Latent State Space Extension for interpretable hybrid mechanistic models

Judit Aizpuru,a\* Maxim Borisyak,a Peter Neubauer,a Mariano Nicolas Cruz-Bournazoua,b

aTechnische Universität Berlin, Straße 17 des Juni 135, Berlin 10623, Germany

bDataHow AG, Hagenholzstraße 111, Zurich 8050, Switzerland

j.aizpuru@campus.tu-berlin.de

Abstract

Mechanistic growth models play a major role in bioprocess engineering, design, and control. Their reasonable predictive power and their high level of interpretability make them an essential tool for computer aided engineering methods. Additionally, since they contain knowledge about cell physiology, the parameter estimates provide meaningful insights into the metabolism of the microorganism under study. However, the assumption of time invariance of the model parameters is often violated in real experiments, limiting their capacity to fully explain the observed dynamics. In this work, we propose a framework for identifying such violations and producing insights into misspecified mechanisms. The framework achieves this by allowing kinetic and process parameters to vary in time. We demonstrate the framework’s capabilities by fitting a hybrid model based on a simple mechanistic growth model for E. *coli* with data generated in-silico by a much more complex one, and identifying missing kinetics.

**Keywords**: mechanistic model, hybrid model, model discovery, bioprocess control, parameter dynamics.

* 1. Introduction

Mechanistic models are widely applied in bioprocess development, from offline design of experiments to controlling and re-designing experiments in an online manner (Kim et al. 2021). They are typically composed of differential equations describing the kinetics of the uptake and production of different metabolites and biomass, and mass transport and conservation laws. They are typically derived under assumptions of time-invariant parameters and contain the dynamics of just some of the macroscopic species. This makes them simpler and easier to fit with a limited number of experimental measurements, but ignores the very complex metabolic adaptation mechanisms cells are provided with to cope with the cultivation environment, and the possible effects of unmodelled dynamics. This simplification evidently limits their predictive performance since these assumptions are violated in most cultivating conditions, making long term predictions challenging.

In the literature, the problem has been addressed by using hybrid models. These types of models try to use the knowledge that is embedded in the mechanistic models complementing them with data-driven parts. In the literature one can encounter hybrid models where a data-driven component is coupled to the right-hand side of the mechanistic model, for example, by addition of a neural differential equation network to capture missing dynamics (Quaghebeur et al. 2022), or by multiplication of a network to the kinetic reaction rates (Oliveira 2004).

In this work, we propose a framework for hybrid modelling inspired by (Rangapuram et al. 2018), where the authors propose an explainable model based on a linear differential equation system where the parameters can vary in time being the outputs of a recurrent neural network. Our framework in contrast, introduces a linear latent state space model that drives the mechanistic part. Making the mechanistic model parameters linear combinations of these latent states allows them to vary in time, keeping the original interpretation of the model while being flexible enough to express arbitrary adaptation behaviours. We utilise this flexibility to gain important insights into the metabolic activity and the response of the cells to environmental changes. This allows us to detect any deviations from the assumptions and identify possible misspecified mechanisms in the mechanistic model. We demonstrate the framework’s capabilities by fitting a hybrid model based on a simple mechanistic growth model for E. *coli* with data generated in-silico by a much more complex one, and detecting the missing kinetics from the base model.

* 1. Hybrid Model

Consider a mechanistic model *f* , to which we refer as *the base model* everywhere below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (2.1) |

where *x* is a vector of states, *θ* denotes the vector of kinetic and process parameters of the model. As an example, we use E. coli growth model by (Anane et al. 2017) without the acetate dynamics, thus, composed of three states: biomass (X), glucose (S), and dissolved oxygen (DOT). The uptake of substrate will be given by a Monod term, and oxygen is modelled as the difference of oxygen transfer and uptake rate, the latter obtained by mass balancing with glucose.

The proposed hybrid model extends the state space of the base model with latent variables *z*, whose dynamics are linear with respect to the mechanistic states *x* and themselves. Linear combinations of these states describe the time evolution of the kinetic and process parameters *θ* of the base model as:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ; |  |  | (2.2) |

Where and are the base model’s state space and states of the model’s extension. are the values for the base model’s parameters when no latent dynamics are present. Finally, *A, B* and *W* are parameters of the latent extension, represented as matrices with dimensions , , and respectively.

The proposed hybrid model allows varying parameters of the base model in time, and in addition, it reduces to the base model when the latent states are constant in time. It is worth noting that the latent extension is a universal approximator i.e., it is capable of expressing arbitrary smooth functions (given that the latent dimensionality is large enough). The main idea behind the proposed method is to detect deviations between the process and the base model by the presence of parameter dynamics.

* 1. Method

In order to prevent the hybrid model from producing unnecessary parameter dynamics (for example, due to overfitting to measurement noise), and ensure that non-constant dynamics are present only to compensate for the bias in the base model, we introduce a regularisation term to the loss function:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.1) |

Where controls the strength of the regularisation. Additionally, we restrict the norm of the initial latent state.

It is worth noting three important properties of the model. On the one hand, the proposed model is a strict extension of the base model, i.e., it is able to produce the same dynamics as those to the base model when setting matrices A, B and W to null ones. On the other hand, absolute values of matrix elements are bounded from above by , where is the loss of the base model, and therefore, the matrix norms are bounded as well. Since x(t) is bounded by the loss function, and latent dynamics are bounded by the norm of matrices and the norm of the initial latent state, the parameter dynamics are restricted and dependent on .

