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Kim

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(54) **ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS
AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE
SAME**

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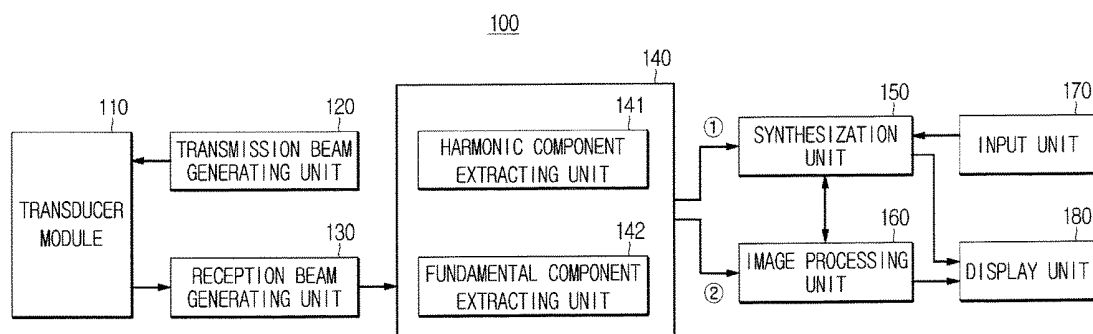
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Emery LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus that is capable of generating an image caused by fundamental components of ultrasonic echo signals and synthesizing the generated image with an image caused by harmonic components so that an image having both advantages of the images can be generated, and a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus includes: a transmission beam generating unit that generates a plurality of sets of transmission beams by setting transmission beams which are transmitted in different transmission scan line positions and in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set; a reception beam generating unit that generates reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines; a signal processing unit that extracts fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively; a synthesization unit that generates synthesized signals by synthesizing the fundamental components and the harmonic components according to a set

(Continued)



synthesization ratio; and a display unit that displays a synthesized image including the synthesized signals.

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(52) U.S. Cl.

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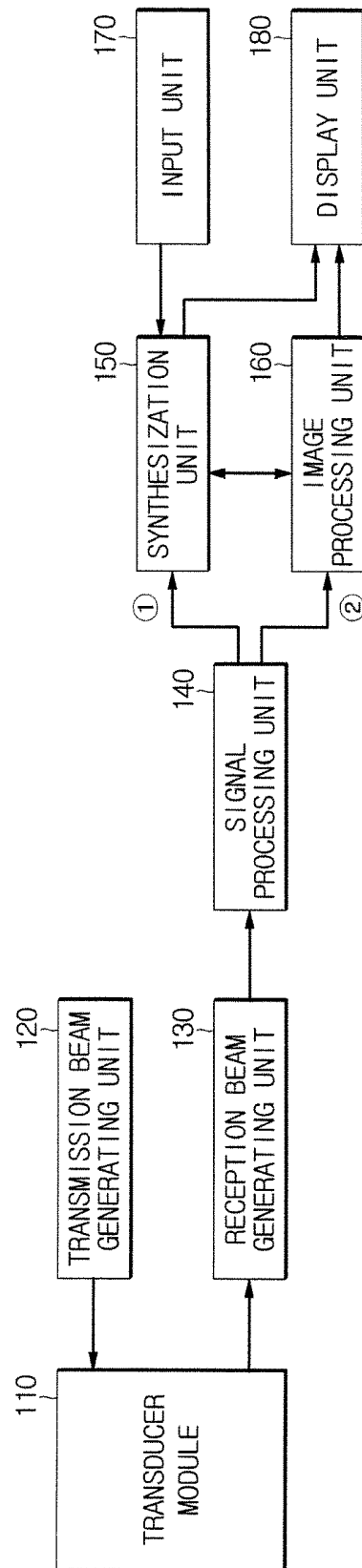
FIG. 1100

