

Know Every Thing About MRI Systems

# How MRI Systems Install and Running

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**TAIMAZ**

First Step :

# Planning To Install MRI

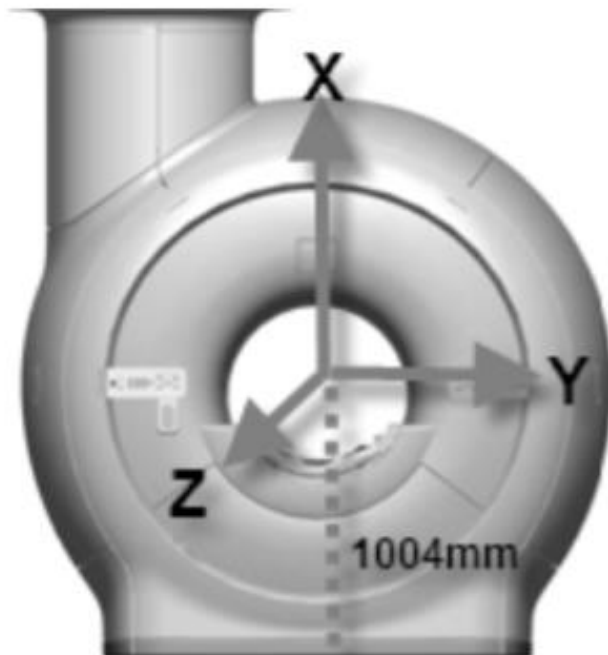
What we Need and what we do ?

To make on Place ready to install an MRI system:

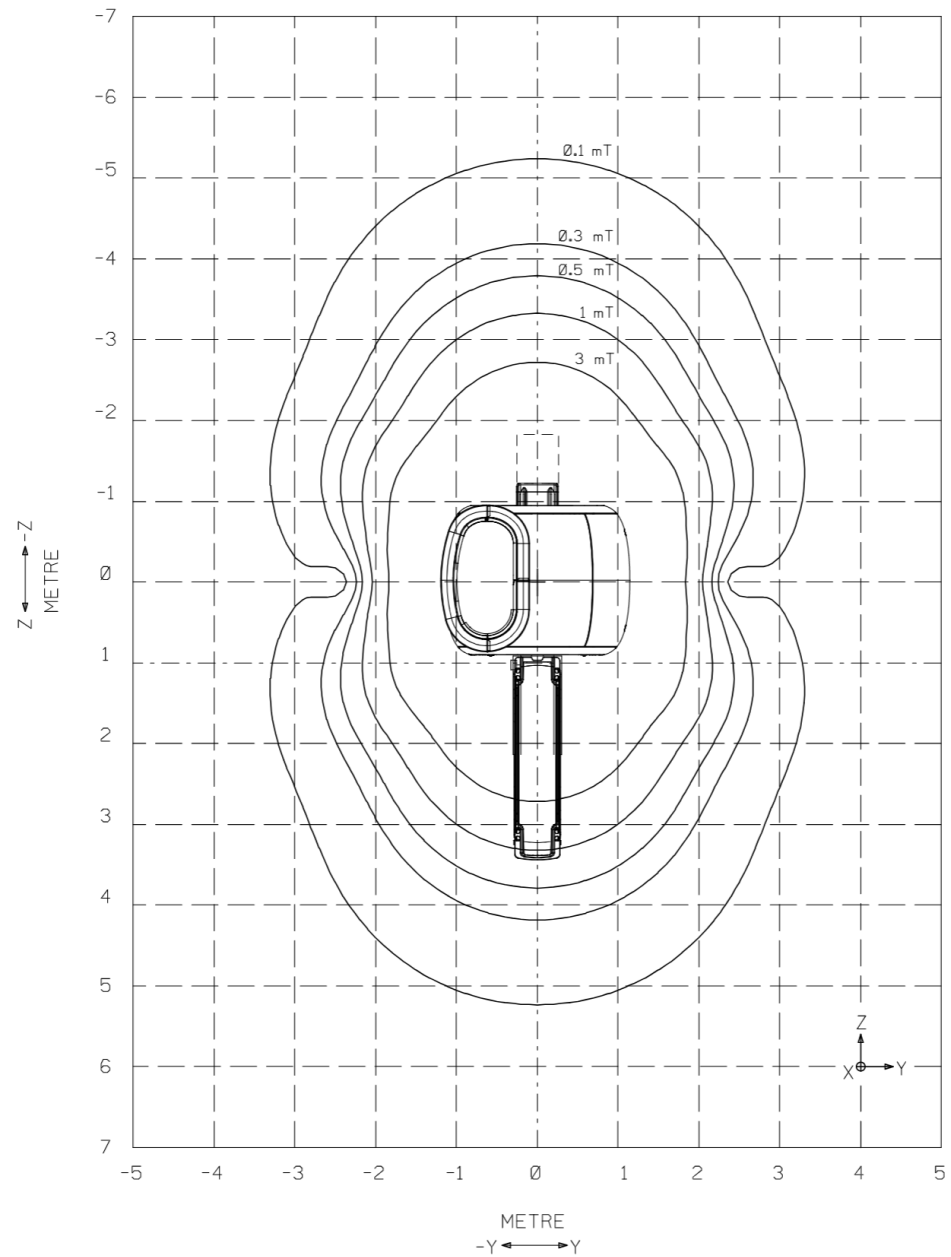
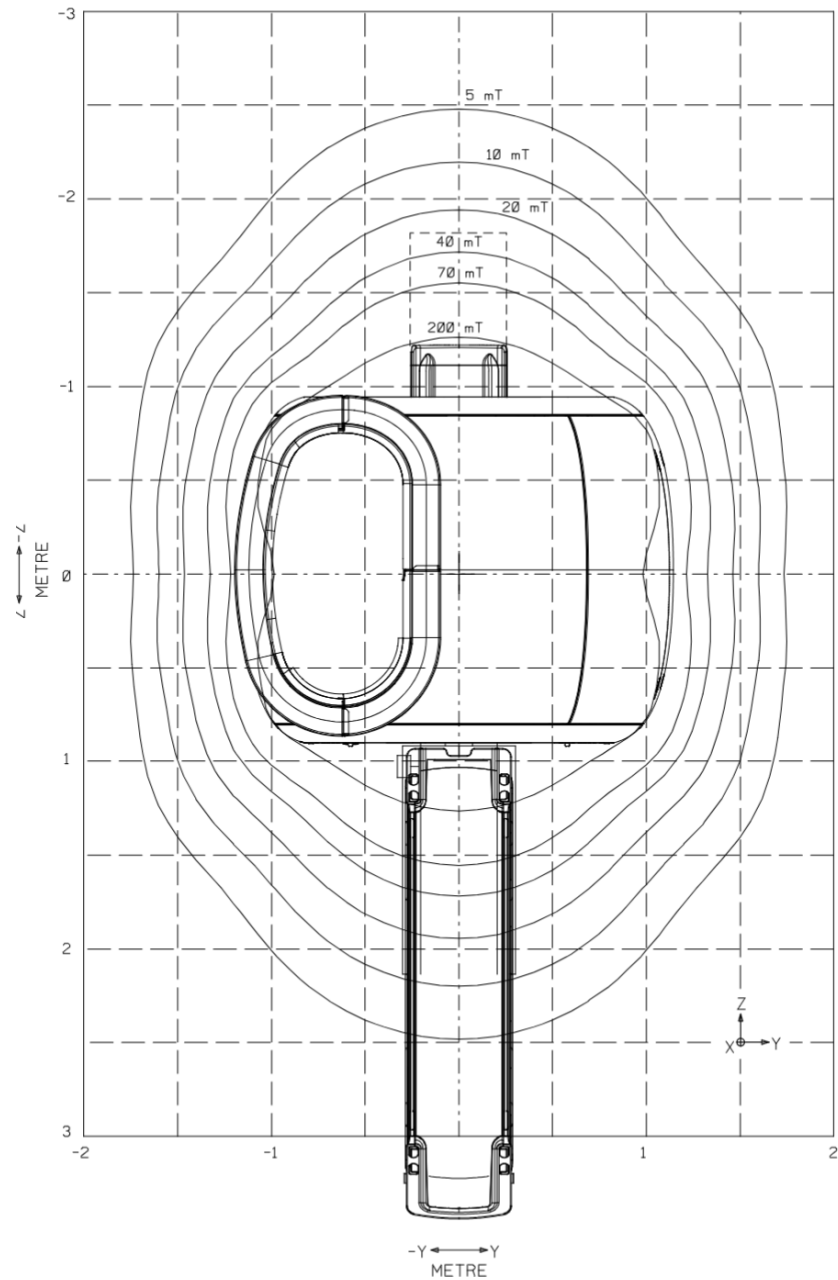
- Architectural Requirements
- Mechanical Requirement
- Electrical Requirements

The axes are identified as:

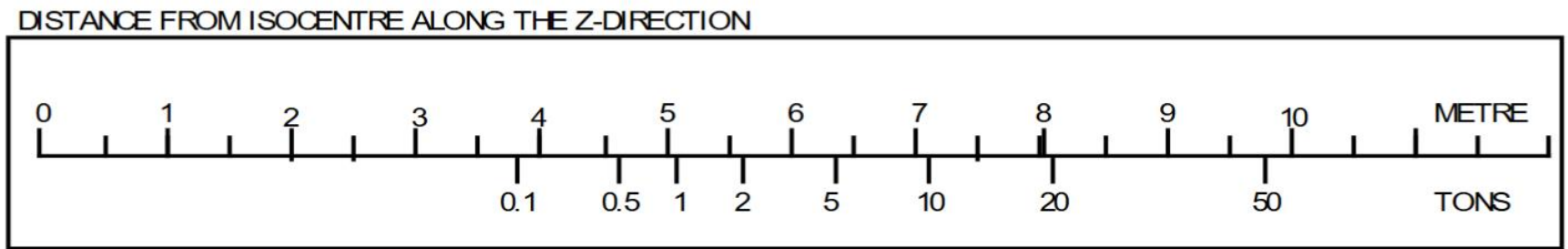
- X = vertical axis (up positive, down negative)
- Z = horizontal front to back axis, length of the patient (front positive, back negative)
- Y = horizontal left to right axis (left negative, right positive)



