



US008410666B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Shikata et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,410,666 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 2, 2013**

(54) **ULTRASONIC PROBE AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 120 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/111,246**

(22) Filed: **May 19, 2011**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2011/0295124 A1 Dec. 1, 2011

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**
May 26, 2010 (JP) 2010-120885

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 41/08 (2006.01)
A61B 8/14 (2006.01)
G01M 7/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **310/334; 600/459; 29/594**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **310/334;**
600/459; 29/594

See application file for complete search history.

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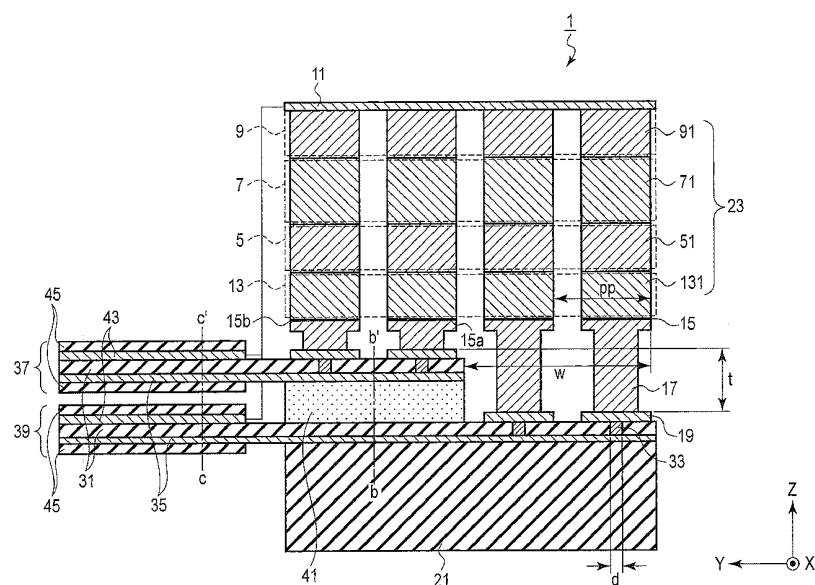
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

According to one embodiment, an ultrasonic probe includes a plurality of piezoelectric elements, a first electrode, a plurality of second electrodes, a plurality of stacked flexible printed circuit boards, and a plurality of connection portions. The plurality of piezoelectric elements are arrayed. The first electrode is provided on the emitting surface side of the plurality of piezoelectric elements. The plurality of second electrodes are respectively provided on the rear surface sides of the plurality of piezoelectric elements. The plurality of stacked flexible printed circuit boards respectively include a plurality of terminals. The plurality of connection portions electrically connect the second electrodes to the terminals. At least one of the flexible printed circuit boards extends longer than the flexible printed circuit board serving as an upper layer.

