

**(19)**  
**(12)**

**(KR)**  
**(B1)**

(51) . Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup>		(45)	2004 05 22
A61B 8/00		(11)	10-0432617
		(24)	2004 05 12
(21)	10-2001-0026650	(65)	10-2002-0087706
(22)	2001 05 16	(43)	2002 11 23

(73) 114

(72) 2 3 213

105 1403

(74)

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:(54)

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SNR , 가

3

, , , ,

1  
2 1  
3 1

4 M = 2, L = 32

1

(A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>)

2

(B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>)

5  
6 3  
7 1  
8 2

(145)

&gt;

<  
100, 100' :  
110 :  
120 : /  
130 :  
140 : A/D  
145 :  
150, 150' :  
155 :  
160 :  
170 :

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(k) (dirac function)

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graph TD
    A((array transducer)) --> B((100))
    B --> C((150))
    C --> D((100))
    D --> E((110))
    E --> F((transmit focusing))
    F --> G((synthetic aperture method))
    G --> H((120))
    H --> I((100))
    I --> J((100))
    J --> K((130))
    K --> L((100))
    L --> M((100))
    M --> N((128))
    N --> O((110))
    O --> P((130))
    P --> Q((110))
    Q --> R((aliasing))
    R --> S((scan line))
    S --> T((140))
    T --> U((140))
    U --> V((150))
    V --> W((amount of delay))
    W --> X((dynamic))
    X --> Y((focusing))
    Y --> Z((155))
    Z --> AA((150))
    AA --> BB((150))
    BB --> CC((quadrature demodulator))
    CC --> DD((160))
    DD --> EE((155))
    EE --> FF((baseband signals))
    FF --> GG((envelope))
    GG --> HH((170))
    HH --> II((160))
    II --> JJ((1a 1h))
    JJ --> KK((PRI(pulse repetition interval)))
    KK --> LL((1a 1h))
    LL --> MM((A1))
    MM --> NN((P))
    NN --> OO((A2))
    OO --> PP((PRI))
    PP --> QQ((1a 1h))
    QQ --> RR((frame rate))
    RR --> SS((1/M))
