

Multiscale Computational Modelling of Human Lung: Unsteady CFD and Beyond

Dr Yongmann Chung

School of Engineering and Centre for Scientific Computing
University of Warwick, United Kingdom

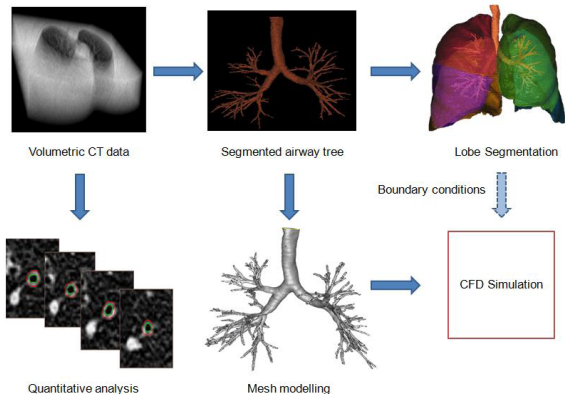


1 Patient-Specific Modelling of Human Lung

2 Multiscale Computational Modelling of Human Lung

CT Image analysis and processing

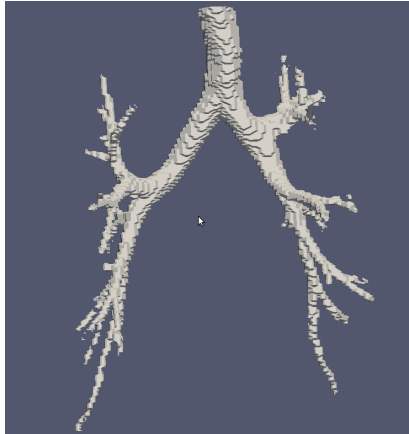
- 3D segmented airway tree, lobar anatomy, and volume mesh generation
- Geometry and simulation parameters



CT Image analysis and processing

Voxel data from CT image

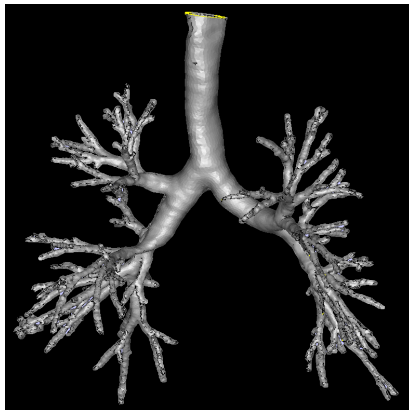
- Not suitable for CFD - resolution of $0,5mm^3$
- Good geometry or novel numerical method



Patient-Specific Airway Model

CFD Geometry

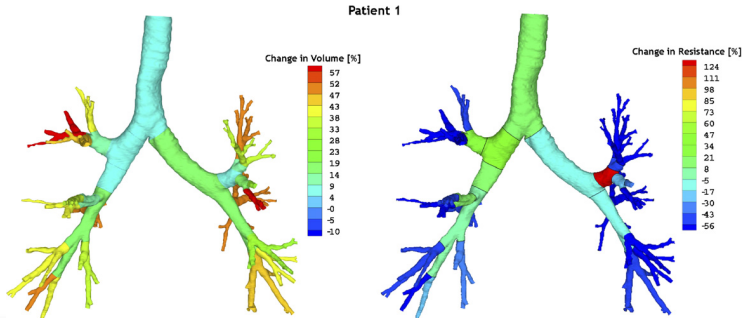
- Volume mesh model of the segmented airway tree
- Modelling up to 6-8 generations of airways



CFD Results

- Changes after treatment
- Volume

Resistance



Challenges

CFD capability

- Flexible wall effect
- Variable airway diameter
- Breathing cycle - change in lung volume
- Boundary condition - upper airways modelling

Multiscale modelling

- Currently, only modelling up to 6-8 generations of airways
- Imaging data for lower airways is generally not attainable
- Gas transfer in alveoli - acinar flow modelling

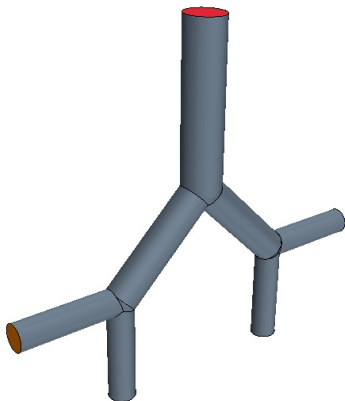
1 Patient-Specific Modelling of Human Lung

2 Multiscale Computational Modelling of Human Lung



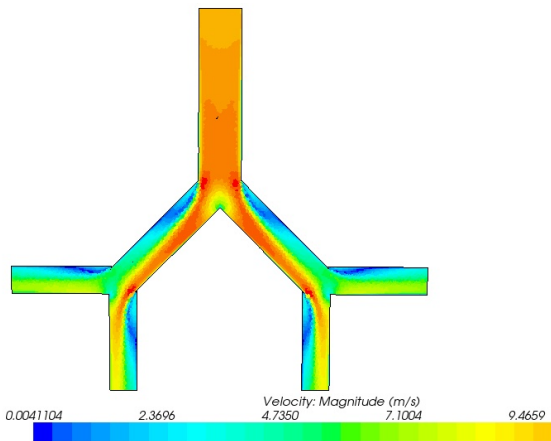
Simple 3D Airway Model

- Simple 3D Weibel model up to 11 generations
- 1D airway tree centrelines and 2D surface mesh



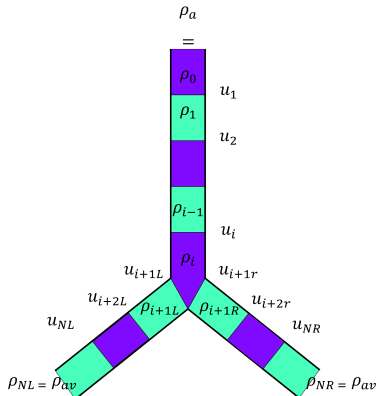
Simple 3D Airway Model

- 3D flow field



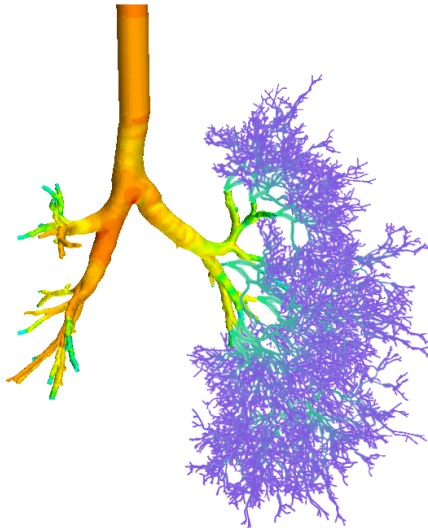
1D Airway Model

- 1D volume-filling model for higher generations



Patient-Specific 3D/1D Airway Model

- Patient specific CT scan + 3D simple model + 1D Weibel model



Thank You!

Collaboration with:

Professor Chris Brightling (Institute for Lung Health, UK),

Dr Jan De Backer (FluidDA, Belgium),

Dr James Jewkes (Curtin University of Technology, Australia),

