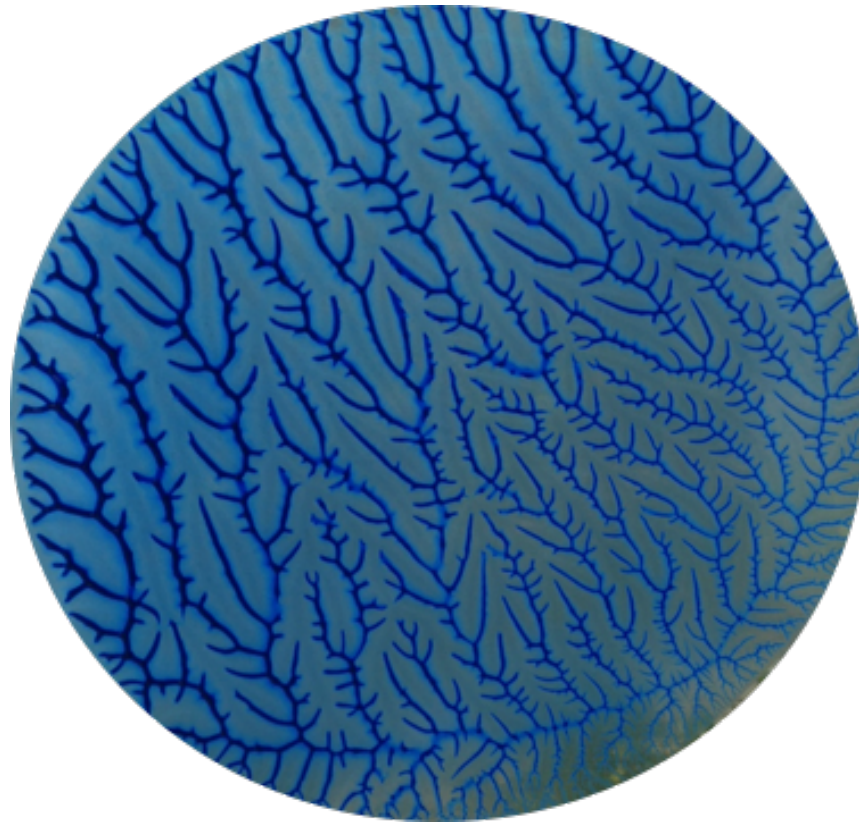


# Impact and Intrusion

*Hoxton Lecture; University of Virginia; April 14, 2016*

*“Philosophy begins in wonder.” Plato*



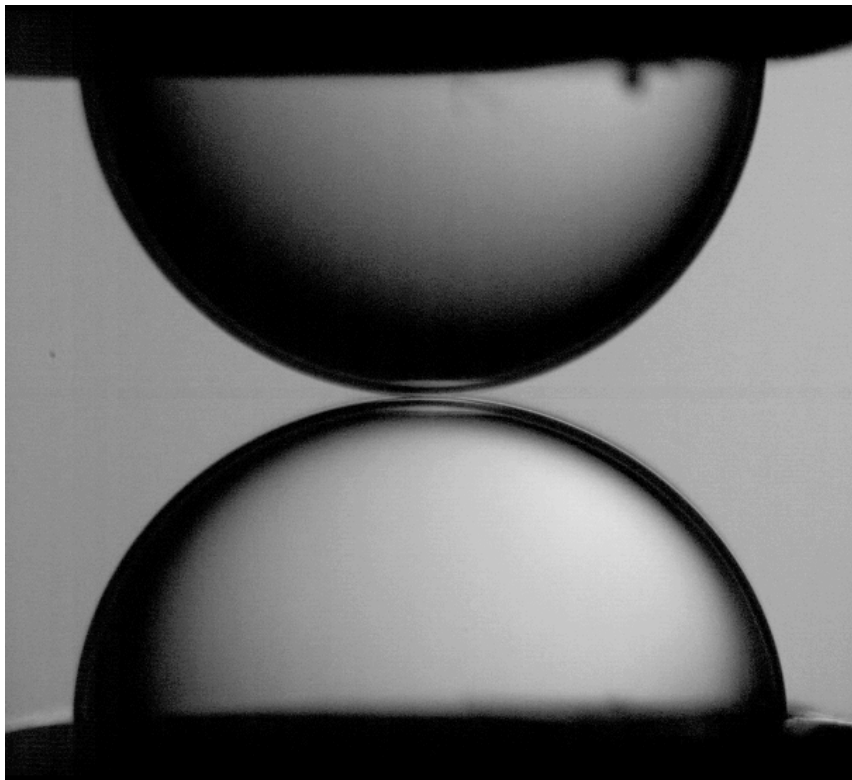
**Emergence of structure:  
symmetries and instabilities**

