超音波影像實驗室
Ultrasonic Imaging Laboratory

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Ph. D. Student: 4

Master Degree Student: 5

Administrators: 1

Research Assistant: 3

Graduated Student: 7 (M.S.)

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PERSONAL EDUCATION

National Taiwan University	**1983-1987**	**B.S.**	**Electrical Engineering**
University of Michigan	**1989-1990**	**M.S.**	**EE: Systems**
University of Michigan	**1991-1994**	**Ph.D.**	**EE: Systems**

RESEARCH INTEREST

Signal and imaging processing, Ultrasonic medical imaging

WORK EXPERIENCE

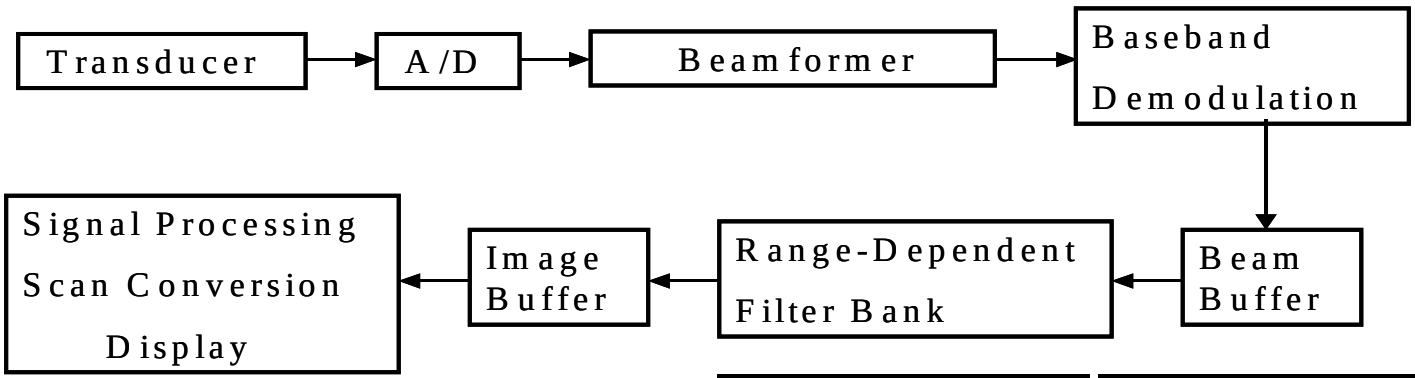
Adjunct Associate Investigator	**Health Research Institutes, Taiwan**	**2001-present.**
Member of Technical Staff	**Acuson Corporation, U.S.A.**	**1994-1997.**

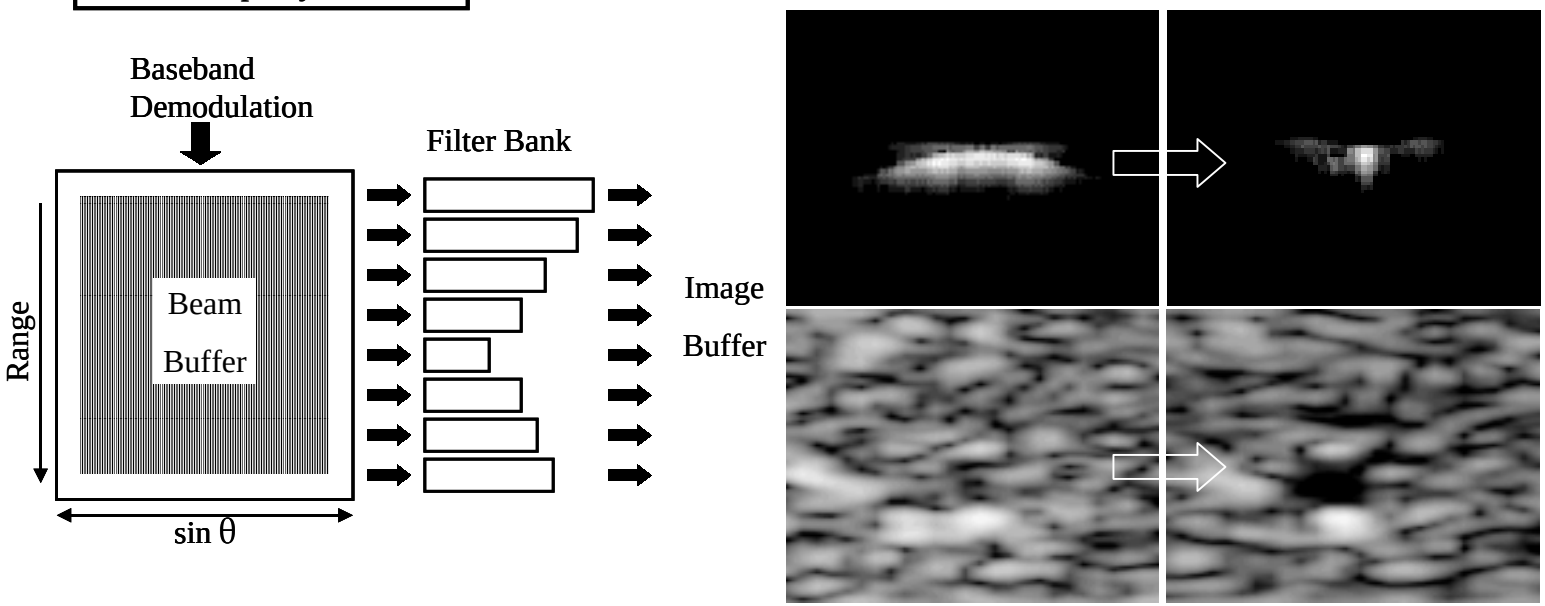
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1. Ultrasonic Synthetic Aperture Imaging
   and Adaptive Imaging
2. Ultrasonic Nonlinear Imaging
3. Ultrasonic Elastic Imaging
4. 3-D Ultrasonic Imaging
5. High Frequency Ultrasonic Imaging
6. Blood Flow Estimation Using Ultrasonic Contrast Agent

1. Ultrasonic Synthetic Aperture Imaging and Adaptive Imaging

- # Ultrasonic Synthetic Aperture Imaging
  - Filter based synthetic focusing technique



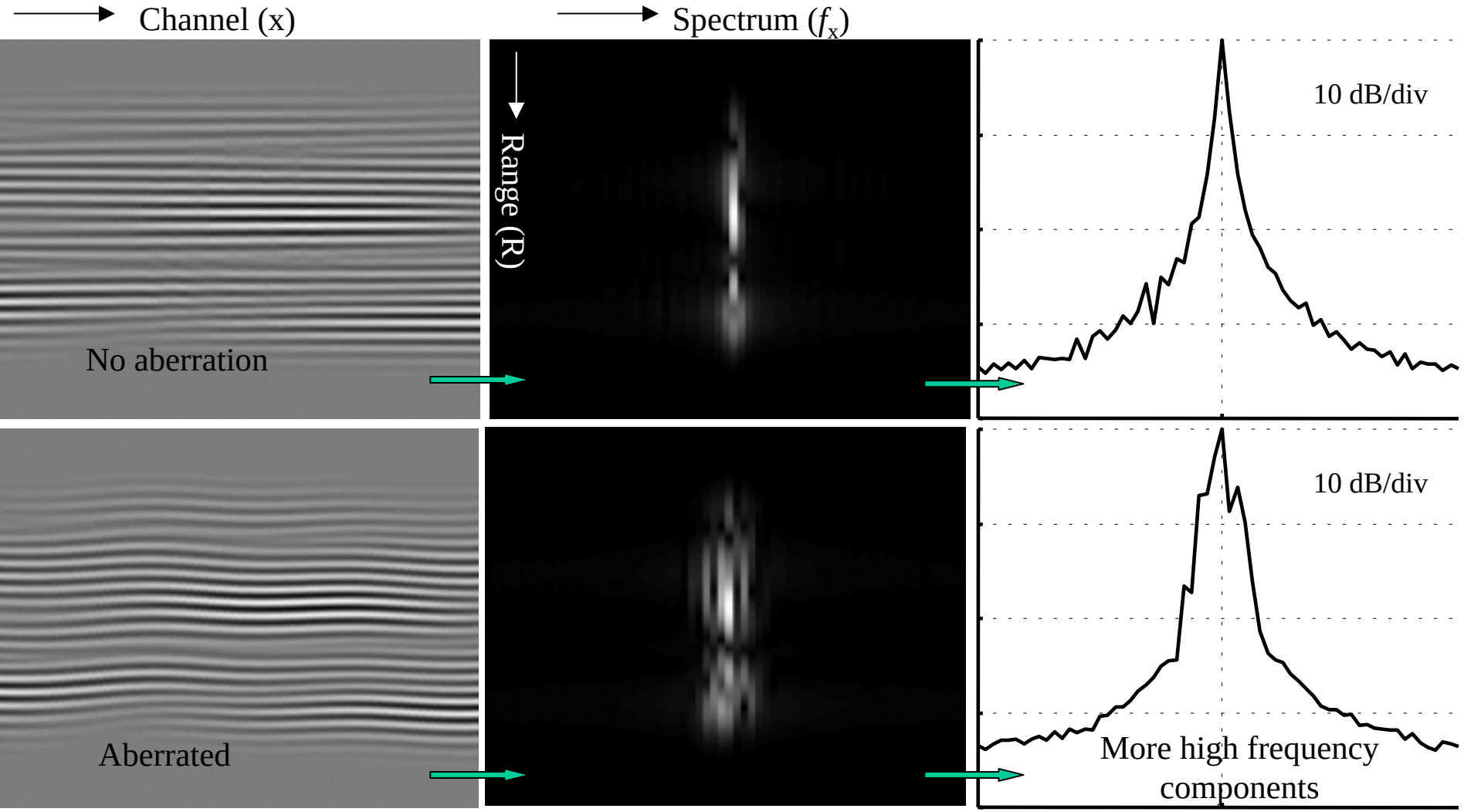


M.-L. Li and P.-C. Li, "Filter Based Synthetic Transmit and Receive Focusing", Ultrasonic Imaging, Vol. 23, pp. 73-89, April, 2001.

Adaptive Imaging

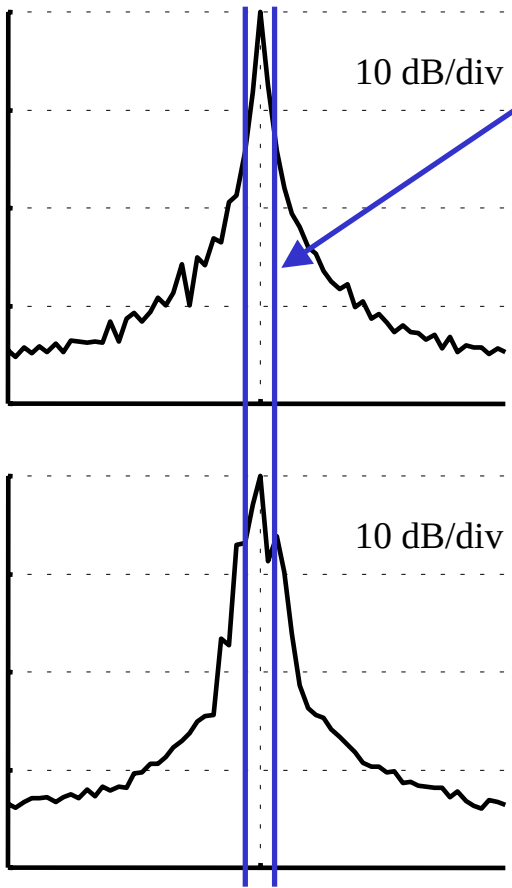
- A new adaptive imaging technique using generalized coherence factor (GCF) is proposed.
- GCF is derived based on the spectrum of the received array data along the array direction.
- GCF is an index of beamforming quality
- GCF is used as a weighting factor to the reconstructed image.

Idea


Channel (x)
Spectrum (f_x)
Range (R)
No aberration
10 dB/div
Aberrated
10 dB/div
More high frequency components

Generalized Coherence Factor

$$GCF = \frac{\text{spectral energy within a pre-specified low frequency range}}{\text{total spectral energy}}$$



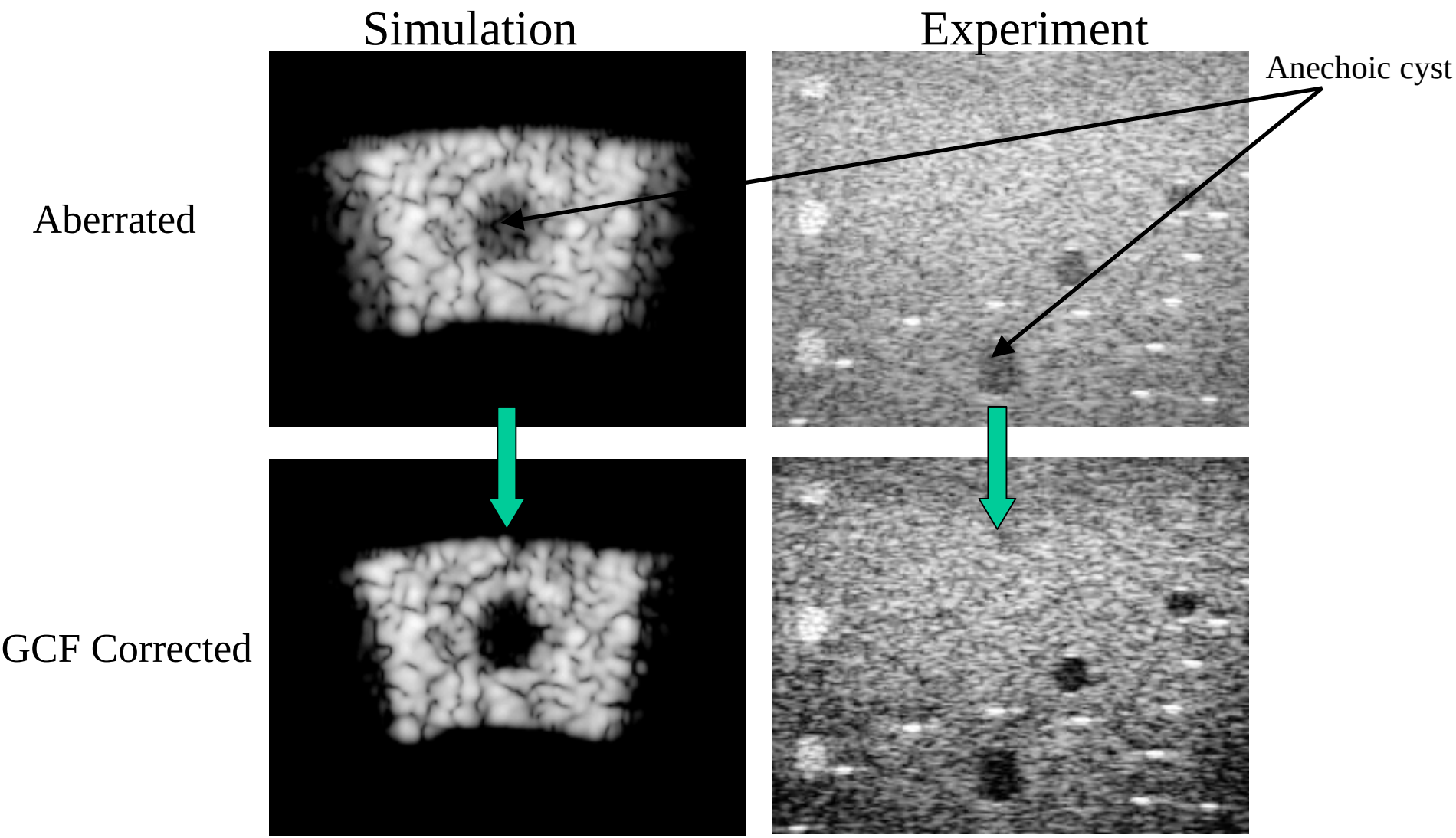
- High GCF corresponds to good focusing quality and the image intensity should be maintained

No aberration

- Lower GCF should be used to reduce the image data because significant beamforming errors are present

