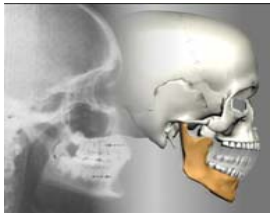
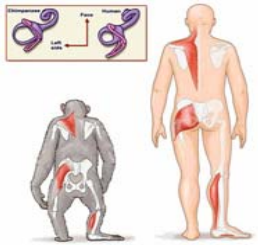


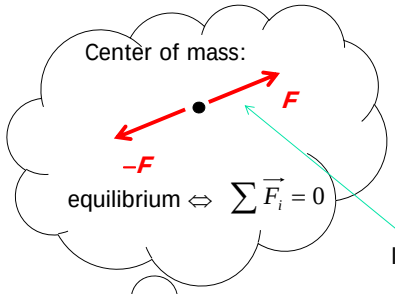
Biomechanics

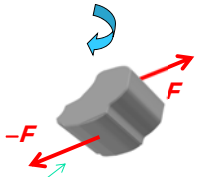




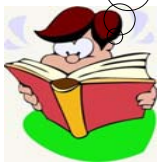
Statics of the rigid body

Point-like mass body: ⟺ Extended rigid body:





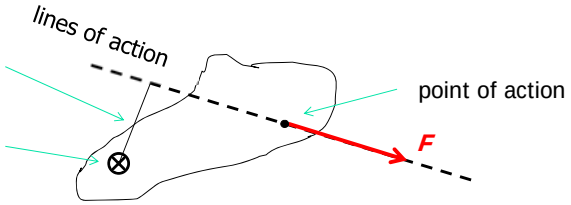
$\sum \vec{F}_i = 0$



Rotation is possible!

(if the forces have no common line of action)

Statics of the rigid body – torque



torque (*M*):

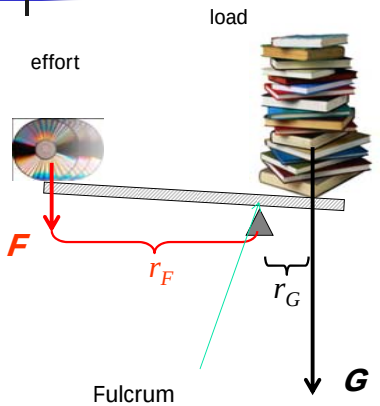
(moment or moment of force

- tendency of a force or forces to rotate an object)

$M = r \cdot F$ Unit: Nm

equilibrium ⇔ $\sum \vec{F}_i = 0$ and $\sum M_i = 0$

Lever: a simple machine



Equilibrium:

$\sum M_i = 0$

$r_G \cdot G = M_G = M_F = r_F \cdot F$

$\frac{G}{F} = \frac{r_F}{r_G}$

Mechanical advantage: increased force

$\frac{G}{F}$

Examples







Types

Force on load

effort

Class 1

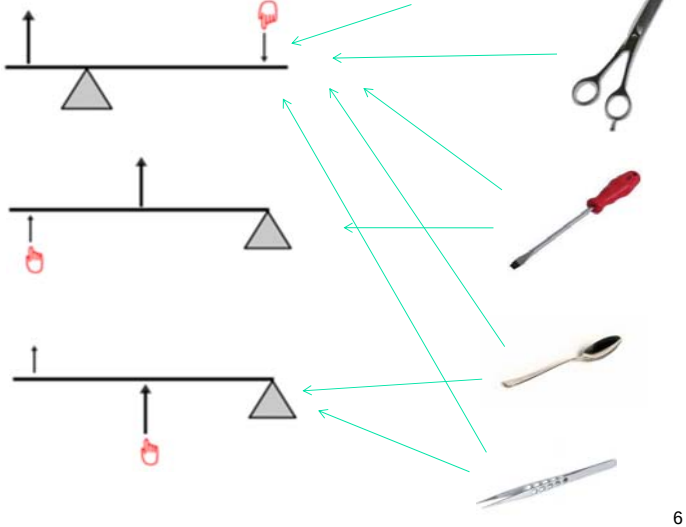
Fulcrum between the effort and load.

Class 2

The effort and load on the same side.

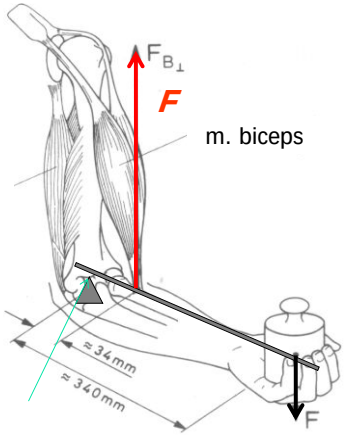
Class 3

mechanical disadvantage, distance moved by the load is greater.



