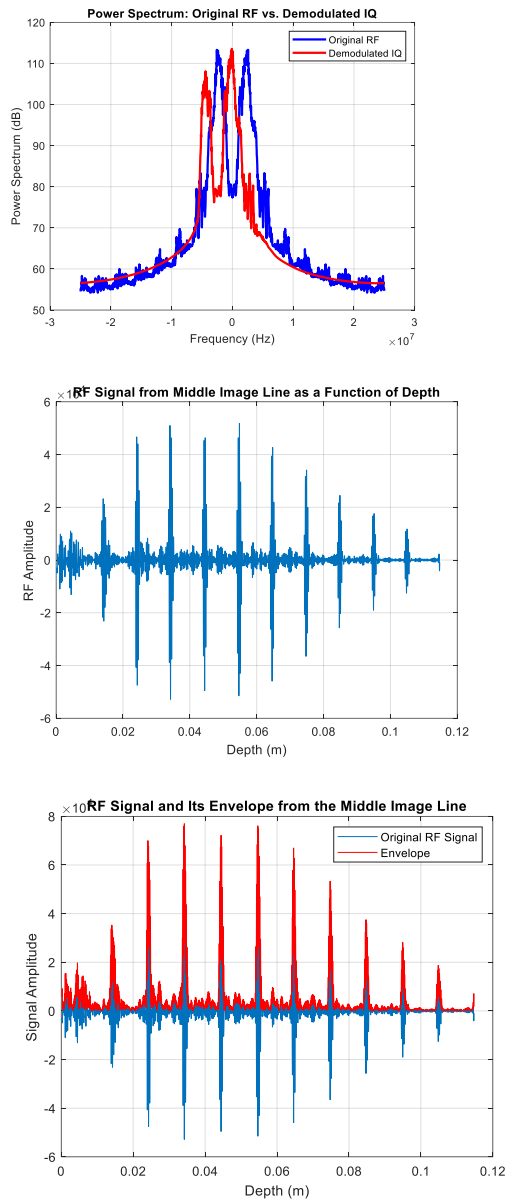
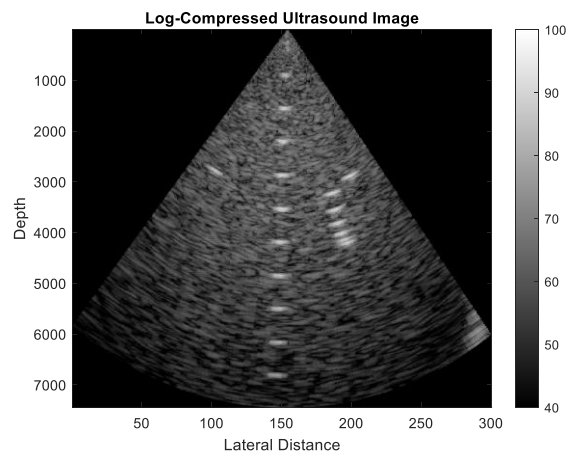


phantomRFdata1.mat

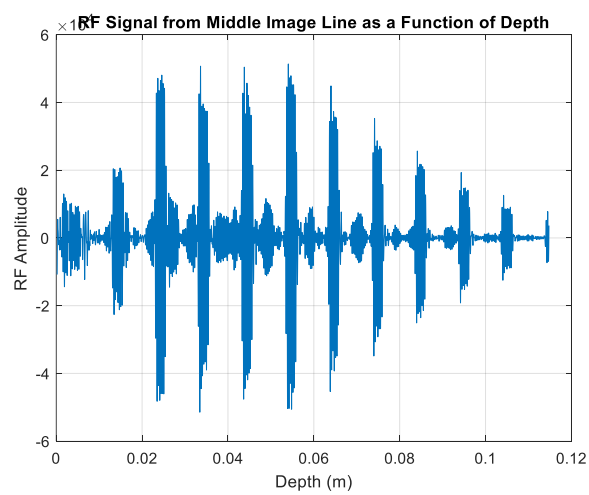
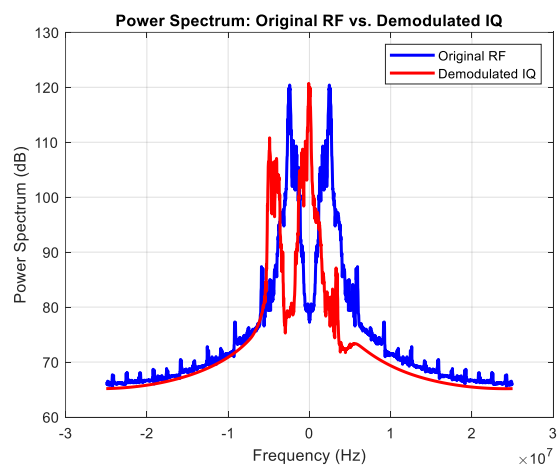


