

## 附錄

### 附錄一：楔型管內的流場分佈

為了詳細的描述腫瘤內變異細胞間的血液流場分佈，我們假設每一個變異細胞間隙可視為一個吸附基本單位(UBE, Unit bed element)，即為一個 SCT 楔型管，並令此楔型管的入口半徑與直徑分別為  $r_{\max}$  和  $d_{\max}$ ，最窄半徑與直徑為  $r_c$  和  $d_c$ 。而其中  $r_{\max}$  與  $r_c$  可表示為<sup>[8]</sup>

$$r_c = \frac{d_c}{2} = 0.175d_f \quad (\text{A1-1})$$

$$r_{\max} = \frac{d_{\max}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\varepsilon(1 - S_{wi})}{1 - \varepsilon} \right]^{1/3} d_f \quad (\text{A1-2})$$

其中， $S_{wi}$  在文獻中<sup>[9]</sup>原為過濾床的不可還原飽和度，可由壓力飽和圖求得， $\varepsilon$  則表示過濾床的孔隙度。而在本論文中， $S_{wi}$  則視為腫瘤細胞的不可還原飽和度， $\varepsilon$  則表示腫瘤細胞的孔隙度。

在描述流場時，一般可使用 Navier-Stokes 方程式求解，但是二維或三維 Navier-Stokes 方程式的求解相當的困難，因此需藉助特殊方法，例如對於固定密度與黏度的流體可以使用流線函數(Streamline function)來求解。假設血液流體的密度為一定值，且為不可壓縮的牛頓流體，當在  $r_w \leq r \leq -r_w$  的範圍內，可以將其流線函數  $\psi$  表示為：

$$E^4\psi = 0 \quad (\text{A1-3})$$

若其速度分量以軸對稱的二維圓柱座標系統來描述，則可表示如下：

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \quad (\text{A1-4})$$

$$u_z = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \quad (\text{A1-5})$$

$$E^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (\text{A1-6})$$

若此時血液流體在楔型管表面不滑動，且在管中央流速最大時，則邊界條件如下：

$$u_r = u_z = 0 \quad \text{當} \quad r = r_w \quad (\text{A1-7})$$

$$\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} = 0 \quad u_r = 0 \quad \text{當} \quad r = 0 \quad (\text{A1-8})$$

因此可解得零階、一階及二階的流力線函數擾動解，如下所示<sup>[11]</sup>：

$$\psi_0^* = 0.5(R_z^4 - 2R_z^2) \quad (\text{A1-9a})$$

$$\psi_1^* = 0.25N_{\text{Re},m} \frac{dR_w/dZ}{R_w} \left[ \frac{1}{9}(R_z^8 - 6R_z^6 + 9R_z^4 - 4R_z^2) \right] \quad (\text{A1-9b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_2^* = & -0.5 \left[ 5 \left( \frac{dR_w}{dZ} \right)^2 - R_w \frac{d^2 R_w}{dZ^2} \right] \frac{(R_z^2 - 1)^2 R_z^2}{3} \\ & - 0.125 N_{\text{Re},m} \left( \frac{dR_w/dZ}{R_w} \right)^2 [32R_z^{12} - 305R_z^{10} + 750R_z^8 - 713R_z^6 + 236R_z^4] / 3600 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A1-9c})$$

$$\psi^* = \frac{\Psi}{u_m r_m^2} = \psi_0^* + R_m \psi_1^* + R_m^2 \psi_2^* \quad (\text{A1-10})$$

其中

$$Z = z / l_f \quad (\text{A1-11a})$$

$$R_w = r_w / r_m \quad (\text{A1-11b})$$

$$R_z = r / r_w \quad (\text{A1-11c})$$

$$R_m = r_m / l_f \quad (\text{A1-11d})$$

$$r_m = \frac{1}{l_f} \int_0^{l_f} r_w dz \quad (\text{A1-11e})$$

$$N_{\text{Re},m} = \frac{u_m r_m \rho_f}{\mu} \quad (\text{A1-11f})$$

利用(A1-7)、(A1-8)兩式，可求得 r 方向與 z 方向的速度分佈<sup>[12]</sup>如下：

$$u_{r0}^* = -2 \frac{dR_w/dZ}{R_w} (R_z^3 - R_z) \quad (\text{A1-12a})$$

$$u_{r1}^* = \frac{0.25}{R_z} N_{\text{Re},m} \left\{ F \left[ \frac{d^2 R_w / dZ^2}{R_w} - \left( \frac{dR_w / dZ}{R_w} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{dF}{dZ} \frac{dR_w / dZ}{R_w} \right\} \quad (\text{A1-12b})$$

