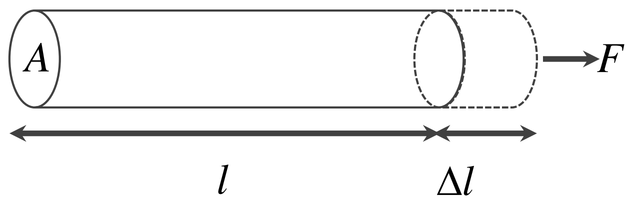
BIOMECHANICS

Dental tissue mechanics

Basics of tissue mechanics

Hookean elasticity

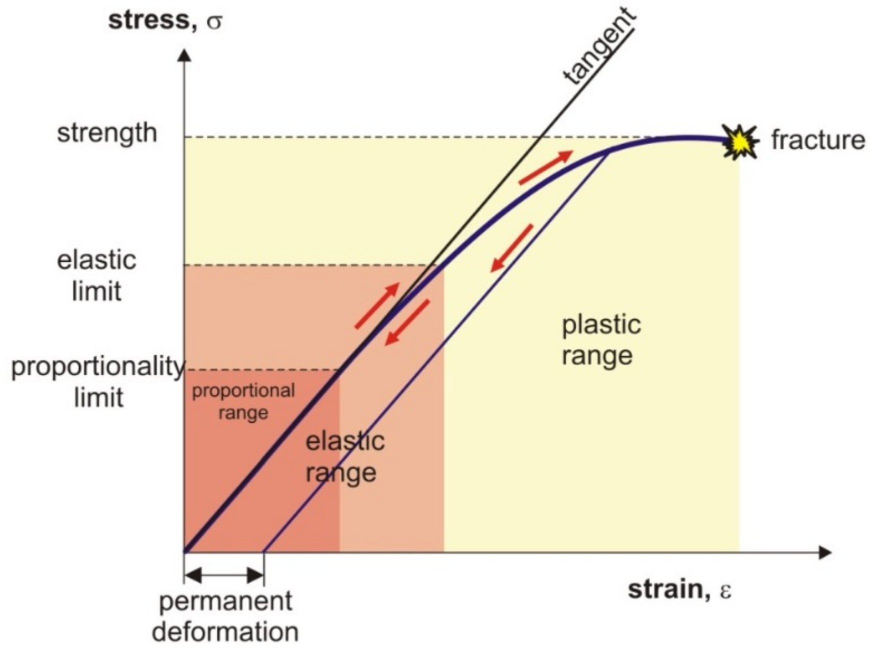


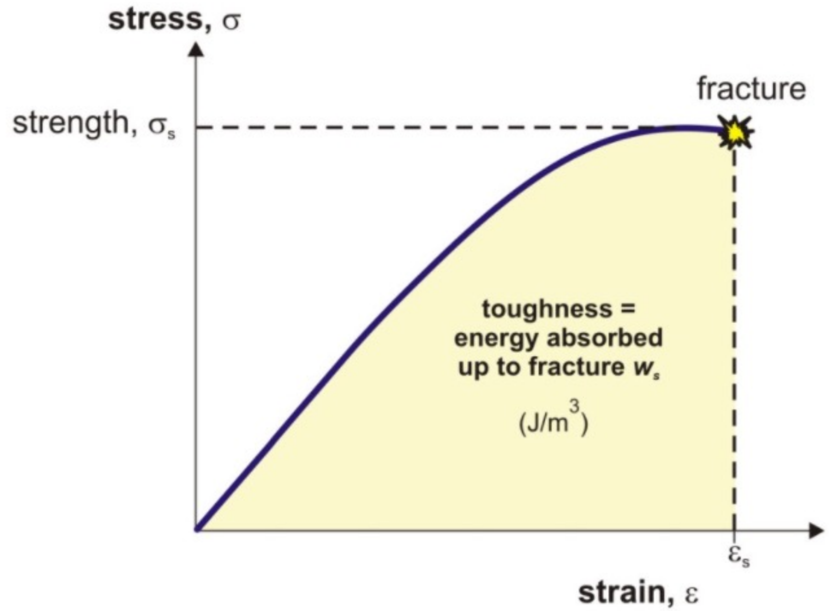
$$\frac{F}{A} = E\frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

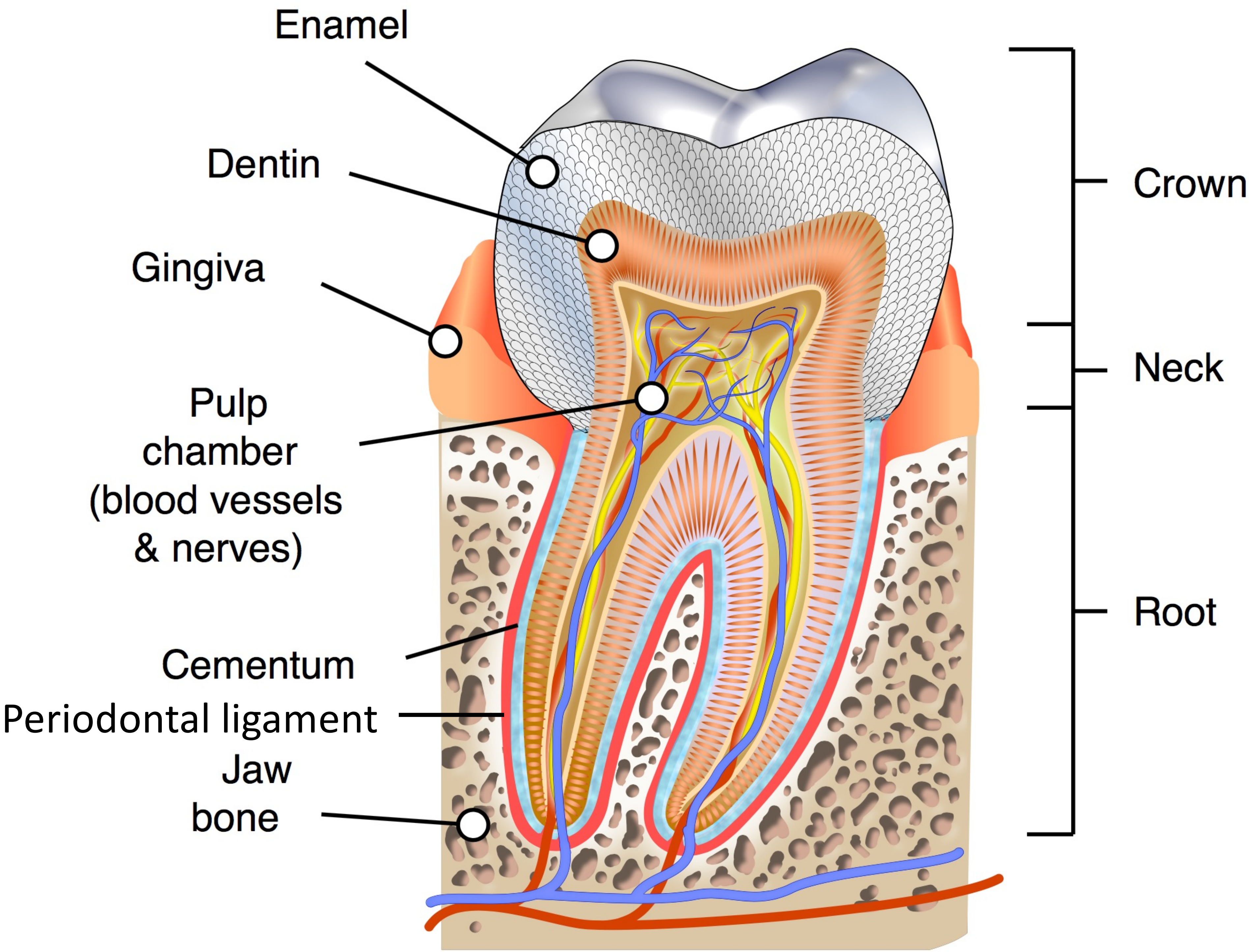
F = force
A = cross-sectional area
l = rest length
Δl = extension

F/A = σ = stress (N/m^2 = Pa)
$\Delta l/l$ = ε = strain (dimensionless)
E= σ / ε Young's modulus (Pa)

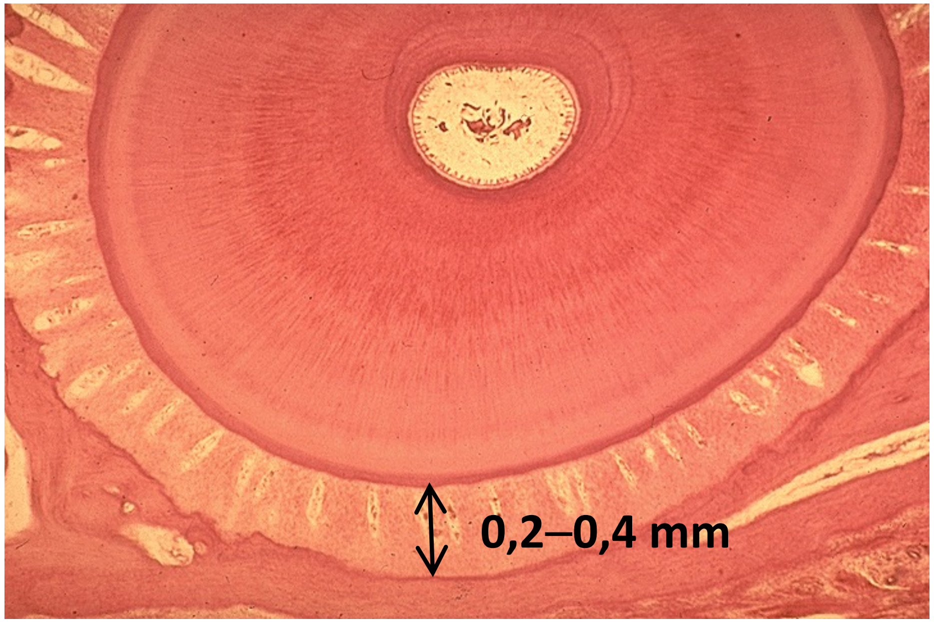
Stress-strain diagram

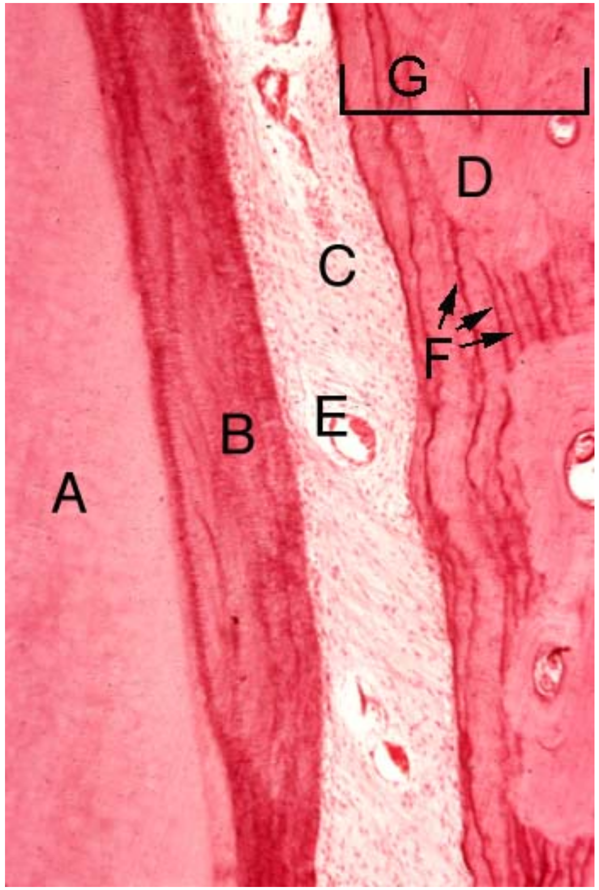





Enamel
Dentin
Gingiva
Pulp chamber (blood vessels & nerves)
Cementum
Periodontal ligament
Jaw bone
Crown
Neck
Root

Periodontal ligament





≈ collagen

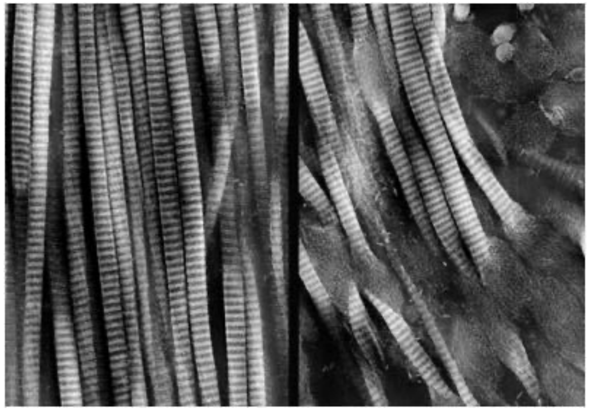
polimer

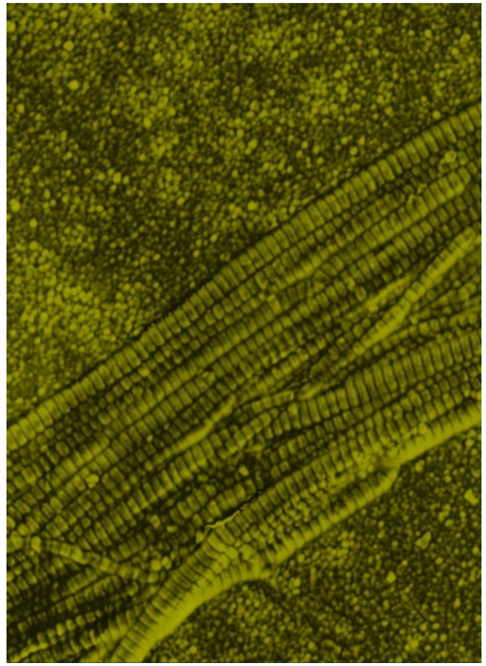
Collagen

Structural protein, main component of connective tissues, in mammals about 25% of the total protein is collagen. Has an important role in:

