

4

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10 $\gamma = 0$

11

12 $x_s = 10\text{mm}$

13

14

< >

36 :

38 :

40 :

42 :

가 (transducer) 2 (slice image) 1 (axial direction)

on)(2) , (lateral direction)(4) , 가 3 5

(elevation direction)(6)

(array transducer)

(dynamic focusing) 2

(Synthetic Aperture Focusing)

가 . , 가 가 .

가 (subaperture) 가 (planar wave)

[illegible]

5 가 ,

$$5 \quad (36) \quad \cdot \quad (36) \quad Z \quad - \theta$$

$$x = \zeta \quad (38) \quad (40) \quad (x, z) \quad , R_f \quad \theta$$

$$(42) \quad (x_s, z) \quad \zeta \quad 1$$

$$\theta = \frac{\zeta}{\eta}$$

$$(\theta_{\max} = \zeta_{\max} / \eta) \quad , \quad \theta_{\max} \ll 1 \quad , \quad 2$$

$$\sin(-\theta) = \sin\left(-\frac{\zeta}{\eta}\right) \approx -\frac{\zeta}{\eta}$$

2 3

$$\Psi(x, z) = c_0 P_r\left(\frac{x - x_s}{\lambda z}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_s(\zeta - \gamma) t(\zeta) e^{-jk \frac{(x - x_s)}{z} \zeta} e^{-jk \frac{x}{\eta} \zeta} e^{jk \sqrt{1 - (\zeta/\eta)^2} z} d\zeta$$

$p_s(\zeta)$ (syntheti
c window function), $t(\zeta)$ (synthetic t
ransmit delay), γ

4 5

$$t(\zeta) = e^{jk \frac{x_s}{\eta} \zeta} e^{-jk \sqrt{1 - (\zeta/\eta)^2} z}$$

5

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(x, z) &= c_0 P_r\left(\frac{x-x_s}{\lambda z}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_s(\zeta) e^{-jk\left(\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{\eta}\right)(x-x_s)\zeta} d\zeta \\ &= c_0 e^{-jk\left(\frac{x-x_s}{z_{eq}}\right)\eta} P_r\left(\frac{x-x_s}{\lambda z}\right) P_s\left(\frac{x-x_s}{\lambda z_{eq}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

5

 $P_r(x_0)$

Fourier

 $P_s(\zeta)$

F

ourier

가

$$\theta_{\max} = \zeta_{\max} / \eta \leq 0.4 \text{ (rad.)}$$

ivalent distance)

6

가 , z_{eq} $z \gg \eta$ 가 (eq

6

$$z_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{\eta}} = z // \eta$$

$$\frac{z_{eq}}{z} \approx \frac{\eta}{z}$$

가 , $z = \eta$ 가 z_{eq}

$$z_{eq} = \frac{z}{2} = \frac{\eta}{2}, z \gg \eta$$

, 6
eme)

(50) 가

(Coded Transmit Sch

, 가

(Signal to Noise Ratio)가

hirp(weighted chirp), Golay

SNR

가 C
(steering time delay)

(50)

o correlation) (cross correlation) (frame rate) (motion problem)가
(50) 가 (aut

가 , Golay 가 chirp 가 chirp 가 chirp
가 chirp

(Linear Array Probe)

(Phased Array Probe)

$D(=D_t)$ 가

(imaging depth)가

7 (56a, 56b) 가 가 , $x=x_s=0$ $x=x_s>0$
 $z_m(0)$ $z_m(x_s)$ 7
 가 $\zeta_{\max}/\eta$

$$z_m(x_s) = \frac{D_t/2 - x_s}{\tan(\theta_{\max})} \approx \eta \frac{D_t/2 - x_s}{\zeta_{\max}}$$

7 D_s γ 7 D_s γ (52)
 $\theta_{\max}$ 가 $(\gamma + D_s/2)/\eta$ (58) $z_a(x_s)$
 8

$$z_a(x_s) = \frac{D_t/2 - x_s}{\tan[(\gamma + D_s/2)/\eta]} \approx \eta \frac{D_t/2 - x_s}{\gamma + D_s/2}$$

