



ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System

USER MANUAL

**LU800 Series for Veterinary (LU800C,
LU800L, LU800M, LU800PA)**

**Ver_03
AS_UI-LU800-01**

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Revision History

Revision	Date
User Manual Revision A: First Edition	2023-6-26
Update the disclaimer, regulatory information, and app operation images.	2025-5-27
Update the disclaimer, regulatory information, and app operation images.	2025-6-6

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(The illustration in user manual uses human organ anatomy as a reference to explain the workflow and corresponding positions for animal ultrasound procedures. The image is intended as a guide for anatomical structures and operational steps.)

I. Using the ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System

A. About This Manual

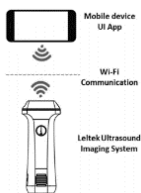
	This document contains the following information: • About the ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System: Describes the product, lists technical specifications, and its intended use. • A Quick Tour: Shows you how to get started and begin scanning. • Using the ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System: Introduces you to the features and concepts, helps you set up your system, and explains the tasks you can perform. • Cleaning & Disinfecting: Explains how to clean and disinfect your System • Safety: Outlines important safety standards, principles, and policies to follow when using the product. • References: Offers information such as product standards, regulatory requirements, terms and conditions, glossary of terms, and acoustic output data.
Target Audience	This document is written for trained medical professionals who operate and maintain user's ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System. It contains instructions and reference material pertaining to the usage and maintenance of the product.

B. Indications for use

The ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System (Model: LU800 Series) is a software-based imaging system and accessories intended for use by qualified veterinary healthcare professionals who have the ability to conduct the ultrasound scan process for evaluation by the ultrasound imaging system or fluid flow analysis of the scanned body. The modes of operation include B mode, M mode, Pulse Wave Doppler (PW) mode, Color Doppler (CF) mode, Power Doppler (PD) mode, and the duplex modes (B+M, B+CF and B+PW). Specific clinical applications and exam types, including:

The clinical environments where the system can be used include physician offices, clinics, hospitals, and clinical point-of-care settings for the diagnosis of pets.

The ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System (Model: LU800 Series) is a portable, software-controlled, handheld ultrasound system used to acquire and display high-resolution, real-time ultrasound data through a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) mobile device.



1. The imaging system software runs as an app on a mobile device.
2. The imaging system software can be downloaded to a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) mobile device and utilizes an icon touch-based user interface.
3. The imaging system consists of a series of wireless transducers employing Wi-Fi-based technology to communicate with traditional tablet/smartphone devices via direct Wi-Fi. This allows the user to export ultrasound images and display them across a range of portable personal devices.
4. The imaging system houses a built-in battery, multichannel beamformer, scan converter and Wi-Fi components.

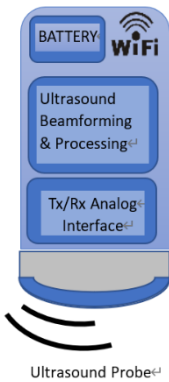
C 、 Ultrasound Imaging System

Description.

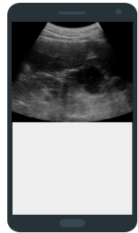
Start to use the LU800 Series

Ultrasound System which include:

- i. Ultrasound Probe
- ii. Ultrasound App
- iii. User's Tablet/Smart phone/PC



Wi-Fi Enable User's Tablet
/Smart phone
/PC



User Interface (APP) for Display

D 、 Ultrasound Probe

	Part Name	Meaning and Purpose
	Probe Cover	Protects the probe.
	Freeze Button	Press this button to pause the image during scanning or to resume a paused image. Blue Light Flashing: Waiting for Wi-Fi connection. Steady: Connected.
	Battery Indicator Light	White light displays the battery level. White Light Flashing: Charging (The light will go off when the battery is fully charged). Steady: Current battery level (4 lights indicate full charge, 1 light indicates low battery).
	Power Button	Press the button to power on the probe and display the current battery level. White light Steady: Probe is in the ON state.
	Type C Port	Used for charging.

1. Power On
 - a Press the power button for 5 seconds.
 - b The power LED is WHITE.
 - c When the power LED is steady in white, Wi-Fi is connected ready.
2. Power Down
 - a When pressing power button for 5 seconds, the system will be turned off.
3. Idle Mode
 - a If the scanner does NOT move for approx. 600 seconds (by default), the ASUS App scanning screen will be freeze and the LED is still blue.

E 、 Status Lights

For the equipment's status lights, please refer to following table:

Parts	Color	Display	Meaning
Freeze button	Blue	Flash	Waiting for connection
Freeze button	Blue	Solid	Wi-Fi Connected
Battery LED	White	Flash	The LED indicator flashes 1 to 4 lights, each representing 25% battery power when charging.

Battery LED	White	Solid	The LED indicator is on from 1 to 4 lights, each representing 25% battery power
Power Button	White	Flash	Power on

1. The light goes off when the battery is full.
2. If battery power is unavailable or if the battery charge level is critically low, disconnect the transducer and charge the transducer.
3. We strongly recommend that the transducer be fully charged before the user starts imaging. To avoid unexpected battery discharge, charge your device at regular intervals, or when the device displays the low-battery warning.
4. Before turning on the transducer, please disconnect the transducer and all peripheral devices. Before turning off the transducer, please end the current exam.

F 、 Ultrasound App

Please download the App

1. The Android Play Store download name is "**ASUS MediConnect**". Links:
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.asus.medical.ultrasound64>



2. The iOS App Store download name is "**ASUS MediConnect**". Links:
<https://apps.apple.com/tw/app/asus-mediconnect/id1611699350>



3. The Windows app can be downloaded directly from the official website
https://www.asus.com/mobile-handhelds/wearable-healthcare/asus-handheld-ultrasound-for-veterinary-care/asus-handheld-ultrasound-lu800-for-veterinary-care/helpdesk_download?model2Name=ASUS-Handheld-Ultrasound-LU800-for-Veterinary-Care

G 、 System Requirements

1. Using the ASUS Ultrasound Imaging System with a mobile device that does not meet the minimum requirements may result in low-quality images, unexpected anomalies, and possibly inaccurate results. The minimum specifications of the mobile device to run the ASUS Ultrasound App are recommended:

Android	Android: OS 9.0 or above Processor: 2GHz ARM-based CPU architecture with 2 or more core processor or higher. Memory: 2G or higher. Supported Wi-Fi capability: Wi-Fi 802.11 a/b/g/n
---------	---

	Display: Resolution (in pixels) of 960 X 640 pixel or higher.
iOS	iOS: 14.0 or above Processor: 2GHz ARM-based CPU architecture with 2 or more core processor or higher. Memory: 2G or higher. Supported Wi-Fi capability: Wi-Fi 802.11 a/b/g/n Display: Resolution (in pixels) of 960 X 640 pixel or higher.
PC	Windows: Windows10 or above Processor: 1.6 GHz ARM-based CPU architecture with 2 or more core processor or higher. Memory: 8G or higher. Supported devices: Wi-Fi 802.11 a/b/g/n Display: Resolution (in pixels) of 1024X768 pixel or higher.

2. Using a mobile device that is too small may not have the necessary resolution for viewing small structures.

H 、 Scanner Specifications

Model	Bandwidth	Depth	Number of elements	Array type	Mode
LU800C	2.0~5.0	30cm	128	Convex	B mode,
LU800L	4.2~12.5	12.6cm	128	Linear	M mode,
LU800M	3.6~8.5	12.6cm	128	Micro convex	CF mode,
LU800PA	1.3~3.7	30cm	64	Phased array	PD mode, PW mode

I 、 Transducer Specifications :

ID (1st number)	Models	Transducer
B	LU800L	L10-5 Linear
A	LU800C	C5-2 Convex
F	LU800M	M8-4 Micro Convex
G	LU800PA	P4-2 Phased Array

J 、 System Dimension

Model	Length x Width x Height (mm)	Weight(with battery)
LU800C	177×71×34mm	305(g)
LU800L	168x58x34 mm	270(g)
LU800M	176x58x34mm	265(g)
LU800PA	174x58x34mm	280(g)

K 、 RF Energy Specification

2.4G :	5G :
- Tx frequency: 2412Mhz-2462Mhz - TX modulation: DSSS/CCK/OFDM - Tx Power: ■ 16dbm @1DSSS ■ 12.5dbm @54OFDM - Rx frequency: 2412Mhz-2462Mhz - Rx Sensitivity: 2.4 GHz: – 94.5 dBm at 1 DSSS	- Tx frequency: 5180Mhz-5825Mhz - TX modulation: OFDM - Tx Power: ■ 12dbm @54OFDM ■ Rx frequency: 5180Mhz-5825Mhz - Rx Sensitivity: - 5 GHz: –89 dBm at 6 OFDM

L 、 Battery Specification

Item	Specification
Description	Rechargeable Li-ion Battery Pack
Capacity	3000mAh
Battery Life	300 discharge cycle
Battery Manufacture	SHENZHEN SAI JIAO YANG ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD
Battery Model	703590
Cell Types	Prismatic cell
Battery Dimensions	93mm*35.5mm*7.2mm
Safety	UN38.3, EN IEC 62133

M 、 Storage Limits

Probes must be operated, stored, or transported with the parameter outline as follows: Ventilate the room without corrosive gases.

Item	Operational	Storage/Transport
Pressure	700 hPa (525 mmHg) to 1060 hPa (795 mmHg)	700 hPa (525 mmHg) to 1060 hPa (795 mmHg)
Humidity	15% to 95% non-condensing	0% to 95% relative humidity/≤90% RH
Temperature	0°C to 35°C	-20°C to 50°C / -20°C to 50°C

N 、 Maintenance

If this product is not functioning properly, you can contact your local dealer or reach out to the manufacturer via email on the following page:
<https://www.asus.com/support/product/contactus/services/questionform/>

O 、 Trouble Shooting

Issue	Solution
LED indicator flashing and could not turn off the device.	When low battery state, please plug in the adapter to charge the device then could turn off the device.
Wi-Fi could not be connected.	When LED indicator of the device (transducer) is not on, the device (transducer) may be low battery state and need to be charged by an adapter. When LED indicator of the device (transducer) is blinking, the device (transducer) maybe need to do power reset and reconnect the device (transducer) via Wi-Fi. Please check is there no any background in screen or other apps had been enabled.
App has been enabled but could not be display an image.	Please check there is no background in the screen or other apps had been enabled first. It should do repower on the device(transducer) and reconnect the device(transducer) via Wi-Fi then re-enable App.
App has been into image page, but it would be immediately swapped to Wi-Fi connected selection page.	Please disconnect Wi-Fi first and delete the current App, then reinstall and enable the App.
The screen may display unclearly white image in very short time when the product has been used long-term in the environment of high static.	The status is in normal condition, and would not affect essential performance, interfere with diagnosis also without basic safety consideration, please set up the product in the environment without high static.

About the Ultrasound Imaging System

II. About the Ultrasound Imaging System

A. Start to use ultrasound app

1. Ultrasound gel is a type of conductive medium that allows a close bond between the skin and the probe or transducer, causing the waves to transmit directly to the underlying tissues and the areas to be imaged. It is formulated to reduce static and act as a coupling agent.

Application interface design	
Home – Android tablets as an example	
	(a) Current connected ultrasound probe (b) Continue to scan with current connected probe (c) List of probes ever connected (d) Start scanning (QR code Scan) (e) Edit current patient exam (f) Review exams (g) Setting
	(h) Connection Percentage Progress (i) Exit the App
Home – Android phones as an example	
	(a) Current connected ultrasound probe (b) Continue to scan with current connected probe (c) List of probes ever connected (d) Start scanning (QR code Scan) (e) Edit current patient exam (f) Review exams (g) Setting
	(h) Connection Percentage Progress (i) Exit the App
Homepage, Patient Information	

	(a) Back button (b) Edit patient information (c) Download Worklist button (only appears when a user enters this page from the homepage) (d) Save button (e) Show detailed table check box
--	--

Homepage, Patient Information: DICOM Worklist Server Setup

	(a) Back button (b) Configure DICOM server (c) Set search criteria (d) Initialize DICOM server button (e) DICOM server connected status (f) DICOM server setup information
--	--

Homepage, Patient Information: DICOM Worklist C-Find Criteria

	(a) Enter your search criteria (b) Scan the barcode button (c) Search ultrasound image modality only check box (by default) (d) Search for the Download & Cancel button
--	---

Home, Patient Information: DICOM Worklist Server Settings

	(a) Edit the server information Option: Institution Name and Station Name (b) Test the server C-ECHO response
--	---

button

(c) Save the DICOM server settings

Home, Patient Information: DICOM Worklist Server Settings

(a) Current DICOM server setting information

(b) DICOM server connect/disconnect button

(c) Add new DICOM server button

Homepage, Patient Information: Saved Exams

(a) Patient information records

(b) Delete button to delete patient records

(c) Button of exporting images/videos of one saved exam

(d) Search function for saved exams

Home, Patient Information: View

(a) Button of exporting images/videos of current exam

(b) Current exam patient information

(a) Delete button to delete on of the images/videos

(b) Images/videos preview

Homepage, patient information: Batch management

(a) Select all images/videos to export

(b) Select export stored images (DICOM: Optional)

(c) Delete

(d) Export button (with DICOM: optional).

