

Intermolecular interactions



DNA strands

(A) Differential scanning calorimetry

* composition ($n_A = n_B$) is fixed

** T is changed $\gamma = \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{1.0}{60} \text{ K s}^{-1}$

*** $V_0 = 300 \mu\text{L}$

(B) Isothermal titration calorimetry

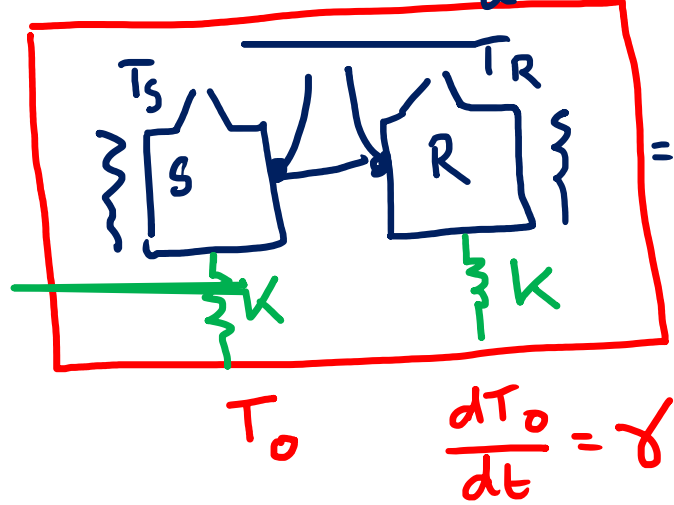
* T is fixed (25°C)

** composition is changed

*** $V_s = 1 \text{ mL}$ $V_{\text{inj}} = 10 \mu\text{L}$ $N = 25$ $t_s = 9000 \text{ s}$
 $t_i = 600 \text{ s}$

① what is DSC

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{2} \Delta V$$



R = buffer
S = buffer + A + B

$$P_S = k(T_S - T_0) + C_S \frac{dT_S}{dt}$$

$$P_R = k(T_R - T_0) + C_R \frac{dT_R}{dt}$$

stationary regime $\frac{dT_S}{dt} = \frac{dT_R}{dt} = \frac{dT_0}{dt} = \gamma$

$$\Delta P = (P_S - P_R) = k(T_S - T_R) + \Delta C \gamma$$

$$\Delta C = (C_S - C_R)$$

① Heat flux $\Delta P = P_R - P_S = 0$

$$K \Delta T = -\gamma \Delta C$$

$$\boxed{\Delta C = -\frac{K}{\gamma} \Delta T} = -\frac{K}{\gamma} \frac{\Delta V}{\alpha}$$

μV
 all mass is contributing to the signal
 OK

DNA, proteins $1/1000$ 1 mg/ml

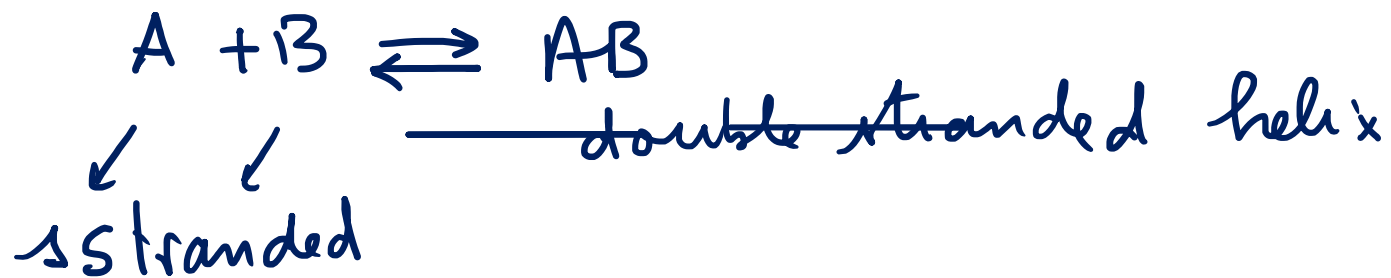
② Compensation use ΔP to impose $\Delta T = 0$

$$\Delta P = \gamma \Delta C$$

↓
your signal

↓ your physical interest

$$\boxed{\Delta C = \frac{\Delta P (\mu W)}{\gamma} = \mu J/K.}$$



constant Pressure

$$\left\{ C_p = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T} = \frac{dQ}{dT} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right.$$

