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Poland et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2014/0121521 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: May 1, 2014**(54) **TWO DIMENSIONAL ULTRASONIC
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING SYSTEM WITH
TWO BEAMFORMER STAGES****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.***A61B 8/00* (2006.01)*A61B 8/08* (2006.01)*A61B 8/14* (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *A61B 8/4477* (2013.01); *A61B 8/145*(2013.01); *A61B 8/52* (2013.01); *A61B 8/461*(2013.01); *A61B 8/4488* (2013.01); *A61B**8/4444* (2013.01)USPC **600/447**(75) Inventors: **McKee Dunn Poland**, Andover, MA
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(NL)(21) Appl. No.: **14/123,995**(22) PCT Filed: **Jun. 28, 2012**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/IB2012/053281**

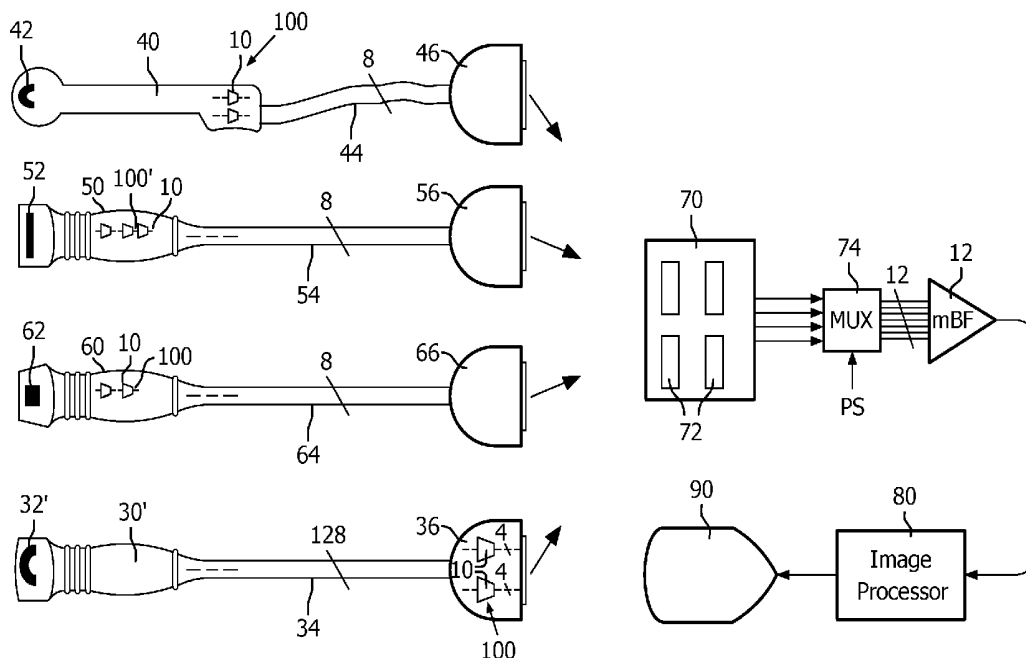
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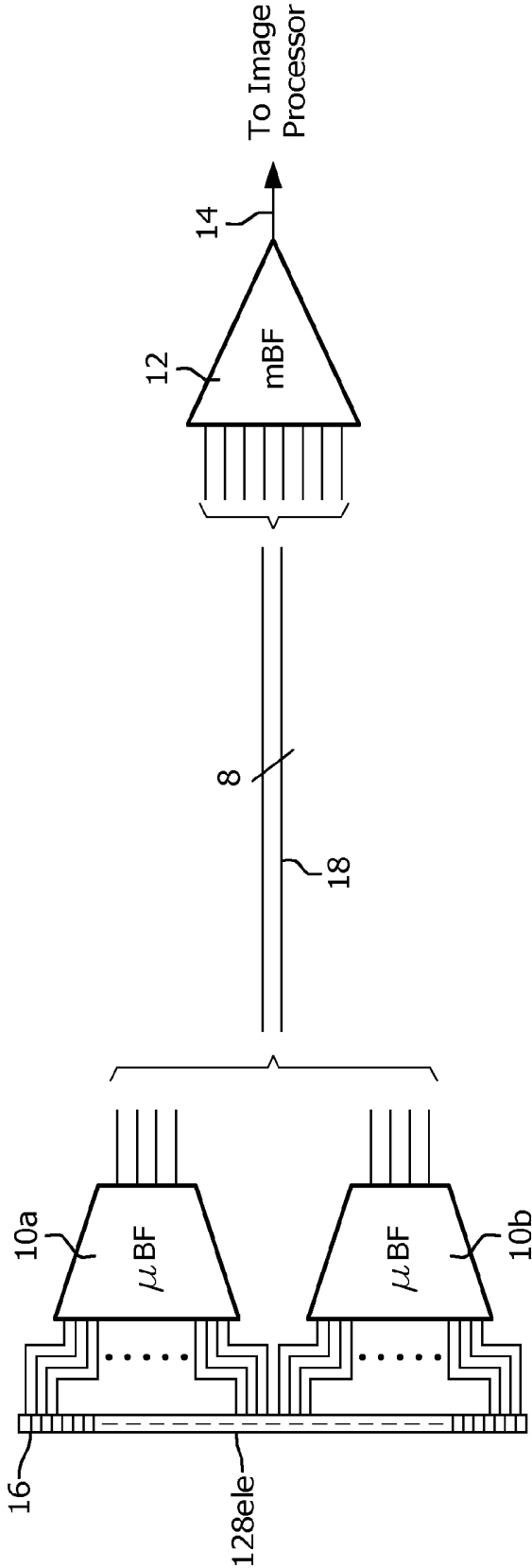
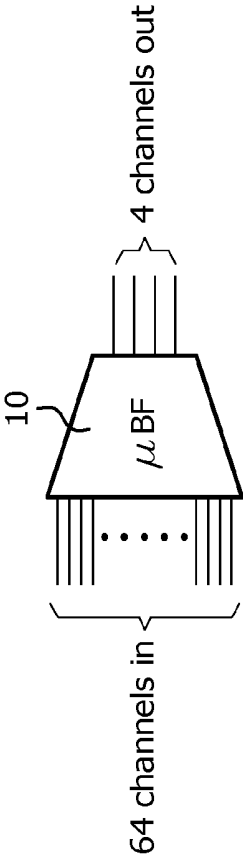
(2), (4) Date: **Dec. 5, 2013****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Provisional application No. 61/503,329, filed on Jun.
30, 2011.

