

# PulPy: A Python Toolkit for MRI RF and Gradient Pulse Design

Jonathan B. Martin  $\bullet^1$ , Heng Sun<sup>2</sup>, Madison Albert<sup>3</sup>, Kevin M. Johnson<sup>4</sup>, **and William A. Grissom** <sup>3</sup>¶

**1** Vanderbilt University Institute of Imaging Science, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, United States of America **2** Department of Biomedical Engineering, Yale University, New Haven, United States of America **3** Department of Biomedical Engineering, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, United States of America **4** Department of Medical Physics and Radiology, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, United States of America ¶ Corresponding author

#### **DOI:** [10.21105/joss.06586](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06586)

#### **Software**

- [Review](https://github.com/openjournals/joss-reviews/issues/6586) C
- [Repository](https://github.com/jonbmartin/pulpy) C
- [Archive](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13963346) L'

## **Editor:** [Elizabeth DuPre](https://elizabeth-dupre.com)

- **Reviewers:**
	- [@bwheelz36](https://github.com/bwheelz36)
	- [@curtcorum](https://github.com/curtcorum)

**Submitted:** 07 March 2024 **Published:** 01 November 2024

#### **License**

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License [\(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

#### **Summary**

We present PulPy (Pulses in Python), an extensive set of open-source, Python-based tools for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) radiofrequency (RF) and gradient pulse design. PulPy is a Python package containing implementations of a wide range of commonly used RF and gradient pulse design tools. Our implemented functions for RF pulse design include advanced Shinnar-LeRoux (SLR), multiband, adiabatic, optimal control,  $B_1^+$ -selective and small-tip parallel transmission (pTx) designers. Gradient waveform design functionality is included, providing the ability to design and optimize readout or excitation k-space trajectories [\(John](#page-4-0) [Pauly et al., 1989](#page-4-0)). Other useful tools such as vendor-specific waveform input/output, Bloch equation simulators, abstracted linear operators, and pulse reshaping functions are included. This toolbox builds on the RF tools introduced previously in the SigPy.RF Python software package [\(Martin et al., 2020\)](#page-4-1). The current toolbox continues to leverage SigPy's existing capabilities for GPU computation, iterative optimization, and powerful abstractions for linear operators and applications (Ong  $&$  Lustig, 2019). The table below shows an outline of the implemented functions.

**Table 1:** List of modules within PulPy and their basic functionality. Exemplary references are included.



Preliminary development of this toolbox was presented in Martin et al. [\(2020\)](#page-4-1). The pulse

Martin et al. (2024). PulPy: A Python Toolkit for MRI RF and Gradient Pulse Design. Journal of Open Source Software, 9(103), 6586. 1 [https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06586.](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06586)



design tools were initially implemented as a sub-package in the SigPy Python package for signal processing and image reconstruction  $(Ong \& Lustig, 2019)$ . PulPy migrates those tools into a pulse design specific package, with SigPy as an external dependency. PulPy has been streamlined and expanded to include a larger collection of RF and gradient pulse design methods from the literature, as well as additional utility tools for I/O, pulse reshaping, and experimental  $B_1^+$ -selective pulse design algorithms. The toolbox has proved useful for prototyping novel pulse design algorithms, enabling the publication of Martin et al. [\(2022\)](#page-4-3) by the authors and several works from other groups Wu et al.  $(2023)$ . Figure [1](#page-1-0) shows an example of RF and gradient waveforms produced by PulPy.

