PHYS 1443 – Section 001
Lecture #21

Wednesday, April 27, 2011

Dr. Jaehoon Yu

- Elastic Properties of Solids
- Density and Specific Gravity
- Fluid and Pressure
- Variation of Pressure and Depth
- Pascal's Principle

Announcements

- Quiz #4 results
  - Class average: 21.7/35
    - Equivalent to 62/100
    - Previous results: 60.8, 54.3 and 58.3
  - Top score: 34/35
- Planetarium extra credit sheets by Monday, May 2
- Quiz #5 next Wednesday, May 4
  - Covers from CH. 11 through what we finish coming Monday
- Final comprehensive exam
  - 11am, Monday, May 9, in SH103
  - Covers: Chapter 1.1 through what we finish Monday, May 2+ appendices
  - Review: Wednesday, May 4th, in the class after the quiz
    - Attendance will be taken
- Reading assignments: 13 – 10 and 13 – 14
- Colloquium today at 4pm

Physics Department
The University of Texas at Arlington
COLLOQUIUM

Imaging single molecules in live cells in three dimensions

Dr. Raimund Ober
The University of Texas at Dallas and UT Southwestern Medical Center

4:00p.m Wednesday April 27, 2011
At SH Rm 101

Abstract:

The notions of resolution and localization have recently received attention in microscopy, especially in the context of single molecule microscopy. In this presentation we will review our work on these topics over the last several years. An important motivation and application for localization techniques is single particle tracking, in particular in three dimensions. Conventional microscopy-based imaging techniques are not well suited for fast three-dimensional (3D) tracking of single particles in cells. Previously, we had developed a novel imaging modality called multifocal plane microscopy (MUM) which enables simultaneous imaging of multiple planes within a cell-sample.
We will show that MUM is particularly well suited for the imaging of fast intracellular dynamics in three dimensions. Data will be presented to show single molecule tracking of quantum dot labeled antibody molecules over extended periods of time. We had also shown that MUM provides superior depth discrimination when capability compared to a standard microscope, which in turn paves the way for high resolution 3D single molecule tracking within a live cell environment. We also discuss a variation of the multifocal imaging approach when two opposing objectives are used. This allows for an increased amount of photons to be collected which leads to improved localization accuracy.

Refreshments will be served in the Physics Lounge at 3:30p.m

More on Conditions for Equilibrium

To simplify the problem, we will only deal with forces acting on x-y plane, giving torque only along z-axis. What do you think the conditions for equilibrium are in this case?

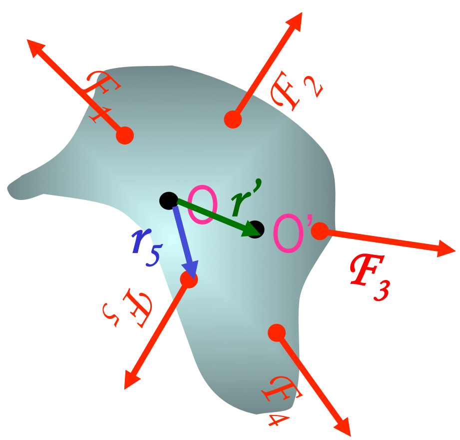
The six possible equations from the two vector equations turns to three equations.

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum F_x = 0, \quad \sum F_y = 0$$

AND

$$\sum \vec{\tau} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \tau_z = 0$$

What happens if there are many forces exerting on an object?



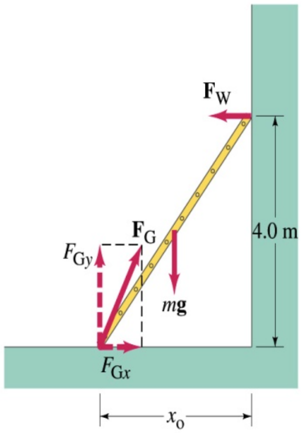
If an object is at its translational static equilibrium, and if the net torque acting on the object is 0 about one axis, the net torque must be 0 about any arbitrary axis.

