

UIA 2010

Wednesday 14th April

Realtime acousto-optical QA methods for high intensity fields

Ian Butterworth
Adam Shaw

National Physical Laboratory, UK



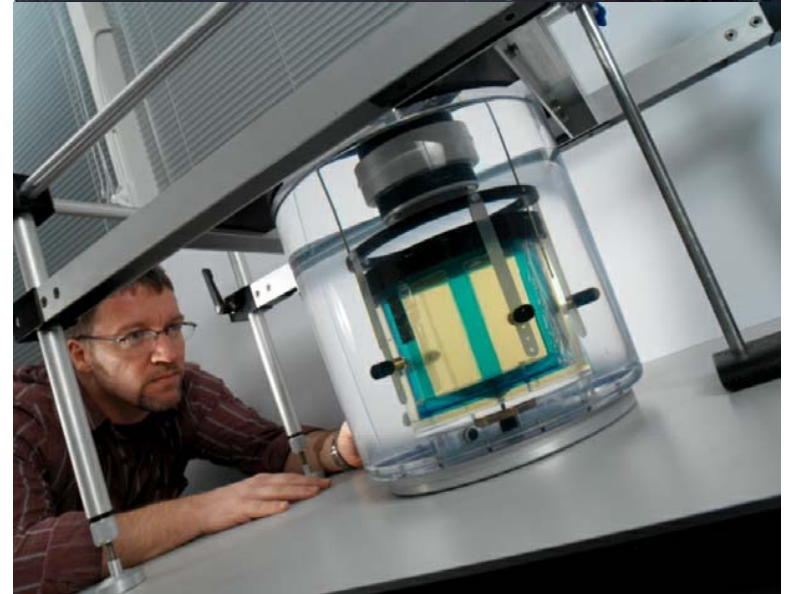
Overview

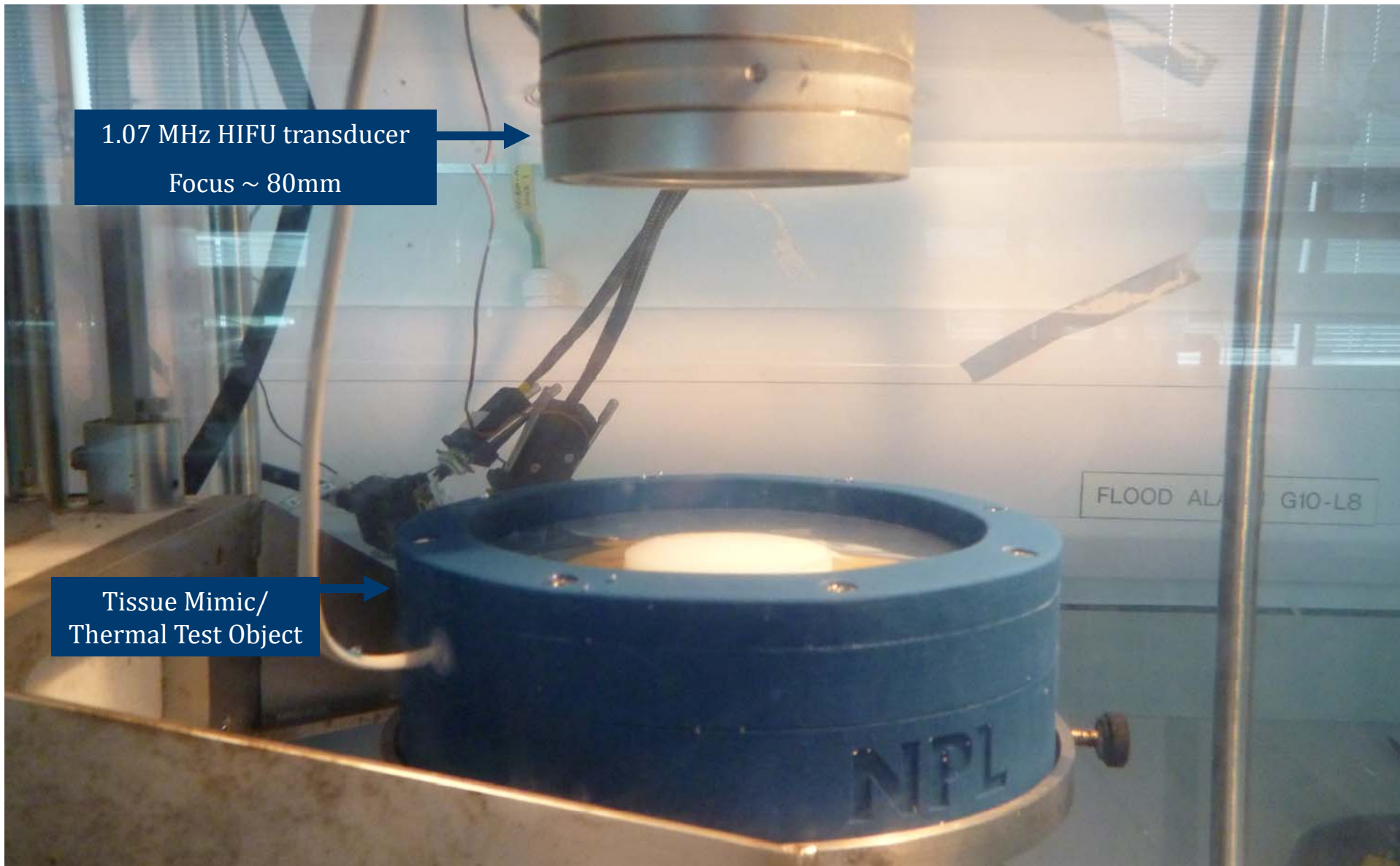
- NPL
- HIFU, and why we need Quality Assurance
- Initial observations
- The effect
- Understanding the effect
- Exploitation
- Conclusions

NPL

The UK's National Measurement Institute

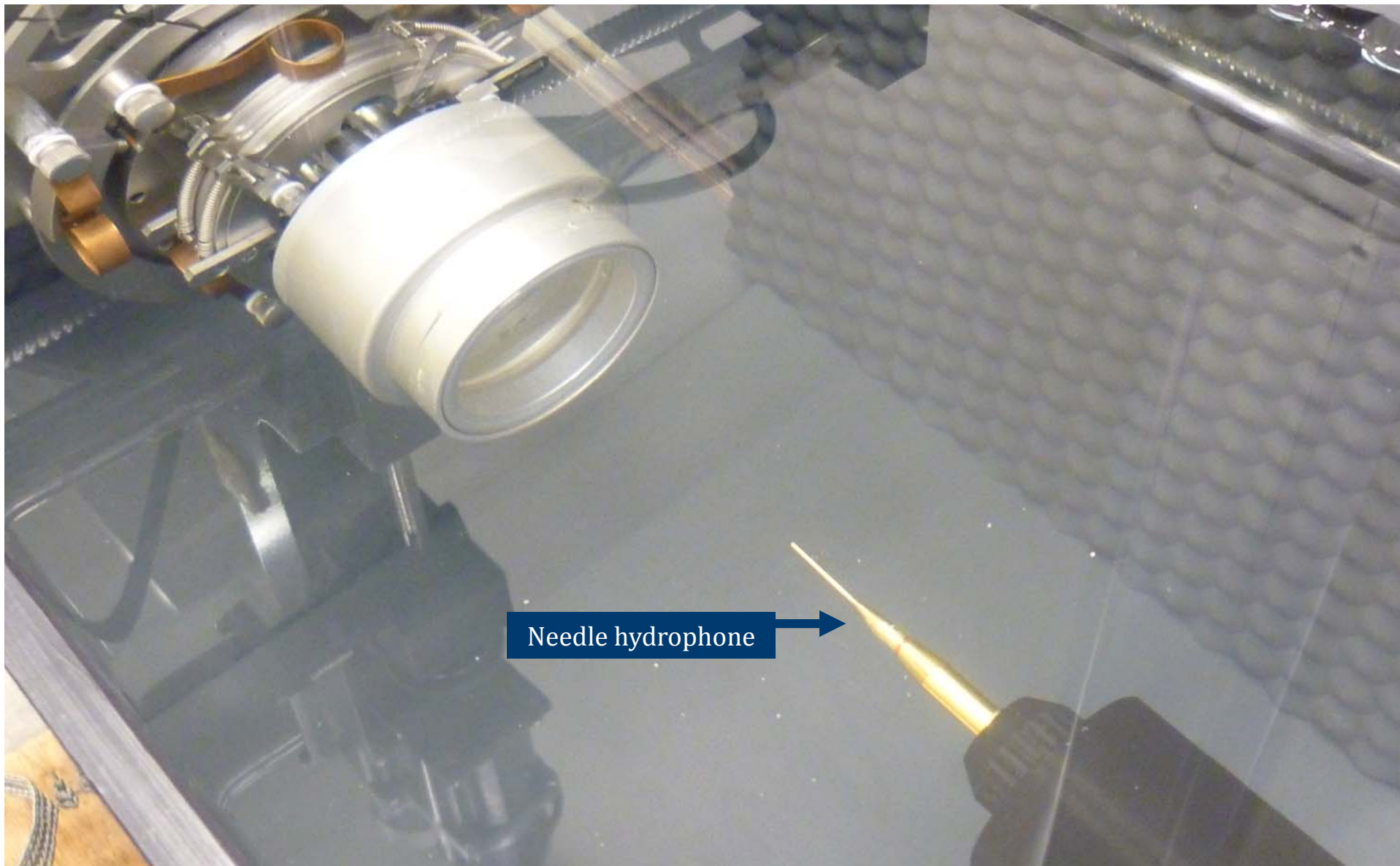
- A government owned laboratory tasked with provision of primary standards in the physical sciences for UK industry
- Supporting the National Measurement System (NMS)
- Supporting industry through metrology
- Measurement and uncertainty





