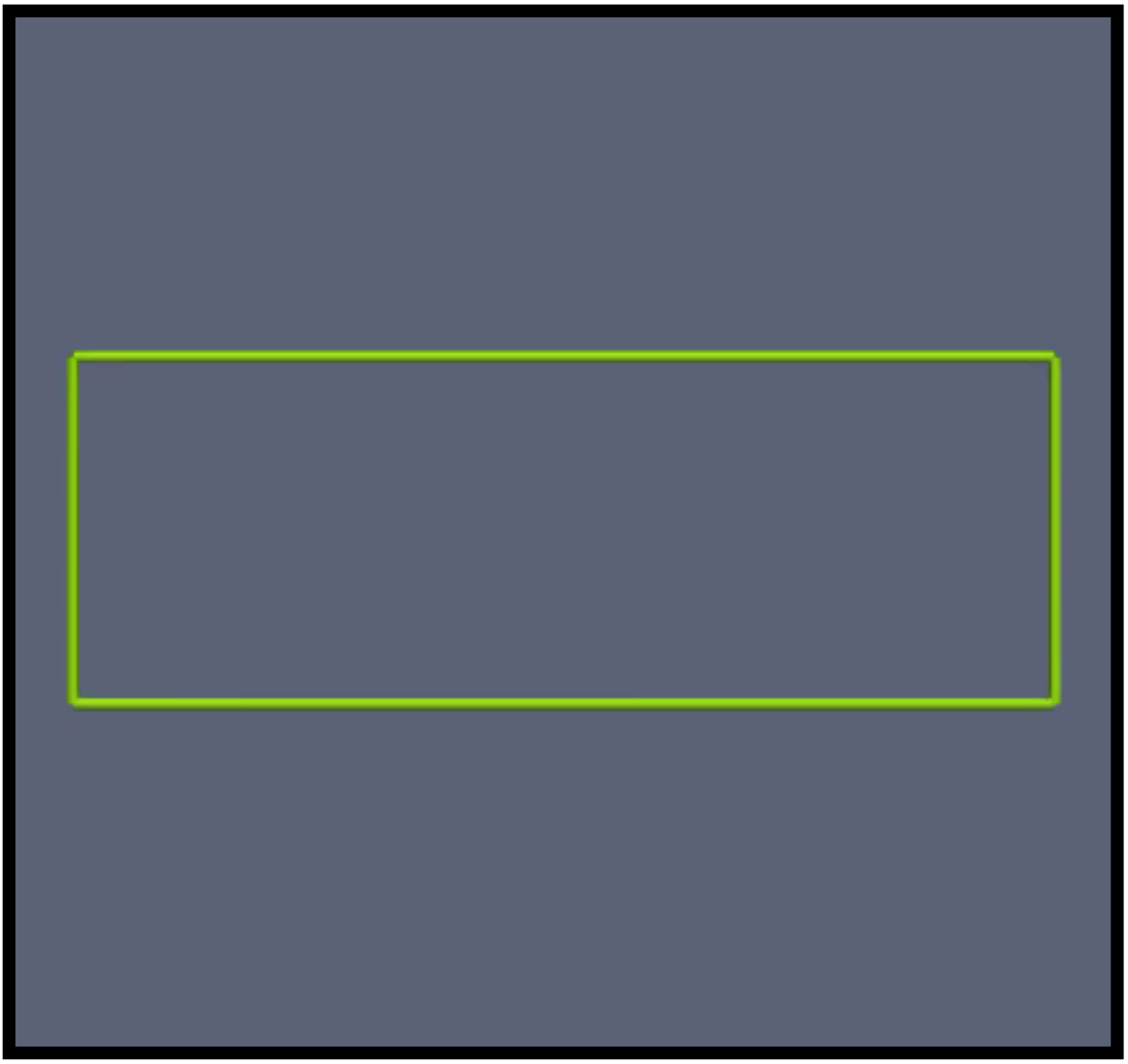
