

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN IEC 61828:2021

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SIST EN 61828:2002

Ultrazvok - Pretvorniki - Definicije in merilne metode glede fokusiranja oddanih polj (IEC 61828:2020)

Ultrasonics - Transducers - Definitions and measurement methods regarding focusing for the transmitted fields (IEC 61828:2020)

Ultraschall - Fokussierende Wandler - Definitionen und Messverfahren mit Bezug auf die Fokussierung für die erzeugten Felder (IEC 61828:2020) (standards.iteh.ai)

Ultrasons - Transducteurs - Définitions et méthodes de mesure pour la focalisation des champs transmis (IEC 61828:2020)/catalog/standards/sist/95f15ccb-2794-4612-8a91-8a1e7d0bf28e/sist-en-iec-61828-2021

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 61828

February 2021

ICS 17.140.50

Supersedes EN 61828:2001 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any)

English Version

Ultrasonics - Transducers - Definitions and measurement methods regarding focusing for the transmitted fields (IEC 61828:2020)

Ultrasons - Transducteurs - Définitions et méthodes de mesure pour la focalisation des champs transmis (IEC 61828:2020)

Ultraschall - Fokussierende Wandler - Definitionen und Messverfahren mit Bezug auf die Fokussierung für die erzeugten Felder (IEC 61828:2020)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN IEC 61828:2021 (E)

European foreword

The text of document 87/746/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 61828, prepared by IEC/TC 87 "Ultrasonics" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61828:2021.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national (dop) 2021-10-19 level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the (dow) 2024-01-19 document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes EN 61828:2001 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

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In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated: SIST EN IEC 61828:2021

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IEC 62127-1:2007 NOTE Harmonized as EN 62127-1:2007 (not modified)

IEC 60601-2-62:2013 NOTE Harmonized as EN 60601-2-62:2015 (not modified)

IEC/TS 61949:2007 NOTE Harmonized as CLC/TS 61949:2008 (not modified)

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61161	-	Ultrasonics - Power measurement Radiation force balances and performance requirements		-
IEC 61689	2013	Ultrasonics - Physiotherapy systems - Field specifications and methods o measurement in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5 MHz	f	2013
IEC 62127-3	2007 https://sta	Ultrasonics Hydrophones Part 3 Properties of hydrophones for ultrasonic fields up to 40 MHz	EN 62127-3	2007
IEC 62555	-	Ultrasonics - Power measurement - High intensity therapeutic ultrasound (HITU transducers and systems		-
IEC/TS 62556	2014	Ultrasonics - Field characterization - Specification and measurement of field parameters for high intensity therapeutic ultrasound (HITU) transducers and systems		-
ISO/IEC Guide 98-	3 2008	Uncertainty of measurement - Part 3 Guide to the expression of uncertainty ir measurement (GUM:1995)		-

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



Ultrasonics – Transducers – Definitions and measurement methods regarding focusing for the transmitted fields eh.ai)

Ultrasons – Transducteurs – <u>Définitions et méth</u>odes de mesure pour la focalisation des champs transmis sist/95f15ccb-2794-4612-8a91-8a1e7d0bf28e/sist-en-iec-61828-2021

