

TVORBA MECHANICKÉHO MODELU CHRBTICE

MPM seminár

Bratislava 2018

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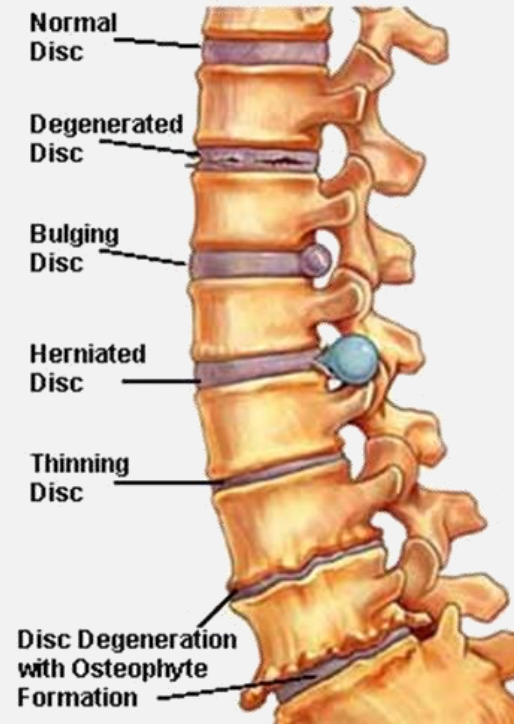
Slovenská technická univerzita

Katedra matematiky a deskriptívnej geometrie

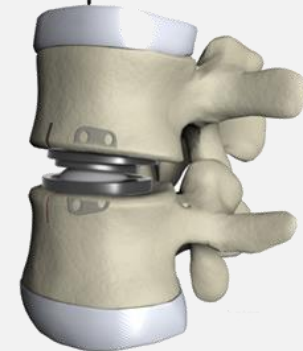
MOTIVÁCIA



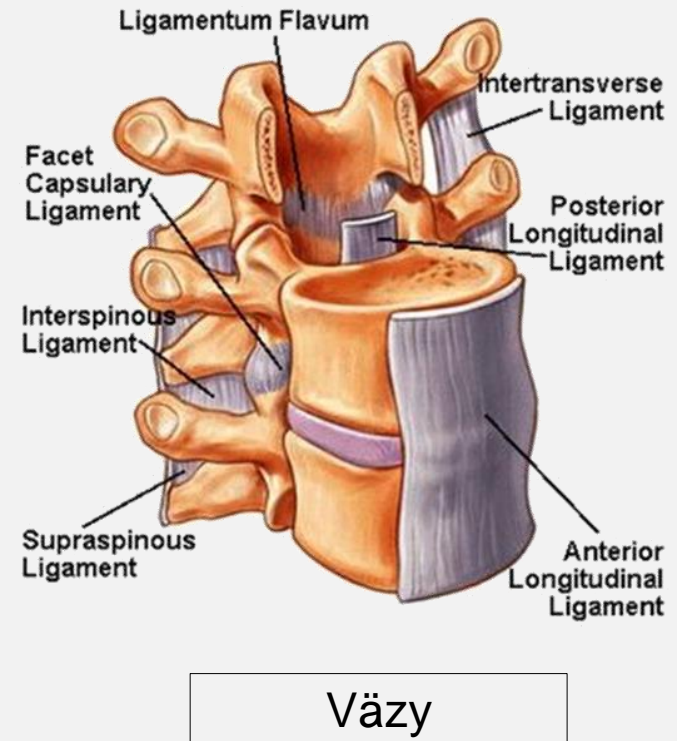
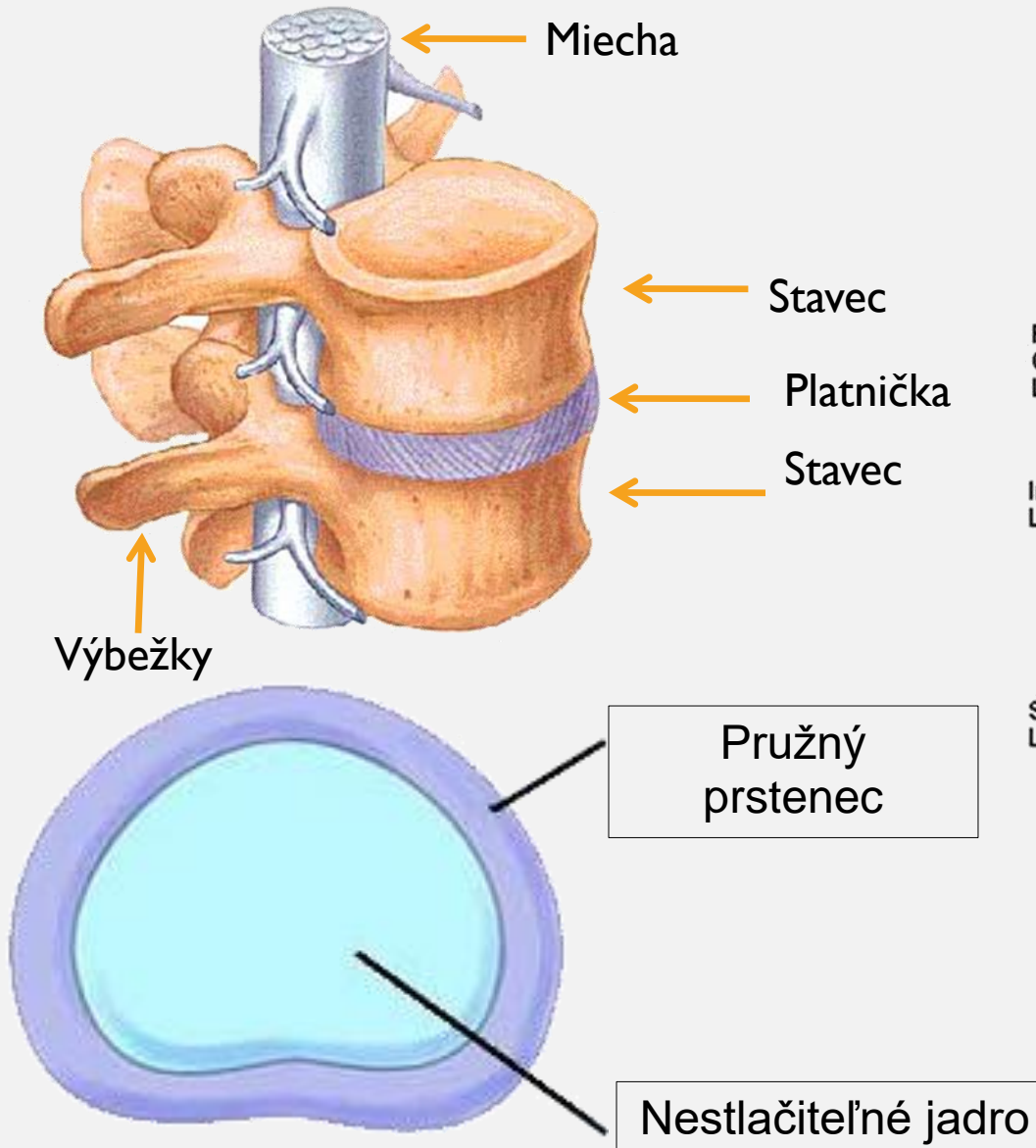
Examples of Disc Problems



