

The effect of turbulence modelling on the assessment of platelet activation

Silvia Bozzi^{1*} · Davide Dominissini¹ · Alberto Redaelli¹ · Giuseppe Passoni¹

¹ Politecnico di Milano, Department of Electronics Information and Bioengineering, Milano, Italy

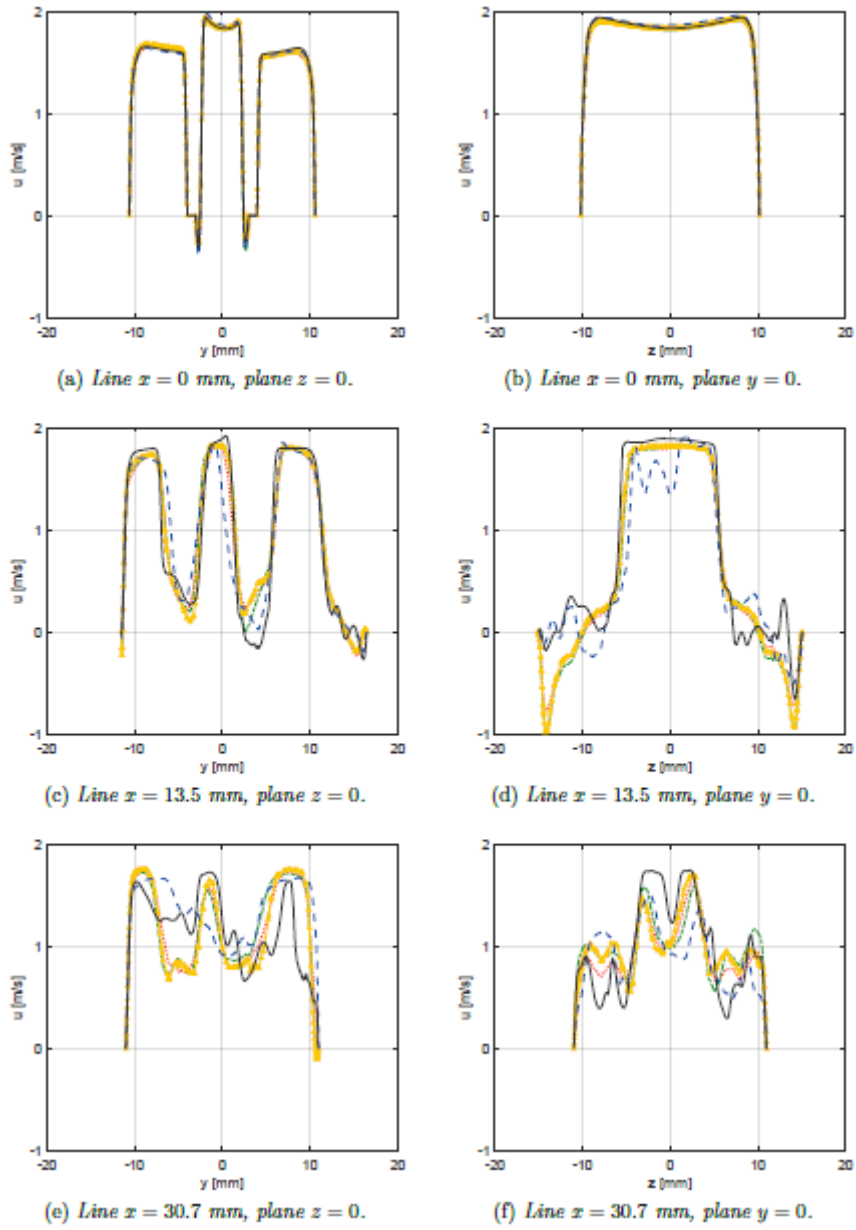


Figure S1. Streamwise velocity profiles at the systolic peak, near the valve ($x = 0$) and in the wake region ($x = 13.5$, $x = 30.7$ mm) on the two planes $z=0$ (left) and $y=0$ (right). SST $k - \omega$ (red ---), RSM (green ---), Laminar (yellow $\blacktriangle$), LES (blue ---) and DNS (grey —).

