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In [17]: sleep_start = 0 # Bedtime start hour in the simulation
wake_start = 8 # Wakefulness starting time in hours
dt = 20/60 # Time step in hours for numerical integration => 20mins

Simulation_Time = 24 # Total simulation time in hours (including a complete wake-sleep cycle)sleep_start =
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In [18]: import math
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.signal import find_peaks

# Constants and Parameters
pi = math.pi # Mathematical constant for pi (3.14159...)
alpha_0 = 0.16 # Initial activation rate for photic input pathway (per minute)
beta = 0.013 # Decay rate constant of photic input pathway (per minute)
p = 0.6 # Power used for light intensity in activation rate formula

#BASE_CR
I_wake = 150 # Light intensity during wakefulness (lux)
I_sleep = 0 # Light intensity during sleep (lux)
G = 19.875 # Gain factor affecting light input to circadian pacemaker
mu = 0.13 # Coupling constant of nonlinear effects on the circadian oscillator state
q = 1/3 # Factor for regulating influence of B(t) on x_c dynamics
k = 0.55 # Parameter affecting the dynamics of the circadian pacemaker component
tau_x = 24.2 # Period of the circadian oscillator (in hours)
omega_squared = (24 / (tau_x * 0.99729))**2

if ( (wake_start-sleep_start) >=8.0):
    t_w = 0 # Length of prior wakefulness (in hours)
else:
    t_w = 8.0 - (wake_start-sleep_start)

# Time array for simulation (every 6mins)
time = np.arange(sleep_start, sleep_start+ Simulation_Time + dt, dt)

# Arrays to store simulation results for each parameter
n_values = [] # Activation rate of photic input pathway over time
x_values = [] # Circadian oscillator state x over time
x_c_values = [] # Circadian pacemaker component x_c over time
H_values = [] # Homeostatic sleep drive H over time
C_values = [] # Circadian component C over time

W_values = [] # Sleep inertia component W over time
H_values_CT = [] # Homeostatic sleep drive for cognitive throughput over time
W_values_CT = [] # Wake inertia for cognitive throughput over time
C_values_CT = [] # Circadian component C over time

A_values = [] # Subjective alertness A over time
T_values = [] # Cognitive throughput T over time

isawake = 0

# Dictionaries to store peaks and troughs information
peaks_dict = {
    'peak1_value': None,
    'time1': None,
    'peak2_value': None,
    'time2': None,
    'difference_from_x_min': None
}

trough_dict = {
    'trough_value': None,
    'time': None,
    'x_min': None,
    'x_min_time': None
}
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In [19]: # Subjective Alertness Constants
r_Hw = 6.64 * 10**(-3) # Decay rate of homeostatic component during wakefulness (per hour)
u_C = 0.21 # Upper asymptote for the circadian amplitude of subjective alertness
a = 3.59 * 10**(-6) # Scaling parameter for amplitude decay of circadian component
h_Ac = 0.087 # Scale parameter affecting circadian component response
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r_Hsl = 1 / 2.3 # Rate of recovery of homeostatic component during sleep (per hour)
u_H = 0.955 # Upper asymptote for homeostatic component recovery
W_o = -0.5346 # Initial deficit value for sleep inertia component
r_W = 1 / 0.79 # Rate of dissipation of sleep inertia component during wake (per hour)

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In [20]: # Cognitive Throughput Constants
r_Hw_CT = 1 / 38.0 # Decay rate of homeostatic component during wakefulness for cognitive throughput (per
u_C_CT = 0.1503 # Upper asymptote for the circadian amplitude for cognitive throughput
a_CT = 9.27 * 10**(-6) # Scaling parameter for cognitive throughput amplitude decay
h_Ac_CT = 0.098 # Scale parameter affecting cognitive throughput circadian response
r_Hsl_CT = 1 / 2.14 # Rate of recovery of homeostatic component during sleep for cognitive throughput (per
u_H_CT = 0.95 # Upper asymptote for cognitive throughput homeostatic component recovery
W_o_CT = -0.2868 # Initial deficit value for sleep inertia during cognitive throughput
r_W_CT = 1 / 0.86 # Rate of dissipation of sleep inertia during cognitive throughput (per hour)
t_o = 18.24 # Constant representing delay for homeostatic decay adjustment during wakefulness

