



KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



BIOPHYSICS

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez
Unię Europejską w ramach
Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego w projekcie pt.
*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,
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Politechnika Łódzka

Politechnika Łódzka, ul. Żeromskiego 116, 90-924 Łódź, tel. (042) 631 28 83
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Lecture 7

Blood Circulation System (7)

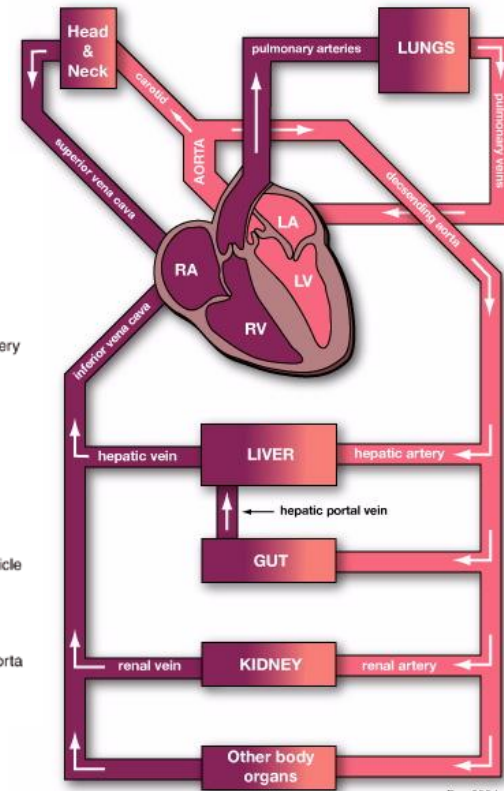
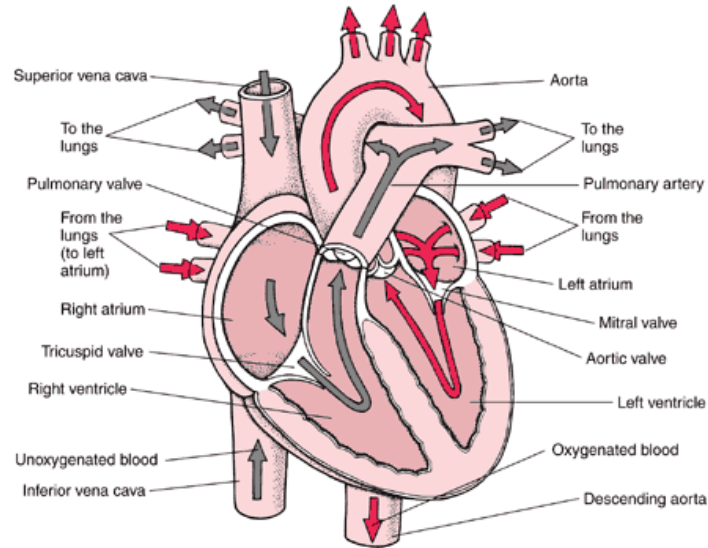
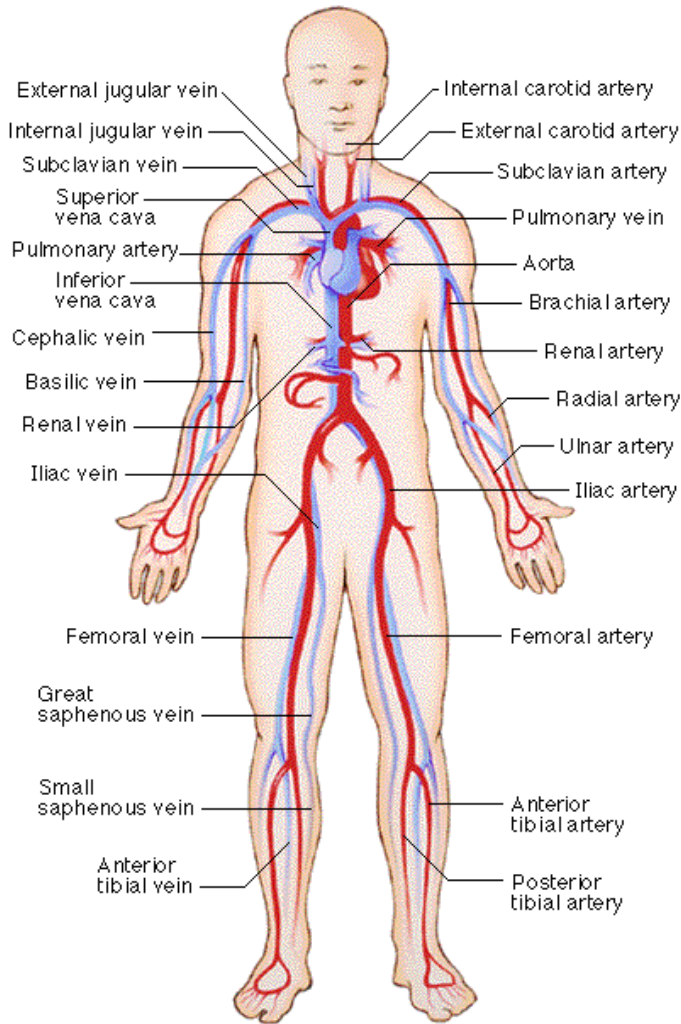
Bogdan Walkowiak

