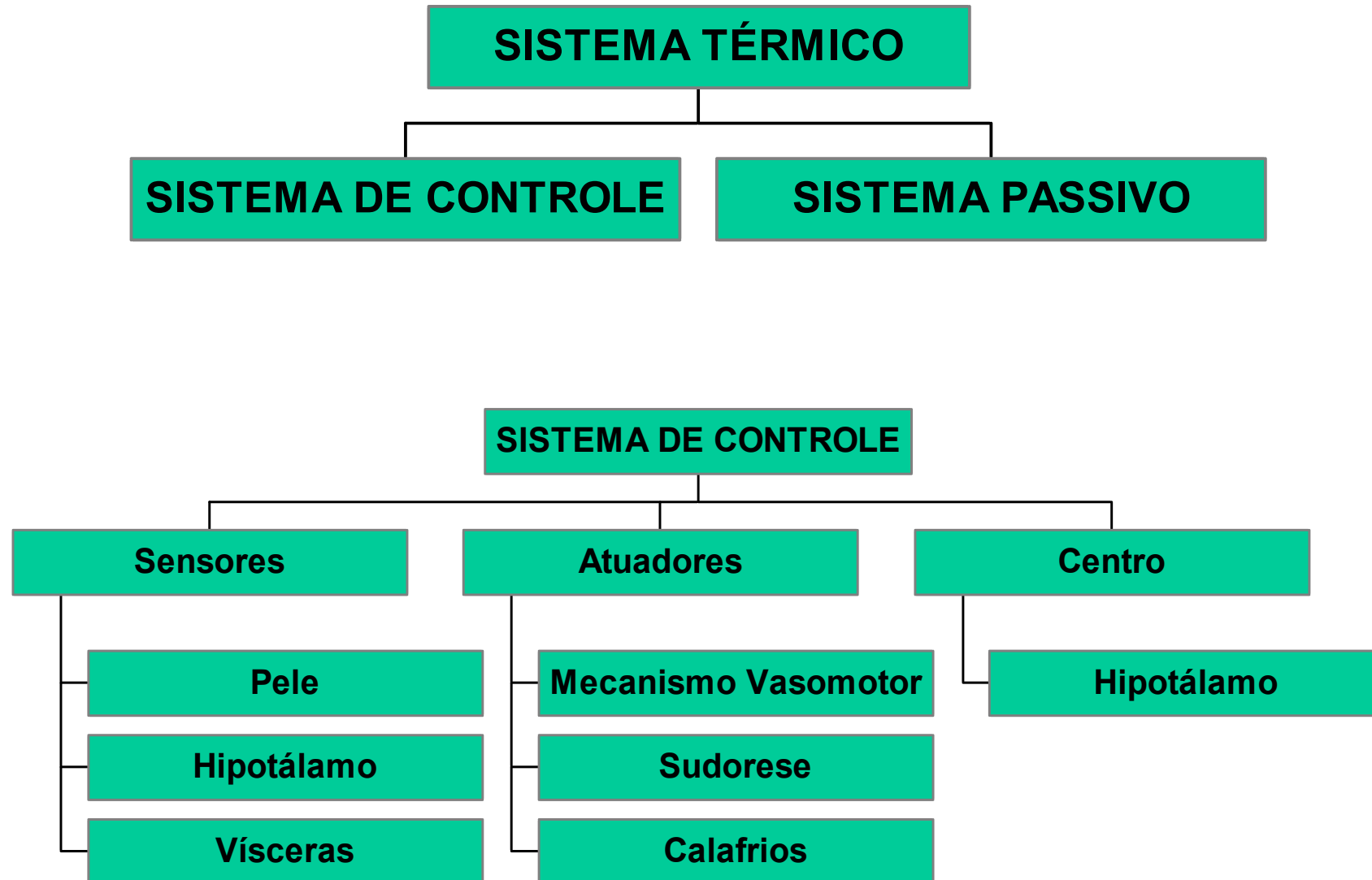


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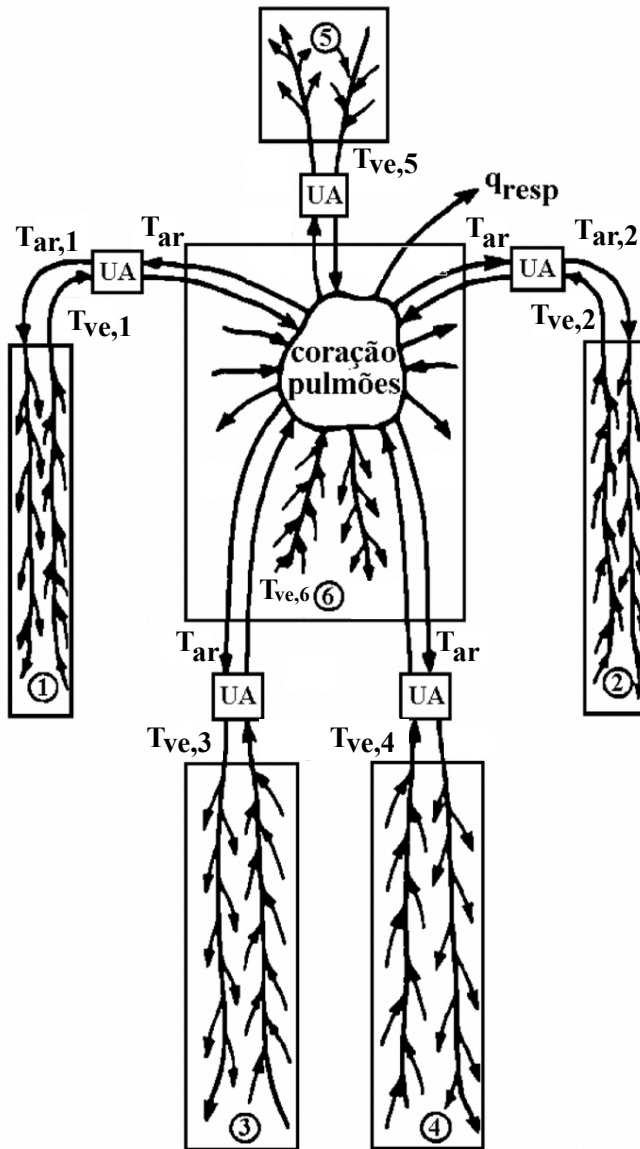


PME 3531 – Mecânica dos Fluidos Aplicada a Sistemas Vasculares

Modelagem do Sistema Térmico Humano



Modelo de Wissler (1961)



Hipóteses:

- Regime permanente;
- Transferência de calor entre sangue e tecido segue o modelo de Pennes;
- Transferência de calor contracorrente entre artérias e veias;
- Condições de metabolismo basal;
- Condições ambientais próximas à neutralidade térmica;
- Transferência de calor no trato respiratório.

Modelo de Wissler (1961)



$$k_i \left(\frac{d^2 T_i}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dT_i}{dr} \right) + \omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b (T_{ar,i} - T_i) + \dot{q}_i = 0$$

k_i = condutividade térmica do elemento i ;

T_i = temperatura do elemento i ;

\dot{q}_i = metabolismo específico do elemento i ;

ω_{bi} = perfusão sanguínea do elemento i ;

ρ_b = massa específica do sangue;

c_b = calor específico do sangue;

$T_{ar,i}$ = temperatura do sangue arterial que entra no leito capilar do elemento i .

$$-k_i \left. \frac{dT_i}{dr} \right|_i = h_{ef,i} (T_{s,i} - T_{ef}) \qquad \left. \frac{dT_i}{dr} \right|_{r=0} = 0$$

$h_{ef,i}$ = coeficiente efetivo de transferência de calor na superfície do elemento i ;

T_{ef} = temperatura efetiva do ambiente;

R_i = raio externo do elemento i .



