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(54) RECORDER WITH PIEZOELECTRIC MOTOR USED TO DRIVE PLATEN FOR HIGH MAGNETIC ENVIRONMENTS

REKORDER MIT PIEZOELEKTRISCHEM MOTOR ZUM ANTRIEB EINER WALZE FÜR
HOCHMAGNETISCHE UMGEBUNGEN

ENREGISTREUR DOTÉ D'UN MOTEUR PIÉZOÉLECTRIQUE ET UTILISÉ POUR ENTRAÎNER UNE
PLATINE DANS DES ENVIRONNEMENTS HAUTEMENT MAGNÉTIQUES

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Description

[0001] The following relates to the medical arts, magnetic resonance arts, diagnostic imaging arts, and related arts. It finds application in magnetic resonance imaging, spectroscopy and other magnetic applications that produce a strong magnetic field, and the like.

[0002] Conventional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and spectroscopy (MRS) uses powerful magnetic fields to align dipoles in a subject or patient at an examination region. Often, the suites that house the MRI magnets are shielded to prevent the powerful magnetic and radio frequency (RF) fields from interfering with other devices and stray RF fields from interfering with the MR system. One potentially dangerous side effect of the powerful magnetic fields is the physical attraction it exerts on nearby ferromagnetic material. Ferrous objects or objects with ferrous components must be kept at a safe distance away from the magnet when it is at field, typically beyond the 5 gauss line. Even if the magnetic attraction is not powerful enough to physically displace the device as a whole, the magnetic field still exerts forces and torques that affect the operation of the device. Another adverse side effect is that the magnetic field can damage magnetically sensitive instruments and cause them to fail or malfunction. Even at distances where physically displacing the object is not a large danger, the magnetic fields can still affect sensitive components. This may be a temporary failure and once removed from the field the device may operate normally. However, permanent damage can be caused, such as by de- or re-polarizing permanent magnets, deformation, and the like. The magnetic forces on moving electromagnetic or ferrous parts can cause extra loading of the device leading to premature failure.

[0003] A recorder, for example, contains a drive roller for a strip of paper that is often driven by either a DC motor or a magnetic stepper motor, neither of which operates effectively within the magnetic field of a magnetic resonance system. The recorder may simply fail to operate within the magnetic field. Alternatively, the magnetic motor may lose magnetization, get re-polarized, run slow or even run in reverse, especially if brought close to the main magnet of an MR system where magnetic field strength is high, such as within the five gauss line. It is sometimes advantageous to have the recorder record physiological data closely adjacent a patient undergoing an MR examination. For example, the recorder could be built into an ECG monitor, a blood pressure monitor, or the like. When the recorder is closely adjacent the patient undergoing the MR examination, the recorder, like the patient, is subject to substantially the full field.

[0004] JP 5185670 describes a platen for a printer that uses a piezoelectric element to vibrate a resonator and rotate a platen rotor. WO 2007/134146 describes an isolation system for MRI-compatible wireless patient monitors.

[0005] The following provides a new and improved apparatus and methods which overcome the challenges discussed above and others.

[0006] In accordance with one aspect, a recorder device is provided for recording physiological data from a patient disposed in a high magnetic field. The recorder device includes a printer assembly configured to print the physiological data from the patient disposed in the high field. A piezoelectric motor is configured to feed paper through the printer assembly as the physiological data from the patient in the high magnetic field is printed. A primary control board is provided that is configured to generate electromechanical stepper motor drive signals based on clock signals and a secondary control board is provided that is operatively connected to the primary control board and the piezoelectric motor to receive the stepper motor drive signals from the primary control board and generate piezoelectric motor drive signals that drive the piezoelectric motor.

[0007] In accordance with another aspect, a method of generating a printout of physiological data from a patient disposed in a high magnetic field is provided. The physiological data from the patient in the high magnetic field is monitored. A piezoelectric motor is controlled to feed paper past a print head which prints the monitored physiological data on the paper, wherein the motor is controlled by generating electromechanical stepper motor drive signals based on clock signals and generating piezoelectric motor drive signals which drive the piezoelectric motor from the electromechanical stepper motor drive signals.

[0008] One advantage resides in driving a recorder in the presence of a strong magnetic field.

[0009] Another advantage resides in printing patient information in close proximity of an MR system.

[0010] Another advantage resides in recording physiological data in an MR environment without introducing problematic electrically conductive paths or loops from long connections.

[0011] Further advantages of the present invention will be appreciated to those of ordinary skill in the art upon reading and understanding the following detailed description.

FIGURE 1 diagrammatically shows a combined magnetic resonance data acquisition system.

FIGURE 2 diagrammatically shows a recorder device for use in the system of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 3 diagrammatically shows power control signals adapted for driving the recorder device of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 4 illustrates a method for operating a recorder device to record patient information of a patient in an MR environment.

[0012] With reference to FIGURE 1, a magnetic resonance (MR) system includes a MR scanner **8** having a main magnet **10** that generates a temporally static main

(Bo) magnetic field in an examination region **12**. In the illustrated embodiment, the main magnet **10** is a superconducting magnet disposed in a cryogenic vessel **14** employing helium or another cryogenic fluid; alternatively a resistive main magnet can be used. In the illustrated embodiment, the magnet assembly **10, 14** is disposed in a generally cylindrical scanner housing **16** defining the examination region **12** in a bore, such as a cylindrical bore; alternatively, other geometries such as an open MR geometry can also be used. Magnetic resonance is excited and detected by one or more radio frequency coils, such as an illustrated whole-body quadrature body coil **18** or one or more local coils or coil arrays such as a head coil or chest coil. The excited magnetic resonance is spatially encoded, phase- and/or frequency-shifted, or otherwise manipulated by magnetic field gradients selectively generated by a set of magnetic field gradient coils **20**.

[0013] The magnetic resonance scanner **8** is operated by a magnetic resonance data acquisition controller **22**, suitably embodied by a dedicated digital processing device, a suitably programmed general purpose computer, or so forth, to generate, spatially encode, and read out magnetic resonance data, such as projections or k-space samples, that are stored in a magnetic resonance data memory **24**. The acquired spatially encoded magnetic resonance data are reconstructed by a magnetic resonance reconstruction processor **26** to generate one or more images of a patient subject **4** disposed in the examination region **12**. The reconstruction processor **26** employs a reconstruction algorithm comporting with the spatial encoding, such as a backprojection-based algorithm for reconstructing acquired projection data, or a Fourier transform-based algorithm for reconstructing k-space samples.

