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(54) **MOTORIZED ULTRASONIC SCANHEAD**

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340/573.1; 367/87

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 600/407-408
See application file for complete search history.

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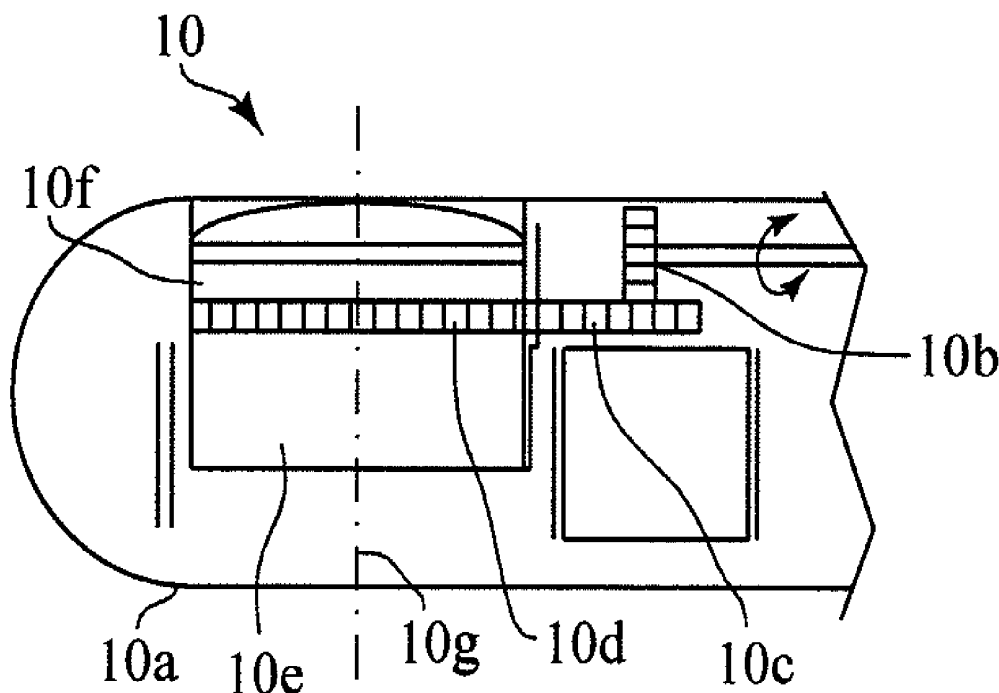
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A motorized scanhead device is capable of rotating an array transducer through 360 degrees of angular rotation in a manner such as to provide acquisition of images in successive scanning planes arranged around the principal axis of the device. The device can be incorporated in endoscopes (e.g., transesophageal endoscopes), laparoscopes, endocavity or intracavity probes so as to provide an expanded angle of vision or to render 3D images, without the need for external movement of the device. The motorized scanhead device includes a motor that is isolated from the transducer signal interconnections in order to minimize electrical discharges associated with motor operation and to provide more room between an associated probe housing and the scanhead device.

