

Definition (Full Procedure for Master Branch <2022-05-27 Fri>)

- Spectral procedure follows Smits 2017.
- Pod procedure follows Smits 2017.

- Part 1. Spectral Analysis
 - take fft azimuthally
 - use half of θ data to avoid aliasing
 - **Note:** in my opinion $\sum_{m=0}^M (fft(theta)) (cos(\theta) + i * sin(\theta))$ rather than just the fft ought to be used. This is done in (cite).
 - #TODO: include this in next update
 - find correlation in t' described in Smits2017.below.eq.2.4.

$$R(km; t, t') = \frac{1}{T} \int_r u(k; m; r, t) u^*(k; m; r, t') r \, dr \equiv \left\langle u(k; m; r, t) u^*(k; m; r, t') \right\rangle_r \tag{1}$$

• Note in particular that the function **xcorr** is not used (when function **m5.m** on master branch <2022-05-27 Fri> is used) — the above equation for R done as a explicitly as $\int uu^*$.

• Note that in the standard textbook case, we are correlating spatially and forming the ensemble time average. In anticipating the snapshot POD, the opposite is done: temporal correlation is found, and then the weighted (with r) spatial average (via integration) is found.

• take fft in x of th above correlation to get k modes.

• Part 2. Snapshot POD

- the crossspectra for the kernal of the pod is given by the r -averaged function

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau R(k; m; t, t') \alpha^{(n)}(k; m; t') \, dt' = \lambda^{(n)}(k; m) \alpha^{(n)}(k; m; t) \tag{2}$$

- Note that $\alpha^{(n)}$ act as the eigenfunctions in the above Second Type Fredholm integral equation. This is simply the formulation of the snapshot POD.
- Find the (sorted) eigenvalues $\alpha^{(n)}$ found in (2) to solve for $\Phi^{(n)}$,

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau u_T(k; m; r, t) \alpha^{(n)*}(k; m; t) \, dt = \Phi_T^{(n)}(k; m; r) \lambda^{(n)}(k; m)$$

