Jacobian_approach(mu_a)_old

January 16, 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

```
[]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from inverse_modelling_tfo.tools.s_based_intensity_datagen import MU_MAP_BASE1,

→MU_MAP_BASE2
from tfo_sensitivity.jacobian import (

MuANumericalJC,
FullBloodAnalyticalJC,
FullBloodJacobianMuAEqn,
PartialBloodJacobianMuAEqn,
PartialBloodJacobianMuAEqn,
```

```
OperatingPoint,
)

# 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
base_mu_map = MU_MAP_BASE1 if wave_int == 1 else MU_MAP_BASE2
```

4 Defining Base Parameters

```
[]: # Base Parameters
    MATERNAL Hb = 11.
     MATERNAL_SAT = 1.0
     FETAL\_SAT = 0.50
     FETAL_Hb = 0.11
     \# FETAL_Hb = 11.0
     # Sweep Parameters
     \# all_fetal_c = np.linspace(11, 16, 6)
     all_fetal_c = np.linspace(0.11, 0.16, 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
     \# mu_a = qn = PartialBloodJacobianMuAEqn(0.2, 0.1, 0.75, 0.2, 0.1, 0.75)
      →How the mu_a is calculated for Fetal/Maternal variable layers
```

5 Calculating Derivatives

```
[]: data_table = pd.DataFrame(
          columns=["Fetal Saturation", "Fetal Concentration", "Derivative", "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
```

```
# 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
    # 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
        operating point = OperatingPoint(MATERNAL Hb, MATERNAL SAT, fc, fs,
 ⇔wave_int)
        AnalyticalJC = MuANumericalJC(operating_point, "FS", mu_a_eqn)
       numerical_term1 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()
        AnalyticalJC = MuANumericalJC(operating_point, "FC", mu_a_eqn)
       numerical_term2 = AnalyticalJC.calculate_jacobian()
        # Adding to Table
       new_row1 = {
            "Fetal Saturation": fs,
            "Fetal Concentration": fc,
            "Derivative": numerical term1,
            "Type": "FS",
        }
       new_row2 = {
            "Fetal Saturation": fs,
            "Fetal Concentration": fc,
            "Derivative": numerical_term2,
            "Type": "FC",
        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()

fs_data_table : pd.DataFrame = data_table[data_table['Type'] == 'FS']
fc_data_table : pd.DataFrame= data_table[data_table['Type'] == 'FC']

plt.figure(figsize=(FIG_WIDTH, FIG_HEIGHT))
```

[]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Derivative of \$\\mu_a\$ w.r.t Fetal Concentration')



