

# Modeling Blood Flow with Stenotic Artiery

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## **Abstract**

Manuscript is a collection of running notes for each reference under review in our research groups literature review.

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# 1 Introduction

Current methods for predicting coronary artery stenosis are rudimentary; and often prediction does mean coronary artery stenosis obstruction. (ref)

Are we merely interested in predicting an obstruction, or, are we interested in predicting the risk associated with the obstruction? TODO: continue to define research problem(s) of interest.

We perform a literature survey of arterial blood flow using known methods from the literature, with the hope of understanding the computational challenges and tradeoffs of various *mathematical models*.

The human cardiovascular system supplies the human organs with blood, also known as the circulatory system. We study various mathematical models describing the dynamics of the circulatory system. The principal quantities of our models are the blood's velocity  $\mathbf{u}$  and pressure  $\mathbf{p}$ , and throughout it will be assumed that we are modeling a segment of the circulatory system corresponding to an arterial region. Knowing the pressure and velocity for a portion of time allows us to compute stresses to which an arterial wall is subjected due to the blood movement.

Note, our arterial boundary  $\partial\Omega$  is a surface in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that evolves in time which we refer to as the interface. Note, an explicit representation of  $\partial\Omega$  maps  $(t, \theta, r, \theta, z) \mapsto (x, y, z)$ . At times, it may be advantageous to consider  $\partial\Omega$  as an implicit interface, where the isocontours of our boundary represent the interface... .  
The region enclosed by our interface is  $\Omega$ , and we aim to model the velocity and pressure fields on  $\Omega$ ; which also is evolving in time.

This is a bit weird, look into the cylindrical coordinates implicit dynamical surface representations of our artery

Make some comment about "correct terminology for describing the types of coronary arterial stenosis is "coronary artery steno-

## 2 Literature Review

### 2.1 Review of Modeling Blood Flow in Human Circulatory System

We start by simulating a cut region, i.e., an arterial segment. We perform numerical simulations of various models to understand the following:

Suppose there are  $n$  stenotic regions within our arterial segment and  $j$  regions are determined to be high risk. Standard protocol suggests to remove the  $j$  regions regions; but in what order? Also, how are the blood flow dynamics effected at each step of cardiologists intervention. Additionally, consider the first step of intervention, which region should be focused on first? How does the removal of the first stenotic region effect the remaining  $n - 1$  regions (it may release debry to only get blocked in a later region). What is the best by-pass configuration?

## 2.2 Extended 1d model for blood flow within a stenotic artery

### 3 Apendix

#### References

#### Code Listings

Optional Space for supplementary code listings of computations done while investigating

**Code 1:** Algorithm 16.5

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```
1   function foo()
2       println("Hello World")
3   end
```

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