



Europäisches
Patentamt
European
Patent Office
Office européen
des brevets



(11)

EP 2 832 297 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION
published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
04.02.2015 Bulletin 2015/06

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 8/00 (2006.01) **H04R 17/00 (2006.01)**

(21) Application number: **13768858.6**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP2013/002147

(22) Date of filing: **28.03.2013**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2013/145764 (03.10.2013 Gazette 2013/40)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
Designated Extension States:
BA ME

(30) Priority: 30.03.2012 JP 2012078672

(71) Applicant: **Seiko Epson Corporation**
Shinjuku-ku,
Tokyo 163-0811 (JP)

(72) Inventors:

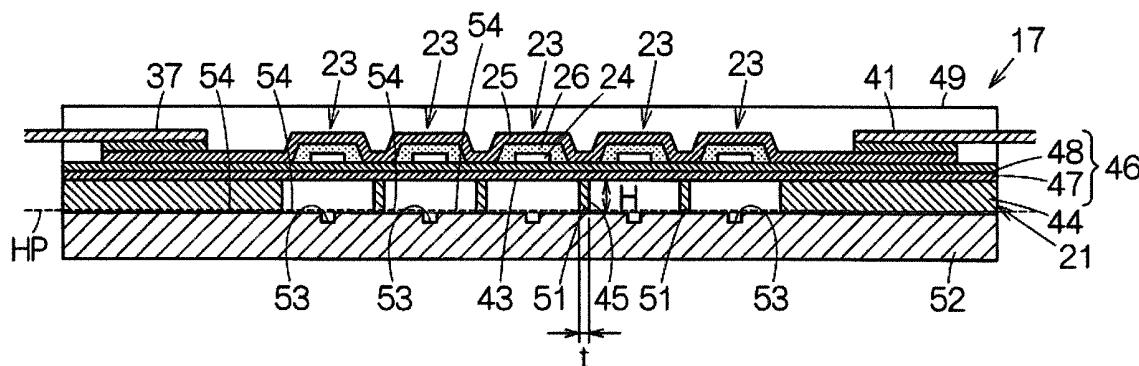
- NAKAMURA, Tomoaki**
Suwa-shi
Nagano 392-8502 (JP)
- TSURUNO, Jiro**
Suwa-shi
Nagano 392-8502 (JP)
- KIYOSE, Kanechika**
Suwa-shi
Nagano 392-8502 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Hoffmann Eitle**
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte PartmbB
Arabellastraße 30
81925 München (DE)

(54) ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCER ELEMENT CHIP AND PROBE, AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE AND ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT

(57) An ultrasonic transducer element chip characterized by including a substrate including openings arranged in an array pattern, ultrasonic transducer elements respectively disposed at the openings on a first surface of the substrate, a reinforcing member fixed on

a second surface of the substrate opposite to the first surface of the substrate to reinforce the substrate, and a ventilation passage through which internal spaces of the openings and an external space of the substrate are in communication with each other.



Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an ultrasonic transducer element chip, a probe that uses the ultrasonic transducer element chip, and an electronic instrument and an ultrasonic diagnostic device and the like that use the probe. 5

Background Art

[0002] As described in PTL 1, for example, an ultrasonic transducer element chip is provided with a substrate. A plurality of openings are formed in the substrate. An ultrasonic transducer element is provided in each of the openings. The ultrasonic transducer element is provided with a vibrating film. The vibrating film covers the openings from a surface of the substrate. 10, 15

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0003]

PTL 1: JP-A-2011-82624

PTL 2: JP-A-2011-77918

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0004] When the openings are formed in the substrate, the strength of the substrate is deteriorated. The strength is insufficient with respect to force in a thickness direction of the substrate. Therefore, when the ultrasonic transducer element chip is pressed against a target to be tested, the ultrasonic transducer element chip was sometimes damaged. 35

[0005] According to at least one embodiment of the invention, an ultrasonic transducer element chip that is thin and has sufficient strength in resistance to pressing force in a thickness direction of a substrate can be provided. 40, 45

Solution to Problem

[0006]

(1) According to one aspect of the invention, an ultrasonic transducer element chip includes a substrate including openings arranged in an array pattern, ultrasonic transducer elements respectively disposed at the openings on a first surface of the substrate, a reinforcing member fixed on a second surface of the substrate opposite to the first surface 55

of the substrate to reinforce the substrate, and a ventilation passage through which internal spaces of the openings and an external space of the substrate are in communication with each other.

In this kind of ultrasonic transducer element chip, the ultrasonic transducer elements can be formed to be thin. The ultrasonic transducer elements can be formed in a thin substrate. Even in a case where the reinforcing member is fixed to a substrate, the ultrasonic transducer element chip can be formed to be thin. In addition, since the reinforcing member is fixed on the second surface of the substrate, it is possible for the strength of the substrate to be reinforced in the substrate thickness direction. At this time, the internal spaces of the openings are in communication with the external space of the substrate. Ventilation is ensured between the internal spaces of the openings and the external space of the substrate. Therefore, the internal spaces of the openings are not sealed tight. The internal spaces of the openings can easily follow ambient pressure fluctuations. In this way, it is possible to reliably avoid damage to the ultrasonic transducer element. If by chance the internal spaces of the openings are sealed airtight, there will be concern for damage to the ultrasonic transducer element due to pressure fluctuations.

(2) The reinforcing member may be bonded to a partition wall section of the substrate between the openings arranged in an array pattern in at least one bonding region. When the partition wall section is bonded to the reinforcing member, the movement of the partition wall section is restricted by the reinforcing member. Thus, vibration of the partition wall section can be prevented. As a result, crosstalk between the ultrasonic transducer elements can be prevented. Further, when the movement of the partition wall section is restricted, it is possible to avoid having the vibration of the partition wall section act on the ultrasonic vibration of the ultrasonic transducer elements. Then, ultrasonic vibration in a clear vibration mode can be obtained in the ultrasonic transducer elements. Consequently, when vibration of the partition wall section is avoided in this way, it is also possible to inhibit a decrease in the amplitude of ultrasonic vibration.

(3) The reinforcing member may include a first surface overlaid on the second surface of the substrate, and the ventilation passage includes groove parts formed on the first surface of the reinforcing member. In this way, it is possible to ensure a ventilation passage relatively easily.

(4) The ventilation passage may include a plurality of groove parts that are formed on the second surface of the substrate and through which the openings are in communication with each other. In this way, it is possible to ensure a ventilation passage relatively easily.

(5) At least a portion of the substrate and the rein-

forcing member may be made of a porous material, and the ventilation passage may include pores of the porous material. In this way, it is possible to ensure a ventilation passage relatively easily.

(6) The ultrasonic transducer element chip may be incorporated in a probe. The probe may be provided with the ultrasonic transducer element chip, and a case member supporting the ultrasonic transducer element chip.

(7) The probe may be incorporated in an electronic instrument. The electronic instrument may be provided with a probe, and a processing circuit connected to the probe and configured to process output signals of the ultrasonic transducer elements.

(8) Similarly, the probe may be incorporated in an ultrasonic diagnostic device. The ultrasonic diagnostic device may be provided with a probe, a processing circuit connected to the probe and configured to process output signals of the ultrasonic transducer elements to generate an image, and a display device configured to display the image.

(9) The ultrasonic transducer element chip may be incorporated in a probe head. The probe head may be provided with an ultrasonic transducer element chip, and a case member supporting the ultrasonic transducer element chip.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0007]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a perspective view schematically showing a concrete example of an electronic instrument, that is, an ultrasonic diagnostic device according to one embodiment of the invention.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is an enlarged front view of an ultrasonic probe.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of an ultrasonic transducer element chip.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is a sectional view along line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is a plan view of a reinforcing plate showing grooves.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is an enlarged partial plan view of Fig. 5.

[Fig. 7] Fig. 7 is a block diagram schematically showing a circuit configuration of the ultrasonic diagnostic device.

[Fig. 8] Fig. 8 is a partial enlarged vertical sectional view schematically showing a flexible film and a lower electrode formed on a silicon wafer.

[Fig. 9] Fig. 9 is a partial enlarged vertical sectional view schematically showing a piezoelectric film and an upper electrode formed on the lower electrode.

[Fig. 10] Fig. 10 is a partial enlarged vertical sectional view schematically showing a conductive film that covers the silicon wafer.

[Fig. 11] Fig. 11 is a partial enlarged vertical sectional view schematically showing an opening formed in

the silicon wafer, and a reinforcing plate wafer.

[Fig. 12] Fig. 12 is a vertical sectional view of an ultrasonic transducer element chip of the second embodiment corresponding to Fig. 4.

[Fig. 13] Fig. 13 is an enlarged partial plan view of the ultrasonic transducer element chip of the second embodiment corresponding to Fig. 6.

[Fig. 14] Fig. 14 is a partial enlarged vertical sectional view schematically showing a groove formed on the reverse surface of a silicon wafer.

[Fig. 15] Fig. 15 is a vertical sectional view of an ultrasonic transducer element chip of the third embodiment corresponding to Fig. 4.

15 Description of Embodiments

[0008] Next, embodiments of the invention will be explained with reference to the attached drawings. The embodiments explained below shall not be construed as unreasonably limiting the subject matter of the invention described in the claims, and all the elements explained in the embodiments are not necessarily essential to the solving means of the invention.

25 (1) Overall Configuration of Ultrasonic Diagnostic Device

[0009] Fig. 1 schematically shows a configuration of an ultrasonic diagnostic device 11 as a concrete example of an electronic instrument according to an embodiment 30 of the invention. The ultrasonic diagnostic device 11 is provided with a device terminal 12 and an ultrasonic probe (probe) 13. The device terminal 12 and the ultrasonic probe 13 are connected to each other through a cable 14. The device terminal 12 and the ultrasonic probe 13 communicate an electric signal through the cable 14. A display panel (display device) 15 is incorporated in the device terminal 12. A screen of the display panel 15 is exposed on a surface of the device terminal 12. As described later, in the device terminal 12, an image is generated based on ultrasonic waves detected with the ultrasonic probe 13. Imaged detection results are displayed on the screen of the display panel 15.

