

IEC/TR 62799

Edition 1.0 2013-09

TECHNICAL REPORT





THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2013 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester. If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication,

please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office 3, rue de Varembé	Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11 Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
CH-1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland	info@iec.ch
Switzenanu	www.iec.cn

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

Useful links:

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub

The advanced search enables you to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...).

It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available on-line and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 30 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) on-line.

Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@iec.ch.



IEC/TR 62799

Edition 1.0 2013-09

TECHNICAL REPORT

Models for evaluation of thermal hazard in medical diagnostic ultrasonic fields

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

ICS 11.040.50

ISBN 978-2-8322-1099-4

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOF	REWORD			4	
1	Scope			6	
2	Normati	ve referenc	es	6	
3	Terms and definitions6				
4	4 Background			10	
	4.1	General		10	
	4.2 Limitations of the existing standard			11	
		4.2.1	Linear display	11	
		4.2.2	Equilibrium temperature	12	
		4.2.3	Tissue parameters	12	
		4.2.4	Transducer self-heating	12	
		4.2.5	Safety limits	12	
5	Options	for improve	ement of the existing standard	13	
	5.1	General		13	
	5.2	Exponentia	al display of the current TI	13	
		5.2.1	Theory.	13	
		5.2.2	Illustrative results for the new thermal index display	15	
		5.2.3	Advantages of the new display	15	
		5.2.4	Shortcomings of the new display	16	
	5.3	Replaceme	ent of the TI with the thermally equivalent time index (TETI)	16	
		5.3.1	Theory	16	
		5.3.2	Illustrative results for the TETI	20	
		5.3.3	Advantages of the TETI	22	
		5.3.4	Shortcomings of the <i>TETI</i>	22	
	5.4	Replaceme	ent of the <i>TI</i> with the time to threshold (<i>TT</i>)	23	
		5.4.1	Theory	23	
		5.4.2	Illustrative results for the <i>TT</i> .	24	
		5.4.3	Advantages of the TT	27	
	F	5.4.4 Deplease	Shortcomings of the 11	27	
	5.5			20	
		5.5.7	Illustrative results for the SUT	20	
		5.5.2	Advantages of the SUT	30	
		5.5.0	Shortcomings of the SUT	33	
	56	Replaceme	ent of the <i>TI</i> with the thermally equivalent time displayed		
	0.0	(<i>TETD</i>)			
		5.6.1	Theory	34	
		5.6.2	Illustrative results for the TETD	35	
		5.6.3	Advantages of the TETD	38	
		5.6.4	Shortcomings of the TETD	39	
6	Summar	.у		40	
7	Recomm	nendations.		41	
	7.1	General		41	
	7.2	Thermally	equivalent time index	41	
	7.3	Other mod	els	41	
Bibli	iography			42	

Figure 1 – Comparison of the values of thermal index that would be displayed under the proposed definition, TI_{new} , with that displayed currently, TI_{cur}	5
Figure 2 –Expanded view of the comparison of Figure 1 for smaller values of TI _{CUT} 15	5
Figure 3 – Thermal-equivalent core temperature elevations vs time	3
Figure 4 – Temperature-time curve (solid line) that represents a conservative boundary for non-foetal exposure durations, particularly for exposure durations of less than 5 s	Э
Figure 5 – Thermally equivalent time index (solid curves) vs foetal exposure duration for TI = 1, 2, 3 and 421	1
Figure 6 – Temperature rise for distance ($z_0 > 3$ cm) for four models as a function of US exposure time	5
Figure 7 – Relation between <i>TT</i> (time to threshold) and power parameters that give a temperature rise of ΔT_{thr} = 4 °C	3
Figure 8 – The ratio of temperature rise to acoustic absorption coefficient, $\Delta T/\mu$, vs exposure duration for the non-scanning soft tissue model with $P_a = 100 \text{ mW}$ 27	7
Figure 9 – A typical example of temperature rise due to diagnostic ultrasound	9
Figure 10 – Values of temperature rise as a function of insonation time	1
Figure 11 – The thermal load as a function of time and f-number	2
Figure 12 – A comparison of thermally equivalent times (t_{43}) for the temperature profiles shown in Figure 6	6
Figure 13 – Probability of birth defect or kidney necrosis as a function of thermally equivalent time (t_{43})	7
Figure 14 – Probabilities of kidney necrosis estimated for the thermally equivalent times (t_{43}) shown in Figure 12	3
Figure 15 – Probabilities of birth defect estimated for the thermally equivalent times (t_{43}) shown in Figure 12	Э
Table 1 – Thermally equivalent time thresholds for chronic damage in various tissues, t_{43} ; see [21]	0
Table 2 – Foetal exposure durations for a thermally equivalent time index value of 1	2
Table 3 – Non-foetal exposure durations for a thermally equivalent time index value of 1 22	2
Table 4 – <i>SUT</i> values when including and ignoring the contribution of temperatures lower than ΔT_{max} for the four exposure conditions and the corresponding values of ΔT_{max}	2
Table 5 – Values of W , W_a , and ΔT_{max} for the case of SUT = 500 s	3
Table 6 – Comparison of significant characteristics of the possible replacements for the <i>TI</i>	D

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MODELS FOR EVALUATION OF THERMAL HAZARD IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASONIC 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.
- The formal decisions or agreements of 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 IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC 62799, which is a technical report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 87: Ultrasonics.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
87/510/DTR	87/537/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report 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 2.

Terms appearing in bold print in the text are defined in Clause 3 of this technical report.

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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

MODELS FOR EVALUATION OF THERMAL HAZARD IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASONIC FIELDS

1 Scope

This technical report provides background information for users of IEC 62359 to understand the relative merits of several of the potential replacements for the thermal index (TI) as described in IEC 60601-2-37 and IEC 62359.

The report discusses:

- parameters related to thermal aspects of diagnostic ultrasonic fields;
- methods for the determination of an exposure parameter relating to temperature rise in theoretical tissue-equivalent models, resulting from absorption of ultrasound.

The report is intended to be used by:

- those involved in the development and maintenance of IEC 62359;
- manufacturers of medical electrical equipment for risk assessment;
- health care regulatory authorities, test houses and other organizations responsible for implementing standards for medical electrical equipment.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60601-2-37:2007, Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment

IEC 62127-1:2007, Ultrasonics – Hydrophones – Part 1: Measurement and characterization of medical ultrasonic fields up to 40 MHz

IEC 62127-2, Ultrasonics – Hydrophones – Part 2: Calibration for ultrasonic fields up to 40 MHz

IEC 62359:2010, Ultrasonics – Field characterization – Test methods for the determination of thermal and mechanical indices related to medical diagnostic ultrasonic fields

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this technical report, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60601-2-37, IEC 62127-1, IEC 62127-2 and IEC 62359, some of which are repeated below for convenience, and the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

acoustic absorption coefficient

μ

quantity intended to account for loss of ultrasonic energy to tissue at a specified point by mechanisms other than scattering