

Understanding the Comp2Exchange Model

This is a model of two compartments, one with volume V_1 and initial concentration C_{10} , and the other with volume V_2 and concentration C_{20} . The two compartments exchange material at a rate PS . PS stands for permeability surface area product. The exchange is passive and equal in both directions in this model. The governing ordinary differential equations are

$$dC_1/dt = (PS/V_1) \cdot (C_2 - C_1) \quad \text{and}$$

$$dC_2/dt = (PS/V_2) \cdot (C_1 - C_2) \quad .$$

The initial conditions are given as

$$C_1(0) = C_{10} \quad \text{and} \quad C_2(0) = C_{20} \quad .$$

The analytic solutions are

$$C_{1analytic} = \frac{(C_{20} \cdot V_2 + C_{10} \cdot V_1 + V_2 \cdot (C_{10} - C_{20}) \cdot \exp(-PS \cdot (V_1 + V_2) \cdot t / (V_1 \cdot V_2)))}{(V_1 + V_2)}$$

$$C_{2analytic} = \frac{(C_{20} \cdot V_2 + C_{10} \cdot V_1 - V_1 \cdot (C_{10} - C_{20}) \cdot \exp(-PS \cdot (V_1 + V_2) \cdot t / (V_1 \cdot V_2)))}{(V_1 + V_2)} \quad .$$

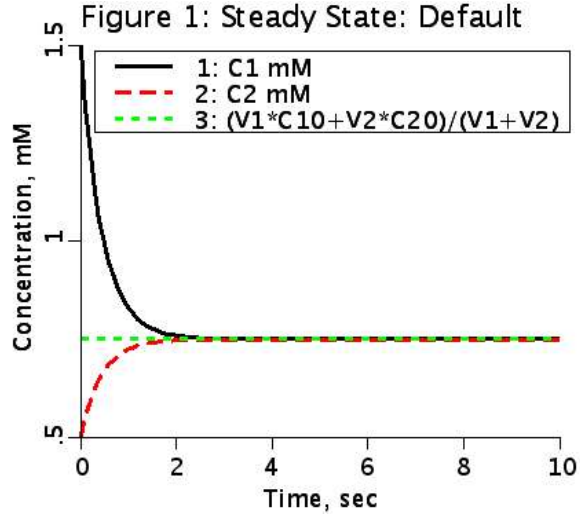
Questions:

- (1) What are the steady state solutions?
- (2) If the volumes are decreased, does the time to reach equilibrium decrease, stay the same, or increase.
- (3) If V_1 is held constant and V_2 becomes larger, what happens to C_2 when (a) $C_{10} > C_{20}$? (b) $C_{10} = C_{20}$? (c) $C_{10} < C_{20}$?
- (4) What is the flux of C from V_1 to V_2 when the steady state is reached? (Note: This is not a question about net flux.) What are the units for flux?

Figure and Explanation

Figure 1: Steady State: Default parameter set

The concentration C_1 , in compartment 1 with volume V_1 is plotted (black solid line) as a function of time. The concentration C_2 , in compartment 2 with volume V_2 is also plotted (red dashed line). The steady state concentrations are calculated for all time (green dashed line).



The steady-state concentrations are calculated using one of the ordinary differential equations and the mass conservation statement. Note how the volumes of the two compartments are included in a mass conservation statement.

$$dC_1/dt = 0 = (PS/V_1) * (C_2 - C_1) \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2.$$

and solving the mass balance equation,

$$V_1 * C_1 + V_2 * C_2 = V_1 * C_{10} + V_2 * C_{20} \text{ becomes}$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{(V_1 * C_{10} + V_2 * C_{20})}{(V_1 + V_2)} .$$

Use LOOPS to answer Questions 2 and 3, and explain your results.