[0010] As shown in Fig. 2, the ultrasonic probe 13 has a case 16. An ultrasonic transducer element chip (hereinafter referred to as "element chip") 17 is accommodated in the case 16. A surface of the element chip 17 may be exposed on a surface of the case 16. The element chip 17 outputs ultrasonic waves from the surface thereof, and receives reflected waves of ultrasonic waves. Also, the ultrasonic probe 13 may be provided with a probe head 13b removably coupled with a probe main body 13a. In such an instance, the element chip 17 may be incorporated in the case member 16 of the probe head 13b.

(2) Configuration of Ultrasonic Transducer Element Chip
of

First Embodiment

[0011] Fig. 3 schematically shows a plan view of the element chip 17 of the first embodiment. The element chip 17 is provided with a substrate 21. An element array 22 is formed on a surface (first surface) of the substrate 21. The element array 22 is constructed with an arrangement of ultrasonic transducer elements (hereinafter referred to as "elements") 23. The arrangement is formed in a matrix having a plurality of rows and a plurality of columns. Each element 23 has a piezoelectric element section. The piezoelectric element section is constructed of a lower electrode 24, an upper electrode 25, and a piezoelectric film 26. The piezoelectric film 26 is sandwiched between the lower electrode 24 and the upper electrode 25 in each element 23.

[0012] The lower electrode 24 has a plurality of first conductive bodies 24a. The first conductive bodies 24a extend in a column direction of the arrangement in parallel to each other. One first conductive body 24a is assigned to each column of the elements 23. One first conductive body 24a is provided in common with respect to the piezoelectric films 26 of the elements 23 aligned in the column direction of the arrangement. Both ends of the first conductive body 24a are connected to a pair of extraction wirings 27, respectively. The extraction wirings 27 extend in a row direction of the arrangement in parallel to each other. Therefore, all the first conductive bodies 24a have the same length. In this manner, the lower electrode 24 is provided in common with respect to the elements 23 of the entire matrix.

[0013] The upper electrode 25 has a plurality of second conductive bodies 25a. The second conductive bodies 25a extend in a row direction of the arrangement in parallel to each other. One second conductive body 25a is assigned to each row of the elements 23. One second conductive body 25a is provided in common with respect to the piezoelectric films 26 of the elements 23 aligned in the row direction of the arrangement. Power distribution to the elements 23 is switched for each row. Line scanning or sector scanning is achieved corresponding to such switching of power distribution. Since the elements 23 in one row output ultrasonic waves at the same time, the number of the elements 23 in one row, that is, the number of columns of the arrangement can be determined based on the output level of ultrasonic waves. For example, the number of columns may be set to be around 10-15. In the drawing, five columns are illustrated for simplicity. The number of rows of the arrangement can be determined based on the extent of an area to be scanned. For example, the number of rows may be set to be 128 or 256. In the drawing, eight rows are illustrated for simplicity. Also, regarding the arrangement, a zigzag pattern may be used. In the zigzag pattern, a group of the elements 23 in an even row may be displaced with

respect to a group of the elements 23 in an odd row by one-half of the column pitch. The number of the elements in one of an odd row and an even row may be smaller than the number of the elements in the other of an odd row and an even row by one. Furthermore, the role of the lower electrode 24 and the role of the upper electrode 25 may be switched. Specifically, the upper electrode may be connected in common to the elements 23 of the entire matrix, and the lower electrode may be connected in common to the elements 23 in each row of the arrangement.

[0014] The outer edge of the substrate 21 has a first side 21a and a second side 21b that are opposed and partitioned by a pair of straight lines 29 parallel to each other. In a peripheral region 31 that extends between the outline of the element array 22 and the outer edge of the substrate 21, a first terminal array 32a of one line is arranged between the first side 21a and the outline of the element array 22, and a second terminal array 32b of one line is arranged between the second side 21b and the outline of the element array 22. One line of the first terminal array 32a can be formed parallel to the first side 21a. One line of the second terminal array 32b can be formed parallel to the second side 21b. The first terminal array 32a is constructed of a pair of lower electrode terminals 33 and a plurality of upper electrode terminals 34. Similarly, the second terminal array 32b is constructed of a pair of lower electrode terminals 35 and a plurality of upper electrode terminals 36. The lower electrode terminals 33 and 35 are connected to both ends of each of the extraction wiring 27, respectively. It is sufficient for the extraction wirings 27 and the lower electrode terminals 33 and 35 to be formed plane-symmetrically with respect to a vertical plane that bisects the element array 22. The upper electrode terminals 34 and 36 are connected to both ends of each of the second conductive bodies 25a, respectively. It is sufficient for the second conductive bodies 25a, the upper electrode terminals 34 and 36 to be formed plane-symmetrically with respect to the vertical plane that bisects the element array 22. Here, the outline of the substrate 21 is formed in a rectangle. The outline of the substrate 21 may also be square or trapezoidal.

[0015] A first flexible printed substrate 37 (hereinafter referred to as "first flexible") is coupled with the substrate 21. The first flexible 37 covers the first terminal array 32a. Conductive lines, that is, first signal lines 38 are formed at one end of the first flexible 37 corresponding to the lower electrode terminals 33 and the upper electrode terminals 34, respectively. The first signal lines 38 are respectively opposed to the lower electrode terminals 33 and the upper electrode terminals 34, and respectively bonded thereto. Similarly, a second flexible printed substrate 41 (hereinafter referred to as "second flexible") covers the substrate 21. The second flexible 41 covers the second terminal array 32b. Conductive lines, that is, second signal lines 42 are formed at a first end 41a of the second flexible 41 corresponding to the lower elec-

trode terminals 35 and the upper electrode terminals 36, respectively. The second signal lines 42 are respectively opposed to the lower electrode terminals 35 and the upper electrode terminals 36, and respectively bonded thereto.

[0016] As shown in Fig. 4, each of the elements 23 has a vibrating film 43. When constructing the vibrating film 43, an opening 45 is formed in each of the elements 23 on a substrate base 44 of the substrate 21. The openings 45 are arranged in an array pattern with respect to the substrate base 44. A flexible film 46 is formed on the entire surface (first surface) of the substrate base 44. The flexible film 46 is constructed of a silicon oxide (SiO_2) layer 47 layered on the surface of the substrate base 44, and a zirconium oxide (ZrO_2) layer 48 layered on a surface of the silicon oxide layer 47. The flexible film 46 contacts the openings 45. In this manner, a part of the flexible film 46 serves as the vibrating film 43 corresponding to the outline of the opening 45. The film thickness of the silicon oxide layer 47 can be determined based on the resonance frequency.

[0017] The lower electrode 24, the piezoelectric film 26, and the upper electrode 25 are layered on a surface of the vibrating film 43 in this order. For the lower electrode 24, a layered film of titanium (Ti), iridium (Ir), platinum (Pt), and titanium (Ti) can be used, for example. The piezoelectric film 26 may be formed of piezoelectric zirconate titanate (PZT), for example. The upper electrode 25 may be formed of iridium (Ir), for example. Another conductive material may be used for the lower electrode 24 and the upper electrode 25, and another piezoelectric material may be used for the piezoelectric film 26. Here, the piezoelectric film 26 completely covers the lower electrode 24 under the upper electrode 25. The function of the piezoelectric film 26 prevents short circuits between the upper electrode 25 and the lower electrode 24.

[0018] A protective film 49 is layered on the surface of the substrate 21. The protective film 49 covers, for example, the entire surface of the substrate 21. As a result, the protective film 49 covers the element array 22, the first terminal array 32a, the second terminal array 32b, a first end 37a of the first flexible 37, and the first end 41a of the second flexible 41. For example, a silicone resin film may be used for the protective film 49. The protective film 49 protects the configuration of the element array 22, the bonding of the first terminal array 32a and the first flexible 37, and the bonding of the second terminal array 32b and the second flexible 41.

[0019] Partition walls 51 are laid out between the adjacent openings 45. The openings 45 are partitioned by the partition walls 51. The wall thickness "t" of the partition wall 51 corresponds to the interval between the hollow spaces of the openings 45. The partition wall 51 defines two wall surfaces in planes extending in parallel to each other. The wall thickness "t" of the partition wall 51 corresponds to the interval between the wall surfaces. Specifically, the wall thickness "t" can be defined by the length

of a vertical line that is orthogonal to the wall surfaces and sandwiched between the wall surfaces. The wall height "H" of the partition wall 51 corresponds to the depth of the opening 45. The depth of the opening 45 corresponds to the thickness of the substrate base 44. Therefore, the wall height "H" of the partition wall 51 can be defined as the length of the wall surface defined in the thickness direction of the substrate base 44. Since the substrate base 44 has a uniform thickness, the partition wall 51 can have a uniform wall height "H" over the entire length. When the wall thickness "t" of the partition wall 51 is decreased, the arrangement density of the vibrating film 43 can be increased. This can contribute to downsizing of the element chip 17. When the wall height "H" of the partition wall 51 is larger than the wall thickness "t", the bending rigidity of the element chip 17 can be increased. Consequently, the interval between the openings 45 is set to be smaller than the depth of the opening 45.