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

F	OREWORD.		6	
١N	ITRODUCTI	ON	8	
1	Scope		9	
2	Normativ	tive references		
3	Terms ar	nd definitions	10	
4				
5	•	lent measurement of total acoustic output power		
	•	·		
6		field measurement: equipment		
	6.1 Hyd 6.1.1	drophone		
	-			
	6.1.2 6.1.3	Sensitivity of a hydrophone		
		Directional response of a hydrophone		
	6.1.4	Effective hydrophone radius		
	6.1.5	Choice of the size of a hydrophone active element		
	6.1.6	Hydrophone pressure limits		
	6.1.7	Hydrophone intensity limits		
	6.1.8	Hydrophone cable length and amplifiers		
	6.2 Red	quirements for positioning and water baths	47	
	6.2.1	General	47	
	6.2.2	Positioning systems and ards. iteh.ai)		
	6.2.3	Water bath		
	6.3 Red	quirements for data acquisition and analysis systems	49	
	6.4 Red	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/95f15ccb-2794-4612-8a91- quirements and recommendations for ultrasonic equipment being sale/d0b128e/sist-en-iec-61828-2021	50	
7		racterizedment procedure		
7		·		
		neral		
		paration and alignment		
	7.2.1	General drive and field conditions		
	7.2.2	Initial adjustment to driving voltage		
	7.2.3	Preparation of source transducer		
	7.2.4	Aligning an ultrasonic transducer and hydrophone	52	
	7.2.5	Finding the beam axis	53	
	7.2.6	Measurements to determine field level conditions	55	
	7.2.7	Determining if transducer is focusing	56	
	7.2.8	Measuring other beamwidth parameters of a focusing transducer	57	
	7.2.9	Measuring the beam area parameters	58	
	7.2.10	Measuring additional beam maximum based parameters	59	
	7.2.11	Alternative: calculation of focal parameters using numerical projection	60	
	7.2.12	Plane wave transmitted fields	61	
	7.2.13	Steered plane waves	61	
	7.2.14	Measurements of high intensity therapeutic ultrasound fields	61	
	7.2.15	Calculation of I _{sa}	62	
	7.2.16	Further evaluation for sidelobes and pre-focal maxima		
		nsiderations for scanning transducers and transducers with multiple		
		rces	65	
	7.3.1	Automatic scanning transducers	65	

	0.5
7.4 Spatial impulse response and beamplots	
7.4.1 General	
7.4.2 Point target	
7.4.3 Beamplots and beam contour plots	
7.5 Plane wave compounding	66
Annex A (informative) Background for the transmission/ Characteristics of focusing transducers	67
A.1 General	
A.2 Field of piston source	
A.3 Focusing with a lens	
A.4 Focusing with a concave transducer	
A.5 Geometric focusing gains	
A.6 Beamwidth estimation	
Annex B (informative) Rationale for focusing and nonfocusing definitions	
·	
	_
B.1.1 Background information	
B.1.2 General	
B.1.3 Focusing transducers	
B.1.4 Focusing methods	
B.1.5 Known and unknown focusing transducers B.1.6 Focusing and beamwidth D.A.R.D. P.R.E.V.I.E.W.	81
B.1.7 Focusing parameter definitions	82
B.1.9 Relation of present definitions to physiotherapy transducers (treatment	82
B.1.9 Relation of present definitions to physiotherapy transducers (treatment heads). https://standards.tich.ai/catalog/standards/sist/95ff_5ccb-2794-4612-8a91- B.1.10 Relation of present definitions to physiotherapy transducers (treatment heads). Relation of present definitions to physiotherapy transducers (treatment heads). Relation of present definitions to physiotherapy transducers (treatment heads).	82
B.2 System and measurement requirements	83
B.2.1 General	
B.2.2 Transmitted pressure waveforms	
B.2.3 Transmitted fields	
B.2.4 The scan plane and the steering of beams	
B.2.5 Pulse echo field measurements	
Annex C (informative) Methods for determining the beam axis for well-behaved beams	
C.2 Beamwidth midpoint method	95
Annex D (informative) Methods for determining the beam axis for beams that are not well behaved	97
Annex E (informative) Uncertainties	
E.1 General	
E.2 Overall (expanded) uncertainty	
E.3 Common sources of uncertainty	
Annex F (informative) Transducer and hydrophone positioning systems	
Annex G (informative) Planar scanning of a hydrophone to determine acoustic output	101
power	102
G.1 Overview	102
G.2 General principle	
G.3 Hydrophone scanning methodology	
G.3.1 General methodology	
G.3.2 Particular considerations for implementation for HITU fields	