[0014] A computer interface system **32** also includes one or more user input devices such as an illustrated keyboard **34**, or a mouse or other pointing-type input device, or so forth, which enables a radiologist, cardiologist, or other user to manipulate images and, in the illustrated embodiment, interface with the magnetic resonance scanner controller **22**. The one or more reconstructed images are stored in a magnetic resonance images memory **28**, and are suitably displayed on a display **30** of the computer interface system **32**, or printed using a printer or other marking engine **36**; alternatively, images may be transmitted via the Internet or a digital hospital network, or stored on a magnetic disk or other archival storage, or otherwise utilized.

[0015] With continuing reference to FIGURE 1, the MR system **8** includes a physiological monitor device **42** that may include various sensors that are operatively connected to the patient **4**. The diagnostic sensing device **42** may be included in a respiratory sensor, an invasive or non-invasive blood pressure sensor, ECG, SP02, or any other medical device operative to sense different types of physiological patient data within the physiological examination region **12** of the MR system **8**. In one

embodiment the physiological monitor **42** includes a cuff or belt **40** that extends around a patient's limb or a torso, e.g. to sense changes in blood pressure. The physiological monitor can also include ECG electrodes, other cardiac monitors, and the like. The present disclosure is not limited to any particular medical device. The physiological monitor **42** senses stimuli proximate to or within the examination region **12**. The physiological monitor includes or sends the physiological data to a recorder **38**. Optionally, the monitor **42** transmits the physiological data wirelessly, via bluetooth, over a fiber optic or electric wire cable **44**, or the like to a data acquisition controller **50**. A digital signal processor **46** formats the physiological data for display on the monitor **30**, for storage in a patient database, and the like.

[0016] Data sensed from the patient is sent to the recorder **38** located proximate to the main magnet **10** in the magnetic field. A recorder prints, e.g. on a paper strip chart, a record of the sensed physiological data. The recorder device **38** is located and operates at full field, e.g., 1.5T, 3T, etc. The cuff **40** may include electrodes or other sensing components constructed of materials having low magnetic susceptibility and/or include small-sized components (such as electrodes) of higher magnetic susceptibility, so as to not interfere with, or minimally interfere with, the magnetic resonance data acquisition.

[0017] With continuing reference to FIGURE 1 and with further reference to FIGURE 2, an illustrative embodiment of the recorder device **38** is suitable for operation within high magnetic fields generated by the main magnet the MR scanner **8**, where permanent magnet motors are hindered.

[0018] The recorder device **38** includes a printer assembly **60** having a print head **66** and a platten roller **62** that are operable to record information of a patient, such as on paper **64** fed along a paper pathway therebetween. In one embodiment, the print head **66** includes a thermal print head for printing to the paper **64**. The recorder **38** includes a piezoelectric motor **68** that drives the platen roller **62** via a roller platen pinion **65** for feeding the paper **64** past the print head. The piezoelectric motor **68** is an electric motor based upon a piezoelectric effect, e.g. a change in shape of a piezoelectric material when an electric field is applied. The material produces mechanical, acoustic, or ultrasonic vibrations, for example, in order to produce a linear or rotary motion, depending on the type of piezoelectric motor. A rotary piezoelectric motor provides a rotary motion for turning a piezoelectric motor pinion **72**. A linear piezoelectric motor uses a mechanical interface to convert the linear motion into rotary motion.

[0019] In one embodiment, a primary control board **70** generates electromagnetic stepper motor pulses for driving a conventional electromechanical stepper motor. The primary control board **70** includes or interfaces with a clock to generate the pulses at a selected frequency to advance the paper **64** at a selected speed. The primary circuit board includes an interface **78** that sends the pulses to a secondary control board **74**.

[0020] The secondary control board **74** converts the received pulses to control signals suitable for driving the piezoelectric motor **68** in a manner that mimics the prior art electromechanical stepper motor to drive the paper at the same selected speed and based on the signals received by the primary control board **70**. The piezoelectric motor control signals include pulses of a predetermined size, e.g., pulse width and amplitude, and frequency to operate the piezoelectric motor **68** at rotational speeds analogous to the electromagnetic stepper motor. For example, by supplying excitation frequency in pulses of a known time and repetition rate, the piezoelectric motor **68** is made to mimic the action of the electromagnetic stepper motor. An electromagnetic stepper motor, for example, operates in steps where a saw-toothed gear turns about 7.5 degrees in angle per step. A piezoelectric stepper motor steps in smaller step and uses about 27,000 piezoelectric excitation pulses to create 7.5 degrees of rotary motion, i.e. the resolution of a piezoelectric motor is about 1 arc-second per pulse. The translation of the electromechanical stepper motor pulses generated at the primary control board **70** to the higher frequency control pulses for the piezoelectric motor is performed by the secondary control board **74**.

[0021] The printer assembly further includes an idler wheel **63** configured to transport motion from the piezoelectric motor pinion **72** operated by the piezoelectric motor to the roller platen. Because the piezoelectric motor **68** operates at a higher voltage than an electromechanical stepper motor, a power source **76** is provided. The power source can be an external power source or internal to the secondary control board **74** for driving the piezoelectric motor **68**.

[0022] With reference to FIGURE 3, output signals **102** from the primary control board **70** and secondary control board **74** of FIGURE 2 are illustrated. Electromechanical stepper motor signals **90** demonstrate the nature of a stepper motor action that is imitated by a piezoelectric motor in the present disclosure. A polyphase AC synchronous electromechanical motor is ideally driven by sinusoidal current. A full step waveform, in which a stepper pinion is rotated, is a gross approximation of a sinusoid. Various drive techniques have been developed to better approximate a sinusoidal drive waveform, such as half stepping and microstepping, which one of ordinary skill in the art can appreciate.

[0023] For example, electromechanical stepper motors typically have multiple "toothed" electromagnets arranged around a stepper motor pinion, e.g., four electromagnets arranged at opposite sides of the pinion. The electromagnets (not shown) are energized by the primary control board circuit **70** and driven according to the electromechanical stepper motor signals **90**. To make the motor shaft turn, a first electromagnet along an axis is given power by the power control output signals **92**, which makes the pinion's teeth magnetically attracted to the electromagnet's teeth. When the pinion's teeth are thus aligned to the first electromagnet, they are slightly offset

from the next electromagnet, and thus, when the next set of electromagnets is turned on with power control output signal **94**, the first is turned off, the gear rotates slightly to align with the next one, and from there the process is repeated with power control signals **96** and **98**. Each of these slight rotations is called a "step," with an integer number of steps making a full rotation. In that way, the motor can be turned by a precise angle, which typically is about 7.5 degrees.

