

HEMODYNAMICS ANALYSIS FOR COSINE SHAPED STENOSES
TO BLOOD FLOW BEHAVIOR

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To my beloved parents

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ABSTRACT

The Study of flow over stenoses have been investigated by many researchers. In these cases, the more realistic the models are, the higher the acceptability of the results. For this study, a very common shape of stenosis, that is modified cosine, are modeled. Newtonian and non-Newtonian blood flow along with the pulsatile flow conditions was used. The results show that tendency for recirculation to occur reduces as the stenosis expands in the longitudinal direction. On the other hand, higher tendency for recirculation of blood is observed if the stenosis expands in the transverse direction. The wall shear stress is observed to decrease as the stenosis expands in the longitudinal direction but no significant changes is observed if the stenosis expands in the other direction. Similar patterns of flow are observed for both Newtonian & non-Newtonian flow condition but the non-Newtonian flow tends to produce higher WSS.

ABSTRAK

Kajian aliran keatas *stenoses* telah disiasat oleh ramai penyelidik. Dalam kes ini, model yang lebih realistik, akan menghasil penerimaan keputusan yang lebih baik. Untuk kajian ini, bentuk yang sangat biasa *stenosis*, bentuk kosinus yang telah diubahsuai telah dimodelkan. Aliran darah *Newton* dan *Non-Newtonian* bersamasama dengan keadaan aliran yg berdebar-debar telah digunakan. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa kecenderungan untuk edaran semula berlaku mengurangkan sebagai *stenosis* mengembang dalam arah membujur. Sebaliknya, kecenderungan lebih tinggi untuk edaran semula darah diperhatikan jika *stenosis* mengembang dalam arah melintang. Tegasan ricih permukaan dapat diperhatikan untuk berkurangan *stenosis* mengembang dalam arah membujur tetapi tiada perubahan ketara diperhatikan jika *stenosis* mengembang ke arah yang lain. Corak yang sama aliran dipatuhi bagi kedua-dua keadaan aliran *Newtonian* & *non-Newtonian* tetapi aliran *non-Newtonian* cenderung untuk menghasilkan WSS yang lebih tinggi.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	x
	LIST OF FIGURES	xi
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Research Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	3
	1.3 Research Objective	4
	1.4 Expected Outcome Of The Simulation Analysis	4
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	6
	2.1 Introduction	6
	2.2 Two Dimensional To Three Dimensional CFD Simulation & Geometry Reviews	7
	2.3 Blockage Area & Cross Section	8
	2.4 Condition of Artery Wall	8
	2.5 Flow Condition Parameters	9
	2.6 Non-Newtonian Flow	10
	2.7 Limitation Of Stresses Acting On Stenoses	11

2.8	Velocity Profile & Reverse Flow Of Stenotic Flow	12
2.9	Collection of Data For Simulation Parameters	14
3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15
3.1	Flow Chart of Research Methodology	15
3.2	Mathematical Model	15
3.3	Artery & Stenosis Model Simulation	17
3.4	Boundary Conditions	20
3.5	User Defined Function For Parabolic Velocity Profile Equation.	25
3.6	User Defined Function For Non-Newtonian Viscosity Model.	25
3.7	3D Modelling Of The Stenoses Model	25
4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	30
4.1	Introduction	30
4.2	Streamline Plot Of All 3D Model	33
4.3	Velocity Profile Of 3D Stenosis Model At Recirculation Zone.	35
4.4	Newtonian Contour Plot Of Velocity Profile At y-z Cross-Sectional Plane Of Stenoses.	38
4.5	Non-Newtonian Contour Plot Of Velocity Profile At y-z Cross-Sectional Plane of Stenoses.	40
4.6	Non-Newtonian WSS Analysis Of 3D Stenosis Model At Bottom Wall	42
4.7	Non-Newtonian Principal Stress Analysis Of 3D Stenosis Model at Bottom Wall	46
4.8	Newtonian WSS Analysis Of 3D Stenosis Model At Bottom Wall	49
5	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
5.1	Conclusion Of Results	50
5.2	Future Recommendation	51

REFERENCES

53

APPENDIXES

56

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	The wide range of data comparison between authors.	14
3.1	Boundary conditions of cosine shape model.	20
3.2	Geometry of the 2D & 3D Models.	20
3.3	Profile of the Stenosis model with reference to the curve forming equation.	28
3.4	6 Series of ratio variation combination to be used in the analysis.	29