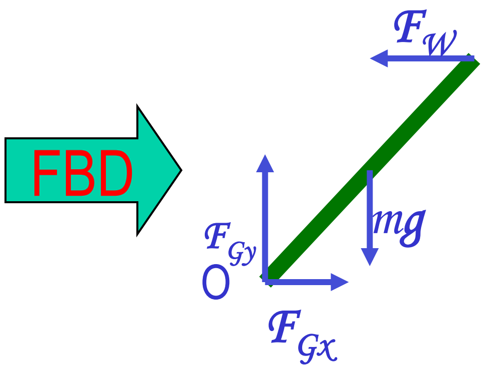
Why is this true?

Because the object is *not moving* in the first place, no matter where the rotational axis is, there should not be any motion. This simply is a matter of mathematical manipulation.

Example 12 – 6

A 5.0 m long ladder leans against a wall at a point 4.0m above the ground. The ladder is uniform and has mass 12.0kg. Assuming the wall is frictionless (but ground is not), determine the forces exerted on the ladder by the ground and the wall.





First the translational equilibrium, using components

$$\sum F_x = F_{Gx} - F_W = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = -mg + F_{Gy} = 0$$

Thus, the y component of the force by the ground is

$$F_{Gy} = mg = 12.0 \times 9.8N = 118N$$

The length x_0 is, from Pythagorian theorem

$$x_0 = \sqrt{5.0^2 - 4.0^2} = 3.0m$$

Example 12 – 6 cont'd

From the rotational equilibrium $\sum \tau_O = -mg\, x_0/2 + F_W 4.0 = 0$

Thus the force exerted on the ladder by the wall is

$$F_W = \frac{mg\, x_0/2}{4.0} = \frac{118 \cdot 1.5}{4.0} = 44N$$

The x component of the force by the ground is

$$\sum F_x = F_{Gx} - F_W = 0$$

Solve for F_{Gx}

$$F_{Gx} = F_W = 44N$$

Thus the force exerted on the ladder by the ground is

$$F_G = \sqrt{F_{Gx}^2 + F_{Gy}^2} = \sqrt{44^2 + 118^2} \approx 130N$$

The angle between the ground force to the floor $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{F_{Gy}}{F_{Gx}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{118}{44}\right) = 70^\circ$

Elastic Properties of Solids

We have been assuming that the objects do not change their shapes when external forces are exerting on it. It this realistic?

No. In reality, objects get deformed as external forces act on it, though the internal forces resist the deformation as it takes place.

Deformation of solids can be understood in terms of Stress and Strain

Stress: The amount of the deformation force per unit area the object is subjected

Strain: The measure of the degree of deformation

It is empirically known that for small stresses, strain is proportional to stress

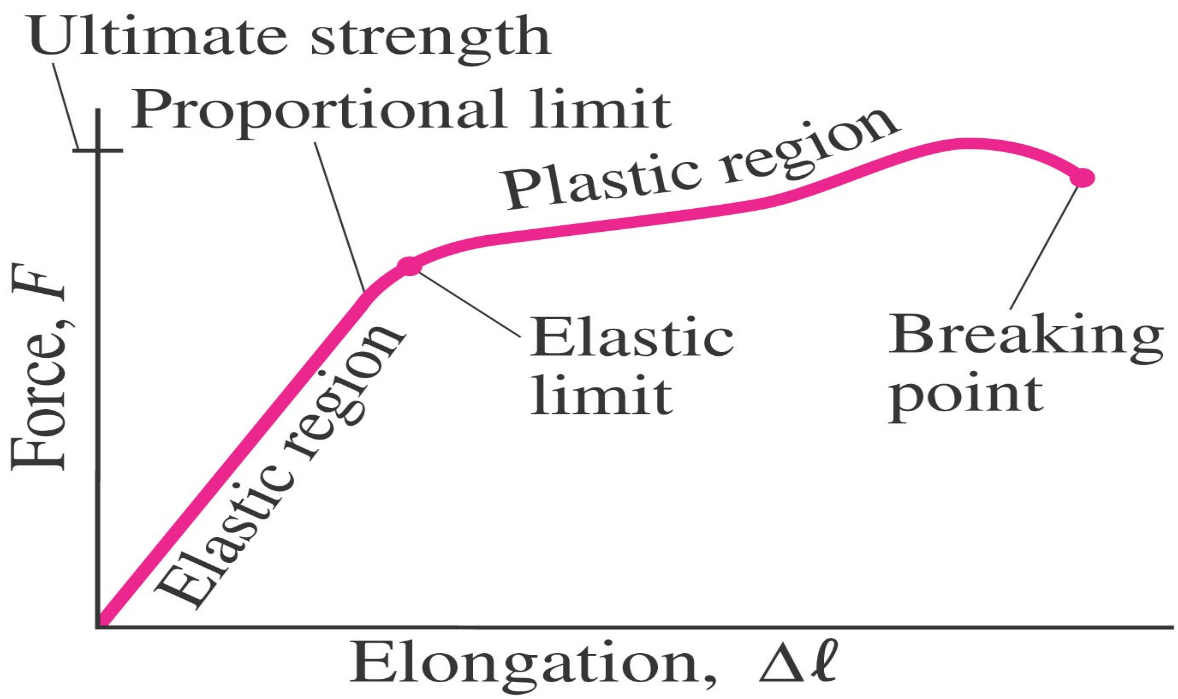
The constants of proportionality are called Elastic Modulus $\text{Elastic Modulus} \equiv \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{strain}}$