15 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



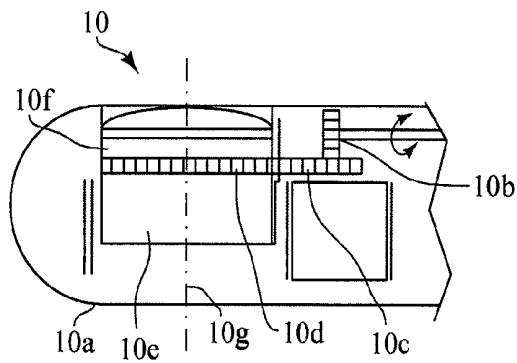


FIG. 1A

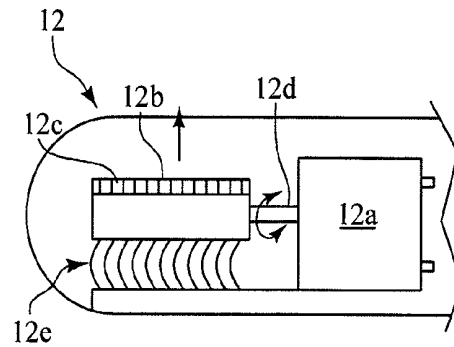


FIG. 1B

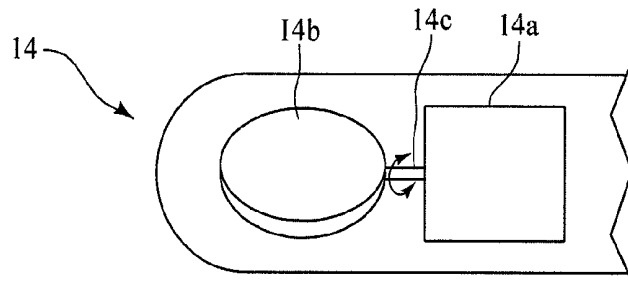


FIG. 1C

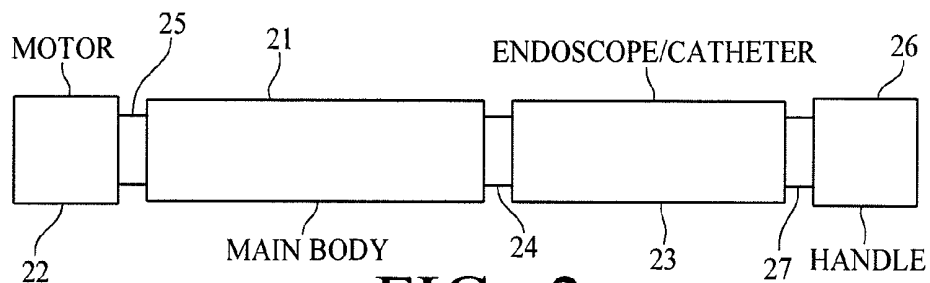


FIG. 2

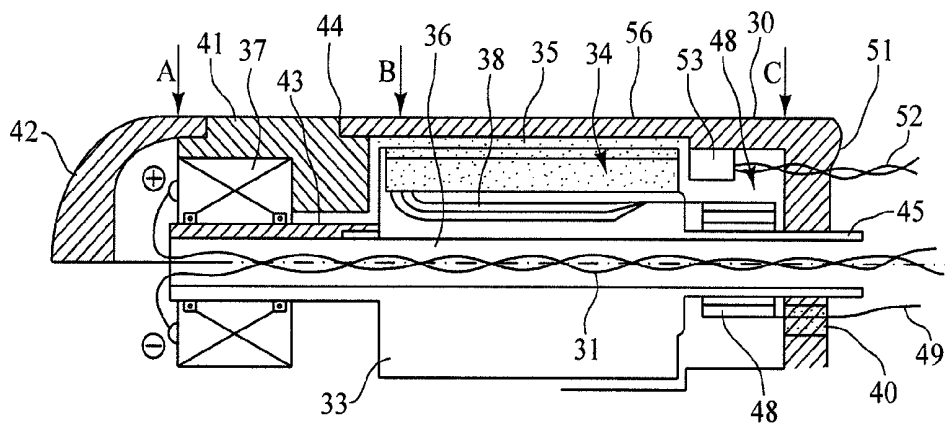


FIG. 3

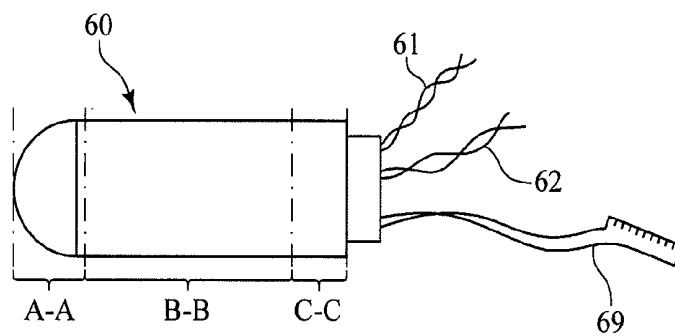


FIG. 4

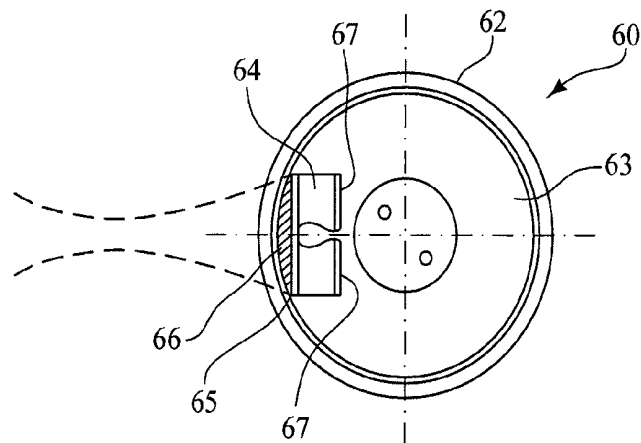


FIG. 5A

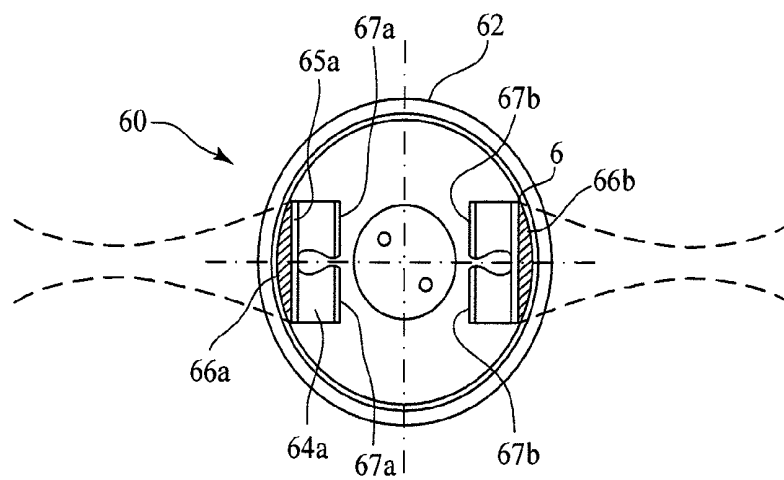
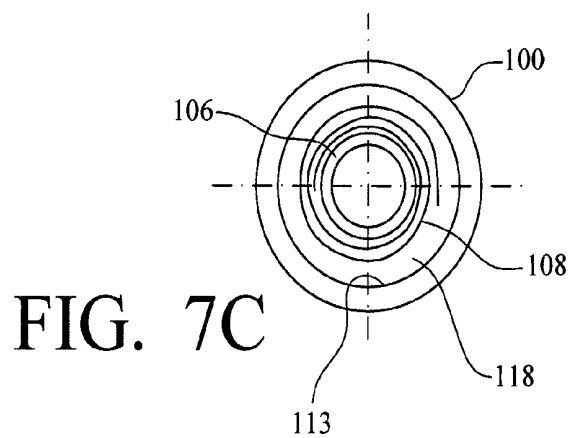
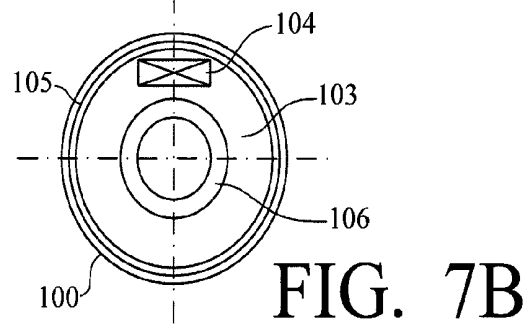
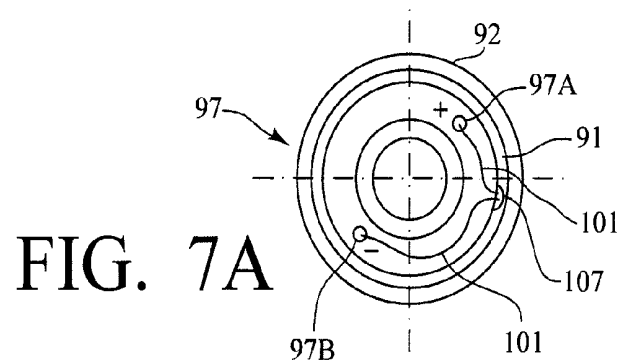
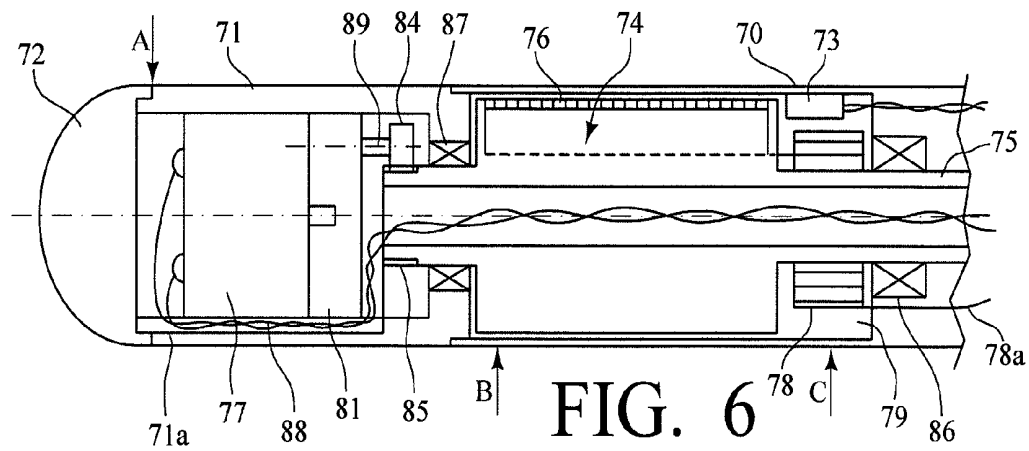
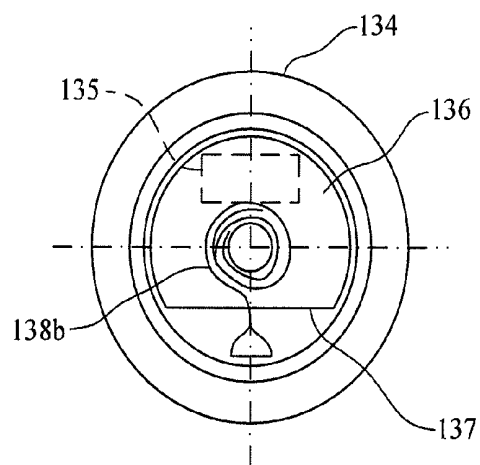
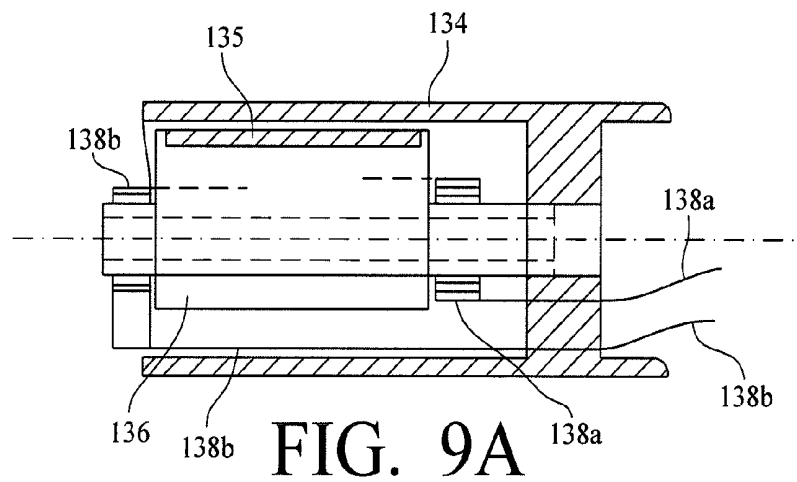
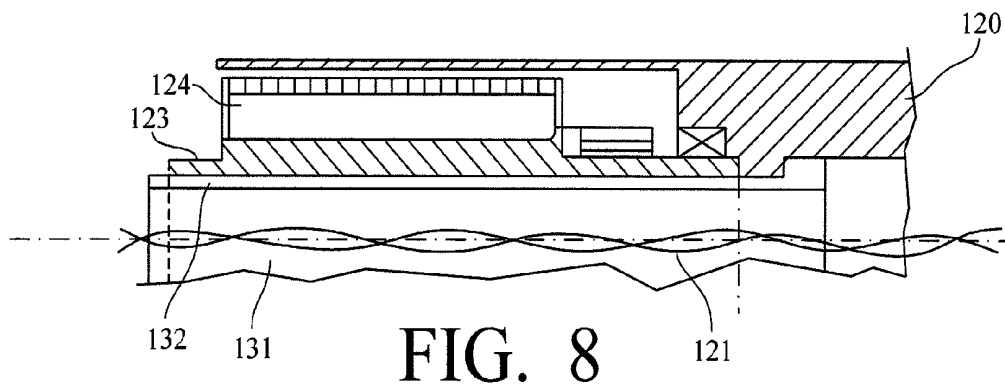


