

MRI - Compatible Motion Platform

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Overview of Presentation

- Problem Statement
- Background
- Competing Designs
- Project Design Specifications
- Design Alternatives
- Design Matrix
- Future Work



Problem Statement

- Quantitative MRI (qMRI) measures physiological characteristics of tissues
- Calibration and quality of qMRI techniques are tested with controlled phantoms [1]
- Static phantoms do not represent physiological motion that alter imaging
- Design a MR-compatible device that will hold a phantom and simulate physiological movements
 - Respiratory motion
 - Liver phantoms
- Can lead to earlier detection of steatosis (affects 25% of population)

Background

- Client - Mr. Tang
 - PhD student in medical physics at UW-Madison
 - Research assistant in Quantitative Imaging Methods Lab
 - Studies improvement of motion robust fat and iron quantification MRI sequences
- Displacing ultrasonic motor from platform
 - Max Torque 1.2 N-m (supports weight of 9kg) [2]
 - $T=rF\sin(\theta)$
 - Axial radius 1.4 cm

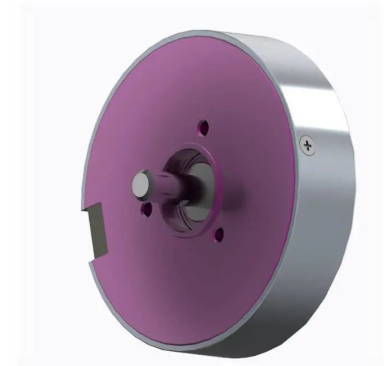


Figure 1. Nonmagnetic ultrasonic piezoelectric motor [2]



Competing Designs

Design 1

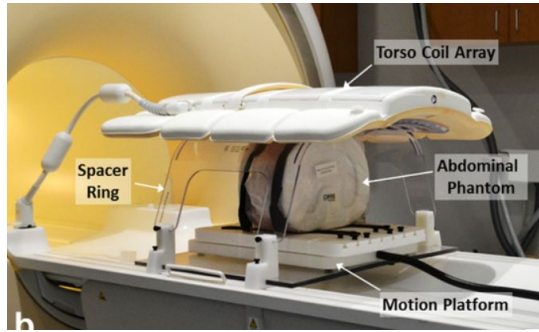


Figure 2. University of Texas Linear Motion Phantom [3]

Design 2



Figure 3. Vital Biomedical Technologies MRI Compatible Motion Stage [4]

Design 3



Figure 4. Quasar MRI Motion Phantom [5]



Project Design Specifications

- MR Compatible
- Create a prototype with a budget of \$1000
- Utilize commercially available parts/easy fabrication
- Must support 4 kg and be larger than 25cm x 35cm [6]
- Supports physiologically realistic breathing frequency (eg. 8 cycles/min) [7]
- Supports a realistic amplitude (eg. 3cm) [3]
- Consistent for 10-15 minutes to 5% deviation [7]

Design 1: Lead Screw [8]

- Helix angle of thread driven by motor
- Variable efficiency
 - Higher helix angle → Higher efficiency
- Typically used for light loads less than 45 kg
- Friction wear is non-linear

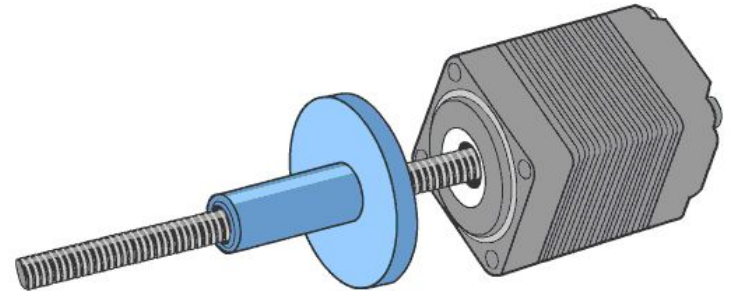


Figure 5. Animated Lead Screw [9]



Design 1: Lead Screw [8]

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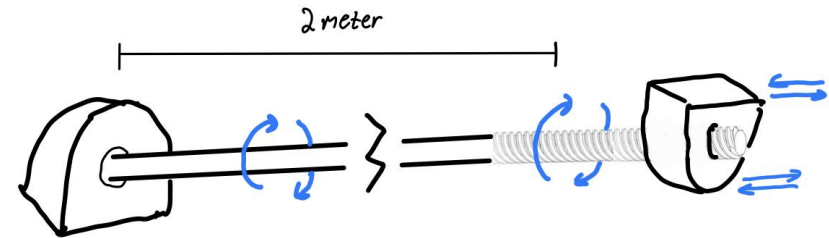