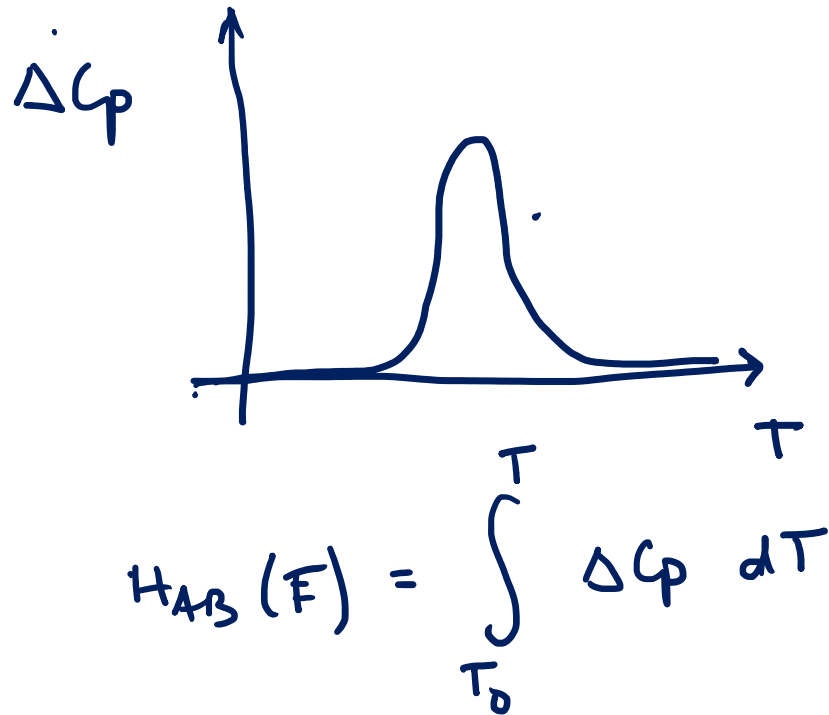
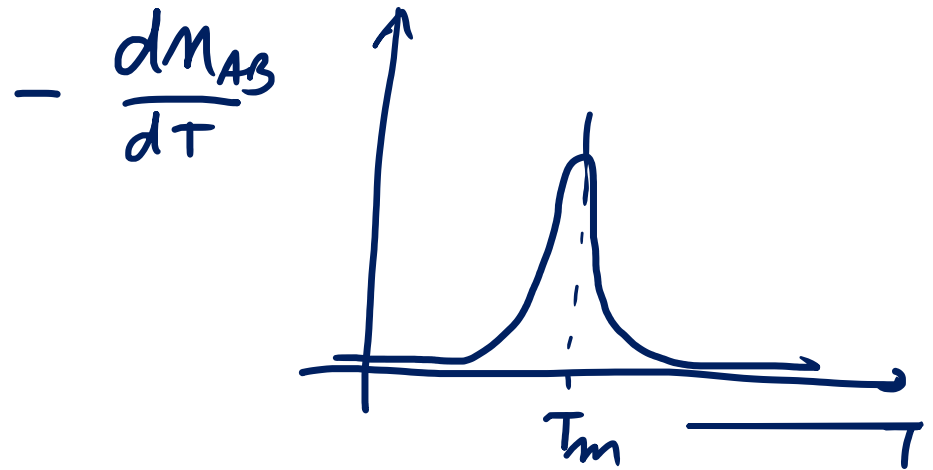
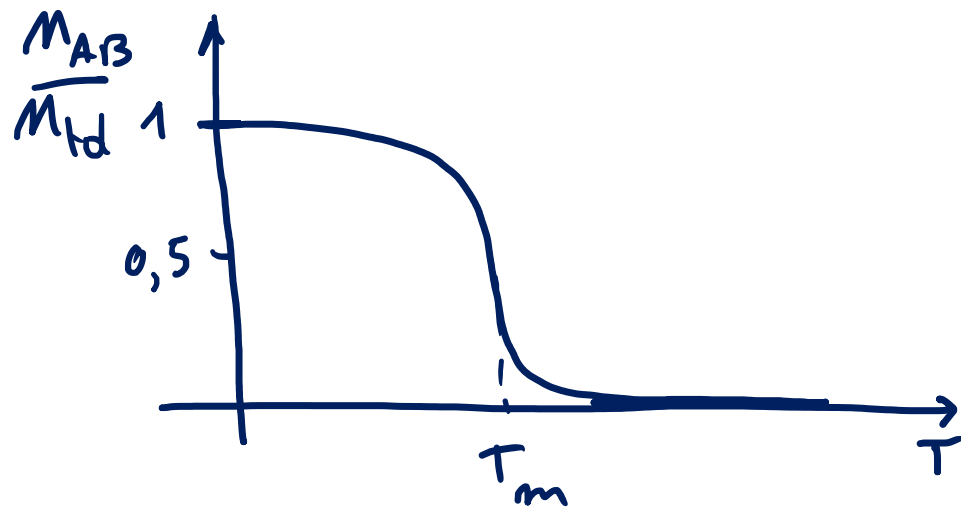
$$C_v = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T}$$

$$H = n_{AB} H_{AB} + n_A H_A + n_B H_B$$

$$H_A = H_B = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} = H_{AB} \frac{\partial n_{AB}}{\partial T} + n_{AB} \frac{\partial H_{AB}}{\partial T} = 0$$

$$C_p = H_{AB} \times \frac{\partial n_{AB}}{\partial T}$$

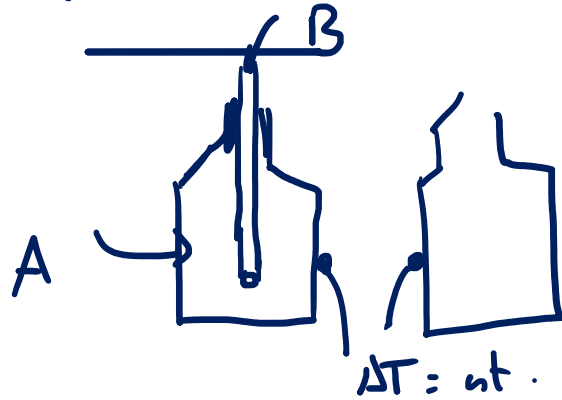


$$\Delta H_{AB} < 0$$

$$\Delta C_p = \Delta H_{AB} \times \frac{\partial m_{AB}}{\partial T}$$

$$\Delta C_p = \frac{\Delta P}{\gamma}$$

③ What is ITC



power to keep ΔT fixed