    SS --> TT((M))
    TT --> UU((1))
    UU --> VV((P))
    VV --> WW((110))
    WW --> XX((A1, A2))

```

1 (130), A/D (140), (100), (150), (array transducer)(110), / (155), (160) (120), (1)

70 (100) (110) 가 , (110) 가

가

가 (transmit focusing) 가

가

가

가

0 (synthetic aperture method) / (120) (100) (130) (100) (100) (13)

0 (110) (128) (100) (100)

re) 64 , 128 (apertu

(140) (130) (110) (130) (150) A/D (140) (140) (150) (amount of delay) [ (dynamic)

(focusing) (155) (150)

(155) (150)

1 (160) (155) (baseband signals) (envelope)

(quadrature demodulator) (170) (160) (160) (1a 1h) (1a 1h)

2 1 , 2 , 가 L M = 2 (focal point) P (A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>)

, PRI(pulse repetition interval) (1a 1h) 1 A<sub>1</sub> 1 (110) (A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>)

A<sub>2</sub> PRI P 가 2 가 (1a 1h) (1a 1h) (1a 1h) 2

가

1 (1a 1h) (1a 1h) (1a 1h) (1a 1h) 2

(frame rate) 가 1/M

1/M

SNR

The diagram illustrates the orthogonality of two sets of vectors,  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ , in a 2D coordinate system.

- Set  $M_1$ :** Represented by red vectors originating from the origin. The vectors are labeled with their respective coordinates:  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(-1, 0)$ , and  $(0, -1)$ .
- Set  $M_2$ :** Represented by blue vectors originating from the origin. The vectors are labeled with their respective coordinates:  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(1, -1)$ ,  $(-1, 1)$ , and  $(-1, -1)$ .
- Orthogonality:** The vectors from  $M_1$  are orthogonal to the vectors from  $M_2$ . For example, the vector  $(1, 0)$  is orthogonal to  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(1, -1)$ ,  $(-1, 1)$ , and  $(-1, -1)$ .

3



(57)

1.

M , M , M , M , M , M ,

2.

1

3

1

5.  
1

6

1

M

7.

M

8.

6  
M

1 , M 가 L (biphasic sequ  