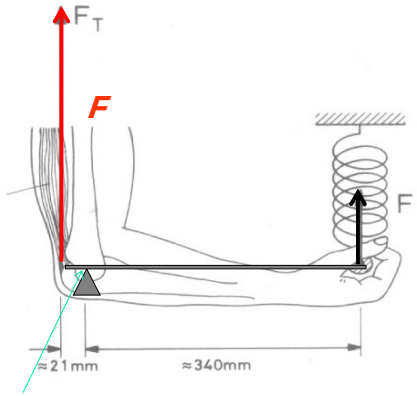
In the human body

Arm:



fulcrum

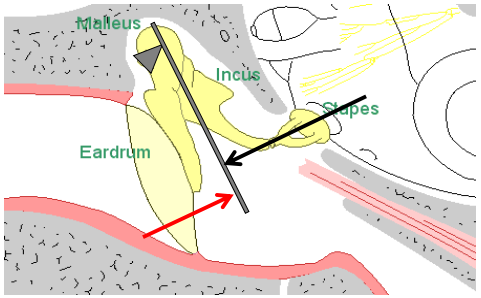
Class 3



fulcrum

Class 1

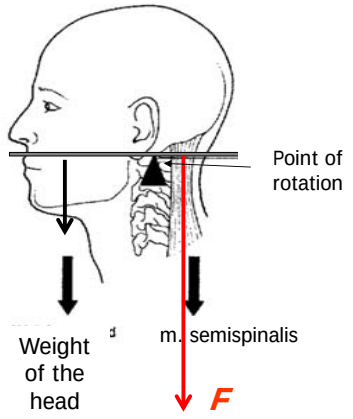
Ear bones:

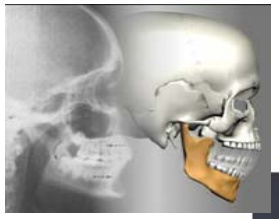


Class 2

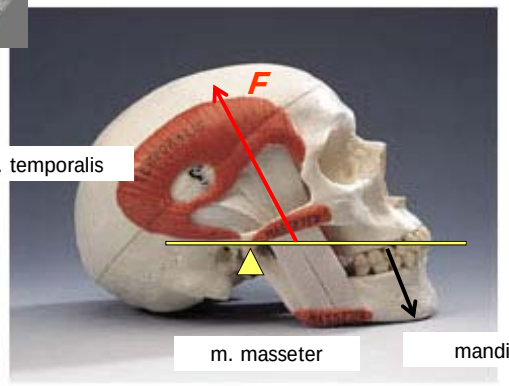
Holding the head:

Class 1





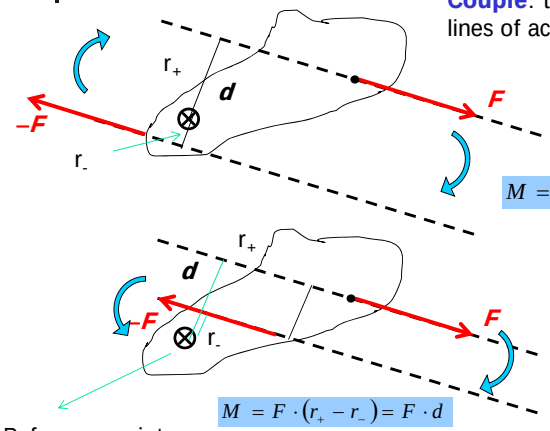
Class 3



In dentistry

Class 1

Couple, replacement of system of forces



Couple: two equal and opposite forces whose lines of action do not coincide.

Resultant force: 0

Resultant torque (*M*)

$$M = F \cdot (r_- + r_+) = F \cdot d$$

$$M = d \cdot F$$

(independent of reference point)

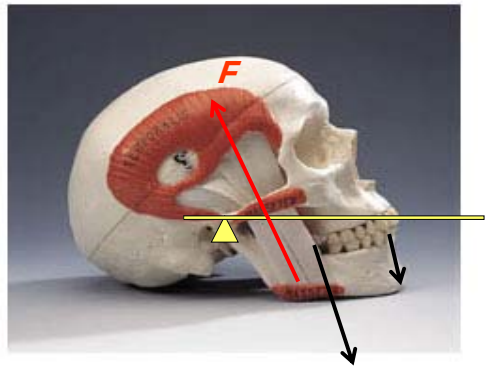
$$M = F \cdot (r_+ - r_-) = F \cdot d$$

Reference point

Any system of forces may be replaced by a force and a couple.

