

Interpreting the Correlation Results

- Measurements:

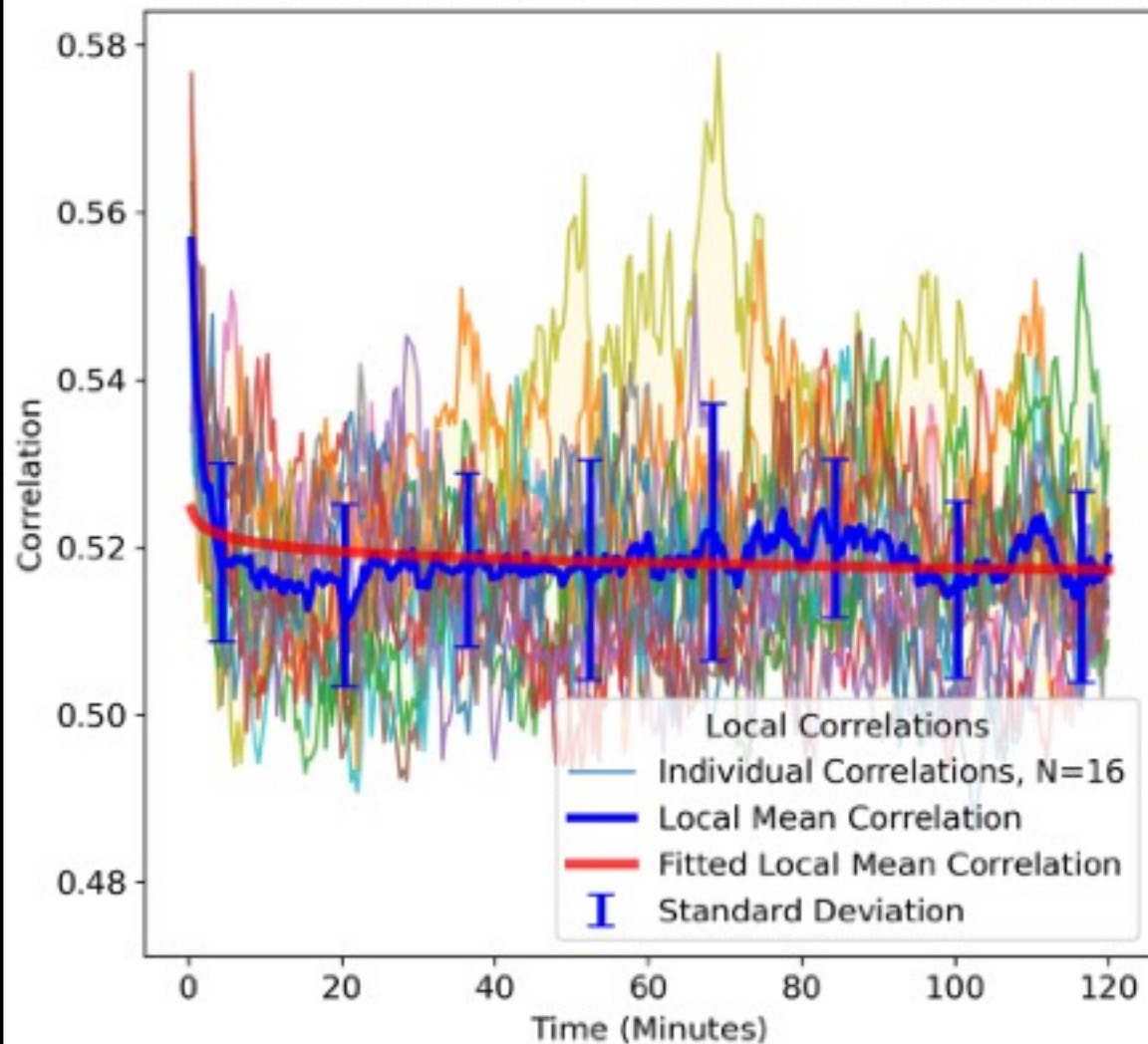
1. The correlation distance function is measured every 24 seconds of biological time.

