Supplemental figures for case (ii-b)

This SI shows results from simulations where a persistent drug infusion is assumed. Therefor the blood borne drug concentration is given by $s^v = 1$ (constant in time).

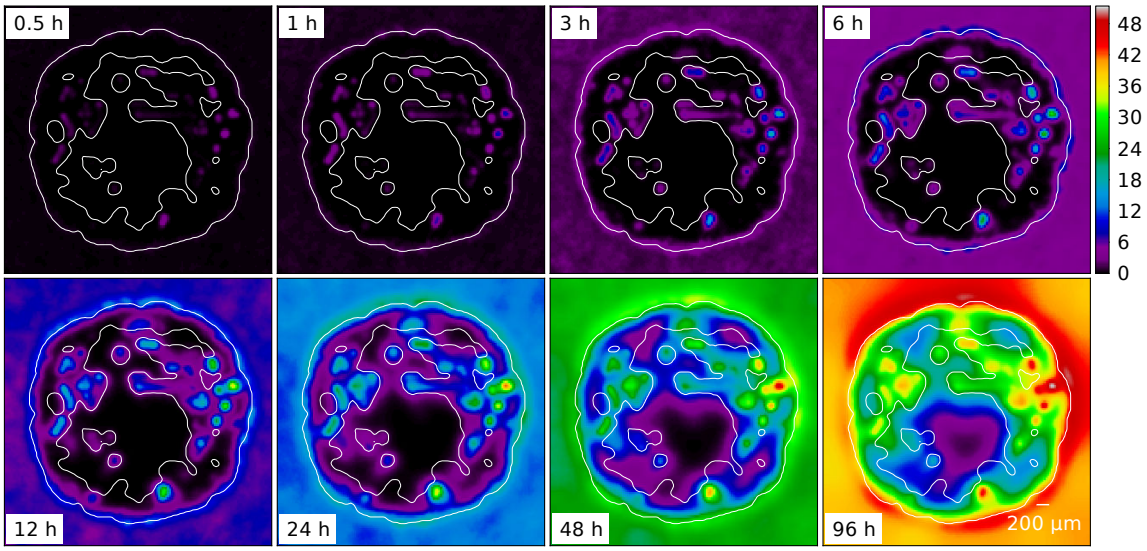

Figure 1: **Drug distribution s in a series of snapshots.** Corresponds to Figure 7 in the paper.

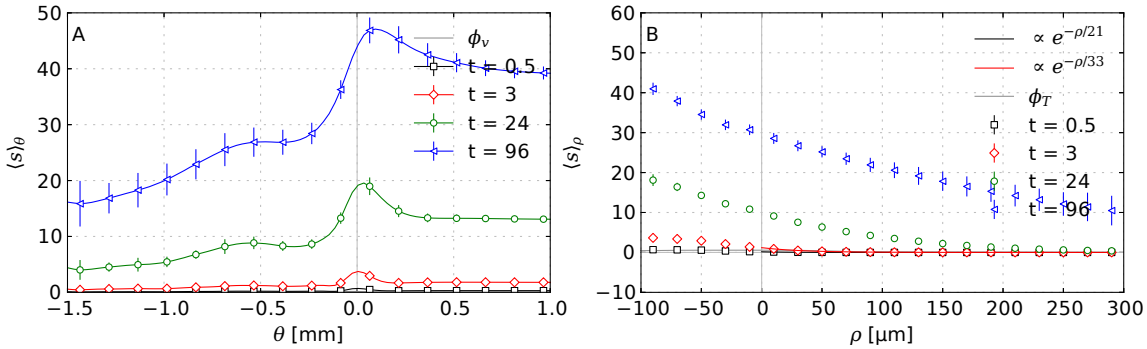

Figure 2: **Drug concentration profiles at different times.** (A) plotted vs. θ, and (B) vs. distance from vessels ρ. Corresponds to Figure 8 in the paper.

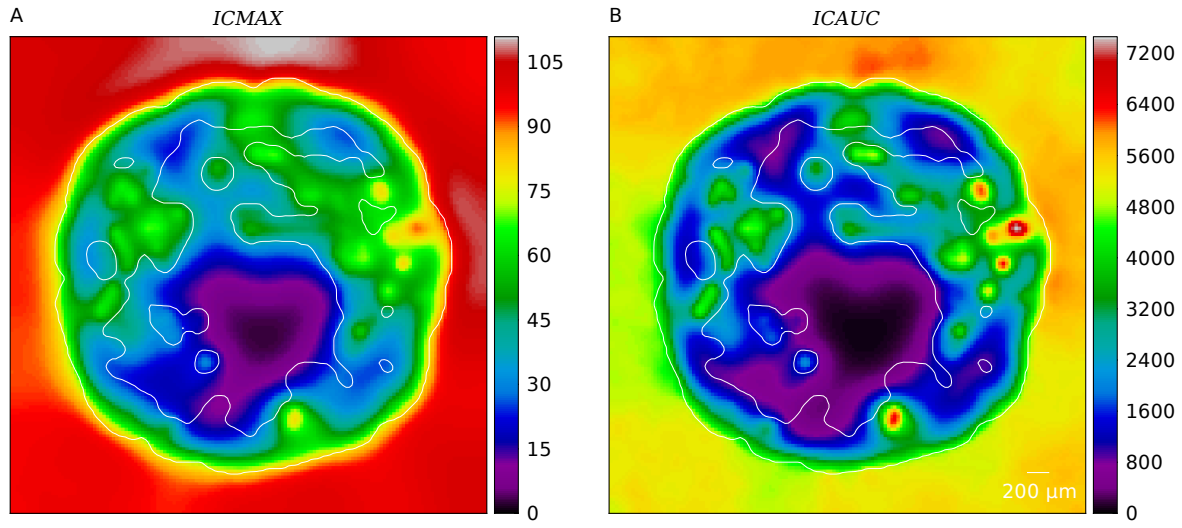

Figure 3: **Spatial distribution of drug exposure metrics.** (A) maximum concentration ICMAX and (B) the AUC ICAUC, taken from a slice through the origin of the system. Corresponds to Figure 9 in the paper.