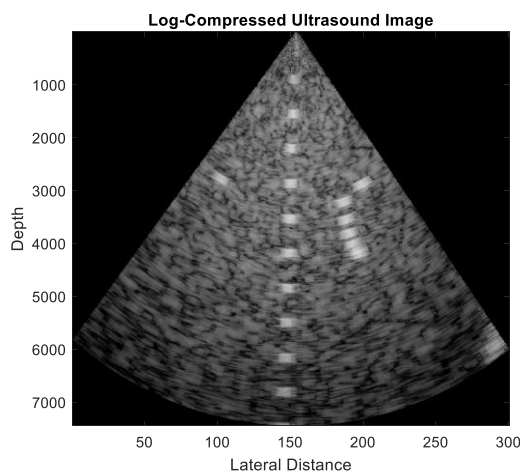
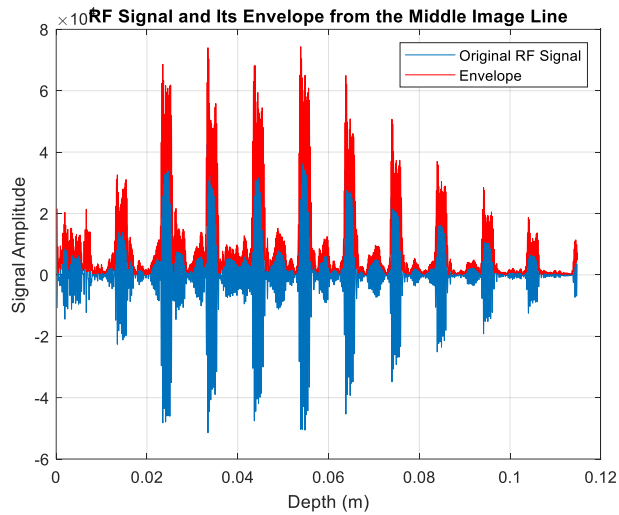
Why multiply by two?

Since the signal's power is split between the real and imaginary components, the magnitude you obtain directly from the absolute value is effectively half of the actual amplitude of the original RF signal. To correct for this, you multiply by 2 to recover the full amplitude scale of the envelope.