[0024] Piezoelectric motors are typically driven by dual orthogonal vibration modes with a phase difference of about 90°. The contact point between two surfaces vibrates in an elliptical path, producing a frictional force between the surfaces. Usually, one surface is fixed causing the other to move. For example, in many piezoelectric motors a piezoelectric crystal is excited by a piezoelectric excitation signal **100** at the resonant frequency or excitation frequency of a piezoelectric motor. The signal **100** is provided in pulses **102** of higher frequency piezoelectric signals of a known time τ and repetition rate **104** to imitate the characteristic actions of the electromagnetic stepper motor and to drive the pinion **72**. Thus, the roller platen **82** of a recorder device is turned for printing patient information in an MR system. For example, about 27,000 excitation pulses are generated to create a 7.5 degree motion of a stepper motor.

[0025] One embodiment of methodology **400** for generating a print out of data corresponding to patient information obtained during a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan with a magnetic resonance (MR) system having a main magnet and a recorder device is illustrated in FIGURE 4. While the method **400** is illustrated and described below as a series of acts or events, it will be appreciated that the illustrated ordering of such acts or events are not to be interpreted in a limiting sense. For example, some acts may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other acts or events apart from those illustrated and/or described herein. In addition, not all illustrated acts may be required to implement one or more aspects or embodiments of the description herein. Further, one or more of the acts depicted herein may be carried out in one or more separate acts and/or phases.

[0026] The method **400** initializes at start and at **402** the recorder device **38** is operatively associated with a patient located within a close proximity to the main magnet of the MR system. During an MR examination, the recorder device is typically located within the five gauss line perimeter of the MR system and typically at full field. Magnetic and RF fields are generated for the MRI scan at **404** in order to generate magnetic resonance patient data in a physiological region, for example.

[0027] At **406**, the higher frequency piezoelectric signals are generated by the secondary control board **74** based on stepper motor signals from the primary control board **70** of the recorder device **38**. The piezoelectric signals operate the piezoelectric motor **68** with similar mechanisms to rotate the stepper motor pinion **72** at **408**. For example, the piezoelectric signals are generated by

the secondary control board **74** converting the electro-mechanical stepper motor signals **90** from the primary control board to the piezoelectric signals **100**. A number of the piezoelectric motor signals are generated to imitate the corresponding electromechanical stepper motor actions in the piezoelectric motor. The piezoelectric signals **100** have a number of the pulses **102** in accordance with the piezoelectric excitation frequency provided at predetermined times and predetermined rates based on the electromechanical stepper motor signals **90** to operate the piezoelectric motor in similar manner to the stepper motor.

[0028] The roller platen **62** is turned at step **410** via the pinion **65** coupled thereto and the paper **64** is fed along the paper pathway in response to the piezoelectric signals driving the piezoelectric motor **68**. In a step **412**, the print head responds to physiological data from the monitor **42** to print a representation of the monitored physiological patient data, such as an ECG chart, a blood pressure chart, symbols indicating the occurrence and termination of events, periodically read numerical data, or the like.

[0029] The invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiments. Modifications and alterations may occur to others upon reading and understanding the preceding detailed description. It is intended that the invention be construed as including all such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A recorder device (38) for recording physiological data from a patient (4) disposed in a high magnetic field, the recorder device comprising:

a printer assembly (60) configured to print the physiological data from the patient disposed in the high magnetic field;
 a piezoelectric motor (68) for use in the high magnetic field configured to feed paper (64) through the printer assembly (60) as the physiological data from the patient in the high magnetic field is printed;
 a primary control board (70) that is configured to generate electromechanical stepper motor drive signals (90) based on clock signals; and
 a secondary control board (74) operatively connected to the primary control board (70) and the piezoelectric motor (68) to receive the stepper motor drive signals (90) from the primary control board (70) and generate piezoelectric motor drive signals (100) that drive the piezoelectric motor (68).

2. The recorder device (38) according to claim 1, the printer assembly (60) includes a print head (66) con-

figured to print the physiological data and a roller platen configured to feed the paper (64) past the print head, and

the piezoelectric motor (68) is operatively coupled to the printer assembly (60) to rotate the roller platen and feed the paper (64) past the print head (66).

3. The recorder device (38) according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the electromechanical stepper motor drive signals are configured to feed the paper at a preselected speed and the secondary control board (74) is configured to reconfigure the electromechanical stepper motor drive signals (90) to piezoelectric drive signals (100) that drive the piezoelectric motor (68) to feed the paper (64) at said preselected speed.

4. The recorder device (38) according to any of claims 1-3, wherein the secondary control board (74) includes a power source (76) electrically coupled thereto that is configured to increase an amplitude of the piezoelectric motor signals (100).

5. The recorder device (38) according to any of claims 1-4, wherein the secondary control board (74) is configured to drive the piezoelectric motor (68) directly without an external power source coupled thereto.

6. The recorder device (38) according to any one of claims 1-5, further including:

a monitor (42) operatively connected to the printer assembly (60) configured to display the physiological data from the patient (4) disposed in the high magnetic field.

7. The recorder device (38) according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein the printer assembly (60) includes a thermal print head (66).

8. The recorder device (38) according to any one of claims 1-7, wherein the printer assembly (60) includes:

an idler wheel (63) configured to transport motion from a pinion (72) operated by the piezoelectric motor (68) to a roller platen (62) that feeds the paper through the printer assembly (60).

9. The recorder device (38) according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein the piezoelectric motor (68) includes:

a rotary piezoelectric motor configured to rotate a pinion (72), the pinion (72) being mechanically coupled to a roller platen (62) via a platen roller pinion (65).

10. An MRI system (8) comprising:

a main magnet (10) configured to generate a static magnetic field (B_0) in a patient examination region (12);
 gradient coils (20) configured to impose gradient magnetic fields on the static magnetic field;
 radio frequency coils (18) configured to apply radio frequency fields to induce and manipulate magnetic resonance;
 a controller (22) configured to control the gradient and radio frequency coils and acquire resonance information from a patient (4) located in the examination region (12); and
 the recorder device (38) according to any one of claims 1-9 disposed in or adjacent the examination region (12) to print the physiological data from the patient (4) in the examination region (12).

