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(22)	2000 06 17	(43)	2001 12 28

(73) 114

(72)	6 - 3	105 1403
	5가	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 :

, (spread spectrum)

가

가 가

가

가

가 가

(Sign

가

al to Noise Ratio)
ion method)

(pulse compress

가

(transducer)

가

가

(con

volution)

가

(correlator)

가

가

가

(FM)

가

- 13 dB

- 50dB

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) 가 , , , , , , ,
(1) , , , , , , ,
(synthetic aperture)

가

(21) (11) (diplexer)
가 , , , , , , ,

(1)

가
(aperture) 64

128

가

(31) , (Pre - Amplifier),
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) 가 (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 (33)
가 (34)
34) , 가 2 가 (

(34)

(15)

(34)

(31)

(15)

(16)

(16)

()

2

(34)

(31)

RF

(32)

(31)

(34)

(15)

(correlation,

)

(15)

(34),

(37),

(41),

(42)

1

가

(FM)

가

가

가 = $w_0 + \mu t$

1

$$s(t) = A w_1(t) e^{-j(\omega_0 t + \frac{\mu}{2} t^2)}$$

A
/T, w_0
, $w_1(t)$ μ

T

 $w_1(t) \text{ 가}$ $w_1(t) = \text{rect}(t/T)$

- 50 dB

- 13 dB

가 . ,

, FIR(Finite Impulse Response)
가 (34)
(weighted chirp signal)

(window)

가

3a (blackman) , 3b (rectangular)

(hamming) , (hanning)

3c . 가

3b 3c L

(11) 가

(12) 가

가 2 가 $w_1(t)$
 가 $w_2(t)$

2

$$y(t) = A^2 e^{j(\phi t_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} t^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_1(\xi) w_2(t+\xi) e^{j\mu \xi} d\xi$$

2

FIR

,

,

가

가

(1)

가

(TPE: Transmit Power Efficiency)

가

가 가

가

,

,

,

(34)

(34)

가

가

가

가

4a

(34)

가 가

가

가 가

4b

가

가

가

4b

5

(34)

(D.E. Goldberg "Genetic algorithm in search, optimization, and machine learning", Addison - Wesley Company Inc., 1989).

2 , 가 512 8 , 512 × 8 = 4096 (MSE: mean square error), 51
 inimum local maximum) 가 (Minimax: m
 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 , MSE 가

104 , MSE 가 (34)

105 , MSE 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

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 6a & & & \text{가} & & & (34) \\
 & 6a & & \text{가} & & & \text{가} \\
 & & & & & \text{가} & \\
 & & & & & & (34)
 \end{array}$$

$$7a \quad (34) \quad 2 \quad . \quad (3) \\ 1)$$

7b

7c 7a 2 2
- 60dB
가

가 . 2 가
가 .

가

가

, 가 가 가

(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)

10.

11.

10 ,

가

12.

10 ,

13.

10

14.

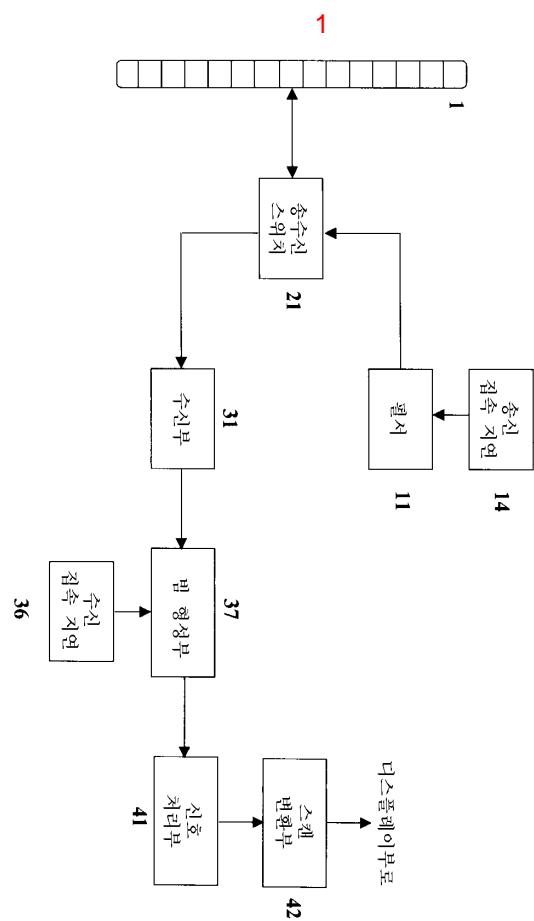
10

15.

