



**KAPITAŁ LUDZKI**  
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

**UNIA EUROPEJSKA**  
EUROPEJSKI  
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



## **BIOPHYSICS**

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez  
Unię Europejską w ramach  
Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego w projekcie pt.  
*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany  
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,  
nowoczesna oferta edukacyjna i wzmacniania zdolności  
do zatrudniania osób niepełnosprawnych”***



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## Lecture 2

# *Thermodynamics of open systems - information (2)*

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# Thermodynamic Potentials and Stimulus

- *Thermodynamic potential* - it is a thermodynamic function, whose change in a reversible process is equal to a total work done by a system.
- *Thermodynamic stimulus* - are defined as a difference between thermodynamic potentials of interacting thermodynamic systems





# Thermodynamic Stimulus

## *Thermodynamic stimulus*

Temperature gradient	(dT/dL)
Pressure gradient	(dP/dL)
Concentration gradient	(dC/dL)
Electric potential gradient	(dV/dL)

## *Flow*

of heat  
of gas or fluid  
of matter  
of current

☒ *Fick's Law (diffusion)*

$$dn/dt = -DS (dC/dL)$$

☒ *Fourier's Law (heat conduction)*

$$dQ/dt = -IS (dT/dL)$$

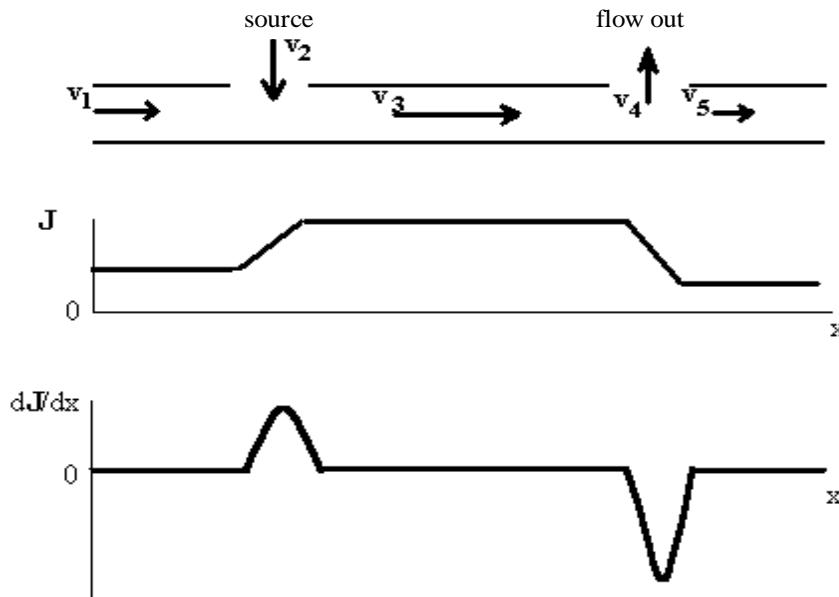
☒ *Ohm's Law (current conduction)*

$$dq/dt = -gS (dV/dL)$$



# Substance Transport (1)

**Stream of mass** - an amount of substance of interest passing in the unit of time by a unit of surface positioned perpendicularly to the stream direction.



$$J = c v$$

(concentration multiplied by velocity)

The derivative of the stream has two extreme values:

For existing source (flow in):

$$dJ/dx > 0$$

For existing receiver (flow out):

$$dJ/dx < 0$$

## Substance Transport (2)

# Thermodynamic Coupled Processes

*The flow velocity depends on the thermodynamic stimuli (thermodynamic force) causing the flow:*

$$v = w X \quad \text{where } w \text{ is a proportionality coefficient}$$

*thus:*

$$J = c w X$$

*or:*

$$J = L X \quad \text{where } L \text{ is a coefficient of coupling (phenomenological coefficient)}$$

