

# HW 3: Medical Imaging Systems

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October 9, 2019

## Q1

**a:** For question 1 I have re-drawn the sequence on the attached pages as can be seen in Drawing 1. The colors used correspond to the traversal of the K space in Drawing 2. On Drawing 2 a solid line designates a sampling and a dotted line signifies a traversal of the K space without sampling. The  $G_X$  axis is shown in red and the  $G_Y$  axis is shown in blue. The numbers labeling the traversals of the K space on Drawing 2 correspond to the different pulses in the sequence depicted in Drawing 1. In each case all of the  $G_X$  pulses are assumed to be equal (having equal area under the curve) except for the first  $G_X$  pulse which is assumed to have an area under the curve that is half that of the subsequent ones. All of the  $G_Y$  pulses are assumed to have equal magnitude of area under the curve (some being negative). All traversals of the K space are thus given in a unit length. Following the trajectory from the origin first there is a dephasing pulse on  $G_X$  (1) that moves us to a position in the positive direction on the  $G_X$  axis of the K space to (1,0). Then there is a 180 pulse (2) that causes a traversal to a place on the negative  $G_X$  axis to (-1,0). Next there is a  $G_Y$  pulse (3) that moves us to (-1,1) in the K space, followed by the first acquisition pulse (4) which acquires samples as we move from (-1,1) to (1,1). Next there is an inversion (5) that moves us to (-1,-1) followed by a negative  $G_Y$  pulse (6) that moves us to (-1,-2). Then another acquisition (7) as we move to (-1,-2) to (1,-2). Then an inversion (8) to (-1,2). Then a positive  $G_Y$  (9) to move to (-1,3). Then an acquisition (10) as we move to (1,3). Then an inversion (11) to (-1,-3). Then a negative  $G_Y$  (12) to move to (-1,-4). Then the final acquisition as we move to (1,-4).

**b:**

**%Q5**

```
TI = [50 100 200 400 800 1600];
tissue1 = [-889 -684 -461 99.4 385 780];
tissue2 = [-261 -217 -108 118 254 339];

objFunc_tiss1 = @(param) LongMagIntensity(TI,tissue1,param);
optParams_tiss1 = fminsearch(objFunc_tiss1,[500,500]);
figure(1);clf();hold on;
plot(TI,tissue1,'r','linewidth',2);
plot([50:1600],optParams_tiss1(1).*(1-2*exp(-[50:1600]/
    optParams_tiss1(2))), 'b','linewidth',2);
xlabel('TI (msec)');ylabel('intensity');set(gca,'fontsize',18);

objFunc_tiss2 = @(param) LongMagIntensity(TI,tissue2,param);
```

```

optParams_tiss2 = fminsearch(objFunc_tiss2,[500,500]);
figure(2);clf();hold on;
plot(TI,tissue2,'r','linewidth',2);
plot([50:1600],optParams_tiss2(1).*(1-2*exp(-[50:1600]/
    optParams_tiss2(2))), 'b','linewidth',2);
xlabel('TI (msec)');ylabel('intensity');set(gca,'fontsize',18);

function cost = LongMagIntensity(TI,m,param)
M0 = param(1);
T1 = param(2);
cost = sum((m - M0 * (1 - 2*exp(-TI/T1))).^2);

end

```

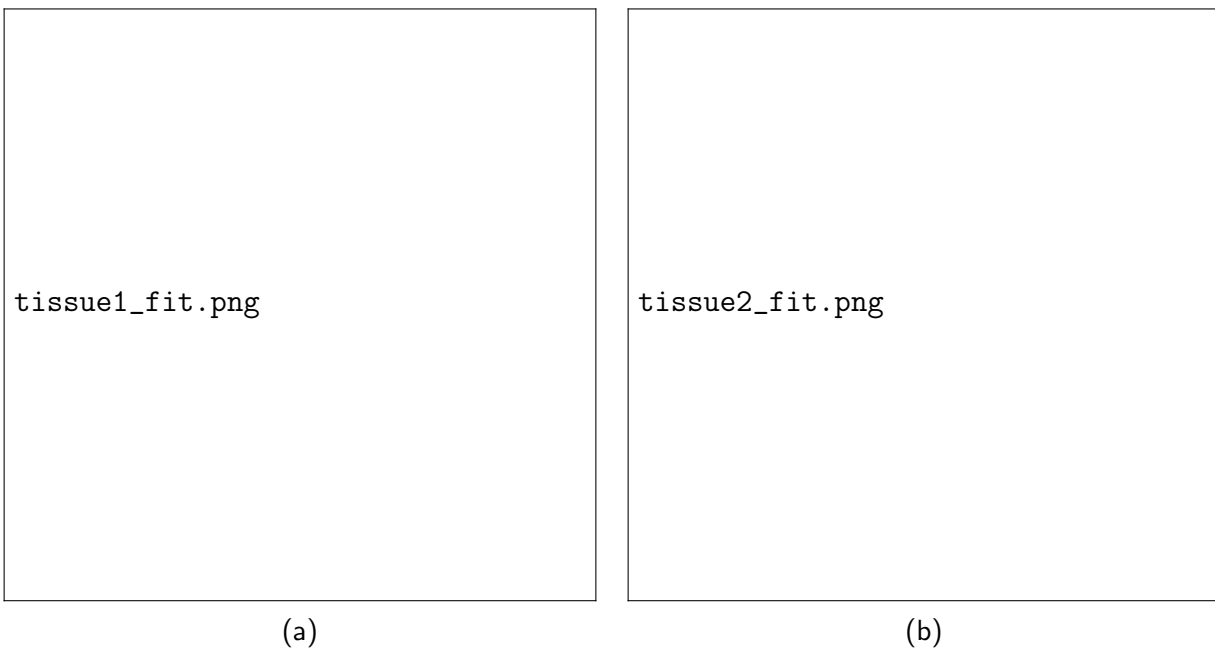


Figure 1: Results of fitting the data for each tissue (red) and plotting using the fit parameters (blue) and Eq ???. (a) shows the data and fit for tissue 1, while (b) shows the data and fit for tissue 2.