


Alan G. TA: { Hyung Do Linda B.
Doug L. { Smodan Course Secretary

Handouts: (1) General Info & Lecture Outline
(2) Course Outline
(3) Overheads

Texts: (1) Deen (Coop) (2) Alan G's: in NE47-377

FFF: Overview

<u>Solute</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Starting simple:</u>
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ c_i	 $+ \Delta c_i -$	<u>solute:</u> neutral, low molec. weight; ions <u>medium:</u> loose molec. network, water

$c_i \equiv$ concentration ($\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{m}^3}$); M

$\bar{N}_i \equiv$ flux ($\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$)

$D_i \equiv$ diffusivity ($\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{ix} &= -D_i \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial x} \\ \bar{N}_i &= -D_i \nabla c_i \end{aligned} \quad \text{Fick's Law.}$$

Chemical Subsystem $\oplus \Rightarrow$ More interesting case
Medium: Intra- & Extracellular space

Solutes: proteins, polysaccharides, nucleic acids
Macromolecules • bind to cells &/or ECM
Equilibrium & Transient description of x-port

Case study: x-port of IGF-1 hold on: both "solute" & medium are charged

Binding sites: cells, ECM


How does chemical subsystem interact w/ electrical subsystem?



Chemical transport equations + others

$$(1) \bar{N}_I = -D_I \nabla C_I (\text{flux}) + () \bar{E} + C_i \nabla \phi$$

\uparrow IGF

(2)  (Continuity)

$$\frac{\partial C_I}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \bar{N}_I + R_{vi}$$

Binding term

"Rate of formation"
($\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{m}^3 \text{s}}$)

For \bar{E} : Gauss' law (\rightarrow Maxwell's Equations)

Faraday's Law

+ Conservation of charge