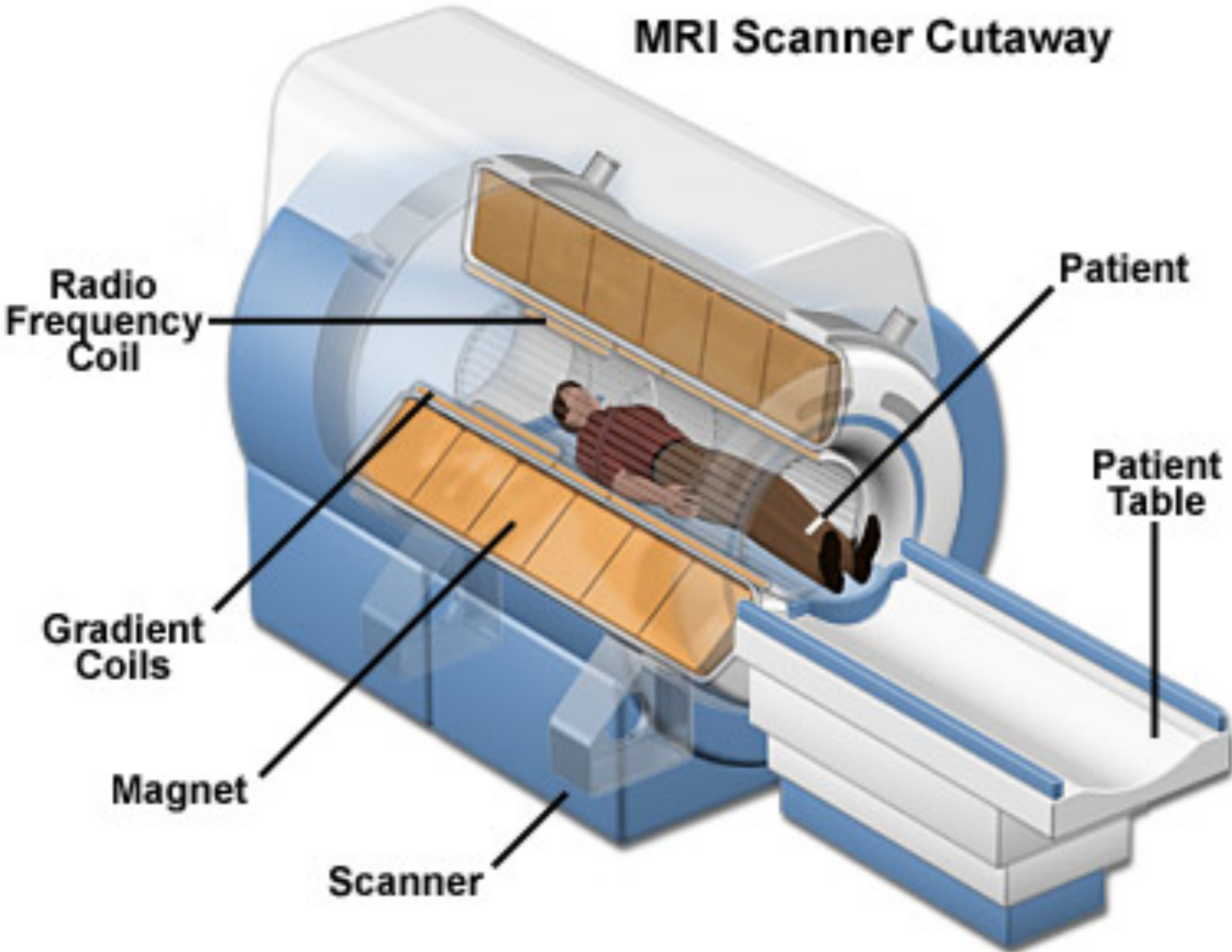
co-incidence detection for positron emission tomography