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ABSTRACT

A 2D ultrasound imaging system has a number of different probes for different clinical applications. Each 2D imaging probe has a one dimensional array transducer and one or more microbeamformers coupled to the individual elements of the array. Preferably the microbeamformers are the same, and serve as a standard component of the system. The microbeamformers combine signals from the elements of their transducers and every probe has from four to sixteen outputs of partially beamformed signals. The mainframe system has a beamformer with four to sixteen channels, which completes the beamformation process for each probe.





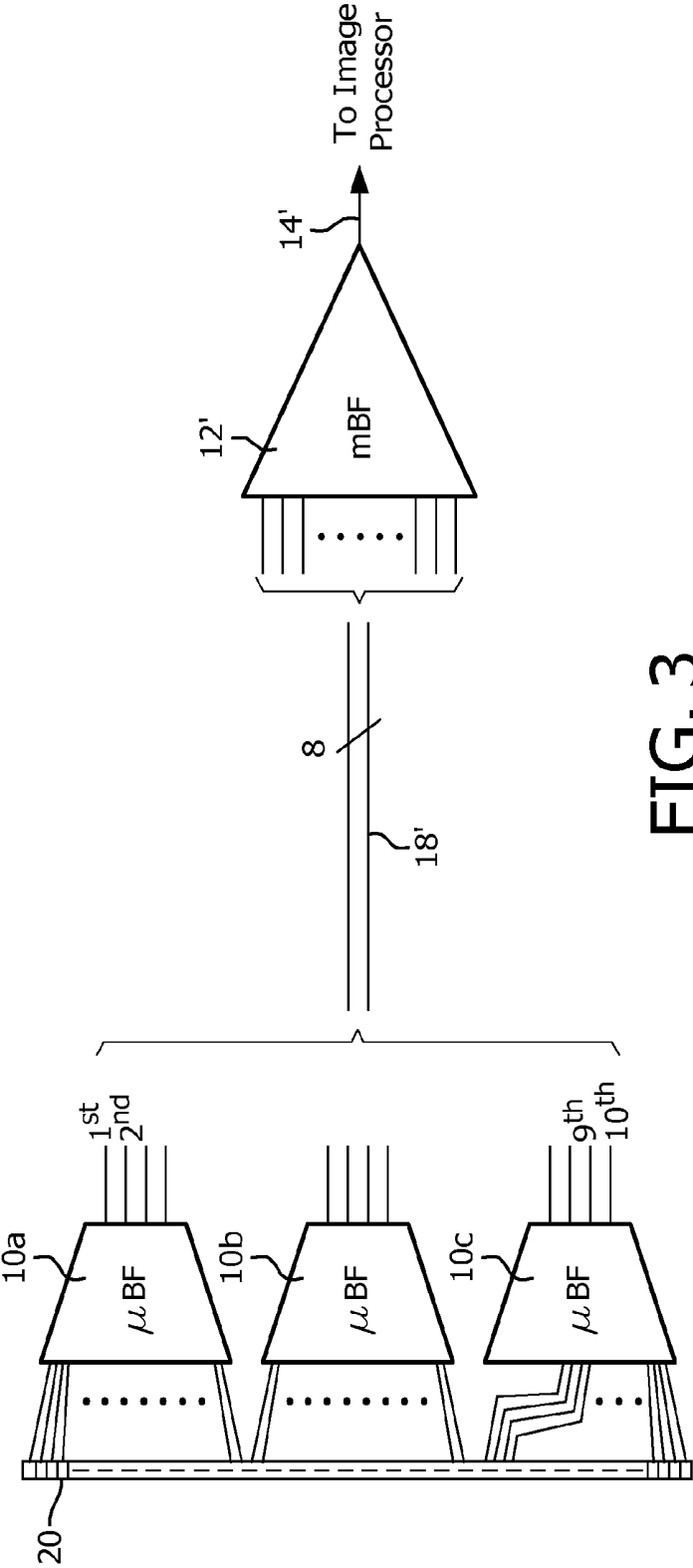


FIG. 3

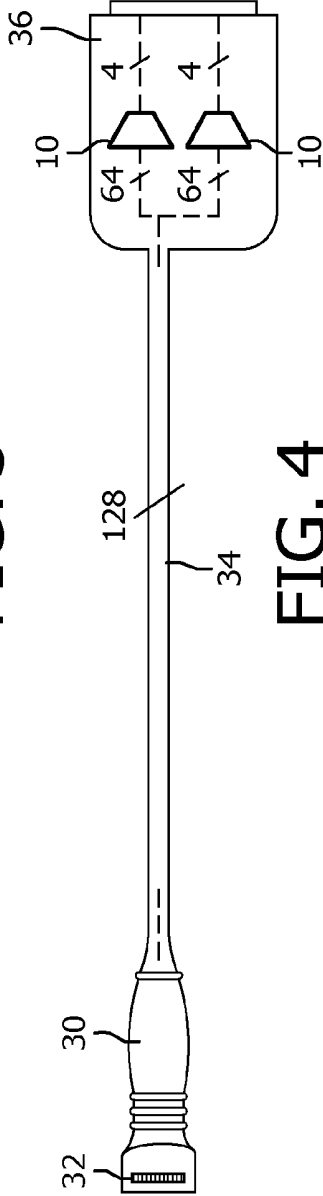


FIG. 4

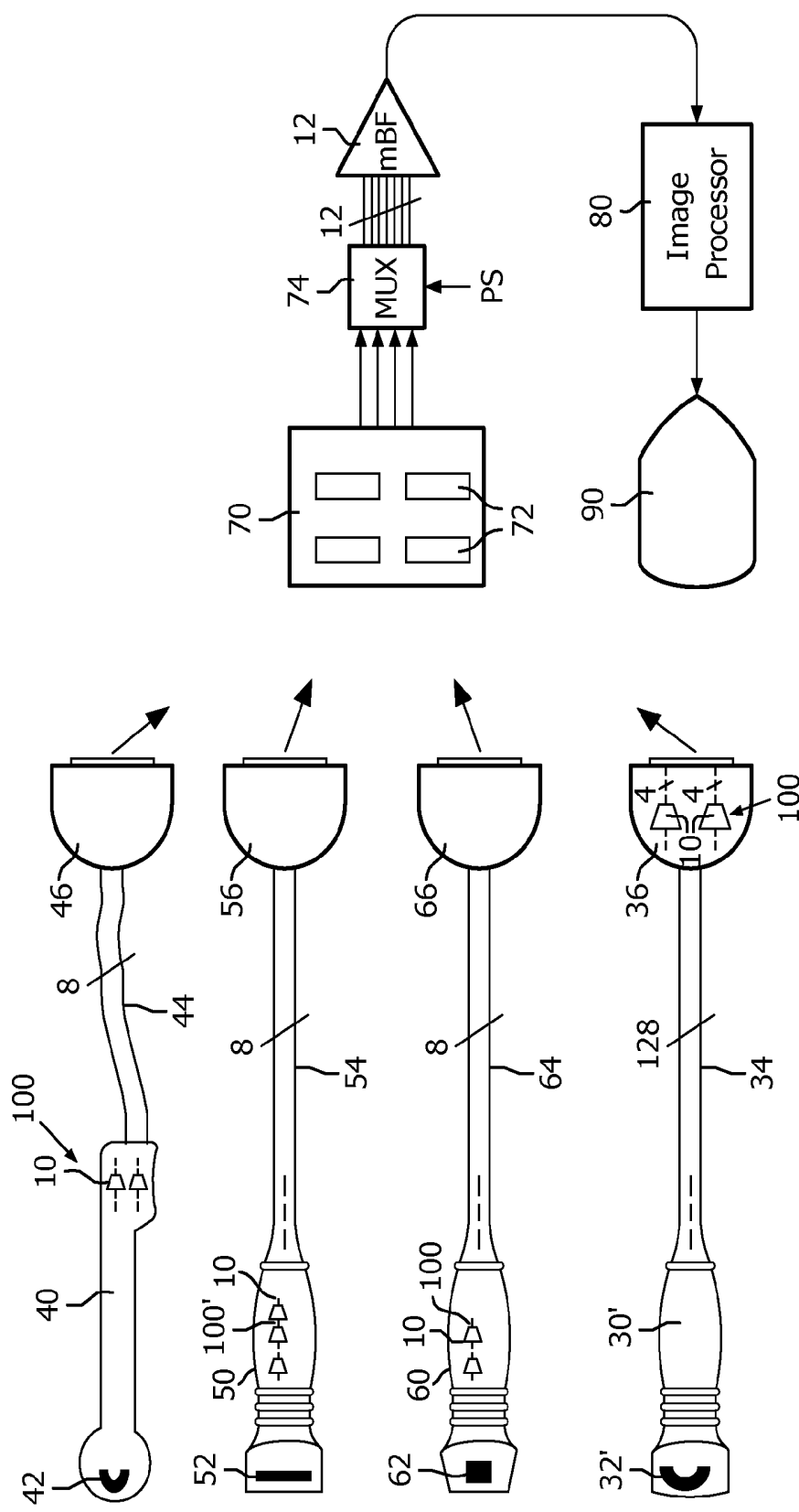


FIG. 5

TWO DIMENSIONAL ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING SYSTEM WITH TWO BEAMFORMER STAGES

[0001] This invention relates to ultrasonic medical diagnostic imaging systems which perform two dimensional (2D) imaging and, in particular, to 2D ultrasonic diagnostic systems with two beamformer stages.

[0002] Medical diagnostic imaging systems with multi-element solid state probes employ a beamformer to steer and focus beams. Traditionally the beamformer is in the electronics compartment of the mainframe system and is coupled to the transducer array of the probe through the probe cable. Each channel of the beamformer is coupled to one of the