

A simple time-dependent kidney model

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Model equations

Non-dimensionalization

Simulation

2023-04-15

└ Outline

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└ Model equations

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Multiphasic medulla on the domain $(0, L)$ (superficial \rightarrow deep).

1. Combined interstitium-vascular compartment
2. Descending tubule
3. Ascending tubule
4. Collecting tubule

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└ Model equations

└ Compartments

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2. Descending tubule
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$$\sum_k \alpha_k = \alpha_* \quad (1.1)$$

where $\alpha_* : (0, L) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is the total volume density.

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└ Model equations

└ Volume density

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$$\frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\alpha_k u_k) = -\gamma_k w_k, \quad k = D, A, C, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\alpha_0 u_0) = \sum_{k=D,A,C} \gamma_k w_k. \quad (1.3)$$

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Poiseuille's equation:

$$\frac{\rho_k u_k}{\alpha_k} = -\frac{\partial p_k}{\partial x}, \quad k = 0, D, A, C, \quad (1.4)$$

Water transport:

$$w_k := \zeta_w^k (\psi_k - \psi_0), \quad \psi_k := p_k - \pi_k, \quad k = D, A, C \quad (1.5)$$

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└ Model equations

└ Water flow and transport

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Osmotic pressure:

$$\pi_k := \sum_{i=S, u} c_i^k + \frac{a_k}{\alpha_k}, \quad k = 0, D, A, C. \quad (1.6)$$

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$$\nu_k(p_k - p_0) = \frac{\alpha_k}{\bar{\alpha}_k} - 1, \quad k = D, A, C, \quad (1.7)$$

p_0 is determined by the constant total volume density (1.1).

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└ Model equations

└ Pressure-compliance relationship

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Only salt and urea

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\alpha_k c_i^k) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_i^k - \gamma_k g_i^k, \quad k = D, A, C, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\alpha_0 c_i^0) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_i^0 + \sum_{k=D,A,C} \gamma_k g_i^k, \quad (1.9)$$

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Axial solute flow:

$$f_i^k := -\alpha_k D_i^k \frac{\partial c_i^k}{\partial x} + \alpha_k u_k c_i^k, \quad k = 0, D, A, C, \quad (1.10)$$

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└ Model equations

└ Solute dynamics

Solute dynamics

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$$g_i^k := j_i^k + h_i^k, \tag{1.11}$$

$$j_i^k = \zeta_i^k \left(\mu_i^k - \mu_i^0 \right), \quad , \tag{1.12}$$

$$\mu_i^k := R T \ln c_i^k, \tag{1.13}$$

where $k = 0, \text{D}, \text{A}, \text{C}$.

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└ Model equations

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Boundary condition: interstitium

No flux at the bottom:

$$u_0(t, L) = 0, \quad (1.14)$$

$$f_i^0(t, L) = 0, \quad i = s, u. \quad (1.15)$$

~~Advective flow at the top:~~

~~$$(\alpha_0 u_0)(t, 0) = \min \left\{ 0, \frac{P_v - p_0(t, 0)}{R_v} \right\},$$~~

~~$$f_i^0(t, 0) = (\alpha_0 u_0 c_i^0)(t, 0), \quad i = s, u.$$~~

$$p_0(t, 0) = P_v(t), \quad (1.16)$$

$$c_i^0(t, 0) = c_i^v(t). \quad (1.17)$$

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$$c_i^0(t, 0) = c_i^v(t). \quad (1.17)$$

Boundary condition: input from PCT

$$(\alpha_D u_D)(t, 0) = \text{end PCT flow} \quad (1.18)$$

$$f_i^D(t, 0) = (\alpha_D u_D c_i^D)(t, 0), \quad i = s, u$$

$$c_i^D(t, 0) = c_i^{\text{filtrate}}(t)$$

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$$c_i^D(t, 0) = c_i^{\text{end PCT}}(t) \quad (1.19)$$