Aberrated

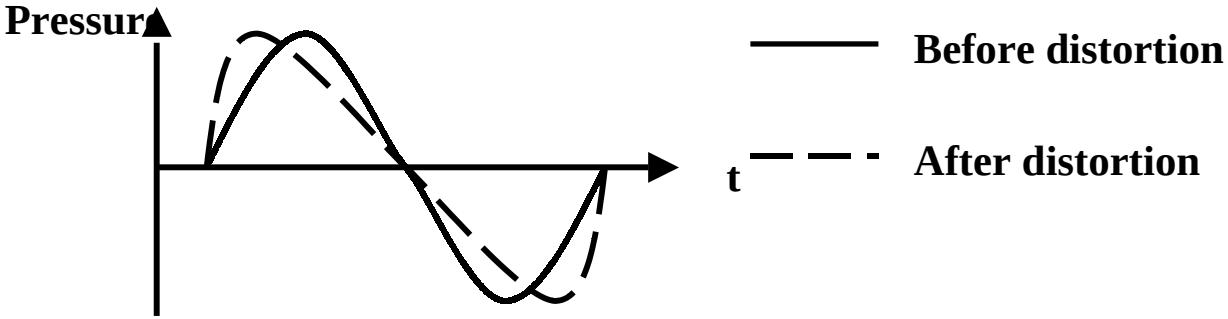
Results


Simulation
Experiment
Anechoic cyst
Aberrated
GCF Corrected

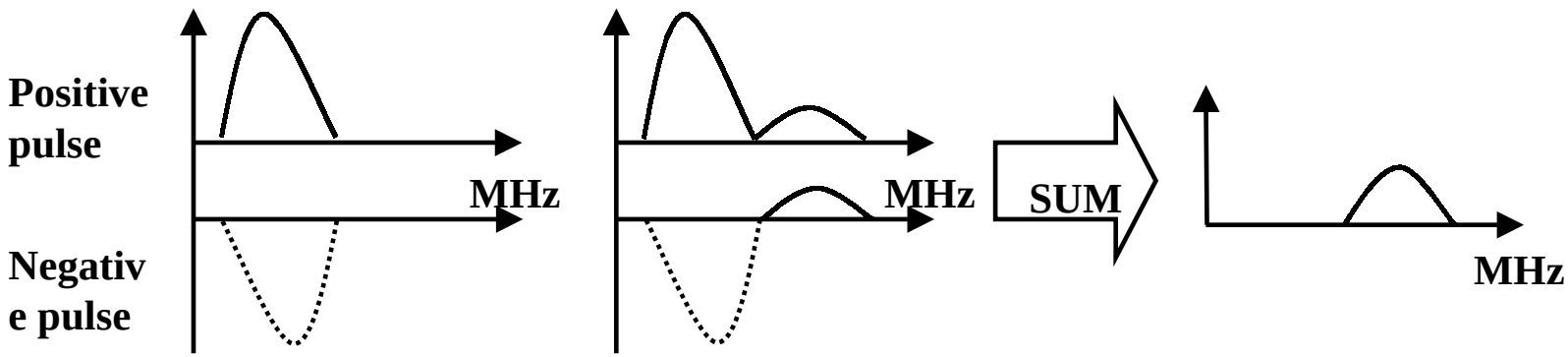
2. Ultrasonic Nonlinear Imaging

Ultrasonic Tissue Harmonic Imaging

- **Tissue Harmonic**
  - the harmonic component generated from *finite amplitude distortion*



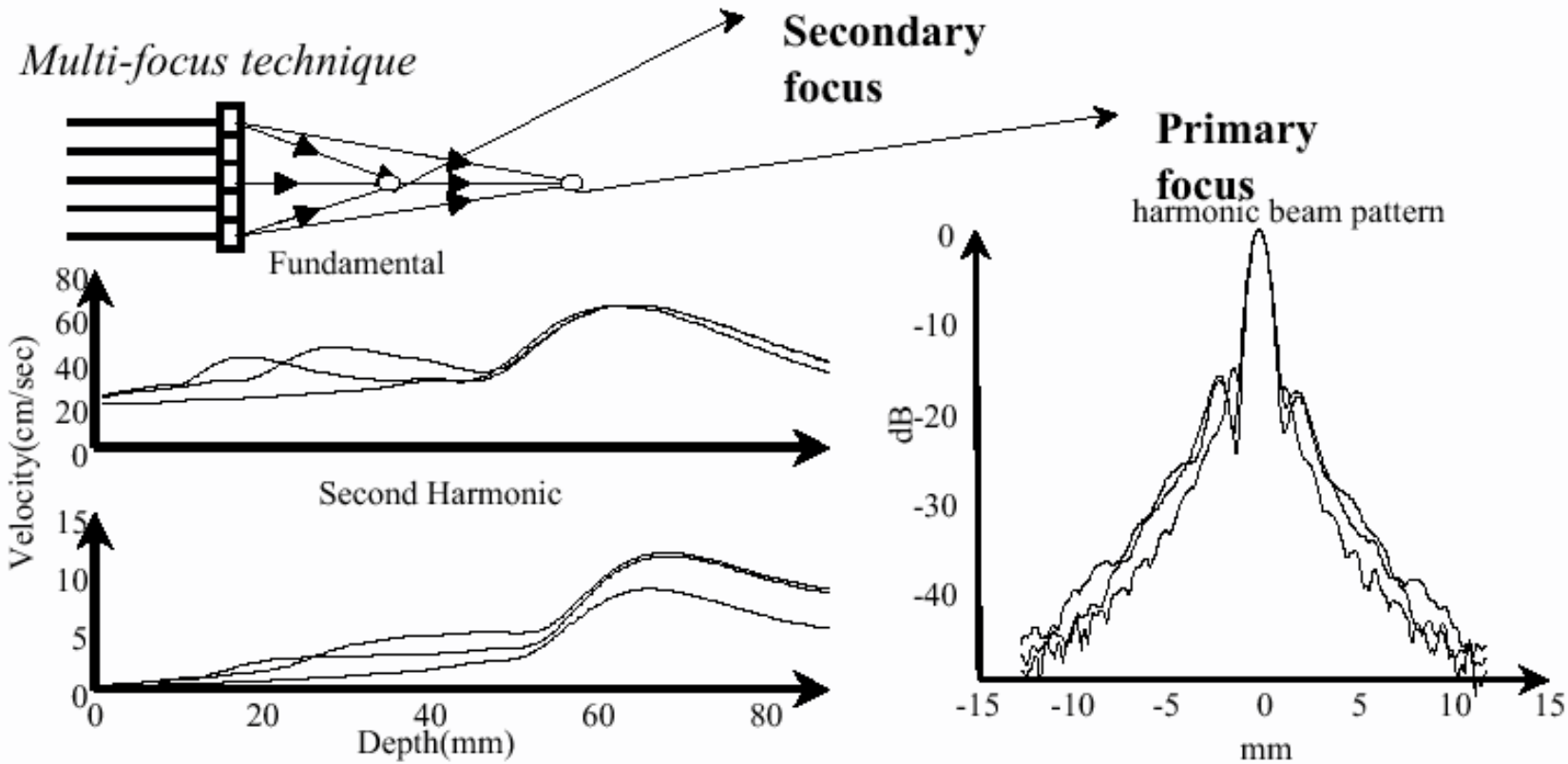
- **Pulse Inversion**
  - Better fundamental rejection, lower frame rate



Transmit Signal Received Signal

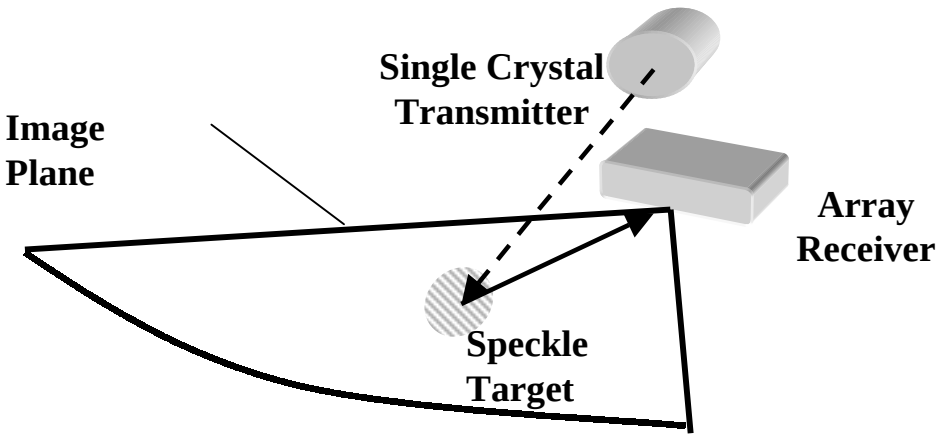
Ultrasonic Tissue Harmonic Imaging

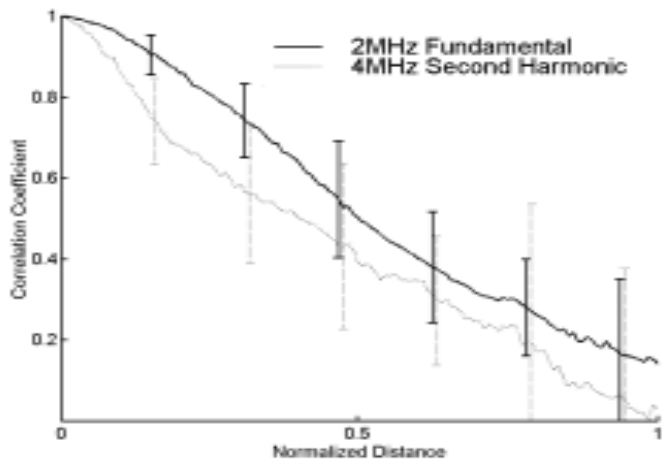
- The Effect of Multi-focus Technique on Tissue Harmonic Image
- Effects of Harmonic Leakage on Tissue Harmonic Imaging

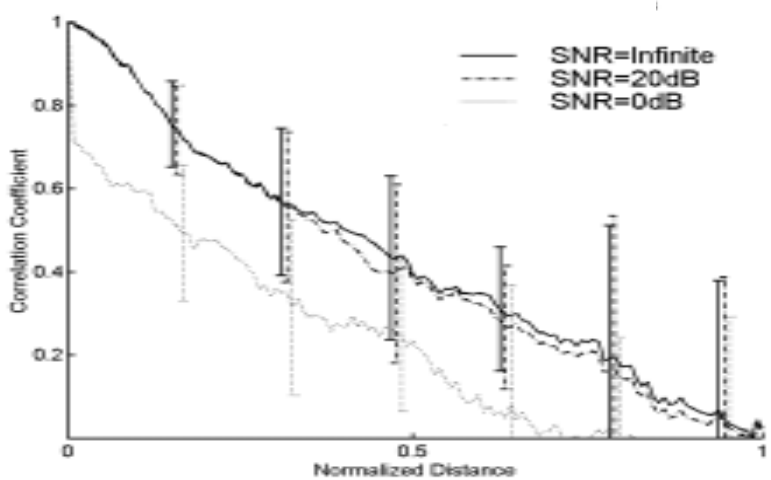


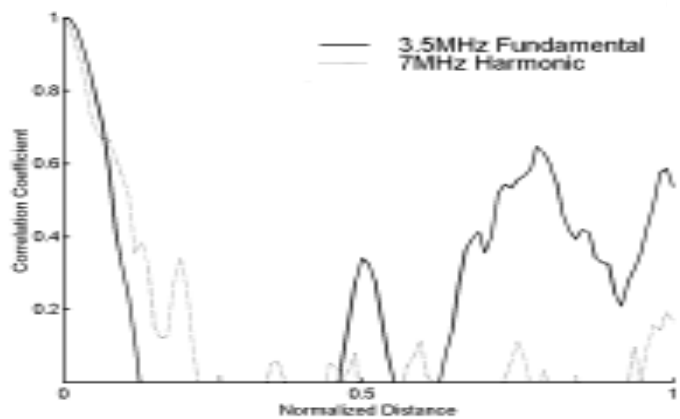
Ultrasonic Tissue Harmonic Imaging

- **Harmonic spatial covariance analysis**
  - Effects of SNR
  - Effects of sound velocity inhomogeneities



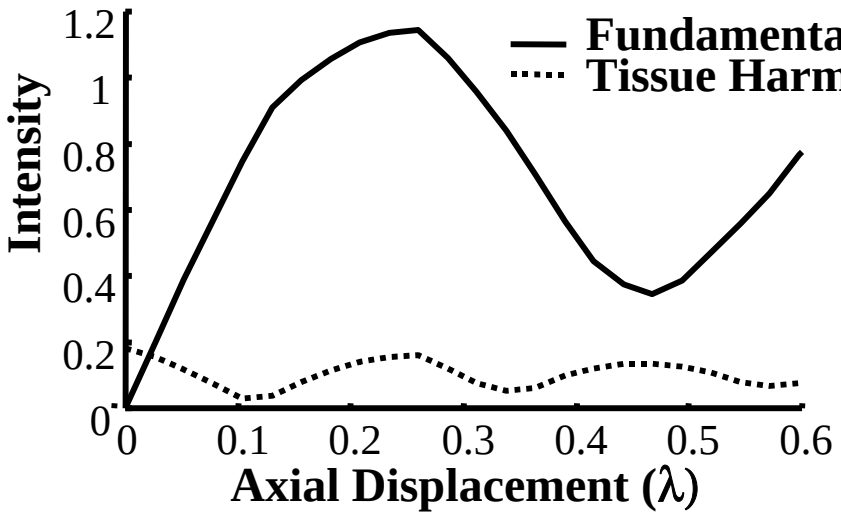


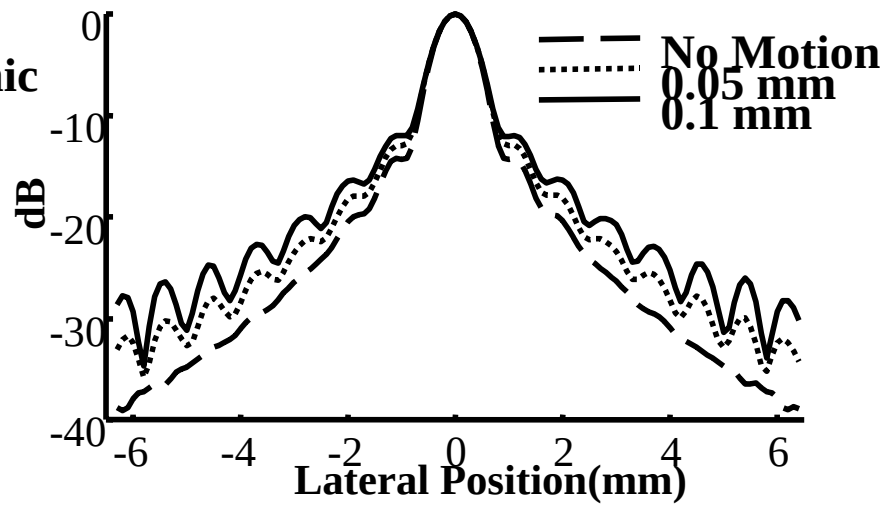


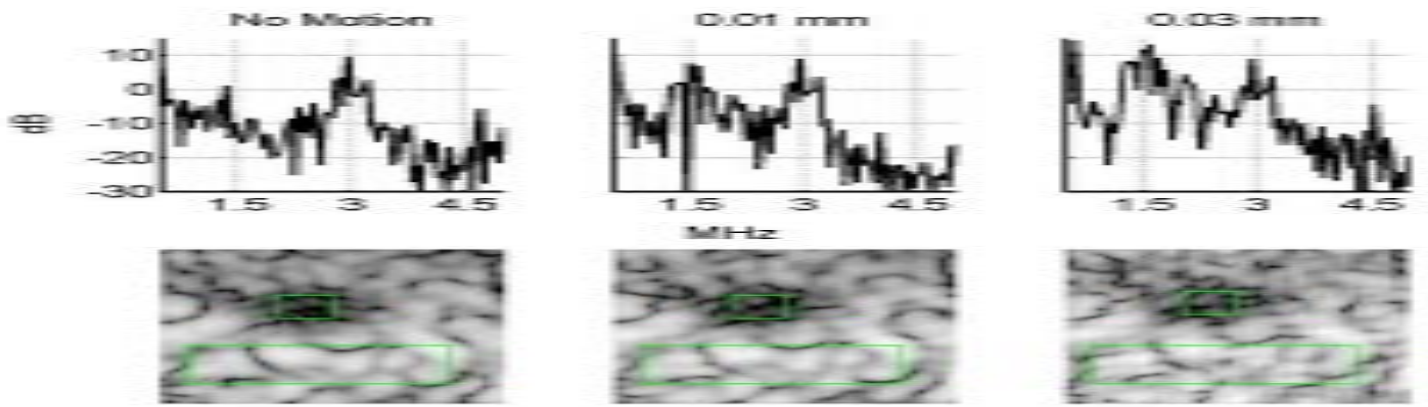


Ultrasonic Tissue Harmonic Imaging

- **Motion artifacts of Pulse Inversion Technique**
  - Effects of SNR
  - Effects of sound velocity inhomogeneities