1.07 MHz HIFU transducer
Focus ~ 80mm

Tissue Mimic/
Thermal Test Object



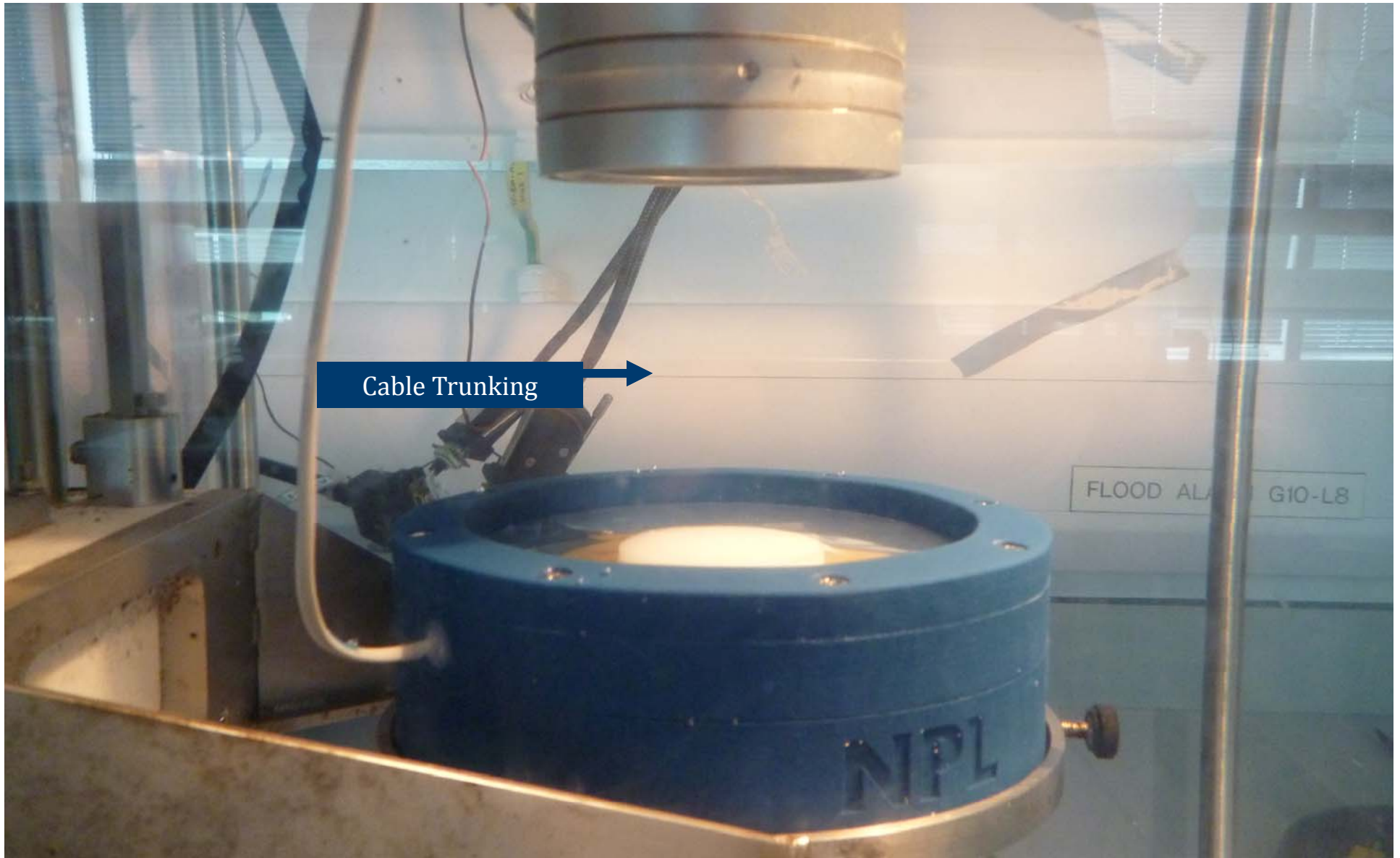
Needle hydrophone

Transducer quality

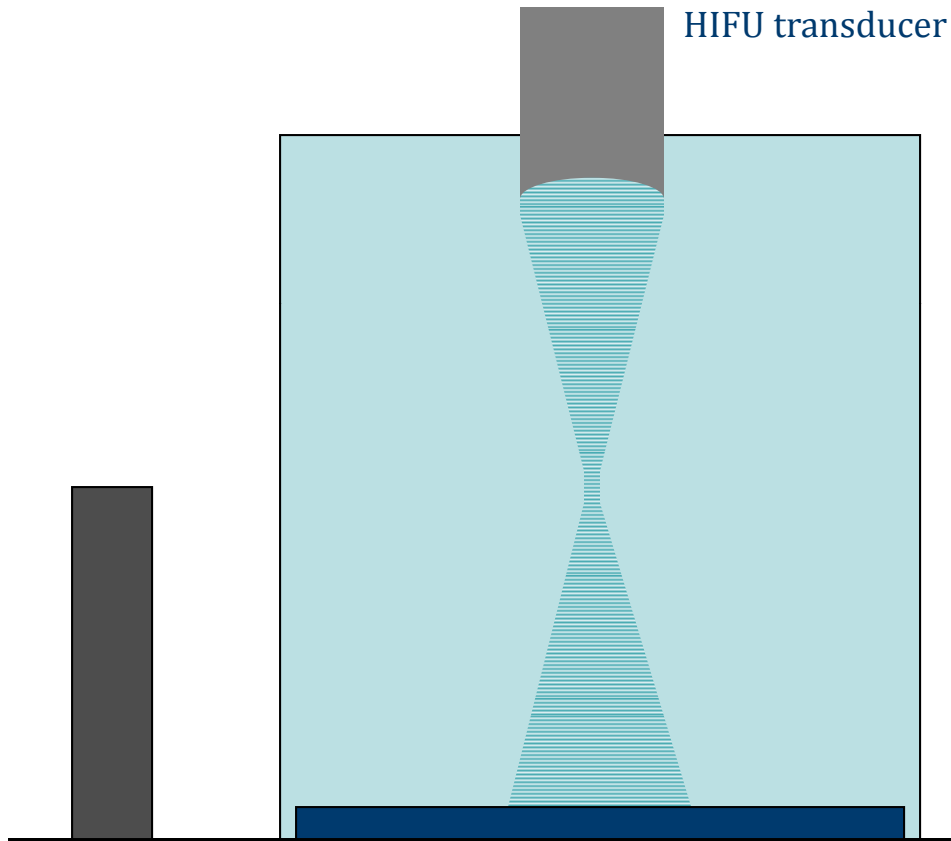
High drive powers and frequent use..

- Has the transducer been damaged?
- Is its performance changing drastically over time?

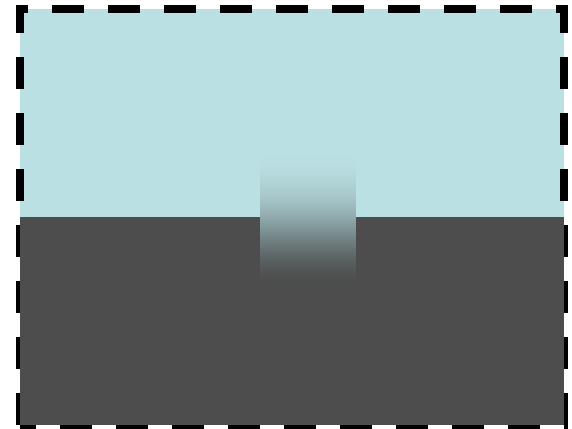
A definite need for a simple and immediate assurance of quality



Initial observations

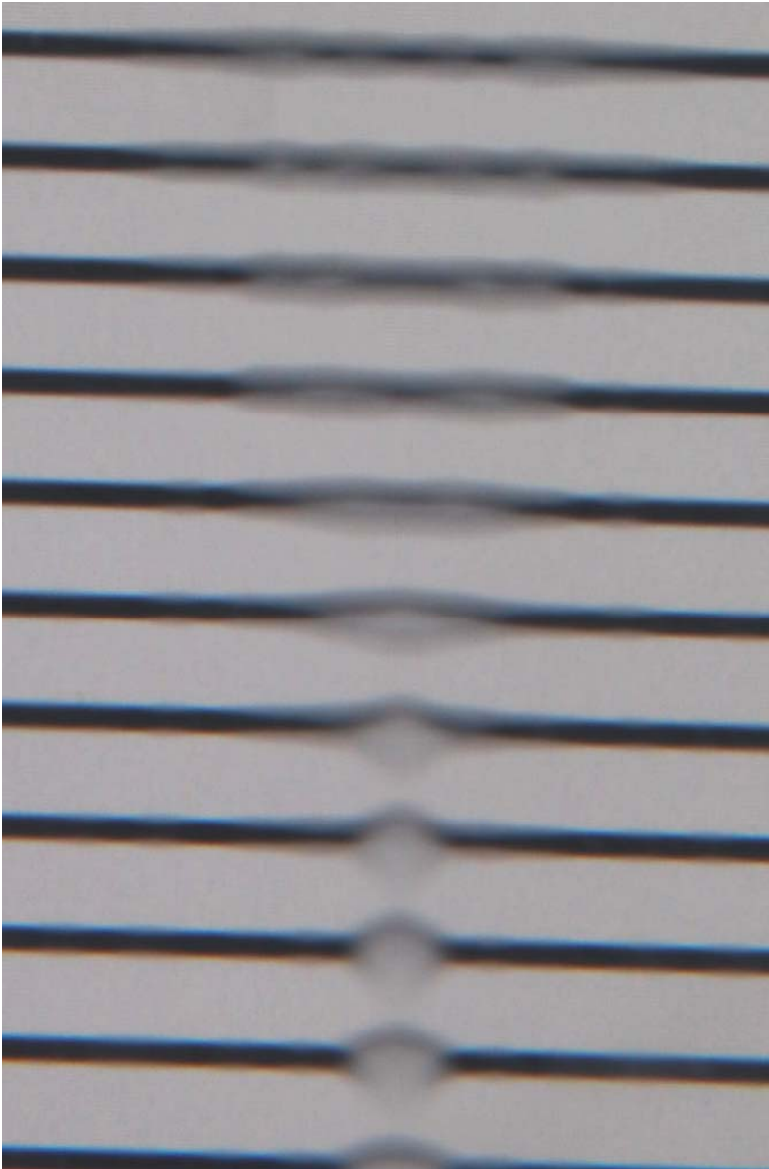
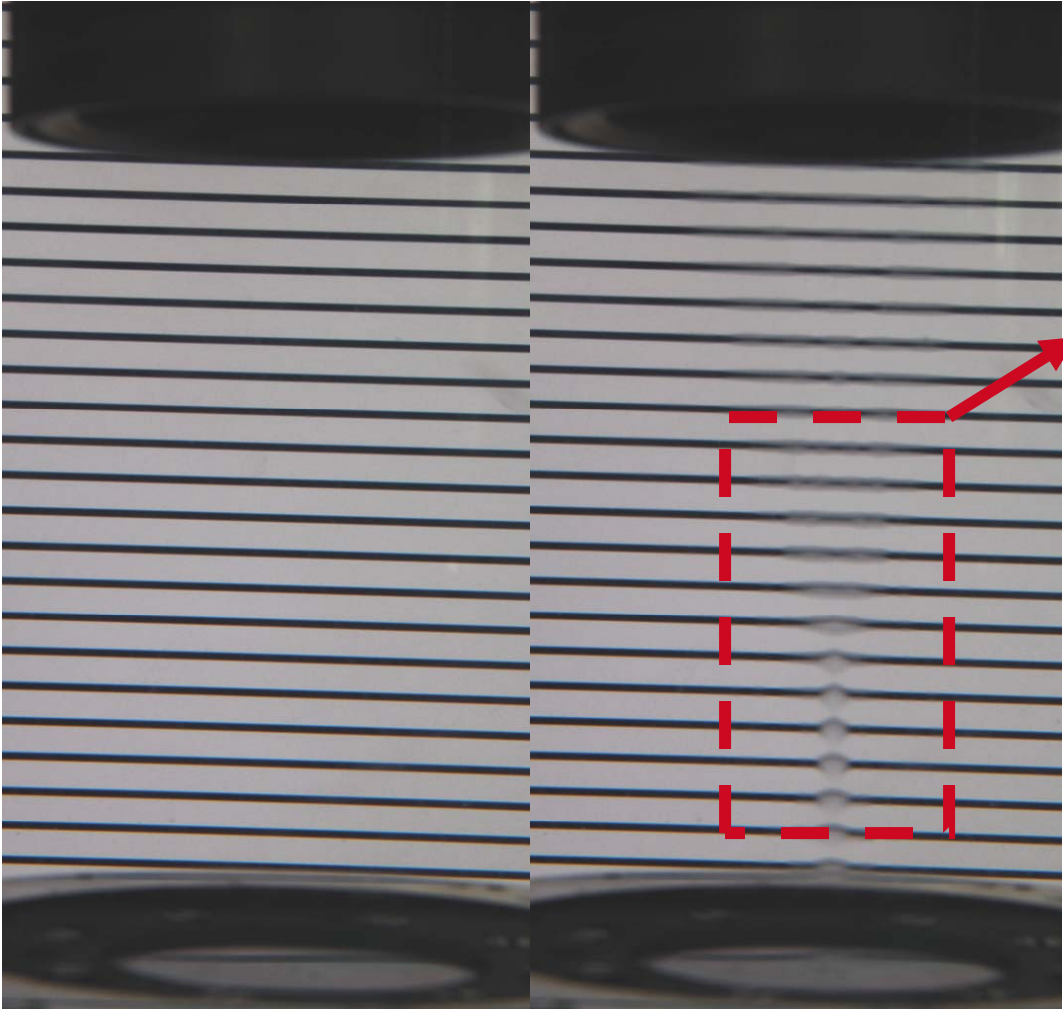


