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(54) **ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM**

(75) Inventors: **Xingbai He**, Waltham, MA (US); **Peter P. Chang**, Arlington, MA (US); **Eric R. Kischell**, Pepperell, MA (US); **Alice M. Chiang**, Weston, MA (US)

(73) Assignee: **TeraTech Corporation**, Burlington, MA (US)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/443**; 600/447

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600/441, 447; 342/179; 378/4

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Primary Examiner—Marvin M. Lateef

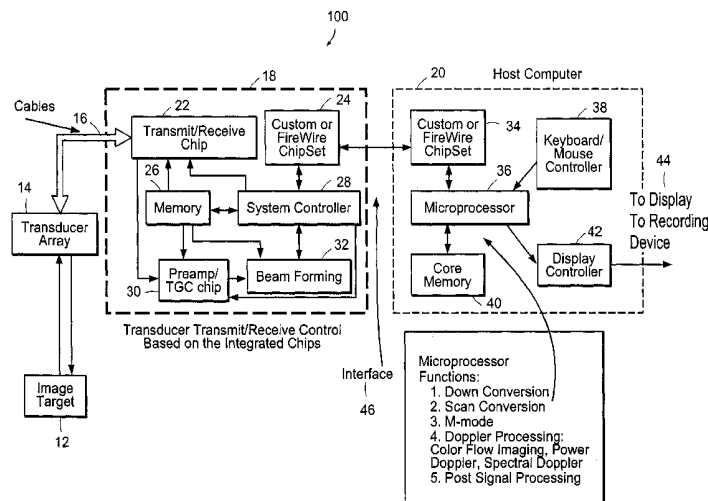
Assistant Examiner—Ruby Jain

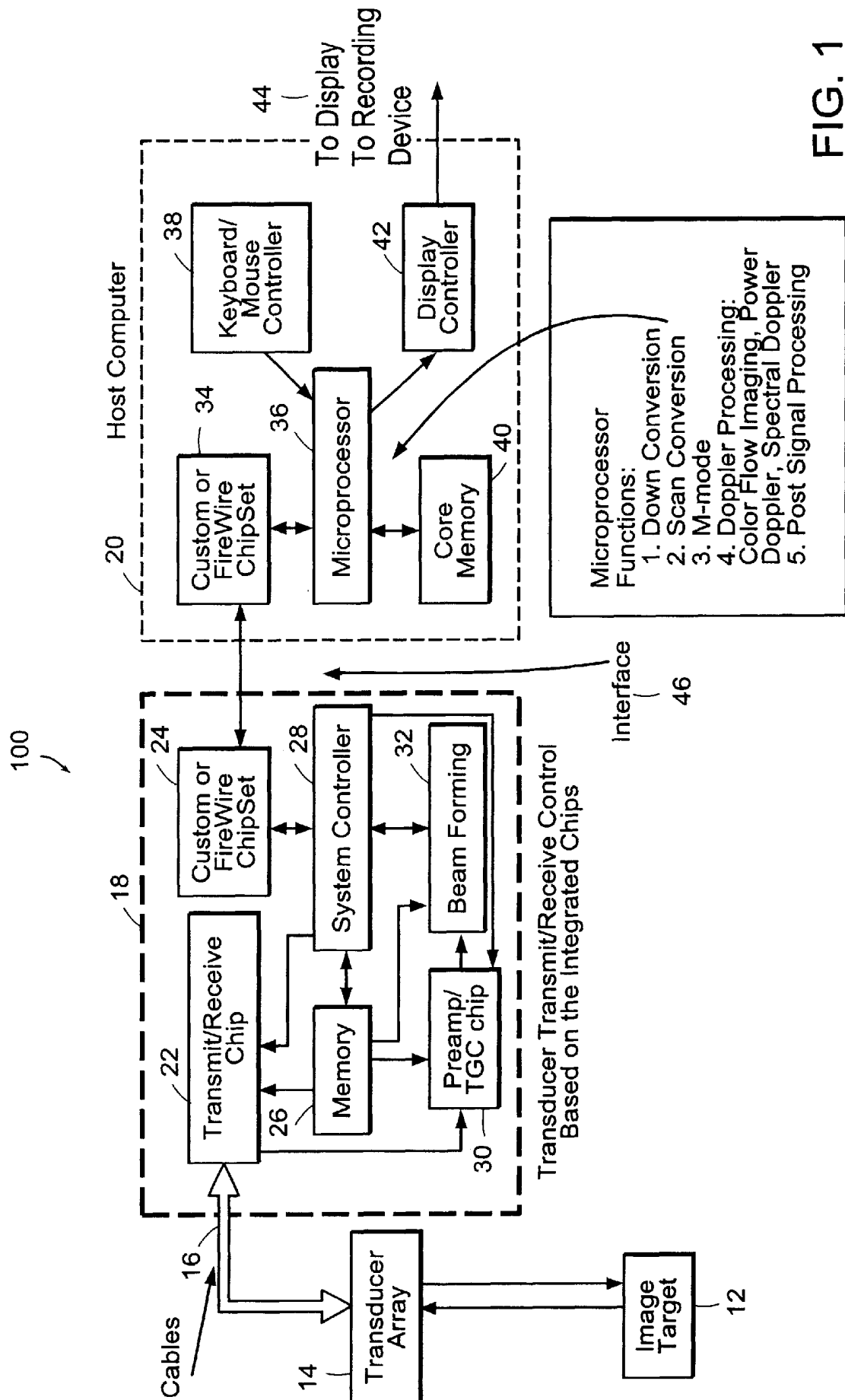
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Bowditch & Dewey, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is directed to an ultrasound imaging system and method for Doppler processing of data. The ultrasonic imaging system efficiently addresses the data computational and processing needs of Doppler processing. Software executable sequences in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention determines the phase shift and the auto-correlation phase of filtered image data. In a preferred embodiment, the system of ultrasonic imaging also includes a sequence of instructions for Doppler processing that provides the functions for demodulation, Gauss Match filtering, auto-correlation calculation, phase shift calculation, frame averaging, and scan conversion implemented with Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) or Multiple Instruction Multiple Data (MIMD) instructions. In a preferred embodiment, the ultrasound imaging system of the present invention includes a processing module; and memory operable coupled to the processing module, wherein the memory stores operational instructions that cause the processing module to map serial data to vector representation, calculate an auto-correlation function of the data, calculate a phase shift of the auto-correlation function to generate a monotonic function covering all values of the phase shift corresponding to a range of Doppler velocities and display the resultant images, for example, as color images.

