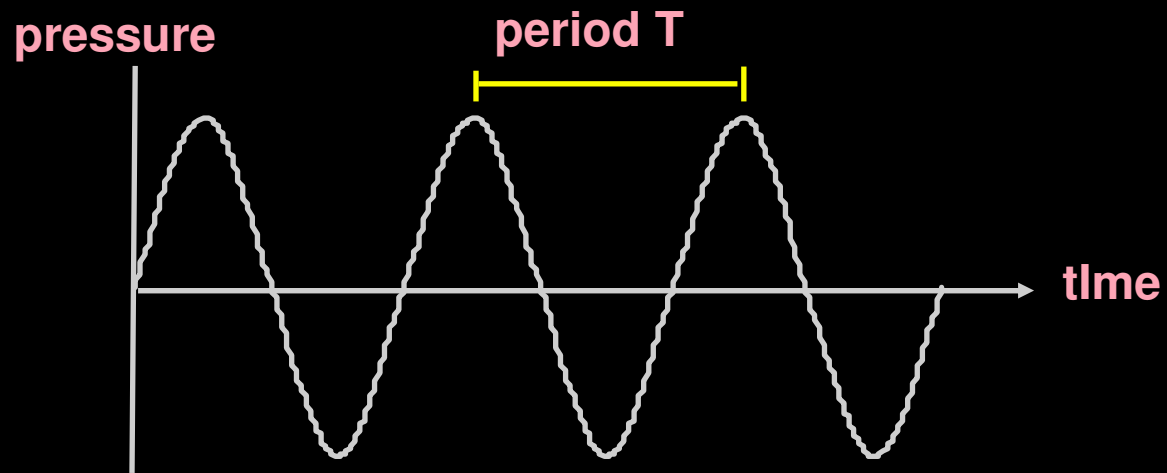
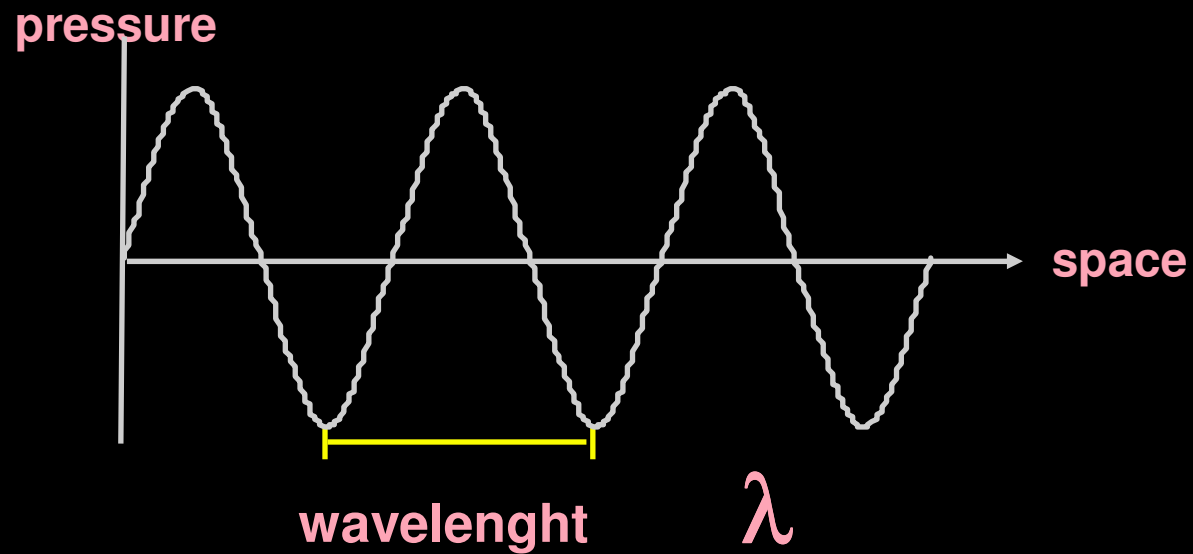




$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\lambda \cdot f = c$$



graphic

— **A MODE**

— **REAL TIME (B-MODE)** $\left[\begin{array}{l} 2D \\ 3D \end{array} \right.$

— **M - MODE**

— **GATED MODE**

— **DOPPLER MODE :** $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{CW} \\ \text{PW} \\ \text{COLOR} \quad (2D - 3D) \\ \text{ENERGY / POWER} \quad (2D - 3D) \\ \text{DTI} \quad (2D - 3D) \end{array} \right.$



AMPLITUDE

PHASE

FREQUENCY



B/N

DOPPLER

TRANSDUCER = Device converting an energy type in another

ELECTRICAL ENERGY → MECHANICAL ENERGY
EMITTER

MECHANICAL ENERGY → ELECTRICAL ENERGY
RECEIVER

INTERACTION US - TISSUE

• REFLECTION



IMAGING

• REFRACTION

• DIFFUSION

• ATTENUATION



ABSORPTION
OR DIFFUSION
OF ENERGY

CLINICAL USE OF US

frequency 1-20 MHz in tissue

Frequency (MHz)	Period (μ s)	Wavelength (mm)
1	1	1,54
2	0,5	0,77
3,5	0,29	0,44
5	0,2	0,31
10	0,1	0,15
20	0,05	0,08

$$C \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}}$$

$$C \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{compressibility}}}$$

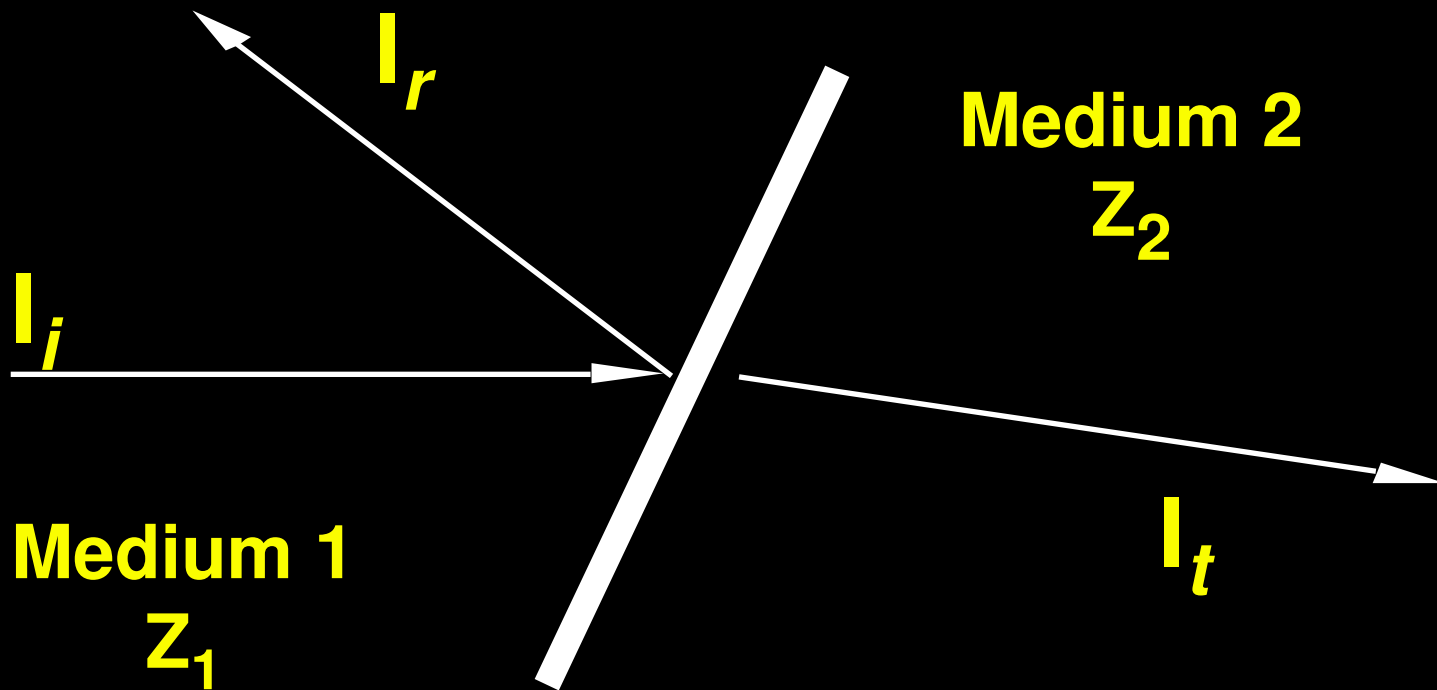
$$C = C(f) \text{ dispersion } (< 1 \%)$$

$$C = C(\text{Temp.}) (< 1 \%)$$

MATERIAL	DENSITY	US SPEED	Z
	Kg / m^3	m / s	$\text{Kg} / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot 10^{-6}$
AIR	1,2	330	0,0004
WATER (20 °C)	1000	1480	1,48
MERCURY	13600	1450	20
TISSUE (AVG)	1060	1540	1,63
LIVER	1060	1550	1,64
MUSCLE	1080	1580	1,70
FAT	952	1459	1,38
BONE	1912	4080	7,8
PZT	7650	3791	29

ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE

$$Z = \rho \cdot c$$



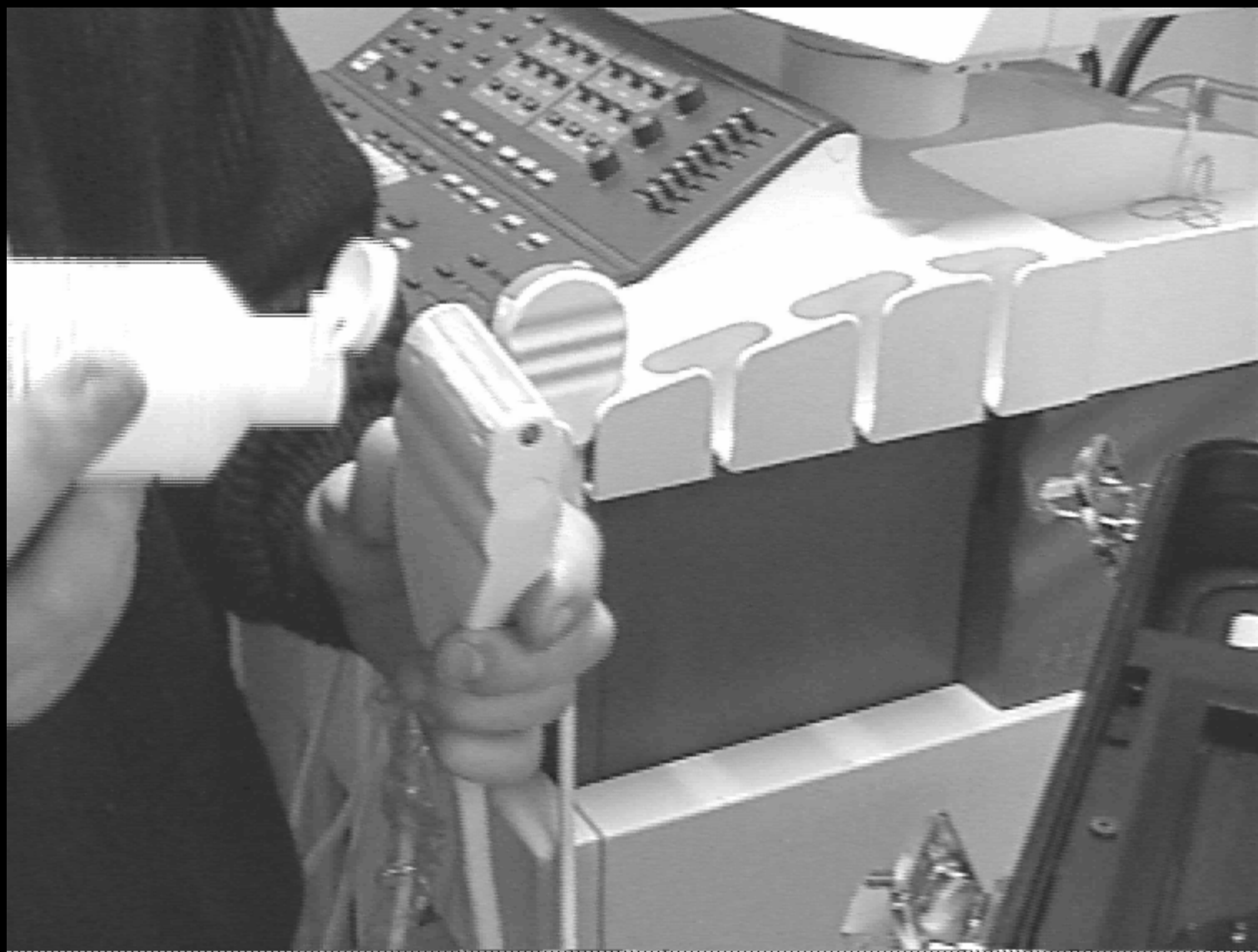
$$I_r = I_i \cdot \alpha$$

$$I_t = I_i - I_r = (1 - \alpha) I_i$$

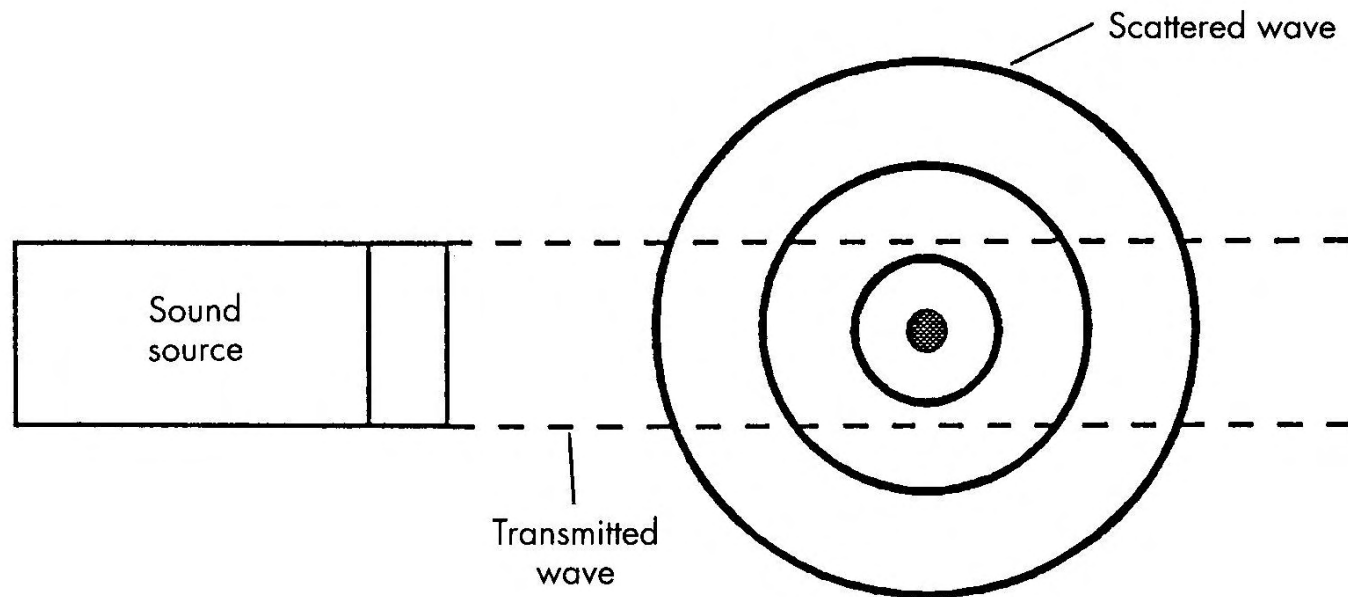
$$\alpha = \left(\frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right)^2$$

show

MATERIAL	DENSITY	US SPEED	Z
	Kg / m^3	m / s	$\text{Kg} / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot 10^{-6}$
AIR	1,2	330	0,0004
WATER (20 °C)	1000	1480	1,48
MERCURY	13600	1450	20
TISSUE (AVG)	1060	1540	1,63
LIVER	1060	1550	1,64
MUSCLE	1080	1580	1,70
FAT	952	1459	1,38
BONE	1912	4080	7,8
PZT	7650	3791	29







Nonspecular reflection. The scattered wave is emitted in all directions, shown here in two dimensions only.

Diffusion

ABSORPTION

$$I = I_0 e^{-\alpha x}$$

MATERIAL

FREQUENCY

1 MHz

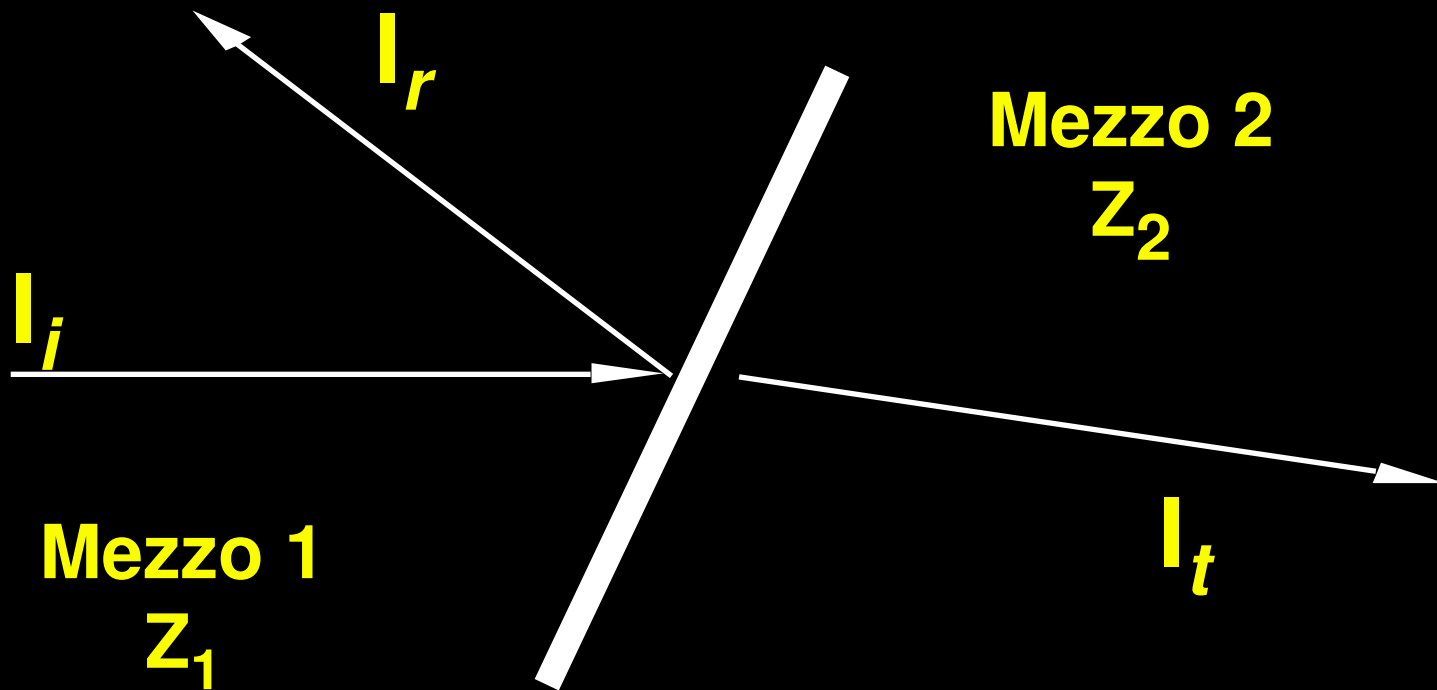
2 MHz

5 MHz

10 MHz

AIW	0,25	0,06	0,01	-
WATER	1360	340	54	14
BLOOD	17	8,5	3	2
BONE	0,2	0,1	0,04	-
BRAIN	3,5	2	1	-
FAT	5	2,5	1	0,5
LIVER	3	1,5	0,5	-
MUSCLE	1,5	0,75	0,3	0,15
TISSUE (AVG)	4,3	2,1	0,86	0,43

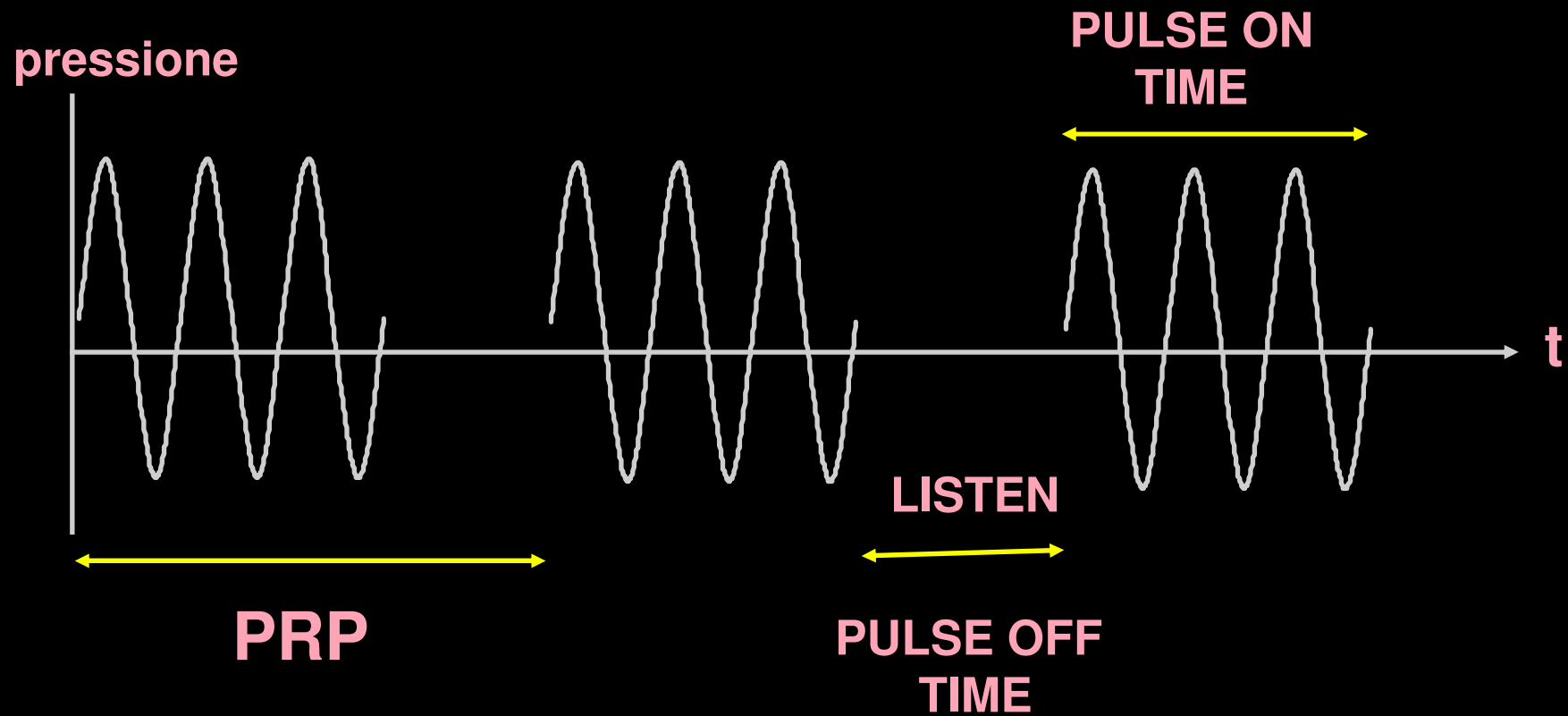
HVL in cm



$$I_r = I_i \cdot \alpha$$

$$I_t = I_i - I_r = (1 - \alpha) I_i$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right)^2$$



