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(54) **ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/762,954, filed as application No. PCT/JP99/04419 on Aug. 17, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,423,005.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in which the distortion of the received wave signal due to the nonuniformity of the interior of a human body can be reduced accurately with a small circuit scale and an ultrasonic image of high resolution can be produced. The apparatus comprises a probe including an arrangement of elements for transmitting and receiving ultrasonic pulses to and from the interior of a subject, delay means for delaying the wave signal received from each element of the probe, and a plurality of adder means connected in series to the output of the delay means for adding the output signal of the preceding stages thereby to form an ultrasonic beam. The apparatus further comprises correlation means for calculating the correlation of two or more output signals of any of the adder means, and delay correcting means for estimating as many delay correction amounts as the input signals to the delay means from the time difference between adjacent signals generated from the correlation means thereby to correct the delay time of the received wave signal.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/443**

(58) **Field of Search** 600/437, 443, 600/447; 73/602, 625-626

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13 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

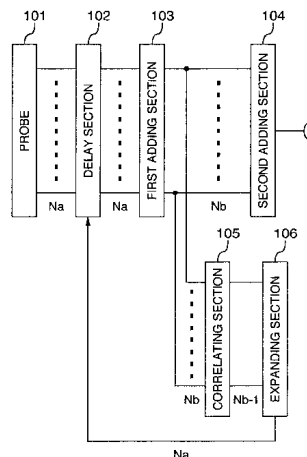


FIG. 1

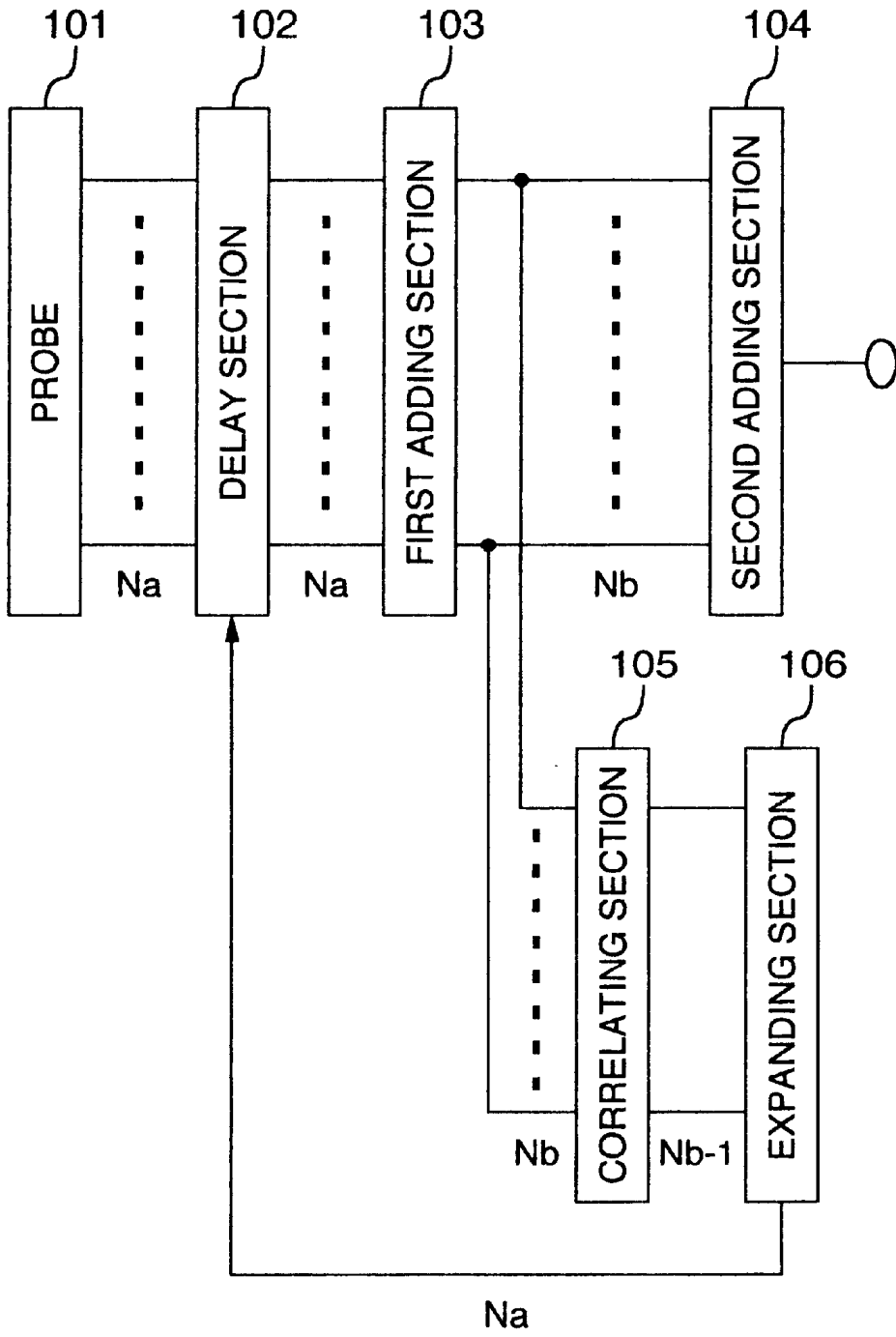


FIG. 2

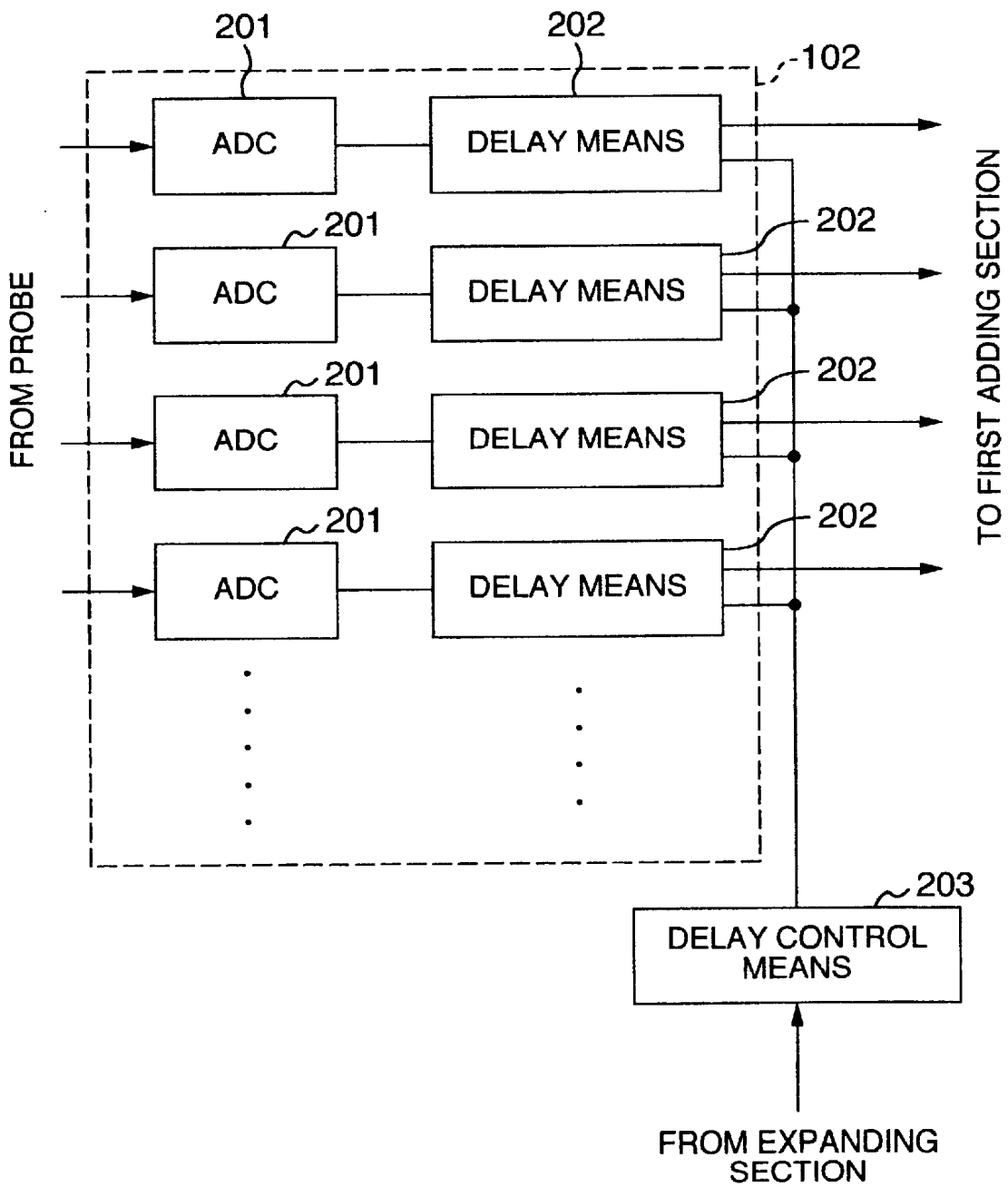


FIG. 3

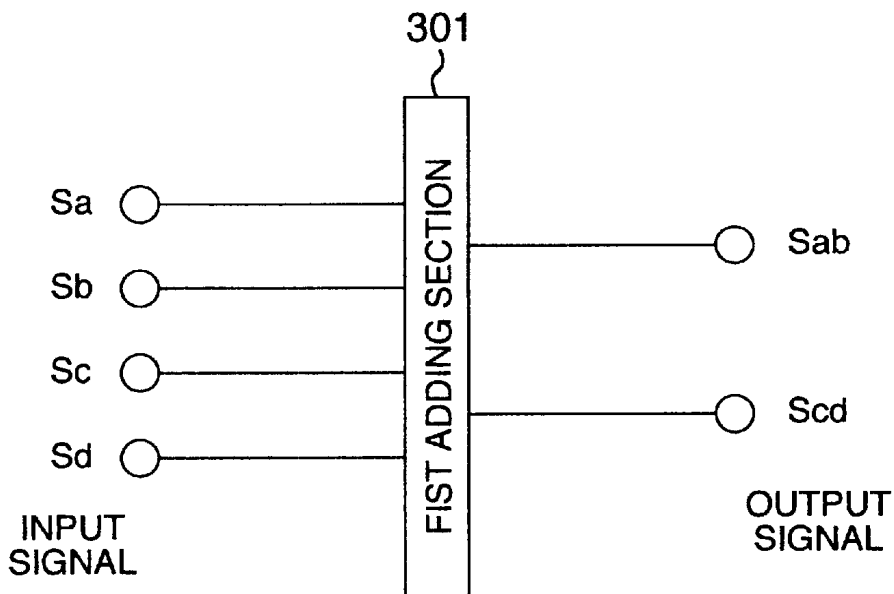


FIG. 4

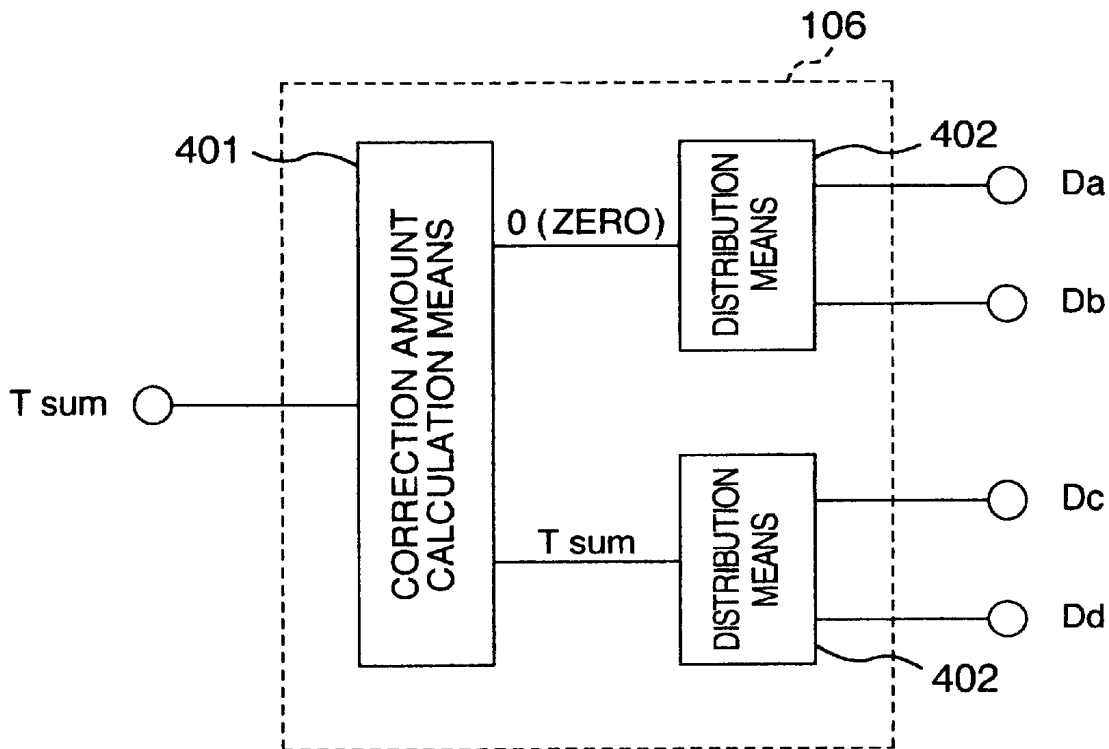


FIG. 5

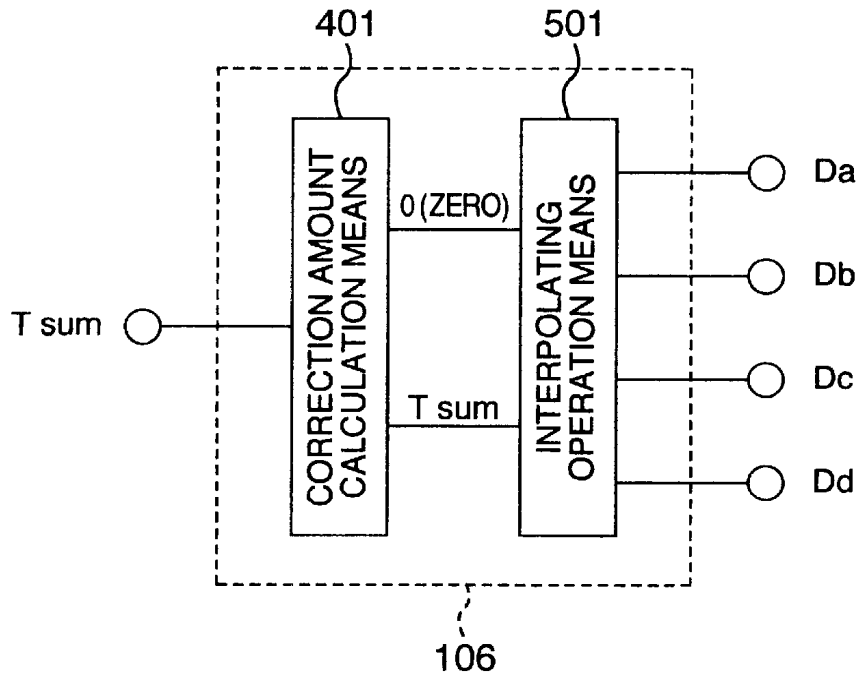


FIG. 6

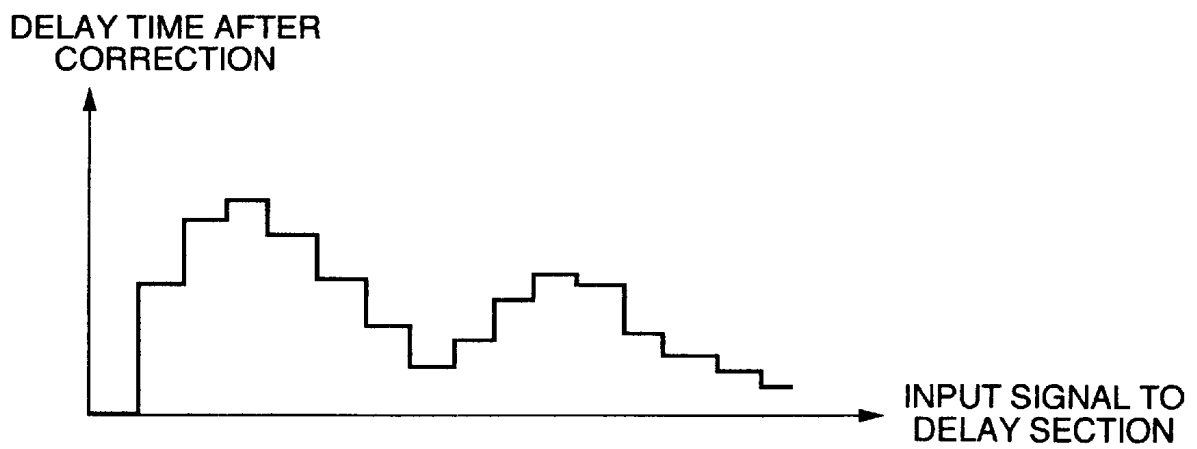


FIG. 7

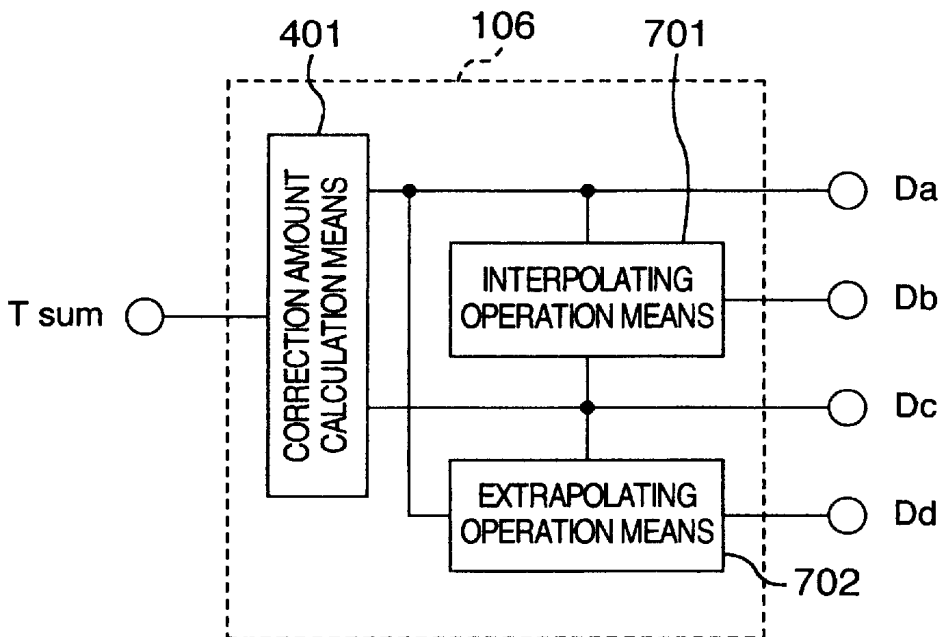


FIG. 8

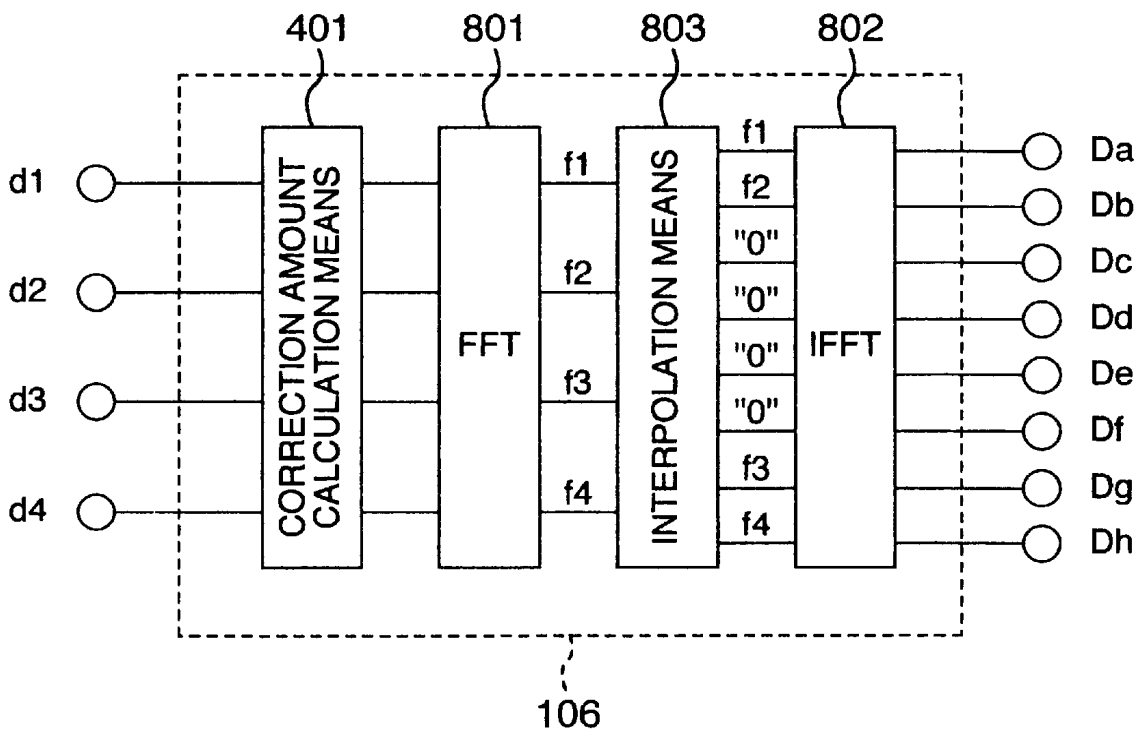
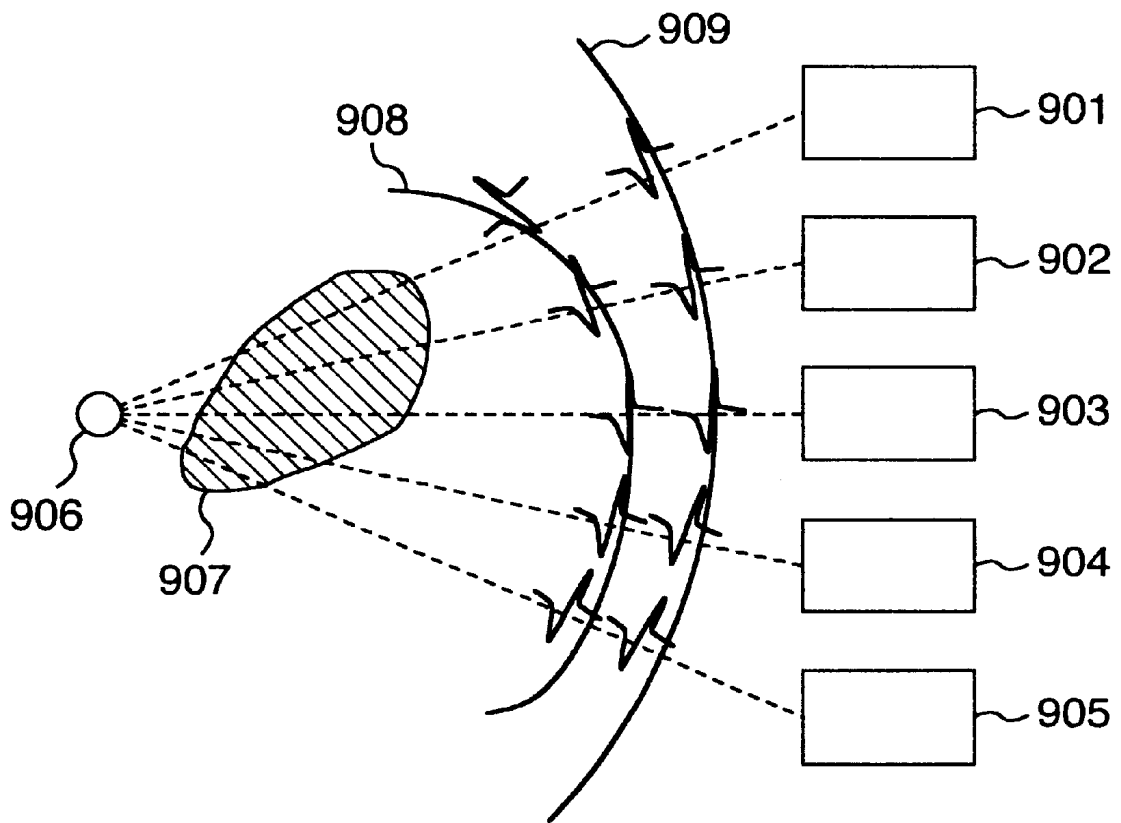