#### **Statement of need**

The field of magnetic resonance imaging is currently experiencing rapid growth in available open source imaging tools. Tools have been made freely available for MRI hardware development [\(Amrein et al., 2022;](#page-3-4) [Anand, 2018\)](#page-3-5), system simulation [\(Stöcker et al., 2010;](#page-4-9) [Villena et al.,](#page-5-1) [2014](#page-5-1)), pulse sequence programming [\(Layton et al., 2017\)](#page-3-6), image reconstruction [\(Ong & Lustig,](#page-4-2) [2019](#page-4-2); [Uecker et al., 2015\)](#page-4-10), and post-processing and analysis [\(Avants et al., 2014;](#page-3-7) [Duval et](#page-3-8) [al., 2018;](#page-3-8) [Soher et al., 2023\)](#page-4-11). The great increase in open-source tools has helped enable fully open-source imaging systems [\(Arndt et al., 2017;](#page-3-9) [Artiges et al., 2024\)](#page-3-10). However, one critical aspect of the imaging pipeline which has seen limited open-source tool development is RF and gradient pulse design. While RF pulse and gradient designers increasingly share code online in independent repositories, there are few sets of common pulse design tools maintained in a rigorous and consistent manner with easy-to-read code and tutorials. This is despite the reality that in many cases, carefully designed or application-specific RF and gradient pulses are crucial to the success of MRI or NMR techniques. An open source pulse design code library would facilitate the development and dissemination of novel techniques and the comparison of approaches, similar to how BART [\(Uecker et al., 2015\)](#page-4-10) and SigPy (Ong  $&$  Lustig, 2019) have made advanced parallel imaging and reconstruction methods widely accessible. To meet this need, we have developed a library of MRI pulse design tools. We call this new package PulPy, short for Pulses in Python.

<span id="page-1-0"></span>

**Figure 1:** Example RF and gradient waveforms that PulPy can produce. Top left: 4-channel spokes RF pulse. Bottom left: associated 3-axis spokes gradient waveforms. Top right: PINS excitation RF pulse. Bottom right: associated slice-axis gradient

Martin et al. (2024). PulPy: A Python Toolkit for MRI RF and Gradient Pulse Design. Journal of Open Source Software, 9(103), 6586. 2 [https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06586.](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06586)



### **Target Audience**

The PulPy toolbox has been developed for use by MRI researchers who are interested in pulse sequence design, MRI physics, signal processing, and optimization. We believe that it will serve as an essential building block for more general image acquisition tools which require specialized RF pulses. The previous iteration of this toolbox, SigPy.RF, has already been incorporated into open-source sequence development software such as Pulseq [\(Layton et al., 2017\)](#page-3-6) and PyPulseq [\(Sravan Ravi et al., 2019\)](#page-4-12) to provide RF pulses critical to the performance of various pulse sequences. We feel that PulPy, with its' more specific focus on pulse design, will be able to even more easily integrated into other MRI acquisition software toolboxes, and we encourage other MRI software developers to incorporate PulPy as a component of MRI acquisition software. Finally, end-to-end optimization of MRI pulse sequences and reconstructions is being increasingly explored [\(Radhakrishna & Ciuciu, 2023;](#page-4-13) [Wang et al., 2022\)](#page-5-2); with the RF pulse and gradient waveform design functions provided, the PulPy package could facilitate this research.

Reproducibility and standardization are critical needs in MRI , and any method of reducing methodological variability is desirable. We believe that having centralized references for RF and gradient pulses will help promote consistency between studies by providing common code sources for the most widely used RF and gradient pulses. PulPy's predecessor toolbox, SigPy.RF, also served as a hands-on teaching aid for researchers and students. An example is the educational ISMRM tutorial associated with SigPy.RF [\(Martin et al., 2020\)](#page-4-1). This is a role that the PulPy toolbox will continue to fill. We have developed [several tutorials,](https://github.com/jonbmartin/pulpy-tutorials) which are accessible to a wide audience with minimal prior MRI knowledge.

### **Availability and Use**

The latest version of PulPy includes the latest stable release of the pulse design tools and is available from [the main repository.](https://github.com/jonbmartin/pulpy) It can be installed through pip- see the [documentation](https://pulpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/) for more details. Jupyter notebook based [pulse design tutorials](https://github.com/jonbmartin/pulpy-tutorials) for PulPy are also available, which demonstrate the toolbox being used for several classes of pulse design.