[0020] A reinforcing plate (reinforcing member) 52 is fixed to a reverse surface (second surface) of the substrate base 44 on the opposite side of the surface of the substrate base 44. The reverse surface of the substrate base 44 is overlaid on a surface of the reinforcing plate 52. The reinforcing plate 52 covers the openings 45 with the reverse surface of the element chip 17. The reinforcing plate 52 may have a rigid base material. For example, the reinforcing plate 52 may be formed of a silicon substrate. The plate thickness of the substrate base 44 is set to be around 100 μm , and the plate thickness of the reinforcing plate 52 is set to be around 100 - 150 μm . Here, the partition walls 51 are bonded to the reinforcing plate 52. The reinforcing plate 52 is bonded to each of the partition walls 51 in at least one bonding region. An adhesive can be used for bonding. In addition to superimposing of the substrate base 44 and the reinforcing member 52, "overlaid" also includes lamination of a reinforcing material on the reverse surface of the substrate base 44, and connection of the substrate base 44 and the reinforcing plate 52 arranged opposite each other.

[0021] A plurality of linear grooves (groove parts) 53 are formed on the surface of the reinforcing plate 52. The grooves 53 divide the surface of the reinforcing plate 52 into a plurality of planes 54. The plurality of planes 54 expand within one hypothetical plane HP. The reverse surface of the substrate base 44 expands within that hypothetical plane HP. The partition wall 51 is bonded to the plane 54. The grooves 53 sink from the hypothetical plane HP. The cross section shape of the groove 53 can be a quadrangle, a triangle, a semi-circle or another shape.

[0022] As shown in Fig. 5, the openings 45 form a line in a first direction D1. The centroids 45c of the outline shapes of the openings 45 are arranged at an equal pitch on a straight line 56 in the first direction D1. Since the openings 45 are formed by copying a single outline shape, the openings 45 of the same shape are arranged repeatedly at a uniform pitch. For example, an outline

45a of the opening 45 is defined as a quadrangle. Specifically, it is formed in a rectangle. The long side of the rectangle is made to coincide with the first direction D1. Since the opening 45 has a rectangular outline 45a in this way, the partition wall 51 can have a uniform wall thickness "t" over the entire length. In such an instance, the bonding region of the partition walls 51 may be a region that includes a center position of the long side. In particular, the bonding region of the partition walls 51 may be a region that includes the entire length of the long side. The partition walls 51 may be surface-bonded to the reinforcing plate 52 with respect to the entire surface between the openings 45 over the entire length of the long side. Also, the bonding region of the partition walls 51 may be located in at least one position of each side of the quadrangle. The bonding region of the partition walls 51 may continuously surround the quadrangle. The partition walls 51 may be surface-bonded to the reinforcing plate 52 with respect to the entire surface between the openings 45 over the entire periphery of the quadrangle.

[0023] The grooves 53 are aligned in the first direction D1 mutually parallel at a fixed interval. The grooves 53 extend in a second direction D2 that intersects with the first direction D1. Both ends of the grooves 53 open at the end surfaces 57a and 57b of the reinforcing plate 52. In a plan view seen from the direction orthogonal to the surface of the substrate 21, specifically, the thickness direction of the substrate 21, one groove 53 cuts across one line (here it is one column) of outlines 45a of the openings 45 in sequence. Each of the openings 45 has at least one groove 53 connected. Here, the second direction D2 is orthogonal to the first direction D1. Therefore, the grooves 53 cut across the outlines 45a of the openings 45 in the short side direction of the rectangle.

[0024] As shown in Fig. 6, between the planes 54, the grooves 53 form ventilation passages 58a and 58b between the substrate base 44 and the reinforcing plate 52. In this way, the space within the groove 53 is made to communicate with the internal space of the opening 45. The ventilation passages 58a and 58b ensure mutual communication between the internal spaces of the openings 45 and the external space of the substrate 21. In this way, ventilation between the internal spaces of the openings 45 and the external space of the substrate 21 are ensured. In a plan view seen from the thickness direction of the substrate 21, one groove 53 cuts across one line (here it is one column) of the outlines 45a of the openings 45 in sequence, so the openings 45 are connected successively by the ventilation passage 58a. Both ends of the groove 53 are open at the end surfaces 57a and 57b of the reinforcing plate 52. In this way, the ventilation passage 58b opens from the opening 45 of the line end to outside the outer edge of the substrate 21.

(3) Circuit Configuration of Ultrasonic Diagnostic Device

[0025] As shown in Fig. 7, an integrated circuit has a

multiplexer 61, and a transmitting and receiving circuit 62. The multiplexer 61 has a group of ports 61a on the element chip 17 side, and a group of ports 61b on the transmitting and receiving circuit 62 side. The first signal lines 38 and the second signal lines 42 are connected to the group of ports 61a on the element chip 17 side via first wirings 54. In this manner, the group of ports 61a are connected to the element array 22. Here, a prescribed number of signal lines 63 within the integrated circuit chip

5 55 are connected to the group of ports 61b on the transmitting and receiving circuit 62 side. The prescribed number corresponds to the number of rows of the elements 23 output simultaneously when scanning. The multiplexer 61 controls interconnection between the 10 ports on the cable 14 side and the ports on the element chip 17 side.

[0026] The transmitting and receiving circuit 62 has a prescribed number of changing switches 64. The changing switches 64 are connected to the corresponding signal lines 63, respectively. The transmitting and receiving circuit 62 has a transmission channel 65 and a reception channel 66 for each of the changing switches 64. The transmission channel 65 and the reception channel 66 are connected to the changing switch 64 in parallel. The 15 changing switch 64 selectively connects the transmission channel 65 and the reception channel 66 to the multiplexer 61. A pulser 67 is incorporated in the transmission channel 65. The pulser 67 outputs a pulse signal at a frequency corresponding to the resonance frequency of the vibrating film 52. An amplifier 68, a low-pass filter (LPF) 69, and an analog-digital converter (ADC) 71 are incorporated in the reception channel 66. A detection signal of each of the elements 23 is amplified, and converted into a digital signal.

[0027] The transmitting and receiving circuit 62 has a driving/receiving circuit 72. The transmission channel 65 and the reception channel 66 are connected to the driving/receiving circuit 72. The driving/receiving circuit 72 controls the pulser 67 simultaneously depending on the 20 state of scanning. The driving/receiving circuit 72 receives a digital signal of a detection signal depending on the state of scanning. The driving/receiving circuit 72 is connected to the multiplexer 61 through a control line 73. The multiplexer 61 conducts control of interconnection 25 based on a control signal supplied from the driving/receiving circuit 72.

[0028] A processing circuit 74 is incorporated in the device terminal 12. The processing circuit 74 can be provided with a central processing unit (CPU) and a memory, for example. The entire operation of the ultrasonic diagnostic device 11 is controlled in accordance with processing of the processing circuit 74. The processing circuit 74 controls the driving/receiving circuit 72 in accordance with instructions input by a user. The processing circuit 50 74 generates an image in accordance with a detection signal of the element 23. The image is specified by drawing data.

[0029] A drawing circuit 75 is incorporated in the device

terminal 12. The drawing circuit 75 is connected to the processing circuit 74. The display panel 15 is connected to the drawing circuit 75. The drawing circuit 75 generates a driving signal in accordance with drawing data generated in the processing circuit 74. The driving signal is sent to the display panel 15. As a result, an image is displayed on the display panel 15.

(4) Operation of Ultrasonic Diagnostic Device

[0030] Next, the operation of the ultrasonic diagnostic device 11 will be explained briefly. The processing circuit 74 gives the driving/receiving circuit 72 instructions to transmit and receive ultrasonic waves. The driving/receiving circuit 72 supplies a control signal to the multiplexer 61, and supplies a driving signal to each of the pulsers 67. The pulser 67 outputs a pulse signal in response to the supply of the driving signal. The multiplexer 61 connects the port of the group of ports 61a to the port of the group of ports 61b in response to the instructions of the control signal. The pulse signal is supplied to the elements 23 for each row through the lower electrode terminals 33, 35 and the upper electrode terminals 34, 36 in response to the selection of the port. The vibrating film 43 vibrates in response to the supply of the pulse signal. As a result, desired ultrasonic waves are emitted toward a target (for example, the inside of a human body).

[0031] After ultrasonic waves are transmitted, the changing switch 64 is switched. The multiplexer 61 maintains the connection relation of the ports. The changing switch 64 establishes a connection between the reception channel 66 and the signal line 63 instead of a connection between the transmission channel 65 and the signal line 63. Reflected waves of ultrasonic waves vibrate the vibrating film 43. As a result, a detection signal is output from the element 23. The detection signal is converted into a digital signal, and sent into the driving/receiving circuit 72.

[0032] Transmission and reception of ultrasonic waves are repeated. For repeating transmission and reception of ultrasonic waves, the multiplexer 61 changes the connection relation of the ports. As a result, line scanning or sector scanning is achieved. When scanning is finished, the processing circuit 74 generates an image based on the digital signal of the detection signal. The generated image is displayed on the screen of the display panel 15.

[0033] In the element chip 17, the element 23 can be formed to be thin. The element 23 can be formed on the thin substrate 21. Even in a case where the reinforcing plate 52 is fixed to the substrate 21, the element chip 17 can be formed to be thin. At the same time, the reinforcing plate 52 reinforces the strength of the substrate 21. In particular, since the wall thickness "t" is smaller than the wall height "H" in the partition wall 51, sufficient rigidity of the partition wall 51 can be obtained in the thickness direction of the substrate 21 due to the section modulus. Force in the thickness direction of the substrate 21 can be transmitted through the partition wall 51 and support-

ed by the reinforcing plate 52. In this manner, the element chip 17 can have sufficient strength in the thickness direction of the substrate 21. Also, even when the plate thickness of the substrate 21 is set to be around 100 μm ,

5 for example, the reinforcing plate 52 can prevent the substrate 21 from being damaged. On the other hand, in a case where the element array is constructed of a bulk-type ultrasonic transducer element, the plate thickness of the substrate is set to be around several millimeters.

