

(-)

1 -

3

2

4

(-)

()

$\alpha = 2.37 \text{ dB/cm.MHz}$

5 MHz)

1.2 cm CW

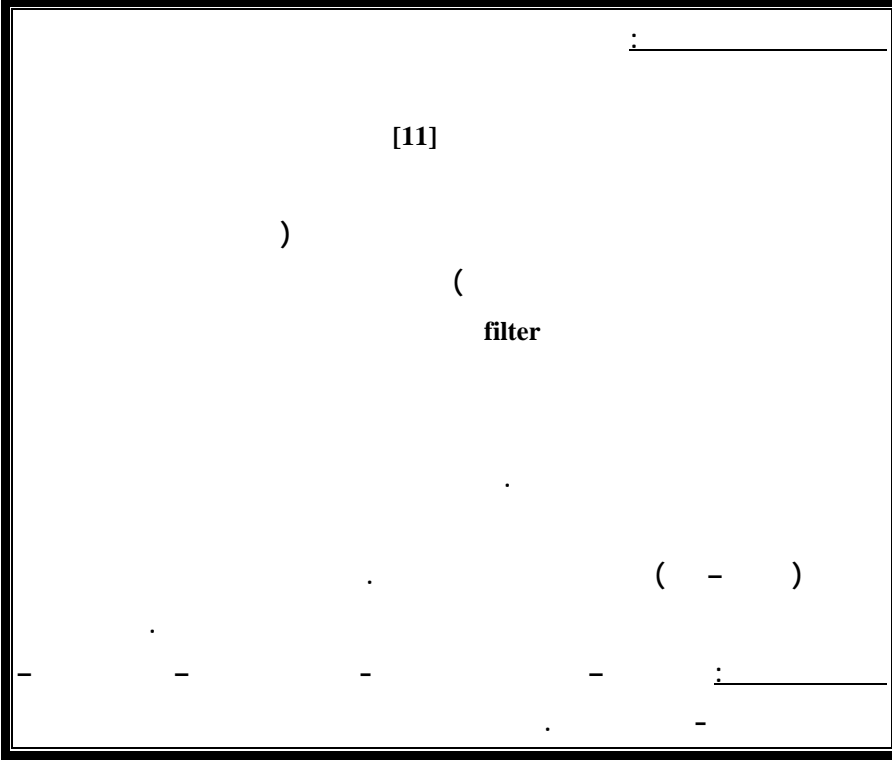
0.86 cm 8 MHz

1

2

3

4



Introduction .1

Ultrasound ()

(Waves

:[15]

(Electromagnetic Waves) -

(Microwaves) -

(Impedance Measurement) -

(Thermal Anemometer) -

(Pressure Gradient) -

Plasma

[1] (Rumnel & Ketel) (Mills)

(Stone)

[11]

[3] (G.Youk Paul)

(Focusing Ultrasound Waves)

()

5cm

CW

Ultrasound)

(Doppler

Theoretical Studying .2

:

Velocity Profile : 1-2

الشكل (1) 1

40 64 kg 2
.62 bpm (1.6-2.6) mm

1

2

: [4]

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = -\frac{8\mu Q}{\pi R^4} \quad (1)$$

: R=0.8 mm :

:

: Q

$$2\pi nV_m \int_0^r r dr = \pi nV_m R^2 \quad (2)$$

L= 0-25 cm

: X

:

: V m

(80+20) / 2 = 50 cm/sec

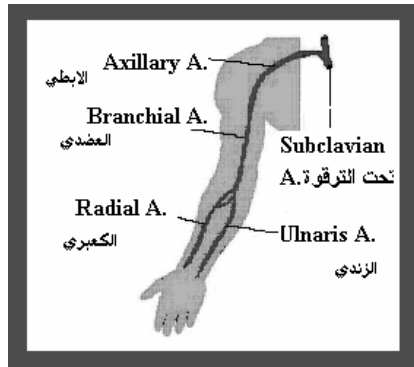
n=62 bpm.