FIG. 9



ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS

This is a continuation application of U.S. Ser. No. 09/762,954, filed Feb. 15, 2001 and now U.S. Pat. No. 6,423,005, which is a 371 of PCT/JP99/04419, filed Aug. 17, 1999.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, or in particular to a technique effectively applicable to the correction of the delay time distribution of the received signals of a probe attributable to the fact that the interior of a subject is an ununiform medium.

BACKGROUND ART

In the conventional ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, an ultrasonic wave is transmitted to a subject from an ultrasonic probe including an arrangement of a plurality of ultrasonic transducers (elements), the reflected wave thereof is received and given a delay time distribution as a received wave signal thereby to generate an ultrasonic beam having a directivity in a predetermined direction, thus producing a tomogram of the subject. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, which is free of a radiation exposure unlike the other diagnostic apparatuses and can clearly plot the flesh easily without using a contrast medium as described above, is an indispensable diagnostic apparatus in wide fields of applications. As compared with the X-ray apparatus, however, the resolution of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus is still low and is expected to be improved further. In a technique for improving the resolution of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, the amount of the phase shift caused by the ununiform medium in the subject is measured, and based on this phase shift amount, the delay time distribution applied to the received wave signals is corrected, and then the received wave signals corresponding to the respective ultrasonic transducers are added.

First, FIG. 9 shows a diagram for explaining the delay time distribution for forming an ultrasonic beam of high resolution in a human body constituting an ununiform medium. The correction of the pulse wave front in the ununiform medium will be explained with reference to FIG. 9. In the description that follows, only the operation at the time of receiving the ultrasonic wave will be explained for simplicity's sake.

In the case of a uniform medium with a known sound velocity, the wave front (the wave front of the received wave signal) of the pulse reflected from a reflector 906 reaches transducers 901 to 905 as an ideal wave front. In the process, due to the relative positions of the reflector 906 and the transducers 901 to 905, the reflected pulse reaches the transducer 903 earliest and the transducers 901, 905 latest. In order to assure the same arrival time of all the reflected pulses, the pulses received by the transducers 902 to 904 are given an appropriate delay. As a result, the same arrival time is secured for all the reflected pulses, and by the subsequent addition thereof, only the pulses received from the intended direction are amplified thereby to form a tomogram of a high resolution. In the case of a uniform medium of a known sound velocity, the delay to be given could be analytically determined as described below.

Assume that the distance between the transducers 901 to 905 and the reflector 906 is L_i ($1 \leq i \leq 5$), the initial sound velocity of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus is c , the delay time given to the received wave signals of the transducers 901 to 905 is τ_i ($1 \leq i \leq 5$), and the maximum value of L_i ($1 \leq i \leq 5$) is L_{max} . Then, τ_i can be expressed by equation 1 below.

$$\tau_i = (L_{max} - L_i) / c$$

(1)

Actually, however, an ununiform medium 907 exists between the transducers 901 to 905 and the reflector 906, and therefore the pulse wave front assumes a distorted wave front 908. As a result, although τ_i is optimum as an initial delay time given to the received wave signal of each transducer, the initial delay time is required to be corrected by an amount taking the distorted wave front 908 into consideration in order to produce a tomogram of a high resolution.

A technique for measuring this correction amount is described in "IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonic, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control, Vol. 39, No. 6, pp. 700-707, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as "reference 1") or "IEEE 1991 Ultrasonics Symposium Proceeding pp. 1189-1193, 1991" (hereinafter referred to as "reference 2"). The technique described in these references is for correcting the effect that is had on the pulse wave front by an object having a different sound velocity, i.e. an ununiform medium which may exist between transducers for transmitting and receiving an ultrasonic wave and a reflector for reflecting the ultrasonic wave. According to this correcting technique, first, the amount of the phase shift of the reflected pulses resulting from the deviation of propagation time of the ultrasonic wave due to the ununiform medium is calculated by the correlating operation between all adjacent transducers. Then, based on the result of this calculation, the delay time of delay means is corrected thereby to correct the distortion of the pulse wave front due to the propagation of the ultrasonic wave through the ununiform medium for an improved resolution of the ultrasonic image.

The phase shift amount is determined using correlators for detecting adjacent phase shift of the outputs of the delay means for delaying the received wave signals of the transducers, for example. As a method of measuring the phase shift amount using the correlators, a technique is described in JP-A-1-135333 (hereinafter referred to as "reference 3"). According to the measuring technique described in reference 3, first, a delay time (initial delay time) is set as an initial value of delay means for giving a delay time distribution on the assumption that a human body is a uniform medium having a known sound velocity. Then, the delay process, i.e. the phasing of the received wave signals is carried out. After that, the phase shift amount between adjacent received wave signals after the delay process, i.e. the phase shift amount between the output signals of the delay means is calculated using correlators, and based on this arithmetic output, the phase shift amount for the initial delay time is corrected. In this way, the resolution of the ultrasonic wave is improved by correcting the phase shift caused by the ununiform medium in the human body.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

As the result of studying the prior art described above, the present inventor has discovered the following problem points.

The conventional ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus poses the problem that as many correlators as the outputs of the delay means less 1, i.e. the number of the ultrasonic transducers less 1 are required for calculating the correlation between all the adjacent outputs of the delay means, resulting in a large circuit scale required for signal processing.

A technique for solving this problem is incorporated in an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus described in JP-A-9-103429 (hereinafter referred to as "reference 4") filed by the same applicant. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus described in

reference 4 comprises delay means for giving a different delay time distribution for each of the received wave signals output from ultrasonic transducers, first adding means for reducing the number of signals by adding the received wave signals output from the delay means, i.e. the received wave signals after phasing, second adding means for generating a single ultrasonic beam by adding the received wave signals output from the first adding means, and correlating means for performing the correlation calculation of adjacent output signals (adjacent received wave signals) from the received wave signals output from the first adding means and measuring the phase shift amount between the adjacent output signals. This ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus is so configured as to comprise Na delay means corresponding to Na ultrasonic transducers, for example, and the first adding means adds each two or more of the Na adjacent inputs to reduce the number of the outputs to Nb. In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus described in reference 4, therefore, correlating means can be configured with Nb-1 correlators corresponding to the first adding means so that the correction amount of the initial delay time, i.e. the phase shift amount can be measured with a small circuit scale.