**Generally for a multi-substance transport:**

$$J_i = \sum_{j=1}^n L_{ij} X_j$$



## Substance Transport (3)

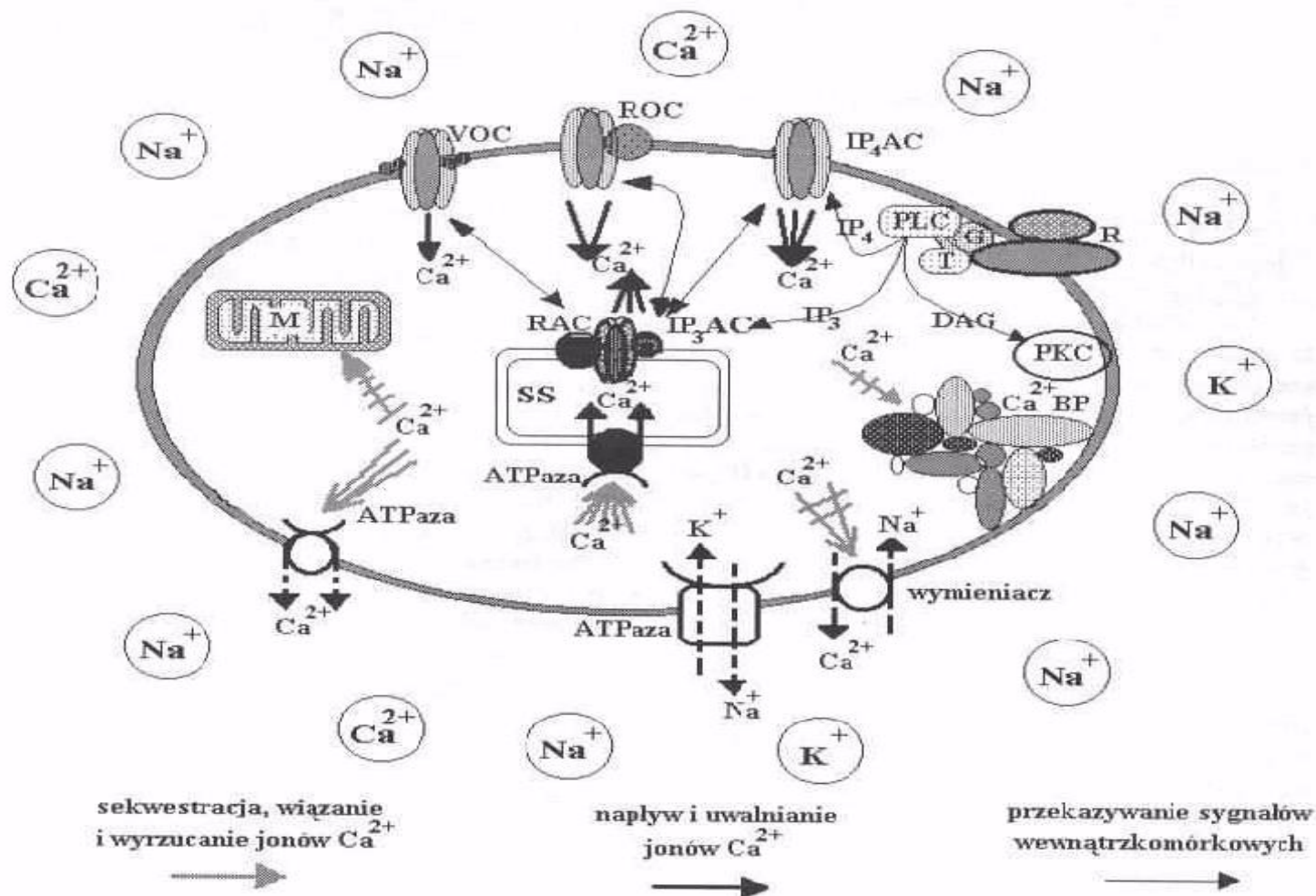
*The last formula can be written as:*

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= L_{11}X_1 + L_{12}X_2 + \dots + L_{1n}X_n \\ J_2 &= L_{21}X_1 + L_{22}X_2 + \dots + L_{2n}X_n \\ &\vdots \\ J_n &= L_{n1}X_1 + L_{n2}X_2 + \dots + L_{nn}X_n \end{aligned}$$

*Stream  $J_m$  is coupled with the stimulus (force)  $X_n$  only when value of  $L_{nm}$  is different from 0*



# Substance Transport (an example of coupling)







# Substance Transport (an example of coupling)

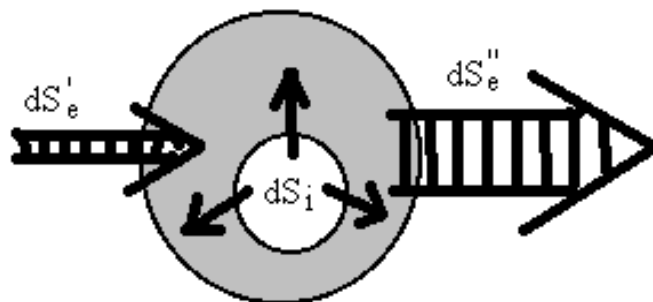
$$J_{Na} = L_{11}(K^+/Na^+ ATPase) + L_{12}(\text{grad-dyf } Na^+) + L_{13}(Ca^{2+}/Na^+ \text{ exch})$$

$$J_{Ca} = L_{21}(Ca^{2+} ATPase) + L_{22}(\text{grad-dyf } Ca^{2+}) + L_{23}(Ca^{2+}/Na^+ \text{ exch})$$

*Forced by the  $K^+/Na^+$  pump ( $K^+/Na^+$  ATPase) gradient of  $Na^+$  ions concentration makes driving force of coupled  $Na^+$  -  $Ca^{2+}$  ions transport.*



