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# MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF TRANSPORT AND DEGRADATION OF FEEDSTUFFS IN THE SMALL INTESTINE

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**ABSTRACT.** We describe a mathematical modeling of the digestion in the small intestine. The main interest of our work is to consider, at the same time, different aspects of the digestion i.e. the transport of the bolus all along the intestine, feedstuffs degradation according to the enzymes and local physical conditions, and nutrients absorption. A system of coupled ordinary differential equations is used to model these phenomena. The major unknowns of this system are the position of the bolus and its composition. This system of equations is solved numerically. We present different numerical computations for the degradation, absorption and transport of the bolus with acceptable accuracy with experimental data. The main feature and interest of this model are its generality. Even if we are at an early stage of development, our approach can be adapted to treat any kind of feedstuffs in any non-ruminant animal to predict the composition and velocity of bolus in the small intestine.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The main step of digestion and absorption along the gastrointestinal tract takes place in the small intestine. To reach an optimized composition of available nutrients due to their behavior in the digestive system, it is necessary to understand and predict the digestion and absorption of the ingested feedstuffs in the small intestine ([Karasov.(1999), McWilliams et al.(2001), Logan et al.(2003)]).

Several models have been developed representing the digestion and transport of bolus in the small intestine. In the model of [Bastianelli et al.(1996)] digestion and absorption are integrated and represented considering only

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*Key words and phrases.* Digestion, Small Intestine, Modeling, Ordinary Differential Equations, Enzymatic Degradation, Transport.

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the polymers and individual absorbable end products. The transit through the small intestine is modeled mainly as a result of gastric emptying. No peristaltic wave is taken into account, and the bolus contained only the dry matter. [Logan et al.(2002)] describe the digestion and absorption using the plug flow reactors to encapsulate complex digestion phenomena in a simple set of equations. Different rate of absorption and degradation are involved: first order kinetics, Michaelis-Menten and the sigmoid ones. A detailed model of the intestinal propulsion is provided by [Miftahof et al.(2007)]. However, these models portray the transport of bolus simplistically, or they represent only a limited number of different processes involved in digestion.

This article tries to go further in the modeling of digestion in the small intestine by considering the different steps of digestion i.e. the transport of the bolus all along the intestine, feedstuffs degradation according to the enzymes and local physical conditions, and nutrient absorption. To this aim a system of coupled ordinary differential equations is used. The major unknowns of this system are the position of the bolus and its composition.

In fact, several models are presented reflecting the modeling process at its different stages with our attempts to make it more realistic by inclusion of more sophisticated and relevant biological phenomena and chemical transformations. We have decided to describe the different steps with the assumptions leading us to our choices instead of presenting only the last model since the whole process by itself may be one of the interesting points. Of course, this modeling process is still going in directions which are described in Section 6.

Our models intend to be a mechanistic approach of feedstuffs digestion even though simplifications were included. Therefore they involve a lot of different unknowns and parameters, and require a numerical software to obtain suitable approximation of the solutions since it is hopeless to obtain explicit ones. Scilab software was used to perform these numerical computations<sup>1</sup>.

In all our models, we try to estimate the parameters using data from scientific literature. When these data are not available, we assume the reasonable values for the parameters.

The article is organized as follows : Section 2 is devoted to present the main assumptions of our models and most of our notations. In Section 3, we describe the transport equations : in our four different models, we point out that there are only two slightly different ways of modeling the transport of the bolus in the intestinal tract. The main differences concern the

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<sup>1</sup>The reader can perform its own numerical experiments, with the possibility of changing the parameters, using our Scilab software online at the URL :

<http://www.lmpt.univ-tours.fr/modingre>

degradation itself, with several possibilities for the composition of the bolus, for the enzymatic reactions and the water influence. The outcoming stages (4 different models) is presented in Section 4, with the key assumptions and characteristics of each model. Section 5 is a comparison of these four models and of the numerical results of the most sophisticated model (Model 3) versus experimental data from the literature. In the final section, we criticize our models and describe the perspective.

## 2. GENERAL HYPOTHESIS AND SYNTHETIC PRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT MODELS

Common assumptions to all models are the followings.

- (i) The first simplification concerns small intestine itself. Instead of taking into account its complex geometry, it is represented as a one-dimensional interval  $[0, L]$ . The position of the bolus in the small intestine at time  $t$  is given by  $x(t) \in [0, L]$  (cf. figure1). The equation of the transport of bolus along the small intestine is described by the change on  $x(t)$ .
- (ii) The bolus is treated as a homogeneous cylinder with a fixed length  $\ell$  and variable radius  $R(t)$  which is a function of time  $t$ . To locate this cylinder, we use the position  $x(t)$  of its center. This assumption is justified by the general shape of the small intestine's segments as well as the observation of the real bolus in animals' small intestines. As the length of bolus is assumed fixed, the degradation only changes the radius. Degradation of substrates is obtained by enzymatic reactions with possible subsequent absorption by the intestinal wall [Meunier et al.(1988)].
- (iii) The enzymes which participate in enzymatic hydrolysis consist in gastric, pancreatic and brush-border ones. The enzymes' activity depends on the  $pH$  of the small intestine at each point along its length. The brush-border enzymes on the intestinal wall are assumed to be always in excess [Meunier et al.(1988)].

