(19) NL Octrooicentrum

(11) **2008459**

(12) C OCTROOI

(21) Aanvraagnummer: **2008459**

(22) Aanvraag ingediend: **09.03.2012**

(51) Int.Cl.:
H01L 41/22 (2006.01) ***H01L 41/18*** (2006.01)
A61B 8/00 (2006.01) ***B06B 1/06*** (2006.01)

(43) Aanvraag gepubliceerd:
-

(47) Octrooi verleend:
10.09.2013

(45) Octrooischrift uitgegeven:
18.09.2013

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(54) A method of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for use in an ultrasound imaging device, and an ultrasound transducer and ultrasound probe manufactured according to the method.

(57) The invention relates to a method of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for use in an ultrasound imaging device, an ultrasound transducer manufactured according to the method and an ultrasound probe comprising at least one ultrasound transducer manufactured according to the method. The method comprises the steps of providing a carrier of semi-conductor material comprising a two dimensional array of conductive pads, wherein the carrier of semi-conductor material comprises electronic circuitry connected with the conductive pads for further processing outside said ultrasound transducer. Next on the carrier a layer comprising piezo electrical material is provided and it covers the two dimensional array of conductive pads. Then each of the plurality of transducer element is separated by dicing the two dimensional array on the carrier. Finally a grounding layer is provided on the plurality of transducer elements for grounding each transducer element. Between the carrier and the layer comprising the piezo electrical material however there is a buffer layer provided which has a thickness arranged for dicing each of the plurality of transducer elements on the carrier.

NL C 2008459

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TITLE

A method of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for use in an ultrasound imaging device, and an ultrasound transducer and ultrasound probe manufactured according to the method.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for use in an ultrasound imaging device.

The present invention further relates to an ultrasound transducer manufactured according to the method.

The present invention further relates to an ultrasound probe comprising at least one ultrasound transducer manufactured according to the method.

BACKGROUND

Ultrasound transducers are for example applied in ultrasound imaging devices. Herewith images can be made of for example the heart of a human or animal. As the esophagus is close to the heart, often trans-esophageal echos (TEE) are made with such ultrasound transducers to visualise the heart. The TEE probes comprising the ultrasound transducers are arranged to generate images with a resolution corresponding to, amongst other, the aperture of the beam, the used frequency and the amount of transducer elements on the tip of the probe. Other applications for such ultrasound transducers are also known, for example to be applied in a blood vessel, heart chamber, or body cavities such as the vagina, rectum or nose to examine organs such as the uterus, prostate, stomach and so on.

Ultrasound imaging devices comprise, as described above, an ultrasound probe, comprising the transducer having a plurality of individual transducer elements. Further it comprises a central processing unit, that controls the probe and renders the images from the acoustic signals derived from the probe. The central processing

unit, in the form of a computer, can further be connected with a display to display the images, a keyboard or other input device to control the computer and often storage devices to store the images thereon.

The probe forms an important part of the ultrasound imaging device, as is contains the transducer elements that transmit and received ultrasound energy towards and from the target area (such as the heart). These probes are known in different shapes and sizes, depending upon there application. Larger probes can comprise a larger amount of transducer elements and more electronic circuitry, which has a positive effect on the resolution of the image. However, when larger probes are used internally, they are uncomfortable and there is less freedom of movement. And for the esophagus of a child a large probe can sometimes not even be used at all.

It is known to arrange the transducer elements in a one dimensional array to generate a two dimensional image. One dimensional arrays can be steered, rotated or translated by the operator. These movements of the probe however could be very uncomfortable for the patient, when used internally.

More state of the art ultrasound transducers comprise a plurality of transducer elements arranged in a two dimensional array to generate a three dimensional image. Even four dimensional images are known, wherein plural images generated from a two dimensional array are combined over time, giving a real time, or near real time three dimensional image.

On the other hand, two dimensional array ultrasound transducers are however, complex. They, for example, comprise a carrier layer, having a two dimensional array of conductive pads, and a plurality of piezo electric elements thereon. With the piezo electric elements mechanical stress (vibration) is converted to and from an electrical potential. The piezo electric elements are on one side electrically connected with an individual conductive pad, and on the other side electrically connected with the other piezo elements and grounded, mostly by applying a grounding layer over the plurality of individual piezo elements. As these transducer elements are arranged in a two dimensional array the amount of

transducer elements is very large, especially if a certain image resolution is required. For example a relative small array of 32 x 32 already comprises 1024 transducer elements. Each transducer element is to be connected individually as the electrical signals transmitted or received therewith/therefrom needs to be provided or read-out for further process. Manufacturing these arrays is challenging in more than one aspect.

Optimum performance of the transducer requires an optimum acoustic isolation of the array between each individual element. A gap between the elements filled with air provides such an acoustic isolation. These gaps however increase the structural dimensions of the array and makes the individual elements less stable as the physical strength of the array is lowered by the gaps. The process of dicing the individual transducer elements from the array is a delicate step in the manufacturing of the ultrasound transducer.

Furthermore, as each transducer elements needs to be connected individually, for applying an electrical signal or to read-out the electrical signal, connecting the transducer elements is challenging also. Connecting each individual transducer element for further processing outside the probe would require a cable bundle with a huge amount of wires. This would not be practical as a cable with that amount of wires has such dimensions and is that in-flexible that it can not be provided through the esophagus or other body cavities. Therefor at least some electric circuitry is needed in the probe to drive a group of individual transducer elements and lower the amount of wires needed. Electric circuits however increase the dimensions of the probe and complicate its construction.

Consequently, there is a need for an ultrasound transducer arranged for providing a high resolution image, using an array of transducer elements, wherein the probe comprising the ultrasound transducer is less complex and has reduced dimensions.

SUMMARY

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved method for manufacturing an ultrasound transducer, and an ultrasound transducer manufactured according to this method obviating at least some of the above mentioned disadvantages of the prior-art.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved method for manufacturing an ultrasound transducer having limited dimensions without lowering the imaging resolution.

In a first aspect there is provided a method of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for use in an ultrasound imaging device comprising a plurality of transducer elements arranged in a two dimensional array on a single carrier of semi-conductor material. The ultrasound transducer comprising a stack of layers, and the method comprising the steps of:

Providing the carrier of semi-conductor material comprising a two dimensional array of conductive pads. The carrier of semi-conductor material comprising electronic circuitry connected with the conductive pads for further processing outside the ultrasound transducer.

Providing on the carrier a layer comprising piezo electrical material, covering the two dimensional array of conductive pads.

Separating each of the plurality of transducer elements by dicing the two dimensional array on said carrier.

Providing a grounding layer on the plurality of transducer elements for grounding each transducer element. The method is characterized by further comprising the step of:

Providing a buffer layer between the carrier and the layer comprising the piezo electrical material. The buffer layer having such a thickness that it is arranged for dicing each of the plurality of transducer elements on the carrier.

Esophagus probes can comprise a single transducer wherein the transducer elements thereof transmit and receive ultrasound energy. In another example these ultrasound probes comprise two ultrasound transducers, wherein the transducer

elements of one transducer are arranged for transmitting ultrasound, and the transducer elements of the other for receiving ultrasound. In order to cover a three dimensional, 3D plane, a two dimensional, 2D grid or array of individual transducer elements is provided. In order to generate an image, 3D or four dimensional, 4D, with a certain minimum resolution, a large amount of transducer elements is required. Arrays comprising over 2000 individual transducer elements are common.

To reduce the amount of wires to connect each of these 2000 and above individual transducer elements, electronic circuitry is provided to combine at least some individual transducer element so they can use a single wire. Solutions for, or more specific, electronic circuitry for multiplexing and transmitting plural electronic signals over a single wire are known. Electronic circuitry to multiplex the electronic signals can be provided in a wafer die, wherein these circuits are present in the semiconductor layers of the wafer die. The wafer die comprises on a top side a plurality of conductive pads, one pad for each transducer element. On the lower side the wafer die is arranged for further processing the multiplex electronic signals, in most cases also in the form of a plurality of conductive pads. In the case of, for example, an ultrasound transducer having a 30 x 30 array of 900 individual transducer elements, and electronic multiplexing circuitry in the wafer die arranged to multiplex 9 signals (of a 3x3 sub-array), the wafer die comprises on the top side 900 conductive pads and of 100 bond pads. These bond pads can for example be connected by bondwires for further processing outside of the probe.

For a working ultrasound transducer, at least transducer elements, such as piezo elements, need to be provided on the conductive pads of the wafer die. These transducer elements are arranged to convert electric energy from material stress to electrical energy and visa-versa. To close the individual electric circuit comprising a single conductive pad and a piezo element, these piezo elements need to be connected to ground.

Applying 900 individual piezo elements on the 900 conductive pads is physically challenging. However, there are alternative manufacturing methods. When even more piezo elements are used, examples of above 2000 elements (45x45 arrays) are common, there is an increasing need for these alternatives. Therein the

wafer die comprising the 900 conductive pads is provided first, then, in a simplified construction, a layer of piezo electrical material is applied on top thereof. From this layer of piezo electric material individual piezo electric elements are formed by a dicing step. Therein only the piezo electric material comprising layer is diced, not the
5 wafer die below, acting as a carrier layer for the piezo layer. Subsequently, as a result of the dicing, a single wafer carrier die with electronic circuitry for multiplexing and comprising a plurality of conductive pads is formed having a plurality of individual piezo electric elements. The amount of conductive pads corresponds with the amount of piezo electric elements. Finally, on the whole wafer die, on top of the
10 piezo elements, a grouding layer is provided to connect each piezo electric element with ground and close the electric circuit.