3. Ultrasonic Elastic Imaging

Ultrasonic elastic imaging

- Ultrasonic strain compounding image based on a fast speckle tracking algorithm
- Strain compounding technique
  - Improve contrast resolution of the image
  - Steps:

    Obtain an uncompressed image as a basis

    Applying an external force on the object yields deformation

    Modify the deformation in the image plane

    Average the modified and original images

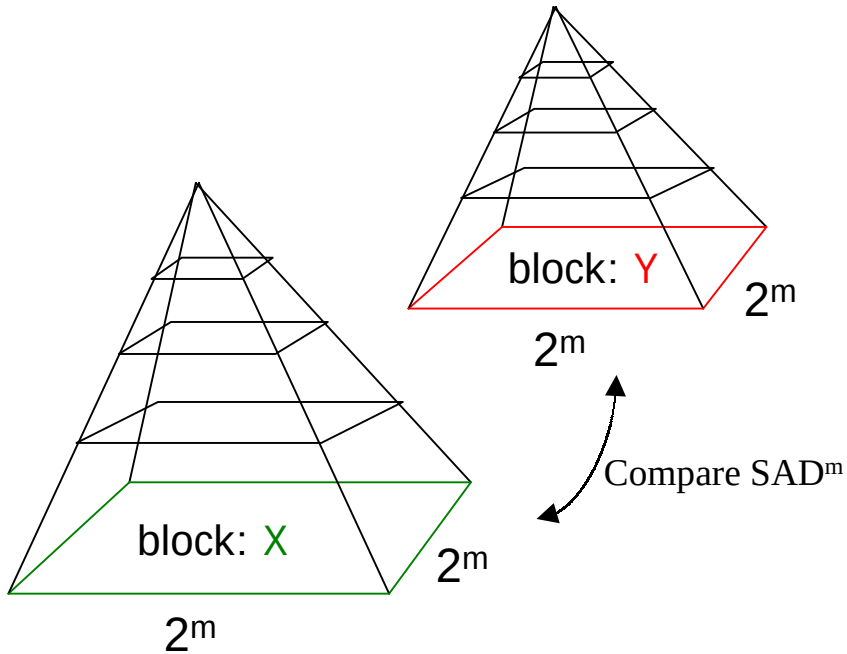
2D fast speckle tracking algorithm

- Block Sum Pyramid
  - Take threshold: SADmin
  - Reduce the computations of *SAD*

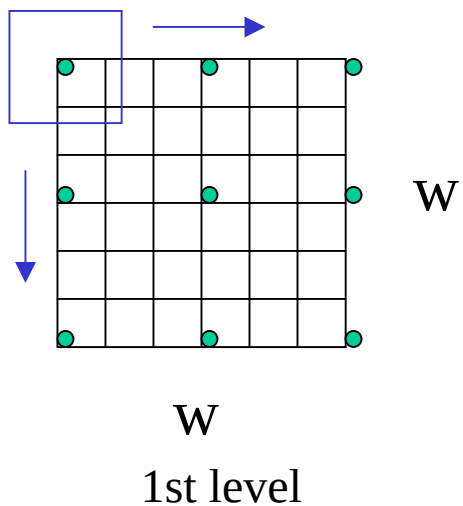
Pyramid structure

$$X^{m-1}(i,j) = X^{m}(2i-1,2j-1) + X^{m}(2i-1,2j) + X^{m}(2i,2j-1) + X^{m}(2i,2j)$$

$$SAD^{m}(X,Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{2^m}\sum_{j=1}^{2^m}\left|X^{m}(i,j) - Y^{m}(i,j)\right|$$



- Multilevel Block matching
  - Reduce *numbers* of points to be searched
  - We use 2 levels
  - 1st level: window size= w*w, 9 points
  - 2nd level: window size= ½*w* ½ *w, all points



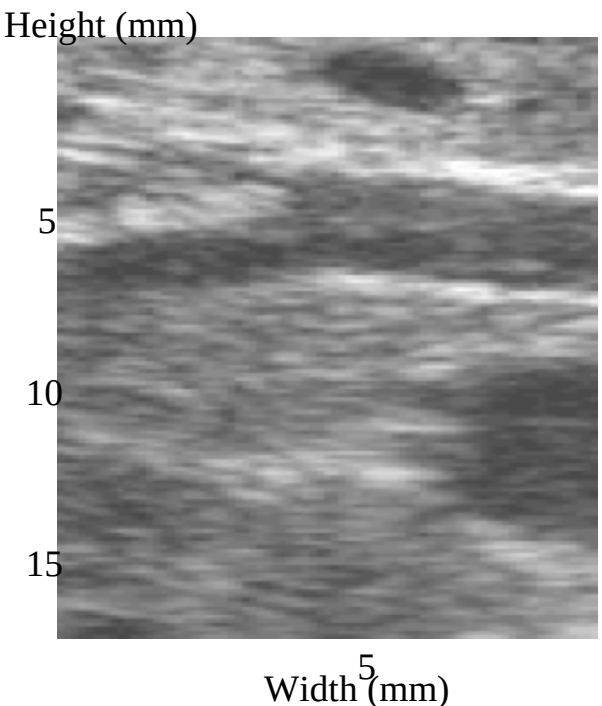
Results

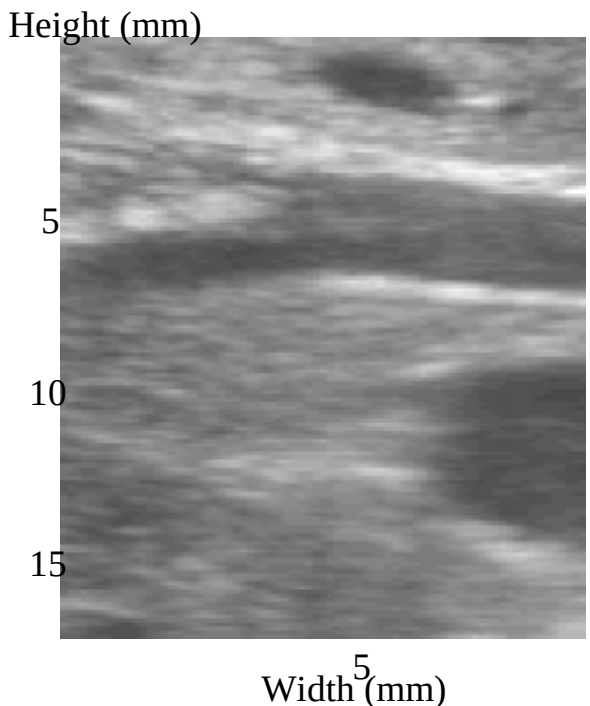
- Algorithm performance For 121 pixels

Language	FSA	BSPA	BSPA & Multilevel	Ratio
Matlab	27.14 (s)	14.17 (s)	7.64 (s)	3.6 : 2 : 1
C	12.3 (s)	1.53 (s)	0.998 (s)	12 : 1.5 : 1

BSP & Multilevel algorithm is indeed not only faster than traditional algorithm, but also as accurate as traditional one.

- Compounding image





Liver

SNR=0.1164

SNR ↑

Computing speed ↑

L: original image

R: compounding image with BSP & Multilevel

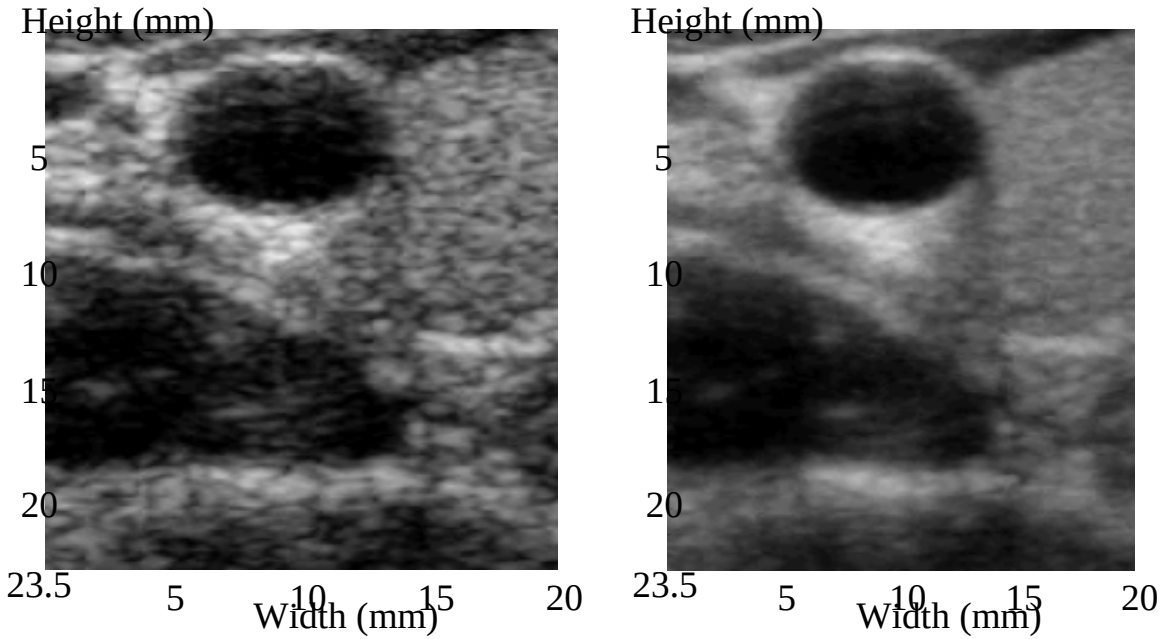
Cont'd

Thyroid

SNR=0.9625

SNR ↑

Computing speed ↑



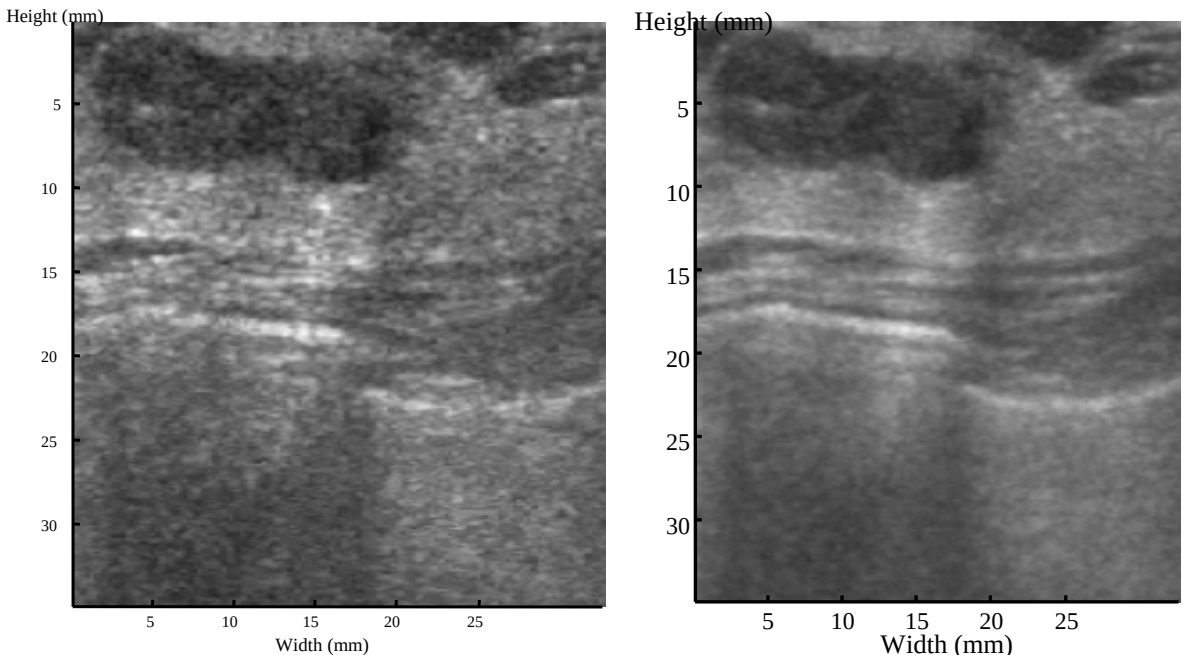
L: original image R: compounded image with BSP & Multilevel

Breast

SNR=0.1692

SNR ↑

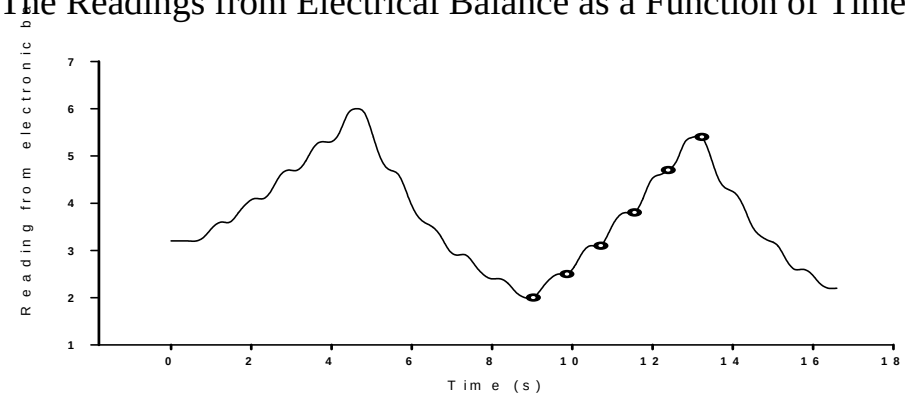
Computing speed ↑



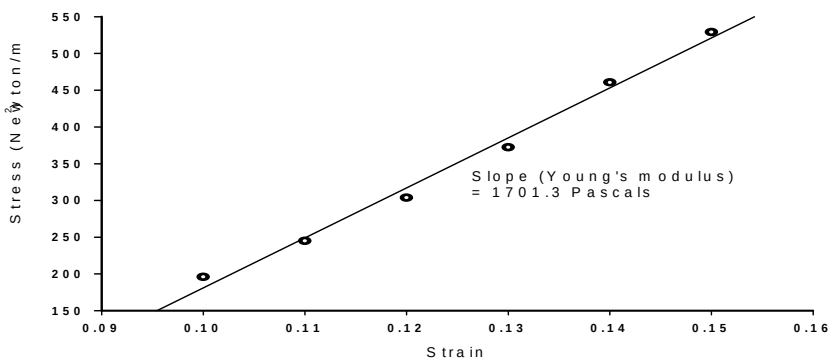
Young's Modulus Measurements of Human Liver and Correlation with Pathological Findings

