

## Simulation of Blood Flow in the Sac-Type Ventricular Assist Device Using Computational Fluid Dynamic

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### Abstract

Nowadays in the industrial world, because of increase of heart transplantation demand, long-term ventricular assist devices (VAD) are more needed. Implantable sac-type is one of the newest of them producing pulsatile flow. In this research, three different models of sac-type VAD are numerically simulated. Simple motion is supposed for moving wall in model 1. In model 2, the motion of moving wall is assumed wavy form to study the effect of moving wall form on blood flow. In model 3, the pressure boundary condition is added to model 2. In this model, the effect of actual blood pressure on flow pattern is considered. Results of each model demonstrate the viscose term of blood flow stresses applied to the membrane is negligible, and only pressure term is effective. However, the motional pattern of membrane and also applied pressure on boundary are approximately ineffective on blood flow pattern.

**Keywords:** Computational fluid dynamics; Simulation of blood flow; Ventricular assist device; Sac-type blood pump; Pulsatile flow; Moving boundary

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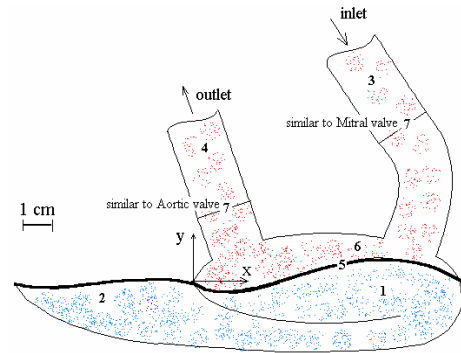
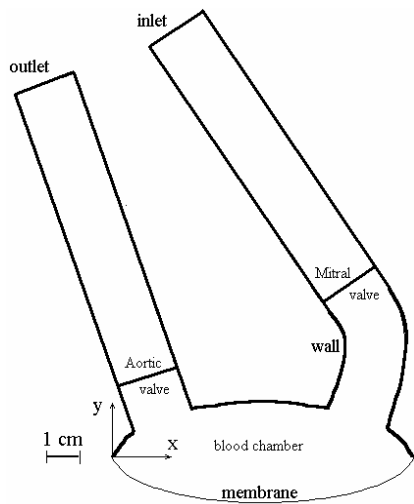
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<sup>1</sup>membrane

<sup>2</sup>HeartSaver



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$$u_{j,j} = 0 \quad ( )$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + u_j u_{i,j} \right) = -p_{,i} + \mu (u_{i,j})_{,j} \quad ( )$$

$\rho$

$u_{i,j}$

$\mu$

$\rho$

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$$\frac{\delta}{\delta t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \bar{x}}{\partial t} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \quad ( )$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad \frac{\delta}{\delta t}$$

$$(u_t = 0)$$

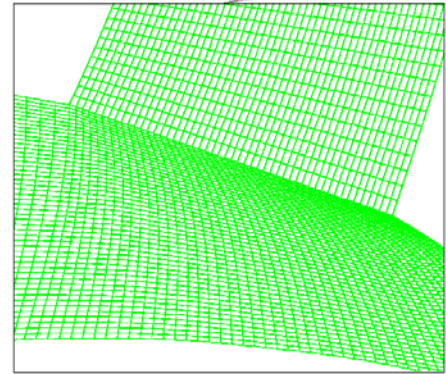
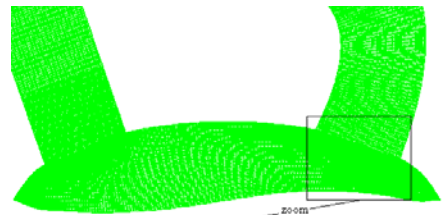
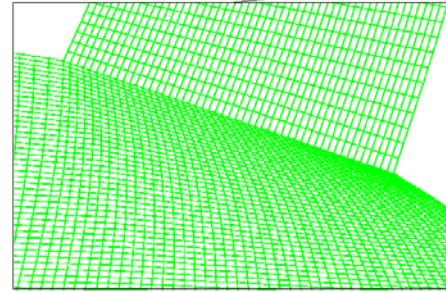
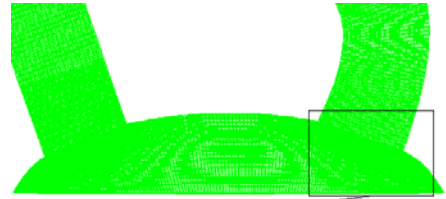
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cm