The bolus moves through the intestinal tract because of the pulses resulting from peristaltic waves and gastric emptying which gives an initial velocity to the bolus [Meunier et al.(1988)]. Peristalsis are series of wave-like contractions occurring in the smooth muscle layer of the gastrointestinal tract. It is a physiological process that results in intestinal motility and propulsion of ingested food along the intestine. It starts as a ring-like constriction initially which later moves forward along the intestine. Moreover it might be assumed that it helps the bolus to be digested by spreading the food particles along the intestinal wall for effective digestion and absorption. Therefore to model the transport, bolus movement is connected to

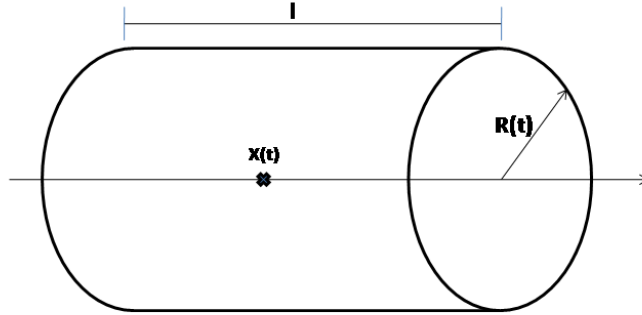


FIGURE 1. The Cylindric bolus with its different characteristics

pulses all along the intestine with the initial velocity coming from the gastric emptying effect. Efficiency of pulses is proportional to the volume of the bolus and it is inversely correlated to the distance between the bolus and the pylorus [Fioramonti et al.(1977), Xiao et al.(1997)]. The bolus speed is assumed to be slowed down by the local conditions in the small intestine lumen (friction on the borders, viscosity effects,...etc). The effects of these different local factors depends on the composition of the bolus, and in particular its dilution.

For the bolus content, the following assumptions and notations are used throughout this paper

- The bolus includes a single species whose total mass is denoted by  $A$ . In the most sophisticated model presented in this work,  $A$  is composed of  $A_s$ ,  $A_{ns}$  and  $A_{nd}$ , in other words  $A = A_s + A_{ns} + A_{nd}$ .  $A_s$  is the mass of solubilized fraction of  $A$  which can be hydrolyzed in the presence of the enzymes. The index  $s$  stands for “solubilized“.  $A_{ns}$  is the mass of “non-solubilized“ fraction of  $A$ , for example dry starch or the non-emulsified lipids. Transformation of  $A_{ns}$  into  $A_s$  requires a sufficient quantity of water. Regarding lipids emulsion, we assume that the bile salts are in excess. The mechanism  $A_{ns} \leftrightarrow A_s$  is described through an equilibrium property depending on the water quantity in the bolus. Finally  $A_{nd}$  is the mass of non-degradable  $A$ , which enters and leaves the small intestine without any change. For example the vegetal fibre in feed are poorly digestible. Moreover the fiber matrix of feedstuffs or

the anti-nutritional factor content can be responsible for a reduction in the digestibility of some amino acids in some feedstuffs [Sève et al.()].

- The quantity  $B$  is the mass of product obtained from  $A_s$  by enzymatic reactions, it is composed of  $B_{int}$  and  $B_{abs}$



The quantity  $B_{int}$  is the product of hydrolysis due to gastric and pancreatic enzymes, the index  $int$  stands for "intermediate" substrate which is not yet absorbable since it is not fully degraded. This transformation has to be completed by a second one at the border of the small intestine via the brush-border enzymes (e.g. : proteins being degraded to polypeptides and afterwards to dipeptide or amino acids, which are absorbable). This second transformation is also able to give  $B_{abs}$  directly from  $A$ . The quantity  $B_{abs}$  is the absorbable fraction with index  $abs$  indicating "absorbable".

- The quantity  $e$  represents the pancreatic and gastric enzymes.
- The quantity  $W$  is the mass of water in the bolus and  $[W]$  indicates the proportion of water in the bolus :  $W/(A + B + W)$ .
- The quantity  $V(t)$  denotes the volume of bolus which is equal to  $(A + B + W)/\rho$ , where  $\rho$  denotes the density. For the sake of simplicity, we assume that all the substrates of bolus have the same density  $\rho$ . The total mass of the bolus is  $(A + B + W)(t)$  at each moment.

Digestion consists in the transformation of digesta to absorbable nutrients through enzymatic hydrolysis. Volumic transformation is the degradation of  $A_s$  into  $B_{int}$  inside the bolus and transformation on the bolus surface is the degradation of both  $A_s$  and  $B_{int}$  into  $B_{abs}$  on a thin layer around the bolus. The following hypothesis are added progressively with upgraded versions of the model.

- Model 1. In the first model, the whole bolus is considered to be solubilized ( $A = A_s$ ).  $A$  is hydrolyzed thanks to gastric enzymes and becomes directly absorbable nutrients ( $B = B_{abs}$ ). In this model, brush-border or pancreatic ones are not taken into account. Such mechanisms are associated for example with the consumption of disaccharides (resp. monosaccharides) such as milk sugar (resp. glucose).
- Model 2. This model is an attempt to have a more realistic modeling of degradation. The bolus is still assumed to be completely solubilized. The absorbable nutrients can be obtained by two ways: either by a direct

surfacic transformation  $A \rightarrow B_{abs}$  or through a first volumic degradation  $A \rightarrow B_{in}$  followed by a second one  $B_{int} \rightarrow B_{abs}$  at the bolus surface by brush-border enzymes.

