

MModel

modular modeling
framework
for scientific
prototyping



modular

- DAG workflow
- based on networkx

lightweight

- function as node

distributable

- with graph or model

customizable

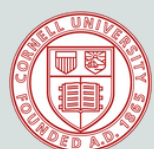
- wrapper as modifier

addresses:

- different programming proficiencies
- rapid prototyping
- difficulties in unit tests

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Overview

```
def func_a(x, y):  
    return x + y  
  
def func_b(sum_xy, z):  
    return math.log(sum_xy, z)  
  
def func_c(sum_xy, log_xy):  
    return sum_xy * log_xy  
  
doc = """MModel example function  
calculates the mathematical formula (x + y)log(x + y, z)  
"""  
graph = ModelGraph(name="Example", doc=doc)  
  
grouped_edges = [("func a", ["func b", "func c"]), ("func b", "func c")]  
graph.add_grouped_edges_from(grouped_edges)  
  
node_objects = [  
    ("func a", func_a, ["sum_xy"]),  
    ("func b", func_b, ["log_xy"]),  
    ("func c", func_c, ["result"]),  
]  
graph.set_node_objects_from(node_objects)  
  
example_func = Model(graph, handler=MemHandler)
```

————— define functions

————— define graph

————— define nodes and edges

————— link nodes to functions

————— define model

```
>>> print(example_func)  
Example model  
signature: x, y, z  
returns: result  
handler: MemHandler  
modifiers: none  
MModel example function  
Calculates the mathematical formula (x + y)log(x + y, z)  
  
>>> example_func(5, 3, 2) # (5 + 3)log(5 + 3, 2)  
24.0  
  
>>> example_func.draw() # draw model graph
```

MModel components

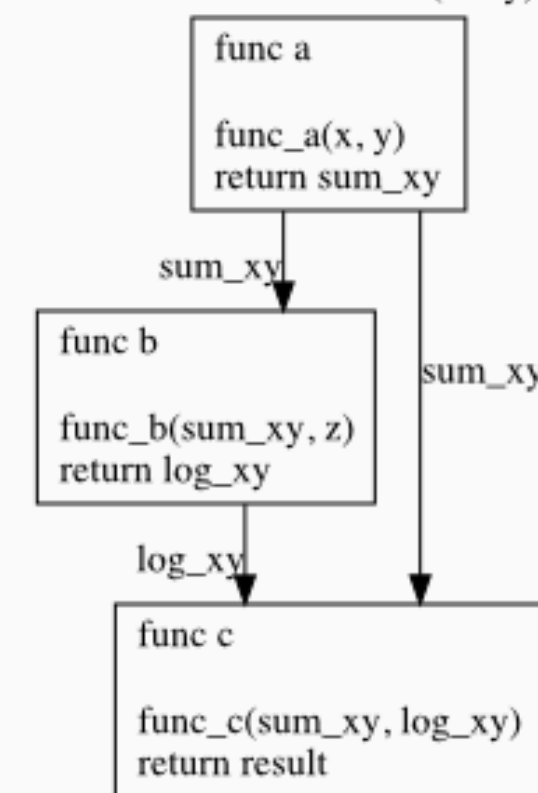
graph: outlines DAG workflow
(networkx based)

handler: handles graph execution

modifier: decorates graphs,
subgraphs, or nodes

model: creates workflow callables

Example model
signature: x, y, z
returns: result
handler: MemHandler
modifiers: none
MModel example function
calculates the mathematical formula (x + y)log(x + y, z)



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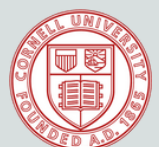
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Building scientific packages using mmodel (developer)

mrfmsim

Simulate signals in Magnetic Resonance Force Microscope experiments

Create a new experiment:

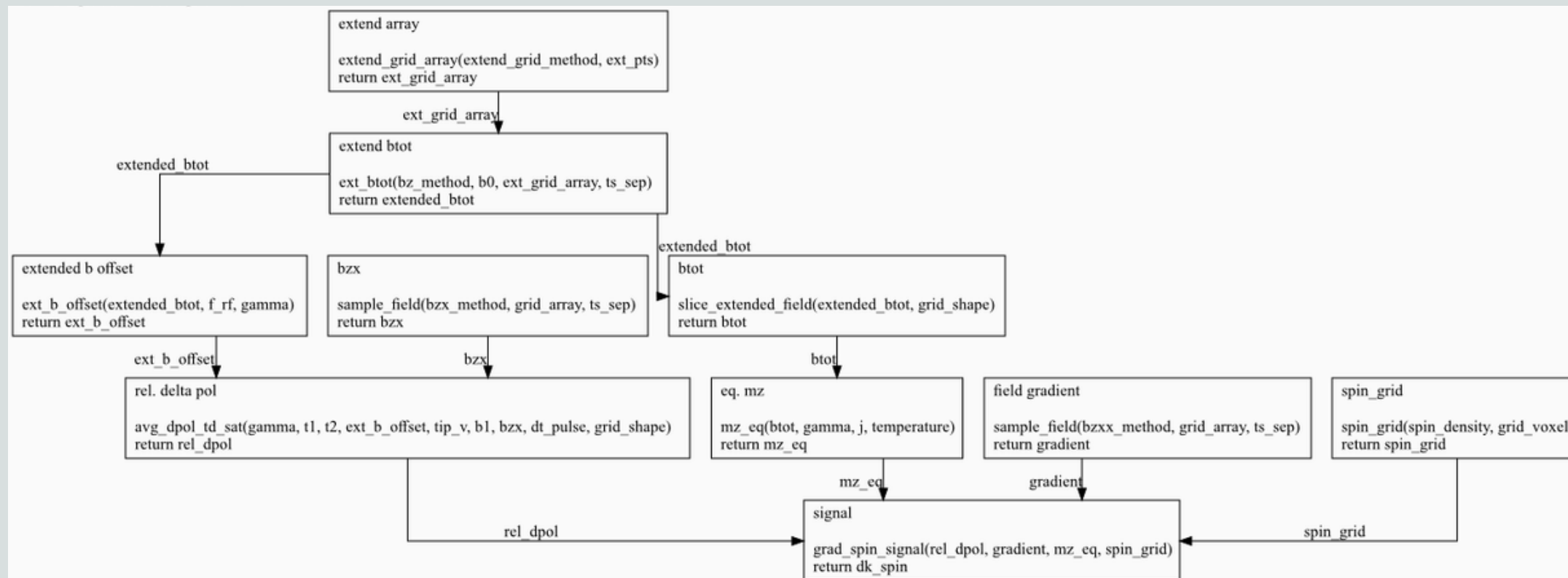
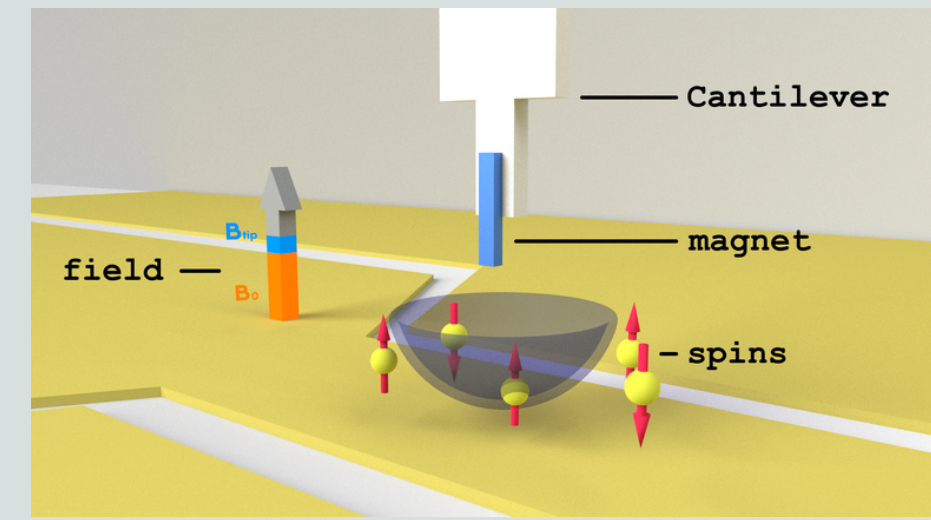
```
from mmodel import ModelGraph
from mrfmsim.function import ...

grouped_edge_list = [
    ("extend array", "extend btot"),
    ("extend btot", ["extended b offset", "btot"]),
    ("btot", "eq. mz"),
    (["bzx", "extended b offset"], "rel. delta pol"),
    (["eq. mz", "field gradient", "rel. delta pol", "spin_grid"], "signal"),
]

td_esr_graph = ModelGraph(doc=doc, name = "td_esr")
td_esr_graph.add_grouped_edges_from(grouped_edge_list)

node_objects = [
    ("extend array", extend_grid_array, ["ext_grid_array"]),
    ("extend btot", ext_btot, ["extended_bt看ot"]),
    ("btot", slice_extended_field, ["btot"]),
    ("bzx", sample_field, ["bzx"], [smod(["bzx_method", "grid_array", "ts_sep"])]),
    ("field gradient", sample_field, ["gradient"]),
    ("eq. mz", mz_eq, ["mz_eq"]),
    ("rel. delta pol", avg_dpol_td_sat, ["rel_dpol"]),
    ("extended b offset", ext_b_offset, ["ext_b_offset"]),
    ("spin_grid", spin_grid, ["spin_grid"]),
    ("signal", grad_spin_signal, ["dk_spin"]),
]

td_esr_graph.set_node_objects_from(node_objects)
ts_esr_model = Model(td_esr_model, handler=MemHandler, modifiers=[])
```



