

Wykład 3

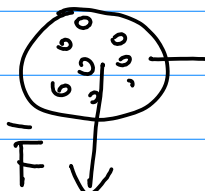
23.03.2010

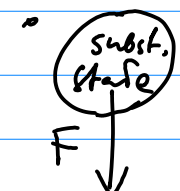
η_1 (22) krople $U = ?$
 $\downarrow F$ $V(\vec{r})$ zewnątrz
 nie zewnątrz

••• krople
 ••• równy
 $\downarrow F$

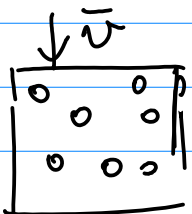
$\nabla \times$

Co będzie jak gdyby
 otwiera porowaty? miedzi

1° Stokes Brinkman

 $U = ?$

2° $v|_{\infty} = 0$

 $U = ?$

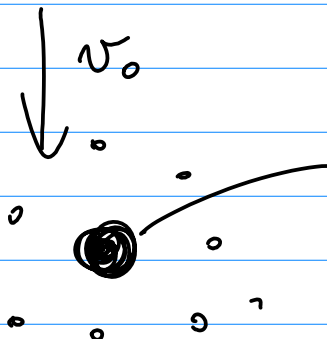
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \bar{v} &= 0 \\ \eta (\Delta \bar{v} - \kappa^2 \bar{v}) - \nabla p &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} B \\ \text{Brinkman +} \\ \text{Debye-Hückel} \end{array}$$



jestem w układzie odniesienia, w którym
 światło porusza się wzdłuż osi x

$$k = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

λ - długość Debye'a
 tłumaczenie oddziaływań
 hydrodynamicznych
 (wzłuski porusz.)

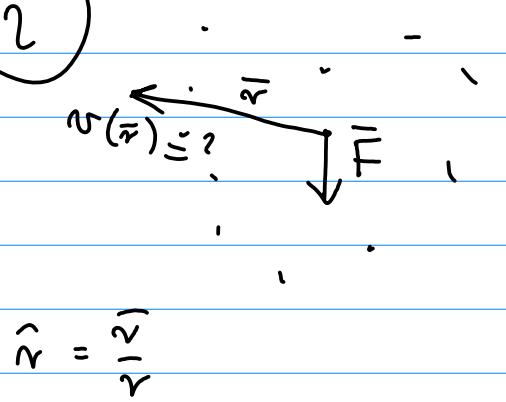


cząstki przylepają się do cząstki
 (z substancji stałej)

$a k \gg 1$ up. $a k = 5$.

$$\frac{a}{\lambda} \gg 1$$

2°



Jakże jest row. fundamentalne
 v -we D B B dla wody
 punktowej?
 $\eta(\Delta \bar{v} - k^2 \bar{v}) - \nabla p = -\bar{F} \delta^3(\bar{r})$
 $\nabla \cdot \bar{v} = 0$

} Przypporowienie: dla
 stacjonarne

$$\eta(\Delta \bar{v} - \nabla p = -\bar{F} \delta^3(\bar{r}) \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{v} = 0$$

$$\bar{v}_{FS} = \frac{1}{8\pi\eta r} (\bar{I} + \hat{r}\hat{r}) \cdot \bar{F}$$

b. wolny ruch z odległością

Funkcja Greena dla v . D B B
 hipoteza

$$\bar{v} = \text{cięży potęgowe} \sim \frac{1}{r k} + \text{odporny} e^{-kr}$$

$k > 1$

Jak rozwiązać?

Puńksad prony

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \alpha^2 \phi = -\delta^3(\vec{r})$$

$$\phi = \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{4\pi r}$$

normowane Yukawy

$\nabla^2(\bar{F}\phi) - \alpha^2(\bar{F}\phi) = -\bar{F}\delta^3(\vec{r})$ Zadawne domowe - sprawdzic, ze tak jest

1° Zamiane zmiennych

$$\eta(\nabla^2 \bar{w} - k^2 \bar{w}) - \bar{D}_x \pi = -\bar{F} \delta^3(\vec{x}) \quad / k^3$$

$$\bar{w} = \frac{\bar{w}}{k} \quad \bar{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{k^2}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial k \bar{r}} \frac{\pi}{k^2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} = k \bar{r} \\ \delta^3(\vec{x}) = \frac{\delta^3(\vec{r})}{k^3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\eta(\nabla_x^2 \bar{w} - \bar{w}) - \bar{D}_x \pi = -\bar{F} \delta^3(\vec{x}) \quad \bar{D}_x \bar{w} = 0$$