(e) Share function for images/videos via internet

Home, Patient Information: Export the report

(a) Logo (can be edit/changed)

(b) Patient information

(c) Added images to be exported

(d) Place to take notes

(e) Place for signature

(f) Export report button

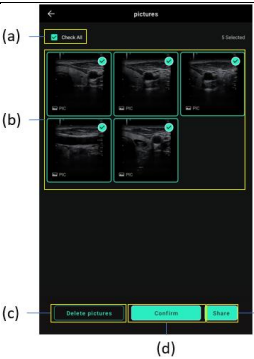
(g) Share current report via internet

Homepage, Patient Information: Export Report (selected image)

(a) Select all images to export the report

(b) Select stored images

(c) Delete

	(d) Confirmation button (e) Share function for images via internet
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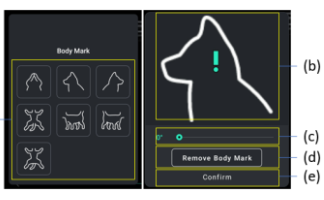
Annotation & Measurement, Storage, Recovery & Playback: Pause/Scan

	(a) Scan: A group of buttons in the scan state (b) Pause: A group of buttons in the pause state
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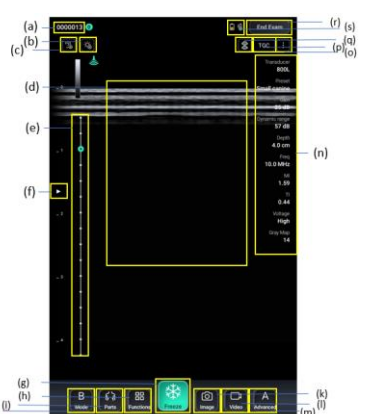
Parameter Adjustment: Adjust the parameters and select the body mark to be scanned

	(a) Function keys (b) The name of the feature (c) Cancel button (d) Adjust the progress bar
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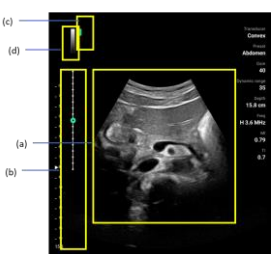
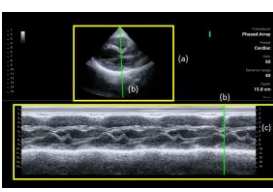
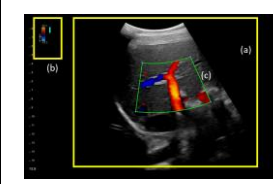
Annotation and measurement: Body mark marking

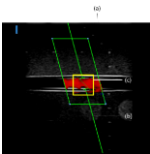
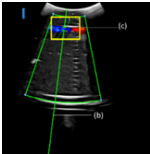
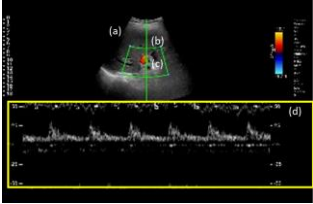
	(a) Marked images of body mark (b) An image of a body mark marker with a position marker (c) Adjust the position of marker (d) Remove the marker (e) Confirmation button
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Parameter adjustments, image displays, and gestures: Scanning

	(a) Patient ID (b) IQ scan (c) Voice recognition (d) Scanned image (e) Depth selector (f) Focus point marker (g) Freeze button (h) Parameter tuning button (i) Preset (j) Mode button (k) Instant image capturing button (l) Instant video recording button (m) Advance setting button (n) Probe information (o) More functions (p) TGC control button (q) Dual screen button (r) End exam button (s) Probe physical information.
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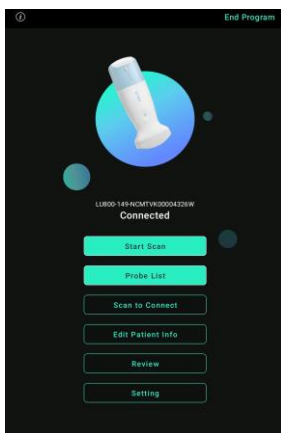
Parameter adjustment, image display and gestures: mode

B Model		(a) Image view (b) Depth gauge (c) Mirror marker (d) Grayscale bar
M mode		(a) Images in B mode (b) M-line (c) Image in M mode
CF mode		(a) Image view (b) Color scales bar (c) Region of Interest (ROI)

PD (Power Doppler) mode			Except for a certain color, which is used to represent the intensity of blood flow, everything else is the same as in CF mode.
Pre-select PW Gate Location (optional)	Linear 	Convex 	a) CF mode image b) LOI (Line of Interest) c) Gate location, beam/steering angles adjustment
PW (Pulse Wave Doppler) mode (Optional)			a) Paused CF mode image b) LOI (Line of Interest) c) Gate location, beam/steering angles adjustment d) The range between the time base line, vertical baseline and meter for blood flow value

Start a new inspection

Home page



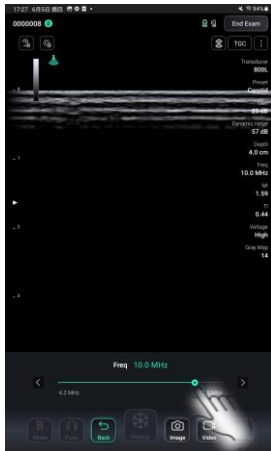
Step 1: After enabling ASUS MediConnect, select "Probe List" to select the probe, or "Continue to Scan" / or "Start to Scan" to scan the probe's QR code to wire the probe.

Step 2: When the selected probe is connected, the reading progress will be displayed.

Features in the home page

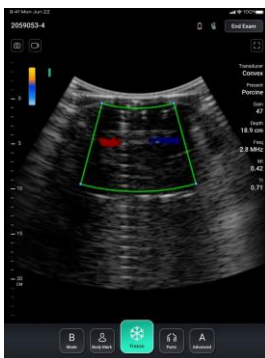
1. **End Program:** Click this button to exit the ASUS MediConnect app.
2. **Start Scan:** Users can click the "**Connect Probe**" button to go directly to the scanning page without having to re-connect the probe to Wi-Fi.
3. **Probe List:** Users can manually select ultrasound probes in the Wi-Fi settings page.
4. **Scan to Connect:** Scan the QR code. Scan the QR code on the probe and connect it via Wi-Fi.
5. **Edit Patient Info:** Go to the Edit Patient Info page with a  button that allows the user to download the Worklist or the latest record from the server. When a user wants to download data, the first thing to do is to set up a worklist server. If an existing server exists, users can also edit, delete, or connect it directly.
6. **Review:** When this button is clicked, the system will be redirected to the "**Saved Exam**" page, allowing the user to review previously saved exam data.
7. **Setting:** Application settings.

Scan (Activate) :



Step 3: Start scanning now. An ultrasound image appears on the screen and the user can start scanning.

Step 4: Select the function button below in mode B and adjust the parameter value. (Above is a diagram of clicking "Frequency")



Step 5: Switch to CF mode

Scan (activate) the function

Mode Selection:

1. Press B to select B mode, which is a 2D ultrasound image display that highlights the ultrasonic echo.
2. Press CF and the system will select the CF mode and the speed and direction of blood flow will be displayed as a color map overlay on the 2D image. The colored flow will be displayed in a local area (ROI), and the user can adjust its size and position.
3. By pressing M, the system will select the M mode and the diagnostic ultrasound will display the time change of the echo, with the echo generation interface displayed on one axis and the time displayed on the second axis, recording the interface near and far from the sensor.
4. Press PW to enter the pre-selected PW Gate **position (optional)**. **Select the LOI**, adjust the location and gate size to be in the CF mode in advance.
5. Press PW Enter and the system will select PW (Pulse Wave) Doppler mode **(optional)**, which is a moving

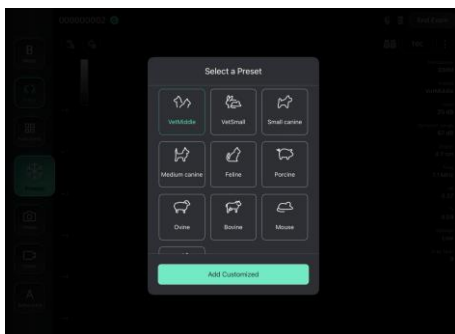
object that changes the sound baud properties. By transmitting short, fast sound pulses, it is possible to accurately measure the real-time blood flow velocity at a certain location.

6. When the PD is pressed, the system selects the PD (Power Doppler) mode, which is used to display details of blood flow with power intensity, especially blood flow in the blood vessels within the organs, which are difficult or impossible to obtain through standard color Doppler.

Parameter adjustment:

7. **Depth:** The presentation of depth is related to the frequency of ultrasound. High frequencies represent shallower penetration depths, and low frequencies represent deeper penetration depths.
8. **THI: (Tissue Harmonic Imaging)** This is a signal processing technique. It provides a special focusing method to collect ultrasound waves to obtain a focus that meets the requirements.
9. **Frequency:** The frequency of the ultrasonic carrier transmitted and received by the transmitter.
10. **Gain:** The digital gain is used to adjust the brightness of the image.
11. **Persistence:** A time-smoothing function for ultrasound imaging. Continuous images are averaged when displayed, reducing the variation of images between frames, and therefore reducing the temporal resolution of the images. You can use this function to adjust different image processing degrees to reduce image noise and make the image more detailed, and 0 means that this function is off.
12. **Enhancement:** Image enhancement processing
13. **FPS:** Frames Per Second. There are three different modes including Power Saver, Balanced, and High Performance, and you can choose different image smoothness through the modes.
14. **TGC:** Time Gain Compensation. As sound waves penetrate tissues within the body, they are able to compensate for the attenuation of the transmitted beam. The purpose of TGC is to ensure that the brightness is consistent throughout the image from top to bottom.
15. **Advanced Settings:** When the user presses this button, a list of different advanced settings buttons will appear depending on the mode they have selected.
16. **Dynamic Range: When the user** presses this button, the user is able to set how they want the sensor to represent the echo intensity in grayscale. A large area means that more grayscales will be displayed on the screen, presenting a more complete and smoother image. A small area displays less grayscale, rendering black-and-white images in a high-contrast manner.
17. **Grayscale Map:** When the user presses this button, it adjusts the grayscale of the ultrasound effect, which is similar to changing the dynamic range of the ultrasound image, but with a difference. The dynamic range will change the overall number of gray scales, and the gray map will adjust the brightness and darkness of each white/gray/black coating depending on the intensity of the ultrasonic signal.
18. **Freeze Timer:** When the user presses this button, the system selects the number of seconds for each still image.
19. **L/R:** When this feature is enabled, the image will be flipped horizontally.
20. **Color PRF:** When the user presses this button, it represents the time between two pulses, which is calculated in units of time. Its parameters include the time when the pulse "starts" and the listening time when the sensor is "turned off".

21. **Color Gain:** It adjusts the amplification of the color Doppler signal, affecting the brightness and sensitivity of the displayed flow information.
22. **Steering Angle:** The angle at which the ultrasound is scanned.
23. **Color Wall Filter: Filters** out low-frequency or high-frequency Doppler signals.
24. **Color Threshold:** Removes the specified color range portion of the image.
25. **LOI Angle:** The LOI angle is the same as the ROI angle in CF mode.
26. **PW Enter:** When the user clicks this button, it will enter PW mode. Maintain the previously set LOI position and parameter values (PW Gate, PW Gain, PW Angle).
27. **PW Exit:** When the user clicks this button, the CF mode will be returned.
28. **PW Angle:** Used in CF mode images to align the calibrator along the angle of the vessel wall, and to perform velocity measurements after alignment.
29. **PW Baseline:** The PW mode image is horizontally displaced up and down according to the baseline position corresponding to "0".
30. **PW Reverse:** When this function is enabled, the image will be displayed vertically flipped in PW mode according to the baseline position corresponding to "0".
31. **PW Gate:** Adjust the interval size for flow measurement, and the acoustic processing should cover the full vascular width. Larger intervals may contain signals from adjacent blood vessels.
32. **PW PRF:** When the user presses this button, it represents the time between two pulses, which is calculated in units of time. Its parameters include the time when the pulse "starts" and the listening time when the sensor is "turned off".
33. **PW Gain:** Removes or strengthens portions of the PW image that are within the specified brightness range.
34. : Select the preset that you want to scan. Users can directly click on the preset button they want to scan in the part to get the parameter settings of this part. Users can also add custom preset.



(Preset selection for reference only.)

Multimedia:

35. : Instant recording of several ultrasound images into a video.
36. : Instant capturing of an ultrasound image.

Time out:



Step 6: Press Freeze button to stop the scanning, or restart the stopped scanning. When the image is paused, the last 200 images can be seen. Annotations can be added here. You can save frozen images so that they can be viewed again in the future. The measurement function allows you to take range and length measurements.

Features that are in pause

1.  : Tap a note to add one or more text notes and move them to any position on the ultrasound image, or delete them individually by pressing and holding them.
2.  : Provides an image of the body mark to the user to mark the location of the scan.
3.  : Save an ultrasound image. This ultrasound image can be exported in a couple of image formats. Including DICOM **(optional)** format.
4.  : By clicking on the Measure tool, the user can select Angle, Distance, Indication, Marker...etc. and Clear All. Click Ellipse to measure the area and perimeter of the ellipse. By clicking on the distance, the user can pull out a certain length anywhere on the ultrasound image, mark and measure the distance. Click on the indication and the annotation will clearly point to the marker's location. Click on the marker location. They can be deleted individually by long-pressing. Click **“Clear All” to clear all angles, distances, indications, markers...etc.** on the ultrasound image.
5.  : Create a video using 200 ultrasound images in the staging space. The user can adjust the number of images and set the video time (the default is 3 seconds).

Universal:

Step 7: Click End Exam, the diagnosis is finished, and the system will automatically return to the home page.

Generic features

List:

1.  : Users can click on the project information: **about the program, copyright, user manual, users can view the** company name, application version, website, material source, OpenCV license agreement, copyright

notice, etc.

2. **Retrospective:** After entering the retrospective page in the current diagnosis, you can choose one of the historical images or videos to review. Press  **Export**, the user can click to export the report **or export** the file. Click Export file batch management, users can choose to delete or export multiple images (available formats: .jpg, .png, .bmp and .dcm, .dcm is **optional**) **or movies (provided format: .mp4) to mobile device memory, or DICOM (optional)**. The file is uploaded to the DICOM server. By clicking Export Report, the user can export the patient information from a diagnosis, selected images, measurement information, notes, signatures and date fields as a PDF file.
3. **Edit Patient Information:** This page is used to enter and store patient information into a local database. By default, the current patient's name is "Quick ID". Images and videos will be kept in the records of each patient's examination. The default value of the item in the current edit patient information screen is the value stored in the local database, and the newly edited data can be updated to the local database by pressing the save button in the upper right corner.

Other:

4. : Whether in "**Pause**" or "**Scan**" mode, you can add a center dotted line on the ultrasound image.
5. : Whether you are in "**Pause**" mode, "**Scan**" mode, or under the review page, you can zoom in on the ultrasound image displayed in the center of the screen to view it in full screen.
6. **End Exam:** When the user clicks End Exam, the diagnosis ends, and the time spent on that diagnosis is billed and logged. Update the saved test to change the status of the current test record from In Progress to Closed and show the time spent on diagnosis. You can choose to leave the inspection to return to the first page or leave without reservation and return to the first page before automatically creating a new inspection.