FIG. 5B





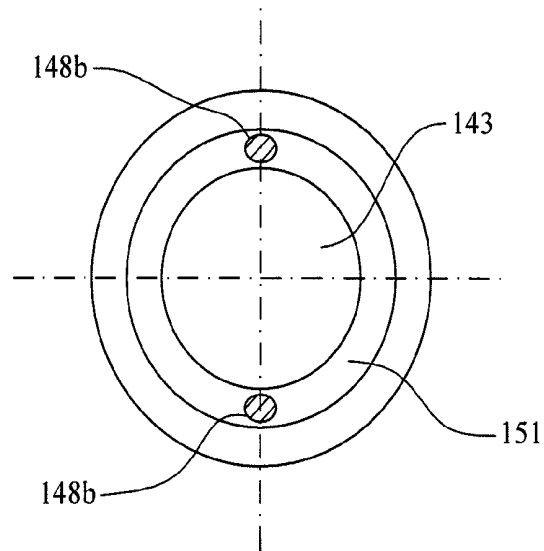


FIG. 10

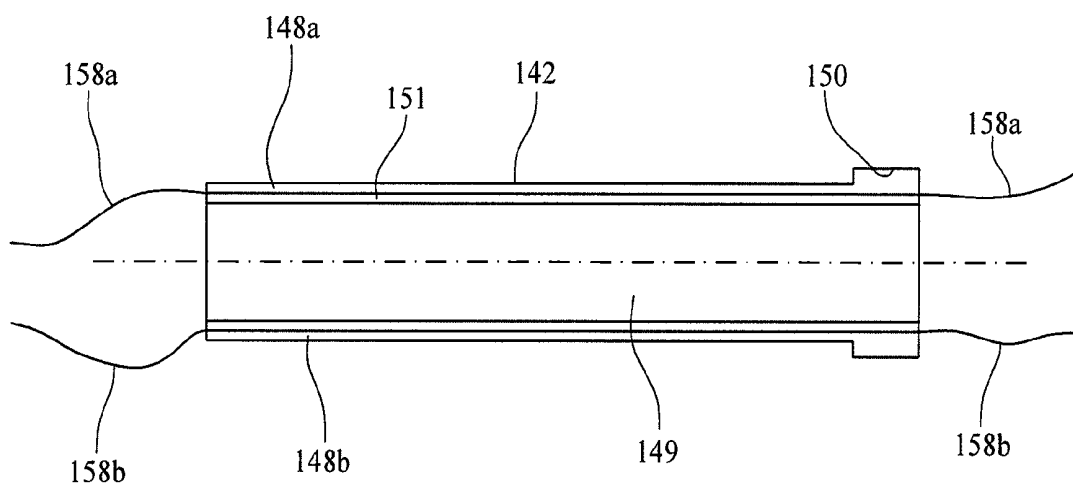


FIG. 11

MOTORIZED ULTRASONIC SCANHEAD**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to ultrasonic diagnostic scanheads and, more particularly, to a motorized scanhead device capable of rotating an array transducer through 360 degrees of rotation to provide image acquisition.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

Ultrasonic imaging apparatus dedicated to endocavity or intracavity operations are well known especially in diagnostic applications such as celioscopy, TE Transesophageal Echography, laparoscopy, and transvaginal and transrectal applications. In addition, probes for intraluminal or intravascular use are very similar except for their smaller diameter. All of these apparatus has a common characteristic, viz., an ultrasonic scanhead is assembled at the distal tip of the probe so as to allow imaging of regions of the tissue being examined which are located remotely and cannot be directly accessed.

With respect to the endocavity modalities currently being practiced, the existing apparatus are typically provided with either a fixed array transducer or a dual transducer or a moving array transducer for multiplane or volume rendering operations. In many cases, the array transducer is mounted longitudinally with respect to the probe axis and can, therefore, provide scanning of a lateral scanning plane to provide a sector scan. In some circumstances, it is desirable for the transducer to be able to rotate around its longitudinal axis so as to acquire multiplane information or to track a target (e.g., cysts or a biopsy needle). Currently, this action can be carried out by either rotating the probe or the transducer. However, such rotation of the probe may cause significant discomfort to the patient and present risks during manipulation.