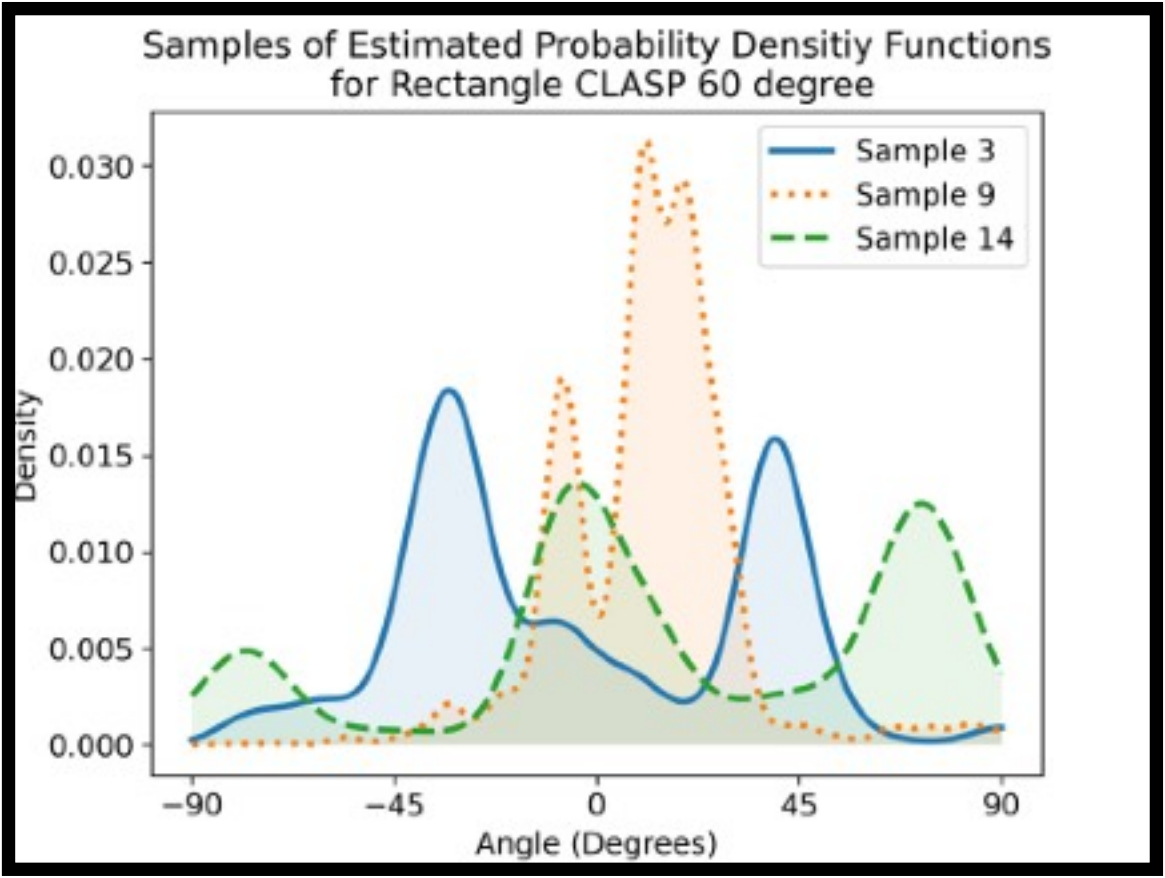
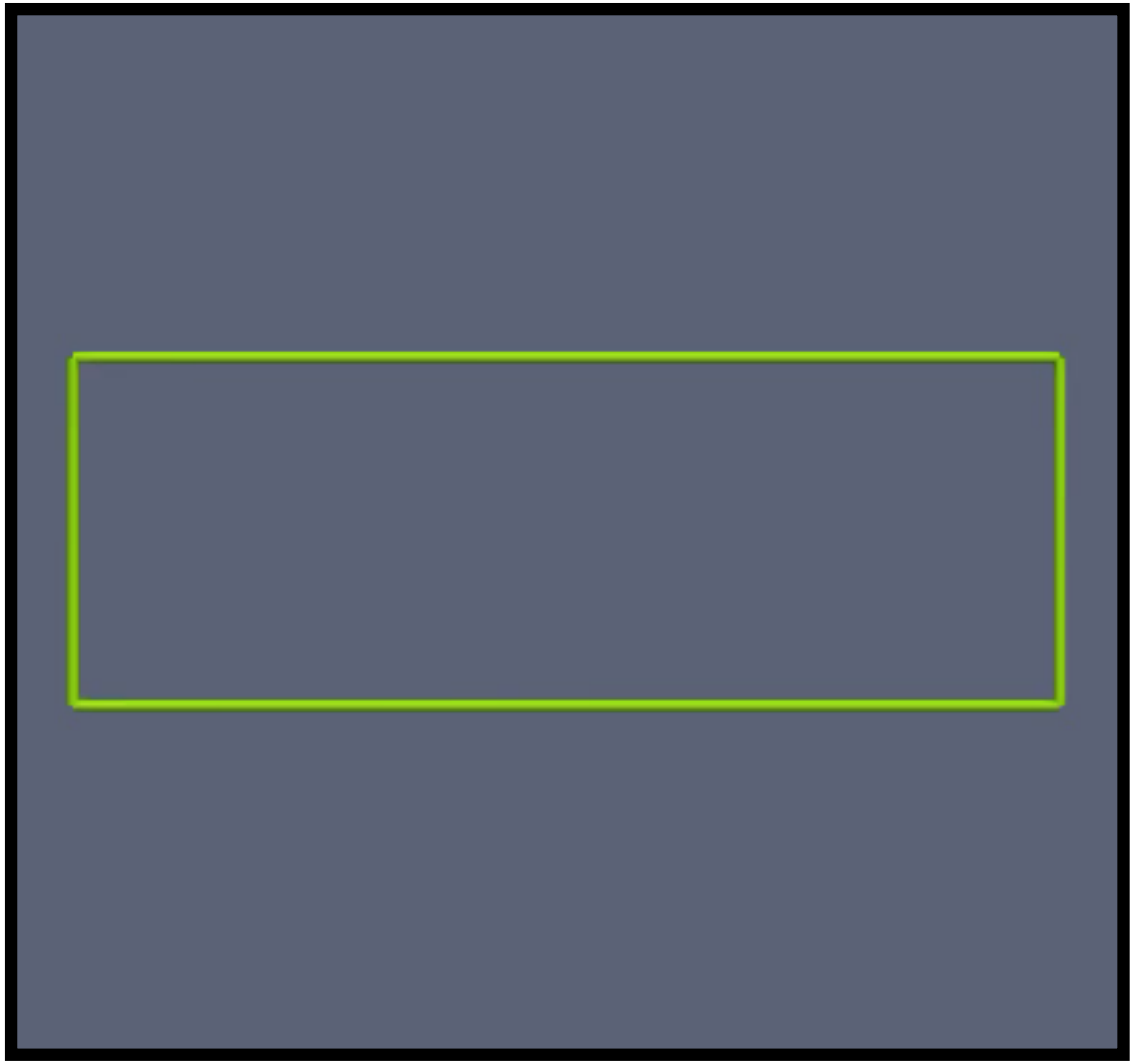
Rectangular Domain Shape Simulation Results