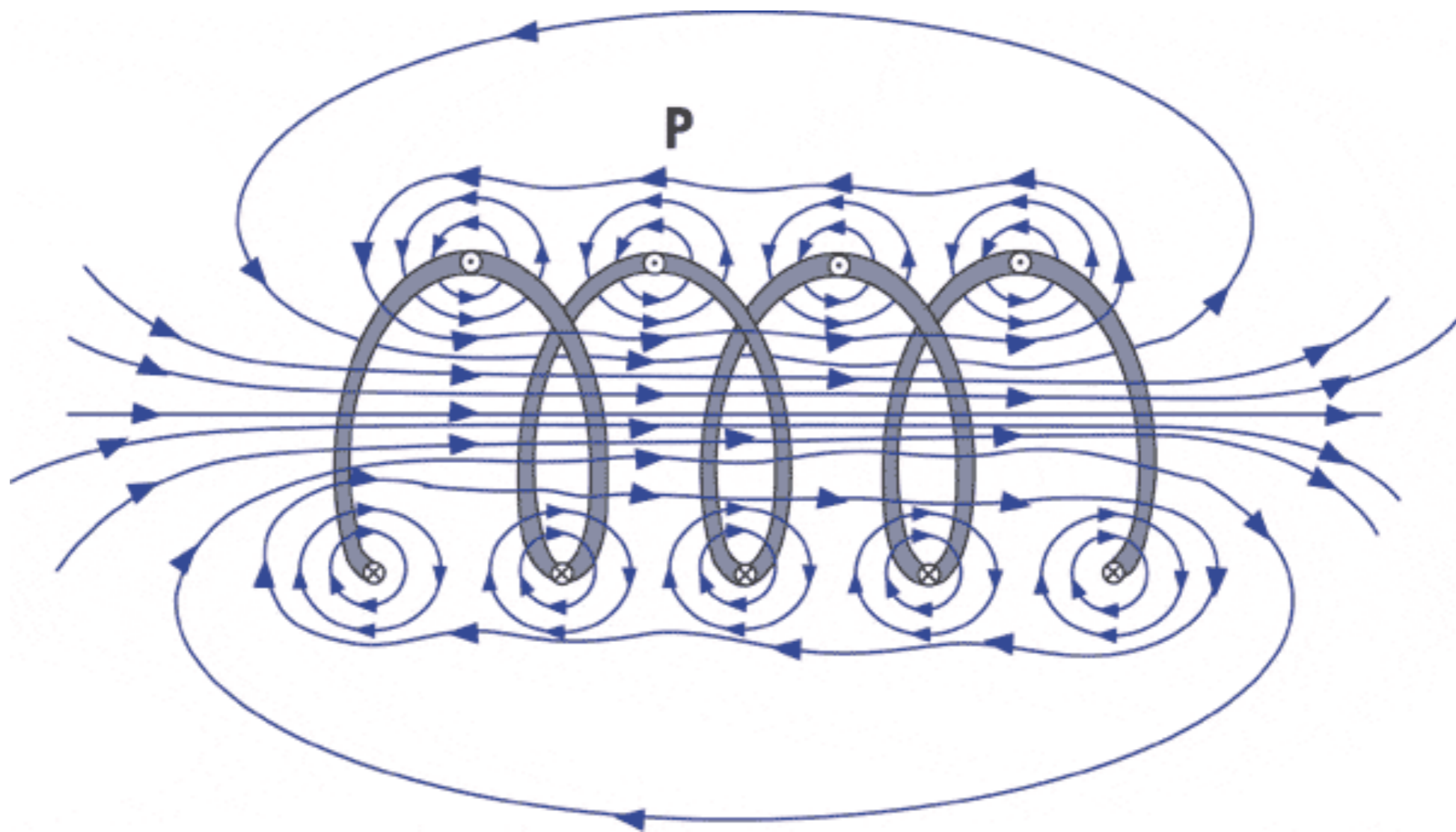


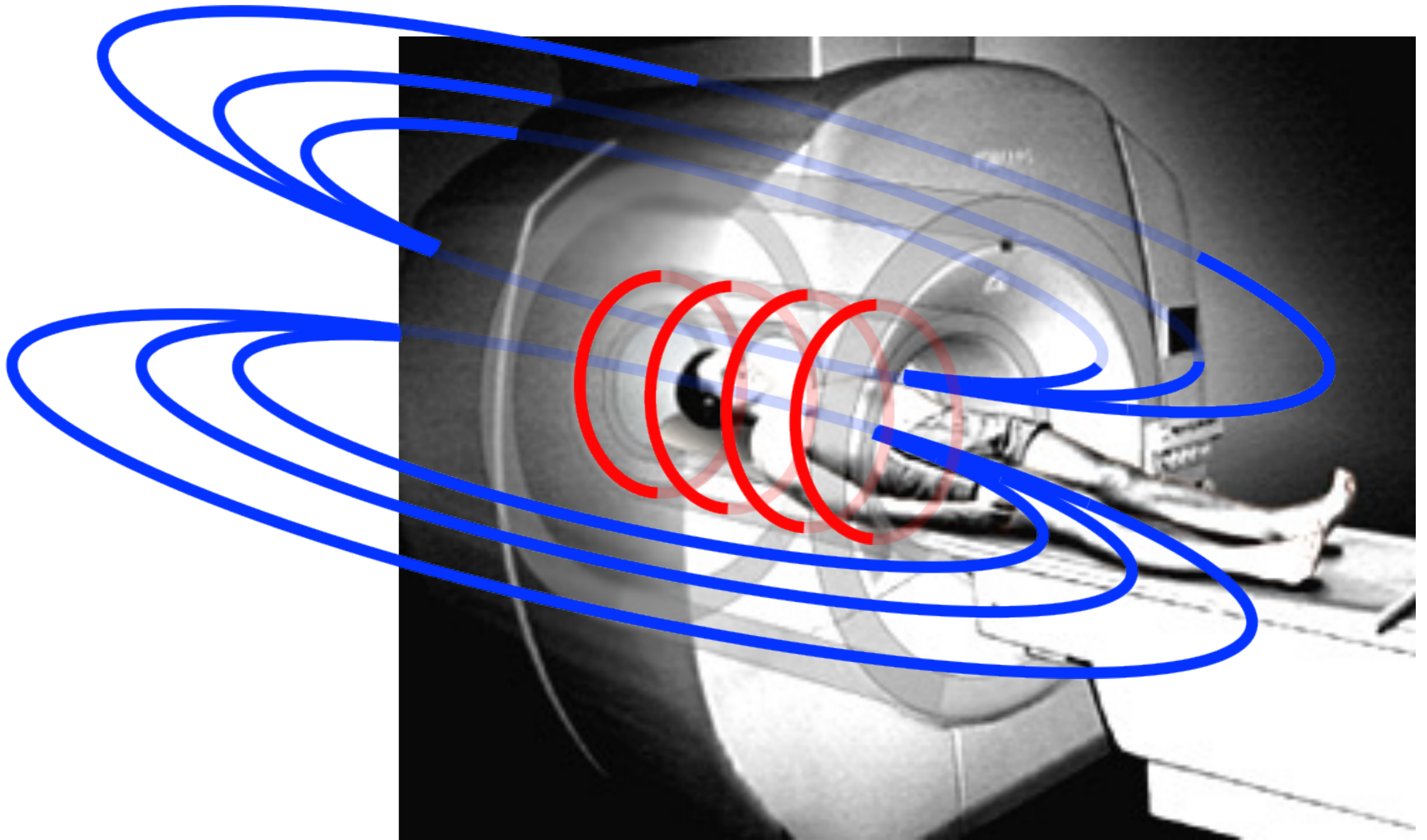


PET scan of the brain

# MRI Scanner Cutaway

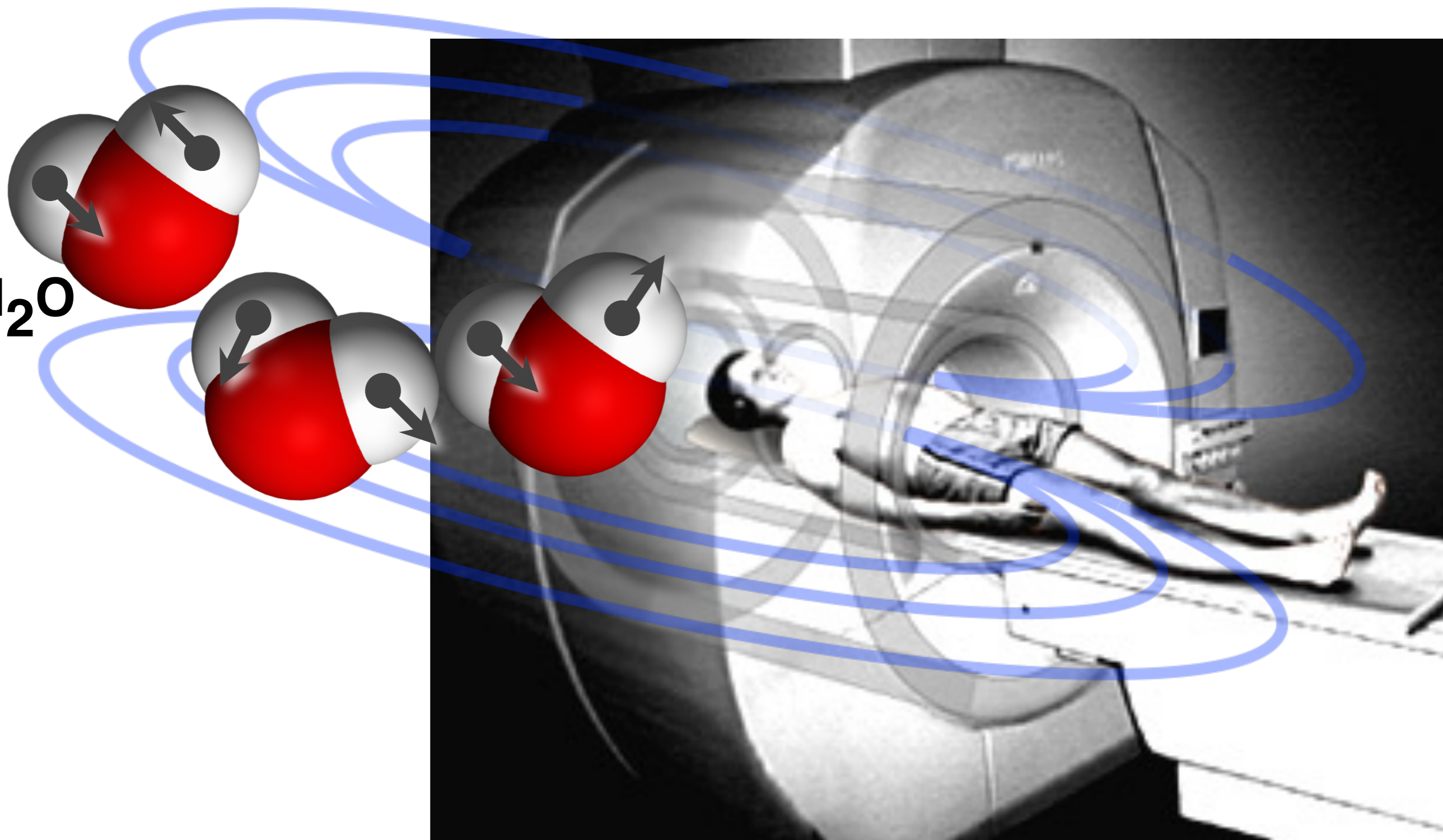




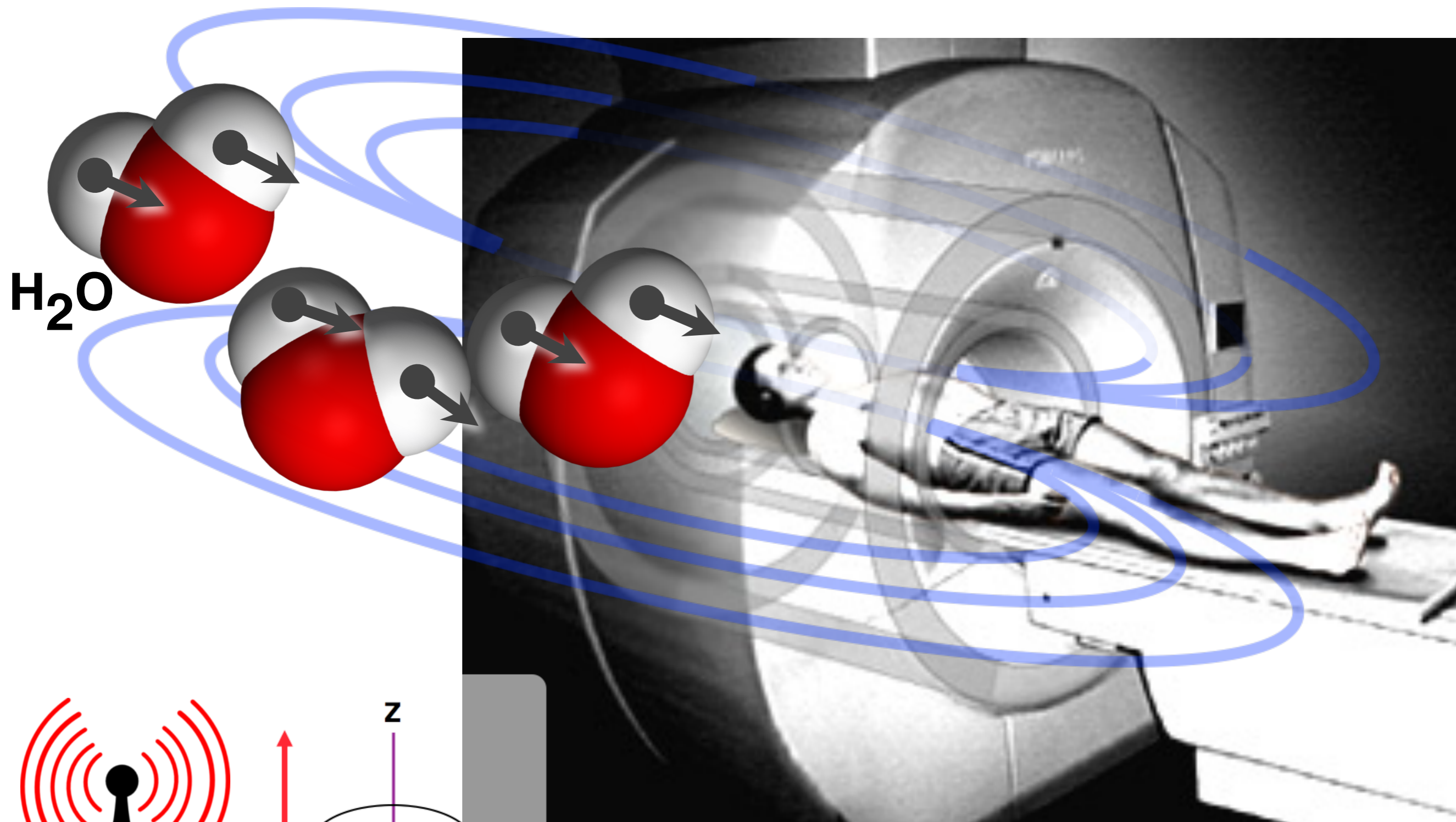




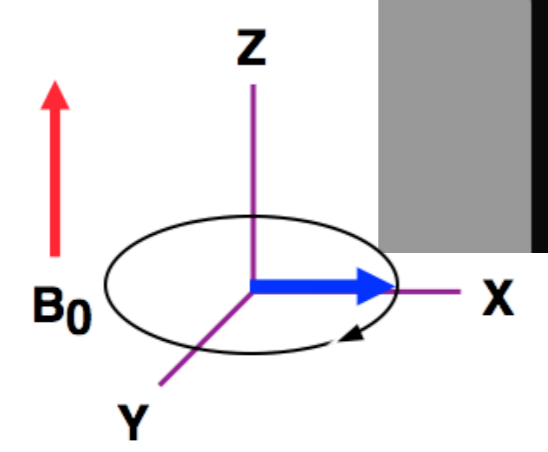
H<sub>2</sub>O

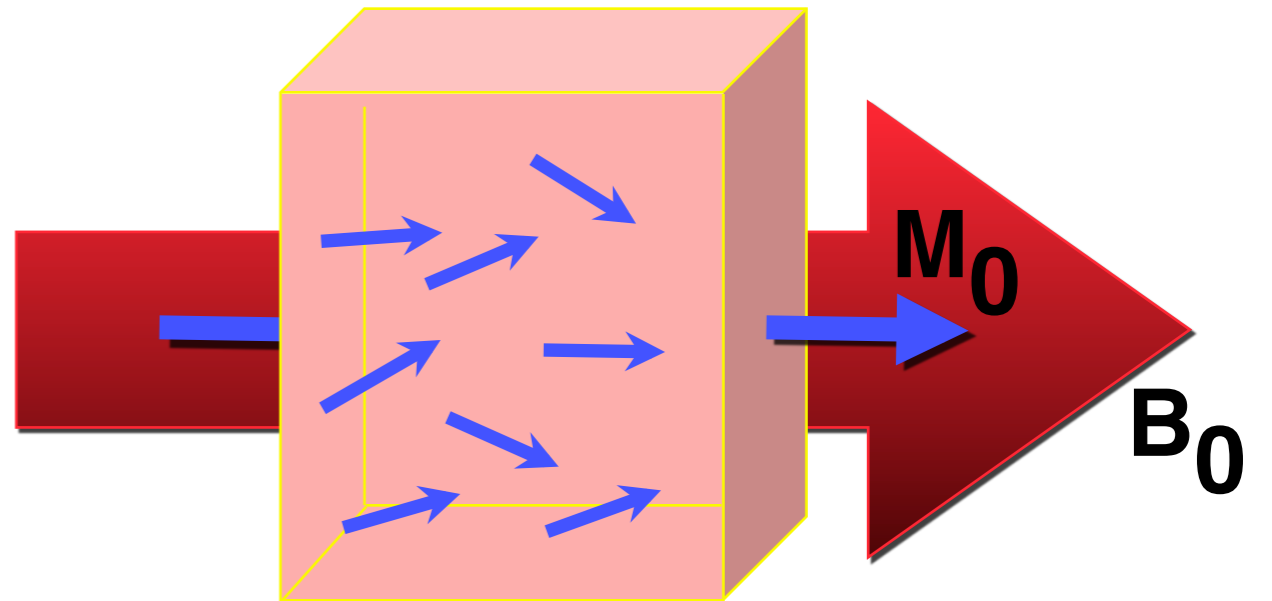
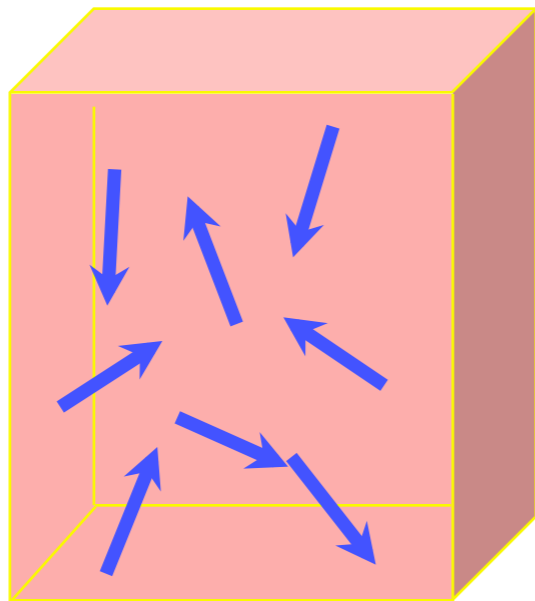
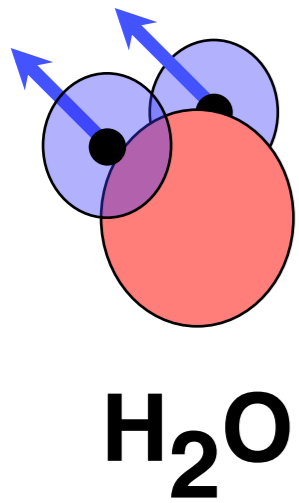
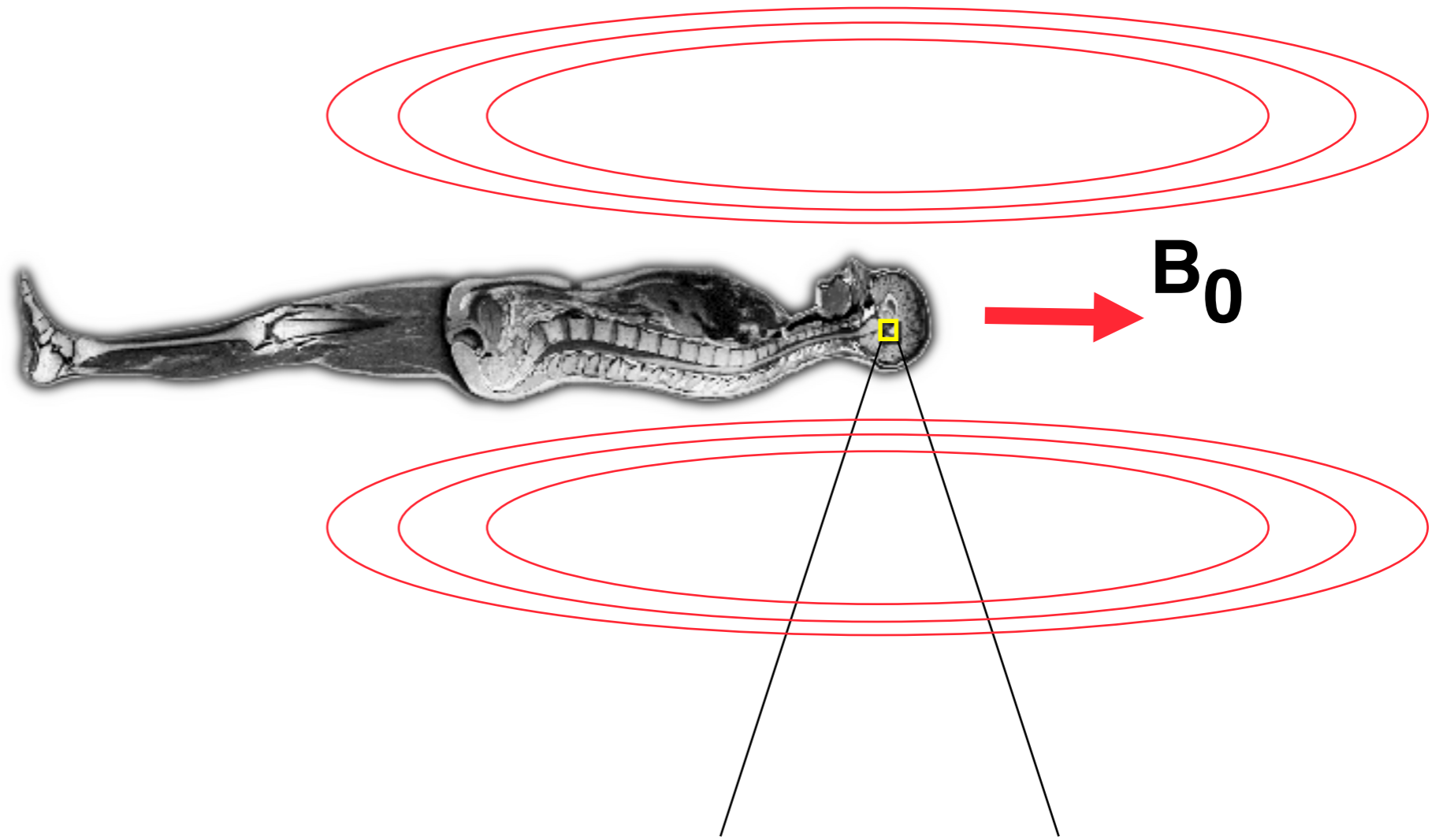


