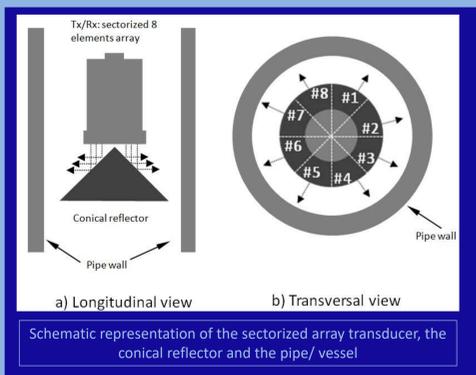




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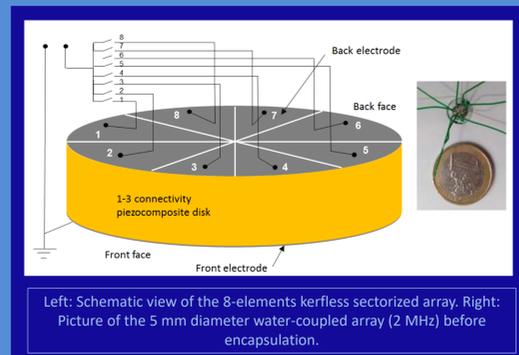
Abstract: This paper describes the design, fabrication, characterization and test of three sectorized array transducers: one for air-coupled operation (400 kHz, 25 mm diameter) and two for water-coupled operation (4 MHz, 10 mm diameter and 2 MHz, 5 mm diameter). The objective is to use these transducers in pulse-echo mode along with a conical reflector to generate a 2D cylindrical acoustic field with angular resolution that can be used for industrial and/or medical ultrasonic endoscopy. Some examples of use of these prototypes to inspect different pipes (size and materials) and to determine both inner diameter and wall thickness are also shown.

I. Sectorized array with conical reflector for endoscopy.

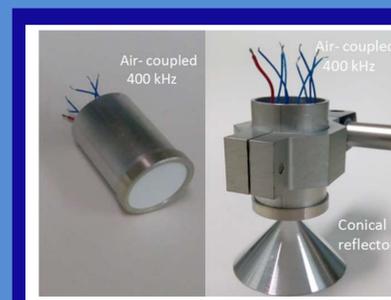


II. Transducers fabrication.

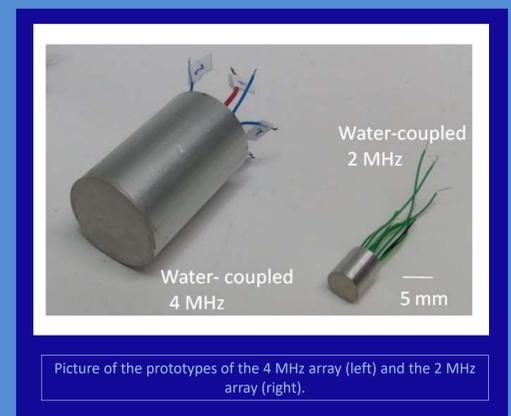
II.a Piezoelectric disk and array elements



II.b Air-coupled array

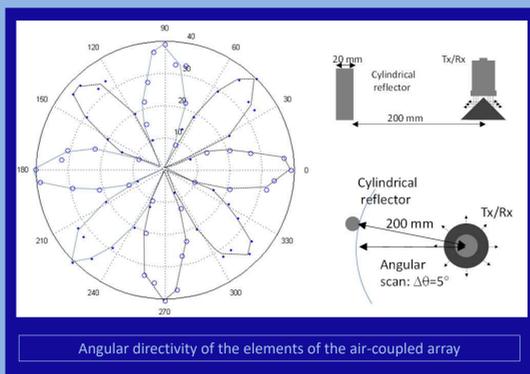
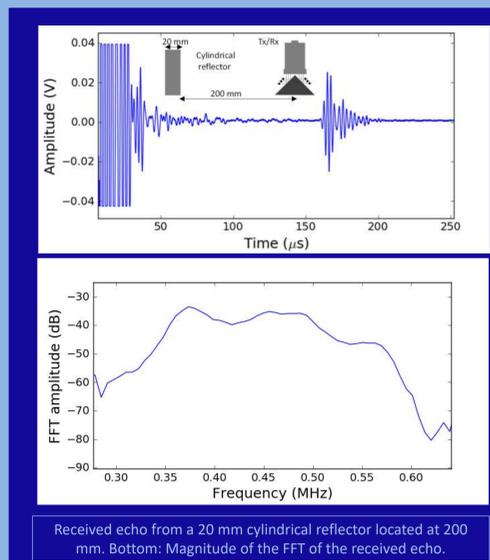


