



AmP projects: Setting up

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AmP projects

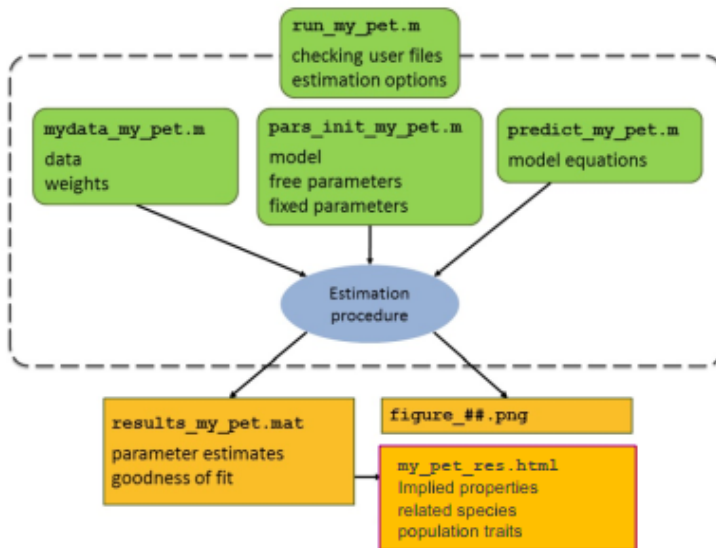
- Set up individual objectives and plan for the „own project” time (14hrs)
(+ DEB in practice)
- Final day: 3 hours total of AmP presentations.
 - Groups of 1-3 people, 7min/person or 10 min/group

Topics and objectives of lecture:

- File descriptions
- Auxiliary theory (know the difference between core DEB theory and auxiliary theory assumptions)
- Know how to navigate AmP database and associated resources

Code structure

Input-Output files



mydata_my_pet

- Sets metaData (classification, eco-codes, links, references etc)
- Sets the data (real data, pseudo data, auxiliary data)
- Sets weight coefficients

predict_my_pet

- Computes the predictions for the data sets in mydata-file given parameter values

pars_init_my_pet

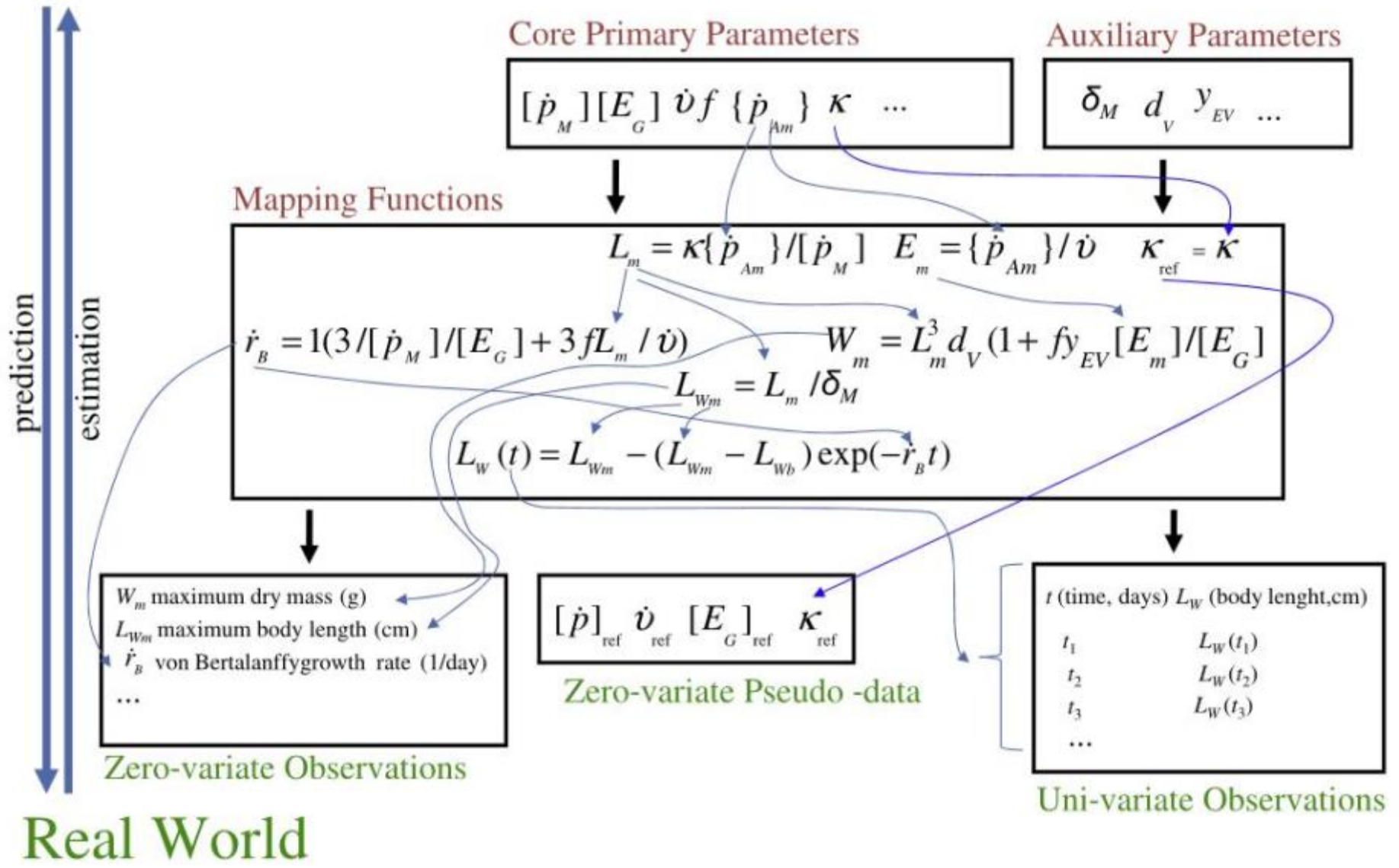
- Sets the model
- Sets the initial parameter values to start the estimation procedure