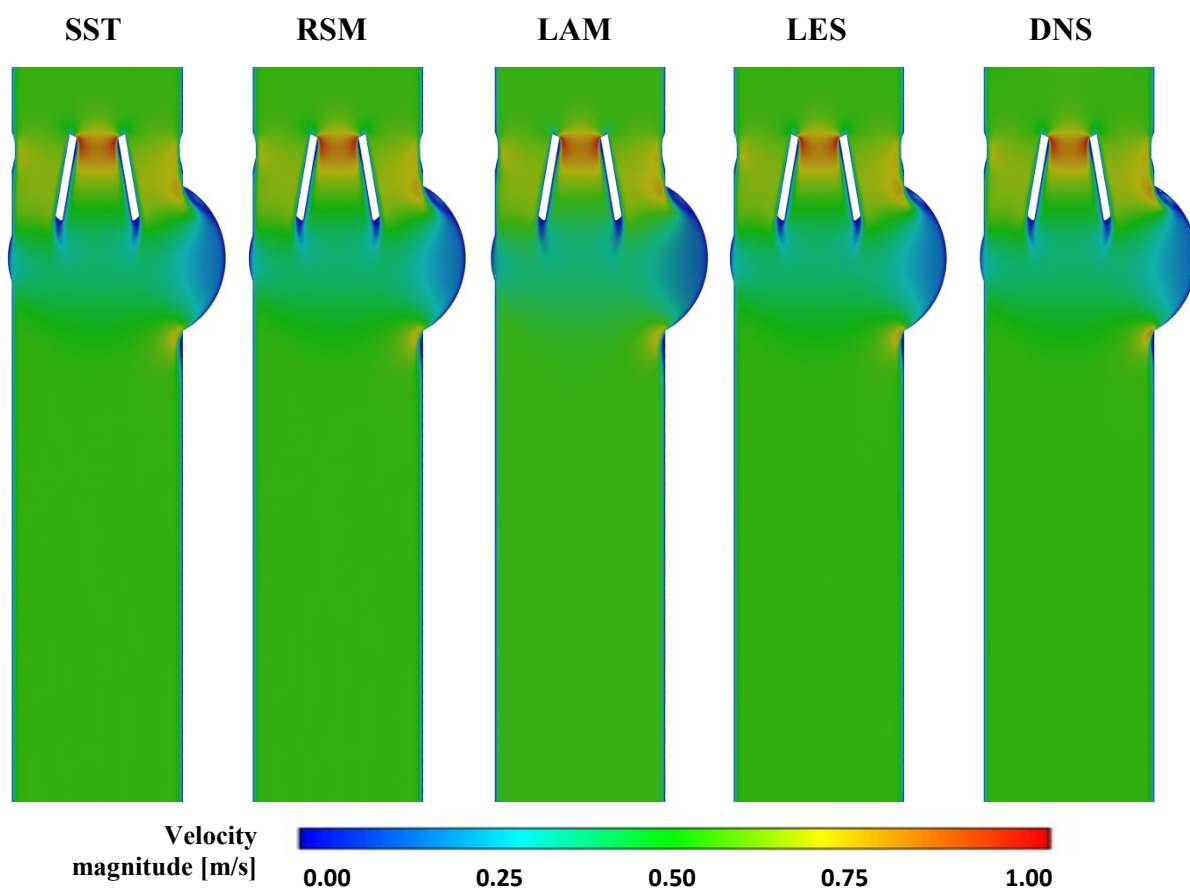


Figure S2. Velocity contours on the $z=0$ plane at the instant of maximum acceleration.

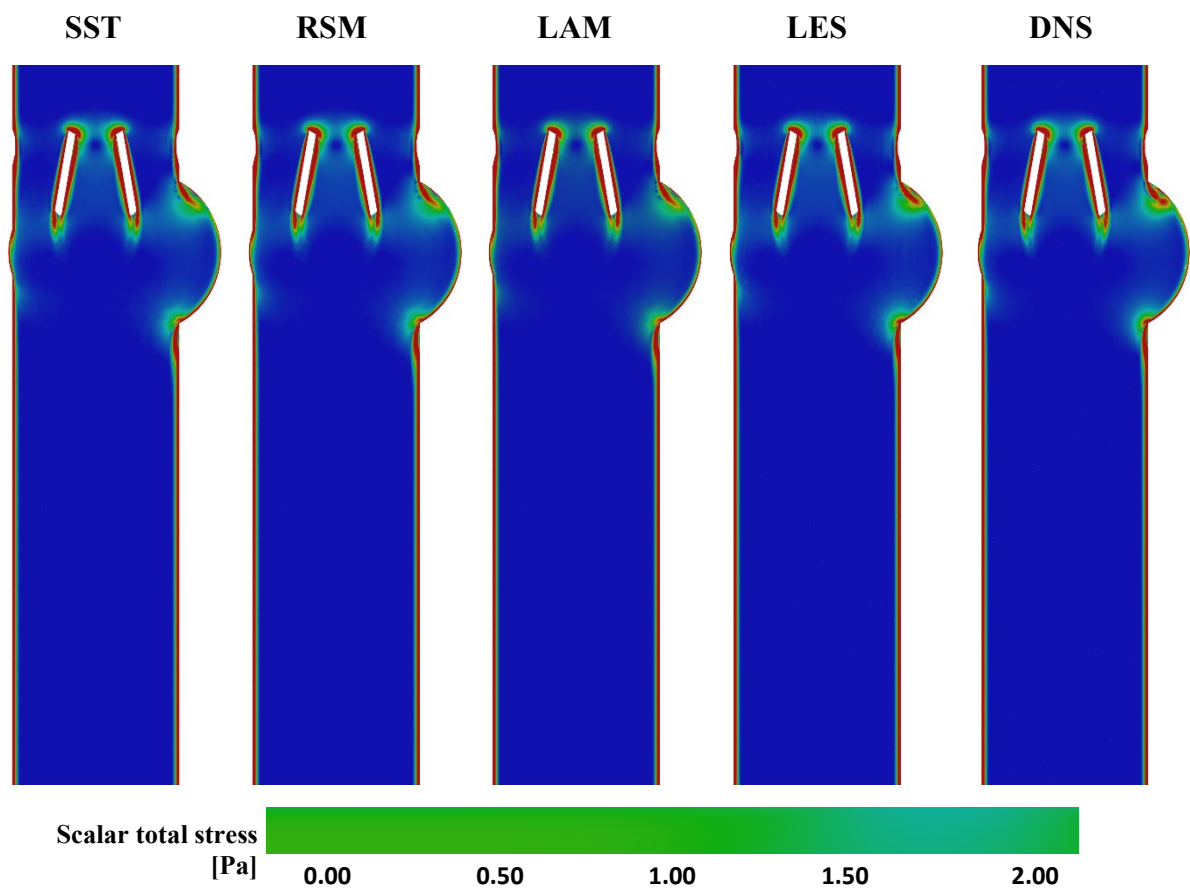


Figure S3. Scalar total stress contours on the $z=0$ plane at the instant of maximum acceleration.

