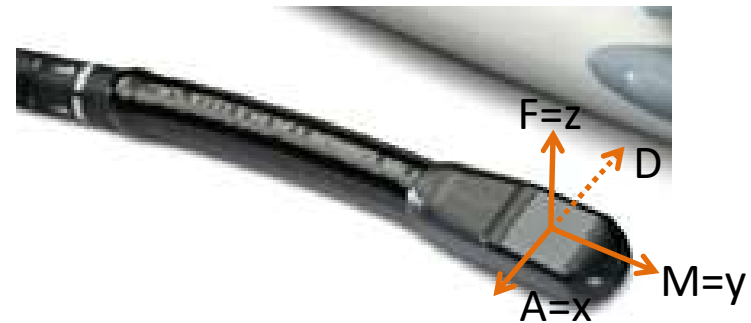
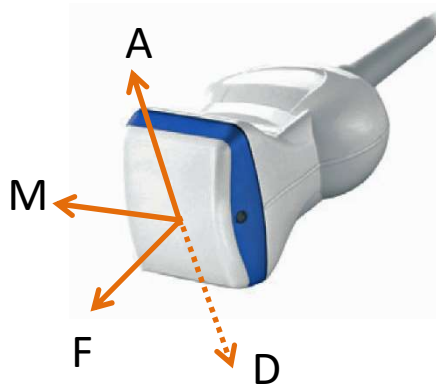
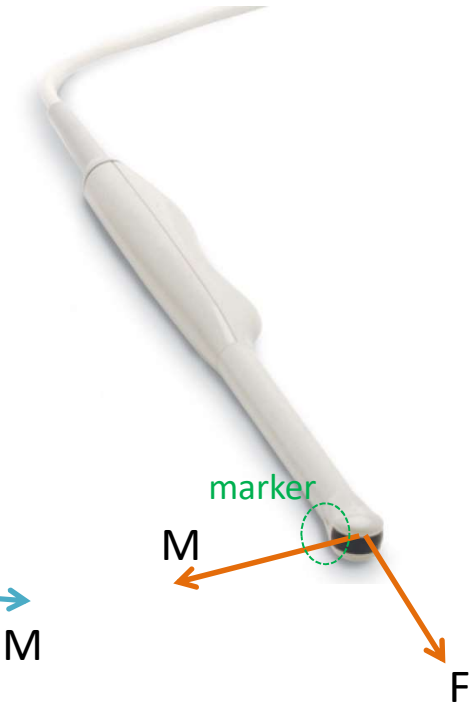
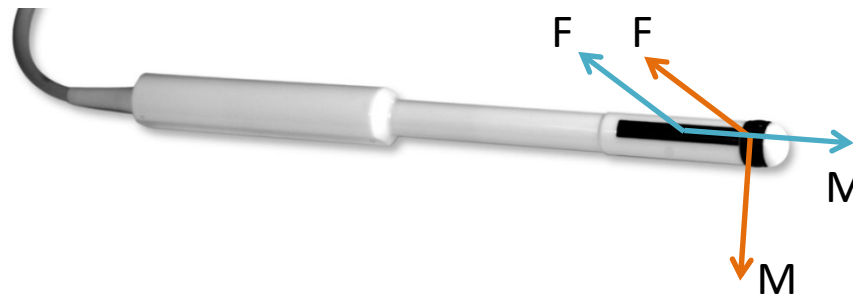
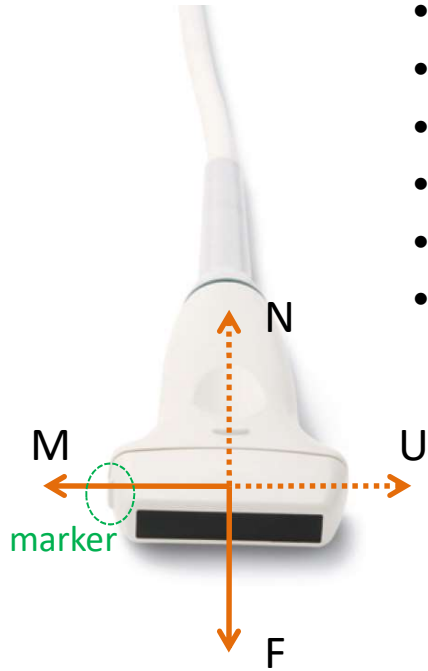
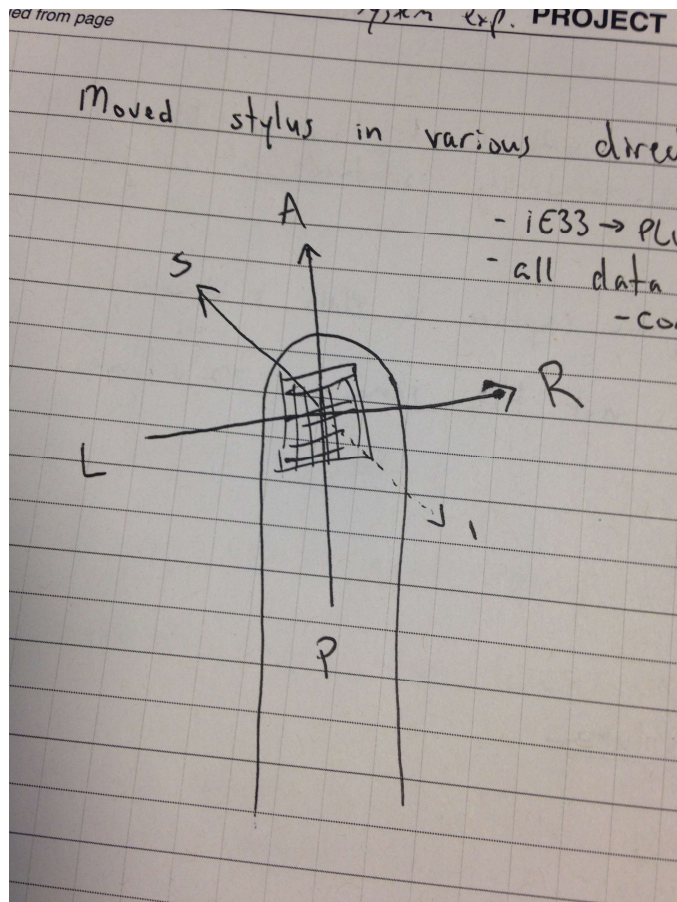