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In [21]: # Initial Conditions
x = -0.17 # Initial state of circadian oscillator component x
x_c = -1.22 # Initial state of circadian pacemaker component x_c
n = 0.50 # Initial value of photic input pathway activation
H = 0.0 # Initial value of homeostatic sleep drive component (assumed start)
H_CT= 0.22930454584112198 # Initial value of homeostatic sleep drive for cognitive throughput
W = W_o # Initial wake inertia value, starting from the sleep deficit value
CBT_min = x + 0.8
CBT_max = 0
x_min = x
time_at_x_min = sleep_start

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In [22]: # Function to calculate activation rate alpha
def calculate_alpha(I):
    if I == 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return alpha_0 * ((I ** p) / (9500 ** p))

# Function to calculate amplitude of circadian component for cognitive throughput
def calculate_A_C(u_C, a, h_Ac, H):
    return u_C - a * math.exp(H / h_Ac)

# Function to calculate circadian component (C) for cognitive throughput
def calculate_C(A_C, x, x_c):
    return A_C * (0.91 * x - 0.29 * x_c)

# Function to calculate homeostatic component (H) during sleep for cognitive throughput
def calculate_H_dot_sleep(r_Hsl, x, u_H, H):
    return r_Hsl * (u_H - H)

# Function to calculate sleep inertia component (W) during sleep for cognitive throughput
def calculate_W_sleep(H, C, W_o):
    if H + C >= abs(W_o):
        return W_o
    else:
        return -(H + C)

# Function to calculate sleep inertia component (W) during wake for cognitive throughput
def calculate_W_dot_wake(r_W, W):
    return -(r_W) * W

# Function to determine if it is wake or sleep time
def is_aware(t, wake_start, sleep_start):
    t_mod = t % 24
    if wake_start < sleep_start:
        return wake_start <= t_mod < sleep_start
    else: # Case when sleep period overlaps into the next day
        return t_mod >= wake_start or t_mod < sleep_start

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In [23]: # Part 1: Computation of n(t)
for t in time:
    # Determine light conditions and calculate alpha
    if is_aware(t, wake_start, sleep_start):
        I = I_wake
    else:
        I = I_sleep

    alpha = calculate_alpha(I)
    # Calculate n_dot based on sleep or wakefulness
    if not is_aware(t, wake_start, sleep_start): # During Sleep
        n_dot = -60 * beta * n
        isawake=0
    else: # During Wakefulness

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        n_dot = 60 * (alpha * (1 - n) - beta * n)
        isawake=1

    # Update n value
    n = n + n_dot * dt

    if t % 24 == sleep_start:
        x = -0.17
        x_c = -1.22
        n = 0.50

    n_values.append(n)

    # Calculate N(x)
    N_x = (1 / 3) * x + (4 / 3) * x**3 - (256 / 105) * x**7

    # Part 2: Computation of x(t)
    # Calculate B(t) based on light conditions
    if not is_aware(t, wake_start, sleep_start): # During Sleep
        B = 0
    else: # During Wakefulness
        B = G * (1 - n) * alpha * (1 - 0.4 * x) * (1 - 0.4 * x_c)

    if x + 0.8 < CBT_min:
        CBT_min = x + 0.8
        x_min = x
        time_at_x_min = t

    # Calculate x_dot
    x_dot = (pi / 12) * (x_c + mu * N_x + B)

    # Update x value
    x = x + x_dot * dt
    x_values.append(x)

    # Part 3: Computation of x_c(t)
    # Calculate x_c_dot
    x_c_dot = (pi / 12) * (q * B * x_c - x * (omega_squared + k * B))