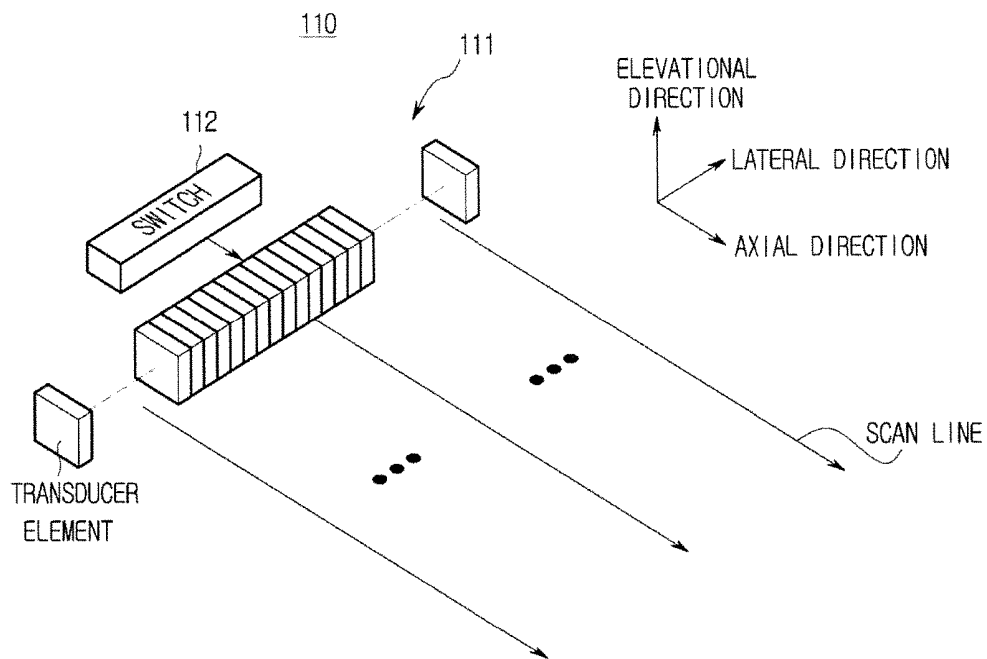
FIG. 2

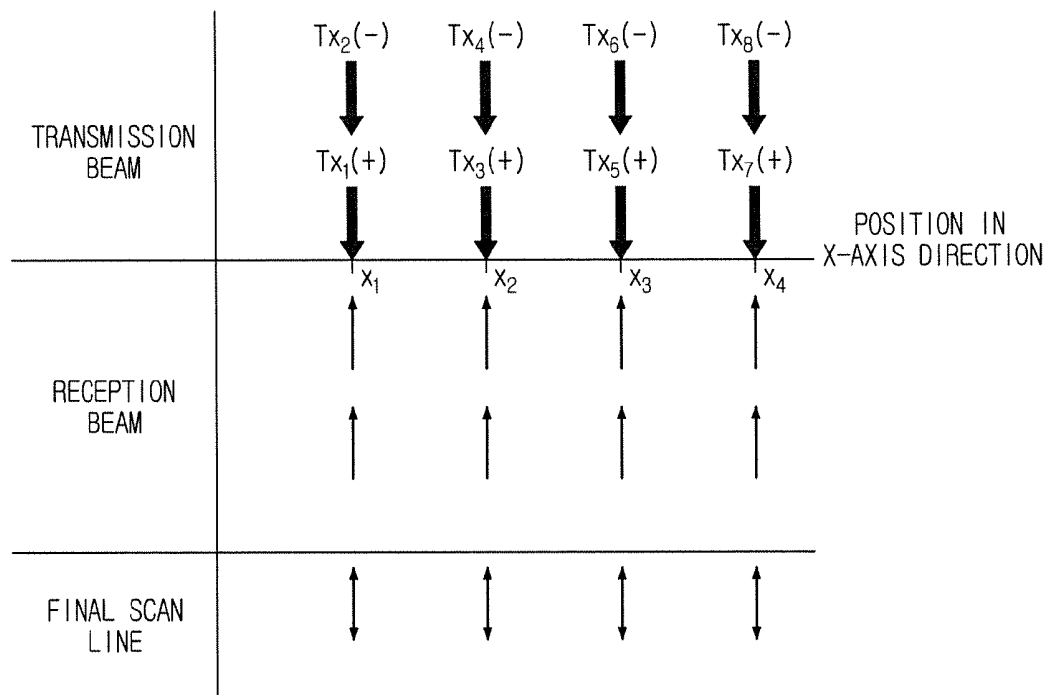
FIG. 3

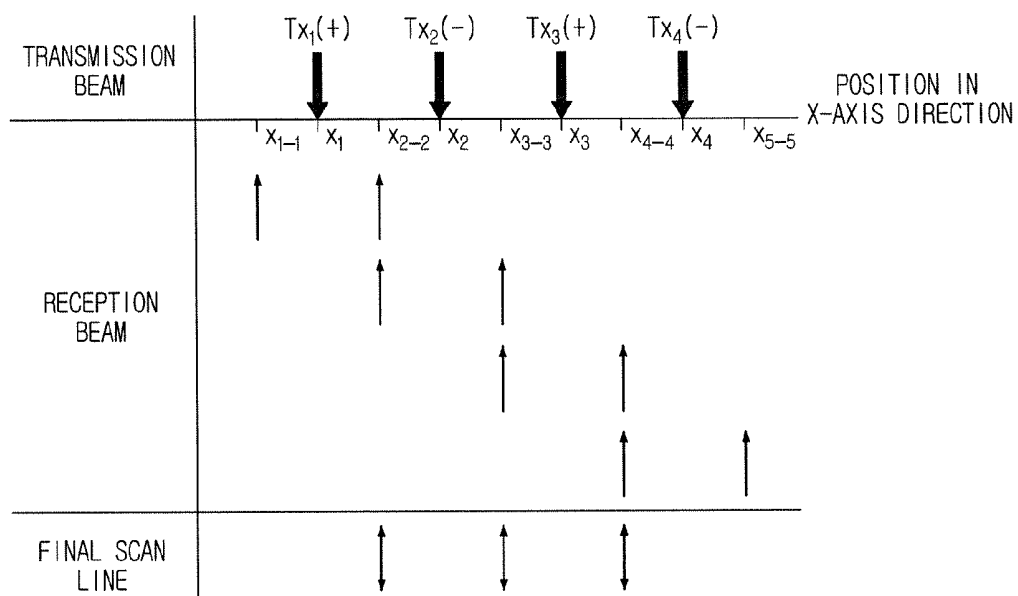
FIG. 4

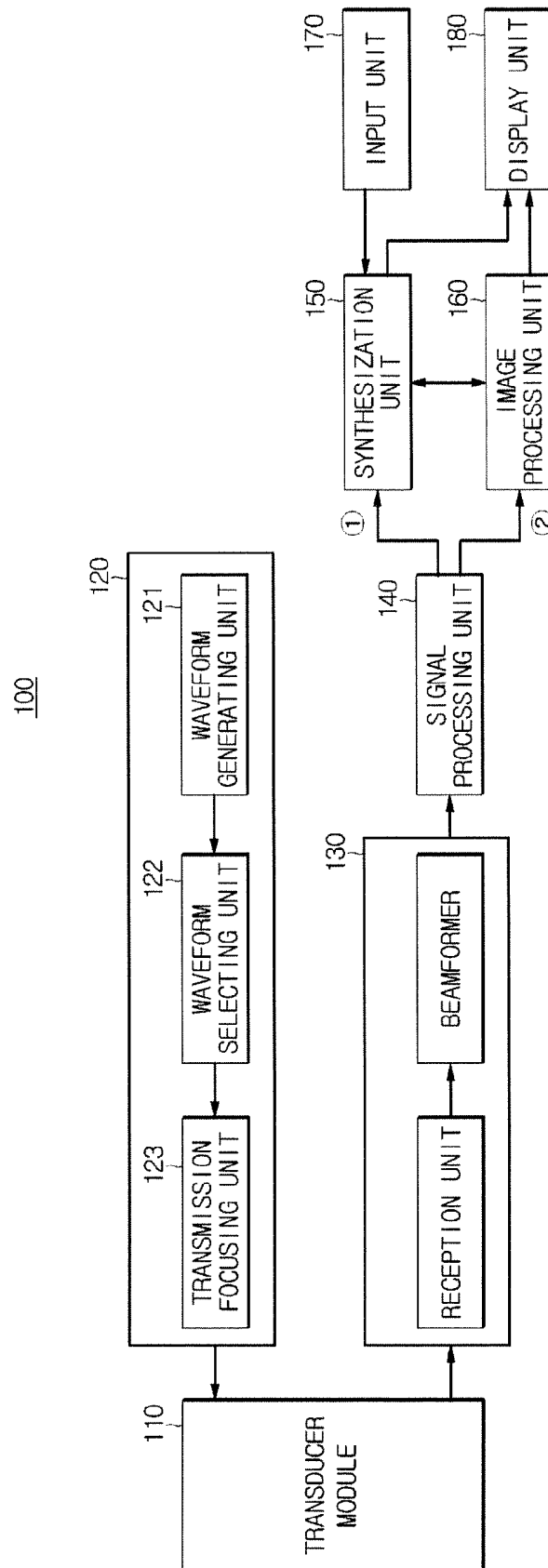
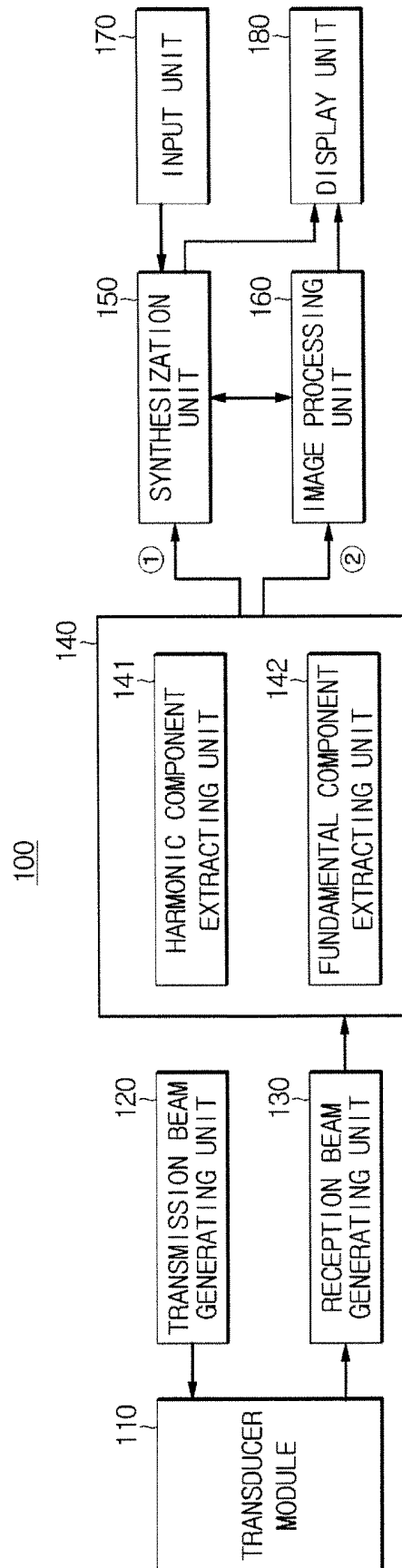
FIG. 5

