

(19)
(12)

(KR)
(A)

(51) 。 Int. Cl. ⁷
G01F 1/66

(11)
(43)

2001 - 0087166
2001 09 15

(21) 10 - 2001 - 0004211
(22) 2001 01 30

(30) 09/495,231 2000 01 31 (US)

(71)

53188

3000

(72)

48103

3650

48103

1425

48105

430

3552

53151

- -

16015

(74)

:

(54)

(VE)
(IP)

(V_x V_y)

(D)

(F)

(D)

1 B -
 ,
 2 1 ,
 3 1 B - ,
 4 1 가 ,
 5 가 1 ,
 6 $B_x() B_y()$ / 15° 가 5

B: FL:

VE: (,)IP:

F: D1, D2:

D: 2:

4: 6:

7: 8G:

8C: 9:

10: 11:

11A, 11B 11C: 12:

13: 14:

16: 18:

22: 24: X - Y

24C, 24G: 26:

28C, 28G: 29:

30: (CPU)32: RAM

34:

) (quantification of volumetric fluid flow) , (cartoid stenosis)
 is), (coronary arteriosclerosis), (renal failure)
 (Doppler)
 가 (insonifying pulse) ()
 , 가 ,
 (orient), (circularly symmetrical lumen) 가
 (sonographer) 가
 (,)
 (Wang 1982)[1]. (co - planar) (trigonometric relations)
 ,
 A - - (cross - correlation) (aliasing ambiguity)
 (Bonnefous 1986)[13].
 (speckle tracking) 1 2
 (Trahey 1987)[2]. , 3
 (Morsy 1999)[3].
 (non - axial) (Newhouse 1987)[4]
 RF (spectral broadening)
 , (Anderson 1998)[5] (spatial we
 ighting) , (Jensen 1998)[6] (apodization)
 2
 . time rate - of - change o
 f A - lines , (Bamber 1988)[7]
 , (Li 1997)[8] RF
 (contrast - enhanced)
 (Rubin 1999)[9].

- [1] Wang W, Yao L. A double beam Doppler ultrasound method for quantitative blood flow velocity measurement. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 1982;8:421-425.
- [2] Trahey GE, Allison JW, von Ramm OT. Angle independent ultrasonic detection of blood flow. *IEEE Trans Biomed Eng* 1987;34:965-967.
- [3] Morsy AA, von Ramm OT. FLASH correlation: A new method for 3-D ultrasound tissue motion tracking and blood velocity estimation. *IEEE Trans Ultra Ferro Freq Con* 1999;46:728-736.
- [4] Newhouse VL, Censor D, Vontz T, Cisneros JA, Goldberg BB. Ultrasound Doppler probing of flows transverse with respect to beam axis. *IEEE Trans Biomed Eng* 1987;34:779-789.
- [5] Anderson ME. Multi-dimensional velocity estimation with ultrasound using spatial quadrature. *IEEE Trans Ultra Ferro Freq Con* 1998;45:852-861.
- [6] Jensen JA, Munk P. A new method for estimation of velocity vectors. *IEEE Trans Ultra Ferro Freq Con* 1998;45:837-851.
- [7] Bamber J, Hasan P, Cook-Martin G, Bush N. Parametric imaging of tissue shear and flow using B-scan decorrelation rate (abstr). *J Ultrasound Med* 1988;7:S135.
- [8] Li WG, Lancee CT, Cespedes EI, vanderSteen AF, Bom N. Decorrelation of intravascular echo signals: Potentials for blood velocity estimation. *J Acoust Soc Am* 1997;102:3785-3794.
- [9] Rubin JM, Fowlkes JB, Tuthill TA, Moskalik AP, Rhee RT, Adler RS, Kazanjian S, Carson PL. Speckle decorrelation flow measurement with B-mode US of contrast agent flow in a phantom and in rabbit kidney. *Radiology* 1999;213:429-437.
- [10] Tuthill TA, Krücker JF, Fowlkes JB, Carson PL. Automated three-dimensional US frame positioning computed from elevational speckle decorrelation. *Radiology* 1998;209:575-582.
- [11] Wear KA, Popp RL. Methods for estimation of statistical properties of envelopes of ultrasonic echoes from myocardium. *IEEE Trans Med Imag* 1987;6:281-291.
- [12] Adler RS, Rubin JM, Fowlkes JB, Carson PL, Pallister JE. Ultrasonic estimation of tissue perfusion: a stochastic approach. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 1995;21:493-500.
- [13] Bonnefous O, Pesque P. Time domain formulation of pulse-Doppler ultrasound and blood velocity estimation by cross correlation. *Ultrasonic Imag* 1986;8:73-85.
- [14] Chen J, Fowlkes JB, Carson PL, Rubin JM. Determination of scan-plane motion using speckle decorrelation: theoretical considerations and initial test. *Int J Imaging Syst Technol* 1997;8:38-44.
- [15] Chen, JR., Fowlkes JB, Carson PL, Rubin JM, Adler RS. Autocorrelation of integrated power Doppler signals and its application. *Ultrasound Med. Biol.* 1996; 22: 1053-1057.