# The 2nd Principle of Thermodynamics in Living Organisms



*Entropy of metabolism*

*Entropy of exchange*

*In the grow phase of organism*

*For the adult organism*

*For the ecosystem*

$$dS_i$$

$$dS_e = (dS'_e - dS''_e) < 0$$

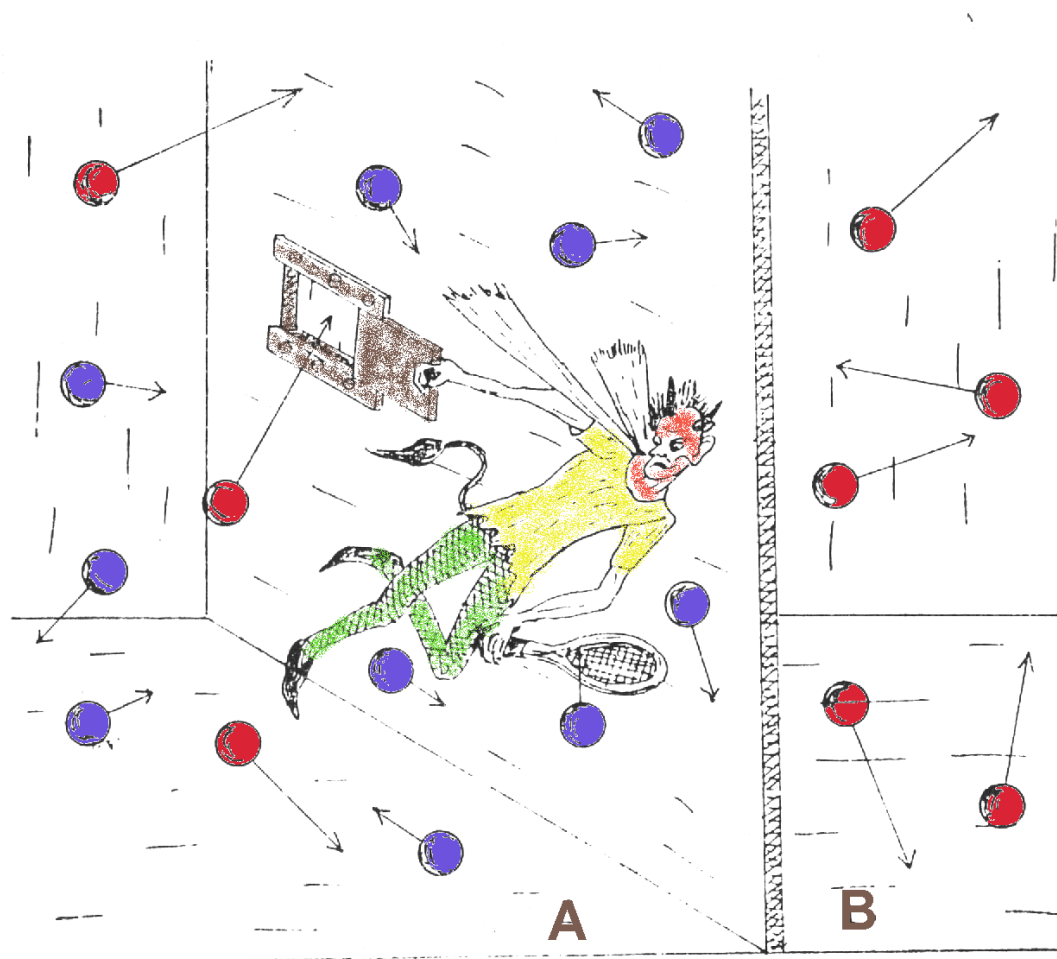
$$dS_i / dt < dS_e / dt$$

$$dS_i / dt = dS_e / dt$$

$$dS_{ekos} = dS_{oto} + dS_{org} > 0$$

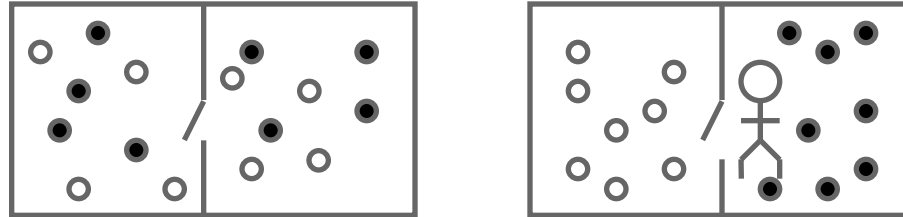


# Maxwell's Demon



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# Maxwell's Demon



*An increase in disorder is associated with an appropriate increase of entropy*

*Information can be converted into entropy and inversely*

*Increasing information included in the system we can decrease entropy of the system, but entropy of environment must increase then*

*Negative entropy we call negaentropy or information*



# Information

*Mathematical probability:*

$$P = \frac{\text{number of favourable cases (coincidences)}}{\text{number of all possible cases (coincidences)}}$$