FIG. 6



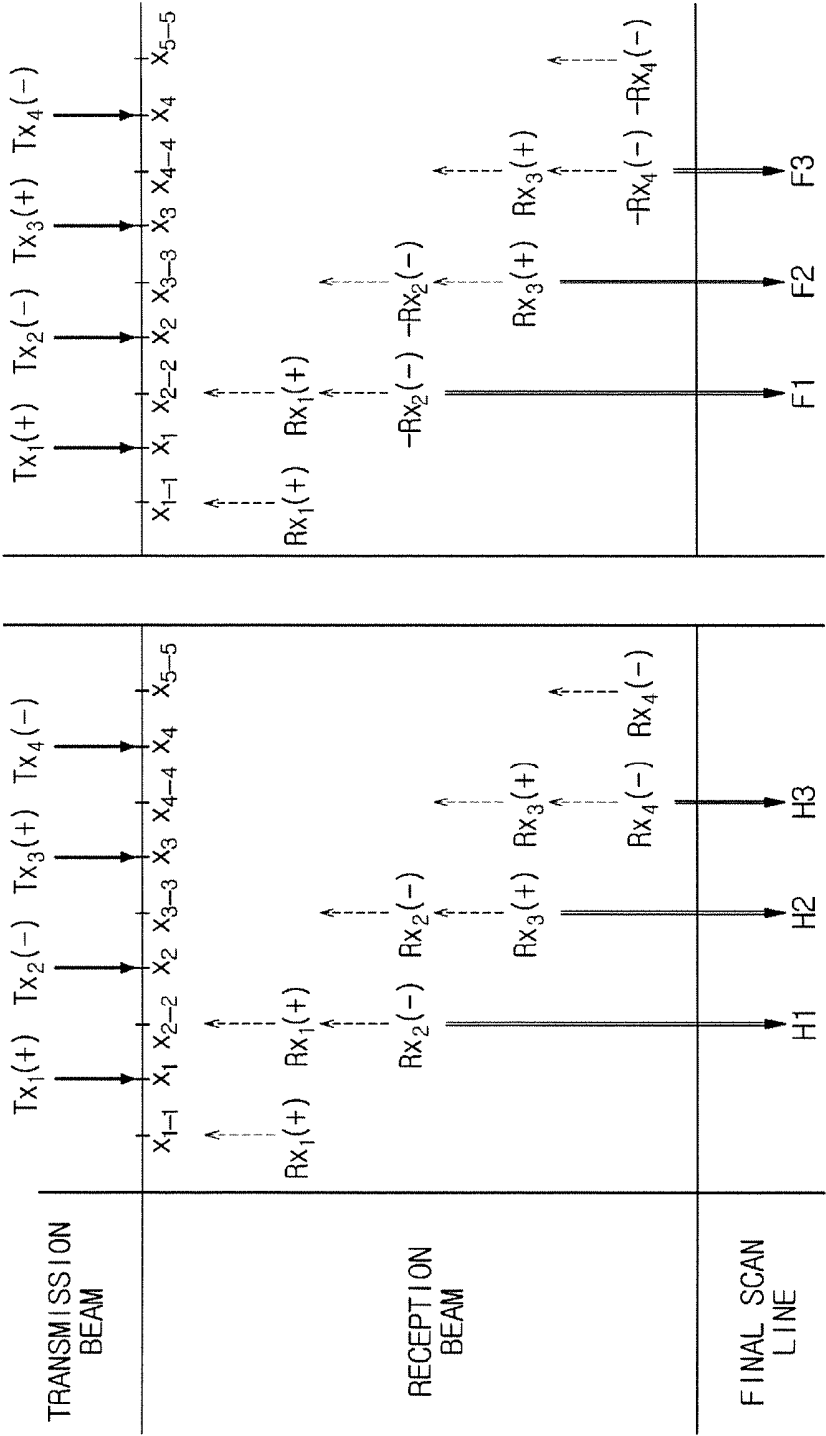


FIG. 7A

FIG. 7B

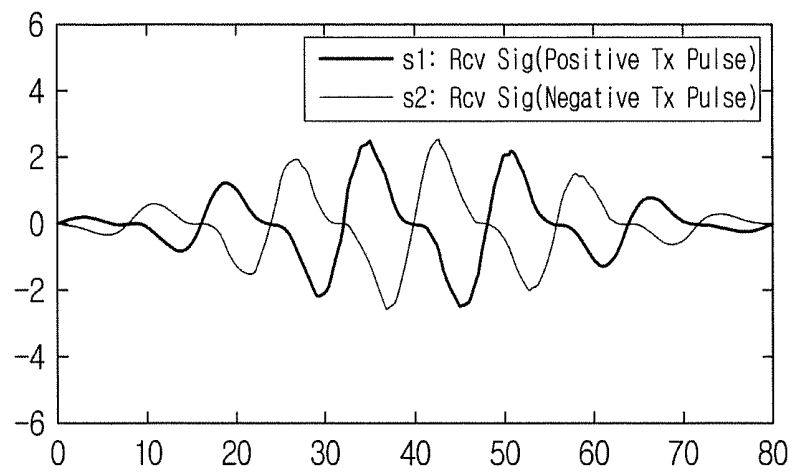


FIG. 8A

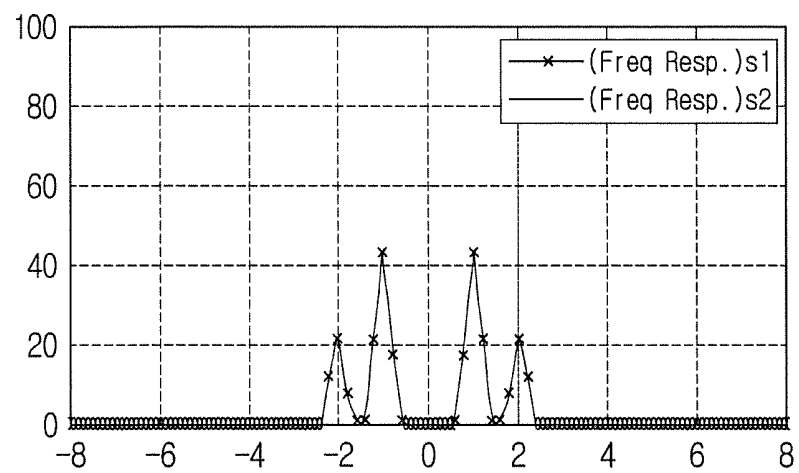


FIG. 8B

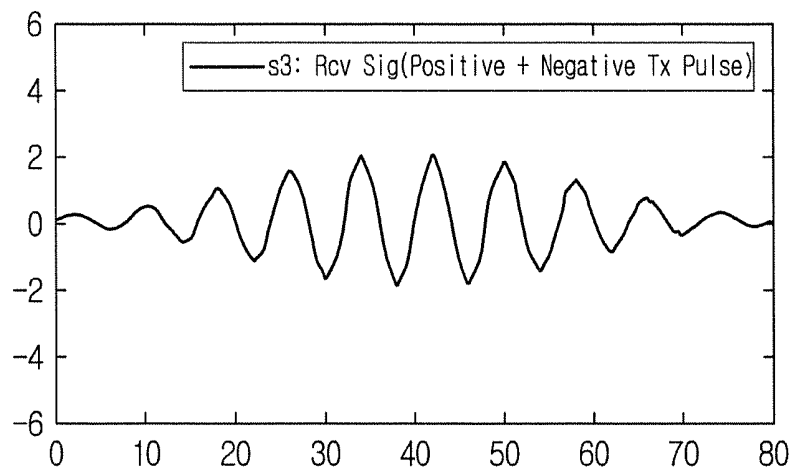


FIG. 9A

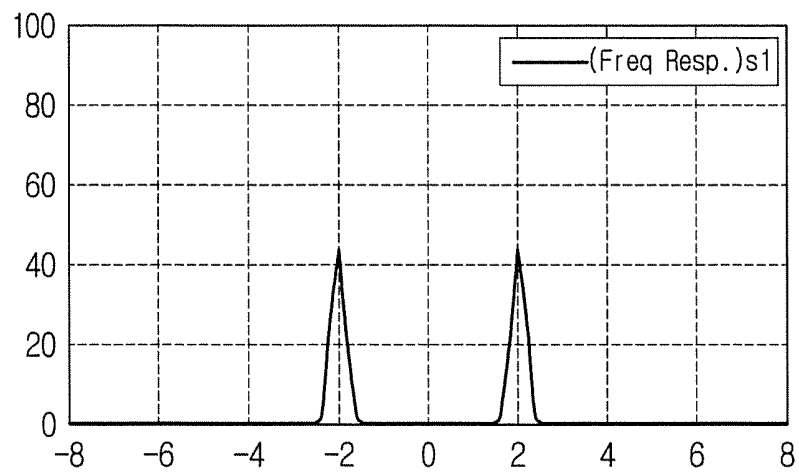


FIG. 9B

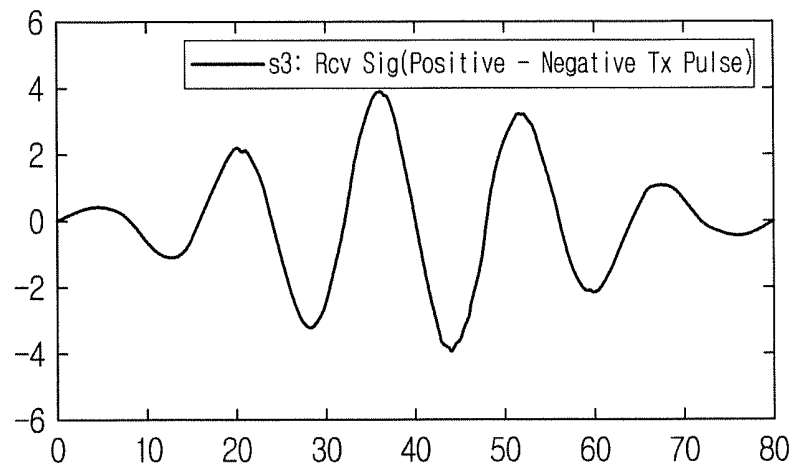


FIG. 10A

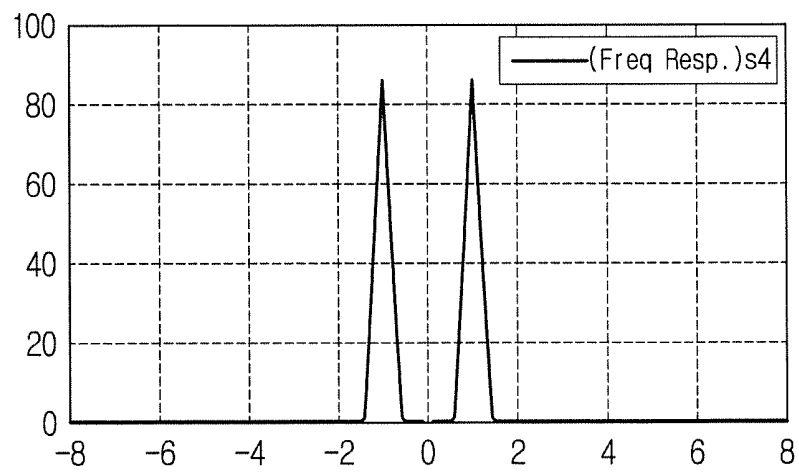
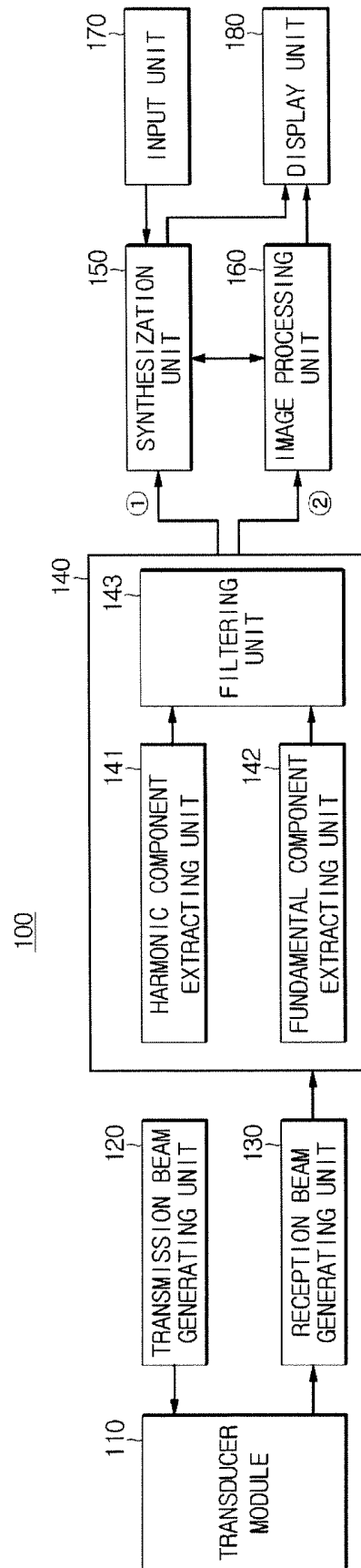


