

The Role of Contact Mechanics on the Fretting Corrosion Performance of PEEK-Metal Taper Junctions

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Disclosures (Gilbert)

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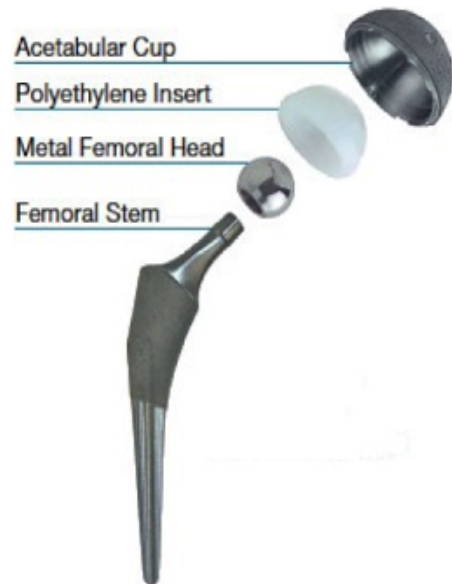
Introduction

Total joint replacement & modularity

- in situ degradation of metal alloys
- Mechanical factors + crevice geometries + biology = ???

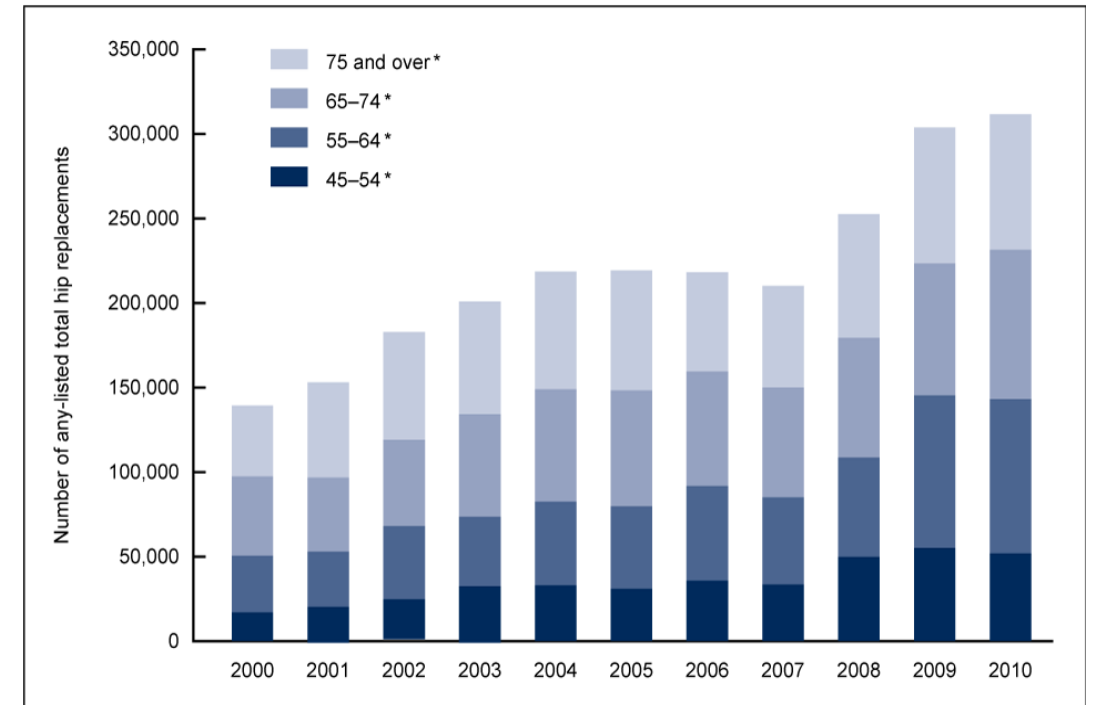
FDA medical device databases (as of 2013):

- >100 implant components 'substantially equivalent'¹
- 5 components recalled for material/design reasons²
- How does implant design affect performance?



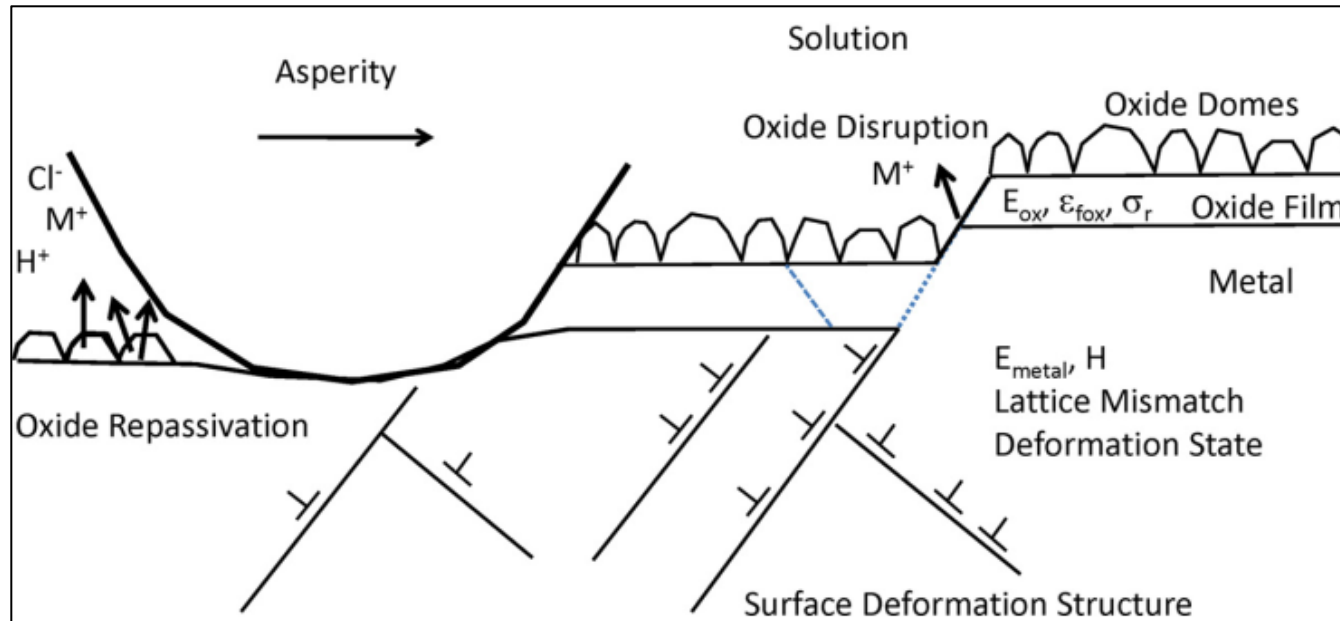
<http://friction.engr.wisc.edu/home/projects/wear-analysis-of-modular-hip-implants>

Figure 1. Number of total hip replacements among inpatients aged 45 and over, by age group and year: United States, 2000–2010



* Significant linear trend from 2000 through 2010 among all age groups and total number.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Hospital Discharge Survey, 2000–2010.