run_my_pet

- Checks the user's files
- Sets the estimation options
- Runs the estimation procedure

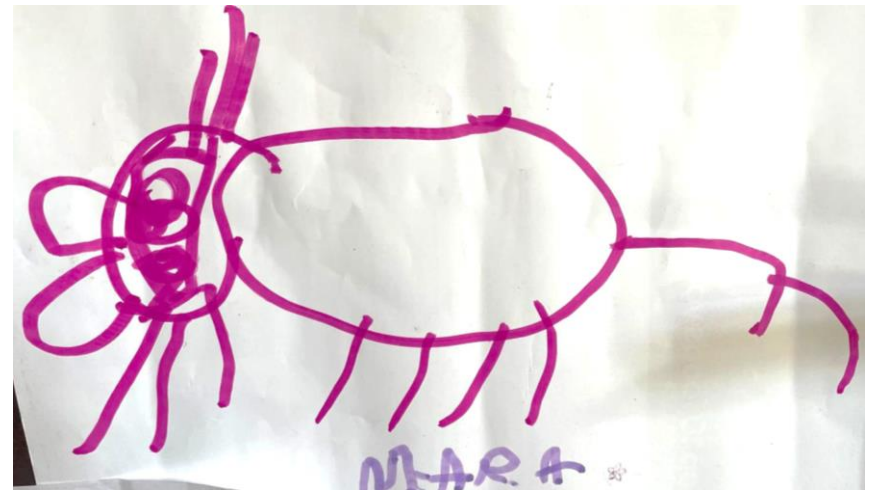
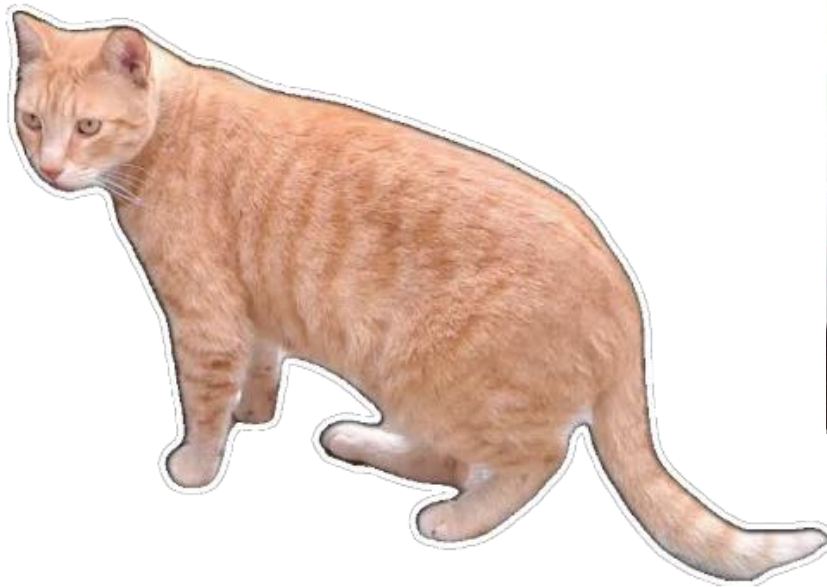
IMPORTANT: work in a local (your) folder where only *your species* files are; set paths to DEBtool and AmPtool, which should be somewhere separately

