

IEC TS 62903

Edition 1.0 2018-01

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Ultrasonics – Measurements of electroacoustical parameters and acoustic output power of spherically curved transducers using the self-reciprocity method

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 17.140.50

ISBN 978-2-8322-5026-6

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

CONTENTS

FC	REWC	RD	5
IN	TRODU	ICTION	7
1	Scop	e	8
2	Norm	native references	8
3	Term	is and definitions	8
4	Svml	ools	12
5		eral	
6		lirements of the measurement system	
Ũ	6.1	Apparatus configuration	
	6.2	Measurement water tank	
	6.3	Fixturing, positioning and orientation systems	
	6.4	Reflector	
	6.5	Current monitor (probe)	
	6.6	Oscilloscope	
	6.7	Measurement hydrophone	15
7	Meas	surement of the effective half-aperture of the spherically curved transducer	15
	7.1	Setup	15
	7.2	Alignment and positioning of the hydrophone in the field	15
	7.3	Measurements of the beamwidth and the effective half-aperture	15
	7.4	Calculations of the focus half-angle and the effective area	16
8	Meas	surements of the electroacoustical parameters and the acoustic output power	16
	8.1	Self-reciprocity method for transducer calibration	16
	8.1.1	Experimental procedures	16
	8.1.2		
	8.1.3	5 1 3	16
	8.2	Calculations of the transmitting response to current (voltage) and voltage sensitivity	17
	8.3	Calculations of the transmitting response at geometric focus to current (voltage)	17
	8.4	Calculation of the pulse-echo sensitivity level	
	8.5	Measurements of the radiation conductance and the mechanical quality factor $Q_{\rm m}$	
	8.5.1		
	8.5.2		
	8.6	Measurement of the electroacoustic efficiency	
	8.6.1	Calculation of the electric input power	18
	8.6.2	Calculation of the electroacoustic efficiency	18
	8.7	Measurement of the electric impedance (admittance)	19
9	Meas	surement uncertainty	19
An	plane	informative) Relation of the average amplitude reflection coefficient on a interface of water-stainless steel and the focus half-angle for a normally ent beam of a circular spherically curved transducer [1, 2]	20
An	nex B (informative) Diffraction correction coefficient <i>G</i> _{sf} in the free-field self- rocity calibration method for circular spherically curved transducers in water	
		ecting attenuation [2, 3, 4]	24

Annex C (informative) Calculation of the diffraction correction coefficient $G_{sf}(R/\lambda,\beta)$ in the free-field self-reciprocity calibration in a non-attenuating medium for a circular spherically curved transducer [2, 3, 4, 7]	26
Annex D (informative) Speed of sound and attenuation in water	.28
D.1 General	. 28
D.2 Speed of sound for propagation in water	.28
D.3 Acoustic attenuation coefficient for propagation in water	. 28
Annex E (informative) Principle of reciprocity calibration for spherically curved transducers [2, 3, 4]	29
E.1 Principle of reciprocity calibration for an ideal spherically focused field of a transducer	29
E.2 Principle of reciprocity calibration of a real spherically focused field of a transducer	30
E.3 Self-reciprocity calibration of a spherically curved transducer	
Annex F (informative) Experimental arrangements	. 35
F.1 Experimental arrangement for determining the effective radius of a transducer [2, 3, 4, 13]	35
F.2 Experimental arrangement of the self-reciprocity calibration method for a spherically curved transducer [2, 3, 4, 13]	35
Annex G (informative) Relationships between the electroacoustical parameters used in this application [13]	37
G.1 Relations between the free-field transmitting response to voltage (current) and the voltage sensitivity with the radiation conductance	37
G.2 Relation of the radiation conductance and the electroacoustic efficiency	38
G.3 Relation of the transmitting response and voltage and acoustic output power	
G.4 Relation of the pulse echo sensitivity and the radiation conductance	38
Annex H (informative) Evaluation and expression of uncertainty in the measurements of the radiation conductance	
H.1 Executive standard	
H.2 Evaluation of uncertainty in the measurement of the radiation conductance	
H.2.1 Mathematical expression	
H.2.2 Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty	
H.2.3 Type B evaluation of standard uncertainty	.40
H.2.4 Evaluation of the combined standard uncertainty for the radiation conductance	42
Bibliography	
Figure A.1 – Relation curve of the amplitude reflection coefficient $r(\theta_i)$ on the interface of water-stainless steel for a plane wave with the incident angle θ_i	22
Figure A.2 – Average amplitude reflection coefficient $r_{av}(\beta)$ on the plane interface of water-stainless steel in the geometric focal plane of a spherically curved transducer vs. the focus half-angle β	23
Figure C.1 – Geometry of the concave radiating surface A of a spherically curved transducer and its virtual image surface A' for their symmetry of mirror-images about the geometric focal plane (x , y ,0)	26
Figure E.1 – Spherical coordinates	. 31
Figure E.2 Function $G_a(ka\sin\theta)$, diffraction pattern $F_0(ka\sin\theta)$ and $F_0^2(ka\sin\theta)$ in the geometric focal plane [7]	
Figure F.1 – Scheme of the measurement apparatus for determining the effective half- aperture of a transducer	