## Transducer axes:

- M = marked
  - U = unmarked = -marked
  - F = far
  - N = near = -far
  - A = ascending = cross(M,F)
  - D = descending = -ascending
- For 3D probes only







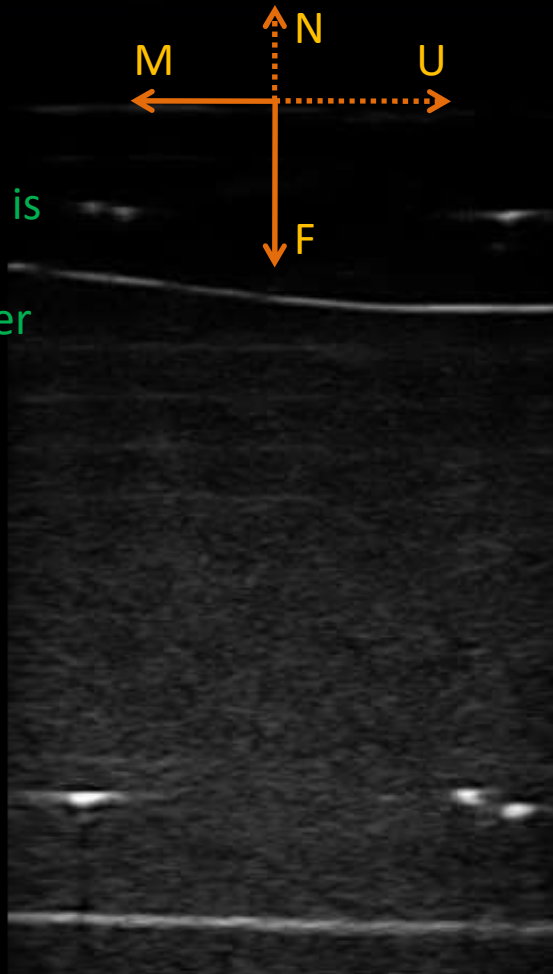
Ablation20100818

L14-5/38-GEN-General

08/18/2010

10:22:49AM

Marker symbol (U) is  
shown at the  
marked/near corner



General

Freq 10.0MHz

Depth 6.0cm

Sector 100%

Gain 51%

FR High

FPS 15 Hz

Dyn 80dB

Persist 2

Map 1

Chroma 0

Power 0

MI (?)