With the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus described in reference 4, the phase shift amount calculated in each correlator fails to coincide with the number of delay means, and therefore means is required to set a correction amount given to each delay means from the phase shift amount detected by the correlating means. Reference 4, however, includes no description of a method of calculating the correction amount given to each delay means nor a configuration for obviating the inconvenience, and therefore poses the problem that the phase shift amount detected by each correlator cannot be reflected in each delay means.

An object of the present invention is to provide a technique for making it possible to reduce the distortion of the received wave signal due to the ununiformity in an human body accurately with a small circuit scale.

Another object of the invention is to provide a technique for making it possible to improve the resolution of an ultrasonic image.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a technique for making it possible to improve the efficiency of diagnosis of a subject.

The above and other objects and the novel features of the invention will be made apparent by the description of the present specification and the accompanying drawings.

Representative features of the invention disclosed by this application will be briefly explained below.

(1) An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprises a probe including an arrangement of elements for transmitting and receiving ultrasonic pulses to and from the interior of a subject, delay means for delaying the received wave signal from each element of the probe, and a plurality of adding means connected in series to the output of the delay means for adding the output signal of the preceding stage thereby to form an ultrasonic beam, the apparatus further comprising correlating means for performing the correlation calculation of two or more output signals of any of the adding means and delay correcting means for estimating as many delay correction amounts as the input signals to the delay means from the time difference between adjacent signals generated from the correlating means and correcting the delay time of the received wave signals.

(2) The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as described in (1) above, wherein said delay correcting means includes linear arithmetic means.

(3) The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as described in (1) or (2) above, wherein the number of the input signals to the delay means is a multiple equal to the power of 2 of the input signals to the correlating means.

(4) The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as described in any one of (1) to (3) above, wherein the delay correcting means estimates the delay correction amount of the elements other than one of the outermost elements with reference to the delay time for said one of the outermost elements.

According to the means of (1) to (4) described above, the correlating means calculates the time difference between adjacent signals by the correlating operation of two or more output signals of the adding means, and based on this time difference, the delay correcting means estimates as many delay correction amounts as the input signals to the delay means, and the delay means corrects the delay time of the received wave signals based on the delay correction amounts. In this way, the number of the time differences calculated by the correlating means, i.e. the number of the adjacent signals input to the correlating means can be reduced, and therefore the circuit scale of the correlating means can be reduced. In the process, by estimating the delay correction amount for each ultrasonic transducer from the time difference between the adjacent signals by the delay correcting means after addition, the sound velocity information loss by the addition for each ultrasonic transducer can be restored. Therefore, the distortion of the received wave signals, i.e. the phase shift of the received wave signals caused by the ununiformity in the subject can be eliminated accurately with a small circuit scale. As a result, the distortion of the ultrasonic beam output from the adding means can be reduced, thereby making it possible to improve the resolution of the ultrasonic image. Consequently, the S/N of the ultrasonic image can be improved. Thus, the diagnosis efficiency can be improved.

At the same time, the circuit configuration can be simplified by configuring the delay correcting means with a linear arithmetic operation, and therefore a fast arithmetic operation is made possible. Also, the circuit scale of the delay correcting means can be reduced, and therefore the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus can be reduced in size.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a general configuration of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a delay section according to the aforementioned first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an adding section according to the aforementioned first embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an expanding section according to the aforementioned first embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing a general configuration of the expanding section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a second embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a diagram for explaining the relation between each received wave signal and the delay time after correction.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing a general configuration of the expanding section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a third embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram showing a general configuration of the expanding section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a diagram for explaining the delay time distribution for forming an ultrasonic beam of high resolution in a human body constituting an ununiform medium.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

(First Embodiment)

FIG. 1 is a block diagram for explaining a general configuration of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a first embodiment of the invention. Reference numeral **101** designates a probe, numeral **102** a delay section, numeral **103** a first adding section, numeral **104** a second adding section, numeral **105** a correlating section, and numeral **106** an expanding section. In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the configuration of only the essential parts is shown for facilitating the explanation, and other well-known component elements including the amplifier section, the detector section and the display section are not shown. Also, the operation during the ultrasonic wave transmission is similar to that for the conventional diagnostic apparatus and therefore only the operation during the ultrasonic wave receiving will be explained. Further, according to the first embodiment, the first adding section **103** and the second adding section **104** compose the adding means.

In FIG. 1, the probe **101** has Na ultrasonic transducers (arrangement of elements) each of which is connected to the delay section **102**. The number Na of the ultrasonic transducers is generally **64** or **128**, but the present invention is of course also applicable to other numbers of the ultrasonic transducers.

The delay section **102** is a means, which after converting the received wave signals constituting analog signals input from the ultrasonic transducers of the probe **101** into digital signals (received wave digital signals), performs the delay process based on an initial delay time or a corrected delay time output from the expanding section **106** (hereinafter referred to as "the corrected delay time"). The received wave digital signals after the delay process are sent to the first adding section **103**.

The first adding section **103** is a well-known adding means for sequentially adding the received wave digital signals after the delay process input from the delay section **102**. According to this embodiment, the first adding section **103** includes Nb ($=Na/2$) adders for adding, for example, each two adjacent received wave digital signals of odd and even numbers in the Na outputs of the delay section **102**. Thus, the number of inputs to the first adding section **103** is Na, and the number of outputs thereof is $Nb=Na/2$. The first adding section **103** will be described in detail later.

The second adding section **104** is a well-known adding means for forming an ultrasonic beam by adding the received wave digital signals from the first adding section **103** into a single signal. The correlating section **105** is a well-known correlating means for calculating the inter-signal phase shift amount by the correlating operation between adjacent signals of the Nb received wave digital signals generated from the first adding section **103** and includes Nb-1 correlators for calculating the phase shift amount between adjacent received wave digital signals. The result of this arithmetic operation is sent to the expanding section **106**. The correlating section **105** has Nb input terminals and Nb-1 output terminals. By the way, a method of calculating the phase shift amount in the correlator is disclosed in detail, for example, in JP-A-1-135333 constituting reference 3, and therefore will not be explained in detail.

The expanding section **106** is means for calculating the delay time corresponding to each of the Na ultrasonic

transducers based on the Nb-1 phase shift amounts calculated by the correlating section **105** and setting the said delay time in the delay section **102**. The expanding section **106** can be configured with an interpolating operation means and an extrapolating operation means well known in the information processing system. A detailed description will be given later.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram for explaining a general configuration of the delay section according to the first embodiment, in which numeral **201** designates ADCs and numeral **202** delay means.

As shown in FIG. 2, the delay section according to this embodiment includes ADCs **201** and delay means **202** in one-to-one correspondence with each of the Na ultrasonic transducers.

The ADC **201** is a well-known A/D converter for converting the received wave signal constituting an analog electrical signal corresponding to the reflected wave received by each ultrasonic transducer making up the probe **101** into a received wave digital signal.

The delay means **202** is a well-known digital delay means including a SRAM or the like, for example, in which the read address of the received wave digital signal stored in the SRAM is controlled by delay control means **203** thereby to delay the signal for a predetermined time.

The delay control means **203** is a means for setting a read address of the received wave digital signal in each delay means immediately after starting the ultrasonic measurement, based on the initial delay time stored in the storage means such as a magnetic disk unit not shown in the delay process. For the subsequent delay process, for example, the time obtained by adding the correction amount generated from the expanding section **106** to the initial delay time is used as a delay time, and based on this delay time, a read address of the received wave digital signal is set in each delay means. The initial delay time according to this embodiment, however, is the delay time based on the assumption that a human body is a uniform medium having a known sound velocity.

Now, the operation during the wave receiving process of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment will be explained with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2. First, the wave receiving operation immediately after starting the measurement will be explained, followed by the explanation of the subsequent wave receiving operation.

