Editorial Open Acces

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transceiver arrays using microstrip technology can achieve superior performance with improved element decoupling and lling factor for various subjects with di erent sizes. is transceiver array design technique should be bene cial to, and also help to implement parallel excitation for fetal imaging where the size and shape of maternal bodies o en vary. In excitation methodology, sparse pulse excitation based on sparse k-space has been proposed and investigated to shorten the excitation pulse width, and thus accelerate the excitation and improve imaging safety. exclee imacoun <</MC(4(e)237(g)-26(n 36(n /Spa2(t)416(t)(o)]TJ (w)-11/Spa2(.n36(n /Spa2(t)416(t)(o)] e)

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