Zoom 100%

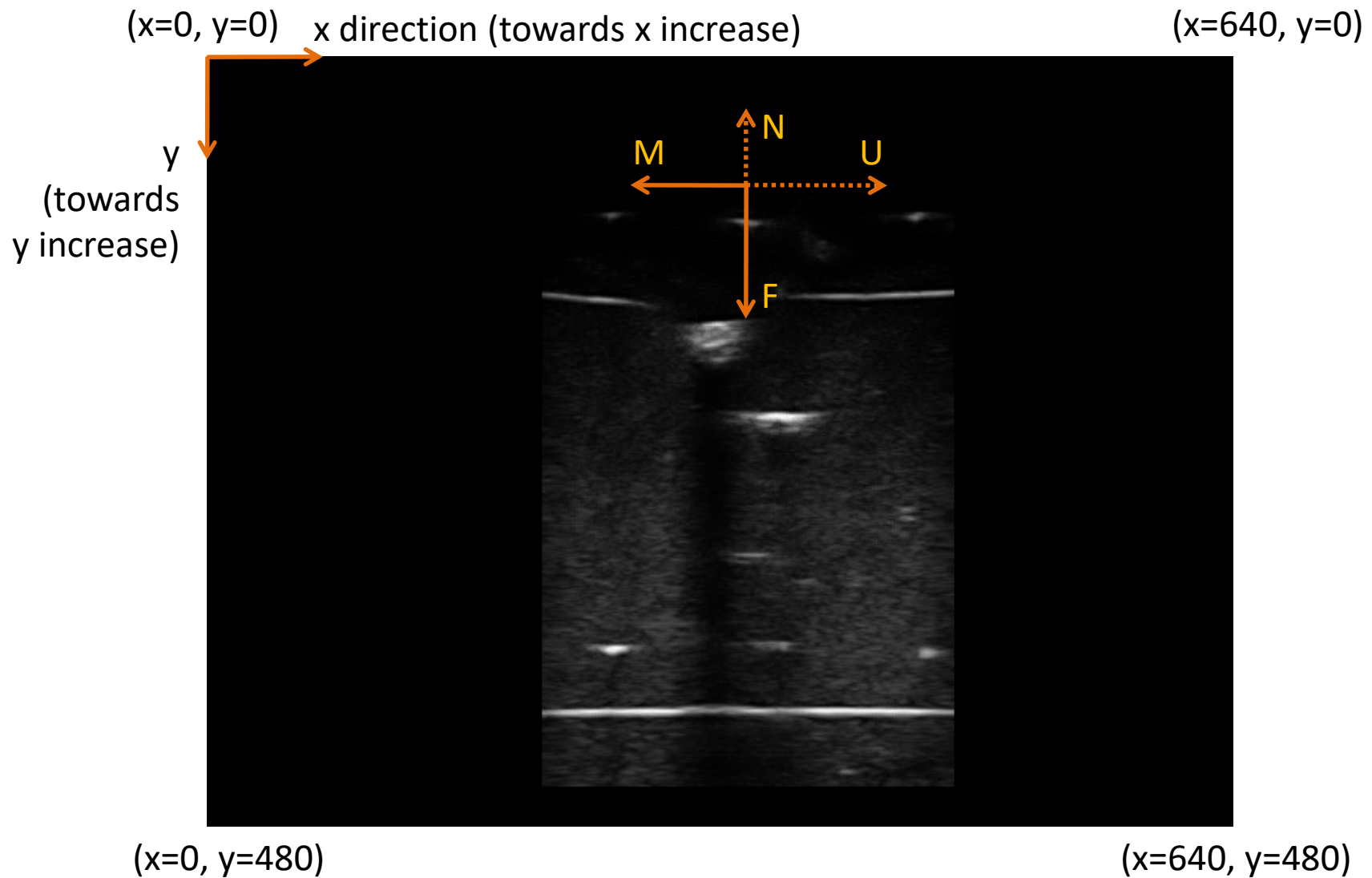
Clarity Med

Investigational Use Only

