

OCT: Piezo Motors in Medical Design

Ultrasonic piezo linear drives—new application in non-invasive medical technology



Piezo technology enables fast, compact, high-resolution OCT scanner

In addition to the classic, invasive, punch biopsy technique, there are a number of only partially satisfactory non-invasive procedures in clinical and cosmetic research for properly categorizing skin changes. Those based on ultrasound do not provide good resolution, and confocal microscopy cannot penetrate sufficiently below the epidermis. Now, however, there is a practical alternative: the new SkinDex scanner – developed by ISIS Optronics in Mannheim, Germany – combines the advantages of ultrasound and confocal microscopy.

Continued on page 2

In medical engineering, modern PILine® ultrasonic piezo motor drives are opening up applications which were impossible using classic electric motor leadscrew systems. Due to the piezoelectric effect and the direct creation of linear motion, PILine® drives are not only faster, lighter and more compact than conventional motorized drives, but they can also be made non-magnetic. They achieve resolutions of 20 nm (0.02 µm) and velocities of up to 1 m/s. Their travel range is basically unlimited, and they are available in a number of different integration levels to match the desired (OEM) application. Medical engineering provides an up-to-date example.

Contents:	Page
Piezo Motors for OCT Scanner	1, 2
NEXACT® Controller	3
P-726 – High-power Nanopositioner	4
Mercury™ DC Motor Controllers	4
High-Load Hexapod	5
E-712 – New Multi-Axis Piezo Controller	6
Increased presence in local markets	6
P-653 – Tiny Ultrasonic Linear Motor Drive	7
Tradeshows, Publisher	8

Continued from page 1

The SkinDex scanner is based on the technology of optical coherence tomography (OCT) and examines the tissue on and under the skin surface non-invasively. The results obtained are extraordinary. The information contained in the 2-D and 3-D sectional images is comparable to that of a histological examination.

OCT uses the basic transparency of skin together with the interference fringes obtainable with white light. The optical paths are made up of optical fibers.

Exact positioning for precise results

To enable creation of 2- and 3-dimensional images from interference patterns, the optical fibers must be moved both axially and laterally during the scan. This task requires positioners capable of the highest precision. Ultimately, it is the performance of the drives which determine the system resolution and hence the quality of the images.

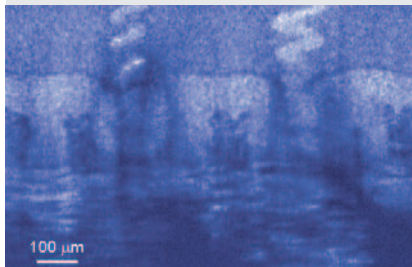
A PLine® P-661 OEM motor is used to position the reference-arm mirror (depth parameter). This motor was chosen primarily because of its compact design and, considering its size, its high force capacity of 2 newtons (0.5 lbf). Total travel is 2 mm, the position resolution in this application 30 nm (0.03 µm, 1.18 micro-inch).

As the images are recorded sequentially, the high speed and excellent dynamic response of the drive is a great advantage. As a result, the SkinDex needs only a few seconds to generate its highly informative images. The lateral motions of the optical fibers in the sensing arm executing the surface scan are also performed by a PI drive.

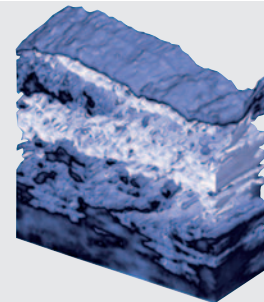
In this case it is a PIHera® P-622.2CD, a flexure-guided, 2-axis, piezo nano-positioning system, which provides a resolution of 1 nm (0.001 µm, 0.04 µ-inch) and covers an area of 250 x 250 µm. Piezo-motor drives have thus again contributed to an innovation from which many people will benefit in the future.



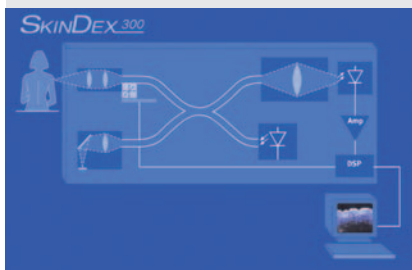
The SkinDex scanner based on OCT technology for non-invasive but reliable examination of the tissue on and under the skin surface (photo ISIS Optronics).



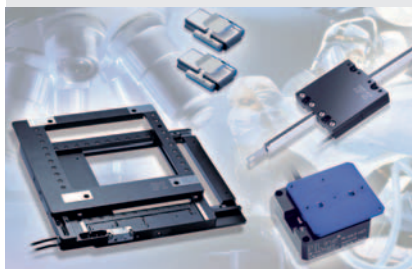
A look under the skin of the ball of the thumb. Even the untrained eye can recognize the spiral-shaped sweat-gland ducts.



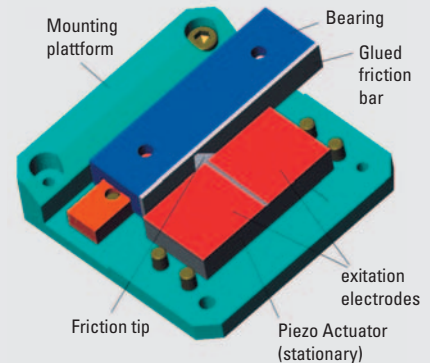
3-D OCT image: Individual laminar and cylindrical structures such as larger blood vessels are visible under the rough skin surface.



White-light interferometry is the basis of OCT. Using optical fibers, light is divided into a sensing and a reference beam. After being reflected by the target (i.e., a cutaneous structure) and the reference mirror respectively, the beams are recombined and enter the detector. An interference signal pattern results (photo: ISIS Optronics).



Integration levels in PLine® ultrasonic piezo motor technology: from 8-mm drives, through the successful Rod-Drive linear drive, to integrated multi-axis systems.



Working principle of an ultrasonic piezo motor drive.