8 (58) (Rear
 Spreading Region, 'RSR' 가)
 가 , 5
 x_s , D_t η 가 , (58) $z_a(x_s)$
 $\gamma - D_s/2$ 가 , $z_a(x_s)$ 가 , 7
 $z_m(x_s)$, $z_m(x_s)$,
 가 가 , η D_s , γ , η
 D_s

가 , 3.5MHz D_s 64d
 128d

8 $\theta_{\max}$ 가 0.2 radian ($\zeta_{\max} = 192 \text{ mm}$, $\eta = 96 \text{ mm}$)
 ()
 (sidelobe) 200mm 가 가 가

가

9 $\gamma = x_s = 0$, η 9(a)
 $\eta = 96 \text{ mm}$, 9(b) $\eta = 48 \text{ mm}$, 9(a) (Front Spreading Re
 gion, 'FSR') η 96mm, 9(b) FSR 48mm, 9(a) 48mm, 96
 mm -6dB 0.74mm, 1.22mm, 9(b) 48mm, 96mm -6dB 0.62mm, 0.89mm
 η FSR 가 FSR (Non-Spr
 eading Region)

8 RSR η $\gamma = x_s = 0$ 8 RSR
 $z = z_a(0) = 2\eta$, 9(a) RSR 192mm 9(b) RSR 96mm $z_m(0)$
 2 가 RSR 7 D_s γ
 가 10 13

10 11 D_s 가
 $D_s = 32d$ $\gamma = 0$, 10(a) $x = x_s = 0$,
 10(b) $x = x_s = 10\text{mm}$ $D_s = 64d$, 8 10
 $z_a(0) = 192\text{mm}$, $z_a(10) = 92\text{mm}$ 가 $D_s = 32d$ 8 10
 $z_a(0)$ $z_a(10)$ 384mm, 184mm $D_s = 64d$ 가 2
 가 $D_s = 64d$ $z = z_m(0) = 96\text{mm}$ -6dB 1.2mm $D_s = 32d$
 10(a) 2.364mm D_s 1/2 2 가 $z_a(x_a)$ 가
 D_s 가 D_s 가

11 $z = z_m(10) = 45\text{mm}$ (11(a)), $z = z_m(0) = 96\text{mm}$ (11(b)), $z = z_a(10) = 184\text{mm}$ (11(c)), $z = 250\text{mm}$ (11(d))
 $D_s = 32d$, $\gamma = 0$ $x = x_s = 0$ (), $x = x_s = 10\text{mm}$ (), $x = x_s = 0$ z
 $s = 0$ () $x = x_s = 0$ $z = 250\text{mm}$ $x = x_s = 10\text{mm}$ $z = 184\text{mm}$
 $z = 250\text{mm}$

12 13 γ 가
 $D_s = 64d$, $x_s = 10\text{mm}$, $\gamma = 0$ (12(a)) $\gamma = -15d$
 (12(b)) 13 $x = x_s = 0$ (
) $x = x_s = 10\text{mm}$ $\gamma = 0$ (), $\gamma = -15d$ (
 $z = z_m(10) = 45\text{mm}$ (13(a)), $z = z_m(0) = 96\text{mm}$ (13(b)), $z = z_a(10) = 173\text{mm}$ (13(c)), $z = 250$
 mm (13(d))

12(a) 13 $\gamma = 0$ $z = z_m(0) = 96\text{mm}$ 가 12(b)
 $\gamma = -15d$ $z = z_a(10) = 173\text{mm}$
 , 180 mm, 190mm, 200mm -6dB 12(b) 1.705mm, 1.7801mm, 1.861mm
 -6dB 1.634mm, 1.669mm, 1.702mm 12 13
 γ 가

14

가

0.3mm 192 3.5MHz 64d -6dB 3MHz가
x=0, z=60mm
x=15mm, z=139mm 14(a)
14(b) 가

가

가

(57)

1.

2.

1

3.

1

4.

1

5.

1

6.

