

# [FAT2] Skin Layer Model

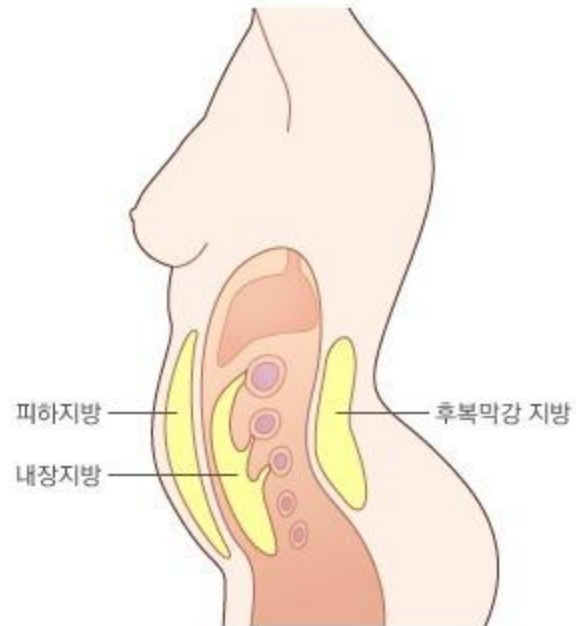
2017-11-28, 김동호



# 복부 지방

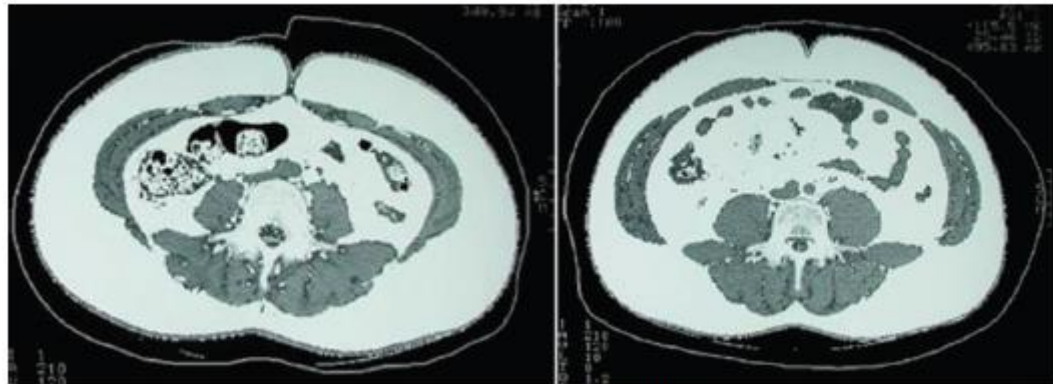
복부는 피하지방, 내장지방으로 구분됨.

비침습적인 광조사 방식으로는 내장지방에 영향을 주기는 어려움.  
그러나 피하지방에 대해서는 효과를 기대할 수 있음.



복부비만의 양상은, 피하지방 비만과 내장지방 비만으로 종류가 달라짐.

그림3. CT로 측정한 지방 분포에 따른 비만 분류



a. 피하지방 비만

b. 내장지방 비만



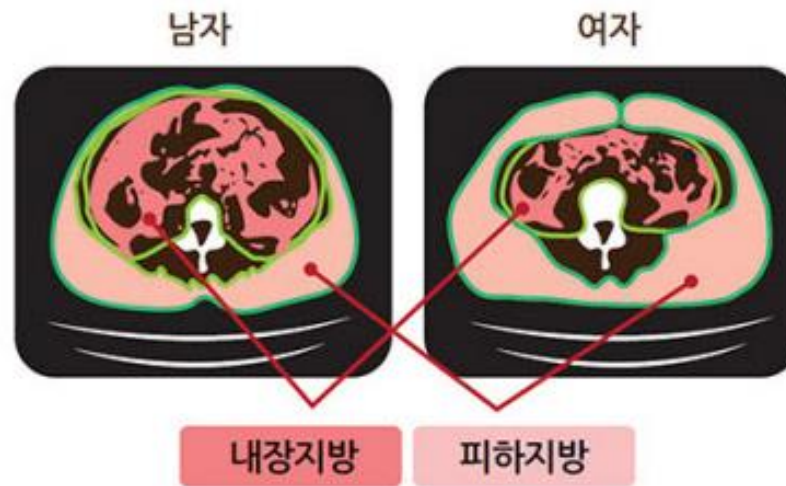
나이가 많을수록 내장지방 비만 비율이 높아지고  
20대에는 대부분 피하지방 비만 비율이 높음.

즉 우리 제품은 **젊은** 비만 환자에게 더 적합함.

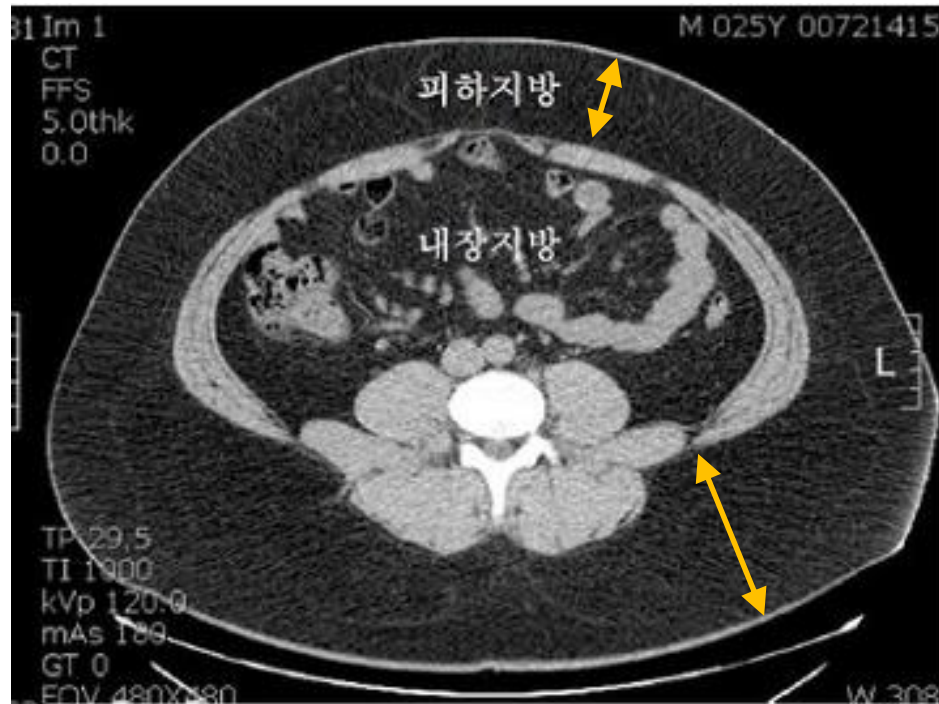


남성은 내장지방 비만,  
여성은 피하지방 비만 양상.