Abstract World



Reality

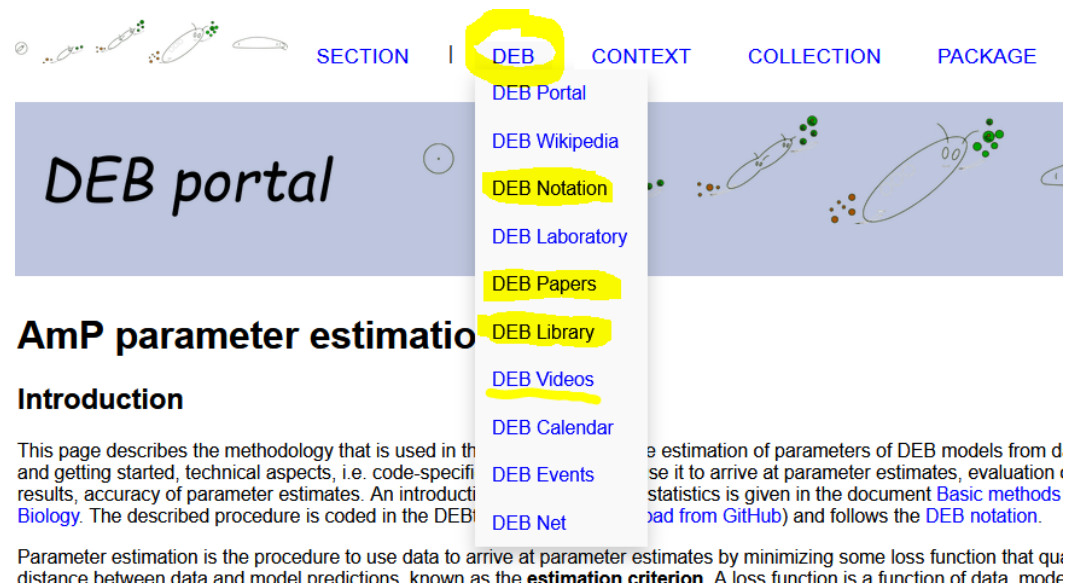
vs. model



Don't stress!

Some suggestions (data and eqs)

- Zotero DEB library as a resource
- Stay on top of references and units for data
- Make notes of important details to help modeling and interpretation
- Transform data in the mydata files – keep track of transformations in one place and transform into standard DEB units (cm, g, J, etc)
- Always have *DEB notation* handy. Follow the nomenclature in the equations but also how the code relates to the symbols



The screenshot shows the DEB portal website. The navigation bar at the top has tabs: SECTION, DEB (highlighted with a yellow circle), CONTEXT, COLLECTION, and PACKAGE. A dropdown menu is open under the DEB tab, listing the following items: DEB Portal, DEB Wikipedia, DEB Notation (highlighted with a yellow box), DEB Laboratory, DEB Papers (highlighted with a yellow box), DEB Library (highlighted with a yellow box), DEB Videos (highlighted with a yellow box), DEB Calendar, DEB Events, and DEB Net. The main content area features a large blue header with the text "DEB portal" and a diagram of a DEB model. Below this is a section titled "AmP parameter estimation" with an "Introduction" subsection. The text in the introduction describes the methodology for parameter estimation, mentioning the use of data, code-specific results, and the DEB notation. A yellow box highlights the "DEB Notation" link in the dropdown menu.

SECTION | **DEB** | CONTEXT | COLLECTION | PACKAGE

DEB portal

AmP parameter estimation

Introduction

This page describes the methodology that is used in the estimation of parameters of DEB models from data and getting started, technical aspects, i.e. code-specific results, accuracy of parameter estimates. An introductory document (see [Basic methods](#)) and follows the [DEB notation](#).

Parameter estimation is the procedure to use data to arrive at parameter estimates by minimizing some loss function that quantifies the distance between data and model predictions, known as the **estimation criterion**. A loss function is a function of data, model

Work with your own equation notes

$$L(t) = L_{\infty} - (L_{\infty} - L_b) \exp(-t\dot{r}_B) \quad \text{or} \quad t(L) = \frac{1}{\dot{r}_B} \ln \frac{L_{\infty} - L_b}{L_{\infty} - L}$$

$$\dot{r}_B = \frac{1}{3/\dot{k}_M + 3fL_m/\dot{v}} = \frac{\dot{k}_M/3}{1 + f/g}$$

$$L_{\infty} = fL_m - L_T$$



```
% time-length
rT_B = kT_M/ 3/ (1 + f_tL/ g); L_i = L_m * f_tL; L_b = L_m * get_lb([g k v_Hb], f_tL);
L = L_i - (L_i - L_b) * exp( - rT_B * tL f(:,1)); % cm, structural length at time
ELw_f = L/ del_M; % cm, shell length
```


Data and equations - suggestions

- Have handy the papers (or their appendices) with the most useful equations you will be using
- Write units in comments next to quantities in the code
- First change equations and assumptions in your *notes*, only after that change them in your *code* (error in code vs. error in model/assumption)

Work with standardized nomenclature

DEB nomenclature

Standardized link between symbols and **code**

	E_0	E_0
	a_b, a_p	aT_b
	a_m	
units ←	L_b, L_p	
	L_∞	
	W_w^b	
	W_w^p	Ww_p
	W_w^∞	
	N_∞	