FIG. 10B

FIG. 11

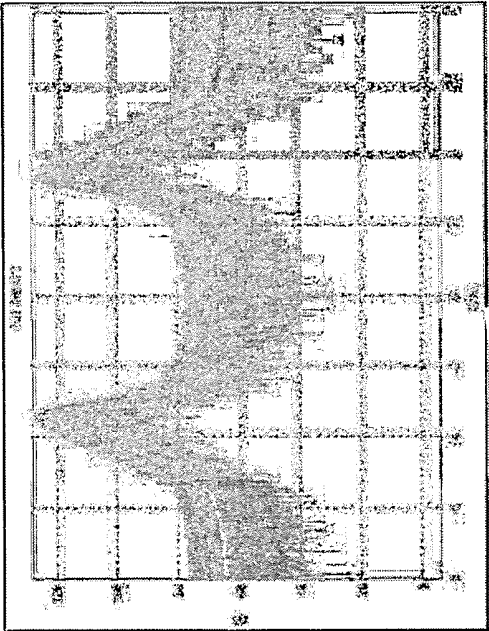


FIG. 12B

↑
FILTERING

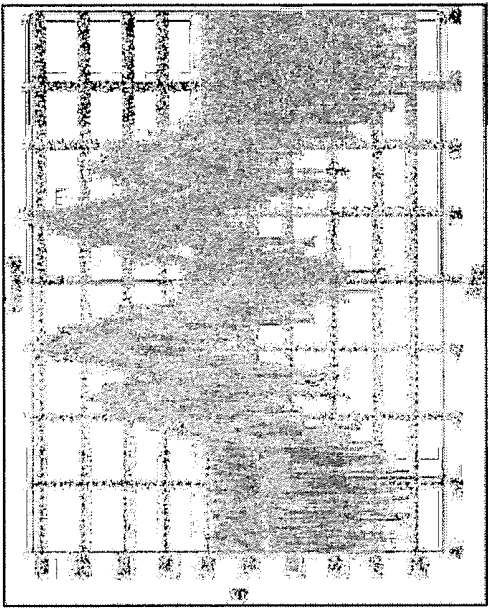


FIG. 12A

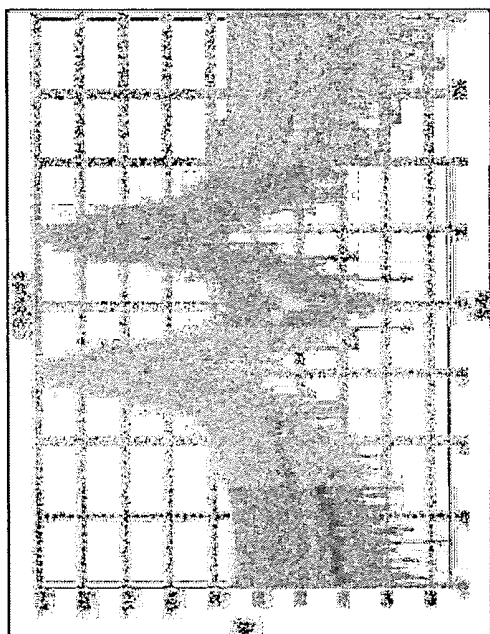


FIG. 13B

↑
FILTERING

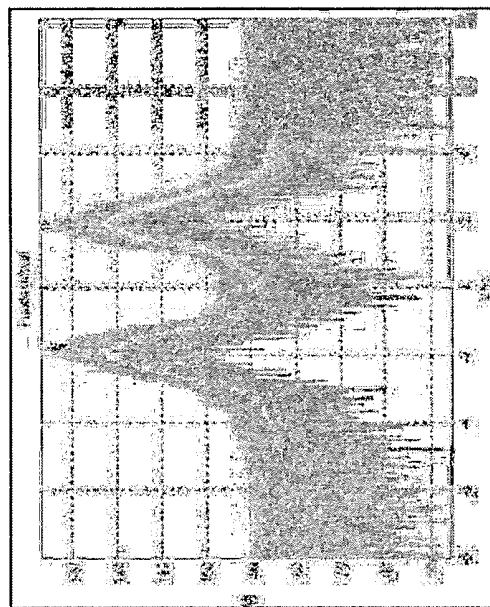


FIG. 13A

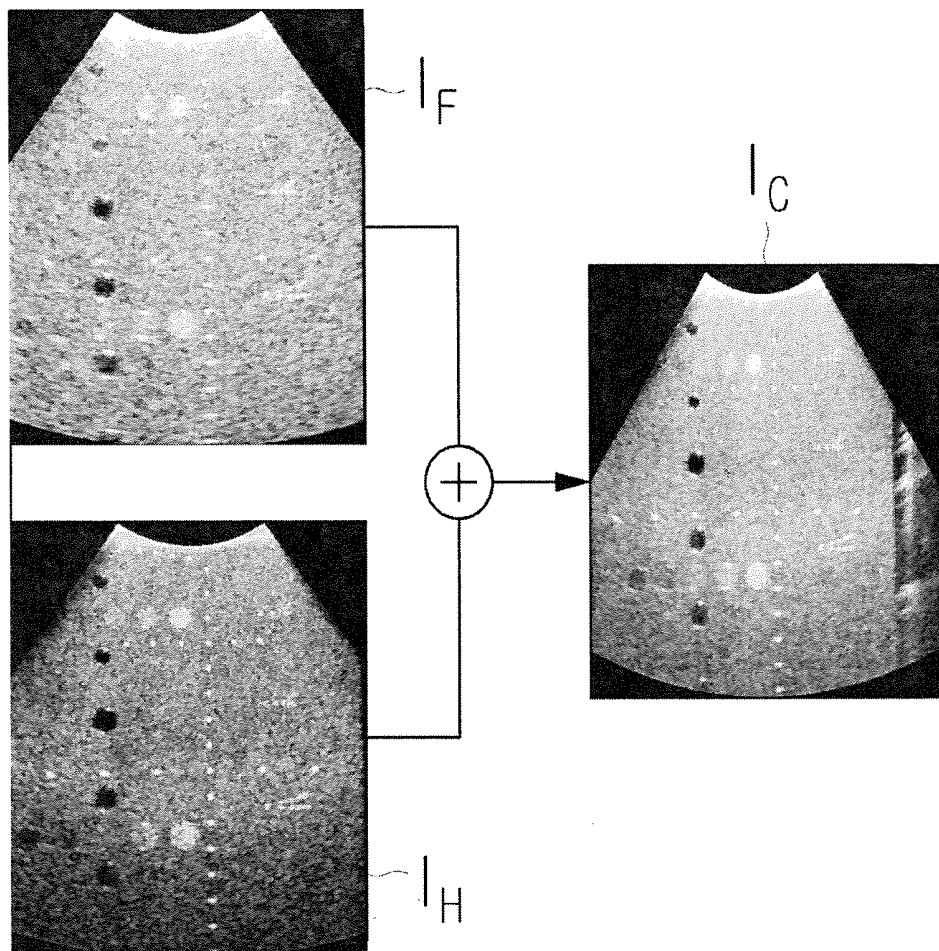
FIG. 14

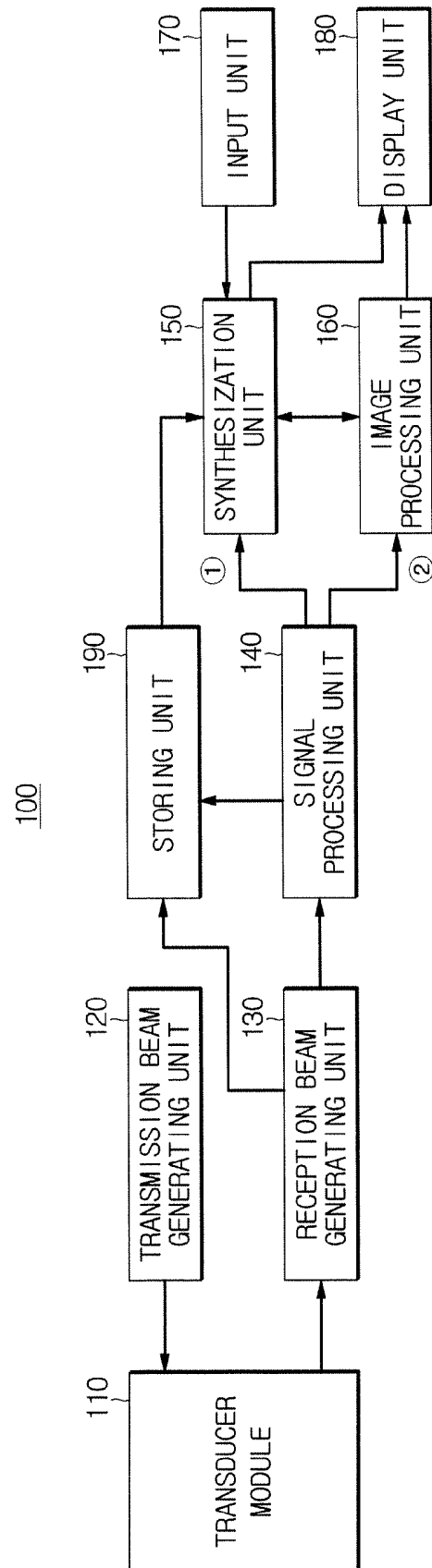
FIG. 15

FIG. 16

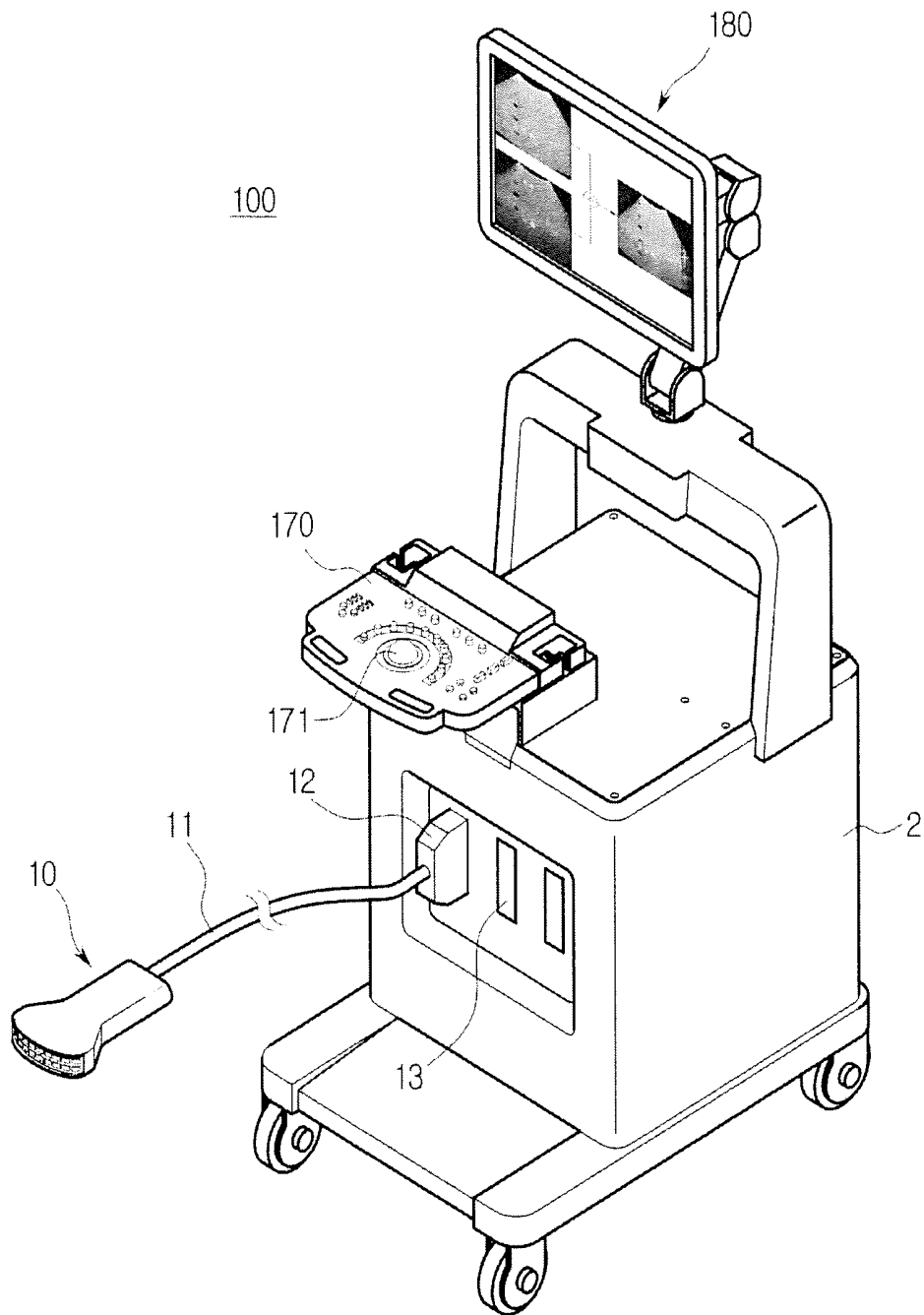


FIG. 17

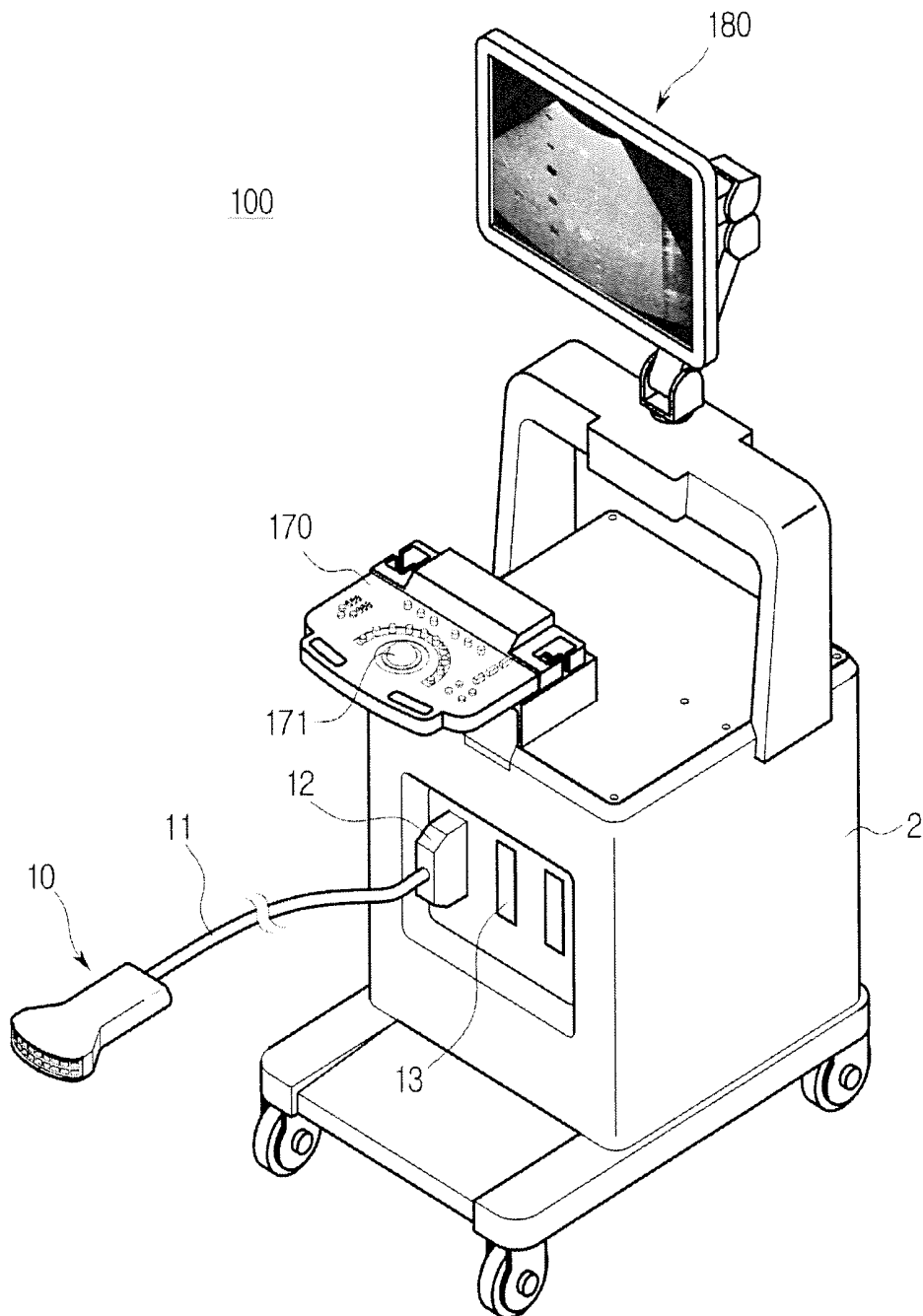


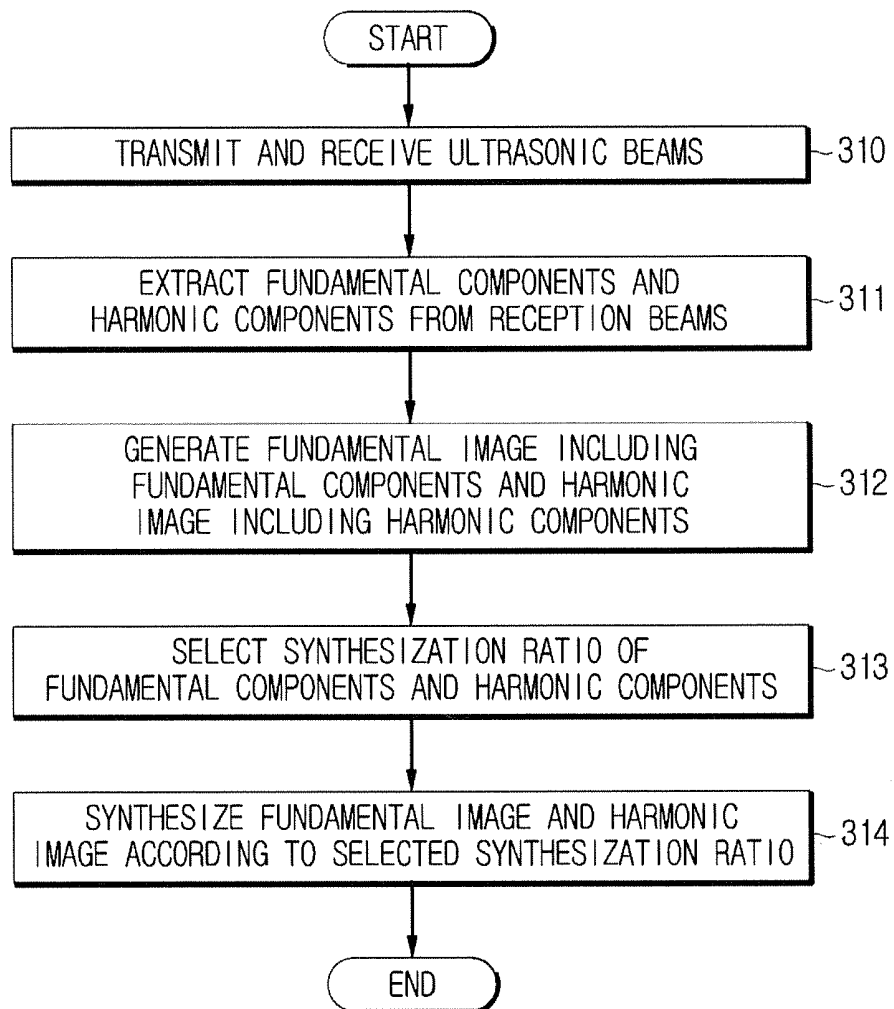
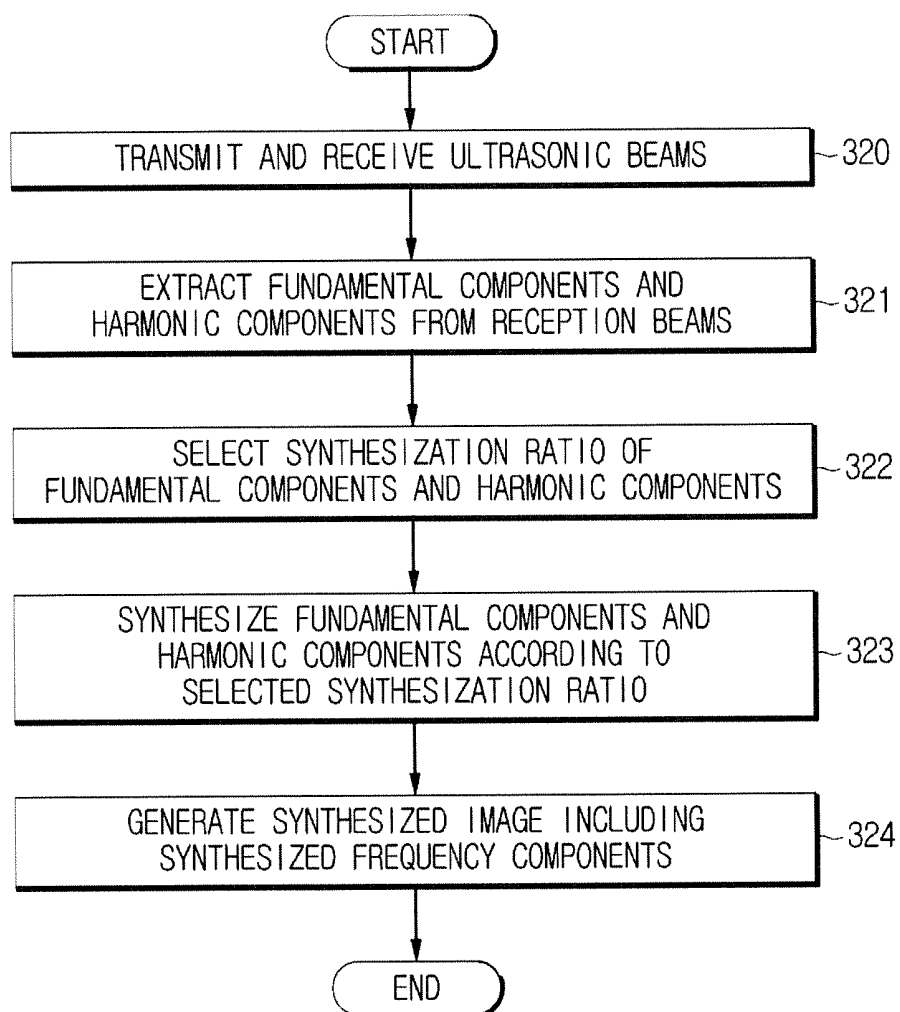
FIG. 18

FIG. 19

ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. P10-2014-0153533, filed on Nov. 6, 2014 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

Embodiments of the present invention relate to an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus that is capable of imaging an inside of an object by using ultrasonic echo signals reflected from the object and returned, and a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus.

2. Description of the Related Art

Since ultrasonic diagnostic apparatuses have non-invasive and non-destructive characteristics, the ultrasonic diagnostic instruments are widely used in the field of medicine so as to image an inside of an object or obtain information regarding a material that constitutes the inside of the object.

To this end, the ultrasonic diagnostic instruments transmit ultrasonic signals and receive ultrasonic echo signals reflected from the object and returned. The ultrasonic signals may be deformed by a reaction with a tissue that constitutes the inside of the object and thus, distortion occurs in waveforms of the ultrasonic signals. Thus, frequency sound waves that correspond to an integer multiple of fundamental frequency components may be included in the ultrasonic echo signals, and these frequency components are referred to as harmonic components.

SUMMARY

Therefore, it is an aspect of the present invention to provide an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus that is capable of generating an image caused by fundamental components of ultrasonic echo signals and synthesizing the generated image with an image caused by harmonic components so that an image having both advantages of the images can be generated, and a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus.

Additional aspects of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus includes: a transmission beam generating unit that generates a plurality of sets of transmission beams by setting transmission beams which are transmitted in different transmission scan line positions and in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set; a reception beam generating unit that generates reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines; a signal processing unit that extracts fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively; a synthesization unit that generates synthesized signals by synthesizing the fundamental components and the harmonic components according to a set synthesization ratio; and a display unit that displays a synthesized image including the synthesized signals.

The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus may further include an input unit to which selection of the synthesization ratio is input from a user.

The signal processing unit may extract the harmonic components by coupling the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

The signal processing unit may extract the fundamental components by subtracting at least two reception beams among the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

The signal processing unit may perform filtering on the extracted fundamental components and harmonic components.

The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus may further include an image processing unit that generates a fundamental image including the fundamental components, a harmonic image including the harmonic components, and a synthesized image including the synthesized signals.

The display unit may further display the fundamental image and the harmonic image.

The display unit may display a synthesized image according to a synthesization ratio that changes when the synthesization ratio changes, in real time.

The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus may further include a storing unit that stores the reception beams or the fundamental components and the harmonic components extracted from the reception beams.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus includes: a transmission beam generating unit that generates a plurality of sets of transmission beams by setting transmission beams which are transmitted in different transmission scan line positions and in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set; a reception beam generating unit that generates reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines; a signal processing unit that extracts fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively; an image processing unit that generates a fundamental image including the fundamental components and a harmonic image including the harmonic components; a synthesization unit that generates a synthesized image by synthesizing the fundamental image and the harmonic image according to a set synthesization ratio; and a display unit that displays the synthesized image.

The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus may further include an input unit to which selection of the synthesization ratio is input from a user.

The display unit may further display the fundamental image and the harmonic image.

In accordance with still another aspect of the present invention, a method of controlling an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, includes: radiating a plurality of sets of transmission beams onto different transmission scan line positions by setting transmission beams in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set; generating reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines; extracting fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively; generating synthesized signals by synthesizing the fundamental components and the harmonic components according to a set synthesization ratio; and displaying a synthesized image including the synthesized signals.

The method may further include receiving selection of the synthesization ratio from a user.

The extracting of the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively, may include extracting the harmonic components by coupling the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

The extracting of the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively, may include extracting the fundamental components by subtracting at least two reception beams among the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

The extracting of the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively, may further include performing filtering on the extracted fundamental components and harmonic components.