11. A method for generating a print out of physiological data from a patient (4) disposed in a high magnetic field, comprising:

monitoring the physiological data from the patient (4) in the high magnetic field;
 controlling a piezoelectric motor (68) located in the higher magnetic field to feed paper (64) past a print head (66), wherein the step of controlling comprises generating electromechanical stepper motor drive signals (90) based on clock signals and generating piezoelectric motor drive signals (100) which drive the piezoelectric motor (68) from the electromechanical stepper motor drive signals (90); and
 with the print head, printing the monitored physiological data on the paper (64).

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein generating the piezoelectric motor drive signals (100) includes generating a number of pulses at a piezoelectric excitation frequency provided at predetermined times and predetermined rates based on the stepper motor drive signals (90).

13. The method according to claim 11 or 12, further including:

with the piezoelectric motor (68), rotating a stepper motor pinion (63) that is mechanically coupled to a roller platen (62) via a platen roller pinion (64) that feeds the paper (64) past the print head (66) which prints the monitored physiological data.

14. The method according to any one of claims 11-13, wherein the physiological data is monitored and printed during a MR scan of the patient (4).

15. A method for operating an MRI system (8) comprising:

ing:

generating static magnetic fields through a patient;
 imposing gradient magnetic fields on the static magnetic fields;
 inducing radio frequency fields in the patient;
 acquiring magnetic resonance information from the patient; and
 performing the method according to any one of claims 11-14 to generate a print out of physiological data from the patient.

15 Patentansprüche

1. Rekordervorrichtung (38) zum Aufzeichnen physiologischer Daten von einem Patienten (4), der in einem hochmagnetischen Feld angeordnet ist, wobei die Rekordervorrichtung Folgendes umfasst:

eine Druckerbaugruppe (60), die dafür eingerichtet ist, die physiologischen Daten des in dem hochmagnetischen Feld angeordneten Patienten auszudrucken;
 einen piezoelektrischen Motor (68) zur Verwendung in dem hochmagnetischen Feld, der dafür eingerichtet ist, Papier (64) durch die Druckerbaugruppe (60) zu führen, wenn die physiologischen Daten des Patienten in dem hochmagnetischen Feld ausgedruckt werden;
 eine primäre Steuerungsplatine (70), die dafür eingerichtet ist, Ansteuerungssignale (90) für den elektromechanischen Schrittmotor basierend auf Taktsignalen zu erzeugen; und
 eine sekundäre Steuerungsplatine (74), die betriebsfähig mit der primären Steuerungsplatine (70) und dem piezoelektrischen Motor (68) verbunden ist, um die Schrittmotor-Ansteuerungssignale (90) von der primären Steuerungsplatine (70) zu empfangen und Ansteuerungssignale (100) für den piezoelektrischen Motor zu erzeugen, die den piezoelektrischen Motor (68) ansteuern.

2. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Druckerbaugruppe (60) einen Druckkopf (66) umfasst, der dafür eingerichtet ist, die physiologischen Daten auszudrucken, und eine Druckwalze, die dafür eingerichtet ist, das Papier (64) an dem Druckkopf vorbei zu führen, und
 wobei der piezoelektrische Motor (68) betriebsfähig mit der Druckerbaugruppe (60) gekoppelt ist, um die Druckwalze zu drehen und das Papier (64) an dem Druckkopf (66) vorbei zu führen.
3. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Ansteuerungssignale für den elektrome-

- chanischen Schrittmotor dafür eingerichtet sind, das Papier mit einer vorgewählten Geschwindigkeit zuzuführen und die sekundäre Steuerungsplatine (74) dafür eingerichtet ist, die Ansteuerungssignale (90) für den elektromechanischen Schrittmotor in piezoelektrische Ansteuerungssignale (100) umzukonfigurieren, die den piezoelektrischen Motor (68) ansteuern, um das Papier (64) mit einer vorgewählten Geschwindigkeit zuzuführen.
4. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die sekundäre Steuerungsplatine (74) eine elektrisch hiermit gekoppelte Energiequelle (76) umfasst, die dafür eingerichtet ist, eine Amplitude der Signale (100) für den piezoelektrischen Motor zu erhöhen.
5. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die sekundäre Steuerungsplatine (74) dafür eingerichtet ist, den piezoelektrischen Motor (68) direkt ohne eine hiermit gekoppelte externe Energiequelle anzusteuern.
6. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, weiterhin Folgendes umfassend:
- einen betriebsfähig mit der Druckerbaugruppe (60) verbundenen Monitor (42), der dafür eingerichtet ist, die physiologischen Daten von dem in dem hochmagnetischen Feld angeordneten Patienten (4) anzuzeigen.
7. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei die Druckerbaugruppe (60) einen Thermodruckkopf (66) umfasst.
8. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei die Druckerbaugruppe (60) Folgendes umfasst:
- ein Leitrad (63), das dafür eingerichtet ist, die Bewegung von einem Ritzel (72), das durch den piezoelektrischen Motor (68) betrieben wird, auf eine Druckwalze (62) zu übertragen, die das Papier durch die Druckerbaugruppe (60) führt.
9. Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei der piezoelektrische Motor (68) Folgendes umfasst:
- einen rotierenden piezoelektrischen Motor, der dafür eingerichtet ist, ein Ritzel (72) zu drehen, wobei das Ritzel (72) über ein Druckwalzenritzel (65) mechanisch mit einer Druckwalze (62) gekoppelt ist.
10. MRT-System (8), das Folgendes umfasst:
- einen Hauptmagneten (10), der dafür eingerichtet ist, ein statisches Magnetfeld (B_0) in einer Patientenuntersuchungsregion (12) zu erzeugen;
- Gradientenspulen (20), die dafür eingerichtet sind, dem statischen Magnetfeld Gradientenmagnetfelder zu überlagern;
- Hochfrequenzspulen (18), die dafür eingerichtet sind, Hochfrequenzfelder anzulegen, um Magnetresonanz zu induzieren und zu manipulieren;
- eine Steuereinheit (22), die dafür eingerichtet ist, die Gradienten- und Hochfrequenzspulen zu steuern und Resonanzinformationen von einem in der Untersuchungsregion (12) befindlichen Patienten (4) zu erfassen; und
- die Rekordervorrichtung (38) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, die in oder neben der Untersuchungsregion (12) angeordnet ist, um die physiologischen Daten des in der Untersuchungsregion (12) befindlichen Patienten (4) auszudrucken.
11. Verfahren zum Erzeugen eines Ausdrucks der physiologischen Daten eines in einem hochmagnetischen Feld angeordneten Patienten (4), wobei das Verfahren Folgendes umfasst:
- Überwachen der physiologischen Daten des in dem hochmagnetischen Feld befindlichen Patienten (4);
- Steuern eines in dem höhermagnetischen Feld angeordneten piezoelektrischen Motors (68), um Papier (64) an einem Druckkopf (66) vorbei zu führen, wobei der Schritt des Steuerns das Erzeugen von Ansteuerungssignalen (90) für den elektromechanischen Schrittmotor basierend auf Taktsignalen und das Erzeugen von Ansteuerungssignalen (100) für den piezoelektrischen Motor, die den piezoelektrischen Motor (68) ansteuern, anhand der Ansteuerungssignale (90) für den elektromechanischen Schrittmotor umfasst; und
- Drucken der überwachten physiologischen Daten mit dem Druckkopf auf das Papier (64).
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei das Erzeugen der Ansteuerungssignale (100) für den piezoelektrischen Motor das Erzeugen einer Anzahl von Impulsen mit einer piezoelektrischen Anregungsfrequenz umfasst, die zu vorgegebenen Zeiten und mit vorgegebenen Raten basierend auf den Ansteuerungssignalen (90) für den Schrittmotor bereitgestellt werden.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 oder 12, das weiterhin Folgendes umfasst:
- mit dem piezoelektrischen Motor (68) Drehen