1

7.

1 ,

8.

1 ,

9.

2 ,

10.

3 ,

11.

6 ,

Golay

가 Chirp

12.

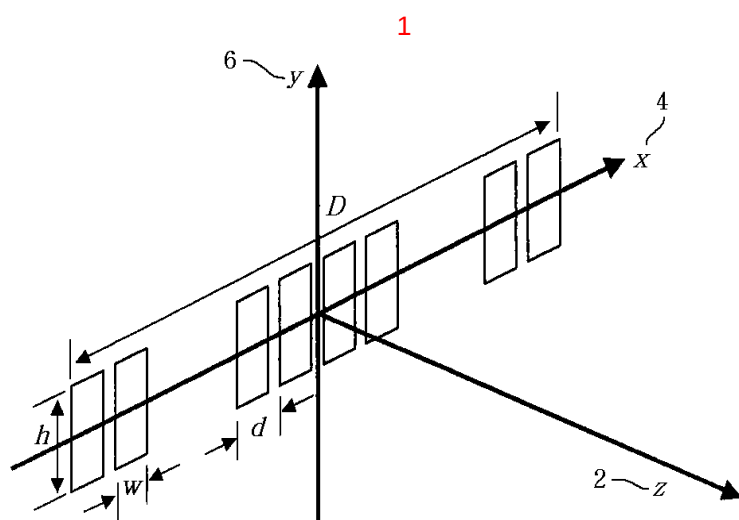
7 ,

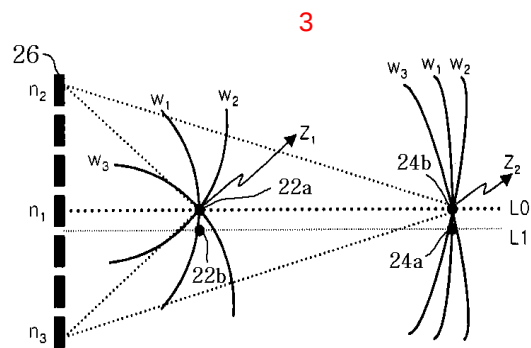
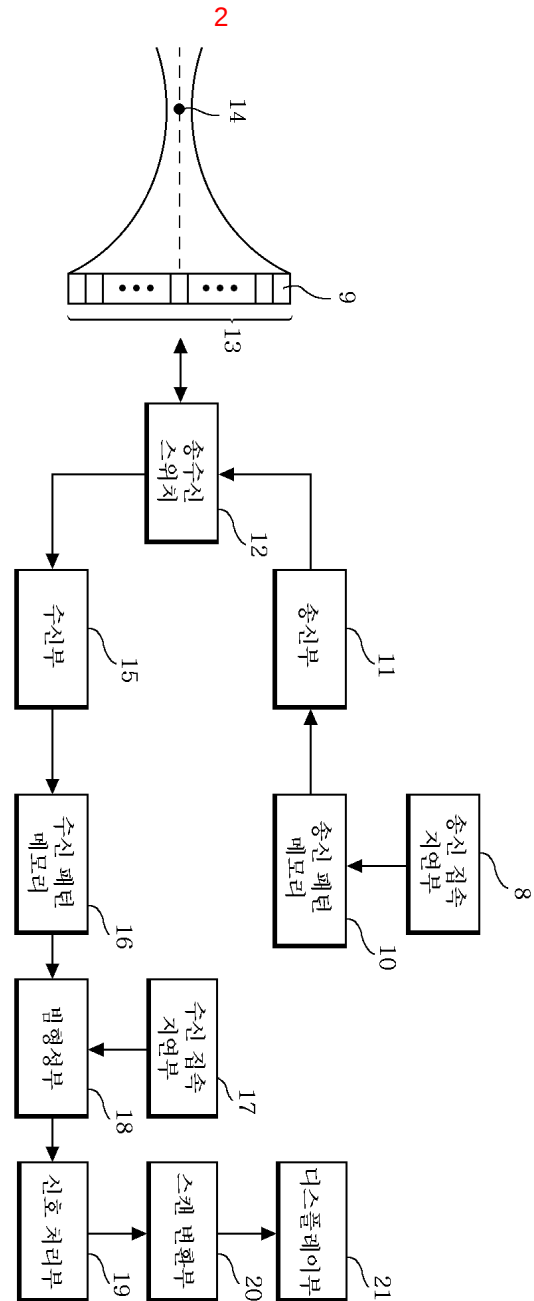
13.