MT Crossover leads to low correlation and CLASP mediated boundary crossover leads to mixed orientations.

56




Samples of Estimated Probability Densitiy Functions
for Rectangle CLASP 60 degree
Sample 3
Sample 9
Sample 14
0.030
0.025
0.020
0.015
0.010
0.005
0.000
Density
−90
−45
0
45
90
Angle (Degrees)



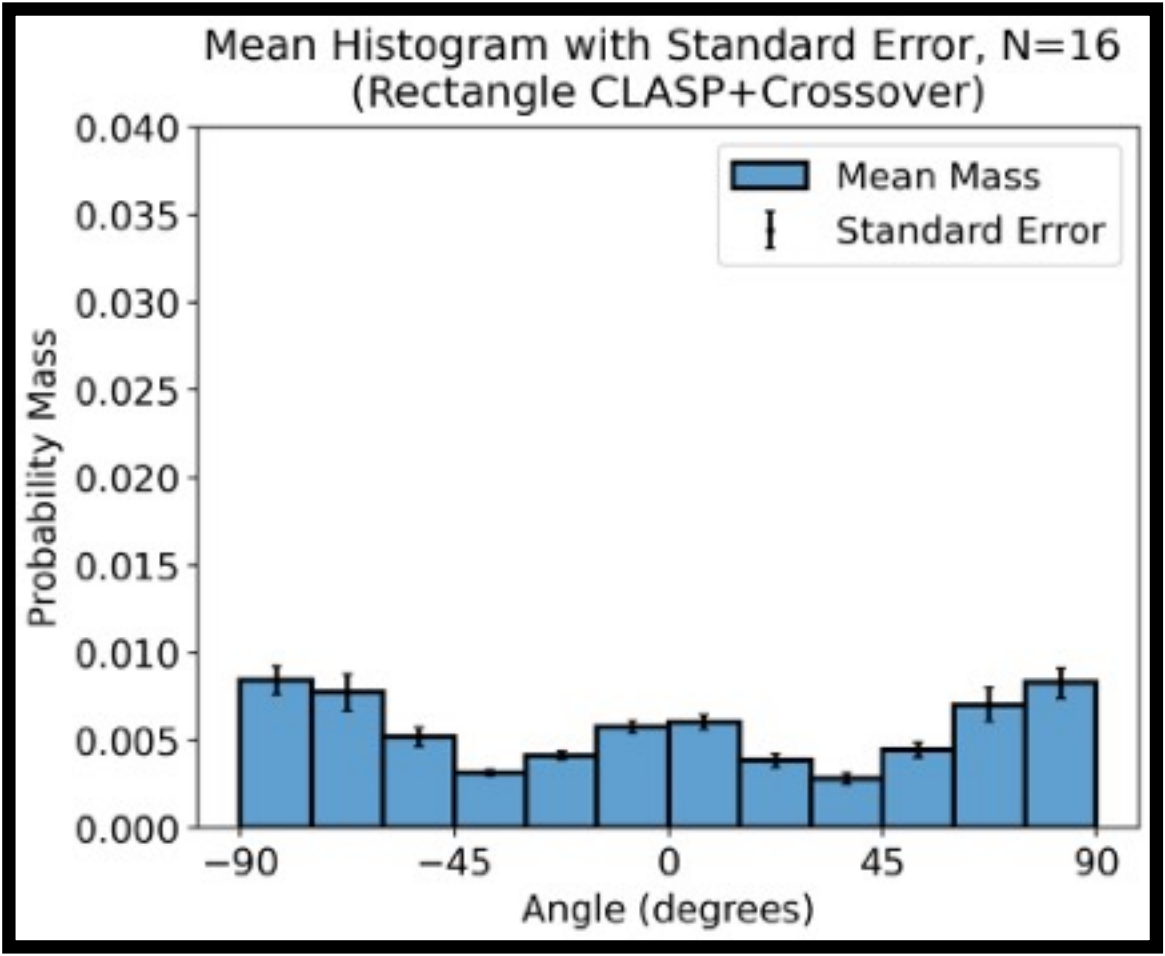

Mean Histogram with Standard Error, N=16
(Rectangle CLASP+Crossover)
Mean Mass
Standard Error
Probability Mass
0.040
0.035
0.030
0.025
0.020
0.015
0.010
0.005
0.000
−90
−45
0
45
90
Angle (degrees)

Figure 57: Histogram estimating the mass function for the crossover, with angles biased towards the long axis.

Figure 56: Sample of a network used to compute the orientation histogram, with long-time network like behavior.

Figure 59: Kernel density estimation for three samples of the rectangle CLASP 60 experiment. Different modes of orientation exist.

Figure 58: Sample 3 from the CLASP 60 experiment with a mixture of alignments.

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MT Crossover leads to low correlation and CLASP mediated boundary crossover leads to mixed orientations.