عند درجة $4 \times 10^{-3} cp$ [Poise]

: μ

.45%

37



[21]

(1)

: (1)

$$dp = -\frac{8\mu Q}{\pi R^4} L = -244.3 \frac{N}{m^2} = -1.83 mmHg$$

80 mmHg

[4] (1) 78.17 mmHg

$$p(x) = p(0) - \frac{8\mu}{\pi} Q \int_0^x \frac{1}{R(x)^4} dx \quad (3)$$

X

:

$$R(x)^5 = R(0)^5 - \frac{20\mu\alpha}{\pi} Q X \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{20R^2}{Eh} \quad \left[\frac{m^3}{N} \right] :$$

() : E

$$[9] \quad 9 \div 12 = \frac{N}{m^2} \cdot 10^5$$

0.1 mm : h

: R = 0.8 mm

(4) (3)

(1)

[1]

$$V(r) = V_0 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right] \quad (5)$$

R

: V_o :

. r

: V_r

R

: r

5cm

(1)

)

(

$$53.96 \frac{cm}{sec}$$

(1).

cm	mm	cm/sec	mm2	mmHg
0	1.30	51.69	5.3	80
5	1.29	52.69	5.2	79.62
10	1.28	53.7	5.1	79.2
15	1.27	54.8	5.0	78.78
20	1.26	55	4.98	78.78
25	1.25	55.91	4.9	78.1
		53.96	5.1	

(1)

5cm

Frequency Selection :

2-2

C

t

$$f = \frac{1}{t} = \frac{C}{2D}$$

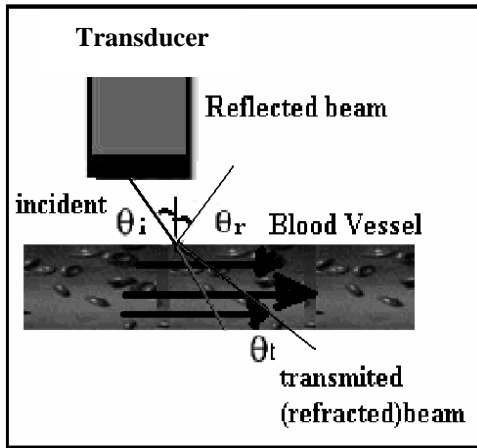
D

(2)

(2) Variance

: [7]

$$A(f,t) = e^{-\int_0^t \alpha \cdot f_o \cdot c \cdot dt} = e^{-\int_0^t \alpha \cdot f_o \cdot 2D} \quad (6)$$



(2)

[21]

α :

$\frac{\text{neper}}{\text{cm.MHz}}$

()

$$\alpha = \frac{\mu}{8.686} \frac{\text{dB/cm.MHZ}}{1/\text{neper/dB}} \left[\frac{\text{neper}}{\text{cm.MHz}} \right]$$

:

$$\mu = 0.17 + 1 + 0.5 + 0.7 = 2.37 \frac{dB}{cm.MHz} \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2.37}{8.686} = 0.27 \frac{neper}{cm.MHz} \quad (8) \quad :$$

Approximate attenuation values for human Tissue
(by Haney and O'Brien 1986)[9]

Medium	Attenuation <i>dB / MHz . cm</i>
Liver	0.6-0.9
Kidney	0.8-1.0
Spleen	0.5-1.0
Fat	1.0-2.0
Blood	0.17-0.24
Plasma	0.01
Bone	16.0-23.0
Skin	0.7-1
muscle	0.5

(2)

1.2cm

:

$$42 dB = e^{(\alpha \cdot f_o \cdot 2D)} = e^{0.27 \cdot f_o \cdot 2 \cdot 1.2 cm} \quad (6)$$

$$f_o = 5.76 \text{ MHz}$$

1.2cm ≤

5MHz

:

$$A(f, D) \text{ dB} = e^{0.27 \times 5 \times 2 \times 1.2 \text{ cm}} = 25.5 \text{ dB} \quad (9)$$