The Experimental Set-up

The Readings from Electrical Balance as a Function of Time



The Stress- Strain Curve

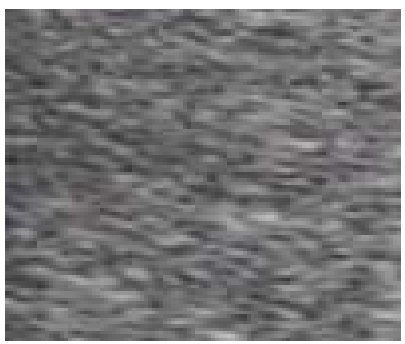


The Young's modulus of normal liver, cirrhotic liver and hepatic tumors

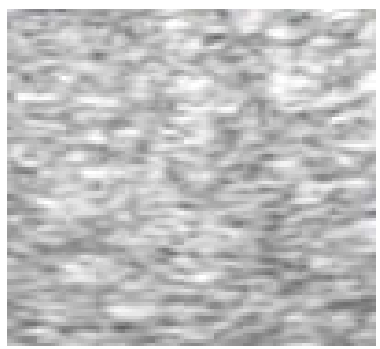
Preload strain	Young's Modulus (Pascals)						
	Liver parenchyma (mean value)			Hepatic tumors			
	Normal	Cirrhosis (Fibrosis score: 4)	Cirrhosis (Fibrosis score: 5)	Hepatocellular carcinoma	Cholangio-carcinoma	Focal nodular hyperplasia	Hemangioma (Emelianov et al. 1998)
5%	642.6	1106.4	1649.0	Smaller than normal liver	3003.7	1084.9	Larger than normal liver
10%	1083.6	2373.6	4930.7		12098.1	2522.5	

Tissue characterization of Ultrasonic B-image

- Compare normal with cirrhotic liver
  - Statistical method
  - Conventional and non-separable wavelet decomposition method



Normal liver

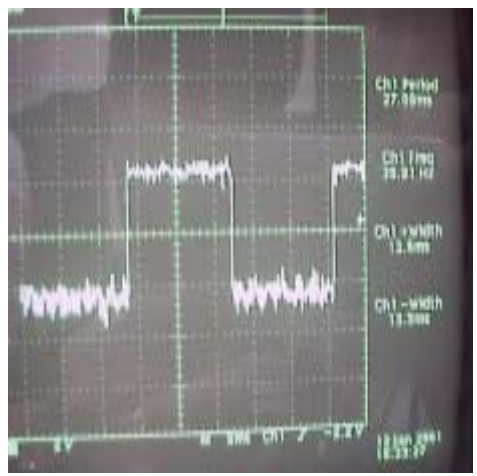


Cirrhotic liver

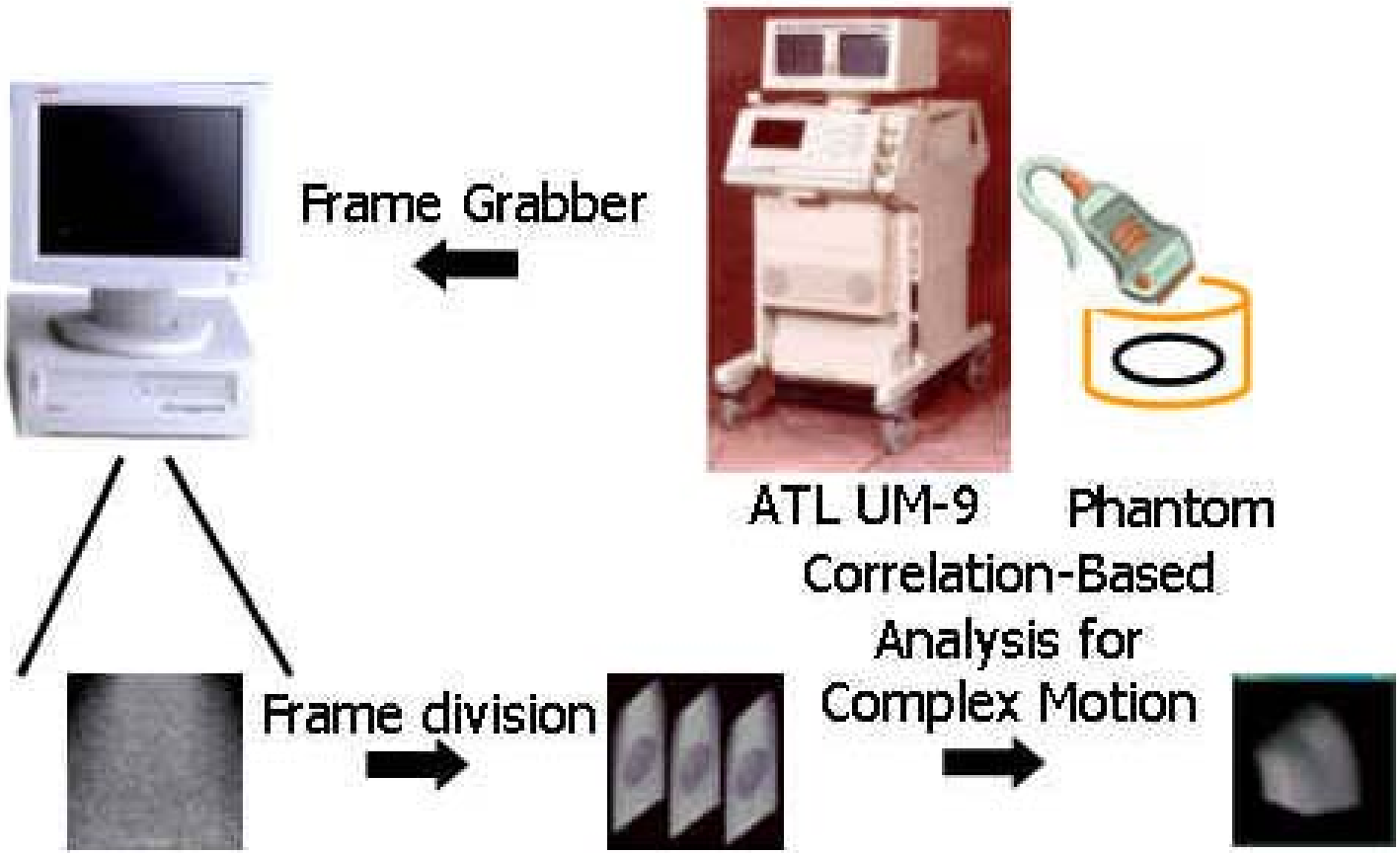
4. 3-D Ultrasound Imaging

Gyro Angle Detector for 3D Ultrasound

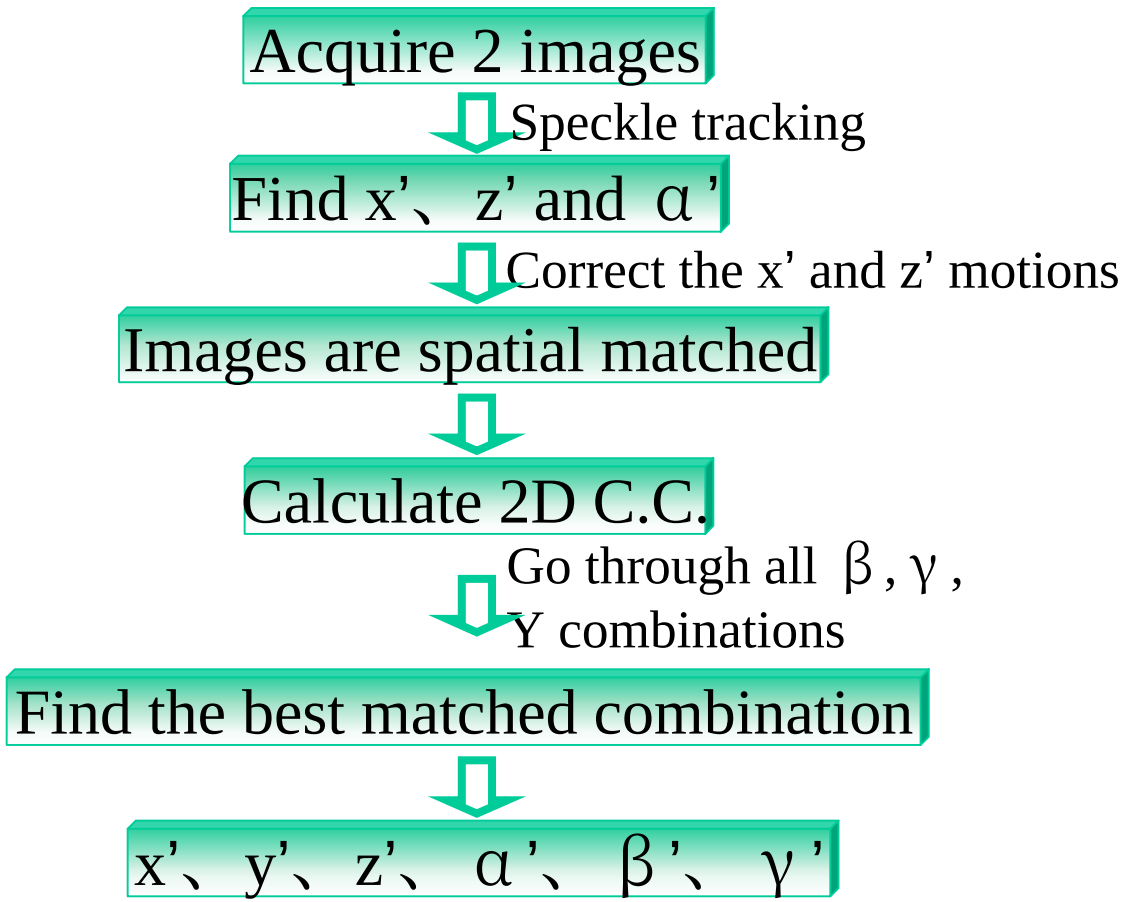
- **Hardware:**
  - **PG-03 Piezo GYRO(GWS)**
  - **8254 for counting pulse width**
  - **8051 with RS232 interface**
  - **IBM compatible PC**
- **Software:**
  - **Visual BASIC**



A Free-Hand 3D Ultrasound Imaging System



Correlation-Based Analysis for Complex Motion



A 3D System Integration

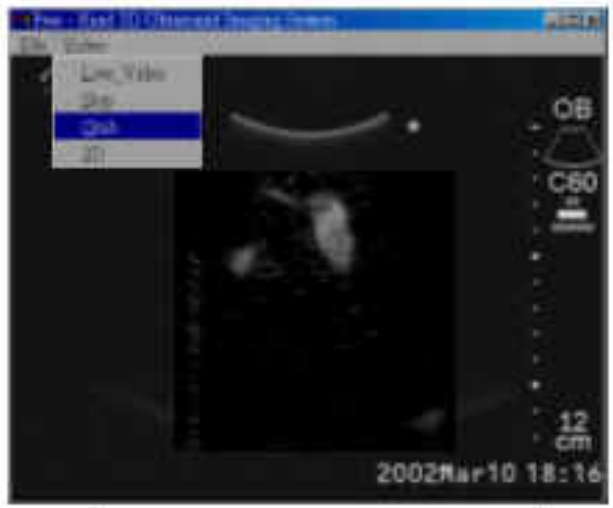
- Platform：

- Win NT、OpenGL

Baby Phantom

ATL UM-9

Frame Grabber ⇨

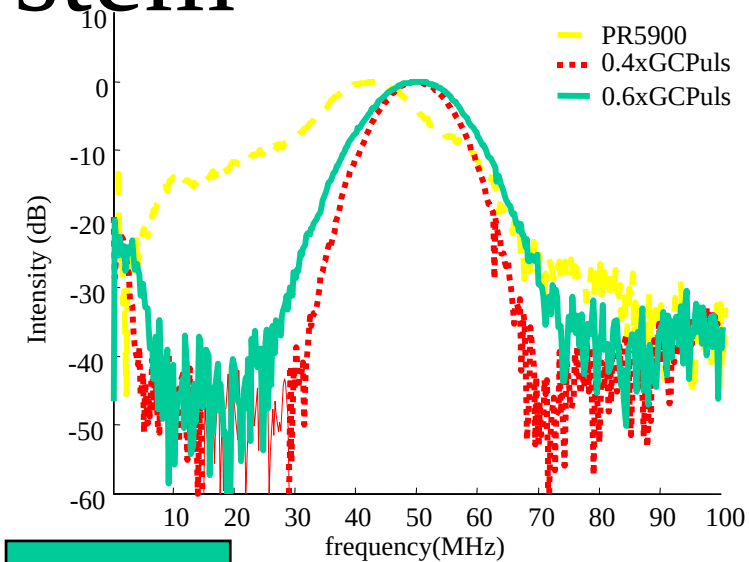


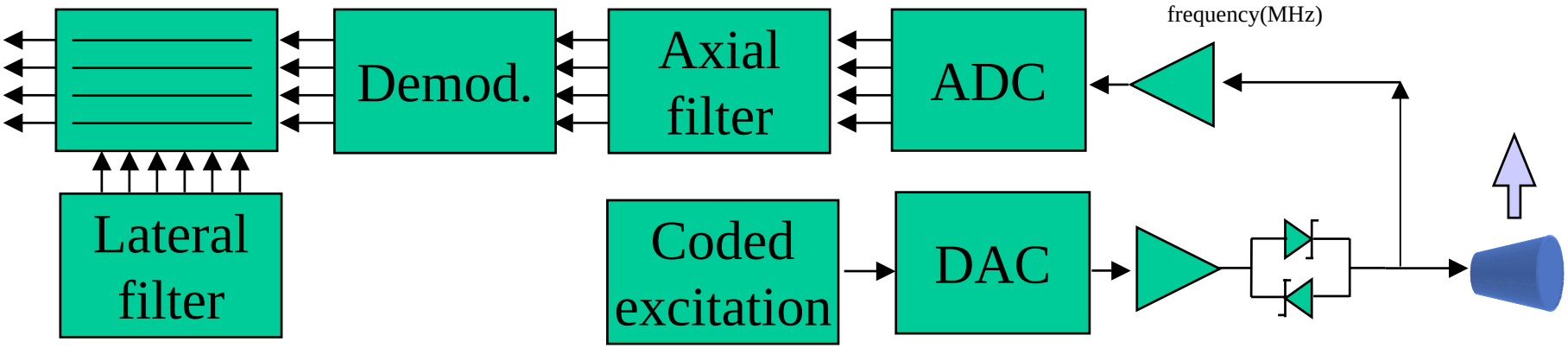
3D Rendering ⇨

5. High Frequency Ultrasonic Imaging

High frequency ultrasonic imaging system

- Fully digital system architecture
- 50 MHz center frequency
- 60 % fractional bandwidth



