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(54) **BASE FOR AN ULTRASONIC SYSTEM**

BASIS FÜR EIN ULTRASCHALLSYSTEM

SUPPORT POUR UN SYSTÈME À ULTRASONS

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Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to the field of medical devices. In particular, the invention relates to the field of devices and systems for monitoring of internal organs of humans and animals and therapy combined with ultrasound.

Background of the Invention

[0002] The applicant of this application has described in co-pending Israeli Patent Application IL 236484 a handheld ultrasound scanning system that can be owned and operated by private untrained individuals as well as by doctors and trained medical personnel and healthcare givers.

[0003] The system comprises a base that functions as a docking station for a smart device. The base comprises a socket into which the smart device can be inserted on its top side and ultrasound transducer elements, which are essentially integral with additional electronics, located on its bottom side as will be more fully described herein below. The base is provided with connecting elements suitable to connect it to the smart device.

[0004] When it is desired to perform an ultrasound scan, for example to monitor the activity of a fetus, the smart phone is turned on and an ultrasound software application is launched from the base or from the smart device or, in some embodiments part of the software resides on the base and part on the smart device. In other embodiments the application is downloaded from the cloud or transmitted from a communication station such as that of a mobile services provider or a satellite.

[0005] The base is now moved along the pregnant woman's abdomen and images or video generated by the ultrasound system are stored in a memory in the base or in the smart device for viewing and/or transmitting to a physician or hospital, as the case may be. In embodiments of the invention communication to and from the system can be via a unique IP address assigned to the base or by using the mobile number of the smart device. Therefore the physician, for example, can contact the base via any IP communication, using a communication channel (secured or unsecured) in order to send voice instructions to be heard by the patient for example, or to see the patient via camera in the device, or to instruct the patient to move the base in a certain direction in order to acquire images at different positions, or the physician can send still images or video movies from the base or the patient's smart device to a device controlled by him, such as, for instance, to a PC or a mobile device.

[0006] An exemplary embodiment of a base according to IL236484 is shown in Fig. 1, and is generally indicated by arrow 100. The base, in this embodiment, is provided with a cavity 101, which is suitable to house a smart device of given dimensions. This cavity, however, can, in

other embodiments, be replaced by any other connection and positioning elements, suitable to keep the smart device and the base conveniently, reversibly, physically connected to allow said base and said smart device to be moved as a single unit, for example, the base can be provided with an enclosure to house the entire smart device. In the exemplary embodiment of Fig. 1, a socket 102 is provided in the lower part of the base, in which a connector (not shown) is located. The connector can be configured to electrically connect electronics of an ultrasound array located on the base. The connector can be, for instance, a USB connector such as used by an Apple iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Sony Experia, etc., or a different type of connector as used by other phones such as Huawei, Nokia, etc. or other connectors on smart devices, e.g. an audio jack or a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) that can provide at least transfer of 10 images per a second or at a minimum 10 VGA resolution images per a second. The connector can also be used as mechanical alignment device.

[0007] Turning now to Fig. 2, the bottom portion of the device 100 of Fig. 1 is seen. On the bottom outer surface of device 100 is located an ultrasound transducer 103. Embodiments of the ultrasound transducer 103 as well as the electronics that operates the ultrasound system, which are located between ultrasound transducer 103 and the connector in socket 102 or in the smart device itself, are described in IL236484.

[0008] Fig. 3A shows a smart device 301, in this example a smartphone, fitted into the cavity in base 300. The connector in the socket at the bottom of the cavity may provide the electrical connection between the electronics in base 300 and smartphone 301 and/or the alignment between the smart device and the base. It is possible to exchange data, for example, patient number, time, medical records, etc. between the smart device and the socket. Additionally, the connector and the sides of the cavity connect the smart device mechanically to the base so that they can be moved together across a surface, e.g. a human's abdomen or chest, as a single unit.

[0009] The ultrasound transducer 103 described above could be replaced in all cases by suitable elements that are excited and generate pressure waves, such as single elements, an array of elements, a linear array, a focused array, a multi-dimensional array, i.e., a 1.5D, 2D and 3D array. The elements may be straight or curved with different shapes and can be constructed on a plane, a convex, or a concave surface. The transducer elements can be made from different materials such as, for example, Piezo, Piezo composite, and arrays made with known techniques on silicon based substrates, for example, CMUT (Capacitive micromachined ultrasonic transducers), PMUT (Piezoelectric Micromachined Ultrasonic Transducers), MEMS (Microelectromechanical systems), and NEMS (Nanoelectromechanical systems) and elements directly connected to the smart device.

[0010] The ultrasound system in IL236484 can be adapted to include any type of "smart device". Examples

of "smart devices" include smartphones, tablets, and micro and mini computers; however the term "smart device" should be interpreted in the broadest way to include each and every device that has the capacity to receive an input, to run software and, optionally, is provided with communication capabilities, such as Wi-Fi, WI-GIG, LTE, S-UMTS, HSPA+, advanced wireless communication, wired communication, mobile communication generation such as 4G, 4.5G, 5G, 6G, Bluetooth, cellular networks, and with any communication protocol that connects two independent devices.

[0011] As said above, in embodiments of the system the physician can contact the base via IP communication to send a message or voice instructions to be heard by the patient for example, to instruct the patient to move the base in a certain direction in order to acquire images at different positions or to instruct via a camera that is an integral part of the smartphone. While this arrangement is adequate to provide the physician with the images that he requires in many application, e.g. fetal monitoring, in other applications, e.g. cardiac monitoring, or lung monitoring, much finer control over the angle at which the ultrasound waves are directed towards the organ to be studied and also of the pressure and orientation with which the transducer is pressed against the patient's skin are crucial to the physician's ability to obtain useful information from the images. Such fine control is difficult to achieve using voice instructions from physician to patient.

[0012] US2009/043204 describes a handheld ultrasonic imaging device with a removeable transducer array.

[0013] WO 2014/133665 describes a handheld ultrasonic imaging device with a rotatable display.

[0014] US 2015/0038844 describes a portable ultrasound system comprised of a front end device that comprises a transducer array and a mobile computing device that can be connected to the front end device via a communication hardware connector. The ultrasound images are displayed on the mobile computing device.

[0015] It is therefore a purpose of the present invention to provide a way for a physician to remotely control the transmitting angle and pressure exerted against the skin of an ultrasound transducer array of an ultrasound scanning system that is handheld by a patient.

[0016] Further purposes and advantages of this invention will appear as the description proceeds.

Summary of the Invention

[0017] In a first aspect the invention is a base for an ultrasonic system. The base comprises the features according to claim 1.

[0018] The gimbal system is a motorized gimbal system interposed between a body of the base and the ultrasonic array.

[0019] The gimbal system comprises a gimbal support rigidly connected to the inside of the base, an inner gimbal

ring rotatably attached to the gimbal support and an outer gimbal ring rotatably attached to the inner gimbal ring. The ultrasonic array is attached to a PCB that is fixedly attached to the outer gimbal ring. Rotation of each of the inner gimbal ring and the outer gimbal ring is caused by a separate motor and micro-gear assembly. In embodiments of the base the motors of the gimbal system are activated and controlled from a remote location.

[0020] In embodiments of the base the motors of the gimbal system are activated and controlled by a remotely located real or virtual joystick or by keys on a real or virtual keyboard.

[0021] In embodiments of the base the motors of the gimbal system are chosen from: electric motors, magnetic motors, and piezo motors.

[0022] Embodiments of the base comprise at least one three dimensional accelerometer on at least one of the base, the ultrasound array PCB, the inner gimbal ring, and the outer gimbal ring.

