



Institute for Research in
ELECTRONICS
AND
APPLIED PHYSICS

Daniel P. Lathrop's
Nonlinear Dynamics 雷丹
l a b o r a t o r y

Lorentz forces and power dissipation in turbulent flows

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Training and Research Experiences in Nonlinear Dynamics
TREND 2003



Our Goal:

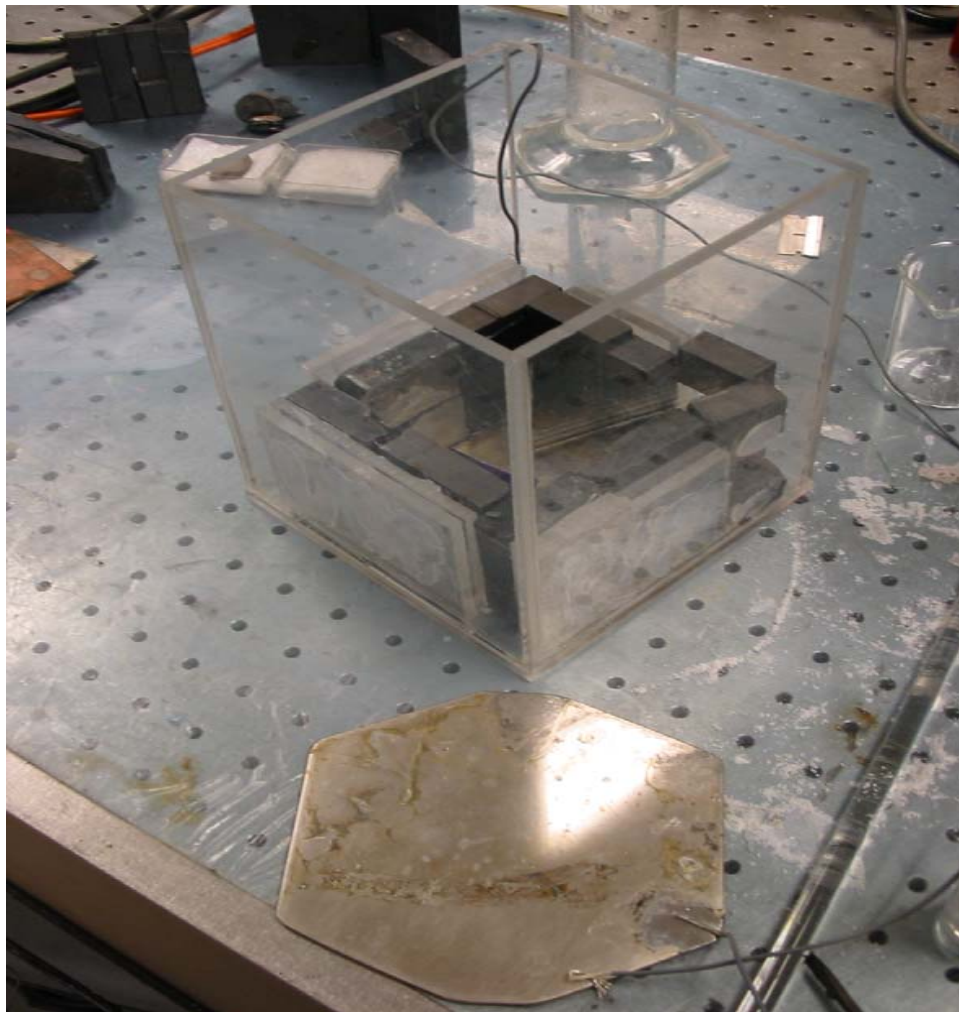
examination of local instantaneous power

$$P = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{F} ,$$

where

\vec{u} = local velocity of fluid element

\vec{F} = local force on fluid element



\vec{F} (The Tank):

Tank designed to produce
turbulence via Lorentz
force,

$$\vec{F}_L = \vec{J} \times \vec{B},$$

where

\vec{J} = current density

\vec{B} = magnetic field



→
 u (Particle Image
Velocimetry):

