

# Bond Graph Clinic: Part 3

## Biomolecular Systems

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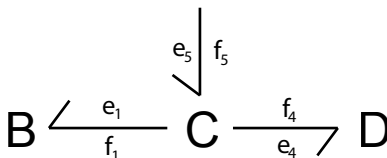
Introduction

Chemical Reactions

Stoichiometry

Conclusion

# Network models of energetic systems



Bond Graphs capture:

- ▶ Energy transferred between  $B, C, D$  without loss via bonds.
- ▶ Power transfer represented by conjugate variables  $P_i = e_i f_i$ .
- ▶ Subsystem dynamics via constitutive relations  $\Phi_B(e, f) = 0$

We've also looked at some examples.

# A Mathematicians Model of a Chemical System

A naive description of molecular systems is as follows:

1. A set of distinct quanta (molecules, complexes, atoms and free electrons)  $A, B, \dots$  move stochastically through a volume.
2. When  $A, B$  are sufficiently close they may bind to form complex  $C$ .
3. After some time  $\tau$ ,  $C$  may disassociate into a number of quanta  $E, \dots$

All basic reaction types (synthesis, decomposition and replacement) can be represented in this way.

Clearly this is an example of a *reaction-diffusion* process.

# This Clinic

Today we shall consider *reactions*.

Next clinic will consider *diffusion*.

# Spatial Assumptions

Consider chemical reactions inside some vessel of fixed volume.

We assume that the chemical solution is well mixed, ie:

- ▶ The solution is actively stirred or,
- ▶ the diffusion rate across the volume is orders of magnitude faster than the fastest reaction rate.

This basically means we can work with average concentration, and ignore spatial effects inside the vessel.

Later, we will couple many vessels together to represent diffusion.

# Chemical Reaction Network: Petri Net

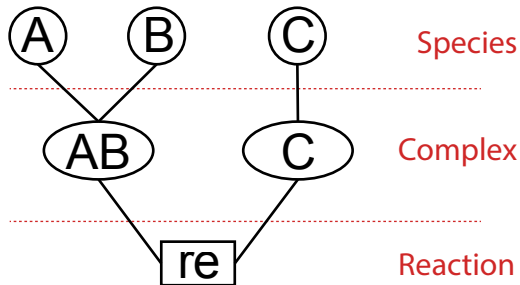
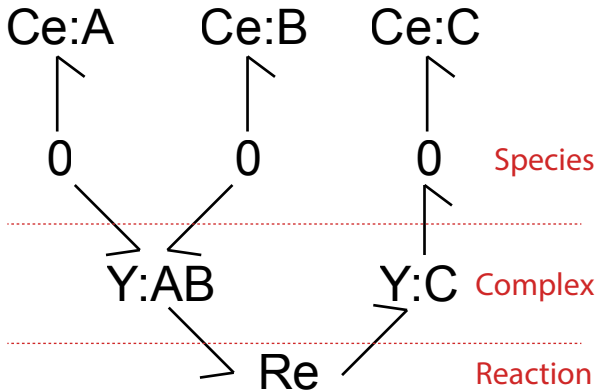


Figure: Petri net of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

# Chemical Reaction Network: Bond Graph



**Figure:** Bond Graph of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$



# Thermodynamic Assumptions

Consider chemical reactions inside some vessel of fixed volume. We assume that the solution is *isobaric* and *isothermic*. These assumptions allow us to define the chemical potential

$$\mu_A = \mu_A^\circ + RT \ln \frac{x_A}{V_m}$$

- ▶  $R = N_A k_b \approx 8.314$  is the gas constant in  $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
- ▶  $T \approx 300$  is temperature (in K)
- ▶  $\mu_A^\circ$  is the chemical potential of a pure solution of  $A$  in J
- ▶  $x_A$  the amount of species  $A$  in mol.
- ▶  $V_m$  is volume of the solution in mol

This follows from the *Ideal Gas Law* and the *Fundamental Equation of Thermodynamics*.

# Thermodynamic Assumptions

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$$\mu_A = \mu_A^\ominus + RT \ln \frac{x_A}{V_m}$$

$$\text{Energy} = x_A \cdot \mu_A \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Power} = \dot{x}_A \cdot \mu_A \text{ J s}^{-1}$$

$\mu_A$  is *effort* or force-like

$\dot{x}_A$  is the *flow* or flux-like.