ON / OFF $\ll 1\%$

$$PRF = \frac{1}{PRP} = \frac{c}{2d}$$

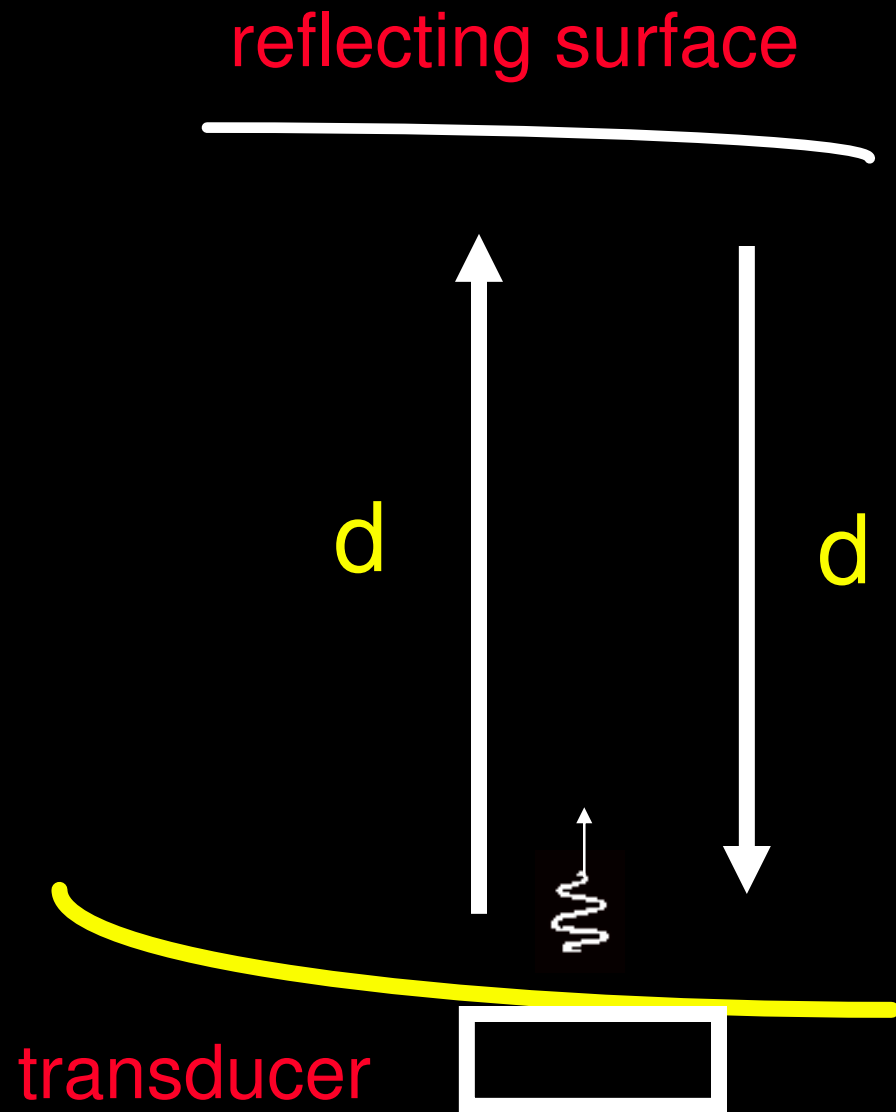
show

time=space / speed

$$t = 2d / c$$

$$\text{PRP min} = 2d / c$$

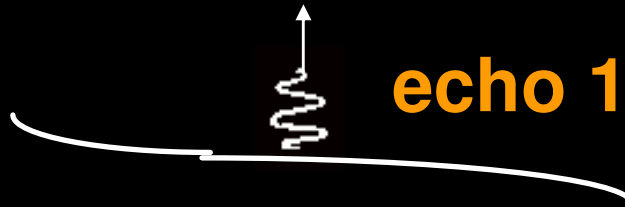
$$\text{PRF max} = c / 2d$$



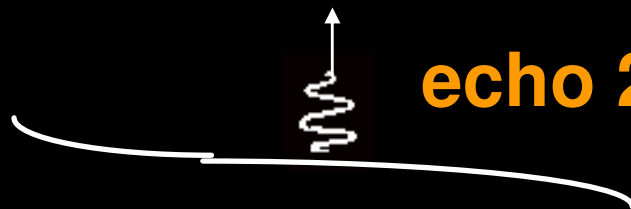
Transducer



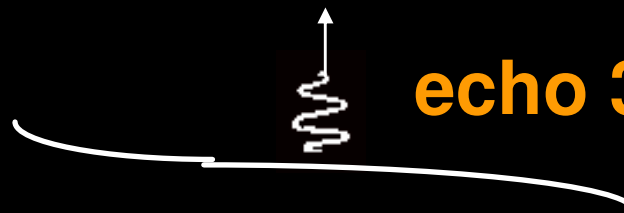
us



echo 1



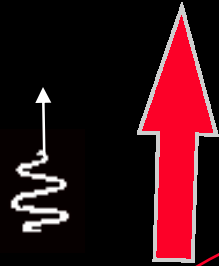
echo 2



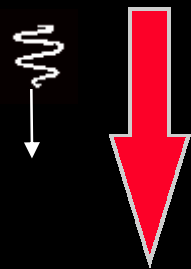
echo 3

show

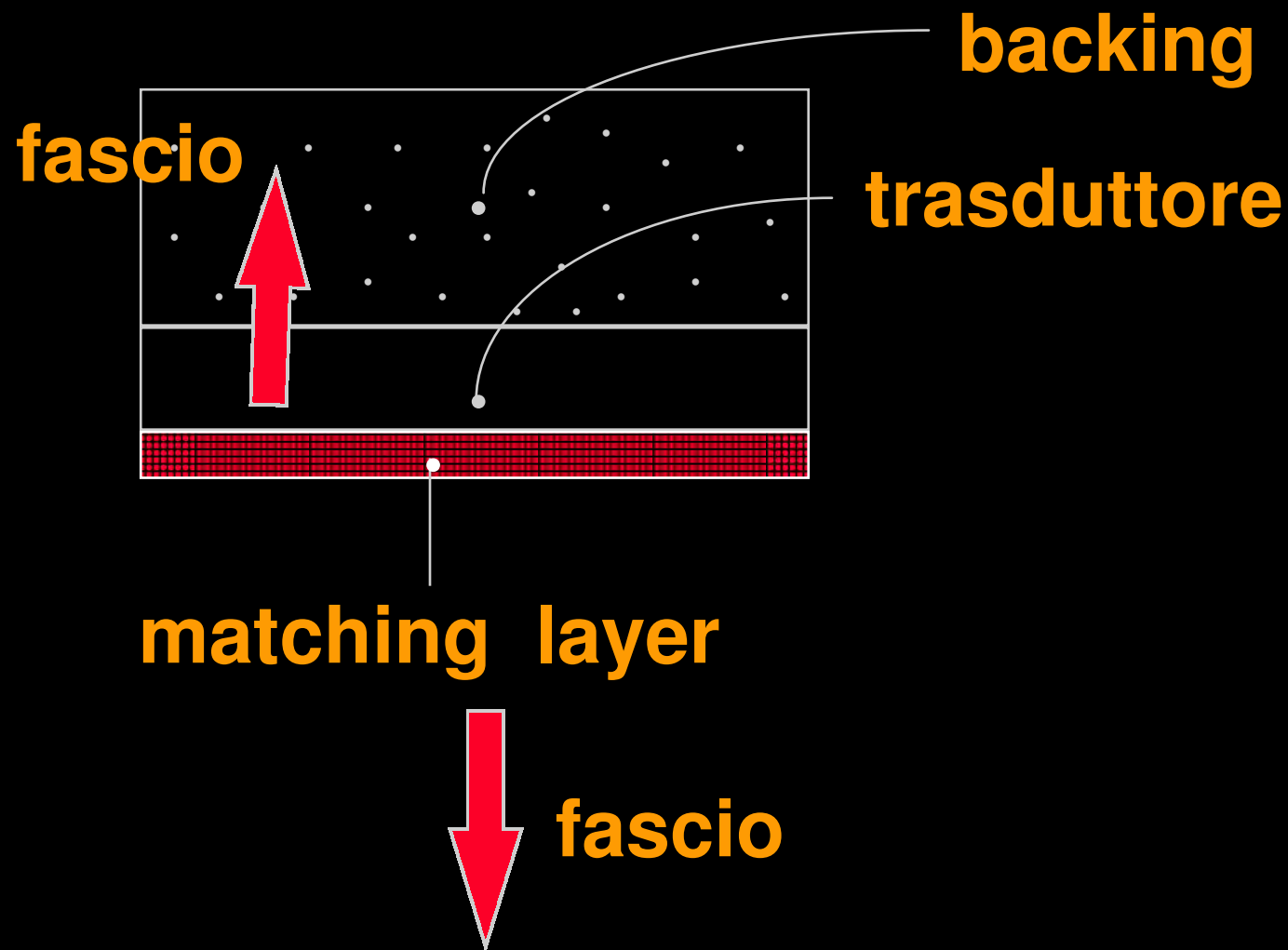
fascio



trasduttore

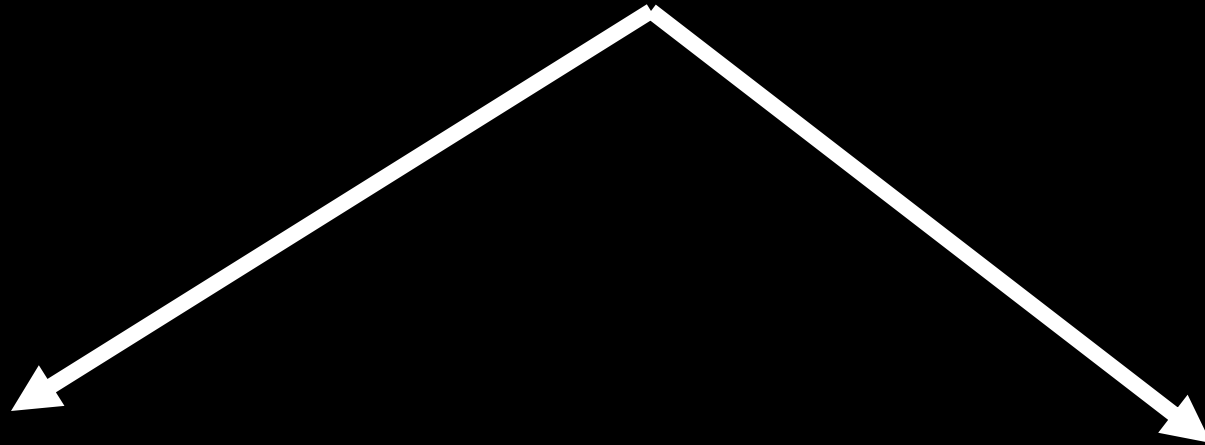


fascio



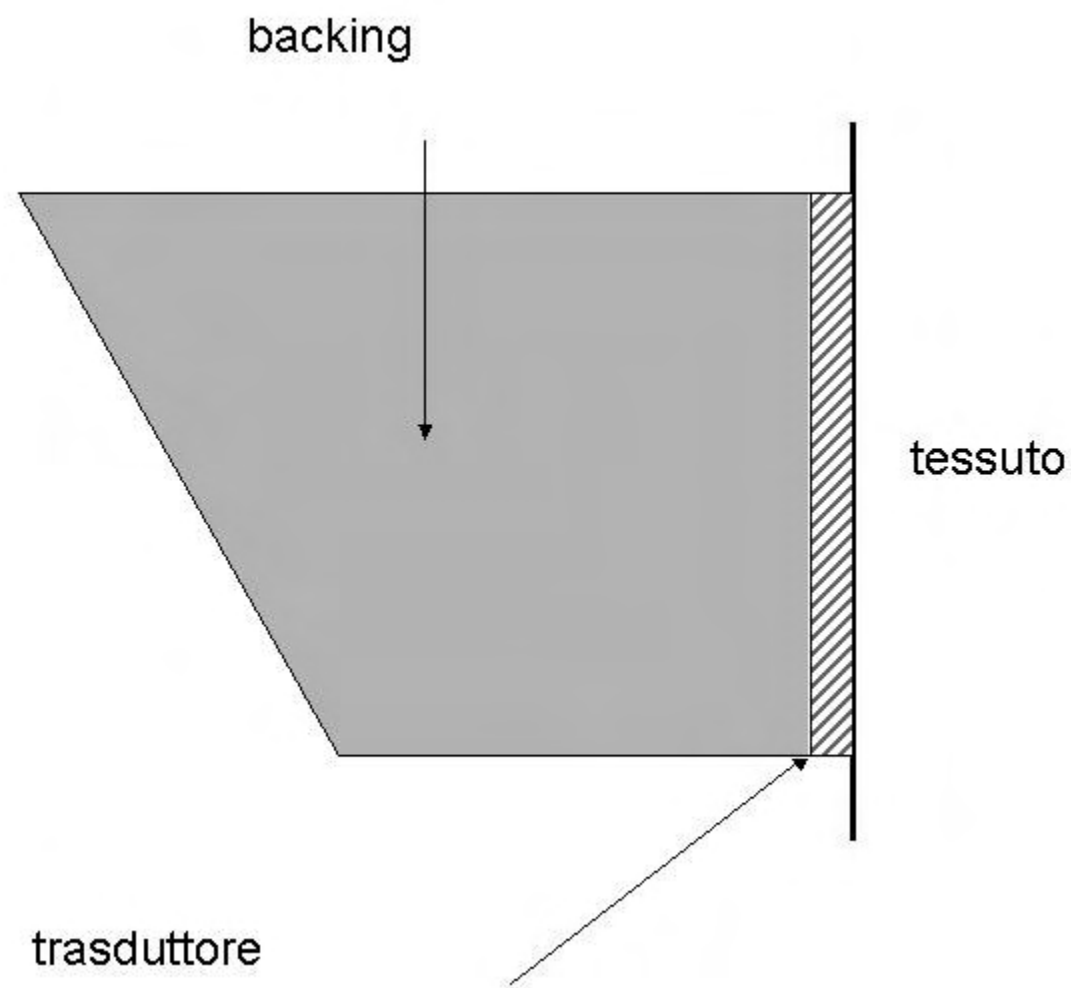
**Stesso trasduttore per emettere
US e ricevere gli echi**

Damping

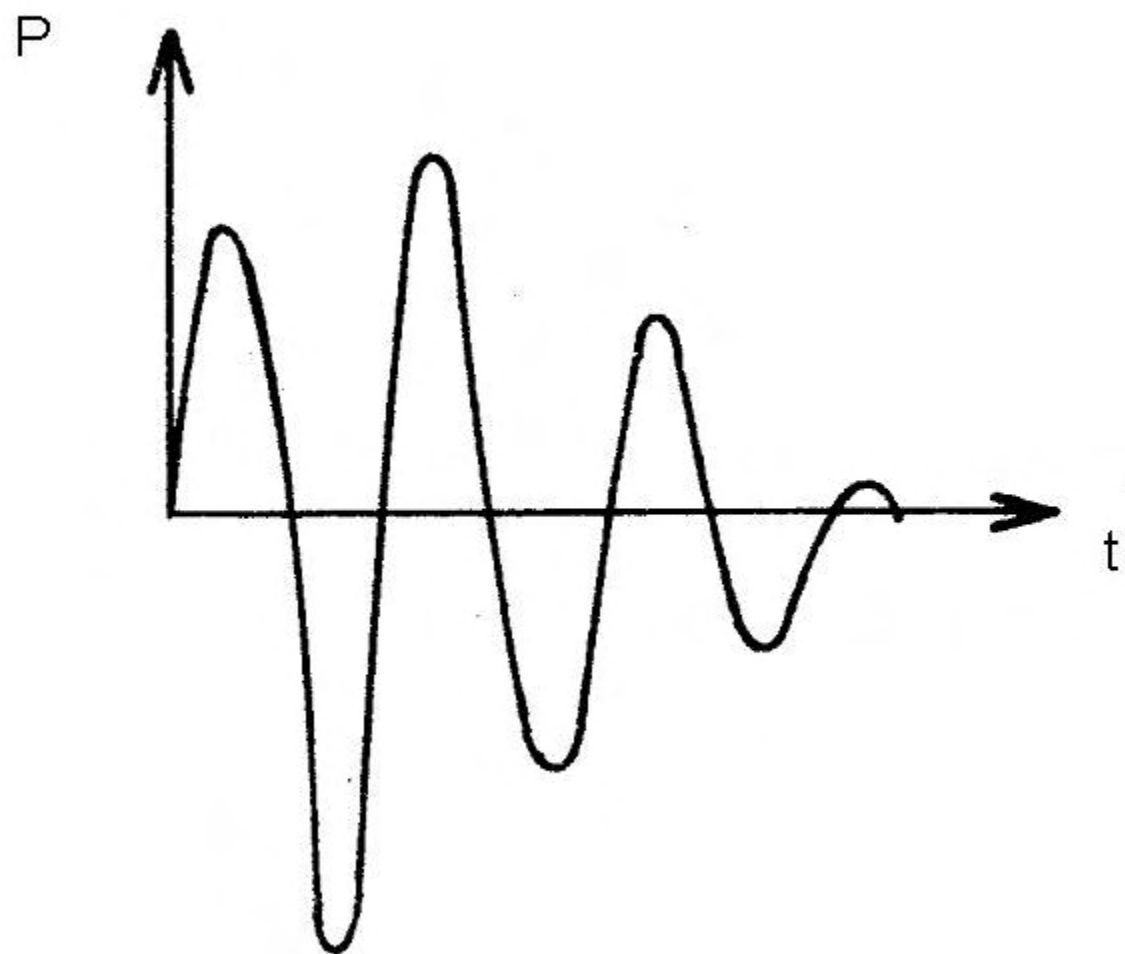


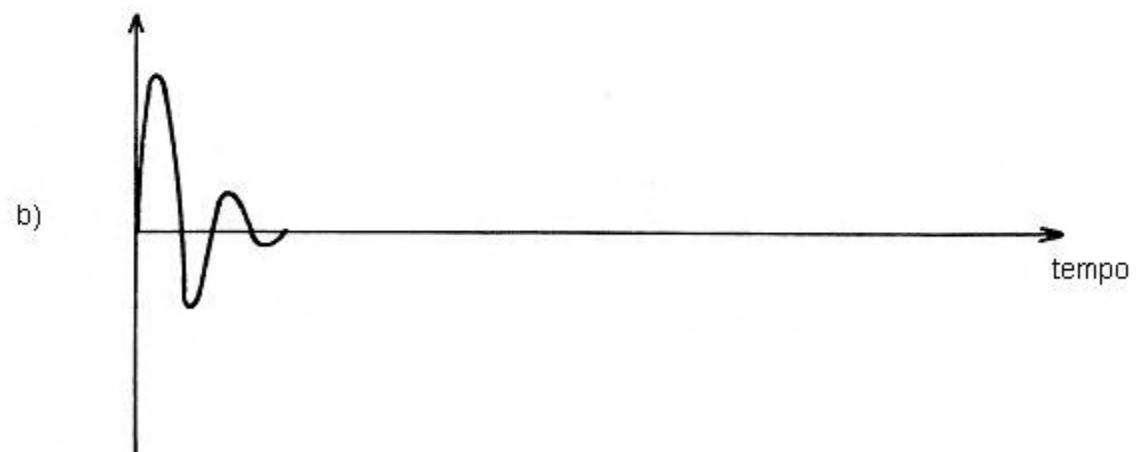
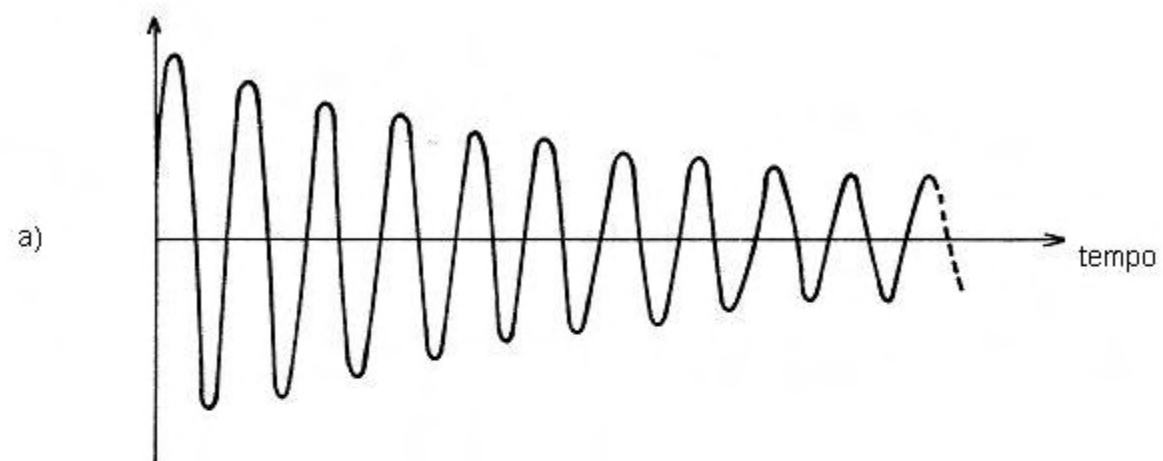
dynamic

by backing



Dynamic damping



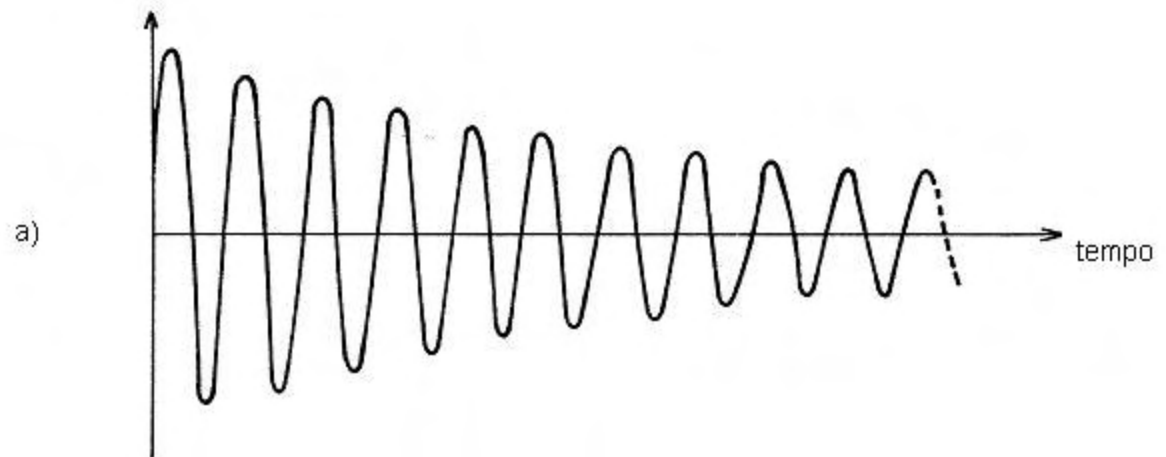


Q=mechanical coefficient

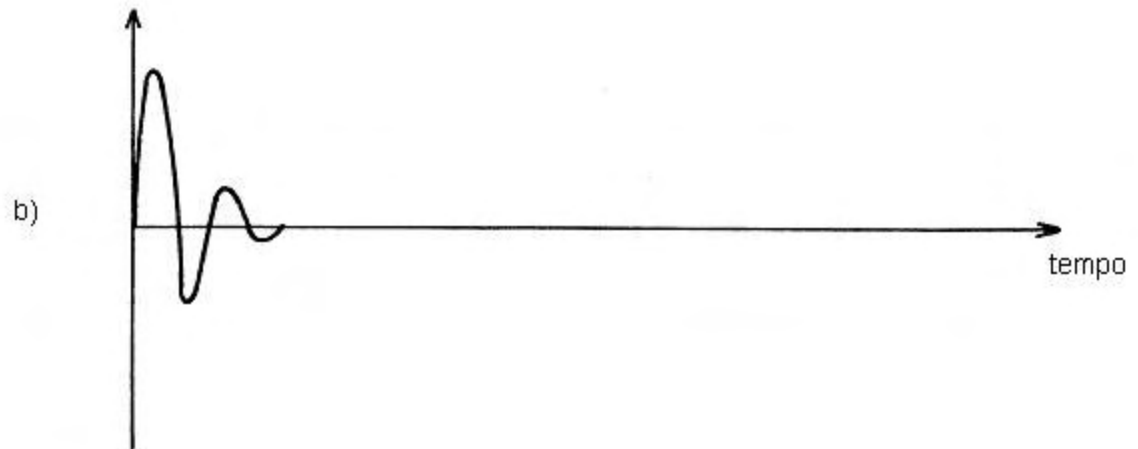
$$Q = \frac{\text{Energy stored per cycle}}{\text{Energy lost per cycle}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{Center frequency}}{\text{bandwidth}}$$

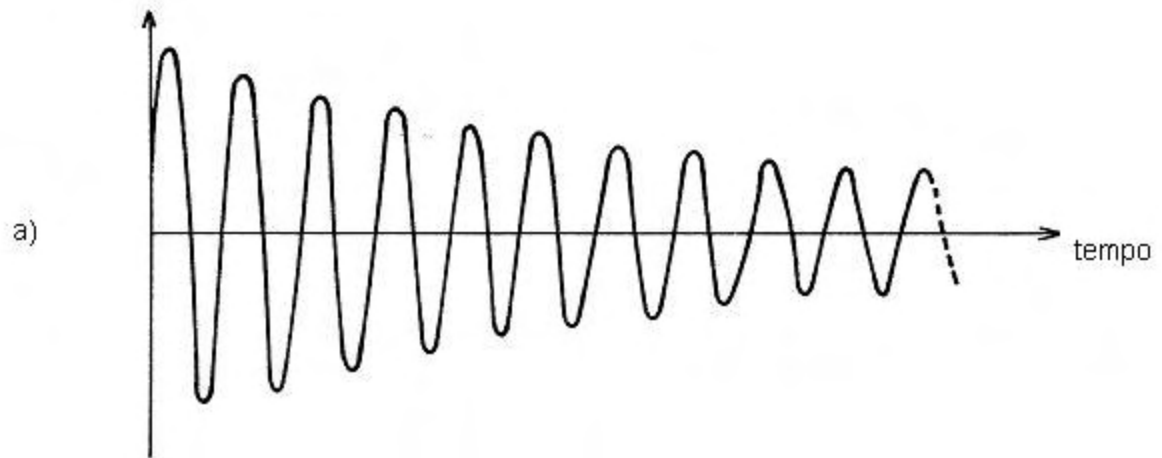
High Q



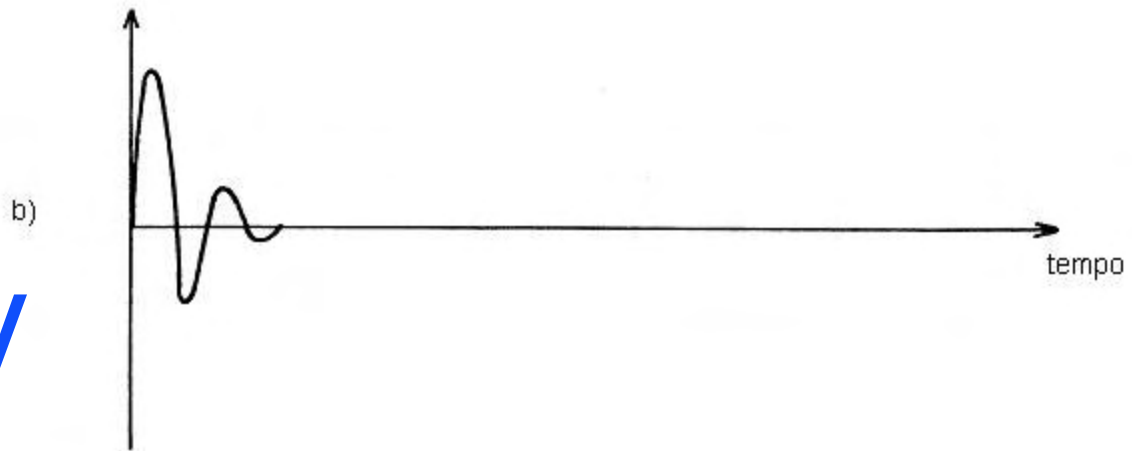
Low Q



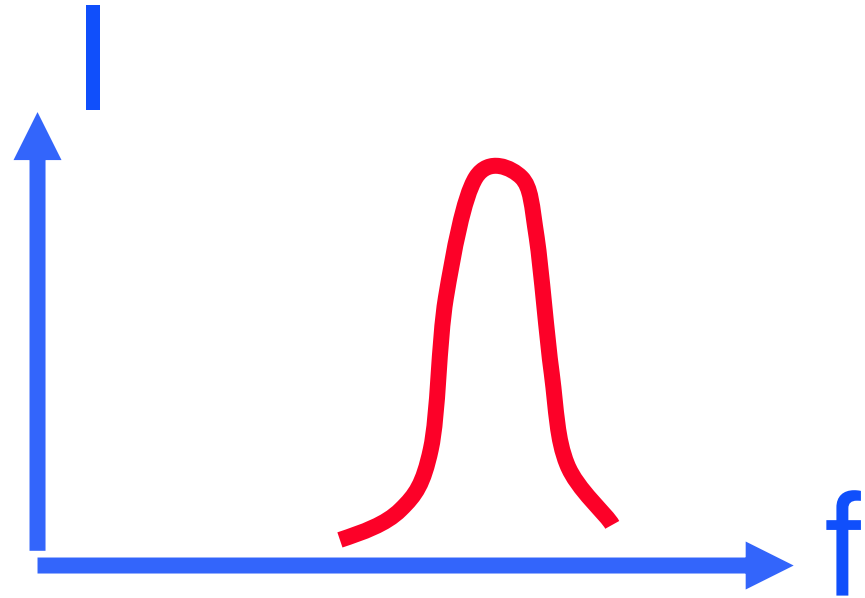
Narrow
frequency
band



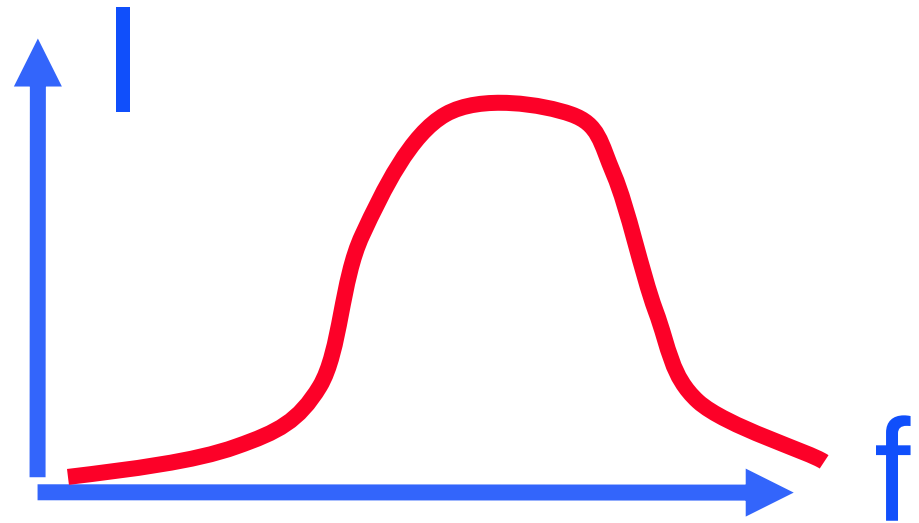
Wide
frequency
band



Narrow
frequency
band



Wide
frequency
band



HDI
5000

NIR 2001
ATL

01/01/30:121708
C5-2 Add/Gen

30 Gen 01
12:33:33

ITt 0.2 IM 1.0
Imm.16313.8cm

Map3
170 dB/C 3
Persistenza Media
Ott. 2D:Ris
Freq Imm:Alta

ATL

Point objects

10
20
29
36-0
43
49
59
64
-5
-10

HDI
5000

NIR 2001
ATL

01/01/30:121708
C5-2 Add/Gen

30 Gen 01
12:36:10

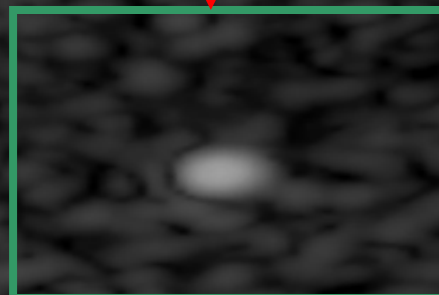
ITt 0.5 IM 0.8
Imm.202 5.3 cm

Map3
170 dB/C 3
Persistenza Media
Ott. 2D:Ris
Freq Imm:Alta

ATL

18
21
23
28
32
34
39
44

zoom

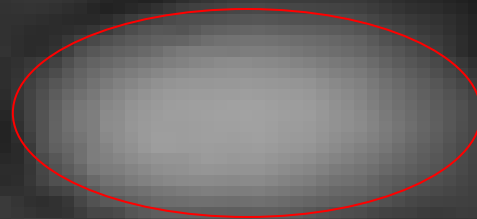


- 3

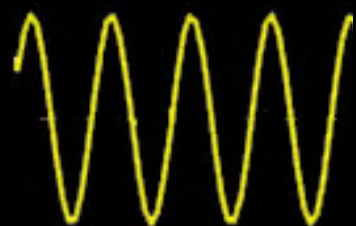
- 4

- 5

Axial resolution

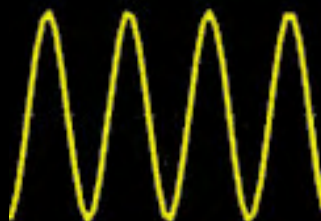
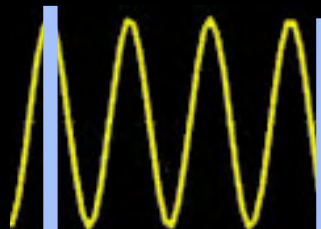


Lateral resolution



eco 1

eco2

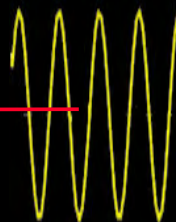
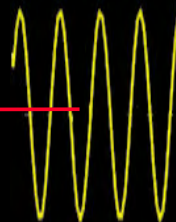
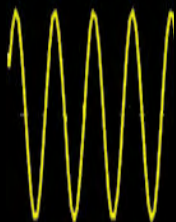


1

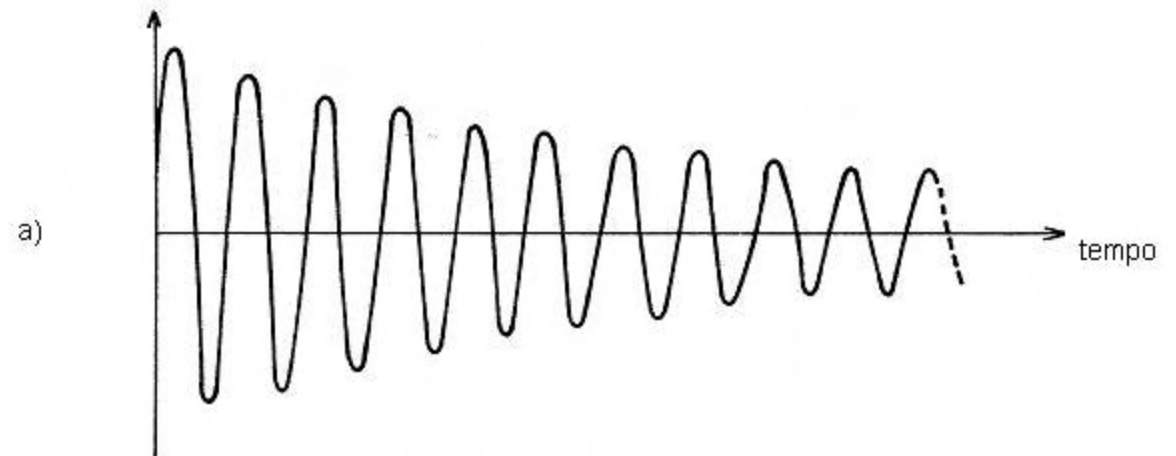
2

eco 1

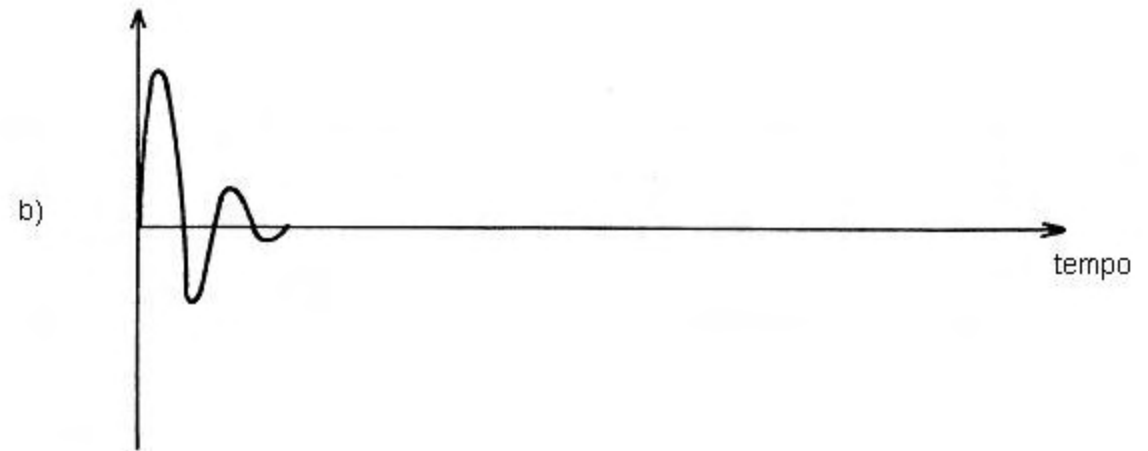
eco2

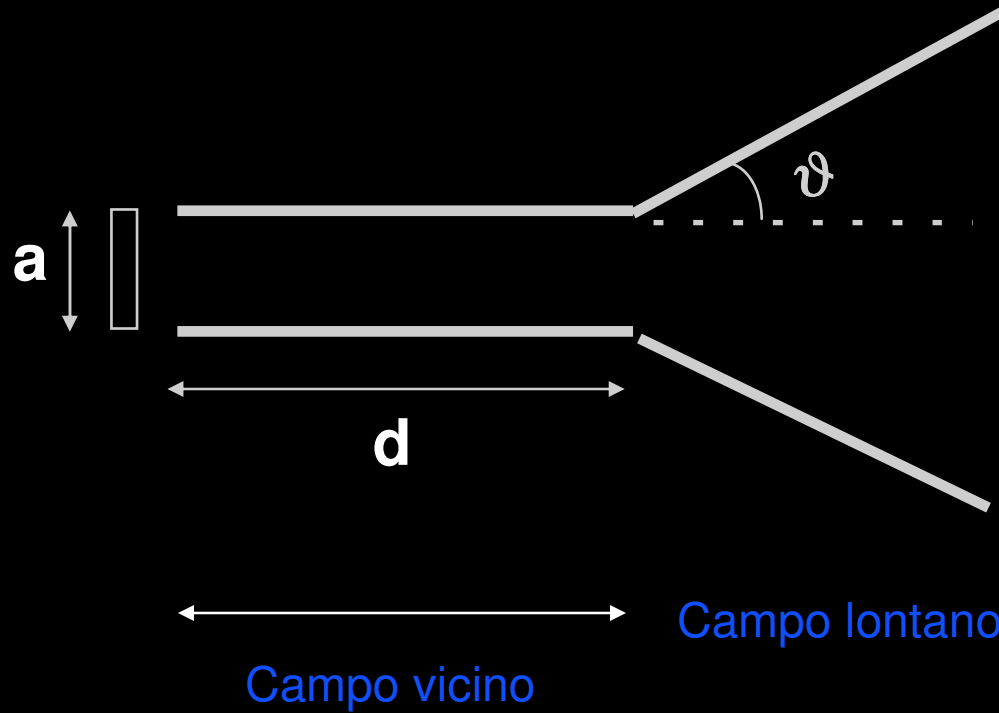


Poor
Axial SR



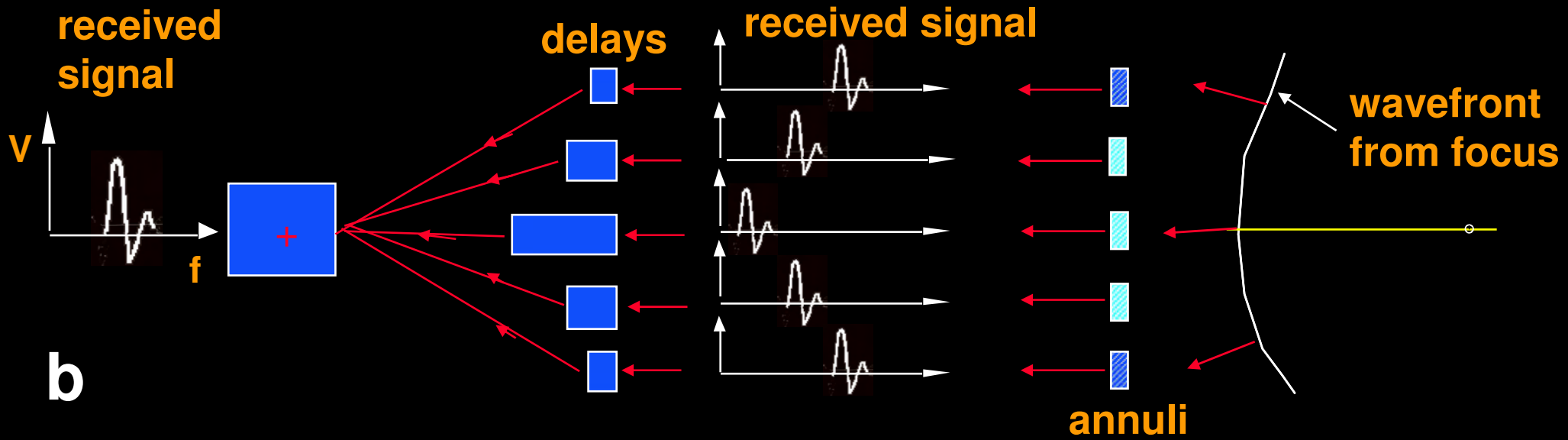
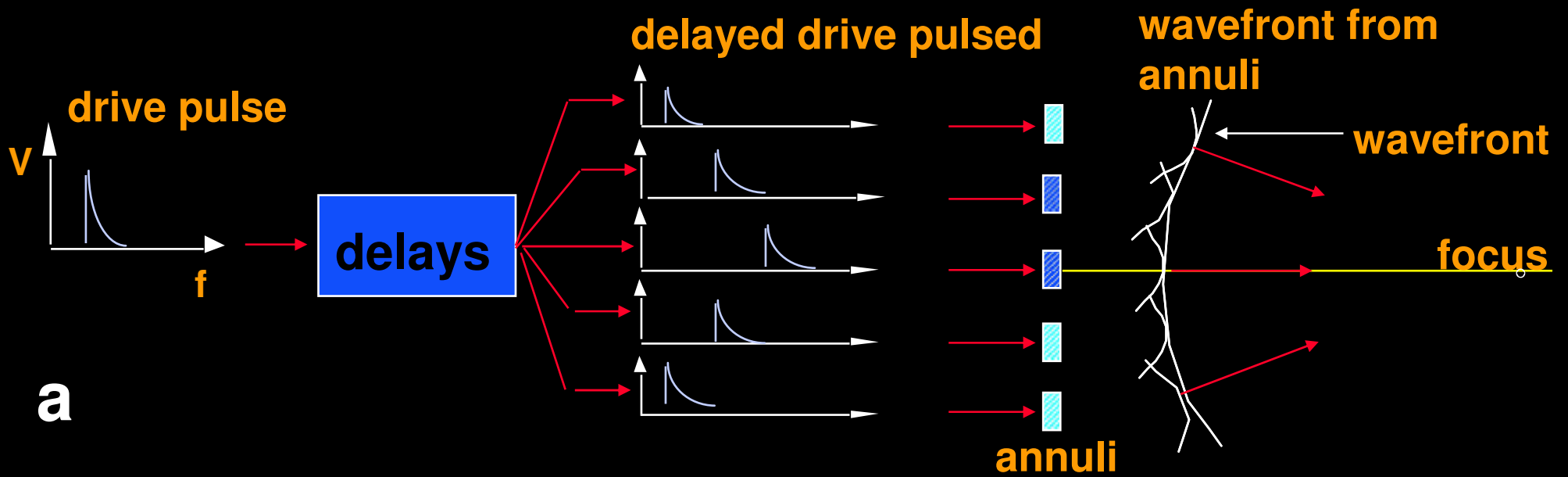
Good
Axial SR





