

Virtual Erythrocyte

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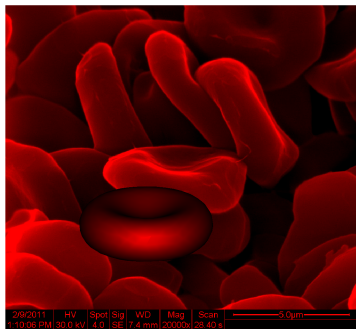
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DPD (Dissipative Particle Dynamics)

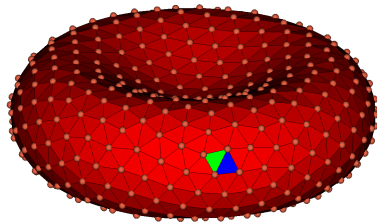
- 3D membranes immersed in the “ocean” of DPD particles
- walls are made from DPD particles
- solvent-solvent, membranes-solvent interactions

$$m_i \frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \sum_j \left(F_{ij}^C + F_{ij}^D + F_{ij}^R \right) \mathbf{e}_{ij}$$

between particles i and j ; m_i is a mass, $F_i^{\{C,D,R\}}$ are conservative, dissipative, and random force, and \mathbf{e}_{ij} is a unit vector in direction from i to j .



RBC model



RBC model

RBC: elastic

$$E^{spring} \propto (x - x_0)^2 + E^{nonlin}$$

$$E_{area}^{tot} \propto (A^{tot} - A_0^{tot})^2 \quad E_{area}^{local} \propto (A - A_0)^2$$

$$E_{vol}^{tot} \propto (V^{tot} - V_0^{tot})^2 \quad E_{bnd} \propto (\theta - \theta_0)^2$$

Parameters

- $[\dots]_0$ are fixed by geometry and mesh
- *volume* and *area* constraints should be strong
- k_{spring} , k_{nonlin} , k_{bnd}

RBC: viscous

Note

- from experiment: energy dissipate on the membrane
- \mathbf{v}_{ij} of connected points is small

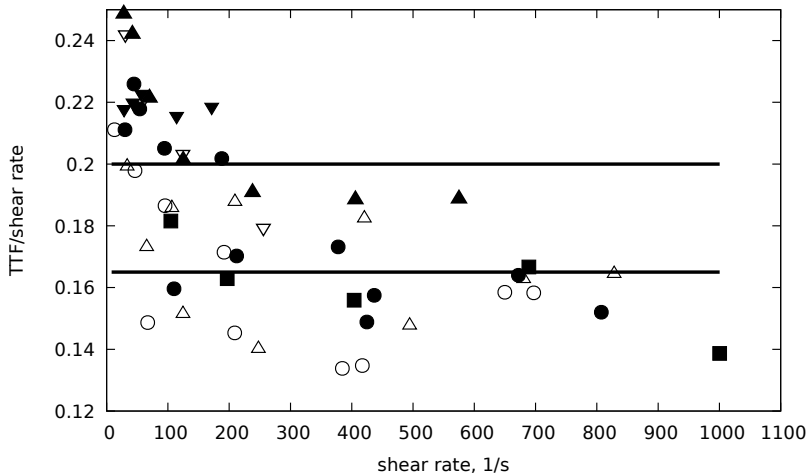
$$\mathbf{F}_{ij}^D = -\gamma^T \mathbf{v}_{ij} - \gamma^C \mathbf{v}_{ij} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{ij}$$

needs a random force $\mathbf{F}_{ij}^D \propto T$

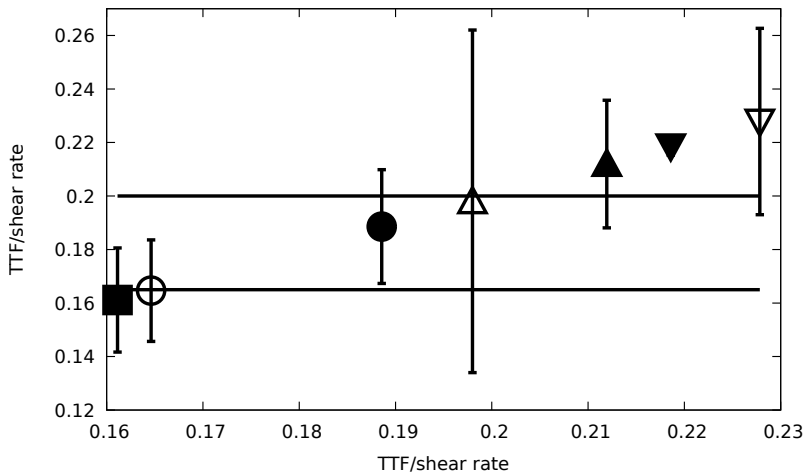
RBC: inner and outer fluid

- viscosity is different
- DPD interaction with membrane
- penetrated particles “reset”