View from front

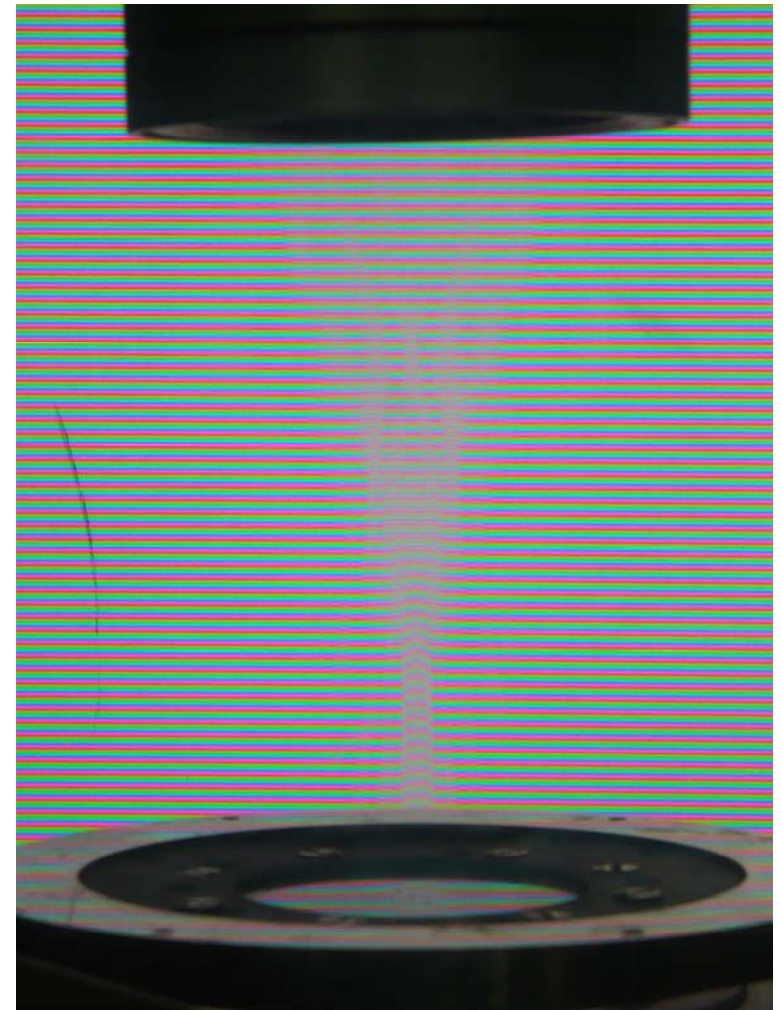
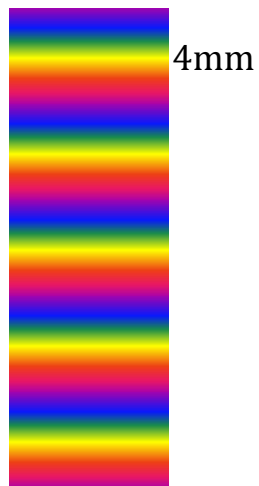


Can we exploit this?