7 ,

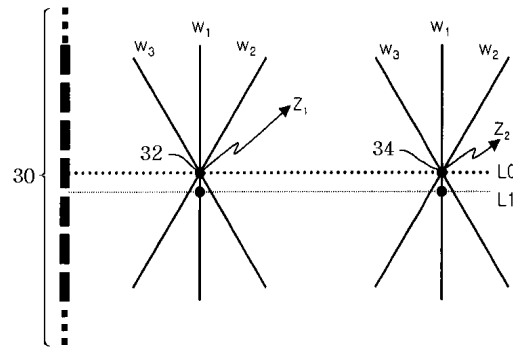
γ

가

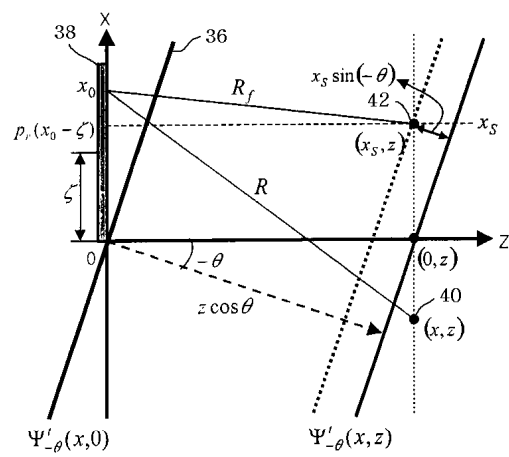


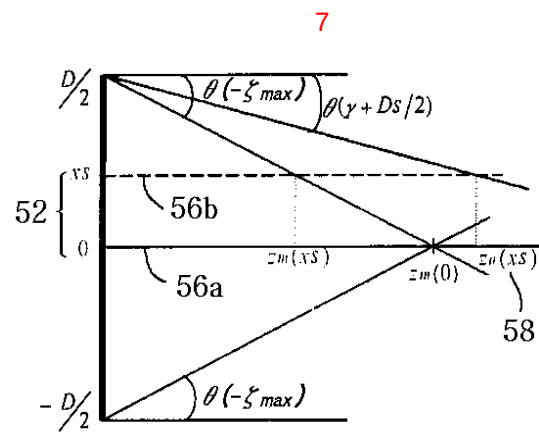
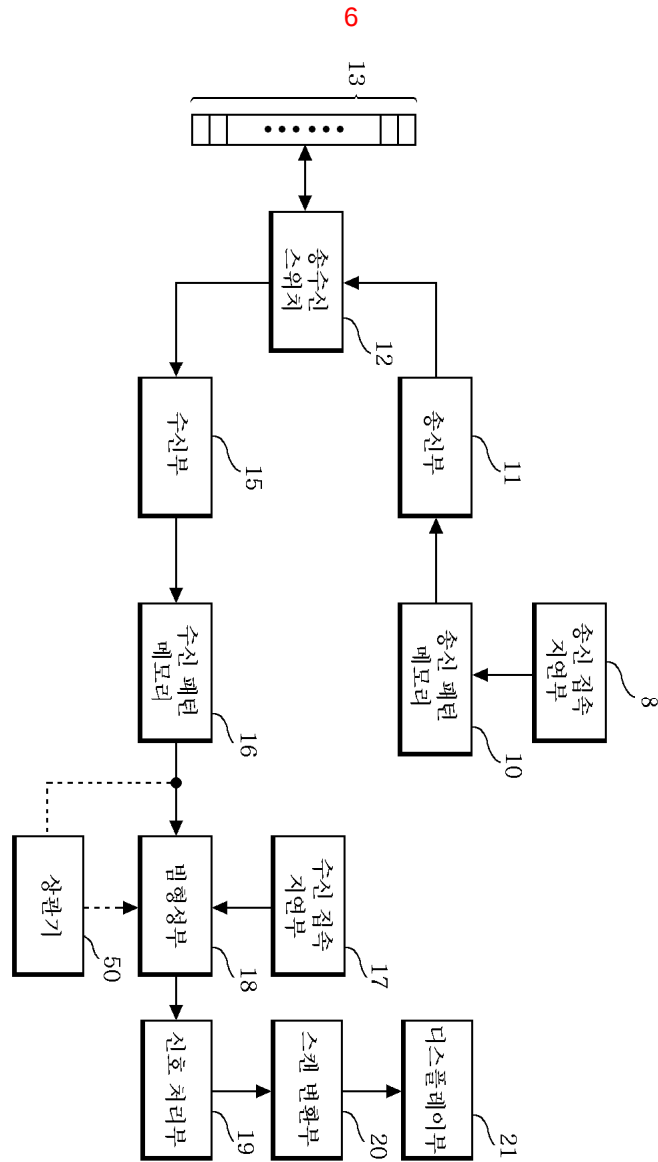


