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Yang et al.

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(54) **METHOD, APPARATUS, AND SYSTEM FOR ADJUSTING BRIGHTNESS OF ULTRASOUND IMAGE BY USING PRESTORED GRADATION DATA AND IMAGES**

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A61B 8/08 (2006.01)

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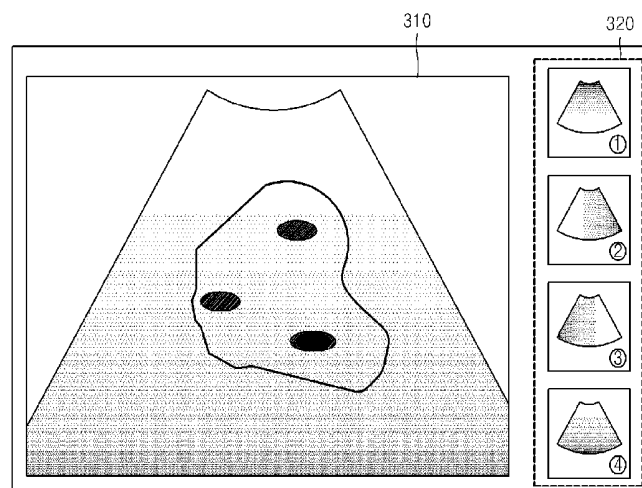
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a method of adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image including: generating at least one first image representing a region of interest (ROI) by using echo signals corresponding to ultrasound waves irradiated toward the ROI; adjusting brightness of the at least one first image based on an external signal for selecting at least one selected from a plurality of prestored gradation data and a plurality of prestored image data; and generating a second image representing the ROI based on the adjusted brightness.