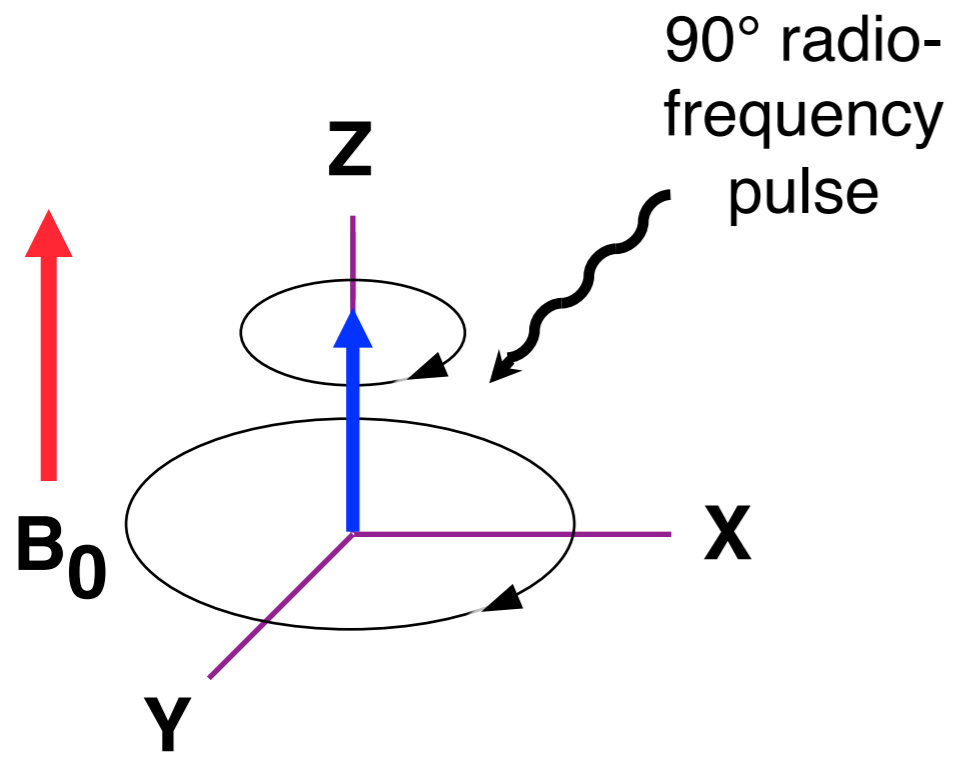




H<sub>2</sub>O

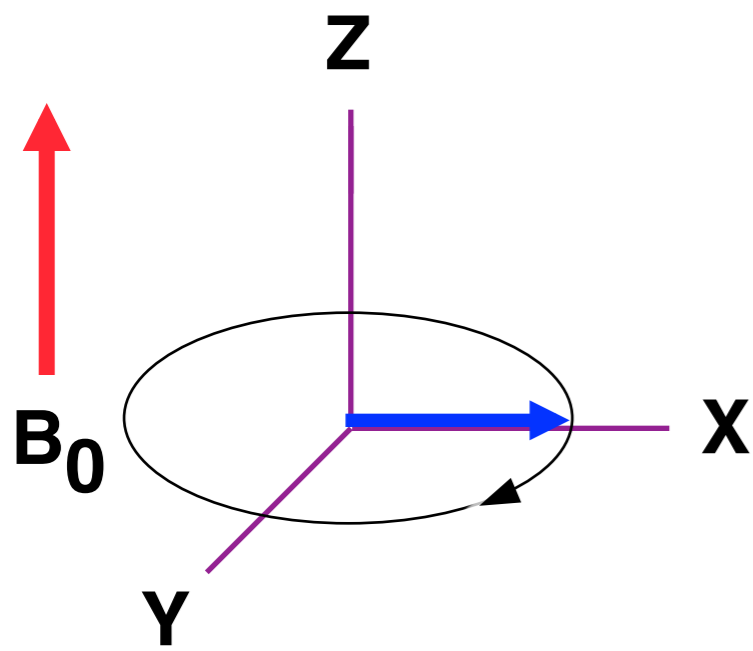




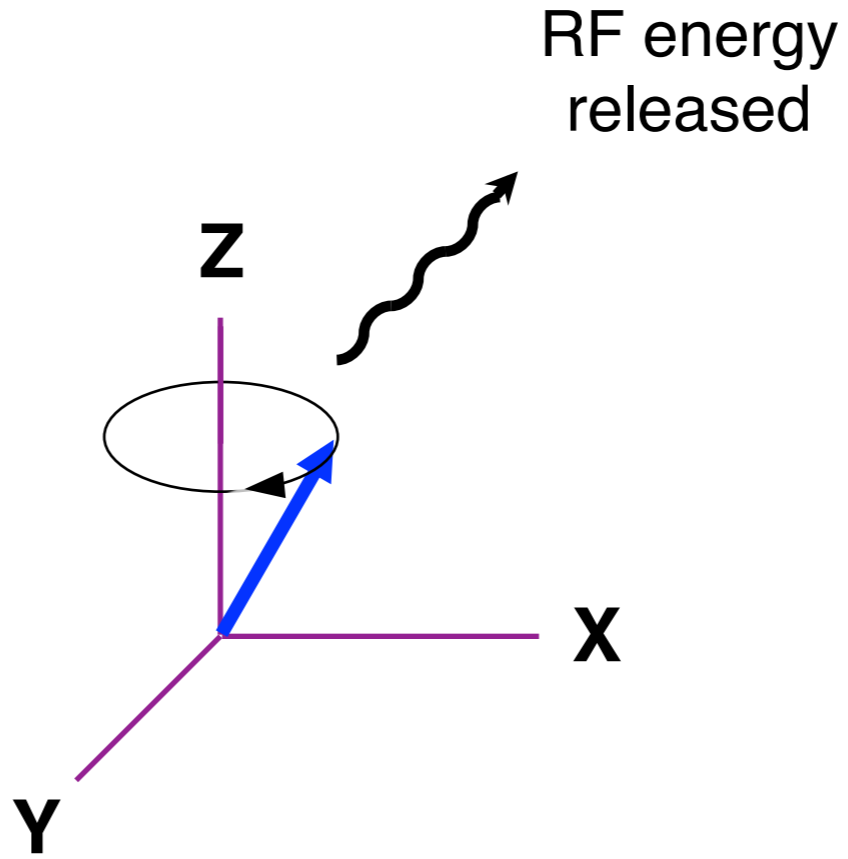


high energy state

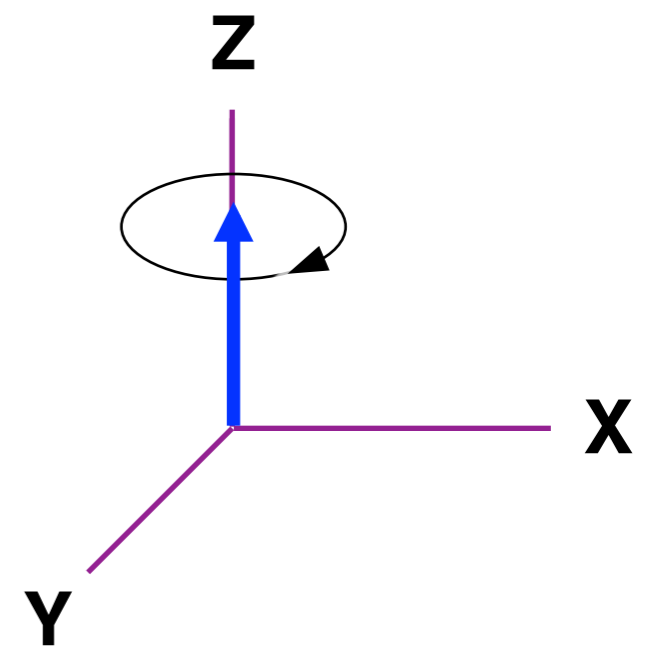
# T1 signal



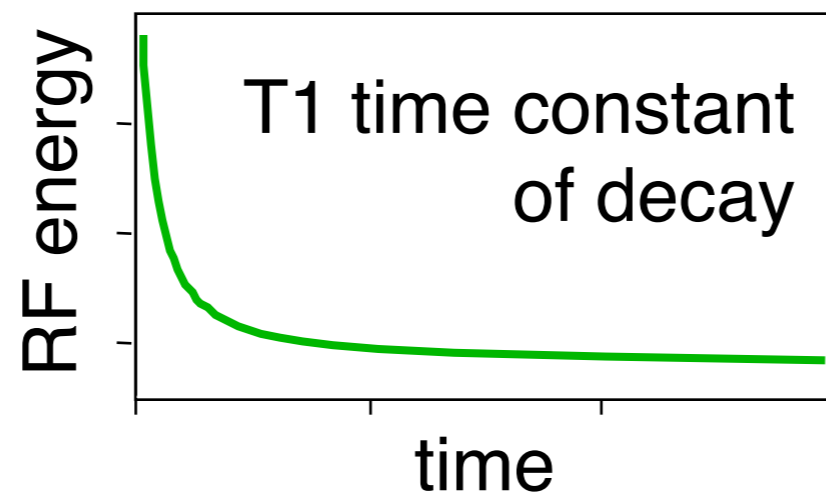
high energy state



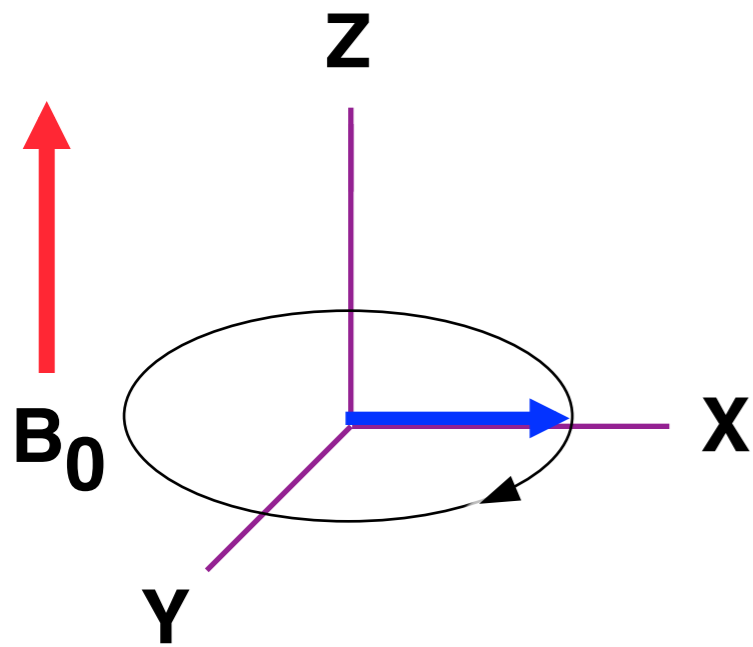
protons relax



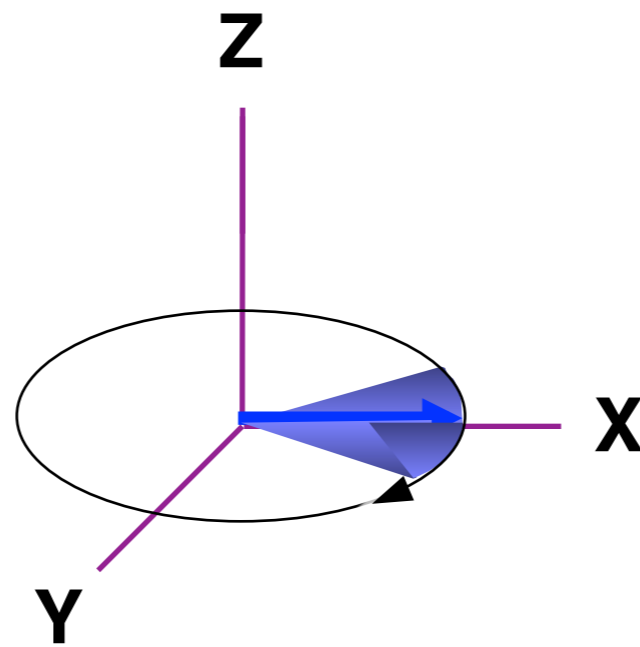
low energy state



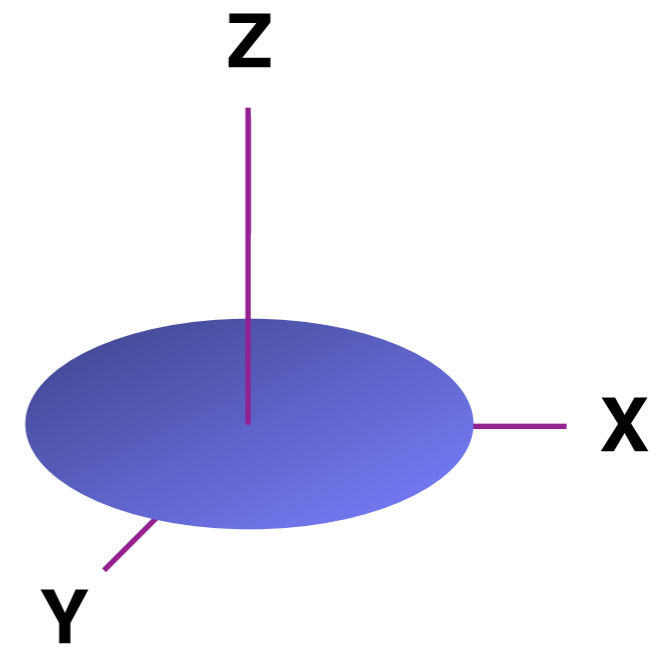
# T2 signal



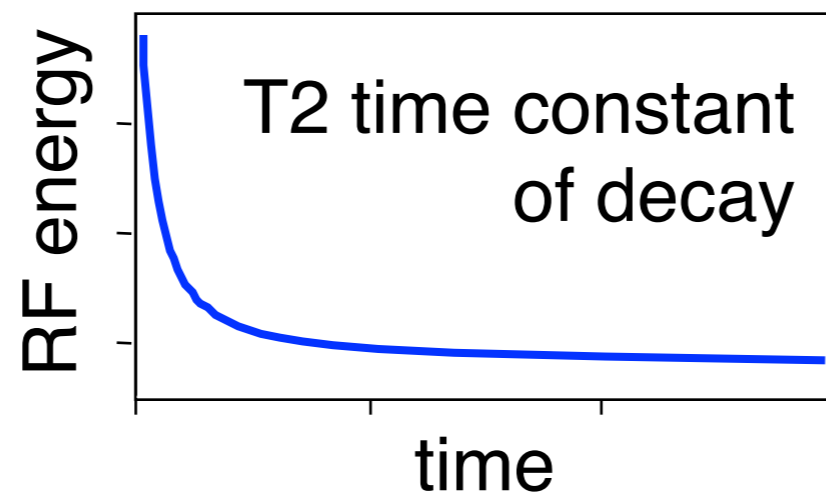
high energy state



protons de-phase



protons fully de-phased



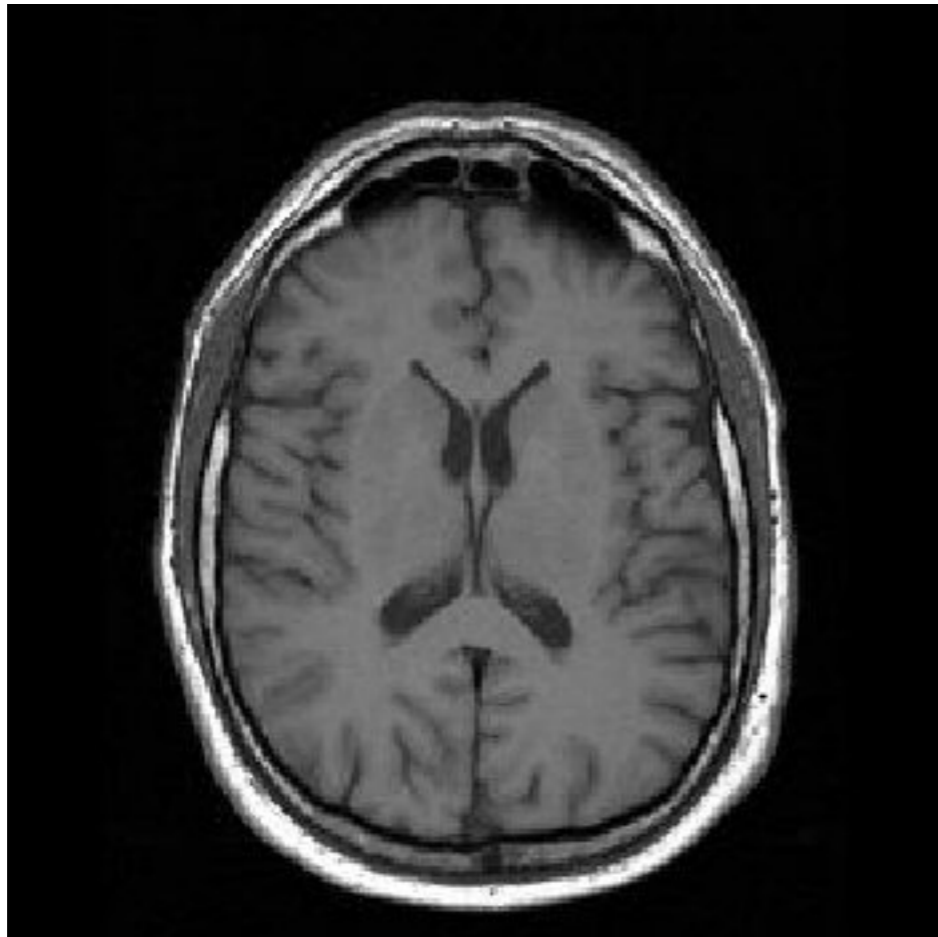




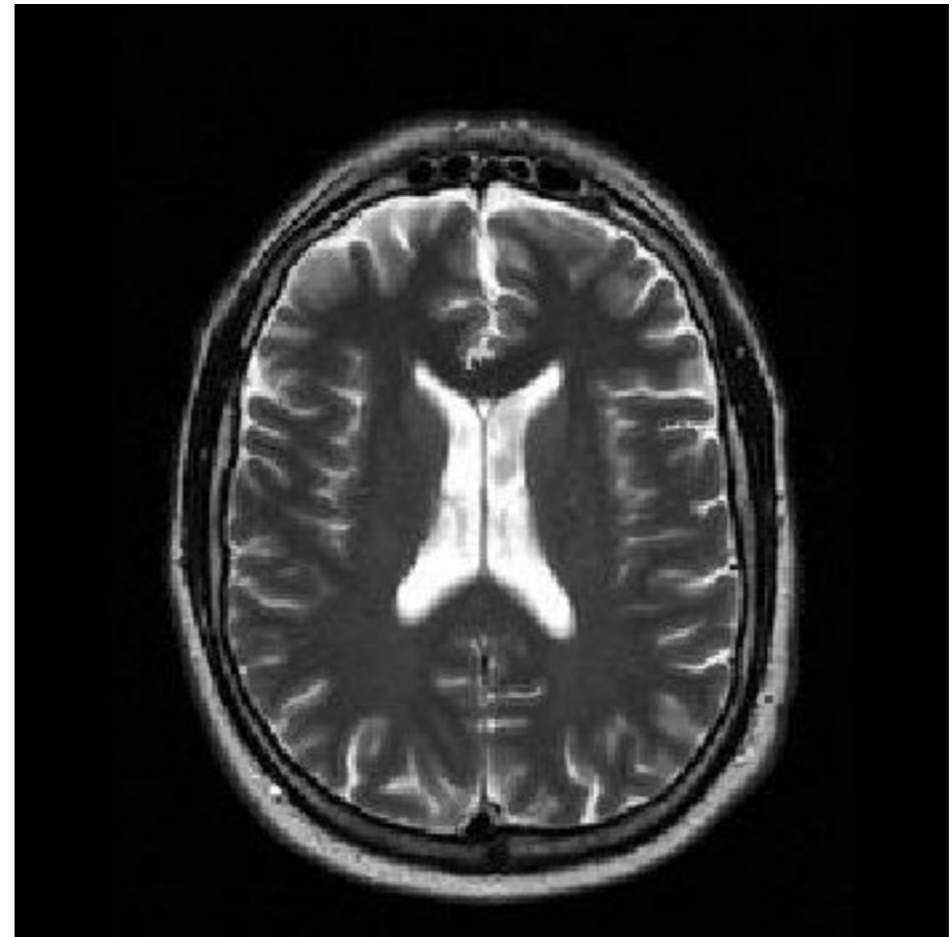
a room-sized Faraday cage



a head coil

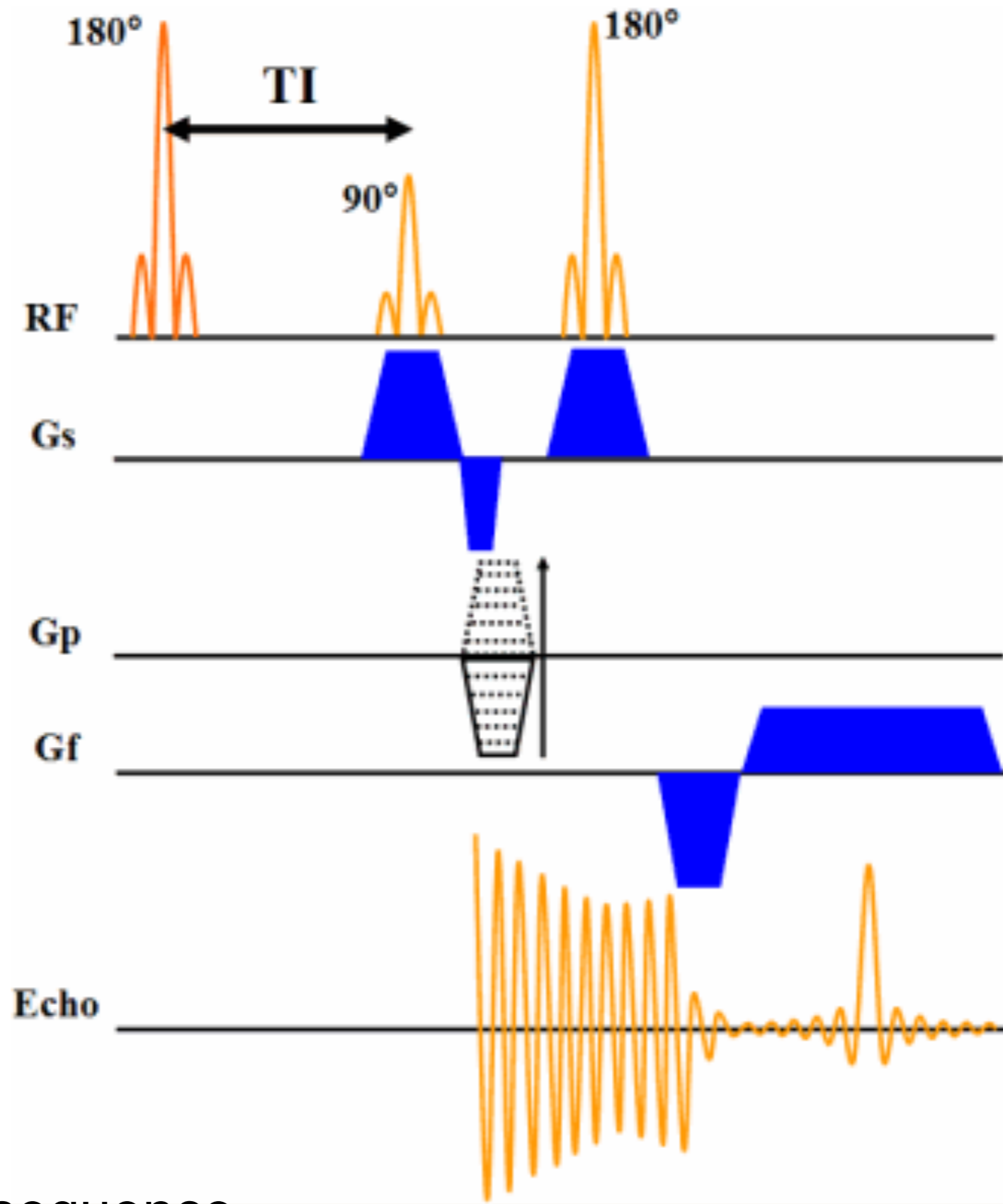


T1 weighted



T2 weighted





FLAIR pulse sequence

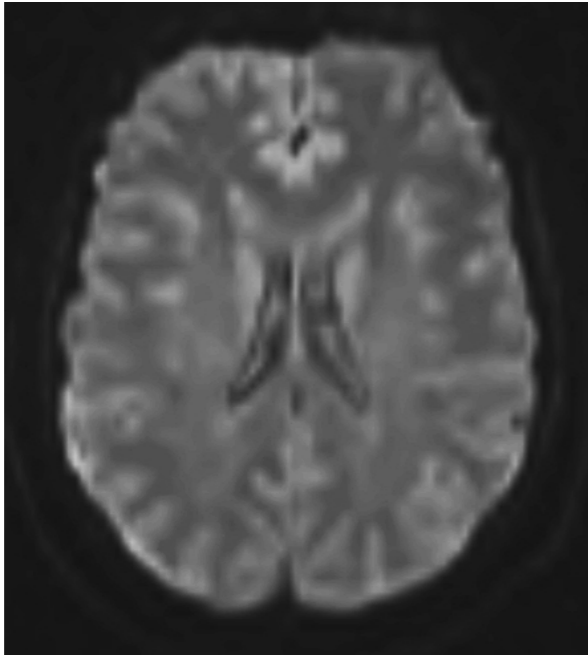


Paul Lauterbur

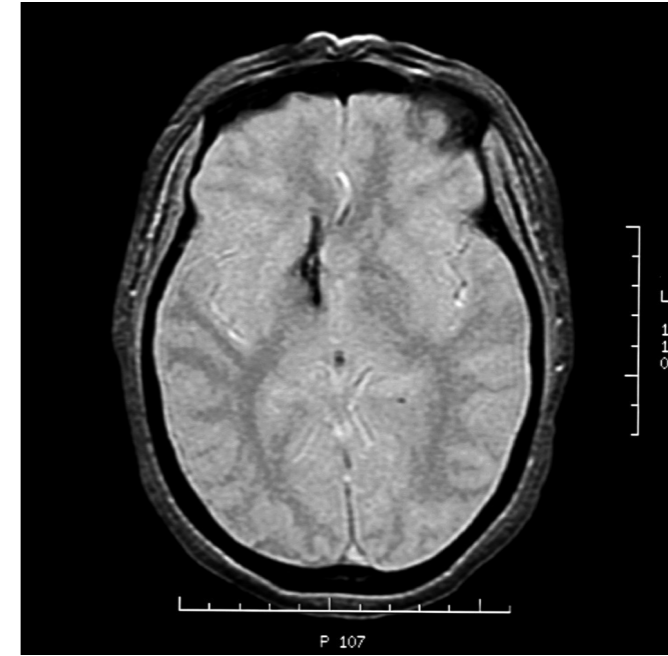


Sir Peter Mansfield

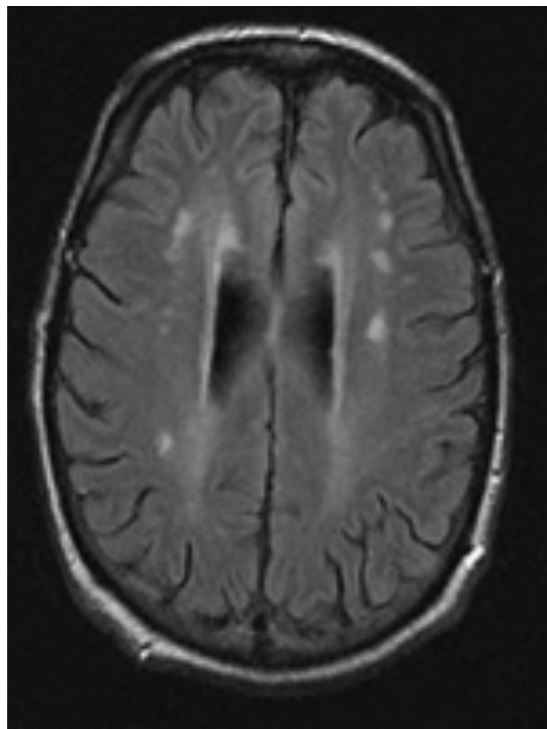
2003 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine



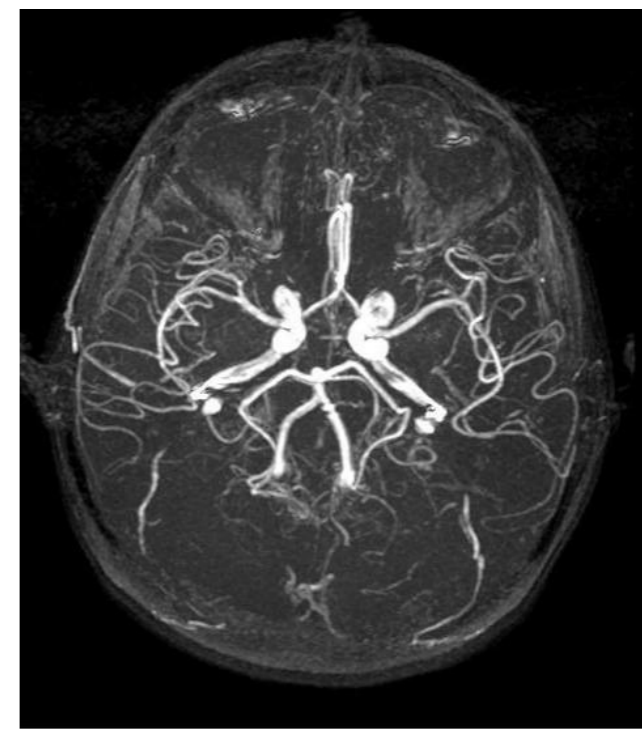
diffusion weighted (DWI)



