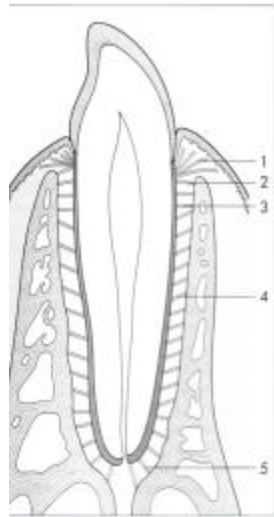


# Theory and Methods of the Study of the Human Periodontal Ligament Dynamics

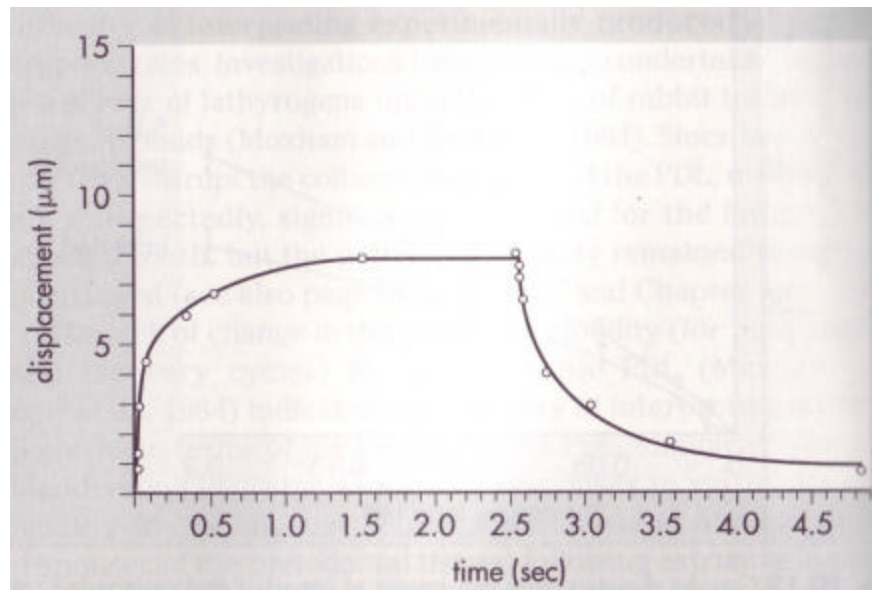
- Dr. Bob Ulrichsen

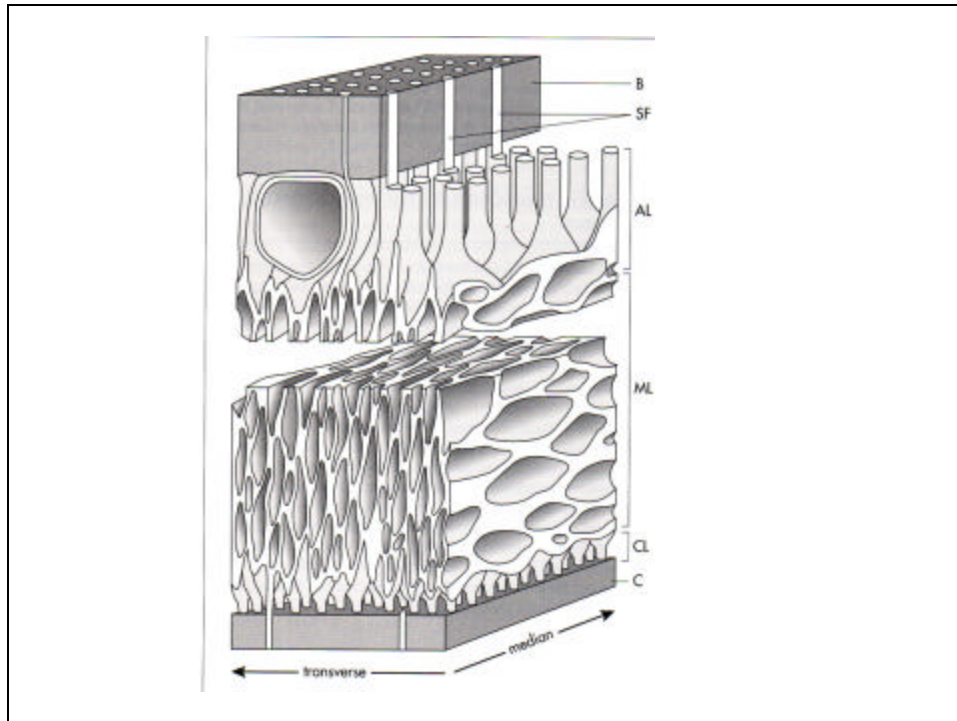
## Research Group

- Dr. L.D. Reed
- Prof. N.I. Robb
- Doug Stickle
- Dr. Bob Ulrichsen



**Fig. 2.11** Diagram showing the arrangement of periodontal collagen into groups of principal fibres. 1 - gingival, 2 - crestal, 3 - horizontal, 4 - oblique, 5 - apical.



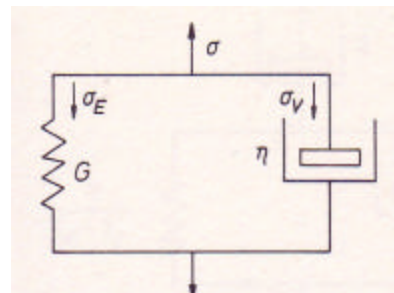


The Periodontal Ligament (PDL) is viscoelastic

$$\mathbf{s} = G Y \quad \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{h} \frac{dY}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_0 = G Y + \mathbf{h} \dot{Y} \quad Y(0) = 0$$