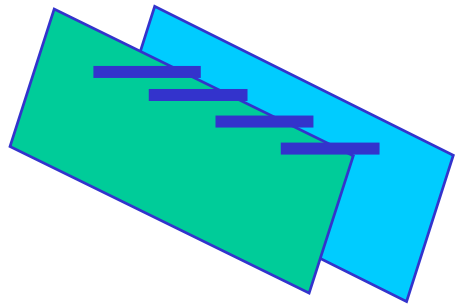


Dynamic focus

Tissue attenuation

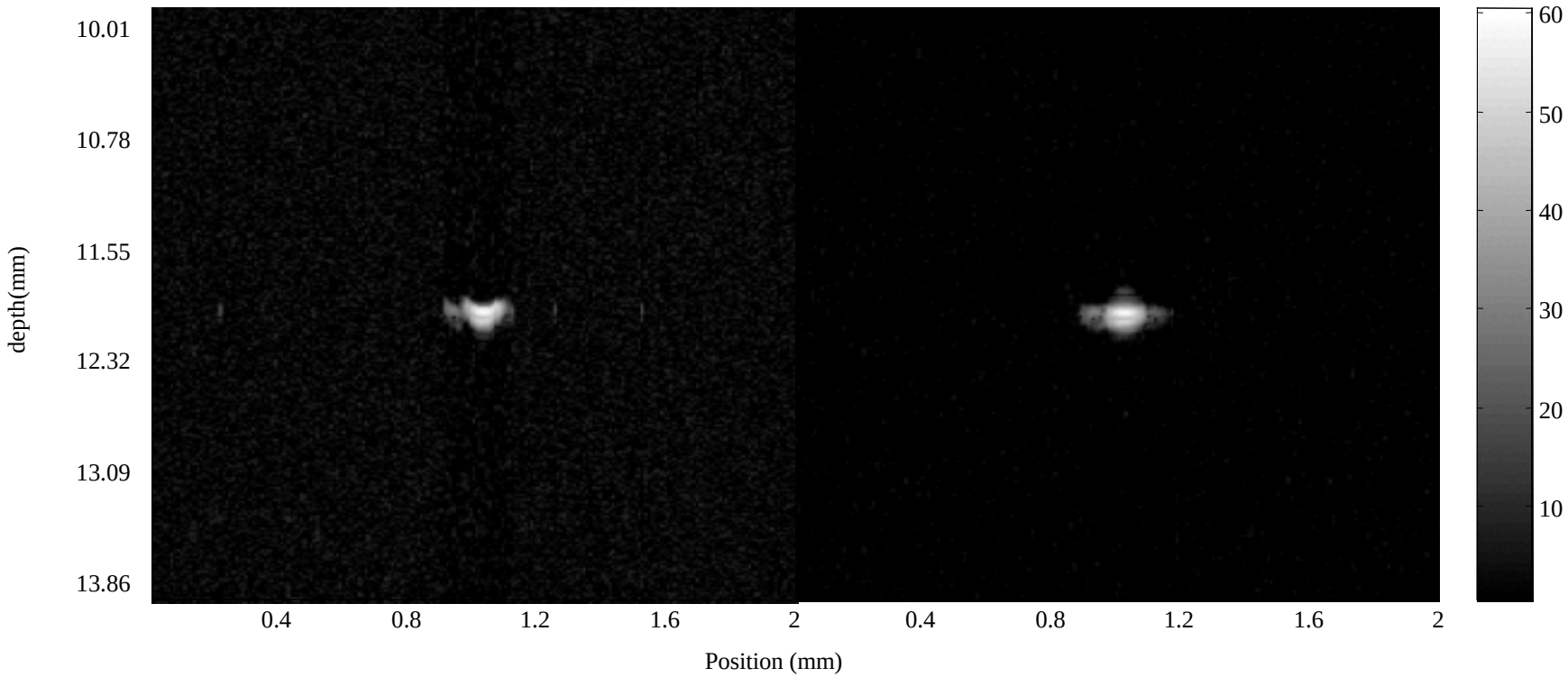
Hardware Design

Diameter = 52µm



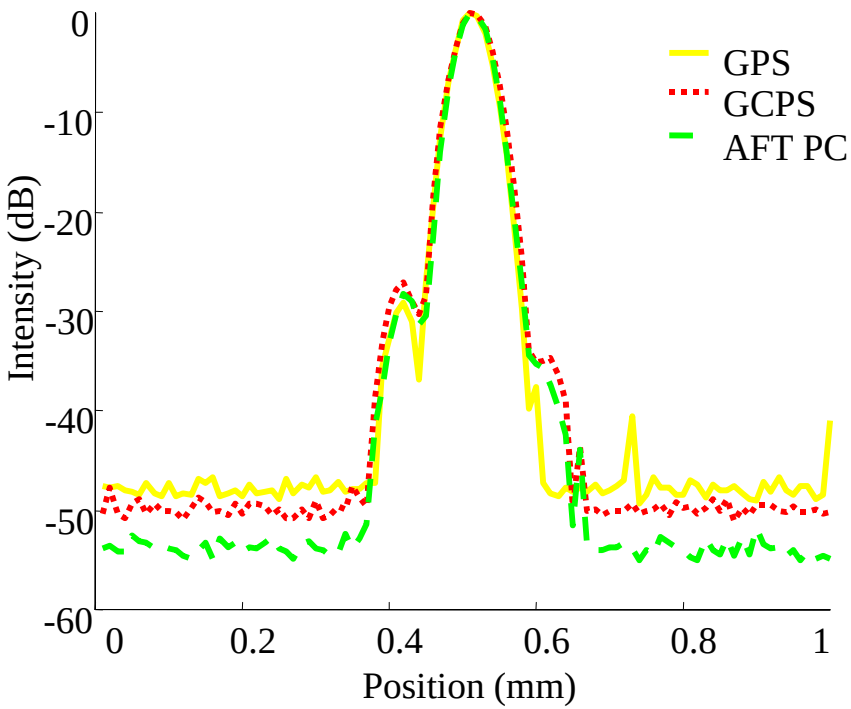
Wire phantom

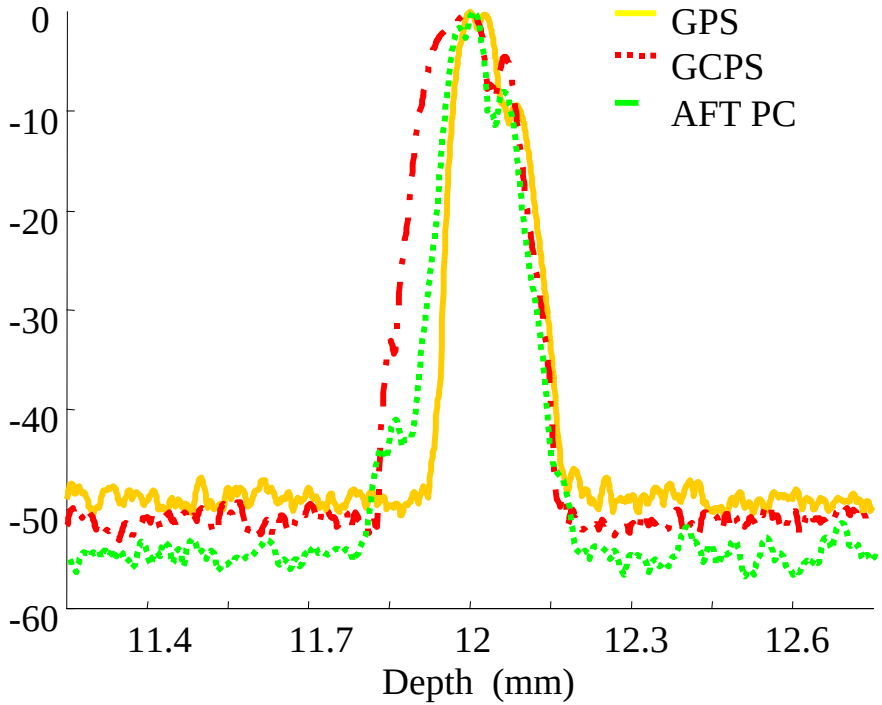
- 52um nylon wire phantom
- Gaussian Pulse Gaussian Chirp Pulse



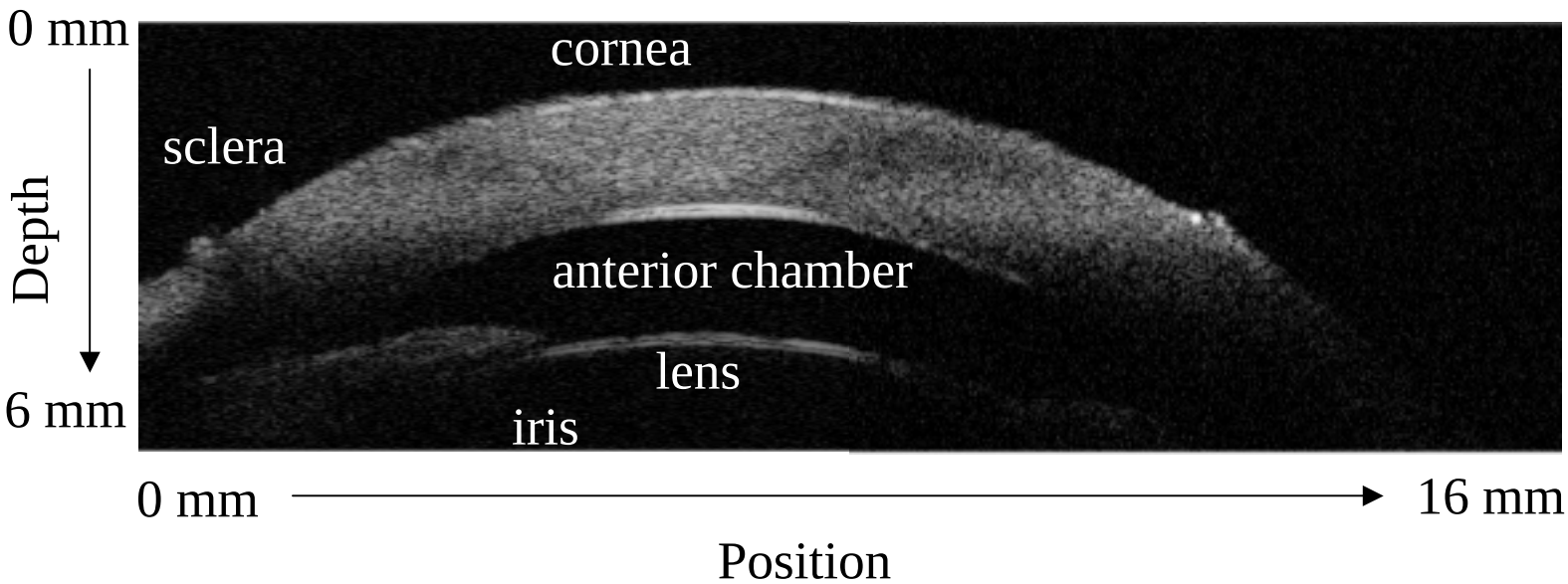
Resolution test

- Lateral projection: axial projection
- Spatial resolution is about 60 μm



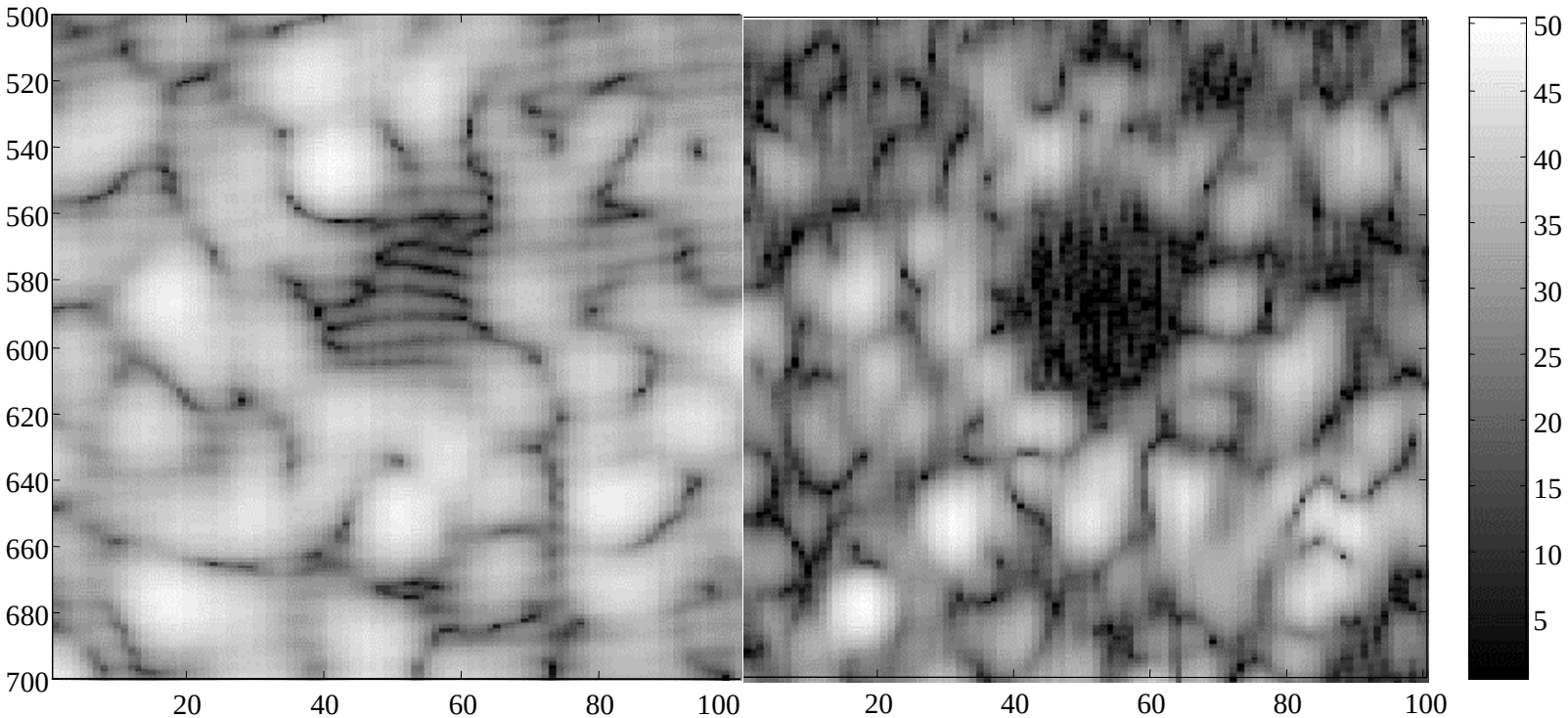


in-vitro pig eye image



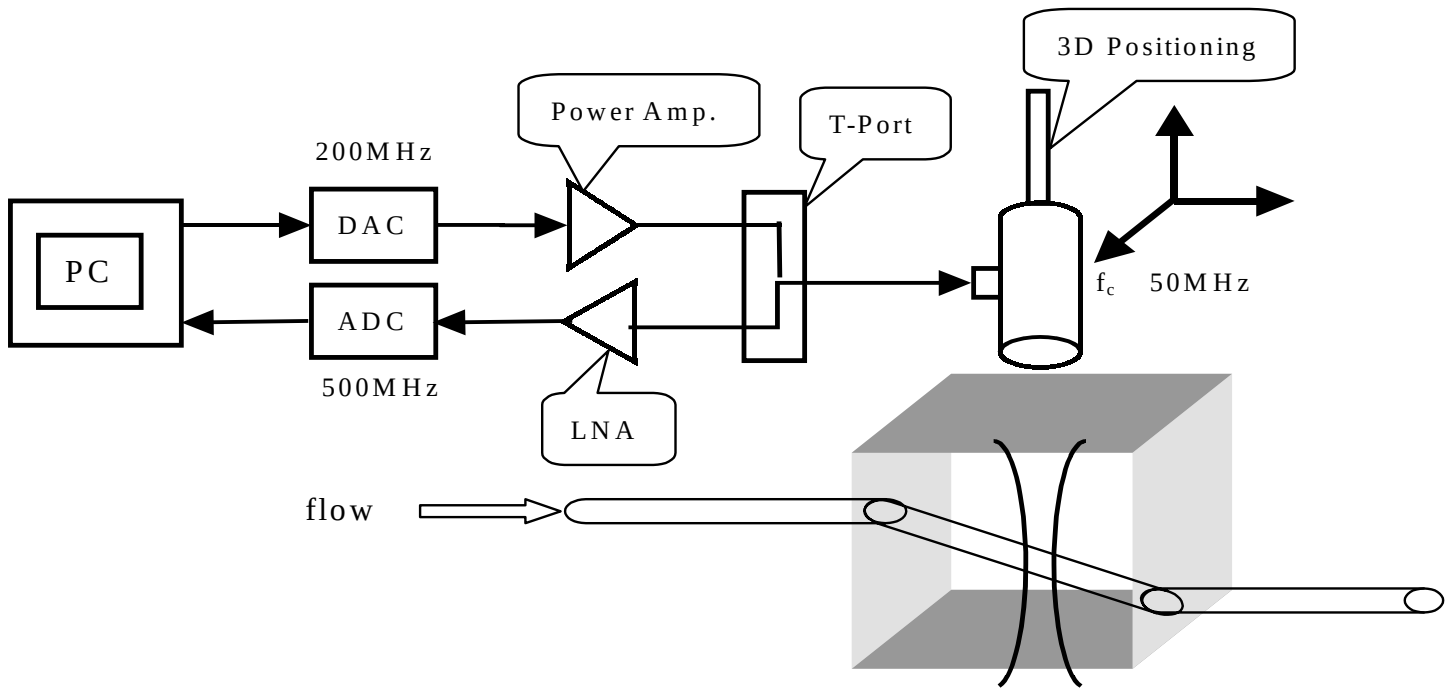
Tissue harmonic imaging

- Pulse inversion technique cancels fundamental signal



High Frequency Ultrasound Doppler

- 50MHz High Frequency Ultrasound : wideband transmitted signal (short transmitted pulse) and narrow lateral beamwidth → better spatial and velocity resolution (down to mm/s), capable of estimating low velocities blood flow in small vessels.