    # Update x_c value
    x_c = x_c + x_c_dot * dt
    x_c_values.append(x_c)

    # Part 4: Computation of H(t)
    if not is_aware(t, wake_start, sleep_start): # During Sleep
        H_dot = calculate_H_dot_sleep(r_Hsl, x, u_H, H)
        H_dot_CT = calculate_H_dot_sleep(r_Hsl_CT, x, u_H_CT, H_CT)
        if(abs(t_w-1) > 0):
            t_w = abs(t_w-1)
        else:
            t_w=0
    else: # During Wakefulness
        t_w += 1
        H_dot = -(t**2) / (t + t_o) * r_Hw * (H - u_C)
        H_dot_CT = -2 * t_w * (r_Hw_CT ** 2) * (H_CT - u_C_CT)

    # Update H value
    H = H + H_dot * dt
    H_values.append(H)

    H_CT = H_CT + H_dot_CT * dt
    H_values_CT.append(H_CT)

    # Part 5: Computation of A(t)
    A_C = calculate_A_C(u_C, a, h_Ac, H)
    A_C_CT = calculate_A_C(u_C_CT, a_CT, h_Ac_CT, H_CT)

    # Calculate C(t)
    C = calculate_C(A_C, x, x_c)
    C_CT = calculate_C(A_C_CT, x, x_c)
    C_values.append(C)
    C_values_CT.append(C_CT)

    # Part 6: Computation of W(t)
    if not is_aware(t, wake_start, sleep_start): # During Sleep
        W = calculate_W_sleep(H, C, W_o)
        W_CT = calculate_W_sleep(H_CT, C_CT, W_o_CT)
    else: # During Wakefulness
        W_dot = calculate_W_dot_wake(r_W, W)
        W_dot_CT = calculate_W_dot_wake(r_W_CT, W_CT)
        W = W + W_dot * dt

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W_CT = W_CT + W_dot_CT * dt

W_values.append(W)
W_values_CT.append(W_CT)

# Calculate total subjective alertness A(t)
A = C + H + W
A_values.append(A)

# Calculate total Cognitive Throughput T(t)
T = C_CT + H_CT + W_CT
T_values.append(T)
#print(T_values)
print("\t At Time: " + str(round(t,2))+ "\t t_w : " + str(round(t_w,2)) + "\t T_value: " + str(round(T,
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if t.is_integer():
    print("Awake") if isawake==1 else print("Sleeping")
    print("\t At Time: " + str(round(t,2))+ "\t W: " + str(W) + " H: \t" + str(H)+ " C: \t" + str(C)+ "
    print("\t At Time: " + str(round(t,2))+ "\t W_CT: \t" + str(round(W_CT,2))+ "\t H_CT: \t" + str(ro
,,,,

# Find peaks for A_values
peaks, _ = find_peaks(T_values)

if len(peaks) >= 2:
    peaks_dict['peak1_value'] = T_values[peaks[0]]
    peaks_dict['time1'] = str(int(time[peaks[0]])) + "'0 Clock, " + str(int((time[peaks[0]] - int(time[pea
    peaks_dict['peak2_value'] = T_values[peaks[1]]
    peaks_dict['time2'] = str(int(time[peaks[1]])) + "'0 Clock, " + str(int((time[peaks[1]] - int(time[pea
    peaks_dict['difference_from_x_min'] = abs(time_at_x_min - time[peaks[1]])

# Find troughs for A_values by inverting the signal
troughs, _ = find_peaks(-np.array(T_values))

if len(troughs) >= 1:
    trough_index = troughs[0]
    trough_dict['trough_value'] = T_values[trough_index]
    trough_dict['time'] = str(int(time[trough_index])) + "'0 Clock, " + str(int((time[trough_index] - int(
    trough_dict['x_min'] = x_min
    trough_dict['x_min_time'] = str(int(time_at_x_min)) + "'0 Clock, " + str(int((time_at_x_min - int(time

print("Peaks :", str(peaks))
print("Trough :", str(troughs))
# Print peaks and troughs dictionaries
print("Peaks Dictionary:", peaks_dict)
print("Trough Dictionary:", trough_dict)

print(" \n\nCore body temperature follows a circadian pattern, typically reaching its lowest point (CBTmin)
print(str(int(time_at_x_min+0.8)) + "'0 Clock, " + str(int((time_at_x_min+0.8 - int(time_at_x_min+0.8))*60

