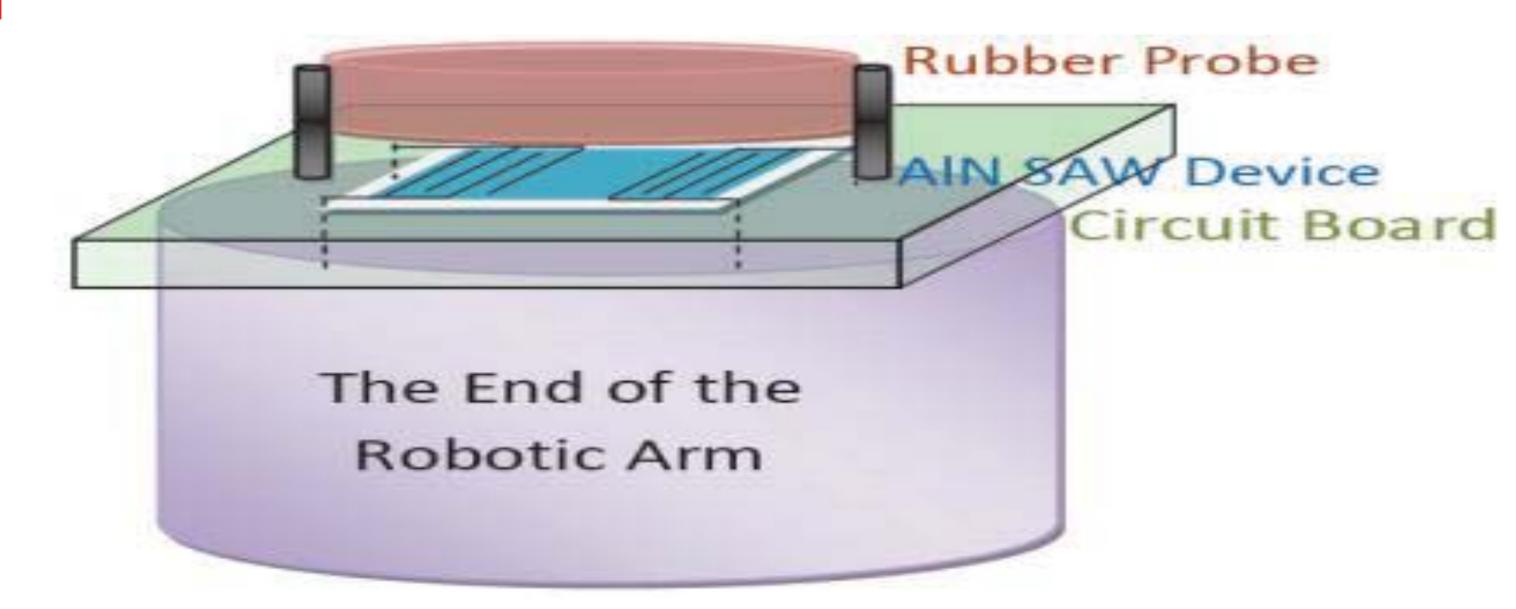
SAW Sensor for Surgical Arm using Piezoelectric Devices

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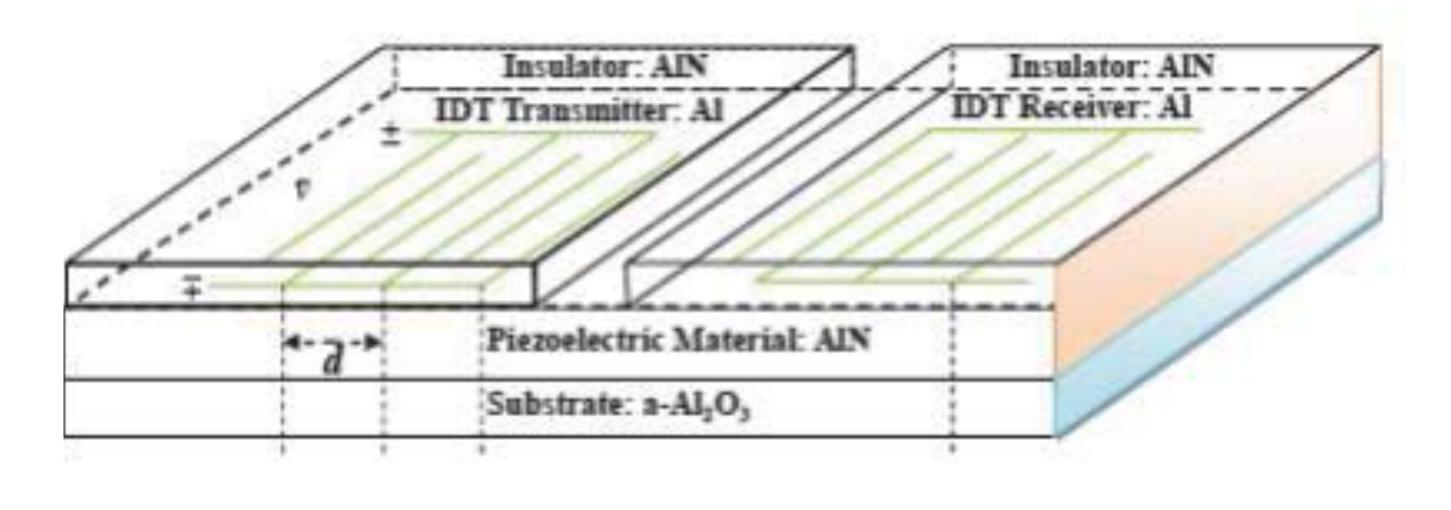
Introduction