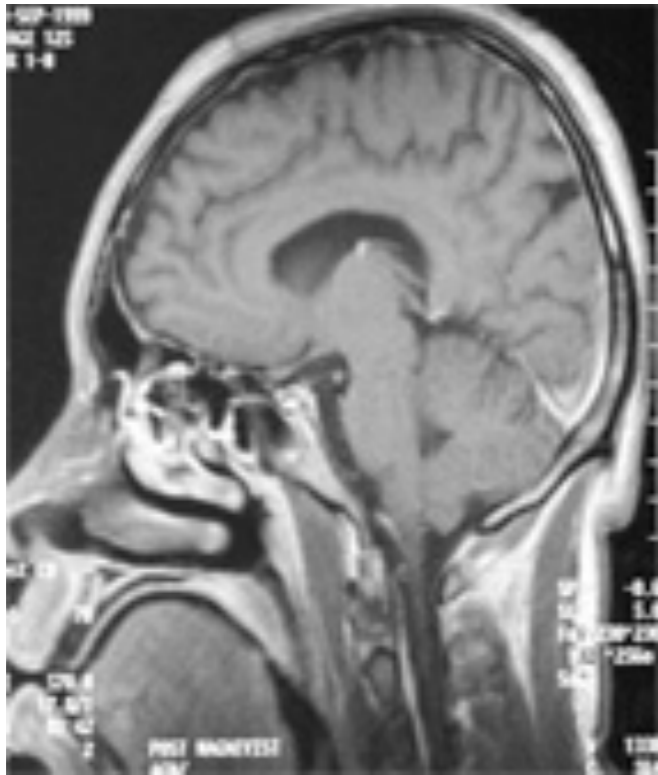
gradient echo



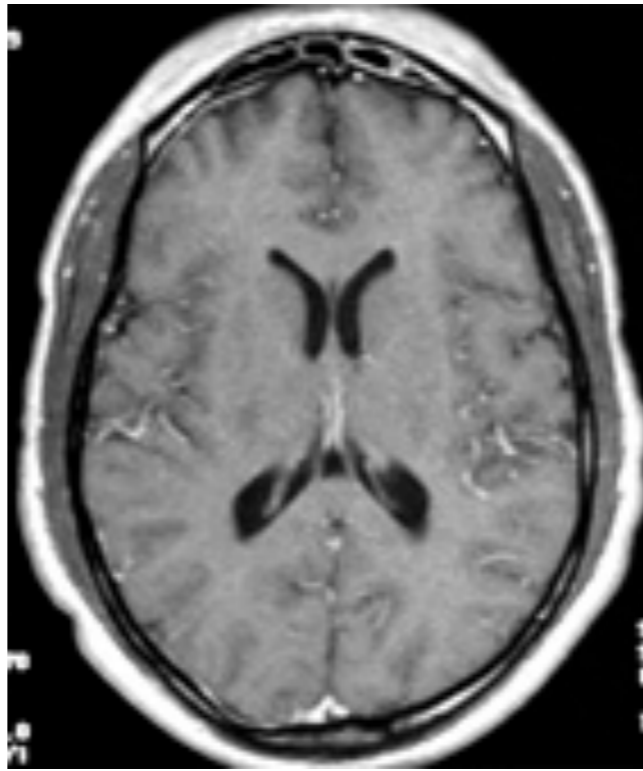
FLAIR



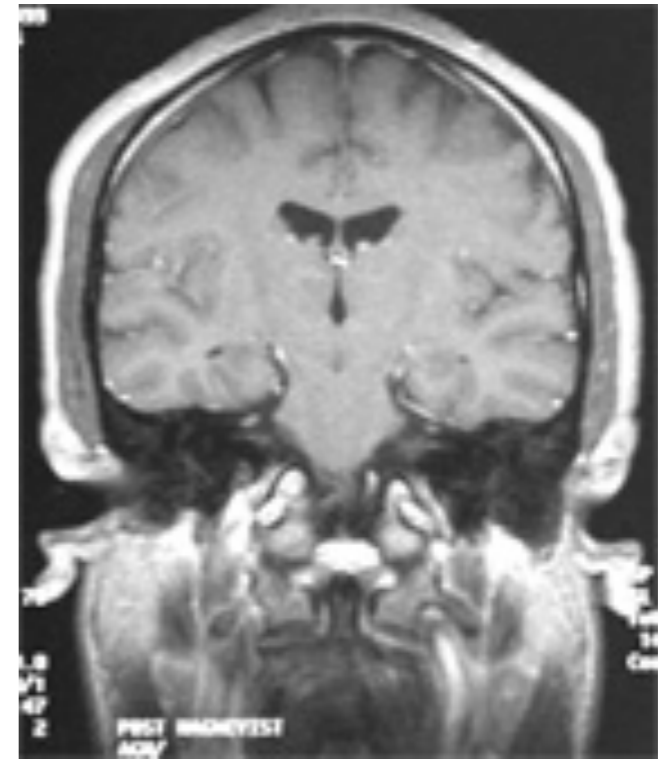
MRA



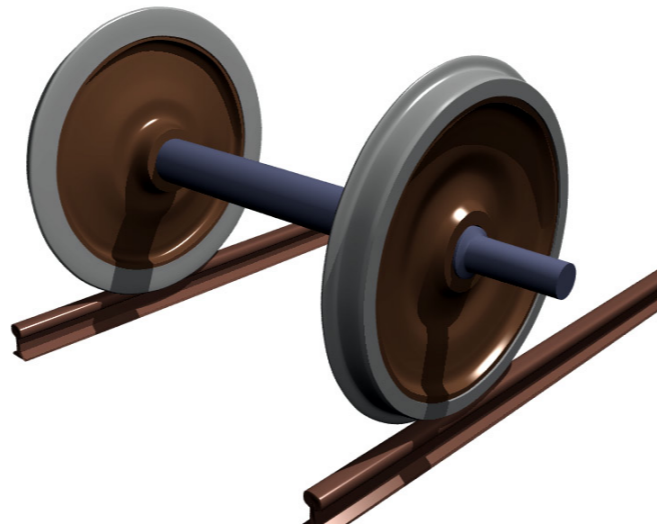
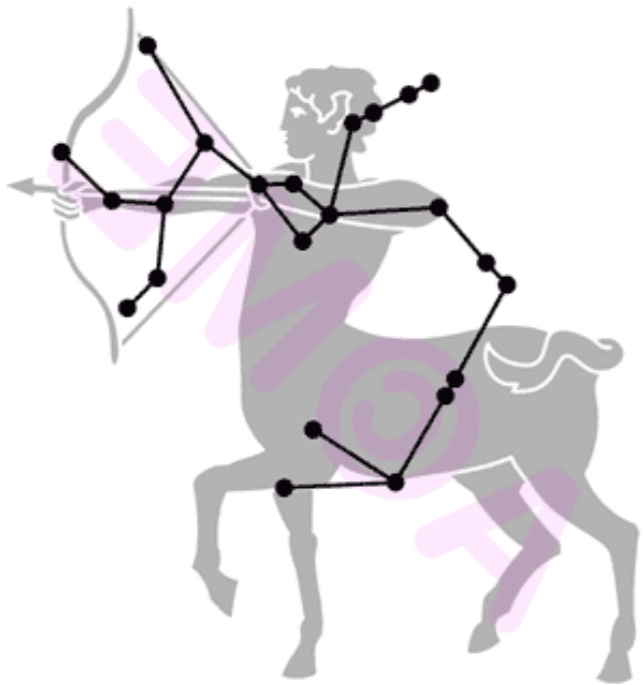
sagittal

