

Analysis of Implants and Wood Based Products from CT-Data

Festkolloquium Parallel Computing: Algorithms, Applications and Architectures

on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Prof. Marian Vajteršic.



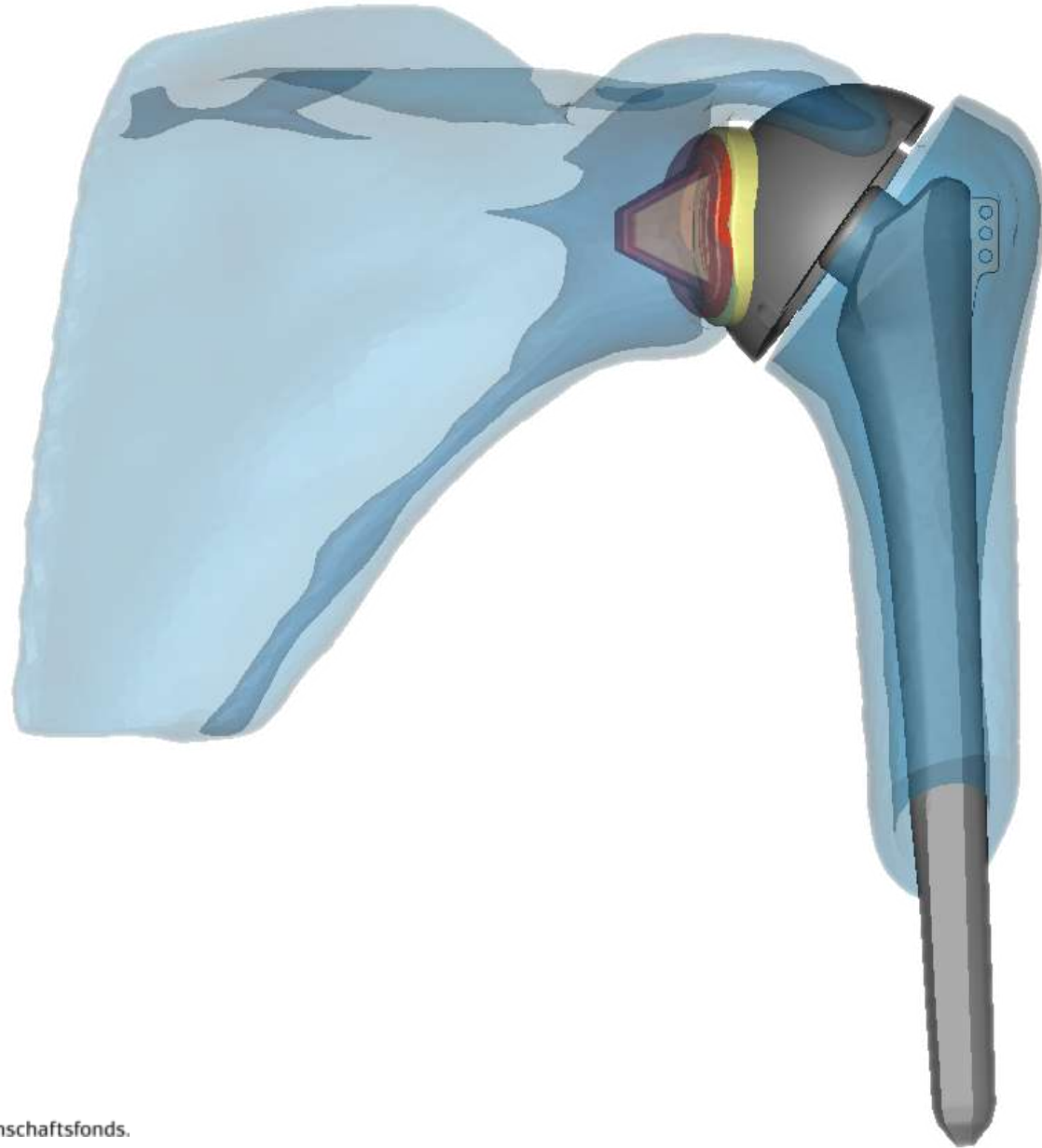
Karl Entacher



FWF

Content

- Some personal comments
- Analysis of Implants
 - Shoulder Prosthesis
 - Dental Applications
- Analysis of Wood from CT-Data
 - FEA of Wood
 - Wood Based Products



Some Personal Comments

- **1992:** Started to work on my PhD-thesis “quasi Monte Carlo Methods”
- **ParNum94:** Smolenice, Slovakia, 1994
 - First talk at a conference!
- **ParNum95:** Sorrento, Italy, 1995
 - Parallel Stochastic Simulation: Inversive Pseudorandom Number Generators
- **ParNum96:** Gozd Martuljek, Slovenia, 1996
 - On the Relevance of Splitting Properties and the Compound Method in Parallel Applications of Pseudorandom Number Generators
- **ParNum97:** Zakopane, Poland, 1997
 - Analyzing Streams of Pseudorandom Numbers for Parallel Monte Carlo Integration
- **ParNum00:** Bratislava, Slovakia, 2000
 - Further Remarks on Long-Range Correlations among LCGs
- **ParNum02:** Bled, Slovenia, 2002 (FHS)
 - A simple OMNeT++ queuing experiment using parallel streams.
- **ParNum05:** Portoroz, Slovenia, 2005 (FHS)
 - Selection of Good Lattice Points Utilizing a Cluster



Sorrento 95





Bled 02



Some Personal Comments

- **1992 – 2001: Research Assistant at the University of Salzburg**

- FWF - P9285 P11143 P12654 P8303 P12441 ÖNB - 7576
Peter Hellekalek, Gerhard Larcher

- CEI - PACT WP5, FWF P13732
Peter Zinterhof, Marian Vajtersič



- **2001 → : Position at the Salzburg University of Applied Sciences**

- Continued with FWF P8311-MAT “Quasi-Random Points: Theory and Software Development” together with Wolfgang Schmid
- ParNum02: Bled, Slovenia and ParNum05: Portoroz, Slovenia

- **1995 → : Lecturer at the School of Forest Products Technology & Timber Construction at the Salzburg University of Applied Sciences (FH-Salzburg)**

2006 - New Topics - New Team



Cooperation of HTB and ITS at the FHS



Scientific
Computing



Alexander Petutschnigg
CT – Materialanalysis
Finite Elemente Method



Werner
Pomwenger
PhD - Student



Thomas
Forte
Researcher



Michael
Eichriedler
Diploma Student

with *Paracelsus Medizinischen Privatuniversität PMU*



Peter Schuller-Götzburg
Biomechanics
Project Leader PMU



Prim. Herbert Resch
Shoulder- and
Ellbow Surgery

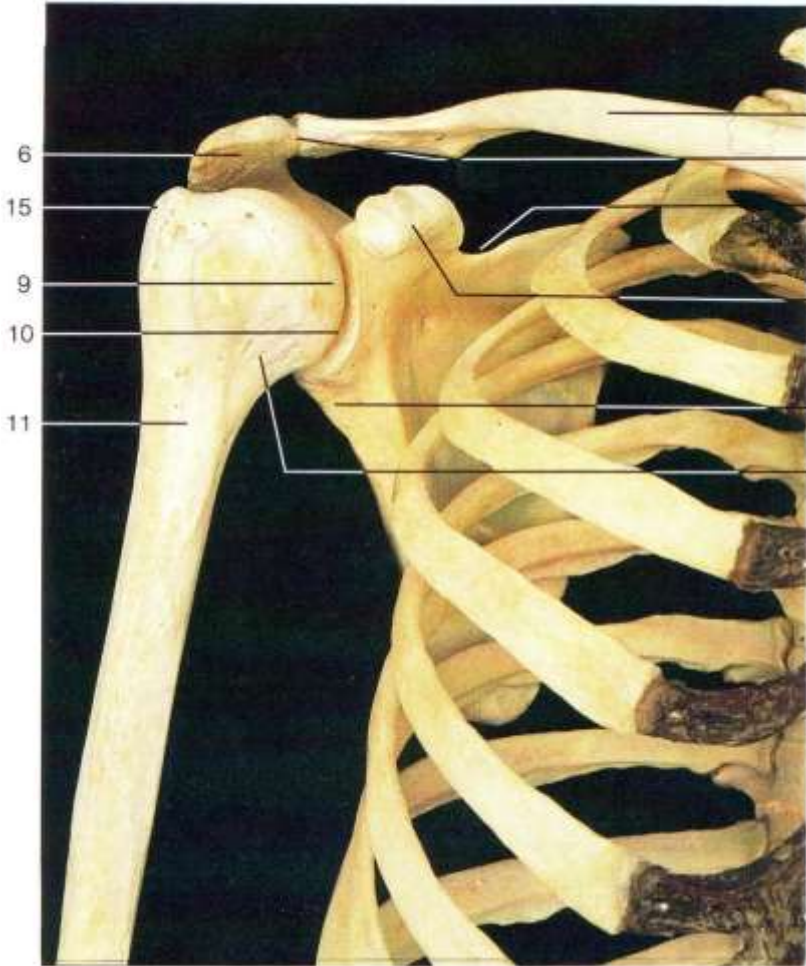
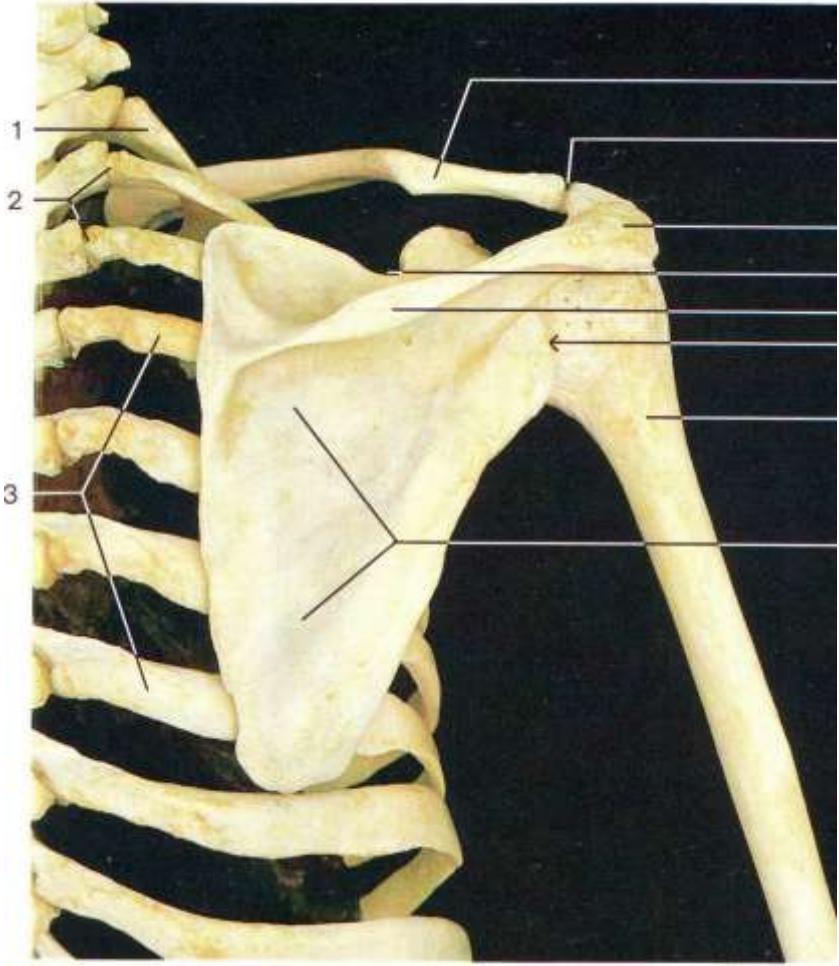


Rosemarie
Forstner
Radiology

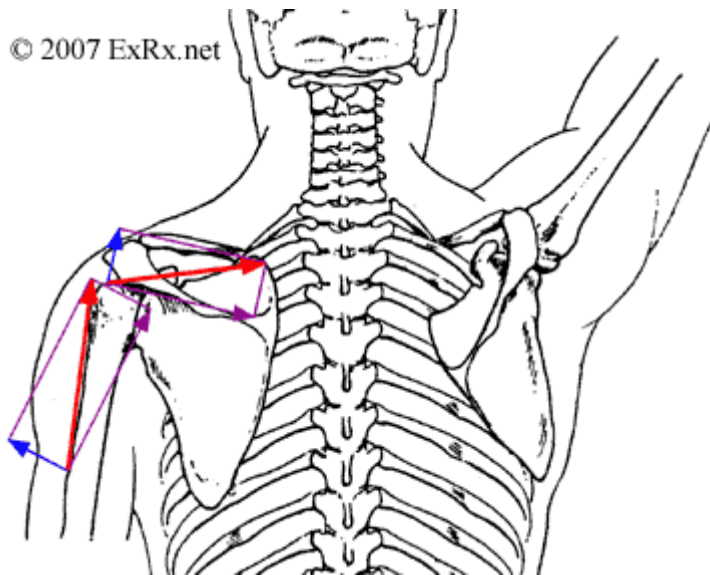


F. Watzinger
Landeskrankenanstaltenverbund
St. Pölten

Patient Specific Analysis of Shoulder Implants



Anatomy and Simple Movements

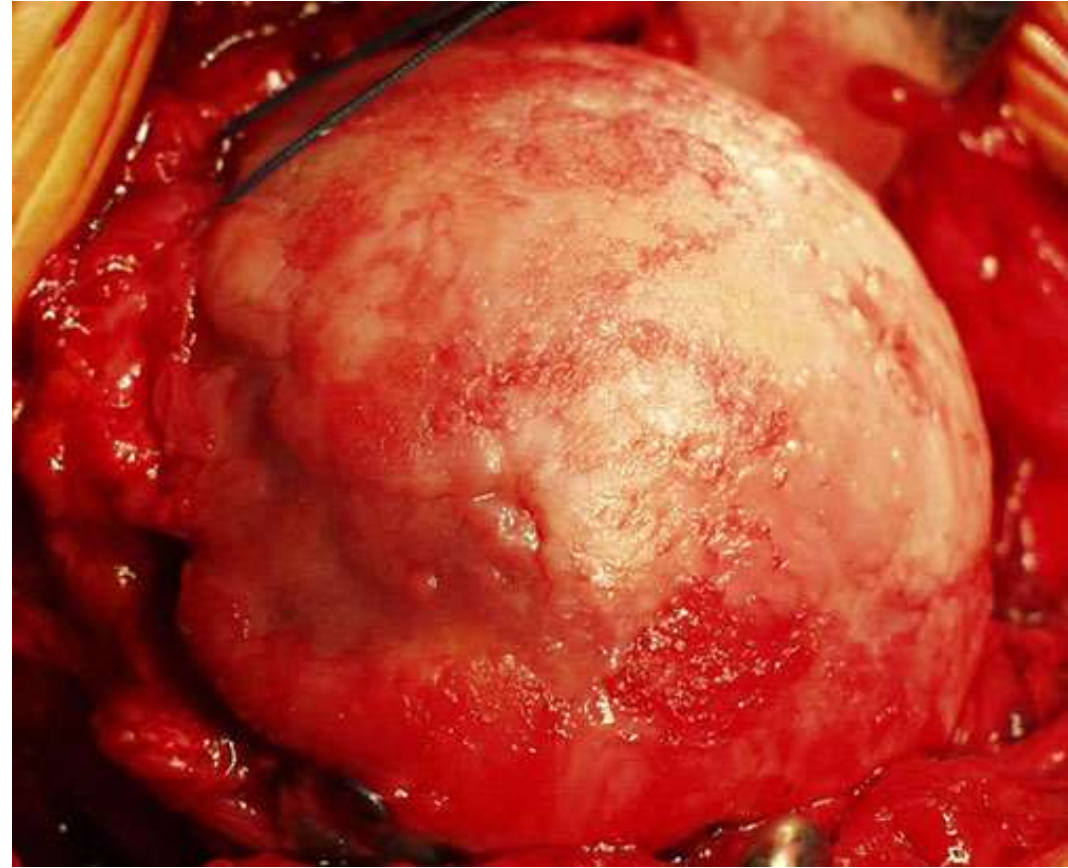


Abduction
Adduction



<http://130.60.57.9/bewegungsapparat/index.swf> (Mai 08)

Glenohumeral (shoulder) arthritis



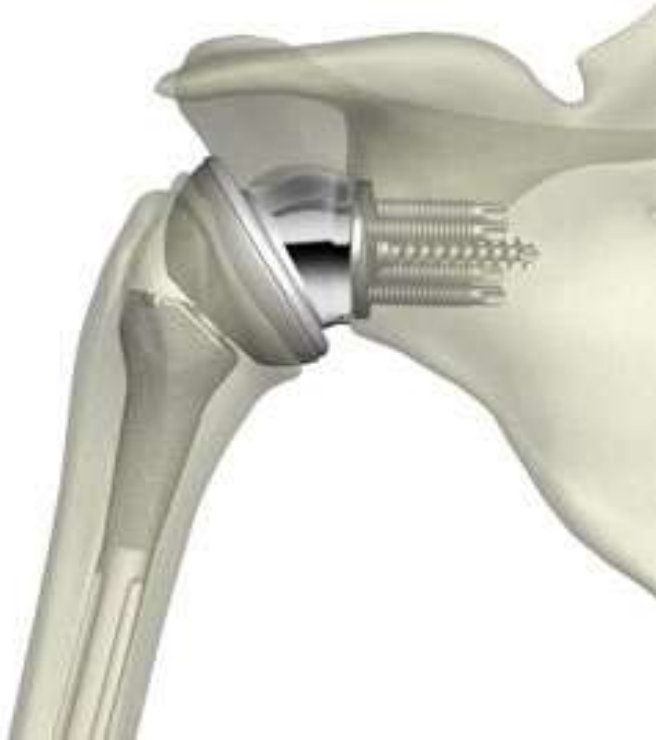
Glenohumeral (shoulder) arthritis is a common source of pain and disability that affects up to 20% of the older population. Damage to the cartilage surfaces of the glenohumeral joint (the shoulder's "ball-and-socket" structure) is the primary cause of shoulder arthritis. <http://www.1eadingmd.com/> (May 2010)

Total Shoulder Rep. - Anatomical Prosthesis

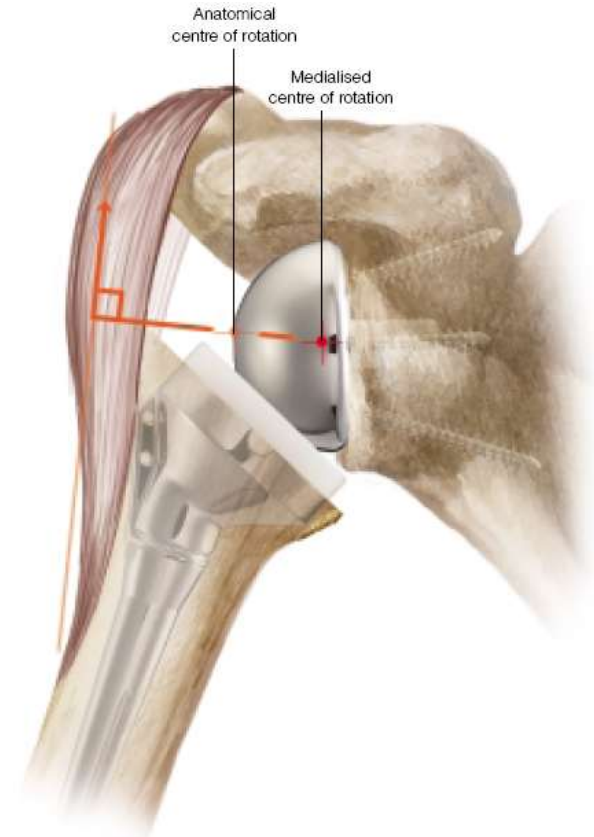
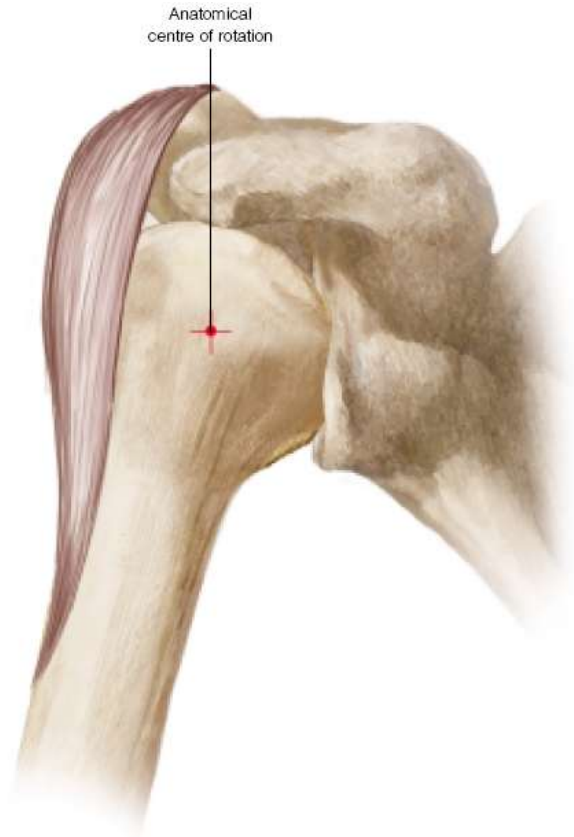


<http://fly2india4healthblog.wordpress.com/>
(May 08)