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Blood Circulation System



Fao 2004

Source: INTERNET



What Cause Flow of Blood?

Blood is flowing as a result of the pressure gradient made by the heart

$$\text{Flow} = \frac{\text{(Upstream Pressure - Downstream Pressure)}}{\text{Vessel Resistance}}$$





Blood Pressure in Systemic and Pulmonary Circulation

Systemic circulation

Aorta	100 hPa (70 mm Hg) 160 hPa (120 mm Hg)	diastolic systolic
Vena cava	0	

Pulmonary circulation

Pulmonary artery	10 hPa (8 mm Hg) 30 hPa (15 mm Hg)	diastolic systolic
Pulmonary vein	9 hPa (7 mm Hg)	





Earth Gravity Affects Blood Pressure

Hydrostatic blood pressure:

$$P = \rho g h$$

where: h - blood column height

g - gravity acceleration (about 10 m/s^2)

ρ - blood density (about 10^3 kg/m^3)

$$P = 100 h \text{ (in hPa) and } 75 h \text{ (in mm Hg)}$$

For head artery ($h = 0.5 \text{ m}$ above the heart):

$$P = 130 - 50 = 80 \text{ hPa}$$

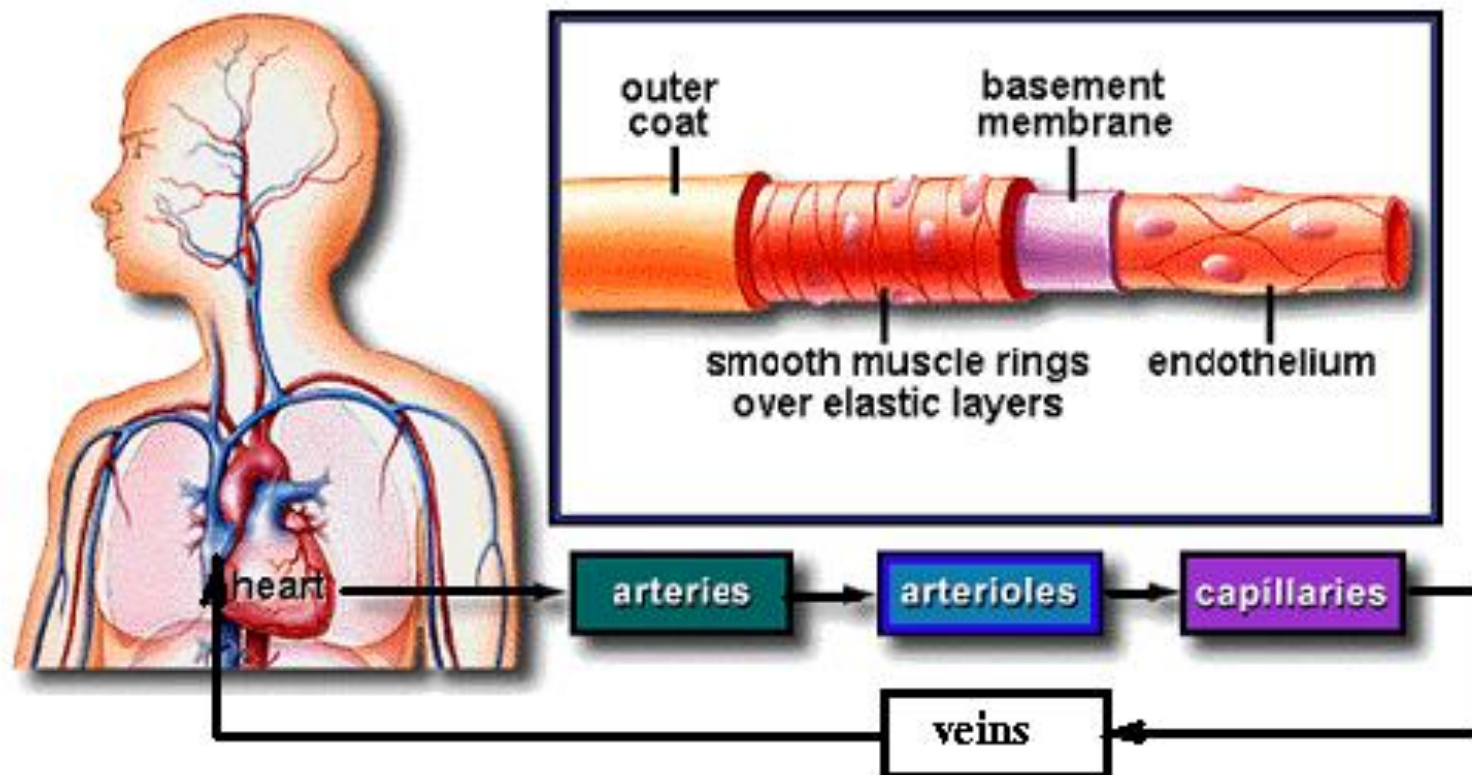