$$\dot{Q}(t)$$

$$Q(t)$$

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$$\varphi = 1^\circ$$

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,  $\bar{x}$

$\partial/\partial t$

$$y(x,t) = \left( 0.41 - \frac{0.533}{64} Q(t) \right) A(x) \quad ( )$$

$$v(x,t) = -\frac{0.533}{64} \dot{Q}(t) A(x) \quad ( )$$

$$A(x) = 0.0149 - \sqrt{2.6476 \times 10^{-3} (x - 0.04925)^2} \quad ( )$$

v(x,t) (m)

y(x,t)

Q(t) (m/s)

(ml/s)

$\dot{Q}(t)$  (ml)

$$y(x,t) = \left( 0.41 - \frac{0.533}{64} Q(t) \right) A(x) - \dot{Q}(t) B(x) \quad ( )$$

$$v(x,t) = -\frac{0.533}{64} \dot{Q}(t) A(x) - \ddot{Q}(t) B(x) \quad ( )$$

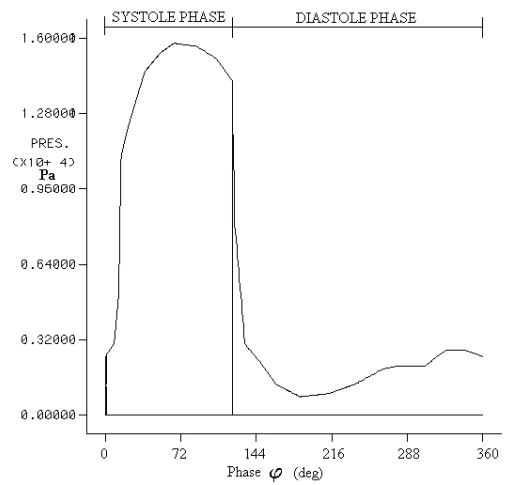
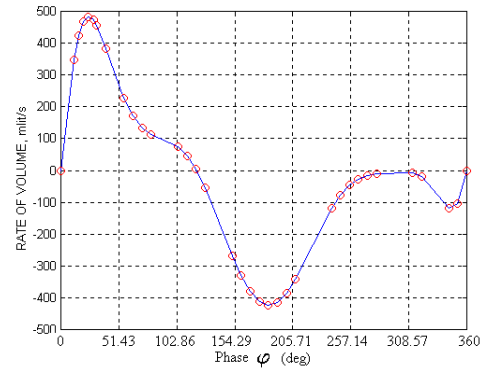
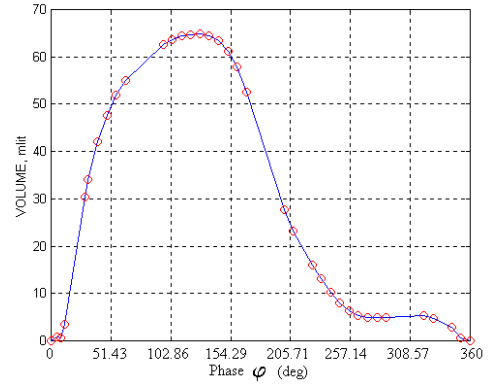
$$B(x) = 9 \times 10^{-6} \sin\left( 2\pi \frac{x}{0.0985} \right) \quad ( )$$

$\ddot{Q}(t)$

(ml/s<sup>2</sup>)

$\text{Kg/m}^3$   
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 (Re<sub>max</sub>)