elements of the probe's array transducer. On transmit, the beamformer channels provide properly timed transmit signals to the elements which cause the transmit beam to be steered in a desired direction and focused at a desired depth. During reception of the resulting echo signals, the process is reversed. Each channel appropriately delays the echo signals from its transducer element so that, when the echo signals from all of the channels are combined, the receive beam is steered and focused in the desired direction and depth, generally that of the transmit beam. The probe and beamformer can thus scan the image field with a series of adjacent beams to form a 2D image of an image plane of the body.

[0003] Beamformers are also used to scan and receive beams over a volumetric region to form a 3D image of the region. To steer the beams in elevation as well as azimuth a two dimensional array transducer is used. The typical two dimensional array for 3D imaging has many times the number of elements of the single row of a 2D imaging probe, generally numbering in the thousands. This presents two problems. One is that a cable with thousands of wires from the system beamformer to the transducer elements would make the cable very thick and impractical. The other is that a significant amount of power is expended in driving the thousands of elements with transmit signals, causing excessive heat in the probe. These two problems have been addressed by the development of probe microbeamformers, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,229,933 (Larson III). As shown on the cover of the patent and described therein, the initial part of the beamforming is done in the probe itself. Since the probe must be easily manipulated by a sonographer, the beamformer in the probe must be small and light and thus is formed of integrated circuitry. The integrated circuitry consumes much less power than the system beamformer, thereby resolving the heating problem. The many elements of the two dimensional array transducer are connected to channels of the microbeamformer, which partially beamforms the many signals down to a lesser number of partially beamformed signals, generally matching that of the system beamformer, which typically has 128 channels. This means that a 128 conductor cable can be used to couple the partially beamformed signals to the mainframe and its system beamformer, where the 128 channel system beamformer completes the beamforming delay and summation, resulting in one coherent steered and focused signal for the depths covered by the receive beam. U.S. Pat. No. 5,997,479 (Savord et al.) illustrate how a two dimensional array transducer is beamformed in a typical commercial ultrasound system. The array transducer is divided into groups of contiguous transducer elements, generally ranging from sixteen to one hundred elements. Each group or patch of elements is coupled to a portion of the microbeamformer, termed a subarray by Savord et al. Each subarray beamforms the