# Instabilities

Smooth evolution punctuated by catastrophic events

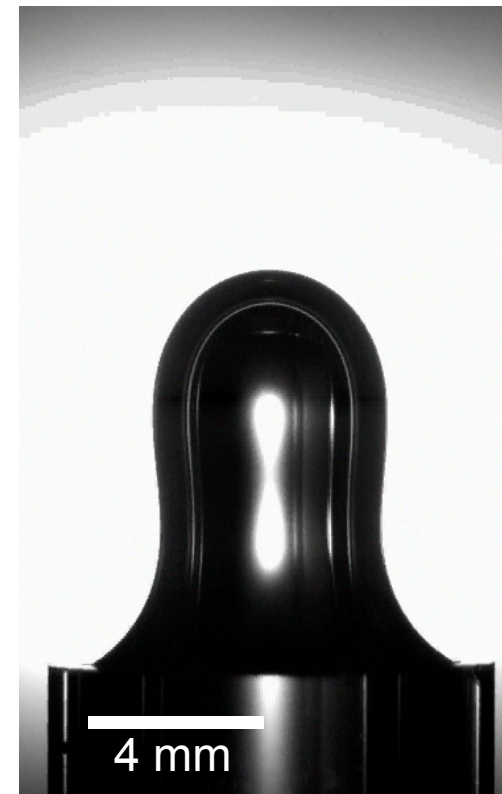
⇒ instabilities

⇒ singularities



1 mm

Drop merger



4 mm

Bubble breakup

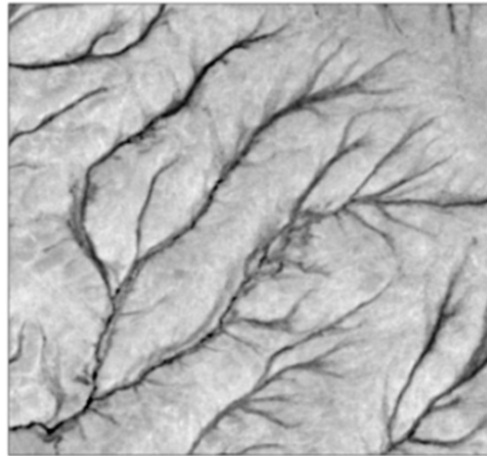
Conform to symmetries ⇒ form & structure

# Dilation symmetry and penetration of space

Tree branches



River network

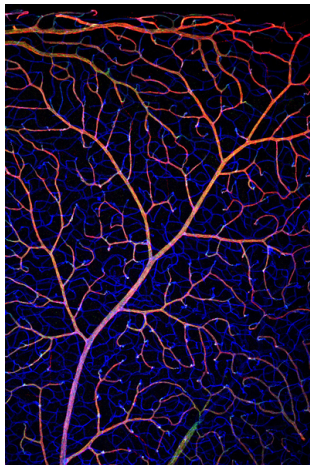


[www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/7/7/8779/htm](http://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/7/7/8779/htm)

Discharge



Blood vessel



[www.mpg.de/9846568/transcription-factors-blood-vessel-growth1](http://www.mpg.de/9846568/transcription-factors-blood-vessel-growth1)

Aggregation



[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffusion-limited\\_aggregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffusion-limited_aggregation)

