

# Package ‘mixingsimulation’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Simulation for powder mixing process

**Version** 0.0.0

**Authors** Mayooran Thevaraja [aut, cre], Kondaswamy Govindaraju [aut], Mark Bebbington [aut]

**URL** <https://github.com/Mayooran1987/mixingsimulation>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/Mayooran1987/mixingsimulation/issues>

**Description** This package develops for simulating powder mixing process for microbial risk assessment in the bulk material production process.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Imports** ggplot2, ggthemes, plyr, reshape2, stats, VGAM

**Suggests** testthat

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Depends** R (>= 4.0)

**Maintainer** Mayooran Thevaraja <mayooran@eng.jfn.ac.lk>

**Language** en-US

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`compare_mixing_stages` *The graphical comparison between different mixing schemes by the simulation results in the mixing process's multiple stages with varying mixing parameters.*

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### Description

This function provides the graphical displays for a different set of mixing parameters for comparison purpose of mixing schemes with multiple stages of mixing.

### Usage

```
compare_mixing_stages(mu, sigma, alpha_in, k, l, rate, distribution, n_sim)
```

### Arguments

<code>mu</code>	the average number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample, which is in logarithmic scale if we use a Lognormal/Poisson lognormal distribution
<code>sigma</code>	the standard deviation of the colony-forming units in the mixed sample on the logarithmic scale (default value 0.8)
<code>alpha_in</code>	concentration parameter at the initial stage
<code>k</code>	number of small portions/ primary samples
<code>l</code>	number of revolutions/stages
<code>rate</code>	concentration parameter changing rate in the each revolutions
<code>distribution</code>	what suitable distribution type we have employed for simulation such as "Poisson-Type A" or "Poisson-Type B" or "Lognormal-Type A" or "Lognormal-Type B" or "Poisson lognormal-Type A" or "Poisson lognormal-Type B"
<code>n_sim</code>	number of simulations

### Details

Let  $N'$  be the number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample which is produced by mixing of  $k$  primary samples and  $N' = \sum N_i$  and  $N_i$  be the number of colony-forming units in the  $i^{th}$  primary sample; where  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

For this package development, we have employed the notations 'Type-A' and 'Type-B' to indicate the type of distributions, which are applied in the previous literature as 'fair' and 'beta', respectively; see [Nauta \(2005\)](#).

Following [Nauta \(2005\)](#), the contribution weight of contamination by each primary sample can be defined by the random variable  $w_i$  which is possible to be following either uniform distribution with parameter  $1/k$  or joint distribution of  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k$  follows Dirichlet distribution with concentration parameter  $\alpha$ . From the previous literature, Dirichlet distribution can be formulated by beta or gamma algorithm which are revealed the same results; see [Nauta \(2005\)](#).

This function is developed based on the beta algorithm, and the following steps formulate it.

$$w_i = x_i \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} 1 - x_j \quad \forall i = 2, 3, \dots, k$$

and  $w_1 = x_1$ ;

where  $x_i$  follows  $Beta(\alpha, \alpha(k - i))$  and also  $\sum w_i$  must be equal to one.

- Case 1 (Poisson-Type A):  $N_i$  follows  $Poisson(\mu/k)$
- Case 2 (Poisson-Type B):  $N_i$  follows  $Poisson(\mu * w_i)$
- Case 3 (Lognormal-Type A):  $N_i$  follows  $Binomial(M_i, 1/k)$ ; where  $M_i$  follows  $Lognormal(\mu, \sigma)$
- Case 4 (Lognormal-Type B):  $N_i$  follows  $Binomial(M_i, w_i)$ ; where  $M_i$  follows  $Lognormal(\mu, \sigma)$
- Case 5 (Poisson lognormal-Type A):  $N_i$  follows  $Binomial(M_i, 1/k)$ ; where  $M_i$  follows  $Poissonlognormal(\mu, \sigma)$
- Case 6 (Poisson lognormal-Type B):  $N_i$  follows  $Binomial(M_i, w_i)$ ; where  $M_i$  follows  $Poissonlognormal(\mu, \sigma)$

The powder mixing process can be defined as breaking clusters stage by stage. Usually, it will be occurring systematically in the standard powder mixtures. For this package development, we assume that mixing parameters also systematically changing with a fixed rate in each stage of the mixing. The mixing parameter can be defined as revolutions instead of the mixing stage in general. Due to the lack of theoretical results to the dependent random variable sum's distribution, we have chosen simulation techniques for this modelling.

Let  $l$  be the number of stages or revolution of the mixture, also we assumed a fixed concentration parameter value at the initial phase of the mixing process. Based on the literature in this area, the concentration parameter can be assumed that increasing at every stage of the mixing, which is possible to be systematically. Therefore this function exhibits the graphical display with different quantities of primary sample mixing as a large unit.

## Value

graphical comparison between different mixing schemes.

## References

- Nauta, M.J., 2005. Microbiological risk assessment models for partitioning and mixing during food handling. *International Journal of Food Microbiology* 100, 311-322.