Delta CTA™ Reverse Shoulder Prosthesis



<http://www.mybones.com/>
<http://www.shoulderdoc.co.uk>



TSA - Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

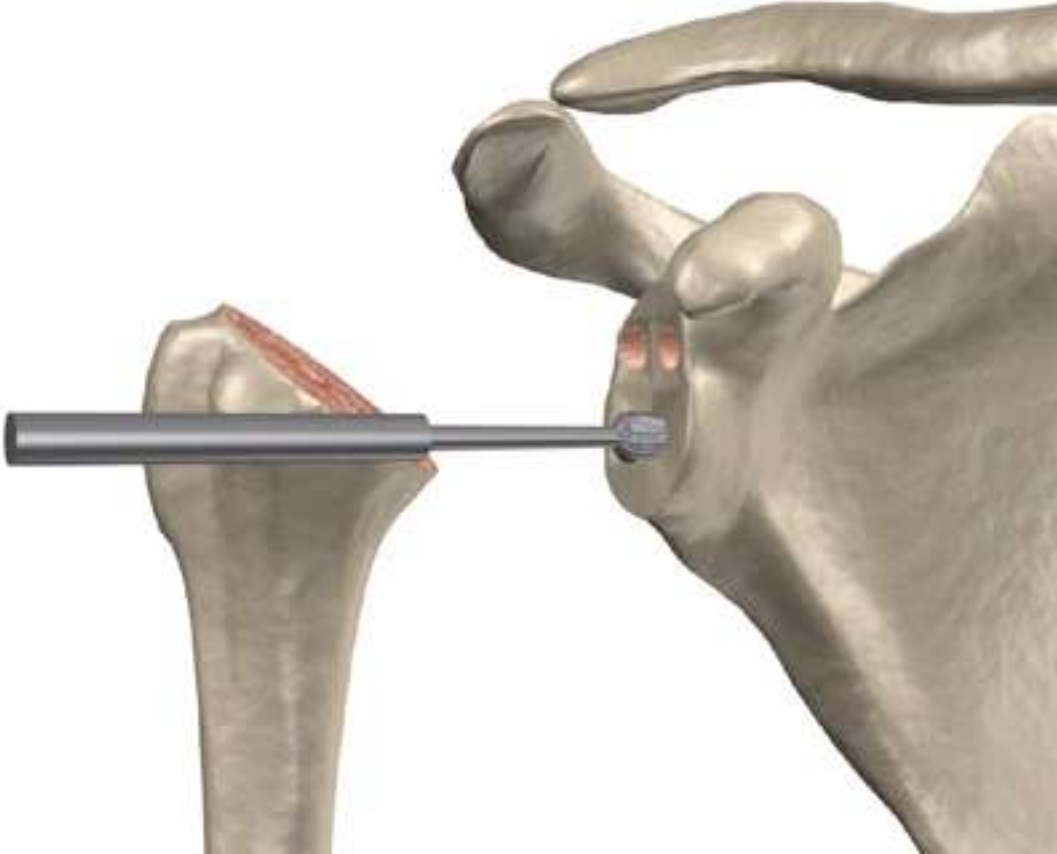
Osteoarthritis



TSA - Total Shoulder Arthroplasty



TSA - Total Shoulder Arthroplasty








TSA - Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

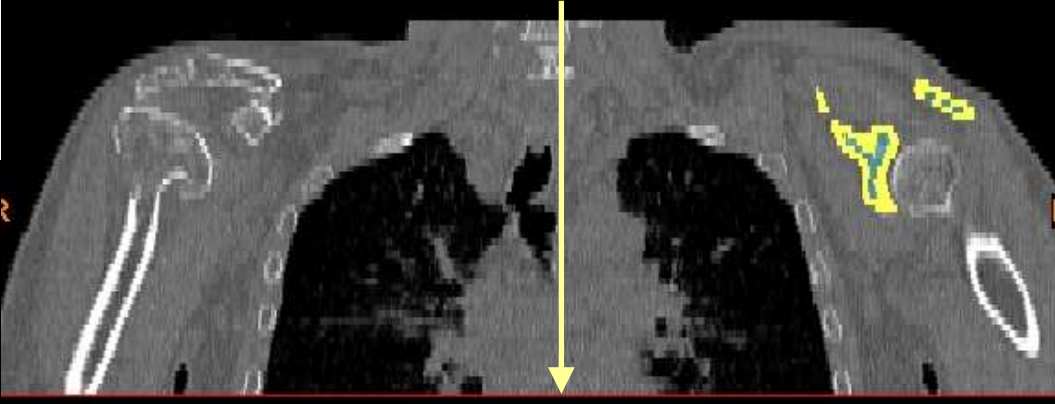
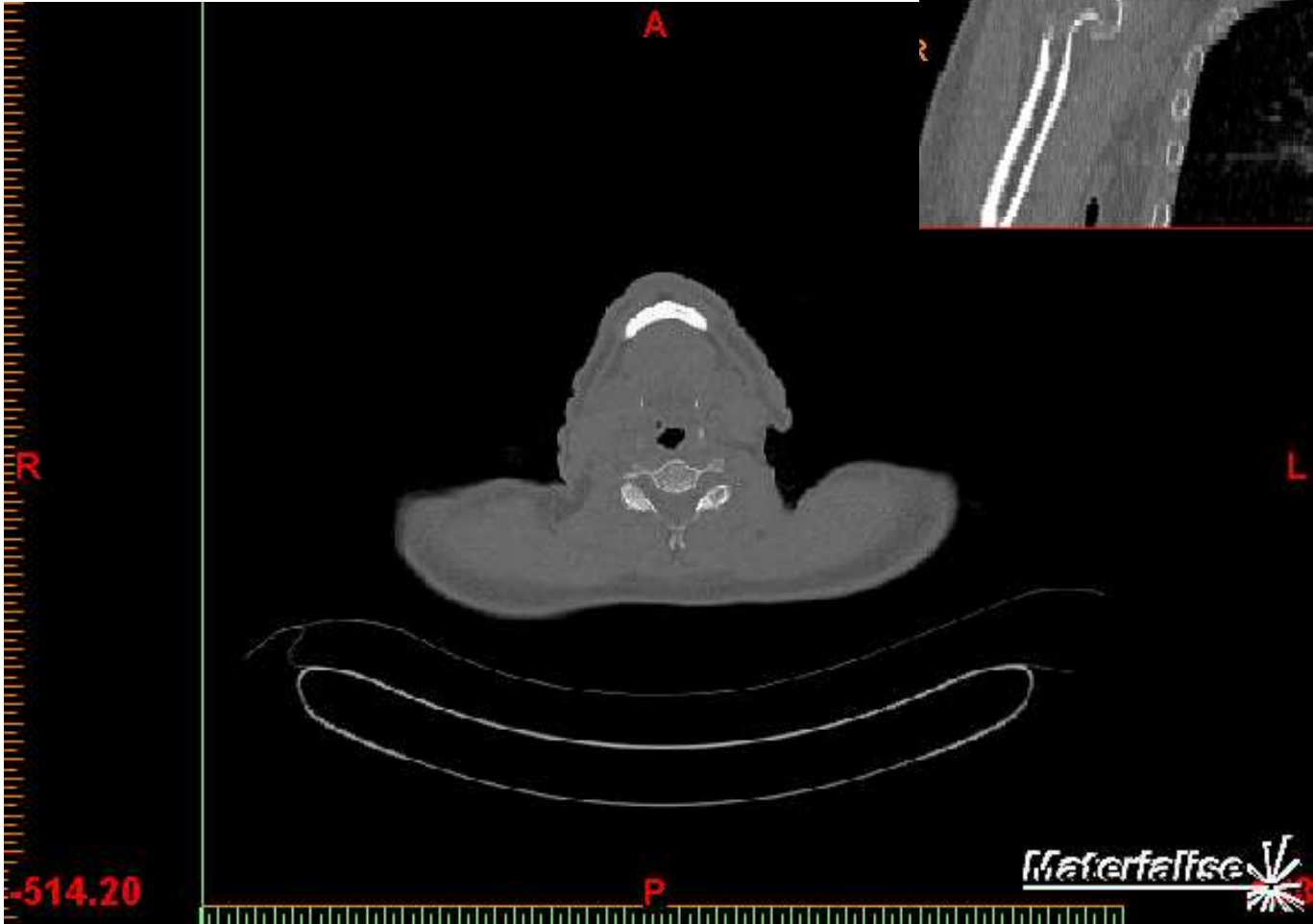


Patient Specific Analysis of Shoulder Implants

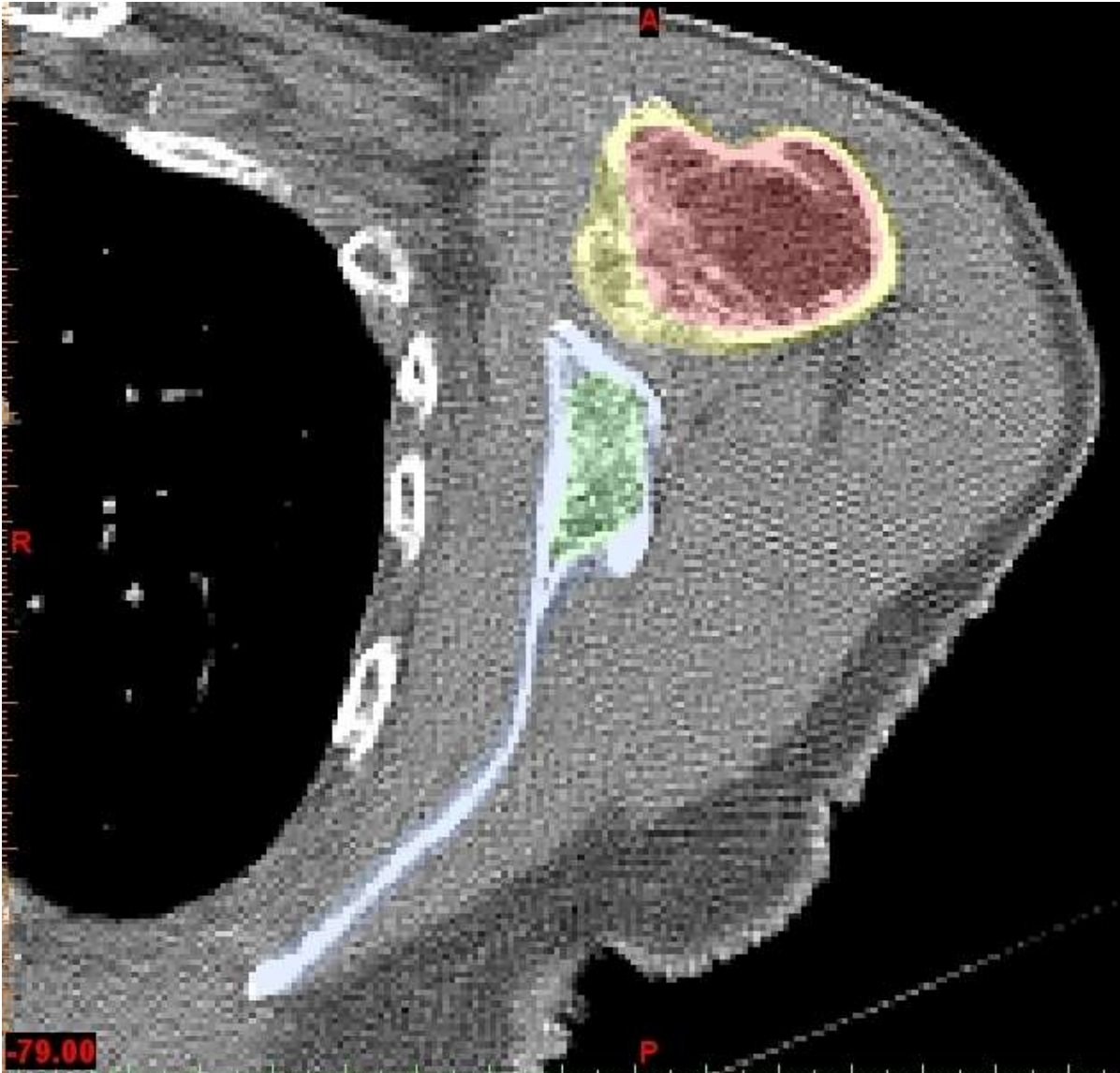
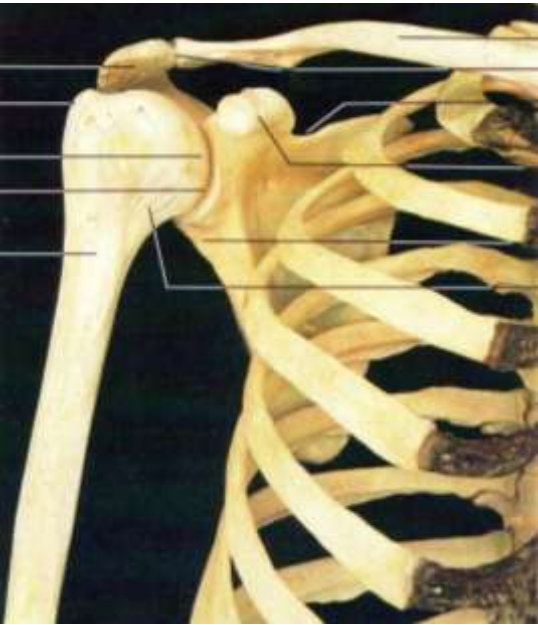
FWF – Project L526-B05

Image Set:	Barbara	Franziska	Erich	Rudolf	Klaus
Orig. Angle:	65	63	64	65	55
3D Model					

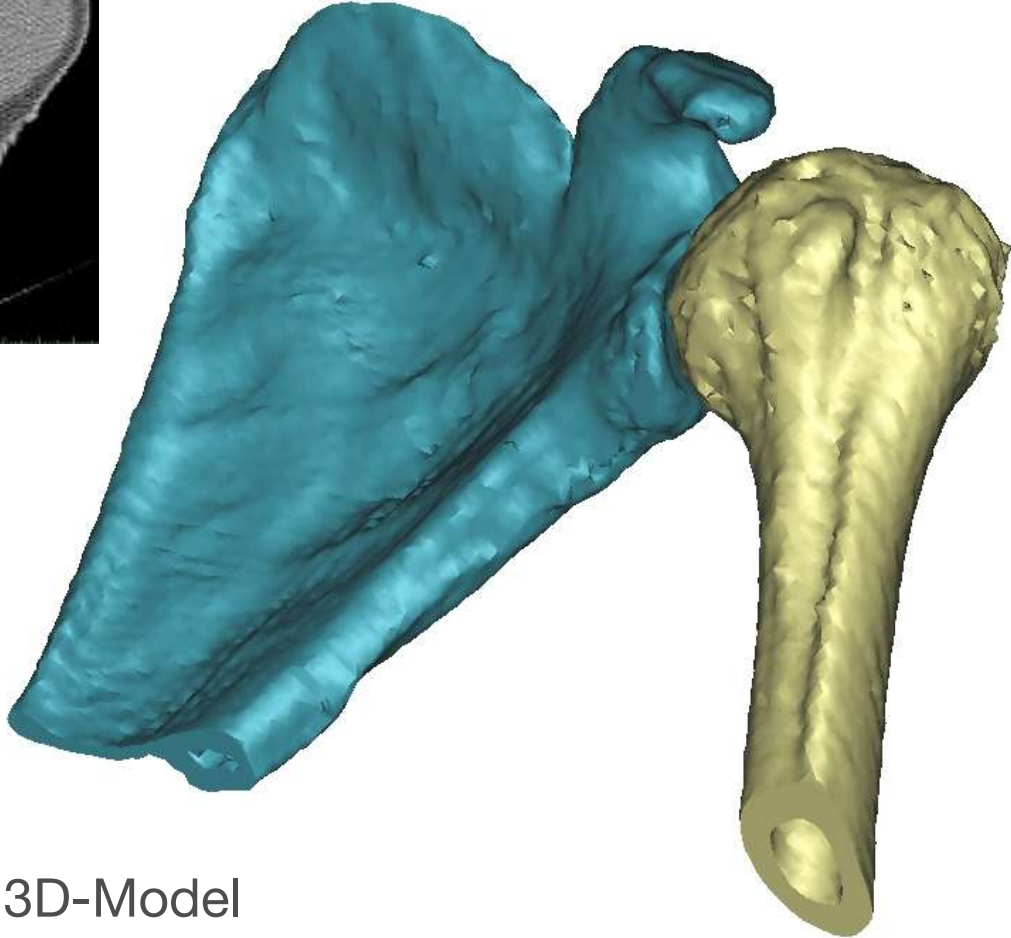
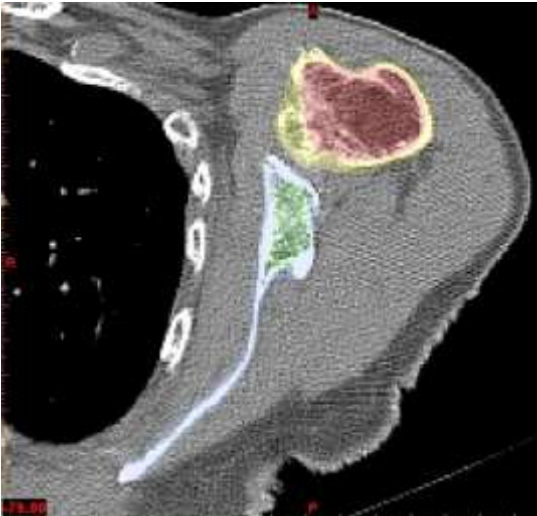
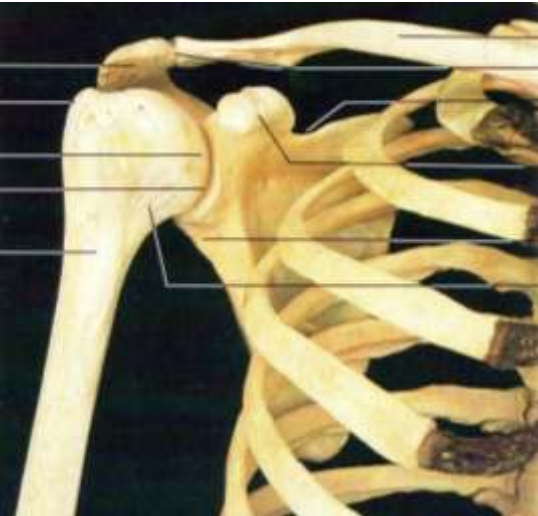
CT - Scans: Basis for 3D-Modelling



3D - Modelling - Segmentation

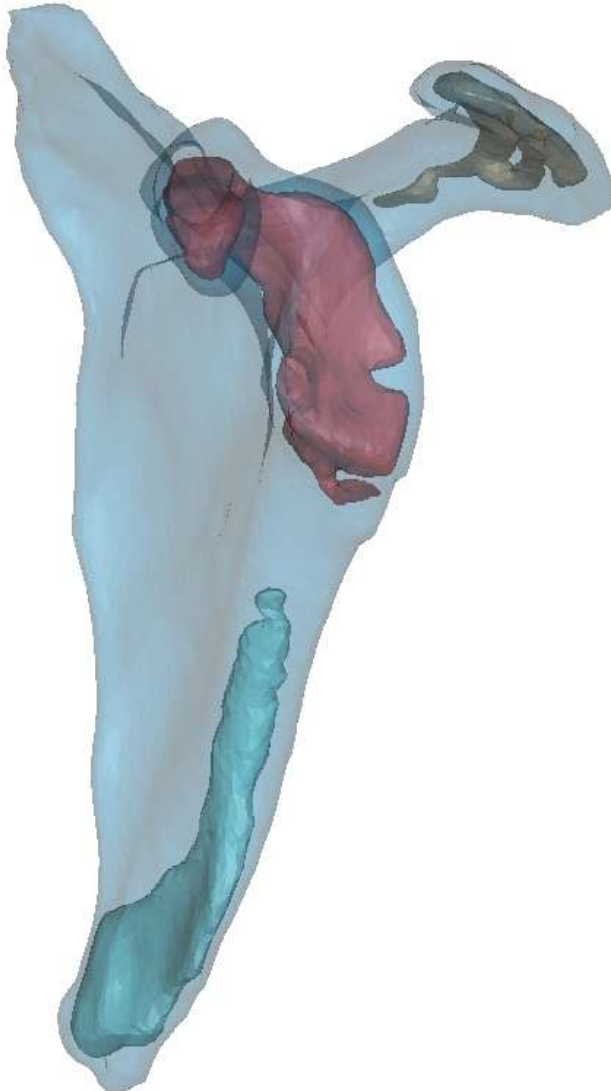
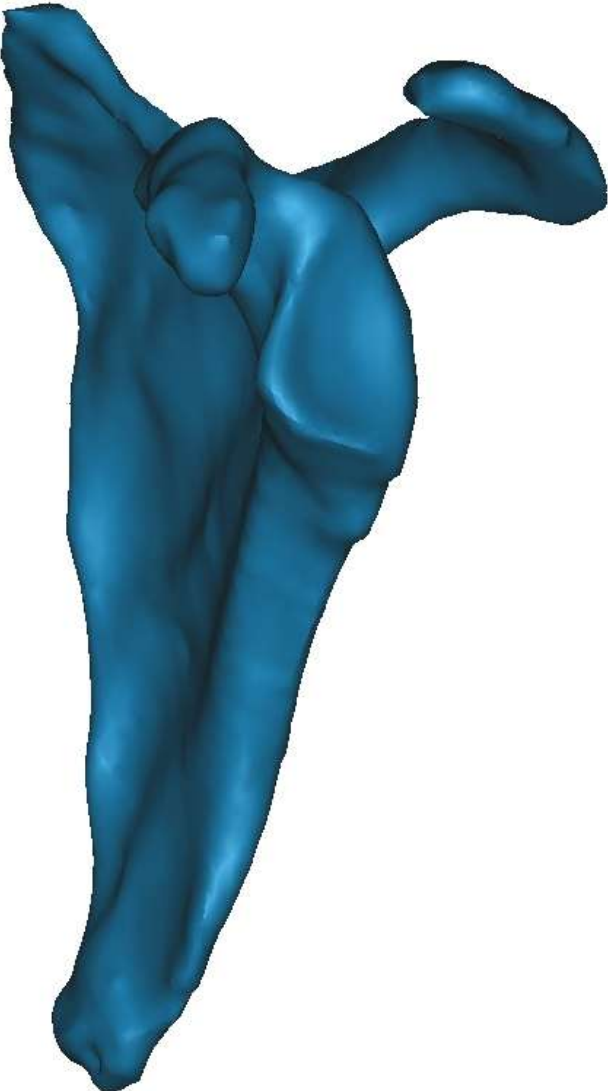


3D - Modelling - Surface Models



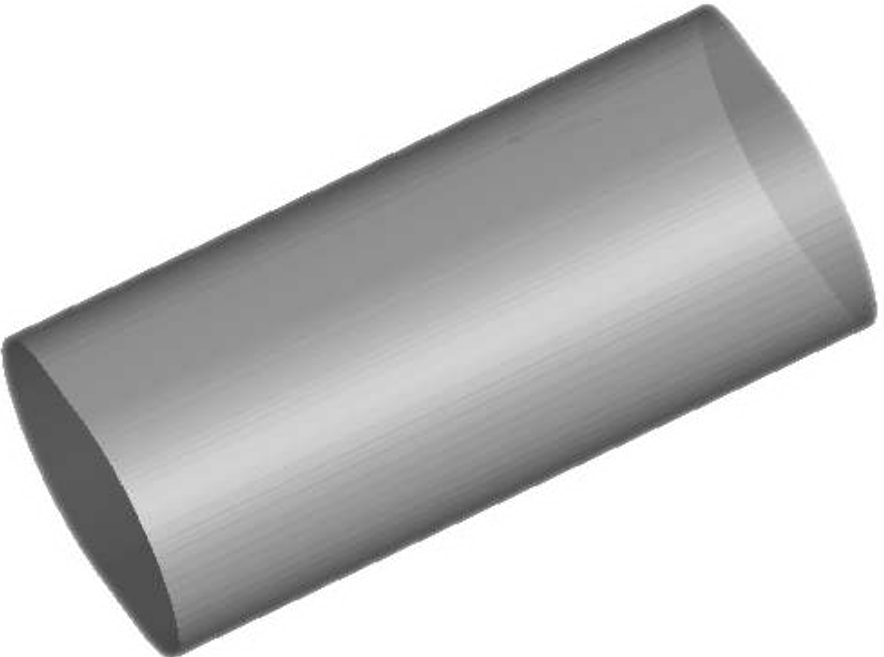
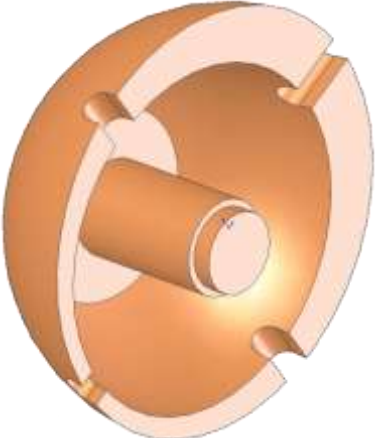
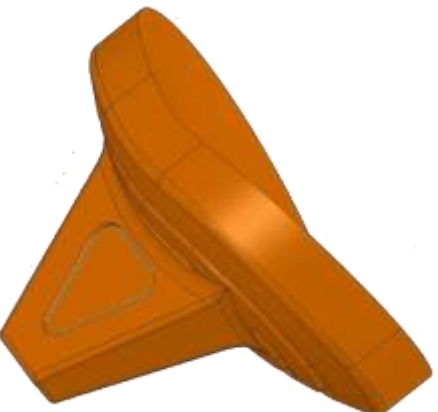
3D-Model