428 / 428

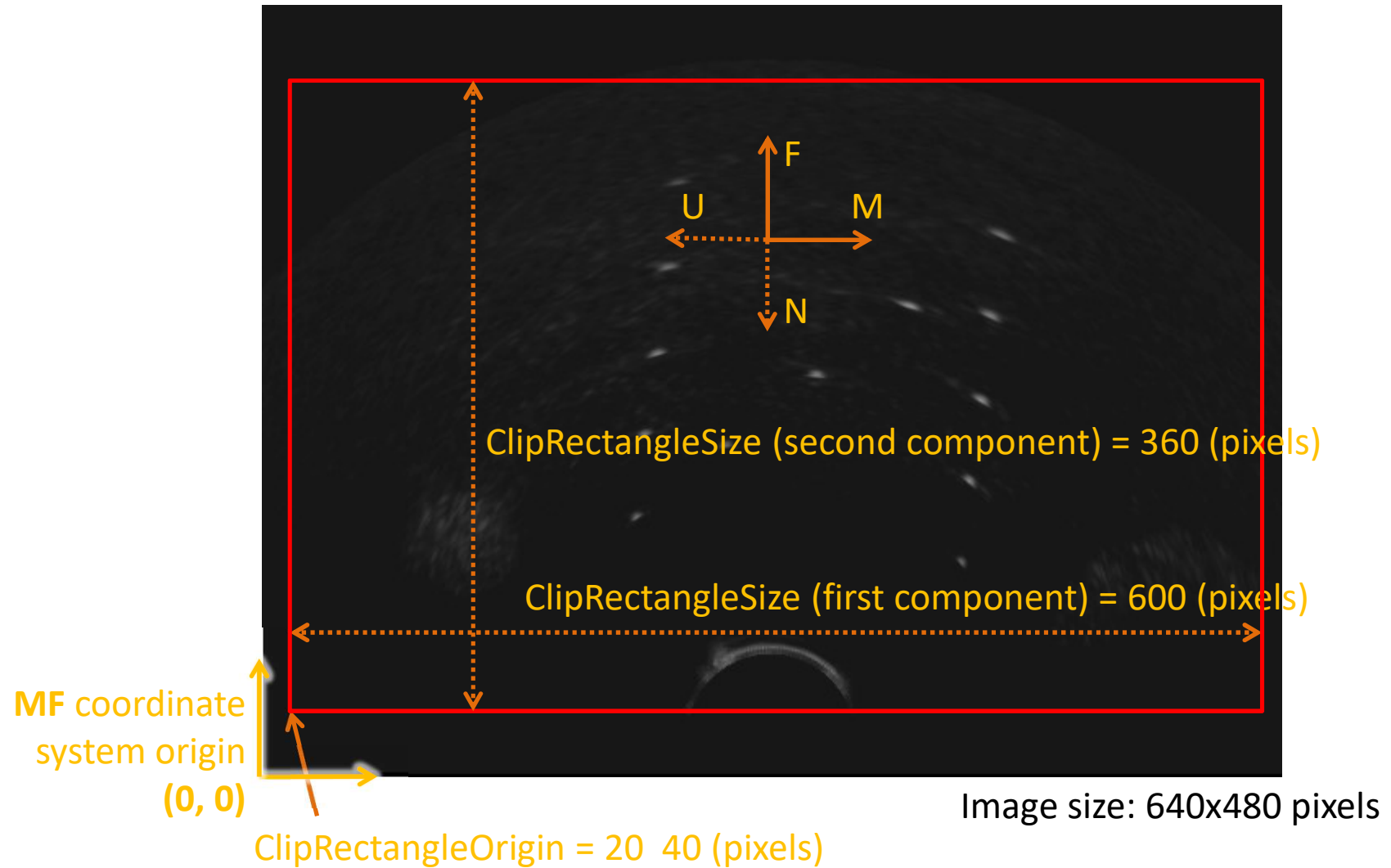
[ 1 ... 428 ]



