Ultrasonics - Focusing transducers - Definitions and measurement methods for the transmitted fields

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 61828:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 61828:2001 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 61828:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 61828:2001.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 18.12.2002 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 18.12.2002 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 12.10.2001.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 12.10.2001.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 17.140.50

EUROPEAN STANDARD **EN 61828**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English version

Ultrasonics - Focusing transducers - Definitions and measurement methods for the transmitted fields

(IEC 61828:2001)

Ultrasons - Transducteurs focaliseurs - Définitions et méthodes de mesure des champs transmis (CEI 61828:2001)

Ultraschall - Fokusierende Wandler - Definitionen und Messverfahren für die erzeugten Felder (IEC 61828:2001)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2001-09-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61828:2001 E

Foreword

The text of document 87/196/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61828, prepared by IEC TC 87, Ultrasonics, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61828 on 2001-09-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2002-06-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2004-09-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard.
Annexes designated "informative" are given for information only.
In this standard, annex ZA is normative and annexes A, B and C are informative.
Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61828:2001 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 61161:1992 NOTE: Harmonized as EN 61161:1994 (not modified).

IEC 62092:2001 NOTE: Harmonized as EN 62092:2001 (not modified).

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050-801	1994	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 801: Acoustics and electroacoustics	-	-
IEC 61102	1991	Measurement and characterisation of ultrasonic fields using hydrophones in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 15 MHz	EN 61102	1993
IEC 61157	1992	Requirements for the declaration of the acoustic output of medical diagnostic ultrasonic equipment	EN 61157	1994
IEC 61689	1996	Ultrasonics - Physiotherapy systems - Performance requirements and methods of measurement in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5 MHz	EN 61689	1996

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61828

First edition
2001-05

Ultrasonics – Focusing transducers – Definitions and measurement methods for the transmitted fields

Ultrasons – Transducteurs focaliseurs – Définitions et méthodes de mesure des champs transmis

Reference number
IEC 61828:2001(E)

Publication numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series. For example, IEC 34-1 is now referred to as IEC 60034-1.

Consolidated editions

The IEC is now publishing consolidated versions of its publications. For example, edition numbers 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 refer, respectively, to the base publication, the base publication incorporating amendment 1 and the base publication incorporating amendments 1 and 2.

Further information on IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC, thus ensuring that the content reflects current technology. Information relating to this publication, including its validity, is available in the IEC Catalogue of publications (see below) in addition to new editions, amendments and corrigenda. Information on the subjects under consideration and work in progress undertaken by the technical committee which has prepared this publication, as well as the list of publications issued, is also available from the following:

- **IEC Web Site (www.iec.ch)**

- **Catalogue of IEC publications**

  The on-line catalogue on the IEC web site (www.iec.ch/catlg-e.htm) enables you to search by a variety of criteria including text searches, technical committees and date of publication. On-line information is also available on recently issued publications, withdrawn and replaced publications, as well as corrigenda.

- **IEC Just Published**

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

FOREWORD

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the 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, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61828 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 87: Ultrasonics.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
87/196/FDIS	87/204/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Annexes A, B and C are for information only.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2005. At this date, the publication will be

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

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. Present terminology for focusing transducers is inadequate for communicating precisely the characteristics of the focused fields of the wide variety of transducers and transducer array types and focusing means in common usage.

This International Standard 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 standard, 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 are given for focusing transducers.

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

1 Scope

This International Standard

- provides definitions for the transmitted field characteristics of focusing 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 characteristics of focusing transducers;
- specifies beam axis alignment methods appropriate for focusing transducers.

This International Standard 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 may 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 radiated 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. The standard 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 standard incorporates definitions from other related standards[1] where possible, and supplies new, more specific terminology, both for defining focusing characteristics and for providing a basis for measurement of these characteristics.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60050(801):1994, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 801: Acoustics and electroacoustics*

IEC 61102:1991, *Measurement and characterization of ultrasonic fields using hydrophones in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 15 MHz*

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[1] Specifically, IEC 61102 and IEC 61157 (see clause 2).