Figure 6. Lead Screw Design



Design 2: Scotch Yoke [10]

- Slotted yoke and a pin-mounted disc
 - Constant rotational speed creates sine wave motion
- Variable torque
 - Yoke closer to center → Higher torque
- Slot wears out quickly due to high contact pressures and moving friction

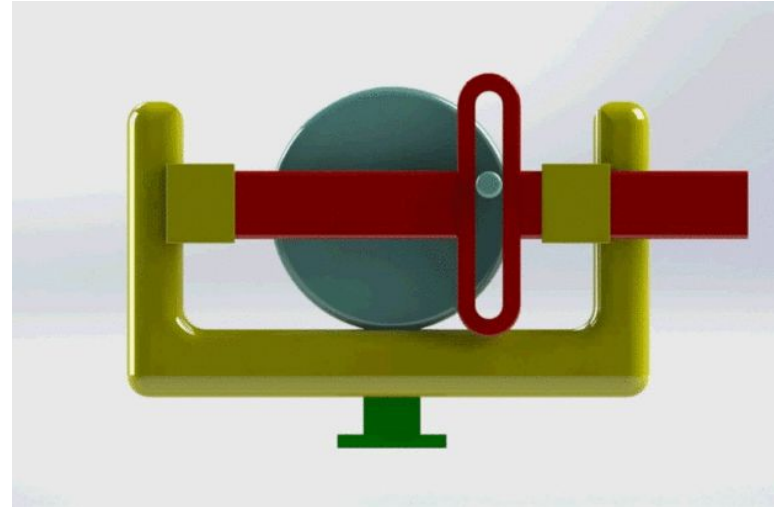


Figure 7. Animated Scotch Yoke [11]



Design 2: Scotch Yoke [10]

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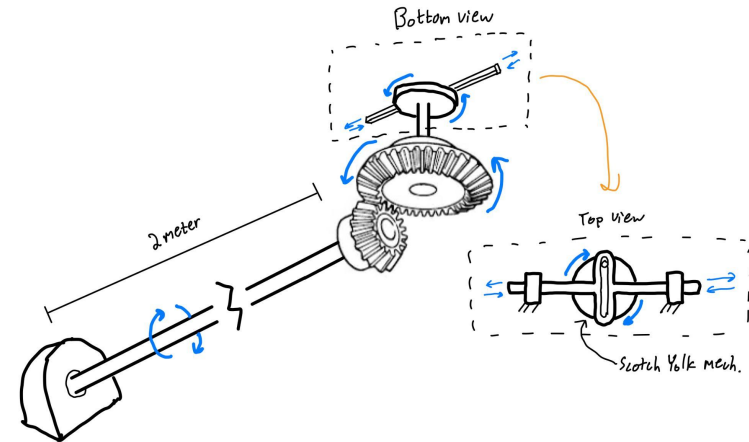


Figure 8. Scotch Yoke Design



Design 3: Rack and Pinion [12]

- Rotational motion (rack) transferred to linear motion (pinion)
 - High efficiency transfer
- Increasing gear teeth density
 - Increased precision
- Requires constant motor directional change
 - Causes stress on motor

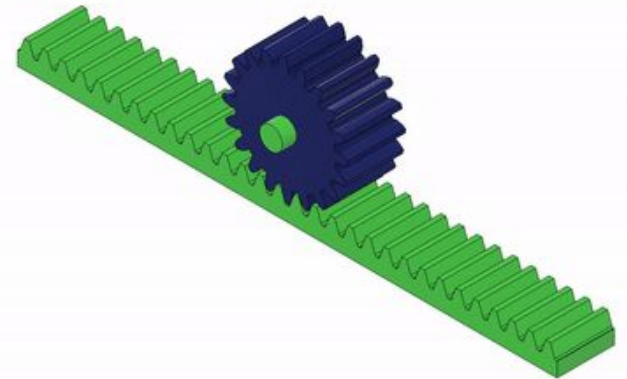


Figure 9. Rack and Pinion Animation [13]



Design 3: Rack and Pinion [12]