The method may further include generating a fundamental image including the fundamental components and a harmonic image including the harmonic components.

The method may further include displaying the fundamental image and the harmonic image.

The displaying of the synthesized image may include displaying a synthesized image according to a synthesization ratio that changes when the synthesization ratio changes, in real time.

In accordance with yet still another aspect of the present invention, a method of controlling an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, includes: generating a plurality of sets of transmission beams in different transmission scan line positions by setting transmission beams in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set; generating reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines; extracting fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively; generating a fundamental image including the fundamental components and a harmonic image including the harmonic components; generating a synthesized image by synthesizing the fundamental image and the harmonic image according to a set synthesization ratio; and displaying the synthesized image.

The method may further include receiving selection of the synthesization ratio from a user.

The method may further include displaying the fundamental image and the harmonic image.

The method may further include storing the reception beams or the fundamental components and the harmonic components extracted from the reception beams.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and/or other aspects of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

FIG. 1 is a control block diagram of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a view of a transducer array included in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a view illustrating relative positions of transmission beams, reception beams, and final scan lines when harmonic components are separated by using an existing pulse inversion method;

FIG. 4 is a view illustrating relative positions of transmission beams, reception beams, and final scan lines when

harmonic components are separated by using the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a control block diagram of concretized configurations of a transmission beam generating unit and a reception beam generating unit;

FIG. 6 is a control block diagram of a concretized configuration of a signal processing unit;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are views for describing extraction of harmonic components and fundamental components;

FIGS. 8A and 8B through 10A and 10B are views of signal modeling of reception beams;

FIG. 11 is a control block diagram of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus that performs filtering on the fundamental components and the harmonic components;

FIGS. 12A and 12B are graphs showing the result of filtering on the harmonic components, and FIGS. 13A and 13B are graphs showing the result of filtering on the fundamental components;

FIG. 14 is a view of an operation of synthesizing a harmonic image and a fundamental image by using a synthesization unit;

FIG. 15 is a control block diagram of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus further including a storing unit;

FIGS. 16 and 17 are views of an exterior of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a flowchart of a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 19 is a flowchart of a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

Hereinafter, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and a method of controlling the same in accordance with embodiments of the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a control block diagram of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a view of a transducer array included in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention includes a transducer module 110 that interconverts electrical signals and ultrasonic signals, a transmission beam generating unit 120 that generates transmission beams, a reception beam generating unit 130 that receives ultrasonic echo signals from the transducer module 110 and generates reception beams in a predetermined position, a signal processing unit 140 that extracts fundamental components and harmonic components by coupling reception beams in the same scan line position, a synthesization unit 150 that synthesizes two components or images generated by the two components according to a synthesization ratio of the extracted harmonic components with respect to the fundamental components, an image processing unit 160 that generates an ultrasonic image by performing image processing, such as compression or filtering, on frequency components extracted from the reception beams or synthesized

signals obtained by synthesizing the frequency components, an input unit **170** to which selection of the synthesization ratio of the harmonic components with respect to the fundamental components is input, and a display unit **180** that displays the ultrasonic image on which image processing is performed.

The transducer module **110** may include a transducer array **111** including a plurality of transducer elements and a switch **112** that selects the plurality of transducer elements to be used to transmit and receive the ultrasonic signals, as illustrated in FIG. 2. In the current embodiment, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** includes a one-dimensional transducer array **111**. However, the embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** is not limited thereto, and the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** may include a multidimensional transducer array **111**.

Each of the transducer elements may interconvert the ultrasonic signals and the electrical signals. To this end, the transducer elements may be implemented with a magnetostrictive ultrasonic transducer using a magnetostrictive effect of a magnetic substance, a piezoelectric ultrasonic transducer using a piezoelectric effect of a piezoelectric material, or a piezoelectric micromachined ultrasonic transducer (pMUT) or may be implemented with a capacitive micromachined ultrasonic transducer (cMUT) that transmits/receives ultrasonic waves by using vibration of several hundreds or several thousands of micromachined thin films.

The transducer array **111** may be arranged in a linear form, as illustrated in FIG. 2, and may also be arranged in a convex form. In both cases, a fundamental operation principle of the transducer array **111** is the same. However, in a curved probe, ultrasonic beams transmitted from the transducer module **110** have a fan shape and thus, an ultrasonic image to be generated may be fan-shaped.

The switch **112** may be implemented with a multiplexer (MUX). However, embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto, and any type of switch that may select a part of the plurality of transducer elements may be used as the switch **112**.