9 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



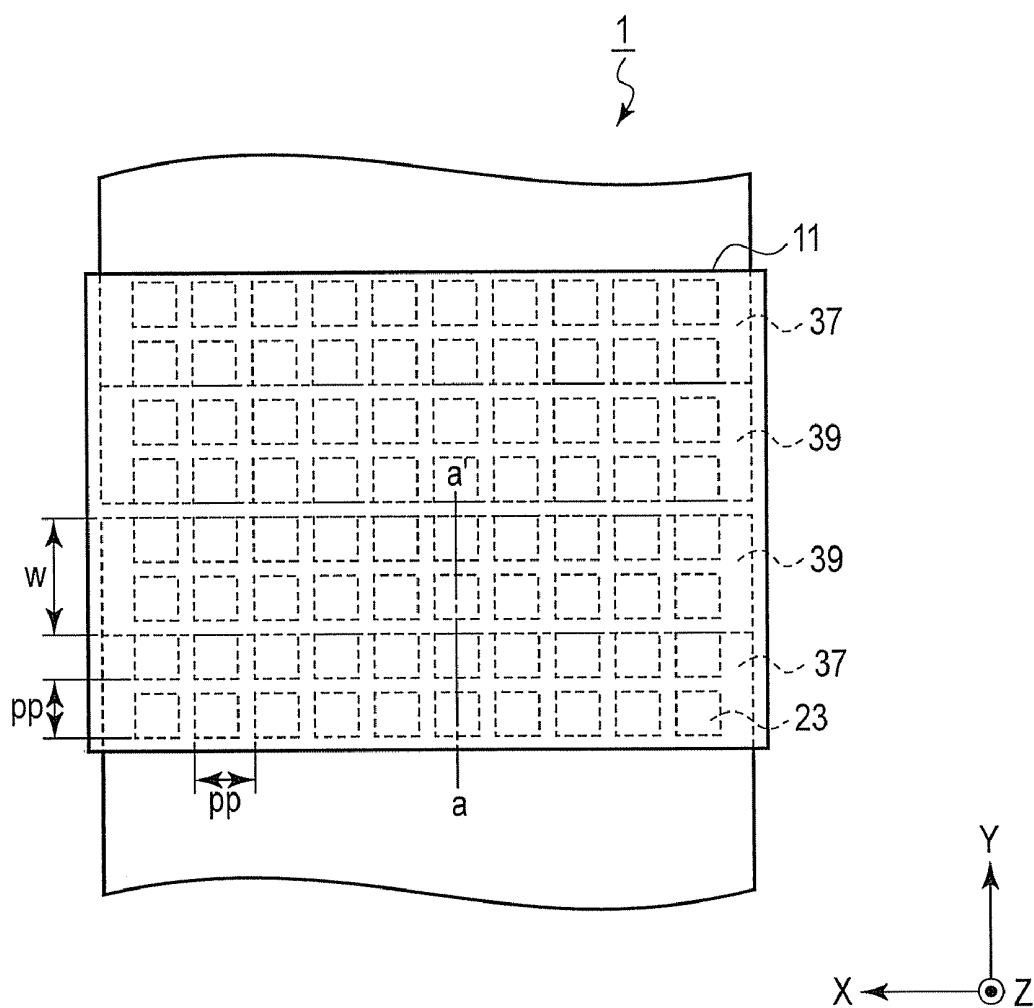


FIG. 1

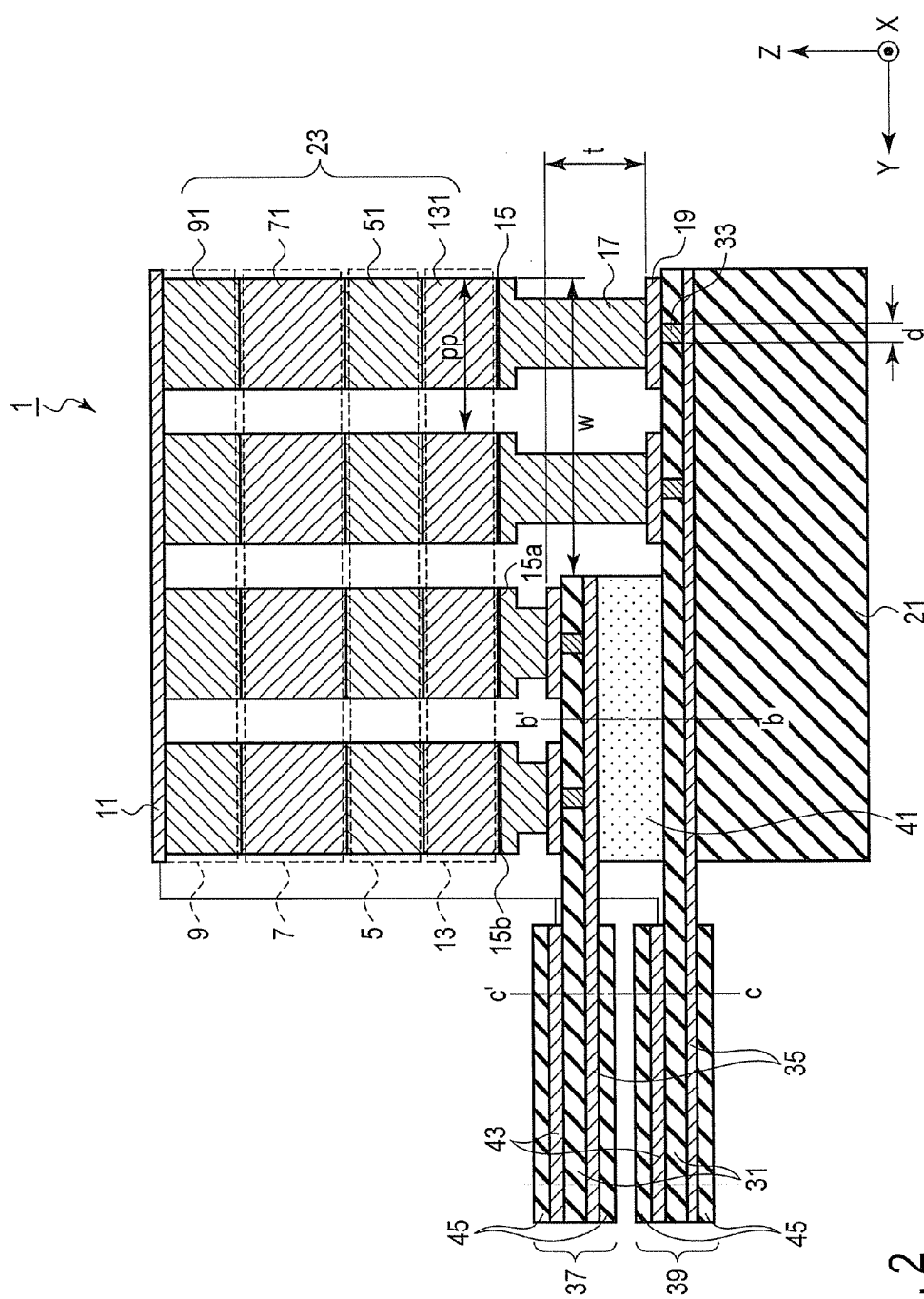
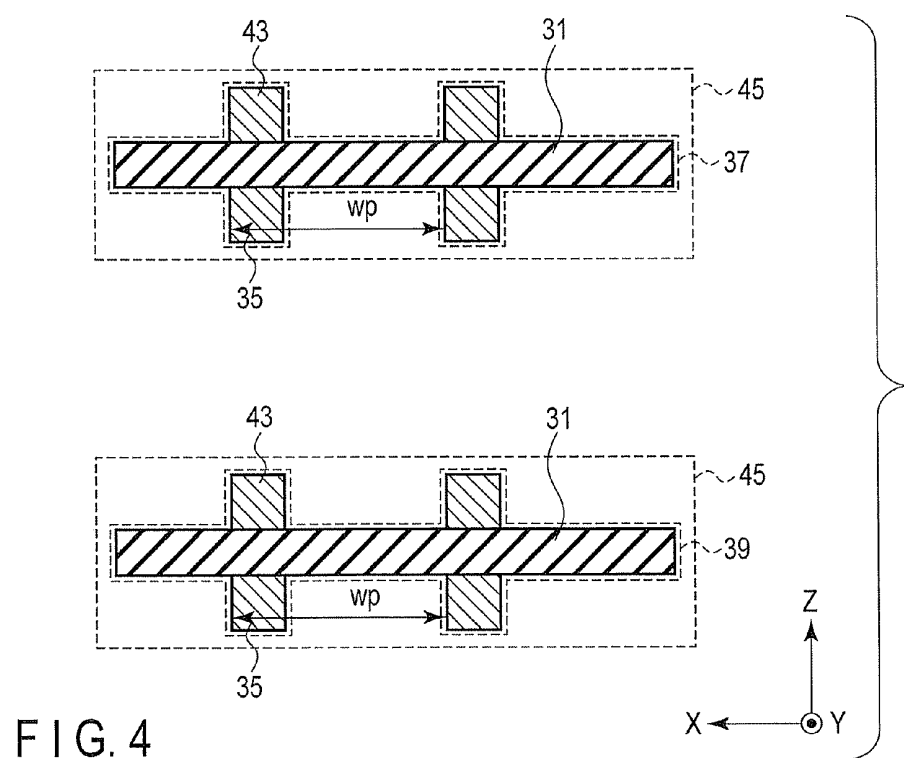
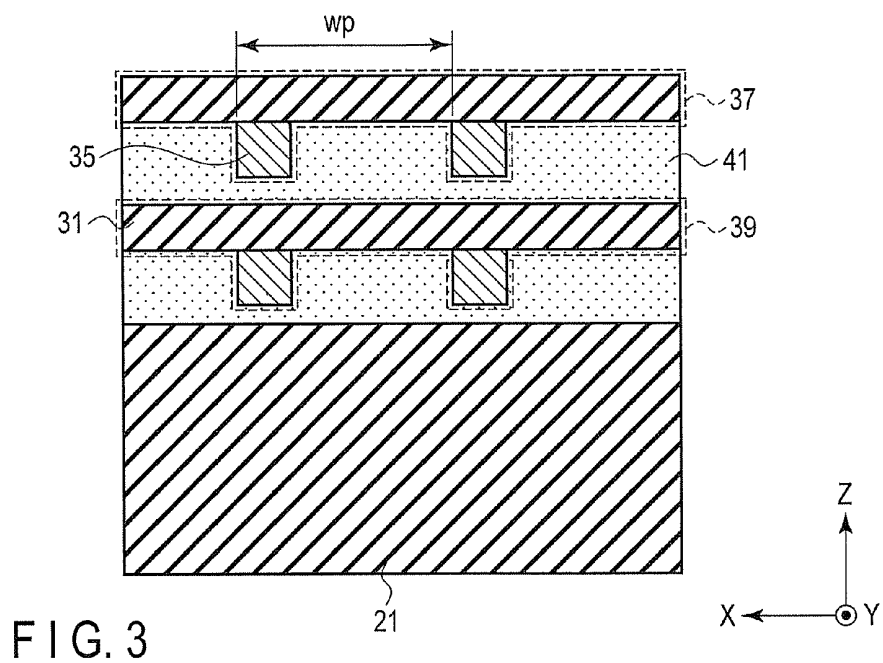