Most importantly, any non-negligible parameter dynamics would imply mismatch between the base model and the data. As the regularization term promotes minimal change in the hybrid model’s parameters, the dynamics are likely to be related to misspecified kinetics of the base model, thus, offering a valuable insight into these missing mechanisms.

To select an appropriate value for the regularization strength and prevent overfitting, we suggest selecting experimentally by fitting the hybrid model to data generated from the base model, with noise, and gradually increasing until estimated parameter dynamics become negligible.

* 1. In-silico experiments

In order to demonstrate the capabilities of the proposed modeling framework, we fit the base and extended model to data generated from a more complex one. This allows us to clearly demonstrate the proposed framework as the differences between the models are known analytically. We select a test scenario that has the usual characteristics of a real experiment. As ground-truth model, we used a slightly modified version of the E. *coli* growth model by (Anane et al. 2017). The model state contains biomass, glucose, acetate (measured at-line), and dissolved oxygen (measured online). 10 different datasets were generated using different sets of parameters and initial conditions. After the batch phase, bolus feeding is applied with constant feed volumes every 12 minutes. Finally, normally distributed noise is added to the observations, using realistic magnitudes.Both models, the base and the hybrid ones, were fitted to each dataset, using a 4-dimensional latent space for the hybrid model.

For simulation, a fixed step Euler integrator was used. With a little modification in the model so that the stiffness is relaxed, this integrator allows fast simulation without much difference in the solution to a more complex multi-step method.

For the optimization, the proposed loss function in Eq. 3.1. has been minimized using an Adam optimizer. To avoid bounded optimization, all parameters of the base model and the corresponding time-varying parameters of the hybrid model are transformed with inverse error function (scaled and shifted by the corresponding ranges) rendering them unbounded. Additionally, to avoid local minima, we use a multi-start procedure with 50 random initial guesses.

* 1. Results
     1. *Interpolation and extrapolation error*

For evaluating the performance of the hybrid model in comparison to the base model, we consider two metrics: interpolation and extrapolation errors. For the calculation of the former, 100 points from the ground truth simulation were sampled randomly. The sum of squared standard errors (SSE) was calculated for each of the models for each dataset. For the calculation of the extrapolation error, 50 observations equally spaced in time within the future 2h were sampled from the simulation. For fitting the hybrid model, we used =0.01. Figure 1 shows the distributions and quartiles of these errors, and an overall better performance of the hybrid model for both interpolation and extrapolation tasks. This clearly shows that the hybrid model is expressive enough to approximate the effects of the missing kinetics. Comparing losses to the level expected due to noise, we confirm that: the base model is indeed biased, hybrid model is not overfitted, and, thus, lambda is selected appropriately.

A diagram of different types of graphs

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Figure 1: Violin plots showing the distributions of the validation errors for each of the datasets and each of the models. The quartiles of the distributions are highlighted with dashed lines.

* + 1. *Comparison of two solutions with different levels of acetate accumulation*

The base model misses the mechanisms associated with acetate production and consumption. Therefore, in the absence of this metabolite, one should expect both models’ predictions to match and the base model to yield a good fit. On the contrary, as soon as a noticeable concentration of this substance is present in the cultivation, one would expect to it to fail, as the kinetic rate for glucose consumption and growth rate are affected by it. We have chosen two scenarios where this effect takes place.

In Figure 2, the low-acetate scenario (the top graph), it can be seen how both models achieve a good fit. At the same time, we observe that parameter dynamics of the hybrid model remain nearly constant (Figure 3, the top graph). The mismatch between the values of the two models are due to the usual identifiability issues, however, as can be seen from the graph, predictions are equivalent. The second case corresponds to an accumulation of around 0.4g/l  (Figure 2, the bottom graph). It is noticeable how in the second scenario the base model fails to properly fit the biomass dynamics at the end of the process, and the upper level of oxygen is not well captured during the fed-batch either. The hybrid model is able to compensate for the missing dynamics and improve the fit of both of these quantities. The parameter dynamics (Figure 3, the bottom graph) show how affinity and yield on glucose ( and ) decrease, while the maintenance uptake grows (), suggesting there is a larger substrate uptake coinciding with decreased growth of biomass, which happens when acetate is present in the culture. At the same time, the parameters related to oxygen suggest that the saturation of oxygen does not reach the physical maximum (), effect encountered when the acetate has not been re-cycled. In addition, the increased volumetric oxygen transfer rate (), might be related to the extra oxygen cells use for metabolizing acetate.

Overall, we observe that parameters that demonstrate significant dynamics are all related to the missing kinetics, namely the inhibition of substrate uptake due to acetate and additional oxygen consumption due to incomplete acetate recycling during the feed pulses.

It is important to note that the parameter dynamics do not necessarily approximate the actual behaviour of the missing mechanisms, however, they still point to the misspecified parts of the base model.

* 1. **Conclusions**

In this work, an explainable and novel hybrid model has been presented as a framework for identifying and analyzing misspecifications of macro-kinetic models. The model demonstrates high predictive capacity as shown by our experiments. The proposed fitting procedure allows detecting any deviations from the observed process, as the hybrid model diverges from the base model only when the latter is not sufficient for a proper fit. It serves as a tool for verifying the applicability of existing models, and potentially developing new ones.

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Figure 2: Time-series of the solutions for two optimization scenarios, low acetate (above) and high (below), for the base and the hybrid model, together with the in-silico experimental data.A group of graphs with numbers

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Figure 3: Parameter dynamics predicted by the hybrid model comparing to the static estimates from base model. For the low acetate scenario (above) and high (below).