즉 우리 제품은 **여성**에게 더 적합함.



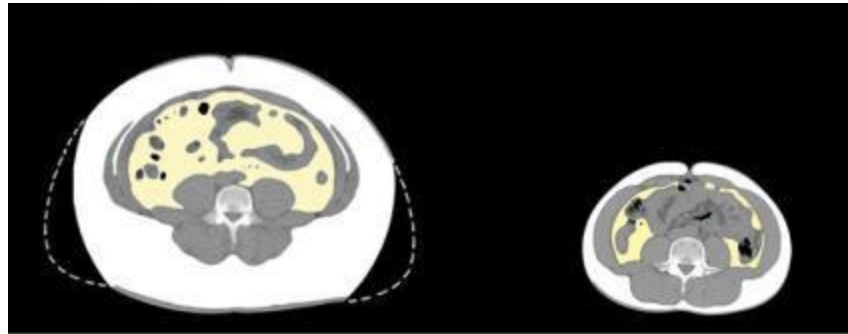
피하지방의 두께는 비만정도에 따라 매우 두꺼워질 수 있음.



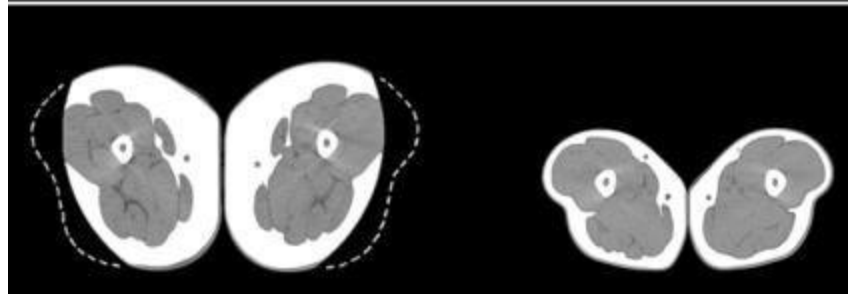
복부 정면보다 등쪽의 피하지방이 더 두꺼운 형태

## 비만치료 전후 형태 변화

복부



허벅지



치료전

치료후



# 안면 지방

안면부는 진피층도 얇은 편이고, 피하지방층도 얇게 형성됨.

	표피 (mm)	진피 (mm)	피하지방층 (mm)	전체 (mm)
턱	0.149	1.375	1.020	2.544
이마	0.202	0.969	1.210	2.381
윗입술	0.156	1.061	0.931	2.148
아랫입술	0.113	0.973	0.829	1.915
코끝	0.111	0.918	0.735	1.764
목	0.115	0.138	0.544	1.697
뺨	0.141	0.909	0.459	1.509
미간	0.144	0.324	0.223	0.691
눈꺼풀	0.130	0.215	0.248	0.593

# 인체 발열

## [met; metabolic rate]

\* 쾌적한 상태에서 의자에 앉아 안정을 취하고 있을 때의 인체 활동량(Activity)에서의 열발산량

\* 1 [met] = 58.2 [W/m<sup>2</sup>]

표 3-1 활동정도에 따른 열발산량

활 동 정 도	열 발 산 량 (단위 : met)
휴식 : 취침	0.7
조용히 앉아서 휴식하는 상태	1.0
가만히 서있는 상태	1.2
보행 : 천천히 걷기 (3.2 km/h)	2.0
빠르게 걷기 (6.4 km/h)	3.8
가사 : 청소	2.0~3.4
식사준비	1.6~2.0
세탁 및 다림질	2.0~3.6
사무 : 타이핑	1.2~1.4
계도	1.1~1.3
일반사무	1.1~1.3
작업 : 가벼운 작업(공장)	2.0~2.4
힘든작업(공장)	3.5~4.5
강의	1.6
중장비운전	3.2
취미 : 댄스	2.4~4.4
테니스	3.6~4.6
골프	1.4~2.6

## [clo]

\* 의복의 단열성 지표

\* 기온 21[C], 상대습도 50%, 기류속도 0.5[m/s] 이하의 실내에서, 인체활동량 1[met]일 때, 피부 표면에서 의복 표면까지의 열저항값

\* 1 [clo] = 155 [m<sup>2</sup>.K/W]