Developer role

1. define functions
2. define experiment graphs with functions
3. define default models
4. test functions and models
5. define shortcuts and additional modifiers

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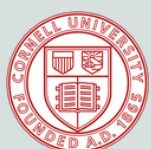
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Building scientific packages using mmodel (developer)

mrfmsim

Simulate signals in Magnetic Resonance Force Microscope experiments

Create a package-specific shortcut:

```
subgraph = subgraph_by_parameters(graph, ["b0"])
loop_node = Model(subgraph, MemHandler, [loop_modifier("b0")])
looped_graph = modify_subgraph(graph, subgraph, "b0 loop node", loop_node)
looped_model = Model(looped_graph, handler=MemHandler)
mmodel
```



```
looped_model = loop_shortcut(td_esr_model, "b0")
mrfmsim
```

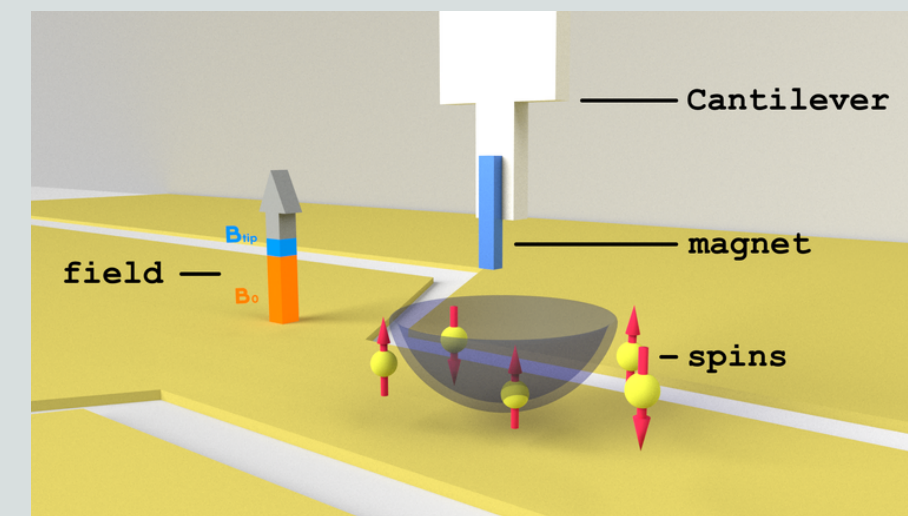
```
from mmodel import Model, subgraph_by_parameters, modify_subgraph, loop_modifier

def loop_shortcut(model, loop_parameter: str):
    """Shortcut to add loop to subgraph of the given model

    :return: a new model that loops the parameter in the subgraph
    """
    loop_mod = loop_modifier(loop_parameter)
    handler = model._handler
    graph = model._graph
    model_modifiers = model._modifiers
    node_name = f"{loop_parameter} loop node"

    subgraph = subgraph_by_parameters(graph, [loop_parameter])
    loopee_node = Model(subgraph, handler, loop_mod)
    looped_graph = modify_subgraph(graph, subgraph, node_name, loop_node)
    looped_model = Model(looped_graph, handler)

    return looped_model
mrfmsim
```