# Thermodynamic Assumptions

Consider chemical reactions inside some vessel of fixed volume. We assume that the solution is *isobaric* and *isothermal*. These assumptions allow us to define the chemical potential

$$\mu_A = \mu_A^\ominus + RT \ln \frac{x_A}{V_m}$$

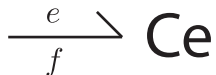
Recall  $x_A$  is the molar amount of species  $A$ .

Question:

What happens to  $\mu_A$  when  $x_A \rightarrow 0$  but  $V_m$  is constant?

When might this occur and is this physical?

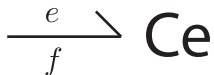
# Ce Constitutive Relation



Constitutive Relation for a Chemical Species:

$$\Phi_{Ce}(e, f) = e - \beta \ln kq = 0$$

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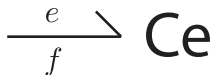
This follow from substituting the parameters

$$k = \exp(\mu_A^\circ / RT) / V_m, \quad \beta = RT$$

and the state variables  $\mu_A = e$ ,  $\dot{x}_A = f$  and  $x_A = q = q_0 + \int_0^t f \, dt$  into

$$\mu_A = \mu_A^\circ + RT \ln \frac{x_A}{V_m}.$$

# Ce Constitutive Relation



Constitutive Relation for a Chemical Species:

$$\Phi_{Ce}(e, f) = e - \beta \ln kq = 0$$

$$\beta = RT, \quad k = \exp(\mu_A^\circ / \beta) / V_m$$

*It will often be convenient for us to take  $\beta = 1$*

# Chemical Kinetics

Reactions proceed according to the *Marcelin-de Donder* formula

$$v = \kappa \left( e^{A^f/RT} - e^{A^r/RT} \right)$$

Here:

- ▶  $v$  is the reaction velocity or molar flow
- ▶  $A^f, A^r$  are the forward and reverse chemical affinities
- ▶  $\kappa$  is the reaction rate constant.
- ▶  $R, T$  is the gas constant and temperature respectively.

# Chemical Kinetics

Reactions proceed according to the *Marcelin-de Donder* formula

$$v = \kappa \left( e^{A^f/RT} - e^{A^r/RT} \right)$$

The mass flow in is  $v$ , hence the mass flow out is  $-v$ .

So

$$f_1 = v, \quad f_2 = -v$$

are natural *flow* variables.



# Chemical Kinetics

Reactions proceed according to the *Marcelin-de Donder* formula

$$v = \kappa \left( e^{A^f/RT} - e^{A^r/RT} \right)$$

For a chemical reaction  $\nu_A^f A + \nu_B^f B + \dots \rightleftharpoons \nu_A^r A + \nu_B^r B + \dots$  with forward and reverse stoichiometric coefficients  $\nu^f$  and  $\nu^r$ .

The forward (and similarly reverse) affinity is defined as

$$A^f = \nu_A^f \mu_A + \nu_B^f \mu_B + \dots$$

So the natural effort variables are

$$e_1 = A^f, \quad e_2 = A^r.$$

# Re Constitutive Relation



Constitutive Relation for a reaction component:

$$\Phi_{Re}(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}) = \left( \frac{\kappa[\exp(e_1/\beta) - \exp(e_2/\beta)]}{f_1 + f_2} - f_1 \right) = 0$$

Where again  $\beta = RT$  is often taken as  $\beta = 1$ .

# Re Constitutive Relation



Constitutive Relation for a reaction component:

$$\Phi_{Re}(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}) = \left( \frac{\kappa[\exp(e_1/\beta) - \exp(e_2/\beta)]}{f_1 + f_2} - f_1 \right) = 0$$

This follows directly from the Marcelin-de Donder formula.