31 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets





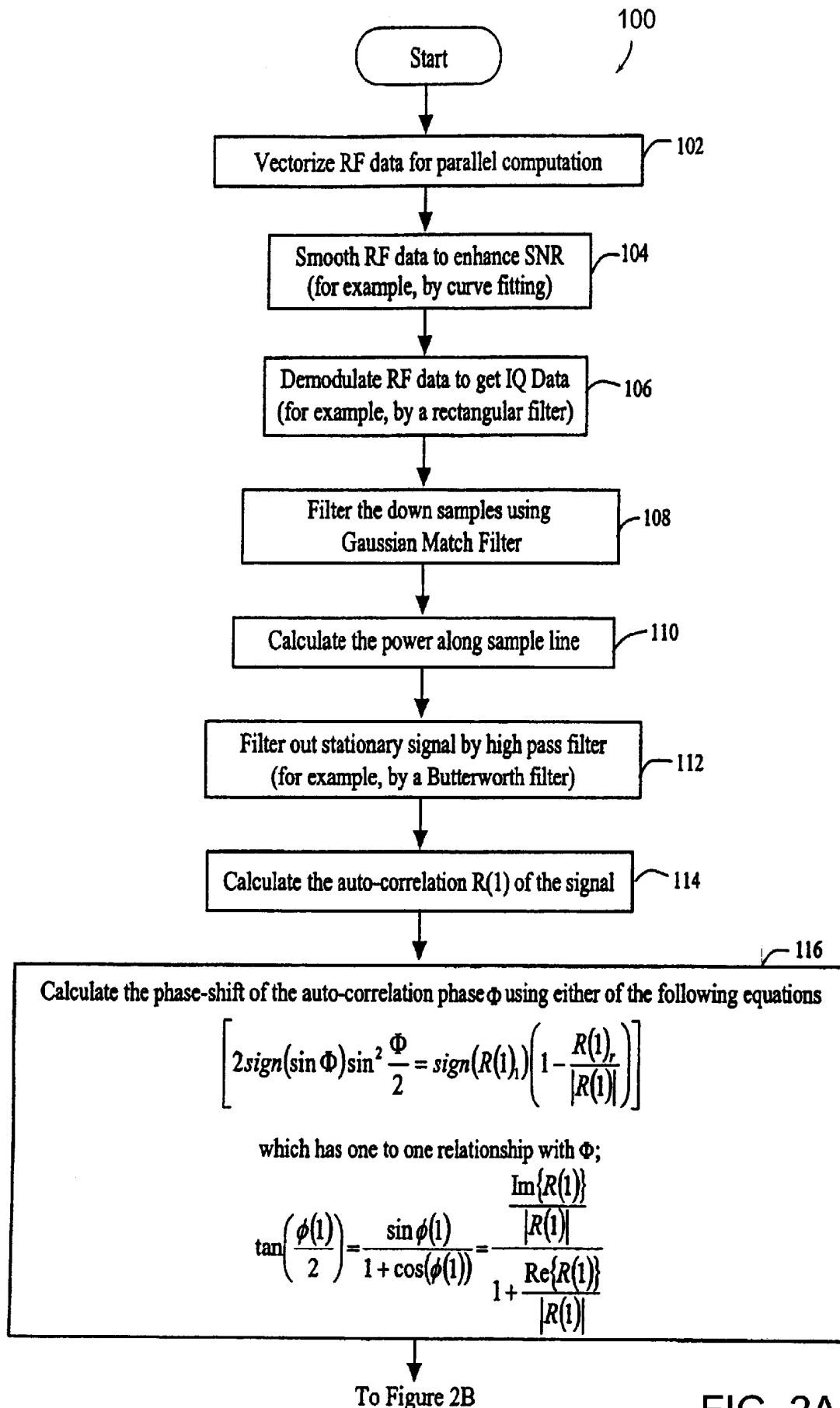


FIG. 2A

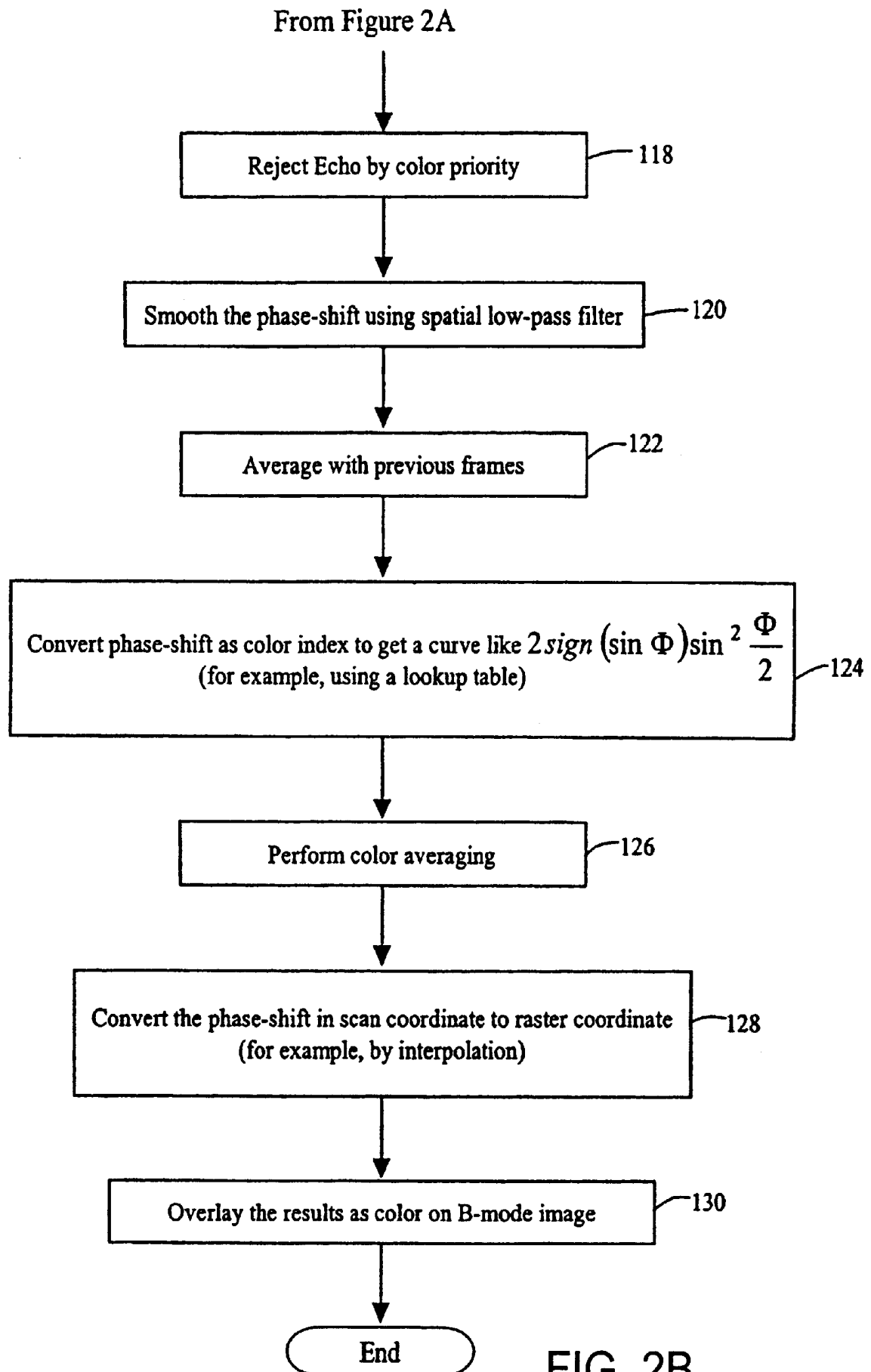


FIG. 2B

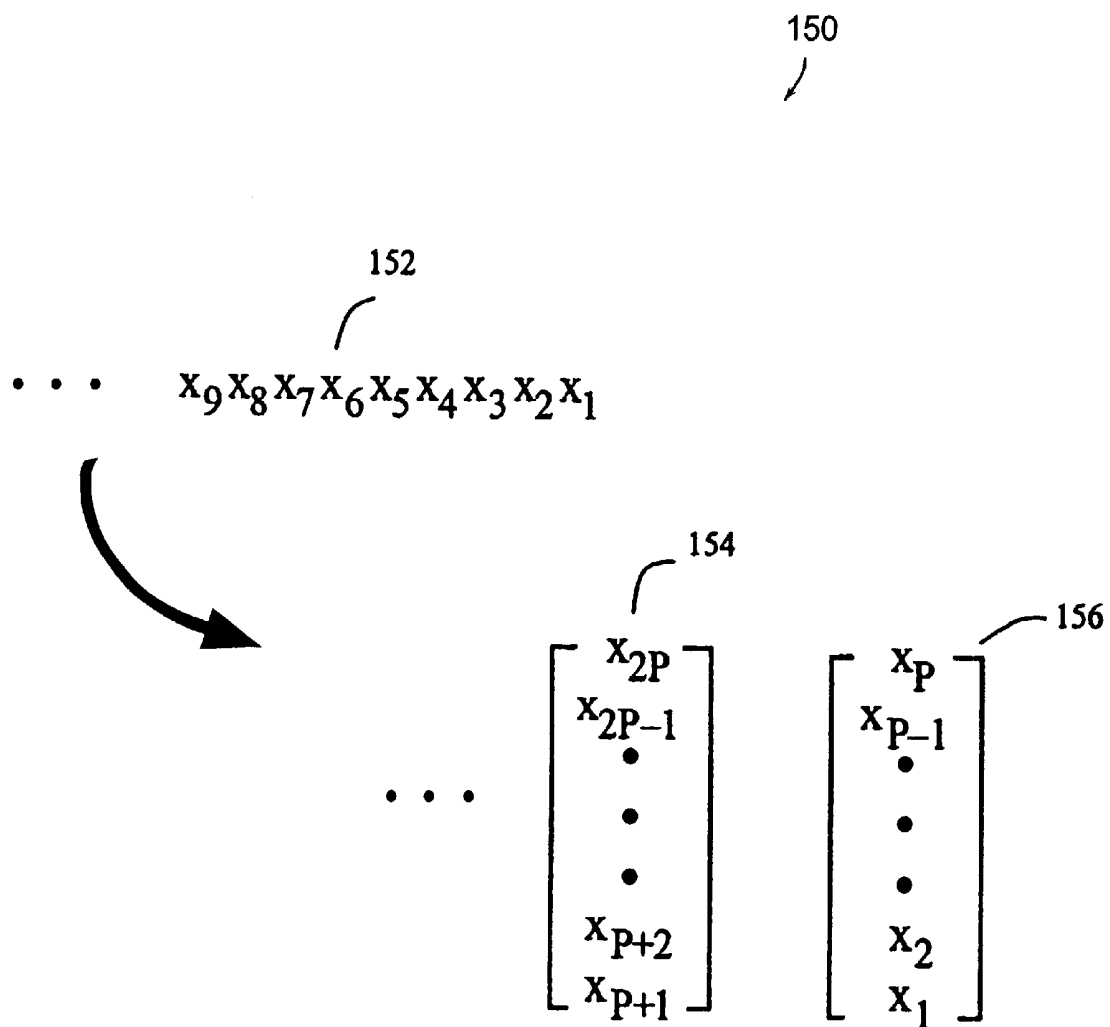


FIG. 3

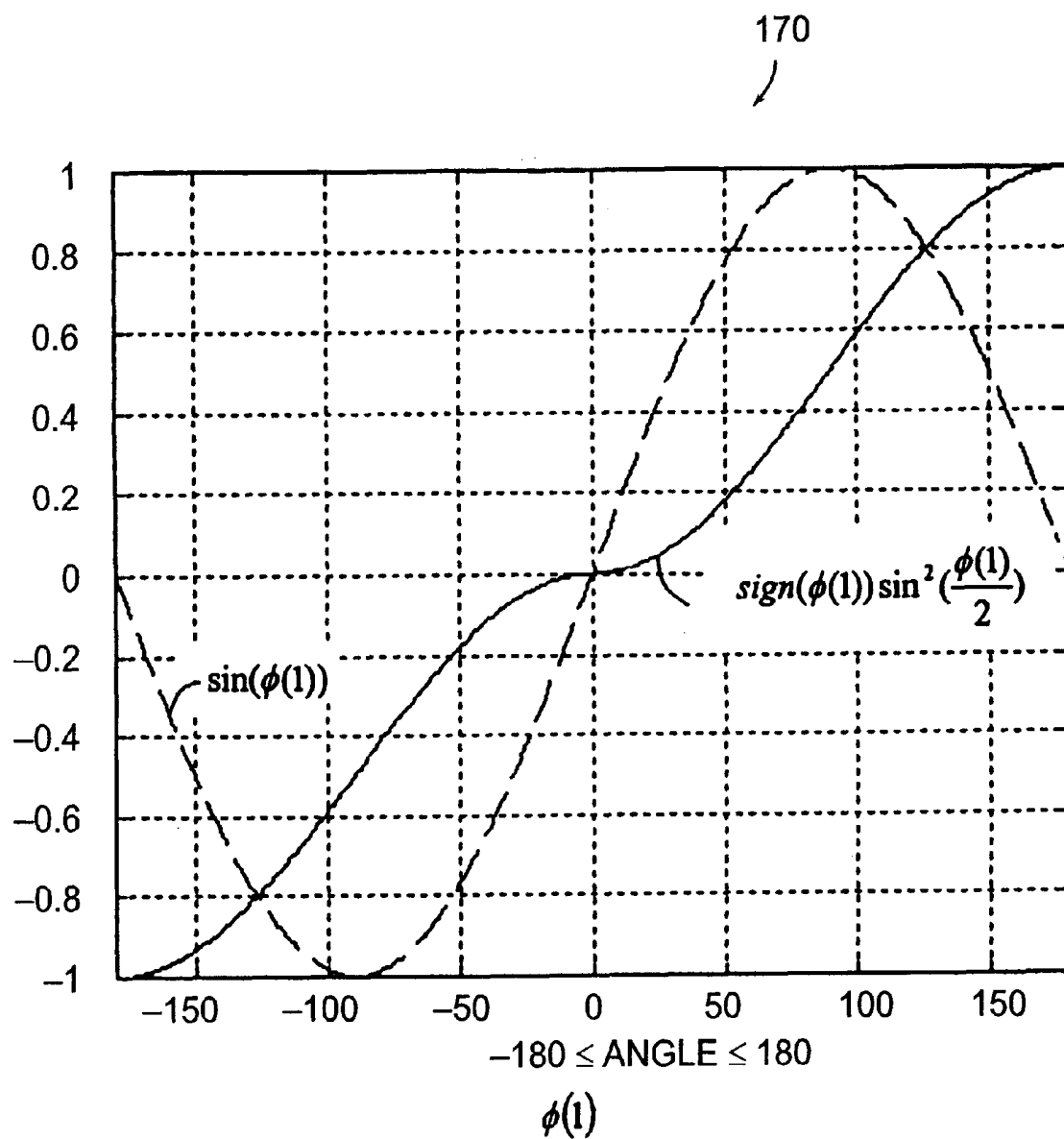


FIG. 4A

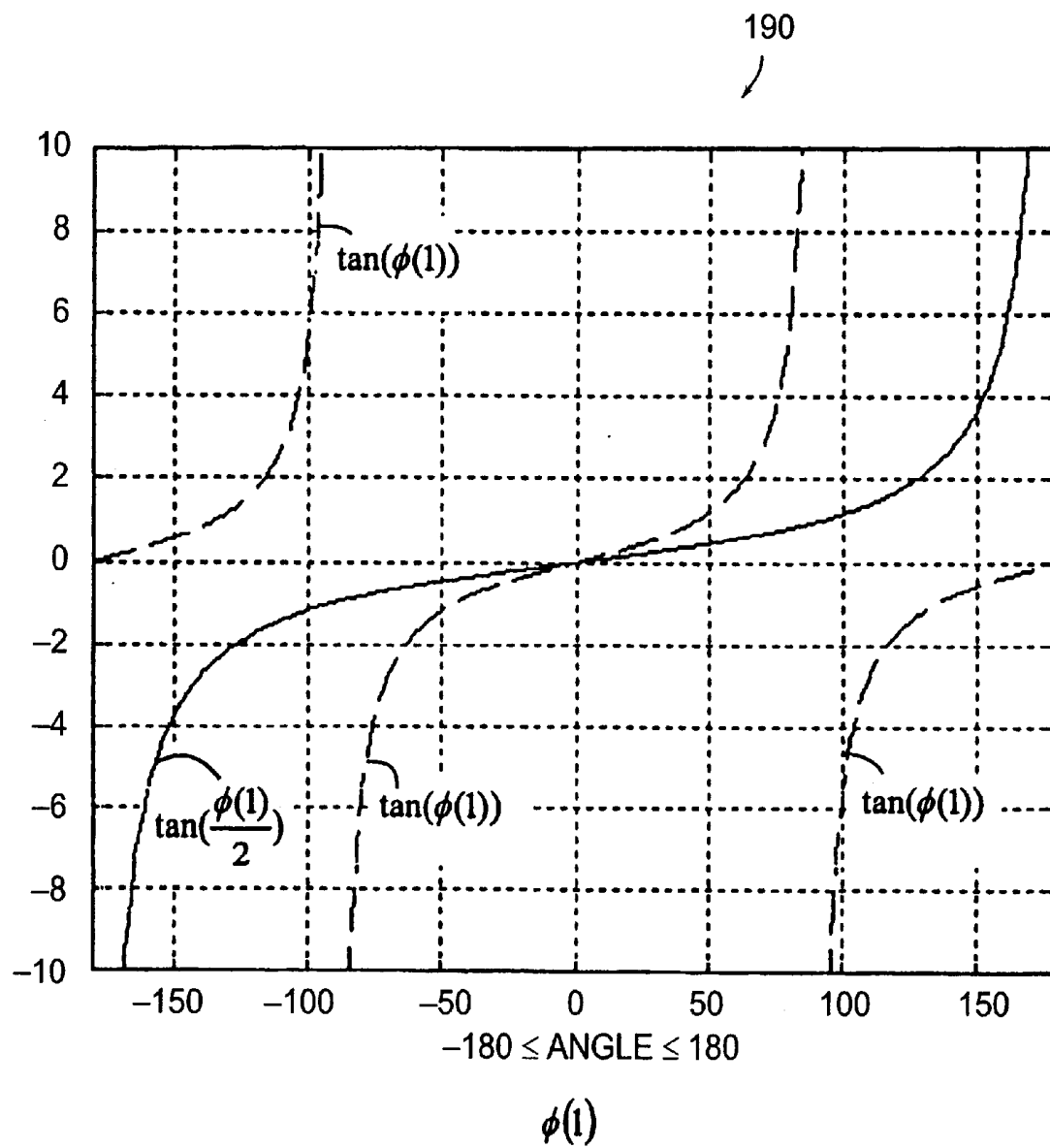


FIG. 4B

ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Ultrasonic diagnostic equipment has become an indispensable tool for clinical use. For approximately the past twenty years, real-time B-mode ultrasound imagers are used for investigating all soft tissue structures in the human body. One of the recent developments within medical imaging technology is the development of Doppler ultrasound scanners. Doppler ultrasound is an important technique for non-invasively detecting and measuring the velocity of moving structures, and particularly to display an estimate of blood velocity in the body in real time.