Fretting Corrosion



Gilbert et al. (2015)



<http://danieli.wikidot.com/2-failure-mechanisms-in-total-joint-and-dental-implants>

→ Surface damage is mainly dictated by **contact mechanics, friction & surrounding electrochemical environment**

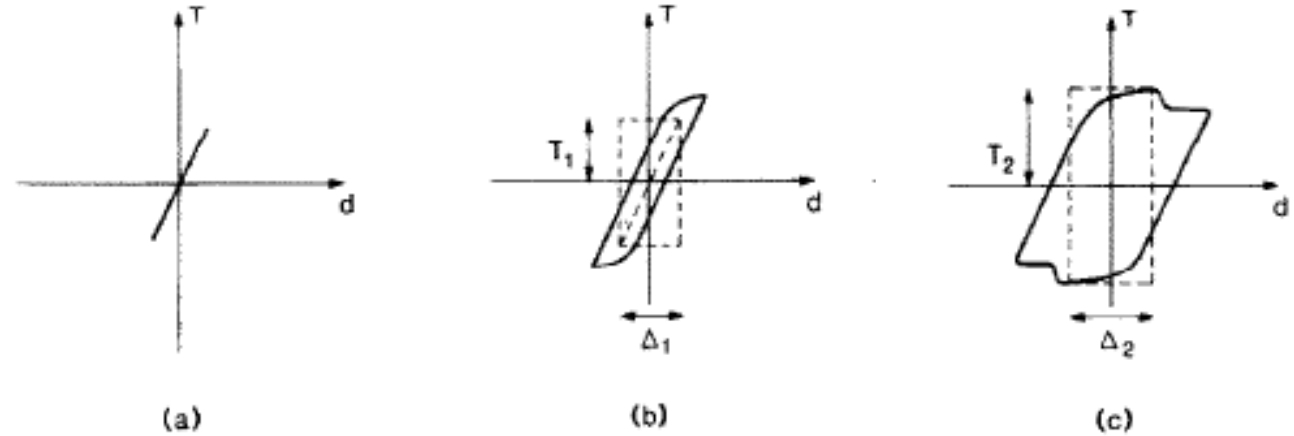
Fretting & Contact Conditions

3 fretting regimes:

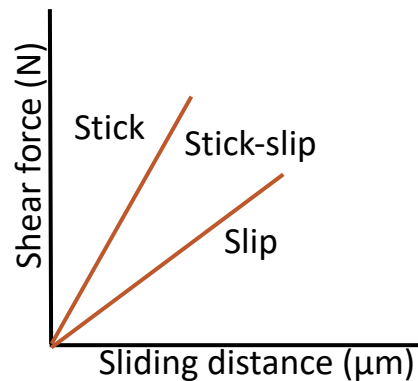
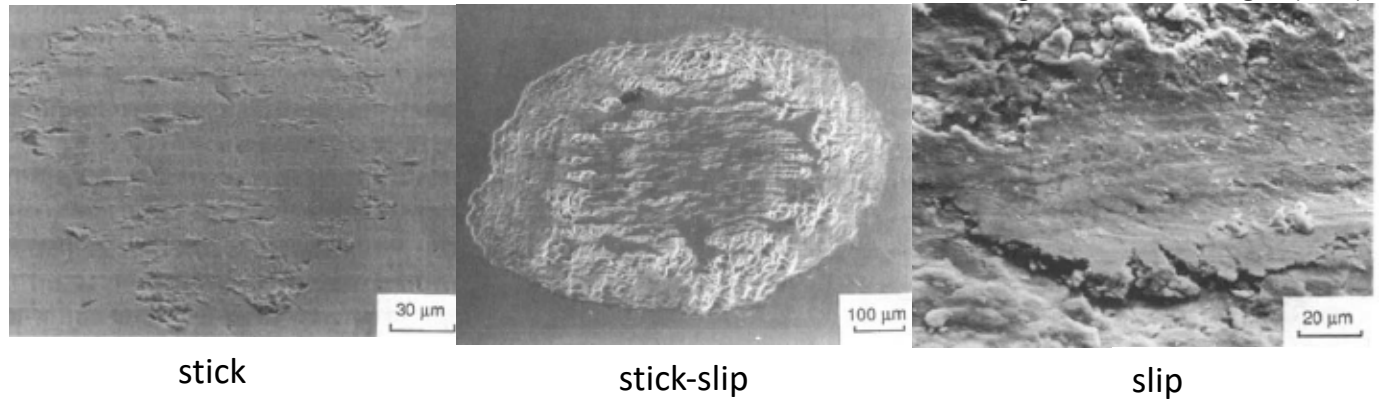
- Stick: minimal surface damage
- Stick-slip: some wear, fatigue
- Slip: severe surface damage

Contact conditions depend on:

- Normal/tangential forces
- Displacement
- Frequency
- Environment
- Geometry³
- Material/Lubrication³



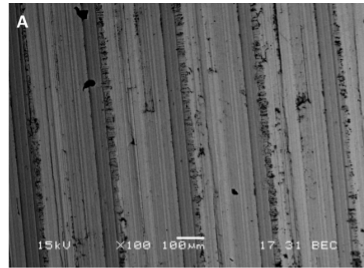
Vingsbo, O., & Söderberg, S. (1988).



3. Jauch, S. Y., Huber, G., Haschke, H., Sellenschloh, K., & Morlock, M. M. (2014). Design parameters and the material coupling are decisive for the micromotion magnitude at the stem–neck interface of bi-modular hip implants. *Medical engineering & physics*, 36(3), 300-307.

Motivation: Taper Compliance/Stiffness

Stiffness is directly involved in seating mechanics⁴

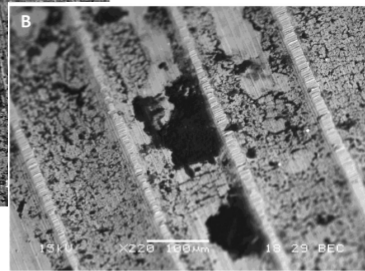
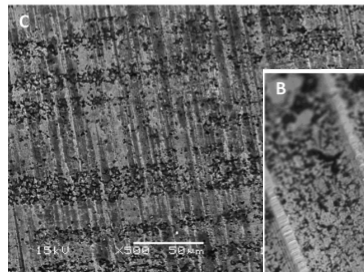
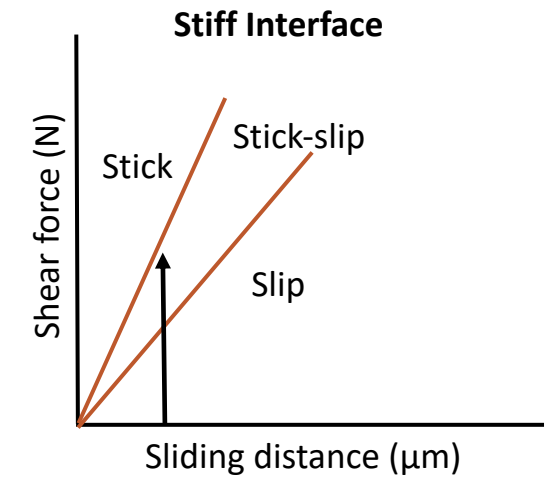


Fretting Motion



Unmodified Surface

Orange = bulk metal
Grey = surface oxide



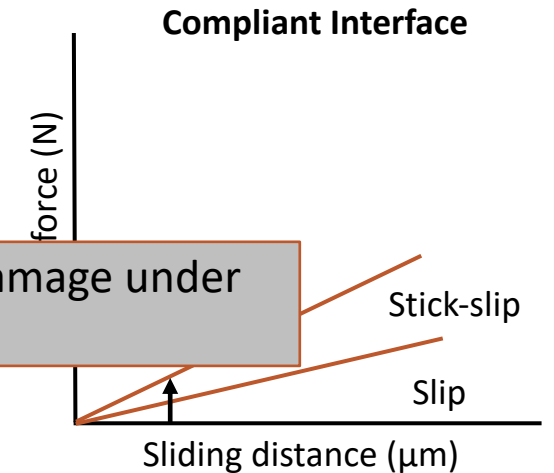
Gilbert et al. (2015).