# Putting it together



The above bond graph describes the reaction  $A \rightleftharpoons B$ .

$$\Phi_{\text{Ce:A}} = e_1 - \ln k_A \left[ q_A(0) + \int (-f_1) dt \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi_{\text{Ce:B}} = e_2 - \ln k_B \left[ q_B(0) + \int f_2 dt \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\Phi_{\text{Re}}(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}) = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa [e^{e_1} - e^{e_2}] - f_1 \\ f_1 + (-f_2) \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Recall that  $q(t) = q_0 + \int_0^t f(t) dt$ . So define

$$\dot{x}_A = \dot{q}_1 = -f_1 \quad \implies \quad q_1 = q_A(0) - \int_0^t f_1 dt \quad \implies \quad e^{e_1} = k_A q_1,$$

$$\dot{x}_B = \dot{q}_2 = f_2 \quad \implies \quad q_2 = q_B(0) + \int_0^t f_2 dt \quad \implies \quad e^{e_2} = k_B q_2.$$

The second line of (3) gives  $f_1 = f_2$  which implies  $-\dot{q}_1 = \dot{q}_2$ , and the first gives the result

$$\dot{q}_1 = -\kappa (k_A q_1 - k_B q_2) = k_- q_2 - k_+ q_1 \quad \text{where} \quad k_+ = \kappa k_A, \quad k_- = \kappa k_B.$$

# Complexes

The reaction  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$  can be thought of

1.  $A$  and  $B$  collide forming a complex  $AB$ .
2.  $AB$  reacts to form  $C$ .

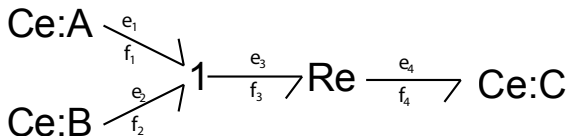
Clearly, the flow of  $A$  and the flow of  $B$  into this reaction are equal.

Hence, we *should* be able to represent the  $AB$  complex as a equal flow junction, and allow the reaction to drive what that flow is.

**Just using the usual common flow 1 junction wont work!**

*Question: Why?*

## Naive example: $A + B \rightleftharpoons B$



$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{Ce:A} &= e_1 - \ln k_A(q_1), & (4) \\ \Phi_{Ce:B} &= e_2 - \ln k_B(q_2), & (5) \\ \Phi_{Ce:C} &= e_2 - \ln k_C(q_3) & (6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{Re} = \left( \kappa [e^{e_3} - e^{e_4}] - f_3 \right), \quad (7)$$

$$\Phi_1(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}) = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \\ f_1 - (-f_3) \\ f_2 - (-f_3) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

From the first equation of (8) we have

$$e_3 = -(e_1 + e_2) \implies f_3 = \kappa \left( e^{-e_1 - e_2} - e^{e_4} \right) = \kappa \left( \frac{1}{k_A k_B q_1 q_2} + k_C q_3 \right)$$

Which is clearly wrong as we should not be able to get inverse powers!

## What when wrong

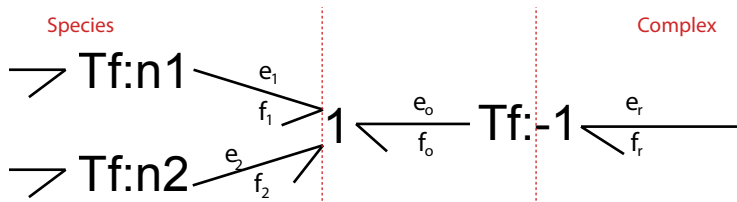
We're actually coupling two slightly different thermodynamic domains;

- ▶ *chemical potential energy* (that is, the stored in a heterogeneous solution)
- ▶ *chemical reaction affinity* (the energy stored in a complex).

These overlap only when the species IS the complex; hence why it works for the reaction  $A \rightleftharpoons B$ .

What we need is a mapping between species space and complex space.

# Stoichiometry



Oster *et. al.* [1] represented reaction stoichiometry using the above bond graph.

Here  $n1$  and  $n2$  are the number of molecules of species 1 and 2 consumed by the reaction.