- Model 3. This model includes the solubilization of the bolus in presence of water. A is splitted into  $A_s, A_{ns}, A_{nd}$ . Equations are added to express the equilibrium  $A_s \leftrightarrow A_{ns}$  which depends on the quantity of water. The non-degradable part of bolus enters and leaves the small intestine without any mechanical or chemical change in its initial form. A key feature of this model concerns the transport of bolus along the small intestine since it is connected to the quantity of water through lubrication effects.
- Model 4. This model is a simplification of the previous one by mathematical arguments. Through homogenization methods it is shown that the acceleration can be averaged and an equation with this averaged acceleration is substituted for the pulses in transport equation. Detailed models are described in Section 4.

### 3. TRANSPORT

We present a mathematical formulation of the transport of bolus in the small intestine. It is based on the physiology of the pig's small intestine.

After the ingestion of the food, the frequency of the peristaltic waves initiated in duodenum is about 18 per minute. However, we assume only 6 of them are followed by the spikes hence leading to one efficient pulse every 10 seconds ([Fioramonti et al.(1977)]). The mean transit time of each peristaltic wave is assumed to be 150 minutes to move along small intestine from duodenum to the end of ileum according to [Laplace(1981)] and [Rayner et al.(1986)]. We assume also that the pig's small intestine is about 18 meters ([Pommier et al.(1993)]), hence the average velocity  $c$  of these waves is 7,2 m/h. Each peristaltic wave takes  $x(t)/c$  seconds to reach the bolus in position  $x(t)$ , therefore the pulse which pushes the bolus in time  $t$  is generated in duodenum at time  $t - x(t)/c$ .

If  $v(t)$  denotes the velocity of the bolus ( $v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}(t)$ ), the effect of pulses is modeled through the following equation

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}(t) = \frac{dv}{dt}(t) = \frac{d}{dt}y(t - x(t)/c),$$

The term  $\frac{d}{dt}y$  represents the pulses which are defined as a periodic function of period 10 seconds such that  $\int_0^{10} y'(t)dt = 1$  and for  $t < 0$ , we assume  $y'(t) = 0$ .

Over a period, each pulse is an approximation of a Dirac mass of the origin. Therefore we define it as a function with the value  $1/\epsilon$  during a very short interval of time  $\epsilon$  and 0 at all other time.

According to [Xiao et al.(1997)] and [Rivest et al.(2000)] the efficiency of the peristaltic waves increases with the size of the bolus and decreases with the distance from pylorus. We assume that all these dependences are affine, namely

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [y(t - x(t)/c)] \frac{c_0 + c_1V(t)}{a + bx(t)},$$

where,  $c_0$  and  $c_1$  are determined under the assumption that the acceleration depends linearly of  $V(t)$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  are constants obtained from experimental data.

The intestinal lumen is a confined environment which prevents the bolus to move perfectly according to the previous equation : the bolus has to work its way through the small intestine and is also submitted to the friction with the intestinal wall. All these friction effects are related to the ‘‘viscosity’’ of the bolus and we have two different ways to model the friction term : either as a constant effect which is independent of the bolus composition (models 1 & 2) or with a lubrication effect coming from the proportion of water in the bolus (models 3 & 4). More specifically, in Equation (1) below, the coefficient  $K(t)$  is either constant in models 1 & 2 or  $\tilde{K}/[W]$  in models 3 & 4, where  $\tilde{K}$  is a constant.

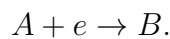
The final equation of transport is therefore the following one

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} [y(t - x(t)/c)] \frac{c_0 + c_1V(t)}{a + bx(t)} - K(t) \frac{dx}{dt}(t) \\ \frac{dx}{dt}(0) &= v_0, \quad x(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

#### 4. DIGESTION

Digestion is a mechanical and chemical process by which food eaten by an animal is broken down by enzymes to make it available for absorption. Mixing the food with water and the crushing and chopping the pieces of food by teeth are what we call mechanical digestion. The chemical digestion is the breakdown of large solubilized molecules by enzymes. The uptake of the obtained nutrients is mainly by absorption.

**4.1. Model 1.** In this model the bolus is assumed to be completely solubilized ( $A=A_s$ ). We also assume that the necessary enzymes for hydrolysis are mixed with the bolus in the stomach. The product of following reaction is directly absorbable ( $B = B_{abs}$ )





$e$  denotes the gastric enzymes. The first aim of this model is to define the variation of the bolus which means the amount of the different substrates  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $e$  at every time in the cylinder, and the second is to locate the bolus along the small intestine. We assume that, the evolution of  $A$  or its volumic transformation depends on its mass at each moment and the enzyme activity. This equation follows the law of mass action

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = -Ck(x, e)A.$$

$k(x, e)$  is the enzyme activity which depends on the  $pH$  of the small intestine and the presence of the enzymes at each point along it.