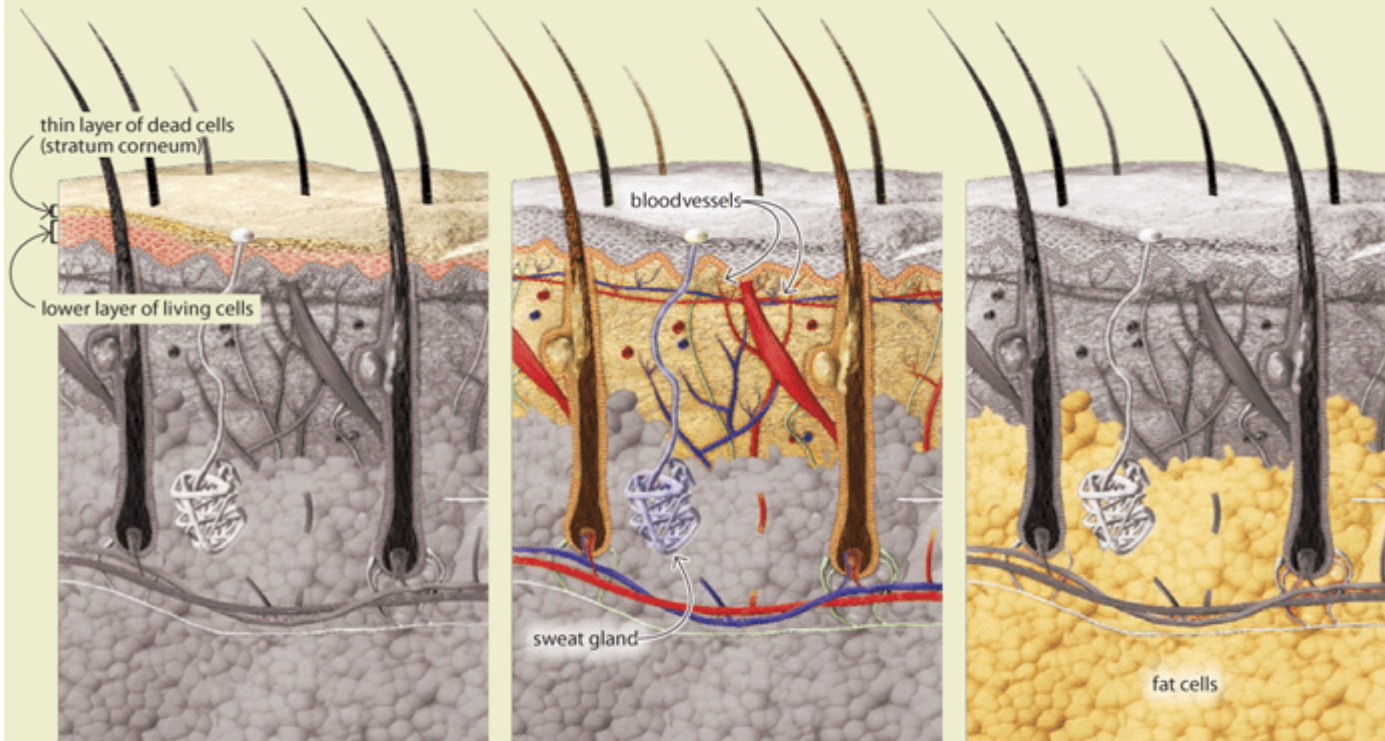
표 3-2 의복의 단열값 (clo)

남 자 용		여 자 용	
의 복 종 류	clo	의 복 종 류	clo
짧은 소매셔츠(얇은것)	0.14	얇은 블라우스	0.20
긴 소매셔츠(얇은것)	0.22	두꺼운 블라우스	0.29
짧은 소매셔츠(두꺼운것)	0.25	얇은 치마	0.10
긴 소매셔츠(두꺼운것)	0.29	두꺼운 치마	0.22
셔츠에 내타미류 면 것은 5% 가산함!		얇은 바지	0.20
얇은 조끼	0.15	두꺼운 바지	0.44
두꺼운 조끼	0.29	얇은 섀터	0.17
얇은 바지	0.26	두꺼운 섀터	0.37
두꺼운 바지	0.32	얇은 자켓	0.17
얇은 섀터	0.20	두꺼운 자켓	0.37
두꺼운 섀터	0.37	얇은 드레스	0.22
얇은 자켓	0.22	두꺼운 드레스	0.70
두꺼운 자켓	0.49	브래지어와 팬티	0.05
팬 티	0.05	반 슬립	0.13
짧은 양말	0.04	긴 슬립	0.19
긴 양말	0.10	스 타 킹	0.01
샌 달	0.02	샌 달	0.02
구 두	0.04	구 두	0.04
부 츠	0.08	부 츠	0.08

# 스킨 모델링

# three layers of our skin

Our body armor consists of three separate but connected layers. Each performs very different functions, but all are essential to our health and survival.



## EPIDERMIS— THE BODY'S "MIRACLE WRAP"

Outside of our bodies is a thin layer of dead cells less than the thickness of shrink wrap. These tightly welded cells serve as an extremely effective first line of defense against the outside world. Below this layer are specialized cells that continually replenish the lining of dead cells.

## DERMIS— THE BODY'S LEATHER

The second layer of our body armor is the dermis, made of tough collagen fibers. These fibers are woven together like fabric to keep our skin strong and flexible. This layer also houses a network of small blood vessels and sweat glands that keep our body temperature constant despite the changing extremes of the outside world.

## HYPODERMIS— BACKUP AND SUPPORT

The third layer of our body armor provides backup and support. Here body fat is stored for energy, sweat glands produce sweat, hair grows, and new skin is manufactured to repair deep cuts.