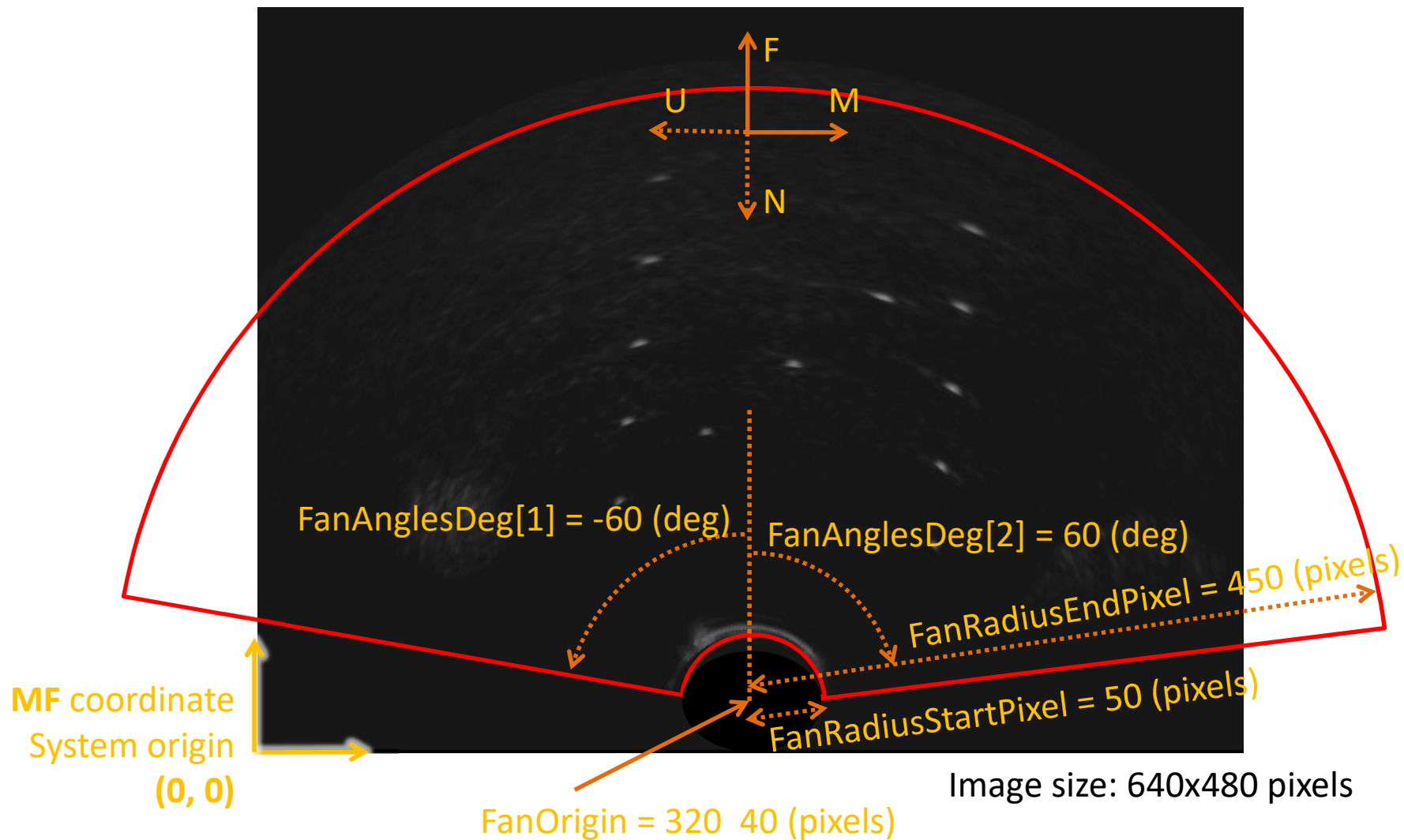


$x=U$   
 $y=F$ 
 => UltrasoundImageOrientation = UF