(geometr

y)
가

가

1

(2) (Pulse Repetition Frequency : PRF) (2) (P) (tone burst)
B -
, P 4 8 (P)

(scatter)

RF

(4) (in - phase) (I/Q) (6) B - (I, Q) B - (I, Q) (6) (8G)
(6) (6) (8C)

2
ry : 7)

(8C) (6) I/Q (corner turner memo)
(possibly interleaved)

(down range) ()

(clutter)

(N, D R(0)) (11) . N D
(numerator and denominator) :

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} (I_i Q_{i+1} - I_{i+1} Q_i) \quad (A)$$

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} (I_i I_{i+1} + Q_i Q_{i+1}) \quad (B)$$

, I_i Q_i (i) , M . $R(0)$

$$R(0) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M-1} (I_i^2 + Q_i^2 + I_{i+1}^2 + Q_{i+1}^2)}{2} \quad (C)$$

$R(0)$

N D

$$|R(T)| = \sqrt{N^2 + D^2} \quad (D)$$

$$\phi(T) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{N}{D} \right] \quad (E)$$

$R(T)$ (T) 1 (lag) (frame - to - frame) 가 (firing - to - firing) 가
 (A) (C)가

ce) (variance) (11A, 11B 11C) (turbulen
 ; $R(0) | R(T) | ()$

N D T :

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{2\pi T} \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{N}{D} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi T} (\phi(T)) \quad (F)$$

, 1.0 가 ()

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\bar{f}}{f_o} \frac{c}{2 \cos \theta} \quad (G)$$

(6) \bar{V} (look - up table) (1)
 (autoregression)

(zero - lag) 2 (one - lag) ($R(0)$ $R(T)$)

:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{2}{(2\pi T)^2} \left[1 - \frac{|R(T)|}{R(0)} \right] \quad (H)$$

(T)
2

R(0)

(11A)

(13)

(carotid artery)

(26)

가

(default)

(18)

3

(envelope)

B -

(8G)

$(I^2 + Q^2)^{1/2}$

(10)

(14)(1)

(3

(12))

가

B -

1
Y

(14)

X - Y

X -

(16)

가

(18)

가

(

)가

(18)

가

가

(18)

(interrogating)

/

4

()

가

(26)

(26)

(CPU : 30)

RAM(32)

(29)

CPU(30)

. CPU(30)

(raw)

(routines)

(14)

(22) X - Y

(24)

(22)

(R -)

B - X - Y (24)
(24C)

(24G)
16)

(first - in, first - out) (28)

(28C)

(28G)

(word)

B -

가

(background)

가

freeze)

CPU(30)
(24)

(34)
(16)

XY (24)
(28)

(28)

, CPU(30) XY

(16) CPU(26)

. CPU

(28)

(28)

(26)

()

1 4

(2)

, 3

가

(out - of - plane)

)

5

((VE,)) (2)

(,)

(FL)

(contrast agent : CA)

(B)

(D1 D2)(

(3) (A1)

= +20° - 20°)

(steer)

B -

(D1 D2) 가

60°

(VE)

(IP)

(IP) (B)

(triangulation),

2

(Hall)

(B)

(split aperture)

5,398,216 (1995 3 14

, (B)

(VE)

(common)

5 (x y)

(IP)

(z)

, (y)

(x)

(x, y z)

(D1 D2) " " (VE) (2)
 (V_x V_y) (V₁ V₂)가 (, (IP)) :

$$V_1 = \vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{V} = -V_x \sin \theta + V_y \cos \theta \quad (1)$$

$$V_2 = \vec{k}_2 \cdot \vec{V} = V_x \sin \theta + V_y \cos \theta \quad (2)$$

$$V_x = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{2 \sin \theta} \text{ 및 } V_y = \frac{V_1 + V_2}{2 \cos \theta} \quad (3)$$

V_y () ,

2) (PRF) () (C)

(VE) R(0) RF

(Tuthill et al 1998) [10]

1.0 10 가 3 (constant mean to standard deviation) (MSD) 2

(, (IP)) , (IP) (

PSF) (2) 가 , (translation) 가

x(z) (BCW) 가 (phanto

m) (calibrate) (temporal normalized intensity covariance) (C) 가

(Wear 1987) [11].

$$C(\Delta t, z) \propto \exp\left(\frac{-(V_x \Delta t)^2}{2\sigma_x^2(z)}\right) \quad (4)$$

B) V_x , $x(z)$, R_f (A-가, (n)가

$$C(n) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{(D n/R_f)^2}{2}\right) \quad (5)$$

(inverse second) (D)가

Tuthill(1998)[10] Rubin(1999)[9], (Adler 1995)[12] (Chen 1996)[15]

