

**Complex Fluid Dynamic Property**  
**(Research on Dynamic Property of Complex Fluid in Confined Micro-Spaces)**

**1. microchannel hindered transport**

Complex fluid, ultrafiltration, microfiltration, hindered transport (restricted transport) unbounded (infinite) space transport [1,2].

Fig. 1 well-defined 가

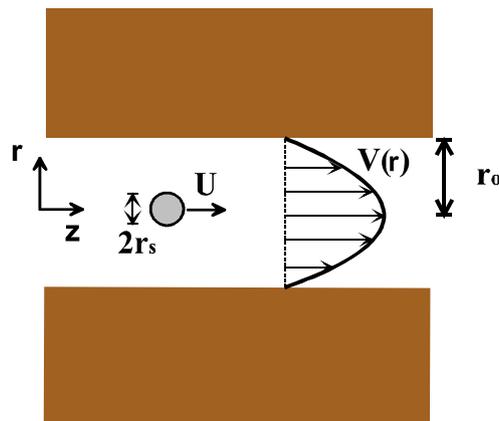
[3,4].

creeping flow force balance

$$-kT \frac{\partial \ln C}{\partial z} - 6\pi\eta r_s K(U - GV) = 0 \quad (1)$$

(1) chemical potential gradient

diffusional force, hydrodynamic force,  $C$ ,  $U$ ,  $V$  unperturbed fluid velocity, hydrodynamic coefficient  $K$   $G$  enhanced drag coefficient lag coefficient. Unbounded space,  $K$   
 $G = 1$  Stokes law.



$$\lambda = r_s/r_0 \quad \beta = r/r_0$$

Fig. 1. Spherical colloid in a confined space of cylindrical micro-channel.

가 drag 가 (K > 1), freely suspended  
(G < 1). N = UC

$$N = -\frac{D_\infty}{K} \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} + GVC \quad (2)$$

,  $D_\infty (= kT/6\pi\eta r_s)$  Stokes-Einstein .  $\beta = r/r_o$   
, unperturbed fluid velocity  $V = 2\langle V \rangle [1-\beta^2]$  .  
(2)  $\langle N \rangle$  , long-range  
interaction potential energy ( , E) Boltzmann distribution 가  
 $C(\beta) = \exp(-E(\beta)/kT)$  [5]. , local flux

$$\langle N \rangle = -K_d D_\infty \frac{d\langle C \rangle}{dz} + K_c \langle V \rangle \langle C \rangle \quad (3)$$

$$K_d = \frac{\int_0^{1-\lambda} \frac{1}{K} \exp(-E/kT) \beta d\beta}{\int_0^{1-\lambda} \exp(-E/kT) \beta d\beta} \quad (4)$$

$$K_c = \frac{2 \int_0^{1-\lambda} G(1-\beta^2) \exp(-E/kT) \beta d\beta}{\int_0^{1-\lambda} \exp(-E/kT) \beta d\beta} \quad (5)$$

L ,  
ratio partition coefficient 가

$$\Phi = \frac{\langle C \rangle_o}{C_o} = \frac{\langle C \rangle_L}{C_L} = 2 \int_0^{1-\lambda} \exp(-E/kT) \beta d\beta \quad (6)$$

(3)

$$\langle N \rangle = W \langle V \rangle C_o \frac{1 - (C_L/C_o) \exp(-Pe)}{1 - \exp(-Pe)} \quad (7)$$

,  $Pe = (\langle V \rangle L / D_\infty) (W/H)$  . , diffusive hindrance factor H  
convective hindrance factor W

$$H = \Phi K_d = 2 \int_0^{1-\lambda} \frac{1}{K} \exp(-E/kT) \beta d\beta \quad (8)$$

$$W = \Phi K_c = 4 \int_0^{1-\lambda} G(1-\beta^2) \exp(-E/kT) \beta d\beta \quad (9)$$

Pe convection transport process , Pe <<1 diffusion, Pe>>1  
가

## 2. Hydrodynamic Coefficient

Hindered transport (8) (9)  $K(\lambda, \beta)$   $G(\lambda, \beta)$   
 $\lambda$   $\beta$   $\lambda$   $\beta$   
 approximated solution  $\lambda$  ,  $\beta = 0$   
 centerline approximation Table 1 [1,6-8].  $E = 0$  ,  
 diffusive hindrance factor H convective hindrance factor W

$$H \equiv \frac{\Phi}{K(\lambda, 0)} \quad (10)$$

$$W \equiv \Phi(2 - \Phi)G(\lambda, 0) \quad (11)$$

,  $E \neq 0$  repulsive interaction 가  
 가 repulsion centerline  
 approximation

Table 1. Hydrodynamic Coefficients for Neutral Spheres ( $E = 0$ ) in Cylindrical Pores.