$\bar{w} =$ suma liczb ciotkow

$$\pi = \frac{\bar{F} \cdot \bar{x}}{4\pi x^3}$$

2° $-\nabla_x^2 \pi = -\bar{F} \cdot \bar{D}_x \delta^3(\vec{x})$

Ciżweno jest takie samo jak dla

3° Prędkości - ciżweno alpebre

$$\eta \bar{w}_d = -\bar{D}_x \pi$$

$$\bar{w} = \bar{w}_d + \bar{w}_r$$

$$\bar{D}_x \bar{w}_r = -\bar{D}_x \bar{w}_d = +\frac{\bar{D}_x^2 \pi}{\eta} = \frac{\bar{F} \cdot \bar{D}_x \delta^3(\vec{x})}{\eta}$$

$$\eta(\bar{D}_x^2 \bar{w}_r + \bar{D}_x^2 \bar{w}_d - \bar{w}_r) = -\bar{F} \delta^3(\vec{x})$$

$$-\bar{D}_x \bar{D}_x^2 \pi = -\bar{D}_x (\bar{F} \cdot \bar{D}_x) \delta^3(\vec{x}) \quad \eta$$

$$\eta(\bar{D}_x^2 \bar{w}_r - \bar{w}_r) = -\bar{F} \delta^3(\vec{x}) + \bar{D}_x (\bar{F} \cdot \bar{D}_x) \delta^3(\vec{x})$$

4° Yukawa $\eta \bar{w}_y = \frac{\bar{F}}{4\pi x} e^{-x}$ $\bar{w}_y = \frac{\bar{F} e^{-x}}{4\pi \gamma x}$

$\bar{w}_r = \bar{w}_y + \bar{w}_p$ $\eta (\nabla_x^2 \bar{w}_y - \bar{w}_y) = -\bar{F} \delta^3(\bar{x})$

$\eta (\nabla_x^2 \bar{w}_p - \bar{w}_p) = \bar{\nabla}_x (\bar{F} \cdot \bar{\nabla}_x) \delta^3(x) = -\bar{\nabla}_x \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot (\bar{F} \delta^3(x))$

$\bar{w}_p \stackrel{?}{=} -\bar{\nabla}_x \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot \bar{w}_y$ Ale czy dalsi wybór
specjalne r. możliwości? Sprawdzenie:

$\eta \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot \bar{w}_r = \bar{F} \cdot \bar{\nabla}_x \delta^3(\bar{x})$

$\eta \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot (\bar{w}_p + \bar{w}_y) =$

$= \eta \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot (-\bar{\nabla}_x \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot \bar{w}_y + \bar{w}_y) = -\eta (\nabla_x^2 \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot \bar{w}_y - \bar{\nabla}_x \cdot \bar{w}_y) =$

$= -\bar{\nabla}_x \cdot \underbrace{\eta (\nabla_x^2 \bar{w}_y - \bar{w}_y)}_{\text{OK,}} = -\bar{\nabla}_x \cdot (-\bar{F} \delta^3(x)) = \bar{F} \cdot \bar{\nabla}_x \delta^3(x)$

$\bar{w} = \bar{w}_d + \bar{w}_y + \bar{w}_p$

$\pi = + \frac{\bar{F} \cdot \bar{x}}{4\pi x^3}$

$\bar{w} = -\frac{\nabla_x \pi}{\eta} + (\mathbf{I} - \nabla_x \nabla_x) \cdot \frac{\bar{F} e^{-x}}{4\pi \gamma x} =$

$= \frac{\bar{F}}{4\pi \gamma} \left[\underbrace{-\nabla_x \frac{\bar{x}}{x^3}}_{\text{czyli}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{I} - \nabla_x \nabla_x) \frac{e^{-x}}{x}}_{\text{exp (Yukawa)}} \right]$

czyli
potęga
(dipole)

czyli exp
(Yukawa)

$\bar{v} = k \bar{w}$

$p = k^2 \pi = \frac{\bar{F} \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$

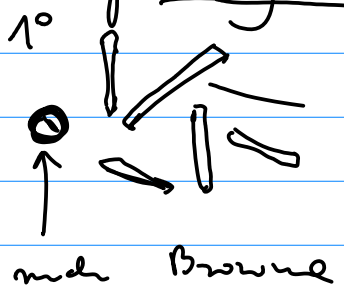
$$\bar{v} = \frac{\bar{F}}{4\pi\eta r} \left[I h_1(x) + \hat{r} \hat{r} h_2(x) \right]$$

$$h_1(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + e^{-x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$h_2(x) = \frac{3}{x^2} - e^{-x} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right)$$

