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(54) Ultrasound system for controlling power supplied from multiple power supplies

Ultraschallsystem zum Steuern des Stroms, der von mehreren Stromversorgungen geliefert wird

Système à ultrasons pour le contrôle de l'alimentation électrique fournie par plusieurs alimentations électriques

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(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Medison Co., Ltd.
Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do (KR)**

(72) Inventor: **Kim, Chil Su
135-851 Seoul (KR)**

(74) Representative: **Schmid, Wolfgang
Lorenz & Kollegen
Patentanwälte Partnerschaftsgesellschaft mbB
Alte Ulmer Strasse 2
89522 Heidenheim (DE)**

(56) References cited:
US-A- 5 610 509 US-A1- 2007 160 540

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention generally relates to ultrasound systems, and more particularly to an ultrasound system for controlling power supplied from a plurality of power supplies.

BACKGROUND

[0002] An ultrasound system has become an important and popular diagnostic tool since it has a wide range of applications. Specifically, due to its non-invasive and non-destructive nature, the ultrasound system has been extensively used in the medical profession. Modern high-performance ultrasound systems and techniques are commonly used to produce two or three-dimensional images of internal features of an object (e.g., human organs).

[0003] The ultrasound system is configured to transmit an ultrasound signal to a target object and receive an ultrasound signal reflected from the target object (i.e., ultrasound echo signal) to thereby form a receive signal. The ultrasound system is further configured to form an ultrasound image based on the receive signal.

[0004] The ultrasound system includes a plurality of power supplies for supplying power of different voltage levels according to diagnostic modes for forming ultrasound images. Conventionally, the ultrasound system includes a transmitter including a plurality of transmit pulsers, which are connected to their respective power supplies, configured to generate transmit pulses according to the diagnostic modes. As such, there is a problem since the size of the ultrasound system and costs are increased.

[0005] An ultrasound system according to the preamble of claim 1 is known from US 2007/0160540 A1.

[0006] US 5,610,509 refers to a method for optimizing power supply voltage to high voltage transmitters of an ultrasound imaging apparatus.

SUMMARY

[0007] An ultrasound system, which operates at a plurality of diagnostic modes, includes the features stated in claim 1.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008]

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of an ultrasound system.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of a transmitting unit.

FIG. 3 is an exemplary diagram showing an example of a predetermined waveform.

FIG. 4 is an exemplary diagram showing another example of predetermined waveform.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail by referring to the accompanying drawings.

[0010] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of an ultrasound system. Referring to FIG. 1, the ultrasound system 100 includes an ultrasound probe 110, a power supplying unit 120, a transmitting unit 130, a receiving unit 140, a processing unit 150 and a display unit 160.

[0011] The ultrasound probe 110 includes a plurality of transducer elements (not shown), which are configured to perform reciprocal conversion between an electrical signal and an ultrasound signal. The ultrasound probe 110 is configured to transmit an ultrasound signal to a target object and receive an ultrasound signal reflected from the target object (i.e., ultrasound echo signal) to thereby output an electrical receive signal. The receive signal may be an analog signal. The ultrasound probe 110 may include a curved probe, a linear probe and the like.

[0012] The power supplying unit 120 is configured to supply powers having a plurality of voltage levels, which are necessary for generating transmit pulse signals according to a plurality of diagnostic modes of the ultrasound system 100. The transmit pulse signals are provided to the ultrasound probe 110. In one embodiment, the power supplying unit 120 includes a plurality of power supplies, which are operable to supply powers of a plurality of different voltage levels to obtain ultrasound images corresponding to the plurality of diagnostic modes. The ultrasound images may include a brightness mode (B-mode) image, a continuous wave Doppler image, a spectral Doppler image, a color Doppler image, a 3-dimensional image, an elastic image and the like. In one embodiment, the power supplying unit 120 may include a first power supply, which is operable to supply a first power of a first voltage level (e.g., 80V) to obtain a first ultrasound image (e.g., B-mode image, 3-dimensional image or elastic image) and a second power supply operable to supply a second power of a second voltage level (e.g., 60V) to obtain a second ultrasound image (e.g., color Doppler image or pulse Doppler image).