3D - Modelling - Smoothing

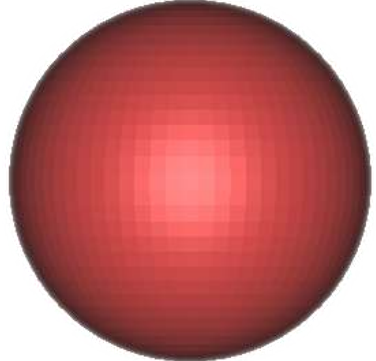
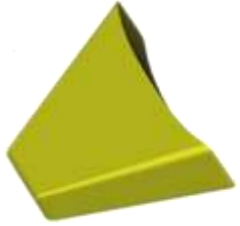


Virtual Surgery

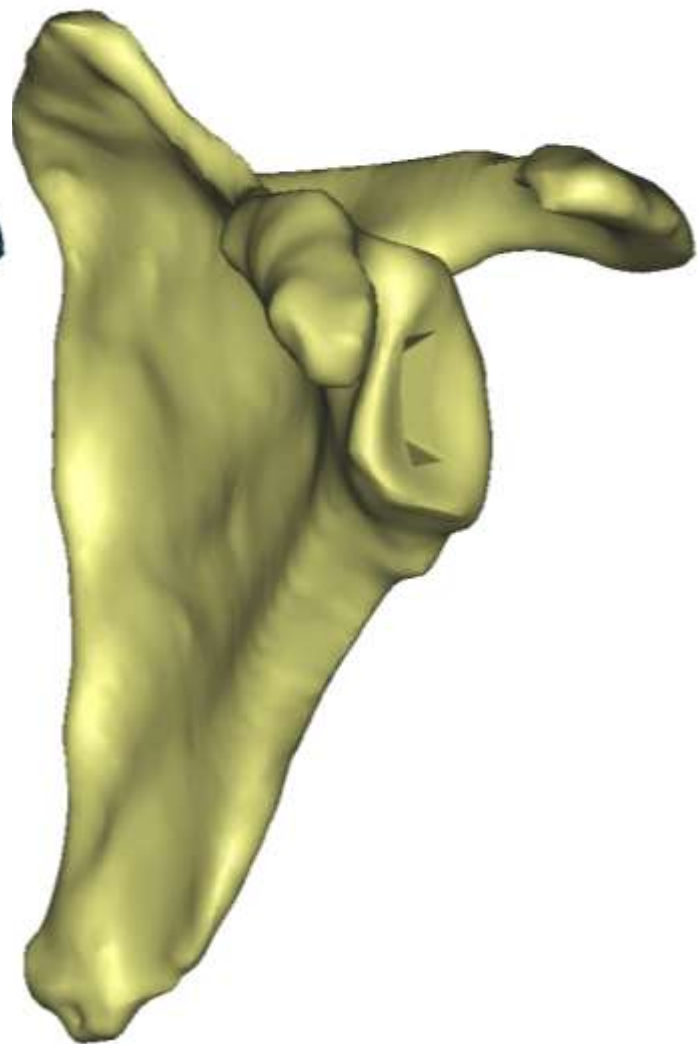
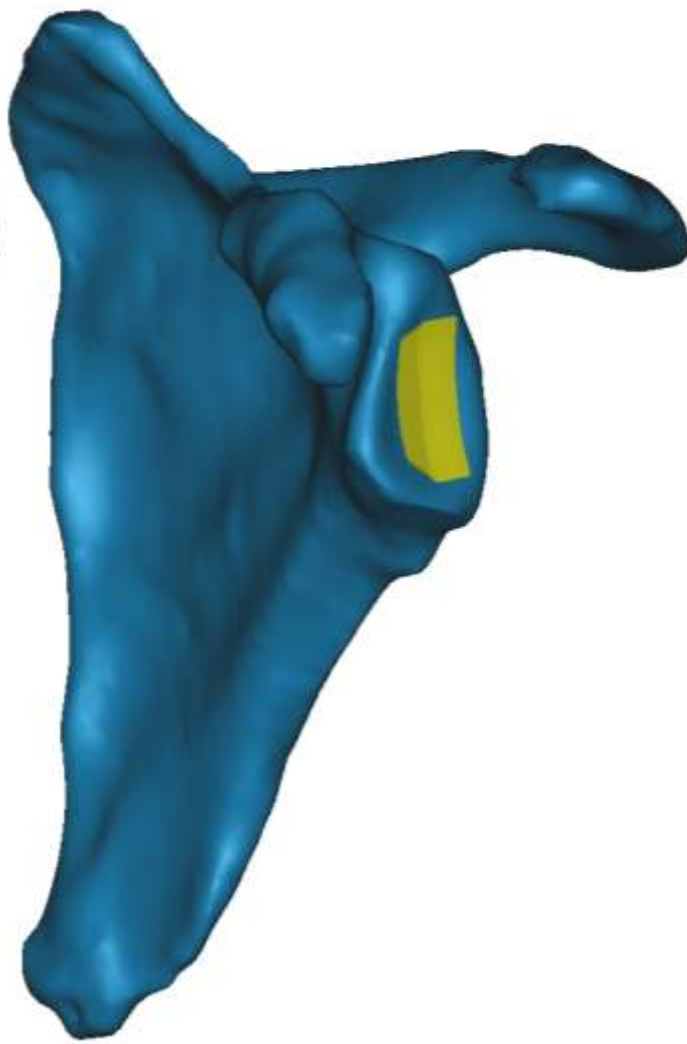
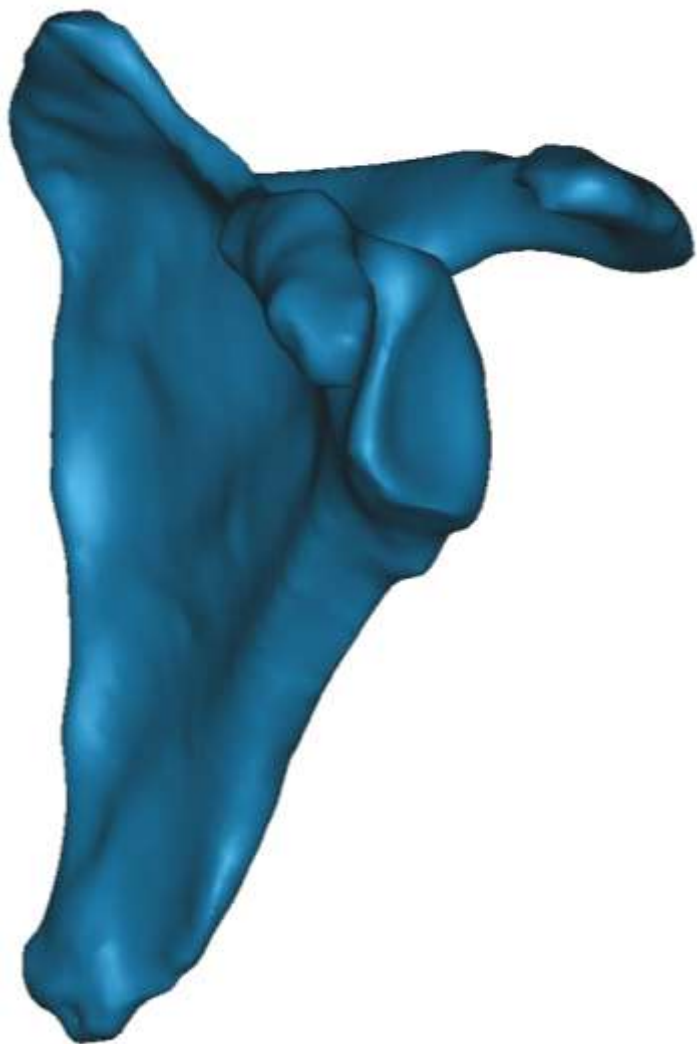
Basis : different CAD - Objects



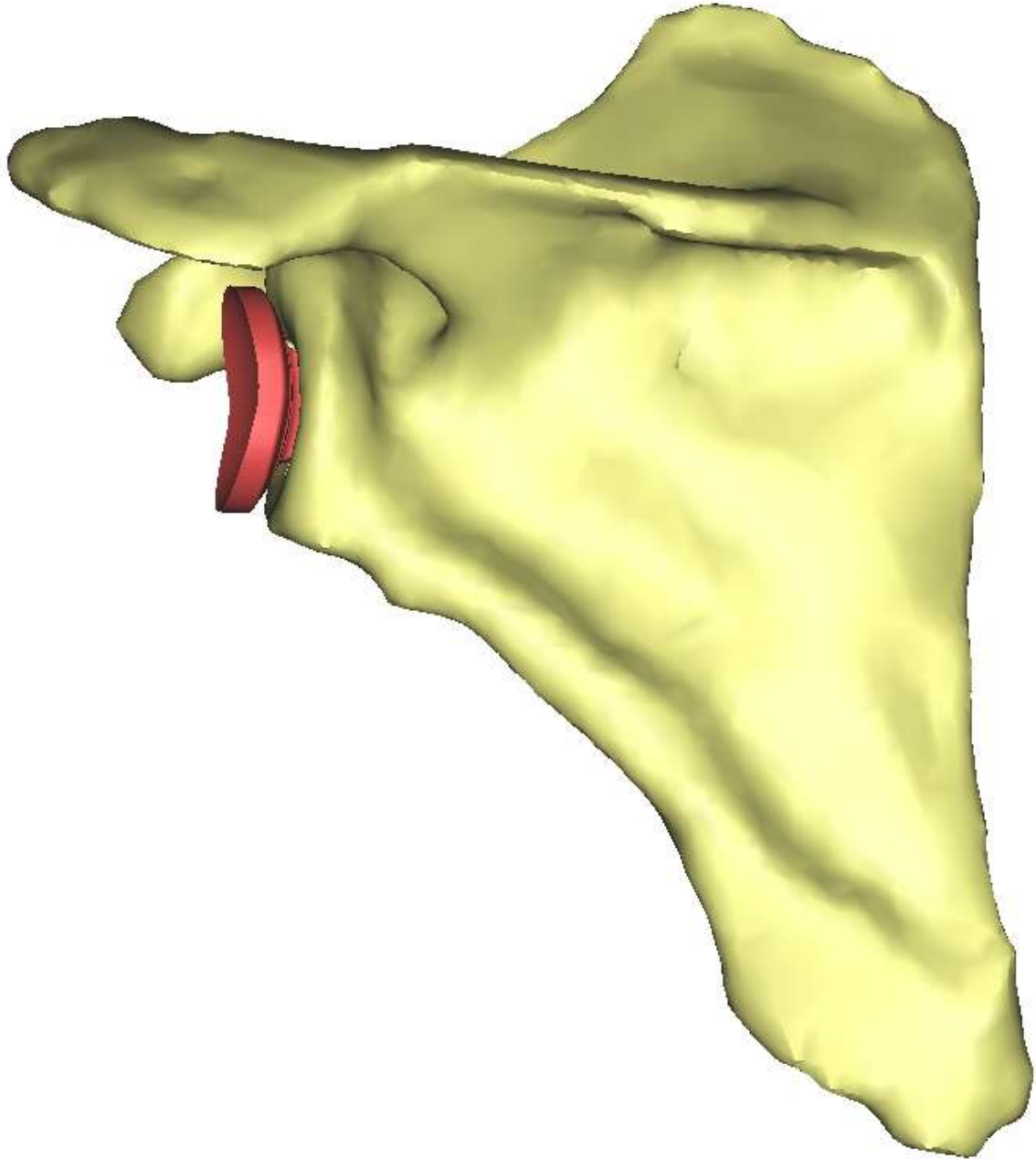
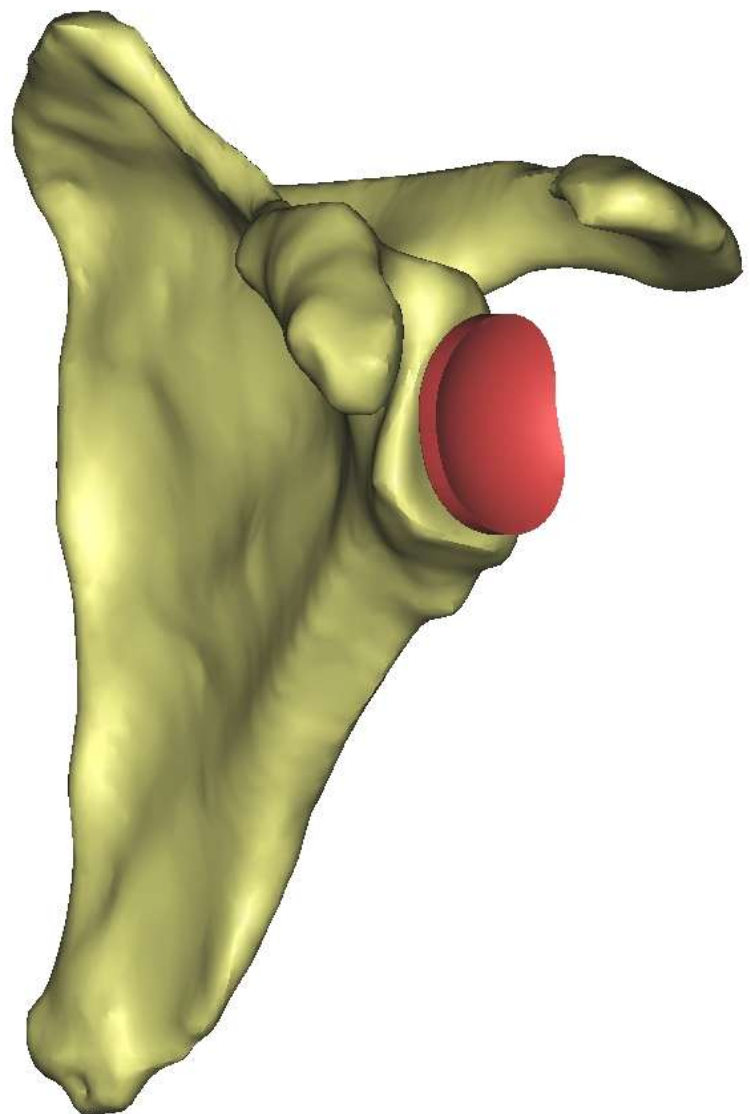
Method : Boolean Methods with different Templates



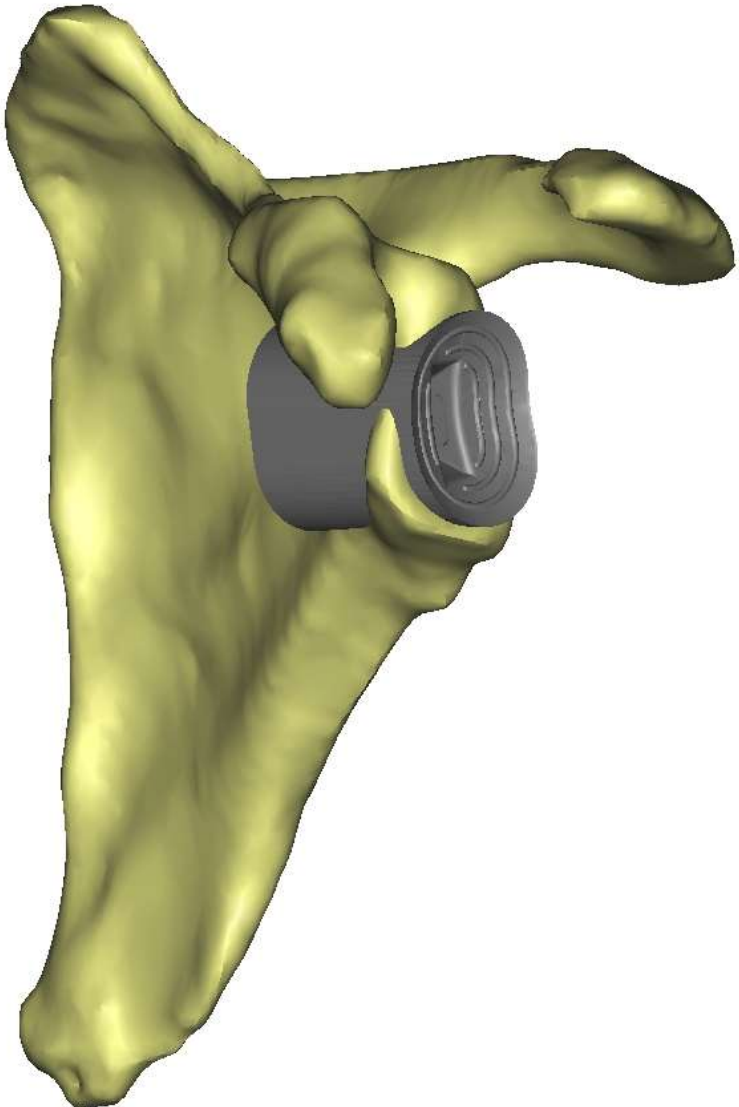
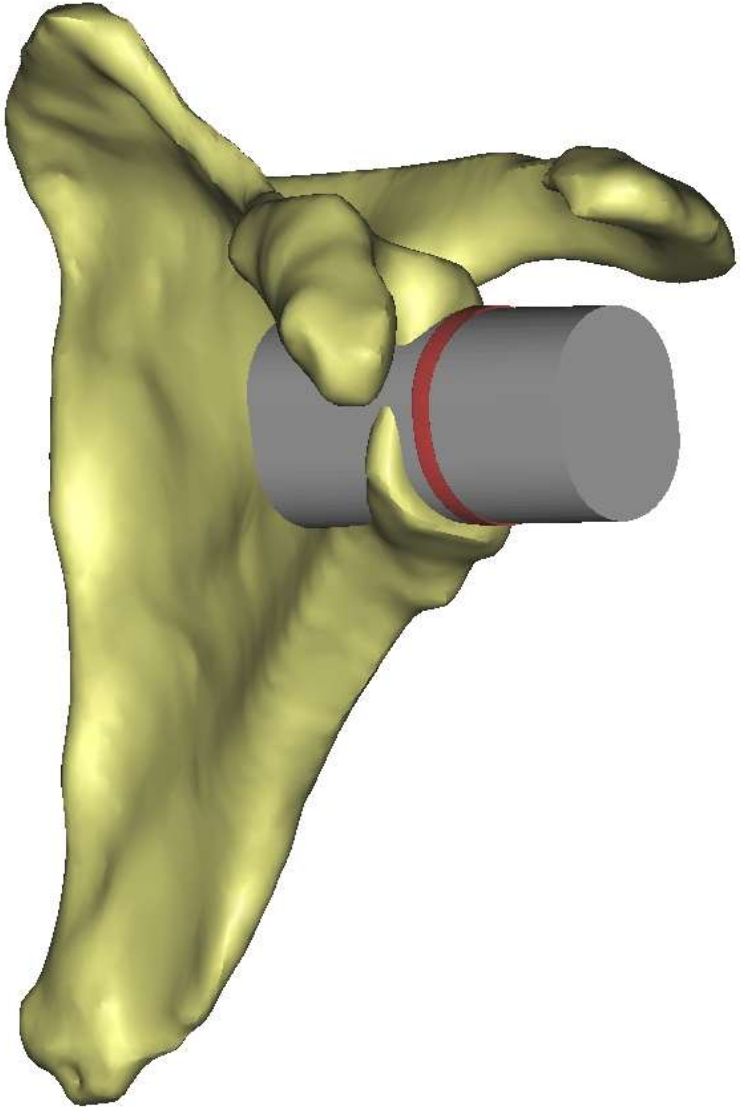
Virtual Surgery



