

6

, ,
 , k_{31}
 .
 .
 (coherent) , 가
 (echo) (plate) (scanheads) (transducer)
 , PZT (beamformer) (timed excitation)
 가 , (sensitivity)
 , (aperture) , 가
 5D 2D , 가 1.
 hms) 20 300 , 100 (o
 .
 (electromechanical) ,
 (a stack) .
 effective) ,
 1.5D 2D 가 ,
 , 가 ,

k_{31}

가 ,

가 , 2

1 (piezoelectric transducer)

2 k_{31}

3 2 (sub)

4a k_{31}

4b 4a (printed)

5 k_{31}

6 2D

, 1

2

, 3

(energizing)

2

가

가

2

k_{31}

1

3

(energized).

k_{31}

2

(top)

3

(poled),

1

가

(kerf)

2

(polarity)

가

1

2

2

2

4

4

3

가

3

(poled).

2

2

1

3

k_{31}

1

2

가

1

1

1

, 2

가

2

3

(filler)

1, 1

1 3, 2 k_{31}

2 k_{31}

1 (12) 가 (12) 가

(10) 가 (14) 가 (16) (18) (20)가

3 3 (3 1) k_{33}

2 k_{31} (24 26) (28) 3

(10)가 가 3 (strain) 3

(Poisson) 1 가 1 (cross coupling) 1 (pressure wave) 3

1 3 1 가 3 (inherent electromechanical coupling inefficiency) k_{31}

3 k_{33} (32) 2 (12a 12b) (1) 6a 16b) 가 (14a 14b) (matching layers) (damping layer) 가 (patient)

3 (inverse) 가 가

$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$ 3, 1x1, 1, A, d, 2

1/2

4a, k_{31} , (34, 36), (32), 2, (22a, 22b), k_{31} , (34, 36), (32), 2, 가, 1 x 2, 가, 2, 4, (34, 36), 1/2, 16, $C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d} = \frac{4\epsilon}{1/2} = 8\epsilon$, 3, 1/16, k₃₁, 4a, 3

4a, 4b, (40), (42)가, (40), (46), 가, (40), (44), (48), (34, 36), 4a, (40), (46), 2, (44), (48), (32), 2, PCB, 1.5D, 2D, EP 0 872 285, (flex circuit), (acoustic ba), (plated - through), cking material)

d) 가, (32), (Chomerics), (Eccobon), (squeezing), 2, (22a, 22b), 2 - 2

(51, 53, 55, 57, 59), 5, (62, 64, 66, 68), 가, (51, 53), (62), (return)가, 가, (64), (excited), (51), (66), 가, (64), 2, (55, 57), (55, 57), 68)

가

2

5

(in phase)

6

(plate) 2

2D

(A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2)

가

(A1, A2, B1, B2) (80)

6

(C1, C2)

(circle)

가

EP 0 872 285 A2

1

(backing)

(A1, A2)

(74)

(72)

1 B2)

(74, 78)

(B1, B2)

(B

(76)

(C1, C2) (A1 - A2) (B1 - B2)
(C1, C2)

(C1 - C2)

, 2

(79)

가

(C1 - C2)

(A1 - A2)

(B1 - B2)

(C1 - C2)

(A2, B1)

2D

(staggered)

(C1 - C2)

(C1 - C2)

(78)

(74)

(72, 76)

(80)

(57)

1.

1 3 (poled) k_{31} (transducer)

1 (kerf cuts)

;

;

(energizing) ;

(return)

, k_{31} .

2.

1 ,

(filler)

,

k_{31}

2 - 2

,

k_{31} .

3.

2 ,

, k_{31} .

4.

1 3 ,

2 ,

1 (row)

;

;

;

, 2 k_{31} .

5.

4 ,

, 2 k_{31} .

6.

5 ,

, 2 k_{31} .

7.

6 , , 2 k₃₁ .

8.

4 7 , , 1 , , k₃₁ .

9.

8 , , 1 , , 1 , , 3 , k₃₁ .

10.

9 , , 3 , k₃₁ .

