



**A NOVEL HUMAN BLOOD-PLASMA
SEPARATION EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT
METHOD BASED ON ULTRASONIC TECHNIQUE**

by

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Muhammed Sabri Salim

10 April 2013

DEDICATION

To the Spirit of the Martyr

Dr. Safaa Sabri Salim

&

To My

Parents

Sisters & Brothers

Wife & Sons

Nephews

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
THESIS DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ii
DEDICATION	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xiv
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xvi
ABSTRAK	xxi
ABSTRACT	xxii
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Blood Overview	1
1.2 The Purpose of Blood Plasma Extraction	2
1.3 Blood-Plasma Specimens	4
1.4 Motivation	6
1.5 Thesis objectives	7
1.6 Methodology	9
1.7 Organization of the Thesis	13
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Continues Separation Techniques	16
2.2.1 Optical Separation Method	16

2.2.2	Magnetic Separation Method	19
2.2.3	Electrical Separation Method	23
2.2.4	Fluidic-only Separation Method	25
2.2.5	Thermal Separation Method	29
2.2.6	Acoustic Separation Method	29
2.2.7	USW and DEP Separation Method	30
2.3	Non-continuous separation	31
2.3.1	Centrifugation Separation Method	31
2.3.2	Filtering Separation Method	32
2.3.3	Vibration Separation Method	33
2.4	Summary	34

CHAPTER THREE SETTLING AND SEDIMENTATION THEORY

3.1	Introduction	36
3.2	Theory of Sedimentation	37
3.2.1	Force Due to Gravity FG	38
3.2.2	Force Due to Buoyancy FB	39
3.2.3	Force Due to Drag FD	40
3.2.4	Sedimentation of a Small Sphere in Liquid	40
3.3	The Centrifuge Device	43
3.4	Theory of Centrifuge Operation	44
3.5	Details of Centrifuge Operation	46
3.5.1	Relative Centrifugal Force	47
3.5.2	Centrifugation of Dense Samples	48
3.5.3	Inclination of a 'Swinging Bucket'	49

3.6 Summary	50
CHAPTER FOUR ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE TRANSFER FUNCTION MODEL FOR LIQUID UNDER CENTRIFUGING PROCESS	
4.1 Introduction	52
4.2 Wave Propagation through Liquid under Centrifuging Process	54
4.2.1 Analytically Evaluation of Acoustic Transfer Function Model	54
4.2.2 Pulse-Echo Configuration Measurement	60
4.3 Attenuation Measurement of Centrifuged Liquid	66
4.4 Echo Measuring Model of a Centrifuged Liquid	69
4.5 Simulation Results	72
4.6 Discussion	81
4.7 Summary	84
CHAPTER FIVE BLOOD-PLASMA SEPARATION EFFICIENCY MODEL	
5.1 Introduction	85
5.2 Blood Composition	87
5.3 Ultrasound absorption mechanisms in blood	88
5.4 Measurements of low concentration particles in liquid	89
5.5 PPD Ultrasonic Pulser Design	91
5.6 PPD Technique Features	
5.7 Separation Efficiency	94
5.8 Blood Samples	96
5.9 Experimental Procedure Sequence	97
5.10 Experimental Setup	101
5.11 Data Analysis	106

5.12	Formulation of Ultrasound Attenuation	108
5.13	Centrifugation Period Model	114
5.14	Summary	116
CHAPTER SIX INTELLIGENT FUZZY CONTROLLER FOR LABORATORY CENTRIFUGE		
6.1	Overview	119
6.2	Introduction to FLC	120
6.3	Fuzzy Control Fields And Advantages	123
6.4	Permanent-Magnet BLDC Motor Structure	125
6.5	Centrifugation Fuzzy Logic Controller	126
6.5.1	Linear Velocity Profile Generator	127
6.5.2	FLC Design	130
6.6	Simulation Results	135
6.7	Power Consumption of the Intelligent Centrifuge Controller	142
6.8	Summary	144
CHAPTER SEVEN CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK		
7.1	Conclusions	147
7.2	Innovation	153
7.3	Future Work	154
REFERENCES		156
APPENDIX A		169
APPENDIX B		172
APPENDIX C		175
APPENDIX D		183
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS		185