Imaging apparatus having a transducer tip capable of rotation with reference to the probe handle have been disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,413,107 to Oakley and U.S. Pat. No. 5,681,263 to Flesch. An articulated ultrasonic probe for endoscopic examination having rotation means for the articulated section of the probe is disclosed in the Oakley patent. In this patent, an array transducer is mounted at the distal tip of the endoscope tube. The distal portion can be steered in four different directions by actions manually exerted on control cables through commands provided at the handle of the probe. The transducer head is enabled to rotate by the use of a bellows attached to a rigid tube through which the movement is transmitted. The use of the rigid tube in combination with the bellows allows the apparatus to be rotated even in an articulated position. However, as long as the rigid tube provides sheathing externally if the endoscope, any movement of the transducer will be directly communicated to the external medium and this can lead to patient discomfort and a risk of wounding or other damage to the organ in contact with the probe. Further, sealing problems and problems with disinfection of the instrument may also occur with the use of seals.

An improvement in the probe of the Oakley patent is disclosed in the Flesch patent wherein the transducer tip is made to rotate internally by cable control. Neither a transmission tube nor a bellows is therefore required. The movement of the transducer only affects the articulated portion of the probe apparatus, thus decreasing patient discomfort and the risk of injury to the tissue.

However, the devices of both patents discussed above still suffer drawbacks and disadvantages. The latter include, for example, the interdependence between the articulation

mechanism and the rotation of the transducer (and the corresponding variation of resistance torsion stiffness versus the angle of articulation), the inaccuracy induced by movement of the transducer combined with the effect of friction, and the lack of compatibility with precision 3D acquisition or real time volume image rendering.

Endoscope probes providing rotating of the transducer mounted inside of the probe are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,374,525 to Baba. In this patent, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus for an endoscope includes a bendable insertable section of the endoscope that is equipped with an ultrasonic transducer at the distal tip. The tip comprises a liquid bath in which is immersed a rotating transducer unit. The transducer unit is assembled to a drive shaft having a hollow space for passing the transducer interconnections to the handle. Because the shaft and the transducer are rotated, slip ring devices are used for transmitting the electrical signals from the moving shaft to the external electrical connectors for the probe. Articulation of the transducer tip is provided by hinges disposed behind the transducer assembly. It is therefore apparent that this approach cannot be practically applied to devices that include an array transducer wherein hundreds of transducer interconnections are required.

An arrangement which avoids positioning of the moving member between the transducer and the handle of the probe is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,375,818 to Suwaki. This patent discloses an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus associated with an optical system for the examination of the coeliac cavity. In one embodiment, an alternative form of the apparatus is provided wherein a motorization or drive means, e.g., a motor, is housed within the foremost portion of the distal tip. A driving mechanism is disposed between the transducer and the motor. The transducer is immersed in a liquid bath and gaskets are used for preventing leakage of liquid. In this patent, providing transducer interconnections does not present a problem, and a passageway for cables for the motor power supply is provided underneath a chamber containing the transducer. However, this approach still has a number of shortcomings that prevent complete rotation of the transducer. These include the presence of the electrical connections for the motor. Further, there is a risk of liquid leakage through the motor shaft and this makes such an apparatus unreliable for use in continuous operation (as is required in 3D rendering operations).

An arrangement wherein an array transducer is rotated with reference to its longitudinal axis is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,085,221 to Ingebrigtsen. This patent discloses a TE transducer head comprising a cylindrical housing, an end cap, a motor coupled to an array transducer to provide rotation thereof, a position sensor axially aligned with the motor, and a set of flexible cables for providing electrical connections to the array transducer. Although his patent does not disclose the coupling mode between the array transducer and the end cap, it can be assumed that an internal space within the housing is filled with coupling liquid for the transmission of acoustic energy to the medium. The transducer head can also be plugged to an endoscope or probe housing using an interconnection interface provided at the proximal end of the device. As provided in a preferred embodiment, the back side or rear of the array transducer is connected to a first flexible cable that is, in turn, connected to a second flat cable or conductor adaptor. Direct drive of the transducer provided by the motorization means (e.g., motor) and controlled by the position sensor enables the apparatus to be compatible with 3D acquisition or with real time volume rendering. However, the approach disclosed in this patent suffers at least two major limitations. First, the transducer cannot perform a complete rotation (because of the interconnection cables). Second, the

rotation velocity of the transducer will be significantly slowed by the liquid resistance of the coupling liquid used in this type of transducer.

In U.S. Pat. No. 5,176,141 to Bom, a disposable catheter probe is disclosed for intraluminal applications. In one preferred embodiment, a motor or motorization means is disposed at the distal portion (tip end) of the apparatus, and provides rotation of an acoustic mirror that laterally steers the ultrasonic energy issued from a transducer arranged along the longitudinal axis of the probe. No movement of the transducer is required to obtain a cylindrical scanning image and, in general, the rotational speed of the acoustic mirror can be set to be as high as desired. On the other hand, rotation of the acoustic mirror as described in the patent requires the use of a liquid chamber for acoustically coupling the ultrasonic energy. This results in a need for dynamic seals for protection of the motor, and such seals often exhibit a lack of reliability and durability. Another shortcoming of this approach concerns the positioning of the transducer. This positioning does not permit the assembly of linear arrays due to the lack of room in the lateral dimension. Thus, this approach is not suitable for use in volume acquisition modalities.

Others endoscopes and intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) devices provide for rotating the transducer by use of a drive-shaft driven by a remotely located motorization means (e.g., a motor located in the handle of the probe). This method results in non-uniform angular velocity so that the rotational speed must be corrected by a position sensor co-located with the transducer as well as dedicated servo-control electronics to ensure precise positioning of the transducer when rotated. For example U.S. Pat. No. 6,019,726 to Webb discloses a method for correcting the non-uniform velocity of a transducer.

Given the state of the art of ultrasonic endoscopic/intraluminal probes as described above, there is obviously a need for an ultrasonic scanhead dedicated to such a probe which is capable of providing transducer rotation through angles of up to 360 degrees.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the invention is to provide a probe providing transducer rotation through angles up to 360 degrees using an arrangement wherein linear arrays are mounted in axial alignment with the probe body without a rotation or drive means mounted between the transducer and the probe handle.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an ultrasonic endoscope/intraluminal probe wherein a motorization means is assembled at an end portion of the probe and wherein a complete cylindrical scanning operation can be performed using a linear array transducer mounted parallel to a lateral surface of the endoscope/intraluminal probe body.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a rotating linear array scanhead having improved EMI protection for transducer signals supplied to the external cables.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide an ultrasonic scanhead for endoscope/intraluminal probes wherein rotating linear arrays are electrically connected to winding flexible circuits in such a manner as to allow rotation through at least 360 degrees, without any resultant movement of the output portion of the flexible circuits.

According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a motorized ultrasonic scanhead device which is capable of providing rotation of an associated array transducer through an angle of 360° or more, so as to enable image acquisition for successive scanning planes being arranged around the principal axis of the device. The device of the invention can be

implemented as part of, i.e., can be incorporated in, endoscopes (e.g., transesophageal endoscopes), laparoscopes, endocavity or intracavity probes so as to provide an expanded angle of vision or to render 3D images without the need for external movement of the device. A further aspect of this invention concerns a motorized scanhead wherein the motorization means or motor is isolated from transducer signal interconnections in order to minimize any electrical discharges associated with motor operations and to also provide more room for the assembly between the probe housing and the scanhead device.