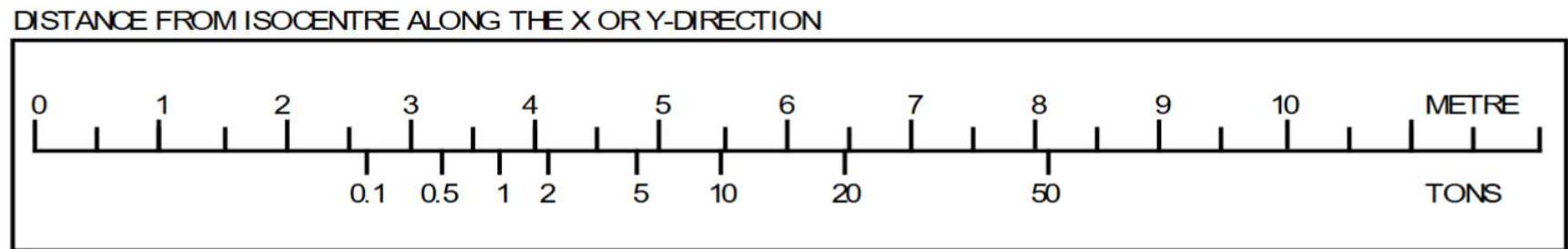




# Influences of Moving ferromagnetic Objects

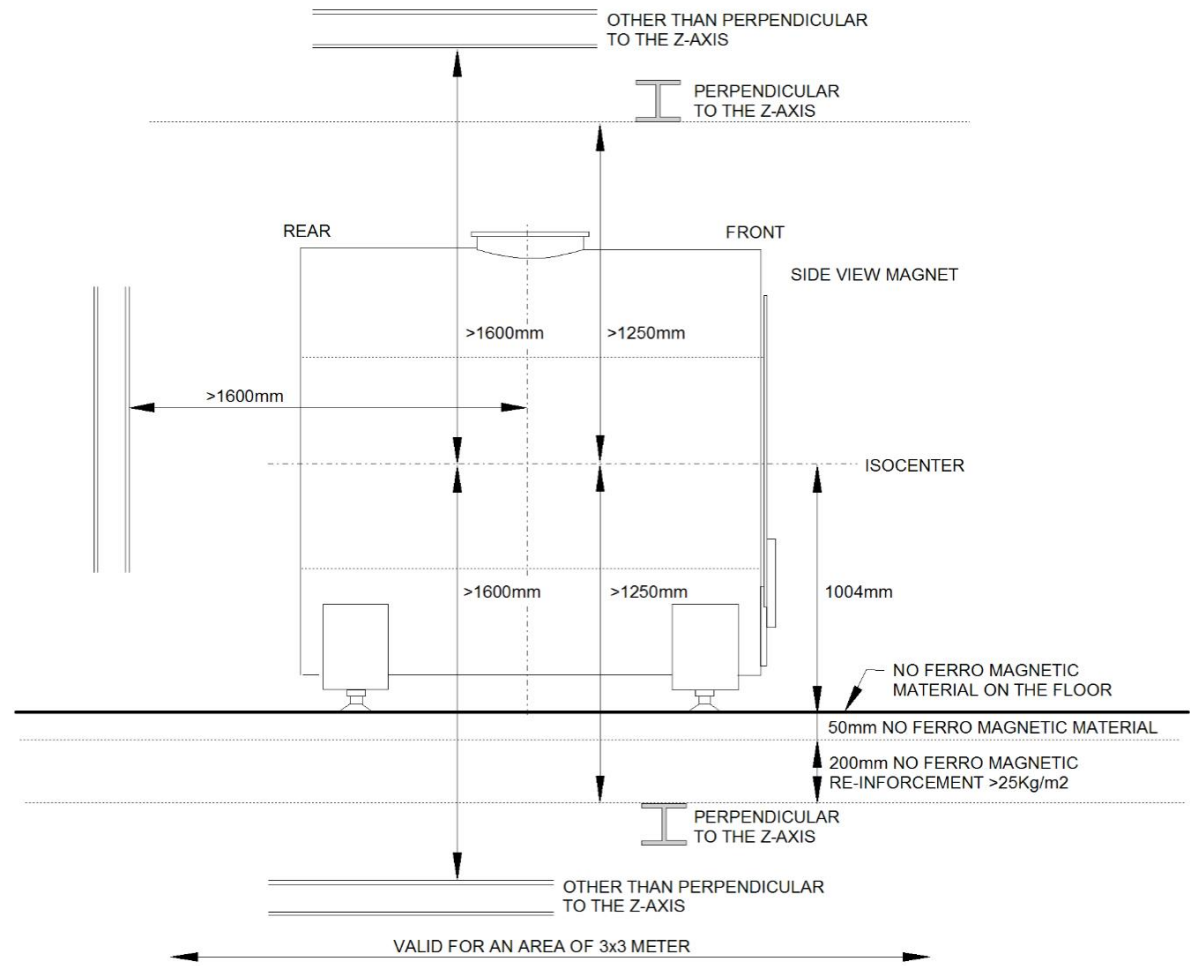


WEIGHT OF MOVING OBJECT



WEIGHT OF MOVING OBJECT

# Iron Plan of Building



## Some Examples :

Maximum permissible field strengths for magnetically susceptible objects (*)	
Object	Maximum field strength (mT)
Optical disk data carrier	60.0
LCD video monitor	3.0
Ultrasound with LCD monitors	2.5
Magnetic data carrier (diskette, tape, disk, credit card)	1.0
Video monitor, monochrome (stationary)	1.0
ECG equipment with LCD display	1.0
Flat detector	0.5
Pacemaker	0.5
X-ray CT scanner manufactured after 2003	0.2
Video monitor, color (CRT)	0.1
Image intensifier	0.1
Ultrasound with color CRT	0.1
X-ray CT scanner with photo multipliers	0.1
ECG equipment with CRT	0.1
PET-scanner	0.1
Gamma camera	0.1
Linear accelerator	0.05 (**)
Electron beam microscope	0.05 (**)

## Influences of Current in Power Lines :

Currents in power lines, large transformers or electric motors near the magnet can affect the stability of the field.

The following table shows the minimum distance allowed.

Object with electromagnetic field		Safe distance from magnet ISO-centre in meters
Power line	500 A	5
Transformer	650 kVA	10
Motor / Generator	30 kVA	5

In case of other values, the safe distance can be calculated with the following formula.

$$\sqrt{(X/\text{old})} \times \text{distance} = \text{new distance}$$

X = new value, old = value from table above, distance = distance from table above.

For example power line 1500 A.

$$\sqrt{(1500\text{A}/500\text{A})} \times 5\text{m} = \sqrt{3} \times 5 = 8.7 \text{ m}$$

# Electrical requirments

Mains configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>STAR, 3 phase + neutral + protective earth (PE)</li><li>Delta is allowed for the 480V version</li></ul>		
Voltage and Frequency			
	or	220 / 380V +10% / -10%	50 Hz +1Hz / - 1 Hz
	or	220 / 380V +10% / -10%	60 Hz +1Hz / - 1 Hz
	or	230 / 400V +10% / -10%	50 Hz +1Hz / - 1 Hz
	or	230 / 400V +10% / -10%	60 Hz +1Hz / - 1 Hz
	or	480V +10% / -10%	60 Hz +1Hz / - 1 Hz
Note: MDU version to be ordered via order questionnaire			
Mains impedance (at nominal voltage)	Omega HP gradients: < 150 mΩ		
	Omega gradients < 200 mΩ		
Distortion Power factor	> 0.9		
Cos phi	> 0.9 (under full load)		
THD <sub>i</sub>	< 45 %		
THD (V) indication	<3%		
K-factor	< 10		
Crest Factor	< 3		
Mains interruptions	< 0.5 period, minimum intervals of 5 periods		
Phase Voltage imbalance	< 2%		
Phase (L1,L2,L3) to neutral (WYE)	230V +/-10%		
Neutral to PE voltage indication	< 5 V recommended: < 1 V RMS		
PE wire diameter	Local code(*)		
Protective Earth Sourcing Integrity	Advise value < 1.5 ohm		

Electrical power rating			
MRI system Gradient system		Omega Gradients	Omega HP Gradients
Apparent Power	kVA	60	80
Rated current	A/phase	90	116
Peak current	A/phase, <5ms	400 (*)	
Peak current	A/phase, <1ms	500 (*)	
Nominal fuse rating (**)	A rms	100	125

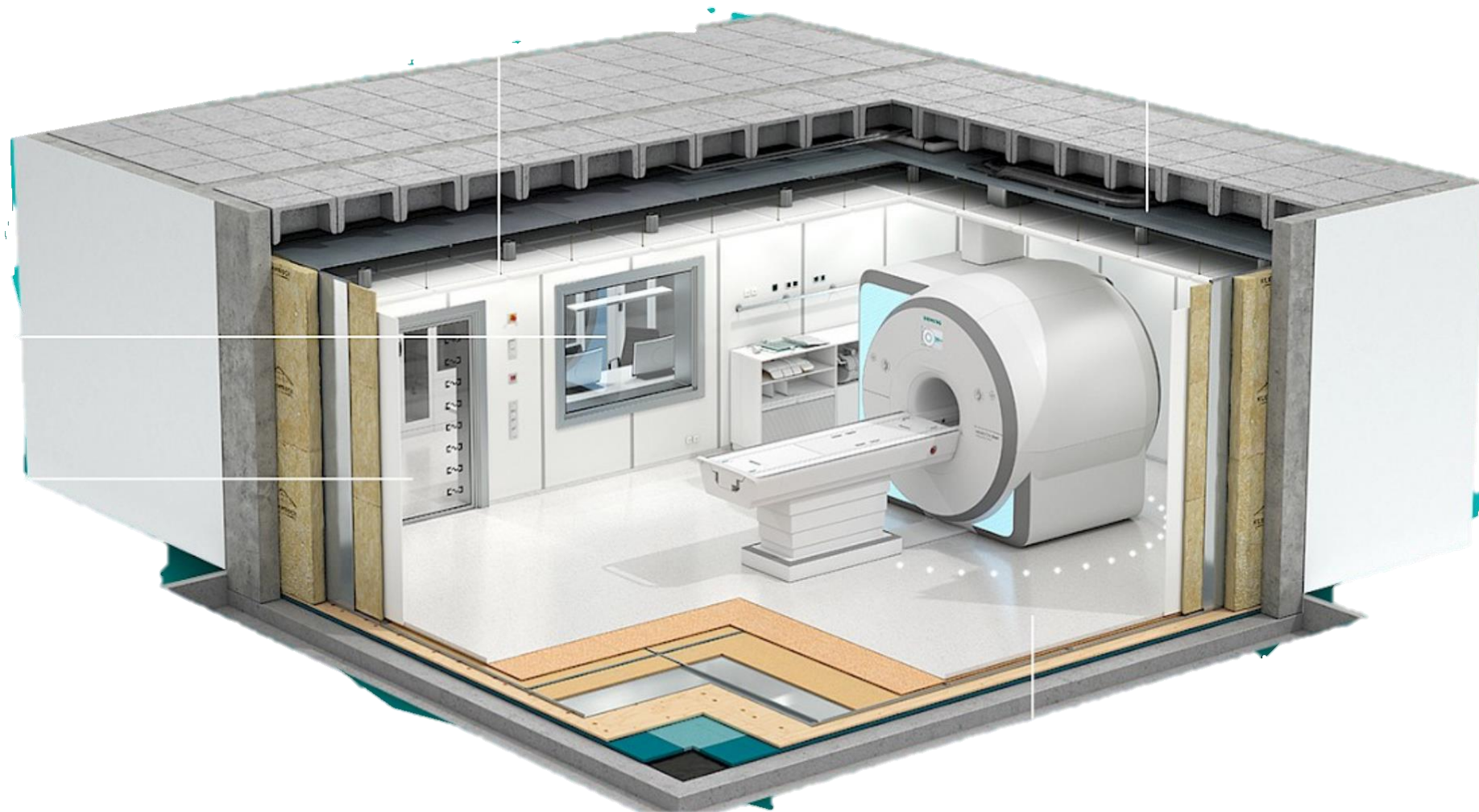
# Air Condition Requirements

Ambient requirements	
Temperature	15 - 24 °C (*) The temperature of the conditioned air that enters the room must not be less than 6 degrees below the mean room temperature
Maximum temperature change	5 °C per 10 min
Relative humidity	30% - 70%, no condensation
(*) Requirements specified at the air intake of the cabinets.	

Total heat dissipation to <u>air in kW</u>		
	Omega	Omega HP
Dissipation standby	2	
Peak dissipation scanning	4	4.5
(*) Heat dissipation of an optional chiller or other third party equipment, if installed in the technical room is not included.		