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LIST OF TABLES

NO.		PAGE
1.1	Composition of blood (Kline, 1976) (Jacob, 1976).	3
2.1	Various continuous and non-continuous microparticles separation techniques.	17
4.1	Density and sound speed of experimental components	73
4.2	The transmission and reflection coefficients for water-poly, blood-poly, and plasma-poly interfaces.	78
5.1	Classical and PPD techniques pulser for 5% kaolin concentration measurements.	95
5.2	Reference sample of specimen data report from the blood analyser device (cell-dyne 1800).	100
5.3	Comparison between the FFT amplitude of the blood sample and the plasma after one minute centrifugation at 2 MHz	104
5.4	Evaluation of the attenuation and separation efficiency for 0.35ml of blood-plasma for various spinning time at 2MHz.	107
6.1	7x7 Rule base table used in the system.	133
6.2	Parameters of BLDC motor	139
6.3	Evaluation of the attenuation, separation efficiency, and power consumption for a discrete five minute interval using a 180 Watt centrifuge device.	143
6.4	Monthly electrical power consumption for blood-plasma separation process using a 180 Watt centrifuge device.	146
7.1	The achieved features of proposed and currently separation technique with consideration of separation volume (0.35ml) and spinning speed (3000rpm).	151

LIST OF FIGURES

NO.		PAGE
1.1	Examples of (a) clearly plasma separation and not clearly plasma separation due to (b) residual fibrin or (c) residual RBCs, suspended in separated plasma.	5
1.2	Thesis methodology.	10
2.1	Schematic of an optical fractionation technique (kersaudy, et al. 2008).	18
2.2	The principles of magnetic separation technique within microchannel, (Pamme and Manz, 2004).	21
2.3	Separation of WBC's from RBC's using magnetic strips (Inglis, et al. 2004).	22
2.4	Ferromagnetic wire separation technique to isolate WBC's from RBC's (Han and Frazier, 2005).	23
2.5	Cell dipping using DEP barriers.	25
2.6	Isolation of different-sized particles in a pinched segment (Yamada, et al. 2004).	26
2.7	Sorting cells using acoustic technique (Edwards, et al. 2002).	30
2.8	Ultrasonic standing wave coupled with dielectrophoresis techniques for Sorting cells (Nilsson, et al. 2004).	31
2.9	Principles of sedimentation theory (Clarke, 2009).	32
2.10	Filters connected in serial (Kobayashi, et al. 2009).	33
2.11	Null and antinodes of particles for the transverse velocity (Ooenfukuda, 2009).	34
3.1	Suspension process and the action of forces on a particle.	38
3.2	Sedimentation based on differential (above) and particles density (below).	41
3.3	Laboratory centrifuge device (Hettich EBA20) with a fixed angle rotor.	44
3.4	The centrifugation theory.	45

3.5	Direct proportional between radius R and rotation speed, (Clarke, 2009).	49
4.1	An LTI system model of the acoustic and receiving processes whose transfer function are (a) $t_{A(\omega)}$, and (b) $t_R(\omega)$.	54
4.2	An ultrasonic Pitch-Catch calibration setup.	56
4.3	A plan P-wave incident on a planar interface between two media.	60
4.4	The transmission coefficient (solid line) and reflection coefficient (dashed line) versus the acoustic impedance ratio.	62
4.5	Calibration setup for the pulse-echo method.	64
4.6	Propagation of a plane wave in an attenuating medium.	67
4.7	The attenuated amplitude versus distance of propagation in water at room temperature at 10MHz.	68
4.8	The magnitude of the acoustic impedance transfer function Eq.4.22, for two identical transducer of 6.35 mm diameter at 2MHz.	68
4.9	A generic ultrasonic immersion measurement system using the pulse-echo setup method. (a) A model for the generic pulse-echo setup of (b) showing the transmitting and receiving transducers and the acoustic transfer function that defines the wave processes occur between them.	70
4.10	Reference experiments that can be used to determine the system function.	72
4.11	Experimental Pulse-echo setup.	74
4.12	The output measurement voltage for the modeling of all the ultrasound component (dashed-dotted line) and directly output voltage measured from an ultrasonic pulse echo measurement system (solid line) using a 2MHz, 6.35 mm diameter planar transducer in the configuration of fig.4.10.	75
4.13	The on-axis fields of a 2MHz, 6.35 mm diameter circular piston transducer radiating into water, blood, plasma, and polyethylene as calculated using a multi Gaussian beam model.	76
4.14	2-D images of the near-field beam profile for a 2MHz, 6.35 mm diameter planar piston transducer radiating into water (a), blood (b), plasma (c), and polyethylene (d).	77
4.15	The attenuated amplitude versus distance for pulse propagation in water at room temperature and at 2, 5, 10, and 20 MHz.	78