[0013] Although the embodiment has been described above that the power supplying unit 120 includes two power supplies 121 and 122, the number of the power supplies may not be limited thereto. The number of the power supplies and the voltage levels of the respective powers may be variable according to necessity.

[0014] The transmitting unit 130 is configured to generate the transmit pulse signal to obtain an ultrasound image by considering the transducer elements and a focal point, and to provide it to the ultrasound probe 110. Also, the transmitting unit 130 is configured to control an

operation of the power supplying unit 120.

[0015] FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of the transmitting unit 130. Referring to FIG. 2, the transmitting unit 130 may include a switching section 210, a power control section 220 and a transmit pulse forming section 230.

[0016] The switching section 210 is configured to perform switching operable to select one of the power supplies in the power supplying unit 120 according to a selected diagnostic mode. That is, the switching section 210 is operable to transfer one of the powers, which are provided from the plurality of power supplies in the power supplying unit 120, to the power control section 220 according to the selected diagnostic mode. In one embodiment, the switching section 210 includes a switch (now shown), which is operable to connect one of the power supplies to the power control section 220 and a switch controller (not shown) operable to control an operation of the switch.

[0017] A pulse wave ultrasound system may operate at two time periods of a transmission period of an ultrasound signal and a reception period of an ultrasound echo signal. That is, the transmission period of the ultrasound signal is a reception idle period at which the ultrasound echo signal is not received, while the reception period of the ultrasound echo signal is a transmission idle period at which the ultrasound signal is not transmitted. The power control section 220 is configured to operate such that the power supplied from the power supplying unit 120 is supplied in a constant voltage level. In one embodiment, if a power corresponding to a next transmission period, which is determined according to a next diagnostic mode, is supplied through the switching section 210 from the power supplying unit 120 in the transmission idle period, then the power control section 220 is operable to increase or decrease a voltage level of the power, which is supplied to the transmit pulse forming section 230, to a voltage level of the power supplied from the power supplying unit 120 along a predetermined waveform.

[0018] The transmit pulse forming section 230 is configured to form transmit pulse signals to acquire ultrasound images by using the powers supplied from the power control section 220. The transmit pulse forming section 230 may include a plurality of transmit pulsers (not shown) and a transmit pulser drive (not shown).

[0019] Hereinafter, an operation of the transmitting unit 130 will be described in detail by referring to the accompanying drawings.

[0020] In one example, it will be described that the diagnostic mode is a BC dual mode, which operates to provide a B mode image and a color flow Doppler image at the same time. As shown in FIG. 3, if a first power (e.g., 80V) is supplied from the first power supply 121 in a transmission period of an ultrasound signal (time period between 1 to 10), then the power control section 220 is configured to supply the first power to the transmit pulse forming section 230 in a constant voltage level. Thus, the

transmission pulse forming section 230 may form a first transmit pulse signal to acquire a B-mode image by using the first power, which is supplied in a constant voltage level from the power control section 220.

[0021] Subsequently, the power control section 220 is configured to gradually decrease the voltage level of the first power to a voltage level corresponding to a next transmission period in a transmission idle period (time period between 10 to 100) based on a predetermined waveform having a predetermined slope. Thus, occurrence of a noise due to the supply of the power whose voltage level is steeply changed may be prevented.

[0022] Thereafter, as shown in FIG. 3, if a second power (e.g., 60V) is supplied from the second power supply 121 in a transmission period of an ultrasound signal (time period between 100 to 110), then the power control section 220 is configured to supply the second power to the transmit pulse forming section 230 in a constant voltage level. Thus, the transmission pulse forming section 230 may form a second transmit pulse signal to acquire a color Doppler image by using the second power, which is supplied in a constant voltage level from the power control section 220.