The product  $B$  of the volumic transformation of  $A$  is absorbed by intestinal wall with a constant rate  $k_{abs}$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = Ck(x, e)A - k_{abs}B.$$

There are also the degradation and inactivation of the enzymes along the small intestine

$$\frac{de}{dt} = -k_e e.$$

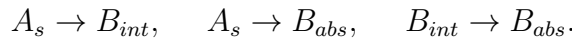
$k_e$  is the rate of degradation of the enzymes which depends on their types. In general these rates are low.

The activity of each enzyme as a function of  $pH$  of small intestine is known. We know also the  $pH$  of each point along the small intestine. The composition of these two functions gives the enzyme activity at each point  $x$  along it.

**4.2. Model 2.** In this second model, the presence of pancreatic enzymes in the small intestine as well as the brush-border ones on its wall are considered. The pancreatic secretions help neutralizing the stomach acid as they enter the small intestine. They also contain pancreatic enzymes. The level of the secretions is a function of volume and composition of the bolus entered the small intestine. The brush border enzymes are the enzymes for the terminal stage of digestion which is the surfacic hydrolysis. Contrary to the pancreatic enzymes they are not free in the intestinal lumen, but rather, in the plasma membrane of the enterocyte.

We assume that the bolus is completely solubilized. The product of the hydrolysis  $B$  consists in  $B_{int}$  and  $B_{abs}$  ( $B = B_{int} + B_{abs}$ ).

The following scheme represents the chemical reactions of the bolus in this model



The first reaction takes place inside the bolus by pancreatic and gastric enzymes, the second and the third ones take place on the surface of the bolus.

The degradation of  $A$  in this model is the result of the volumic hydrolysis of  $A$  as in Model 1, and its surfacic hydrolysis by brush-border enzymes

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dA}{dt} &= -Ck(x, e)A - C_{abs}(2\pi R\ell)\frac{A}{A + B_{int} + B_{abs}} \\ &= -Ck(x, e)A - 2C_{abs}\sqrt{\pi l/\rho}\frac{A}{(A + B_{int} + B_{abs})^{1/2}},\end{aligned}$$

the second term represents surfacic transformation of  $A$  to  $B_{abs}$ . We recall that the mass of the bolus in this model is

$$A(t) + B_{int}(t) + B_{abs}(t) = \rho V(t) = \rho\pi R^2(t)l,$$

and therefore the lateral surface of the cylinder is given by

$$2\pi R\ell = 2\sqrt{\pi l/\rho}(A + B_{int} + B_{abs})^{1/2}.$$

This transformation depends on the fraction of  $A$  on the surface of the bolus which is written by  $(2\pi R\ell)\frac{A}{A + B_{int} + B_{abs}}$ . The unit of the degradation coefficient per unit of surface and time,  $C_{abs}$ , is  $g.m^{-2}.s^{-1}$ .

After a distance traveled by bolus of about 5% of the total length of the small intestine which is approximatively 85 cm, the input of secretions starts and it stops after a distance of  $\alpha$  meters traveled by bolus. We assume their mass is about  $\beta\%$  of the bolus mass. In the following equation, the effect of these secretions on the variation of  $A$  is taken into account

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \dots + \ln(1.\beta)\frac{1}{\alpha}\frac{dx}{dt}\chi((x(s) - 0.85)/\alpha)A,$$

where  $\chi$  is a localization function in the above equation which reflects the fact that secretions arrive in the small segment of the intestine, say between 0.85 cm and 0.85 +  $\alpha$  cm.

The product of volumic hydrolysis,  $B_{int}$ , participates in the creation of  $B_{abs}$  on the surface of the bolus. Therefore its variation is modeled by

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dB_{int}}{dt} &= Ck(x, e)A + \ln(1.25)\frac{1}{\alpha}\frac{dx}{dt}\chi((x(s) - 0.85)/\alpha)B_{int} \\ &\quad - 2C_{iabs}\sqrt{\pi l/\rho}\frac{B_{int}}{(A + B_{int} + B_{abs})^{1/2}}.\end{aligned}$$

The absorbable nutrients on the bolus are not absorbed instantaneously ([Logan et al.(2002)]). In this model we assume that the absorption rate follows Michaelis-Menten mechanism. The constant  $k_{abs}$  is the maximal

rate of absorption at saturation,  $k$  is the Michaelis constant which is half saturation

$$\frac{dB_{abs}}{dt} = \sqrt{\pi l / \rho} \frac{C_{abs} A + 2C_{iabs} B_{int}}{(A + B_{int} + B_{abs})^{1/2}} - k_{abs} \frac{B_{abs}}{k + B_{abs}}.$$

**4.3. Model 3.** In this model the ingested food consists in  $A_{ns}$ ,  $A_{nd}$ ,  $A_s$  and water ( $A = A_{ns} + A_{nd} + A_s + W$ ). We incorporate two effects of water on digestion : the first one is the dilution of the bolus and its impacts on degradation and absorption and the second one is the lubrication and its consequences on the transport.

We assume that the evolution of  $A_s$  and  $A_{ns}$  aims at reaching an equilibrium in which the ratio between  $A_s$  and  $A_{ns}$  is fixed and depends only on the proportion of water, namely  $A_s = \mu([W]) A_{ns}$ . This means clearly that the solubilization of  $A_{ns}$  depends on bolus dilution. From the mathematical point of view, we write this evolution as

$$\frac{dA_{ns}}{dt} = -k_s \left( \mu([W]) A_{ns} - A_s \right), \quad (2)$$

where  $\mu$  is a linear function of water and the constant  $k_s$  represents the rate of the return to equilibrium.