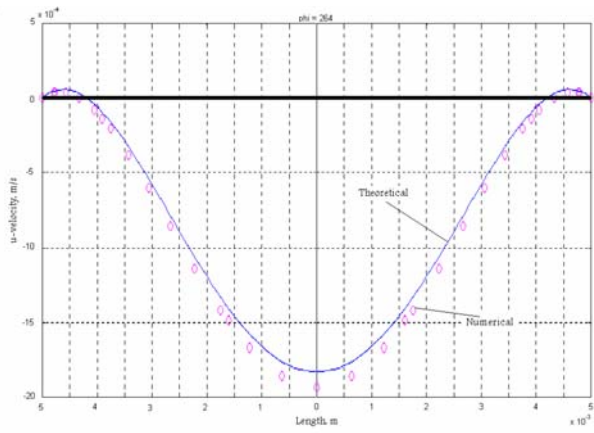
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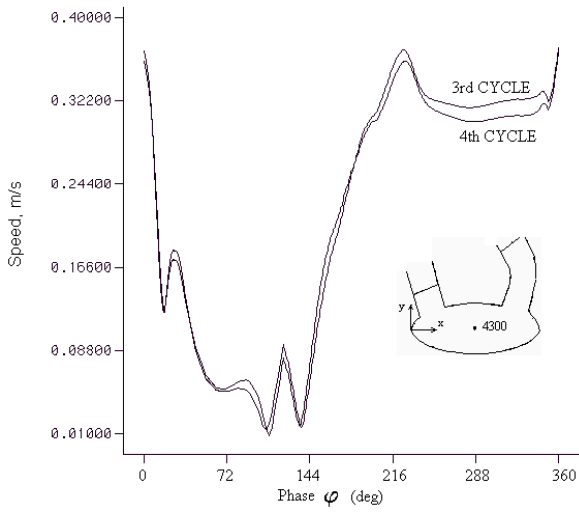
y

<sup>3</sup>Segregated-type



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$$\phi = \circ$$



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<sup>4</sup>Galerkin Finite Element (GFE)

