Supplementary Information

GPJet: Learning Electrohydrodynamic Jet Printing Dynamics with Physics-Informed Gaussian Processes

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# Nomenclature

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters: Symbol – Description – Units** | | |
| **Process** | | |
|  | Needle tip radius |  |
|  | Needle tip to collector distance |  |
|  | Time |  |
|  | Pressure |  |
|  | Volumetric flowrate |  |
|  | Voltage applied to needle tip |  |
|  | Voltage applied to collector |  |
|  | Needle temperature |  |
|  | Collector temperature |  |
|  | Collector speed |  |
|  | Critical collector speed |  |
| **Jet** | | |
|  | Jet radius |  |
|  | Jet speed in y axis |  |
|  | Jet speed in x axis |  |
|  | Jet speed on impact point |  |
|  | Angle left |  |
|  | Angle right |  |
|  | Area |  |
|  | Lag distance |  |
| **Physics Jet Model** | | |
|  | Reynolds number |  |
|  | Peclet number |  |
|  | Capillary number |  |
|  | Electrostatic force parameter |  |
|  | Bond number |  |
|  | Nahme-Griffith number |  |
|  | Deborah number |  |
|  | Local Biot number |  |
|  | Dimensionless temperature |  |
|  | Temperature factor |  |
|  | Aspect ratio |  |
|  | Mobility factor |  |
|  | Ratio of solvent to zero-shear-rate viscosity |  |
|  | Dielectric constant ratio |  |
|  | Surface charge density |  |
|  | The tangential component of the electric field to the jet surface |  |
|  | Τemperature dependence of the zero-shear-rate viscosity |  |
|  | Activation energy |  |
|  | Ideal gas constant |  |
|  | Temperature change necessary to substantially alter the rheological properties of the fluid |  |
|  | Total axial normal stress |  |
|  | Total radial normal stress |  |
|  | Axial polymeric stress |  |
|  | Radial polymeric stress |  |
| **Geometrical model** | | |
|  | Steady coiling radius |  |
|  | Jet’s trace on the collector |  |
|  | The contact point |  |
|  | Deposited jet’s arc length |  |
|  | Polar radius coordinate |  |
|  | Polar angle coordinate |  |
|  | Curvature at the bottom of the jet |  |
| **CV Metrology** | | |
|  | Processing time |  |
|  | Frames per second |  |
|  | Calibration factor |  |
|  | Indicating every how many pixels along the z-axis we perform computations |  |
| **Gaussian Processes** | | |
|  | Dataset, available input-output pair of observation data |  |
|  | Unknown function to be approximated |  |
|  | Mean function determining the unknown function |  |
|  | Covariance matrix determining the unknown function |  |
|  | Kernel reflecting the prior available knowledge on the unknown function |  |
|  | Kernels hyperparameters to be trained |  |
|  | Mean prediction of GP model |  |
|  | Variance prediction of GP model |  |
|  | Number of available data |  |
| **Multifidelity Modeling** | | |
|  | High fidelity GP model |  |
|  | Low fidelity GP model |  |
|  | A scaling constant quantifying the correlation between the two models |  |
|  | Another GP modeling the bias term for the high-fidelity data |  |
|  | Number of low fidelity data available |  |
|  | Number of high fidelity data available |  |
| **Active Learning and Bayesian Optimization** | | |
|  | Acquisition function |  |
|  | Parameter specifying the least required improvement |  |
|  | The normal cumulative distribution function |  |
|  | The normal probability distribution function |  |
|  | Parameter specifying reliability of confidence intervals |  |