Modify a subgraph in mmodel

1. find the subgraph
2. create a "function" (model) base on subgraph
3. substitute graph with a "submodel"
4. create a new model based on the new graph

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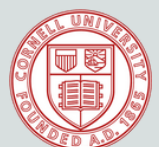
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Building scientific packages using mmodel (user)

mrfmsim

Simulate signals in Magnetic Resonance Force Microscope experiments

Create a loop in model and execute the model:

```
from mmodel import draw_plain_graph
from mrfmsim.shortcut import loop_shortcut
from mrfmsim.experiment import td_esr_model

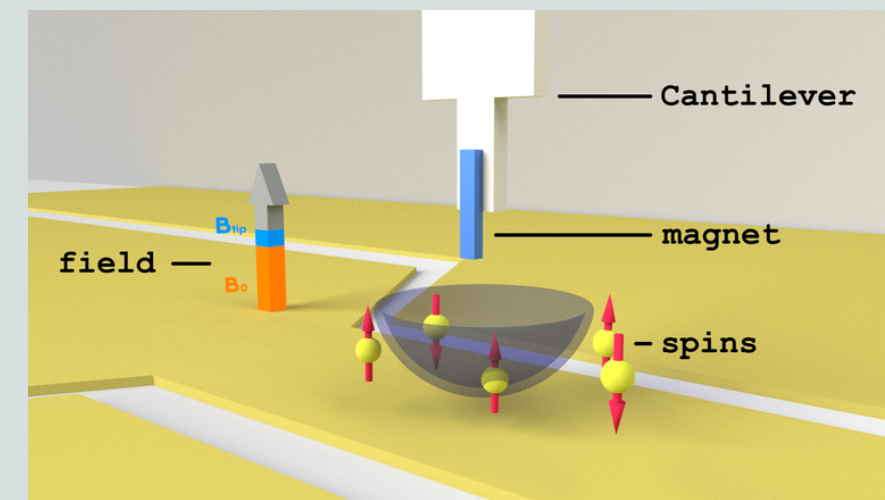
td_esr_model.draw(method=draw_plain_graph)

td_esr_b1_looped_model = loop_shortcut(td_esr_model, "b1")

dk_spin_td_b1loop = td_esr_b1_looped_model(
    dt_pulse=5.44e-4,
    grid=grid,
    magnet=magnet,
    sample=sample,
    ts_sep=[0, 150.0, 0],
    b1=b1_list,
    f_rf=18.1e9,
    b0=645,
    ext_pts=[x_pts, 0, 0],
    tip_v=tip_v,
)
```

User role

1. Inspect model graph
2. Modify model or subgraph using modifiers
3. Execute model as a function



td_esr model
signature: b0, b1, dt_pulse, ext_pts, f_rf, grid, magnet, sample, tip_v, ts_sep
returns: dk_spin
handler: MemHandler
modifiers: component_modifier: magnet, sample, grid
Time Dependent ESR Experiment

