



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)



COIMBATORE-35

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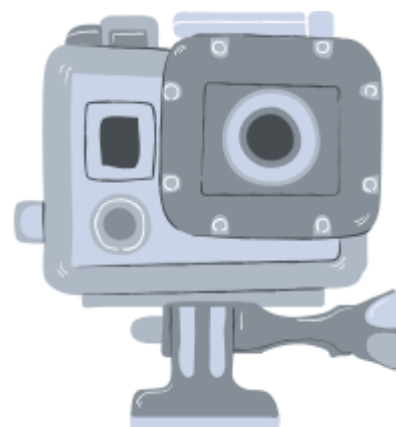
DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

COURSE NAME: 19BMT301/ BIOCONTROL SYSTEM

III YEAR / V SEMESTER

Unit 4 – Modelling of Biological System

Topic 2: Heart Model





Heart Model



- The "heart" is modelled by assuming its capacitance, C_H , to vary between two levels. During diastole (the phase of ventricular relaxation), $C_H = C_D$, while during systole (ventricular contraction), $C_H = C_s$, where C_D is about an order of magnitude larger than C_s .
- During diastole, the heart model is connected to the venous side of the circuit, so that $C_H (= C_D)$ is "charged up" by the filling pressure, which is equal to the right atrial pressure (referenced to atmospheric pressure), P_{ra}' minus the pleural pressure, P_{pl}



Heart Model

- At the end of diastole, the volume of blood in the heart would be

$$V_{HD} = C_D(P_{ra} - P_{pl})$$

- At the end of systole, the volume of blood in the heart becomes

$$V_{HS} = C_S(P_A - P_{pl}) \approx C_S P_A$$

- The difference between the end-diastolic volume and the end-systolic volume is the amount of blood ejected in one beat, i.e., the stroke volume, SV :

$$SV = V_{HD} - V_{HS} = C_D(P_{ra} - P_{pl}) - C_S P_A$$

- But the volume of blood pumped out in each beat multiplied by the number of beats that occurs per unit time (f), i.e., the heart rate, must equal the cardiac output, Q_c