eines Schrittmotorritzels (63), das über ein Druckwalzenritzel (64) mechanisch mit einer Druckwalze (62) gekoppelt ist, die das Papier (64) an dem Druckkopf (66) vorbeiführt, welcher die überwachten physiologischen Daten druckt.

14. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 13, wobei die physiologischen Daten während eines MR-Scans des Patienten (4) überwacht und gedruckt werden.

15. Verfahren zum Betreiben eines MRT-Systems (8), das Folgendes umfasst:

Erzeugen von statischen Magnetfeldern durch einen Patienten;
Überlagern der statischen Magnetfelder mit Gradientenmagnetfeldern;
Induzieren von Hochfrequenzfeldern in den Patienten;
Erfassen von Magnetresonanzinformationen von dem Patienten; und
Durchführen des Verfahrens nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 14, um einen Ausdruck der physiologischen Daten des Patienten zu erzeugen.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) pour enregistrer les données physiologiques d'un patient (4) disposé dans un champ magnétique élevé, le dispositif d'enregistrement comprenant :

un ensemble d'imprimante (60) configuré pour imprimer les données physiologiques du patient disposé dans le champ magnétique élevé ;
un moteur piézoélectrique (68) pour utilisation dans le champ magnétique élevé configuré pour fournir du papier (64) à travers l'ensemble d'imprimante (60) lorsque les données physiologiques du patient disposé dans le champ magnétique élevé sont imprimées ;
un pupitre de commande primaire (70) qui est configuré pour générer des signaux d'entraînement de moteur électromécanique pas à pas (90) sur la base de signaux d'horloge ; et
un pupitre de commande secondaire (74) connecté en service au pupitre de commande primaire (70) et au moteur piézoélectrique (68) pour recevoir les signaux d'entraînement de moteur pas à pas (90) du pupitre de commande primaire (70) et générer des signaux d'entraînement de moteur piézoélectrique (100) qui entraînent le moteur piézoélectrique (68).

2. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon la revendica-

tion 1, dans lequel l'ensemble d'imprimante (60) comprend une tête d'impression (66) configurée pour imprimer les données physiologiques et une platine à rouleau configurée pour acheminer le papier (64) par la tête d'impression, et le moteur piézoélectrique (68) est couplé en service à l'ensemble d'imprimante (60) pour faire tourner la platine à rouleau et acheminer le papier (64) par la tête d'impression (66).

3. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel les signaux d'entraînement de moteur électromécanique pas à pas sont configurés pour acheminer le papier à une vitesse présélectionnée et le pupitre de commande secondaire (74) est configuré pour reconfigurer les signaux d'entraînement de moteur électromécanique pas à pas (90) en signaux d'entraînement piézoélectriques (100) qui entraînent le moteur piézoélectrique (68) pour acheminer le papier (64) à ladite vitesse présélectionnée.

4. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel le pupitre de commande secondaire (74) comprend une source d'énergie (76) qui lui est couplée électriquement et qui est configurée pour augmenter l'amplitude des signaux (100) du moteur piézoélectrique.

5. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel le pupitre de commande secondaire (74) est configuré pour entraîner le moteur piézoélectrique (68) directement sans lui coupler une source d'énergie externe.

6. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, comprenant en outre :

un moniteur (42) connecté en service à l'ensemble d'imprimante (60) configuré pour afficher les données physiologiques du patient (4) disposé dans le champ magnétique élevé.

7. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel l'ensemble d'imprimante (60) comprend une tête d'impression thermique (66).

8. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel l'ensemble d'imprimante (60) comprend :

une roue folle (63) configurée pour transmettre un mouvement d'un pignon (72) actionné par le moteur piézoélectrique (68) à une platine à rouleau (62) qui achemine le papier à travers l'ensemble d'imprimante (60).

9. Dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel le moteur piézoélectrique (68) comprend :

un moteur piézoélectrique rotatif configuré pour faire tourner un pignon (72), le pignon (72) étant mécaniquement couplé à une platine à rouleau (62) via un pignon de rouleau de platine (65).

10. Système MRI (8), comprenant :

un aimant principal (10) configuré pour générer un champ magnétique statique (Bo) dans une région d'examen de patient (12) ;
des enroulements à gradient (20) configurés pour imposer des champs magnétiques à gradients au champ magnétique statique ;
des enroulements à radiofréquences (18) configurés pour appliquer des champs de fréquences radio afin d'induire et de manipuler la résonance magnétique ;
un contrôleur (22) configuré pour commander les enroulements à gradient et à radiofréquences et acquérir des informations de résonance d'un patient (4) situé dans la région d'examen (12) ; et
le dispositif d'enregistrement (38) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9 étant disposé dans ou à proximité de la région d'examen (12) pour imprimer les données physiologiques du patient (4) situé dans la région d'examen (12).