Perfil de temperatura em um cilindro:

$$\theta_i = \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] \left[1 - \frac{Bi_i}{c_i R_i I_1(c_i R_i) + Bi_i I_0(c_i R_i)} I_0(c_i r) \right] \quad (1)$$

Com:

$$\theta_i = T_i - T_{ef}$$

$$\theta_{ar,i} = T_{ar,i} - T_{ef}$$

$$c_i^2 = \frac{\omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b}{k_i}$$

$$Bi_i = \frac{h_{ef,i} R_i}{k_i}$$

Perfil de temperatura em um cilindro:

$$\theta_i = \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] \left[1 - \frac{Bi_i}{c_i R_i I_1(c_i R_i) + Bi_i I_0(c_i R_i)} I_0(c_i r) \right]$$

Temperatura superficial:

$$\theta_{s,i} = \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] Bi_i \quad (2)$$

Relação entre $T_{ar,i}$ e $T_{ve,i}$



1ª Lei (relação entre $T_{ar,i}$ e $T_{ve,i}$):

$$\dot{m}_{in} c_b T_{ar,i} - \dot{m}_{out} c_b T_{ve,i} + \dot{q}_i \pi R_i^2 L_i - h_{ef,i} 2\pi R_i L_i (T_{s,i} - T_{ef}) = 0$$

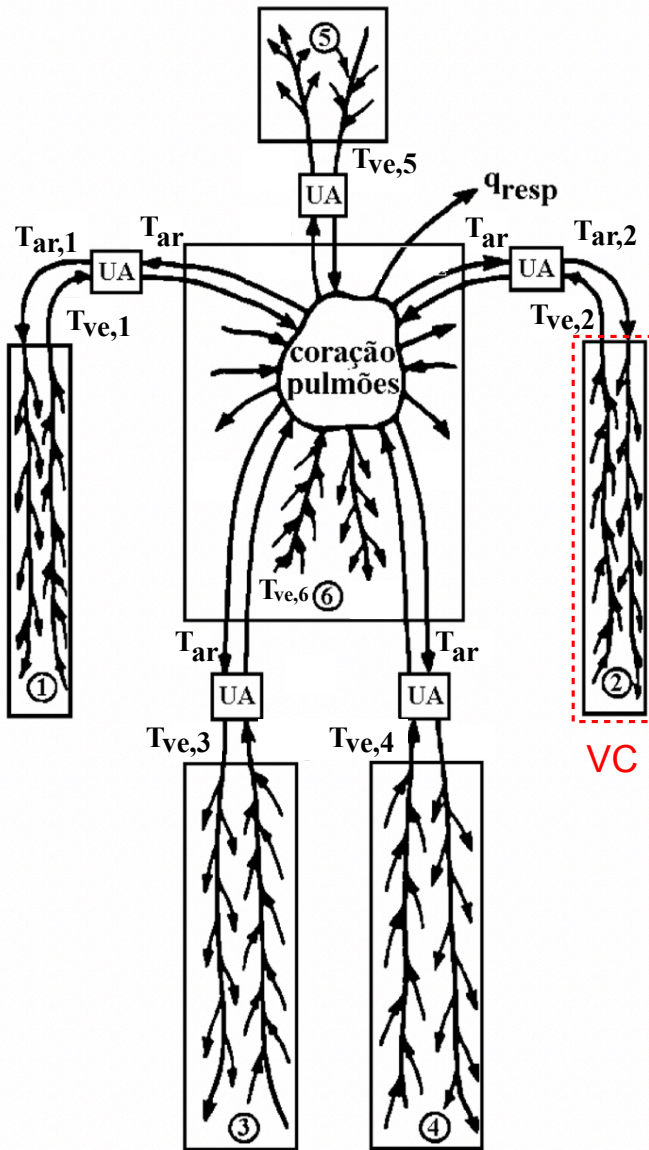
$$\dot{m} c_b (T_{ar,i} - T_{ve,i}) + \dot{q}_i \pi R_i^2 L_i - h_{ef,i} 2\pi R_i L_i (T_{s,i} - T_{ef}) = 0$$

$$\rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b (T_{ar,i} - T_{ve,i}) + \dot{q}_i \pi R_i^2 L_i - h_{ef,i} 2\pi R_i L_i (T_{s,i} - T_{ef}) = 0$$

$$\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b (T_{ar,i} - T_{ve,i}) + \dot{q}_i - \frac{2h_{ef,i}}{R_i} (T_{s,i} - T_{ef}) = 0$$

$$\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b (\theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i}) + \dot{q}_i - \frac{2h_{ef,i}}{R_i} \theta_{s,i} = 0$$

$$\theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i} = \frac{2h_{ef,i}}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b R_i} \theta_{s,i} - \frac{\dot{q}_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b} \quad (3)$$



Análise do trocador de calor



1ª Lei (em torno do trocador):

$$\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i} = \theta_{ve,out,i} - \theta_{ve,i} \quad \rightarrow \quad \theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i} = \theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i} \quad (4)$$

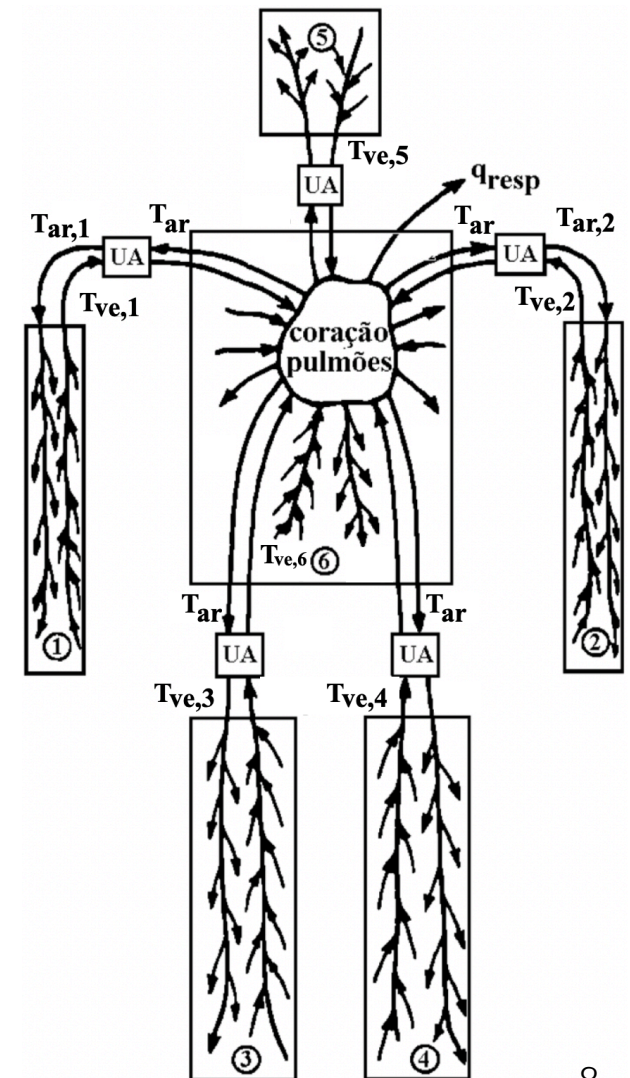
$$q_i = U_i A_i \left(\frac{\theta_{ar} + \theta_{ar,i}}{2} - \frac{\theta_{ve,out,i} + \theta_{ve,i}}{2} \right)$$

$$q_i = U_i A_i \left(\frac{\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i} + \theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i}}{2} \right)$$

$$q_i = U_i A_i (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i})$$

$$q_i = \dot{m}_i c_b (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i}) = \rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i})$$

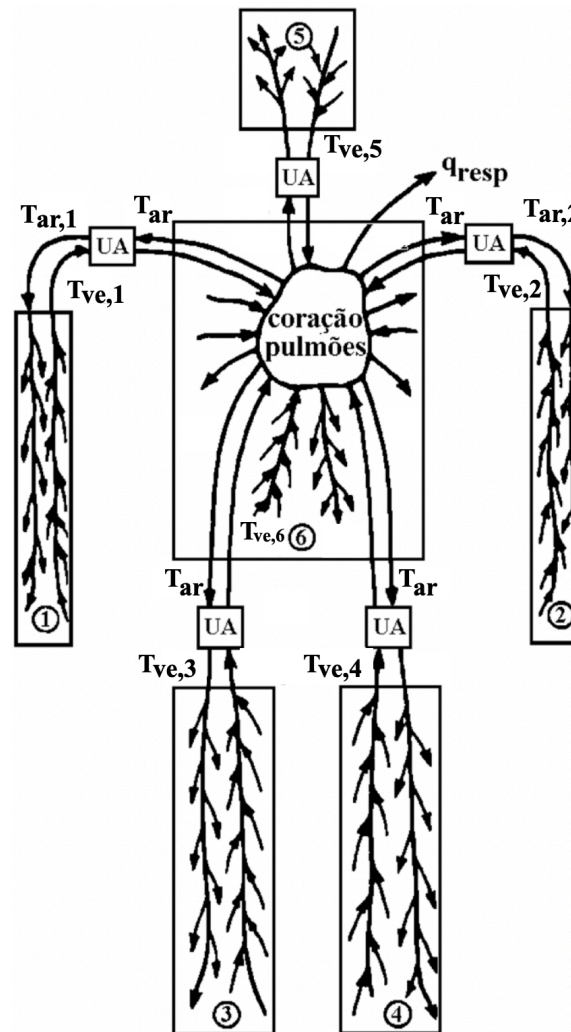
$$\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i} = \frac{U_i A_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b} (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i}) \quad (5)$$