The basis of Doppler ultrasonography is the fact that reflected and/or scattered ultrasonic waves from a moving interface undergoes a frequency shift. In general the magnitude and the direction of this shift provides information regarding the motion of this interface. How much the frequency is changed depends upon how fast the object or moving interface is moving. Doppler ultrasound has been used mostly to measure the rate of blood flow through the heart and major arteries.

There are several forms of depiction of blood flow in medical Doppler imaging or more generally different velocity estimation systems that currently exist: Color Flow imaging, Power Doppler and Spectral sonogram. Color flow imaging (CFI), interrogates a whole region of the body, and displays a real-time image of mean velocity distribution. CFI provides an estimate of the mean velocity of flow within a vessel by color coding the information and displaying it, super positioned on a dynamic B-mode image or black and white image of anatomic structure. In order to differentiate flow direction, different colors are used to indicate velocity toward and away from the transducer.

While color flow imaging displays the mean or standard deviation of the velocity of reflectors, such as the blood cells in a given region, power Doppler (PD) displays a measurement of the amount of moving reflectors in the area, similarly to the B-mode image's display of the total amount of reflectors. A power Doppler image is an energy image in which the energy of the flow signal is displayed. Thus, power Doppler depicts the amplitude or power of the Doppler signals rather than the frequency shift. This allows detection of a larger range of Doppler shifts and thus better visualization of small vessels. These images give no velocity information, but only show the direction of flow. In contrast, spectral Doppler or spectral sonogram utilizes a pulsed wave system to interrogate a single range gate or sampling volume, and displays the velocity distribution as a function of time. The sonogram can be combined with the B-mode image to yield a duplex image. Typically, the top side displays a B-mode image of the region under investigation, and the bottom displays the sonogram. Similarly, the sonogram can also be combined with the CFI or PD image to yield a triplex image. The time for data acquisition is then divided between acquiring all three sets of data, and the frame rate of the images is typically decreased, compared to either CFI or duplex imaging.

The current ultrasound systems require extensive complex data processing circuitry in order to perform the imaging functions described herein. Doppler processing for providing two-dimensional depth and Doppler information in color flow images, power Doppler images and/or spectral sonograms require millions of operations per second. There exists a need for an ultrasound imaging system that provides

for compute-intensive systems and methods to efficiently address the data processing needs of information, such as Doppler processing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to an ultrasound imaging system and method for Doppler processing of data. The ultrasonic imaging system efficiently addresses the data computational and processing needs of Doppler processing. Software executable sequences in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention determines the phase shift and the auto-correlation phase of filtered image data. In a preferred embodiment, the system of ultrasonic imaging also includes a sequence of instructions for Doppler processing that provides the functions for demodulation, Gaussian Match filtering, auto-correlation calculation, phase shift calculation, frame averaging, and scan conversion.

In a preferred embodiment, the processing system includes parallel processing elements which execute Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) or Multiple Instruction Multiple Data (MIMD) instructions. A computer having a Pentium® III processor including MMX™ technology is an exemplary computational device of a preferred embodiment of the ultrasonic imaging system in accordance with the present invention.

A method of the present invention includes imaging a region of interest with ultrasound energy using a portable ultrasound imaging system which in turn includes a transducer array within a handheld probe. An interface unit is connected to the handheld probe with a cable interface. The interface unit has a beamforming device connected to a data processing system with another cable interface. Output signals from the interface unit are provided to the handheld probe to actuate the transducer array, which in turn delivers ultrasound energy to the region of interest. The ultrasound energy returning to the transducer array is collected from the region of interest and transmitted from the handheld probe to the interface unit. A beamforming operation is performed with the beamforming device in the interface unit. The method further includes transmitting data from the interface unit to the data processing system such that the data processing system receives a beamformed electronic representation of the region of interest. The data processing system has at least one parallel processing element integrated with a microprocessor to execute a sequence of instructions for Doppler processing and displaying of Doppler images.

In a preferred embodiment, the ultrasound imaging system of the present invention includes a processing module; and memory operably coupled to the processing module, wherein the memory stores operational instructions that cause the processing module to map serial data to a vector representation, demodulate the data to obtain in-phase and quadrature sample data, calculate an auto-correlation function of the data, calculate a phase shift of the auto-correlation function represented as a monotonic function in the interval corresponding to the range of Doppler velocities according to the Nyquist criterion and expressed as a simple mathematical function, convert the phase shift to an index and display the images, for example, as color images.

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the system and method for ultrasound imaging will be apparent from the following more particular description of preferred embodiments of the system and method as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the different views.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the ultrasound imaging system in accordance with the present invention;

FIGS. 2A and 2B are flow charts of a preferred embodiment of a method for Doppler processing in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a preferred embodiment of a method of data mapping for parallel computation in accordance with the present invention; and

FIGS. 4A and 4B are graphical representations of the Doppler phase shift calculations in accordance with preferred embodiments of the present invention.

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following more particular description of preferred embodiments of the invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The ultrasound imaging system is directed at a Doppler processing system in a portable ultrasound system. In a preferred embodiment, the ultrasonic imaging system includes parallel computation units and a memory having stored therein instructions to process data and display ultrasound images using compute-efficient methods.

A preferred embodiment of the ultrasound imaging system includes a pulse-Doppler processor for color flow imaging or map applications. Color flow (CF) imaging combines in a single modality the abilities of ultrasound to image tissue and to investigate blood flow. CF images consist of Doppler information that can be color-encoded and superimposed on a B-mode gray-scale image.

Color-flow imaging is a mean velocity estimator. There are two known different techniques for computing the mean velocity. First, in a pulsed Doppler system, Fast-Fourier Transforms (FFTs) can be used to yield the velocity distribution of the region of interest, and both the mean and the variance of the velocity profile can be calculated and displayed as a color flow imaging. The other approach is the one dimensional auto-correlation technique described by Kasai et al in "Real-Time Two Dimensional Blood Flow Imaging Using an Auto-correlation Technique" in the IEEE Transactions on Sonics and Ultrasonics Vol. SU-32, No. 3 in May 1985, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Mean blood flow velocity is estimated from the frequency spectra of echoes. An estimate of the mean velocity in the range gate or sample volume gives an indication of the volume flow rate. As the frequency of the range or depth gated and sampled signal is proportional to the velocity, the spatial mean velocity can be determined by the mean angular frequency of $P(\omega)$ and is expressed as:

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega P(\omega) d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) d\omega} \quad (1)$$

where $P(\omega)$ is the power density spectrum of the received, demodulated signal. Equation (1) gives the mean Doppler frequency shift due to the blood flow. The mean blood flow velocity $\bar{v}$ can then be estimated by the following equation:

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\bar{\omega}}{\omega_0} \frac{c}{2 \cos \theta} \quad (2)$$

where c is the velocity of sound and θ the angle between the sound beam and the blood flow vector.

The extent of turbulence in blood flow may be inferred from the variance of the spectrum. Since the Doppler frequency directly relates to the flow vector, i.e., flow direction and speed, in an ultrasonic sample volume, the spectrum spread broadens in accordance with flow disturbance. While in laminar flow, the spectrum spread is narrow, since a uniform flow vector gives a singular Doppler frequency shift. The mean angular frequency can be determined by the phase-shift of auto-correlation of the complex signal $z(t)$. The inverse Fourier transform of the power density spectrum is the auto-correlation function $R(\tau)$ and is expressed as:

$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega \equiv A(\tau) e^{j\phi(\tau)} \quad (3)$$

From the moment's theorem of Fourier transforms, it can be shown that

$$\dot{R}(0) = j \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega P(\omega) d\omega \quad (4)$$

and

$$R(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) d\omega \quad (5)$$

It follows then

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{\dot{R}(0)}{jR(0)} \quad (6)$$

Therefore, the mean velocity estimation can be reduced to an estimation of the auto-correlation and the derivative of the auto-correlation. The estimator given by the above expression can be calculated when data from two returned lines are used. From Equation (3),

$$\dot{R}(0) = jA(0)\dot{\phi}(0) \text{ and } R(0) = A(0) \quad (7)$$

Substituting the above equations into (6), we have

$$\bar{\omega} = \dot{\phi}(0) \approx \frac{\phi(1) - \phi(-1)}{2} = \phi(1) \quad (8)$$

Generally, $\phi(1)$ can be determined by either of the following methods

$$\phi(1) = \arctan \left(\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$\phi(1) = \arcsin \left(\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$\phi(1) = \arccos \left(\frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|} \right) \quad (11)$$

In a preferred embodiment of the ultrasonic imaging system,

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1))\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right)$$

represents the phase-shift, where

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1))\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right)$$

is a monotonic function of $\phi(1)$ in the interval $(-\pi, +\pi)$. Thus, every value of

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1))\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right)$$

uniquely defines a $\phi(1)$ in the interval $(-\pi, +\pi)$ and vice versa.