G.4 Corrections and sources of measurement uncertainty	104
G.4.1 Uncertainty in the hydrophone calibration	
G.4.2 Planar scanning	
G.4.3 Attenuation factor of water: unfocusing transducers	
G.4.5 Received hydrophone signal	
G.4.6 Integration	
G.4.7 Finite size of the hydrophone	
G.4.8 Partial extent of integration	106
G.4.9 Non-linear propagation	
G.4.10 Directional response	
G.4.11 Noise	
G.4.12 Intensity approximated by derived intensity	
H.1 General	
H.2 Attenuation coefficient for propagation in water	
Bibliography	
Figure A.1 – Beam contour plot: contours at –6 dB, –12 dB, and –20 dB for a 5 MHz transducer with a radius of curvature of <i>D</i> = 50 mm centred at location 0,0 (bottom centre of graph)	
Figure A.2 – Types of geometric focusing and sitemai) Figure A.3 – Transducer options	76
Figure A.3 – Transducer options	77
Figure A.4 – Parameters for describing a focusing transducer of known geometry	
Figure A.5 – Path difference parameters for describing a focusing transducer of known geometry 8a1e7d0bf28e/sist-en-iec-61828-2021	78
Figure B.1 – Electronic focusing along z by transmit beamforming in the scan plane xz	84
Figure B.2 – Field parameters for a nonfocusing transducer of known geometry. For example, for a circularly symmetric geometry, transducers have a diameter 2a and a beam axis along z	85
Figure B.3 – Phased array geometry and construction for electronic focusing in the azimuth plane and mechanical lens focusing in the elevation plane	85
Figure B.4 – Field parameters for a focusing transducer of known geometry	86
Figure B.5 – Definitions for pressure-based field measurements for an unknown transducer geometry	86
Figure B.6 – Beamwidth focus for transducers of known and unknown geometry	87
Figure B.7 – Beam maximum parameters	88
Figure B.8 – Pressure focus for a transducer of known geometry (design case)	
Figure B.9 – Pressure focus for a transducer of unknown geometry (measurement case)	89
Figure B.10 – Beam area parameters	89
Figure B.11 – Beam axis parameters: pulse-pressure-squared-integral level relative to the beam maximum in decibels (dB) plotted against axial distance	90
Figure B.12 – Beamplot parameters	91
Figure B.13 – Schematic diagram of the different planes and lines in an ultrasonic field for a rectangular transducer	92
Figure B.14 – Schematic diagram of the different planes and lines in an ultrasonic field for a circular transducer	93

Figure C.1 – x -axis scan at 9 cm depth for the first focal zone with beam centre	95
Figure C.2 – x-axis scan at 4,4 cm depth for the second focal zone	95
Figure D.1 – Asymmetric beam showing relative acoustic pressure versus sample number for the beamwidth midpoint method	98
Figure F.1 – Schematic diagram of the ultrasonic transducer and hydrophone degrees of freedom	. 101
Table C.1 – Standard deviations for x and y scans using three methods of determining the centre of the beam	94
Table C.2 – Decibel beamwidth levels for determining midpoints	96
Table H.1 – Speed of sound, c , and characteristic acoustic impedance, ρc , as a function of temperature, for propagation in water	. 108

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SIST EN IEC 61828:2021

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ULTRASONICS –TRANSDUCERS – DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS REGARDING FOCUSING FOR THE TRANSMITTED FIELDS

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61828 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 87: Ultrasonics.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2001. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Clause 6 on Measurement procedures has been replaced by Clause 6: "Acoustic field measurement: equipment" and Clause 7: "Measurement procedure" and related definitions.
- b) Reorganization of definitions and measurement section to accommodate specific sets of measurements for focusing, nonlinearity, beam axis alignment, beam area, beam maximum, numerical projection, plane wave, high intensity therapeutic ultrasound, multiple sources, spatial impulse response and compound plane waves. Clause 3 has been moved to Annex B.
- c) The normative references have been updated and the Bibliography has been expanded from 8 to 40 references.