11.

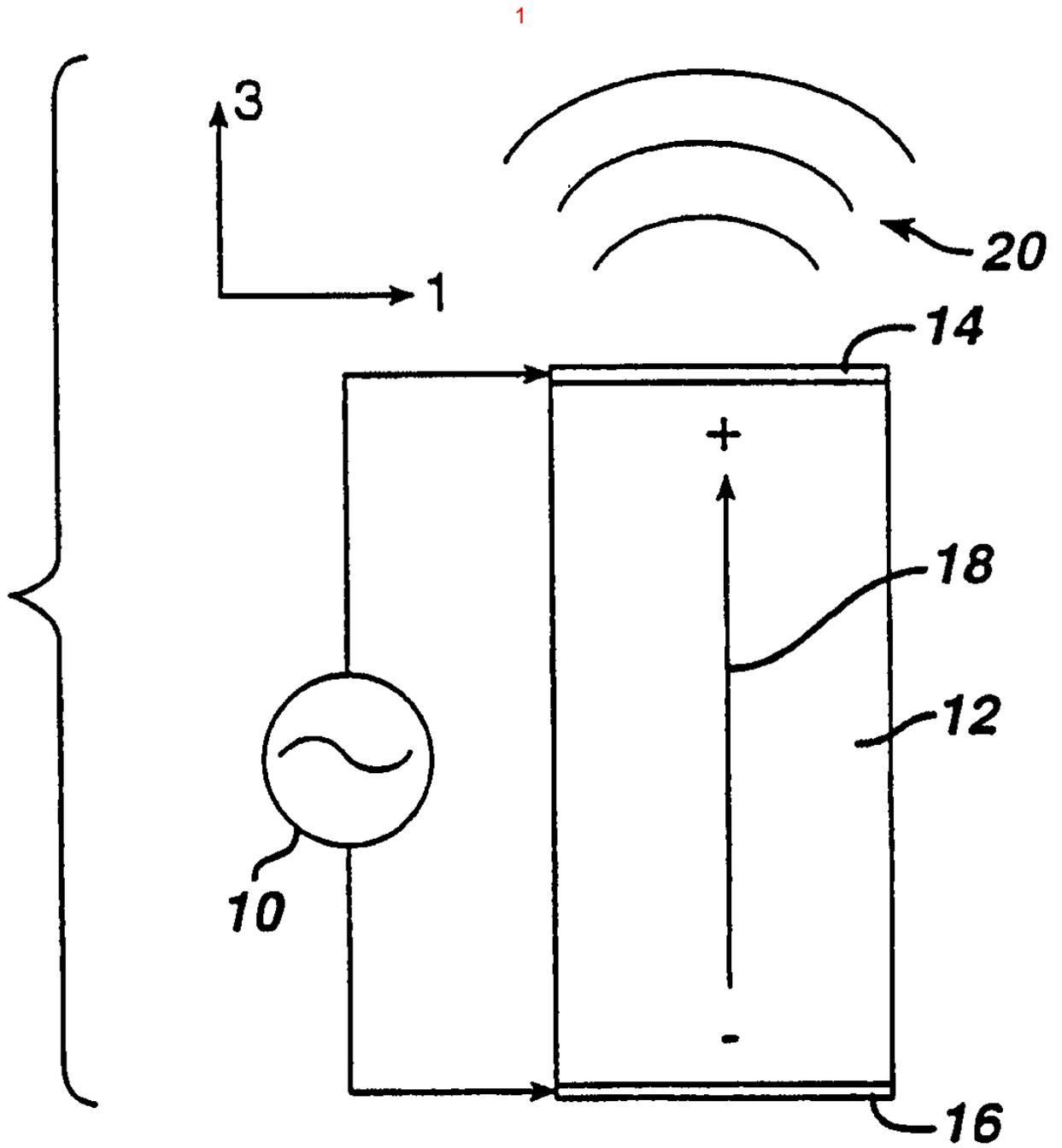
1 10 , (traces) , k₃₁ .

12.