Further,

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1)) = \text{sign}(\sin(\phi(1))) = \text{sign}(\text{Im}\{R(1)\}) \quad (13)$$

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos(\phi(1))}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}}{2} \quad (14)$$

And therefore:

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1))\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\text{Im}\{R(1)\}) \left[1 - \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}\right] \quad (15)$$

Similarly, the $\phi(1)$ can be determined based on

$$\tan\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\phi(1)}{1 + \cos(\phi(1))} = \frac{\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}}{1 + \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}} \quad (15a)$$

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the estimator given by the above expressions 15 and/or 15a can be calculated when data from at least two returned lines are used. The equations 15 and 15a represent the phase shift ϕ as a monotonic function in the interval between negative and positive pi $(-\pi, +\pi)$ and express the phase shift as simple mathematical calculations. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, more lines are used in order to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. Data from several RF lines are needed in order to get useful velocity estimates by the auto-correlation estimator. Preferably, in a particular embodiment between eight (8) and sixteen (16) lines are acquired for the same image direction. The lines are divided into range gates throughout the image depths, and the velocity is estimated along the lines.

The CFI pulses are interspersed between the B-mode image pulses in duplex imaging. It is known that a longer duration pulse train gives an estimator with a lower variation. However, a good spatial resolution necessitates a short pulse. In a particular embodiment of the ultrasound imaging system of the present invention, a separate pulse is preferably used for the B-mode image, because the CFI pulse is too long for high quality gray-scale image.

While Color Flow Imaging (CFI) sonograph has been an effective diagnostic tool in clinical cardio-vascular application, power Doppler (PD) imaging provides an alternative method of displaying the blood stream in the insonified regions of interest. While CF imaging displays the mean or standard deviation of the velocity of reflectors such as, for example, blood cells in a given region, PD displays a measurement of the amount of moving reflectors in the area, similarly to the B-mode image's display of the total amount of reflectors. Thus, power Doppler is akin to a B-mode image with the stationary reflectors suppressed. This is particularly useful for viewing small moving particles with small scattering cross-sections such as red blood cells.

The power Doppler image displays the integrated Doppler power instead of the mean frequency shift as used for color Doppler imaging. As discussed hereinbefore, the color flow mapping is a mean frequency estimation, and can be expressed as:

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega P(\omega) d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) d\omega} \quad (1)$$

where $\bar{\omega}$ represents the mean frequency shift and $P(\omega)$ is the power density spectrum of the received signal. It has also been shown hereinbefore by inverse Fourier transform that

$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega \quad (16)$$

The total integrated Doppler power can be expressed as

$$pw = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) d\omega \quad (17)$$

Substituting Equation (16) into (17), it follows that

$$R(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) \exp(j\omega 0) d\omega = \int P(\omega) d\omega = pw \quad (18)$$

and that the 0th lag of the auto-correlation function can be used to compute the integrated total Doppler power. In other words the integrated power in the frequency domain is the same as the integrated power in the time domain and hence the power Doppler can be computed in one preferred embodiment from either time-domain or the frequency-domain data. In either embodiment, the unwanted signal from the surrounding tissue such as the vessel walls is removed via filtering.

In a preferred embodiment, the PD computation can be carried out in software executing a sequence of instructions on the host processor similarly to the computation of the CFI processing described hereinbefore. In a preferred embodiment, parallel computation units such as those in the Intel® Pentium® and Pentium® III's MMX™ coprocessors that allow rapid computation of the required functions are used. Intel®'s MMX™ is a Pentium® microprocessor that executes applications faster than non-MMX™ Pentium® microprocessor. It is designed to improve the performance of multimedia and communication algorithms. The technology includes new instructions and data types which achieve higher levels of performance for these algorithms or host processors. In particular, MMX™ Pentium® microprocessors have microprocessor instructions that are designed to handle video, audio and graphical data more efficiently.

Further, MMX™ technology consists of a Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) process which makes it possible for one instruction to perform the same operation on multiple data items. In addition, the memory cache on the MMX™ Processor has increased to, for example, 32 thousand bytes, which provides for fewer accesses to memory that is off the microprocessor. In an alternate preferred embodiment, a Digital Signal Processor (DSP) can also be used to perform the processing function. Such architecture permits flexibility in changing digital signal processing algorithms and transmitting signals to achieve the best performance as the region of interest is changed.

As discussed hereinbefore, the frequency content of the Doppler signal corresponds to the velocity distribution of the blood. It is common to devise a system for estimating blood movement at a fixed depth in tissue. A transmitter emits an ultrasound pulse that propagates into and interacts with tissue and blood. The backscattered signal is received by the same transducer and amplified. For a multiple-pulsed system, one sample is acquired for each pulse emitted. A display of the distribution of velocities can be made by Fourier transforming the received signal and displaying the result. This display is also called a sonogram. Often a B-mode image is presented along with the sonogram in a duplex system, and the area of investigation or range gate is displayed on the image. The placement and size of the range gate are determined by the user, and this determines the time instance for the sampling operation. The range gate length determines the area of investigation and sets the length of the emitted pulse.

The calculated spectral density is displayed on a screen with frequency on the y-axis and time on the x-axis. The intensity at a point on the screen indicates the amplitude of the spectrum and is, thus, proportional to the number of blood scatterer moving at a particular velocity.

FIG. 1 is a schematic functional block of one embodiment of the ultrasound imaging system 10 of the invention. Similar imaging systems are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,957,846 to Alice M. Chiang et al., issued Sep. 28, 1999, entitled "Portable Ultrasound Imaging System," the entire contents of which are being incorporated herein by reference. As shown, the system 10 includes an ultrasonic transducer array 14 which transmits ultrasonic signals into a region of interest or image target 12, such as a region of human tissue, and receives reflected ultrasonic signals returning from the image target. The system 10 also includes a front-end interface or processing unit 18 which is connected by cables 16, for example, coaxial cables to the transducer array 14 and includes a transducer transmit/receive control chip 22.

Ultrasonic echoes reflected by the image target 12 are detected by the ultrasonic transducers in the array 14. Each transducer converts the received ultrasonic signal into a representative electrical signal which is forwarded to an integrated chip having preamplification circuits and time-varying gain control (TGC) circuitry 30. The preamplification circuitry sets the level of the electrical signals from the transducer array 14 at a level suitable for subsequent processing, and the TGC circuitry is used to compensate for attenuation of the sound pulse as it penetrates through human tissue and also drives the beamforming circuits 32 to produce a line image. The conditioned electrical signals are forwarded to the beamforming circuitry 32 which introduces appropriate differential delay into each of the received signals to dynamically focus the signals such that an accurate image can be created. Further details of the beamforming circuitry 32 and the delay circuits used to introduce

differential delay into received signals and the pulses generated by a pulse synchronizer are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,111,816 to Alice M. Chiang et al., issued Aug. 29, 2000 entitled "Multi-Dimensional Beamforming Device," the entire content of which are being incorporated herein by reference.

A memory 30 stores data from a controller 28. The memory 30 provides stored data to the transmit/receive chip 22, the TGC 30 and the beamformer 32. The output from the system controller 28 is connected directly to a custom or FireWire Chipset. The FireWire Chipset is described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,530,887 to Jeffrey M. Gilbert et al., issued Mar. 11, 2003 entitled "Ultrasound Probe with Integrated Electronics," the entire contents of which are being incorporated herein by reference. "FireWire" refers to IEEE standard 1394, which provides high-speed data transmission over a serial link. There also exists a wireless version of the FireWire standard allowing communication via an optical link for untethered operation.

The FireWire standard and an ultrasound probe with integrated electronics as described in co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/791,491, entitled "Ultrasound Probe With Integrated Electronics," by Alice M. Chiang et al., the entire contents of which are being incorporated herein by reference, may be used in preferred embodiments of the present invention. The FireWire standard is used for multimedia equipment and allows 100–200Mbps and preferably in the range of 400–800 Mbps operation over an inexpensive 6 wire cable. Power is also provided on two of the six wires so that the FireWire cable is the only necessary electrical connection to the probe head. A power source such as a battery or IEEE 1394 hub can be used. The FireWire protocol provides both isochronous communication for transferring high-rate, low-latency video data as well as asynchronous, reliable communication that can be used for configuration and control of the peripherals as well as obtaining status information from them. Several chipsets are available to interface custom systems to the FireWire bus. Additionally, PCI-to-FireWire chipsets and boards are currently available to complete the other end of the head-to-host connection. CardBus-to-FireWire boards can also be used.