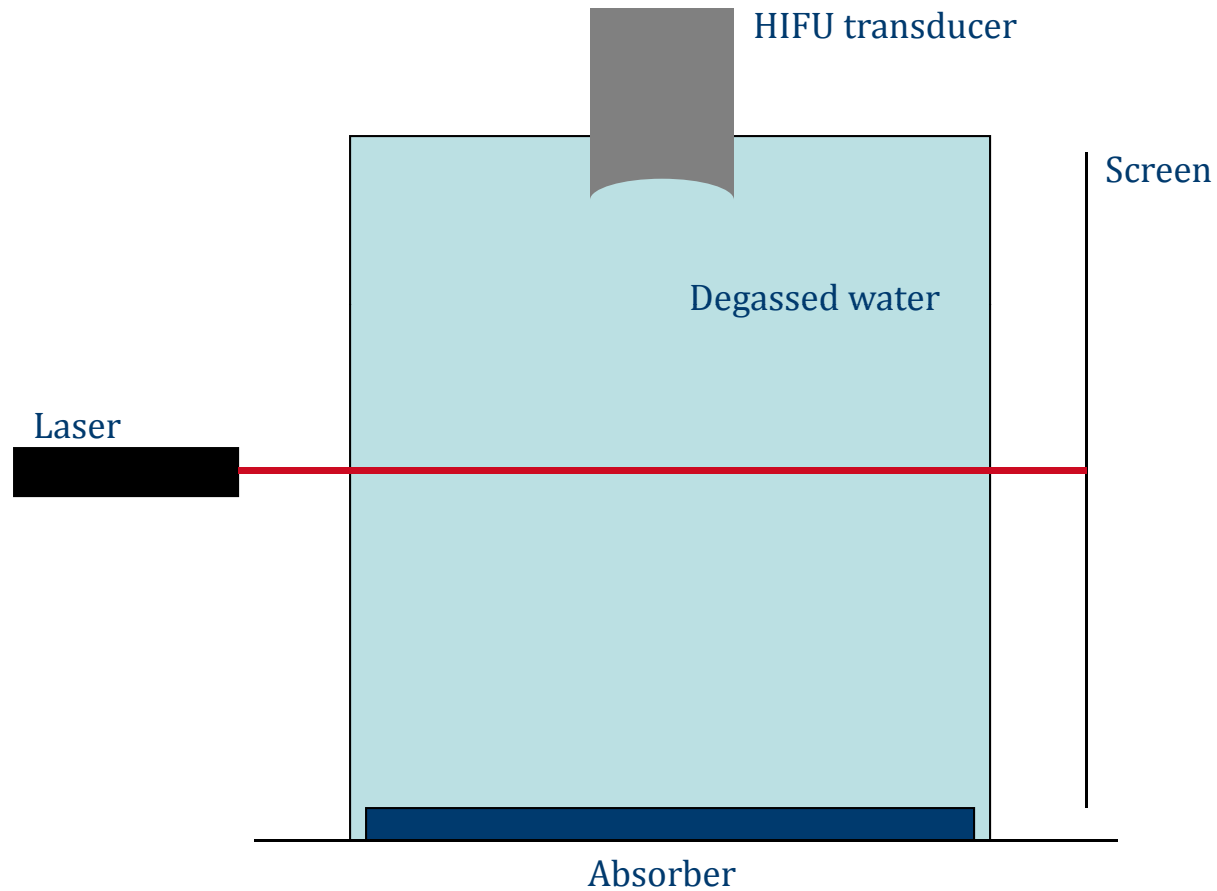
Visual inspection



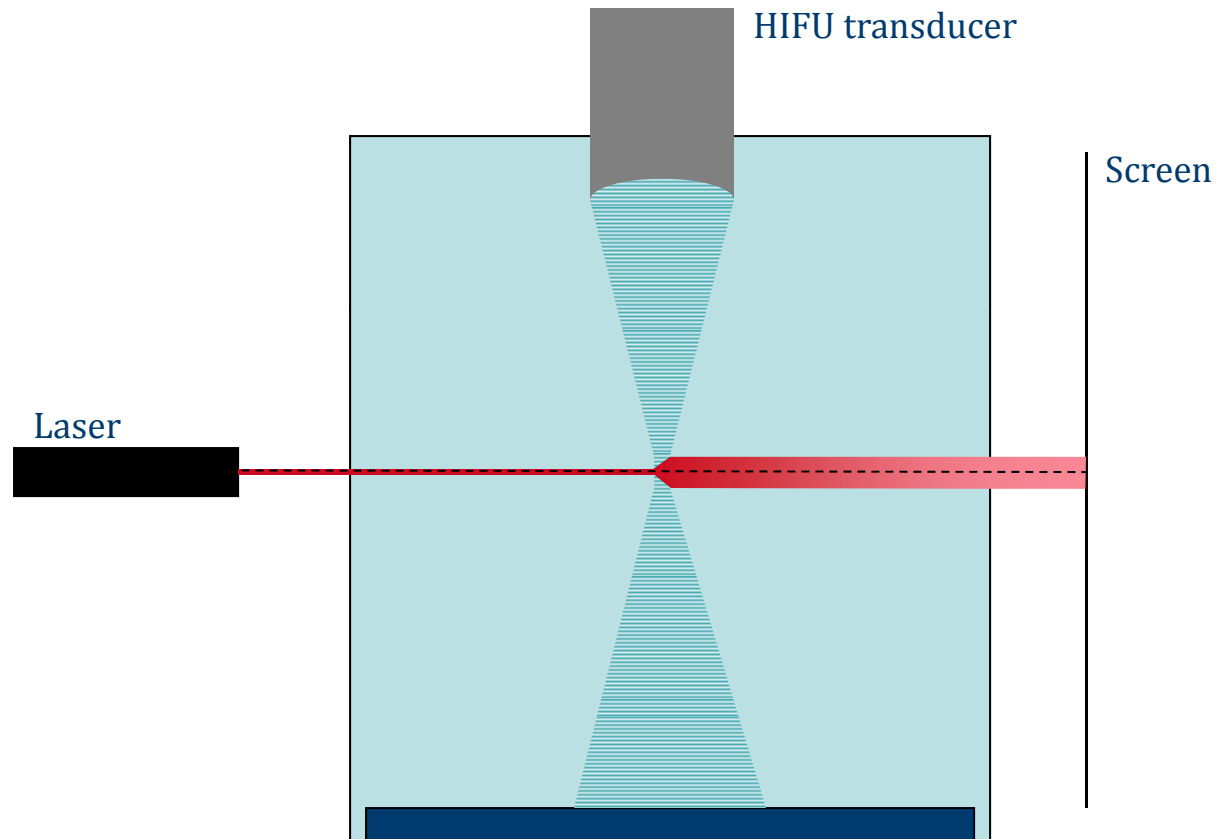
Visual inspection



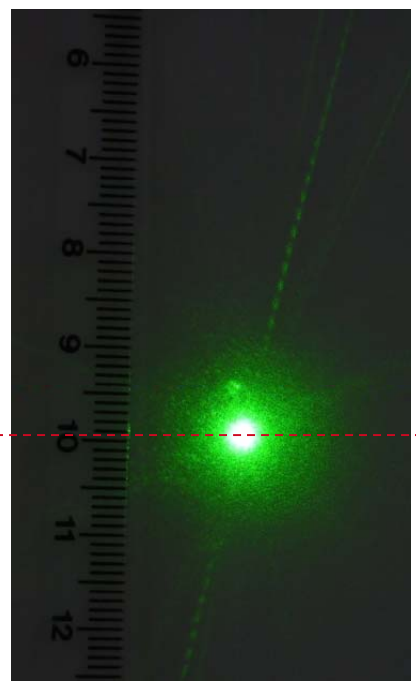
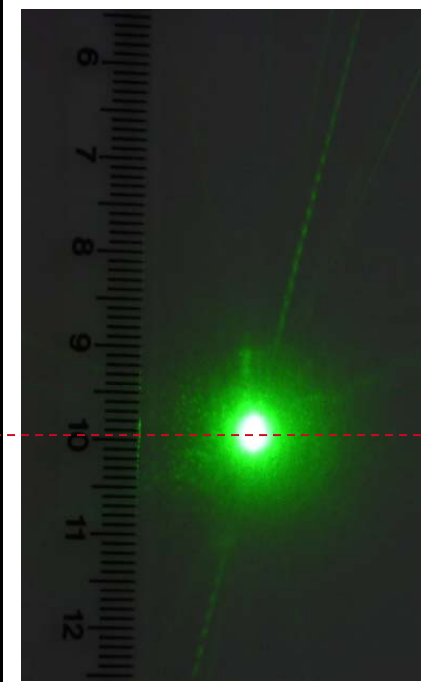
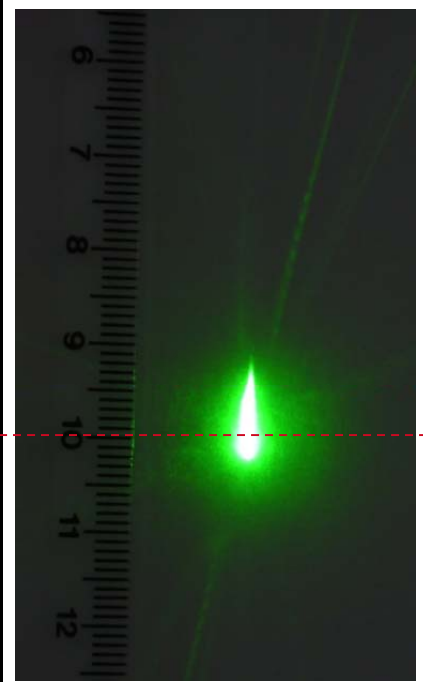
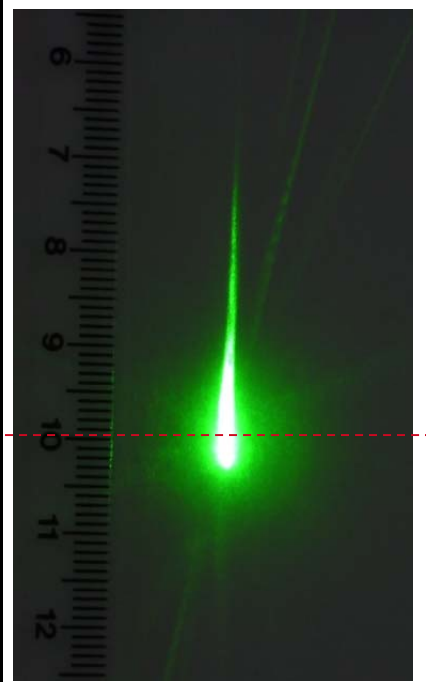
The Schlieren effect



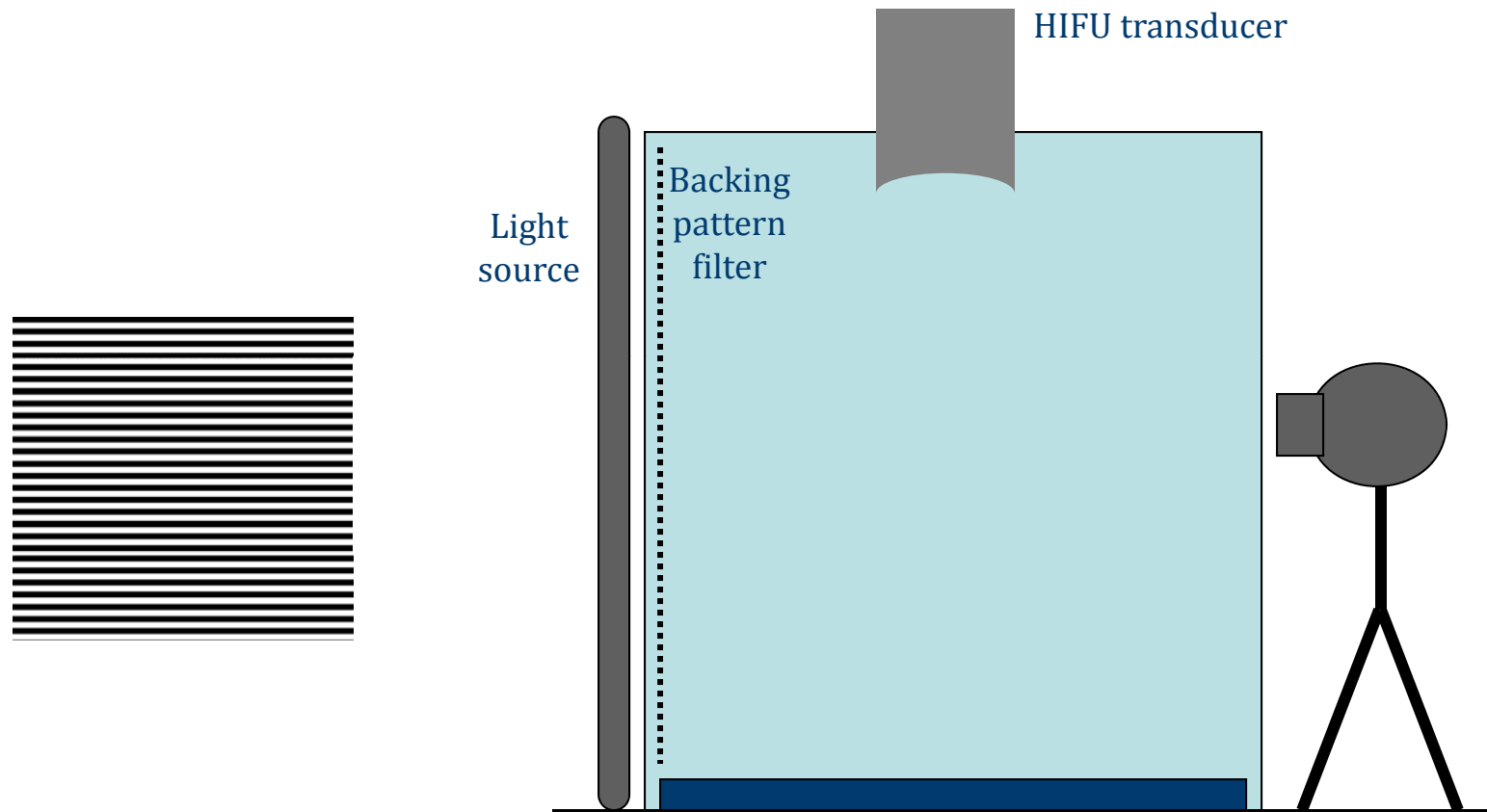
The Schlieren effect



The Schlieren effect

			
<p>Off</p>	<p>$Power \approx 4.5W$ $p_{peak} \approx [-1.2 \ 1.5]MPa$ $I_{focus} \approx 70Wcm^{-2}$</p>	<p>$Power \approx 40W$ $p_{peak} \approx [-3.2 \ 8]MPa$ $I_{focus} \approx 700Wcm^{-2}$</p>	<p>$Power \approx 73W$ $p_{peak} \approx [-3.8 \ 15]MPa$ $I_{focus} \approx 1200Wcm^{-2}$</p>