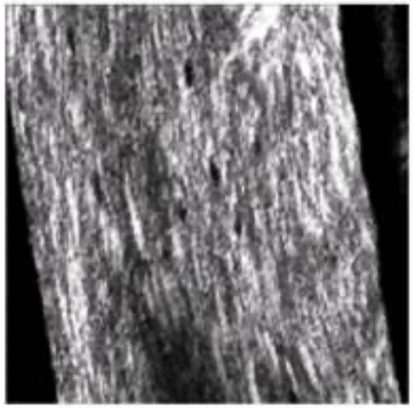
- tendons, ligaments,
- skin,
- cartilage,
- bone,
- tooth,
- blood vessels
- vitreous humor,
- cornea,
- etc.

eye

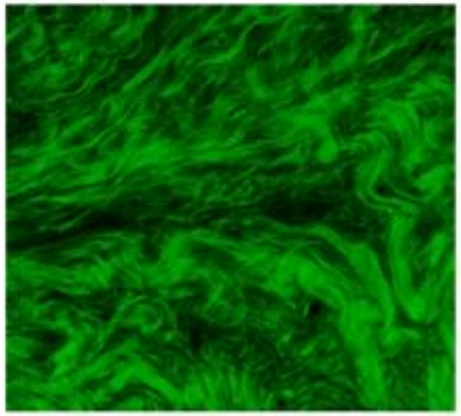




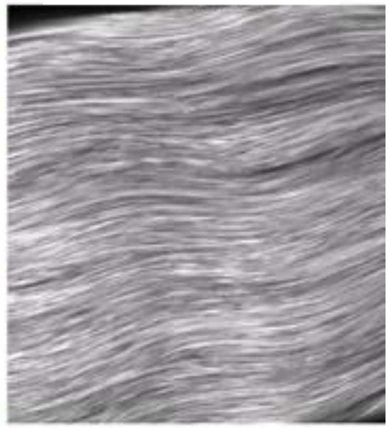
bone



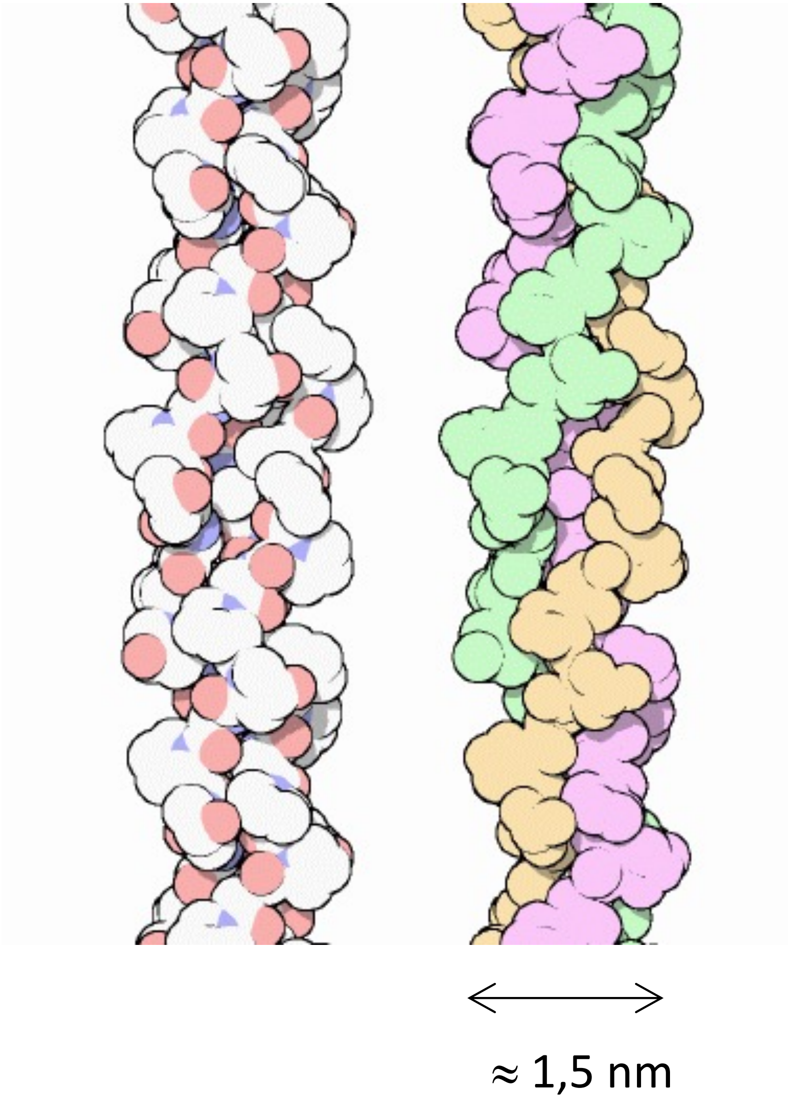
skin



tendon

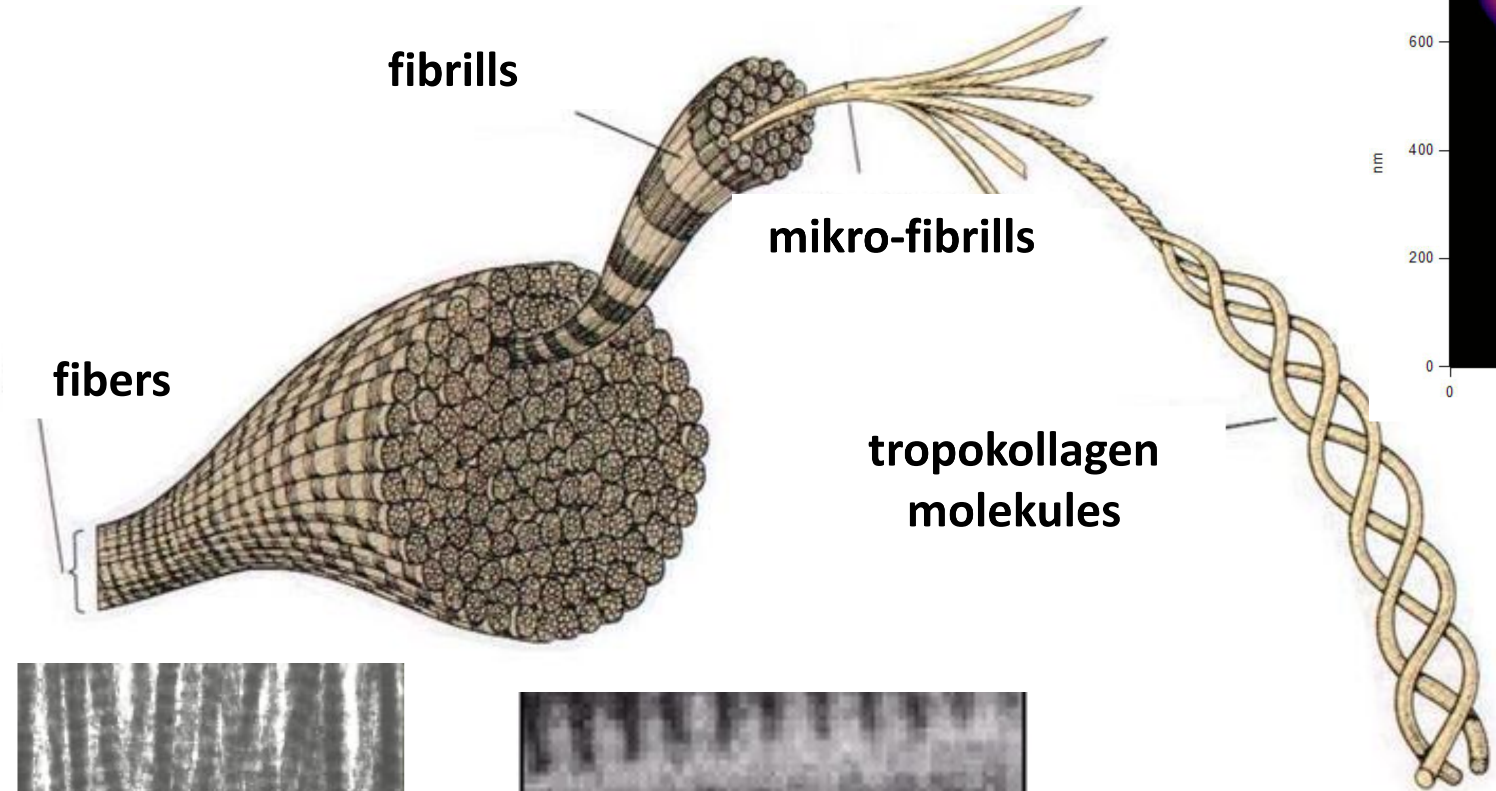


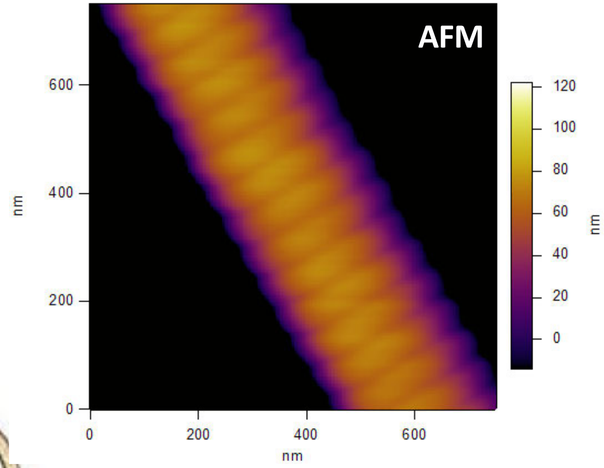
The collagen molecule

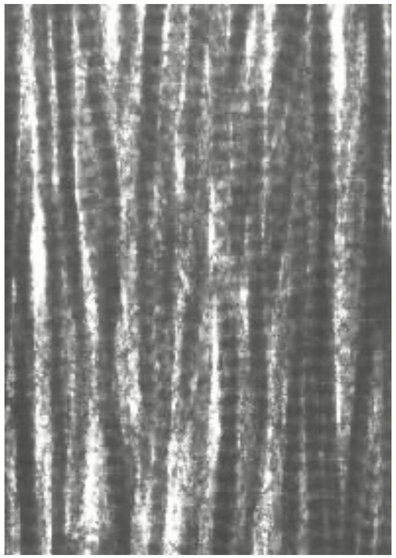


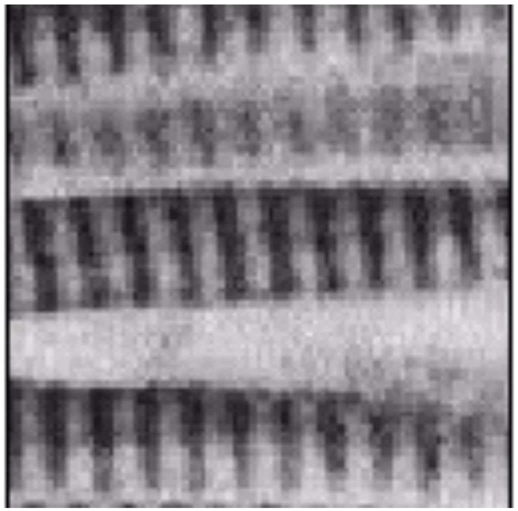
- 1400 aminoacids/chain
- glicin (1/3),
  prolin (1/10),
  hidroxiprolin, ...
- 3 chains → triple helix