4.16	Pulse propagation for a water-poly interface as a function of various spatial location (water depth) for 5MHz, $Z_w = 1.522$ MRayl, $Z_{poly} = 1.794$ MRayl, $X_{poly} = 3$ mm, a) $X_w = 2$ mm, b) $X_w = 4$ mm, c) $X_w = 8$ mm, d) $X_w = 10$ mm.	79
4.17	Pulse propagation as a function of various spatial location (plasma depth) for a plasma-poly interface for 5MHz, $Z_w = 1.58$ MRayl, $Z_{poly} = 1.794$ MRayl, $X_{poly} = 3$ mm, a) $X_w = 2$ mm, b) $X_w = 4$ mm, c) $X_w = 8$ mm, d) $X_w = 10$ mm.	80
4.18	Pulse propagation as a function of various spatial location (plasma depth) for Blood-poly interface for 5MHz, $Z_B = 1.685$ MRayl, $Z_{poly} = 1.794$ MRayl, $X_{poly} = 3$ mm, a) $X_w = 2$ mm, b) $X_w = 4$ mm, c) $X_w = 8$ mm, d) $X_w = 10$ mm.	80
4.19	FFT Amplitude of 5MHz wave as it propagates through water-poly., plasma-poly. (a) blood-poly interface and centrifuged blood for 2 minutes at constant spatial location $X_{poly} = 3$ mm, $X_B = X_p = X_w = 10$ mm . (b)The FFT amplitude of measurement range for an interface located between blood-poly and plasma-poly interface.	82
5.1	The block diagram of the proposed ultrasonic pulser system (above), types of pulser set mode (below).	92
5.2	Experimental procedure sequence for one blood sample test.	99
5.3	Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.	102
5.4	(a) FFT amplitudes of echoes 1 through 6 for blood sample. (b) FFT amplitudes of echoes 1 through 6 for blood-plasma sample after one minute of centrifugation.	105
5.5	Natural logarithm for the ratio of FFT amplitude (plasma and blood) versus one transmitted set of six pulses at frequency of 2MHz.	108
5.6	Attenuation measurements for Blood-Plasma concentrations versus the separation efficiency at 2MHz. The results of two data sets are shown.	112
5.7	The experimental results show a direct relationship between plasma separation efficiency and slope.	113
5.8	Result measurements for the attenuation versus centrifugation time, at 2MHz.	115
5.9	The relationship between plasma separation efficiency and centrifugation time.	116

6.1	The 2-input 1-output fuzzy controller design. (a), the controller uses fuzzy part (b), inference or rule-lookup and (c), it defuzzifies by aggregation.	122
6.2	Transverse section structure of a brushless DC motor.	126
6.3	Schematic diagram of an intelligent centrifugation Fuzzy Logic Controller.	128
6.4	Time period of linear velocity profile for 20% separation efficiency.	129
6.5	Triangular membership functions of error, change-in error, and control output.	132
6.6	Simulink diagram of centrifugation fuzzy logic controller.	136
6.7	(a) Three phase current, (b) EMFs and (c) electromagnetic torque for 20% separation efficiency.	138
6.8	Waveforms of phase current and EMF and linear speed profile during acceleration speed period (left column), constant speed period (middle column), and deceleration speed period (right column).	140
6.9	Comparison of the PID controller (blue) and the FLC (green) response at 3000 rpm.	141
6.10	Linear velocity profile period based 20%, 35%, 55%, and 95% Separation efficiency (η) using the proposed and classical methods.	143
6.11	Power consumption versus 1ml blood sample centrifugation time for 180Watt centrifuge device.	145
6.12	The 180 Watt centrifuge device power consumption measurements for (20-100) % Blood-plasma concentration.	145
6.13	Comparison between power consumption measurements results for daily operation device using classical method (5min.) and proposed method (3.453min.) for 300Watt and 180Watt laboratory centrifuge devices.	146
7.1	Comparison of operation sequence and benefits of the classical and proposed centrifuge controller.	152