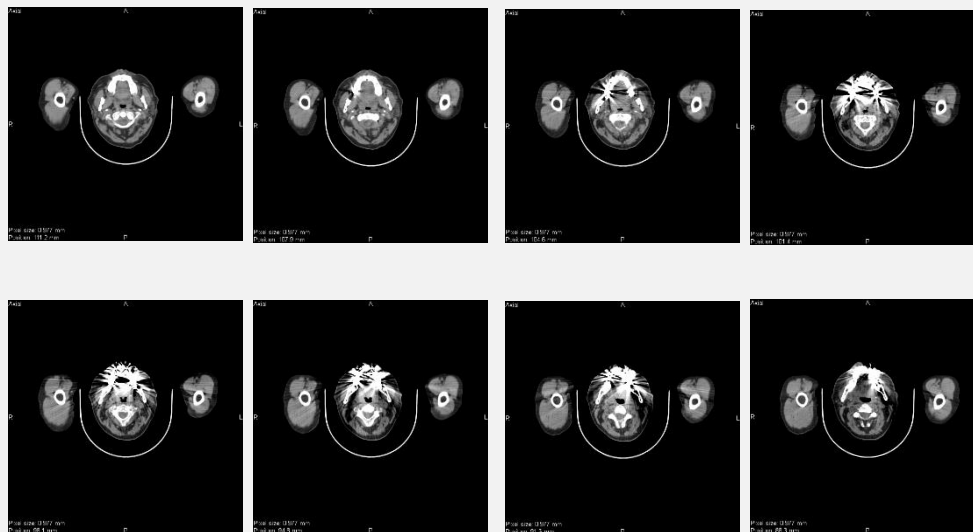
Lumbar Artificial Disc Replacement



ANATÓMIA POHYBOVÉHO SEGMENTU



TVORBA MODELU-GEOMETRICKÉ DÁTA



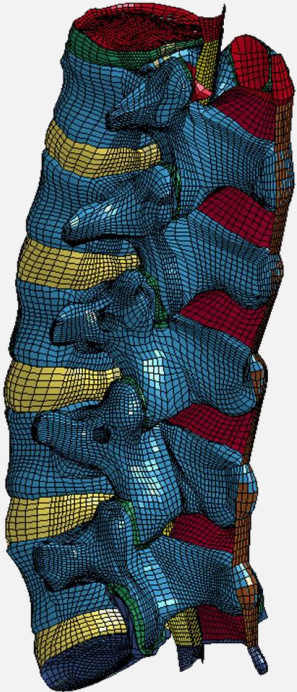
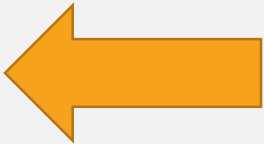
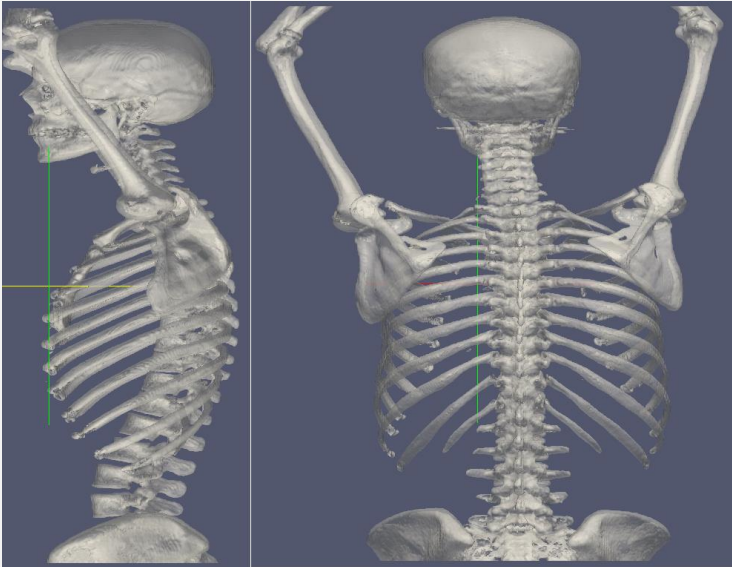
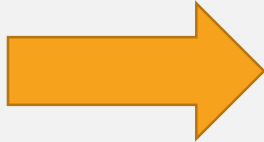
počítačová tomografia

röntgenové snímky



magnetická rezonancia

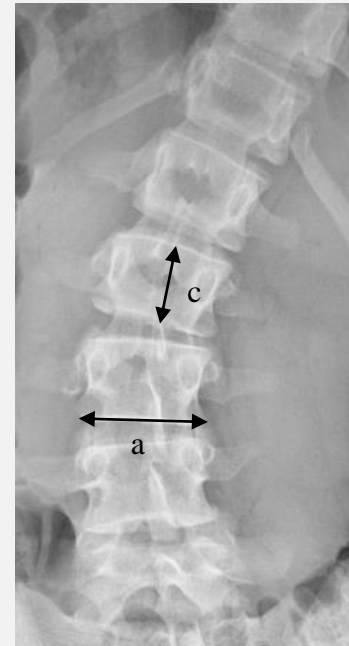
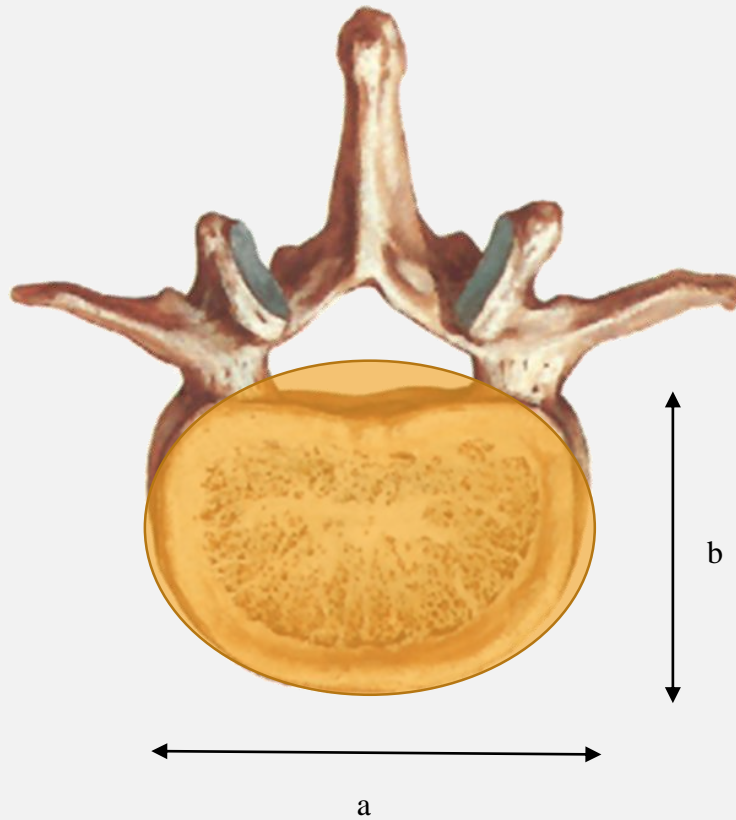
TVORBA KONEČNOPRVKOVÉHO MODELU CHRBTICE



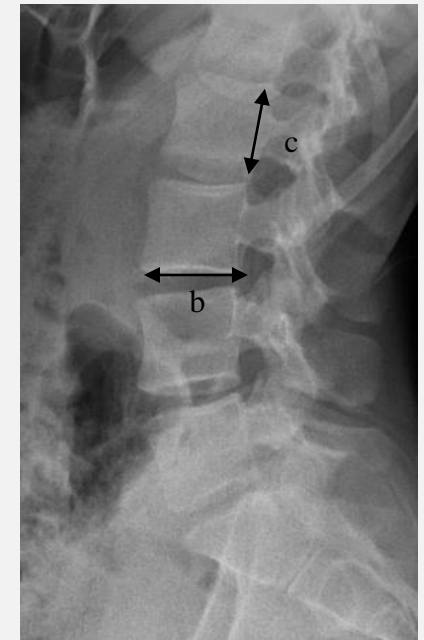
TVORBA KONEČNOPRVKOVÉHO MODELU CHRBTICE

- Tvar podstavy tela stavca môže byť opísaný elipsou

$$\frac{x^2}{(a/2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(b/2)^2} = 1$$