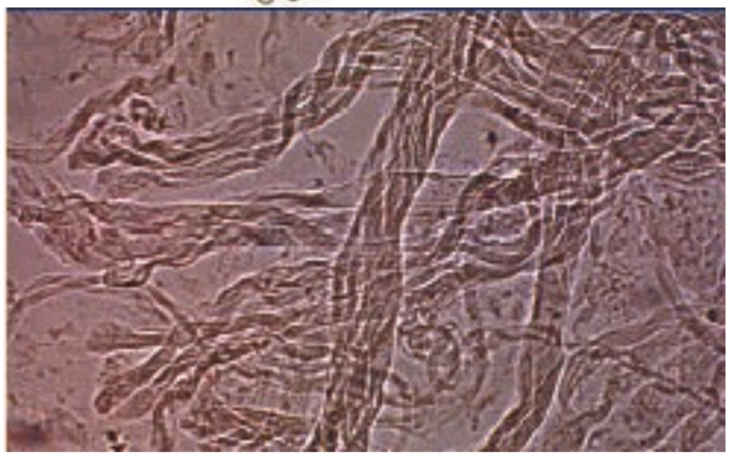
The structure of collagen







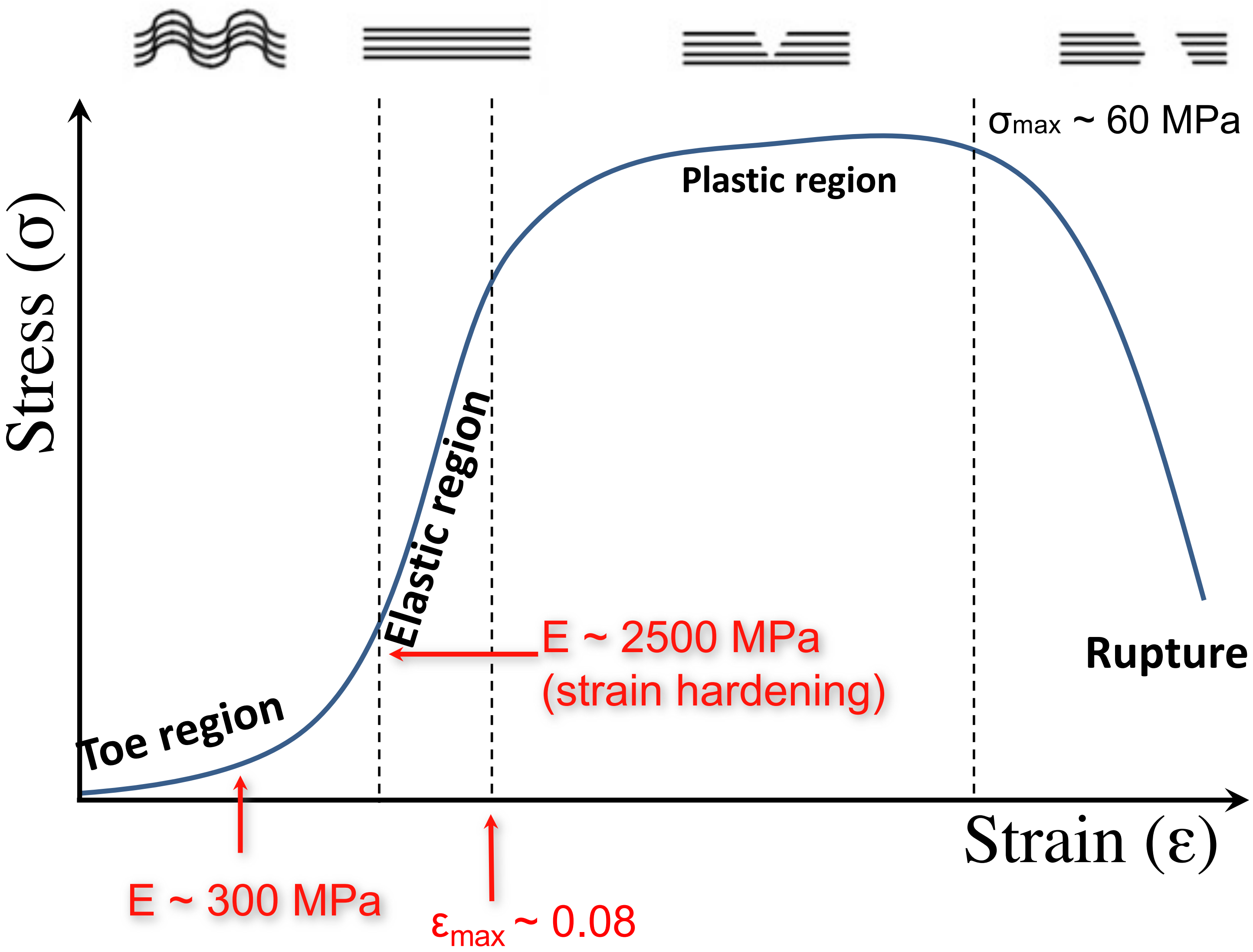




Stretch diagram of collagen

material	*E* (GPa)
enamel	≈ 100
dentin	≈ 15
steel	200-230
amalgam	50-60
gold	79
glass	60-90
ceramics	60-130
porcelain	60-110
PMMA	2,4-3,8
silicon	≈ 0,0003

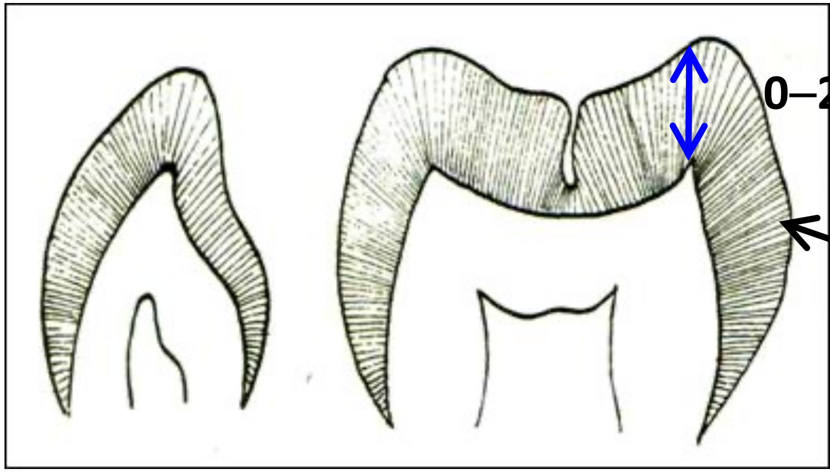
material	$\sigma_{sz,\ szakító}$ (MPa)
enamel	≈ 10
dentin	≈ 110
amalgam	30-55
gold	108
Ni-Cr alloys	400-900
glass	≈ 70
ceramics	5-400
porcelain	≈ 25
PMMA	≈ 50



Moderately elastic and tough, but soft

Enamel

ceramics

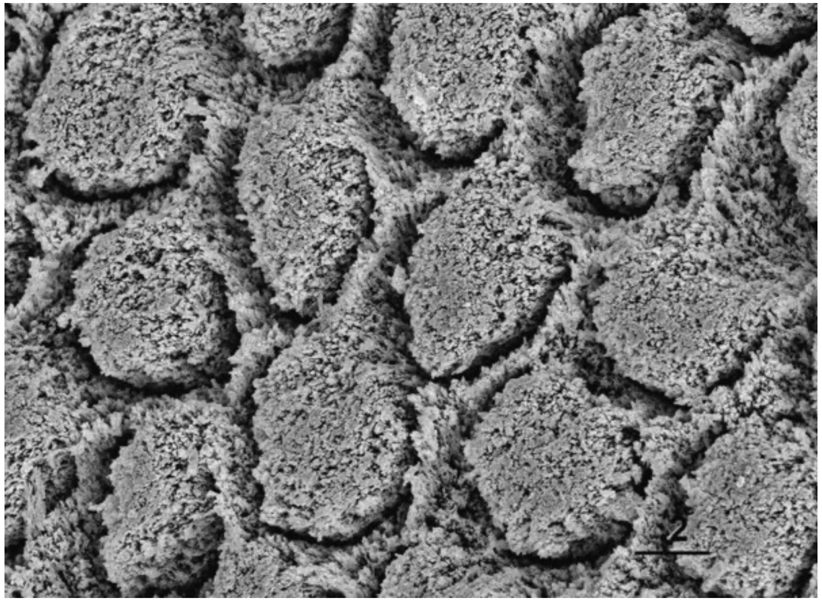


0–2,5 mm

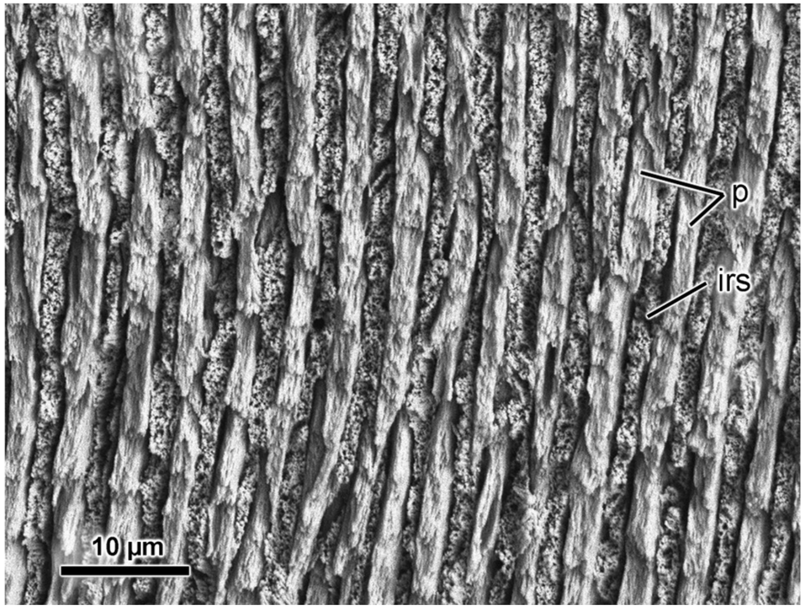
≈ 92% hydroxyapatite (HAP)

enamel prisms

cross section

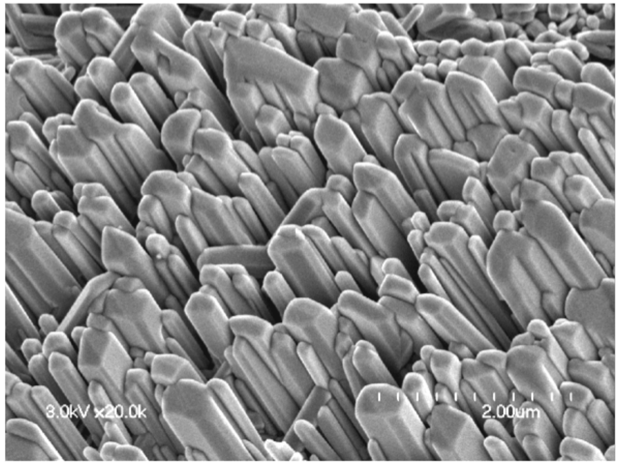


longitudinal section



Hydroxyapatite

$Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$



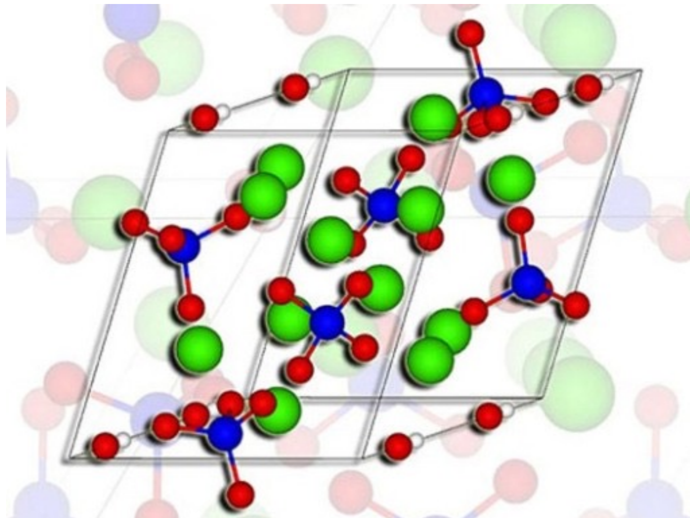
hexagonal ionic cristal

in dentin and bone

20-60 nm x 6 nm crystals

in enamel:

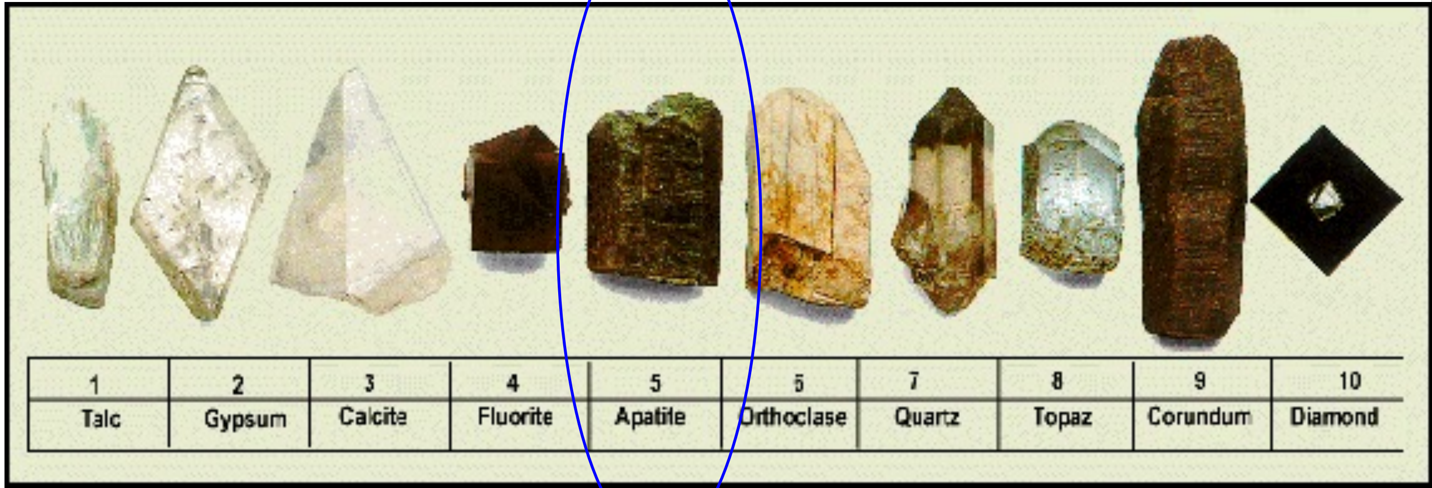
500-1000 nm x 30 nm crystals



Properties of hydroxyapatite

material	*HV* (MPa)
enamel	≈ 3400
dentin	≈ 600
amalgam	≈ 1000
gold	
gold alloys	600-250
Pd-Ag alloys	1400-1900
Co-Cr alloys	≈ 4000
Ni-Cr alloys	3000-4000
glass	
porceelain	4500-7000
akrylate	≈ 200

