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Magnetic resonance imaging is a common When the patient is correctly positioned procedure used to detect many diseases inside the MRI, a homogenous magnetic located in tissues, or tears and damage to field is applied that aligns the hydrogen ligaments or muscles. atoms in the direction of the magnetic field. Now a radio frequency is emitted which The MRI machine resembles a long narrow tube that the patient can be will change the direction of the hydrogen positioned throughout it by a board that particles to spin or "precess" in a different slides on an axis at the base of the machine. direction of the magnetic field. This enables the technicians to access and A series of gradient magnets are now position localized magnetic fields produced positioned to produce a more concentrated by magnets to receive images of a magnetic field of different powers along the body. As this process occurs, the particles designated area. Different types of magnets are used in will absorb the energy produced by the RF these MRI machines. A permanent magnet frequency and as the particles return to their natural state, they give off signals is a large, bulky magnet that produces a stable, yet weak magnetic field and is fairly which are picked up by a coil. Theses inexpensive to upkeep. Another magnet signals are then transmitted by a computer which is a solenoid is fairly inexpensive to which is then converted into an image use, but requires a lot of power to operate using Fourier transforms. and in the long run can be inefficient. The particles of damaged or suspicious Finally the superconductive electromagnet tissue react differently to this stimulation and are recorded in the image. This gives is used currently that when cooled at around -452 degrees F, becomes a super the technicians the ability to see damaged

Detained at: http://www.edmondopenmri.com/pics/diagram.jpg	References: • http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/on-line/ brain/182.asp • http://www.howstuffworks.com/mri.htm • http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_reso nance_imaging • http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resonance • http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resonance • http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resonance • http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resonance • http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resonance • http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2002 /05/020528074455.htm • http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles /90249.php

conductor.

areas of tissue located within the body.