*** Additional features**

1. **DICOM (optional):** Capture real-time images can be stored in medical image format (.dcm), which is accompanied by more complete image-related information.
2. **Mode button combination in scan state (optional):**
 - Case 1 (when CF, PD, and PW are not selected): B mode and M mode are available in scanning mode
 - Case 2 (when CF, PD and PW are optional): B mode, M mode, CF mode, PD mode are available in scanning mode, and PW Gate position and PW mode are pre-selected

B. Ultrasound Gels

2. Ultrasound gel is a type of conductive medium that allows a close bond between the skin and the probe or transducer, causing the waves to transmit directly to the underlying tissues and the areas to be imaged. It is formulated to reduce static and act as a coupling agent.
3. Ultrasonic gel is usually composed of propylene glycol, water and occasionally a dye. The dye is mostly for aesthetic purposes. The gel is usually clear and thick, and a slightly sticky. This means the gel

- does not drip or run off after application to the skin. Post procedure, the gel can be wiped off with ease.
4. Do NOT use non-recommended gels (lubricants). These may damage the probe and void the warranty.
 5. Ultrasound Gels should NOT contain any of the following ingredients, which have the potential to damage the probe.
 - a Olive oil
 - b Methyl or ethyl parabens (para hydroxybenzoic acid)
 - c Dimethyl silicone
 - d Iodine
 - e Lotions
 - f Lanolin
 - g Aloe Vera
 - h Mineral oils
 - i Methanol, ethanol, isopropanol alcohol, or any other alcohol-based gels
 6. During the ultrasound Imaging diagnostic procedure, the examiner shall wear ""patient examination gloves"". A patient examination gloves are disposable devices intended for medical purposes and are worn on the examiner's hand or fingers to prevent contamination between patient and examiner.

III. SAFETY

A. Contraindications and Warnings



1. Warnings:
 - a DO NOT immerse the probe into any liquid beyond the immersion level. Never immerse the probe connector into any liquid.
 - b Do NOT use in a patient who would be harmed caused by applying ultrasound.
 - c DO NOT drop the probe or subject them to other types of mechanical shock or impact. Degraded performance or damage such as cracks or chips in the housing may result.
 - d Do NOT modify this device without authorization.
 - e Do NOT use the probe with high frequency surgical equipment. Doing so may damage the equipment.
 - f Do Not use the product close to strong electromagnetic field, electromagnetic wave and magnetic environment. There is possibility of measurement errors or damage to the product.
 - g Do not operate this system in the presence of flammable gases or anesthetics. Explosion can result. The system is not compliant in AP/APG environments as defined by IEC 60601-1.
 - h To avoid risk of electrical shock hazards, always inspect the transducer before use. Check the face, housing, and cable before use. Do not use if the face is cracked, chipped, or torn; the housing is damaged; or the cable is abraded.
 - i Do Not charge the battery near a fire or heater.
 - j Never attempt to open a transducer or a transducer connector.
 - k All the contraindications and warning are well concerned by following the regulation of EN ISO 14971:2019 with related report.
 - l MR Unsafe items should not enter the MRI scanner room. Patients with MR Unsafe devices should not be scanned
2. Information security:
 - a When using Ultrasound App, it is the user's responsibility to protect their own security credentials (e.g. passwords) and the patient's persona information (e.g. name and so on).
 - b The confidential information is assured as follows:
 - c The scanner contains no patient-identifiable information.
 - d When the scanner connects to a wireless network.
 - e The data transferred between the smart device and the ASUS Ultrasound App is encrypted.
 - f Image data contains no patient or user identifiable information and is transmitted in unencrypted form. If you want this data encrypted, connect to a:
 - g Wi-Fi network where only trusted parties are permitted. The Wi-Fi network encrypts all image data sent from other Wi-Fi networks.
 - h Wi-Fi Direct network. The Wi-Fi Direct network encrypts all image data, and because

no other users are on the Wi-Fi Direct network, the image data is confidential.

3. Network Security:
 - a We recommend that user secures this network using WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access). User will be trained medical professionals (e.g., doctors, nurses, technicians) with previous training in ultrasound. Images produced by the probe are transmitted wirelessly to the user's device (tablet/smart phone/personal computer). °
 - b As following actions could present new risks to patients, operators, and third parties. It is your organization's responsibility to identify, analyze, evaluate, and control these risks:
 - c Changing network configurations.
 - d Connecting to additional networks or disconnecting from existing networks.
 - e Upgrading to new equipment or updating existing equipment.
 - f Using an untrusted wireless access point may allow malware to see your information or perform harmful actions, even to hack communications between the devices. For security purposes, the user is suggested to:
 - g Use secure passwords.
 - h Use secure wireless equipment using the latest firmware and software, and secure protocols.
 - i Lock your smart devices.
 - j Integrity of the data transmitted between the smart device and the Ultrasound App is assured as follows:
 1. Authenticated encryption prevents malicious users from intercepting and modifying data.
 2. Integrity checks ensure completion and validity of data received. If any data is incomplete or invalid, it is discarded.
 3. TCP channels used over Wi-Fi ensures that data is delivered correctly. For transmitting image data, a TCP channel is used.
 - k This Ultrasound imaging system only one device connection to it at a time. When a smart device directly connects to the system, it disallows other user from connecting, and reduce DoS (Denial of Service) attacks. If the communication is disrupted, the device continues to monitor itself and shuts down after a period of inactivity. The alarm/error message will show up in the Ultrasound App if Wi-Fi connection is weak.
1. Product Safety
 - a Please read this information before operating your ultrasound system. It applies to the device, the transducers, and the software. This section covers general safety information that applies only to a specific task and is included in the procedure for that task. Please follow the following requirements:
 - b Product Safety
 - c Warnings contain information important for the safety of both you the operator, and the patient.
 - d Be aware of possible damage to the product that may void your warranty or service

- e contract or lose patient or system data.
If a part of the system is known or suspected to be defective or incorrectly adjusted, cease use of the system until repairs are affected. Operating the system with defective or incorrectly adjusted components could expose you and/or the patient to safety hazards.
- f Do not leave children unattended with the system. The transducers pose a choking hazard due to small, detachable parts and the transducer cable is a strangulation hazard.
- g Under no circumstances attempt to remove, modify, override, or frustrate any safety device on the system. Interfering with safety devices could lead to serious personal injury or death.
- h Do not misuse the system - use the system only for its intended purposes. Do not use the system with any product that not designated by manufacturer as compatible with the system. Operation of the product for unintended purposes, or with incompatible products, could lead serious injury or death.
- i If the system or the transducer appears to be malfunctioning, immediately cease use and contact your Local representative.
- j Responsibility for configuring the device in accordance with an institution's security policies lies with the user. Notifications and alerts from third-party applications may interfere with an exam.
- k Do not use the system for any application until you are properly trained on its safe and effective operation. If you are unsure of your ability to operate the system safely and effectively, refrain from use. Operation of the system without proper and adequate training could lead to fatal or other serious personal injury.
- l Refrain from using the system with patients without adequate understanding of its capabilities and functions. Using the system without such understanding may compromise the system's effectiveness, as well as the safety of the patient, you, and others.
- m Only use this system if you have read, understood, and know all the safety information, safety procedures, and emergency procedures contained in this "Safety" section. Operating the system without proper awareness of safety use could cause fatal or other serious personal injury.

2. Product Compatibility

- a Do not use your system in combination with other products or components, unless expressly recognized by the manufacturer as compatible.
- b For information about such products and components, contact local representative.
- c Changes or additions to the system should be made only by either the manufacturer or third parties expressly authorized by the manufacturer to do so. Such changes and additions must comply with best engineering practice and all applicable laws and regulations with the force of law within the jurisdictions concerned.

3. Electrical Safety
 - a I Ultrasound equipment in normal operation, as with other medical electronic diagnostic equipment, uses high-frequency electrical signals that can interfere with pacemaker operation. Though the possibility of interference is slight, be alert to this potential hazard and stop system operation immediately if you note interference with a pacemaker.
 - b When using additional peripheral equipment that is to be interconnected by functional connection, the combination which considered to be a medical electrical system. It is your responsibility to comply with IEC 60601-1 and test the system to those requirements. If you have questions, contact your Local representative.
 - c Patient-applied parts meet the standard IEC 60601-1. Applied voltages exceeding the standard, although unlikely, may result in electrical shock to the patient or operator.
4. Battery Safety
 - a Lithium-ion batteries are also used in medical diagnostic equipment as portable diagnostic equipment; so, cautions indicated information to a user should pay more attention. Please be sure to take to comply with the specifications and the following precautions to use with batteries, did not follow the specifications for the operation caused any accidents, manufacturer will not accept any responsibility.
 - b Most all instructions for battery using devices give the advice to not let a battery for long periods of unused because can leak and cause damage to electronics; if unused the equipment over one week, it should be charged with the charging power supply of medical products comply with IEC 60601-1 for two MOPP insulation system. The charging power supply should be checked or replaced regularly.
 - c Do Not charge the battery near a fire or heater.
 - d If the battery leaks or emits an odor, turn-off the equipment and contact with Local representative.
 - e If the battery will remain unused for over a month, keep it between -20°C (-4°F) and 20°C (68°F)
 - f Do Not disassemble the device by yourself. The lithium battery may explode due to a short circuit. Again, if user finds any abnormal behavior of device, please turn-off the equipment and contact with Local representative.
5. Thermal safety
 - a The operating temperature of the ultrasound probe must remain below 43°C.
 - b Do not allow the transducer to contact the patient if the temperature of the transducer is higher than 43°C (109°F).
6. Biological Safety
7. Latex
 - a ultrasound probe does not contain natural rubber latex that contacts scanneers.

- b FDA's recommendations to health professionals concerning latex awareness as follows:
- c When taking general histories of patients, include questions about latex sensitivity. For surgical and radiology patients, spina bifida patients and health care workers, this recommendation is especially important. Questions about itching, rash or wheezing after wearing latex gloves or inflating a toy balloon may be useful. To the patients with positive histories should mark their charts.
- d If latex sensitivity is suspected, consider using devices made with alternative materials, such as plastic. For example, a health professional could wear a non-latex glove over the latex glove if the patient is sensitive. If both the health professional and the patient are sensitive, a latex middle glove could be used. (Latex gloves labeled "Hypoallergenic" may not always prevent adverse reactions.)
- e Whenever latex-containing medical devices are used, especially when the latex contact with mucous membranes, be alert to the possibility of an allergic reaction.
- f If an allergic reaction does occur and latex is suspected, advise the patient of a possible latex sensitivity, and consider an immunologic evaluation.
- g Advise the patient to tell health professionals and emergency personnel about any known latex sensitivity before undergoing medical procedures. Consider advising patients with severe latex sensitivity to wear a medical identification bracelet

B. Acoustic Output and Measurement

1. The system limits patient contact temperature to 43°C (109°F), and acoustic output values to their respective U.S. Food and Drug Administration limits. A power-protection circuit protects against over-current conditions. If the power monitor protection circuit senses an over-current condition, then the drive voltage to the transducer is shut off immediately, preventing overheating of the transducer surface and limiting acoustic output. Validation of the power protection circuit is done under normal system operation.
2. Since the initial use of diagnostic ultrasound, the possible scannees bioeffects from ultrasound exposure have been studied by various scientific and medical institutions. In October 1987, the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (AIUM) ratified a report prepared by its Bioeffects Committee ("Bioeffects Considerations for the Safety of Diagnostic Ultrasound." Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, Vol. 7, No. 9 Supplement, September 1988), sometimes referred to as the Stowe Report, which reviewed available data on possible effects of ultrasound exposure. Another report, "Bioeffects and Safety of Diagnostic Ultrasound," dated January 28, 1993, provides more-current information. The acoustic output for this system has been measured and calculated in accordance with the "Acoustic Output Measurement Standard for Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment" (Revision 3, AIUM, NEMA, 2004), the "Standard for Real-Time Display of Thermal and Mechanical Acoustic Output Indices on Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment" (Revision 2, AIUM, NEMA, 2004), and the September 2008 FDA document "Information for Manufacturers, Seeking Marketing Clearance of Diagnostic Ultrasound Systems and Transducers."
3. MI & TI & Ultrasound Bioeffects
 - a Biological effects of ultrasound are the potential biological consequences due to the interaction between the ultrasound wave and the scanned tissues. Concern about the safety of ultrasound prompted several agencies to devise regulatory limits on the machine output intensities. The visual display of thermal and mechanical indices during ultrasound imaging provides an aid to limit the output of the machine. Sonographic evaluation of the scannees body, including potentially sensitive tissues, such as developing fetus and the eye, have been performed on millions of patients without documentation of serious adverse events. However, ultrasound waves have the potential to cause significant biological effects, depending on ultrasound wave characteristics and scanned tissues sensitivity. Physicians and sonographers must be aware of these potential biological effects in assessing the overall safety of the procedure. The biological effects of ultrasound depend on the total energy applied to a given region. Thus, varying duration of exposure to wave emission, intensity and frequency of the ultrasound beam, pulsed or continuous emission modality and acoustic power, may lead to significant biological effects, that are commonly divided in thermal and

- Mechanical(non-thermal) effects.
- b Acoustic output limit:
 1. ISPTA.3 = 720 mW/cm² (50 for ophthalmic) for Track 3; for Track 3 ophthalmic,
 2. TI ≤ 6.0(Max TIS as TIC ≤1)
 3. MI ≤ 1.9 (0.23 for ophthalmic) for track 3;
4. Mechanical Index (MI) (Non-Thermal)
- a Ultrasound energy creates also mechanical forces independent of thermal effects, thereby causing biologic effects that are not related to temperature rise alone, such as cavitation, torque forces, oscillatory shear, radiation, pressure, and microstreaming.
 - b The scientific evidence suggests the mechanical bioeffects are threshold phenomena that does occur when a certain level of output is exceeded. The threshold level varies depending on the tissue. The potential for mechanical bioeffects varies with peak rarefactional pressure and ultrasound frequency. The higher MI value reading, the greater the potential. There is no specific MI value, which means that a mechanical effect is occurring in fact. The MI should be used as a guide for implementing the ALARA principle.
 - c Mechanical Index Display Accuracy and Precision
 1. It is estimated that 90% of MI values will be within +/- 15% of the displayed value, or +/- 0.14 of the displayed MI value, whichever value is larger. It approximates +/-1.2 dB. The MI is displayed with a precision of 0.01.
5. Thermal Index (TI)
- a The biological effects of ultrasound energy are related primarily to the production of heat. Heat is generated whenever ultrasound energy is absorbed, and the amount of heat produced depends on the intensity of the ultrasound, the time of exposure, and the specific absorption characteristics of the tissue. As much as 70% of the total temperature increase associated with ultrasound occurs within the first minute of exposure [2], but temperature continues to rise as exposure time is prolonged. Minimizing the exposure time is probably the single most important factor for ensuring patient safety from thermal injury [3]. Other important parameters to be considered are:
 1. The relative protein content of each tissue, since absorption coefficients of tissues are directly related to protein content; absorption coefficients vary between 1 (skin, tendon, spinal cord) and 10 (bone) dB/cm MHz
 2. The perfusion of the tissue, which has a dampening effect on heat generation and physically allows heat to be carried away from the point of energy transfer.
 3. Emission modality, since pulsed-wave ultrasound is extremely unlikely to significantly heat tissues.
 4. Beam width, since a wider beam

width reduces the rate and extent of temperature rise by permitting the energy to be distributed over a larger perfusion territory.