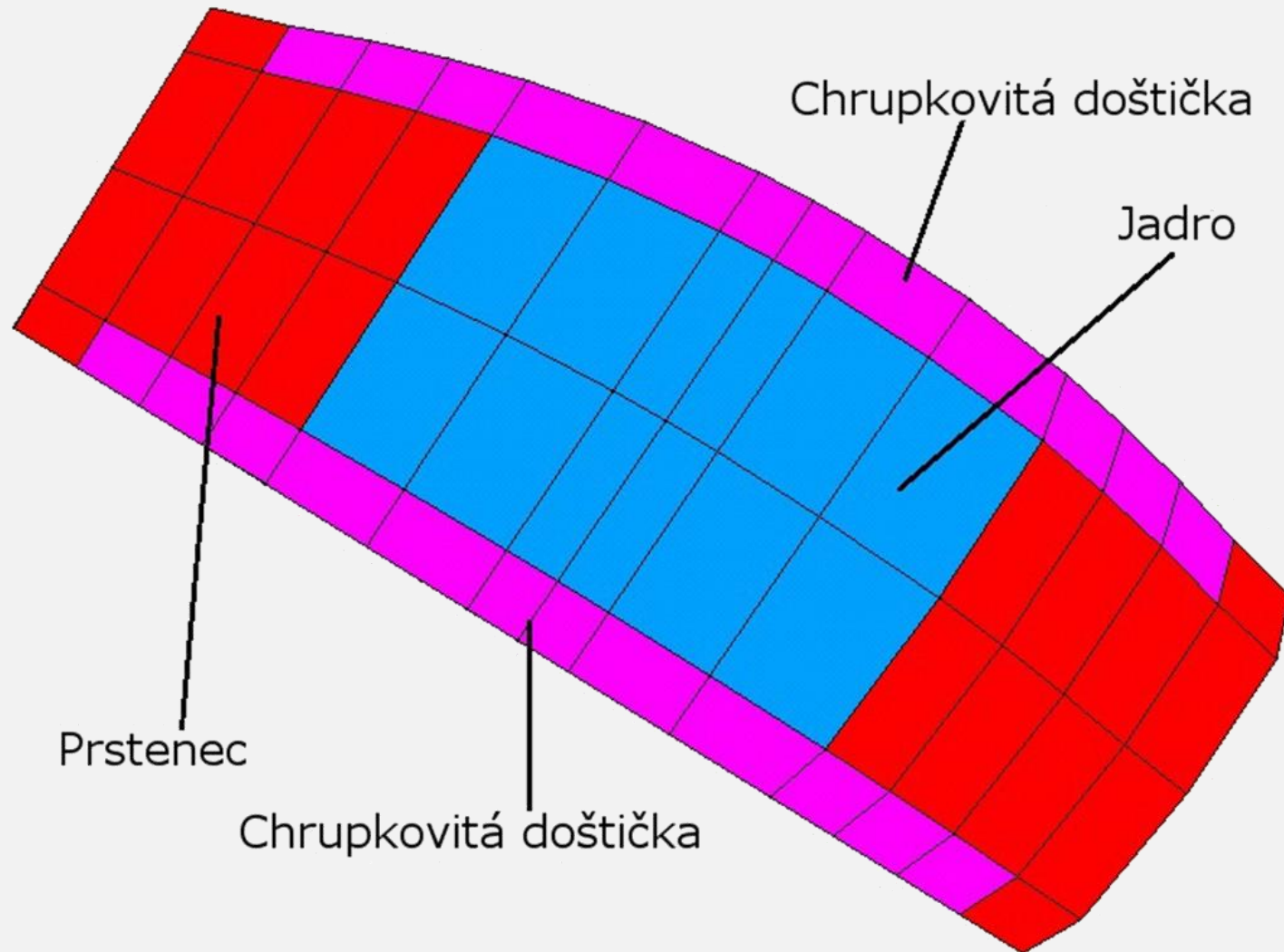


pohľad
zozadu

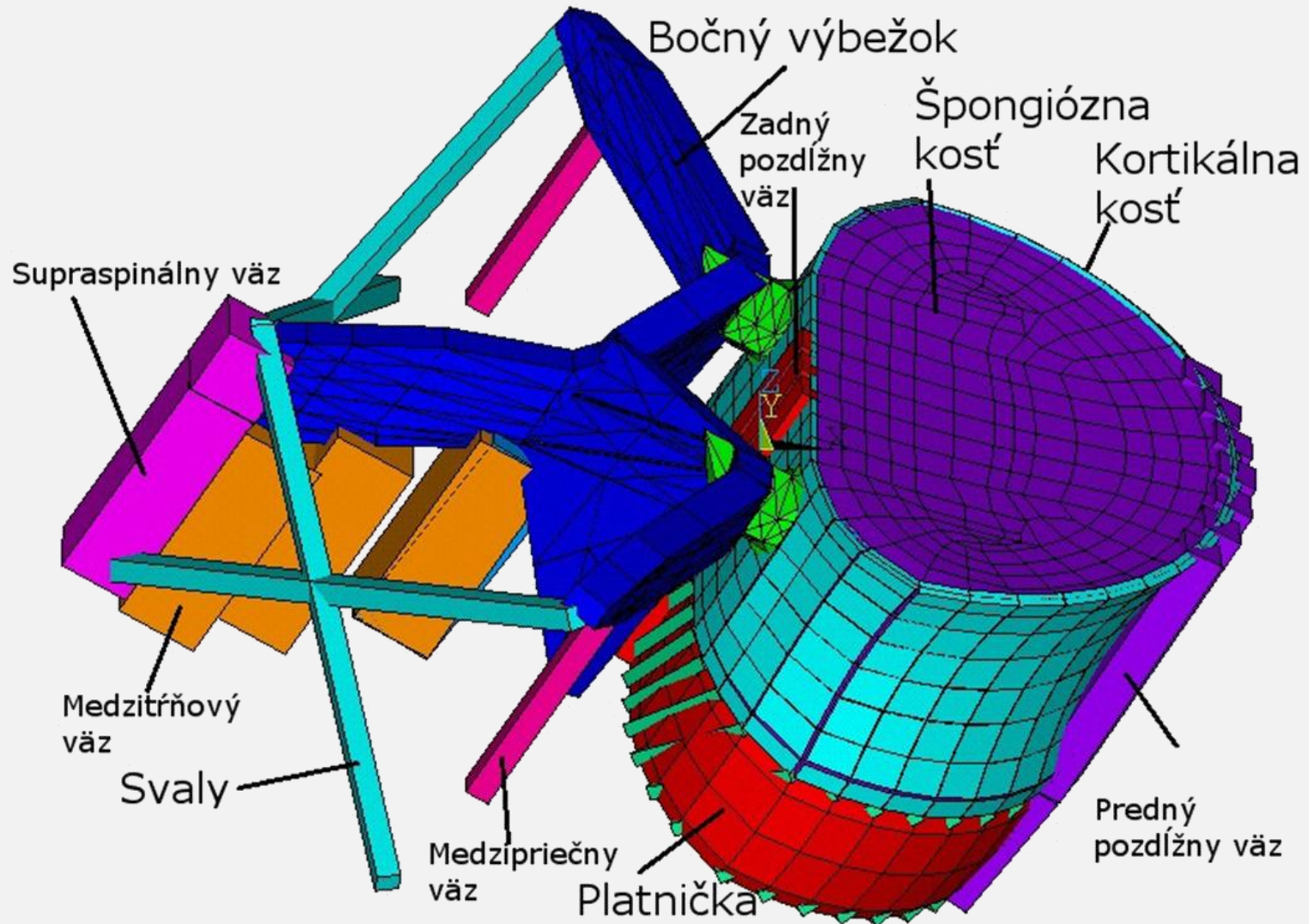


pohľad
z boku

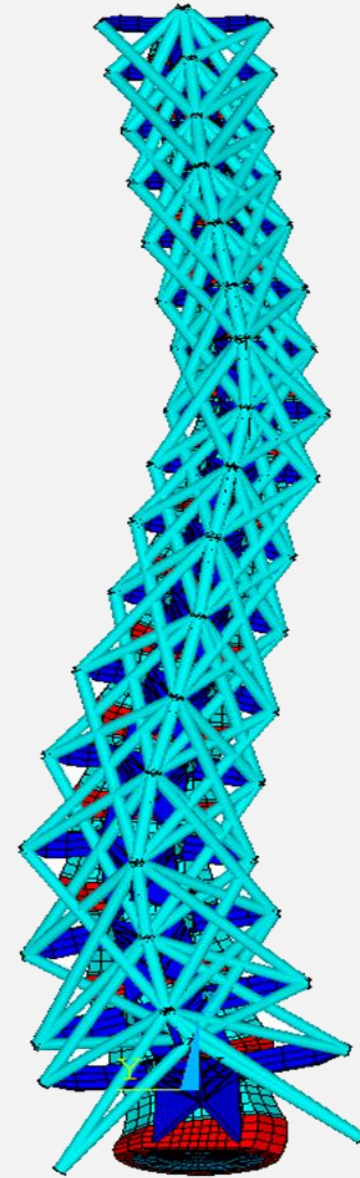
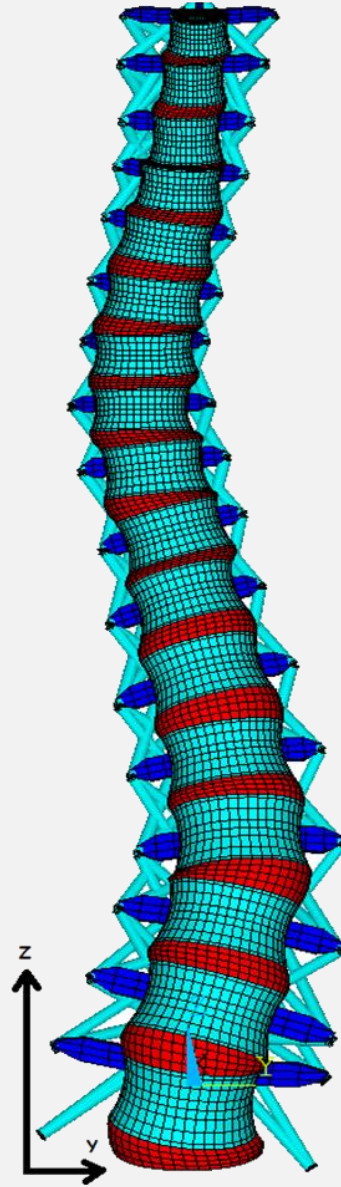
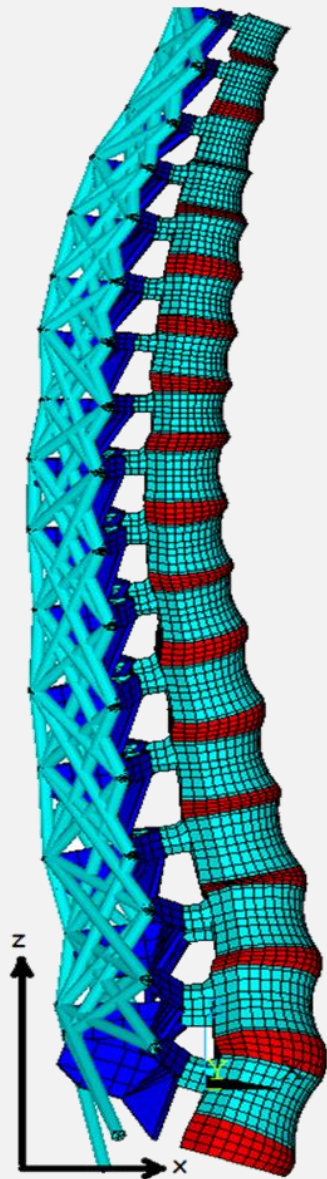
BIOMECHANICKÝ MODEL STAVCA