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AITF	Acoustic impedance transfer function of liquid under centrifuging process.
AOD	Acousto-Optic Deflector
BLDC	Brush Less Direct Current motor
CE	Change of Error
DC	Direct current
DEP	Dielectrophoresis
E	Error
EAM	Electro Acoustic Measurement model
EDTA	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
<i>FB</i>	Buoyancy Force
<i>FC</i>	The centrifugal force
<i>FD</i>	The Viscous Drag Of Force
FFT	Fast Fourier transform
<i>FG</i>	The Force of Gravity
FLC	Fuzzy Logic Control
HCT	Hematocrit
I/O	Input / Output
IGBT	Insulated-gate bipolar transistor
IS	Signal of interest
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LTI	Linear time-shift invariant system

MACS	Magnetic activated cell sorting
MOSFET	Metal–oxide–semiconductor field-effect transistor
NDE	Non Destructive Evaluation
NL	Negative Large
NM	Negative Medium
NS	Negative small
pDEP	positive dielectrophoresis
pH	The measurement of the hydrogen ion concentration.
PID	Proportional Integral Derivative control
PL	Positive Large
PLT	Thrombocytes
PM	Positive Medium
PMMA	Polymethylmethacrylate
PPD	Power-pulse decay ultrasonic pulser
PS	Positive Small
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
RBC	Red Blood Cell
RCF	Relative Centrifugal Force
rpm	Revolution per minute
SE	Separation Efficiency
USW	Ultrasonic wave
WBC	White Blood Cell
ZE	Neutral

LIST OF SYMBOLS

c_B	Sound speed in human blood (m/sec.)
c_P	Sound speed in human blood-plasma (m/sec.)
V_{Bm}	The FFT amplitude for echo m , for blood
V_{Pm}	The FFT amplitude for echo m , for plasma
f_p	The reduction factor of signal amplitude propagated through plasma
f_B	The reduction factor of signal amplitude propagated through blood
V_m	The amplitude of transmitted pulse (volt)
V_o	Initial amplitude of transmitted pulse
K_P	The constant is include the transmission and reflection coefficients at the interfaces and the beam diffraction
K_B	The constant is include the transmission and reflection coefficients at the interfaces and the beam diffraction
t_c	Constant speed Period (minute)
t_{Acc}	Acceleration speed period (minute)
t_{Dec}	Deceleration speed period (minute)
T	Total time for separation efficiency (minute)
α_i	Weighing factor
R_C	Mamdani's minimum operation (FLC)
T_{PC}	The total power consumption (KWatt.hour)
D_{PC}	Device power consumption (Watt)

O_t	Operation time period (hours)
F_B	The blocked force (Kg)
v_T	terminal velocity
Z_t	acoustic radiation impedance of the transmitter
A_i	Incident amplitude wave
A_r	Reflected amplitude wave
A_t	Transmitting amplitude wave
F_B	Acoustic input force to receiver
F_i	Acoustic pulser output force
F_{inc}	The force of the wave's incident on the area of the receiver
J_1	Bessel functions of order one
J_0	Bessel functions of order zero
S_e	Separation efficiency
S_{vl}^A	Sensitivity of transducer
S_{vl}^B	Sensitivity of receiving transducer
V_R	Output voltage of acoustic receiver
$V_i(\omega)$	Thevenin equivalent voltage of the pulser
Z_i^e	Electrical input impedance for ultrasonic pulser
Z_{in}^{Ae}	Electrical impedance of transducer
Z_{in}^{Be}	Electrical impedance of receiving transducer
Z_o^e	Electrical impedance of ultrasonic receiver
t_A	Transfer function of medium
t_G	Transfer function of ultrasound transmitter (pulser)
t_R	Transfer function of acoustic receiver (second)

v_o	velocity on the face of the transmitting transducer
w_l	The maximum safely spinning operation (rpm)
α_w	Attenuation coefficient of water (dB)
ρ_o	Maximum allowed density of the fluid sample (Kg/m ³)
ρ_p	Density of blood-plasma
ρ_s	density of solution
ω_o	Maximum angular velocity that the centrifuge can operate
a	Radius of transmitter transducer (mm)
b	Radius of receiver transducer (mm)
B	Friction Coefficient
c	Speed of sound (m/s)
D	Distance between two transducers (cm)
E	Energy (Joul)
e_x	Unit vector in the x-orinttion
f	Frequency (Hz)
g	Earth Gravity (Kg.m/sec.)
J	Moment of inertia (Kg.m ²)
ke	Voltage constant
kt	Torque constant (N.m)
l	the depth of fluid (cm)
L	Stator equivalent inductance (Henry)
m	Mass (Kg)
m	The pulse number sent
η	Viscosity (Pa.s, Kg/(s.m))
P	Number of motor pole