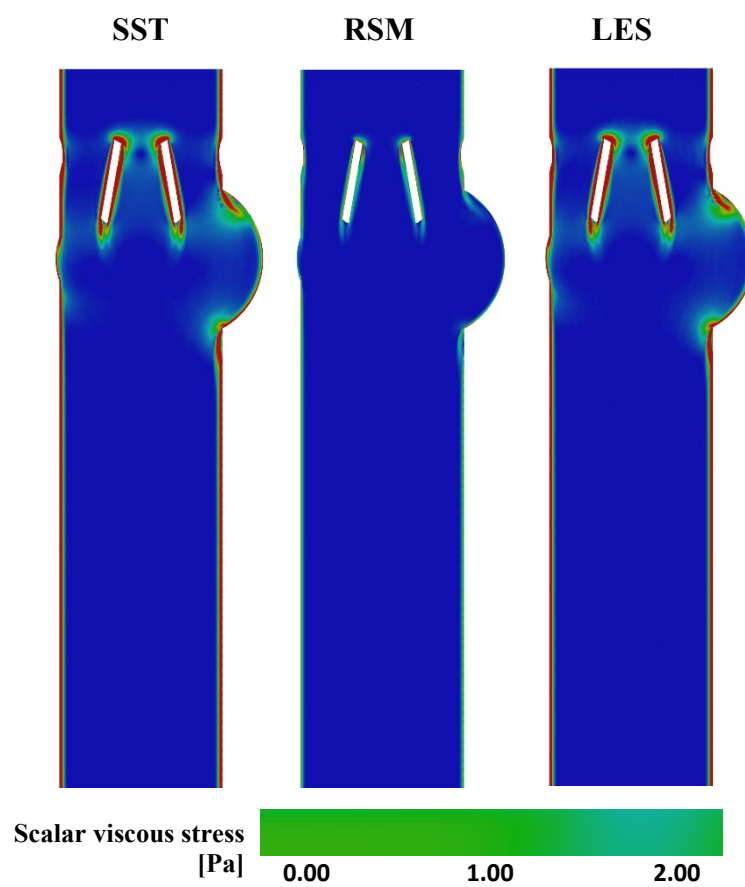


Figure S4. Scalar viscous stress contours on the $z=0$ plane at the instant of maximum acceleration.

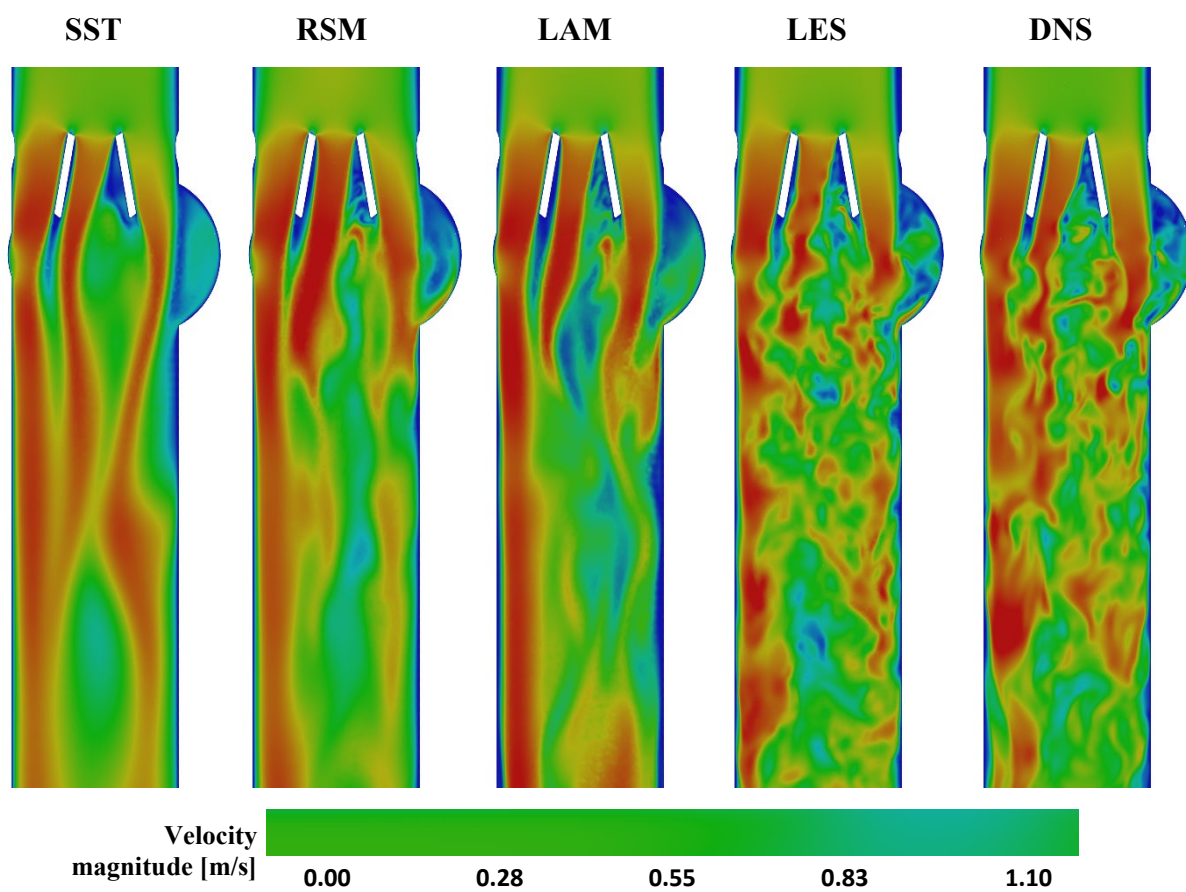


Figure S5. Velocity contours on the $z=0$ plane at the instant of maximum deceleration.