*Information I is a function of probability P*

$$I = f(P)$$

*Must be fulfilled condition:*

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = f(P_1) + f(P_2) = f(P_1 P_2)$$

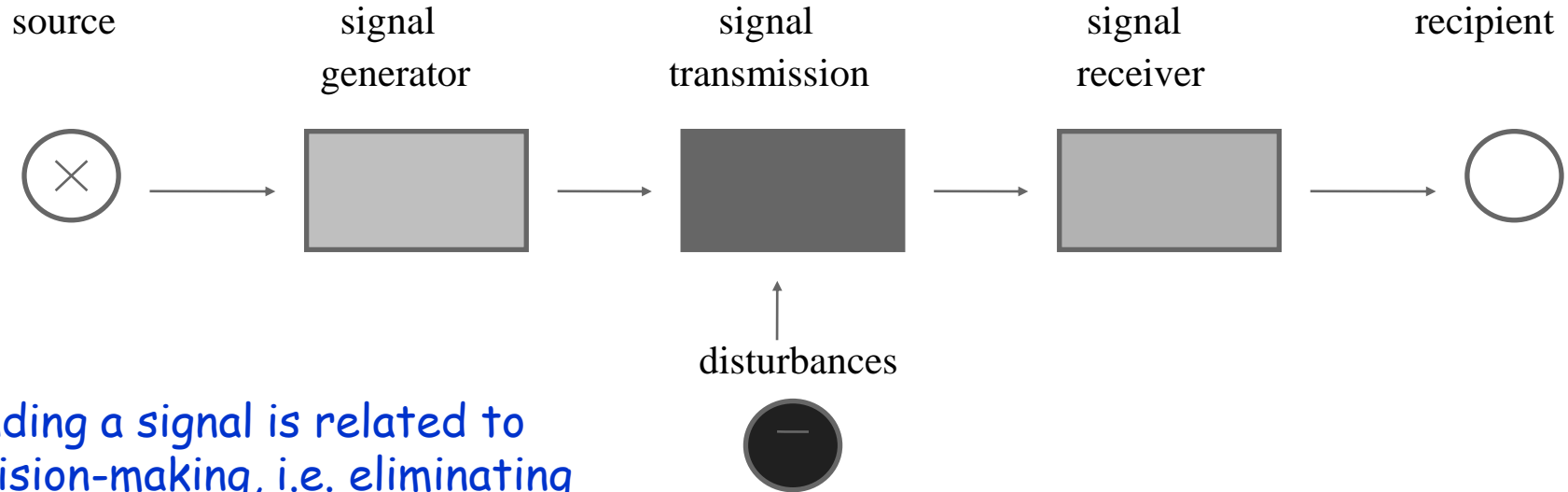
*It means:*

$$I = K \ln P \text{ (in bits } K = -1/\ln 2) \text{ or } I = k \ln P \text{ (cal/K)}$$





# Flow of Information



Sending a signal is related to decision-making, i.e. eliminating the state of uncertainty

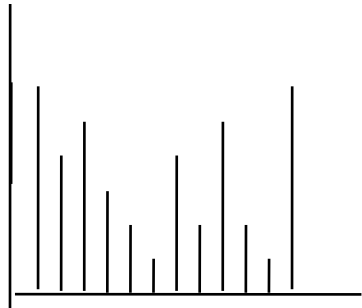
*Rate of signal transmission:*

- modem 2400 - 100000 bit/s
- reading 45 bit/s
- writing 16 bit/s
- calculation 3 bit/s