 ences) ,  
 $A_i = [a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{iL}], i=1,2,\dots,M$   
 $a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{iL} = -1, 0, 1$ , (complementary)  
 $x(k) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{l=1}^{L-k} a_{il} a_{i,l+k}^* = ML\delta(k), k=0,1,\dots,L-1$   
 (k) (dirac function)

10.

M , M  
 M , M  
 , M ,  
 M , ,

11.

10 M , ,

12.

10 M , ,

13.

10 M , ,

14.

10 M , ,

15.

10 M , ,

16.

15 M 가 , M ,

17.

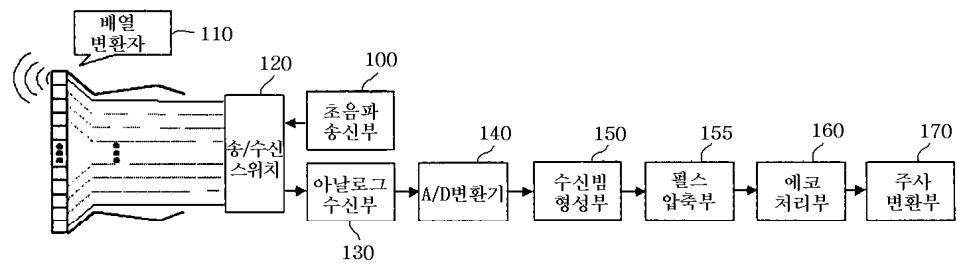
15 M 가 , M ,

18.

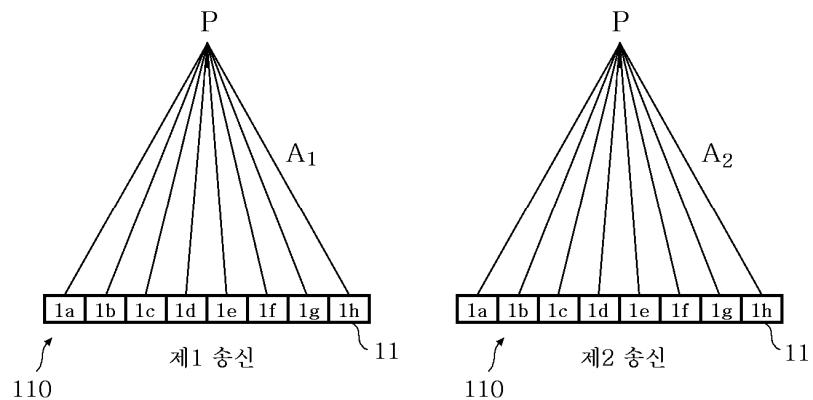
10 M , ,

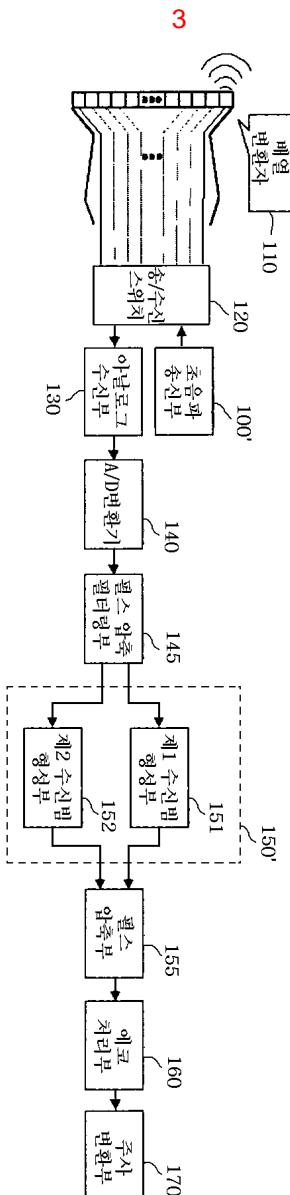
$A_i = [a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{iL}], i=1,2,\dots,M$   
 $a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{iL} = -1, 0, 1$ ,  
 $x(k) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{l=1}^{L-k} a_{il} a_{i,l+k}^* = ML\delta(k), k=0,1,\dots,L-1$

1

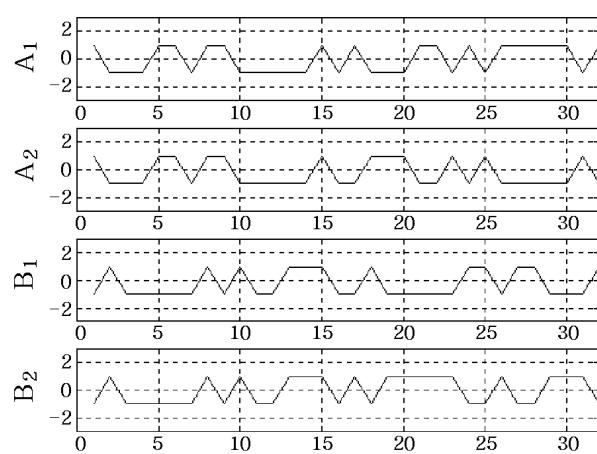


2

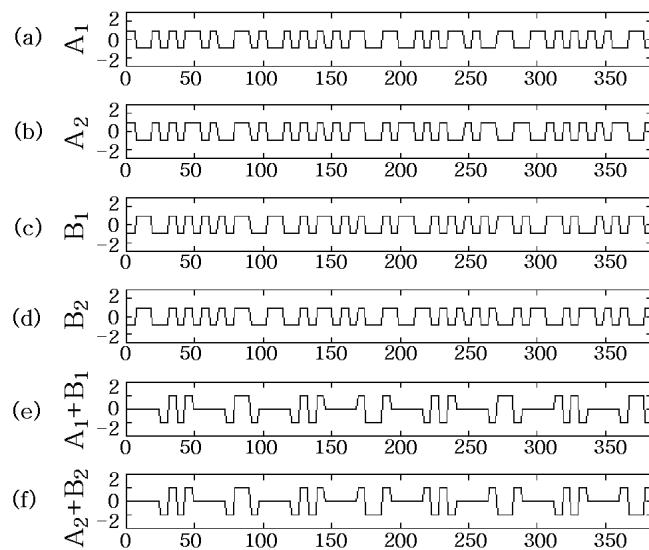




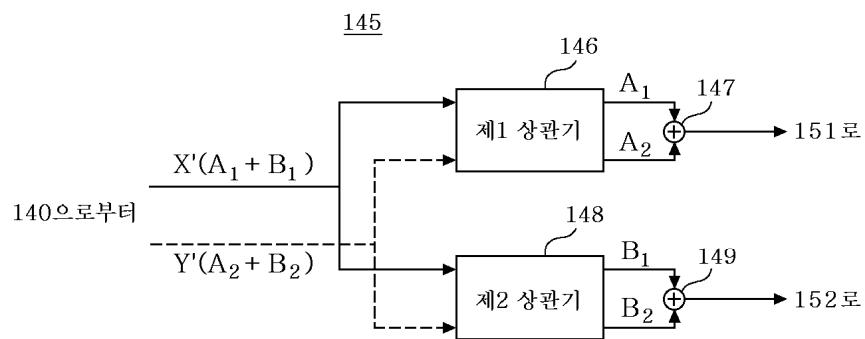
4



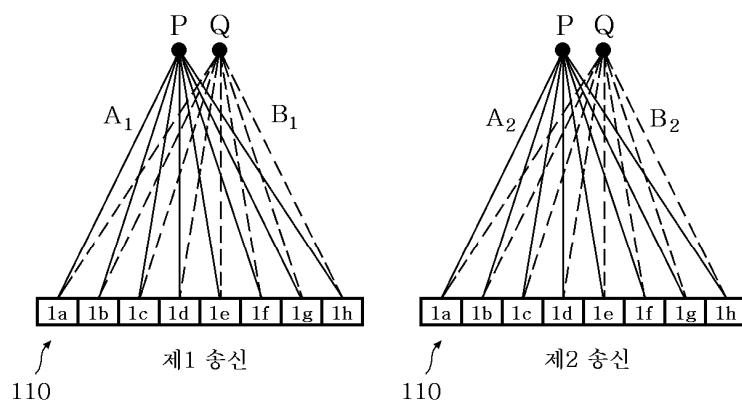
5



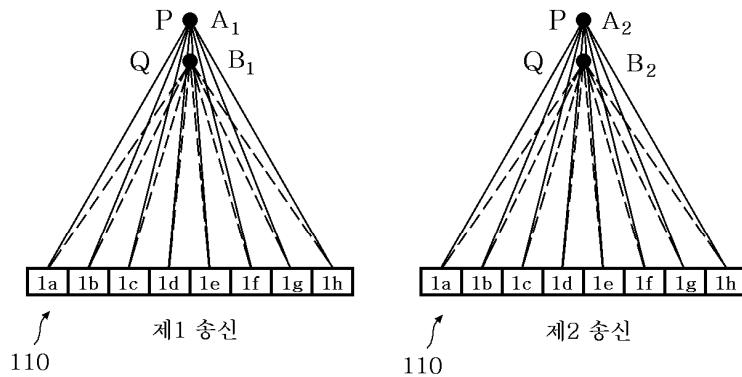
6



7



8



专利名称(译)	美国专利参考文献：使用正交Golay代码集的超声波图像形成装置和方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">KR100432617B1</a>	公开(公告)日	2004-05-22
申请号	KR1020010026650	申请日	2001-05-16
[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	HWANG JAESUB 황재섭 SONG TAIKYONG 송태경		
发明人	황재섭 송태경		
IPC分类号	G01S7/52 H03M13/19 G01S15/89 G01S7/523 A61B8/00		
CPC分类号	G01S15/8915 G01S15/8959 G01S15/8918 G01S7/52093 G01S15/8961 G01S7/52047		
代理人(译)	CHANG, SOO KIL CHU , 晟敏		
其他公开文献	KR1020020087706A		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

### 摘要(译)

本发明提供了超声成像设备和方法，用于发送包括Golay码的正交的超声信号，作为与超声成像设备和方法有关的发明，用于使用具有正交特性的一组具有正交特性作为超声波发送和接收信号的同时，不同的代码。与使用本发明的传统方法相比，Golay码的正交和多码可以更好地预期优秀的SNR是Golay码。同时，与一般脉冲技术相比，帧速率不会降低。超音速发送，Golay码，正交特性，脉冲压缩，相关器。

