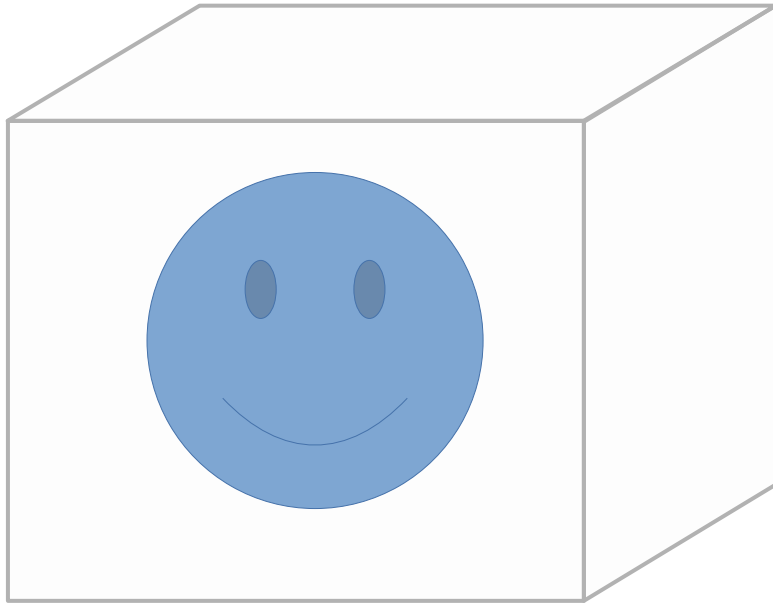


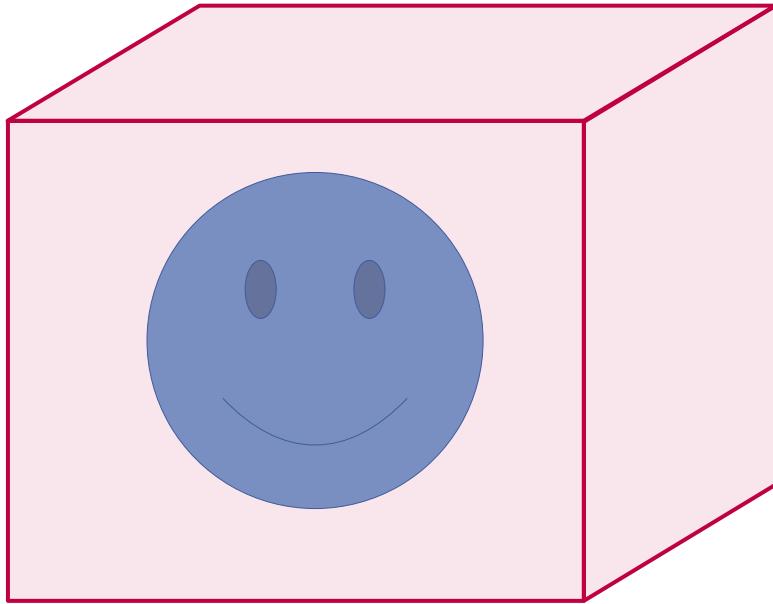
Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

We speak about acquiring “a volume” of EPI data in the interval of one TR (say, 2s). That *sounds* like an instantaneous snapshot of the whole volume every TR, like this:



Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

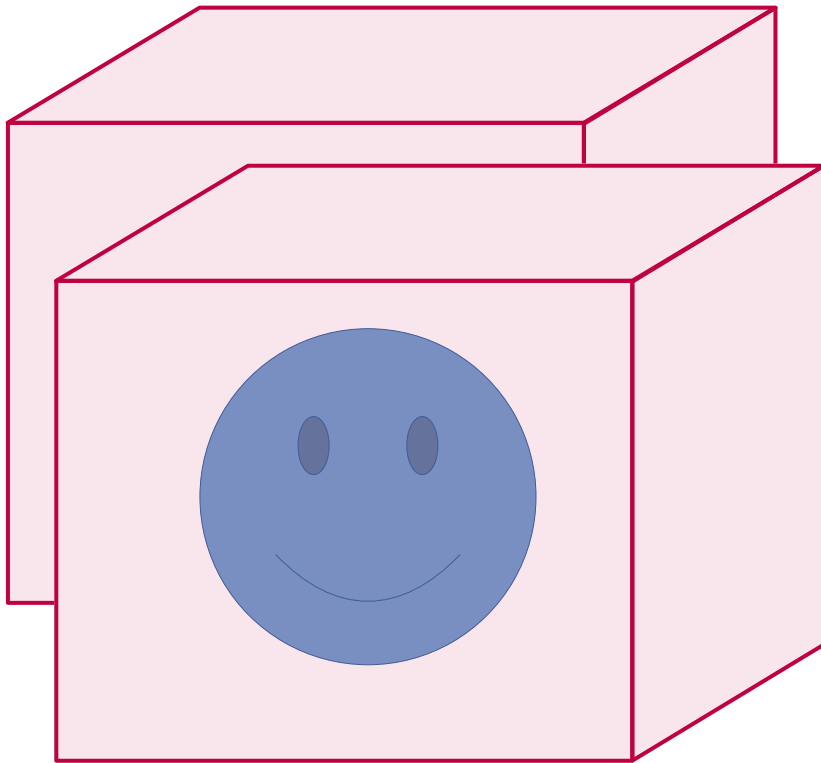
We speak about acquiring “a volume” of EPI data in the interval of one TR (say, 2s). That *sounds* like an instantaneous snapshot of the whole volume every TR, like this:



$n = 0, t = 0.000 \text{ s}$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

We speak about acquiring “a volume” of EPI data in the interval of one TR (say, 2s). That *sounds* like an instantaneous snapshot of the whole volume every TR, like this:

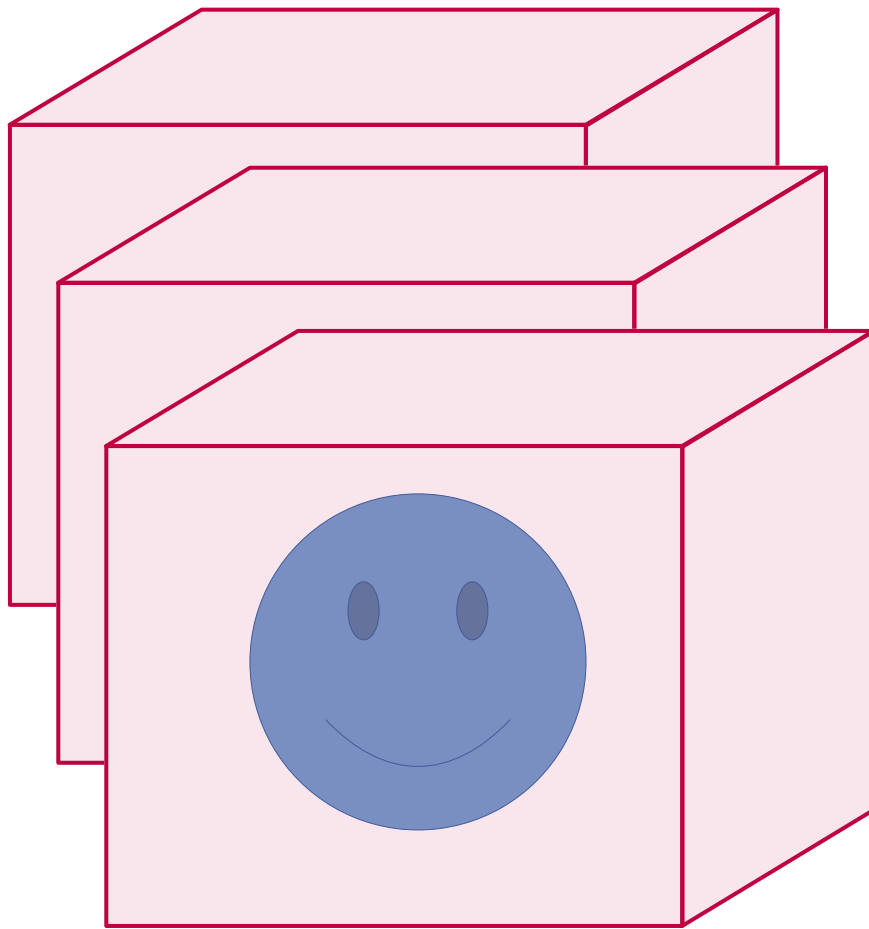


$n = 0, t = 0.000 \text{ s}$

$n = 1, t = 2.000 \text{ s}$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