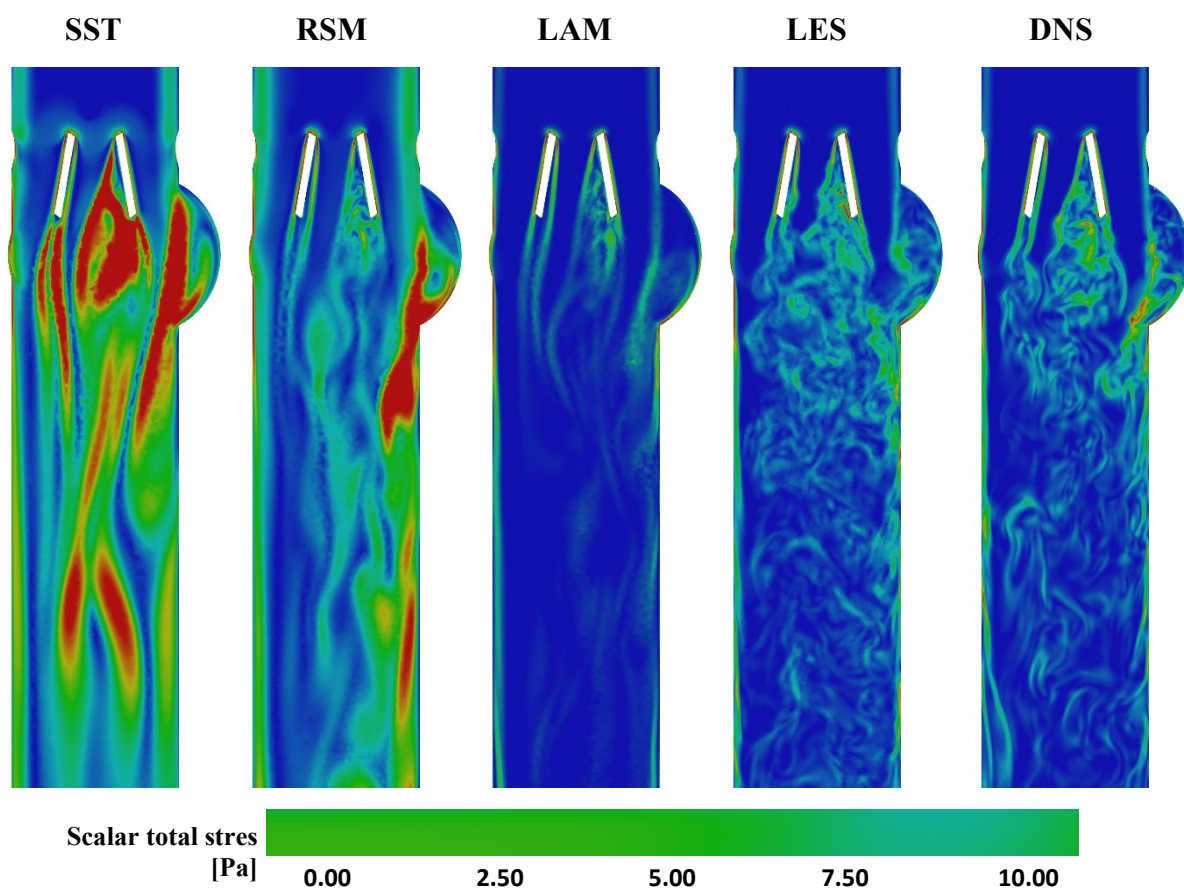


Figure S6. Scalar total stress contours on the $z=0$ plane at the instant of maximum deceleration.

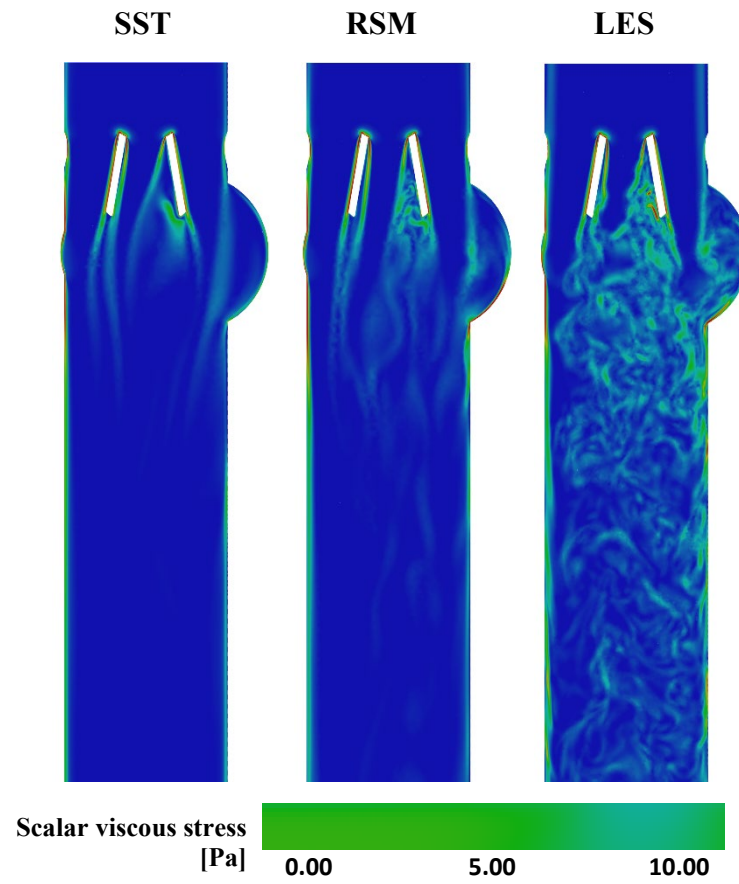


Figure S7. Scalar viscous stress contours on the $z=0$ plane at the instant of maximum deceleration.