20 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

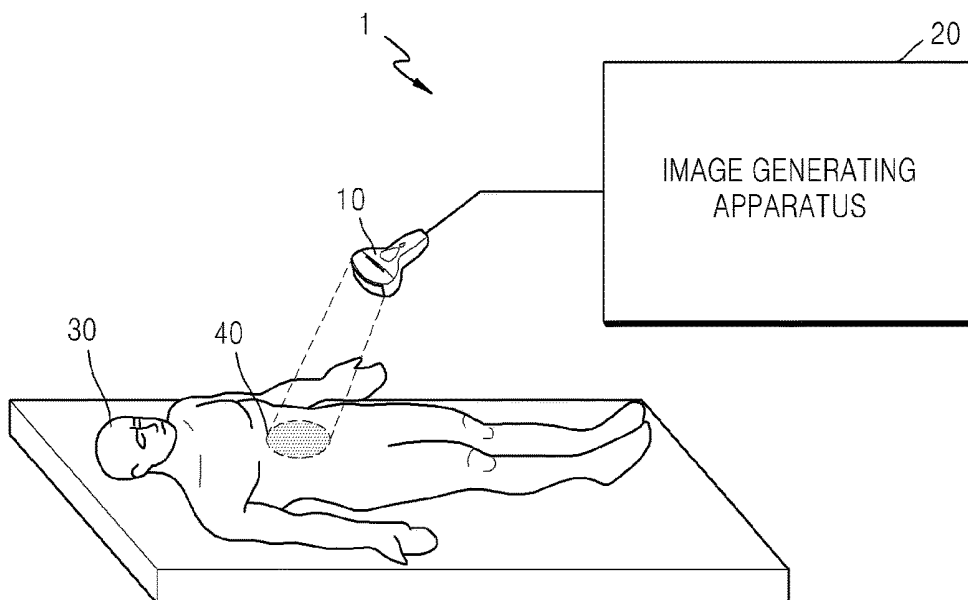


FIG. 2

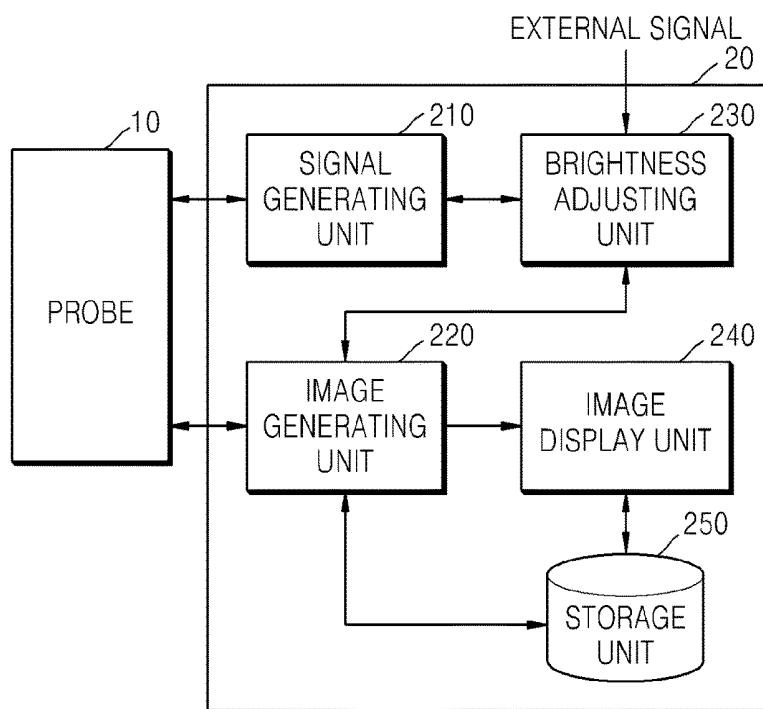


FIG. 3

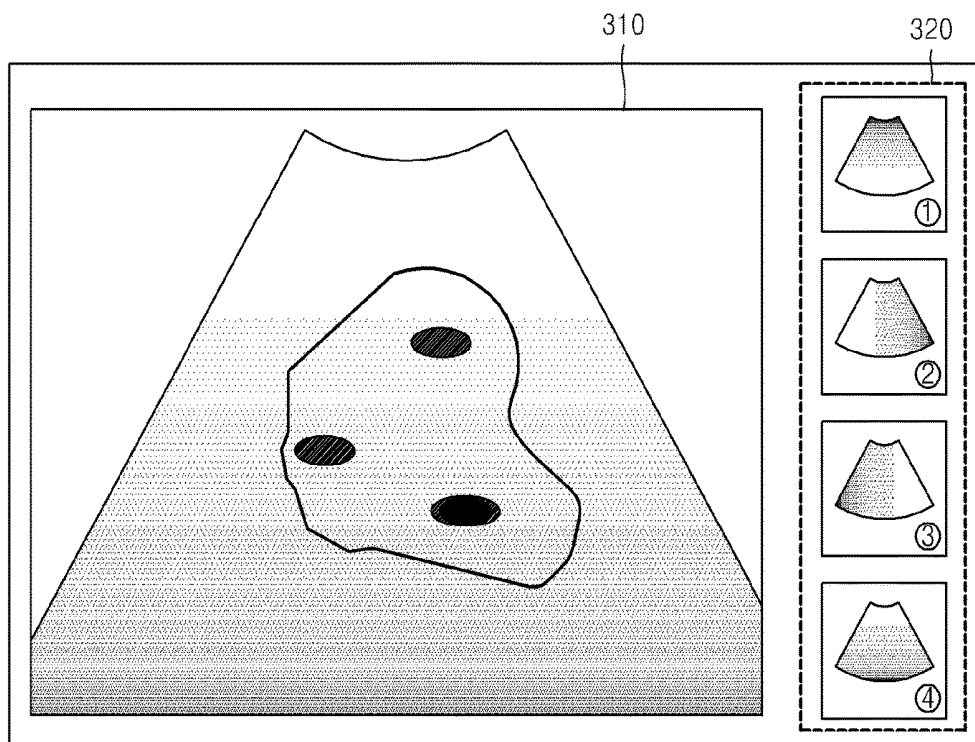


FIG. 4

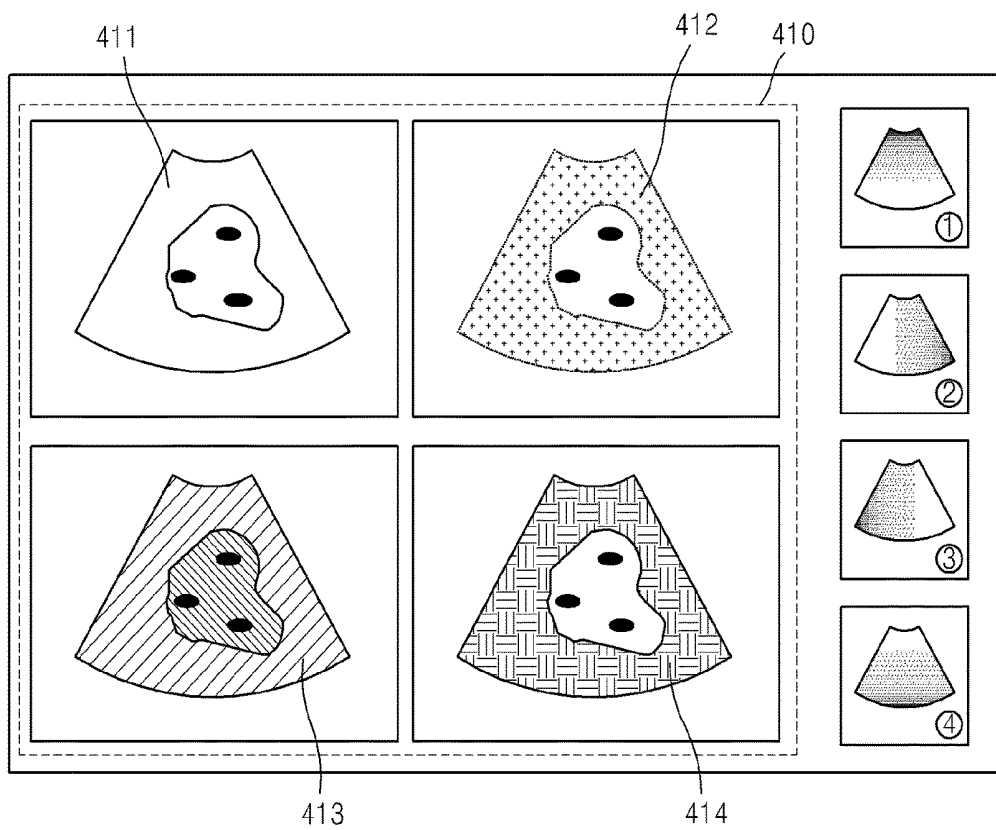


FIG. 5A

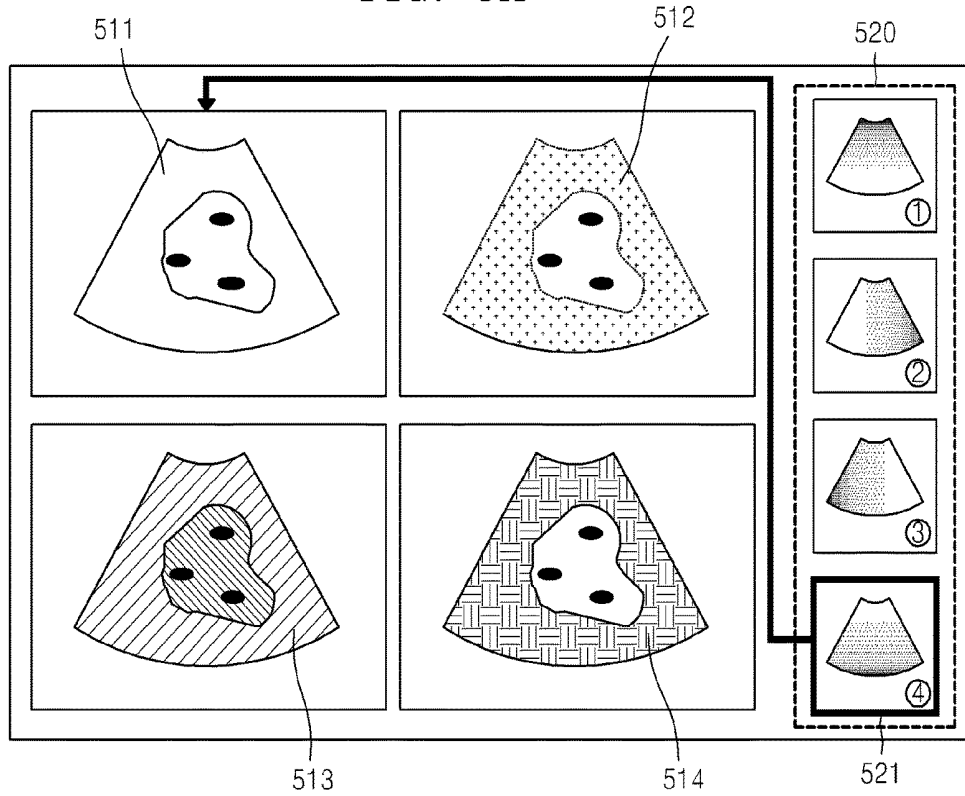


FIG. 5B

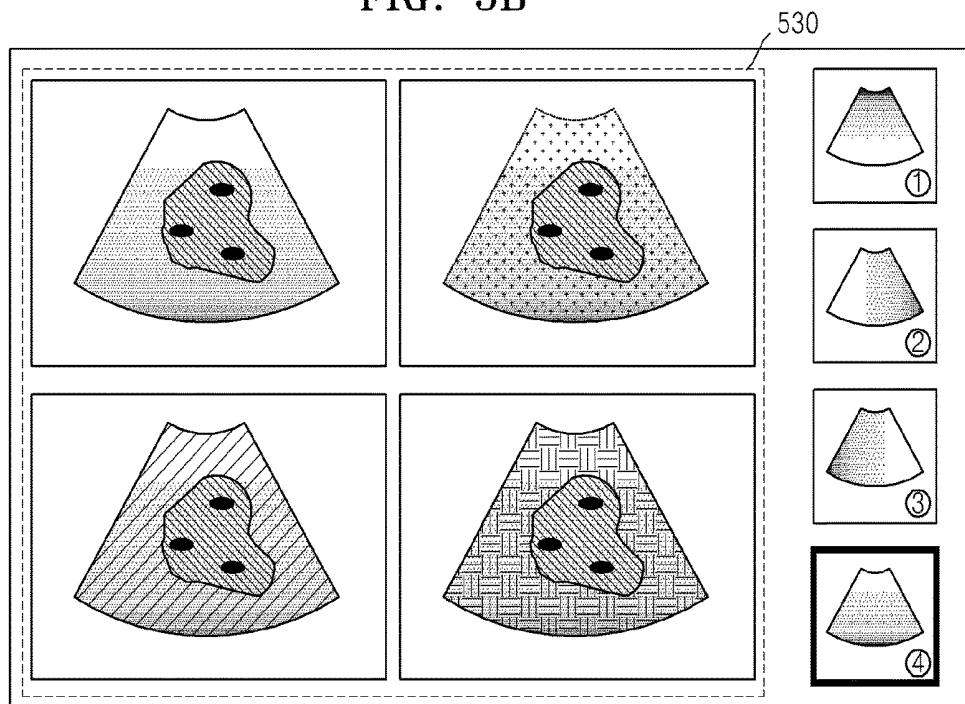


FIG. 6

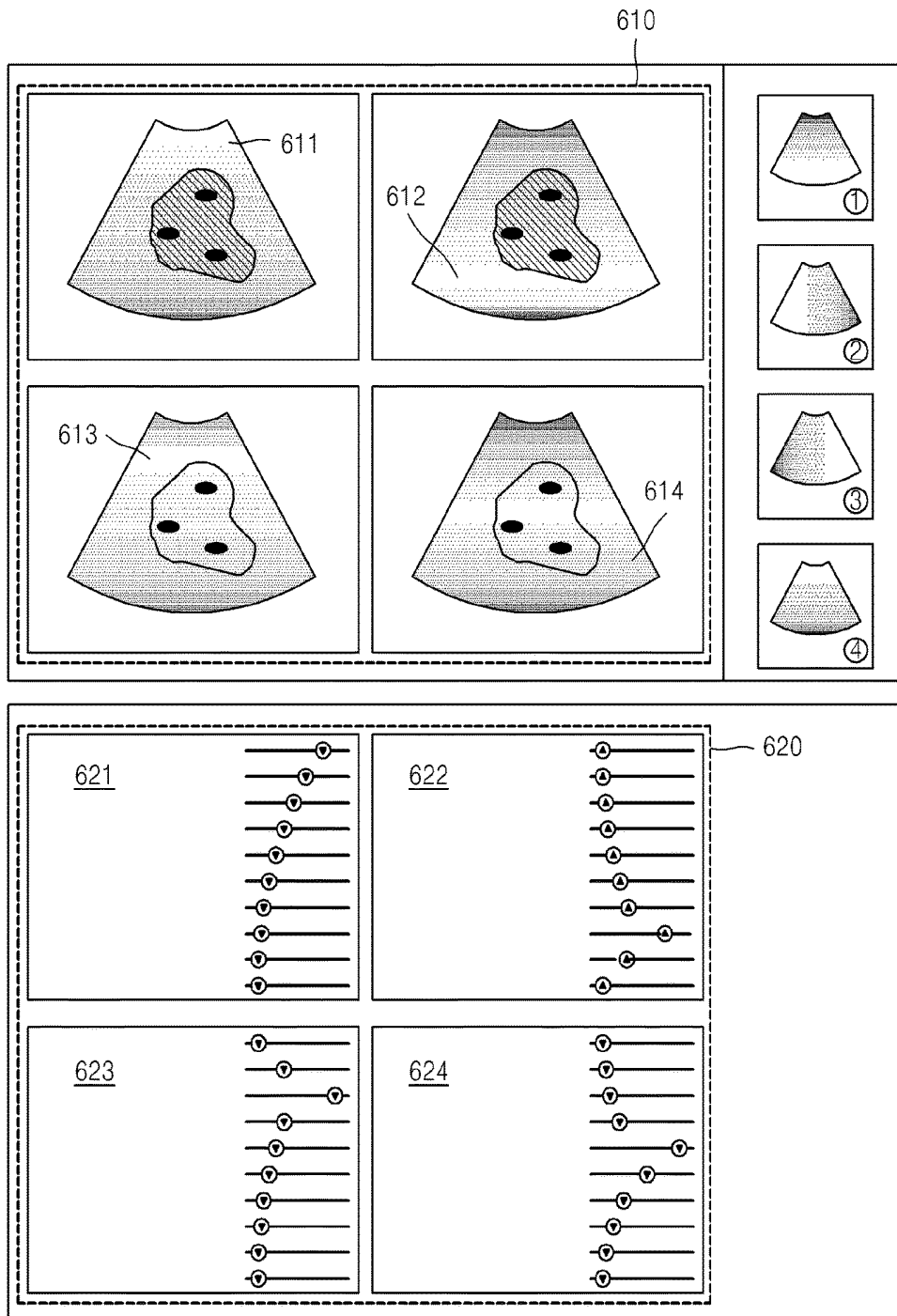


FIG. 7A

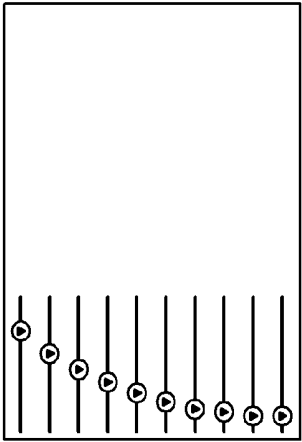


FIG. 7B

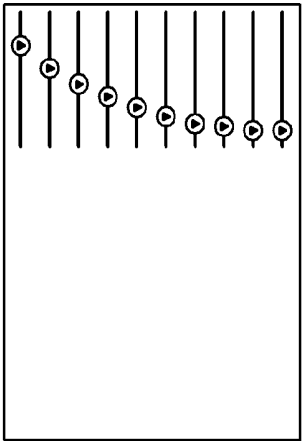


FIG. 7C

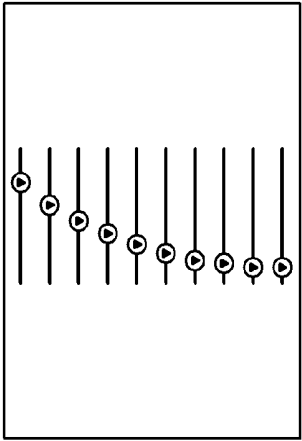


FIG. 8

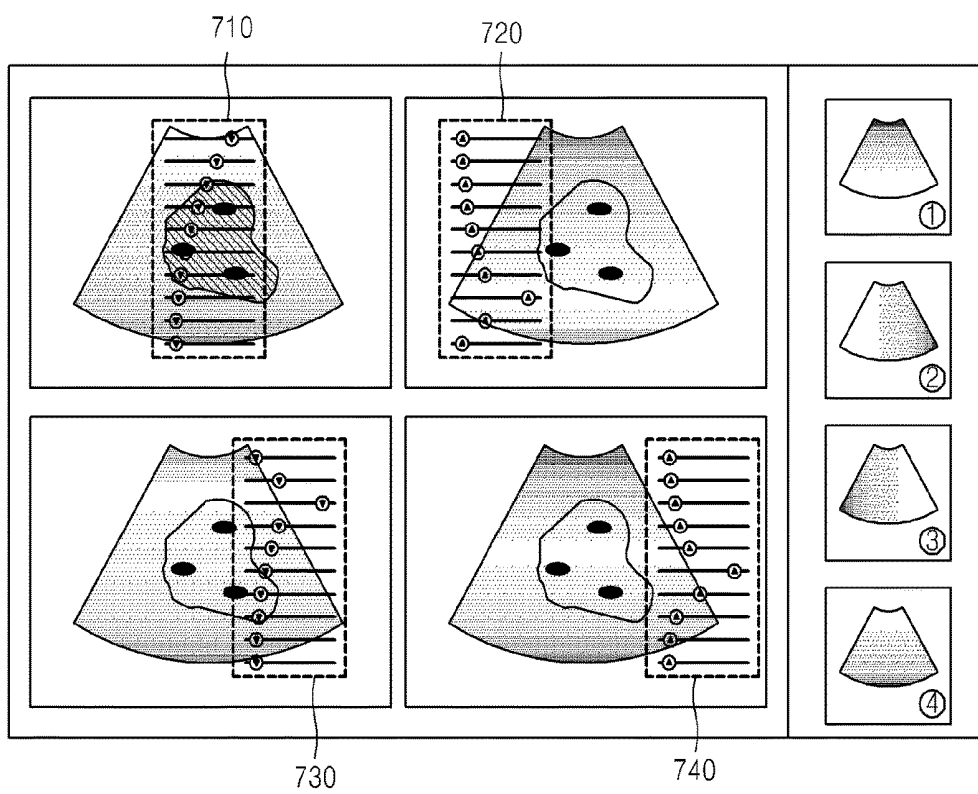


FIG. 9C

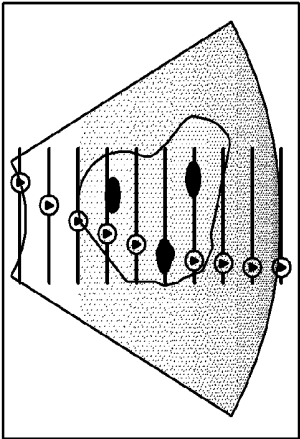


FIG. 9B

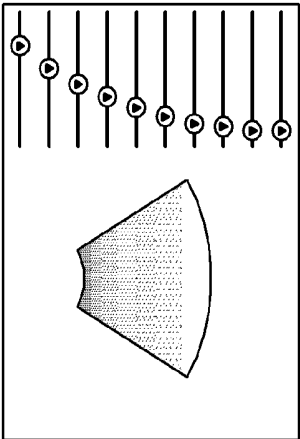


FIG. 9A

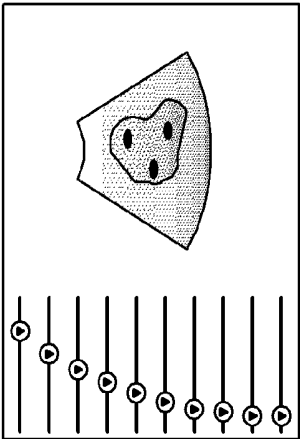
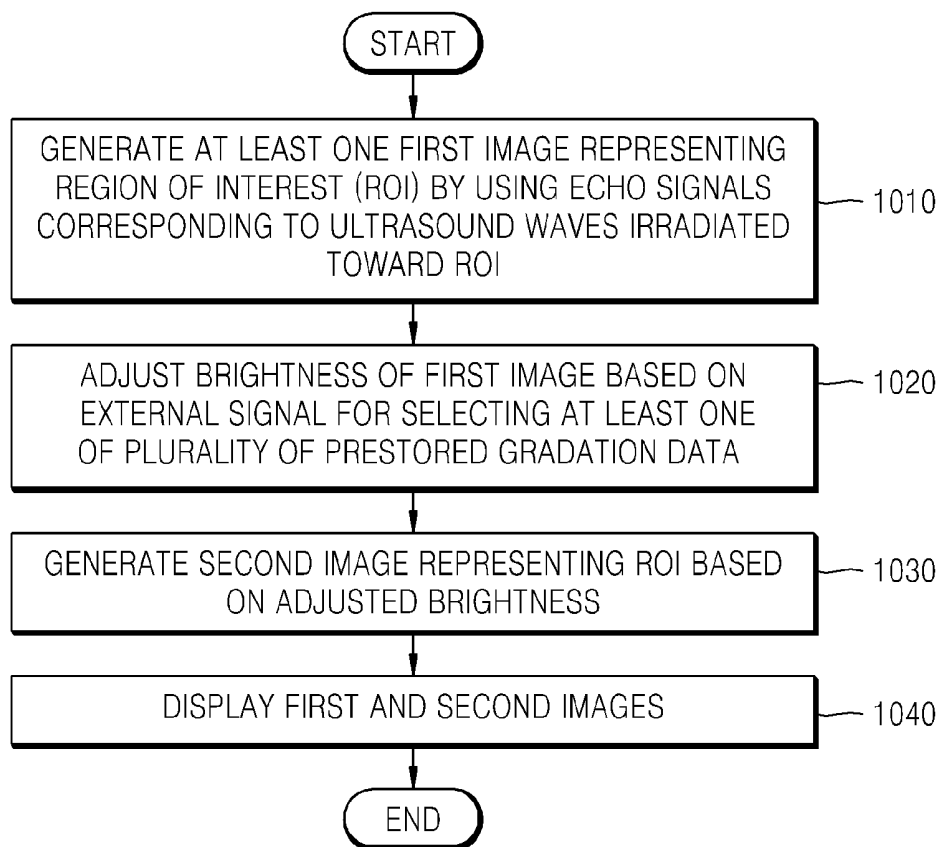


FIG. 10



METHOD, APPARATUS, AND SYSTEM FOR ADJUSTING BRIGHTNESS OF ULTRASOUND IMAGE BY USING PRESTORED GRADATION DATA AND IMAGES

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2014-0038749, filed on Apr. 1, 2014, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

One or more embodiments of the present invention relate to a method, apparatus, and system for adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image by using prestored gradation data and images.

2. Description of the Related Art

