Template for Abstract – WTC 2022, Lyon

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Keywords (from 3 to 5 max): tribology, electronic journal, paper, MS Word template, style

# Introduction

Every day we witness at a considerable technological advance which helps us to develop complex shapes by using Additive Manufacturing (A.M.) and, especially, to realize design studies in delicate areas such as biomechanics [1]. This study aims to develop an extracting methodology of femoral bone density for both types of bone tissue (spongy and compact) from patient’s C.T. (Computer Tomographic) scans in order to achieve a mechanical characterization "map" without the patient being subject to invasive surgeries.

# Methods

In order to map the femoral mechanical characteristics, it was necessary to acquire a complete tomography Table 1.

Table 1: data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **N° of frames** | 1559 |
| **Se IM** | 14 |
| **WL IM** | 80 |
| **WW [D] IM** | 700 |
| **T [mm]** | 2.0 |

## Basic equation

 (1)

## Boundary conditions

We use classical Reynolds boundary equation with zero pressure at the ends.

## Numerical Scheme

Explicit Euler method was applied.

## Results

Identifying the values of each voxel in part is a time-consuming process, so an automation process code needs to be developed.

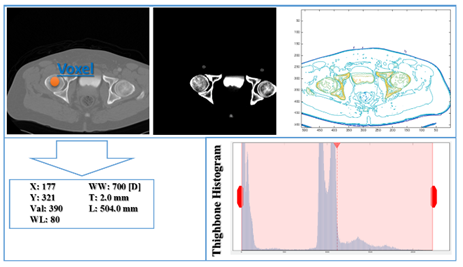


Figure 1: Identifying voxel value located in the femoral area of a DICOM and thigh bone histogram generation.

# Discussion

The bone density extraction from patients’ C.T. scans helps us to develop a mechanical bone characterization “map” which can be used to define a “biomechanically faithful” endoprosthesis highly compatible with patients’ thighbone morphology. In DICOM files, a value is directly related to the linear alteration coefficient for the X-Ray and is usually calibrated to 0 for water and to -1000 for air, in this regard studies have shown that values around -120 corresponds to fat, +40 corresponds to muscle and +400 corresponds to bone tissue. This information will help us to develop a code which can automatically select voxels having approximate values equal to +400 to extract only the values that we are interested in, those describing femoral bone tissue.

# References

1. Collin, A. B. et al., “In Situ Studies of Wear Process,” ASME J. Tribology, 120, 3, 1995, 513-519.