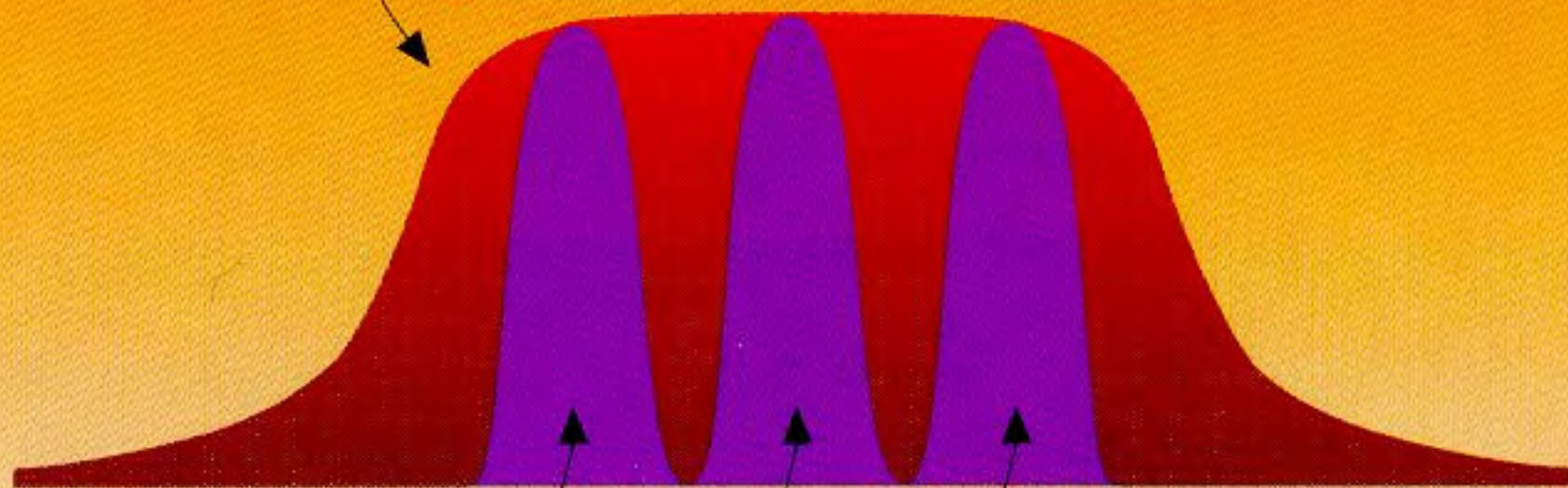
$$d = \frac{a^2}{4\lambda}$$

$$\sin \vartheta = \frac{0,6\lambda}{\frac{1}{2}a}$$



show

tecnologia a banda larga



tecnologia a multifrequenza

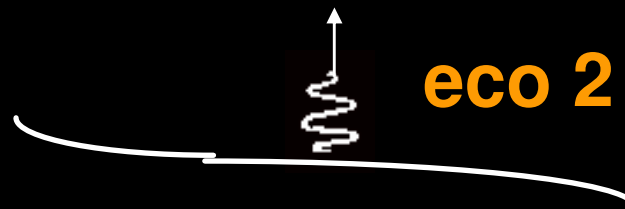
Trasduttore



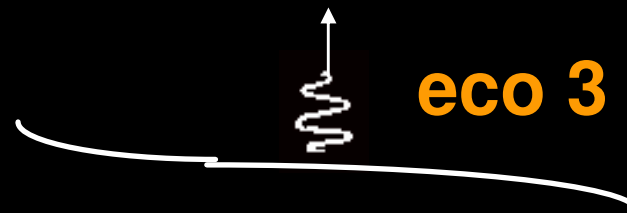
us



eco 1



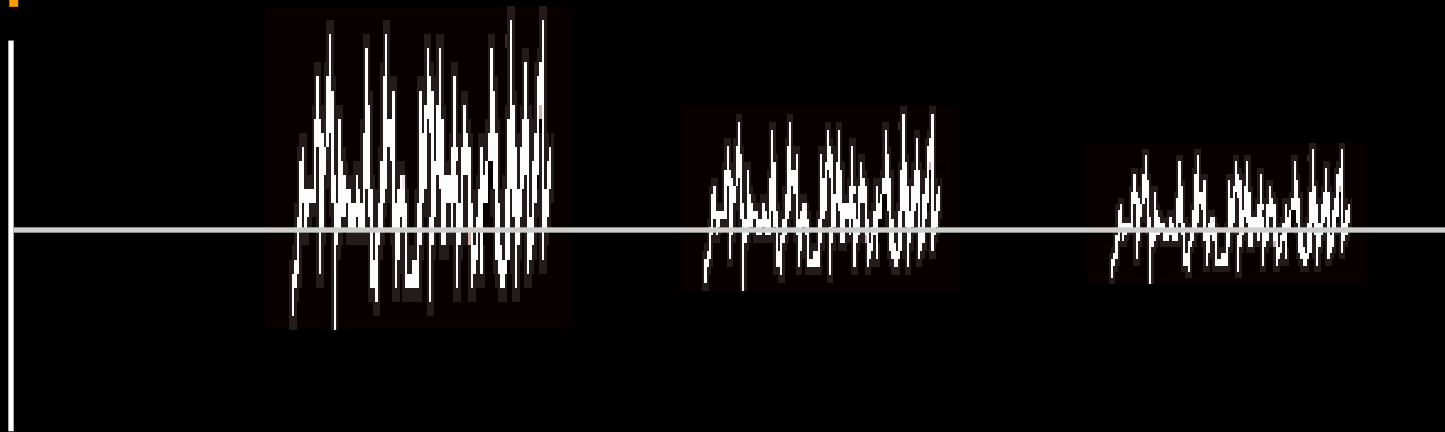
eco 2



eco 3

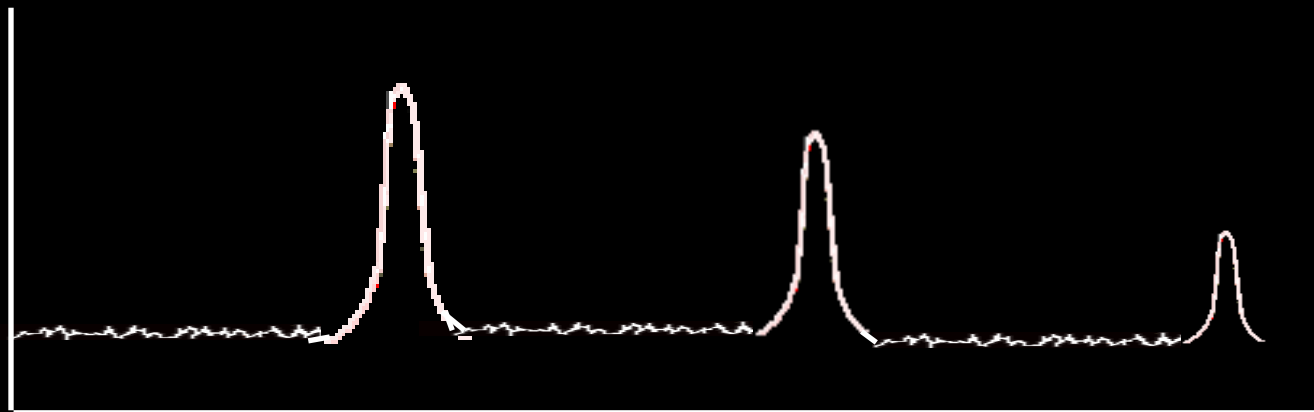
show

pressione

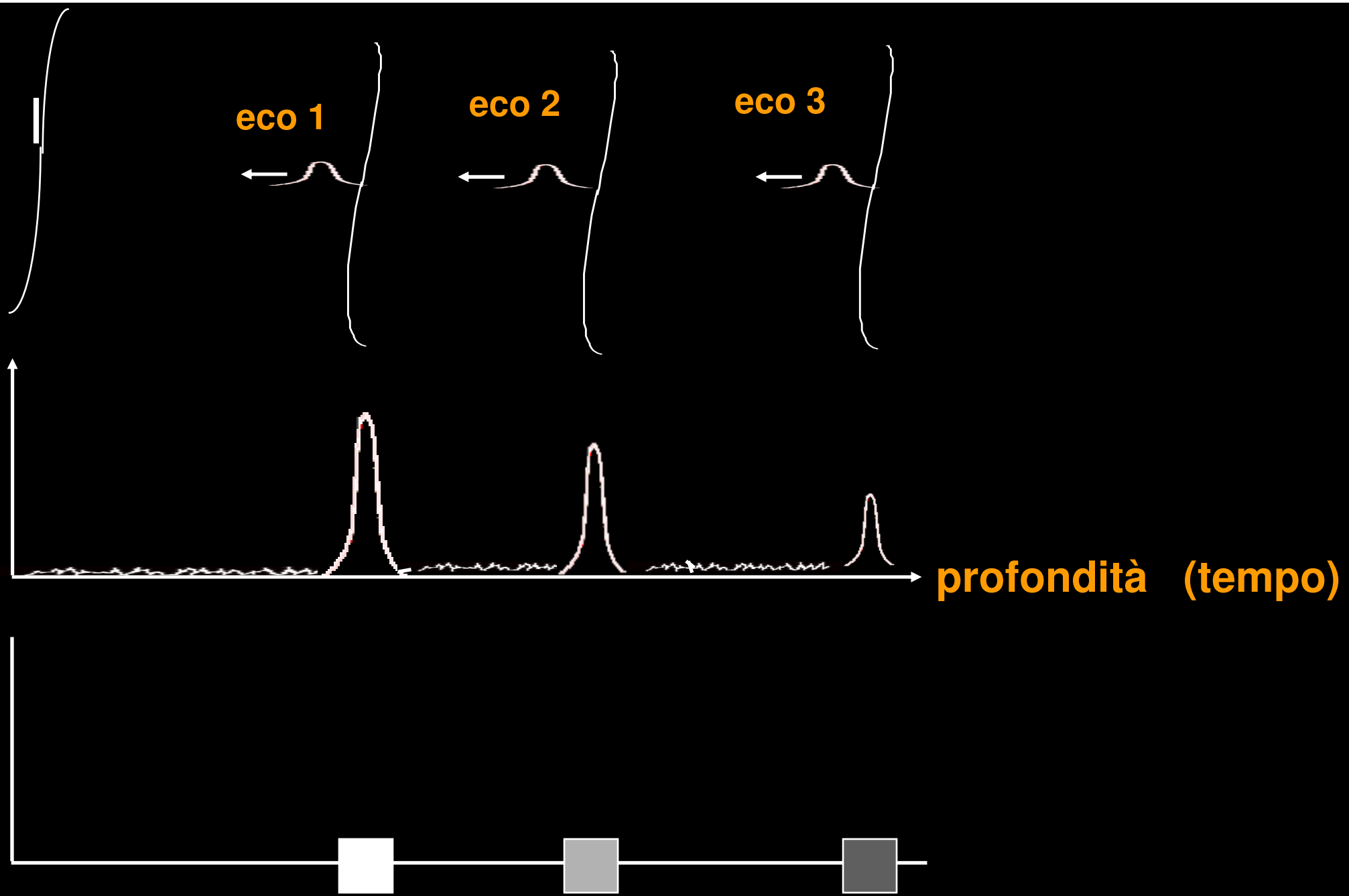


tempo

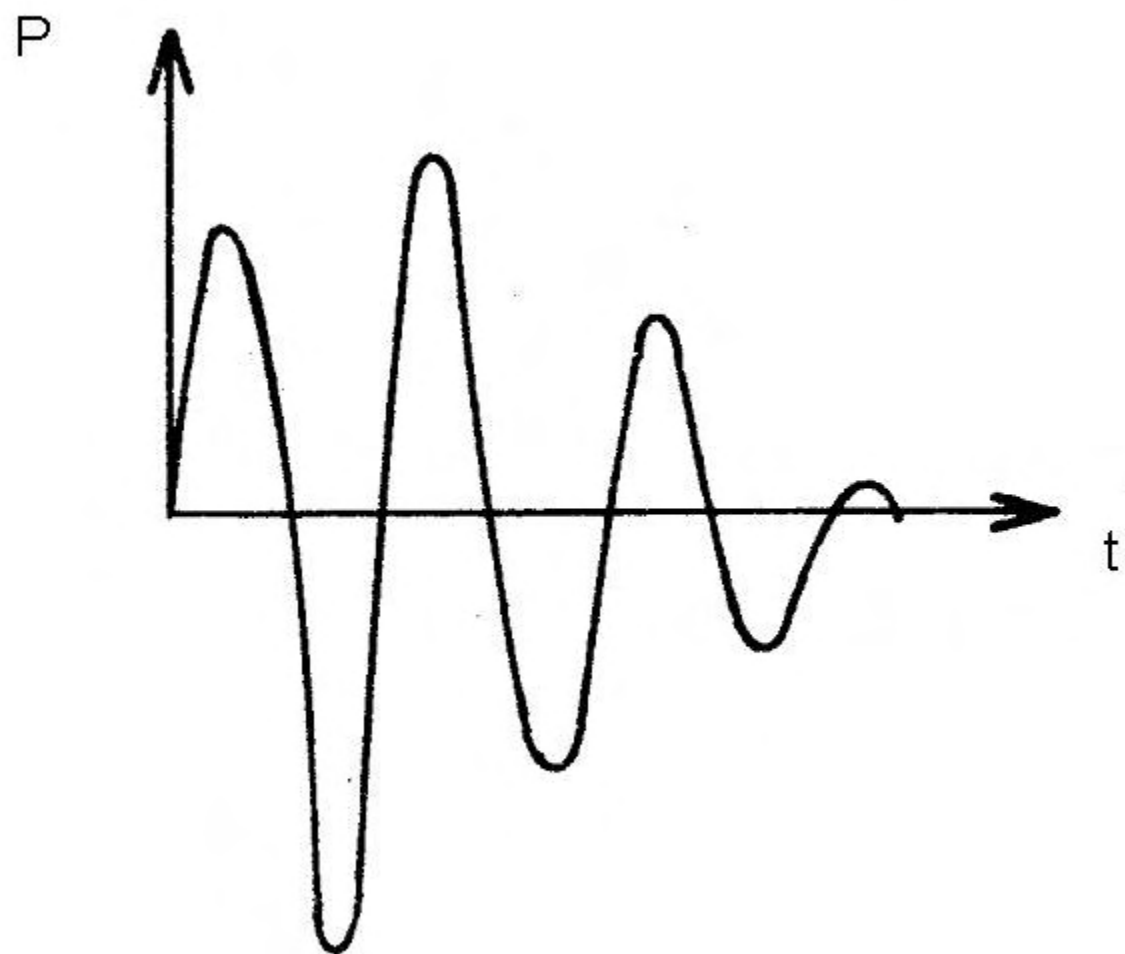
intensità dell'eco

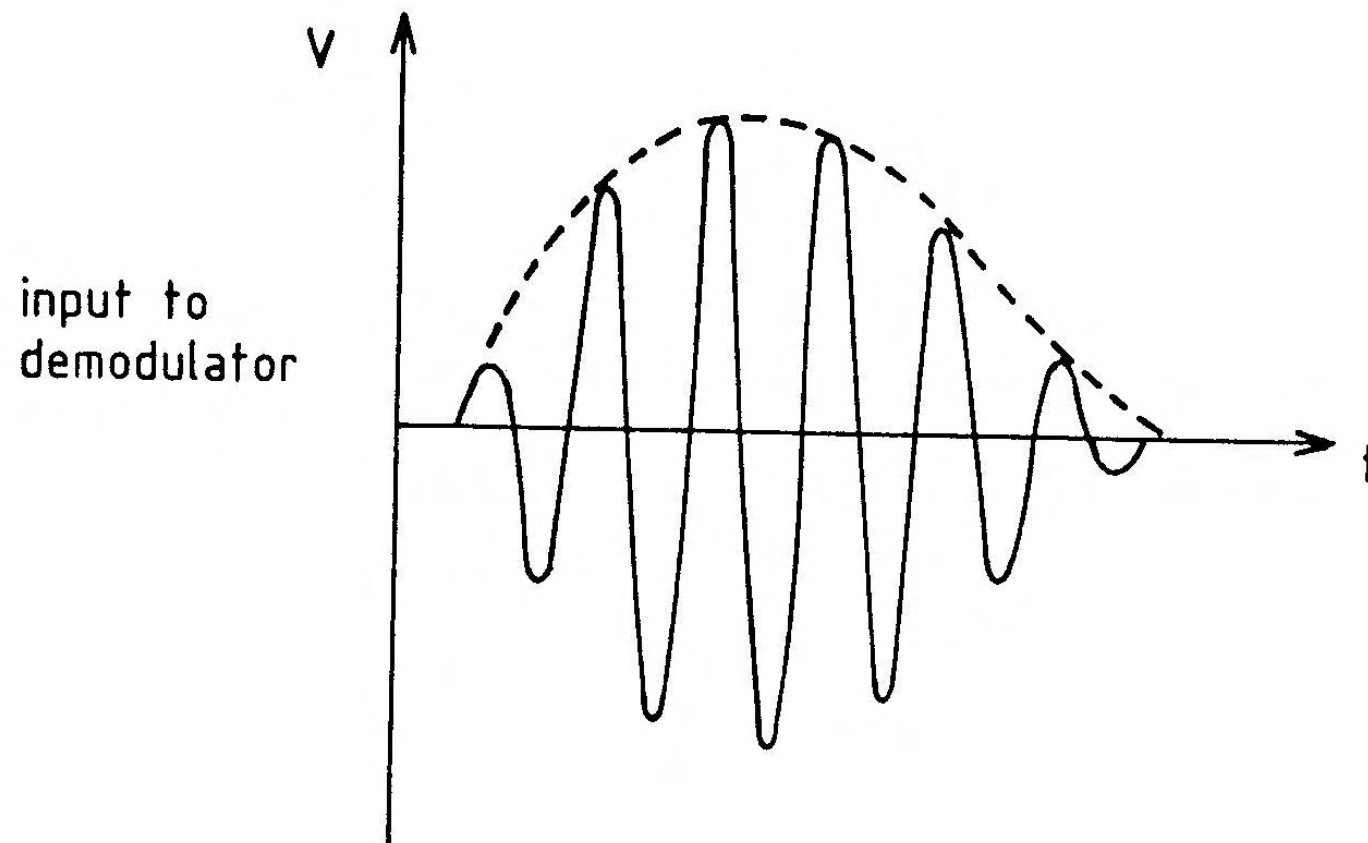


tempo → **profondità**



show

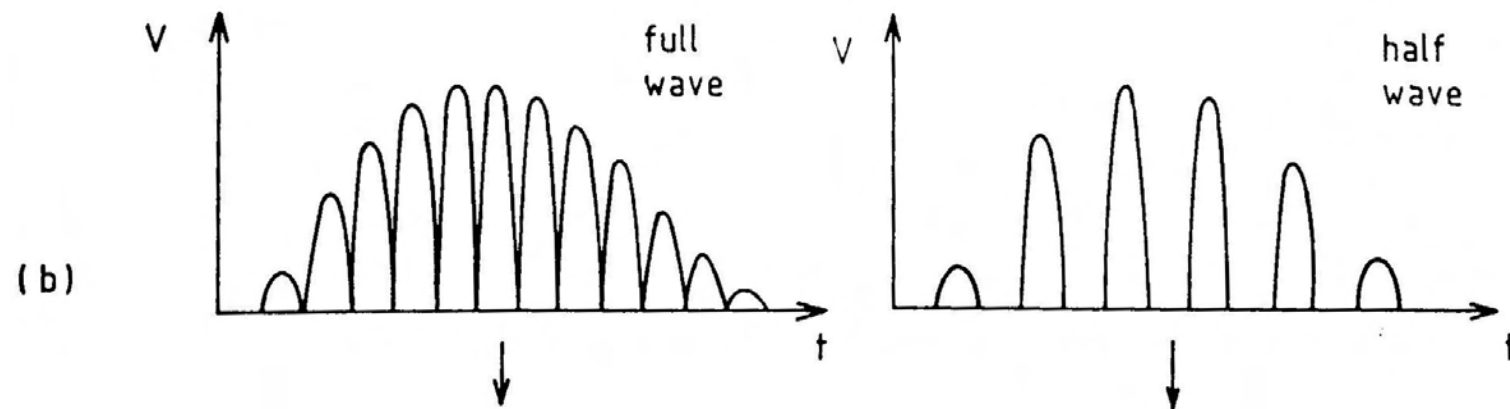




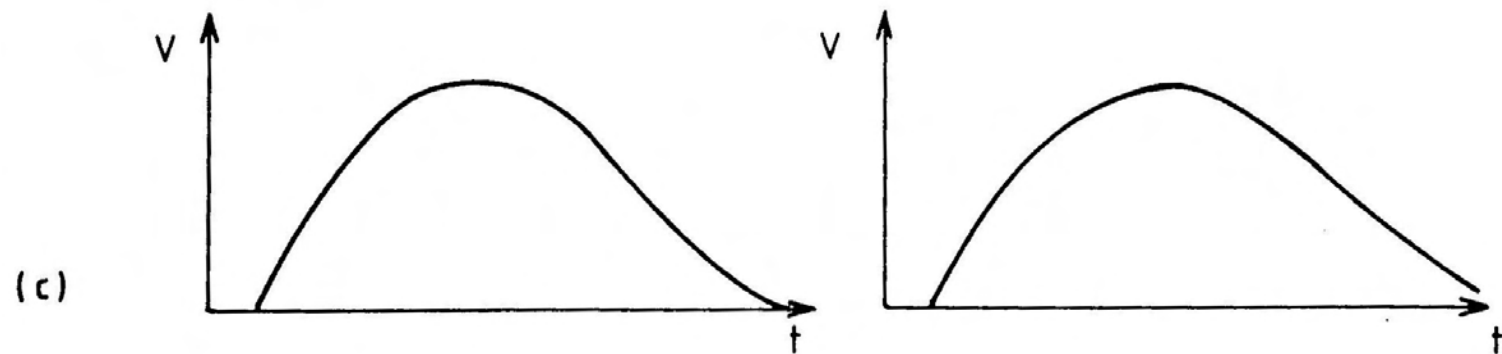
(a)

rectifier output

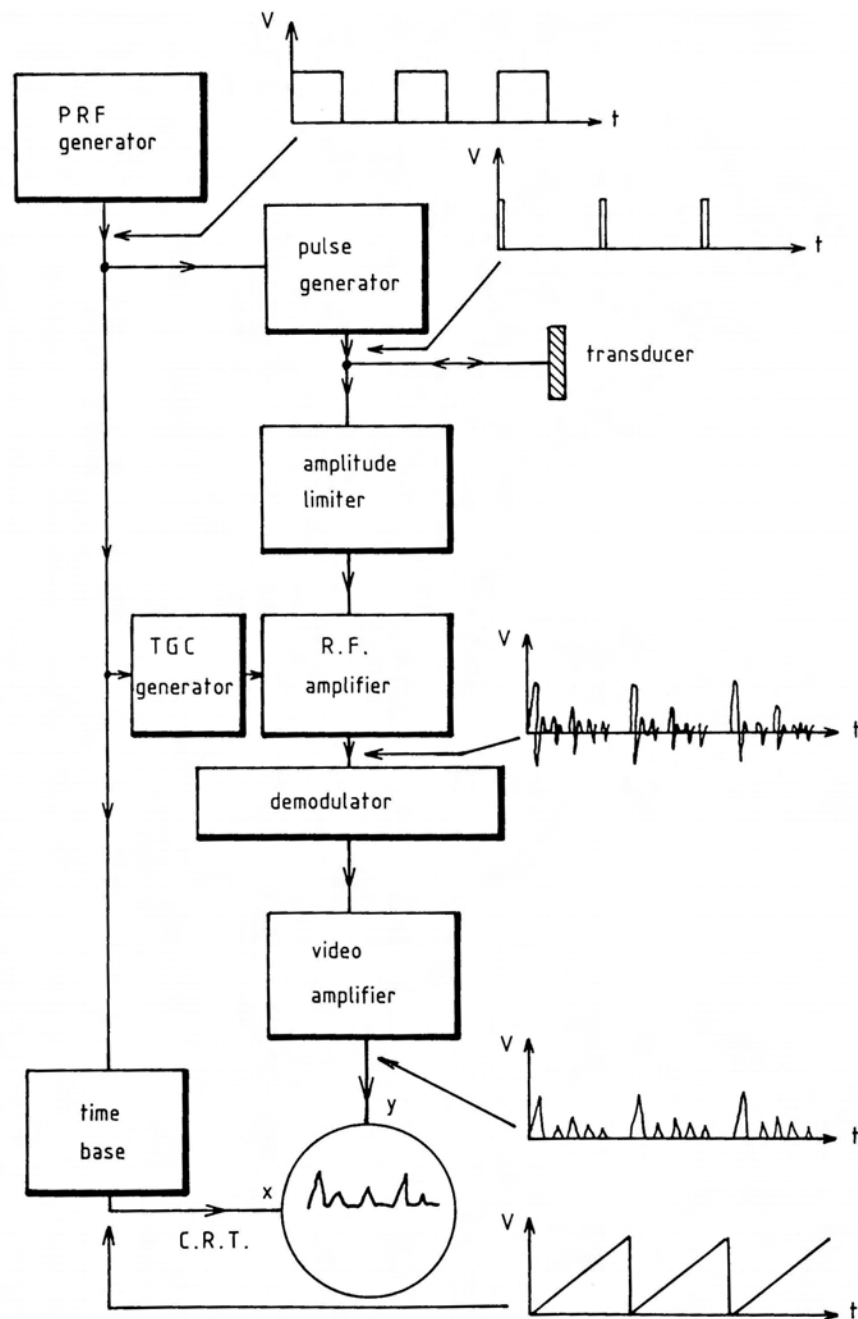
rectifier output



filter output



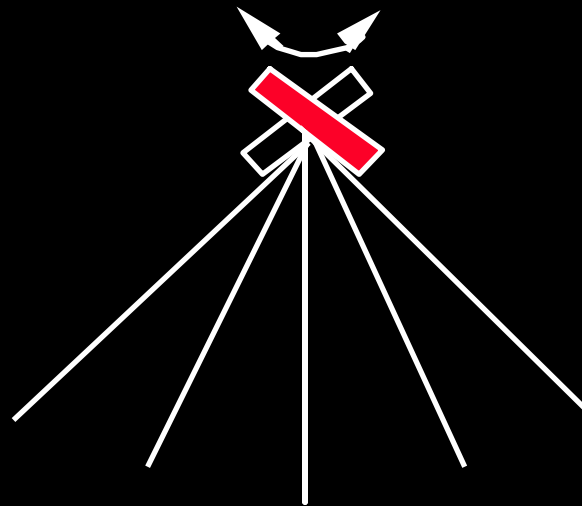
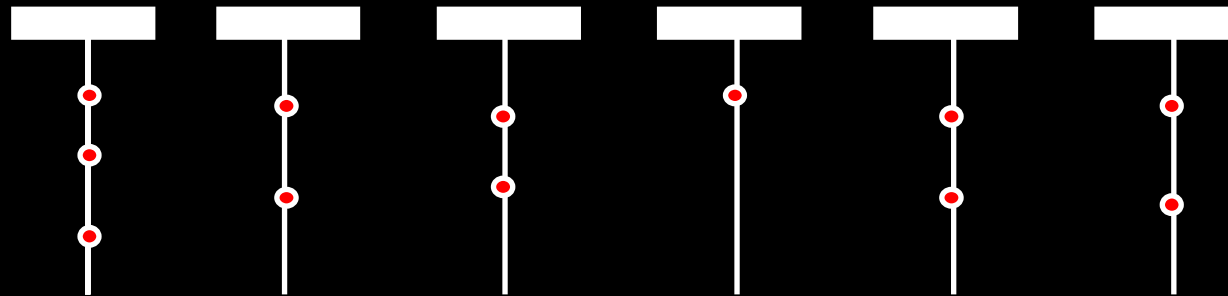
Full-wave and half-wave demodulation.



4 A-scan instrument block diagram.

Some transducers → 1 line

How to obtain several lines ?