# Dataset

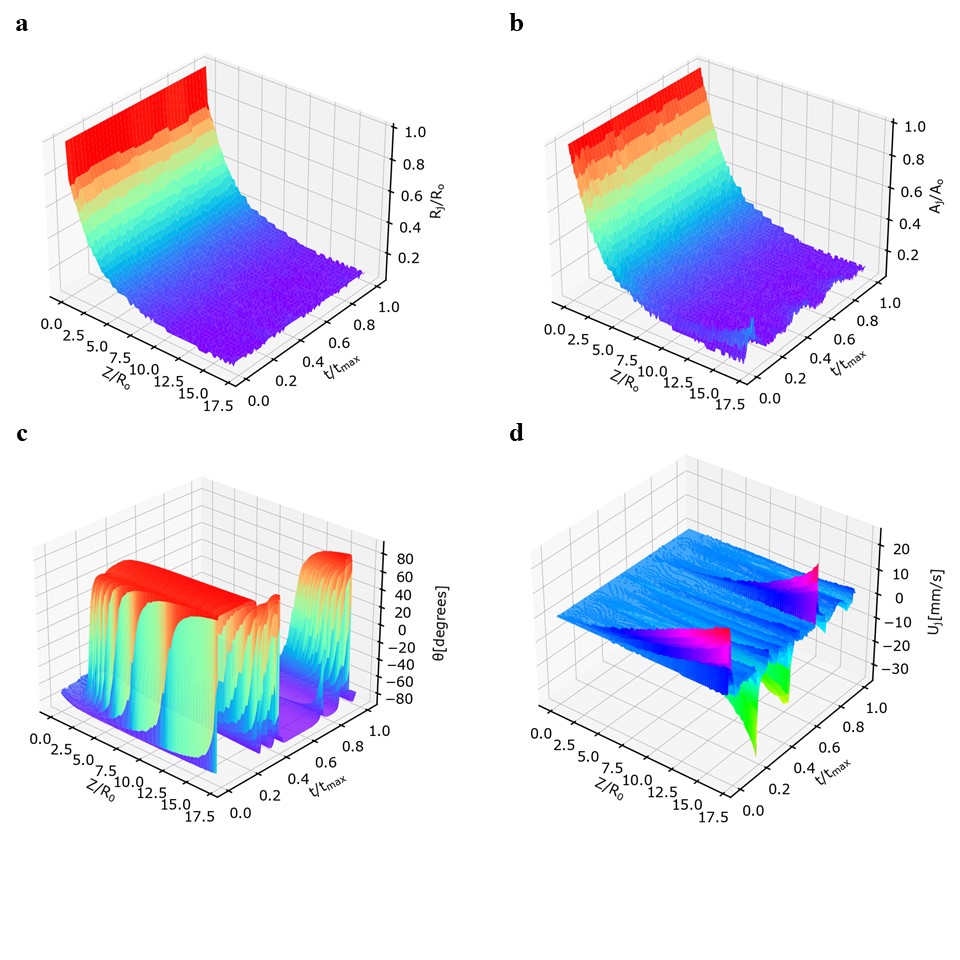
Video S1 and Video S2 published by P. Dalton [5] were chosen as the dataset to be used for this paper. As described a Sony Alpha 7 (Sony Corp. Japan) digital camera was used with a Nikon ED 200 mm lens (Nikon Corp. Japan). 1080 p resolution videos of the nozzle, jet and collector were taken at 50 frames per second. Process hyperparameters were set to 8 m s-2 and 500 m s-3 maximal stage acceleration and jerk, a 22G nozzle was used, polymer temperature was set to 87 o C and the voltage to the collector was set to -1.5kV, while the voltage to the nozzle was set to +5.75kV.

For Video S1 air pressure feeding the nozzle was set to 1.2 bar and the distance between nozzle and collector was set to 3.5mm with a standard deviation 0.1mm. Collector’s speeds tested in Video S1 were 191.25 mm s-1, 212.5 mm s-1, 255 mm s-1, 340 mm s-1, 510 mm s-1, 850 mm s-1, 1530 mm s-1 and 2890 mm s-1.