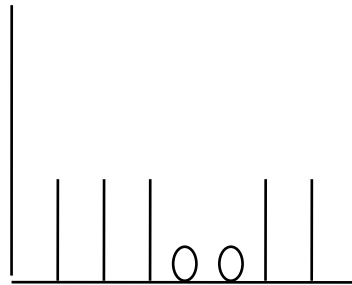




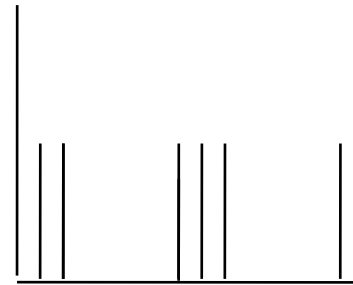
# Information Encoding



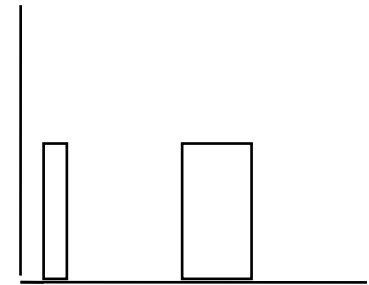
Amplitude modulation



binary code



Frequency modulation

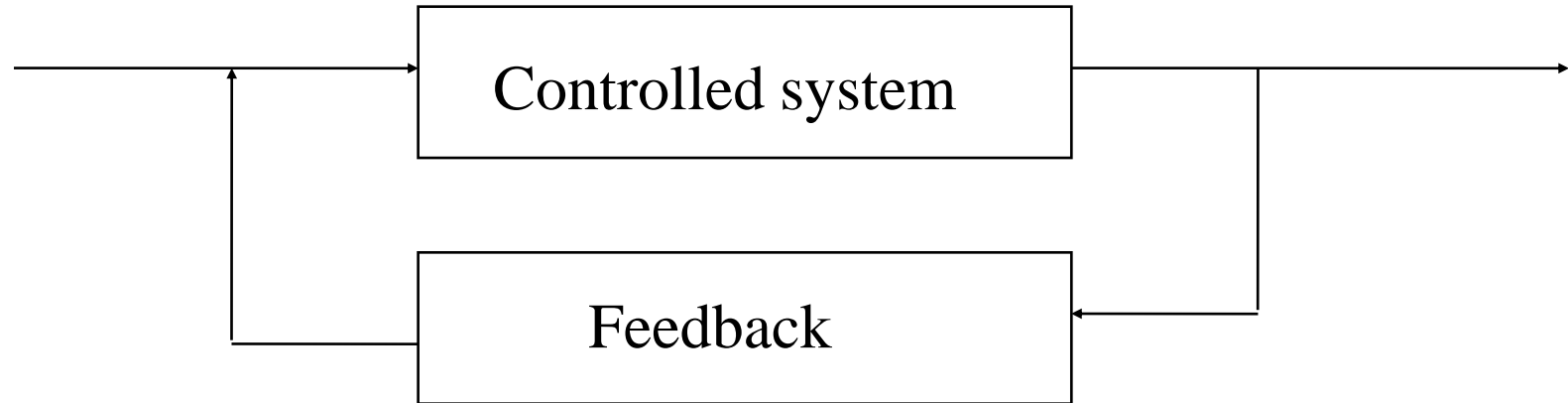


interval code

*There are a huge diversity of ways for information encoding.*

*All diplomatic correspondences and communications require to be encoded, and army forces also use coding process for information exchange. For example ENIGMA was the most famous encoding system used by German army during the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. This system was broken by Polish cryptologists. Simply spiking, every conversation uses selected language as a code for information passing .*