Although the VRAM controller directly controls the ultrasound scan head, higher level control, initialization, and data processing and display comes from a general purpose host such as a desktop PC, laptop, or palmtop computer. The display can include a touchscreen capability. The host writes the VRAM data via the VRAM Controller. This is performed both at initialization as well as whenever any parameters change (such as number or positions of zones, or types of scan head) requiring a different scanning pattern. During routine operation when data is just being continually read from the scan head with the same scanning parameters, the host need not write to the VRAM. Because the VRAM controller also tracks where in the scan pattern it is, it can perform the packetization to mark frame boundaries in the data that goes back to the host. The control of additional functions such as power-down modes and querying of buttons or dial on the head can also be performed via the FireWire connection.

Although FireWire chipsets manage electrical and low-level protocol interface to the FireWire interface, the system controller has to manage the interface to the FireWire chipset as well as handling higher level FireWire protocol issues such as decoding asynchronous packets and keeping frames from spanning isochronous packet boundaries.

Asynchronous data transfer occurs at anytime and is asynchronous with respect to the image data. Asynchronous

data transfers take the form of a write or read request from one node to another. The writes and the reads are to a specific range of locations in the target node's address space. The address space can be 48 bits. The individual asynchronous packet lengths are limited to 1024 bytes for 200 Mbps operation. Both reads and writes are supported by the system controller. Asynchronous writes are used to allow the host to modify the VRAM data as well as a control word in the controller which can alter the operation mode. Asynchronous reads are used to query a configuration ROM (in the system controller FPGA) and can also be used to query external registers or I/O such as a "pause" button. The configuration ROMs contain a querible "unique ID" which can be used to differentiate the probe heads as well as allow node-lockings of certain software features based on a key.

Using isochronous transfers, a node reserves a specified amount of bandwidth and it gets guaranteed low-overhead bursts of link access every $\frac{1}{8000}$ second. All image data from the head to the host is sent via isochronous packets. The FireWire protocol allows for some packet-level synchronization and additional synchronization is built into the system controller.

The front-end processing or interface unit system controller **28** interfaces with a host computer **20**, such as a desktop PC, laptop or palmtop, via the custom or FireWire Chipsets **24**, **34**. This interface allows the host to write control data into the memory **26** and receive data back. This may be performed at initialization and whenever a change in parameters such as, for example, number and/or position of zones, is required when the user selects a different scanning pattern. The front-end system controller **28** also provides buffering and flow control functions, as data from the beamformer is sent to the host via a bandwidth-constrained link, to prevent data loss.

The host computer **20** includes a keyboard/mouse controller **38**, and a display controller **42** which interfaces with a display or recording device **44**. A graphical user interface described in co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/822,764 entitled "Unitary Operator Control for Ultrasonic Imaging Graphical User Interface," by Michael Brodsky, the entire contents of which are being incorporated herein by reference, may be used in a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

The host computer further includes a processing unit such as microprocessor **36**. In a preferred embodiment of the ultrasound imaging system in accordance with the present invention the microprocessor **36** includes on-chip parallel processing elements. In a preferred embodiment, the parallel processing elements may include a multiplier and an adder. In another preferred embodiment, the processing elements may include computing components, memories, logic and control circuits. Depending on the complexity of the design, the parallel processing elements can execute either SIMD or Multiple Instruction Multiple Data (MIMD) instructions.

Further, the host computer includes a memory unit **40** that is connected to the microprocessor **36** and has a sequence of instructions stored therein to cause the microprocessor **36** to provide the functions of down conversion, scan conversion, M-mode, and Doppler processing which includes color flow imaging, power Doppler and spectral Doppler, and any post-signal processing. The down conversion or mixing of sampled analog data may be accomplished by first multiplying the sampled data by a complex value and then filtering the data to reject images that have been mixed to nearby frequencies. The outputs of this down-conversion processing are available for subsequent display or Doppler processing.

The scan conversion function converts the digitized signal data from the beamforming circuitry **32** from polar coordinates (r, θ) to rectangular coordinates (x,y). After the conversion, the rectangular coordinate data can be forwarded for optional post signal processing where it is formatted for display on the display **44** or for compression in a video compression circuit. Scan conversion and beamforming and associated interfaces are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,248,073 to Jeffrey M. Gilbert et al., issued on Jun. 19, 2001, entitled "Ultrasound Scan Conversion with Spatial Dithering," the entire contents of which are being incorporated herein by reference.

The Doppler processing (CFI, PD, spectral Doppler) is used to image target tissue **12** such as flowing blood. In a preferred embodiment, with pulsed Doppler processing, a color flow map is generated. In a preferred embodiment, the CFI, PD, Spectral Doppler computation can be carried out in software running on the host processor. Parallel computation units such as those in the Intel® Pentium® and Pentium® III's MMX™ coprocessors allow rapid computation of the required functions. For parallel processing computation, a plurality of microprocessors are linked together and are able to work on different parts of a computation simultaneously. In another preferred embodiment, digital Signal Processor (DSP) can also be used to perform the task. Such arrangement permits flexibility in changing digital signal processing algorithms and transmitting signals to achieve the best performance as region of interest is changed.

Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) parallel processors allow one micro-instruction to operate at the same time on multiple data items to accelerate software processing and thus performance. One chip provides central coordination in the SIMD parallel processing computer. Currently, SIMD allows the packing of four single precision 32-bit floating point values into a 128-bit register. These new data registers enable the processing of data elements in parallel. Because each register can hold more than one data element, the processor can process more than one data element simultaneously. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, all the data is organized efficiently to use SIMD operations. In a particular embodiment, Multiple Instruction Multiple Data (MIMD) parallel processors may be used, which include a plurality of processors. Each processor can run different parts of the same executable instruction set and execute these instructions on different data. This particular embodiment employing MIMD may be more flexible than the embodiment utilizing SIMD, however may be more expensive. All the kernel functions such as demodulation, Gauss match filtering, Butterworth high pass filtering, autocorrelation calculation, phase-shift calculation, frame averaging, color-averaging, spatial domain low-pass filtering, and scan conversion interpolation are implemented with SIMD or MIMD. The Doppler processing results in the processed data being scan converted wherein the polar coordinates of the data are translated to rectangular coordinates suitable for display or video compression.

The control circuit, preferably in the form of a microprocessor **36** inside of a personal computer (e.g., desktop, laptop, palmtop), controls the high-level operation of the ultrasound imaging system **10**. The microprocessor **36** or a DSP initializes delay and scan conversion memory. The control circuit **36** controls the differential delays introduced in the beamforming circuitry **32** via the memory **26**.

The microprocessor **36** also controls the memory **40** which stores data. It is understood that the memory **40** can be a single memory or can be multiple memory circuits. The microprocessor **36** also interfaces with the post signal pro-

cessing functional instructions and the display controller 44 to control their individual functions. The display controller 44 may compress data to permit transmission of the image data to remote stations for display and analysis via a transmission channel. The transmission channel can be a modem or wireless cellular communication channel or other known communication method.

The preferred embodiments of the ultrasonic imaging system address the main problem of performing Doppler processing by software which typically is the speed for processing in real time. FIG. 2 illustrates a preferred embodiment of a method 100 for Doppler processing in accordance with the present invention.

The method 100 includes mapping or vectorizing of the serial input RF data for parallel computation per step 102. Further details of the data mapping process are described in FIG. 3 which diagrammatically illustrates a preferred embodiment of a method 150 for data mapping for parallel processing. An input data stream 152 is mapped into an input vector representation. The vectors 154, 156 are sequentially provided to the microprocessor's 36 parallel processing elements in which an instruction can be executed that allows all data within the vectors 154, 156 to be operated on in parallel. The dimension of the vector P is determined by the hardware constraints of the microprocessor and may equal the number of parallel processors. For example, current MMX™ technology allows a vector with four dimensions, thus limiting the processing of four dimension vectors in parallel. The dimensions of the vector representation are not limited to the current available technology and can accommodate increases in the dimension of the vector representation.

The method 100 includes the step 104 of smoothing the RF data to enhance the signal to noise ratio (SNR), for example, by curve fitting techniques. The RF data is then demodulated to generated IQ data, where I represents in-phase and Q represents quadrature samples in step 106. Demodulation may be performed, but is not limited to, by a rectangular filter.

In a preferred embodiment, Doppler processing is operated on each sub-segment instead of each single sample. This method saves processing time because the number of sub-segments is much less than number of samples. This is important for clinical use of software-based Doppler products, where a real-time system is critical. Further, by processing sub-segments the sensitivity to flows increases. The data processed per a sequence of instructions in a preferred embodiment represents the average over a segment, which has higher signal to noise ratio.