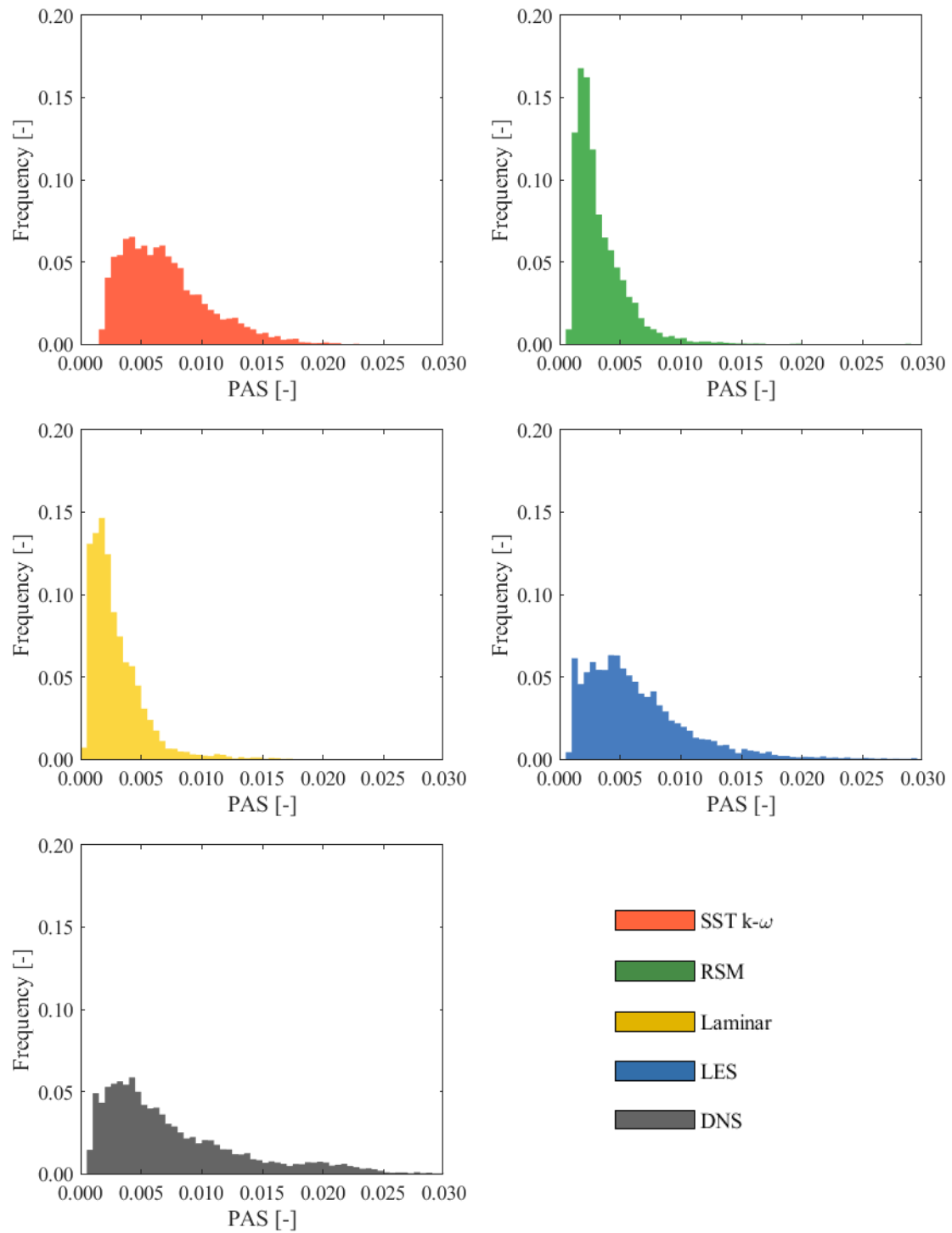


Figure S8. Empirical distribution functions of the platelet activation state (PAS).

