

Using the SACNA package - APED model

The purpose of this document is to give a short tutorial for the SACNA package.
Let's start by bringing the package functions to this notebook.

In[]:=

```
Quiet[ClearAll["Global`*"]];  
_silencio_ borra todo  
Quiet[Remove["Global`*"]];  
_silencio_ borra  
SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];  
_establece directorio_ directorio de cuaderno  
  
Quiet[Get["../SACNA.wl"]]  
_silencio_ recibe
```

Now let's input the reactions and rates lists of this model. If we input the rates list as an empty list, SACNA will assign rates by default in the order of the list (the first reaction has constant k1 and so on). Reactions must be in terms of D-species, L-species, Z-species (achiral species), and the empty specie N1.

In[]:=

```
reactions = {"L1->L2", "L2->L1", "L2+L1->L3",  
            "D2+L1->D4", "L3->2L1", "L4->L1+D1", "L4->D3", "D3->L4"};  
rates =  
{};
```

Note that we are not writing all the reactions, only it is left the dual reactions. If we use the function `ClausuraDual`, we can get all the reactions. This is done by default in the `RunSemiAlgebraicAnalysis` function.

In[]:=

```
Quiet[ClausuraDual[reactions]]  
_silencioso_
```

Out[]:=

```
{L1->L2, L2->L1, L1+L2->L3, D2+L1->D4, L3->2L1, L4->D1+L1, L4->D3, D3->L4,  
D1->D2, D2->D1, D1+D2->D3, D1+L2->L4, D3->2D1, D4->D1+L1, D4->L3, L3->D4}
```

Now we can run the semialgebraic analysis of the model by using the `RunSemiAlgebraicAnalysis` function. The first parameter corresponds to the reactions' list, the second parameter corresponds to the rates' list, and the last parameter corresponds to time in seconds (the Collins' algorithm may take so much time to find a solution). The function will ask for the Routh-Hurwitz condition number. Considering the first and last numbers will be faster, because this conditions are shorter than the others. This example give us 4 Routh-Hurwitz conditions. Let's begin with the first condition.

```
time = 60;
cadSolutions = RunSemiAlgebraicAnalysis[reactions, rates, time]
```

Out[]:=

False

The first condition cannot be satisfied. As mentioned before, let's try with the last condition (in this case, the fourth one).

In[]:=

```
time = 60;
cadSolutions = RunSemiAlgebraicAnalysis[reactions, rates, time]
```

Out[]:=

$$\begin{aligned}
& D1 > 0 \ \&\& D2 > 0 \ \&\& D3 > 0 \ \&\& D4 > 0 \ \&\& k1 > 0 \ \&\& 0 < k2 < \frac{D1 \ k1}{D2} \ \&\& \\
& \frac{D1 \ k1 - D2 \ k2}{2 \ D1 \ D2} < k3 < \frac{D1 \ k1 - D2 \ k2}{D1 \ D2} \ \&\& k4 == \frac{D1 \ k1 - D2 \ k2 - D1 \ D2 \ k3}{D1 \ D2} \ \&\& \\
& \left(\left(\frac{D1 \ D2 \ k3}{D3} < k5 < \left(D1^2 \ k1^2 \ k3 - D2^2 \ k2^2 \ k3 + D1^2 \ D2 \ k1 \ k3^2 + D1 \ D2^2 \ k2 \ k3^2 + \right. \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. \left. 3 \ D1^2 \ D2 \ k1 \ k3 \ k4 - D1 \ D2^2 \ k2 \ k3 \ k4 + 2 \ D1^2 \ D2^2 \ k3^2 \ k4 + 2 \ D1^2 \ D2^2 \ k3 \ k4^2 \right) / \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left(2 \ D1 \ D3 \ k1 \ k3 + 2 \ D2 \ D3 \ k2 \ k3 - 2 \ D1 \ D3 \ k1 \ k4 + 2 \ D2 \ D3 \ k2 \ k4 + 8 \ D1 \ D2 \ D3 \ k3 \ k4 \right) \ \&\& \right. \\
& \quad \left. k6 == \frac{D1 \ k1 - D2 \ k2 + D1 \ D2 \ k3 + D1 \ D2 \ k4 - 2 \ D3 \ k5}{2 \ D4} \ \&\& \frac{-D1 \ D2 \ k3 + D3 \ k5}{D4} < k7 < \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left(\frac{-D1^2 \ D2 \ k1 \ k3^2 \ k6 - D1 \ D2^2 \ k2 \ k3^2 \ k6 - 2 \ D1^2 \ D2^2 \ k3^2 \ k4 \ k6 + D1 \ D3 \ k1 \ k3 \ k5 \ k6 + D2 \ D3 \ k2 \ k3 \ k5 \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. k6 + 2 \ D1 \ D2 \ D3 \ k3 \ k4 \ k5 \ k6 \right) / \left(D1 \ D3 \ k1 \ k4 \ k5 - D2 \ D3 \ k2 \ k4 \ k5 - 2 \ D1 \ D2 \ D3 \ k3 \ k4 \ k5 + \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. D1 \ D4 \ k1 \ k3 \ k6 + D2 \ D4 \ k2 \ k3 \ k6 + 2 \ D1 \ D2 \ D4 \ k3 \ k4 \ k6 \right) \ \&\& k8 == \frac{D1 \ D2 \ k3 - D3 \ k5 + D4 \ k7}{D3} \right) \ || \\
& \left(\left(D1^2 \ k1^2 \ k3 - D2^2 \ k2^2 \ k3 + D1^2 \ D2 \ k1 \ k3^2 + D1 \ D2^2 \ k2 \ k3^2 + 3 \ D1^2 \ D2 \ k1 \ k3 \ k4 - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. D1 \ D2^2 \ k2 \ k3 \ k4 + 2 \ D1^2 \ D2^2 \ k3^2 \ k4 + 2 \ D1^2 \ D2^2 \ k3 \ k4^2 \right) / \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left(2 \ D1 \ D3 \ k1 \ k3 + 2 \ D2 \ D3 \ k2 \ k3 - 2 \ D1 \ D3 \ k1 \ k4 + 2 \ D2 \ D3 \ k2 \ k4 + 8 \ D1 \ D2 \ D3 \ k3 \ k4 \right) \leq k5 < \right. \\
& \quad \left. \frac{D1 \ k1 - D2 \ k2 + D1 \ D2 \ k3 + D1 \ D2 \ k4}{2 \ D3} \ \&\& k6 == \frac{D1 \ k1 - D2 \ k2 + D1 \ D2 \ k3 + D1 \ D2 \ k4 - 2 \ D3 \ k5}{2 \ D4} \ \&\& \right. \\
& \quad \left. k7 > \frac{-D1 \ D2 \ k3 + D3 \ k5}{D4} \ \&\& k8 == \frac{D1 \ D2 \ k3 - D3 \ k5 + D4 \ k7}{D3} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

