# MXB261 - Modelling and Simulation Science

# Assignment 2 - A Simulation Project

Due Date: end of Tuesday 23 October 2018

This is a Group Project with 4 students per group, and is worth 40% of your final grade.

There are four individual tasks available, and each student must choose a different task.

The final mark for each student is made up of the score for their individual component (out of 15 marks), plus a contribution from the Group Report (out of 25 marks) - this contribution will depend on the percentage the student contributed to the report. For example, if all students contributed equally (25% each), then all will receive the same score for the report, otherwise the mark will be reduced according to the percentage effort.

The theme of this project is how parameter values can determine the system dynamics of a parasite model, in both a temporal and spatial setting.

The group is to submit a zip archive containing all the m-files, movie files (.avi), a pdf of the report, and a Statement of Contribution showing who has worked on which individual task, together with the percentage contributed to the Group Report; these percentages must total 100.

#### The Parasite Model

Consider the following differential equation system

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = k_1 X_1 X_2 - k_2 X_1 
\frac{dX_2}{dt} = k_3 - k_4 X_2 - k_5 X_1$$

where  $X_1$  represents a population of parasites that feeds off a population  $X_2$ . Parameter  $k_1$  represents the birth rate of  $X_1$ ,  $k_2$  represents the death rate of  $X_1$ ,  $k_3$  represents the rate of food growth,  $k_4$  represents food decay, and  $k_5$  represents food consumption. All these constants are positive. You will solve the differential equation system using MATLAB's ODE45.

### Task 1: Parameter Sweep

Suppose the following parameters have values as indicated:

$$k_1 = 1, k_2 = 2, k_5 = 3$$

and that (after some scaling), the initial values are  $X_1(0) = 1$ ,  $X_2(0) = 1$ . The time span for the investigation is [0, T] where T = 20 units.

- (a) In addition to these values, consider first the case that  $k_4 = 4$ . You are to perform a parameter sweep on  $k_3 \in [0, 50]$  to find  $k_3$ -values that result in  $X_1 \to 0 + \text{Tol}$  or  $X_2 \to 2 \pm \text{Tol}$ , for a specified tolerance Tol (reasonable values for Tol are  $10^{-1}$  or  $10^{-2}$ ). It is also a requirement that both populations  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  do not drop below 0; if this happens, you must discard those parameter choices. Plot your successful  $k_3$ -values, according to the characteristics you observe in the system dynamics. You should determine the boundary of the regions that characterise  $k_3$  with respect to the observed dynamics.
- (b) As above, but now implement a parameter sweep on both  $k_3$  and  $k_4$  (over [0, 50]). Plot successful parameter pairs  $(k_3, k_4)$ , showing the region(s) corresponding to different system dynamics.
- (c) Now fix  $k_3 = 10$  and perform a similar parameter sweep on both  $k_4$  and  $k_5$  over [0, 50], plotting successful parameter pairs  $(k_4, k_5)$ . Are your results consistent with the previous parameter sweep from (b)? Why/why not?
- (d) Write a concise paragraph to explain your results.

# Task 2: Latin Hypercube Sampling in 3D

In this task, we fix two of the parameters:  $k_1 = 1$ ,  $k_2 = 2$ . You are to implement Latin Hypercube Sampling on the 3D space of parameters  $k_3$ ,  $k_4$ ,  $k_5$  (each in the range [0,50]). For an appropriate mesh size and number of trials, build a population of successful parameter 3-tuples, that reflect the system of equations exhibiting the characteristics that either  $X_1 \to 0 + \text{Tol}$  or  $X_2 \to 2 \pm \text{Tol}$ , with the constraint that neither  $X_1$  nor  $X_2$  drops below zero in [0,T]; if this happens, you must discard those parameter choices. Take T=20 time units, and have  $X_1(0) = 1$ ,  $X_2(0) = 1$ .

In your exploration of the 3D parameter space, you are to group your successful parameter 3-tuples so that a region in the 3D space corresponds to particular characteristics of the system dynamics. In addition to this, you should find the boundary between these regions. Demonstrate your results in a 3D visualisation that is appropriately labelled (axis labels and title). Write a concise paragraph to explain your results.

## Task 3: Latin Hypercube Sampling in 4D

This task requires a Latin Hypercube Sampling to be implemented as for Task 2, but over a 4D parameter space. Here  $k_1$  is fixed at  $k_1 = 1$ . Again, the parameter space is explored to determine regions that correspond to certain system dynamics.

Visualisation of the successful parameter 4-tuples is required, with appropriate labelling. Discuss the approaches you take to represent the 4th dimension in your plots. Write a concise paragraph to explain your results.