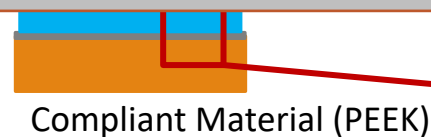
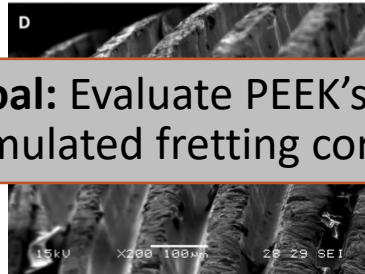
Fretting Motion



Compliant Pillars



Goal: Evaluate PEEK's ability to alter contact mechanics and minimize surface damage under simulated fretting corrosion conditions

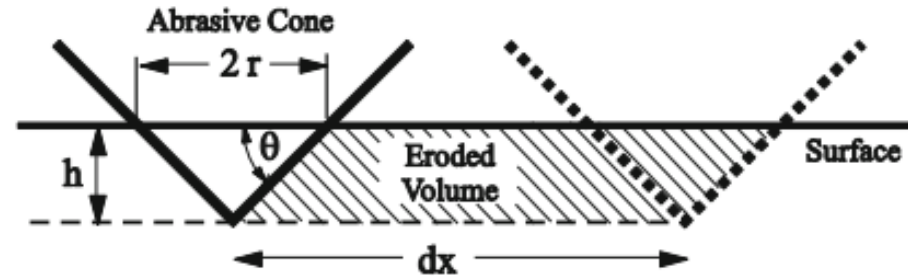
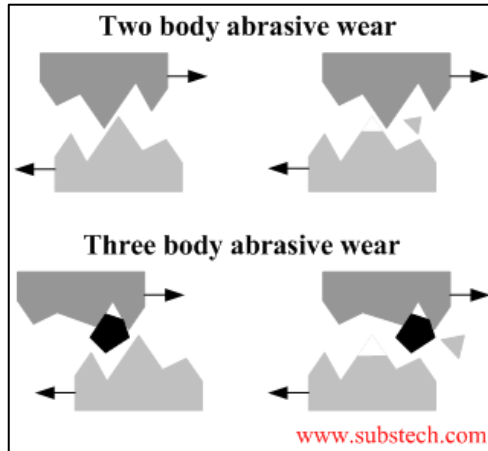


Compliant Material (PEEK)

4. Ouellette, E. S., Shenoy, A. A., & Gilbert, J. L. (2018). The seating mechanics of head-neck modular tapers in vitro: Load-displacement measurements, moisture, and rate effects. *Journal of Orthopaedic Research*, 36(4), 1164-1172.

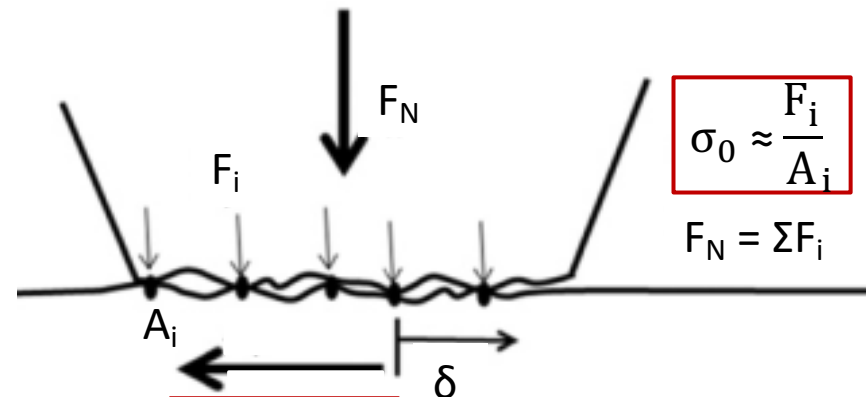
Counterface Hardness & Oxide Film Disruption

Current research on hardness & wear performance under fretting corrosion conditions is conflicting
 Low-hardness materials may play role in preventing fretting corrosion damage^{5,6}



$$V = \frac{k_{abr} F_N x}{\sigma_0}$$

Assuming elastic-perfectly plastic material,
 pressure in each asperity is $\approx \sigma_0$



$$\sigma_0 \approx \frac{F_i}{A_i}$$

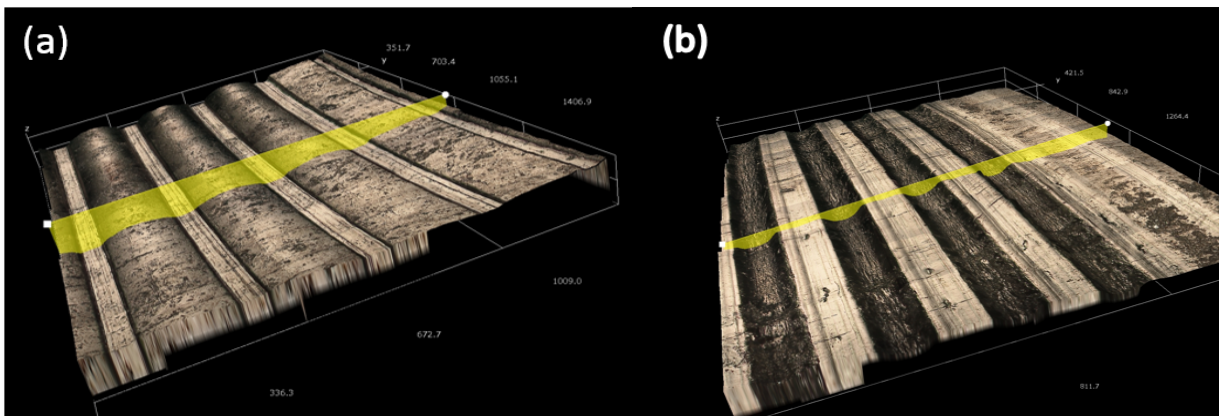
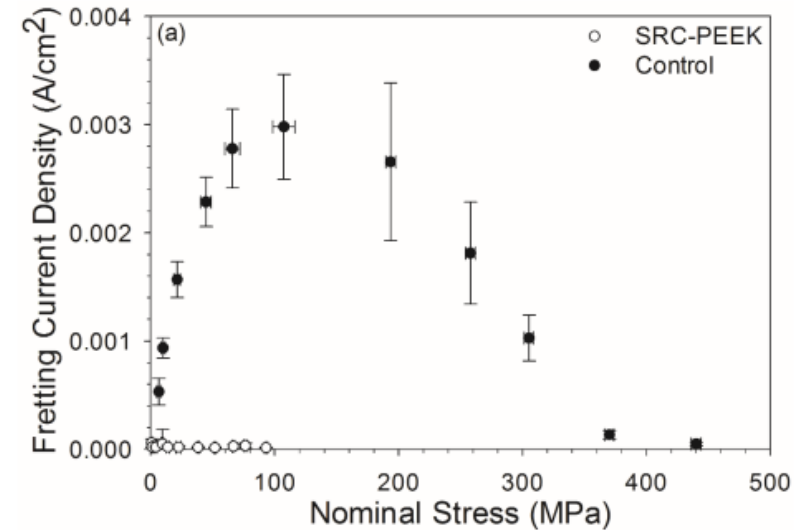
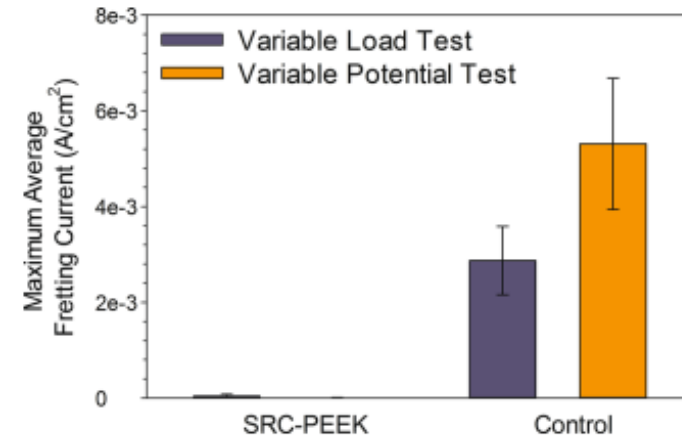
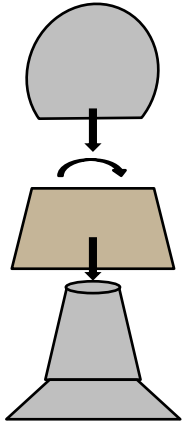
$$F_N = \sum F_i$$