PROBE

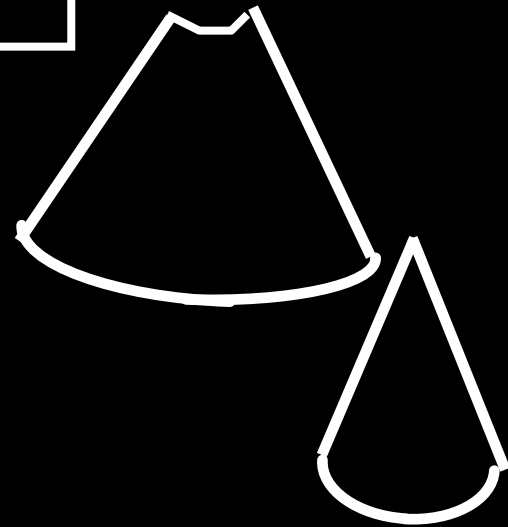
PROBES

linear

convex

sector

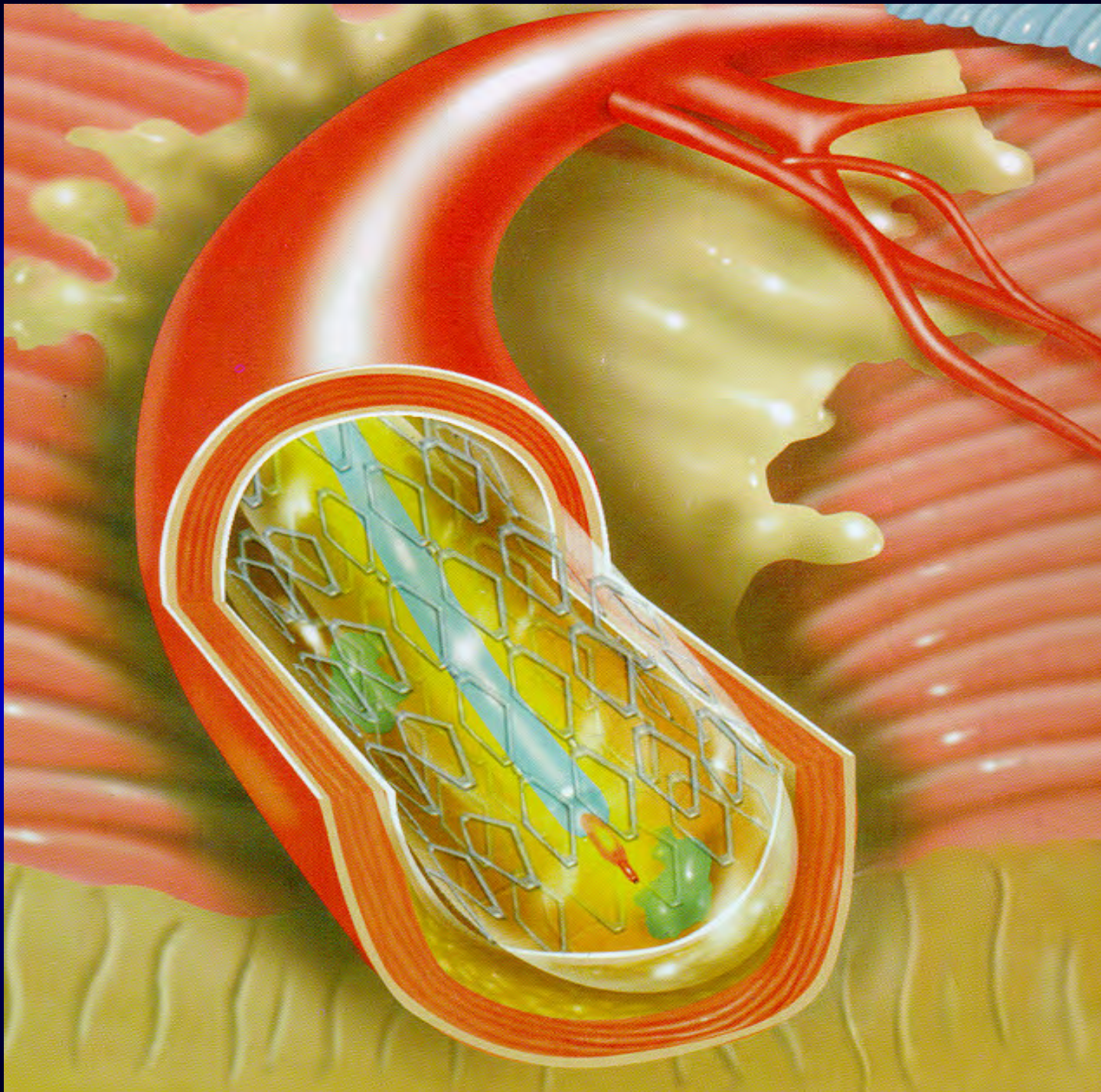
special (EE, EL, 3D..)



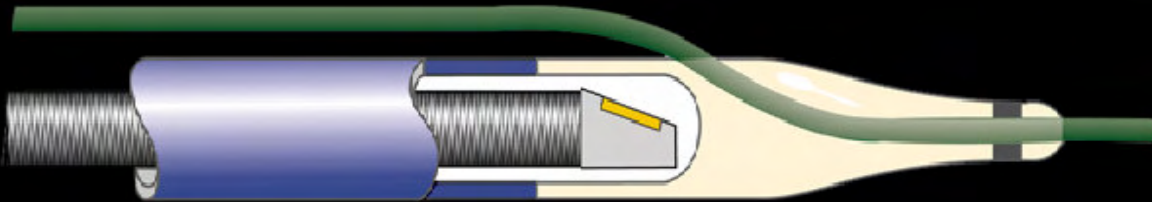
lineare

convex

sector



Mechanical Transducer



- Stiff rotating drive shaft
- External guidewire
- Mechanical design makes tracking difficult and limited
- Catheter vibration causes risk of arterial spasm

Solid-State Transducer



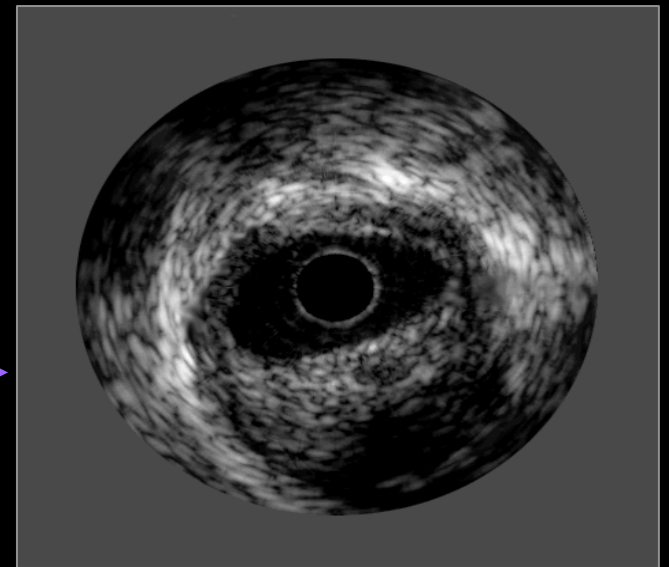
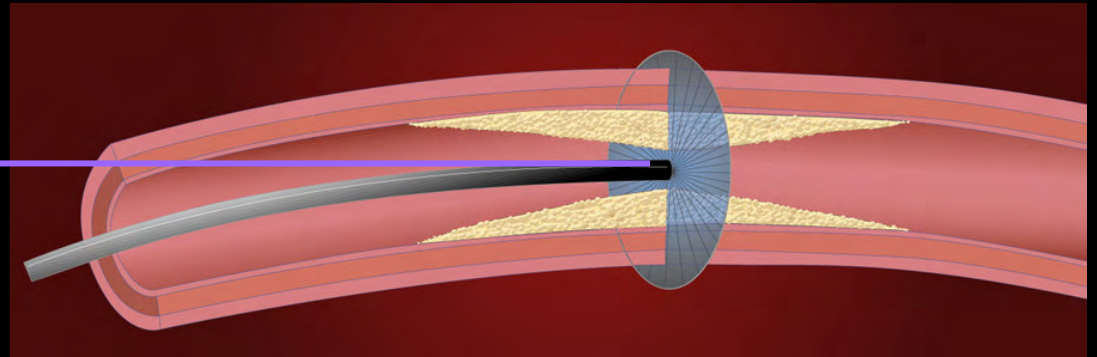
Visions[®] Five-64 F/X Intravascular Ultrasound Catheter



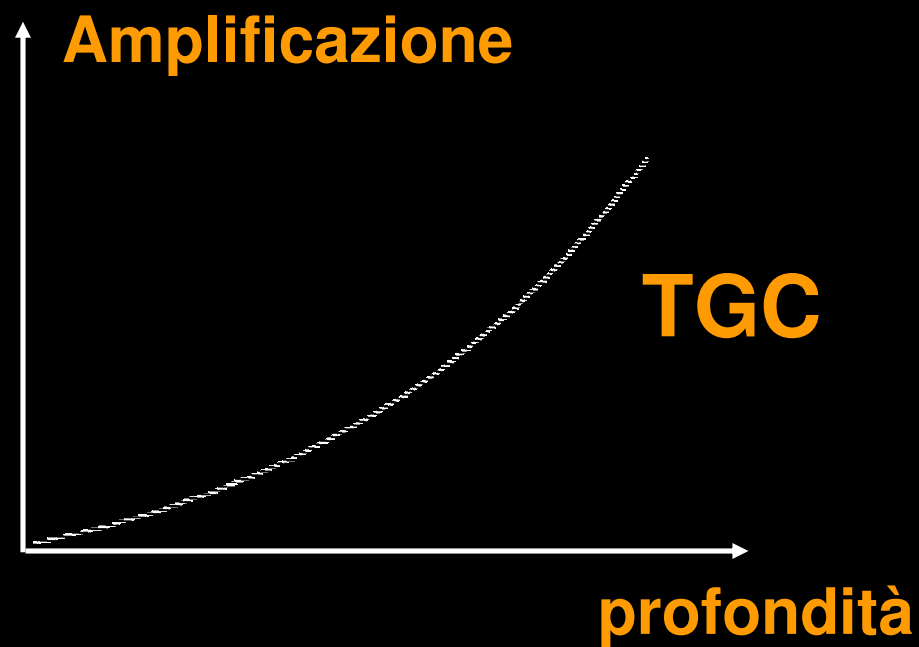
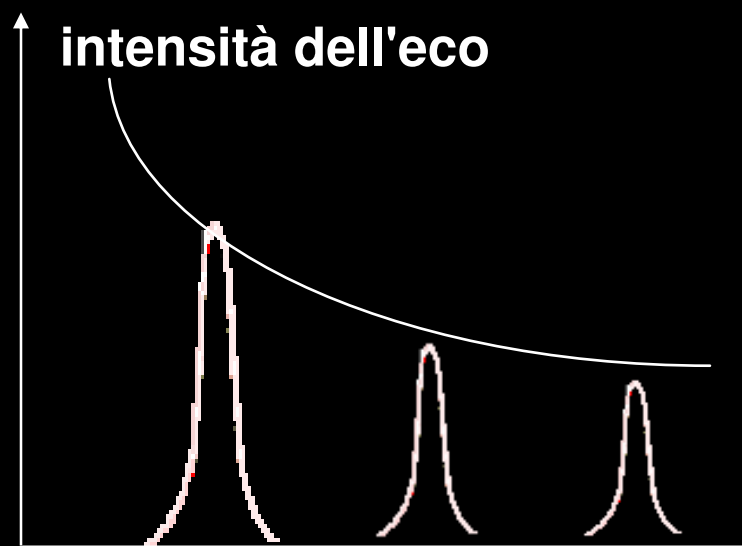
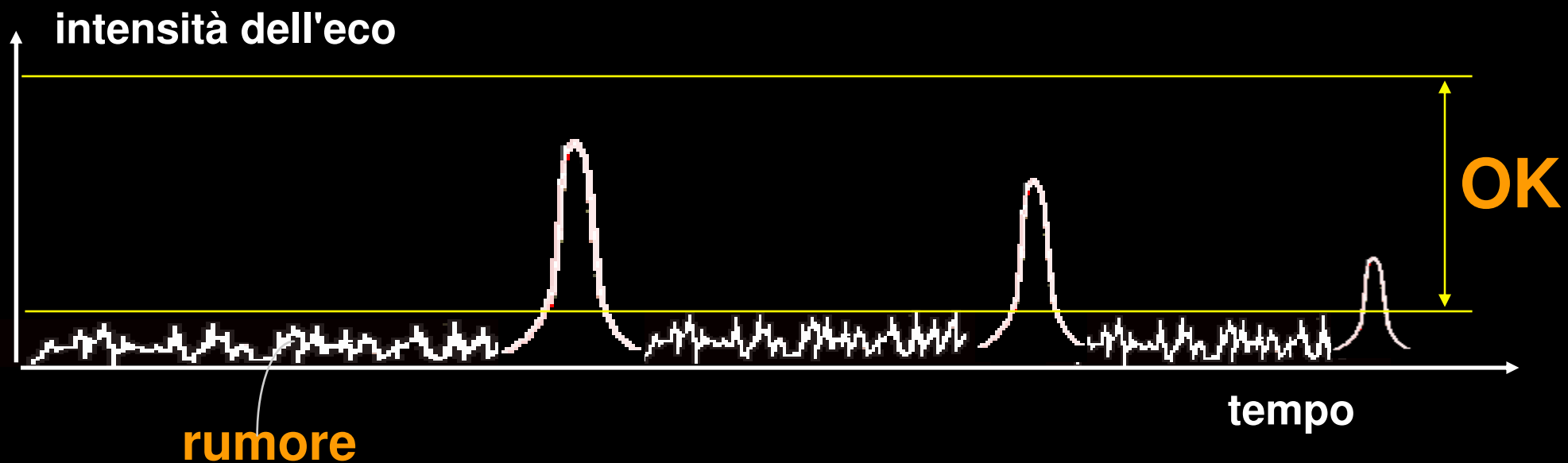
- No moving parts
- No rotating drive shaft
- central guidewire lumen
- Coaxial design enhances trackability and pushability

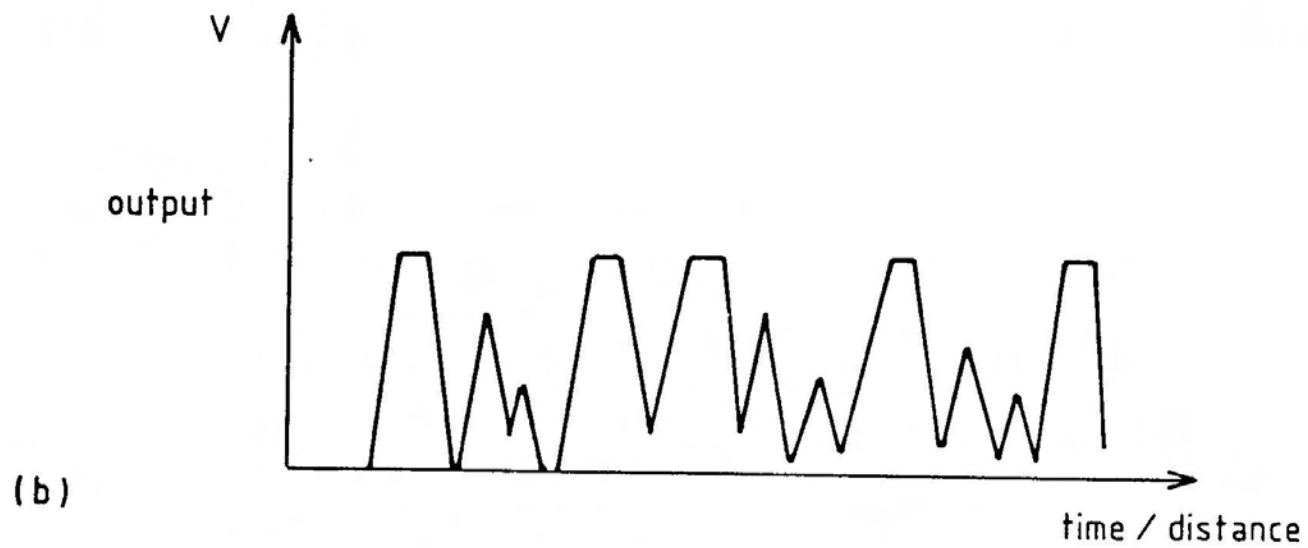
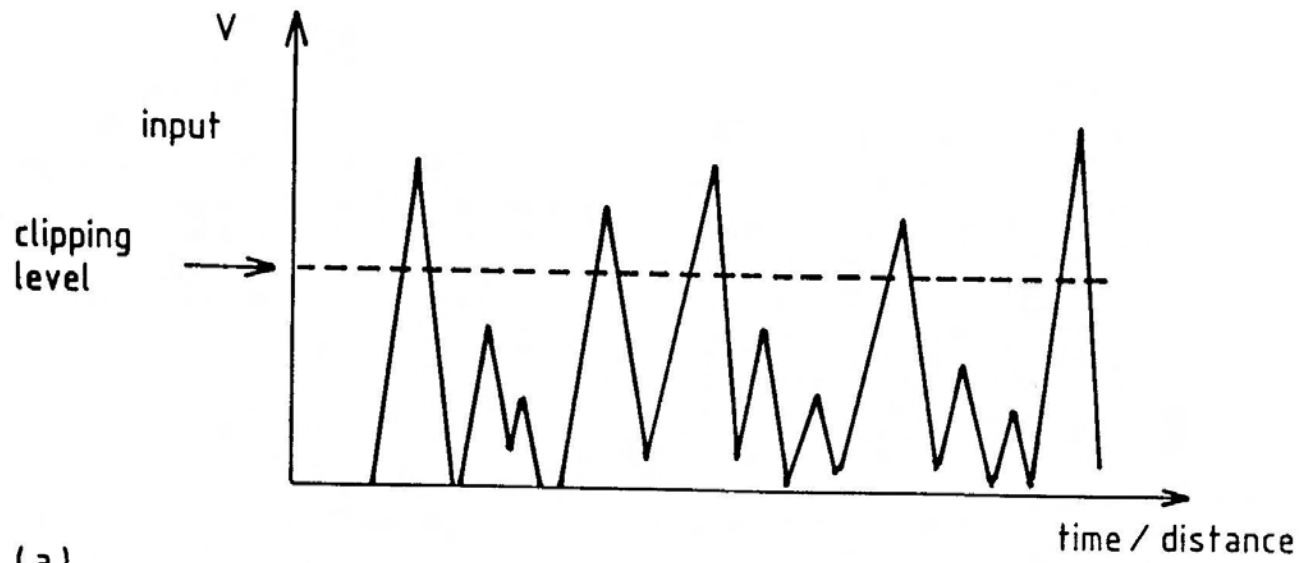
High frequency sound waves echo off vessel walls and are sent back to system

System electronics process the signal

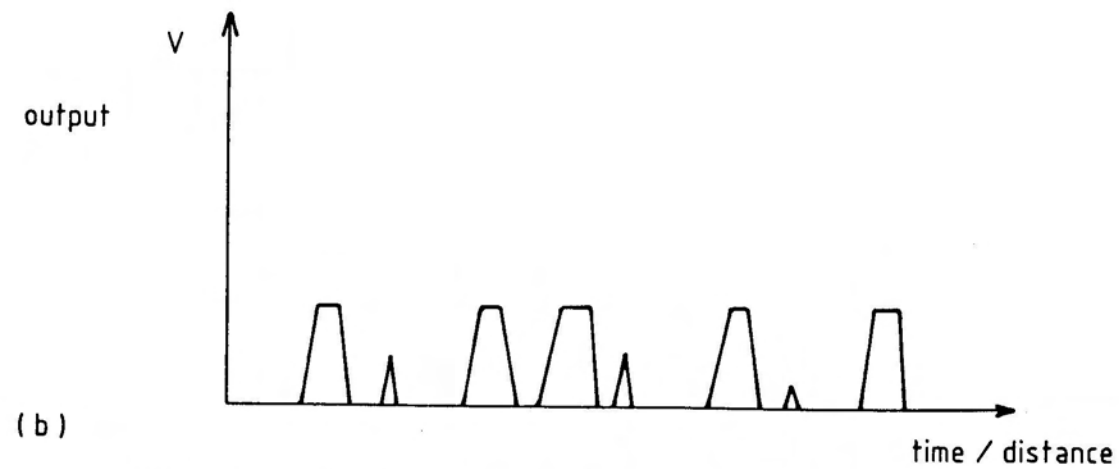
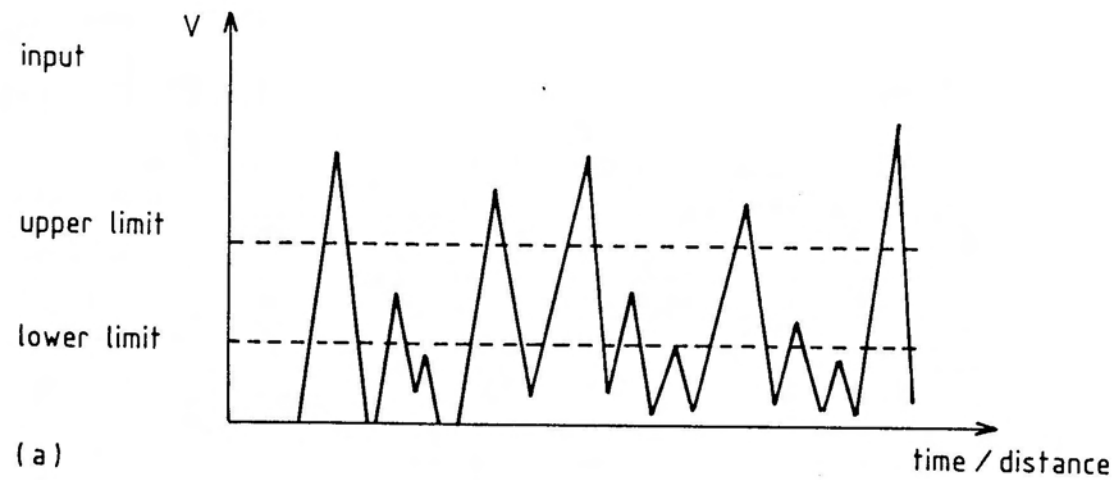


vector

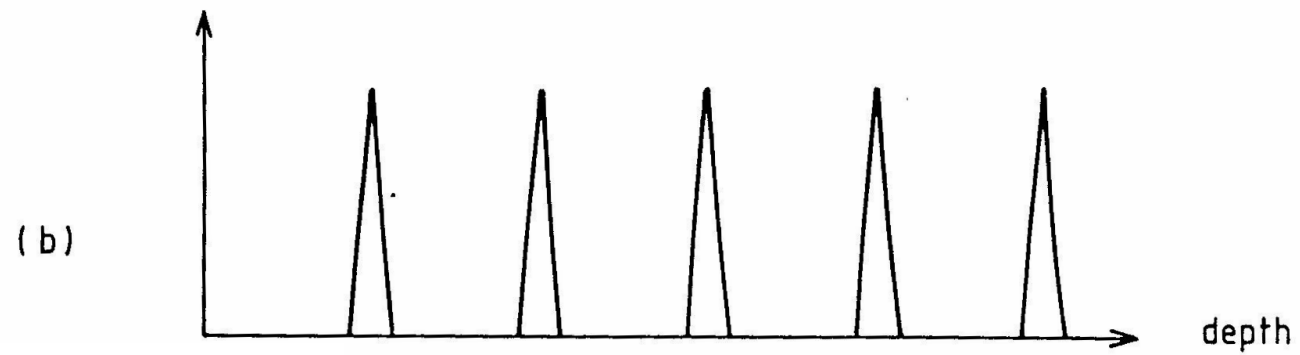
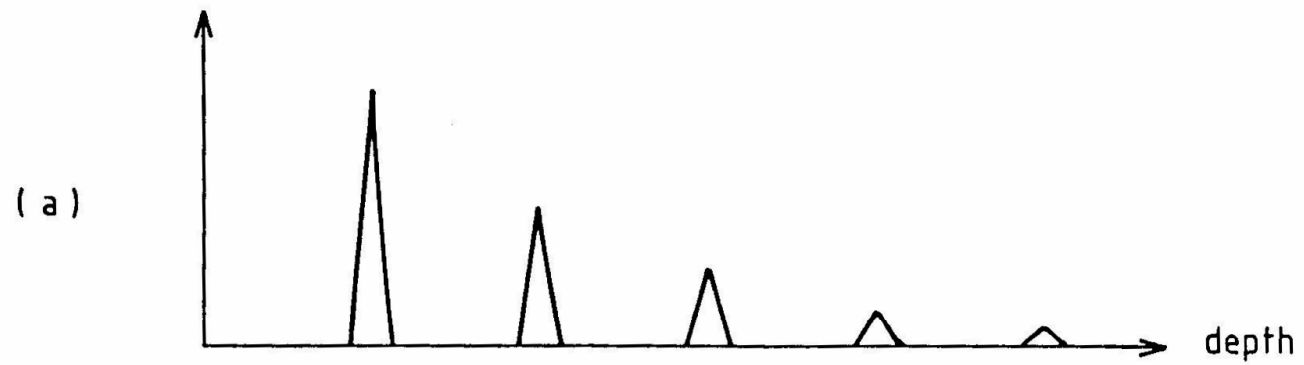




Clipping. Signal before (a) and after (b) clipping.



Windowing (dynamic range control). Signal before (a) and after (b) windowing.



A-scan display with TGC off (a) and on (b).

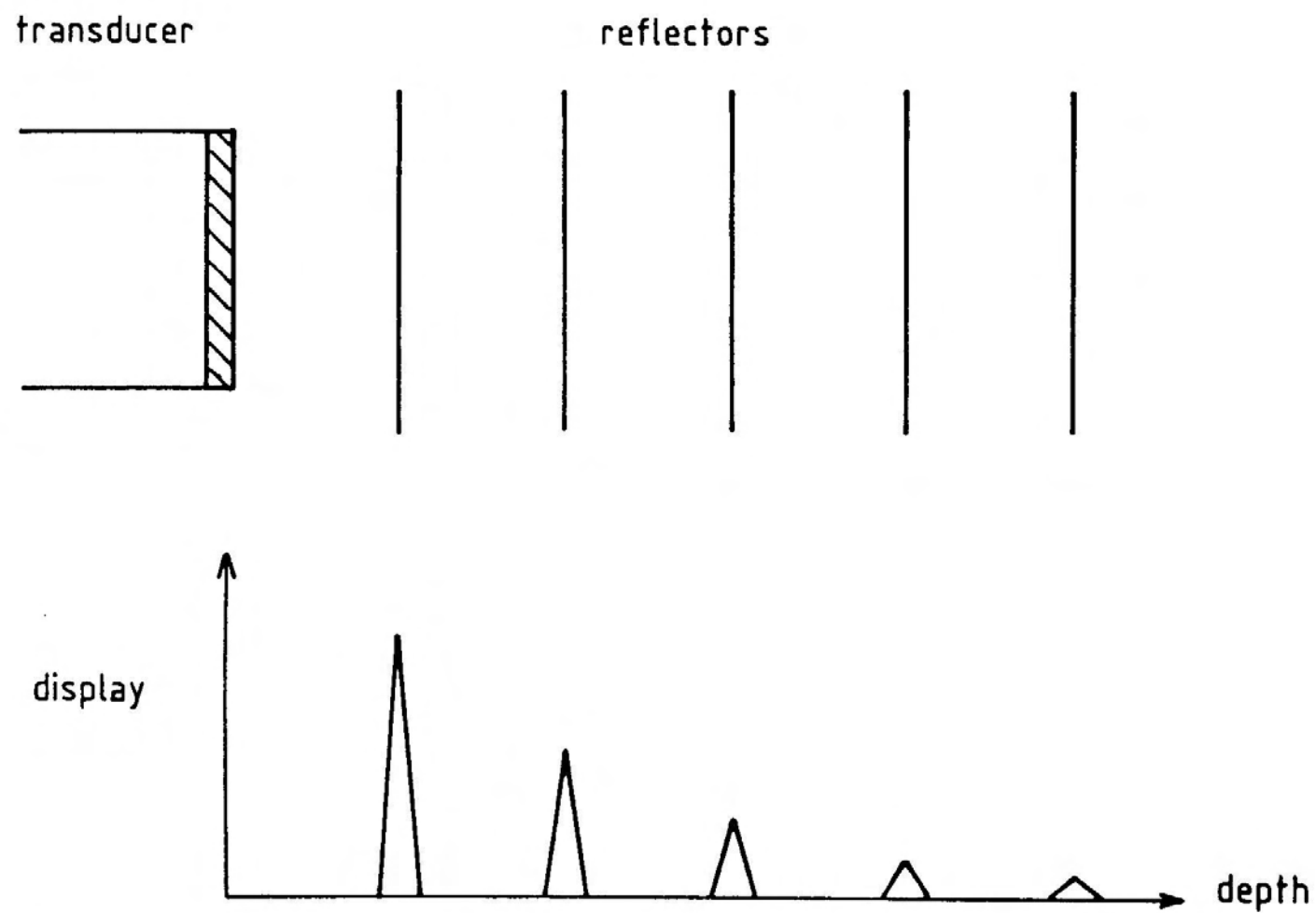
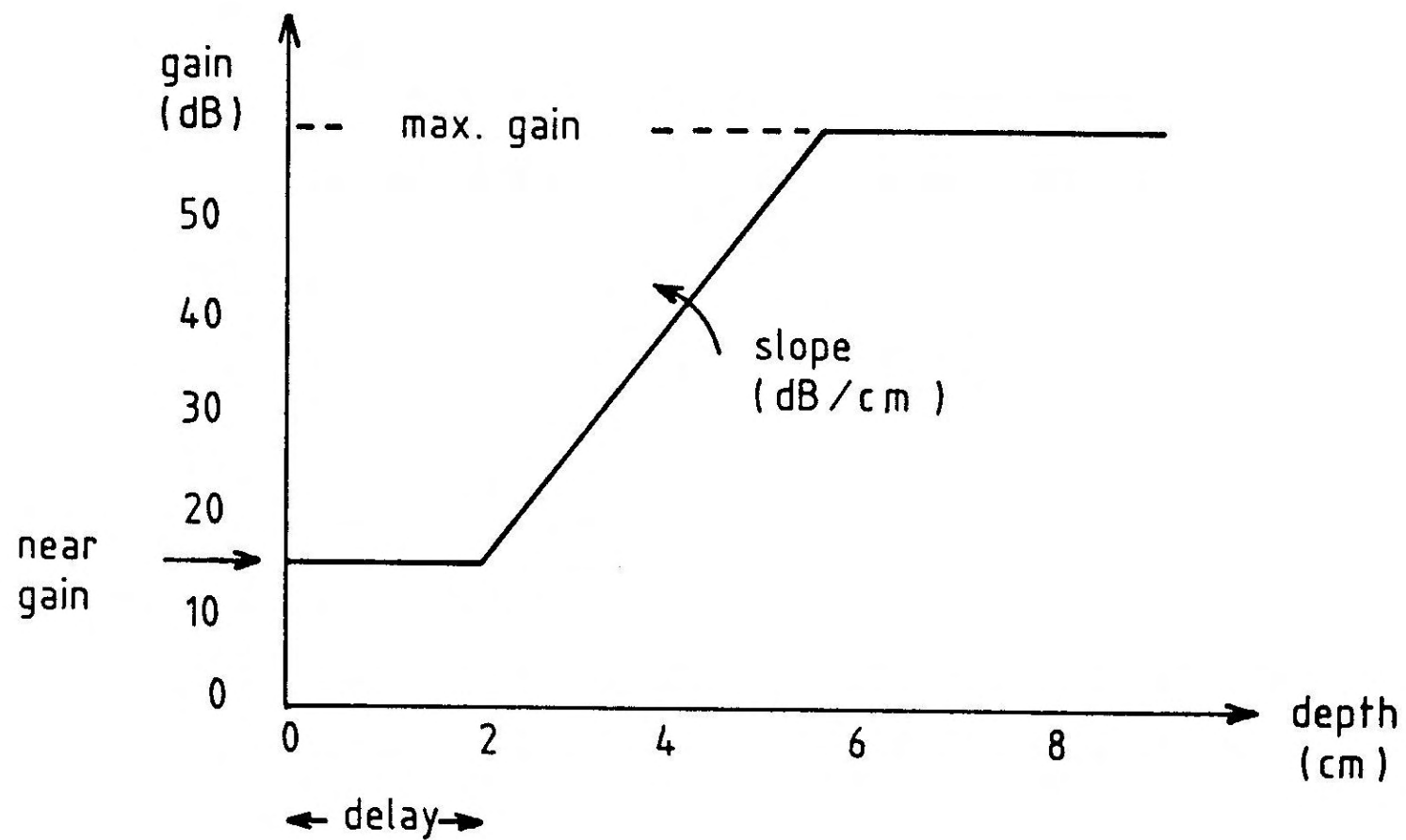
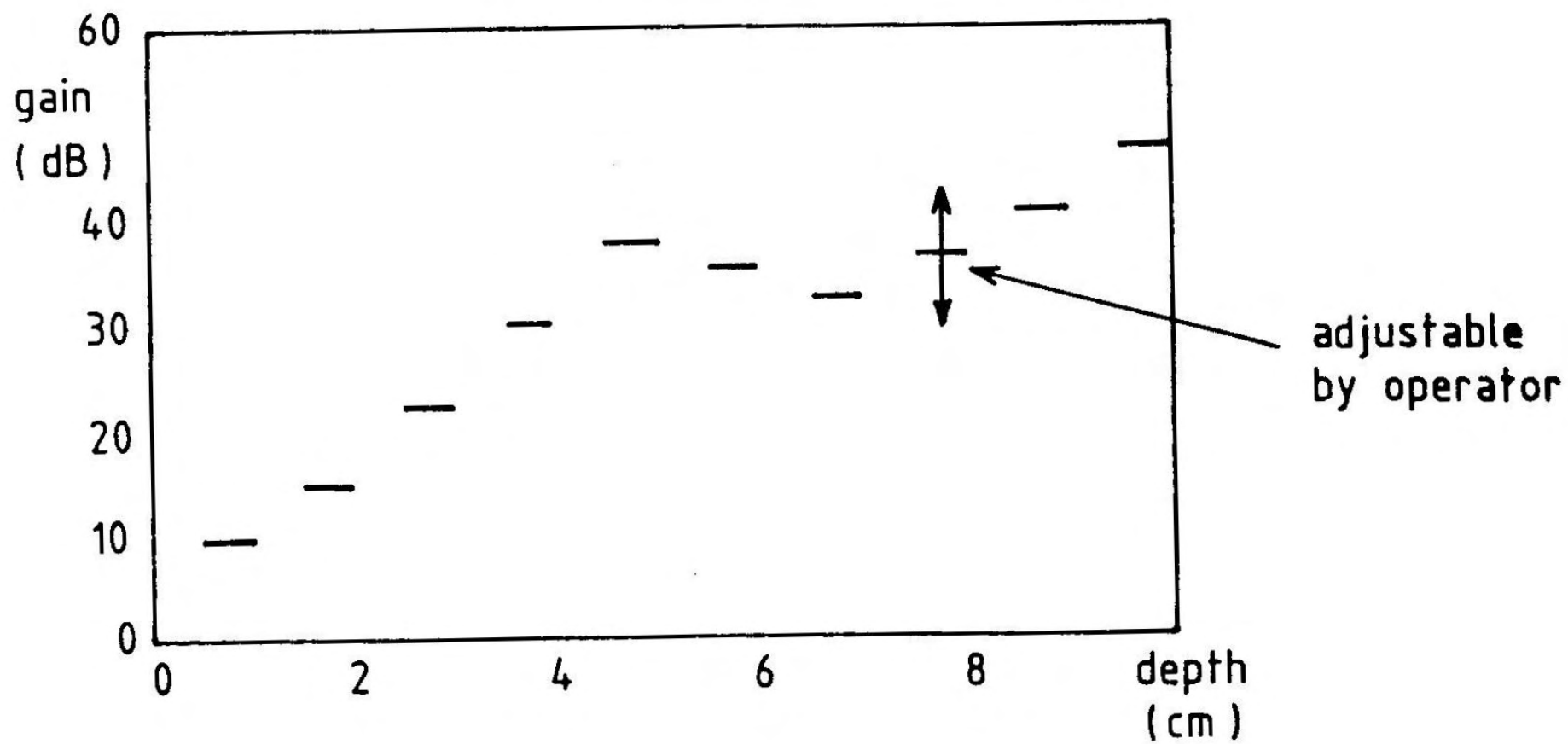