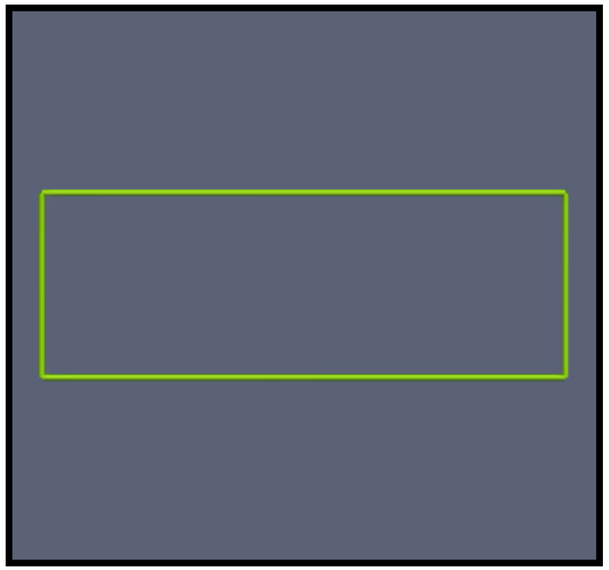

Figure 56: Sample of a network used to compute the orientation histogram, with long-time network like behavior.

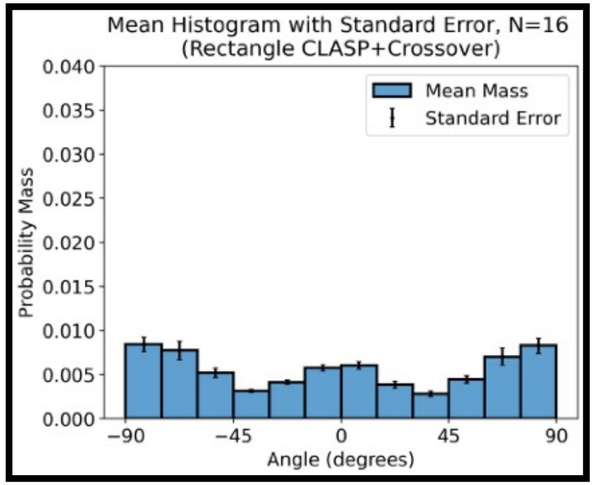

Figure 57: Histogram estimating the mass function for the crossover, with angles biased towards the long axis.

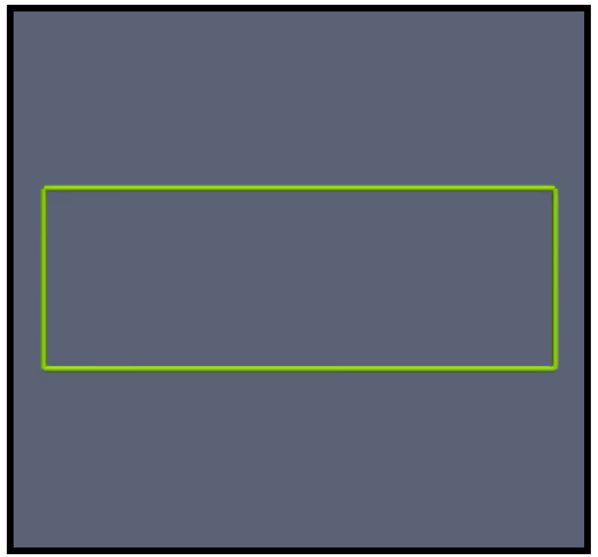

Figure 58: Sample 3 from the CLASP 60 experiment with a mixture of alignments.

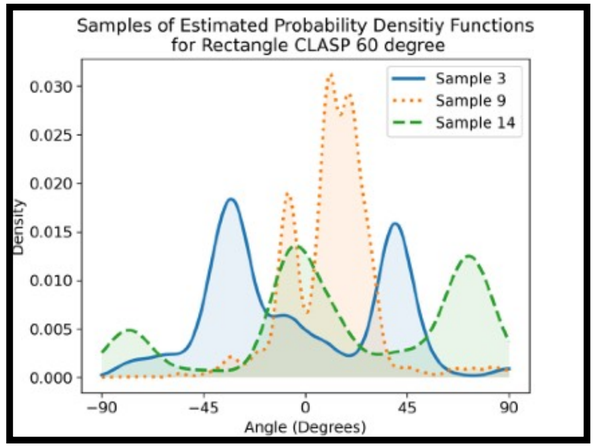

Figure 59: Kernel density estimation for three samples of the rectangle CLASP 60 experiment. Different modes of orientation exist.

Conclusions and Future Work