PAD7344

noliac



PAD7344 is a low-power motor designed for non-magnetic applications. PAD is a drive technology transforming the linear motion of high performance piezo multilayer actuators into a powerful and precisely controllable rotation. PAD7344 includes four multilayer piezo benders in a non-magnetic structure, providing high performance in a compact package.

FEATURES

Precision

- Positioning accuracy, repeatability and resolution (<6 arc seconds) without encoders/decoders
- No gearbox required/no backlash
- No overshooting

Dynamics

- High acceleration and deceleration without e-brake (low inertia)
- Slow and precise motion possible (0 to 67 rpm)
- Speed is independent of load

Torque

- High torque without gearbox/no backlash (typical up to 15 mNm)
- Overload protection

Environment

- Non-magnetic, tested in 3T MRI at 20 cm from the centre of the bore
- Wider temperature range than other piezo motors (75°C)

Other

- Synchronization of multiple PADs possible
- No power consumption when holding a load
- Mechanical interface compatible with standard NEMA size 17

SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Value
Mechanical interface	
Dimensions	See drawing
Mass	45 g
Operating conditions	
Maximum recommended voltage	100 Vp
Rotation per PAD cycle	1/178 turn
Design resolution with standard driver	35 µrad
Torque-speed characteristics at room temperature	
Rated frequency	50 Hz
Rated speed	16.8 rpm (101°/s)
Rated torque	8.6 mNm
Maximum recommended frequency	200 Hz
Maximum recommended speed	67.4 rpm (404°/s)
Maximum driving torque	15 mNm

Parameter	Value
Electrical interface	
Capacitance C (1 Vrms, 1kHz)	3.0 µF
Loss factor tanδ (1 Vrms, 1kHz)	2.4 %
Connector reference (Amphenol)	T 3478 100
Cable length	1.5 m
Environment	
Operating temperature range	0 – 75 °C
Storage temperature range	0 – 75 °C

SPEED-TORQUE CHARACTERISTICS



MRI TESTED

Phantom Unit under test

Without motor



Motor 14cm

A PAD was tested in MRI environment. For this test, a SIEMENS 3T MRI is imaging an oil-filled "phantom" placed at the center of the bore and the interaction between motor and MRI is assessed.

The images show three orthogonal sections of the MRI measurement on the phantom, without motor (top) and with a PAD motor placed 14 cm from the center. The impact of the motor can be seen particularly on the image in the middle. It is less than the maximum acceptable distortion of one fringe.

In addition, it was also checked that:

- The operation of the motor has almost no impact on the imaging
- The imaging doesn't affect the performance of the motor
- The attraction force due to the static magnetic field is well below the gravitational force