표피층(Epidermis)은 진피층(Dermis)과 동일 물성인 것으로 단순화

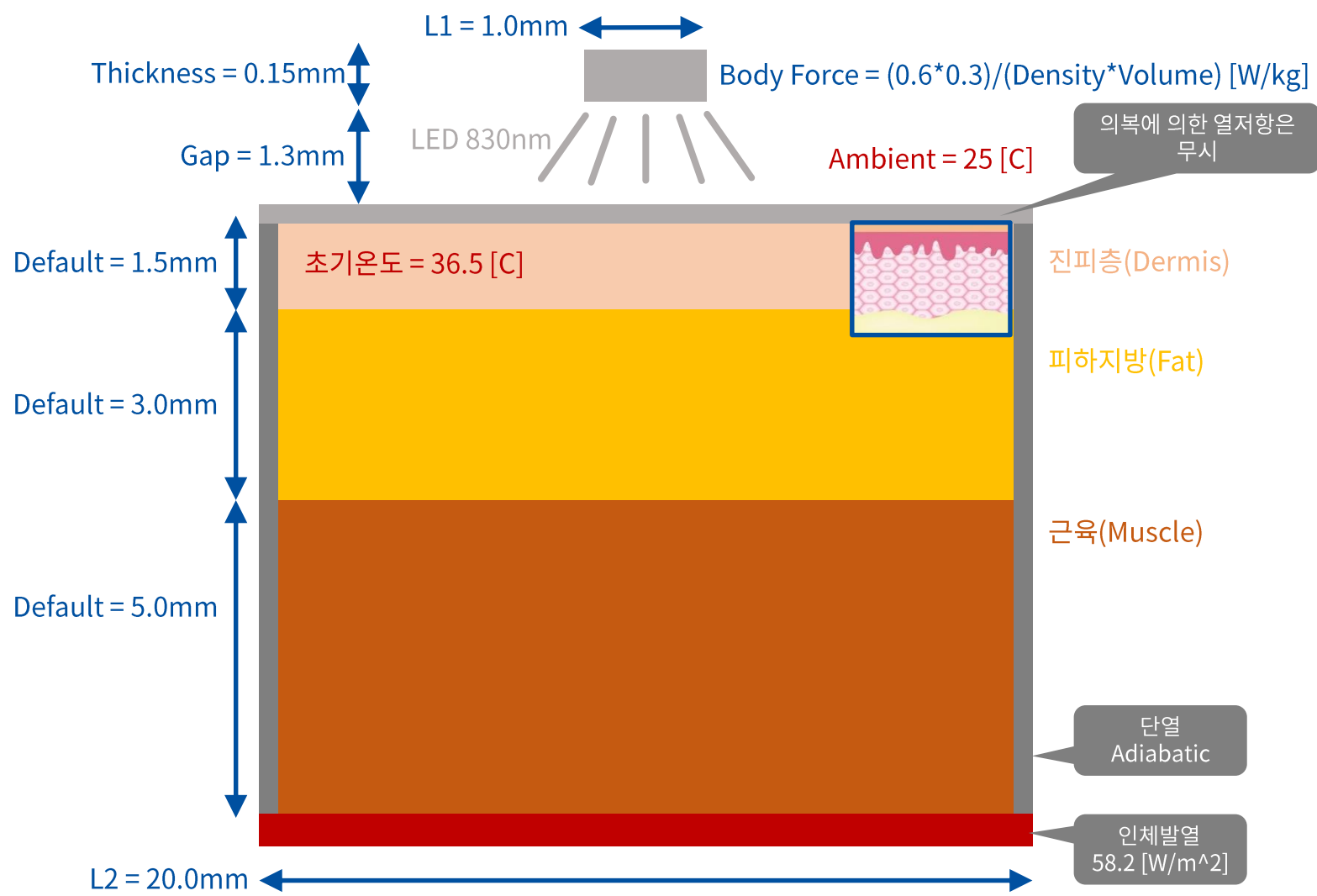




표 2. 인체 조직과 혈액의 물리적 특성과 생리학적 특성

	Skin	Fat	Muscle
Density, $\rho$ [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	1116	971	1041
Specific heat capacity, $C$ [J/(kg · K)]	3150	2250	3430
Heat conductivity, $k$ [W/m · K]	0.5	0.2	0.4975
blood perfusion rate, $\omega_b$ [ml/kgmin]	120	28	38

표 3. 파장에 따른 조직의 흡수계수 [cm<sup>-1</sup>]

Tissue	Thickness [mm]	Laser wavelength		
		780 nm	808 nm	830 nm
Skin	1.5	0.141	0.124	0.117
Fat	3	0.083	0.083	0.087
Muscle	5	0.315	0.288	0.293

## Material 1

Name = "LED"

Density = 1.0 ! [kg/m^3]

Heat Conductivity = 0.5 ! [W/mK]

Emissivity =

Absorptivity =

Transmissivity =

End

## Material 2

Name = "Dermis"

Density = 1116.0 ! [kg/m^3]

Heat Conductivity = 0.5 ! [W/mK]

Emissivity = 0.97 ! At 1060 [nm]

Absorptivity = 0.117 ! [cm^-1] at 830 [nm]

Transmissivity =

End

## Material 3

Name = "Fat"

Density = 971.0 ! [kg/m^3]

Heat Conductivity = 0.2 ! [W/mK]

Emissivity =

Absorptivity = 0.087 ! [cm^-1] at 830 [nm]

Transmissivity =

End

## Material 4

Name = "Muscle"

Density = 1041.0 ! [kg/m^3]

Heat Conductivity = 0.4975 ! [W/mK]

Emissivity =

Absorptivity = 0.293 ! [cm^-1] at 830 [nm]

Transmissivity =

End

<http://freeplanets.ship.jp/NumericalSimulation/FEM/ElmerTutor/Radiation/ElmerTutorRadiation.html>

```
include "/Compound_Mesh_1/mesh.names"
```

```
Header
CHECK KEYWORDS Warn
Mesh DB " " "Compound_Mesh_1"
IncludePath ""
ResultsDirectory ""
End
```

```
Simulation
Max Output Level = 4
Coordinate System = "Cartesian 3D"
Coordinate Mapping(3) = 1 2 3
Simulation Type = "Steady State"
Steady State Max Iterations = 1
Output Intervals = 1
! 형태계수 저장용 파일
View Factors = "ViewFactor.dat"
End
```

```
Constants
Stefan Boltzmann = 5.67e-08 ! (pW)/(um)^2 /K^4
End
```

```
Body 1
Name = "Plate"
Target Bodies(1) = $GbodyPlate
Equation = 1
Material = 1
End
```

```
Body 2
Name = "Heater"
Target Bodies(1) = $GbodyHeater
Equation = 1
Material = 2
Body Force = 1
End
```

```
Equation 1
Name = "Equation1"
Active Solvers(2) = 1 2
Heat Equation = True
Convection = Constant
End
```

```
Solver 1
Equation = Heat Equation
Stabilize = True
! Linear System Solver = Iterative
Linear System Solver = Direct
Linear System Direct Method = UMFPack
Linear System Iterative Method = BiCGStab
Linear System Convergence Tolerance = 1.0e-9
Linear System Max Iterations = 10000
Linear System Preconditioning = ILU2
Nonlinear System Newton After Iterations = 10
Nonlinear System Newton After Tolerance = 0.01
Nonlinear System Max Iterations = 100
Steady State Convergence Tolerance = 1.0e-8
NonLinear System Convergence Tolerance = 1.0e-8
Nonlinear System Relaxation Factor = 0.9
Viewfactor raytrace tolerance = real 0.001
Viewfactor area tolerance = real 0.01
Viewfactor factor tolerance = real 0.001
Minimum ViewFactor = REAL 1e-7
End
```

```
! Heat Flux
Solver 2
Equation = Flux Solver
Procedure = "FluxSolver" "FluxSolver"
Target Variable = Temperature
Calculate Flux = TRUE
Flux Coefficient = Heat Conductivity
End
```

```
Solver 3
Exec Solver = after all
! Exec interval = 1
Equation = "ResultOutput"
Procedure = "ResultOutputSolve"
"ResultOutputSolver"
Output File Name = "mag."
Output Format = vtu
Vtu Format = Logical True
! Output Format = vtk
! Vtk Format = Logical True
Scalar Field 1 = Temperature
VectorField 1 = Temperature Flux
End
```

```
! Heat Source
Body Force 1
Heat Source = 5000000e12 ! pW/kg
End
```

```
Boundary Condition 1
Name = "Convection"
Target Boundaries(1) = $GplateBottom
Heat Flux BC = True
Heat Transfer Coefficient = 1.2 ! pW/um^2 K
External Temperature = $Tinf_convection
End
```

```
!+++ Radiation Enclosure 1
Boundary Condition 2
Name = "Radiation 1"
Target Boundaries(1) = $GPlateTop
Heat Flux BC = True
Radiation = Diffuse Gray
Radiation Boundary = 1
Radiation Boundary Open = true
Emissivity = $seps_Si
External Temperature = $Tinf_rad
End
```

```
Boundary Condition 3
Name = "Radiation 1"
Target Boundaries(1) = $GHeat1
Heat Flux BC = True
Radiation = Diffuse Gray
Radiation Boundary = 1
Radiation Boundary Open = true
Emissivity = $seps_black
External Temperature = $Tinf_rad
End
```