(D) 3 가

$$D^2 = \frac{V_x^2}{B_x^2} + \frac{V_y^2}{B_y^2} + \frac{V_z^2}{B_z^2} \quad (6)$$

B_i (BCW) BCW 가

3

(IP) (V_x, V_y) (IP) (V_z) (6) 3 가 (2) (V_x, V_y, D)

(VE) 가 (f lux) (divergence) (F)

$$F = \int (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) ds \quad (7)$$

(IP) (A) (H) (1) (IP) (Vz) CPU(30) (4) (A) (H) (1) (7)

가 (ASIC)가

1 4

가

7.5MHz GE Logic 700 (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI)
 GE Logic 700 1 4 7.5MHz
 (2) (edge enhancement)
 (internal post - processing settings) , 30Hz 가
 3cm 가
 B - , (9) 가
 8 CPU(30)(4) UNIX
 . 3cm by 4cm (32)(4) 84.5 μ m
 355 by 478

(tissue - mimicking phantom) (CIRS ; Computerized Imaging Reference Sy
 stems, Norfolk, VA) (, ,) 가 B -
 (randomly distributed) (densely packed),
 50 μ m (micropositioner)
 , 60 가 , 25 μ m

, 6.4mm (molecularporous membrane tube) (Spectrum Laboratories, Lag
 una Hill, CA) 가 (water bath) (Harvard Apparatus,
 Holliston, MA) 12 20ml/min
 가 10cm

5:1 / 가 1 35 μ m

(2) 5 y - x -
 y - 30° 가

, 60 (cine loop)가 (28G
 (4) , 가 가 (+/- 20
 °)

(MATLAB) (Mathworks, Natwick, MA)

5 by 5

가 (Gaussian fit)

z) 6 (, 5
 (VE)

RF (2) 5.0MHz
 Dasonics (Dasonics Ultrasound, Milpitas, CA) 2 (setup)
 RF 가 , M -
 A - 786Hz

170 μ m, 280 μ m, 150 μ m BCW 가 , GE 7.5MHz
) B_y() 6 / 15 $^{\circ}$ 가 BCW B_x(

RF Dasonics (2) BCW가
 BCW , RF BCW 1/6 RF 25 μ m
 BCW 135 μ m

- 20 $^{\circ}$ + 20 $^{\circ}$ (5)

(VE) 가
 0.25ml/s

(VE) 가
 (Rubin 1999)[9] (delineation)

B - A - 가

2 (2 time) , 10 15 A 가

30 l/min 10 nl/min (mm/s
). " - (wall - thump)" 가 (upper and lower limits)
 (bound) (soft tissue)

(break down)
 , BCW PRF BCW
 , < PRF*(2 BCW) , 10kHz 400 μ m 가
 80cm/s . RF , BCW

가 가 (shear motion) , 2

(sign)

1.75

(phase quadrature analysis)

가

가

(57)

1.

(VE)

(the volume of flow of a fluid)(F)

(transducer)(2) -

(IP)

(defining)

(D1 D2)

(correlate)

(the rate of decorrelation)(D)
(F) (estimate)

(30)

2.

1

3.

2

(2)

(split aperture scanning)

4.

1

(gray scale data)

5.

4 ,

RF

6.

4 ,

A - (A - line)

7.

4 ,

B - (B - scan)

8.

1 ,

9.

1 ,

(speckle)

10.

9 ,

11.

1 ,

12.

1 ,

1 (V_x) 1 2 - 2 1 1 - 1
 2 (V_y) 2 .

13.

12 ,
 3 1 , 3 2 3 (V_z) .

14.

12 ,
 3 3 1 (B_z) 1 (B) (B_x), 2 (30) 2 (B_y), 1, 2 3 .

15.

13 ,
 3 (intersect) (cross sectional area)

16.

14 ,
 3 .

17.

1 ,
 (blood) (blood vessel : VE) .

18.

1 ,
 (Contrast Agent : CA) .

19.

, (VE) (F) ,
 (IP) (D1 D2) ,

,

,

,

(D)

,

(F)

20.

19

,

21.

20

,

22.

19

,

,

23.

22

,

RF

24.

22

,

A -

25.

22

,

B -

26.

19 ,

27.

19 ,

28.

27 ,

29.

19 ,

30.

19 ,

1 2 1 2 - 2 2 1 1 - 1
2 2 2 1

31.

30 ,

3 1 , 2 3 3

32.

31 ,

3 1 1 , 2 1, 2 3 , 3

33.

31 ,

3

34.