$$u_{r2}^* = -0.5 \left\{ \left( 9 \frac{dR_w}{dZ} \frac{d^2 R_w}{dZ^2} - R_w \frac{d^3 R_w}{dZ^3} \right) \frac{G}{R_z} + \left[ 5 \left( \frac{dR_w}{dZ} \right)^2 - R_w \frac{d^2 R_w}{dZ^2} \right] \frac{dG}{R_z dZ} \right\}$$

$$- 0.125 N_{Re,m} \left\{ 2 \frac{dR_w / dZ}{R_w} \left[ \frac{d^2 R_w / dZ^2}{R_w} - \left( \frac{dR_w / dZ}{R_w} \right)^2 \right] \frac{E}{R_z} + \left( \frac{dR_w / dZ}{R_w} \right)^2 \frac{dE}{R_z dZ} \right\}$$
(A1-12c)

$$u_{z0}^* = 2(1 - R_z^2) \quad (A1-13a)$$

$$u_{z1}^* = -\frac{0.25}{R_z} N_{Re,m} \frac{dF}{dR_z} \frac{dR_w / dZ}{R_w} \quad (A1-13b)$$

$$u_{z2}^* = 0.5 \left[ 5 \left( \frac{dR_w}{dZ} \right)^2 - R_w \frac{d^2 R_w}{dZ^2} \right] \frac{dG}{R_z dR_z} + 0.125 N_{Re,m} \left( \frac{dR_w / dZ}{R_w} \right)^2 \frac{dE}{R_z dR_z}$$
(A1-13c)

$$u_r = u_m \left( u_{r0}^* + R_m u_{r1}^* + R_m^2 u_{r2}^* \right) \frac{r_m^2}{r_w l_f} \quad (A1-14)$$

$$u_z = u_m \left( u_{z0}^* + R_m u_{z1}^* + R_m^2 u_{z2}^* \right) \frac{r_m^2}{r_w} \quad (A1-15)$$

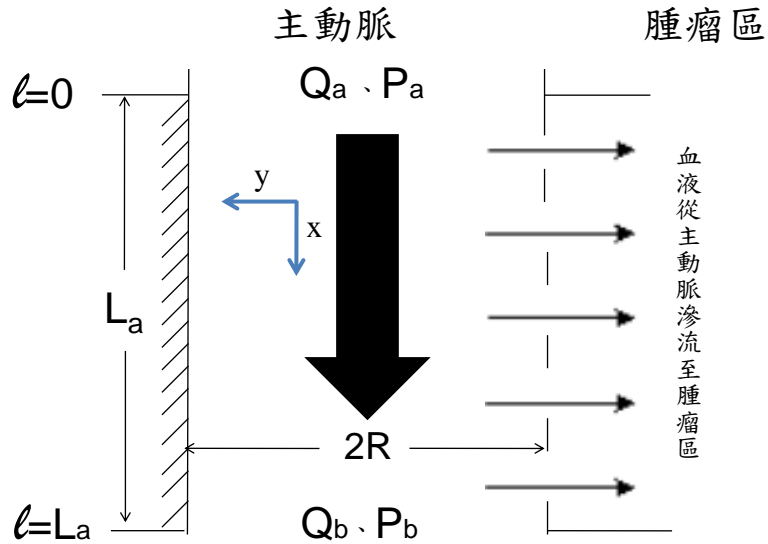
其中

$$F = (R_z^8 - 6R_z^6 + 9R_z^4 - 4R_z^2) / 9 \quad (A1-16a)$$

$$G = (R_z^2 - 1)R_z^2 / 3 \quad (A1-16b)$$

$$E = (32R_z^{12} + 305R_z^{10} + 750R_z^8 - 713R_z^6 + 236R_z^4) / 3600 \quad (A1-16c)$$