Mohs scale:



HAP: $HV \approx 6$ GPa $E \approx 140$ GPa $\sigma_s \approx 60$ MPa (bending)

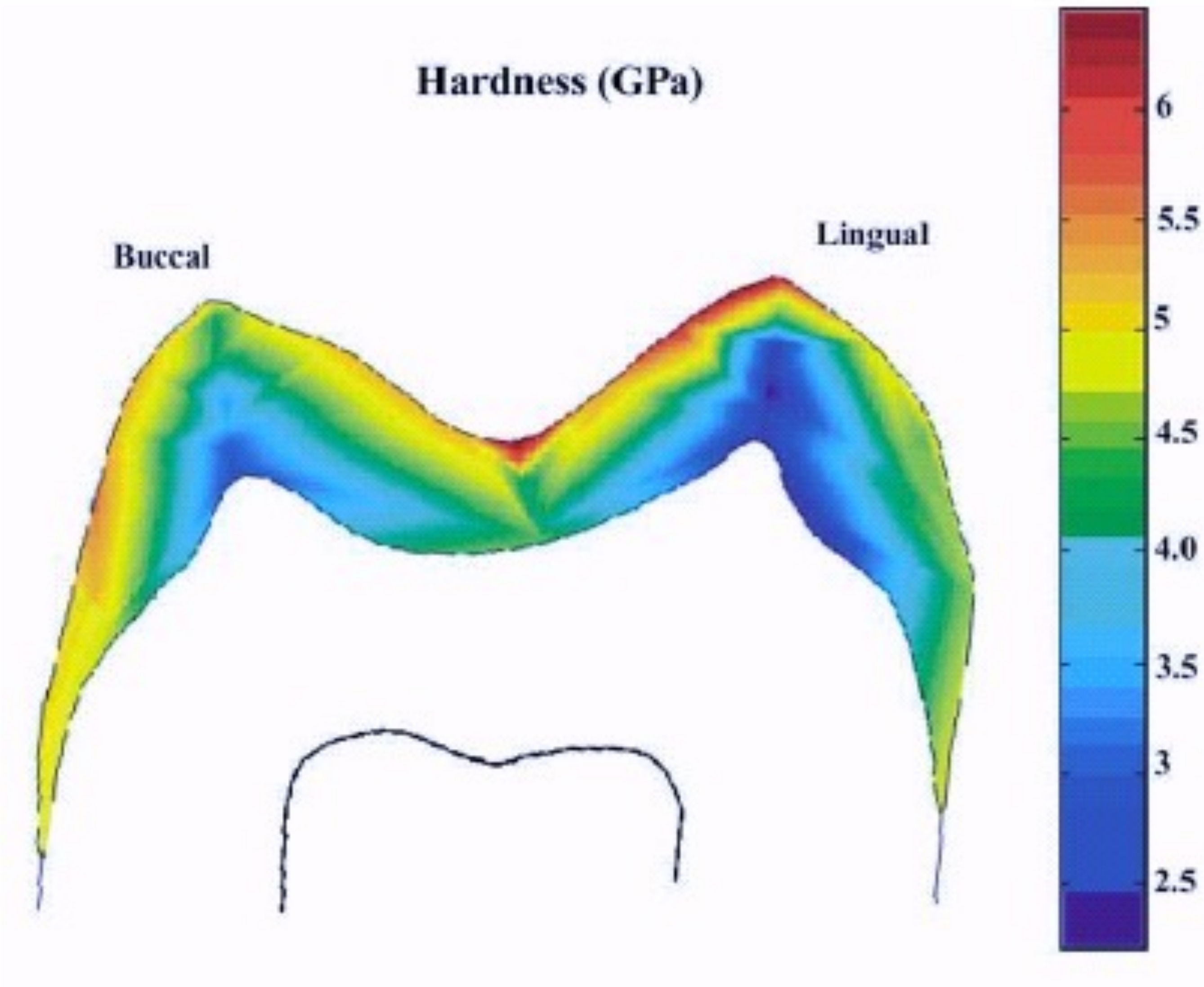
≈ 500 MPa (compression)

enamel: $HV \approx 3\text{-}6$ GPa $E \approx 90\text{-}100$ GPa $\sigma_s \approx 50$ MPa (tension)

≈ 400 MPa (compression)

Rigid, hard, strong but brittle!

Hardness distribution of enamel crown

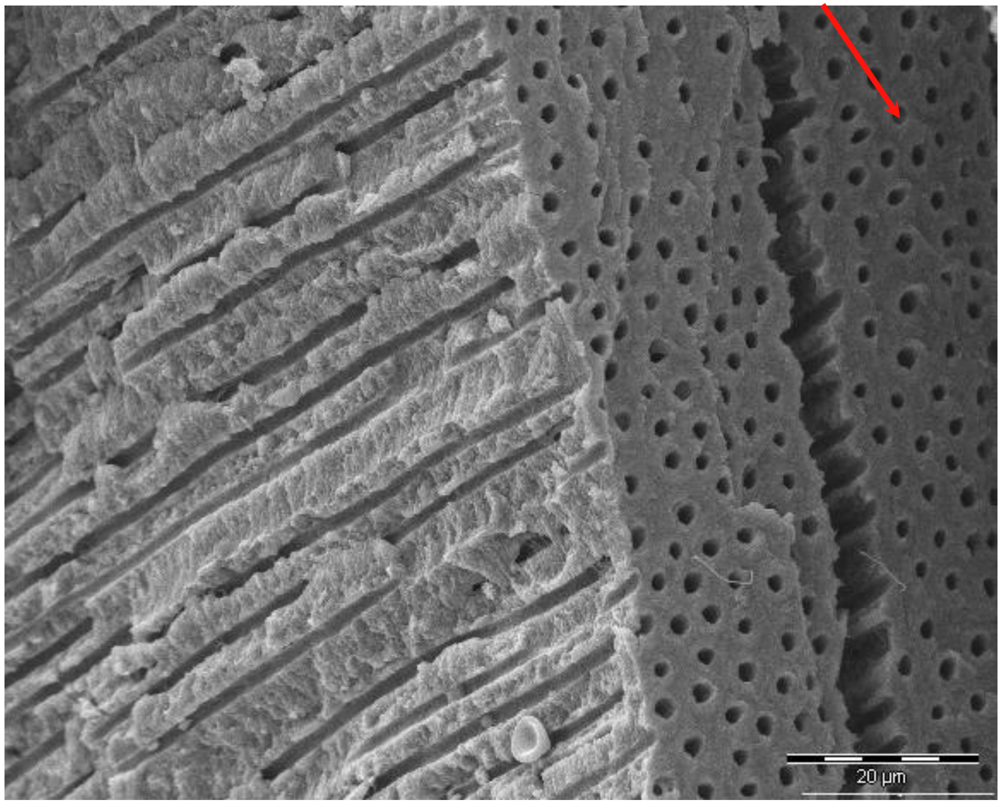


Dentin

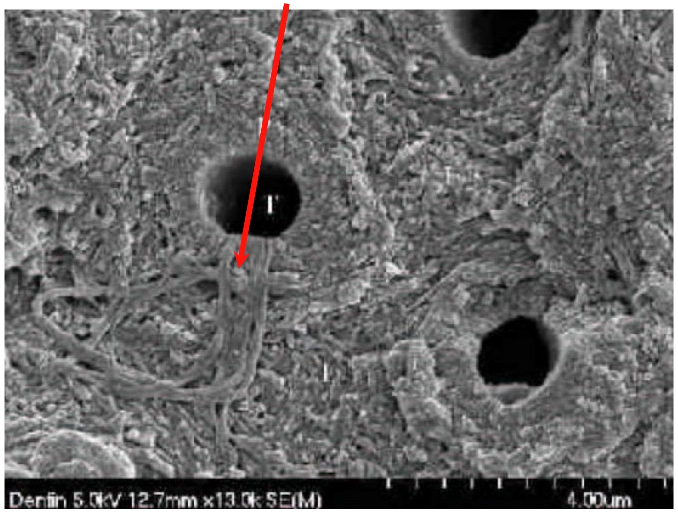
composite

moderately hard, very strong and tough

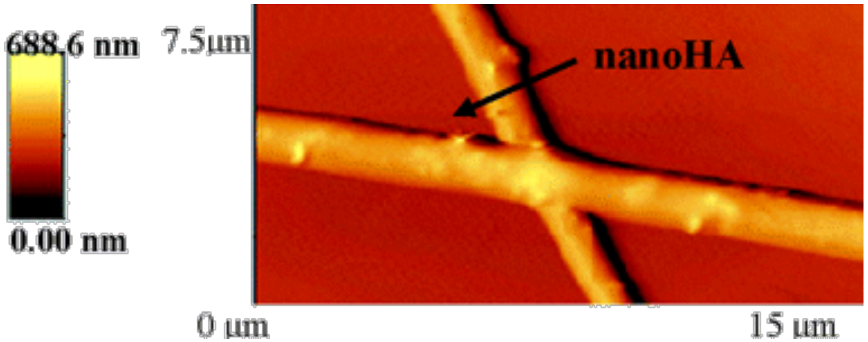
Dentin canals



about 1/3 organic + water
(collagen fibers)



about 2/3 inorganic
(HAP crystals on collagen fibers)



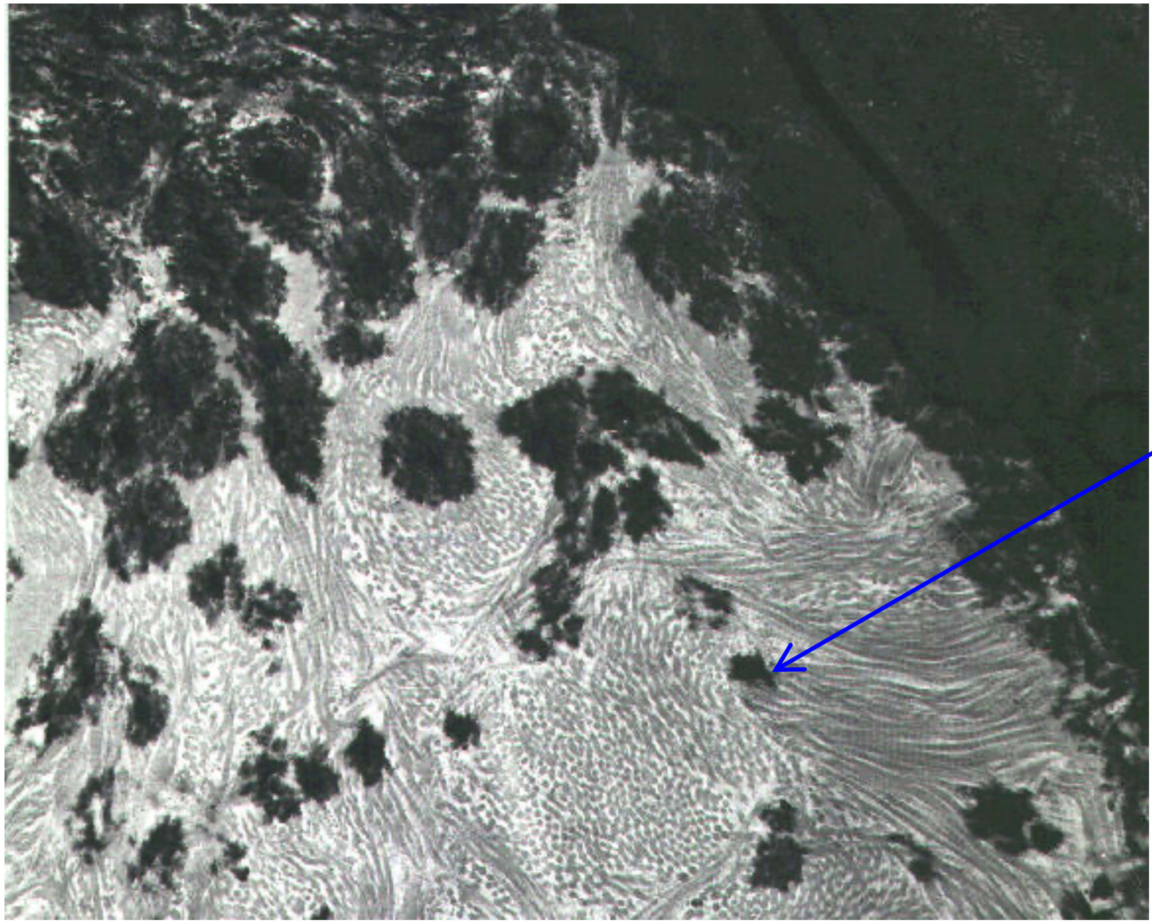
Cementum

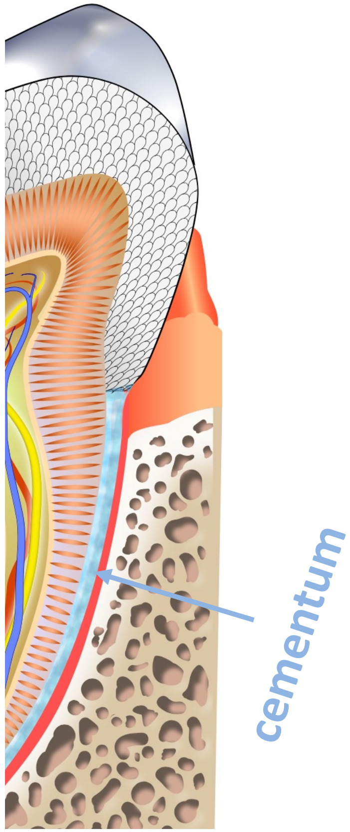
composite

≈ 50% organic + water (collagen!)