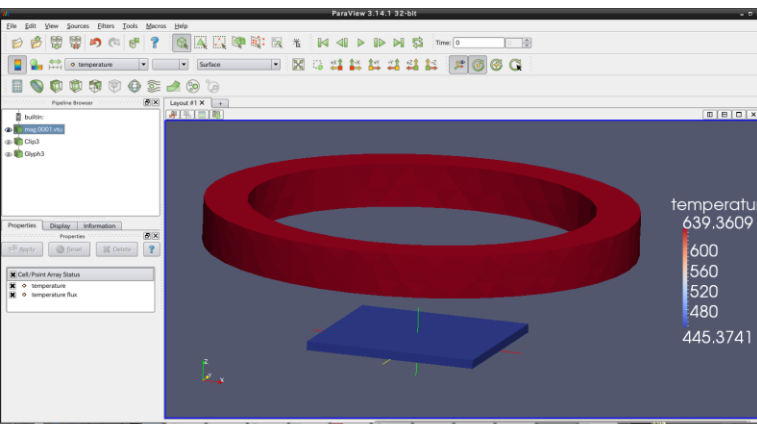
```
!+++ Radiation to ambient
Boundary Condition 4
Name = "Radiation"
Target Boundaries(1) = $Gheat2
Heat Flux BC = True
Radiation = Idealized
Emissivity = $seps_black
External Temperature = $Tinf_rad
End
```

```
Material 1
Name = "Plate"
Density = 2330.0e-18 ! kg/(um)^3
Heat Conductivity = 0.02e6 ! (pW)/(um)K
$seps_Si = 0.69
Emissivity = real $seps_Si
End
```

```
Material 2
Name = "Au"
Density = 1289.0e-18
Heat Conductivity = 320.0e6
! Young modulus 2.8e9
$seps_black = 0.92
Emissivity = $seps_black
End
```

```
$Tinf_rad = 290
$Tinf_convection = 290
```

```
!End Of File
```



# 형태계수(View Factor) for Radiation

<http://www.kocw.net/home/search/kemView.do?kemId=417849>

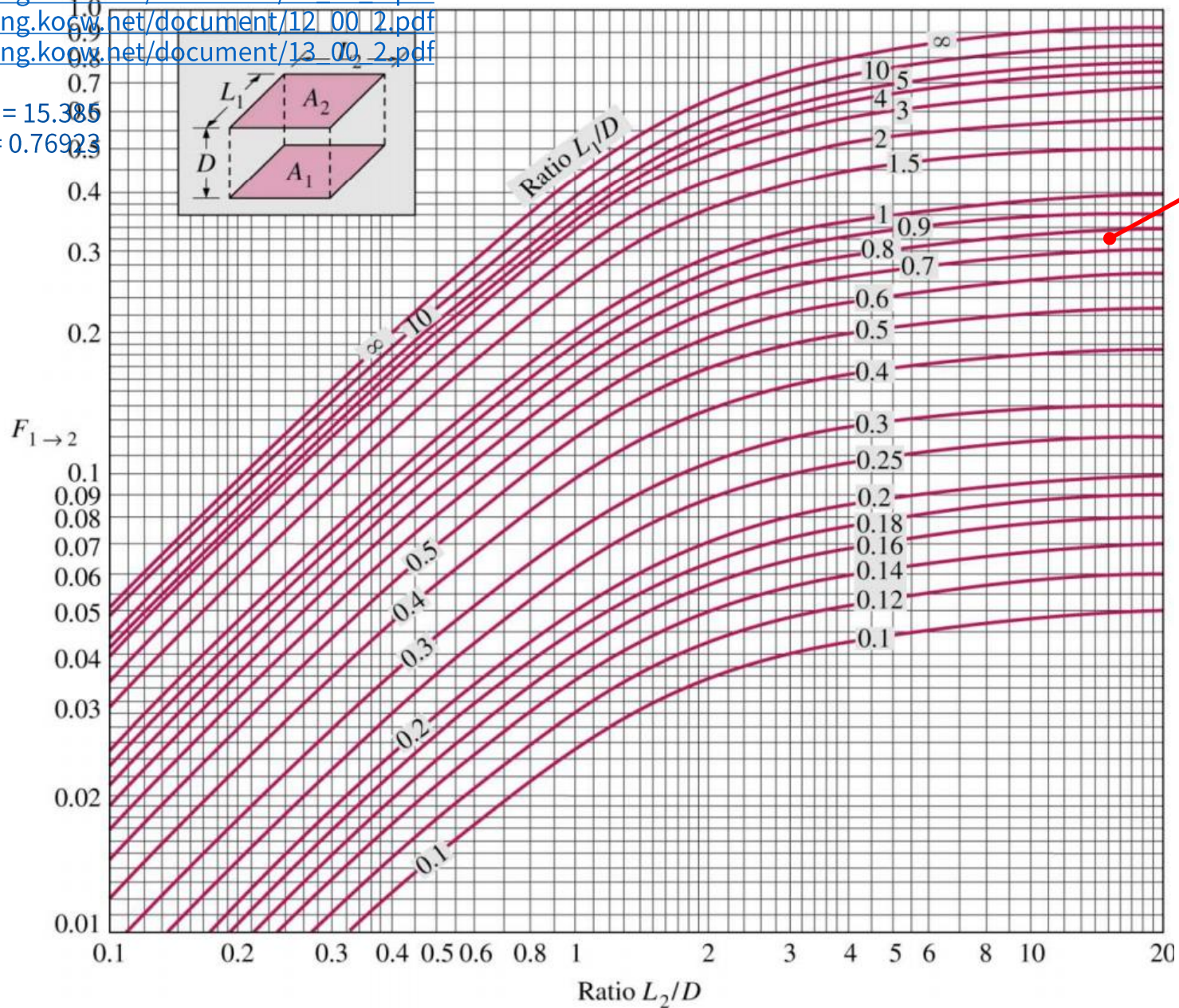
[http://elearning.kocw.net/document/11\\_00\\_1.pdf](http://elearning.kocw.net/document/11_00_1.pdf)

