

(19)
(12)

(KR)
(B1)

(51) 。 Int. Cl. ⁷
A61B 8/00

(45)
(11)
(24)

2002 08 24
10 - 0350026
2002 08 12

(21)
(22)

10 - 2000 - 0033417
2000 06 17

(65)
(43)

2001 - 0113215
2001 12 28

(73)

114

(72)

6 - 3
5가

105 1403
25 - 205

(74)

:

(54)

가 (spread spectrum signal)

1

2

3a

3b

3c 가

4a

4b

5

6a 가

6b 가 2

7a 2

7b 7a

7c 7a 2

<

1 :

11, 12 :

13 :

21 :

31 :

33 :

35 :

37 :

가 , (spread spectrum) .

가 가 .

가 가 가 .

가 가 (Sign

al to Noise Ratio) (pulse compress

ion method) 가 .

(transducer) 가 가 ,

volution) 가 , (correlator) (con

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

(FM) 가

- 13 dB ,

- 50dB ,

가 .

가

가

(spread spectrum signal)

(spread spectrum signal)

가

1 (11) (bipolar pulse)
(transducer)(1)가 (+80, -80)
(1)

(TX focus delay memory)(14) (1)
(11)
(1) 가 , 가

(synthetic aperture)

(21) (11) (duplexer)
, 가 ,

(1) , 가 128 가 .
(aperture) 64 .

(31) , (Pre - Amplifier), 가
TGC(Time Gain Compression,) ADC(analog - digital converter, -
) , .

(37) (36) .

(41) (envelope detection), (log compression) B -

(42) B - .

2 가 (weighted chirp signal) , 가
(beamforming) RF(radio frequency) 가
(near field) 가 (sidelobe) (mainlobe)

2 (12) (13) (1)
(12)
(14) (13)
(14) (12) 1

2 (13) (14)가

가 (12)
(21) 1 (12) (31)

(31) RF (31) 가
(35)가

(31) RF (32) 가 RF (33)
(34)

가 , 가 (34)
34) 2 가 (

(34) (15) (31)
(34)

(15) (16)
(16)
()

(34) (31) (34) (15)
RF (32) (31) (correlation,
2) (15)

(34), (37), (41), (42) 1
가 (FM)
가
가
가 = $\omega_0 + \mu t$ 가

1

$$s(t) = Aw_1(t)e^{-j(\omega_0 t + \frac{\mu}{2}t^2)}$$

A , 0 μ T
/T , $w_1(t)$

$w_1(t)$ 가 $w_1(t) = \text{rect}(t/T)$
- 13 dB - 50 dB
가

FIR(Finite Impulse Response) (window)
가 (34) 가
(weighted chirp signal) 1 $w_1(t) = \text{rect}(t/T)$

3a , 3b (hamming) , (hanning) ,
(blackman) , (rectangular)

3c 가 3b 3c L
가 (11)가
(12)가

가 512 8 , 51
 $512 \times 8 = 4096$
 (MSE: mean square error), (Minimax: m
 inimum local maximum) 가 MSE

3

$$MSE = \frac{1}{2N-1} \sum_{i=0}^{2N-2} [R_{mm}(i) - R_{md}(i)]^2$$

$R_{mm}(i)$, $R_{md}(i)$
 . N

5 , (34)

101 , 가

102 , 3 MSE

103 , MSE가 가

104 , MSE가 가 (34)