[0023] Subsequently, the power control section 220 is configured to gradually increase the voltage level of the second power to a voltage level corresponding to a next transmission period in a transmission idle period (time period between 110 to 200) based on a predetermined waveform having a predetermined slope. Thus, occurrence of a noise due to the supply of the power whose voltage level is steeply changed may be prevented.

[0024] In another example, as shown in FIG. 4, if a first power (e.g., 80V) is supplied from the first power supply 121 in a transmission period of an ultrasound signal (time period 1 to 10), then the power control section 220 is configured to supply the first power to the transmit pulse forming section 230 in a constant voltage level. Thus, the transmission pulse forming section 230 may form a first transmit pulse signal to acquire a B-mode image by using the first power, which is supplied in a constant voltage level from the power control section 220.

[0025] Subsequently, the power control section 220 is configured to gradually decrease the voltage level of the first power to a voltage level corresponding to a next transmission time period in a transmission idle period (time period 10 to 100) based on a predetermined waveform, e.g., cosine waveform. Thus, occurrence of a noise due to the supply of the power whose voltage level is steeply changed may be prevented.

[0026] Thereafter, as shown in FIG. 4, if a second power (e.g., 60V) is supplied from the second power supply 121 in a transmission period of an ultrasound signal (time period 100 to 110), then the power control section 220 is configured to supply the second power to the transmit pulse forming section 230 in a constant voltage level. Thus, the transmission pulse forming section 230 may form a second transmit pulse signal to acquire a color Doppler image by using the second power, which is sup-

plied in a constant voltage level from the power control section 220.

[0027] Subsequently, the power control section 220 is configured to gradually increase the voltage level of the second power to a voltage level corresponding to a next transmission period in a transmission idle time period (time period 110 to 200) based on a predetermined waveform, e.g., cosine waveform. Thus, occurrence of a noise due to the supply of the power whose voltage level is steeply changed may be prevented.

[0028] Although the embodiments have been described in that the diagnostic mode is the BC dual mode, it may not be limited thereto. It should be understood to a person skilled in the art that the diagnostic mode may be changed according to necessity.

[0029] Referring back to FIG. 1, the receiving unit 140 is configured to perform analog-to-digital conversion on the receive signal outputted from the ultrasound probe 110 to thereby output a digital signal. Also, the receiving unit 140 is further configured to perform receive-focusing upon the signal by considering the transducer elements and a focal point to form a receive-focused signal.

[0030] The processing unit 150 is configured to form ultrasound data corresponding to the ultrasound image based on the receive-focused signal provided from the receiving unit 140. The ultrasound data may include radio frequency data or in-phase/quadrature data. However, the ultrasound data may not be limited thereto. The ultrasound image may be formed through scan conversion or rendering.

[0031] The display unit 160 is configured to display the ultrasound image formed in the processing unit 150. The display unit 160 may include a cathode ray tube, a liquid crystal display, an organic light emitting diodes and the like.

[0032] Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, numerous variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. An ultrasound system (100) configured to operate at a plurality of diagnostic modes, comprising:

an ultrasound probe (110) configured to transmit an ultrasound signal to a target object and receive an ultrasound echo signal reflected from

the target object;

a power supplying unit (120) configured to supply a power of different voltage levels according to a diagnostic mode to form a transmit pulse signal to be supplied to the ultrasound probe;

a transmitting unit (130) connected to the ultrasound probe and the power supplying unit, the transmitting unit (130) being configured to constantly supply the power in a first voltage level at a transmission period of an ultrasound signal; and

the transmitting unit (130) being further configured to vary the voltage level of the power from the first voltage level to a second voltage level along a predetermined waveform at a transmission idle period

characterized in that the predetermined waveform is a cosine waveform.

2. The ultrasound system (100) of Claim 1, wherein the transmitting unit includes:

a switching section (210) configured to connect one of a plurality of power supplies; and
a power control section (220) configured to uniformly supply a power supplied from the power supply connected through the switching section at the transmission period and decrease or increase a voltage level of the power based on the predetermined waveform at the transmission idle period.