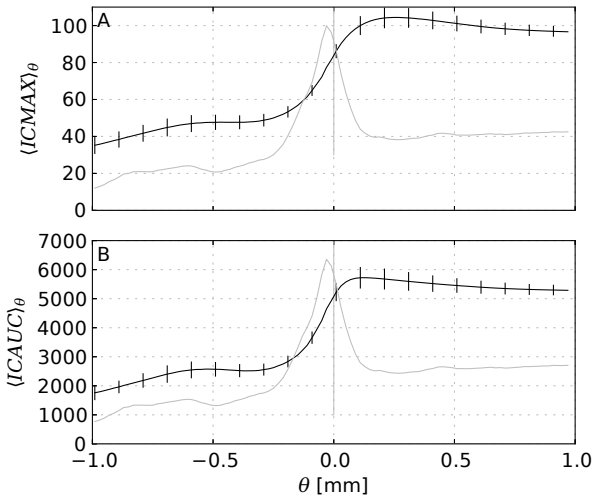

Figure 4: **Drug exposure metrics profiles.** Maximal concentration ICMAX (A) and area under curve ICAUC (B) plotted vs. θ. Corresponds to Figure 10 in the paper.

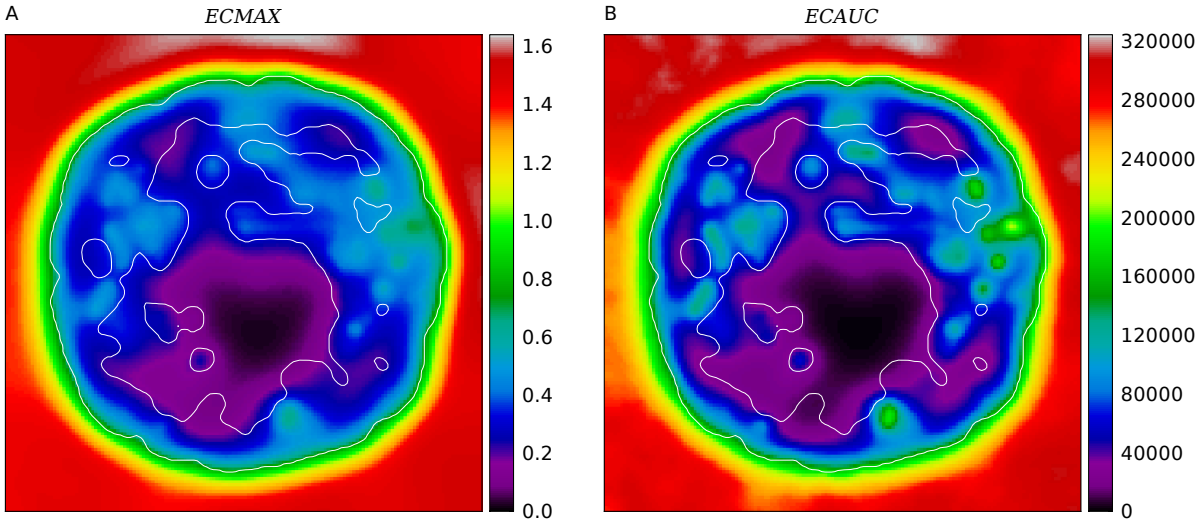

Figure 5: **Maximal concentration (A) and area under curve (B) for the concentration in the interstitial compartment.**

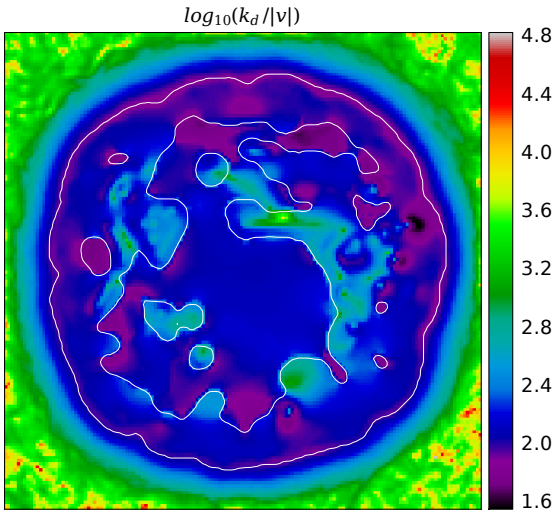

Figure 6: **Logarithmic plot of the length scale L_{dc}.** It is defined by $L_{dc} = k_d/|v|$ following the requirement that the Peclet number equals one, i.e. $1 = Pe = L_{dc}|v|/k_d$. The data is scaled logarithmically.