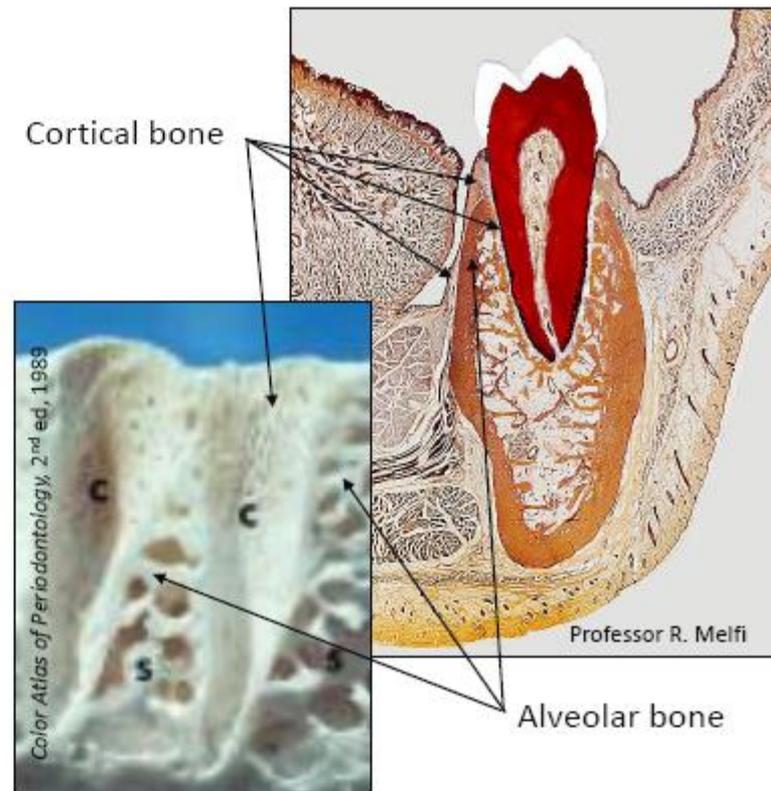


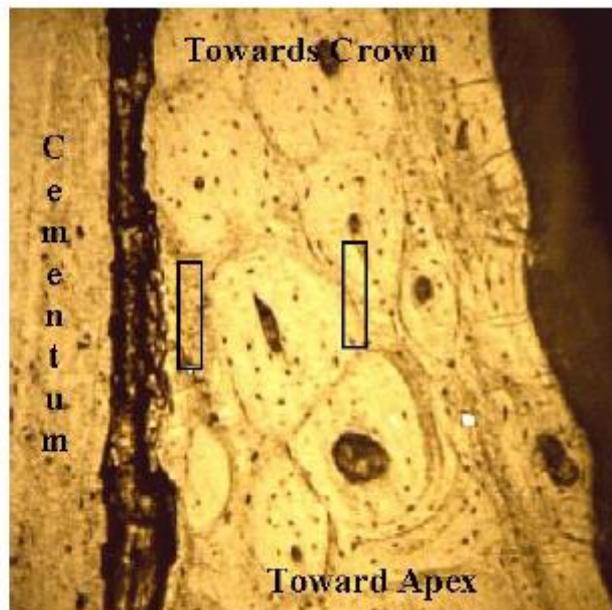
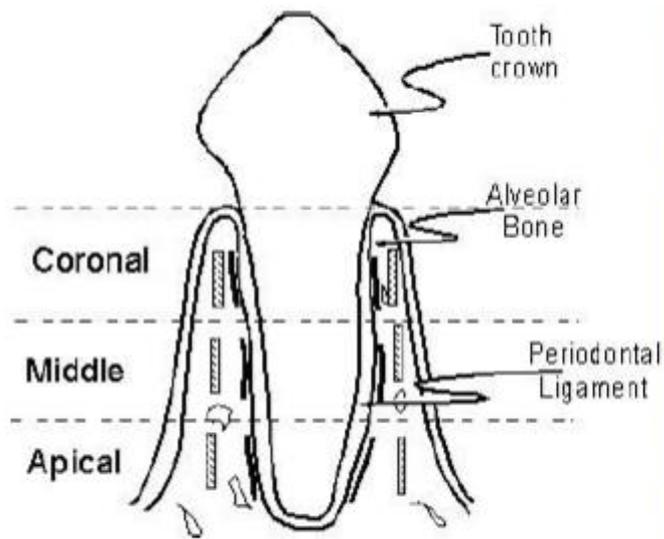
骨头分类

