

BPL_TEST2_Batch_calibration - demo

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This notebook shows the possibilities for calibration of the model BPL_TEST2_Batch using `scipy.optimize.minimize()` routine. There are several different methods to choose between. In this notebook we work with simulated data.

The text-book model of batch cultivation we simulate is the following where S is substrate, X is cell concentration, and V is volume of the broth

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d(VS)}{dt} &= -q_S(S) \cdot VX \\ \frac{d(VX)}{dt} &= \mu(S) \cdot VX\end{aligned}$$

and where specific cell growth rate μ and substrate uptake rate q_S are

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(S) &= Y \cdot q_S(S) \\ q_S(S) &= q_S^{max} \frac{S}{K_s + S}\end{aligned}$$

where Y is the yield, q_S^{max} is the maximal specific substrate uptake rate and K_s is the corresponding saturation constant.

The parameter estimation is done with optimization methods that only require evaluation of the mismatch between simulation with given parameters and data. At start the allowed range for each parameter is given. The method used for optimization is Nelder-Mead but can easily be changed [1].

In the near future the FMU may provide first derivative gradient information, that will make it possible to choose corresponding method of `minimize()` for improved performance. This possibility is related to the upgrade to the FMI-standard ver 3.0 for the Modelica compiler.

The Python package PyFMI [2] that is the base for FMU-explore has a simplified built-in functionality for parameter estimation that also use `scipy.optimize.minimize()`. However, there is estimation functionality but the purpose seems to only address smaller examples. There is for instance no support to handle models that takes sub-models from libraries and necessary changes of default parameters not to be estimated. Therefore we here define a Python function `evaluate()` that facilitate the formulation of the parameter estimation and also bring flexibility to choice of optimization method, default Nelder-Mead.

```
In [1]: run -i BPL_TEST2_Batch_explore.py
```

Windows - run FMU pre-compiled JModelica 2.14

Model for bioreactor has been setup. Key commands:

- par() - change of parameters and initial values
- init() - change initial values only
- simu() - simulate and plot
- newplot() - make a new plot
- show() - show plot from previous simulation
- disp() - display parameters and initial values from the last simulation
- describe() - describe culture, broth, parameters, variables with values/units

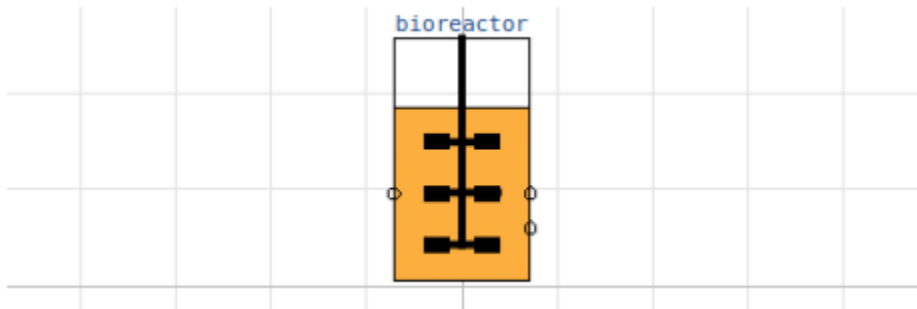
Note that both disp() and describe() takes values from the last simulation and the command process_diagram() brings up the main configuration

Brief information about a command by help(), eg help(simu)

Key system information is listed with the command system_info()

```
In [2]: # Adjust the size of diagrams
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [15/2.54, 12/2.54]
```

