BE- III - R2012/CBSUS- B10- MI II - 01/12/16-11-2Q. P. Code: 812802

[Marks : 80]

N	ote:	1) Question no 1 is compulsory	
		2) Attempt any three questions from remaining five questions	
		3) Figures to right indicate full marks	
Q.1	A B C D	State with reasons whether following statements are true or false CT number for water is zero In spin-echo pulse sequence 90 degree RF pulse is used for echo generation Third generation of CT is called as Rotate-stationary generation. During relaxation process in MRI, current induced in receiver coil is minimum when protons are in parallel with main magnetic field. Pencil beam CT scanner is less likely to record scattered radiation than fair beam scanner.	20
Q.2	A B C	Explain construction and working of any two types of CT detectors Explain the working of Superconducting Magnet and state its advantages. A sample has a T ₁ of 3 sec. If the net magnetization is set equal to zero, how long will it take for the net magnetization to recover its 80 % of equilibrium value?	08 07 05
Q.3	A B	How slice selection take place in MRI? Explain phase and frequency encoding in detail with diagrams. Explain the technology behind Spiral CT scanner and state its advantages over conventional CT scanner. Define Pitch Factor.	12 08
Q.4	A B	List and state the purpose of measuring Different types of metabolites in MRS. Obtain the projections of following image using ray-by-ray reconstruction 2 3 4 7	10 10
Q.5	A B	Derive the Larmor Equation and state the importance of Larmor frequency. A beam of 2000 photon is directed at phantom of thickness 2 cm. having attenuation coefficient μ =0.5 cm ⁻¹ . Calculate the number of photons detected by the detector at the other end of the phantom. Also calculate the CT number of the block. (μ_{water} = 0.19 cm ⁻¹)	· 10 10
Q.6	A B	Write short note on (any four) Inversion recovery pulse sequence CT Angiography	20

C

 \mathbf{D} E Biological Effects of MRI

CT artifacts

T₂ Relaxation and its importance