Bone type

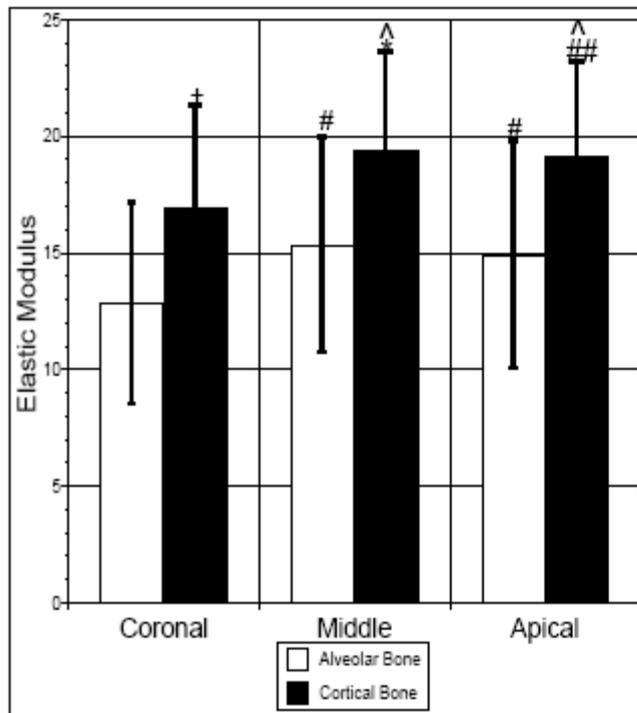
The bone supporting a tooth consists of a thin cortical layer, surrounding alveolar bone (trabecular bone with sponge structure)



齿槽测试位置

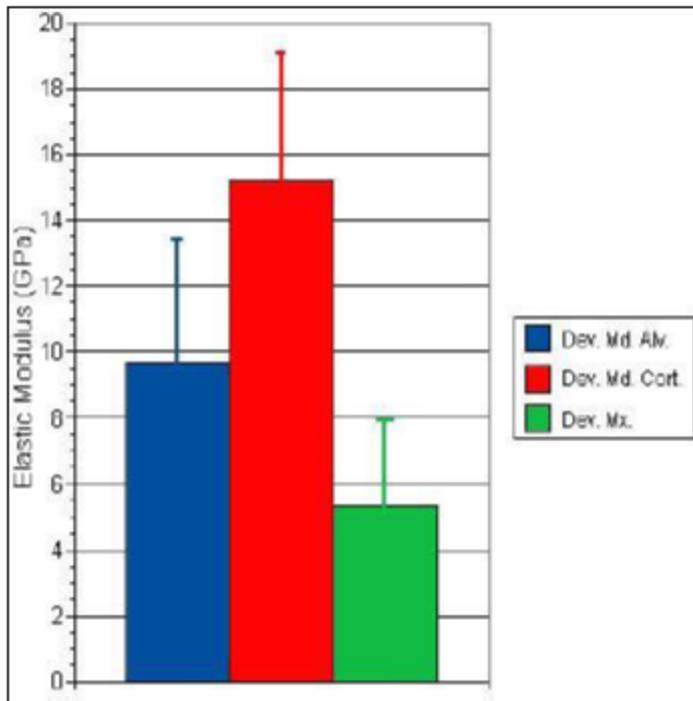


萌齿测试结果



- 1058 indents on alveolar bone
586 indents on cortical bone
- n=7 md. premolar teeth
(dog1, n=2, dog 2, n=5)
- 14-17% decrease in modulus
in the coronal region.
- Modulus consistently ~20%
lower in alveolar bone (where
Tricker's data suggests a 2-3
fold larger remodeling rate)

