



Model created in COMSOL Multiphysics 6.4

# Pacemaker Electrode

## *Introduction*

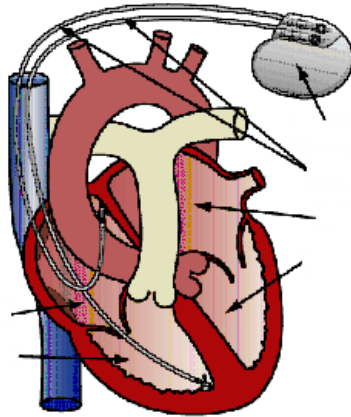
---

This example illustrates the use of COMSOL Multiphysics for modeling of ionic current distribution problems in electrolytes, in this case in human tissue. The problem is exemplified on a pacemaker electrode, but it can be applied in electrochemical cells like fuel cells, batteries, corrosion protection, or any other process where ionic conduction takes place in the absence of concentration gradients.

By using the LiveLink interface for PTC Creo Parametric you can study the influence of the design of the electrode on the current distribution. The model demonstrates how to synchronize the geometry between PTC Creo Parametric and COMSOL Multiphysics while updating dimensional parameters, and how to perform an automatic parametric sweep.

The modeled device is a pacemaker electrode that is placed inside the heart and helps the patient's heart to keep a normal rhythm. The device is referred to as an electrode, but it actually consists of two electrodes: a cathode and an anode.

**Figure 1** shows a schematic drawing of two pair of electrodes placed inside the heart. The electrodes are supplied with current from the pulse generator unit, which is also implanted in the patient.



*Figure 1: Schematic drawing of the heart with two pairs of pacemaker electrodes.*

This example deals with the current and potential distribution around one pair of electrodes.

## Model Definition

---

The model domain consists of the blood and tissue surrounding the electrode pair. The actual electrodes and the electrode support are boundaries to the modeled domain.

Figure 2 shows the electrode in a darker shade, while the surrounding modeling domain is shown in a lighter shade.

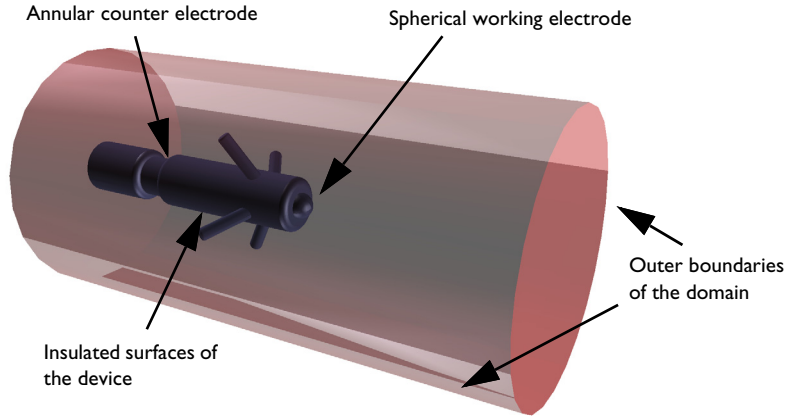


Figure 2: Modeling domain and boundaries.

The working electrode consists of a hemisphere placed on the tip of the supporting cylindrical structure. The counter electrode is placed in the “waist” of this structure. All other surfaces of the supporting structure are insulated. The outer boundaries are placed far enough from the electrode to give a small impact on the current and potential distribution.

In COMSOL Multiphysics, use the Electric Currents interface for the analysis of the electrode. This physics interface is useful for modeling conductive materials where a current flows due to an applied electric field.

### DOMAIN EQUATIONS

The current in the domain is controlled by the continuity equation, which follows from Maxwell’s equations:

$$-\nabla \cdot (\sigma \nabla V) = 0$$

where  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the human heart. This equation uses the following relations between the electric potential and the fields.