Reference	$H$	$W$	Comments
(1) Anderson & Quinn (1974)	$\Phi(1 - 2.1044\lambda + 2.089\lambda^3 - 0.948\lambda^5)$	$\Phi(2 - \Phi)(1 - 2/3\lambda^2 - 0.163\lambda^3)$	Centerline $0 \leq \lambda < 0.4$
(2) Bungay & Brenner (1973)*	$\frac{6\pi\Phi}{K_t}$	$\frac{\Phi(2 - \Phi)K_t}{2K_s}$	Centerline $0 \leq \lambda < 1$
$\left(\frac{K_t}{K_s}\right) = \frac{9}{4} \pi^2 \sqrt{2} (1 - \lambda)^{-5/2} \left[ 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{b_n}\right) (1 - \lambda)^n \right] + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_{n+3}}{b_{n+3}}\right) \lambda^n$			
(3) Brenner & Gaydos (1977)	$1 - \left(\frac{9}{8}\right)\lambda \ln \lambda^{-1} - 1.539\lambda + o(\lambda)$	$\Phi[1 + 2\lambda - 4.9\lambda^2 + o(\lambda^2)]$	Radial average $\lambda < \sim 0.1$
(4) Mavrouniotis & Brenner (1986)	$0.984(1 - \lambda)^{9/2}$	—	Radial average $\lambda > \sim 0.9$

\*The coefficients in  $K_t$  and  $K_s$  are

$$a_1 = -73/60; a_2 = 77.293/50.400; a_3 = -22.5083; a_4 = -5.6117; a_5 = -0.3363; a_6 = -1.216; a_7 = 1.647$$

$$b_1 = 7/60; b_2 = -2.227/50.400; b_3 = 4.0180; b_4 = -3.9788; b_5 = -1.9215; b_6 = 4.392; b_7 = 5.006$$

### 3. Hindered Diffusion

(8) hindered diffusion coefficient  $H$  ( $D^p$ )  
 ratio  $\frac{H}{D_\infty}$  . Partition coefficient  $\Phi$   
 radial density distribution [9].  $K_d$  가  
 U 가 ,  $K$   $\beta$  mobility  
 mobility ratio . 가 slit-like  
 centerline approximation . , Pawar Anderson[10]  
 asymptotic matching  $\lambda$   
 regular expansion  $K(\lambda)$  , ( $\lambda$   
 가 0.6 ) . Slit-like centerline  
 approximation asymptotic matching .

$$K_{\text{centerline}} = 1 - 1.004\lambda + 0.148\lambda^3 + 0.21\lambda^4 - 0.169\lambda^5 + O(\lambda^6) \quad (12)$$

$$K_{\text{asymptotic}} = \frac{1 + (9/16)\lambda \ln \lambda - 1.19358\lambda + 0.159317\lambda^3}{1 - \lambda} \quad (13)$$

Long-range interaction uncharged,  $\Phi = 1 - \lambda$  .

Fig. 2 asymptotic matching  $K$  가 centerline approximation

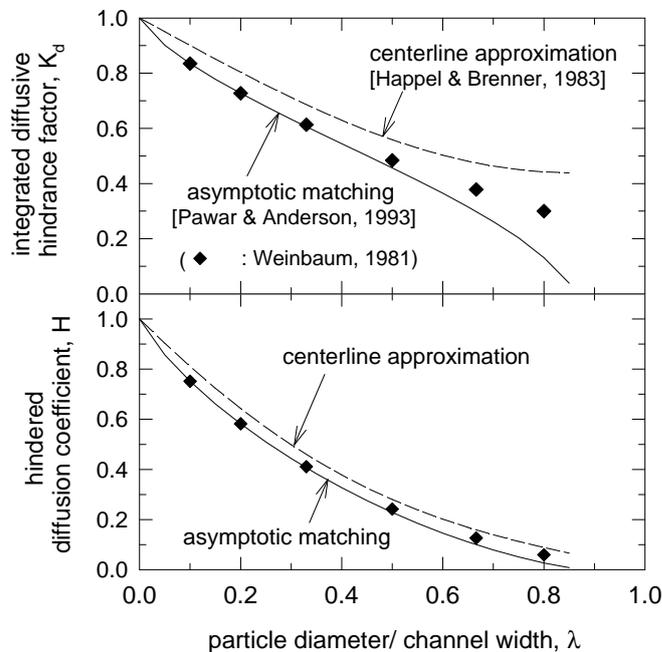


Fig. 2. Comparison of the predictions of diffusive hinderance factor  $K$  and resulting hindered diffusion coefficient  $H$  for uncharged case under centerline approximation, matched asymptotic method, and the exact numerical results of Weinbaum[11].