1ª Lei (pulmão + coração):

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i}) = -q_{resp} = -h_{resp} \theta_{ar} \quad (6)$$



$$\theta_{s,i} = \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] B_i \quad (2)$$

$$\theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i} = \frac{2h_{ef,i}}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b R_i} \theta_{s,i} - \frac{\dot{q}_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b} \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i} = \theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i} \quad (4)$$

$$\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i} = \frac{U_i A_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b} (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i}) \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i}) = -h_{resp} \theta_{ar} \quad (6)$$

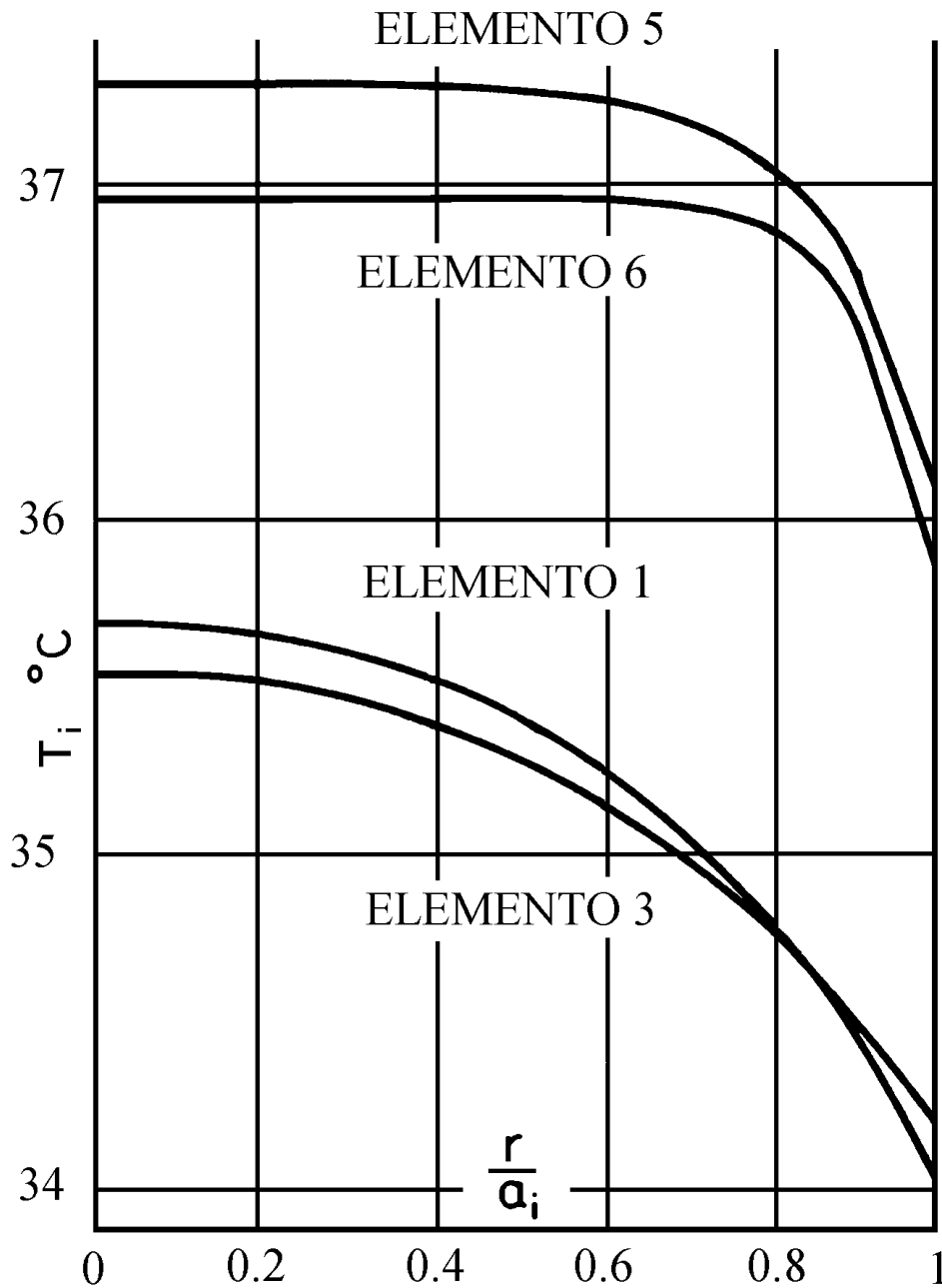


$$\theta_{ar} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{R_i^2 L_i \dot{q}_i - 2R_i L_i h_{ef,i} B_i / (\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b)}{1 + \frac{2U_i A_i h_{ef,i} B_i}{\pi R_i^3 (\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b)^2 L_i}}{\frac{h_{resp}}{\pi} + \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{2R_i L_i h_{ef,i} B_i}{1 + \frac{2U_i A_i h_{ef,i} B_i}{\pi R_i^3 (\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b)^2 L_i}}} \quad (7)$$

$$(6) \rightarrow \theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i}$$

$$(5) \rightarrow \theta_{ar,i}$$

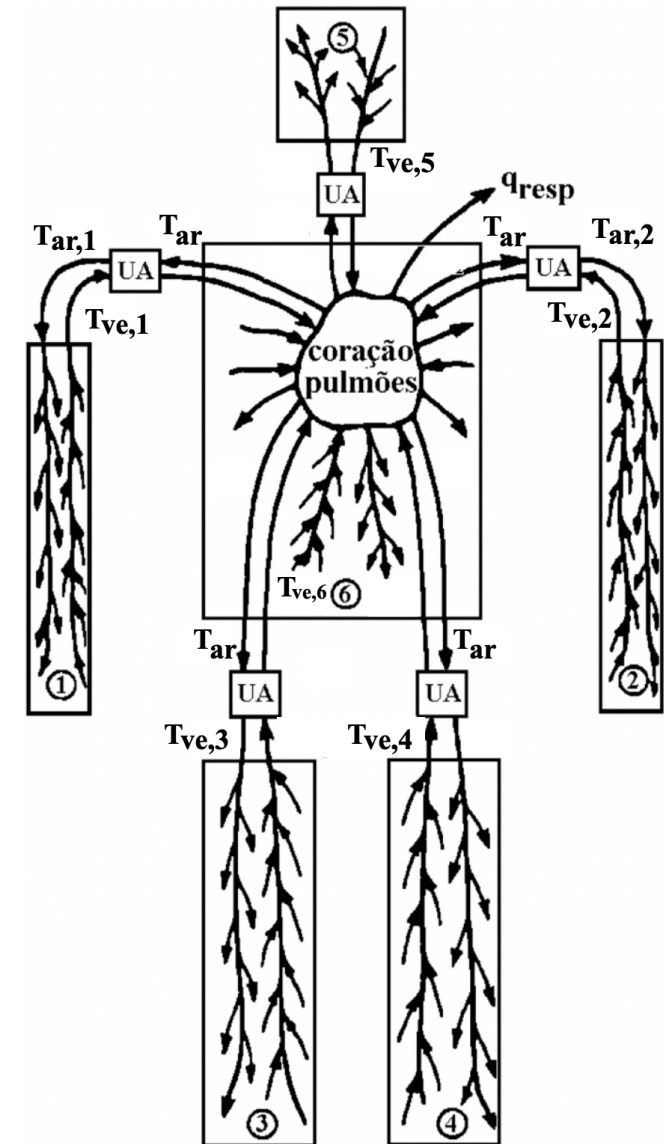
Resultado

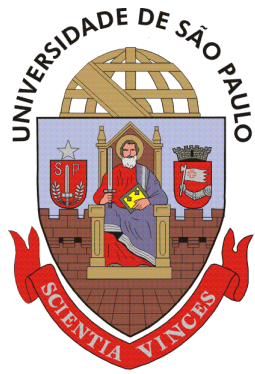


$$T_{ef} = 30,3 \text{ °C}$$

$$T_{ar} = 36,7 \text{ °C}$$

$$c_i^2 = \frac{\omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b}{k_i}$$