Dicing the individual piezo elements out of the layer of piezo electric material without damaging the electronic circuitry in the wafer carrier die is a major challenge
15 and needs to be done at an extreme level of precision. If the dice/cut is not deep enough the piezo elements are not separated and a short circuit between two individual piezo circuits occurs, causing errors in the signal processing for the image generation. If the cut is to deep, the electronic circuitry below the surface of the wafer carrier die is damaged, causing errors in multiplexing the electronic signals
20 from the individual piezo circuits, also resulting in errors in the signal processing for the image generation.

According to a first aspect of the invention a method for manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for an ultrasound imaging device comprises the step of
25 providing an additional layer on the wafer carrier. This additional layer, acting as a buffer layer for dicing, is provided between the wafer carrier and the layer of piezo elements. In a further aspect there can even be intermediate layers between the buffer layer and the wafer carrier and between the buffer layer and the layer of piezo elements, for example to increase the acoustic properties of the stack.

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With the buffer layer an additional thickness is created to simplify the dicing of the individual piezo elements. The thickness of the layer is in such a way related to the preciseness of the dicing that the thicker the buffer layer is, the more tolerance is allowed in depth of dicing the piezo electrical material layer.

According to a further aspect a mask is applied to the buffer layer in a pattern that corresponds with the two dimensional array of conductive pads. Then, the buffer layer is etched, thereby removing parts of the layer according to the pattern. As a result thereof, in the buffer layer holes are provided in which the conductive pads of the carrier below are exposed. These holes, or buckets, have a depth similar to the thickness of the buffer layer. Therefor the buffer layer is present in the form of a grid (or a grid of buckets) wherein all of material is removed at the location of the conductive pads. At the bottom of these buckets the conductive pads are exposed. On top thereof the piezo electric material layer is provided, which is subsequently diced by cutting the stack from the top side until the buffer layer is reached. A workable tolerance for cutting is herewith provided, which tolerance corresponds with the thickness of the buffer layer.

By applying the mask and subsequently etching the buffer layer, the material from which the buffer layer is constructed, is removed from the individual piezo circuits as the piezo elements are electronically connected with the conductive pads without the buffer layer as an intermediate layer. However, at those positions on the stack where no piezo elements / conductive pads are arranged, the material of the buffer layer is still present. These positions correspond with the positions where cuts are applied during the step of dicing. The buffer layer is present in the form of a grid.

For the step of dicing, other dicing techniques such as laser cutting are applicable. The buffer layer, or at least those parts of the buffer layer that remain after etching, enables a dicing tolerance (buffer) corresponding to the thickness of the buffer layer. The buffer parts remaining in the buffer layer do not form part of the electronic circuitry of the individual piezo stacks. The electric signals from the piezo stack are not distorted by the buffer layer itself.

The material comprised in the buffer layer is chosen by its ability to be provided in a layer having a high thickness. These materials can have acoustic properties which do not match with the acoustic properties of the adjacent layers, and therefor reflect the acoustic signals to a certain height. The material contained in

the buffer layer is thereof chosen by its ability to be applied in thick layer and high level of acoustic transparency.

In another aspect the method further comprises the step of providing a layer
5 comprising electrical conductive material on the buffer layer for electrically connecting the layer of piezo electric material with the conductive pads in the buckets of the carrier.

Upon processing the buffer layer between the piezo electric layer and the
10 carrier by the steps of masking and etching, buckets are formed. At the bottom of each bucket lies a conductive pad. The wall of the bucket is formed by the buffer layer. Therefor the height of the wall corresponds with the thickness of the buffer layer. A certain thickness is needed to be able to dice the piezo elements with a certain tolerance. By applying an additional layer comprising electrical conductive
15 material on the buffer layer the contact surface of the conductive pads can be increased, for at least with the walls of each bucket. Further, the additional layer of conductive material can also be provided at at least a part of the top of the buffer layer, in between the buckets. Herewith the contact surface of the conductive pads is even increased further with parts outside of the bucket.
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If in the latter case, the top of the buffer layer is contained with the additional layer of electrical conductive material, all contact pads can electrically be connected with each other. However, upon the step of dicing, these connections are cut, separating each piezo element.
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The material which the additional layer comprises is chosen upon it’s electrically conductivity and processing ability. And because of its minimal thickness, for example approximately 4 µm, the layer is acoustically transparent. In a preferred embodiment the layer has a minimal thickness and is comprised of material which is
30 easy to be applied on the wafer stack / carrier layer, having a high level of electrically conductivity.

In yet another aspect the method comprises the step of providing a layer comprising electric conductive filler for filling the buckets comprising the conductive

pads. In a more specific aspect the filler is a glue which is more or less in a fluent form upon applying the layer, and therefor arranged to fill each bucket.

As the electrically conductive filler or glue fills the bucket, it formes part of the piezo stack/piezo circuitry. The specific material therefor needs to be arranged to acoustically match the adjacent layer, respectively the carrier or electric conductive layer on the carrier and the piezo electric layer. The material needs to be optimised to match in acoustic impedance corresponding to the frequencies upon which the piezo elements operate.

In a different aspect there can be even more additional layers to acoustically match adjacent layers. For example in between the layer comprising the piezo electric material and the grounding layer such an acoustical layer can be provided to match the acoustic impedances of the adjacent layers or with the environment in which the transducer is to be operated, or the target to be sampled.

In a further aspect the buffer layer comprises an electric isolating material, and in another specific aspect, it comprises aluminium oxide. And in yet another aspect the material comprised in the buffer layer has acoustical transparent properties. The material from which the buffer layer is to be provided needs to fulfil certain combination of requirement. It needs to have such an acoustical impedance, that it is acoustic transparent for the ultrasound waves at such a thickness that it is arranged for a workable tolerance at dicing the piezo elements. Furthermore it needs to be electrical isolating to prevent short-circuits between individual piezo elements. In an example aluminium oxide is used which fulfils at least some of these requirement.

In an other aspect the step of separating each of the plurality of transducer elements by dicing the acoustic stack according to the two dimensional on the carrier, is performed by a step of scribing, breaking, sawing, laser cutting or the like. The most suitable method of dicing can be selected accordingly.

In a different aspect the electronic circuitry in the wafer carrier is arranged to aggregate plural transducer elements for further processing outside of the ultrasound

transducer over a reduced amount of wires. To overcome the problem of processing a large amount of electronic signals for the plurality of transducer elements, several solutions are known. For example a method is provided to apply fibre optics as communication medium. Fibre optics are arranged to transmit in larger bandwidth increasing the amount of data to be transferred over the medium. Including fibre optics in transducer probes however requires some a conversion from the electronic signals provided from the transducer / piezo elements in an optical data. Digital optical modulators need to be incorporated in the probe, having a negative effect on the probe dimensions. Furthermore the optical modulator circuitry can produce crossover on the signals.

In an aspect multiplexing electronic circuitry is provided in the wafer carrier, which is arranged to multiplex plural electronic signals provided by the individual transducer elements (piezo circuitry) into a single signal arranged to be transmitter over a single wire, for example a coaxial cable. In an aspect a frequency division multiplexing circuitry can be arranged in the wafer carrier or below the wafer carrier to combine plural electronic signals. Each signal is assigned to a different frequency within a specific frequency domain, thereby optimising the available bandwidth of the coaxial cable. Other types of multiplexing electronic circuitry are also usable, depending on the further requirements. Other multiplexers to be used could be, time division multiplexers or code division multiplexers.

In a different aspect an ultrasound transducer is provided, comprising a stack of layers, manufactured by one or more of the aspects described above.

In even another aspect an ultrasound probe is provided, comprising at least one ultrasound transducer produced by the method according to any one or more of the aspects described above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates an example of an ultrasound imaging device comprising a transducer manufactured according to an aspect of the invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a cross section of the ultrasound imaging device of Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates a constructional overview of an ultrasound transducer comprising two 2D arrays of transducer elements;

Figure 4 illustrate examples of a two dimensional array of transducer elements;

Figure 5 illustrates a further example of the steps of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for an ultrasound imaging device according to a further aspect of the invention;

Figure 6 illustrates an example of the steps of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer for an ultrasound imaging device according to a first aspect of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the invention the like parts of the invention will be depicted with the same reference numerals.

Figure 1 illustrates an example of an ultrasound imaging device comprising an ultrasound transducer manufactured according to an aspect of the invention. With referral number 10 an ultrasound imaging device is shown in the form of a probe, which probe is to be inserted in a body cavity, such as a trans-nasal or trans-oesophageal probe. The ultrasound probe 10 is provided with a shaft 11 extending along a longitudinal axis 10'. The shaft 11 is at its end 11a provided with a gastroscope head or tip 12 in which an ultrasound transducer 13 is accommodated.

The ultrasound probe 10 consists of a tubular member or gastroscope 11-12 for insertion in a body cavity of a patient's body, such as through the mouth and down the esophagus towards the region of the heart. This kind of transducer instrument is provided with a multi-element 2D array ultrasound transducer 13 and can therefor generate a three-dimensional (3D) image or a real time four-dimensional (4D) image of the target area such as the heart.