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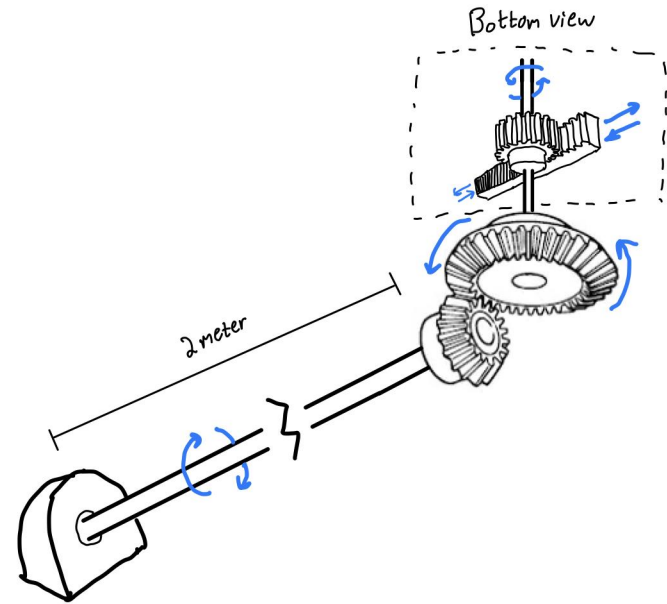


Figure 10. Rack and Pinion Design



Design Matrix: Prototypes

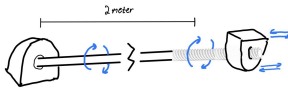
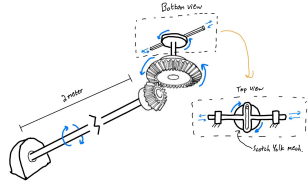
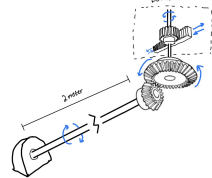
Categories	Lead Screw		Scotch Yoke		Rack & Pinion	
						
Efficiency (25)	2/5	10	4/5	20	5/5	25
Accuracy (20)	5/5	20	3/5	12	4/5	16
Ease of Fabrication (15)	2/5	12	4/5	12	3/5	12
Cost (15)	4/5	12	3/5	9	2/5	6
Adjustability (10)	5/5	10	2/5	4	4/5	8
Safety (10)	4/5	8	2/5	4	4/5	8
Durability (5)	1/5	1	4/5	4	4/5	4
Total (100)		73		65		79

Table 1.
Design Matrix



Future Work

- October
 - Fabricate platform parts
 - Interconnect parts
 - Test Functionality
 - Gear Test
 - Speed Test
 - Load Test
- November
 - Determine Method of separating motor from the platform
 - Motor Test
 - Potential Meeting and Testing with Experimental MR



Figure 11. MRI Machine [14]



Future Work continued

- December
 - Software components and programming
 - Method of separating motor from the platform
 - Final Poster Presentation - December 8th
 - Final Deliverables - December 13th
- 2024 Spring Semester
 - Meeting with Client to Revise Proof of Concept
 - Work and Test integrative software
 - Test Updated Prototype

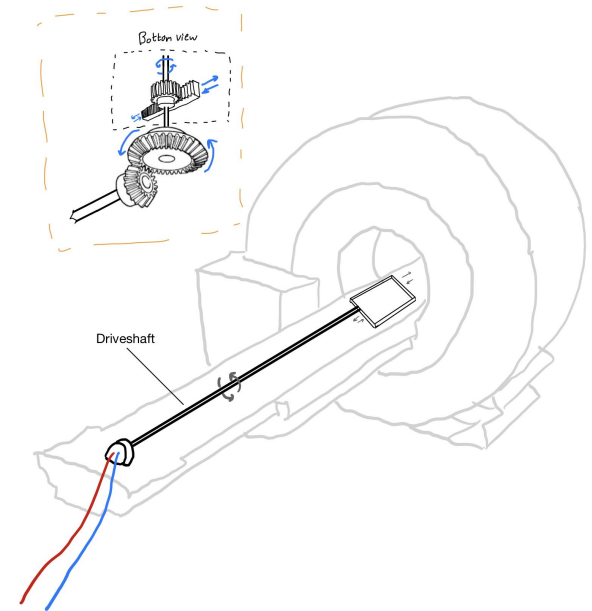


Figure 12. Final Design Setup



Acknowledgements

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Questions?



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