11. Procédé de génération d'une impression des données physiologiques d'un patient (4) disposé dans un champ magnétique élevé, comprenant les étapes consistant à :

contrôler les données physiologiques du patient (4) dans le champ magnétique élevé ;
commander un moteur piézoélectrique (68) situé dans le champ magnétique élevé pour acheminer du papier (64) par une tête d'impression (66), dans lequel l'étape de commande comprend la génération de signaux d'entraînement de moteur électromécanique pas à pas (90) sur la base de signaux d'horloge et la génération de signaux d'entraînement de moteur piézoélectrique (100) qui entraînent le moteur piézoélectrique (68) à partir des signaux d'entraînement de moteur électromécanique pas à pas (90) ; et
imprimer les données physiologiques contrôlées sur le papier (64) avec la tête d'impression.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel la génération des signaux d'entraînement de moteur piézoélectrique (100) comprend la génération d'un certain nombre d'impulsions à une fréquence d'ex-

citation piézoélectrique fournie à des moments prédéterminés et à des taux prédéterminés sur la base des signaux d'entraînement de moteur pas à pas (90).

13. Procédé selon la revendication 11 ou la revendication 12, comprenant en outre :

la rotation, avec le moteur piézoélectrique (68), d'un pignon de moteur pas à pas (63) qui est couplé mécaniquement à une platine à rouleau (62) via un pignon de rouleau de platine (64) qui achemine le papier (64) par la tête d'impression (66) qui imprime les données physiologiques contrôlées.

14. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 13, dans lequel les données physiologiques sont contrôlées et imprimées au cours d'un balayage MR du patient (4).

15. Procédé de fonctionnement d'un système MRI (8), comprenant les étapes consistant à :

générer des champs magnétiques statiques à travers un patient ;
imposer des champs magnétiques à gradient aux champs magnétiques statiques ;
induire des champs de fréquences radio dans le patient ;
acquérir des informations de résonance magnétique de la part du patient ; et
effectuer le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 14 pour générer une impression des données physiologiques du patient.