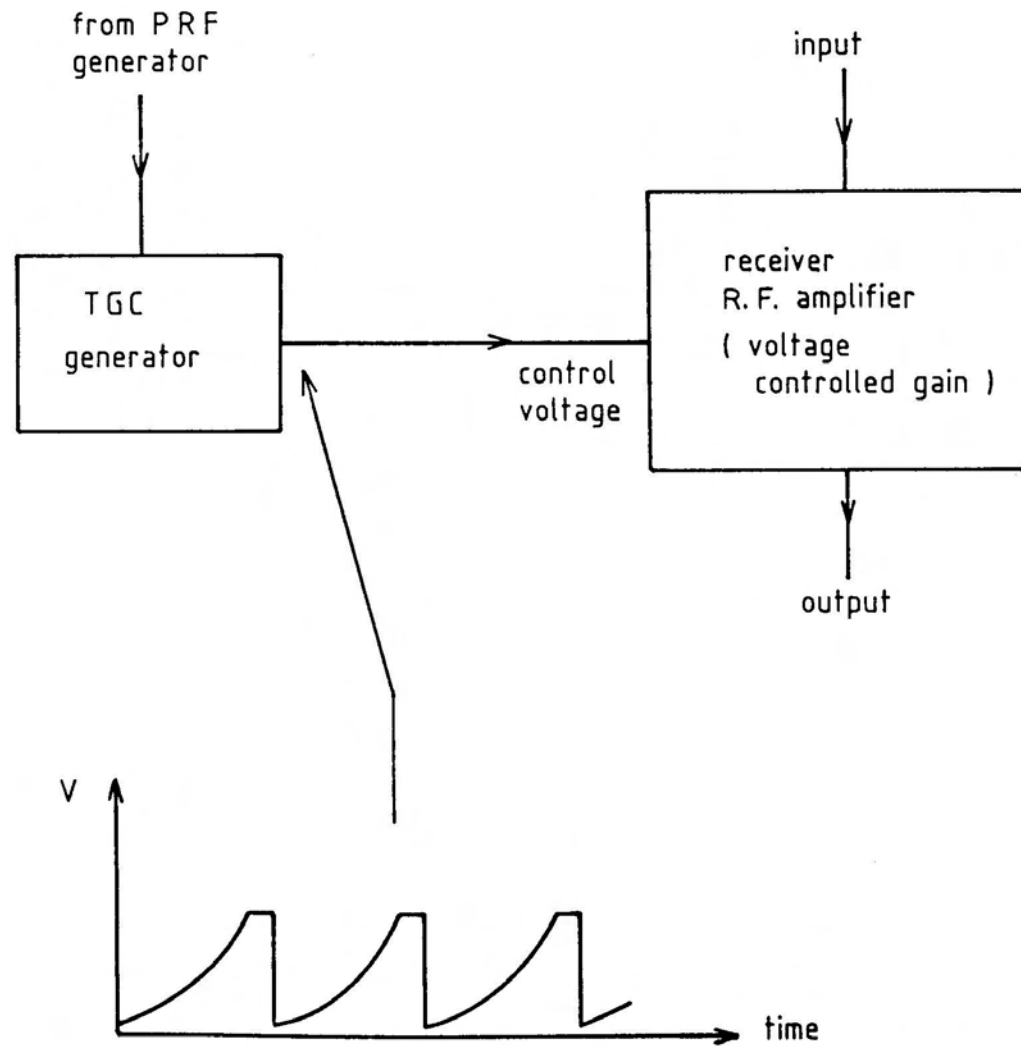
Figure 5.7 Demodulated echo pulses from similar reflectors in an attenuating medium.



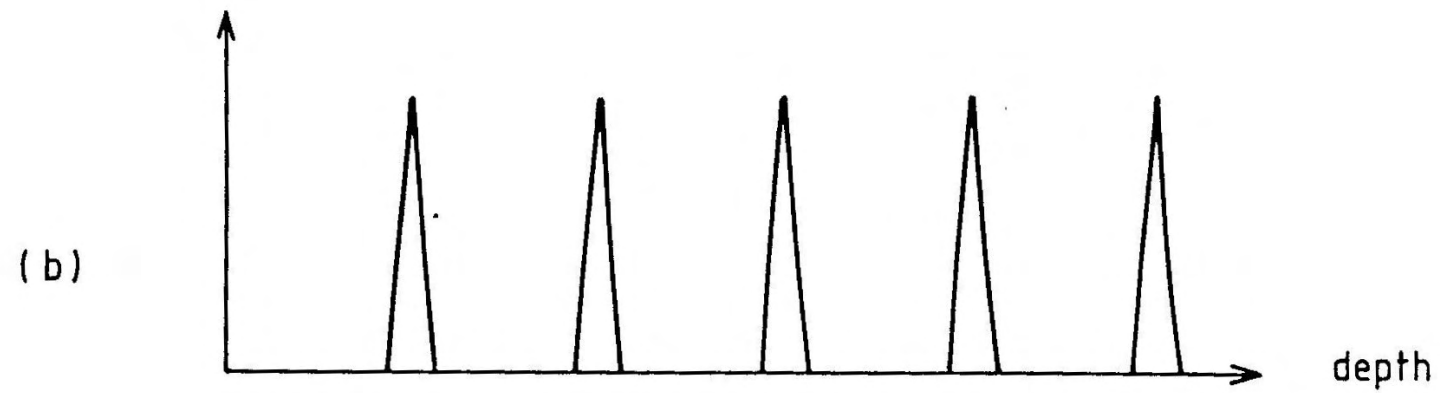
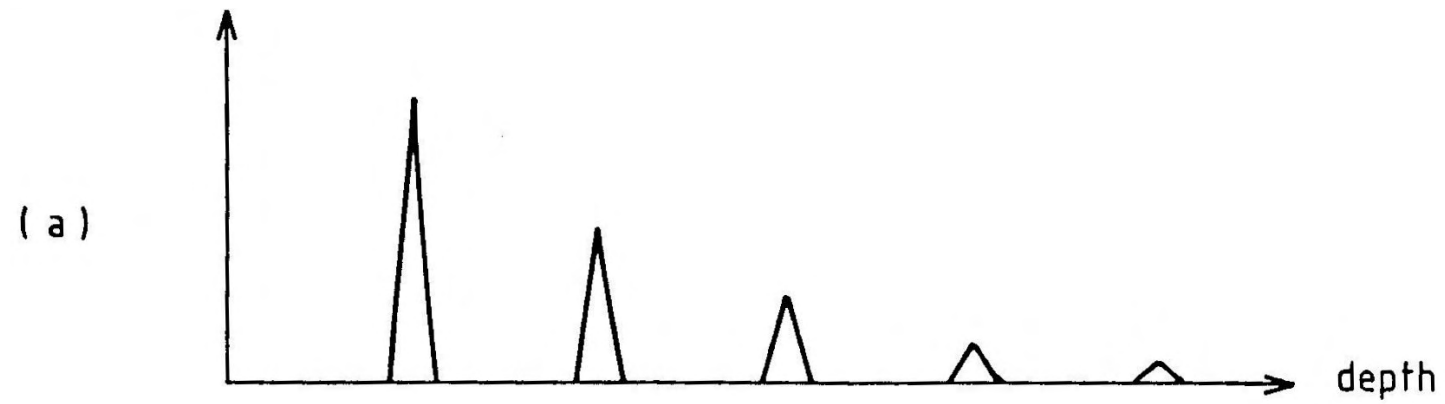
(a)



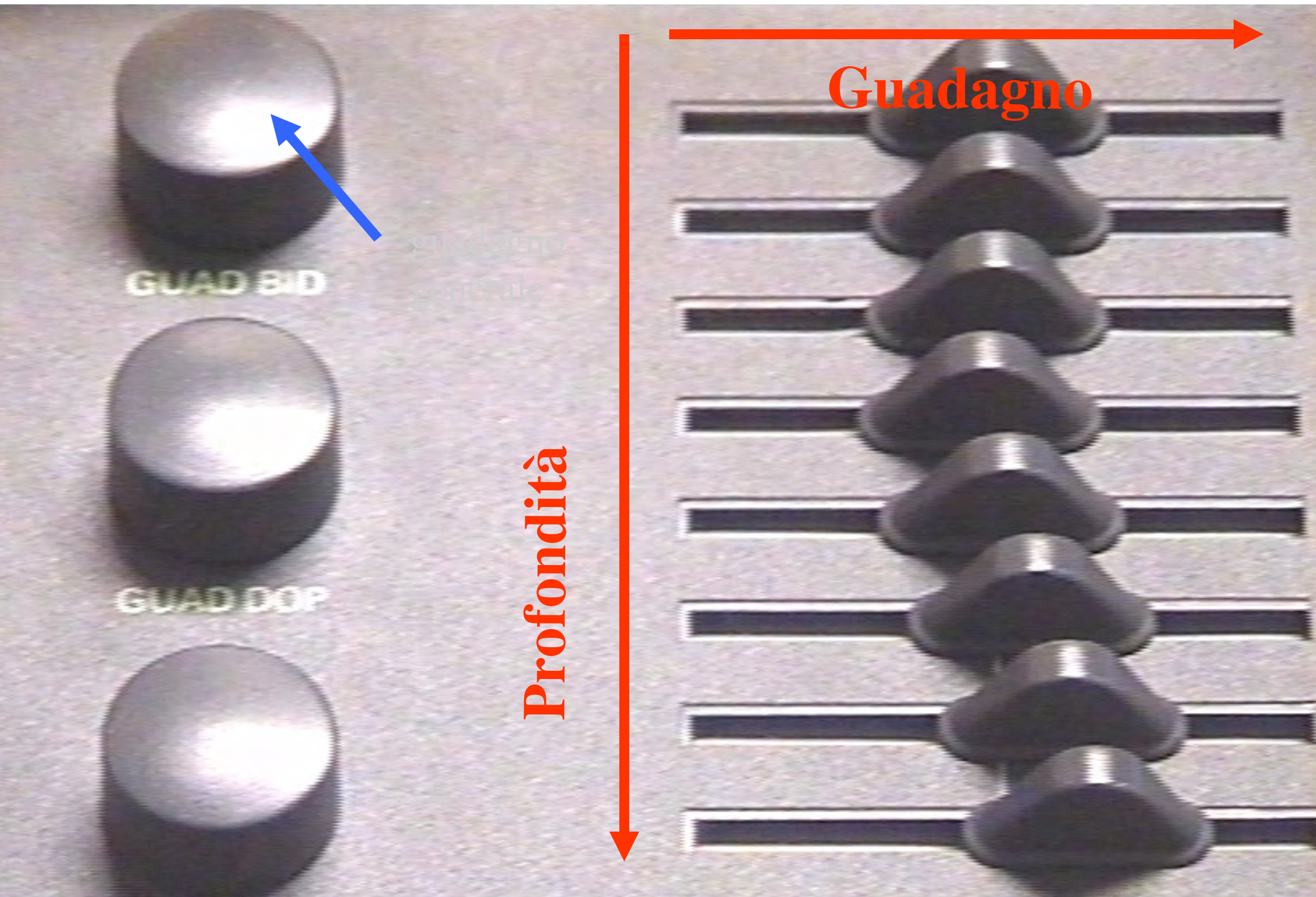
(b)



TGC block diagram and control voltage waveform.



A-scan display with TGC off (a) and on (b).



HDI
5000

NIR 2001
ATL

01/01/30:121708
L12-5 38 Ppic/Tir

30 Gen 01
12:17:29

ITt 0.1 IM 0.21
Imm.156 7.0 cm

Map3
170 dB/C 4
Persistenza Media
Ott. 2D:Ris
Freq Imm:Alta

ATL



34
46⁻⁰
55
60
67
70⁻¹
76
81
-2
-3
-4
-5
-6

HDI
5000

NIR 2001
ATL

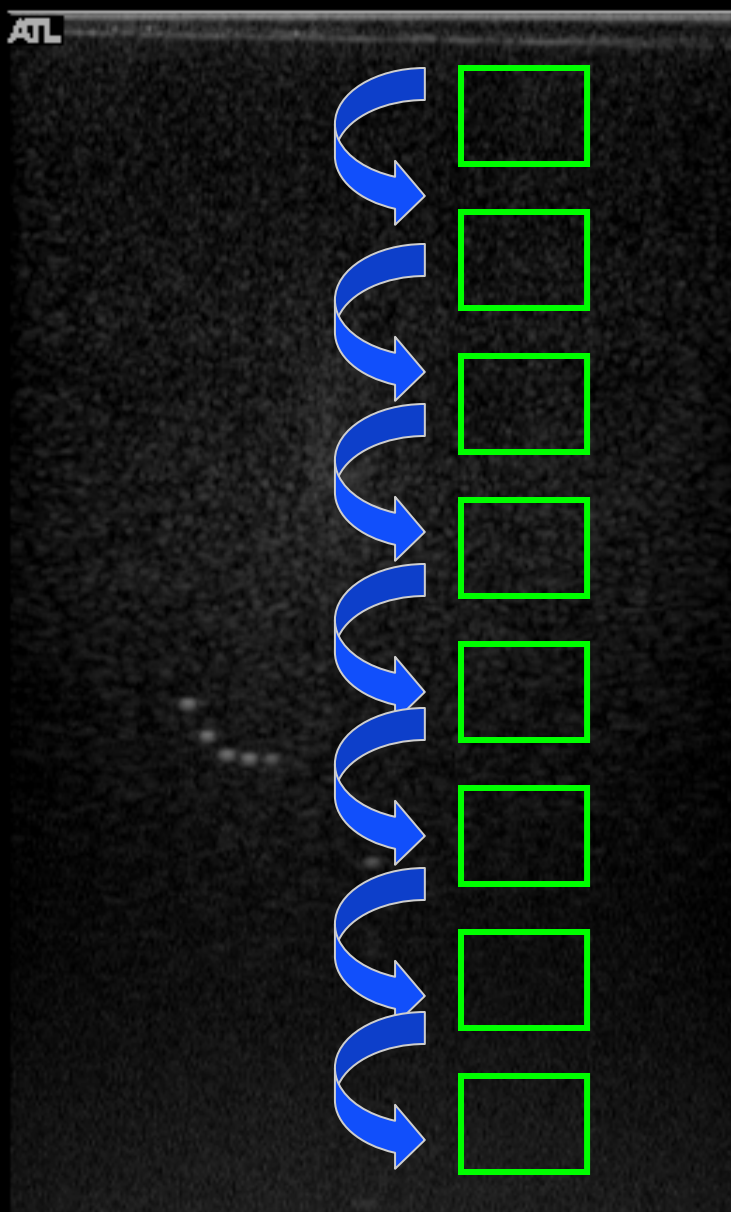
01/01/30:121708
L12-5 38 Ppic/Tir

30 Gen 01
12:17:29

ITt 0.1 IM 0.21
Imm.156 7.0 cm

Map3
170 dB/C 4
Persistenza Media
Ott. 2D:Ris
Freq Imm:Alta

ATL

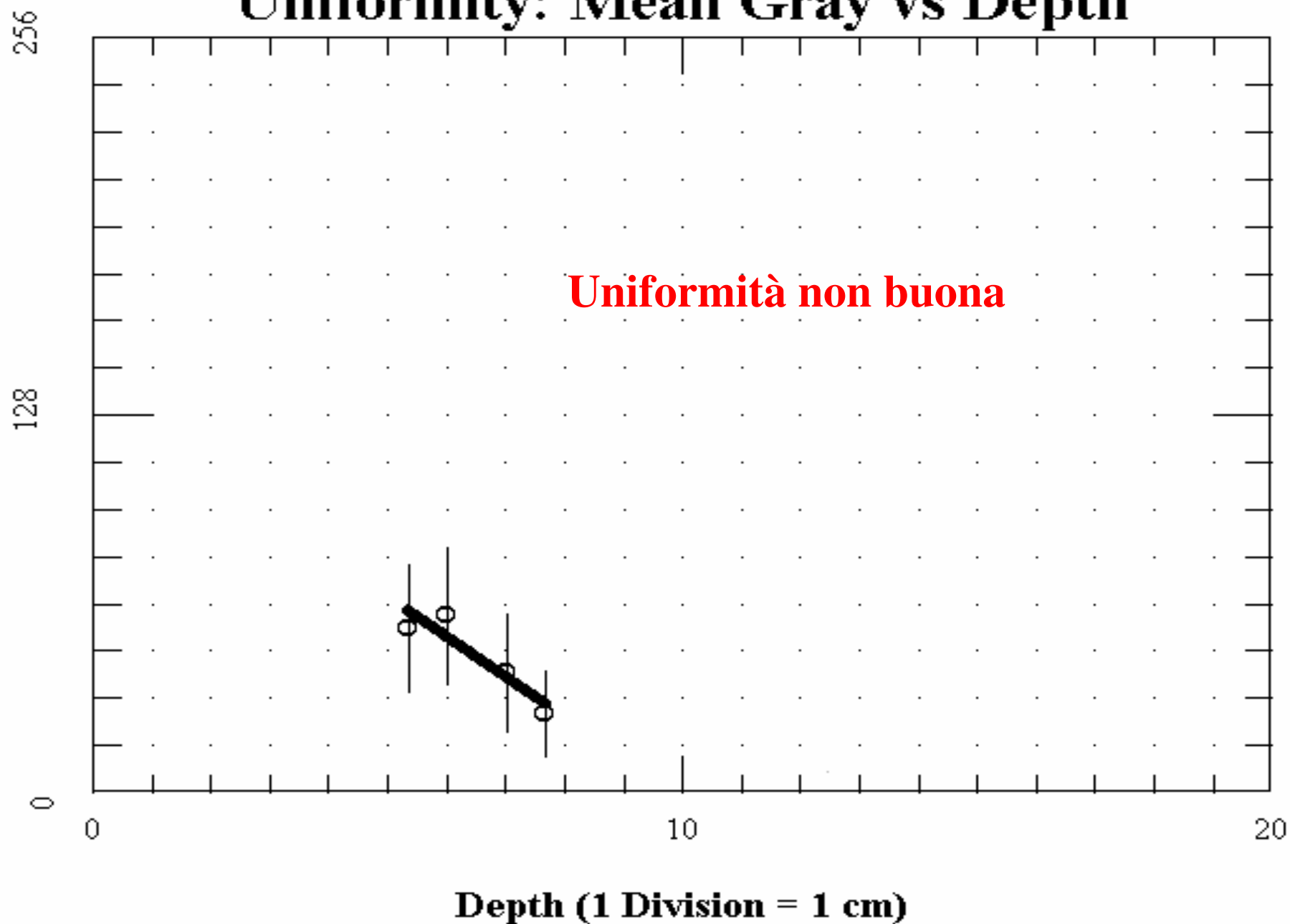


34
46⁻⁰
55
60
67
70⁻¹
76
81
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



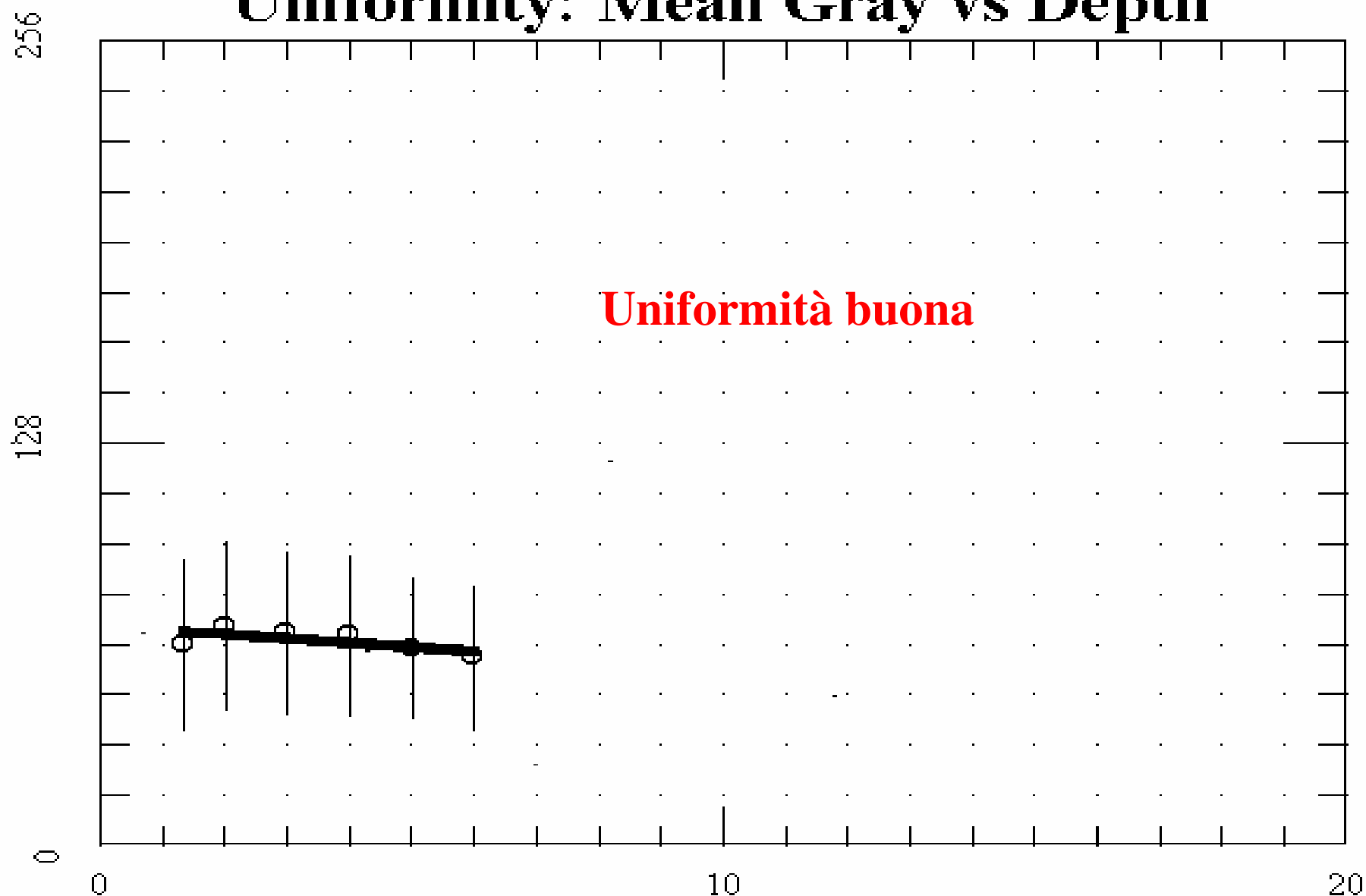
Uniformity: Mean Gray vs Depth

Mean Gray (1 Division = 16 levels)



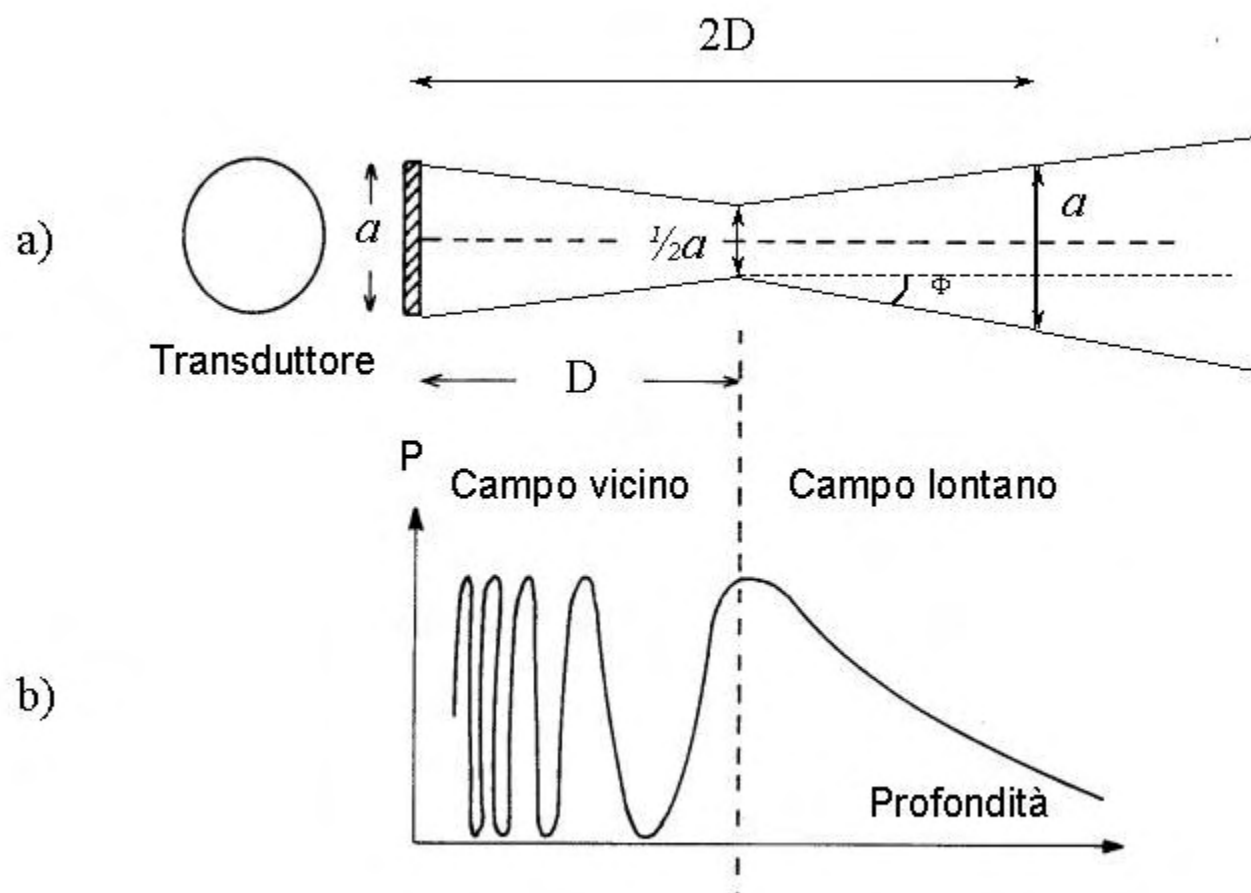
Uniformity: Mean Gray vs Depth

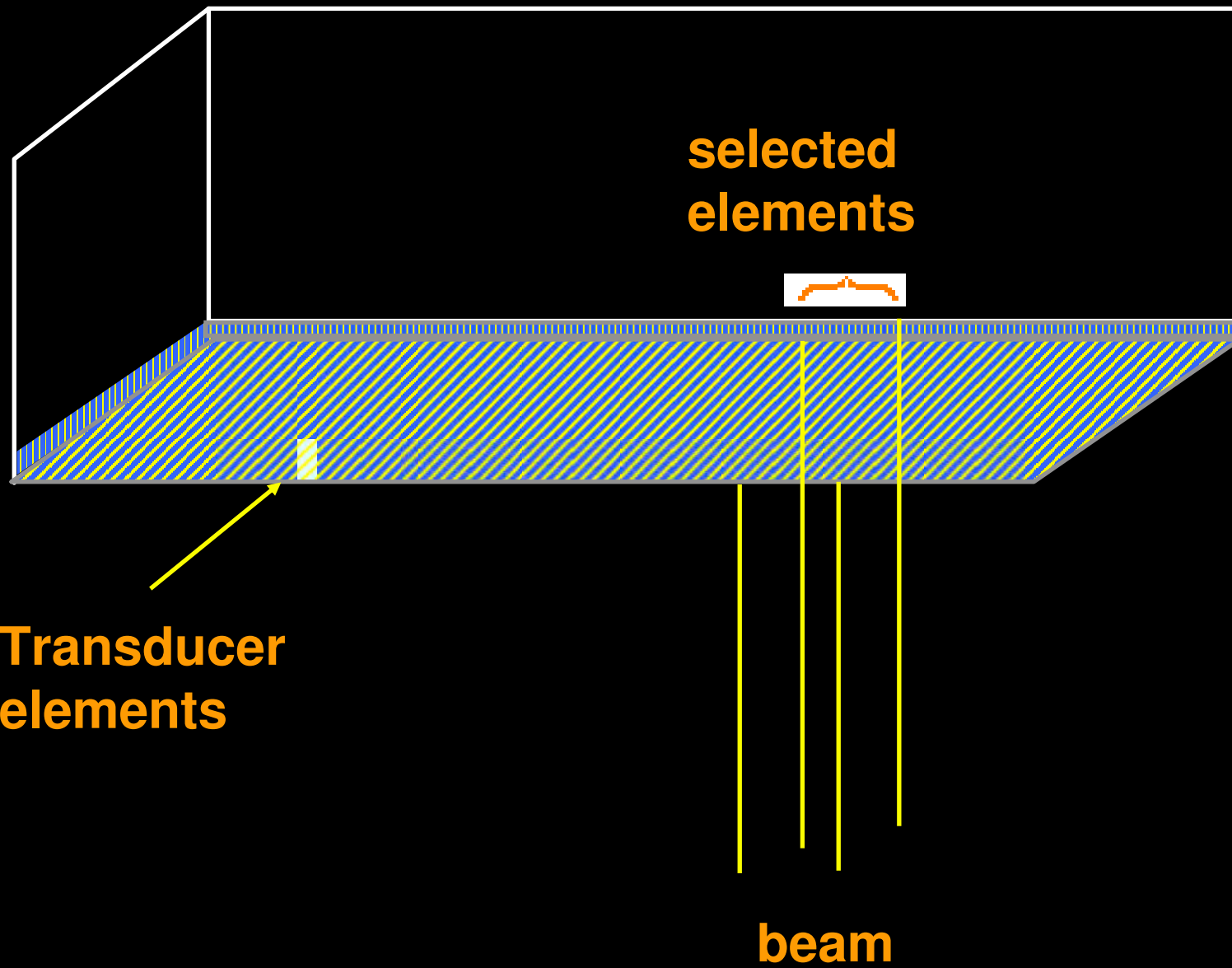
Mean Gray (1 Division = 16 levels)



Depth (1 Division = 1 cm)

