

Figure 3. Results of the in-vivo experiment. Two slices of the same time point are displayed, corrected by different methods. Similar to the phantom experiment, the proposed method effectively reduced the blurring.

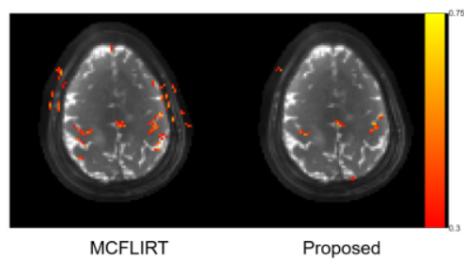


Figure 4. Activation maps for the two motion correction methods. MCFLIRT led to scattered false positives due to motion, while the proposed iterative method reflected accurate correlations of the motor cortex.