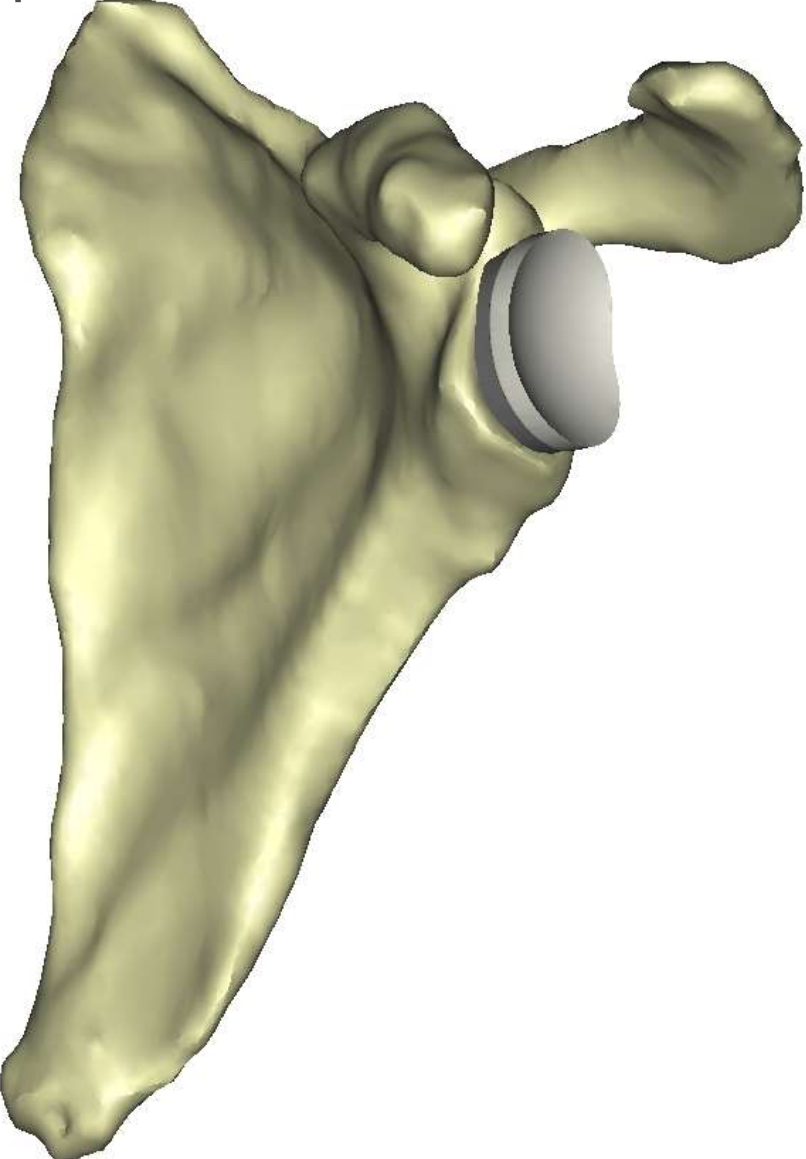
Virtual Surgery



Model of Medical Cement

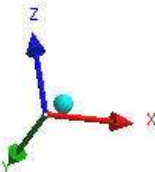
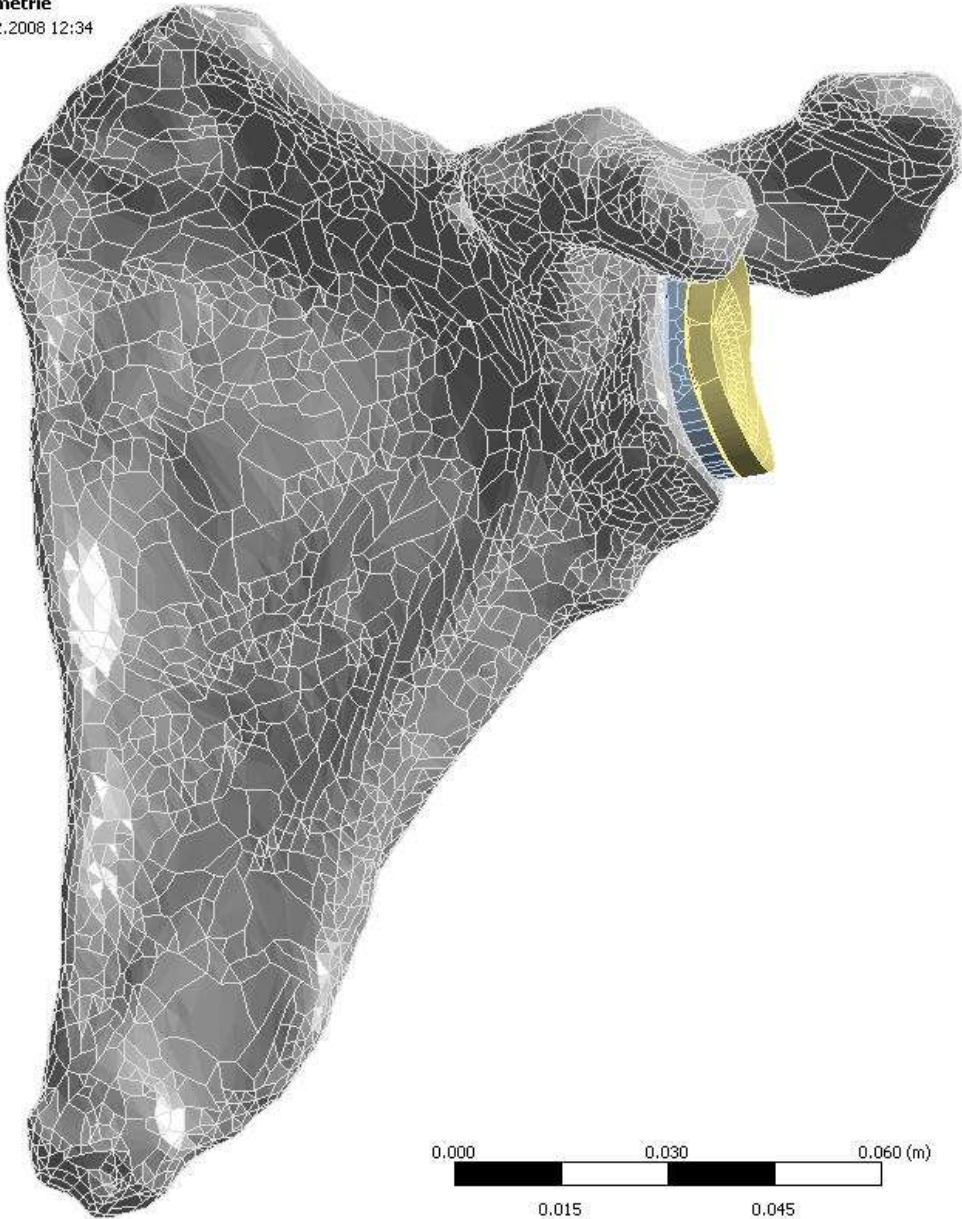


3D-Model of an implanted Shoulder

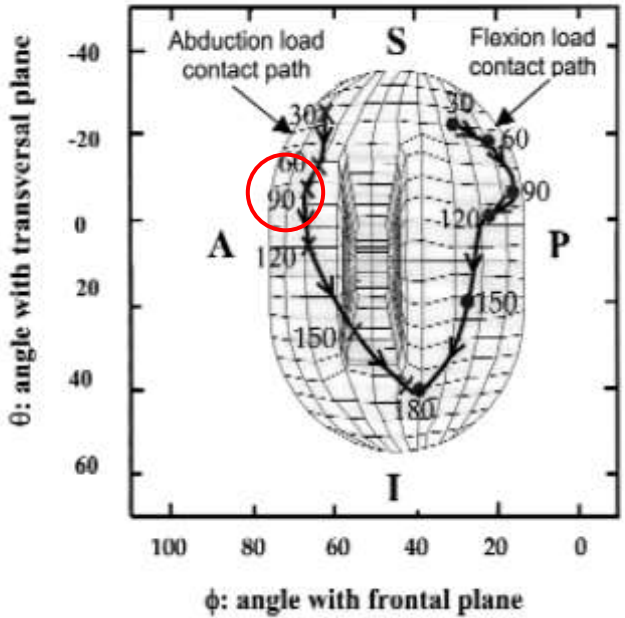
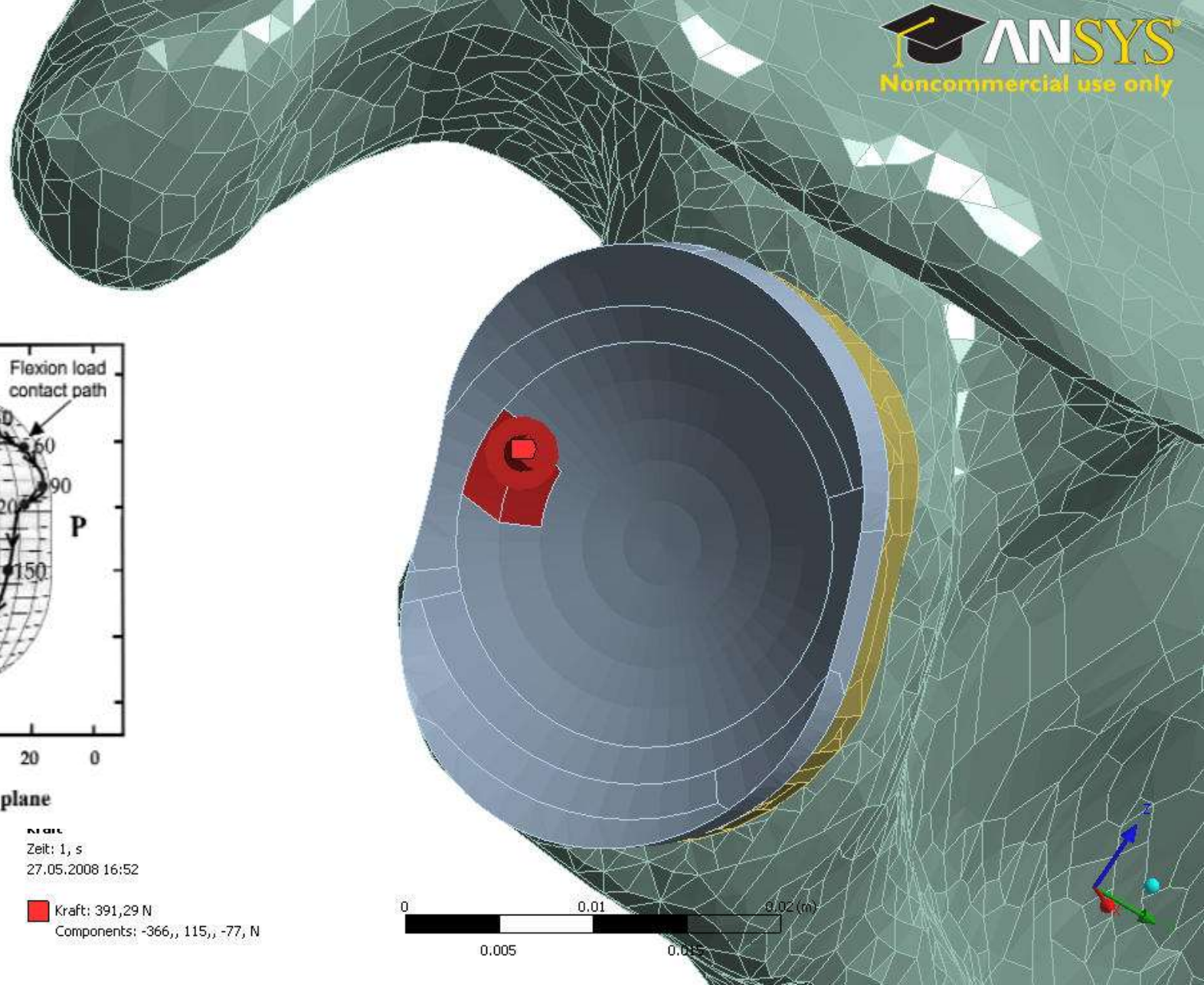


FE - Analysis

Geometrie
27.02.2008 12:34

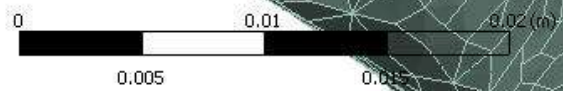


FEA - Case Study



Zeit: 1, s
27.05.2008 16:52

 Kraft: 391,29 N
Components: -366,, 115,, -77, N



Forces from Prof. F.C. van der Helm

% xyz-direction of passive forces:

% 0, 30, 60, **90**, 120, 150, 180 degrees abduction

% gh-joint

$f_x = [-5.873 \quad -116.023 \quad -295.891 \quad -355.755 \quad -273.426 \quad -97.190 \quad -19.673];$

$f_y = [-18.235 \quad 113.518 \quad 28.819 \quad -76.628 \quad -175.082 \quad -156.340 \quad -76.685];$

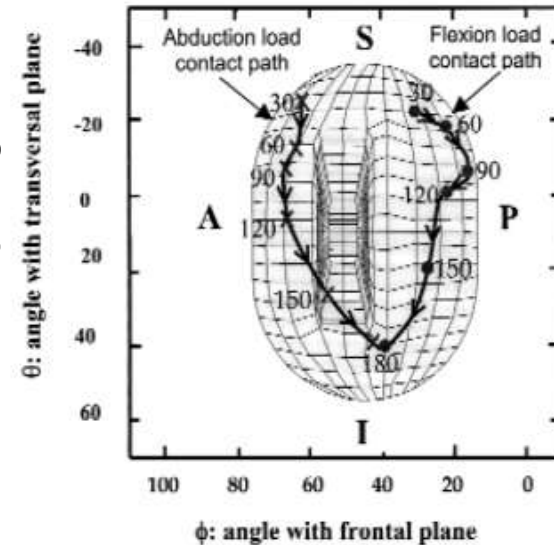
$f_z = [2.080 \quad 34.012 \quad 133.408 \quad 148.241 \quad 119.613 \quad 57.398 \quad 24.208];$

% xyz-coordinates point of application passive forces

$x = [17.273 \quad 15.992 \quad 14.724 \quad 13.709 \quad 12.869 \quad 12.411 \quad 13$

$y = [1.921 \quad 3.470 \quad 4.990 \quad 5.660 \quad 6.461 \quad 6.023 \quad 5$

$z = [6.023 \quad 9.109 \quad 10.698 \quad 11.767 \quad 12.326 \quad 13.026 \quad 12$



Comparison with real Forces

G. Bergmann et al., Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin

www.biomechanik.de

In vivo glenohumeral contact forces –
Measurements in the first patient 7 months postoperatively.

J Biomech, 2006

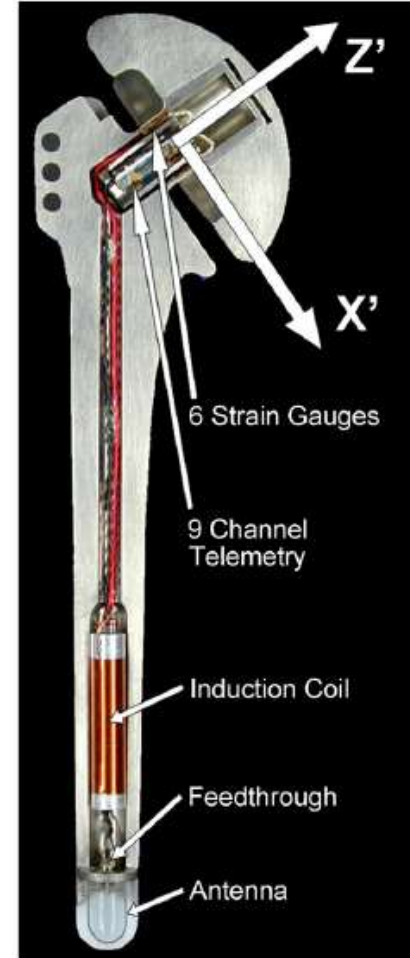
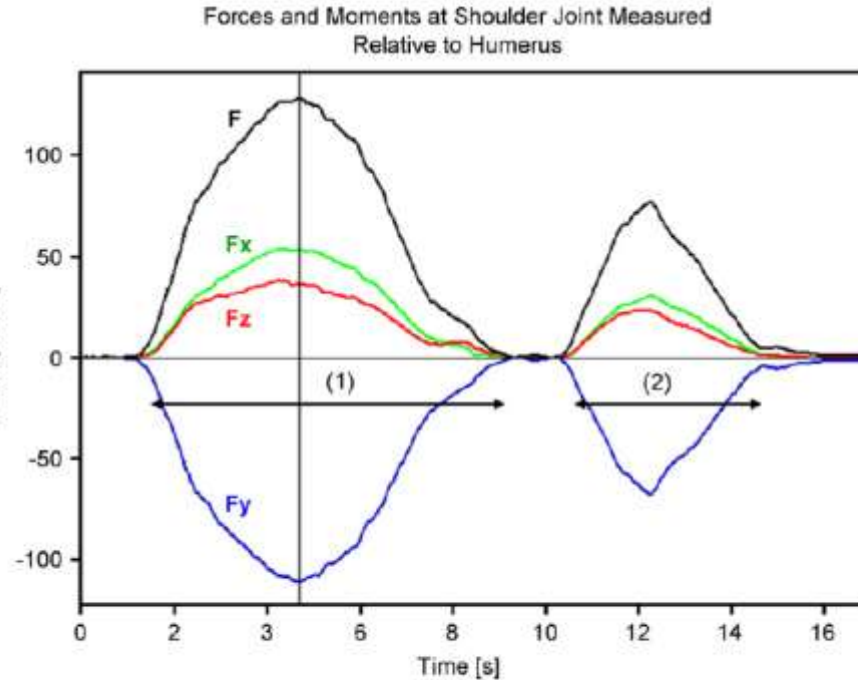
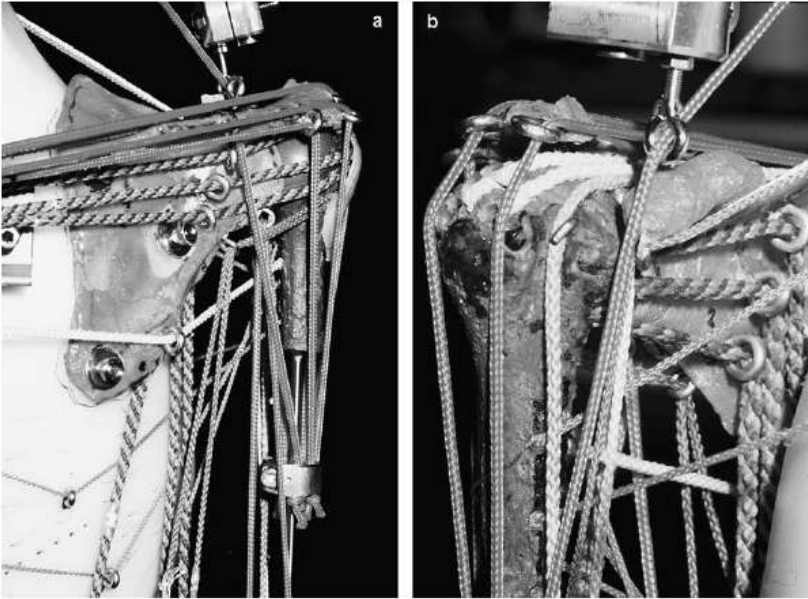
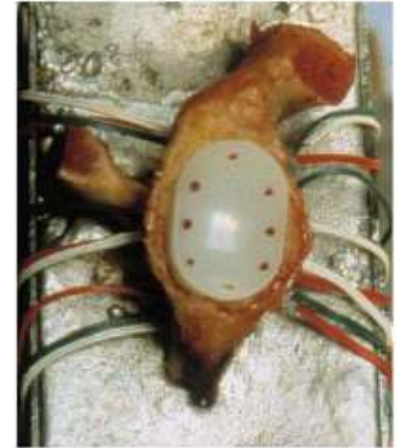
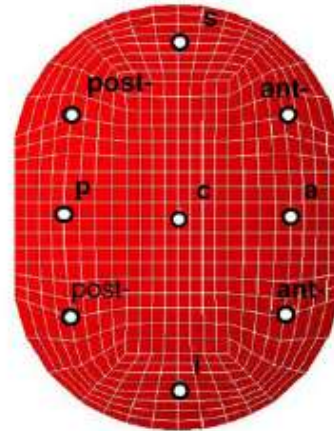


Fig. 5. Forces during flexion with and without 2 kg weight in hand. (1) 0–90° flexion with 2 kg in hand and back, (2) same activity without weight. (.) physiotherapist marks the height of elevation. For more information see Fig. 4.

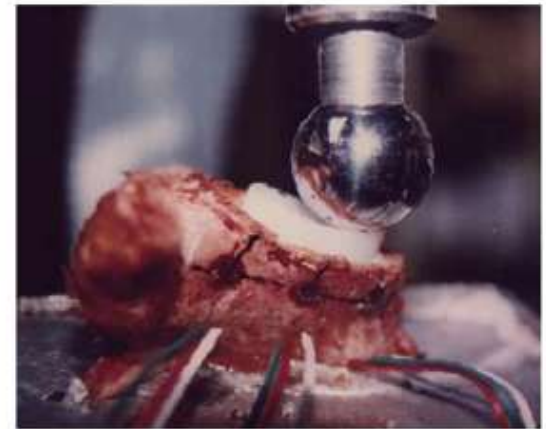
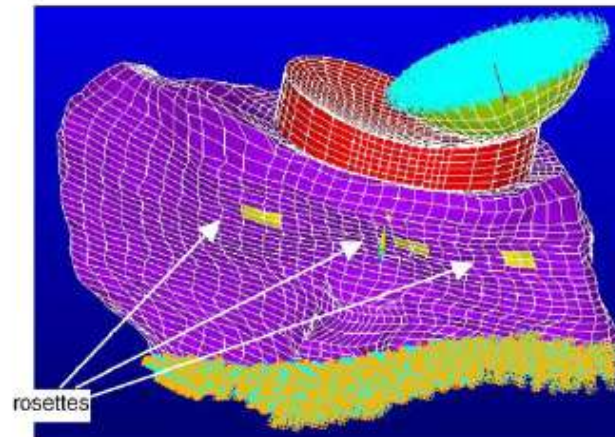
Large Research Community



N. Maurel, A. Diop and J. Grimberg. A 3D finite element model of an implanted scapula: importance of a multiparametric validation using experimental data. *J Biomech*, 38(9):1865–1872, Sep 2005.



P. Favre, R. Sheikh, S.F Fucentese and H.A.C Jacob. An algorithm for estimation of shoulder muscle forces for clinical use. *Clin Biomech*, 20(8):822–833, Oct 2005.



Coordinate System Adaptions

CT-Position

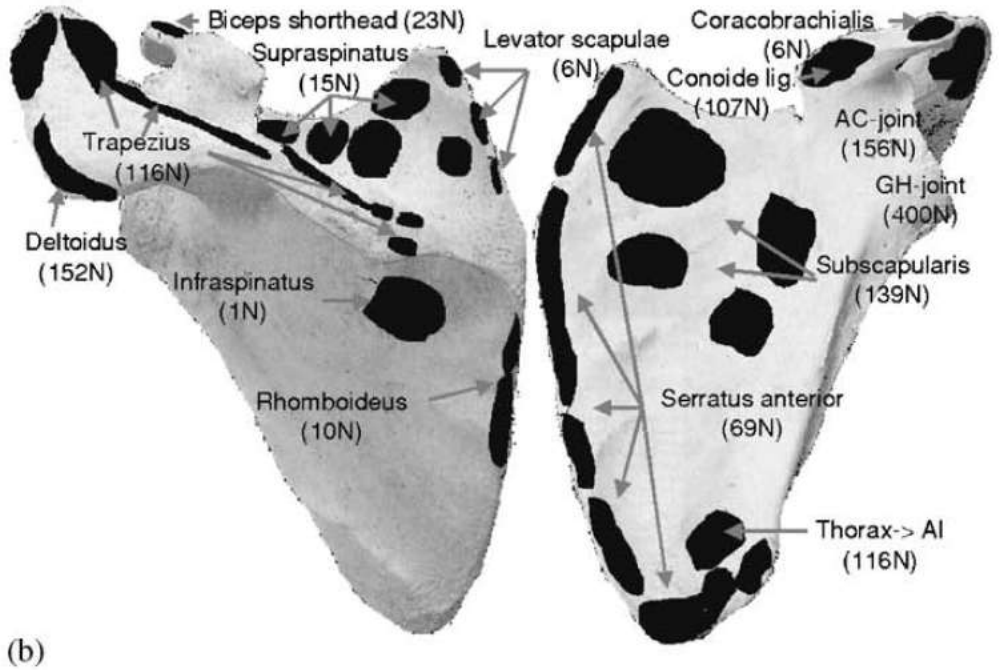
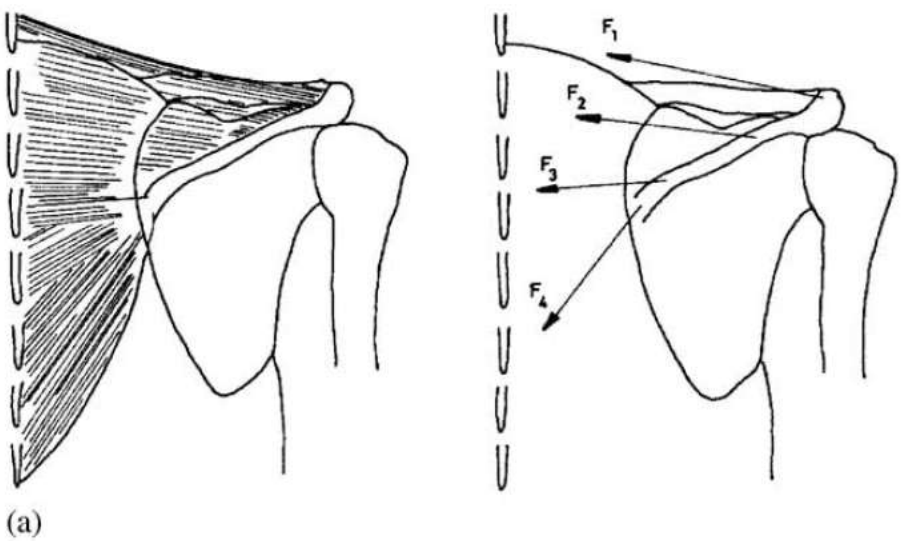


Boundary Conditions

Fixation of the Scapula, for example:

L.A. Murphy, P.J. Prendergast / Journal of Biomechanics 38 (2005) 1702–1711

1705



Material

Material Parameter

- Compacta

Young's Modulus: 2.2 GPa.
Poisson's ratio : 0.3

- Spongiosa

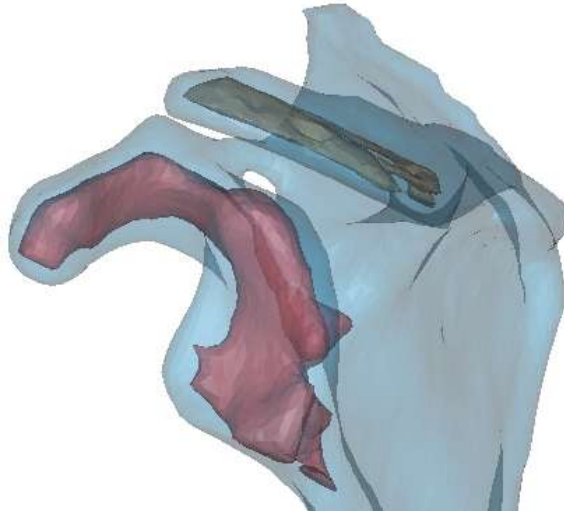
Young's Modulus: 0.2 GPa
Poisson's ratio: 0.26

- Medical cement (Polymethylmethacrylat)

Young's Modulus: 2.2 GPa.
Poisson's ratio : 0.3

- Implant (Polyethylene)

Young's Modulus: 0.5 GPa.
Poisson's ratio : 0.4



Scapula
Spongiosa



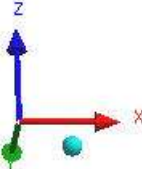
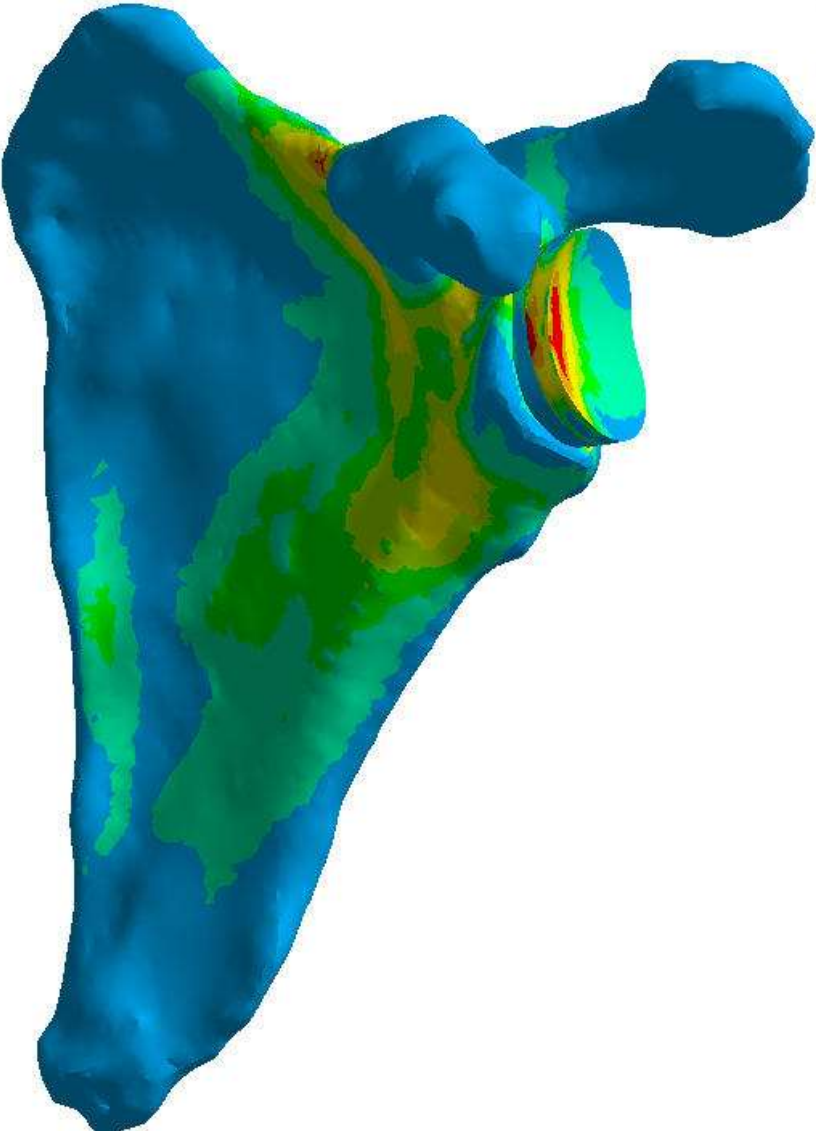
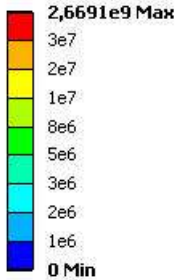
Zement



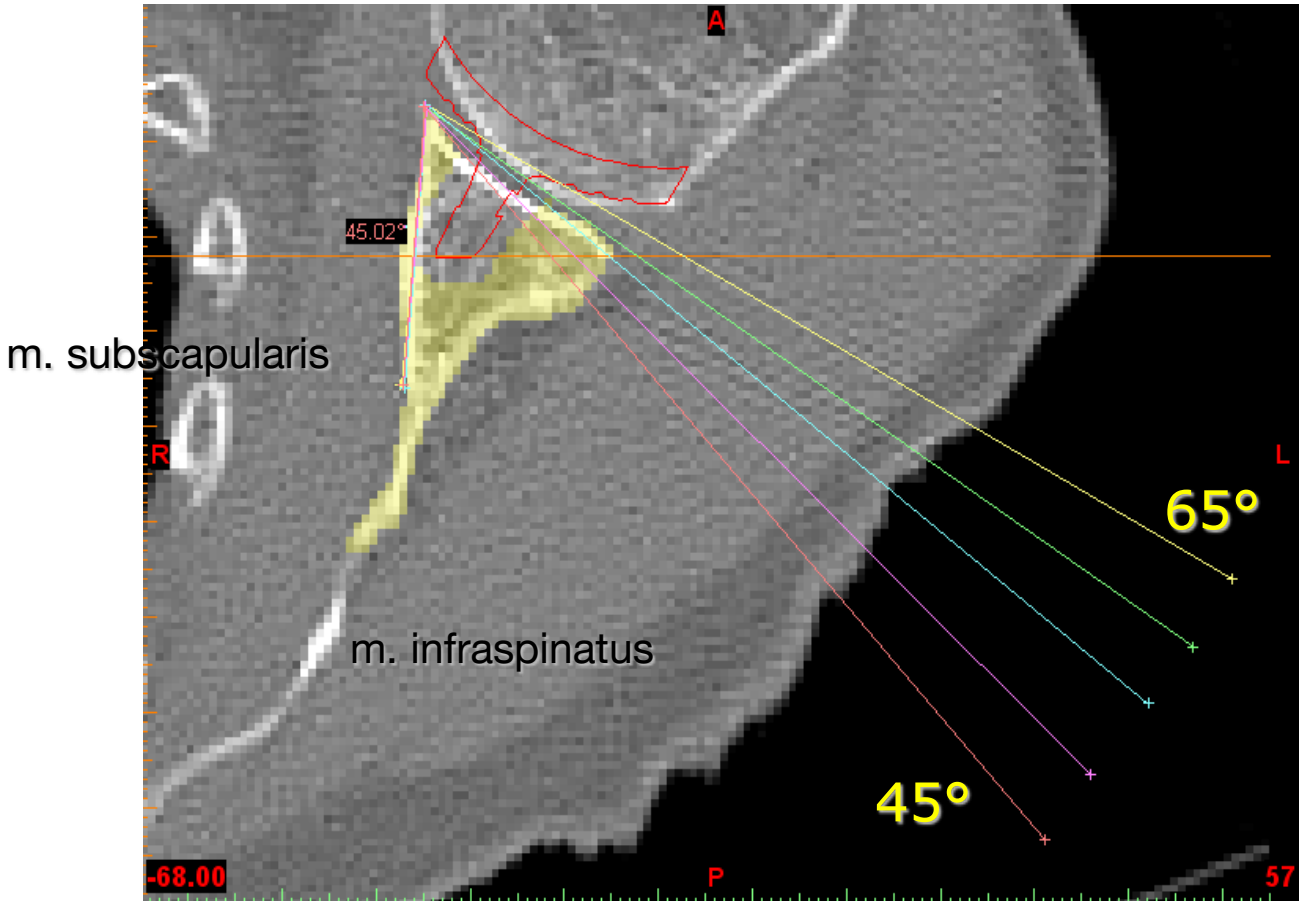
Implantat

Sample Results

Vergleichsspannung
Typ: Vergleichsspannung (von Mises)
Einheit: Pa
Zeit: 1
01.07.2008 11:26



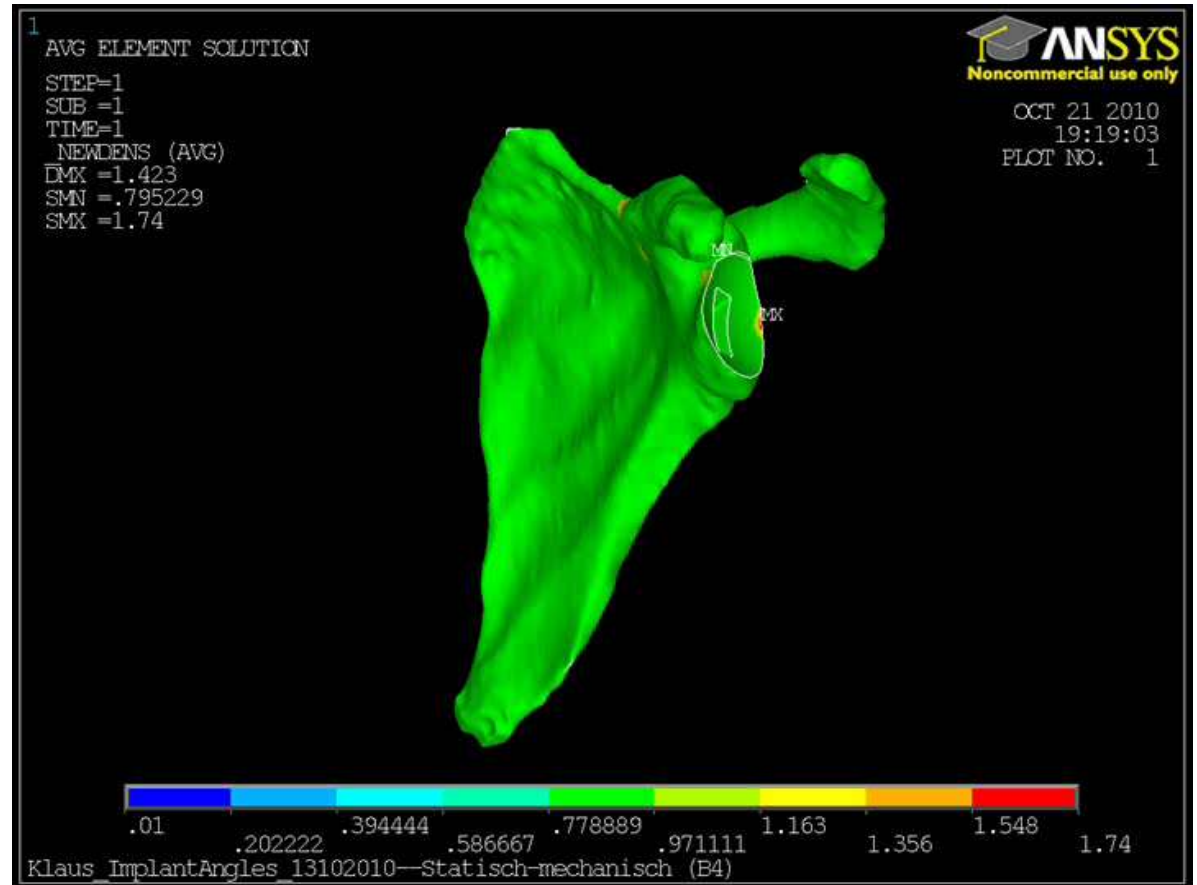
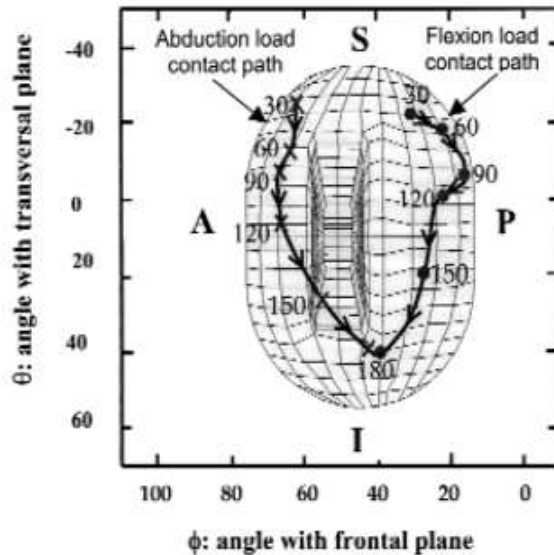
Recent Study 1 : Simulation Arthrose



Angle from 65° to 45°

Need for HPC!

- Very complex models which need high computation time!
- Simulation of Standard Movements Simulation of Bone Remodelling

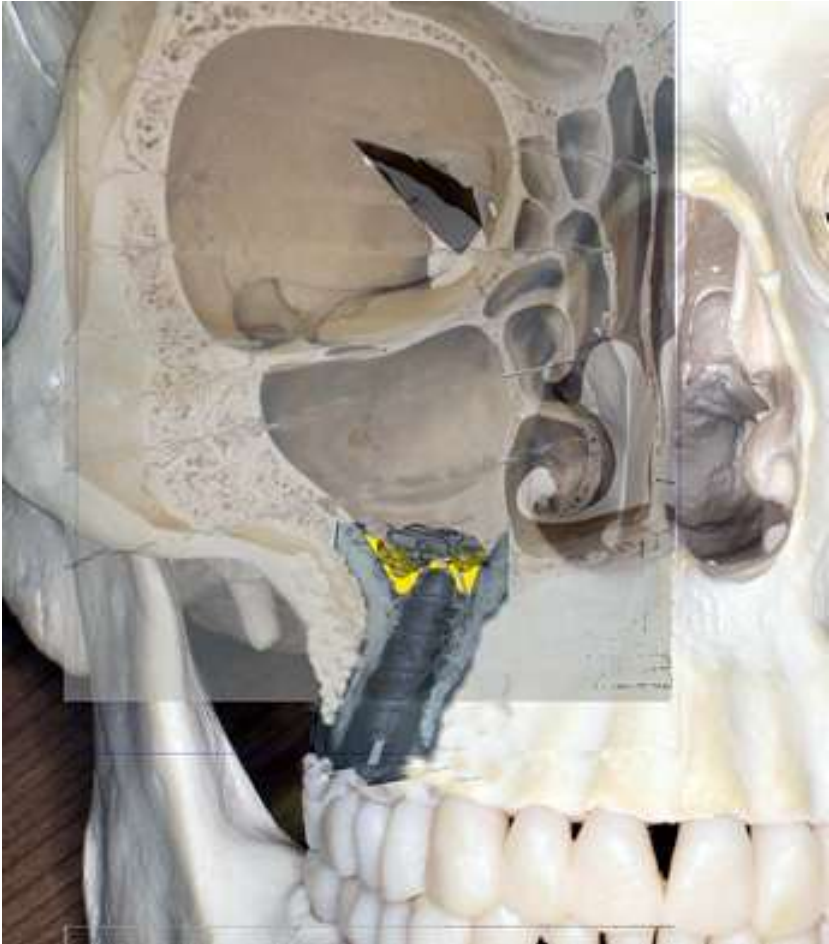
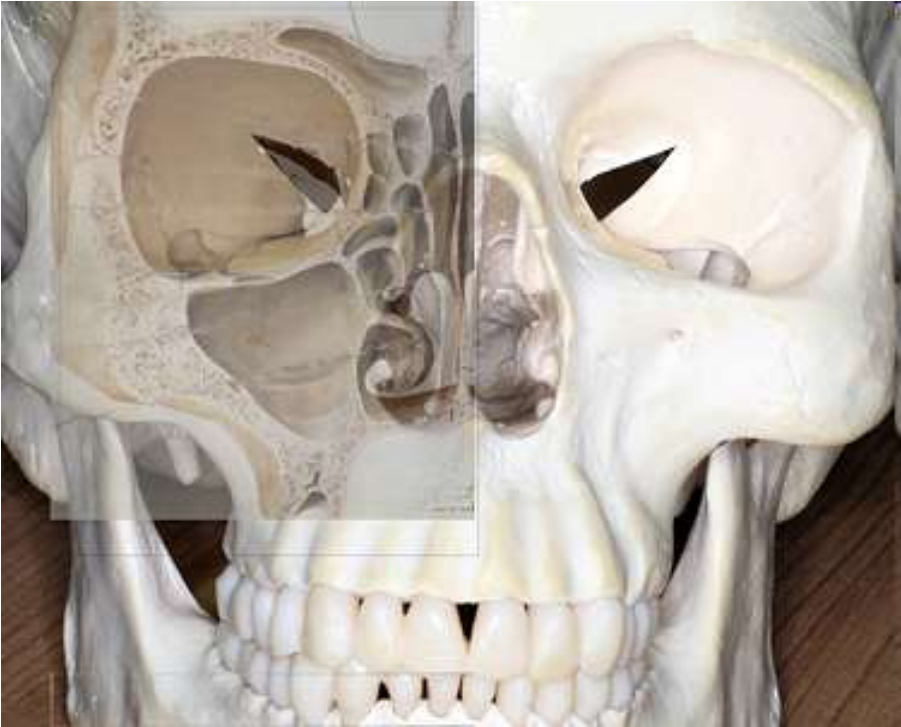


Results

1. K. Entacher, A. Petutschnigg, W. Pomwenger, H. Resch, P. Schuller-Götzburg. Patientenspezifische Optimierung von Schulterimplantaten. *CAME* 1(1):12-18, 2010.
2. P. Schuller-Götzburg, K. Entacher, A. Petutschnigg, R. Forstner and H. Resch. *Development of patient-optimized 3D-finite element models for an analysis of implanted shoulders*. Proc. of the 8th International Symposium on Computer Methods in Biomechanics and Biomedical Engineering CMBBE 2008 Porto, Portugal; J. Middleton, S.L. Evans, C. Holt, C. Jacobs, B. Walker (eds.) published by Arup 2009, ISBN: 978-0-9562121-0.8
3. P. Schuller-Götzburg, K. Entacher, A. Petutschnigg, M. Eichriedler, R. Forstner und H. Resch, Entwicklung von 3D-FE Modellen zur Simulation und Optimierung von Implantaten. *BIOMaterialien* 7(4) : 263-270, 2006.

Thanks: to [ATOMIC](#) GmbH for the possibility to calibrate the implants and the company [Arthrex](#) for CAD data of implants. For financial support we thank the [Schoellerbank](#) Austria and the Österr. Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde [ÖGZMK](#), Zweigverein Salzburg. The Project is supported by the [FWF](#) Translational Research Program L526-B05 and by the [PMU](#) -FFF Rise Project R-09/03/003-SCH.