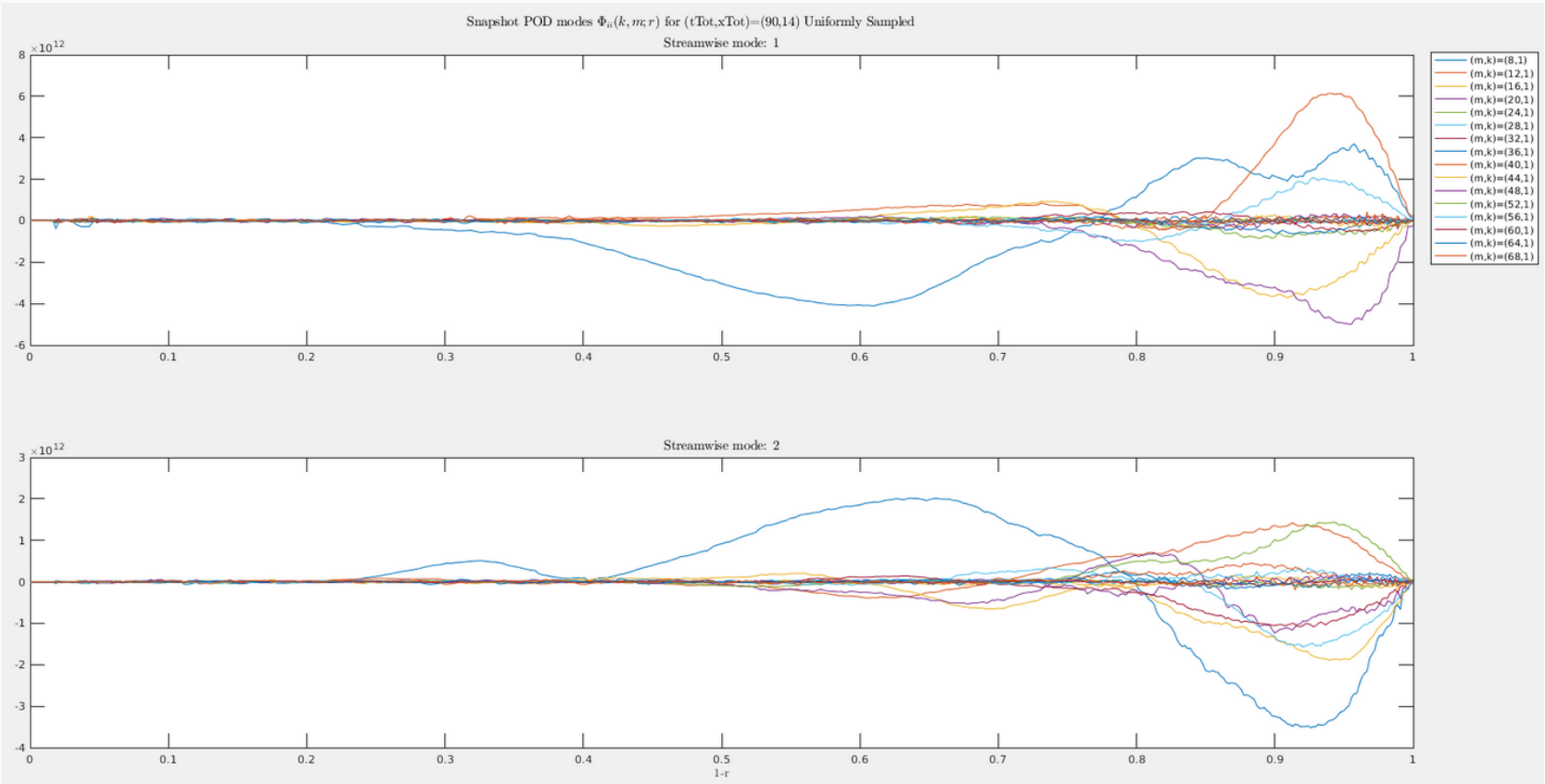


Figure 1: Shows snapshot POD for differen k modes; the timestep and crosssection data is uniformly spaced, with 90 timesteps and 14 crossections used. The small data sample is shown since this code branch must be parallized (in next update). **Note also**, that Smits2017 averages all k -mode graphs.

• Example correlation coefficient matrix R .

- The maximum values should occur along the diagonal since this is 0 lag occurs (but do not have that)

• #TODO: **Unfortunatelty, the maximum value is not occuring along the diagonal.**, as should occur with correlation coefficient matrices (!)

• The matrix is positive semidefinite however (positive $\sqrt{\sigma_i} > 0 \forall i$.)

• As alternative to uu^H calculation, suggest using

1. `xcorr()` so: `xcorr(u,u^H)` and form the symmetric matrix with zero lag along the diagonal. Makesure `xcorr` correctly conjugates the complex part.

- Here is the integrated correlation tensor with the $\int ruu^* dr$ minimalbeispiel,

$$\mathbf{R}(x_1, m_1; t, t') = \begin{bmatrix} -1.9672 & -3.3689 & -3.6159 & -2.7419 & -2.5511 \\ -3.3689 & -5.7692 & -6.1922 & -4.6955 & -4.3688 \\ -3.6159 & -6.1922 & -6.6463 & -5.0398 & -4.6891 \\ -2.7419 & -4.6955 & -5.0398 & -3.8216 & -3.5557 \\ -2.5511 & -4.3688 & -4.6891 & -3.5557 & -3.3083 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ntimesteps} = 5 \tag{2}$$

which is indeed symmetric. This is matlabcorrMatSmits(1).dat.

- Intermediate Results
- Intermediate Spectral Results Graphs
 - **Check** if correlation matrix is formed properly. Sometimes (depending on how they were obtained), it turns out that the set of correlations doesn't form a proper correlation matrix. One way to check whether you do is to take the singular value decomposition and check all the singular values are non-negative.