## See Also

[sim\\_single](#), [sim\\_single\\_stages](#), [sim\\_multiple\\_stages](#)

## Examples

```
mu <- 100
sigma <- 0.8
alpha_in <- 1
k <- c(30,50,75)
l <- 1000
rate <- 0.01
distribution <- c("Poisson lognormal-Type B", "Poisson lognormal-Type B", "Poisson lognormal-Type B")
n_sim <- 20000
compare_mixing_stages(mu, sigma, alpha_in, k, l, rate, distribution, n_sim)
```

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sim_multiple	<i>The total number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample by the simulation results in the multiple mixing plan with varying mixing parameters.</i>
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### Description

This function calculates the resulting total number of colony forming units in the mixed sample in the multiple mixing plans at the single stage of the mixing process.

### Usage

```
sim_multiple(mu, sigma, alpha, k, distribution, n_sim)
```

### Arguments

mu	the average number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample, which is in logarithmic scale if we use a Lognormal/Poisson lognormal distribution
sigma	the standard deviation of the colony-forming units in the mixed sample on the logarithmic scale (default value 0.8)
alpha	concentration parameter
k	number of small portions/ primary samples
distribution	what suitable distribution type we have employed for simulation such as "Poisson-Type A" or "Poisson-Type B" or "Lognormal-Type A" or "Lognormal-Type B" or "Poisson lognormal-Type A" or "Poisson lognormal-Type B"
n_sim	number of simulations

### Details

Let  $N'$  be the number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample which is produced by contribution of  $k$  primary samples mixing and  $N' = \sum N_i$ . To more details, please refer the details section of [compare\\_mixing\\_stages](#).

### Value

total number of colony forming units in the multiple mixing scheme

### References

- Nauta, M.J., 2005. Microbiological risk assessment models for partitioning and mixing during food handling. International Journal of Food Microbiology 100, 311-322.

### See Also

[sim\\_single](#), [compare\\_mixing\\_stages](#)

## Examples

```
mu <- 100
sigma <- 0.8
alpha <- c(0.1,5)
k <- c(10,10)
distribution <- c("Poisson lognormal-Type B","Poisson lognormal-Type B")
n_sim <- 2000
n_sim_df <- data.frame(n_simulations = c(1:n_sim))
Prob_df <- cbind.data.frame(n_sim_df, sim_multiple(mu, sigma, alpha, k, distribution, n_sim))
melten.Prob <- reshape2::melt(Prob_df, id = "n_simulations", variable.name = "mixing_scheme",
value.name = "Total_CFU")
plot_example <- ggplot2::ggplot(melten.Prob) + ggplot2::geom_point(ggplot2::aes(x = n_simulations,
y = Total_CFU, group = mixing_scheme, colour = mixing_scheme, size = 1))+
ggplot2::xlab(expression("Number of simulations"))+ ggplot2::theme_classic()+
ggplot2::theme(plot.title = ggplot2::element_text(hjust = 0.5), legend.position = c(0.70,0.90),
legend.box.background = ggplot2::element_rect(), legend.box.margin = ggplot2::margin(1,1,1,1))+
ggplot2::ylab(expression("Total number of CFU"))+
ggthemes::scale_colour_colorblind()
print(plot_example)
```

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sim_multiple_stages	<i>The total number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample by the simulation results in the multiple mixing plan with multiple stages of the mixing process.</i>
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## Description

This function provides the graphical displays for a different set of mixing parameters for comparison purpose of mixing schemes with multiple stage of the mixing process.

## Usage

```
sim_multiple_stages(mu, sigma, alpha_in, k, l, rate, distribution, n_sim)
```

## Arguments

mu	the average number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample, which is in logarithmic scale if we use a Lognormal/Poisson lognormal distribution
sigma	the standard deviation of the colony-forming units in the mixed sample on the logarithmic scale (default value 0.8)
alpha_in	concentration parameter at the initial stage
k	number of small portions/ primary samples
l	number of revolutions/stages
rate	concentration parameter changing rate in the each revolutions
distribution	what suitable distribution type we have employed for simulation such as "Poisson-Type A" or "Poisson-Type B" or "Lognormal-Type A" or "Lognormal-Type B" or "Poisson lognormal-Type A" or "Poisson lognormal-Type B"
n_sim	number of simulations

## Details

Let  $N'$  be the number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample which is produced by mixing of  $k$  primary samples and  $N' = \sum N_i$  and  $N_i$  be the number of colony-forming units. For this package development, we have employed the notations 'Type-A' and 'Type-B' to indicate the type of distributions, which are applied in the previous literature as 'fair' and 'beta', respectively; see [Nauta \(2005\)](#).

This package will consider stage by stage of the mixing process and assume systematically breaking clusters at every stage of the mixing. Therefore it can be assumed the concentration parameter also systematically changing with the concentration of the contribution.

## Value

Estimates the total number of CFU in each revolution/stage.