An ultrasound system is an important diagnostic system because it has a wide variety of applications. In particular, the ultrasound system has been widely used in the medical industry due to it being a non-invasive and non-destructive way to investigate an object. Recently, high performance ultrasound systems are being used to generate two-dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) images showing the internal structures of an object.

In order to transmit or receive an ultrasound signal, an ultrasound system generally includes a probe with a wide-band transducer. When the transducer is electrically stimulated, it produces an ultrasound signal and transmits the ultrasound signal to a human body. The ultrasound signal transmitted into the human body is reflected from a boundary between tissues inside the human body and returned to the transducer. The returned ultrasound echo signal is then converted into an electrical signal, and ultrasound image data for obtaining an image of tissue is generated by amplifying and signal-processing the electrical signal.

SUMMARY

One or more embodiments of the present invention include a method, an apparatus, and a system for adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image by using prestored gradation data and image data.

One or more embodiments of the present invention include a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium having recorded thereon a program for executing the method on a computer.

Additional aspects will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented embodiments.

According to one or more embodiments of the present invention, a method of adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image includes: generating at least one first image representing a region of interest (ROI) by using echo signals corresponding to ultrasound waves irradiated toward the ROI; adjusting brightness of the at least one first image based on an external signal for selecting at least one selected from a plurality of prestored gradation data and a plurality of prestored image data; and generating a second image representing the ROI based on the adjusted brightness.

According to one or more embodiments of the present invention, a non-transitory computer-readable recording

medium has recorded thereon a program for executing the above-described method on a computer.

According to one or more embodiments of the present invention, an apparatus for adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image includes: an image generating unit for generating at least one first image representing an ROI by using echo signals corresponding to ultrasound waves irradiated toward the ROI; a storage unit for storing a plurality of gradation data or a plurality of image data; and a brightness adjusting unit for adjusting brightness of the at least one first image based on an external signal for selecting at least one selected from the plurality of gradation data and the plurality of image data, wherein the image generating unit generates a second image representing the ROI based on the adjusted brightness.