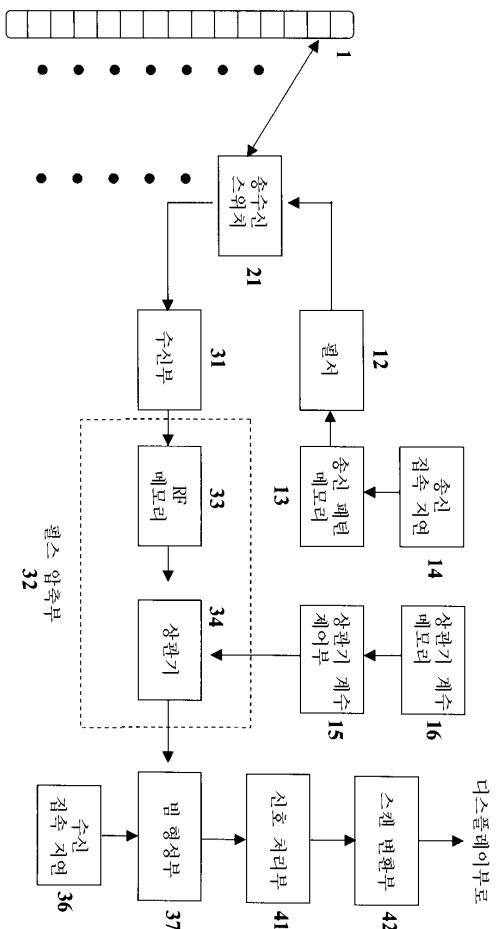
10

2

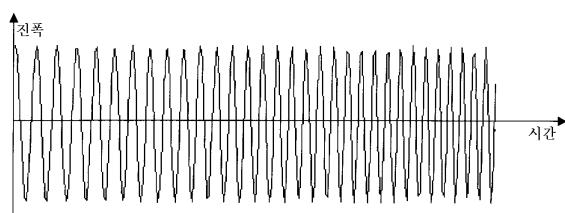
가



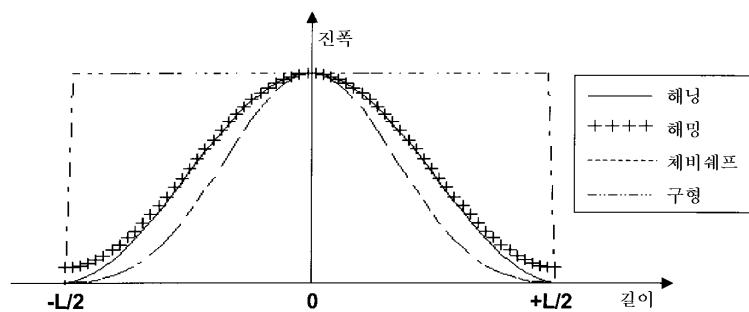
2



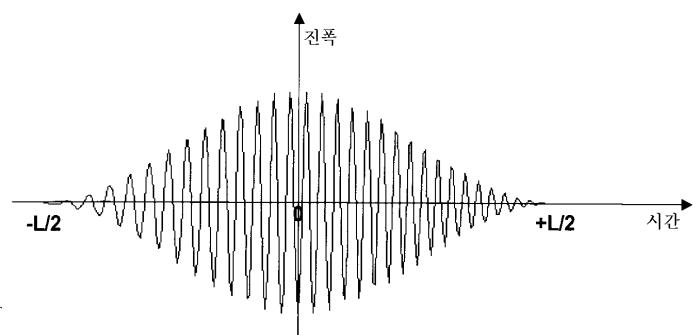
3a



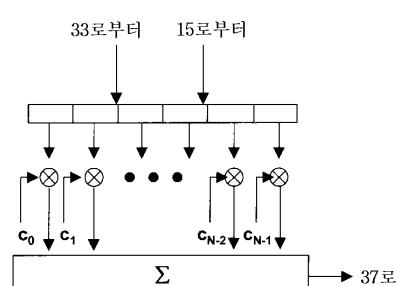
3b



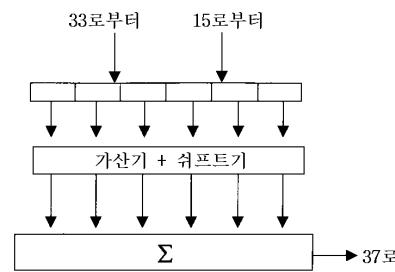
3c



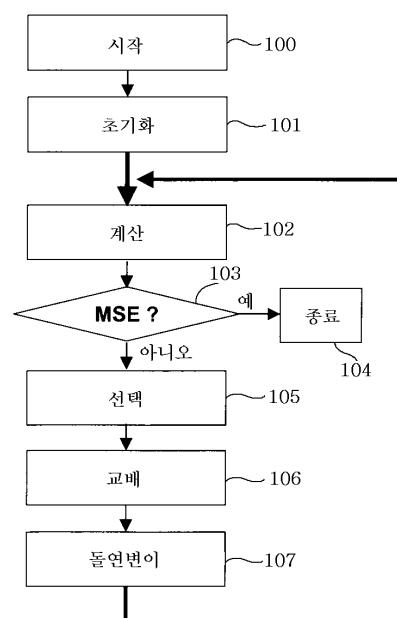
4a



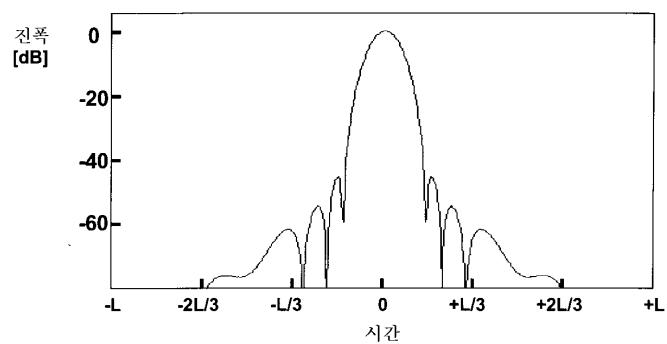
4b



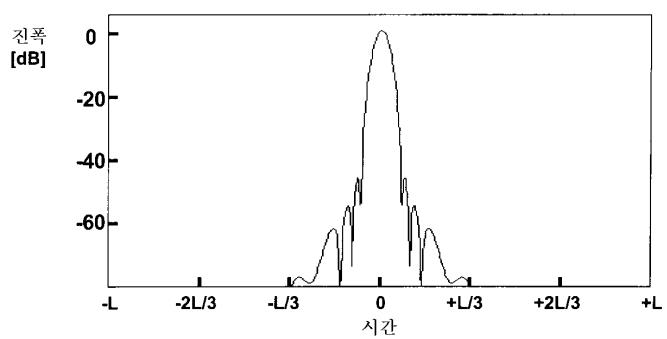