signals from its patch of transducer elements to a single beamformed signal. One hundred and twenty-eight subarrays thus produce 128 channels of signals which are then combined to a single coherent receive signal by the 128 channels of the system beamformer.

[0004] Several other implementations of microbeamformer probes have been described in the prior art. U.S. Pat. No. 6,102,863 (Pflugrath et al.) and U.S. Pat. No. 6,705,995 (Poland et al.) illustrate the ultimate extension of the microbeamformer, using the probe microbeamformer to do all of the beamforming. Only a single conductor is then needed to couple the fully beamformed signal from the probe to the system mainframe. Pflugrath et al. connect the probe cable to a connector on the system mainframe which bypasses the system beamformer, applying the fully beamformed signals directly to the system image processor. Poland et al. apply the fully beamformed signal over the probe cable to an A/D converter interface unit, from which the digital signals are applied directly to an electronic display unit.

[0005] Another implementation using a microbeamformer is described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,037,264 (Poland). In this patent the microbeamformer steers a single image plane from the two dimensional array transducer of a 3D imaging probe. The steering of the single plane enables 2D imaging of an image plane which is not orthogonal to the lens of the probe, a capability made possible by the ability of the 3D probe to steer beams in both azimuth and elevation. This makes it possible to steer an image plane through a small acoustic aperture such as the space between the ribs.

[0006] In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a diagnostic ultrasound system is operable with a plurality of 2D imaging probes, each of which employs a microbeamformer to partially beamform the signals from the one dimensional (1D) array of transducer elements of the 2D probe down to a small number of partially beamformed signal channels, typically numbering eight to sixteen channels. A system beamformer with eight to sixteen channels, herein termed a minibeamformer, then completes the beamformation to produce fully beamformed coherent echo signals. Each of the 2D imaging probes thus needs a cable with a low number of analog or digital signal paths for the eight to sixteen channels, as compared with the sixty-four or 128 signal paths needed for the typical 2D imaging probe. Moreover, such an architecture enables the same beamformer ICs and printed circuit board to be used in a variety of different probes, such as linear arrays, curved arrays, phased arrays and endocavity (e.g., endovaginal) transducer (IVT) probes, thereby providing design and manufacturing efficiencies. In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, the standardized probe transducer ICs can be located in either the handle of the probe or in the connector which connects the probe cable to the system mainframe, the latter enabling an unaltered traditional 2D imaging probe and cable to be used with the inventive microbeamformer architecture.

[0007] In the drawings:

[0008] FIG. 1 illustrates a microbeamformer ASIC suitable for use in a 2D imaging probe in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

[0009] FIG. 2 illustrates a 128 element 1D transducer array with probe microbeamformers and a system minibeamformer in accordance with the present invention.

[0010] FIG. 3 illustrates a 160 element 1D transducer array with probe microbeamformers and a system minibeamformer in accordance with the present invention.

[0011] FIG. 4 illustrates an implementation of a legacy 2D imaging probe in accordance with the present invention with the microbeamformer ICs in the probe connector.

[0012] FIG. 5 illustrates a family of different 2D imaging probes, each of which employs the same microbeamformer ASICs, and an ultrasound system mainframe with a mini-beamformer constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

[0013] Referring first to FIG. 1, a probe microbeamformer ASIC 10 suitable for use in a 2D imaging probe in accordance with the principles of the present invention is illustrated in block diagram form. Considering just the receive functionality of the microbeamformer, the ASIC 10 has sixty-four inputs which couple to sixty-four elements of a 1D transducer array. The microbeamformer ASIC controllably delays the signals from the sixty-four transducer elements, then combines them in groups of sixteen input channels. The result is four outputs of partially beamformed signals. In this example each output is the combination of signals from sixteen transducer elements. The microbeamformer ASIC 10 thus reduces sixty-four input channels to four output channels, providing a convenient standard microbeamformer architecture for a variety of 2D imaging probes.