Lightening

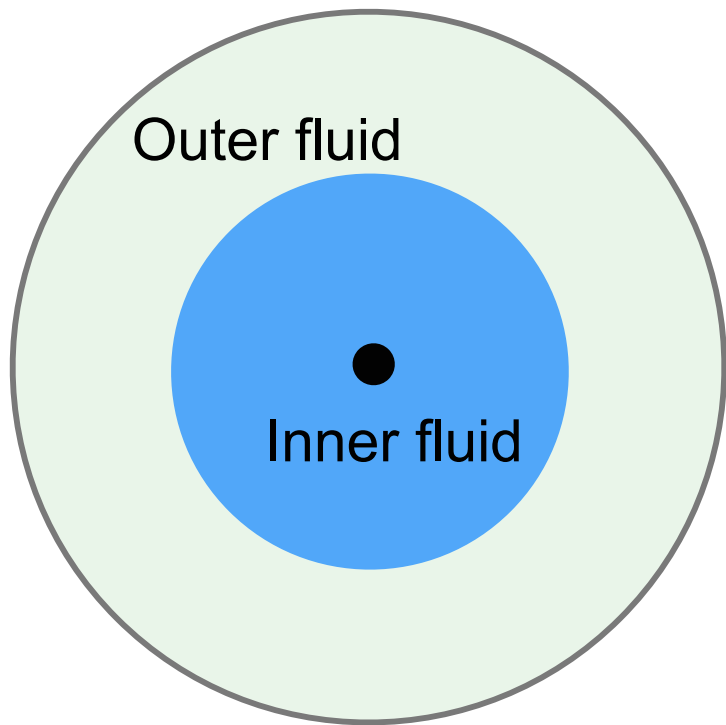
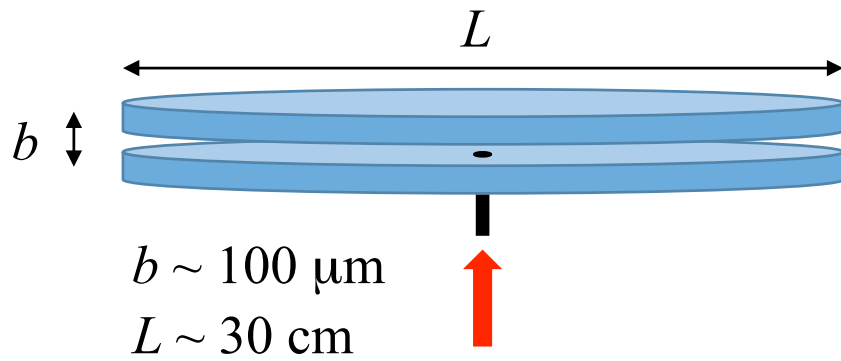


[www.grahamisd.com/page.cfm?p=938](http://www.grahamisd.com/page.cfm?p=938)