- b The TI informs the user about the conditions that exist that might lead to an increase in temperature at the surface of the body, within the body tissue, or at the point of focus of the ultrasound beam on bone. That is, the TI informs the user of the potential for temperature rise in body tissue. It is an estimate of temperature increase in body tissue with specific properties. The actual amount of any temperature rise is influenced by factors such as tissue type, vascularity, mode of operation, and others. The TI should be used as a guide for implementing the ALARA principle. The bone thermal index (TIB) informs the user about potential heating at or near the focus after the ultrasound beam has passed through soft tissue or fluid; for example, at or near second- or third-trimester fetal bone. The cranial bone thermal index (TIC) informs the user about the potential heating of bone at or near the surface; for example, cranial bone. The soft tissue thermal index (TIS) informs the user about the potential for heating within soft homogeneous tissue. You can choose to display TIS, TIC, or TIB.
- c The App software has real-time display of thermal (TI) and a mechanical (MI) index, according to IEC62359. These two indices are intended to estimate the potential for thermal and mechanical bioeffects induced by ultrasound. Both TI and MI are displayed with increments of 0.01 and the displayed indexes are nominal values.
- d The output display indices are calculated with the accuracy described below. The stated display accuracy values are determined relative to the MI and TI models, equations, and measurement methods specified in the "Standard for Real-Time Display of Thermal and Mechanical Acoustic Output Indices on Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment, Revision 2" (NEMA UD3). The TI and MI are relative indicators for the likelihood of tissue thermal rise and mechanical bioeffects, respectively. The accuracy statements listed here are not bound on the deviation of the displayed indices from actual temperature rise or pressure levels in the body. The TI and MI values are determined from measurements in water and derated for tissue attenuation using an assumed homogenous tissue model with attenuation of 0.3 dB/cm/MHz and the sound propagation properties of water. Most tissues attenuate ultrasound at a greater rate. Fluids such as amniotic fluid attenuate less. In addition, the propagation of ultrasound is a nonlinear one in most cases, to different degrees in water and various tissues, with varying resultant effects on actual MI or TI values. The MI is a relative indicator for the likelihood of a mechanical bioeffect, such as cavitation, and its model assumes the presence of nucleation sites needed for cavitation. The TI models assume a blood perfusion length of 1 cm. Tissue perfusion lengths and rates are dependent on

vasculature and blood flow and the thermal properties of the surrounding tissue, which vary greatly. The bone TI derivation assumes all ultrasound energy is absorbed by the impinging bone.

- e Thermal Index Display Accuracy and Precision
 - 1. It is estimated that 90% of TI values will be $\pm 40\%$ of the displayed TI value or ± 0.4 of the displayed value, whichever value is larger. It approximates ± 3 dB. The TI is displayed with a precision of 0.01.
- f There are three TIs which used for different combinations of soft tissue and bone in the area to be examined. The TI is intending to keep us making aware of condition that cause increased temperature elevations, no matter at surface, within the tissue, or at the point where the ultrasound is focusing on bone.

Thermal index (TI)	Scanned Mode	Un-scanned Mode
Soft Tissue	TIS at Surface	TIS Small Aperture Large Aperture
Bone at Focus	TIS at Surface	TIB
Bone at Surface (Cranial bone)	TIC	TIC

- 6. Cavitation
 - a The interaction of ultrasound with gas bubbles or contrast agents causes rapid and potentially large changes in bubble size. This process, termed cavitation, may increase temperature and pressure within the bubble and thereby cause mechanical stress on surrounding tissues, precipitate fluid microbe formation, and generate free radicals [5]. Gas-containing structures (e.g., lungs, intestines) are most susceptible to the effects of acoustic cavitation. Ultrasound wavelength has an important role in bubble formation and growth: short wavelength ultrasound (observed at higher frequencies) does not provide sufficient time for significant bubble growth; therefore, cavitation is less likely under these circumstances compared with long wavelengths. The short half-life of cavitation nuclei prevents most cavitation-related biological effects, unless ultrasound contrast agents are also present. Contrast agents markedly reduce the threshold intensity for cavitation. However, because of the relatively high viscosity of blood and soft tissue, significant cavitation is unlikely, and cavitation has not been shown to occur with the ultrasound exposure commonly used during a diagnostic examination. Note: *Cavitation depends on:*
 - 1. Frequency
 - 2. Pressure
 - 3. Focused/unfocused beams
 - 4. Pulsed/continuous ultrasound
 - 5. Degree of standing waves
 - 6. Nature and state of material
 - 7. Boundaries
- 7. Other Effects
 - a A variety of other physical forces may also be produced by ultrasound energy. Although

- each of these effects can be demonstrated in vitro, there is no evidence that any of these physical phenomena has a significant biological effect on patients.
- b Ensure that scanning time is kept to a minimum and that only medically required scanning is performed. Never compromise quality by rushing through an exam. A poor exam may require a follow-up, which ultimately increases exposure time. Diagnostic ultrasound is an important tool in medicine, and like any tool, it should be used efficiently and effectively.
 - c B mode Depth: An increase in 2D depth will automatically decrease the 2D frame rate. This will decrease the TI. The system may also automatically choose a deeper 2D focal depth. A change of focal depth may change the MI. The MI displayed is that of the zone with the largest MI value.
 - d Application: Acoustic output defaults are set when you select an application. Factory defaults vary with transducer, application, and mode. Defaults have been chosen below the Intended use.
 - e Imaging Mode Controls: When a new imaging mode is selected, both the TI and MI may change to default settings. Each mode has a corresponding pulse repetition frequency and maximum intensity point. In combined or simultaneous modes, the TI is the sum of the contribution from the modes enabled, and the displayed MI is the largest of the MI values associated with each mode and focal zone enabled. The system will return to the previously selected state if a mode is turned off and then reselected.
 - f Transducer: Each transducer type has unique specifications for contact area, beam shape, and center frequency. Defaults are initialized when you select a transducer. Factory defaults vary with transducer, application, and selected mode. Defaults have been chosen below the Intended use.
8. ALARA Principles
- a The guiding principle for the use of diagnostic ultrasound is defined by the ALARA (which means that we keep total ultrasound exposure as low as reasonably achievable while optimizing diagnostic information). The decision as to what is reasonable has been left to the judgment and insight of qualified personnel. According to AIUM Medical Ultrasound Safety (Third Edition), there are the following description" With new ultrasound equipment, the on-screen output display (thermal index [TI] and mechanical index [MI]) lets us determine the exposure level in terms of the potential for bio effects. For equipment that does not have an output display, we depend on whatever output information, such as intensity, decibels, or the percentage of power, which the system provides. Because the threshold, if one exists, for diagnostic ultrasound bioeffects is undetermined, it becomes our responsibility to control the total exposure to the patient. Controlling the total exposure depends on the output level and exposure time. The output level required for an examination depends on the patient and the clinical need.

Not all diagnostic examinations can be performed at very low levels. In fact, using too low a level may result in poor data and the need to repeat the examination. Using too high a level may not necessarily increase the quality of the information, but it will expose the patient to unneeded ultrasound energy. The use of ALARA is a way of implementing safety assurance. The threshold for diagnostic ultrasound bioeffects is undetermined. Ultimately, the exposure time depends on the person conducting the examination. Primarily, it's our training, education, and experience that determine how quickly we can obtain a useful image and thus the length of the examination and the amount of exposure. So, the question is, "How much time do we need to obtain the desired diagnostic information?" But there are also some other factors that might affect the length of time that any particular tissue is exposed. One is the mode, whether it's a moving or a stationary beam; and another is the choice of transducer. Other factors include the patient's body characteristics, the operator's understanding of the controls on the system and how they affect output levels, and, particularly, whether continuous wave or pulsed Doppler or color flow Doppler is used. To achieve ALARA, we need thorough knowledge of the imaging mode, transducer capabilities, system setup, and operator scanning techniques.

- b System capabilities include the following: mode, transducer capabilities, system setup, and scanning techniques. Let's talk about each.
- c First, the mode we select, such as M mode, B-mode, or Doppler, depends on what we're looking for. B-mode imaging gives anatomic information, while Doppler and color flow Doppler modes give information about blood flow through vessels. M-mode gives information about how anatomic structures move in time. If one wishes to use 3D/4D ultrasound, one needs to remember that the 3D/4D image sets consist of series of B-mode 2-dimensional (2D) acquisitions, which are then constructed by the computer into 3D/4D representations. Hence, whatever the settings are for B-mode 2D imaging will be what determines the output. Time will be the most important variable because, on the one hand, a 2D sweep will be fast and time limited, but prolonged exposure may result from attempting to obtain the "best" set of images. Second, transducer capabilities relate to the penetration depth of ultrasound in tissue at the frequency chosen, resolution, and field of view that we can obtain with the selected transducer. Third, system setup and control settings depend on where we start on the output scale and on our knowledge of which combination of controls gets the best results. Fourth, the scanning technique we use is based on our knowledge of anatomy and pathology, of ultrasound physics, and of the equipment's signal-processing features plus our experience with a given scanning modality, such as sector, linear, and so forth. A system's recording and playback features

let us reduce the exposure time to just the time necessary to obtain a useful image. Analysis and diagnosis can be performed with recorded images rather than lengthy live imaging sessions. The same can be said about 3D volumes, obtained by an examiner and analyzed by this examiner or someone else, with no exposure to the patient, at the bedside, the reading room, the other side of town, or another country. Without an output display standard, we must rely on that knowledge to estimate a patient's ultrasound exposure. With an output display standard, we have a real-time indication of the exposure in terms of the potential for bioeffects. Either way, we implement ALARA by minimizing the exposure level and duration while being sure to obtain the necessary diagnostic information."

- d No set of rules can be formulated that would be sufficiently complete to dictate the correct response to every circumstance. The qualified personnel can adjust to improve image quality and minimize output intensity. There are several variables which affect the way in which the output display indices can be used to implement the ALARA principle. These variables involve:
 1. Index values
 2. Body size
 3. Location of the bone relative to the focal point
 4. Attenuation in the body
 5. Ultrasound exposure time. Exposure time is an especially useful variable, because it is controlled by the users.

9. Applying ALARA

- a The system imaging mode of the operator selected that is depends on the user information needed. Understanding the nature of the imaging mode used, the transducer frequency, system setup values, scanning techniques, and operator experience allow the sonographer to meet the definition of the ALARA principle. The amount of acoustic output is up to the system operator. This decision must be based on the following factors: type of patient, type of exam, patient history, ease or difficulty of obtaining diagnostically useful information, the potential localized heating of the patient due to transducer surface temperatures. Prudent use of the system occurs when patient exposure is limited to the lowest index reading for the shortest amount of time necessary to achieve acceptable diagnostic results. A high index reading does not necessarily indicate the occurrence of a bioeffect; however, it must be taken seriously. It is the operator responsibility to make every effort to reduce the possible effects of a high index reading by limiting exposure time.
- b Limiting exposure time is an effective way to accomplish this goal. There are several system controls that the operator can use to adjust the image quality and limit the acoustic intensity. These controls are related to the techniques that an operator might use to implement ALARA. These controls can be

- divided into three categories: direct, indirect, and receiver controls.
10. Using System Controls to Implement ALARA
 - a Direct Controls: The system has no direct control for output, therefore the sonographer must control exposure time and scanning technique to implement the ALARA principle. To ensure that acoustic and thermal limits are not exceeded for all imaging modes, the system is designed to automatically adjust output. The system does not exceed a spatial peak temporal average intensity (I SPTA) of 720 mW/cm² for all imaging modes. The equipment's mechanical index (MI) does not exceed values greater than 1.9 and thermal index (TI) does not exceed values greater than 6.0.
 - b Indirect Controls: The indirect controls are those that have an indirect effect on acoustic intensity. These controls affect imaging mode, pulse repetition frequency (PRF), pulse length. The choice of imaging mode determines the nature of the ultrasound beam. 2D is a scanning mode; Doppler is a stationary or un-scanned mode. A stationary ultrasound beam concentrates energy in a single location. A moving or scanned ultrasound beam disperses the energy over an area and the beam is concentrated on the same area for a fraction of the time as that of an un-scanned mode.
 - c Receiver Controls: Receiver controls are used by the operator to improve image quality. These controls have no effect on output. Receiver controls only affect how the ultrasound echo is received. These controls include gain, time gain compensation (TGC), dynamic range, and image processing. The important thing to remember, relative to output, is that receiver controls should be optimized before output is increased. For example, before increasing output, optimize gain to improve image quality.
 - d An Example of Applying the ALARA Principle: An ultrasound scan of a patient's liver begins with selecting the appropriate transducer frequency. After selecting the transducer and the application, which are based on patient anatomy, adjustments to output power should be made to ensure that the lowest possible setting is used to acquire an image. If an adequate image can be obtained with the increase in gain, then a decrease in output should be made. Only after making these adjustments should, you increase output to the next level. Having acquired the 2D display of the liver, Color can be used to localize blood flow. As with the 2D image display, gain and image processing controls must be optimized before increasing output. In summary: Select the correct transducer frequency and application for the job; start with a low output level; and optimize the image by receiver gain, and other imaging controls.
 11. Output Display
 - a There are two types of indices might be displayed: one is mechanical index (MI) and the other is thermal index (TI). The mechanical index (MI) provides an indication of the risk due to mechanical or nonthermal

mechanisms. The thermal index (TI) provides an indication of the risk of harm due to thermal mechanisms. The mechanical index (MI) is continuously displayed over the range of 0.0 to 1.9, in increments of 0.1.

- b The thermal index further consists of the following indices: soft tissue (TIS), bone (TIB), and cranial bone (TIC). Only one of these is displayed at any time. Each transducer application has a default selection that is appropriate for that combination. The TIB, TIS, or TIC is continuously displayed over the range of 0.0 to maximum output, based on the transducer and application. The application-specific nature of the default setting is also an important factor of index behavior. A default setting is a system control state that is preset by the manufacturer or the operator. The system has default index settings for the transducer application. The default settings are invoked automatically by the ultrasound system when power is turned on, when new patient data is entered into the system database, or when an application change occurs. The decision as to which of the three thermal indices to display should be based on the following criteria:
 - c Appropriate index for the application: TIS is used for imaging soft tissue, TIB for a focus at or near bone, and TIC for imaging through bone near the surface, as in a cranial exam.
 - d Mitigating factors that might create artificially high or low thermal index readings: location of fluid or bone, or blood flow. For example, is there a highly attenuating tissue path so that the actual potential for local zone heating is less than the thermal index displays?
 - e Scanned modes versus un-scanned modes of operation affect the thermal index. For scanned modes, heating tends to be near the surface; for un-scanned modes, the potential for heating tends to be deeper in the focal zone.
 - f Always limit ultrasound exposure time. Do not rush the exam. Ensure that the indices are kept to a minimum and that exposure time is limited without compromising diagnostic sensitivity.