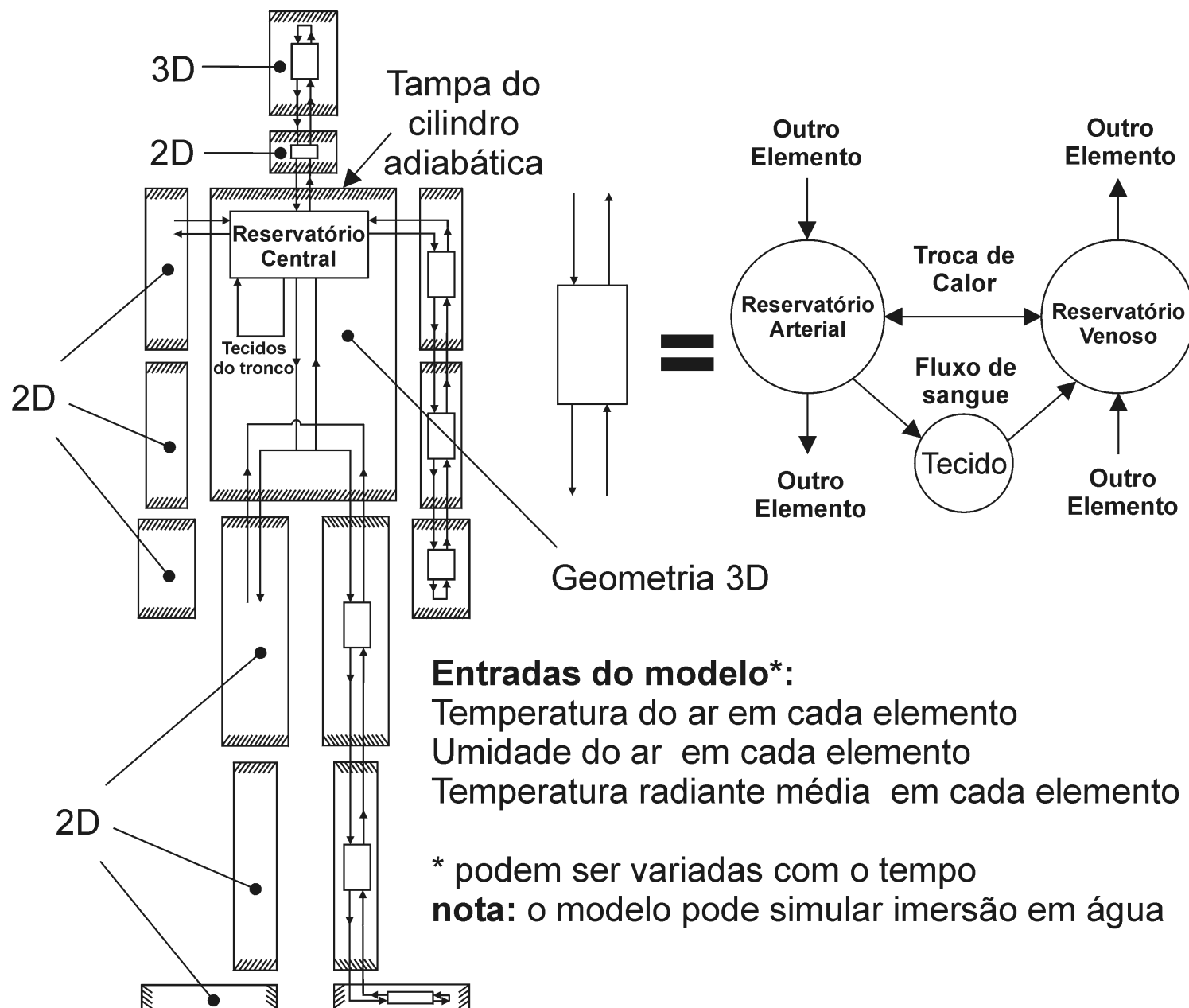


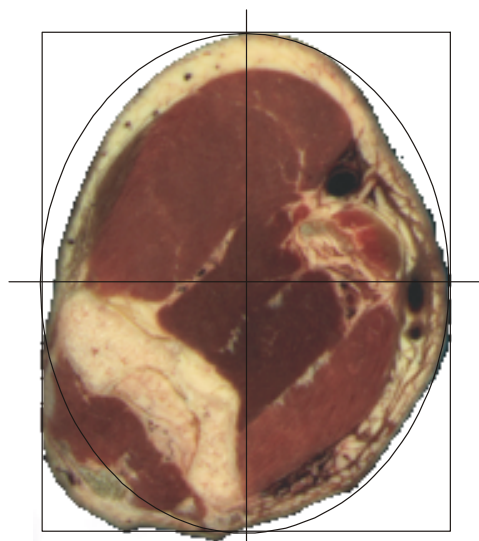


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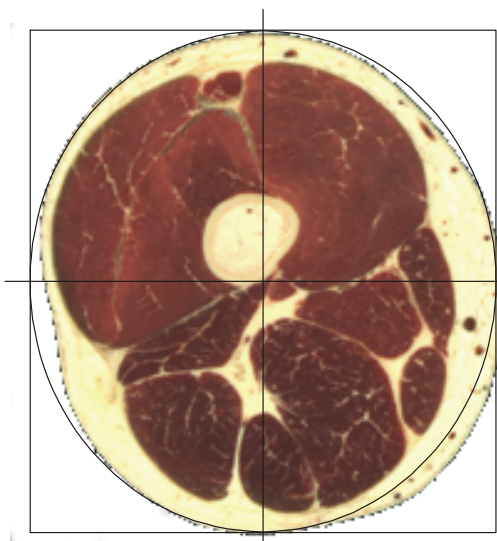