32 ,

3

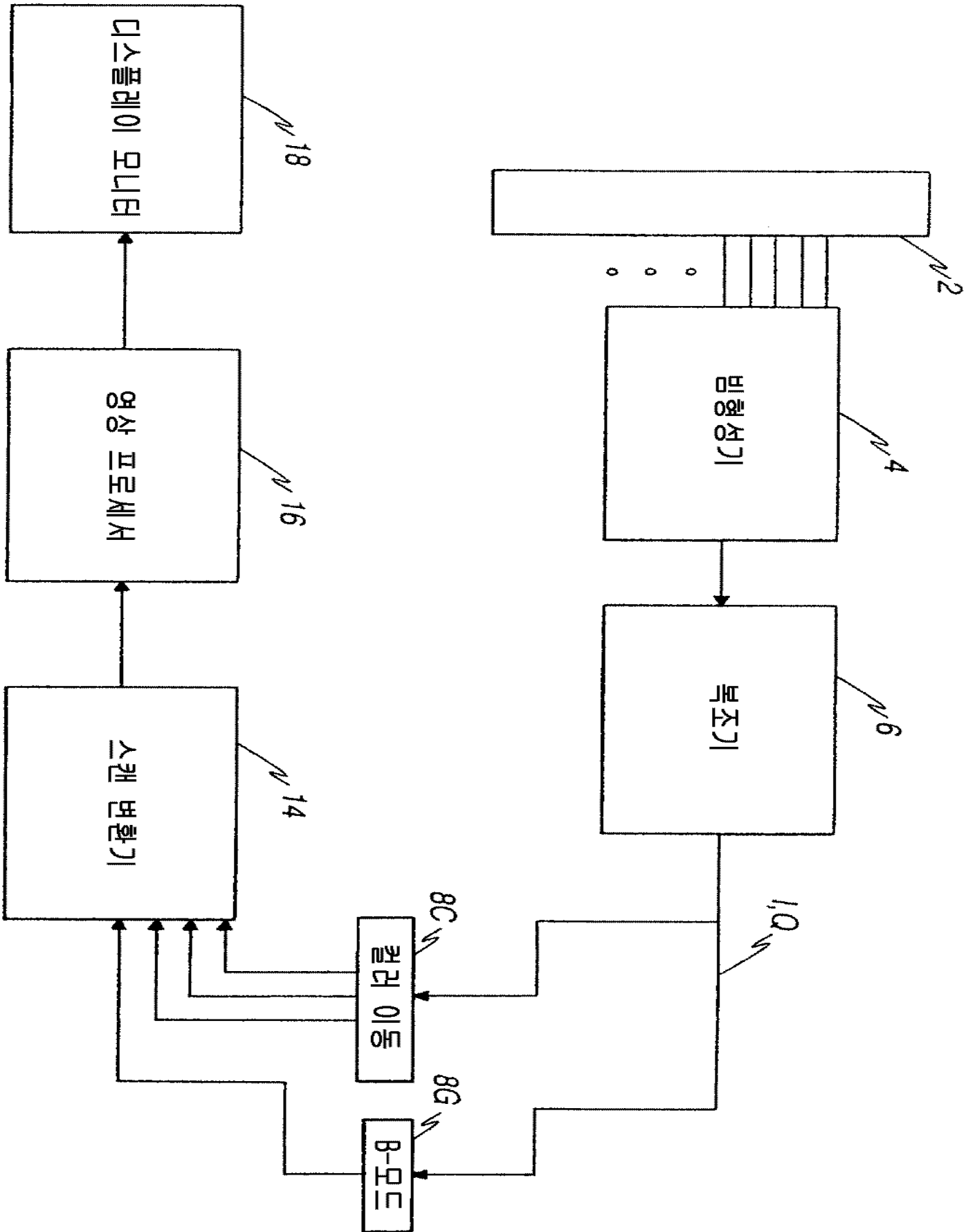
35.