$$F_s = \mu F_N = \frac{\tau_c}{\sigma_0} F_N$$

5. Swaminathan, V., & Gilbert, J. L. (2012). Fretting corrosion of CoCrMo and Ti6Al4V interfaces. *Biomaterials*, 33(11), 2414-2427.
 6. Ouellette, E. S., & Gilbert, J. L. (2016). Properties and corrosion performance of self-reinforced composite PEEK for proposed use as a modular taper gasket. *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, 474(11), 2414-2427.

SRC-PEEK Gaskets

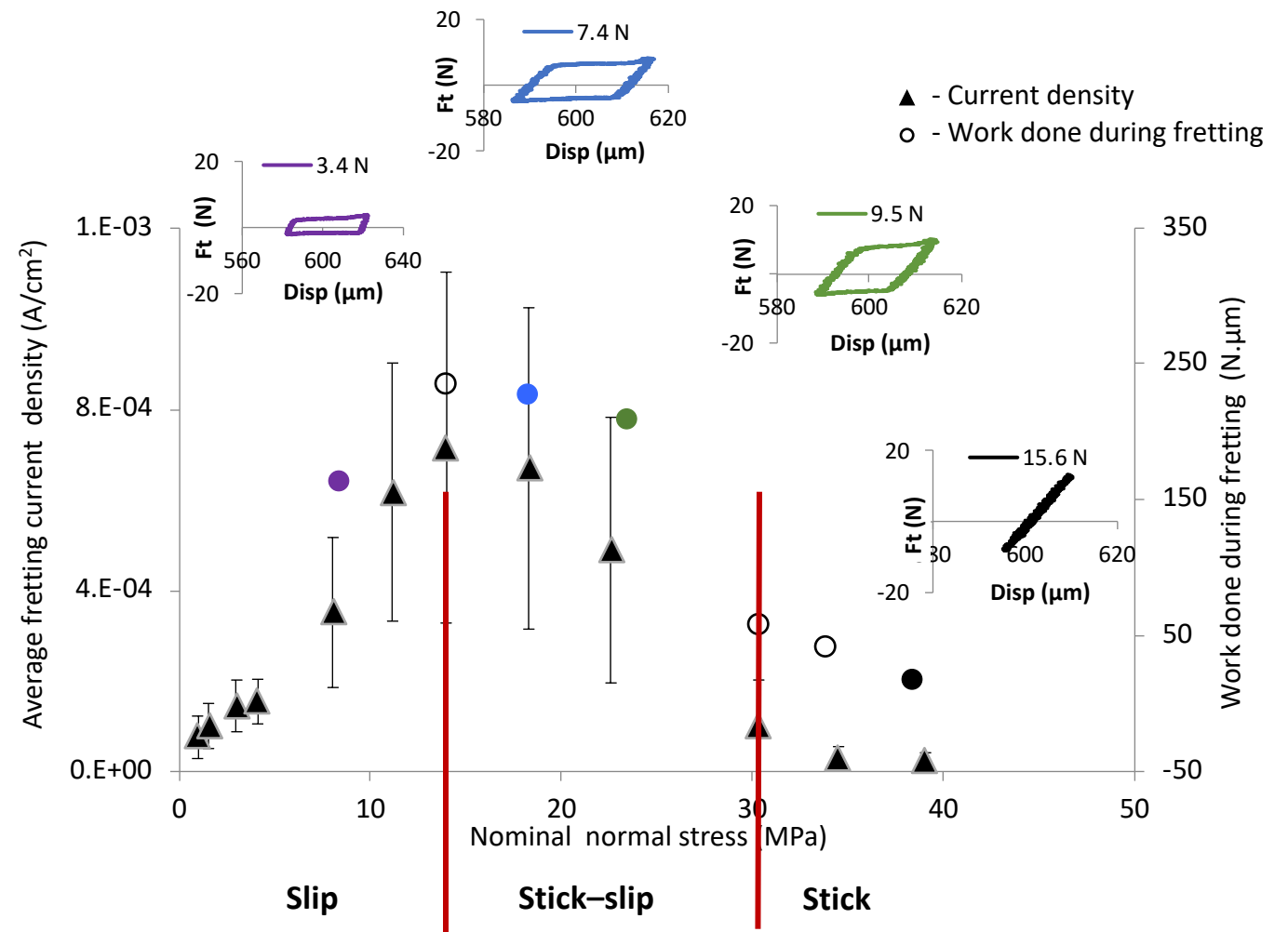
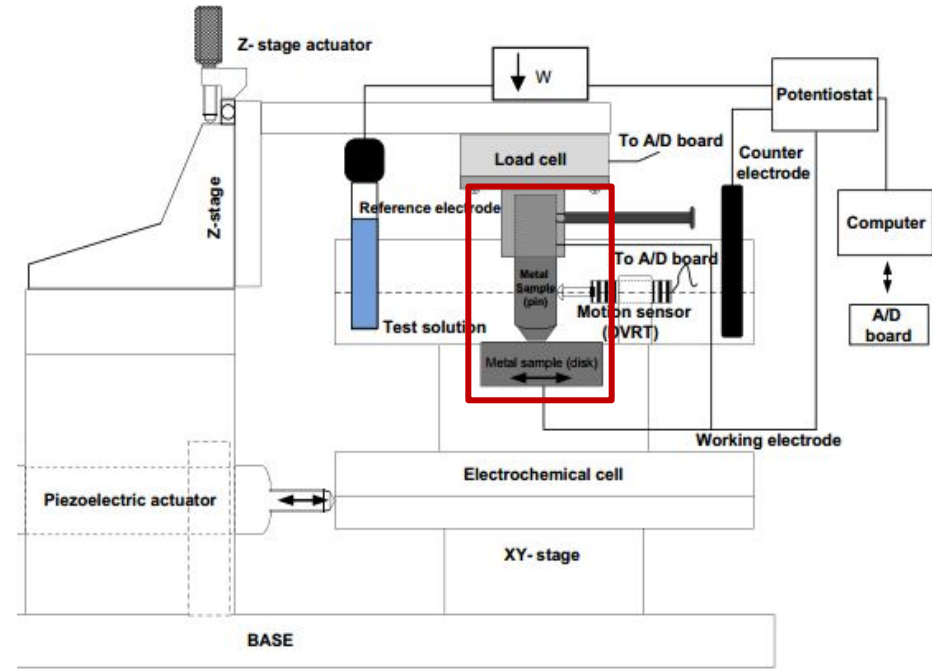
Ouellette & Gilbert (2016): Properties and corrosion performance of self-reinforced composite PEEK for proposed use as a modular taper gasket ⁶



Ouellette (2016).