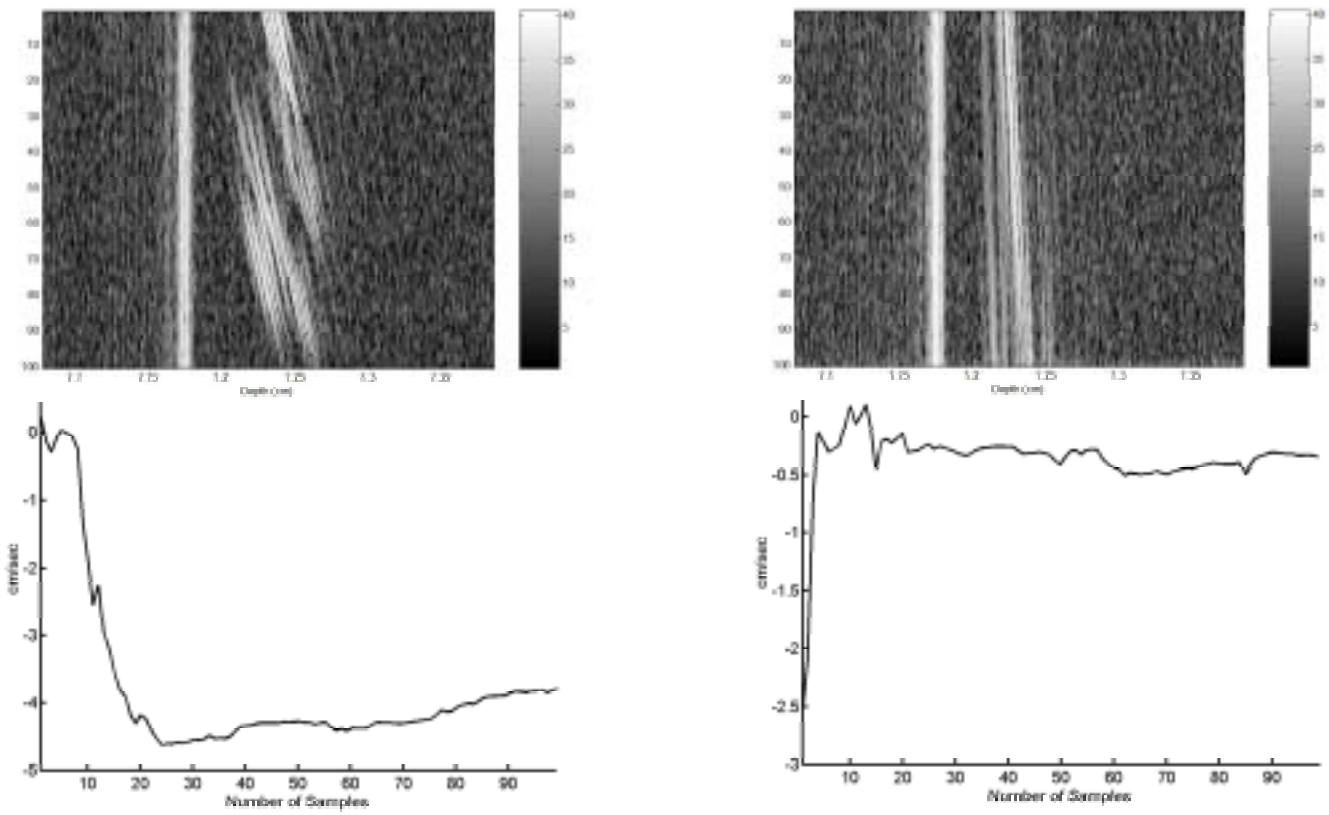


High Frequency Ultrasound Doppler

In-Vitro Flow Estimation : Autocorrelation Technique

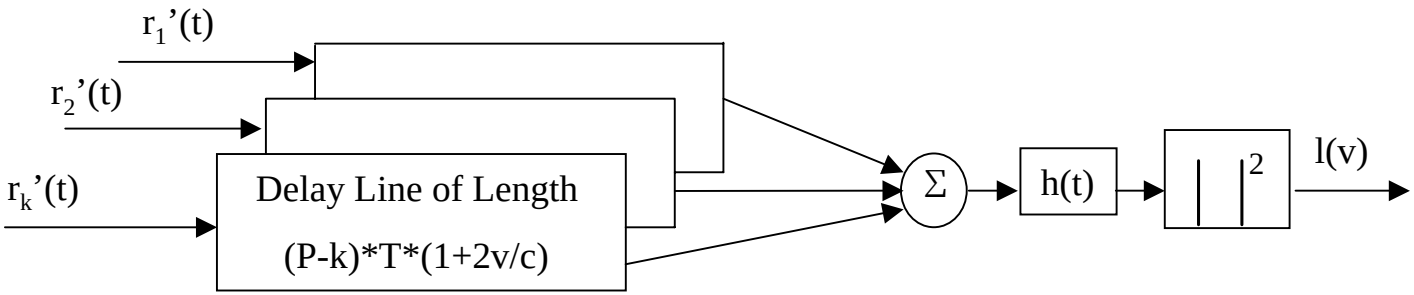
$$R(t) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(t+\tau)\, S^{*}(\tau)\, d\tau$$

$$R(t) = \left|R(t)\right| e^{j\theta(t)} \longrightarrow \bar{f} = \frac{\theta(T)}{2\pi T} \quad , \text{T : PRI}$$

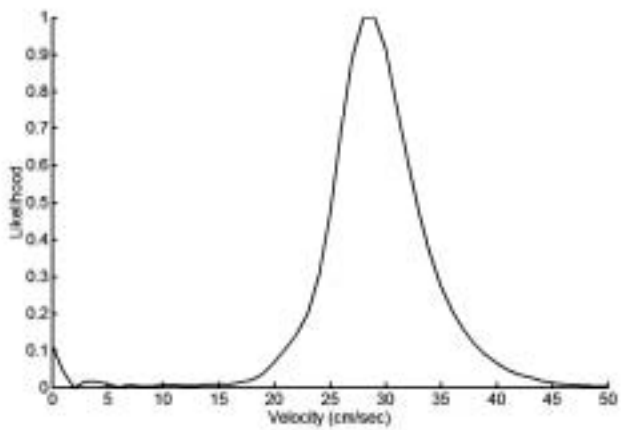


High Frequency Ultrasound Doppler

In-Vitro Flow Estimation : WMLE Technique

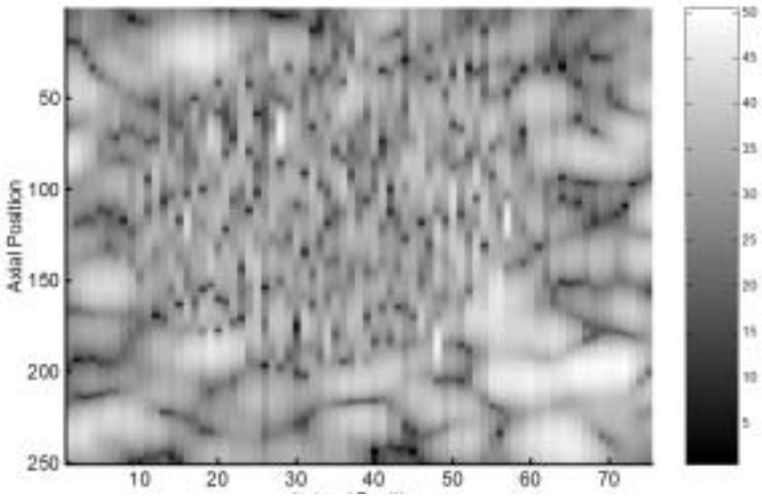


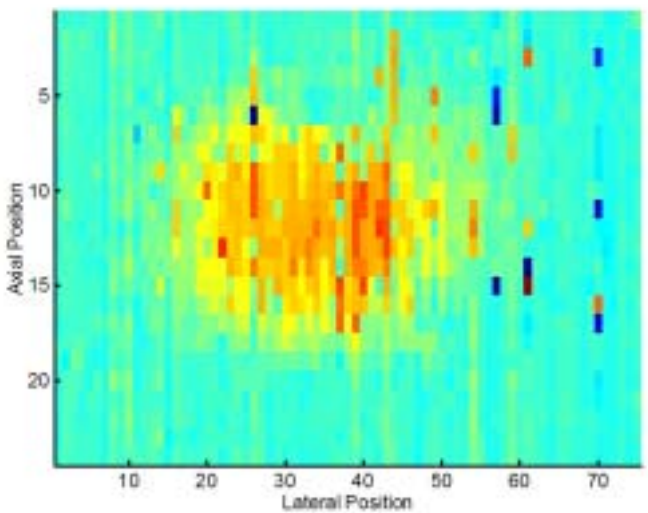
Bank of delay lines, and filter h(t) matched to the expected demodulated echo signals which correspond to various velocities. The maximum likelihood velocity is then given by the filter with the largest output.

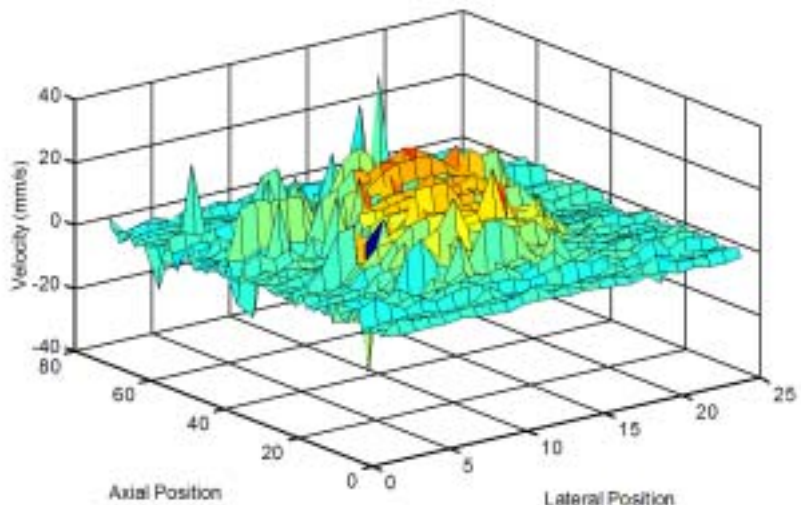


High Frequency Ultrasound Doppler

In-Vitro 2D Flow Data : 500µm diameter cyst,
with maximum velocity 20mm/s



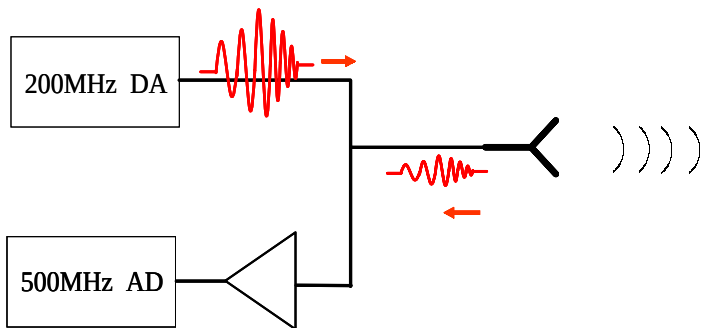




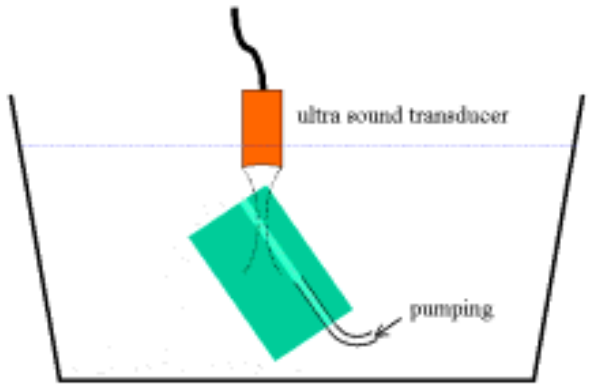
High Frequency Ultrasound Experiment

25~50MHz

Basic System Diagram



Flow System



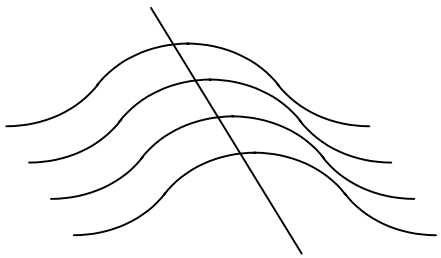
Experiment Condition

200MHz DA excite 25~50 MHz coded ultrasound wave
500MHz AD receiving
Wide band ultrasound transducer
Up to 20KHz PRF

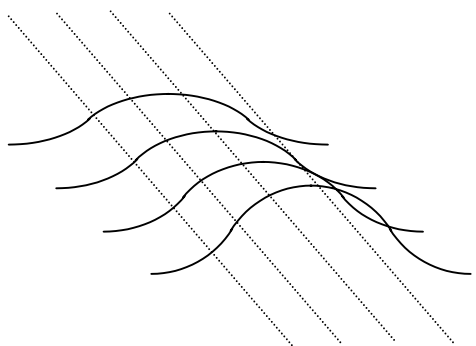
High Frequency Flow Estimation

RF Butterfly Search (Multi-line)