[0023] Embodiments of the base comprise at least one pressure sensor located on at least one of the base and the ultrasound array.

[0024] In a second aspect the invention is a system for ultrasonic imaging comprising: a base according to the first aspect of the invention and either a smart device or a display device.

[0025] In embodiments of the system the gimbal system comprises a gimbal support rigidly connected to the inside of the base, an inner gimbal ring rotatably attached to the gimbal support and an outer gimbal ring rotatably attached to the inner gimbal ring and the ultrasonic array is attached to a PCB that is fixedly attached to the outer gimbal ring.

[0026] In embodiments of the system rotation of each of the inner gimbal ring and the outer gimbal ring is caused by a separate motor and micro-gear assembly.

[0027] In embodiments of the system the motors of the gimbal system are activated and controlled from a remote location. In embodiments of the system the motors of the gimbal system are activated and controlled by a remotely located real or virtual joystick or by keys on a real or virtual keyboard.

[0028] In embodiments of the system the motors of the gimbal system are chosen from: electric motors, magnetic motors and piezo motors.

[0029] Embodiments of the system comprise at least one 3 dimensional accelerometer on at least one of the base, the ultrasound array PCB, the inner gimbal ring, and the outer gimbal ring.

[0030] Embodiments of the system comprise at least one pressure sensor located on at least one of the base and the ultrasound array.

[0031] In embodiments of the base the motor is a step motor configured to generate up to a 45 degrees tilt in variable steps of between 0.1 degrees and 10 degrees in a single step.

[0032] All the above and other characteristics and advantages of the invention will be further understood

through the following illustrative and non-limitative description of embodiments thereof, with reference to the appended drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0033]

- Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a base of a prior art handheld ultrasound scanning system;
- Fig. 2 is a view of the bottom of the base of Fig. 1;
- Fig. 3A is a view of the base of Fig. 1 with a smart device connected to it;
- Fig. 3B symbolically shows the ultrasound scanning system of the invention;
- Fig. 4A is an isometric view of an embodiment of the gimbal system of the invention;
- Fig. 4B is the isometric view of Fig. 1 with the outer gimbal ring removed;
- Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the gimbal system of the invention;
- Fig. 6A and Fig. 7A are front views of the gimbal system of the invention showing respectively the gimbal system in its flat position and an angled position;
- Fig. 6B corresponds to Fig. 6A and Fig. 7B corresponds to Fig. 7A, with the exceptions that the outer gimbal ring has been removed in Figs. 6B and 7B.

Detailed Description of Embodiments of the Invention

[0034] Fig. 3B symbolically shows the ultrasound scanning system of the invention. This system is essentially the same as the system described in IL236484 with the additions that are described herein below. Base 400 comprises an integral planar vertical back wall 402 and a cavity into which a smart device 404 can be inserted. At the bottom of base 404 is ultrasound array 28. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 3B, all the capabilities of the smart device 404, e.g. its capacity to receive and to run software and communication capabilities can reside in the base allowing the smart device to be replaced with a display. Shown on the bottom of base 400 are two pressure sensors 36. Pressure sensors 36 are used to measure how much the socket is pushed against the skin. Feedback from the pressure sensors gives a better understanding about the orientation of the base and how much the ultrasound array 28 is pushed against the skin. It is possible to determine the orientation of the ultrasound array from measurements of the pressure against the skin although this method is less accurate than the method described herein below. Embodiments of the base can comprise only one or more than two pressure sensors. In embodiments pressure sensors 36 can be provided on the ultrasound array 28 in addition to or instead of those on the base.

[0035] In the prior art ultrasound scanning system of

IL236484, the ultrasound array is mounted rigidly within the base 100 so that the transmission/receiving angle of the array is changed by movement of the entire base. The present invention accomplishes its objectives described herein above by interposing a motorized gimbal system between the body of the base and the ultrasound array.

[0036] Fig. 4A is an isometric view of an embodiment of the gimbal system of the invention. Gimbal system 10 is comprised of an inner gimbal ring 14 and an outer gimbal ring 12. Fig. 4B is the isometric view of Fig. 1 with the outer gimbal ring 12 removed. Gimbal support 16 is rigidly connected to the inside of base 400. The top of gimbal support 16 lies in an x-z plane, which is the reference plane that can be used to see the motion of the gimbal rings in the following figures. PCB 18 to which the ultrasound array (not shown in Fig. 4A or Fig. 4B) is attached is firmly attached to the outer gimbal ring 12.

[0037] Gimbal system 10 comprises two micro-gear motor assemblies each comprised of an motor 20a, 22a that can be driven in both clockwise and counterclockwise directions and an assembly of micro-gears 20b, 22b that transfer power to shafts 20c, 22c. Motors 20a, 22a can be, for example, electric motors, magnetic motors, or piezo motors.

[0038] Motor 20a and micro-gear assembly 20b are fixedly attached to the inner gimbal ring 14. The inner gimbal ring 14 is attached to gimbal support 16 by shaft 20c, which is embedded in gimbal support 16 on one side, and on the other side by pin 32b, which is embedded in block 30b on the inner gimbal ring 14 and can freely turn in a hole in the gimbal support 16. Outer gimbal ring 12 is connected to inner gimbal ring 14 by means of pin 32a, which is embedded in block 30a on the inner gimbal ring and passes into a bore in block 34a on the outer ring. Thus, when motor 20a is activated, the inner gimbal ring 14 and outer gimbal ring 12 are rotated about the z axis in an x-y plane relative to the fixed gimbal support 16.

[0039] Motor 22a and micro-gear assembly 22b are fixedly attached to the outer gimbal ring 16. Shaft 22c is embedded in outer gimbal ring 12 on one side of the gimbal ring. On the other side of outer gimbal ring 12 is located pin 32a, which is embedded in block 30a on the inner gimbal ring 14 and can freely turn in a bore in block 34a on outer gimbal ring 12. Thus activating motor 22a causes the outer gimbal ring 12 and attached PCB 18 to rotate around the x axis in a y-z plane relative to the fixed gimbal support 16 and independently of the inner gimbal ring 14.

[0040] Shown in the Fig. 4A and in Fig. 4B are 3D accelerometers 38 with digital output that can be read by software on the base or in the smartphone. The accelerometers on the inner gimbal ring 14 and the outer gimbal ring 12 provide information regarding the gimbal movements in order to determine the orientation of the ultrasound array 28 relative to the base. The orientation of the ultrasound array 28 relative to the base can also be known by attaching digital counters to the micro-gear as-

semblies 20b, 20c or the shafts 20c, 22c. The accelerometers 38 on the ultrasound array PCB 18 measure the velocity and acceleration during movement of the base to insure that the base is not being moved too fast causing smearing of the image. Embodiments of the system can comprise more or less accelerometers 38 than shown in Figs. 4A and 4B. Accelerometers 38 can also be provided on the base 400 in addition to or instead of on the ultrasound array PCB 18.

[0041] Fig. 5 is a bottom view of gimbal system 10 showing the ultrasound array 28 comprising an ultrasonic array with at least one element capable of generating a signal in the range of 1 MHz to 15 MHz. Seen in Fig. 5 are transducer elements 24 and electric contacts 26 that electrically connect transducer elements 24 to an electric circuit on PCB 18.