12. Display Accuracy

- a The MI and TI have a precision of 0.01 unit on the system.
- b Estimates of the MI and TI display accuracies are shown in the Acoustic Output Tables. Many factors are considered when estimating the accuracy of the displayed values:
 - c Hardware variations, such as piezoelectric crystal efficiencies, process-related impedance differences, and sensitive lens-focusing parameter variations.
 - d Estimation algorithm accuracy, including variations in pulser voltage control, operation conditions, and efficiencies.
 - e Measurement variability, such as inaccuracies in laboratory measurements caused by hydrophone calibration and performance, positioning, alignment, and digitization tolerances, and variability of test operations.
 - f Controls Affecting the Indices
 - 1. B mode Controls

2. Transducer Frequency
 3. Color Controls
- g Color Sector Width: Narrower color sector width will increase color frame rate and the TI will increase. The system may automatically decrease pulse voltage to stay below the system maximum. A decrease in pulse voltage will decrease the MI.
- h Color Sector Depth: Deeper color sector depth may automatically decrease color frame rate or select a new color focal zone or color pulse length. The TI will change due to the combination of these effects. Generally, the TI will decrease with increased color sector depth. MI will correspond to the MI of the dominant pulse type which is a color pulse.
- i Measurement Precision and Uncertainty of Acoustic Output Values: The measurement precision of quantities is listed in the table below. They are measured as part of determining MI or TI values. Quantities are listed as one standard deviation, in percentage.

Parameter	Description	Uncertainty
Pulse Intensity Integral (PII)	Energy density (mJoules/cm ²) in an ultrasonic pressure wave. Used in TI, Ispta.0, and Ispta.3 determination.	+/-25.10%
Peak Rarefactional Pressure (Pr)	Largest pressure amplitude (MPa) of the negative pressure half-cycles in an ultrasonic pressure wave. Used in MI determination.	+/-12.55%
Spatial Average	Spatial averaging correction factor	+/-10.00% for intensity, +/-5.00% for pressure
Center Frequency (Fc)	Center frequency (MHz) of an ultrasonic pressure wave. Used in MI determination.	+/-0.012%

IV. Technical Features

A. PCBA

1. There are some of the technical aspects of the system as following list:
 - a Receive frequency and/or band and bandwidth of receiving section.
 - b Transmit frequency and/or band, modulation, and ERP
 - c Functions: Image data transmit and control data communications
 - d High performance computing technology of FPGA
 - e unique technology “Ultra Image Block Algorithm” (UIBA) solution for B mode, Color mode, M mode, Power Doppler and PW Doppler block image
 - f High frame rate
 - g High contrast
 - h High resolution
 - i Tissue Harmonic Imaging
 - j Support Image Mode
 - k B mode
 - l Color Doppler
 - m M mode
 - n PW Doppler
 - o Power Doppler
 - p Internal battery continuous use of time
 - q B mode (approx.) 1.5 hours
 - r Color Doppler(approx.) 1.0 hours
 - s M mode(approx.) 1.5 hours
 - t PW Doppler(approx.) 1.0 hours.
 - u Power Doppler(approx.) 1.0 hours
2. Three example compatible adaptor in compliance with IEC 60601-1 for two MOPP insulation system:
 - a Tripp Lite Healthcare Products Group
Model name: U280-001-W2-HG
 - b Good Opportunity Electronic Co., Ltd.’s
Model name: Medical Power Adapter 10 W
 - c MEAN WELL ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.
Model name: GSM12U USB connection
3. Radio Frequency Wireless Technology Description
 - a The 2.4GHz and 5GHz Wireless communication technical aspects of the system as following list

Parameter	Specification	Comment
IEEE 802.11 Level	IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n	802.11b ch 1-11
		802.11g ch 1-11
		802.11n 20M
		802.11a 5150-5250 (UNII-1)
		802.11a 5725-5850 (UNII-3)
Wireless Signal Rate	1 - 11 Mbps (IEEE 802.11b) 6 - 54 Mbps (IEEE 802.11g) 6 - 54 Mbps (IEEE 802.11a)	Actual data throughput is lower and is affected by distance from the device and packet error rates network condition, environment factors, etc.
Security Type	WPA2. LU800 works as AP mode connection with SSID selection	Encryption for improved security and authentication for secured connection.

	and password required; only one authenticated connection at a time.	
Redundancy mechanism	CRC	Metadata checking for integrity
Distance between the LU800 and the mobile device	<3 meter; <1 meter if in crowded environment	In most tests See Wi-Fi coexistence testing.
Error rate	<5%	See Wi-Fi coexistence testing.
Data frame rate (regarding data latency and throughput)	8 fps	See Wi-Fi coexistence testing. By default the normal condition frame time is about 0.128s, one sigma is about 0.009s.

B. Clinical measurement range and accuracies

Measure ment	Units	Useful Range	Reported Accuracy	Limitations or Conditions	
				Probe	Mode of operation s
Distance:					
Vertical	mm	Full screen	Max error. 2.17 % Max error. 2.5% Max error. 2.8% Max error. 1.81 % Max error. 2.5% Max error. 3.6% Max error. 1.9%	LU800L LU800C LU800M LU800PA	■B
Horizontal	mm	Full screen	Max error. 1.67 % Max error. 0.7% Max error. 3.0% Max error. 1.67 % Max error. 2.9% Max error. 2.8% Max error. 3.5%	LU800L LU800C LU800M LU800PA	■B
Area:					
Circle	mm2	Full screen	Max error 2.15% Max error 3.45% Max error 3.47% Max error 1.81% Max error 2.3% Max error. 3.9% Max error. 3.5%	LU800L LU800C LU800M LU800PA	■B
Dead Zone					
Dead Zone	mm2	-	0 mm 0 mm 1mm 0 mm 0 mm 0 mm 2 mm	LU800L LU800C LU800M LU800PA	■B

Doppler					
Velocity	mm/s	Full screen	Max error 3.81% Max error 4.48% Max error 6.31% Max error 3.00% Max error 4.1% Max error. 2.8% Max error. 3.6%	LU800L LU800C LU800M LU800PA	■ PWD

1. * Perform Traducer Element Check

To perform the transducer element test, we added the following function and description to the user manual. The operators can thus check transducer by themselves.

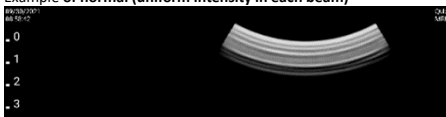
Advanced
Settings

Press the button in the left menu of the main

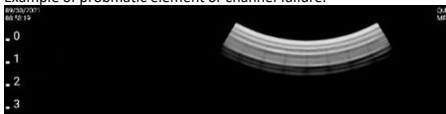
Transduc
er Check

view . the user can use to determine if the element working as intended. The system transmits and receive by a designed sequence and form the image. The abnormal intensity variations (e.g. dark lines) near the surface shall be considered the possible element failure. Contact the service for guide on further actions needed.

2. Example of normal (uniform intensity in each beam)



3. Example of probmatic element or channel failure.



4. Compliance Statement

The products comply with international and national standards and laws. Users are responsible for ensuring that the chosen smart device and scanner are compliant with the law in the jurisdiction where the product is used. ASUS meets all regulatory standards listed in this chapter.

5. Product Classification

The device with transducers: Class IIa/internally powered ME equipment.
 Transducers: Type BF applied parts, IP44
 Ordinary Equipment/Continuous Operation
 Non-AP/APG

6. Electromechanical Safety Standards Met

The transducers and software comply with the requirements of IEC 60601-1 Medical Electrical Equipment, General Requirements for Safety, including all applicable collateral and particular standards, as well as all applicable deviations. System users are responsible for ensuring that the chosen device is compliant with the law in the jurisdiction in which the product is used.

7. System Specifications

Gray shades: 256 in B-Mode
 Pressure, humidity, and temperature limits: These limits apply only to the transducer, not to the Android or iOS device on which the user run the imaging System app. It is the user's responsibility to

select a compatible device that meets the needs of the user's clinical environment.
For information about the user's device's environmental specifications, consult the documentation that accompanies users' device.

C. Acoustic Output Tables

1. [LU800C] Acoustic output reporting table

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800C
Operating Mode: B Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.69	0.72			0.72			N/A	
Index Component Value		1.69	0.72	N/A	N/A	0.72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	p_{-0} at Z_{M} (MPa)	2.33								
	P (mW)		323.20	N/A		323.20	N/A		N/A	N/A
	P_{1x1} (mW)		79.18	N/A		79.18	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_0(Z_s), I_{0.0}(Z_s)/X1cm^2]$ (mW)				N/A					
	Z_s (cm)				N/A					
	Z_{50} (cm)				N/A			N/A		
	Z_0 (cm)							N/A		
	Z_{pk} (cm)	6.22			N/A			N/A		
	Z_{M} (cm)	4.16								
	d_{eq} at Z_0 (cm)							N/A		
	f_{axf} (MHz)	1.91	1.91	N/A		1.91	N/A		N/A	N/A
	Dim of A_{apert}									
	X(cm)		3.14	N/A		3.14	N/A		N/A	N/A
	Y(cm)		1.30	N/A		1.30	N/A		N/A	N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	B	B	N/A		B	N/A		N/A	N/A
	t_{ir} (usec)	1.05								
	p_{rr} (Hz)	2368.50								
	s_{rr} (Hz)	14.13								
	p_r at Z_{pi} (MPa)	3.06								
	d_{eq} at Z_{pi} (cm)							N/A		
	$I_{0.0}$ at $Z_{pi.0}$ (W/cm ²)	405.00								
	Focal Length									
	FL_x (cm)	6.40			N/A			N/A		
	FL_y (cm)	4.20			N/A			N/A		
Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm)	6.4	6.4	N/A	N/A	6.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Depth(cm)	12.6	12.6	N/A	N/A	12.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	THI	ON	ON	N/A	N/A	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Frequency(MHz)	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800C
Operating Mode: B+M Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.69	0.79			1.09			N/A	
Index Component Value		1.69	0.70	0.03	0.09	0.70	0.16	0.39	N/A	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	p_{-0} at Z_{M} (MPa)	2.33								
	P (mW)		312.20	14.87		312.20	14.87		N/A	N/A
	P_{1x1} (mW)		76.48	3.64		76.48	3.64			
	Min. of $[P_0(Z_s), I_{0.0}(Z_s)/X1cm^2]$ (mW)				9.30					
	Z_s (cm)				3.42					
	Z_{50} (cm)				3.41			3.41		
	Z_0 (cm)							4.16		
	Z_{pi} (cm)	6.22			6.22			6.22		
	Z_{M} (cm)	4.16								
	d_{eq} at Z_0 (cm)							0.49		
	f_{axf} (MHz)	1.91	1.91	1.91		1.91	1.91		N/A	N/A
	Dim of A_{apert}									
	X(cm)		3.14	3.14		3.14	3.14		N/A	N/A
	Y(cm)		1.30	1.30		1.30	1.30		N/A	N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	B+M	B	M		B	M		N/A	N/A
	t_{ir} (usec)	1.05								
	p_{rr} (Hz)	B:2288.16 M:108.99								
	s_{rr} (Hz)	13.62								
	p_r at Z_{pi} (MPa)	3.06								
	d_{eq} at Z_{pi} (cm)							0.48		
	$I_{0.0}$ at $Z_{pi.0}$ (W/cm ²)	405.00								
	Focal Length									
	FL_x (cm)	6.40			6.40			6.40		
	FL_y (cm)	4.20			4.20			4.20		
Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm)	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	N/A	N/A
	Depth(cm)	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	N/A	N/A
	THI	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	N/A	N/A
	Frequency(MHz)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A
	M PRF(Hz)	114.0	—	114.0	114.0	—	114.0	114.0	N/A	N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800C

Operating Mode: B+CF/B+PD Mode

Index Label			M/I	T/S			T/B			T/C	
				Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
				At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value			1.69	0.75			0.75			N/A	
Index Component Value			1.69	B:0.40 CF:0.35	N/A	N/A	B:0.40 CF:0.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$p_{1,0}$ at Z_{M1} (MPa)		2.33								
	P (mW)			B:178.60 CF:94.30	N/A		B:178.60 CF:94.30	N/A		N/A	N/A
	$P_{1,1}$ (mW)			B:43.75 CF:23.10	N/A		B:43.75 CF:23.10	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_e(Z_s), I_{10,0}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)				N/A						
	Z_s (cm)				N/A						
	Z_{sp} (cm)				N/A			N/A			
	Z_b (cm)							N/A			
	Z_{pi} (cm)		6.22		N/A			N/A			
	Z_{M1} (cm)		4.16								
	d_{eq} at Z_b (cm)							N/A			
	f_{del} (MHz)		B:1.91	B:1.91 CF:3.17	N/A		B:1.91 CF:3.17	N/A		N/A	N/A
	Dim of A_{opt}	$X(\text{cm})$		3.14	N/A		3.14	N/A		N/A	N/A
$Y(\text{cm})$			1.30	N/A		1.30	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Other Information	Mode Components		B+CF	B+CF	N/A		B+CF	N/A		N/A	N/A
	t_d (usec)		1.05								
	p_{rr} (Hz)		B:1308.72 CF:3600.00								
	s_{rr} (Hz)		7.79								
	p_e at Z_{pi} (MPa)		3.06								
	d_{eq} at Z_{pi} (cm)							N/A			
	$I_{10,0}$ at $Z_{pi,0}$ (W/cm ²)		405.00								
	Focal Length	FL_s (cm)	6.40		N/A			N/A			
		FL_r (cm)	4.20		N/A			N/A			
	Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm)	6.4	6.4	N/A	N/A	6.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Depth(cm)	12.6	12.6	N/A	N/A	12.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		THI	ON	ON	N/A	N/A	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Frequency(MHz)		B:3.6 CF:3.1	B:3.6 CF:3.1	N/A	N/A	B:3.6 CF:3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Color PRF(kHz)		3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800C