$$Q_c = SV \cdot f$$

$$Q_c = f C_D \left(P_{ra} - \frac{C_S P_A}{C_D} - P_{pl} \right)$$

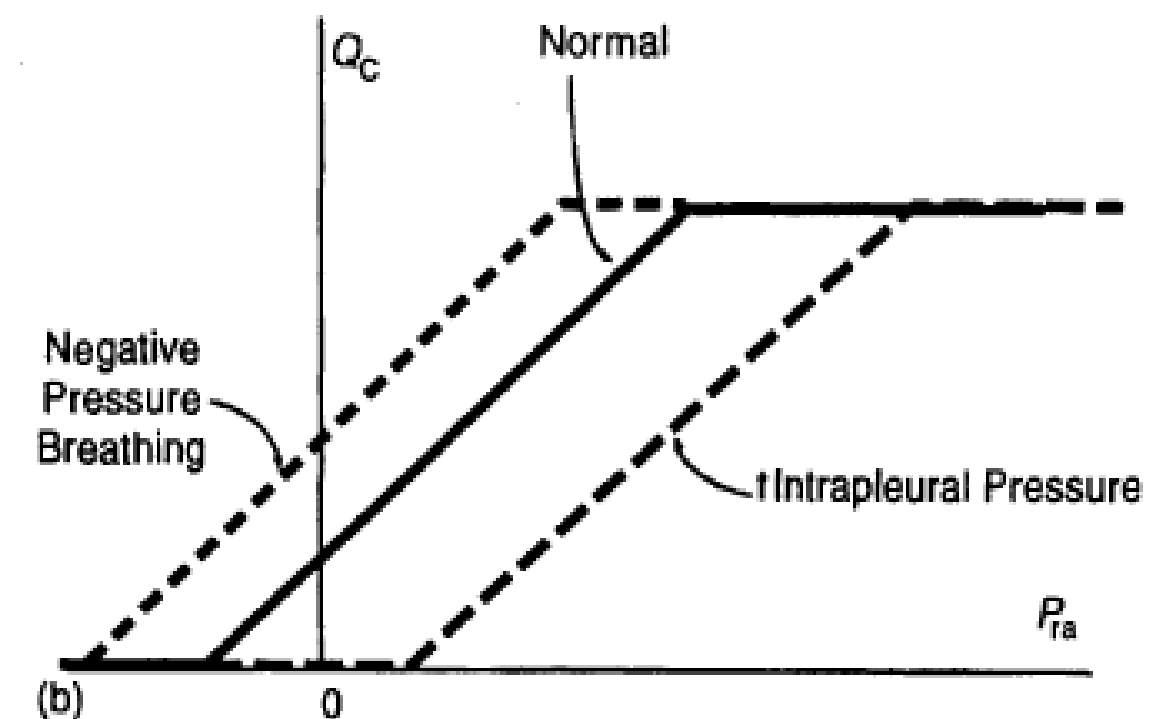
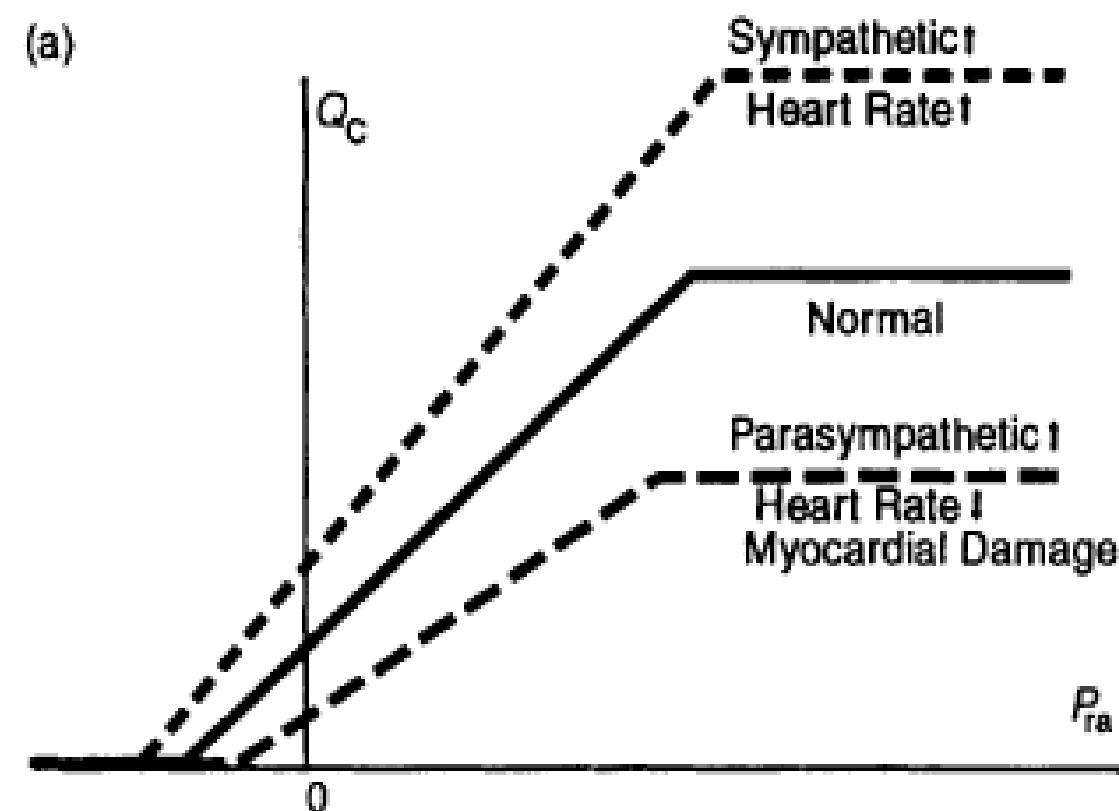


Heart Model

- The threshold limitation on Q_c is given by

$$Q_c \leq Q_{c_{\max}} = f C_D \left(P_{ra}^* - \frac{C_S P_A}{C_D} - P_{pl} \right)$$

- P_{ra}^* is the value of P_{ra} above which Q_c cannot increase any further.





KEEP
LEARNING..
Thank u

SEE YOU IN NEXT CLASS