[0014] FIG. 2 illustrates the use of this standard architecture with a system mini-beamformer in accordance with the principles of the present invention. In this example two of the standard microbeamformer ASICs, 10a and 10b, are used in the probe with a 128 element 1D transducer array 16. Half of the 128 elements are coupled to the sixty-four inputs of ASIC 10a, and the other half of the elements are coupled to the sixty-four inputs of ASIC 10b. There are eight partially beamformed output signal paths from the probe, which are coupled to the system mainframe by an 8-conductor probe cable 18. The probe cable may have eight analog signal conductors if the signals are still in analog form, or the digital equivalent thereof if the signals are digitized in the probe. The eight partially beamformed signal paths of the cable 18 are coupled to the eight channels of a mini-beamformer 12 in the system mainframe. The mini-beamformer 12 completes the beamformation process, delaying with group delays and combining the eight signals to produce a fully beamformed coherent echo signal at its output 14. The fully beamformed signals can then be forwarded to subsequent assemblies of the system mainframe for image processing and display. The use of the same micro-beamformer ASIC to reduce the ultrasound signals in the probe and its cable provides a number of advantages. First a standardized microbeamformer ASIC can be used modularly multiple times to perform the probe beamforming. In this example two of the same microbeamformer ASICs are used, providing a standardized approach to beamformation applicable to a variety of different probes. Second, this architecture enables a smaller, lower cost, low power, low channel count main beamformer system, the mini-beamformer 12, which in this example has only eight channels. Third, the implementation of a common circuit board design for the standard microbeamformer across several probe models allows rapid deployment of future probe models. Fourth, the probe cable only carries a low number of signal paths, eight in this example, enabling a probe with a thin, lightweight, less costly cable. Another advantageous feature is that the number of pins required in the probe and system connectors can be much less than the maximum number of array elements supported by the system, 128 elements in this example, reducing connector size, cost, and weight.

[0015] FIG. 3 illustrates another implementation of a microbeamformer and mini-beamformer architecture for a 160 element 1D array 20. The same standard microbeamformer ASIC as before is used in this implementation. In this case three ASICs are used. The ASICs 10a and 10b are each coupled to sixty-four elements of the transducer array 20. The remaining thirty-two elements of the 160-element array 20 are coupled to half the input channels of the third microbeamformer ASIC 10c. Since only half of the third ASIC 10c is effectively used, only two of its four outputs are used. There are a total of ten partially beamformed output signal paths to be coupled from the probe to the system mainframe by way of the probe cable 18'. The 10 partially beamformed output signal paths are reduced to eight by connecting the ones corresponding to the outermost element groups together. Thus the first and second microbeamformer outputs on one end of the sensor array are connected to the 9th and 10th microbeamformer outputs on the other end, respectively. Because only a portion of the acoustic aperture not exceeding 8 element groups is active at any one time, for any scan line position, only 8 signal paths are needed. The microbeamformer ASICs 10a, 10b, and 10c are configured by the system for each scan line to activate contiguous ranges of elements in only 8 of the 10 sub-arrays. As the scan lines progress across a scanned frame, the range of activated elements shifts across the active aperture, and the corresponding microbeamformer outputs are activated accordingly. Thus, an eight conductor cable 18' will suffice for the eight analog signal paths. These eight signal paths are coupled to the eight inputs of the mini-beamformer 12' of the mainframe ultrasound system, which completes the beamformation to provide a fully beamformed coherent echo signal at its output 14'. If the 128-element probe of FIG. 2 were coupled to the mini-beamformer 12', its eight analog signal paths would utilize the same 8 channel cable in connecting to the eight input channels of the mini-beamformer 12' to complete beamformation for the 128-element array transducer. It is seen that two different probes of the same modular microbeamformer design can be used with the same system mainframe.