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At Time: 0.0	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.07
At Time: 0.33	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.15
At Time: 0.67	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.21
At Time: 1.0	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.26
At Time: 1.33	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.31
At Time: 1.67	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.34
At Time: 2.0	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.37
At Time: 2.33	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.4
At Time: 2.67	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.42
At Time: 3.0	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.44
At Time: 3.33	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.46
At Time: 3.67	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.49
At Time: 4.0	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.51
At Time: 4.33	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.53
At Time: 4.67	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.54
At Time: 5.0	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.56
At Time: 5.33	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.57
At Time: 5.67	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.59
At Time: 6.0	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.6
At Time: 6.33	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.61
At Time: 6.67	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.61
At Time: 7.0	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.62
At Time: 7.33	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.63
At Time: 7.67	t_w : 0	T_value: 0.63
At Time: 8.0	t_w : 1	T_value: 0.75
At Time: 8.33	t_w : 2	T_value: 0.81
At Time: 8.67	t_w : 3	T_value: 0.85
At Time: 9.0	t_w : 4	T_value: 0.88
At Time: 9.33	t_w : 5	T_value: 0.89

At Time: 9.67	t_w : 6	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 10.0	t_w : 7	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 10.33	t_w : 8	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 10.67	t_w : 9	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 11.0	t_w : 10	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 11.33	t_w : 11	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 11.67	t_w : 12	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 12.0	t_w : 13	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 12.33	t_w : 14	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 12.67	t_w : 15	T_value: 0.91
At Time: 13.0	t_w : 16	T_value: 0.91
At Time: 13.33	t_w : 17	T_value: 0.91
At Time: 13.67	t_w : 18	T_value: 0.91
At Time: 14.0	t_w : 19	T_value: 0.92
At Time: 14.33	t_w : 20	T_value: 0.92
At Time: 14.67	t_w : 21	T_value: 0.92
At Time: 15.0	t_w : 22	T_value: 0.92
At Time: 15.33	t_w : 23	T_value: 0.93
At Time: 15.67	t_w : 24	T_value: 0.93
At Time: 16.0	t_w : 25	T_value: 0.93
At Time: 16.33	t_w : 26	T_value: 0.92
At Time: 16.67	t_w : 27	T_value: 0.92
At Time: 17.0	t_w : 28	T_value: 0.92
At Time: 17.33	t_w : 29	T_value: 0.91
At Time: 17.67	t_w : 30	T_value: 0.91
At Time: 18.0	t_w : 31	T_value: 0.9
At Time: 18.33	t_w : 32	T_value: 0.89
At Time: 18.67	t_w : 33	T_value: 0.88
At Time: 19.0	t_w : 34	T_value: 0.87
At Time: 19.33	t_w : 35	T_value: 0.86
At Time: 19.67	t_w : 36	T_value: 0.85
At Time: 20.0	t_w : 37	T_value: 0.84
At Time: 20.33	t_w : 38	T_value: 0.83
At Time: 20.67	t_w : 39	T_value: 0.81
At Time: 21.0	t_w : 40	T_value: 0.8
At Time: 21.33	t_w : 41	T_value: 0.78
At Time: 21.67	t_w : 42	T_value: 0.76
At Time: 22.0	t_w : 43	T_value: 0.74
At Time: 22.33	t_w : 44	T_value: 0.72
At Time: 22.67	t_w : 45	T_value: 0.7
At Time: 23.0	t_w : 46	T_value: 0.68
At Time: 23.33	t_w : 47	T_value: 0.66
At Time: 23.67	t_w : 48	T_value: 0.64
At Time: 24.0	t_w : 47	T_value: 0.39