Visualising the field





Realtme acousto-optical QA methods for high intensity fields
UIA 2010 – Wednesday 14th April

Synthetic Schlieren

Sutherland et al.(2000)

A process that is used to visualize the flow of a fluid of variable refractive index

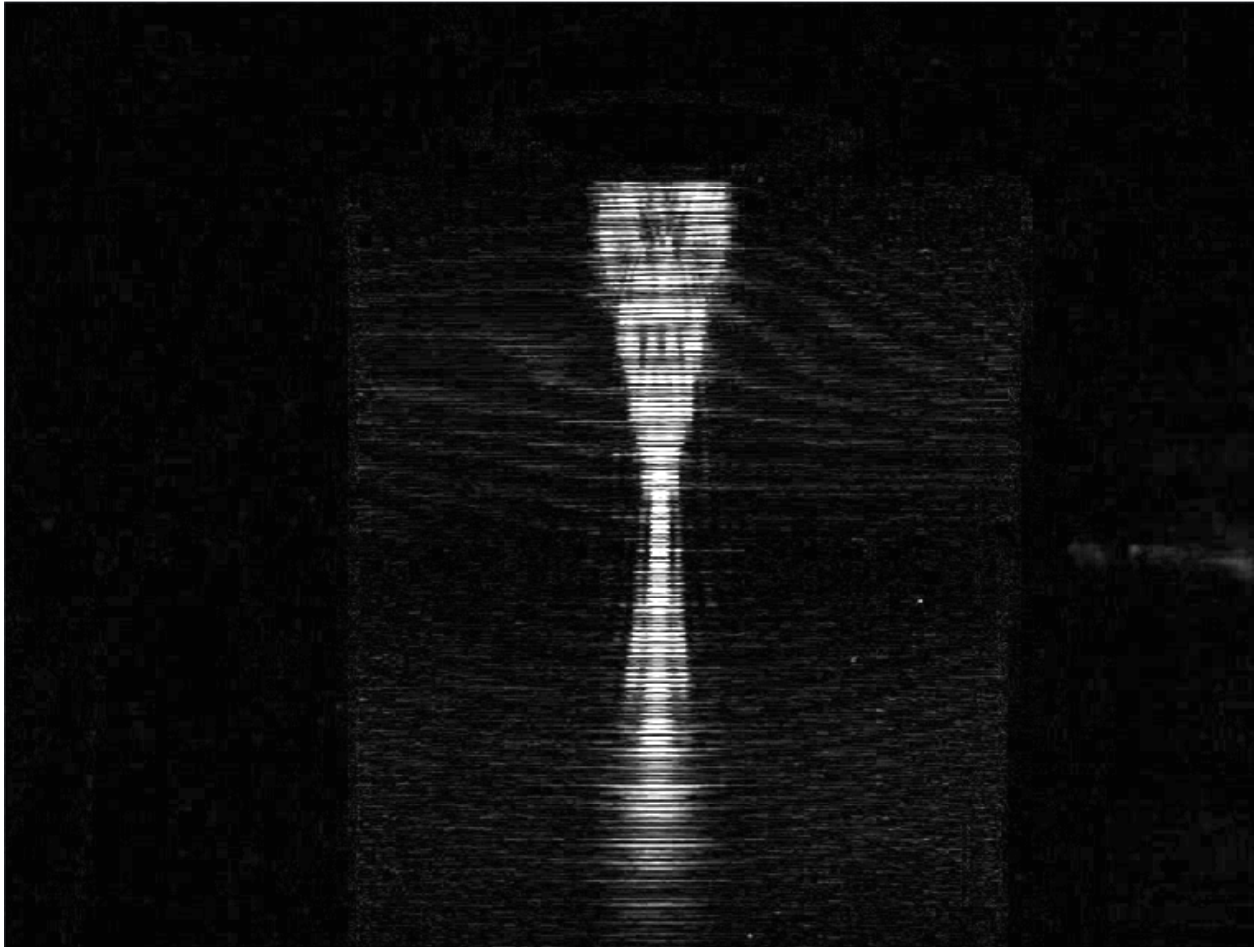
- Uses a backing pattern and camera
- Doesn't rely on expensive optics

Visualisation of a buoyant plume of air rising from a flame



Wikipedia:Chrisjohnson

Difference imaging



HIFU transducer

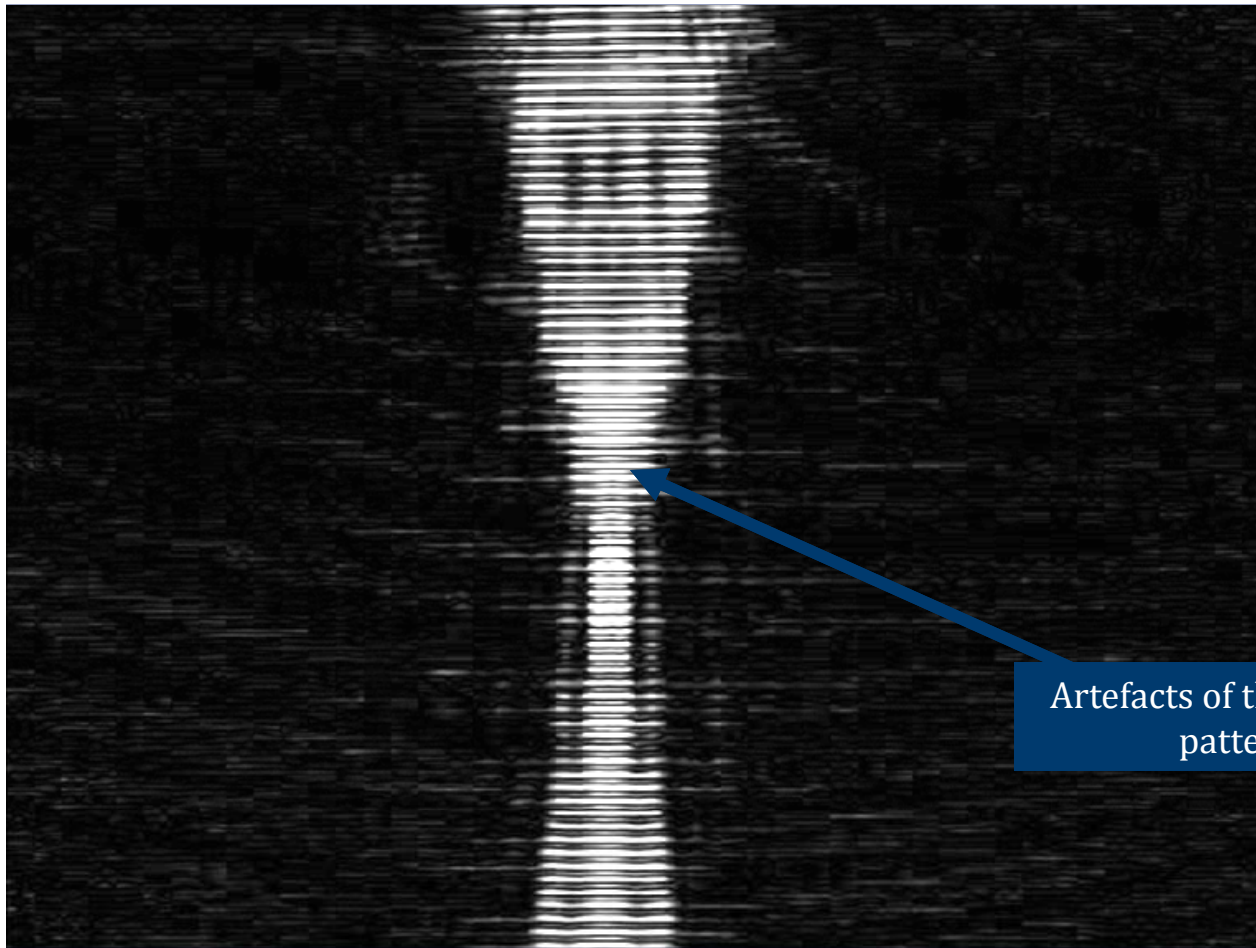
$$f = 1.07 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Power} \approx 73 \text{ W}$$

$$p_{\text{peak}} \approx [-3.8 \quad 15] \text{ MPa}$$

$$I_{\text{focus}} \approx 1200 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$$

