Accepted Manuscript

Experimental and numerical methodology to analyze flows in a coronary bifurcation

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PII: S0997-7546(16)30653-7

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euromechflu.2017.09.009

Reference: EJMFLU 3211

To appear in: European Journal of Mechanics / B Fluids

Received date: 29 December 2016 Revised date: 6 April 2017 Accepted date: 14 September 2017



Please cite this article as: E. Doutel, J. Carneiro, J.B.L.M. Campos, J.M. Miranda, Experimental and numerical methodology to analyze flows in a coronary bifurcation, *European Journal of Mechanics / B Fluids* (2017), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euromechflu.2017.09.009

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Experimental and numerical methodology to analyze flows in a

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2	coronary bifurcation
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7	Abstract
8	Atherosclerosis is frequently associated to disturbed flow patterns in regions of the arteries with
9	geometrical complexity. To understand atherosclerosis development, the hydrodynamic
10	characteristics of the blood flow in arteries, such as the velocity and wall shear stress, must be
l 1	studied and quantified. To investigate the local hemodynamics in the Left Coronary Artery
12	(LCA) bifurcation, a methodology combining numerical (CFD) and experimental methods
13	$(\mu PIV \text{ and streak photography})$ was designed. A whole volume μPIV experimental method was
14	developed and applied to a simplified 3D phantom of the LCA bifurcation. The experimental
15	and numerical results prove to be in a good agreement. Implications of a deviation from
16	Murray's law and the effect of different Reynolds numbers in flow behaviour were also
17	explored. A streak line photography method was used to complement the methodology and
18	analyse the flow patterns. When the deviation from Murray's law is evident, secondary flows
19	are observed and they intensify as the Reynolds number increases. The secondary flows are
20	visible in regions of low wall shear stresses (WSS). The present work reinforces, with numerical
21	and experimental support, the importance of flow patterns that are relevant for prevention and
22	treatment of atherosclerosis.
23	
24	Keywords: left coronary artery; computational fluid dynamics; hemodynamics; in vitro studies; helical
25	flow; atherosclerosis

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