It will be understood that different aspects of the present invention that are disclosed with respect to the principles of the invention can be extended to any type of imaging apparatus having an elongated member or tube terminating in a scanning tip, including endoscopes, intraluminal catheters, endocavity probes and the like.

Further features and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in, or apparent from, the detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof which follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) are schematic longitudinal cross-sectional views of respective prior art probes providing different modes of transducer movement;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the basic elements of a scanhead assembly in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal cross section of one preferred embodiment of the ultrasonic scanhead of the invention;

FIG. 4 is a side elevational view of a scanhead showing external features thereof;

FIG. 5(a) is a transverse cross-sectional view of one preferred embodiment of the invention incorporating a single array transducer;

FIG. 5(b) is a transverse cross-sectional view of a further preferred embodiment of the invention incorporating a pair of array transducers mounted in an opposed relation;

FIG. 6 is a longitudinal cross section of a scanhead in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 7(a) is a transverse cross-sectional view taken generally along line A-A of FIG. 2;

FIG. 7(b) is a transverse cross-sectional view taken generally along line B-B in FIG. 2;

FIG. 7(c) is a transverse cross-sectional view taken generally along line C-C in FIG. 2;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of a scanhead in accordance with yet another embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 9(a) is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a scanhead in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, and incorporating a dual flex output;

FIG. 9(b) is a transverse cross-sectional view of the scanhead of FIG. 9a;

FIG. 10 is a transverse cross section of a cannula showing embedded electrical wires for motor connections;

FIG. 11 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the cannula of FIG. 10.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Before considering the preferred embodiments of the present invention, reference is made to FIGS. 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c), which show various approaches or modes for providing rotational movement of a transducer in an ultrasonic scanhead, all of which use either a remotely located motor or a motor directly coupled to the transducer to be rotated.

Referring to FIG. 1(a), there is shown a schematic cross-sectional first prior art probe **10** including a probe body **10a** containing a motor-driven drive gear **10b** that drives an intermediate gear **10c** that, in turn, drives ring gear **10d** mounted on a rotatable transducer unit **10e** so as to extend around the circumference thereof. Transducer unit **10e** is of conventional construction including a transducer array **10f** and is mounted such that the longitudinal axis **10g** thereof extends orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of the probe **10**. The drive mechanism including gears **10b**, **10c** and **10d** converts rotation of drive gear **10b** into rotation of transducer unit **10e** around its longitudinal axis **10g**.

In the prior art probe **12** of FIG. 1(b), a motor **12a** drives a transducer unit **12b** including a transducer array **12c** and mounted on a motor-driven driveshaft **12d**. The requisite electrical connections to transducer unit **12b** are indicated at **12e**.

Referring to FIG. 1(c), there is shown a prior art probe device **14** including a motor **14a** which drives transducer unit **14b** of a disc-shape configuration through an intermediate driveshaft **14c**.

A scanhead in accordance with the present invention will now be described in connection with FIG. 2 where a scanhead main body **21** is connected at its proximal end (on the right side as viewed in FIG. 2) to a tubular endoscope/catheter **23** via an interconnect system **24** that can comprise a suitable mechanical connection (e.g., a rod- or thread-like connector) or a suitable adhesive or glue. At the distal end (the left side as viewed in FIG. 2), the scanhead main body **21** is attached to a motorization unit or motor **22** by connection means **25** which can again comprise a suitable mechanical connection or an adhesive. An important feature of the scanhead of FIG. 2 is that motorization unit **22** is located at the distal end of the scanhead apparatus as illustrated. The tubular body **23** is also connected to an endoscope/catheter handle **26** by connection means **27** which include seals for preventing liquid infiltration. It will be understood that the block diagram of FIG. 1 is intended to illustrate a basic feature of the invention and should not be interpreted as limiting the invention in any way. For example, a scanhead, main body **21** can also be of a shape other than the cylindrical shape illustrated.

It will also be understood by those skilled in the art that while important objects of the present invention concern an ultrasonic scanhead for endoscope/catheter use, endoscope/catheter devices are well known per se and no specific description of such endoscope/catheter devices is provided here. In general, any kind of endoscope/catheter device can be used in achieving the objects of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 3 there is shown the internal construction of an ultrasonic scanhead in accordance with a first preferred embodiment. An array transducer **34** that may be of a type having linear or phased arrays is connected to a longitudinally extending flexible interconnection circuit **38** that extends externally from a transducer carrier or mounting member **33**.

The transducer carrier **33** preferably comprises a molding for one or more array transducers **34** which is made from a resin or resins such as epoxies or polyurethanes. The molding formed by carrier **33** comprises a cylindrical portion having a first diameter which matches the internal diameter of a scanhead housing **30** with a small clearance for receiving a coupling grease or liquid **35**. A second diameter portion is provided on the right side of the carrier **33** as viewed in FIG. 3 which is of a smaller diameter than the first diameter and serves to provide guidance in positioning the carrier **33** into the housing **30**. A third diameter portion is provided on the left side of the carrier **33** as viewed in FIG. 3 and is adapted to be coupled to the armature or driveshaft of motorization means or motor **37** so as to provide rotation of the carrier **33**. A

hollow bore or through space **36** is also provided in carrier **33** which extends coaxially with respect to the axis of symmetry of the scanhead which provides a passageway for electrical wires **31** of the motor power supply.

The housing **30** is preferably made of an acoustically transparent material or materials such as TPX™, polysulfone or a high density polyethylene (PE) so as to provide smooth transmission of ultrasonic energy and to avoid reflections of this ultrasonic energy from the material itself.

In an alternative construction housing **30** can be made from any rigid material (e.g., a polymer or metal can be used in making the housing body) but with the inclusion of a cylindrical acoustically transparent window (not shown) in alignment with the transmitting surface of array transducer **34** during scanning of transducer **34** so that the ultrasonic energy passes through this window.

Since the electrical wires **31** for energizing motor **37** are placed along the central longitudinal axis of carrier **33**, wires **31** will, therefore, remain static, i.e., do not move. During a scanning operation, the array transducer **34** can be rotated through an angle of 360 degrees, or more, if desired. The motorization means or motor **37** can, for example, be a motor selected from the group consisting of DC, synchronous and stepping motors, is, as shown, mounted axially with respect to the transducer carrier **33** and housing **30**.

Preferably, motor **37** is equipped with a hollow shaft **43** that is secured to a third diameter portion of carrier **33** as shown in FIG. 3 in a manner so as to form an internal passageway for the electrical cables of the motor **37**. Motor **37** is precisely mounted in a support member **41** which, in turn, fits into and, in essence, forms part of the housing **30** through means of a shoulder **34** that provides sealing and guidance in positioning of the overall motor assembly. It is noted that, as illustrated, support member **41** and housing **30** have the same external diameter after assembly. When assembled together, motor **37**, support member **41** and housing **30** are then secured together by an adhesive (e.g., a glue) or by mechanical means.

The scanhead device as so assembled is then terminated at the distal end by a cap **42** made of a material of the same type as that of support member **41**, and which will seal the housing by its distal tip.