A three-dimensional (3D) space in which ultrasonic imaging is performed, may be defined as a y-axis that corresponds to an elevational direction, an x-axis that corresponds to a lateral direction, and a z-axis that corresponds to an axial direction.

Spatial resolution of a two-dimensional ultrasonic image may be determined by axial resolution and lateral resolution. The axial resolution may refer to a capacity that may distinguish two objects arranged along an axis of ultrasonic beams, and the lateral resolution may refer to a capacity that may distinguish two objects arranged at a right angle to the axis of the ultrasonic beams.

Since the axial resolution is determined by a pulse width of the ultrasonic signals, the axial resolution is further improved as the ultrasonic signals are high-frequency ultrasonic signals having short pulse widths.

Since the lateral resolution and elevational direction resolution are determined by widths of ultrasonic beams, as the widths of the ultrasonic beams become smaller, the lateral resolution is further improved.

Thus, in order to improve resolution of the ultrasonic image, in particular, to improve the lateral resolution, the ultrasonic signals transmitted from the plurality of transducer elements may be focused on a focal point on a scan line, or the ultrasonic signals received from several imaging points may be focused so that ultrasonic beams having small widths may be formed. This is referred to beamforming.

The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention may generate reception beams in a desired reception scan line position by employing a synthetic aperture beamforming method, whereby bidirectional dynamic focusing may be performed. Examples of the synthetic aperture beamforming method include a method, whereby, when one transducer element transmits the ultrasonic signals, radio frequency (RF) signals reflected from a target and returned therefrom are received and stored and then, when transmitting/reception of all transducer elements is completed, the stored signals are read and synthesized, a method, whereby the ultrasonic signals are simultaneously transmitted from the plurality of transducer elements, and a method, whereby a transmission focus is assumed as a virtual source element and transmitting/reception focusing is performed at all imaging points by using RF data corresponding to scan lines. In the embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100**, the synthetic aperture beamforming method is not limited.

Meanwhile, the ultrasonic signals transmitted to an inside of the object pass through a tissue and are deformed. Thus, distortion occurs in waveforms of the ultrasonic signals. Thus, harmonic components together with fundamental components are included in ultrasonic echo signals received by the transducer array **111**.

Since the fundamental components are placed in a lower frequency band than that of the harmonic components, the fundamental components have low attenuation in the same medium and are advantageous to watching a deep portion of the image. In the harmonic components, an image including the harmonic components has improved resolution and improved contrast, such as a signal to noise ratio (SNR), compared to that of an image including the fundamental components.

Thus, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention extracts the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the ultrasonic echo signals, i.e., the reception beams, and then synthesizes them according to an appropriate ratio, thereby generating an ultrasonic image having both advantages of two components.

As described above, since the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention employs the synthetic aperture beamforming method, the reception beam generating unit **130** may generate reception beams on a reception scan line in a desired position and may generate reception beams on a reception scan line in a different position from that of a transmission scan line. Thus, the reception beam generating unit **130** generates the reception beams in an appropriate position in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams so that the signal processing unit **140** may extract the fundamental components and the harmonic components by using the reception beams.

FIG. 3 is a view illustrating relative positions of transmission beams, reception beams, and final scan lines when harmonic components are separated by using an existing pulse inversion method, and FIG. 4 is a view illustrating relative positions of transmission beams, reception beams, and final scan lines when harmonic components are separated by using the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, in an existing method, transmission beams having opposite polarities (a phase difference of 180°) are respectively transmitted to the same position in order to extract harmonic components, and reception beams

are added to the transmission beams, so that fundamental components are removed and the harmonic components are emphasized.

In detail, $Tx_1(+)$ and $Tx_2(-)$ are respectively transmitted to a position x_1 , and a reception beam with respect to $Tx_1(+)$ and a reception beam with respect to $Tx_2(-)$ are added to each other. $Tx_1(+)$ and $Tx_2(-)$ have the same size but have opposite polarities. $Tx_3(+)$ and $Tx_4(-)$ are respectively transmitted to a position x_2 , and a reception beam with respect to $Tx_3(+)$ and a reception beam with respect to $Tx_4(-)$ are added to each other. In the current embodiment, $Tx_1(+)$ to $Tx_8(-)$ are shown. However, when the number of desired scan lines is n (where n is an integer), $2n$ reception beams are obtained and added in the same manner. In this case, since transmission beams need to be transmitted twice to the same position, a frame rate is lowered.

In accordance with an embodiment shown in FIG. 4, the transmission beam generating unit 120 generates transmission beams having opposite polarities in different transmission scan line positions and transmits the generated transmission beams to the object by using the transducer module 110. For example, the reception beam generating unit 130 may generate a reception beam with respect to two reception scan line positions offset by a transmission scan line by using the ultrasonic echo signals received from the transducer module 110. Positions of the transmission scan line and the reception scan line may be indicated by positions in the x-axis direction.

In detail, $Tx_1(+)$ is transmitted to the position x_1 , and $Tx_2(-)$ is transmitted to the position x_2 , and $Tx_3(+)$ is transmitted to a position x_3 , and $Tx_4(-)$ is transmitted to a position x_4 . That is, transmission beams having frequencies of opposite polarities are alternately transmitted to different transmission scan line positions. The transmission beams transmitted to respective positions may have the same size.

The reception beam generating unit 130 generates a reception beam with respect to $Tx_1(+)$ in positions x_{1-1} and x_{2-2} and generates a reception beam with respect to $Tx_2(-)$ in positions x_{2-2} and x_{3-3} . The reception beam generating unit 130 generates a reception beam with respect to $Tx_3(+)$ in positions x_{3-3} and x_{4-4} and generates a reception beam with respect to $Tx_4(-)$ in positions x_{4-4} and x_{5-5} .

As a result, reception beams having different polarities are generated in the same reception scan line position. Thus, the reception beams are added so that signals from which fundamental components are removed, may be obtained.

Thus, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention does not remove the fundamental components by using simple filtering and thus may extract second harmonic components, amplitudes of which are improved, and does not repeatedly radiate the transmission beams onto the same transmission scan line position so that the frame rate may not be lowered.

FIG. 5 is a control block diagram of concretized configurations of a transmission beam generating unit and a reception beam generating unit.

Referring to FIG. 5, the transmission beam generating unit 120 may include a waveform generating unit 121 that generates waveforms of transmission signals with respect to transmission scan lines, a waveform selecting unit 122 that selects waveforms to be transmitted to the transducer elements, and a transmission focusing unit 123 that focuses the transmission signals to be transmitted to the transducer element.

The waveform generating unit 121 generates waveforms having appropriate frequency and phase suitable for characteristics of the object and a diagnostic purpose. In this

case, the waveform generating unit 121 may generate waveforms according to a combination in which the sum of waveforms may be 0. For example, two waveforms having a phase difference of 180° may be set to one set, and four waveforms having a phase difference of 90° may be set to one set.

The waveform selecting unit 122 selects waveforms to be transmitted to the transducer elements in respective transmission scan line positions. For example, when two waveforms having the phase difference of 180° is set to one set, two waveforms having the phase difference of 180° may be selected and transmitted to the transducer elements corresponding to two consecutive transmission scan lines. In this case, a transducer element corresponding to one transmission scan line may be provided as one transducer element or in the plural according to a transmission focusing method.

When a plurality of transducer elements corresponding to one transmission scan line are provided, the transmission focusing unit 123 gives time delay so that the ultrasonic signals transmitted from the transducer elements may simultaneously reach a focal point on a transmission scan line, thereby generating transmission beams. When widths of ultrasonic beams are reduced by focusing the ultrasonic signals, the lateral resolution may be improved.

The transducer module 110 receives ultrasonic echo signals, converts the ultrasonic echo signals into electrical signals, and transmits the electrical signals to the reception beam generating unit 130. In the following embodiment that will be described below, the ultrasonic echo signals converted into the electrical signals are referred to as reception signals.

The reception beam generating unit 130 may include a reception unit 131 that performs amplification and gain correction by receiving the reception signals, and a beamformer 132 that generates reception beams corresponding to the transmission beams by using the reception signals.

Also, when the beamformer 132 is implemented with a digital beamformer, the reception unit 131 may further include an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and may convert analog reception signals on which amplification and gain correction are performed, into digital reception signals.

The beamformer 132 generates reception beams in desired reception scan line positions by using the reception signals. In detail, the beamformer 132 generates reception beams with respect to different transmission beams in the same reception scan line position. Here, different transmission beams that are transmission beams radiated onto different transmission scan lines, refer to transmission beams in which the sum of waveforms is 0.

The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention employs the synthetic aperture beamforming method and thus may generate reception beams with respect to reception scan lines in different positions from those of transmission scan lines. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 4 described above, the beamformer 132 may generate reception beams with respect to at least two reception scan line positions offset by the transmission scan line positions when generating reception beams with respect to one transmission beam. For example, the beamformer 132 may generate a reception beam with respect to $Tx_1(+)$ and a reception beam with respect to $Tx_2(-)$ in the position x_{2-2} .

However, as illustrated in FIG. 4, generating two reception scan lines offset by one transmission scan line position is merely one embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 100. The beamformer 132 may generate three or more reception scan lines or one reception scan line with

respect to one transmission scan line position according to a combination of transmission beam sets and may generate reception scan lines in the same position as that of transmission scan lines.

FIG. 6 is a control block diagram of a concretized configuration of a signal processing unit, and FIGS. 7A and 7B are views for describing extraction of harmonic components and fundamental components, and FIGS. 8A and 8B through 10A and 10B are views of signal modeling of reception beams.

Referring to FIG. 6, the signal processing unit 140 may include a harmonic component extracting unit 141 and a fundamental component extracting unit 142. The harmonic component extracting unit 141 extracts harmonic components from reception beams, and the fundamental component extracting unit 142 extracts fundamental components from the reception beams. Both the harmonic components and the fundamental components refer to frequency components.

The harmonic component extracting unit 141 and the fundamental component extracting unit 142 may extract the harmonic components and the fundamental components respectively by coupling the reception beams generated in the same reception scan line position. Here, coupling may be summation or subtraction of signals, or a combination thereof.

As illustrated in FIG. 7A, the harmonic component extracting unit 141 may extract harmonic components H_1 obtained by removing fundamental components from reception beams $Rx_1(+)$ and $Rx_2(-)$ generated in the position x_{2-2} by summing up the reception beams $Rx_1(+)$ and $Rx_2(-)$ generated in the position x_{2-2} and may extract harmonic components H_2 obtained by removing fundamental components from reception beams $Rx_2(-)$ and $Rx_3(+)$ generated in the position x_{3-3} by summing up the reception beams $Rx_2(-)$ and $Rx_3(+)$ generated in the position x_{3-3} . The harmonic component extracting unit 141 may extract harmonic components H_3 obtained by removing fundamental components from reception beams $Rx_3(+)$ and $Rx_4(-)$ generated in the position x_{4-4} by summing up the reception beams $Rx_3(+)$ and $Rx_4(-)$ generated in the position x_{4-4} . Thus, final scan lines may be generated in the positions x_{2-2} , x_{3-3} , and x_{4-4} . Here, summation performed on the reception beams may be coherent summation.

In the current embodiment, for conveniences of explanation, the harmonic components H_1 to H_3 have been described. However, the same method may be applied to scan lines after the harmonic components H_3 .