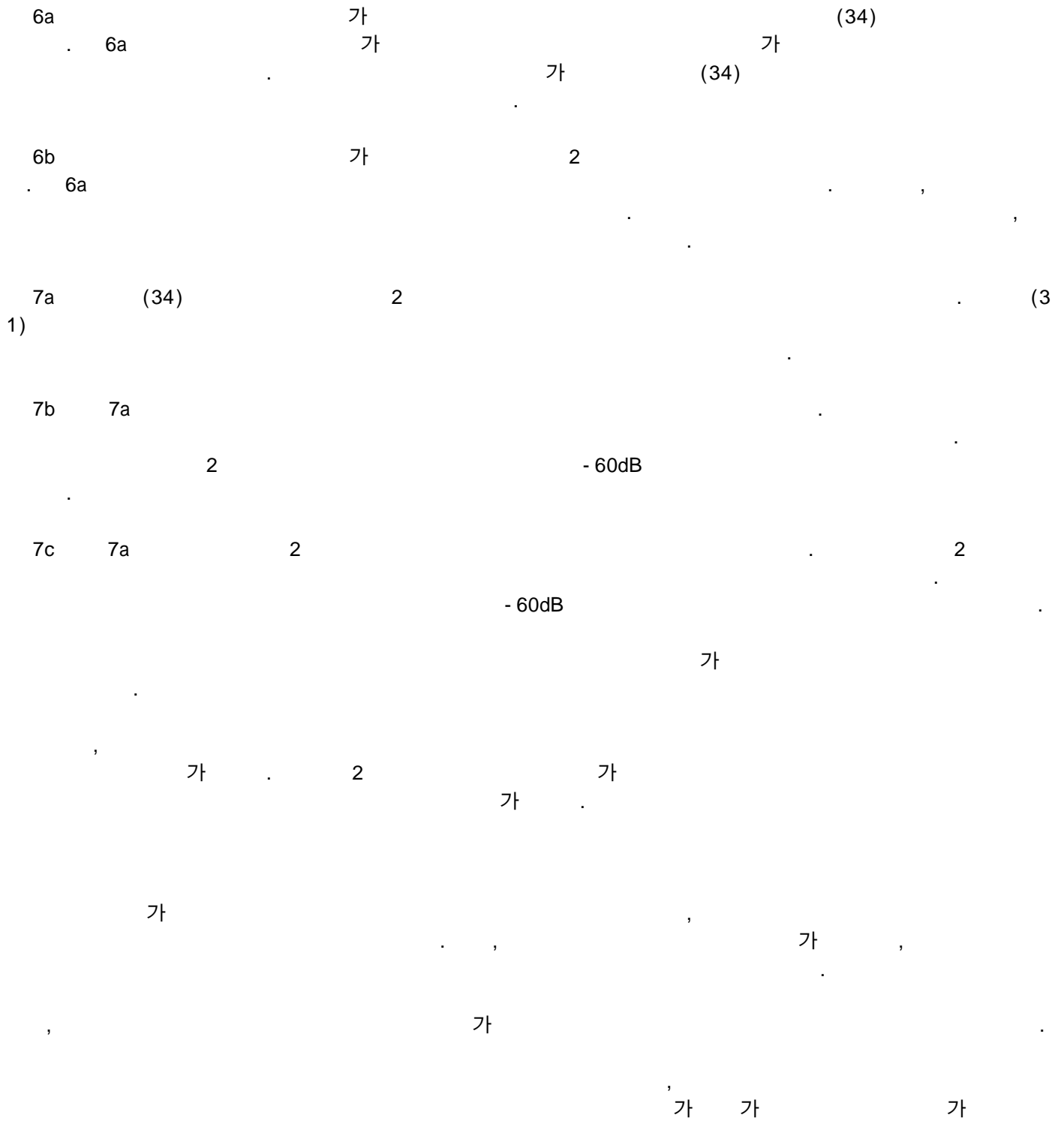
105 , MSE가 가 ,
 106 107 , () () 102
 가

2 (34) 가
 가

가
 가 , (12)가 (13) 가 ,
 RF (33) (34) 가

, 가
 (12)

6a 7c 가 가 5 MHz, 가 40 MHz , - 3 dB 3 MHz ,
 8 ,
 6a 7c L



(57)

1.

1 (spread spectrum signal)

,

,

.

2.

1 , 1 (chirp) (window)
가 .

3.

2 , (Hanning), (Hamming), (Blackman)
.

4.

1 ,

,

5.

4 , 1 2 (window)
가 ,

,

,

2

,

2

,

.

6.

5 , 2 2
.

7.

1 , 1
.

8.

1 ,

.

9.

(spread spectrum signal)

,

-

- ,

,

,

,

2

,

.

10.

,

,

가

,

,

,

.

11.

10 ,

가

.

12.

10 ,

.

13.

10

14.

