



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**(An Autonomous Institution)**



**COIMBATORE-35**

**Accredited by NBA-AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with A+ Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**

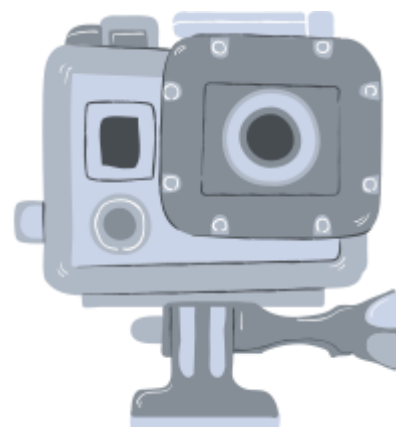
**DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING**

**COURSE NAME: 19BMT301/ BIOCONTROL SYSTEM**

**III YEAR / V SEMESTER**

**Unit 4 – Modelling of Biological System**

**Topic 2: Lumped Parameter Vs Distributed Parameter**

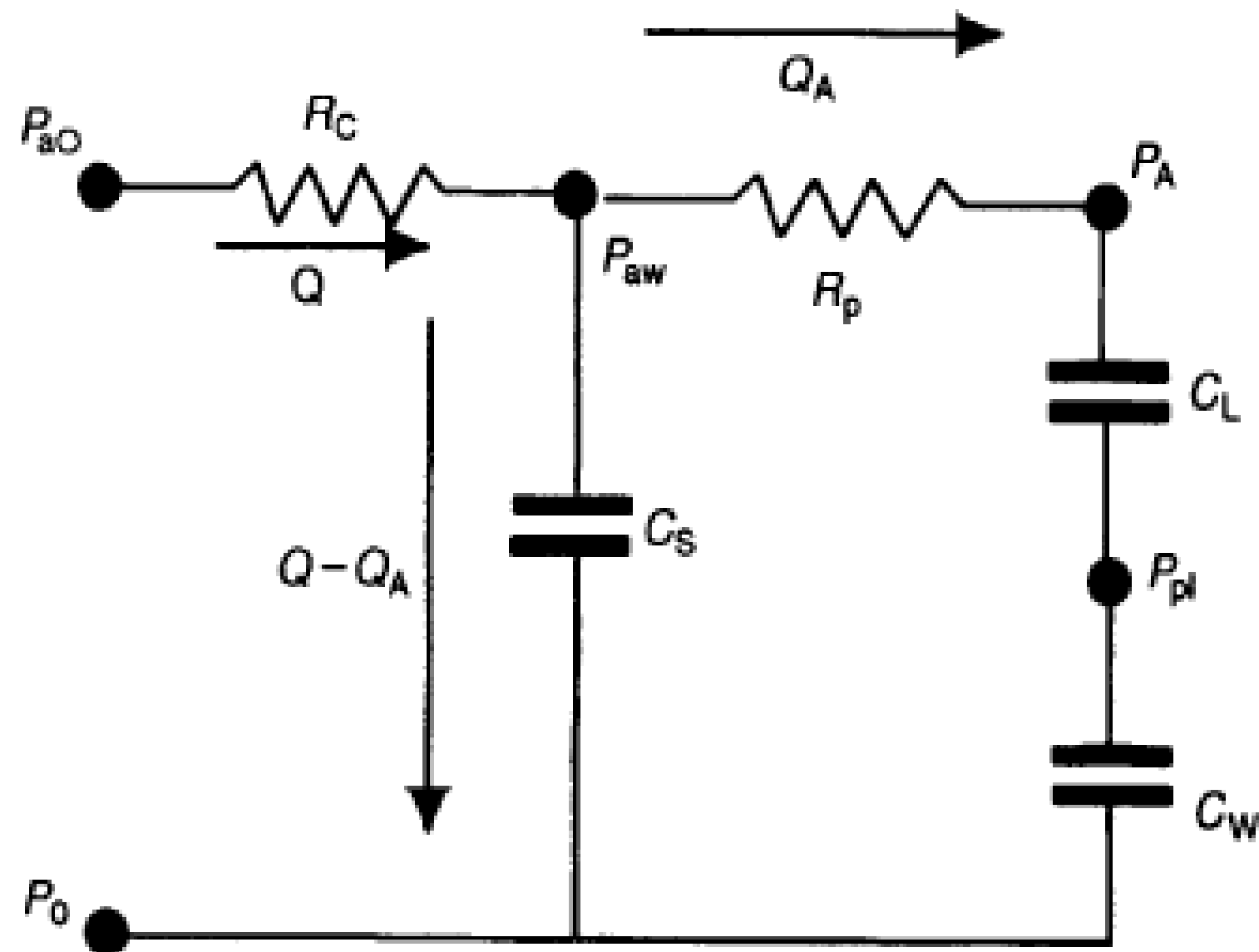




# Linear Model of Physiological System



Linearized description of lung mechanics:



- The airways are divided into two categories: the larger or central airways and the smaller or peripheral airways, with fluid mechanical resistances equal to  $R_c$  and  $R_p$ , respectively.
- Air that enters the alveoli also produces an expansion of the chest-wall cavity by the same volume. This is represented by the connection of the lung ( $C_L$ ) and chest-wall ( $C_w$ ) compliances in series.