FIG. 2



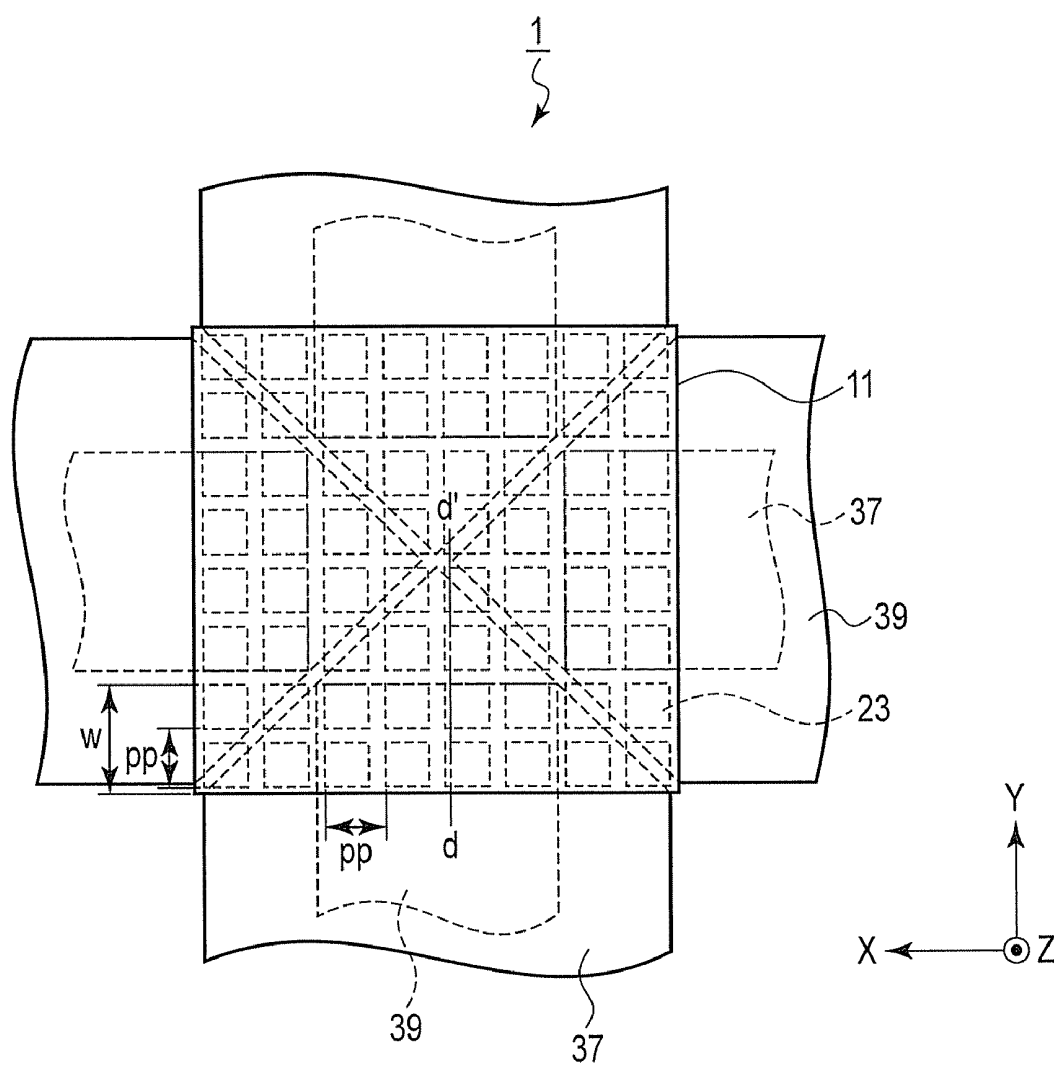


FIG. 5

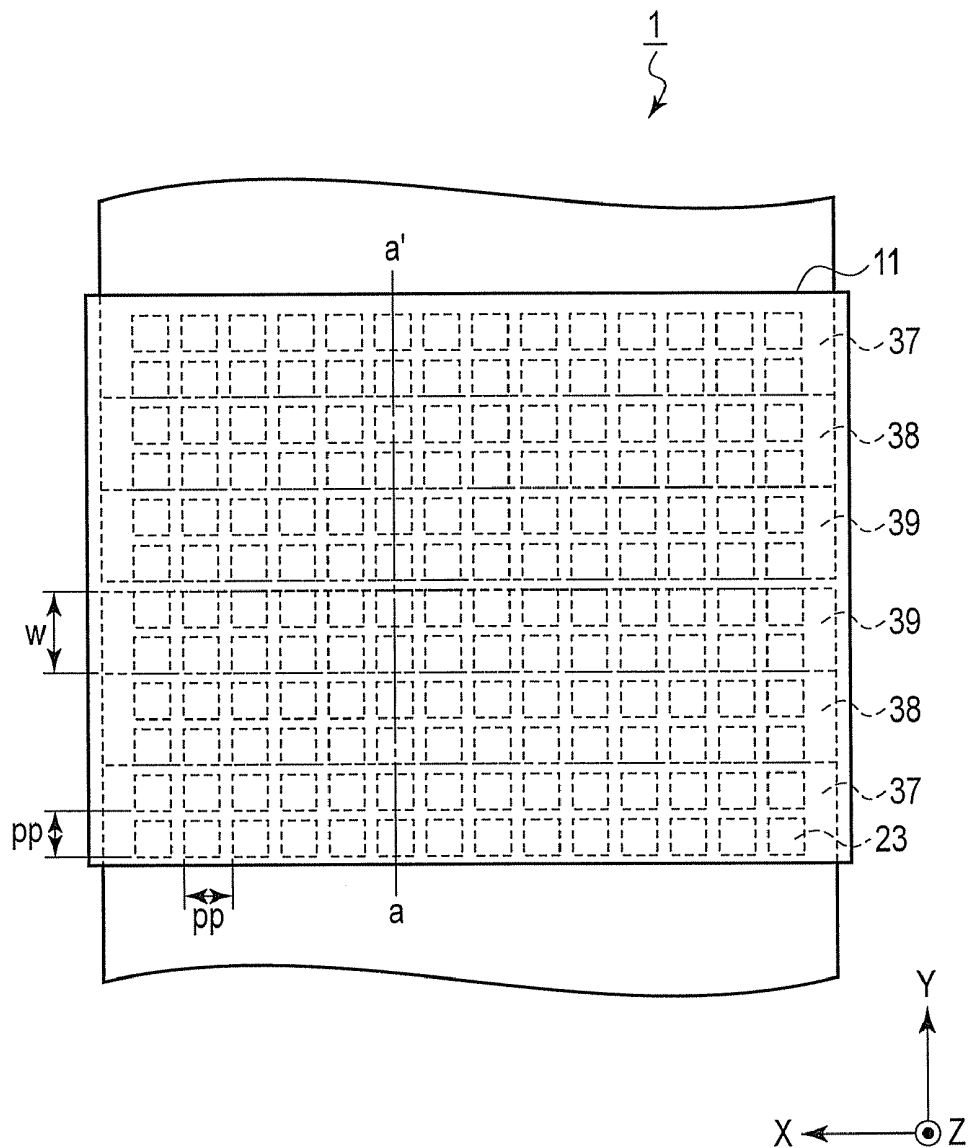
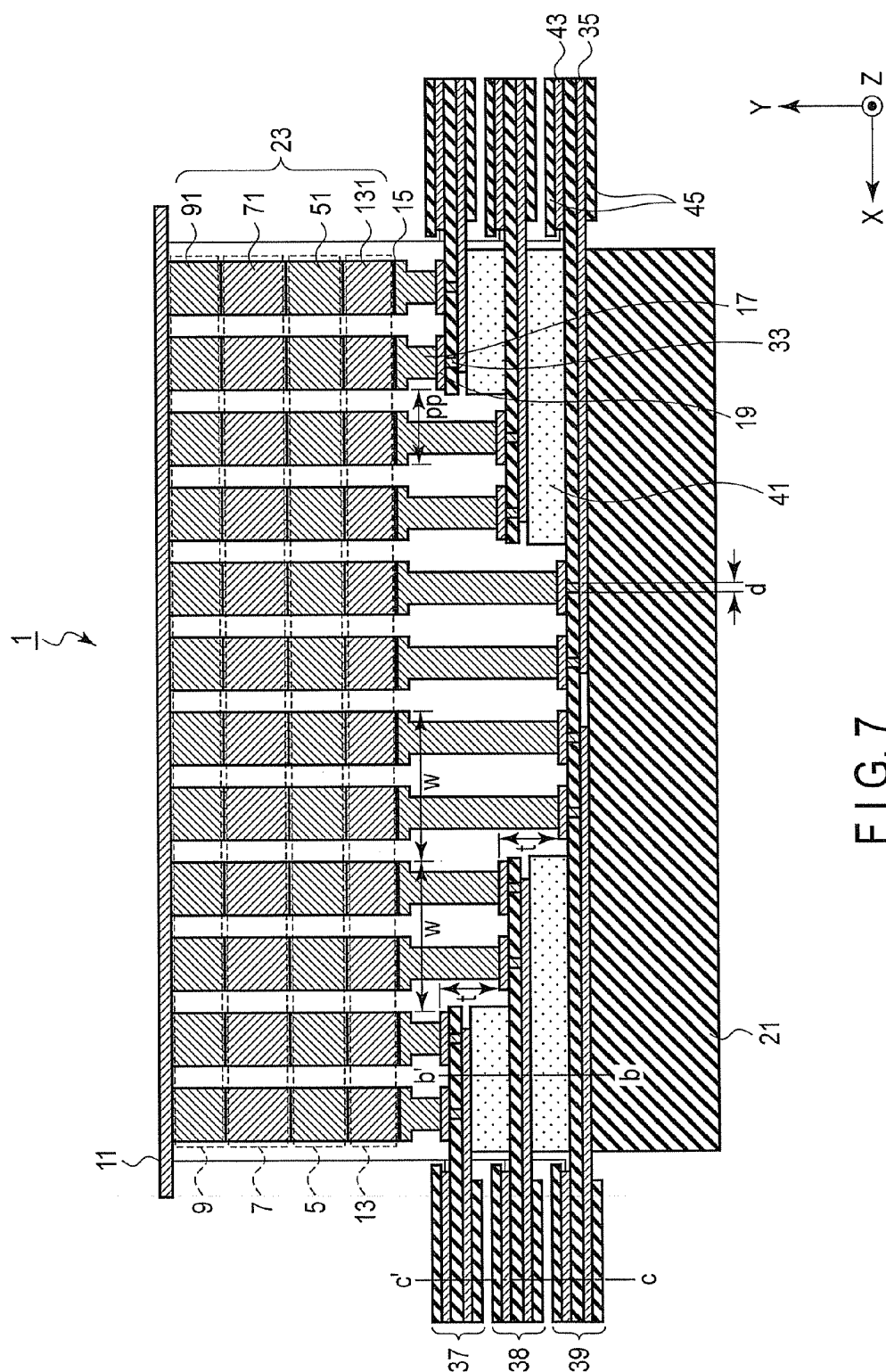