[http://elearning.kocw.net/document/12\\_00\\_2.pdf](http://elearning.kocw.net/document/12_00_2.pdf)

[http://elearning.kocw.net/document/13\\_00\\_2.pdf](http://elearning.kocw.net/document/13_00_2.pdf)

$$L_2/D = 20/1.3 = 15.385$$

$$L_1/D = 1/1.3 = 0.76923$$



$F_{12} = 0.32$

[https://m.blog.naver.com/PostView.nhn?blogId=atom\\_chosung&logNo=220706589091&proxyReferer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.co.kr%2F](https://m.blog.naver.com/PostView.nhn?blogId=atom_chosung&logNo=220706589091&proxyReferer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.co.kr%2F)  
<http://revistas.unam.mx/index.php/rmf/article/viewFile/15092/14346>  
<http://users.ece.utexas.edu/~valvano/research/Thermal.pdf>

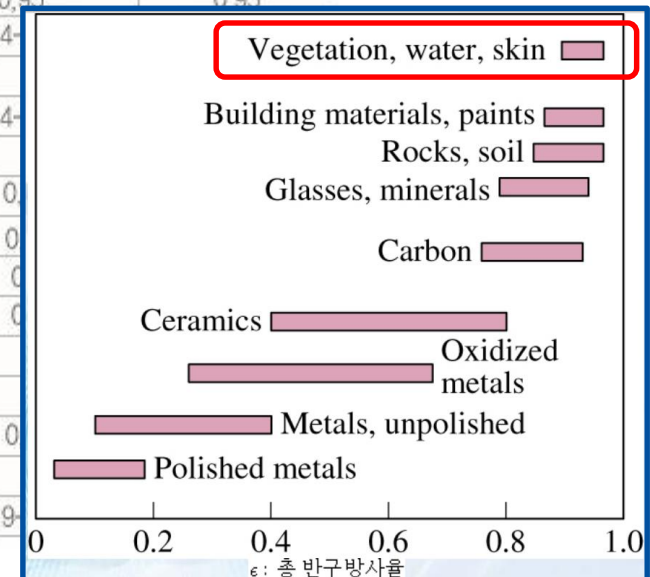
특정 파장대에서,  
 방사율 = 물체의 복사에너지량 / 흑체의 복사에너지량

epsilon\_theta  
 : 총방향적 방사율

epsilon\_lambda  
 : 스펙트럼 반구 방사율

epsilon  
 : 총 반구 방사율

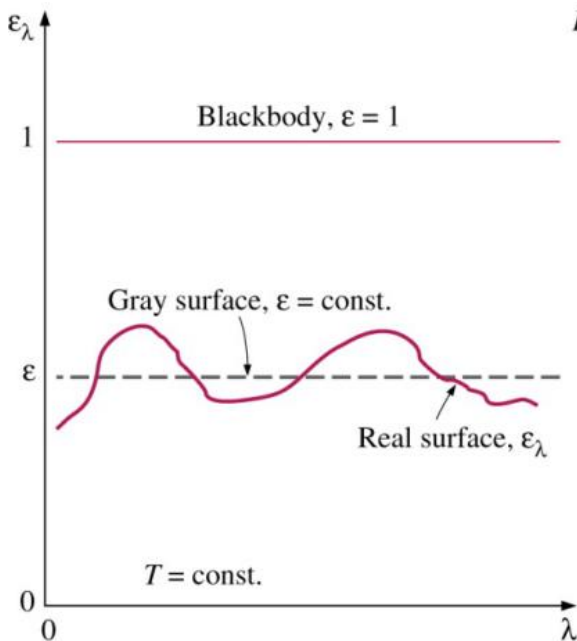
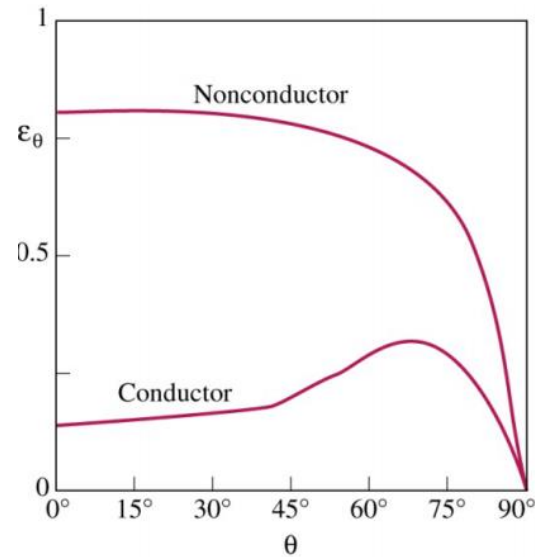
Material		Typical Emissivity			
Spectral response		1.0 $\mu\text{m}$	2.2 $\mu\text{m}$	5.1 $\mu\text{m}$	8-14 $\mu\text{m}$
Asbestos		0.9	0.8	0.9	0.95
Asphalt				0.95	0.95
Basalt				0.7	0.7
Carbon	non oxidized graphite		0.8-0.9	0.8-0.9	0.8-0.9
			0.8-0.9	0.7-0.9	0.7-0.8
Carborundum					
Ceramic		0.4	0.8-0.95	0.8-0.95	0.8-0.95
Concrete		0.65	0.9	0.9	0.95
Glass	plate melt		0.2	0.9	
			0.4-0.9		
Grit				0.95	0.95
Gypsm				0.4-	
Ice					
Limestone				0.4-	
Paint	non alkaline				
Paper	any color			0.	
Plastic >50 $\mu\text{m}$	non transparent			0.	
Rubber				0.	
Sand				0.	
Snow					
Soil					
Textiles				0.	
Water					
Wood	natural			0.9-	