Calculating quantities with DEBtool

Symbol	Units	Interpretation	
E_0	J	initial energy in egg	<code>initial_scaled_reserve</code>
a_b, a_p	d	age at birth, puberty	<code>get_tj</code>
a_m	d	age at death	<code>get_tm_mod</code>
L_b, L_p	cm	structural length at birth, puberty	<code>get_tj</code>
L_∞	cm	ultimate volumetric length	$s_{\mathcal{M}} f L_m$
W_w^b	g	wet weight at birth	$L_b^3(1 + f\omega)$
W_w^p	g	wet weight puberty	$L_p^3(1 + f\omega)$
W_w^∞	g	ultimate wet weight	$L_\infty^3(1 + f\omega)$
N_∞	#	life time reproductive output	<code>cum_reprod</code> (std-DEB) or <code>cum_reprod_j</code> (abj-DEB)

Notes: some routines are pre-coded, some you will find in other predict files

Completeness score

Lika et al.,2011



Table 3

The completeness of available data can be ranked with marks from low to high at the following levels; each level includes previous levels.

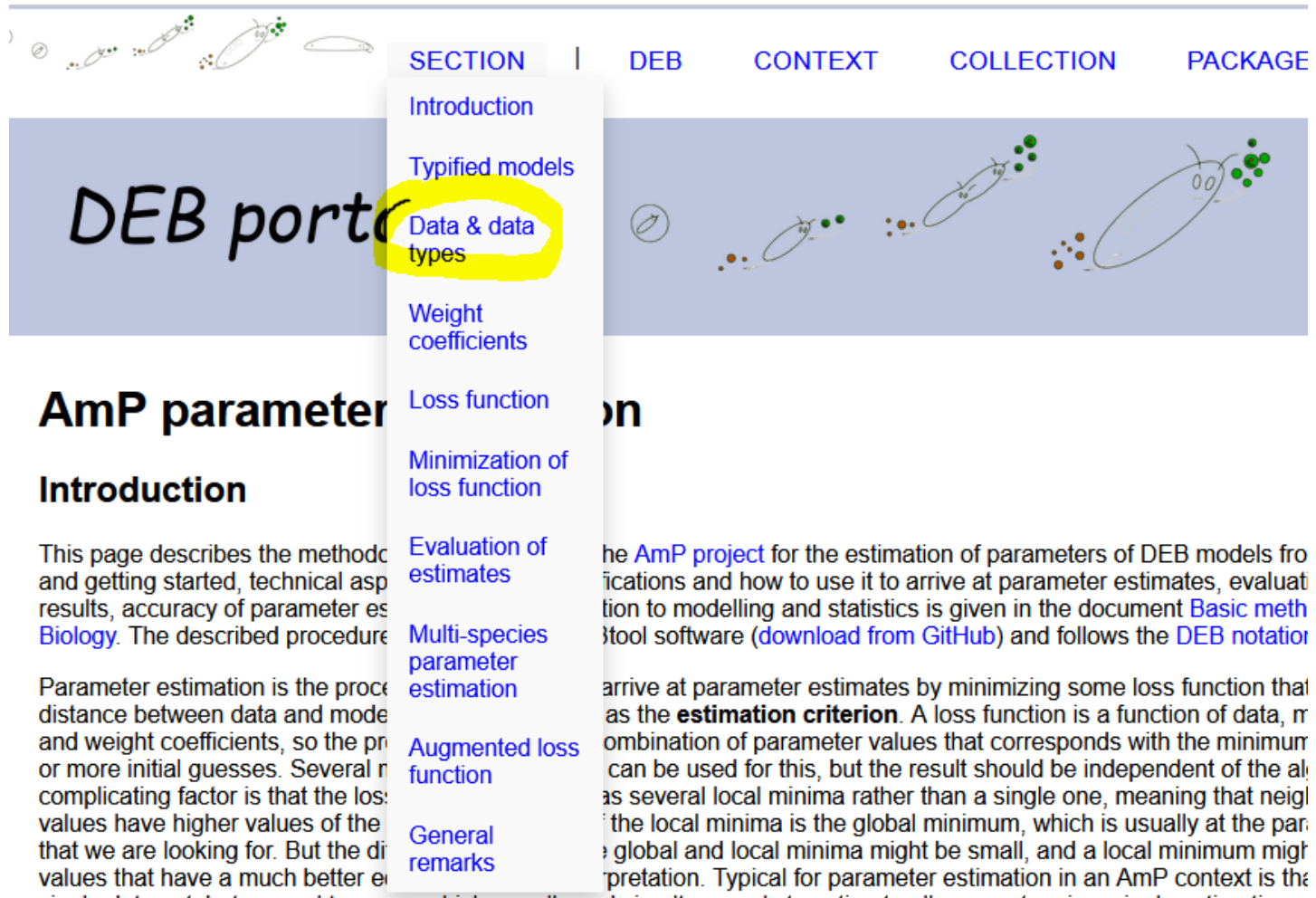
0	Maximum length and body weight; weight as function of length
1	Age, length and weight at birth and puberty for one food level; mean life span (due to ageing)
2	Growth (curve) at one food level: length and weight as functions of age at constant (or abundant) food level
3	Reproduction and feeding as functions of age, length and/or weight at one food level
4	Growth (curve) at several (>1) food levels; age, length and weight at birth and puberty at several food levels
5	Reproduction and feeding as functions of age, length and/or weight at several (>1) food levels
6	Respiration as function of length or weight and life span at several (>1) food levels
7	Elemental composition at one food level, survival due to ageing as function of age
8	Elemental composition at several (>1) food levels, including composition of food
9	Elemental balances for C, H, O and N at several body sizes and several food levels
10	Energy balance at several body sizes and several food levels (including heat)