附錄二：Hagen poiseuille equation



附圖 2-1 血液從主動脈滲流至腫瘤區的示意圖

$$D.E \quad \frac{d^2 P_C(l)}{dl^2} = \frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} [(P_C - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \quad (2-21)$$

$$B.C \quad 1. \quad P_C(0) = P_a$$

$$2. \quad P_C(L_a) = P_b$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = \frac{d^2 P_C(l)}{dl^2} \quad y = P_C \text{ 代入(2-21)式}$$

$$y'' - \frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} y = \frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} [-P_i - (\pi_v - \pi_i)]$$

$$\text{令 } y = e^{ml} \quad y'' = m^2 e^{ml}$$

$$\therefore \text{齊性解} \Rightarrow y'' - \frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} y = 0$$

$$m^2 - \frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } y_h = C_1 \exp\left(\frac{4\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} L_p^{\frac{1}{2}} S_a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(R^3 V_a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} l\right) + C_2 \exp\left(-\frac{4\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} L_p^{\frac{1}{2}} S_a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(R^3 V_a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} l\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{非齊性解} \Rightarrow y_p = -\frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} [-P_i - (\pi_v - \pi_i)]$$

$$y_h + y_p = P_c$$

$$P_c = C_1 e^{ml} + C_2 e^{-ml} - B \quad (\text{A2-1})$$

$$\text{代 B.C 1 至(A2-1)式} \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 - B = 15$$

$$C_2 = 15 + B - C_1$$

$$\text{代 B.C 2 至(A2-1)式} \Rightarrow P_b = C_1 e^{mL_a} + C_2 e^{-mL_a} - B$$

$$C_1 e^{mL_a} + (15 + B - C_1) e^{-mL_a} - B = P_b$$

$$C_1 (e^{mL_a} - e^{-mL_a}) + (15 + B) e^{-mL_a} - B = P_b$$

$$C_1 = \frac{P_b + B - (15 + B) e^{-mL_a}}{e^{mL_a} - e^{-mL_a}}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{P_b + B - (15 + B) e^{mL_a}}{e^{-mL_a} - e^{mL_a}}$$

$$\text{由(2-21)式的 D.E : } \frac{d^2 P_c(l)}{dl^2} = \frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} [(P_c - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)]$$

$$\text{令 } l^* = \frac{l}{L_a} \quad \kappa = \frac{4\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} L_p^{\frac{1}{2}} S_a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(R^3 V_a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} L_a \quad \text{則可將(2-21)式改為(A2-2)式}$$

$$\frac{d^2 P_C(l)}{dl^{*2}} - \kappa^2 [(P_C - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] = 0 \quad (\text{A2-2})$$

為求解(A2-2)式，則

$$\text{令 } (P_C - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i) = a \cosh \kappa l^* + b \sinh \kappa l^* \quad (\text{A2-3})$$

將 B.C 1 :  $P_C(0) = 15 = P_a$  代入 (A2-3) 式， $\therefore l = 0$ ， $l^* = 0$

$$\text{可得 } a = (15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)$$

將 B.C 2 :  $P_C(L_a) = P_b$  代入 (A2-3)， $\therefore l = L_a$ ， $l^* = 1$

$$(P_b - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i) = [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa + b \sinh \kappa$$

$$b = \frac{(P_b - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa}$$

將  $a$ 、 $b$  代回(A2-3)

即可得

$$(P_C - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i) = [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa l^* + \frac{(P_b - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \sinh \kappa l^* \quad (\text{A2-4})$$

根據 Hagen poiseuille equation :  $Q_b = -\frac{\pi R^4}{8\mu} \frac{dP_c(l)}{dl}$  (2-22)

將(A2-4)式做  $\frac{dP_c(l)}{dl_{(l=L_a)}}$  代入(2-22)式，即可得

$$Q_b = -\frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \times \{ [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \sinh \kappa + \frac{(P_b - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \cosh \kappa \} \quad (2-23)$$

由穩態層流、牛頓不可壓縮流體流入圓柱管，推導可得體積流速：

$$Q = \langle U_{ox} \rangle \times A = \frac{(P_a - P_b) R^2}{8\mu L_a} \times \pi R^2 = \frac{P_a - P_b}{L_a} \frac{\pi R^4}{8\mu} \quad (A2-5)$$

$$\text{經由(A2-5)式，令 } Q = \frac{Q_a + Q_b}{2} = \frac{P_a - P_b}{L_a} \frac{\pi R^4}{8\mu} \quad (A2-6)$$

$$\text{移項後，可得 } Q_b = \frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu} \frac{P_a - P_b}{L_a} - Q_a \quad (A2-7)$$

再使(2-23)式與(A2-7)式相等，可得

$$Q_b = \frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu} \frac{P_a - P_b}{L_a} - Q_a = -\frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \times \{ [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \sinh \kappa + \frac{(P_b - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \cosh \kappa \} \quad (A2-8)$$



