

Supplementary Material: Geometry-Aware Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Digital Twin for Patient-Specific Wall Stress Mapping

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Appendix

This supplementary material provides additional implementation details to support reproducibility of the reported numerical experiments. It includes the full set of training hyperparameters, hardware configuration, and explicit pseudo-code for each GNN architecture used for AAA wall stress prediction.

A Pseudo-codes for the GNN models

This section provides step-by-step pseudo-code for the three GNN architectures (GGCN, EGNN, and the local GT) used in this study, including data pre-processing, training, and evaluation loops.

A.1 Gated Graph Convolution Network (GGCN)

Algorithm 1 Training residual GGCN for AAA wall stress prediction

Require: Dataset of graphs $\{G_m\}_{m=1}^M$ with node features x , positions pos , graph attributes g , and FEA stresses y_{FEA} .

- 1: Convert all edge indices to undirected.
- 2: For each graph G_m , add stress-based node weights w using local stress quantiles (50/80/95%).
- 3: Compute graph-level targets: mean stress and $p99$ stress; build stratified K -fold splits using quantile bins of (mean, $p99$) and ILT class.
- 4: **for** each fold $f = 1, \dots, K$ **do**
 - 5: Split graphs into train and test indices based on stratified folds.
 - 6: Compute feature scalars on train graphs: means and stds for x , y_{FEA} , g , and pos .
 - 7: Construct train and test datasets:
For each sampled graph, optionally apply graph-level augmentation to g and selected x , and optional stress-stratified node subsampling (3 bins in stress).
Normalize x , g , pos with train scalars; normalize y_{FEA} to y .
Concatenate normalized x , broadcast g , and pos into final node feature h .
 - 8: Initialize residual GGCN:
Input linear layer: $h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_{hid}}$.
 L GatedGraphConv layers with LayerNorm, ReLU, dropout, and residual connections.
Output linear layer: $\mathbb{R}^{d_{hid}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (node-specific stress).
 - 9: Initialize Adam optimizer and ReduceLROnPlateau scheduler; set best loss = ∞ .
 - 10: **for** epoch = 1, \dots , max_epochs **do**
 - 11: **Training loop:**
 - 12: **for** each batch of graphs **do**
 - 13: Forward pass: $\hat{y} = \text{GGCN}(h, \text{edge_index})$ (normalized stresses).
 - 14: Node-specific loss: $L_{\text{node}} = \mathbb{E}[w \cdot (\hat{y} - y)^2]$.
 - 15: Mean-stress loss: $L_{\text{mean}} = (\text{mean}(\hat{y}) - \text{mean}(y))^2$.
 - 16: Approximate $p99$ of y and \hat{y} using top- k averaging; define $L_{p99} = (p99(\hat{y}) - p99(y))^2$.
 - 17: Pinball loss at $q = 0.99$: $L_{\text{pin}} = \mathbb{E}[\max(q(y - \hat{y}), (q - 1)(y - \hat{y}))]$.
 - 18: Total loss: $L = L_{\text{node}} + \lambda_{\text{mean}}L_{\text{mean}} + \lambda_{p99}L_{p99} + \lambda_{\text{pin}}L_{\text{pin}}$.
 - 19: Backpropagate and update model parameters with Adam.

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48 20:     end for
49 21:     Update learning-rate scheduler using training loss.
50 22:     Apply early stopping if training loss has not improved for a fixed patience.
51 23: end for
52 24: Save best-performing model.
53 25: Evaluate on train and test loaders:
54     De-normalize predictions.
55     Report node-specific MSE, RE, and  $R^2$ .
56     Report graph-level RE for mean stress and  $p99$  stress.
57 26: end for

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58 A.2 Equivariant Graph Neural Network (EGNN)

59 **Algorithm 2** Training residual EGNN for AAA wall stress prediction

60 **Require:** Dataset of graphs $\{G_m\}_{m=1}^M$ with node features x , positions pos , graph attributes g , and FEA stresses y_{FEA} .