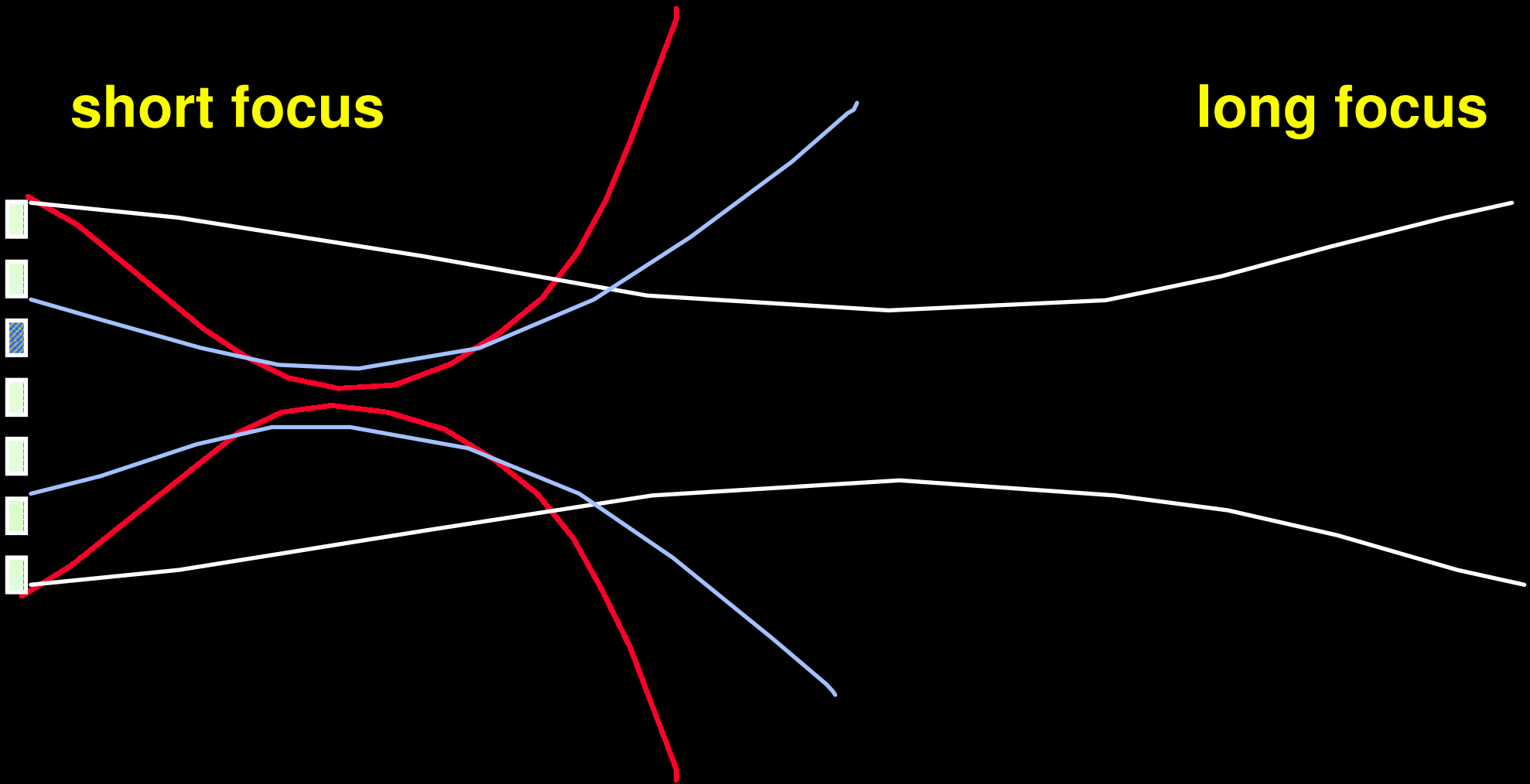
Uniformità buona





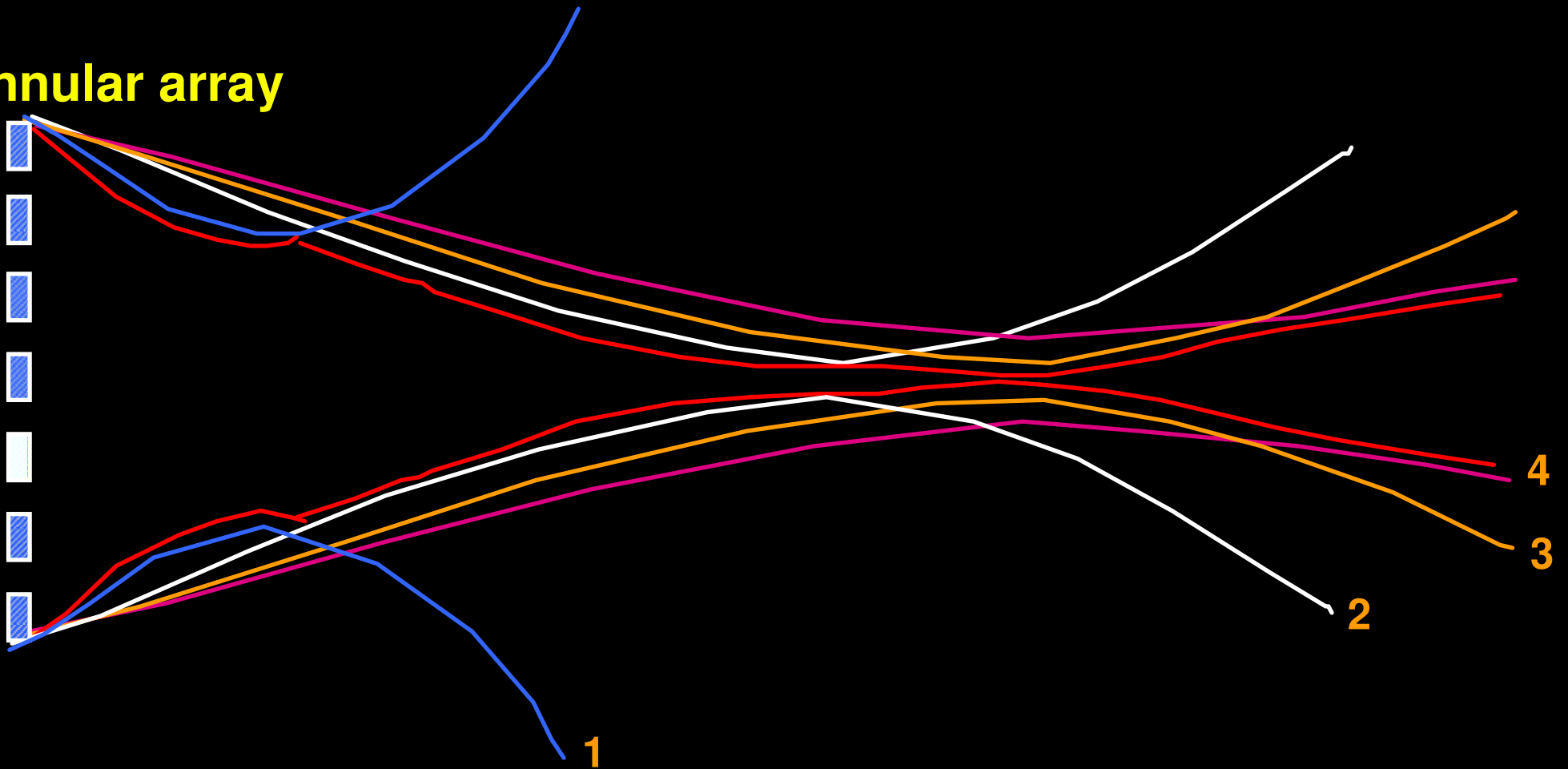
short focus

long focus

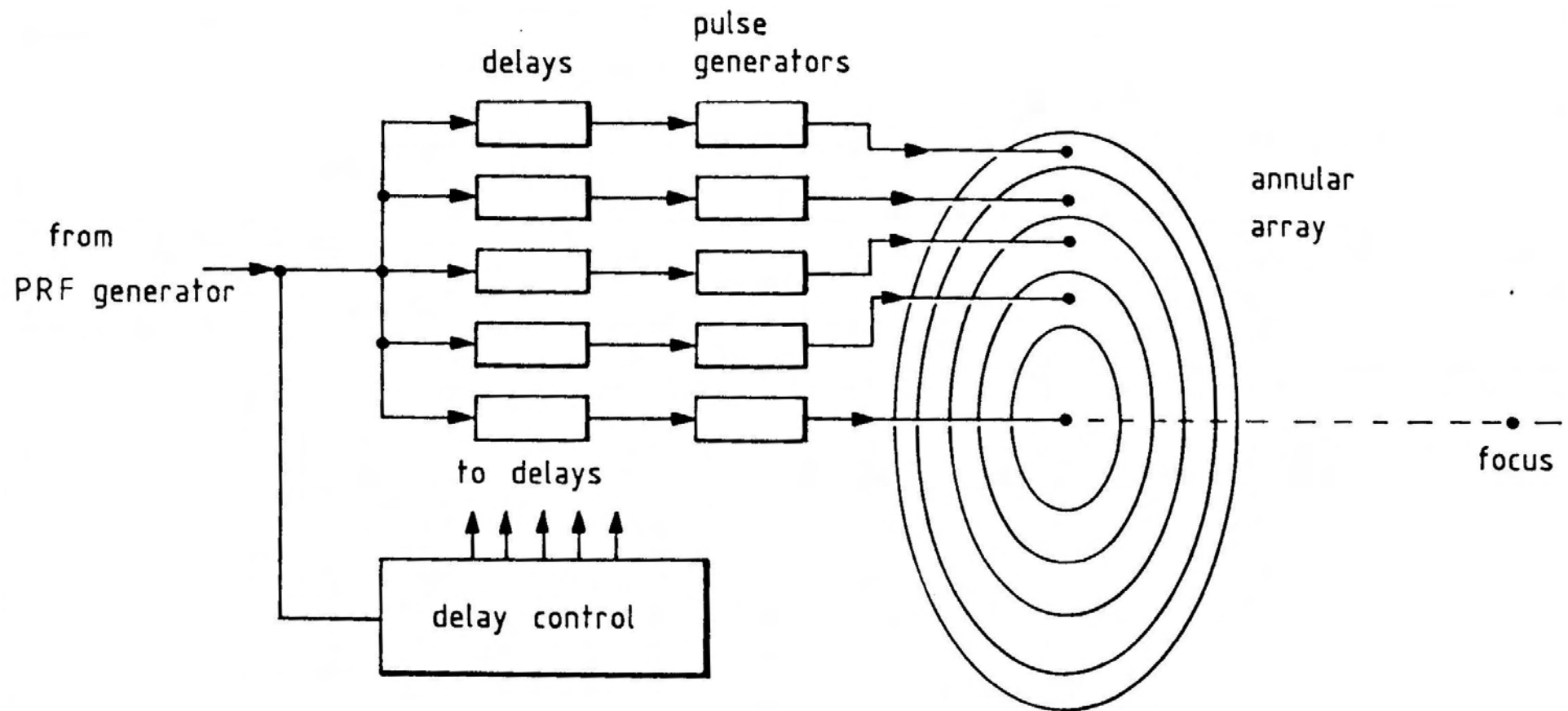


FOCALIZZAZIONE ELETTRONICA

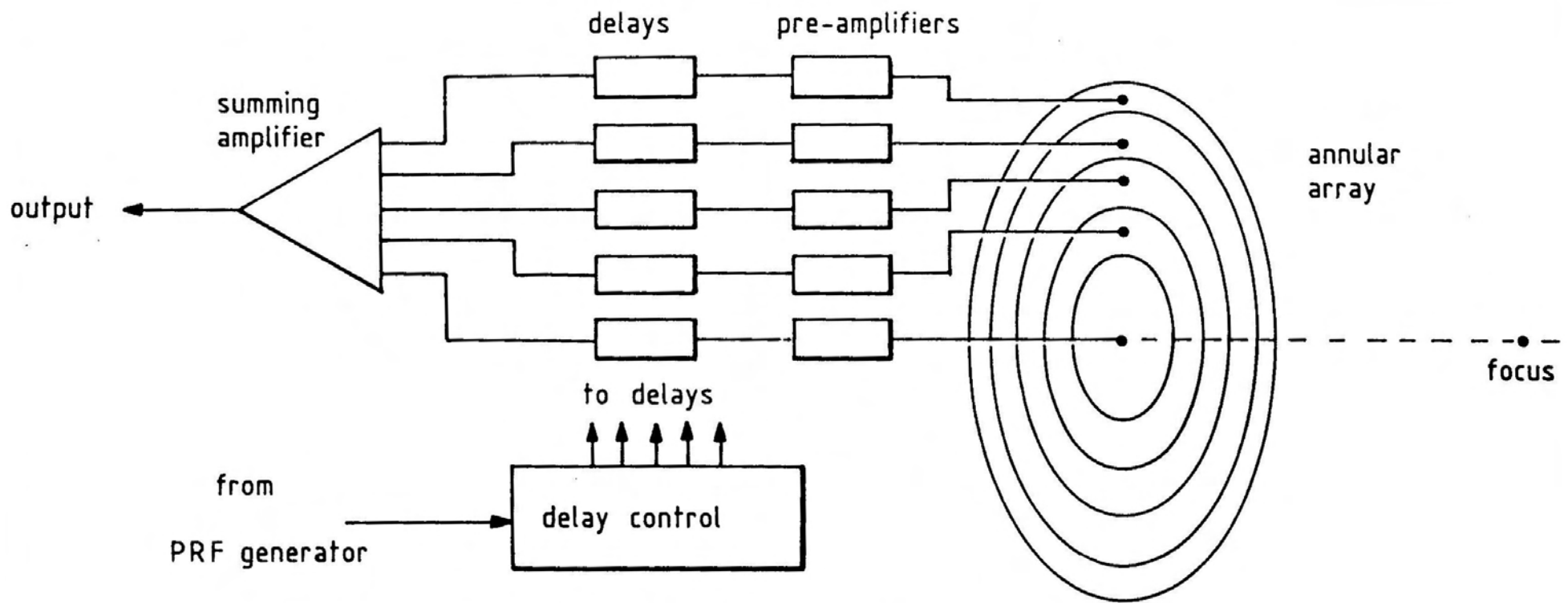
Annular array



Multiple zone focussing



Electronic focussing in transmission—block diagram.



Electronic focussing in reception—block diagram.

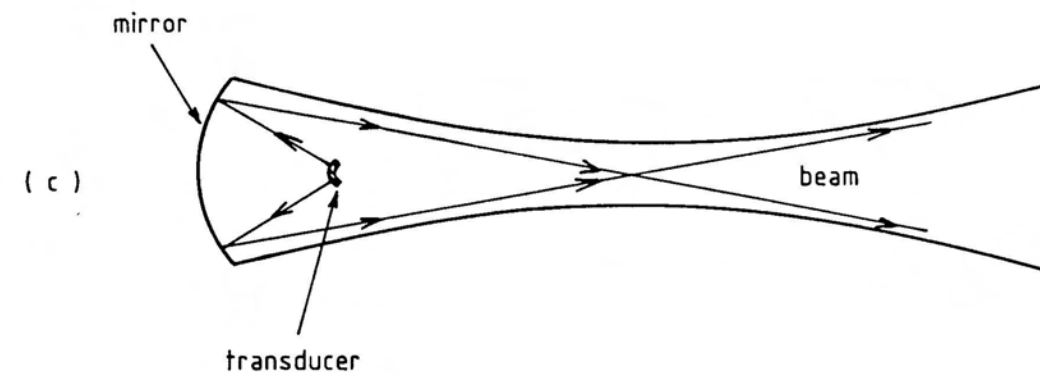
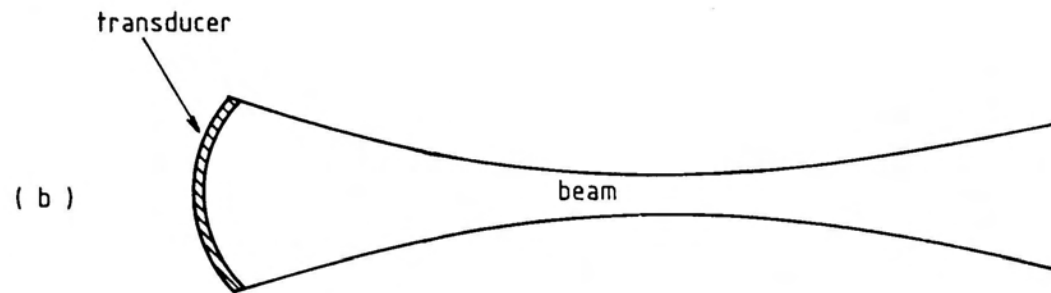
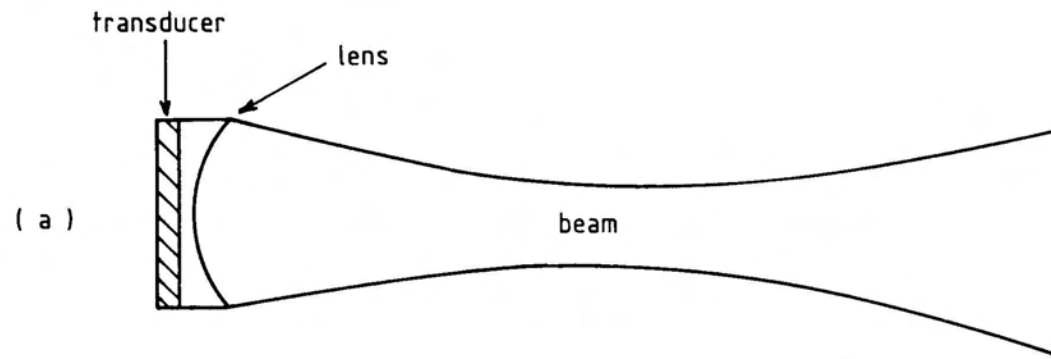
06/11/92
14:12:26
CB3.5MHz
*1.0

629054T100

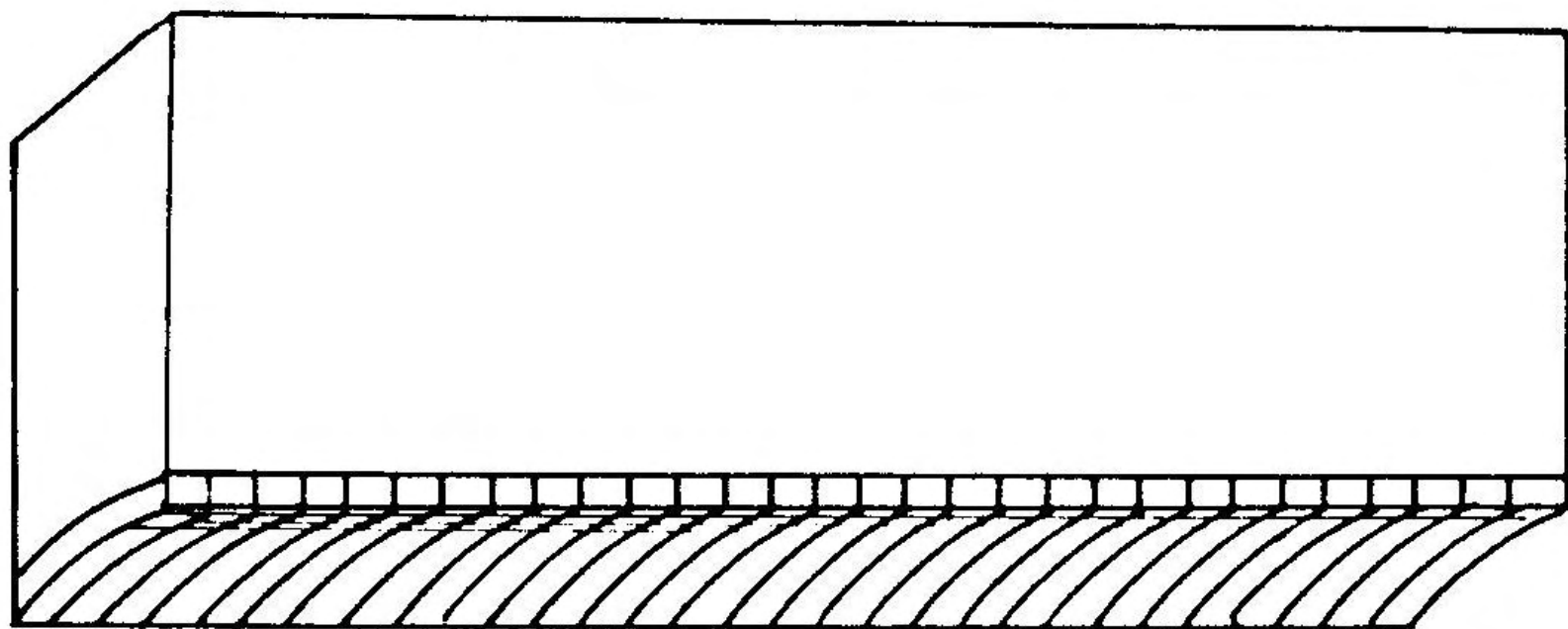
GE

BEAM SHAPES AND TRANSDUCERS

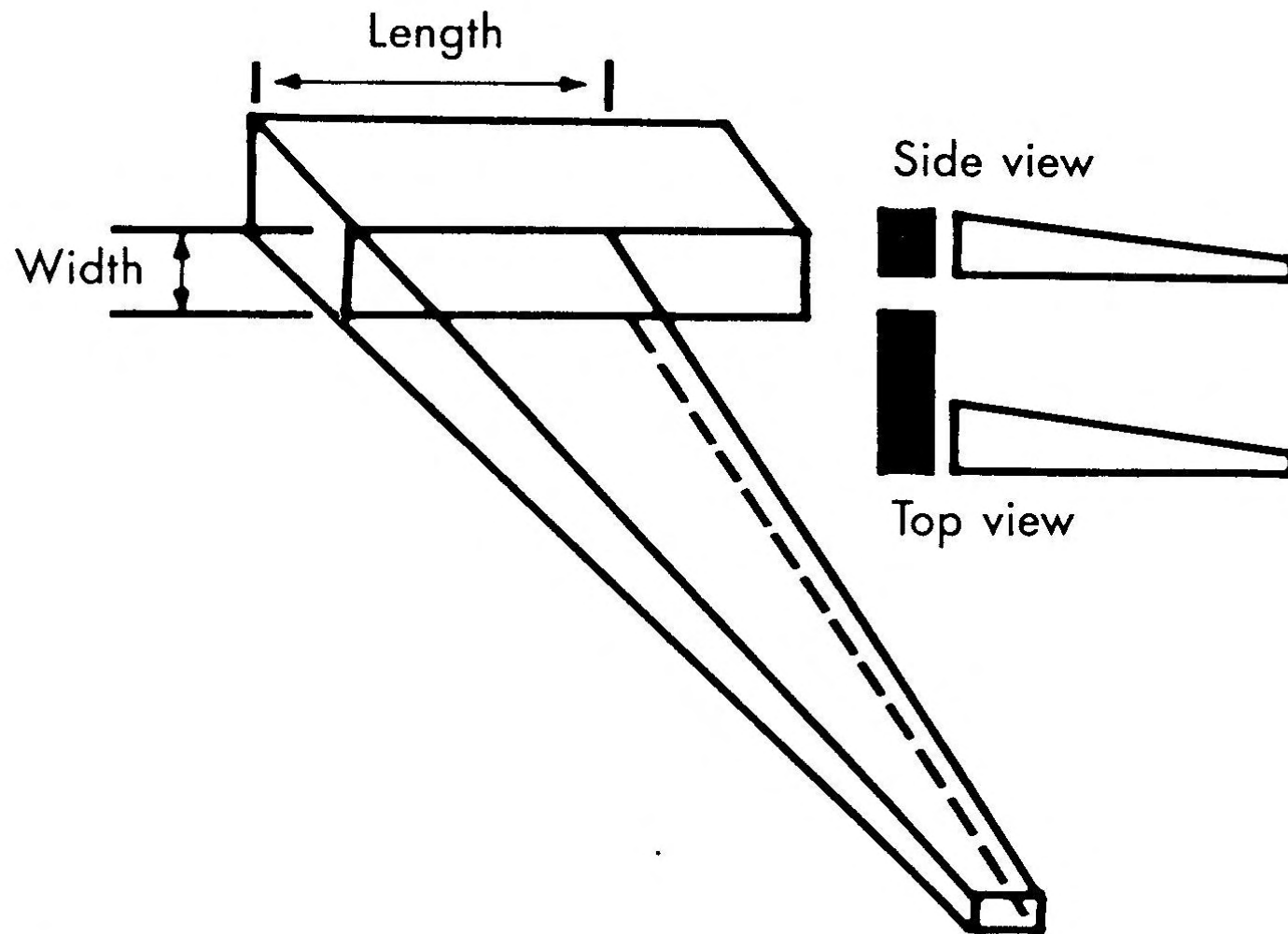




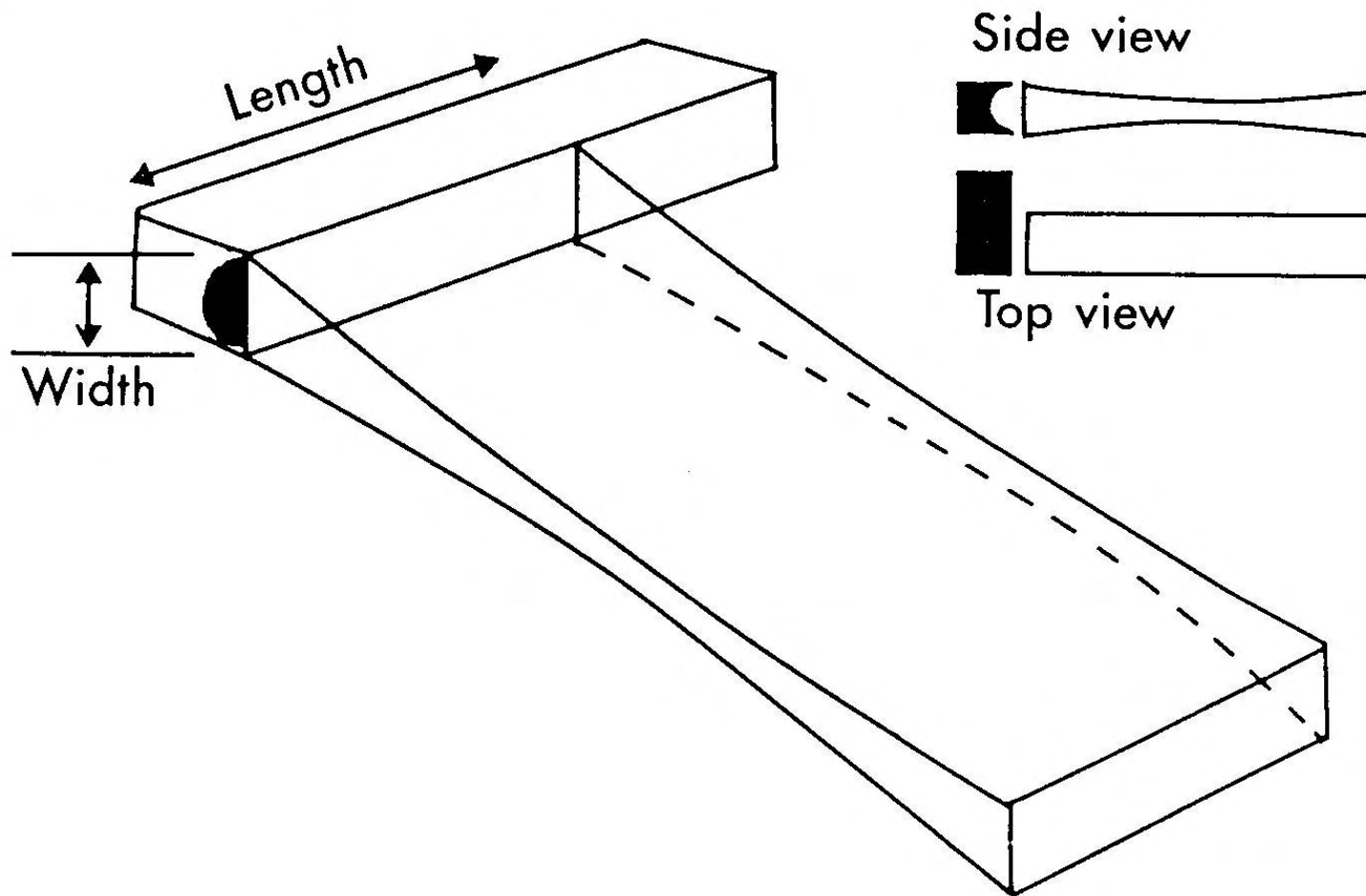
Focussing by (a) lens, (b) transducer shaping and (c) concave mirror.



(a)



Resultant beam pattern from both mechanical width focusing and electronic length focusing.



Mechanical focusing of an array in the width direction using an acoustic lens or curved crystal elements.

