



臺北醫學大學
TAIPEI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Digital oral engineering in the future

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**School of Dental Technology
College of Oral Medicine
Taipei Medical University**



Abstract



- The traditional skill by hand keeps so many years for dental technology (DT). Digital oral engineering (DOE) is a feature in response to the digital age.
 - The future of digital oral engineering includes the forward engineering, reverse engineering, 3D printing, 4D Printing and artificial intelligence (AI).
 - Three major initiatives-renovation of traditional dental technology, recognition of contemporary dental materials, and innovation of the digital oral engineering must be combined together.
-



Dental Technology Education in TMU

College of Oral Medicine at TMU



➤ College of Oral Medicine (COM)

The college provides a framework for a complete oral medical education system, which includes three schools and Master's and PhD programs.

- ✓ **School of Dentistry**
- ✓ **School of Dental Technology**
- ✓ **School of Oral Hygiene**



School of Dental Technology at TMU



➤ History of School of Dental Technology :

1. School of Dental Technology was established in August, 2007.

2. The Master of Science (MS) program was established in August, 2017.

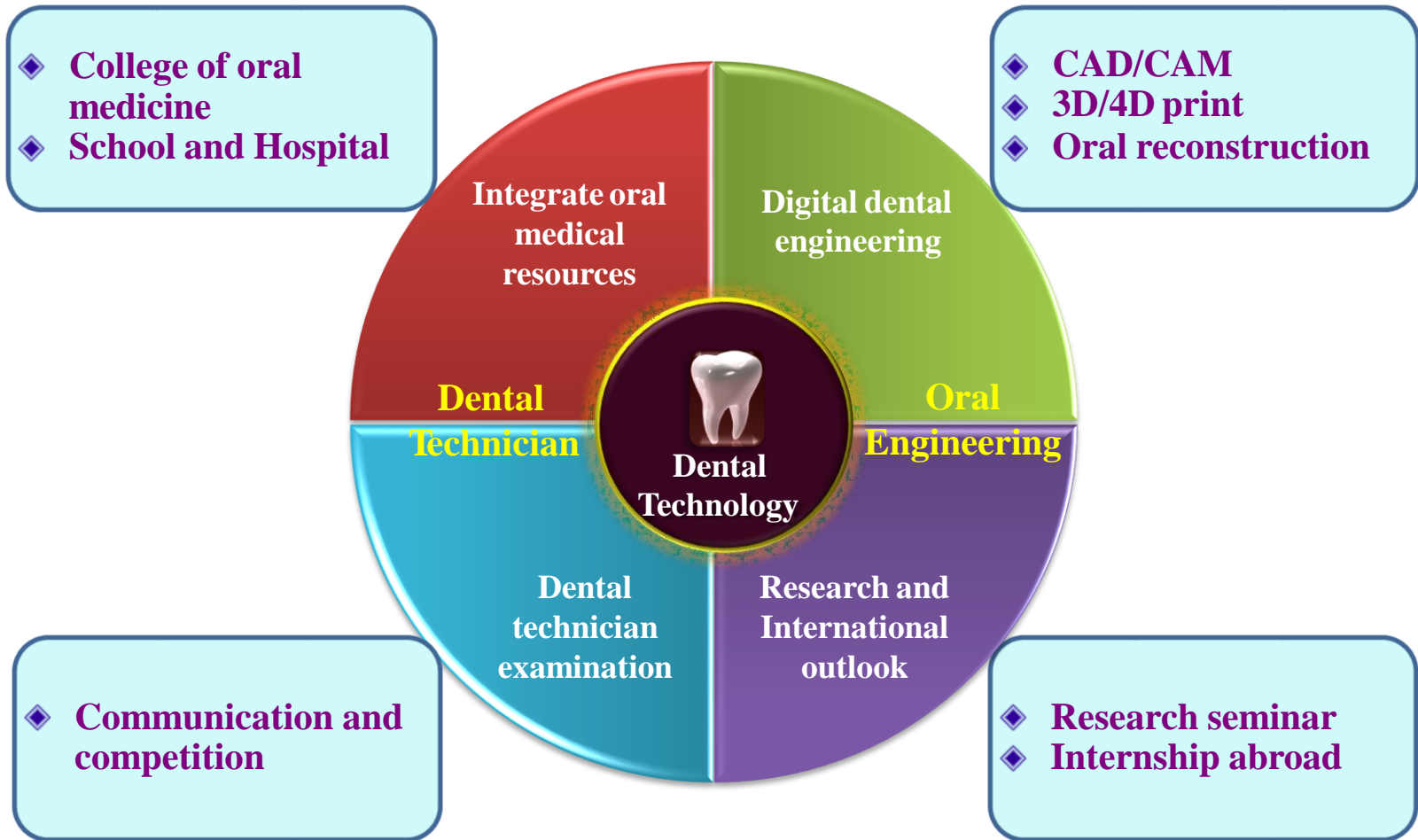
➤ Three major initiatives are taken to fulfill this vision:

1. Renovation of the traditional dental laboratory technology.

2. Recognition of the contemporary dental materials and instrumentation.

3. Innovation of the digital dentistry.

Educational Goal



Learn Environment



Laboratory



Video equipment

Learn Environment



Technical room

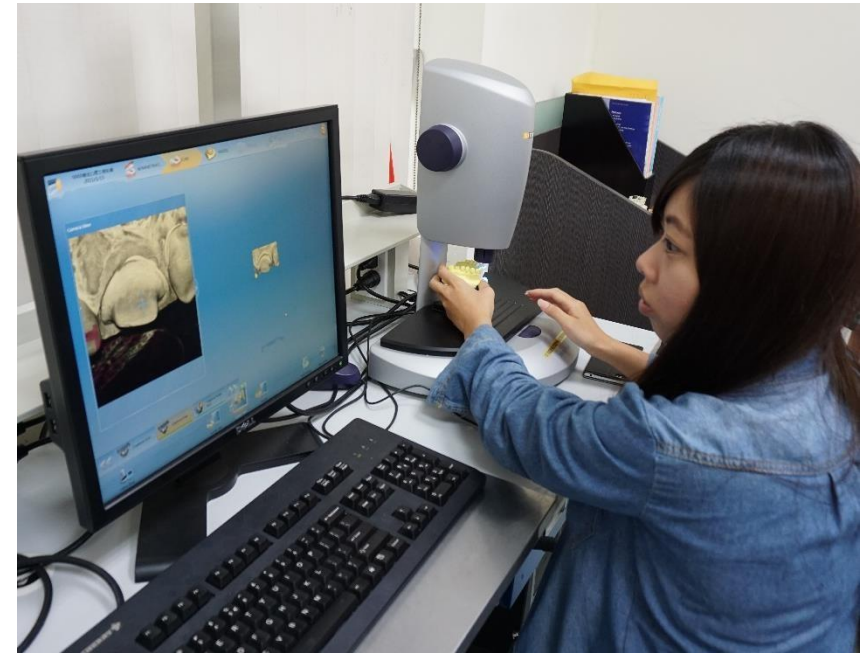


Casting room

Learn Environment

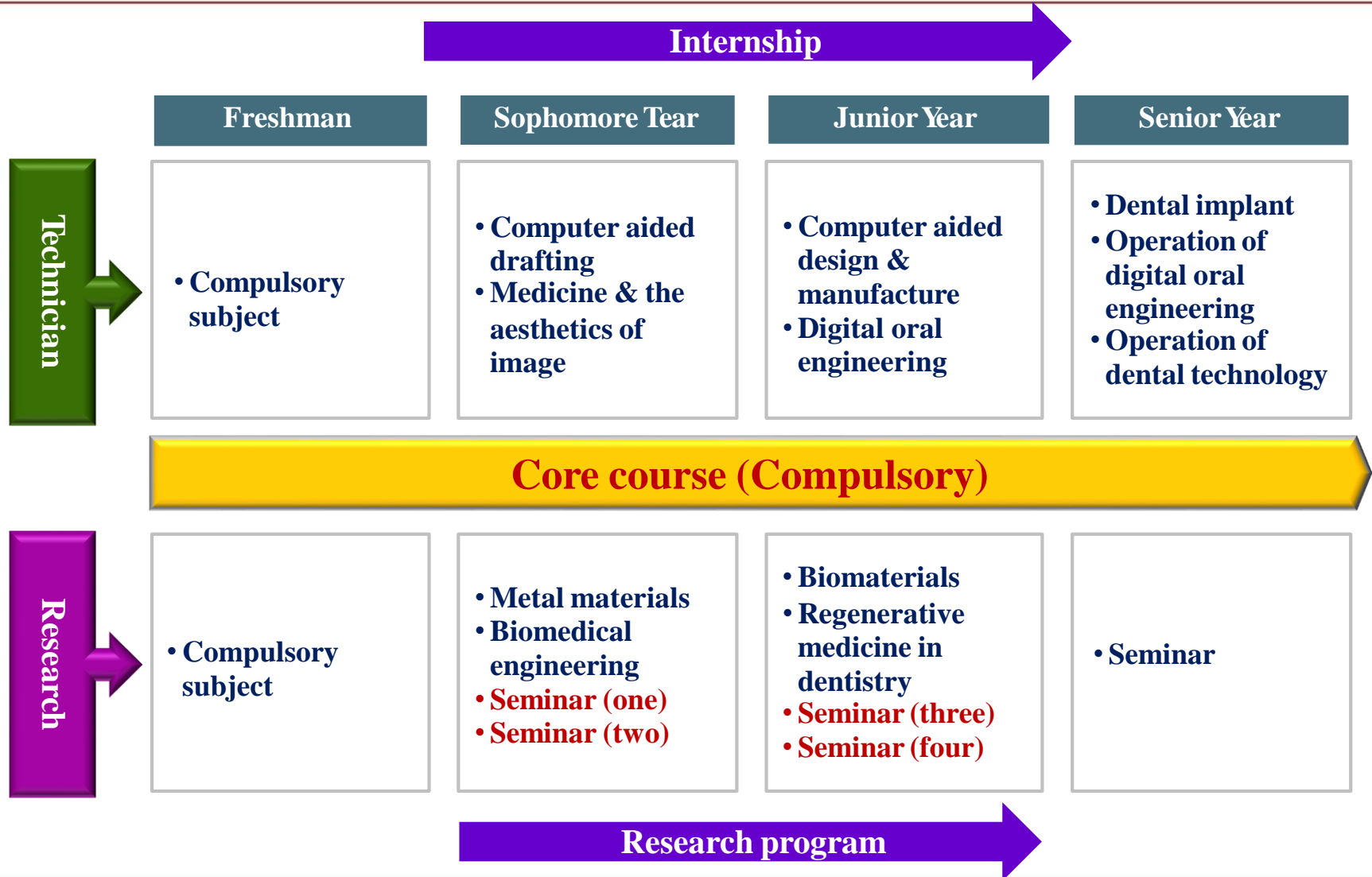


Porcelain oven

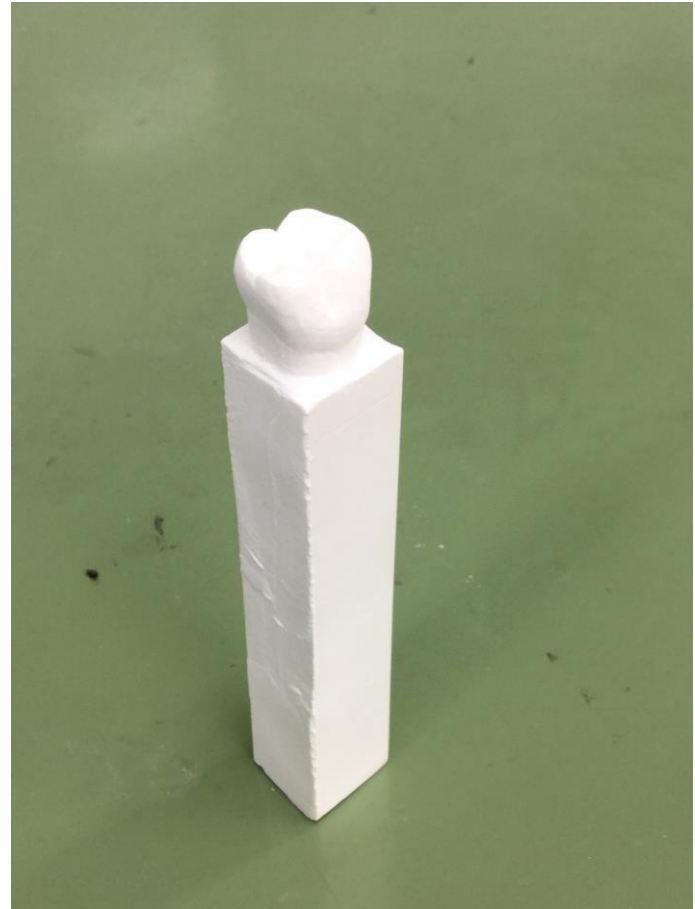


Digital oral design

Course Maps



Traditional skill by hand





Digital Oral Engineering

Digital Oral Engineering



Forward Engineering

Reverse Engineering

Forward engineering

➤ Computer Aided Design (CAD)

