

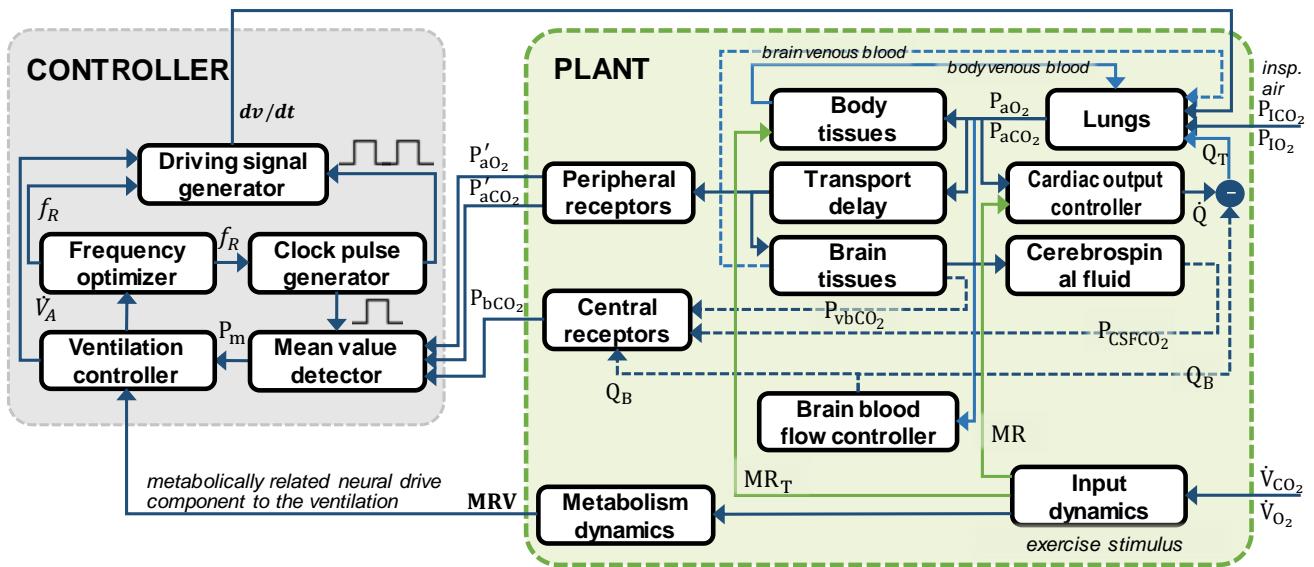
## Supplementary Material

# An Improved Dynamic Model for the Respiratory Response to Exercise

**L.Y. Serna\*, M.A. Mañanas, A.M. Hernández, and R.A. Rabinovich.**

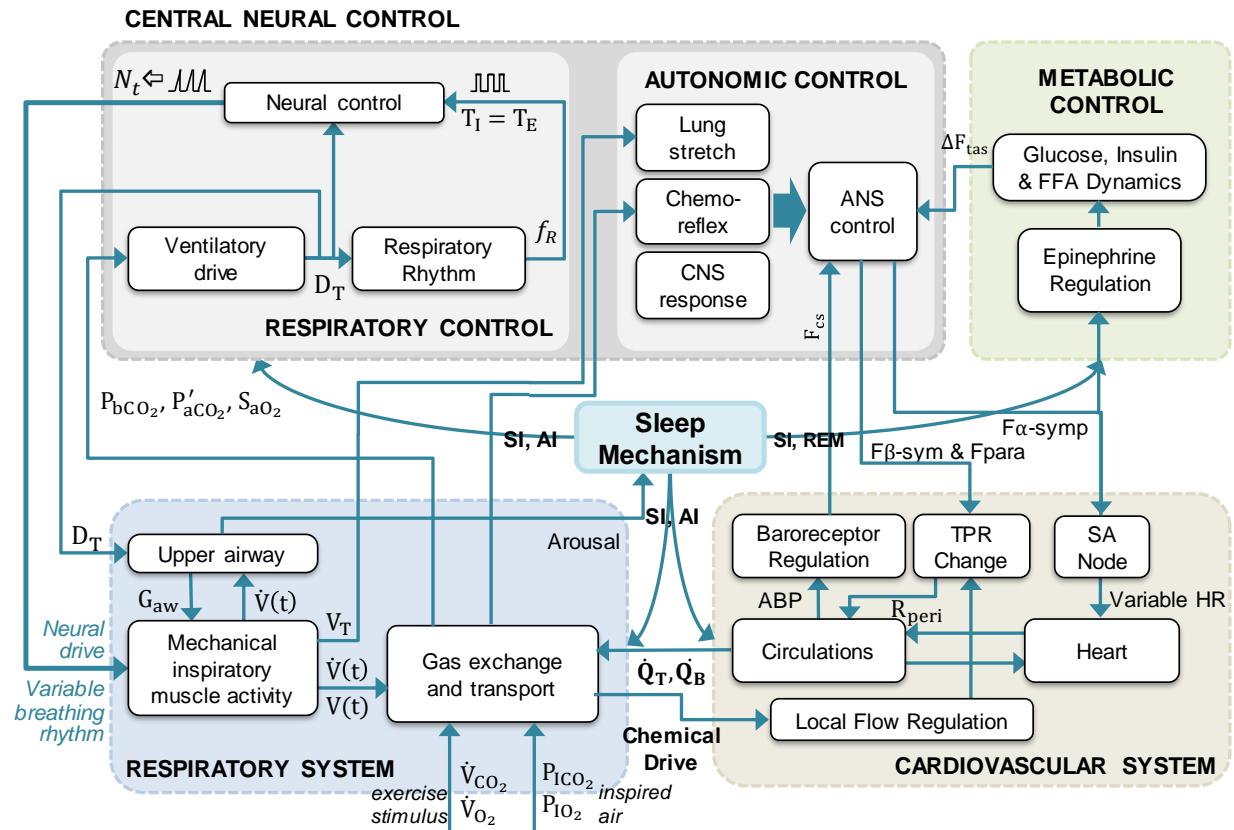
\* Correspondence: L.Y. Serna, Biomedical Engineering Research Centre (CREB), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, C/ Pau Gargallo 14, 08028, Barcelona, Spain. [leidy.yanet.serna@upc.edu](mailto:leidy.yanet.serna@upc.edu).

### 1 Supplementary Figure 1



**Figure S1.** Block diagram of the RS1 model describes in (Fincham and Tehrani, 1983).  $PaCO_2$  and  $PaO_2$  denote the partial pressures of  $CO_2$  and  $O_2$  in the arterial blood;  $P_{bCO_2}$  and  $P_{vbCO_2}$ , the partial pressure of  $CO_2$  in the brain blood and brain venous blood respectively; and  $P_{CSFCO_2}$  denotes the partial pressure of  $CO_2$  in the cerebrospinal fluid. The prime (') sign denotes the delayed version of  $PaCO_2$  and  $PaO_2$  due to arterial transfer. In the model, mean values of  $P'_{aCO_2}$ ,  $P'_{aO_2}$  and  $P_{bCO_2}$  ( $P_m$ ) and a metabolically related neural drive component to the ventilation (MRV) are used by the controller to compute the alveolar ventilation ( $\dot{V}_A$ ) and adjust the respiratory frequency each breathing cycle following the optimization principle set in (Otis et al., 1950).

## 2 Supplementary Figure 2



**Figure S2.** Block diagram of the RS2 model describes in (Cheng et al., 2010; Cheng and Khoo, 2012).  $PaCO_2$  and  $PaO_2$  denote the partial pressures of  $CO_2$  and  $O_2$  in the arterial blood;  $P_{bCO_2}$  the partial pressure of  $CO_2$  in the brain blood; and  $SaO_2$  denotes the arterial saturation of  $O_2$ . In this model,  $D_T$  denotes the ventilatory demand and it is adjusted by a proportional controller that computes the respiratory frequency ( $f_R$ ) following predefined lines in (Duffin et al., 2000).

## Acronym

- CNS: Central nervous system
- ANS: Autonomic nervous system
- FFA: Free fat acids
- TPR: Total peripheral resistance

### 3 Supplementary Table 1

**Table S1.** Model variables and symbols. Only relevant variables are described below. For more detailed information, consult the following references (Cheng et al., 2010; Fincham and Tehrani, 1983).