5



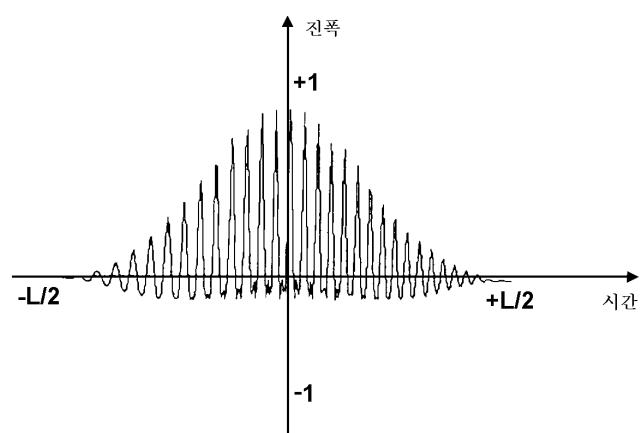
6a



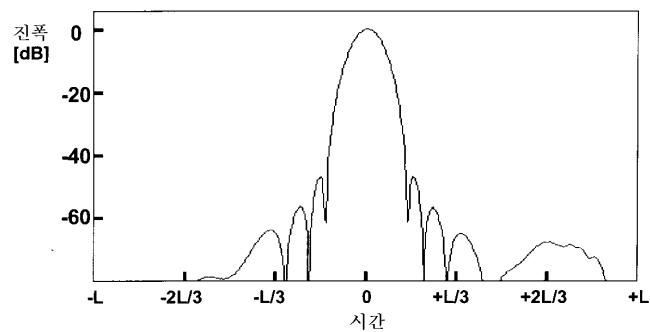
6b



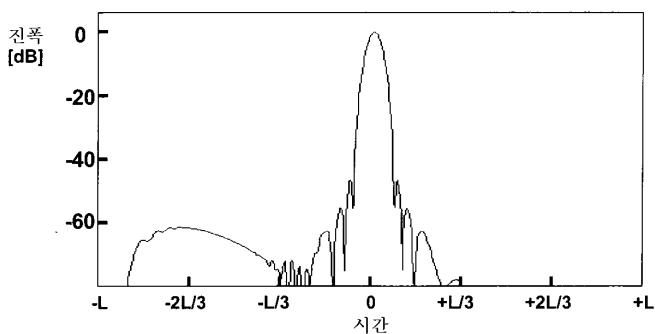
7a



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		
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IPC分类号	A61B8/00		
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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 -