Masticatory force

Jaw elevators and depressors



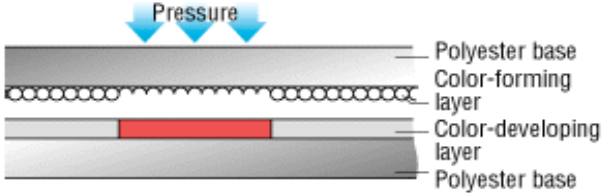
Force system

about 10 000 N

(Guinness: human - 4000 N)

Measurement of the masticatory force

Pressure indicating film:



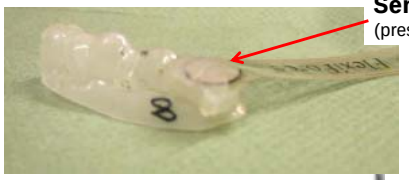
micro-encapsulated color forming and developing material

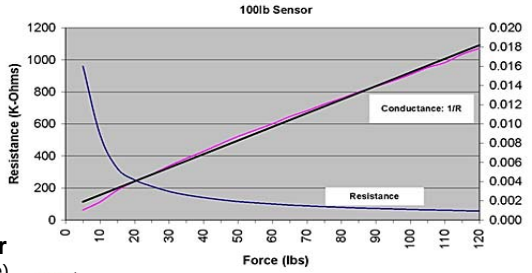
Piezoelectric sensor:

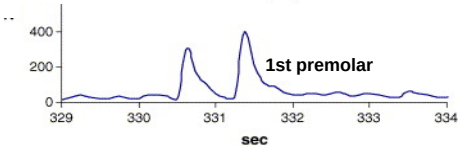
(look at piezoelectric effect!)

Flexible printed circuit

Sensor (pressure)



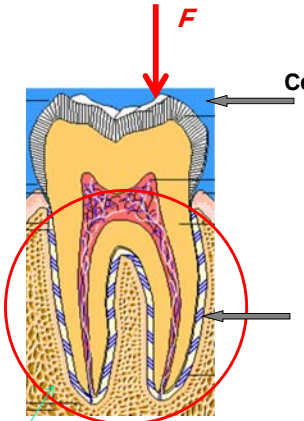




Other (subjective) methods:

Transmission of forces to the bones

Typical load type (input):

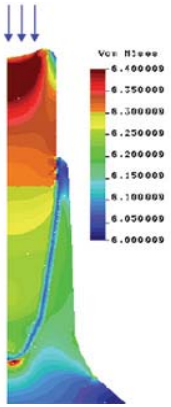


Concentrated pressure

Typical load type (output):

Spaced tensile stress

(distributed on the surface)

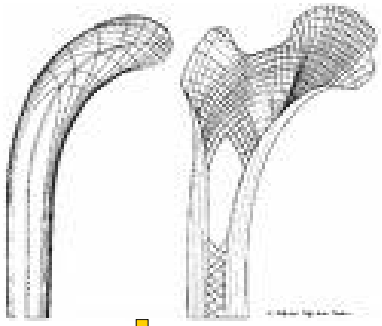


root

Constructive effect on the bone!

Bone remodeling

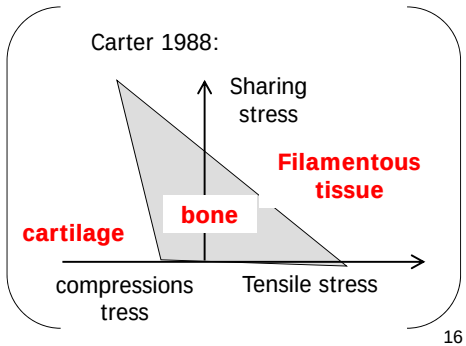
Wolff's law 1870: the bone in a healthy person will adapt to the loads.