FIG. 6



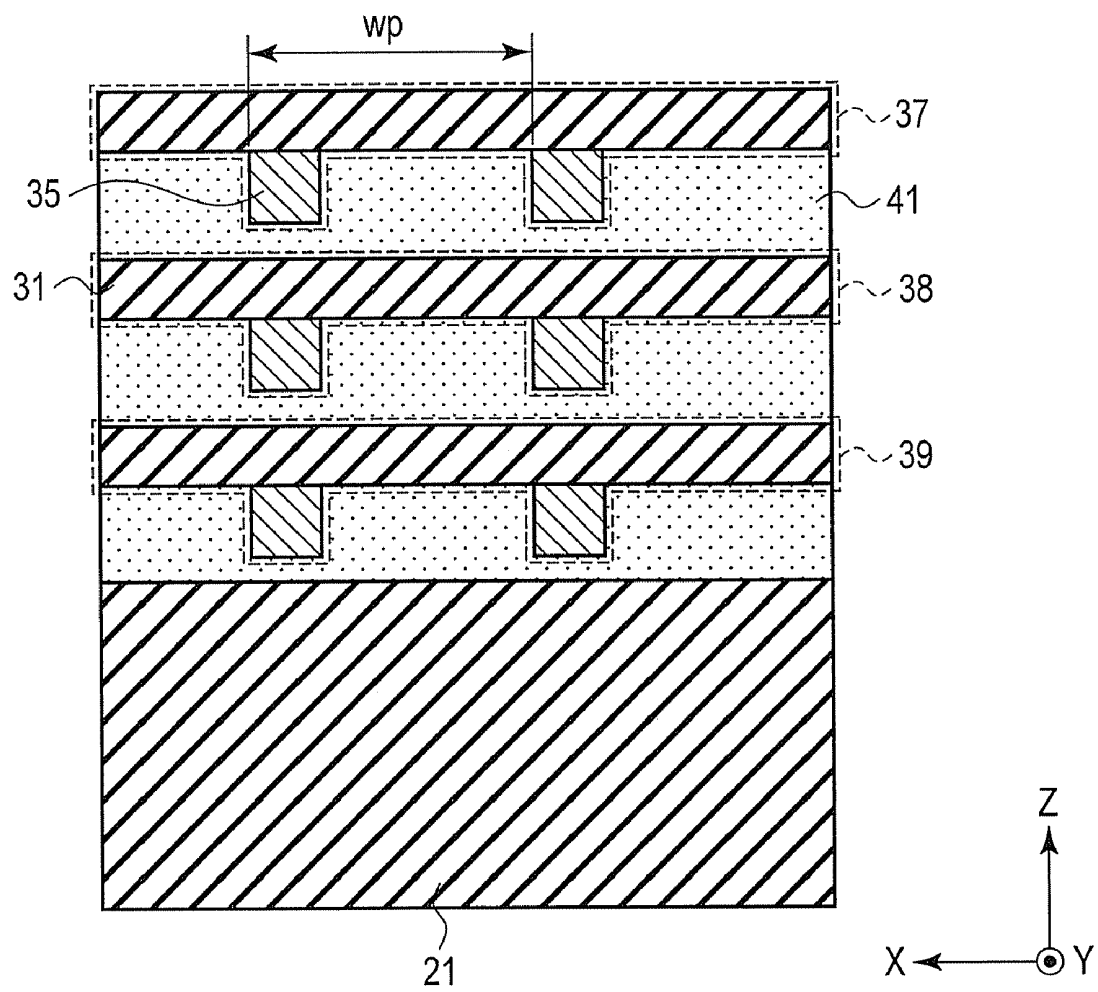


FIG. 8

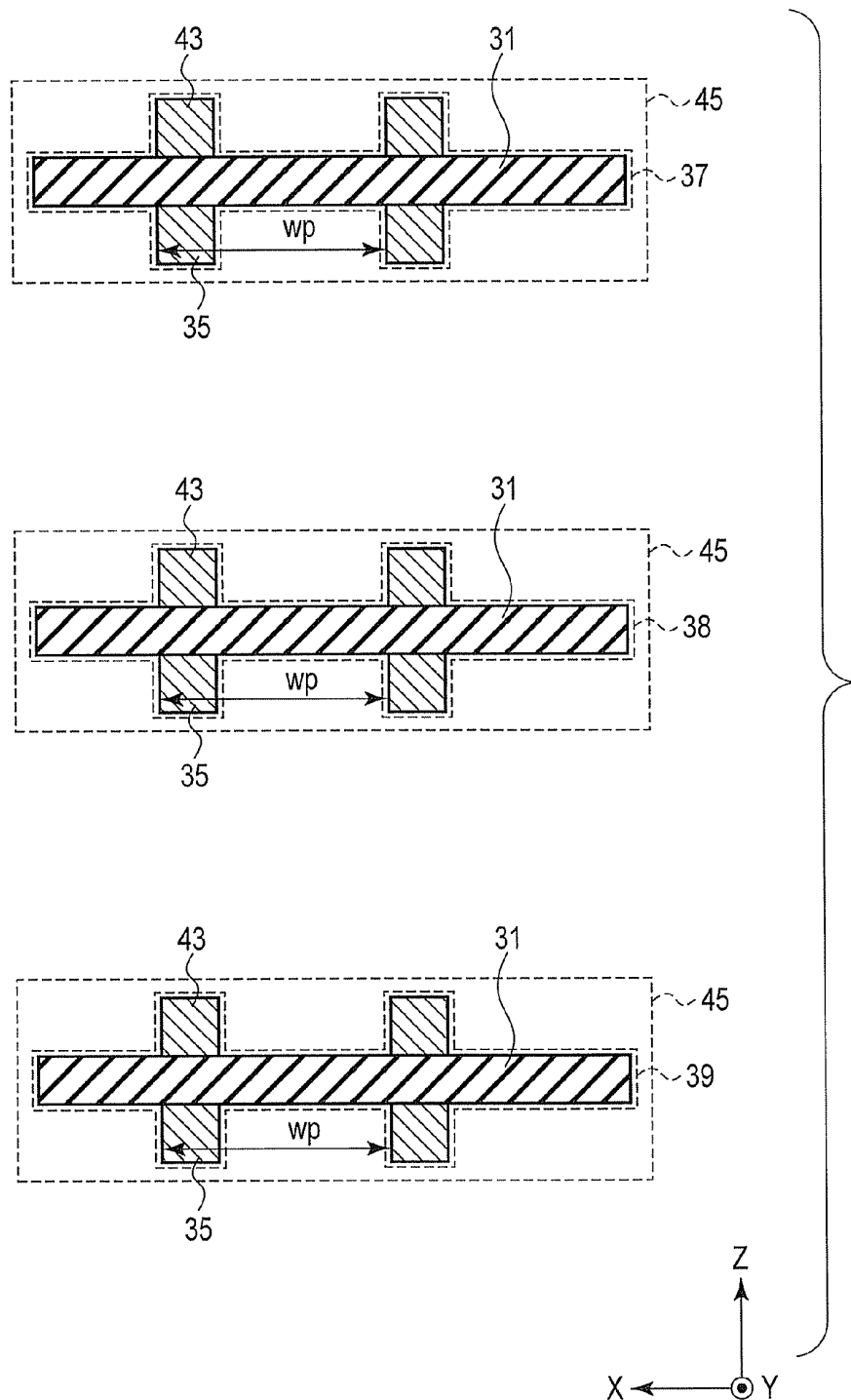


FIG. 9

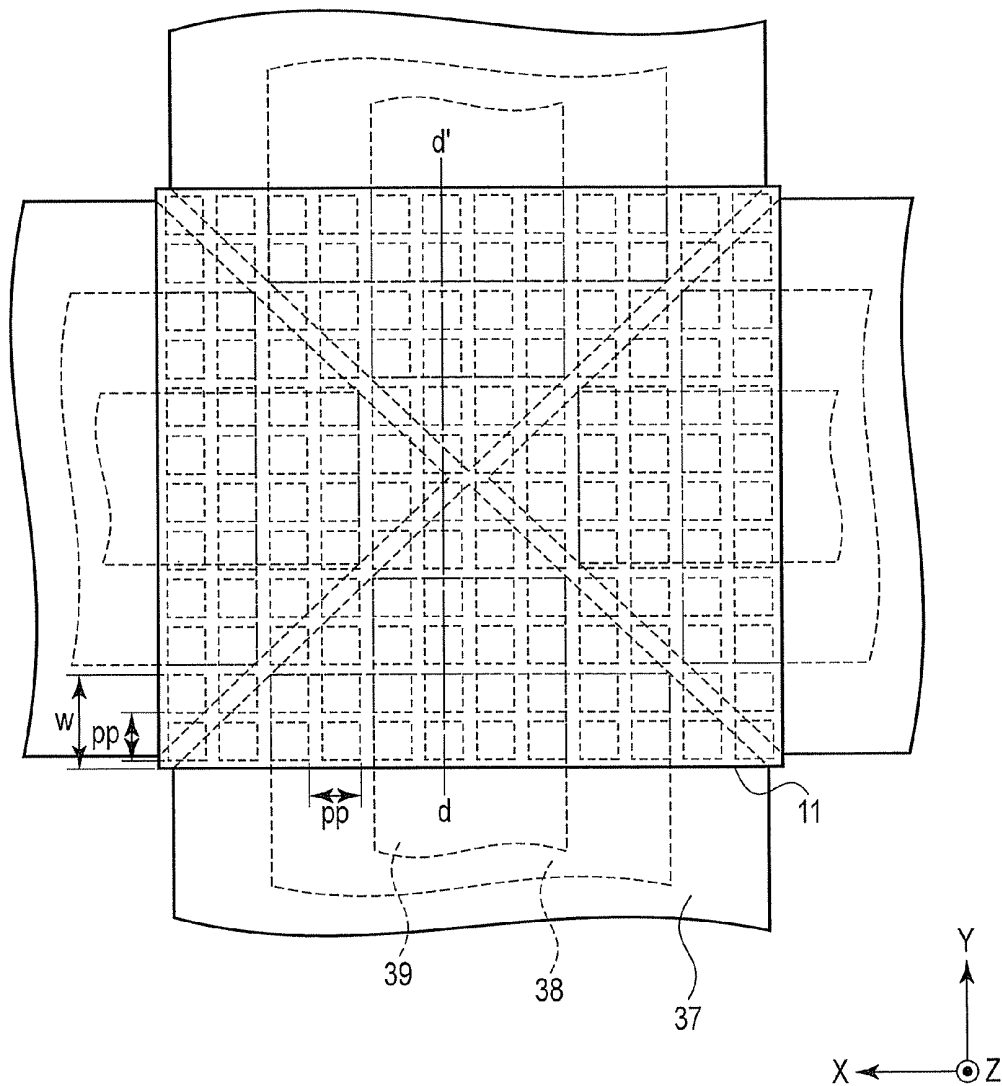


FIG. 10

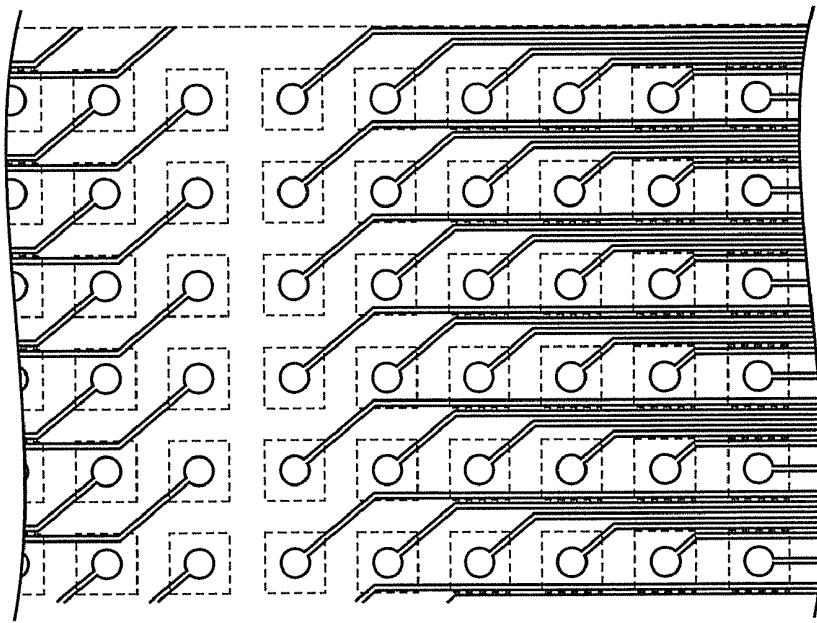


FIG. 11

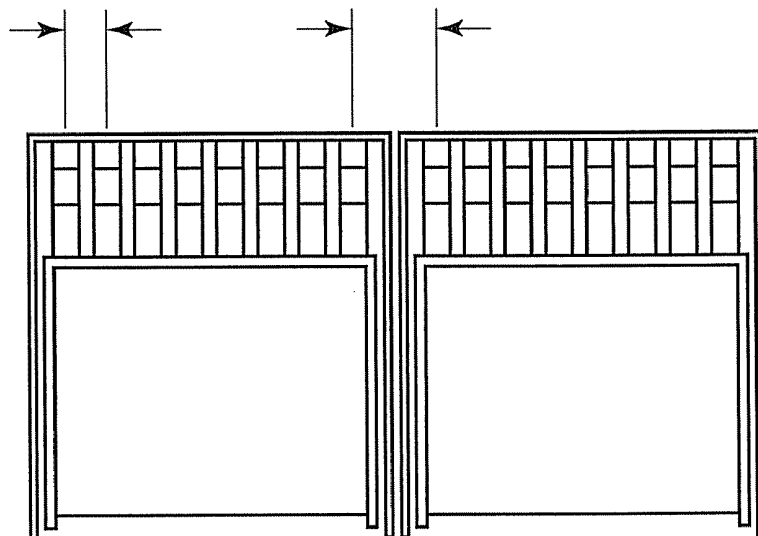


FIG. 12

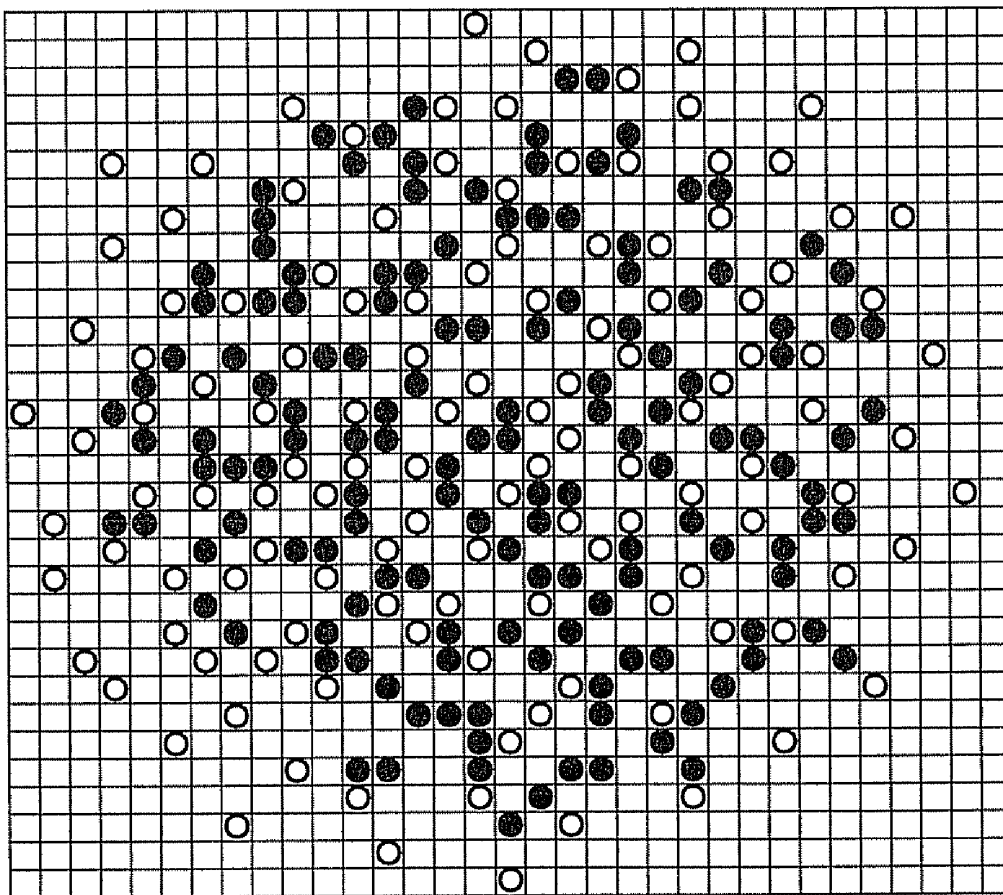


FIG. 13

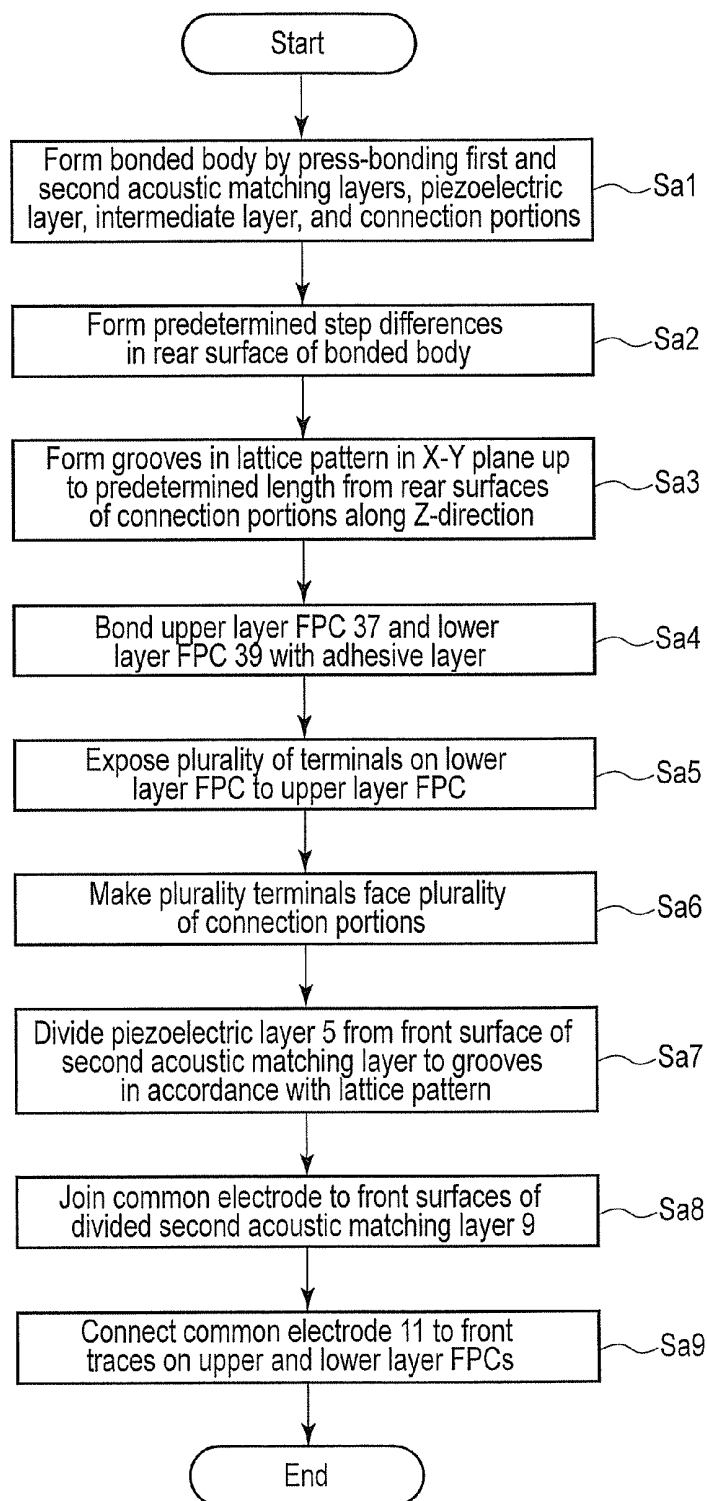


FIG. 14

ULTRASONIC PROBE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2010-120885, filed May 26, 2010; the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD

Embodiments described herein relate generally to an ultrasonic probe and a method of manufacturing the same.

BACKGROUND

Ultrasonic probes include a two-dimensional array probe having transducers arrayed in a two-dimensional lattice pattern. Since the number of transducers of a two-dimensional array probe is larger than that of a one-dimensional array probe, the two-dimensional probe needs to incorporate an integrated circuit (IC) associated with part of transmission/reception of ultrasonic waves. In this case, a flexible printed circuitboard (FPC) is sometimes placed on the rear surfaces of the transducers. The placed FPC is led from the rear surfaces of the transducers. The resultant FPC is connected to an IC-mounted board (referred to as an electronic circuit board hereinafter). In this case, it is necessary to output signals from the respective transducers. When outputting signals from all the transducers by using one FPC (for example, FIG. 11), the spacing between the traces of the FPC decreases. This may fail to obtain a proper ultrasonic image due to crosstalk between the traces. For this reason, some probes take a structure in which the overall two-dimensional array is divided into a plurality of modules (referred to as module division hereinafter) to provide FPCs for the respective modules, and the FPCs are sandwiched between the modules (for example, FIG. 12). There is also available a sparse technique of reducing the number of traces by reducing the number of transducers used for ultrasonic transmission/reception (for example, FIG. 13). On the other hand, some probes use, as an FPC structure, an FPC having insulators and wiring patterns stacked on each other (referred to as a multilayer FPC hereinafter).

When, however, performing module division, since the spacing between the transducers differs from the spacing between the modules, sidelobes occur, and a proper ultrasonic image may not be obtained. In addition, module division leads to an increase in cost due to increases in the number of parts and the number of manufacturing steps. The sparse technique may not obtain a proper ultrasonic image due to the adverse effects of sidelobes and the like on an acoustic field and a deterioration in sensitivity. A multilayer FPC leads to a high cost due to a complex manufacturing process. In addition, since the flexibility of a multilayer FPC is lower than that of a single-layer FPC, the multilayer FPC is difficult to handle in the ultrasonic probe. Furthermore, the multilayer FPC requires through-holes in the respective layers for electrical connection, and the through-holes cannot be used as wiring spaces. Therefore, the multilayer FPC is poor in efficiency in terms of wiring spaces.