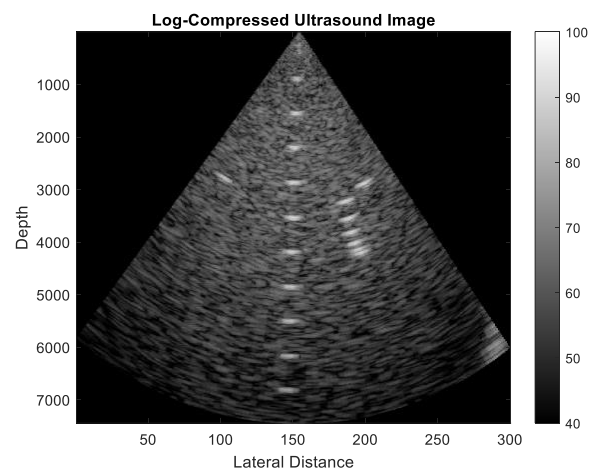


phantomRFdata2.mat



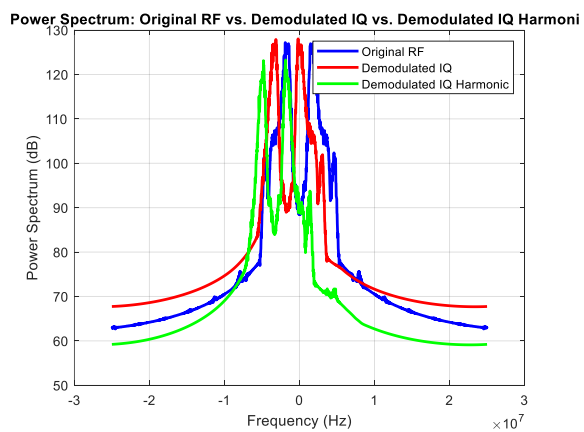


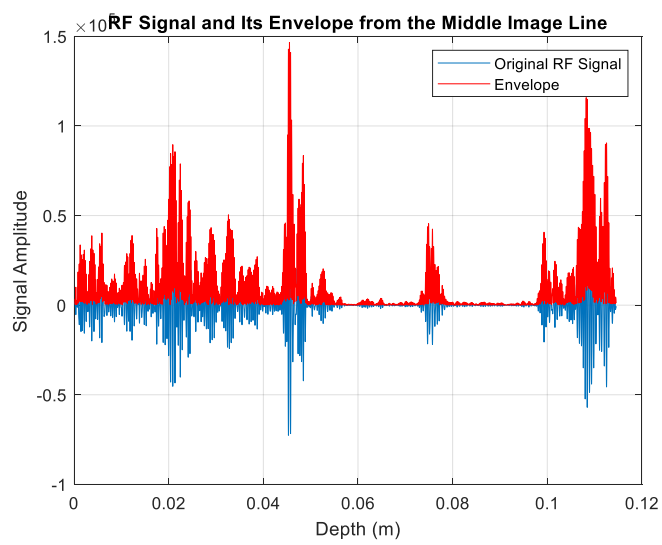
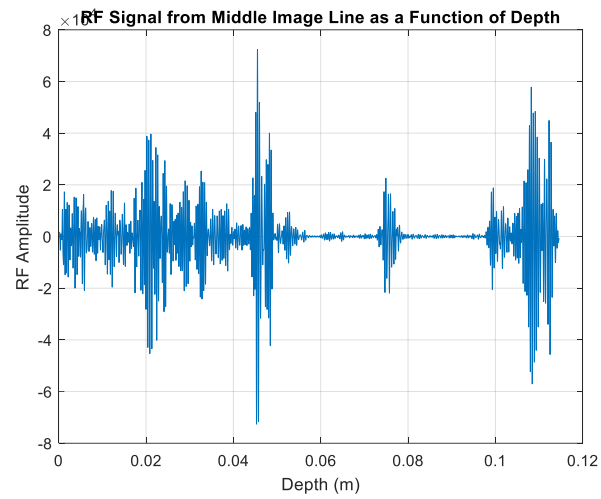
phantomRFdata2.mat