Peaks : [32 47]

Trough : [35]

Peaks Dictionary: {'peak1\_value': 0.9034490208299538, 'time1': "10'0 Clock, 39 minutes", 'peak2\_value': 0.9258290737721311, 'time2': "15'0 Clock, 39 minutes", 'difference\_from\_x\_min': 11.33333333333332}

Trough Dictionary: {'trough\_value': 0.9030704620847503, 'time': "11'0 Clock, 39 minutes", 'x\_min': -1.1154121468600426, 'x\_min\_time': "4'0 Clock, 19 minutes"}

Core body temperature follows a circadian pattern, typically reaching its lowest point (CBTmin) approximately 2 to 3 hours before habitual wake-up time.

5'0 Clock, 7 minutes      Habitual wake-up time: 8

```
In [25]: # Plotting results for visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

# Plot n(t)

plt.subplot(4, 2, 1)
plt.plot(time, n_values, label='n(t) - Photic Input Pathway Activation')
plt.xlabel('Time (hours)')
plt.ylabel('n(t)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

# Plot x(t)
plt.subplot(4, 2, 2)
plt.plot(time, x_values, label='x(t) - Circadian Oscillator State')
plt.xlabel('Time (hours)')
plt.ylabel('x(t)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

# Plot x_c(t)
plt.subplot(4, 2, 3)
plt.plot(time, x_c_values, label='x_c(t) - Circadian Pacemaker Component')
plt.xlabel('Time (hours)')
plt.ylabel('x_c(t)')
plt.legend()
```



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plt.grid(True)

# Plot W(t)
plt.subplot(4, 2, 4)
plt.plot(time, W_values, 'r--', label='W(t) - Wake Effort Component - Subjective Alertness')
plt.plot(time, W_values_CT, 'b-', label='W(t) - Wake Effort Component - Cognitive Throughput')
plt.xlabel('Time (hours)')
plt.ylabel('W(t)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

# Plot H(t)
plt.subplot(4, 2, 5)
plt.plot(time, H_values, 'r--', label='H(t) - Homeostatic Sleep Drive - Subjective Alertness')
plt.plot(time, H_values_CT, 'b-', label='H(t) - Homeostatic Sleep Drive - Cognitive Throughput')
plt.xlabel('Time (hours)')
plt.ylabel('H(t)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

# Plot C(t)
plt.subplot(4, 2, 6)
plt.plot(time, C_values, 'r--', label='C(t) - Circadian Component - Subjective Alertness')
plt.plot(time, C_values_CT, 'b-', label='C(t) - Circadian Component - Cognitive Throughput')
plt.xlabel('Time (hours)')
plt.ylabel('C(t)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