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a view showing an ultrasonic probe according to the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the ultrasonic probe according to the first embodiment in FIG. 1 taken along a line a-a' when viewed from the X-direction;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken along a line b-b' in FIG. 2 when viewed from the Y-direction;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along a line c-c' in FIG. 2 when viewed from the Y-direction;

FIG. 5 is a view showing an ultrasonic probe according to the first modification of the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side;

FIG. 6 is a view showing an ultrasonic probe according to the second modification of the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view of the ultrasonic probe according to the second modification in FIG. 6 taken along a line a-a' when viewed from the X-direction;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view taken along a line b-b' in FIG. 7 when viewed from the Y-direction;

FIG. 9 is a sectional view taken along a line c-c' in FIG. 7 when viewed from the Y-direction;

FIG. 10 is a view showing an ultrasonic probe according to the third modification of the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side;

FIG. 11 is a view showing an example of the wiring pattern of an FPC in a conventional ultrasonic probe;

FIG. 12 is a view showing an example of how the overall array of the conventional ultrasonic probe is divided into a plurality of modules;

FIG. 13 is a view showing an example of a sparse array to which the sparse technique is applied in the conventional ultrasonic probe when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side; and

FIG. 14 is a flowchart showing a procedure for manufacturing an ultrasonic probe according to this embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In general, according to one embodiment, an ultrasonic probe includes a plurality of piezoelectric elements, a first electrode, a plurality of second electrodes, a plurality of stacked flexible printed circuit boards, and a plurality of connection portions. The plurality of piezoelectric elements are arrayed. The first electrode is provided on the emitting surface side of the plurality of piezoelectric elements. The plurality of second electrodes are respectively provided on the rear surface sides of the plurality of piezoelectric elements. The plurality of stacked flexible printed circuit boards respectively include a plurality of terminals. The plurality of connection portions electrically connect the second electrodes to the terminals. At least one of the flexible printed circuit boards extends longer than the flexible printed circuit board serving as an upper layer.