We speak about acquiring “a volume” of EPI data in the interval of one TR (say, 2s). That *sounds* like an instantaneous snapshot of the whole volume every TR, like this:



$n = 0, t = 0.000 \text{ s}$

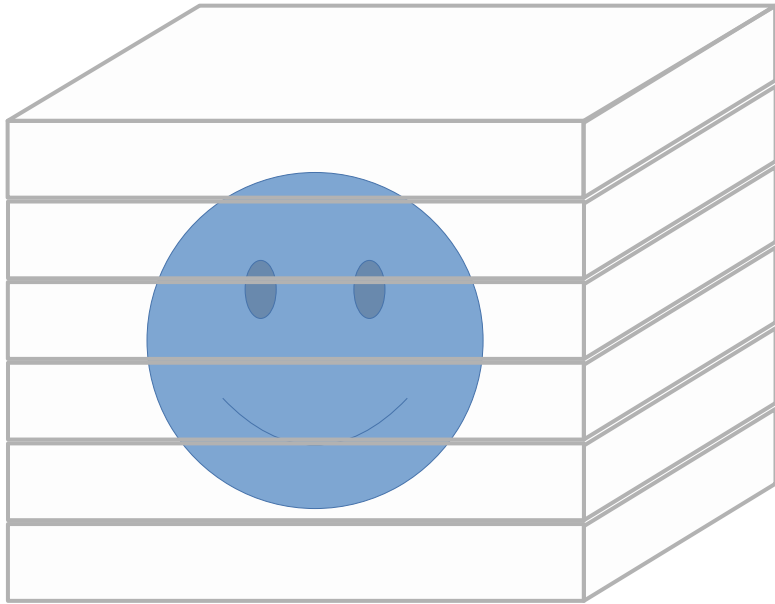
$n = 1, t = 2.000 \text{ s}$

$n = 2, t = 4.000 \text{ s}$

...

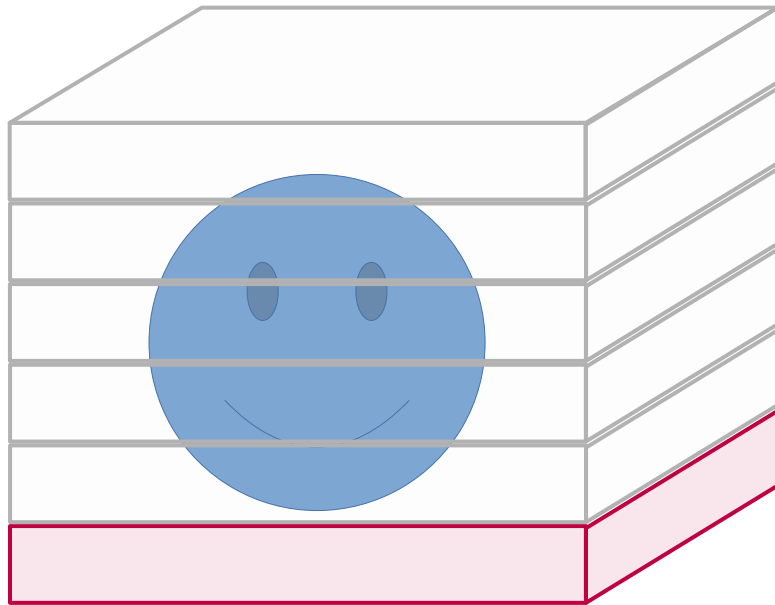
Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:



Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

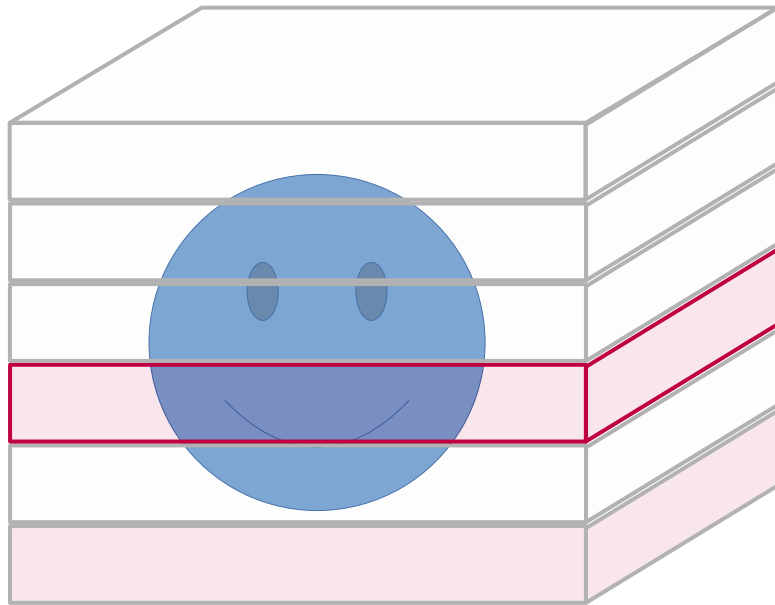
But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:



$k = 0, t = 0.000 \text{ s}$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

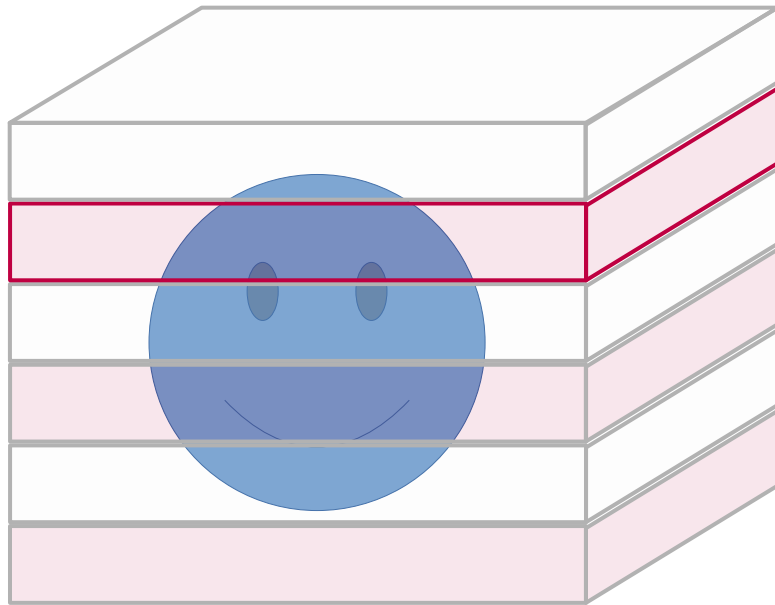
But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:



$$k = 2, t = 0.333 \text{ s}$$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

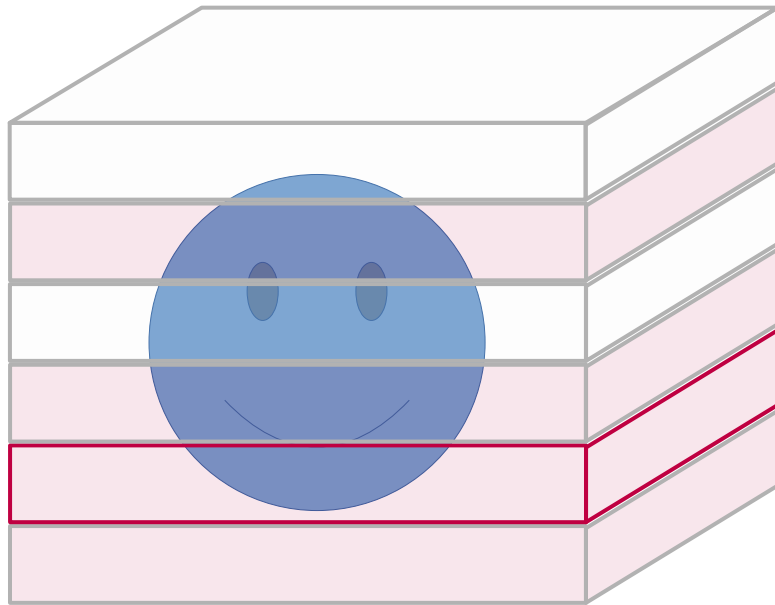
But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:



$$k = 4, t = 0.667 \text{ s}$$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