Notes

- Sometimes your data will 'skip' a level: if you have e.g. data for levels 0-3, and then level 6, this is not 'complete=6' but lower!
- The more data *types* you have, the more information on parameters you have, but data are on different individuals and different conditions, so keep track of maintaining consistency

Know your data labels

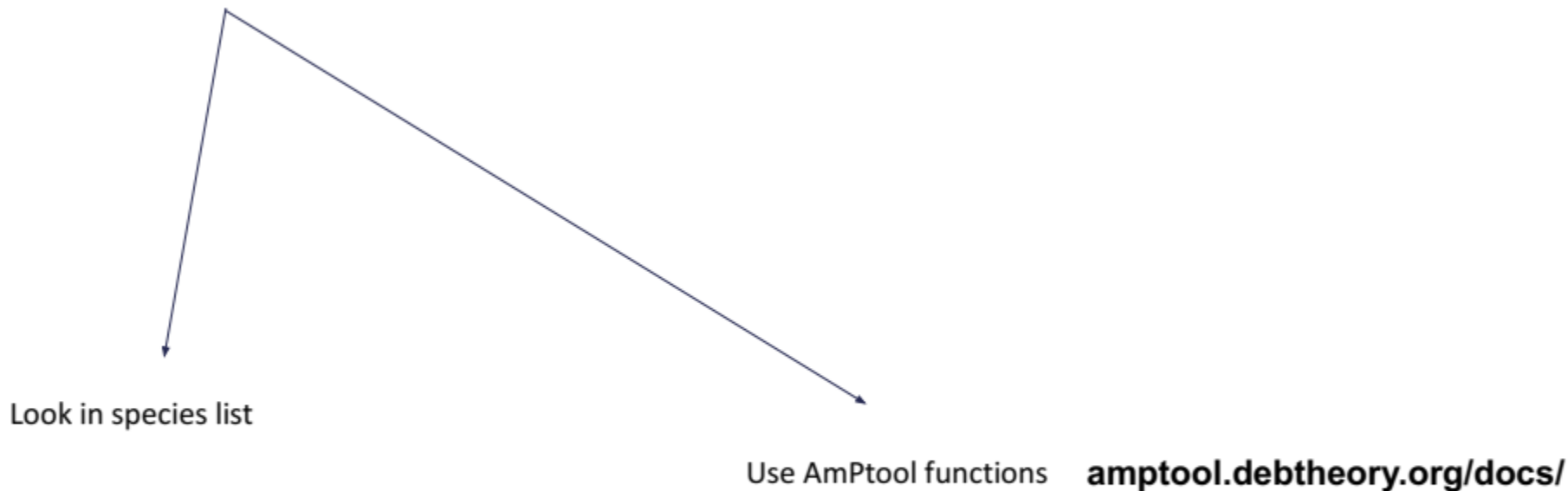
- <https://debportal.debtheory.org/docs/AmPestimation.html>



The screenshot shows the DEB portal website. The navigation menu at the top includes 'SECTION', 'DEB', 'CONTEXT', 'COLLECTION', and 'PACKAGE'. The 'SECTION' dropdown menu is open, showing a list of sections: 'Introduction', 'Typified models', 'Data & data types' (highlighted with a yellow circle), 'Weight coefficients', 'Loss function', 'Minimization of loss function', 'Evaluation of estimates', 'Multi-species parameter estimation', 'Augmented loss function', and 'General remarks'. The main content area shows the 'DEB portal' logo and the 'AmP parameter estimation' section. The 'Introduction' subsection is visible, describing the method and getting started, technical aspects, results, accuracy of parameter estimates, and the described procedure. The text mentions that parameter estimation is the process of finding the distance between data and model and weight coefficients, so the process starts with one or more initial guesses. Several complicating factors are mentioned, such as the loss function having several local minima rather than a single one, meaning that the global minimum might be small, and a local minimum might be better than the global one. The text also mentions that the result should be independent of the initial values, but the result might be different for different initial values. The text concludes by stating that the typical for parameter estimation in an AmP context is the