According to one or more embodiments of the present invention, an ultrasound diagnostic system includes: a probe that irradiates ultrasound waves toward an ROI of an object and receives echo signals corresponding to the ultrasound waves; and an image generating apparatus that generates at least one first image representing the ROI by using the echo signals, adjusts brightness of the at least one first image based on an external signal for selecting at least one selected from a plurality of prestored gradation data and a plurality of prestored image data, and generates a second image representing the ROI based on the adjusted brightness.

As described above, a method, an apparatus, and a system for adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image according to embodiments of the present invention are adapted to adjust brightness of a plurality of ultrasound images in real-time or later by using prestored gradation data and image data, thereby eliminating a user's inconvenience of having to adjust brightness of one image and then selecting another image and adjusting brightness of the other image. Furthermore, it is possible to adjust brightnesses of different regions in each of a plurality of images obtained by copying one image, thereby facilitating comparison and analysis of the plurality of images.

The method, apparatus, and system for adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image are also adapted to prestore preset data (including gradation data and image data) and update (i.e., add or delete) the preset data according to user selection, thereby allowing a user to easily select an optimized degree of brightness for each object.

Furthermore, it is possible to arbitrarily increase or reduce the number of objects (i.e., brightness adjustment tools) for adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image or freely change a location where the object is displayed, thereby increasing user convenience.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and/or other aspects will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound diagnostic system according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a configuration of an image generating apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a diagram for explaining a first image according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a diagram for explaining a first image according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are diagrams for explaining adjustment of brightness of a first image according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a diagram for explaining adjustment of brightness of a first image according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 7A through 7C are diagrams for explaining examples where an image display unit changes a region where an object is displayed according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a diagram for explaining an example where an image display unit displays an ultrasound image (i.e., a first or second image) simultaneously with an object;

FIGS. 9A through 9C are diagrams for explaining another example where an image display unit displays an ultrasound image (i.e., a first or second image) simultaneously with an object; and

FIG. 10 is a flowchart of a method of adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments of the invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which illustrative embodiments of the invention are shown. It should be understood that the exemplary embodiments described herein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. All technical concepts that can easily be inferred from the detailed description and embodiments of the present invention by one of ordinary skill in the art should be construed as being included in the scope of the present invention. Expressions such as "at least one of," when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound diagnostic system 1 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, the ultrasound diagnostic system 1 includes a probe 10 and an image generating apparatus 20. Although the ultrasound diagnostic system 1 only includes components related to the present embodiment, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the ultrasound diagnostic system 1 may further include other common components in addition to those illustrated in FIG. 1.

The probe 10 irradiates ultrasound waves toward a region of interest (ROI) 40 of an object 30 and receives echo signals corresponding to the ultrasound waves. The probe 10 also transmits the echo signals to an image generating unit 220 in the image generating apparatus 20.

In detail, when transducers (not shown) in the probe 10 transmit ultrasound waves to a specific portion inside the object 30, the ultrasound waves are partially reflected from layers between different tissues. In particular, the ultrasound waves may be reflected from an area of the object 30 where there is a change in density, e.g., from blood cells within blood plasma or small structures within organs. The reflected ultrasound waves vibrate the transducers, and the transducers output electrical pulses corresponding to the vibrations. The probe 10 transmits the electrical pulses to the image generating unit 220.

Here, the object 30 means a subject, e.g., a patient, of which an image is generated, but is not limited thereto. The ROI 40 means a predetermined region in the object 30, e.g., a lesion tissue, but is not limited thereto.

The image generating apparatus 20 generates at least one first image representing the ROI 40 by using echo signals. In this case, the first image means an ultrasound image representing the ROI 40. The image generating apparatus 20 also adjusts brightness of the first image based on an external signal for selecting at least one selected from a plurality of prestored gradation data and a plurality of prestored image data and generates a second image representing an ROI based on the adjusted brightness. The image data means data corresponding to information contained in an image, and the information includes information about brightness of the image. Furthermore, the second image means an ultrasound image representing the ROI 40. The external signal means a signal input from outside the image generating apparatus 20. For example, the external signal may be input by a user through an input device (not shown) including input elements such as a mouse, a keyboard, and a touch display and software modules for driving the input elements. The image generating apparatus 20 display the first and second images.

The operation of an image generating apparatus 20 will now be described in more detail with reference to FIGS. 2 through 10.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a configuration of the image generating apparatus 20 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 2, the image generating apparatus 20 according to the present embodiment includes a signal generating unit 210, a brightness adjusting unit 230, an image generating unit 220, an image display unit 240, and a storage unit 250. Although the image generating apparatus 20 of FIG. 2 only includes components related to the present embodiment, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the image generating apparatus 20 may further include common components other than those illustrated in FIG. 2.

It will also be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art that the image display unit 240 may be formed as an independent image display device. In other words, the image display unit 240 may include all output devices such as a display panel, a monitor, etc., mounted in the ultrasound diagnostic system 1, and software modules for driving the output devices.

Furthermore, the signal generating unit 210, the brightness adjusting unit 230, and the image generating unit 220 in the image generating apparatus 20 may correspond to one or a plurality of processors. The processor(s) may be implemented as an array of multiple logic gates, or a combination of a universal microprocessor and a memory for storing a program that can be executed in the universal microprocessor. Furthermore, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the processor(s) may be formed using a different type of hardware.

The signal generating unit 210 generates ultrasound signals to be transmitted by the probe 10 to the ROI 40. In detail, the signal generating unit 210 generates electrical signals corresponding to ultrasound waves to be irradiated by the probe 10 in consideration of locations of the transducers in the probe 10 and a point at which the transducers focus ultrasound waves. In this case, the signal generating unit 210 may generate a plurality of electrical signals by sequentially and iteratively producing electrical signals according to a position or size of the ROI 40. The signal generating unit 210 transmits the generated electrical signals to the probe 10 which in turn irradiates ultrasound waves corresponding to the electrical signals toward the ROI 40.

The image generating unit 220 generates at least one first image representing the ROI 40 by using echo signals cor-

responding to the ultrasound waves. In this case, the first image means an ultrasound image showing the ROI 40. For example, the first image may be a brightness (B) mode image, a motion (M) mode image, a Doppler mode image, a color (C) mode image, or an elasticity mode image. The first image may be a two-dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) image.

In detail, the image generating unit 220 produces a digital signal by performing analog-to-digital conversion on the echo signals (i.e., electrical pulses) received from the probe 10. The image generating unit 220 also creates a focused reception signal by performing reception beamforming on the digital signal, and ultrasound data by using the focused reception signal. The ultrasound data may include a radio frequency (RF) signal, but is not limited thereto.

The image generating unit 220 also generates a first image showing the ROI 40 by using the ultrasound data. In this case, the first image showing the ROI 40 may represent shapes and sizes of tissues contained in the ROI 40.

The image display unit 240 displays a first image generated by the image generating unit 220. Although the image display unit 240 is incorporated into the image generating apparatus 20, it may be separate from the image generating apparatus 20. In detail, the image display unit 240 includes all output devices such as a display panel, a monitor, etc., and software modules for driving the output devices.

An example of a first image generated by the image generating unit 220 will now be described in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 3 and 4.