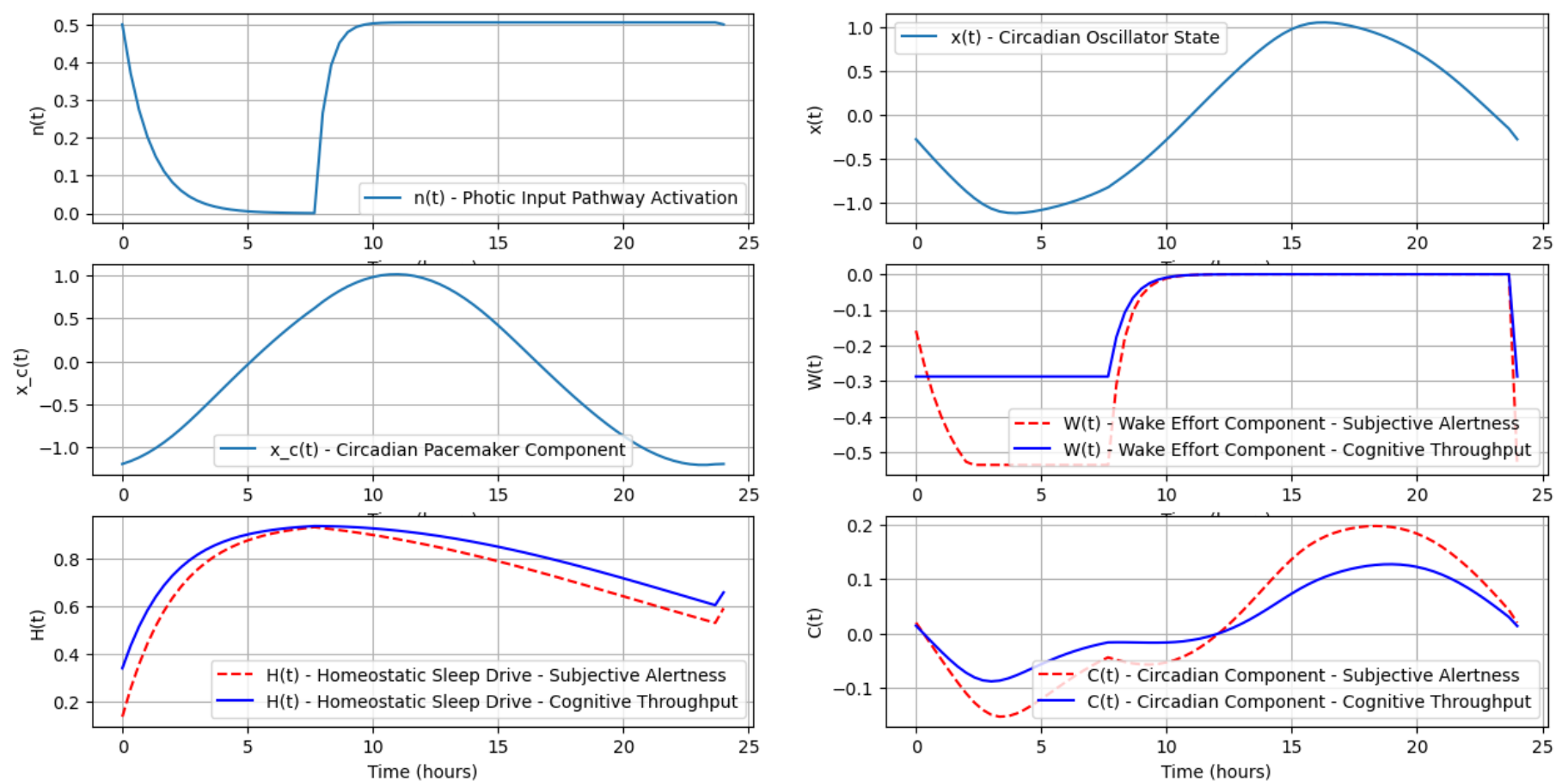
# Plot A(t) and T(t) in the same graph
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
#####