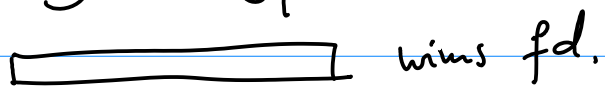
F-ije Greene dle r. DBB (osudha porowatego)

Průhledy osudha porowatých



klisny fd. Juelich Jan Dhont

$L \sim 880 \text{ nm}$
 $D \sim 6,6 \text{ nm}$



$D = ?$ $\langle \Delta x^2 \rangle \sim 6Dt$

Z pomiarow dyfuzji w samej D ay moine dureski ile uprosze k dle osudha porowatego zroiceneo z klisny

Problem: 1° ϕ - objem prstow
objem prstow + plynu

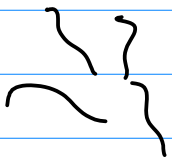
ϕ - male pypredhove orientacie

2° ϕ - wclne - pypitve do fony


uproszczony? D_{\perp} D_{\parallel}
 ośrodek mikrotopony
 wtedy DBB jest niedobrze

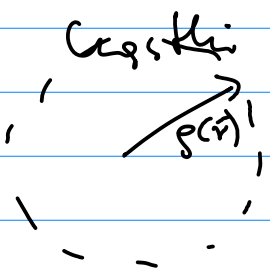
Nieizotropia γ , DBB, K_{\parallel} i K_{\perp}
 $K_{\parallel} = 0$,

2°

 polimer, DNA
 ośrodek porowaty,

3°

 cząstki "mikrotopony"
 biologiczne macierze

 cząstki porowate,
 $g(\vec{r})$ - psiki segmentu
 up. $g(\vec{r}) = \text{const.}$

Σ - obszar 1 segmentu

$$\Sigma g(\vec{r}) = K^2(\vec{r})$$

$$\eta (\nabla^2 \bar{u} - \underbrace{K^2(\vec{r})}_{\text{DBB}} (\bar{u} - \bar{u}(\vec{r}))) - \nabla p = 0$$

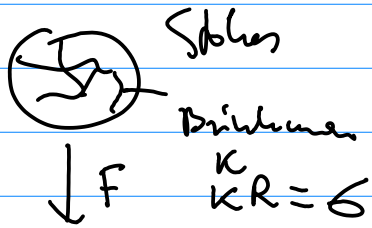
$$\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{u} = 0,$$

(K) \uparrow uproszczony r. we DBB

B. U. Felderhof
(2.1)

Physica 80A (1975)
63

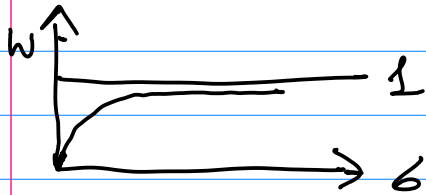
1°



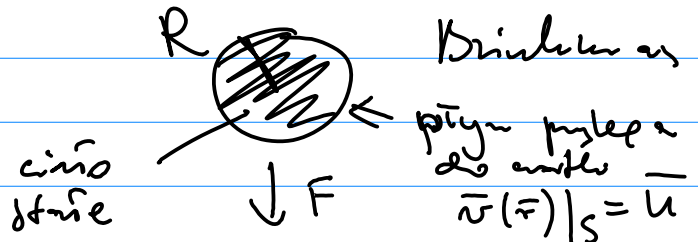
$$F = 6\pi\eta R \cdot w U$$

$$w = \frac{G_0(\delta)}{1 + \frac{3}{2}G_0(\delta)/6^2}$$

$$G_0(\delta) = 1 - \frac{\tanh \delta}{\delta}$$



2°



Sphäre: $(\bar{u}_{fs} + \frac{a^2}{6} \nabla^2 \bar{u}_{fs})$ pole me vnějšku

Druckverteilung: $\bar{u} = (\alpha \bar{u}_{fDBS} + \beta \nabla^2 u_{fDBS})$

$\alpha, \beta \sim w$, břežové

$$F = \int_S \delta \cdot \bar{u} \, dS$$

$$F = 6\pi\eta R \cdot w U$$

$$w = \left(1 + KR + \frac{(KR)^2}{3} \right)$$

K: koeficient nepřesnosti
může být
(může být driny)

$K \rightarrow 0$ driny (včetně) Sphères

$w \rightarrow 1$