The transducer 13 typically consists of a matrix of 1000+ piezo elements 130 comprised of a piezo electric material such as a ceramic. The piezo elements 130 need to be individually addressed to transmit and receive acoustic energy. As the tubular member or shaft 11 of a gastroscope is to be inserted through the mouth and down the oesophageal, its construction needs to be flexible and limited in dimensional diameter. The cable can only contain about limited amount of wires for connection of the transducer as more wires would decrease the flexibility and dimension in such a way that the probe is hard to operate and therefore uncomfortable for the patient.

Due to the limited available space within the patient's body the tip 12 of the probe 10 of the gastroscope has a construction of limited dimensions and the dissipated power should be as low as possible. Interconnecting 1000+ (or even 2000+) piezo elements 130 to their respective electronic circuitry within the tip 12 and / or shaft 11 as well as the multitude of high-voltage transmit signals and low-voltage receive signals, which are to be fed through the shaft 11 outside the patient's body towards the 3D image generating and processing equipment, imposes a technological challenge.

The ultrasound transducer shown in figure 1 consists of two 2D-arrays which can be used in an application wherein the high voltage driver circuitry is to be separated from the low voltage receipt circuitry. Depending upon the beam generating driver circuitry in or below the wafer carrier, but in particular upon the type of piezo electric material in the piezo layer and the thickness of the layer, the transducer element can be used for superharmonic imaging wherein second, third, fourth or even higher harmonics of a nonlinear received signal are combined. Higher harmonics increase the 'resolution' of the image. In a more practical embodiment a 3MHz transmit signal is applied for transmitting acoustic energy, and a second harmonic 6MHz signal is received. Transducer array bandwidth however limits the processing of higher harmonics, third, fourth and higher harmonics require higher bandwidth than the transducer array can handle. Variation in operating frequencies of the individual transducers and use of smart array patterns can make processing of third and higher harmonics possible.

As depicted in figure 1 and 2 a dual ultrasound transducer, being a transducer comprising two 13a, 13b 2D transducer arrays is shown. A first 2D transducer array 13a is used to emit acoustic energy towards a target location within the patients body. The transducer elements 130 of this first array 13a are optimised to emit acoustic energy using a high-voltage excitation circuitry located either in the image generating and processing equipment, or in the probe itself (not depicted in Figure 1 and 2), for example in the wafer carrier, and are fed (or energized) via transmit signal line 15a.

The dual ultrasound transducer 13 also comprises a second array 13b of transducer elements 130b, which second array 13b is capable of receiving the acoustic energy being reflected from the target location. In tip 12 suitable low-energy reception circuitry is accommodated which converts the acoustic energy as electrical signals to the low-voltage reception electronics 17b that combines them into a lower number of signals that are transmitted via output signal lines 15b to suitable image generating and processing equipment (not depicted).

One 2D-array (first array 13a) will be dedicated to the transmission of ultrasound energy, whilst the other 2D-array (second array 13b) will be dedicated to reception of ultrasound energy. The transmit array 13a and corresponding electronics can be optimized for the transmission of the fundamental frequency ultrasound pulses.

The signal lines 15a and 15b can be - in one example - constructed as coaxial cables running through the shaft 11 towards the tip 12. In an embodiment further processing of the received signals can be performed as part of the reception circuitry 17b. Further ultrasound device specific circuitry can be applied to for example match the received signals with the ultrasound device to which they are fed.

As stated above a limited space present inside the gastroscope probe also limits the kind of electronic circuitry being used. Preferably the electronic circuitry is integrated into the tip 12 of the probe 10 and directly connected by specific means to the transducer elements 130b of the second, reception 2D-array 13b. The main purpose of the electronic circuitry being used, is further reducing the amount of

reception signal lines or channels 15b leading from the 1000+ reception transducer elements 130b to a set of at least 64 to preferably no more than 256 reception signal lines 15b guided through the shaft 11 of the TEE probe 10.

5 In order to achieve this constructional reduction several approaches can be followed:

a) Microbeam forming, i.e. the electronic combination of the signals of a subset of transducer elements of the 2D-array (subarray 20) by delay-and-sum circuitry into a single signal;

10 b) Isophase switching, i.e. the dynamic grouping of certain neighbouring elements in the array that should be assigned the same signal delays. These elements are switched in parallel by electronic switches for each received ultrasound channel;

c) Multiplexing in frequency of the received signals. Multiple band-limited signals

15 are modulated to higher frequency bands and combined on a single coaxial cable or an optical fibre connection;

d) Multiplexing in time: multiple signals are sampled, possibly digitized and encoded, and their data combined to be transmitted as a single datastream in a single channel 15b.

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The signal processing may be achieved either in the analog signal domain or after analog-to-digital conversion, by digital processing for part or even the whole of the signal processing chain.

25 The first and second 2D-arrays 13a-13b can have - depending on the intended use and functionality - identical or different sizes. In the latter embodiment the dimensional size in longitudinal direction 10' of the first array 13a of transducer elements 130a is smaller than the dimensional size of the second 2D-array 13b of transducer elements 130b (see Figures 1-2).

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Preferably - and as shown in Figures 1 and 2 (and 3) – the first 13a and second 13b array of transducer elements are arranged in a side-by-side manner in a longitudinal direction 10' of the probe tip 12.

In an embodiment a further reduction is obtained when the arrays are connected as a sparse matrix, which is beneficial due to the constructional limitation of the head or tip 12 of the TEE probe 10, which can have a typical size of 30x15x15 mm (length x width x height).

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It will be clear that several configurations of the first and second arrays 13a-13b are possible in order to obtain a dual ultrasound transducer for use in an ultrasound imaging device according to the invention. The transducer elements 130a-130b in the arrays 13a-13b can have a rectangular, elliptic, triangular, or polygonal shape. The elements may be arranged in different types of two-dimensional grids, such as orthogonal, skewed, triagonal, hexagonal or annular grids, as shown in figures 4(a) – 4(c). Also different aperture shapes for both arrays are possible. The transducers elements 130a-130b can be manufactured from any suitable piezoelectric material or composite material.

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Separating the transducer 13 in two physically separate transducer 2D-arrays 13a-13b enables an improvements of the TEE probe. In particular, both the first and second 2D-arrays 130a-130b can be separately optimized in terms of aperture, transducer material and thickness, resonance frequency, element counts and element dimensions, matching layers and backing. This yields optimal transmission and reception characteristics of the two 2D-arrays of the dual transducer separately and independently. In this way, the probe can be made suitable for harmonic imaging, superharmonic imaging, subharmonic imaging, radial modulation etc.

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Furthermore this separated array construction allows for a physical separation and shielding of the low-voltage reception and control electronics 17b-17b' and transmission signal lines 15b-15b from the high-voltage transmit signals 15a-15a, further reducing noise, interference etc., and alleviating the requirements for the reception circuitry 17b-17b.

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The use of low-voltage integrated reception circuitry 17b’ instead of high-voltage combined transmit/receive circuitry further reduces power consumption of electronic components.

As harmonic imaging, subharmonic or superharmonic imaging is possible with two narrowband arrays 13a-13b, no broadband array is needed. Since the transducer arrays 13a-13b can have a different element pitch and operating frequency, grating lobes can be suppressed. The first, transmitting transducer 13a can be fully optimized for transmitting the fundamental frequency in terms of aperture, transducer material, etc. The second, receiving transducer array 13b can be fully optimized in the same aspects for reception of the harmonic, subharmonic or superharmonic frequencies.

A frontal view of another embodiment of a transducer divided in two separated arrays 13a-13b is depicted in Figure 3. A cartesian coordinate system is shown for further elucidation in the rest of the figurative description.

Dimension Y is the longitudinal direction of the shaft axis (reference numeral 10' in Figure 1), dimension X is the width direction, dimension Z is the direction perpendicular to the probe surface. The centre of the first, transmitting 2D-array 13a is defined as the origin of the dual transducer. Three dimensional angles are represented as azimuth and elevation. With azimuth it is meant the rotation angle in the X-Y plane, thus azimuth = 0° coincides with the X-axis, whereas azimuth = 90° coincides with the Y-axis. With elevation it is meant the angle relative to the X-Y plane, thus elevation = 0°: the X- or Y-axis, elevation 901: the Z-axis.

In a preferred embodiment, the width X of the first, transmitting array 13a (seen in the X-direction) is 10 mm, whilst its length Y1 (in the Y-direction) is much smaller, and it has many elements in the X direction and few in the Y direction.

The first, transmitting 2D-array 13a has - in this embodiment demonstrated by way of an illustrative, non limiting example - a dimensional size of 10 x 1.25 mm (X x Y1) and consists of 32 x 4 transducer elements 130a with a pitch of 0.31 mm. The second, receiving 2D-array 13b has - in this embodiment - a dimensional size of 10 x 10 mm (X x Y2) and consists of 45 x 45 transducer elements 130b with a pitch of 0.2 mm. The remainder of the array (wafer die) can then be used for the bond pads that are distributed around the circumference thereof. The kerf 131 between the elements 130b is 30 µm. The kerf between the elements 130a can be the same or slightly

larger. This configuration is designed for transmission at 3MHz and reception at the second harmonic frequency (6MHz).