[0016] FIG. 4 illustrates another implementation of the present invention for a 2D imaging probe in which the standard microbeamformer ASICs are located in the probe connector which connects the cable to the system mainframe. In this example the probe 30 is a traditional legacy probe with a linear array transducer 32 of 128 transducer elements. Each element of the array is coupled to its own conductor of a 128 conductor cable 34, and the probe cable 34 terminates at a probe connector 36 which connects to a mating connector on an ultrasound system mainframe. The probe and cable, as thus far described, has been commonly available for ultrasound systems for many years. In accordance with the principles of the present invention the standard micro beamformer ASICs 10 previously described are employed in the probe connector 36 to reduce the 128 signal paths of the probe and cable to eight partially beamformed output signal paths. Half of the 128 cable signal paths are coupled to one microbeamformer ASIC, and the other half are coupled to the other ASIC. There are a total of eight partially beamformed signal paths to be coupled to the system beamformer. Thus the legacy probe configuration of FIG. 4 can be used with either mini-beamformer 12 of FIG. 2 or mini-beamformer 12' of FIG. 3 to complete the beamformation process and produce coherent echo signals suitable for forming an image. Legacy probes using a sixty-four element 1D array transducer will need only

one microbeamformer **10** of FIG. **1**, and the cable will need only four signal paths for the received, partially beamformed signals from the microbeamformer.

[0017] FIG. **5** illustrates a family of different 2D imaging probes, all of which operate with a reduced channel count system beamformer **12** in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The family of probes includes an endovaginal probe **40** with a 128-element tightly curved array **42**, a linear array probe **50** with a 192-element linear array transducer **52**, a phased array probe **60** for cardiac imaging with a 128-element phased array transducer **62**, and a legacy curved linear probe **30'** for obstetrical imaging with a 128-element curved array **32'**. The endovaginal probe **40** has an eight signal path cable **44** terminating at a probe connector **46**. The linear array probe **50** has an eight signal path cable **54** terminating at a probe connector **56** and utilizes the aforementioned method of connecting microbeamformer outputs to common signal path channels, where in this case the two microbeamformers serving the outer groups of channels in the array have their outputs connected together, sharing a quadruplet of signal paths in the cable. The phased array probe **60** has an eight signal path cable **64** terminating at a probe connector **66**. The legacy curved linear probe **30'** has a conventional 128 conductor cable **34** terminating at a probe connector **36**.

[0018] The same standard microbeamformer ASIC **10** is used with each of these probes. For the endovaginal probe **40** two microbeamformer ASICs **10** are mounted on a printed circuit board **100** which is located in the handle of the endovaginal probe. For the 192-element array **52** of the linear array probe **50**, three microbeamformer ASICs **10** on p.c.b. **100** are used in the handle of the probe. Each ASIC in the linear array probe is connected to sixty-four of the 192 elements of the array transducer. For the 128 elements of the phased array probe **60**, two microbeamformer ASICs on p.c.b. **100** are used in the handle of the probe. The handle of each of these probes comprises the case containing the probe components including the array transducer. For the legacy curved linear array probe, the 128 cable conductors from the 128 elements of the array transducer are coupled to two microbeamformer ASICs on p.c.b. **100** in the probe connector **36**. If the interior space of the probe or connector permits, the same p.c.b. can be used for each probe. If the space inside the probe handle or connector is limited, different p.c.b. form factors are used as necessary to fit the probe's space requirements.

[0019] Any one or all of the probes of the family may be coupled to identical system probe connectors **72** located on a probe connector block **70** of the system mainframe. The system mainframe may be any ultrasound system that produces an image, including a cart-borne systems and hand-held portable systems. If multiple probes are physically connected, it is necessary to select one of the probes for use. A probe select signal PS is applied to a multiplexer **74** which couples the signal paths of the selected probe and its connector to the inputs of an eight channel minibeamformer **12**. The minibeamformer **12** completes beamformation of the eight partially beamformed signals from the microbeamformers of the probe and the coherent echo signals at the minibeamformer output are coupled to an image processor **80** and the formed 2D ultrasound image is displayed on a display **90**.

[0020] The eight channels of the system minibeamformer are sufficient for any probe of the probe family. When the 192-element linear array probe **50** is selected, which uses three microbeamformer ASICs **10**, the eight channels of the

minibeamformer are connected to the 12 outputs of the microbeamformer ASICs **10** by connecting 4 of the channels in common. As described above, the system configures the state of the microbeamformer ASICs such that for any scan line, only a maximum of 8 microbeamformer outputs is active, driving the 8 channel inputs of minibeamformer **12**. It is seen that a variety of different probes, including legacy probes, can be used with the inventive beamformer architecture, and the system beamformer has a significantly reduced number of channels. Since size, weight, and complexity are all reduced, this architecture is suitable for both cart-borne ultrasound systems and smaller portable or hand-held systems.