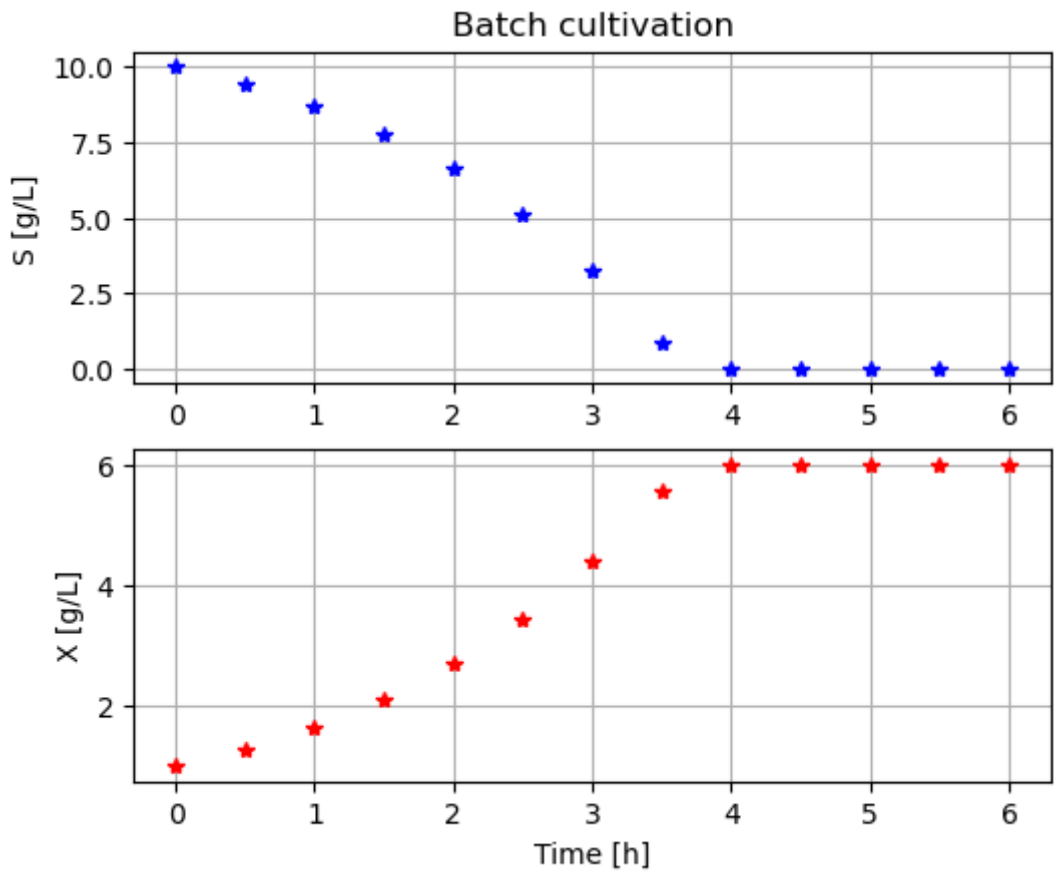
```
In [3]: process_diagram()
```



1 Generate data later used for parameter estimation

```
In [4]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [5]: # Data generated
simulationTime = 6.0
par(Y=0.50, qSmax=1.00, Ks=0.1)
init(V_0=1.0, VS_0=10, VX_0=1.0)
newplot(plotType='Demo_2')
simu(simulationTime, options=opts_data)
```



```
In [6]: # Store data in a DataFrame for later use
data = pd.DataFrame(data={'time':sim_res['time'], 'X':sim_res['bioreactor.c[1]'],
data
```

Out[6]:

	time	X	S
0	0.0	1.000000	1.000000e+01
1	0.5	1.280773	9.438453e+00
2	1.0	1.640079	8.719842e+00
3	1.5	2.099615	7.800770e+00
4	2.0	2.686770	6.626459e+00
5	2.5	3.435479	5.129043e+00
6	3.0	4.385325	3.229350e+00
7	3.5	5.559252	8.814967e-01
8	4.0	6.000000	1.048375e-08
9	4.5	6.000000	-1.936268e-10
10	5.0	6.000000	2.156125e-12
11	5.5	6.000000	9.975889e-14
12	6.0	6.000000	4.189854e-15