Operating Mode: PW Mode

Index Label		M/I	T/S			T/B			T/C		
			Scan		Non-scan	Scan		Non-scan	Scan	Non-scan	
			At surface	At surface		Below surface	At surface				At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.04	0.69			1.60			N/A		
Index Component Value		1.04	N/A	0.30	0.69	N/A	1.16	1.60	N/A	N/A	
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$p_{1,0}$ at z_{M1} (MPa)	1.62									
	P (mW)		N/A	105.53		N/A	105.53		N/A	N/A	
	$P_{1,1}$ (mW)		N/A	25.85		N/A	25.85				
	Min. of $[P_e(Z_s), I_{10,0}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{cm}^2]$ (mW)			59.30							
	z_s (cm)			3.42							
	z_{sp} (cm)			3.41			3.41				
	z_b (cm)						4.16				
	z_{pi} (cm)	5.52		5.52			5.52				
	z_{M1} (cm)	5.52									
	d_{eq} at z_b (cm)						0.65				
	f_{del} (MHz)	2.45	N/A	2.45		N/A	2.45		N/A	N/A	
	Dim of A_{opt}	X(cm)		N/A	3.14		N/A	3.14		N/A	N/A
	Y(cm)		N/A	1.30		N/A	1.30		N/A	N/A	
Other Information	Mode Components	PW	N/A	PW		N/A	PW		N/A	N/A	
	t_d (usec)	1.58									
	p_{rr} (Hz)	4170.00									
	s_{rr} (Hz)	N/A									
	p_e at z_{pi} (MPa)	1.78									
	d_{eq} at z_{pi} (cm)						0.65				
	$I_{10,0}$ at $z_{pi,0}$ (W/cm ²)	75.33									
	Focal Length	FL_s (cm)	6.40		6.40			6.40			
		FL_r (cm)	4.20		4.20			4.20			
	Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm)	6.4	N/A	6.4	6.4	N/A	6.4	6.4	N/A	N/A
Depth(cm)		12.6	N/A	12.6	12.6	N/A	12.6	12.6	N/A	N/A	
Frequency(MHz)		2.6	N/A	2.6	2.6	N/A	2.6	2.6	N/A	N/A	
PRF(kHz)		4.17	N/A	4.17	4.17	N/A	4.17	4.17	N/A	N/A	
Gate(mm)		0.5	N/A	0.5	0.5	N/A	0.5	0.5	N/A	N/A	

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

2. [LU800L] Acoustic output reporting table

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800L
Operating Mode: B Mode

Index Label		MI	T/S			T/B			T/C	
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.59	0.44			0.44			0.93	
Index Component Value		1.59	0.44	N/A	N/A	0.44	N/A	N/A	0.93	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$p_{r,s}$ at Z_{ref} (MPa)	3.46								
	P (mW)		37.42	N/A		37.42	N/A		37.42	N/A
	P_{Tx1} (mW)		19.49	N/A		19.49	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_o(Z_s), I_{iso}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)			N/A						
	Z_s (cm)			N/A						
	Z_{TP} (cm)			N/A			N/A			
	Z_b (cm)						N/A			
	Z_{PI} (cm)	1.20		N/A			N/A			
	Z_{MR} (cm)	1.00								
	d_{eq} at Z_b (cm)						N/A			
	f_{buf} (MHz)	4.74	4.74	N/A		4.74	N/A		4.74	N/A
	Dim of A_{sprt}	X(cm) Y(cm)	1.92 0.42	N/A N/A		1.92 0.42	N/A N/A		1.92 0.42	N/A N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	B	B	N/A		B	N/A		B	N/A
	t_d (usec)	0.52								
	p_{rr} (Hz)	3203.00								
	s_{rr} (Hz)	11.30								
	p_r at Z_{PI} (MPa)	4.08								
	d_{eq} at Z_{PI} (cm)						N/A			
	I_{iso} at $Z_{PI,0}$ (W/cm ²)	391.30								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	1.20 1.00	N/A N/A			N/A N/A			
	Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm) Depth(cm) THI Frequency(MHz)	1.2 3.0 ON 10	1.2 3.0 N/A 10	N/A N/A N/A N/A	1.2 3.0 ON 10	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	1.2 3.0 ON 10	N/A N/A N/A N/A
	NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.									

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800L
Operating Mode: B+M Mode

Index Label		MI	T/S			T/B			T/C	
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.59	0.44			0.48			0.94	
Index Component Value		1.59	0.43	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.03	0.05	0.91	0.03
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$p_{r,s}$ at Z_{ref} (MPa)	3.46								
	P (mW)		36.93	1.02		36.93	1.02		36.93	1.02
	P_{Tx1} (mW)		19.23	0.53		19.23	0.53			
	Min. of $[P_o(Z_s), I_{iso}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)			N/A						
	Z_s (cm)			N/A						
	Z_{TP} (cm)			1.52			1.52			
	Z_b (cm)						1.52			
	Z_{PI} (cm)	1.20		1.20			1.20			
	Z_{MR} (cm)	1.00								
	d_{eq} at Z_b (cm)						0.26			
	f_{buf} (MHz)	4.74	4.74	4.74		4.74	4.74		4.74	4.74
	Dim of A_{sprt}	X(cm) Y(cm)	1.92 0.42	1.92 0.42		1.92 0.42	1.92 0.42		1.92 0.42	1.92 0.42
Other Information	Mode Components	B+M	B	M		B	M		B	M
	t_d (usec)	0.52								
	p_{rr} (Hz)	B:3161.00 M:87.19								
	s_{rr} (Hz)	10.90								
	p_r at Z_{PI} (MPa)	4.08								
	d_{eq} at Z_{PI} (cm)						0.23			
	I_{iso} at $Z_{PI,0}$ (W/cm ²)	391.30								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	1.20 1.00	1.20 1.00			1.20 1.00			
	Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm) Depth(cm) THI Frequency(MHz) M PRF(Hz)	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38	1.2 3.0 ON 10 89.38
	NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.									

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800L

Operating Mode: B+CF/B+PD Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan		Non-scan	Scan		Non-scan	Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.59	0.38			0.38			0.79	
Index Component Value		1.59	B:0.25 CF:0.13	N/A	N/A	B:0.25 CF:0.13	N/A	N/A	B:0.52 CF:0.27	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$P_{1,0}$ at Z_{01} (MPa)	3.46								
	P (mW)		B:21.11 CF:11.06	N/A		B:21.11 CF:11.06	N/A		B:21.11 CF:11.06	N/A
	P_{1x1} (mW)		B:10.99 CF:5.76	N/A		B:10.99 CF:5.76	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_{1,0}(Z_0), I_{0,0}(Z_0) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)			N/A						
	Z_s (cm)			N/A						
	Z_{10} (cm)			N/A			N/A			
	Z_0 (cm)						N/A			
	Z_{01} (cm)	1.20		N/A			N/A			
	Z_{01} (cm)	1.00								
	d_{01} at Z_0 (cm)						N/A			
	f_{01} (MHz)	B:4.74	B:4.74 CF:4.83	N/A		B:4.74 CF:4.83	N/A		B:4.74 CF:4.83	N/A
	Dim of A_{01}	X(cm) Y(cm)	1.92 0.42	N/A		1.92 0.42	N/A		1.92 0.42	N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	B+CF	B+CF	N/A		B+CF	N/A		B+CF	N/A
	t_d (usec)	0.52								
	prr (Hz)	B:1806.70 CF:4940.00								
	srr (Hz)	6.23								
	p_1 at Z_{01} (MPa)	4.08								
	d_{01} at Z_{01} (cm)						N/A			
	$I_{0,0}$ at Z_{01} (W/cm ²)	391.30								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	1.20 1.00	N/A			N/A			
	Focus(cm)	1.2	1.2	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A
	Depth(cm)	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	3.0	N/A	N/A	3.0	N/A
Operating Control Conditions	THI	ON	ON	N/A	N/A	ON	N/A	N/A	ON	N/A
	Frequency(MHz)	B:10 CF:5	B:10 CF:5	N/A	N/A	B:10 CF:5	N/A	N/A	B:10 CF:5	N/A
	Color PRF(kHz)	4.94	4.94	N/A	N/A	4.94	N/A	N/A	4.94	N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800L

Operating Mode: PW Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan		Non-scan	Scan		Non-scan	Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.07	0.43			1.71			0.82	
Index Component Value		1.07	N/A	0.36	0.43	N/A	0.82	1.71	N/A	0.82
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$P_{1,0}$ at Z_{01} (MPa)	2.22								
	P (mW)		N/A	33.14		N/A	33.14		N/A	33.14
	P_{1x1} (mW)		N/A	17.26		N/A	17.26			
	Min. of $[P_{1,0}(Z_0), I_{0,0}(Z_0) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)			N/A						
	Z_s (cm)			N/A						
	Z_{10} (cm)			1.52			1.52			
	Z_0 (cm)						1.52			
	Z_{01} (cm)	0.88		0.88			0.88			
	Z_{01} (cm)	0.86								
	d_{01} at Z_0 (cm)						0.28			
	f_{01} (MHz)	4.31	N/A	4.31		N/A	4.31		N/A	4.31
	Dim of A_{01}	X(cm) Y(cm)	N/A N/A	1.92 0.42		N/A N/A	1.92 0.42		N/A N/A	1.92 0.42
Other Information	Mode Components	PW	N/A	PW		N/A	PW		N/A	PW
	t_d (usec)	0.89								
	prr (Hz)	3920.00								
	srr (Hz)	N/A								
	p_1 at Z_{01} (MPa)	2.52								
	d_{01} at Z_{01} (cm)						0.23			
	$I_{0,0}$ at Z_{01} (W/cm ²)	161.50								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	1.20 1.00	1.20			1.20			
	Focus(cm)	1.2	N/A	1.2	1.2	N/A	1.2	1.2	N/A	1.2
	Depth(cm)	3.0	N/A	3.0	3.0	N/A	3.0	3.0	N/A	3.0
Operating Control Conditions	Frequency(MHz)	4.2	N/A	4.2	4.2	N/A	4.2	4.2	N/A	4.2
	PRF(kHz)	3.92	N/A	3.92	3.92	N/A	3.92	3.92	N/A	3.92
	Gate(mm)	0.3	N/A	0.3	0.3	N/A	0.3	0.3	N/A	0.3

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

3. [LU800M] Acoustic output reporting table

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3										
Transducer Model: LU800M Operating Mode: B Mode										
Index Label		MI	T/S			T/B			T/C	
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.45	1.21			1.21			1.84	
Index Component Value		1.45	1.21	N/A	N/A	1.21	N/A	N/A	1.84	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	p_{-2} at Z_{MI} (MPa)	3.21								
	P (mW)		68.45	N/A		68.45	N/A		68.45	N/A
	P_{Tx1} (mW)		52.25	N/A		52.25	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_o(Z_s), I_{Isa}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{cm}^2]$ (mW)			N/A						
	Z_s (cm)			N/A						
	Z_{sp} (cm)			N/A			N/A			
	Z_b (cm)						N/A			
	Z_{pi} (cm)	1.66		N/A			N/A			
	Z_{MI} (cm)	1.52								
	d_{eq} at Z_b (cm)						N/A			
Other Information	f_{out} (MHz)	4.88	4.88	N/A		4.88	N/A		4.88	N/A
	Dim of A_{out}	X(cm)	1.31	N/A		1.31	N/A		1.31	N/A
		Y(cm)	0.52	N/A		0.52	N/A		0.52	N/A
	Mode Components	B	B	N/A		B	N/A		B	N/A
	t_{rf} (usec)	0.39								
	prr (Hz)	6403.40								
	srr (Hz)	11.30								
	p_r at Z_{pi} (MPa)	4.15								
	d_{eq} at Z_{pi} (cm)						N/A			
	$I_{p2.8}$ at $Z_{p1.8}$ (W/cm ²)	272.10								
Focal Length	FL_x (cm)	2.10		N/A			N/A			
	FL_y (cm)	1.50		N/A			N/A			
Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm)	2.1	2.1	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A
	Depth(cm)	4.0	4.0	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A
	THI	OFF	OFF	N/A	N/A	OFF	N/A	N/A	OFF	N/A
	Frequency(MHz)	5.0	5.0	N/A	N/A	5.0	N/A	N/A	5.0	N/A
NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.										

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800M Operating Mode: B+M Mode											
Index Label		MI	T/S			T/B			T/C		
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan	
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	
Maximum Index Value		1.45	1.19			1.22			1.80		
Index Component Value		1.45	1.17	0.02	0.01	1.17	0.03	0.05	1.77	0.03	
Associated Acoustic Parameters	p_{-2} at Z_{MI} (MPa)	3.21									
	P (mW)		65.95	0.93		65.95	0.93		65.95	0.93	
	P_{Tx1} (mW)		50.34	0.71		50.34	0.71				
	Min. of $[P_o(Z_s), I_{Isa}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{cm}^2]$ (mW)			N/A							
	Z_s (cm)			N/A							
	Z_{sp} (cm)			1.40			1.40				
	Z_b (cm)						1.52				
	Z_{pi} (cm)	1.66		1.66			1.66				
	Z_{MI} (cm)	1.52									
	d_{eq} at Z_b (cm)						0.27				
	f_{out} (MHz)	4.88	4.88	4.88		4.88	4.88		4.88	4.88	
	Dim of A_{out}	X(cm) Y(cm)		1.31 0.52	1.31 0.52		1.31 0.52	1.31 0.52		1.31 0.52	
Other Information	Mode Components	B+M	B	M		B	M		B	M	
	t_f (usec)	0.39									
	prr (Hz)	B:6169.40 M:87.19									
	srr (Hz)	10.90									
	p_r at Z_{pi} (MPa)	4.15									
	d_{eq} at Z_{pi} (cm)						0.27				
	$I_{p2.8}$ at $Z_{p2.8}$ (W/cm ²)	272.10									
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm)	2.10		2.10			2.10			
		FL_y (cm)	1.50		1.50			1.50			
	Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Depth(cm)		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
THI		OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	
Frequency(MHz)		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
M PRF(Hz)		89.38	--	89.38	89.38	--	89.38	89.38	--	89.38	