Patentansprüche

1. Ultraschallsystem (100), das dafür vorgesehen ist, in einer Vielzahl von Diagnosemodi betrieben zu werden, welches Folgendes aufweist:

eine Ultraschallsonde (110), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, ein Ultraschallsignal zu einem Zielobjekt zu übertragen und ein von dem Zielobjekt reflektiertes Ultraschallechosignal zu empfangen;

eine Stromversorgungseinheit (120), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, einen Strom mit unterschiedlichen Spannungsniveaus gemäß einem Diagnosemodus zuzuführen, um ein Übertragungspulssignal zu bilden, das der Ultraschallsonde zuzuführen ist;

eine Übertragungseinheit (130), welche mit der Ultraschallsonde und der Stromversorgungseinheit verbunden ist, wobei die Übertragungseinheit (130) dafür vorgesehen ist, den Strom konstant auf einem ersten Spannungsniveau über eine Übertragungsperiode eines Ultraschallsignals zuzuführen; und
wobei die Übertragungseinheit (130) dafür vor-

gesehen ist, das Spannungsniveau des Stroms von dem ersten Spannungsniveau zu einem zweiten Spannungsniveau entlang einer vorbestimmten Wellenform zu einer Übertragungsruhe- bzw. Stillstandszeit zu variieren, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die vorbestimmte Wellenform eine Cosinus-Wellenform ist.

2. Ultraschallsystem (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Übertragungseinheit Folgendes aufweist:

einen Schaltabschnitt (210), welcher dafür vorgesehen ist, eine von einer Vielzahl von Stromversorgungen zu verbinden; und einen Stromverbindungsabschnitt (220), welcher dafür vorgesehen ist, einen von der Stromversorgung, die durch den Schaltabschnitt zu der Übertragungsperiode verbunden ist, zugeführten Strom gleichförmig zuzuführen und ein Spannungsniveau des Stroms basierend auf der vorbestimmten Wellenform zu der Übertragungsruhe- bzw. -stillstandszeit zu verringern oder zu erhöhen.

Revendications

1. Système ultrasonique (100) agencé pour opérer selon une pluralité de modes, comportant :

une sonde ultrasonique (110) agencée pour transmettre un signal ultrasonique vers un objet cible et pour recevoir un signal d'écho ultrasonique réfléchi par l'objet cible :

une unité d'alimentation (120) configurée pour alimenter en puissance de différents niveaux de tension, selon un mode de diagnostic, pour former un signal de transmission pulsé destiné à alimenter une sonde ultrasonique ;

une unité de transmission (130) connectée à la sonde ultrasonique et à l'unité d'alimentation en puissance, l'unité de transmission (130) étant configurée pour fournir en permanence une alimentation en puissance avec une première tension pendant une période de transmission d'un signal ultrasonique ; et

l'unité de transmission (130) étant configurée en outre pour varier le niveau de tension de la puissance du premier niveau de tension vers un second niveau de tension, le long d'une forme d'onde prédéterminée pendant la période d'arrêt de la transmission,

caractérisé en ce que la forme d'onde pré-

déterminée est une forme d'onde cosinus.

2. Système ultrasonique(100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité de transmission comporte :

une section de commutation (210) configurée pour connecter une des pluralités de la source d'alimentation ;

et

une section de contrôle de l'alimentation (220) configurée pour alimenter uniformément une source alimentée par la source d'alimentation connectée à travers la section de commutation, pendant la période de transmission et pour diminuer et augmenter le niveau de tension basé sur la forme d'onde prédéterminée pendant la période d'arrêt de la transmission.