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

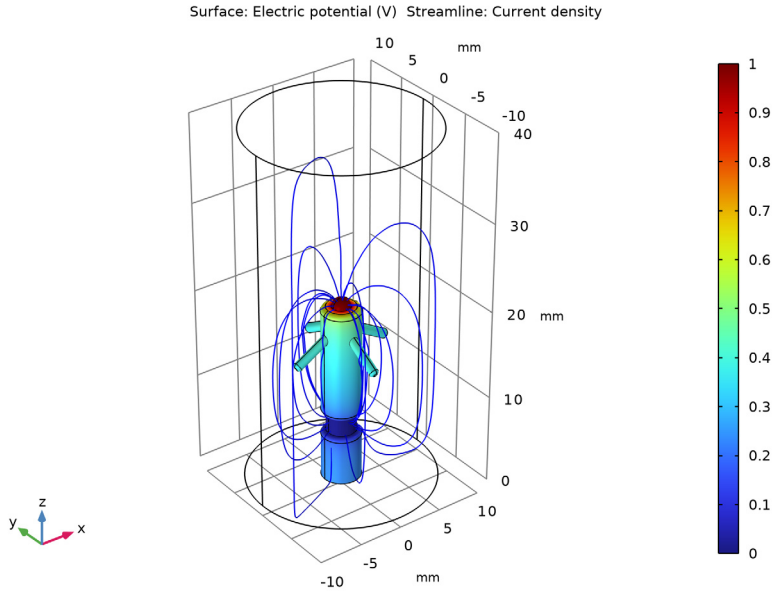
### BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Ground potential boundary conditions are applied on the thinner waist of the electrode. The tip of the electrode has a fixed potential of 1 V. All other boundaries are electrically insulated.

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0$$

### Results and Discussion

This simulation gives the potential distribution on the electrode surface and streamlines of the current distribution inside the human heart; see [Figure 3](#).

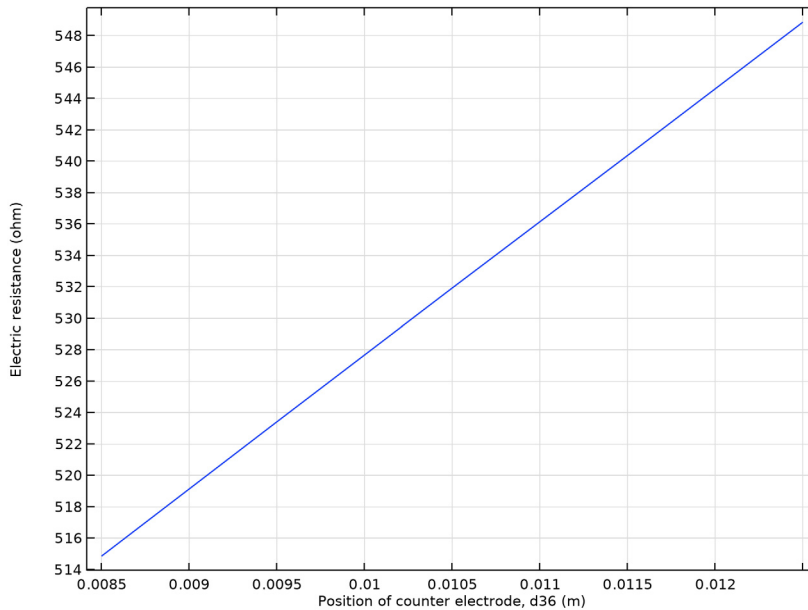


*Figure 3: The plot shows the electrostatic potential distributed on the surface of the electrode. The total current density is shown as streamlines.*

As expected, the current density is highest at the small hemisphere, which is the one that causes the excitation of the heart. The current density is fairly uniform on the working electrode. The counter electrode is larger and there are also larger variations in current density on its surface. Mainly, the current is lower with the distance from the working

electrode. The model shows that the anchoring arms of the device have little influence on the current density distribution.

Moving the location of the counter electrode closer to the anchoring arms on the device have little influence on the current distribution. The position of the counter electrode affects the electric resistance of the pacemaker electrode, which is important when designing the electrical circuit, in which the pacemaker electrode is included; see [Figure 4](#), which shows a plot of the electric resistance of the pacemaker electrode for different values of the distance between counter electrode and working electrode.



*Figure 4: The plot shows the electric resistance of the pacemaker electrode in relation to the distance between the counter electrode and the working electrode.*

### *Notes About the COMSOL Implementation*

---

The pacemaker electrode geometry you are using in this model comes from a PTC Creo Parametric part. The LiveLink interface transfers the geometry from PTC Creo Parametric to COMSOL Multiphysics. Using the interface you are also able to update the dimension of the electrode in the PTC Creo Parametric file. In order for this to work you need to have both programs running during modeling, and you need to make sure that the file of the pacemaker electrode is the active file in PTC Creo Parametric.

---

**Application Library path:** LiveLink\_for\_PTC\_Creo\_Parametric/Tutorials,  
\_LiveLink\_Interface/pacemaker\_electrode\_1lcreop

---

### *Modeling Instructions*


---

- 1 In PTC Creo Parametric open the file `pacemaker_electrode.prt` located in the model's Application Library folder.
- 2 Switch to the COMSOL Desktop.




#### **COMSOL DESKTOP**

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

#### **NEW**

In the **New** window, click  **Model Wizard**.

