Plasma-like behaviour in partially-ionised liquids: the Canal Transport Model of phloem translocation

Vermont 2012



Q: Why was ionised gas named after blood plasma?

Q: Why was ionised gas named after blood plasma ?

A: Because its behaviour is so lifelike!

Part I Plasma-like behavior in:

The Floating Water Bridge Plasma in space

Part II

Plasma-like Behavior + EZ water in

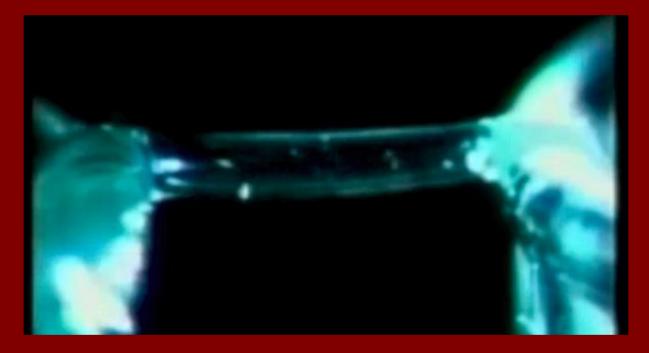
Sucrose transport in trees: The Canal Transport Model

The Floating Water Bridge



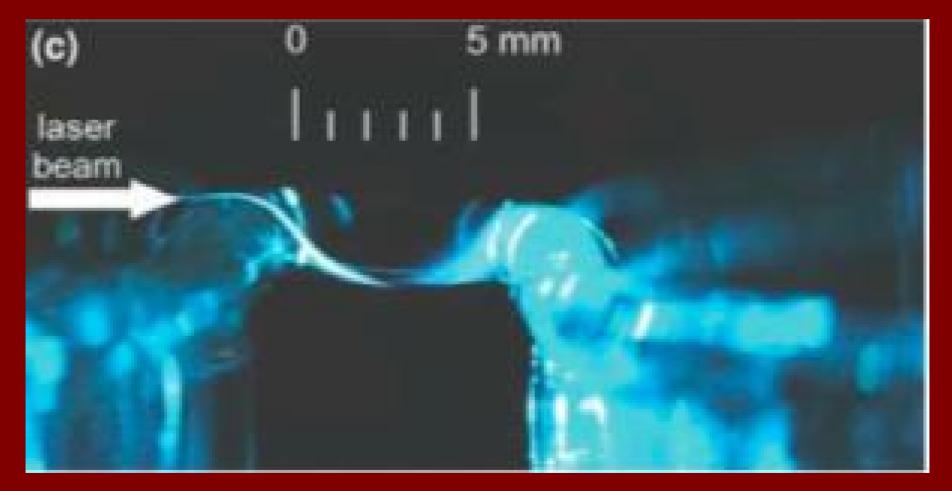
See <u>http://www.ecfuchs.com/?page=waterbridge</u> for original movie

Rotation in the Bridge



See http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gozw-TxeX9w for original movie

Annulus and Core Bi-directional water flows



Charge Transport During the Experiment



Charge Transport After the Experiment



Features of the FWB

Cylindrical tube Annulus and Core structure Bi-directional flow of water and charge

Rotating Annulus Positive Annulus; Negative Core

Features of the FWB

- Cylindrical tube
- Annulus and Core structure
- Bi-directional flow of

water and

charge

- Oracle Rotating Annulus
- Obsitive Annulus; Negative Core

Plasma in Space



Image Credit: William P. Blair and Ravi Sankrit (Johns Hopkins University), NASA

Plasma Birkeland Currents

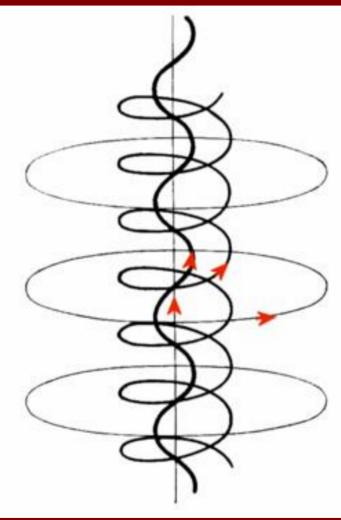


Image Credit: Wikipedia after Peratt PPU Fig 4.28

A Birkeland Current has:

Annulus and Core structure

Efficient bi-directional flow

Spiralling outer layers

Radial charge separation

A Birkeland Current has:

Annulus and Core structure

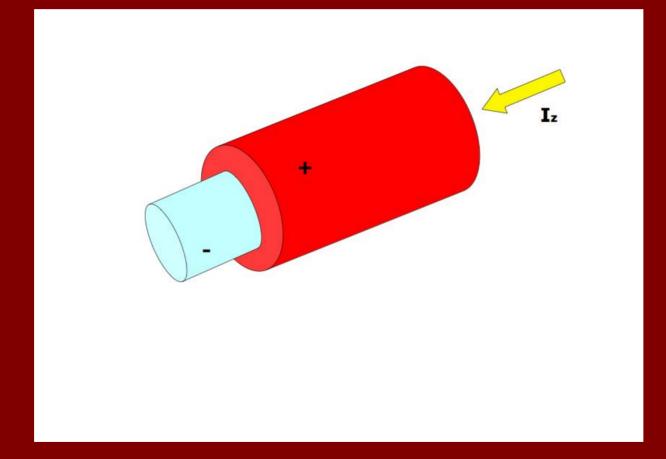
Efficient bi-directional flow

Spiralling outer layers

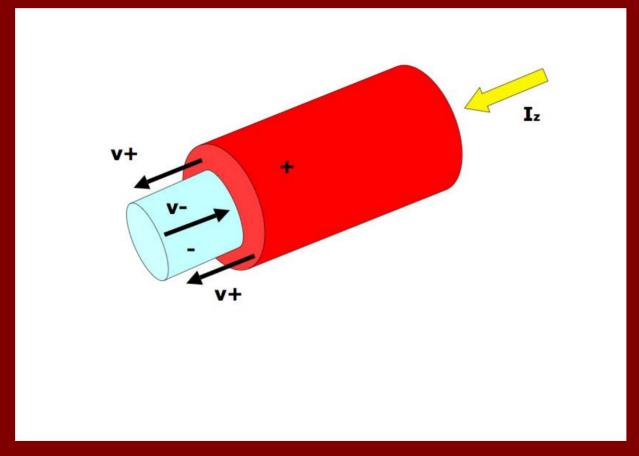
Radial charge separation

= the missing bits of FWB analyses?

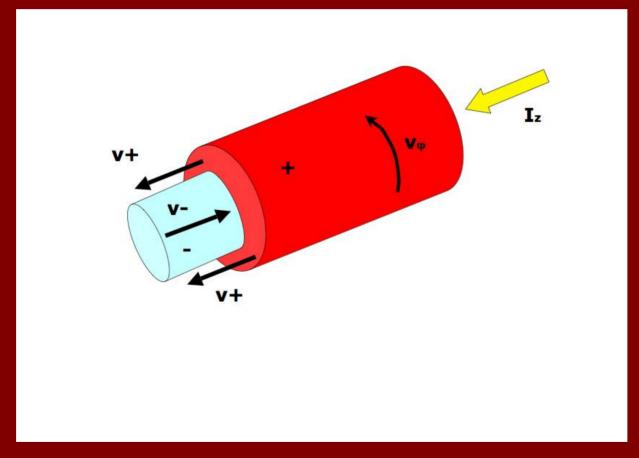
Charge-separated Annulus & Core



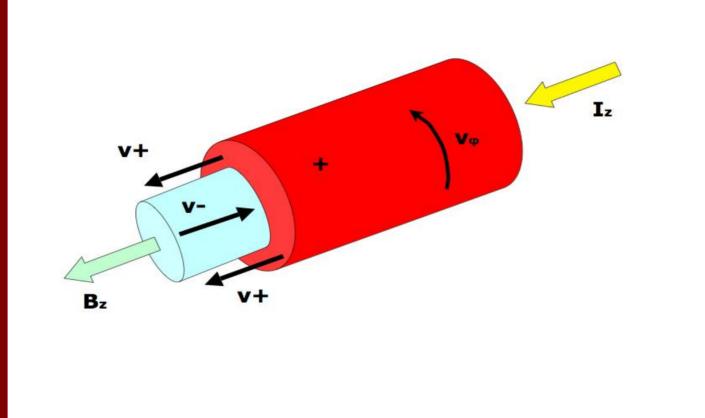
+ Bi-directional flow



+ Rotation of Annulus



+ Axial Magnetic Field



The FWB behaves like a Birkeland Current

We've shown that:

Plasma-like behavior occurs in partially-ionized water in the Floating Water Bridge.