Three types of Elastic Modulus

1. **Young's modulus**: Measure of the elasticity in a length
2. **Shear modulus**: Measure of the elasticity in an area
3. **Bulk modulus**: Measure of the elasticity in a volume

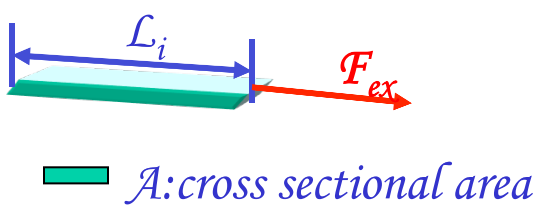
Elastic Limit and Ultimate Strength

- Elastic limit: The limit of elasticity beyond which an object cannot recover its original shape or the maximum stress that can be applied to the substance before it becomes permanently deformed
- Ultimate strength: The maximum force that can be applied on the object before breaking it

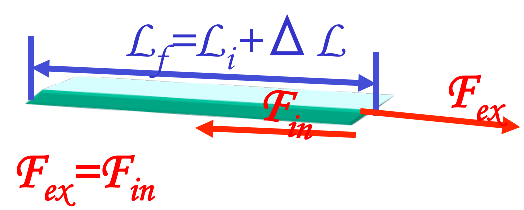


Young's Modulus

Let's consider a long bar with cross sectional area A and initial length L_i.



After the stretch



Tensile stress $\text{Tensile Stress} \equiv \dfrac{F_{ex}}{A}$

Tensile strain $\text{Tensile Strain} \equiv \dfrac{\Delta L}{L_i}$

Young's Modulus is defined as

$$Y \equiv \frac{\text{Tensile Stress}}{\text{Tensile Strain}} = \frac{F_{ex}/A}{\Delta L/L_i}$$

Used to characterize a rod or wire stressed under tension or compression

What is the unit of Young's Modulus?

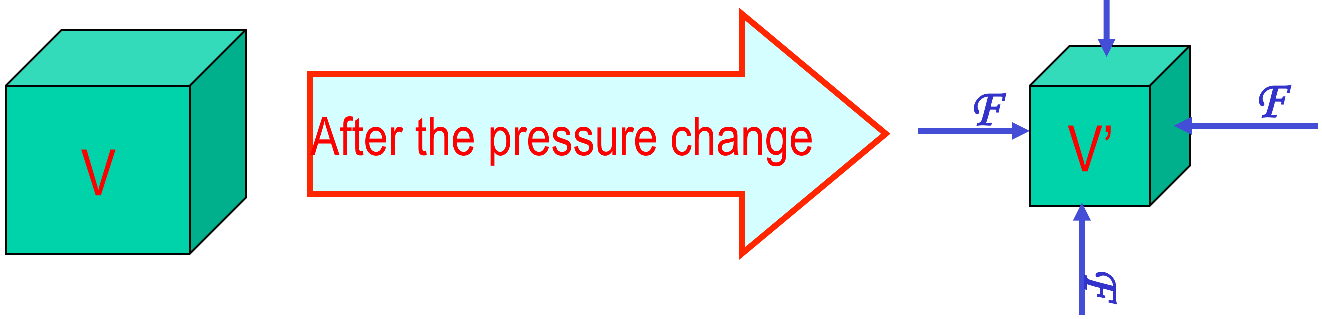
Force per unit area

Experimental Observations

1. For a fixed external force, the change in length is proportional to the original length
2. The necessary force to produce the given strain is proportional to the cross sectional area