For foot artery ($h = 1 \text{ m}$ below the heart):

$$P = 130 + 100 = 230 \text{ hPa}$$





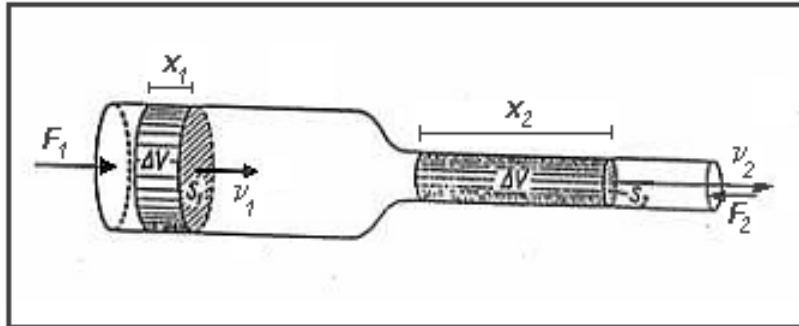
The Loop of Blood Flow



Source: INTERNET



Stream continuity principle



Flow intensity

$$J = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

$$J_1 = J_2 = \text{const}$$

$$S_1 v_1 = S_2 v_2 = \text{const}$$

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^n J_i$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i$$

Due to capillary vessels present in a huge number

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n S_i \text{ (capillary vessels)}}{S \text{ (aorta)}} = 750$$

The principle does not take into account:

1. blood compressibility
2. blood pulsation
3. blood exchange with environment



Bernoulli's Law

Energy per unit volume before = Energy per unit volume after

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho gh_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho gh_2$$