An ultrasonic probe according to this embodiment will be described below with reference to the views of the accompanying drawing. Note that the same reference numerals in the following description denote constituent elements having almost the same arrangements, and a repetitive description will be made only when required.

(First Embodiment)
FIG. 1 is a view showing an ultrasonic probe 1 according to the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side. Referring to FIG. 1, the direction in which ultrasonic waves are emitted (the direction perpendicular to the drawing surface) is defined as a Z-axis. The direction which is perpendicular to the Z-axis and in which an FPC is led from the front surface of a backing member (not shown) is

defined as a Y-axis. The direction perpendicular to the Z- and Y-axes is defined as an X-axis.

The arrangement of the ultrasonic probe 1 according to the first embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 2.

FIG. 2 shows an example of a cross-section of the ultrasonic probe 1 taken along a line a-a' in FIG. 1 when viewed from the X-direction. As shown in FIG. 2, the ultrasonic probe 1 includes a piezoelectric layer 5, a first acoustic matching layer 7, a second acoustic matching layer 9, a common electrode (first electrode) 11, an intermediate layer 13, individual electrodes (second electrodes) 15, connection portions 17, terminals 19, an upper layer FPC 37, a lower layer FPC 39, an adhesive layer 41, and a backing member 21.

The first acoustic matching layer 7 is joined to the front surface of the piezoelectric layer 5. The second acoustic matching layer 9 is joined to the front surface of the first acoustic matching layer 7. The intermediate layer 13 is joined to the rear surface of the piezoelectric layer 5. The second acoustic matching layer 9, first acoustic matching layer 7, piezoelectric layer 5, and intermediate layer 13 each are divided into a lattice pattern in an X-Y plane. The piezoelectric layer 5 is constituted by a plurality of piezoelectric elements 51 divided into a lattice pattern in the X-Y plane. The first acoustic matching layer 7 is constituted by a plurality of first acoustic matching elements 71 divided into a lattice pattern in the X-Y plane. The second acoustic matching layer 9 is constituted by a plurality of second acoustic matching elements 91 divided into a lattice pattern in the X-Y plane. The intermediate layer 13 is constituted by a plurality of intermediate elements 131 divided into a lattice pattern in the X-Y plane. An integral body obtained by joining the piezoelectric element 51, first acoustic matching element 71, second acoustic matching element 91, and intermediate element 131 along the Z-direction will be referred to as a transducer element 23 hereinafter. The individual electrodes 15 are respectively joined to the rear surfaces of the plurality of transducer elements 23. The common electrode 11 is joined to the front surfaces of the plurality of transducer elements 23. The dotted rectangles in FIG. 1 indicate the plurality of transducer elements 23 arrayed into a lattice pattern in the X-Y plane.

The plurality of terminals 19 are arranged at the front surfaces of the upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39. Through-holes 33 extending through base layers 31 of the respective FPCs are provided at the rear surfaces of the plurality of terminals 19. A plurality of rear traces 35 of the respective FPCs are provided at the rear surfaces of the through-holes 33. Although the plurality of rear traces 35 in FIG. 2 each are drawn as if it were a single trace, the plurality of rear traces 35 are actually arranged in the X-direction.

The upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 located at the rear surfaces of the plurality of individual electrodes 15 are stacked on each other along the Z-direction. The stacked upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 are bonded to each other with a nonconductive adhesive. The bonded upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 are not electrically connected to prevent a reduction in the wiring density of each FPC. The backing member 21 is bonded to the rear surface of the lower layer FPC 39. FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken along a line b-b' in FIG. 2 when viewed from the Y-direction. The dotted frame in FIG. 3 indicates the upper layer FPC 37. The broken line frame in FIG. 3 indicates the lower layer FPC 39. The backing member 21, the base layers 31, and the adhesive layer 41 formed by the above adhesive in FIG. 3 have insulation properties. This maintains the insulation between the rear traces 35 of the upper layer FPC 37 and the rear traces 35 of the lower layer FPC 39 in FIG. 3. The bonded upper layer

FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 are led from the front surface of the backing member 21 in the Y-axis direction.

After the upper layer FPC 37 and the lower layer FPC 39 are led from the front surface of the backing member 21 in the Y-axis direction, they are separated from each other. Front traces 43 are provided on the front surfaces of the base layers 31 of the separated upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39. The trace led from the common electrode 11 is joined to the front traces 43. The separated upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 are respectively covered with cover-lays 45. The upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 in this embodiment are FPCs each having double-sided traces. As shown in FIG. 2, no front traces are provided on the front surfaces of the upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 at positions between the individual electrodes 15 and the backing member 21.

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along a line c-c' in FIG. 2 when viewed from the Y-direction. The dotted rectangular frame in FIG. 4 indicates the upper layer FPC 37 covered with the cover-lays 45. The broken line rectangular frame in FIG. 4 indicates the lower layer FPC 39 covered with the cover-lays 45. The cover-lays 45 in FIG. 4 have insulation properties. The upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 respectively covered with the cover-lays 45 in FIG. 4 are separated from each other. Separating the upper layer FPC 37 and the lower layer FPC 39 facilitates handling of the FPCs in the ultrasonic probe owing to the flexibility of each FPC, unlike a multilayer FPC.

The upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 covered with the cover-lays 45 are bent at nearly right angles at an end portion of the backing member 21 along the backing member 21. The plurality of rear traces 35 of the upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 covered with the cover-lays 45 are respectively connected to a plurality of electronic circuit boards (not shown) through board connection pads. Using a plurality of FPCs will reduce the connection areas between the FPCs and the electronic circuit boards as compared with the connection areas between the multilayer FPC and the electronic circuit boards. This can connect the respective FPCs to the electronic circuit boards without increasing the outer dimensions of the ultrasonic probe. The front traces 43 of the upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 covered with the cover-lays 45 are respectively connected to ground of the plurality of electronic circuit boards (not shown).

The plurality of individual electrodes 15 are respectively connected to the plurality of terminals 19 through the plurality of connection portions 17. The connected upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 are notched to expose the terminals 19 of the lower layer FPC 39 to the individual electrodes 15. Note that the bonded upper layer FPC 37 and lower layer FPC 39 may be arranged to expose the terminals 19 of the lower layer FPC 39 to the individual electrodes 15. A width w by which the upper layer FPC 37 is notched along the Y-direction is determined by a spacing pp between the transducer elements 23 in the X- and Y-directions, a diameter d of the through-hole 33, and a spacing wp between the plurality of rear traces 35.

The notching width w is determined, for example, in the following manner. The spacing (pp-d) between the through-holes is calculated by subtracting the diameter d of the through-hole 33 from the spacing pp between the transducer elements 23 in the X-direction. The number ((pp-d)/wp) of rear traces which can be positioned in the spacing (pp-d) between the through-holes is calculated by dividing the spacing (pp-d) between the through-holes by the spacing wp between the plurality of rear traces 35. The number ((pp-d)/wp+1) obtained by adding one to the number ((pp-d)/wp) of

rear traces which can be positioned in the spacing (pp-d) between the through-holes is the number of rear traces. The notching width w is equivalent to the number $((pp-d)/wp+1) \times pp$ obtained by multiplying the number $((pp-d)/wp+1)$ of rear traces by the spacing pp between the transducer elements **23** in the Y-direction. For example, since the number of rear traces is 2, the notching width w in FIGS. 1 and 2 is given by $2 \times pp$.

The piezoelectric layer **5** is, for example, a piezoelectric ceramic layer shaped into a rectangle.

The piezoelectric layer **5** generates ultrasonic waves upon receiving driving signals (electrical signals) from an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus or ultrasonic flaw detector (not shown) via a plurality of electronic circuit boards (not shown). The piezoelectric layer **5** generates an echo signal (electrical signal) upon receiving ultrasonic waves reflected by an object or a substance subjected to ultrasonic flaw detection. The generated echo signal is supplied to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus or ultrasonic flaw detector via a plurality of electronic circuit boards (not shown). The piezoelectric layer **5** includes the plurality of piezoelectric elements **51** divided into a lattice pattern in the X-Y plane. The spacing between the piezoelectric elements **51** (referred to as the lattice spacing hereinafter) remains the same in the X- and Y-directions. Note that the lattice spacing may vary in the X- and Y-directions. For the sake of a concrete description, assume that the lattice spacing remains the same in the X- and Y-directions.

The first acoustic matching layer **7** and second acoustic matching layer **9** are provided in the Z-direction on the ultrasonic wave emission side of the piezoelectric layer **5**. The first acoustic matching layer **7** and second acoustic matching layer **9** each are formed by an acoustic matching material such as a metal powder containing epoxy resin as a conductive material. It is possible to match the acoustic impedance of an object with that of the piezoelectric elements **51** by adjusting physical parameters such as sound velocities, thicknesses, and acoustic impedances associated with the first acoustic matching layer **7** and second acoustic matching layer **9**. More specifically, the first acoustic matching layer **7** and second acoustic matching layer **9** suppress reflection of ultrasonic waves caused by the difference between the acoustic impedance of the object or substance associated with ultrasonic flaw detection and that of the piezoelectric layer **5**. The first acoustic matching layer **7** includes the plurality of first acoustic matching elements **71** two-dimensionally arrayed along the X- and Y-directions. Each of the first acoustic matching elements **71** is joined to the front surface of a corresponding one of the piezoelectric elements **51**. The second acoustic matching layer **9** includes the plurality of second acoustic matching elements **91** two-dimensionally arrayed along the X- and Y-directions. Each of the second acoustic matching elements **91** is joined to the front surface of a corresponding one of the first acoustic matching elements **71**. Although FIG. 2 shows the two acoustic matching layers, this embodiment is not limited to them. For example, it is possible to place one, three, or four or more acoustic matching layers at the front surface of the piezoelectric layer **5** and join them to each other.