At the proximal end of the ultrasonic array transducer, an interconnection volume or area **48** is defined or delimited by the transducer carrier **33**, an elongated shaft or axle **45** and the internal cavity of housing **30**. In volume **38** there is disposed an interconnection means **48** which, in a preferred embodiment, comprises flexible circuits coiled around shaft or axle **45** so as to permit the rotation of the transducer **34** without any torsional effect on the flexible circuits comprising interconnection means **48**. The number of turns around shaft or axle **45** necessary to prevent this torsional effect depends on the maximum amplitude of the rotation of transducer **34** and the velocity at which the transducer **34** is to be rotated. Typically, three to five turns of the flexible circuit **48** are sufficient to enable most scanning operations to be carried out. The flexible circuits **48** are secured at one end to the transducer carrier **33** and at the other end to an opening **40** in housing **30**. Opening **40** is sealed, e.g., by a silicon rubber or an adhesive (glue). Once the sealing operation is complete, an external portion **49** of the flexible circuit **48** will consequently be isolated from any movement and/or vibration of the coiled portion of the flexible circuits **48**.

Further, the area or volume **38** preferably contains an incremental encoding device **53** which is used to detect rotation and rotational speed information with respect to the transducer carrier **33** through use of a conventional encoding disk (not shown) affixed to the proximal end of the carrier **33**.

Electrical wires **52** for the encoding device **43** pass through housing **30** and are sealed at the exit point **51**, with, e.g., a flexible glue (such as silicon rubber or the like).

Acoustic coupling between the transducer **34** and housing **30** is provided by the aforementioned coupling liquid or grease **35** which is preferably of a uniform thickness. Coupling liquid **35** is disposed on thin "window" portion **56** of housing **30**. A space is provided between the surface of transducer **34** and the internal surface of window portion **56** is such as to provide the assembly with capillarity forces that are sufficiently high to maintain the coupling liquid **35** in place during operation. Typically, these surfaces are separated by a distance ranging from 0.1 mm to 0.5 mm. Preferably, the opposing surfaces of housing **30** and transducer **34** that define or delimit the acoustic coupling zone are coated with low surface tension force material or plasma of a nature such as to improve the capillarity effect. Liquids that are well suited for coupling the acoustic energy in biologic tissue include water, paraffin oil, propandiol glycol and the like. Coupling greases or liquids that can be selected for use include silicon types, and these can be mixed with mineral particles so as to increase the frictional properties and acoustic impedance.

Referring to FIG. **4**, there is shown a scanhead or probe device in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention. The external construction of the scanhead device is illustrated. In FIG. **4** the device, which is generally denoted **60**, includes a portion A-A which is located at the distal or outermost end of the device and in which the motorization means (not shown) is housed. Distal portion A-A is located adjacent to an intermediate portion B-B in which the ultrasonic transducer (not shown) is located and which is provided with an acoustically transparent window (not shown) for the passage of energizing ultrasonic waves. A proximal portion C-C serves as a junction between the scanhead and the endoscope/catheter device. Portion C-C is an extension of the portion B-B and forms part of the tubular portion of the scanhead device. Portion C-C serves as a receptacle for an interconnection means (not shown) and a position encoder (not shown). Finally, wires **61**, **62** and a flexible circuit **69** extend from the proximal end of the scanhead to the handle of the probe where they are connected to external cables (not shown).

Referring to FIG. **5(a)**, there is shown a transverse cross-sectional view of one embodiment of the scanhead of the probe device **60** of FIG. **4**. In FIG. **5(a)**, transducer carrier **63** is mounted for rotation inside of housing **62** and carries a single array transducer **64** including transducer elements **65** and a focusing lens **66**. Electrical connections to transducer elements **65** are indicated at **67**.

FIG. **5(b)** is similar to FIG. **5(a)** except that two oppositely disposed array transducers **64a** and **64b** are employed. The other parts common to the two array transducers are similar and are given the same reference numerals with an "a" attached for array transducer **64a** and with a "b" attached for array transducer **64b**. In a preferred embodiment, the transducer elements **65a** are of a first configuration and transducer elements **65b** are of a second, different configuration, and array transducer **64a** is of a first resonant frequency and array transducer **64b** is of a second, different resonant frequency.

FIG. **6** illustrates an advantageous variant of the preferred embodiment wherein a conventional motorization means is mounted so as to provide rotation of a proximally located transducer. The scanhead of FIG. **5** comprises housing **70** having portions of first and second internal diameters for receiving a transducer **74**. The latter is guided by its proximal shaft **75** into the housing **70**. Transducer **74** is actually molded into a cylindrical shape so as to fit internally within the larger

diameter portion of housing **70**. The space remaining between the transducer **74** and the housing **70** is then filled by coupling liquid or grease **76** for promoting good propagation of acoustic energy.

A position encoder **73** is mounted in the vicinity of the transducer **74** to provide the remote imaging system with accurate information with respect to the position and speed of the transducer **74**.

An output interconnection means **78** for transducer **74** comprises flexible circuits coiled around the transducer shaft **75**. The interconnection means (flexible circuits) **78** is secured at one end to the transducer mounting portion of housing **70** (not shown) while the other end passes through housing **70** and extends outwardly thereof at **78a** to enable connection to external cables (not shown).

Encoder **73** and interconnection means **78** are housed in a space **79** formed by the major diameter portion of the housing **70** and the transducer support portion. In order to provide additional guidance during the assembly of the housing/transducer, a bearing **86** is disposed at the entrance of the smaller diameter portion of the housing **70**.

The transducer support terminates at the distal end at a reduced diameter portion having mounted thereof at its extremity, a gear **85** which engages a corresponding gear **84** on a motor output gear shaft **89**. In the embodiment illustrated, motorization means **77** is optionally provided with gear reduction gearbox **81** including the output shaft **89** terminated by gear **74**. Gearbox **81** is secured to a support member **71** which is, in turn, affixed to housing **70** so as to form an elongate scanning device including a forwardly or distally located motorization means **77**. It is noted that a proximal portion of support member **71** can be provided with a bearing **76** to provide smoother rotation of the transducer unit **74**.

The gearing system comprising gears **84** and **85** can be made of plastic so as to reduce operating noise and/or avoid the need for a lubricant such as usually recommended for metal parts. Because the motor shaft **89** is not of a hollow shape as shown in FIG. **3**, a groove **71a** in the internal diameter of support member **71** provides a passageway for the electrical power supply wires **88** for the motor **77**. Preferably, the position of the motor **77** with respect to support member **71** is such that gears **84** and **85** mate perfectly once the support member **71** is properly assembled with respect to housing **70**. It will be appreciated that with the arrangement just described, the assembly operation is simplified during manufacturing and the maintenance needed is also reduced.

A cap **72** is located at the distal end of the scanhead device and covers the distal opening of support member **71** so as to protect the motor **77** and provides smooth terminating shape to the end tip of the device.