未萌出牙测试结果



- Approximately 323 indents
- n=2 md developing teeth
n=1 mx. developing tooth

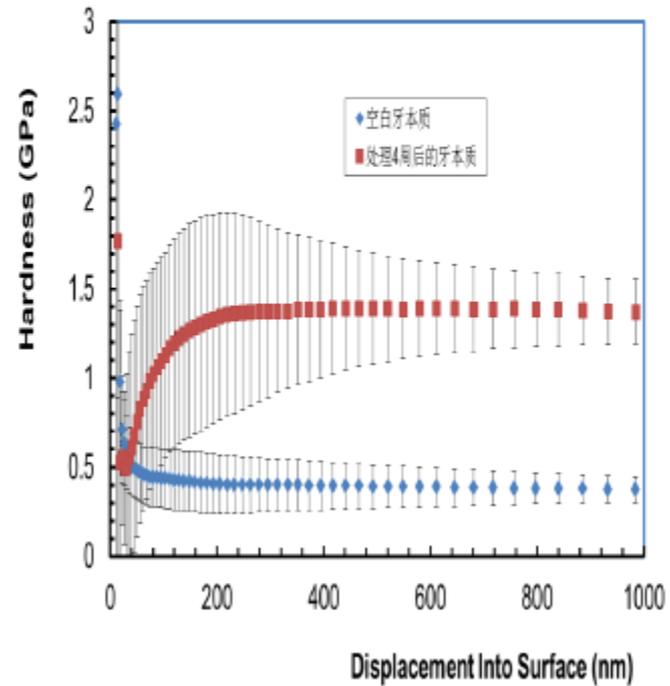
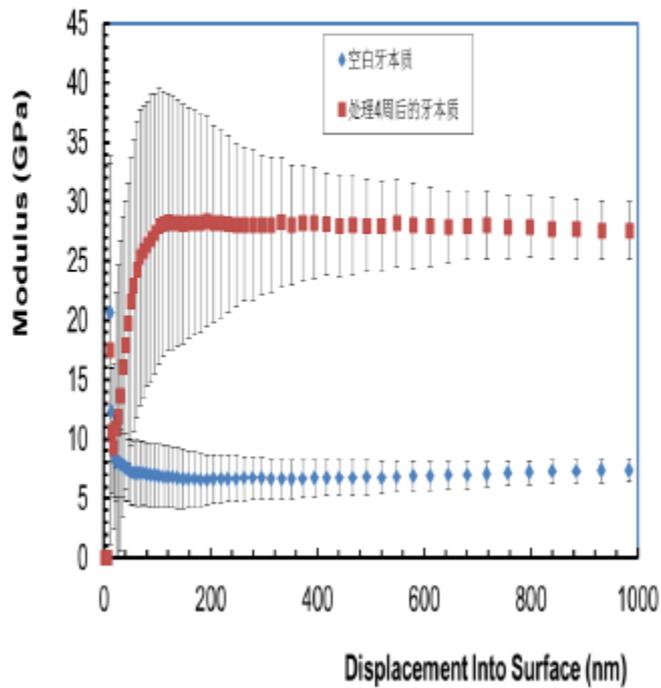
Relative to erupted teeth...

- Modulus ~ 30% less in mandibular alveolar bone
- Modulus ~ 15% less in mandibular cortical bone
- Modulus ~ 65% less in maxillary alveolar bone

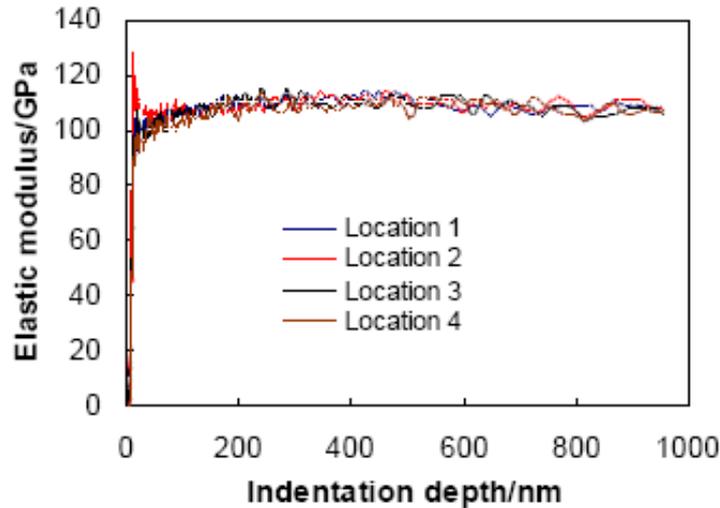
Summary (Prof. S. Huja)

- Measured significant differences in Young's modulus in various regions of alveolar process using nanoindentation.
- Strong correlation between age of bone and Young's modulus
- Initial glimpses into the mechanisms for relating bone type, stress history, remodeling, mineralization, and mechanical properties.