Finding predictions

Know your labels !!! debportal.debtheory.org/docs/Uni-variate_data.html



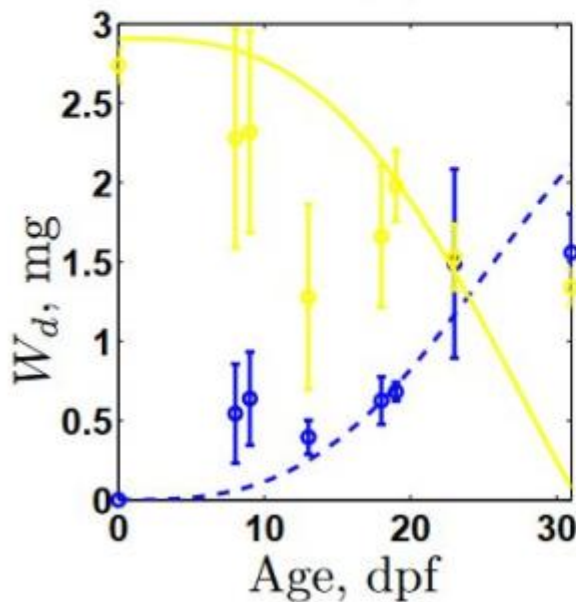
```
select_data({'t-Le', 'Wwb'}, 'std')
```

```
[species, nm] = select_predict('f = spline1(t, tf)'); select_predict(nm, 'males')
```


Examples of „maps”



Embryo yolk
and body:



Abstract World

Model

prediction

estimation

Organism data

Real World

State Variables

V, E, E_R

Core Primary Parameters

$\hat{v}, [\hat{p}_M], [\hat{p}_{Am}], [E_G], \kappa, \dots$

Auxiliary Parameters

$\delta_M, \mu_E, w_E, d_V, \dots$

Mapping Functions

$$e_b = \frac{E_b}{V_b}$$

$$W_Y = E \frac{w_E}{\mu_E} - e_b m_{Em} w_E [M_V] V$$

$$W_{emb} = (w_E - e_b m_{Em} w_E) [M_V] V$$

time (d)	Yolk dry mass (g)
t_1	$W_Y(t_1)$
t_2	$W_Y(t_2)$
t_3	$W_Y(t_3)$
...	

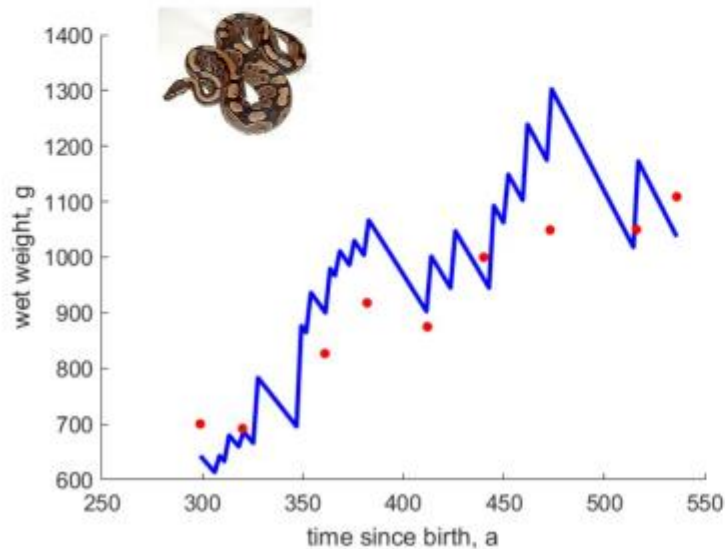
Uni-variate Observations

time (d)	Embryo dry mass (g)
t_1	$W_{emb}(t_1)$
t_2	$W_{emb}(t_2)$
t_3	$W_{emb}(t_3)$
...	

Uni-variate Observations

'maps'

Python regius eats mice



User defined function in the predict file to include weight of gut content:

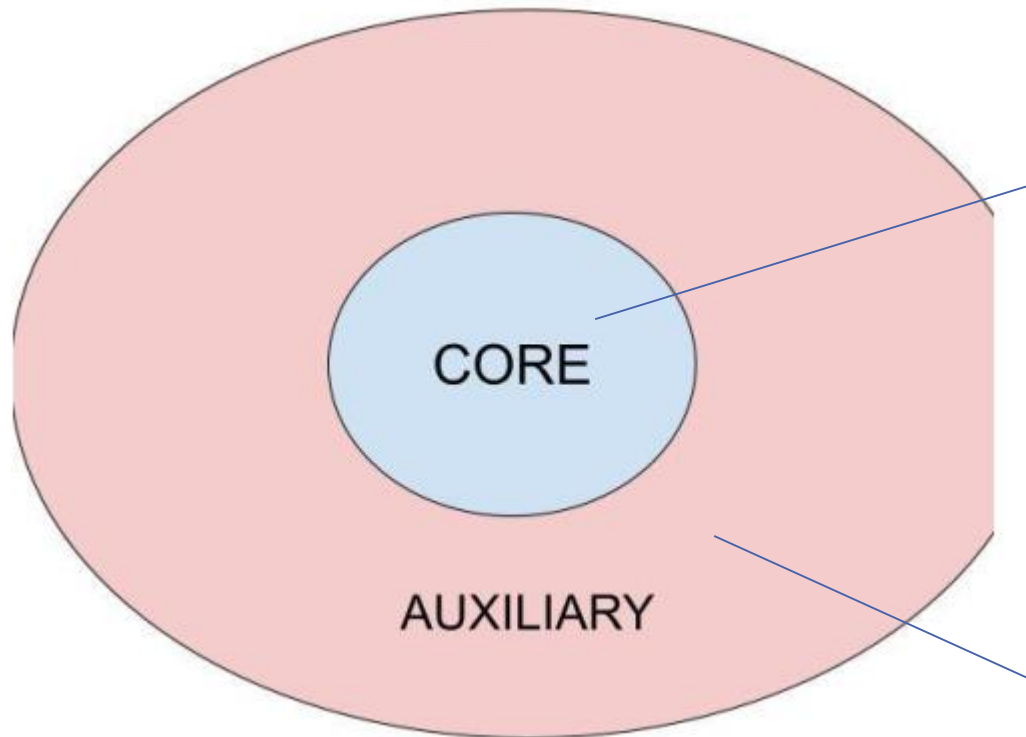
```
function dXeL = dXeL(t,XeL, vT, pT_Am, g, L_m, L_T)
% routine for predict_Python_regius
% digestion at max rate

%unpack state variables
X = max(0, XeL(1)); e = XeL(2); L = XeL(3);

dX = - (X > 0) * pT_Am * L^2;
de = - dX/ L^3 - e * vT/ L;
r = vT * (e/ L - (1 + L_T/ L)/ L_m)/ (e + g);
dL = L * r/ 3;

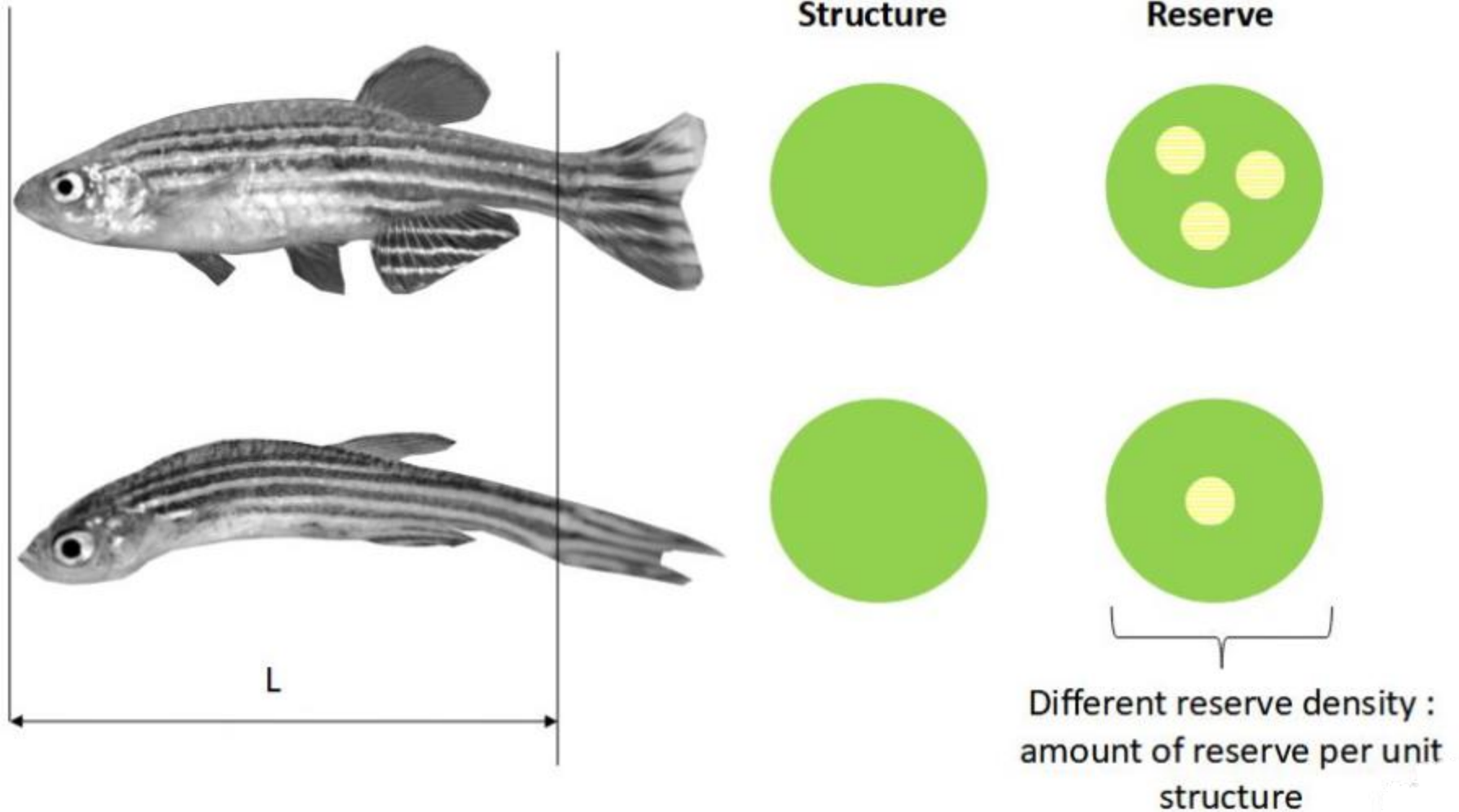
dXeL = [dX; de; dL];
end
```