In a second non limiting example a more square type transmit array can be applied wherein for example 11x11 individual transducer elements 130b are comprised. This has the advantage that a higher amount of energy can be transmitted towards the target location.

The first, transmitting 2D-array 13a has in this embodiment a rectangular (non-square) aperture shape, whereas the second, receiving 2D-array 13b has a square or an almost square aperture shape. Also the first and second 2D-arrays 13a-13b are placed adjacent to each other.

In this embodiment the second, receiving transducer 13b consisting of 2025 transducer elements 130b is divided into 15 x 15 subarrays 20 of 3 x 3 elements each. Each subarray 20 is producing one receiving signal by microbeamforming in the electronic circuitry 17b-17b' or, not depicted in Figures 1 and 2, at least partly in the transducer array stack 13b or attached reception electronics 14b. Thus the 2025 transducer elements 130b are not each and individually connected to an output signal line (in coaxial cables 15b), but this signal line number is significantly reduced due to the creation of 225 subarrays 20 consisting of a subgroup of 9 transducer elements 130b.

Signal processing thus requires only 225 coaxial signal line cables resulting in a significant reduction in the number of signal lines 15b to be guided through the shaft 11. When 1:2 multiplexing is performed a further reduction can be achieved, if required, to 113 signal line cables.

The first, transmitting 2D-array 13a consists of 128 transducer elements 130a, which transducer elements can be directly connected via 128 coaxial cables 15a to the external mainframe. The transmitting and receiving cables 15a-15b can either be physically separated, or combined. However with this constructional approach a significant reduction can be achieved as together with power and control lines, the total number of signal cables can be less than 256.

In Figures 4a-4e several alternative embodiments are shown depicting several possible element shapes and grid configurations for the 2D-arrays 13a or 13b. Figure 4a depicts an orthogonal grid array having rectangular transducer elements 130, whereas Figure 4b depicts a triagonal grid array having triangular transducer elements 130. A skewed grid pattern consisting of elliptic transducer elements 130 is shown in Figure 4c and Figure 4d shows a hexagonal grid array based on star-shaped elements. Finally in Figure 4e an annular grid is shown.

A method according to an aspect of the present invention is shown in Figure 5 wherein an ultrasound transducer is manufactured with a (dual) 2D array of transducer elements. The method provides a high yield and high throughput for the manufacturing of high resolution ultrasound transducers wherein the transducer elements are formed by applying a layer of piezo electric material on a wafer carrier and subsequently dicing the individual elements out of the layer.

In the first step 40a of the method a wafer is provided. The wafer is a slice of semiconductor material used as a carrier on which a stack of layers is to be applied. The semiconductor material can be silicon or other known materials such as germanium, gallium, arsenide or silicon carbide, in pure form or including dopants such as boron or phosphorus.

The wafer carrier is manufactured with known semiconductor production methods. Micro electronics can be formed in the layers of the wafer to drive the plurality of individual transducer elements, in the case of transducer elements arranged to transmit ultrasound. In the case of transducer elements arranged to receive ultrasound, as depicted in Figure 1 with 13b, the transducer elements need to be connected for further processing outside the ultrasound probe 10. For example, as described above, micro-beam forming methods can be applied on the array of transducer elements to combine several individual transducer elements in a subset of the 2D array by known delay-and-sum circuitry for further processing in a single signal over a single connection or wire.

Therefor at least some of the electronic circuitry is provided in the wafer carrier to at least connect the individual ultrasound transducer elements. Thereto during manufacturing of the wafer carrier a 2D array of conductive pads are created on a top face of the wafer carrier. The conductive pads are isolated from each other and can be provided in all kinds of patterns and shapes such as the ones disclosed in Figure 4. The most common shape is an orthogonal grid of individual conductive pads as shown in Figure 4 (a).

Each individual conductive pads is electronically connected with an electronic circuit in a layer of the wafer carrier. These electronic circuits are in the most common form arranged as beam formers on chip. They are then addressable for further processing outside the wafer die, within the probe or even in the ultrasound transducer device. The electronic circuits can be addressed/connected at the top face of the wafer carrier via bond pads. From thereon the circuits can be connected via bondwires or the like for further processing.

The beam former circuitry are as described above, addressable via the conductive pads on the top face of the wafer carrier. They combine a large amount of individual electronic signals provided by/from the individual transducer elements. That way the amount of wires can be reduced in the probe itself and a smaller amount of wires is needed for connecting the probe with the ultrasound device.

In the second step 40b of the method a buffer layer is applied on the wafer carrier. The way in which this layer is applied goes beyond the scope of the invention and can be any suitable deposition or growing methods. The buffer layer however requires certain specific properties. As the buffer layer forms part of the stack of layers on the wafer die from which the ultrasound transducer is produced, there are acoustic requirements. The buffer layer, when cut to a certain depth in a further step 40d of the method, forms a buffer in the vertical plane of the wafer die between the piezo layer and the carrier and in the horizontal plane of the wafer die between the individual piezo elements / transducer elements.

To prevent reflection and distortion of the transmitted ultrasound, the buffer layer needs to be as acoustically transparent as possible. As the acoustic impedance

is correlated to the material properties and the thickness of the layer, several combinations are possible. For example, if aluminium oxide is used as main compound of the buffer layer (or if the buffer layer only comprises aluminium oxide) the layer should have a thickness of around 15 to 25 μm for it to be acoustically
5 transparent. However, reducing the thickness of the buffer layer reduces the tolerance for dicing at the step of separating the individual transducer elements 40d out of the piezo layer. Furthermore the buffer layer needs to have electrical isolating properties to prevent the individual piezo elements to short circuit.

10 In the next step a layer of piezo electric material is provided 40c on top of the buffer layer. The method in which the layer is applied is also beyond the scope of the invention and can be similar to the methods described earlier. The piezo electric material can be a piezo ceramic comprising materials such as lead zirconate titanate or the like, or a crystal such as gallium orthophosphate or the like.

15

In step 40d the stack is diced. Herewith the individual transducer elements are formed. The wafer carrier comprises the conductive pads on the top face, on which the buffer layer is provided and on top thereof the piezo layer. Dicing can be performed by a number of methods, among which mechanical sawing or laser
20 cutting. Most common dicing is by sawing with a diamond saw, during which the wafer is held steady on a frame and a saw cuts the wafer from the top face according to the pattern of the conductive pads, being the 2D array. With the cuts, or streets, the piezo material is separated in a plurality of individual transducer elements arranged in the 2D array. The cuts have a width of 25 to 75 μm, and in particular
25 they are 30 μm. The cuts are made to such a depth that all of the piezo material is cut. The cuts have a depth that reaches the buffer layer, thereby increasing the tolerance of the cutting by the thickness of the buffer layer.

For example, if the electronic circuitry in the wafer carrier is directly below the
30 surface of the wafer and the stack further comprises a 25 μm thick buffer layer followed by a 250 μm thick layer of piezo material, during the cutting step the cuts can have a depth somewhere in the range between 250 and 275 μm. If the cut depth is set at 262,5 μm a cutting tolerance is allowed of 12,5 μm in both directions. If the

buffer layer is provided with a layer thickness of 50 μm, the cutting tolerance is increased to 25 μm in both directions.

Finally, during step 40e the stack of layers is covered by a finalising layer of
5 electrical conductive material electrically connecting the top face of al the individual transducer elements and connecting them with ground. Herewith the electrical circuits of the individual transducer elements are closed and the circuits are operable.

10 In figure 6 an example is disclosed of manufacturing an ultrasound transducer in an ultrasound probe of an ultrasound imaging device. The method comprises several steps 50-50i during which steps layers are applied or material is removed on and from a wafer carrier. During a separation step the wafer stack is diced.

15 In step 50 a wafer is provided wherein at least some electronic circuitry is present in the wafer carrier. On top of the wafer carrier 51 plural conductive pads 52 are formed. These conductive pads 52 are arranged in a grid according to a 2D orthogonal array. However in other embodiments other grids can be used, such as the ones disclosed in the Figure 4.

20

In the next step 50a the wafer carrier is provided with a buffer layer comprising for example aluminium oxide or an other electrical insulating material. Furthermore the buffer layer material should acoustically be as transparent as possible to not influence the ultrasound waves transmitted and received by the
25 individual transducer elements of the ultrasound transducers. If the angle of incidence is 0 the level of reflection of the ultrasound waves can be represented by the following equation:

$$R = \frac{(z_2 - z_1)}{(z_1 + z_2)}$$

The acoustic reflection of the ultrasound waves is a function of the acoustic
30 impedance z_1 and z_2 of both materials. If the acoustic impedance of both materials are nearly the same the reflection R according to the equation is minimal. As the acoustic impedance is the product of velocity and density it is possible for two

materials with different densities to have the same acoustic impedance. The acoustic reflection coefficient can have a value that ranges between -1 and +1.

Furthermore, for the buffer layer to be acoustically transparent, or at least have a high level of transparency, it needs to have a minimal thickness for the given material. For example, if a layer of aluminium is provided and acoustic signals are received at a second harmonic of 6MHz, the layer needs to be much smaller then half a wavelength to prevent standing waves in a layer as the wavelength of the signals are that small that standing waves can appear at thicker layers. For other materials, other thickness apply, however they also need to be thin enough to prevent standing waves.