- Local correlation is the average over the first third.
- Global correlation is the average of the entire distance.
- The mean of all samples at each point of measurement is then curve-fit.

Methods of Analysis

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Local Correlation Plots for Square CLASP+Crossover



Global Correlation Plots for Square CLASP+Crossover

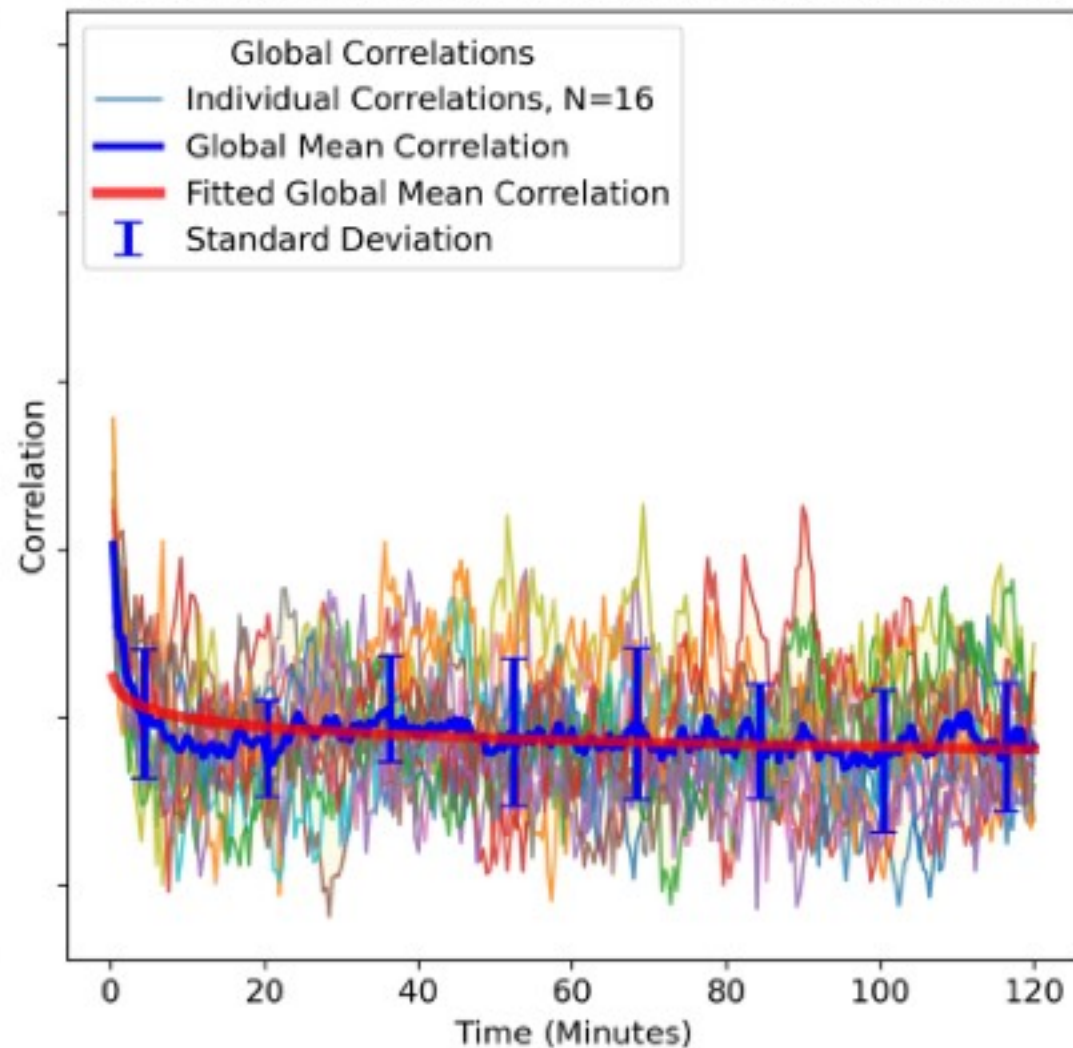
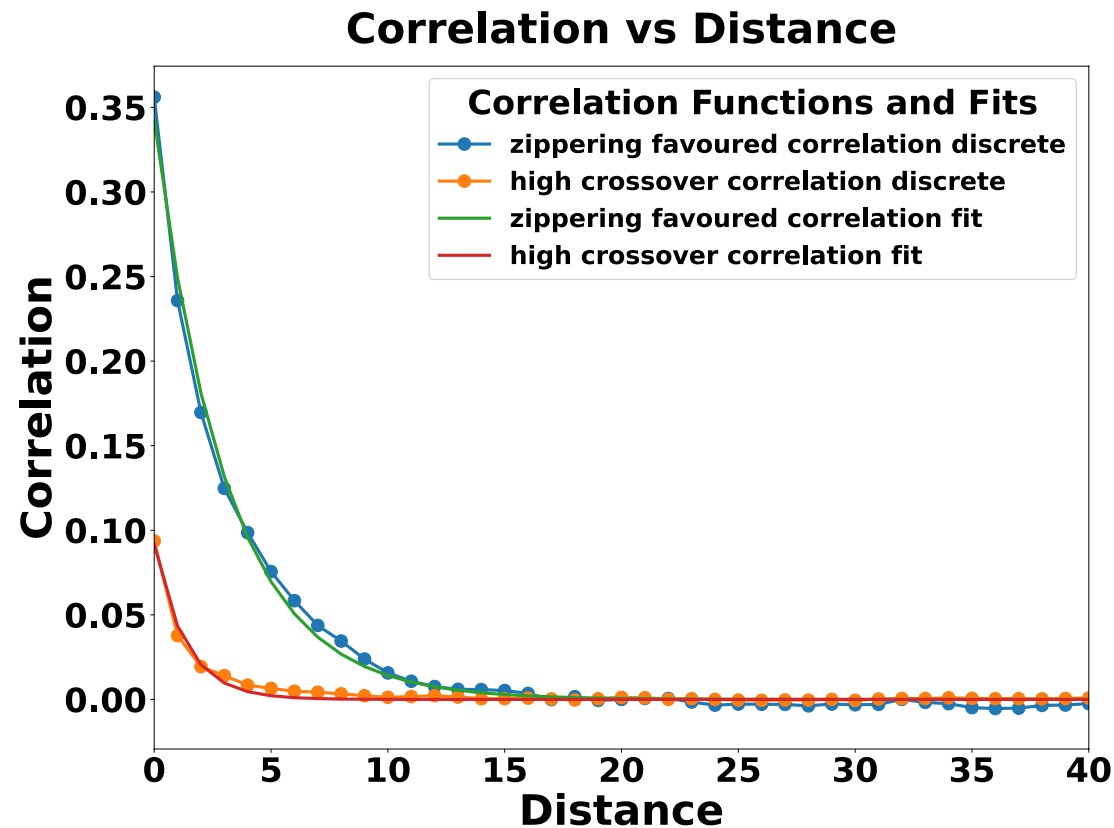