3-D reconstruction of flow in
small cubic volume such that

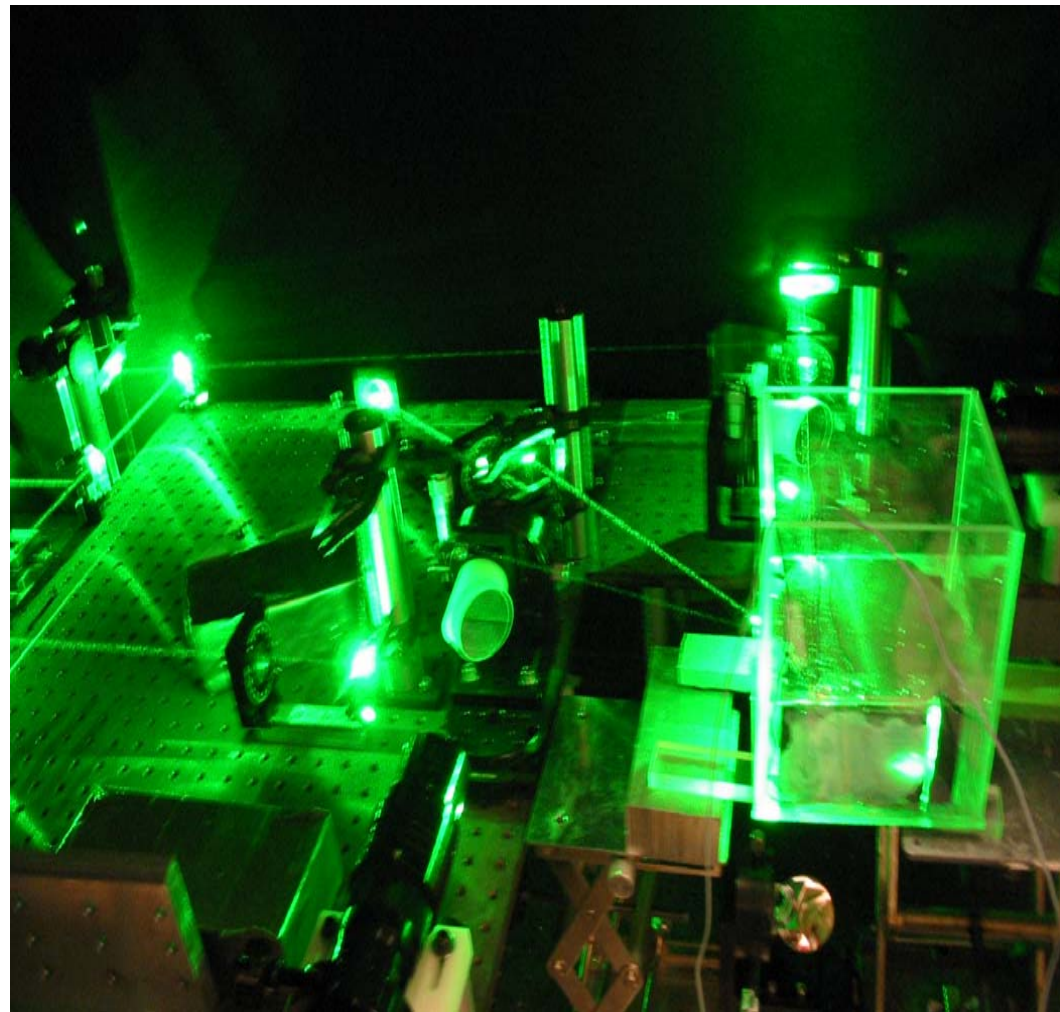
$$\vec{v} \approx \vec{b} + M \cdot \vec{x},$$