During the next step 50b a mask 54 is applied on the buffer layer for etching in the subsequent step 50c. The mask is applied corresponding to the grid in which the conductive pads 52 are arranged, for example in a orthogonal 2D array. Subsequently the wafer stack with the buffer layer 53 on top is etched. At those positions on the buffer layer where no mask is applied, the entire layer is removed. At least a part of the layer, or depending on the etching time and rate, the whole of the layer can be removed. With a highly selective etch the buffer layer can be removed without removing the underlying wafer layer. In an embodiment also isotropic in stead of anisotropic etches can be applied to produce round side walls in stead of vertical ones.

After etching the stack comprises buckets 55 with a depth up till the wafer carrier. At the bottom of these buckets the conductive pads are exposed. A good electrical connection between the piezo material and the conductive pads has to be realised. As only the bottom of the bucket comprises the conductive pad this is challenging. To increase the contact area of the conductive pad, in step 50d an additional layer 56 is provided in/over the buckets. This additional layer 56 comprises electrical conductive material, such as aluminium, to increase the electrical contact of the conductive pads 52. This layer is in an advantage embodiment applied in a thin layer. It can either be grown or provided on top of the stack in the form of a glue or glue like material.

Next, in step 50e, a fluidic material 57 is provided on the wafer stack. This material 57 is in such a way fluidic than it fills the buckets 55 formed in the buffer layer 53. This fluidic material, or glue 57, is electrical conductive to make an electric connection possible between the top of the glue 57, via the additional electrical conductive layer 56 and the conductive pads 52 to the electronic circuitry below the surface of the wafer carrier 51. After application the glue adheres with the conductive layer 56 below. In advantageous embodiment the glue 57 is applied in such a layer and has an acoustic impedance, and thickness that matches the adjacent layers. The glue can be a fine grain electrical conductive glue to make sure the buckets are fully filled to make electrical contact with the conductive pads and to minimise the amount of air in the buckets as this has a negative effect on the acoustic properties of the stack.

During step 50f the piezo electric material is applied on the stack. This can either be a (single) crystal such as gallium orthophosphate ($GaPO_4$) or quartz, Langasite ($LA_3Ga_5SiO_{14}$) or the like, or in an advantageous example a ceramic material such as lead titanate ($PbTiO_3$) or lead zirconate titanate (PZT) or the like. The piezo material can have golden electrodes to ensure connection with the adjacent layers. If PZT is used as a piezo ceramic layer, the acoustic impedance is around 38 MRayls.

As the acoustic impedance of the piezo ceramic is relative high, the ultrasound waves would to a certain degree be reflected at the interface of the medium. To minimise this effect, in step 50g an additional layer 59 is applied, which layer is electrical conductive, and is used as an acoustic matching layer for the outside environment of the probe and the piezo material. Air has an acoustic impedance of around 500 Rayl and human tissue lies between 1,4 MRayl and 1,7 MRayl (except for bone which is much higher). When an additional layer 59 is applied on the stack this layer can be used to acoustically match the layer of piezo material with the outside and the to be measured tissue, organ, arteries, etc. For example a layer having an acoustic impedance of 7 MRayl can match the adjacent layer of the piezo and the outside.

After applying these layers, the stack can be diced in a dicing step 50h. Upon dicing, the whole stack, except the wafer carrier itself, is cut according to the same grid as the remaining material in the buffer layer. In between the individual conductive pads streets 60 are formed with a width in the range between 25 μm and 75μm, more in particular between 25 and 50 μm, and more specific 30 μm. The depth of the cuts/streets 60 is at least up until the buffer layer 57, but in practice around 10 μm deep inside the buffer layer 57 if the buffer layer is for example applied with a 25 μ layer thickness. Upon dicing the individual piezo elements are formed as there are cut according to a 2D grid. Plural individual stacks are created, which form the individual transducer elements. As there is no electrical or even physical contact (due to air in the streets) between the individual transducer elements, they can be operated individually by the electric circuitry below the wafer carrier surface and connected by the conductive pads.

To close the electric circuits, the top side of the stack of individual transducer elements is provided in step 50i with a layer of electric conductive material 61, which layer is then grounded. This layer has besides the function of closing the individual circuits by grounding them, a further function of stabilizing the individual stacks. By applying a grounding layer 61, the individual transducer elements are locked between the wafer carrier and the grounding layer, increasing the stability of the whole transducer unit.

From the detailed description above it is apparent that variations are possible. Different choices for material having the required acoustic properties and dimensions are also possible. Hence, the above described invention has been shown and described with reference to example embodiments, a person skilled in the art will understand that other choices of materials and dimensions are merely details that fall within the scope and in particular the claims of the invention.

CONCLUSIES

1. Werkwijze voor het produceren van een ultrageluid transducer voor gebruik in een ultrageluid beeldvormende inrichting omvattende een veelheid van transducerelementen geordend volgens een tweedimensionaal array op een enkele drager van halfgeleidermateriaal, de ultrageluid transducer omvattende een stapel van lagen, welke werkwijze de stappen omvat van:

het verschaffen van de drager van halfgeleidermateriaal omvattende een tweedimensionaal array van geleidende verbindingselementen, waarbij de drager van halfgeleidermateriaal elektronische schakelingen omvat verbonden met de geleidende verbindingselementen voor verdere verwerking buiten de ultrageluid transducer;

het verschaffen op de drager van een laag omvattende piëzo-elektrisch materiaal, welke het tweedimensionaal array van geleidende verbindingselementen bedekt;

het scheiden van elk van de veelheid van transducer elementen door het zagen van het tweedimensionale array op de drager; en

het verschaffen van een aardingslaag op de veelheid van transducerelementen voor het aarden van elk transducer element; waarbij de werkwijze gekenmerkt is door het verder omvatten van de stap van;

het verschaffen van een bufferlaag tussen de drager en de laag omvattende het piëzo-elektrisch materiaal, waarbij de bufferlaag een dikte bezit die ingericht is voor het zagen van elk van de veelheid van transducer elementen op de drager.

2. De werkwijze volgens conclusie 1, waarbij de werkwijze verder omvat de stappen van:

het aanbrengen van een maskering op de bufferlaag in een patroon overeenkomstig het tweedimensionaal array van geleidende verbindingselementen, en

het etsen van de bufferlaag, waarbij putten gevormd worden overeenkomstig het patroon omvattende de geleidende verbindingselementen.

3. De werkwijze volgens conclusie 2, waarbij de werkwijze verder omvat de stap van:

het verschaffen van een laag omvattende elektrisch geleidend materiaal op de bufferlaag voor het elektrisch verbinden van de laag van piëzo-elektrisch materiaal met de geleidende verbindingselementen in de putten van de drager.

4. De werkwijze volgens conclusie 2 of 3, waarbij de werkwijze verder omvat
5 de stap van:

het verschaffen van een laag omvattende elektrisch geleidend materiaal, in het bijzonder een laag omvattende een elektrisch geleidende lijm, voor het opvullen van de putten omvattende de geleidende verbindingselementen.

5. De werkwijze volgens conclusie 3 of 4, waarbij de laag van elektrisch
10 geleidend materiaal akoestische eigenschappen omvat die ingericht zijn voor het akoestisch afstemmen van de drager met de laag van piëzo-elektrisch materiaal.

6. De werkwijze volgens conclusie 2, 3 of 4, waarbij de werkwijze verder omvat de stap van:

het verschaffen van een laag omvattende elektrisch geleidend materiaal op
15 de bufferlaag, welke verbonden is met de geleidende verbindingselementen in de put.

7. De werkwijze volgens één van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de werkwijze verder omvat de stap van:

het verschaffen van een laag omvattende elektrisch geleidend materiaal tussen de laag van piëzo-elektrisch materiaal en de aardlaag.

20 8. De werkwijze volgens conclusie 7, waarbij de laag omvattende het elektrisch geleidend materiaal akoestische eigenschappen omvat voor het akoestisch afstemmen van de laag van piëzo-elektrisch materiaal met een buitenomgeving.

9. De werkwijze volgens één van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de bufferlaag een laag is welke elektrisch isolerend materiaal omvat.

25 10. De werkwijze volgens één van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de bufferlaag een laag is welke akoestisch transparante eigenschappen omvat.

11. De werkwijze volgens één van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de bufferlaag een aluminiumoxide omvat.

12. De werkwijze volgens één van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de stap
30 van het scheiden van elk van de veelheid van transducerelementen omvat één van de groep omvattende het schrijven, breken, zagen en lasersnijden van het tweedimensionaal array op de drager.

13. De werkwijze volgens één van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de elektronische schakeling omvat in de drager ingericht is voor het elektronisch samenvoegen van een veelheid transducer elementen voor verdere verwerking buiten de ultrageluid transducer.

5 14. Een ultrageluid transducer omvattende een stapel van lagen, geproduceerd door de werkwijze volgens één of meer van de voorgaande conclusies.

15. Een ultrageluid probe omvattende ten minste één ultrageluid transducer geproduceerd door de werkwijze volgens één of meer van de voorgaande conclusies 1 tot en met 12.