## RF Cage



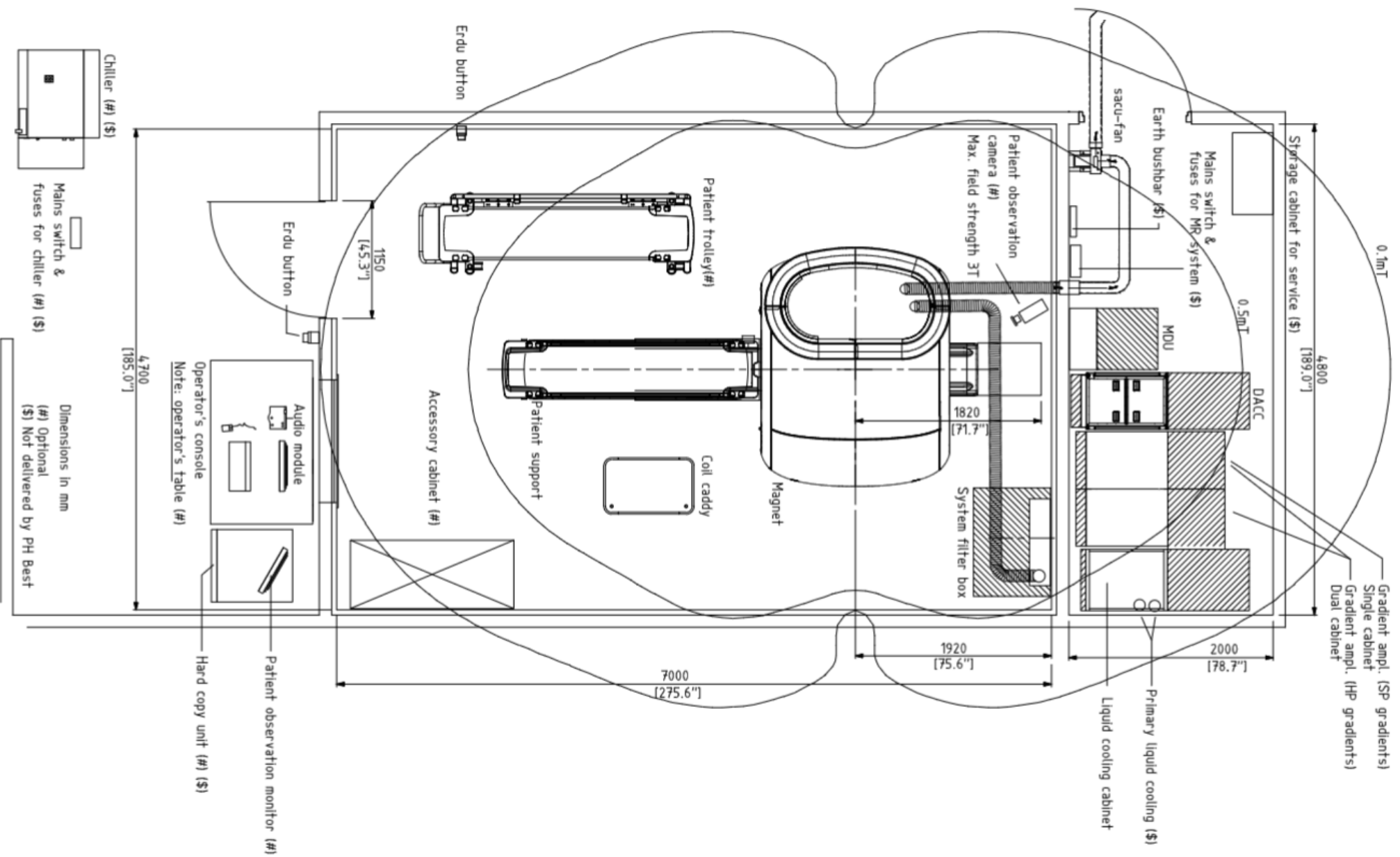


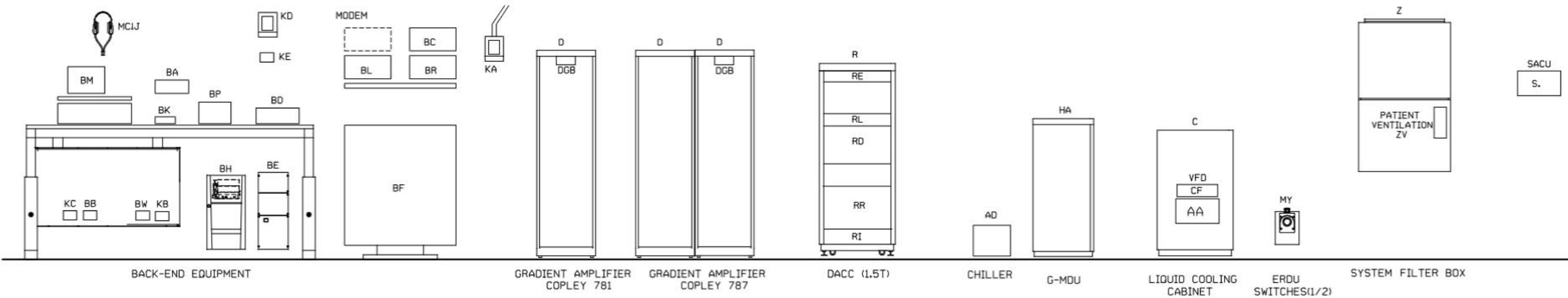
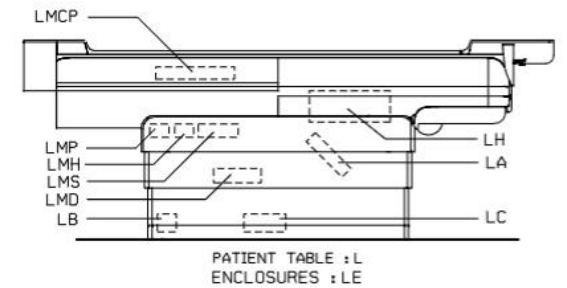
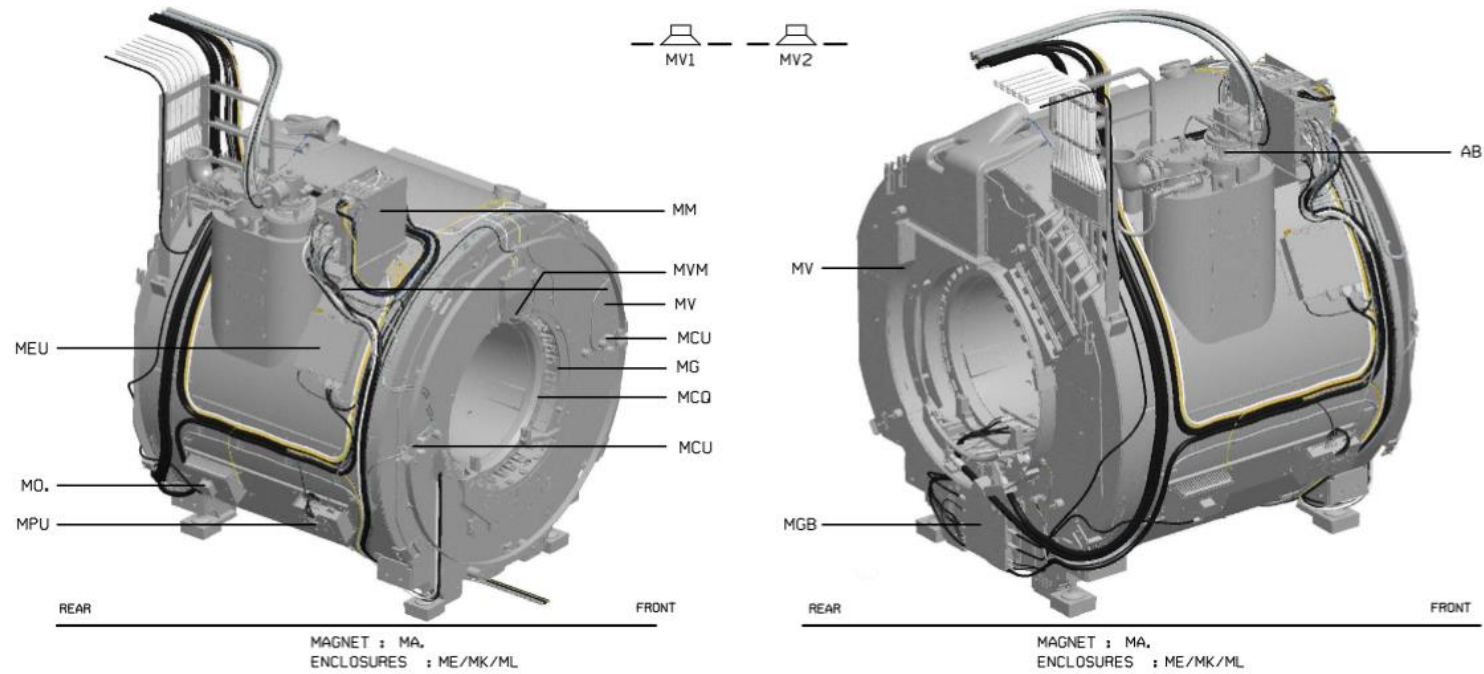