Pressure
Energy

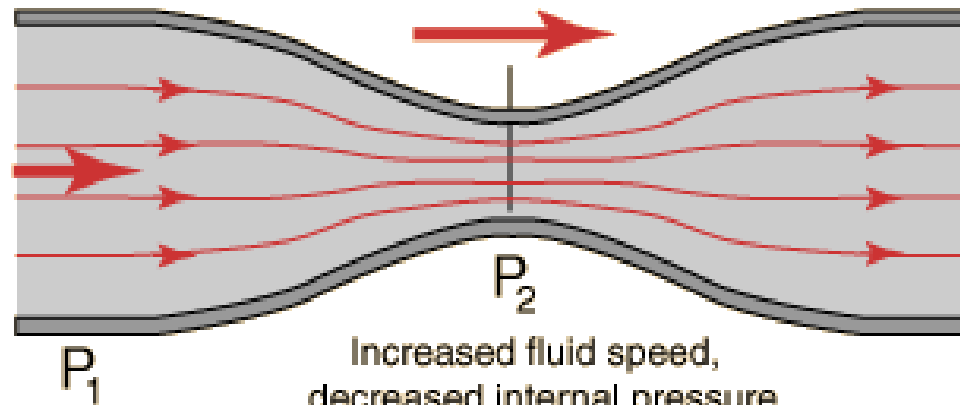
Kinetic
Energy
per unit
volume

Potential
Energy
per unit
volume

The often cited example of the Bernoulli Equation or "Bernoulli Effect" is the reduction in pressure which occurs when the fluid speed increases.

Flow velocity
 v_1

Flow velocity
 v_2



$$A_2 < A_1$$

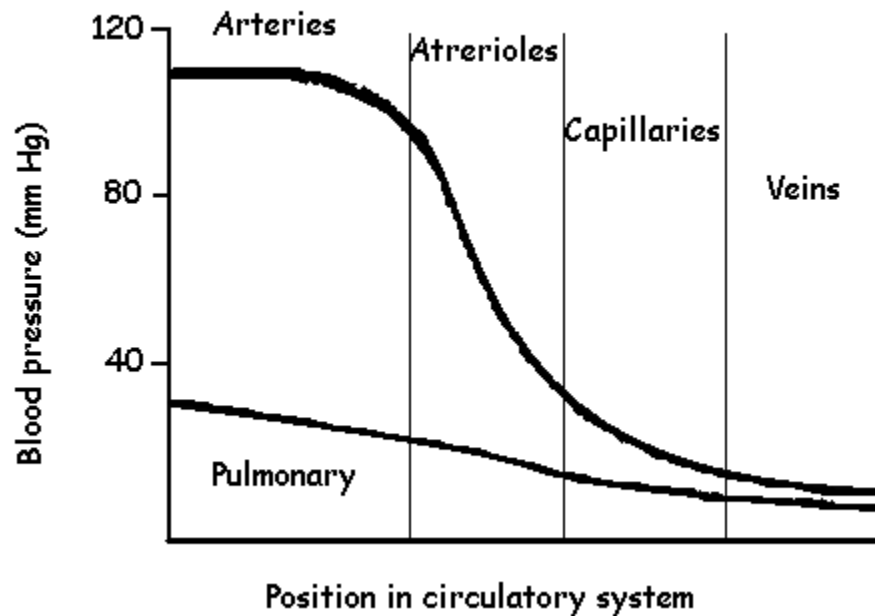
$$v_2 > v_1$$

$$P_2 < P_1$$

Increased fluid speed,
decreased internal pressure.

Source: INTERNET

Vessel Resistance of Blood Flow



According to the Poiseuille-Hagen equation, the volumetric flow rate through a cylindrical blood vessel is approximated by:

$$V = \frac{\Delta P \pi r^4}{8l\eta}$$

where $\Delta P/l$ is the pressure gradient, η is the viscosity of blood, and r is the vessel radius.

