

**ASSIGNMENT 2: Backward Propagation Technique**

Due: Tuesday, February 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Objective:** The main objective of this programming assignment is to experience image formation by backward propagation for a simplified 2D case instead of the full-scale 3D *plan-to-plane model*.

There are 6 active point sources, located at  $(x_n, y_n)$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 6$ .

	<i>scatters</i>	<i>scatter locations</i>
1	$(x_1, y_1)$	$(0, +10\lambda)$
2	$(x_2, y_2)$	$(+10\lambda, 0)$
3	$(x_3, y_3)$	$(0, -10\lambda)$
4	$(x_4, y_4)$	$(-10\lambda, 0)$
5	$(x_5, y_5)$	$(-8\lambda, -6\lambda)$
6	$(x_6, y_6)$	$(+8\lambda, -6\lambda)$

The *receiver aperture* is organized in the form of a centered linear receiver array with a span of  $60\lambda$  (from  $x = -30\lambda$  to  $x = +30\lambda$ ). This linear receiver array is located at

$$y = y_o = -60\lambda.$$

With quarter-wavelength spacing ( $\lambda/4$ ) spacing, there are 241 wavefield data samples in total over the  $60\lambda$ -long linear aperture.

(A) Perform image reconstruction of the  $60\lambda \times 60\lambda$  2D source region. The source region is a square area centered at  $(0, 0)$  and bounded by  $x = \pm 30\lambda$  and  $y = \pm 30\lambda$ . For consistency, use quarter-wavelength spacing as the sample spacing in both directions.

(B) Plot the magnitude distribution of your reconstructed images.

Report format:

1. Cover page.
2. Figures
3. Summary: (comments based on your observations)
4. Appendix: (computer code)