19 ,

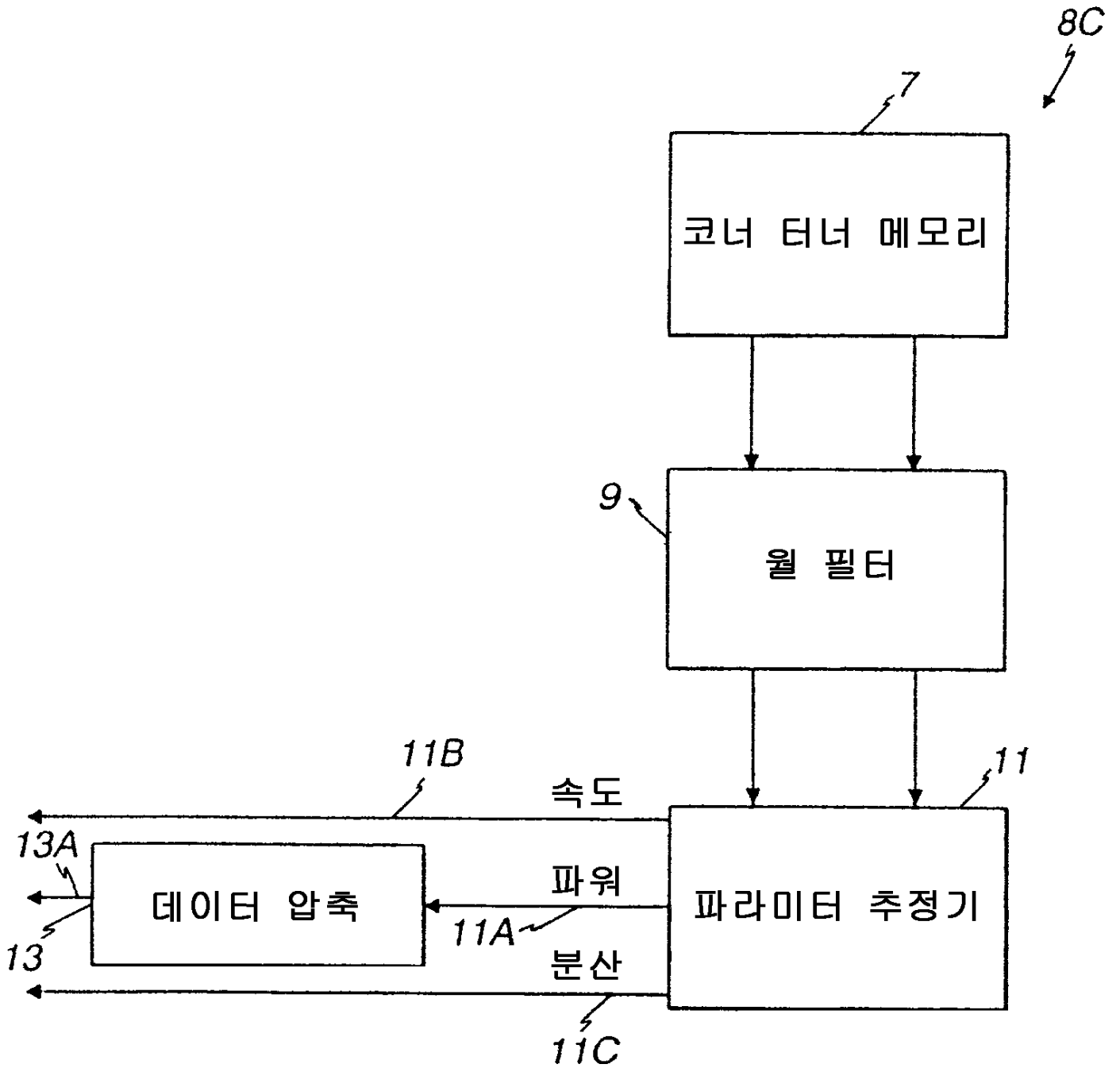
36.