r	Radius (m)
R	centrifuge rotor (cm)
s	The slope of natural logarithm
T	Transmitting coefficient
t	Centrifugation period (minute)
T_{xx}	Stress of p-wave
u_x	Displacement of p-wave
v	Volume (m ³)
v	linear velocity (m/s)
v_x	Velocity of p-wave
w	Vessel wall thickness (mm)
X_B	The distance travelled in the blood
X_p	The distance travelled in the plasma
X_{poly}	The distance travelled in the polyethylene
X_w	The distance travelled in the water
z	Acoustic impedances
Z_1	Acoustic impedance of first medium
Z_2	Acoustic impedance of second medium
Z_B	Acoustic Impedance of blood
Z_p	Acoustic Impedance of plasma
Z_{poly}	Acoustic Impedance of polyethylene
Z_w	Acoustic Impedance of water.
ρ	Density (Kg/m)
R	Reflection coefficient
$S(\omega)$	Ultrasonic measurement function system

α	Attenuation coefficient (dB)
θ	rotational angle (radian)
ω	Angular velocity

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Kecekapan Pemisahan Blood-Plasma Manusia Novel Langkah Pengukuran Berdasarkan Teknik Ultrasonik

ABSTRAK

Diagnosis penyakit klinikal bergantung kepada kesimpulan-kesimpulan awal disediakan oleh ujian darah. Diagnosis penyakit tepat menjadi contoh kepentingan genting pemisahan sesuai plasma darah, yang mengandungi antibodi dan protein, dari platelet dan merah dan sel darah putih sebelum ujian. Kaedah paling biasa darah klinikal pemisahan melalui pengemparan, berdasarkan teori pemendapan. Ketidaktepatan pemisahan plasma darah berlaku bukan sahaja kerana sel berbeza dari satu orang kepada yang lain dalam saiz dan ketumpatan mereka tetapi juga disebabkan variasi dalam umur manusia, persekitaran selular dan teknik ukuran. Sebagai tambahan, kadar mendapan terjejas oleh perubahan di kelikatan dan ketumpatan sampel, yang boleh membawa kepada pemisahan tidak lengkap. Dalam disertasi ini, kecekapan pemisahan peranti emparan makmal ditingkatkan dengan menggabungkan teori akustik dengan teori pemendapan. Kelakuan gelombang membiakkan melalui cecair semasa pengemparan dikaji, dan fungsi pindah akustik model diterbitkan. Fungsi pindah akustik terbitan memudahkan proses penilaian prestasi sistem berdasarkan satu ujian luar talian bagaimana perubahan dalam impedans akustik menjejaskan satu penyelesaian. Penilaian ini akan membantu untuk mengelak kajian pengesanan percubaan mahal. Kepekatan yang rendah sel-sel darah digantung dalam sampel-sampel plasma telah dikesan dan mengukur melalui teknik denyut gelombang ultrasonik baru memanggil Power-Pulser Decay (PPD). PPD menghasilkan nadi pelbagai reput yang disuntik dalam sampel darah untuk proses pengemparan diskret menghasilkan keupayaan pengesanan untuk kepekatan yang rendah zarah dalam cecair. Hasilnya, satu model matematik baru untuk kecekapan pemisahan diterbitkan. Sebegini model berdasarkan kepada kerja eksperimen dan menentu masa pemisahan halaju pemintalan bekerja malar, yang menyebabkan dalam masa pemisahan dioptimumkan untuk satu input ditakrifkan kecekapan pemisahan. Berdasarkan keputusan-keputusan ini, pengawal pengemparan baru direka bentuk, dan prestasinya disimulasikan. Keputusan masa pengemparan model menunjukkan bahawa pengemparan selama 3 minit di 3000 rpm untuk satu jilid 0.35 ml mencukupi pada hasil plasma dengan kecekapan pemisahan lebih besar daripada 95%. Jumlah 0.35 ml telah terpilih kerana jumlah ini mencukupi untuk jenis penyakit berbilang ujian. Dalam disertasi ini, pengawal emparan baru direka berdasarkan satu Fuzzy Logic Controller. Masa pengoptimuman model mendedahkan bahawa pengawal ini menyelamatkan kira-kira 2 minit dengan lebih banyak daripada 95% kecekapan pemisahan dibandingkan dengan emparan semasa pengawal. Emparan baru pengawal membenarkan pemisahan boleh laras ketepatan, masa pemisahan lebih pendek dan penggunaan kuasa rendah dalam perbandingan dengan emparan klasik peranti. Pengawal akan berjaya menjimatkan 18kW.h bulanan kerana menganggap bahawa emparan dikendalikan 100 kali setiap hari. Kecekapan pemisahan lebih baik akan membawa kepada peningkatan-peningkatan luas dalam proses pengemparan, termasuk keupayaan mentakrifkan peratusan pemisahan dan ketepatan pemisahan untuk kandungan satu penyelesaian. Dalam penggunaan perubatan, teknik ini akan mengakibatkan lebih keputusan-keputusan ujian yang tepat yang boleh.