-7-

- d) Twelve figures have been updated and seven new figures (B.1, B.3, B.7, B.10, B.11, B.12, B.13, B.14) have been added to facilitate measurements and be consistent with measurement terminology.
- e) New measurements have been added for time delays, arrays, plane waves and spatial impulse response.
- f) Annex A has been expanded to provide general guidance on pulsed waves, system responses, focusing gains and minimum beamwidth estimation.
- g) New annexes have been added:
 - Annex B (informative) Rationale for focusing and nonfocusing definitions
 - Annex E (informative) Uncertainties;
 - Annex F (informative) Transducer and hydrophone positioning systems;
 - Annex G (informative) Planar scanning of a hydrophone to determine acoustic output power;
 - Annex H (informative) Properties of water;

In addition, Annex A was reorganized and new Clauses A.1, A.5 and A.6 were added.

h) Guidelines for remaining within the manufacturer's pressure and intensity hydrophone limits and the determination of the extent of nonlinearity in the field have been added.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:



Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table. IEC 61828:2021

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This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

NOTE 1 The following print types are used:

- Requirements: in roman type.
- Notes: small roman type.
- Words in **bold** in the text are defined in Clause 3.

NOTE 2 There are some inconsistencies in font type for symbols and formulae between some of the normative references and this document. They will be resolved in a future revision of the normative references.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed.
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

Focusing transducers are essential in medical applications for obtaining high-resolution images, Doppler and flow data and for concentrating ultrasonic energy at desired sites for therapy. This document provides specific definitions appropriate for describing the focused field from a theoretical viewpoint for transducers with known characteristics intended by design. Other specific definitions included in this document, based on measurement methods, provide a means of determining **focusing** properties, if any, of a transducer of unknown field characteristics. The measurement method and definitions provide criteria for determining if the transducer is focusing, as well as a means of describing the **focusing** properties of the field. **Beam axis** alignment methods and field characterization measurements are given for both **focusing** and **nonfocusing** transducers.

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- 8 -

ULTRASONICS –TRANSDUCERS – DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS REGARDING FOCUSING FOR THE TRANSMITTED FIELDS

1 Scope

This document

- provides definitions for the transmitted field characteristics of focusing and nonfocusing transducers for applications in medical ultrasound;
- relates these definitions to theoretical descriptions, design, and measurement of the transmitted fields of focusing transducers;
- gives measurement methods for obtaining defined field characteristics of focusing and nonfocusing transducers;
- specifies beam axis alignment methods appropriate for focusing and nonfocusing transducers.

This document relates to focusing ultrasonic transducers operating in the frequency range appropriate to medical ultrasound (0,5 MHz to 40 MHz) for both therapeutic and diagnostic applications. It shows how the characteristics of the transmitted field of transducers can be described from the point of view of design, as well as measured by someone with no prior knowledge of the construction details of a particular device. The transmitted ultrasound field for a specified excitation is measured by a hydrophone in either a standard test medium (for example, water) or in a given medium. This document applies only to media where the field behaviour is essentially like that in a fluid (i.e. where the influence of shear waves and elastic anisotropy is small), including soft tissues and tissue-mimicking gels. Any aspects of the field that affect their theoretical description or are important in design are also included. These definitions would have use in scientific communications, system design and description of the performance and safety of systems using these devices.

This document incorporates definitions from other related standards where possible, and supplies more specific terminology, both for defining focusing characteristics and for providing a basis for measurement of these characteristics.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61689:2013, Ultrasonics – Physiotherapy systems – Field specifications and methods of measurement in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5MHz

IEC 62127-3:2007, Ultrasonics – Hydrophones – Part 3: Properties of hydrophones for ultrasonic fields up to 40 MHz IEC 62127-3:2007/AMD1:2013

IEC TS 62556:2014, Ultrasonics – Field characterization – Specification and measurement of field parameters for high intensity therapeutic ultrasound (HITU) transducers and systems

IEC 61161, Ultrasonics – Power measurement – Radiation force balances and performance requirements