FIG. 3 is a diagram for explaining a first image 310 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates an example of the first image 310 that is generated by the image generating unit 220 and displayed on the image display unit 240. Since ultrasound waves are attenuated as the ultrasound waves penetrate deeper into tissue, an echo signal reflected from a region located close to a surface of the probe 10 has a different magnitude or phase from that reflected from a region located away from the surface of the probe 10. Thus, since a portion in the first image 310 representing the region located away from the surface of the probe 10 appears dark, the user may have difficulty in analyzing the first image 310.

In the image generating apparatus 20, the brightness adjusting unit 230 adjusts brightness of the first image 310 by using prestored gradation data or image data. The image generating unit 220 generates a second image based on the adjusted brightness, and the image display unit 240 displays the second image. Thus, the user is able to adjust brightness of an image of a desired region to a desired level.

In this case, the brightness adjusting unit 230 may adjust the brightness of a first image based on an external signal for selecting at least one selected from a plurality of gradation data 320 and a plurality of image data. A method of adjusting brightness of a first image, which is performed by the brightness adjusting unit 230, will be described in detail below with reference to FIGS. 5 through 9.

FIG. 4 is a diagram for explaining a first image 410 according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates an example where a plurality of first images 411 through 414 generated by the image generating unit 220 are displayed on the image display unit 240. In this case, the plurality of first images 411 through 414 may be a plurality of copies of the same image or a plurality of different images. For example, although the probe 10 repeatedly irradiates ultrasound waves toward the same ROI (40 in

FIG. 1), received echo signals may have different magnitudes or phases from one other. Thus, the first images 411 through 414 may be the same as or different from one another.

As described above, the image generating apparatus 20 may display the plurality of first images 411 through 413, thereby allowing a user to adjust brightness of each of the first images 411 through 414 as well as different regions in each of the first images 411 through 414.

Referring back to FIG. 2, the brightness adjusting unit 230 adjusts brightness of a first image based on the received external signal. In this case, the external signal means a signal that is used for selecting at least one selected from a plurality of prestored gradation data and a plurality of prestored image data and is input from outside the image generating apparatus 20. The image data is data corresponding to information contained in an image, and the information includes information representing brightness of the image. In detail, the brightness adjusting unit 230 may adjust brightness of the whole or a portion of the first image corresponding to gradation data or image data selected based on the external signal. For example, the brightness adjusting unit 230 may adjust brightness of the first image by changing a Time Gain Compensation (TGC) value or a Lateral Gain Compensation (LGC) value of the first image so that the TGC or LGC value of the first image is equal to brightness of an image contained in the selected gradation data or image data.

The storage unit 250 stores a plurality of gradation data and a plurality of image data. Here, the gradation data is data corresponding to gradations represented in images previously generated by the image generating unit 220. The image data is data representing all types of information contained in the previously generated images, and the all types of information include information representing brightness of the images.

As described above, as ultrasound waves irradiated by the probe 10 penetrate deeper, the ultrasound waves are attenuated, and the degree of attenuation varies depending on a location of the ROI 40 and various conditions such as types of tissues contained in the ROI 40. Thus, gradations represented in images generated by the image generating unit 220 may vary from one image to another.

The storage unit 250 stores data corresponding to gradations that are respectively represented in previously generated images as preset data. The storage unit 250 reads at least one of the stored data based on an external signal. Thus, the brightness adjusting unit 230 may adjust brightness of a first image so that it corresponds to one gradation or brightness of an image in the preset data, thereby eliminating the need for a user to manually adjust the brightness of the first image whenever necessary.

The storage unit 250 may also store data corresponding to brightness of the first image as preset data in the form of an image or gradation. In detail, the storage unit 250 may add data corresponding to the brightness of the first image to the preset data as gradation data and store the resulting data. The storage unit 250 may also add data (including data corresponding to the brightness of the first image) corresponding to all types of information contained in the first image to the preset data as image data and store the resulting data. In other words, since it is possible to update (i.e., add or delete) the preset data stored in the storage unit 250, desired data may be stored for each user. The brightness adjusting unit 230 may adjust brightness of an image by using the updated preset data.

The image generating unit **220** generates a second image representing the ROI **40** based on brightness obtained by the brightness adjusting unit **230**. In other words, the first and second images generated by the image generating unit **220** may represent the same ROI **40** but exhibit different brightnesses.

For example, the image generating unit **220** amplifies an echo signal received from the probe **10** and adjusts a gain of the amplified echo signal. In detail, the image generating unit **220** adjusts a gain of an echo signal based on a TGC or LGC value received from the brightness adjusting unit **230** and regenerate ultrasound data. The image generating unit **220** also generates a second image by using the regenerated ultrasound data.

The image display unit **240** displays the first and second images generated by the image generating unit **220**. The image display unit **240** may display the first and second images simultaneously on the same screen, or display them sequentially.

The image display unit **240** also reads a plurality of gradation data and a plurality of image data for adjusting brightness of the first image from the storage unit **250** and displays the plurality of gradation data and the plurality of image data on a screen. Thus, the user may select the degree to which the brightness of the first image will be changed by selecting one of the plurality of gradation data and the plurality of image data displayed on the screen.

Furthermore, the image display unit **240** may display at least one object for adjusting brightness of the first image. In this case, an object may represent each of the plurality of gradation data and the plurality of image data stored in the storage unit **250**, or correspond to a digital TGC or LGC module. The image display unit **240** may display the first image and an object on the same screen in an overlapping manner, or change a region where the object is displayed independently from the first image based on an external signal. In addition, the image display unit **240** may display the object by changing transparency thereof based on an external signal, or display the object only when an external signal for changing a location of the object is received.

A method of adjusting brightness of a first image will now be described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **5** through **9**.

FIGS. **5A** and **5B** are diagrams for explaining adjustment of brightness of a plurality of first images **511** through **514** according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. In particular, FIG. **5A** illustrates an example where the image display unit (**240** in FIG. **2**) displays the plurality of first images **511** through **514** and a plurality of objects **520** for adjusting brightness of the plurality of first images **511** through **514**.

The objects **520** represent a plurality of gradation data and a plurality of image data stored in the storage unit **250**. For example, the objects **520** may include an object representing a gradation that becomes gradually darker from a lower end of an image to an upper end thereof, an object representing a gradation that becomes gradually darker from the left side of an image toward the right side thereof, an object representing a gradation that becomes gradually darker from the right side of an image toward the left side thereof, and an object **521** representing a gradation that becomes gradually darker from an upper end of an image to a lower end thereof. Each of the objects **520** may show a shape of tissue in an ROI of an object, or only indicate brightness of an image without showing the shape of tissue. Although FIG. **5A** shows that the number of the objects **520** is four (**4**) for convenience of explanation, the number of the objects **520**

may vary depending on the number of data stored in the storage unit **250** and the number of regions of which brightness is adjusted.

Based on an external signal for selecting one of a plurality of gradation data and a plurality of image data, the brightness adjusting unit **230** adjusts brightness of the first image to a level corresponding to the selected data. Here, the external signal is a signal for selecting one of the objects **520** corresponding to the plurality of data, respectively.

For example, if an external signal for selecting the object **521** representing the gradation that becomes gradually darker from the upper end of the image to the lower end thereof is received, the brightness adjusting unit **230** adjusts brightness of one or all of the first images **511** through **514** to a brightness level corresponding to the selected object **521**. In other words, the brightness adjusting unit **230** may adjust brightnesses of the first images **511** through **514** so that they are equal to or different from one another.