Modelagem do Sistema Térmico Humano

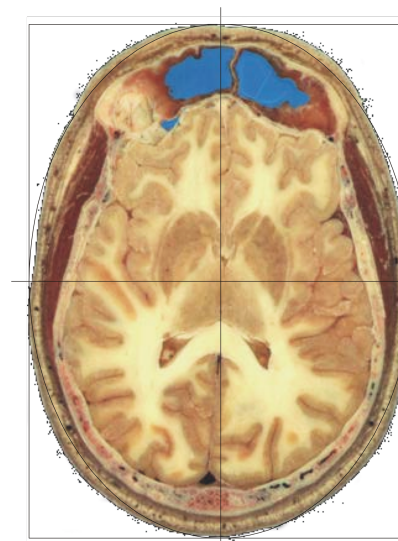




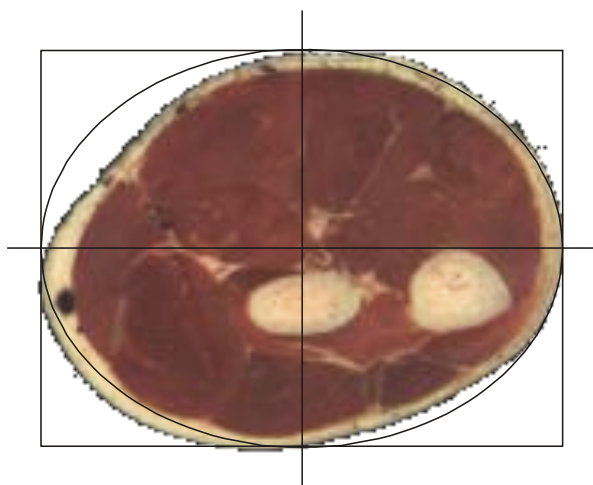
Braço



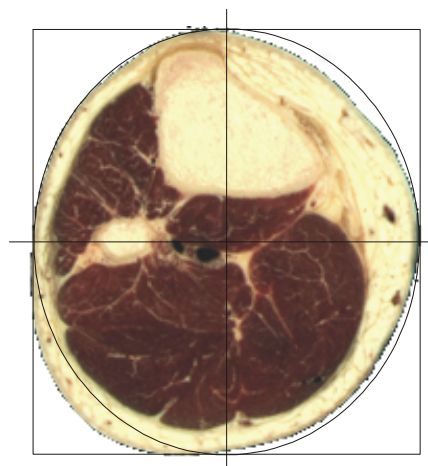
Coxa



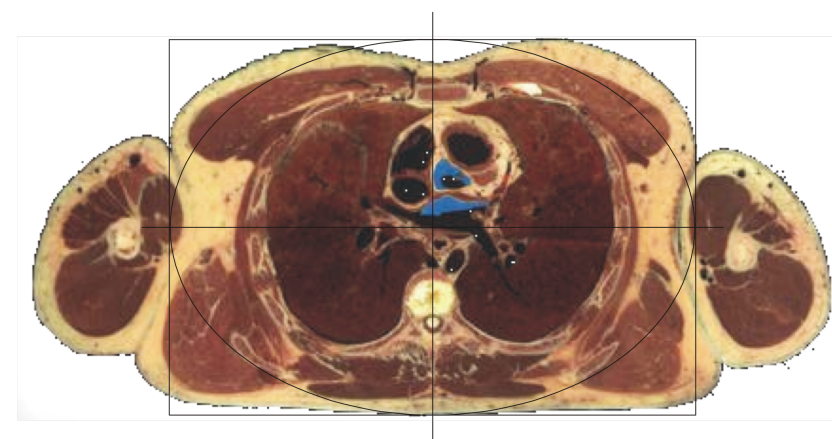
Cabeça



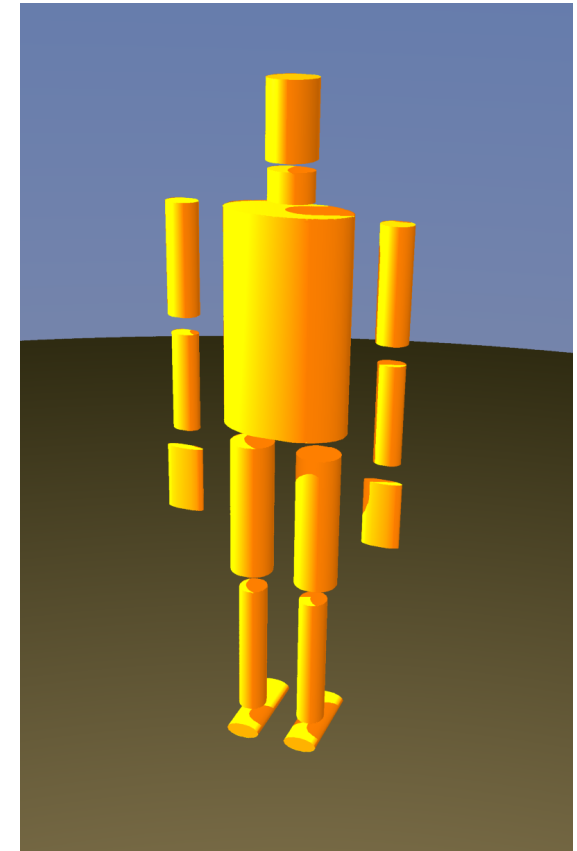
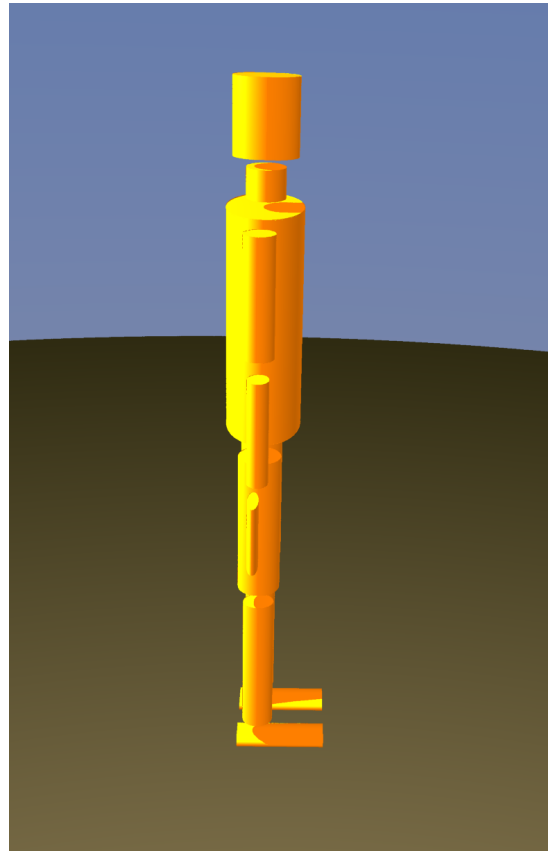
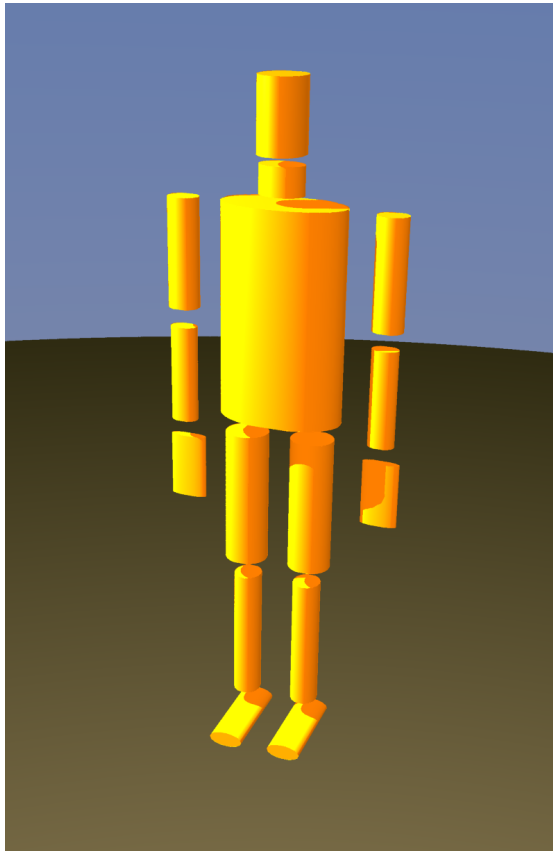
Antebraço