The amount of water in the intestinal lumen is regulated by different, complex biological phenomena. In fact the proportion of water in the bolus aims at reaching  $[W_0]$  in a rather fast way which we translate it on a mathematical point of view

$$\frac{d[W]}{dt} = -k_w ([W] - [W_0]) + \ln(1. \beta) \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx}{dt} \chi((x(s) - 0.85)/\alpha) [W] \quad (3)$$

where  $k_w$  is large enough to reach the equilibrium in an adequate time. The second term of above equation is the fraction of water in the pancreatic secretions.

The variation of  $A_s$  depends on its degradation by volumic and surfacic hydrolysis, and contribution of pancreatic secretions as in previous models. It also depends on the equilibrium with  $A_{ns}$  resulting from equation (2) which is the first term of equation below

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dA_s}{dt} = & k_s \left( \mu([W]) A_{ns} - A_s \right) - Ck(x, e) A_s(t) \\ & - 2C_{abs} \sqrt{\pi l / \rho} \frac{A_s}{(A_s + A_{ns} + A_{nd} + B_{int} + W + B_{abs})^{1/2}} [W] \quad (4) \\ & + \ln(1.25) \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx}{dt} \chi((x(s) - 0.85)/\alpha) A_s. \end{aligned}$$

The variation of absorbable nutrients depends on the creation of  $B_{abs}$  by enzymatic hydrolysis of  $A_s$  and  $B_{int}$  and its absorption by intestinal wall

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dB_{abs}}{dt} = & 2\sqrt{\pi l/\rho} \frac{C_{abs}A + C_{iabs}B_{int}}{(A_s + A_{ns} + A_{nd} + B_{int} + W + B_{abs})^{1/2}} [W] \\ & - k_{abs} \frac{B_{abs}}{k + B_{abs}}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The non-degradable fraction of  $A$ , namely  $A_{nd}$ , enters in the small intestine and leaves it without any change in its structure.

As we have already indicated it in Section 3, the lubrication of the bolus depends on the presence of water. For this model, the friction coefficient in equation (6) is written as  $K(t) = \frac{\tilde{K}}{[W](t)}$ .

**4.4. Model 4.** This model is a mathematical simplification of the transport equation by means of homogenization theory. Homogenization theory is concerned with equations with rapidly oscillating coefficients and its aim is to provide an ‘‘homogenized’’ or ‘‘averaged’’ equation which is a limiting equation when the frequency of the oscillations tends to infinity. Of course, in practical situations, the interest of homogenization theory is clear : most of the time, it is simpler to use the homogenized equation (for example in order to compute the solution) and, if the frequency of oscillations is large enough, this approximation of the real equation by the homogenized one may be rather accurate as the next section shows it.

Homogenization problems for ODEs were studied by [Piccini et al.(1978)] but it is worth pointing out that our particular case does not fall into the theory described in [Piccini et al.(1978)]. Fortunately the particular structure of the transport equation allows us to do a complete analysis of the problem and even to compute explicitly the averaged equation.

More specifically, in the transport equation, pulses reach the bolus every 10 seconds (approximatively). Compared to the time scale of digestion phenomena (the bolus stays in the small intestine for several hours), this represents a very high frequency and causes very rapid variations in the velocity of the bolus (see the velocity profile in Figure 3).

We can show mathematically that the pulses are averaged out in an appropriate way and we can replace the rapidly varying velocity by a slowly one.

In the simplest case, by normalizing the pulses, we assume that their mean effect over a period is  $e(\epsilon)$ . Consequently over a time  $t = N\epsilon$ , it is  $Ne(\epsilon) = te(\epsilon)/\epsilon$  where  $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} e(\epsilon)/\epsilon = \tau$ .

More precisely, the homogenized transport equation reads

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}(t) &= \bar{a}(t) \frac{c_0 + c_1 V(t)}{a + bx(t)} - \frac{\tilde{K}}{[W](t)} \frac{dx}{dt}(t) \\ \frac{dx}{dt}(0) &= v_0, \quad x(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\bar{a}$  is the averaged effect of the pulses. Its value is

$$\bar{a}(t) := \tau \left( 1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{dx}{dt}(t) \right).$$

## 5. RESULTS

In the first part of this section, the graph of degradation of model 4, and the graph of transport of model 3 and 4 are developed. The second part concerns the evaluation of the last model by comparing its outputs with experimental data. Only a limited number of outputs can be compared because of the lack of experimental data. However, the model is evaluated in relation to our objective which is developing a mathematical model that takes into account the physiology of the small intestine and process of digestion in it.

5.1. **Digestion.** The graph of digestion of model 4 is shown in figure 2.