**Dilation symmetry: expand  $\Rightarrow$  same shape**

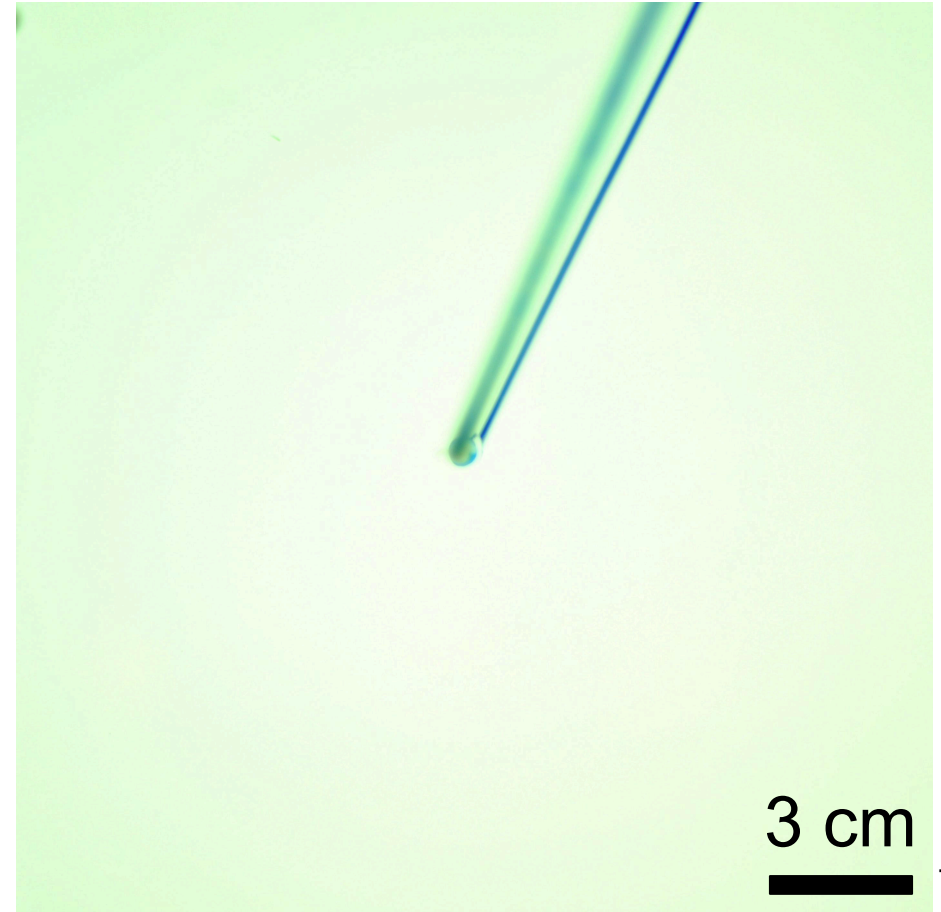
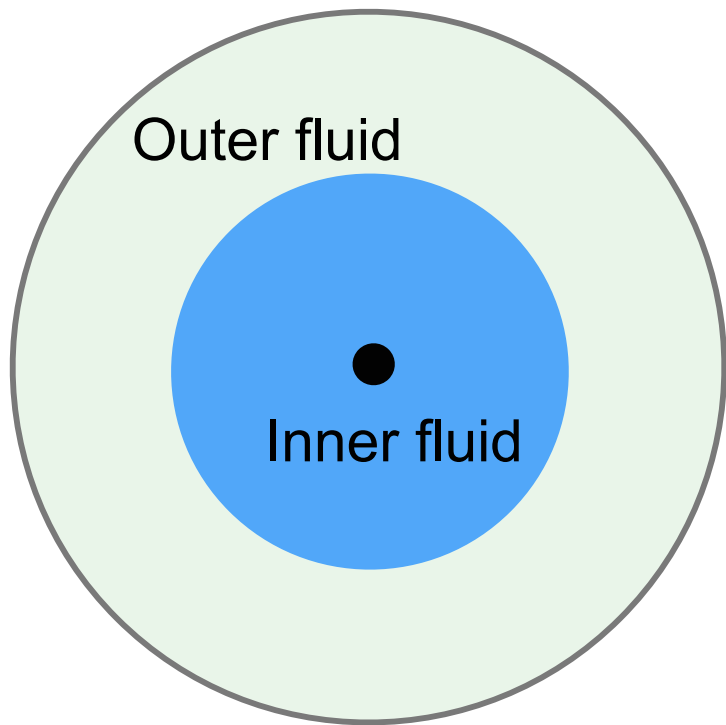
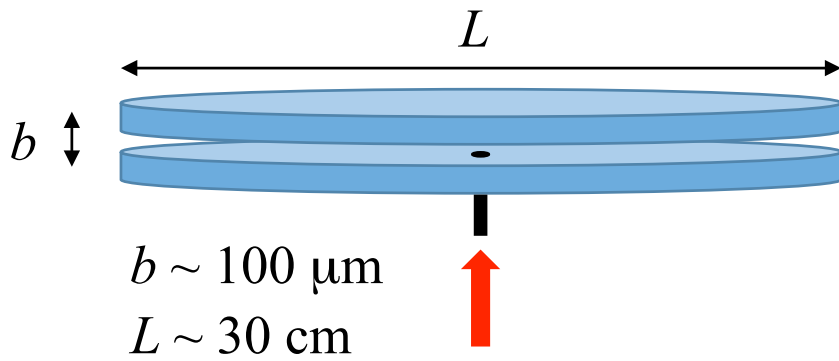
# Viscous-fingering instability