- ✓ Solid work

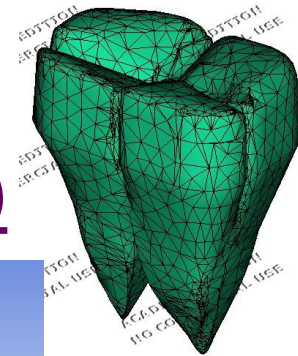
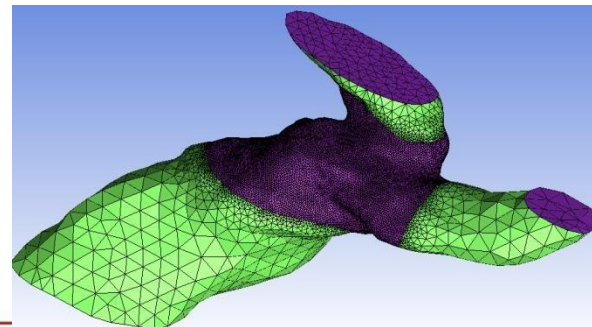


➤ Computer Aided Engineering (CAE)

- ✓ ANSYS, MoldFlow

➤ Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM)

- ✓ 3D Shape



Computer Aided Design (CAD)

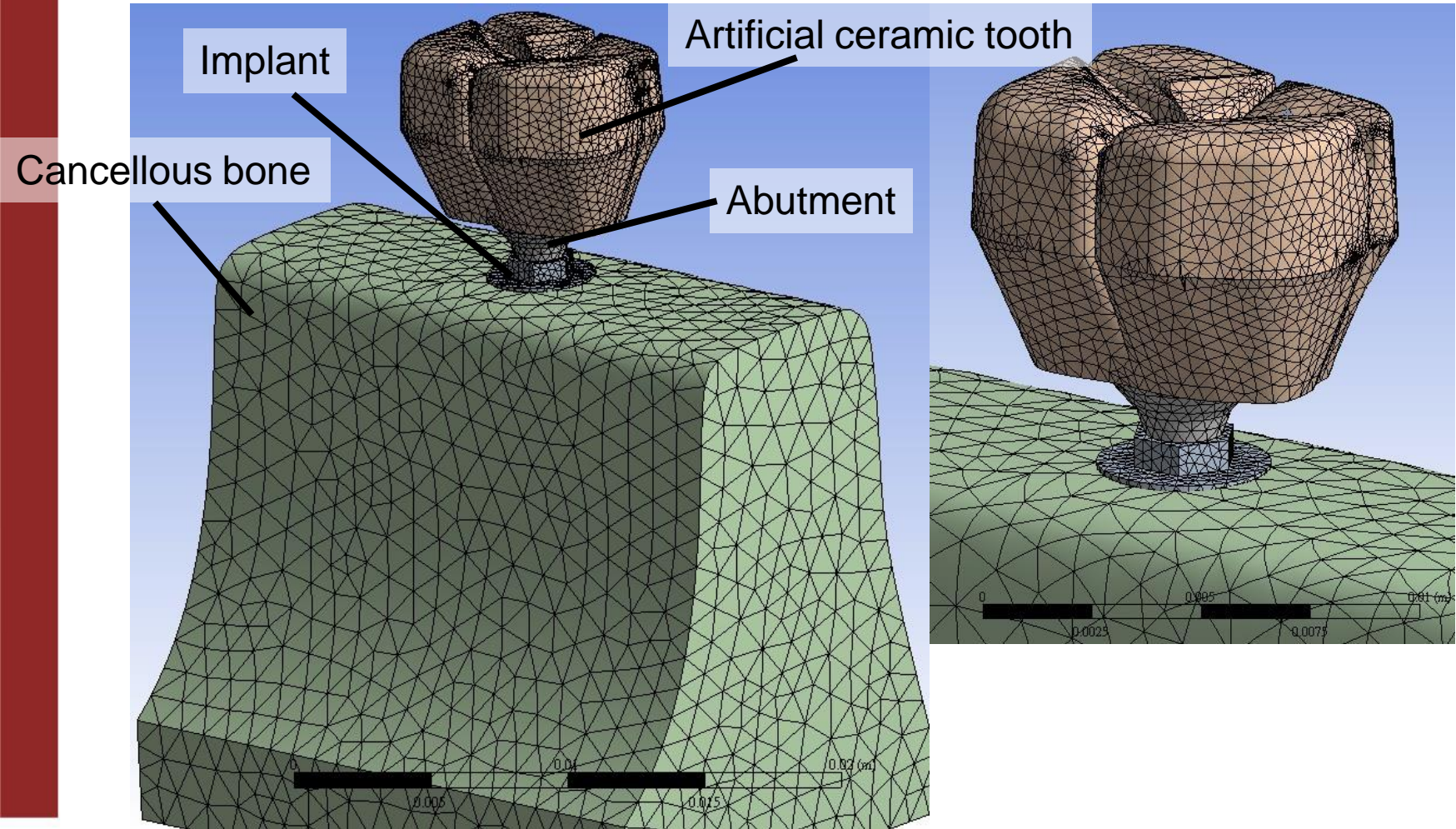




Solid Mechanics (ANSYS Software)

Fluid Mechanics (MoldFlow Software)

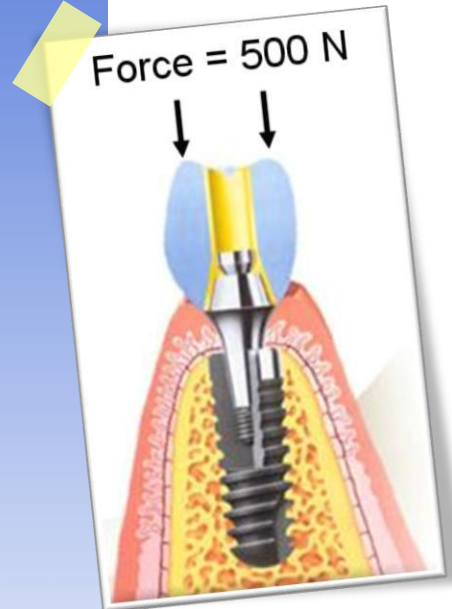
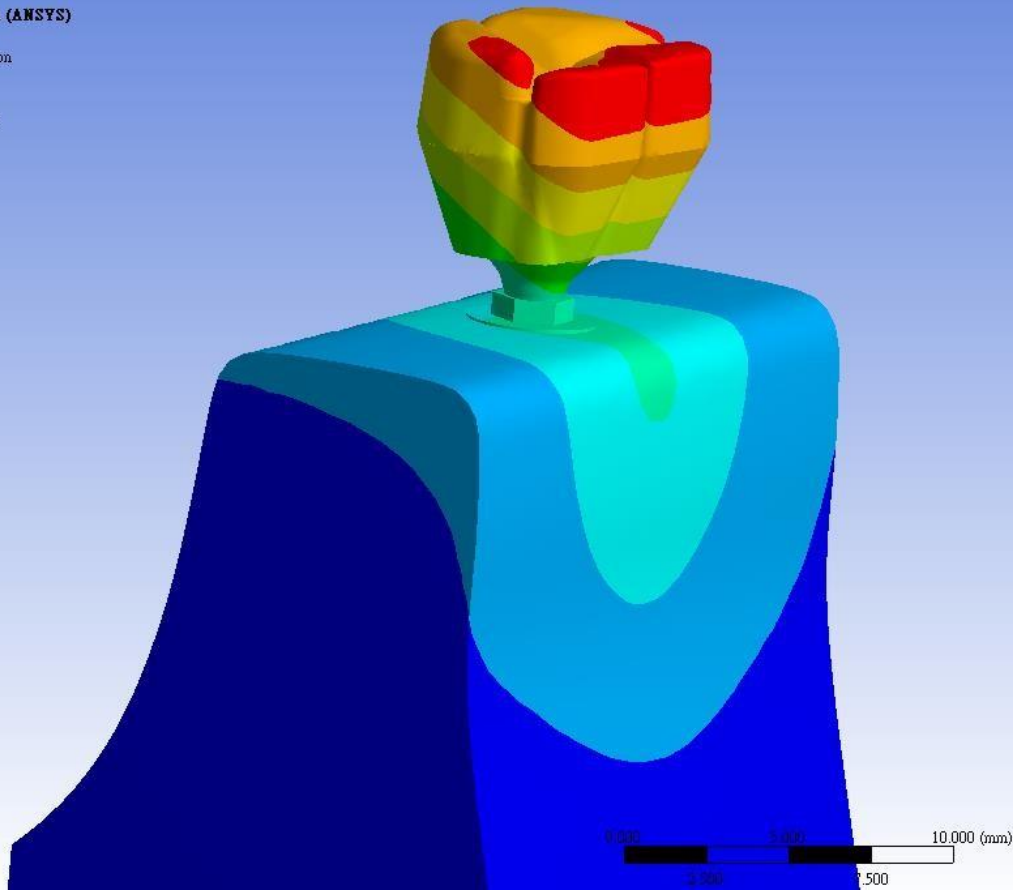
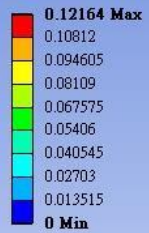
FEA model