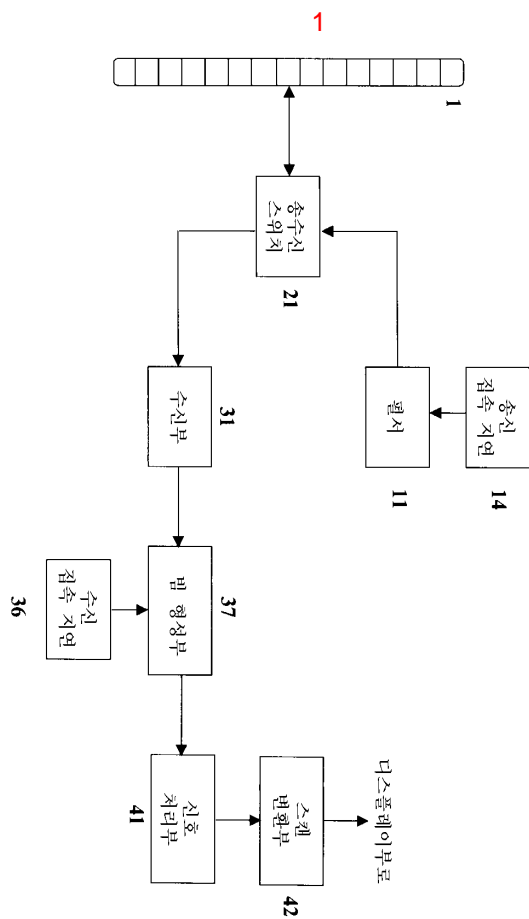
10

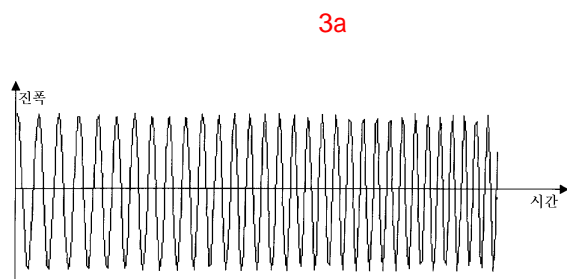
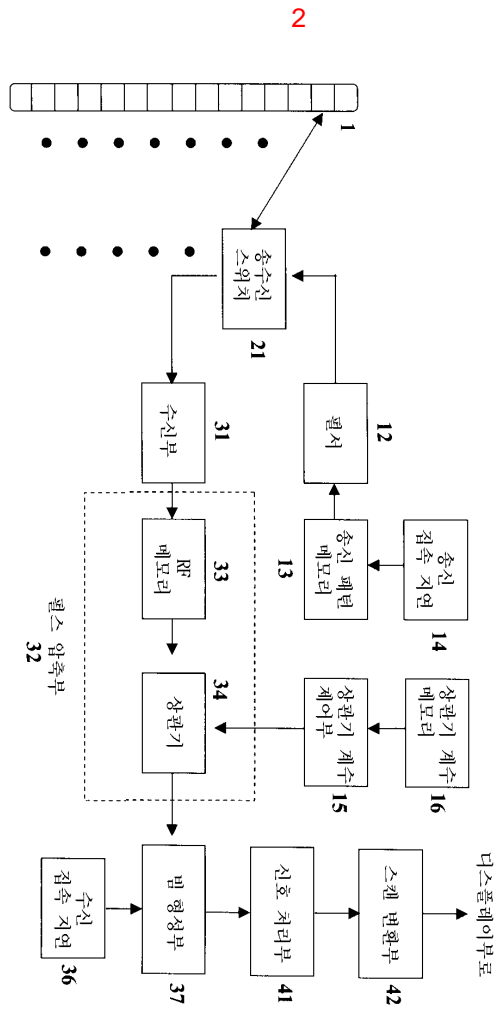
15.