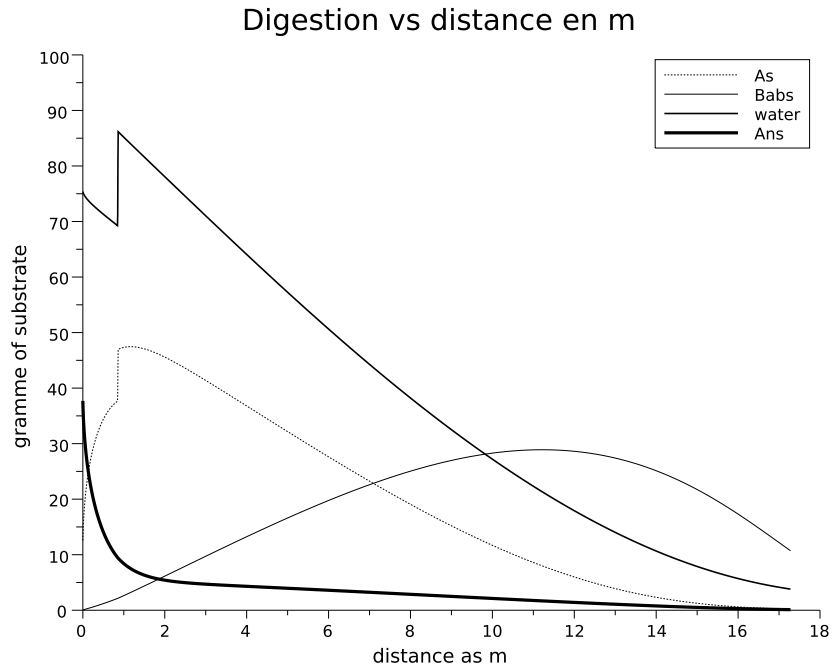


FIGURE 2. Digestion through Model 4

We should at first initiate the bolus composition. These initial conditions vary following the different types of feedstuffs. We fixed the initial value of  $A_{ns}$  as three times that of  $A_s$ . We dilute  $A_{ns}$  by two times its volume water. Solubilized substrate  $A_s$  and non-solubilized one  $A_{ns}$  try to reach the equilibrium all over the small intestine almost instantaneously, as explained in Section 4. This equilibrium is reached rapidly at the beginning of the small intestine because of the the large difference between these two substrates. The result of this equilibrium is the increases of the value of  $A_s$  and the decreases of the values of  $W$  and  $A_{ns}$ , as seen in the graph of digestion. The inverse process might take place by lack of water.

The absorption curve corresponds to the collected absorbable nutrients from  $x = 0$  to  $x = x(t)$ , where  $x$  indicates the location of bolus in the small intestine. Obviously, the graph of the fourth model contains more details about different steps of digestion than the first two graphs thanks to the model structures. The digestion graph of model 4 is like that of model 3. The only thing that changes in model 4 concerns the transport equation.

**5.2. Velocity.** The graph of transport resulting from Model 3 and 4 is shown in figure 3. One can easily see the effect of pulses on the curve of velocity. However, using the homogenization theory in Model 4, we obtain a smooth graph of velocity which replaced that of Model 3.

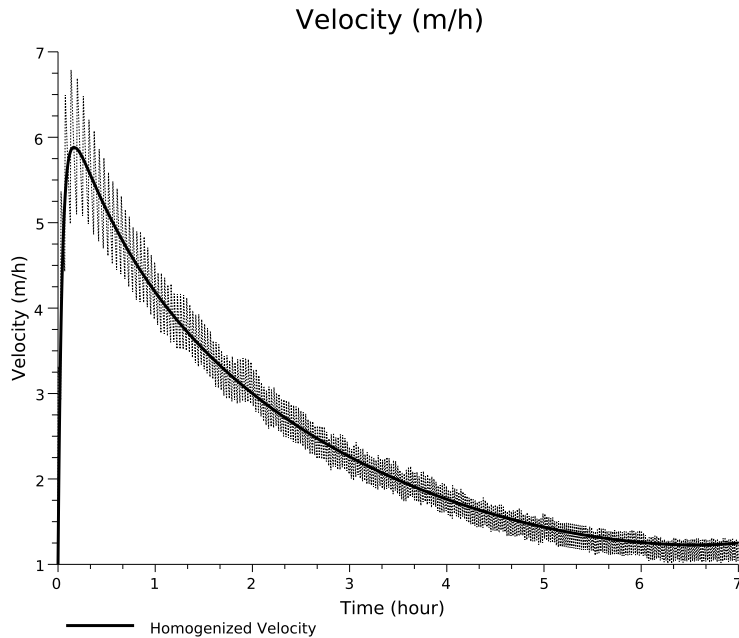


FIGURE 3. Velocity and Position of the bolus versus Time

Figure 3 provides a numerical evidence of the homogenization phenomena.

**5.3. Model Evaluation.** The different outputs of starch digestion calculated using Model 4 is compared to data reported by [Darcy et al.(1981)]. To this aim, we adapt the enzyme activity of the last model, to the activity of amylase in the small intestine. Amylase is the necessary enzyme for degradation of starch. The optimum activity of pancreatic amylase is in neutral pH ([Meunier et al.(1988)]).

Pancreatic secretions have no impact on the variation of  $A_s$  since there is no starch in these secretions.

The inputs of model are only  $A_{n,s}$  and  $W$  which are Starch and Water. The outputs are the values of these substrates in the end of ileum. The data in the article of [Darcy et al.(1981)] are for purified protein free wheat starch, agreeing with our hypothesis for the composition of the bolus 1. The outputs concerns the collected data after 7 hours at the end of ileum .

