



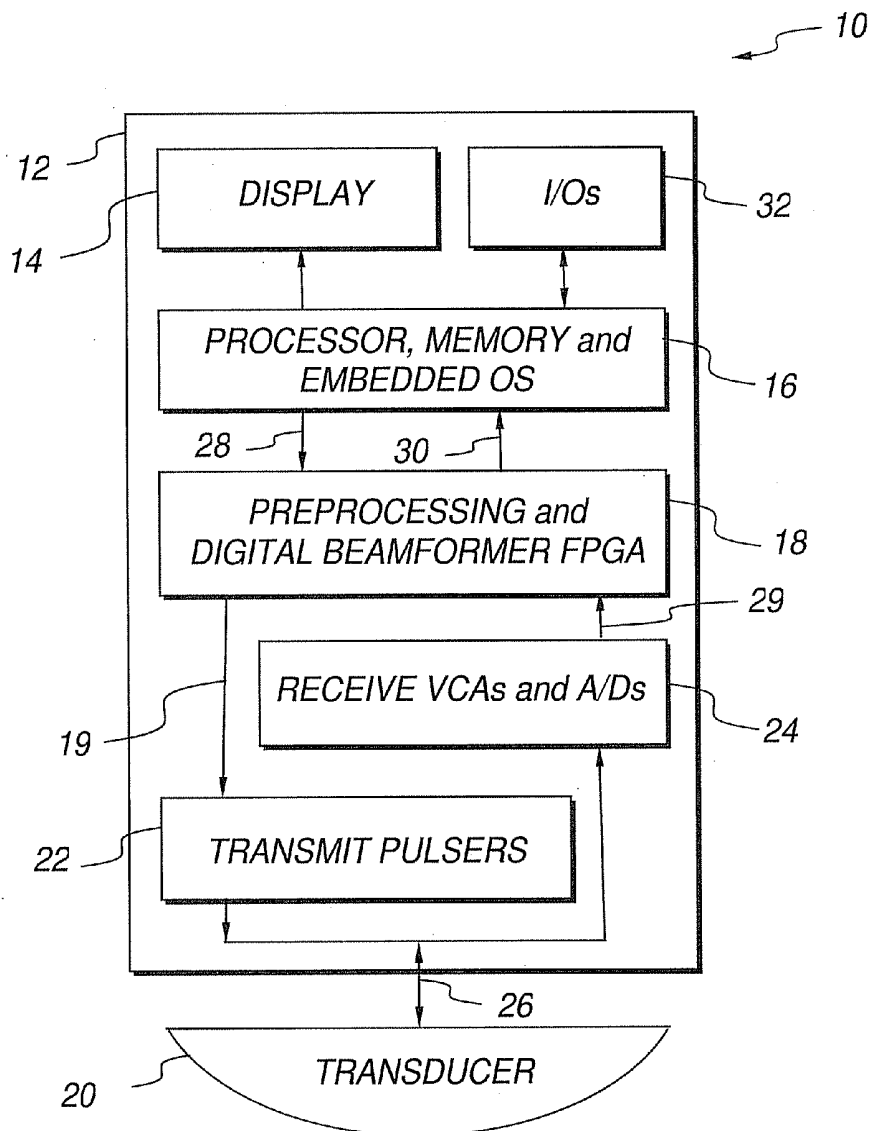
US 20090093719A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**PELISSIER et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2009/0093719 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Apr. 9, 2009**(54) **HANDHELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING  
SYSTEMS****Publication Classification**(76) Inventors: **Laurent PELISSIER**, Vancouver  
(CA); **Kris DICKIE**, Chilliwack  
(CA); **Kwun-Keat CHAN**,  
Vancouver (CA)(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61B 8/00** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **600/447; 600/459**

Correspondence Address:

**OYEN, WIGGS, GREEN & MUTALA LLP**  
**480 - THE STATION**  
**601 WEST CORDOVA STREET**  
**VANCOUVER, BC V6B 1G1 (CA)**(21) Appl. No.: **12/188,122**(22) Filed: **Aug. 7, 2008****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Provisional application No. 60/977,353, filed on Oct.  
3, 2007.(57) **ABSTRACT**

A handheld ultrasound device is provided, having a transducer assembly for emitting and receiving sonic signals, a configurable signal processing unit, and a data processor configured to provide configuration data to the signal processing unit. The configuration data defines a beamforming configuration, filtering configuration and envelope detection configuration for an operational mode. The operational mode may be selected by the user or may be determined based on a detected type of the transducer assembly.