0.74 cm
0.8 MHz

$$P_t : I = \frac{P}{A} \quad \text{W/cm}^2$$

Z D $u_t = \frac{P_t}{Z}$ (10)

$$I_o = \frac{1}{2} p_o u_o \quad (11)$$

$$I_o = \frac{P_o^2}{2Z} \quad (12)$$

5MHz

$$I = I_o e^{-\alpha f x} = I_o e^{-\alpha f 2D} \quad (13)$$

() D : I :

$$[8] I_o = 720 \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{cm}^2} \quad () \quad : I_o$$

: (13)

$$I = 720 \cdot e^{-0.27 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1.2} = 28.19 \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{cm}^2} \quad (14)$$

:(12)

$$P_o = \sqrt{I_o \cdot 2Z} = \sqrt{720 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 100^2 \times 2 \times 0.410^3}$$

= 2.4 Kpa (14)

$$u_t = \frac{P_t}{Z} = \frac{2.4 \cdot 10^3}{0.4 \cdot 10^3} = 6 \text{ mm/sec} \quad -$$

$$t_{prf} = \frac{2D}{c} = \frac{2 \times 1.2 \text{ cm}}{1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cm/sec}} = 16 \mu\text{sec} \quad -$$

$$f_{prf} = \frac{1}{t_{prf}} = 62.5 \text{ KHz} \quad -$$

:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{1.5 \cdot 10^5}{5 \cdot 10^6} = 0.3 \text{ mm} = 300 \mu\text{m}$$

Effect Doppler : **3-2**

$$f_d = f_e - f_r \quad (15) \quad :$$

: f_e :

.C

U

: f_r

$$f_d = \pm \frac{2f_e v \cos\theta}{C} \quad (16)$$

θ

f_0

C=1540 cm/sec

%98)

[7](%0.2

)

: (r)

$$fd(r) = 2 \frac{v(r)}{c} \cos\theta \cdot f_0 \quad (17)$$

$$v(r) = v_0 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right] \quad (18)$$

(1)

(17) (18)

.(3)

R Cm	$v(r)$ Cm/sec	$fd(r)$ KHz	$v(r)$ Cm/sec	$fd(r)$ KHz	$v(r)$ Cm/sec	$fd(r)$ KHz
0	80	80	124	80	106	5.65
0.03	75.74	2.66	106	5.68	79.5	4.24
0.06	62.96	2.52	54.25	2.89	0	0
0.08	49.7	1.7	0	0		
0.1	32.66	1.66				
0.13	0	1.09				

(3)

:

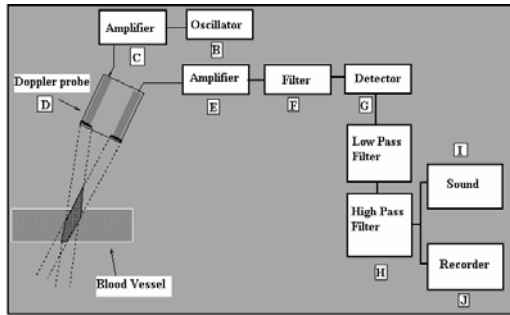
-3

Detecting and Locating the Blood Vessels Units

(3)

8 5 MHz

)



(3)

(C) (5-8 MHz) (B)
 (D) ()

(4) :

()

(Doppler-CW)

ECHO

()
)

(F) (E)

$$f_d = f_0 \frac{2v \cos \theta}{c}$$

(G))