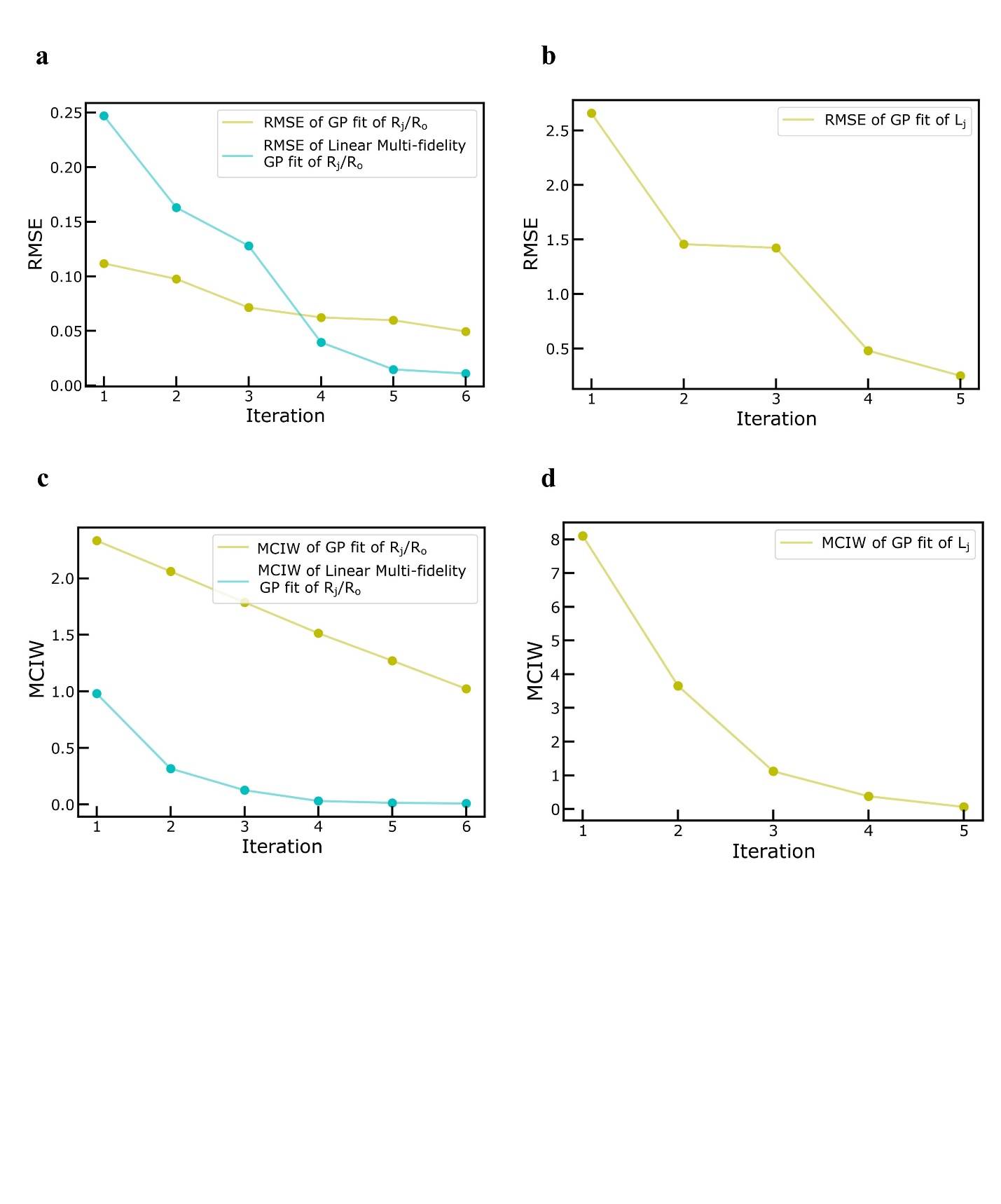
For Video S2 air pressure feeding the nozzle was set to 2.4 bar and the distance between nozzle and collector was set to 4.5mm with a standard deviation 0.1mm. Collector's speeds tested in Video S2 were 292.5 mm s-1, 520 mm s-1, 1300 mm s-1 and 4420 mm s-1.

First, videos were split based on the collector speed setting. Second, video frames were cropped to remove redundant pixels that would result to increased processing time. For real time video processing the user would need to specify the region of interest in the frame, so that we can crop it and dispose of needless information, as well as the position of the nozzle, the collector, and a factor, which represents the length of the Taylor cone depended on the nozzle's diameter.