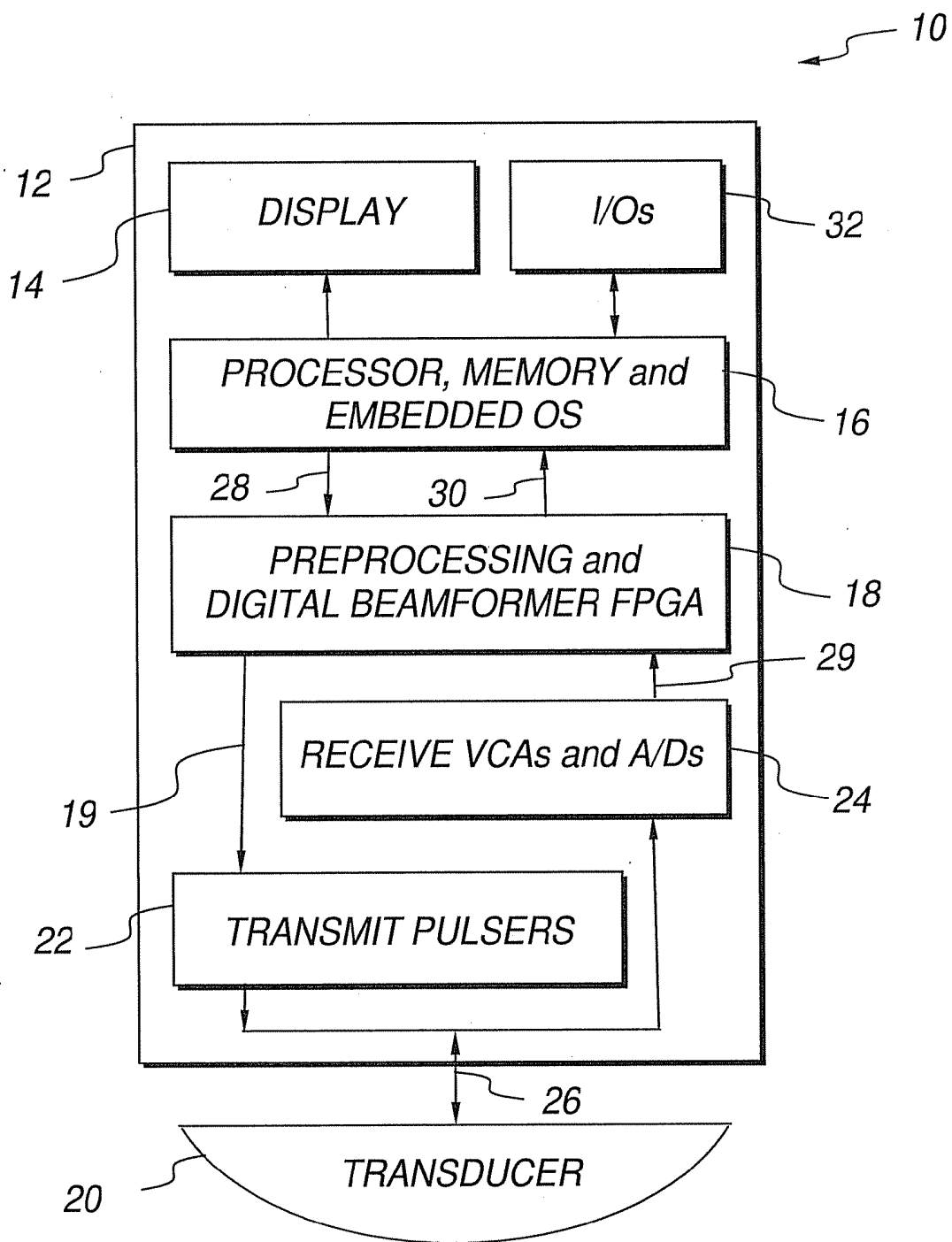
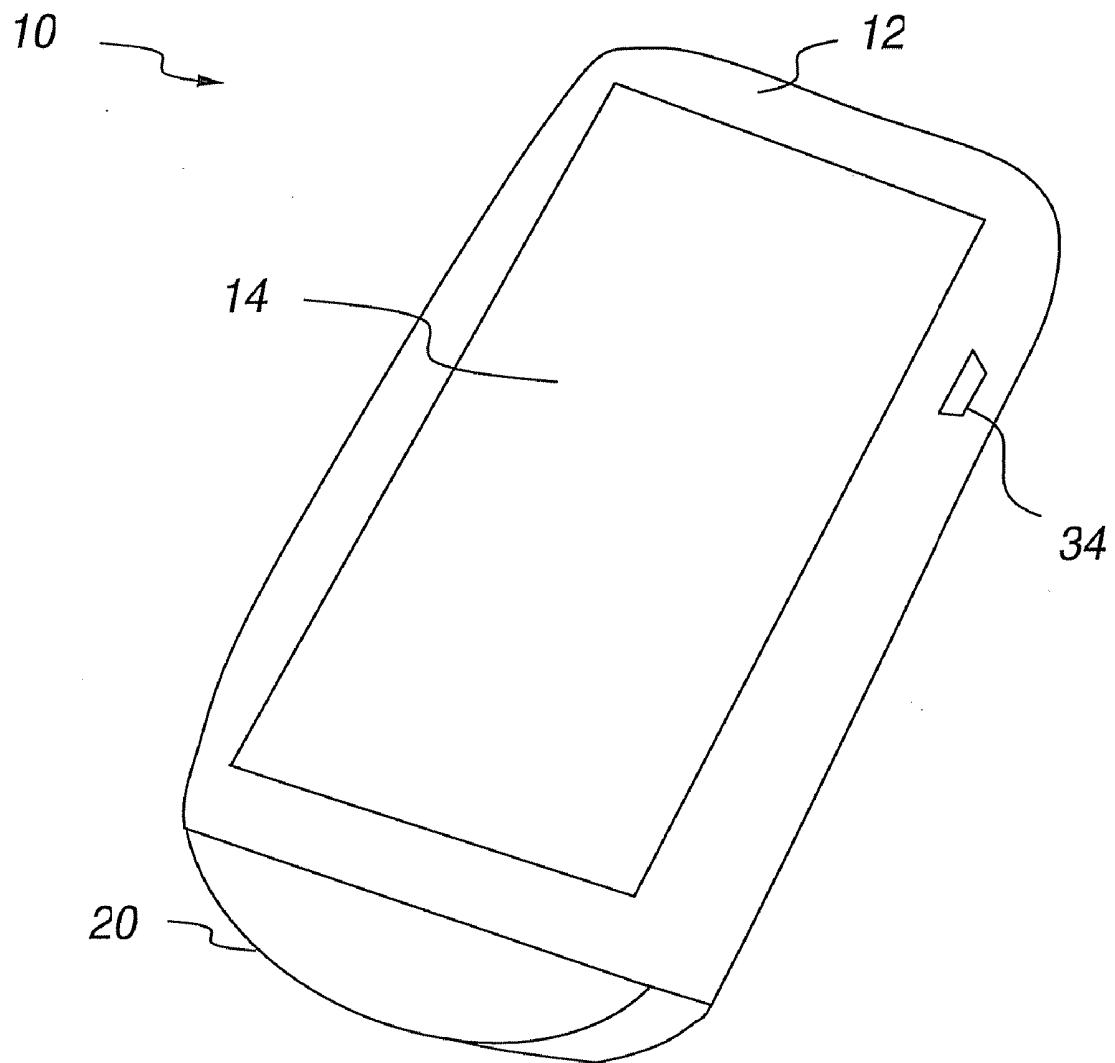
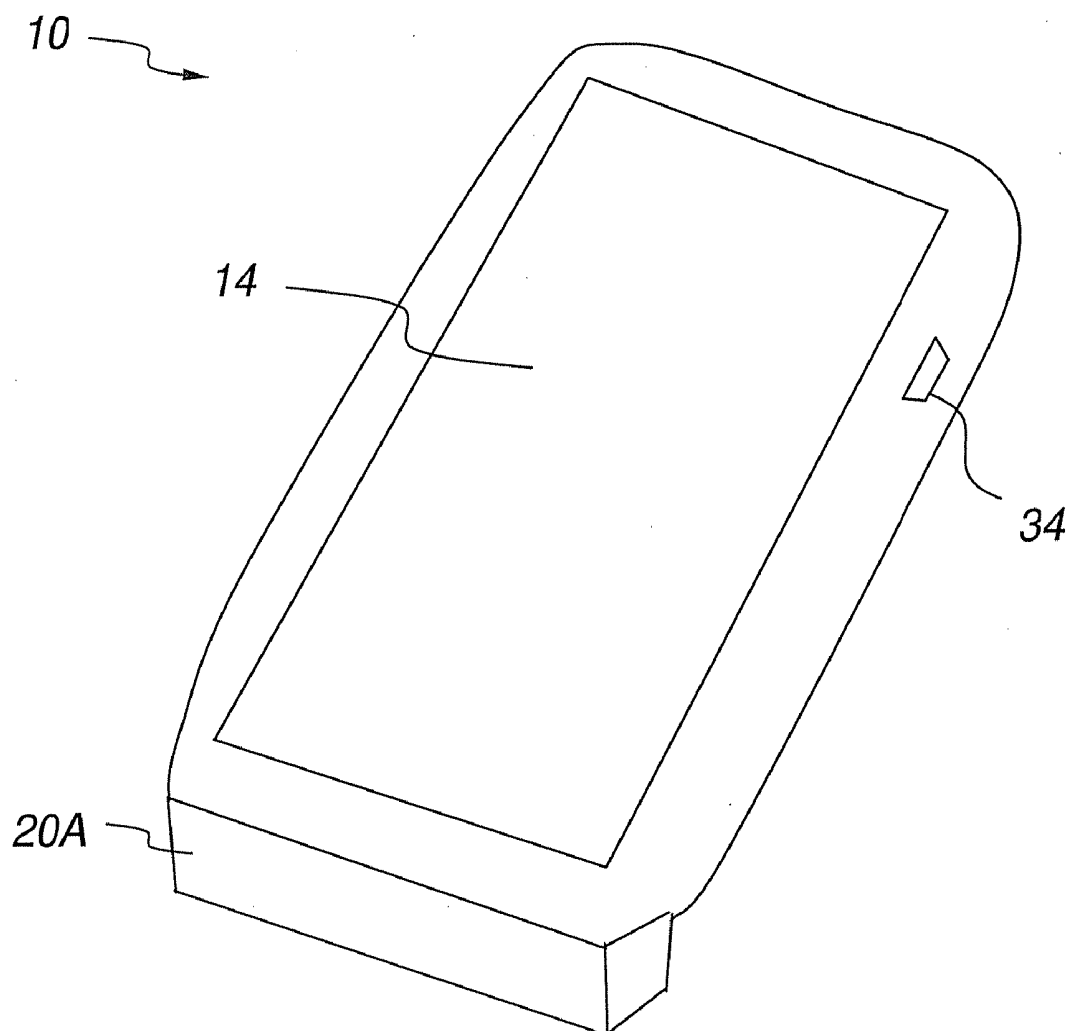
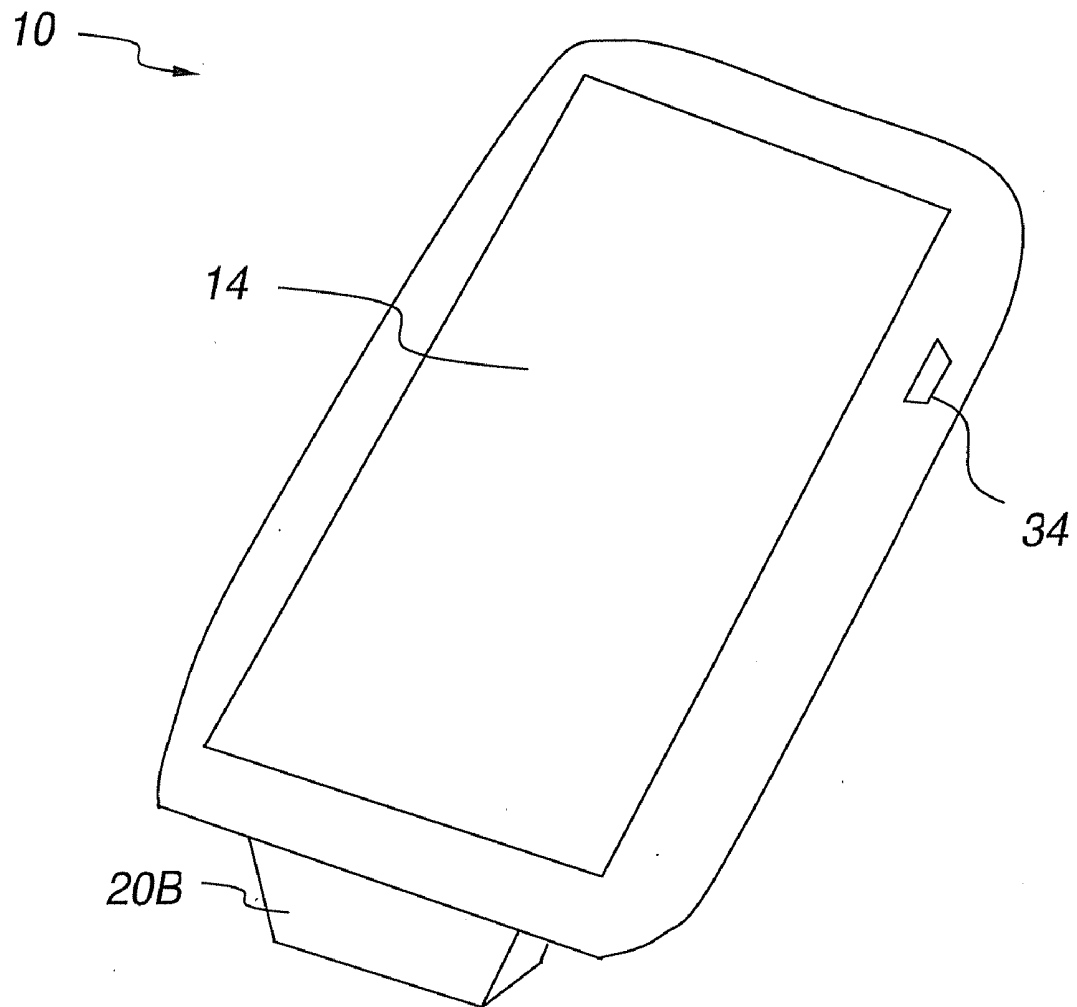