Assumptions..



- Strong homeostasis
- Scaling of metabolism and structure length/volume
- Physical vs structural length
- Length vs weight

Length as quantifier for structure



mydata-file

Set the data

- **metadata** - information about: the species, eco-codes, the types of data, the author, etc
- **data** - value, units, labels, references, temperature (for time and rates)
- **pseudo data** - were set automatically, can be modified

Data

(real)data

Empirical observations of physiological processes

- zero-variate (single measurements)
- uni-variate (lists of values for an independent and an associated dependent variable)
- Read [here](#) for more types of data

pseudo-data

Prior knowledge of a selection of parameter values

Fill possible gaps in information in the real data

mydata-file (function*)

```
%% set weights for all real data
```

```
weights = setweights(data, []);
```

```
%% set pseudodata and respective weights
```

```
[data, units, label, weights] = addpseudodata(data, units,  
label, weights);
```

```
%% pack auxData and txtData for output
```

```
auxData.temp = temp;
```

```
txtData.units = units;
```

```
txtData.label = label;
```

```
txtData.bibkey = bibkey;
```

```
txtData.comment = comment;
```


Structures in Matlab

- A **Structure** is a collection of data representing a single idea or "object"
- Inside a structure there is a **list of fields** each being a variable name for some sub-piece of data
- Different type of data for each "field"
- Syntax

`VariableName . Field`

Structure example

A single variable (named `metaData`) which contains many **fields**. Each field has its own **name** and its own **type**.

```
metaData.phylum      = 'Chordata';  
metaData.class         = 'Chondrichthyes';  
metaData.order         = 'Squaliformes';  
metaData.family        = 'Squalidae';  
metaData.species       = 'Squalus_acanthias';  
metaData.species_en    = 'Spurdog';
```


Structure

Many variables (named data, units, label, bibkey, temp)
which contain many **fields** (e.g. zero-variate data, ab, ap).

Variables give different information for a given field.

```
data.ab = 640.5  
units.ab = 'd'  
label.ab = 'age at birth';  
bibkey.ab = 'JoneGeen1977';  
temp.ab = T_C + 9
```

```
data.ap = 2190  
units.ap = 'd';  
label.ap = 'age at puberty';  
bibkey.ap = 'Avsa2001'  
temp.ap = T_C + 9;
```



Pack/unpack variables (DEBtool)

`vars_pull` : pack & unpack variables into & from structures, according to the syntax and inputs.

Example : unpack variables from data

```
vars_pull(data)
```

creates or overwrites variables `ab` and `ap` in the calling function with the contents of the corresponding named fields

Resources



- AmPestimation:
<https://debportal.debtheory.org/docs/AmPestimation.html>
- estim_options function (inputs and outputs):
https://debtool.debtheory.org/lib/pet/html/estim_options.html
- Plotting trajectories of states and traits: simu_my_pet
<https://amptool.debtheory.org/docs/index.html>
https://amptool.debtheory.org/trajectories/html/simu_my_pet.html
- Zotero DEB library:
https://www.zotero.org/groups/500643/deb_library/
- DEB notation:
https://www.bio.vu.nl/thb/deb/deblab/bib/Kooy2010_n.pdf
- Summary of concepts:
https://www.bio.vu.nl/thb/deb/deblab/bib/Kooy2010_i.pdf
- Comments to DEB3:
https://www.bio.vu.nl/thb/deb/deblab/bib/Kooy2010_c.pdf