Radial charge distribution is important.

Part II

Plasma-like Behavior + EZ water in

Tree Sap flow - The Canal Transport Model

EZ water in a tube

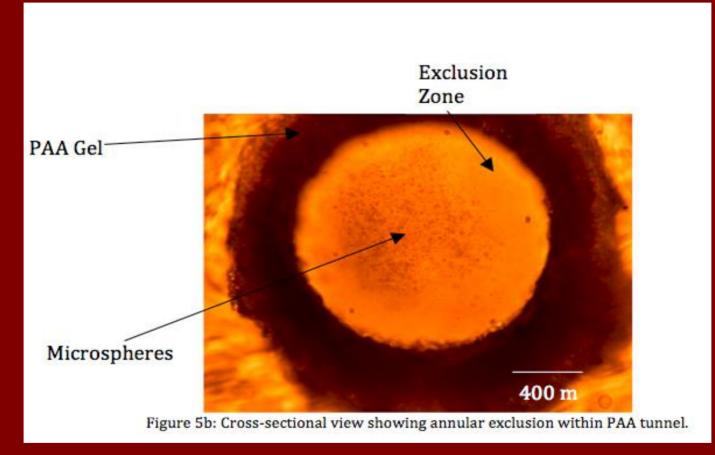


Image Credit: Yu, Carlson & Pollack, 2011

Phloem Translocation



The *Standard Model:* Osmotically-Generated Pressure Flow (*Münch 1927*)

Sieve tube elements & sieve plates

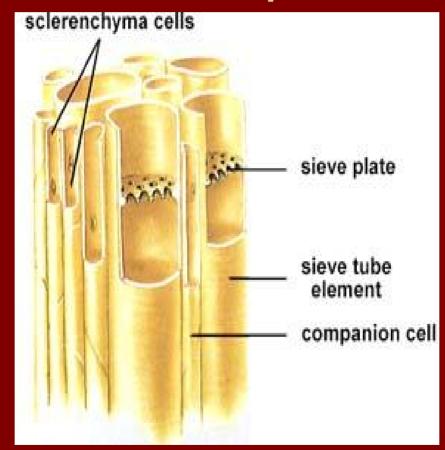
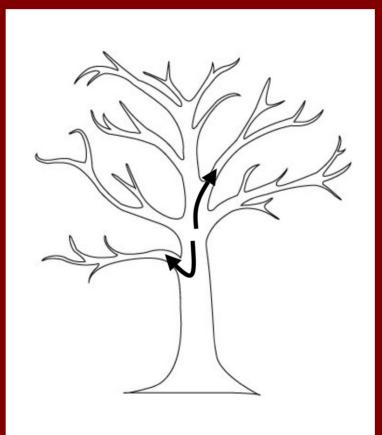


Image copyright: http://www.biosci.uga.edu/almanac/bio via http://ridge.icu.ac.jp/biobk/BioBookPLANTANAT.html

Flow up & down the tree



Bi-directional flow in one sieve tube element?



Image credit: FreakingNews.com

The Canal Transport Model of Phloem Translocation by Bob Johnson & Martin Canny

Sucrose molecule & hydration

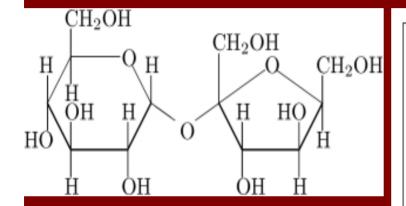
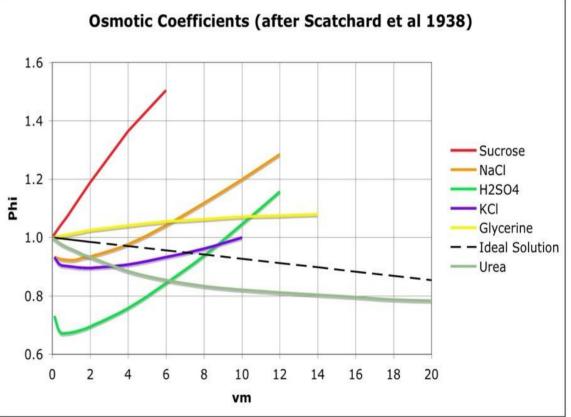