# Control of information flow



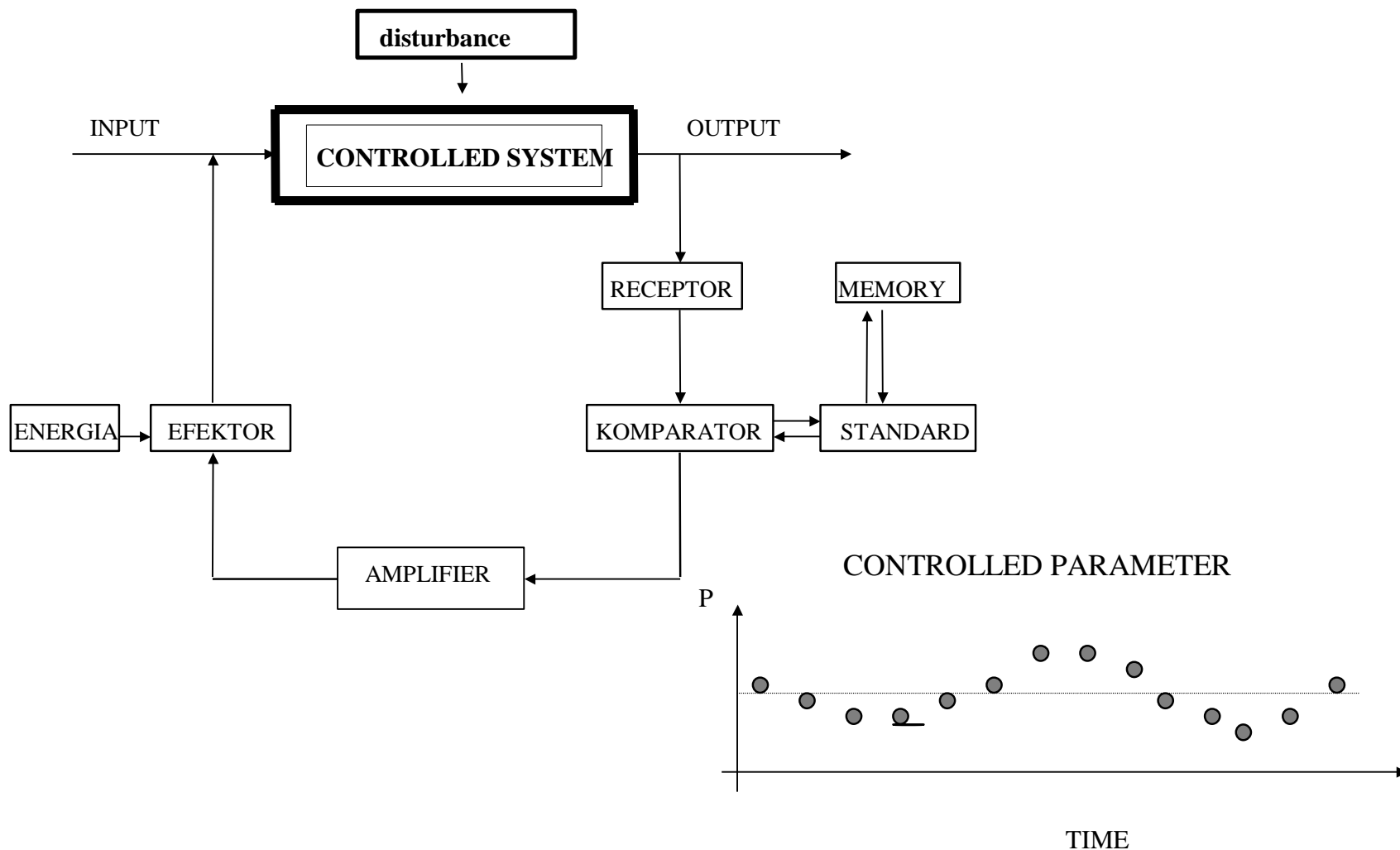
## **FEEDBACK**

- *positive feedback - chain reactions leading to system destruction (disintegration of uranium in nuclear weapon, blood clotting, microphone - loudspeaker coupling)*
- *negative feedback - system control and stabilization (thermostat, WC-water reservoir, blood hemostasis (thrombosis and fibrinolysis))*

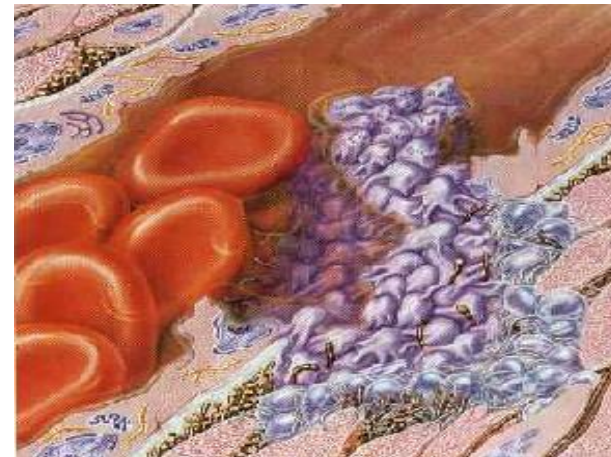
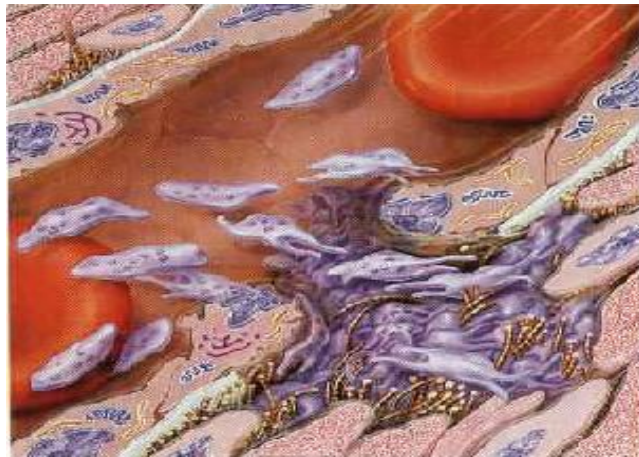
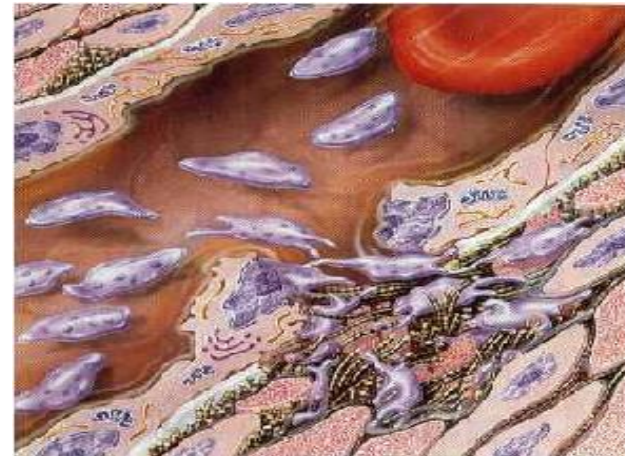
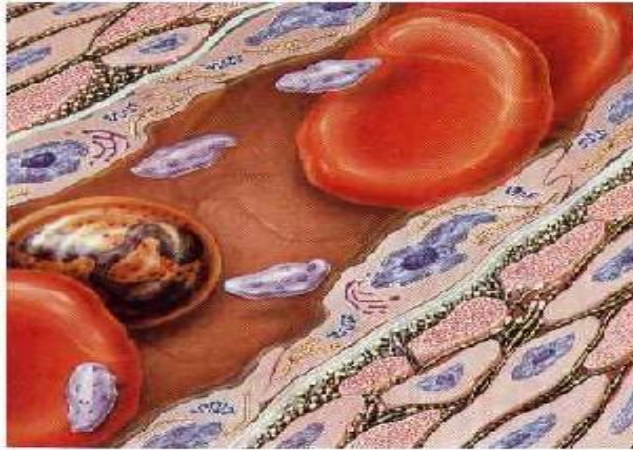