10 Even when the reinforcing plate 52 is bonded, for example, the thickness of the element chip 17 can be reduced securely compared to the case where the element array is constructed of a bulk-type ultrasonic transducer element. In addition, since the acoustic impedance of the

15 vibrating film 43 is close to that of a human body compared to a bulk-type ultrasonic transducer element, an acoustic impedance matching layer can be omitted in the element chip 17 unlike in the case of a bulk-type ultrasonic transducer element. Omission of the matching layer can further contribute to making the element chip 17 thinner.

[0034] The reinforcing plate 52 is bonded to each of the partition walls 51 in at least one bonding region. When the partition walls 51 are bonded to the reinforcing plate 52, the movement of the partition walls 51 is restricted by the reinforcing plate 52. Thus, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be prevented. As a result, crosstalk between the elements 23 can be prevented. Further, when the movement of the partition walls 51 is restricted in this way, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be prevented from acting on ultrasonic vibration of the elements 23. Then, ultrasonic vibration in a clear vibration mode can be obtained in the elements 23. When vibration of the partition walls 51 is avoided in this way, the amplitude of ultrasonic vibration can be prevented from being decreased. On the other hand, when the partition wall 51 moves, a distorted vibration mode having a lower frequency than the vertical vibration mode of the vibrating film 43 occurs. Furthermore, the kinetic energy of the vibrating film 43 decreases by the movement amount of the partition wall 51, and the amplitude of the vibration decreases.

[0035] At this time, though the spaces within the openings 45 are enclosed by the substrate 21, the flexible film 46 (vibrating film 43) and the reinforcing plate 52, the grooves 53 ensure ventilation between the internal space of each opening 45 and the external space of the substrate 21. Therefore, the internal spaces of the openings 45 are not sealed tightly. As a result, the internal spaces of the openings 45 are connected to the atmospheric space. The internal space of the openings 45 can easily follow ambient pressure fluctuations. In this way, it is possible to reliably avoid damage to the elements 23. If by chance the internal space of the opening 45 is sealed airtight, there will be concern for damage to the ultrasonic transducer element due to pressure fluctuations. Here, the external space is the space separated from the internal space by the substrate 21, the flexible film 46, and

the reinforcing plate 52, meaning that this is a significantly larger space than the internal space.

[0036] The bonding region of the partition walls 51 can be a region that includes a center position of the long side. Therefore, a part of the partition walls 51 in which the amplitude of vibration is large is bonded to the reinforcing plate 52. As a result, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be effectively prevented. Also, the bonding region of the partition walls 51 can be a region that includes the entire length of the long side. When the partition walls 51 are bonded to the reinforcing plate 52 over the entire length of the long side, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be securely prevented. Further, the partition walls 51 can be surface-bonded with respect to the entire surface between the openings 45 over the entire length of the long side. When the partition walls 51 are surface-bonded to the reinforcing plate 52 with respect to the entire surface between the openings 45 over the entire length of the long side in this way, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be securely prevented.

[0037] It is sufficient that the bonding region of the partition walls 51 be located in at least one position of each side of the quadrangle. When the partition walls 51 are bonded to the reinforcing plate 52 in each side of the quadrangle in this way, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be securely prevented. Also, the bonding region of the partition walls 51 can continuously surround the quadrangle. When the partition walls 51 are bonded to the reinforcing plate 52 with respect to the entire region of the quadrangle in this way, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be securely prevented. Further, the partition walls 51 can be surface-bonded with respect to the entire surface between the openings 45 over the entire periphery of the quadrangle. When the partition walls 51 are surface-bonded to the reinforcing plate 52 with respect to the entire surface between the openings 45 over the entire periphery of the quadrangle in this way, vibration of the partition walls 51 can be securely prevented.

(5) Method for Manufacturing Ultrasonic Transducer Element Chip of First Embodiment

[0038] As shown in Fig. 8, the lower electrode 24, the extraction wiring 27, and the lower electrode terminals 33, 35 (not shown in the drawings subsequent to Fig. 8) are formed on a surface of a silicon wafer 78 for each element chip 17. Prior to forming the lower electrode 24, the extraction wiring 27, and the lower electrode terminals 33, 35, a silicon oxide film 79 and a zirconium oxide film 81 are formed on the surface of the silicon wafer 78 successively. A conductive film is formed on a surface of the zirconium oxide film 81. The conductive film is constructed as a layered film of titanium, iridium, platinum, and titanium. The lower electrode 24, the extraction wiring 27, and the lower electrode terminals 33, 35 are formed from the conductive film by a photolithographic technique.

[0039] As shown in Fig. 9, the piezoelectric film 26 and

the upper electrode 25 are formed on a surface of the lower electrode 24 for each element 23. Prior to forming the piezoelectric film 26 and the upper electrode 25, a piezoelectric material film and a conductive film are formed on the surface of the silicon wafer 78. The piezoelectric material film is constructed of a PZT film. The conductive film is constructed of an iridium film. The piezoelectric film 26 and the upper electrode 25 are formed from the piezoelectric material film and the conductive film for each element 23 by a photolithographic technique.

[0040] Next, as shown in Fig. 10, a conductive film 82 is formed on the surface of the silicon wafer 78. The conductive film 82 connects the upper electrodes 25 with respect to each other for each row in each element chip 17. Also, the upper electrode 25 and the upper electrode terminals 34, 36 are formed from the conductive film 82 by a photolithographic technique.

[0041] Next, as shown in Fig. 11, the openings 45 of an array pattern are formed from the reverse surface of the silicon wafer 78. For forming the openings 45, an etching treatment is conducted. The silicon oxide film 79 serves as an etching stop layer. The vibrating film 43 is divided into the silicon oxide film 79 and the zirconium oxide film 81. After the openings 45 are formed, a surface of a reinforcing plate wafer 83 is superimposed on the reverse surface of the silicon wafer 78. For example, a rigid insulating substrate can be used for the wafer 83. A silicon wafer can be used for the insulating substrate. Before bonding, linear grooves 84 are formed on the surface of the reinforcing plate wafer 83. The grooves 84 extend in parallel to each other at equal intervals. At least one end of the groove 84 is open at the end surface of the wafer 83. An adhesive can be used for bonding, for example. After bonding, each of the element chips 17 is cut out of the silicon wafer 78. The grooves 84 provide the grooves 53.

[0042] When grooves 84 are formed in this way, even when the silicon wafer 78 and the wafer 83 are superimposed in air or in another gas atmosphere, superimposing can be achieved relatively easily. On the other hand, when the reverse surface of the silicon wafer 78 is superimposed on an even plane, the gas is pushed into each opening 45 interior by the plane of the reinforcing plate wafer. At atmospheric pressure, gas of greater volume than the volume of the space within the opening 45 tries to remain inside the openings 45. When extra gas does not escape from the interval between the silicon wafer 78 and the reinforcing plate wafer at the same time as sealing off of the openings 45, it is not possible to achieve binding together of the silicon wafer 78 and the reinforcing plate wafer.

(6) Ultrasonic Transducer Element Chip of Second Embodiment

[0043] Fig. 12 schematically shows the ultrasonic transducer element chip 17a of the second embodiment.

With this element chip 17a, a plurality of groove (groove parts) 86 are arranged on the reverse surface of the substrate 21. The grooves 86 divide the reverse surface of the substrate 21 at the bottom edge of the partition wall 51 into a plurality of planes 87. The plurality of planes 87 expand within one hypothetical plane HP. The surface of the reinforcing plate 52 expands within that hypothetical plane HP. The grooves 86 sink from the hypothetical plane HP. The cross section shape of the groove 86 can be a quadrangle, a triangle, a semi-circle or another shape. As shown in Fig. 13, the grooves 86 between the planes 87 form the ventilation passages 88a, 88b between the substrate base 44 and the reinforcing plate 52. In this way, the spaces within the grooves 86 are connected to the spaces within the openings 45. The ventilation passages 88a, 88b mutually connect inside and outside the spaces within the openings 45. In this way, ventilation is ensured between the space within the openings 45 and outside the openings 45. With one line (here it is one column) of openings 45, openings 45 are successively connected to each other by the ventilation passage 88a. The opening 45 of the line end and the outside of the outer edge of the substrate 21 are connected by the ventilation passage 88b. In this way, the opening 45 of the line end is open to the outside of the outer edge of the substrate 21. The remainder of the constitution can be constituted in the same manner as the element chip 17. In the drawing, equivalent constitutions and structures to those of the element chip 17 are given the same reference code numbers.

[0044] As shown in Fig. 14, with the method of manufacturing the element chip 17a, before forming the openings 45, the grooves 89 are formed on the reverse surface of the silicon wafer 78. For forming the grooves 89, for example, a lithographic technique may be used. On the reverse surface of the silicon wafer 78, for example, a resist film 91 is formed. A pattern of the grooves 89 is formed on the resist film 91. In this way, when the grooves 89 are formed, the resist film 89 is removed. The same as in Fig. 10, an array of openings 45 is formed from the reverse surface of the silicon wafer 78. When each element chip 17a is cut out from the silicon wafer 78, the grooves 89 provide the grooves 86.

(7) Ultrasonic Transducer Element Chip of Third Embodiment

[0045] Fig. 15 schematically shows the ultrasonic transducer element chip 17b of the third embodiment. With this element chip 17b, at least a portion of the substrate 21 and the reinforcing plate 52 is constituted using a porous material. This kind of porous material is arranged at least between the openings 45 and between the opening 45 of the line end and the outer edge of the substrate 21. Here, the reinforcing plate 52 is formed from the porous material. The pores of the porous material are mutually and continuously lined so as to form the ventilation passages. The remainder of the constitution

can be constituted in the same manner as the element chip 17. In the drawing, equivalent constitutions and structures to those of the element chip 17 are given the same reference code numbers.