Displace one fluid by another



# Viscous-fingering instability

Displace one fluid by another



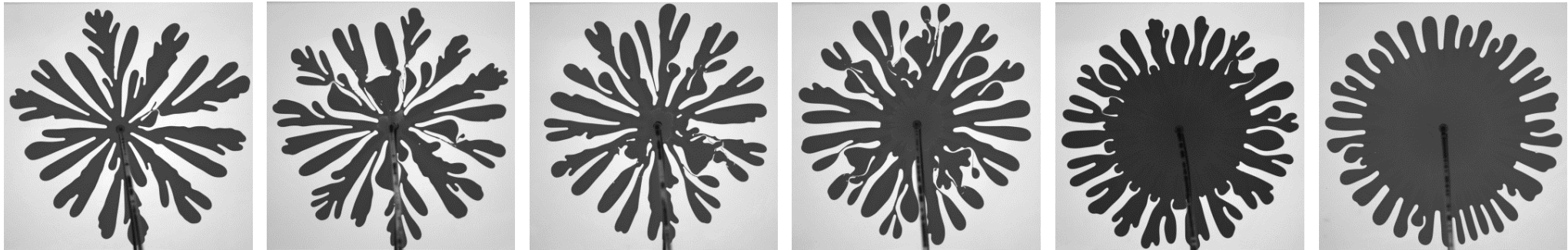
Unstable if inner fluid  
less viscous than outer fluid

Surface tension - stabilizing force

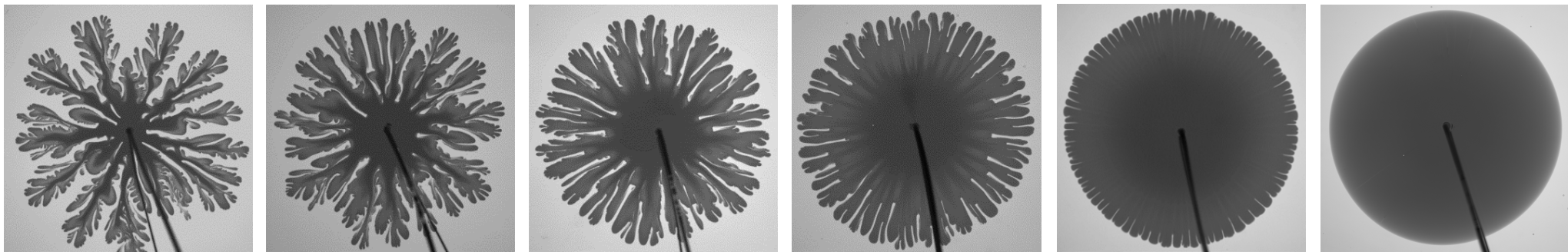
# Removing surface tension stabilizes patterns!