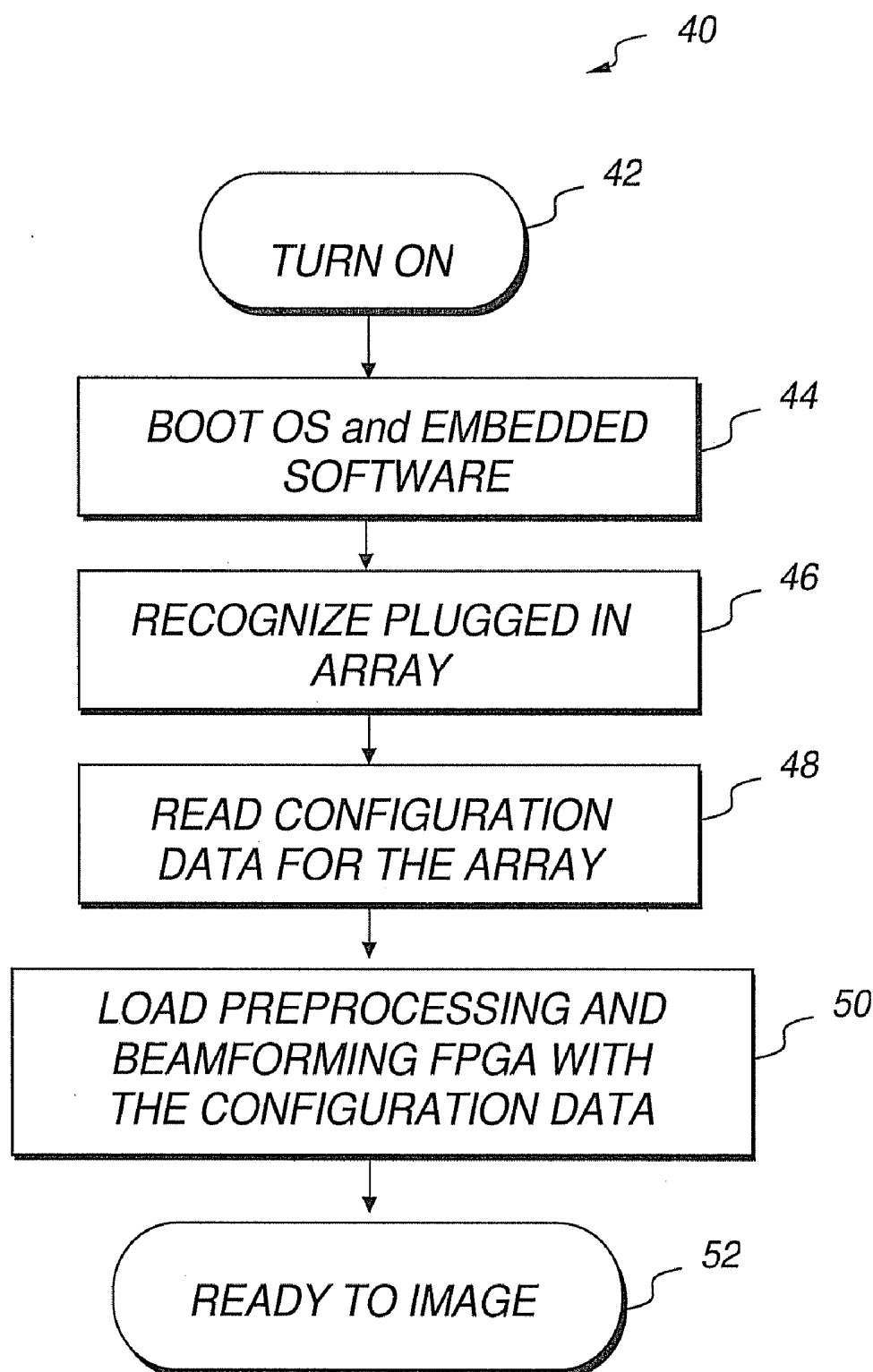
FIG. 1

**FIG. 2A**

**FIG. 2B**



**FIG. 2C**

**FIG.3**

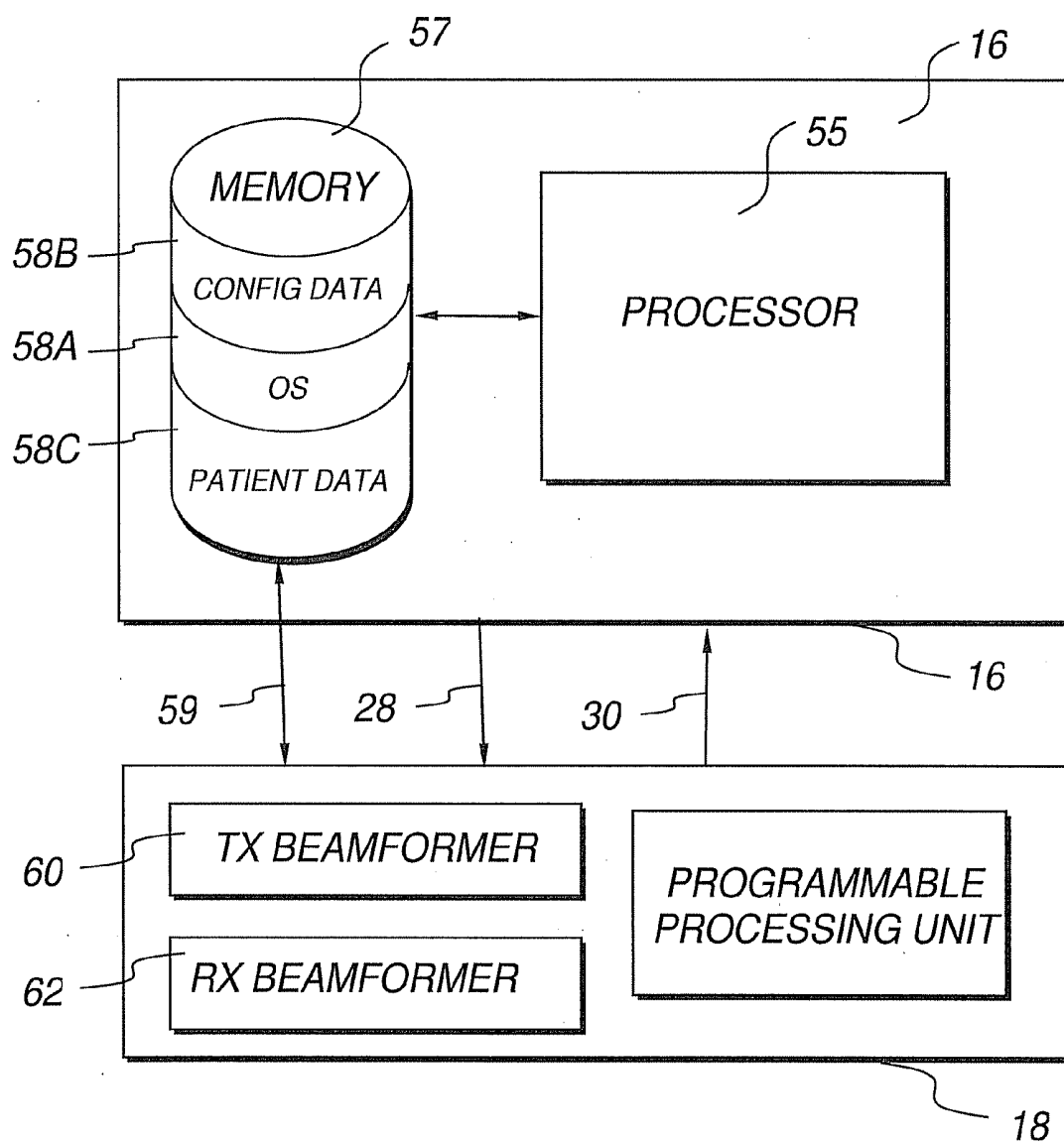


FIG.4

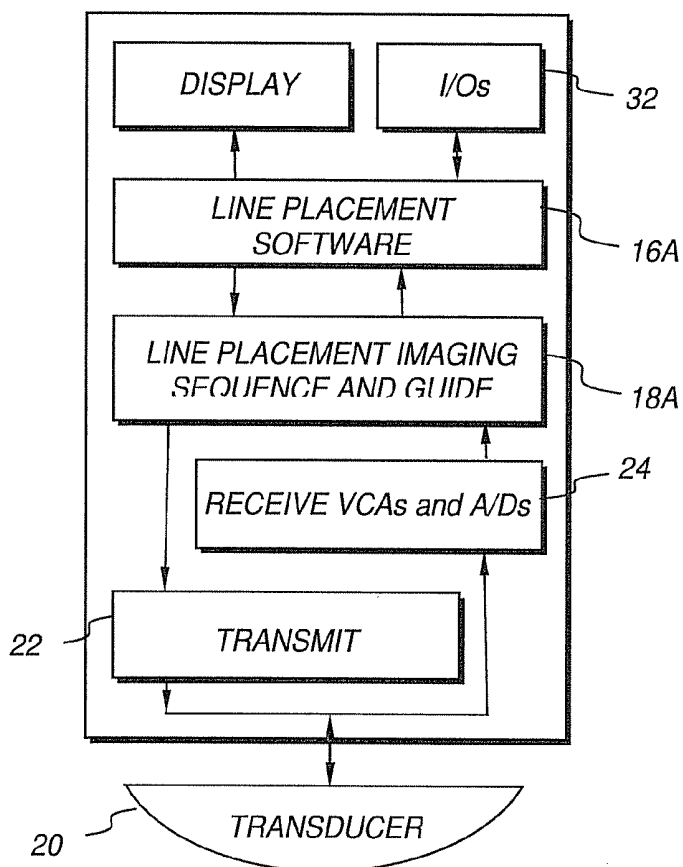


FIG. 5A

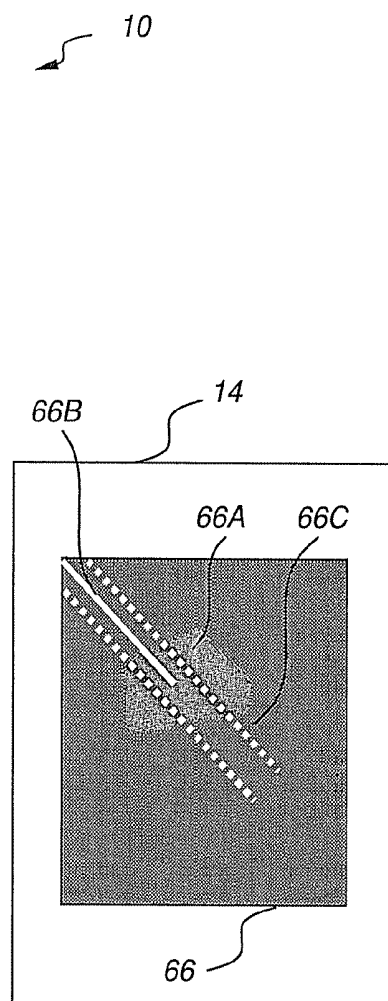


FIG. 5B



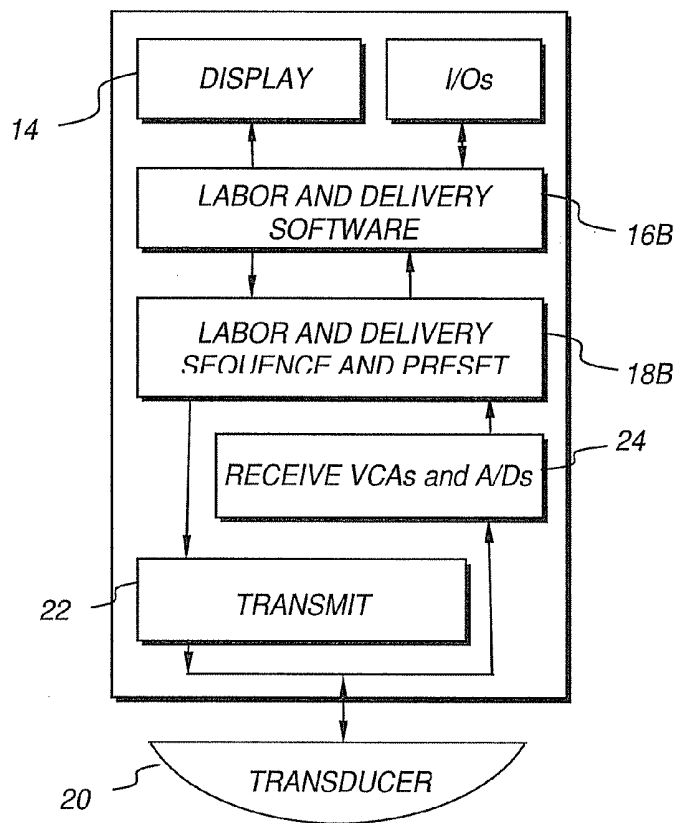


FIG.6A

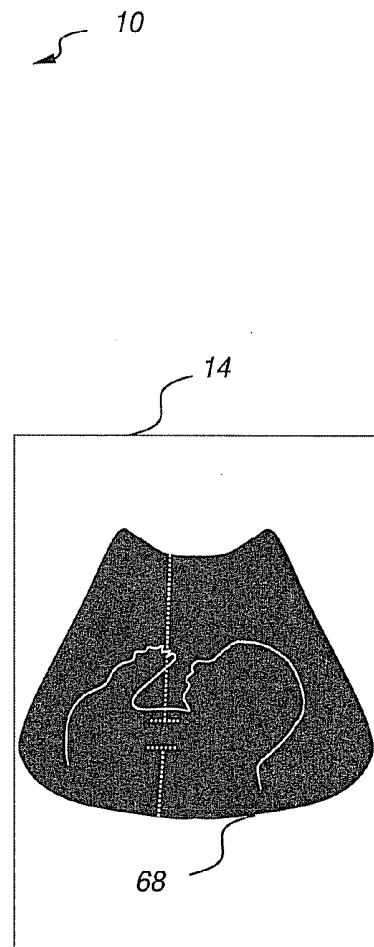


FIG.6B

## HANDHELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEMS

### REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

**[0001]** This application claims priority from U.S. patent application No. 60/977,353 filed 3 Oct. 2007 and entitled HANDHELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEMS. This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119 of U.S. patent application No. 60/977,353 filed 3 Oct. 2007 and entitled HANDHELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEMS which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

**[0002]** This invention relates to medical monitoring systems. The invention relates particularly to systems which apply ultrasound to detect physiological features or characteristics of a subject. Embodiments of the invention provide handheld ultrasound imaging devices.

### BACKGROUND

**[0003]** Ultrasound imaging systems are used in medicine to explore internal areas of a subject's body. Ultrasonic imaging is non-destructive and versatile and can provide high quality diagnostic images.

**[0004]** A typical medical ultrasound imaging system has a transducer, a custom built electronic controller, and a user interface. The transducer typically comprises an array of at least several regularly-spaced piezoelectric transducer elements. The transducer elements may be arranged in any of several different geometries, depending upon the medical application for which the transducer will be used.

**[0005]** The controller drives the transducer to emit ultrasound signals and collects and processes data from the transducer to provide, store, display and manipulate images. The user interfaces for typical ultrasound imaging systems typically include various input/output devices which allow a user to control the operation of the imaging system. The input/output devices typically comprise at least a control panel, a video display, and a printer.