≈ 50% HAP

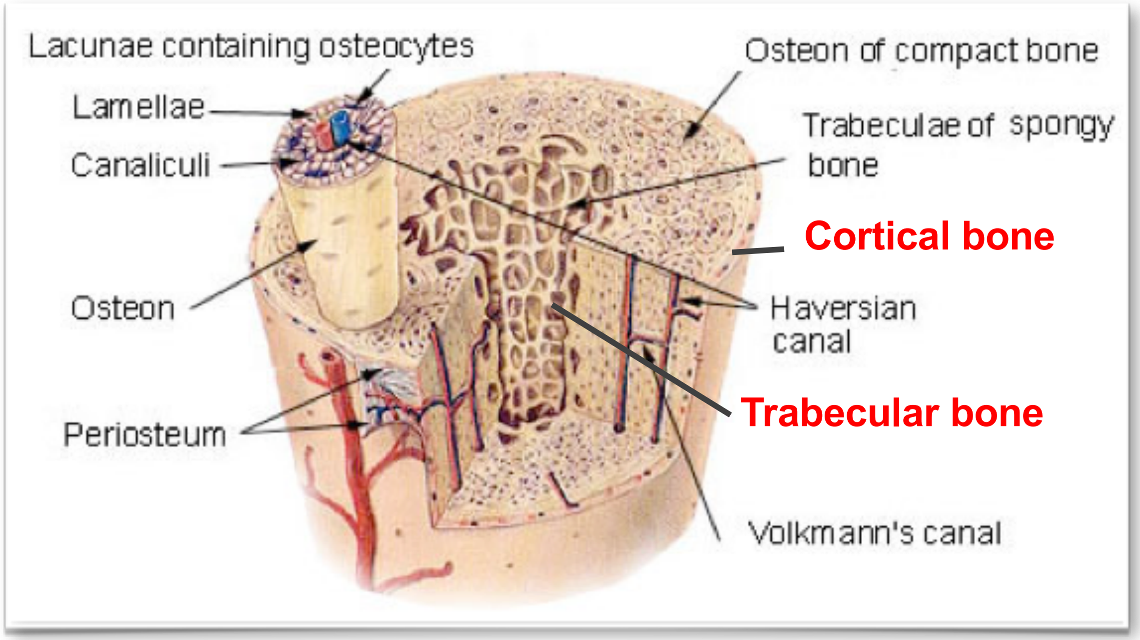
HAP crystals





Bone

Due to the different structure of bone tissue along the cross section of long bones, the **Young's modulus distribution is anisotropic**. Denser cortical bone has greater Young's modulus vs. the trabecular bone..
Young's-modulus: 5-20 GPa
Decalcified bone (acid treatment): flexible
Removal of organic compounds (heating): brittle



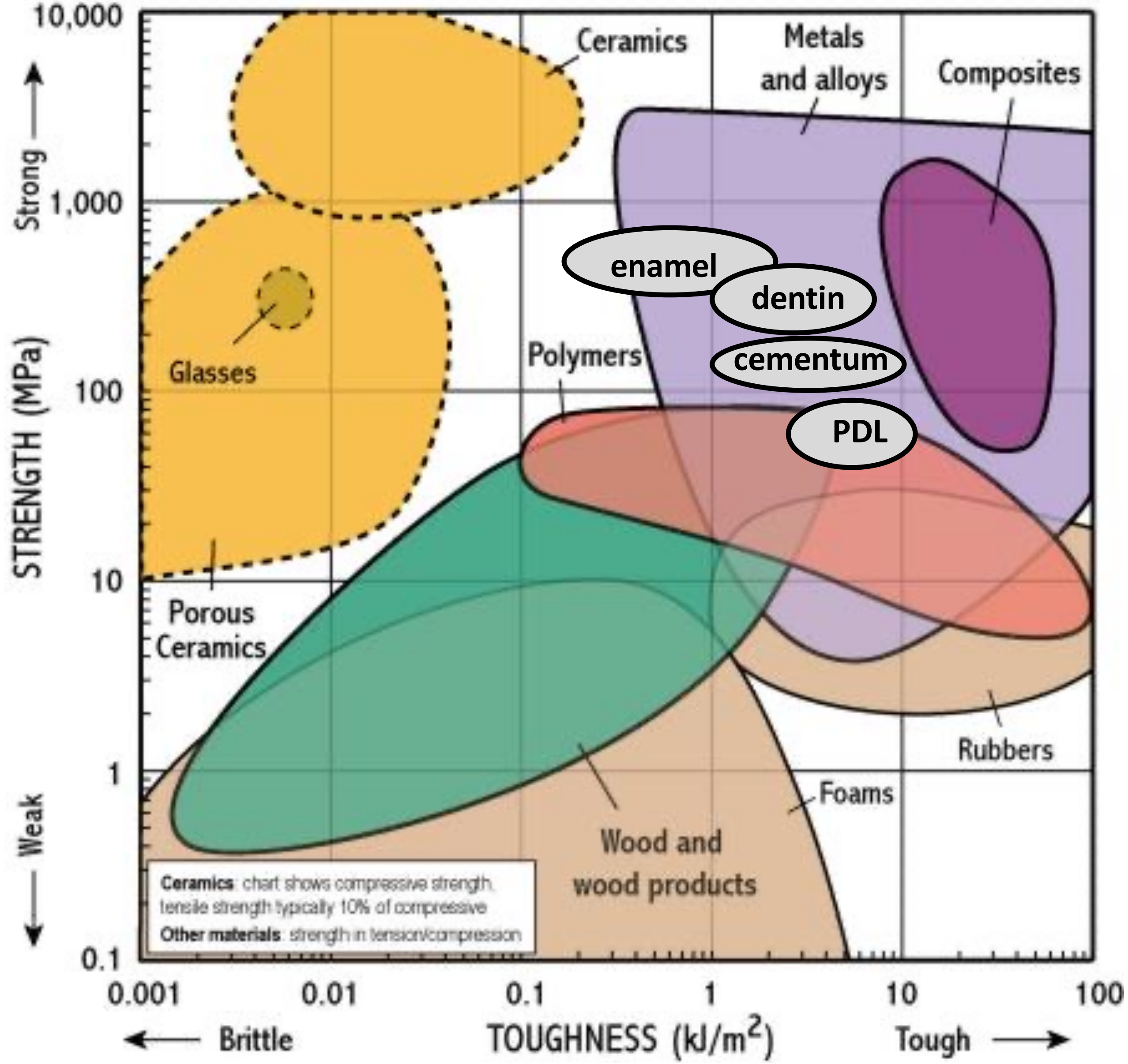
30 % Organic matrix: collagen

70 % Inorganic salt: Hydroxylapatite

composite

Properties of dental biomaterials

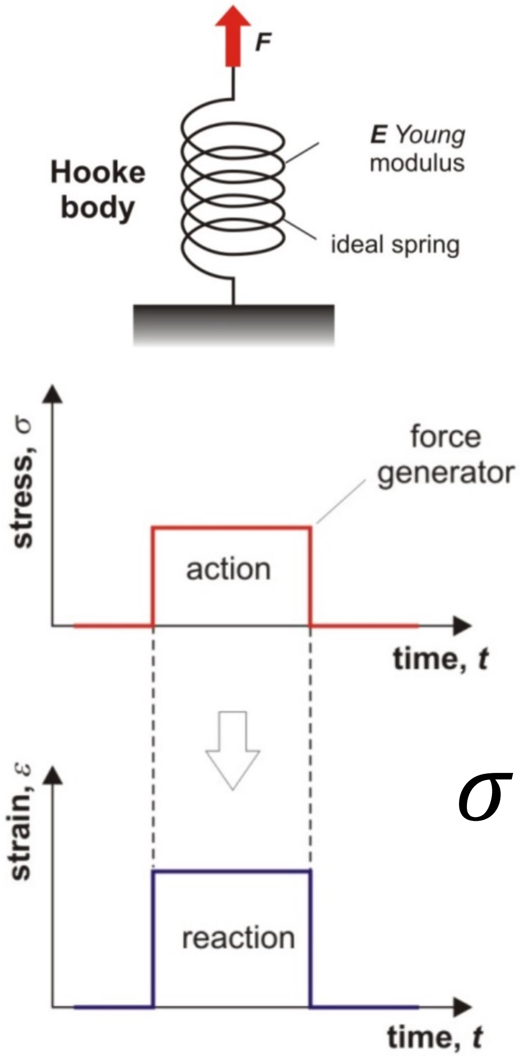
	PDL (≈ collagen)	dentin (≈1/3 collagen, 2/3 apatite)	enamel (≈ apatite)
Young's modulus (*E*) (GPa)	0,3–2,5	10–20	90–100
strength (σ_{max}) (MPa)	60	110 (tensile) 300 (compress)	50 (tensile) 400 (compress)
toughness (kJ/m^3)	1–10	0,5–5	0,1–1
hardness HV (GPa)	*too soft to measure*	0,5–1	3–6



10,000
1,000
100
10
1
0.1
Strong
Weak
STRENGTH (MPa)
0.001
0.01
0.1
1
10
100
Brittle
TOUGHNESS (kJ/m2)
Tough
Ceramics
Metals and alloys
Composites
Glasses
Polymers
enamel
dentin
cementum
PDL
Porous Ceramics
Rubbers
Foams
Wood and wood products
Ceramics: chart shows compressive strength, tensile strength typically 10% of compressive
Other materials: strength in tension/compression

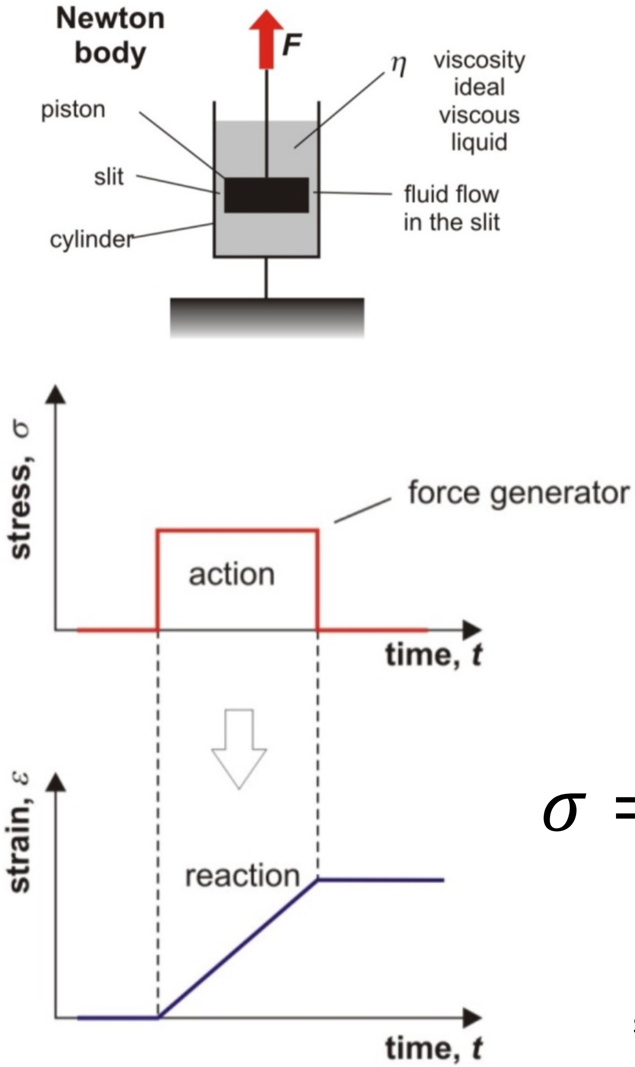
Viscoelasticity
(mechanical model)