Everything *except* surface tension is same

Immiscible fluids: surface tension



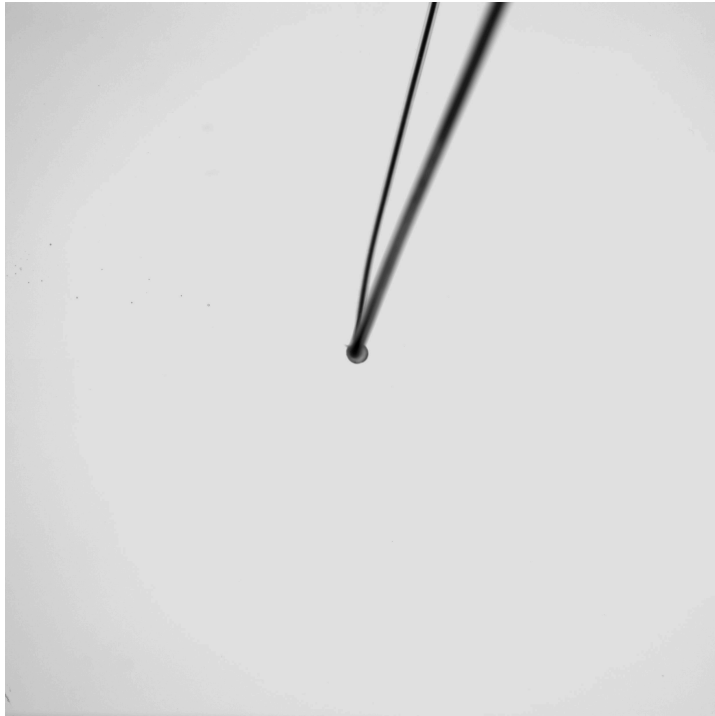
Miscible fluids: no surface tension



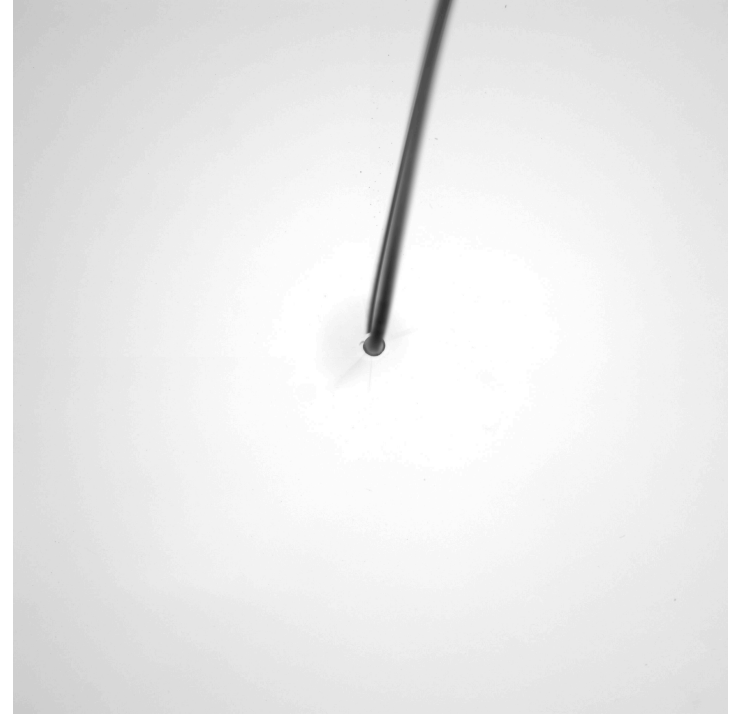
Viscosity ratio 

New length scale emerges  $\Rightarrow$  global patterns

# New regime: toes miscible fluids



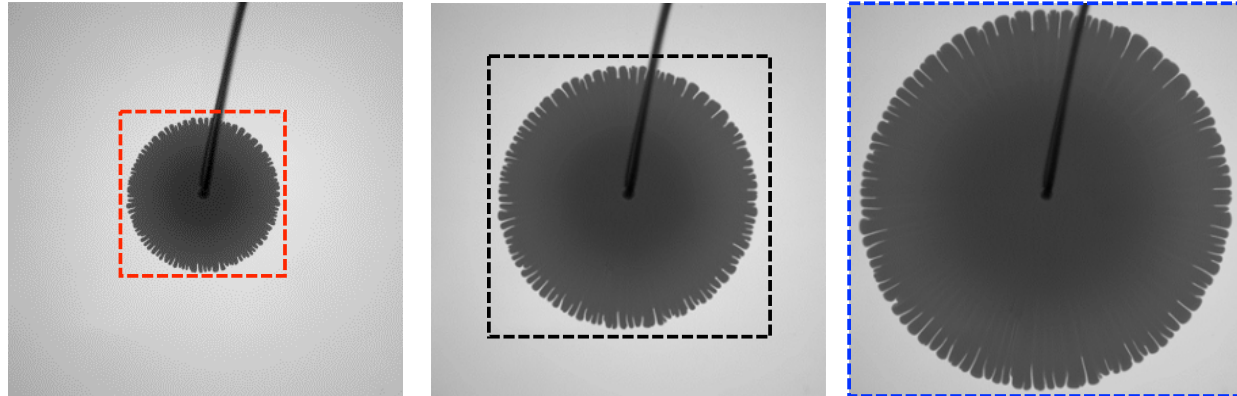
Viscosity ratio = 280



Viscosity ratio = 5.4

Once toe forms it no longer splits  