19 ,

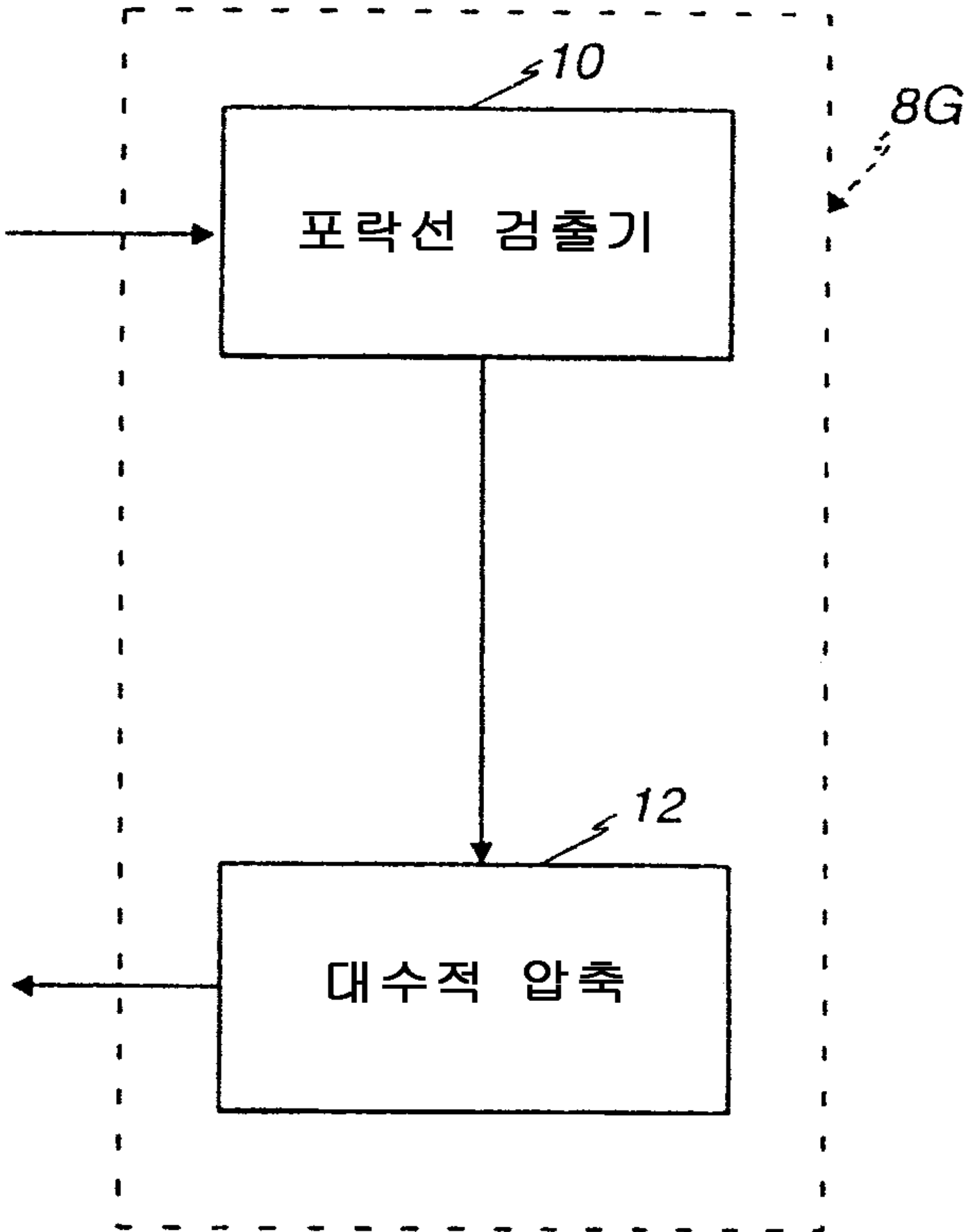
1

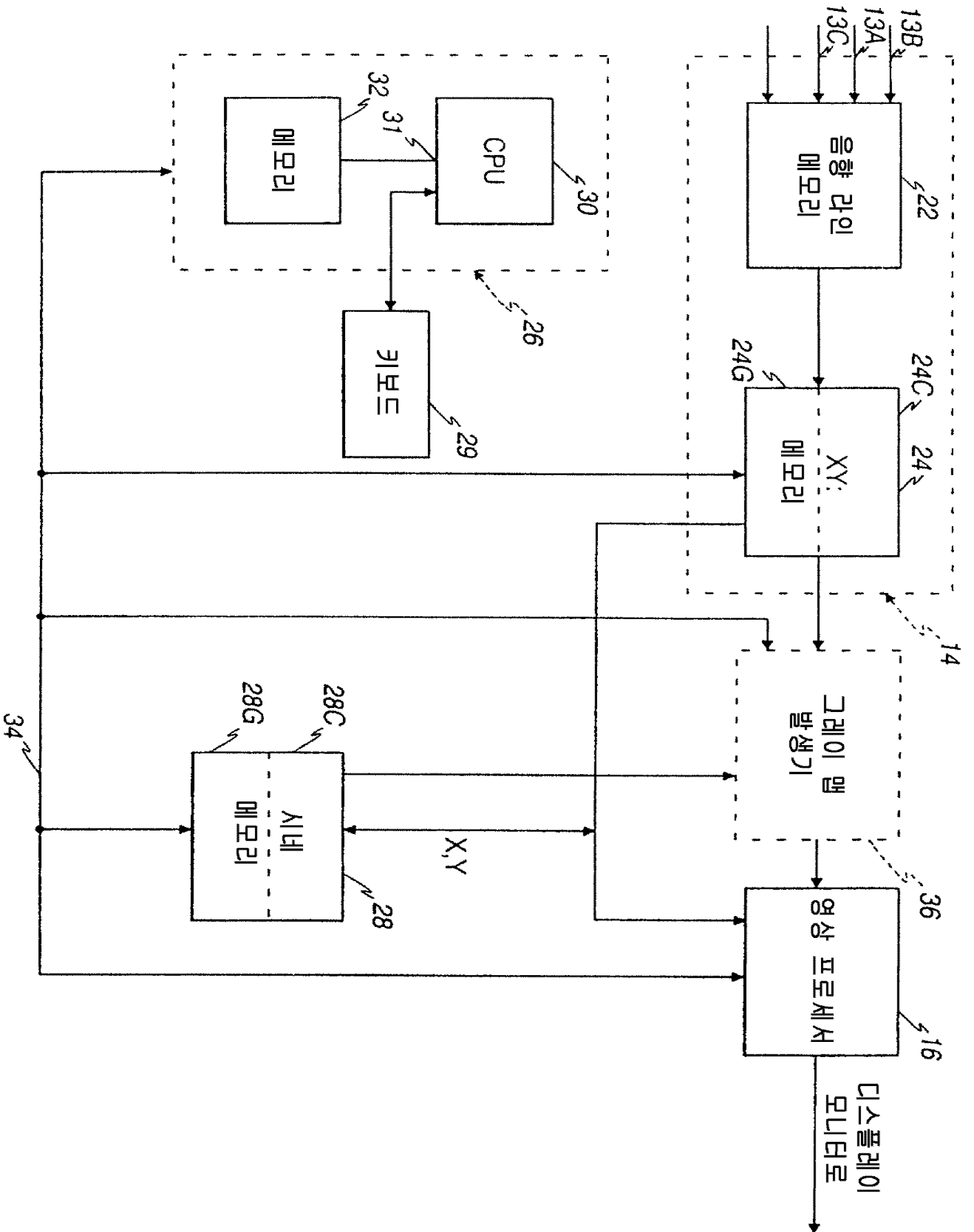


2

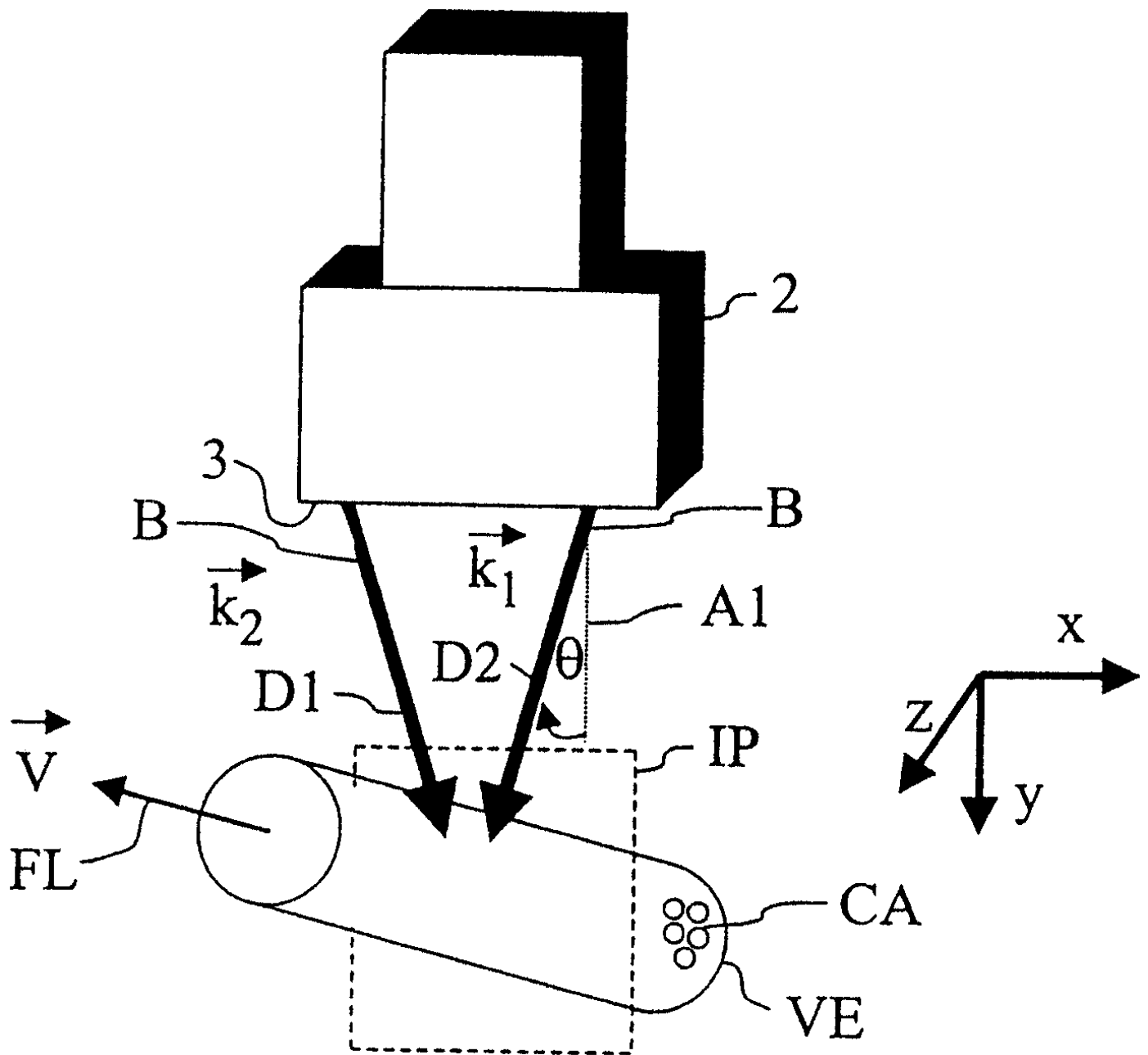


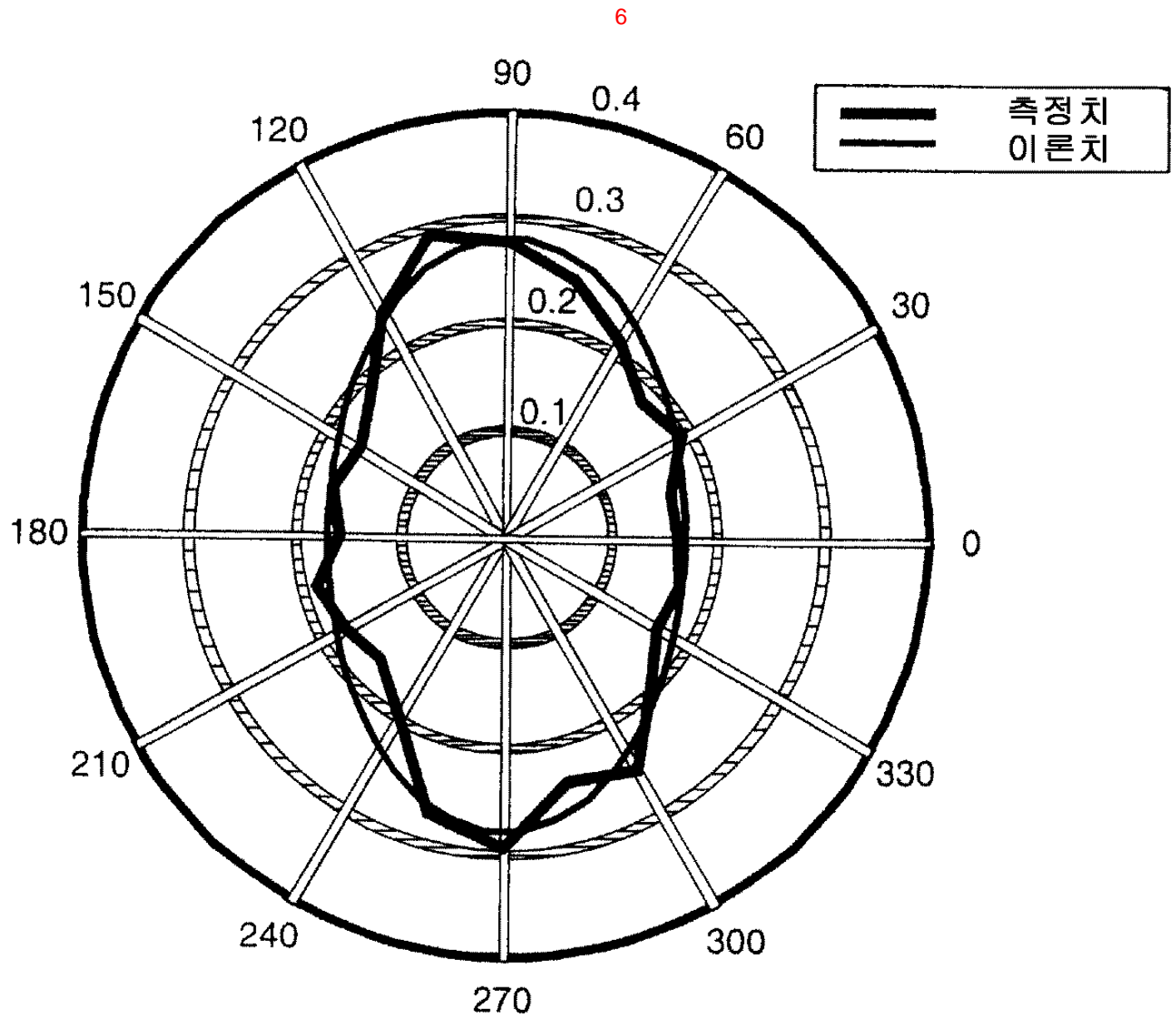
3





5





专利名称(译)	超声波系统和流体流量测量方法		
公开(公告)号	KR1020010087166A	公开(公告)日	2001-09-15
申请号	KR1020010004211	申请日	2001-01-30
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	密歇根大学 演讲的内容来了大学的密歇根州.		