[0042] Fig. 6A and Fig. 7A are front views of gimbal system 10 showing respectively the gimbal system in its flat position and an angled position achieved by activating motors 20a, 22b. In this figure, the motors have changed angle by nearly 45 degrees. It is possible to control the angle remotely step by step as desired by use of step motors wherein the steps are, e.g. every 0.1, 0.5, 1, 3, 5, or 10 degrees. Fig. 6B corresponds to Fig. 6A and Fig. 7B corresponds to Fig. 7A, with the exceptions that the outer gimbal ring has been removed in Figs. 6B and 7B.

[0043] In the flat position (Figs. 6A and 6B), the inner gimbal ring 14 and the outer gimbal ring 12 lie in planes that are parallel to the x-z plane of gimbal support 16. In the angled position the planes in which the inner and outer gimbal rings lie are not parallel to each other or to that of the gimbal support. The angles between the planes are determined by the direction and time for which each of motors 20a and 20b are activated.

[0044] The effect of activating the motors 20a and 22a can best be seen by comparing Fig. 7B to Fig. 6B. In these figures motor 20a has been activated to tip the left side of inner ring 14 and PCB 18 up relative to the right side, effectively forcing the right side of ultrasound array 28 downwards. Motor 22a has been activated to rotate the front edge of PCB 18 downwards relative to the inner gimbal ring 14.

[0045] Power for the motors can be supplied from the same source of electrical power used to activate the ultrasonic array with or without a DC to DC converter. Amongst the various options are: a rechargeable battery, sometimes it is possible to use a DC to DC converter that can be located in the base; a rechargeable battery and a switching power supply, comprised of a power stage and a control circuit, located in the base; and a battery in the smart device.

[0046] In operation the physician, who can be located thousands of miles away, instructs the patient or an assistant, for example a paramedic, to place the transducer (typically after applying a gel or water) at a certain location on his/her body and to hold it firmly in place. Once this is done the physician takes over remotely controlling the motors of the gimbal system to obtain the images that he

requires. If the patient accidentally moves the transducer or the physician wants it to be moved to a new location he can direct the patient or paramedic using the two way audio and/or visual communication between the patient's smart device in the base of the ultrasound scanning system and the physician's own smart device.

[0047] The control of the gimbal system is accomplished by means of dedicated software located either partially or entirely in the base or smart device of the patient or the physician's smart device or micro/mini-computer. The system can be adapted to allow the physician to use any means known in the art, e.g. a real or virtual joystick or keys on a real or virtual keyboard, for example the four arrow keys for movement in a Cartesian coordinate system, or some other combination of keys to move in another coordinate system, for example, cylindrical or spherical, to provide input to the software to control the motors on the gimbal system.

[0048] Another specific example of an application of the current invention is during trauma caused by an accident. Sometimes there is a concern of internal bleeding and appearance of blood around the heart or other vital organs. Common procedure in the emergency room (ER) is for surgeons, emergency physicians, and certain paramedics to carry out a rapid bedside ultrasound examination performed as a screening test for blood around the heart (pericardial effusion) or abdominal organs (hemoperitoneum) after trauma. In the ER, usually there are expensive and large ultrasound machines for carrying out the procedure, which is known as FAST (Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma) or eFAST (extended Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma). The ultrasound scanning system of the invention can be used by less qualified persons if such a procedure is required during field trauma or in small hospitals or clinics that do not have the expensive ultrasound machines. The video or images can be sent immediately from the handheld system of the invention to expert physicians who can review them, take control of the system by remotely controlling the motors of the gimbal system to which the ultrasound array is attached and to advise the personnel in the field of the next step of treatment during the trauma.

[0049] Although embodiments of the invention have been described by way of illustration, it will be understood that the invention may be carried out with many variations, modifications, and adaptations, without exceeding the scope of the claims.

Claims

1. A base (400) for an ultrasonic system, the base comprising: elements adapted to connect on its top side one of a smart device or a display device to the base such that the base and smart device or the base and the display device can be moved as a single unit, an ultrasonic array (28) located on its bottom side with

at least one 5 element capable of generating a signal having a frequency in the range between 1 MHz to 15 MHz, and a gimbal system (10);

characterised in that the gimbal system (10) is a motorized gimbal system interposed between a body of the base (400) and the ultrasonic array (28), the motorized gimbal system configured to tilt the ultrasonic array (28) relative to the base (400).

2. The base (400) of claim 1, wherein the gimbal system (10) comprises a gimbal support (16) rigidly connected to the inside of the base (400), an inner gimbal ring (14) rotatably attached to the gimbal support (16) and an outer gimbal ring (12) rotatably attached to the inner gimbal ring (14) wherein the ultrasonic array is attached to a PCB (18) that is fixedly attached to the outer gimbal ring (12).

3. The base (400) of claim 2, wherein rotation of each of the inner gimbal ring (14) and the outer gimbal ring (12) is caused by a separate motor (20a, 22a) and micro-gear assembly (20b, 22b).

4. The base (400) of claim 3, wherein the motors (20a, 22a) are configured to be activated and controlled from a remote location.

5. The base (400) of claim 4, wherein the motors (20a, 22a) are configured to be activated and controlled by a remotely located real or virtual joystick or by keys on a real or virtual keyboard.

6. The base (400) of claim 3, wherein the motors (20a, 22a) are chosen from: electric motors, magnetic motors, and piezo motors.

7. The base (400) of claim 2, comprising at least one three dimensional accelerometer (38) on at least one of the base (400), the ultrasound array PCB, the inner gimbal ring (14), and the outer gimbal ring (12).

8. The base of claim 1 comprising at least one pressure sensor located on at least one of the base (400) and the ultrasound array (28).

9. A system for ultrasonic imaging comprising: a base (400) according to claim 1 and one of a smart device or a display device.

10. The system of claim 9, wherein the gimbal system (10) comprises a gimbal support (16) rigidly connected to the inside of the base (400), an inner gimbal ring (14) rotatably attached to the gimbal support (16) and an outer gimbal ring (12) rotatably attached to the inner gimbal ring (14) wherein the ultrasonic array (28) is attached to a PCB (18) that is fixedly attached to the outer gimbal ring (12).

11. The system of claim 10, wherein rotation of each of the inner gimbal ring (14) and the outer gimbal ring (12) is caused by a separate motor (20a, 22a) and micro-gear assembly (20b, 22b).

12. The system of claim 11, wherein the motors (20a, 22a) are configured to be activated and controlled from a remote location.

13. The system of claim 12, wherein the motors (20a, 22a) are configured to be activated and controlled by a remotely located real or virtual joystick or by keys on a real or virtual keyboard

14. The system of claim 11, wherein the motors (20a, 22a) are chosen from: electric motors, magnetic motors, and piezo motors.

15. The system of claim 10, comprising at least one 3 dimensional accelerometer (38) on at least one of the base, the ultrasound array PCB (18), the inner gimbal ring (14), and the outer gimbal ring (12).

16. The system of claim 9, comprising at least one pressure sensor located on at least one of the base (400) and the ultrasound array (28).

17. A base (400) according to claim 6 wherein the motor (20a, 22a) is a step motor configured to generate up to a 45 degrees tilt in variable steps of between 0.1 degrees and 10 degrees in a single step.

Patentansprüche

1. Basis (400) für ein Ultraschallsystem, wobei die Basis aufweist: Elemente, die dazu ausgestaltet sind, um an ihrer Oberseite ein intelligentes Gerät oder ein Anzeigegerät mit der Basis zu verbinden, so dass die Basis und das intelligente Gerät oder die Basis und das Anzeigegerät als einzelne Einheit bewegt werden können, ein an ihrer Bodenseite befindliches Ultraschall-Array (28) mit wenigstens fünf Elementen, die in der Lage sind, ein Signal mit einer Frequenz im Bereich zwischen 1 MHz bis 15 MHz zu erzeugen, und ein Kardansystem (10), **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Kardansystem (10) ein motorgetriebenes Kardansystem ist, das zwischen einem Körper der Basis (400) und dem Ultraschall-Array (28) angeordnet ist, wobei das motorgetriebene Kardansystem dazu ausgestaltet ist, um das Ultraschall-Array (28) relativ zu der Basis (400) zu kippen.

2. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Kardansystem (10) einen kardanischen Träger (16), der fest mit der Innenseite der Basis (400) verbunden ist, einen inneren Kardanring (14), der drehbar an dem

- kardanischen Träger (16) angebracht ist, und einen äußeren Kardanring (12) aufweist, der drehbar an dem inneren Kardanring (14) angebracht ist, wobei das Ultraschall-Array an einer Leiterplatte (18) angebracht ist, die fest mit dem äußeren Kardanring (12) verbunden ist.
3. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Drehung des inneren Kardanrings (14) und des äußeren Kardanrings (12) jeweils durch eine separate Motor- (20a, 22a) und Mikrogetriebeanordnung (20b, 22b) bewirkt wird.
 4. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Motore (20a, 22a) dazu ausgestaltet sind, um von einem entfernten Ort aktiviert und gesteuert zu werden.
 5. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Motore (20a, 22a) dazu ausgestaltet sind, um durch einen entfernt angeordneten realen oder virtuellen Steuerhebel oder durch Tasten einer realen oder einer virtuellen Tastatur aktiviert und gesteuert zu werden.
 6. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Motore (20a, 22a) ausgewählt sind aus: elektrischen Motoren, magnetischen Motoren und Piezomotoren.
 7. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 2, die wenigstens einen dreidimensionalen Beschleunigungsmesser (38) an wenigstens einer von der Basis (400), der Ultraschall-Array-Leiterplatte, dem inneren Kardanring (14) und dem äußeren Kardanring (12) aufweist.
 8. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 1, die wenigstens einen Drucksensor aufweist, der sich an wenigstens einem von der Basis (400) und dem Ultraschall-Array (28) befindet.
 9. System zur Ultraschallabbildung mit: einer Basis (400) nach Anspruch 1 und einem intelligenten Gerät oder einem Anzeigegerät.
 10. System nach Anspruch 9, wobei das Kardansystem (10) einen kardanischen Träger (16), der fest mit der Innenseite der Basis (400) verbunden ist, einen inneren Kardanring (14), der drehbar an dem kardanischen Träger (16) angebracht ist, und einen äußeren Kardanring (12) aufweist, der drehbar an dem inneren Kardanring (14) angebracht ist, wobei das Ultraschall-Array (28) an einer Leiterplatte (18) angebracht ist, die fest mit dem äußeren Kardanring (12) verbunden ist.
 11. System nach Anspruch 10, wobei die Drehung des inneren Kardanrings (14) und die Drehung des äußeren Kardanrings (12) jeweils durch eine separate Motor- (20a, 22a) und Mikrogetriebeanordnung (20b, 22b) bewirkt wird.
 12. System nach Anspruch 11, wobei die Motore (20a, 22a) dazu ausgestaltet sind, um von einem entfernten Ort aus aktiviert und gesteuert zu werden.
 13. System nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Motore (20a, 22a) dazu ausgestaltet sind, durch einen entfernt angeordneten realen oder virtuellen Steuerhebel oder durch Tasten einer realen oder virtuellen Tastatur aktiviert und gesteuert zu werden.
 14. System nach Anspruch 11, wobei die Motore (20a, 22a) ausgewählt sind aus: elektrischen Motoren, magnetischen Motoren, und Piezomotoren.
 15. System nach Anspruch 10, mit wenigstens einem dreidimensionalen Beschleunigungsmesser (38) an wenigstens einer von der Basis, der Ultraschall-Array-Leiterplatte (18), dem inneren Kardanring (14) und dem äußeren Kardanring (12).
 16. System nach Anspruch 9, mit wenigstens einem Drucksensor, der an wenigstens einem von der Basis (400) und dem Ultraschall-Array (28) angeordnet ist.
 17. Basis (400) nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Motor (20a, 22a) ein Schrittmotor ist, der dazu ausgestaltet ist, einen Kippwinkel von bis zu 45° in variablen Schritten zwischen 0,1° und 10° in einem einzelnen Schritt zu erzeugen.

Revendications

1. Base (400) pour un système ultrasonore, la base comprenant :

des éléments adaptés pour connecter sur son côté supérieur l'un d'un dispositif intelligent ou d'un dispositif d'affichage à la base de telle sorte que la base et le dispositif intelligent ou la base et le dispositif d'affichage puissent être déplacés sous la forme d'une unité unique, un réseau ultrasonore (28) situé sur son côté inférieur avec au moins un élément capable de générer un signal ayant une fréquence dans la plage allant de 1 MHz à 15 MHz, et un système de cardan (10) ;

caractérisée en ce que

le système de cardan (10) est un système de cardan motorisé interposé entre un corps de la base (400) et le réseau ultrasonore (28), le système de cardan motorisé étant configuré pour incliner le réseau ultrasonore (28) par rapport à la base (400).

2. Base (400) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le système de cardan (10) comprend un support de

- cardan (16) connecté de manière rigide à l'intérieur de la base (400), un anneau de cardan interne (14) fixé de manière rotative au support de cardan (16) et un anneau de cardan externe (12) fixé de manière rotative à l'anneau de cardan interne (14), dans laquelle le réseau ultrasonore est fixé à une PCB (18) qui est fixée de façon fixe à l'anneau de cardan externe (12).
3. Base (400) selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle la rotation de chacun de l'anneau de cardan interne (14) et de l'anneau de cardan externe (12) est provoquée par un moteur séparé (20a, 22a) et un ensemble de micro-engrenage (20b, 22b).
 4. Base (400) selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle les moteurs (20a, 22a) sont configurés pour être activés et commandés à partir d'un emplacement distant.
 5. Base (400) selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle les moteurs (20a, 22a) sont configurés pour être activés et commandés par un levier de commande réel ou virtuel situé à distance ou par des touches sur un clavier réel ou virtuel.
 6. Base (400) selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle les moteurs (20a, 22a) sont choisis parmi : des moteurs électriques, des moteurs magnétiques et des moteurs piézoélectriques.
 7. Base (400) selon la revendication 2, comprenant au moins un accéléromètre tridimensionnel (38) sur au moins l'un de la base (400), de la PCB de réseau ultrasonore, de l'anneau de cardan interne (14) et de l'anneau de cardan externe (12).
 8. Base selon la revendication 1, comprenant au moins un capteur de pression situé sur au moins l'un de la base (400) et du réseau ultrasonore (28).
 9. Système d'imagerie ultrasonore comprenant : une base (400) selon la revendication 1 et l'une d'un dispositif intelligent ou d'un dispositif d'affichage.
 10. Système selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le système de cardan (10) comprend un support de cardan (16) connecté de manière rigide à l'intérieur de la base (400), un anneau de cardan interne (14) fixé de manière rotative au support de cardan (16) et un anneau de cardan externe (12) fixé de manière rotative à l'anneau de cardan interne (14), dans lequel le réseau ultrasonore (28) est fixé à une PCB (18) qui est fixée de manière fixe à l'anneau de cardan externe (12).
 11. Système selon la revendication 10, dans lequel la rotation de chacun de l'anneau de cardan interne (14) et de l'anneau de cardan externe (12) est provoquée par un moteur séparé (20a, 22a) et un ensemble de micro-engrenage (20b, 22b).
 12. Système selon la revendication 11, dans lequel les moteurs (20a, 22a) sont configurés pour être activés et commandés à partir d'un emplacement distant.
 13. Système selon la revendication 12, dans lequel les moteurs (20a, 22a) sont configurés pour être activés et commandés par un levier de commande réel ou virtuel situé à distance ou par des touches sur un clavier réel ou virtuel.
 14. Système selon la revendication 11, dans lequel les moteurs (20a, 22a) sont choisis parmi : des moteurs électriques, des moteurs magnétiques et des moteurs piézoélectriques.
 15. Système selon la revendication 10, comprenant au moins un accéléromètre tridimensionnel (38) sur au moins l'un de la base, de la PCB de réseau ultrasonore (18), de l'anneau de cardan interne (14) et de l'anneau de cardan externe (12).
 16. Système selon la revendication 9, comprenant au moins un capteur de pression situé sur au moins l'un de la base (400) et du réseau ultrasonore (28).
 17. Base (400) selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle le moteur (20a, 22a) est un moteur pas à pas configuré pour générer jusqu'à 45 degrés d'inclinaison par pas variables compris entre 0,1 degrés et 10 degrés en une seule étape.