FIG. **5B** illustrates an example where the image display unit **240** displays a plurality of second images **530**. The second images **530** may be obtained by adjusting the brightness of the first images **511** through **514** shown in FIG. **5A** to a brightness level corresponding to the selected object **521**.

Referring to FIG. **5B**, the brightness of the second images **530** is adjusted to have a gradation that becomes gradually darker from an upper end of an image towards a lower end thereof. Although FIG. **5B** shows that the brightness of all the second images **620** is adjusted to have the same level, for convenience of explanation, only brightness of one of the second images **530** may be adjusted to a level corresponding to the selected object **521**. In other words, based on an external signal for selecting one of the first images **511** through **514** shown in FIG. **5A**, the brightness adjusting unit **230** may adjust only brightness of the selected first image **511** to a level corresponding to the selected object **521**.

FIG. **6** is a diagram for explaining adjustment of brightness of first images according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **6**, the image display unit (**240** in FIG. **2**) displays second images **610** (or **611** through **614**) and objects **620** (or **621** through **624**) for adjusting brightness of the first images on separate regions, respectively. In this case, each of the objects **621** through **624** corresponds to a digital TGC or LGC module. Although FIG. **6** shows the second images **611** through **614** for convenience of explanation, the image display unit **240** may display the first images before displaying the second images **611** through **614**.

The image display unit **240** displays the same number of the objects **621** through **624** as the first images. For example, if the number of the first images displayed on the image display unit **240** is **4**, the image display unit **240** may display the four objects **621** through **624** corresponding to the first images, respectively. The brightness adjusting unit **230** may adjust brightness of the first images based on an external signal for changing a location of each of the objects **621** through **624**.

In this case, each of the objects **621** through **624** includes icons for adjusting brightnesses of a plurality regions in each of the first images. For example, if each of the first images is partitioned into ten (**10**) regions, the image display unit **240** may display the objects **621** through **624**, each including ten icons, so as to adjust brightness of each of the ten regions. Here, the number of ions (i.e., the number of regions in the first image) may be preset in the image generating apparatus (**20** in FIG. **2**) or be set by a user through an external signal.

The brightness adjusting unit **230** partitions each of the first images into a plurality of regions based on an external signal, and adjusts brightness of each of the plurality of regions in the first image. For example, if each of the objects **621** through **624** includes ten icons as shown in FIG. **6**, the brightness adjusting unit **230** may divide the first image into ten regions, and adjust brightness of each of the ten regions respectively corresponding to the ten icons based on an external signal for moving at least one of the ten icons. The image generating unit **220** generates the second images **611** through **614**, each having the ten regions of which brightness has been adjusted, and the image display unit **240** displays the second images **611** through **614**.

For example, if an external signal for moving icons in the object **621** for making the first image darker towards the lower end is received, the image generating unit **220** may generate the second image **611** corresponding to positions of the icons, and the image display unit **240** may display the generated second image **611**.

Furthermore, if an external signal for moving icons of the object **624** so that a central region of the first image is the brightest is received, the image generating unit **220** may generate the second image **614** corresponding to positions of the icons, and the image display unit **240** may display the generated second image **614**.

As described above, the brightness adjusting unit **230** adjusts brightness of the first image by partitioning the first image into a plurality regions, the user may adjust brightness of only a region in the first image that the user desires to observe.

Although FIG. **6** illustrates an example where all the objects **621** through **624** are displayed on the right side of a screen, the image display unit **240** may change a region where the objects **621** through **624** are displayed. An example where the image display unit **240** changes a region where an object is displayed will now be described in detail with reference to FIG. **7**.

FIGS. **7A** through **7C** are diagrams for explaining examples where the image display unit **240** changes a region where an object is displayed according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

An object may be displayed based on an external signal for changing a region where the object is displayed. For example, as shown in FIG. **7A**, the image display unit **240** may display an object on the left side of a screen based on an external signal for moving the object to the left side thereof. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **7B**, the image display unit **240** may display an object on the right side of a screen based on an external signal for moving the object to the right side thereof. In addition, as shown in FIG. **7C**, the image display unit **240** may display an object at a central region of a screen based on an external signal for moving the object to the center thereof.

Although FIGS. **5** and **6** illustrate examples where the objects **520** or **621** through **624** are displayed separately from ultrasound images (i.e., the first or second images), the image display unit **240** may display an ultrasound image and an object on the same screen simultaneously.

FIG. **8** is a diagram for explaining an example where the image display unit **240** displays ultrasound images (i.e., first or second images) and corresponding objects **710**, **720**, **730**, and **740** simultaneously.

Referring to FIG. **8**, second images and the objects **710**, **720**, **730**, and **740** are displayed on the same screen simultaneously. While FIG. **8** shows the second images for convenience of explanation, the image display unit **240** may display first images before displaying the second images.

For example, the image display unit **240** may display the object **710** at a central portion of the second image, or the object **720** on the left side of the second image. Alternatively, the image display unit **240** may display the objects **730** and **740** on the right sides of the second images, respectively. In this case, the image display unit **240** may display the object **740** on the rightmost side of a screen and the object **730** at a position between the rightmost side and a central portion of the screen.

FIGS. **9A** through **9C** are diagrams for explaining another example where the image display unit **240** displays an ultrasound image (i.e., a first or second image) simultaneously with an object. Referring to FIGS. **9A** through **9C**, an ultrasound image and a corresponding object are displayed on the same screen simultaneously. While FIGS. **9A** through **9C** show second images for convenience of explanation, the image display unit **240** may display first images before displaying the second images.

Referring to FIGS. **9A** and **9B**, the image display unit **240** may display objects having sizes larger than those of the second images. Alternatively, referring to FIG. **9C**, the image display unit **240** may display an object having the same size as the second image. In this case, the objects may be displayed at various positions without limitation, as described above with reference to FIG. **8**.

Referring to FIGS. **5** through **9**, objects are displayed opaquely. The image display unit **240** may display the objects opaquely so that the objects are separate and distinct from ultrasound images.

Furthermore, the image display unit **240** may display an object based on an external signal for changing transparency of the object. For example, the image display unit **240** may determine transparency of an object based on an external signal for setting the transparency of the object to a value between 0% and 100%, and display the object according to the determined transparency.

In addition, the image display unit **240** may display an object only when an external signal for changing a position of the object (i.e., for moving icons contained in the object) is received. Here, the external signal for changing the position of the object includes an external signal for moving a cursor position on a screen in order to move icons contained in the object or a touch signal input to a touch screen. The image display unit **240** may display the object only when the above external signal is received, and when the external signal is not received, may display only ultrasound images (i.e., first or second images).

FIG. **10** is a flowchart of a method of adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. **10**, the method of adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image according to the present embodiment includes operations performed sequentially by the ultrasound diagnostic system (**1** in FIG. **1**) or the image generating apparatus (**20** in FIG. **2**). Thus, even if omitted, the descriptions with respect to the ultrasound diagnostic system **1** or the ultrasound generating apparatus **20** shown in FIGS. **1** and **2** may be applied to the method illustrated in FIG. **10**.

Referring to FIGS. **1**, **2** and **10**, the image generating unit **220** generates at least one first image representing the ROI **40** by using echo signals corresponding to ultrasound waves irradiated toward the ROI **40** (Operation **1010**).

The brightness adjusting unit **230** adjusts brightness of the first image based on an external signal for selecting at least one of a plurality of prestored gradation data (Operation **1020**).