6. Ouellette, E. S., & Gilbert, J. L. (2016). Properties and corrosion performance of self-reinforced composite PEEK for proposed use as a modular taper gasket. *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*[®], 474(11), 2414-2427.

Approach: Pin on disk



Approach: Pin on Disk

Sample set:

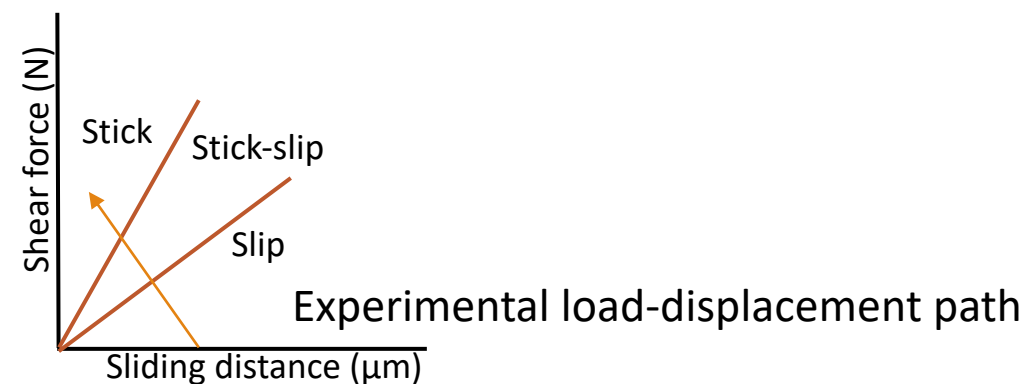
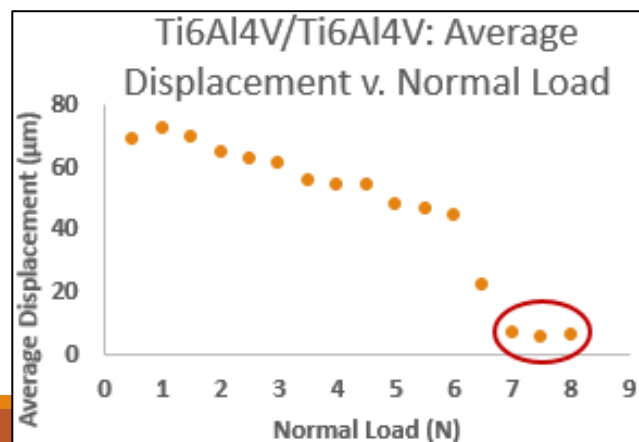
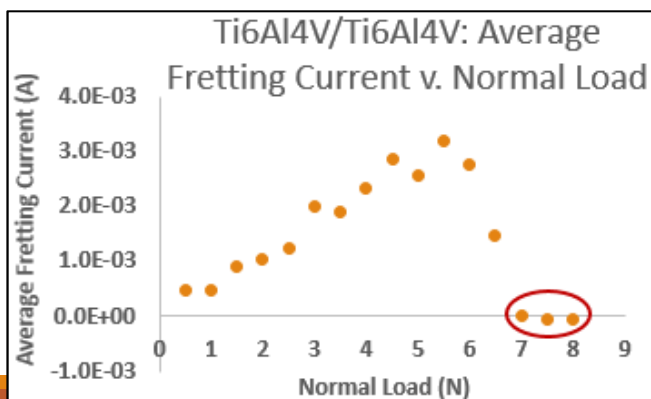
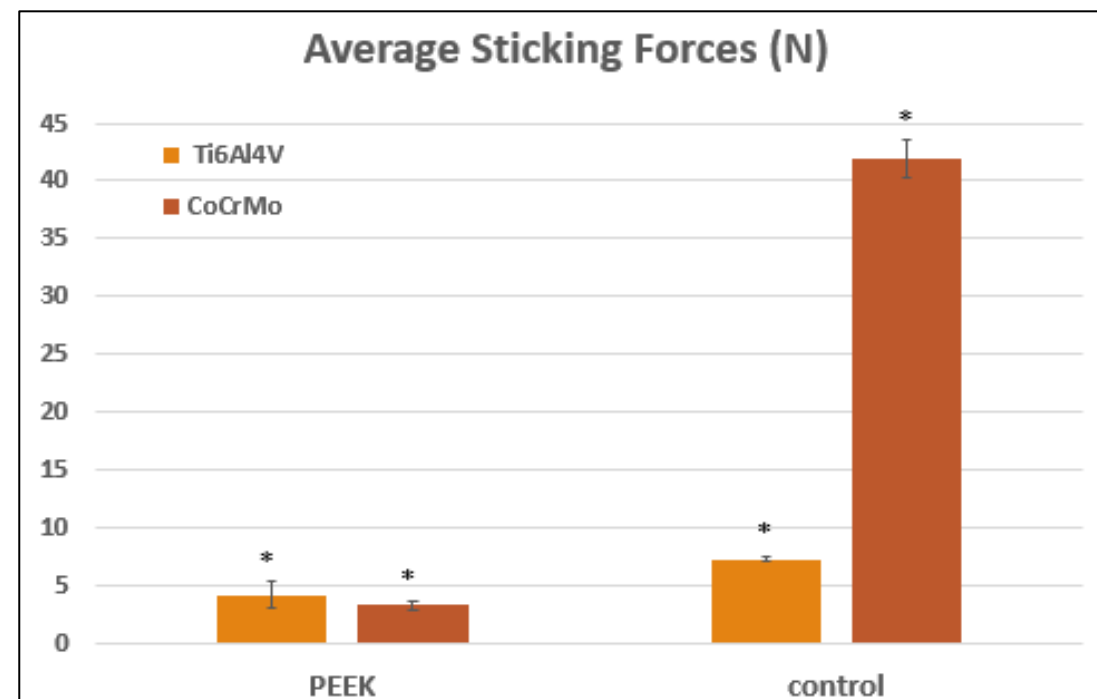
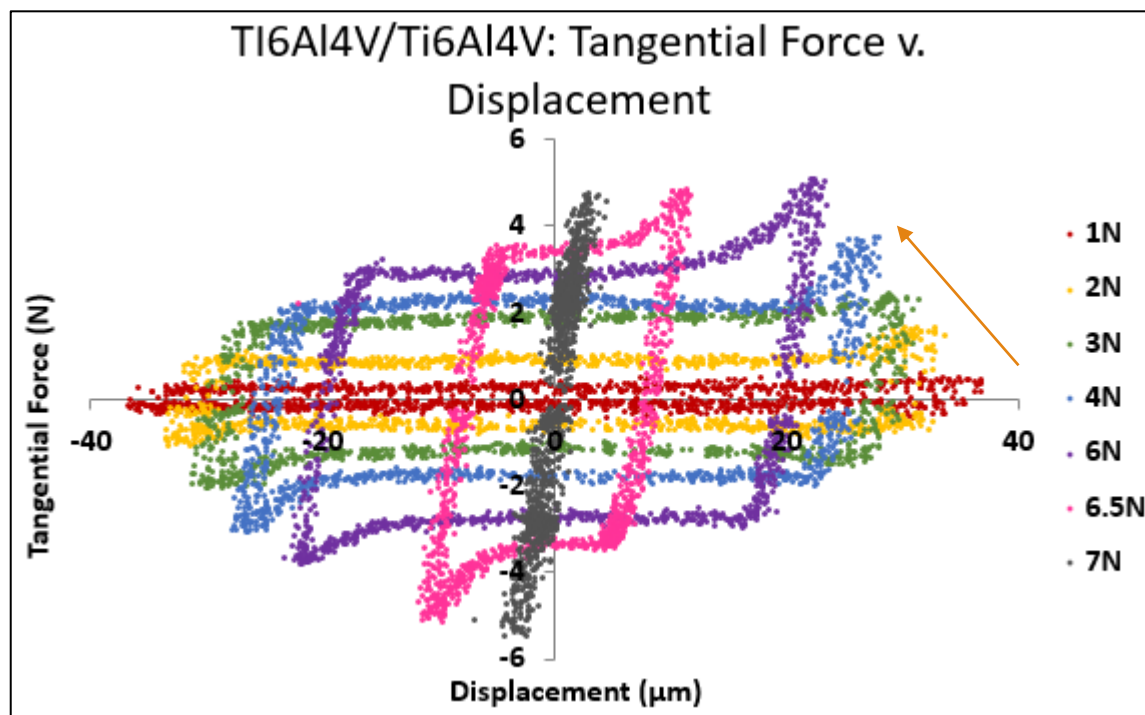
4 alloy pin/disk combinations (n = 3)