### **Acknowledgements**

We would like to particularly acknowledge that this toolbox is indebted to the MRI scientists who created the RF and gradient pulse design innovations showcased in this software. These are cited as much as possible in this paper and in the PulPy source code. We are particularly thankful for John Pauly's invaluable MATLAB SLR [pulse design toolbox](https://rsl.stanford.edu/research/software.html) [\(J. Pauly et al., 1991\)](#page-4-6), which helped inform the core of PulPy's SLR pulse design module. The EPI gradient waveform designer was based on Jeff Fessler's [MIRT](https://web.eecs.umich.edu/~fessler/code/) implementation [\(Fessler, n.d.\)](#page-3-11). Many other useful case-specific RF pulse design toolboxes not directly incorporated into this toolbox have been created, and we encourage PulPy users to investigate these toolboxes:

- [Multiband-RF](https://github.com/mriphysics/Multiband-RF) (MATLAB-based) for advanced multiband RF pulse design, incorporating [\(Abo Seada et al., 2019\)](#page-3-12)
- [Spectral-Spatial-RF-Pulse-Design](https://github.com/LarsonLab/Spectral-Spatial-RF-Pulse-Design) (MATLAB-based) for designing spectral-spatial RF pulses for MRS and MR imaging, incorporating [\(Larson et al., 2008\)](#page-3-13)
- [FastPtx](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10334-023-01134-7) (Python-based) for designing pTx RF and gradient pulses, from [\(Bosch &](#page-3-14) [Scheffler, 2023](#page-3-14))

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by Frank Ong, Jonathan Tamir, and Michael Lustig in developing the original SigPy.RF toolbox, which was foundational to this work. We thank the users of SigPy and SigPy.RF for contributing feedback, suggesting new features, and reporting bugs. We acknowledge the support this study received from NIH grants R01 EB 016695 and T32 EB 001628.



### **References**

- <span id="page-3-12"></span>Abo Seada, S., Price, A. N., Schneider, T., Hajnal, J. V., & Malik, S. J. (2019). Multiband RF pulse design for realistic gradient performance. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine,  $81(1)$ , 362–376. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mrm.27411>
- <span id="page-3-4"></span>Amrein, P., Jia, F., Zaitsev, M., & Littin, S. (2022). CoilGen: Open-source MR coil layout generator. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 88(3), 1465-1479. [https://doi.org/10.1002/](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.29294) [MRM.29294](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.29294)
- <span id="page-3-5"></span>Anand, S. M. (2018). OCRA : a low-cost, open-source FPGA-based MRI console capable of real-time control. <https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/121619>
- <span id="page-3-9"></span>Arndt, F., Aussenhofer, S., Behrens, E., Blücher, C., Blümler, P., Brand, J., Ettinger, K. M., Fillmer, A., Grissom, W., Gruber, B., Guerin, B., Haas, S., Han, H., Hansen, M., Hasselwander, C. J., Hodge, R., Hoffmann, W., Ittermann, B., Jakubowski, M., … Zaitsev, M. (2017). Open source imaging initiative (OSI²)-update and roadmap. Proc. Intl. Soc. Magn. Reson. Med. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mrm.26235>