Weinbaum[11]

$\lambda = 0.8$ , asymptotic matching  
 centerline approximation  
 $\lambda$  (outer)  
 (13) uncharged long-range  
 가 Centerline approximation  
 asymptotic matching hindered diffusion coefficient  
 Fig. 2 . Hindered diffusion 가  
 . Figs. 3-5  
 hindered diffusion coefficient

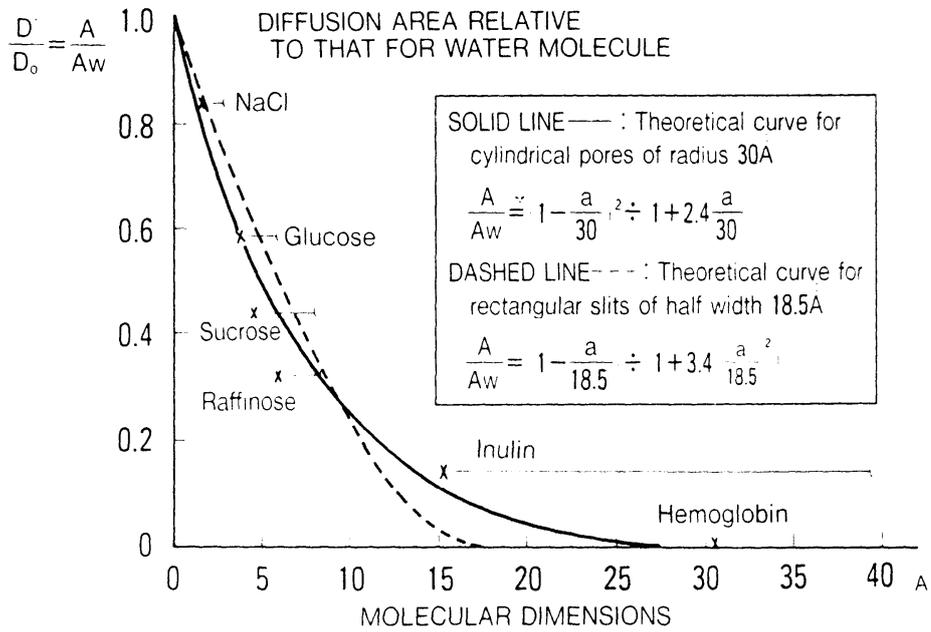


Fig. 3. Comparison of  $D^p/D_\infty$  obtained in experiments with theoretical calculations.

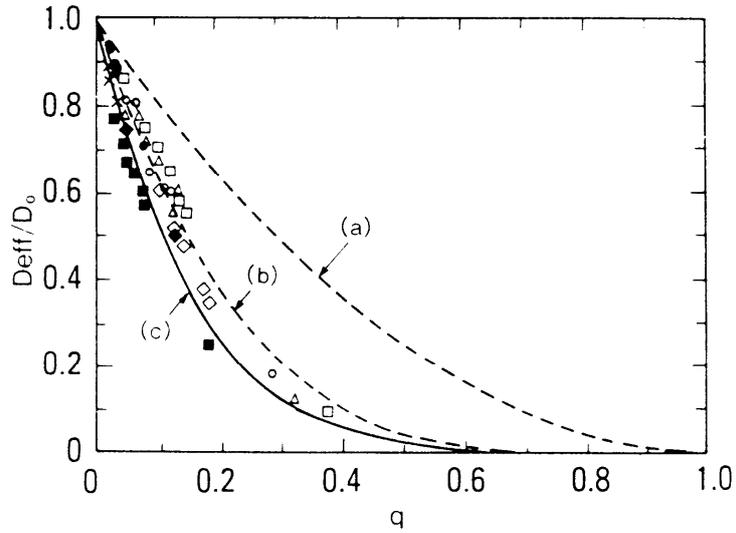


Fig. 4. Restricted diffusion as a function of the ratio of sphere to pore size, under the assumptions: (a) steric hindrance alone, (b) steric hindrance and hydrodynamic hindrance with the hydrodynamic hindrance calculated from its axial value, and (c) steric hindrance and hydrodynamic hindrance with the radial variation of hydrodynamic hindrance included. The last curve is approximate. The experimental points are from Beck and Schultz[12]. The diffusing species are various small non-electrolytes cylindrical while the pores are etched particle tracks in mica.

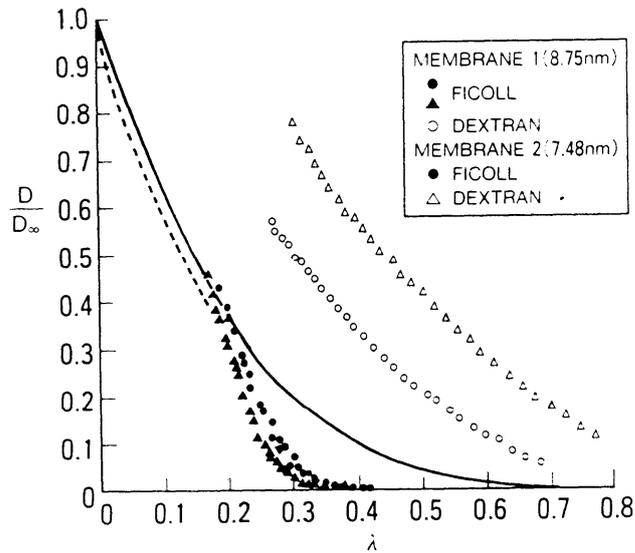


Fig. 5. Ratio of pore-to-bulk diffusivities ( $D^P/D_\infty$ ) for dextran and ficoll as a function of the ratio of the Stokes-Einstein radius to pore radius. Each set of symbols represents one experiment[13]. Solid curve: Eq. (10) using  $K(\lambda,0)$ , dashed curve: Table 1.

#### 4.

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