As the algorithm found a solution, let's find some particular solutions by using the FindInstance command. Note that the solution doesn't contain an expression for the L-species. It's because we are assuming the racemic condition.

In[]:=

```

numberOfSamples = 10; (*feel free to change*)
samplesList = FindInstance[cadSolutions,
    encuentra caso
    DeleteCases[DeleteDuplicates@Cases[cadSolutions, _Symbol, Infinity],
    elimina casos elimina repeticiones casos infinito
    Alternatives@@{GreaterEqual, Greater, Less, LessEqual}], numberOfSamples];
    alternativas mayor o igual mayor menor menor o igual
sampleNumber = 8; (*feel free to change*)
samplesList[[sampleNumber]]

```

Out[]:=

```

{D1 → 516, D2 → 24, D3 → 77, D4 → 95, k1 → 89, k2 → 32, k3 →  $\frac{179}{56}$ , k4 →  $\frac{1625}{3612}$ ,
k5 →  $\frac{3\,197\,952\,300\,132}{5\,904\,530\,219}$ , k6 →  $\frac{582\,361\,127\,400}{16\,026\,582\,023}$ , k7 → 72, k8 →  $\frac{27\,872\,957\,793\,960}{454\,648\,826\,863}$ }

```

Now we are ready to using the SACNA's system simulator with the `ReactionSystemSimulator` function. The simulation time depends on the sample. The user has to set it up.