The common electrode **11** is joined to the front surface of the second acoustic matching layer **9**. The common electrode **11** is joined to the plurality of second acoustic matching elements **91**. Traces led from the common electrode **11** are connected to the front traces **43** of the upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39**. An acoustic lens (not shown) is placed on the front surface of the common electrode **11**.

The intermediate layer **13** is provided on the rear surface side of the piezoelectric layer **5**. The acoustic impedance of

the intermediate layer **13** is higher than that of the piezoelectric elements **51** and that of the connection portions **17**. This can reduce the acoustic influence on the connection portions **17** (described later) as compared with the case in which the acoustic impedance of the intermediate layer **13** is lower than that of the piezoelectric elements **51** and that of the connection portions **17**. This reduces acoustic image disturbance and noise caused by the acoustic influence on the connection portions **17**. The intermediate layer **13** includes the plurality of intermediate elements **131** two-dimensionally arrayed along the X- and Y-directions. Each of the plurality of intermediate elements **131** is joined to the rear surface of a corresponding one of the plurality of piezoelectric elements **51**. Note that a modification of this embodiment can be configured without the intermediate layer **13**.

The individual electrodes **15** are respectively joined to the rear surfaces of the plurality of intermediate elements **131**. The individual electrode **15** is formed by, for example, metal plating using silver or gold or sputtering.

The layered FPCs located at the front surface of the backing member **21** differ in arrangement from the FPCs located between the position where they are led from the front surface of the backing member **21** and the position where they are respectively connected to a plurality of electronic circuit boards (not shown). The arrangements of the upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** located between the position where they are led from the front surface of the backing member **21** and the position where they are respectively connected to the plurality of electronic circuit boards (not shown) will be described first. The upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** each include the base layer **31**, the plurality of rear traces **35** provided on the rear surface of the base layers **31**, and the front trace **43** provided on the front surface of the base layer **31**.

The base layer **31** is formed from a resin having insulation properties such as polyimide or polyester.

The rear trace **35** is a circuit trace formed on the rear surface of the base layer **31** by using, for example, a copper foil. The number of rear traces **35** is determined in accordance with the trace spacing wp and the diameter (pp-d) of the through-hole **33** (described below).

The front trace **43** is a circuit trace formed on the front surface of the base layer **31** by using, for example, a copper foil. The number of front traces **43** is equal to that of rear traces **35**. Note that the number of front traces **43** may be one. The front traces **43** are joined to the trace led from the common electrode **11** immediately before the upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** are led to the front surface of the backing member **21**.

The arrangements of the upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** located at the front surface of the backing member **21** will be described next. These FPCs each include the base layer **31**, the plurality of rear traces **35** provided on the rear surface of the base layer **31**, the plurality of terminals **19** provided on the front surface of the base layer **31**, and the plurality of through-holes **33** through which the plurality of terminals **19** are electrically connected to the plurality of rear traces **35**. This arrangement differs from that of the FPCs located, between the position where they are led from the front surface of the backing member **21** and the position where they are respectively connected to the plurality of electronic circuit boards (not shown) in that it includes the terminals **19**, through-holes **33**, and front traces **43**.

The terminals **19** are arranged on the front surface of the base layer **31** so as to face the individual electrodes **15**, respectively. Note that the terminal **19** may be a pad as a copper foil for soldering.

The through-holes **33** are provided at the rear surfaces of the terminals **19**, respectively. The through-hole **33** is a through-hole which extends through the base layer **31** in the Z-direction. The through-hole **33** is filled with a conductive material. The plurality of through-holes **33** are respectively joined to the rear traces **35**.

The backing member **21** is provided on the rear surface of the lower layer FPC **39**. The backing member **21** mechanically supports the plurality of transducer elements **23**. The backing member **21** damps the plurality of transducer elements **23** to shorten ultrasonic pulses to be emitted. The thickness of the backing member **21** is set to a thickness sufficient for the wavelength of ultrasonic waves to be used so as to maintain good acoustic characteristics, that is, to a thickness that can sufficiently attenuate ultrasonic waves in the rear surface direction.

The cover-lays **45** are films which respectively cover the surroundings of the plurality of FPCs located between the position where they lead from the front surface of the backing member **21** and the position where they are connected to the electronic circuit boards (not shown), in order to insulate and protect the FPCs. As a material for the cover-lays **45**, for example, polyimide is used. The cover-lays **45** covers the upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** which are located between the position where they lead from the front surface of the backing member **21** and the position where they are connected to the electronic circuit boards (not shown).

The connection portions **17** connect the plurality of terminals **19** arranged at the front surfaces of the upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** to the plurality of individual electrodes **15** located on the front surfaces of the plurality of terminals **19**, respectively. The connection portions **17** have acoustically the same function as that of the backing member **21**, which attenuates ultrasonic waves. The connection portion **17** has a thickness corresponding to the distance between the individual electrode **15** and the terminal **19** to which the connection portion **17** is connected. The thickness of the connection portion **17** varies depending on the distance between the individual electrode **15** and the terminal **19** to which the connection portion **17** is connected. The connection portion **17** is made of a material having acoustic impedance lower than that of the intermediate layer **13**, in order to reduce the acoustic influence based on thickness. The connection portion **17** is made of, for example, a material having conductivity such as a solid conductive material containing carbon. In addition, the connection portion **17** may be made of copper or gold having a length equal to the distance between the terminal **19** to which the connection portion **17** is connected and the individual electrode **15**. Note that the connection portion **17** may be a bump made of copper or gold having a length corresponding to the distance between the terminal **19** to which the connection portion **17** is connected and the individual electrode **15**.

The structure of the plurality of FPCs stacked on each other and located at the front surface of the backing member **21** will be described below. The plurality of FPCs stacked on each other are bonded to each other with an adhesive. The upper layer FPC **37** of the plurality of FPCs bonded to each other is notched to expose the plurality of terminals **19**, located on the front surface of the lower layer FPC **39**, to the individual electrodes **15** connected to the connection portions **17** (this structure will be referred to as the notched structure hereinafter). Note that the upper layer FPC **37** may be placed to expose the plurality of terminals **19**, located on the front surface of the lower layer FPC **39**, to the individual electrodes **15** connected to the connection portions **17**. The upper FPC and lower FPC have a level difference t as shown in FIG. 2.

The thickness of the connection portion **17** is adjusted in advance such that when the level difference t between the upper FPC and the lower FPC is combined with the thickness of the connection portion **17**, as shown in FIG. 2, the resultant thickness becomes uniform (thickness t in FIG. 2) in the Z-direction. Forming the structure of the plurality of FPCs stacked on each other into a notched structure can use a plurality of doubled-sided FPCs with a simple structure in a manufacturing process. This can suppress the manufacturing cost of FPCs as compared with multilayer FPCs. In addition, separating the upper layer FPC **37** and the lower layer FPC **39** facilitates handling of the respective FPCs in the ultrasonic probe, unlike a multilayer FPC. Furthermore, the areas of connection between the plurality of electronic circuit boards and the plurality of rear traces of the respective FPCs can be made smaller than the areas of connection between the multilayer FPC and the plurality of electronic circuit boards. This can reduce the outer dimensions of the ultrasonic probe according to this embodiment as compared with those of an ultrasonic probe using a multilayer FPC.

A process of manufacturing the first embodiment will be described below with reference to FIG. 14.

The flat second acoustic matching layer **9**, the first acoustic matching layer **7**, the piezoelectric layer **5**, the intermediate layer **13**, the electrode before being divided into the individual electrodes **15**, and the connection layer having a predetermined thickness are sequentially press-bonded to each other (step Sa1). A structure obtained by press bonding will be referred to as a bonded body hereinafter. The connection layer is a layer before being divided into a lattice pattern (described later) to form the connection portions **17**. The predetermined thickness is, for example, a thickness larger than t in FIG. 2.

Note that the connection layer may be bonded to a partial region of the above electrode. In this case, predetermined second electrodes of the second electrodes are joined to predetermined electrodes which face the predetermined second electrodes. For example, in FIG. 2, the predetermined second electrodes are second electrodes **15a** and **15b** located near the position where the stacked FPCs (upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39**) are led from the ultrasonic probe. Notching is performed from the rear surfaces of the press-bonded connection portions **17** in the Z-direction by using a tool such as an end mill to form a predetermined step t (step Sa2).

Note that the processing in steps Sa1 and Sa2 may be the following processing. The connection layer is divided into a lattice pattern to form the plurality of connection portions **17**. The respective connection portions **17** are classified into a plurality of groups. Different thicknesses are determined for the connection portions **17** of the respective groups. The bonded body is formed by using the connection portions **17** having the thickness.

Grooves are formed in a lattice pattern in the X-Y plane up to a predetermined length (depth) from the rear surfaces of the connection portions **17** along the Z-direction (step Sa3). The predetermined length is shorter than the distance from the rear surfaces of the connection portions **17** to the press-bonded intermediate layer. With this processing, the individual electrodes **15** are formed. The upper layer FPC **37** is bonded to the lower layer FPC **39** with the adhesive layer **41** (step Sa4). The upper layer FPC **37** is notched. This notching makes the lower layer FPC **39** extend longer than the upper layer FPC **37** to expose the plurality of terminals **19** (step Sa5). The plurality of terminals **19** are made to face the plurality of connection portions **17**, respectively (step Sa6). The piezoelectric layer **5** is divided, from the front surface of the second acoustic matching layer **9** to the above grooves

along the Z-direction so as to match the above lattice pattern (step Sa7). The second acoustic matching layer **9** is joined to the front surfaces of the divided bonded bodies (step Sa8). The front traces **43** of the upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** are connected to the common electrode **11** (step Sa9). With this process, the ultrasonic probe according to the first embodiment is manufactured.