Elastic body



$$\sigma = E\varepsilon$$

Viscous body

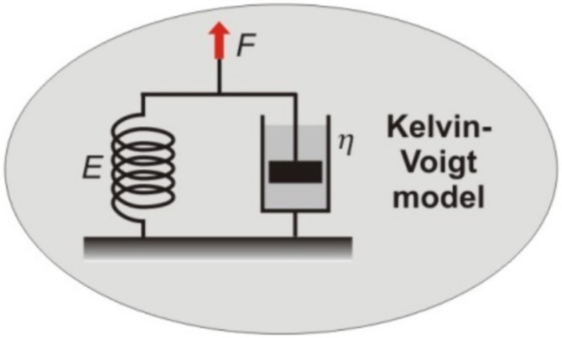


viscosity

$$\sigma = \eta \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\Delta t}$$

strain rate

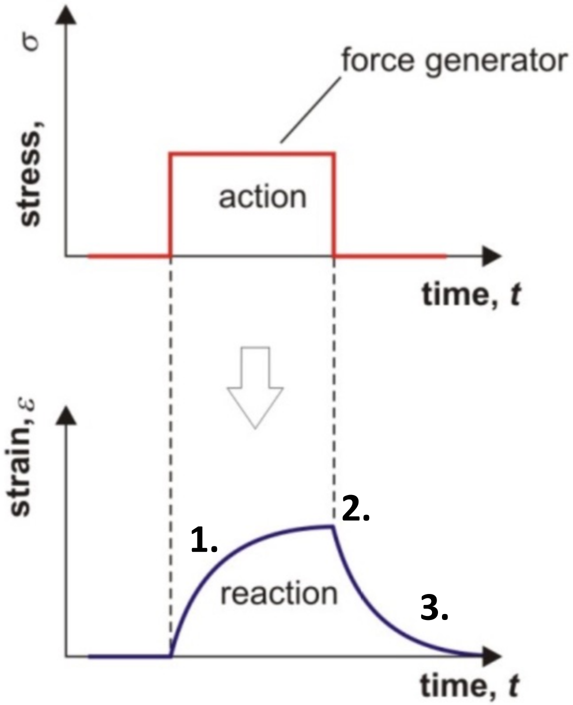
Viscoelasticity
(mechanical model)



Viscoelasticity means to co-appearance of viscous and elastic behavior. A

model: parallel connection of spring and dashpot (Kelvin-Voight model)

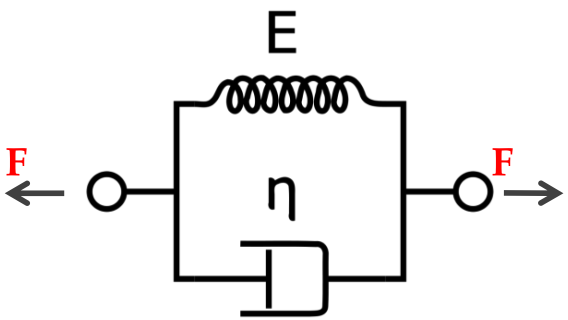
Spring: ideal elastic (Hooke) body
Dashpot: ideal viscous (Newton) body



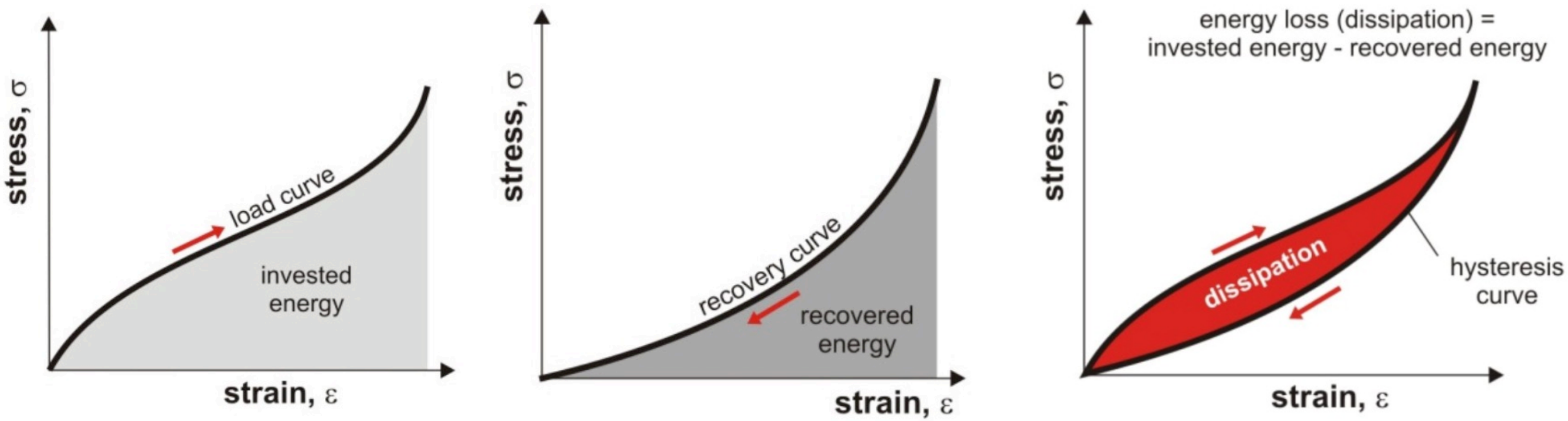
1. Upon stretch, the extension of the spring is slowed down by the dashpot.
2. Extension stops when the elastic spring force equals the external force.
3. When the external force is quenched, the contraction of the spring is slowed down by the dashpot.

Visco-elasticity

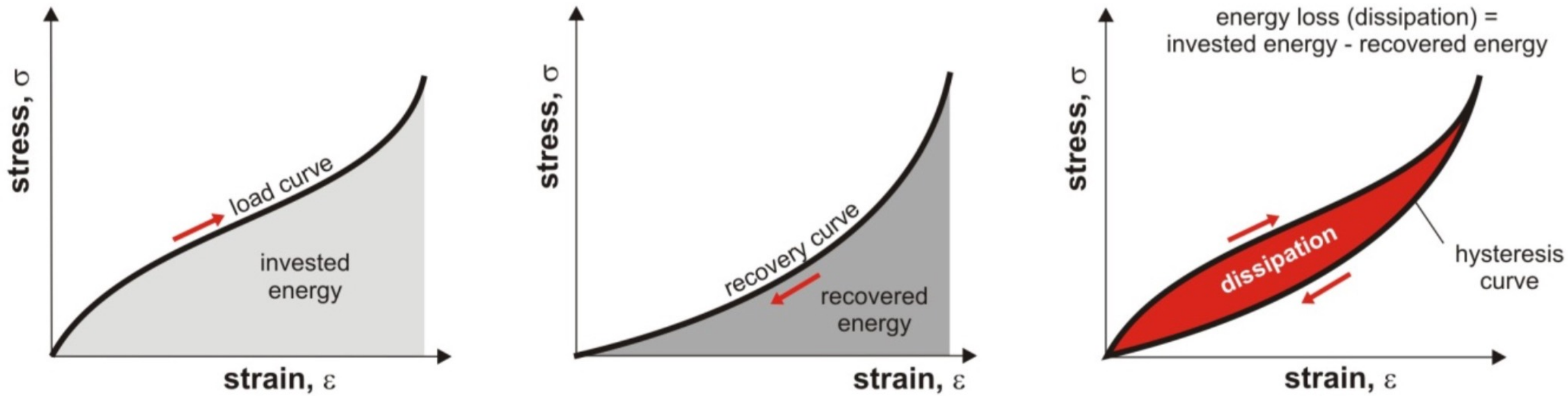
(mechanical model)



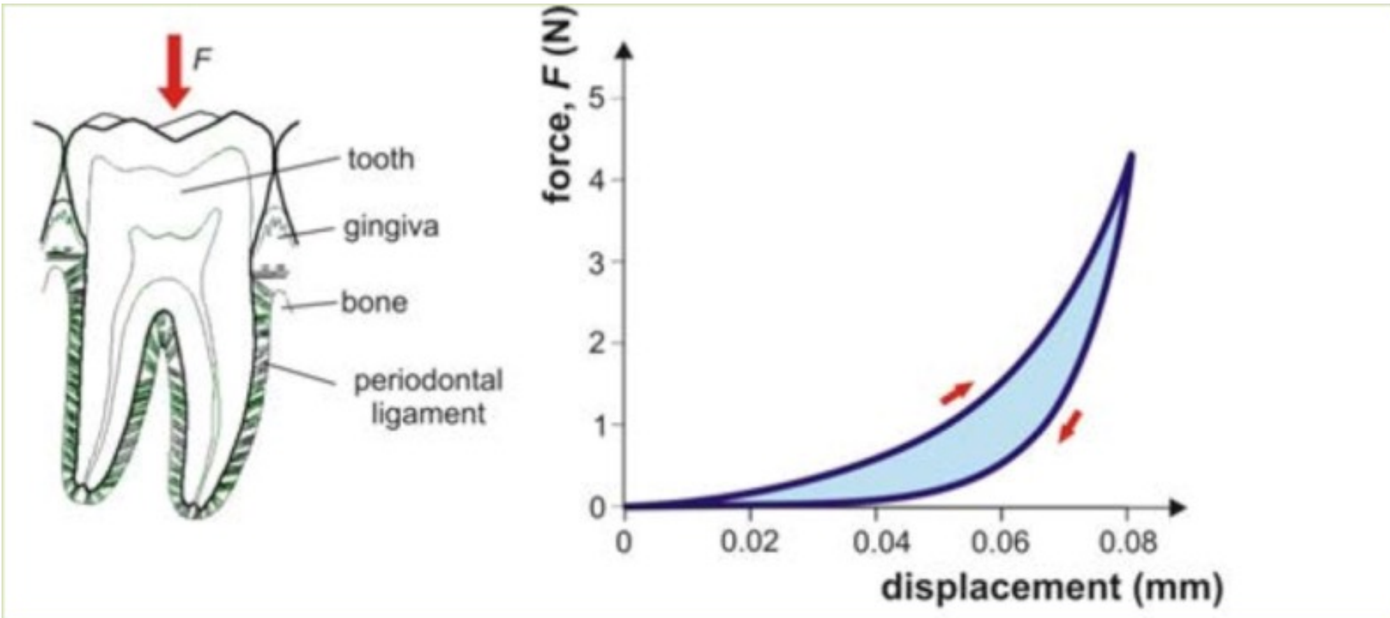
model: parallel connection of a spring and a dashpot (Kelvin-body)



Energy dissipation in viscoelastic system

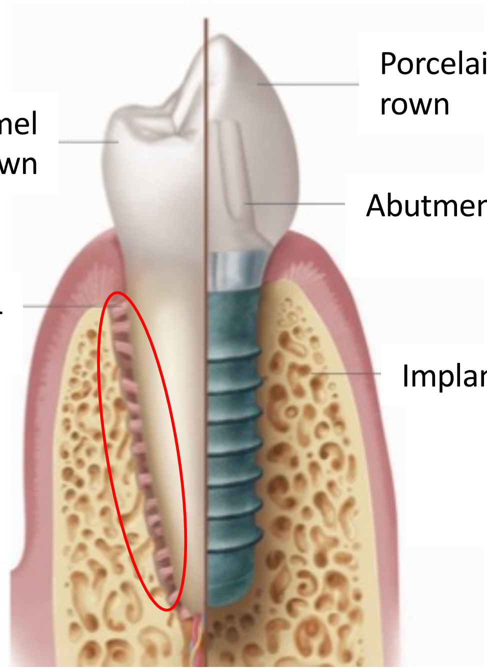


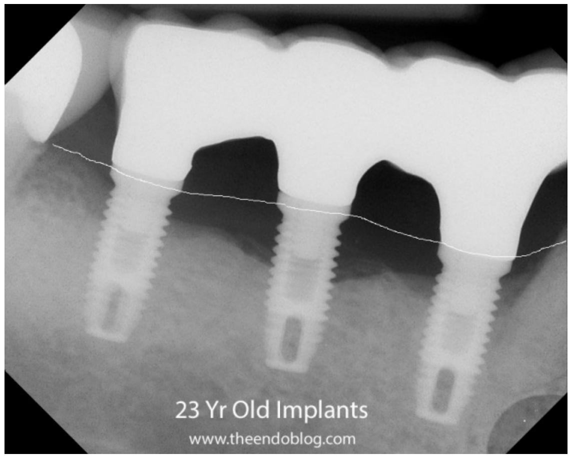
Periodontal ligament



Example: Implants vs nastural tooth

PDL makes the difference!





