

# Jacobian\_approach(analytical)\_new

January 12, 2024

## 1 Determine Jacobinas(Dell for Del TMP) Analytically and Plot Them

## 2 Values Ranges Used in Simulation (New)

Variable	Range(lower)	Range(Upper)	Point Count
Materna Sturation	0.9	1.0	5
Maternal Hb Conc	11	15	5
Fetal Saturation	0.2	0.6	5
Fetal Hb Conc	11	15	5
Maternal BVF	0.2		
Fetal BVF	0.22		

## 3 Values Ranges Used in Simulation (old)

Variable	Range(lower)	Range(Upper)	Point Count
Materna Sturation	0.9	1.0	5
Maternal Hb Conc	11	15	5
Fetal Saturation	0.1	0.6	5
Fetal Hb Conc	0.11	0.15	5

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from inverse_modelling_tfo.tools.name_decoder import decode_extended_filename
from inverse_modelling_tfo.tools.s_based_intensity_datagen import MU_MAP_BASE1, MU_MAP_BASE2, get_mu_a
from tfo_sensitivity.data import load_raw
from tfo_sensitivity.jacobian import FullBloodAnalyticalJC, FullBloodJacobianMuAEqn, PartialBloodAnalyticalJC, PartialBloodJacobianMuAEqn
from tfo_sensitivity.jacobian import calculate_jacobian
```

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# Plotting
FIG_WIDTH = 8
FIG_HEIGHT = 4
plt.style.use('seaborn')
# plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 150    # Smaller plot
plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 700    # Paper-ready plots

# Loading Files
maternal_wall_thickness, uterus_thickness, wave_int = 20, 5, 1
raw_sim_data_path = load_raw(maternal_wall_thickness, uterus_thickness,
    ↪ wave_int)
raw_sim_data = pd.read_pickle(raw_sim_data_path)
base_mu_map = MU_MAP_BASE1 if wave_int == 1 else MU_MAP_BASE2

# Create SDD column
raw_sim_data['SDD'] = raw_sim_data['X'] - 100
all_sdd = raw_sim_data['SDD'].unique()

```

## 4 Defining Base Parameters

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[ ]: # Base Parameters
MATERNAL_Hb = 2.
MATERNAL_SAT = 1.0
FETAL_SAT = 0.225
# FETAL_Hb = 0.9
FETAL_Hb = 11.0

# Sweep Parameters
all_fetal_c = np.linspace(11, 16, 6)
all_fetal_sat = np.linspace(0.1, 0.6, 6)

PLOT_NORMALIZED = True # Plot the Jacobian divided by Current Intensity
    ↪ (Similar to normalized derivative)
# mu_a_eqn = FullBloodJacobianMuAEqn()    # How the mu_a is calculated for
    ↪ Fetal/Maternal variable layers
mu_a_eqn = PartialBloodJacobianMuAEqn(0.2, 0.22)    # How the mu_a is
    ↪ calculated for Fetal/Maternal variable layers

sdd_indices = np.arange(2, 20, 2) # Which detectors to calculate (2-20, every
    ↪ 2, for Faster plotting)

```

## 5 Calculating Derivatives

```
[ ]: data_table = pd.DataFrame(columns=['Saturation', 'Derivative', 'SDD', 'Type'])
    ↪ # Types = 1, 2, 3, 4

    # Comment on Types: 1 & 2 : delI/delFS, 3 & 4 : delI/delFC
    # Types 1 & 3: Fetal Sat varies, Types 2 & 4: Fetal Conc varies

    for sdd_index in sdd_indices:
        SDD = all_sdd[sdd_index]
        filtered_photon_data = (raw_sim_data[raw_sim_data["SDD"] == SDD]).copy()

        # Round 1 - Plots for Varying Fetal Saturation (type 1 & 3)
        for fs in all_fetal_sat:
            fs = round(fs, 2)          # np.range sometimes creates weird numbers...
            ↪ round to 2 decimal places