In order to make the scanhead compatible with medical uses, the materials used for housing **70**, support member **71** and cap **72** are preferably selected from medical grade plastics such as PEBAX™, TPX™, PEEK™, ULTEM™ and the like. An EMI coating can also advantageously be provided on the internal surface of cap **72** and on support member **71**. This coating is connected to the electrical ground of the imaging system to improve the signal to noise ratio. Similarly, housing **70** may be EMI protected as well. However, care must be taken to avoid an excessive coating thickness in the region of housing **70** at which acoustic waves are transmitted. In this regard, the coating thickness in this region preferably should not exceed a half of a micron. Suitable materials for EMI coating in the region of the acoustic window include copper and gold. The use of an adhesion precursor will further improve the durability of the coating. Shielding products and

processes that can be used include coating systems such as Unishield® from Unitech, SuperShield conductive coating from MG Chemicals, and vaporization techniques such as chemical vapor deposition (CVD) including APCVD (atmospheric pressure chemical vapor deposition), LPCVD (low pressure CVD), PACVD (plasma assisted CVD), PECVD (plasma enhanced CVD), PCVD (photo CVD), LCVD (laser CVD), MOCVD (metal-organic CVD), CBE (chemical beam epitaxy), CVI (chemical vapor infiltration) and physical vapor deposition (PVD) including sputtering, MBE (molecular beam epitaxy) and thin film growth techniques such as spray coating, electroplating and liquid phase epitaxy.

FIGS. 7(a) to 7(c) illustrate three different cross-sectional views, A, B and C, of a scanhead generally depicted as in FIG. 3 and FIG. 6 which by arrows A, B and C show the locations at which the sections A, B and C are taken. In the view corresponding to section A shown in FIG. 7(a), a motor 97 is viewed from the rear side thereof, and interconnection pads 97a and 97b are provided for powering the motor 97 are also illustrated. A support 91 and cap 92 show the manner in which the motor 97 is mounted. A groove 107 is shown in cross section view and includes motor wires 101 adapted to be connected to the motor pads 97a, 97b.

As shown in FIG. 7(a), the motor portion of the scanhead can be assembled and disassembled from the scanhead housing simply by first disconnecting motor wires 97a and 97b. Then support member 91 can be safely removed from the housing without any risk of damage to the scanhead. The reverse operation can be carried out by assembling the support member 91 first and then by soldering the wires 97a and 97b to the motor 97. This mechanical construction of the scanhead is highly advantageous when applied to surgical ultrasonic devices requiring maintenance operations.

In embodiments wherein the motor 97 is provided with a hollow shaft through which the wires 97a, 97b extend, groove 107 is not needed and wires extending from the center of the motor 97 are connected motor pads 97a and 97b.

Section B, located on the proximal side of section A, is shown in FIG. 7(b) and is a sectional view of a transducer 104 and a transducer carrier 103. Modifications and variations that can be applied to this section have been described in FIGS. 5(a) and 5(b), and the transducer 104 shown in FIG. 7(b) is shown as being embedded in the carrier 103. Carrier 103 includes a hollow space 106 through which pass the electrical wires for motorization means for the scanhead. Transducer 104 is positioned at the periphery of carrier 103 in such a manner as to contact a coupling medium 105 which acoustically couples ultrasonic energy between the transducer 104 and a housing 100, through an acoustic window (not shown in FIG. 7(b)).

It will be understood that while FIG. 7(b) only shows a single transducer 104 for purposes of simplicity of illustration, a plurality of independent transducers corresponding to transducer 104 can be provided in positions around the periphery of the carrier 103.

Referring to FIG. 7(c), section C is shown which is taken further along the proximal side of the scanhead. FIG. 7(c) shows, in section, housing 100, an interconnection flex circuit 108, a hollow shaft 106 and a space 118 which houses the above described interconnection means (flex circuit) 108 and a position encoder device 113. In the latter regard, on the bottom side of space 118 there is illustrated schematically the position encoder 113 which is mounted in front of the above-mentioned incremental disk (not shown in FIG. 7(c)) preferably attached to the transducer carrier 103.

Still another improvement that can be implemented in the scanhead of the previously described preferred embodiments

of FIG. 3 and FIG. 6, is shown in FIG. 8. FIG. 8 is a simplified functional view of a scanhead comprising a housing 120 corresponding to that described, a transducer 124 and a carrier 123. So as to avoid any wearing contact between the wires 121 which pass through the carrier 123 and the internal cylindrical surface of the carrier 123, a cannula 132 made from a low friction coefficient material is provided in the hollow space 131 defined by carrier 123. Cannula 132 is secured to housing 120 so as to remain fixed during the rotation of the transducer 124 and its carrier 123. A scanhead device equipped with the cannula 132 has the advantage of preventing wearing of wires 121 located therein and, therefore, of increasing the reliability and the lifetime of the scanhead. The scanhead construction of FIG. 8 is otherwise similar to those described above and thus will not be described further.

Referring to FIGS. 9(a) and 9(b), there is shown a modification of the abovedescribed preferred embodiments wherein the flexible interconnection circuits or flex circuits are provided on both sides of the transducer carrier. This configuration of the flex circuits is particularly suitable for either a very high density array transducer where the use of dual output flex circuits is mandatory or for a scanhead construction wherein the transducer is to be rotated through an angle less than or equal to 90 degrees. It will be understood that all other features of the preferred embodiments described above are applicable to this embodiments as well.

In the embodiment of FIGS. 9(a) and 9(b) a housing 134 including a transducer 135 and its carrier 136 are similarly mounted together as described in connection with previous embodiments. Flex circuits 138a and 138b are located on both sides of the transducer carrier 136 and are coiled around in smaller diameter coils are shown by FIGS. 9(a) and 9(b). Because the flex circuit 138a is managed or handled as previously described above in connection with FIGS. 3 and 6, flex circuit 138b extends from the distal side of carrier 136 and then coiled around the shaft of the carrier 136 and is folded in such a manner as to extend to the region of flex circuit 138a and from there to pass through the housing 134.

In order to enable the transducer carrier 136 to be rotated without an interference from flex circuit 138b, carrier 136 is of a truncated diameter and includes a flat portion 137 shown in FIG. 9(b) so as to provide room for circuit mounting. It is important to note that the flat portion 137 of carrier 136 may be defined according to the amount of rotation of the transducer 135 so that portion 137 can be of a flat shape or a V shape or a curved shape or the like.

In order to prevent problems associated with the capillarity of the coupling liquid, the distance between the transducer/carrier surface and surface defining the internal diameter of the housing 134 should be carefully selected based on the viscosity of the coupling liquid or grease employed.

FIGS. 10 and 11 show a further improvement of the scanhead apparatus where a central cannula is designed so as to integrate the electrically conductive wires in its wall thickness, and thus provide the electrical connection for the motor without any wires passing through the hollow space defined within the scanhead apparatus. This space or passage can, therefore, be dedicated to insertion of other surgical instruments for diagnostics, biopsy or treatment. It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that when such a passage is provided for the insertion of instruments, insertion can be made through the endoscope/catheter probe in a manner so as to enable external access for these instruments (end-finger or lateral openings are compatible).

Referring specifically to the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 10 and 11, a cannula 142 as shown in FIGS. 10 and 11 is provided with a shoulder portion 150 that acts as mechani-

cal abutment for mounting the cannula 142. A cylindrical portion 151 that extends along the transducer carrier 143 includes, in the thickness thereof, embedded conductive wires or traces 148a and 148b. The latter are externally connected to conductive wires 158a and 158b which may simply be external extensions thereof as indicated by the curved portions that extend beyond the cannula 142 on both sides thereof. A hollow space 149 is provided which has dimensions that are determined to be compatible with standard working channel diameters so as to permit the insertion of surgical instruments therein.