## References

- Nauta, M.J., 2005. Microbiological risk assessment models for partitioning and mixing during food handling. International Journal of Food Microbiology 100, [311-322](#).

## See Also

[sim\\_single](#)

## Examples

```
rate <- 0.01
l <- 1500
mu <- 100
sigma <- 0.8
alpha_in <- 0.01
k <- c(30,50,75)
distribution <- c("Poisson lognormal-Type B", "Poisson lognormal-Type B", "Poisson lognormal-Type B")
n_sim <- 20000
colMeans(sim_multiple_stages(mu, sigma, alpha_in, k, l, rate, distribution, n_sim))
```

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sim\_single

*The total number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample by the simulation results in the single mixing plan with a single stage of the mixing.*

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## Description

This function calculates the resulting total number of colony forming units in the mixed sample in the single mixing plan with single stage of the mixing.

## Usage

```
sim_single(mu, sigma, alpha, k, distribution, n_sim, summary = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

mu	the average number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample, which is in logarithmic scale if we use a Lognormal/Poisson lognormal distribution
sigma	the standard deviation of the colony-forming units in the mixed sample on the logarithmic scale (default value 0.8)
alpha	concentration parameter
k	number of small portions/ primary samples
distribution	what suitable distribution type we have employed for simulation such as "Poisson-Type A" or "Poisson-Type B" or "Lognormal-Type A" or "Lognormal-Type B" or "Poisson lognormal-Type A" or "Poisson lognormal-Type B"
n_sim	number of simulations
summary	if we need to get all simulated $N'$ , use summary = FALSE otherwise function provides mean value of the simulated $N'$ ( default summary = TRUE).

**Details**

Let  $N'$  be the number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample which is produced by mixing of  $k$  primary samples and  $N' = \sum N_i$ . To more details, please refer the details section of [compare\\_mixing\\_stages](#). (to be finished later on)

**Value**

total number of colony forming units in the single mixing plan

**References**

- Nauta, M.J., 2005. Microbiological risk assessment models for partitioning and mixing during food handling. International Journal of Food Microbiology 100, 311-322.

**See Also**

[compare\\_mixing\\_stages](#)

**Examples**

```
mu <- 100
sigma <- 0.8
alpha <- 0.1
k <- 30
n_sim <- 20000
sim_single(mu, sigma, alpha, k, distribution = "Poisson lognormal-Type B", n_sim)
```

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sim_single_stages	<i>The total number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample by the simulation results in the single mixing plan with <math>l</math> number of stages.</i>
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## Description

This function gives a simulated number of CFU after each stage of the mixing process.

## Usage

```
sim_single_stages(mu, sigma, alpha_in, k, l, rate, distribution, n_sim)
```

## Arguments

mu	the average number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample, which is in logarithmic scale if we use a Lognormal/Poisson lognormal distribution
sigma	the standard deviation of the colony-forming units in the mixed sample on the logarithmic scale (default value 0.8)
alpha_in	concentration parameter at the initial stage
k	number of small portions/ primary samples
l	number of revolutions/stages
rate	concentration parameter changing rate in the each revolutions
distribution	what suitable distribution type we have employed for simulation such as "Poisson-Type A" or "Poisson-Type B" or "Lognormal-Type A" or "Lognormal-Type B" or "Poisson lognormal-Type A" or "Poisson lognormal-Type B"
n_sim	number of simulations

## Details

Let  $N'$  be the number of colony-forming units in the mixed sample which is produced by contribution of  $k$  primary samples mixing,  $N' = \sum N_i$  and  $l$  be the number of stages in the mixing process. This function provides simulated number of CFU after each stages of the mixing process. To more details, please refer the details section of [compare\\_mixing\\_stages](#).

## Value

average number of colony forming units in the single mixing plan with  $l$  number of stages.

## References

- Nauta, M.J., 2005. Microbiological risk assessment models for partitioning and mixing during food handling. International Journal of Food Microbiology 100, 311-322.

## See Also

[sim\\_single](#)



**Examples**

```
mu <- 100
sigma <- 0.8
alpha_in <- 0.01
k <- 30
l <- 1500
rate <- 0.01
distribution <- "Poisson lognormal-Type B"
n_sim <- 20000
no.stages <-c(1:1)
Prob_df <- data.frame(no.stages,sim_single_stages(mu,sigma,alpha_in,k,l,rate,distribution,n_sim))
colnames(Prob_df) <- c("no.stages","CFU")
plot_example <- ggplot2::ggplot(Prob_df) + ggplot2::geom_line(ggplot2::aes(x = no.stages, y = CFU))+
ggplot2::xlab(expression("Number of stages"))+ ggplot2::ylab(expression("Total number of CFU"))+
ggplot2::theme_classic()+ ggplot2::ggtitle(label = "Number of CFU versus number of stages")+
ggplot2::theme(plot.title = ggplot2::element_text(hjust = 0.5))+
ggthemes::scale_colour_colorblind()
print(plot_example)
```

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