Absence of PDL result in :

- **loss of masticatory force perception**
- **loss of visco-elastic (damper) effect**
- **loss of force sensory mechanisms**
- **No implant movement**

Implant is in direct contact with bone tissue

⇩

Increased compressive stress

⇩

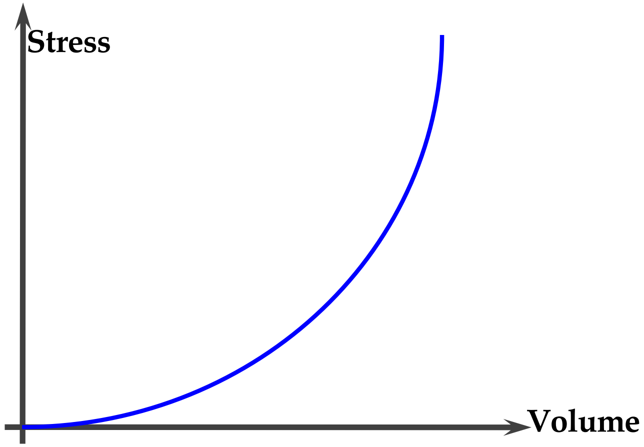
Bone loss (0.2 mm / year)
Loss of gingival height

Implants ⇔ **Root Canal Treatment**

Biomechanics of elastic arteries

Non-liear elasticity

Strain is not linearly proportional to stress.

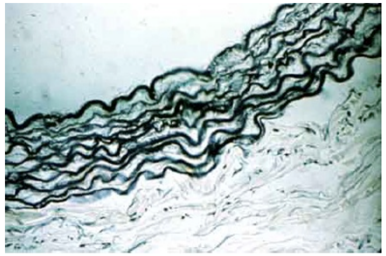


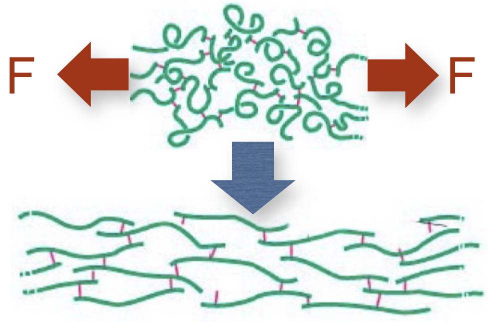
Determinants of vascular elasticity:

Elastin
Collagen
Smooth muscle

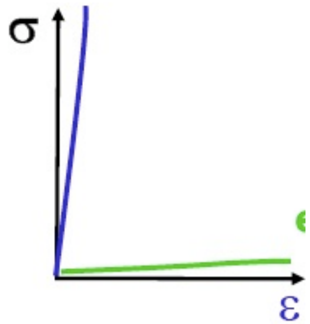
Implications of vascular easticity:

Storage of potential (elastic) energy
Dampening of pressure pulses
Constant flow rate





Collagen



Elastin

Collagen	Elastin
E = 300 MPa .... 2 500 MPa	E = 0,1 MPa .... 0,4 MPa
$\sigma_{sz} \approx 60$ MPa $\quad \varepsilon_{sz} \approx 0{,}08$	$\sigma_{sz} \approx 0{,}6$ MPa $\quad \varepsilon_{sz} \approx 3$

strength

elasticity

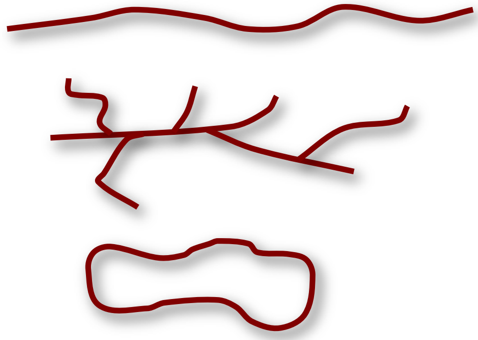
BIOMECHANICS

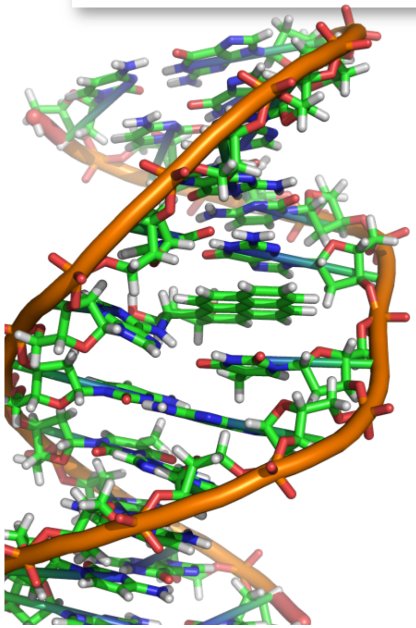
Molecular nanomechanics

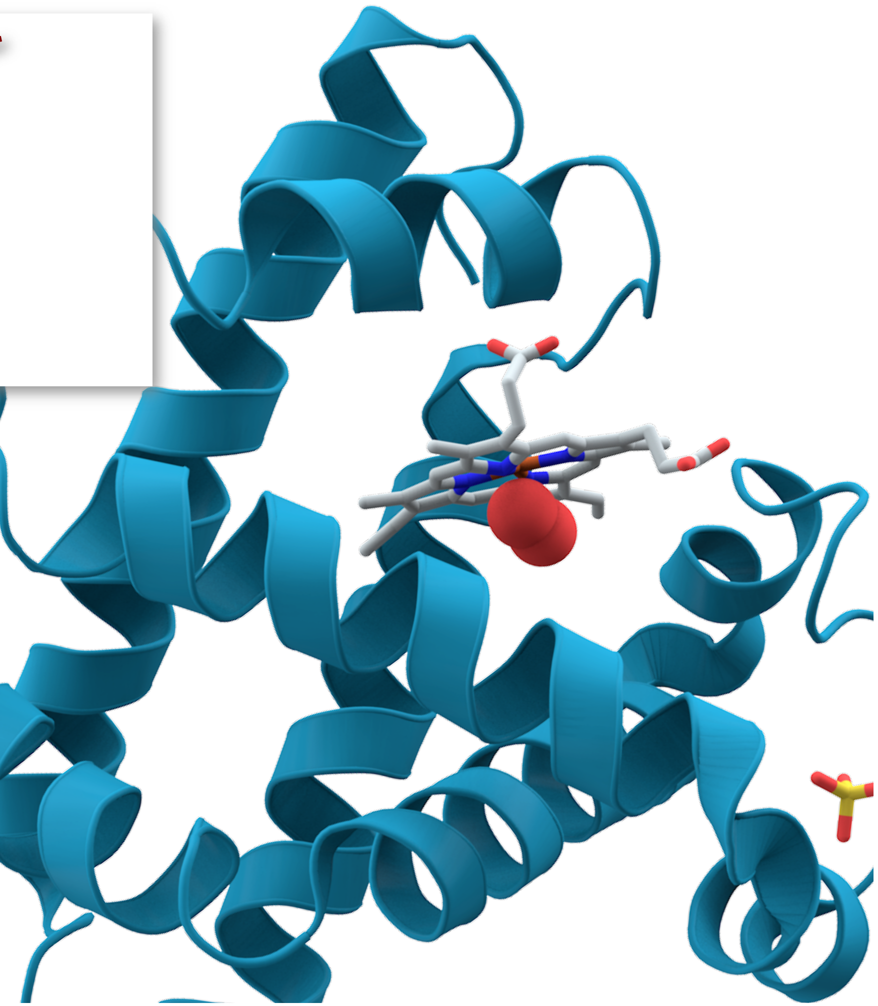
Biomolecules are polymers

Common feature: **Linear primary structure (protein, DNA)**
Strong bonds between monomers (covalent)
Weaker interactions between distant region of polymer chain

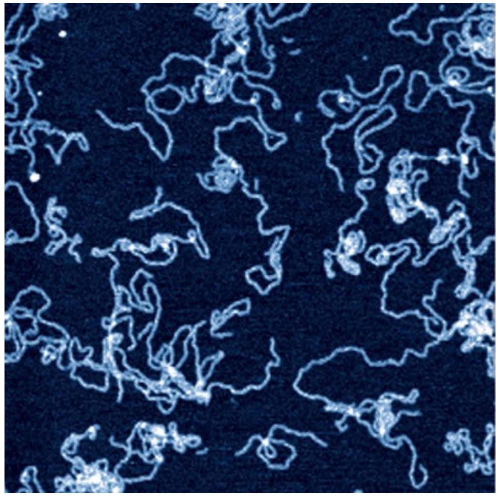
1. Linear
DNA, protein, cellulose
2. Branched
glycogen
3. Circular
mt DNA





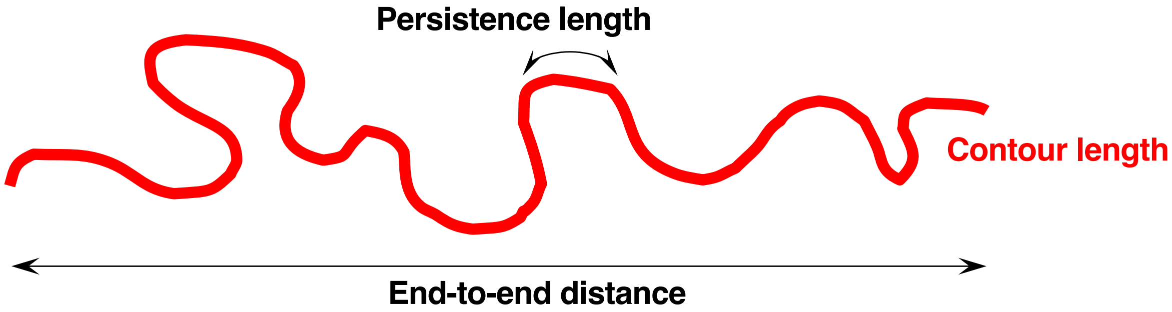


What is the shape of biopolymers?



AFM image of dsDNA

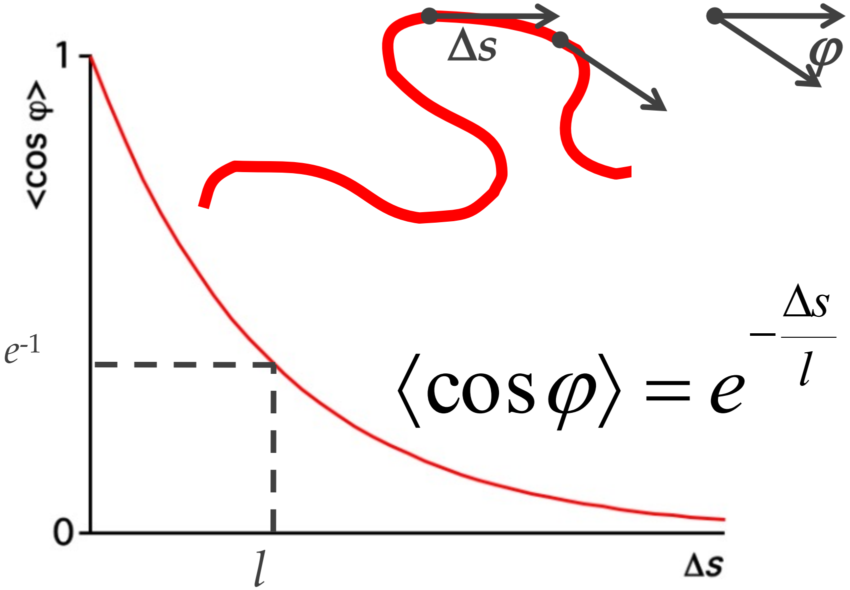
Parameters to describe the shape of polymer



Contour length (L): Full length of the chain

End-to-end distance (R): Distance between chain termini.

Persistence length (l) : describe the persistence of chain orientation.



$$\langle \cos\varphi \rangle = e^{-\frac{\Delta s}{l}}$$

Shorter persistence length polymers are more flexible.

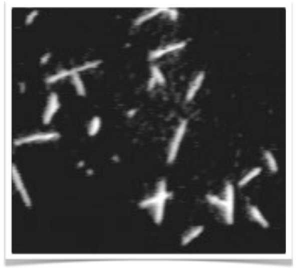
Biopolymer classification based on flexibility

l = persistence length
L = contour length

RIGID

$l >> L$

Microtubules

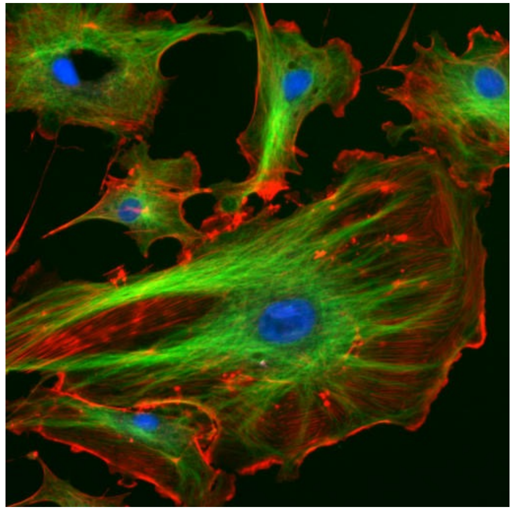


SEMIFLEXIBLE

$l \approx L$

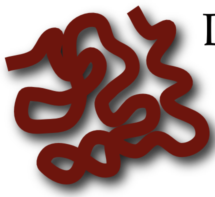
Microfilaments

aktin
tubulin

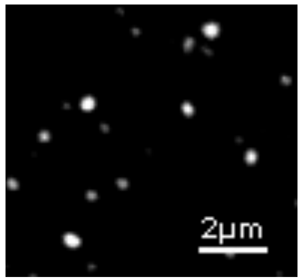


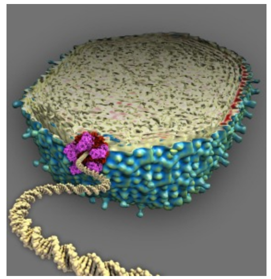
FLEXIBLE

$l << L$



DNA





Are biopolymers elastic?