The reflected wave received by the probe **101** is converted into a received wave signal by each ultrasonic transducer and sent to the delay section **102**, and after each ADC **201** corresponding to each ultrasonic transducer converts the received wave signal into a received wave digital signal, the received wave digital signal is sent to the delay means **202** connected to each ADC **201**. The received wave digital signals are sequentially written in the delay means **202**.

The received wave digital signals written in the SRAMs of the delay means **202** are started to be read from all the delay means **202** in response to the read instruction of the delay control means **203** upon the lapse of a predetermined time, and sent to the first adding section **103**. The read start address, however, is an address value determined by the delay control means **203** based on the initial delay time read from storage means not shown. Also, according to this embodiment, the read address is calculated based on the ultrasonic transducer nearest to the center of the transmitted wave.

The received wave digital signals read from the delay means **202** are added by the first adding section **103** into Nb received wave digital signals by sequentially adding two odd

and even outputs out of the Na outputs of the delay section **102**, and further added into a single signal by the second adding section **104** thereby to form an ultrasonic beam. At the same time, the correlating section **105** calculates the phase shift amount between adjacent received wave data signals among the Nb received wave digital signals output from the first adding section **103**.

The expanding section **106** calculates Na correction amounts corresponding to the ultrasonic transducers based on the aforementioned phase shift amount as a delay time for the next received wave signal and outputs them to the delay section **102**, which reads the data by correcting the read address of the next received wave digital signal based on these correction amounts.

In this way, with the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment, based on the phase shift amount between the adjacent received wave digital signals calculated from the output of the first adding section **103**, the expanding section **106** calculates the correction amount for each ultrasonic transducer, and based on this correction amount, the delay control means **203** sequentially changes the address for reading the received wave digital signals from the delay means. Thus, the number of correlators can be reduced, which results to a reduced circuit scale. Also, according to this invention, the phase shift amount of the received wave digital signal thus added is calculated by the correlating section **105**. Therefore, even in the case when the response or the signal input from a specific transducer is lost by a disconnection of the signal line or the like, the phase shift amount can be determined without reducing the calculation accuracy. As a result, the reduction in correction accuracy of the expanding section **106** can be prevented, thereby making it possible to prevent the deterioration of the image quality of the ultrasonic image.

<<Expanding Operation>>

FIG. 3 is a block diagram for explaining a general configuration of the first adding section according to this embodiment, and FIG. 4 is a diagram for explaining a general configuration of the expanding section according to the first embodiment. The correcting operation of the expanding section according to this embodiment will be explained with reference to FIGS. 3 and 4. The description that follows deals with the case where the probe **101** has four ultrasonic transducers, to which the invention is not limited.

In FIGS. 3 and 4, Sa designates a received wave digital signal after the delay process from the first ultrasonic transducer, Sb a received wave digital signal after the delay process from the second ultrasonic transducer, Sc a received wave digital signal after the delay process from the third ultrasonic transducer, Sd a received wave digital signal after the delay process from the fourth ultrasonic transducer, Sab a first sum signal obtained by adding the first received wave digital signal Sa and the second received wave digital signal Sb, Scd a second sum signal obtained by adding the third received wave digital signal Sc and the fourth received wave digital signal Sd, Da the correction amount corresponding to the first ultrasonic transducer, Db the correction amount corresponding to the second ultrasonic transducer, Dc the correction amount corresponding to the third ultrasonic transducer, Dd the correction amount corresponding to the fourth ultrasonic transducer, **401** a correction amount calculating means, and **402** a distributing means.

First, prior to explaining the expanding operation of the expanding section according to this embodiment, an explanation will be given of the case in which the phase shift amount between adjacent signals is calculated based on the output of the delay section **102** and the delay time is corrected based on the result of calculation.

In the case where the signals are not added by the first adding section **103**, i.e. in the case where the phase shift amount is detected by the correlating section **105** based on the output of the delay section **102**, the correlating section **105** carries out the calculation of the adjacent correlation between the first received wave digital signal Sa and the second received wave digital signal Sb, the calculation of the adjacent correlation between the second received wave digital signal Sb and the third received wave digital signal Sc, and the calculation of the adjacent correlation between the third received wave digital signal Sc and the fourth received wave digital signal Sd in FIG. 3. This determines the time difference (phase shift amount) Tab between the first received wave digital signal Sa and the second received wave digital signal Sb, the time difference Tbc between the second received wave digital signal Sb and the third received wave digital signal Sc, and the time difference Tcd between the third received wave digital signal Sc and the fourth received wave digital signal Sd. The time differences Tab, Tbc, Tcd are each the time difference between adjacent signals, and therefore when used as a delay correction amount, are required to be converted into a time difference with a specified signal as a reference. According to the prior art, using the first received wave digital signal Sa as a reference, the correction amount of 0 (zero) is determined for the first received wave digital signal Sa, the correction amount of Tab is determined for the second received wave digital signal Sb, the correction amount of Tab+Tbc is determined for the third received wave digital signal Sc, and the correction amount of Tab+Tbc+Tcd is determined for the fourth received wave digital signal Sd. In the process, the first to fourth received wave digital signals Sa, Sb, Sc, Sd correspond in one-to-one relation to the input signals of the delay section **102**, and therefore all the four input signals of the delay section **102** can be corrected independently.

In the case where the signals are added by the adding section **103**, i.e. in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention, the correlating section **105** carries out the calculation of the adjacent correlation between the first sum signal Sab and the second sum signal Scd generated from the first adding section **301**. Assuming that the phase shift amount is Tsum, i.e. the time difference obtained in the process, this time difference Tsum is calculated between adjacent signals, and therefore when used as a delay correction amount, is required to be converted to a time difference with a specified signal as a reference. According to this embodiment, using the first sum signal Sab as a reference, the correction amount calculating means **401** sets the correction amount of the first sum signal Sab to 0 (zero), and the correction amount of the second sum signal Scd to Tsum. In view of the fact that the first and second sum signals Sab, Scd are not in one-to-one correspondence with the input signals to the delay section **102**, however, the delay correction amounts 0 and Tsum determined by the correlation calculation are required to be expanded (converted) to the correction amounts of the first to fourth received wave digital signals Sa, Sb, Sc, Sd, respectively.

Now, the expansion of the correction amount in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment will be explained with reference to FIG. 4.

In FIG. 4, distribution means **402** each include a well-known distributor for distributing and outputting the received wave digital signal Sab in two parts with the same value, for example.

With the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment, therefore, the distribution means **402** convert

the correction amount 0 of the first sum signal Sab into correction amounts Da and Db corresponding to the first and second ultrasonic transducers, respectively, and the correction amount Tsum of the second sum signal Scd into correction amounts Dc and Dd corresponding to the third and fourth ultrasonic transducers, respectively, and outputs them to the delay control means **203** of the delay section **102**. Specifically, in the expanding section **106** according to this embodiment, with the first sum signal Sab as a reference, the correction amount calculation means **401** determines 0 (zero) as the correction amount of the first sum signal Sab (first correction amount) and Tsum as the correction amount of the second sum signal Scd (second correction amount). Then, the distribution means **402** determines the correction amount 0 (zero) as the correction amounts corresponding to the first and second ultrasonic transducers associated with the first sum signal Sab, and the correction amount Tsum as the correction amounts corresponding to the third and fourth ultrasonic transducers associated with the second sum signal Scd, thereby setting the delay time for the next received wave signal in each ultrasonic transducer.

With this relation between the delay time after correction and the input terminal of the delay section, even in the case where adjacent ultrasonic transducers are given two identical correction amounts, different initial delay time lead to different values of the delay time after correction, so that the accuracy of the ultrasonic beam output from the second adding section **104** can be improved. Thus, the image distortion of the ultrasonic image can be corrected accurately for an improved resolution. At the same time, the S/N of the ultrasonic image is improved with the improvement in the image distortion.