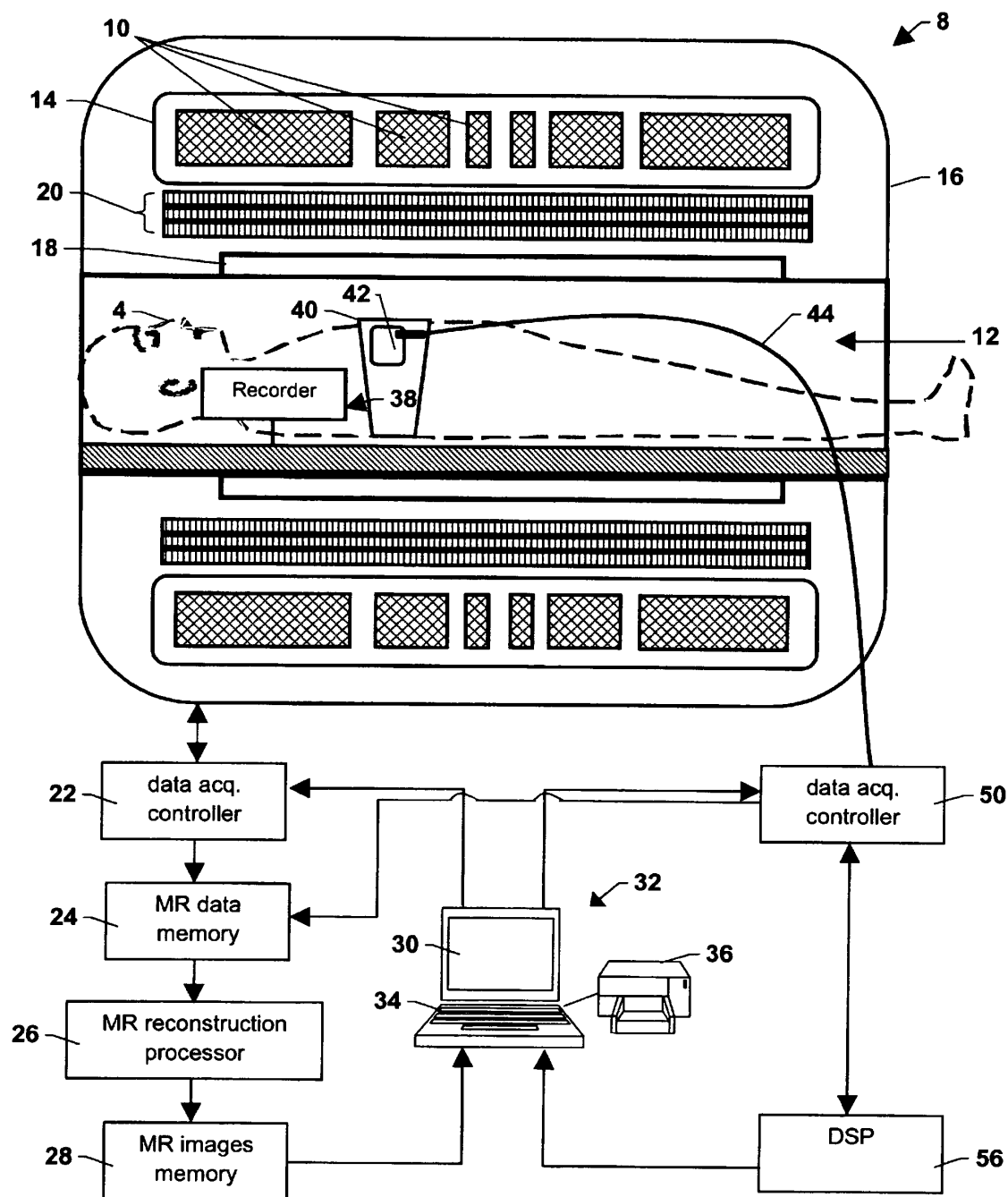


FIG. 1

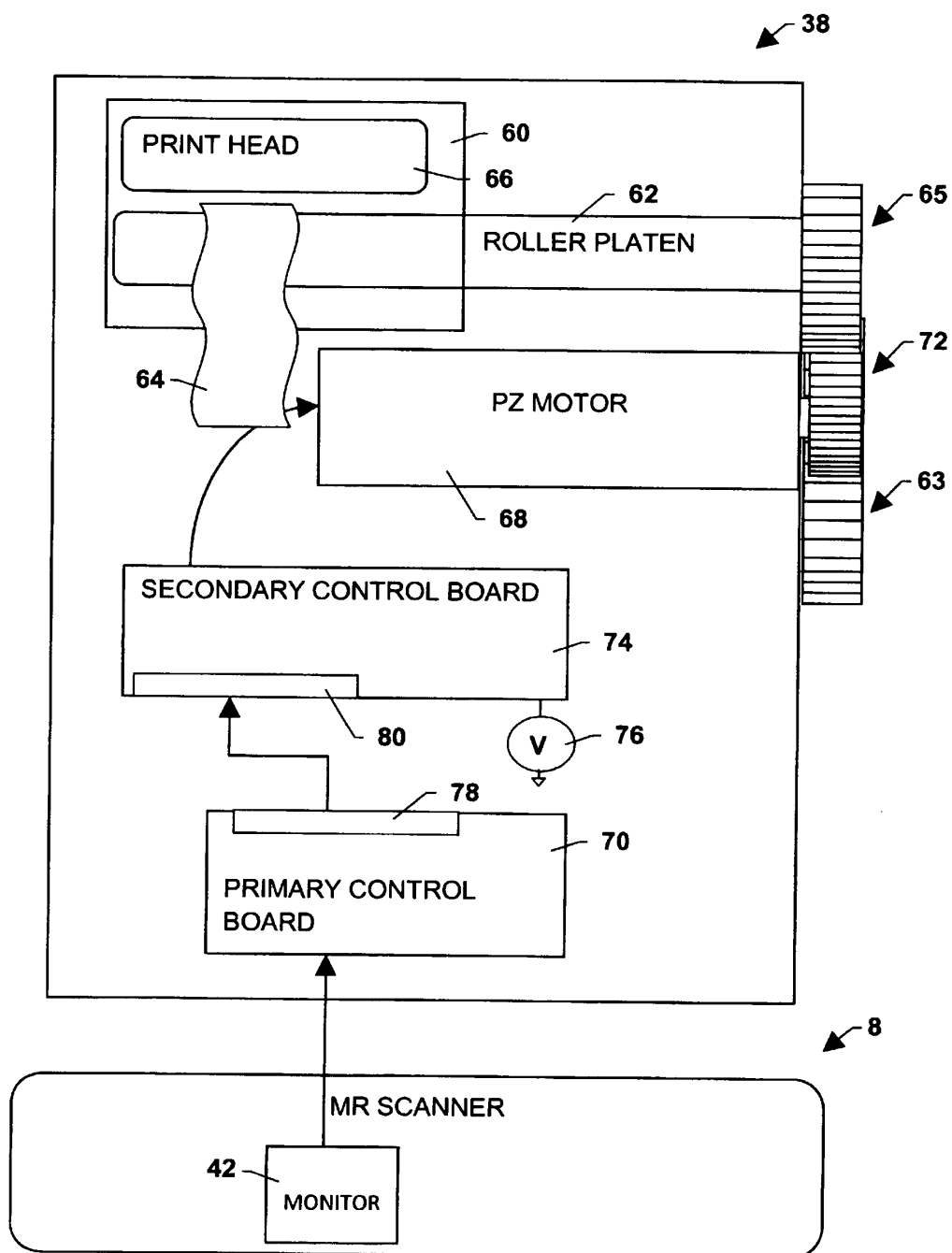


FIG. 2

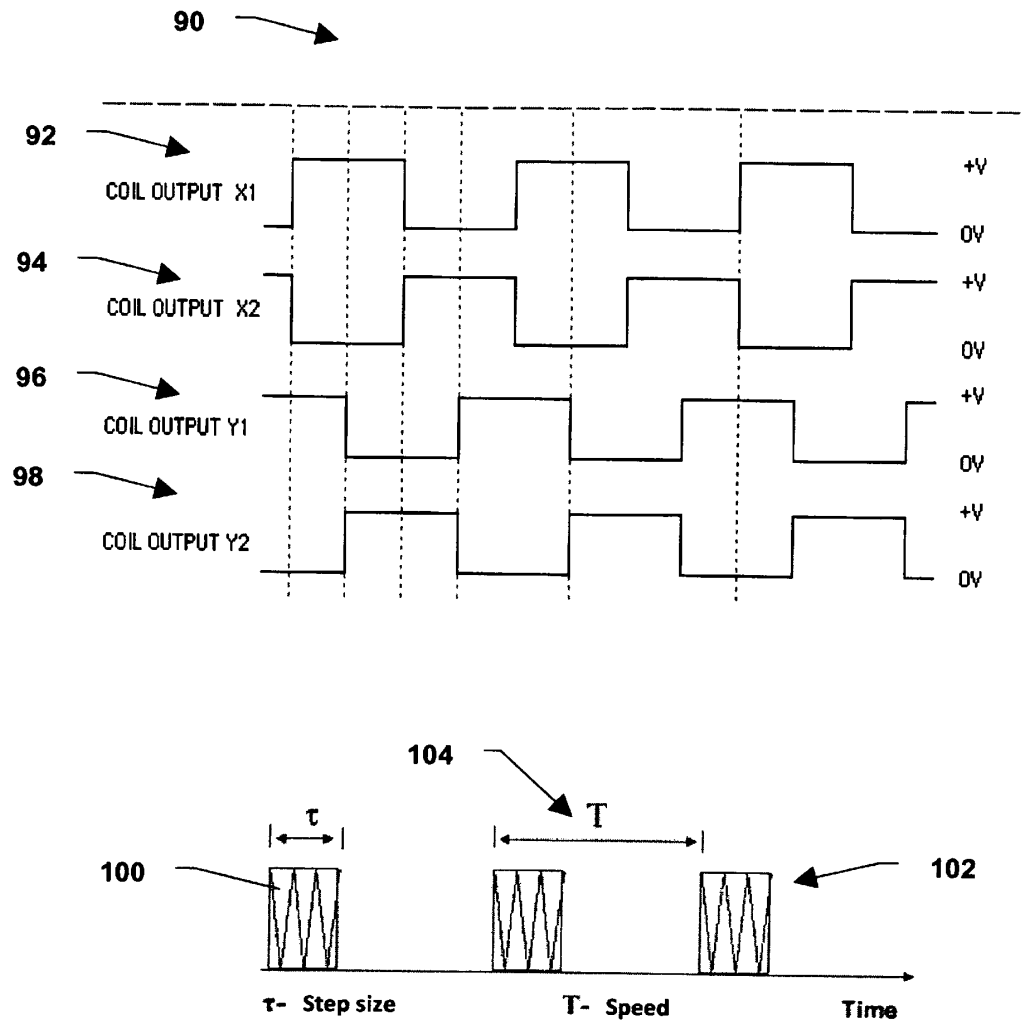


FIG. 3

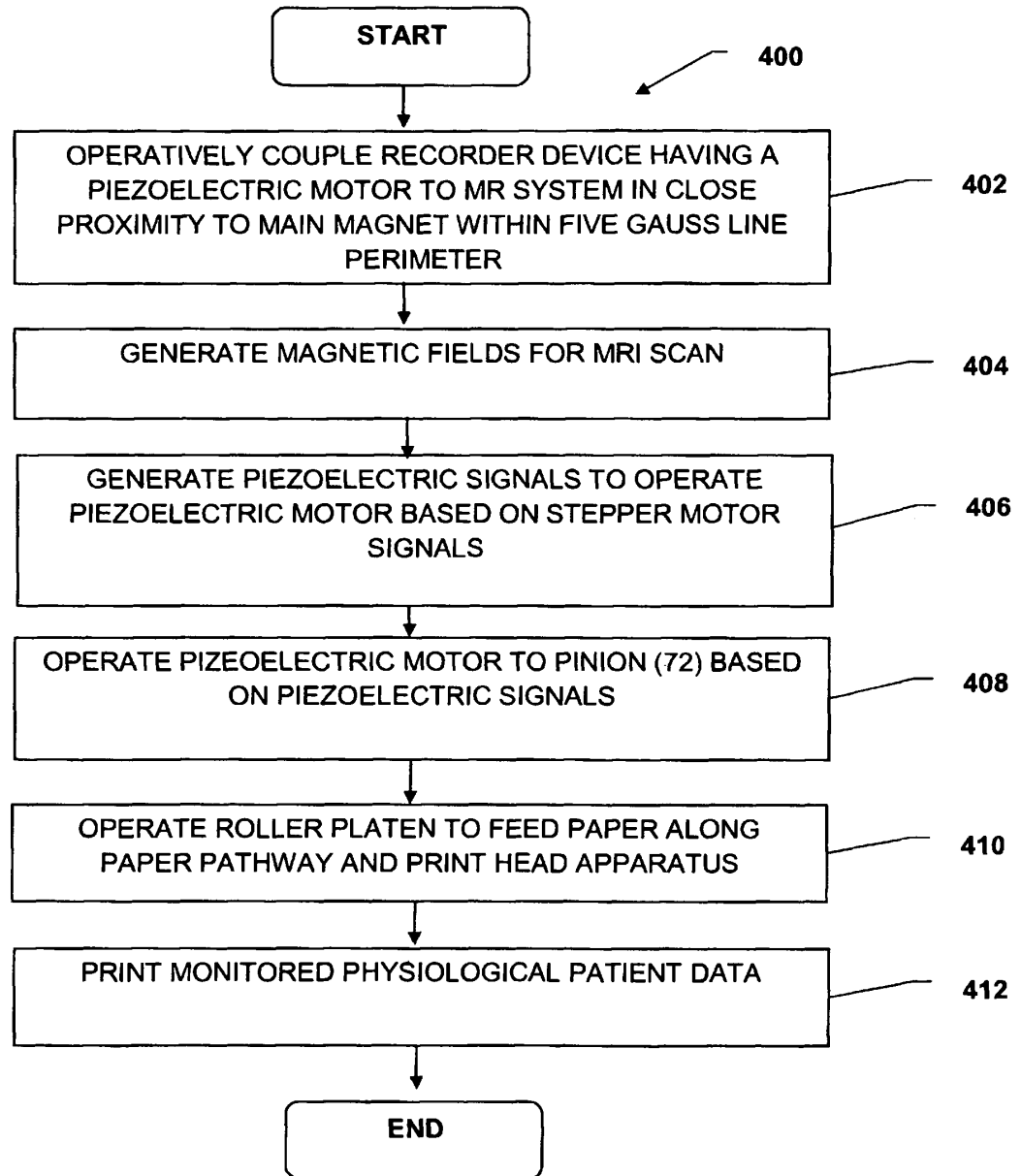


FIG. 4

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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专利名称(译)	带压电马达的记录仪，用于驱动压板，适用于高磁场环境		
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申请号	EP2011755125	申请日	2011-07-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司		