#### **MODEL WIZARD**


- 1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click  **3D**.
- 2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **AC/DC > Electric Fields and Currents > Electric Currents (ec)**.
- 3 Click **Add**.
- 4 Click  **Study**.
- 5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies > Stationary**.
- 6 Click  **Done**.

#### **GEOMETRY I**

Make sure that the CAD Import Module kernel is used.


- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Geometry 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Geometry**, locate the **Advanced** section.
- 3 From the **Geometry representation** list, choose **CAD kernel**.

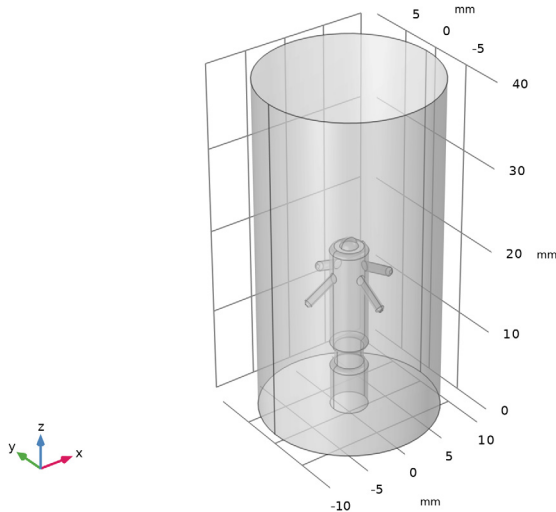
*LiveLink for PTC Creo Parametric 1 (cad1)*

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **LiveLink** and choose **LiveLink for PTC Creo Parametric**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **LiveLink for PTC Creo Parametric**, locate the **Synchronize** section.

**3** Click **Synchronize**.

After a few moments the geometry of the pacemaker electrode appears in the **Graphics** window.

**4** Click the  **Transparency** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.



**5** Click to expand the **Parameters in CAD Package** section. The dimensional parameter for the position of the counter electrode, **d36** in the PTC Creo Parametric file, has been linked to COMSOL Multiphysics and is therefore synchronized with the geometry. To manage linked parameters, you can click **Parameter Selection** on the **COMSOL Multiphysics** tab in PTC Creo Parametric. The global parameter, **LL\_d36**, is automatically generated in the COMSOL Multiphysics model during synchronization to enable parametric sweeps and optimization of the geometry.


**6** Click to expand the **Boundary Selections** section. The selections listed here are user defined selections saved in the PTC Creo Parametric file. In PTC Creo Parametric, you can set up selections using the **Selections** button on the **COMSOL Multiphysics** tab.

## GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

### *Parameters* |

The table already contains the automatically generated global parameter that is linked to the parameter inside PTC Creo Parametric. It is possible to edit the value of the parameter here, and then synchronize, to modify the geometry. But in this tutorial we will use the parametric solver to automatically solve the model for a range of parameter values.


Continue with loading additional parameters for setting up the physics.

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters I**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.
- 3 Click  **Load from File**.
- 4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `pacemaker_electrode_parameters.txt`.

## DEFINITIONS

### *Integration I (intop1)*

The integration operator you will set up in the next steps is used to evaluate the electric resistance of the pacemaker electrode.

- 1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click  **Nonlocal Couplings** and choose **Integration**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Integration**, type `my_int` in the **Operator name** text field.
- 3 Locate the **Source Selection** section. From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.
- 4 From the **Selection** list, choose **Counter electrode**.
- 5 Locate the **Advanced** section. From the **Method** list, choose **Summation over nodes**.

## MATERIALS

### *Heart Tissue*


- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component I (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Blank Material**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.
- 3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Electric conductivity	<code>sigma_iso ; sigma_ii = sigma_iso, sigma_ij = 0</code>	<code>e1_cond</code>	S/m	Basic
Relative permittivity	<code>epsilon_r_iso ; epsilon_rii = epsilon_r_iso, epsilon_r_ij = 0</code>	<code>rel_perm</code>	1	Basic


- 4 Right-click **Material 1 (mat1)** and choose **Rename**.
- 5 In the **Rename Material** dialog, type Heart Tissue in the **New label** text field.
- 6 Click **OK**.

## **ELECTRIC CURRENTS (EC)**

### *Ground 1*

- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Boundaries** and choose **Ground**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Ground**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Counter electrode**.