申请(专利权)人(译)	지이메디컬시스템즈글로벌테크놀로지컴파니엘엘씨 演讲的内容来了大学的密歇根州.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	지이메디컬시스템즈글로벌테크놀로지컴파니엘엘씨 演讲的内容来了大学的密歇根州.		
[标]发明人	RUBIN JONATHANM 루빈조나단엠 FOWLKES JEFFREYBRIAN 포올케스제프리브라이언 TUTHILL THERESAANN 터트힐테레사앤 HALL ANNELINDSAY 홀애니린드세이		
发明人	루빈조나단엠 포올케스제프리브라이언 터트힐테레사앤 홀애니린드세이		
IPC分类号	G01F1/66 A61B8/06 G01F G01S15/58 A61B8/14 A61B G01S15/89 G01S15/00		
CPC分类号	A61B8/13 G01S15/8984 G01S15/8961 A61B8/06 G01S15/8959		
代理人(译)	KIM, CHANG SE 张居正, KU SEONG		
优先权	09/495231 2000-01-31 US		
其他公开文献	KR100737029B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

使用超声系统在容器 (VE) 中测量流体的流速。从流体反向散射在容器中的超声波运动产生数据，其中在扫描平面 (IP) 中计算表示流体的通量元素 (V x和V y) 的速度值。灰度数据是相关的，并且计算数据的去相关 (D) 的速率。响应于速度信号和去相关速率 (D) ，推测流体的流速 (F) 。