BIOMECHANICKÝ MODEL STAVCA



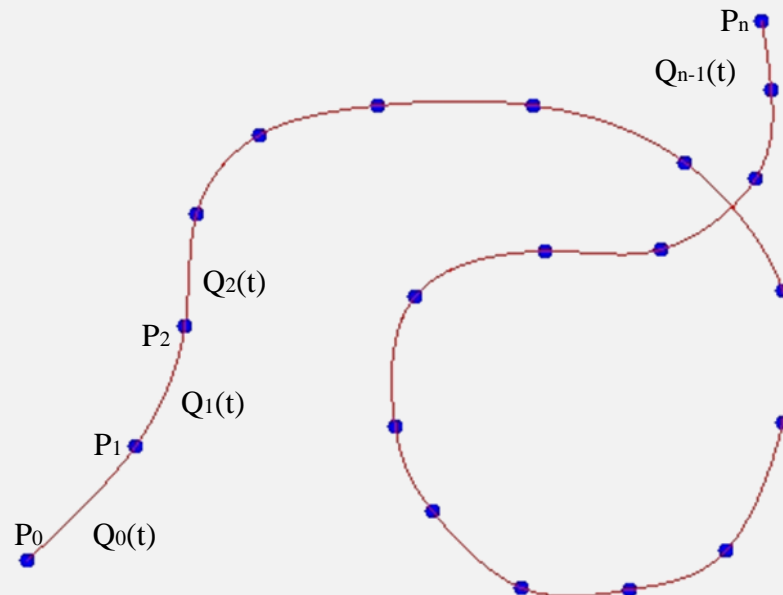
MODEL CELEJ CHRBTICE



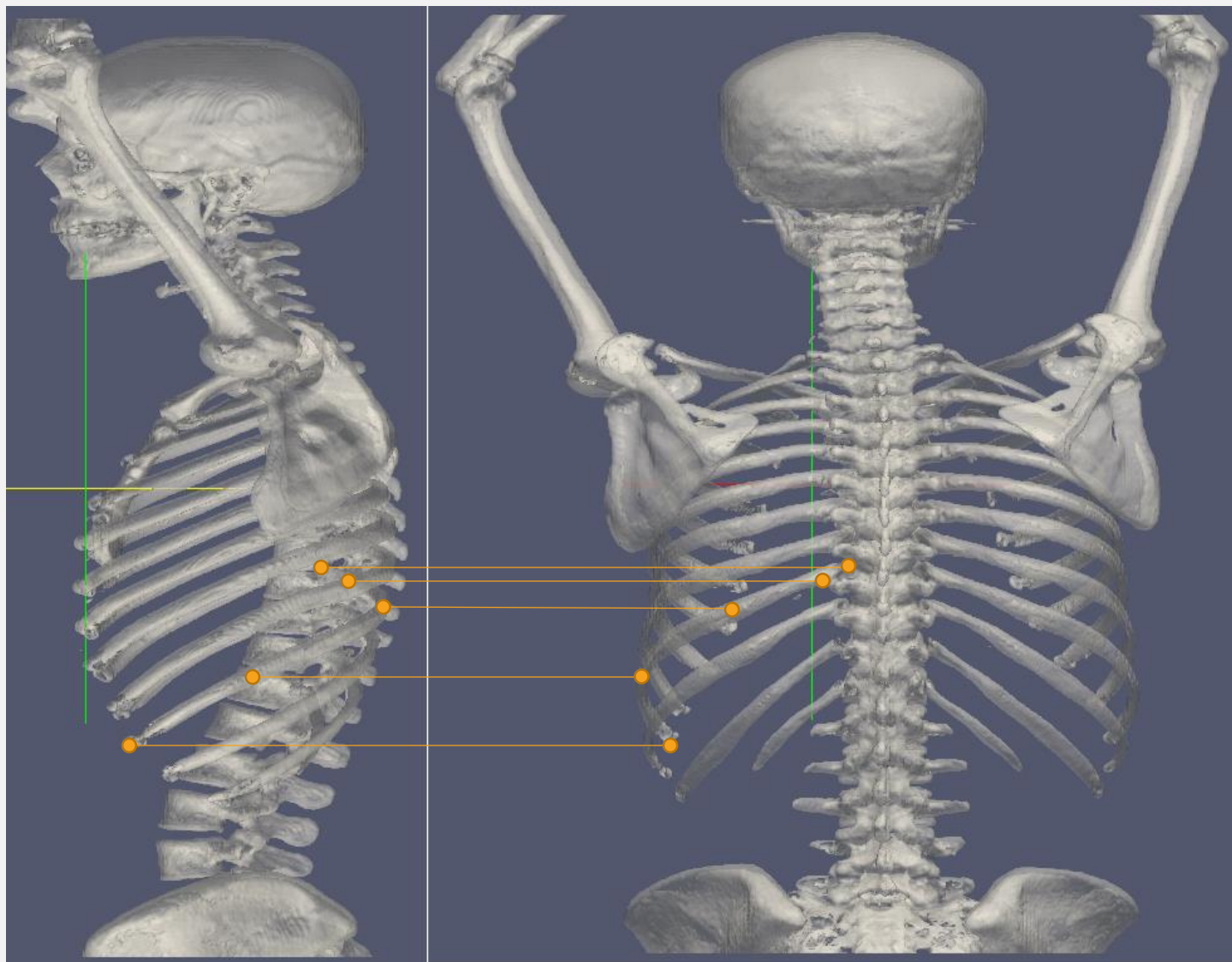
TVORBA MODELU HRUDNÉHO KOŠA

- Prirodzený kubický spline je **interpoláčná C^2 spojitá krivka skladajúca sa z úsekov 3. stupňa.**
- Majme dané body P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n . i -ty úsek krivky ($i=0 \dots n-1$) je daný takto:
$$Q_i(t) = a_i t^3 + b_i t^2 + c_i t + d_i$$
- Chceme, aby krivka prechádzala danými riadiacimi bodmi. Úsek Q_i teda bude začínať v bode P_i a končiť v bode P_{i+1} . Teda:
$$Q_i(0) = d_i = P_i$$

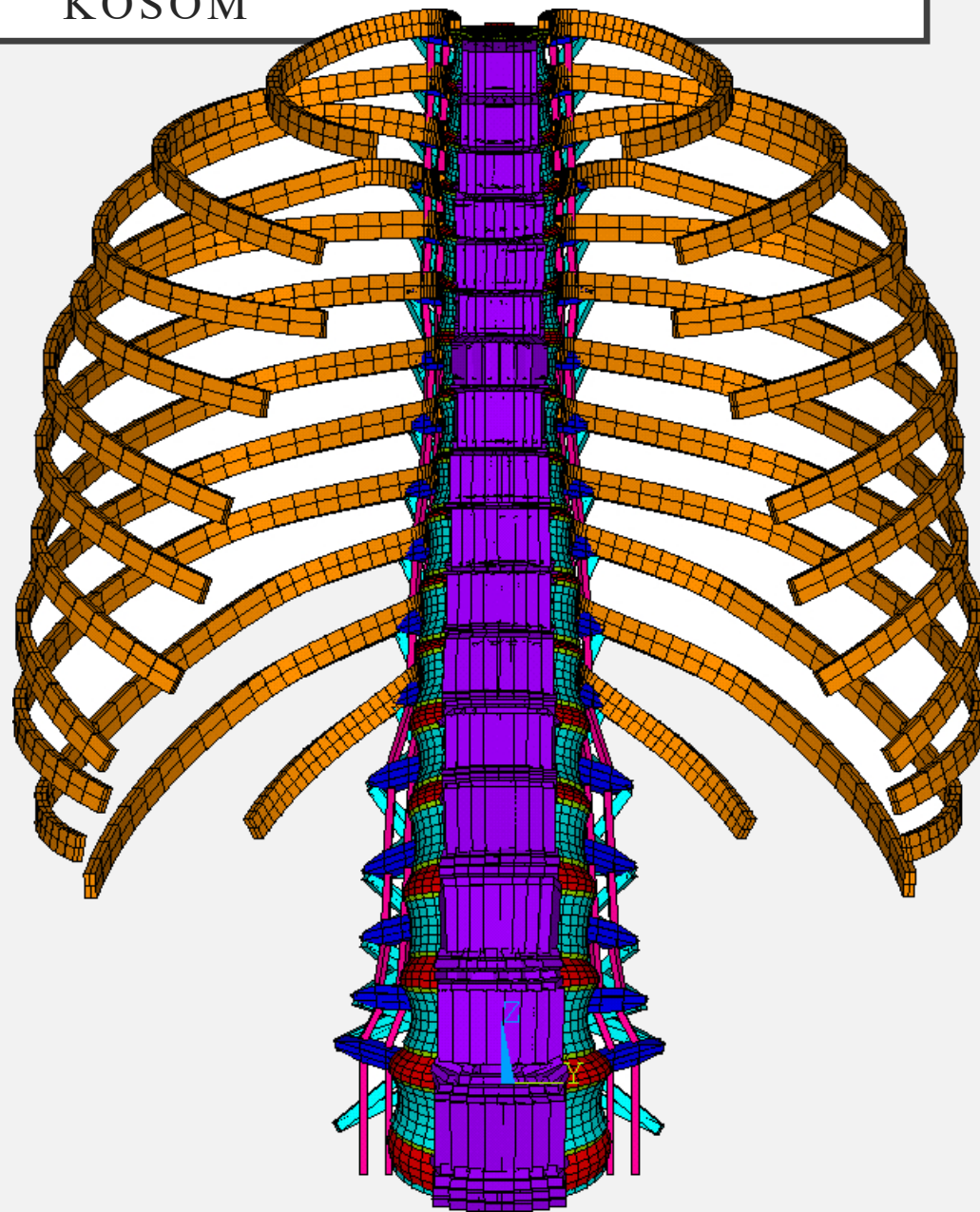
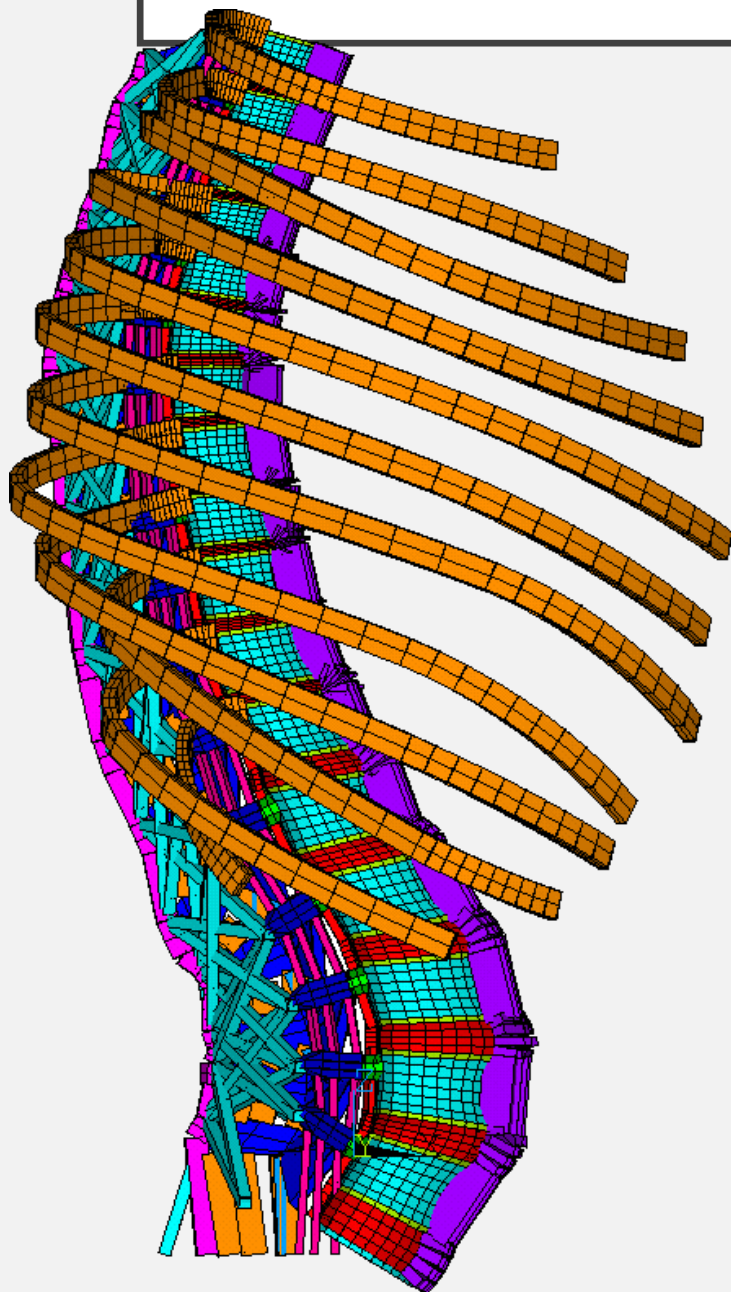
$$Q_i(1) = a_i + b_i + c_i + d_i = P_{i+1}$$