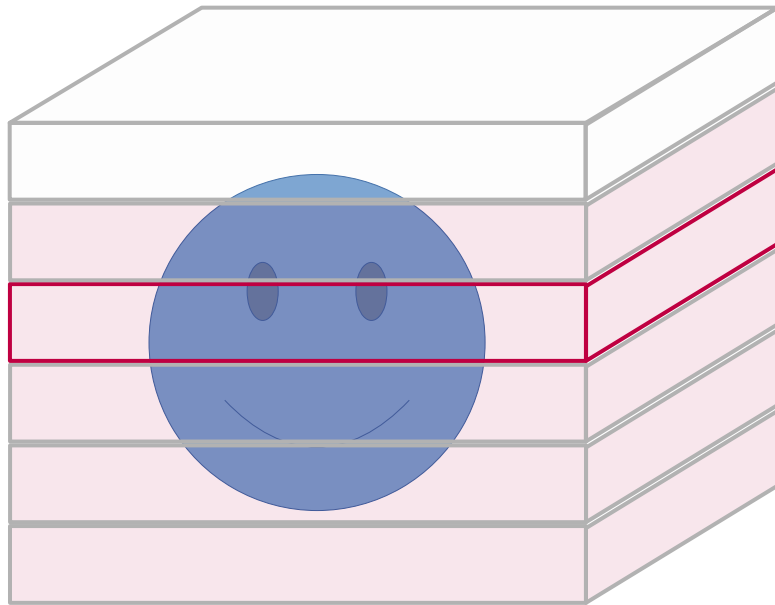
But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:



$k = 1, t = 1.000 \text{ s}$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

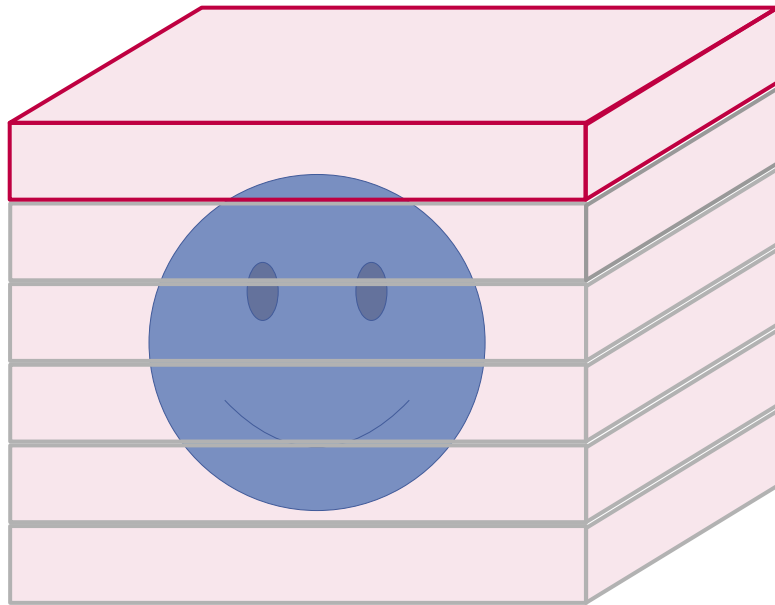
But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:



$$k = 3, t = 1.333 \text{ s}$$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