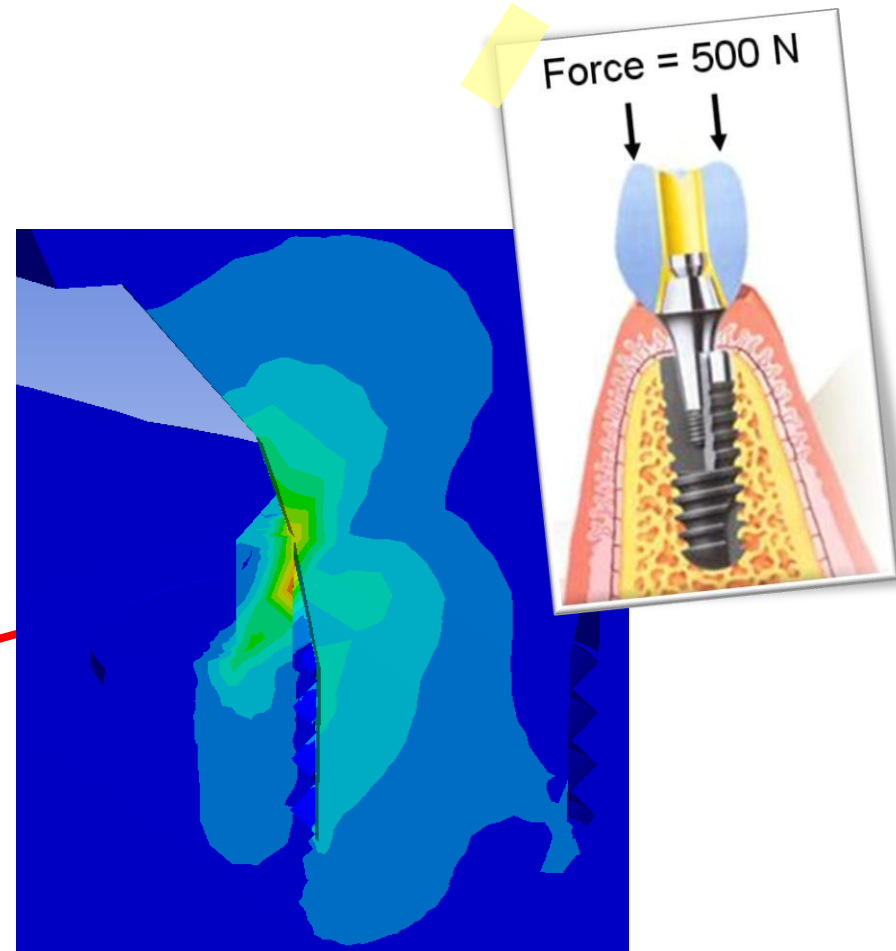
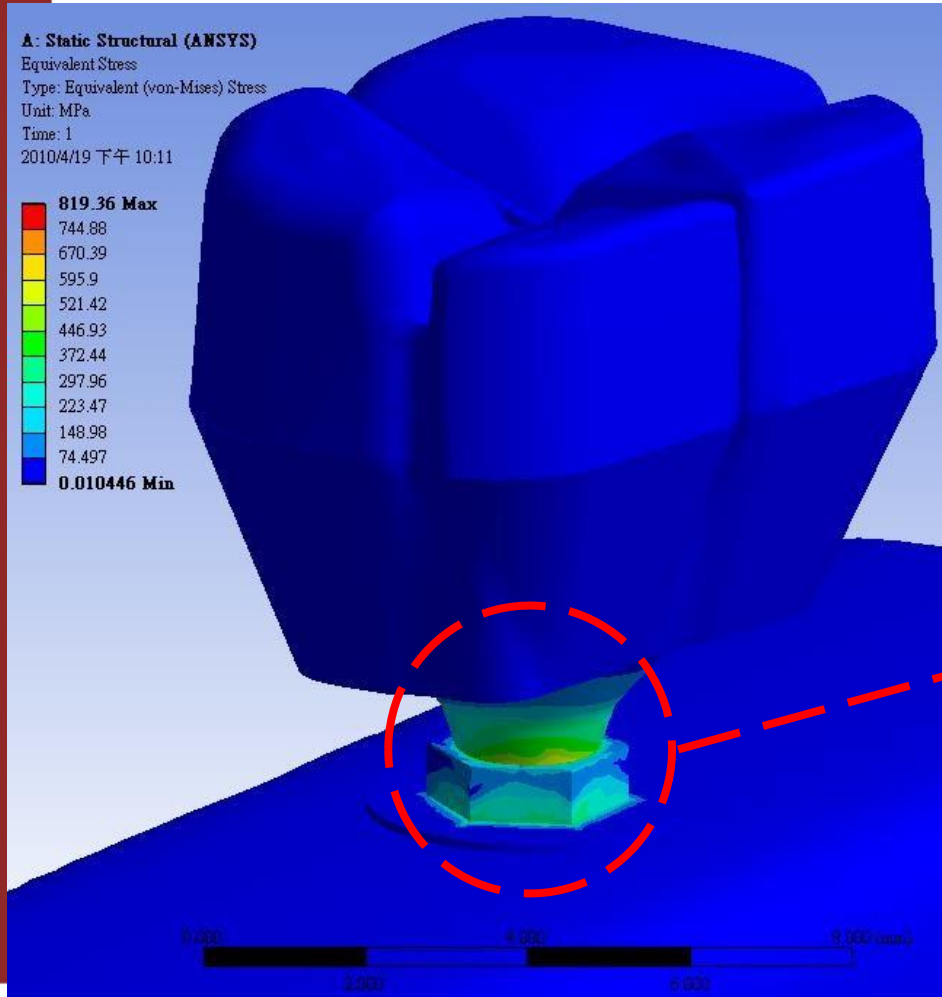
Deformation

A: Static Structural (ANSYS)

Total Deformation
Type: Total Deformation
Unit: mm
Time: 1
2010/4/23 上午 02:56



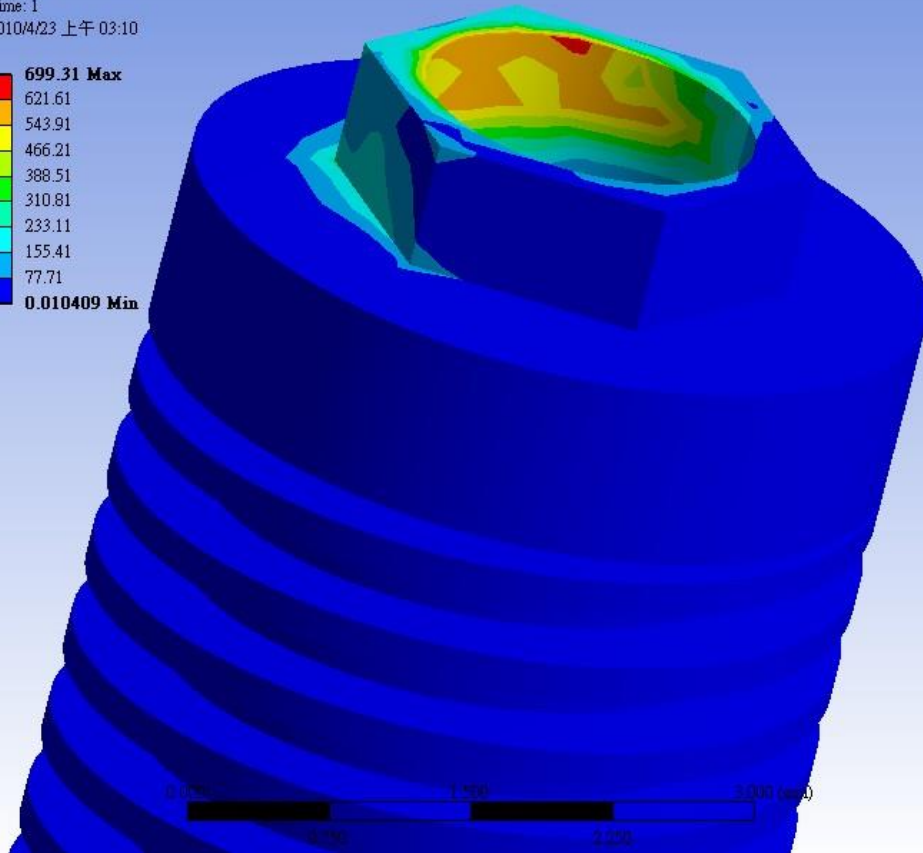
Von-Mises Stress (Abundant)



Von-Mises Stress (Abundant)

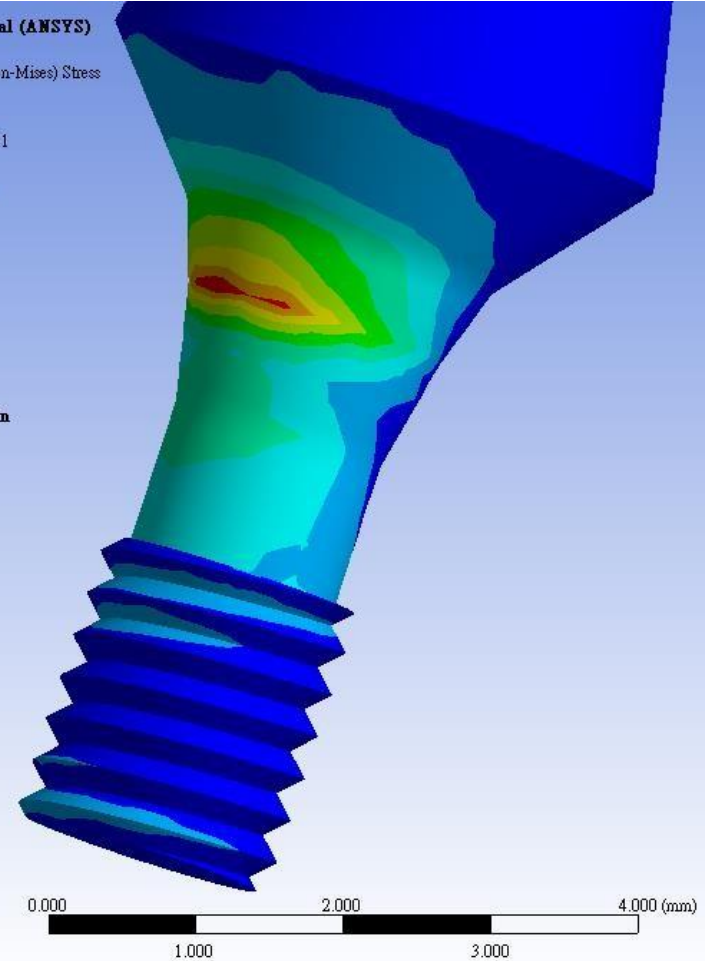
A: Static Structural (ANSYS)
Equivalent Stress
Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress
Unit: MPa
Time: 1
2010/4/23 上午 03:10