Boudnary condition: couplings

$$(\alpha_D u_D + \alpha_A u_A)(t, L) = 0, \quad (1.20)$$

$$(f_i^D + f_i^A)(t, L) = 0, \quad (1.21)$$

$$p_D(t, L) = p_A(t, L), \quad (1.22)$$

$$c_i^D(t, L) = c_i^A(t, L) \quad (1.23)$$

$$(\alpha_A u_A + \alpha_C u_C)(t, 0) = \emptyset \text{ } r_w(t), \quad (1.24)$$

$$(f_i^A + f_i^C)(t, 0) = \emptyset \text{ } r_i(t), \quad (1.25)$$

$$\cancel{p_A(t, 0)} = \cancel{p_C(t, 0)} \frac{\partial c_i^C}{\partial x}(t, 0) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad (1.26)$$

$$\cancel{c_i^A(t, 0)} = \cancel{c_i^C(t, 0)} \quad c_i^C(t, 0) = c_i^{\text{end DCT}}(t)?$$

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$$p_D(t, L) = p_A(t, L), \quad (1.22)$$

$$c_i^D(t, L) = c_i^A(t, L) \quad (1.23)$$

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$$\cancel{c_i^A(t, 0)} = \cancel{c_i^C(t, 0)} \quad c_i^C(t, 0) = c_i^{\text{end DCT}}(t)?$$

Boundary condition: papillary outflow

~~$$(\alpha_C u_C)(t, L) = \max \left\{ 0, \frac{p_C(t, L) - P_p}{R_p} \right\},$$

$$f_i^C(t, L) = (\alpha_C u_C c_i^C)(t, L), \quad i = s, u.$$~~

$$(\alpha_C u_C)(t, L) = (\alpha_D u_D)(t, 0) - r_w(t) + (\alpha_0 u_0)(t, 0), \quad (1.27)$$

$$\frac{\partial c_i^C}{\partial x}(t, L) = 0. \quad (1.28)$$

Problem: can $\alpha_C u_C(t, L) < 0$?

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Model equations

Boundary condition: papillary outflow

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$$(\alpha_C u_C)(t, L) = (\alpha_D u_D)(t, 0) - r_w(t) + (\alpha_0 u_0)(t, 0), \quad (1.27)$$

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Non-dimensionalization

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$$x = L\hat{x}, \quad t = \frac{L^2}{D_*}\hat{t}, \tag{2.1}$$

Unknowns:

$$\alpha_k = \bar{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}, \quad c_i^k = c_*\hat{c}_i^k, \quad p_k = p_*\hat{p}_k, \tag{2.2}$$

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└ Non-dimensionalization

└ Rescaling

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Dimensionless model

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\alpha}_k}{\partial \hat{t}} + \text{Pe} \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{x}} (\hat{\alpha}_k \hat{u}_k) = -\hat{w}_k, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\alpha}_0}{\partial \hat{t}} + \text{Pe} \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{x}} (\hat{\alpha}_0 \hat{u}_0) = \sum_k \hat{w}_k, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\hat{\nu}_k (\hat{p}_k - \hat{p}_0) = \frac{\hat{\alpha}_k}{\hat{\alpha}_*} - 1, \quad (2.5)$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_0 + \sum_k \hat{\alpha}_k = \hat{\alpha}_*, \quad (2.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{t}} (\hat{\alpha}_k \hat{c}_i^k) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{x}} \hat{f}_i^k - \hat{g}_i^k, \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{t}} (\hat{\alpha}_0 \hat{c}_i^0) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{x}} \hat{f}_i^0 + \sum_k \hat{g}_i^k, \quad (2.8)$$