Variable	Definition	Value	Units
$\dot{V}_E$	Minute ventilation	--	L/min
$f_R$	Respiratory frequency	--	breaths/min
$V_T$	Tidal Volume	--	L
$T_I$	Inspiratory time	--	s
$T_E$	Espiratory time	--	s
$T_{TOT}$	Breathing cycle	--	s
$\dot{V}_A$	Alveolar ventilation	--	L/s
$\dot{V}_{Abasal}$	Basal alveolar ventilation (RS1 and RS3)	0.0673	L/s
$V_D$	Dead space volume	--	L
$R_{rs}$	Respiratory system resistance (RS1, RS2 and RS3)	8.55	cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L/s
$E_{rs}$	Respiratory system elastance (RS1, RS2 and RS3)	3.1	cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L
$MR_{BCO_2}$	Metabolic rate in brain tissues for CO <sub>2</sub>	0.000925	L/s
$MR_{BO_2}$	Metabolic rate in brain tissues for O <sub>2</sub>	0.009	L/s
$MR_{TCO_2}$	Metabolic rate in body tissues for CO <sub>2</sub> (basal rate → 0.20/60 L/s) <sup>1</sup>	--	L/s
$MR_{TO_2}$	Metabolic rate in body tissues for O <sub>2</sub> (basal rate → 0.25/60 L/s) <sup>1</sup>	--	L/s
$MRR$	Metabolic rate ratio	--	Dimensionless
$MRV$	Metabolic neural drive (exercise neural component) <sup>2</sup>	--	Dimensionless
$\tau_3$	Exercise metabolic dynamic (RS1 and RS3)	30	s
$\tau_4$	Metabolically derived neural drive (RS1 and RS3)	50	s
$\dot{V}_{O_2}$	Ventilation (consumption) of O <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>	--	L/s
$\dot{V}_{CO_2}$	Ventilation (production) of CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>	--	L/s
$RTT$	Metabolic input function to issue	--	L/s
$Q_B$	Blood flow rate in brain	--	L/s
$Q_T$	Blood flow rate in tissues	--	L/s
PetCO <sub>2</sub>	End tidal partial pressure of CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	--	mmHg
PaCO <sub>2</sub>	Partial pressure of CO <sub>2</sub> in the arterial blood <sup>2</sup>	--	mmHg
PaO <sub>2</sub>	Partial pressure of O <sub>2</sub> in the arterial blood <sup>2</sup>	--	mmHg
PbCO <sub>2</sub>	Partial pressure of CO <sub>2</sub> in the brain blood <sup>2</sup>	--	mmHg
PbvCO <sub>2</sub>	Partial pressure of CO <sub>2</sub> in venous brain blood	--	mmHg
P <sub>CSFCO<sub>2</sub></sub>	Partial pressure of CO <sub>2</sub> in the cerebrospinal fluid	--	mmHg
$D_T$	Ventilatory demand (RS2)	--	L/s
$I_C$	Central chemoreceptor activation (RS2)	45	Dimensionless
$I_{pCO_2}$	Peripheral chemoreceptor threshold for CO <sub>2</sub> (RS2)	38	Dimensionless
$I_{pO_2}$	Peripheral chemoreceptor threshold for O <sub>2</sub> (RS2)	102.4	Dimensionless
$G_c$	Gain for central chemical drive (RS2)	0.075	Dimensionless
$G_p$	Gain for peripheral chemical drive (RS2)	0.0063	Dimensionless
$F_b$	Basal breathing frequency (RS2)	12.5	Breath/min
$V_b$	Basal ventilation (RS2)	6.7	L/min
$T_D$	Chemoreflex drive threshold (RS2)	1539	mL

**Table S1.** Continuation

Variable	Definition	Value	Units
$T_P$	Chemoreflex drive threshold (RS2)	2879	mL
$S_{1F}$	Scaling factor (RS2)	0.00518	Dimensionless
$S_{2F}$	Scaling factor (RS2)	0.0105	Dimensionless
$N$	Neuromuscular drive (RS2) <sup>3</sup>	Variable	Dimensionless
SI	Sleep state index (It provides an indication of whether the model is “awake” (SI=0) or “asleep” (SI=1). <sup>4</sup>	0	Dimensionless
AI	Arousal index <sup>2</sup>	1	Dimensionless
REM	Rapid eye movement (1for REM phase, 0 for no-REM fase) <sup>4</sup>	0	Dimensionless
HR	Heart rate	--	Beats/min
ABP	Arterial blood pressure	--	mmHg
VC	Vital capacity (RS2 and RS3)	5	L
RC	Muscle constant time	0.060	s

<sup>1</sup> Variables  $\dot{V}_{CO_2}$  and  $\dot{V}_{O_2}$  were considered equivalent to  $MR_T$  for  $CO_2$  and  $O_2$ , respectively . Therefore, these variables were used to simulate exercise.

<sup>2</sup> Ventilation excitatory variables

<sup>3</sup> Muscular activity excitatory variable

<sup>4</sup> Ventilation inhibitory variables