10

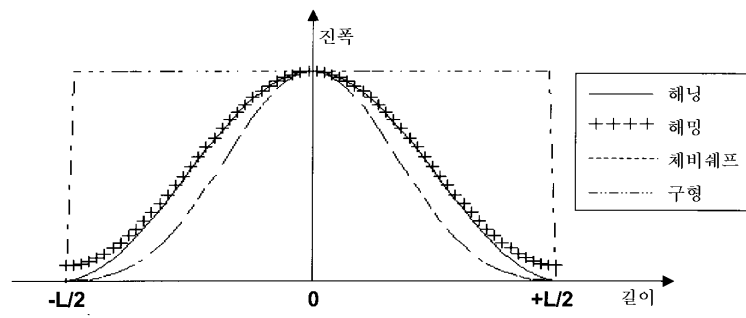
2

가

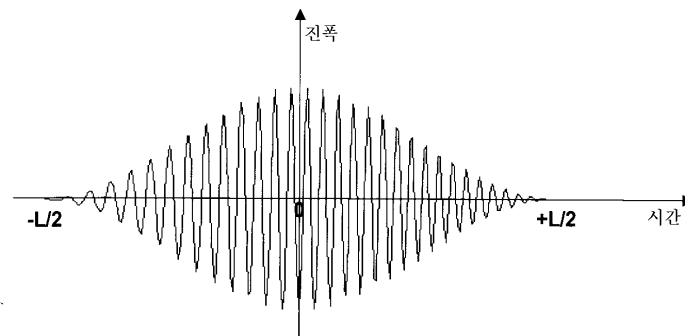




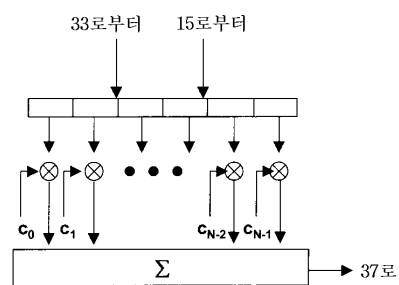
3b



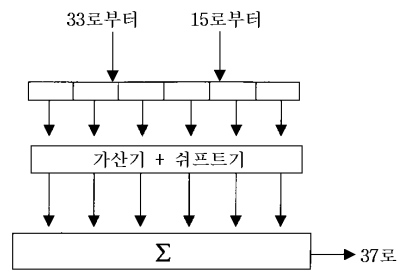
3c



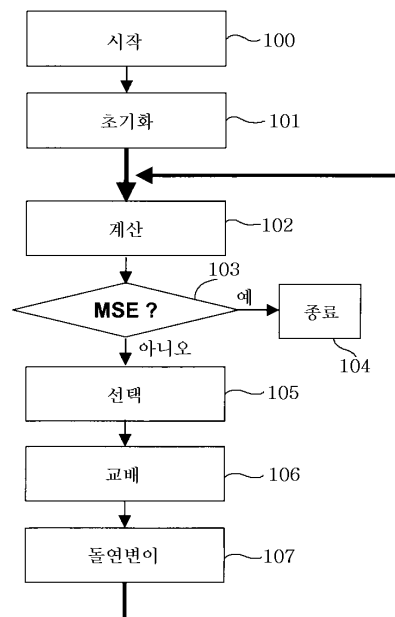
4a



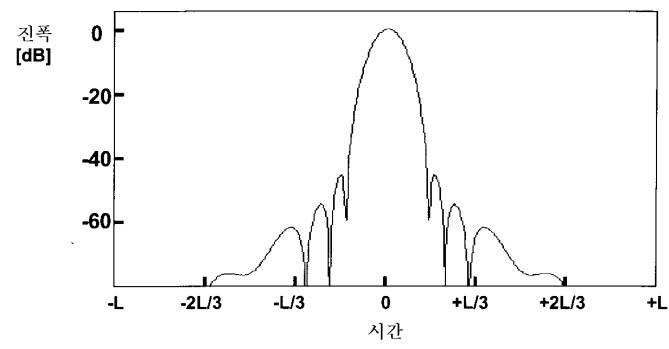
4b



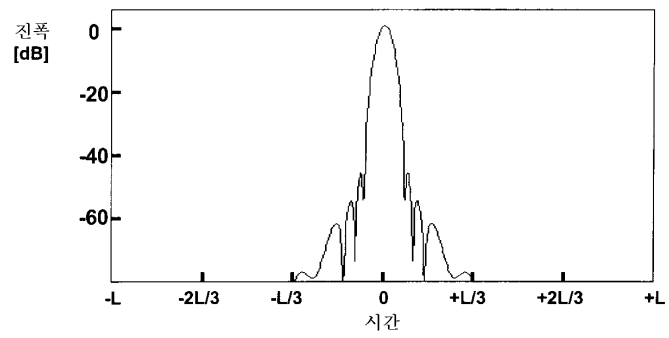
5



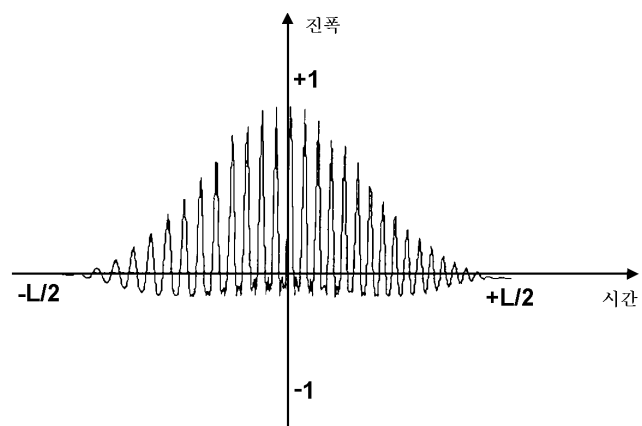
6a



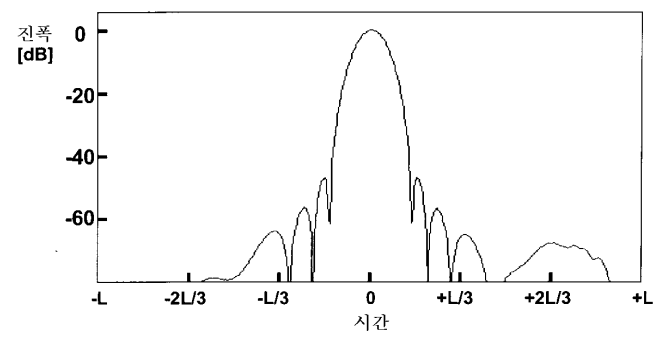
6b



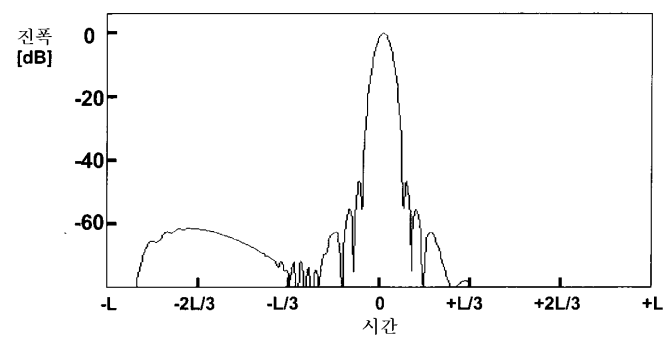
7a



7b



7c



专利名称(译)	基于使用扩频信号的脉冲压缩方法形成超声图像的方法和装置		
公开(公告)号	KR100350026B1	公开(公告)日	2002-08-24
申请号	KR1020000033417	申请日	2000-06-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星麦迪森株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星麦迪逊有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星麦迪逊有限公司		
[标]发明人	SONG TAIKYONG 송태경 YOO YANGMO 유양모		
发明人	송태경 유양모		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00		
代理人(译)	CHU,晟敏 CHANG, SOO KIL		
其他公开文献	KR1020010113215A		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种基于脉冲压缩方法形成超声图像的方法和装置，该方法和装置找到扩频信号和结构简单的相关器，以便将旁瓣减小到可接受的水平并使用这种信号和相关器。提供。在目标对象的图像在用于形成，组包括以下步骤超声图像形成方法：向所述目标对象和所述扩频信号中至少一个换能器到所述超声信号被设置转换，在发送反射信号的超声波信号后的脉冲从目标物体反射的并进行压缩，以生成从脉冲压缩信号集中一个接收信号并且处理和显示所接收的聚焦信号以提供超声图像形成方法。此外，它提供了一种可以有效地实现这种方法的装置。 2 指数方面 超声图像，脉冲压缩，扩频信号，啁啾信号，窗函数，相关器，遗传算法 - 1 -