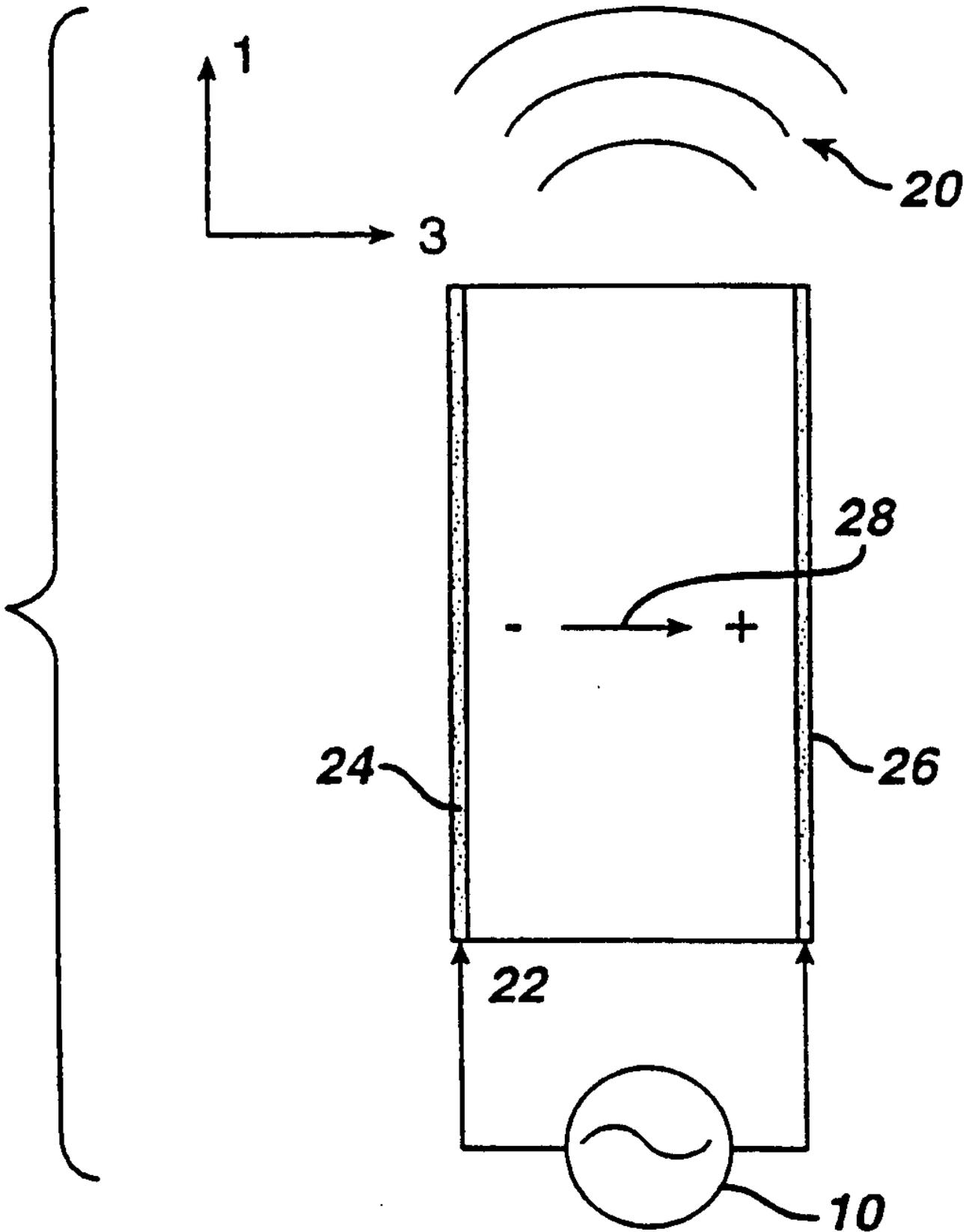
1 10 , , k₃₁ .

13.