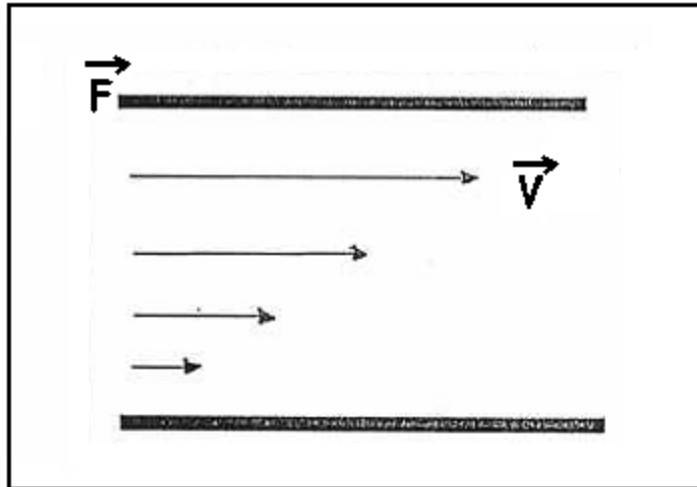
Assuming $V = \Delta P/R$ the resistance R in the system is described by:

$$R = \frac{8l\eta}{\pi r^4}$$

$\frac{l}{r^4}$ - is the geometrical factor

Source: A. Piławski Podstawy Biofizyki

Blood viscosity



$$F = \eta S \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$$

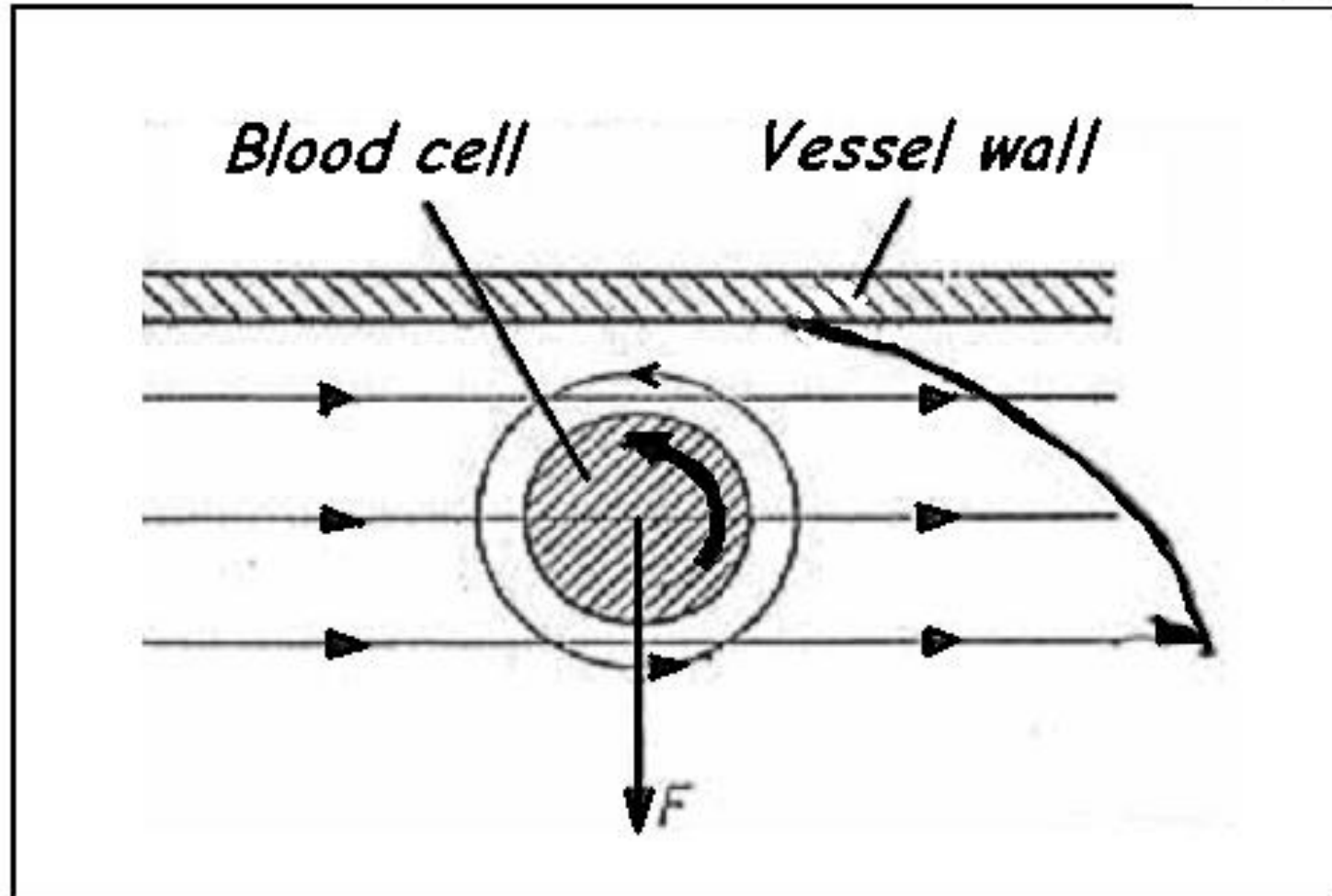
$$F/S = \eta \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$$

