

# Compute viscosity

November 18, 2021

## 1 Viscosity estimates for Zebrafish

### 1.1 Comparison of Pries et al. and Lee et al.

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from numpy import exp
from scipy.optimize import brentq

[2]: def hd_to_ht(hd, d):
    ht_per_hd = hd + (1 - hd)*(1 + 1.7*exp(-0.415*d) - 0.6*exp(-0.011*d))
    return hd*ht_per_hd

def _ht_to_hd(ht, d, a=0, b=1):
    return brentq(lambda x: hd_to_ht(x, d) - ht, a, b)

def ht_to_hd(ht, d, a=0, b=1):
    ht = np.asarray(ht)
    if ht.ndim == 0:
        return _ht_to_hd(ht.item(), d, a, b)

    @np.vectorize
    def comp(ht):
        return _ht_to_hd(ht, d, a, b)
    return comp(ht)

[3]: def Pries_mu045(d):
    return 220*exp(-1.3*d) + 3.2 - 2.44*exp(-0.06*(d**0.645))

def Pries_C(d):
    denom = 1 + (10**(-11))*(d**(12))
    factor = 1 / denom

    return (0.8 + exp(-0.075*d)) * (-1 + factor) + factor

def Pries_mu_vitro(hd, d):
    C = Pries_C(d)
```

```

mu045 = Pries_mu045(d)

nominator = (1 - hd)**C - 1
denominator = (1 - 0.45)**C - 1
factor = nominator / denominator

return 1 + (mu045 - 1)*factor

```

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[4]: def lee_mu(ht):
      ht = ht*100
      return 0.0007*ht*ht + 0.0495*ht + 1.5077

```

```

[9]: lee_mu(.35)

```

```

[9]: 4.0977000000000001

```

## 1.2 Comparing the curves at $d=60\mu\text{m}$ and $d=240\mu\text{m}$

```

[257]: d = 60
      ht = np.linspace(0, 0.7, 500)

      viscosities_lee = lee_mu(ht)
      viscosities_pries = Pries_mu_vitro(ht_to_hd(ht, d), d)

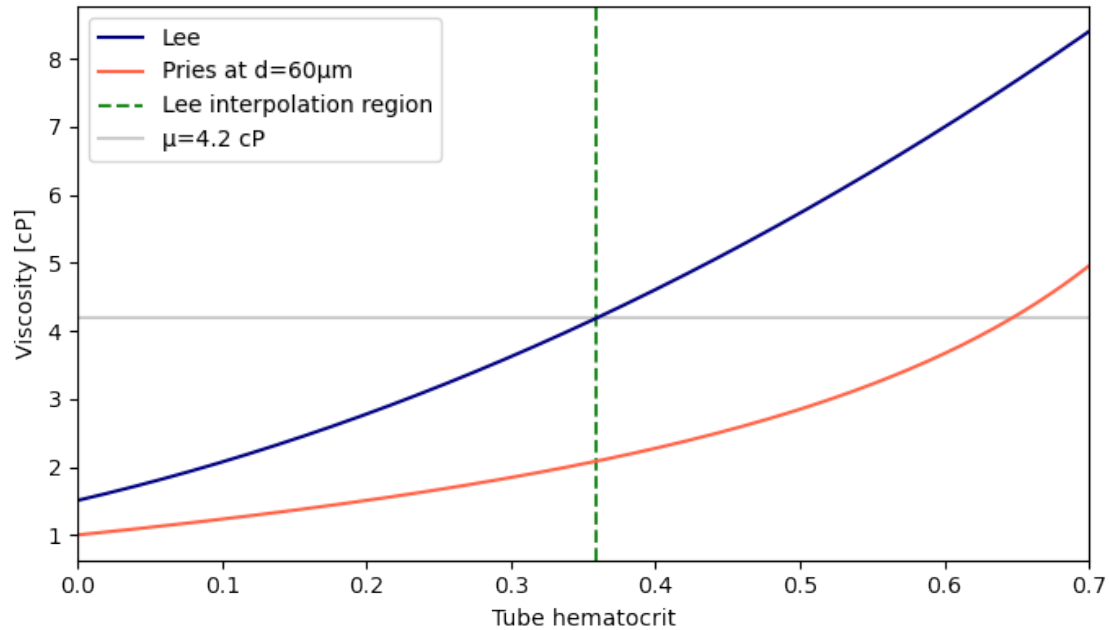
      fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 4.5), dpi=100)
      ax.plot(ht, viscosities_lee, color="navy", label="Lee")
      ax.plot(ht, viscosities_pries, color="tomato", label=f"Pries at d={d}\mu m")
      ax.axvline(.3585, linestyle='--', color='forestgreen', zorder=-1, label="Lee_
      ↪ interpolation region")
      ax.axhline(4.2, color='k', alpha=0.2, label="μ=4.2 cP", zorder=-2)
      ax.set_xlim(0, ht.max())
      ax.set_xlabel("Tube hematocrit")
      ax.set_ylabel("Viscosity [cP]")
      ax.legend()