            AnalyticalJC = PartialBloodAnalyticalJC(filtered_photon_data,
            ↪ sdd_index, base_mu_map, 'FS', MATERNAL_Hb, MATERNAL_SAT, FETAL_Hb, fs,
            ↪ wave_int, mu_a_eqn, PLOT_NORMALIZED)
            analytical_term1 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()

            AnalyticalJC = PartialBloodAnalyticalJC(filtered_photon_data,
            ↪ sdd_index, base_mu_map, 'FC', MATERNAL_Hb, MATERNAL_SAT, FETAL_Hb, fs,
            ↪ wave_int, mu_a_eqn, PLOT_NORMALIZED)
            analytical_term3 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()

            # Adding to Table
            new_row1 = {'Saturation' : fs, 'Derivative': analytical_term1, 'SDD':
            ↪ all_sdd[sdd_index], 'Type': 1}
            new_row2 = {'Saturation' : fs, 'Derivative': analytical_term3, 'SDD':
            ↪ all_sdd[sdd_index], 'Type': 3}
            data_table.loc[len(data_table)] = new_row1
            data_table.loc[len(data_table)] = new_row2

        # Round 2 - Plots for Varying Fetal Concentration (type 2 & 4)
        for fc in all_fetal_c:
            fc = round(fc, 2)          # np.range sometimes creates weird numbers...
            ↪ round to 2 decimal places

            AnalyticalJC = PartialBloodAnalyticalJC(filtered_photon_data,
            ↪ sdd_index, base_mu_map, 'FS', MATERNAL_Hb, MATERNAL_SAT, fc, FETAL_SAT,
            ↪ wave_int, mu_a_eqn, PLOT_NORMALIZED)
            analytical_term2 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()
```

```

AnalyticalJC = PartialBloodAnalyticalJC(filtered_photon_data,
↳sdd_index, base_mu_map, 'FC', MATERNAL_Hb, MATERNAL_SAT, fc, FETAL_SAT,
↳wave_int, mu_a_eqn, PLOT_NORMALIZED)
analytical_term4 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()

# Adding to Table
new_row1 = {'Saturation' : fc, 'Derivative': analytical_term2, 'SDD':
↳all_sdd[sdd_index], 'Type': 2}
new_row2 = {'Saturation' : fc, 'Derivative': analytical_term4, 'SDD':
↳all_sdd[sdd_index], 'Type': 4}
data_table.loc[len(data_table)] = new_row1
data_table.loc[len(data_table)] = new_row2

```

## 6 Plotting Data

```

[ ]: # Mandatory - Make all the derivatives positive
data_table['Derivative'] = data_table['Derivative'].abs()

partial_derivative_variable = ['Fetal Saturation', 'Fetal Saturation', 'Fetal_
↳Concentration', 'Fetal Concentration']
variable_tmp = ['Fetal Saturation', 'Fetal Concentration', 'Fetal Saturation',
↳'Fetal Concentration']
y_labels = [r'$\frac{\partial I}{\partial S_f}$', r'$\frac{\partial I}{\partial S_f}$', r'$\frac{\partial I}{\partial C_f}$',
↳r'$\frac{\partial I}{\partial C_f}$']
plot_tiltes = [f'Sensitivity of Intensity to {derivative}({variable})' for
↳derivative, variable in zip(partial_derivative_variable, variable_tmp)]

for i in range(len(plot_tiltes)):
    plt.figure(figsize=(FIG_WIDTH, FIG_HEIGHT))
    data_table_subset = data_table[data_table['Type'] == i + 1] # I made types
↳1 indexed for some stupid reason ...
    plot = sns.lineplot(data=data_table_subset, x='SDD', y='Derivative',
↳hue='Saturation', marker='o')
    plt.title(plot_tiltes[i])
    plt.yscale('log')
    plt.xlabel('SDD(mm)')
    plt.ylabel(y_labels[i])

```