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The image generating unit **220** generates a second image representing the ROI **40** based on an adjusted brightness (Operation **1030**).

The image display unit **240** displays the first and second images (Operation **1040**).

The above method according to the embodiment of the present invention can be recorded in programs that can be executed on a computer and be implemented through general purpose digital computers which can run the programs using a computer-readable recording medium. Data structures described in the above method can also be recorded on a computer-readable medium in a variety of ways, with examples of the medium including recording media, such as magnetic storage media (e.g., read-only memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), universal serial bus (USB), floppy disks, hard disks, etc.) and optical recording media (e.g., CD-ROMs or DVDs).

While one or more embodiments of the present invention have been described with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims. Thus, the exemplary embodiments described herein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. The scope of the invention is defined not by the detailed description of the invention but by the appended claims, and all differences within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents will be construed as being included in the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image, the method comprising:

generating, by a processor, at least one first image representing a region of interest (ROI) by using echo signals corresponding to ultrasound waves irradiated toward the ROI;

displaying, by a screen, a plurality of objects each showing a shape of a tissue in the ROI, the plurality of objects representing preset data prestored in a memory, wherein the preset data includes a plurality of image data corresponding to brightness of previously generated images or a plurality of gradation data corresponding to gradation of the previously generated images;

receiving, by an input device, a first external signal for selecting a first object from the plurality of objects for adjusting brightness of the at least one first image; adjusting brightness of the at least one first image, by the processor, to generate at least one second image, by changing a Time Gain Compensation (TGC) value or a Lateral Gain Compensation (LGC) value of the at least one first image according to brightness corresponding to the selected first object; and

displaying, by the screen, the at least one second image.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein in the generating of the at least one second image, the brightness of the at least one first image is adjusted to a level corresponding to the selected first object.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein the preset data comprises data corresponding to Time Gain Compensation (TGC) values or Lateral Gain Compensation (LGC) values of the previously generated images, respectively.

4. The method of claim **1**, further comprising storing data corresponding to brightness of the at least one first image as the gradation data.

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5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the at least one first image comprises a plurality of images representing the ROI, and

wherein in the generating of the at least one second image, adjusting brightnesses of the plurality of images so that the brightnesses of the plurality of images are equal to one another based on the first external signal.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein the at least one first image comprises a plurality of images representing the ROI, and

wherein in the generating of the at least one second image, adjusting brightnesses of the plurality of images so that the brightnesses of the plurality of images are different from one another based on the first external signal.

7. The method of claim **1**, further comprising displaying at least one object for adjusting the brightness of the at least one first image,

wherein in the generating of the at least one second image, the brightness of the at least one first image is adjusted based on an external signal for changing a location of the at least one object.

8. The method of claim **7**, wherein the object corresponds to a digital TGC or LGC module.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein the plurality of objects are displayed on the screen as images representing gradation data or image data, and

wherein the displaying the plurality of objects comprises displaying icons for adjusting brightness of a plurality of regions in each of the at least one second image in response to a second external signal for moving the icons.

10. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium having recorded thereon a program for executing: generating at least one first image representing a region of interest (ROI) by using echo signals corresponding to ultrasound waves irradiated toward the ROI;

displaying, on a screen, a plurality of objects each showing a shape of a tissue in the ROI, the plurality of objects representing preset data prestored in a memory, wherein the preset data includes a plurality of image data corresponding to brightness of previously generated images or a plurality of gradation data corresponding to gradation of the previously generated images; receiving a first external signal for selecting a first object from the plurality of objects for adjusting brightness of the at least one first image;

generating at least one second image by adjusting brightness of the at least one first image by changing a Time Gain Compensation (TGC) value or a Lateral Gain Compensation (LGC) value of the at least one first image according to brightness corresponding to the selected first object; and

displaying, on the screen, the at least one second image.

11. The non-transitory computer-readable recording medium of claim **10**, wherein the plurality of objects are displayed on the screen as images representing gradation data or image data, and

wherein the displaying the plurality of objects comprises displaying icons for adjusting brightness of a plurality of regions in each of the at least one second image in response to a second external signal for moving the icons.

12. An apparatus for adjusting brightness of an ultrasound image, the apparatus comprising:

memory configured to store preset data including a plurality of image data corresponding to brightness of

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previously generated images or a plurality of gradation data corresponding to gradation of the previously generated images; and
 a processor configured to:
 generate at least one first image representing a region of interest (ROI) by using echo signals corresponding to ultrasound waves irradiated toward the ROI,
 cause a screen to display a plurality of objects each showing a shape of a tissue in the ROI, the plurality of objects representing the preset data stored in the memory,
 obtain a first external signal for selecting a first object from the plurality of objects for adjusting brightness of the at least one first image,
 corresponding to the selected first object, and
 cause the screen to display the at least one second image.
 13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the processor generates the at least one second image by adjusting the at least one first image to a level corresponding to the selected first object.
 14. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the preset data comprises data corresponding to Time Gain Compensation (TGC) values or Lateral Gain Compensation (LGC) values of the previously generated images, respectively.
 15. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the memory stores data corresponding to brightness of the at least one first image as the gradation data.
 16. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the at least one first image comprises a plurality of images representing the ROI, and wherein the processor generates the at least one second image by adjusting brightnesses of the plurality of images so that the brightnesses of the plurality of images are equal to one another.
 17. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the at least one first image comprises a plurality of images representing the ROI, and
 wherein the processor generates the at least one second image by adjusting brightnesses of the plurality of images so that the brightnesses of the plurality of images are different from one another.
 18. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the plurality of objects are displayed on the screen are images representing gradation data or image data, and

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the processor is further configured to cause the screen to display icons for adjusting brightness of a plurality of regions in each of the at least one second image in response to a second external signal for moving the icons.

19. An ultrasound diagnostic system comprising:

a probe that irradiates ultrasound waves toward a region of interest (ROI) of an object and receives echo signals corresponding to the ultrasound waves; and

memory configured to store preset data including a plurality of image data corresponding to brightness of previously generated images or a plurality of gradation data corresponding to gradation of the previously generated images;

a processor configured to:

generate at least one first image representing the ROI by using the echo signals,

cause a screen to display a plurality of objects each showing a shape of a tissue in the ROI, the plurality of objects representing the preset data stored in the memory,

first external signal for selecting a first object from the plurality of objects for adjusting brightness of the at least one first image, and

generate at least one second image by adjusting brightness of the at least one first image by changing a Time Gain Compensation (TGC) value or a Lateral Gain Compensation (LGC) value of the first image according to brightness corresponding to the selected first object, and cause the screen to display the at least one second image.

20. The ultrasound diagnostic system of claim 19, wherein the plurality of objects are disposed on the screen as images representing gradation data or image data, and

the processor is further configured to cause the screen to display icons for adjusting brightness of a plurality of regions in each of the at least one second image in response to a second external signal for moving the icons.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	通过使用预先存储的灰度数据和图像来调节超声图像的亮度的方法，装置和系统		
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摘要(译)

提供了一种调整超声图像的亮度的方法，该方法包括：通过使用与朝着该ROI照射的超声波相对应的回波信号来生成至少一个表示关注区域（ROI）的第一图像；基于用于从多个预存储的灰度数据和多个预存储的图像数据中选择的至少一个的外部信号，调整所述至少一个第一图像的亮度；并基于调整后的亮度生成代表ROI的第二图像。