# System with negative feedback



# Role of blood platelets in thrombosis



Unknown author of the graphics

# Order of Reaction

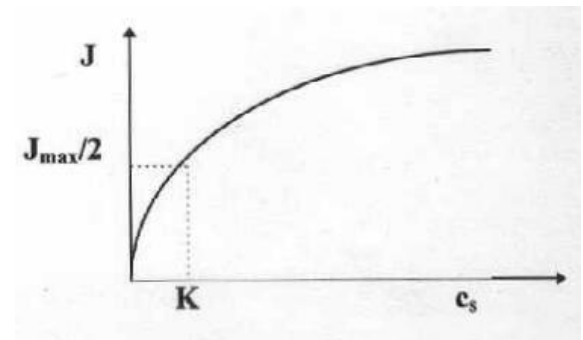
Probability of reaction realization is proportional to substrate concentration and reaction rate constants



$$J_c = k_1 AB - k_{-1} C$$

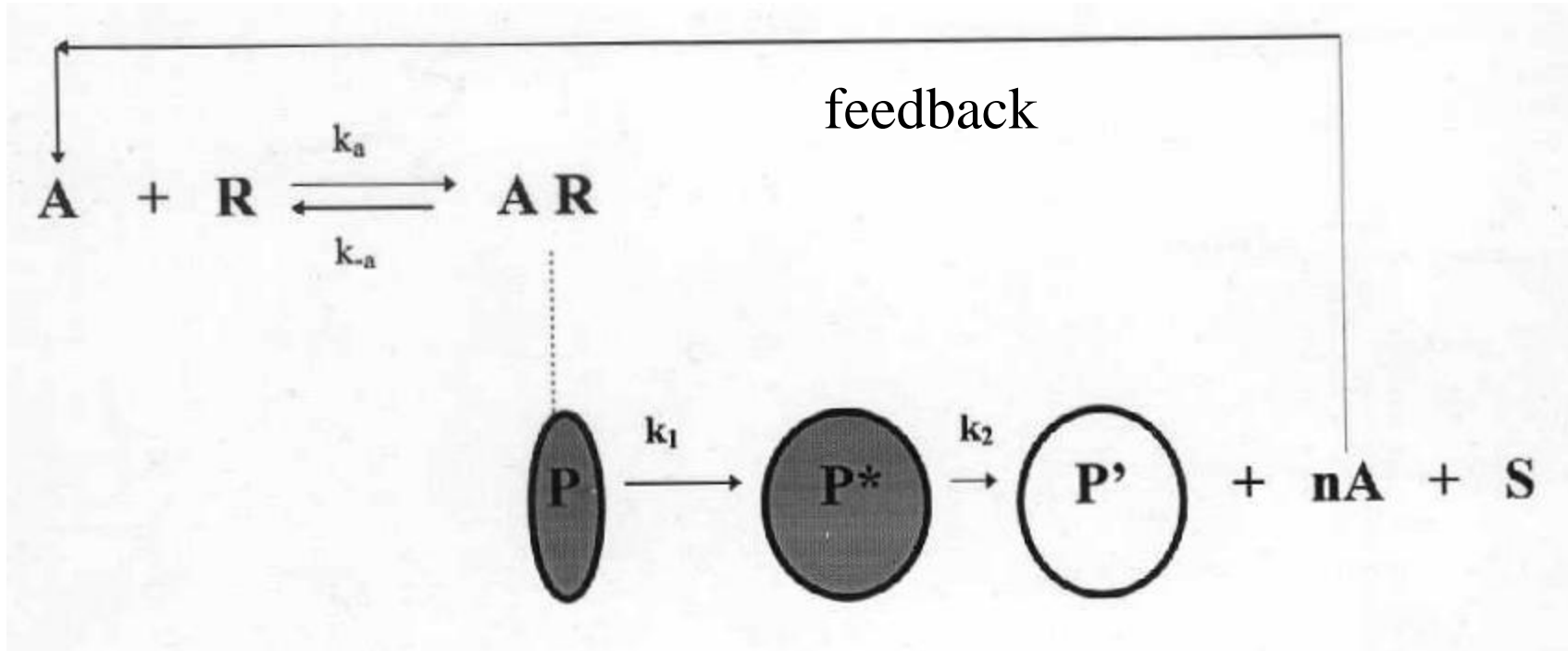


$$J = (J_{\max} c_S) / (K + c_S)$$



Example of third order  $p \rightleftharpoons n + e^+ + \nu$

# Example of positive feedback (1)



$$\frac{dN^*(t)}{dt} = K N(t) A(t)$$



## Example of positive feedback (2)

$$A(t) = n N^*(t) + A_0 - n_1 N^*(t); \quad W = n - n_1$$

$$A(t) = W N^*(t) + A_0; \quad N_0 = N(t) + N^*(t)$$

$$\frac{dN^*(t)}{dt} = K (N_0 - N^*(t)) (W N^*(t) + A_0); \quad N^*(0) = 0$$

$$N^*(t) = N_0 \frac{A_0 (\exp(K(W N_0 + A_0) t) - 1)}{W N_0 + A_0 \exp(K(W N_0 + A_0) t)}$$



## Example of positive feedback (3)

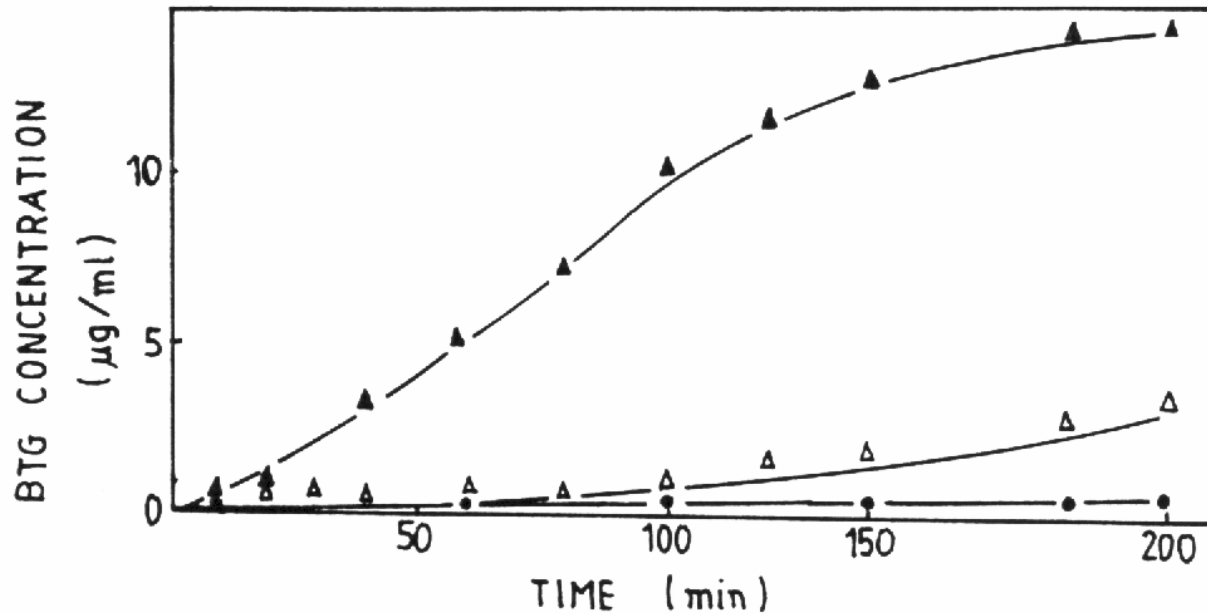
$$1. \quad A_0 = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad N^*(t) = 0$$

$$2. \quad A_0 \gg W N_0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad N^*(t) = N_0 (1 - \exp(-K A_0 t))$$

$$3. \quad W N_0 / A_0 > 1 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad t_p = \frac{\ln (W N_0 / A_0)}{K (W N_0 + A_0)}$$

# Example of positive feedback (4)

$$S(t) = S_{\max} \frac{A_0 (\exp(K(W N_0 + A_0) t) - 1)}{W N_0 + A_0 \exp(K(W N_0 + A_0) t)} ; \quad S_{\max} \sim N_0$$





## Example of positive feedback (5)

TABLE 1

Concentrations of BTG in supernates of platelets washed by different techniques, before and after incubation at 37° C. Amount of BTG is expressed in  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ .

Method of washing	Incubation time (h)	BTG	
		Before incubation	After incubation
1. Centrifugation ( $2 \times 10^9$ per ml)	5	3.7	18.7
2. Gel filtration ( $1.8 \times 10^9$ per ml)	12	1.8	15.4
3. Centrifugation + apyrase ( $2 \times 10^9$ per ml)	12	0.02	0.12

Walkowiak B, Cierniewski CS. Kinetics of  $\beta$ -thromboglobulin release from  $\alpha$ -granules of blood platelets activated by ADP. *Thrombosis Research* 46, 727-736, 1987.







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