Difference Imaging



HIFU transducer

$$f = 1.07 \text{ MHz}$$

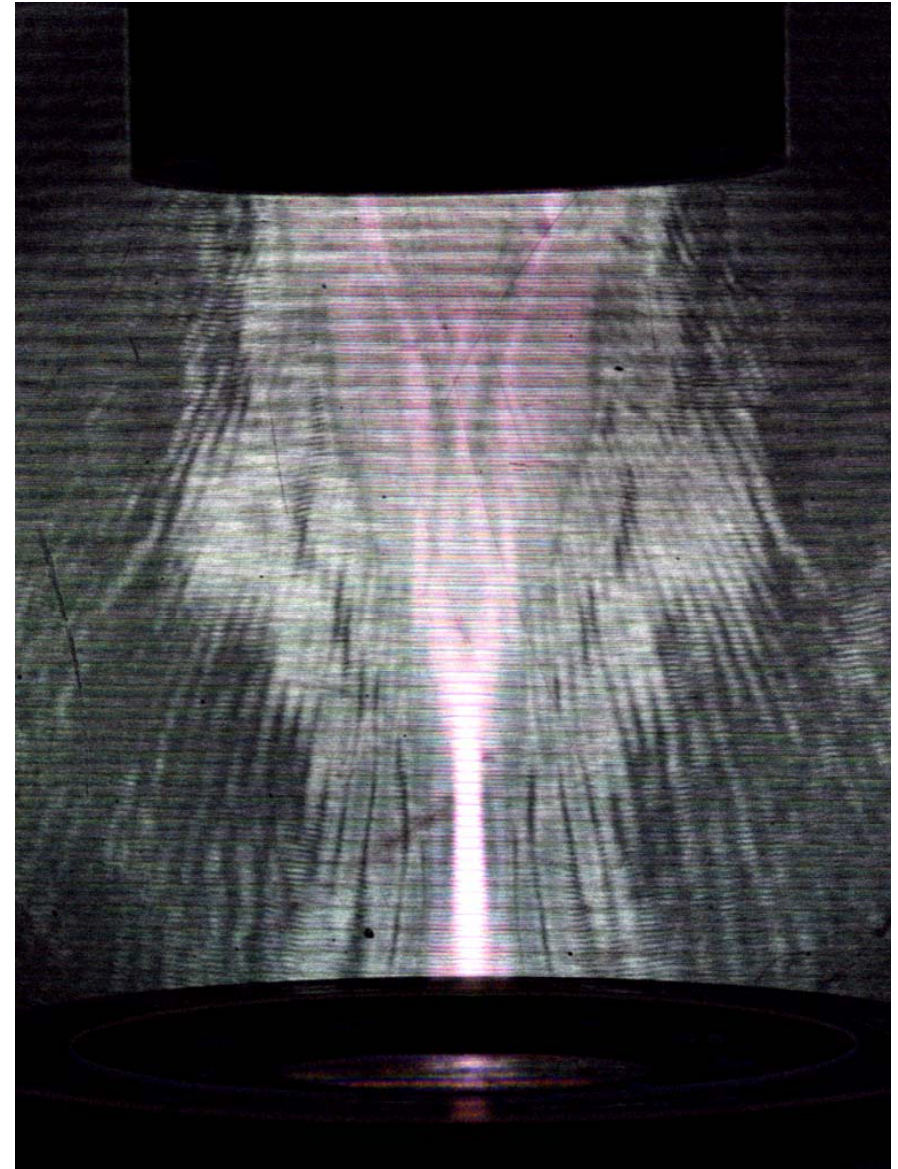
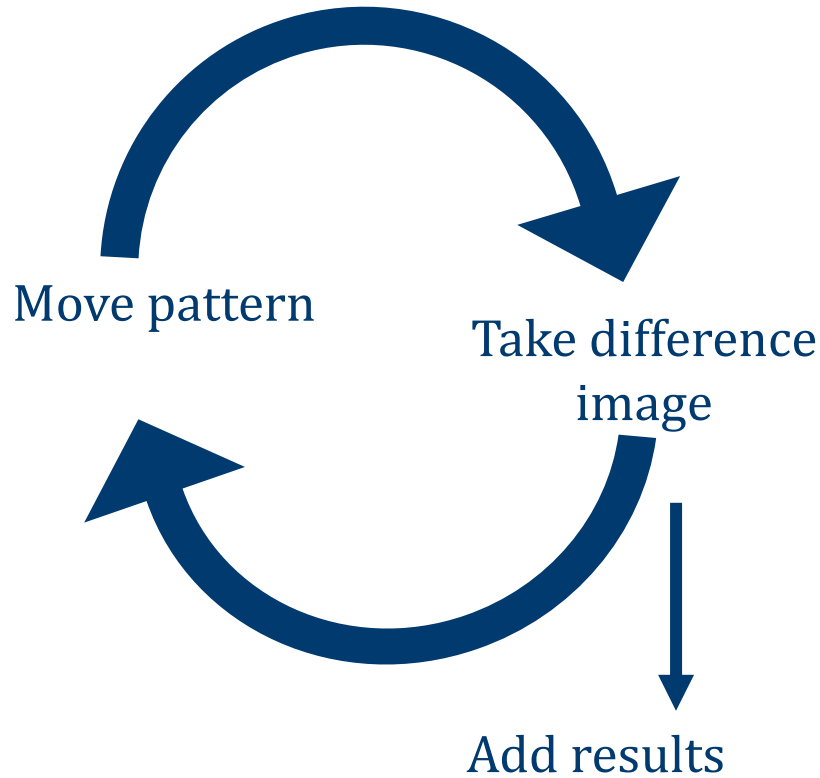
$$\text{Power} \approx 73 \text{ W}$$

$$p_{\text{peak}} \approx [-3.8 \quad 15] \text{ MPa}$$

$$I_{\text{focus}} \approx 1200 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$$

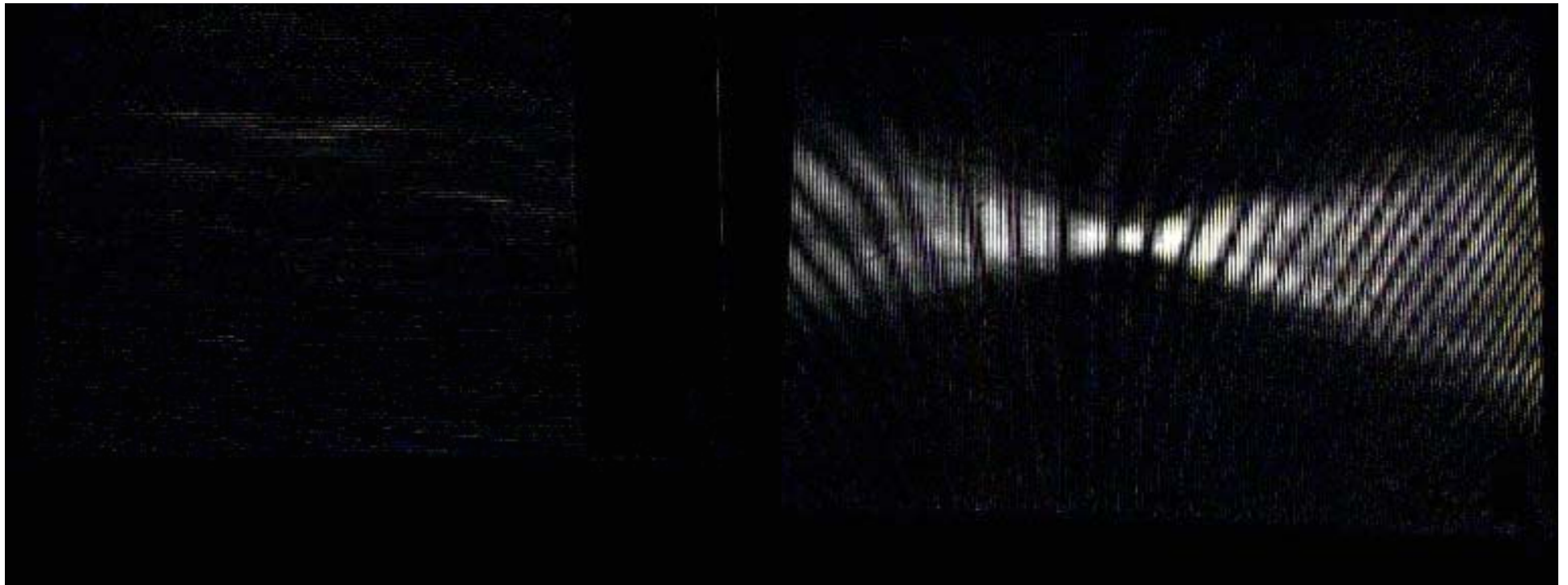
Artefacts of the backing
pattern

Removing artefacts



Quantitative measurements?

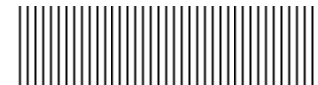
Pattern orientation



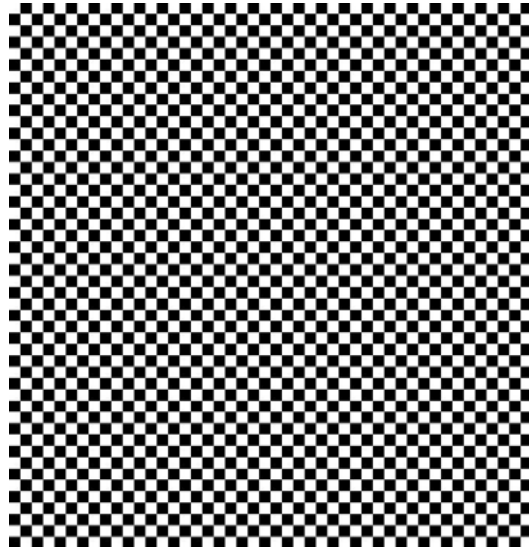
In-line with field



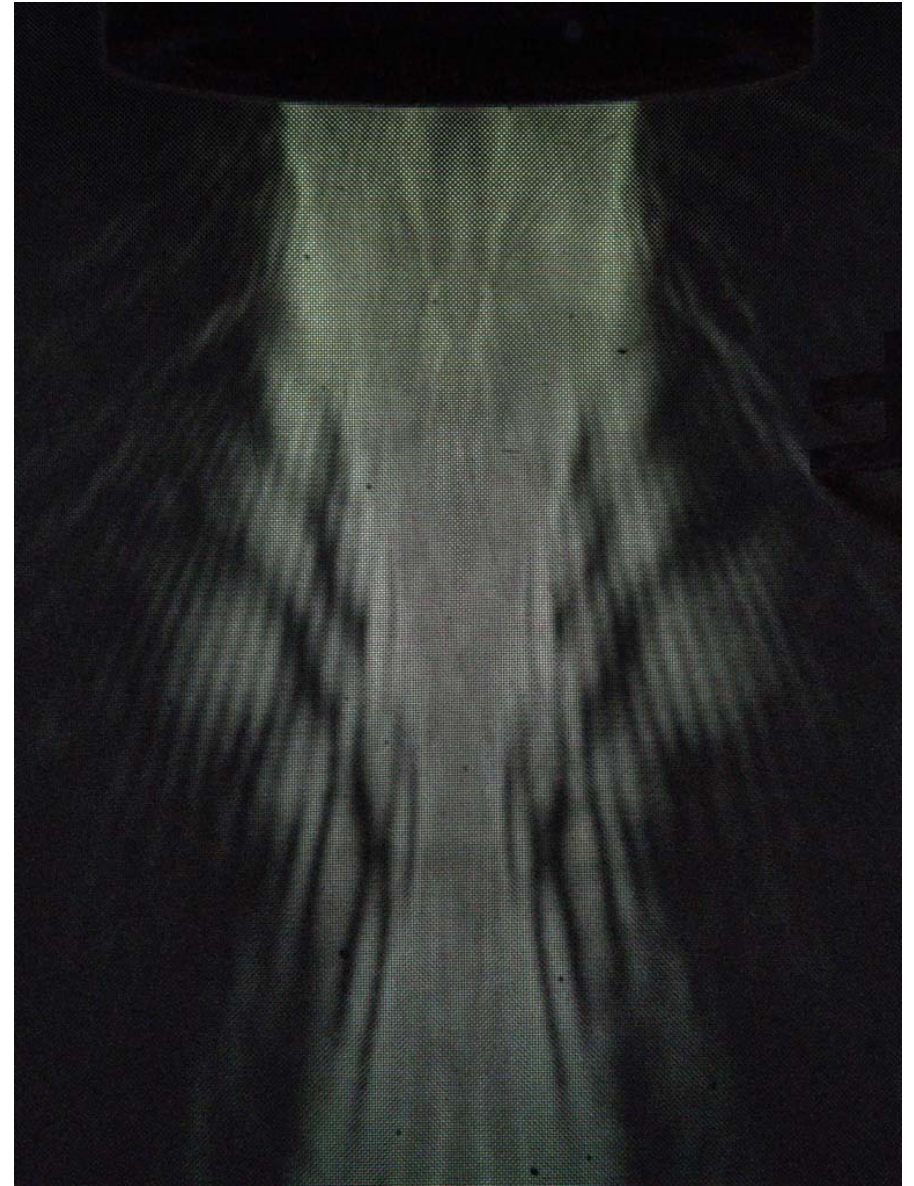
Perpendicular



The easier option..