FRAME RATE (FR)

$$\text{FR} = \frac{\text{PRF}}{\text{numero di linee} \times \text{numero di fuochi}}$$

PRF



FR ↑

PROFONDITA'



n. linee



FR ↓

RISOLUZIONE



n. fuochi

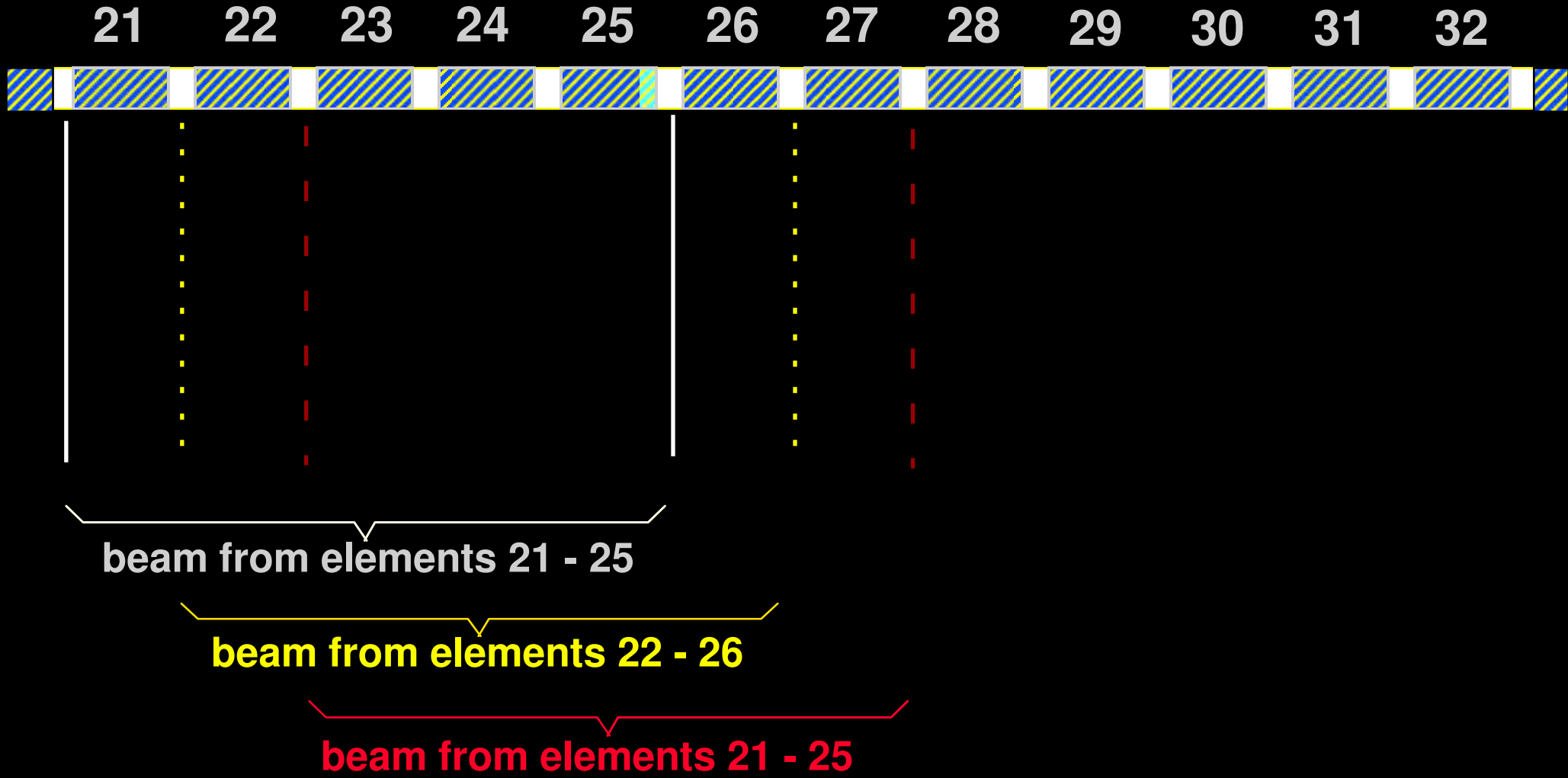


FR ↓

RISOLUZIONE



REAL - TIME SCANNER



HDI
5000

NIR 2001
ATL

01/01/30:121708
C5-2 Add/Gen

30 Gen 01
12:34:04

ITt 0.2 IM 1.0
Imm.74 13.8cm

Map3
170 dB/C 3
Persistenza Media
Ott. 2D:Ris
Freq Imm:Alta

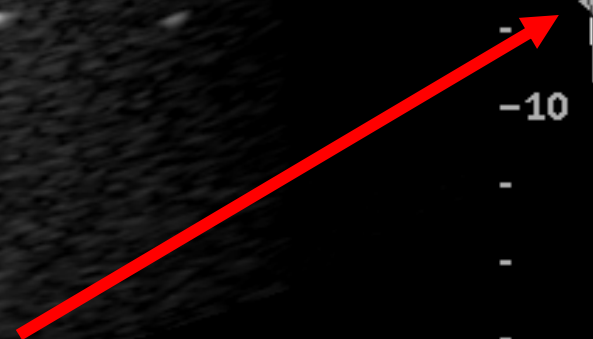
ATL

10
20
29
36-0
43
49
59
64

-5

-10

1 solo fuoco



HDI
5000

NIR 2001
ATL

01/01/30:121708
L12-5 38 Ppic/Tir

30 Gen 01
12:17:29

ITt 0.1 IM 0.21
Imm.156 7.0 cm

Map3
170 dB/C 4
Persistenza Media
Ott. 2D:Ris
Freq Imm:Alta

ATL



2 fuochi

34
46
55
60
67
70
76
81
-0
-1
-2
-3
-4
-5
-6



HDI
5000

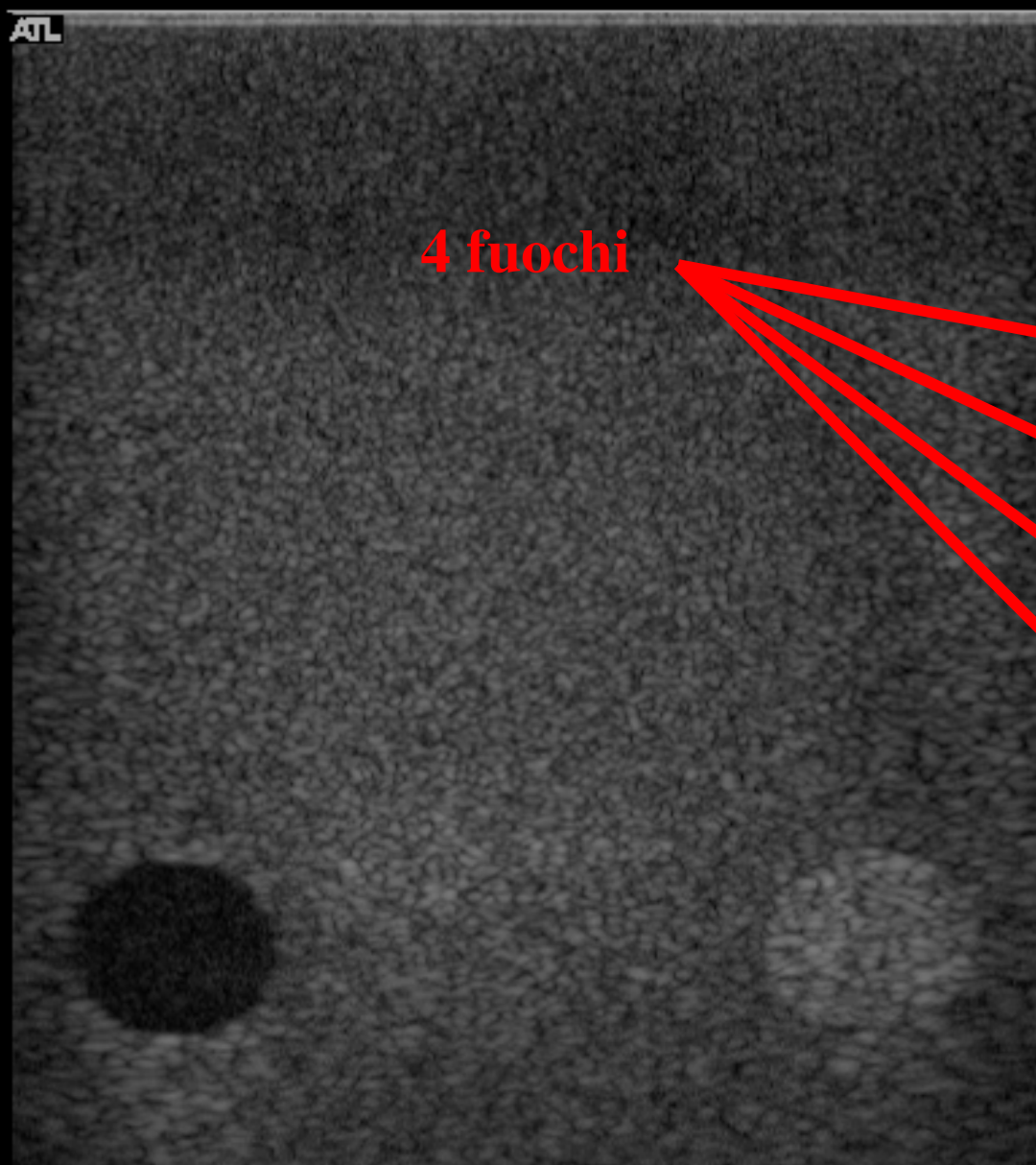
NIR 2001
ATL

01/01/30:121708
L12-5 38 Ppic/Tir

30 Gen 01
12:26:04

ITt 0.1 IM 0.44
Imm.156 4.8 cm

Map5
170 dB/C 3
Persistenza Media
Ott. 2D:Ris
Freq Imm:Alta



36
42
52
57
68
75
76
78

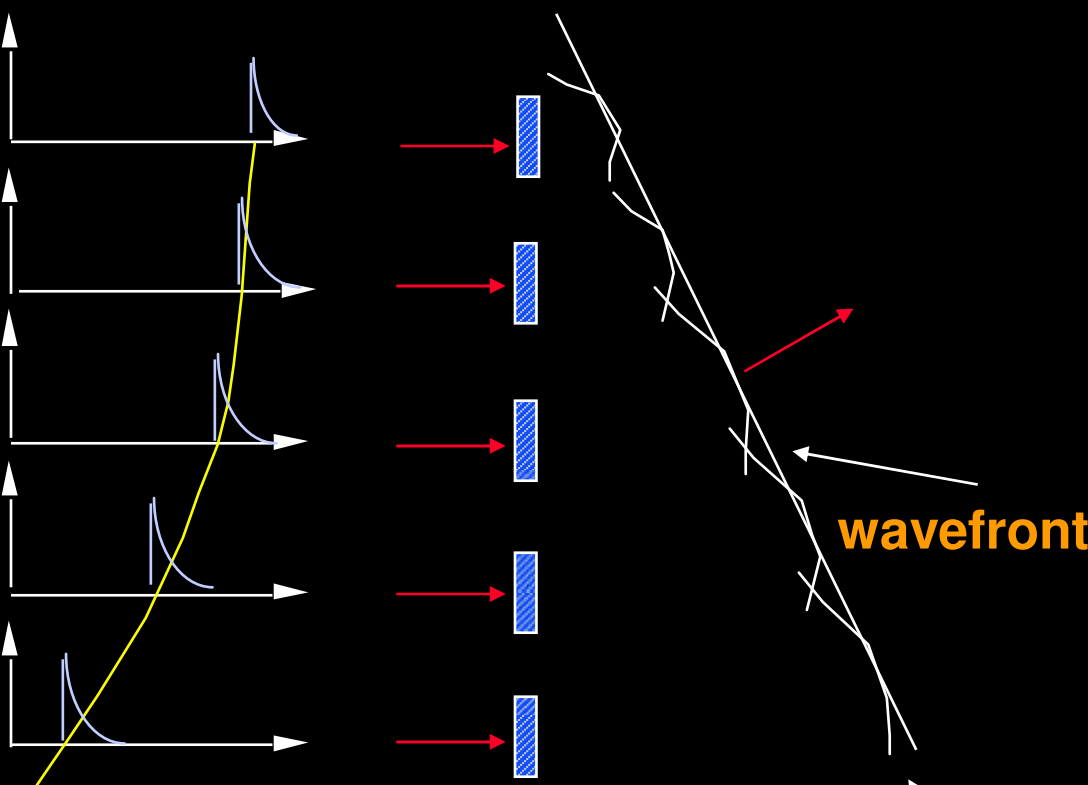
- 1

- 2

- 3

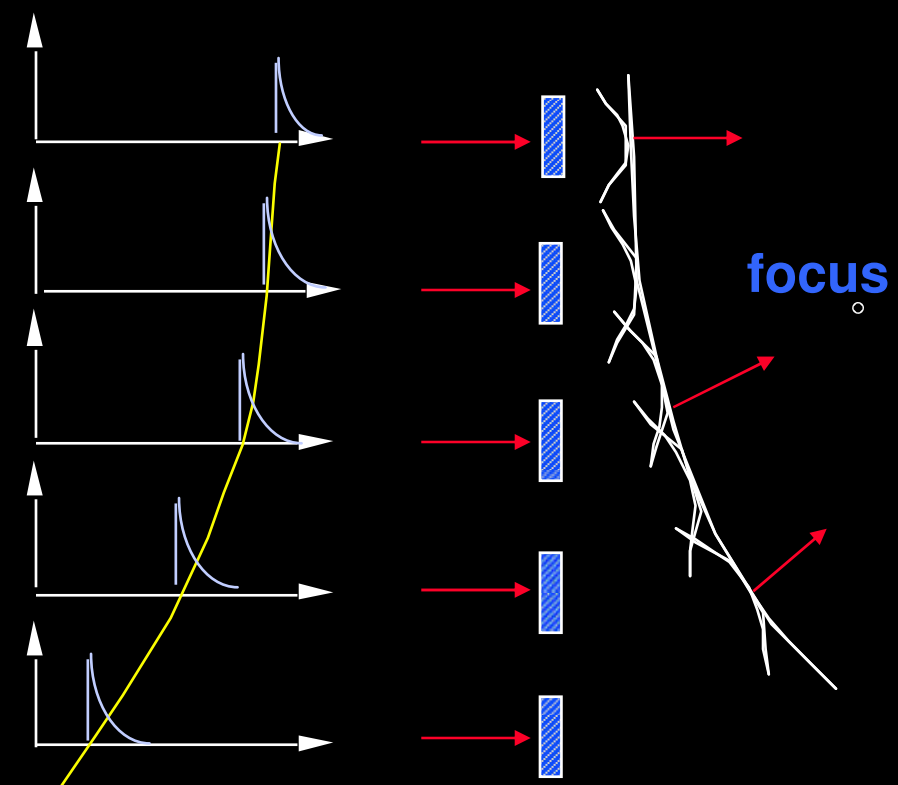
- 4

delayed drive pulsed



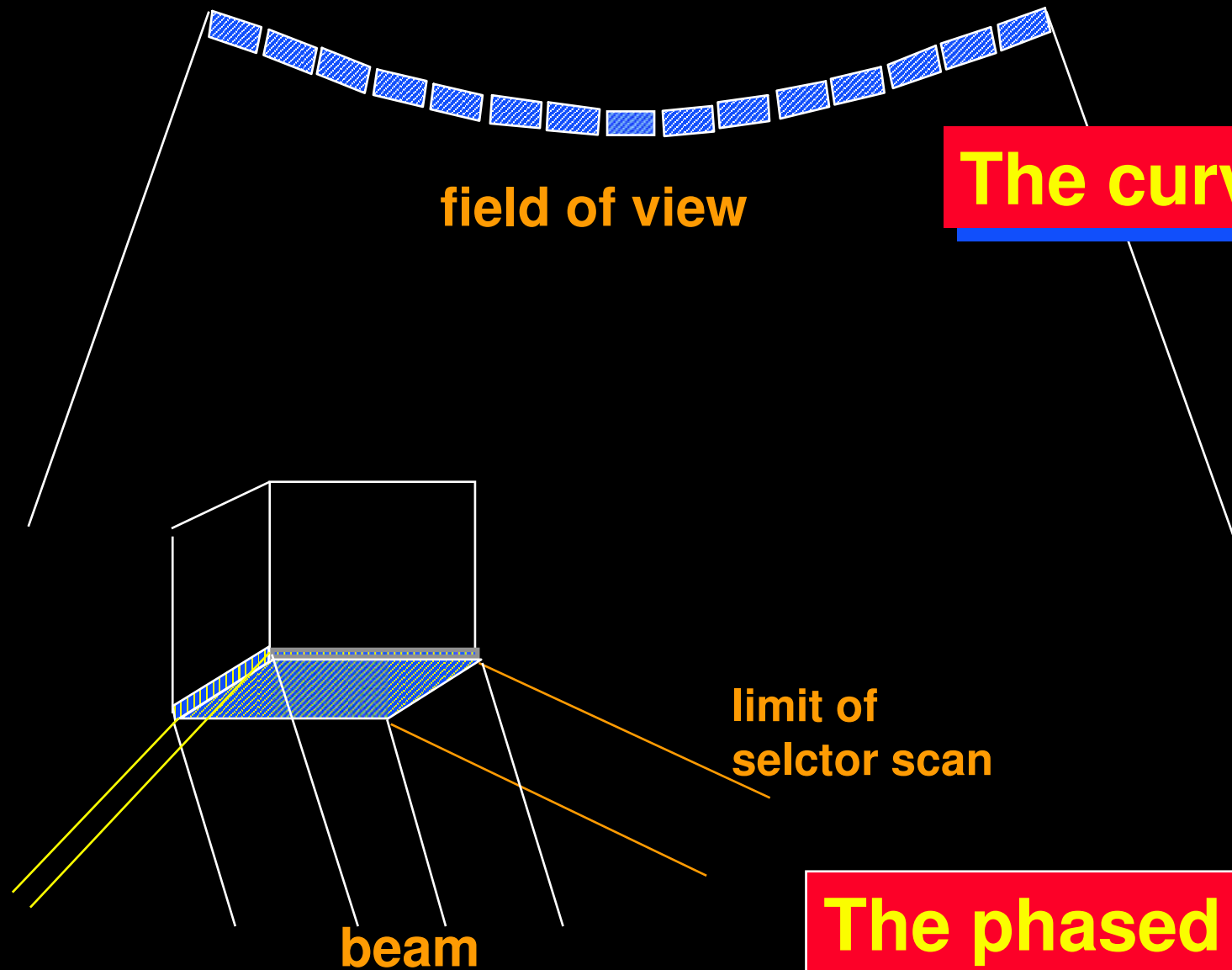
transducer elements

wavefront from elements



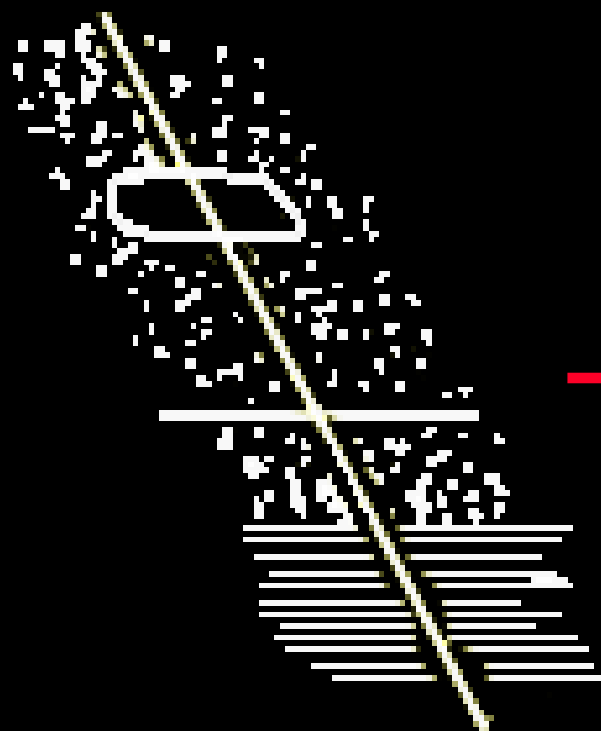
b

show



The curvilinear array

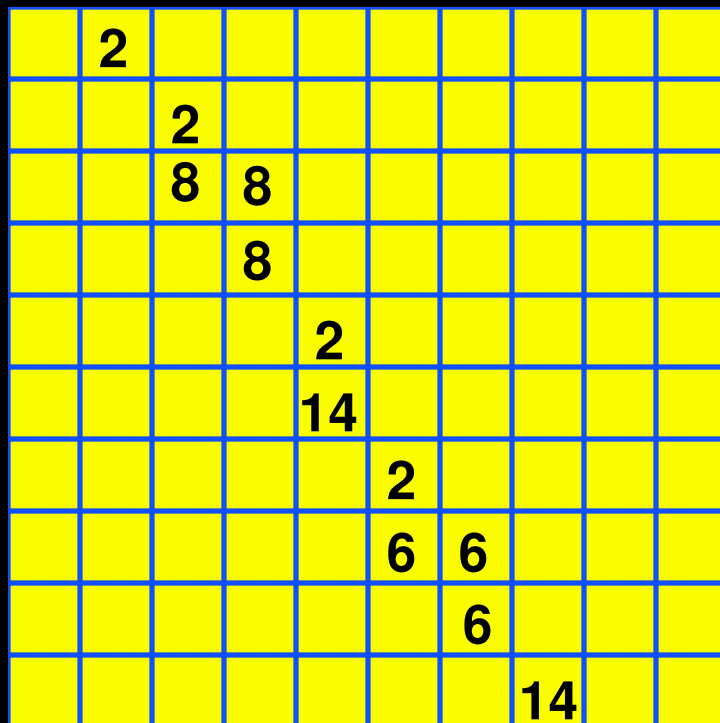
The phased array probe



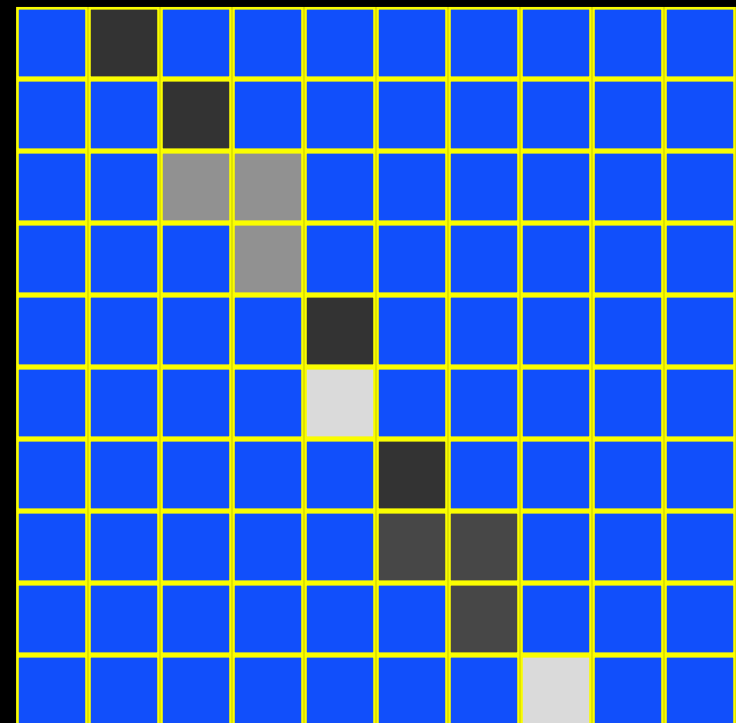
	2								
		2							
		8	8						
			8						
				2					
				14					
					2				
					6	6			
						6			
							14		

C

DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND



A



B

show

ECHI

scan converter (digit)

2

intensita'

display

B

A

3

scan converter (digit)

Preprocessing

Scan
converter
n x n x p

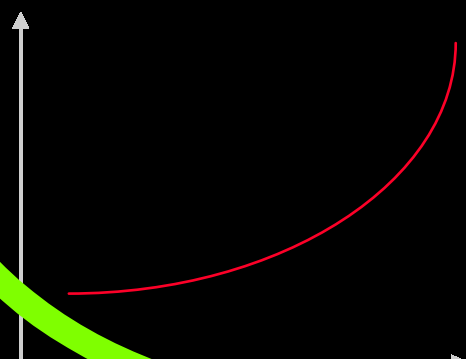
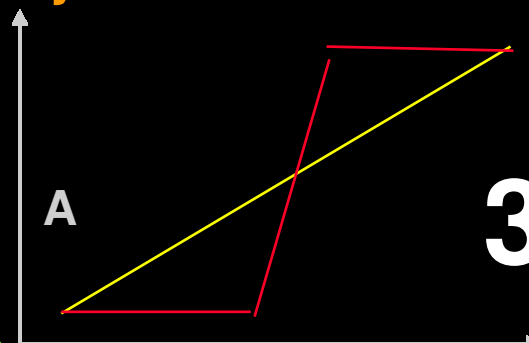
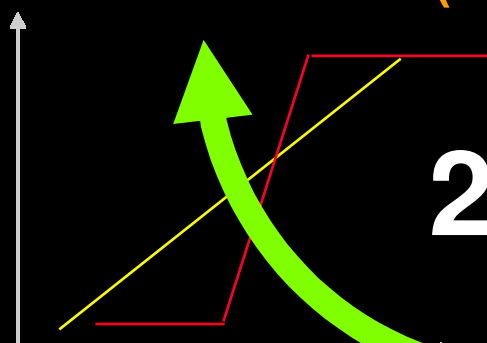
Post
processing

amplificazione

1

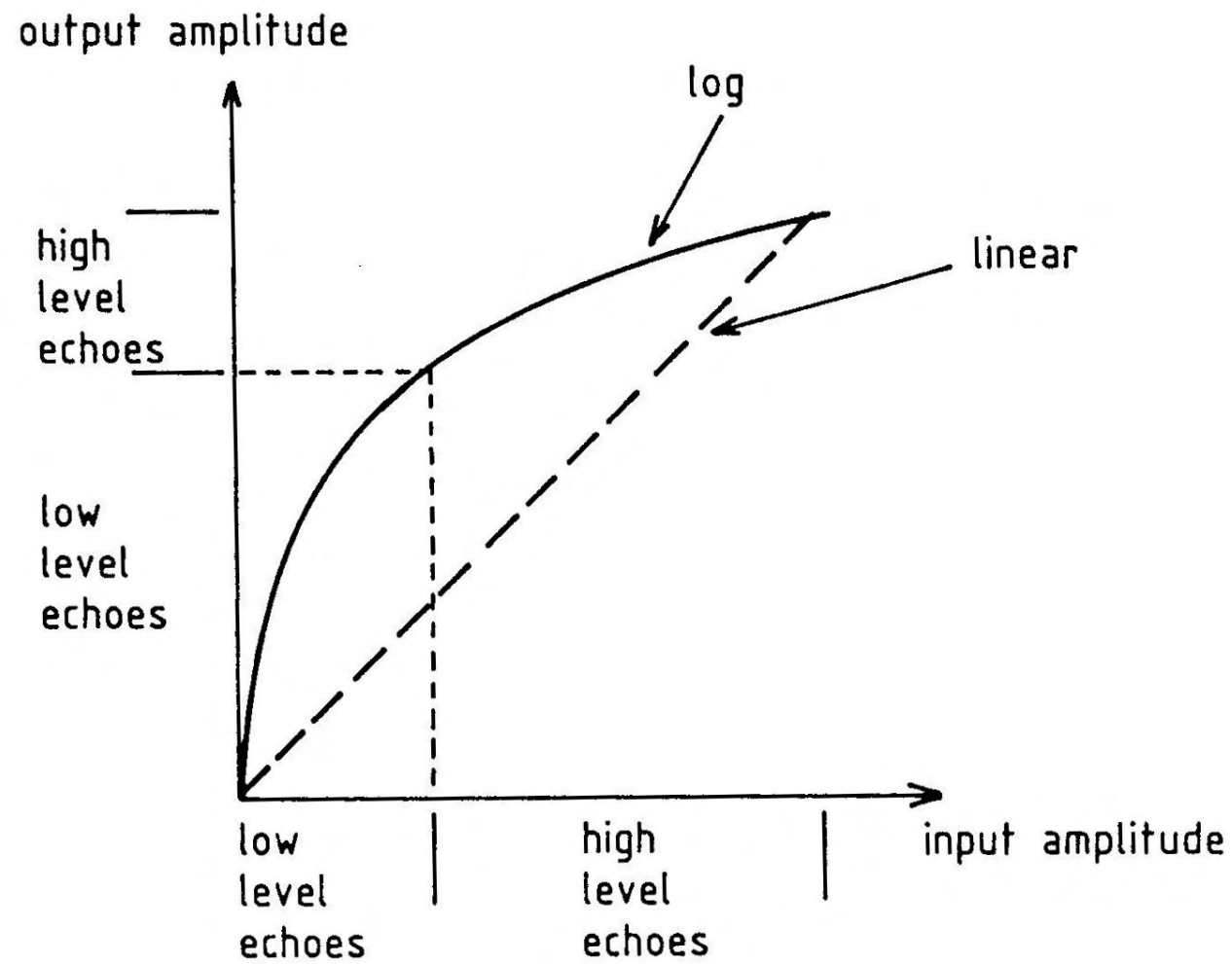
profondita'

DISPLAY

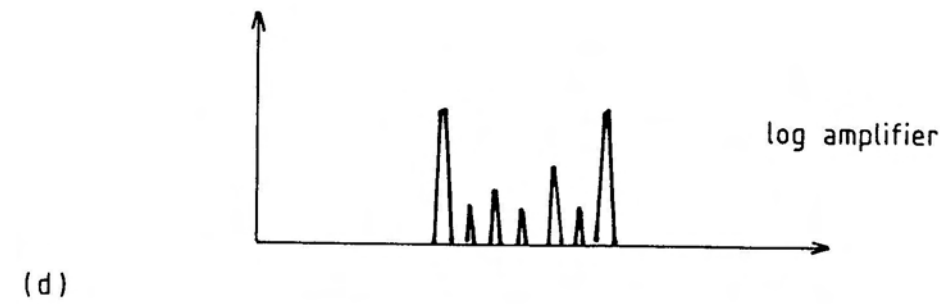
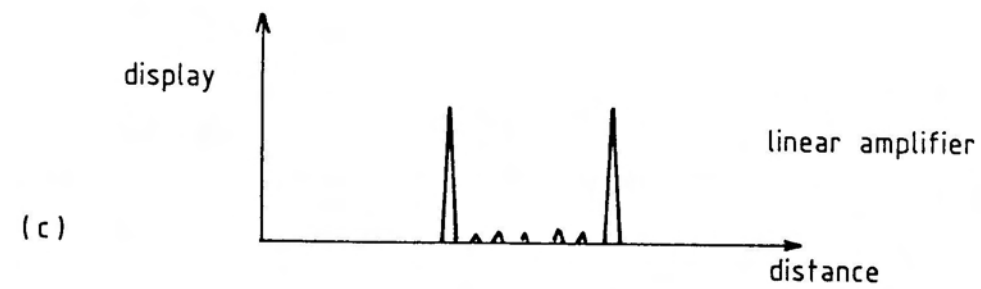
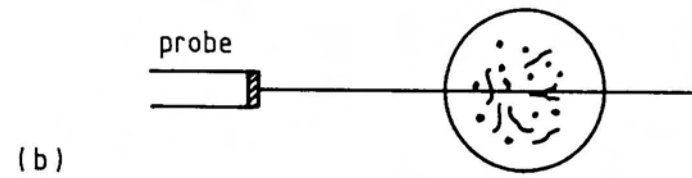


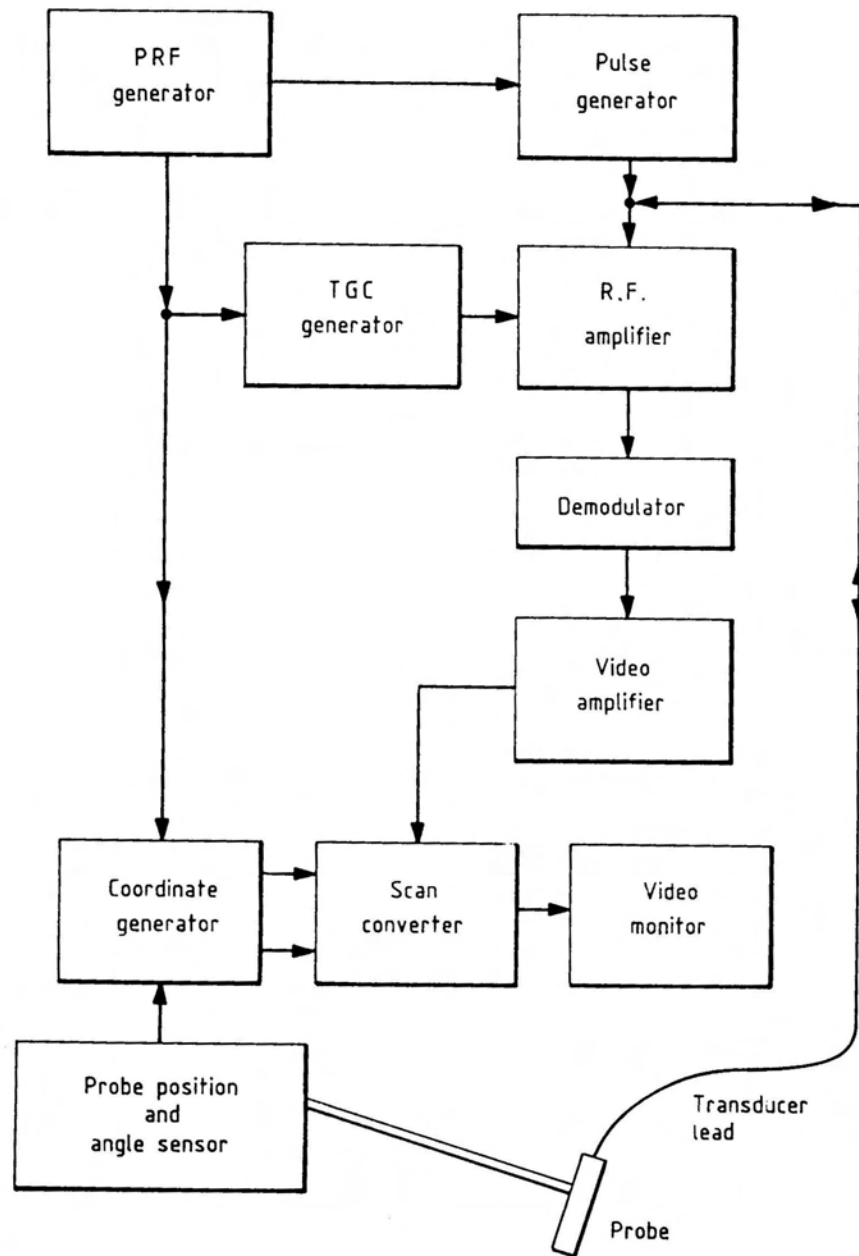
Echo amplitudes.