- a. PEEK (Vicatex 381G)/ Ti6Al4V
- b. PEEK (Vicatex 381G) / CoCrMo
- c. Ti6Al4V / Ti6Al4V (control)
- d. CoCrMo / CoCrMo (control)

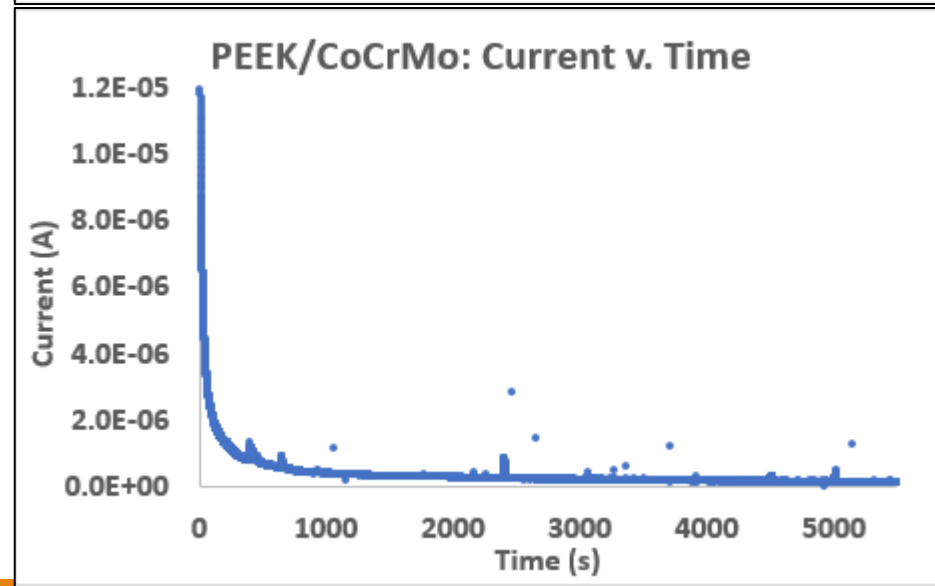
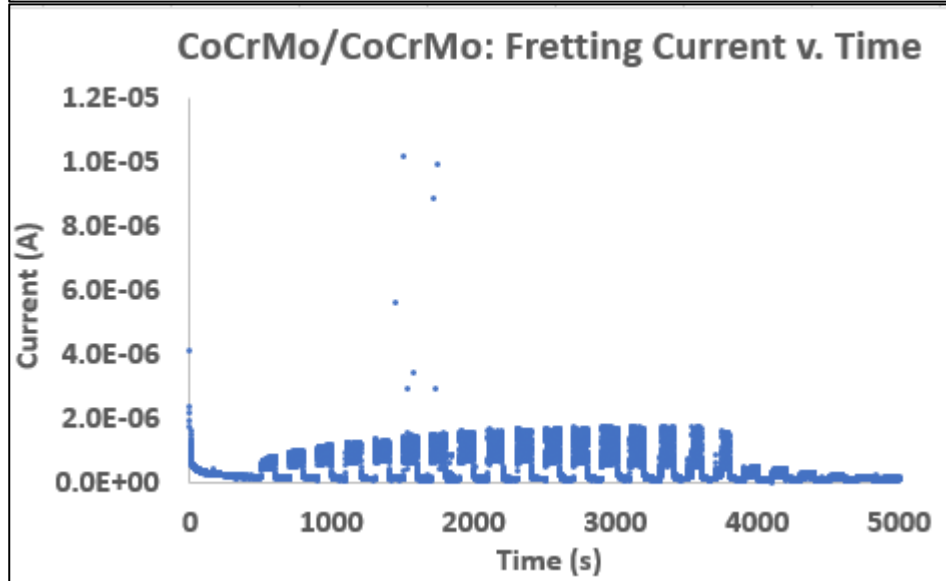
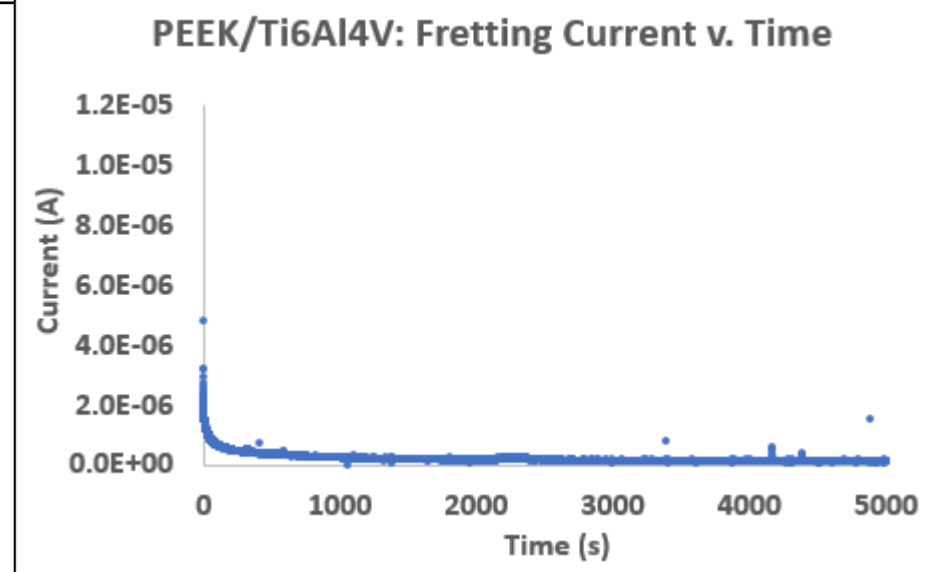
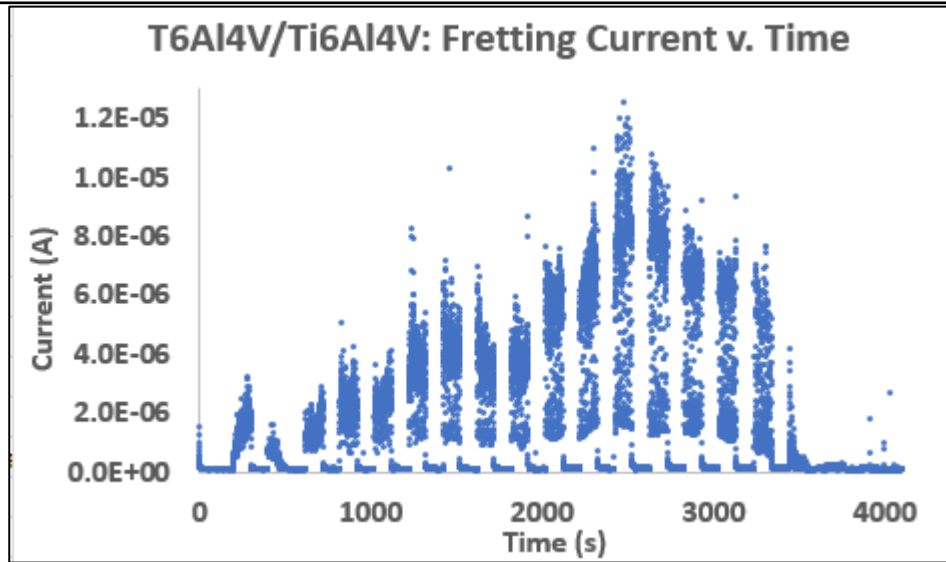
Procedure:

1. Load-variable, potentiostatic pin-on-disk test
 - 0-50 N, 100 sec fretting per load, 100 sec recovery
 - 100 μm displacement, 1 Hz
2. Data collection:
 - mechanical (force, displacement, COF)
 - electrochemical (current)
3. Results (averages):
 - fretted contact area
 - current/current density
 - sticking force
 - fretting loops
 - pin, system k
 - contact stresses
 - work done per fretting cycle

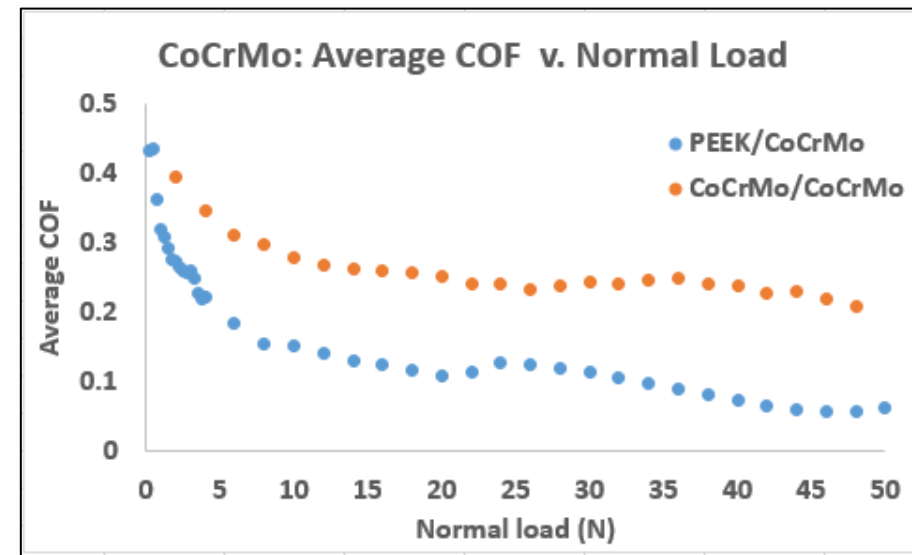
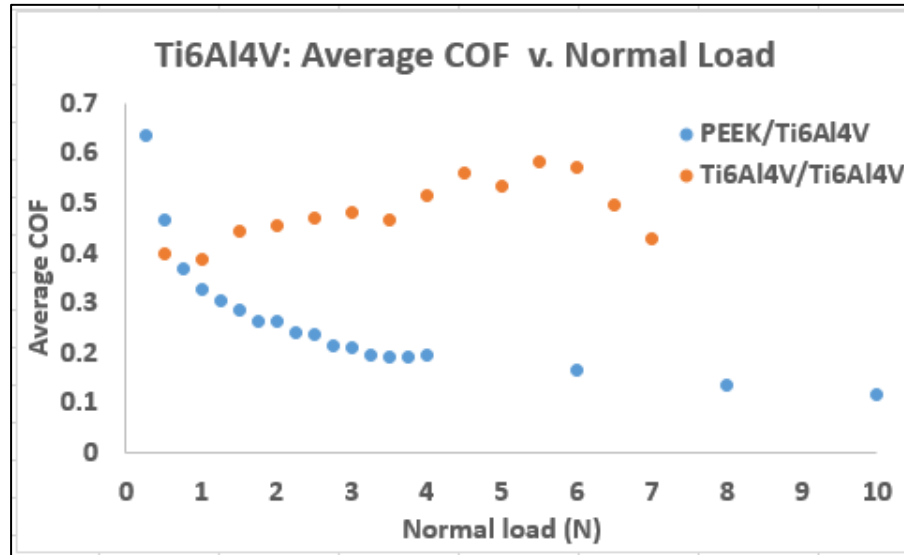
Results: Sticking Conditions