[0046] While the present embodiment has been explained in detail as above, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications can be made herein without substantially departing from the new matters and the effect of the invention. Therefore, all such modifications are included in the scope of the invention. For example, the terms used in the specification or the drawings at least once together with a different term having a broader or similar meaning can be replaced with the different term in any portion of the specification or the drawings. Also, the configurations and operations of the ultrasonic diagnostic device 11, the ultrasonic probe 13, the probe head 13b, the element chips 17, 17a, and 17b, the element 23 and the like are not limited to the present embodiment, and various modifications are possible.

Reference Signs List

[0047]

25	11	electronic device (ultrasonic diagnostic device)
	13	probe (ultrasonic probe)
	13b	probe head
	15	display device (display panel)
	16	case
30	17	ultrasonic transducer element chip
	17a	ultrasonic transducer element chip
	17b	ultrasonic transducer element chip
	21	substrate
	23	ultrasonic transducer element
35	45	opening
	51	partition wall section (partition wall)
	52	reinforcing member (reinforcing plate)
	53	groove part (groove)
	58a	ventilation passage
40	58b	ventilation passage
	86	groove part (groove)
	88a	ventilation passage
	88b	ventilation passage

Claims

1. An ultrasonic transducer element chip **characterized by** comprising:

a substrate including openings arranged in an array pattern;
ultrasonic transducer elements respectively disposed at the openings on a first surface of the substrate;
a reinforcing member fixed on a second surface of the substrate opposite to the first surface of the substrate to reinforce the substrate; and

50

55

a ventilation passage through which internal spaces of the openings and an external space of the substrate are in communication with each other.

5

2. The ultrasonic transducer element chip according to claim 1, wherein the reinforcing member is bonded to a partition wall section of the substrate between the openings arranged in an array pattern in at least one bonding region. 10
3. The ultrasonic transducer element chip according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the reinforcing member includes a first surface overlaid on the second surface of the substrate, and the ventilation passage includes groove parts formed on the first surface of the reinforcing member. 15
4. The ultrasonic transducer element chip according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the ventilation passage includes groove parts that are formed on the second surface of the substrate and through which the openings are in communication with each other. 20
5. The ultrasonic transducer element chip according to claim 1 or 2, wherein at least a portion of the substrate and the reinforcing member is made of a porous material, and the ventilation passage includes a plurality of pores of the porous material. 30
6. A probe **characterized by** comprising:

the ultrasonic transducer element chip according to any one of claims 1 to 5; and 35
a case supporting the ultrasonic transducer element chip.
7. An electronic instrument **characterized by** comprising:

the probe according to claim 6; and
a processing circuit connected to the probe, and configured to process output signals of the ultrasonic transducer elements. 45
8. An ultrasonic diagnostic device **characterized by** comprising:

the probe according to claim 6; 50
a processing circuit connected to the probe, and configured to process output signals of the ultrasonic transducer elements to generate an image; and
a display device configured to display the image. 55
9. A probe head **characterized by** comprising:

the ultrasonic transducer element chip according to any one of claims 1 to 5; and
a case supporting the ultrasonic transducer element chip, and configured to be coupled to a probe main body of a probe.