**[0006]** The electronic controller can send and receive electric signals to and from any of the transducer elements. To create a diagnostic image, the controller transmits electrical excitation signals to the transducer elements. The transducer elements convert the excitation signals into ultrasonic vibrations, which are transmitted into the subject's body. The ultrasonic vibrations typically have frequencies in the range of about 2 MHz to about 12 MHz. The ultrasonic vibrations are scattered and reflected by various structures in the subject's body. Some of the reflected and/or scattered ultrasonic vibrations, which may be called echoes, are received at the transducer. The echoes cause the transducer elements to generate electrical signals. After the excitation signals have been transmitted the controller receives and processes the electric signals from the transducer elements.

**[0007]** The resulting image is displayed in real time on a display. The classic presentation of the display, called B-mode, is a two-dimensional image of a selected cross-section of the patient's body. Modern ultrasound systems also provide flow-imaging modes such as Color Doppler and Pulsed Doppler, which show and can help to quantify blood flow.

**[0008]** Recent miniaturization of electronics has enabled the design of a generation of lighter, portable or handheld

ultrasound systems. Ultrasound systems described in the patent literature include the following US patents:

**[0009]** U.S. Pat. No. 5,295,485 to Shinomura et al. describes a handheld ultrasound imaging system that can be adapted to support multi element array transducers and includes a beamformer.

**[0010]** U.S. Pat. No. 5,722,412 to Pflugrath et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,817,024 to Ogle et al., and U.S. Pat. No. 6,203,498 to Bunce et al. describe handheld ultrasound systems built around a set of ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) chips. The systems include a transducer array, an ASIC transmit/receive front end, an ASIC that includes digitization and digital beamforming capabilities, an ASIC for signal processing and an ASIC for display processing.

**[0011]** U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,251,073 and 6,569,102 to Imran et al. describe a handheld ultrasound system that can construct an image built from multiple transmit/receive acquisitions that are temporarily stored in a memory. The handheld system has the ability to output a diagnostic image built from multiple transmit/receive acquisitions.

**[0012]** U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,590,658, 6,106,472, and 6,638,226 to Chiang et al. describe a handheld ultrasound system that includes a transducer coupled to a CCD-based analog beamformer and post processing electronics. The system uses a separate back-end to further process and display diagnostic images.

**[0013]** U.S. Pat. No. 7,115,093 to Halmann et al. describes a handheld ultrasound imaging system comprising a detachable scanhead coupled to a traditional beamforming module, that is connected via a USB (Universal Serial Bus) port to a commercially available PDA (Portable Digital Assistant). The PDA performs post processing functions to yield ultrasound images.

**[0014]** The inventors have recognized a need for a handheld ultrasound imaging device that is cost effective and can be configured to operate in multiple different modes to address different application-specific needs.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0015]** Non-limiting example embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The embodiments and figures disclosed herein are examples that illustrate ways in which the invention may be implemented. The invention is not limited to the illustrated embodiments.

**[0016]** FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating major functional components of a ultrasound imaging device according to an embodiment of the invention.

**[0017]** FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C illustrate an ultrasound imaging device according to an example embodiment of the invention equipped with different transducer assemblies for use in different operational modes. In FIG. 2A the transducer assembly has elements arranged in a convex array. In FIG. 2B the transducer assembly has elements arranged in a linear array. In FIG. 2C the transducer assembly has elements arranged to provide a phased array.

**[0018]** FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating a method for initializing an imaging device according to an embodiment of the invention.

**[0019]** FIG. 4 is a more detailed view illustrating features of a processor unit and a signal processing unit in an example embodiment.

[0020] FIG. 5A is a block diagram illustrating an ultrasound imaging device configured for line placement and FIG. 5B is an example of an image that could be generated by the ultrasound imaging device of FIG. 5A.

[0021] FIG. 6A is a block diagram of an ultrasound imaging device configured for monitoring labour and delivery in obstetrics applications and FIG. 6B is an example of an image of the type that could be produced by the ultrasound imaging device of FIG. 6A.

#### DESCRIPTION

[0022] Throughout the following description specific details are set forth in order to provide a more thorough understanding to persons skilled in the art. However, well known elements may not have been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the disclosure. Accordingly, the description and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative, rather than a restrictive, sense.

[0023] An example embodiment of the invention provides a hand-holdable ultrasound imaging device that can be configured to perform a range of specific ultrasound imaging procedures. The device preferably has a form-factor that permits it to be carried in a shirt pocket. The device may provide a simplified user interface for each operational mode so that it can be used by personnel who may not have extensive training. The different operational modes may be selected for use in different point of care settings, where a practitioner is interested in looking inside patients' bodies for gathering anatomy information, monitoring vital functions, targeting a particular body structure, observing organ configurations, looking at fetal positions or the like.

[0024] The features of the invention described herein may be combined in any suitable combinations with the features described in the commonly-owned US provisional patent applications entitled:

[0025] HAND-HELD ULTRASOUND SYSTEM HAVING STERILE ENCLOSURE (application No. 60/955,327);

[0026] HAND-HELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING DEVICE HAVING RECONFIGURABLE USER INTERFACE (application No. 60/955,328);

[0027] POWER MANAGEMENT IN PORTABLE ULTRASOUND DEVICES (application No. 60/955,329);

[0028] HAND-HELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING DEVICE HAVING REMOVABLE TRANSDUCER ARRAYS (application No. 60/955,325); and

[0029] WIRELESS NETWORK HAVING PORTABLE ULTRASOUND DEVICES (application No. 60/955,331)

all of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. The features of the invention described herein may also be combined in any suitable combinations with the features described in the commonly-owned US non-provisional patent applications which are filed on the same day as the instant application and entitled:

[0030] HAND-HELD ULTRASOUND SYSTEM HAVING STERILE ENCLOSURE (claiming priority from application No. 60/955,327);

[0031] HAND-HELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING DEVICE HAVING RECONFIGURABLE USER INTERFACE (claiming priority from application No. 60/955,328);

[0032] POWER MANAGEMENT IN PORTABLE ULTRASOUND DEVICES (claiming priority from application No. 60/955,329);

[0033] HAND-HELD ULTRASOUND IMAGING DEVICE HAVING REMOVABLE TRANSDUCER ARRAYS (claiming priority from application No. 60/955,325); and,

[0034] WIRELESS NETWORK HAVING PORTABLE ULTRASOUND DEVICES (claiming priority from application No. 60/955,331)

all of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

[0035] FIG. 1 shows an ultrasound imaging device 10 according to an example embodiment of the invention. Device 10 has a housing 12 containing electronic circuitry which controls transducer elements in a transducer assembly 20 to transmit ultrasound signals into a subject. The electronic circuitry also receives ultrasound signals that have been reflected from within the subject and processes those ultrasound signals to yield an image.

[0036] Device 10 comprises a display 14 upon which an image may be displayed, a processor unit 16 which may comprise a data processor, memory and associated operating system, and a configurable signal processing unit 18. Under the control of processor unit 16, signal processing unit 18 may be configured to provide signal processing appropriate to different operational modes.

[0037] Some examples of different operational modes are modes tailored to:

[0038] obtaining at least basic information about fetus position prior to and during delivery in labour and delivery rooms;

[0039] monitoring a position of a needle in biopsy line placement and optionally providing a biopsy guide display;

[0040] screening for conditions such as Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm; and,

[0041] the like.

[0042] Device 10 optionally includes a stored user manual and/or a stored audio and/or visual user guide that can be played to a user on device 10. The user manual and user guide may explain use of device 10 in the current operational mode.

[0043] When device 10 is operating in an operational mode, processor unit 16 interacting with signal processing unit 18 generates control signals 19 which cause transmit pulsers 22 to generate driving signals for transducer elements in transducer assembly 20. The driving signals are delivered to transducer assembly 20 by way of interface 26. The timing, phases, intensities and/or other characteristics of the driving signals may be set to provide ultrasonic signals appropriate to the current operational mode. For example, the timing, phases, intensities and/or other characteristics of the driving signals delivered to transducer assembly 20 may be controlled by signal processing unit 18 (using control signals 19) which may in turn be configured for the current operational mode by processing unit 16 (using appropriate control signals on data path 28).

[0044] Transducer assembly 20 has elements which pick up reflected ultrasound signals. These reflected signals are passed through interface 26 to receive signal conditioning stage 24. Signal conditioning stage 24 may include filters, voltage controlled amplifiers, and the like to condition incoming signals. Signal conditioning stage 24 also includes one or more analog to digital converters which digitize the signals

picked up by elements of transducer assembly 20 and pass the digitized signals 29 to signal processing unit 18.