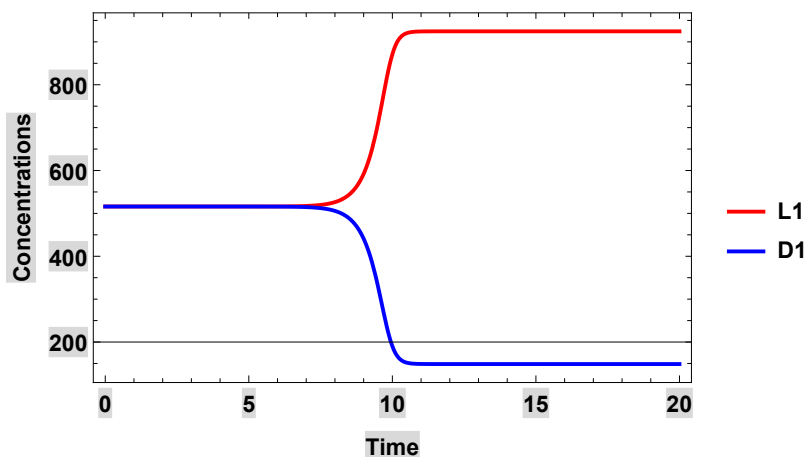
In[]:=

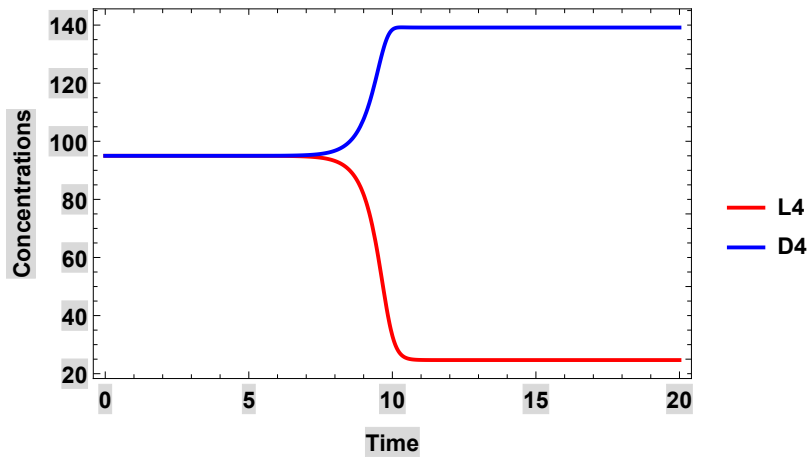
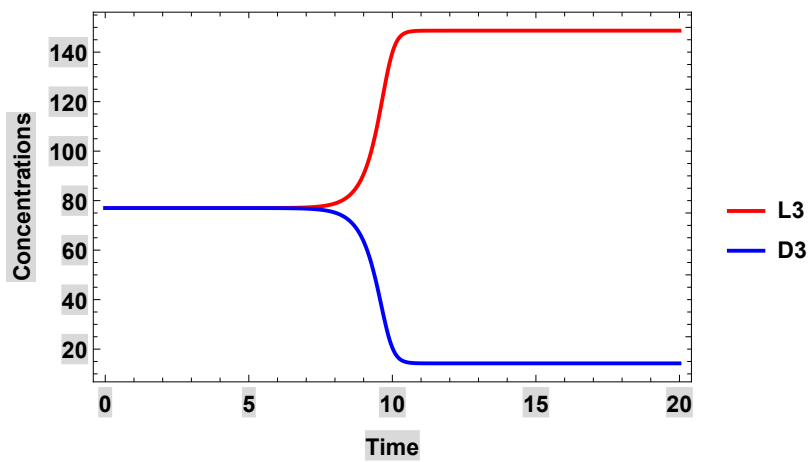
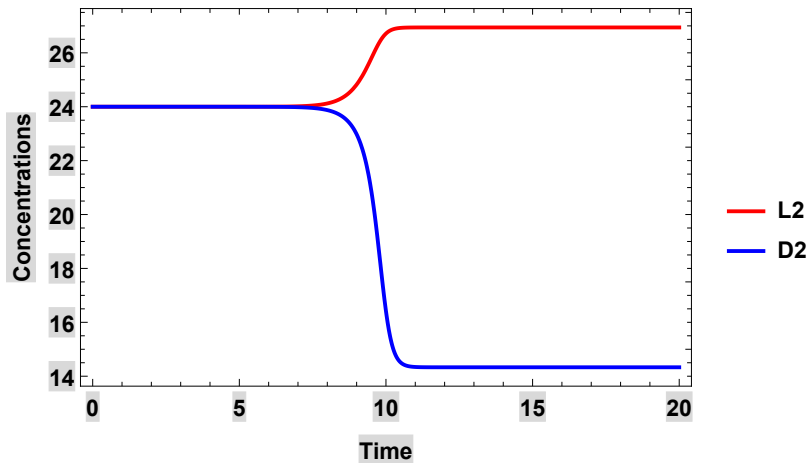
```

simulationTimeMin = 0;
simulationTimeMax = 20; (*feel free to change*)
graficss = ReactionSystemSimulator[reactions, rates,
    samplesList[[sampleNumber]], 0.000001, t, simulationTimeMin, simulationTimeMax];

```

Species Concentrations Graphic





SACNA also allows to export a simulation results to ChemKinLator simulator files with the function `ExportToChemKinLator`.

`In[]:=`

```
content = ExportToChemKinLator[reactions, rates, samplesList[[sampleNumber]],
   $\frac{1}{1\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000}$ , 0, simulationTimeMax, 1000];
```

... Export: First argument \$Canceled is not a valid file specification.

We could try to do the same with the second and third Routh-Hurwitz condition, but in this case it could take a lot of time.

The user would like to know which rate constant corresponds to some reactions. It can be done with the function `GetReactionsAndRates`.

In[]:=

```
GetReactionsAndRates[reactions, rates] // MatrixForm  
[forma de matriz]
```

Out[]//MatrixForm=

```
(  
  L1->L2    k1  
  L2->L1    k2  
  L1+L2->L3 k3  
  D2+L1->D4 k4  
  L3->2L1   k5  
  L4->D1+L1 k6  
  L4->D3    k7  
  D3->L4    k8  
  D1->D2    k1  
  D2->D1    k2  
  D1+D2->D3 k3  
  D1+L2->L4 k4  
  D3->2D1   k5  
  D4->D1+L1 k6  
  D4->L3    k7  
  L3->D4    k8  
)
```