II.c Water-coupled arrays



III. Arrays characterization

III.a. Air-coupled array

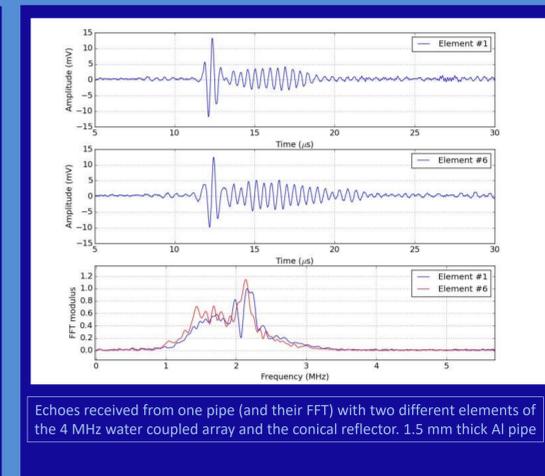
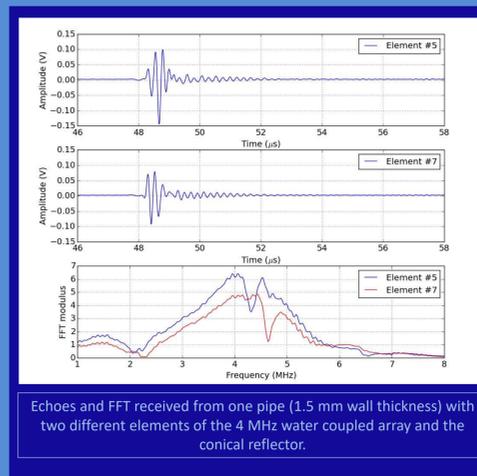
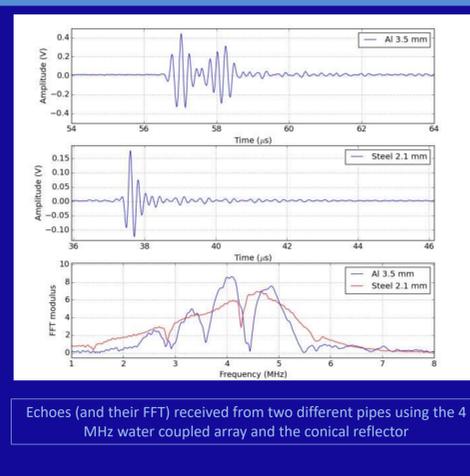
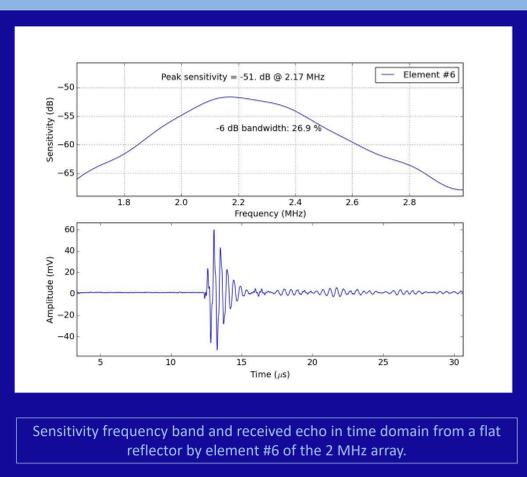


IV. Test of water coupled sectorized array for endoscopy

TABLE I. PIPES USED TO TEST THE WATER-COUPLED ARRAYS

Pipe material	Wall thickness (mm)	Inner diameter (mm)	Wall first thickness resonance (MHz)
Al	1.5	15	2.1
Al	3.5	38	0.9
Steel	2.1	25	1.4

III.b. Water-coupled arrays



VI. Conclusions.

Results confirm the viability of the proposed technique to fabricate air-coupled (400 kHz) and water-coupled (2 and 4 MHz) sectorized arrays with 8 elements using 1-3 connectivity composites. Arrays are used along with a conical reflector to generate a 2D cylindrical acoustic field with improved angular resolution that can be used for endoscopy. Angular resolution of this configuration has been shown for the 400 kHz air-coupled. Presence of this conical reflector does not alter frequency band or pulse shape. This solution has been tested for different pipes, showing that it is possible to obtain pipe inner diameter and wall thickness from time of flight measurements (when echoes do not overlap) or from the analysis of wall resonances (when the echoes appear overlapped).