The use of data segments may however cause lower spatial resolution. To reduce such an effect, the signal sequence is not divided as individual segments, instead each adjoining segment is overlapped with each other. In other words, the center distance or down-sample space between each segment is less than the length of segments. According to the Nyquist sampling theorem, if such a distance is less or equal to the half segment length, the spatial resolution can be recovered by proper interpolation methods. For example, if there exists a demodulated IQ data sequence $y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6, y_7$, the segment length as four and down-sample space as two, a down-sampled data sequence z_0, z_1, z_2 , is generated where z_0 is the average of y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3 , z_1 is average of y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5 , z_2 is the average of y_4, y_5, y_6, y_7 . Mathematically, the average over each segment can be expressed as

$$z(t) = \frac{1}{L} \text{Rect}\left(\frac{t}{L}\right) * y(t) \quad (19)$$

where $y(t)$ is demodulated complex IQ data,

$$\text{Rect}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -0.5 \leq t \leq 0.5 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

If the down-sample space is $\Delta t \leq L/2$, then the down-sampled data can be expressed as

$$z_s(k) = z(k\Delta t)$$

where

$$k=0,1,2, \quad (21)$$

The method 100 further includes the step 108 of filtering the down-samples using, for example, without limitation, the Gauss Match filter. A match filter is used to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio. The signal for Doppler processing is generated by performing quadrature demodulation with the emitted frequency (ω_0) and then Gauss Match filtering the complex signal.

$$y(t) = \text{Gauss}(t) * [\text{rf}(t) \exp(j\omega_0 t)] \quad (22)$$

where $\text{rf}(t)$ is the raw RF data. To save the calculation time, match filtering is only performed on down-sampled samples. From (19), it follows

$$z(t) = \text{Rect}(t) * \text{Gauss}(t) * [\text{rf}(t) \exp(j\omega_0 t)] \quad (23)$$

Equation (23) can be also expressed as

$$z(t) = \text{Gauss}(t) * x(t) \quad (24)$$

$$x(t) = \text{Rect}(t) * [\text{rf}(t) \exp(j\omega_0 t)] \quad (25)$$

Thus, the down-sampled data can be expressed as

$$z_s(k) = z(k\Delta t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Gauss}(\tau) \times (k\Delta t - \tau) d\tau \quad (26)$$

The method 100 further includes the step 110 of calculating the power along the sample line before a high pass filter or wall filter. Per step 112, stationary signals are filtered out by a high pass filter, for example, but not limited to, a Butterworth filter. The method 100 then proceeds to step 114 wherein the auto-correlation function $R(1)$ of the signal is calculated.

Per step 116, the phase shift of the auto-correlation phase is then calculated efficiently. As described hereinbefore, the mean velocity can be determined by the mean angular frequency

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega P(\omega) d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\omega) d\omega} \quad (27)$$

where $P(\bar{\omega})$ is the power density spectrum of Doppler signal. The mean blood flow velocity $\bar{v}$ can then be estimated by the following equation

$$\overline{v} = \frac{\overline{\omega}}{\omega_0} \frac{c}{2 \cos \theta}$$

where c is the velocity of sound and θ the angle between the sound beam and the blood flow vector. It has been shown that:

$$\overline{\omega} = \phi(0) \approx \frac{\phi(1) - \phi(-1)}{2} = \phi \quad (28)$$

Generally, $\phi(1)$ can be determined by either of the following methods

$$\phi(1) = \arctan\left(\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}\right) \quad (29)$$

$$\phi(1) = \arcsin\left(\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}\right) \quad (30)$$

$$\phi(1) = \arccos\left(\frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}\right) \quad (31)$$

All these operations are too time consuming to be implemented by software. Besides, these functions are not monotonic in the interval between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$ ($-\pi, +\pi$). Thus, not all values of the phase shift corresponding to the range of Doppler velocities according to the Nyquist criterion are accounted for. In a preferred embodiment of the Doppler processing system in accordance with the present invention

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1)) \sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right)$$

represents the phase-shift, where

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

$$\text{Sign}(\phi(1)) \sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right)$$

is a monotonic function of $\phi(1)$ in the interval $(-\pi, +\pi)$. In other words, every value of

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1)) \sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right)$$

uniquely defines a $\phi(1)$ in the interval $(-\pi, +\pi)$ and vice versa. Calculation of the $\sin^2$ function avoids the use of a square root operation, which is computationally intensive.

As we know

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1)) = \text{sign}(\sin(\phi(1))) = \text{sign}(\text{Im}\{R(1)\}) \quad (33)$$

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos(\phi(1))}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}}{2} \quad (34)$$

So

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1)) \sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\text{Im}\{R(1)\}) \left[1 - \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}\right] \quad (35)$$

Similarly, the angle $\phi(1)$ may be also calculated by

$$\tan\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \phi(1)}{1 + \cos(\phi(1))} = \frac{\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}}{1 + \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}} \quad (35a)$$

The method **100** further includes the step **118** wherein the echo signals are rejected by color priority. In a preferred embodiment, if the power before the high pass filter is larger than a predetermined threshold, the phase shift is set to zero. Per step **120** the phase shift is smoothed by, but is not limited to, a spatial low-pass filter. The phase-shift is averaged with previous frames such as, for example, the previous two frames per step **122**. The phase shift is converted to a color index per step **124** to obtain a curve like the one represented by the phase shift calculation in equations **35** and **35a**. In a preferred embodiment, a look up table may be used, but is not limited to, in order to convert the phase shift to a color index. Color averaging is then performed per step **126**. Per step **128** the phase shift represented in scan coordinates is transformed or converted to raster coordinates using, for example, but is not limited to, interpolation methods. The resultant color images are superpositioned on the B-mode image in step **130**.

FIG. **4A** illustrates a graphical representation **170** of the Doppler phase shift calculations, in particular for the following equations 10 and 15 described hereinbefore. The graphical representation of equation 15 in accordance with a preferred embodiment, is a monotonic function in the interval between $-\pi$ and π which spans the range of Doppler velocities according due to the Nyquist criterion. This can be expressed by simple mathematical operations, as shown in the right hand side of equation 15.

$$\phi(1) = \arcsin\left(\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}\right) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{sign}(\phi(1)) \sin^2\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\text{Im}\{R(1)\}) \left[1 - \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}\right] \quad (15)$$

FIG. **4B** illustrates a graphical representation **190** of equations 9 and 15a.

$$\phi(1) = \arctan\left(\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}\right) \quad (9)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\phi(1)}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \phi(1)}{1 + \cos(\phi(1))} = \frac{\frac{\text{Im}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}}{1 + \frac{\text{Re}\{R(1)\}}{|R(1)|}} \quad (15a)$$

Equation 15a, is the graphical representation of a preferred embodiment, and is a monotonic function in the interval between $-\pi$ and π which spans the range of Doppler velocities according to the Nyquist criterion, and can be expressed by simple mathematical operations, as shown in the right hand side of equation 15a.

It should be noted that an operating environment for the system **10** includes a processing system with at least one high speed processing unit and a memory system. In accor-

dance with the practices of persons skilled in the art of computer programming, the present invention is described with reference to acts and symbolic representations of operations or instructions that are performed by the processing system, unless indicated otherwise. Such acts and operations or instructions are sometimes referred to as being “computer-executed”, or “processing unit executed.”

It will be appreciated that the acts and symbolically represented operations or instructions include the manipulation of electrical signals by the processing unit. An electrical system with data bits causes a resulting transformation or reduction of the electrical signal representation, and the maintenance of data bits at memory locations in the memory system to thereby reconfigure or otherwise alter the processing unit's operation, as well as other processing of signals. The memory locations where data bits are maintained are physical locations that have particular electrical, magnetic, optical, or organic properties corresponding to the data bits.

The data bits may also be maintained on a computer readable medium including magnetic disks, optical disks, organic disks, and any other volatile or non-volatile mass storage system readable by the processing unit. The computer readable medium includes cooperating or interconnected computer readable media, which exist exclusively on the processing system or is distributed among multiple interconnected processing systems that may be local or remote to the processing system.

It should be understood that the programs, processes, methods and systems described herein are not related or limited to any particular type of computer or network system (hardware or software), unless indicated otherwise. Various types of general purpose or specialized computer systems may be used with or perform operations in accordance with the teachings described herein.

In view of the wide variety of embodiments to which the principles of the present invention can be applied, it should be understood that the illustrated embodiments are exemplary only, and should not be taken as limiting the scope of the present invention. For example, the steps of the flow diagrams may be taken in sequences other than those described, and more or fewer elements may be used in the block diagrams. While various elements of the preferred embodiments have been described as being implemented in software, in other embodiments hardware or firmware implementations may alternatively be used, and vice-versa.

It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that methods involved in the system and method for ultrasound imaging may be embodied in a computer program product that includes a computer usable medium. For example, such a computer usable medium can include a readable memory device, such as, a hard drive device, a CD-ROM, a DVD-ROM, or a computer diskette, having computer readable program code segments stored thereon. The computer readable medium can also include a communications or transmission medium, such as, a bus or a communications link, either optical, wired, or wireless having program code segments carried thereon as digital or analog data signals.