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$$\hat{u}_. := -\frac{\hat{\alpha}_.}{\hat{\rho}_.} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_.}{\partial \hat{x}}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\hat{f}_i := -\hat{\alpha}_. \hat{D}_. \frac{\partial \hat{c}_i}{\partial \hat{x}} + \text{Pe}(\hat{\alpha}_. \hat{u}_. \hat{c}_i), \quad (2.10)$$

$$\hat{w}_k := \hat{\zeta}_w^k \left(\hat{\psi}_k - \hat{\psi}_0 \right), \quad \hat{\psi}_. := \hat{p}_. - \hat{\pi}_., \quad \hat{\pi}_. := \frac{\hat{a}_.}{\hat{\alpha}_.} + \sum_i \hat{c}_i, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\hat{g}_i^k := \hat{j}_i^k + \hat{h}_i^k, \quad \hat{j}_i^k := \hat{\zeta}_i^k (\hat{\mu}_i^k - \hat{\mu}_i^0), \quad \hat{\mu}_i := \ln \hat{c}_i \quad (2.12)$$

for $k = \text{D, A, C}$ and $i = \text{s, u}$.

Non-dimensionalization

Dimensionless flows and transports

$$\hat{u}_. := -\frac{\hat{\alpha}_.}{\hat{\rho}_.} \frac{\partial \hat{p}_.}{\partial \hat{x}} \quad (2.9)$$

$$\hat{f}_i := -\hat{\alpha}_. \hat{D}_. \frac{\partial \hat{c}_i}{\partial \hat{x}} + \text{Pe}(\hat{\alpha}_. \hat{u}_. \hat{c}_i), \quad (2.10)$$

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$$\hat{g}_i^k := \hat{j}_i^k + \hat{h}_i^k, \quad \hat{j}_i^k := \hat{\zeta}_i^k (\hat{\mu}_i^k - \hat{\mu}_i^0), \quad \hat{\mu}_i := \ln \hat{c}_i \quad (2.12)$$

for $k = \text{D, A, C}$ and $i = \text{s, u}$.

$$\text{Pe} = \frac{\bar{\alpha} p_* / \rho_*}{D_*}, \quad \hat{p} = \frac{p}{p_*}, \quad \hat{\nu}_k = p_* \nu_k, \quad \hat{\hat{\alpha}} = \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\bar{\alpha}}, \quad \hat{\alpha}_* = \frac{\alpha_*}{\bar{\alpha}} \quad (2.13)$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{a}{\bar{\alpha} c_*}, \quad \hat{D} = \frac{D}{D_*}, \quad \hat{\zeta}_w^k = \frac{\gamma_k c_* L^2}{\bar{\alpha} D_*} \zeta_w^k, \quad \hat{\zeta}_i^k = \frac{\gamma_k R T L^2}{\bar{\alpha} c_* D_*} \zeta_i^k, \quad (2.14)$$

$$\text{Pe} = \frac{\bar{\alpha} p_* / \rho_*}{D_*}, \quad \hat{\rho} = \frac{\rho}{\rho_*}, \quad \hat{\nu}_k = p_* \nu_k, \quad \hat{\hat{\alpha}} = \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\bar{\alpha}}, \quad \hat{\alpha}_* = \frac{\alpha_*}{\bar{\alpha}} \quad (2.13)$$

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Simulation

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- $\alpha_* \equiv 1$, $\bar{\alpha}_k = 1/4$, and $\nu_k = 0.01$ for $k = D, A, C$.
- Suppose that $D_s^k = D_u^k = 1$, $Pe = 20$, $\rho_k = 1$ for all k
- Only immobile solute in the interstitium, i.e., $a_0 = 1/2$ and $a_k = 0$.
- $R_v = R_p = 1$ and $P_v = P_p = 1$

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Solute transports

Passive transport of salt only in the descending and the ascending tubules: $\zeta_s^D = \zeta_s^A = 1$ and $\zeta_s^C = 0$.

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└ Simulation

└ Solute transports

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Active transport:

$$h_s^A = \begin{cases} h_* c_s^A, & \text{in } (0, \frac{1}{2}), \\ 0 & \text{in } [\frac{1}{2}, 1), \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

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Urea permeable in the inner medulla: $\zeta_u^k = 10$ for all k and $x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ and $\zeta_u^k = 0$ elsewhere.