Perna



Tronco

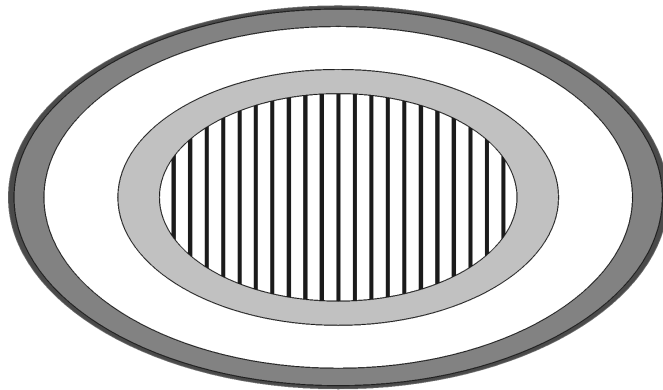


15 cilindros de seção elíptica

Modelo geométrico do tronco



tronco: secção 1

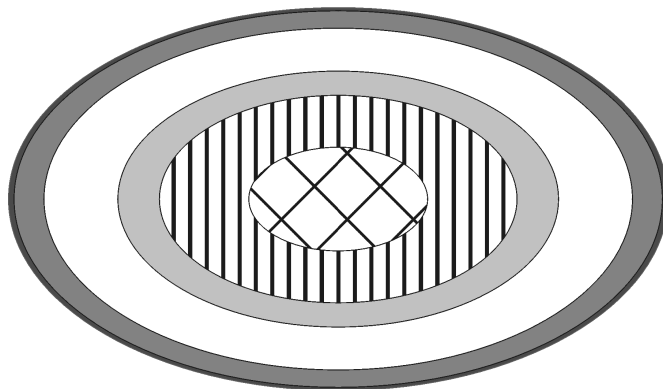


tronco

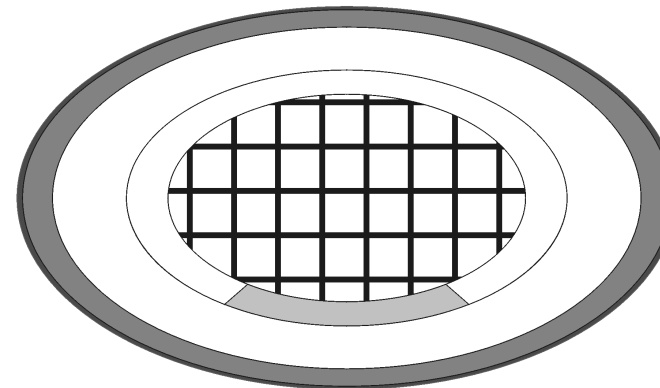


- pele
- gordura
- músculo
- osso
- ▨ pulmão
- ⊕ vísceras
- ⊗ coração

tronco: secção 2



tronco: secção 3



Propriedades dos tecidos



<i>Tecido</i>	Massa específica	Calor Específico	Condutividade térmica	Metabolismo	Fluxo de sangue
<i>Pele</i>					Alto
<i>Gordura</i>	Baixo				Baixo
<i>Músculo</i>				Variável	
<i>Osso</i>	Alto	Baixo	Alto		Baixo
<i>Cérebro</i>				Alto	Alto
<i>Pulmão</i>	Baixo		Baixo		Alto
<i>Coração</i>				Alto	Alto
<i>Víscera</i>				Alto	Alto
<i>Sangue</i>					

Valor:

Alto



Baixo



Variável





Eq. da condução de calor com o termo de perfusão:

$$\nabla \cdot (k \nabla T) + \omega_b \rho_b c_b (T_{ar} - T) + \dot{q} = \rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

Condições de contorno

convecção e radiação

$$C + R = \frac{T_s - T_o}{R_{cl} + \frac{1}{f_{cl} h}}$$

evaporação

$$E = w \frac{P_{w,s} - \phi_a P_{w,a}}{R_{e,cl} + \frac{1}{f_{cl} h_e}}$$

respiração

$$E_{ex} = \dot{m} \lambda (\omega_{ex} - \omega_a) + \dot{m} c_a (T_{ex} - T_a)$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{ex} - \omega_a = 0,0277 + 6,5 \cdot 10^{-5} T_a - 0,8 \omega_a \\ T_{ex} = 32,6 + 0,066 T_a + 32 \omega_a \end{cases}$$

Reservatório arterial:

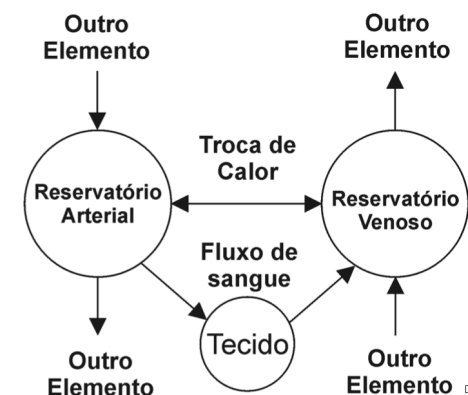
$$m_{ar,i} c_b \frac{dT_{ar,i}}{dt} = \omega_b \rho_b c_b (T_{ar,i}^{in} - T_{ar,i}) + H_{av,i} (T_{ve,i} - T_{ar,i})$$

Reservatório venoso:

$$m_{ve,i} c_b \frac{dT_{ve,i}}{dt} = \omega_b \rho_b c_b (T_{ve,i}^{in} - T_{ve,i}) - H_{av,i} (T_{ve,i} - T_{ar,i}) + \int_{\forall} \omega_b \rho_b c_b (T - T_{ve,i}) d\forall$$

Reservatório central:

$$m_{bl} c_b \frac{dT_{ar}}{dt} = \sum \omega_b \rho_b c_b (T_{ve,i} - T_{ar}) + \int_{\forall} \omega_b \rho_b c_b (T - T_{ve,i}) d\forall$$





Mecanismo vasomotor

$$\Delta\omega_{b,i} = K_1(T_{hy} - T_{hy,0}) + K_2(\bar{T}_s - \bar{T}_{s,0}) \quad K_1 = 10K_2$$

Mecanismo sudomotor

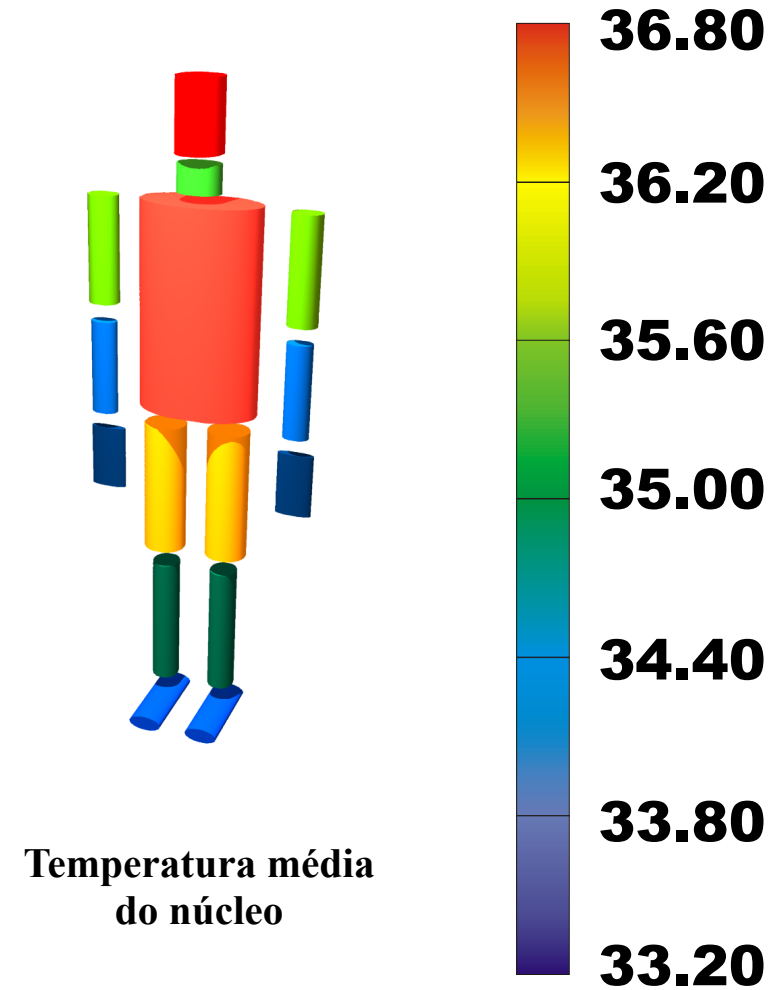
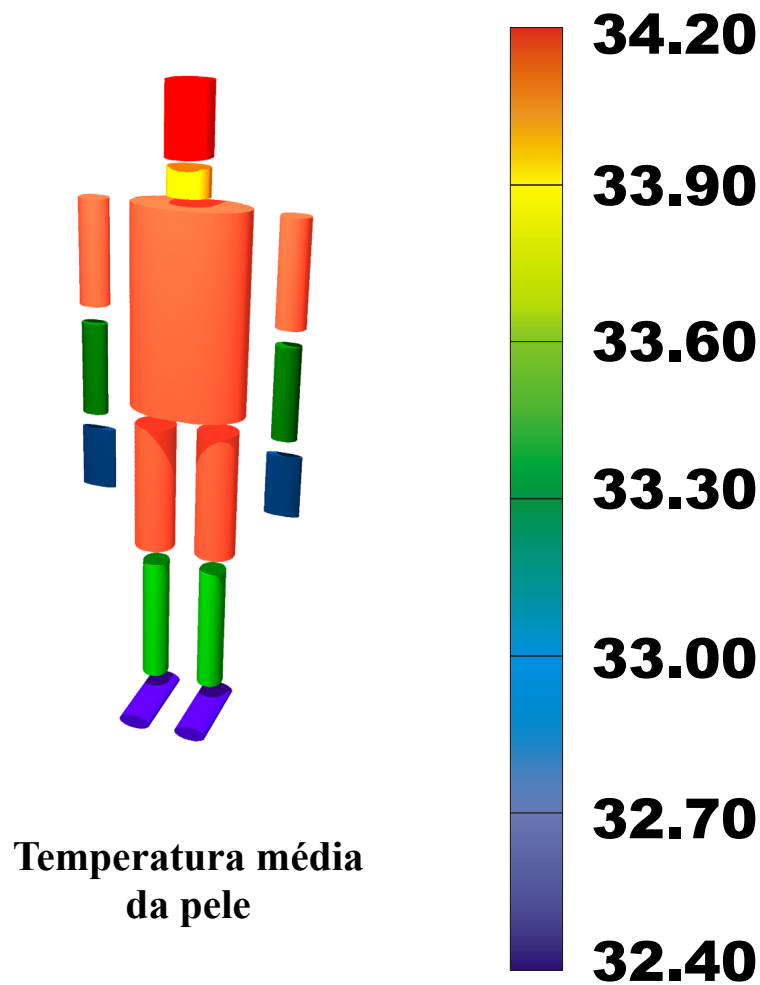
$$E_{sw,i} = \left[K_3(T_{hy} - T_{hy,0}) + K_4(\bar{T}_s - \bar{T}_{s,0}) \right] e^{\frac{\bar{T}_{s,i} - \bar{T}_{s,0}}{10}} \quad K_3 = 9K_4$$