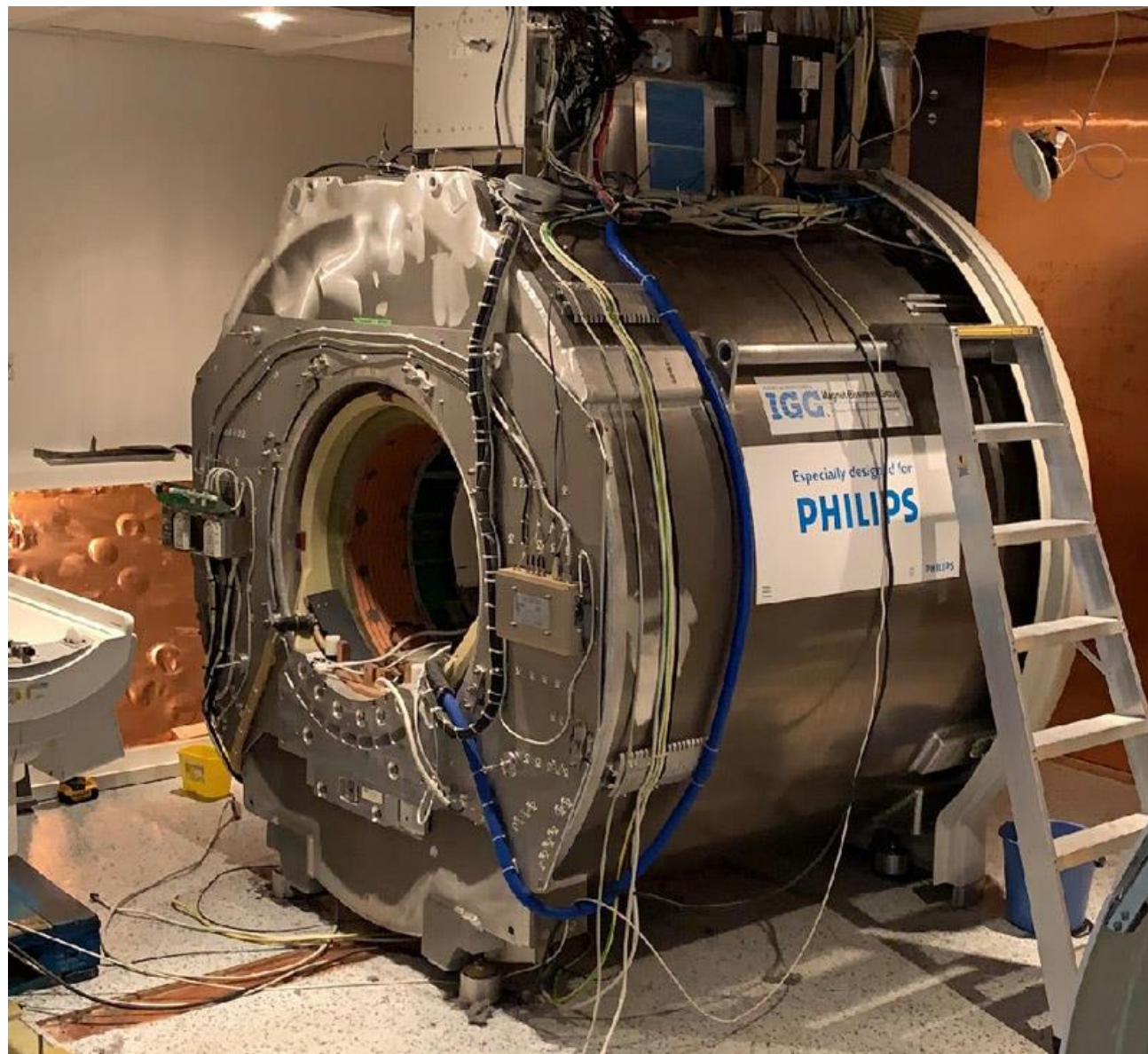








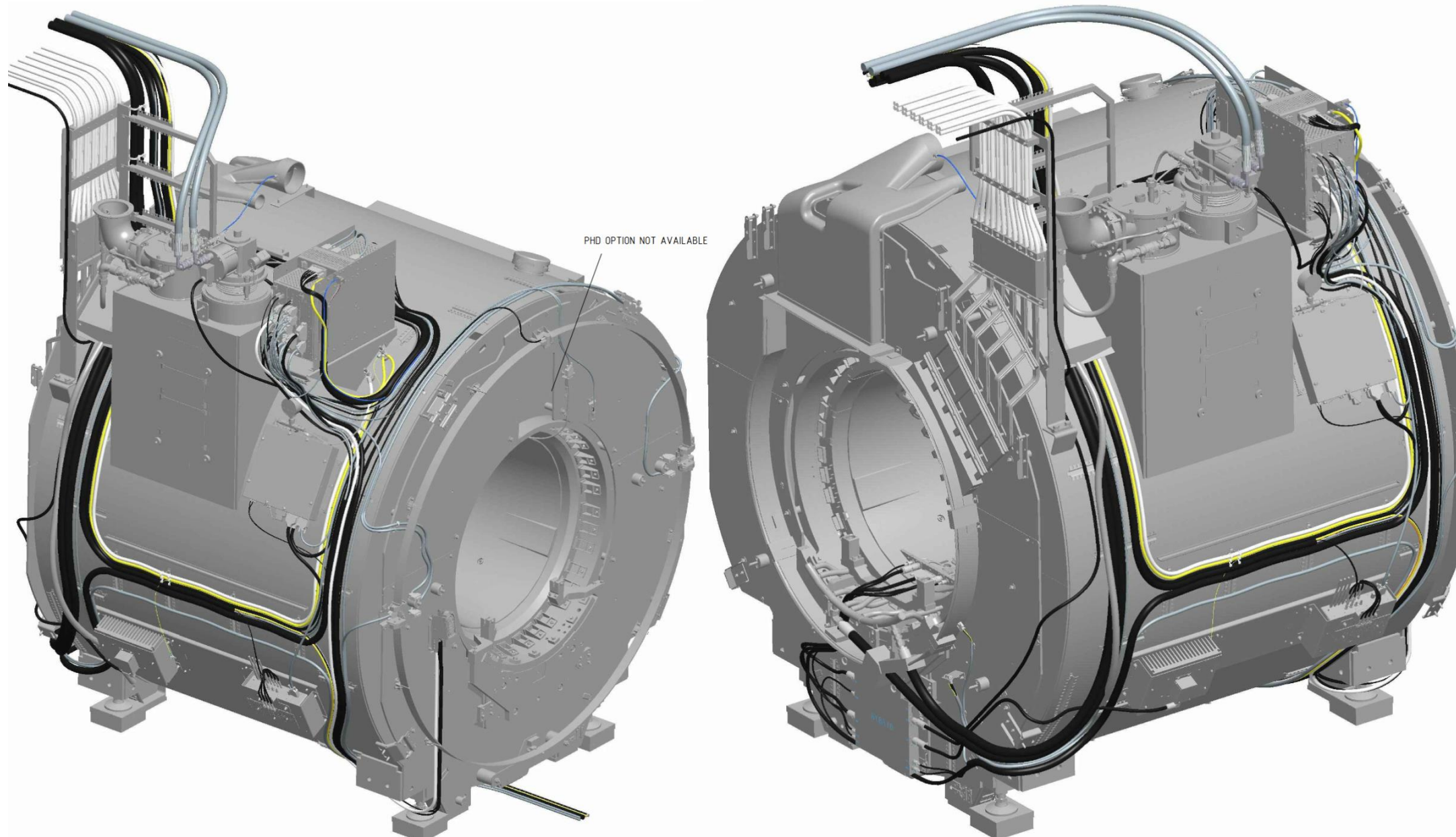






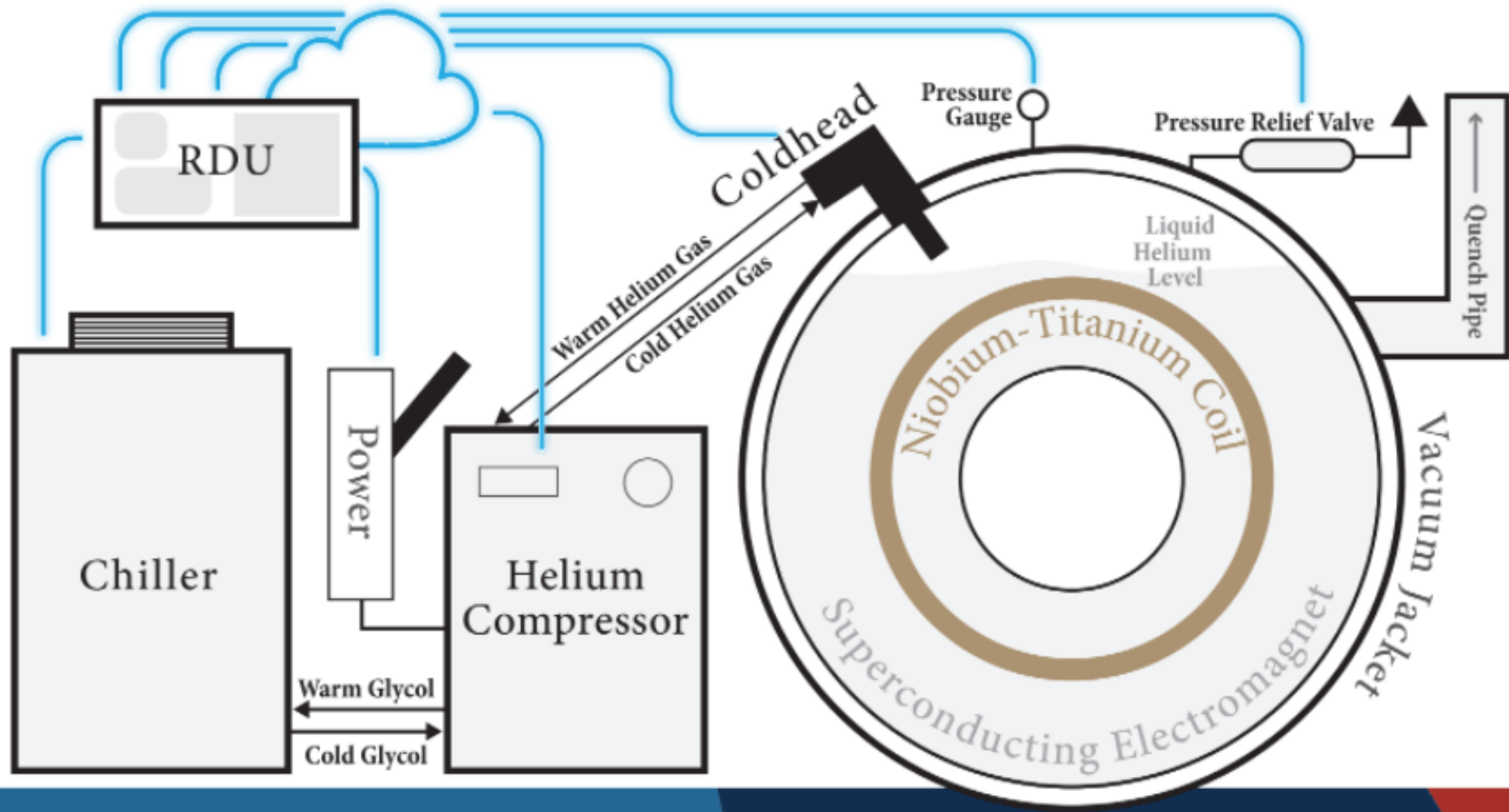












## MRI Quench ?



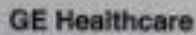
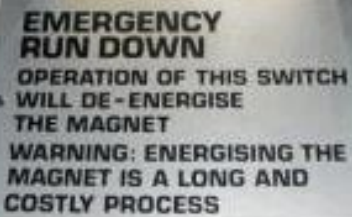




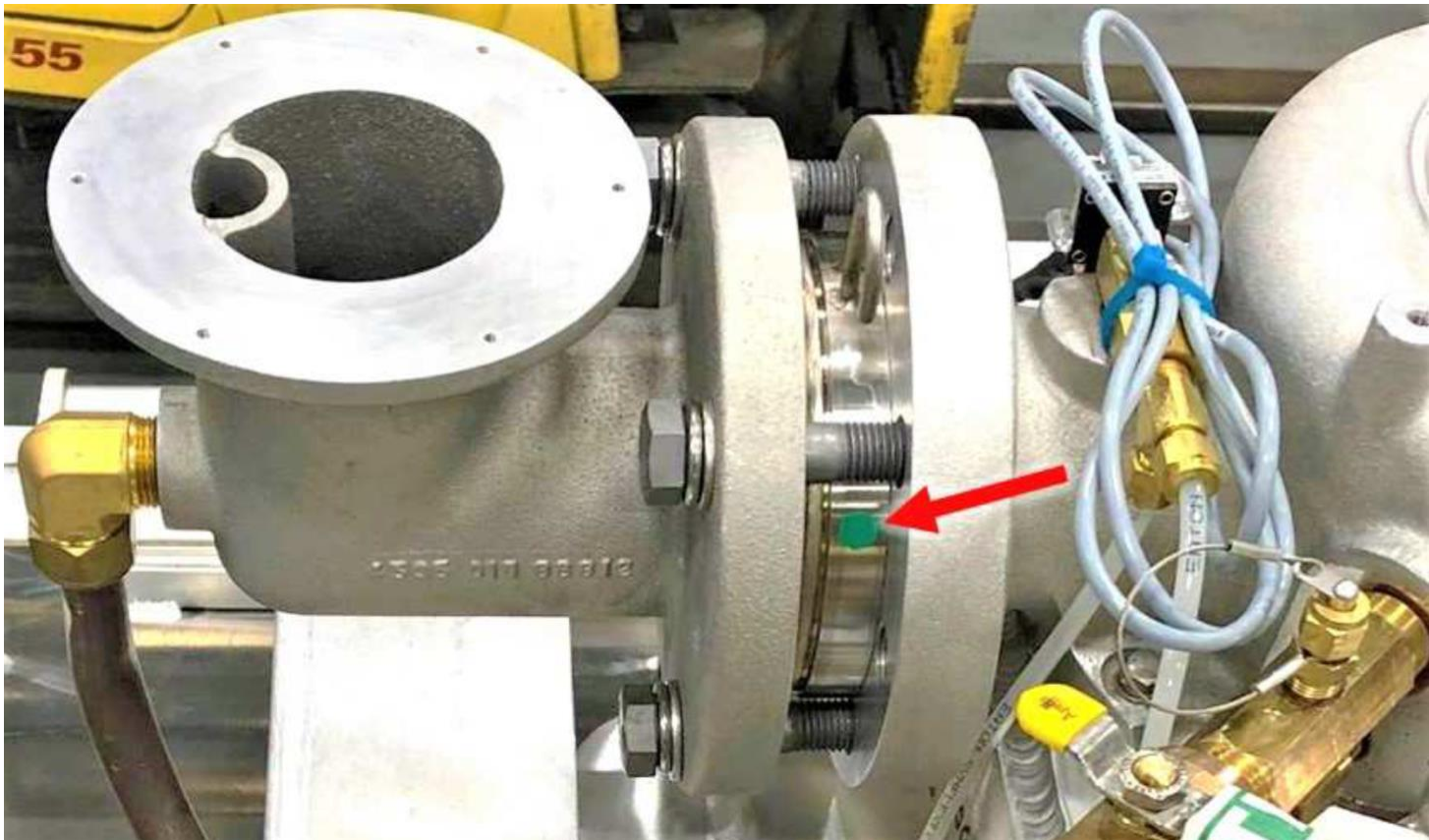
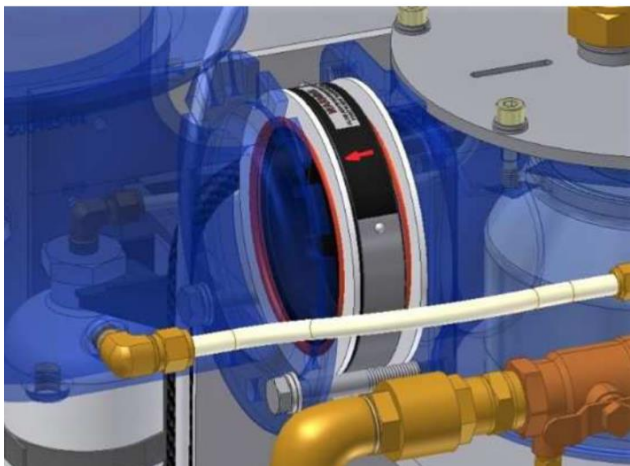
One liter of liquid helium  
expands to approximately 750 liters  
of gaseous helium at standard temperature





