

# Report in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

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# 1 FEM-analysis of the thoracic aorta

The fluid dynamics simulation yielded the figure attached below. As can be noted, maximum fluid velocity is measured in the vicinity of the inlet while decreasing as it spreads out. Similar appearances should pertain to the pressure field due to direct proportionality between fluid pressure and velocity as stated by the Hagen–Poiseuille equation (1).

$$\Delta p = \frac{8\mu LQ}{\pi R^4} = \frac{8\pi LQ}{A^2} \quad (1)$$

where:

$\Delta p$  is the pressure difference between the two ends,

$L$  is the length of pipe,  $Q$  is the volumetric flow rate,

$\mu$  is the dynamic viscosity,  $R$  is the pipe radius,

$Q$  is the volumetric flow rate,  $A$  is the cross section of pipe [1].

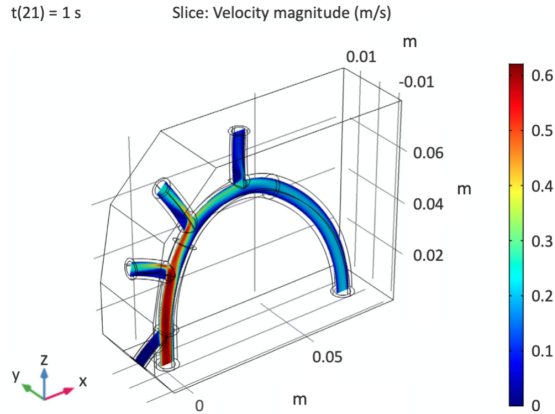


Figure 1: Velocity magnitudes

# 2 Bash command history

```
raymondw@student-shell -1:~/dataintro20$ history
1  cd dataintro20
2  mkdir dataintro20
3  man
4  man
5  ls
6  man bash
7  dataintro20
8  cd dataintro20
```

# 3 References

- [1] Steven Vogel. *Life in Moving Fluids: The Physical Biology of Flow-Revised and Expanded Second Edition*. Princeton University Press, 2020.