[0045] Within signal processing unit 18, signals 29 are entirely or partially processed and then passed on data connection 30 to processor unit 16 which displays the resulting image on display 14 or, in the alternative, provides further processing of the signals on data path 30 (i.e. from signal processing unit 18) and then displays the resulting image on display 14.

[0046] In some embodiments the signals passed to processor unit 16 by signal processing unit 18 (on data path 30) comprise RF data (e.g. data provided at a rate that is two or more times the frequency of the ultrasound emitted by transducer assembly 20). In such embodiments, processor unit 16 performs further processing to derive image data from the RF data. By way of non-limiting example, processor unit 16 may perform functions such as: frequency analysis of the received signals (by way of a fast Fourier transform (FFT) algorithm, for example); auto-correlation; and the like in addition to or as part of obtaining the image data.

[0047] In modes which involve Doppler imaging, signal processing unit 18 may be configured to perform digital wall filtering and/or auto-correlation.

[0048] As is apparent from the above, some functions that are required in the signal path for certain operational modes may be performed either by processor unit 16 or by signal processing unit 18. In some cases, performance may be increased by performing functions such as filtering, envelope detection, log compression, auto-correlation in processor unit 16. This may permit additional functions to be provided in signal processing unit 18 in those cases where the capacity of signal processing unit 18 is limited.

[0049] In some embodiments, signal processing unit 18 is configured to perform beamforming on at least the signals received from transducer assembly 20. In some embodiments, in addition to beamforming, signal processing unit 18 performs filtering and/or envelope detection on the signals received from transducer assembly 20.

[0050] In those embodiments where signal processing unit 18 performs filtering of the signals received from transducer assembly 20, signal processing unit 18 may be configurable to implement digital filters having different filter coefficients for different applications. The filter coefficients may be selected to provide a good signal-to-noise ratio for each specific application (e.g. each specific operational mode). For example, the filter coefficients may be selected to pass signals having frequencies in a band around a frequency at which elements of transducer assembly 20 are driven to emit ultrasound. Reconfiguring signal processing unit 18 may comprise programming interconnects (e.g. signal connections) within a section of a field-programmable gate array (FPGA) that implements one or more digital filters for the received signals.

[0051] In those embodiments where signal processing unit 18 performs envelope detection on the signals received from transducer assembly 20, signal processing unit 18 may be configurable to select from among a plurality of different envelope detection algorithms. Reconfiguring signal processing unit 18 may comprise programming interconnects (e.g. signal connections) within a section of an FPGA that implements one or more envelope detectors that act on the received signals.

[0052] Input/output interface(s) 32 may be provided to place ultrasound device 10 in data communication with one or more other devices. Input/output interface(s) 32 may com-

prise one or more wireless interfaces (which may, for example, comprise RF wireless interfaces, infrared wireless interfaces or the like) or other connections such as serial connections, USB connections, parallel connections, or the like. In some embodiments, device 10 has wireless connectivity according to the Bluetooth™ standard or an IEEE 802.11 standard (otherwise known as WIFI).

[0053] FIG. 2A shows a handheld ultrasound imaging device 10 according to an example embodiment of the invention. Device 10 has a housing 12 which is suitably small enough to be hand carried, and preferably is small enough to keep in a person's pocket. For example, housing 12 may have dimensions of approximately 10 cm×8 cm×2 cm, and device 10 may weigh less than 10 pounds (i.e. 4.5 kg). A display 14 is provided on housing 12 as are one or more user interface controls 34. Control 34 may, for example, comprise an on/off switch for the purpose of turning device 10 on and shutting device 10 off.

[0054] In some embodiments, display 14 comprises a touch-sensitive display and controls for operating device 10 may be provided in the form of touch-sensitive areas on display 14 and/or by way of the capability of device 10 to recognize gestures or other patterns of contact between a user's finger, or a stylus and display 14.

[0055] A benefit of the architecture described herein is that it permits the same hardware to be configured in different manners (e.g. different operational modes) so as to provide different specialized imaging functions. For example, ultrasound device 10 may be configured to provide imaging suitable for use in monitoring a fetus prior to and during labour and delivery. The same device 10 may be configured differently to provide imaging that is optimized for guiding a needle, such as a needle for taking a biopsy or some other type of needle into a tissue or other physiological structure of interest. Other operational modes may be provided for some other specific purposes.

[0056] Each operational mode may have associated with it a number of different elements. These may include, for example:

[0057] specific configurations of signal processing unit 18 and/or transmit pulsers 22 to generate specific ultrasound signals and to process resulting reflected signals detected at transducer assembly 20 in such a way as to provide ultrasound images appropriate to the operational mode;

[0058] user interface controls which are specific to the operational mode;

[0059] various help functions provided by device 10 which are specific to the operational mode to assist users in properly using device 10 in the operational mode.

[0060] The ability to configure a single hardware platform to provide a range of specialized operational modes permits volume manufacture of the platform even in cases where some of the individual operational modes may be very specialized and in relatively low demand. Furthermore, the ability to specialize the device under software control by adding and/or removing and/or repositioning and/or reconfiguring user interface controls on display 14 and/or by changing functions assigned to any interface controls not provided by display 14 permits the device 10 to offer a simplified and highly effective user interface in each of its available specialized operational modes.

[0061] In some embodiments, a device 10 can be locked in a selected operational mode. Such a device may be sold at a

relatively low cost without disrupting the market for devices **10** configured to perform in other operational modes.

**[0062]** The user interface may be provided as described in co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 60/955,328 entitled Hand-held Ultrasound Imaging Device Having Reconfigurable User Interface (filed on 10 Aug. 2007) or its counterpart US non-provisional application of the same title (filed on the same date as the instant application) both of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

**[0063]** In some cases for different operational modes it is desirable to provide different arrangements of transducer elements in transducer assembly **20**. For this purpose, device **10** may be configured to permit the use of interchangeable transducer assemblies **20** that may be removed and replaced with different transducer assemblies suitable for different operational modes. For example, device **10** may be configured as described in U.S. Patent Application No. 60/955,325 entitled Hand-held Ultrasound Imaging Device Having Removable Transducer Arrays (filed on 10 Aug. 2007) or its counterpart US non-provisional application of the same title (filed on the same date as the instant application) both of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

**[0064]** In such cases, device **10** may be configured so that it automatically switches between operational modes in response to detecting that a transducer assembly **20** has been changed to a different type of transducer assembly. In the alternative, device **10** can perform a routine to detect the type of connected transducer assembly **20**, either on initialization or at some other time and can select an appropriate operational mode based upon information identifying the type of transducer assembly **20** identified in the initialization routine.

**[0065]** FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C show, for example, a device **10** to which different transducer assemblies **20**, **20A** and **20B** have been attached respectively. A different operational mode may correspond to each of transducer assemblies **20**, **20A** and **20B**. Device **10** may be switched between these operational modes by selecting and installing the corresponding transducer assembly.

**[0066]** In other embodiments, a device **10** may be switched between operational modes by means of a control provided on a user interface. In still other embodiments, device **10** is intended to offer a single specific operational mode. Device **10** may be upgraded to provide enhanced features or to work according to some different operational mode by uploading new configuration data to device **10** by way of input/output interface(s) **32**. In some embodiments, device **10** stores configuration data on a removable medium such as a card, chip, memory stick, memory or the like. In such embodiments it may be possible to upgrade an existing operational mode or add or change to a new operational mode by replacing the removable medium with a removable medium that has configuration data for the new or upgraded operational mode. In some embodiments, device **10** may have configuration data for a number of different operational modes but some of the operational modes may be locked out until a password, digital key, or other authorization code is provided to release the functionality of some of the operational modes.

**[0067]** FIG. 3 shows a method **40** that may be implemented when a device **10** as described above is turned on. In block **42** the device is turned on. In block **44**, device **10** initializes itself by starting to run its operating system and then invoking embedded software which coordinates the overall operation of device **10** (e.g. on a processor of processor unit **16**). In block **46**, the type of transducer assembly **20** that is connected

to device **10** is determined (either by detecting information identifying the transducer assembly **20** or in some embodiments by receiving user input).

**[0068]** In block **48**, the configuration data for the operational mode corresponding to the transducer assembly **20** recognized in block **46** is read and, in the illustrated embodiment, signal processing unit **18** is configured according to the configuration data in block **50**. The configuration data may additionally specify software to be run on processor unit **16** to support imaging in the corresponding operational mode. In block **50**, the transmit and receive circuitry (i.e. transmit pulsers **22** and receive signal processing stage **24**) may be shut down and placed in a standby mode waiting for instructions to commence imaging.

**[0069]** Although not specifically shown in FIG. 3, user interface controls and/or user manual information associated with the operational mode may also be loaded by processor unit **16** as a part of method **40** or otherwise.