TVORBA MODELU HRUDNÉHO KOŠA



MECHANICKÝ MODEL CELEJ CHRBTICE S HRUDNÝM KOŠOM



LAMÉHO ROVNICE

$$\mu \Delta v_i + (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \operatorname{div} \bar{v} + b_i = 0$$

v – vektor premiestnení

b_i - zložky vektora sily pôsobiacej na jednotku objemu

σ - Poissonovo číslo

E – Youngov modul pružnosti

Lamého konštanty:

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1 + \sigma)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{E}{(1 + \sigma)(1 - 2\sigma)}$$

	E [Mpa]	σ
kortikálna kosť	12 000	0.3
spongiózna kosť	10	0.2
Endplate – kosť	12 000	0.3
Endplate - chrupavka	24	0.4
Jadro	1	0.49
prstenec	10	0.4

OKRAJOVÉ PODMIENKY

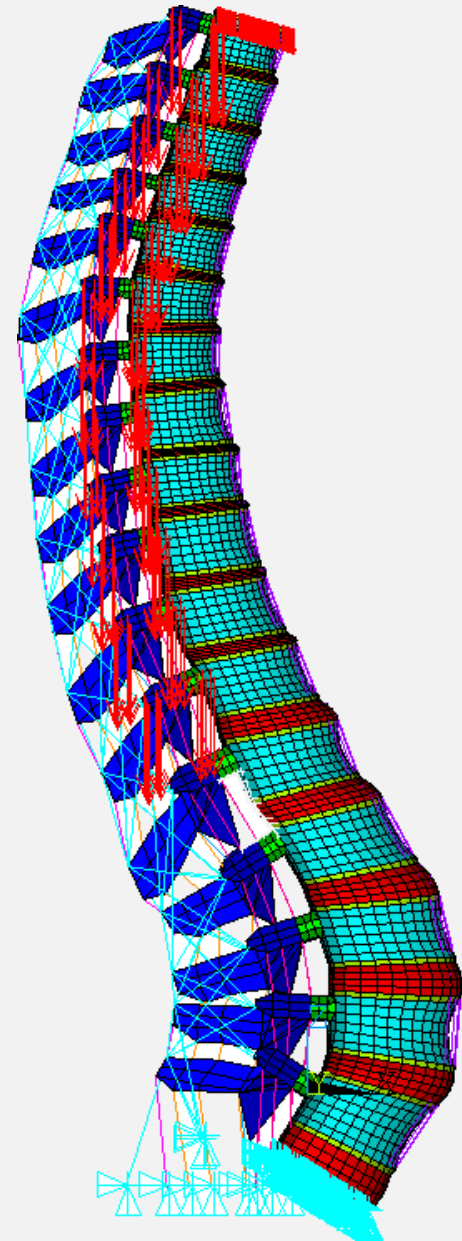
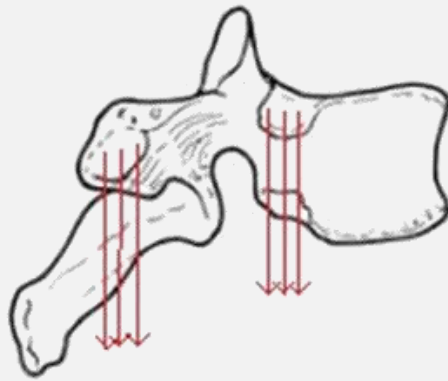
Rovnomerné zaťaženie:

- Sedenie alebo státie vzpriamene

Okrajové podmienky:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_x(x,y,z) = 0 \\ v_y(x,y,z) = 0 \\ v_z(x,y,z) = 0 \end{array} \right\} z = 0$$

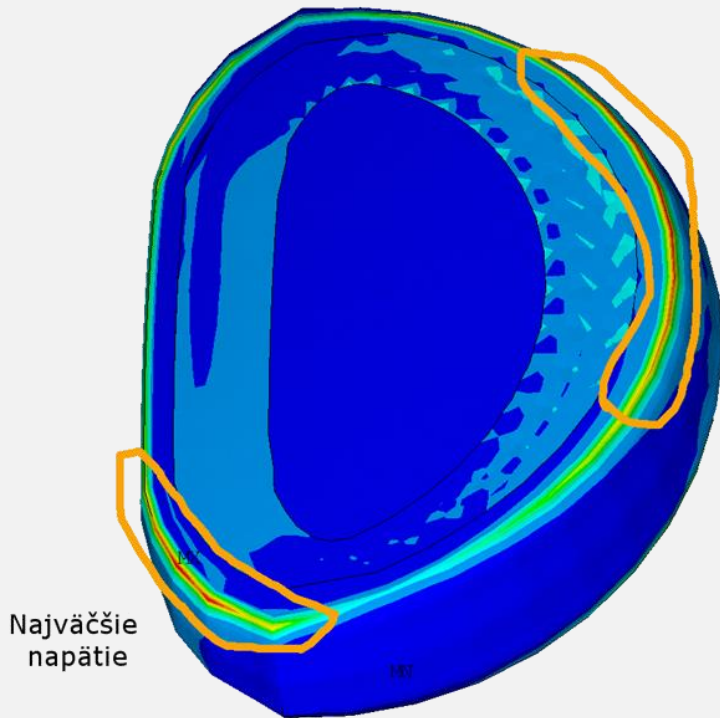
$p = F/\text{plocha}$ (horná podstava stavca)