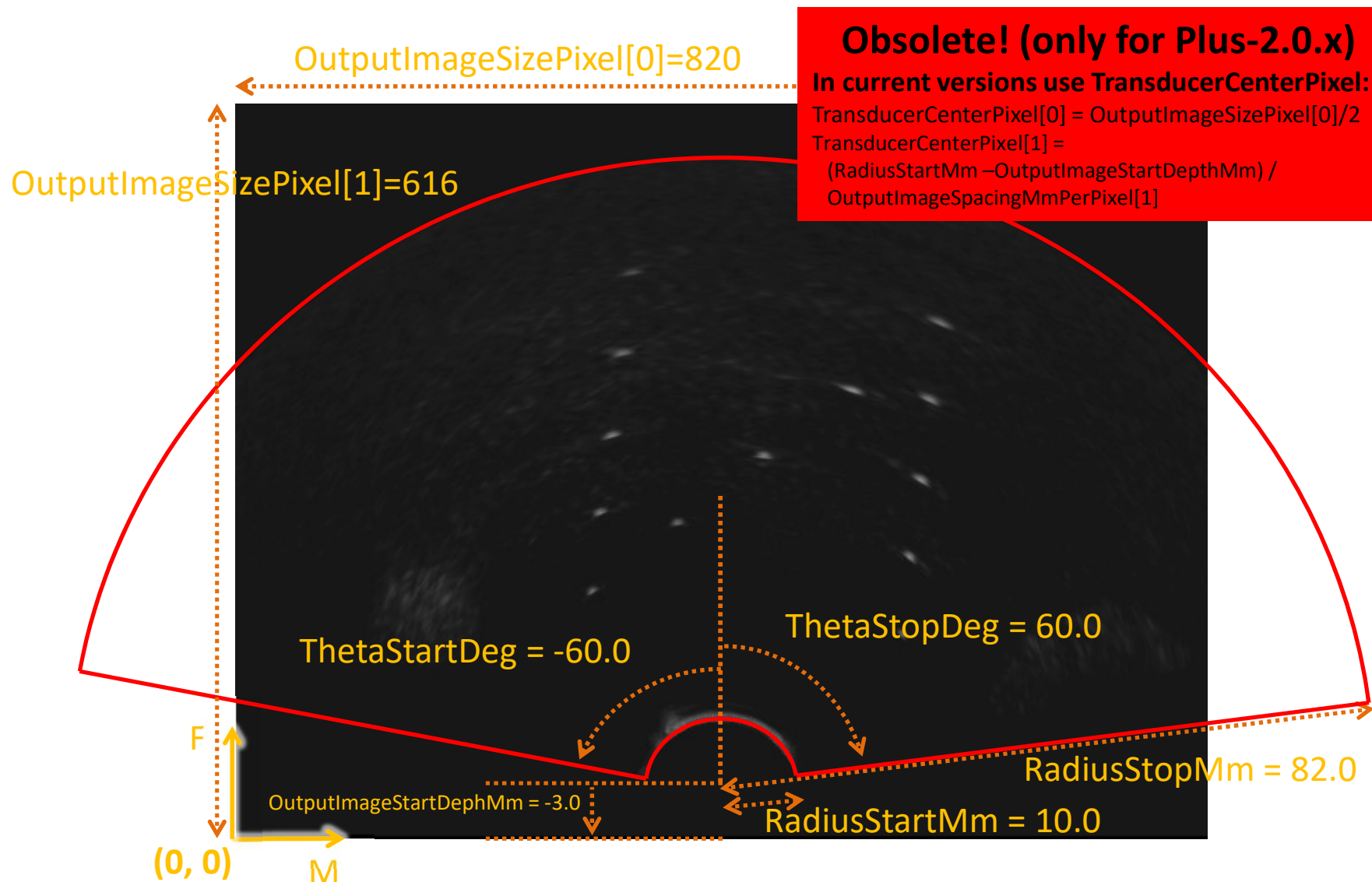
## Defining clipping rectangle for volume reconstruction