再將(A2-8)式的 $P_b$ 提出來，可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} P_a - \frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} P_b - Q_a = & -\frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \frac{P_b}{\sinh \kappa} \cosh \kappa - \frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \times \\ & \{[(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \sinh \kappa + \frac{-P_i - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \cosh \kappa\} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2-9})$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} P_b + \frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \frac{\cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} P_b = & -\frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \times \{[(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \sinh \kappa + \\ & \frac{-P_i - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \cosh \kappa\} - \frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} P_a + Q_a \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2-10})$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_b = & \left\{ -\frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \times \{[(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \sinh \kappa + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{-P_i - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \cosh \kappa\} - \frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} P_a + Q_a \right\} / \left( -\frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} + \frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \frac{\cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2-24)$$

由先前所得的(A2-1)式得 $P_c(l)$ 的通解為： $P_c(l) = C_1 e^{ml} + C_2 e^{-ml} - B$

其中所設的參數如下：

$$C_1 = \frac{P_b + B - (15 + B)e^{-mLa}}{e^{mLa} - e^{-mLa}}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{P_b + B - (15 + B)e^{mLa}}{e^{-mLa} - e^{mLa}}$$

$$m = \frac{4\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}L_p^{\frac{1}{2}}S_a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(R^3V_a)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$B = \frac{16\mu L_p S_a}{R^3 V_a} (-P_i - (\pi_v - \pi_i))$$

而

$$P_b = \left\{ -\frac{\pi R^4 \kappa}{8\mu L_a} \times \{ [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \sinh \kappa + \frac{-P_i - (\pi_v - \pi_i) - [(15 - P_i) - (\pi_v - \pi_i)] \cosh \kappa}{\sinh \kappa} \cosh \kappa - \frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} P_a + Q_a \} / \left( -\frac{\pi R^4}{4\mu L_a} + \frac{\pi R^4 \kappa \cosh \kappa}{8\mu L_a \sinh \kappa} \right) \right.$$

$$\kappa = \frac{4\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}L_p^{\frac{1}{2}}S_a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(R^3V_a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} L_a$$

由已知的  $Q_a$  和  $P_i$  代入公式(2-24)即可算得  $P_b$ ，再將  $P_b$  代入公式(2-23)即可得到  $Q_b$ ，而將  $(Q_a - Q_b)$  之值除以微血管血液進口截面積即可得到微血管內的血液流速值。將不同的藥物濃度、主血管血液流速和壓力以及腫瘤內部壓力所算得的微血管內的血液流速值整理為表 3-2。

### 附錄三： Cup-mixing average concentration profile

參考附圖 2-1

在主血管中，藥物在血管中的擴散方程式為：

$$\text{D.E} \quad u_o(y) \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = D_b \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} \quad (\text{A3-1})$$

假設血液在血管(圓柱管)中的流動是為穩態層流、不可壓縮之牛頓流體，其若血液傳遞速度為 $u_o$ ，則可將速度分佈式寫作如下：

$$u_o(y) = \frac{1}{2} U_o \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2\right) \quad (\text{A3-2})$$

其中， $U_o$ 為血液平均流速

將(A3-2)式代入(A3-1)式，無因次化後可得(A3-3)式

$$\text{D.E} \quad \frac{1}{2} (1 - y^{*2}) \frac{\partial C^*}{\partial x^*} = \frac{\partial^2 C^*}{\partial y^{*2}} \quad (\text{A3-3})$$

$$\text{其中} \quad C^* = \frac{C}{C_0} \quad y^* = \frac{y}{R} \quad x^* = x \frac{D_b}{U_o R^2} \quad P^* = \frac{PR}{D_b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1. C^* = 1 \quad \text{at } x^* = 0 \text{ for all } y^* \\
\text{B.C } & 2. \frac{\partial C^*}{\partial y^*} = 0 \quad \text{at } y^* = 0 \text{ for all } x^* \\
& 3. -\frac{\partial C^*}{\partial y^*} = P^* C^* \quad \text{at } y^* = 1 \text{ for all } x^*
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } C^*(x^*, y^*) = X(x^*)Y(y^*)$$

$$\text{故 } C_{yy}^*(x^*, y^*) = X(x^*)Y''(y^*)$$

$$C_x^*(x^*, y^*) = X'(x^*)Y(y^*)$$

代入公式(A3-3)中，可得

$$\frac{1}{2}(1-y^{*2})X'(x^*)Y(y^*) = X(x^*)Y''(y^*)$$

$$\frac{X'(x^*)}{2X(x^*)} = \frac{Y''(y^*)}{(1-y^{*2})Y(y^*)} = -\lambda_m^2 \quad (\text{A3-4})$$