(H)) High Pass Filter filter

Low

(H) Pass Filter

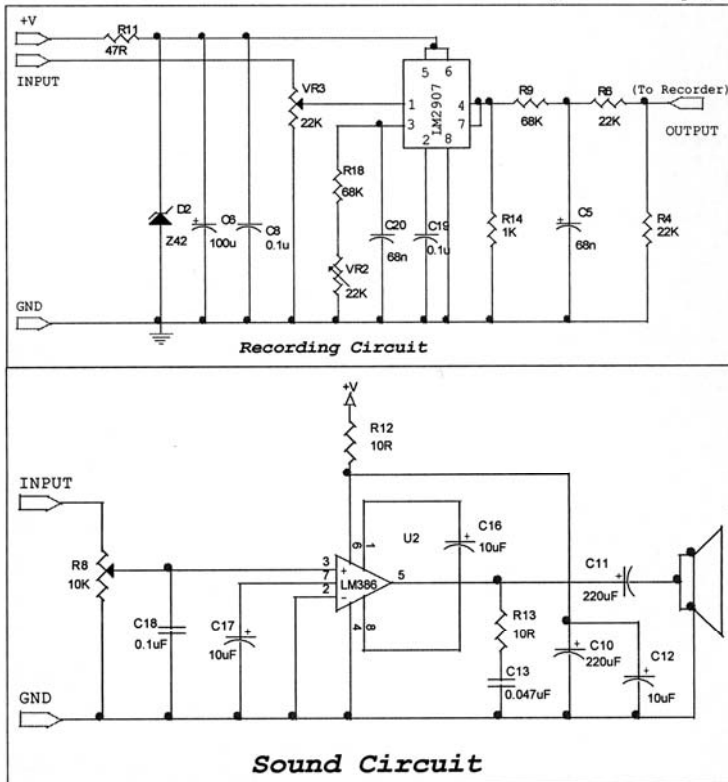
(I)

ac

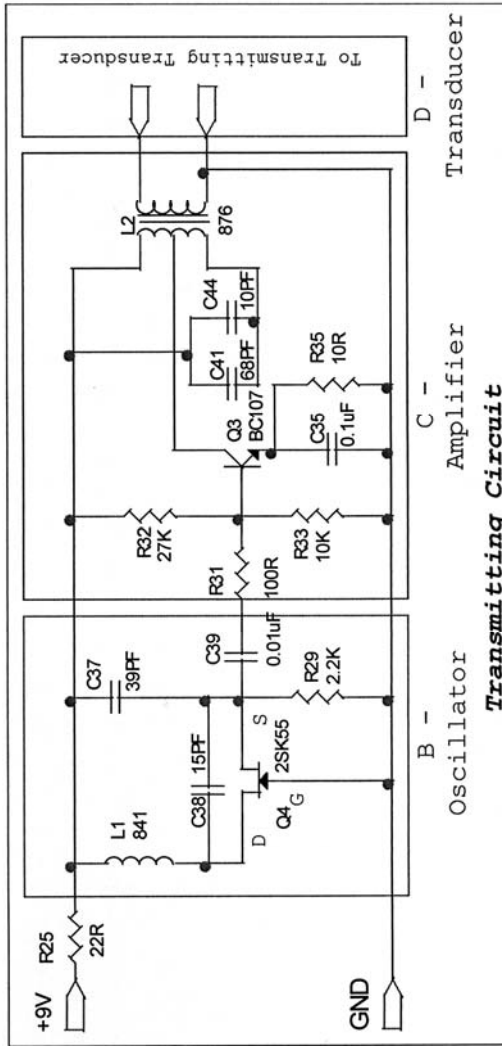
Sonogram

(J)