In the foregoing description, the number of signals after summing is 2, and therefore the time difference Tsum between adjacent signals directly constitutes an object of expanding operation. Nevertheless, the object of the expanding operation is not the time difference between adjacent signals determined by the correlation operation, but always is the time difference based on a specific signal. In the case where the number of signals after summing is 4 and three time differences T1, T2, T3 are detected in the correlation operation for the signals after summing, for example, the object of expanding operation is not (0, T1, T2, T3), but the time difference (0, T1, T1+T2, T1+T2+T3) based on a specific signal. This is also the case with the second and third embodiments described below.

As explained above, with the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment, the correlating section **105** calculates the time difference between adjacent sum signals by the correlation operation of the Nb output signals of the first adding section **103**, and based on the time difference, the correction amount calculation means **401** of the expanding section **106** calculates the correction amount between adjacent sum signals. Then, the distribution means **402** of the expanding section **106** distributes the correction amount between the sum signals to the correction amount for each ultrasonic transducer, and according to this correction amount, the delay control means **203** of the delay means **102** sets the delay time for the wave signal to be next received. In this way, the number of output signals from the correlation means **105**, i.e. the number of correlators can be reduced to Nb-1. Thus, the circuit scale of the correlation means **105** can be reduced. At the same time, the expanding section **106** estimates the correction amount for each ultrasonic transducer from the time difference between the sum signals after addition. In this way, the sound velocity infor-

mation for each ultrasonic transducer which has been lost by the addition of the received wave signals can be restored, and therefore the distortion of the received wave signal attributable to the nonuniformity in a human body, i.e. the phase shift of the received wave signals can be removed accurately with a small circuit scale. Thus, the distortion of the ultrasonic beam output from the second adding section **104** can be reduced for an improved resolution of the ultrasonic image. As a result, the S/N of the ultrasonic image can be improved.

In the process, in view of the fact that the first embodiment is configured only to distribute the correction amount obtained from each sum signal to the ultrasonic transducer corresponding to the sum signal, the configuration of the expanding section **106** can be simplified and therefore the fast arithmetic operation is made possible. Also, since the circuit scale of the expanding section **106** can be reduced, a compact ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus can be obtained.

According to this invention, however, the hardware configuration makes it desirable that the value Na/Nb is the power of 2. This is in order to facilitate the circuit design by putting the number of input/output signals into order by the power of 2 in the case where the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus shown in FIG. 1 is implemented by the digital signal processing. Further, from the viewpoint of both the correction accuracy and the circuit size, Na/Nb is optimally 2. By the way, the first adding section **103** can of course be configured with a plurality of adding sections connected in series. Similarly, the second adding section **104** can of course be configured with a plurality of adding sections connected in series.

(Second Embodiment)

FIG. 5 is a diagram for explaining a general configuration of the expanding section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Numeral **501** designates interpolating operation means. In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment, only the configuration of the expanding section **106** is different, and the configuration of the other component parts is similar to that of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment. In this embodiment, therefore, only the expanding section **106** which has a different configuration will be explained in detail. The description that follows refers to the case where the number of the ultrasonic transducers of the probe **101** is 4, but the embodiment is of course applicable to the case where the probe **101** has more than 4 transducers.

In FIG. 5, interpolation means **501** is a well-known linear interpolation means, for example, for calculating the correction amounts Da, Db, Dc, Dd corresponding to the first to fourth ultrasonic transducers, respectively, by linear interpolation from a first correction amount corresponding to the first phase shift amount and a second correction amount corresponding to the second phase shift amount generated from the correction amount calculation means **401**.

An explanation will be given of the case in which like in the first embodiment described above, for example, the correlating section **105** carries out the adjacent correlation operation for the first received wave digital signal Sab and the second received wave digital signal Scd thereby to determine the time difference between the first received wave digital signal Sab and the second received wave digital signal Scd.

In this case, like in the first embodiment described above, the time difference Tsum is the one between adjacent signals, and therefore the use of it as a delay correction amount requires the conversion into a time difference based on a

specific signal. According to this embodiment, the correction amount calculation means **401** sets the correction amount of the first received wave digital signal Sab to 0 (zero) and the correction amount of the second received wave digital signal Scd to Tsum based on the first received wave digital signal Sab.

Then, the interpolation calculation means **501** according to the second embodiment sets the correction amount 0 (zero) of the first received wave digital signal Sab as a correction amount Da corresponding to the first ultrasonic transducer, sets the correction amount Tsum of the second received wave digital signal Scd as a correction amount Dc corresponding to the third ultrasonic transducer, and calculates the correction amounts Db, Dd corresponding to the second and fourth ultrasonic transducers by the linear interpolation operation based on these correction amounts. In this case, $Tsum/2$ is calculated as a value corresponding to the correction amount Db and $3 Tsum/2$ as a value corresponding to the correction amount Dd. And the interpolation operation means **501** outputs 0 (zero), $Tsum/2$, Tsum and $3 Tsum/2$ as the first to fourth correction amounts Da, Db, Dc and Dd corresponding to the first to fourth ultrasonic transducers, respectively. In the process, different delay time are set in the delay section **102** according to this embodiment, and therefore the grating lobe strength can be reduced. As a result, the resolution of the ultrasonic image can be improved more than in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment described above.

By the way, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment, the linear interpolation operation is performed as an interpolation operation in the interpolation operation means **501**, to which the embodiment is not limited. For example, the parabolic interpolation, the spline interpolation, the Newton interpolation, the Bessel interpolation and other interpolation methods can of course be employed as an alternative. Also, as shown in FIG. 6, assume that each received wave signal applied to the delay section **102** is plotted along the abscissa and the delay time after correction is plotted along the ordinate. In the case where the same correction amount is used for the signals summed, the delay time after correction given to each signal by the delay section **102** are presented in steps, and the interval between the steps is equal to the width of each one of the summed signals associated with the corresponding ultrasonic transducer. Let the wavelength of the ultrasonic wave be λ , the interval of the steps be d and the angle at which the grating lobe appears from the direction of the main beam be θ . The relation $\sin \theta = \lambda/d$ holds. In other words, the larger the number of the summed signals and the larger the interval d of the steps, the nearer to the main beam the grating lobe appears. As a result, although the method in which the same correction amounts are arranged for expansion has a high calculation speed, care must be exercised about the position of appearance of the grating lobe and the strength thereof.

(Third Embodiment)

FIG. 7 is a diagram for explaining a general configuration of an expanding section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention. Numeral **701** designates interpolating operation means and numeral **702** extrapolating operation means. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the third embodiment is similar to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment with the exception of the configuration of the expanding section **106**. In the present embodiment, therefore, only the expanding section **106** having a different

configuration will be explained in detail. By the way, the description that follows refers to the case where the number of the ultrasonic transducers of the probe **101** is 4, to which the invention is not limited.

As shown in FIG. 7, in the expanding section of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this third embodiment, the correction amount calculation means **401** calculates the correction amount Da with the first sum signal as a reference based on the time difference Tsum. In the process, the correction amount corresponding to an odd ultrasonic transducer, i.e. the first correction amount Da corresponding to the first ultrasonic transducer constituting a reference is 0, and the third correction amount Dc corresponding to the third ultrasonic transducer is Tsum.

The correction amount Db corresponding to an even ultrasonic transducer, i.e. the second ultrasonic transducer, on the other hand, is the average between the first correction amount Da and the third correction amount Dc adjacent to each other, i.e. $Tsum/2$, as calculated by the interpolation operation means **701** constituted of a well-known interpolation processor. Also, the fourth correction amount Dd corresponding to the fourth ultrasonic transducer is determined as $3 Tsum/2$ as calculated by the extrapolation calculation means **702** constituted of a well-known extrapolation processor from the adjacent third correction amount Dc and the next nearest odd correction amount, i.e. the first correction amount Da.