Recent Study 2: Dental Implants



Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

- Again CT-Data as a Basis for Modeling
- Segmentation

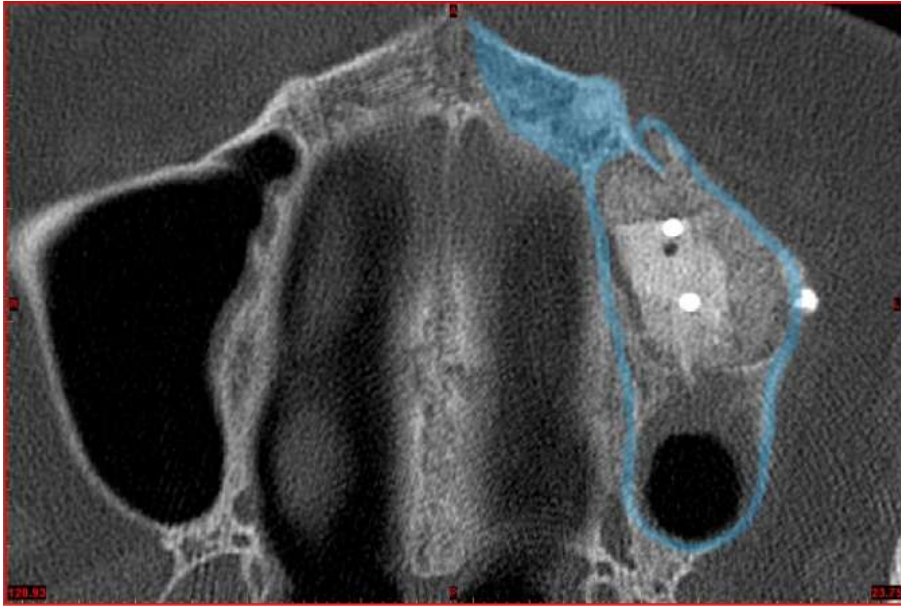


Fig. 7: Maxilla segmentation

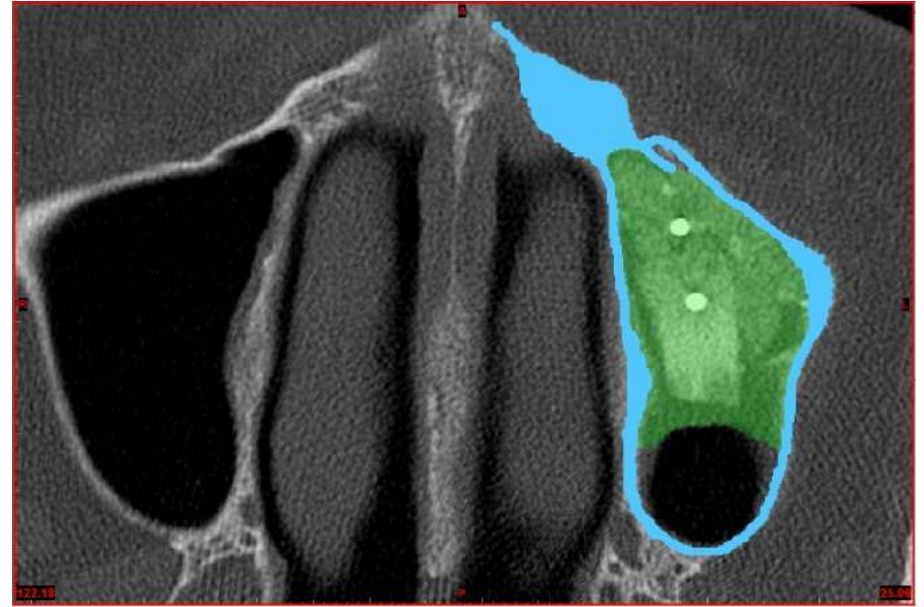


Fig. 8: Maxilla and bone augmentation mask

Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

- 3D - Models
- Wrapping und Smoothing

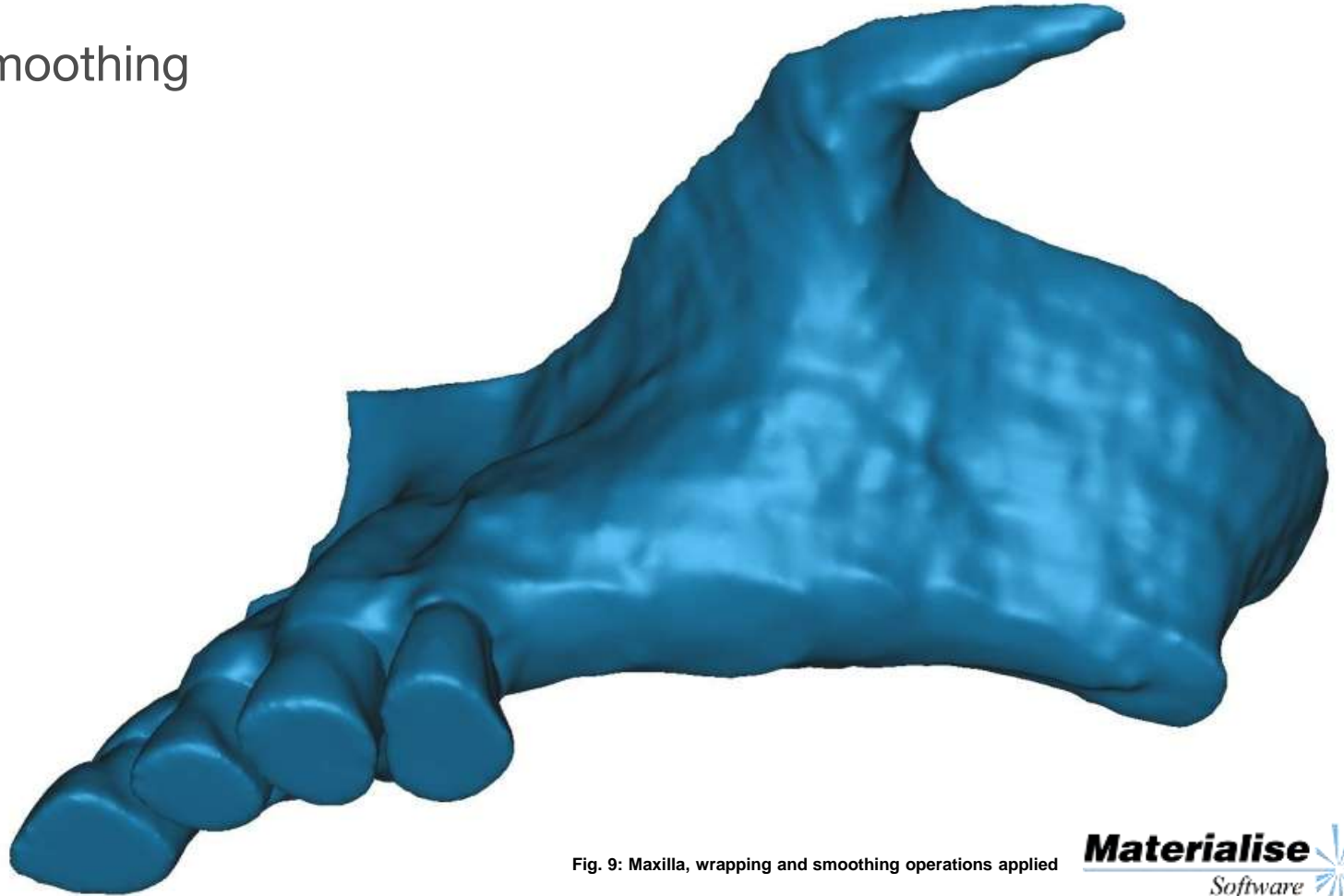
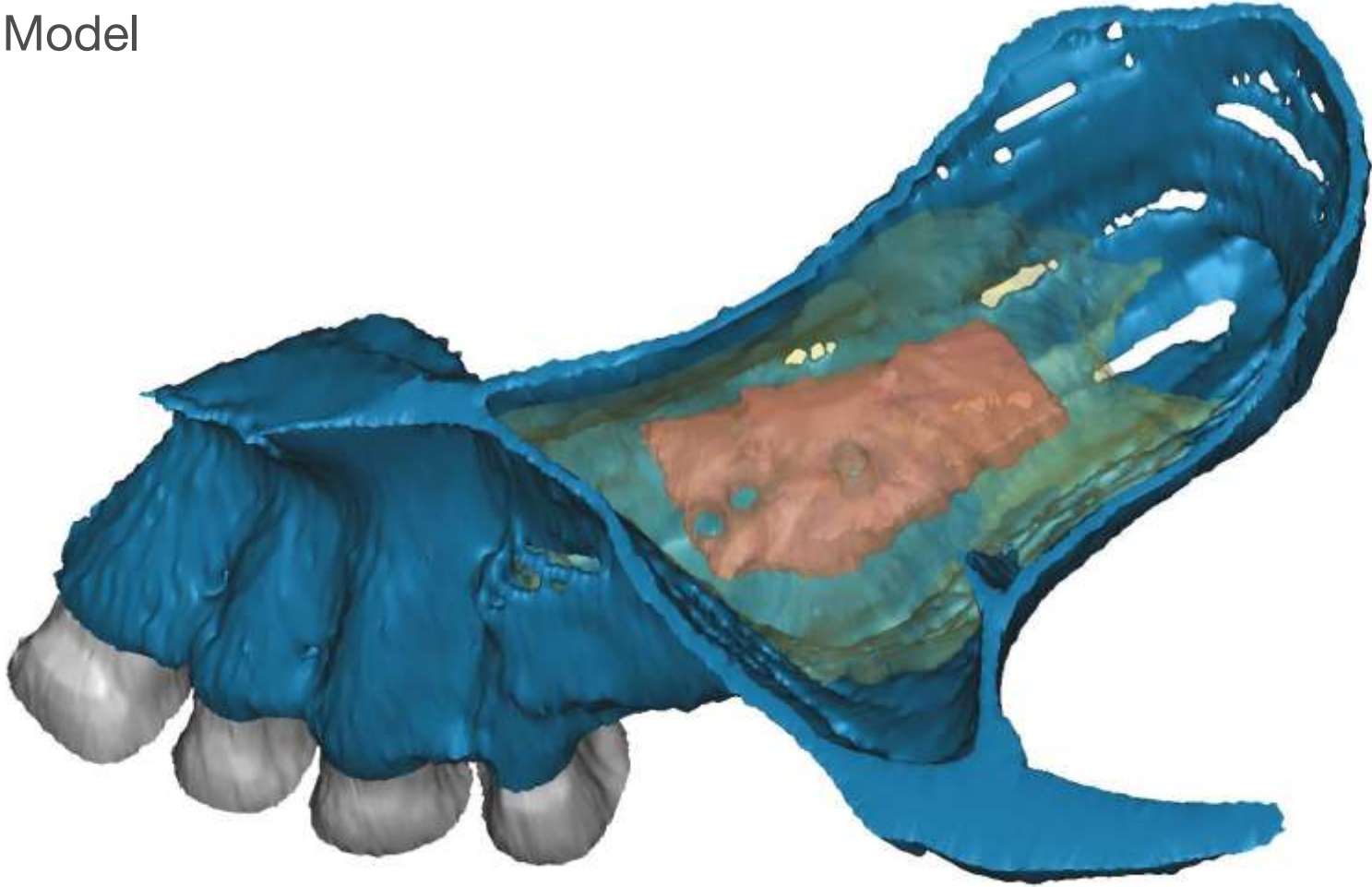


Fig. 9: Maxilla, wrapping and smoothing operations applied

Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

- 3D – Model



Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

- Wrapping, Smoothing and Bone Block insertion

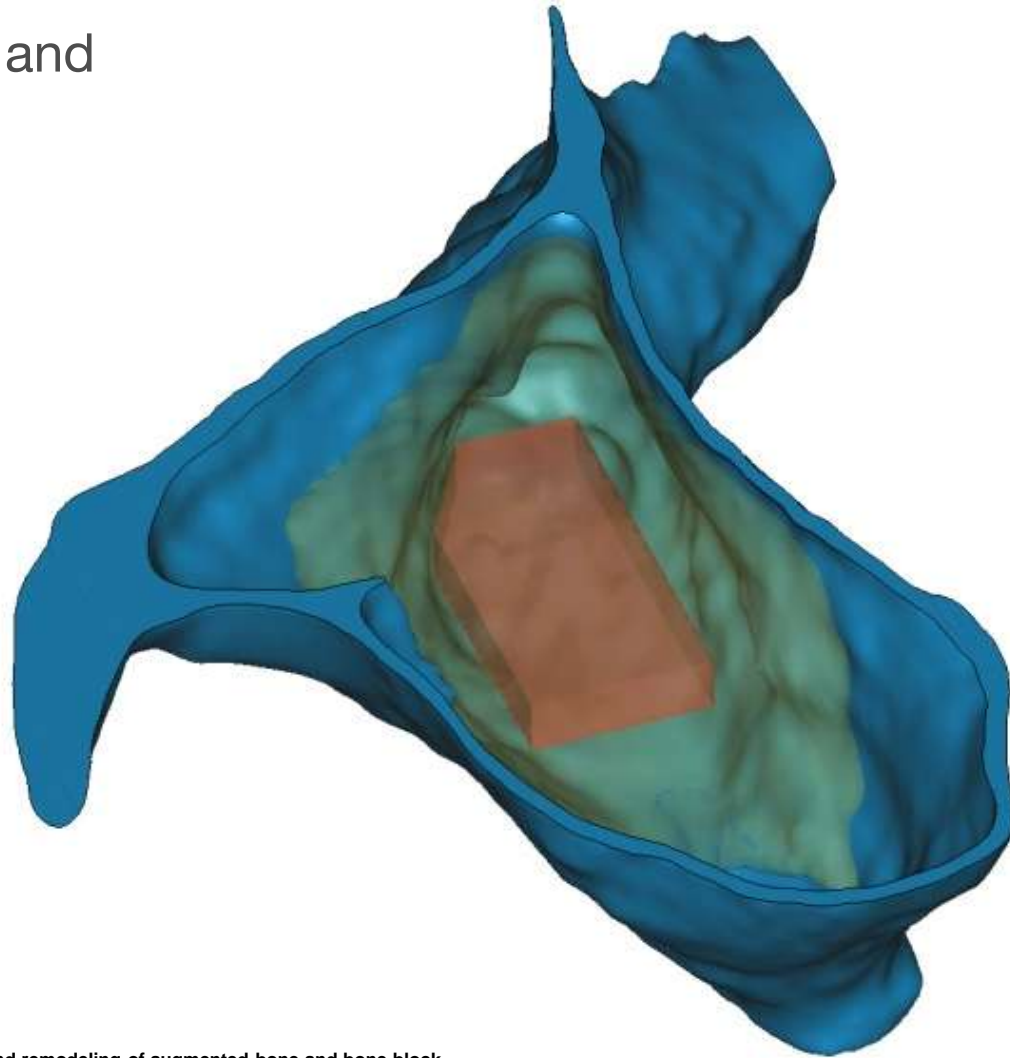


Fig. 10: Maxilla, wrapping and smoothing operations applied, and remodeling of augmented bone and bone block

Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

- Virtual Surgery



Fig. 11: Bredent Medical Blue Sky Implant System

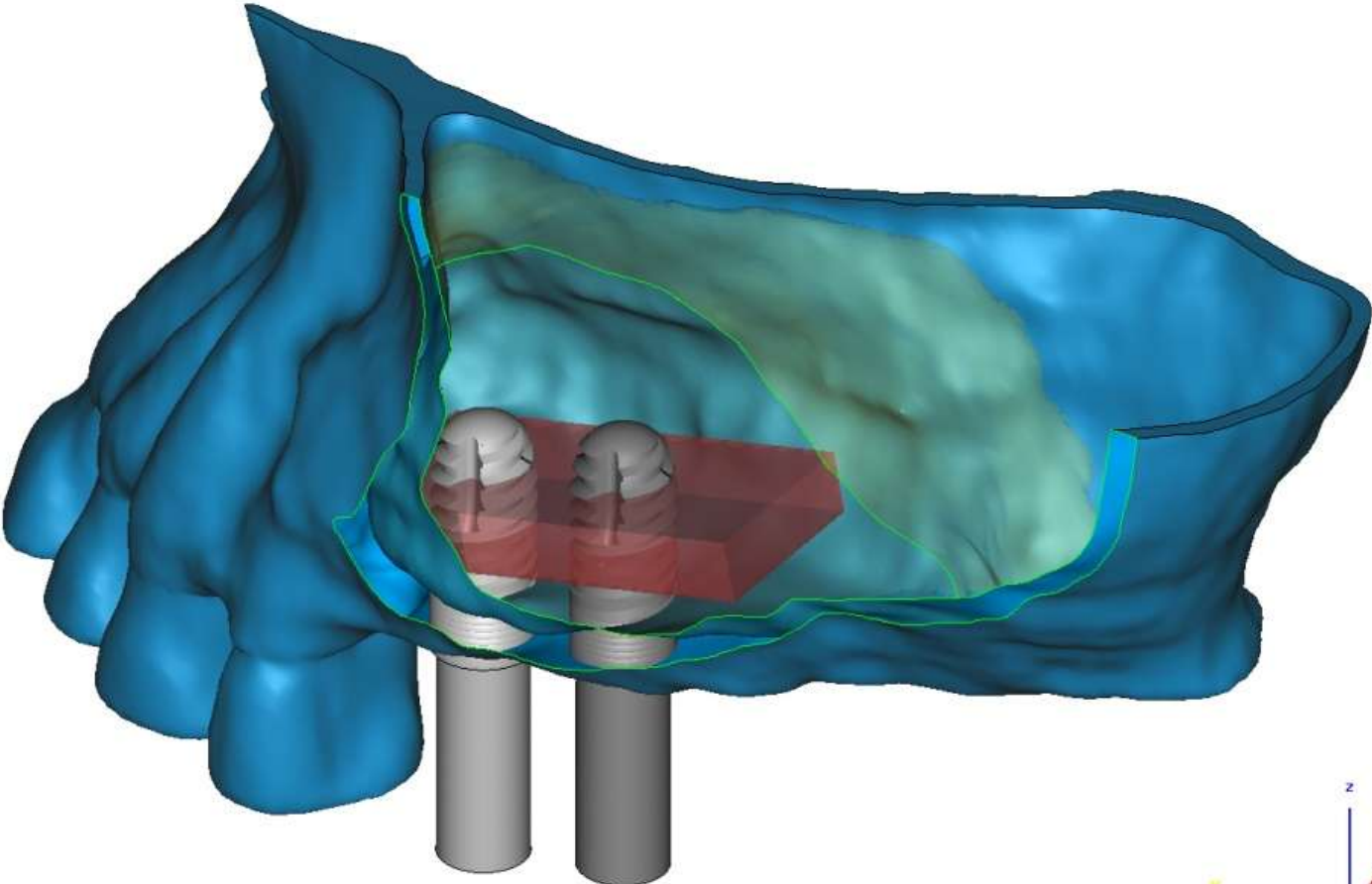


Fig. 12: Maxilla with simplified implants positioned

Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

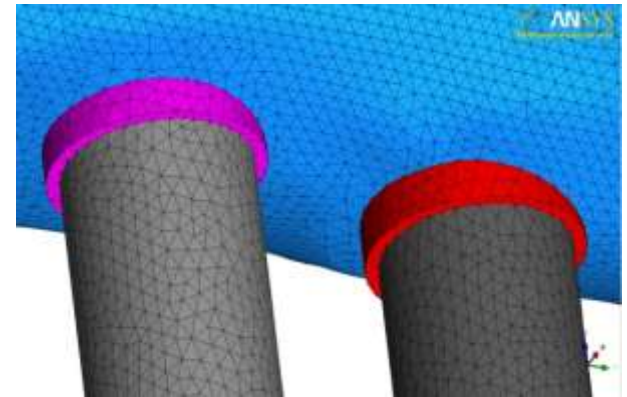
- 3D – Volume Models (ANSYS ICEM CFD 12.0)

- Advanced CAD/geometry readers
- Built- in geometry creation and repair tools
- Geometry tolerant meshing algorithms
- Mesh diagnostics



Fig. 13: Model meshed with volume elements

Fig. 14: Nodes in common at material transitions
(maxilla/implant/abutment)



Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

- 3D – Volume Models (ANSYS ICEM CFD 12.0)

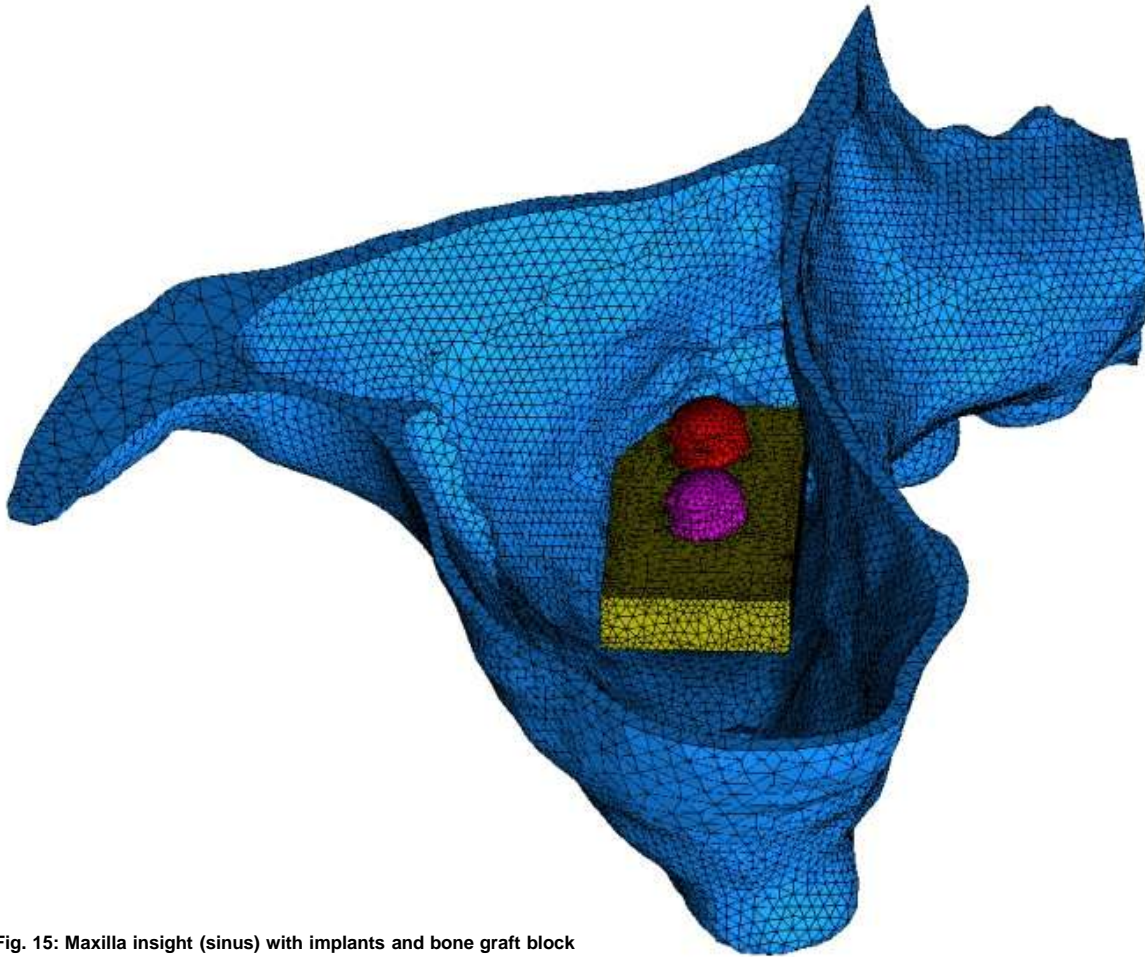
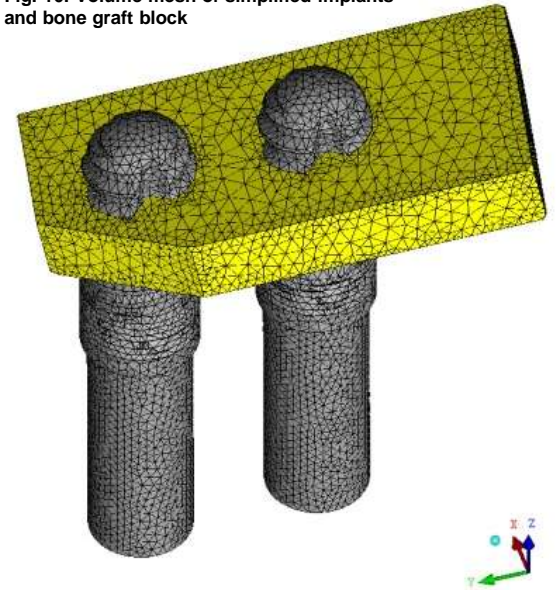


Fig. 15: Maxilla insight (sinus) with implants and bone graft block

- Advanced CAD/geometry readers
- Built- in geometry creation and repair tools
- Geometry tolerant meshing algorithms
- Mesh diagnostics

Fig. 16: Volume mesh of simplified implants and bone graft block



Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

■ Boundary Conditions

- Masticatory forces: Corresponding to the mean maximal forces given in table 3, Mericske-Stern et.al. *J Prosth Dent*, 84 (5), 535-547, 2000.
- Z-axis: 96N (*masticatory force*)
- Y-axis: 36N (*protrusion*)
- X-axis: 13N (*laterotrusion*)

Material	Young's M. (MPa)	Poisson's R.
Cancellous bone	1.370	0.30
Cortical bone	13.700	0.30
Titanium	103.400	0.35