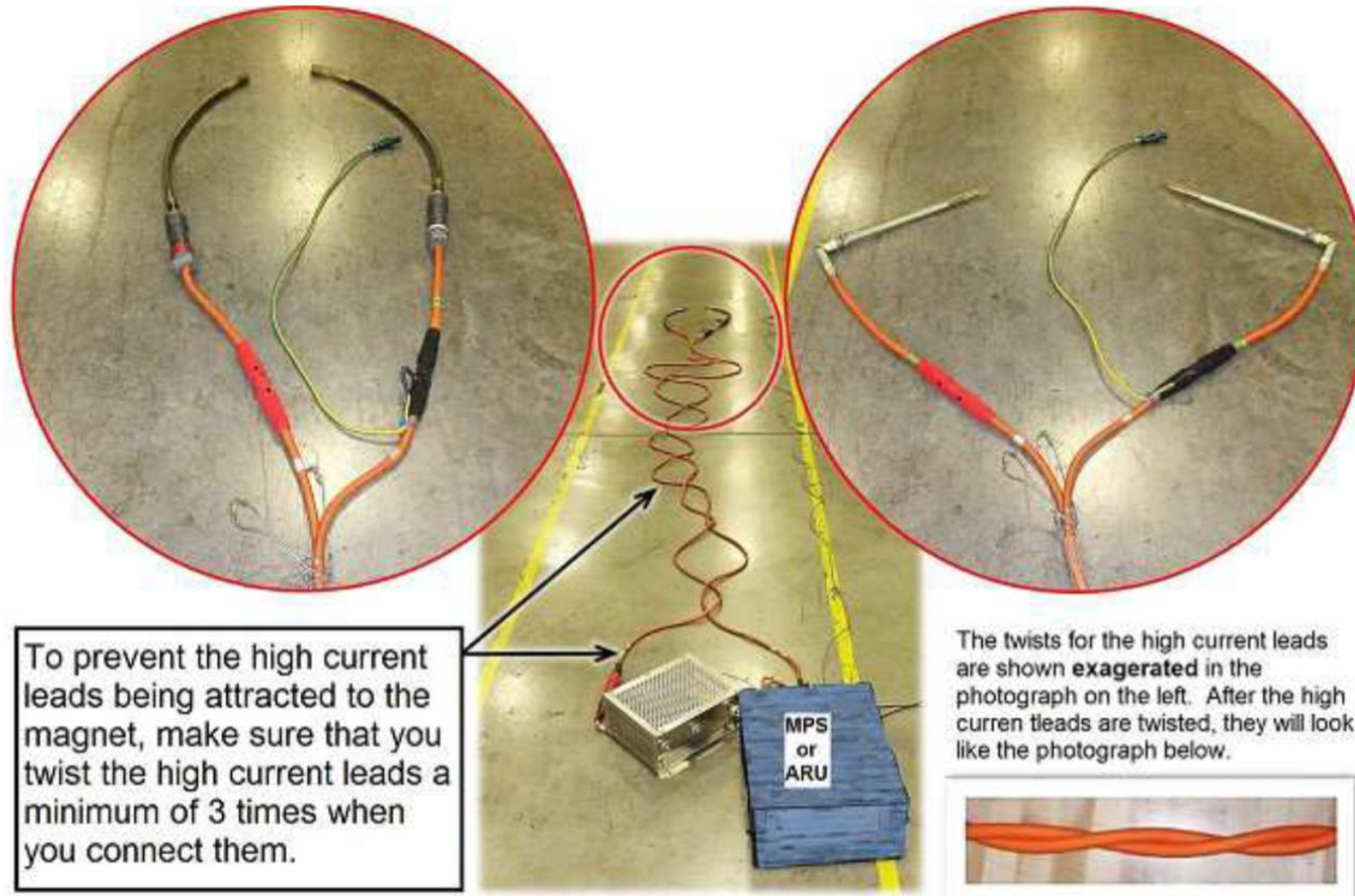


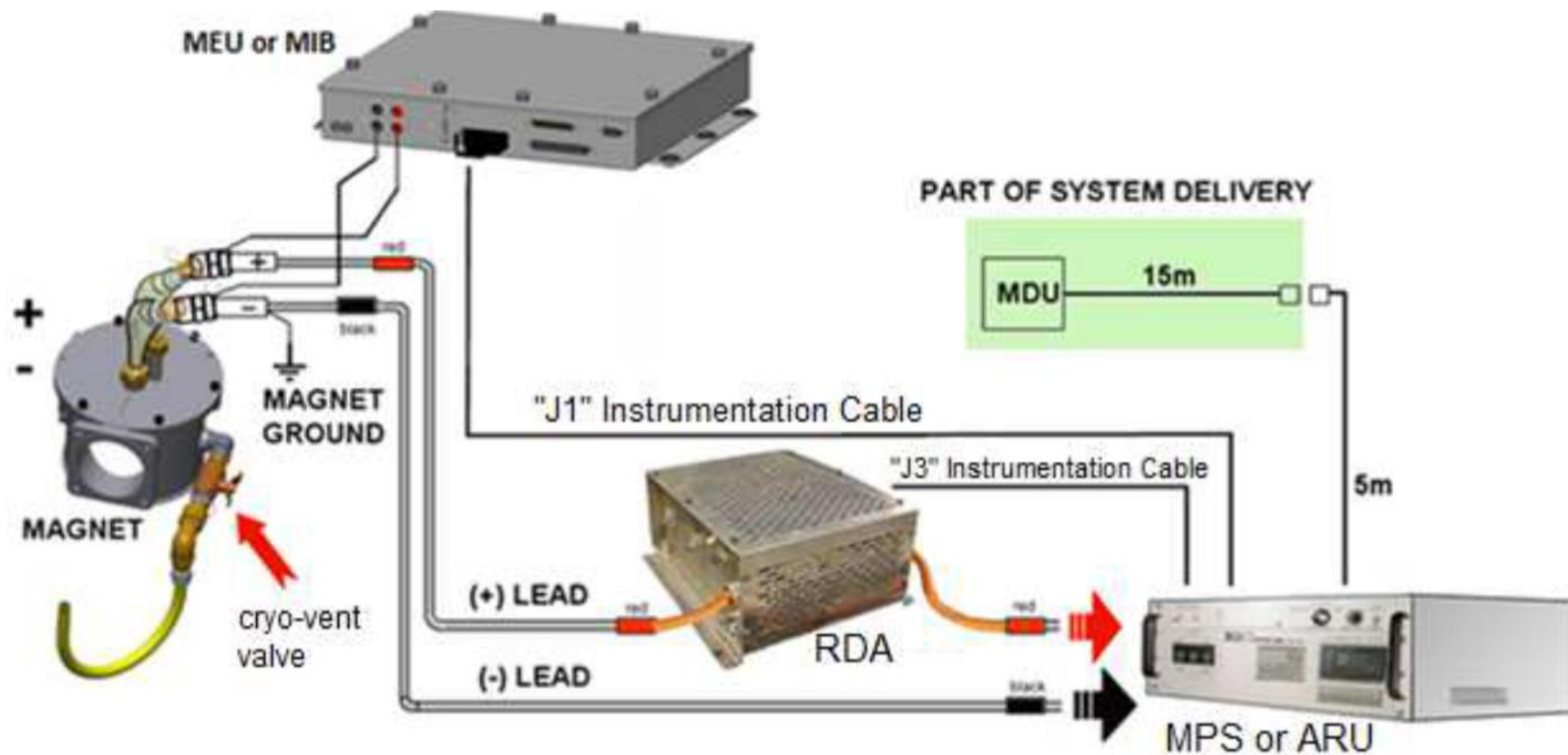
# Burst Disk





## Ramp Up The system





## Shimming ??!

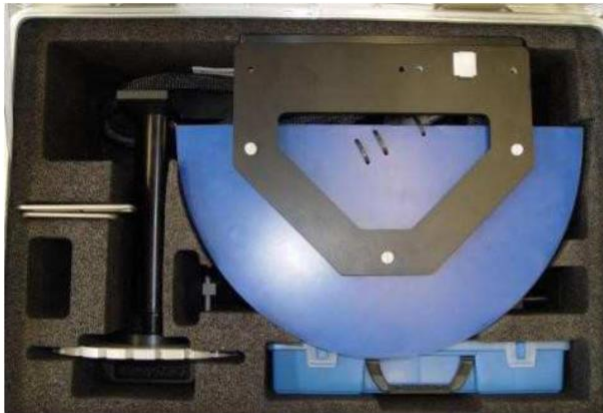


Figure 539: Probe array in case

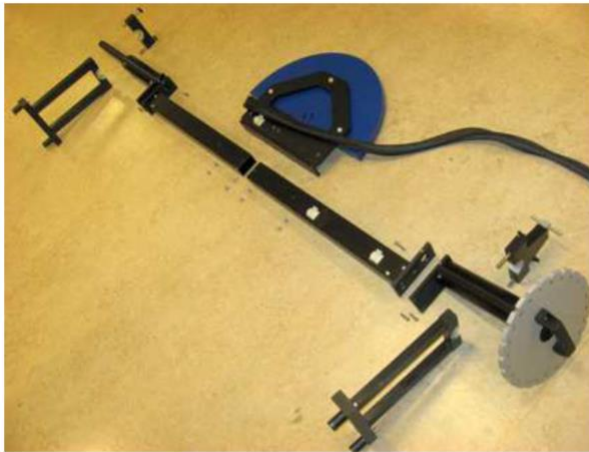


Figure 540: 'Exploded View' of shim gantry

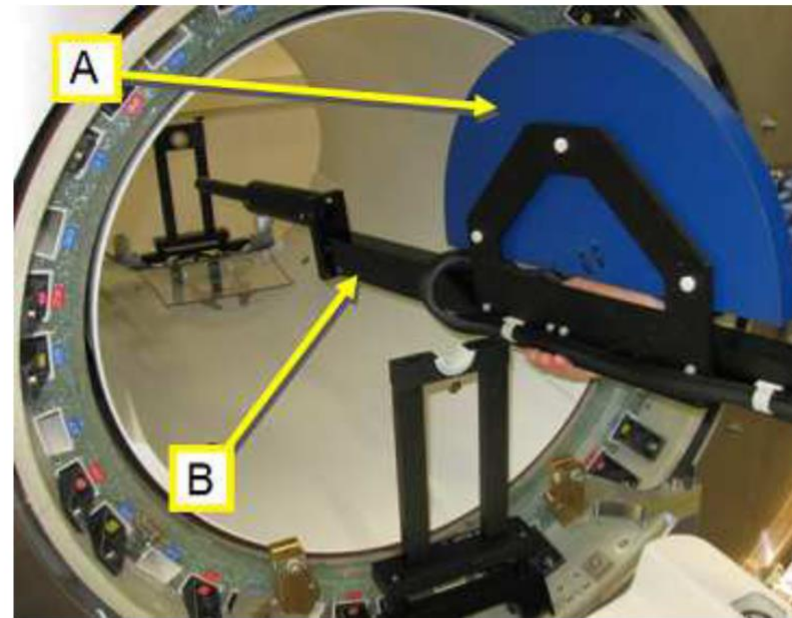


Figure 545: Inserting the shim gantry

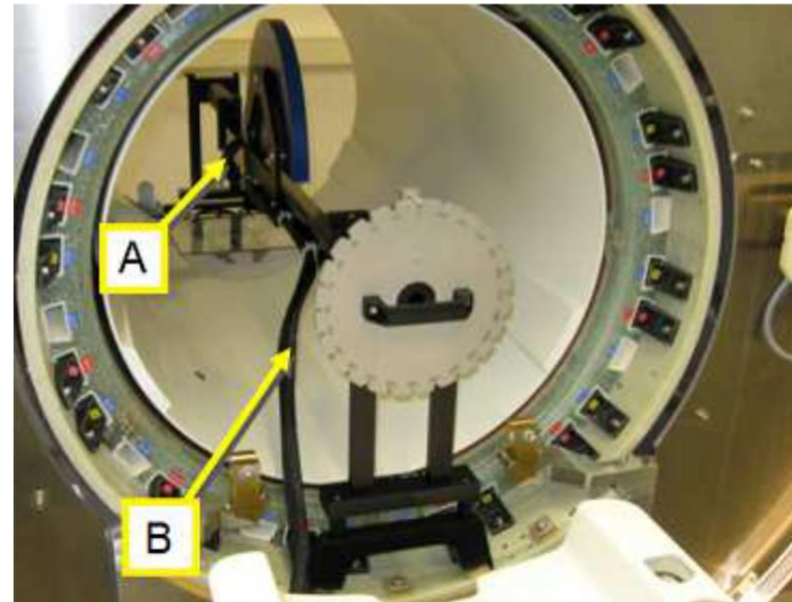


Figure 546: Complete assembly



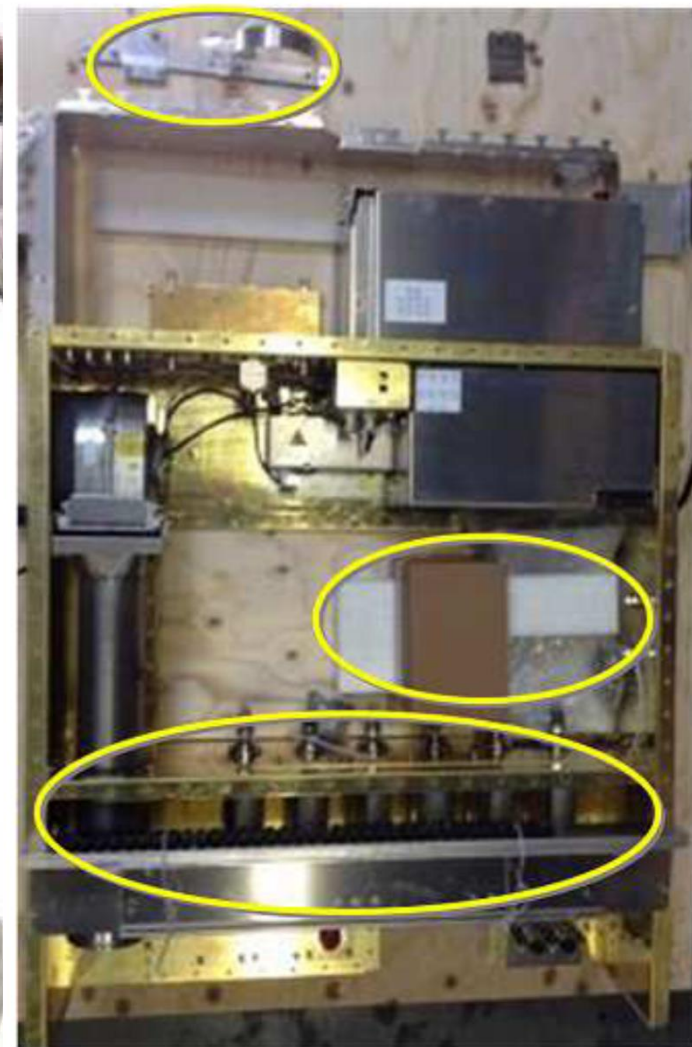
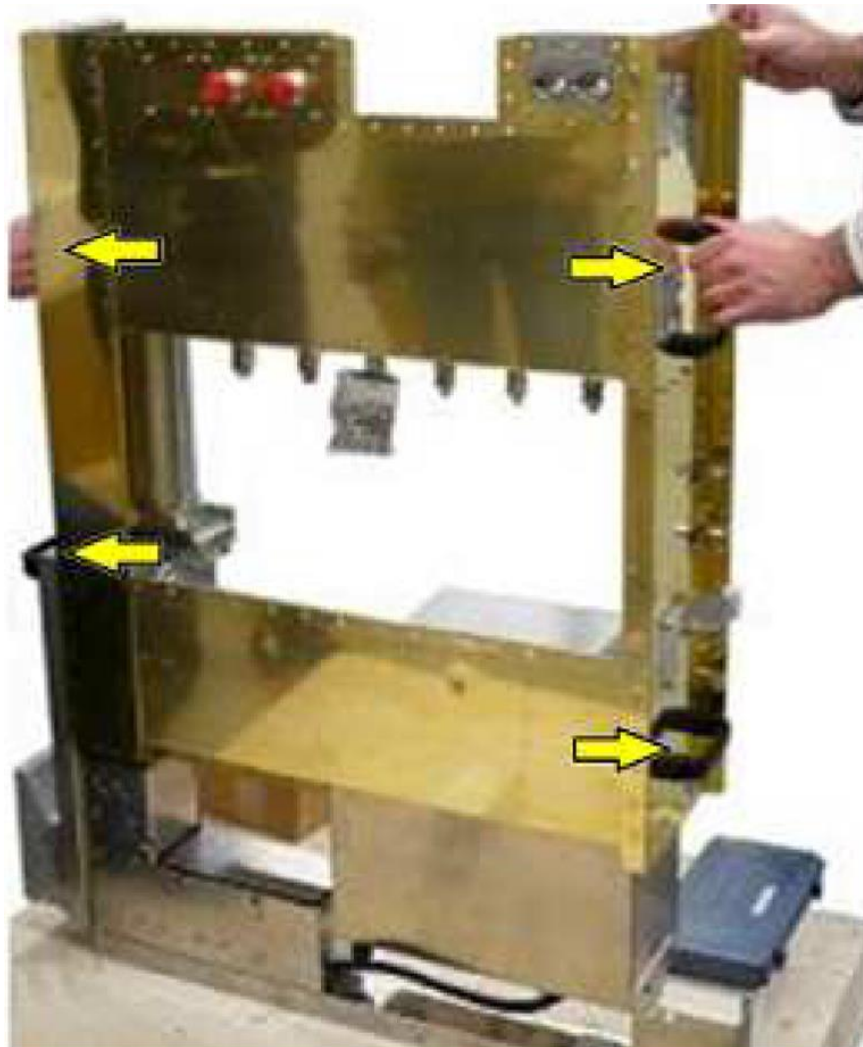