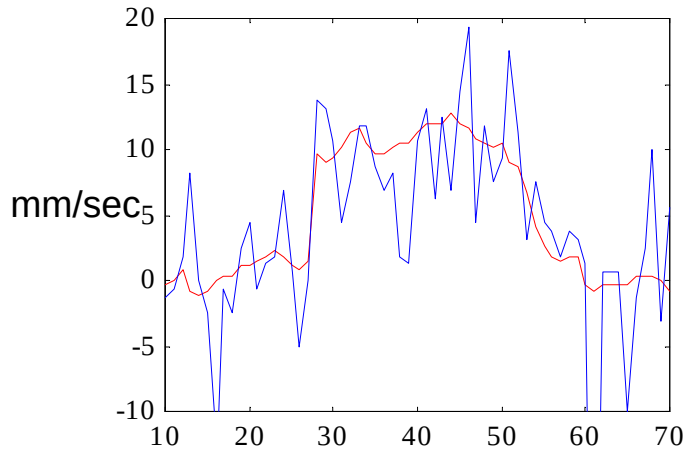
Traditional Butterfly Search Line



Multiple Butterfly Search Lines



Experimental -Flow Result

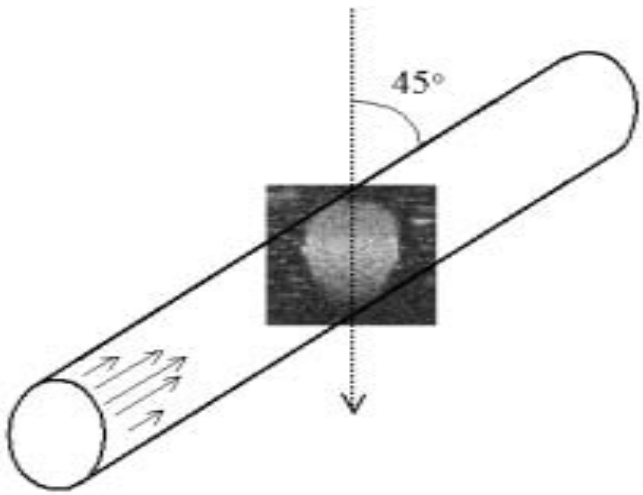


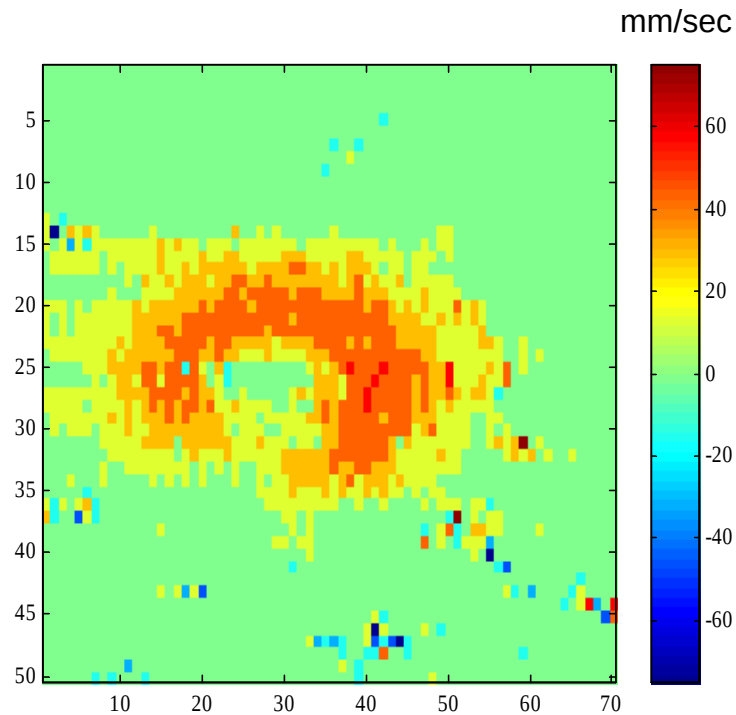
Traditional RF Butterfly

Multi-line Butterfly

High Frequency Flow Estimation

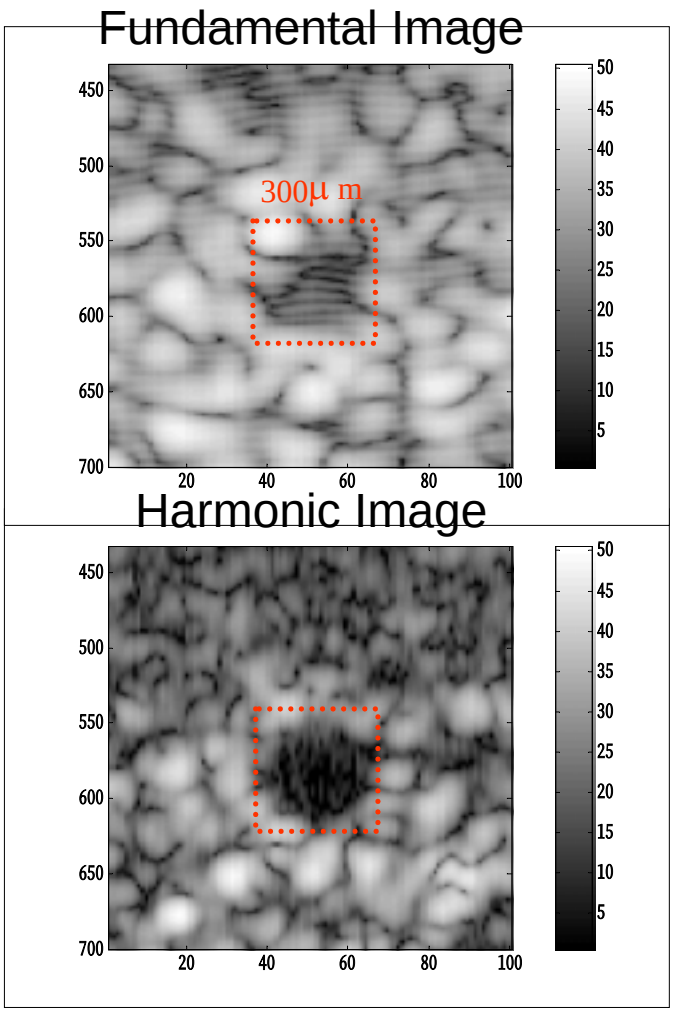
Color Flow Image

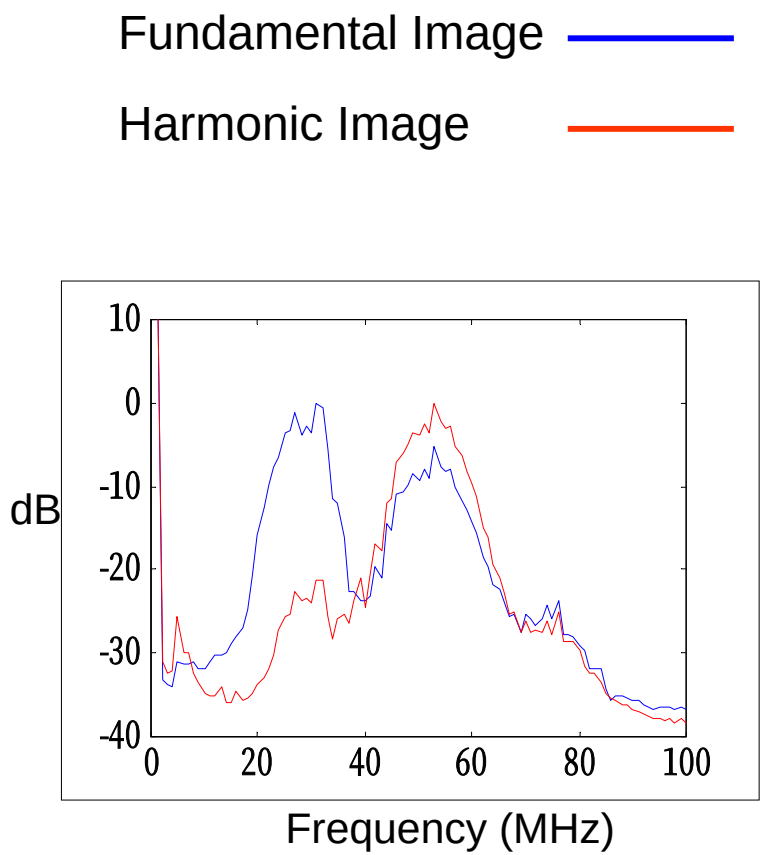




High Frequency Harmonic Image

25MHz 300 μm Cyst image

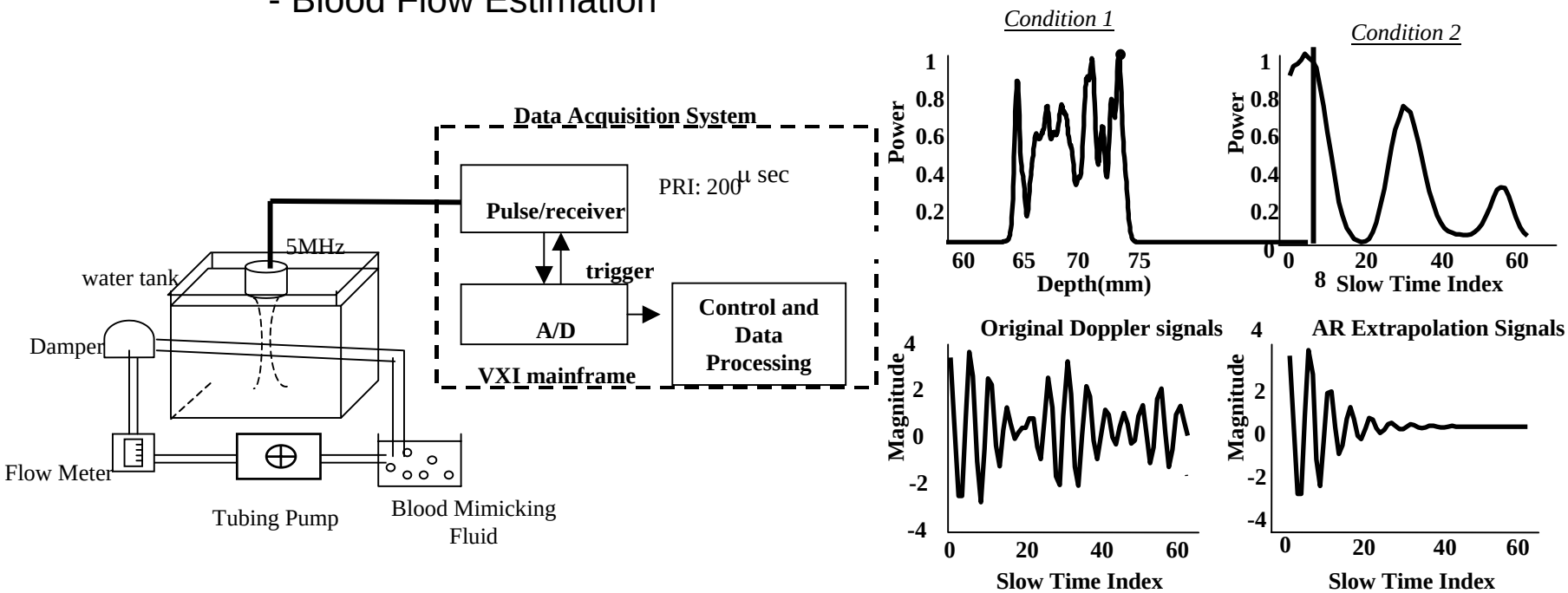




6. Blood Flow Estimation Using Ultrasonic Contrast Agent

Doppler Blood Flow Estimation (I)

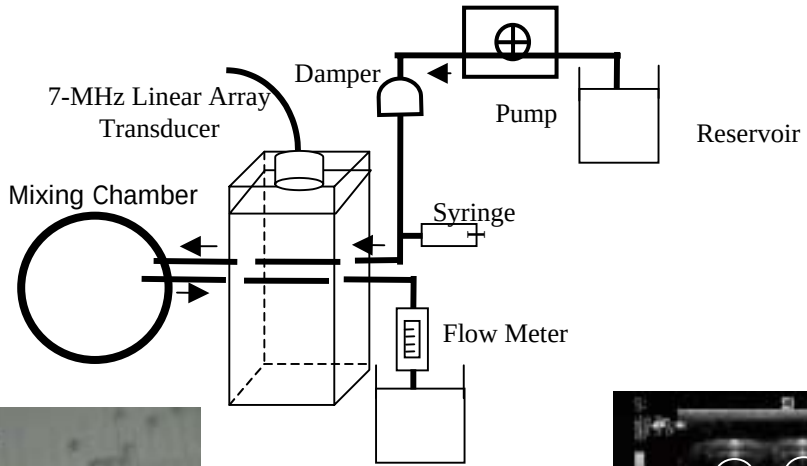
- Doppler Angle Estimation
- Blood Flow Estimation

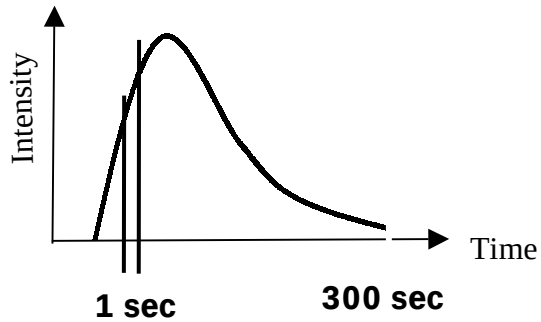


1. P.-C. Li, C.-J. Cheng and C.-C. Shen, “Doppler Angle Estimation Using Correlation”, IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control, Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 188-196, 2000.
2. P.-C. Li, C.-J. Cheng and C.-K Yeh, "On the Velocity Estimation Using Speckle Decorrelation", IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control, Vol. 48, No. 4, pp. 1084-1091, July, 2001.
3. C.-K. Yeh and P.-C. Li, "Doppler Angle Estimation Using AR Modeling", IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control. June, 2002

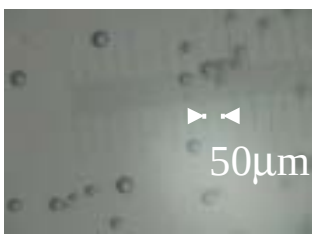
Blood Flow Estimation Using Ultrasonic Contrast Agent

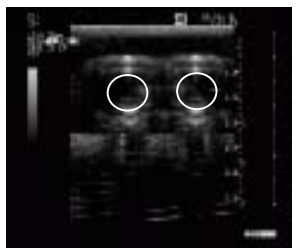
- Blood Flow Estimation (Indicator-Dilution Theory)
- Time-Vary Method





Time-Intensity Curve (TIC)



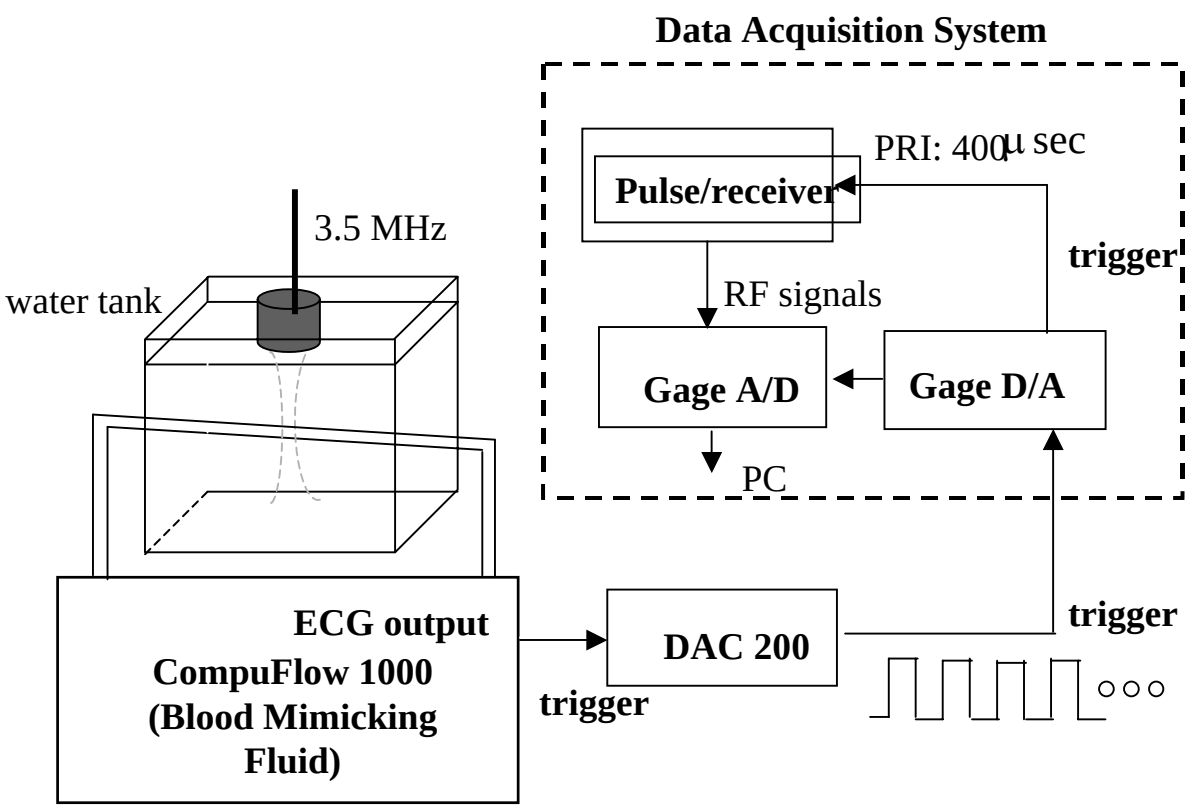


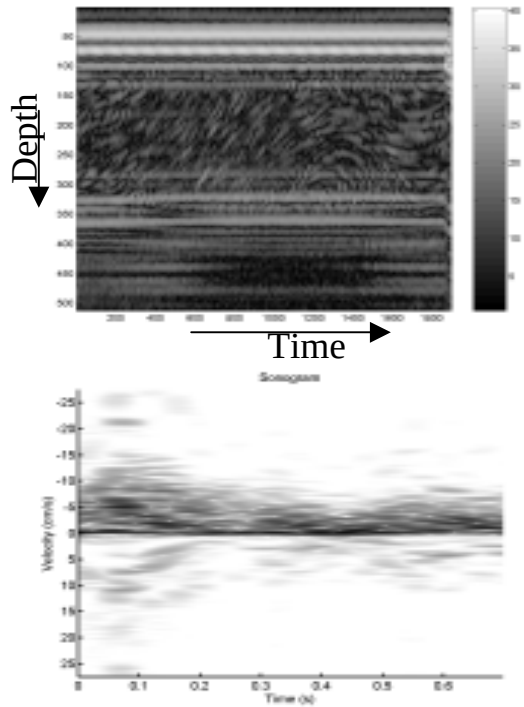
1. C.-K. Yeh S.-W. Wang and P.-C. Li, Feasibility Study on the Time-Intensity Based Blood Flow Measurements Using Deconvolution," *Ultrasonic Imaging*, vol. 23, pp. 90-105, April, 2001,