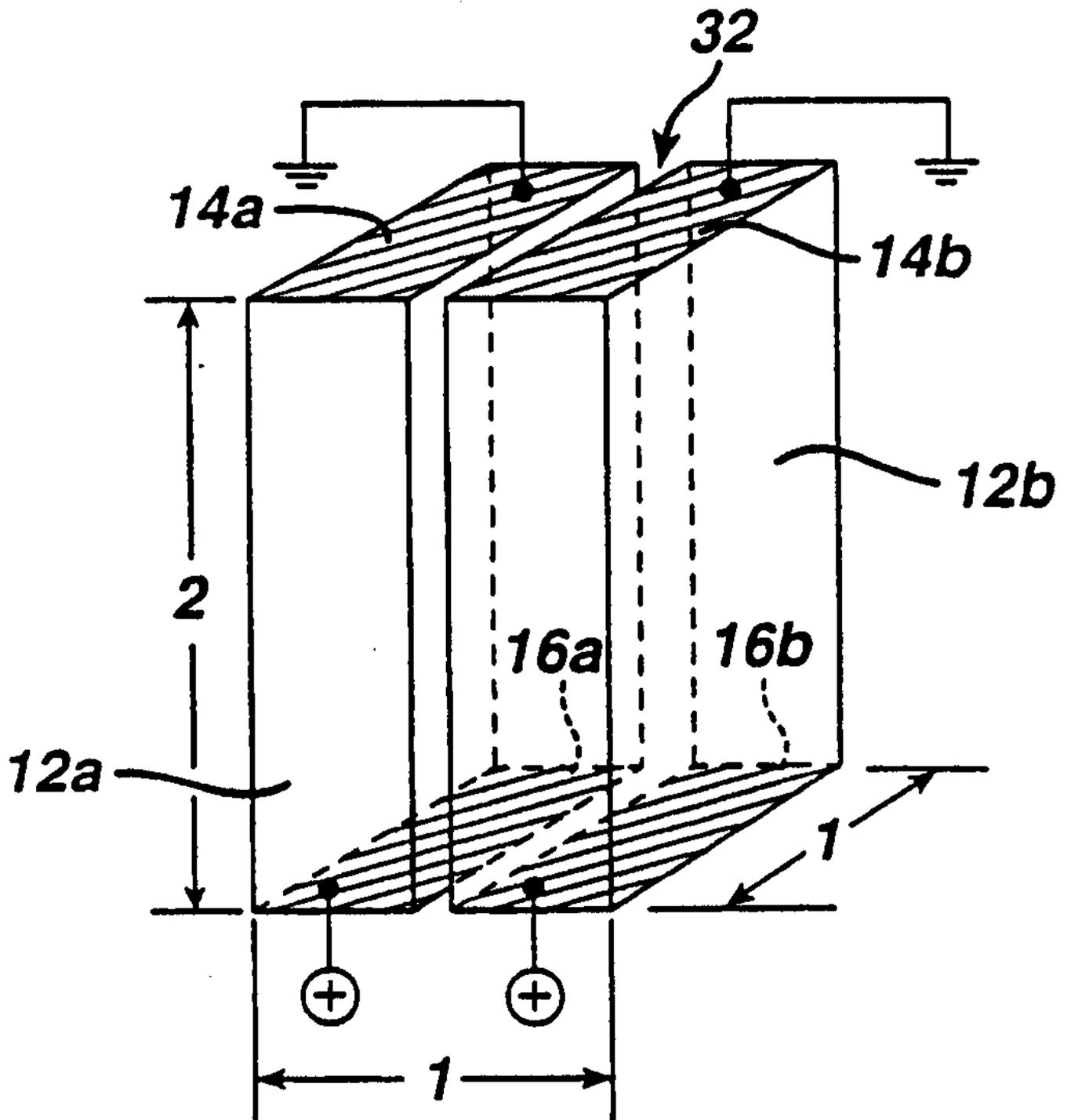
11 12 , , k₃₁ .