TABLE 1. Digestion of Starch by Modeling.The experimental data by [Darcy et al.(1981)]

Values	Experimentation	Modeling
Mean intake of wet digesta (gr)	2571	113.10
Mean intake of dry matter (gr)	688	37.70
Quantities collected of wet digesta (in percent)	8	5.33
Quantities collected of dry Matter (in percent)	0.50	0.04

Regarding to the data presented in table 1, the percentage of dry matter and wet digesta collected at the end of the ileum after 7 hours are approximately the same as the output of model 4. The difference between the inputs is due to the fact that our model is only taking into account one bolus therefore simulation only deals with a fraction of the meal. However, differences between outputs are low and can be related with the simplicity of our model for which the dry matter is only starch.

**5.4. Sensitivity Analysis.** Sensitivity analysis is performed to identify the most important parameters affecting the digestion process. The chosen parameters are set at 5% and 50% of their original values.

Output	Parameters
$A_s$	$C, C_{abs}$
$B_{abs}$	$C_{abs}, C_{iabs}, k_{abs}$
$v$	$a, b, c_0, c_1, K$

Studied digestion parameters are  $C$  and  $C_{abs}$  for degradation of  $A_s$ , and  $C_{abs}$ ,  $C_{iabs}$  and  $k_{abs}$  for the absorption of  $B_{abs}$ .

If  $y$  is the output and  $\theta$  the parameter, the relative variation of  $y$  can be expressed as follows

$$\frac{|y_{\theta} - y_{\theta+\Delta\theta}|}{y_{\theta}}$$

5.4.1. *Influence on  $A_s$ .* The both parameters  $C$  and  $C_{abs}$  are overestimated by 5 and 50%. The figure 4 shows the relative variation of  $A_s$  at each moment

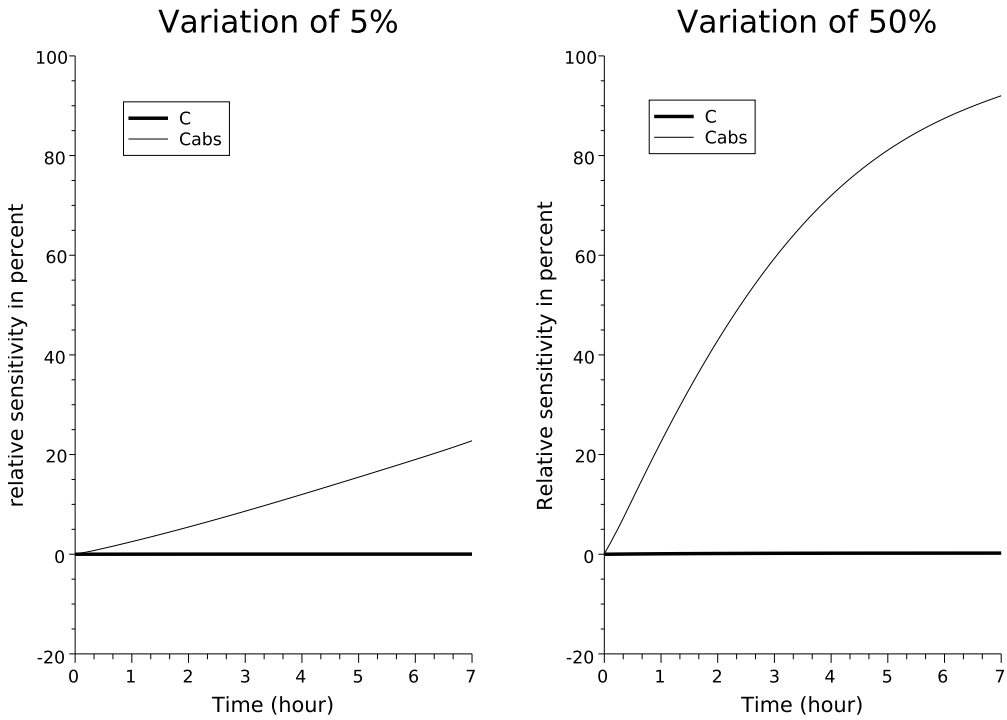


FIGURE 4. Relative variation of  $A_s$  regarding to  $C$ ,  $C_{abs}$

The relative variation of  $A_s$  resulting from 5 and 50% values of  $C$  is insignificant. The parameter  $C_{abs}$  has the largest effect on  $A_s$  degradation. Observing the graph of relative variation of  $A_s$ , figure 4, we conclude that increasing the value of  $C_{abs}$  increases the relative variation value by time.

