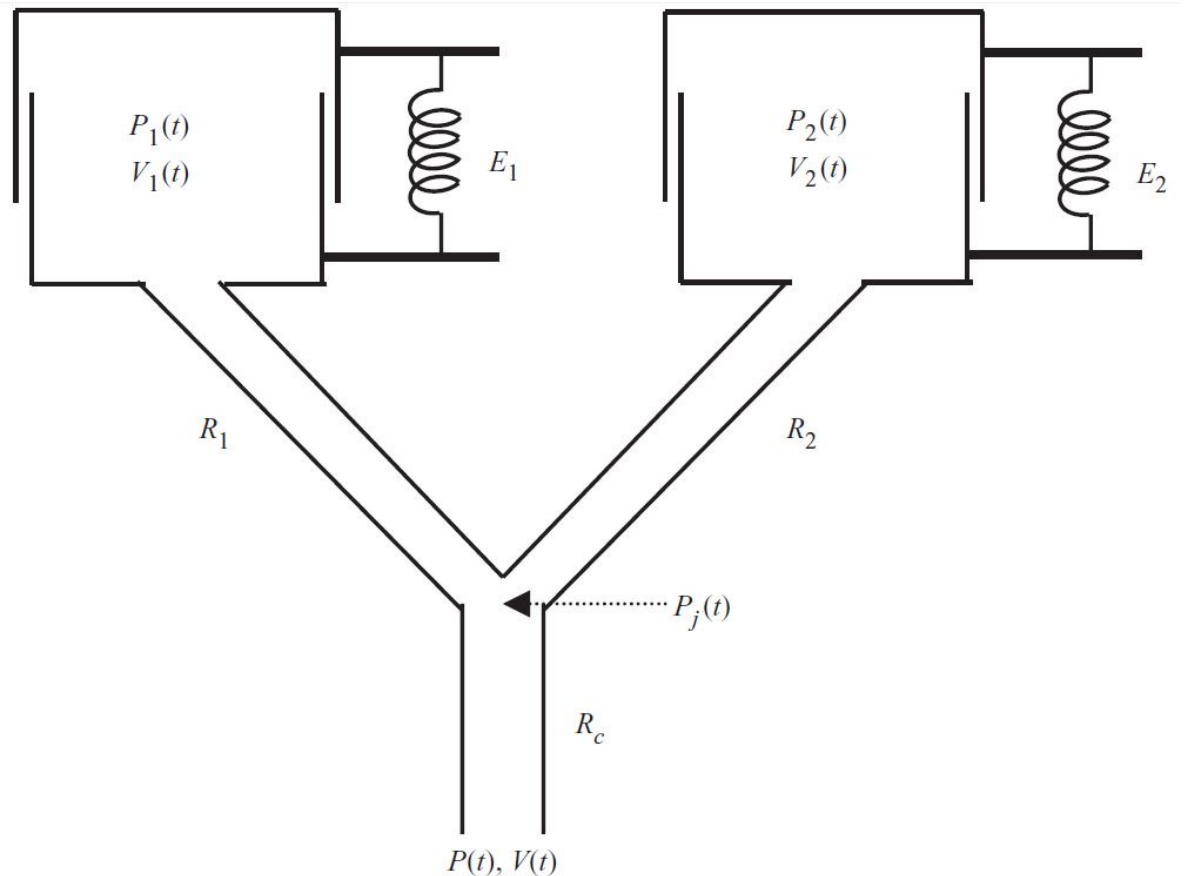


Parallel model (1)



- ▶ Two compartments representing two different alveolar regions connected to the airway opening



Parallel model (2)



- ▶ For each alveolar compartment, we have:

$$P_1(t) = E_1 V_1(t)$$

$$P_2(t) = E_2 V_2(t)$$

- ▶ If P_j is the pressure at the junction of the airways:

$$P_j(t) - P_1(t) = P_j(t) - E_1 V_1(t) = R_1 \dot{V}_1(t)$$

$$P_j(t) - P_2(t) = P_j(t) - E_2 V_2(t) = R_2 \dot{V}_2(t)$$

- ▶ For the common airway:

$$P(t) - P_j(t) = R_c [\dot{V}_1(t) + \dot{V}_2(t)]$$

Parallel model (3)



$$P(t) = E_1 V_1(t) + (R_1 + R_c) \dot{V}_1(t) + R_c \dot{V}_2(t)$$

$$P(t) = E_2 V_2(t) + (R_2 + R_c) \dot{V}_2(t) + R_c \dot{V}_1(t)$$

- ▶ Differentiating these two equations gives:

$$\dot{P}(t) = E_1 \dot{V}_1(t) + (R_1 + R_c) \ddot{V}_1(t) + R_c \ddot{V}_2(t)$$

$$\dot{P}(t) = E_2 \dot{V}_2(t) + (R_2 + R_c) \ddot{V}_2(t) + R_c \ddot{V}_1(t)$$

- ▶ Eliminating $\ddot{V}_2(t)$ from the last two equations:

$$R_2 \dot{P}(t) = (R_2 + R_c) E_1 \dot{V}_1(t) + (R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_c + R_2 R_c) \ddot{V}_1(t) - R_c E_2 \dot{V}_2(t)$$

- ▶ Then replacing $\dot{V}_2(t)$ with its expression from

$$P(t) = E_1 V_1(t) + (R_1 + R_c) \dot{V}_1(t) + R_c \dot{V}_2(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & R_2 \dot{P}(t) + E_2 P(t) \\ &= [R_1 R_2 + R_c (R_1 + R_2)] \ddot{V}_1(t) + [(R_2 + R_c) E_1 + (R_1 + R_c) E_2] \dot{V}_1(t) + E_1 E_2 V_1(t) \end{aligned}$$

Parallel model (4)



- ▶ Finally, the symmetry of the model allows to write the same equation for compartment 2 by interchanging subscripts 1 and 2
- ▶ Adding the resulting equations and noting that $V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & (R_1 + R_2) \dot{P}(t) + (E_1 + E_2)P(t) \\ &= [R_1 R_2 + R_c(R_1 + R_2)]\dot{V}(t) + [(R_2 + R_c)E_1 + (R_1 + R_c)E_2]\dot{V}(t) \\ &+ E_1 E_2 V(t) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ The equation of motion is thus a second order linear differential equation.
- ▶ This process can be repeated for models with more compartments
- ▶ BUT this is mathematically more and more difficult...