Core Imaging

wisonic

Setting	Definition	Effect on Frame Rate	Small Abdomen	Medium Abdomen	Large Abdomen	Extra Large Abdomen	Setting
Central Line	Central Line overlay on image. *Allows for precise one-way measurement from transducer head on image.*	None	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	**Central Line**
Hres/HGen/ HPen	Optimization for General Imaging versus Deep Imaging (Penetration)	Low	Hres	Hgen	Hpen	Pen	**Hres/HGen/ HPen**
L/R Invert	Transducer Orientation (Left or Right handed, Red Mark on screen corresponds with transducer notch)	None	Left	Left	Left	Left	**L/R Invert**
THI	Tissue Harmonics - Image processing for the higher frequency that tissue resonates the original transmission frequency (for example, tranducer sends 5MHz, tissue resonates a 10MHz frequency - transducer will only receive the 10MHz signal, greatly reducing noise and unwanted tissue artifacts). Tissue harmonics will enhance near and midfield images, but can wash out deeper field images.	High	ON	ON	ON	OFF	**THI**
SSI	Speckle Reduction - an adaptive algorithm to reduce speckle in otherwise uniform images. SSI can obscure wanted detail.	Low	3	3	3	3	**SSI**
DR	Dynamic Range/Compression - controls how many echo intensities are converted to shades of gray, in other words, how ***many*** shades of gray in your image. Higher DR provides less contrast, but more detail.	Low	150	150	180	180	**DR**
SCI	Spatial Compound Imaging - processes multiple beam angles to form one image. Reduces speckle, optimizes detail.	Low	ON	ON	ON	ON	**SCI**
ExFOV	Expanded Field of View - Larger field of view in far field.	Low	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	**ExFOV**
Chroma	Color tone - Different uniform color tones applied to the grays of the entire image.	None	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	**Chroma**
FOV	Field of View - Controls how much of the field of view is being processed and viewed.	High	90%	90%	90%	90%	**FOV**
U/D Invert	Up/Down Invert - Flips the image upside down.	None	Up	Up	Up	Up	**U/D Invert**
Line Density	Adjusts number of scan lines in an image. Higher level provides higher resolution, but dramatically lowers frame rate.	High	L	L	L	L	**Line Density**
Focus Num	The number of focal points for an image.	High	1	1	1	1	**Focus Num**
Thermal Index	Indicator of the thermal output, and risk, of the beam produced by the transducer. TIB (bone), TIC (cranial, or bone near surface). TIS (soft tissue) should be our setting, but its not available.	None	TIB	TIB	TIB	TIB	**Thermal Index**
Persistence	Image filtering that averages multiple frames together, using more pixels to make up one complete image.	Low	4	4	4	4	**Persistence**
Gray Map	Determines how dark or light each shade of gray will appear. The lower the number, the lighter the overall image, kind of.	None	2	2	2	2	**Gray Map**
AP	Acoustic Power - Adjusts the amount of power the transducer is using to transmit soundwaves.	Low	88%	91%	97%	100%	**AP**
Depth	The intitial depth that each setting is set to. NOT part of the settings, but has the biggest effect on frame rate. The jump between 6cm and 8cm will have a dramatic effect on your frame rate.	High	4 cm	6 cm	10 cm	15 cm	**Depth**