699.31 Max
621.61
543.91
466.21
388.51
310.81
233.11
155.41
77.71
0.010409 Min

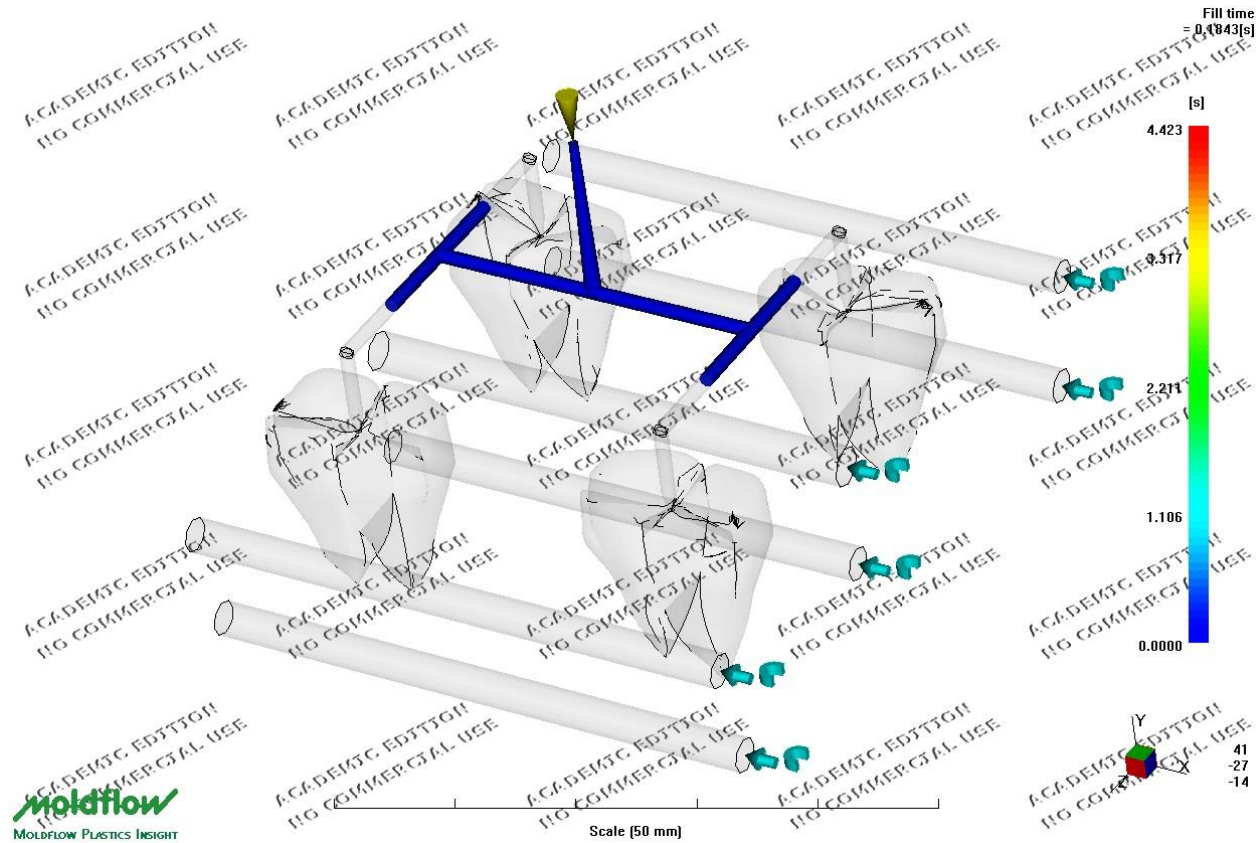


A: Static Structural (ANSYS)
Equivalent Stress
Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress
Unit: MPa
Time: 1
2010/4/23 上午 03:11

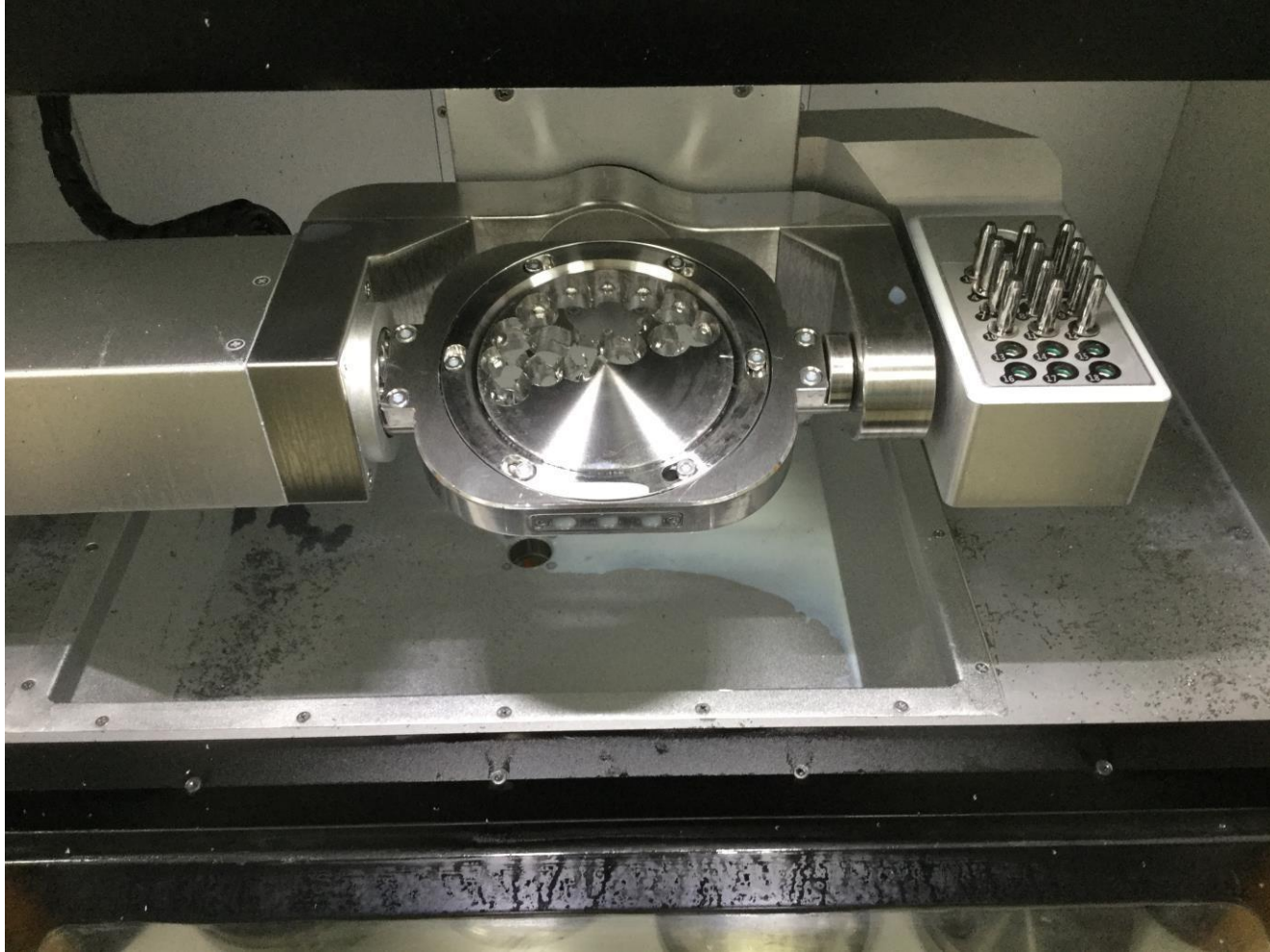
699.31 Max
621.61
543.91
466.21
388.51
310.81
233.11
155.41
77.71
0.010409 Min



Moldflow Analysis



Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM)



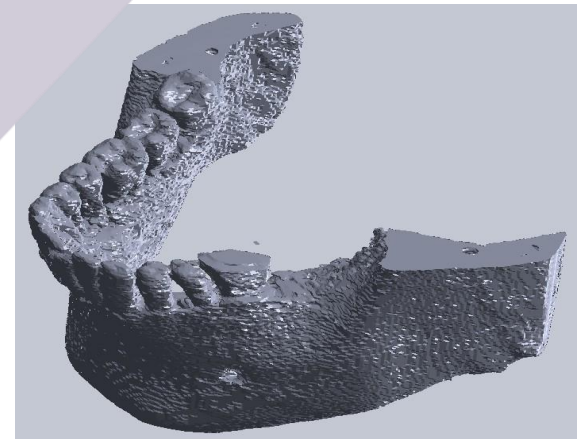
Reverse engineering

CT image building

Input
(.dicom)

Software
(MiiL and
Amira)

Output
(.stl)