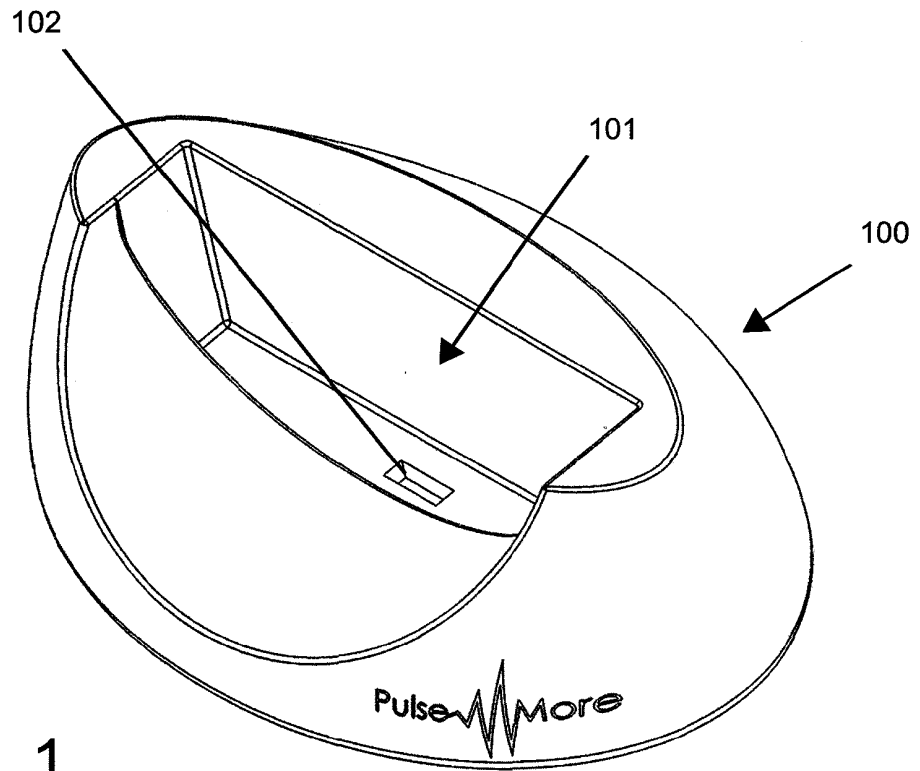


Fig. 1
(PRIOR ART)

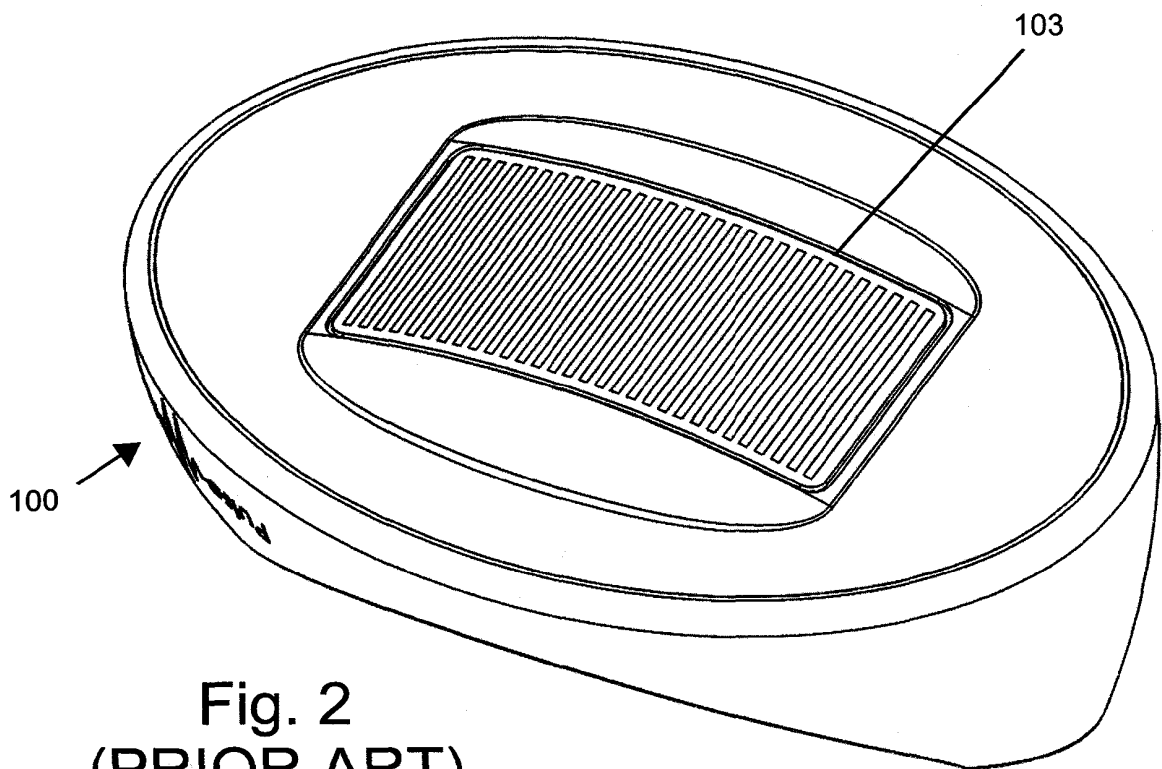


Fig. 2
(PRIOR ART)

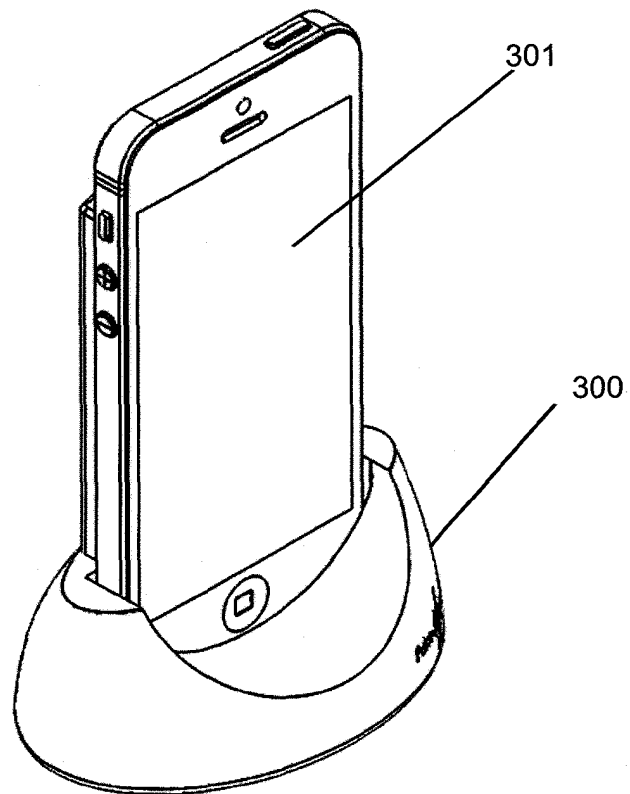


Fig. 3A
(PRIOR ART)