where F/S SHEAR STRESS
 dV/dx SHEAR RATE

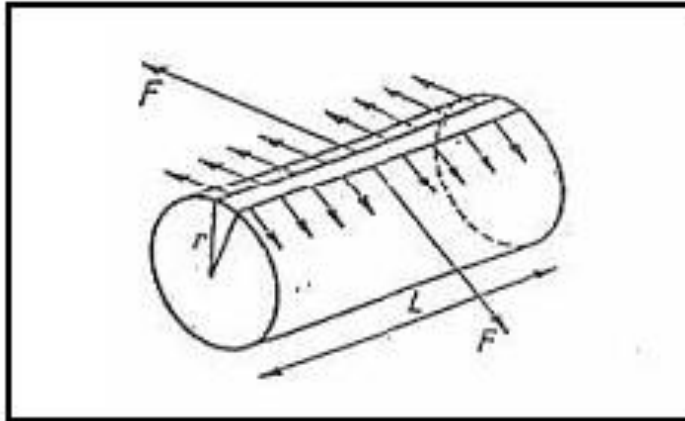
Blood viscosity depends on:

- hematocrit
- temperature
- cross section of the vessel
- flow rate
- plasma protein content (fibrinogen, albumins, IgG)

Axial Cumulation of Blood Cells



Elastic Pressure of Vessel Wall



Elastic Tension

$$T = F/L$$

Action of elastic tension results in elastic pressure of the wall according to the formula of LAPLACE'a