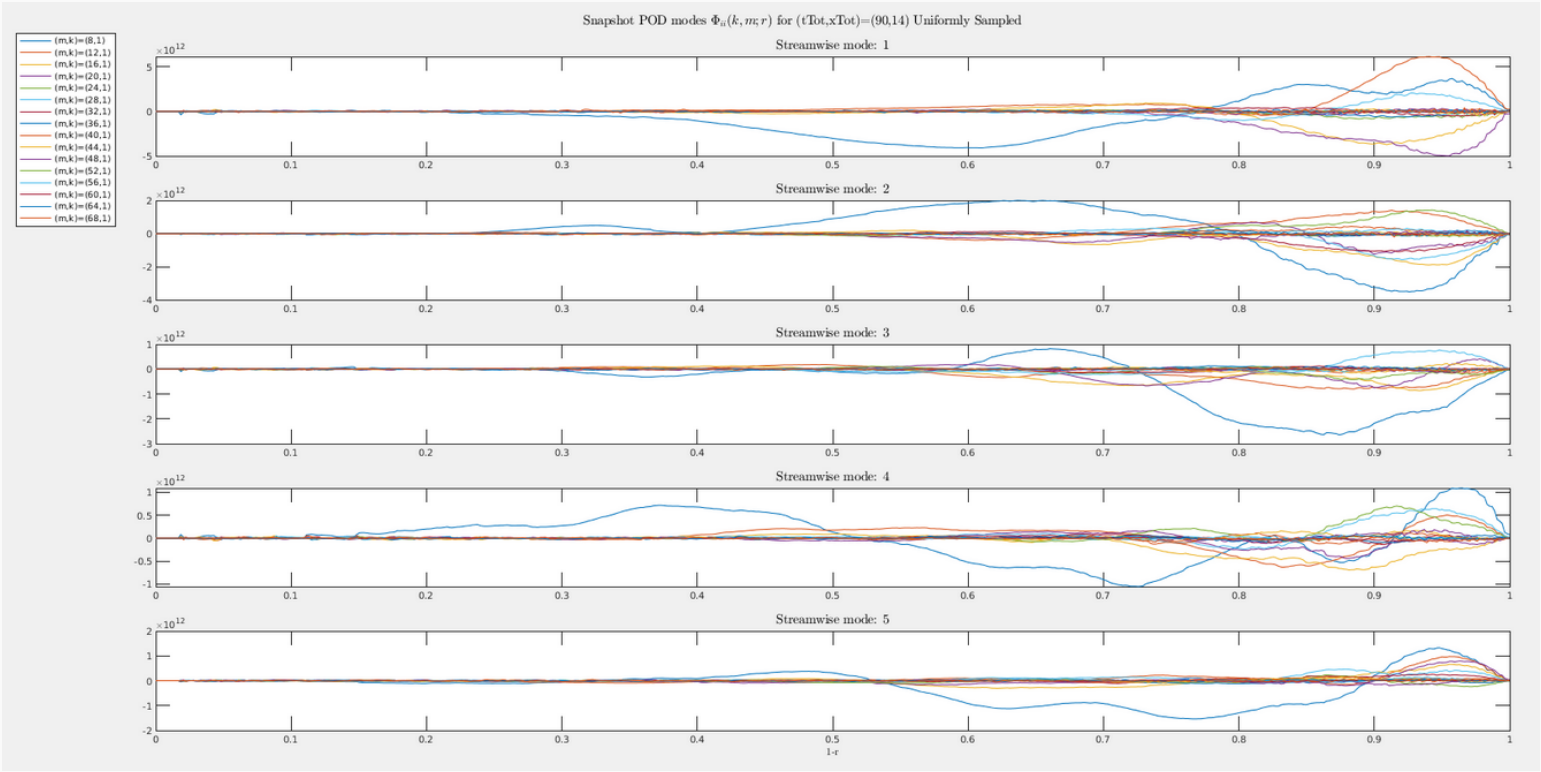


Figure 2: Shows snapshot POD for 5 differen k modes (5 shown, total is 14); These need to be averaged