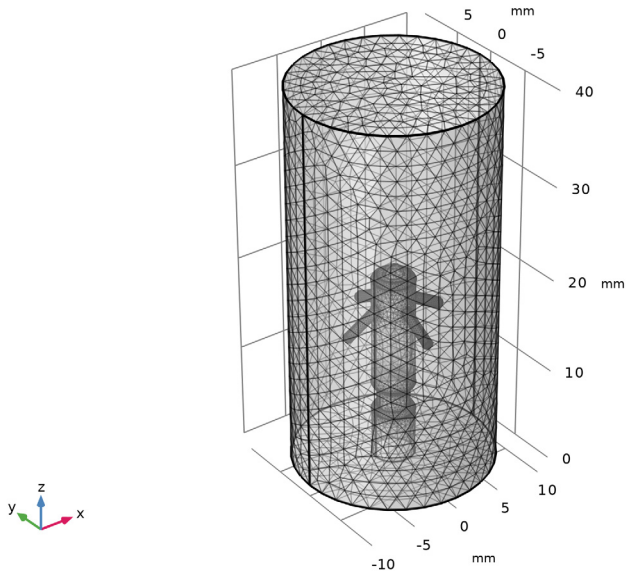
### *Electric Potential 1*

- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Boundaries** and choose **Electric Potential**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Electric Potential**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Working electrode**.
- 4 Locate the **Electric Potential** section. In the  $V_0$  text field, type  $V_{tot}$ .


## **MESH 1**

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Mesh 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Mesh**, locate the **Physics-Controlled Mesh** section.
- 3 From the **Element size** list, choose **Fine**.

4 Click  **Build All**.



### STUDY 1

In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.

### RESULTS


#### Evaluation Group 1

In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Evaluation Group**.

#### Global Evaluation 1

- 1 Right-click **Evaluation Group 1** and choose **Global Evaluation**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Global Evaluation**, locate the **Expressions** section.
- 3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
$-V_{tot}/m_{y\_int}(reacf(V)) [A]$	$\Omega$	

4 In the **Evaluation Group 1** toolbar, click  **Evaluate**.

#### 3D Plot Group 3

In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Plot Group** and choose **3D Plot Group**.



### *Surface 1*

Right-click **3D Plot Group 3** and choose **Surface**.

### *Selection 1*





- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Surface 1** and choose **Selection**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Pacemaker**.

### *Streamline 1*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **3D Plot Group 3** and choose **Streamline**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Streamline**, locate the **Streamline Positioning** section.
- 3 From the **Positioning** list, choose **Starting-point controlled**.
- 4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. Find the **Point style** subsection. From the **Color** list, choose **Blue**.
- 5 In the **3D Plot Group 3** toolbar, click  **Plot**.
- 6 Click the  **Transparency** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.  
You should see a plot similar to the plot in [Figure 3](#).

## **STUDY 1**


### *Parametric Sweep*

- 1 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Parametric Sweep**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Parametric Sweep**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 3 Click  **Add**.
- 4 Click  **Range**.
- 5 In the **Range** dialog, type 8.5[mm] in the **Start** text field.
- 6 In the **Step** text field, type 1[mm].
- 7 In the **Stop** text field, type 12.5[mm].
- 8 Click **Add**.
- 9 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.

## **RESULTS**

### *Evaluation Group 1*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Evaluation Group 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Evaluation Group**, locate the **Data** section.


- 3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 1/Parametric Solutions 1 (sol2)**.
- 4 In the **Evaluation Group 1** toolbar, click  **Evaluate**.

### EVALUATION GROUP 1


- 1 Go to the **Evaluation Group 1** window.
- 2 Click the **Table Graph** button in the window toolbar.

### RESULTS

#### *1D Plot Group 6*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **ID Plot Group 6**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **ID Plot Group**, locate the **Plot Settings** section.
- 3 Select the **x-axis label** checkbox. In the associated text field, type Position of counter electrode, d36 (m).
- 4 Select the **y-axis label** checkbox. In the associated text field, type Electric resistance (ohm).
- 5 In the **ID Plot Group 6** toolbar, click  **Plot**.  
You should see a plot similar to the plot in [Figure 4](#).

#### *3D Plot Group 7*

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **3D Plot Group**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 1/Parametric Solutions 1 (sol2)**.
- 4 From the **Parameter value (LL\_d36 (m))** list, choose **0.0105**.

#### *Surface 1*

Right-click **3D Plot Group 7** and choose **Surface**.


#### *Selection 1*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Surface 1** and choose **Selection**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Pacemaker**.

#### *Streamline 1*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **3D Plot Group 7** and choose **Streamline**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Streamline**, locate the **Streamline Positioning** section.
- 3 From the **Positioning** list, choose **Starting-point controlled**.

4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. Find the **Point style** subsection. From the **Color** list, choose **Blue**.

5 In the **3D Plot Group 7** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

The plot should now look similar to the one displayed below.

