

MRI SITE PLANNING REMINDERS

Please refer to pre-installation checklist in pre-installation manual listed on the cover sheet for items critical to image quality.

- 1. The layout should be arranged so that the 9g line is contained to the magnet room. If not possible, a barrier is recommended to prevent entry to the area.
- 2. The spaces around, above, and below the magnet must be reviewed for effects of the 9g, 5g, 3g, 1g, and .5g fields. Refer to the proximity limit chart in the MR pre-installation manual referenced on the cover sheet.
- 3. For moving metal, the restriction lines typically extend outside of the MR space. Please confirm there are no moving metal concerns within these areas.
- 4. For vibration, analysis to be completed as required per pre-installation manual.
- 5. For EMI, review the site for the location of the main electrical feeders, AC devices, or distribution systems. An EMI study is recommended if large AC systems are nearby.
- 6. Details of the floor below the magnet must be reviewed. The structural engineer must verify that the quantity of steel in the volume 10ft [3.1m] x 10ft [3.1m] x 13in [.3m] deep (below the magnet) does not exceed the allowable steel content as given in the MR pre-installation manual referenced on the cover sheet.
- 7. Remove, cover, or fill-in abandoned ducts or troughs from the Equipment and Magnet rooms. Access/computer room flooring in the Equipment room can either be removed or assessed and reinforced to support heavier cabinets.

Responsibility for the coordination, design, engineering, and site preparation resides with the customer and their project architects and contractors. GEHC does not, by providing reviews and furnishing comments and assistance, accept any responsibility beyond its obligations as defined in the MR system, sale/purchase agreement.

IMAGE QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

Broadband RF noise is a single transient or continuous series of transient disturbances caused by an electrical discharge. Low humidity environmental conditions will have higher probability of electrical discharge. The electrical discharge can occur due to electrical arcing (micro arcing) or merely static discharge. Some potential sources capable of producing electrical discharge include:

- Loose hardware/fasteners vibration or movement (electrical continuity must always be maintained)
- Flooring material including raised access flooring (panels & support hardware) and carpeting
- Electrical fixtures (i.e. Lighting fixtures, track lighting, emergency lighting, battery chargers, outlets)
- Ducting for HVAC and cable routing
- RF shield seals (walls, doors, windows etc.)

For additional information regarding image quality, refer to the pre-installation manual listed on the cover sheet.

MAGNETIC INTERFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS

- The customer must establish protocols to prevent persons with cardiac pacemakers, neurostimulators, and biostimulation devices from entering magnetic fields of greater than 5 gauss (exclusion zone).
- Main power transformers must remain outside the 3 gauss field. EMI < 40mG RMS AC at the magnet location. EMI <9.39mG DC.
- Potential exists under fault conditions that the 5 gauss line may expand radially to 11.48 ft. [3.5 m] and axially to 14.76 ft. [4.5 m] for 1 second or less. It should be noted that normal rampdowns or magnet rundown unit initiated quenches will not cause the magnetic field to expand.
- It is recommended every site consider the event of a quench and plan accordingly (such as placing 5 gauss warning signs at expanded locations).
- The ferrous metal objects listed below must not move into or inside of the moving metal sensitivity line during scans.

TYPICAL MOVING MAGNETIC MASS	DISTANCE RADIALY		DISTANCE AXIALLY	
Carts, Gurneys 100-400 lbs [45-182 kg]	3 Gauss line		3 Gauss line	
Forklifts, small elevator, cars, minivans vans, pickup trucks, ambulances (objects greater than 400 lbs [182 kg])	15.5 FT	4.72 M	21.0 FT	6.4 M
Buses and trucks (dump, tractor trailer, utility, fire trucks)	18.1 FT	5.52 M	24.5 FT	7.47 M

