The Larynx Team

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An Overview

- Background
- Specifications
- Design options
- Design matrix

Why build a larynx model?

- Our client is a speech pathologist at the UW-Health Voice and Swallowing Clinic
- She sees about 500 patients/month
- She wants a functioning laryngeal model +Patient education
 +Treatment plans

Complexity you take for granted

- The larynx is composed of muscle, cartilage, and soft tissues
- 6 muscle groups work together to produce phonation

Existing Models



Existing movable designs use drawstrings to make motion.

They don't show how muscles work together in common motions



Client Specifications:

The model must be 3x scale or greater

 The model needs to be light enough and small enough for one person to easily move it



The model must span from the hyoid bone to the second tracheal ring, and show tissue, major muscles, and bone

It must show the vocal folds opening, closing, and stretching.



The movements must take at least 2 seconds

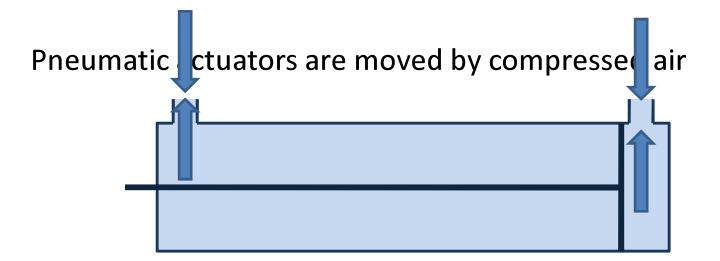
Three Design Options

Option 1: Piezoelectric Circuit System

- Electric currents make piezoelectric materials change volume
 - Current on: muscles contract
 - Current off: muscles return to original shape
- The muscles would be stretched to their original positions by an elastic material

Three Design Options

Option 2: Pneumatic Actuator System



The actuators could be attached between the cartilage pieces, and then coated to make them look like muscle.

Three Design Options

Option 3: Precision Motor System

- Reversible motors have variable speed and direction
 - Allows precise, coordinated speed and movement
- 3 battery powered, reversible motors would be located at the base of the model in a box
- The muscles would be controlled by flexible wires connected to the motors.
 - Motor forward: muscle contracts
 - Motor reverse: elastic material pulls muscle to original position

Model Construction

- The bone and cartilage will be made from plastic (polycarbonate)
 - The hyoid bone and trachea will be used as an attachment base
- An elastic material (natural rubber) will pull muscles back to their original positions when the motors are reversed
- The model will be mounted on a plastic box which holds the 3 motors and provides a stable base
- Wires run up through the trachea and into their respective muscles, hidden within the model cartilage
- The motor pulls the hinged thyroid forward, simulating the crycothyroid muscle

The Matrix

	Realism 0.3	Feasibility 0.3	User Friendliness 0.15	Cost 0.1	Durability 0.1	Future Expandability 0.1	Total
Precision Motor	4	5	4	5	4	5	
	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.45
Pneumatic Actuator	3	3	2	3	4	2	
	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.9
Piezoelectric	5	1	4	1	5	4	
	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.2

Future Work

Construction

- Motor selection and programming
- Testing and implementation

Any Questions?

References

• Pictures:

- http://www.bimba.com/pdf/catalogs/FL_PCS.pdf
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