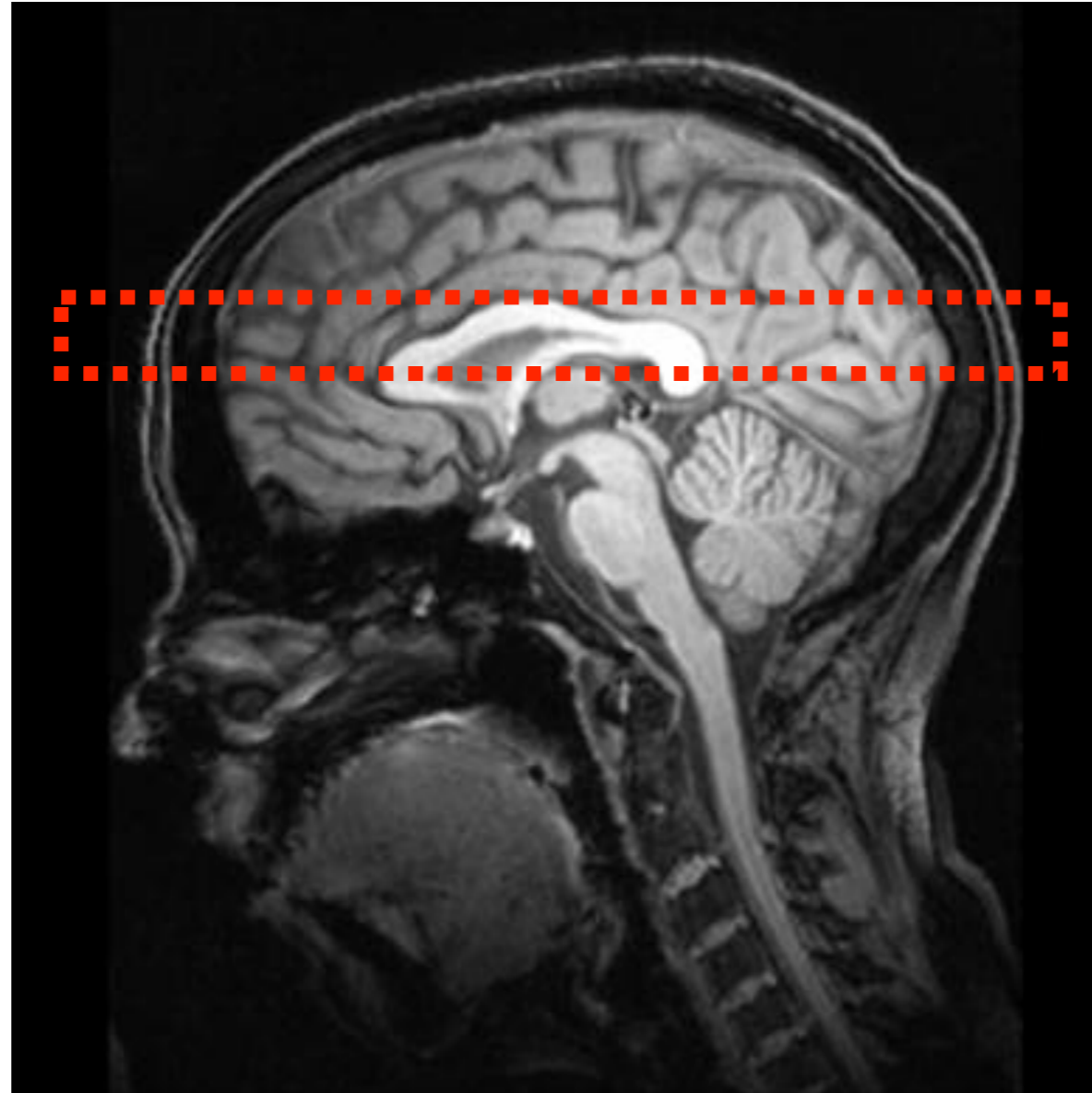


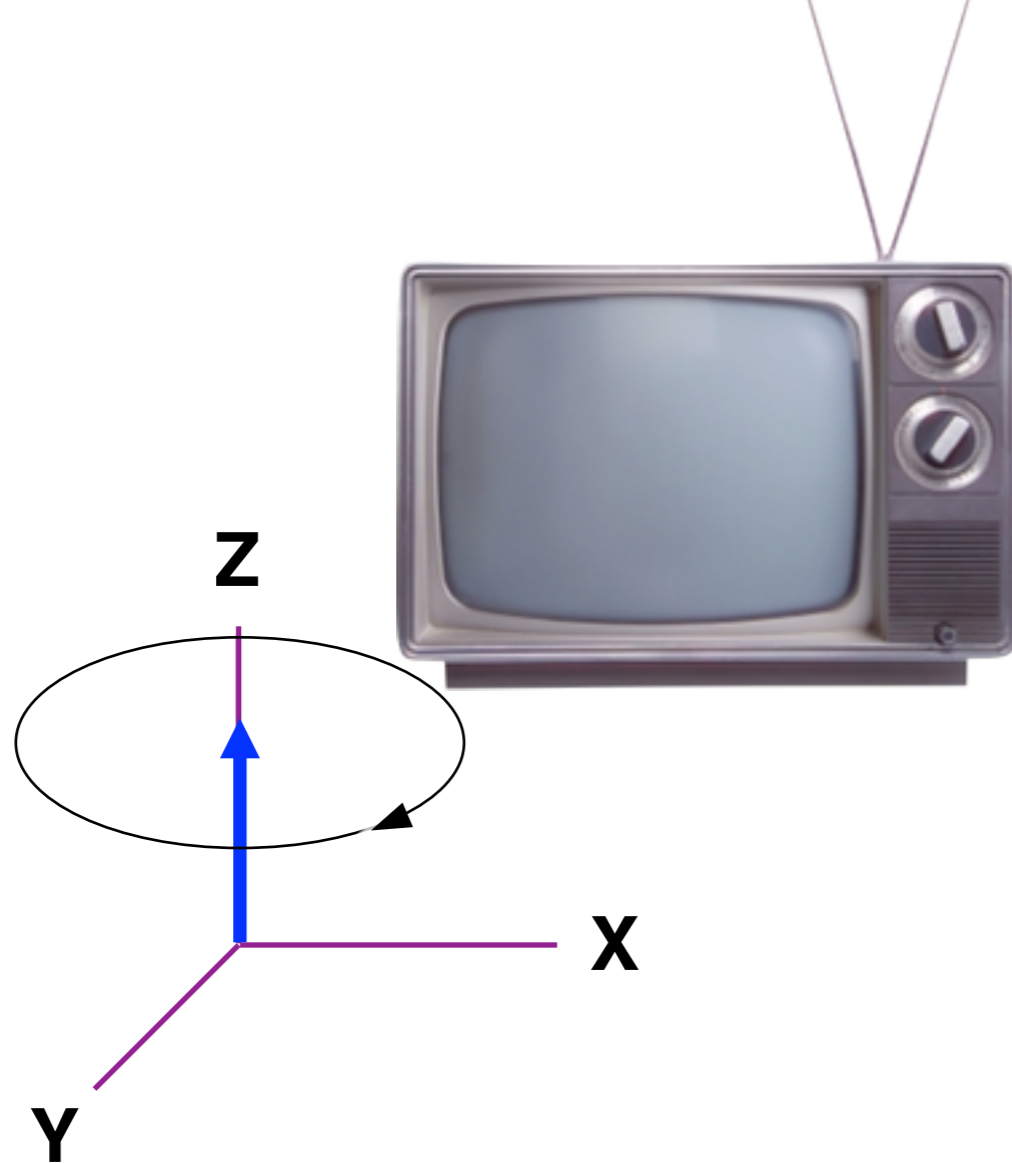
axial



coronal

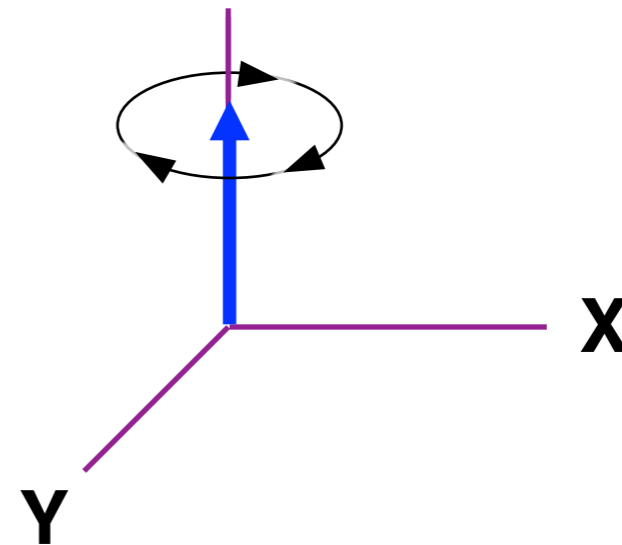






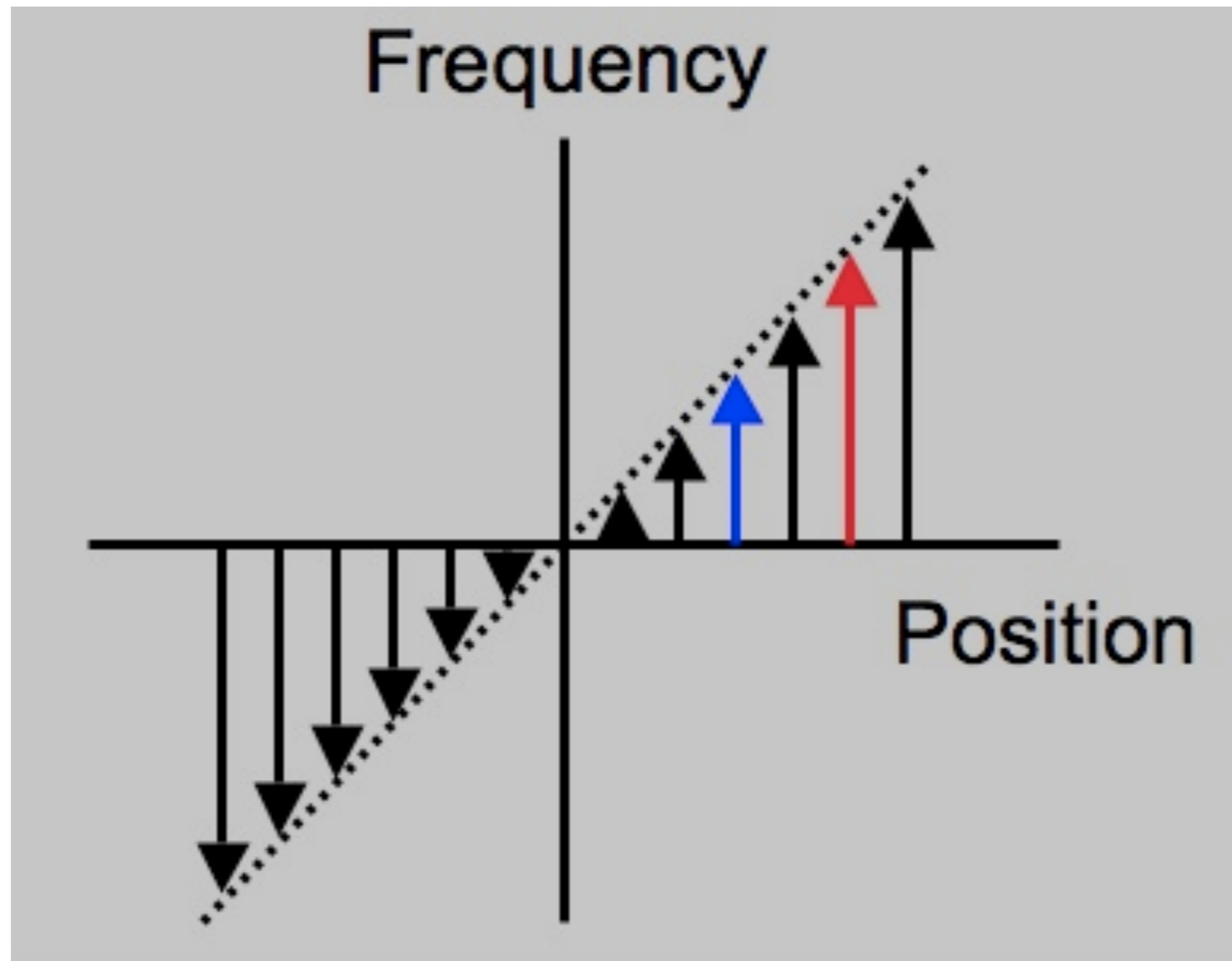
weaker magnetic field

127.6 MHz at 3 Tesla



STRONGER magnetic field

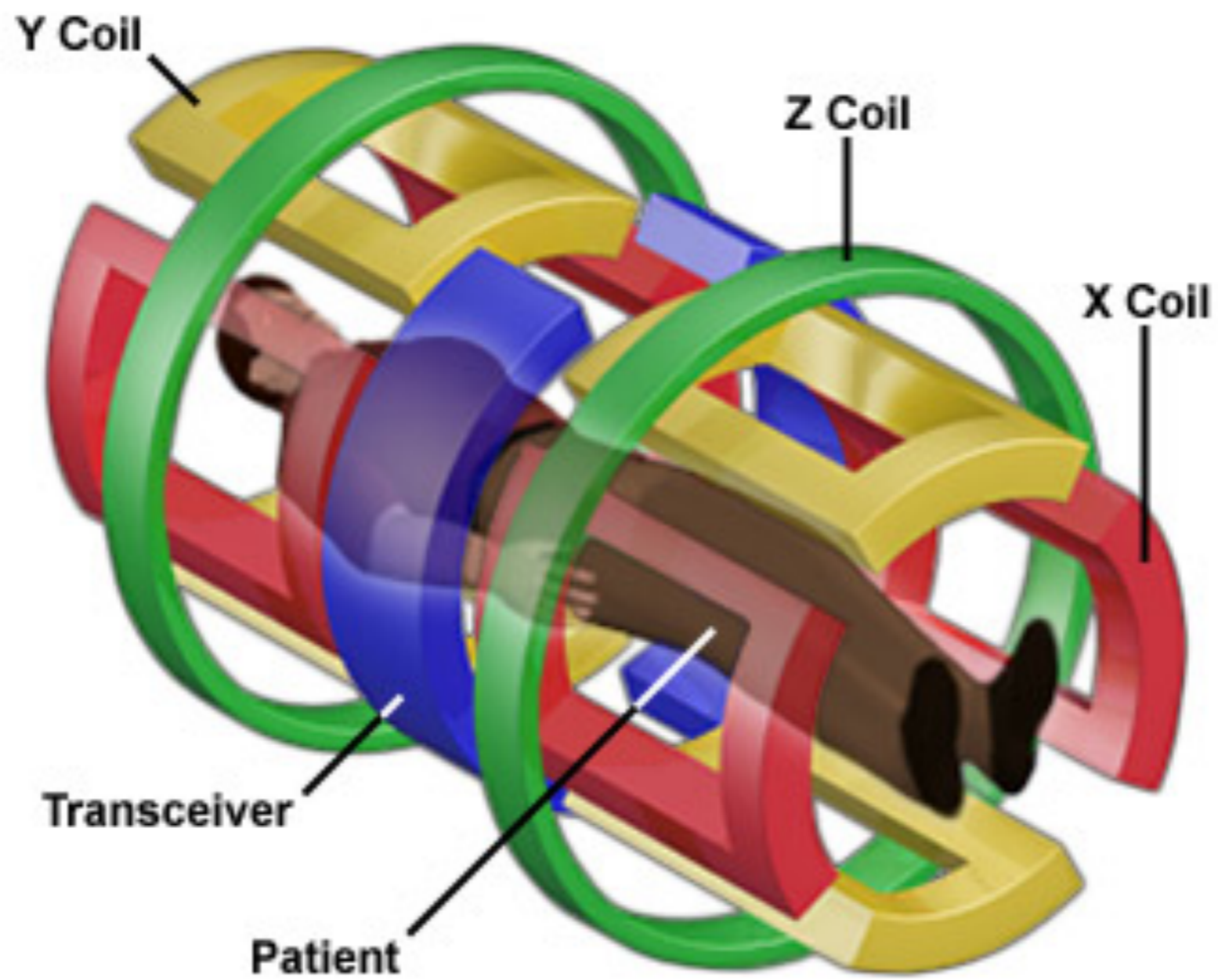
The Larmor frequency is determined by the strength of the local magnetic field



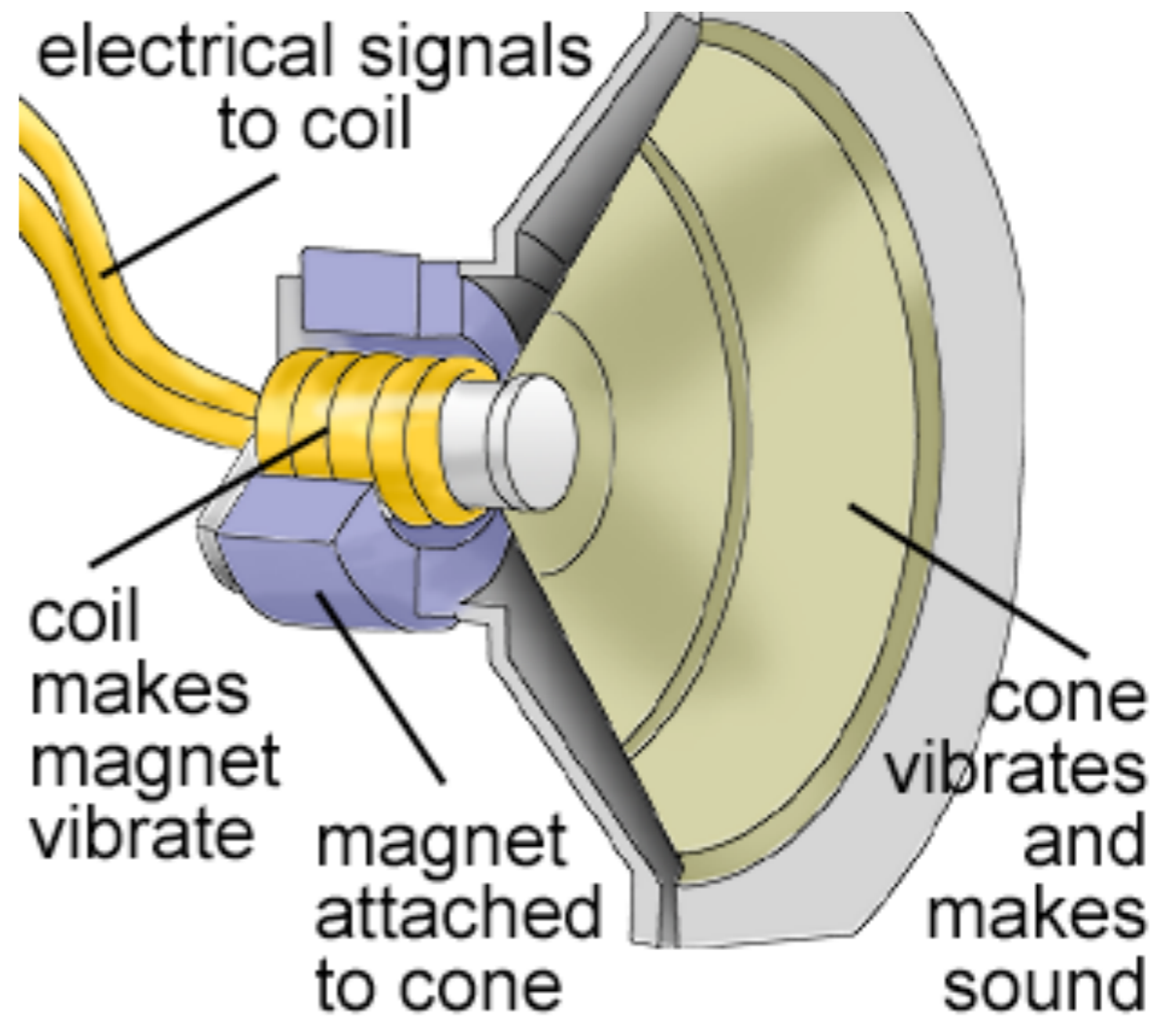
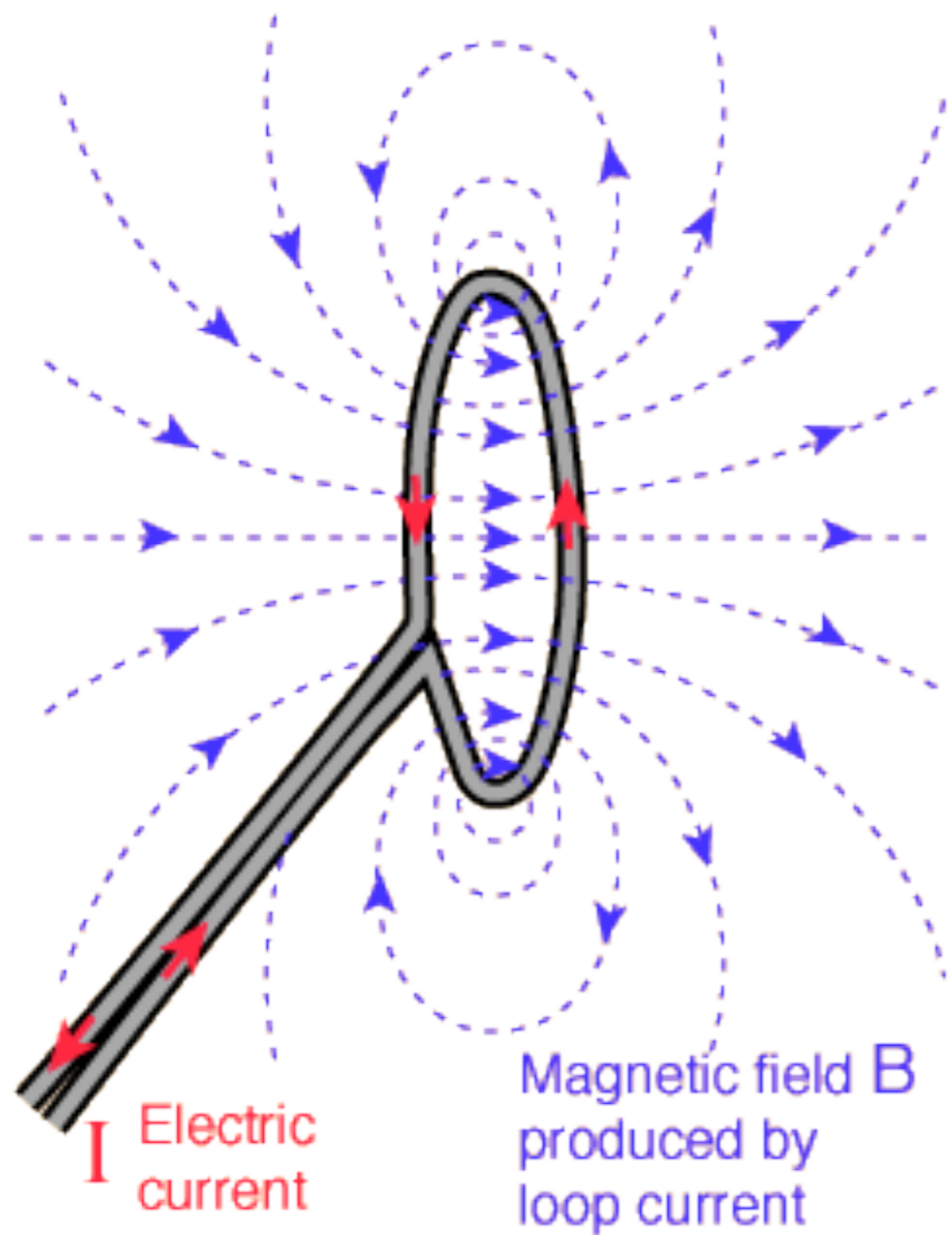
Create a gradient of magnetic field strength across space, allowing the excitation of protons at a given location