where

$$M = \partial v_i / \partial x_j$$

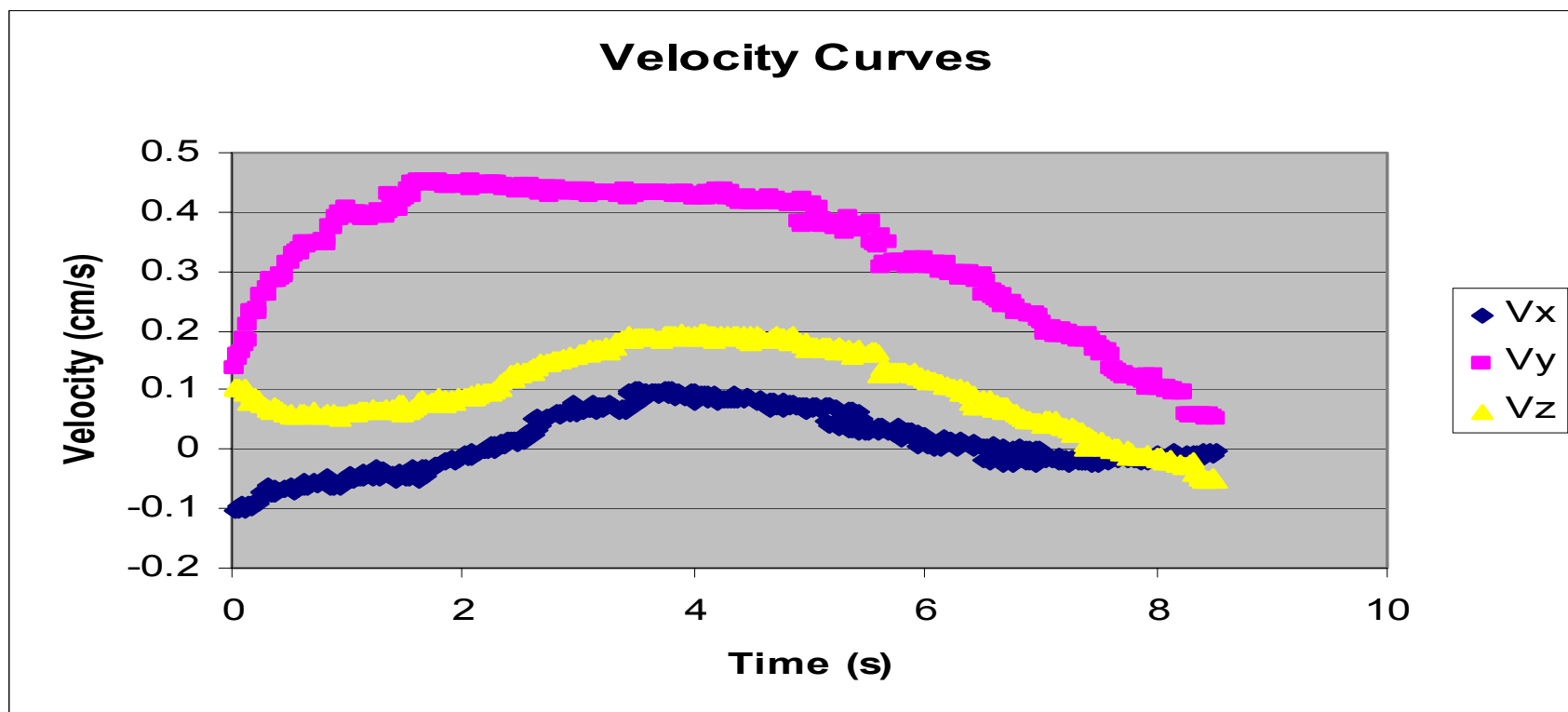
is matrix of gradients, and 2-D
velocity vectors used to