**[0070]** Imaging may commence automatically upon device **10** detecting that transducer assembly **20** is in contact with a subject or, in the alternative, may be invoked by means of a suitable user interface control.

**[0071]** FIG. 4 shows, in more detail, processor unit **16** and signal processing unit **18** according to a particular embodiment. Processor unit **16** comprises one or more suitable data processor(s) **55**—a single data processor **55** is shown in the illustrated embodiment. Data processor **55** may, for example, comprise a suitable microprocessor, digital signal processor (DSP), image processor, or the like. In an example embodiment, data processor **55** comprises a BlackFin™ digital signal processor available from Analog Devices, Inc. of Norwood Mass.

**[0072]** Processor **55** is capable of executing software instructions which may be stored in memory **57** accessible to processor **55** or which may be otherwise accessible to processor **55**. In the illustrated embodiment, memory **57** contains an operating system **58A** and configuration data **58B** for one or more operational modes. Memory **57** may also have capacity to store patient data **58C** (e.g. images, information identifying patients, or the like).

**[0073]** Processor **55** can cause configuration data (e.g. for a particular operational mode and/or for a particular type of transducer array **20**) to be delivered to signal processing unit **18** by data path **28** or directly from a memory **57** to signal processing unit **18** by way of a suitable bus (e.g. bus **59**) connected to deliver the configuration data from memory **57** to signal processing unit **18**. Such configuration data may comprise all or a part of configuration data **58B** stored in memory **57**. The configuration data may cause suitable interconnects (e.g. signal processing paths) to be created within signal processing unit **18** for the purpose of generating suitable transmitted ultrasound signals and processing received ultrasound signals in such a manner as to produce an image appropriate for the current operational mode.

**[0074]** In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4, signal processing unit **18** is configured by configuration data delivered by way of data path **28** to provide a transmit beamformer **60** and a receive beamformer **62**. Depending upon the operational mode, transmit beamformer **60** and receive beamformer **62** may comprise different numbers of channels and may be configured in different ways to provide different characteristics of the transmitted ultrasound signal as well as to derive different information from received ultrasound signals.

[0075] Processor unit 16 may be configured to synchronize the transmission and reception of ultrasound signals by transducer assembly 20. In such embodiments, synchronization signals may be provided by way of data path 28.

[0076] When a received ultrasound signal is passed to signal processing unit 18, the received signal is processed by way of receive beamformer 62 and the resulting data is passed to processor unit 16 by way of data connection 30. Processor 55 processes the data that it receives in a manner specified by the configuration data 58B associated with the current operational mode and displays the resulting data on display 14 in the form of a suitable display. Processor 55 may optionally also store the image data in memory 57 and/or transmit the image data to a network or other device by way of input/output interface(s) 32.

[0077] In some embodiments, signal processing unit 18 comprises a field programmable gate array (FPGA) that is connected to a memory 57 by a bus 59. Memory 57 may store configuration data 58B. Such configuration data 58B may comprise configuration data associated with one or more operational modes. By way of non-limiting example, the configuration data associated with each operational mode may comprise information specifying one or more of:

- [0078] transmit beamforming parameters;
- [0079] receive beamforming parameters;
- [0080] filtering parameters;
- [0081] envelope detection parameters;
- [0082] etc.

All configuration data 58B may be stored in memory 57. Memory 57 may, for example, comprise a flash memory or the like. Providing a single memory 57 that contains all configuration data 58B simplifies construction and potentially reduces power consumption. Processor unit 16 may control, directly or indirectly, what portion of configuration data 58B is loaded from memory 57 into signal processing unit 18. The portion of configuration data 58B loaded into signal processing unit 18 may be associated with a particular operational mode.

[0083] Some embodiments provide the option of configuring signal processing unit 18 differently for each line of an ultrasound image. In some such embodiments, configuration data for all lines of the ultrasound image may be stored in memory 57 and retrieved by way of bus 59 (or data connection 28) on an as-needed basis. For example, signal processing unit 18 may comprise a buffer that holds configuration data for a current ultrasound image line and also has space to receive configuration data for one or more subsequent ultrasound image lines. The configuration data for the subsequent ultrasound image lines may be read into the buffer from memory 57 while the current ultrasound image line is being processed according to configuration data in the buffer. To facilitate such operation, the buffer may be set up as a circular buffer or 'ping-pong' buffer, for example.

[0084] Some or all of the configuration data 58B stored in memory 57 may be generated by processor 55 executing suitable software instructions. For example, processor 55 may execute software for calculating filtering coefficients and/or beamforming coefficients for a particular operational mode. User controls may be provided so that a user can define features of the operational mode. The resulting coefficients may then be saved into memory 57 so that they are available to be loaded for configuration of signal processing unit 18 when the user-defined operational mode is invoked.

[0085] FIG. 5A shows an example of a device 10 which has been configured to provide a line placement operational mode and FIG. 5B shows an example of a resulting image 66 when device 10 is so configured. In the illustrated embodiment, line placement software executes on processor unit 16A and signal processing unit 18A is configured in such a manner as to provide line placement imaging sequence and guide functions. In this operational mode, signal processing unit 18A may be configured with beamforming coefficients that result in enhanced visibility in an image 66 of a needle 66B or the like (FIG. 5B) being inserted into a subject.

[0086] FIG. 5B shows an example of an image 66 which could be provided on display 14 during operation of device 10 when it is in the line placement operational mode of FIG. 5A. Image 66 includes depictions 66A of various anatomical structures in the subject, an image of a needle or probe 66B, and generated guide lines 66C which indicate a desired placement of the needle or probe. Parameters used to generate guidelines 66C may be specified in configuration data and/or in software executing on processor unit 16.

[0087] FIG. 6A illustrate a device 10 configured to operate in a labour and delivery operational mode which is intended for monitoring the labour or pregnant women and the delivery of babies in obstetric applications and FIG. 6B shows an example of a resulting image 68 which may be provided on display 14 when device 10 is so configured. In this embodiment, processor unit 16B is configured to execute labour and delivery software and signal processing unit 18B is configured to generate ultrasound signals and process detected ultrasound signals in ways suitable for providing good quality images of a fetus in utero and/or in the birth canal.

[0088] A device 10 may usefully include features as described in co-pending U.S. Application No. 60/955,329 entitled Power Management in Portable Ultrasound Devices (filed on 10 Aug. 2007) or its counterpart US non-provisional application of the same title (filed on the same date as the instant application) both of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. These applications describe the use of configuration data to place an ultrasound device in different operational modes as well as to use configuration data to place the ultrasound device in various power consumption modes.

[0089] As discussed above, signal processing unit 18 may comprise an FPGA. Advantageously, the same FPGA may be configured to both generate control signals for transmit pulsed 22 and to provide processing of detected signals received from elements of transducer assembly 20. Providing both of these functions in a single FPGA is advantageous because it reduces the width of the signal path required between processor unit 16 and signal processing unit 18.

[0090] Example embodiments of the invention may be made from readily-available off the shelf components as contrasted with custom circuitry such as complicated application specific integrated circuits (ASICs) which are required to provide specialized functions in other devices.

[0091] Where a component (e.g. a processor, circuit, beamformer, signal conditioner, filter, control, assembly, device, circuit, etc.) is referred to above, unless otherwise indicated, reference to that component (including a reference to a "means") should be interpreted as including as equivalents of that component any component which performs the function of the described component (i.e., that is functionally equivalent), including components which are not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure which performs the function in the illustrated exemplary embodiments of the inven-

tion. The embodiments described above and depicted in the Figures are examples only. Features of those embodiments may be combined in ways other than those expressly set out herein.

