

**sequence::Union{Isochromat Simulator, EPGSimulator}**

Custom sequence struct with fields that are necessary to compute the magnetization at echo times for such a pulse sequence. A method for this struct must be added to the `simulate_echos!` function that implements the pulse sequence using core operators from `src/kernels`. Examples are provided in `src/sequences`.

**resource::AbstractResource**

Determines the computational resource to be used for simulations. Supported options (see `Computational-Resources.jl` package):  
`CPU1()`, `CPUThreads()`, `CPUProcesses()`, or `CUDALibs()`

**parameters::AbstractVector{<:AbstractTissueParameters}**

The tissue parameters per voxel are stored using custom structs. A struct (subtype of `AbstractTissueParameters`) exists for each combination of different tissue parameter types (see `src/parameters/tissueparameters.jl`). Simulations will be performed for each element of the parameters vector.

**trajectory::AbstractTrajectory**

Custom struct with fields that describe the gradient trajectory. This information is used to compute the time-domain signal from the magnetization at echo times. A method must be added to `to_sample_point` for each new trajectory type.

**coil\_sensitivities::AbstractVector{<:SVector}**  
For each voxel, the coil sensitivities in that voxel are stored as an `SVector` (see `StaticArrays.jl`).

## Core Operators

Operators that act on either a spin isochromat (`src/operators/isochromat.jl`) or a configuration state matrix (`src/operators/epg.jl`) to implement the update equation of the Bloch equations. The operators include `rotation`, `decay`, `regrowth` and `spoiling` (EPG only). The operators are designed to be type-stable and non-allocating and are used to assemble sequence simulators.

**simulate\_magnetization(resource, sequence, parameters)**

Compute transverse magnetization at echo times for each voxel.

**simulate\_signal(resource, sequence, parameters, trajectory, coil\_sensitivities)**

Compute the time-domain MR signal for all receive coils by first computing the magnetisation at echo times, and then, using the trajectory information, expanding to all sample points and computing a volume integral over all voxels.