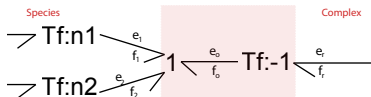
Recall that  $\Phi_{TF:\rho}(e_j, f_j, e_k, f_k) = 0 \implies e_k = \rho e_j, \quad f_k = \rho^{-1} f_j$  and hence

$$e_r = -e_o, \quad e_1 = n_1 \mu_1, \quad e_2 = n_2 \mu_2.$$

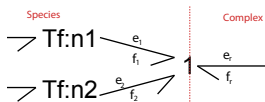
Since  $e_1 + e_2 + e_o = 0$  it follows that the reaction affinity is



# Gawthrop's Reduction



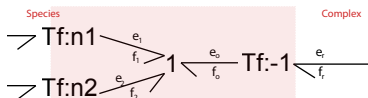
Gawthrop [2] replace the shaded box with the *biochemical 1 junction* defined by



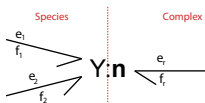
$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} e_o - (e_1 + e_2) \\ f_o - f_1 \\ f_o - f_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \implies f_r = -f_1 = -f_2, \quad e_r = e_1 + e_2$$

# An alternative

An alternative would be to replace

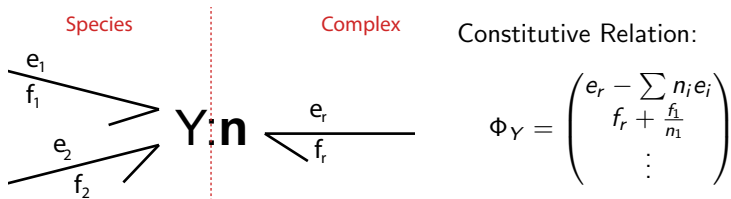


with



Where  $\mathbf{n}$  is the forward or reverse (truncated) stoichiometric vector which in this case  $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2)$ .

# Through Junction



$Y$  is power conserving. Multiplying the top line by  $f_r$  gives

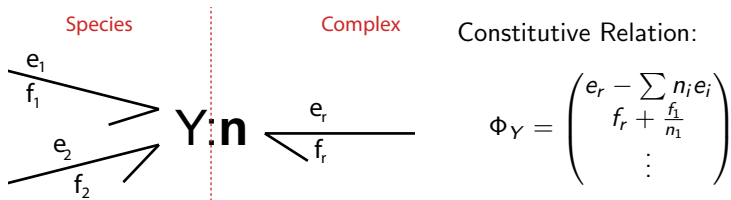
$$0 = e_r f_r - f_r \sum e_i n_i = e_r f_r - \sum e_i (n_i f_r)$$

Since  $n_i f_r = -f_i$ , the result follows from

$$0 = e_r f_r - \sum e_i (n_i f_r) = e_r f_r + \sum e_i f_i.$$

This is no surprise as  $Y$  is built from conserving components.

# Through Junction



The through junction **Y**

- ▶ is power conserving,
- ▶ is unambiguous,
- ▶ is symbolically consistent,
- ▶ maps cleanly on existing C.R.N. theory.

# $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$ : redux.

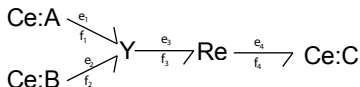


Figure: Bond Graph of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

$$\Phi_{Ce:A} = e_1 - \ln k_A(q_1), \quad (9)$$

$$\Phi_{Ce:B} = e_2 - \ln k_B(q_2), \quad (10)$$

$$\Phi_{Ce:C} = e_3 - \ln k_C(q_3) \quad (11)$$

$$\Phi_{Re} = \left( \kappa [e^{e_3} - e^{e_4}] - f_3 \right), \quad (12)$$

$$\Phi_Y = \begin{pmatrix} e_3 - e_1 - e_2 \\ (-f_3) + f_1 \\ (-f_3) + f_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

Clearly

$$e_3 = e_1 + e_2 \implies \exp(e_3) = \exp(\ln k_A q_1 + \ln k_B q_2) = k_A k_B q_1 q_2.$$

Since  $f_4 = \dot{q}_4$ , it follows from (12) that

$$\dot{q}_4 = \kappa k_A k_B q_1 q_2 - \kappa k_C q_4 = k_+ q_1 q_2 - k_- q_4.$$

From (12) and (13) we have  $\dot{q}_4 = f_4 = f_3 = f_2 = f_1$ .

Combining this with  $f_1 = -\dot{q}_1$  and  $f_2 = -\dot{q}_2$  completes the picture.