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High water permeability in the descending tubule, $\zeta_w^D = 100$, while the ascending tubule is completely insulated: $\zeta_w^A = 0$.

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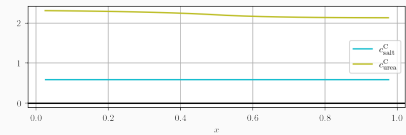
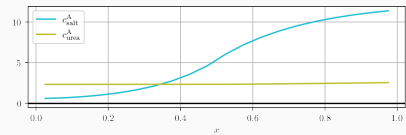
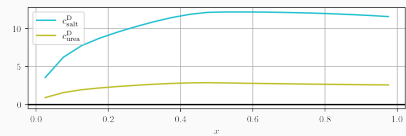
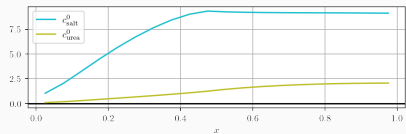
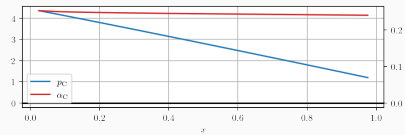
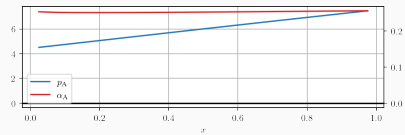
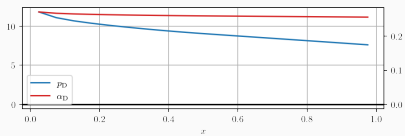
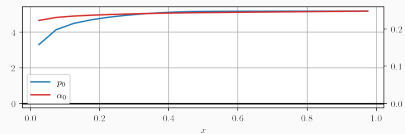
- ADH on: $\zeta_w^C = 0$
- ADH off: $\zeta_w^C = 50$

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└ Simulation

└ ADH on/off

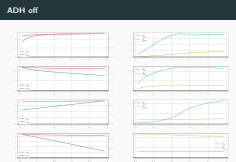
- ADH on/off
- ADH on: $\zeta_w^C = 0$
 - ADH off: $\zeta_w^C = 50$

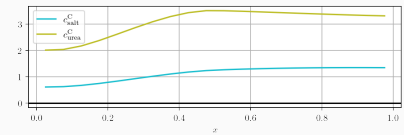
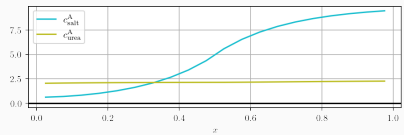
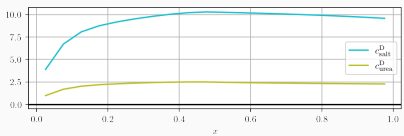
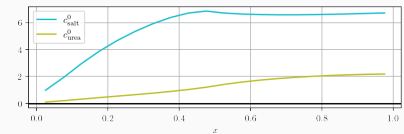
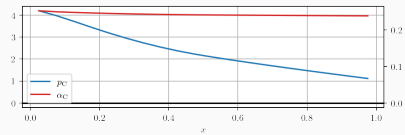
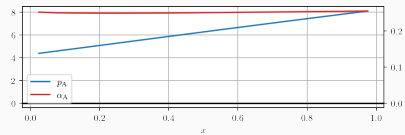
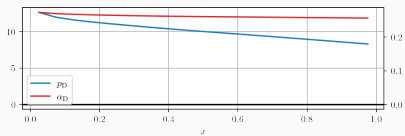
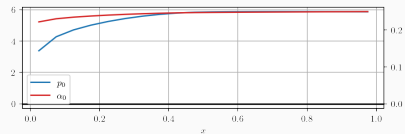


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Simulation

ADH off

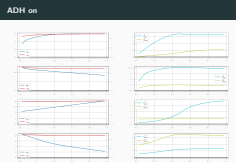




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Simulation

ADH on



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└ Simulation

└ References