將公式(A3-4)經移項後，可得下列聯立方程式(A3-5)及(A3-6)

$$X'(x^*) + 2\lambda_m^2 X(x^*) = 0 \quad (\text{A3-5})$$

$$Y''(y^*) + \lambda_m^2(1-y^{*2})Y(y^*) = 0 \quad (\text{A3-6})$$

$$\text{令 } C^*(x^*, y^*) = X(x^*)Y(y^*)$$

$$\text{故 } C_{yy}^*(x^*, y^*) = X(x^*)Y''(y^*)$$

$$C_x^*(x^*, y^*) = X'(x^*)Y(y^*)$$

而(A3-5)式為一階 O.D.E

其通解可令為  $X(x^*) = A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2)x^*$

因  $y^* = 0$  為(A3-6)式的常點(Ordinary point)

$$\text{其通解可令為 } Y(y^*) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}$$

而由重疊原理(Superposition principle)可知  $C^*(x^*, y^*) = X(x^*)Y(y^*)$

$$\text{即可得通解為： } C^* = \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} A_M \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \quad (\text{A3-7})$$

將  $u_o(y)$  ,  $C(x^*, y^*)$  代入公式 (A3-8) , 即可得到 cup-mixing average concentration

$$C_{cm} = \frac{\int u_o(y) C(x^*, y^*) dA}{\int u_o(y) dA} \quad (\text{A3-8})$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^R \frac{1}{2} U_o \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2\right) C(x^*, y^*) dy}{\int_0^R \frac{1}{2} U_o \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2\right) dy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{cm} &= \frac{\int_0^R \frac{1}{2} U_o \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2\right) C(x^*, y^*) dy}{\left. \frac{1}{2} U_o \left(y - \frac{1}{3} \frac{y^3}{R^2}\right) \right|_0^R} = \frac{\int_0^R \frac{1}{2} U_o \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2\right) C(x^*, y^*) dy}{\frac{1}{2} U_o \left(R - \frac{1}{3} R\right)} \\ &= \frac{\int_0^R \frac{1}{2} U_o \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2\right) C(x^*, y^*) dy}{\frac{1}{3} U_o R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore C_{cm}^* &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}U_o R \int_0^1 (1-y^{*2})C(x^*, y^*) dy^*}{\frac{1}{3}U_o R} \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 (1-y^{*2}) \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \right] dy^* \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 (1-y^{*2}) y^{*n} \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \right] dy^* \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 (y^{*n} - y^{*(n+2)}) \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \right] dy^* \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} y^{*(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n+3} y^{*(n+3)} \right) \Big|_0^1 \times \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \right] \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \times \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \right] \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{n+3-n-1}{(n+1)(n+3)} \right) \times \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \right] \\
C_{cm}^* &= 3 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{nm}}{(n+1)(n+3)} \tag{2-25}
\end{aligned}$$

公式(2-25)即為 cup-mixing average concentration profile

代 B.C 1 :  $C^* = 1$  at  $x^* = 0$  至式(A3-7)  $C^* = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}$

即可得  $1 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}$ ，經由廣義傅立葉級數(Fourier series)，可知

$$A_m = \frac{\left\langle 1, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \right\rangle} = \frac{\int_a^b \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} w(y^*) dy^*}{\int_a^b \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \times w(y^*) dy^*}$$

由(A3-6)式： $Y''(y^*) + \lambda_m^2(1-y^{*2})Y(y^*) = 0$  可知權函數  $w(y^*) = (1-y^{*2})$

則上式的分子部分：

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle 1, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \right\rangle &= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} (1-y^{*2}) dy^* \\ &= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} (y^{*n} - y^{*(n+2)}) dy^* \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} y^{*(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n+3} y^{*(n+3)} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \left( \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+3)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

分母部分：

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} \right\rangle &= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{P=0}^{P=n} a_{pm} a_{(n-p)m} y^{*P} y^{*(n-P)} (1-y^{*2}) dy^* \\
&= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{P=0}^{P=n} a_{pm} a_{(n-p)m} (y^{*n} - y^{*(n+2)}) dy^* \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{P=0}^{P=n} a_{pm} a_{(n-p)m} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} y^{*(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n+3} y^{*(n+3)} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{P=0}^{P=n} a_{pm} a_{(n-p)m} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{P=0}^{P=n} a_{pm} a_{(n-p)m} \left( \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+3)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$A_m = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{nm}}{(n+1)(n+3)}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{P=0}^{P=n} \frac{a_{pm} a_{(n-p)m}}{(n+1)(n+3)}} \quad (\text{A3-9})$$