### Task 4: Spatial agent-based implementation

The spatial implementation allows exploration of the system dynamics when interactions take place at an individual level rather than at population level.

Construct a grid of cells  $(200 \times 200)$  and populate that grid with F agents for food and P agents for parasites, according to various densities (see below). The parasites will be positioned randomly, while the positions of the food will be either random or localised according to the food-placement strategy being investigated. There is to be one agent only per cell. The rules for the simulation are as follows:

- Each parasite in turn will attempt to move to a neighbouring cell that is N, S, E or W of its current position; if the new cell is empty, the parasite moves; if the new cell is already occupied by a parasite, the move does not take place; if the new cell is occupied by food, the food is consumed (the food is replaced by the parasite), and a birth event takes place with the new parasite being placed in the original cell.
- A parasite dies after  $f_1$  iterations and is removed from the grid.
- For all food agents, each agent dies if a uniform random sample  $(u \sim U(0,1))$   $u < f_2$ , and it is removed from the grid. Note u has to be different for each food agent.
- After all the parasites and food agents have been processed for the current step, create  $f_3$  new food agents and position them either randomly in empty cells, or localised (in empty cells). Localised means in a region such as a quadrant of the grid. Note that when choosing a cell at random, if it is already occupied, place the new food agent in a nearby unoccupied cell.

For a selection of parameter values, and for various initial F and P population densities of 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% of the grid (assume F and P have the same population density), simulate the evolution of the system and hence describe the relationship between initial population density, food-placement strategies, and the observed system dynamics. For the scale of this spatial simulation, it will be useful to consider a value of  $f_1 \in [0, 15]$ , a value of  $f_2 \in [0, 0.1]$ , and  $f_3$  values such as 100, 200, 300 or 400.

To demonstrate your simulation, create a movie of the spatial stochastic model above, capturing the output at regular time points as the simulation evolves.

# The Group Report

The purpose of the Group Report is to combine the results from the individual tasks, and to compare and contrast the results obtained from the different approaches and strategies.

The Report (which should be approximately 10 pages) should have the following structure:

- an **Introduction**, setting the scene for the content;
- a **Methods** (by Task) section, where you describe the approaches taken, for each Task; include here an analysis of the equilibrium solutions of the parasite model;
- a **Results and Discussion** section, where you combine, compare and contrast the results for parameter regions and the characteristics of the system dynamics from Tasks 1, 2 and 3; include here plots that justify your answers; also include results from Task 4 (the spatial agent-based simulation) and the interpretation of the effect of initial population densities and food-placement strategies; include a screenshot taken from the movie;
- a Conclusions section, where you summarise the main results in no more than a few sentences.

Guide to the Marking Schedule

	Marks	Bre	akdown
Individual component			
Structure	2	2	Code is well structured and well documented.
		0	Code is not structured and/or not documented.
Solution	0	8	Solution is correct, all aspects of the task have
	8	4	been considered.
		4	Parts of the solution may be incorrect, most aspects of the task have been considered.
		0	Little/no solution.
		3	Methods for the task have been clearly and cor-
Methods (by task)	3	J	rectly outlined for reproducibility.
	Ü	1	Methods for the task have been outlined, but
		-	may not be correct, clear or reproducible.
		0	Little/no methods.
Results	2	2	Relevant and concise figures that clearly demon-
	_	~	strate the solution have been produced. Figures
			are clear, correctly and completely labelled.
		0	Irrelevant, excessive or no figures that do not
			clearly demonstrate the solution.
Subtotal	15		v
Group component Structure and presentation	3	3	Report has a clear and logical structure. Presen-
Structure and presentation	J	0	tation is of a professional standard. No major
			spelling/grammatical errors.
		0	Report does not have a clear or logical structure.
		V	Presentation is not professional. Major spelling
			or grammatical errors.
Introduction	5	5	Introduction provides a short relevant back-
			ground for the exercises performed in the report.
			Motivation for each task and an outline of the
			structure of the report is provided.
		2.5	Introduction missing key components, but out-
			lines the main features of the report.
		0	Little/no introduction.
Discussion and comparison	12	12	Discussion shows concisely presented, but exten-
			sive, detailed and relevant insight. Results from
			individual tasks have effectively been compared.
			Plots, figures and tables are clear, concise and
			relevant.
		6	Discussion shows some relevant insight. Re-
			sults from individual tasks have been compared.
			Plots, figures and tables may not be clear, concise and relevant.
		0	
Conclusions	5	$\frac{0}{5}$	Little/no discussion or comparison.  Conclusions accurately and concisely summarise
	0	9	main findings of the project.
		2.5	Conclusions summarise some main findings of
		2.0	the project.
		0	Little/no conclusions.
Subtotal	<b>25</b>		
T-4-1	40		
Total	40		