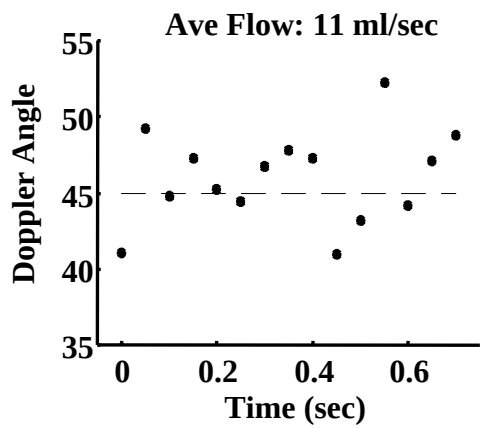
2. P.-C. Li, C.-K. Yeh and S.-W. Wang, "Time-Intensity Based Volumetric Flow Measurements: An In Vitro Study", Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology. vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 349–358, 2002

Doppler Blood Flow Estimation in Pulsatile Flow (II)

- Doppler Angle Estimation
- Blood Flow Estimation



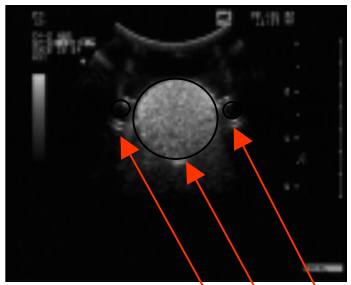


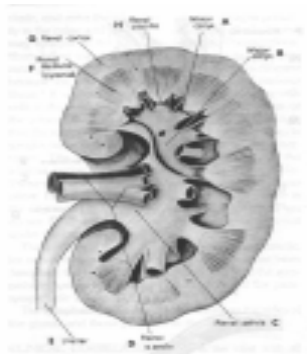


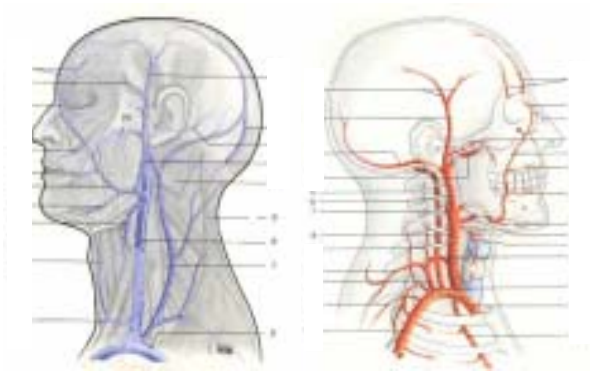
1. Chih-Kuang Yeh and P. C. Li, “Doppler Angle Estimation of Pulsatile Flow Using AR Modeling,” *Ultrasonic Imaging*, 2002 (submitted)

Blood Flow Estimation Using Ultrasonic Contrast Agent

- Shadowing Effect
- Input and Output Time-Intensity Curves (IOTIC)





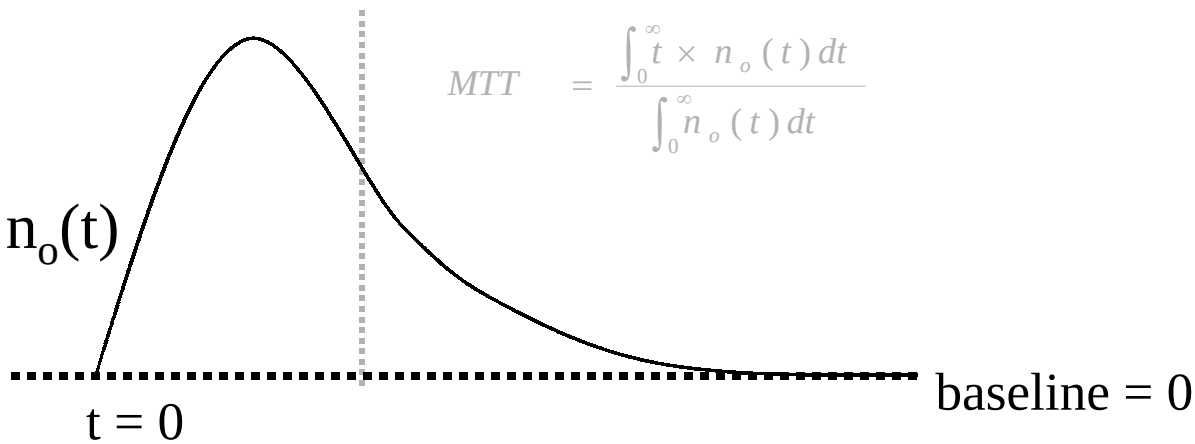


1. Chih-Kuang Yeh and P. C. Li, “Contrast specific ultrasonic flow measurements based on both input and output time intensities,” *Ultrasound in Medical & Biology*, 2002 (Submitted)

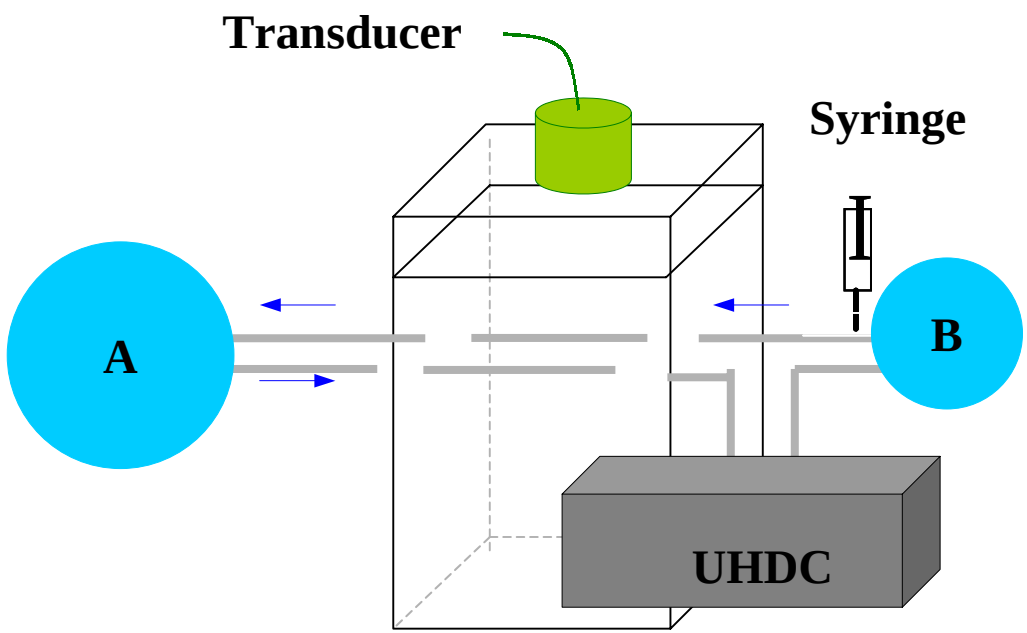
Assessment of Parameters in Pulsatile Flow using Ultrasound Contrast Agent

- Provide a model for the assessment of perfusion characteristics
- Dilution theory
  - MTT : mean transient time
  - theory : V/Q (ideal)
- LTI system → TV (time-varying)

$$MTT = \frac{\int_0^\infty t \times n_o(t)\,dt}{\int_0^\infty n_o(t)\,dt}$$



Experimental setup

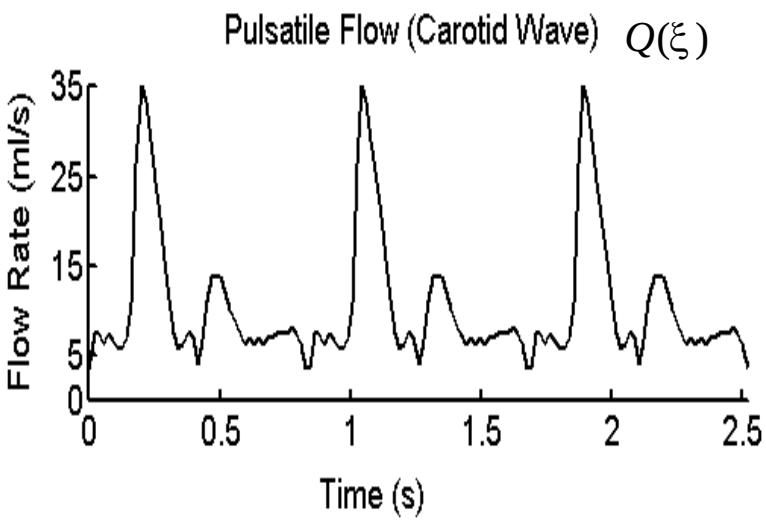


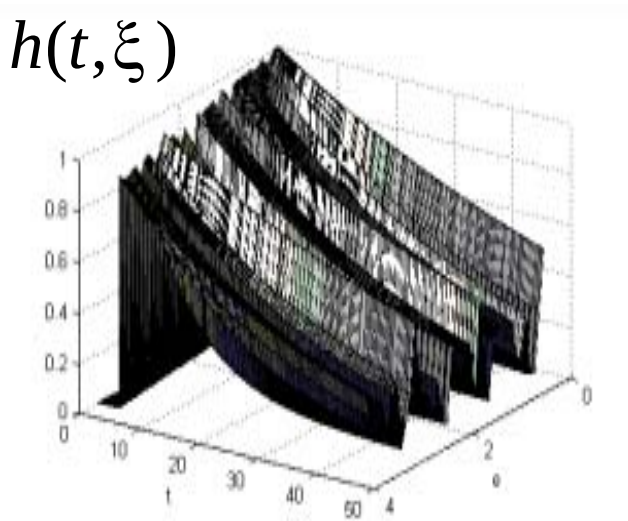
Simulation methods

Superposition theory :

$$I_o(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t,\xi) I_I(\xi) d\xi$$

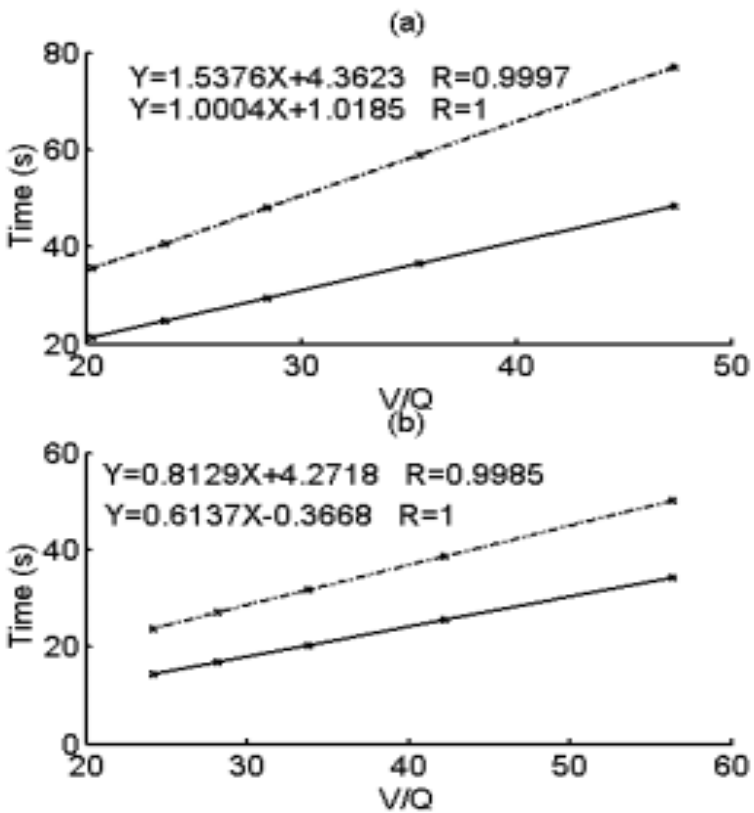
$$h(t,\xi) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < \xi \\ e^{-Q(\xi)t/V} & t \geq \xi \end{cases}$$



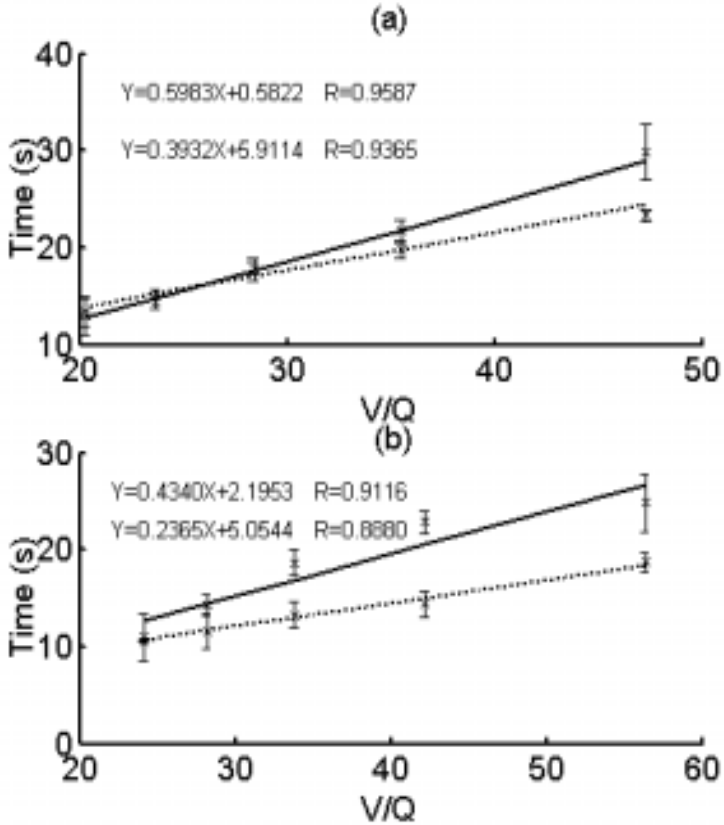


Results: the theoretical values & MTT

simulation result



experimental result



EQUIPMENT (1)

Panametrics Model 5900 PR (pulser / receiver)	1	200 MHz digital
GW Model GFG-813 (function generator)	1	
GW Model GFG-8016D (function generator)	1	
HP Model 54603B (oscilloscope)	1	60 MHz 附 probe X 4 power line X 1
Tektronix Model TDS 380 (oscilloscope)	1	Two channel / digital real-time / 400MHz / 2GS/s
TAIK Model TK-12001D (DC power supply)	1	
EPE Model EP-3000 (DC power supply)	1	
Cimarec Model SP46925 (stirrer/heater)	1	S/N:1069980822742
OHAUS Model IP12KS	1	
Microtime Model 51/52-E (WINICE)	1	S/N:A00I955172
Cole Parmer Model 07596-20 (damper)	1	
Cole Parmer Model 77021-60 (pumper)	1	
GaGe Model CompuGen 1100 (AFG)	1	ISA interface 1M RAM on board S/N: G00086 80 MHz
GaGe Model CompuScpoe 12100 (A/D)	1	PCI interface 1M RAM on board S/N: P10243 100 MHz
Amplifier Research LN1000A(LNA)	1	DC transformer
Amplifier Research P25A250A(PA)	1	
Signatec DAC200	1	User manual , CDX1,BNC to SMD cableX3
Signatec PDA500	1	User manual , CDX1
Signatec PMP8-A	1	User manual , CDX1
Panametrics HF cable	3	1 ft., 3 ft., 6ft.

EQUIPMENT (2): Transducer

EQUIPMENT (3): Commercial Ultrasound Machine

(SonoSite)
(hand-carried ultrasound system)

(ATL Ultramark 9 HDI)

EQUIPMENT (4): Phantom

Breast (I)

Breast (II)

Baby

EQUIPMENT (5)

(Digital Sonifier, BRANSON)
Making Microbubbles

(UHDC Flow System)
Simulation Physical Pulsatile Flow