$$w = 0,06 + 0,94 \frac{E_{sw}}{E}$$

Calafrios

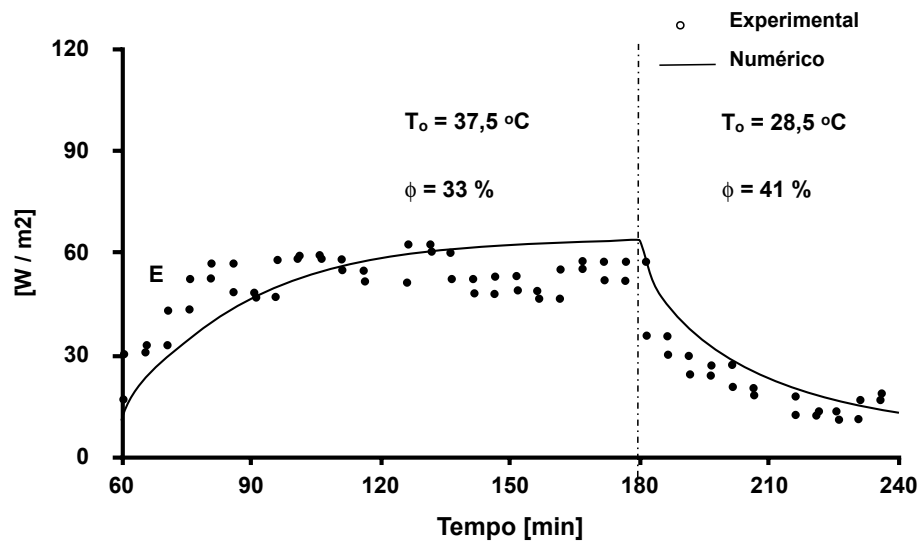
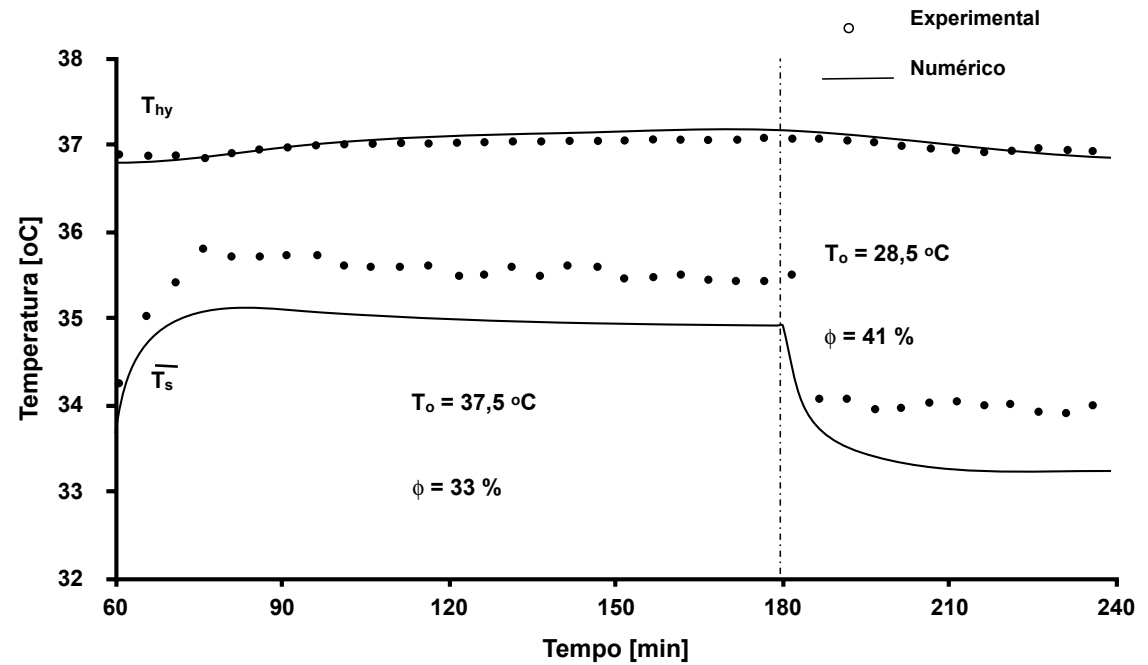
$$\Delta M_{sh} = K_5(T_{ty} - T_{ty,0}) + K_6(\bar{T}_s - \bar{T}_{s,0}) + K_7\Delta Q_{sup} \quad K_5 = 5K_6$$