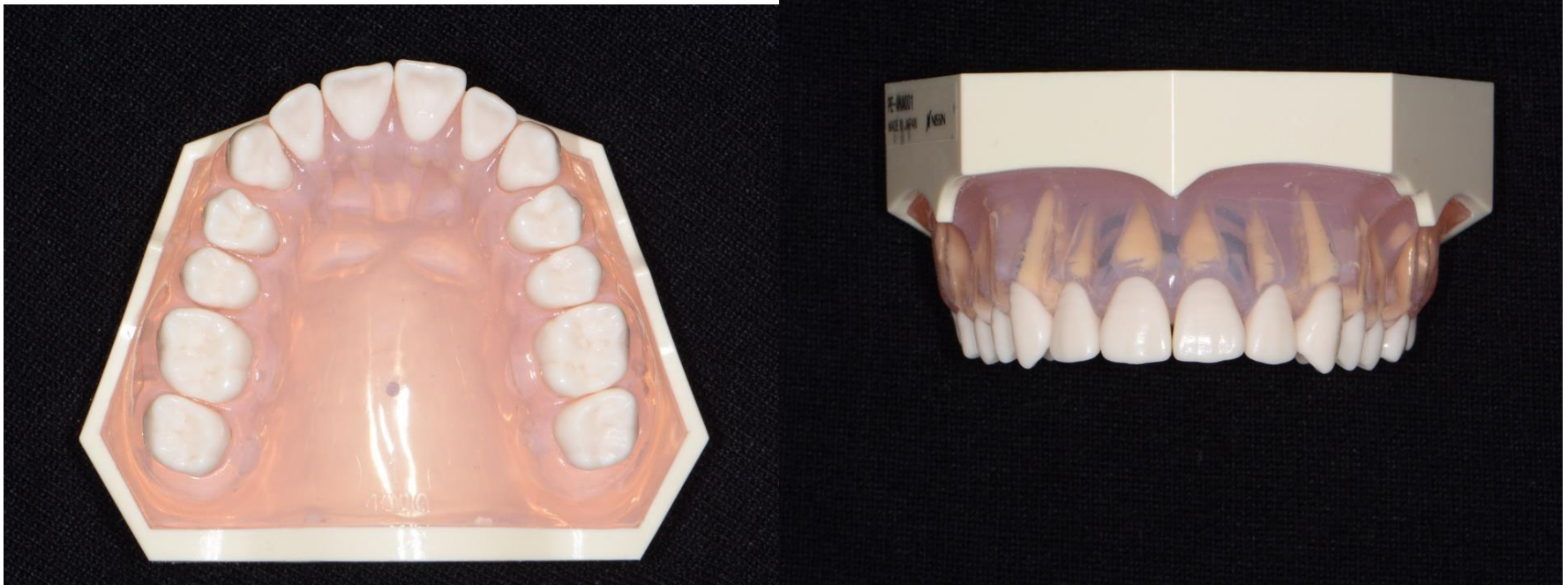


圖片來源：
北醫 黃瓊芳醫師提供

Dental Model



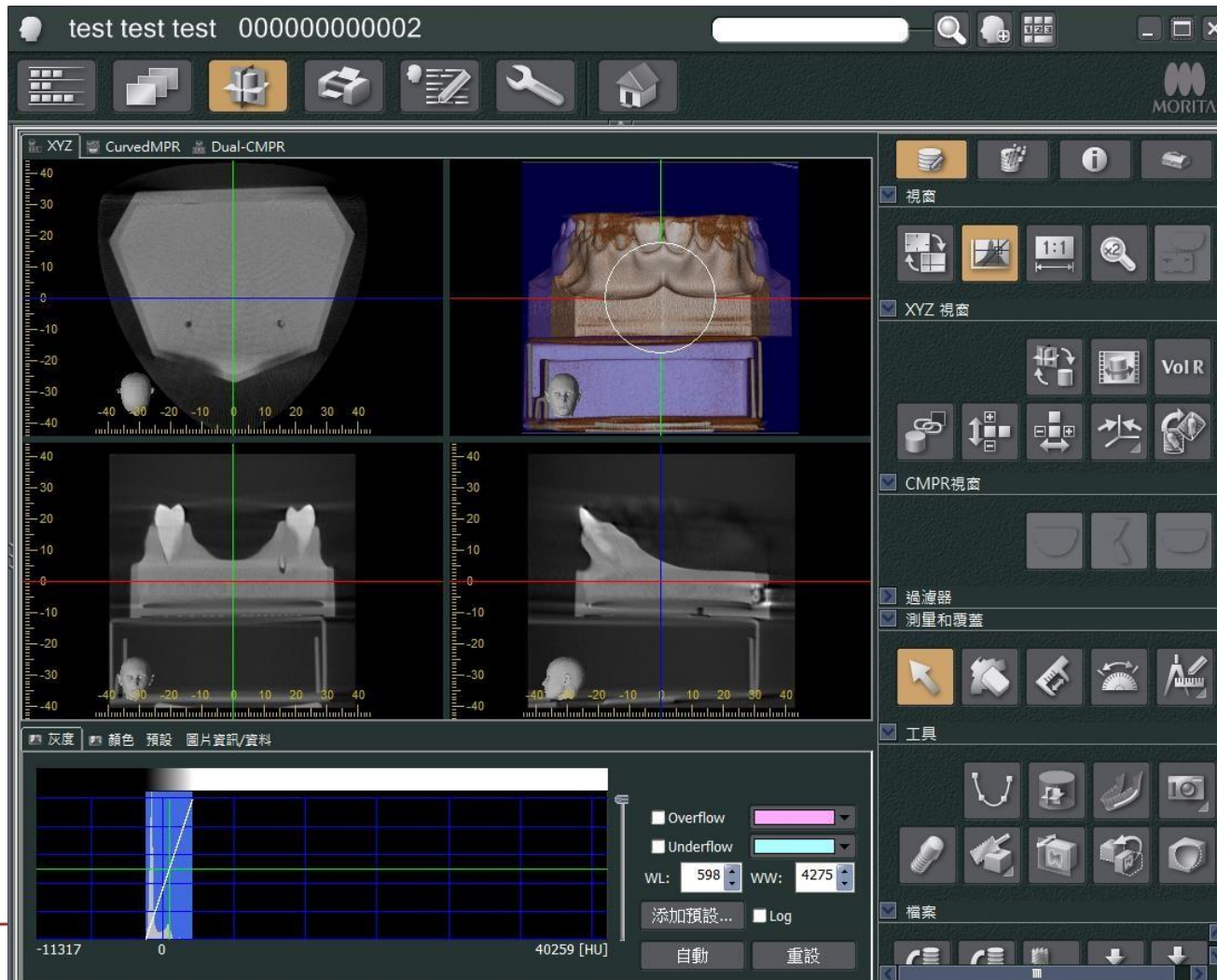
- Nissin Dental Model: I21D-400G



Imaging: Dental cone beam CT .dicom



- Morita Veraviewepocs 3D R100



Tooth & bone Modeling: Mimics .stl



- Mimics 17.0

test test test - try_hard_27.mcs - (Lossless Compression)* - Mimics Medical 17.0 for X64 Platform V 17.0.0.436

File Edit View Measurements Tools Filter Segmentation Pulmonary Simulation C&V Segmentation Measurements Navigation Medcad Tools Simulation Pulmonary 3-matic Export Options DEBUG Help

Segmentation C&V Segmentation Measurements Navigation Medcad Tools Simulation Pulmonary 3-matic

Masks Measurements Annotations

Name	Visi...	As...	Low...	High...
26 dilat	0°		1100	32075
27 gros	0°		1150	32075
27 detz	0°		1150	32075
27 dilat	0°		1150	32075

3D Objects Reslice Objects CAD Objects

Name	Vi...	Con...	Tr...	Transp...	Qua...
27 dilate	0°	0°	0°	Medium	Custom

STLs Polylines FEA Mesh Simulation Objects

Name	Visible	Con...	Tria...	Transp...
------	---------	--------	---------	-----------

Contrast Volume Rendering Clipping View Angles

Grayscale: Custom sc Min: -1024 Max: 2972

Logical slice distance: : 0.1600
Number of logical slices: 501

[00:17:16] Project edition information
Project created in: Mimics Medical 17.0
Project last modified in: Mimics Medical 17.0
Edition: Medical

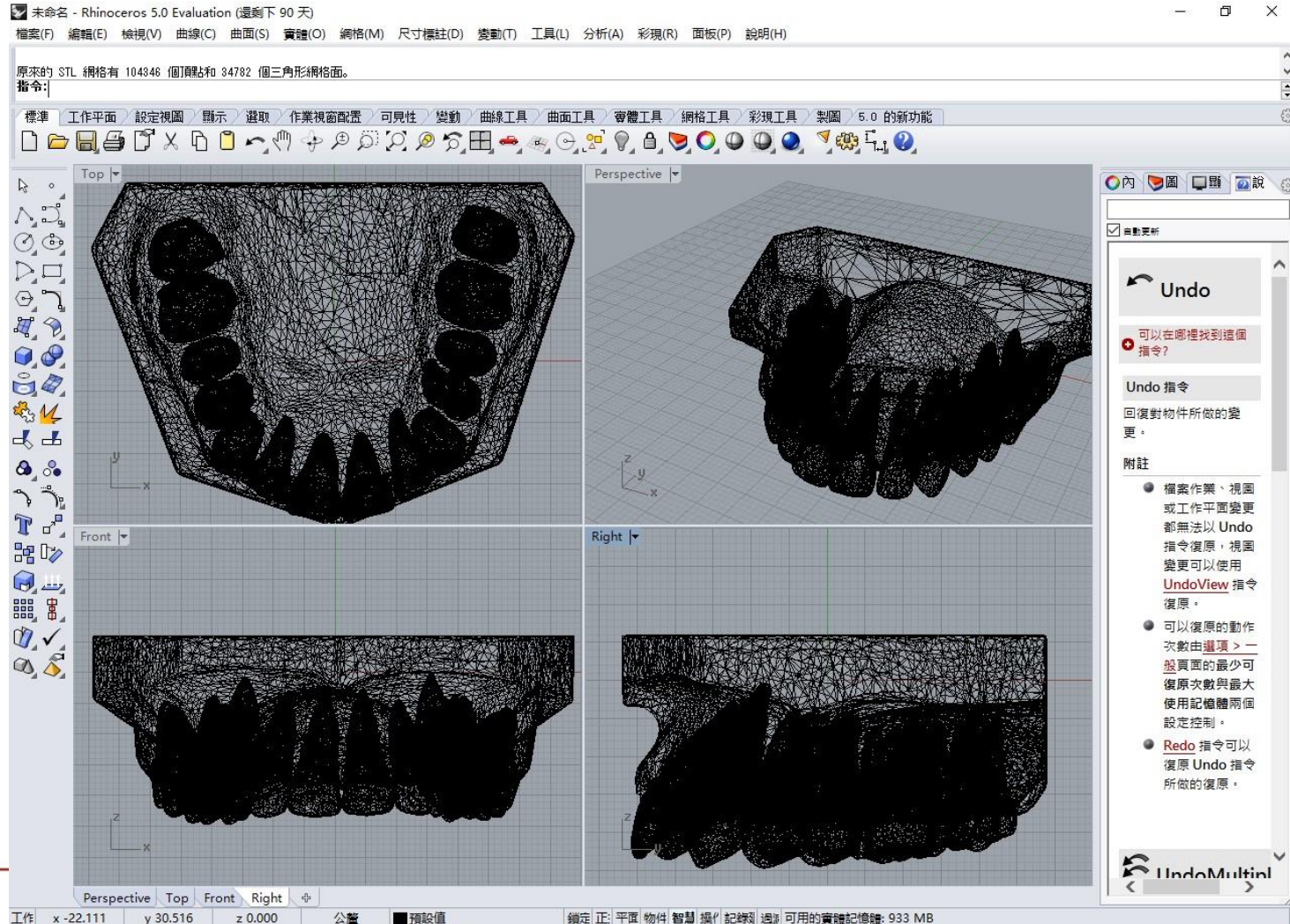
[00:17:19] Open project
file name: C:\MedData\try_hard_27.mcs

Ready

PDL & Assembling: Rhino .3dm



- Rhino 5.13.60913.21340



3D/4D Printing

Traditional 3D/4D printing
(Metal, Polymer, Ceramic, ...etc.)



3D/4D printing

3D/4D bioprinting
(Cell, Hydrogels, ...etc.)



3D printing



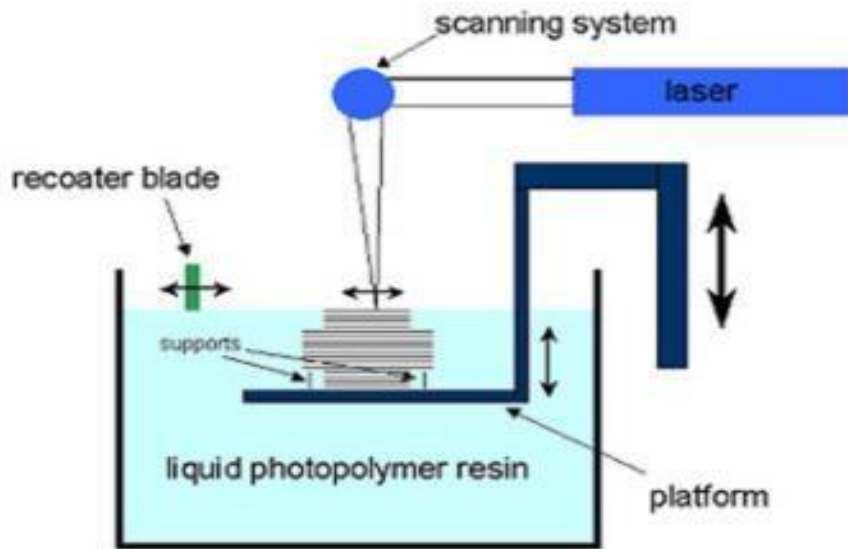
Chuck Hull, 3D Systems, 1984

3D printing

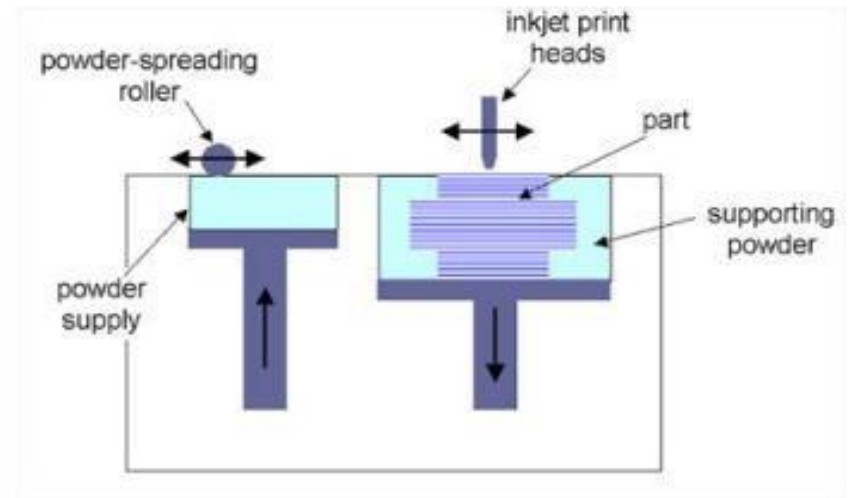
Rapid Prototyping (RP)

Additive Manufacturing (AM)