```

```

[257]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd477748190>

```

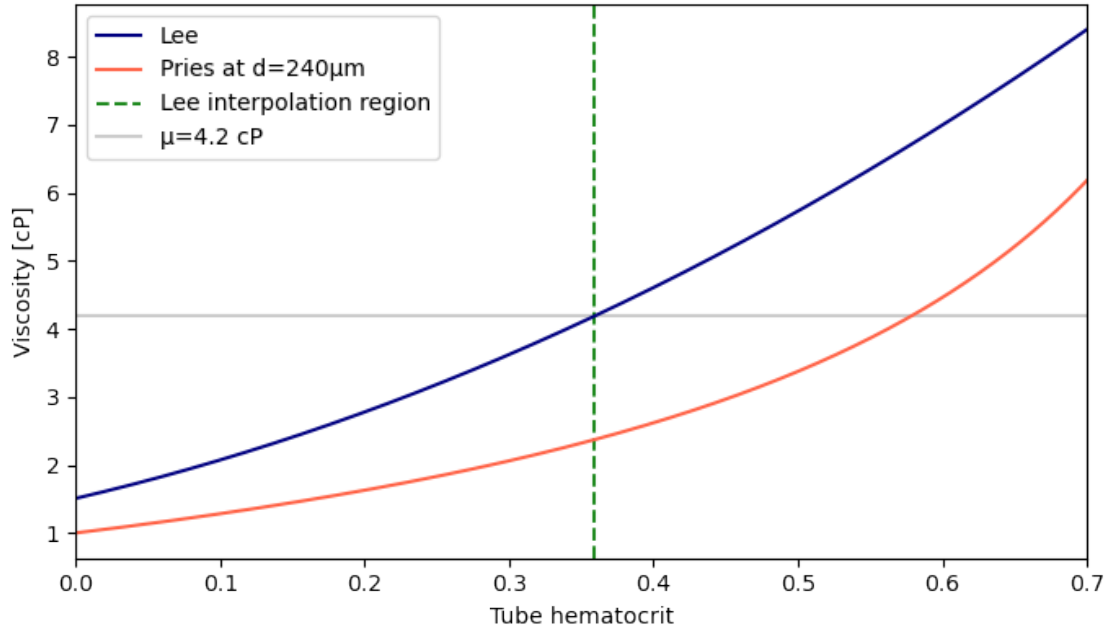


```
[258]: d = 240
ht = np.linspace(0, 0.7, 500)

viscosities_lee = lee_mu(ht)
viscosities_pries = Pries_mu_vitro(ht_to_hd(ht, d), d)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 4.5), dpi=100)
ax.plot(ht, viscosities_lee, color="navy", label="Lee")
ax.plot(ht, viscosities_pries, color="tomato", label=f"Pries at d={d}μm")
ax.axvline(.3585, linestyle='--', color='forestgreen', zorder=-1, label="Lee
↪ interpolation region")
ax.axhline(4.2, color='k', alpha=0.2, label="μ=4.2 cP", zorder=-2)
ax.set_xlim(0, ht.max())
ax.set_xlabel("Tube hematocrit")
ax.set_ylabel("Viscosity [cP]")
ax.legend()
```

```
[258]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd47e0a18e0>
```



### 1.3 Observations

Pries et al. assume that with a hematocrit of 0, we have a viscosity of 1 cP, while for zebrafish, it is actually 1.5 cP. This change alone is not sufficient to make up for the difference though, since the slope of the Lee-estimate is greater than that of the Pries estimate.

### 1.4 Looking at diameter dependence

```
[273]: hd_values = [0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7]
linestyles = ['-', '--', '-.', ':']
d = np.linspace(0.1, 240, 500)

fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(8, 4.5), dpi=100, sharex=True,)

for hd, linestyle in zip(hd_values, linestyles):
    axes[0,].plot(d, Pries_mu_vitro(hd, d), color="Tomato", linestyle=linestyle)
    axes[1,].plot(d, hd_to_ht(hd, d), color="black", linestyle=linestyle,
    ↪label=f"hd={hd}")
    axes[0,].set_ylabel("Viscosity (Pries) [cP]")
    end_viscosity = Pries_mu_vitro(hd, d.max())
    axes[0,].annotate(
        f"hd={hd},  $\mu$ ={end_viscosity:.1f}",
        (d.max(), end_viscosity*1.02),
        (d.max()*0.7, end_viscosity*1.7 - 1.5),
        verticalalignment='center',
        horizontalalignment='right',
```

```

        arrowprops={'arrowstyle': '->', 'linestyle': linestyle},
        bbox={'facecolor': '#FFFFFFAA', 'edgecolor': '#00000000'}
    )

    axes[1,].set_ylabel("Tube hematocrit")
    axes[1,].set_xlabel("Diameter [ $\mu\text{m}$ "]
    axes[0].set_title(f"Discharge hematocrit: {hd}")
    axes[0].set_ylim((0, 10))
    axes[0].set_xlim(d.min(), d.max())
    axes[1].legend(ncol=4, loc='upper center',)

```

[273]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd4763bf9a0>