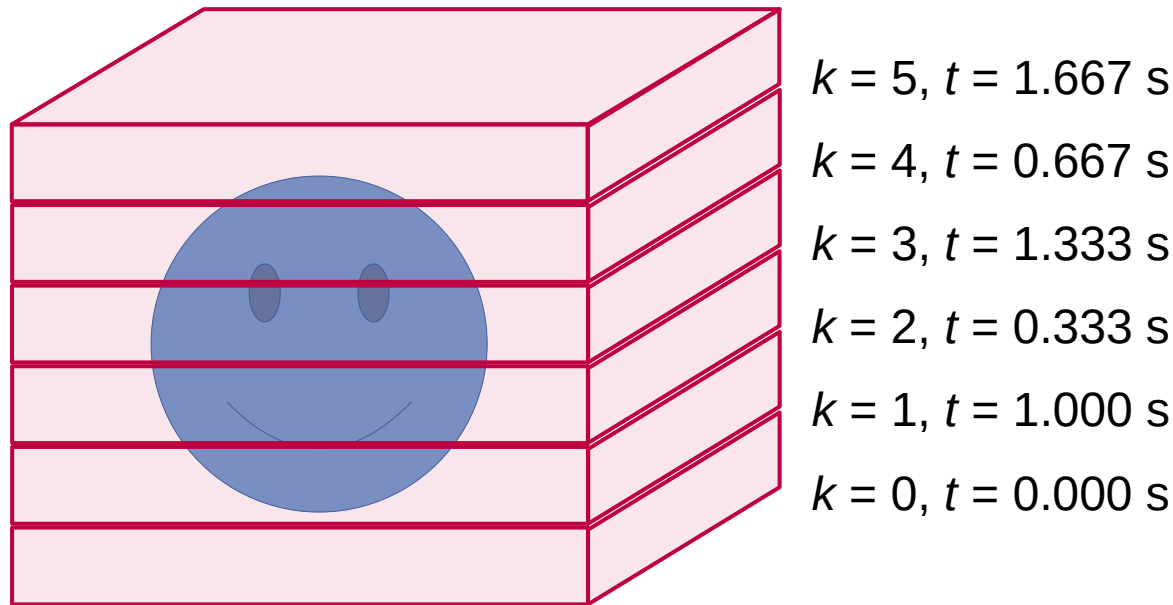
But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:



$$k = 5, t = 1.667 \text{ s}$$

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

But in reality, a volume is acquired slice-by-slice throughout the TR interval. Moreover, the ordering is typically *not* sequential, but like this:

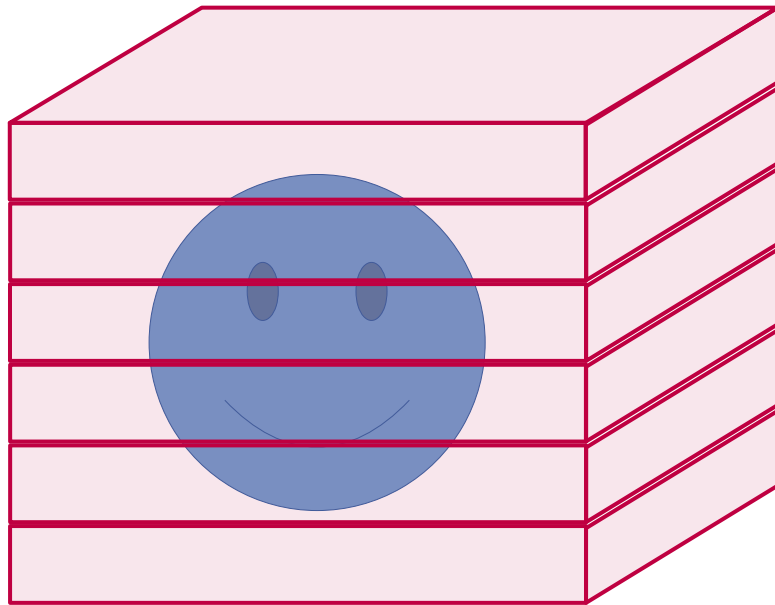


The slice selection pattern is called **interleaved**. This is done to reduce signal contamination from neighboring slices by acquiring them approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ TR apart in time.

This particular slice selection alternates upward through the z-axis, so it is abbreviated **alt+z**.

Acquiring EPI volumes: slice timing considerations

In the special case of multiband acquisitions, multiple subsets of the slices are acquired simultaneously, where each set could use alt+z timing, for example.



$k = 5, t = 0.333$ s (like $k = 2$)

$k = 4, t = 0.667$ s (like $k = 1$)

$k = 3, t = 0.000$ s (like $k = 0$)

$k = 2, t = 0.333$ s

$k = 1, t = 0.667$ s

$k = 0, t = 0.000$ s

Slicewise acquisition means that time series throughout the volume are *not* sampled simultaneously, and this can affect the results of linear regression modeling.