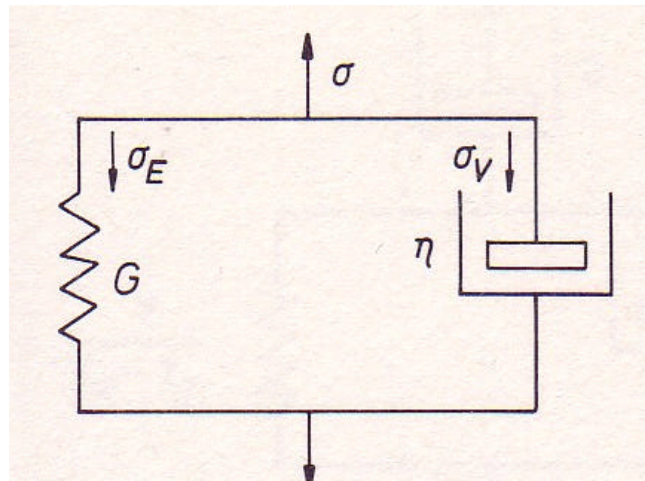
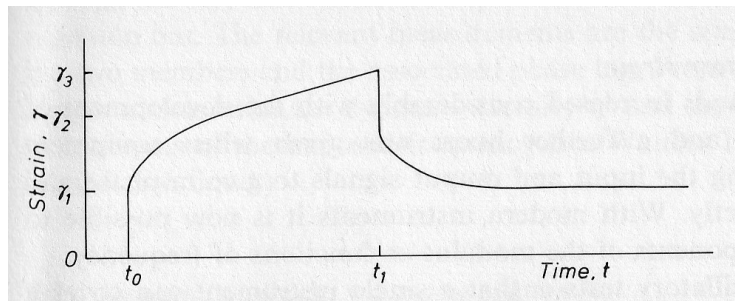
Kelvin Model of the PDL



## Creep and Relaxation

$$t = t_0, \quad \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}_0, \quad Y(t) = \frac{\mathbf{s}_0}{G} \left( 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{G}{h}t\right) \right)$$

$$t = t_1, \quad \mathbf{s} = 0, \quad Y(t) = \frac{\mathbf{s}_0}{G} \exp\left(-\frac{G}{h}t\right)$$



## Impulsed Oscillator

$$\ddot{y} + 2z w_n \dot{y} + w_n^2 y = w_n^2 u(t)$$

$$y(0^+) = 0$$

$$z = \frac{b}{b_{\text{critical}}}$$

$$\dot{y}(0^+) = w_n^2$$

$$w_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$u(0^+) = 0$$

$$w_d = w_n \sqrt{1 - z^2}$$

$$y_{\text{impulse}} = \frac{w_n}{\sqrt{1 - z^2}} \exp(-zw_n t) \sin(w_d t)$$