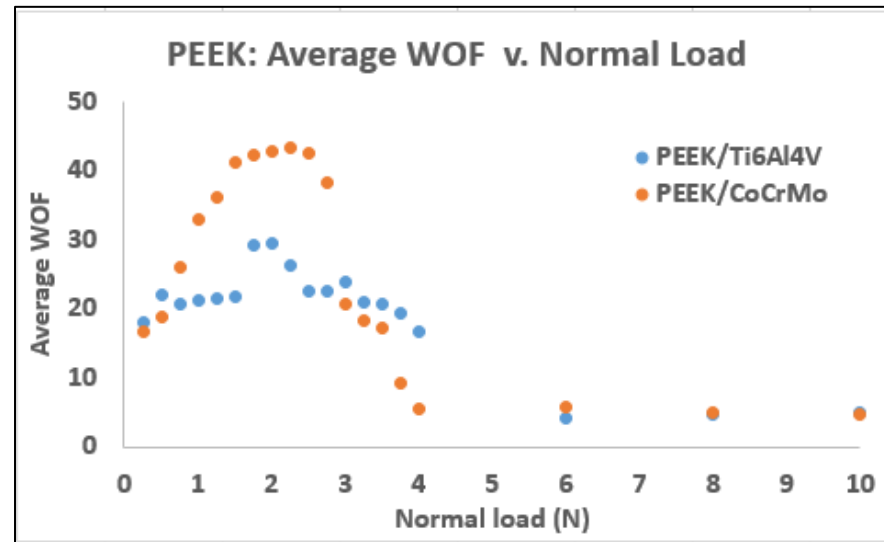
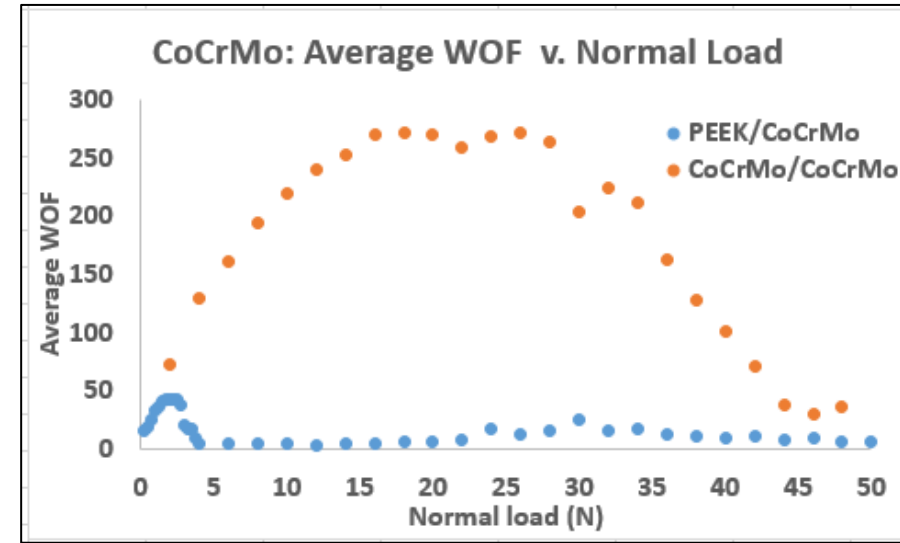
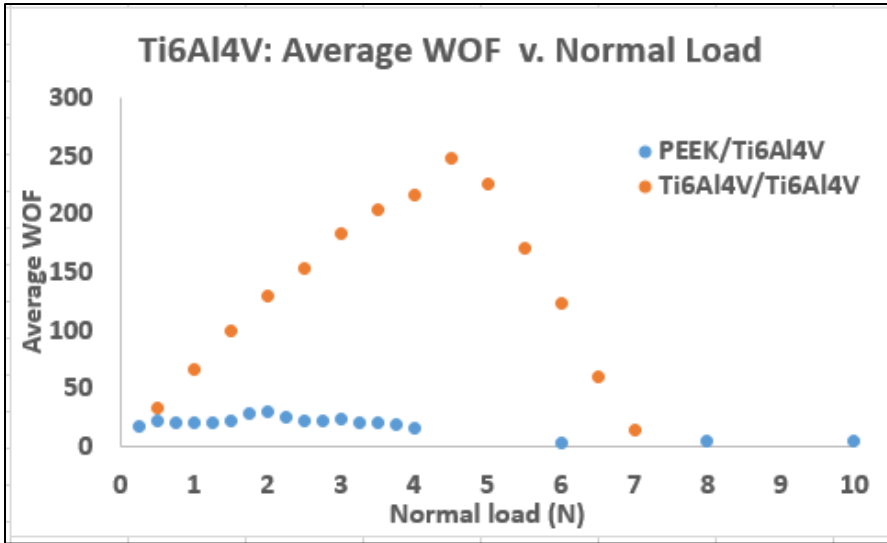
Results: Surface Damage



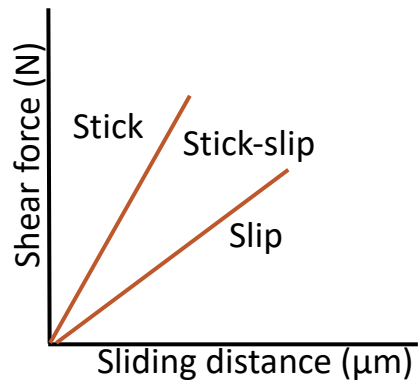
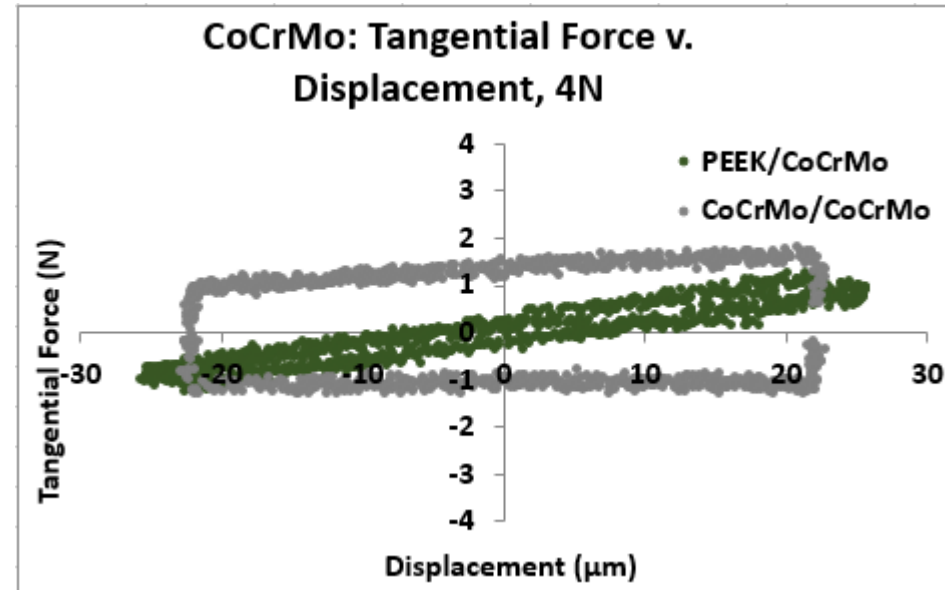
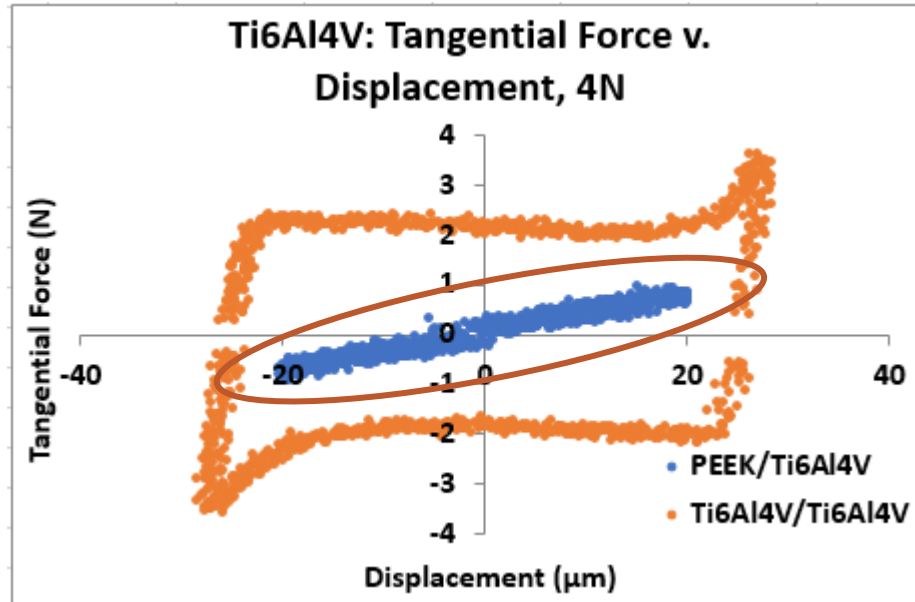
Results: Coefficient of Friction



Results: Work of Fretting



Results: System Compliance



Conclusions

1. PEEK couples cause significantly lower sticking forces under typical fretting corrosion conditions
 - PEEK dominates behavior regardless of alloy
2. Decreased sticking forces do cause less surface damage via lower fretting currents
3. PEEK caused minimal alloy surface damage even under full slip conditions
 - Likely due to its compliance, hardness, COF, high-performance properties

Acknowledgements

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Hansjörg Wyss

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