- Fewer pattern artefacts
- Sensitivity varied by square size
- Reduced 'dynamic range'



As a Quality Assurance tool..

The need for HIFU Quality Assurance

- Is the HIFU field symmetrical?
- Is the transducer being driven at resonance?
- How is our test object interfering with the field?

- Is the transducer on?

QA - Is the transducer on?



QA - Is the transducer being driven at resonance?

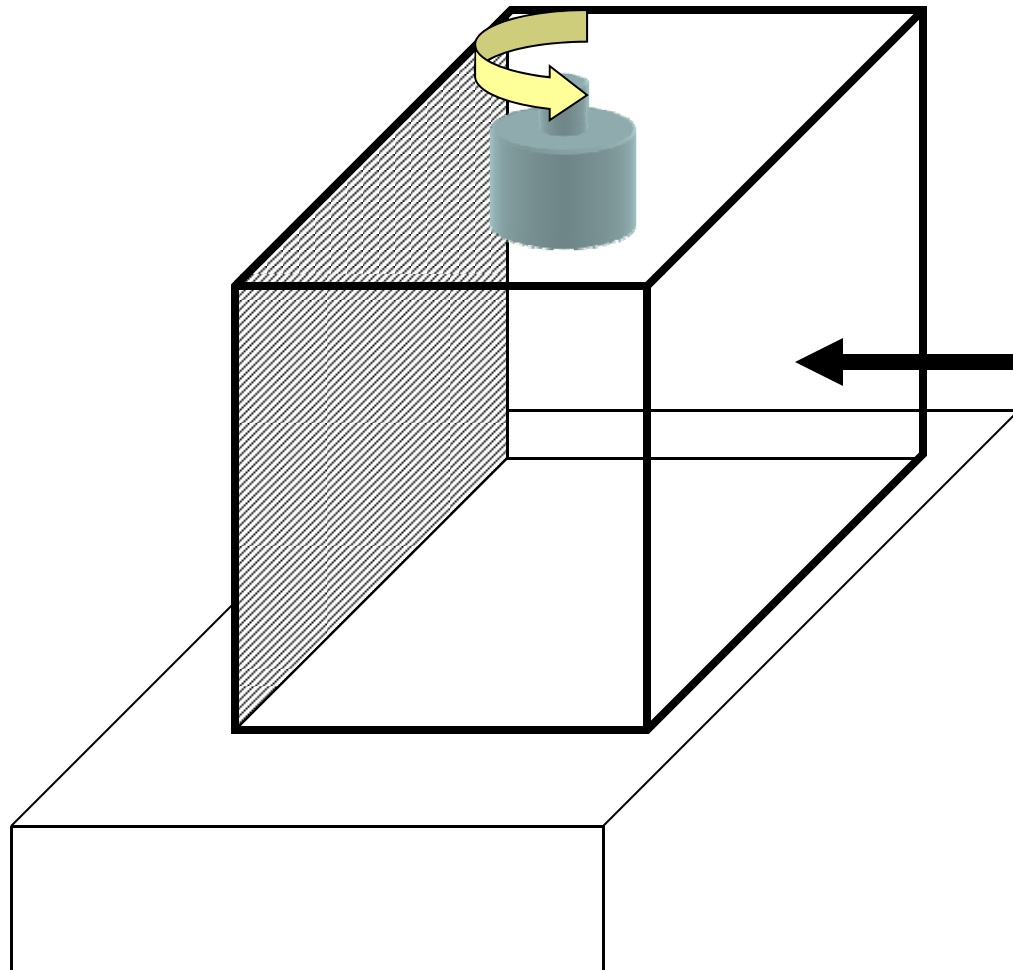


HIFU transducer

Power \approx 40W
(at 1.07 MHz)

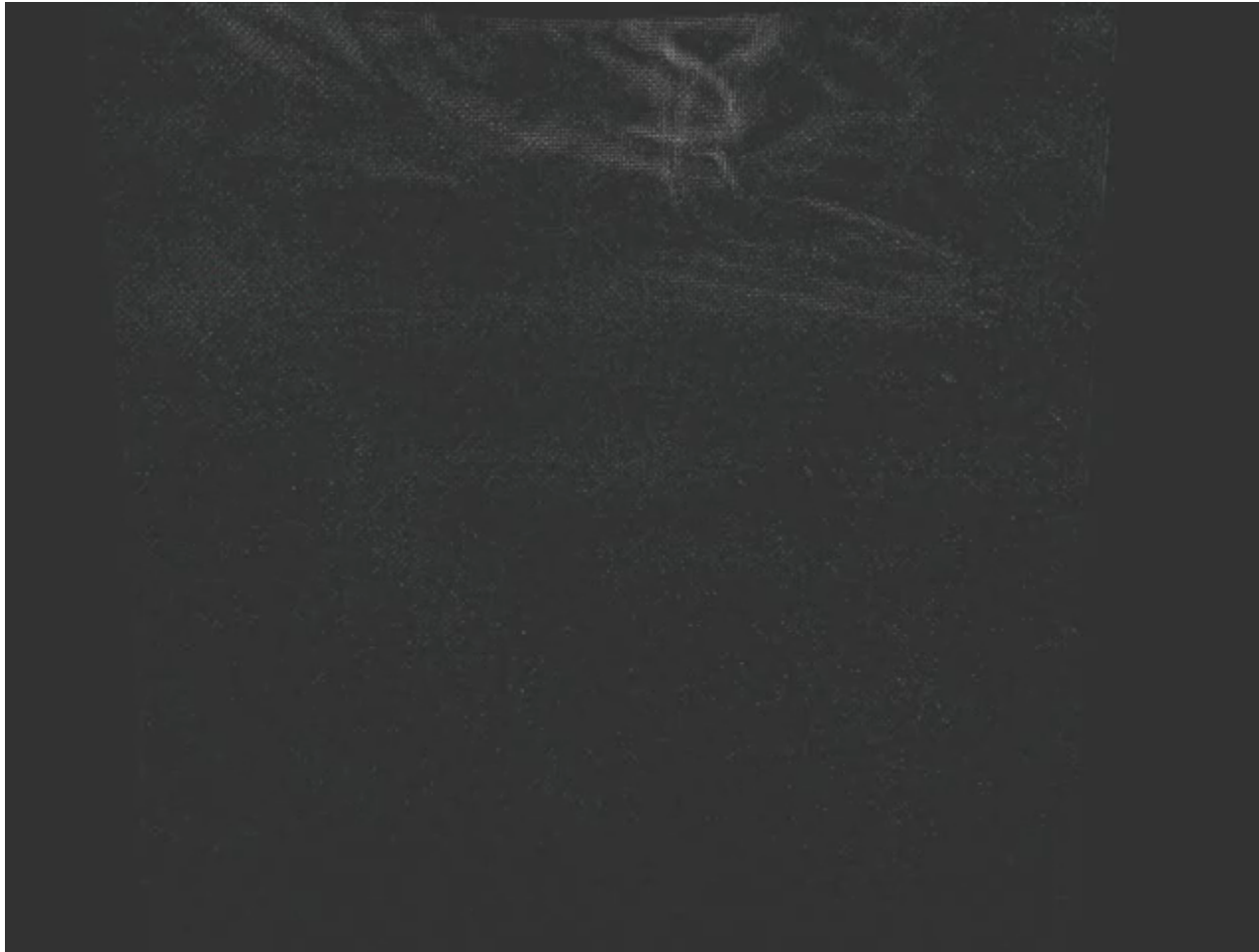
1.3 to 1 MHz
at 10 kHz steps

QA - Is the field symmetrical?



- Planar symmetry
- Cylindrical symmetry

QA - How is our test object interfering with the field?



HIFU transducer

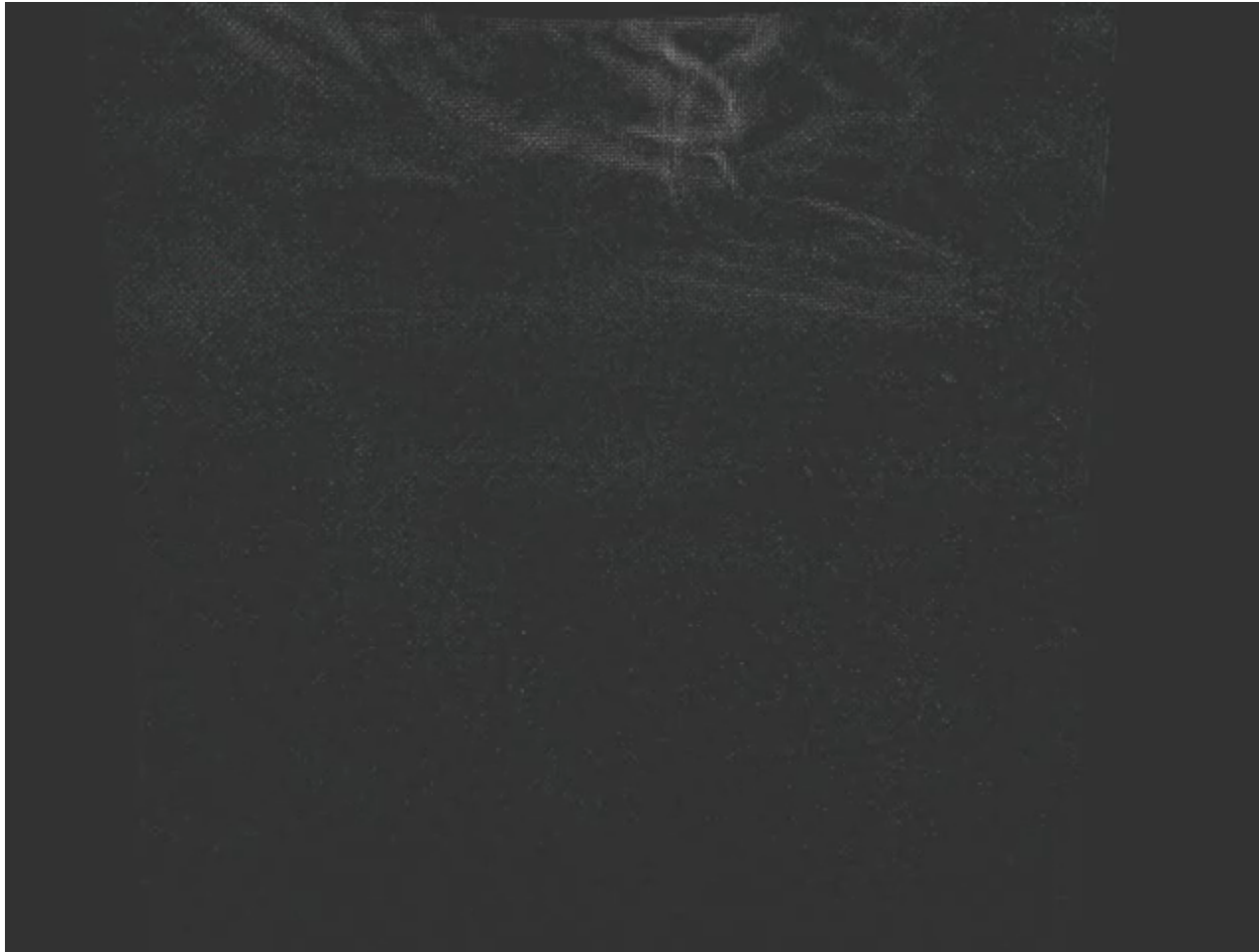
$$f = 1.07 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Power} \approx 40 \text{ W}$$