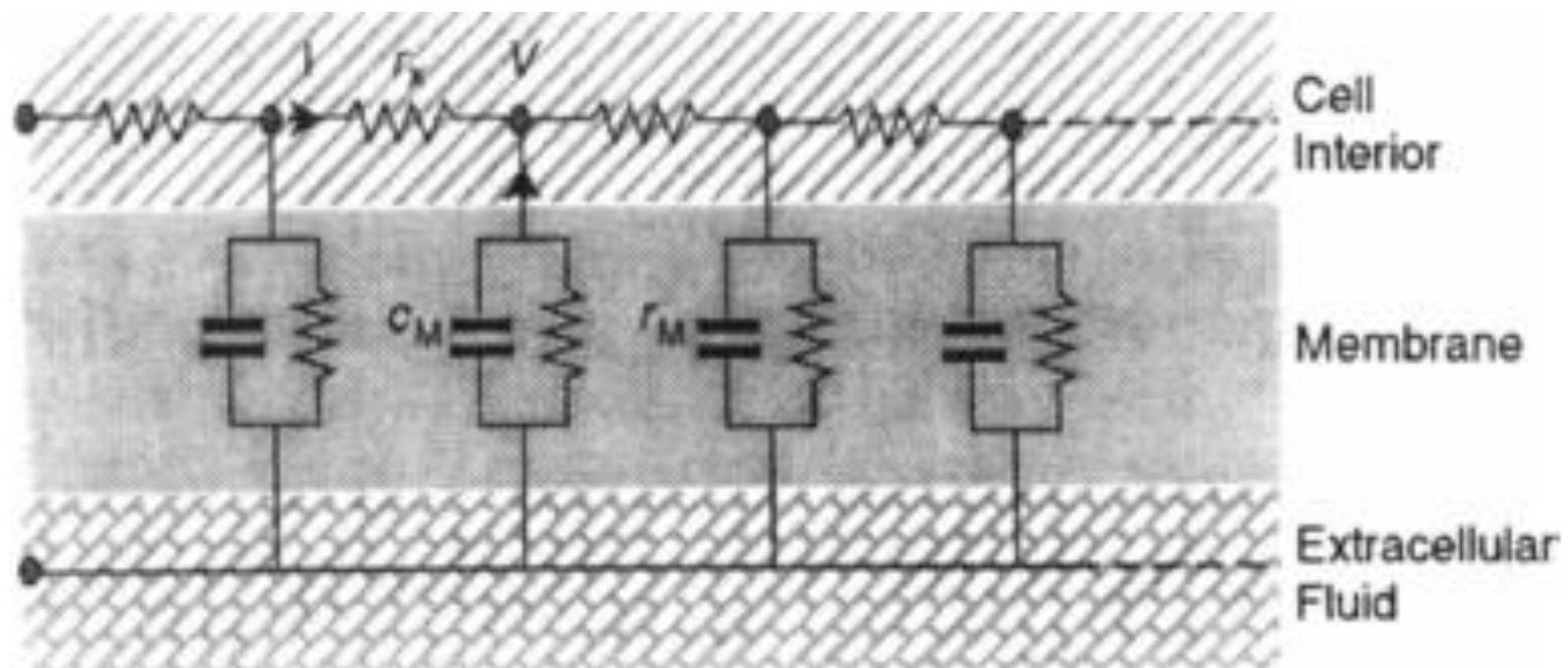
# Lumped Parameter



- A given property of the model is assumed to be "concentrated" into a single element.
- The total resistance of the central airways is "lumped" into a single quantity,  $R_c$ , even though in reality the central airways are comprised of the trachea and a few branching generations of airways, each of which has very different fluid mechanical resistance.
- Similarly, a single constant,  $C_L$ , is assumed to represent the compliance of the lungs, even though the elasticity of lung tissue varies from region to region.
- In order to provide a more realistic characterization of the spatial distribution of system properties, it is often useful to develop a distributed-parameter model.



# Distributed Parameter





# SUMMARY

Definition, Macro and Micro Economics, Nature and Scope of Economics



# ASSESSMENT

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Dear student,

Quiz is posted in your Google class room

Allotted time for quiz is 5 min

No of Questions is 10





KEEP  
LEARNING..  
**Thank u**

SEE YOU IN NEXT CLASS