Figure 42: Plots of local correlations (left) and global correlations (right).



Call back of Figure 36: correlation vs distance function results for the previous CMA grammar. Note the scale difference from subtracting 0.5!

Methods of Analysis

Interpreting the Correlation Results

- Measurements:
 1. The correlation distance function is measured every 24 seconds of biological time.
- Local correlation is the average over the first third.
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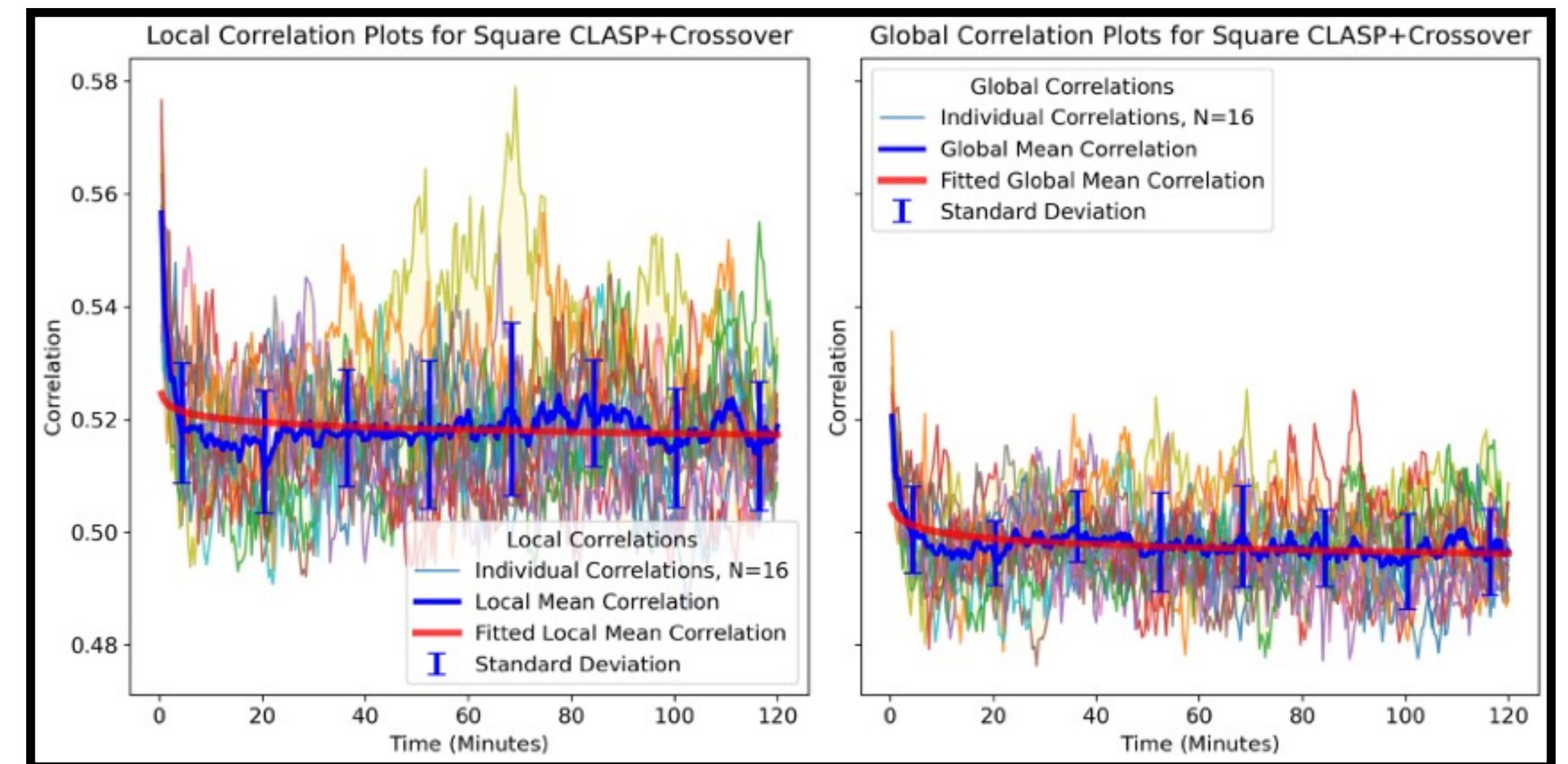


Figure 42: Plots of local correlations (left) and global correlations (right).

Methods of Analysis

Interpreting the Orientation Results

- Measurements:
 1. Orientation angles are also collected and a mean histogram is computed.
- For qualitative analysis a kernel density function is estimated¹.