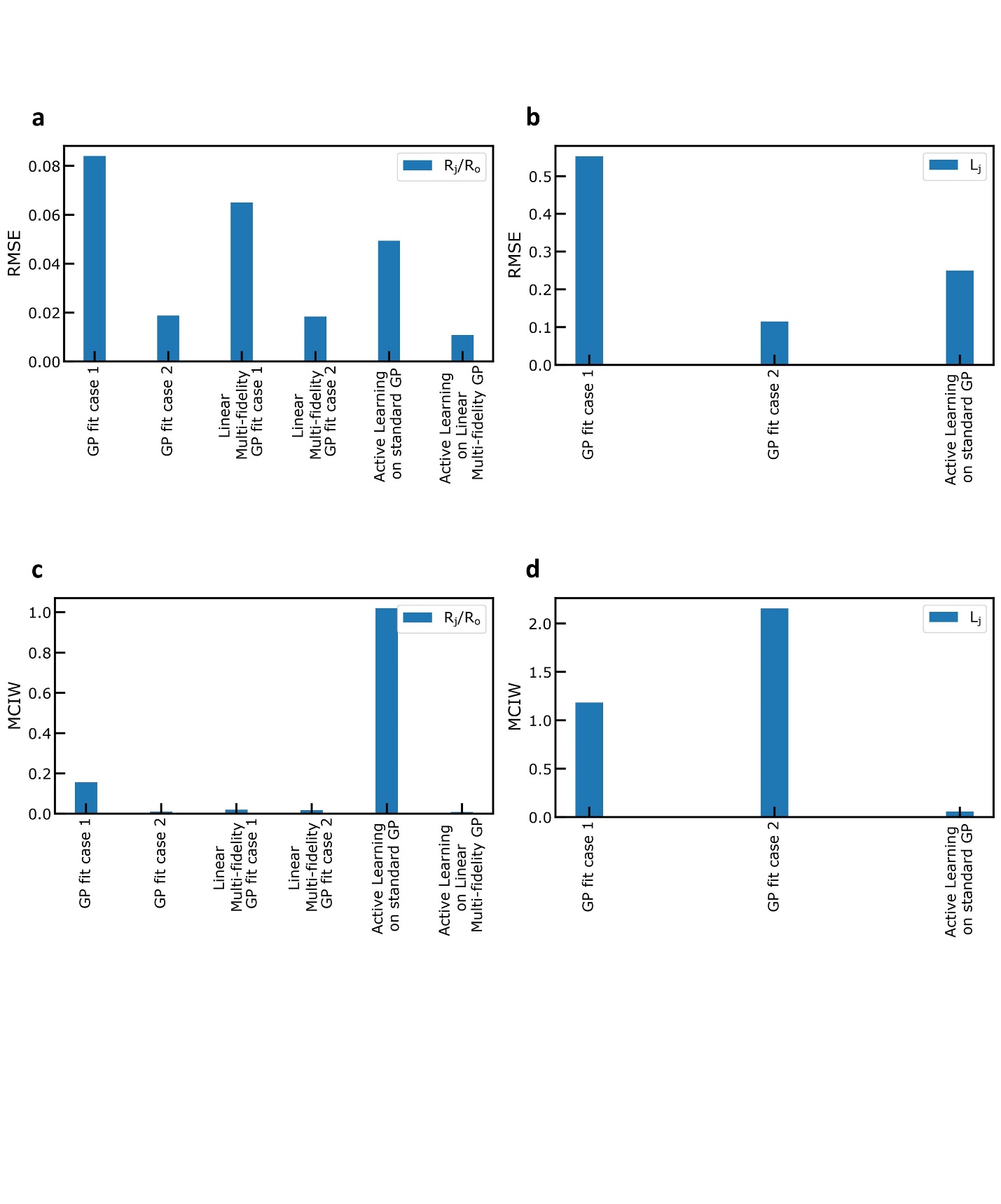
# Supporting Figures



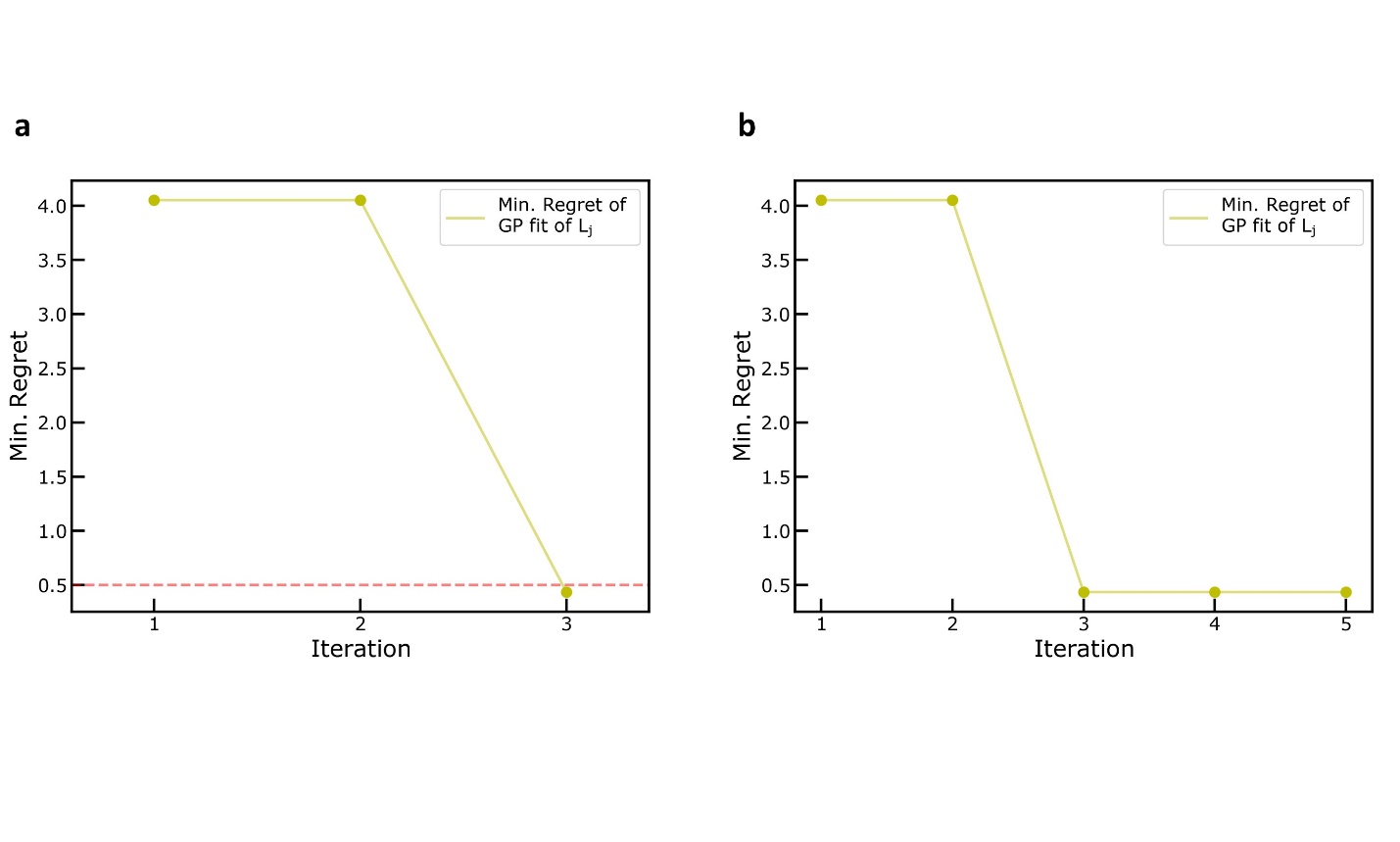
**Figure 1:** **Features Extracted from Computer Vision Module**. **a**) Normalized jet radius () obtained from the computer vision metrology module of the GPJet framework plotted against the normalized jet length () and the normalized time (). **b**) Normalized jet area () obtained from the computer vision metrology module of the GPJet framework plotted against the normalized jet length () and the normalized time (). **c**) Jet angles () obtained from the computer vision metrology module of the GPJet framework plotted against the normalized jet length () and the normalized time (). **d**) Jet velocities () obtained from the computer vision metrology module of the GPJet framework plotted against the normalized jet length () and the normalized time ().



**Figure 2: Performance Metrics**



**Figure 3: Performance Metrics**



**Figure 4: Performance Metrics.**

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