$$P = T/r$$

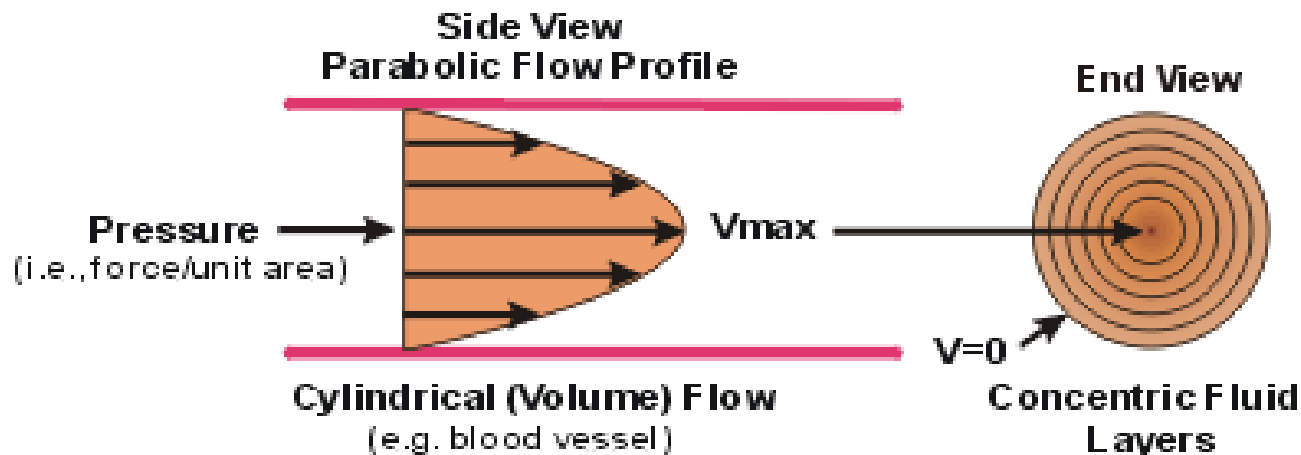
P - elastic pressure of the wall

T - elastic tension in the wall

r - radius of the vessel

Laminar and Turbulent Flow of Blood

Laminar flow is the normal condition for blood flow throughout most of the circulatory system. It is characterized by concentric layers of blood moving in parallel down the length of a blood vessel. The highest velocity (V_{max}) is found in the center of the vessel. The lowest velocity ($V=0$) is found along the vessel wall. The flow profile is parabolic once laminar flow is fully developed. This occurs in long, straight blood vessels, under steady flow conditions.



Source: INTERNET



Laminar and Turbulent Flow of Blood

Turbulence occurs when smoothly flowing, laminar flow is disrupted. This occurs distal to stenotic (narrowed) heart valves or arterial vessels, at vessel branch points, and in the ascending aorta at high cardiac ejection velocities (e.g., during exercise). The onset of turbulence under ideal conditions can be predicted by calculating the Reynolds number (Re):

$$Re = \frac{v D \rho}{\eta}$$

Where v = mean velocity,
 D = vessel diameter,
 ρ = blood density,
and η = blood viscosity

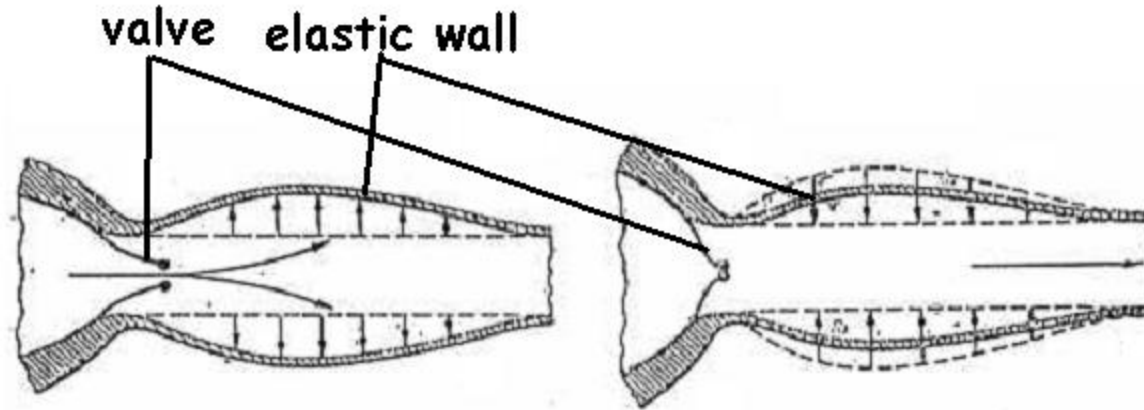
Laminar and Turbulent Flow of Blood

Turbulence generates sound waves (e.g., ejection murmurs) that can be heard with a stethoscope. Because higher velocities enhance turbulence, audible sounds resulting from turbulence become louder whenever blood flow is increased across the valve or through the vessel where the turbulence is occurring.