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61 1: Convert all edge indices to undirected.
62 2: For each graph  $G_m$ , add stress-based node weights  $w$  using local stress quantiles (50/80/95%).
63 3: Compute graph-level targets: mean stress and  $p99$  stress; build stratified  $K$ -fold splits using quantile bins of (mean,  $p99$ )
64     and ILT class.
65 4: for each fold  $f = 1, \dots, K$  do
66 5:   Split graphs into train and test indices based on stratified folds.
67 6:   Compute feature scalars on train graphs: means and stds for  $x$ ,  $y_{\text{FEA}}$ ,  $g$ , and  $pos$ .
68 7:   Construct train and test datasets:
69       Normalize  $x$ ,  $g$ ,  $pos$  with train scalars; normalize  $y_{\text{FEA}}$  to  $y$ .
70       Concatenate normalized  $x$ , broadcast  $g$ , and  $pos$  into final node feature  $h$ .
71 8:   Initialize residual EGNN:
72       Input linear layer:  $h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{hid}}}$ .
73       For each layer and edge  $i \leftarrow j$ :

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$$\Delta x_{ij} = x_i - x_j, d_{ij}^2 = \|\Delta x_{ij}\|^2.$$

$$m_{ij} = \phi_e(h_i, h_j, d_{ij}^2).$$

$$\text{Aggregate } m_i = \sum_j m_{ij}.$$

$$h_i^{\text{new}} = \phi_h(h_i, m_i).$$

$$c_{ij} = \phi_x(m_{ij}), \Delta x_i = \sum_j c_{ij} \Delta x_{ij}.$$

$$x_i^{\text{new}} = x_i + \Delta x_i.$$

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80 Apply LayerNorm, ReLU, dropout, and residual skips.
81 Output linear layer maps hidden features to node-specific normalized stress.
82 9: for epoch = 1, ..., max_epochs do
83 10:   for each batch of graphs do
84 11:     Forward pass:  $\hat{y} = \text{EGNN}(h, \text{edge\_index}, pos)$ .
85 12:     Compute  $L_{\text{node}}$ ,  $L_{\text{mean}}$ ,  $L_{p99}$ , and  $L_{\text{pin}}$  as in Algorithm 1.
86 13:     Backpropagate and update parameters with Adam.
87 14:   end for
88 15:   Update scheduler and apply early stopping.
89 16: end for
90 17: Save best-performing model and evaluate de-normalized node- and graph-level errors.
91 18: end for

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92 A.3 Graph Transformer (GT)

93 **Algorithm 3** Training local Graph Transformer for AAA wall stress prediction

94 **Require:** Dataset of graphs $\{G_m\}_{m=1}^M$ with node features x , positions pos , graph attributes g , and FEA stresses y_{FEA} .

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95 1: Convert all edge indices to undirected.
96 2: Add stress-based node weights  $w$  using local stress quantiles.
97 3: Build stratified  $K$ -fold splits using graph-level stress summaries and ILT class.
98 4: for each fold  $f = 1, \dots, K$  do
99 5:   Split graphs into train and test indices.
100 6:   Compute train-only scalars for  $x$ ,  $y_{\text{FEA}}$ ,  $g$ , and  $pos$ .

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101 7: Construct train and test datasets with normalization, augmentation, and stress-stratified node subsampling.
102 8: Concatenate normalized node features, broadcast graph attributes, and coordinates into  $h$ .
103 9: Initialize local Graph Transformer:
104     Input linear layer:  $h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{hid}}}$ .
105      $L$  local multi-head self-attention layers restricted to graph connectivity.
106     LayerNorm, ReLU, dropout, and residual connections after each attention block.
107     Output linear layer maps hidden features to node-specific normalized stress.
108 10: for epoch = 1, ..., max_epochs do
109 11:     for each batch of graphs do
110 12:         Forward pass:  $\hat{y} = \text{GT}(h, \text{edge\_index})$ .
111 13:         Compute weighted node-specific MSE.
112 14:         Compute mean-stress penalty,  $p99$  penalty, and  $q = 0.99$  pinball loss.
113 15:         Combine loss terms and update parameters with Adam.
114 16:     end for
115 17:     Update ReduceLRonPlateau scheduler and apply early stopping.
116 18: end for
117 19: Save best-performing model and evaluate de-normalized node- and graph-level errors.
118 20: end for

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119 B Training Hyperparameters and Hardware Configuration

Table B1. Training hyperparameters and hardware configuration used for the GNN wall stress prediction experiments.

Model	Hidden dim.	Layers	Dropout	Batch size	Learning rate
GGCN	128	7	0.25	2	1×10^{-3}
EGNN	128	7	0.25	2	1×10^{-3}
GT	128	6	0.25	2	1×10^{-3}

Optimizer	Weight decay	Loss	q	λ_{mean}	λ_{p99}
Adam	1×10^{-5}	Tail-aware composite	0.99	1.0	1.0

Random seed	Folds	Max epochs	Scheduler	Early stopping patience	Augmentation	Subsampling
11	5	1500	ReduceLRonPlateau	50 epochs	Yes (strength 0.08)	Yes (ratio 0.5)

Hardware	GPU	CPU	RAM
ARC UTSA	Tesla V100S-PCIE-32GB (CUDA 12.3)	2×20 -core CPU	384 GB