Supplementary Information to Dimensional Analysis Meets AI for non-Newtonian Droplet Generation

Farnoosh Hormozinezhad,
¹ Claire Barnes,² Alexandre Fabregat,¹ Salvatore Cito,¹ Francesco Del Giudice³

¹Departament d'Enginyeria Mecànica, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain ²Department of Biomedical Engineering, Swansea University, UK. ³Complex Fluids Research Group, Department of Chemical Engineering, Swansea University, Fabian Way, SA1 8EN, Swansea, UK. E-mail: francesco.delgiudice@swansea.ac.uk

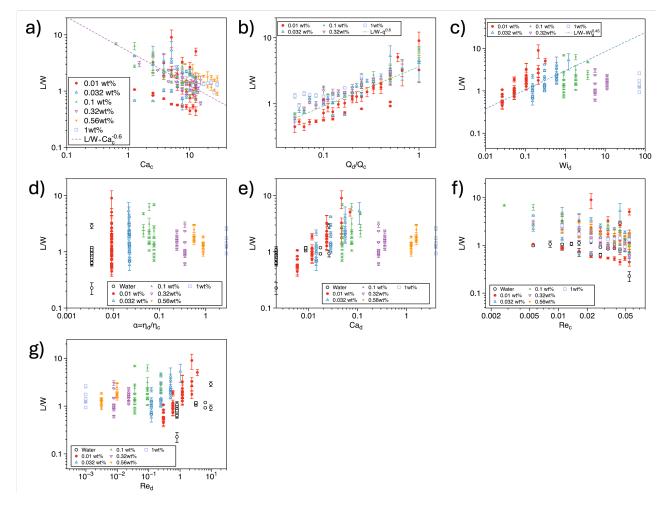


Figure S1: Behaviour of droplet length L normalised y the channel width W as a function of different dimensionless parameters. Dashed lines are the best fit of a subset of the data and are colour-coded to the fitted data. When no fitting is available, we could not identify any clear correlation.

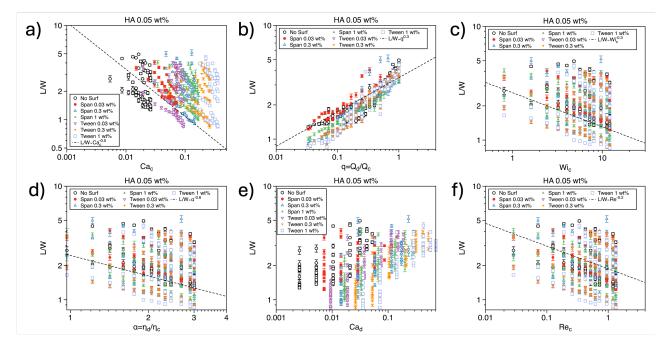


Figure S2: Behaviour of droplet length L normalised y the channel width W as a function of different dimensionless parameters. Dashed lines are the best fit of a subset of the data and are colour-coded to the fitted data. When no fitting is available, we could not identify any clear correlation.

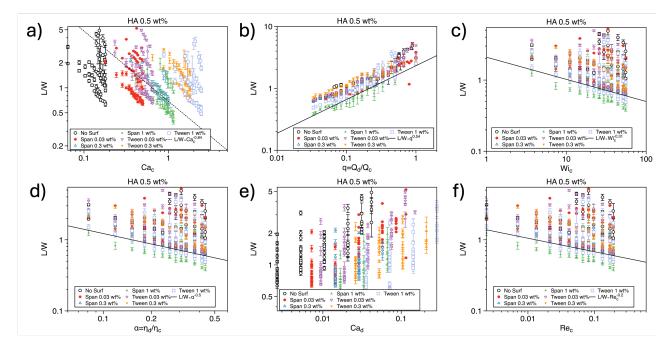


Figure S3: Behaviour of droplet length L normalised y the channel width W as a function of different dimensionless parameters. Dashed lines are the best fit of a subset of the data and are colour-coded to the fitted data. When no fitting is available, we could not identify any clear correlation.