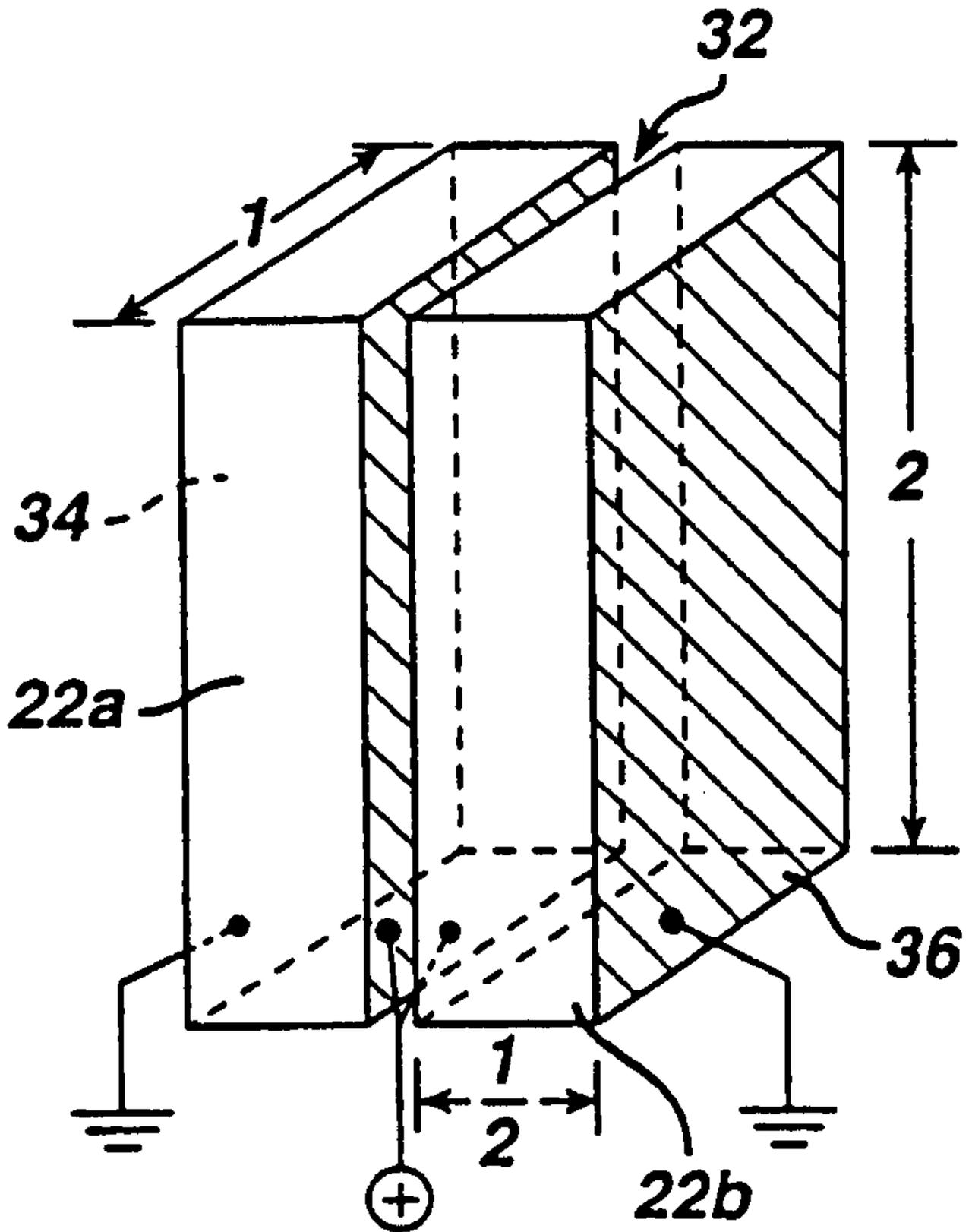
2



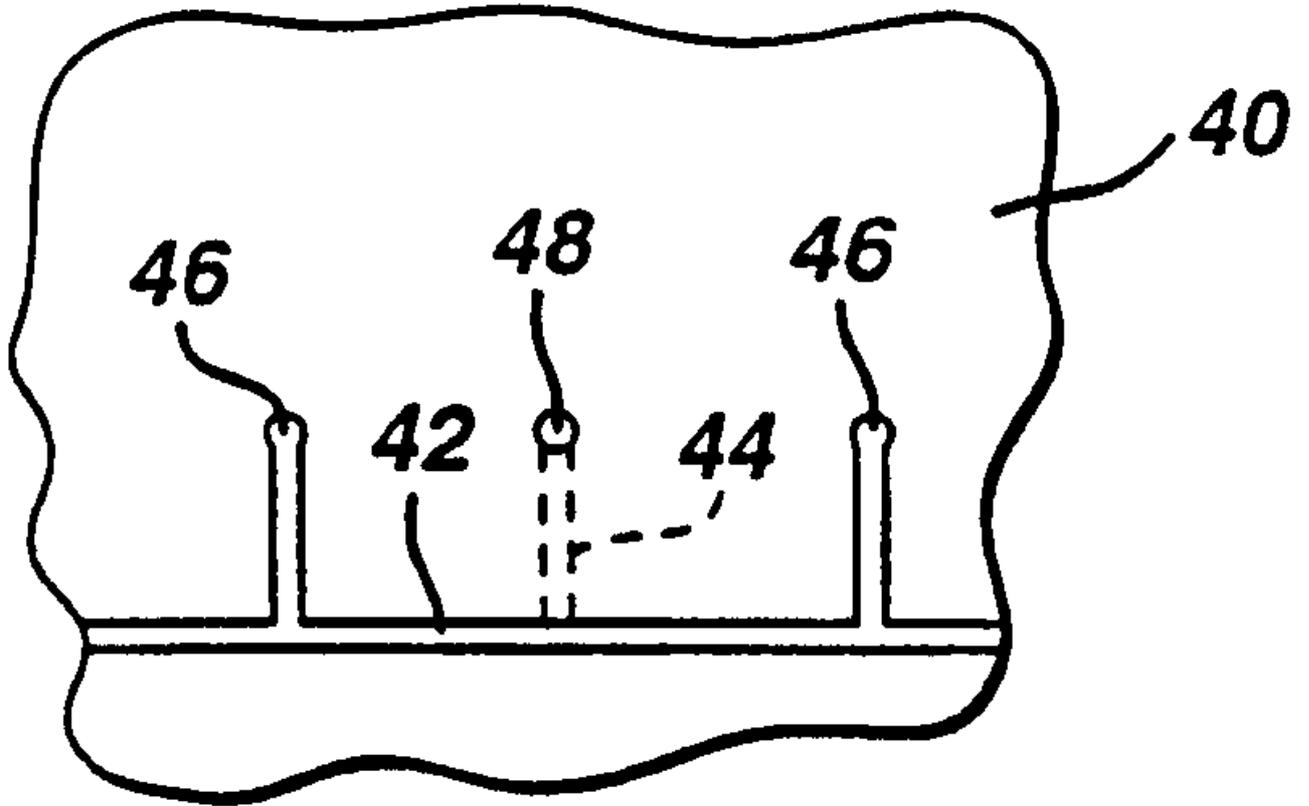
3



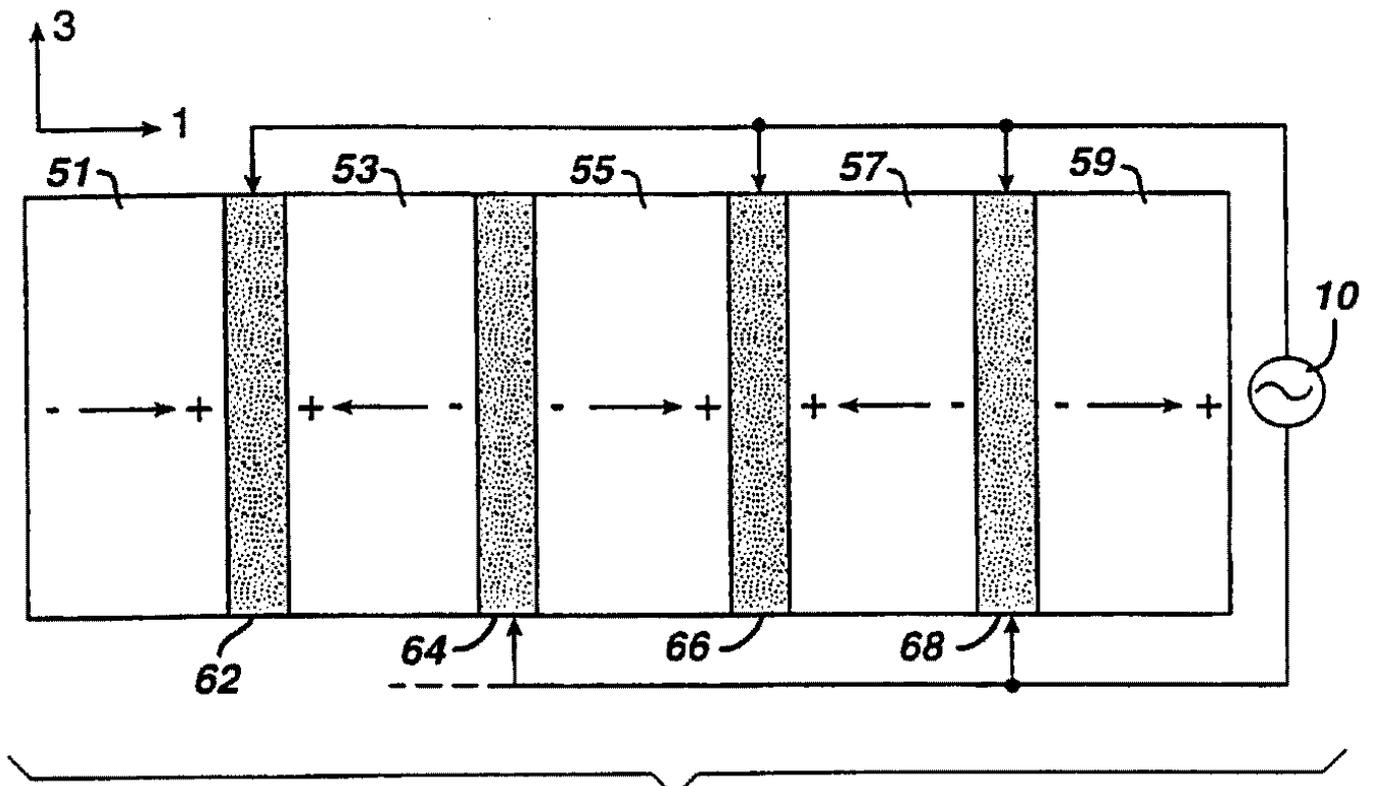
4a



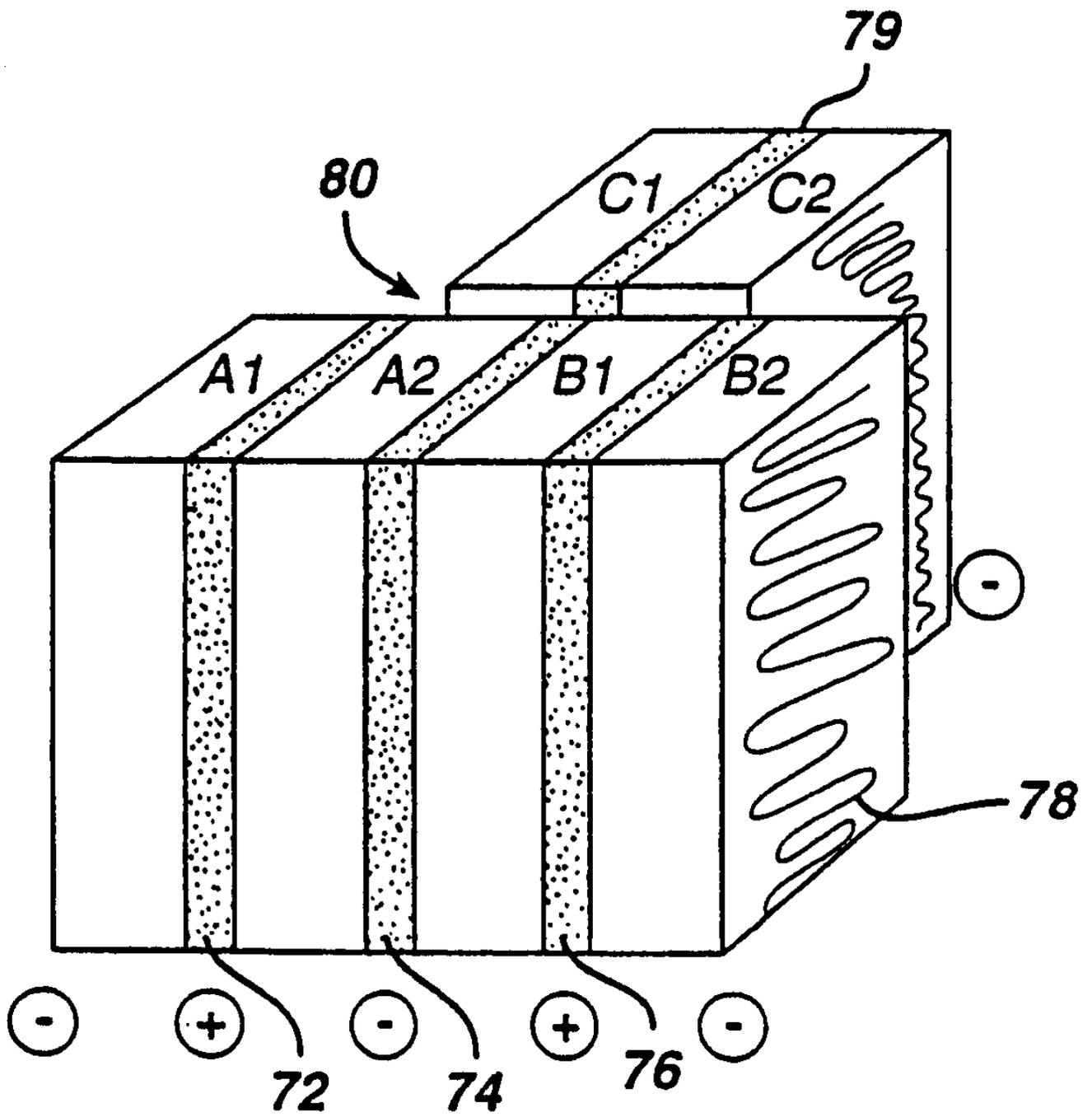
4b



5



6



专利名称(译)	以k31模式操作的复杂超声换能器阵列		
公开(公告)号	KR1020010101985A	公开(公告)日	2001-11-15
申请号	KR1020017009838	申请日	2000-11-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	科宁欣克利凯恩菲利普斯日元.V.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	科宁欣克利凯恩菲利普斯日元.V.		
[标]发明人	GILMORE JAMES M 길모어제임스엠 FRAZER JOHN D 프라제존디		
发明人	길모어제임스엠 프라제존디		
IPC分类号	G01N29/24 A61B8/00 B06B1/06 H04R17/00		
CPC分类号	B06B1/0622 H01L41/08		
代理人(译)	李, 何炳 李昌勋		
优先权	09/457196 1999-12-03 US		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

以k 31模式操作的超声换能器阵列装置由压电子元件 (A1 , A2 : B1 , B2 : C1 , C2) 形成, 其被组合以便与导电填充材料形成2-2复合材料 (72, 激活电位施加在导电填充材料上。返回电位施加在子元件的面向外的表面上。其良好的导电填充材料包括导电环氧树脂。在一维和二维中, 它形成在交替排成行的横截面中, 其中这种器件的阵列连接到激活电位的相对极性到导电环氧树脂中。超声换能器阵列装置, 压电子元件和填充物。