[0021] Other variations of the implementation of the inventive beamformer architecture will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. If the system minibeamformer is scaled up to twelve channels, it can accommodate up to three of the 4-output standardized microbeamformers in such a way as to activate and beamform **192** elements simultaneously, rather than as a shifting sub-array of 128 elements.

[0022] This alternative may provide an advantage for probes with finer pitch elements, to allow larger beamforming apertures, increasing image resolution in the lateral direction. Similarly, if the system minibeamformer comprises 16 channels, 256 transducer elements can be simultaneously beamformed via 4 microbeamformer ASICs. This enables 2D imaging probes with up to 256 simultaneously active transducer elements with the standard ASIC described above. If the family of probes all use transducer sensor arrays with 128 elements or less, an eight channel system beamformer can accommodate the entire family of probes with the ability to beamform all elements simultaneously on any scan line. Alternatively, microbeamformers of greater channel reduction than sixty-four to four can be used. However, it is desirable to select a standard ASIC that can be used for all current probes as well as those envisioned for the future. The microbeamformer ASICs can be flip-chip mounted to the transducer array stack to form a compact assembly that fits inside a small probe case. The transducer array stack can comprise either a piezoelectric ceramic (e.g., PZT) array or a CMUT or PMUT micromachined transducer array made by semiconductor processes.

1. An ultrasonic diagnostic system for two dimensional (2D) imaging with a family of 2D imaging probes comprising:

- a plurality of 2D imaging probes for different clinical applications, each having an array transducer and one or more of the same microbeamformer coupled to the elements of the array transducer, the one or more microbeamformers each producing from four to sixteen partially beamformed receive signals;
- a probe cable coupled to each of the probes for coupling the partially beamformed receive signals to a mainframe ultrasound system;
- a probe connector at the end of each cable which is adapted to couple to a mainframe ultrasound system; and
- a mainframe ultrasound system having:
 - a mating connector adapted to be engaged by a probe cable;
 - a beamformer coupled to receive signals from the mating connector, the beamformer having four to sixteen channels for processing partially beamformed receive signals to form fully beamformed receive signals;
 - an image processor responsive to the fully beamformed receive signals; and
 - a display coupled to the image processor.

2. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein the microbeamformer further comprises a standard component used in all of the 2D imaging probes.

3. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 2, wherein the microbeamformer has sixty-four inputs and four outputs at which partially beamformed signals are produced.

4. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 2, wherein each 2D imaging probe contains a plurality of microbeamformers.

5. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein one of the 2D imaging probes has a probe handle containing the array transducer and the microbeamformer is located in the probe handle.

6. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 5, wherein the cable contains from four to sixteen receive signal paths coupled to the microbeamformer in the probe handle.

7. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein the microbeamformer is located in the probe connector.

8. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 7, wherein the probe connector couples four to sixteen signal paths to the mainframe ultrasound system.

9. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein the mainframe system beamformer has eight to sixteen signal path inputs.

10. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 9, wherein the mating connector further comprises a probe connector

block having a plurality of mating connectors at which the plurality of probes may be simultaneously connected to the mainframe ultrasound system.

11. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein each 2D imaging probe has a 1D array transducer for imaging a two dimensional image plane.

12. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 11, wherein two of the 1D array transducers comprise two of a curved array, a linear array, a phased array, or a tightly curved array.

13. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein the microbeamformer further comprises a microbeamformer ASIC, and wherein each 2D imaging probe contains at least two microbeamformer ASICs.

14. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 13, wherein each 2D imaging probe further comprises an array transducer enclosed in a probe case and the microbeamformer ASICs of one of the probes are located in the probe case.

15. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 13, wherein the microbeamformer ASICs of one of the probes are located in the connector at the end of the cable.

16. The ultrasonic diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein the array transducer of a probe comprises one of a ceramic piezoelectric array transducer or a micromachined ultrasonic transducer (MUT) array.

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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	波兰MCKEE DUNN ROBINSON ANDREW LEE		
申请(专利权)人(译)	波兰，麦基邓 ROBINSON，ANDREW LEE		
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摘要(译)

2D超声成像系统具有许多用于不同临床应用的不同探针。每个2D成像探头具有一维阵列换能器和耦合到阵列的各个元件的一个或多个微波束形成器。优选地，微波束形成器是相同的，并且用作系统的标准部件。微波束发生器组合来自其换能器元件的信号，每个探头具有4到16个部分波束形成信号的输出。主机系统有一个带有4到16个通道的波束形成器，完成每个探头的波束形成过程。