<sup>5</sup>Implicit

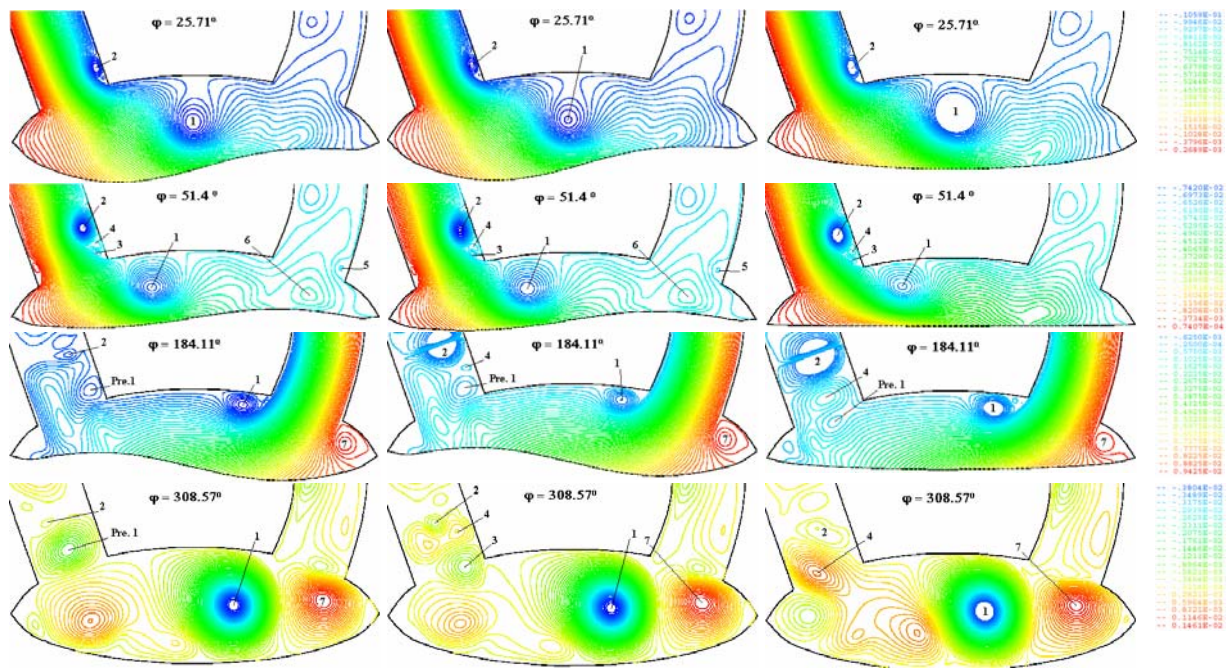
<sup>6</sup>Segregated Approach

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$$\varphi = / ^{\circ}$$

$$\varphi = / ^{\circ}$$





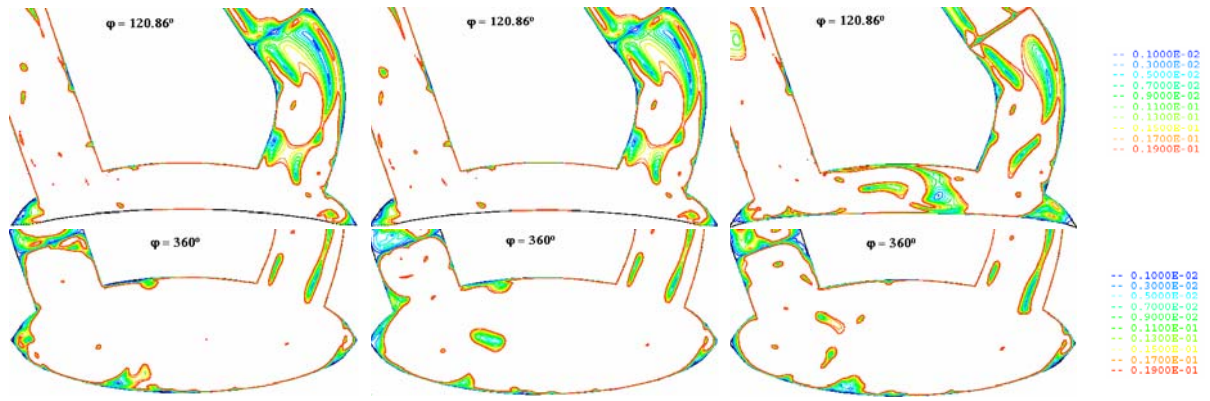
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/	/	/	(m/s)	
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B	B	B		

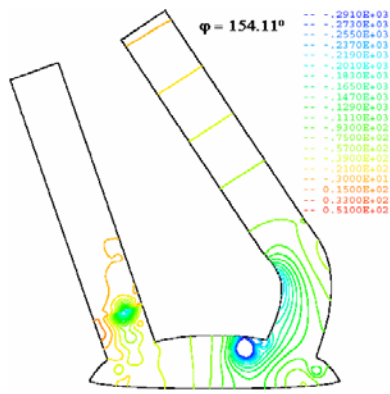
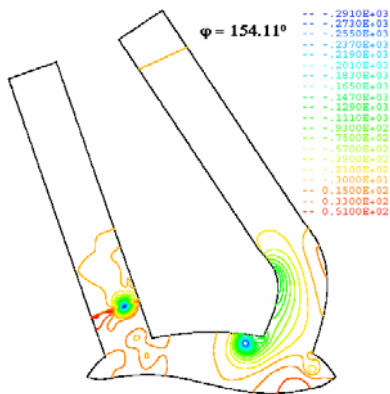
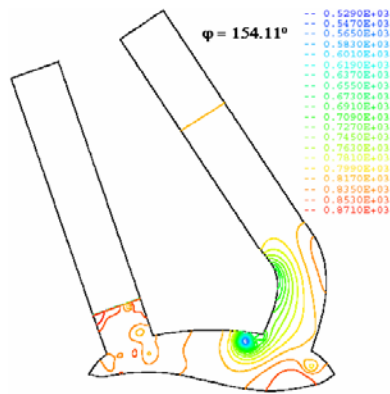
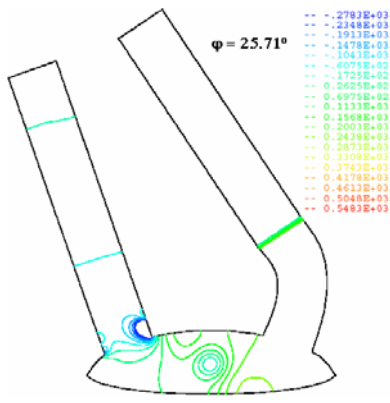
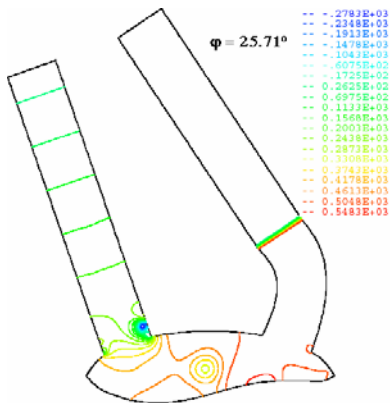
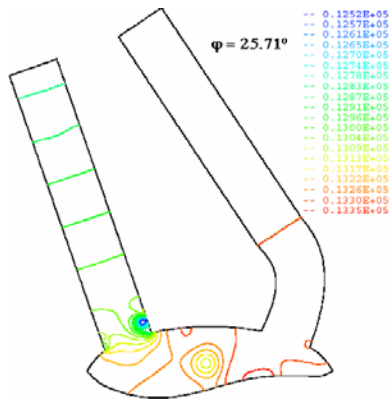
:A