As illustrated in FIG. 7B, the fundamental component extracting unit 142 may extract fundamental components F_1 by summing up the reception beam $Rx_1(+)$ generated in the position x_{2-2} and a reception beam $-Rx_2(-)$ obtained by adding a negative sign $(-)$ to $Rx_2(-)$. In other words, the fundamental component extracting unit 142 may extract the fundamental component F_1 obtained by removing harmonic components by subtracting $Rx_2(-)$ from $Rx_1(+)$. The fundamental component extracting unit 142 may extract fundamental components F_2 obtained by removing harmonic components by summing up the reception beams $Rx_3(+)$ and $-Rx_2(-)$ generated in the position x_{3-3} , and may extract fundamental components F_3 by summing up the reception beams $Rx_3(+)$ and $-Rx_4(-)$ generated in the position x_{4-4} . That is, the fundamental component extracting unit 142 may extract the fundamental components obtained by removing the harmonic components, by summing up the reception beams generated in the same reception scan line position after adding a negative sign to a reception beam generated

with respect to a transmission beam having a negative $(-)$ polarity. Even in this case, final scan lines may be generated in the positions X_{2-2} , X_{3-3} , and X_{4-4} .

The relationship between frequencies and amplitudes of a reception signal $s1$ corresponding to a transmission beam having a positive polarity and a reception signal $s2$ corresponding to a transmission beam having a negative polarity is as illustrated in FIG. 8A. Also, frequency response characteristics of two reception signals $s1$ and $s2$ are as illustrated in FIG. 8B.

The relationship between a frequency and an amplitude of a signal ($s3=s1+s2$) obtained by summing up two reception signals $s1$ and $s2$ by using the harmonic component extracting unit 141 is as illustrated in FIG. 9A. The signal $s3$ is a harmonic signal from which fundamental components are removed and of which harmonic components are emphasized, and in particular, corresponds to a second harmonic signal.

A frequency response of the second harmonic signal $s3$ may be indicated by a graph shown in FIG. 9B. Here, it may be checked that fundamental components are removed from the second harmonic signal $s3$.

The relationship between a frequency and an amplitude of a signal ($s4=s1-s2$) obtained by subtracting two reception signals $s1$ and $s2$ by using the fundamental component extracting unit 142 is as illustrated in FIG. 10A. The signal $s4$ is a fundamental signal from which harmonic components are removed and of which fundamental components are emphasized.

A frequency response of the fundamental signal $s4$ may be indicated by a graph shown in FIG. 10B. Here, it may be checked that harmonic components are removed from the fundamental signal $s4$.

In the above-described embodiment, a transmission beam set includes two transmission beams having a phase difference of 180° . As another example, transmission beams shifted by 90° , such as $s_1=\cos(\theta)$, $s_2=\cos(\theta+\pi/2)$, $s_3=\cos(\theta+\pi)$, and $s_4=(\theta+3\pi/2)$, may be set to one transmission beam set. In this case, the harmonic component extracting unit 141 may extract harmonic components by coherently summing up a reception beam Rx_{s1} corresponding to s_1 , a reception beam Rx_{s2} corresponding to s_2 , a reception beam Rx_{s3} corresponding to s_3 , and a reception beam Rx_{s4} corresponding to s_4 .

Also, the fundamental component extracting unit 142 may extract fundamental components by calculating $(Rx_{s1}-Rx_{s3})$, $(Rx_{s2}-Rx_{s4})$, or $((Rx_{s1}-Rx_{s3})+(Rx_{s2}-Rx_{s4}))$.

The embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 100 is not limited to the examples, and a case where transmission beams in which the sum of waveforms is 0, may be set to one set and fundamental components or harmonic components may be removed by properly coupling the reception beams corresponding to the transmission beams, may be applied to the embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 100.

FIG. 11 is a control block diagram of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus that performs filtering on the fundamental components and the harmonic components, and FIGS. 12A and 12B are graphs showing the result of filtering on the harmonic components, and FIGS. 13A and 13B are graphs showing the result of filtering on the fundamental components.

Referring to FIG. 11, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 100 may further include a filtering unit 143 that performs filtering on the harmonic components extracted by the

harmonic component extracting unit **141** and on the fundamental components extracted by the fundamental component extracting unit **142**.

As illustrated in FIG. **12A**, various noise in addition to the harmonic components may be included in the harmonic components extracted by the harmonic component extracting unit **141**. Thus, the filtering unit **143** may perform filtering by applying a filter, such as a low pass filter (LPF), to the harmonic components, thereby obtaining harmonic signals from which noise is removed, as illustrated in FIG. **12B**. Also, the filtering unit **143** may perform a function of demodulation in which signals are lowered to a baseband by filtering so as to restore actual signals.

Also, as illustrated in FIG. **13A**, various noise in addition to the fundamental components may be included in the fundamental components extracted by the fundamental component extracting unit **142**. Thus, the filtering unit **143** may perform filtering by applying a filter, such as an LPF, onto the fundamental components, thereby obtaining fundamental signals from which noise is removed, as illustrated in FIG. **13B**.

The filtering unit **143** may perform filtering on both the harmonic components and the fundamental components and may perform filtering only on one of the harmonic components and the fundamental components if necessary. Also, a different filter, such as a quadrature bandpass filter (QBP), may be applied, in addition to the LPF, and a filter and a mixer may be used together. In the embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100**, the type of the filter is not limited.

FIG. **14** is a view of an operation of synthesizing a harmonic image and a fundamental image by using a synthesization unit.

As illustrated in FIG. **14**, the synthesization unit **150** may generate a synthesized image I_C by synthesizing a harmonic image I_H and a fundamental image I_F according to an appropriate synthesization ratio. To this end, the harmonic image I_H and the fundamental image I_F need to be generated. The image processing unit **160** may generate a fundamental image and a harmonic image by performing processing, such as compression, spatial filtering, temporal filtering, or discrete singular convolution (DSC), on the fundamental components and the harmonic components. Also, the image processing unit **160** may perform various filtering on the synthesized image.

The synthesization unit **150** may generate the synthesized image I_C by providing appropriate weighted values to the harmonic image I_H and the fundamental image I_F and then synthesizing them. In this case, the synthesization unit **150** may perform weighted value synthesization in the entire region, or synthesization by providing different weighted values according to regions, or may perform weighted value synthesization only in a particular region.

For example, when a synthesization ratio of the fundamental image I_F is 100% and a synthesization ratio of the harmonic image I_H is 0%, the fundamental image I_F is a synthesized image, and in an inverse case, the harmonic image I_H is the synthesized image. Also, when the synthesization ratio of the fundamental image I_F is 40% and the synthesization ratio of the harmonic image I_H is 60%, a synthesized image may be generated by applying a corresponding synthesization ratio to each image.

When the synthesized image is generated, the fundamental image and the harmonic image may be synthesized, as described above, and after the fundamental components and the harmonic components are synthesized, the synthesized image may be generated by performing image processing on

a synthesized signal. That is, an image itself may be synthesized to generate the synthesized image, and image processing may be performed on a synthesized frequency after frequency components are synthesized.

Referring back to FIG. **1**, when the image itself is synthesized, i.e., when the fundamental image and the harmonic image are synthesized, the fundamental components and the harmonic components that correspond to an output of the signal processing unit **140** according to a flow **(2)** are first input to the image processing unit **160**, are converted into a fundamental image and a harmonic image, and then are input to the synthesization unit **150**. The synthesization unit **150** may generate a synthesized image by synthesizing two images according to an appropriate synthesization ratio, as described above.

When the frequency components are synthesized, i.e., when the fundamental components and the harmonic components are synthesized, the fundamental components and the harmonic components corresponding to an output of the signal processing unit **140** may be input to the synthesization unit **150** according to a flow **(1)** and may be synthesized according to the appropriate synthesization ratio. Synthesized signals may be input to the image processing unit **160**, and the image processing unit **160** may generate the synthesized image by performing image processing on the synthesized signals. The synthesized image refers to an ultrasonic image regarding the synthesized signals.

In accordance with an embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100**, a synthesized image in which fundamental components and harmonic components are included, is generated and is used in imaging without attenuating the fundamental components so that an ultrasonic image having frequency characteristics of a broad band may be obtained.

A synthesization ratio of the fundamental components and the harmonic components may be set by the synthesization unit **150** or input from a user.

When the synthesization unit **150** sets the synthesization ratio, the synthesization unit **150** may set the synthesization ratio according to characteristics of the extracted fundamental components and harmonic components, according to the object or a diagnostic purpose or in consideration of both of them, or according to a previously-designed algorithm. An embodiment of a case where the synthesization ratio is input from the user, will be described later.

When an operation of separating fundamental components and harmonic components from reception beams or an operation of synthesizing two components may be performed continuously with reception of received signal, but extraction or synthesization of two components may also be performed with a time difference after the reception beams have been previously obtained.

FIG. **15** is a control block diagram of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus further including a storing unit.

The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention may further include a storing unit **190** that stores reception beams or extracted fundamental components or harmonic components.

When extraction of the fundamental components and the harmonic components is performed after the reception beams are obtained, the reception beams stored in the storing unit **190** may be called, and the signal processing unit **140** may extract the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the stored reception beam.

Alternatively, when synthesization is performed on the fundamental components and the harmonic components that

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have been previously separated from each other, the fundamental components and the harmonic components stored in the storing unit **190** may be called, and the synthesization unit **150** may synthesize two components according to an appropriate synthesization ratio.

The storing unit **190** may be implemented with a non-volatile memory device, such as read only memory (ROM), programmable read only memory (PROM), erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM), or flash memory, a volatile memory device, such as random access memory (RAM), or a storing device, such as a hard disk or an optical disc. However, embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto, and the storing unit **190** may also be implemented with an arbitrary different shape known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

FIGS. **16** and **17** are views of an exterior of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

When the synthesization ratio is input from the user, as illustrated in FIGS. **16** and **17**, the user's selection may be input to the input unit **170** disposed in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100**. Hereinafter, an operation in which the synthesization ratio is selected by the input unit **170**, will be described with reference to FIGS. **16** and **17** together with the exterior of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100**.

Referring to FIGS. **16** and **17**, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** may include a probe **10** connected to a main body **2** through a cable **11**. An end of one side of the cable **11** may be connected to the probe **10**, and a connector **12** may be disposed on an end of the other side of the cable **11** so as to be coupled to or separated from a slot **7** of the main body **2**. Control instructions or data may be exchanged between the main body **2** and the probe **10** by using the cable **11**.

Alternatively, when the probe **10** is implemented with a wireless probe, the probe **10** and the main body **2** may be connected to each other via a wireless network (not via the cable **11**).

The transducer module **110** may be included in the probe **10**. Also, according to an implementation example of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100**, a part or the whole of elements of the transmission beam generating unit **120** may be included in the probe **10**, and a part or the whole of elements of the reception beam generating unit **130** may also be included in the probe **10**.

The input unit **170** to which the user's control instructions are input, and the display unit **180** that displays a screen required to receive the control instructions of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** from the user, may be disposed in the main body **2**.

The input unit **170** may be implemented with at least one of various input devices, such as a jog shuttle, a track ball, a button, and a mouse and may also be implemented with a touch panel.

The display unit **180** may be implemented with at least one among various display devices, such as a liquid crystal display (LCD), a light emission diode (LED), a plasma display panel (PDP), and an organic light emission diode (OLED).

The user may input a synthesization ratio of fundamental components and synthesization components by manipulating the input unit **170**. In this case, as illustrated in FIG. **16**, the display unit **180** may display a fundamental image including the fundamental components and a harmonic image including the harmonic components, and the user may select the synthesization ratio by referring to the displayed fundamental image and harmonic image. In this case, the

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user may select synthesization ratios with respect to a lateral direction, an axial direction, and an elevational direction, respectively, and the input unit **170** may be separately disposed in each of the directions.

Also, a synthesized image synthesized according to the synthesization ratio selected by the user may be together displayed in one region of the display unit **180** so that the user's selection may be assisted. Before the user determines the synthesization ratios, the displayed synthesized image may be changed according to the synthesization ratio that changes when the user manipulates the input unit **170**.

Alternatively, as illustrated in FIG. **17**, the display unit **180** may not display the fundamental image and the harmonic image but only the synthesized image so that the user's selection may be assisted.