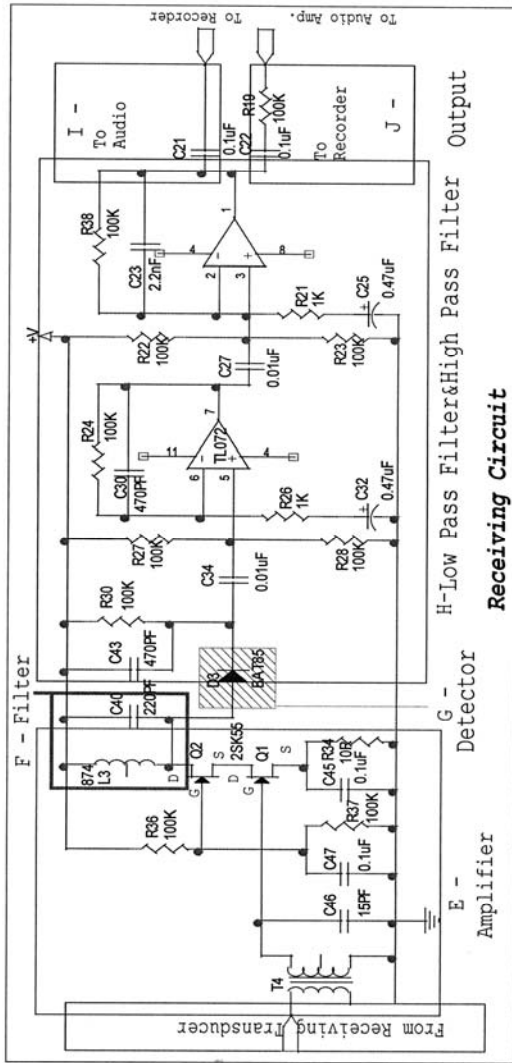
Time Delay



(4)



(4)



(4)

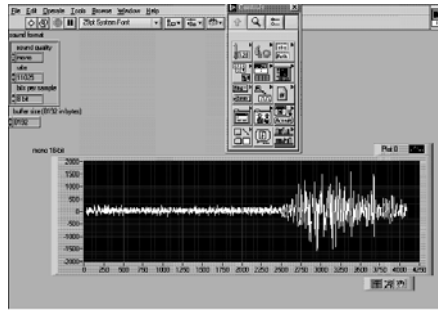
Spectrum Analyzer :

-4

)
(FFT
()
()

National Instruments\ Lab VIEW 6

.(5)



Lab VIEW

(5)

-5

.1

.(6)

Sonogram



(6)

(a-7

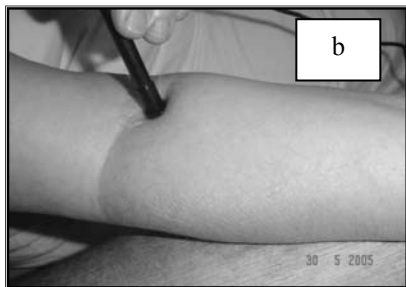
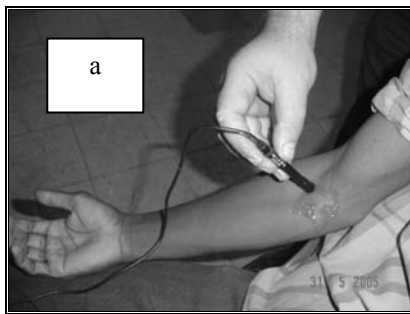
)

.2

(b-7

)

5 Sec



(7)

1.2V

.3

30mV

$$A = 10 \log \frac{V_1}{V_2} = 16 \quad (19)$$

$$A(f, t) = e^{-a \cdot f_0 \cdot 2D} \quad (20)$$

$$: \quad (20) \quad (19)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\ln 16}{5 \times 2 \times 1.2} = 0.23 \times 8.686 = 2 \frac{dB}{cm.MHz}$$

$$.2.37 \frac{dB}{cm.MHz}$$

Statistical

4. فَيِّمَ أداء عمل الجهاز

quality control

Static graph

، فقد

Standard

1

/3/

]

[

]

16 3

[

Average

:

)

(

Correlation

Standard Deviation

1

Sensitivity

Test-T student

:

3%

.a

98%

.b

.c

(P<0.00013)

.5

(7)

:

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