Neutralidade térmica: 30 °C 50 % $v < 0,10 \text{ m / s}$





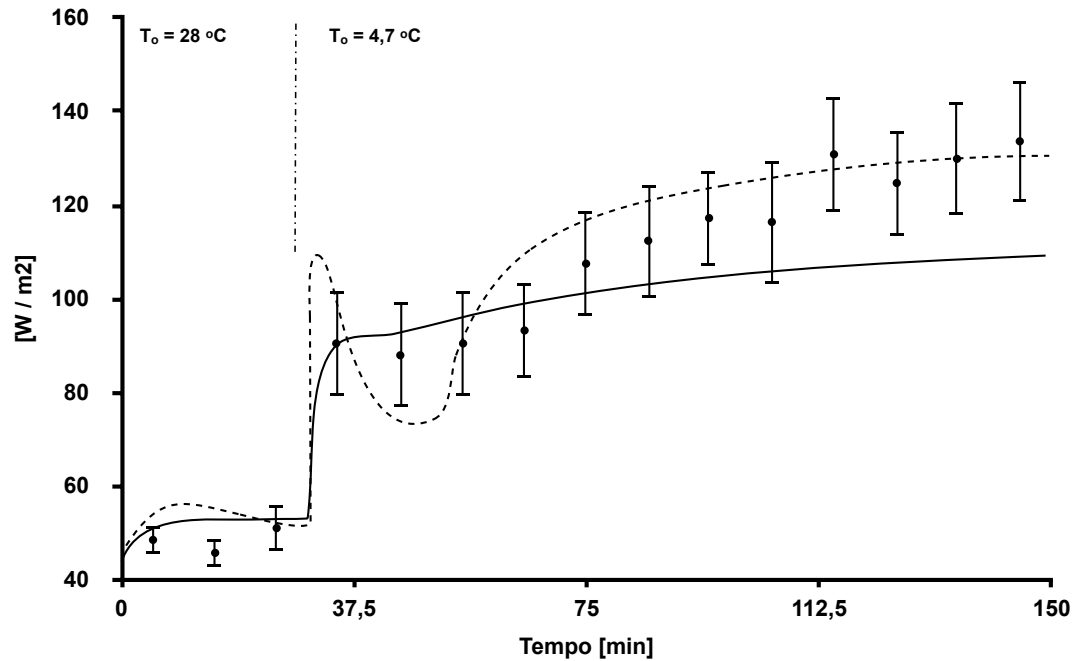
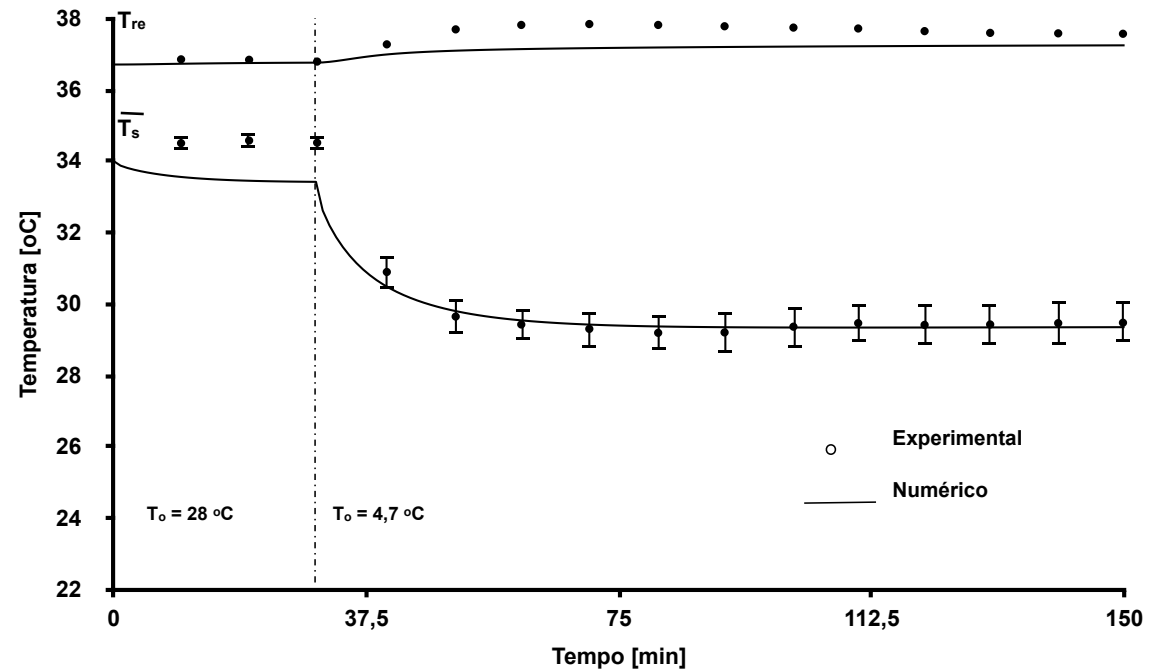
exposição ao calor
dados experimentais de:
STOLWIJK; HARDY (1966)



Resultados: regime transitório



exposição ao frio
dados experimentais de:
GORDON et al. (1976)





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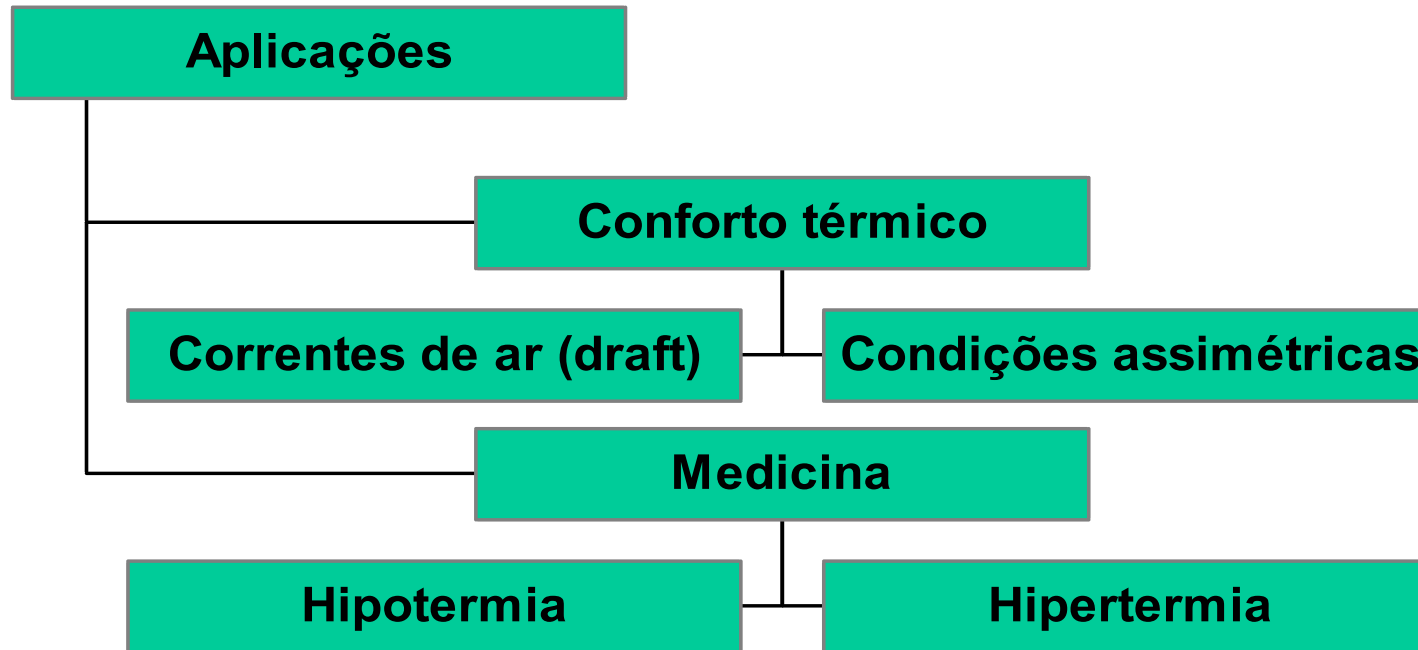
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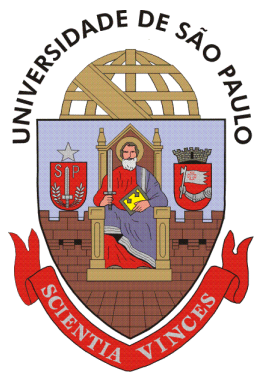
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Apêndice

Dedução da temperatura do sangue arterial



$$\theta_{s,i} = \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi} \rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] B_i \quad (2)$$

$$\theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i} = \frac{2h_{ef,i}}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b R_i} \theta_{s,i} - \frac{\dot{q}_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b} \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i} = \theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i} \quad (4)$$

$$\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i} = \frac{U_i A_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b} (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i}) \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i}) = -h_{resp} \theta_{ar} \quad (5)$$



$$(2) + (3): \quad \theta_{ar,i} - \theta_{ve,i} = \frac{2h_{ef,i}B_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi}c_b R_i} \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi}\rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] - \frac{\dot{q}_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi}c_b} \quad (8)$$

$$(8) + (4): \quad \theta_{ar} - \theta_{ve,out,i} = \frac{2h_{ef,i}B_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi}c_b R_i} \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi}\rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] - \frac{\dot{q}_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi}c_b} \quad (9)$$

$$(9) + (5): \quad \frac{\rho_b \omega_{bi} \pi R_i^2 L_i c_b}{U_i A_i} (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i}) = \frac{2h_{ef,i}B_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi}c_b R_i} \left[\frac{\dot{q}_i}{\omega_{bi}\rho_b c_b} + \theta_{ar,i} \right] - \frac{\dot{q}_i}{\rho_b \omega_{bi}c_b} \quad (10)$$

$$(5) + (6): \quad \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{(\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b)^2 \pi^2 R_i^4 L_i^2}{U_i A_i} (\theta_{ar} - \theta_{ar,i}) = -h_{resp} \theta_{ar} \quad (11)$$

$$(10) + (11) \rightarrow \theta_{ar}$$



$$\theta_{ar} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{R_i^2 L_i \dot{q}_i - 2R_i L_i h_{ef,i} B_i / (\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b)}{1 + \frac{2U_i A_i h_{ef,i} B_i}{\pi R_i^3 (\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b)^2 L_i}}{\frac{h_{resp}}{\pi} + \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{2R_i L_i h_{ef,i} B_i}{1 + \frac{2U_i A_i h_{ef,i} B_i}{\pi R_i^3 (\rho_b \omega_{bi} c_b)^2 L_i}}} \quad (7)$$