Source: INTERNET

Pulse Wave



- Every 0.8 sec about 70 ml of blood is thrown out from the left heart ventricle.
 - The circuit system resistance makes artery wall deformation, it means the kinetic energy of the flow is transferred into the potential energy of resilience.
 - This way the pulse wave is formed.
- It is a wave of deformation of elastic walls of arteries.

Source: A. Piławski Podstawy Biofizyki



Work of the heart

- The volumetric work ($p dV$) is done against the pressure present in the arteries.
- Internal work ((kinetic work $\rho v^2 dV/2$) is done to move blood and give it the kinetic energy

	left ventricle	right ventricle
volumetric work	0.91 J/pulse	0.15 J/pulse
kinetic work	0.006 J/pulse	0.006 J/pulse

The resting heart is doing:

volumetric work = 1.1 J/ pulse

kinetic work = 0.01 J/pulse



A Power of Heart

Dividing the work by the work time of one pulse
we have the heart power:

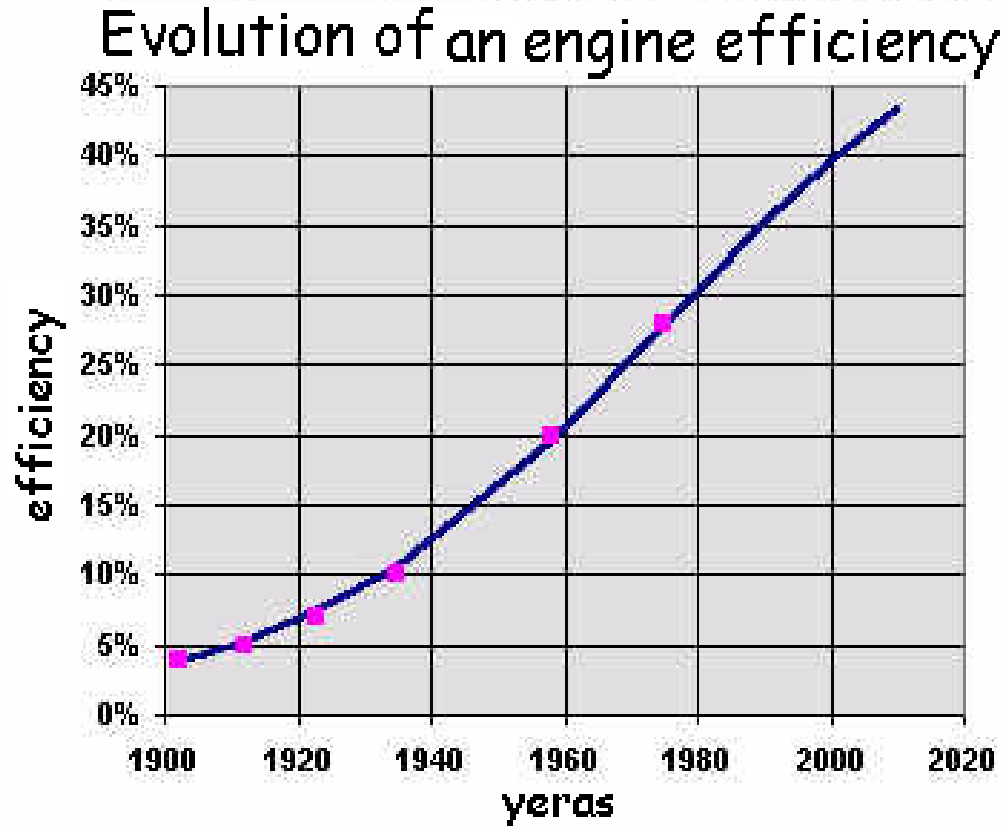
$$P = 1.1 \text{ J} / 0.8 \text{ sec} = 1.3 \text{ W}$$

During the exercise the kinetic heart work and power
can increase several times.





A Heart Efficiency



The heart efficiency does not evolve so fast and is constant at the level of a fraction of a percent

Source: INTERNET



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