The use of the cannula 142 illustrated in FIGS. 10 and 11 enables mounting of a hollow shaft motor type for instrument insertion, as shown in FIG. 3. Cannula 142 is preferably made from plastic or composite materials that exhibit non-electrically conductive properties, i.e., insulating materials, so as to provide electrical isolation of the wires or traces 148a and 148b.

Although the invention has been described above in relation to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that variations and modifications can be effected in these preferred embodiments without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

What is claimed:

1. An ultrasonic scanhead which is configured for assembly onto a scanning probe and which enables scanning of a cylindrical volume, said scanhead having a major longitudinal axis and said scanhead comprising:

- (a) a transducer portion including mounted thereon at least one linear array transducer longitudinally aligned with the major longitudinal axis of the scanhead;
- (b) a removable motorization portion mounted at a distal end of the transducer portion so as to be removable without disassembly of the scanhead from a scanning probe onto which the scanhead is assembled, said motorization portion including motorization means for providing rotation of said at least one linear array transducer about an axis in alignment with said major longitudinal axis;
- (c) a proximal portion configured to be connected to or plugged into the scanning probe, said proximal portion including transducer interconnection means for connection to the at least one linear array transducer and a position encoder for detecting the rotational position of the at least one linear array transducer; and
- (d) said scanhead further including a central hollow space coaxially aligned with the major longitudinal axis of the scanhead and extending from the proximal portion through the transducer portion to the motorization portion, said space housing electrical interconnections for the motorization means.

2. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein the scanhead includes a housing defining an internal diameter, and the transducer portion comprises a transducer unit of a cylindrical shape configured to fit within the internal diameter of the scanhead housing.

3. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 2 wherein a coupling material is disposed between the scanhead housing and the transducer unit and is maintained in place by capillary force.

4. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 3 wherein opposed surfaces of scanhead housing and transducer unit are separated by a distance that results in the capillary forces necessary to maintain the coupling material in place.

5. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 3 wherein the coupling material comprises one of liquids and greases.

6. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein the interconnection means for the at least one linear array transducer comprises flexible circuits extending from a flat surface of the transducer unit and wherein said flexible circuits are coiled around a support element coaxial with the longitudinal axis of said transducer unit so as to allow the transducer unit to rotate without wearing contact being exerted on the flexible circuits.

7. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein the motorization means of said motorization portion comprises a distally mounted motor including a hollow central shaft providing a passageway for electrical wiring for said motor.

8. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein the motorization portion comprises a wall portion having grooves therein for receiving motor wiring.

9. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein said at least one array transducer comprises first and second linear array transducers and wherein said first and second linear array transducers are arranged linearly with respect to one to the other in a head to tail configuration.

10. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein said at least one linear array transducer comprises first and second linear array transducers and wherein said first and second linear array transducers are disposed in a diametrically opposed relation.

11. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein the at least one linear array transducer comprises at least one phased array transducer.

12. An ultrasonic scanhead according to claim 1 wherein the at least one linear array transducer comprises at least one 1.5D array transducer.

13. An ultrasonic scanhead which is configured for assembly onto a scanning probe and which enables scanning of a cylindrical volume, said scanhead having a major longitudinal axis and said scanhead and comprising:

- (a) a transducer portion including a transducer assembly comprising at least one linear array transducer longitudinally aligned with the major axis of the scanhead, transducer interconnection means for the at least one linear array transducer provided at both the distal and proximal ends of the at least one linear array transducer, and a space disposed outwardly of the transducer assembly with respect to the major longitudinal axis of the scanhead in such a manner to provide a passageway for a part of the distal transducer interconnection means and for a part of a motorization interconnection means so that each of said parts extends to the location of the proximal transducer interconnection means;
- (b) a removable motorization portion, connected to said motorization interconnection means, mounted at a distal end of the transducer portion and configured to be removed without disassembly of the scanhead from the scanning probe, said motorization portion including motorization means for providing rotation of said at least one linear array transducer about an axis in alignment with said major longitudinal axis; and
- (c) a proximal portion configured to be connected to or plugged into a body portion of the scanning probe body and including a part of said transducer interconnection means and a position encoder for said transducer assembly.

14. An ultrasonic scanhead, configured for assembly onto a scanning probe, for enabling scanning of a cylindrical volume, said scanhead having a major longitudinal axis and comprising:

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- (a) a transducer portion including at least one linear array transducer aligned longitudinally with respect to the major longitudinal axis of the scanhead;
 - (b) a removable motorization portion mounted at the distal end of the transducer portion and configured to be removed without disassembly of the scanhead from an associated scanning probe, said motorization portion including motorization means for providing rotation of said at least one linear array transducer about an axis in alignment with said major longitudinal axis;
 - (c) a proximal portion configured to be connected to or plugged into a probe body of the associated scanning probe and including transducer interconnection means; and
 - (d) a central hollow space coaxially aligned with the major longitudinal axis of the scanhead and extending from the proximal portion through the transducer portion and the motorization portion so as to open to the outside and to thus enable passage therethrough of a surgical or diagnostic instrument.
15. An ultrasonic scanhead for assembly onto a scanning probe for enabling rotation of an associated transducer unit, said scanhead having a major longitudinal axis and comprising:
- (a) a transducer portion including mounted therein, at least two linear array transducers disposed oppositely one to

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- the other and aligned longitudinally with the major longitudinal axis of the scanhead, the first array transducer having a first resonant frequency and a first transducer element configuration; and the second array transducer being mounted oppositely to the first array transducer with respect to the longitudinal axis of the scanhead and having a second resonant frequency and a second transducer element configuration;
- (b) a removable motorization portion mounted at the distal end of the transducer portion and configured to be removed without disassembly of the scanhead from an associated scanning probe, said motorization portion including motorization means for providing rotation of said at least one linear array transducer about an axis in alignment with said major longitudinal axis;
 - (c) a proximal portion configured to be connected to or plugged into a probe body of the associated scanning probe, said proximal portion including transducer interconnection means and position encoding means; and
 - (d) a central hollow space coaxially aligned with the major longitudinal axis of the scanhead and extending from the proximal portion through the transducer portion to the motorization portion so as to enable electrical interconnections to be made to the motorization means.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	电动超声波扫描头		
公开(公告)号	US7798971	公开(公告)日	2010-09-21
申请号	US11/175138	申请日	2005-07-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	弗莱什AIME 阮庭AN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	弗莱什AIME 阮DINH AN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	VERMON		
[标]发明人	FLESCH AIME NGUYEN DINH AN		
发明人	FLESCH, AIME NGUYEN-DINH, AN		
IPC分类号	A61B8/14		
CPC分类号	A61B8/12 A61B8/445 A61B8/4461 A61B8/4281		
助理审查员(译)	SHAHRESTANI, 纳西尔		
其他公开文献	US20070038110A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

电动扫描头装置能够以这样的方式旋转阵列换能器360度角度旋转，以便在围绕装置主轴布置的连续扫描平面中提供图像的采集。该装置可以结合在内窥镜（例如，经食道内窥镜），腹腔镜，内腔或腔内探针中，以便提供扩展的视角或渲染3D图像，而无需装置的外部移动。电动扫描头装置包括与换能器信号互连隔离的电动机，以便最小化与电动机操作相关的放电并在相关的探头壳体和扫描头装置之间提供更多空间。