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Illustration of clot build up & stenosis shape.	2
2.1	Various shape by previous study.	7
2.2	Pulsatile Waveform profile based on Reynold's Number.	9
2.3	Mean incoming velocity of blood flow at the inlet as adopted by Fang.	10
2.4	Shear Stress Distribution On Stenosis Plane Section. (by percentage)	11
2.5	Shear Stress Distribution On Stenosis Plane Section.	12
2.6	Comparison of velocity profile between various shapes.	13
3.1	Illustration of fully developed flow & shear stress on parallel plate.	16
3.2	Flow chart of simulation coding. (in Matlab)	17
3.3	The cosine shape stenoses model equation & ratio parameters.	18
3.4	Boundary condition for the 2D stenotic artery model.	19
3.5	Fine mesh geometry in Ansys Fluent for grid independence test.	19
3.6	Mean velocity profile UDF.	23
3.7	Fully Developed Parabolic Flow Profile for the inlet flow.	23
3.8	3 dimensional fully developed flow profile in perspective view.	24
3.9	9 models of stenosis with 3 sets of combination variation (3D cutaway view).	26
3.10	9 models of stenosis with 3 sets of combination variation (y-x plane).	26

3.11	Cross section of all three combination in y-z plane.	27
4.1	Grid independence test and turbulent model selection	31
4.2	Streamline plot of flow by newtonian fluid & non-newtonian fluid.	31
4.3	Streamline plot result of simulation from the 9 models.	33
4.4	Streamline plot of shape 4 to 6 by width C_z variation in z-direction.	34
4.5	Velocity Profile of all the 9 models plotted against y-axis.	35
4.6	Trend line plot of Min Velocity vs Ratio of C_z at critical zone for all model.	37
4.7	Trend line plot of Min Velocity vs Ratio of C_x at critical zone for all model.	37
4.8	Contour plot of velocity at the yz cross-section for Newtonian fluid.	39
4.9	Contour plot of velocity at the yz cross-section for Non-Newtonian fluid.	41
4.10	WSS along bottom wall of x-axis parameter for all model.	43
4.11	Trend line plot of WSS along bottom wall vs ratio C_z variation for all model.	45
4.12	Trend line plot of WSS along bottom wall vs ratio C_x variation for all model,	45
4.13	Schematic of Point A at tip of stenoses.	46
4.14	Trend line plot of principal stress vs ratio C_z variation.	47
4.15	Trend line plot of principal stress vs ratio C_x variation.	48
4.16	Wall Shear Stress along bottom wall at peak flow (Newtonian flow).	49

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Nomenclature

γ	Constant pressure gradient component for dynamic fluid flow
$\dot{\gamma}$	Strain rate
μ	Fluid viscosity
ν	Kinematic viscosity
ρ	Fluid density
W_0	Womersley number
h	distance between the plates
f	flow frequency
ω	$2\pi f =$ angular frequency or n
u	velocity field
Re	Reynolds Number
2D	Two-dimensional model
3D	Three-dimensional model
WSS	Wall Shear Stress
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics

Unit

kg	-	Mass
kg/ m ³	-	Density
m/s	-	Velocity
m ³	-	Volume
m ³ /s	-	Mass Flow Rate
Pa	-	Pressure/ Wall Shear Stress/ Stress
Pa.s	-	Viscosity
s	-	Time in Second
W	-	Wattage

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Stroke is defined as the interruption of blood supply to the brain. The type of stroke concerned here is Ischemic stroke which consist of 87% of all strokes. There are also two type of ischemic stroke which is (i) Thrombotic Ischemic stroke - a clot formed at stenosis site, (ii) Embolic Ischemic strokes. – caused by clot breaking off. The broken plaque is then carried to the blood vessel in brain which inflicts stroke [4].

Shape of plaque formed is irregular for every case and it grows over time. Many authors has cross-referenced from other journal for the most commonly assumed elementary morphology of plaque despite acknowledgement of the realistic complex plaque. It is consist of various 2D models such as triangle, round sphere, semi-elliptic and cosine shaped. There's not a definite shape that would accurately represent the shape of plaque. Nonetheless, it is the post-stenotic flow and pressure through the narrow artery based on these shapes is more interesting since it shows significant differences in distribution between these models [9]. In figure 1.1 shows that the shape of stenoses often grow to a lump of cosine shaped plaque and rectangular shape plaque [14].

The blood is non-newtonian in nature. However assumptions have been made to treat blood as Newtonian flow and treated for a constant density. A three-phase computational fluid dynamics approach including plasma, RBCs, and

leukocytes was even used to numerically simulate the local hemodynamics in such a flow regime [13].