Figure F.2 – Scheme of free-field self-reciprocity method applied to a spherically curved transducer	36
Table A.1 – Parameters used in calculation of the average amplitude reflection coefficient	21
Table A.2 – Amplitude reflection coefficient $r(\theta_i)$ on a plane interface of water-stainless steel for plane wave vs. the incident angle θ_i	21
Table A.3 – Average amplitude reflection coefficient $r_{av}(\beta)$ on plane interface of water-stainless steel in the geometric focal plane of a spherically curved transducer vs. the focus half-angle β	22
Table B.1 – Diffraction correction coefficients G_{sf} of a circular spherically curved transducer in the self-reciprocity calibration method [2, 3, 4]	24
Table D.1 – Dependence of speed of sound in water on temperature [5]	28
Table E.1 – G_a values dependent on $ka\sin\theta$ for $\beta \le 45^\circ$ where $x = ka\sin\theta$ (according to O'Neil [7])	32
Table E.2 – The $(R/\lambda)_{min}$ values dependent on β when $\theta_{max} \ge \theta_{Ga}$ and $\beta < 45^{\circ}$ for $G_a = 0.94$; 0.95; 0.96; 0.97; 0.98; 0.99	33
Table H.1 – Type B evaluation of the standard uncertainties (SU) of input quantities in measurement	41
Table H.2 – Components of the standard uncertainty for the measurement of the radiation conductance using the self-reciprocity method	44
Table.H.3 – The measurement results and evaluated data of uncertainty for five transducers	45

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ULTRASONICS – MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTROACOUSTICAL PARAMETERS AND ACOUSTIC OUTPUT POWER OF SPHERICALLY CURVED TRANSDUCERS USING THE SELF-RECIPROCITY METHOD

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 nongovernmental 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. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62903, which is a Technical Specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 87: Ultrasonics.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
87/652/DTS	87/659/RVDTS

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

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

• terms defined in Clause 3: in bold type.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

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

INTRODUCTION

An ultrasonic transducer is an important acoustic device that can act as a transmitter or a receiver in the applications of medical ultrasound, non-destructive testing, and ultrasonic materials processing. The performance of a transducer is a decisive factor that governs the device's range of applicability, efficiency and quality control in the manufacturing. The mechanisms, transmitting fields, performances, and measurement methods used for these transducers have been studied over the past few decades. However, the electroacoustical characterization and measurement methods applied for spherically curved transducers have not been defined in standard documents for either terms or protocols.

This document defines the relevant electroacoustical parameters for these devices and establishes the self-reciprocity measurement method for spherically curved concave focusing transducers.

ULTRASONICS – MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTROACOUSTICAL PARAMETERS AND ACOUSTIC OUTPUT POWER OF SPHERICALLY CURVED TRANSDUCERS USING THE SELF-RECIPROCITY METHOD

1 Scope

This document, which is a Technical Specification,

- a) establishes the free-field convergent spherical wave self-reciprocity method for ultrasonic transducer calibration,
- b) establishes the measurement conditions and experimental procedure required to determine the transducer's electroacoustic parameters and acoustic output power using the self-reciprocity method,
- c) establishes the criteria for checking the reciprocity of these transducers and the linear range of the focused field, and
- d) provides guiding information for the assessment of the overall measurement uncertainties for radiation conductance.

This document is applicable to:

- i) circular spherically curved concave focusing transducers without a centric hole working in the linear amplitude range,
- ii) measurements in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 15 MHz, and
- iii) acoustic pressure amplitudes in the focused field within the linear amplitude range.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-801:1994, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 801: Acoustics and electroacoustics