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800M
Operating Mode: B+CF/B+PD Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan		Non-scan	Scan		Non-scan	Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.45	0.82			0.82			1.28	
Index Component Value		1.45	B:0.67 CF:0.15	N/A	N/A	B:0.67 CF:0.15	N/A	N/A	B:1.01 CF:0.27	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$P_{1,2}$ at Z_M (MPa)	3.21								
	P (mW)		B:37.70 CF:9.93	N/A		B:37.70 CF:9.93	N/A		B:37.70 CF:9.93	N/A
	P_{1x1} (mW)		B:26.78 CF:7.58	N/A		B:26.78 CF:7.58	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_{1,2}(Z_4), I_{1,2}(Z_4) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)				N/A					
	Z_s (cm)				N/A					
	Z_{10} (cm)				N/A			N/A		
	Z_0 (cm)							N/A		
	Z_{p1} (cm)	1.66			N/A			N/A		
	Z_M (cm)	1.52								
	d_{eq} at Z_0 (cm)							N/A		
	f_{nat} (MHz)	B:4.88	B:4.88 CF:4.26	N/A		B:4.88 CF:4.26	N/A		B:4.88 CF:4.26	N/A
	Dim of A_{apert}	X(cm) Y(cm)	1.31 0.52	N/A		1.31 0.52	N/A		1.31 0.52	N/A
	Mode Components	B+CF	B+CF	N/A		B+CF	N/A		B+CF	N/A
	t_d (usec)	0.39								
Other Information	prr (Hz)	B:3526.18 CF:2740.00								
	srr (Hz)	6.23								
	p_1 at Z_{p1} (MPa)	4.15								
	d_{eq} at Z_{p1} (cm)							N/A		
	$I_{1,2}$ at $Z_{p1,2}$ (W/cm ²)	272.10								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	2.10 1.50		N/A N/A			N/A N/A		
	Focus(cm)	2.1	2.1	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A
	Depth(cm)	4.0	4.0	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A
	THI	OFF	OFF	N/A	N/A	OFF	N/A	N/A	OFF	N/A
	Frequency(MHz)	B:5.0 CF:4.2	B:5.0 CF:4.2	N/A	N/A	B:5.0 CF:4.2	N/A	N/A	B:5.0 CF:4.2	N/A
	Color PRF(kHz)	2.74	2.74	N/A	N/A	2.74	N/A	N/A	2.74	N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800M
Operating Mode: PW Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan		Non-scan	Scan		Non-scan	Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		0.79	0.39			1.21			0.68	
Index Component Value		0.79	N/A	0.39	0.34	N/A	0.68	1.21	N/A	0.68
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$P_{1,2}$ at Z_M (MPa)	1.62								
	P (mW)		N/A	25.28		N/A	25.28		N/A	25.28
	P_{1x1} (mW)		N/A	19.30		N/A	19.30			
	Min. of $[P_{1,2}(Z_4), I_{1,2}(Z_4) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)				N/A					
	Z_s (cm)				N/A					
	Z_{10} (cm)				1.40			1.40		
	Z_0 (cm)							1.40		
	Z_{p1} (cm)	1.64			1.64			1.64		
	Z_M (cm)	1.24								
	d_{eq} at Z_0 (cm)							0.31		
	f_{nat} (MHz)	4.24	N/A	4.24		N/A	4.24		N/A	4.24
	Dim of A_{apert}	X(cm) Y(cm)	N/A N/A	1.31 0.52		N/A N/A	1.31 0.52		N/A N/A	1.31 0.52
	Mode Components	PW	N/A	PW		N/A	PW		N/A	PW
	t_d (usec)	0.88								
Other Information	prr (Hz)	3270.00								
	srr (Hz)	N/A								
	p_1 at Z_{p1} (MPa)	1.94								
	d_{eq} at Z_{p1} (cm)							0.31		
	$I_{1,2}$ at $Z_{p1,2}$ (W/cm ²)	104.10								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	2.10 1.50		2.10 1.50			2.10 1.50		
	Focus(cm)	2.1	N/A	2.1	2.1	N/A	2.1	2.1	N/A	2.1
	Depth(cm)	4.0	N/A	4.0	4.0	N/A	4.0	4.0	N/A	4.0
	Frequency(MHz)	4.2	N/A	4.2	4.2	N/A	4.2	4.2	N/A	4.2
	PRF(kHz)	3.27	N/A	3.27	3.27	N/A	3.27	3.27	N/A	3.27
	Gate(mm)	0.3	N/A	0.3	0.3	N/A	0.3	0.3	N/A	0.3

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

4. [LU800PA] Acoustic output reporting table

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800PA
Operating Mode: B Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.61	0.75			0.75			N/A	
Index Component Value		1.61	0.75	N/A	N/A	0.75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$p_{1.5}$ at Z_{50} (MPa)	2.12								
	P (mW)		214.40	N/A		214.40	N/A		N/A	N/A
	$P_{1.5}$ (mW)		90.94	N/A		90.94	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_{av}(Z_s), I_{1.5}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)			N/A						
	Z_s (cm)			N/A						
	Z_{50} (cm)			N/A			N/A			
	Z_b (cm)						N/A			
	Z_{pi} (cm)	3.92		N/A			N/A			
	Z_{50} (cm)	2.96								
	d_{eq} at Z_b (cm)						N/A			
	f_{axt} (MHz)	1.74	1.74	N/A		1.74	N/A		N/A	N/A
	Dim of A_{axt} X(cm)		2.05	N/A		2.05	N/A		N/A	N/A
	Y(cm)		1.15	N/A		1.15	N/A		N/A	N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	B	B	N/A		B	N/A		N/A	N/A
	t_d (usec)	1.05								
	prr (Hz)	2368.00								
	srr (Hz)	14.13								
	p_r at Z_{pi} (MPa)	2.54								
	d_{eq} at Z_{pi} (cm)						N/A			
	$I_{1.5}$ at $Z_{pi-0.5}$ (W/cm ²)	233.80								
	Focal Length FL_x (cm)	3.20		N/A			N/A			
	FL_y (cm)	3.00		N/A			N/A			
	Focus(cm)	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating Control Conditions	Depth(cm)	6.3	6.3	N/A	N/A	6.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	THI	ON	ON	N/A	N/A	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Frequency(MHz)	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Transducer Model: LU800PA
Operating Mode: B+M Mode

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan		Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.61	0.79			0.93			N/A	
Index Component Value		1.61	0.73	0.04	0.06	0.73	0.14	0.20	N/A	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	$p_{1.5}$ at Z_{50} (MPa)	2.12								
	P (mW)		207.20	9.87		207.20	9.87		N/A	N/A
	$P_{1.5}$ (mW)		87.89	4.18		87.89	4.18			
	Min. of $[P_{av}(Z_s), I_{1.5}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)			7.18						
	Z_s (cm)			2.60						
	Z_{50} (cm)			2.60			2.60			
	Z_b (cm)						2.96			
	Z_{pi} (cm)	3.92		3.92			3.92			
	Z_{50} (cm)	2.96								
	d_{eq} at Z_b (cm)						0.79			
	f_{axt} (MHz)	1.74	1.74	1.74		1.74	1.74		N/A	N/A
	Dim of A_{axt} X(cm)		2.05	2.05		2.05	2.05		N/A	N/A
	Y(cm)		1.15	1.15		1.15	1.15		N/A	N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	B+M	B	M		B	M		N/A	N/A
	t_d (usec)	1.05								
	prr (Hz)	B:2288.16 M:108.99								
	srr (Hz)	13.62								
	p_r at Z_{pi} (MPa)	2.54								
	d_{eq} at Z_{pi} (cm)						0.78			
	$I_{1.5}$ at $Z_{pi-0.5}$ (W/cm ²)	233.80								
	Focal Length FL_x (cm)	3.20		3.20			3.20			
	FL_y (cm)	3.00		3.00			3.00			
	Focus(cm)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A
Operating Control Conditions	Depth(cm)	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	N/A	N/A
	THI	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	N/A	N/A
	Frequency(MHz)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A
	M PRF(Hz)	114.0	—	114.0	114.0	—	114.0	114.0	N/A	N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Transducer Model: LU800PA
Operating Mode: B+CF/B+PD Mode

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan		Non-scan	Scan		Non-scan	Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		1.61	1.66			1.66			N/A	
Index Component Value		1.61	B:0.76 CF:0.90	N/A	N/A	B:0.76 CF:0.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	p_{-0} at z_{MI} (MPa)	2.12								
	P (mW)		B:214.90 CF:173.90	N/A		B:214.90 CF:173.90	N/A		N/A	N/A
	P_{rx1} (mW)		B:91.16 CF:73.76	N/A		B:91.16 CF:73.76	N/A			
	Min. of $[P_0(Z_s), I_{0.0}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)				N/A					
	z_s (cm)				N/A					
	z_{hp} (cm)				N/A			N/A		
	z_b (cm)							N/A		
	z_{pi} (cm)	3.92			N/A			N/A		
	z_{MI} (cm)	2.96								
	d_{eq} at z_b (cm)							N/A		
	f_{out} (MHz)	B:1.74	B:1.74 CF:2.56	N/A		B:1.74 CF:2.56	N/A		N/A	N/A
	Dim of A_{out}	X(cm) Y(cm)	2.05 1.15	N/A		2.05 1.15	N/A		N/A	N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	B+CF	B+CF	N/A		B+CF	N/A		N/A	N/A
	t_d (usec)	1.05								
	prf (Hz)	B:2373.50 CF:3600.00								
	srr (Hz)	14.13								
	p_r at z_{pi} (MPa)	2.54								
	d_{eq} at z_{pi} (cm)							N/A		
	$I_{0.0}$ at z_{pi} (W/cm ²)	233.80								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	3.20 3.00		N/A N/A			N/A N/A		
	Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm) Depth(cm) THI Frequency(MHz) Color PRF(kHz)	3.2 6.3 ON B:3.6 CF:2.6 3.6	3.2 6.3 ON B:3.6 CF:2.6 3.6	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	3.2 6.3 ON B:3.6 CF:2.6 3.6	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

Transducer Model: LU800PA
Operating Mode: PW Mode

Acoustic Output Reporting Table for Track 3

Index Label		MI	TIS			TIB			TIC	
			Scan		Non-scan	Scan		Non-scan	Scan	Non-scan
			At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface	Below surface	At surface	At surface
Maximum Index Value		0.76	1.28			3.87			N/A	
Index Component Value		0.76	N/A	0.79	1.28	N/A	2.70	3.87	N/A	N/A
Associated Acoustic Parameters	p_{-0} at z_{MI} (MPa)	1.10								
	P (mW)		N/A	186.53		N/A	186.53		N/A	N/A
	P_{rx1} (mW)		N/A	79.12		N/A	79.12			
	Min. of $[P_0(Z_s), I_{0.0}(Z_s) \times 1 \text{ cm}^2]$ (mW)				127.80					
	z_s (cm)				2.60					
	z_{hp} (cm)				2.60			2.60		
	z_b (cm)							2.62		
	z_{pi} (cm)	3.08			3.08			3.08		
	z_{MI} (cm)	2.62								
	d_{eq} at z_b (cm)							0.74		
	f_{out} (MHz)	2.09	N/A	2.09		N/A	2.09		N/A	N/A
	Dim of A_{out}	X(cm) Y(cm)	N/A N/A	2.05 1.15		N/A N/A	2.05 1.15		N/A N/A	N/A N/A
Other Information	Mode Components	PW	N/A	PW		N/A	PW		N/A	N/A
	t_d (usec)	1.83								
	prf (Hz)	4170.00								
	srr (Hz)	N/A								
	p_r at z_{pi} (MPa)	1.33								
	d_{eq} at z_{pi} (cm)							0.73		
	$I_{0.0}$ at z_{pi} (W/cm ²)	33.17								
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm) FL_y (cm)	3.20 3.00		3.20 3.00			3.20 3.00		
	Operating Control Conditions	Focus(cm) Depth(cm) Frequency(MHz) PRF(kHz) Gate(mm)	3.2 6.3 2.1 4.17 0.5	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	3.2 6.3 2.1 4.17 0.5	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	3.2 6.3 2.1 4.17 0.5	3.2 6.3 2.1 4.17 0.5	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

NOTE: N/A indicates that there is no corresponding intended use or no data reported.

D. Guidance and Manufacture's Declaration



- LU800 series requires special precautions regarding EMC.
- LU800 series should not be used adjacent to or stacked with other equipment.
- Using the wrong cable and accessories may adversely affect the EMC performance

E. Electromagnetic Emissions

The LU800 Series is intended for use in electromagnetic environments, as specified below. The customer or the user of the LU800 Series should ensure that it is used in such an environment.

Manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic emissions		
The <u>LU800 Series</u> is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment (for professional veterinary healthcare) specified below. The customer or the user of the <u>LU800 Series</u> should assure that it is used in such an environment.		
Emission test	Compliance	Electromagnetic environment-guidance (for professional veterinary healthcare environment)
RF emissions CISPR 11	Group 1	The <u>LU800 Series</u> uses RF energy only for its internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.
RF emissions CISPR 11	Class A	The <u>LU800 Series</u> is suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and those directly connected to the public low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.
Harmonic emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Not applicable	
Voltage fluctuations /flicker emissions IEC 61000-3-3	Not applicable	

F. Electromagnetic immunity

All LU800 series products are in compliance with the regulation of immunity test, and the detail and declaration as below:

Manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic immunity			
The <u>LU800 Series</u> is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment (for professional veterinary healthcare) specified below. The customer or the user of the <u>LU800 Series</u> should assure that it is used in such an environment.			
Immunity test	IEC 60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment-guidance (for professional veterinary healthcare environment)
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	Contact: ± 8 kV Air: ± 2 kV, ± 4 kV, ± 8 kV, ± 15 kV	Contact: ± 8 kV Air: ± 2 kV, ± 4 kV, ± 8 kV, ± 15 kV	Floors should be wood, concrete or ceramic tile. If floors are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30%
Electrical fast transient/burst IEC 61000-4-4	± 2 kV for power supply lines ± 1 kV for input/output lines	± 2 kV for power supply lines Not applicable	Mains power quality should be that of a typical professional veterinary healthcare environment.
Surge IEC 61000-4-5	± 0.5 kV, <u>± 1 kV line(s) to line(s)</u> ± 0.5 kV, <u>± 1 kV, ± 2 kV line(s) to earth</u>	± 0.5 kV, <u>± 1 kV line(s) to line(s)</u> Not applicable	Mains power quality should be that of a typical professional veterinary healthcare environment.
Voltage Dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on power supply input lines IEC 61000-4-11	Voltage dips: 0 % UT; 0,5 cycle 0 % UT; 1 cycle 70 % UT; 25/30 cycles Voltage interruptions: 0 % UT; 250/300 cycle	Voltage dips: 0 % UT; 0,5 cycle 0 % UT; 1 cycle 70 % UT; 30 cycles Voltage interruption s: 0 % UT; 300 cycle	Mains power quality should be that of a typical professional veterinary healthcare environment. If the user of the <u>LU800C</u> , <u>LU800L</u> requires continued operation during power mains interruptions, it is recommended that the <u>LU800C</u> , <u>LU800L</u> be powered from an uninterruptible power supply or a battery.

Manufacturer's declaration-electromagnetic immunity

Test specifications for ENCLOSURE PORT IMMUNITY to RF wireless communications equipment

The LU800Series is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment (for professional veterinary healthcare) specified below.

The customer or the user of the LU800 Series should assure that it is used in such an environment.