由(A3-6)式： $Y''(y^*) + \lambda_m^2(1-y^{*2})Y(y^*) = 0$

$$\text{令 } Y(y^*) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n} \quad Y'(y^*) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n y^{*n-1} \quad Y''(y^*) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n y^{*n-2}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n y^{*n-2} + \lambda_m^2(1-y^{*2}) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n} = 0 \quad (\text{A3-10})$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n y^{*n-2} + \lambda_m^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n} - \lambda_m^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n+2} = 0$$



代 B.C 2 :  $\frac{\partial C^*}{\partial y^*} = 0$  at  $y^* = 0$  for all  $x^*$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2)a_n y^{*n-3} + \lambda_m^2 n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n-1} - (n+2)\lambda_m^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n+1} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+3} y^{*n} + \lambda_m^2 (n+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} y^{*n} - (n+1)\lambda_m^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n-1} y^{*n} = 0$$

將上式同除以(n+1)，經由整理後可得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+3)(n+2)a_{n+3} + \lambda_m^2 a_{n+1} - (n+1)\lambda_m^2 a_{n-1}] y^{*n} = 0$$

可得遞迴關係式(Iteration relation) :  $a_{n+3} = \frac{\lambda_m^2 a_{n+1} - (n+1)\lambda_m^2 a_{n-1}}{(n+3)(n+2)}$  (A3-11)

當  $n=1$   $a_4 = \frac{a_0 \lambda_m^2 - a_2 \lambda_m^2}{12}$

$n=2$   $a_5 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_3 + \lambda_m^2 a_1}{5 \times 4}$

$n=3$   $a_6 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_4 + \lambda_m^2 a_2}{6 \times 5}$

再由(A3-10)式調整次冪，可得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} y^{*n} + \lambda_m^2 (1-y^{*2}) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + \lambda_m^2 (1-y^{*2})a_n] y^{*n} = 0$$

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{-\lambda_m^2(1-y^{*2})a_n}{(n+2)(n+1)}$$

令  $y^*=0$  時代入，可得

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_n}{(n+2)(n+1)}$$

$$\text{當 } n=0 \quad a_2 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_0}{2}$$

$$n=1 \quad a_3 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } Y(y^*) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^{*n} \\ &= a_0 y^{*0} + a_1 y^* + a_2 y^{*2} + a_3 y^{*3} + a_4 y^{*4} + a_5 y^{*5} + a_6 y^{*6} + \dots \\ &= a_0 + a_1 y^* + \left(\frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_0}{2}\right) y^{*2} + \left(\frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_1}{6}\right) y^{*3} + \frac{a_0 \lambda_m^2 - a_2 \lambda_m^2}{12} y^{*4} \\ &\quad + 0 + \left(\frac{-a_4 \lambda_m^2 + a_2 \lambda_m^2}{30}\right) y^{*6} \end{aligned}$$

為了解出  $a_0, a_1$  項，因此下列公式只取  $a_0, a_1$  項求解

$$Y(y^*) = a_0 \left(1 + \frac{-\lambda_m^2}{2} y^{*2} + \frac{\lambda_m^2}{12} y^{*4}\right) + a_1 \left(y^* + \frac{-\lambda_m^2}{6} y^{*3}\right) \quad (\text{A3-12})$$

當 B.C 1：  $C(x^*, y^*)=1$  和  $C(0, y^*)=1$

也就是  $Y(0)=1$  代入(A3-12)式  $\Rightarrow a_0 = 1$

當 B.C 2 :  $Y'(0) = 0$  代入(A3-12)式  $\Rightarrow a_1 = 0$

將  $a_0 = 1, a_1 = 0$  代入  $a_2, a_3 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2}{2}, a_3 = 0$

知道  $a_0 = 1, a_1 = 0, a_2 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2}{2}, a_3 = 0$  代回(A3-11)式中的  $a_4, a_5, a_6$

$$\text{當 } a_4 = \frac{a_0 \lambda_m^2 - a_2 \lambda_m^2}{12} = \frac{\frac{2}{2} \lambda_m^2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_m^4}{12} = \frac{\lambda_m^2 (2 + \lambda_m^2)}{24}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_3 + \lambda_m^2 a_1}{5 \times 4} = 0$$

$$a_6 = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 a_4 + \lambda_m^2 a_2}{6 \times 5} = \frac{-\lambda_m^2 \frac{\lambda_m^2 (2 + \lambda_m^2)}{24} + \lambda_m^2 \frac{-\lambda_m^2}{2}}{30} = \frac{-\lambda_m^4 (14 + \lambda_m^2)}{720}$$

