

Real-time conversion of tissue-scale mechanical forces into an interdigitated growth pattern

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Additional Abaqus information



Dr. Wenlong Li created the Abaqus files shown here

- Abaqus 2019 version was used for the FE analysis.
- The INP input files were created for each cell model in the manuscript which are titled by the figure number.
- For questions, please contact J. Turner (jaturner@unl.edu)

Fig. 2 (INP file)



Assembly and boundary condition.



Turgor pressure = 0.6 MPa Material properties: 1. All the pavement cells: E = 600 MPa, v=0.47 Relaxation time = 6.8s, $G_i/G_0 = 0.15$ 2. Middle pectin and the surrending pectin: E = 100 MPa, v=0.47 Relaxation time = 6.8s, $G_i/G_0 = 0.15$

Simulation results: cut-view



Extended Data Fig. 2J (INP file)



Assembly and boundary condition.



Turgor pressure = 0.6 MPa Material properties: 1. All the pavement cells: E = 600 MPa, v=0.47 Relaxation time = 6.8s, $G_i/G_0 = 0.15$ 2. Middle pectin and the surrending pectin: E = 100 MPa, v=0.47 Relaxation time = 6.8s, $G_i/G_0 = 0.15$

Simulation results: (Cell 2 and 5 are hidden)

S, Max. Principal



Fig. 6 furrow (INP file)



Assembly and boundary condition.



Turgor pressure = 0.5 MPa Material properties:

- 1. All the pavement cells: E = 480 MPa, v=0.47Relaxation time = 6.8s, $G_i/G_0 = 0.15$
- 2. Middle pectin : E = 1 MPa, v=0.47
- 2. Surrounding pectin : E = 100 MPa, v=0.47

Simulation results: Cell 1 is hidden