The role of the load

Compression stress ⇒ bone resorption

Tensile stress ⇒ ossification



Mechanism of bone remodeling

mechanical load

↓

electric signal
(piezoelectric/flow potential)

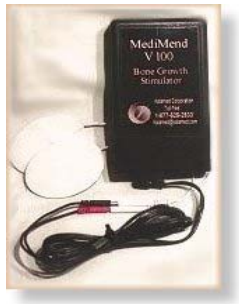
↓

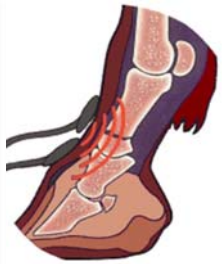
Regulation of the ossification
(osteogenesys)

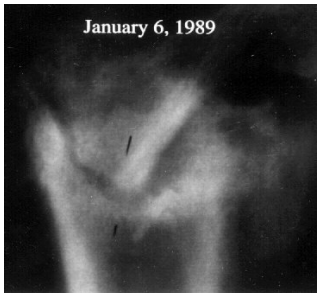
↓

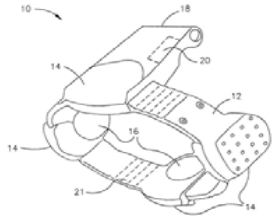
mechanical adaptation

Application of electric fields in the stimulation of bone healing:

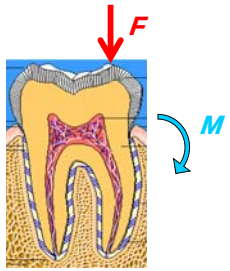


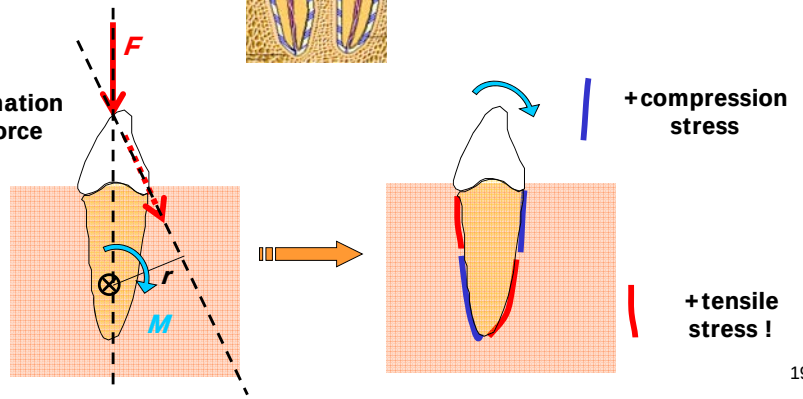






Torque of the masticatory forces





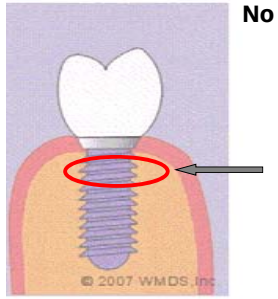
$$M = r \cdot F$$

Force transmission of dental implant

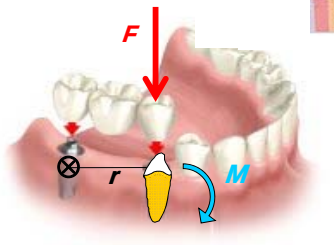
typical: titanium screw

osseointegration → **Compression stress!**

No force distribution!

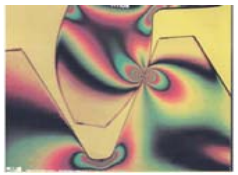


stress concentration



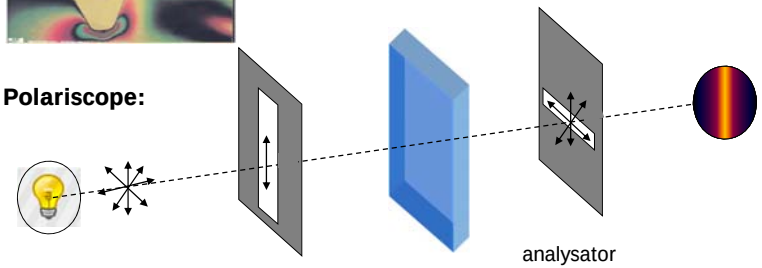
→ **large torque**

Physical testing methods in implantology



- Stress-optic method

Polariscope:



Light source

polarisator

object

Distribution of the stress

Computer based method

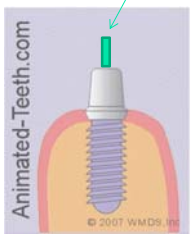
- **finite element method**

Calculation on a model.

Stability test

- **Resonance Frequency Analysis** (**RFA**) is a method used to determine stability in dental implants.

small magnet



magnetic pulses are applied to a small magnet and the resonance is analysed.

- **Periotest**

Electrically driven head percusses the implant and the response is monitored.