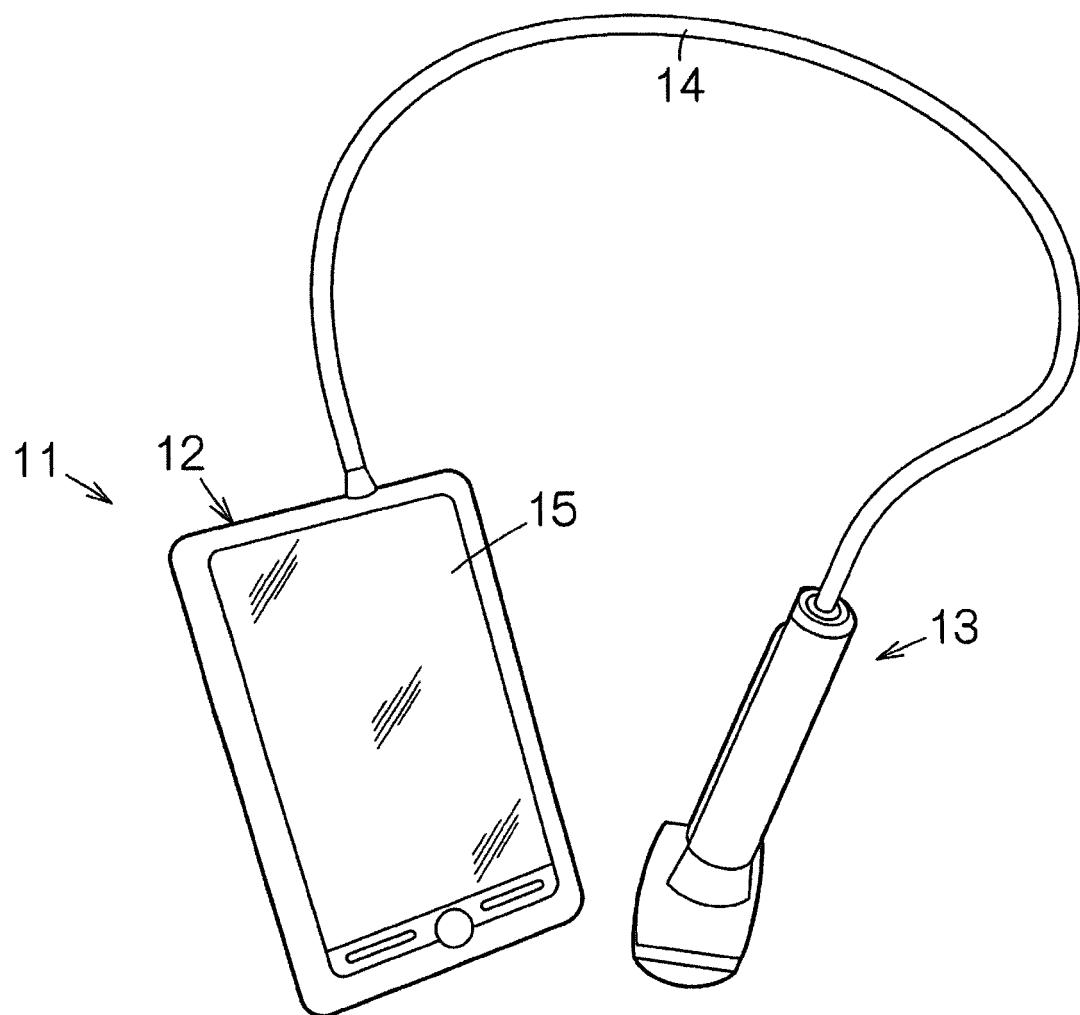


Fig. 1

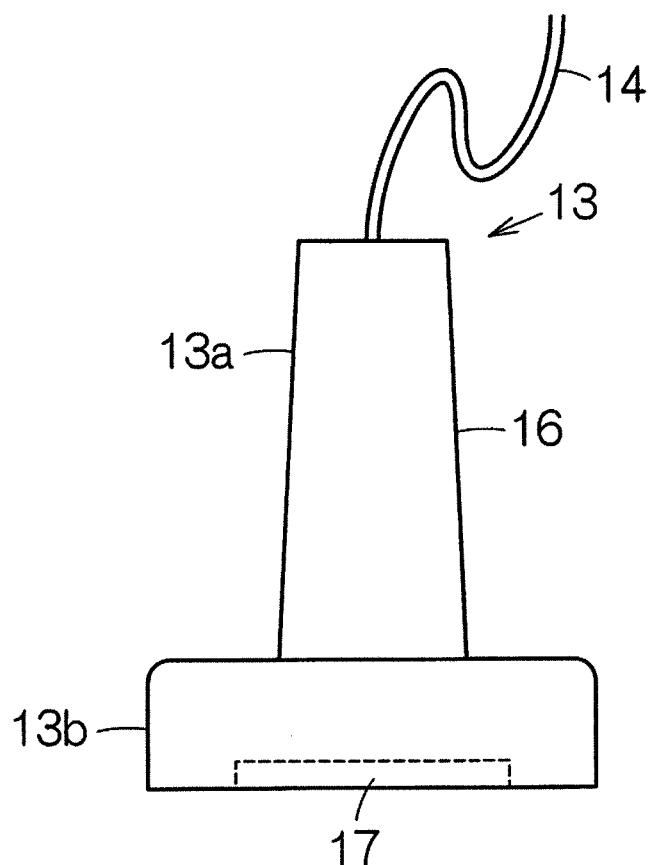


Fig. 2

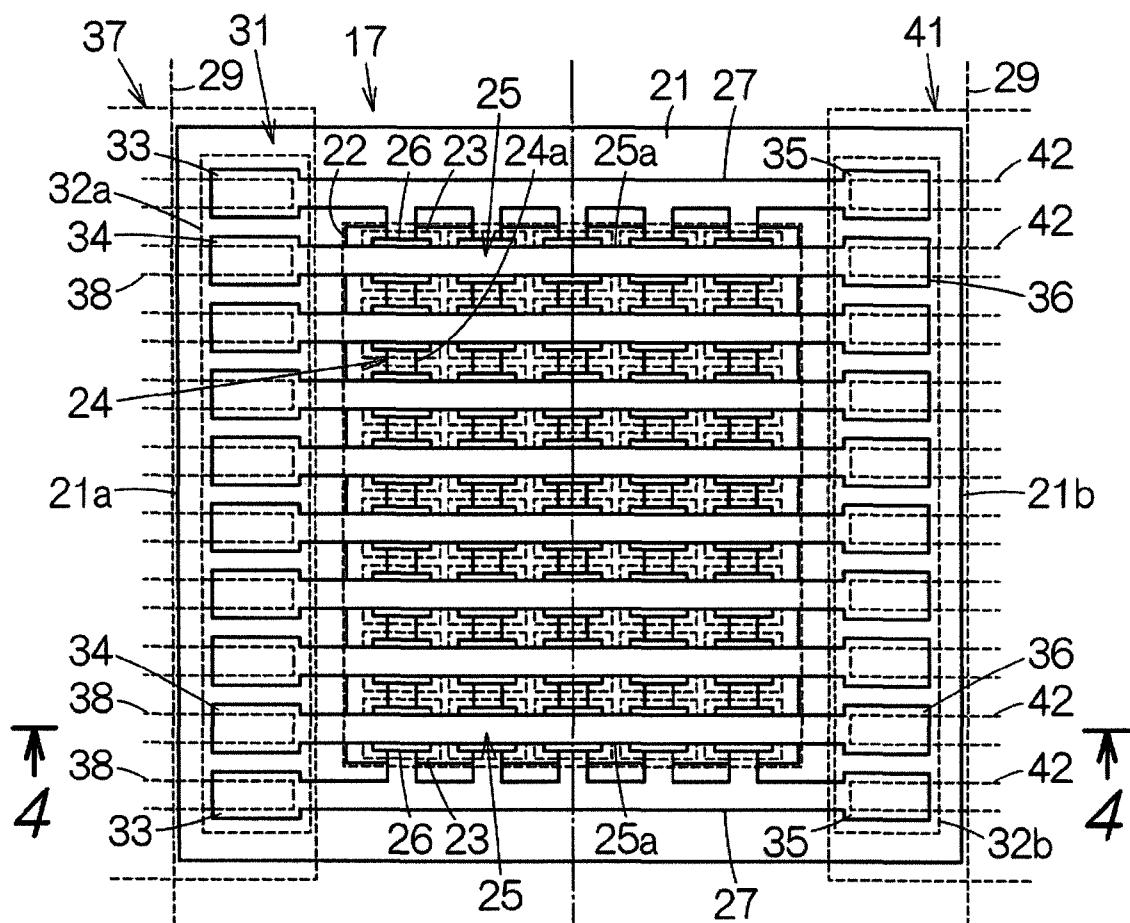


Fig. 3

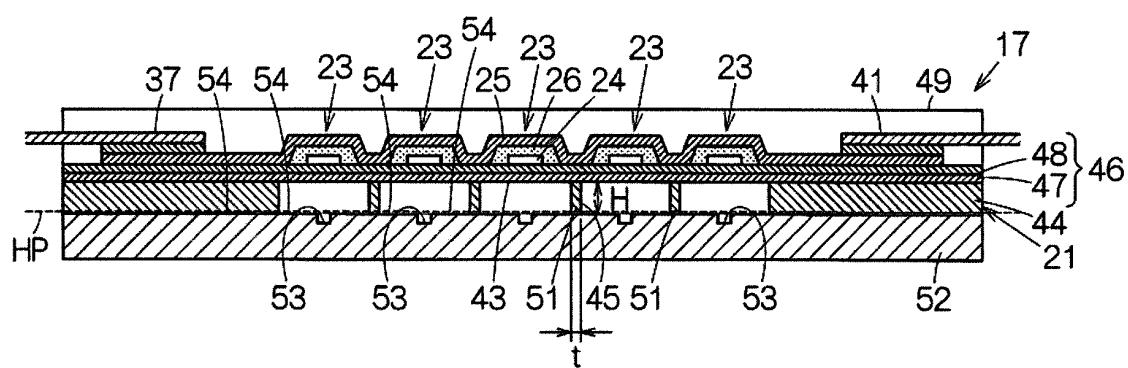


Fig. 4

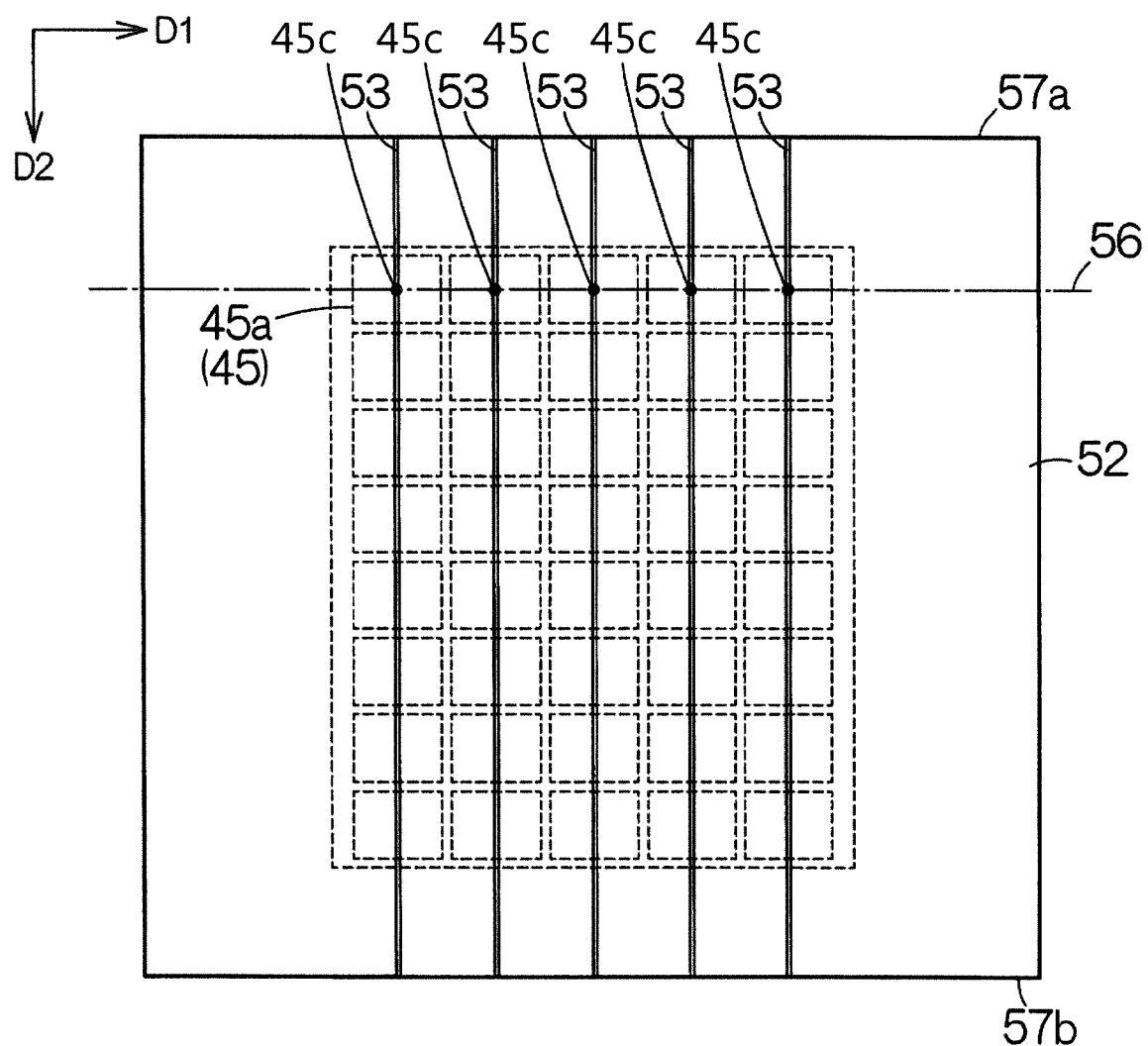


Fig. 5

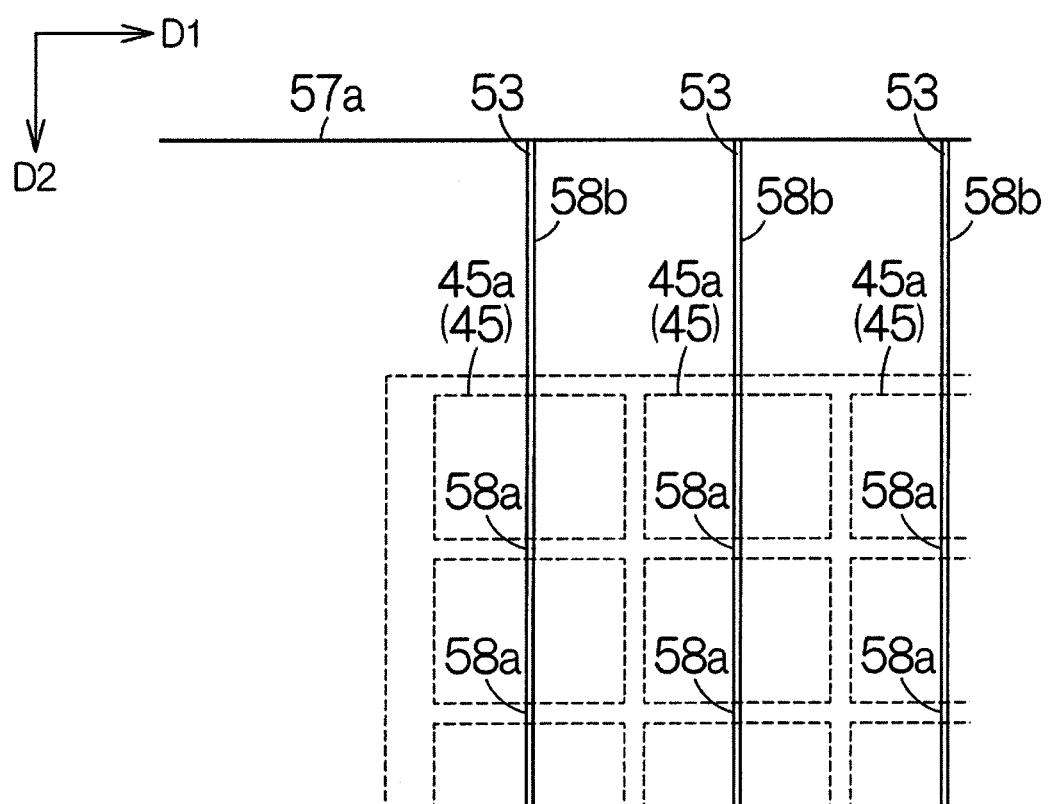


Fig. 6

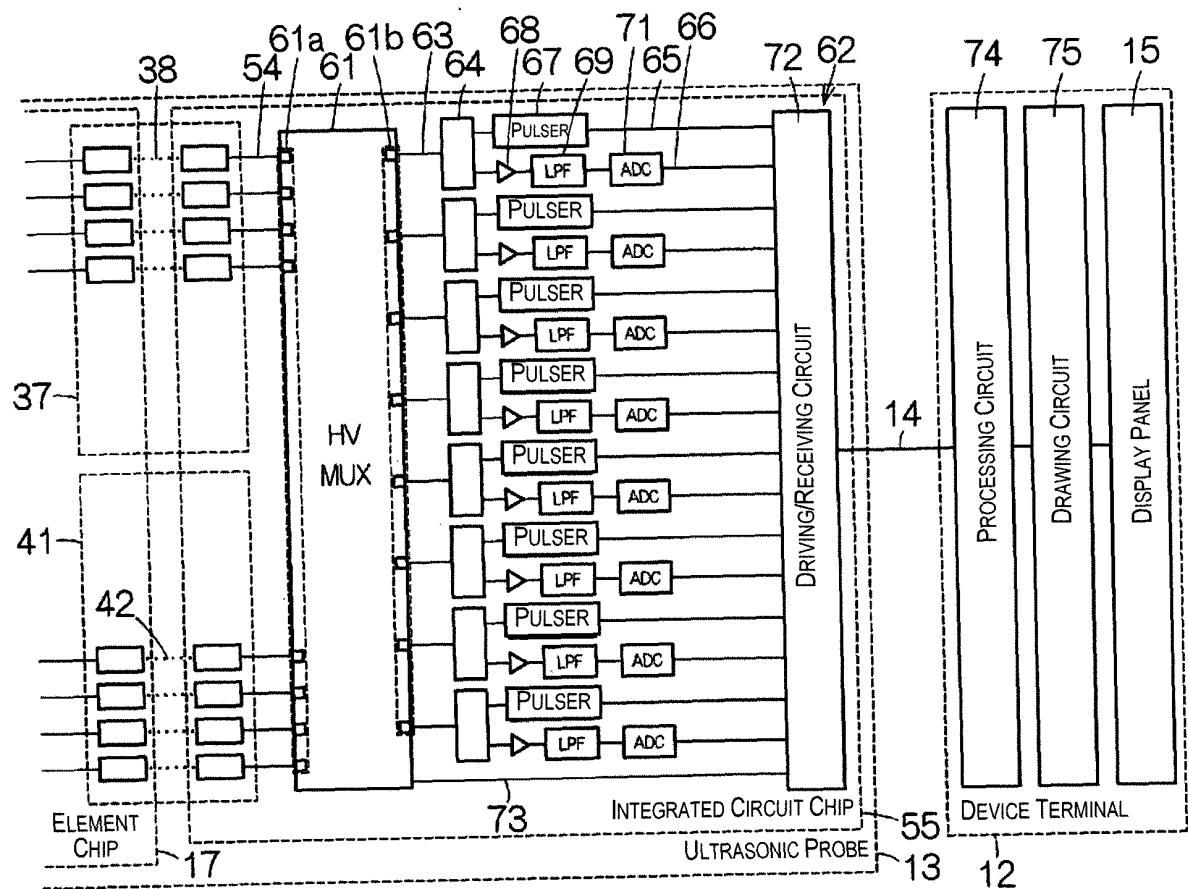


Fig. 7

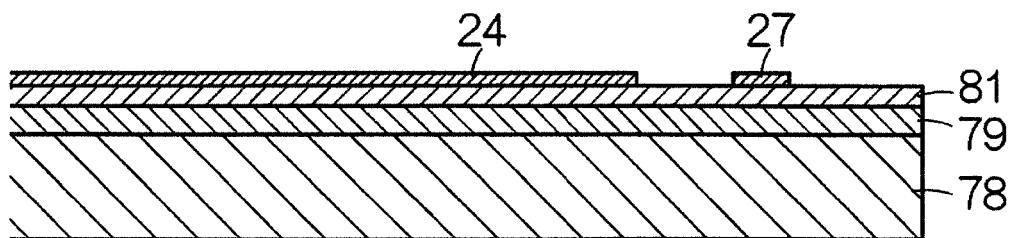


Fig. 8

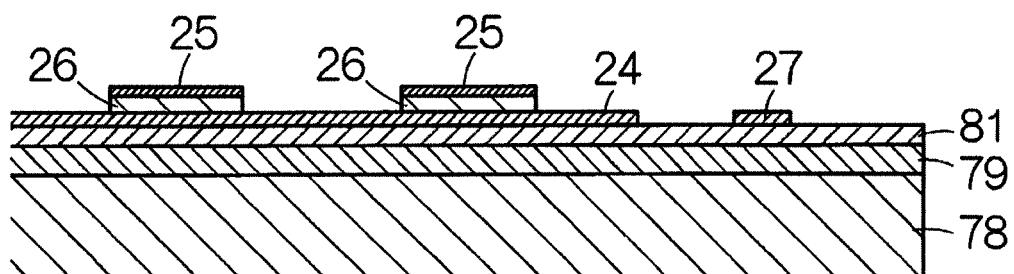


Fig. 9

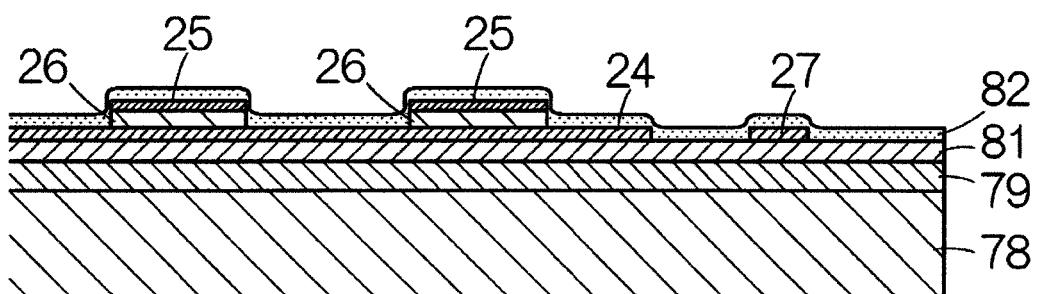


Fig. 10

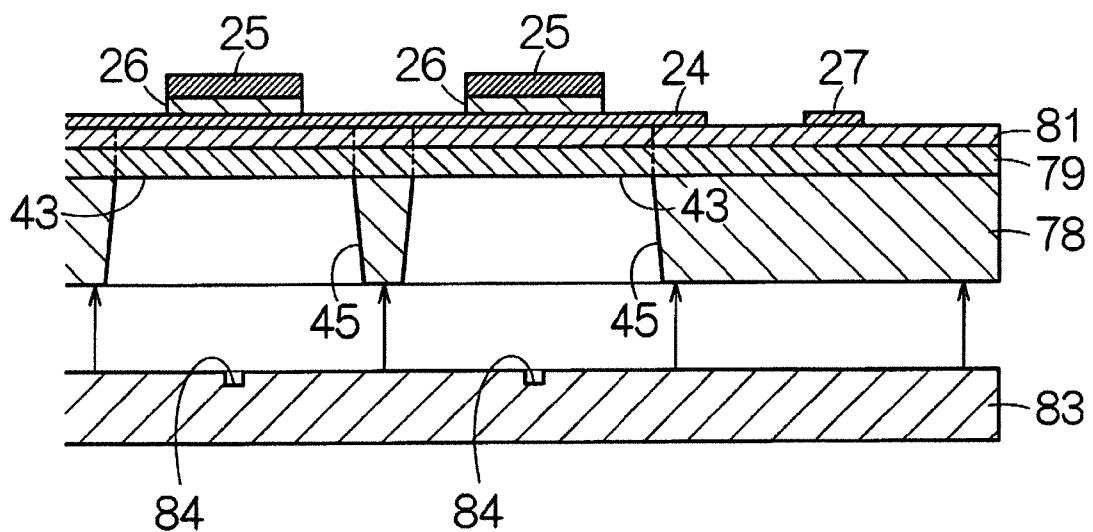


Fig. 11

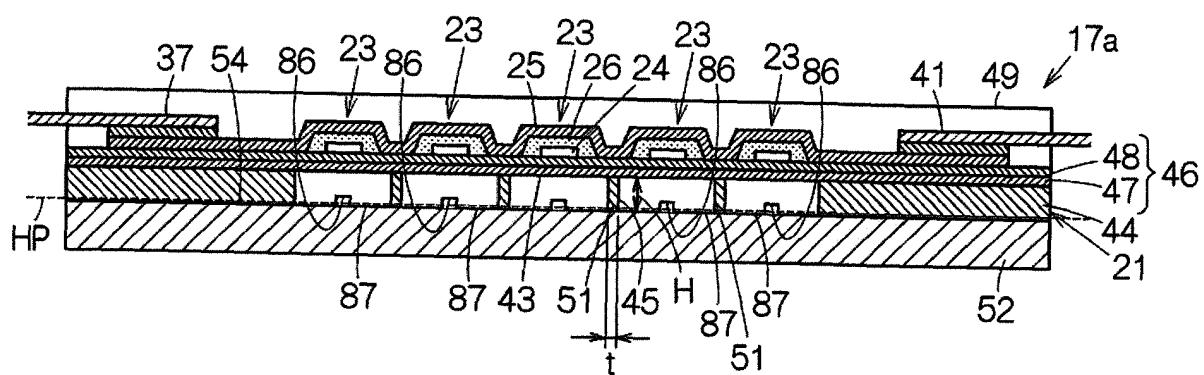


Fig. 12

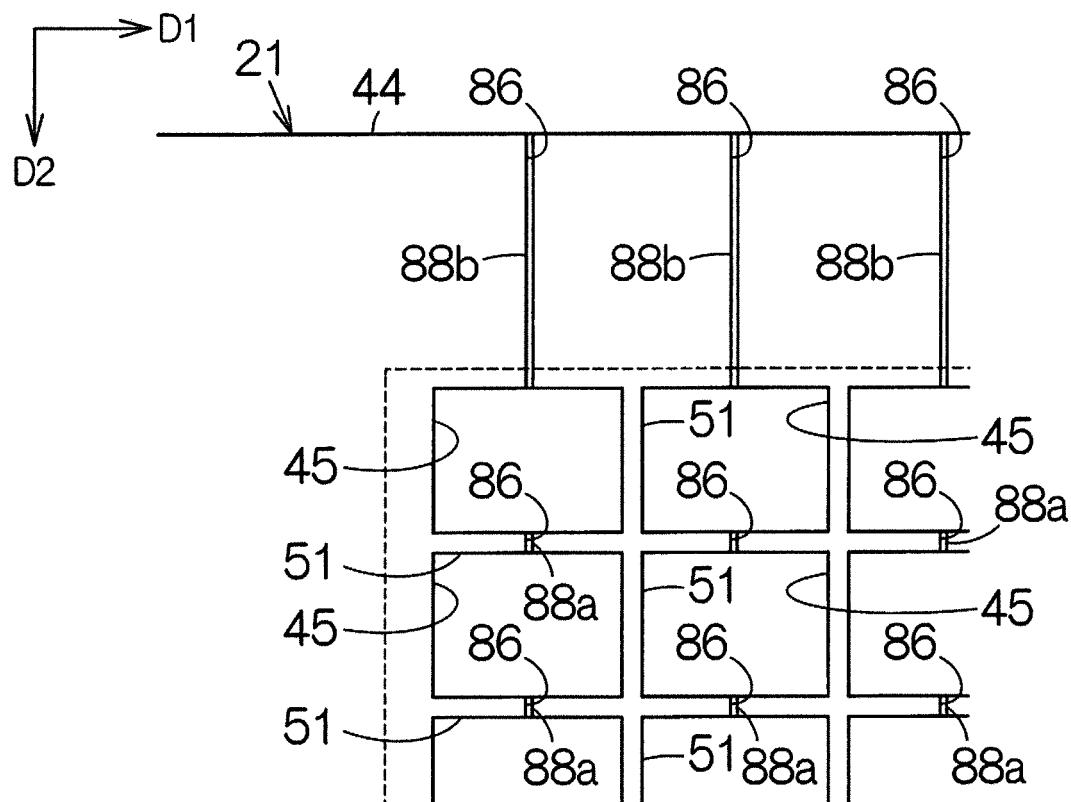


Fig. 13

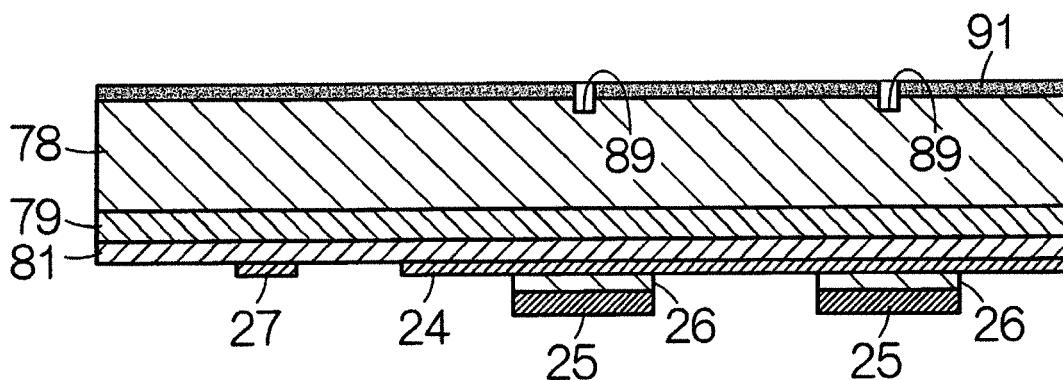


Fig. 14

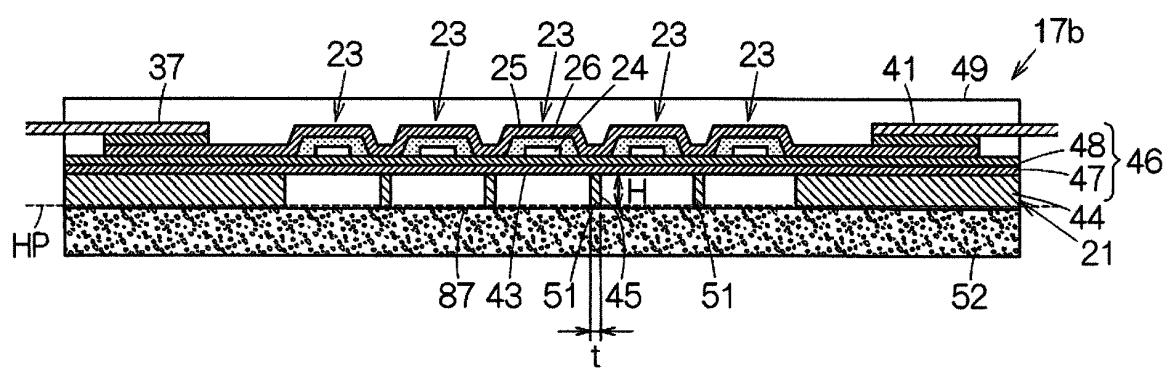


Fig. 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No. PCT/JP2013/002147												
5	A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER A61B8/00(2006.01)i, H04R17/00(2006.01)i													
10	According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC													
15	B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A61B8/00, H04R17/00													
20	Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2013 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2013 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2013													
25	Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)													
30	C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT													
35	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category*</th> <th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th>Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>JP 2010-508888 A (Research Triangle Institute), 25 March 2010 (25.03.2010), fig. 2, 3 & US 2010/0168583 A1 & WO 2008/054395 