Schematics of a prototype of SAW sensor in order to bring the feelings like skin

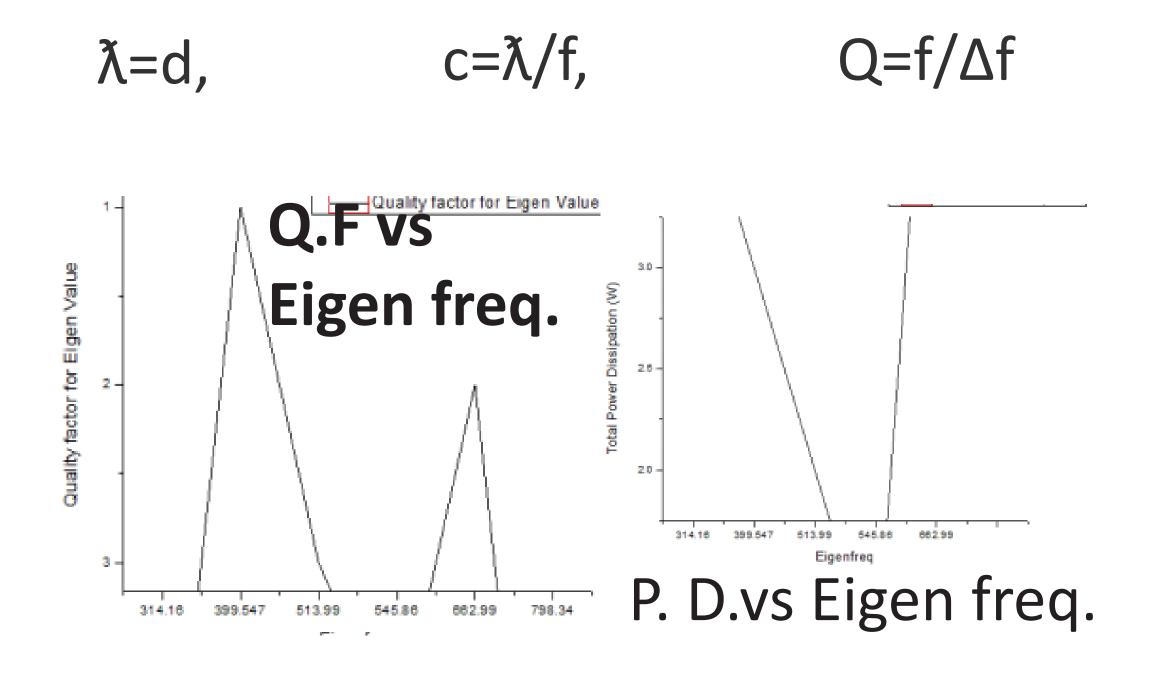
The interaction, i.e. artificial sensing between the robot and the patient is still very limited. With the help of various cameras, vision is almost the only feeling that a robot can have.