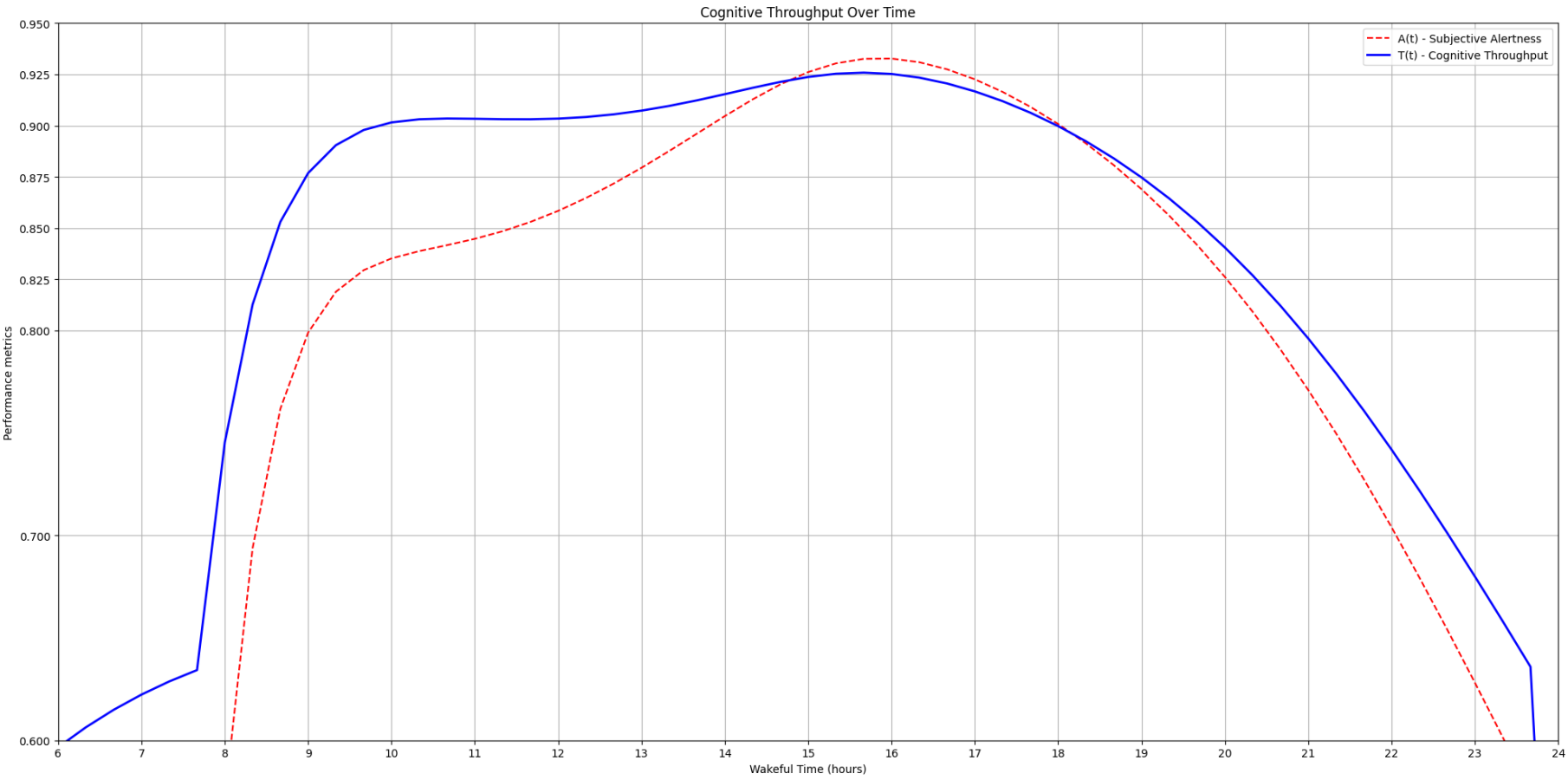
plt.xlim(wake_start, Simulation_Time)
plt.ylim(0.7, 0.95)
plt.xticks(np.arange(wake_start, Simulation_Time + 1, 1) )
plt.yticks([0.7, 0.8, 0.825, 0.85, 0.875, 0.9, 0.925, 0.95] )
#####

plt.xlim(wake_start, Simulation_Time)
plt.ylim(0.6, 0.95)
plt.xticks(np.arange(wake_start-2, Simulation_Time + 1, 1) )
plt.yticks([0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.825, 0.85, 0.875, 0.9, 0.925, 0.95] )
plt.plot(time, A_values, 'r--', label='A(t) - Subjective Alertness')
plt.plot(time, T_values, 'b-', label='T(t) - Cognitive Throughput', linewidth=2 )
plt.xlabel('Wakeful Time (hours)')
plt.ylabel('Performance metrics')
plt.title('Cognitive Throughput Over Time')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

# Show the plot
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```





In [ ]: