Jacobian_approach(analytical)_old

January 12, 2024

1 Determine Jacobinas (DelI 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

```
# 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, uterus_th
```

4 Defining Base Parameters

```
[]: # 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 Jacibian divided by Current Intensity
      ⇔(Similar to normalized derivative)
     # Jacobian Calculator
     mu_a_eqn = FullBloodJacobianMuAEqn() # How the mu_a is calculated for Fetal/
      →Maternal variable layers
     JCClass = FullBloodAnalyticalJC
     # mu_a = eqn = PartialBloodJacobianMuAEqn(0.2, 0.22) # How the mu_a is
      ⇒calculated for Fetal/Maternal variable layers
     # JCClass = PartialBloodAnalyticalJC
     # SDD
     sdd_indices = np.arange(2, 20, 2) # Which detectors to calculate (2-20, every_
      \hookrightarrow 2, for Faster plotting)
```

5 Calculating Derivatives

```
analytical_term1 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()
      AnalyticalJC = JCClass(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 = JCClass(filtered_photon_data, sdd_index, base_mu_map,_
→ 'FS', MATERNAL_Hb, MATERNAL_SAT, fc, FETAL_SAT, wave_int, mu_a_eqn, u
→PLOT NORMALIZED)
      analytical_term2 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()
      AnalyticalJC = JCClass(filtered_photon_data, sdd_index, base_mu_map,_
→PLOT NORMALIZED)
      analytical_term4 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()
      # Adding to Table
      new_row1 = {'Saturation' : fc, 'Derivative': analytical_term2, 'SDD': u
→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', |
 y_lablels = [r'$\frac{\partial I}{\partial S_f} $', r'$\frac{\partial_U
 GI}{\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_lablels[i])
```