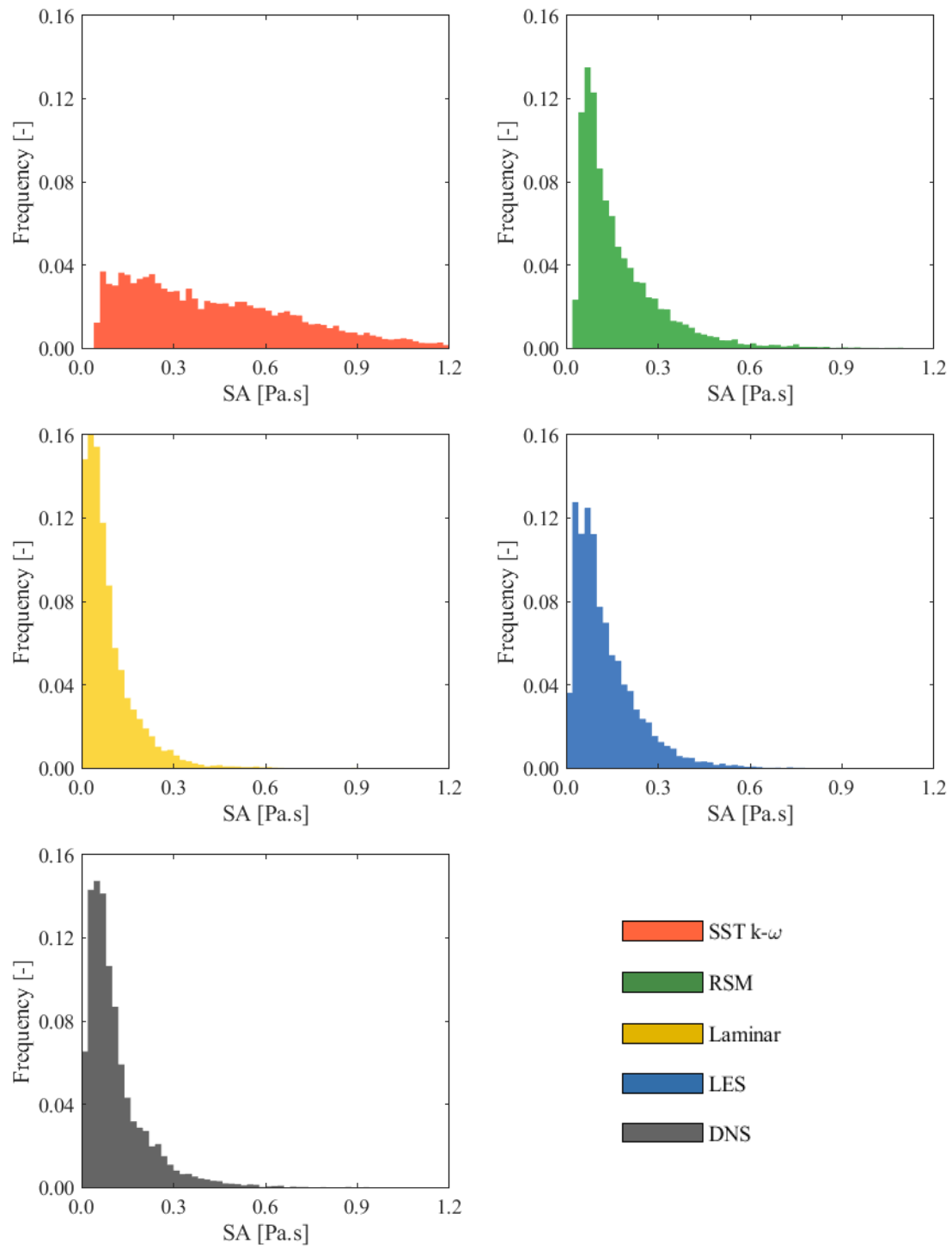


Figure S9. Empirical distribution functions of the stress accumulation (SA).

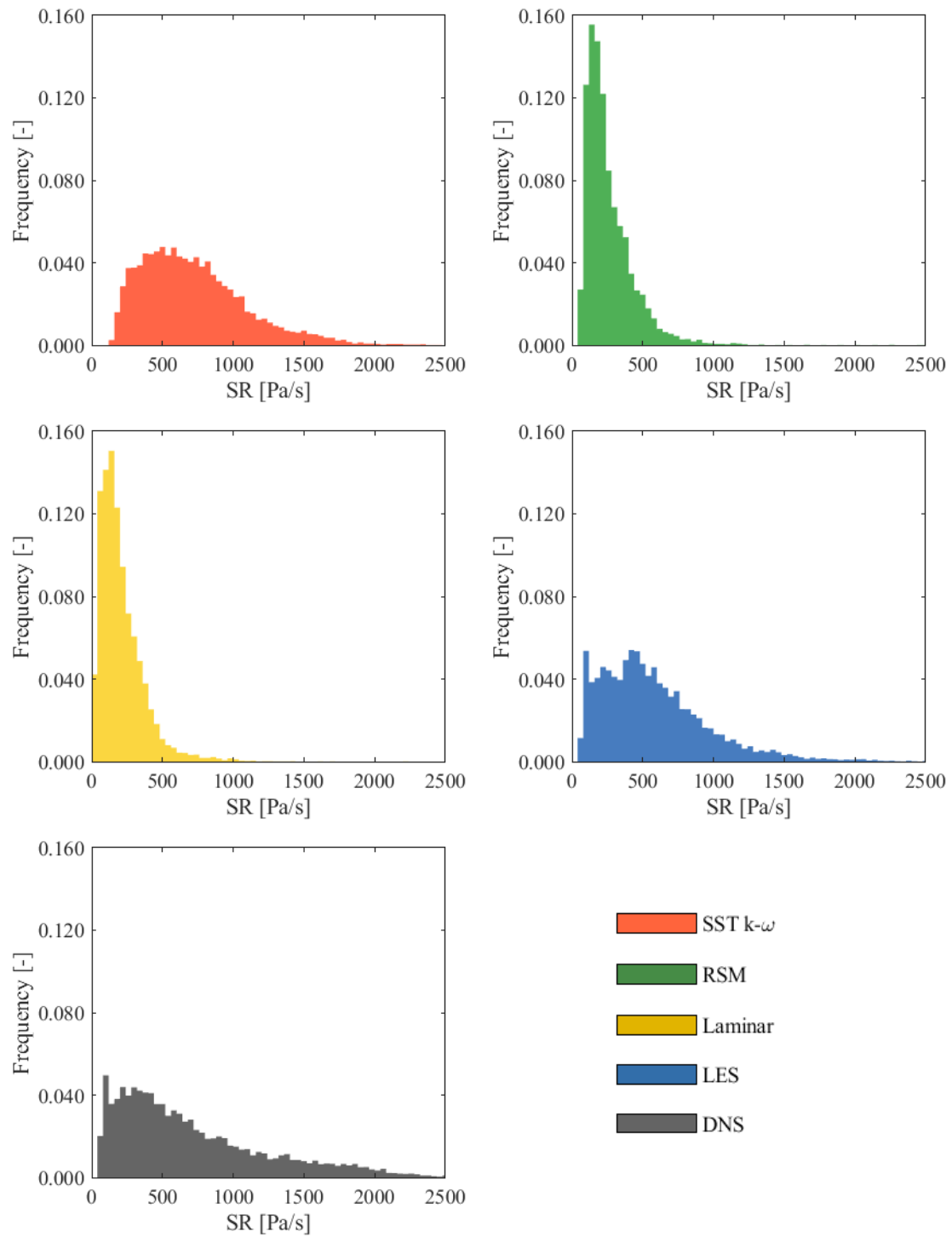


Figure S10. Empirical distribution functions of the strain rate (SR).