## System Filter Box











## Gradient Coil



Figure 35: Gradient coil on beam



Figure 36: Gradient coil in crate bottom

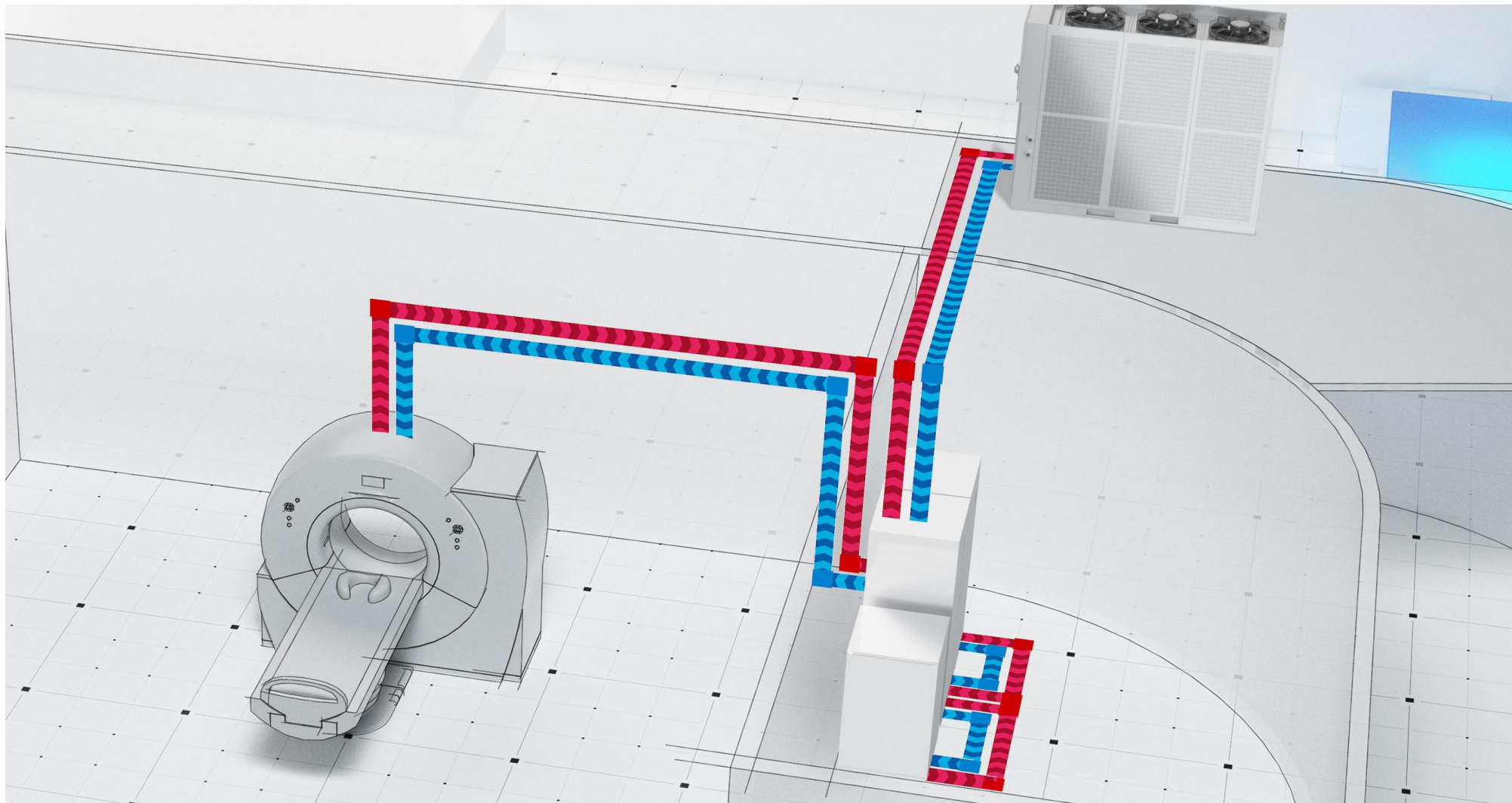








## Cooling Overview





# Cooling System

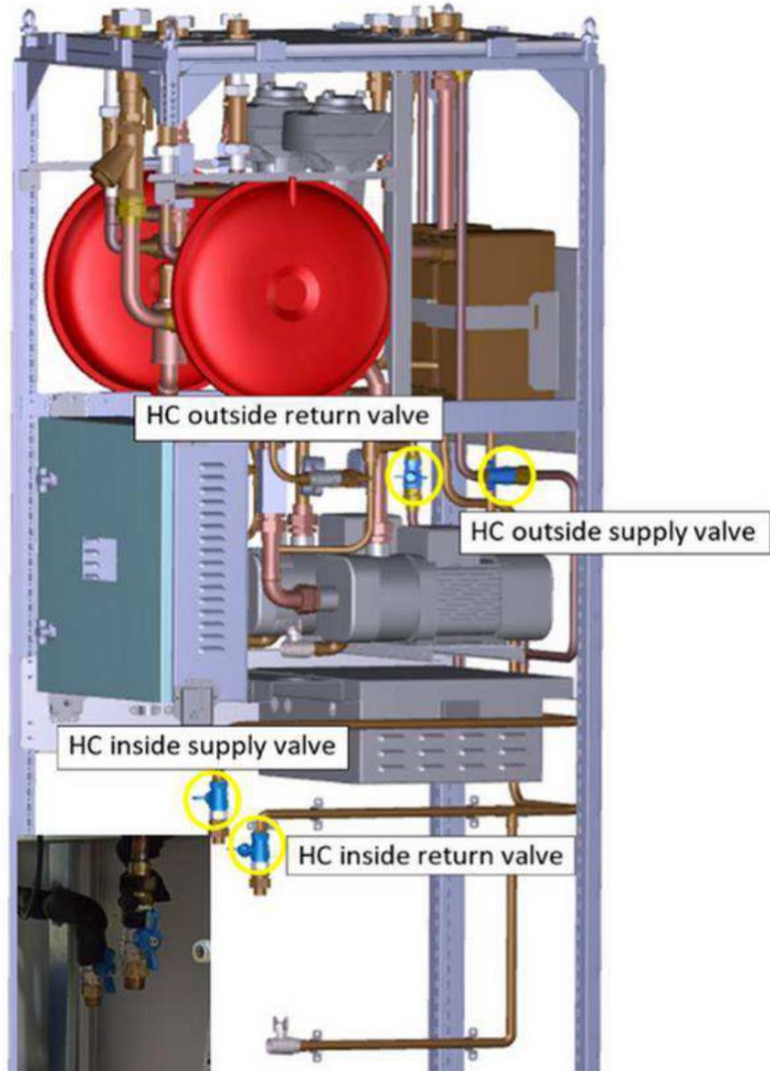