estimate \vec{b} , M



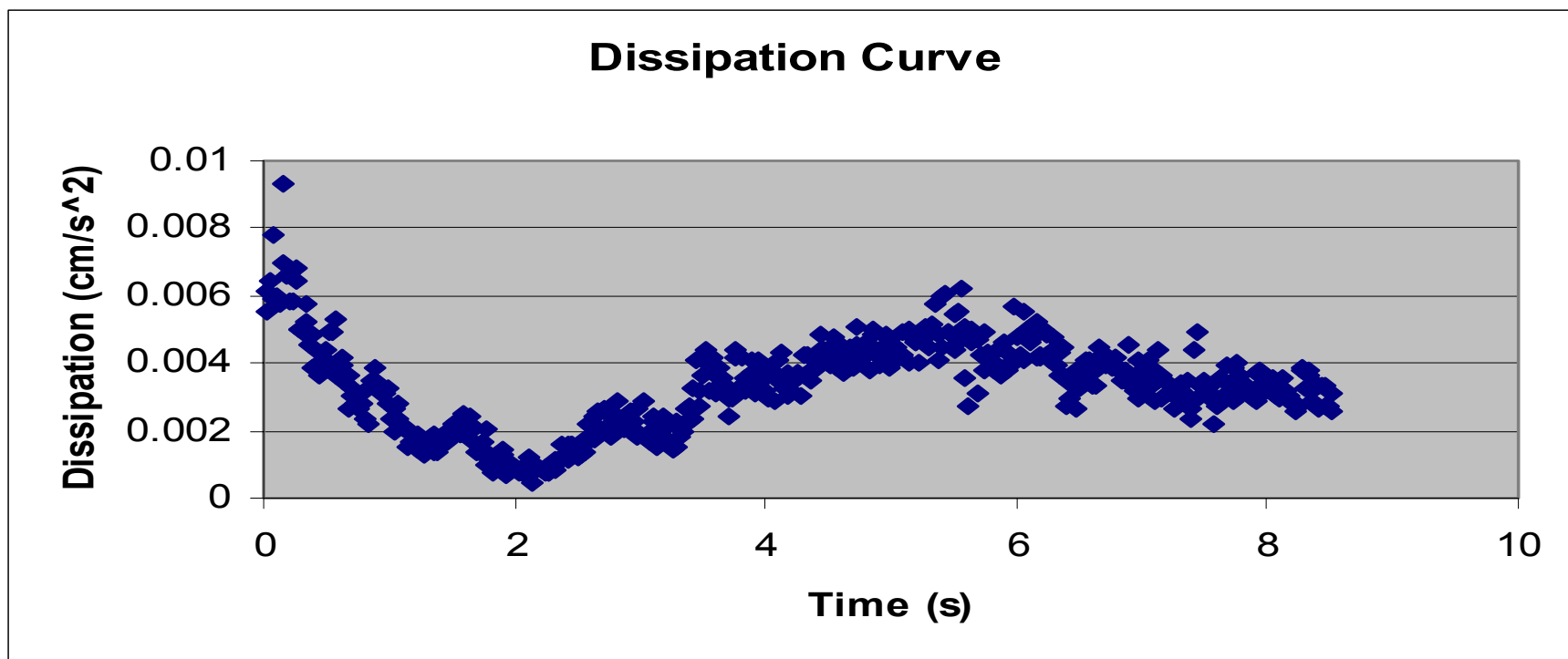


P (Results):



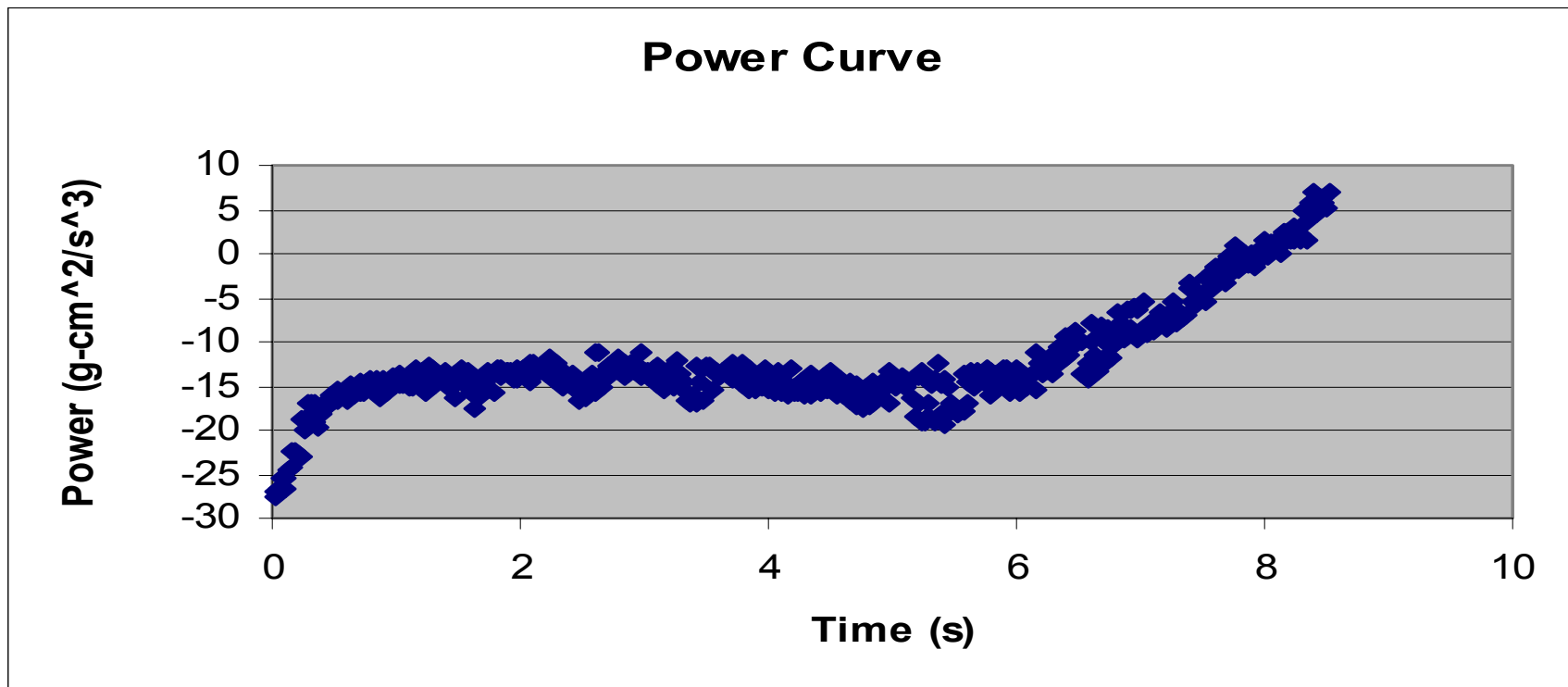


P (Results):





P (Results):





Future Work:

- complex laminar vs. turbulent flow?
- refinement of electrode design (longer experimental lifespan, greater uniformity in \vec{J})
- fluid medium other than NaCl ?
- electromagnets (uniform \vec{B} , investigation of boundary nature of turbulence)