

A tribute to Marian Smoluchowski's legacy on colloid type matter aggregation, and related issues

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In 1916 Marian Smoluchowski proposed a case of constant-kernel cluster cluster aggregation, for which it is manageable to find analytically by employing scaling arguments, a solution in terms of the cluster size (k) distribution function, $n(k)$ [1,2].

By applying this scaling function it is then possible to get, within the long times' limit, the results for the mean cluster size $\{k\}$ and the total number of the clusters N , both scalable in terms of time t with a single exponent, g [2].

The clustering arguments, first introduced by Smoluchowski [1], are easily applicable to statistical description of physical-metallurgical processes and ceramic-polycrystalline evolutions, termed the normal grain growth, in which bigger clusters grow at the expense of their smaller neighboring counterparts due to capillary conditions [3].

The normal grain growth, and its dynamics, can be expressed in d -dimensional space (d - Euclidean dimension of the space). Upon identifying $\{k\}$ from the Smoluchowski description with $\{R\}$, the mean cluster radius' size from the normal grain growth approach, and by taking the "extreme" condition of $k \gg 0$, one is able to embark on their equivalence by stating rigorously that $g=1/(d+1)$, since the asymptotic scaling rule for N (here: the number of grains) goes via a simple logarithmic depiction as: $\ln[N] \sim \ln[g]$.

The crucial assumption, however, that assures the equivalence claimed, appears to be fully feasible when re-arranging the time domain by substituting t in a way such that a new rescaled time variable $T(t)$ is given by a definite integral in $[0,t]$ upon $dT(t)=dt/f(t)$, with an adjustable function f , coming from the dispersive or long-tail, or fractal kinetics' arguments [4].

The arguments may at least qualitatively concern biomembranes dynamics; they can also contribute to nucleation-growth processes in (psychodynamic-clustering) living matter conditions [5-7].

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