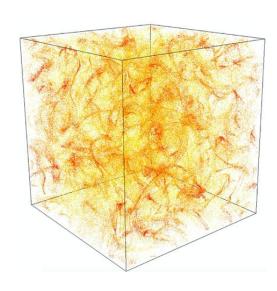
Data Analysis of Particle Clustering in Turbulence

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Our Goal

- Our goal was to perform both prediction and inference on the effect of the Stokes number, Reynolds number, and Froude number, on turbulence
- We created two sets of models: one for prediction, one for inference
- Inference model judged alignment toward physical interpretation of the relationships between variables and potential for extrapolation
- Prediction model judged on minimization of cross-validation error



Methodology

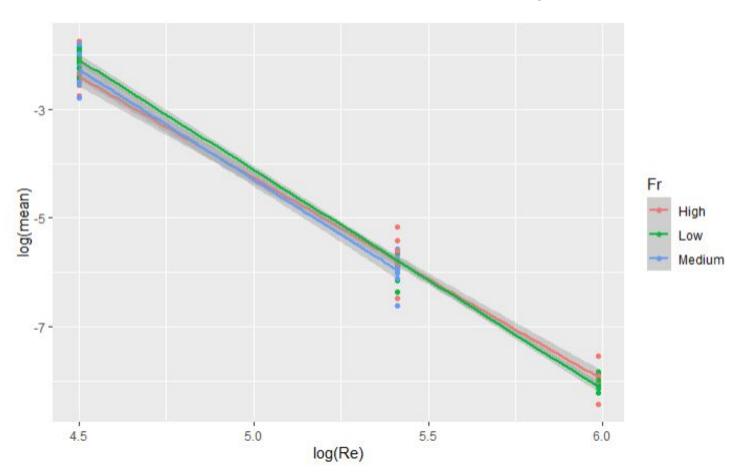
Data Transformation

- Conversion of raw moments to mean, variance, skewness, and kurtosis
- Inverse logit transformation of Froude number and categorical binning

Model fitting

- Log-transformation of the response
- Interaction term between log-transformed Reynolds and Froude numbers
- GAM with natural spline on Stokes number to help resolve patterns in residuals
- Log-transformation of Reynolds number to correct fanning in residuals

Interaction of Froude and Reynolds

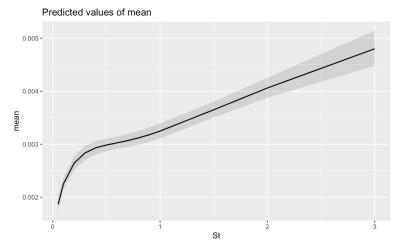


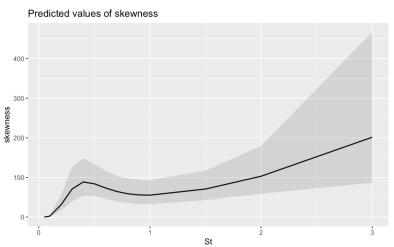
Final Model for Inference

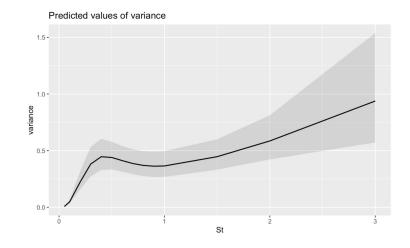
```
log(response) = f1(St) + f2(St) + f3(St) + log(Re) + I(Fr_low) + I(Fr_medium) + I(Fr_high) + I(Fr_low) * log(Re) + I(Fr_medium) * log(Re) + I(Fr_high) * log(Re)
```

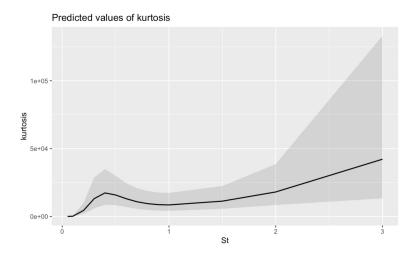
Inference Results

	01	Stokes Number	A low Stokes number is associated with higher flow concentration and vice versa, and incremental changes in the Stokes number are most impactful when it is low
	02	Reynolds Number	The Reynolds number has a negative linear association with flow concentration
	03	Froude Number	The Froude number indicates different types of flow where a low Froude number is subcritical and is associated with higher tessellation, and a high Froude number is supercritical and associated with lower tessellation
	04	Reynolds/Froude Interaction	When the Froude number is low, it increases the effect of the Reynolds number, suggesting that when flow is subcritical, a lower Reynolds number will result in more turbulence compared to when flow is supercritical



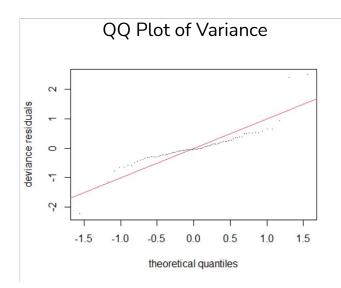








- Retains GAM framework from inferential model
- Violations of GAM assumptions
- Metric: Generalized Cross-Validation (GCV)
- Addition of a 4th-order polynomial in Stokes number improved fit for log(variance), log(skewness), and log(kurtosis)
- Low Froude number and log-transformed Reynolds number



	GCV	Mean
Mean	0.0114	0.0404
Variance	0.4805	92.486
Kurtosis	1.4571	6.19e9
Skewness	2.7995	7.53e5

Final Models for Prediction

```
log(mean) = f1(St) + f2(St) + f3(St) + St + St^2 + St^3 + St^4 +
log(Re) + I(Fr_low) + I(Fr_medium) + I(Fr_high) + I(Fr_low) *
                  log(Re) + I(Fr_high) * log(Re)
log(response) = f1(St) + f2(St) + f3(St) + St + St<sup>2</sup> + St<sup>3</sup> + St<sup>4</sup>
+ log(Re) + I(Fr_low) + I(Fr_medium) + I(Fr_high) + I(Fr_low)
                      * log(Re) + I(Fr_high)
```

Conclusion

Here are the key takeaways from our analysis:

- Influential predictors of the first four central moments are the Stokes number, log-transformed Reynolds number, Froude number, and the interaction between log-transformed Reynolds and Froude
- Stokes number is associated with **higher** flow concentration
- Log-transformed Reynolds number has a negative linear association with flow concentration
- Low Froude number is subcritical and is associated with higher tessellation, and a high Froude number is supercritical and associated with lower tessellation