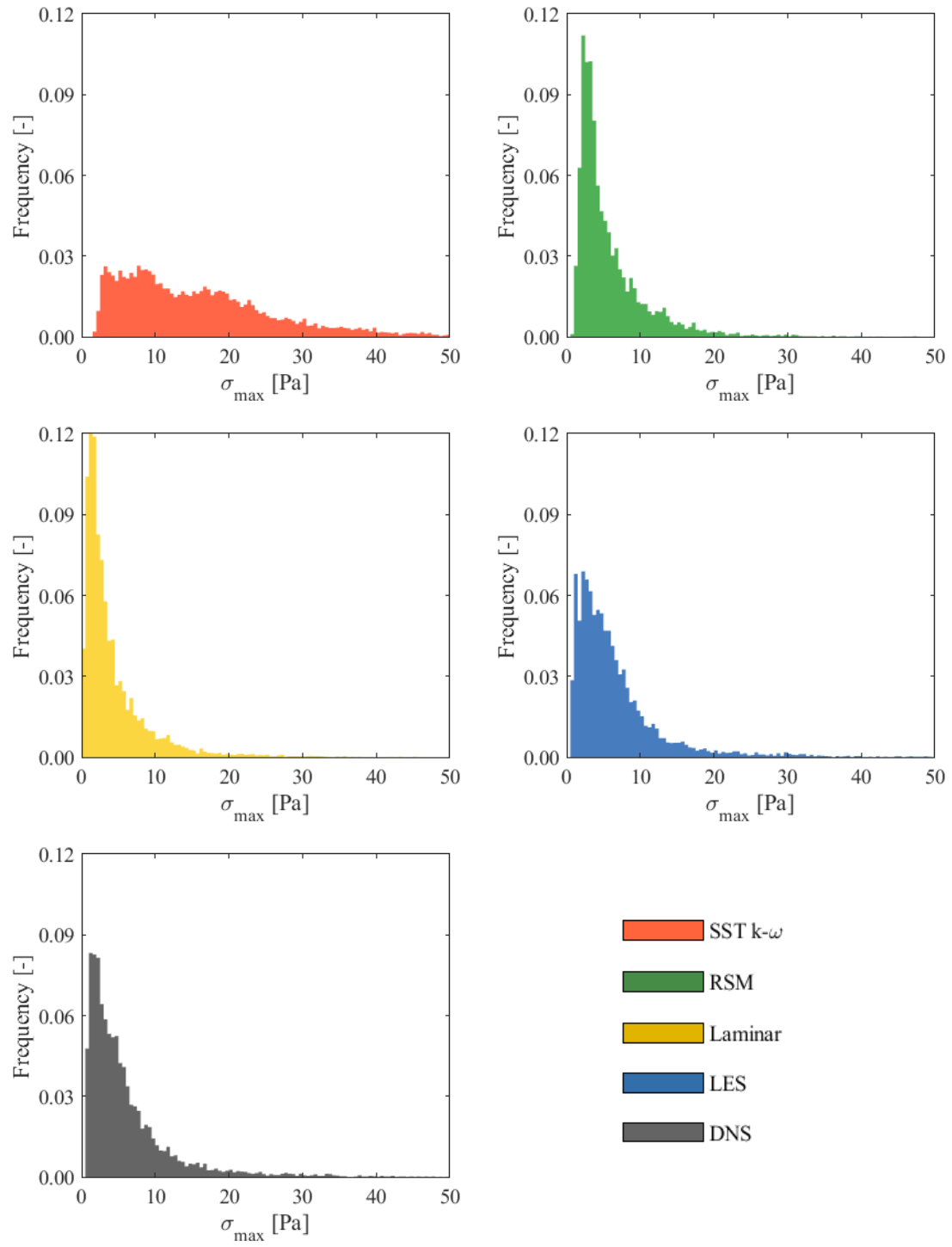


Figure S11. Empirical distribution functions of the maximum scalar stress (σ_{max}).