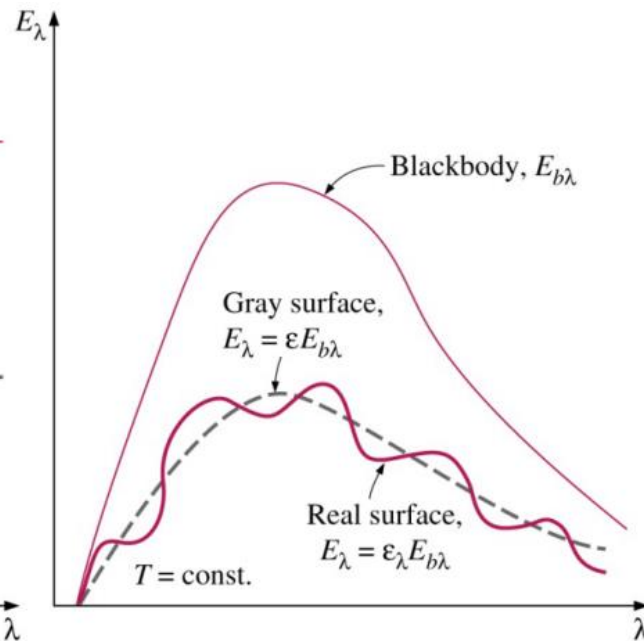


확산(Diffuse) : 성질이 파장과 무관한 경우  
회체(Gray) : 성질이 방향과 무관한 경우

1. 실제 표면 (Real Surface)  
epsilon\_theta = 상수가 아님  
epsilon\_lambda = 상수가 아님
2. 확산 표면 (Diffuse Surface) 모델  
epsilon\_theta = 상수
3. 회체 표면 (Gray Surface) 모델  
epsilon\_lambda = 상수
4. 확산 회체 표면 (Diffuse Gray Surface) 모델  
epsilon = epsilon\_theta = epsilon\_lambda = 상수



(a)



(b)

# 흡수율, 반사율, 투과율

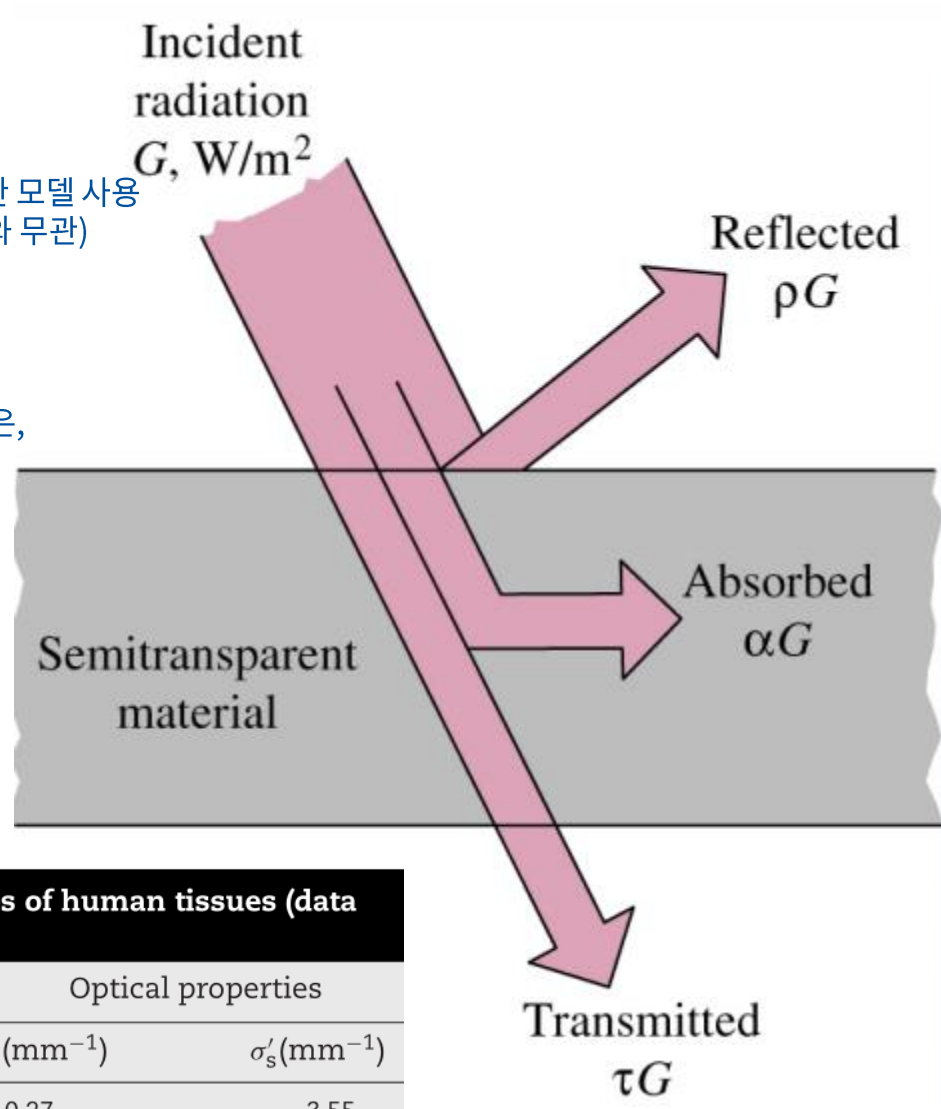
흡수율 (Absorptivity),  $\alpha$   
 반사율 (Reflectivity),  $\rho$   
 투과율 (Transmissivity),  $\tau$