FIG. 1

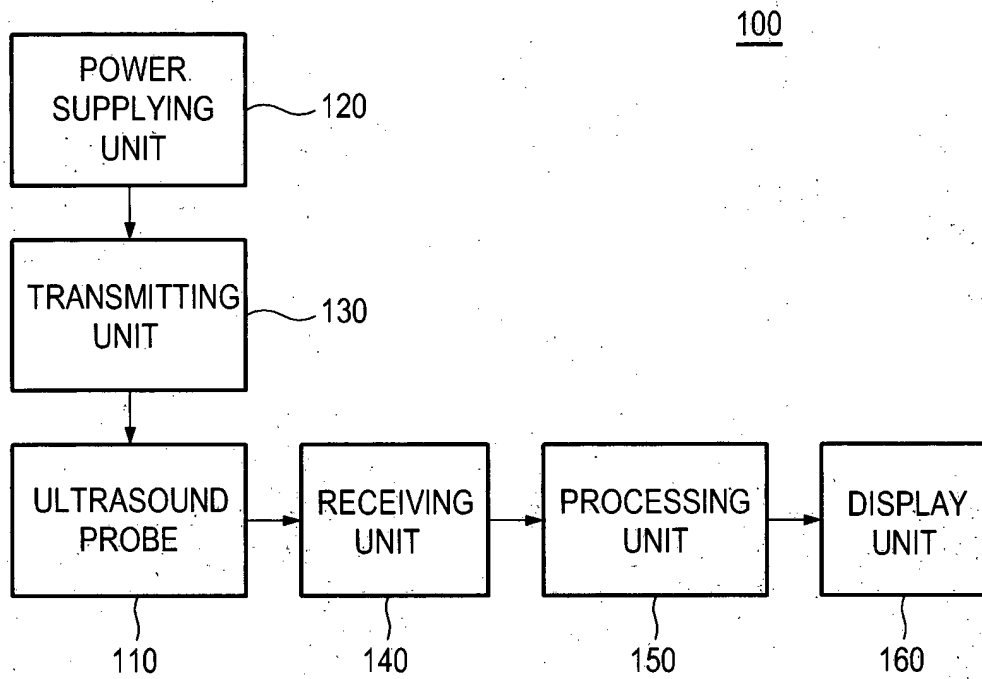


FIG. 2

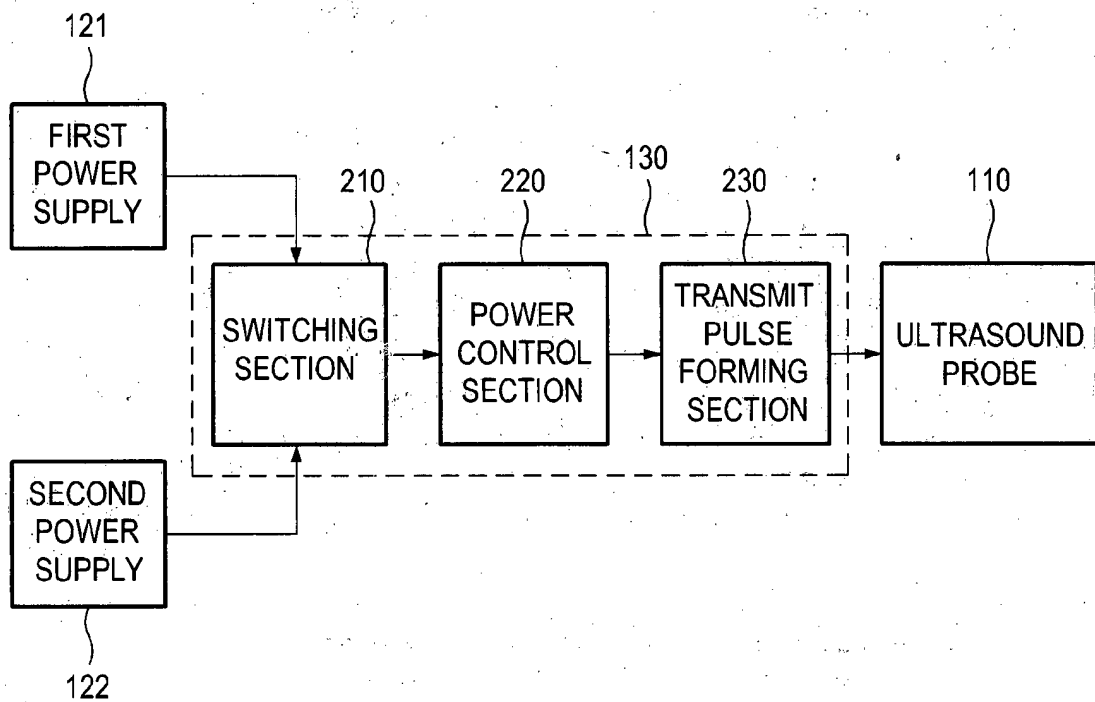


FIG. 3

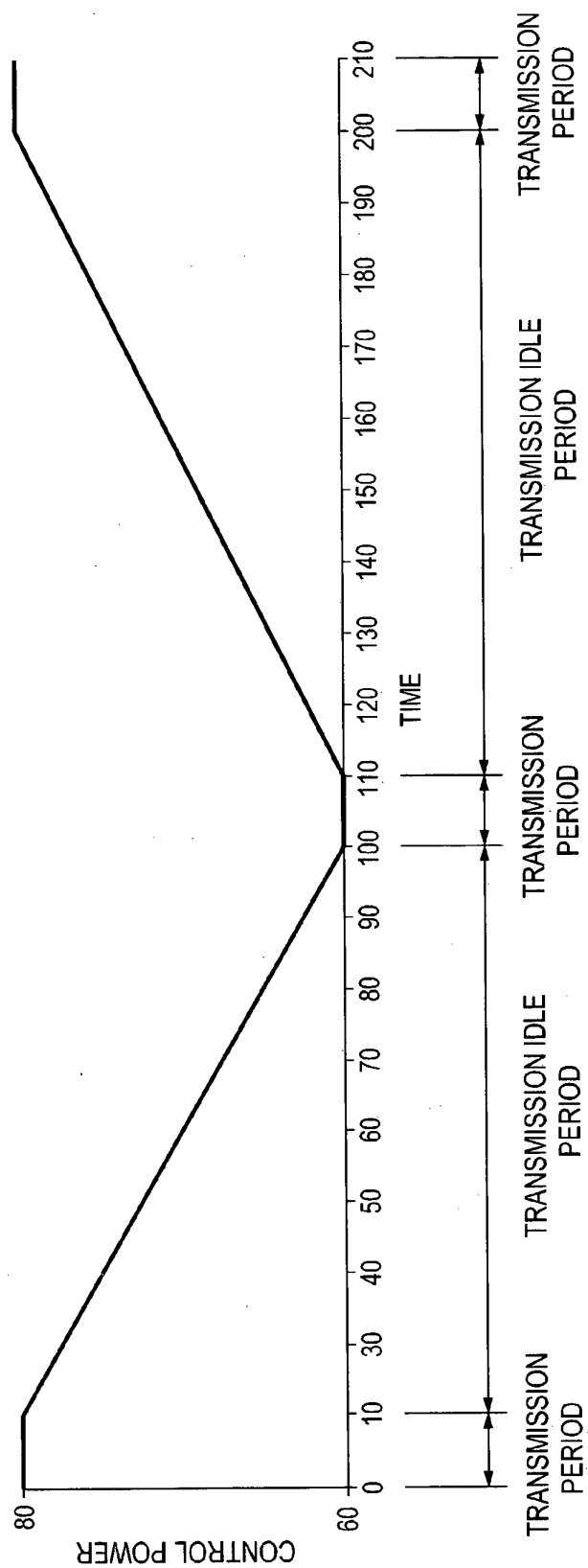
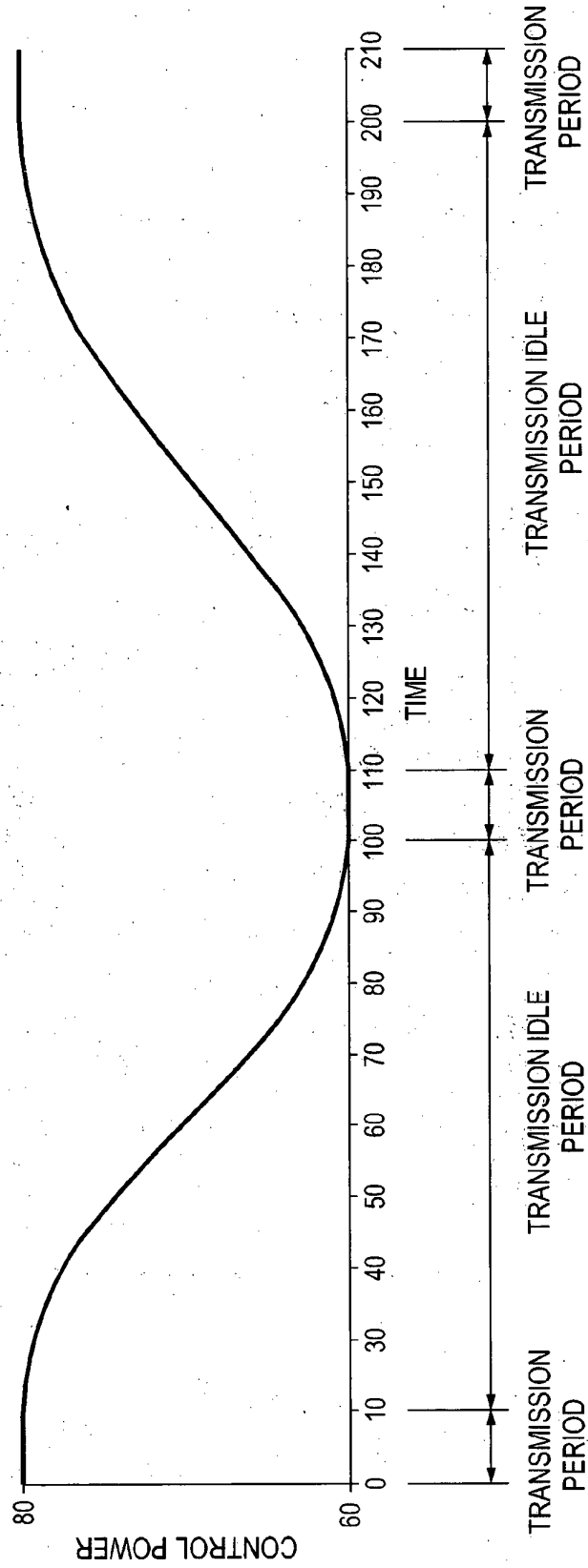


FIG. 4



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20070160540 A1 [0005]
- US 5610509 A [0006]

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申请(专利权)人(译)	三星MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM CHIL SU		
发明人	KIM, CHIL SU		
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摘要(译)

一种以多种诊断模式操作的超声系统，包括：超声探头，被配置为将超声信号发送到目标对象并接收从目标对象反射的超声回波信号；电源单元，被配置为根据诊断模式提供不同电压电平的电力，以形成要提供给超声探头的发送脉冲信号；发送单元，连接到超声探头和供电单元，发送单元，用于在超声信号的发送时间周期内以第一电压电平恒定供电，并改变第一电压的电压电平。基于传输空闲时间段的预定波形，电压电平达到第二电压电平。

FIG. 1

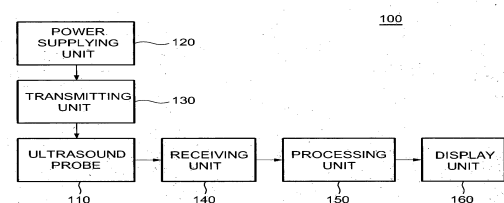


FIG. 2