10

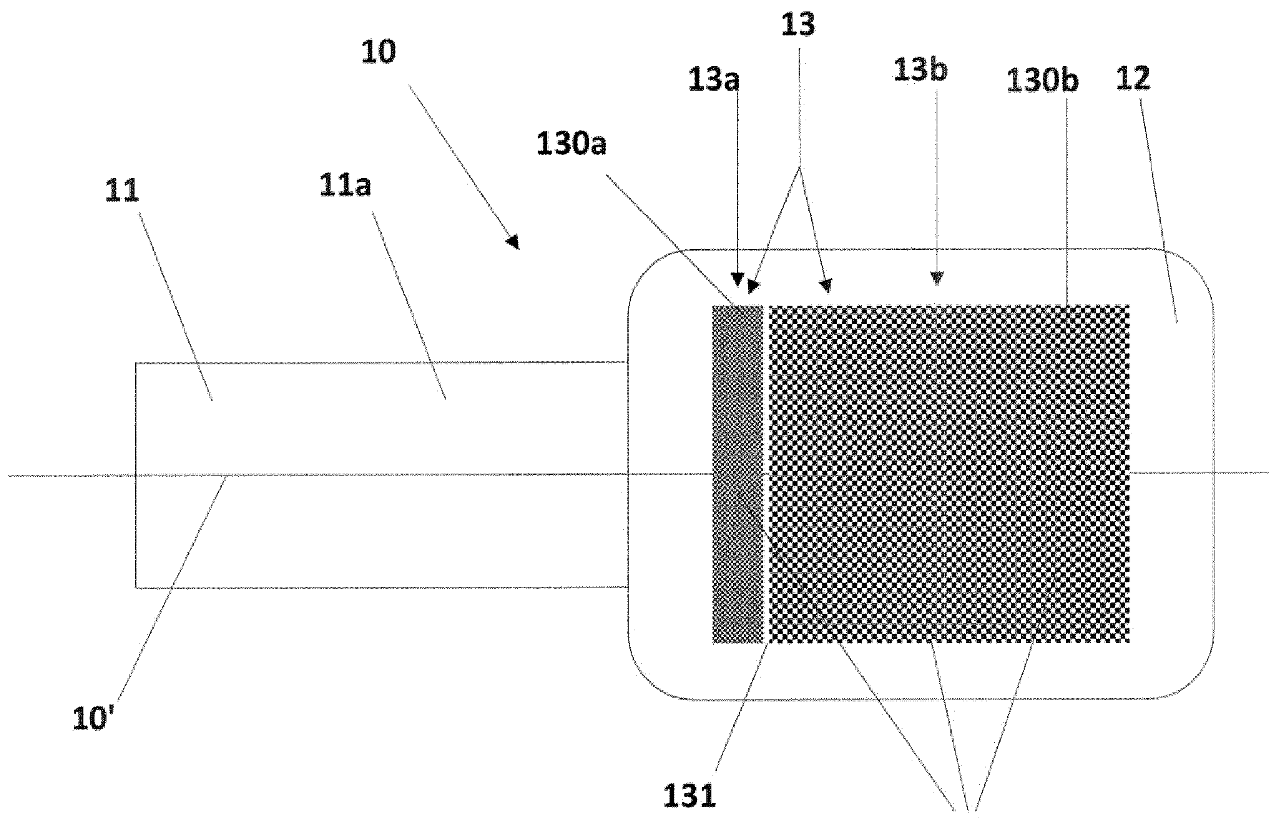

Fig. 1

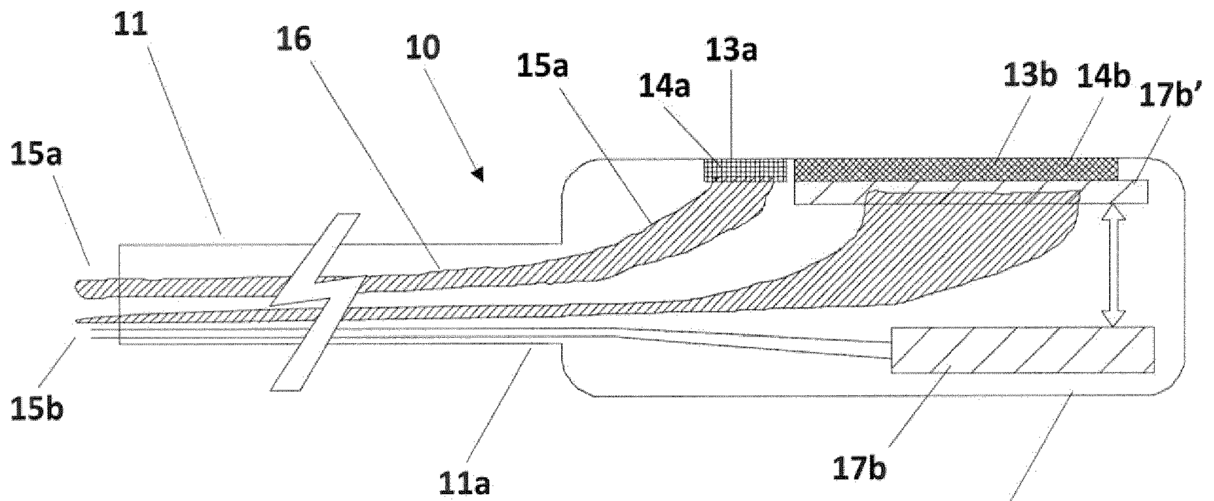

Fig. 2

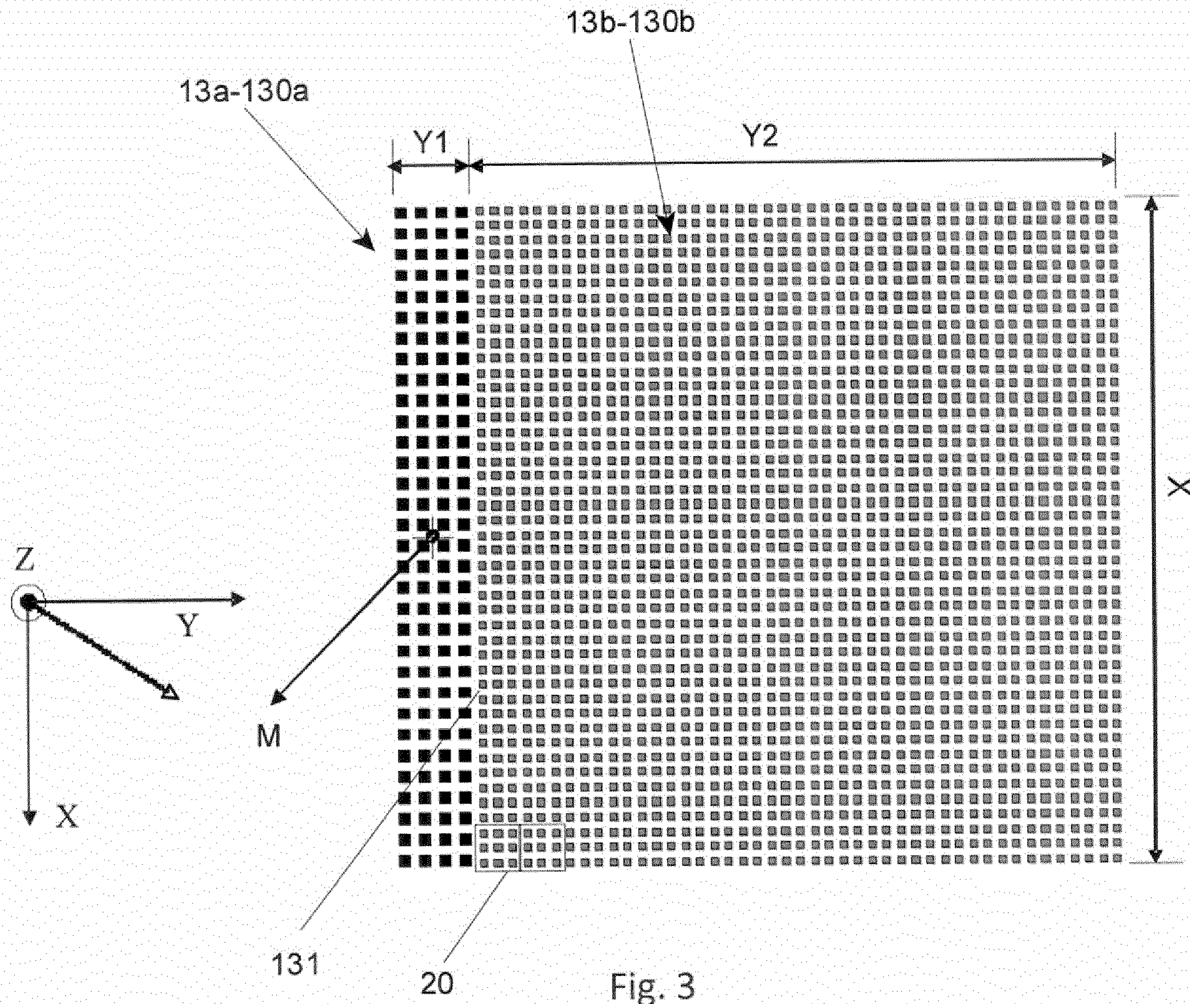

Fig. 3

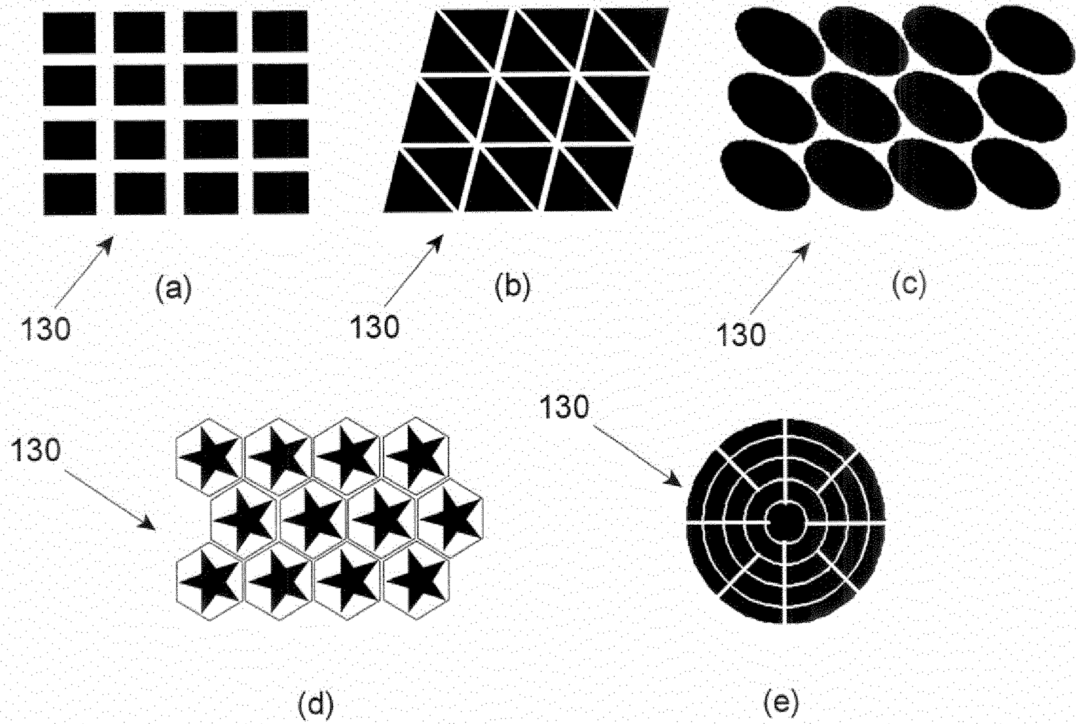

Fig. 4

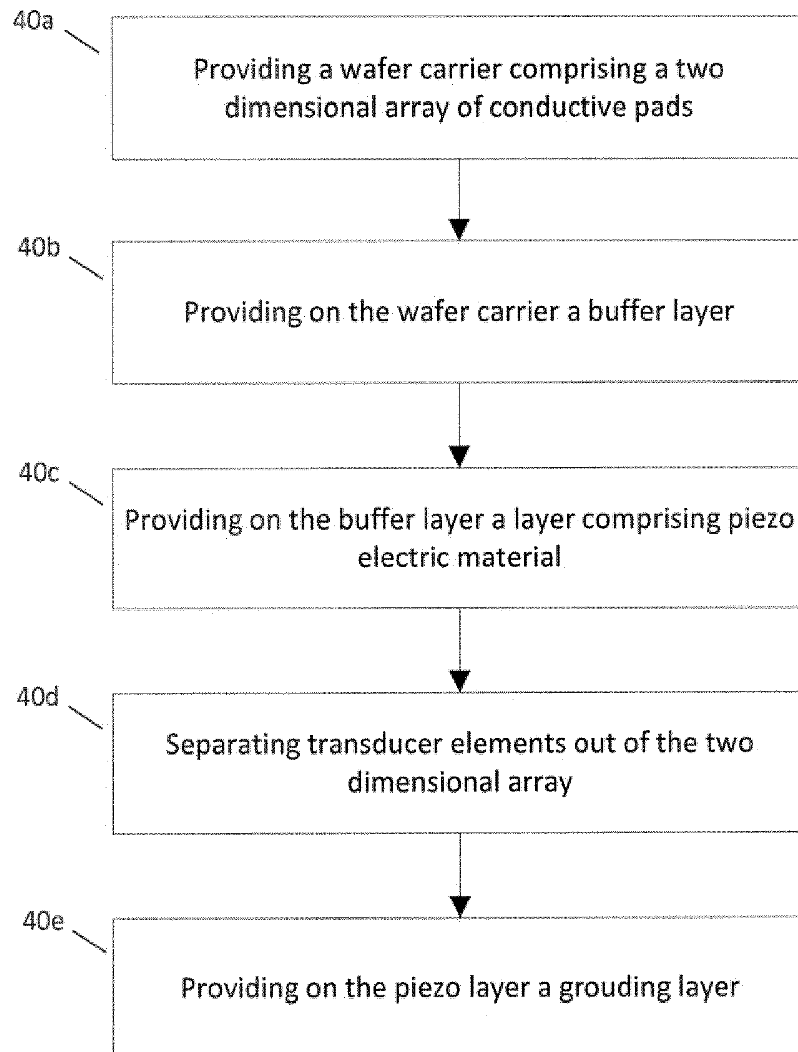

Fig. 5

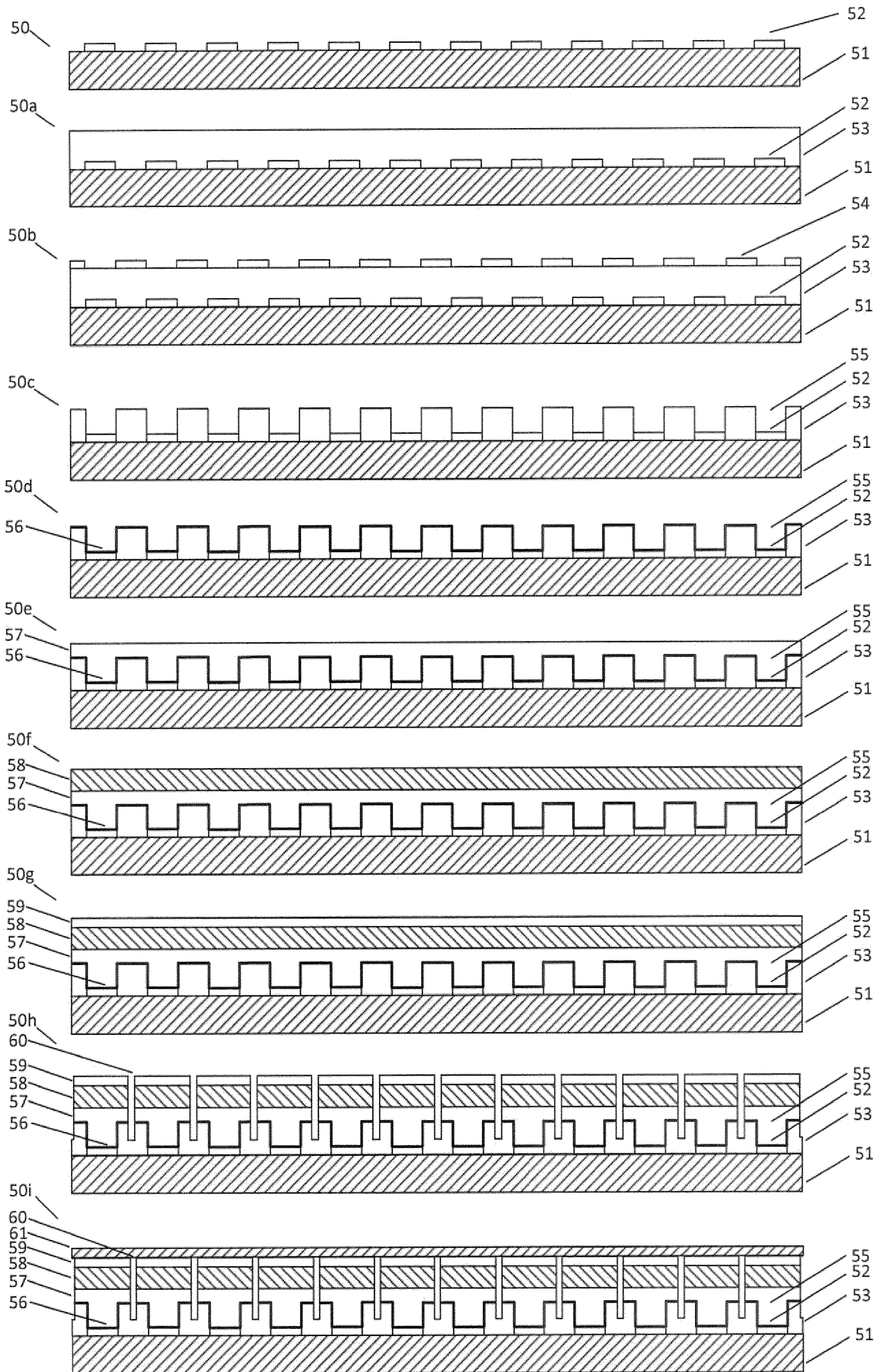

Fig. 6

SAMENWERKINGSVERDRAG (PCT)

RAPPORT BETREFFENDE NIEUWHEIDSONDERZOEK VAN INTERNATIONAAL TYPE

IDENTIFICATIE VAN DE NATIONALE AANVRAGE	KENMERK VAN DE AANVRAGER OF VAN DE GEMACHTIGDE
	241.977
Nederlands aanvraag nr. **2008459**	Indieningsdatum **09-03-2012**
	Ingeroepen voorrangsdatum
Aanvrager (Naam) **Oldelft B.V.**	
Datum van het verzoek voor een onderzoek van internationaal type **30-06-2012**	Door de Instantie voor Internationaal Onderzoek aan het verzoek voor een onderzoek van internationaal type toegekend nr. **SN 58414**

