

## *Supplementary Material*

# **Non-invasive assessment of systolic and diastolic left ventricular function during rest and stress conditions using an integrated image-modelling approach**

Belén Casas<sup>1,2</sup>, Federica Viola<sup>1</sup>, Gunnar Cedersund<sup>4</sup>, Ann F. Bolger<sup>1,5</sup>, Matts Karlsson<sup>2,6</sup>, Carl-Johan Carlhäll<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Tino Ebbers<sup>1,2\*</sup>

1 - Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Department of Medical and Health Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden.

2 - Center for Medical Image Science and Visualization (CMIV), Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden.

3 - Department of Clinical Physiology, Department of Medical and Health Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden.

4 - Department of Biomedical Engineering, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden.

5 - Department of Medicine, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA.

6 - Division of Applied Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics, Department of Management and Engineering, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

\* Correspondence: Tino Ebbers: [tino.ebbers@liu.se](mailto:tino.ebbers@liu.se)

## 1 Methods

### 1.1 Model parameters

**Table S1:** Parameters in the lumped-parameter model, including parameter values defined in literature.

Parameter	Description (units)			Literature values
<b>Pulmonary venous system</b>				
$P_{pu}$	Pulmonary capillary (mmHg)	pressure		7.4 (Sun et al.)
$R_{pv}^a$	Resistance of pulmonary veins (mmHg·s/mL)			$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ (Sun et al.)
$L_{pv}^a$	Inertance of pulmonary veins (mmHg· s <sup>2</sup> /mL)			$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )
$R_{pvc}^a$	Viscoelastic resistance of pulmonary capillaries and veins (mmHg·s/mL)			0.01 (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )
$C_{pvc}^a$	Capacitance of pulmonary capillaries and veins (mL/mmHg)			4 (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )

$R_{pu}^{\text{a}}$  Resistance of pulmonary capillaries 0.01 (Sun et al.<sup>14</sup>)  
 (mmHg·s/mL)

---

**Heart parameters**


---

**Left atrium (LA)**


---

$K_{s,LA}$	Source resistance coefficient of the LA (s/mL)	$10 \cdot 10^{-9}$ (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$E_{min,LA}$	Minimal elastance of the LA (mmHg/mL)	0.08 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$E_{max,LA}$	Maximal elastance of the LA (mmHg/mL)	0.17 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$V_{0,LA}^{\text{a}}$	Unstressed volume of the LA (mL)	3 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$R_{C,LA}$	Contraction rate constant of the LA (-)	1.32 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$R_{R,LA}$	Relaxation rate constant of the LA (-)	13.1 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$\alpha_{1,LA}$	Systolic time constant shape factor of the LA (-)	0.11 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$\alpha_{2,LA}$	Diastolic time constant shape factor of the LA (-)	0.18 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$R_{visc,LA}^{\text{a}}$	Viscous loss resistance for the LA (mmHg·s/mL)	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$Onset_{LA}$	Onset of contraction of the LA (s)	0.85 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )

---

**Left ventricle (LV)**


---

$K_{s,LV}^{\text{a}}$	Source resistance coefficient of the LV (s/mL)	$4 \cdot 10^{-9}$ (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$E_{min,LV}$	Minimal elastance of the LV (mmHg/mL)	0.08 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$E_{max,LV}$	Maximal elastance of the LV (mmHg/mL)	3 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$V_{0,LV}^{\text{a}}$	Unstressed volume of the LV (mL)	10 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$R_{C,LV}$	Contraction rate constant of the LV (-)	1.32 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$R_{R,LV}$	Relaxation rate constant of the LV (-)	27.4 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$\alpha_{1,LV}$	Systolic time constant shape factor of the LV (-)	0.269 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )

$\alpha_{2,LV}$	Diastolic time constant shape factor of the LV (-)	0.452 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$R_{visc,LV}^b$	Viscous loss resistance for the LV (mmHg·s/mL)	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )
$Onset_{LV}$	Onset of contraction of the LV (s)	0 (Mynard et al. <sup>15</sup> )

---

### Mitral valve

---

$R_{mv}$	Resistance of the mitral valve (mmHg·s/mL)	$3.75 \cdot 10^{-3}$ (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )
$L_{mv}$	Inertance of the mitral valve (mmHg·s <sup>2</sup> /mL)	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )

---

### Aortic valve

---

$EOA_{av}$	Effective orifice area of the aortic valve (cm <sup>2</sup> )	1.69 (Garcia et al. <sup>16</sup> )
$A_{ao}$	Cross sectional area of the aorta (cm <sup>2</sup> )	5 (Olufsen et al. <sup>64</sup> )
$L_{av}$	Inertance of the aortic valve (mmHg·s <sup>2</sup> /mL)	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )

---

### Systemic arterial system

---

$R_{aa}$	Resistance of the ascending aorta (mmHg·s/mL)	0.04 (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> ),
$L_{aa}$	Inertance of the ascending aorta (mmHg·s <sup>2</sup> /mL)	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> ),
$R_{aav}$	Viscoelastic resistance for $C_{aa}$ (mmHg·s/mL)	0.01 (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )
$C_{aa}$	Capacitance of the ascending aorta (mL/mmHg)	0.1 (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )
$R_{pc}$	Viscoelastic resistance for $C_{pc}$ (mmHg·s/mL)	-
$R_{pr}$	Peripheral resistance (mmHg·s/mL)	1.2 (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> ),
$C_{pc}$	Peripheral compliance (mL/mmHg)	2 (Sun et al. <sup>14</sup> )