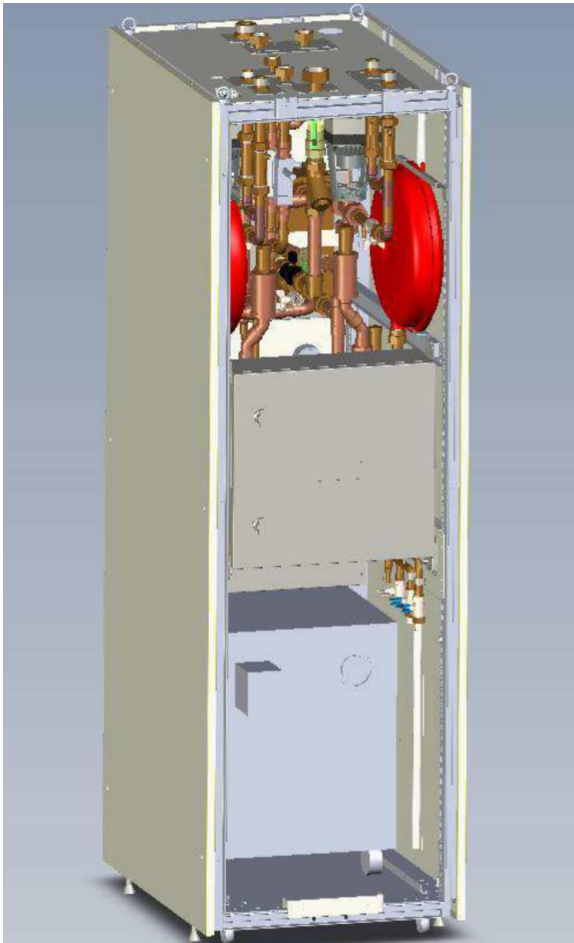


Figure 186: LCC2B valve positions for inside installed HC

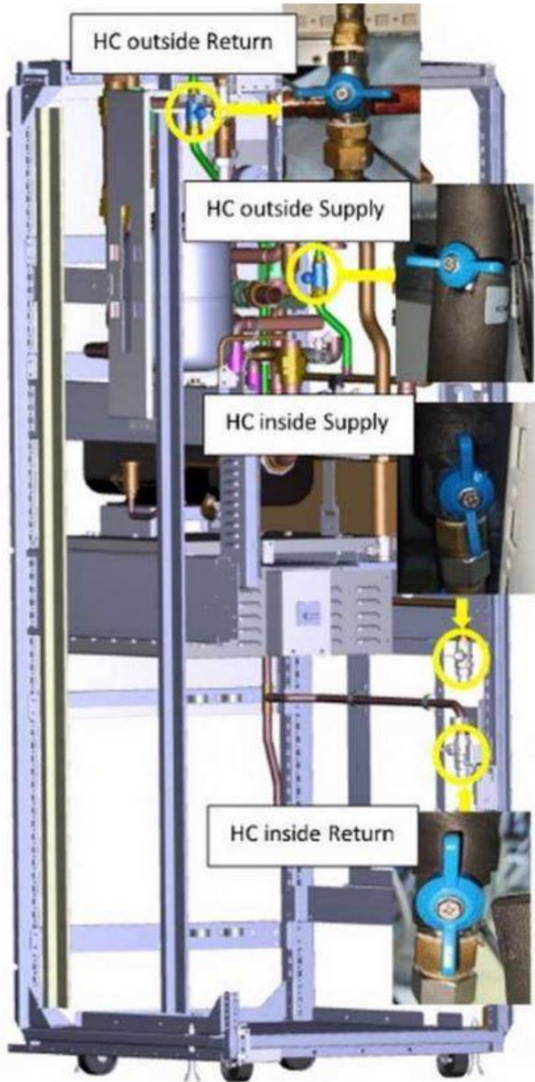
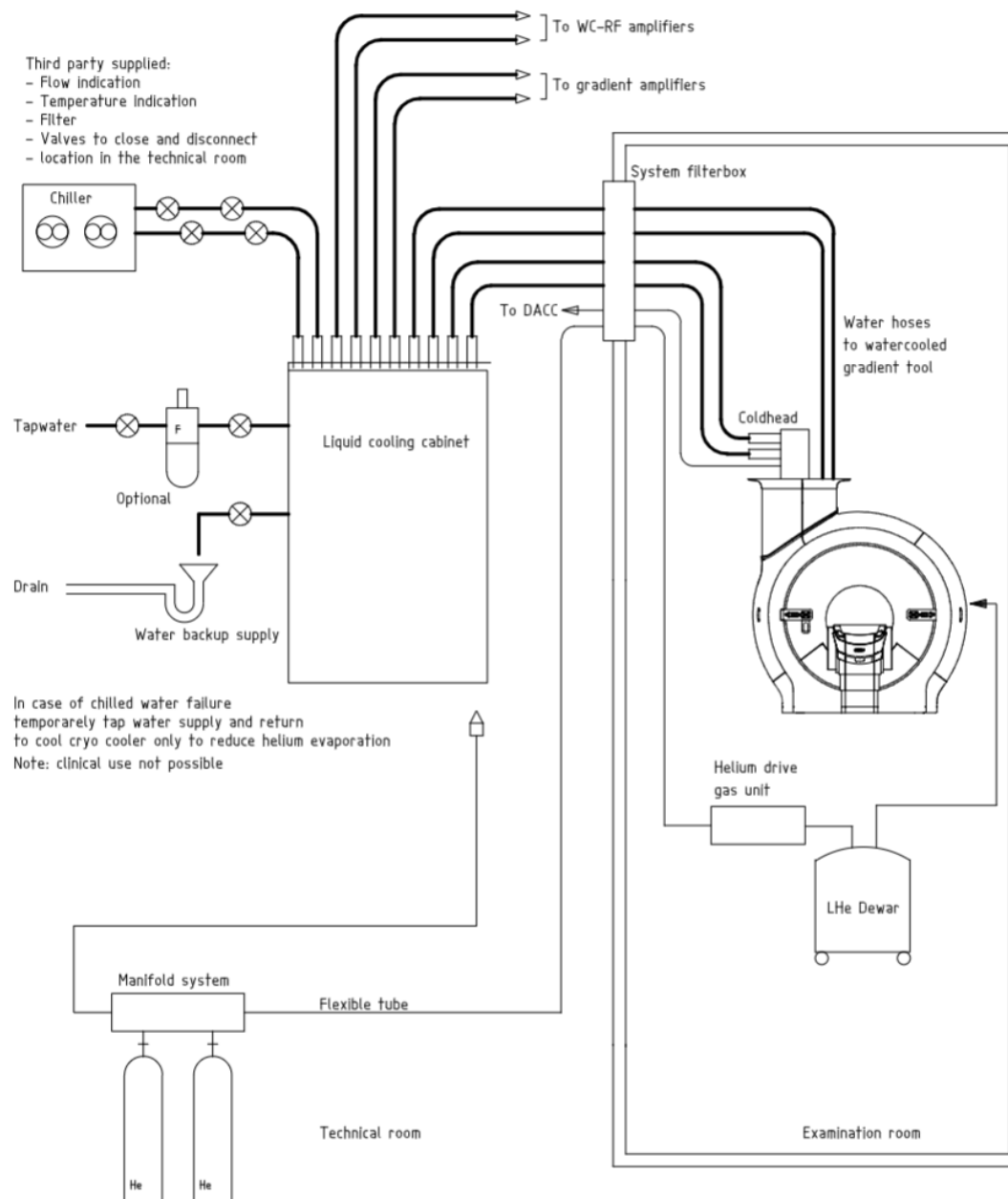
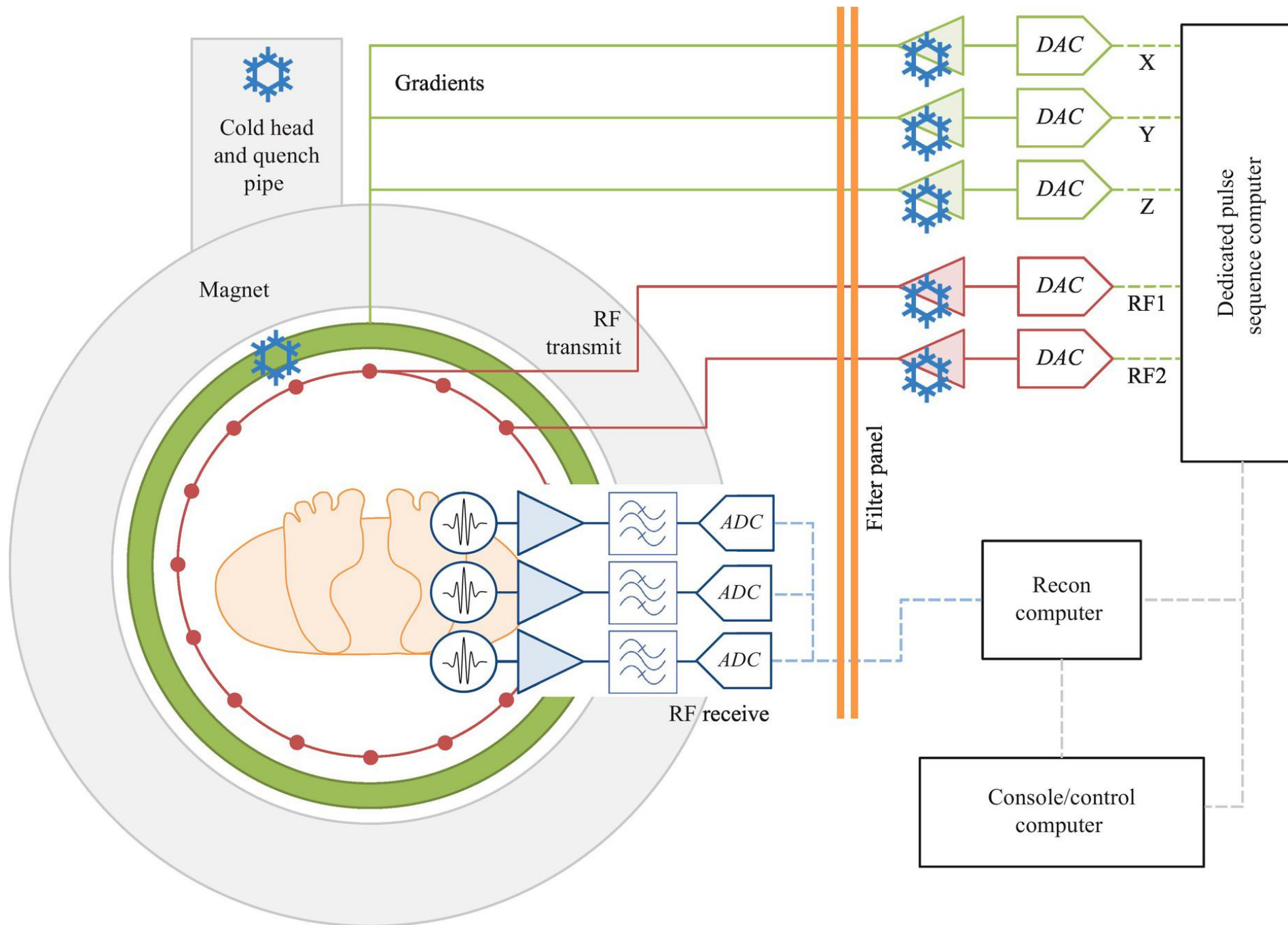