A1</td> <td>1-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>JP 2010-035134 A (Canon Inc.), 12 February 2010 (12.02.2010), fig. 1 & US 2011/0073968 A1 & WO 2010/002009 A2</td> <td>1-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>JP 2011-025055 A (Olympus Corp.), 10 February 2011 (10.02.2011), fig. 13 (Family: none)</td> <td>1-9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	A	JP 2010-508888 A (Research Triangle Institute), 25 March 2010 (25.03.2010), fig. 2, 3 & US 2010/0168583 A1 & WO 2008/054395 A1	1-9	A	JP 2010-035134 A (Canon Inc.), 12 February 2010 (12.02.2010), fig. 1 & US 2011/0073968 A1 & WO 2010/002009 A2	1-9	A	JP 2011-025055 A (Olympus Corp.), 10 February 2011 (10.02.2011), fig. 13 (Family: none)	1-9
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.												
A	JP 2010-508888 A (Research Triangle Institute), 25 March 2010 (25.03.2010), fig. 2, 3 & US 2010/0168583 A1 & WO 2008/054395 A1	1-9												
A	JP 2010-035134 A (Canon Inc.), 12 February 2010 (12.02.2010), fig. 1 & US 2011/0073968 A1 & WO 2010/002009 A2	1-9												
A	JP 2011-025055 A (Olympus Corp.), 10 February 2011 (10.02.2011), fig. 13 (Family: none)	1-9												
40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.													
45	<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>“E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>“L” document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>“O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>“P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>“T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>“X” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>“Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>“&” document member of the same patent family</p>													