---

### Other parameters

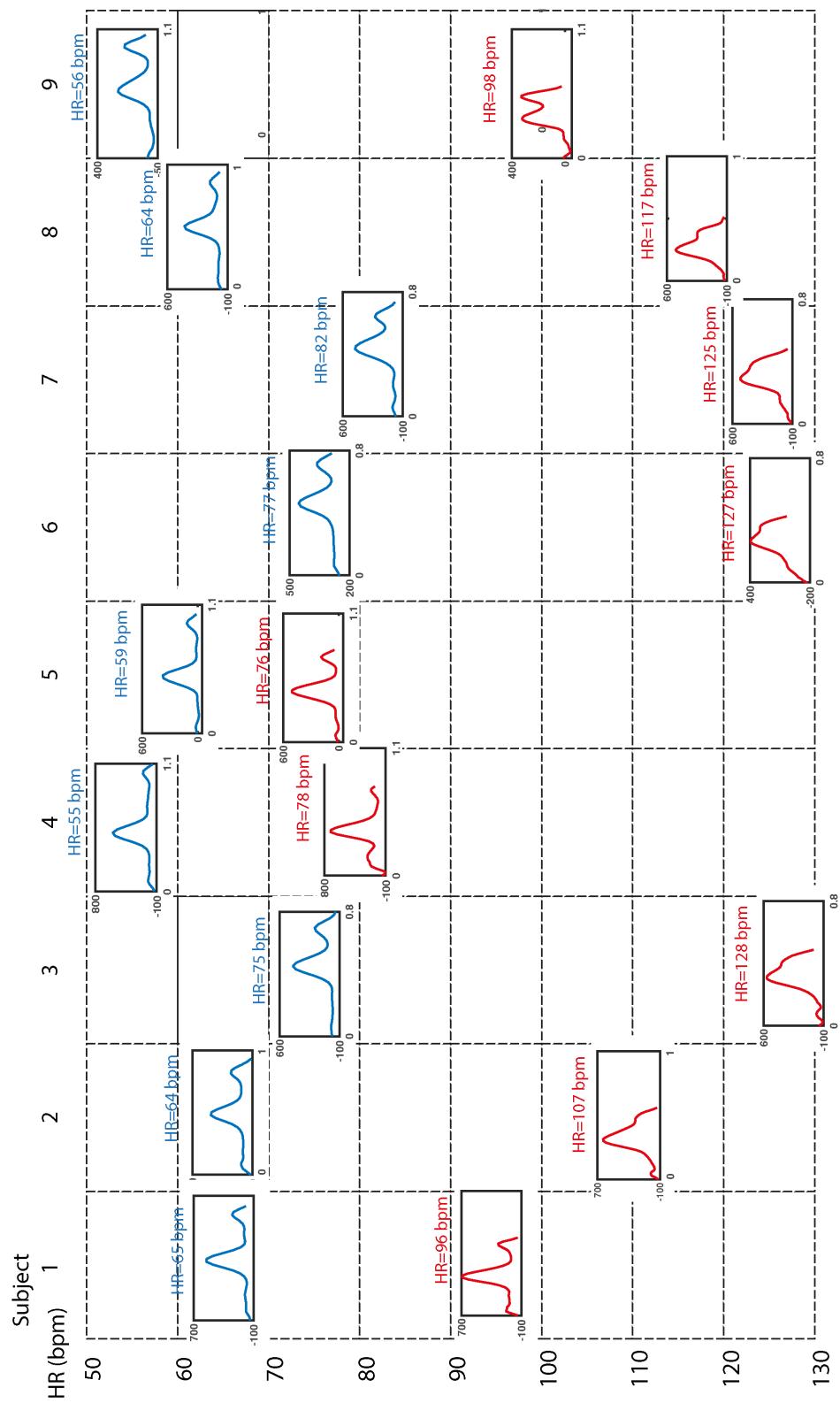
---

$T^b$	Duration of the cardiac cycle (s)	-
$\rho$	Density of blood (g/mL)	1.06

## 2 Results

**Table S2:** Subject-specific fitting results for the nine subjects included in the study. The agreement between the measured and the model-generated waveforms is assessed using the root mean square error (RMSE). MV: mitral valve; AV: aortic valve; AA: ascending aorta.

Subject	RMSE (ml/s)					
	Rest			Dobutamine		
	MV	AV	AA	MV	AV	AA
1	29.7	25.8	21.5	58.3	66.8	31.1
2	32.4	26.1	23.0	58.0	29.5	36.2
3	22.7	16.1	23.3	49.4	51.9	35.6
4	27.7	17.2	20.6	77.6	29.0	21.5
5	15.4	19.6	18.7	32.3	35.6	25.1
6	34.8	30.4	33.1	76.6	82.4	47.9
7	24.3	19.7	24.9	44.1	82.7	46.1
8	18.4	16.0	16.0	60.5	46.1	62.2
9	20.0	18.6	19.0	22.1	24.8	27.5



**Figure S1:** Changes in 4D Flow MRI-derived mitral flow waveforms with increasing heart rates for all study subjects. For each subject, the mitral flow patterns at rest (blue) and after dobutamine infusion (red) are included. The x and y-axis of the volumetric flow waveforms indicate time (s) and flow (ml/s), respectively.