代 B.C 3 :  $-\frac{\partial C^*}{\partial y^*} = P^* C^*$  at  $y^* = 1$  for all  $x^*$  至(A3-7)式 :

$$C^* = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}$$

$$-P^* C^* = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \cdot n \cdot y^{*n-1} \quad (\text{A3-13})$$

代(A3-7)式 :  $C^* = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}$  到(A3-13)式

$$\text{可得 : } -P^* \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \cdot n \cdot y^{*n-1} \quad (\text{A3-14})$$

將(A3-14)式同除以  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*)$  且  $y^*=1$  時，可得

$$-P^* = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \cdot n}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm}} \quad (\text{A3-15})$$

由(A3-15)式可知，當  $n=0\sim 6$  時

$$-P^* = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \cdot n}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm}} = \frac{a_{1m} + a_{2m} \cdot 2 + a_{3m} \cdot 3 + a_{4m} \cdot 4 + a_{5m} \cdot 5 + a_{6m} \cdot 6}{a_{0m} + a_{1m} + a_{2m} + a_{3m} + a_{4m} + a_{5m} + a_{6m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -P^* &= \frac{0 - \lambda_m^2 + 0 + \frac{\lambda_m^2(2 + \lambda_m^2)}{6} + 0 + \frac{-\lambda_m^4(14 + \lambda_m^2)}{120}}{1 + 0 + \frac{-\lambda_m^2}{2} + 0 + \frac{\lambda_m^2(2 + \lambda_m^2)}{24} + 0 + \frac{-\lambda_m^4(14 + \lambda_m^2)}{720}} \\ &= \frac{-\lambda_m^2 + \frac{2\lambda_m^2 + \lambda_m^4}{6} - \frac{7}{60}\lambda_m^4}{1 - \frac{\lambda_m^2}{2} + \frac{2\lambda_m^2 + \lambda_m^4}{24} - \left(\frac{-7}{360}\lambda_m^4\right)} \end{aligned}$$

把  $\lambda_m^2$  項合併以及  $\lambda_m^4$  項合併，即可得

$$-P^* = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\lambda_m^2 + \frac{\lambda_m^4}{20}}{1 - \frac{5\lambda_m^2}{12} + \frac{\lambda_m^4}{45}}$$

移項整理後

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\left(-\frac{2}{3}\lambda_m^2 + \frac{\lambda_m^4}{20}\right) &= \left(1 - \frac{5\lambda_m^2}{12} + \frac{\lambda_m^4}{45}\right)P^* \\
 \frac{2}{3}\lambda_m^2 - \frac{\lambda_m^4}{20} &= P^* - \frac{5\lambda_m^2}{12}P^* + \frac{\lambda_m^4}{45}P^* \\
 0 &= P^* - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{12}P^*\right)\lambda_m^2 + \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{45}P^*\right)\lambda_m^4
 \end{aligned} \tag{A3-16}$$

由(A3-16)式可知 $\lambda_m^4$ 之後的項影響不大，因此保留 $\lambda_m^2$ 這項，可得到最佳近似解，所以(A3-16)式經移項後，且 $m=1$ ，可得 $P^*$ ， $\lambda_1$ 的關係式

$$\lambda_1^2 = \frac{P^*}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{12}P^*} \tag{A3-17}$$

當(A3-9)式： $A_m = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} y^{*n}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{P=0}^{P=n} \frac{a_{pm} a_{(n-p)m}}{(n+1)(n+3)}}$ 展開後且 $m=1$ 時，可得

$$A_1 = \frac{\frac{a_{01}}{3} + \frac{a_{21}}{15} + \frac{a_{41}}{35} + \dots}{\frac{a_{01}^2}{3} + \frac{2a_{01}a_{21}}{15} + \frac{(2a_{01}a_{41} + a_{21}^2)}{35} + \dots} \tag{A3-18}$$

由於當  $n=6$  之後的值不足以影響而忽略，因此只將  $a_{01} \sim a_{41}$  代入(A3-18)式，

可得

$$A_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{-\lambda_1^2}{15} + \frac{\lambda_1^2(2 + \lambda_1^2)}{35}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2 \times 1 \times \frac{-\lambda_1^2}{2}}{15} + \frac{2 \times 1 \times \frac{\lambda_1^2(2 + \lambda_1^2)}{24} + \frac{\lambda_1^4}{4}}{35}}$$