- <span id="page-3-10"></span>Artiges, A., Martin, J., Saimbhi, A. S., Stockmann, J., Sun, H., Wiggins, R., Zi, R., Geethanath, S., & Block, K. (2024). Adjustment and basic imaging sequences for the open-source MRI4ALL console using the PyPulseq and MaRCoS libraries. Proc. Intl. Soc. Magn. Reson. Med.
- <span id="page-3-7"></span>Avants, B. B., Tustison, N., & Johnson, H. (2014). Advanced Normalization Tools (ANTS).
- <span id="page-3-14"></span>Bosch, D., & Scheffler, K. (2023). FastPtx: a versatile toolbox for rapid, joint design of pTx RF and gradient pulses using Pytorch's autodifferentiation. Magnetic Resonance Materials in Physics, Biology and Medicine, 37(1), 127–138. [https://doi.org/10.1007/](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10334-023-01134-7) [s10334-023-01134-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10334-023-01134-7)
- <span id="page-3-1"></span>Connolly, S., Nishimura, D., & Macovski, A. (1986). Selective complex pulse design by optimal control theory. Proc. Soc. Magn. Reson. Med., 1456–1457.
- <span id="page-3-8"></span>Duval, T., Leppert, I. R., Cabana, J.-F., Boudreau, M., Gagnon, I., Berestovoy, G., Cohen-Adad, J., & Stikov, N. (2018). Quantitative MRI made easy with qMRLab. Proc. Intl. Soc. Mag. Reson. Med., 2288. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.25014.34881>
- <span id="page-3-11"></span>Fessler, J. A. (n.d.). Michigan Image Reconstruction Toolbox. [http://web.eecs.umich.edu/](http://web.eecs.umich.edu/~fessler/irt/irt) [~fessler/irt/irt](http://web.eecs.umich.edu/~fessler/irt/irt)
- <span id="page-3-0"></span>Garwood, M. (2001). The Return of the Frequency Sweep: Designing Adiabatic Pulses for Contemporary NMR. Journal of Magnetic Resonance, 153(2), 155–177. [https://doi.org/](https://doi.org/10.1006/JMRE.2001.2340) [10.1006/JMRE.2001.2340](https://doi.org/10.1006/JMRE.2001.2340)
- <span id="page-3-2"></span>Grissom, W., Yip, C. Y., Zhang, Z., Stenger, V. A., Fessler, J. A., & Noll, D. C. (2006). Spatial domain method for the design of RF pulses in multicoil parallel excitation. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 56(3), 620–629. <https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.20978>
- <span id="page-3-3"></span>Kim, D. H., Adalsteinsson, E., & Spielman, D. M. (2003). Simple analytic variable density spiral design. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 50(1), 214–219. [https://doi.org/10.1002/](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.10493) [MRM.10493](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.10493)
- <span id="page-3-13"></span>Larson, P. E., Kerr, A. B., Chen, A. P., Lustig, M., Zierhut, M. L., Hu, S., Cunningham, C. H., Pauly, J. M., Kurhanewicz, J., & Vigneron, D. B. (2008). Multiband excitation pulses for hyperpolarized 13C dynamic chemical shift imaging. Journal of Magnetic Resonance, 194(1), 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmr.2008.06.010>
- <span id="page-3-6"></span>Layton, K. J., Kroboth, S., Jia, F., Littin, S., Yu, H., Leupold, J., Nielsen, J. F., Stöcker, T., & Zaitsev, M. (2017). Pulseq: A rapid and hardware-independent pulse sequence prototyping framework. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 77(4), 1544–1552. [https:](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.26235)