(First Modification)

The first modification differs from the first embodiment in that the plurality of transducer elements **23** are arrayed in a square pattern, and the stacked FPCs are led from the front surface of the backing member **21** in the X- and Y-directions, when the plurality of transducer elements **23** arrayed in a lattice pattern are viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side.

FIG. **5** is a view showing an ultrasonic probe according to the first modification of the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side. The number of transducer elements **23** arrayed in the X-direction is equal to that in the Y-direction. As a consequence, the shape obtained by arraying the plurality of transducer elements **23** and the shape of the common electrode **11** in the X-Y plane become square in shape, as shown in FIG. **5**. In addition, the bonded upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** are led from the front surface of the backing member **21** in four directions from outer edges corresponding to the respective sides of the above square. FIG. **2** shows an example of a cross-section of the ultrasonic probe **1** taken along a line d-d' in FIG. **5** when viewed from the X-direction, and the structure of the cross-section is the same as that in the first embodiment.

The ultrasonic probe according to the first modification can be applied to, for example, an ultrasonic probe to be used in a body cavity.

(Second Modification)

The second modification differs from the first embodiment in that the ultrasonic probe **1** includes three layers as FPCs. The two of the three layers as the FPCs which are closer to the backing member **21** are notched to expose the plurality of terminals **19** located at the front surface of the lower layer of the two layers as the FPCs to the individual electrodes **15** connected by the connection portions **17**. Note that the two of the three layers as the FPCs may be arranged to expose the plurality of terminals **19** located at the front surface of the lower layer FPC of the two layers as the FPCs to the individual electrode **15** connected by the connection portions **17**.

FIG. **6** is a view showing an ultrasonic probe according to the second modification of the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side. As shown in FIG. **6**, the three layers as the FPCs have a structure in which the lower layer FPC **39** is bonded to the front surface of the backing member **21**, an intermediate layer FPC **38** is bonded to the front surface of the lower layer FPC **39**, and the upper layer FPC **37** is bonded to the front surface of the intermediate layer FPC **38**.

FIG. **7** is a view showing an example of a cross-section of the ultrasonic probe **1** taken along a line a-a' in FIG. **6** when viewed from the X-direction. The second modification differs from the first embodiment in that the three layers as the FPCs are located between the plurality of individual electrodes **15** and the backing member **21**. The upper layer FPC **37** is notched to expose the terminals **19** of the intermediate layer FPC **38** to the individual electrodes **15**. The intermediate layer FPC **38** is notched to expose the terminals **19** of the lower layer FPC **39** to the individual electrodes **15**. The three layers as the FPCs leading from between the transducer elements **23**

and the front surface of the backing member **21** along the X-direction are separated from each other.

FIG. **8** is a sectional view taken along a line b-b' in FIG. **7** when viewed from the Y-direction. This cross-section differs from that in FIG. **3** in that the intermediate layer FPC **38** is located between the upper layer FPC **37** and the lower layer FPC **39**.

FIG. **9** is a sectional view taken along a line c-c' in FIG. **7** when viewed from the Y-direction. This cross-section differs from that in FIG. **3** in that the intermediate layer FPC **38** is located between the upper layer FPC **37** and the lower layer FPC **39**.

The second modification can be applied to an ultrasonic probe having an aperture larger than that in the first embodiment.

Note that the above notched structure can be applied to four or more layers as FPCs to increase the aperture of the ultrasonic probe.

(Third Modification)

The third modification differs from the first embodiment in that the ultrasonic probe **1** includes three layers as FPCs, the plurality of transducer elements **23** are arrayed in a square pattern, and the stacked FPCs are led from the front surface of the backing member **21** in the X- and Y-directions, when the plurality of transducer elements **23** arrayed in a lattice pattern are viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side.

FIG. **10** is a view showing an ultrasonic probe according to the third modification of the first embodiment when viewed from the ultrasonic wave emitting surface side. As shown in FIG. **10**, the three layers as the FPCs have a structure in which the lower layer FPC **39** is bonded to the front surface of the backing member **21**, the intermediate layer FPC **38** is bonded to the front surface of the lower layer FPC **39**, and the upper layer FPC **37** is bonded to the front surface of the intermediate layer FPC **38**. The number of transducer elements **23** arrayed in the X-direction is equal to that in the Y-direction. As a consequence, the shape obtained by arraying the plurality of transducer elements **23** and the shape of the common electrode **11** in the X-Y plane become square in shape, as shown in FIG. **10**. In addition, the bonded upper layer FPC **37** and lower layer FPC **39** are led from the front surface of the backing member **21** in four directions from outer edges corresponding to the respective sides of the above square. FIG. **7** shows an example of a cross-section of the ultrasonic probe **1** taken along a line d-d' in FIG. **10** when viewed from the X-direction, and the structure of the cross-section is the same as that in the second modification.

The ultrasonic probe according to the third modification can be applied to, for example, an ultrasonic probe which has an aperture larger than that in the first modification and is used in a body cavity.

The following is a summary of the effects of the first embodiment and of the first to third modifications.

According to this ultrasonic probe, making a plurality of stacked FPCs have a notched structure can use a plurality of double-sided FPCs allowing a simple manufacturing process. This makes it possible to suppress the manufacturing cost of FPCs as compared with a case in which multilayer FPCs are used. Separating a plurality of stacked FPCs from each other facilitates handling of each FPC in the ultrasonic probe. In addition, the areas of connection between a plurality of electronic circuit boards and a plurality of rear traces of the respective FPCs can be made smaller than the areas of connection between a multilayer FPC and a plurality of electronic circuit boards. This can reduce the outer dimensions of the ultrasonic probe according to this embodiment as compared with those of an ultrasonic probe using a multilayer

FPC. Furthermore, placing the intermediate layer **13** between the piezoelectric layer **5** and the individual electrodes **15** can reduce the acoustic influence of the connection portions **17** having different thicknesses.

As described above, the ultrasonic probe according to this embodiment does not use module division, the sparse technique, and a multilayer FPC, and hence can solve the problems posed by module division, the sparse technique, and a multilayer FPC. For example, not using the sparse technique and module division will improve the positional accuracy of the transducer elements **23** and reduce the adverse effects on an acoustic field and reception sensitivity. Since no multilayer FPC is used, there is no need to form through-holes between the layers as the FPCs. This allows formation of high-density traces at a low cost. These can improve the performance of an ultrasonic probe. In addition, since there is no need to directly connect electronic circuit boards to the transducer elements **23**, there is no need to develop any dedicated IC (application-specific integrated circuit [ASIC]) complying with the specifications of an ultrasonic probe. Furthermore, it is possible to execute part of the processing for ultrasonic transmission/reception associated with all the transducer elements **23** by using a plurality of ICs while suppressing the area of each IC. These make it possible to suppress development cost and manufacturing cost. The FPCs in this ultrasonic probe can be led from the front surface of the backing member **21** in the X- and Y-directions. This allows the embodiment to be applied to an ultrasonic probe used in a body cavity. In addition, the above notched structure can be applied to an ultrasonic probe having an arbitrary aperture.

While certain embodiments have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the inventions. Indeed, the novel embodiments described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms; furthermore, various omissions, substitutions and changes in the form of the embodiments described herein may be made without departing from the spirit of the inventions. The accompanying claims and their equivalents are intended to cover such forms or modifications as would fall within the scope and spirit of the inventions.

What is claimed is:

1. An ultrasonic probe comprising:
a plurality of arrayed piezoelectric elements;

a first electrode provided on an emitting surface side of the plurality of piezoelectric elements;
a plurality of second electrodes respectively provided on rear surface sides of the plurality of piezoelectric elements;

a plurality of stacked flexible printed circuit boards respectively including a plurality of terminals; and

a plurality of connection portions configured to electrically connect predetermined ones of the second electrodes to predetermined ones of the terminals;

wherein at least one of the flexible printed circuit boards extends longer than the flexible printed circuit board serving as an upper layer.

2. The probe according to claim 1, wherein the connection portions electrically connect the second electrodes to the terminals, respectively.

3. The probe according to claim 1, wherein the predetermined second electrode of the second electrodes is joined to the predetermined terminal facing the predetermined second electrode.

4. The probe according to claim 1, wherein each of the connection portions includes a thickness corresponding to an interval by which the second electrodes and the terminals to be connected are away from each other.

5. The probe according to claim 1, wherein each of the terminals at positions facing the respective connection portions is exposed from the flexible printed circuit board.

6. The probe according to claim 1, further comprising an intermediate layer located between each of the second electrodes and each of the piezoelectric elements and having an acoustic impedance higher than an acoustic impedance of the piezoelectric element.

7. The probe according to claim 1, wherein the connection portions comprise a solid conductive material including carbon.

8. The probe according to claim 1, wherein each of the connection portions comprises copper or gold and has a length corresponding to an interval between the second electrode and the terminal which are electrically connected.

9. The probe according to claim 1, wherein each of the flexible printed circuit boards is bonded to a rear surface of the connection portion through an adhesive layer.

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专利名称(译)	超声波探头及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US8410666	公开(公告)日	2013-04-02
申请号	US13/111246	申请日	2011-05-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	东芝医疗系统株式会社 株式会社东芝		
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IPC分类号	H01L41/08 G01M7/00 A61B8/14		
CPC分类号	B06B1/064 H01L41/27 Y10T29/42 Y10T29/49005		
审查员(译)	DOUGHERTY , THOMAS		
优先权	2010120885 2010-05-26 JP		
其他公开文献	US20110295124A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

根据一个实施例，超声波探头包括多个压电元件，第一电极，多个第二电极，多个堆叠的柔性印刷电路板和多个连接部分。排列多个压电元件。第一电极设置在多个压电元件的发射表面侧上。多个第二电极分别设置在多个压电元件的后表面侧上。多个堆叠的柔性印刷电路板分别包括多个端子。多个连接部分将第二电极电连接到端子。柔性印刷电路板中的至少一个比用作上层的柔性印刷电路板延伸得更长。