Types of 3D Printing



(a) SLA



(c) 3D printing

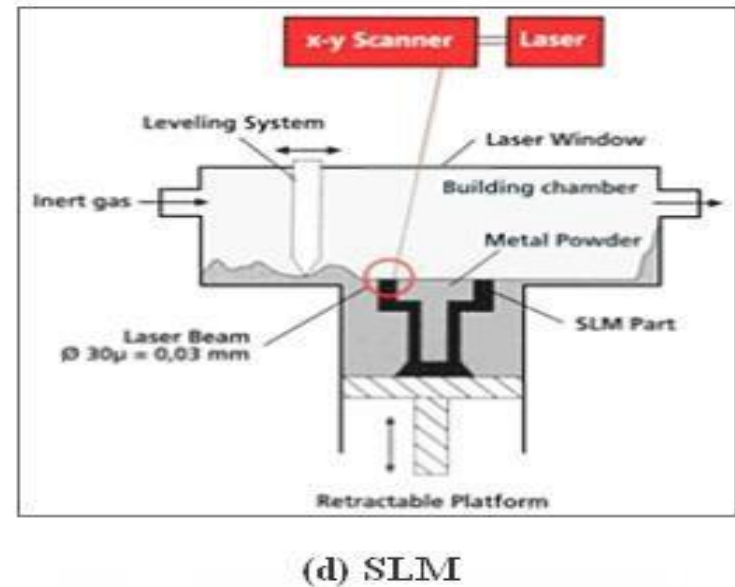
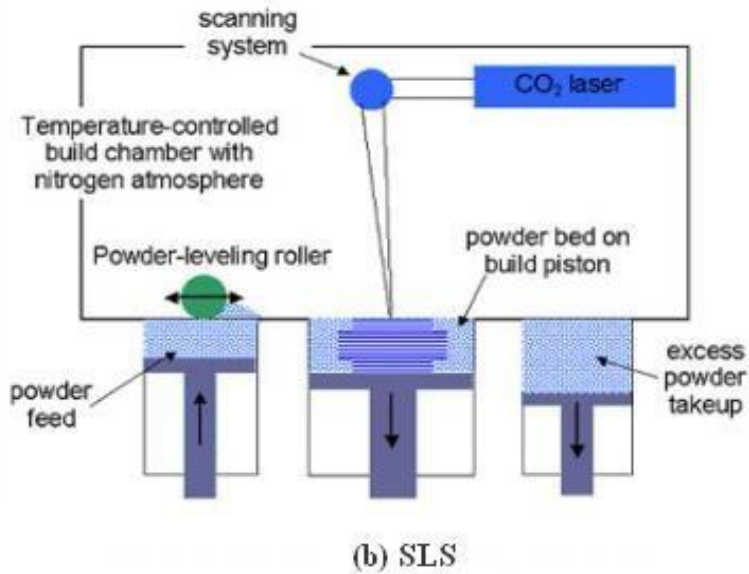
Stereo lithography apparatus (SLA)
(Photo polymer)

3D Printing (3DP)
(Polymer)

3D Systems, Envision TEC

3D Systems, ExOne, Voxeljet

Types of 3D Printing (*Cont.*)



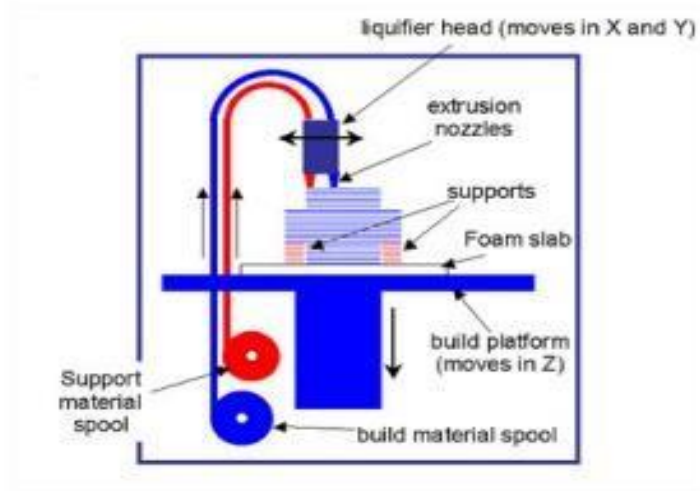
Selective laser sintering (SLS)
(Metal, ceramic)

Selective laser melting (SLM)
(Metal, ceramic)

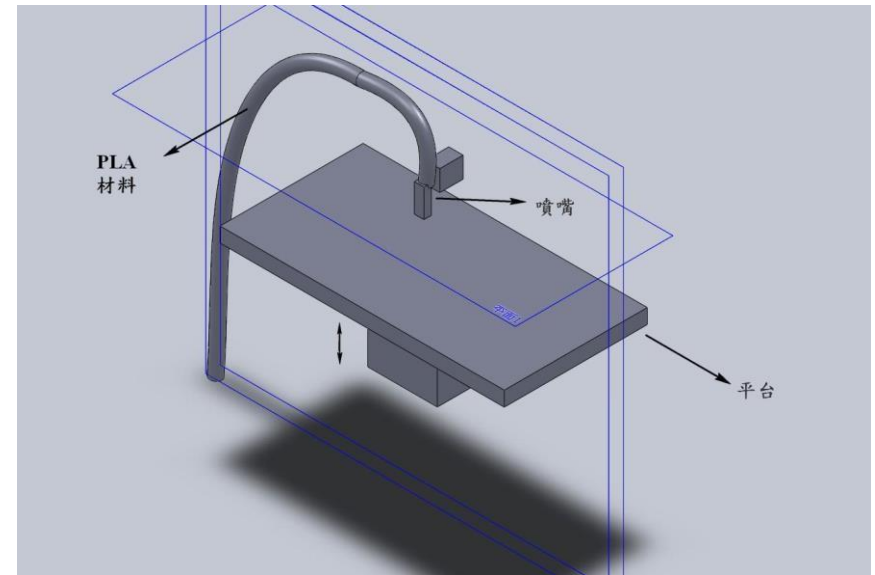
EOS, 3D Systems, Arcam AB

EOS, 3D Systems, Arcam AB

Types of 3D Printing (*Cont.*)

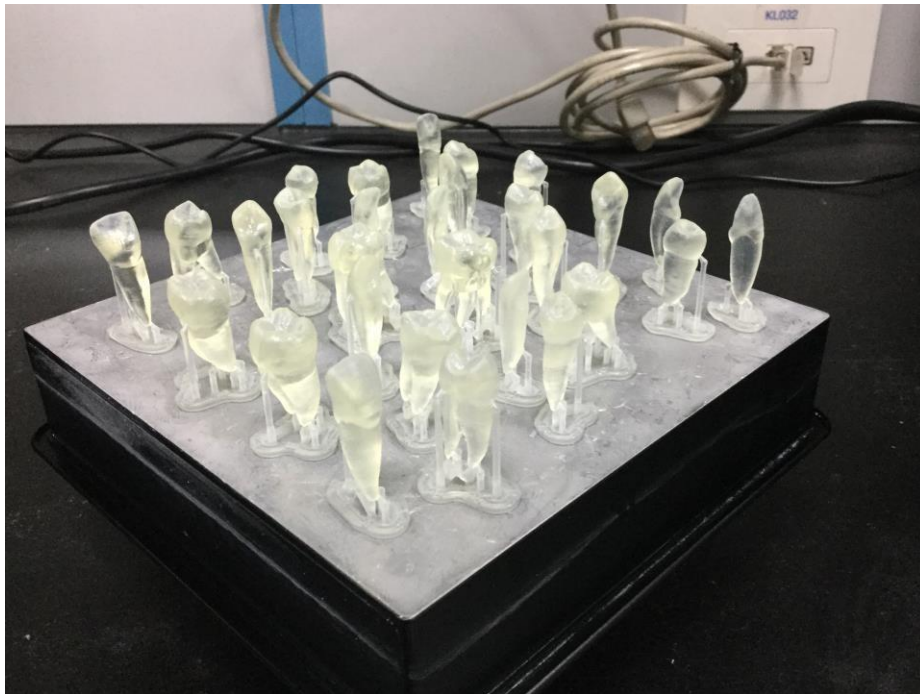


(e) FDM

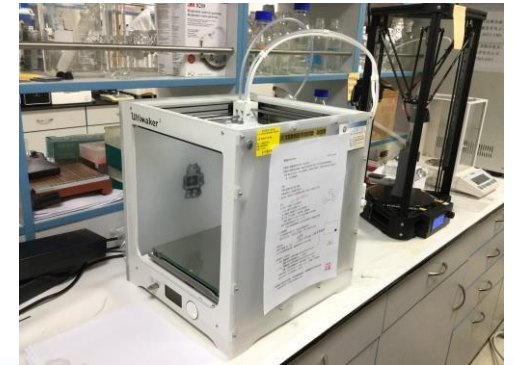
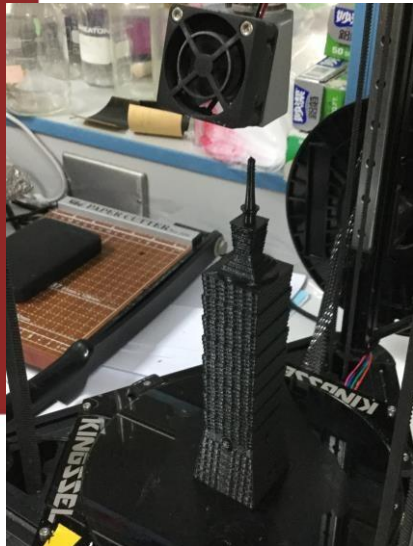
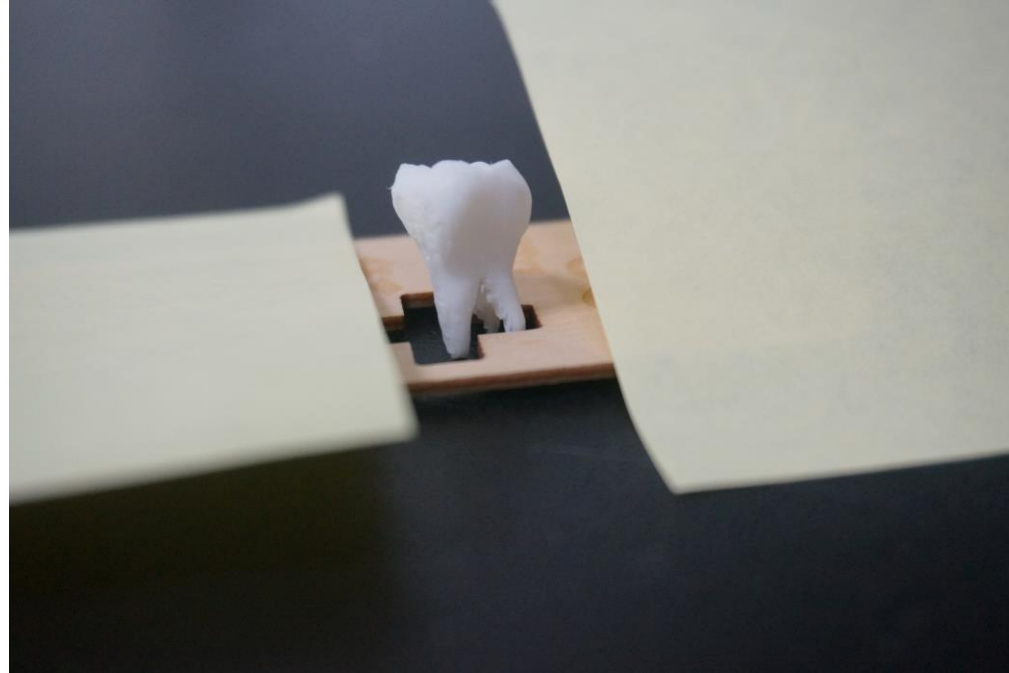


Fused deposition modeling (FDM)
(Polymer)