整理後，可得

$$A_1 = \frac{280 - 26\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^4}{280 - 52\lambda_1^2 + 4\lambda_1^4} \quad (\text{A3-19})$$

當  $n=0 \sim 4$ ， $m=1$  時，展開  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{nm}}{(n+1)(n+3)}$ ，可得

$$\sum_{n=0}^4 \frac{a_{n1}}{(n+1)(n+3)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{-\lambda_1^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{\lambda_1^2(2 + \lambda_1^2)}{5 \cdot 7} = \frac{280 - 26\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^4}{840} \quad (\text{A3-20})$$

將(A3-19)式和(A3-20)式代入(2-25)式，即可得

$$C_{cm}^* = 3 \times \frac{280 - 26\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^4}{280 - 52\lambda_1^2 + 4\lambda_1^4} \times \exp(-2\lambda_m^2 x^*) \times \frac{280 - 26\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^4}{840} \quad (\text{A3-21})$$

#### 附錄四：時間項 Pore volume 的換算

以藥物濃度為 1,000,000ppm=(顆/ml)， $P_c=15\text{mmHg}$  為例

##### 1. 當 $U_o=2$ ， $P_i=0$ 時

將進入微血管的血液體積流率乘以藥物濃度：

$$1,000,000 \frac{\text{顆}}{\text{ml}} \times 0.000879511 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}} = 879.511 \frac{\text{顆}}{\text{s}}$$

由上述計算式可知，相當於每秒流進約 880 顆藥物粒子。

而根據模擬結果顯示，當 pore volume=0.001019 時，即是當藥物流進約 20,000 顆時電腦 output 一次時的吸附情形。所以，為了知道 20,000 顆藥物粒子穿透腫瘤所需要耗費的時間。

因此，將  $20,000 \text{顆} \div 879.511 \frac{\text{顆}}{\text{s}} = 22.74 \text{秒}$ 。

得到約 22.74 秒，因此可以得知 Pore volume 與時間之間的關係如下：

$\therefore \text{pore volume}: 0.001019 \rightarrow 22.74 \text{秒}$

$\therefore \text{pore volume}: 0.01 \rightarrow 223.16 \text{秒} \rightarrow 3 \text{分} 43 \text{秒} 16$

同理，可以知道下列兩項舉例。

##### 2. 當 $U_o=2$ ， $P_i=9$ 時

將進入微血管的血液體積流率乘以藥物濃度：

$$1000000 \frac{\text{顆}}{\text{ml}} \times 0.0000878295 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}} = 87.8295 \frac{\text{顆}}{\text{s}}$$

由上述計算式可知，相當於每秒流進約 88 顆藥物粒子。與第一個舉例

相比，可明顯看出差一個 order。因此當藥物流進約 20,000 顆粒子時，pore volume 同樣也為 0.001019，可以得知此時 Pore volume 與時間之間的關係如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{pore volume}: 0.001019 &\rightarrow 227.71 \text{秒} \\ \therefore \text{pore volume}: 0.01 &\rightarrow 2234.64 \text{秒} \rightarrow 37 \text{分} 14 \text{秒} 64 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 當 $U_o=10$ ， $P_i=0$ 時

將進入微血管的血液體積流率乘以藥物濃度：

$$1,000,000 \frac{\text{顆}}{\text{ml}} \times 0.000879038 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}} = 879.038 \frac{\text{顆}}{\text{s}}$$

由上述計算式可知，相當於每秒流進約 880 顆藥物粒子。與第一個舉例相類似，因此可以得知 Pore volume 與時間之間的關係如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{pore volume}: 0.001019 &\rightarrow 22.75 \text{秒} \\ \therefore \text{pore volume}: 0.01 &\rightarrow 223.16 \text{秒} \rightarrow 3 \text{分} 43 \text{秒} 26 \end{aligned}$$

由上述三個舉例當中不難發現，當同量的藥物粒子進入腫瘤細胞中時，影響甚遽的因素為進入微血管的血液體積流率。當主血管血液流速  $U_o$  增加時，其微血管中血液流速並沒有差很多；而當腫瘤內部壓力  $P_i$  增加時，使進入微血管的血液體積流率下降，而使微血管中血液流速降低，導致同量藥物粒子穿過同一腫瘤區所需的時間增加。