I. CLASSIFICATIE VAN HET ONDERWERP (bij toepassing van verschillende classificaties, alle classificatiesymbolen opgeven)

Volgens de internationale classificatie (IPC)

H01L41/22 **H01L41/18** **A61B8/00** **B06B1/06**

II. ONDERZOCHTE GEBIEDEN VAN DE TECHNIEK

Onderzochte minimumdocumentatie			
Classificatiesysteem	Classificatiesymbolen		
IPC8	**H01L**	**A61B**	**B06B**

Onderzochte andere documentatie dan de minimum documentatie, voor zover dergelijke documenten in de onderzochte gebieden zijn opgenomen

III.	☐	**GEEN ONDERZOEK MOGELIJK VOOR BEPAALDE CONCLUSIES**	(opmerkingen op aanvullingsblad)
IV.	☐	**GEBREK AAN EENHEID**	(opmerkingen op aanvullingsblad)

Form PCT/ISA 201 A (11/2000)

ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND VAN DE TECHNIEK VAN HET INTERNATIONALE TYPE

Nummer van het verzoek om een onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek
NL 2008459

A. CLASSIFICATIE VAN HET ONDERWERP
INV. H01L41/22 H01L41/18 A61B8/00 B06B1/06
ADD.

Volgens de Internationale Classificatie van octrooien (IPC) of zowel volgens de nationale classificatie als volgens de IPC.

B. ONDERZOCHTE GEBIEDEN VAN DE TECHNIEK

Onderzochte mimimum documentatie (classificatie gevolgd door classificatiesymbolen)
H01L A61B B06B

Onderzochte andere documentatie dan de mimimum documentatie, voor dergelijke documenten, voor zover dergelijke documenten in de onderzochte gebieden zijn opgenomen

Tijdens het onderzoek geraadpleegde elektronische gegevensbestanden (naam van de gegevensbestanden en, waar uitvoerbaar, gebruikte trefwoorden)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. VAN BELANG GEACHTE DOCUMENTEN

Categorie °	Geciteerde documenten, eventueel met aanduiding van speciaal van belang zijnde passages	Van belang voor conclusie nr.
X	WO 2007/017776 A2 (KONINKL PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV [NL]; KNOWLES HEATHER [US]; OSSMANN BIL) 15 februari 2007 (2007-02-15) * bladzijde 5, regel 20 - bladzijde 6, regel 13; figuur 1 *	1-4,9, 12,15
A	US 2005/094490 A1 (THOMENIUS KAI E [US] ET AL) 5 mei 2005 (2005-05-05) * alineas [0048] - [0064]; figuren 1-3 *	1
A	US 2009/069686 A1 (DAFT CHRISTOPHER M W [US] ET AL) 12 maart 2009 (2009-03-12) * alineas [0017] - [0048]; figuren 1-3 *	1

☐ Verdere documenten worden vermeld in het vervolg van vak C.

☒ Leden van dezelfde octrooifamilie zijn vermeld in een bijlage

° Speciale categorieën van aangehaalde documenten

"A" niet tot de categorie X of Y behorende literatuur die de stand van de techniek beschrijft
"D" in de octrooiaanvrage vermeld
"E" eerdere octrooi(aanvrage), gepubliceerd op of na de indieningsdatum, waarin dezelfde uitvinding wordt beschreven
"L" om andere redenen vermelde literatuur
"O" niet-schriftelijke stand van de techniek
"P" tussen de voorrangsdatum en de indieningsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur

"T" na de indieningsdatum of de voorrangsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur die niet bezwarend is voor de octrooiaanvrage, maar wordt vermeld ter verheldering van de theorie of het principe dat ten grondslag ligt aan de uitvinding
"X" de conclusie wordt als niet nieuw of niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van deze literatuur
"Y" de conclusie wordt als niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van de combinatie van deze literatuur met andere geciteerde literatuur van dezelfde categorie, waarbij de combinatie voor de vakman voor de hand liggend wordt geacht
"&" lid van dezelfde octrooifamilie of overeenkomstige octrooipublicatie

Datum waarop het onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek van internationaal type werd voltooid

17 oktober 2012

Verzenddatum van het rapport van het onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek van internationaal type

Naam en adres van de instantie
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

De bevoegde ambtenaar

Steiner, Markus

Formulier PCT/ISA/201 (tweede blad) (Januari 2004)

ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND VAN DE TECHNIEK VAN HET INTERNATIONALE TYPE

Informatie over leden van dezelfde octrooifamilie

Nummer van het verzoek om een onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek

NL 2008459

In het rapport genoemd octrooigeschrift	Datum van publicatie	Overeenkomend(e) geschrift(en)	Datum van publicatie
WO 2007017776 A2	15-02-2007	CN 101238506 A	06-08-2008
		EP 1915753 A2	30-04-2008
		JP 2009505468 A	05-02-2009
		US 2010168581 A1	01-07-2010
		WO 2007017776 A2	15-02-2007
US 2005094490 A1	05-05-2005	CN 1767192 A	03-05-2006
		DE 102005039465 A1	04-05-2006
		JP 4960615 B2	27-06-2012
		JP 2006129451 A	18-05-2006
		KR 20060050773 A	19-05-2006
		US 2005094490 A1	05-05-2005
US 2009069686 A1	12-03-2009	GEEN	

Agentschap NL
Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Landbouw en Innovatie

WRITTEN OPINION

File No.	Filing date *(day/month/year)*	Priority date *(day/month/year)*	Application No.
SN58414	09.03.2012		NL2008459
International Patent Classification (IPC) INV. H01L41/22 H01L41/18 A61B8/00 B06B1/06			
Applicant Oldelft B.V.			

This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- ☒ Box No. I — Basis of the opinion
- ☐ Box No. II — Priority
- ☐ Box No. III — Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- ☐ Box No. IV — Lack of unity of invention
- ☒ Box No. V — Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- ☐ Box No. VI — Certain documents cited
- ☐ Box No. VII — Certain defects in the application
- ☐ Box No. VIII — Certain observations on the application

	Examiner
	Steiner, Markus

WRITTEN OPINION

Box No. I Basis of this opinion

1. This opinion has been established on the basis of the latest set of claims filed before the start of the search.
2. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the application and necessary to the claimed invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:

   a. type of material:

   ☐ a sequence listing

   ☐ table(s) related to the sequence listing

   b. format of material:

   ☐ on paper

   ☐ in electronic form

   c. time of filing/furnishing:

   ☐ contained in the application as filed.

   ☐ filed together with the application in electronic form.

   ☐ furnished subsequently for the purposes of search.

3. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4. Additional comments:

Box No. V Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty	Yes:	Claims	2-8, 10, 11, 13, 14
	No:	Claims	1, 9, 12, 15
Inventive step	Yes:	Claims	5-8, 10, 11, 13, 14
	No:	Claims	1-4, 9, 12, 15
Industrial applicability	Yes:	Claims	1-15
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations

   see separate sheet

Re Item V.

1 Reference is made to the following documents:

D1 : WO 2007/017776

2 The present application does not meet the criteria of patentability, because the subject-matter of claims 1, 9, 12 and 15 is not novel.

2.1 Document D1 discloses an ultrasonic transducer comprising a stack of layers and method for producing/assembling the same. The method includes providing a semiconductor carrier with a two-dimensional array of conductive pads (in form of a chip - for reasons of functionality, the chip must have conductive pads to which the connections through the layer thereon connect to), providing on this carrier a layer comprising a piezoelectric material covering the array of conductive pads, separating the layer of piezoelectric material into an array of individual elements by dicing. A layer encompassing through holes to the conductive pads on the carrier (thus without any more specific definition equivalent to the "buffer layer" referred to in claim 1) is also present (indicated schematically in the drawings and also necessary for stability of the element) (p. 5, l. 20 - p. 6, l. 13, fig. 1). From the arrangement, it is obvious that this layer need be and electrically isolating material (otherwise there would be no electrical separation between the contact pads and thus the individual piezo-electric elements). This transducer is to be used in an ultrasonic probe.

2.2 The subject-matter of claims 1, 9, 12 and 15 is therefore not novel.

2.3 D1 is silent about the method of producing the layer with the contact pads. Thus, the subject-matter of claim 2 and claims 3-6 dependent thereon is considered to be novel. This also applies to the subject-matter of claims 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 14, particular details of the buffer layer not being disclosed in D1.

2.4 Whereas it can be considered to be standard practice in semiconductor manufacturing to deposit a layer such as the buffer layer and then etch it using a mask and filling the resulting holes with a conductive material to achieve the conductive pads as disclosed in D1, there is no indication in D1 as to any other details of this buffer layer, i.e. the specific material. That also applies to the detailed construction such as the provision of a conductive layer between the piezoelectric layer and the grounding layer. Acoustic matching of the buffer layer would not be considered when starting from D1, as the acoustic matching layers are provided on the other side of the piezoelectric elements.

2.5 Hence, the subject-matter of claims 2 - 4 is not considered to add anything inventive to that of claim 1 whereas the subject-matter of the remaining claims 5-8, 10, 11, 13 and 14 would be considered to be inventive.