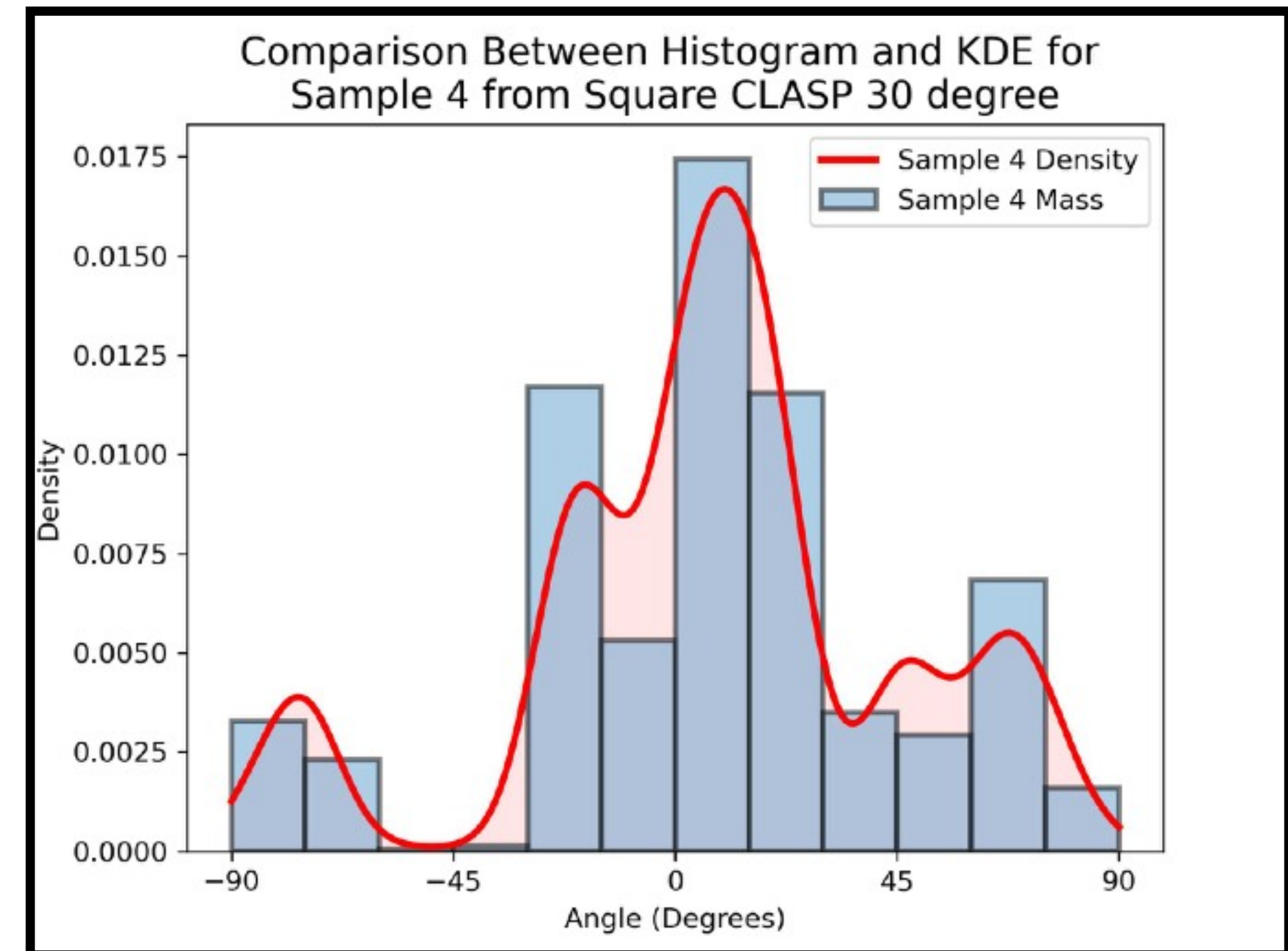


Figure 43: Closer look at one example for the KDE with a Gaussian kernel and the Scott bandwidth of the orientation PDF.