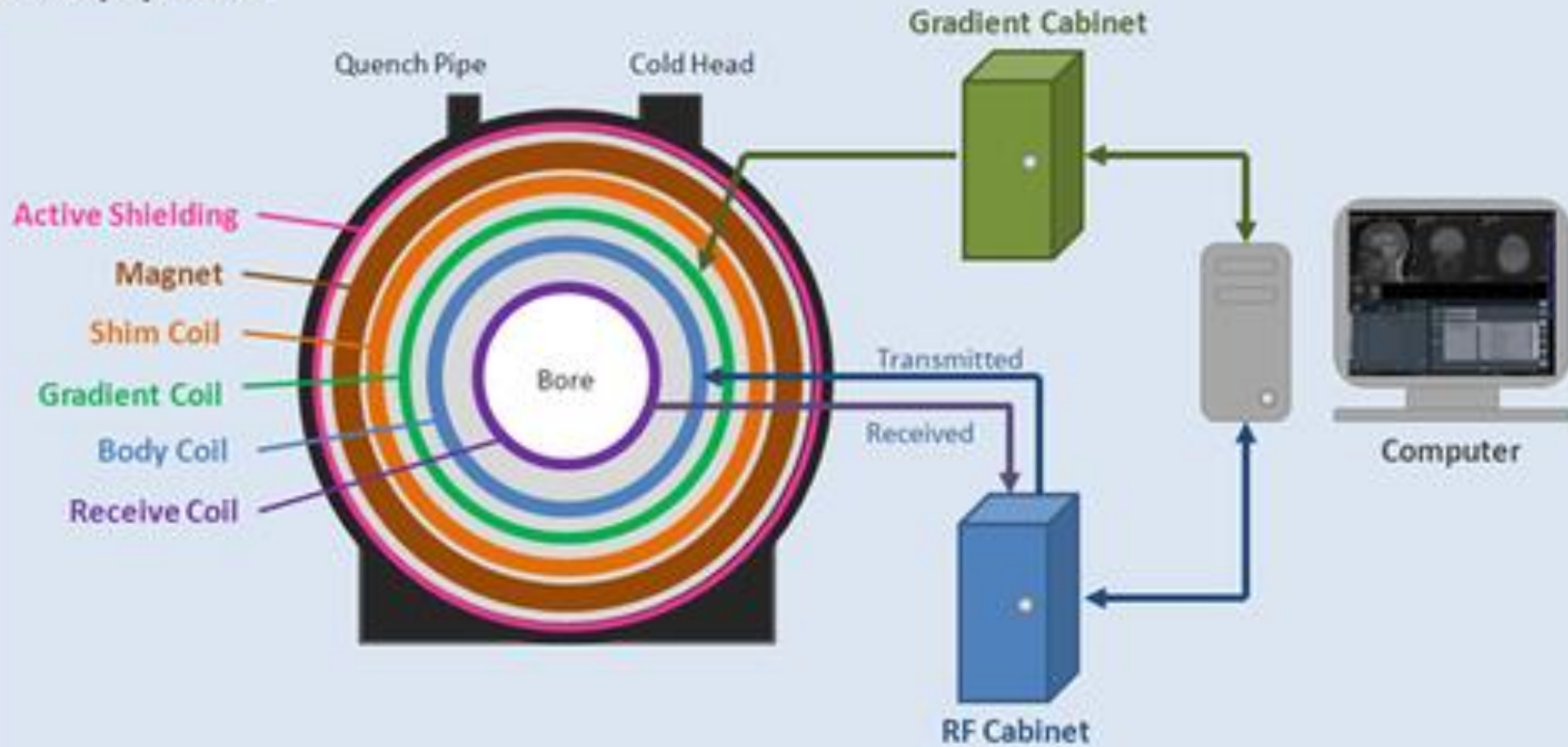
Figure 187: LCC4 valve positions for inside installed HC







## MRI Equipment:

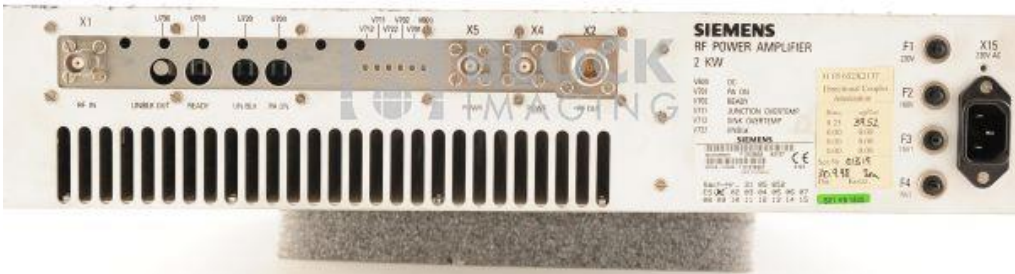




# Gradient Amplifier







# RF Amplifier



GE Signa MRI An8103 RF Amplifier





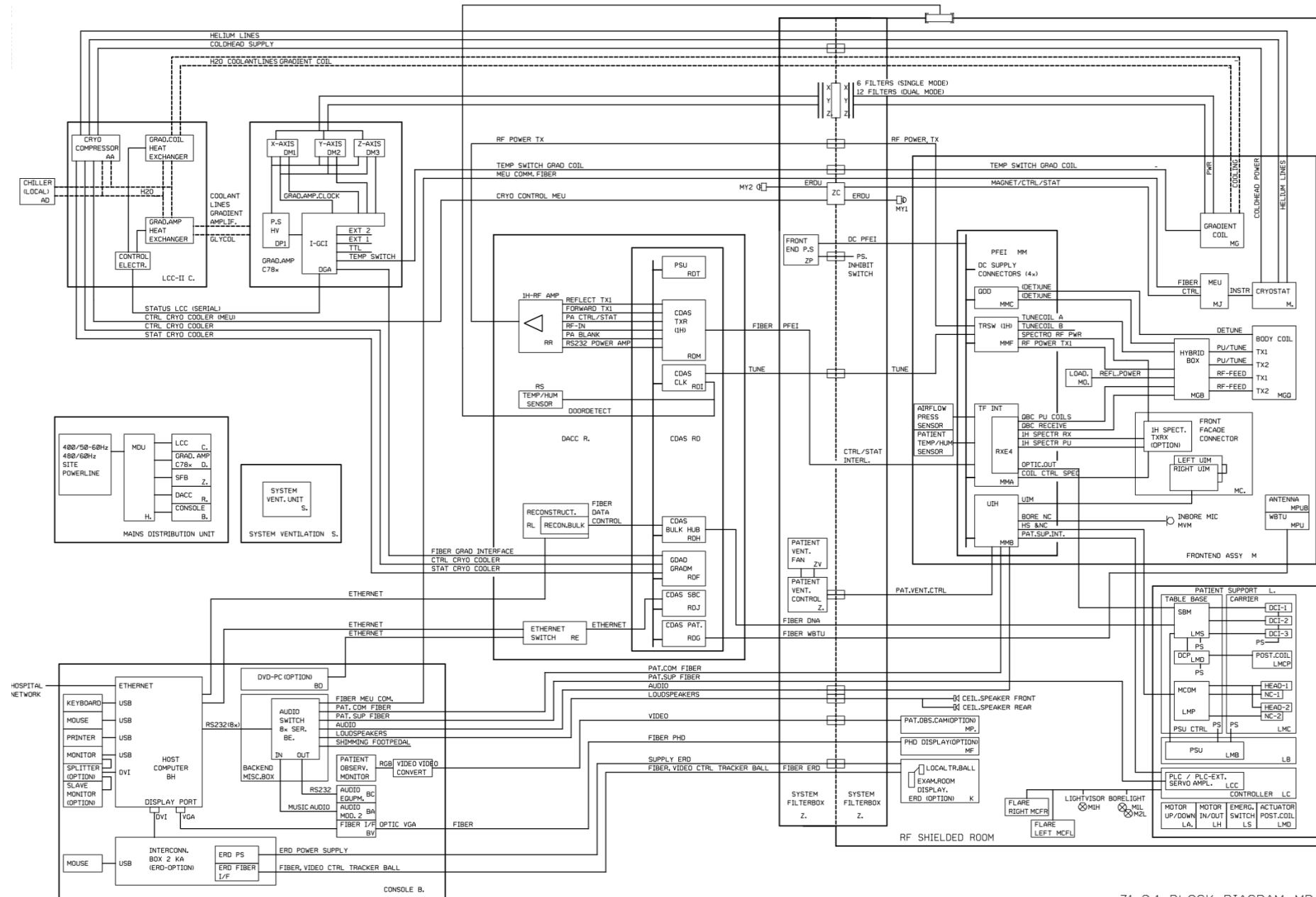
RF ampli- fier	 <p><b>Figure 424: WDH 1.x</b></p>	 <p><b>Figure 425: S35</b></p>	 <p><b>Figure 426: AN8137</b></p>	 <p><b>Figure 427: WDH 2.0</b></p>
Flow Setting	16 – 20 liter / min	9 - 11 liter / min	16 - 20 liter / min	16 – 20 liter / min





## RF Coils





Z1-2.1: BLOCK DIAGRAM MR 1.5T

CSIP Level 1



Let Us Give All People,  
The Best Solutions!

Thank you...