Supplementary Information Modeling material transport regulation and traffic jam in neurons using PDE-constrained optimization

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Supplementary Figures



Figure S1. Parameter analysis in the single pipe geometry. The distribution of concentration affected by different settings of (A) penalty parameter α for the cost to control high concentration gradient; (B) penalty parameter β for the cost of control force; and (C) the ratio between attachment rate *k* and detachment rate *k'*. Unit for color bars: $mol/\mu m^3$.



Figure S2. Simulation results in the single pipe geometry with different settings of penalty parameter α and β . (A-C) Computed velocity field. (D-F) The distribution of control force. Unit for color bars: Velocity: $\mu m/s$; Control force: $\mu m/s^2$.



Figure S3. Parameter analysis in the neuron tree extracted from NMO_54504. The distribution of concentration affected by different settings of (A) penalty parameter α for the cost to control high concentration gradient; (B) penalty parameter β for the cost of control force; and (C) the ratio between attachment rate *k* and detachment rate *k'*. Unit for color bars: $mol/\mu m^3$.



Figure S4. Simulation results in the neuron tree extracted from NMO_54504 with different settings of penalty parameter α and β . (A-C) Computed velocity field. (D-F) The distribution of control force. Unit for color bars: Velocity: $\mu m/s$; Control force: $\mu m/s^2$.



Figure S5. Simulation results in the pipe with swelling geometry with different settings of penalty parameter α and β . (A-C) Material distribution. (D-F) Computed velocity field. Unit for color bars: Concentration: $mol/\mu m^3$; Velocity: $\mu m/s$.



Figure S6. The convergence history of the simulation in single pipe geometry.