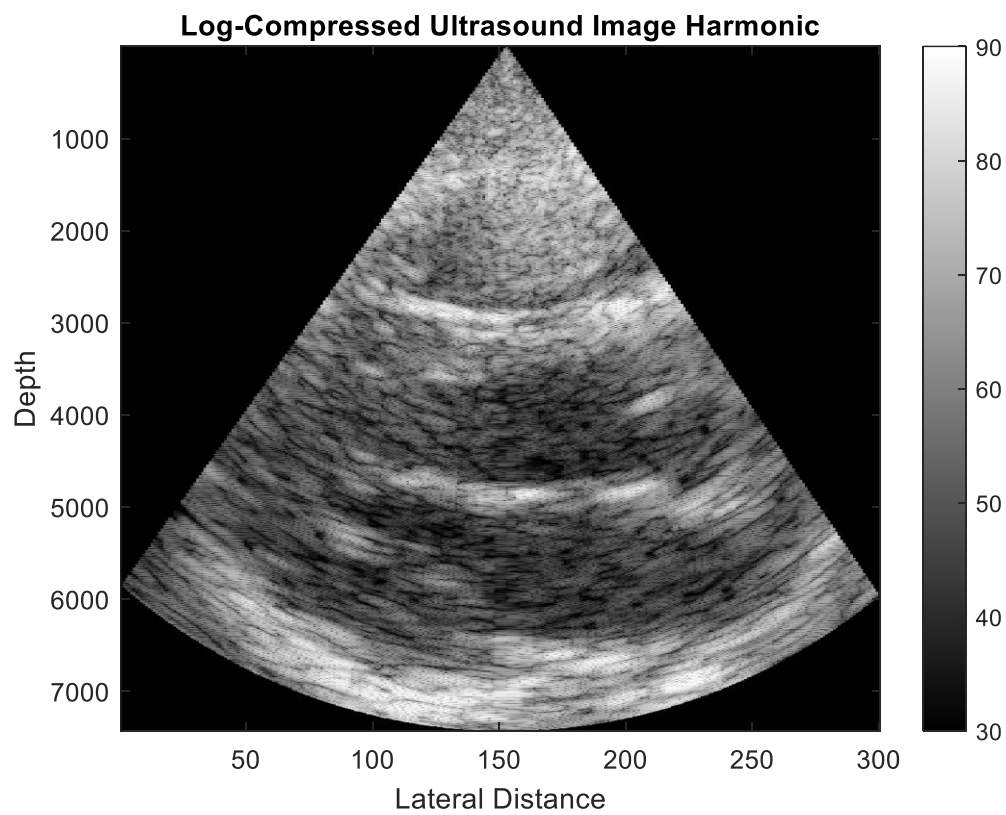
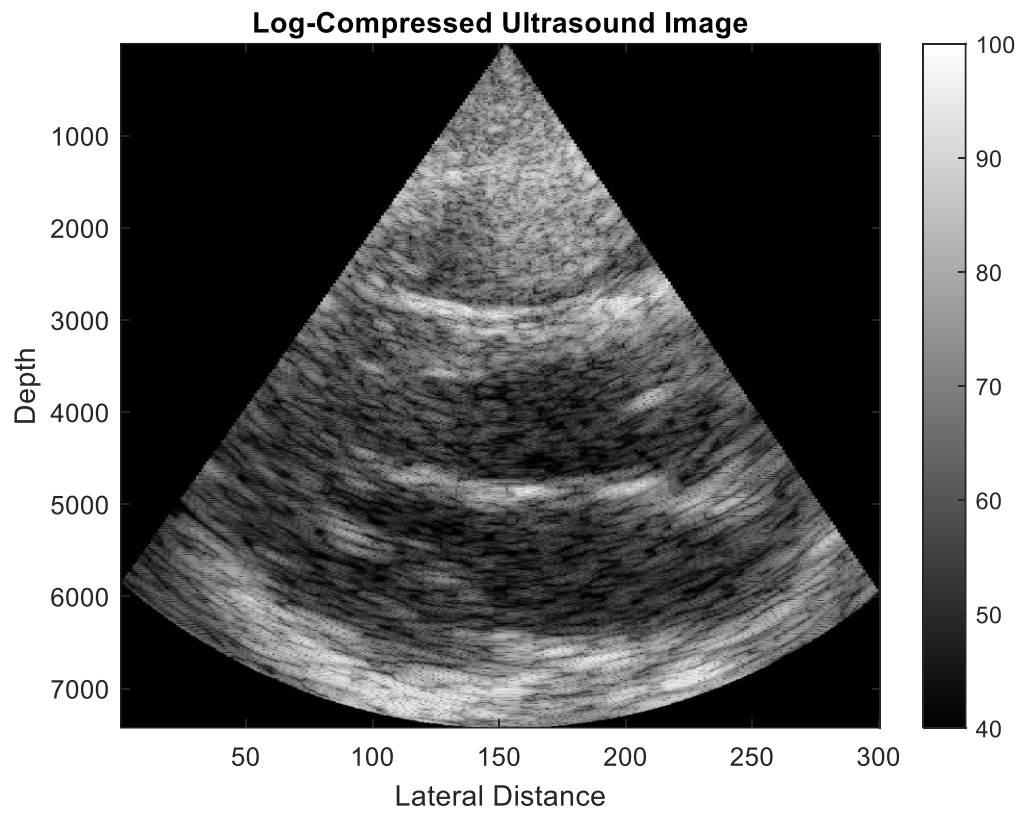


phantomRFdata1.mat

The only acquisition parameters that have been changed are `startangle_rad` and `angleincrement_rad`, with `phantomRFdata2.mat` having lower values. Though, I do not understand why lower values gives a blurry image.







I do not really see a big difference between the two.