$1 = \alpha + \rho + \tau$

실무적으로 계산을 단순화할 때는,  
 반사는 산란 또는 확산으로 단순화한 모델 사용  
 흡수는 상수화하여 사용 (표면온도와 무관)

반사거울은,  
 Emissivity = Reflectivity = 1

공기 처럼 흡수 없이 투과하는 물질은,  
 Transmissivity = 1



인체조직별 흡수율 표

Table 1 – The optical properties of human tissues (data are cited from [23]).		
Tissue type	Optical properties	
	$\sigma_a$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	$\sigma'_s$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )
Dermis <small>진피</small>	0.27	3.55
Aorta <small>대동맥</small>	0.052	4.1
Heart (endocardium) <small>심장내막</small>	0.007	0.367
Uterus <small>자궁</small>	0.035	12.214

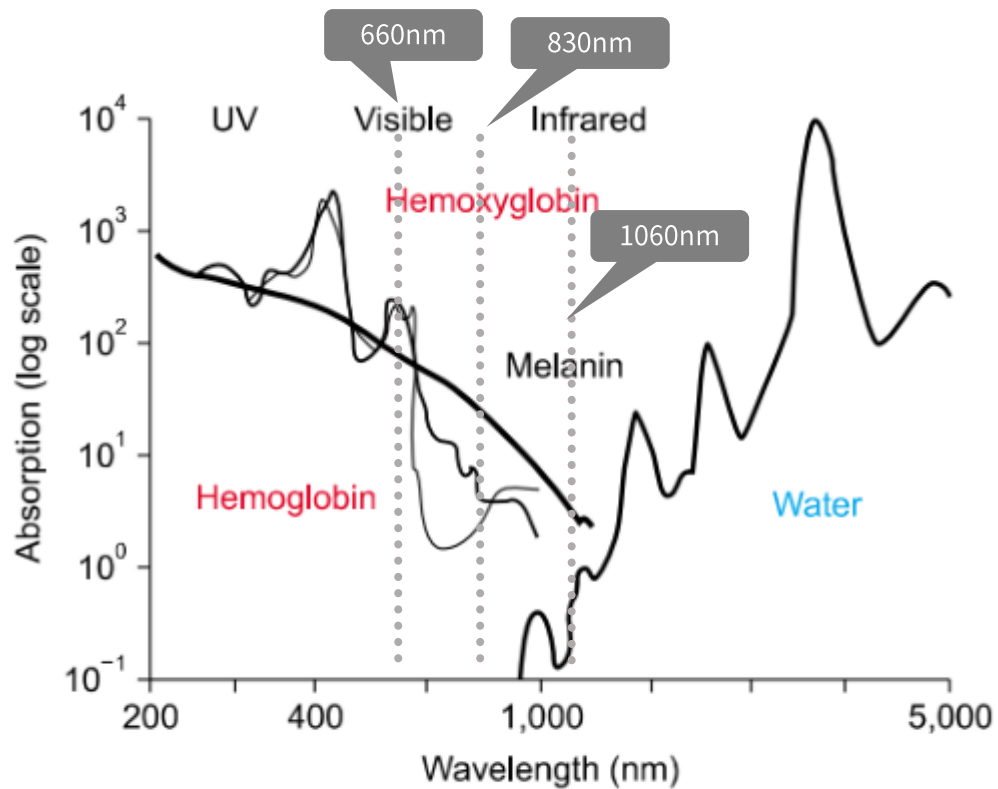


그림 2. 인체 주발색단의 파장에 따른 흡수도 [53]

660 [nm] : 진피층에서 흡수가 많음

830 [nm] : 진피층 흡수율, 물 흡수율 모두 낮음

1060 [nm] : 진피층 흡수율은 낮으나, 물 흡수율이 증가함

→ 830 [nm] 근적외선이 가장 깊이 침투하는 파장대임.



# Bioheat Equation

For more precision

\* 기초 이론

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioheat\\_transfer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioheat_transfer)

[https://books.google.co.kr/books?id=YBaNaLurTD4C&pg=RA1-PA179&lpg=RA1-PA179&dq=fat+muscle+emissivity&source=bl&ots=tPNydmjQ6F&sig=sTUUCoE4wtwNotY8fTOoL1FVzml&hl=ko&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXl9\\_j-ODXAhUCU1AKHXyQBH0Q6AEINDAF#v=onepage&q=fat%20muscle%20emissivity&f=false](https://books.google.co.kr/books?id=YBaNaLurTD4C&pg=RA1-PA179&lpg=RA1-PA179&dq=fat+muscle+emissivity&source=bl&ots=tPNydmjQ6F&sig=sTUUCoE4wtwNotY8fTOoL1FVzml&hl=ko&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXl9_j-ODXAhUCU1AKHXyQBH0Q6AEINDAF#v=onepage&q=fat%20muscle%20emissivity&f=false)

<http://sci-hub.bz/https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-925X-3-42>

\* Elmer Solver for Bioheat Equation

<http://www.elmerfem.org/forum/viewtopic.php?f=3&t=2088>

- Penne's bioheat equation for thermal model

$$\rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = K \nabla^2 T - b(T - T_b) + \rho S A R + P_c + Q_m$$

Heat	Heat	Heat	Heat	Power	Metabolism
Accumulat	Transfer by	Transfer by	Transfer by	circuitry	
ed	conduction	convection	Radiation		

**fin**