Table 1: Material properties

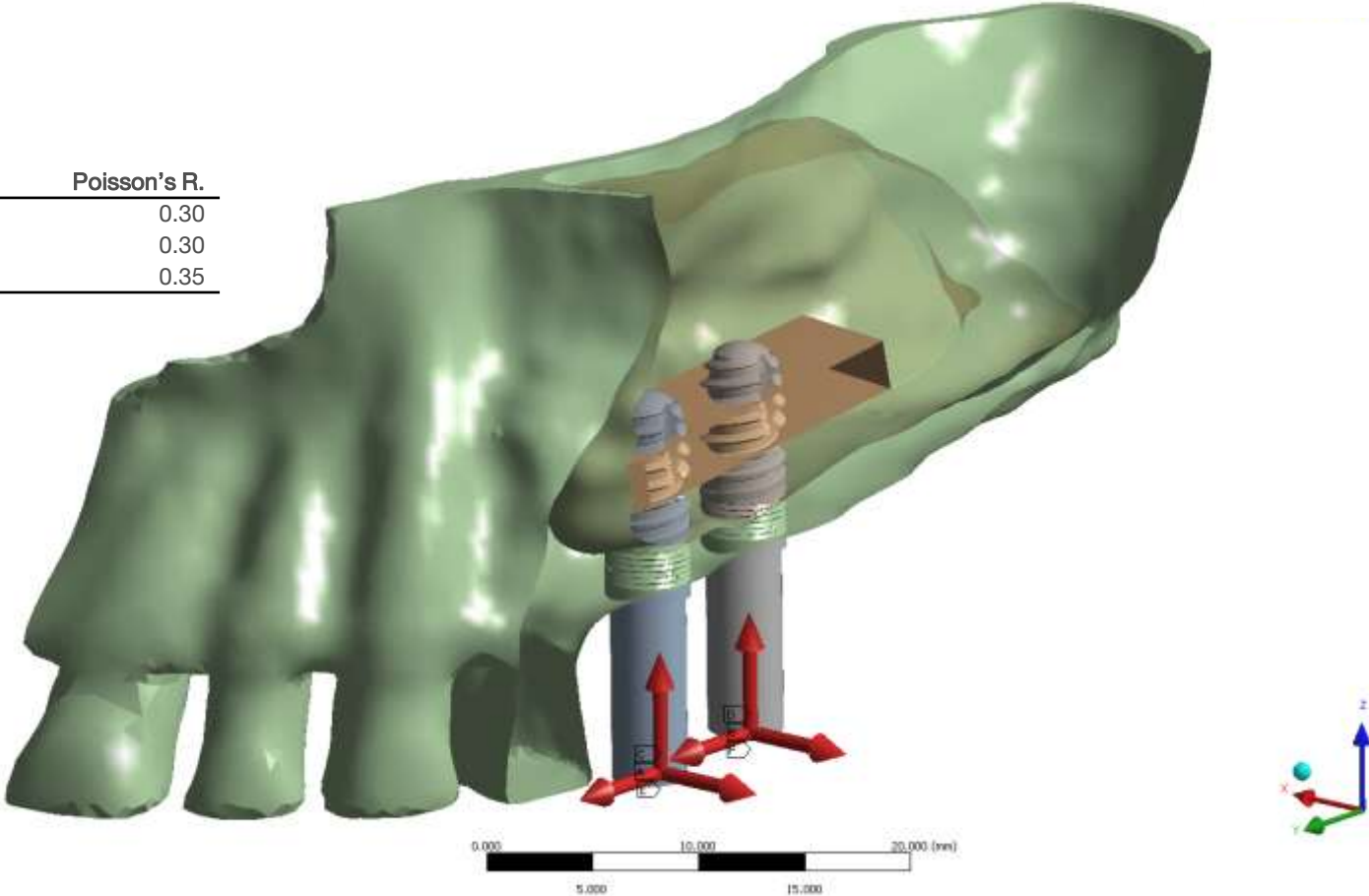


Fig. 17: Ansys FE model with applied forces

Recent Study 2: Dental Implants

- Results

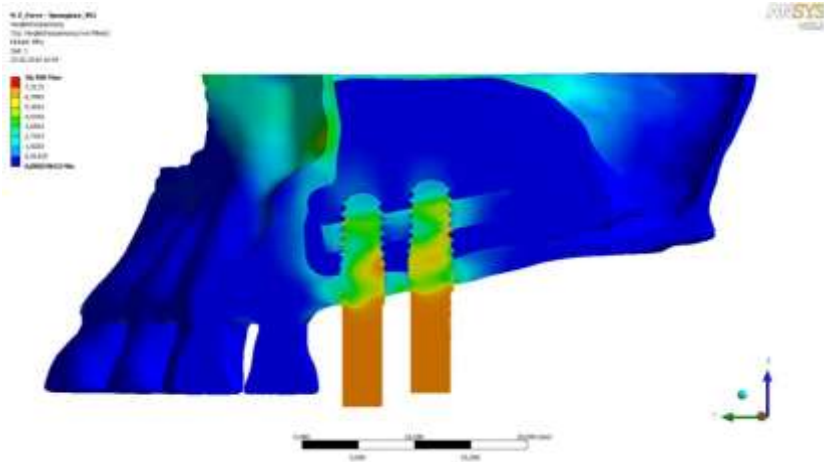


Fig. 18: Stress distribution - cut through full model

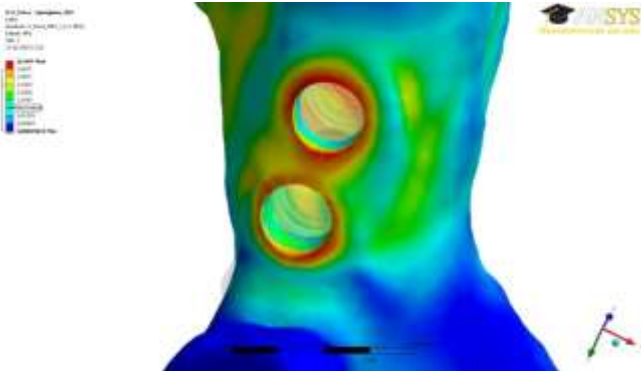


Fig. 19: Stress distribution on maxilla (cranial view)

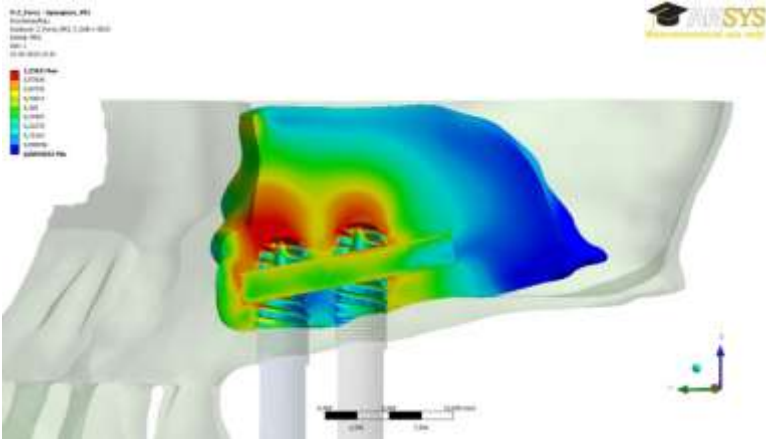


Fig. 20: Stress distribution - cut through bone augmentation

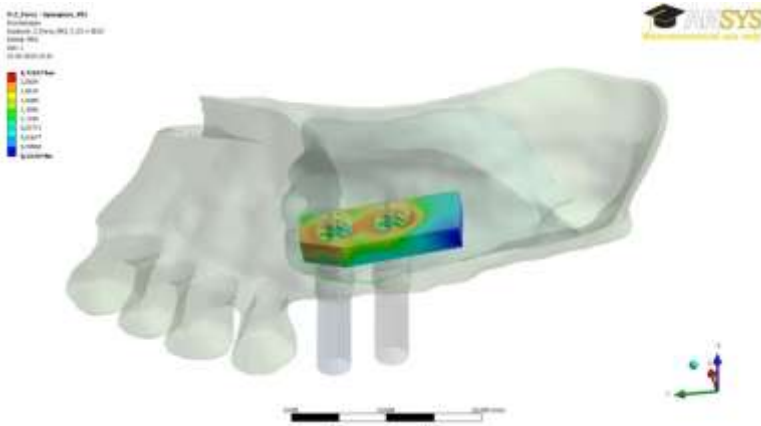


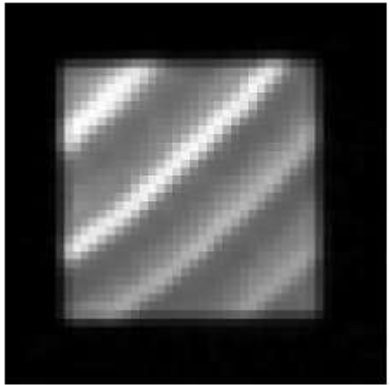
Fig. 21: Stress distribution on cortical bone graft block

Results

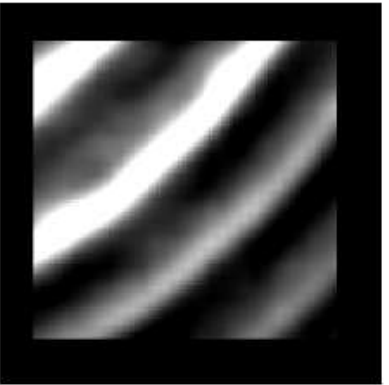
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Thanks: to the company Bredent for CAD data of implants. For financial support we thank the Österr. Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde [ÖGZMK](#), Zweigverein Salzburg. The Project is supported by the [FWF](#) Translational Research Program L526-B05.

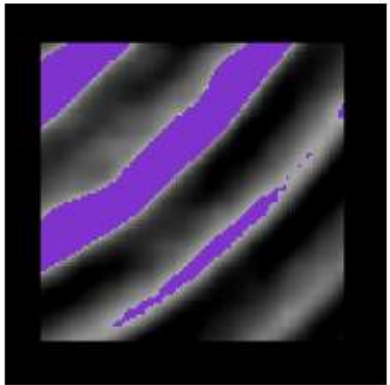
Recent Study 3: FEA of Wood



(a)



(b)

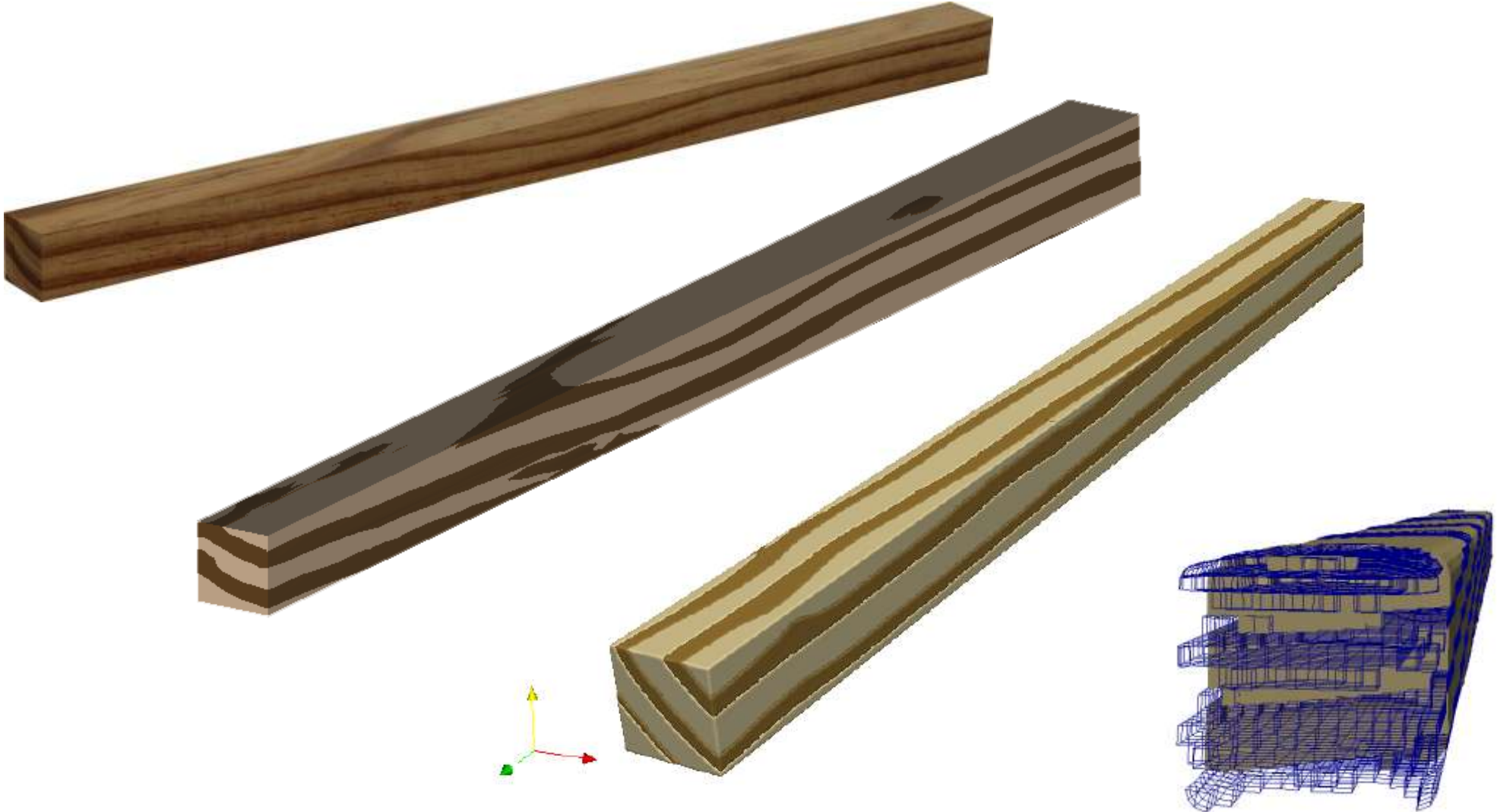


(c)

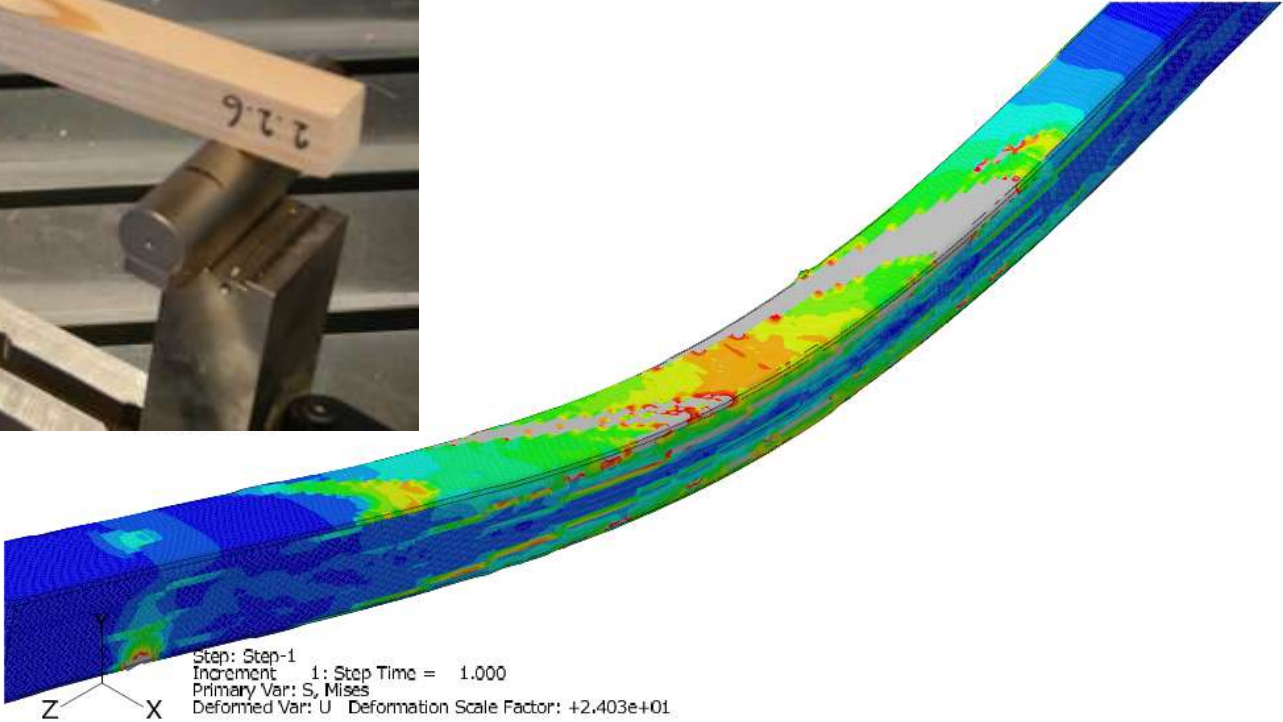
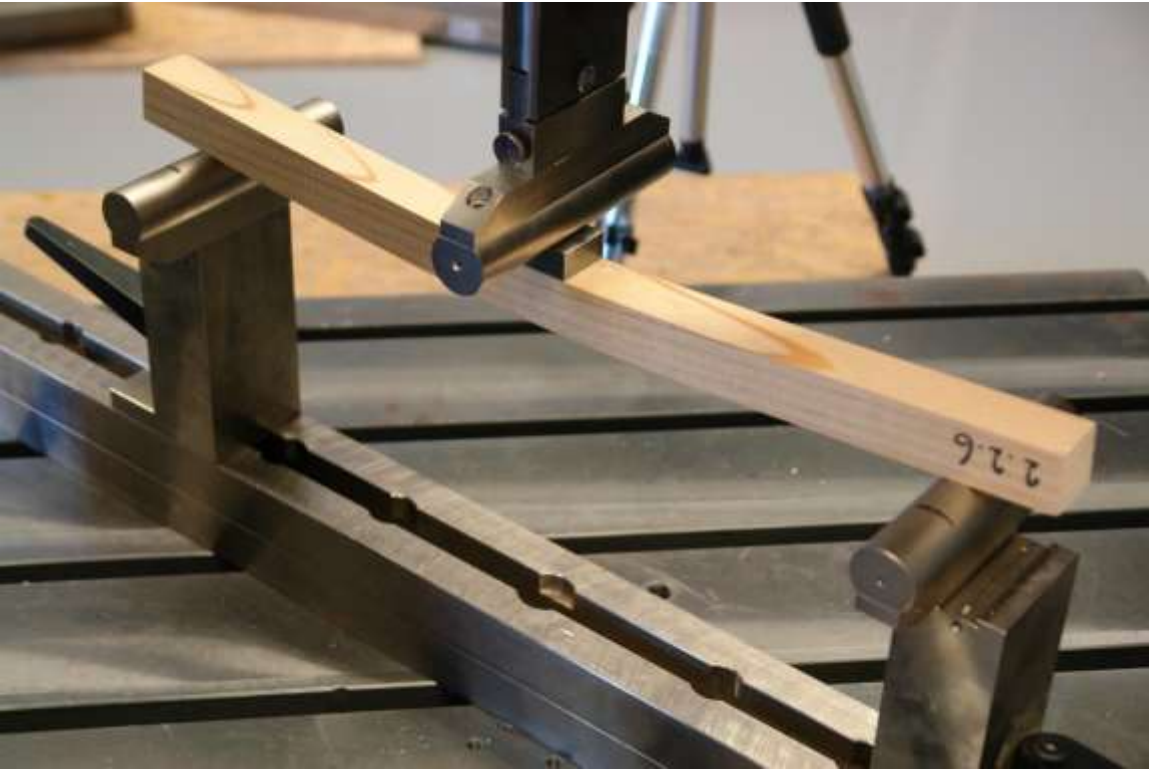


(d)

Recent Study 3: FEA of Wood



Recent Study 3: FEA of Wood



Wood Technology Results in General

1. K. Entacher , M. Öttl, A. Petutschnigg und R. Bauer. Finite Elemente Analyse von Holz auf Basis von CT Daten. Holztechnologie, to appear 2011 (hopefully).
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Thanks: FWF P17434 "Generalised linear models for wood characterisation“ and L526-B05

Recent Study 4: Wood Based Prod. Analysis

Wood Panels: MDF, Particle (Chip) Board, OSB



Master Thesis at Dept. of Computerscience and a Cooperation of ITS and HTB



Simon
Kranzer



Karl
Entacher



Gernot
Standfest

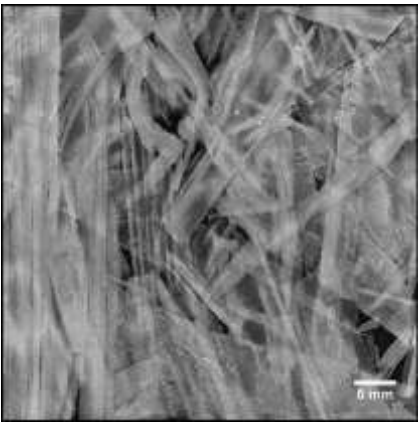
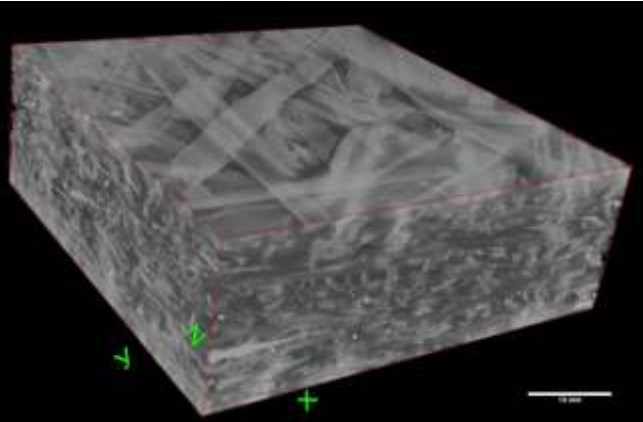
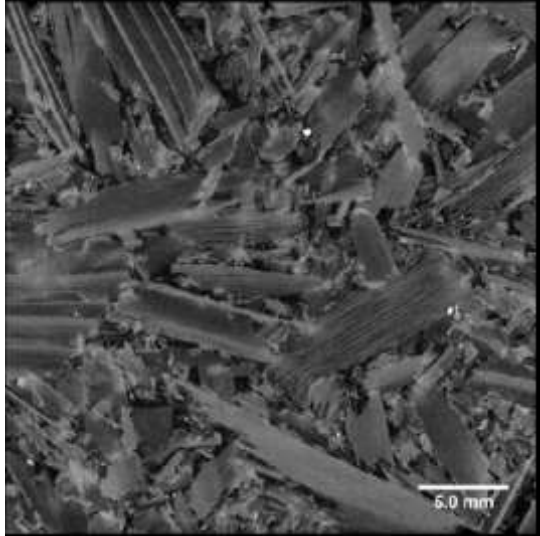
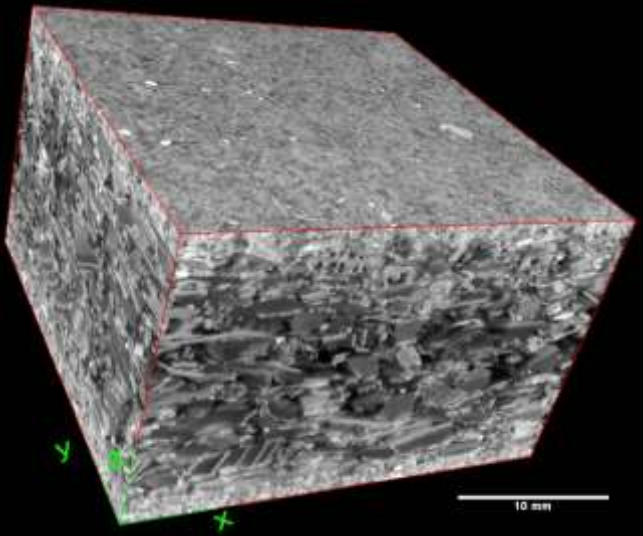
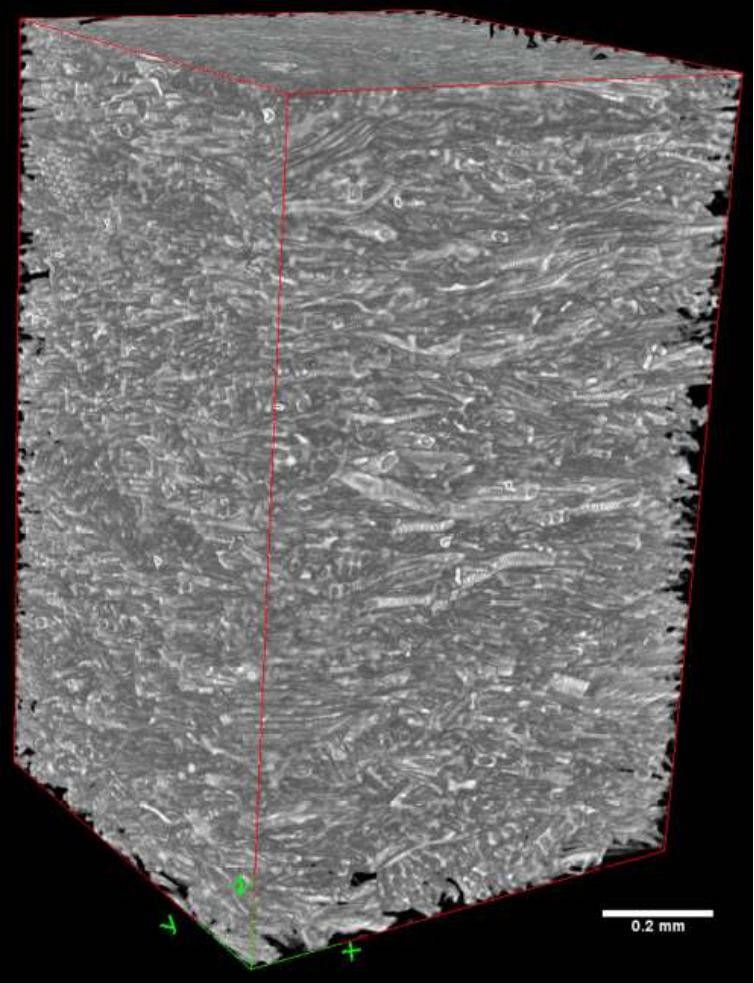


