

BIOL/PHYS 438

Zoological Physics

- **Logistics & USRA announcement**
- **Corrections & Review of Statics**
- **Ch. 3: Animal Mechanics**
 - **Muscles, Tendons & Bones**

Logistics

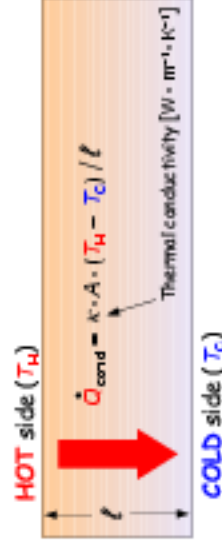
Assignment 1:

- Login and Update your Profile!
- Please Email us about yourself!

Assignment 2:

- Does not cover all of Ch. 3 (big): but you should study it all
- Last question is nominally from Ch. 4, but requires mainly familiar Thermodynamics (Gas Law etc.).

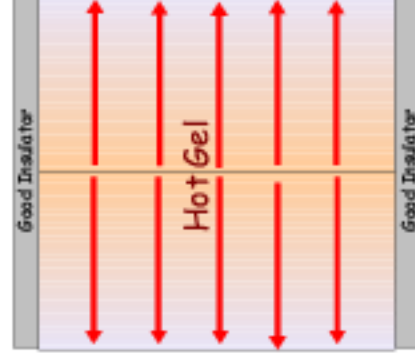
Conduction of Heat



For an infinitesimal region in a thermal gradient,

$$\mathbf{J}_U = \kappa \cdot \nabla T$$

Cylindrical Heat Conduction



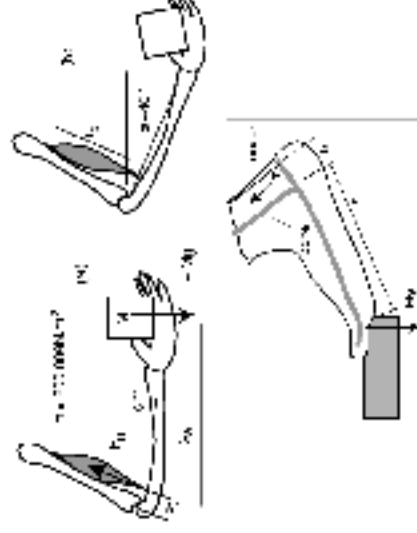
A cylindrical vessel is filled with a **hot gel**. As the gel cools, a thermal gradient is set up between the warm centre and the cool outer surface. To escape, heat must be **conducted** through the whole solid mass of the gel.

Convection: Mixing of Hot Fluids



Warm fluid rises,
cool fluid sinks,
setting up cells of
circulation which
mix hot & cold and
thus deliver heat
to the (thin)
container walls
much faster than
it would get there
via conduction
through a solid.

Assignment 2



Statics: Rigid Bodies

- Newton's Second Law: $\Sigma \mathbf{F} = m \mathbf{a}$ with $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$

$$\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0} \quad (\text{vectors})$$

- Cross Product with \mathbf{r} : $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F} \equiv \boldsymbol{\tau}$ (torque) changes

$$\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{L} \quad (\text{angular momentum})$$

but if \mathbf{L} is constant, then

$$\Sigma \boldsymbol{\tau}_A = \mathbf{0}$$

Note: \mathbf{r} is measured from some origin A so all torques $\boldsymbol{\tau}_A$

and angular momenta \mathbf{L}_A are "about A ".

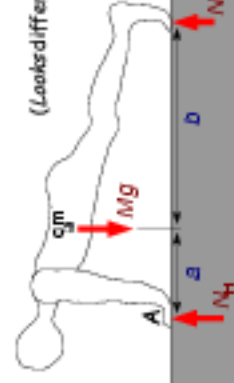
Rigid Body FBD

- $\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ (vectors) $N_H + N_T = Mg$

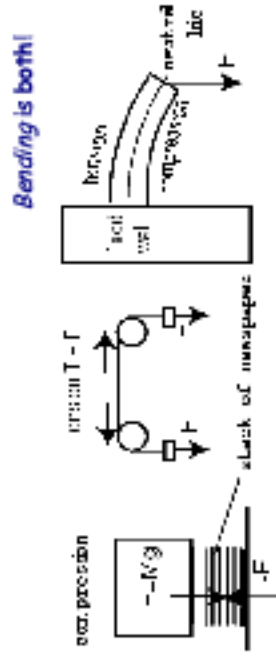
- $\Sigma \boldsymbol{\tau}_A = \mathbf{0}$ Use cm as origin: $a N_H = b N_T$

OR use A as origin: $a Mg = (a+b) N_T$

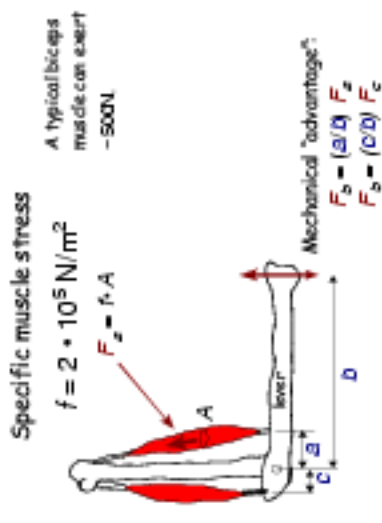
(Looks different but isn't!)