Bulk Modulus

Bulk Modulus characterizes the response of a substance to uniform squeezing or reduction of pressure.



Volume stress =pressure

$$\text{Pressure} \equiv \frac{\text{Normal Force}}{\text{Surface Area the force applies}} = \frac{F}{A}$$

If the pressure on an object changes by ΔP=ΔF/A, the object will undergo a volume change ΔV.

Bulk Modulus is defined as

$$B \equiv \frac{\text{Volume Stress}}{\text{Volume Strain}} = -\frac{\Delta F / A}{\Delta V / V_i} = -\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V / V_i}$$

Because the change of volume is reverse to change of pressure.

Compressibility is the reciprocal of Bulk Modulus

Elastic Moduli and Ultimate Strengths of Materials

TABLE 12–1 Elastic Moduli

Material	Young's Modulus, E (N/m^2)	Shear Modulus, G (N/m^2)	Bulk Modulus, B (N/m^2)
Solids			
Iron, cast	100×10^9	40×10^9	90×10^9
Steel	200×10^9	80×10^9	140×10^9
Brass	100×10^9	35×10^9	80×10^9
Aluminum	70×10^9	25×10^9	70×10^9
Concrete	20×10^9		
Brick	14×10^9		
Marble	50×10^9		70×10^9
Granite	45×10^9		45×10^9
Wood (pine) (parallel to grain)	10×10^9		
(perpendicular to grain)	1×10^9		
Nylon	5×10^9		
Bone (limb)	15×10^9	80×10^9	
Liquids			
Water			2.0×10^9
Alcohol (ethyl)			1.0×10^9
Mercury			2.5×10^9
Gases[†]			
Air, H_2, He, CO_2			1.01×10^5

[†] At normal atmospheric pressure; no variation in temperature during process.

TABLE 12–2 Ultimate Strengths of Materials (force/area)

Material	Tensile Strength (N/m^2)	Compressive Strength (N/m^2)	Shear Strength (N/m^2)
Iron, cast	170×10^6	550×10^6	170×10^6
Steel	500×10^6	500×10^6	250×10^6
Brass	250×10^6	250×10^6	200×10^6
Aluminum	200×10^6	200×10^6	200×10^6
Concrete	2×10^6	20×10^6	2×10^6
Brick		35×10^6	
Marble		80×10^6	
Granite		170×10^6	
Wood (pine) (parallel to grain)	40×10^6	35×10^6	5×10^6
(perpendicular to grain)		10×10^6	
Nylon	500×10^6		
Bone (limb)	130×10^6	170×10^6	

Example for Solid's Elastic Property

A solid brass sphere is initially under normal atmospheric pressure of 1.0x10^{5}N/m^2. The sphere is lowered into the ocean to a depth at which the pressures is 2.0x10^{7}N/m^2. The volume of the sphere in air is 0.5m^3. By how much its volume change once the sphere is submerged?

Since bulk modulus is $$\mathrm{B} = -\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V / V_i}$$

The amount of volume change is $$\Delta V = -\frac{\Delta P V_i}{\mathrm{B}}$$

From table 12.1, bulk modulus of brass is 8.0x10^{10} N/m^2

The pressure change ΔP is $$\Delta P = P_f - P_i = 2.0\times 10^7 - 1.0\times 10^5 \approx 2.0\times 10^7$$

Therefore the resulting volume change ΔV is $$\Delta V = V_f - V_i = -\frac{2.0\times 10^7 \times 0.5}{8.0\times 10^{10}} = -1.2\times 10^{-4}\, m^3$$

The volume has decreased.