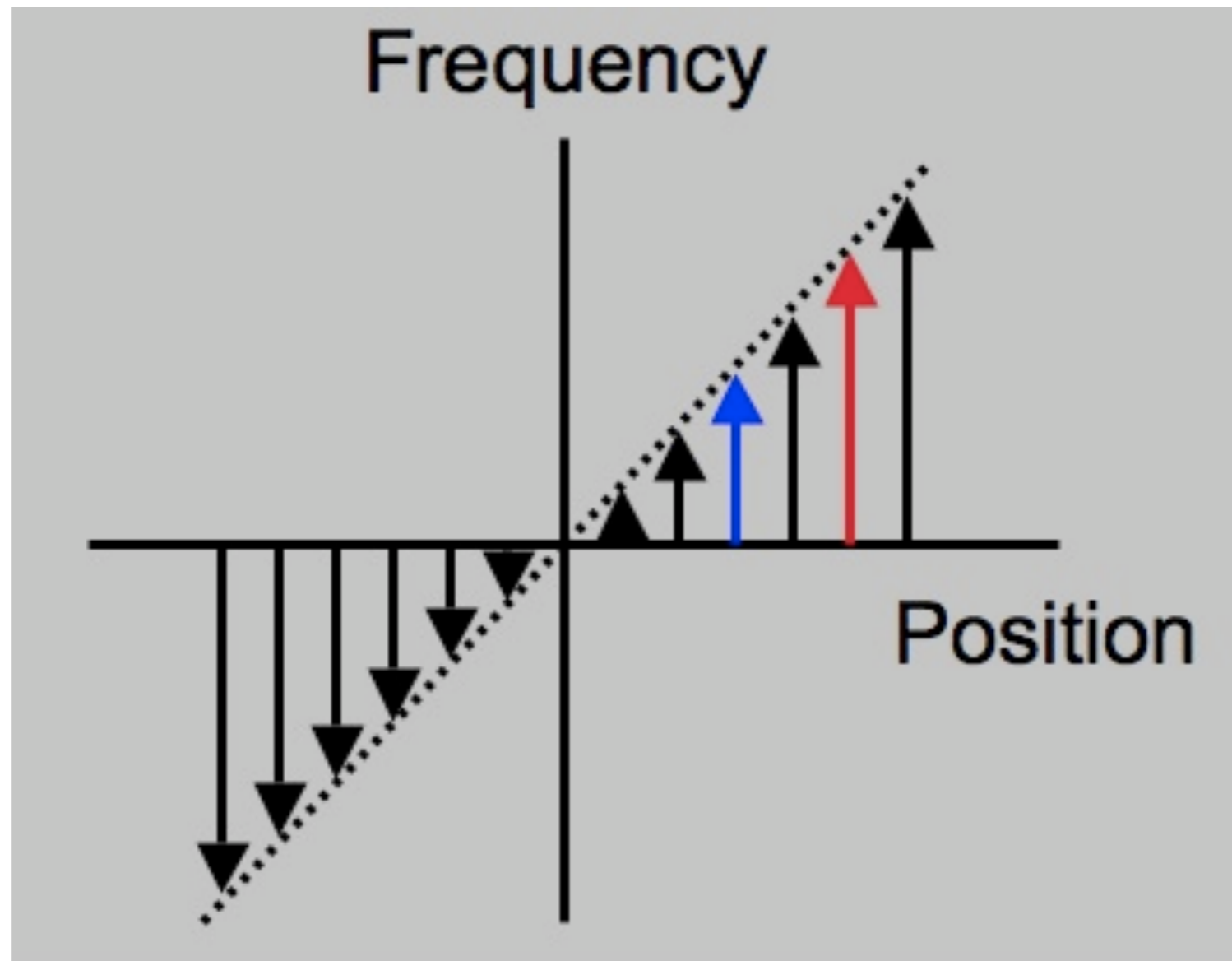


# MRI Scanner Gradient Magnets

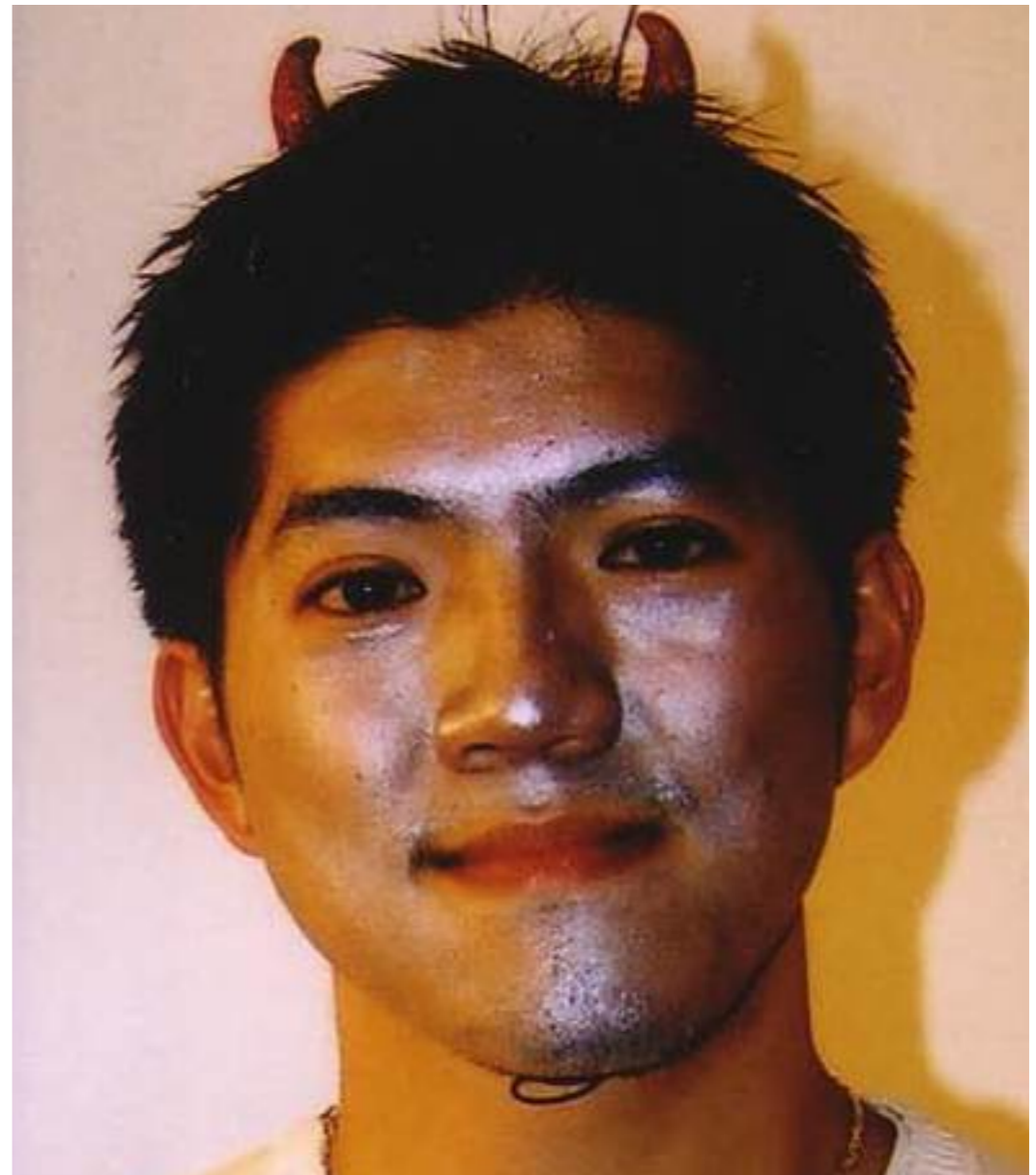
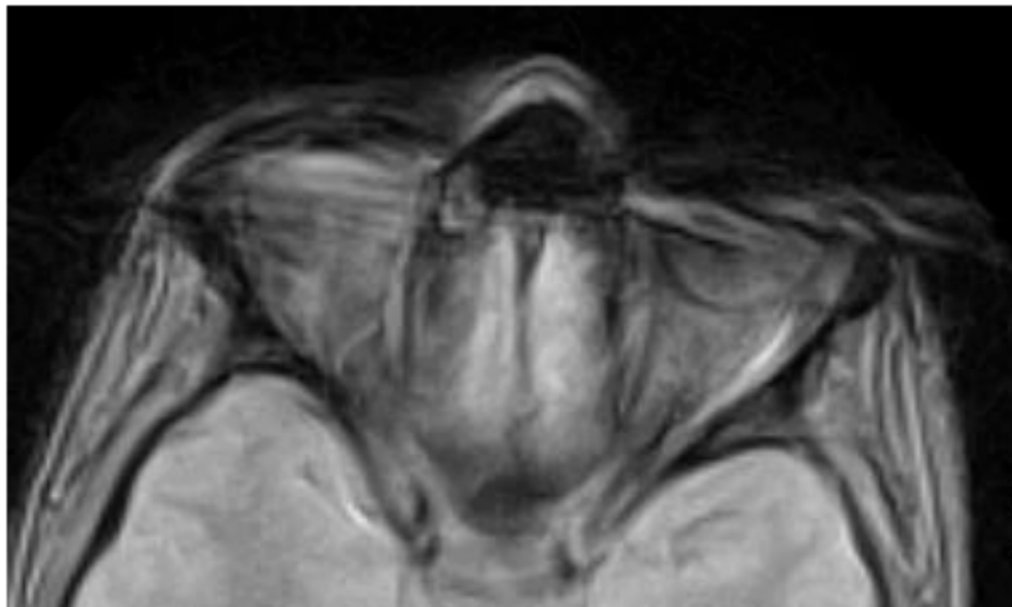
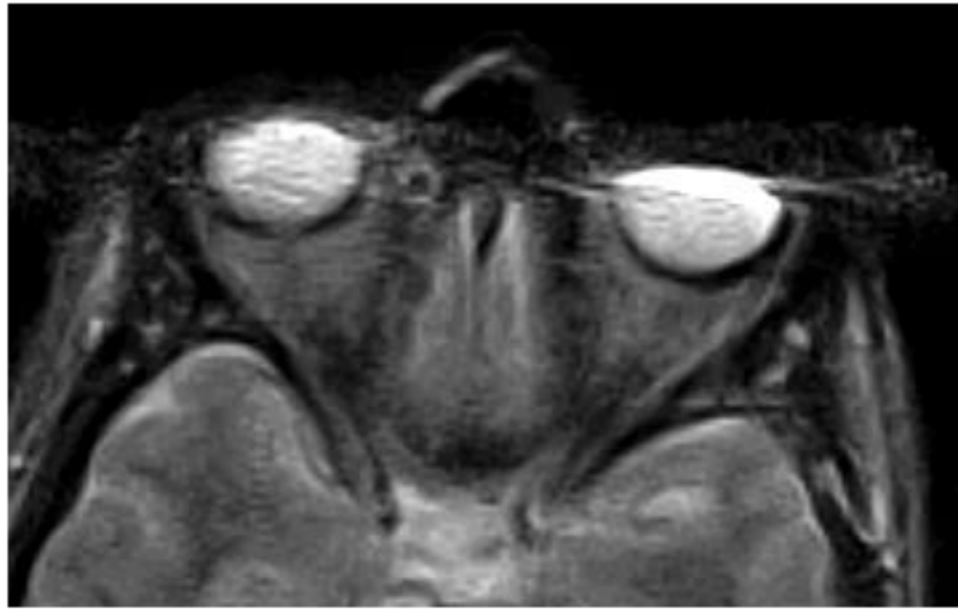




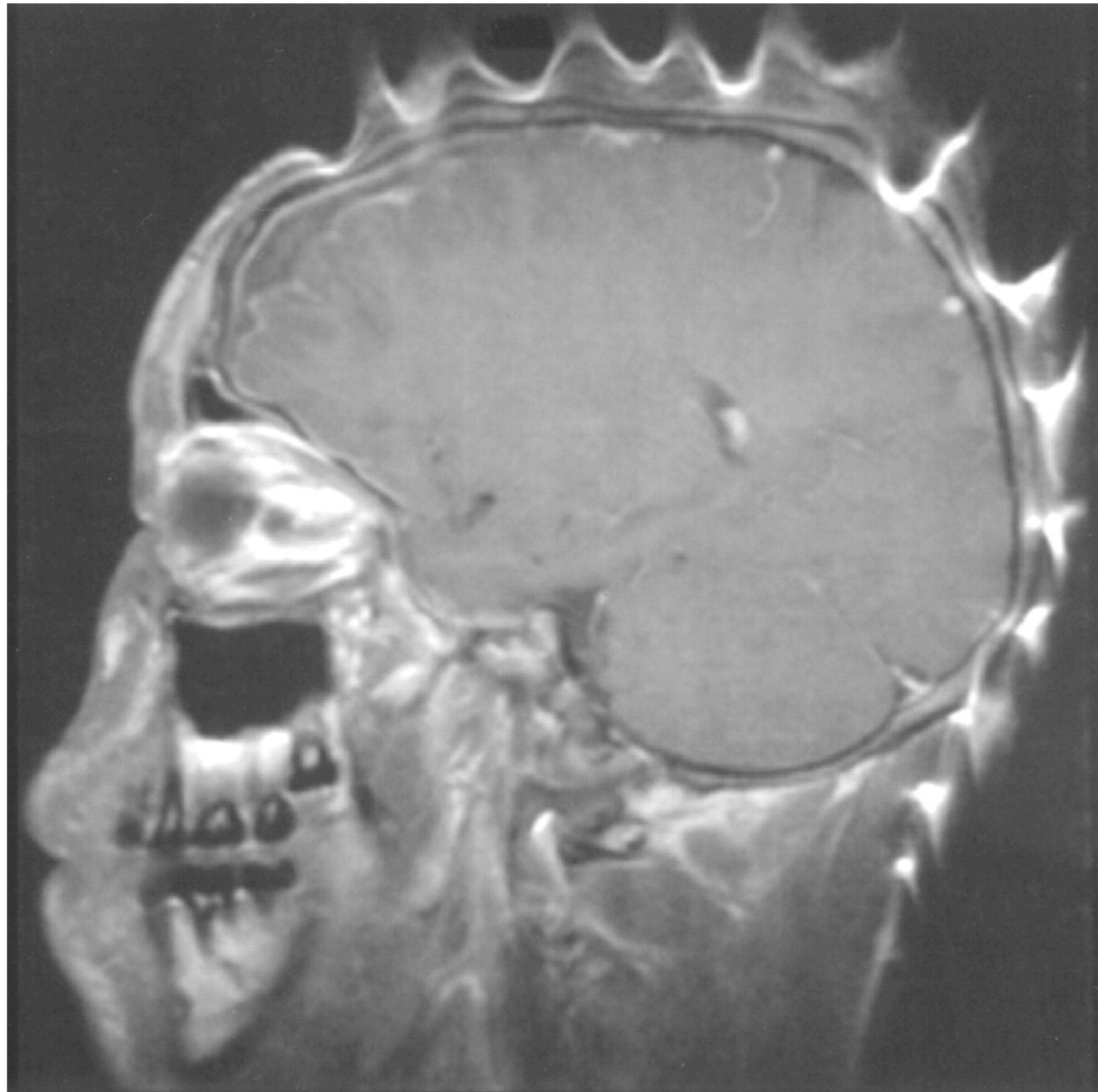




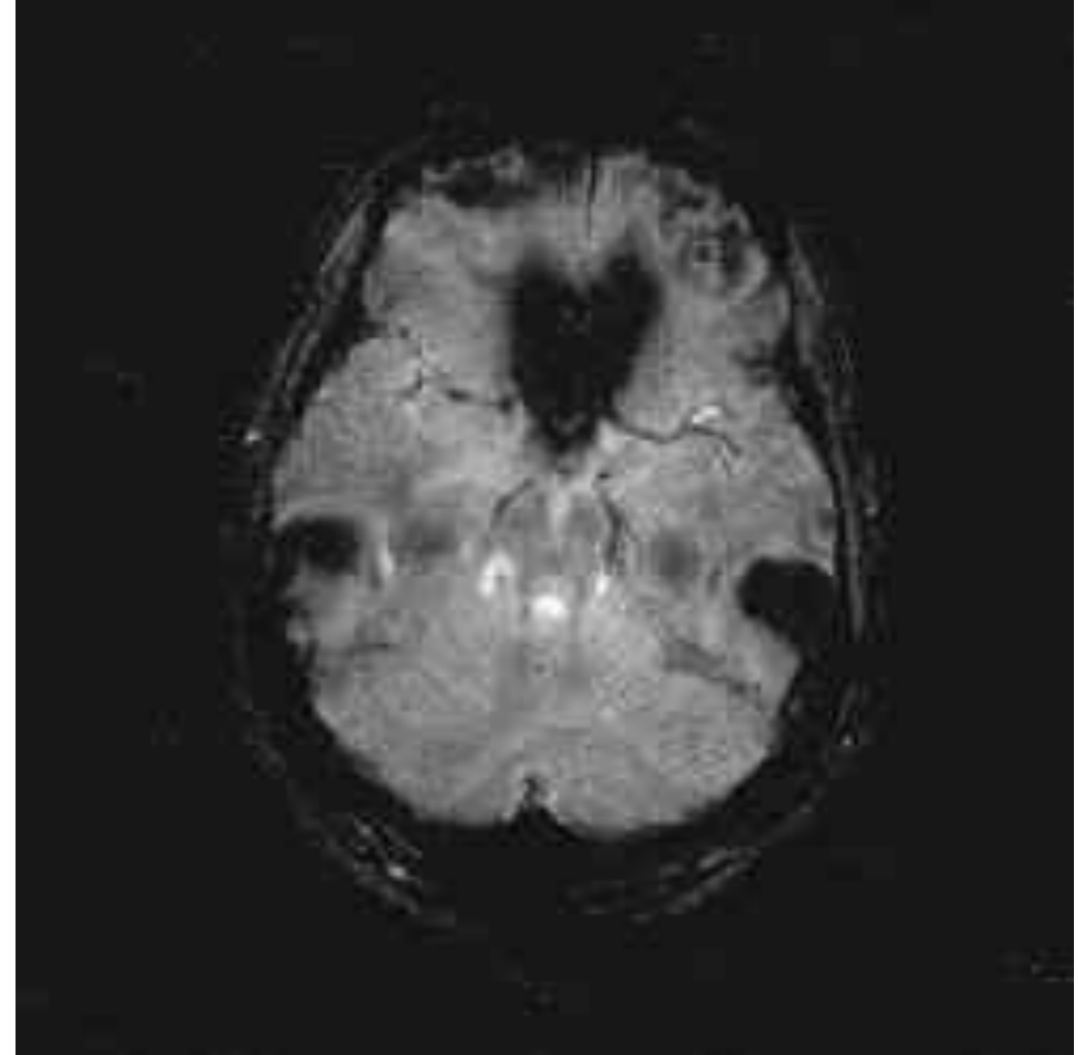
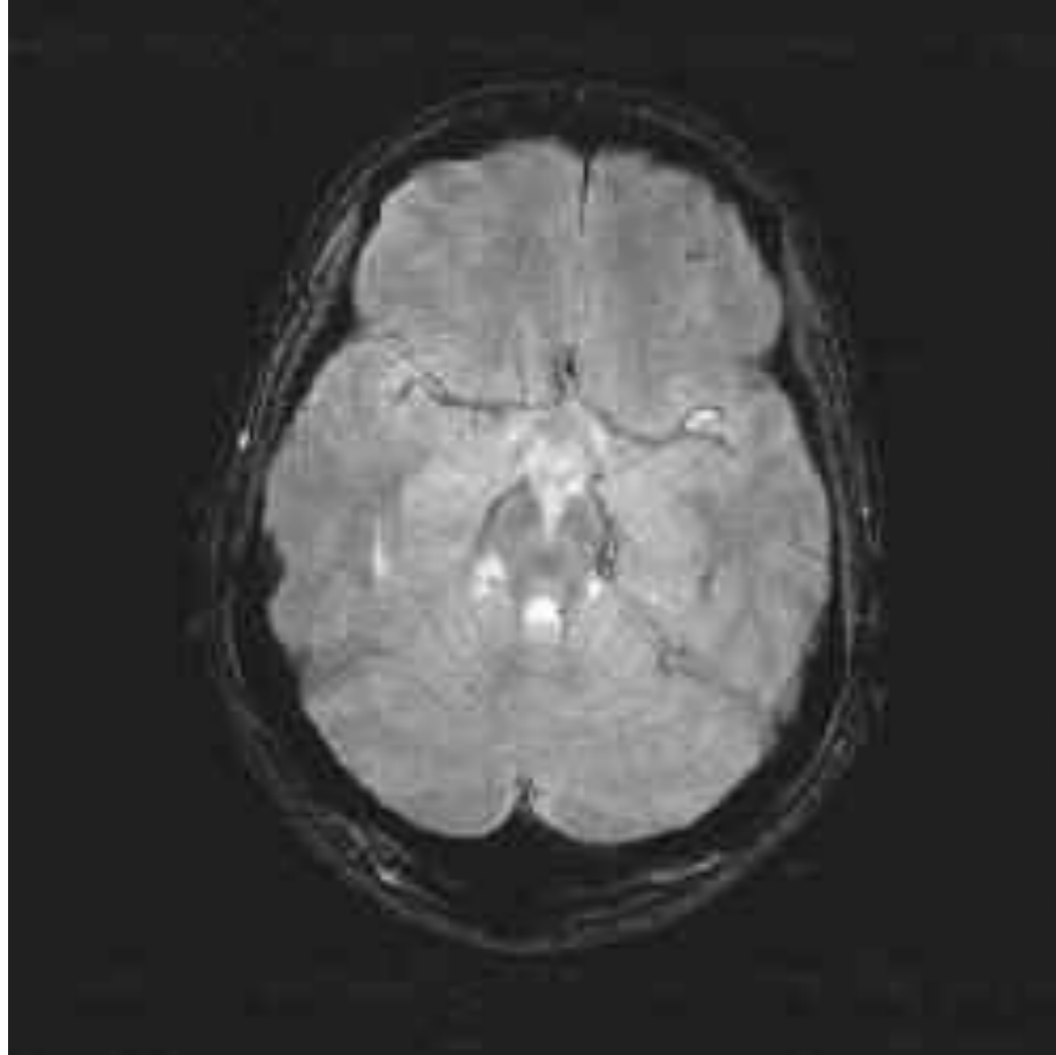
Create a gradient of magnetic field strength across space, allowing the excitation of protons at a given location



susceptibility artifact from metallic face paint

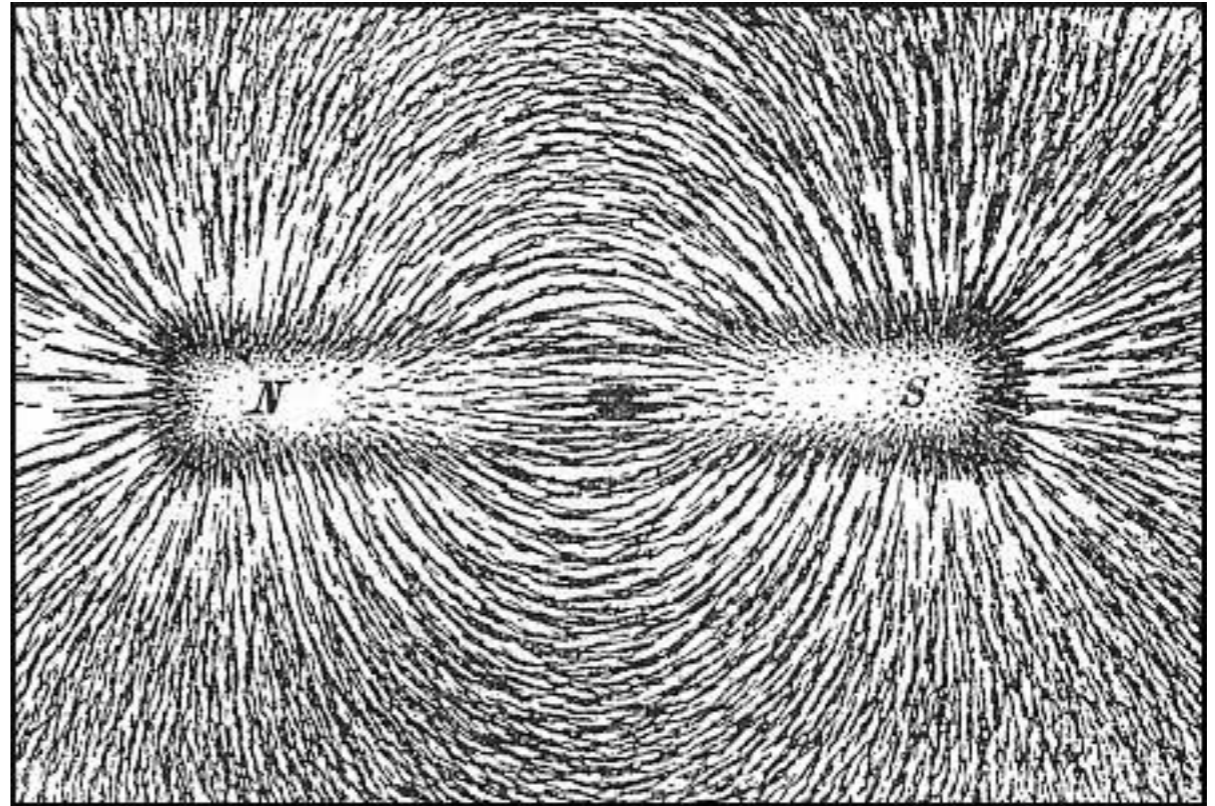
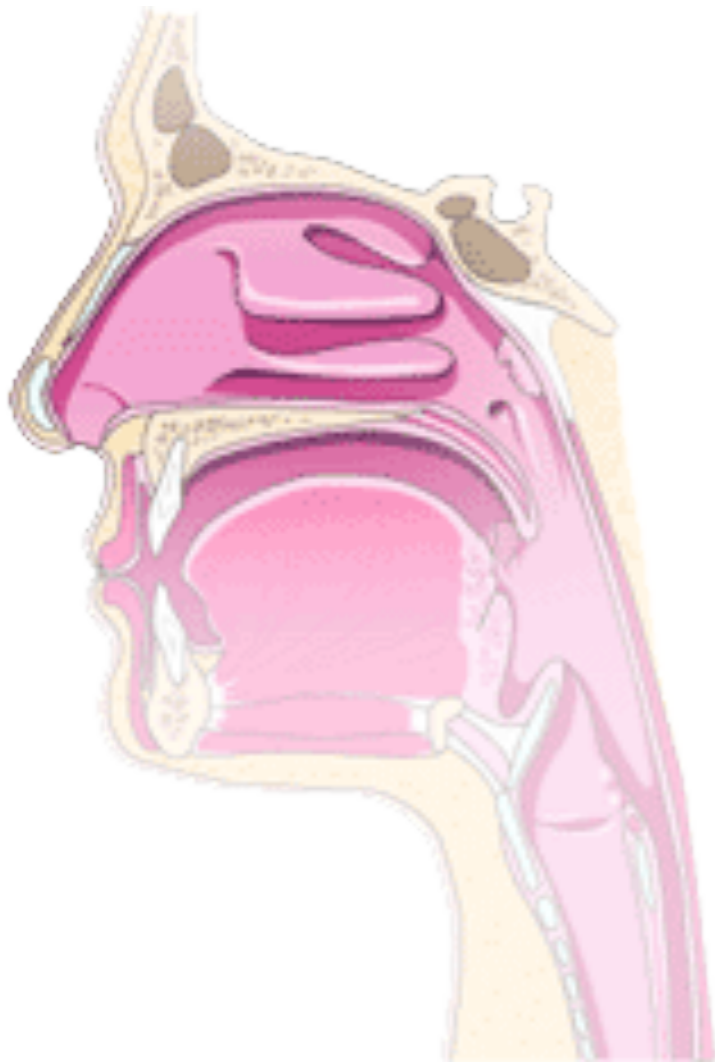


