## Homework #3

Due: 4/12/01

- 1. Consider a 1D object in the form  $g(x) = m_0$  triangle(x/X), where X = 10 cm. Suppose we wish to image this object (in 1D) applying a 90 degree RF pulse followed by a gradient,  $G_x = 10$  mT/m.
  - a. What is the Fourier transform of g(x)?
  - b. What is the space-frequency relationship (in Hz/cm) with the above  $G_x$ ?
  - c. Give an expression for the received signal, s(t), after the RF pulse.
  - d. What is the maximum spatial extent of the object? What is the maximum frequency component of the object (rotating frame)? What is the minimum required sampling rate,  $f_s$ , to prevent aliasing?
  - e. Graphically, draw s(t) and mark the locations of samples when they occur at the rate specified in part d.
- 2. Consider an object with initial magnetization  $m_0(x, y) = \operatorname{rect}(x/X, y/Y)$ .
  - a. Determine the 2D Fourier transform of  $m_0(x,y)$ .
  - b. For gradient waveforms  $G_x(t) = A$  and  $G_y(t) = 0$ , give an expression for the received signal (this is similar to 1.c. above, but we have a 2D object).
  - c. Determine the minimum sample spacing in both  $k_x$  and  $k_y$  to prevent aliasing of the object.
  - d. In the spin-warp pulse sequence (below), determine  $T_y$  and G (in terms of  $\Delta G$ ,  $\Delta t$  and other parameters) so that k-space is sampled finely enough to prevent aliasing.



- 3. Consider the pulse sequence as shown above. Let  $T_y = 5$  ms, and  $T_{read} = 20$  ms. Suppose our desired field of views (FOVs) are FOV<sub>x</sub> = FOV<sub>y</sub> = 20 cm and spatial resolution requirements are  $\Delta x = 1$  mm and  $\Delta y = 2$  mm. Determine the following:
  - a.  $\Delta G_y$  (in mT/m)
  - b.  $G_{y,max}$  (in mT/m)
  - c.  $G_{read}$  (in mT/m)
  - d.  $\Delta t$  (in ms)

4. Consider the following slice selection pulse RF and gradient pulses. Let  $G_{slice} = 10 \text{ mT/m}$ , the desired slice thickness be  $\Delta z = 5 \text{ mm}$ , and  $B_0 = 1.5 \text{ T}$ .



- a. Determine the center frequency and bandwidth of the RF excitation.
- b. Describe an RF pulse,  $B_1(t)$ , that has these features.