2 Simulation with initial guess of parameters compared with data

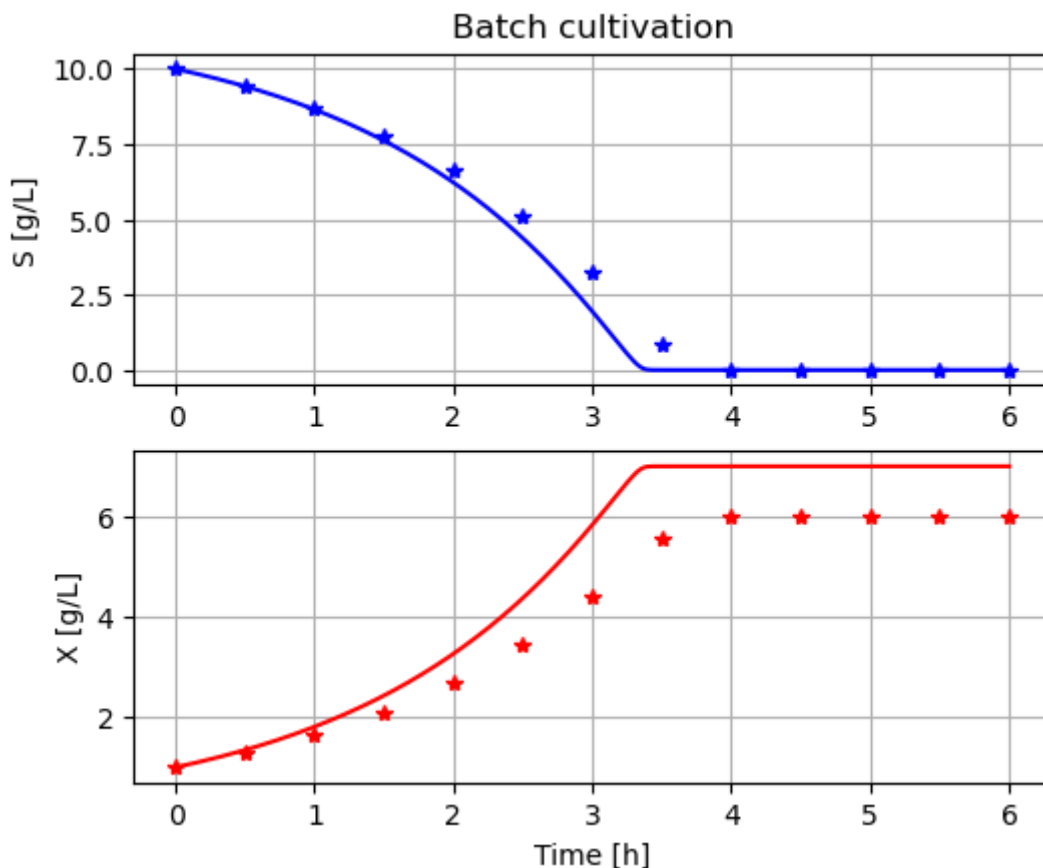
Here we define the parameters that should be estimated and specify allowed ranges. Nominal parameters are chosen as the mid-point of the allowed parameter range.

Simulation with these nominal parameter set and compare with data give an idea of how well the model fit data.

```
In [7]: # Parameters to be estimated using parDict names and their bounds
parEstim = ['Y', 'qSmax', 'Ks']
parBounds = [(0.4, 0.8), (0.7, 1.3), (0.05, 0.20)]
parEstim_0 = [np.mean(parBounds[k]) for k in range(len(parBounds))]
```

```
In [8]: # Simulation with nominal parameters
newplot(plotType='Demo_1')
par(Y=parEstim_0[0], qSmax=parEstim_0[1], Ks=parEstim_0[2])
simu(simulationTime)

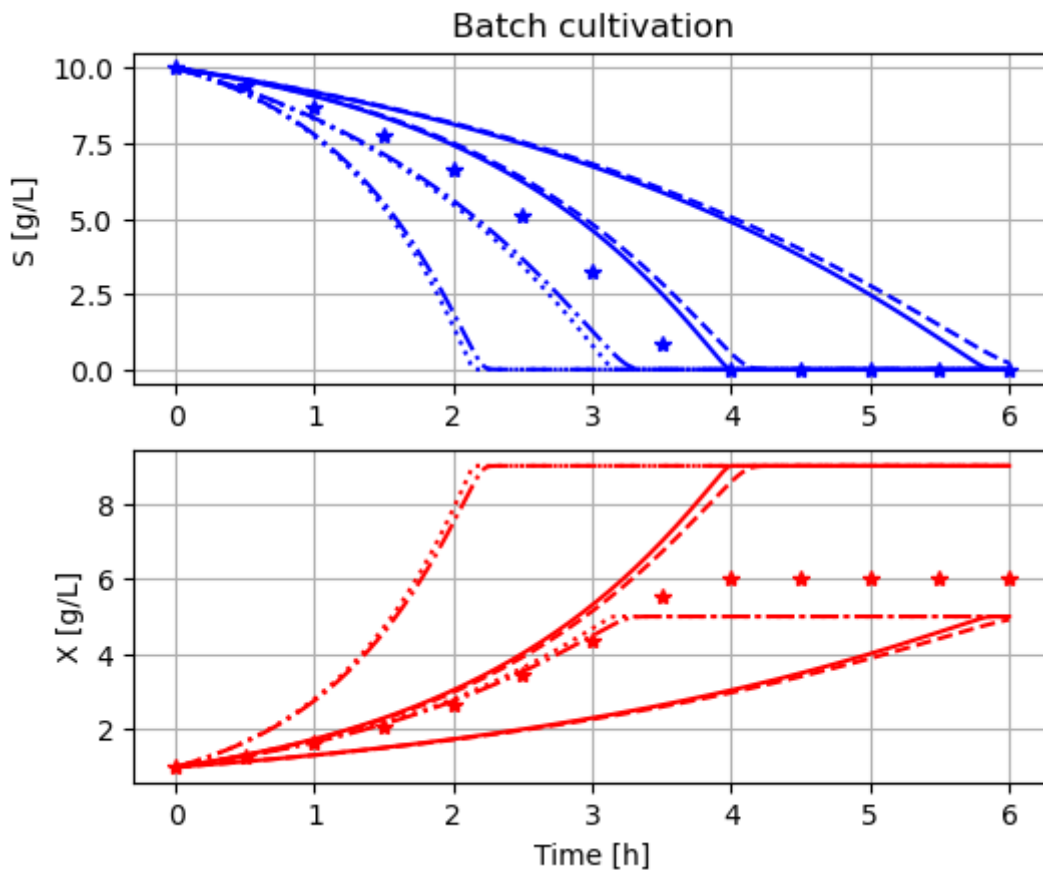
# Show data
ax1.plot(data['time'], data['S'], 'b*')
ax2.plot(data['time'], data['X'], 'r*')
plt.show()
```



```
In [9]: # Simulation over the parameter ranges given
newplot(plotType='Demo_1')
for Y_value in parBounds [0]:
    for qSmax_value in parBounds[1]:
        for Ks_value in parBounds[2]:
            par(Y=Y_value, qSmax=qSmax_value, Ks=Ks_value)
            simu(simulationTime)

# Show data
ax1.plot(data['time'], data['S'], 'b*')
```

```
ax2.plot(data['time'], data['X'], 'r*')
plt.show()
```



Simulation over the different parameter combinations of the parameter bounds shows that data is "covered" and we have good hope to find a parameter combination that fits data well.

3 Parameter estimation

Here we use the `scipy.optimize.minimize()` procedure which contains a family of different methods [1]. The default method is Nelder-Mead and is robust for fitting a model to data. Further we have chosen to work with bounds for the parameters to be estimated and the initial guess is chosen as the middle point in parameter space.

```
In [10]: # Optimization routine import
import scipy.optimize
```

```
In [11]: # Parameters to be estimated using parDict names and their bounds
extra_args = (parEstim, data, fmu_model, simulationTime)
```

```
In [12]: # Modified evaluation function tailored for Python optimization algorithms
def objective(x, parEstim, data=data, fmu_model=fmu_model, simulationTime=simulationTime):
    """The parameter list is tailored for scipy optimization algorithms interface,
    where the first parameter x is an array with parameters that are tuned
    and evaluated and parEstim is a list of the names of these parameters.
    The code can be made 20-30% faster, but longer, using pyfmi-commands directly.

    # Update parameters and simulate
    for i, p in enumerate(parEstim): par[**{p:x[i]}]
    simu(simulationTime, options=opts_fast)
```

```

# Calculate Loss function V
V={}
V['X'] = np.linalg.norm(data['X'] - np.interp(data['time'], sim_res['time'], s
V['S'] = np.linalg.norm(data['S'] - np.interp(data['time'], sim_res['time'], s

return V['X'] + V['S']

```

In [13]: `import time`

```

In [14]: # Run minimize()
start_time = time.time()
result = scipy.optimize.minimize(objective, x0=parEstim_0, args=extra_args,
                                method='Nelder-Mead', bounds=parBounds, options={'
print('CPU-time =', time.time()-start_time)

```

Optimization terminated successfully.
Current function value: 0.045546
Iterations: 40
Function evaluations: 77
CPU-time = 0.5375380516052246

In [15]: `result`

```

Out[15]: final_simplex: (array([[0.50011486, 1.00658122, 0.14046596],
[0.50005498, 1.00664813, 0.14048279],
[0.50007894, 1.00667391, 0.14051618],
[0.50007456, 1.00662172, 0.14051822]]), array([0.04554589, 0.04554992, 0.04
55542 , 0.04559122]))
fun: 0.045545889241978756
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
nfev: 77
nit: 40
status: 0
success: True
x: array([0.50011486, 1.00658122, 0.14046596])

```

The estimated parameters `result.x` are very close to the original values and no surprise.

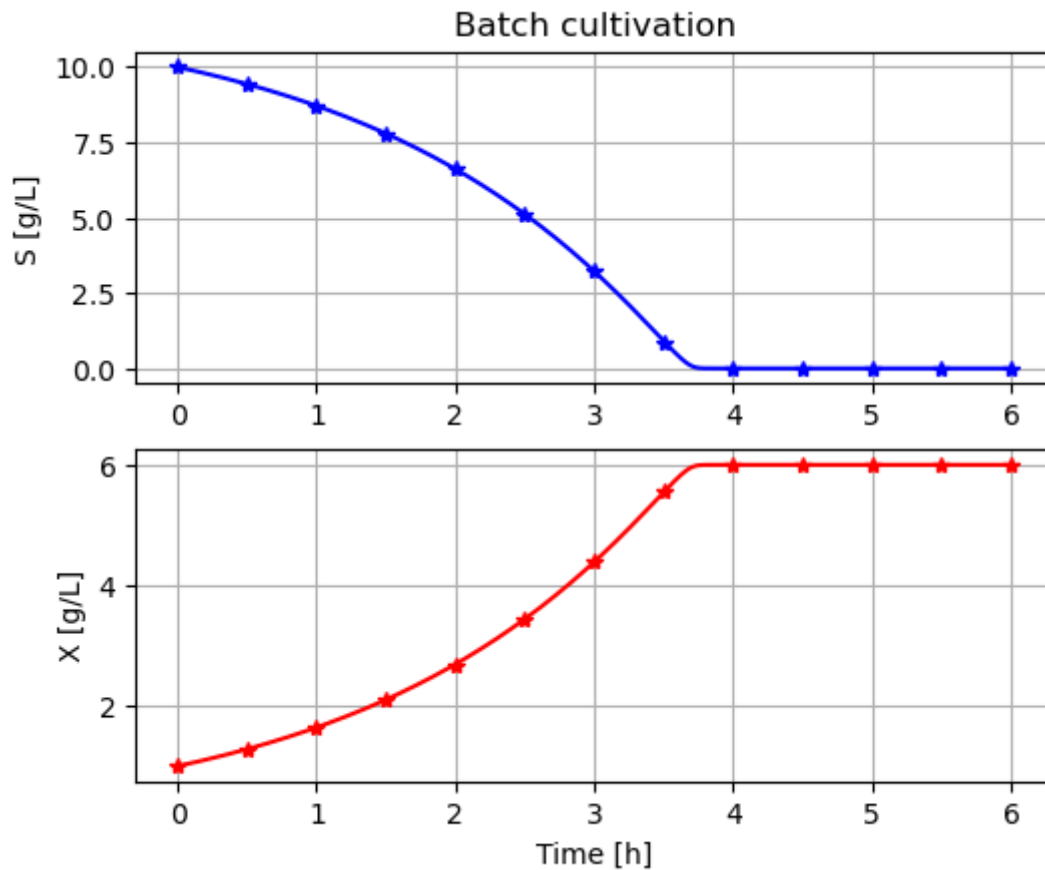
4 Simulation with estimated parameters compared with data

```

In [16]: newplot(plotType='Demo_1')
par(Y=result.x[0], qSmax=result.x[1], Ks=result.x[2])
simu(simulationTime)

# Show data
ax1.plot(data['time'], data['S'], 'b*')
ax2.plot(data['time'], data['X'], 'r*')
plt.show()

```



```
In [17]: # The estimated parameters are
for i in range(len(parEstim)): print(parEstim[i],':', result.x[i])
```

```
Y : 0.5001148553900646
qSmax : 1.0065812173884383
Ks : 0.1404659577454309
```

5 Analysis of the loss function

The problem is small and analysis of the loss function brings some insight. From the diagram above showing parameter sweep over combinations min- and max-parameters we see that the parameter K_s has little influence. Let us set that a fixed value and then plot the loss function in the parameters Y and $qSmax$. We do this by go through all the parameter combinations and evaluate each of them.

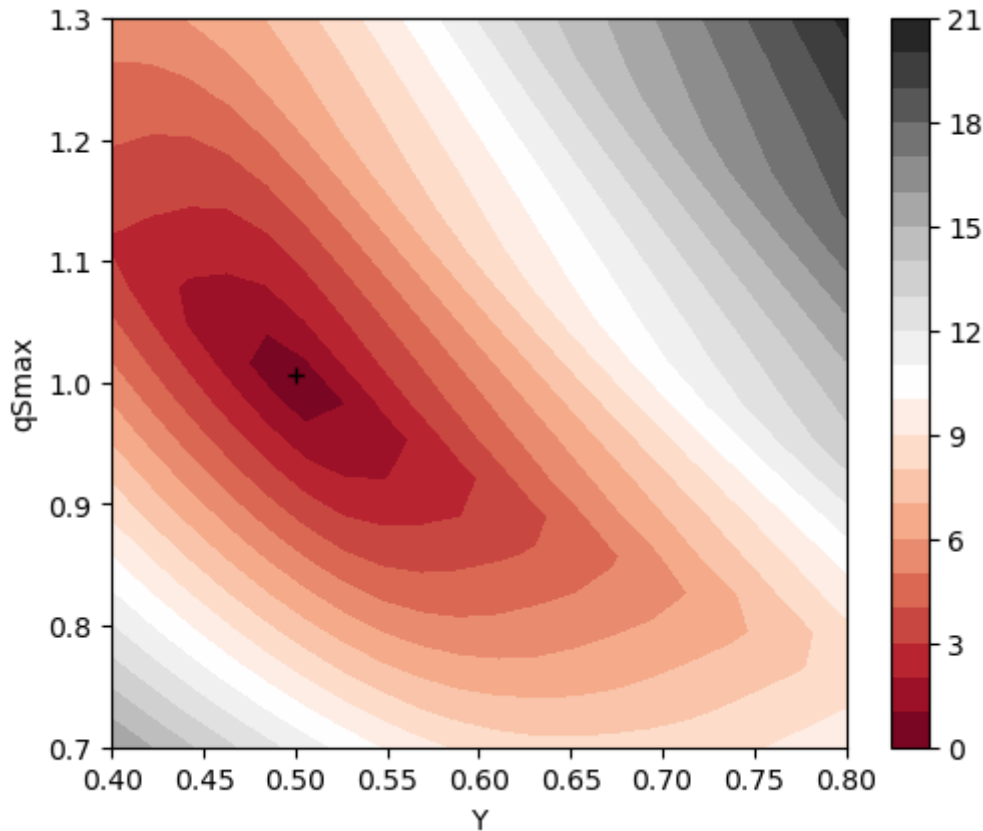
```
In [18]: # Sweep through Y and qSmax variation and store the value of the loss-function for
nY = 20
nqSmax = 20
V = np.zeros((nY, nqSmax))

Y = np.linspace(parBounds[0][0], parBounds[0][1], nY)
qSmax = np.linspace(parBounds[1][0], parBounds[1][1], nqSmax)

for j in range(nY):
    for k in range(nqSmax):
        V[k,j] = objective([Y[j], qSmax[k], 0.1], parEstim)

# Contour plot
plt.figure()
plt.clf
plt.subplot(1,1,1)
```

```
plt.contourf(Y, qSmax, V, 20, cmap='RdGy')
plt.plot(result.x[0], result.x[1], 'k+')
plt.colorbar()
plt.ylabel('qSmax')
plt.xlabel('Y')
plt.show()
```