#### [//doi.org/10.1002/MRM.26235](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.26235)

- <span id="page-4-7"></span>Lustig, M., Kim, S. J., & Pauly, J. M. (2008). A Fast Method for Designing Time-Optimal Gradient Waveforms for Arbitrary k-Space Trajectories. IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 27(6), 866. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TMI.2008.922699>
- <span id="page-4-8"></span>Mansfield, P., & Morris, P. (1982). NMR imaging in biomedicine. Elsevier Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02797382>
- <span id="page-4-5"></span>Mao, W., Smith, M. B., & Collins, C. M. (2006). Exploring the limits of RF shimming for high-field MRI of the human head. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine: Official Journal of the Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine / Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 56, 918. <https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.21013>
- <span id="page-4-3"></span>Martin, J., Abitha Srinivas, S., Vaughn, C. E., Sun, H., Griswold, M. A., Grissom, W. A., & Jonathan Martin, C. B. (2022). Selective excitation localized by the Bloch–Siegert shift and a B1+ gradient. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine. <https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.29271>
- <span id="page-4-1"></span>Martin, J., Ong, F., Ma, J., Tamir, J., Lustig, M., & Grissom, W. (2020). SigPy.RF: Comprehensive Open-Source RF Pulse Design Tools for Reproducible Research. Proc. Intl. Soc. Mag. Reson. Med., 1045.
- <span id="page-4-4"></span>Norris, D. G., Koopmans, P. J., Boyacioǧlu, R., & Barth, M. (2011). Power independent of number of slices (PINS) radiofrequency pulses for low-power simultaneous multislice excitation. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 66(5), 1234–1240. [https://doi.org/10.1002/](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.23152) [MRM.23152](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.23152)
- <span id="page-4-2"></span>Ong, F., & Lustig, M. (2019). SigPy: A Python Package for High Performance Iterative Recon- struction. Proc. Intl. Soc. Mag. Reson. Med., 4819.
- <span id="page-4-6"></span>Pauly, J., Le Roux, P., Nishimura, D., & Macovski, A. (1991). Parameter relations for the Shinnar-Le Roux selective excitation pulse design algorithm (NMR imaging). IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 10(1), 53–65. <https://doi.org/10.1109/42.75611>
- <span id="page-4-0"></span>Pauly, John, Nishimura, D., & Macovski, A. (1989). A k-space analysis of small-tip-angle excitation. Journal of Magnetic Resonance, 81, 43–56. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-2364\(89\)](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-2364(89)90265-5) [90265-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-2364(89)90265-5)
- <span id="page-4-13"></span>Radhakrishna, C. G., & Ciuciu, P. (2023). Jointly Learning Non-Cartesian k-Space Trajectories and Reconstruction Networks for 2D and 3D MR Imaging through Projection. Bioengineering, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.3390/BIOENGINEERING10020158>
- Shin, D., Kim, Y., Oh, C., An, H., Park, J., Kim, J., & Lee, J. (2021). Deep reinforcement learning-designed radiofrequency waveform in MRI. Nature Machine Intelligence 2021 3:11, 3, 985–994. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-021-00411-1>
- <span id="page-4-11"></span>Soher, B. J., Semanchuk, P., Todd, D., Ji, X., Deelchand, D., Joers, J., Oz, G., & Young, K. (2023). Vespa: Integrated applications for RF pulse design, spectral simulation and MRS data analysis. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 90, 823–838. [https://doi.org/10.1002/](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.29686) [MRM.29686](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.29686)
- <span id="page-4-12"></span>Sravan Ravi, K., Geethanath, S., & Thomas Vaughan Jr, J. (2019). PyPulseq: A Python Package for MRI Pulse Sequence Design. Journal of Open Source Software, 4(42), 1725. <https://doi.org/10.21105/JOSS.01725>
- <span id="page-4-9"></span>Stöcker, T., Vahedipour, K., Pflugfelder, D., & Shah, N. J. (2010). High-performance computing MRI simulations. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 64(1), 186–193. [https:](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.22406) [//doi.org/10.1002/MRM.22406](https://doi.org/10.1002/MRM.22406)
- <span id="page-4-10"></span>Uecker, M., Ong, F., Tamir, J. I., Bahri, D., Virtue, P., Cheng, J. Y., Zhang, T., & Lustig, M. (2015). Berkeley Advanced Reconstruction Toolbox. Proc. Intl. Soc. Mag. Reson. Med., 2486.



- <span id="page-5-1"></span>Villena, J. F., Polimeridis, A. G., Serrales, J. E. C., Wald, L. L., Adalsteinsson, E., White, J., & Daniel, L. (2014). MARIE a MATLAB-based open source software for the fast electromagnetic analysis of MRI systems. Proc. Intl. Soc. Mag. Reson. Med., 0709.
- <span id="page-5-2"></span>Wang, G., Luo, T., Nielsen, J. F., Noll, D. C., & Fessler, J. A. (2022). B-Spline Parameterized Joint Optimization of Reconstruction and K-Space Trajectories (BJORK) for Accelerated 2D MRI. IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 41(9), 2318. [https://doi.org/10.1109/](https://doi.org/10.1109/TMI.2022.3161875) [TMI.2022.3161875](https://doi.org/10.1109/TMI.2022.3161875)
- <span id="page-5-0"></span>Wu, Z., Remedios, S. W., Dewey, B. E., Carass, A., & Prince, J. L. (2023). AniRes2D: Anisotropic residual-enhanced diffusion for 2D MR super-resolution. [https://doi.org/10.](https://doi.org/10.1117/12.3008456) [1117/12.3008456](https://doi.org/10.1117/12.3008456)

Martin et al. (2024). PulPy: A Python Toolkit for MRI RF and Gradient Pulse Design. Journal of Open Source Software, 9(103), 6586. 6 [https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06586.](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06586)