4

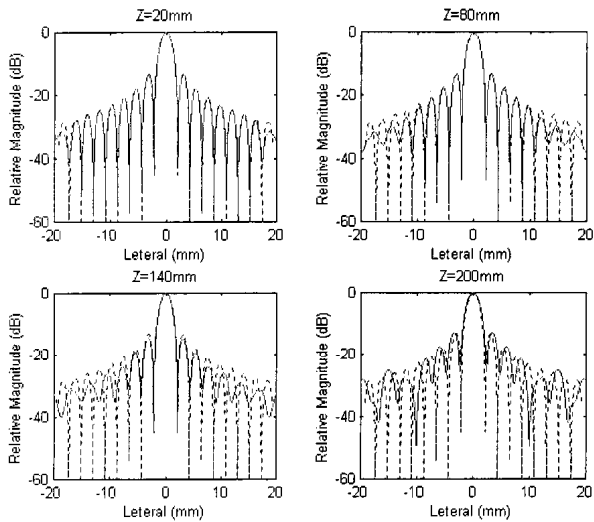


5

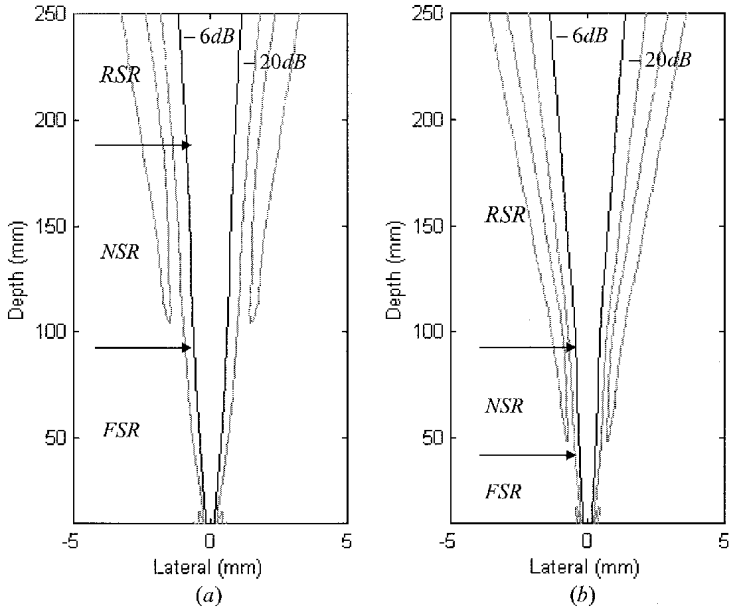




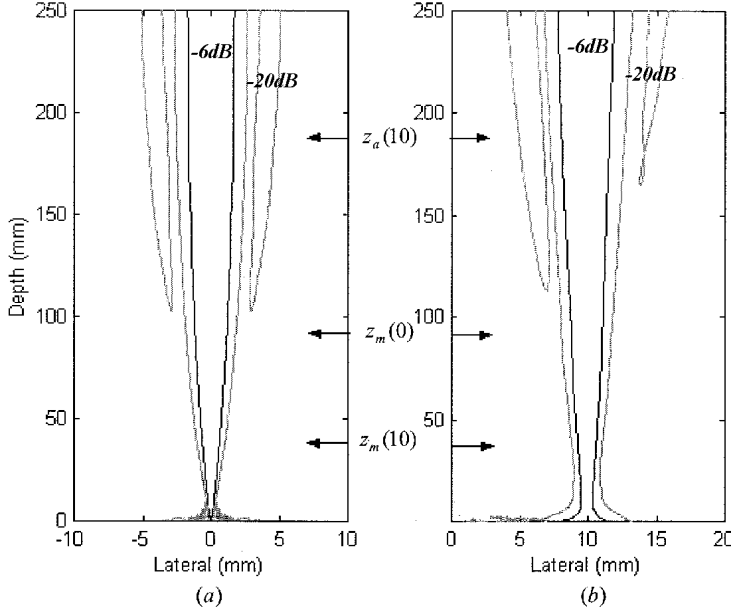
8



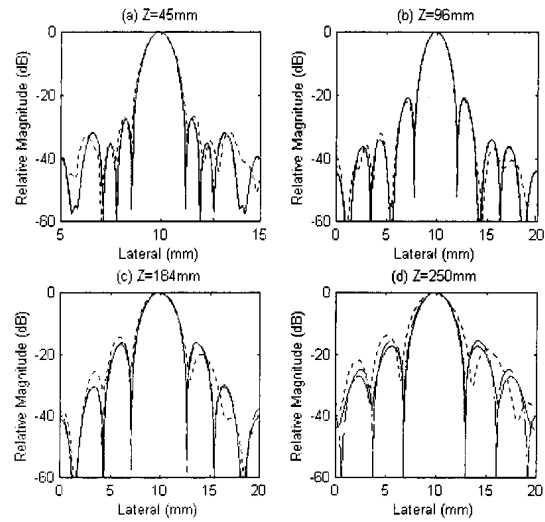
9



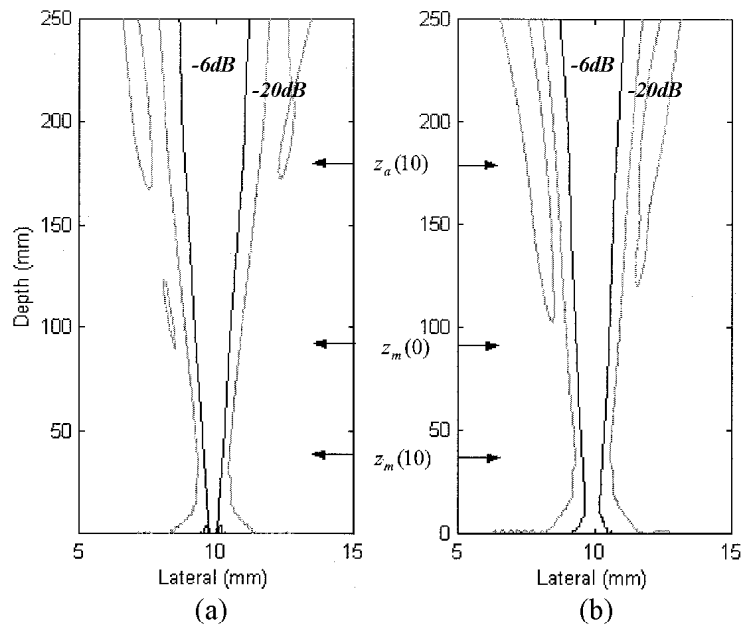
10



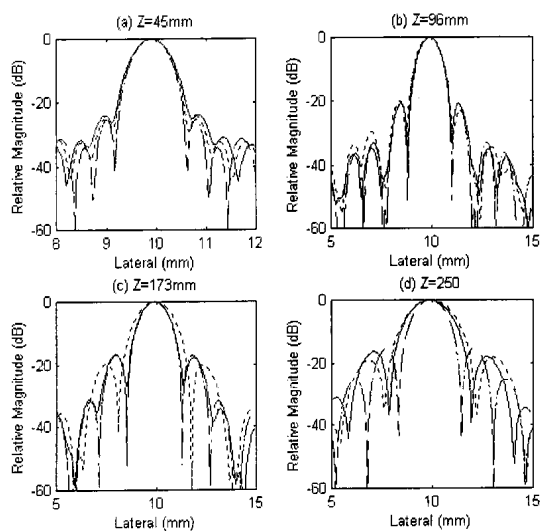
11