Yes, but Hooke's law is not valid! Non-linear elasticity.

Entropic elasticity

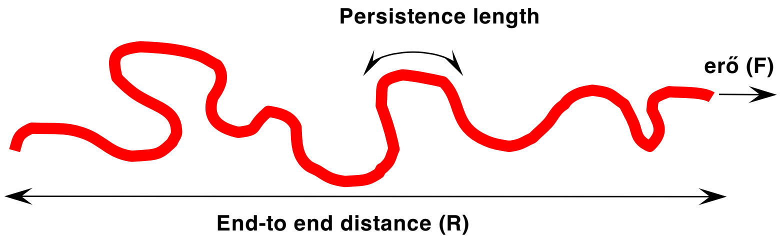
Thermal energy ($k_B T$) excites bending movements in the chain

↓

The chain's disorder (entropy) increases

↓

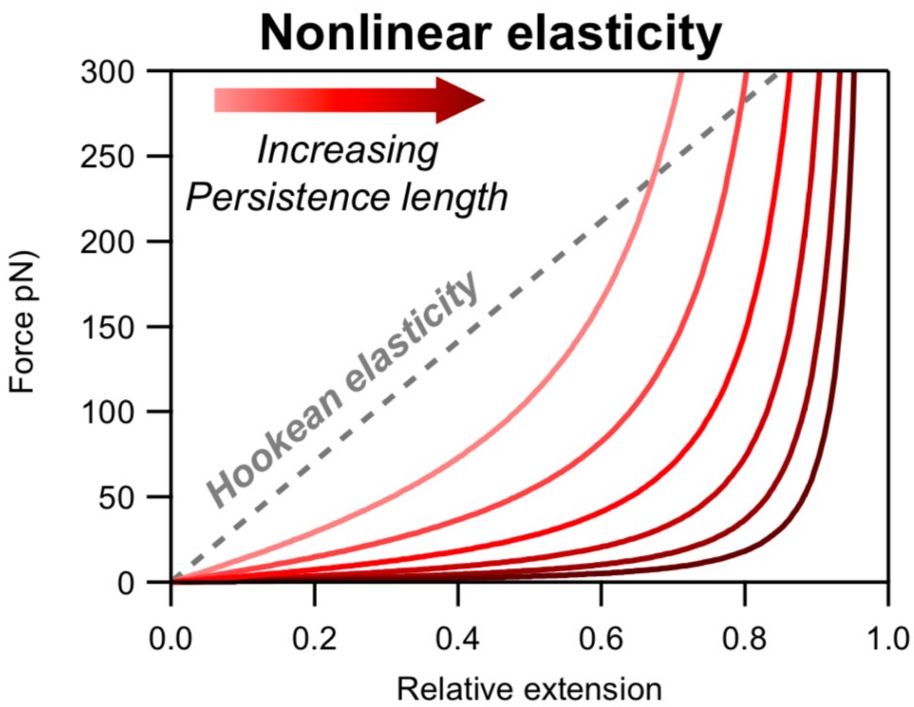
The chain shortens



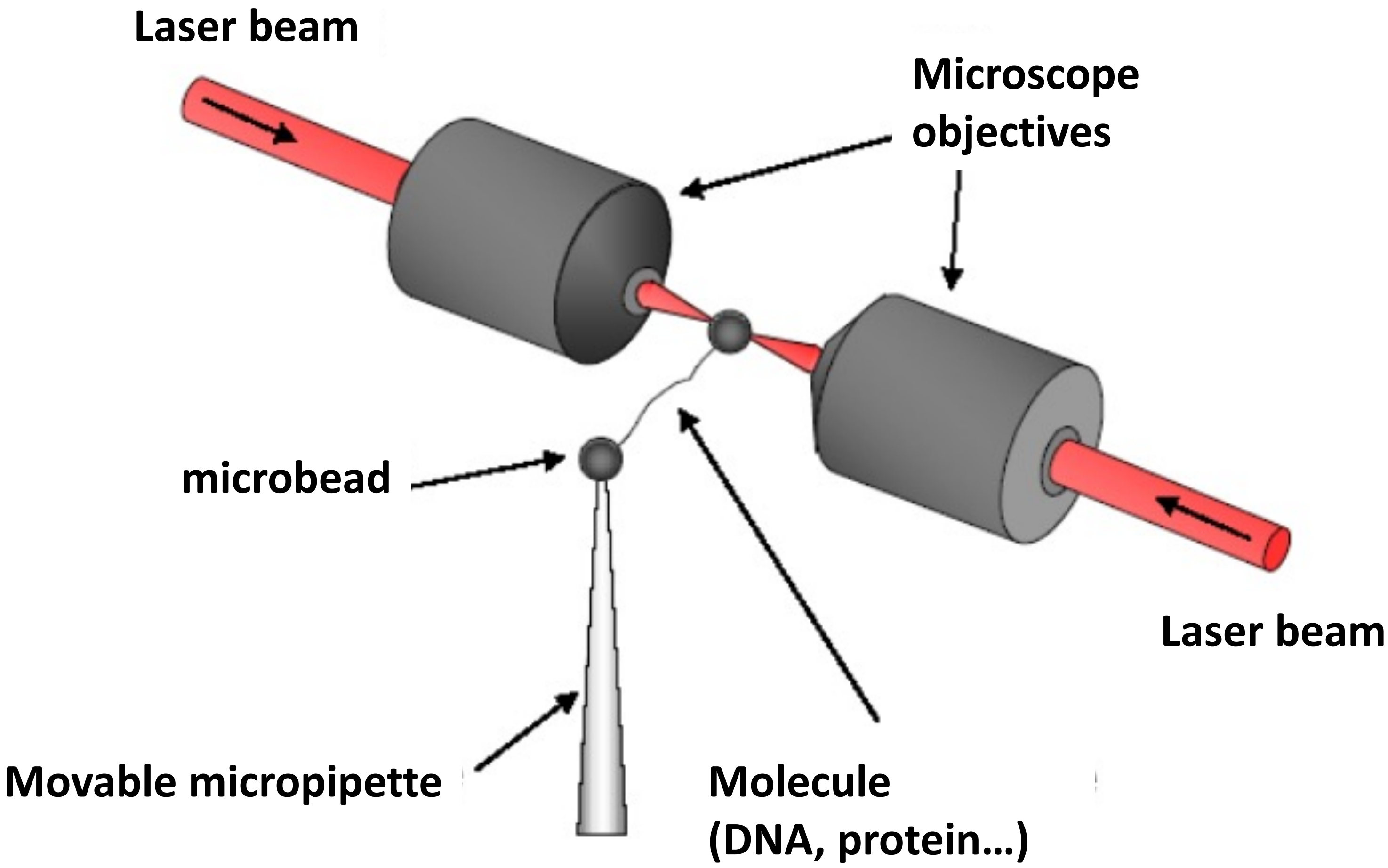
Force is needed to stretch an entropic chain

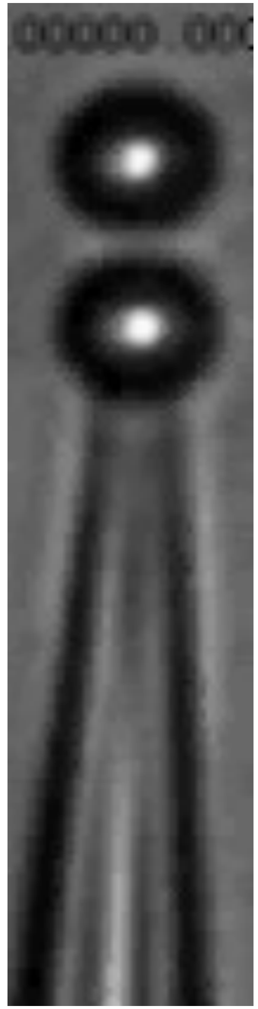
$$F \sim \frac{k_B T}{l} \cdot \frac{R}{L} + \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^a$$

F = force
l = **persistence length**
k_B = Boltzmann constant
T = absolute temperature
L = contour length
R = end-to-end distance
R/L = relative extension



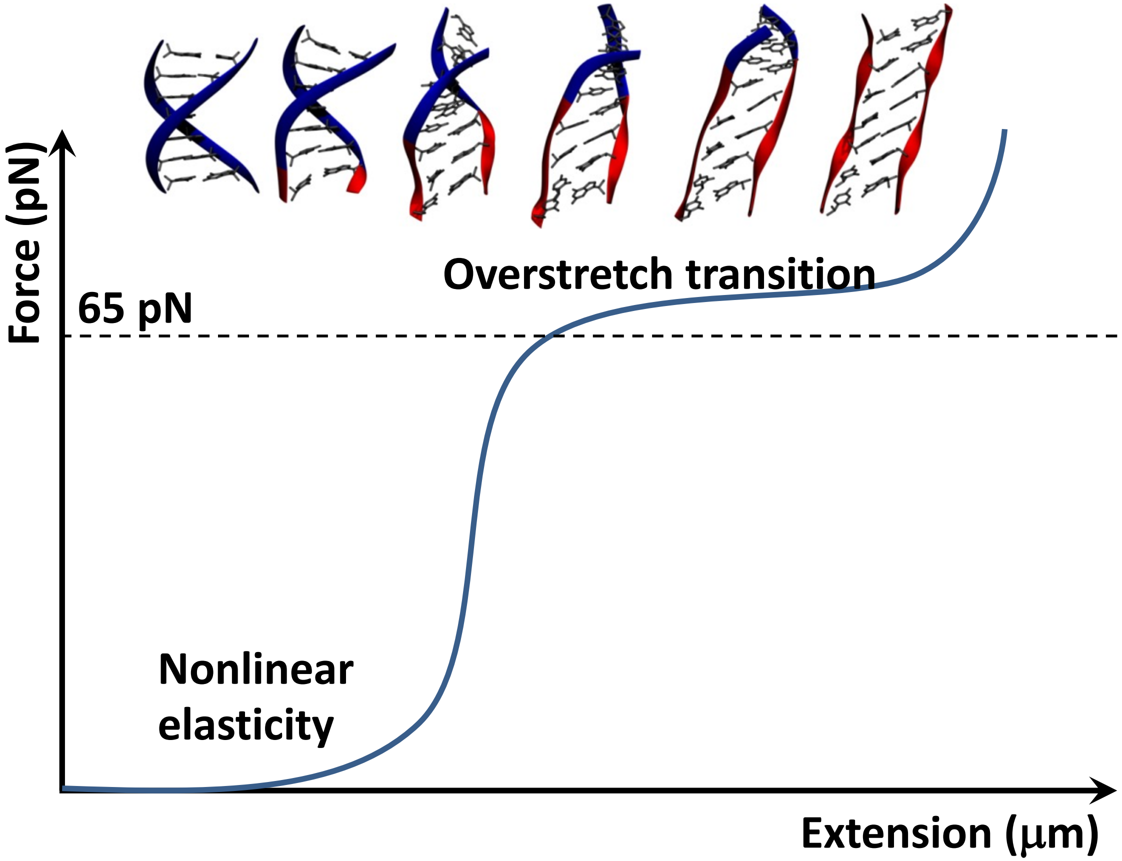
How to stretch single molecules?
Optical tweezers



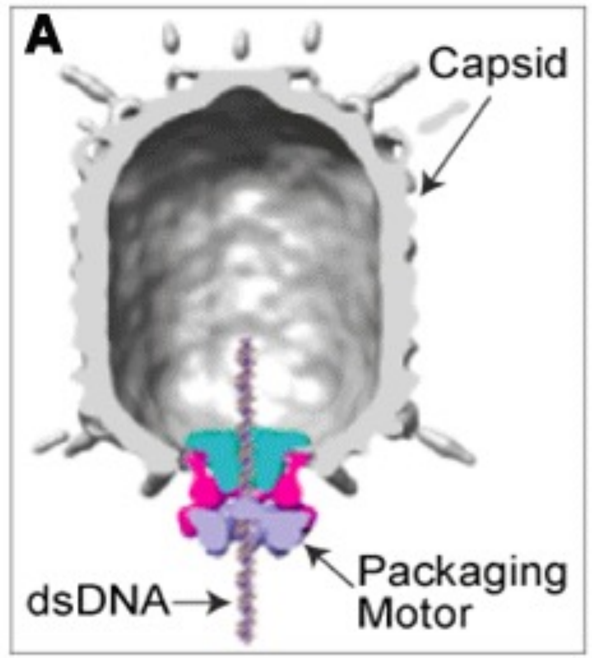


http://glass.phys.uniroma1.it/dileonardo/Applet.php?applet=TrapForcesApplet

Stretching dsDNA with optical tweezers



DNA packaging of bacteriophage



F = 55 pN