Density and Specific Gravity

Density, ρ (rho), of an object is defined as mass per unit volume

$$\rho \equiv \frac{M}{V}$$

Unit? kg/m^3

Dimension? $[ML^{-3}]$

Specific Gravity of a substance is defined as the ratio of the density of the substance to that of water at 4.0 °C (ρ_{H2O}=1.00g/cm^3).

$$SG \equiv \frac{\rho_{\text{substance}}}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

Unit? None

Dimension? None

What do you think would happen to the substance in the water dependent on SG?

$SG > 1$ Sink in the water

$SG < 1$ Float on the surface

Fluid and Pressure

What are the three states of matter?

Solid, Liquid and Gas

How do you distinguish them?

Using the time it takes for a particular substance to change its shape in reaction to external forces.

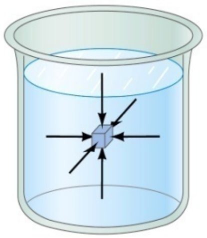
What is a fluid?

A collection of molecules that are **randomly arranged** and **loosely bound** by forces between them or by an external container.

We will first learn about mechanics of fluid at rest, *fluid statics*.

In what ways do you think fluid exerts stress on the object submerged in it?

Fluid cannot exert shearing or tensile stress. Thus, the only force the fluid exerts on an object immersed in it is the force perpendicular to the surface of the object.



This force by the fluid on an object usually is expressed in the form of the force per unit area at the given depth, the pressure, defined as

$$P \equiv \frac{F}{A}$$

Expression of pressure for an infinitesimal area dA by the force dF is

$$P = \frac{dF}{dA}$$

Note that pressure is a scalar quantity because it's the magnitude of the force on a surface area A.

What is the unit and the dimension of pressure?

Unit: N/m^2

Dim.: $[M][L^{-1}][T^{-2}]$

Special SI unit for pressure is Pascal

$$1Pa \equiv 1N/m^2$$

Example for Pressure

The mattress of a water bed is 2.00m long by 2.00m wide and 30.0cm deep. a) Find the weight of the water in the mattress.

The volume density of water at the normal condition (4°C and 1 atm) is 1000kg/m³. So the total mass of the water in the mattress is

$$m = \rho_W V_M = 1000 \times 2.00 \times 2.00 \times 0.300 = 1.20 \times 10^3 kg$$

Therefore the weight of the water in the mattress is

$$W = mg = 1.20 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 = 1.18 \times 10^4 N$$

b) Find the pressure exerted by the water on the floor when the bed rests in its normal position, assuming the entire lower surface of the mattress makes contact with the floor.

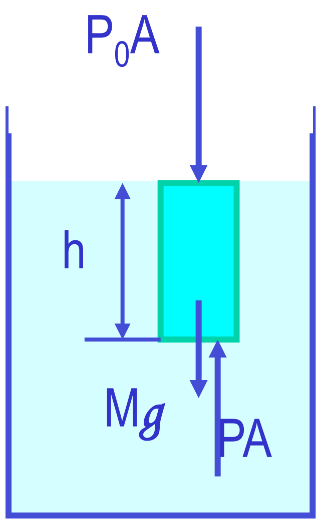
Since the surface area of the mattress is 4.00 m², the pressure exerted on the floor is

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{mg}{A} = \frac{1.18 \times 10^4}{4.00} = 2.95 \times 10^3$$

N / m^2

Variation of Pressure and Depth

Water pressure increases as a function of depth, and the air pressure decreases as a function of altitude. Why?



It seems that the pressure has a lot to do with the total mass of the fluid above the object that puts weight on the object.

Let's imagine the liquid contained in a cylinder with height *h* and the cross sectional area *A* immersed in a fluid of density ρ at rest, as shown in the figure, and the system is in its equilibrium.

If the liquid in the cylinder is the same substance as the fluid, the mass of the liquid in the cylinder is $M = \rho V = \rho A h$

Since the system is in its equilibrium $PA - P_0A - Mg = PA - P_0A - \rho Ahg = 0$

Therefore, we obtain $P = P_0 + \rho g h$

The pressure at the depth *h* below the surface of the fluid open to the atmosphere is greater than the atmospheric pressure by ρ*gh*.