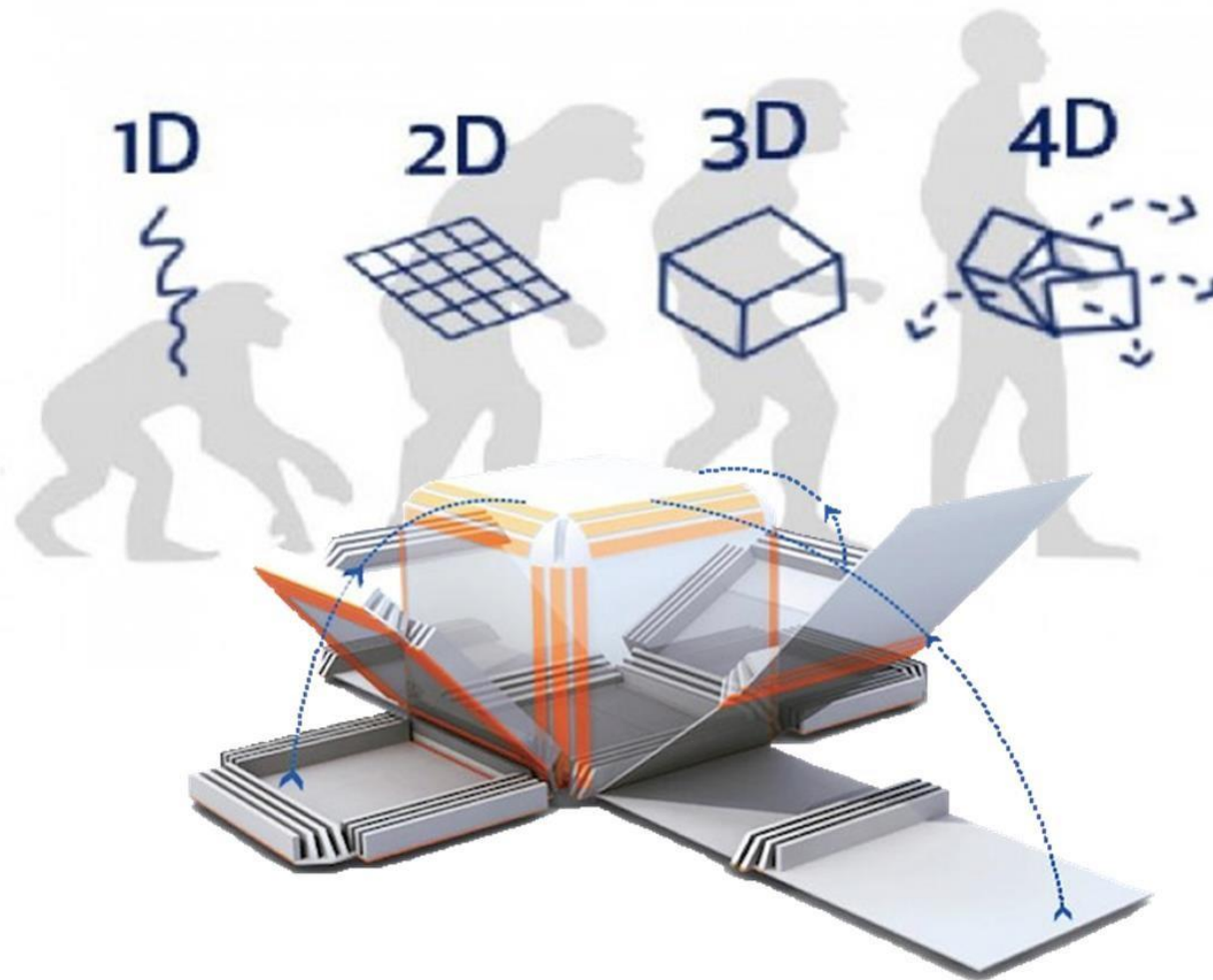
Stereo lithography apparatus (SLA)



Fused deposition modeling (FDM)



4D printing



4D printing (Tibbit, MIT, 2013)



3D printing

+

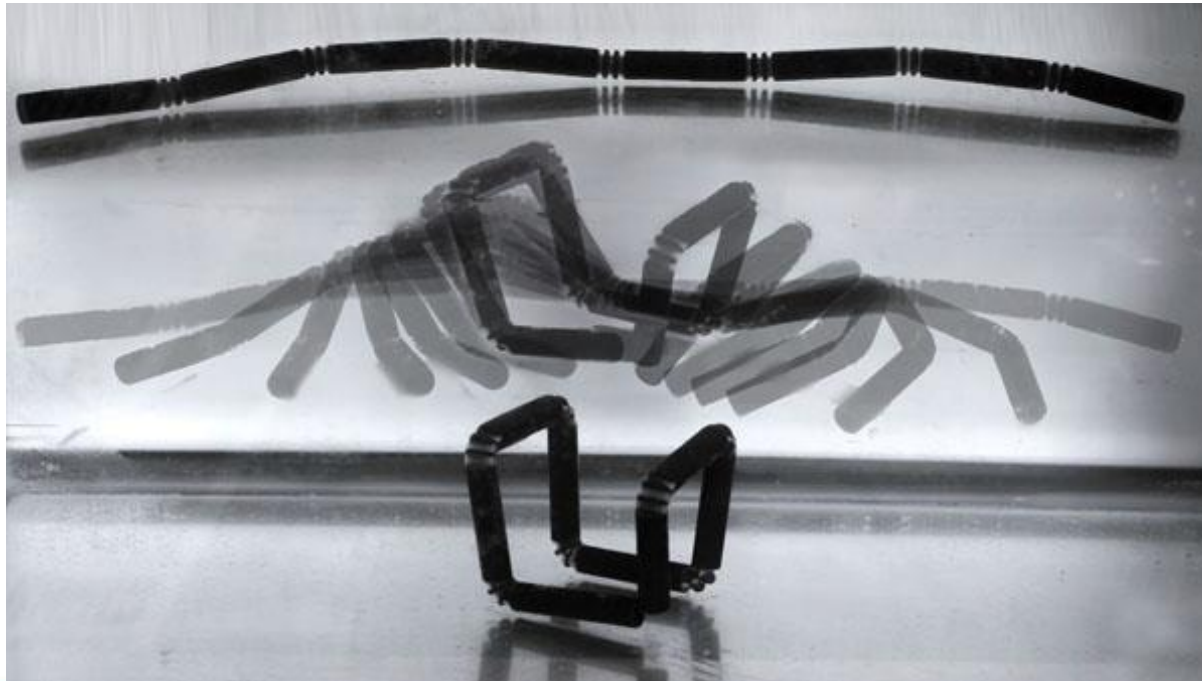
Shape memory
material

+

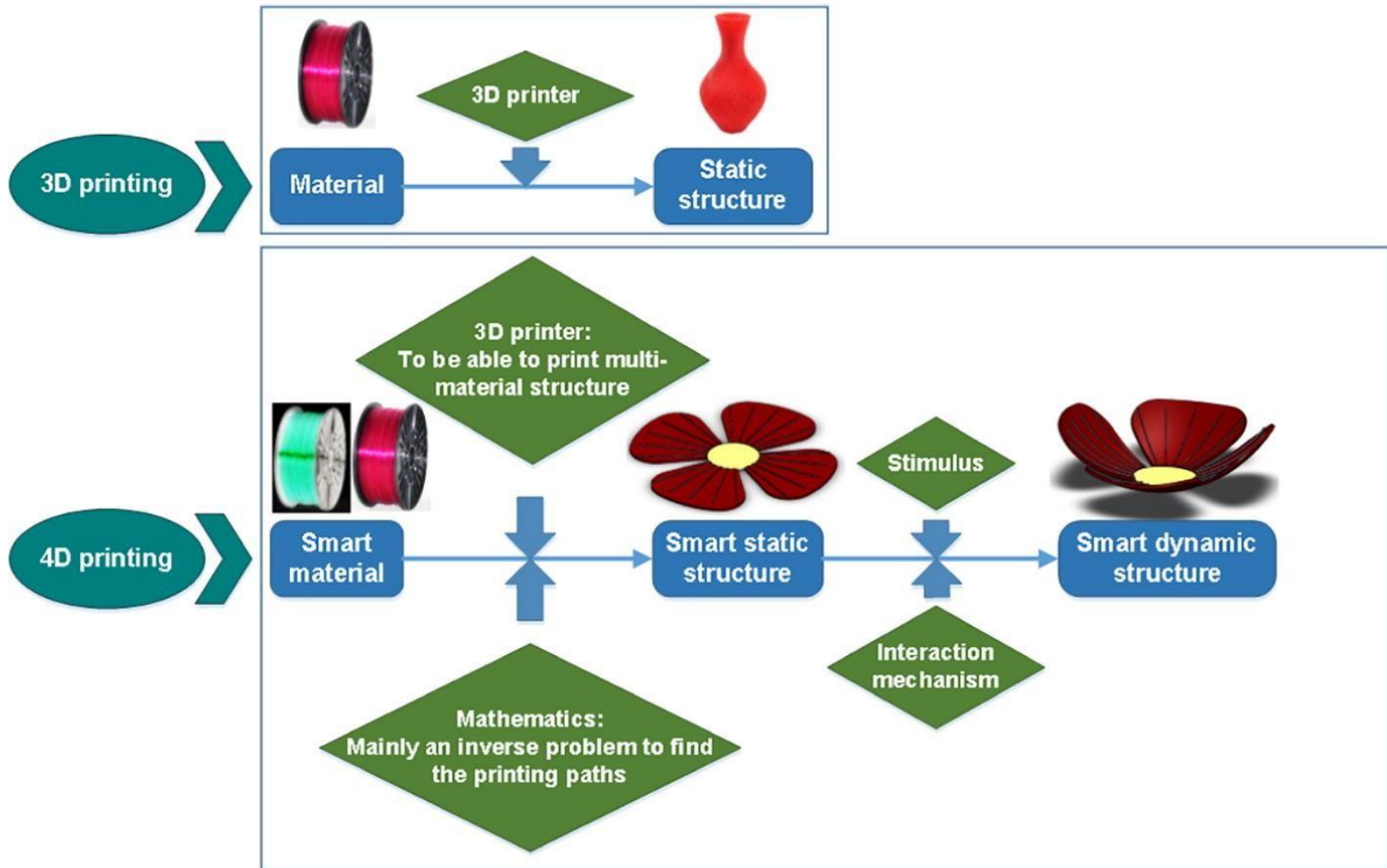
Time

=

4D printing



Comparison between 3D and 4D printing



Materials and methods



FDM , Kingsssel, Taiwan

Smallest dimension: 400 μm



3D printer

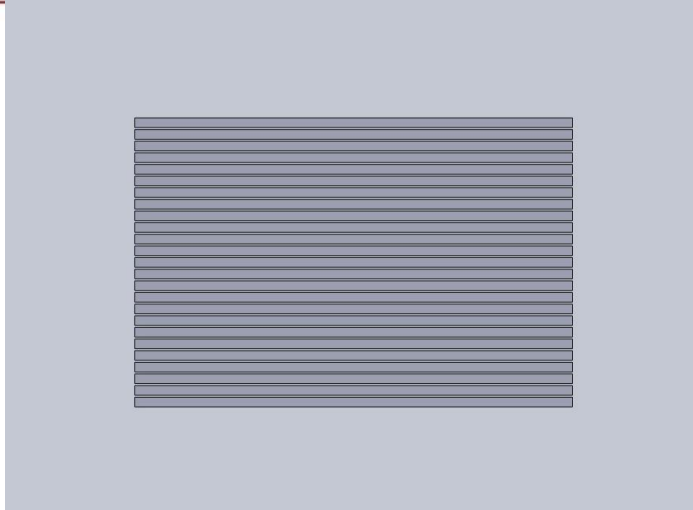
Stimulus (Temperature)



**Hot plate, Corning, USA,
Heating range: 0-500°C**

**Temperature: 145°C、 150°C、 180°C
Time: 0 -18 sec**

Shape memory composites (paper/PLA)