## Defining clipping fan for volume reconstruction



## Defining the transducer geometry for RF scan conversion - curvilinear transducer



**Obsolete! (only for Plus-2.0.x)**

**In current versions use TransducerCenterPixel:**

TransducerCenterPixel[0] = OutputImageSizePixel[0]/2

TransducerCenterPixel[1] =

(RadiusStartMm - OutputImageStartDepthMm) /

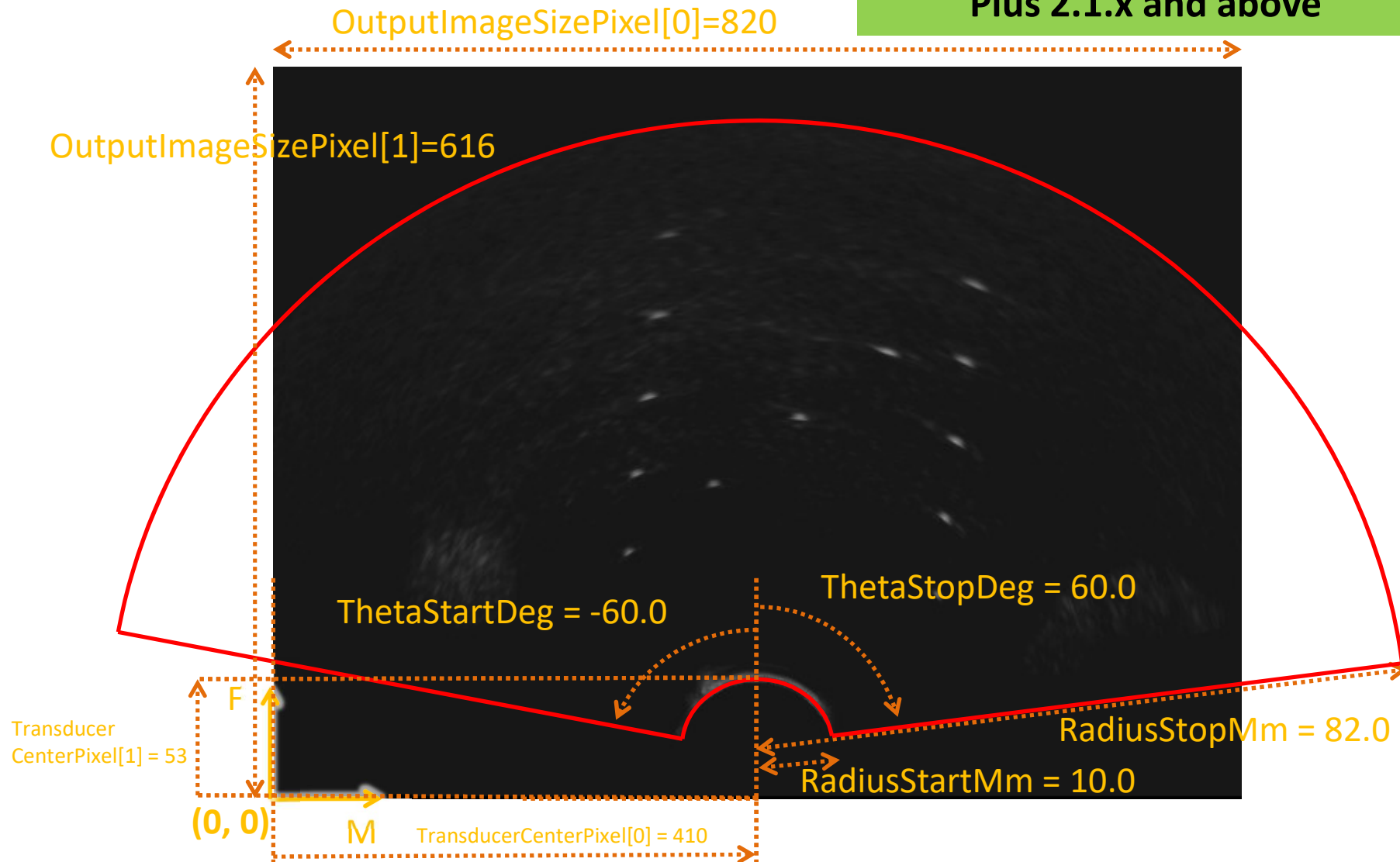
OutputImageSpacingMmPerPixel[1]

TransducerGeometry= " CURVILINEAR"