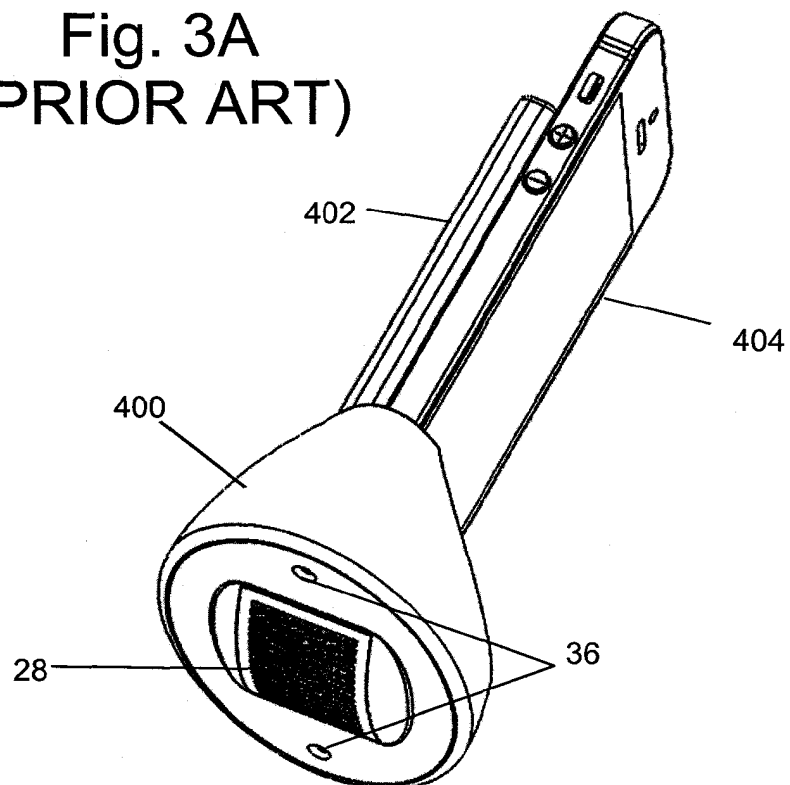


Fig. 3B

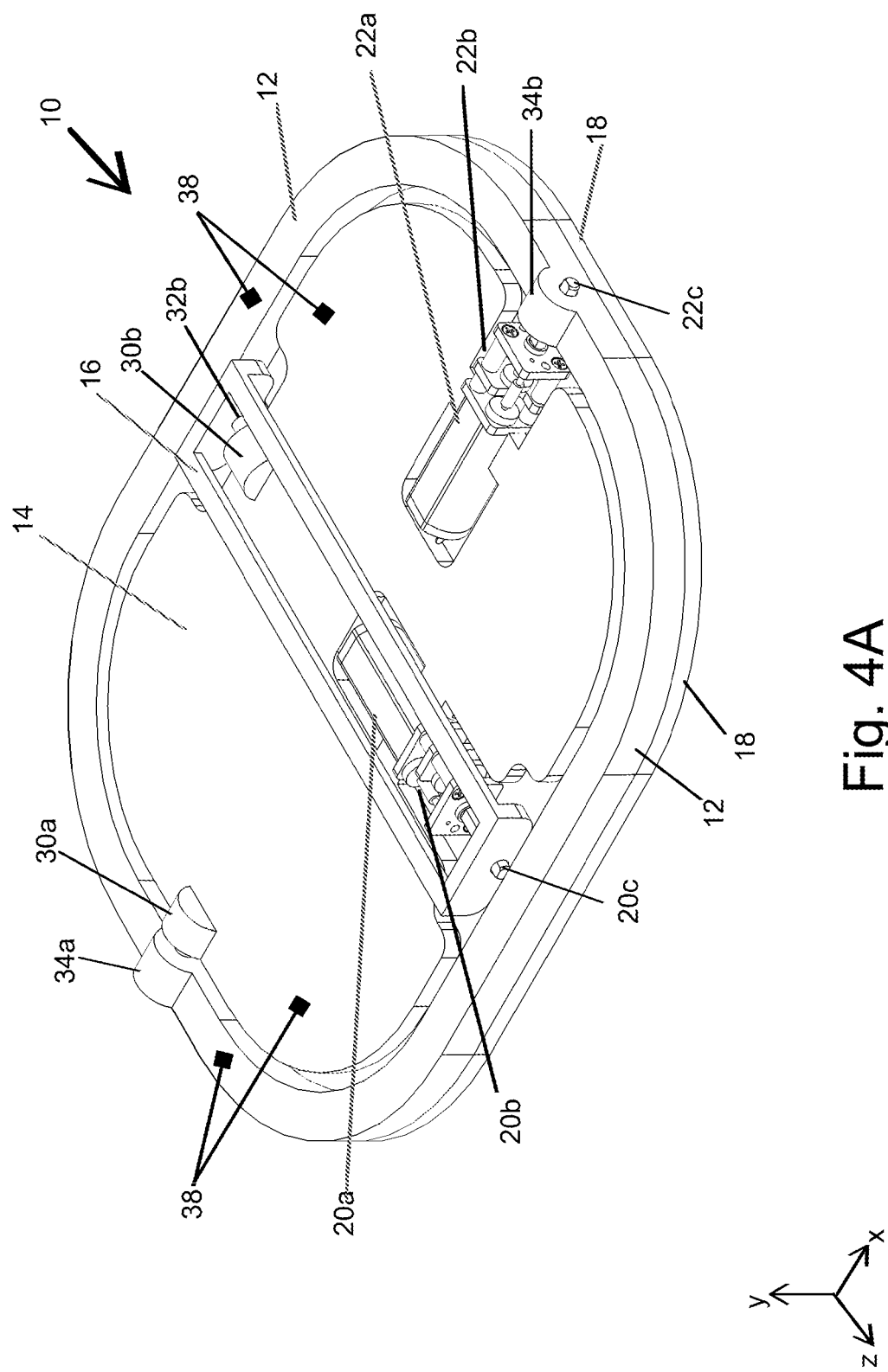
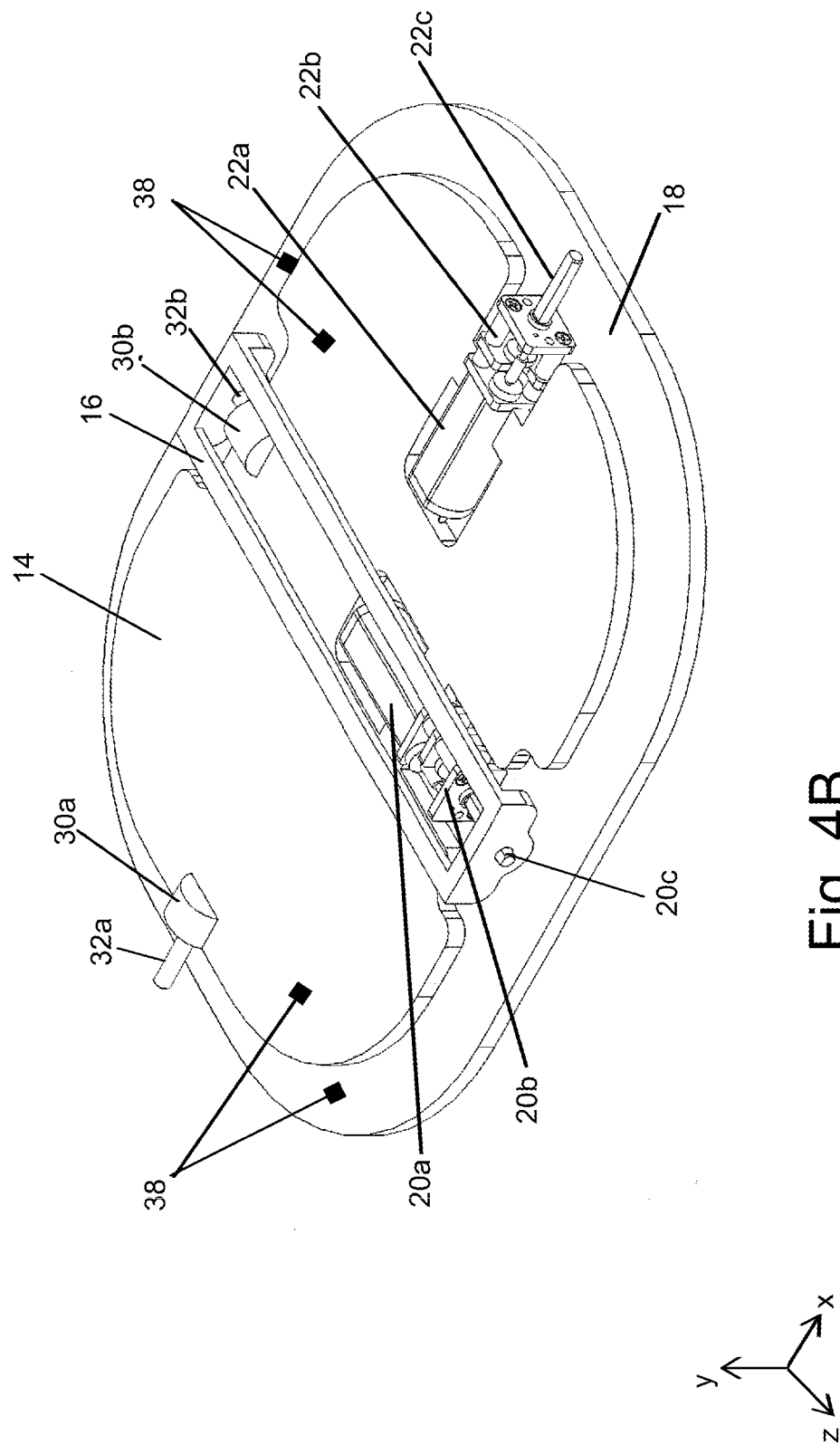