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优先权	61/368306 2010-07-28 US		
其他公开文献	EP2598020A1		
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摘要(译)

一种装置和方法从在磁共振系统（8）中进行磁共振扫描的患者（4）产生生理信息的打印输出。磁共振系统包括主磁体，其通过检查区域（12）产生静磁场（B0）。记录器装置（38）在五高斯线内与患者相邻，更具体地，在患者全场的检查区域中。压电马达（68）驱动小齿轮（72），小齿轮（72）驱动打印机组件（60）的辊压板（62）。主控制器板（70）产生机电步进电动机驱动信号（90），并且辅助控制器板（74）将机电步进电动机驱动信号（90）转换成压电电动机驱动电动机信号（100）。

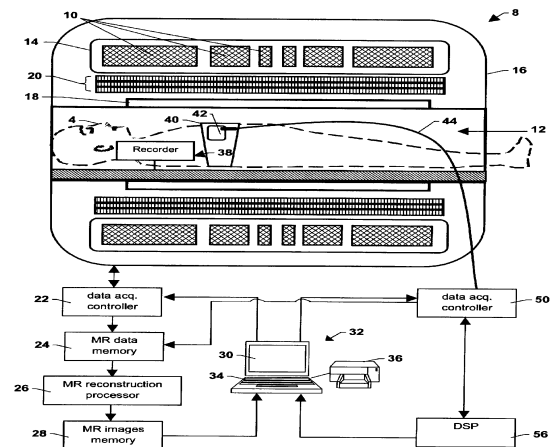


FIG. 1