$$p_{\text{peak}} \approx [-3.2 \quad 8] \text{ MPa}$$

$$I_{\text{focus}} \approx 700 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$$

QA - Is the field stable?



HIFU transducer

$$f = 1.07\text{MHz}$$

$$\text{Power} \approx 40\text{W}$$

Degassed water,
left in open tank
for 3 days

Limitations – Varying power



HIFU transducer

$$f = 1.07 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Power} \approx 4.5 - 73 \text{ W}$$

Linear change in
input voltage

Saturation
occurs

Applications

Laboratories

Reducing setup time

Hospitals

A quick and simple equipment check.

Training

Valuable visualisation of HIFU fields

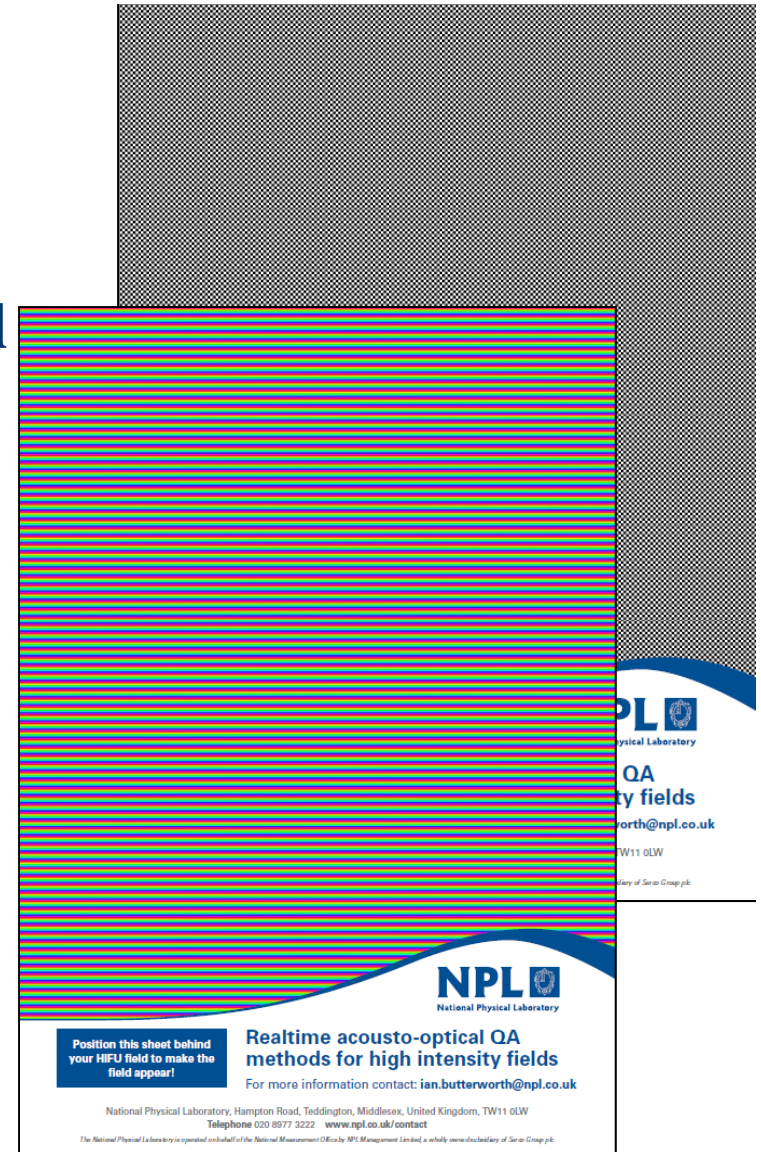
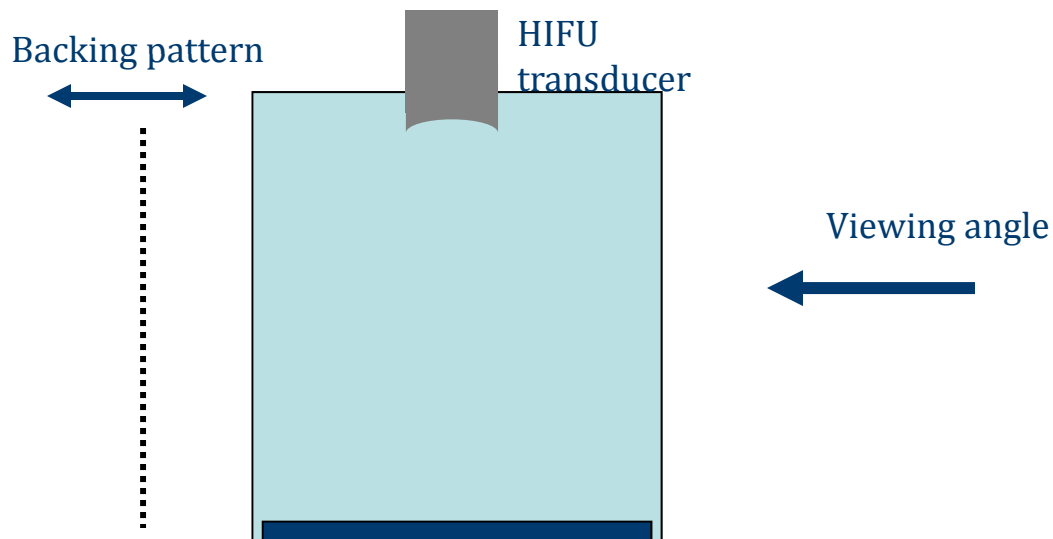


Conclusions

- Inexpensive
- Visible inspection by the naked eye
- A simple training tool
- Image processing for recording quality of transducer
- **Not quantitative**

Further work

- Optimisation of patterns for visual inspection and image processing
- Inspection of multi-element fields
- Transparent tissue phantoms?
- 3D?

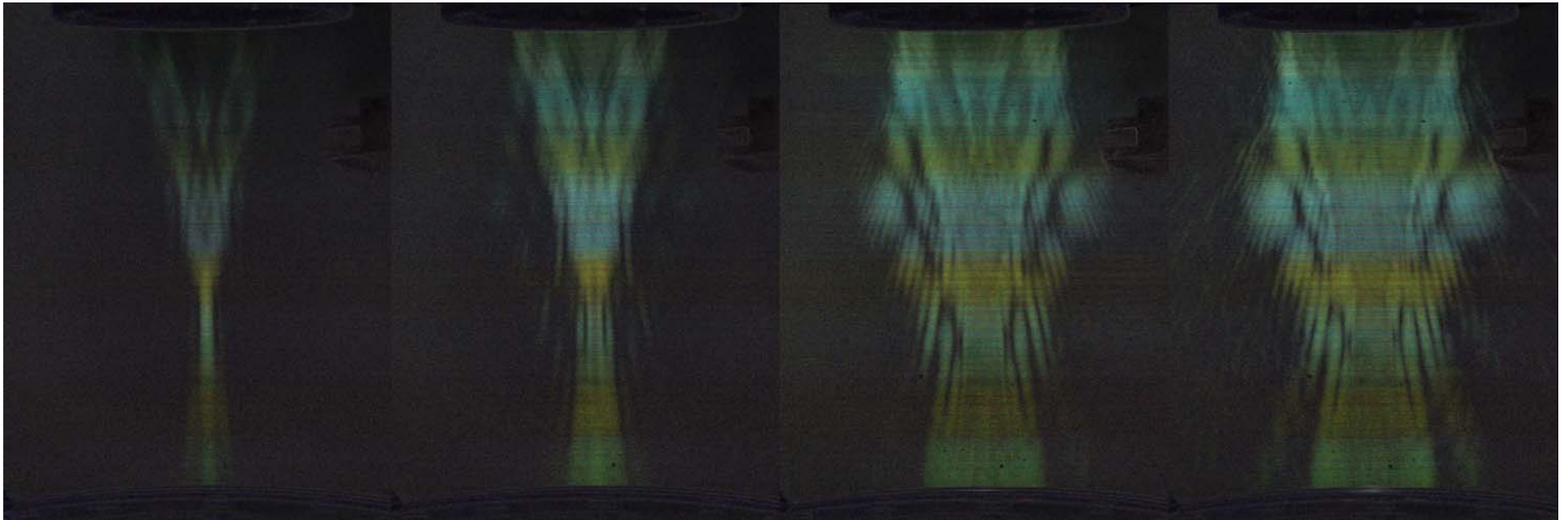


Thank you

Adam Shaw - NPL

Ian Rivens, John Civale, Sreekumar Kaiplavil – ICR

The financial support of the National Measurement Office



2W

4W

40W

78W

ian.butterworth@npl.co.uk