Fig. 4A



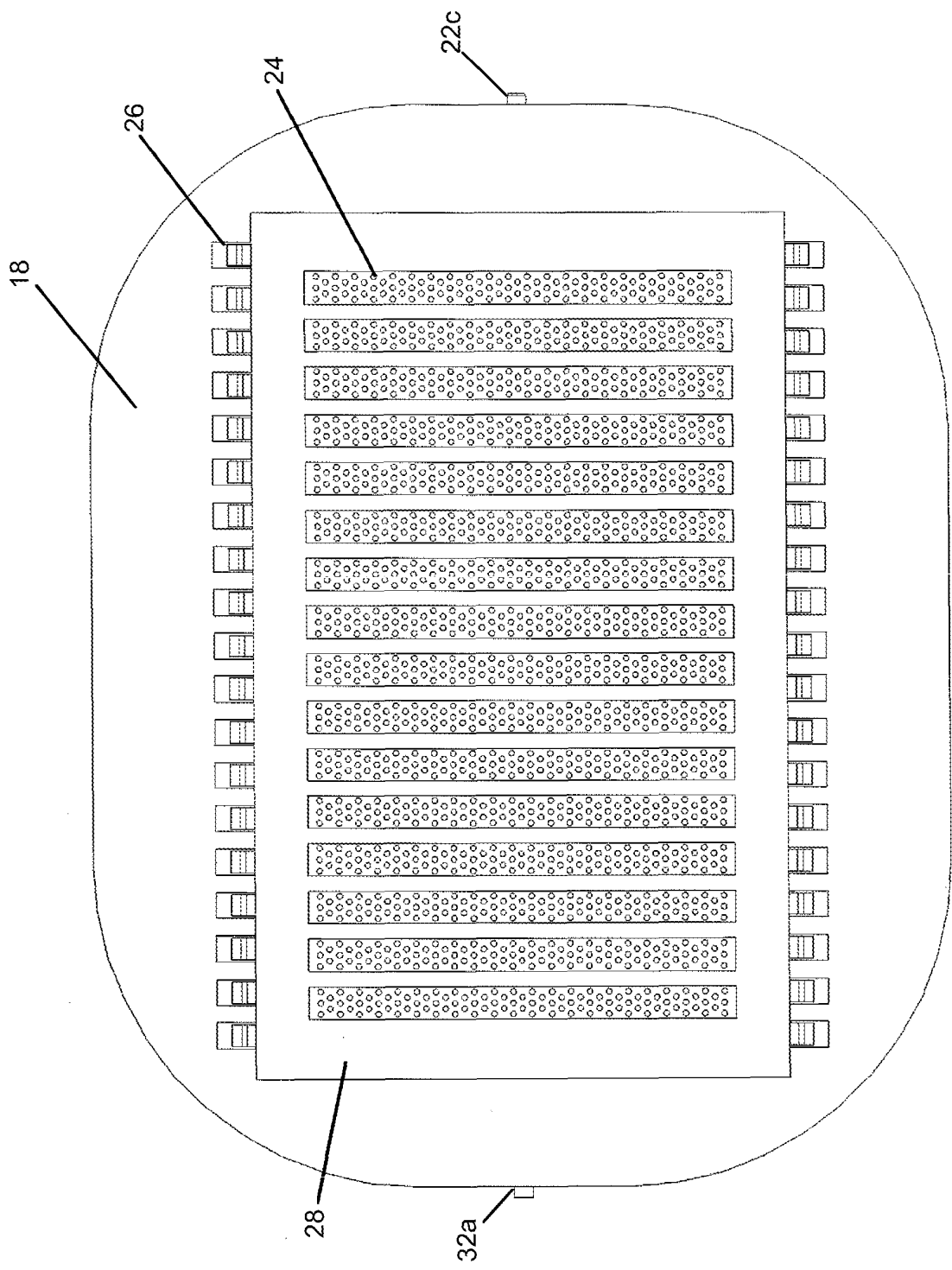


Fig. 5

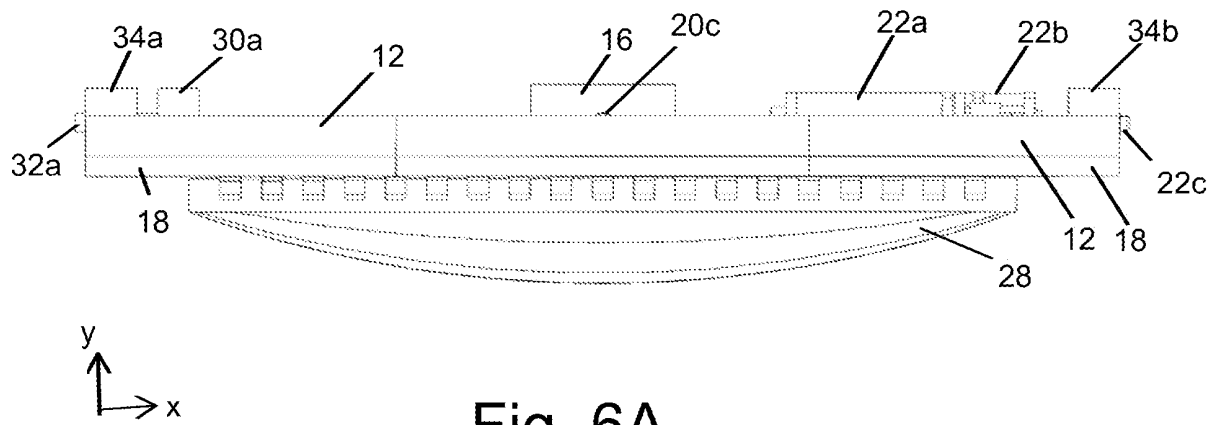


Fig. 6A

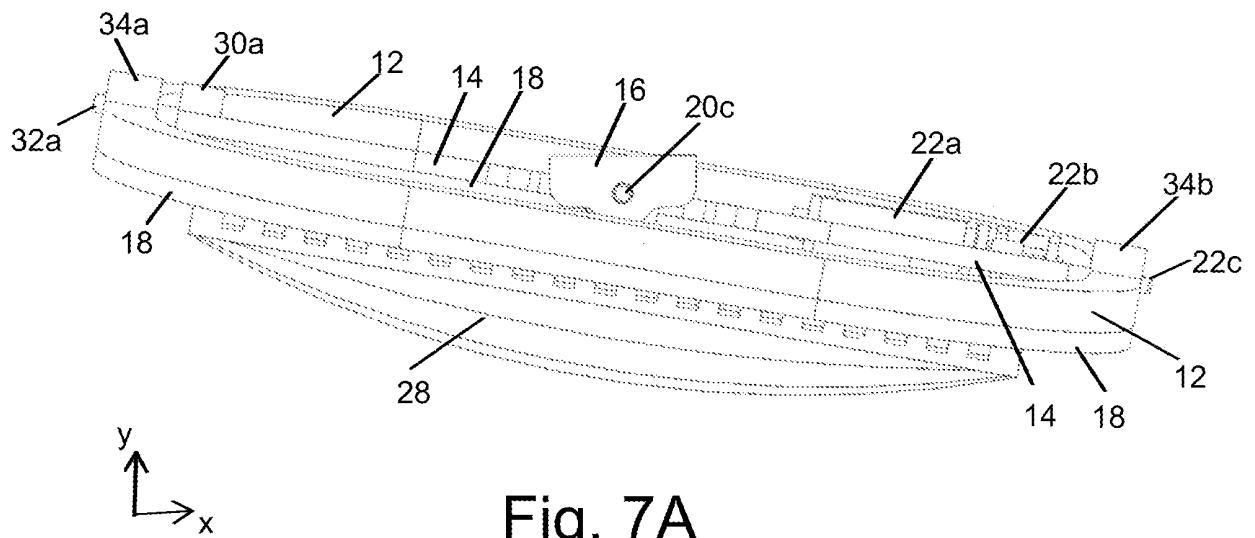


Fig. 7A

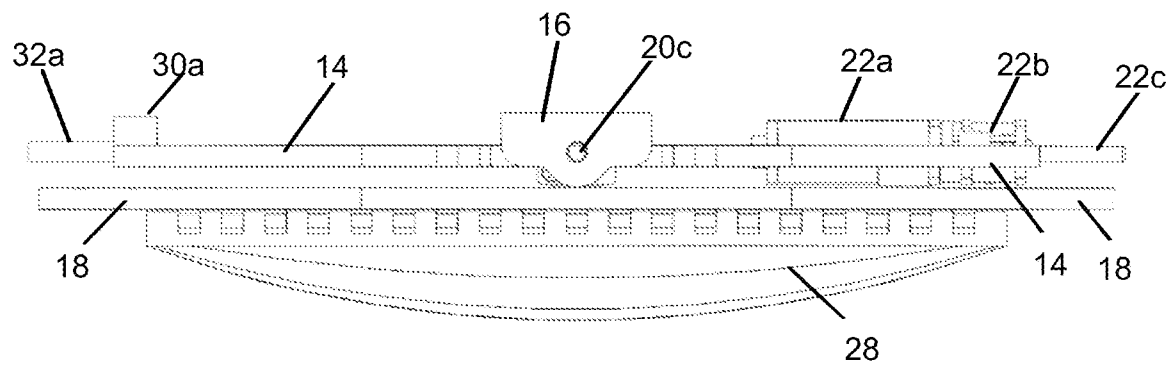


Fig. 6B

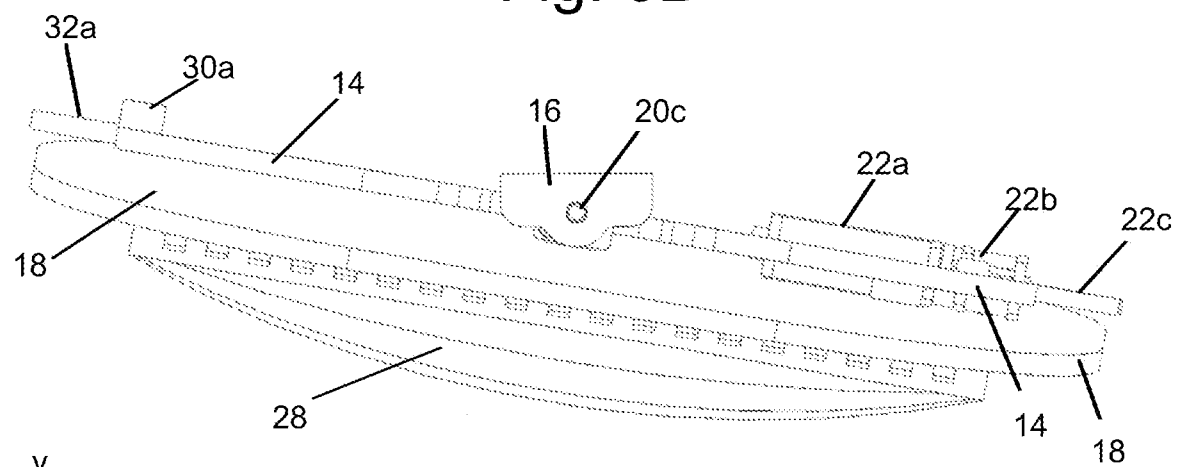


Fig. 7B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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专利名称(译)	超声系统的基础		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	PULSENMORE		
申请(专利权)人(译)	PULSENMORE LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	PULSENMORE LTD.		
[标]发明人	SONNENSCHN EIN LAZAR		
发明人	SONNENSCHN EIN, LAZAR		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00		
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优先权	237980 2015-03-26 IL		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

超声系统的基座包括适于将智能设备或显示设备连接到基座的元件，使得基座和智能设备可以作为单个单元移动。基座还包括具有至少一个能够产生1 MHz至15 MHz范围内的信号的元件的超声阵列和配置成允许超声阵列相对于基座倾斜的万向节系统。该基座为医师提供了一种方法，以远程控制施加在患者手持的超声扫描系统的超声换能器阵列的皮肤上的发射角度和压力。