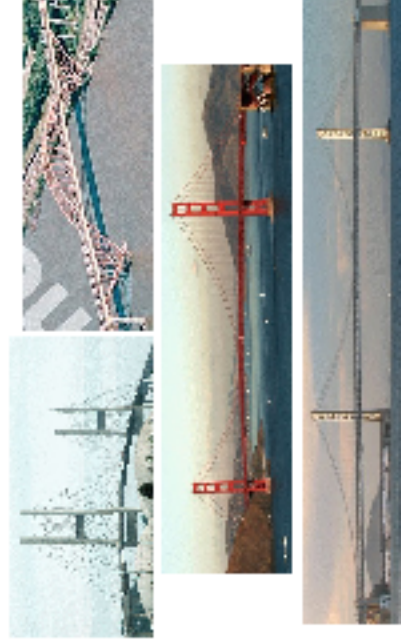
Compression vs. Tension



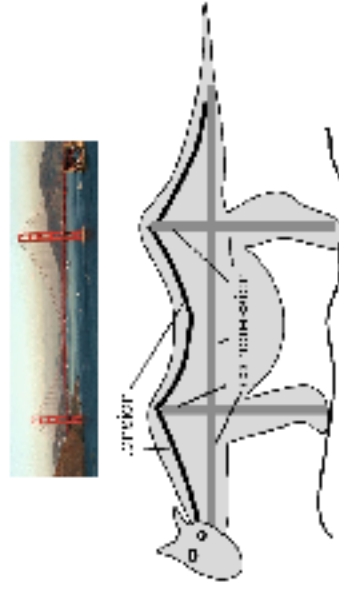
More complex machine



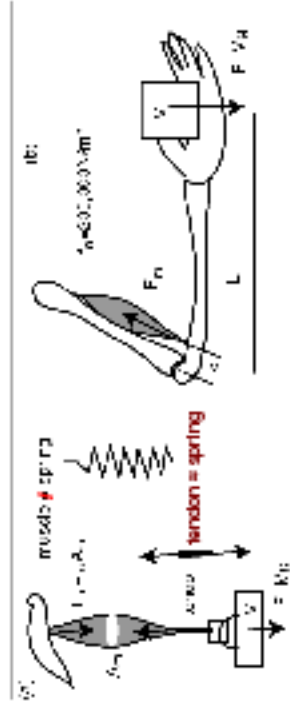
Much more complex machines



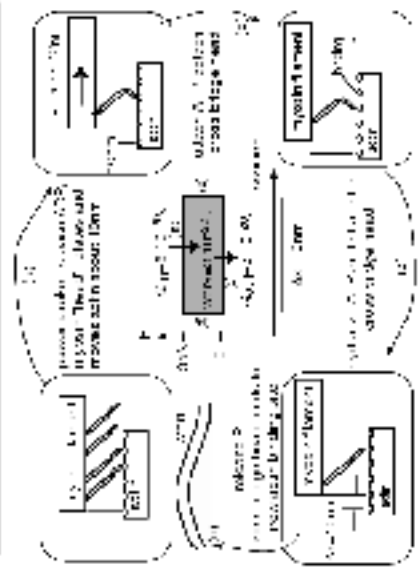
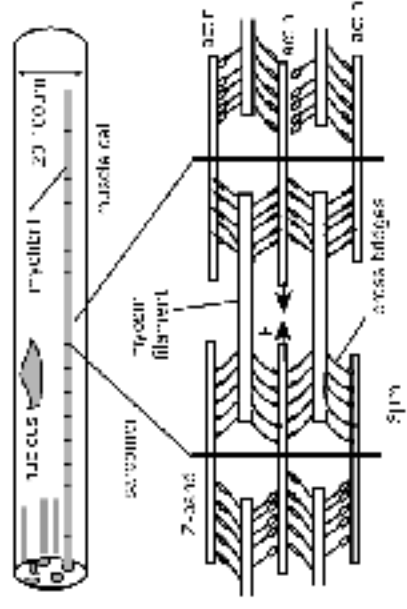
Much, much more complex machines



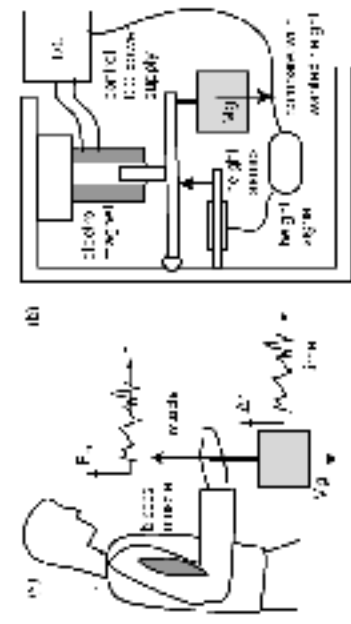
Muscles & Tendons



What is a muscle, anyway?



Why holding up a weight seems like work even though no "useful work" is being done:



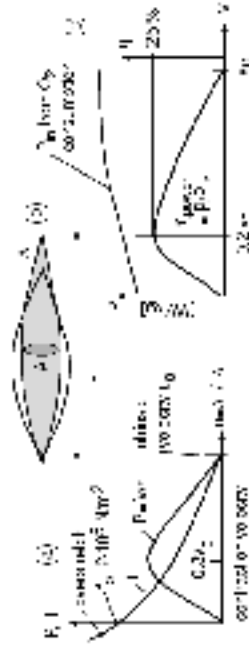
Maximum Force vs. Maximum Power

$$P = v \cdot F$$

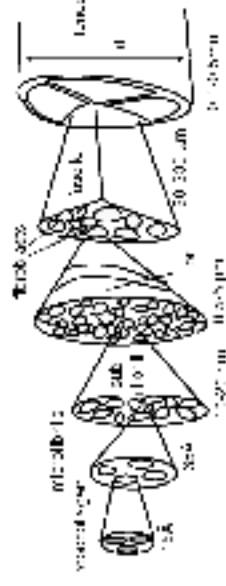
$$F = A \cdot \sigma$$

$$v = L \cdot U$$

Power per unit Volume:



Microstructure of a Tendon:



Elastic Forces & Energy Storage