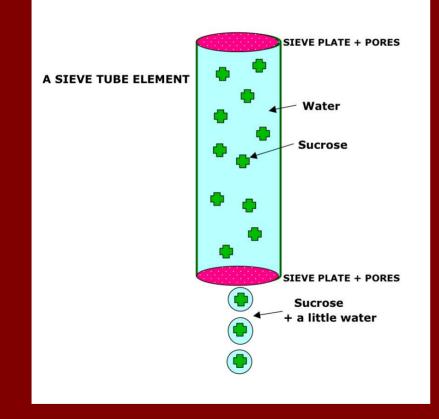
Image credit

http://www.worldofmolecules.com/foods/su crose.htm



After Scatchard, Hamer & Wood, 1938, Fig. 2

A more efficient mechanism



Sucrose passes through the sieve plate pores

Most of the water stays behind

The Canal Transport Model



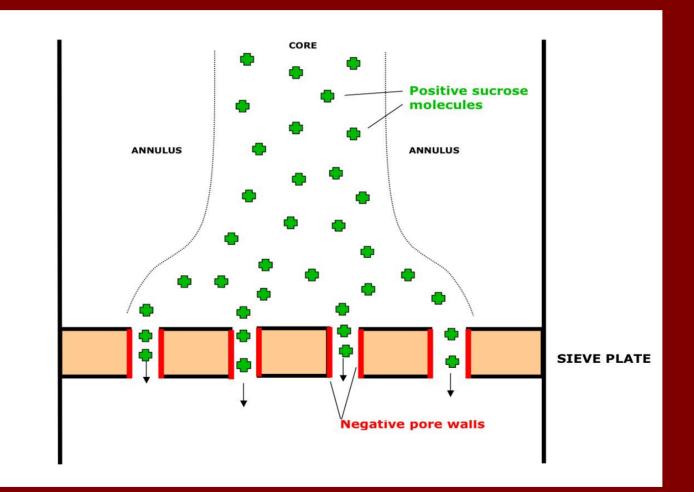
Sucrose = canal boat

Sieve plate pore = lock

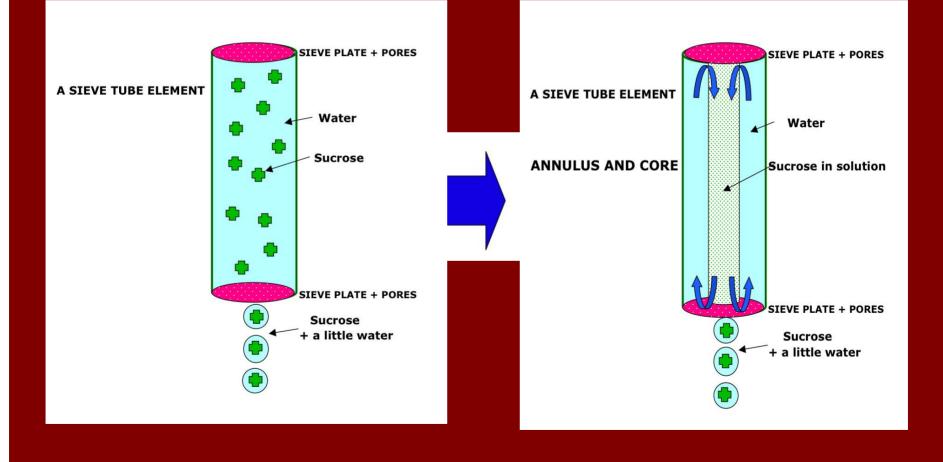
Coulomb repulsion drives the 'boat'