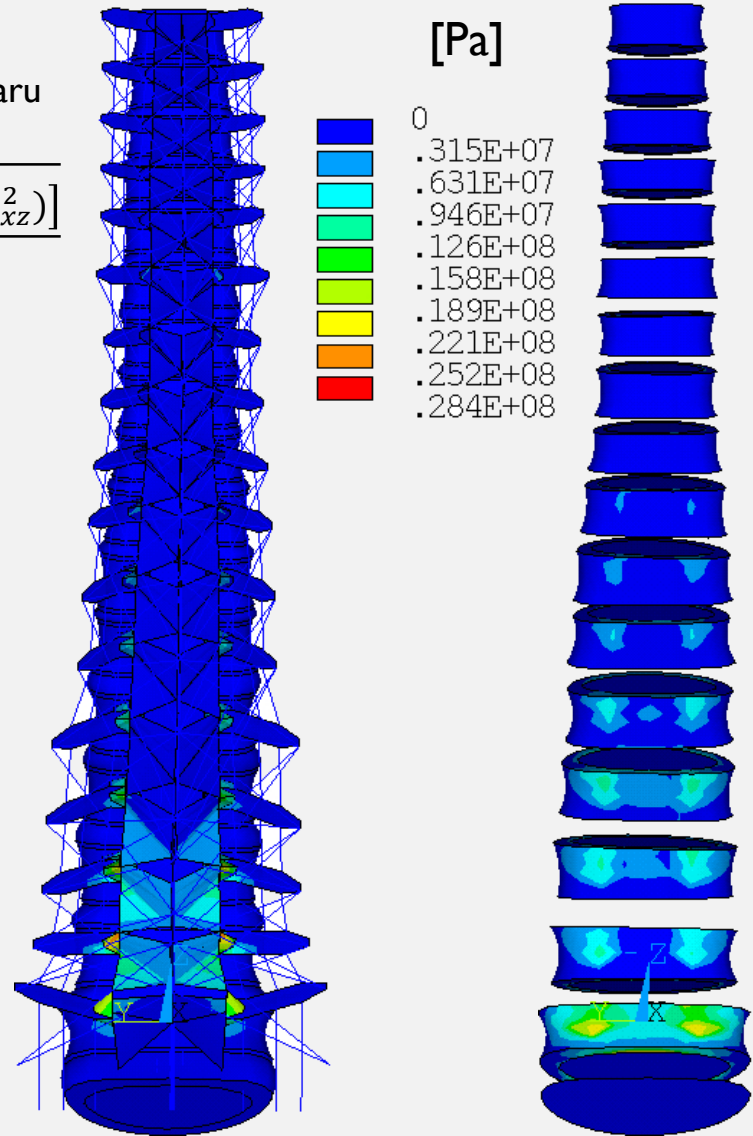
- Napätia

- Vnútorne sily generujú mechanické napätie.
- **von Misesove napätia** – napätia potrebné na zmenu tvaru

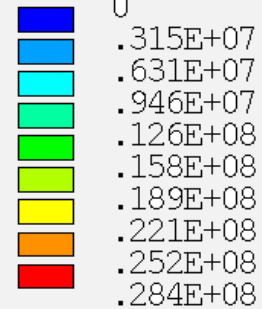
$$\sigma_{eqv} = \sqrt{\frac{[(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + (\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2 + 6(\tau_{xy}^2 + \tau_{yz}^2 + \tau_{xz}^2)]}{2}}$$



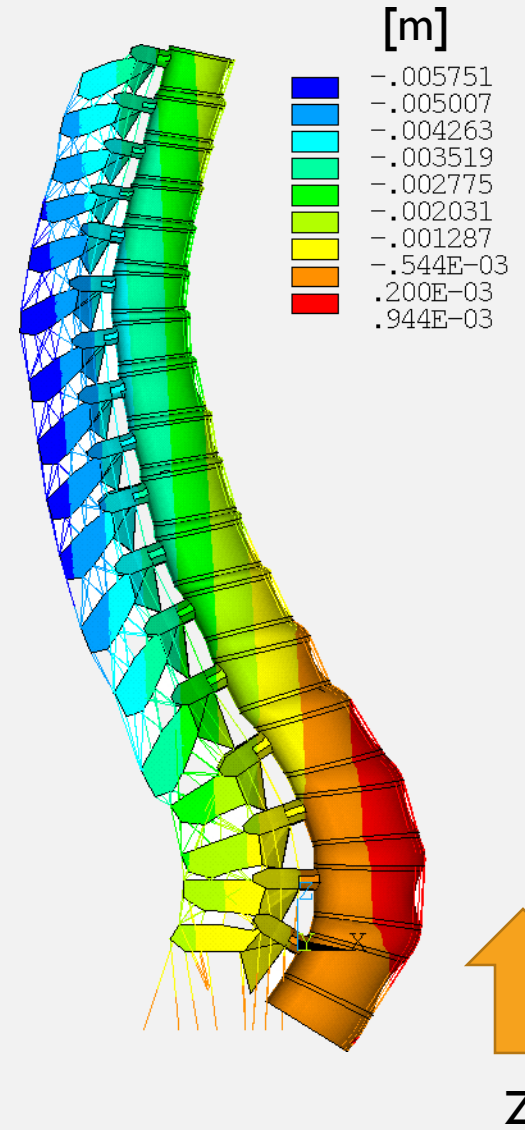
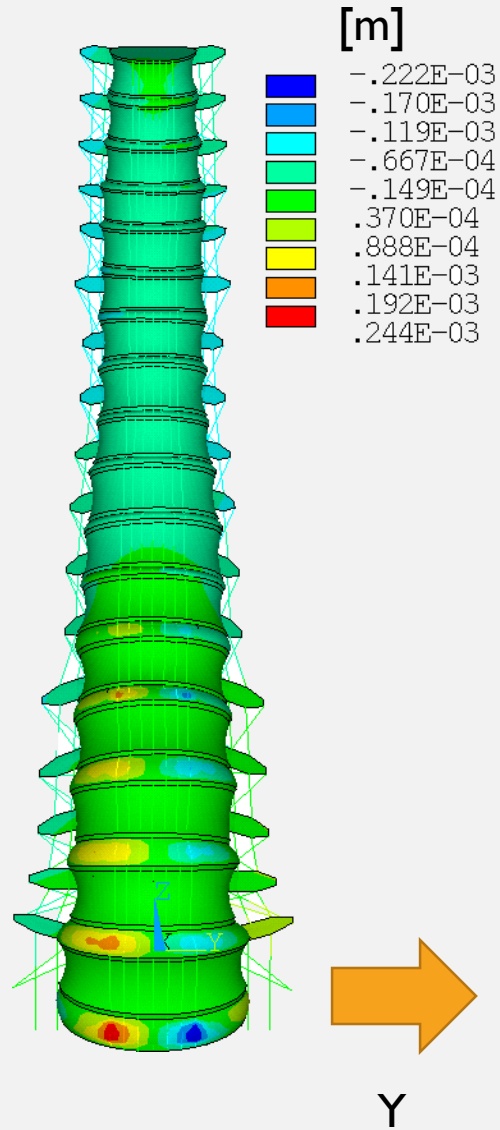
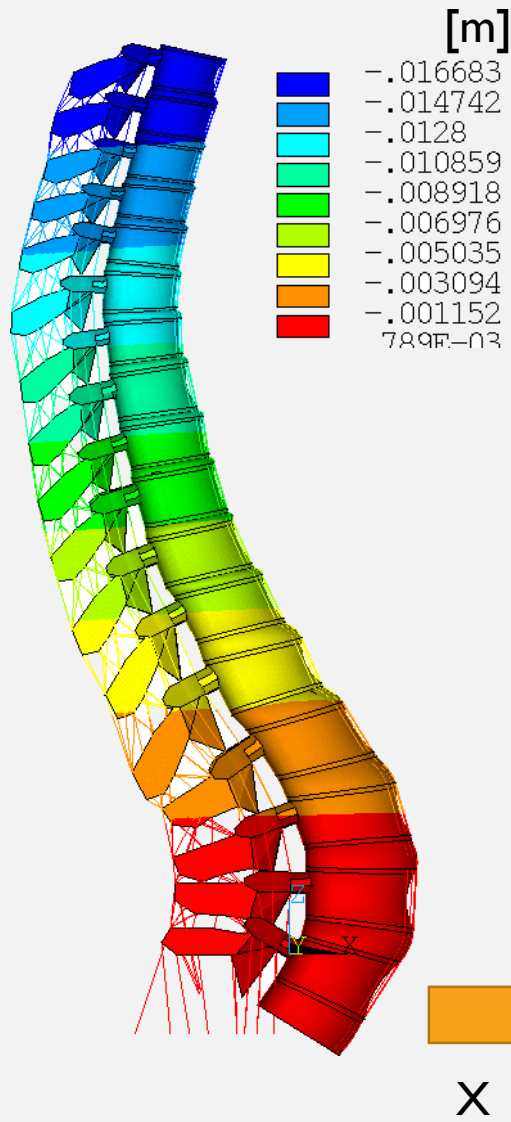
Najväčšie napätie