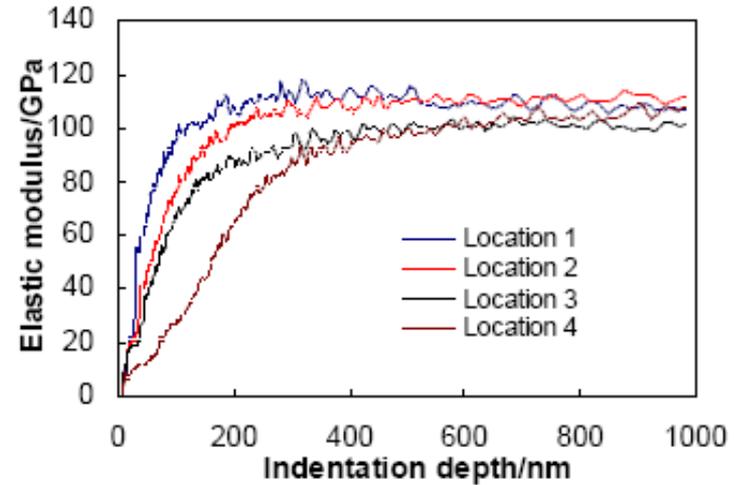
牙齿的纳米压痕测试



牙齿的纳米压痕测试



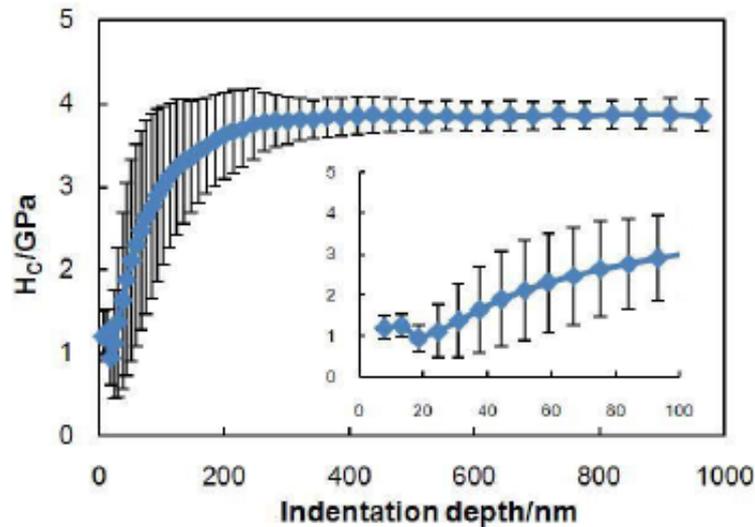
(a) 牙釉质表面CSM测试



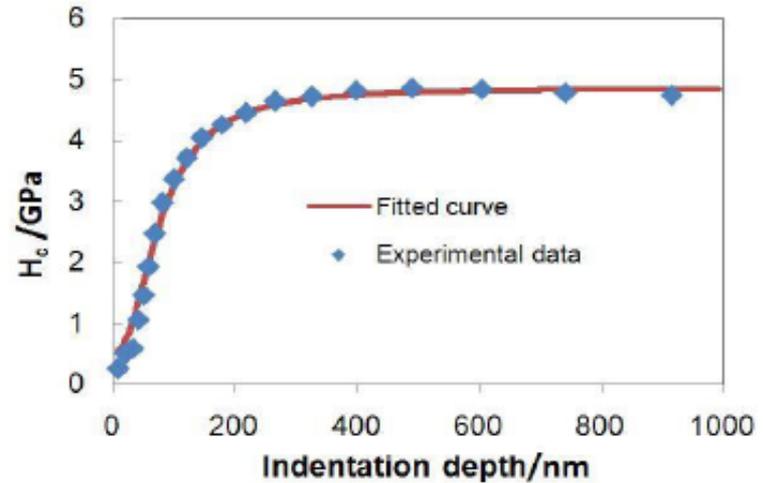
(b) 牙釉质表面有唾液吸附膜
CSM测试

张亚峰博士 et al, J. Dentistry, 55 (2016) 99–104

通过纳米压痕结果
计算牙釉质表面唾液吸附膜厚度



(a) 实验曲线



(b) 拟合曲线

张亚峰博士 et al, J. Dentistry, 55 (2016) 99–104

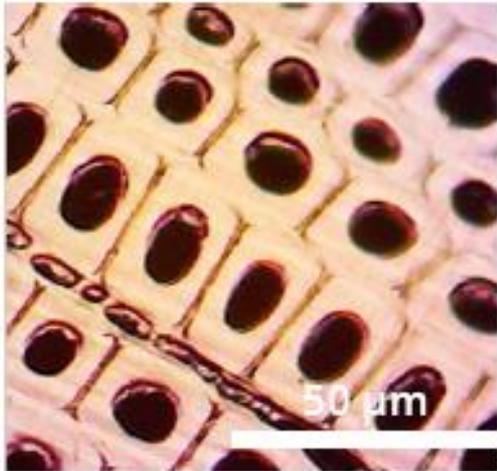
Mechanical Properties Mapping

力学性能成像功能

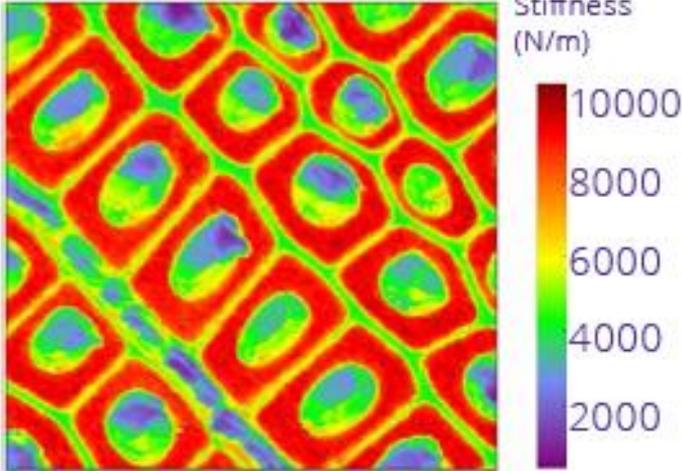
快速压痕技术实现 硬度 和 杨氏模量 的面分布成像