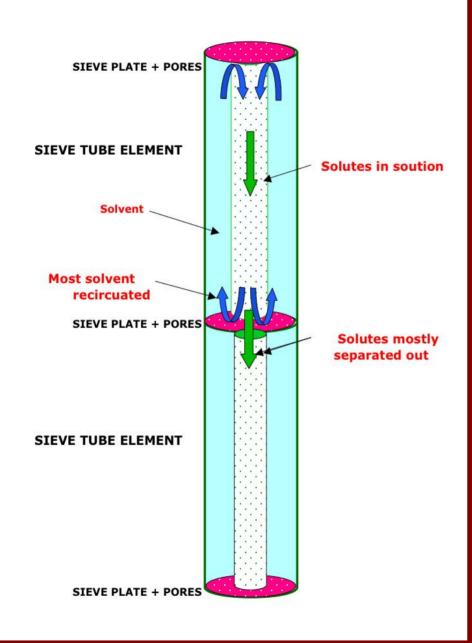
Image credit: www.thepanamadigest.com

Sieve plate pores + EZ layers



Sieve Tube + Annulus & Core





The Canal Transport Model

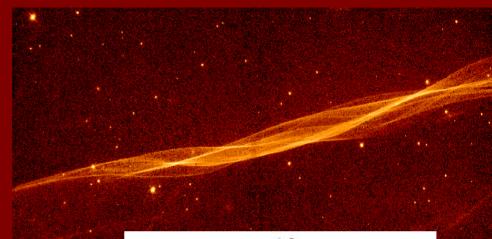
Radial Charge Distribution

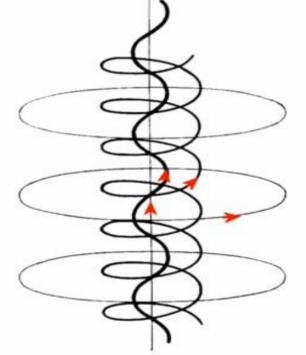




Radial Charge Distribution





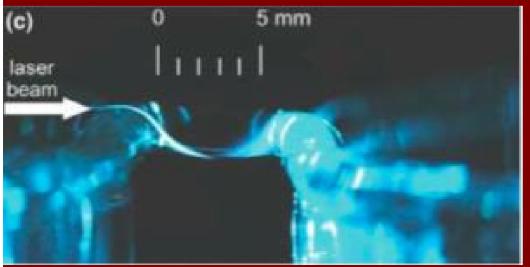


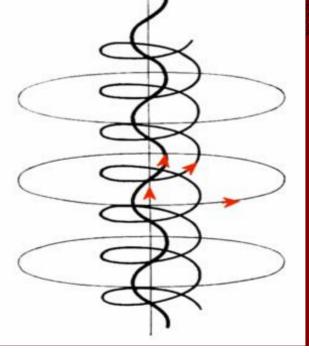
Radial Charge Distribution



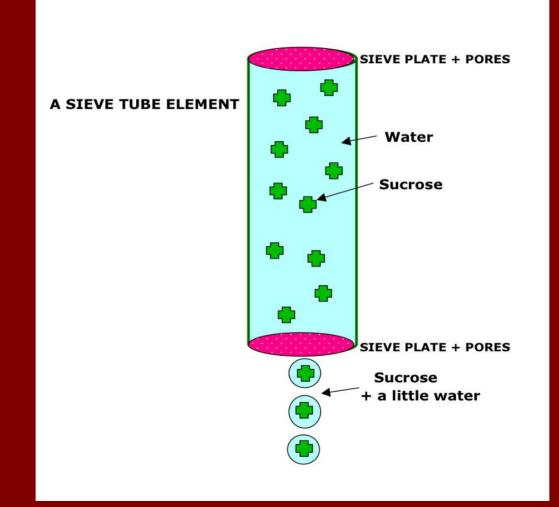








The Canal Transport Model Basic Model



Annulus & Core arrangement allows bi-directional flows

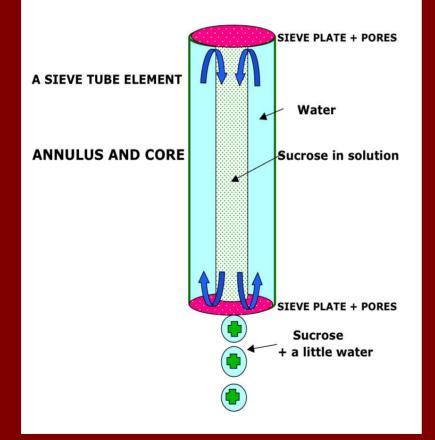




Image credit: fanpop.com

CONCLUSIONS

Partially-ionised liquids share some behaviour with ionised gas plasma

Radial charge distributions are significant

Electrical forces may be an important factor in the metabolism of plants

Plasma has come back to Life !