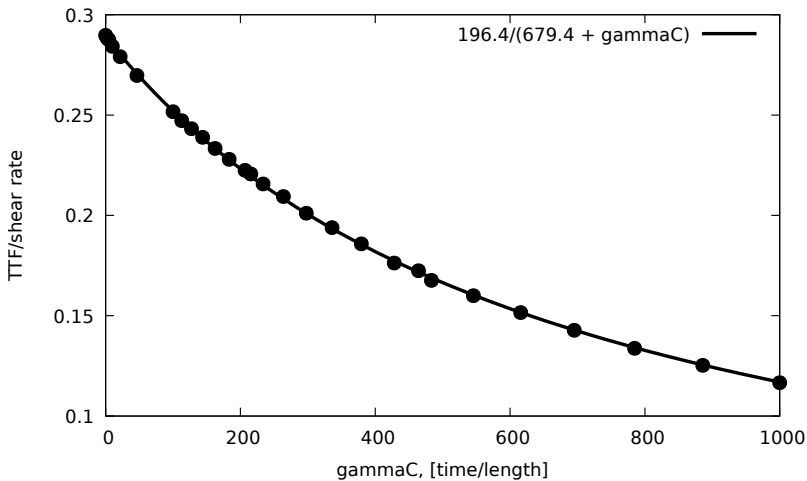
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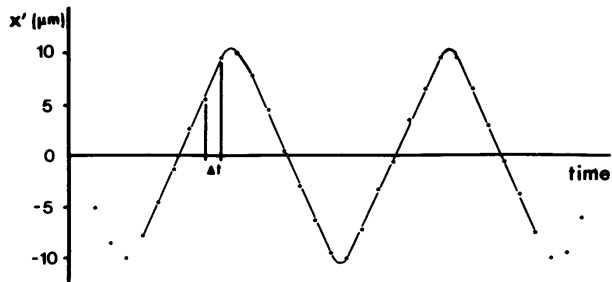
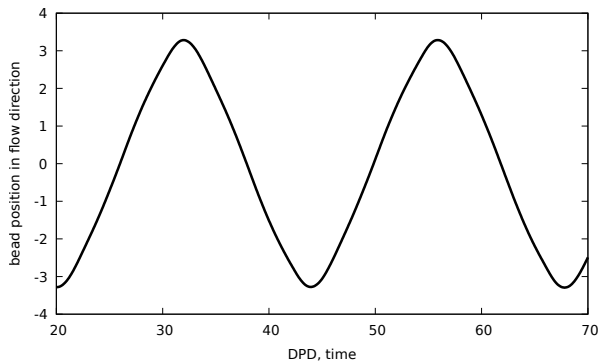
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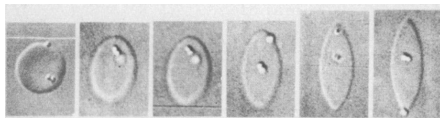
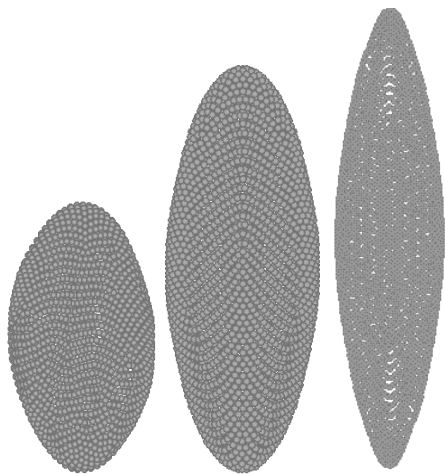


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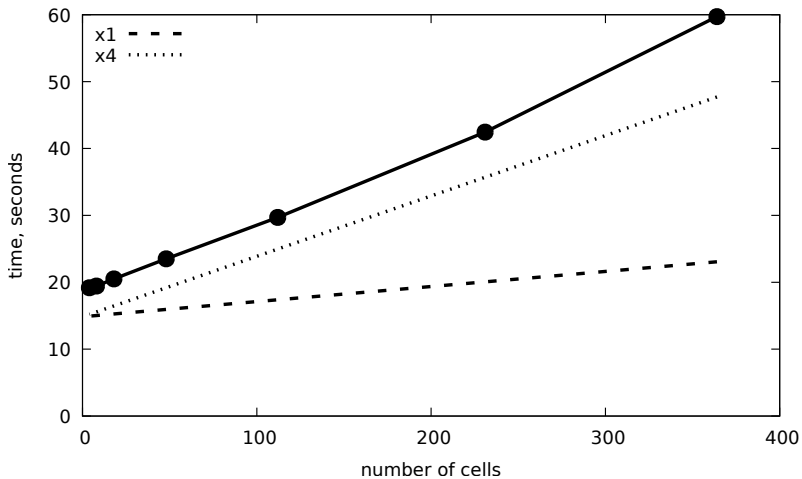


Bead





Performance







Thomas M. Fischer, On the Energy Dissipation in a Tank-treading Human Red Blood Cell, Biophys. J, Vol. 32 (1980), pp. 863-868.