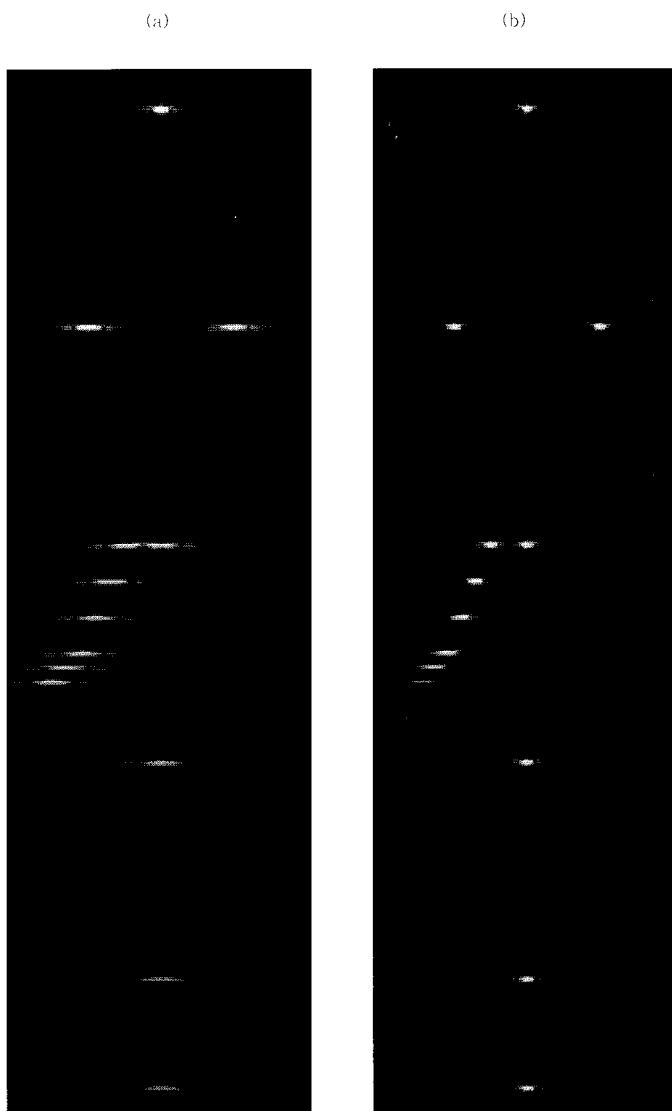
12



13



14



专利名称(译)	基于平面波的超声图像复合标定方法		
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申请号	KR1020010088787	申请日	2001-12-31
[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 CHANG JINHO 장진호		
发明人	송태경 장진호		
IPC分类号	G01S15/89 A61B8/00		
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其他公开文献	KR100419806B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种使用平面波的合成孔径聚焦方法，以通过根据超声波成像系统中的图像深度减少由于超声波的衍射特性引起的光束扩散现象来增加横向分辨率。平面波以对应于接收孔径的中心位置的传播角度传输到诊断对象，从诊断对象反射的回波信号在对应于传播角度的接收器孔径处被接收并存储在接收模式存储器中，以及动态收集存储的回波信号的方法。五 指数方面 超声成像系统，球面波，平面波，光束聚焦，复合孔径聚焦