Rectangle (paper or bamboo) : 90mm×59.2mm×0.11mm $\alpha_{\text{paper}} = 0$

Strip (polylactic acid (PLA)): 90mm×1.6mm×0.4mm

Pitch for strip: 0.8mm

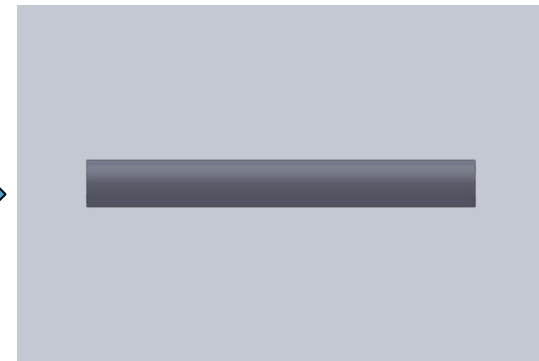
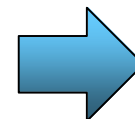
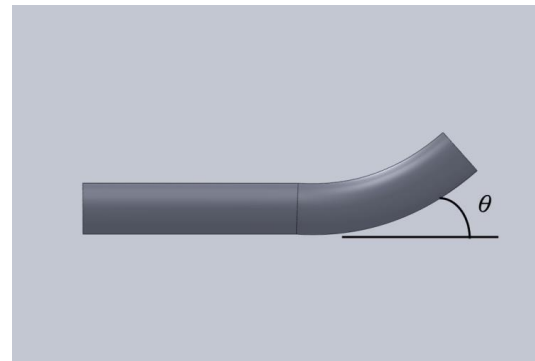
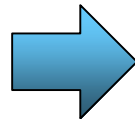
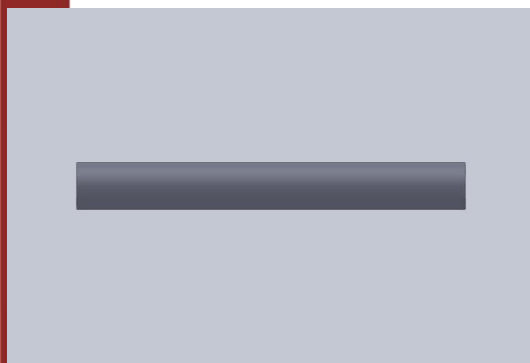
$$\alpha = 6 \cdot 10^{-5} / \text{K}$$

$$E = 3.5 \text{ GPa}$$

$$\rho = 127 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\nu = 0.33$$

Deformation & recovery



Original

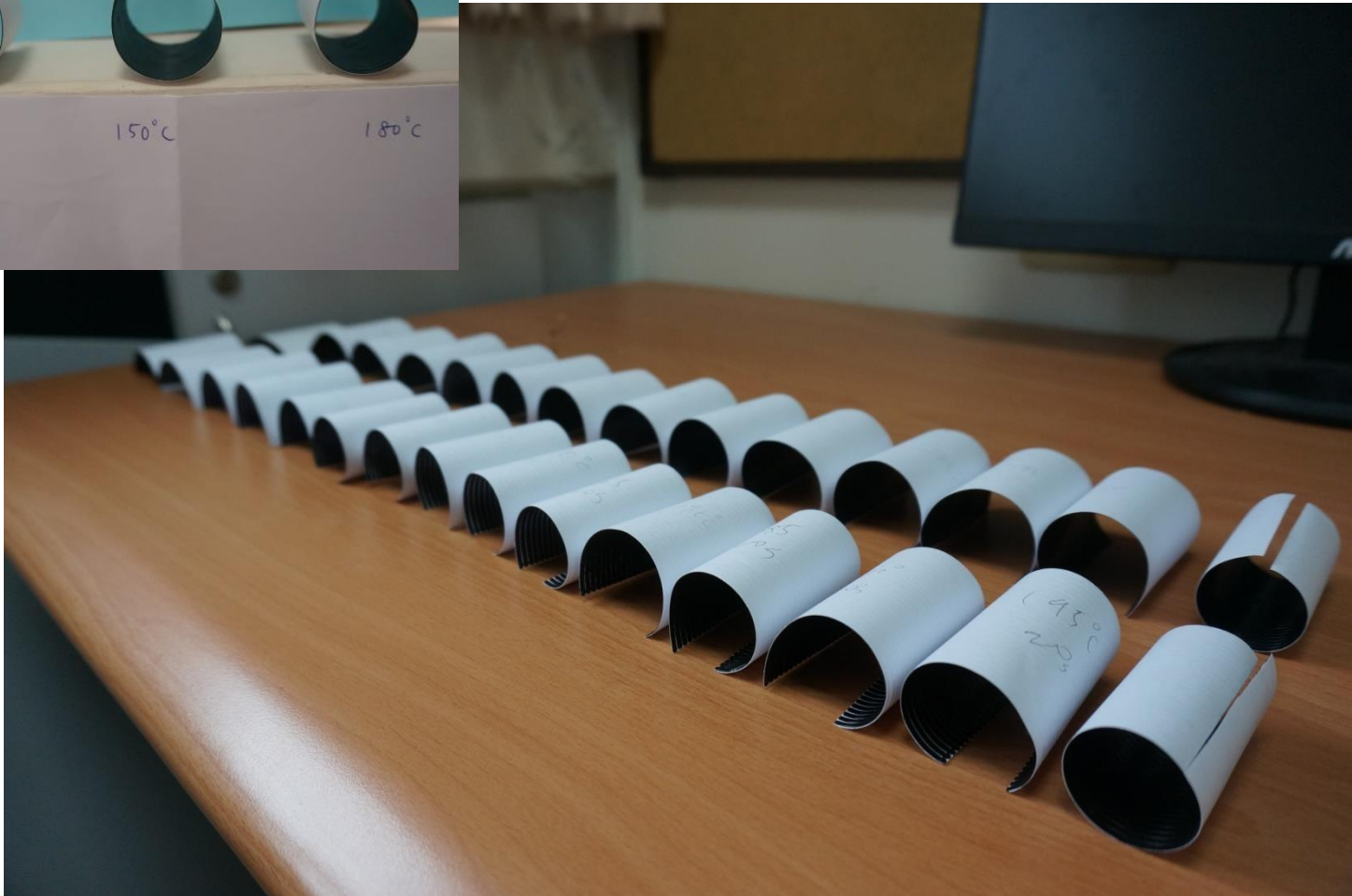
Deformation

Recovery

Maximum

Minimum

Different situations in experiment





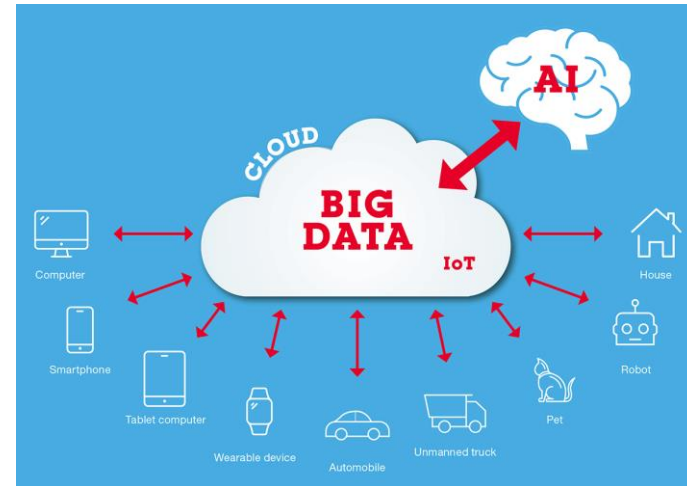
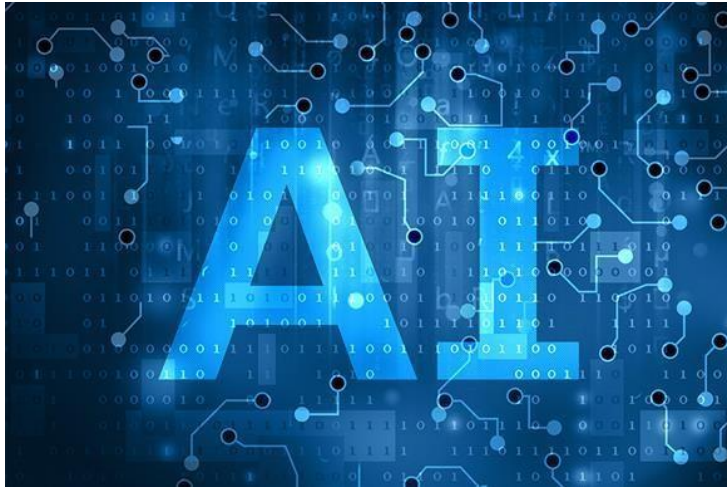
Traditional technique



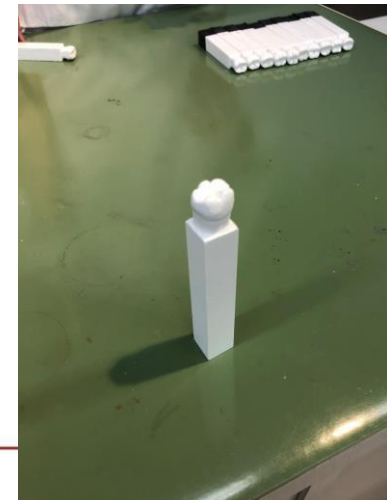
By hand, Experience, Training

—————→ **Good Morphology**

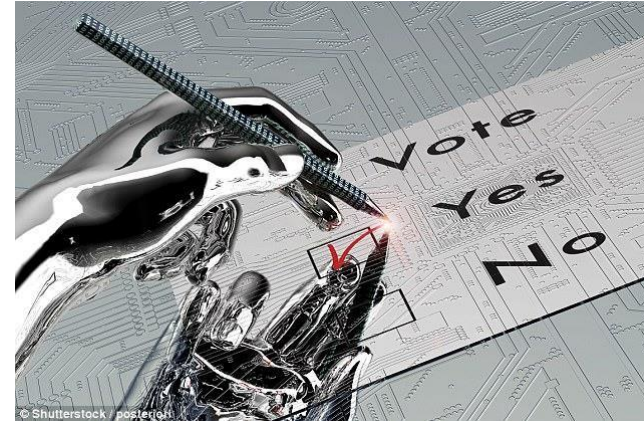
Artificial intelligence (AI)



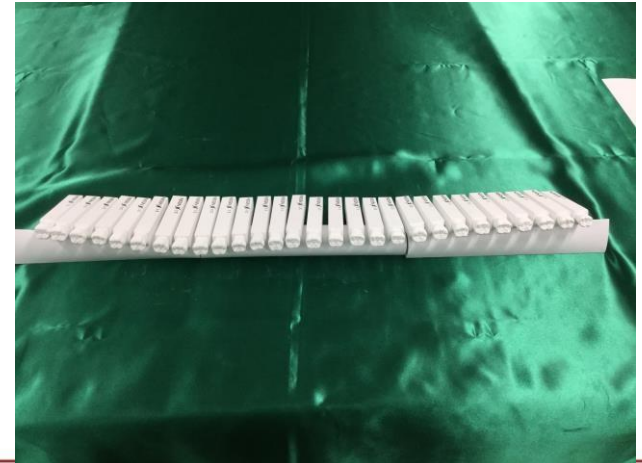
AI, Big Data, Cloud \longrightarrow Judgment \longrightarrow Well Morphology



Artificial intelligence (AI)



Deep Learning, AI Robot  **Excellent Morphology**



Conclusions



Tradition v.s. Technology

Hand v.s. Machine

Concept v.s. Innovation

- **Traditional dental technology should continue to be preserved, but the 21st century new era dental technology should also advance.**
 - **Manual technology continues to strengthen.**
 - **Digital oral engineering technology is a necessary for dental technicians.**
 - **In an era of change, the only constant is to change.**
-

Thank you for your
kind attention

Yung-Kang Shen

Photo by jerome@anyday.com.tw