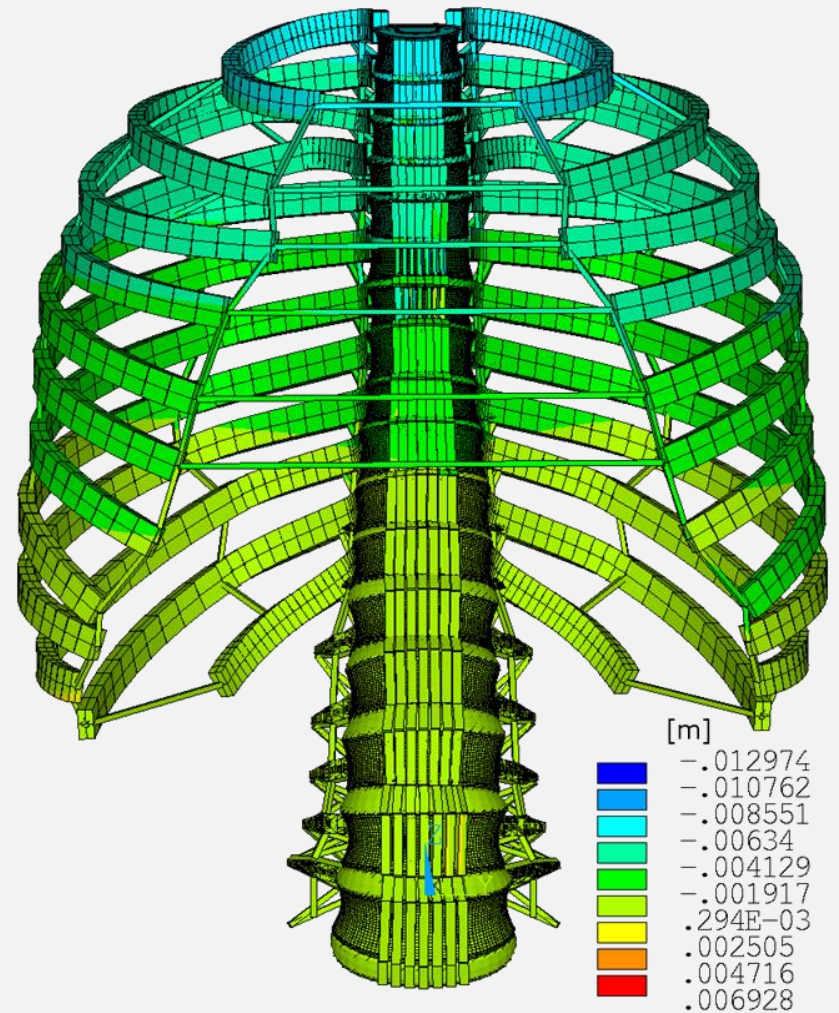
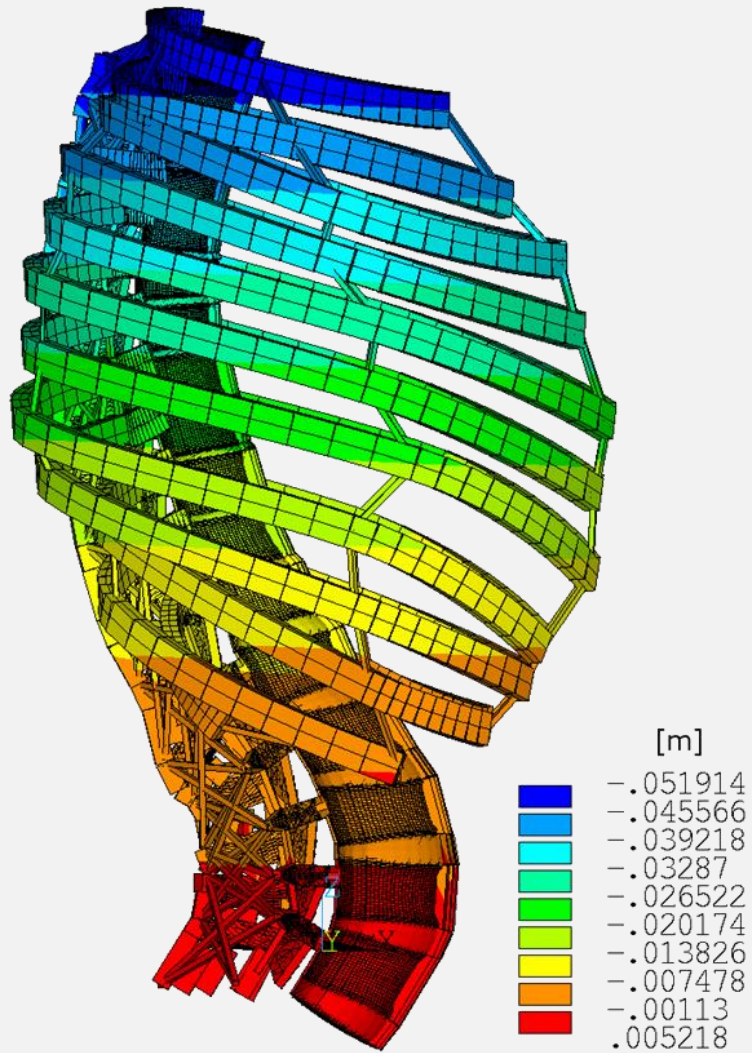
[Pa]



• Premiestnenia



- Premiestnenia



ĎAKUJEM ZA POZORNOST