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/ m/s

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 $(\varphi = / ^\circ$   
 $y$   
 $(\varphi = / ^\circ$   
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$$t_i = \sigma_{ij} n_j$$

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$$\sigma_{ij} = -p\delta_{ij} + \mu(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i})$$

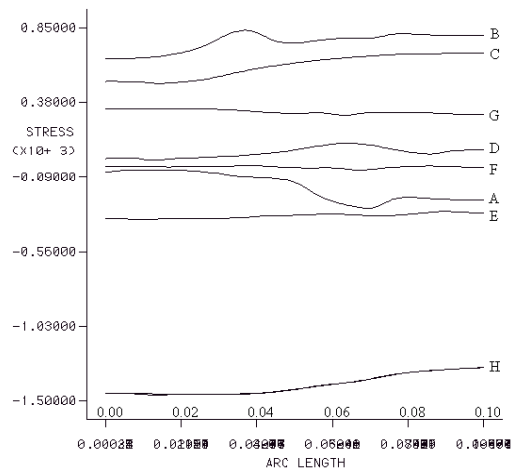
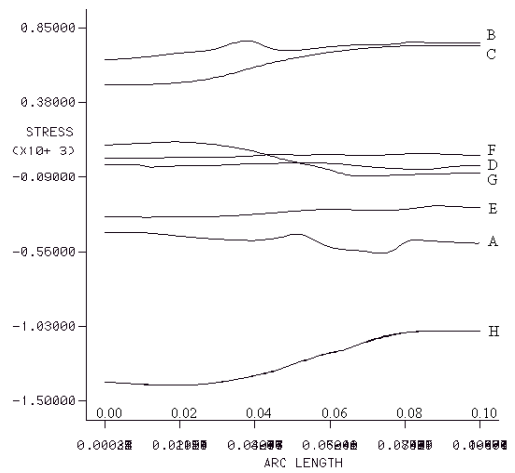
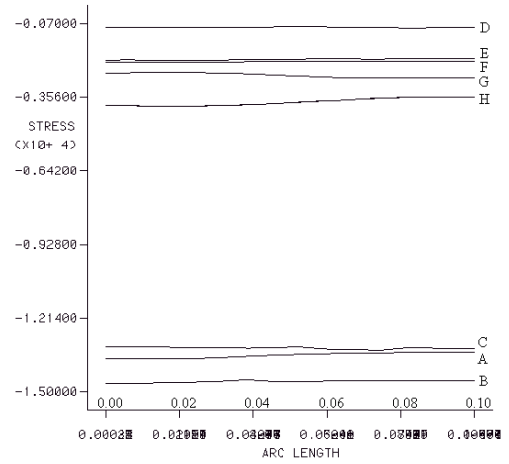
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Pa

Pa

Pa



A:  $\varphi = 25.71^\circ$ , B:  $\varphi = 51.40^\circ$ , C:  $\varphi = 120.86^\circ$ , D:  $\varphi = 184.11^\circ$ ,  
 E:  $\varphi = 257.14^\circ$ , F:  $\varphi = 308.57^\circ$ , G:  $\varphi = 344.57^\circ$ , H:  $\varphi = 360^\circ$

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Pa

$$\mu(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) = \tau_{ij} \quad ( )$$

(S.R.)

$$S.R. = (2S_{ij}S_{ij})^{1/2} \quad ( )$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) \quad ( )$$

$$\tau_{ij} = \sqrt{2}\mu S.R. \quad ( )$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\tau_{ij}}{\mu \eta} \left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right)$$

Pa

$$\left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right)$$

MPa ( mm Pa

$$\mu \eta \left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s^{-1}} \right)$$

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	Re
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	$\varphi$
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