Although the advent technology of the Doppler ultrasound scanner have conveniently replaced the conventional method (angiograph or x-ray) of diagnosing stenosis, the scanner is unable to determine the changes of blood flow across the constricted blood flow. Many studies have been done to provide a solution or reference to understand the mechanism across this phenomenon of plaque build up and flow. Where the velocity profile across the stenotic artery and the wall shear stress can be estimated as an prediction to the condition of each of the atherosclerotic area. The medical practitioner will then be able to then make decision upon the severity of the stenosis and to suggest types of treatment such as stenting, endarterectomy or just oral medicine prescription [5, 10, 11, 12].

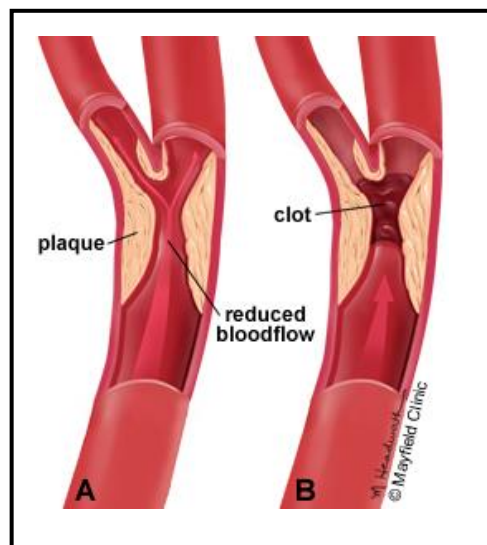


Figure 1.1 – Illustration of clot build up & stenosis shape. On the left, (A) is the plaque buildup from fatty streak & (B) is showing the clot build up and possess a hazard of breaking off [11]. On the right is a diagram captured by Dasgupta, K. & Choudhury, A.R. on the statistical study of common trend of lipid deposition into lumen and the shape of stenoses of cosine shape (top) & rectangular shape (bottom) [14].

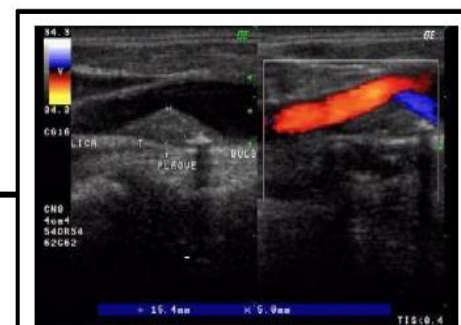


Fig3. Cosine shaped stenosis



Fig4. Rectangular shaped stenosis

1.2 Problem Statement

Various method of simulation and analysis were done in the topic of stenoses based on numerous theory. To date, analysis of the growth of thrombosis in a more realistic approach & systematic method is yet to be standardized [16]. There are still many areas of unknown that can be simulated and investigate to bring a thorough understanding of vortex induced stenotic flow.

Critical studies were also done to generalize & compile loads of analysis across many different disciplinary background & principle for example clinical, medical, mathematical, mechanical, biomedical association/university [29]. It is arguably abundant to where all the analysis done that is deem meaningless and low in relativity to the contribution of actually practices in medical house. Some of the analysis have even extensively reorganize the result and represented the stress with respect to all possible terms such as wall shear stress gradient, Reynold's number, and even stream wise velocity.

On the other hand, accuracy of these results is often debatable against experimental result as the boundary condition applied on models varies between the researcher and geometry of the unpredictable thrombosis. Most of the mechanical department paper computes the result internally between the self-generated CFD models to study the mechanical behavior without much verification of the experimental data, due to difficulty of time constraint and facilities available.

In this shape model study, the area of interest is focused on the reaction stresses & velocity profile through a three dimensional model with similar representation of result with previous 2D model.

1.3 Research Objectives

Significance of study :

This study will provide the mechanical characteristic of the pulsatile flow across constricted stenotic blood stream and identify the significance of shape variation to assist surgical decision making such as coronary artery bypass graft, stenting.

Objective :

1. To review the highly affected area of human blood vessel – Carotid artery stenosis and the velocity profile & wall shear stress in 2D & 3D Model.
2. To identify the properties of the blood flow for density, viscosity, Reynolds number, and mean velocity of blood stream.
3. To analyze the effect of cosine shaped stenoses to human blood flow behavior.

1.4 Expected Outcome Of the Simulation Analysis

1. Higher % of blockage causes larger recirculation length of flow. It will cause high tendency of thrombosis.
2. Blockage above 50% is deemed critical and total pressure would show 300 Pa, the threshold to tendency of rupture.
3. The recirculation length decrease proportionally with the decreasing gradient of the cosine shape plaque.

4. A significant type of shape or series of shape variation would deter the velocity current and promote recirculation by negative flow rate.
5. Flow through constricted stenoses will generate high magnitude of pressure, wall shear stress & velocity.

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