Atmospheric pressure P_0 is

$$1.00 atm = 1.013 \times 10^5 Pa$$

Pascal's Principle and Hydraulics

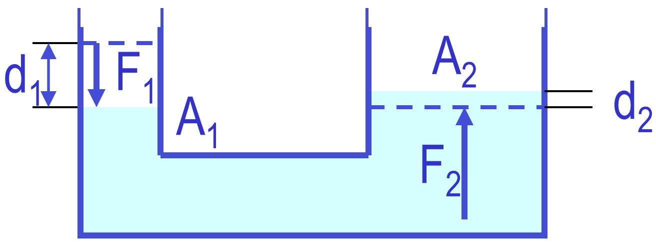
A change in the pressure applied to a fluid is transmitted undiminished to every point of the fluid and to the walls of the container.

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$

What happens if P_0 is changed?

The resultant pressure P at any given depth h increases as much as the change in P_0.

This is the principle behind hydraulic pressure. How?



Since the pressure change caused by the the force F_1 applied onto the area A_1 is transmitted to the F_2 on an area A_2.

$$P = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$$

Therefore, the resultant force F_2 is

$$F_2 = \frac{A_2}{A_1} F_1$$

In other words, the force gets multiplied by the ratio of the areas A_2/A_1 and is transmitted to the force F_2 on the surface.

This seems to violate some kind of conservation law, doesn't it?

No, the actual displaced volume of the fluid is the same. And the work done by the forces are still the same.

$$F_2 = \frac{d_1}{d_2} F_1$$

Example for Pascal's Principle

In a car lift used in a service station, compressed air exerts a force on a small piston that has a circular cross section and a radius of 5.00cm. This pressure is transmitted by a liquid to a piston that has a radius of 15.0cm. What force must the compressed air exert to lift a car weighing 13,300N? What air pressure produces this force?

Using the Pascal's principle, one can deduce the relationship between the forces, the force exerted by the compressed air is

$$F_1 = \frac{A_1}{A_2}F_2 = \frac{\pi(0.05)^2}{\pi(0.15)^2}\times 1.33\times 10^4 = 1.48\times 10^3\,N$$

Therefore the necessary pressure of the compressed air is

$$P = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{1.48\times 10^3}{\pi(0.05)^2} = 1.88\times 10^5\,Pa$$

Example for Pascal's Principle

Estimate the force exerted on your eardrum due to the water above when you are swimming at the bottom of the pool with a depth 5.0 m. Assume the surface area of the eardrum is $1.0cm^2$.

We first need to find out the pressure difference that is being exerted on the eardrum. Then estimate the area of the eardrum to find out the force exerted on the eardrum.

Since the outward pressure in the middle of the eardrum is the same as normal air pressure

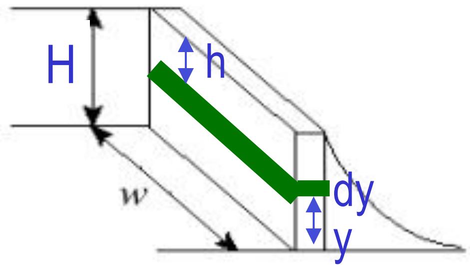
$$P - P_0 = \rho_W gh = 1000 \times 9.8 \times 5.0 = 4.9 \times 10^4 \, Pa$$

Estimating the surface area of the eardrum at $1.0cm^2 = 1.0x10^{-4}\ m^2$, we obtain

$$F = (P - P_0)A \approx 4.9 \times 10^4 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \approx 4.9N$$

Example for Pascal's Principle

Water is filled to a height H behind a dam of width w. Determine the resultant force exerted by the water on the dam.



Since the water pressure varies as a function of depth, we will have to do some calculus to figure out the total force.

The pressure at the depth h is

$$P = \rho g h = \rho g (H - y)$$

The infinitesimal force dF exerting on a small strip of dam dy is

$$dF = P dA = \rho g (H - y) w dy$$

Therefore the total force exerted by the water on the dam is

$$F = \int_{y=0}^{y=H} \rho g (H - y) w dy = \rho g w \left[H y - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=H} = \frac{1}{2} \rho g w H^2$$