In this way, also according to the third embodiment, a different value can be set for each ultrasonic transducer of the probe **101**. Like in the second embodiment described above, therefore, the grating lobe strength can be reduced. At the same time, the initial delay time correction amounts of all the received wave signals can be calculated from the phase shift amount determined by the correlation calculation for the summed signals. As a result, the effect of nonuniformity in a human body can be removed with high accuracy with a small circuit scale. Consequently the resolution of the ultrasonic image can be improved.

In this third embodiment, the interpolation operation means **701** is so configured as to determine the average value of adjacent two data as a correction amount therebetween, to which the invention is not limited. Instead, a well-known weighted mean or the like can of course be employed. (Fourth Embodiment)

FIG. 8 is a diagram for explaining a general configuration of the expanding section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. Numeral **801** designates FFT means and numeral **802** IFFT means. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the fourth embodiment is similar to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment with the exception of the configuration of the expanding section **106**. In the present embodiment, therefore, only the expanding section **106** having a different configuration will be explained in detail. By the way, the description that follows refers to the case where the number of the ultrasonic transducers of the probe **101** is 8, i.e. the output of the first adding section **103** is 4. The invention is of course applicable, however, also to the case where the number of the ultrasonic transducers is more than 4.

In FIG. 8, the FFT means **801** is a well-known 4-input 4-output FFT calculator (fast Fourier transformer), and the IFFT means **802** a well-known 8 input 8-output IFFT calculator (inverse fast Fourier transformer).

Now, an explanation will be given to the operation of the expanding section **106** of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this embodiment, i.e. the operation in which the

phase shift amounts from the correlator **105** are four data described by d1, d2, d3, d4 and expanded to eight data, i.e. the correction amounts for eight ultrasonic transducers.

First, the FFT means **801** carries out the FFT operation for the phase shift amounts d1, d2, d3, d4. Assume that the result thereof, i.e. the calculated values are f1, f2, f3, f4. The result of FFT is expanded to (f1, f2, 0, 0, 0, 0, f3, f4) by filling zeros therein. The IFFT (inverse fast Fourier transform) is carried for (f1, f2, 0, 0, 0, 0, f3, f4). Values equal to double the real part of the calculation result constitute correction amounts Da, Db, Dc, Dd, De Df, Dg, Dh expanded to 8 data from the phase shift amounts d1, d2, d3, d4. The constant multiplied after IFFT, however, is determined from the ratio between the number of data after correction and the number of data before correction according to the definition of FFT.

As described above, with the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to this fourth embodiment, the expanding section **106** is configured with the FFT means **801** and the IFFT means **802** so that the correction amount for each ultrasonic transducer can be accurately determined. Therefore, the distortion of the received wave signal, i.e. the phase shift of the received wave signal attributable to the nonuniformity in an human body can be removed accurately. Thus, the distortion of the ultrasonic beam output from the second adding section **104** can be reduced for an improved resolution of the ultrasonic image. As a result, S/N of the ultrasonic image can be further improved.

In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first to fourth embodiments, the delay time set in the delay section **102** is calculated by the expanding section **106**, to which the invention is not limited. For example, a configuration can of course be employed in which based on the correction amount calculated by the expanding section **106**, the control means included in the delay section **102** adds the correction amount to the initial delay time and thereby sets a delay time in each delay element.

Also, with the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first to fourth embodiments, the expanding section **106** is so configured as to calculate the correction amount for the next received data signal based on the immediately preceding data signal received. The invention is not limited to such a configuration, but of course applicable to the received wave data signals preceding to the immediately preceding signal or a combination thereof.

The invention achieved by the present inventor has been described specifically above with reference to embodiments thereof. The present invention, however, is not confined to the aforementioned embodiments but can of course be variously modified without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The effects obtained by representative embodiments of the invention disclosed herein are briefly explained below.

(1) The distortion of the received wave signals due to the nonuniformity in an human body can be reduced accurately with a small circuit scale.

(2) The resolution of an ultrasonic image can be improved.

(3) The efficiency of diagnosis of a subject can be improved.

What is claimed is:

1. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprising a probe including an arrangement of elements for transmitting and receiving an ultrasonic pulse to and from an interior of a subject, delay means for delaying a wave signal received

from each element of said probe, and a plurality of adder means connected in series to an output of said delay means for adding output signals in the preceding stage and forming an ultrasonic beam, said apparatus further comprising:

correlation means for calculating the correlation of two or more output signals of any of said adder means; and delay correction means for calculating delay correction amount on the basis of the time difference between adjacent signals outputted from said correlation means so that the number of output signals from said correlation means is equal to the number of output signals from said delay means;

wherein said delay correction means sets said delay correction amount in said delay means.

2. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprising a probe including an arrangement of elements for transmitting and receiving an ultrasonic pulse to and from an interior of a subject, delay means for delaying a wave signal received from each element of said probe, and a plurality of adder means connected in series to an output of said delay means for adding output signals in the preceding stage and forming an ultrasonic beam, said apparatus further comprising:

correlation means for calculating the correlation of adjacent output signals of said adder means; and

correction means for making a correction so that the number of output signals from said correlation means is equal to the number of the received wave signals inputted into said delay means;

wherein the output signals of said correction are fed back to said delay means.

3. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as described in claim 2, characterized in that said delay correction means includes linear calculation means.

4. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as described in claim 2, characterized in that the number of input signals to said delay means is a multiple equal to the power of 2 of the input signals to said correlation means.

5. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as described in claim 2, characterized in that said delay correction means estimates the delay correction amount of elements other than one of the elements arranged on an outermost side based on the delay time of said one of the elements.

6. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprising:

a probe including an arrangement of elements for transmitting and receiving an ultrasonic pulse to and from the interior of a subject;

delay means for delaying a wave signal received from each element of said probe;

a first adder means for adding output signals from said delaying means every predetermined number of adjacent output signals of said output signals to output a plurality of added signals;

a second adder means for adding said added signals to form an ultrasonic beam;

correlation means for detecting phase differences between adjacent added signals of said added signals; and

delay correction means for calculating delay correction amount corresponding to each of said elements on the basis of said phase differences so that the number of said delay correction amount corresponds to the number of the wave signals received at said delay means; wherein said delay correction amount is feedback to said delay means.

7. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said probe has Na elements, said Na is a power of 2.

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8. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said delay means converts the wave signals received from said elements into digital signals and each of said digital signals is corrected by said delay correction amount from said delay correction means corresponding to each of said elements.

9. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said delay means has a memory for storing said digital signals to control a reading address of said memory on the basis of said delay correction amount from said delay correction means.

10. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said first adder means includes an adder for adding two adjacent signals of odd and even numbers in the output signals from said delay means.

11. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said delay correction means corrects a delay time

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to each of said elements on the basis of a delay time of a specific element of said elements.

12. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said delay correction means is means for calculating the delay correction amount of each of said elements by a linear interpolating operation.

13. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said delay correction means accumulates the phase differences between said added signals to execute the Fourier transform the accumulated signal and to insert a zero data into a series of data of a Fourier space which is an output of the Fourier transform to expand said series of data, and wherein an inverse Fourier transform is executed to said expanded series of data of the Fourier space to obtain the delay correction amount corresponding to each of said elements.

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摘要(译)

可以产生一种超声诊断设备，其中可以利用小的电路规模和高分辨率的超声图像精确地减少由于人体内部的不均匀性引起的接收波信号的失真。该装置包括探头，该探头包括用于向对象内部发送超声波脉冲和从对象内部接收超声波脉冲的元件布置，用于延迟从探头的每个元件接收的波形信号的延迟装置，以及多个串联连接的加法器装置。延迟装置的输出用于加上前级的输出信号，从而形成超声波束。该装置还包括用于计算任何加法器装置的两个或多个输出信号的相关性的相关装置，以及用于根据产生的相邻信号之间的时间差估计与延迟装置的输入信号一样多的延迟校正量的延迟校正装置。因此，从相关装置校正接收波信号的延迟时间。