The claims should not be read as limited to the described order or elements unless stated to that effect. Therefore, all embodiments that come within the scope and spirit of the following claims and equivalents thereto are claimed as the invention.

What is claimed:

1. A portable ultrasound system for scanning a region of interest with ultrasound energy to image a fluid moving within the region of interest comprising.

a hand held probe having a transducer array mounted therein;

a front-end interface unit having a beamforming device and a transceiver chip, the front-end interface unit being connected to the handheld probe and to a data processing system;

a Doppler processing system disposed in the data processing system, having at least one parallel computing element, and a memory coupled to the at least one parallel computing element, the memory having stored therein a sequence of instructions to execute Doppler processing by demodulating data collected from the region of interest to obtain in-phase and quadrature data, averaging a plurality of frames of data, and converting phase shift data to an index.

2. The portable ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the at least one parallel computing element is a multiplier and an adder.

3. The portable ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the at least one parallel computing element executes at least one of Single Instruction Multiple Data instructions and Multiple Instruction Multiple Data instructions.

4. The portable ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein Doppler processing is executed in a computation device such as a Pentium® III having a MMX™ processor.

5. In an ultrasound system based on Doppler processing, a method for imaging a region of interest comprising of:

providing a handheld probe and an associated processing system for capturing images of an area of interest; and providing a data processing system coupled to the associated processing system having a microprocessor with at least one parallel processing element and a memory coupled to the microprocessor having stored therein a sequence of instructions to execute Doppler processing wherein the instructions comprise:

demodulating the data to obtain in-phase and quadrature sample data;

filtering the data to remove low frequency signals;

averaging a plurality of frames of data;

converting phase shift data to an index;

converting the phase shift data from scan to raster coordinates; and

displaying a plurality of images.

6. A computer readable medium having stored therein instructions for causing a processing unit to execute the steps of the method of claim 5.

7. The method for imaging a region of interest of claim 5, wherein the sequence of instructions comprises of:

mapping a stream of serial data to a vector representation;

calculating an auto-correlation function of the data; and

calculating a phase shift of the auto-correlation function to generate a monotonic function for all values of the phase shift corresponding to a range of Doppler velocities.

8. The method for imaging a region of interest of claim 5, wherein at least one parallel processing element is a multiplier and an adder.

9. The method for imaging a region of interest of claim 5, wherein at least one parallel processing element executes at least one of Single Instruction Multiple Data instructions and Multiple Instruction Multiple Data instructions.

10. A method of imaging a region of interest with ultrasound energy comprising of:

providing a portable ultrasound imaging system including a transducer array within a handheld probe, an interface unit connected to the handheld probe with a first cable interface, the interface unit having a beamforming

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device and being connected to a data processing system with a second cable interface;
 providing output signals from the interface unit to the handheld probe to actuate the transducer array;
 delivering ultrasound energy to the region of interest;
 collecting ultrasound energy returning to the transducer array from the region of interest;
 transmitting data from the handheld probe to the interface unit with the first cable interface;
 performing a beamforming operation with the beamforming device in the interface unit; and
 transmitting data from the interface unit to the data processing system with the second cable interface such that the data processing system receives a beamformed electronic representation of the region of interest; the data processing system having at least one parallel processing element integrated therein to execute a sequence of instructions for processing and displaying Doppler images, a particular sequence of instruction comprising calculating a phase shift of an auto-correlation function to generate a monotonic function for all values of the phase shift corresponding to a range of Doppler velocities wherein the instructions comprise demodulating the data to obtain in-phase and quadrature sample data, filtering the data to remove low frequency signals, averaging a plurality of frames of data, converting phase shift data to an index, converting the phase shift data from scan to raster coordinates and displaying a plurality of images.

11. A computer readable medium having stored therein instructions for causing the processing system to execute the steps of method of claim 10.

12. The method of imaging a region of interest of claim 10, wherein at least one parallel processing element is a multiplier and an adder.

13. The method of imaging a region of interest of claim 10, wherein at least one parallel processing element executes at least one of Single Instruction Multiple Data instructions and Multiple Instruction Multiple Data instructions.

14. An ultrasound imaging apparatus comprising:
 at least one processing module; and
 memory operable coupled to the at least one processing module, wherein the memory stores operational instructions that cause the at least one processing module to:
 map serial data to vector representation;
 calculate an auto-correlation function of the data;
 calculate a phase shift of the auto-correlation function to generate a monotonic function for all values of the phase shift corresponding to a range of Doppler velocities;
 demodulate the data to obtain in-phase and quadrature data;
 filter the data to remove low frequency signals;
 average a plurality of frames of data;
 convert the phase shift to an index; and
 display a plurality of images.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the apparatus further comprises a handheld probe operable to transmit an ultrasound image and to obtain data indicative of the flow characteristics of the region of interest.

16. A portable ultrasound system for imaging a region of interest comprising:
 an ultrasound probe system including a transducer array and a beamforming device; and
 a data processing system connected to the ultrasound probe system with a standard high-speed transmission link such that the data processing system receives a beamformed representation of the region of interest;

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the data processing system having a microprocessor coupled to at least one parallel processing element for Doppler processing computations wherein a memory stores a sequence of instructions for demodulating the data to obtain in-phase and quadrature sample data, filtering the data to remove low frequency signals, averaging a plurality of frames of data, converting phase shift data to an index, converting the phase shift data from scan to raster coordinates, and displaying a plurality of images.

17. The system of claim 16, wherein the ultrasound probe system further comprises a beamforming circuit having a programmable delay device.

18. The system of claim 16, further comprising an interface unit connected to a probe housing and a circuit board within the interface unit, the circuit board having a beamforming integrated circuit mounted thereon.

19. The system of claim 18, further comprising a display and a battery in the data processing system such that the battery provides power to the probe housing.

20. The system of claim 18, further comprising a digital signal processor in the interface unit.

21. The system of claim 18, further comprising a data transmitter that forwards isochronous data from the probe system to the data processing unit.

22. The system claim of 16, wherein the at least one parallel processing element is a multiplier and an adder.

23. The system of claim 16, wherein the at least one parallel processing element executes at least one of Single Instruction Multiple Data instructions and Multiple Instruction Multiple Data instructions.

24. The system of claim 18, wherein the interface unit comprises a wireless interface.

25. The system of claim 16, wherein the probe system comprises a handheld housing having a transducer array and an interface unit.

26. The system of claim 18, wherein asynchronous signals are transmitted from the data processing system to the probe.

27. A portable ultrasound system for scanning a region of interest with ultrasound energy to image a fluid moving within the region of interest comprising:
 a hand held probe having a transducer array mounted therein;
 a front-end interface unit having a beamforming device and a transceiver chip, the beamforming device comprising a single integrated circuit, the front-end interface unit being connected to the handheld probe and to a data processing system;
 a Doppler processing system disposed in the data processing system, having at least one parallel computing element, and a memory coupled to the at least one parallel computing element, the memory having stored therein a sequence of instructions to execute Doppler processing by demodulating data collected from the region of interest to obtain in-phase and quadrature data, and further processing phase shift data.

28. The portable ultrasound system of claim 27, wherein the at least one parallel computing element is a multiplier and an adder.

29. The portable ultrasound system of claim 27, wherein the at least one parallel computing element executes at least one of Single Instruction Multiple Data instructions and Multiple Instruction Multiple Data instructions.

30. The portable ultrasound system of claim 27, wherein Doppler processing is executed in a computation device such as a Pentium® III having a MMX™ processor.

31. The portable ultrasound system of claim 27, wherein further processing phase shift data comprises filtering the data, frame averaging and scan conversion.

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[标]发明人	HE XINGBAI CHANG PETER P KISCHELL ERIC R CHIANG ALICE M		
发明人	HE, XINGBAI CHANG, PETER P. KISCHELL, ERIC R. CHIANG, ALICE M.		
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摘要(译)

本发明涉及用于数据的多普勒处理的超声成像系统和方法。超声成像系统有效地解决了多普勒处理的数据计算和处理需求。根据本发明优选实施例的软件可执行序列确定滤波图像数据的相移和自相关阶段。在优选实施例中，超声成像系统还包括用于多普勒处理的指令序列，其提供用于单指令多路复用的解调，高斯匹配滤波，自相关计算，相移计算，帧平均和扫描转换的功能。数据（SIMD）或多指令多数据（MIMD）指令。在优选实施例中，本发明的超声成像系统包括处理模块；和存储器可操作地耦合到处理模块，其中存储器存储操作指令，该操作指令使得处理模块将串行数据映射到矢量表示，计算数据的自相关函数，计算自相关函数的相移以生成单调函数，覆盖对应于多普勒速度范围的所有相移值，并将得到的图像显示为例如彩色图像。