We see the following in the contour diagram of the loss function simplified:

- The minima is unique in the range of parameters we study. This is good news.
- The contour plot is ellipsoid and rather narrow. The more narrow the ellipsoid the more difficult and more time it takes to converge to the minima.
- The direction of the ellipsoid axis indicate the correlation you may get between the two parameters during the minimization process.

Note that the form of the contour plot change with the parameters (and initial values) of the actual process. You can see the impact by changing the parameters in "cell # 4" where data is generated and then just choose to run that cell and the cells below. No need to restart the notebook.

6 Summary

A choice was made to work with allowed ranges of parameters to be estimated and a start value was defined as the center point in this parameter space. There are only three methods available in `optimize.minimize()` that can handle bounds on parameters.

An `evaluate()` function was created that define how the difference between simulation and data is measured. The function is rather transparent and easy to modify and you may want to change weight on the loss in S and X, for instance. Here they have so far equal weight.

The FMU-explore workspace dictionaries `partDict[]` and `parLocation[]` are useful also here and simplify the code for the `evaluation()` function. But we also use the detailed PyFMI-functions to administrate and set parameters of the actual simulation.

The call `optimize.minimize()` has several parameters and can easily be modified, for instance change of method. For fitting a model to data Nelder-Mead is a robust and good choice, but can be somewhat slow.

The estimated parameters were close to perfect!

The contour plot of the simplified loss function shows that the minima is unique and should not be difficult too difficult to obtain. More narrow elliptical contour plots would indicate difficulties. Multiple local minima would also be a problem.

7 References

[1] Scipy Reference guide on `optimize.minimize()` [here](#)

[2] Andersson, C., Åkesson, J., Fuhrer C. : "PyFMI: A Python package for simulation of coupled dynamic models with the functional mock-up interface", Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Lund University, Report LUTFNA-5008-2016, 2016.

Appendix

```
In [19]: describe('parts')
```

```
['bioreactor', 'bioreactor.culture', 'liquidphase', 'MSL']
```

```
In [20]: describe('MSL')
```

```
MSL: none
```

```
In [21]: system_info()
```

```
System information
```

```
-OS: Windows
```

```
-Python: 3.10.6
```

```
-Scipy: 1.9.1
```

```
-PyFMI: 2.10.3
```

```
-FMU by: JModelica.org
```

```
-FMI: 2.0
```

```
-Type: FMUModelCS2
```

```
-Name: BPL_TEST2.Batch
```

```
-Generated: 2023-09-02T07:30:42
```

```
-MSL: 3.2.2 build 3
```

```
-Description: Bioprocess Library version 2.1.2 prel
```

```
-Interaction: FMU-explore version 0.9.8
```

```
In [ ]:
```