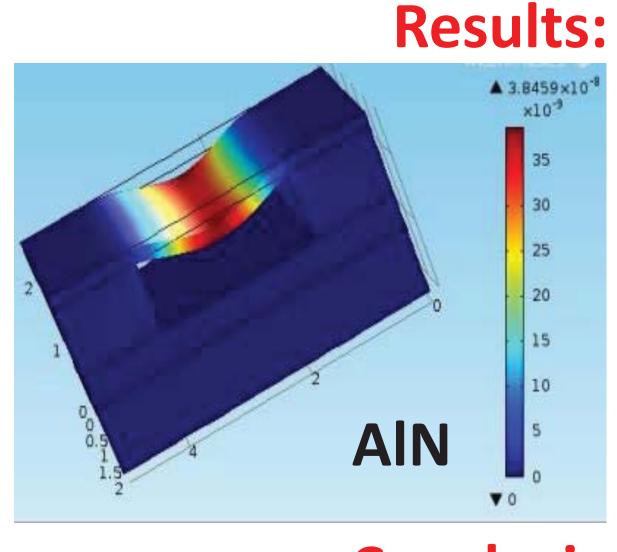
Principle:

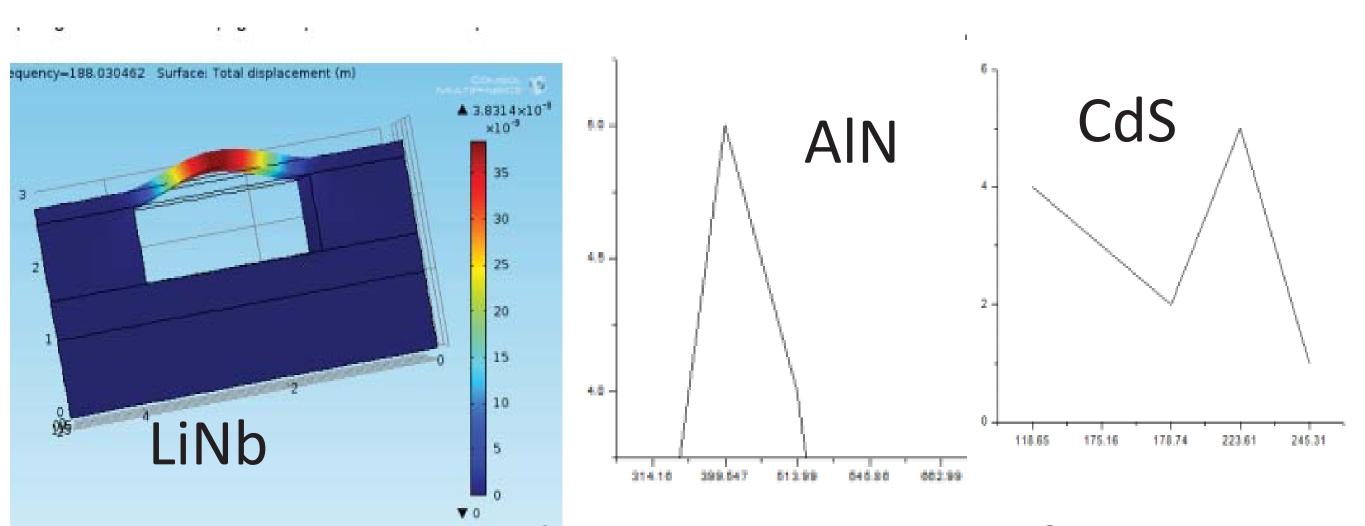


It consists of an IDT pair (used as Tx & Rx). All fingers on the top side or bottom side have the same electrical potential The piezoelectric substrate underneath the fingers with the same electrical potential will have the same strain. Therefore, an acoustic wave will be generated in the piezoelectric material. The wavelength of the acoustic wave is equal to the distance between two adjacent IDT pairs. i.e., λ =d. This wave will be Propagated from Tx to Rx on the surface of piezoelectric Device. The standard wave parameters inside body should be noted. If any violation in the parameters is sensed can be considered by the physician to take necessary action.

Basic Equations involved for our study:







Conclusion

Displacement vs Eigen freq. at point-9

The curves Q.F vs freq. shows that there are 2 resonant freq. for 2 different ranges of freq. From Power dissipation vs freq. curve, the power dissipation is almost 0. Between 520 Hz to 550 Hz. From the Q.F & Power dissipation curves it is desirable to operate From the Q.F & Power dissipation curve(Fig. 4.33), more power is lost below 400 Hz. If energy storing is not required in our application, then the freq. between 520 Hz to 550 Hz should be considered. If energy storage required with less power loss, then freq. range 410 Hz to 510 Hz should be considered.

Again from above simulation result the oscillation occurred on surface of piezoelectric material. The generation of SAW wave using AlN, LiNb, ZnO are different.

References

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