Reflecting/Scattering structure	Relative echo amplitude (dB)
Soft tissue–gas	0
Soft tissue–bone	–20
Fat–muscle	–40
Liver	–65
Brain	–100

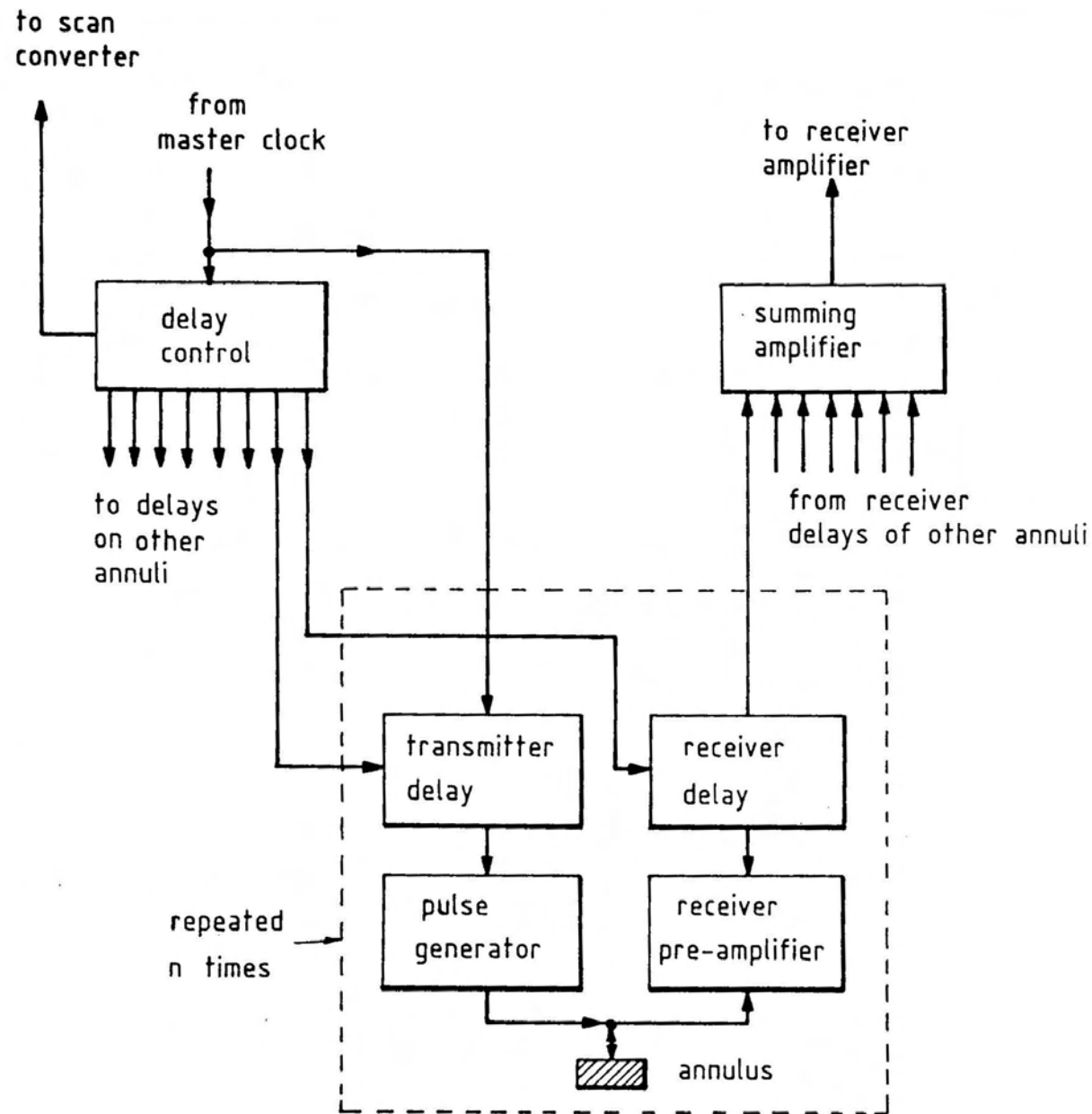


(a)

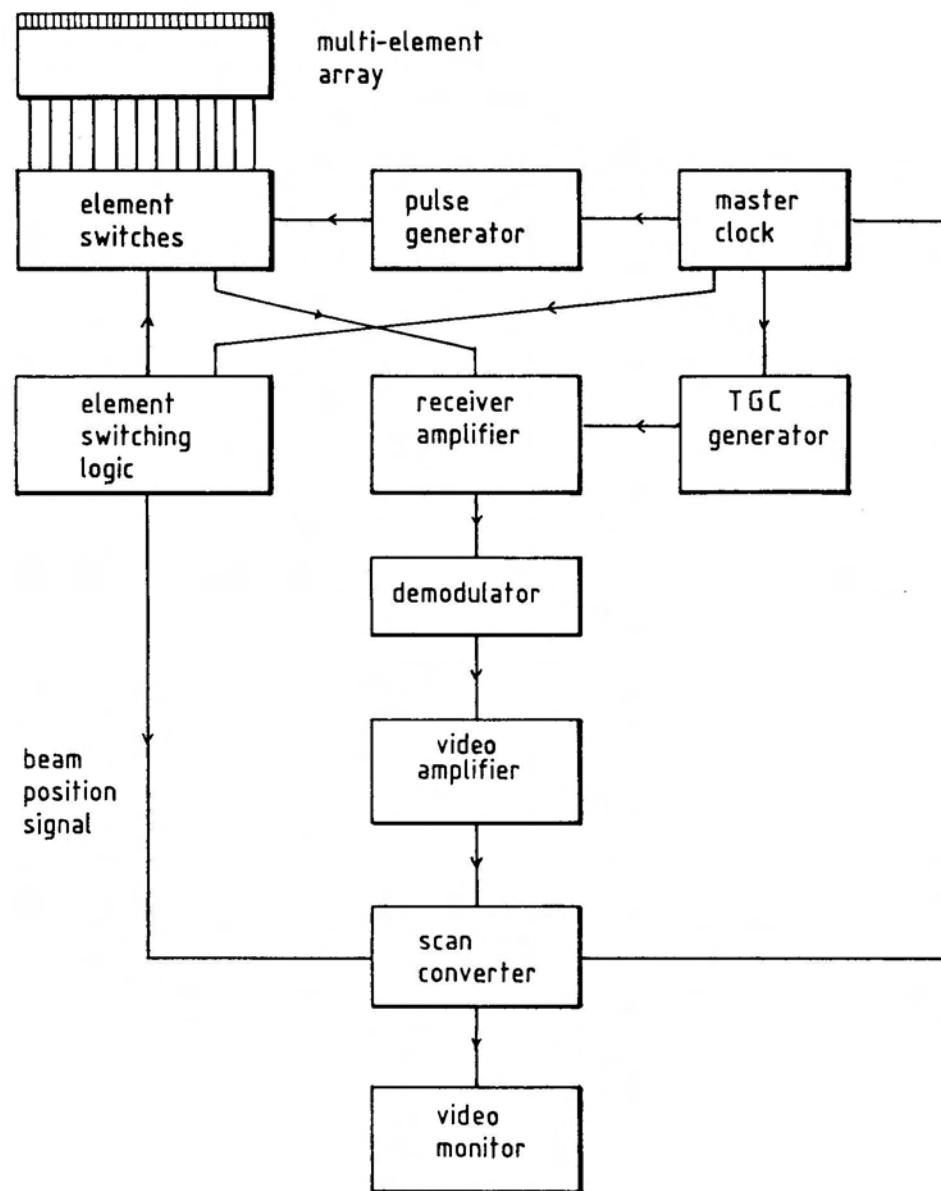




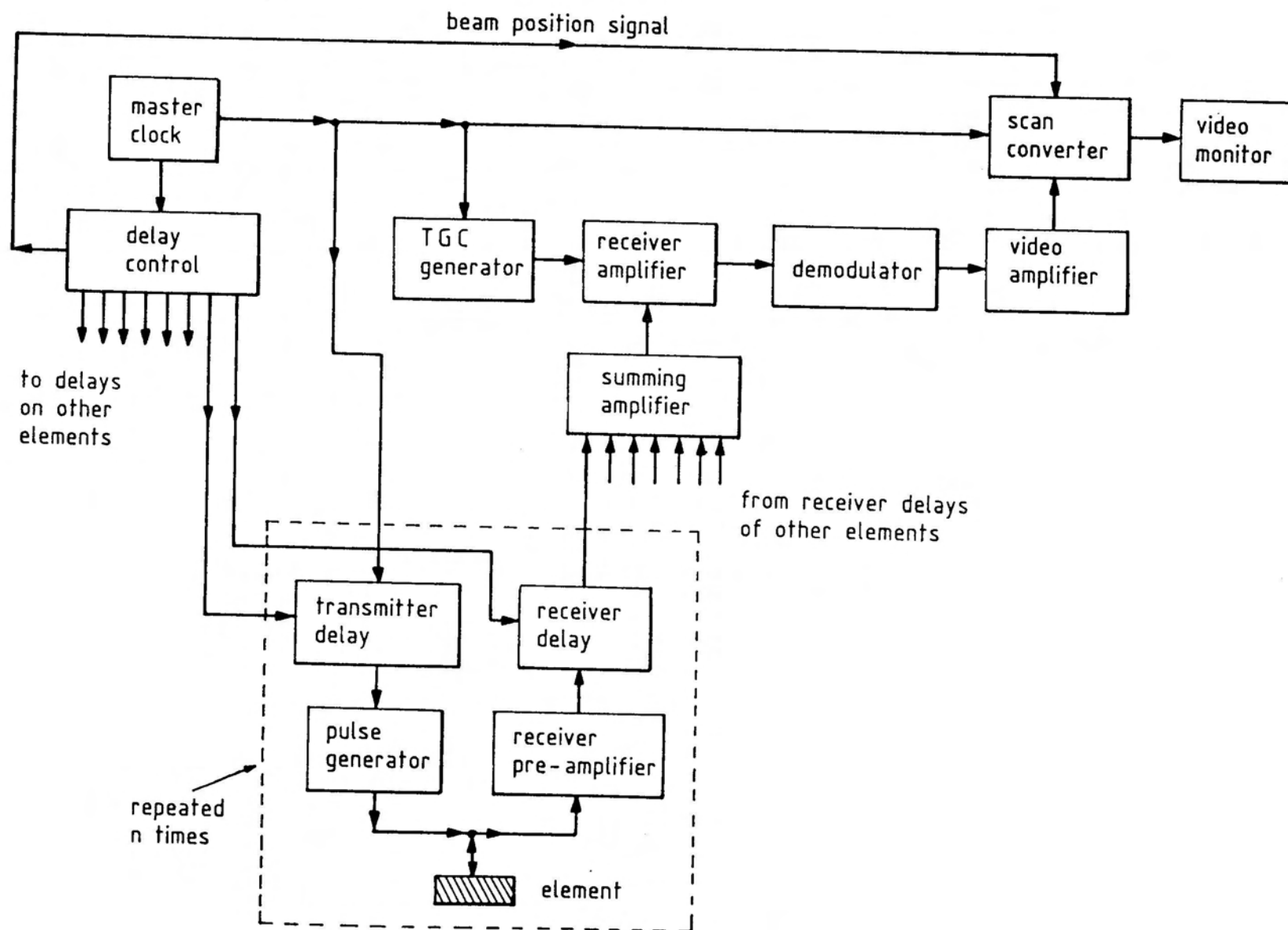
Block diagram of B-scan with scan converter.



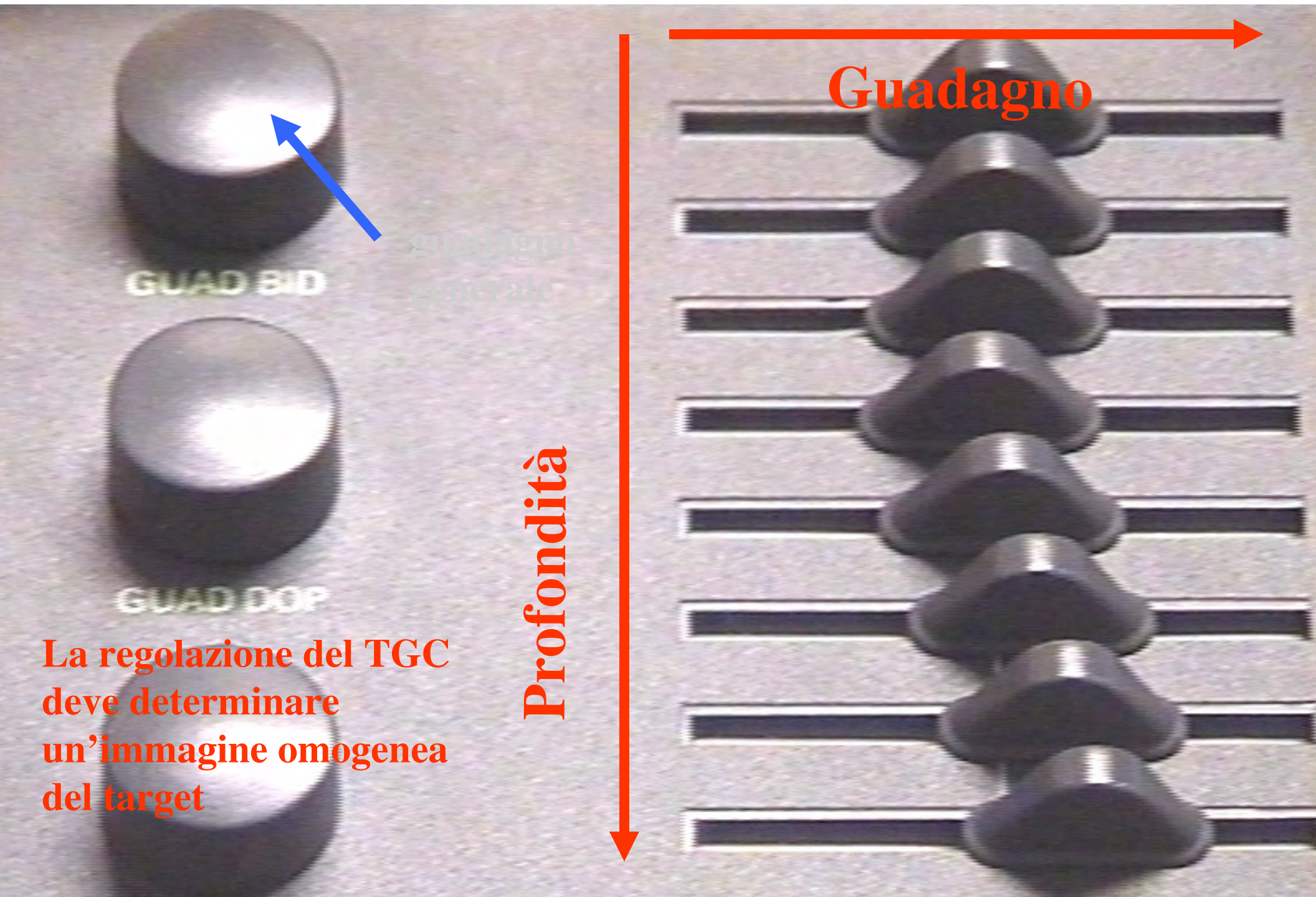
Additions to the circuit of a mechanical scanner to allow electronic focussing in transmission and reception.



Linear array scanner block diagram.



Phased array scanner block diagram.



Scelta del numero di fuochi

Scelta posizione dei fuochi

BID / MONO



N ZONE



FUOCO



PRF



COMPRESS



AMP ANG

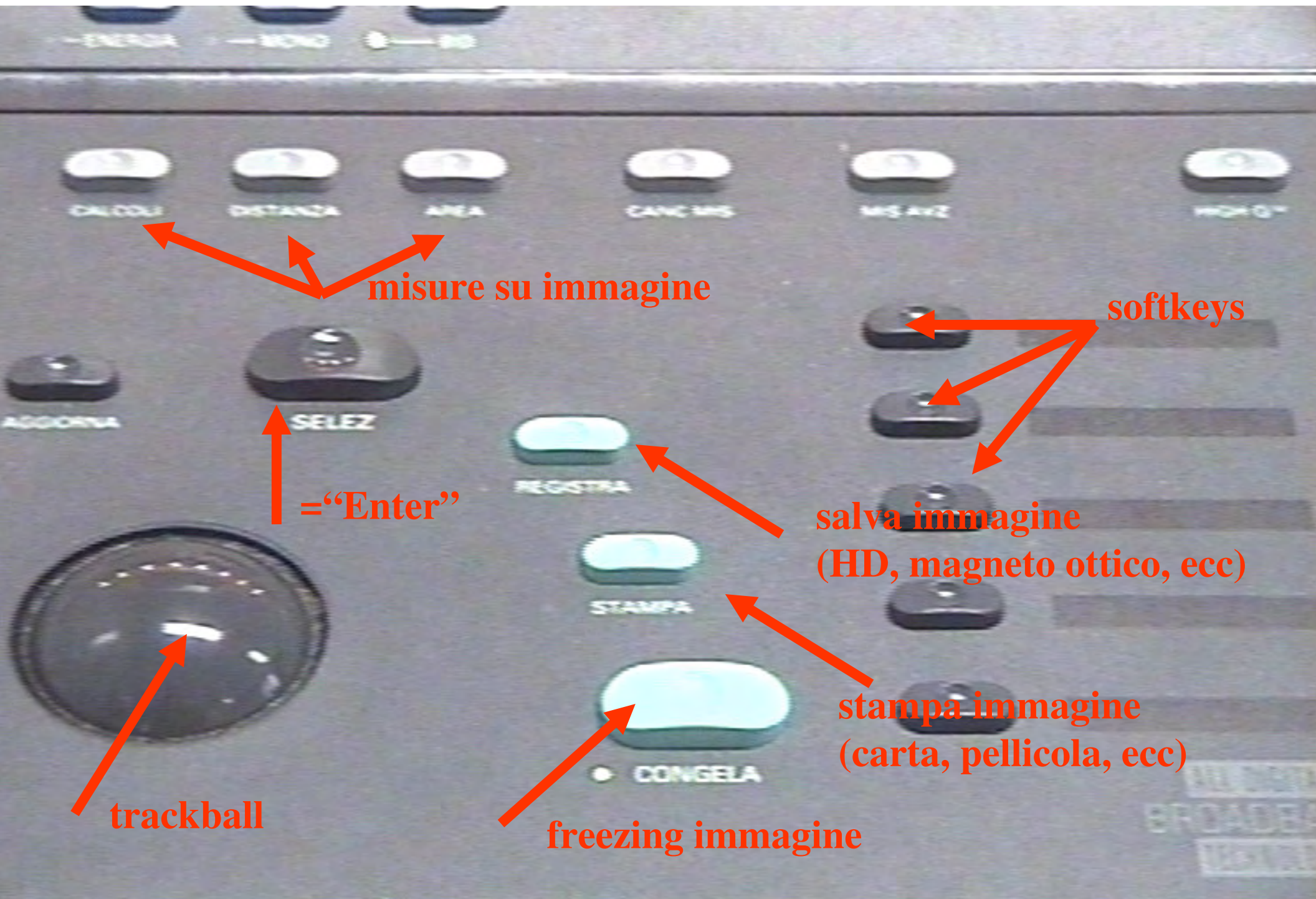


ZOOM

Scelta della profondità max (PRF)

Zoom in tempo reale





4:55:01 pm

15L8w

8.0MHz

20mm

VASC ART

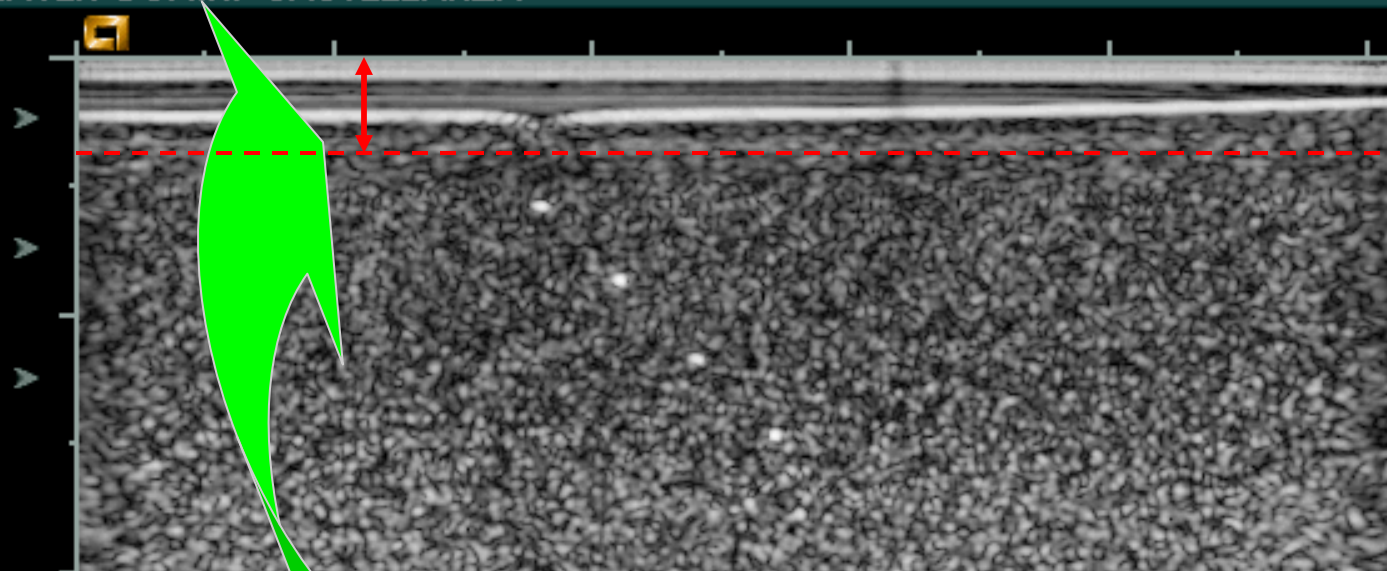
75dB S1/+3/3/ 5

Guad= 4dB $\Delta=2$

Memo in corso

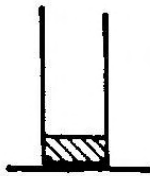


0:00:00

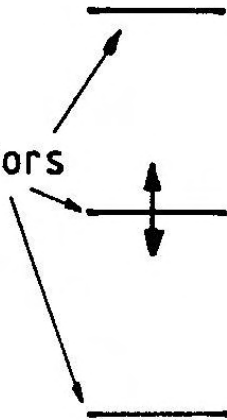


Zona morta

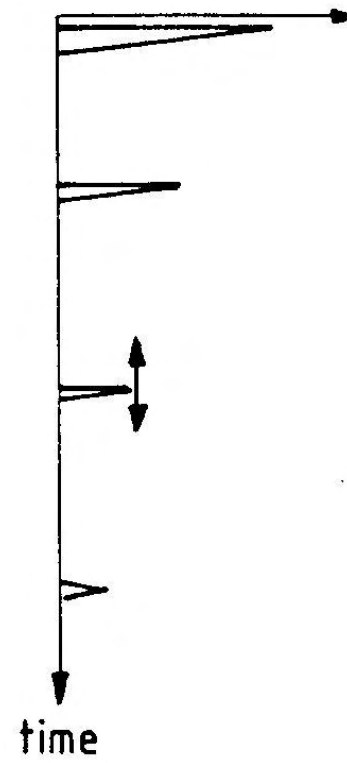
Probe



reflectors



A - scan

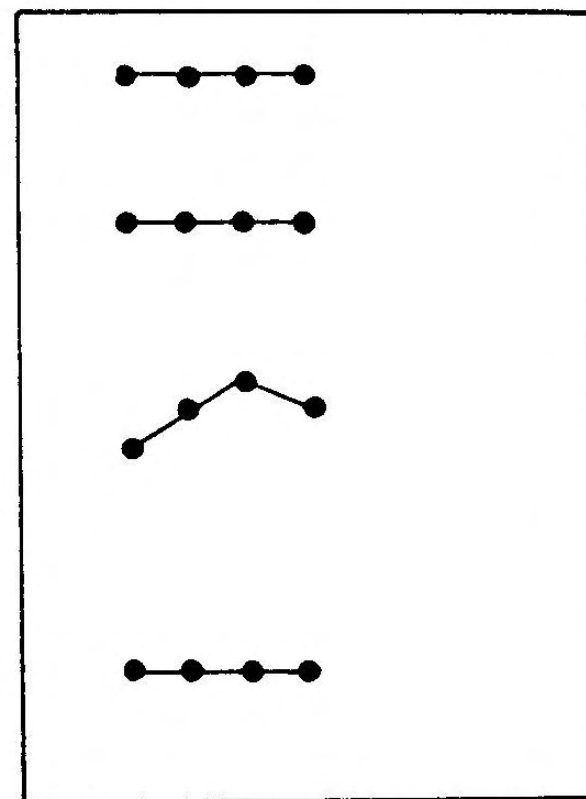


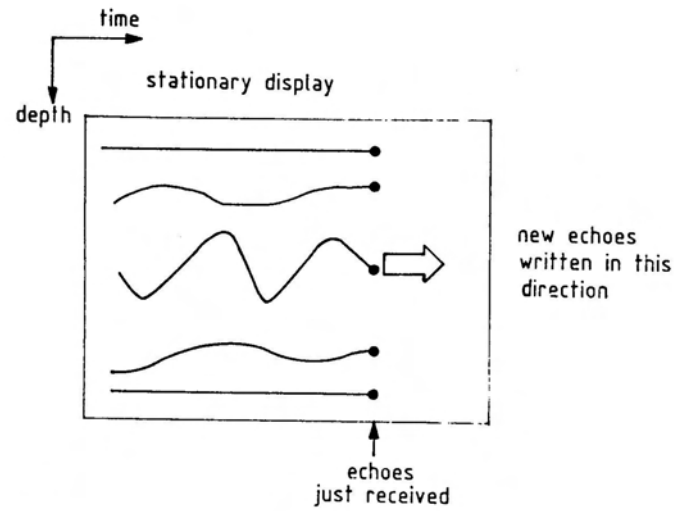
'B - scan' line



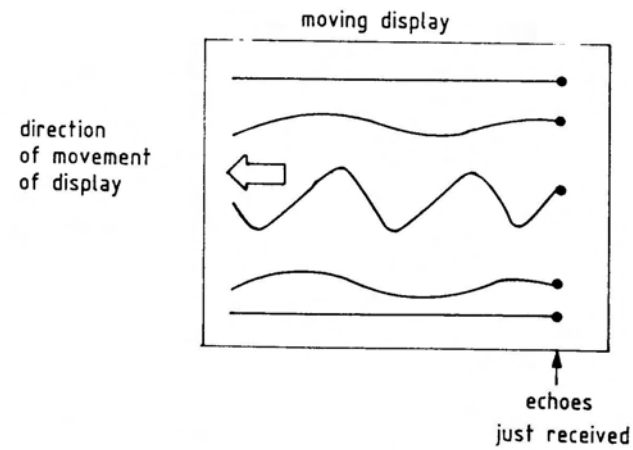
		reflector positions at successive transmitter pulses		
reflectors		—	—	—
stationary	—	—	—	—
moving	—	—	—	—
stationary	—	—	—	—
pulse No.	1	2	3	4

M - mode
display



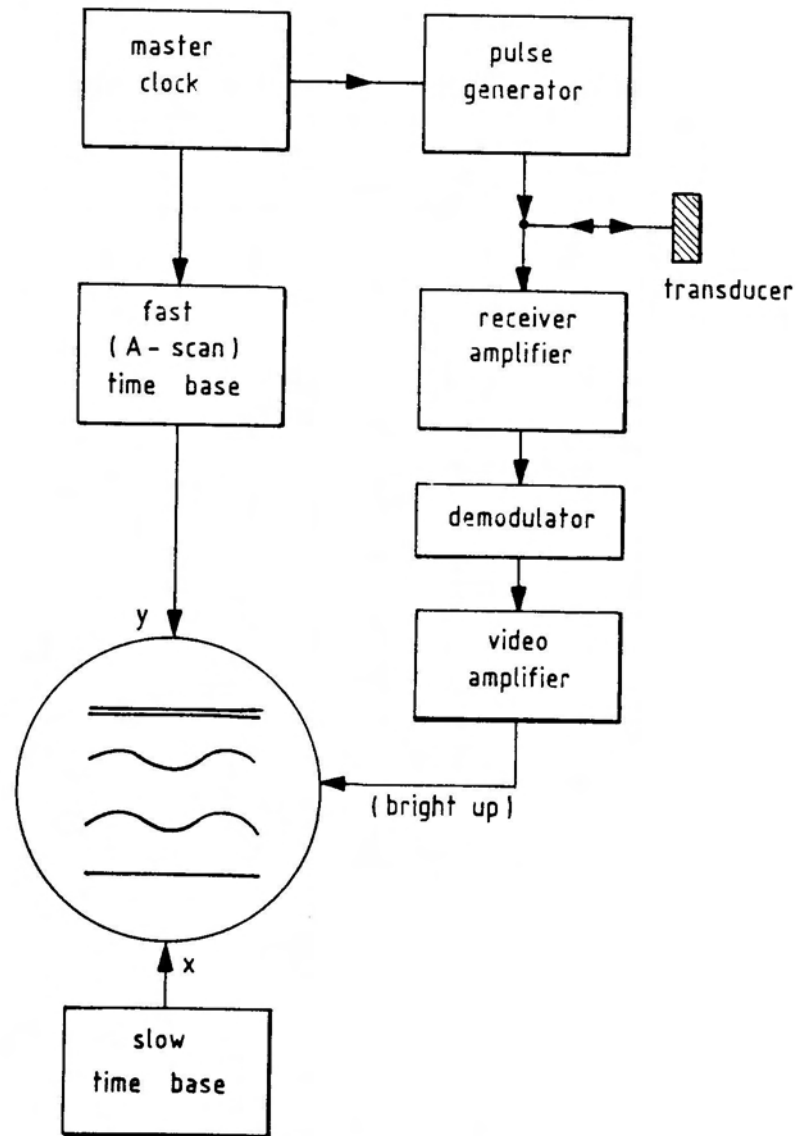


(a)



(b)

Display during sweep mode (a) and scroll mode (b).



M-mode scanner block diagram.

SA9900

Cardiac

#191

/ 12.0cm MI 0.9

P2-5AC /

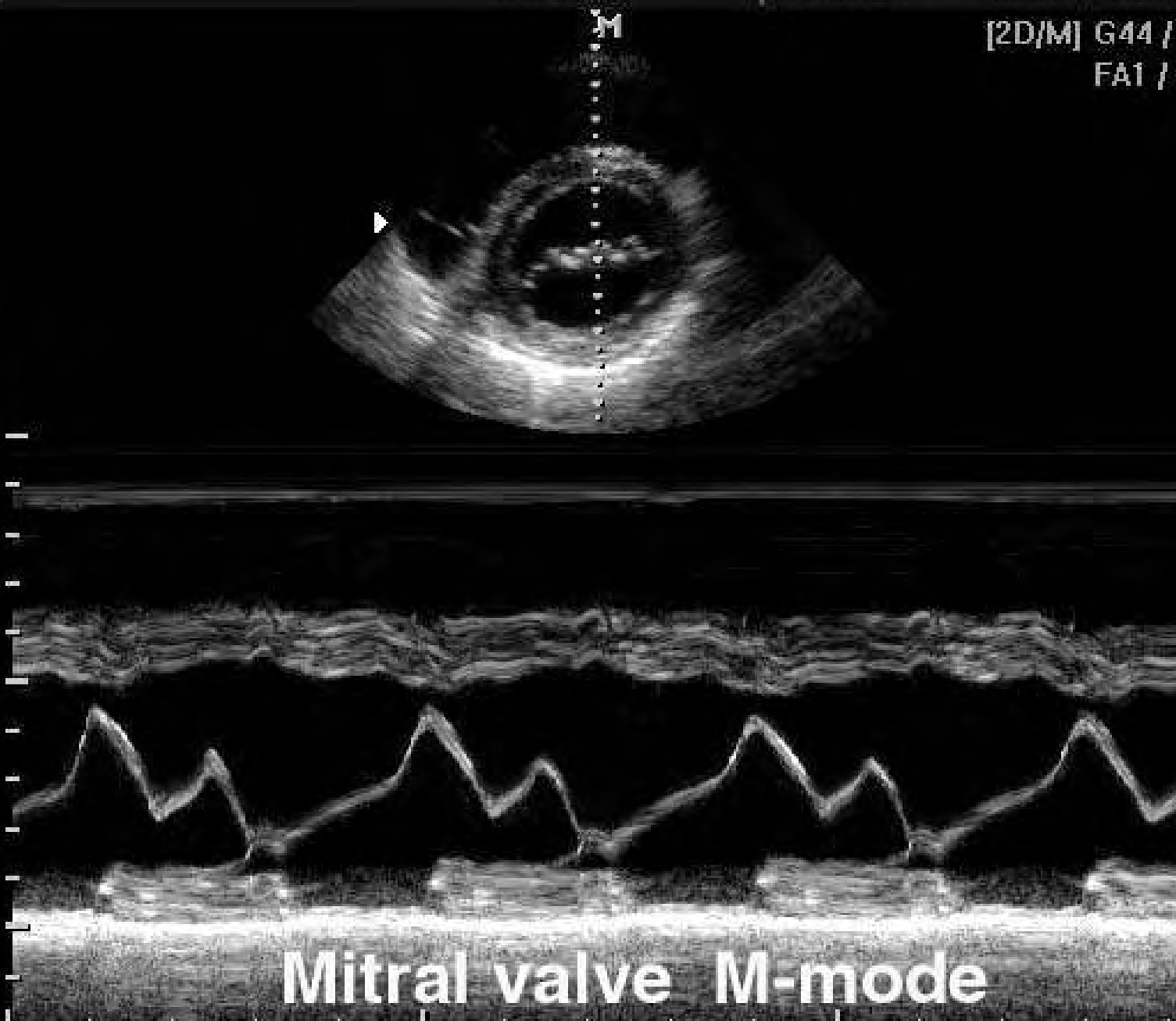
Gen TIs 0.7

02:01:53 pm

[2D/M] G44 / 75dB

FA1 / P100

HAR



Mitral valve M-mode