Output image size in mm = OutputImageSizePixel \* OutputImageSpacingMmPerPixel

## Defining the transducer geometry for RF scan conversion - curvilinear transducer

Plus 2.1.x and above

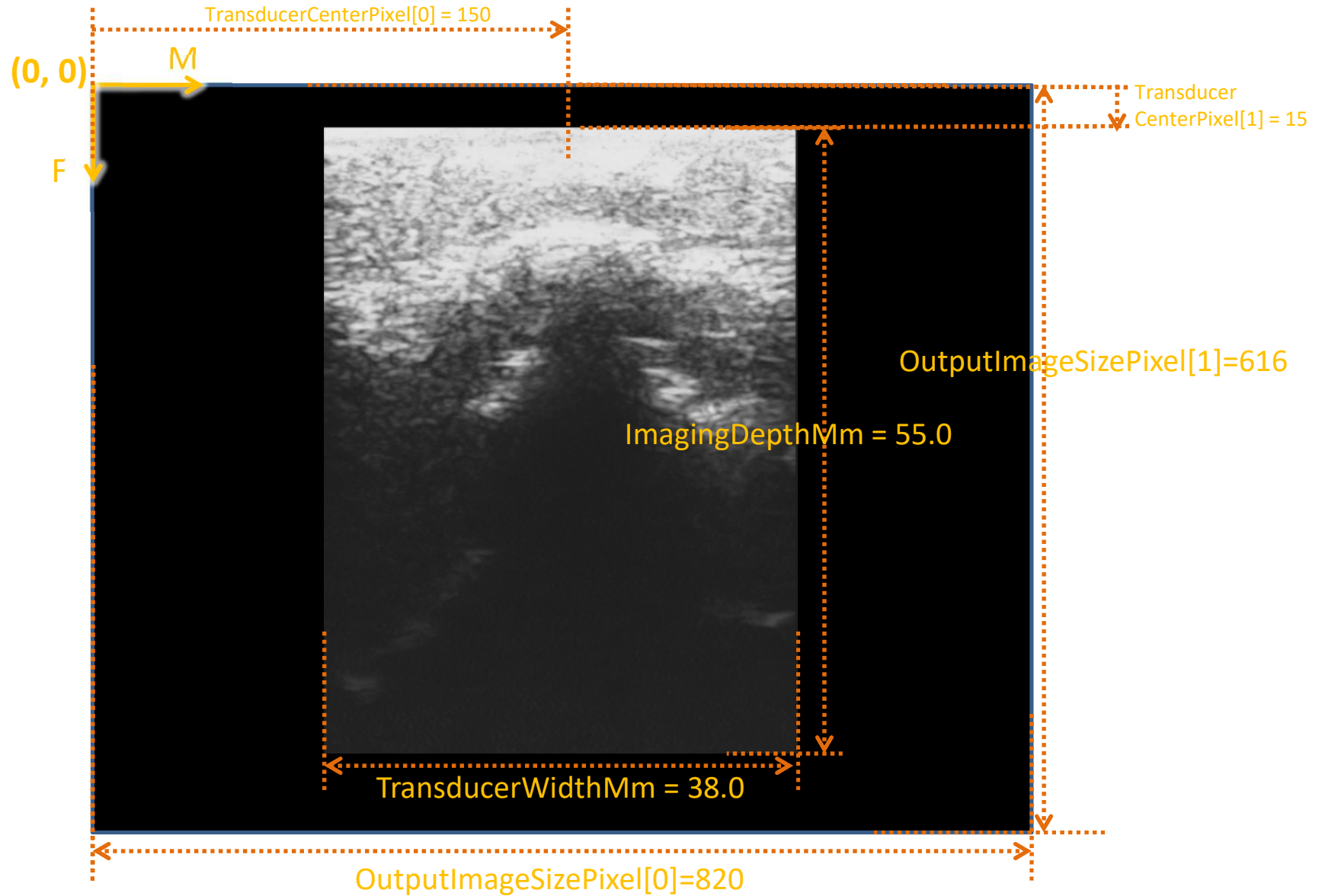


TransducerGeometry= " CURVILINEAR"

Output image size in mm = OutputImageSizePixel \* OutputImageSpacingMmPerPixel



## Defining the transducer geometry for RF scan conversion - linear transducer



TransducerGeometry="LINEAR"

Output image size in mm = OutputImageSizePixel \* OutputImageSpacingMmPerPixel

Source: doc\specifications\UltrasoundImageOrientation.pptx