Also, although not shown, the display unit **180** may visualize the synthesization ratio of two components quantitatively. For example, the synthesization ratio corresponding to the user's current manipulation may be displayed by numbers or graphs, or in a bar shape. When the input unit **170** is implemented with track balls or a jog shuttle, the user may check the selected synthesization ratio while manipulating the input unit **170** by using information displayed on the display unit **180**.

Hereinafter, an embodiment of a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** will be described. When the method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** is performed, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** according to the above-described embodiment may be used. Thus, a description of the above-described embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100** may also be applied to the method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus **100**.

FIG. **18** is a flowchart of a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. **18**, ultrasonic beams are transmitted and received (**310**).

A synthetic aperture beamforming method, whereby bidirectional dynamic focusing may be performed, may be employed to transmit and receive the ultrasonic beams. As illustrated in FIG. **4** described above, the transmission beam generating unit **120** may generate transmission beams in all transmission scan lines by setting the transmission beams in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set. When the transmission beams are radiated by the transducer module **110**, the reception beam generating unit **130** may generate reception beams in positions of at least two reception scan lines offset by transmission scan lines. When transmission and reception of the ultrasonic beams are repeatedly performed in the same manner, reception beams with respect to the transmission beams having different polarities are generated in the same reception scan line position.

Fundamental components and harmonic components are extracted from the reception beams (**311**).

As described above, the reception beams with respect to the transmission beams having different polarities are generated in the same reception scan line position by transmission and reception of the ultrasonic beams. As illustrated in FIG. **7** described above, the signal processing unit **140** may extract the harmonic components obtained by removing the fundamental components from the reception beams, by summing up the reception beams in the same reception scan line position. Also, the fundamental components obtained by removing the harmonic components from the reception beams, may be extracted by subtracting the reception beams in the same reception scan line position.

A fundamental image including the fundamental components and a harmonic image including the harmonic components are generated by performing image processing (312).

The image processing unit 160 may generate the fundamental image and the harmonic image by performing processing such as compression, spatial filtering, temporal filtering, or DSC, on the fundamental components and the harmonic components.

A synthesization ratio of the fundamental components and the harmonic components is selected (313).

Selection of the synthesization ratio may be performed by the synthesization unit 150 or by a user's input. When the synthesization ratio is selected by the user's input, the fundamental image and the harmonic image may be displayed on the display unit 180 so that the user's selection may be assisted, as illustrated in FIG. 16 described above.

The synthesization ratio may be selected in the entire region or a partial region of the image or may be differently selected according to regions. For example, the synthesization ratio may be selected with respect to at least one of the lateral direction, the axial direction, and the elevational direction, for example.

The fundamental image and the harmonic image are synthesized according to the selected synthesization ratio (314).

The synthesization unit 150 may synthesize the fundamental image and the harmonic image according to the synthesization ratio selected by the user or the synthesization unit 150. For example, when a synthesization ratio of the fundamental image I_F is selected as 100% and a synthesization ratio of the harmonic image I_H is selected as 0%, the fundamental image I_F is a synthesized image, and in an inverse case, the harmonic image I_H is the synthesized image. Also, when the synthesization ratio of the fundamental image I_F is selected as 40% and the synthesization ratio of the harmonic image I_H is selected as 60%, the synthesized image may be generated by applying the synthesization ratio to each image.

The synthesized image may be displayed on the display unit 180, as illustrated in FIG. 16 or 17 described above, so that the result of synthesization may be informed to the user. The user may select a synthesization ratio again by watching a displayed result, and the synthesization unit 150 may synthesize two images according to a synthesization ratio that changes before the synthesization ratio is finalized and may display the synthesized image by using the display unit 180 in real time.

FIG. 19 is a flowchart of a method of controlling the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 19, in the present embodiment, transmission and reception of ultrasonic beams (320) and extraction of fundamental components and harmonic components from reception beams (321) are performed. These operations are as described in the embodiment of FIG. 18 and thus, a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

A synthesization ratio of the fundamental components and the harmonic components is selected (322), and the fundamental components and the harmonic components are synthesized according to a selected synthesization ratio (323).

Selection of the synthesization ratio of the fundamental components and the harmonic components may be performed by the synthesization unit 150, like in the above-described embodiment, or by the user. When the synthesization ratio of the fundamental components and the harmonic components is selected by the user, as illustrated in FIG. 16

described above, a fundamental image and a harmonic image may be displayed on the display unit 180 so that the user's selection may be assisted.

However, in the above-described embodiment, an object to be synthesized according to the selected synthesization ratio is the fundamental image and the harmonic image. However, in the present embodiment, the image is not synthesized but the fundamental components and the harmonic components are synthesized. That is, frequency components themselves are first synthesized.

Then, a synthesized image including the synthesized frequency components is generated (324).

The synthesized image may be displayed on the display unit 180. Like in the above-described embodiment, the user may check the displayed synthesized image and may select a synthesization ratio again or finalize the synthesization ratio.

In the above-described embodiments of FIGS. 18 and 19, transmission/reception of the ultrasonic beams is performed. However, extraction of the fundamental components and the harmonic components (311, 321) and generation of the synthesized image (314, 324) may be performed by using the reception beams that have been previously obtained and stored in the storing unit 190.

Alternatively, operations from generation of the fundamental image and the harmonic image (312) to generation of the synthesized image (314) may be performed by using the fundamental components and the harmonic components that have been previously extracted and stored in the storing unit 190, or operations from selection of the synthesization ratio (322) to generation of the synthesized image (324) may also be performed.

According to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and the method of controlling the same described above, both the harmonic image and the fundamental image may be obtained by performing one scanning without changing an image mode or without performing new scanning, and the harmonic image and the fundamental image are synthesized so that the ultrasonic image having both advantages of two images may be provided to the user.

In addition, the harmonic image and the fundamental image are displayed and the user selects the synthesization ratio of the harmonic components and the fundamental components so that the synthesized image having the user's desired characteristics may be generated.

As described above, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention, an image caused by fundamental components of ultrasonic echo signals is generated and is synthesized with an image caused by harmonic components so that an image having both advantages of the images can be generated.

Although a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in these embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprising:
 - a transmission beam generating unit that generates a plurality of sets of transmission beams by setting transmission beams which are transmitted in different transmission scan line positions and in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set;
 - a reception beam generating unit that generates reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in

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consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines;
 a signal processing unit that extracts fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively;
 an input unit to which selection of a synthesization ratio is input from a user;
 a synthesization unit that generates synthesized signals by synthesizing the fundamental components and the harmonic components according to the synthesization ratio; and
 a display unit that displays a synthesized image comprising the synthesized signals,
 wherein the display unit visualizes the synthesization ratio quantitatively and displays the synthesized image according to the synthesization ratio as the synthesization ratio changes, in real time.

2. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 1, wherein the input unit receives the selection of the synthesization ratio in at least one of a lateral direction, an axial direction, and an elevational direction.

3. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 1, wherein the signal processing unit extracts the harmonic components by coupling the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

4. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 1, wherein the signal processing unit extracts the fundamental components by subtracting at least two reception beams among the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

5. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 1, wherein the signal processing unit performs filtering on noises included in the extracted fundamental components and harmonic components.

6. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 1, further comprising an image processing unit that generates a fundamental image comprising the fundamental components, a harmonic image comprising the harmonic components, and a synthesized image comprising the synthesized signals.

7. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 6, wherein the display unit further displays the fundamental image and the harmonic image.

8. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a storing unit that stores the reception beams or the fundamental components and the harmonic components extracted from the reception beams.

9. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprising:
 a transmission beam generating unit that generates a plurality of sets of transmission beams by setting transmission beams which are transmitted in different transmission scan line positions and in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set;
 a reception beam generating unit that generates reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines;
 a signal processing unit that extracts fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively;
 an image processing unit that generates a fundamental image comprising the fundamental components and a harmonic image comprising the harmonic components;
 an input unit to which selection of a synthesization ratio is input from a user;
 a synthesization unit that generates a synthesized image by synthesizing the fundamental image and the harmonic image according to the synthesization ratio; and
 a display unit that displays the synthesized image,

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wherein the display unit visualizes the synthesization ratio quantitatively and displays a synthesized image according to the synthesization ratio as the synthesization ratio changes, in real time.

10. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 9, wherein the input unit receives the selection of the synthesization ratio in at least one of a lateral direction, an axial direction, and an elevational direction.

11. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of claim 9, wherein the display unit further displays the fundamental image and the harmonic image.

12. A method of controlling an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, the method comprising:

radiating a plurality of sets of transmission beams onto different transmission scan line positions by setting transmission beams in which the sum of waveforms is 0, to one set;

generating reception beams with respect to at least one reception scan line in consideration of transmission delay of the transmission beams in each of the transmission scan lines;

extracting fundamental components and harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively;

receiving selection of a synthesization ratio from a user; generating synthesized signals by synthesizing the fundamental components and the harmonic components according to the synthesization ratio; and

displaying a synthesized image comprising the synthesized signals,

wherein the displaying of the synthesized image comprises visualizing the synthesization ratio quantitatively and displaying a synthesized image according to the synthesization ratio as the synthesization ratio changes, in real time.

13. The method of claim 12,

wherein the receiving the selection of the synthesization ratio comprises receiving selection of the synthesization ratio in at least one of a lateral direction, an axial direction, and an elevational direction.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the extracting of the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively, comprises extracting the harmonic components by coupling the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein the extracting of the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively, comprises extracting the fundamental components by subtracting at least two reception beams among the reception beams with respect to the same reception scan line.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein the extracting of the fundamental components and the harmonic components from the reception beams, respectively, further comprises performing filtering on noises included in the extracted fundamental components and harmonic components.

17. The method of claim 12, further comprising generating a fundamental image comprising the fundamental components and a harmonic image comprising the harmonic components.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising displaying the fundamental image and the harmonic image.

19. The method of claim 12, further comprising storing the reception beams or the fundamental components and the harmonic components extracted from the reception beams.

20. A method of controlling an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, the method comprising:

generating a plurality of sets of transmission beams in
different transmission scan line positions by setting
transmission beams in which the sum of waveforms is
0, to one set;
generating reception beams with respect to at least one 5
reception scan line in consideration of transmission
delay of the transmission beams in each of the trans-
mission scan lines;
extracting fundamental components and harmonic com-
ponents from the reception beams, respectively; 10
generating a fundamental image comprising the funda-
mental components and a harmonic image comprising
the harmonic components;
receiving selection of a synthesization ratio from a user;
generating a synthesized image by synthesizing the fun- 15
damental image and the harmonic image according to
the synthesization ratio; and
displaying the synthesized image,
wherein the displaying of the synthesized image com-
prises visualizing the synthesization ratio quantitatively 20
and displaying a synthesized image according to the
synthesization ratio as the synthesization ratio changes,
in real time.

21. The method of claim **20**,
wherein the receiving the selection of the synthesization 25
ratio comprises receiving the selection of the synthe-
sization ratio in at least one of a lateral direction, an
axial direction, and an elevational direction.

22. The method of claim **20**, further comprising display-
ing the fundamental image and the harmonic image. 30

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专利名称(译)	超声诊断设备及其控制方法		
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摘要(译)

本发明提供一种超声波诊断装置，其能够生成由超声波回波信号的基本成分引起的图像，并且将所生成的图像与由谐波成分引起的图像合成，从而能够生成具有图像的两个优点的图像，以及方法控制超声诊断设备。超声波诊断装置包括：发送波束生成单元，通过将在不同的发送扫描线位置发送并且波形之和为0的发送波束设置为的一组，生成多组发送波束；接收波束生成单元，考虑到每条发送扫描线中的发送波束的发送延迟，生成相对于至少一条接收扫描线的接收波束；信号处理单元，分别从接收波束中提取基波分量和谐波分量；合成单元，通过根据设定的合成比率合成基波分量和谐波分量来产生合成信号；显示单元，显示包括合成信号的合成图像。