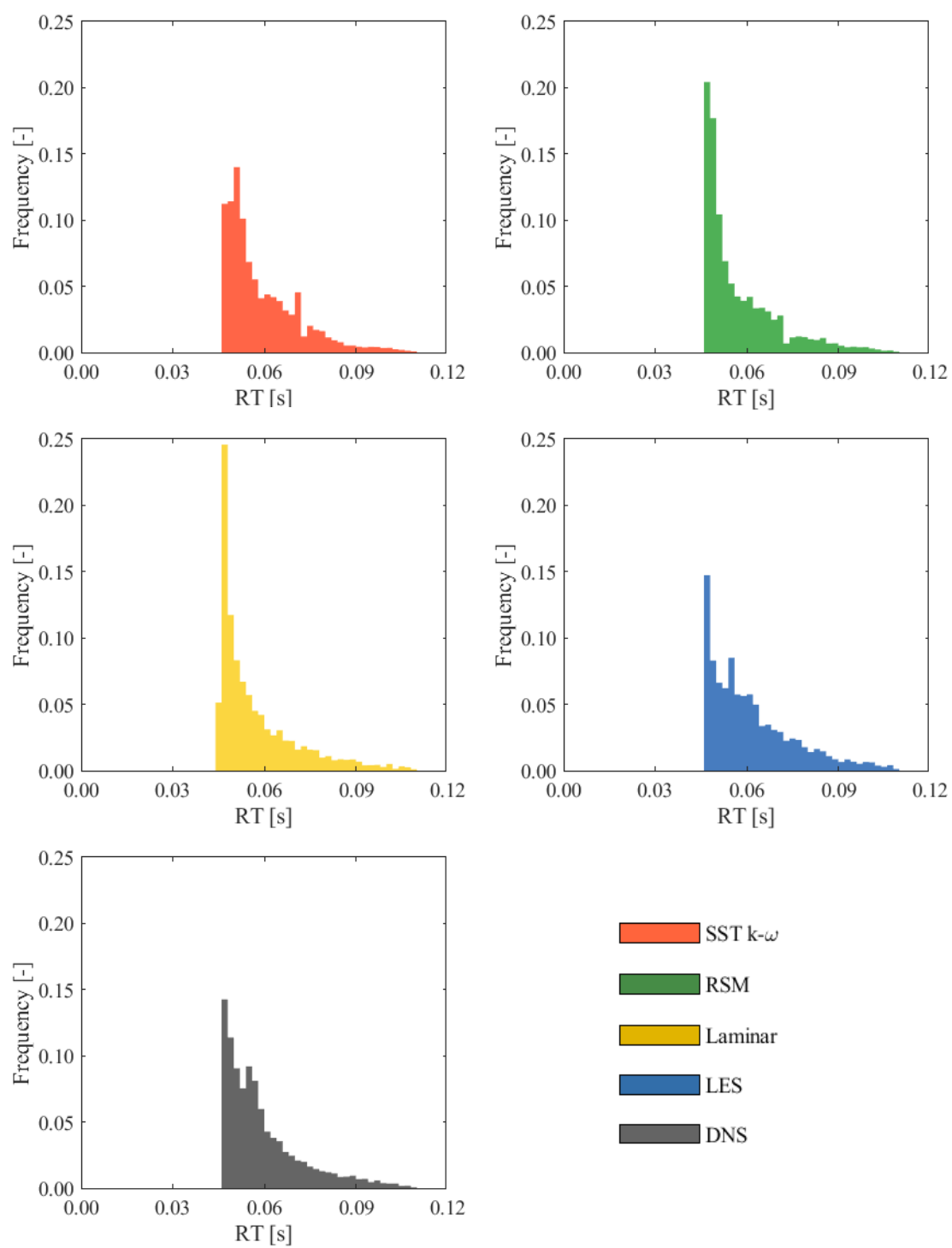


Figure S12. Empirical distribution functions of the residence time (RT).

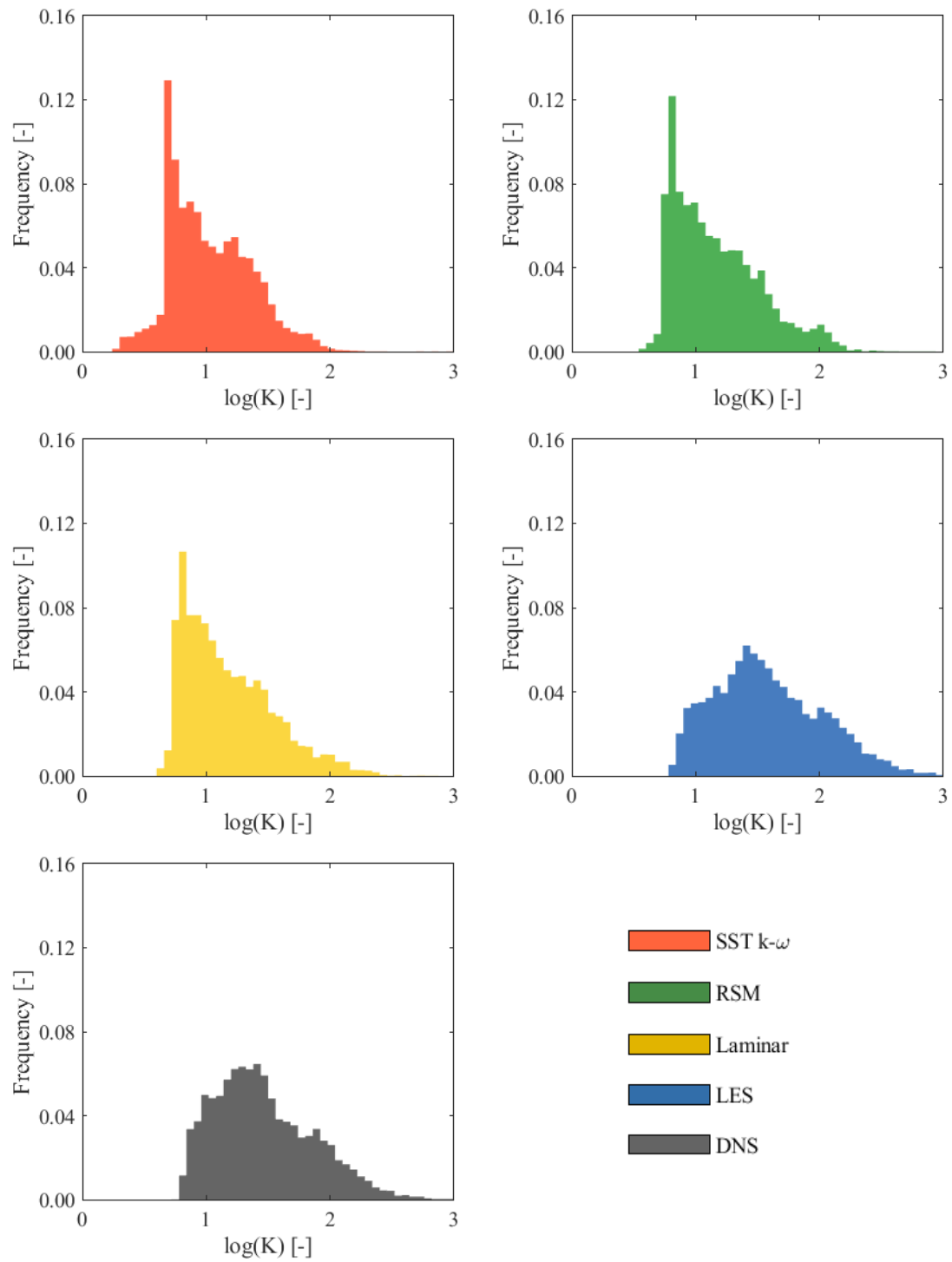


Figure S13. Empirical distribution functions of the trajectory curvature (K).