# $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$ : final form!

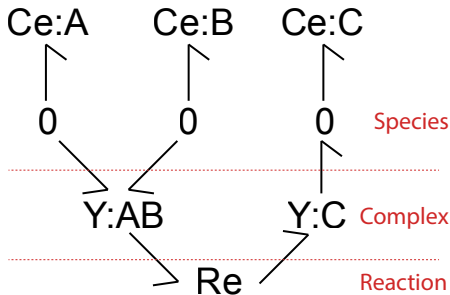


Figure: Bond Graph of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

In the above figure we have added standard 0 junctions. While this is redundant in this above reaction, it allows us to use the same species for many reactions. Also, note that  $Y:C$  is the identity (*prove it!*) and may be omitted.

## In Review

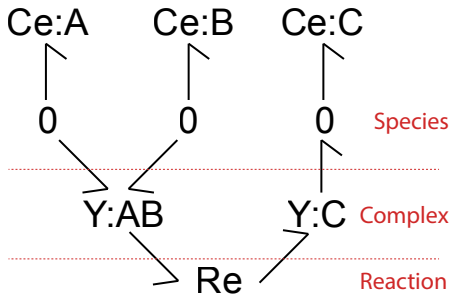


Figure: Bond Graph of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

The  $Ce$  is a one port component representing a store of a particular chemical species and has a constitutive relation that captures the usual definition of *chemical potential energy*.

## In Review

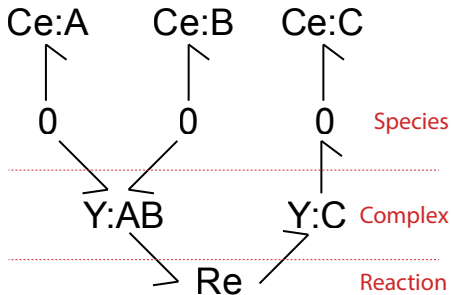


Figure: Bond Graph of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

The zero junctions allow species A B and C to be share across reactions other than the one modelled in this graph.



## In Review

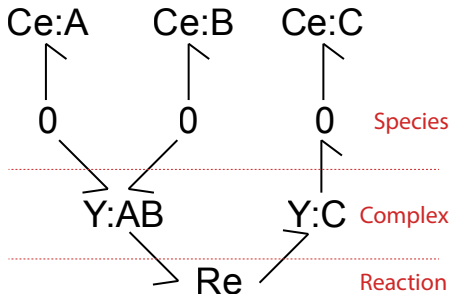
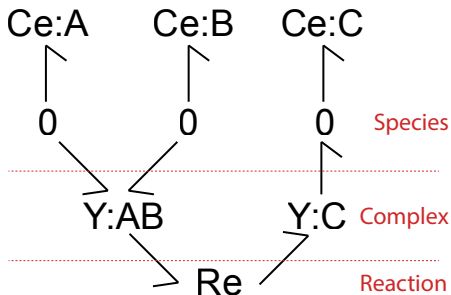


Figure: Bond Graph of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

The Y component is a power conserving through junction, which captures the forward (in the case of Y:AB) and reverse stoichiometry of this reaction.

## In Review



**Figure:** Bond Graph of  $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$

The  $Re$  component models how the complex  $A + B$  transmutes into  $C$ . The reaction proceeds according to the *Marcelin-de Donder* formula.

# Try for yourself

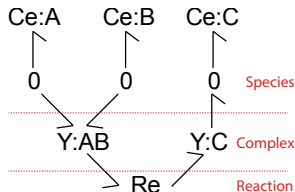
Try drawing bond graphs of these common reactions:

- ▶  $A + B \rightleftharpoons D + C$
- ▶  $A + B \rightleftharpoons B + C$
- ▶  $E + S \rightleftharpoons ES \rightleftharpoons E + P$

$$\Phi_{Ce}(e, f) = e - \ln k(q),$$

$$\Phi_{Re}(e_f, f_f, e_r, f_r) = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa [e^{e_f} - e^{e_r}] - f_f \\ f_f + f_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_Y(e_0, f_0, e_1, f_1, \dots) = \begin{pmatrix} e_0 - \sum n_i e_i \\ f_0 + f_i/n_i \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$



# References



Oster, G. F.; Perelson, A. S.; Katchalsky, A. *Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics* **1973**, 6, 1–134.



Gawthrop, P. J.; Crampin, E. J. *Proceedings. Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences / The Royal Society* **2014**, 470, 20140459.