Test frequency (MHz)	Band ^{a)} (MHz)	Service ^{a)}	Modulation ^{b)}	Maximum power (W)	Distance (m)	IMMUNITY TEST LEVEL (V/m)	Compliance LEVEL (V/m) (for professional veterinary healthcare)
385	380 – 390	TETRA 400	Pulse modulation b) 18 Hz	1,8	0,3	27	27
450	430 – 470	GMRS 460, FRS 460	FM c) ±5 kHz deviation 1 kHz sine	2	0,3	28	28
710	704 – 787	LTE Band 13, 17	Pulse modulation b) 217 Hz	0,2	0,3	9	9
745							
780							
810	800 – 960	GSM 800/900, TETRA 800, iDEN 820, CDMA 850, LTE Band 5	Pulse modulation b) 18 Hz	2	0,3	28	28
870							
930							
1 720	1 700 – 1 990	GSM 1800; CDMA 1900; GSM 1900; DECT;	Pulse modulation b) 217 Hz	2	0,3	28	28
1 845							
1 970							
2 450	2 400 – 2 570	Bluetooth, WLAN, 802.11 b/g/n, RFID 2450, LTE Band 7	Pulse modulation b) 217 Hz	2	0,3	28	28
5 240	5 100 – 5 800	WLAN 802.11 a/n	Pulse modulation b) 217 Hz	0,2	0,3	9	9
5 500							
5 785							

NOTE If necessary to achieve the IMMUNITY TEST LEVEL, the distance between the transmitting antenna and the ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM may be reduced to 1 m. The 1 m test distance is permitted by IEC 61000-4-3.

(a) For some services, only the uplink frequencies are included.

(b) The carrier shall be modulated using a 50 % duty cycle square wave signal.

(c) As an alternative to FM modulation, 50 % pulse modulation at 18 Hz may be used because while it does not represent actual modulation, it would be worst case.

A. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Statement

15.21

You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the part responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

15.105(b)

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- 1) this device may not cause harmful interference and

- 2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

FCC RF Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Manufacturer's address



Leltek Inc.

6F-3., No. 293, Sec. 1, Beixin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City
23147, Taiwan, R.O.C

Authorized Representative



European Authorized Representative (AR)

MedNet EC-REP GmbH

Borkstrasse 10, 48163 Muenster, Germany

Phone +49 25132266-61 • Fax +49 251 32266-22

V. References

- A 、 Acoustic**
- i. EN IEC 60601-2-37:2008/AMD1:2015 - Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment
 - ii. AIUM/NEMA UD 2- 2004 2009 NEMA Standards Publication UD 2-2004 (R2009) Acoustic Output Measurement Standard for Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment, Revision 3. (Radiology)
 - iii. AIUM/NEMA UD 3- 2004 2009 NEMA Standards Publication UD 3-2004 (R2009) Standard for Real-Time Display of Thermal and Mechanical Acoustic Output Indices on Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment
- B 、 Biocompatibility**
- i. EN ISO 10993-1:2009 -Biological evaluation of medical devices - Evaluation and testing within a risk management process
 - ii. EN ISO 10993-5:2009 -Biological evaluation of medical devices - Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity
 - iii. ISO 10993-10:2010-Biological evaluation of medical devices. Tests for irritation and skin sensitization
- C 、 Chemical**
- i. REACH 02006R1907:2015-03-23 - REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18December2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency.
 - ii. LU800 Ultrasound Imaging System meets the minimum requirements for compliance with the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 2011/65/EU and its amendments.
- D 、 Battery**
- i. UN 38.3 -Lithium Battery Transportation
 - ii. EN IEC 62133 -Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications.
- E 、 Wireless**
- i. 2002/96/EC(WEEE)- Directive 2002/96/EC; Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive
 - ii. EN 300 328 V2.1.1 ; 2016 -Wireless Radio Frequency Wideband Transmission);
 - iii. EN301 489-1& EN301 489-17:2017 03 (Wireless Electromagnetic Compatibility Standard
- F 、 Waterproof**
- i. IEC 60529 edition2.2:2013 -Degrees of protection provided by enclosures
- G 、 Safety and Performance**
- i. IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012 / EN 60601-1 :2006+ A1 2013 CSV Medical electrical equipment - Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance
 - ii. Evaluation per standard AAMI/ANSI/ES60601-1 and IEC 60601-1-2 were performed for use of the transducers with a specific adaptor (Apple Model A1385) to charge the medical device.
 - iii. IEC 60601-1-2: 2014 / EN 60601-1-1 :2015 Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-2: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Electromagnetic Capability - Requirements and tests
 - iv. EN IEC 60601-2-37 2007 Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment
 - v. EN IEC 62304 2006 Medical device software - Software life cycle processes
 - vi. IEC 62366-1: 2015/EN 62366-1:2015 Medical devices - Application of usability engineering to medical devices
 - vii. IEC 60601-1-6 / EN 60601-1-6 Usability
 - viii. ISO 15223-1 2016 Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labeling and information to be supplied
- H 、 Quality management**



- i. ISO 13485 2016 Medical Devices - Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Regulatory Purposes
- ii. ISO 14971:2019 Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices

1. Labeling

- i. ISO 15223-1:2016 (Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - General requirements)

Symbols

Symbol	Description
	This icon indicates information material or helpful suggestions.
	Indicates the need for the user to consult the instructions for use for important cautionary information such as warnings, cautions and precautions that cannot, for a variety of reasons, be presented on the medical device itself.
	Consult Operators Manual
	Electrical protection. Insulated application with IEC60601-1 (Type BF applied part)
	Wi-Fi. This symbol means wireless communication
	Non-ionizing radiation
	This way up. Indicates this correct upright position of the transport package.
	Manufacturer. Indicates the medical device manufacturer, as defined in EU Directives 90/385/EEC, 93/42/EEC and 98/79/EC
	Batch Code. Indicates the manufacturer's batch code so that the batch or lot can be identified
	Serial number. It means manufacture's serial number and the medical device can be identified.

	Model name. It means manufacture's Model name and the medical device can be identified.
	Indicates the Authorized representative in the European Community.
	Fragile and handle carefully. Indicates a medical device that can be broken or damaged if not handled carefully.
	Non-sterile
	Keep dry. It means a medical device which needs to be protected from moisture.
	Indicates medical device that should not be used if the package has been damaged or opened.
	Atmospheric pressure limitation
	Indoor use only. To identify electrical equipment designed primarily for indoor use.
	Requires separate collection for electrical and electronic equipment in compliance with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). Directive. When accompanied by or, components of the device may contain lead or mercury, respectively, which must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with local, state federal laws. The backlight lamps in an LCD system monitor contain mercury.
	To identify electrical and electronic equipment that meets the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 2011/65/EU.
	European Conformity. Conforms to European Council Directive 93/42/EEC.
	Recyclable material. To indicate that the marked item or its material is part of a recovery or recycling process.

Rx Only	Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed healthcare practitioner (USA).
	MR Unsafe an item which poses unacceptable risks to the patient, medical staff or other persons within the MR environment.
	Medical device Indicates the item is a medical device
	Unique Device Identifier Indicates a carrier that contains Unique Device Identifier information The use of this symbol is optional, but may be used when multiple data carriers are present on the label. If used, this symbol shall be placed adjacent to the Unique Device Identifier carrier. NOTE Used to identify which information is associated with Unique Device Identifier
	Model number To identify the model number or type number of a product This symbol shall be accompanied by the model number or catalogue number of the product, adjacent to the symbol.

A. Label ID

No.	Models	Label
1	LU800C	ASUS ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM ASUS # LU800C-vet SN R6MTVK0000473XP 2023.06 Leltek Inc. 6F-3, No.293, Sec. 1, Beixin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.) FCC ID: Z64.CC3235MOD IP44 Veterinary use only POWER Rechargeable Li-Ion Battery Pack DC: 3.7V — 3000mAh Input: 5V, 3A (Max)
2	LU800L	ASUS ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM ASUS # LU800L-vet SN R6MTVK0000473XP 2023.06 Leltek Inc. 6F-3, No.293, Sec. 1, Beixin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.) FCC ID: Z64.CC3235MOD IP44 Veterinary use only POWER Rechargeable Li-Ion Battery Pack DC: 3.7V — 3000mAh Input: 5V, 3A (Max)
3	LU800M	ASUS ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM ASUS # LU800M-vet SN R6MTVK0000473XP 2023.06 Leltek Inc. 6F-3, No.293, Sec. 1, Beixin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.) FCC ID: Z64.CC3235MOD IP44 Veterinary use only POWER Rechargeable Li-Ion Battery Pack DC: 3.7V — 3000mAh Input: 5V, 3A (Max)
4	LU800PA	ASUS ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM ASUS # LU800PA-vet SN R6MTVK0000473XP 2023.06 Leltek Inc. 6F-3, No.293, Sec. 1, Beixin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.) FCC ID: Z64.CC3235MOD IP44 Veterinary use only POWER Rechargeable Li-Ion Battery Pack DC: 3.7V — 3000mAh Input: 5V, 3A (Max)

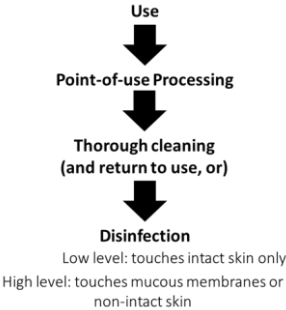
VI. DEVICE MAINTENANCE

B. WARNING

- 1. It is your responsibility to appropriately clean and disinfect your compatible smart device in accordance with the device manufacturer's instructions and with your institution's policies for cleaning and disinfecting of medical devices.
- 2. If the compatible smart device becomes contaminated internally with bodily fluids containing pathogens, you must immediately notify your Manufacturer service representative. Components inside the device cannot be disinfected. In that case, the device must be disposed of as biohazardous material in accordance with local or federal laws.
- 3. Always use protective eyewear and gloves when cleaning, disinfecting, or sterilizing any equipment.
- 4. Protective covers are recommended for transrectal and intravaginal procedures; in some regions, the covers are mandatory. Manufacturer recommends the use of qualified covers.

C. Reprocessing Equipment

- 1. Cleaning & Disinfecting
- 2. Proper reprocessing instructions is essential to ensure the device performance effective and prevent the microbial transmission or patient infections. The compatible smart device is a not disassembled device. A flowchart of reprocessing is presented below. Each detailed reprocessing step are listed in the following sections.



- 3. Point-of Use Processing
 - a Items to be used: Single-use paper towel.
 - b Please noted that the abovementioned item must not include any abrasive parts or contain any abrasive cleanser.
 - c Turn off the device.
 - d Use a gentle wiping motion to remove all visible soil or particulate matter from the transducer surface using a clean single-use paper towel.
 - e Visually inspect and confirm all the transducer surface with no visible residual soil or particulate matter. If some debris or contaminants dried on the transducer surface, please follow the cleaning instructions (following Section) to remove it.
 - f Confirm that the compatible smart device shows no cracks or other damages. If appeared, please immediately contact the local distributor or Manufacturer’s service representative.
- 4. Thorough Cleaning
 - a Transducers must be cleaned before each use and it suggested the parts that may be cleaned with isopropyl alcohol are the transducer housing and lens (acoustic window). Inspect all parts of the transducer carefully before each use. Check for cracks or other damage that jeopardizes
 - b the integrity of the transducer. Report any damage to the Manufacturer’s agent and discontinue use of the transducer.
 - c Using non-recommended disinfectants, using incorrect solution strengths, or immersing a transducer deeper or longer than recommended can damage or discolor the transducer and voids the transducer warranty.
- 5. Disinfection
 - a Spaulding classifications are a tool to help reduce cross-contamination and infection by specifying the level of cleaning and disinfecting required for medical equipment. Based on these criteria, the compatible smart device is classified as “non-

critical” or “semi-critical” device, because the device is to scan the skin surface or mucous membranes and do not penetrate it. Therefore, “cleaning” and “low level disinfection” for non-critical and “cleaning” and “high level disinfection” for semi-critical device are required for the next use.

Class	Use	Method	Example
Non-critical	Touches intact skin	Cleaning followed by low-level disinfection.	Convex, Linear, Phase, Microconvex
Semi-critical	Touches mucous membranes or non-intact skin	Cleaning followed by high-level disinfection.	Endocavity



It is important to clean and disinfect the ultrasound probe before and immediately after use. This chapter will guide you through the cleaning and disinfecting process.

When cleaning and disinfecting:

- Follow the procedures in the order they are described in this guide, without skipping steps.
- Use only 70% Isopropyl Alcohol on the device. Other solutions may be incompatible with the system and could damage the scanner.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions, recommendations, and guidelines for cleaners and disinfectants, as well as your regional regulations.
- Check expiry dates, concentration, and efficacy of the chemicals used.
- Wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as eyewear and gloves, as recommended by the chemical manufacture.
- Repeated use and cleaning over the course of the scanner's life may deteriorate its cleanliness.
- Using incompatible solutions to clean the scanner may damage its surface.
- The scanner and its parts (including accessories) may not withstand the cleaning or disinfecting processes (including repetitive process) specified in this manual and may damage or deteriorate its safety provisions.
- Cleaning or disinfecting the scanner while the battery is charging may cause the battery to short-circuit and overheat, causing an electric shock or burn.
- Cleaning or disinfecting the scanner using **other than** IPA (isopropyl alcohol) may damage it.
- During an emergency where the scanner is used to examine multiple patients in a short period of time, the lack of proper cleaning and disinfecting between patients may spread infections to other patients and users.
- Recommendations for cleaning the ultrasound probe as following step:
 - Turn off your devices before cleaning it.
 - To be ensured that all the coupling gel and other visible substances from the probe is removed by wiping with a clean paper towel. If necessary, to remove material dried to the surface, the cloth can be moistened with lukewarm water.
 - It shall inspect the probe's lens and casing after each use. To check out any damage that would allow liquid to enter the probe. If the user found a probe damage, the probe shall not be placed into any liquid (e.g., for disinfection) and shall not be used until it has been inspected and repaired/replaced by ASUS or a local distributor for service.



Recommendations for disinfecting the ultrasound probe (After cleaning):

- Spray 70% Isopropyl Alcohol onto the surface of probe head.
- Repeat step one for two or three times.
- Wipe out the disinfectant with a clean paper towel.
- Air dry for 1 min

Model	Photo
LU800 C	Diagram of the LU800 C device. A dashed blue rectangle labeled "Wiping Range" covers the entire device. A light blue shaded area at the head is labeled "Immerse area". A green dashed rectangle within the immerse area is labeled "Immerse point".
LU800 L	Diagram of the LU800 L device. A dashed blue rectangle labeled "Wiping Range" covers the entire device. A light blue shaded area at the head is labeled "Immerse area". A green dashed rectangle within the immerse area is labeled "Immerse point".
LU800 M	Diagram of the LU800 M device. A dashed blue rectangle labeled "Wiping Range" covers the entire device. A light blue shaded area at the head is labeled "Immerse area". A green dashed rectangle within the immerse area is labeled "Immerse point".
LU800 PA	Photo of the LU800 PA device, showing the full device without the wiping range or immerse area annotations.