50	Date of the actual completion of the international search 18 April, 2013 (18.04.13)	Date of mailing of the international search report 07 May, 2013 (07.05.13)												
55	Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No. Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 2009)	Authorized officer Telephone No.												

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2013/002147

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2009-182838 A (Kyoto University), 13 August 2009 (13.08.2009), entire text; all drawings & WO 2009/096576 A2	1-9
A	JP 2009-254572 A (Olympus Medical Systems Corp.), 05 November 2009 (05.11.2009), paragraph [0034] & US 2009/0262605 A1 & EP 2110186 A1	1-9
A	JP 2004-503312 A (Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.), 05 February 2004 (05.02.2004), paragraph [0016] & US 6443901 B1 & US 6328697 B1 & US 6328696 B1 & US 6632178 B1 & WO 2001/097559 A2 & WO 2001/097562 A2	1-9

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2011082624 A [0003]
- JP 2011077918 A [0003]

专利名称(译)	超声换能器元件芯片和探头，以及电子设备和超声诊断设备		
公开(公告)号	EP2832297A4	公开(公告)日	2015-11-18
申请号	EP2013768858	申请日	2013-03-28
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	精工爱普生株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	NAKAMURA TOMOAKI TSURUNO JIRO KIYOSE KANECHIKA		
发明人	NAKAMURA, TOMOAKI TSURUNO, JIRO KIYOSE, KANECHIKA		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00 H04R17/00 B06B1/06		
CPC分类号	B06B1/0629 A61B8/4427 A61B8/4444 A61B8/4494 A61B8/461 A61B8/5207 B06B1/0622 G01S15/8934 G03B42/06 H01L41/0825 H01L41/22		
优先权	2012078672 2012-03-30 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2832297A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种超声换能器元件芯片，其特征在于，包括：基板，包括以阵列图案布置的开口；超声换能器元件，分别设置在基板的第一表面上的开口处；加强构件，固定在基板的与第一表面相对的第二表面上用于加强基板的基板和用于开口的内部空间和基板的外部空间彼此连通的通风通道。