A Novel Human Blood-Plasma Separation Efficiency Measurement Method Based on Ultrasonic Technique

ABSTRACT

Clinical diagnosis of disease relies on the preliminary conclusions provided by blood testing. Accurate disease diagnosis exemplifies the crucial importance of proper separation of the blood plasma, which contains antibodies and proteins, from the platelets and red and white blood cells before testing. The most common method of clinical blood separation is via centrifugation, based on sedimentation theory. Inaccuracy of blood-plasma separation occurs not only because cells vary from one person to another in their size and density but also due to variations in the human age, cellular environment and measurement technique. In addition, the sedimentation rate is affected by changes in the viscosity and density of the sample, which can lead to incomplete separation. The separation efficiency of a laboratory centrifuge device is enhanced by combining acoustic theory with sedimentation theory. The behaviour of waves propagating through a liquid during centrifugation is studied, and the acoustic transfer function model is derived. The derived acoustic transfer function facilitates the process of system performance assessment based on an off-line test of how changes in acoustic impedance affect a solution. This assessment will help to avoid costly experimental validation studies. Low concentrations of blood cells suspended in plasma samples were detected and measured via a new ultrasound pulse technique called Power-Pulsed Decay (PPD). The PPD generates multi-decay pulses that are injected into the blood sample for a discrete centrifugation process to yield the detection ability for low concentrations of particles in a liquid. As a result, a new mathematical model for the separation efficiency is derived. This model is based on experimental work and defines the separation time of a constant working spinning velocity, which results in an optimised separation time for a predefined input of the separation efficiency. Based on these results, a new centrifugation controller is designed, and its performance is simulated. The results of the centrifugation time model demonstrate that centrifugation for 3 minutes at 3000 rpm for a 0.35-ml volume is sufficient to produce plasma with separation efficiency range of (95-100)%. The volume of 0.35 ml of 1ml blood sample was selected because this volume is sufficient for multiple types of disease tests. New centrifuge controller is designed based on a Fuzzy Logic Controller. The optimisation time model reveals that this controller saves approximately 2 minutes with 95% separation efficiency compared with the PID centrifuge controller. The new centrifuge controller allows for adjustable separation accuracy, a shorter separation time and low power consumption in comparison with the commercial centrifuge device. The controller successfully saves 18kWh monthly for assuming that the centrifuge is operated 100 times per day. The improved separation efficiency will lead to broad improvements in the centrifugation process, including the ability to define the percentage of separation and the separation accuracy for the contents of a solution. In medical applications, this technique will result in more accurate test results that can be obtained more quickly, which will improve the ability of physicians and patients to make important clinical decisions.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Every reason for separating blood can be reduced to the universal desire to continue living. Effective methods for isolating, concentrating, and accumulating one or more components of blood can advance our ability to understand the characteristics of blood, to achieve the state of an individual's health, and to treat diseases of the body. The three basic reasons for separating blood are scientific knowledge, therapeutic treatment and diagnostic testing (Roche, 2001).

Clinical diagnoses rely heavily on the preparatory findings of blood tests. Point-of-care testing is usually not included in blood tests. Refining blood plasma and carrying out complete tests using sample volumes of at least 3 ml can take hours or days. Identifying disease tags, cholesterol levels, organ function, infection, or blood types are common purposes for blood tests (Delinder and Groisman, 2006).

Accurate disease testing demonstrates the importance of correct separation by requiring that the blood plasma, complete with proteins and antibodies, be isolated from the red, white and platelet blood cells before testing. The most common method of clinical blood separation is centrifugation. This process, however, is both time and space consuming in terms of the amount and size of equipment needed and the amount of time needed to gain accurate results (Hinkle, 2008).