susceptibility artifact from iron oxide particles  
suspended in beeswax in hair

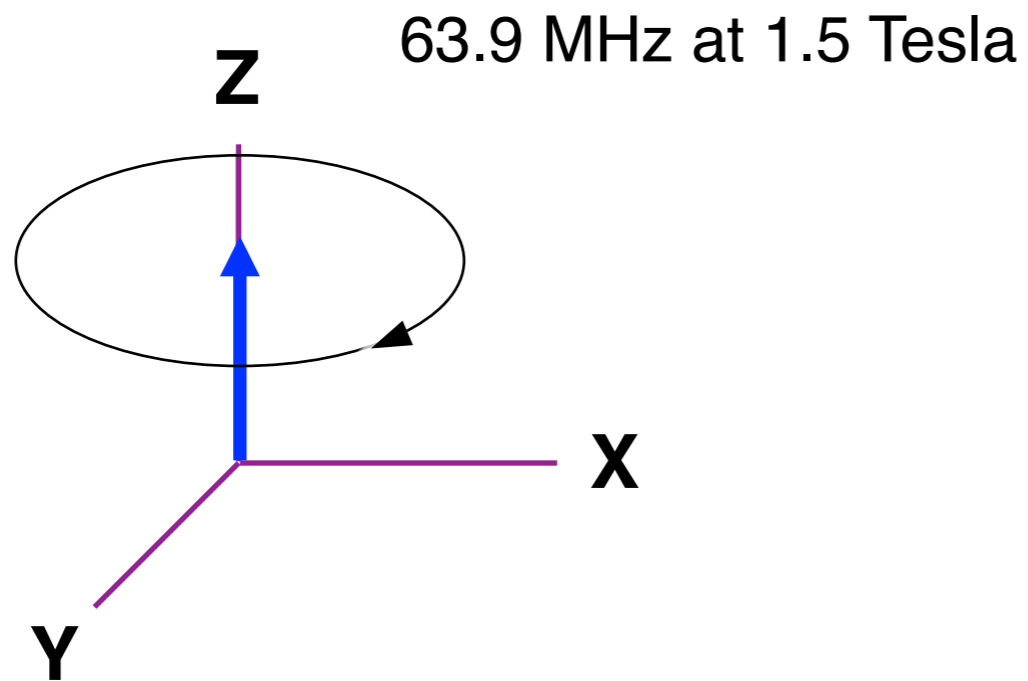


susceptibility from air-tissue interface

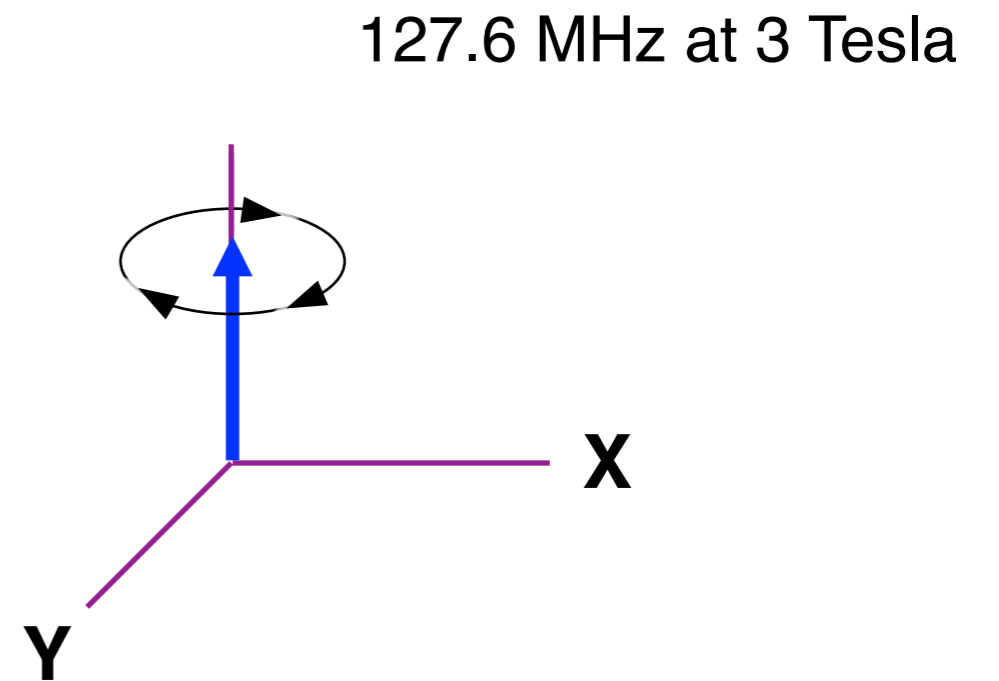




air-tissue interfaces concentrate magnetic field lines



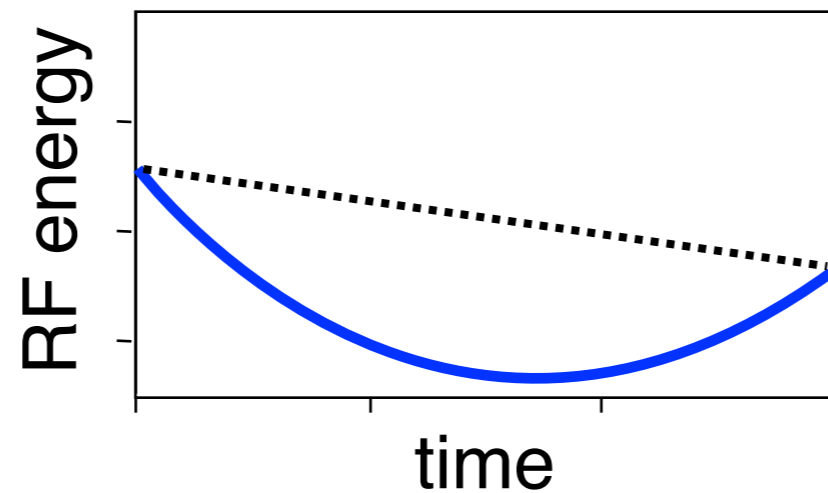
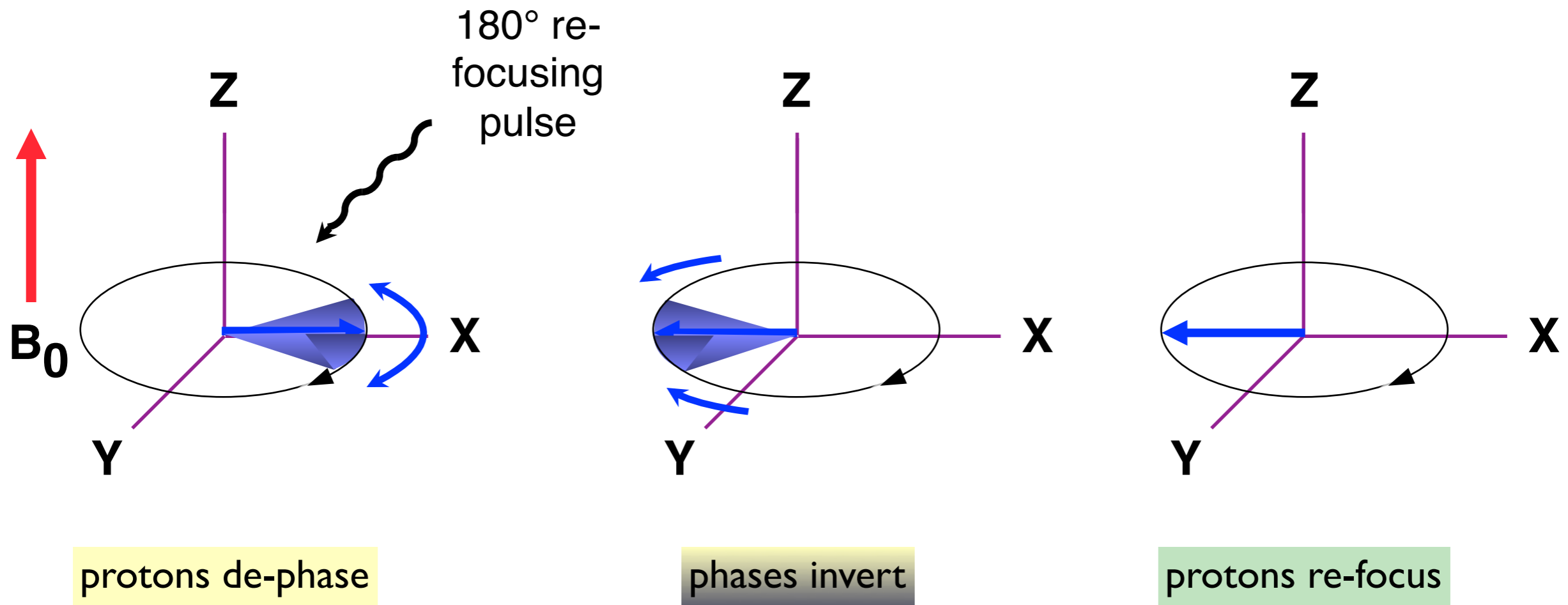
weaker magnetic field



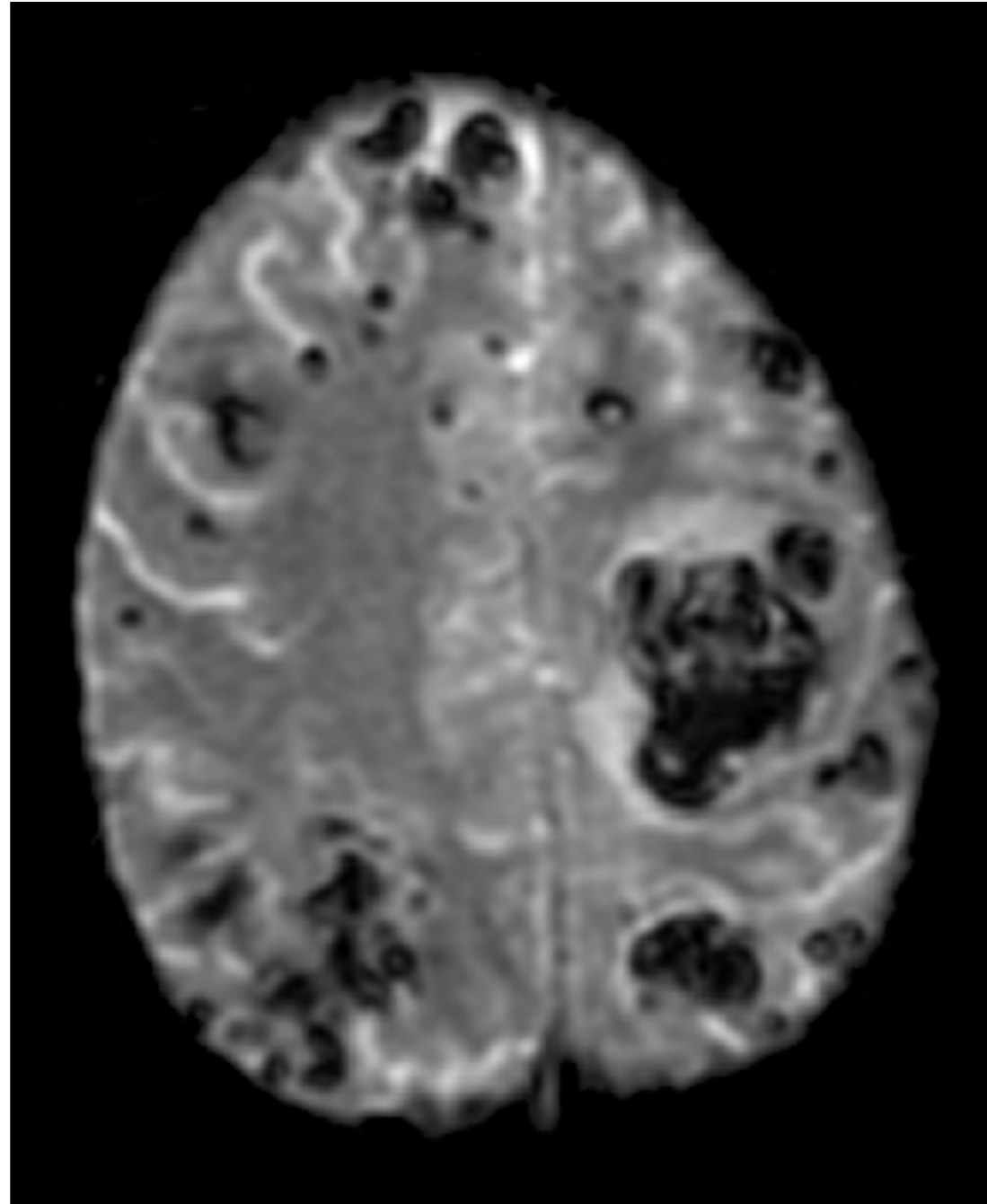
STRONGER magnetic field

The Larmor frequency is determined by the strength of the local magnetic field

# T2\* signal

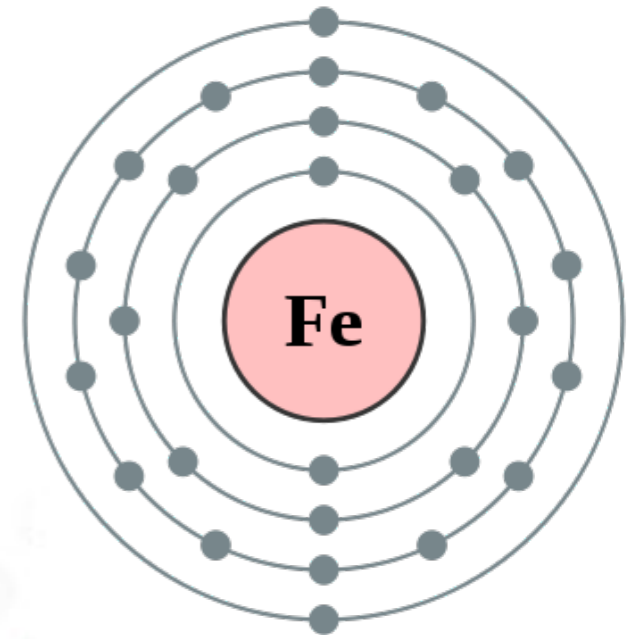
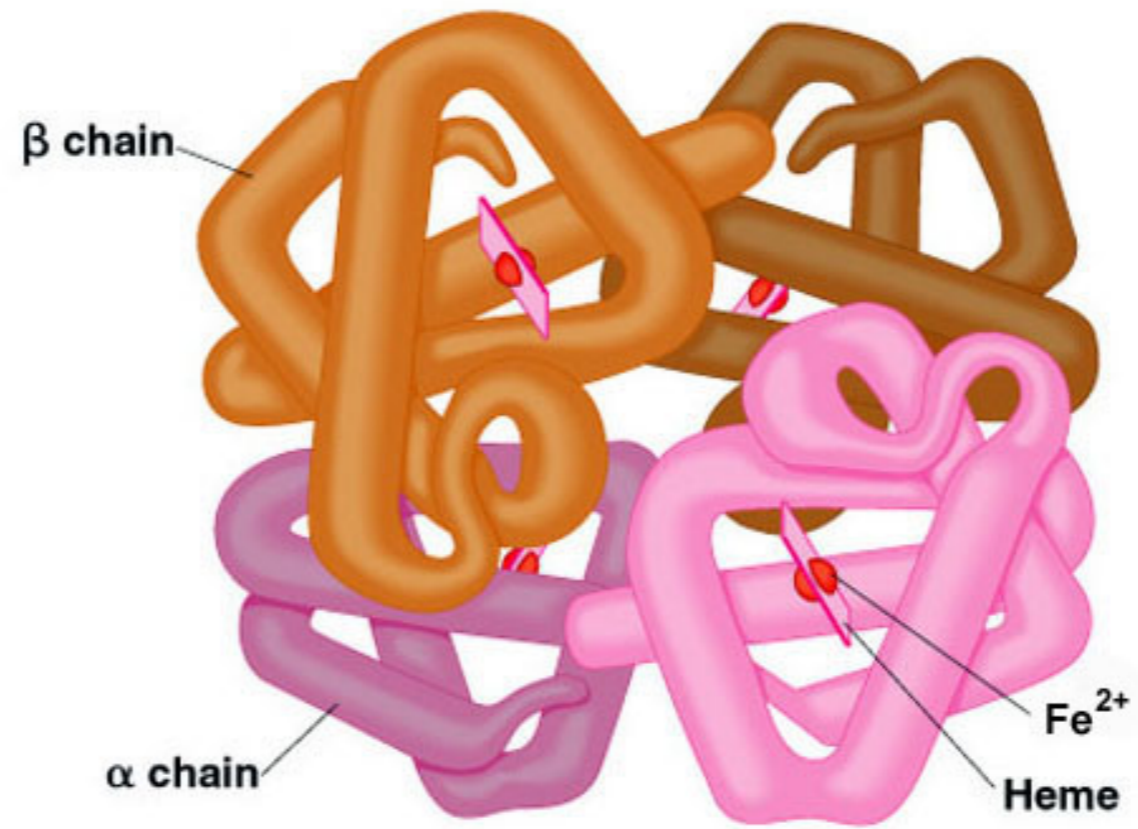