Title: Rapid Mechanical Characterization of Cell via Express Test 快速力学成像-细胞

Microstructure

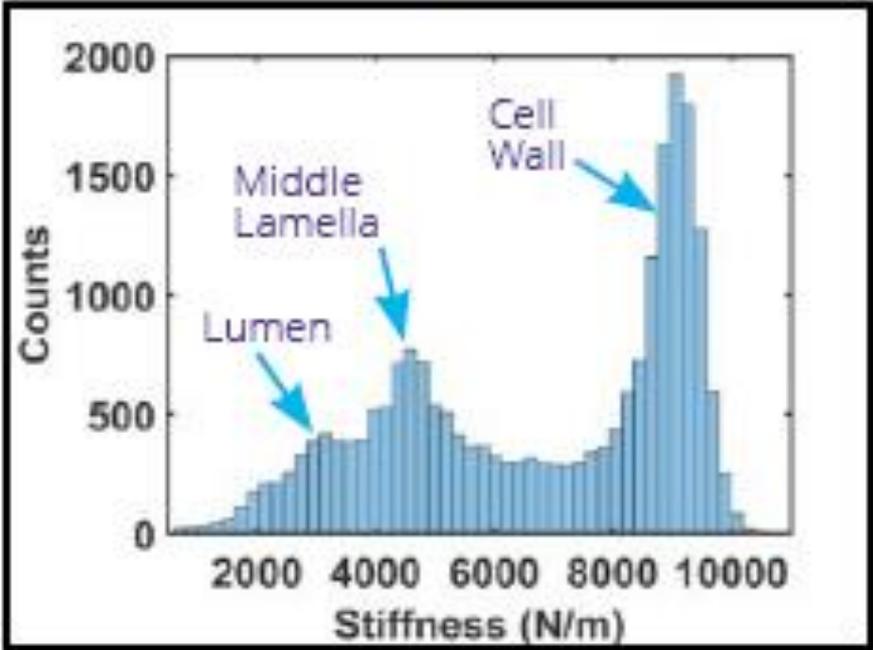


Stiffness Map (22,500 indents)



Title: Rapid Mechanical Characterization of Cell via Express Test 快速力学成像-细胞

Histogram



Title: Rapid Mechanical Characterization of Cell via Express Test 快速力学成像-细胞

Mean and Standard Deviation

Phase No.	Fraction	Hardness (GPa)	Modulus (GPa)
1	0.21	0.18±0.14	3.45±2.17
2	0.27	0.41±0.19	8.78±2.75
3	0.52	0.51±0.1	16.47±2.28