**[0092]** While a number of exemplary aspects and embodiments have been discussed above, those of skill in the art will recognize certain modifications, permutations, additions and sub-combinations thereof. It is therefore intended that the following appended claims and claims hereafter introduced are interpreted to include all such modifications, permutations, additions and sub-combinations as are within their true spirit and scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A handheld ultrasound system comprising:  
a transducer assembly comprising an array of transducer elements;  
driving circuits connected to the transducer assembly to excite the transducer elements to emit sonic signals;  
receive circuits for conditioning signals detected at the transducer assembly;  
a display for displaying an image based at least in part on the signals detected at the transducer assembly;  
a configurable signal processing unit;  
a data processor configured to provide configuration data to the signal processing unit and to thereby configure the signal processing unit for signal processing operation associated with a particular operational mode.
2. A system according to claim 1 wherein the data processor is configured to provide one of a plurality of sets of configuration data to the signal processing unit and to thereby configure the signal processing unit for signal processing operation associated with a particular one of a plurality of operational modes, wherein each of the plurality of sets of configuration data is associated with a corresponding one of the plurality of operational modes.
3. A system according to claim 2 wherein the transducer assembly includes identification information relating the transducer array and wherein the data processor is configured to select the one of the plurality of sets of configuration data based at least in part on the identification information.
4. A system according to claim 3 wherein the identification information comprises information indicating that the array of transducer elements comprises at least one of: a convex array, a linear array and a phased array.
5. A system according to claim 2 comprising one or more user interface controls for providing user input to the data processor and wherein the data processor is configured to select the one of the plurality of sets of configuration data based at least in part on the user input.
6. A system according to claim 1 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular operational mode comprises provision of transmit beamformers and wherein the configuration data comprises data which defines a transmit beamforming configuration for the particular operational mode.
7. A system according to claim 1 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular operational mode comprises provision of receive beamformers and wherein the configuration data comprises data which defines a receive beamforming configuration for the particular operational mode.
8. A system according to claim 1 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular operational mode comprises digital filtering of the signals detected at the

transducer assembly and wherein the configuration data comprises data which defines one or more digital filters for the particular operational mode.

9. A system according to claim 1 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular operational mode comprises envelope detection of the signals detected at the transducer assembly and wherein the configuration data comprises data which defines one or more envelope detectors for the particular operational mode.

10. A system according to claim 2 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular one of the plurality of operational modes comprises provision of transmit beamformers and wherein the one of the plurality of sets of configuration data comprises data which defines a transmit beamforming configuration for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes.

11. A system according to claim 2 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular one of the plurality of operational modes comprises provision of receive beamformers and wherein the one of the plurality of sets of configuration data comprises data which defines a receive beamforming configuration for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes.

12. A system according to claim 2 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular one of the plurality of operational modes comprises digital filtering of the signals detected at the transducer assembly and wherein the one of the sets of configuration data comprises data which defines one or more digital filters for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes.

13. A system according to claim 2 wherein the signal processing operation associated with the particular one of the plurality of operational modes comprises envelope detection of the signals detected at the transducer assembly and wherein the one of the sets of configuration data comprises data which defines one or more envelope detectors for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes.

14. A system according to claim 1 wherein the configuration data provided to the signal processing unit comprises data which defines any two or more of: a transmit beamforming configuration for the particular operational mode; a receive beamforming configuration for the particular operational mode; a filtering configuration for the particular operational mode; and an envelope detection configuration for the particular operational mode.

15. A system according to claim 2 wherein the one of the plurality of sets of configuration data provided to the signal processing unit comprises data which defines any two or more of: a transmit beamforming configuration for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes; a receive beamforming configuration for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes; a filtering configuration for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes; and an envelope detection configuration for the particular one of the plurality of operational modes.

16. A system according to claim 2 wherein the data processor is configured to provide a different one of the plurality of sets of configuration data to the signal processing unit and to thereby re-configure the signal processing unit for signal processing operation associated with a different one of the plurality of operational modes.

17. A system according to claim 16 wherein the signal processing unit comprises a field-programmable gate array

(FPGA) and each of the plurality of sets of configuration data comprises a corresponding set of interconnects for configuration of the FPGA.

18. A system according to claim 2 wherein the signal processing unit comprises a field-programmable gate array (FPGA) and each of the plurality of sets of configuration data comprises a corresponding set of interconnects for configuration of the FPGA.

19. A system according to claim 1 wherein the signal processing unit comprises a field-programmable gate array (FPGA) and the configuration data comprises a set of interconnects for configuration of the FPGA.

20. A system according to claim 1 comprising a storage medium for storing the configuration data.

21. A system according to claim 2 comprising a storage medium for storing the plurality of sets of configuration data.

22. A system according to claim 1 comprising one or more input/output interfaces for receiving the configuration data into the system.

23. A system according to claim 22 wherein the one or more input/output interfaces comprise at least one of: an interface to a removable memory medium; a wireless communication interface; a serial data interface; a parallel data interface; and a universal serial bus (USB) interface.

24. A system according to claim 1 comprising one or more user interface controls for providing user input to the system and wherein the data processor is configured to interpret the user input from each user interface control in a manner which is dependent on the particular operational mode.

25. A system according to claim 24 wherein the one or more user interface controls are manipulable to provide a help request to the system and wherein the data processor is configured to respond to the help request in a manner which is dependent on the particular operational mode.

26. A system according to claim 25 comprising a storage medium for storing user guide information and wherein the data processor is configured to respond to the help request by providing a subset of the user guide information associated with the particular operational mode.

27. A system according to claim 1 wherein the display comprises one or more touch-sensitive user interface controls for providing user input to the system.

28. A system according to claim 2 wherein the plurality of operational modes comprise two or more of: a line placement operational mode; a labour and delivery operational mode; an abdominal aortic aneurysm operational mode; and a Doppler operational mode.

29. A system according to claim 1 wherein the data processor is configured to provide different configuration data to the signal processing unit and to thereby configure the signal processing unit for different signal processing operation for different lines of an ultrasound image.

30. A system according to claim 1, wherein the handheld ultrasound system weighs less than 10 pounds.

31. A system according to claim 1, wherein the handheld ultrasound system has transverse and longitudinal dimensions less than about 15 centimetres and a width less than about 5 cm.

32. A method for initializing a handheld ultrasonic system having a data processor, a configurable signal processing unit and a transducer assembly, the method comprising:

determining an operational mode of the handheld ultrasonic device; and

providing configuration data to the signal processing unit to thereby configure the signal processing unit for signal processing operation associated with the operational mode.

33. A method according to claim 32 wherein determining the operational mode comprises determining a particular operational mode from among a plurality of operational modes and wherein providing the configuration data to the signal processing unit comprises providing a corresponding one of a plurality of sets of configuration data to the signal processing unit to thereby configure the signal processing unit for signal processing operation associated with the particular operational mode.

34. A method according to claim 32 wherein determining the operational mode comprises: ascertaining identification information from the transducer assembly, the identification information related to a type of transducer array associated with the transducer assembly; and determining the operational mode based at least in part on the identification information.

35. A method according to claim 34 wherein the identification information comprises an indication that the type of transducer array comprises one or more of: a convex array of transducer elements, a linear array of transducer elements and a phased array of transducer elements.

36. A method according to claim 32 wherein the configuration information comprises one or more of: data which defines a transmit beamforming configuration for the operational mode; data which defines a receive beamforming configuration for the operational mode; data which defines one or more digital filters for the operational mode; and data which defines one or more envelope detectors for the operational mode.

37. A method according to claim 32 wherein the signal processing unit comprises a field-programmable gate array (FPGA) and wherein providing configuration data to the signal processing unit comprises creating interconnects for configuration of the FPGA.

38. A method according to claim 32 comprising receiving user input from one or more user interface controls and interpreting the user input in a manner which is dependent on the operational mode.

39. A method according to claim 38 wherein receiving the user input comprises receiving a help request and interpreting the user input comprises interpreting the help request in a manner which is dependent on the operational mode.

40. A method according to claim 39 wherein interpreting the help request in a manner which is dependent on the operational mode comprises outputting a user guide that is dependent on the operational mode.

41. A method according to claim 33 wherein the plurality of operational modes comprise two or more of: a line placement operational mode; a labour and delivery operational mode; an abdominal aortic aneurysm operational mode; and a Doppler operational mode.

42. A computer readable medium having recorded thereon statements and instructions which when executed by a suitably configured processor cause the processor to perform the method of claim 33.

\* \* \* \* \*



专利名称(译)	手持式超声成像系统		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20090093719A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2009-04-09
申请号	US12/188122	申请日	2008-08-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	PELISSIER LAURENT DICKIE KRIS 陈观塘 KEAT		
申请(专利权)人(译)	PELISSIER LAURENT DICKIE KRIS 陈观塘, KEAT		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	PELISSIER LAURENT DICKIE KRIS 陈观塘, KEAT		
[标]发明人	PELISSIER LAURENT DICKIE KRIS CHAN KWUN KEAT		
发明人	PELISSIER, LAURENT DICKIE, KRIS CHAN, KWUN-KEAT		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00		
CPC分类号	A61B8/00 A61B8/4455 A61B8/465 A61B8/462 A61B8/4427 A61B8/4483 A61B8/467		
优先权	60/977353 2007-10-03 US		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

提供了一种手持式超声设备，具有用于发射和接收声音信号的换能器组件，可配置信号处理单元，以及配置成向信号处理单元提供配置数据的数据处理器。配置数据定义了操作模式的波束成形配置，过滤配置和包络检测配置。操作模式可以由用户选择，或者可以基于检测到的换能器组件的类型来确定。