The component that does not refocus is T2\*



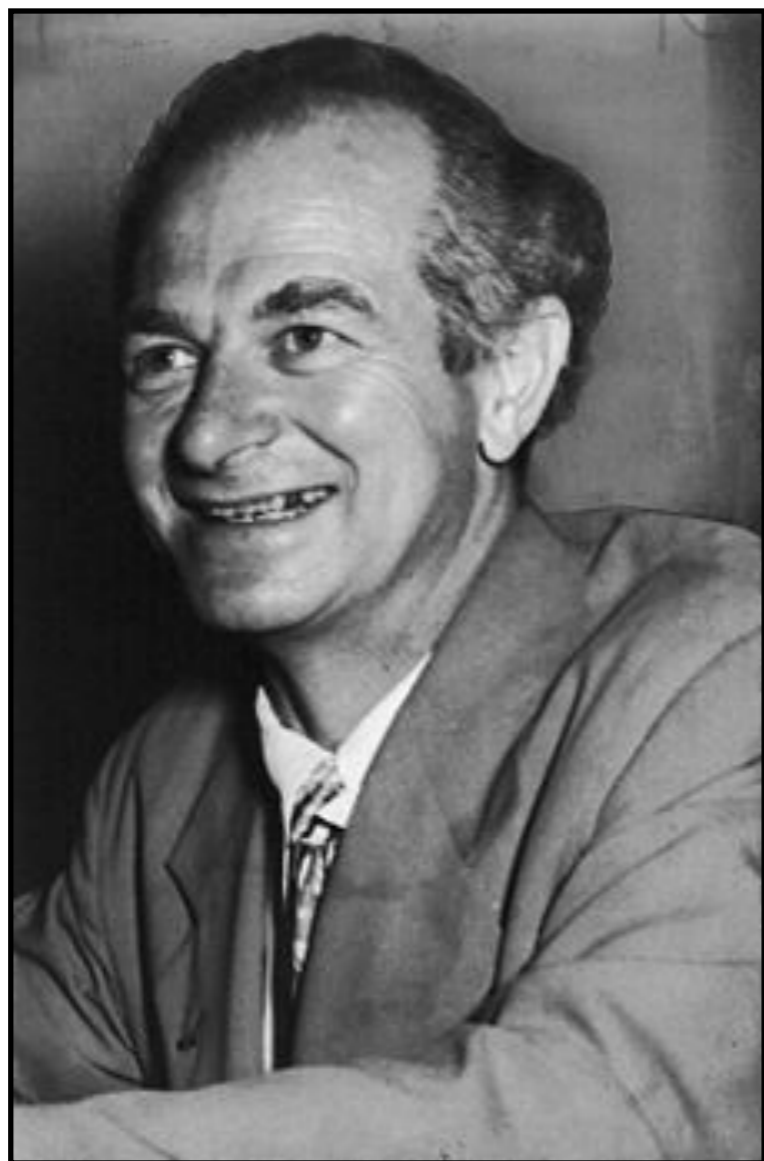
susceptibility effects from bleeding in  
amyloid angiopathy



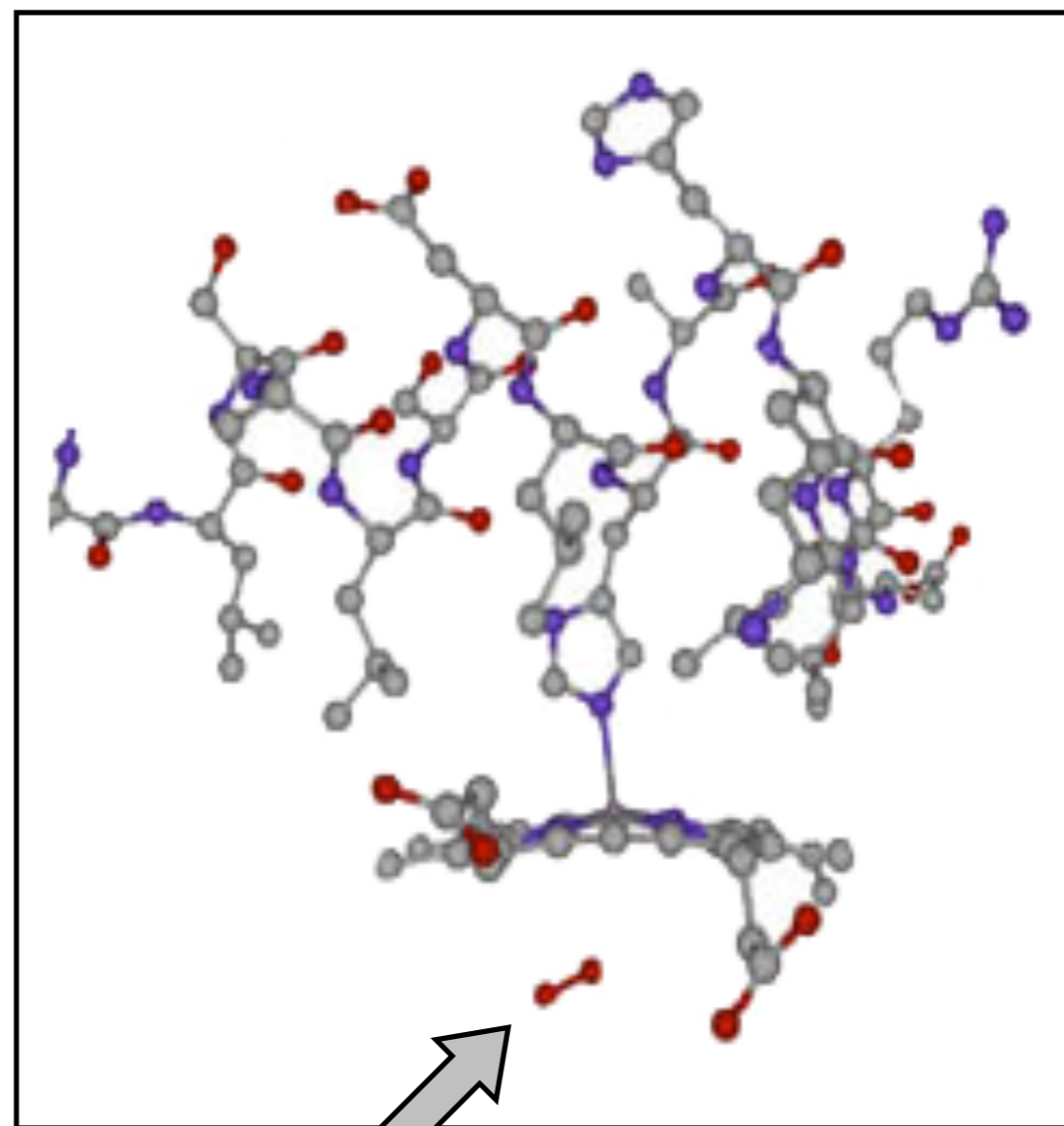


hemoglobin contains iron atoms

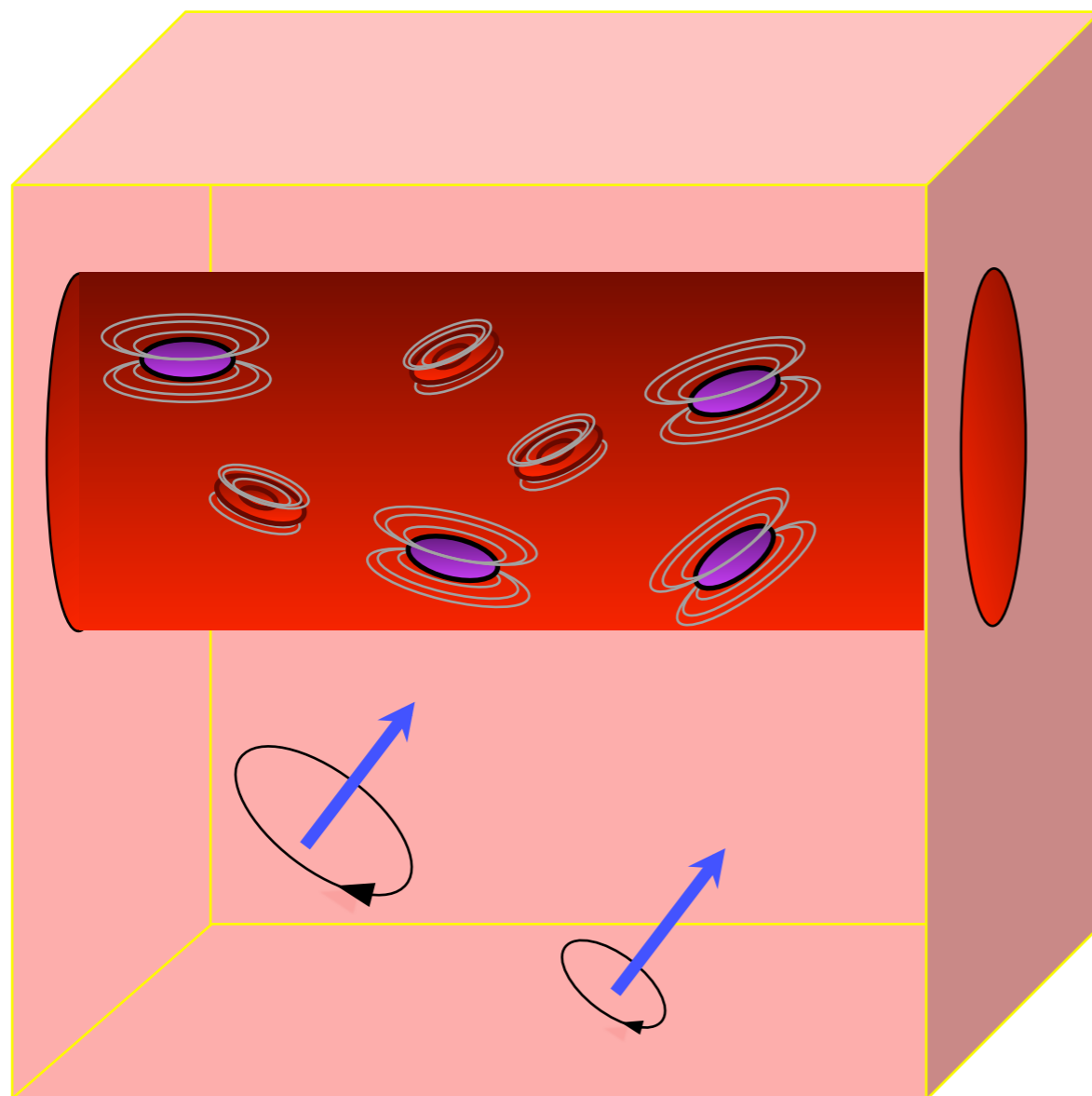




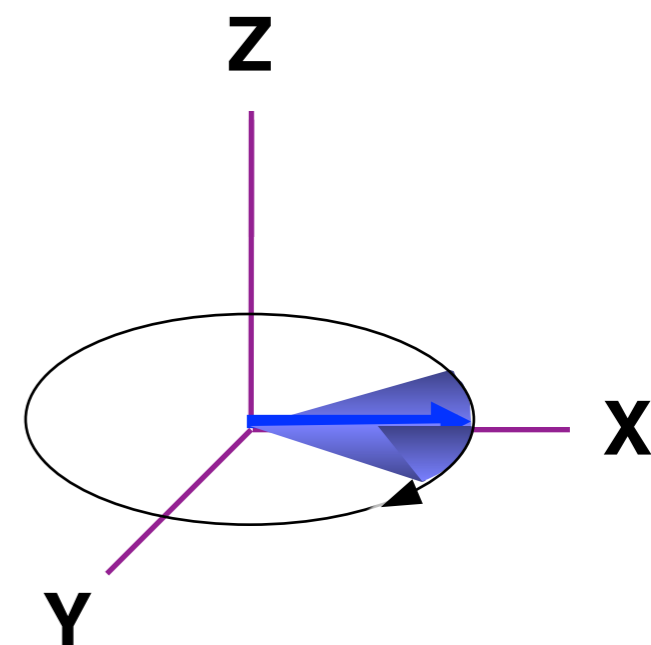
Linus Pauling



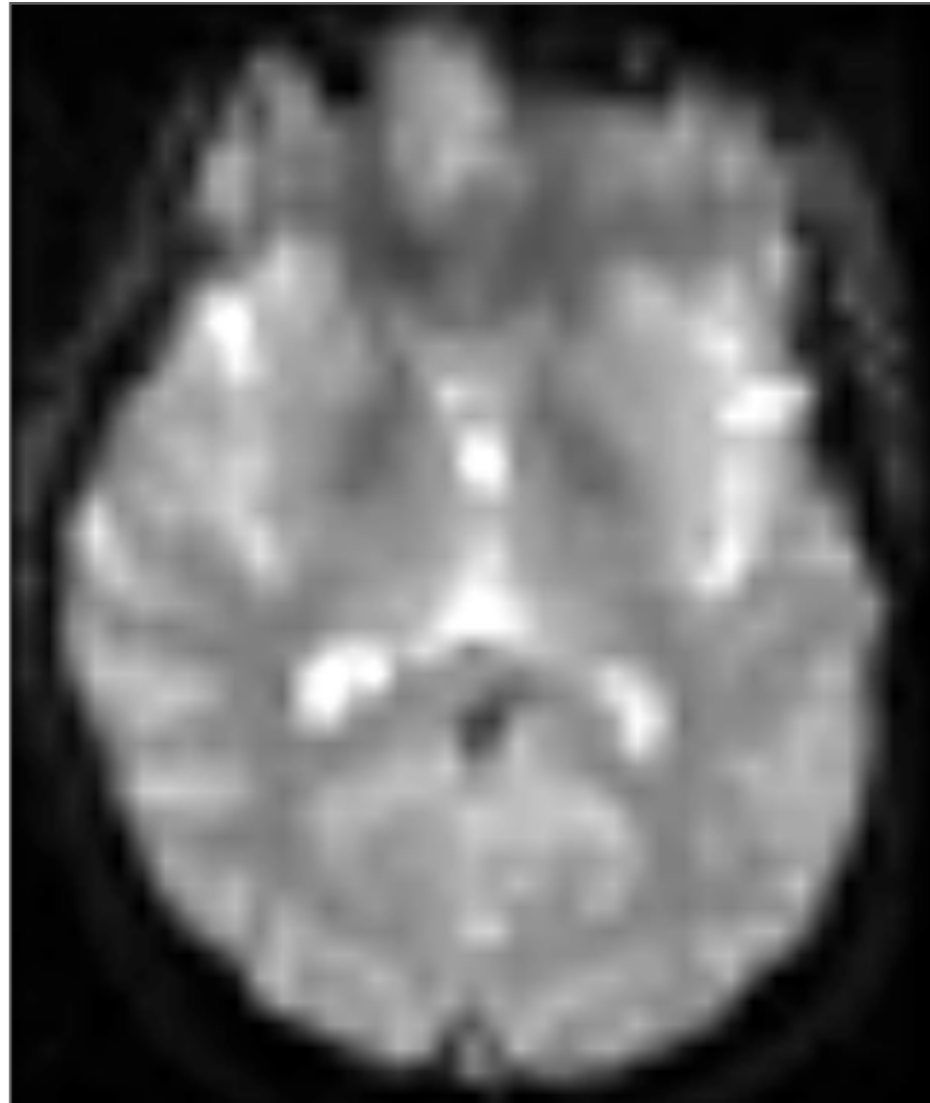
paramagnetic  $\longrightarrow$  diamagnetic



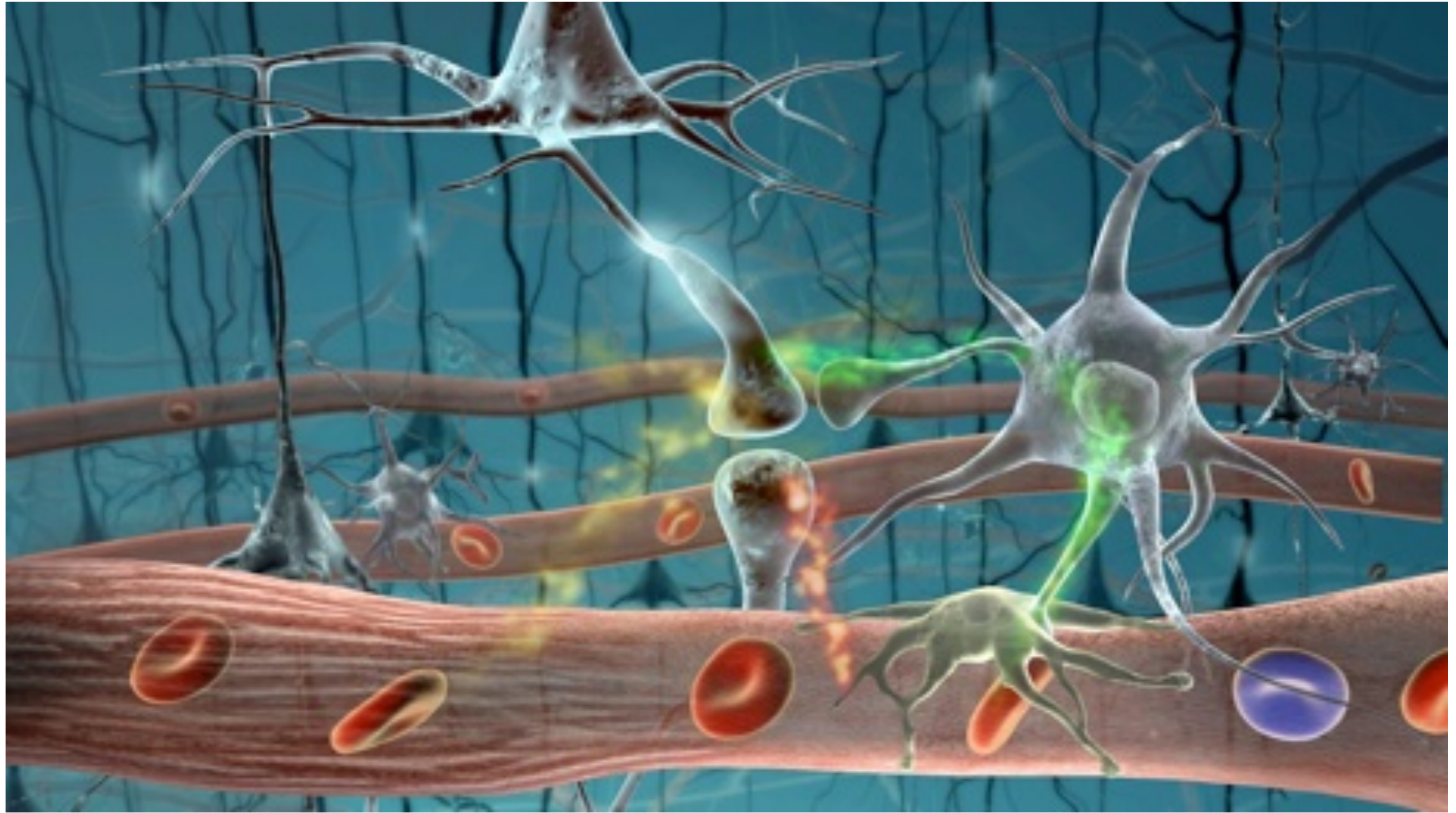
Deoxyhemoglobin creates magnetic field inhomogeneities, causing spin dephasing



protons de-phase



gradient echoplanar image



# Neuro-vascular coupling