Alexander
Petutschnigg



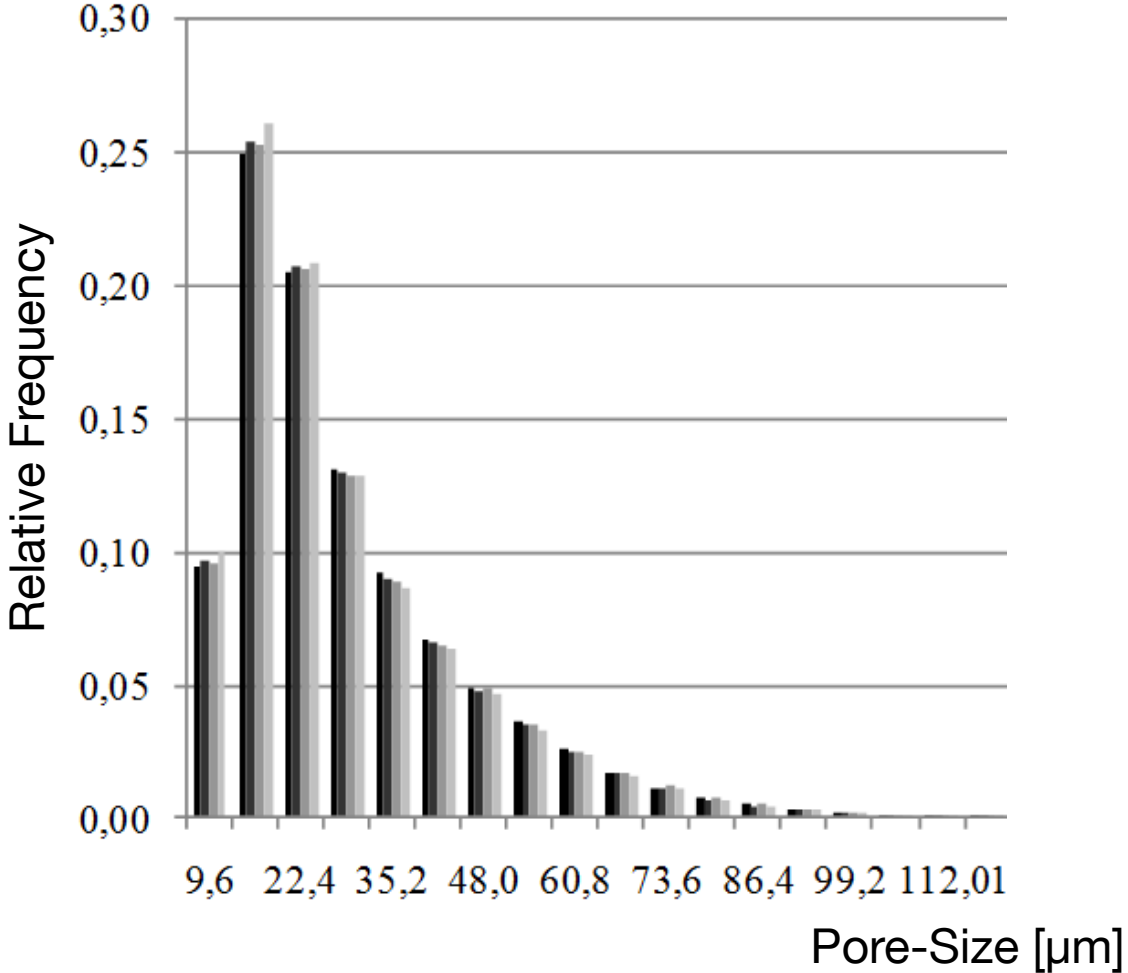
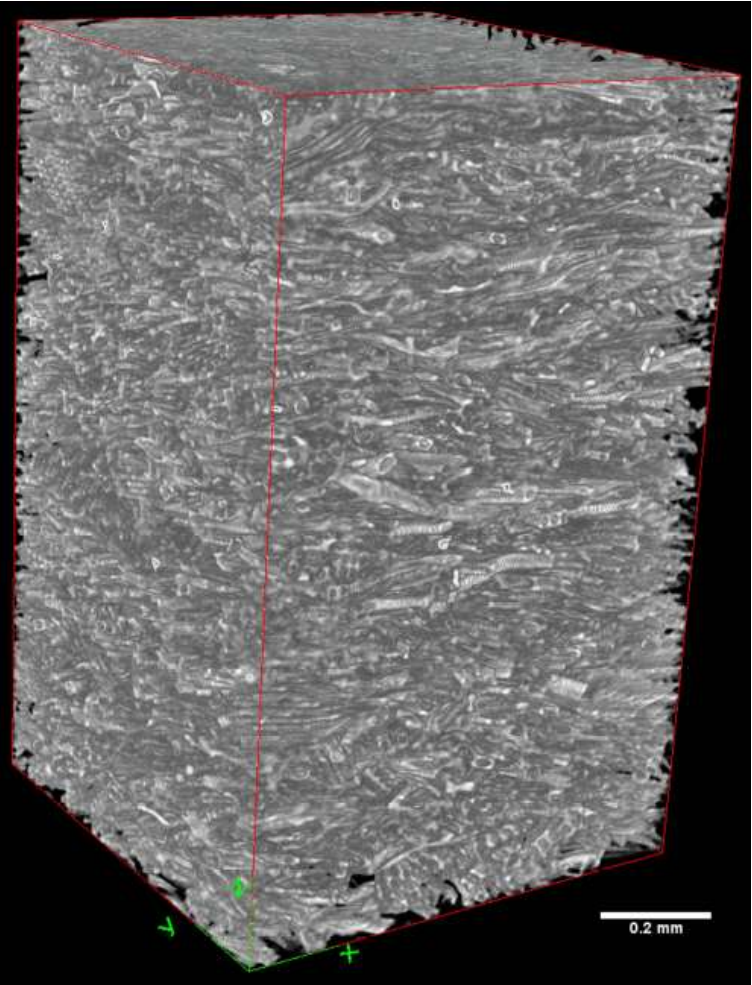
Recent Study 4: Wood Based Prod. Analysis

Sub μ -CT imaging: MDF, Particle Board, OSB

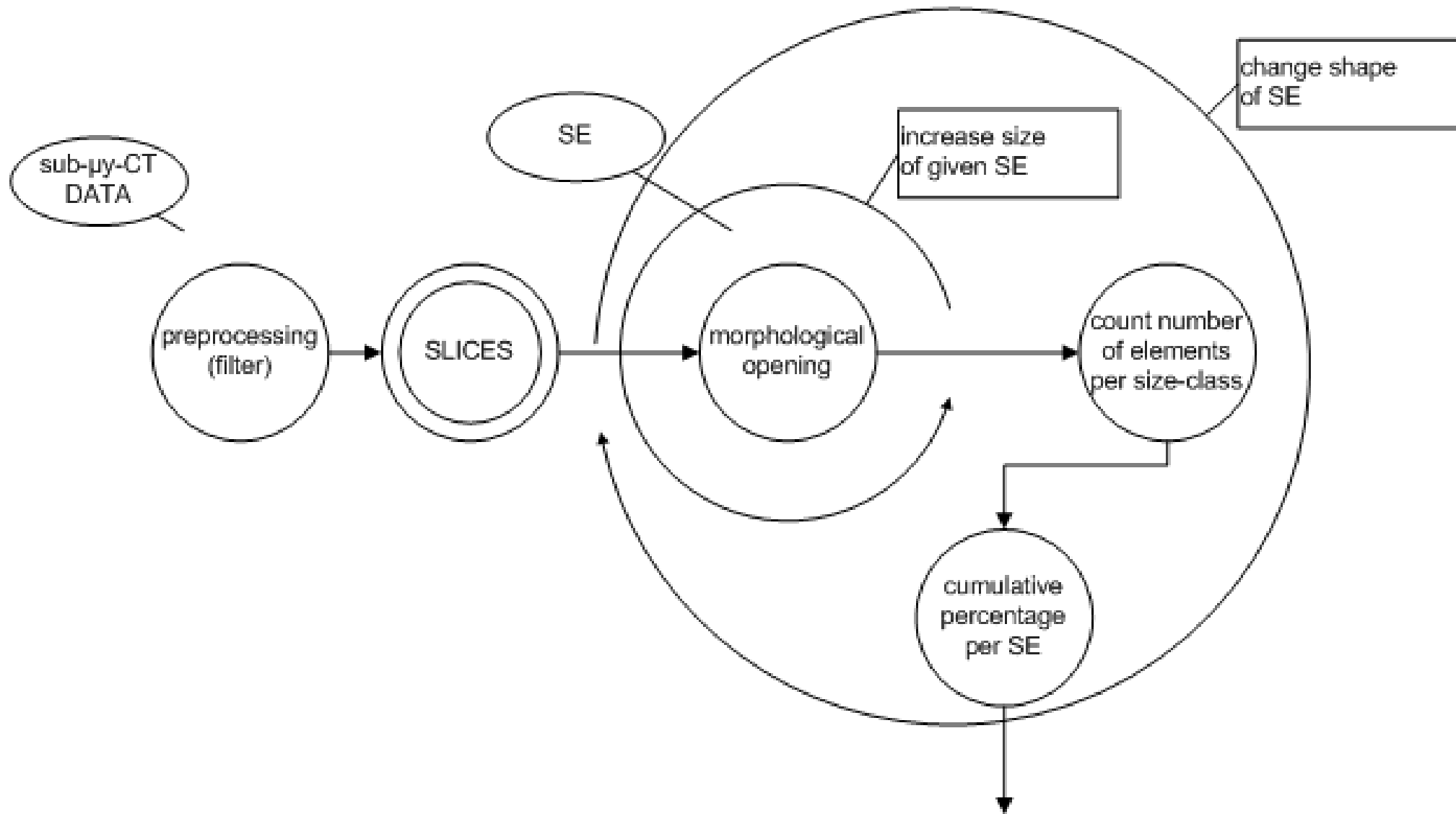


Recent Study 4: Wood Based Prod. Analysis

Goal: Analysis of the Pore-Size Distribution

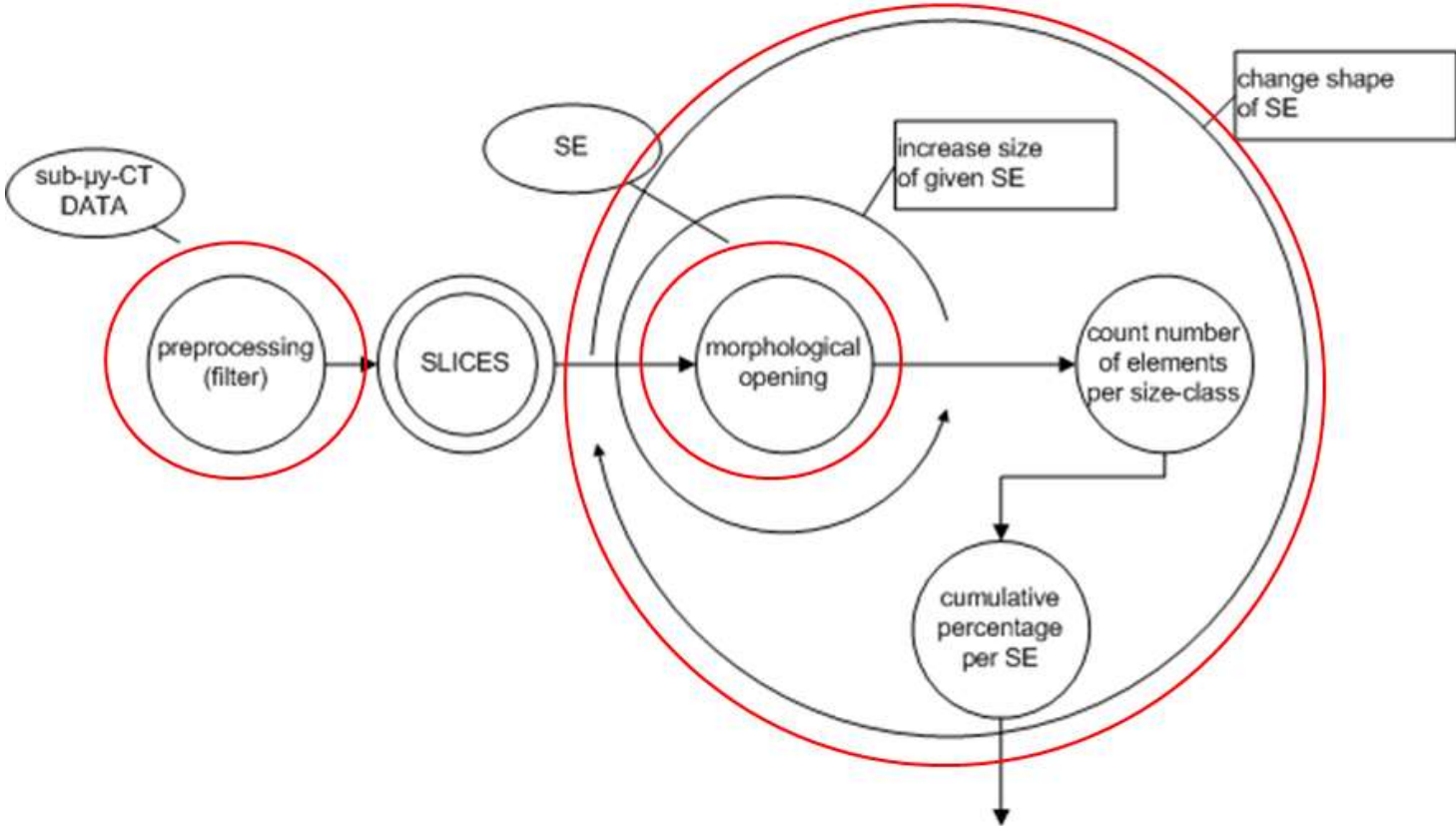


Method



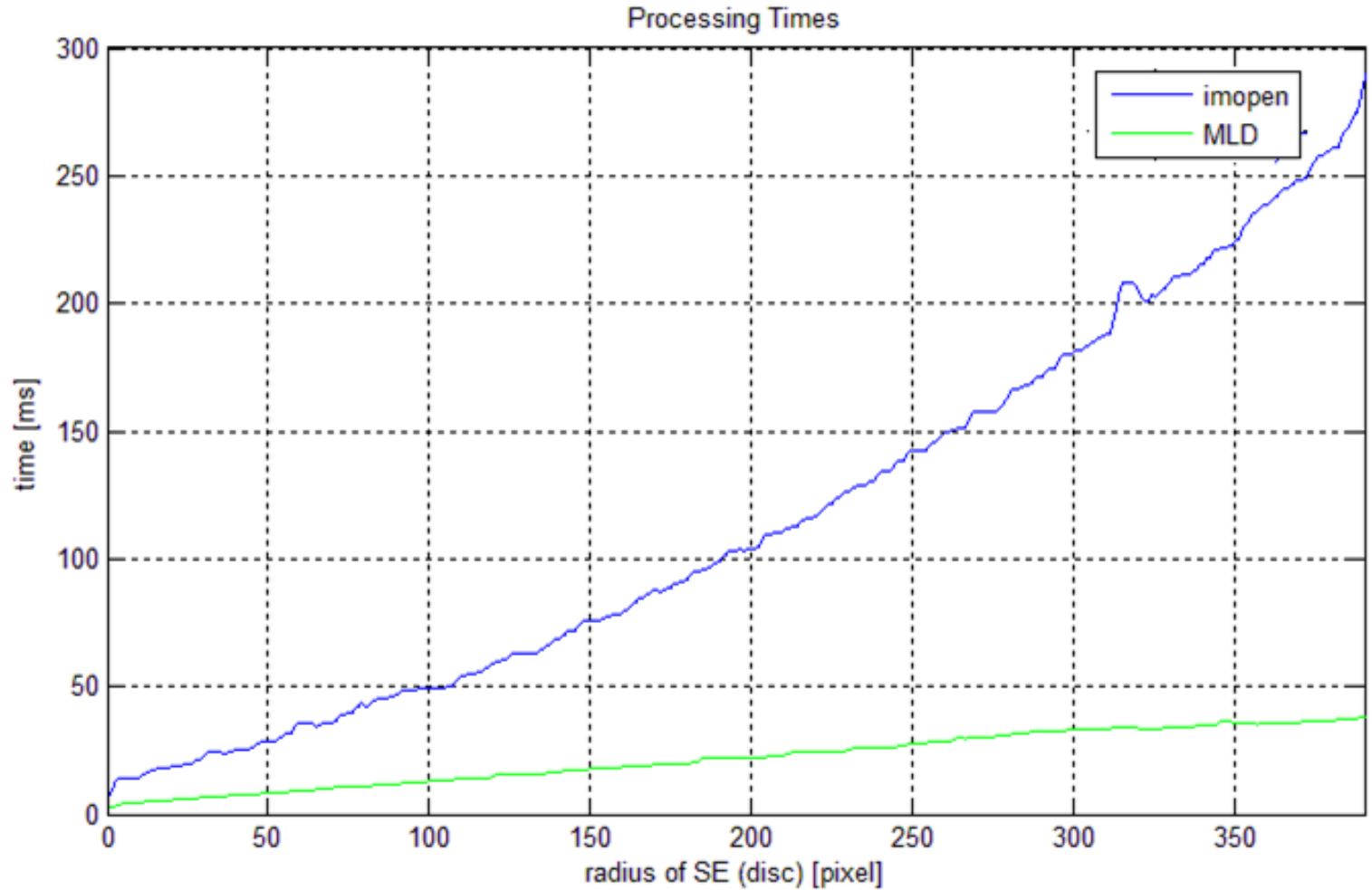
Analysis

Prototype implementations of the method showed that processing time increased dramatically with the size of the used structuring elements.



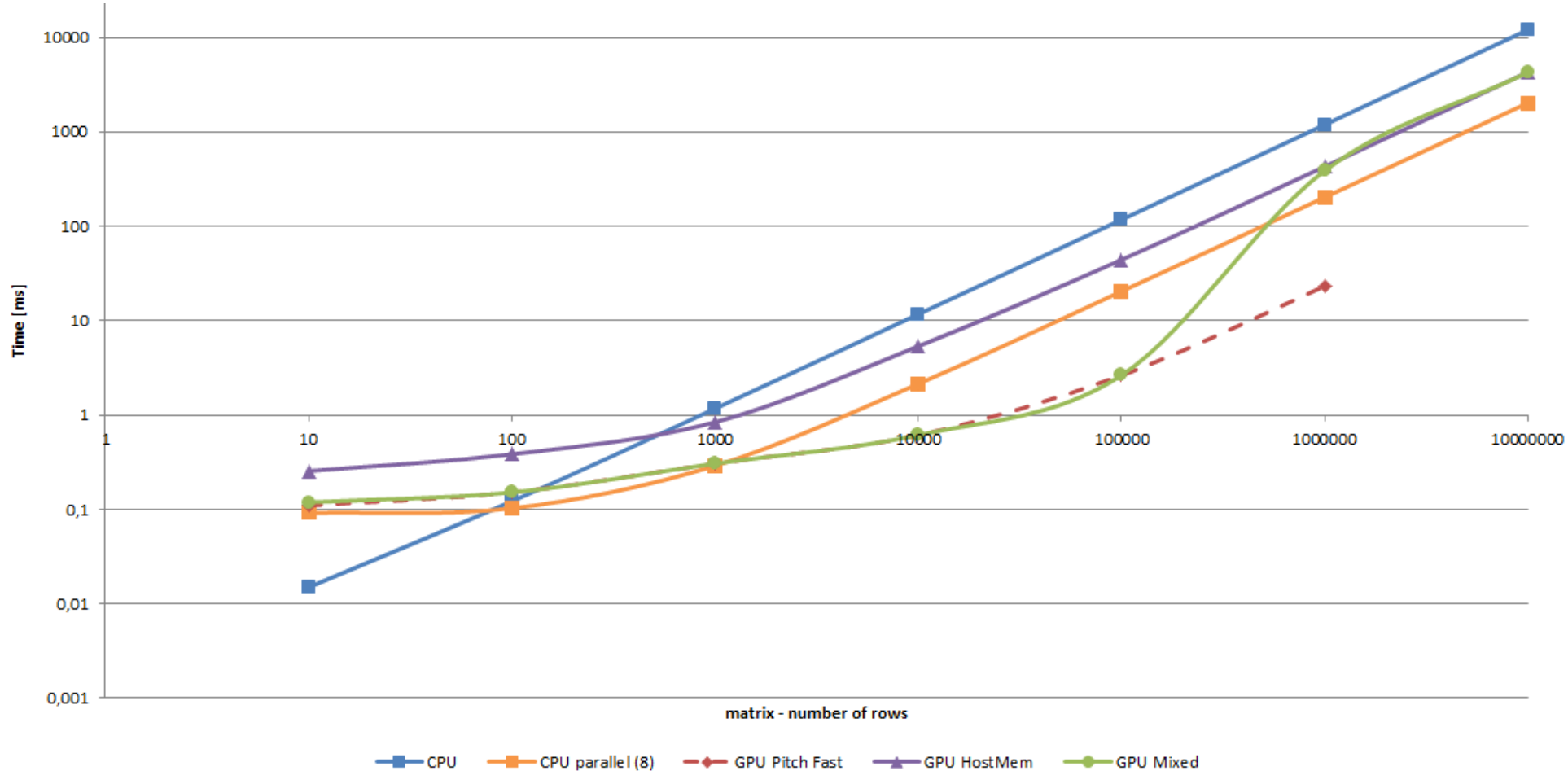
Parallel Investigations

Speedup using “Multi-level decomposition of Euclidean spheres” MLD



Parallel Investigations

Relative speedup when porting the matrix manipulation to a multicore CPU or GPU (Example: Cartesian Product)



References

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Thanks for your Attention and Happy Birthday

Fachhochschule Salzburg GmbH
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T. Forte, S. Kranzer, G. Standfest

Paracelsus Medizinische Privatuniversität
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FWF Der Wissenschaftsfonds.
L526-B05

Materialise 
Software

ANSYS

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