5.4.2. *Influence on  $B_{abs}$ .* The parameters  $k_t$ ,  $C_{abs}$  and  $C_{iabs}$  are overestimated by 5 and 50%. The figure 5 shows the relative variation of  $B_{abs}$  by time



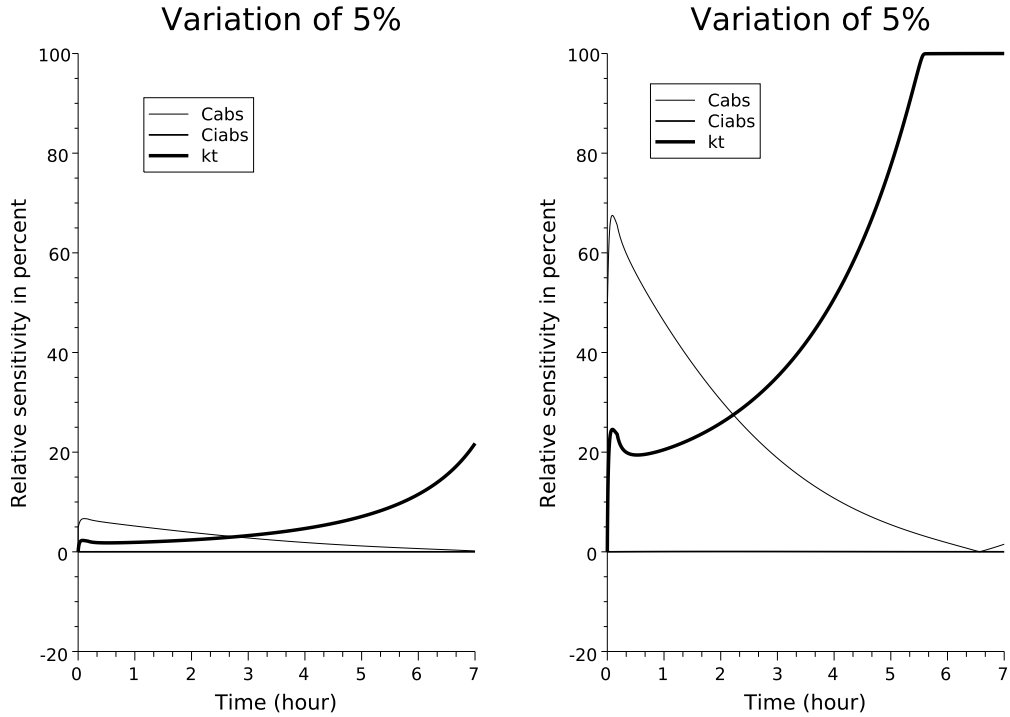


FIGURE 5. Relative variation of  $B_{abs}$  regarding to  $C_{abs}$ ,  $C_{iabs}$  and  $kt$

The quantity of  $B_{int}$  being very small in the model, the effect of changing the parameter  $C_{iabs}$  is negligible on the relative variation of  $B_{abs}$  by time. The quantity  $B_{abs}$  is very sensitive to the variation of the parameter  $C_{abs}$  at first because of the high quantity of  $A_s$ , then its influence decreases because of decreasing the quantity of  $A_s$  over time. The quantity  $B_{abs}$  is dependent on  $kt$  because of the large impact of  $kt$  on the nutrient absorption rate.

## 6. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

This model is derived from simplified biological assumptions and it can be used to study the rate of degradation and absorption all along the small intestine. This is a general model of digestion of a bolus composed of one substrate and water. The volumic digestion by pancreatic and gastric enzymes and the surfacic one by brush border enzymes are taken into account. This section is devoted to a discussion on the current state of our modeling, our assumptions, difficulties and on the future development of the model.

Of course, the first assumption to be discussed is the “cylinder” one. As we mentioned earlier, it was first introduced for technical reasons. Our aim was to solve a partial differential equation with very different scales of times (pulses arising every 10 seconds while the whole digestion process lasts for 7 hours) and with an highly variable domain with very contrasted scales (few centimeters for the bolus compared to the 18 meters of the small intestine). Solving this PDE seems unreasonable since it was leading to the usual diffusive phenomena and large errors. We also notice that these 18 meters of the small intestine were rather empty and therefore we were spending a lot of time to compute functions which were very often 0.

From the transport point of view, the “cylinder” assumption can be seen as a Lagrangian method, the ordinary differential equations on  $x(\cdot)$  being (essentially) the *characteristic curves* of the transport equation. This is the first justification of this hypothesis, the second being the observation of animals bolus which convinces us that it can be represented as a cylinder, even if its geometrical characteristics could be more complicated and clearly we have to work more on the evolution of the length of the cylinder.

A more Eulerian “compartmental approach” is studied simultaneously but we are still facing difficulties for modeling the transport and, in particular to reproduce some important features of the “cylinder” model.

The transport equation seems to take into account rather closely the phenomena which are described by the experts : of course, it will be difficult to validate the term  $\frac{c_0 + c_1 A}{a + bx}$  and to have a precise idea of the value of the different constants but such a modeling seems more appropriate than trying to use a complicated fluid mechanics approach whose laws may not be valid in this very confined domain. The same remarks hold for the effects of the water : it seems likely correct even if a consistent validation will be difficult.

For the food digestion and absorption, we are only at a first stage of modeling. In particular, the absorption phenomena were not really studied and we have to develop this aspect of the model, to take into account the assumed interactions between the animal physiological status and the absorption phenomena. The spatial aspects (location of the absorption) were clearly neglected so far, partially as a consequence of our approach.

For the digestion, we have to mix different nutrients and adapt the enzyme breakdown to each of them. We have also to examine more closely the respective effects of the gastric, pancreatic and brush-border enzymes together with the role of the water.

As a conclusion of this first stage of modeling, consistent results were reached. Moreover, the simplicity of the current modeling allows easy developments in any directions. However our modeling will be difficult to

be validated due to the numerous constants and the difficulty to determine them through experiences.

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