**Instability turns itself off**

# Proportionate growth - how mammals grow



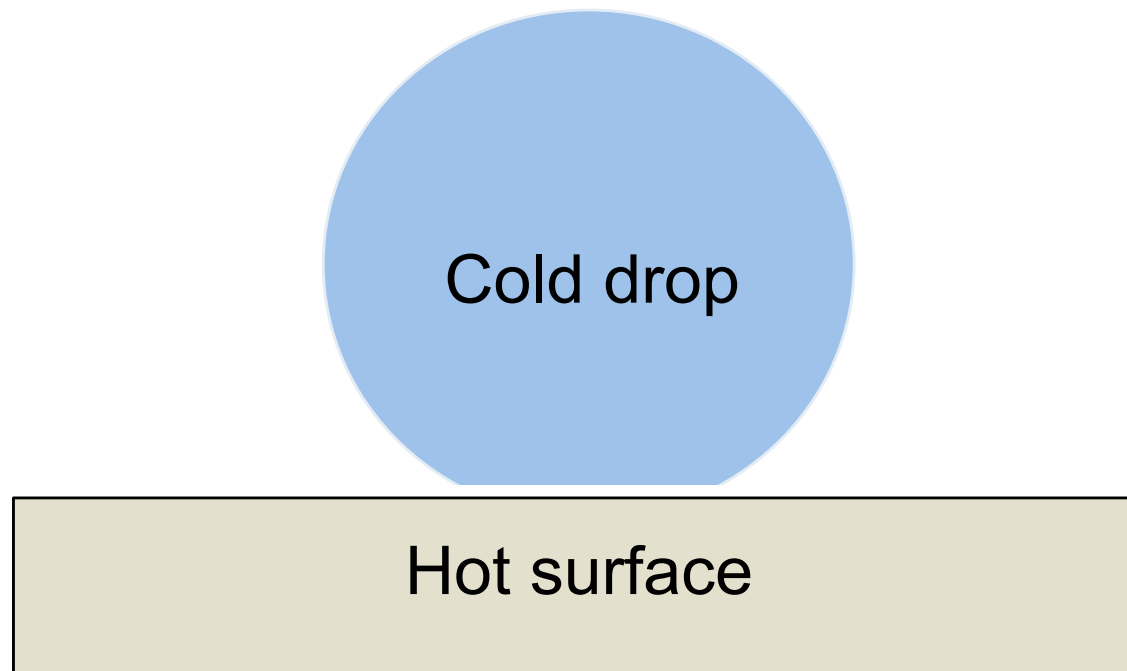
Only physical (as distinct from biological) example known



Drop lands on hard surface

Splashes? Spreads? Floats?

Drop lands on hard surface  
Splashes? Spreads? Floats?



Transition: Liquid evaporates (boils)  
As T raised, boiling suddenly drops!

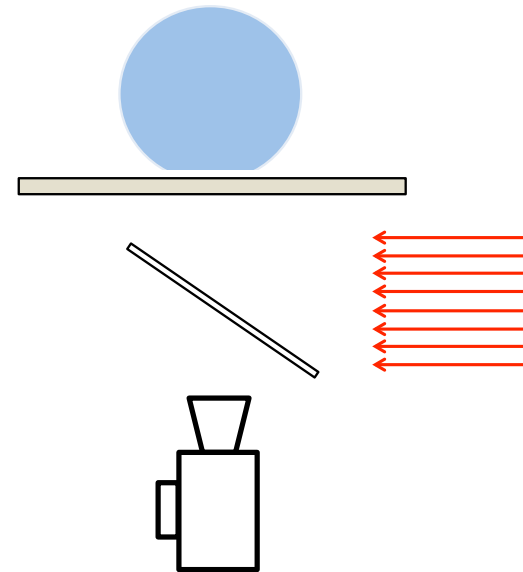
**Drop lifetime suddenly increases!**

# Leidenfrost drops

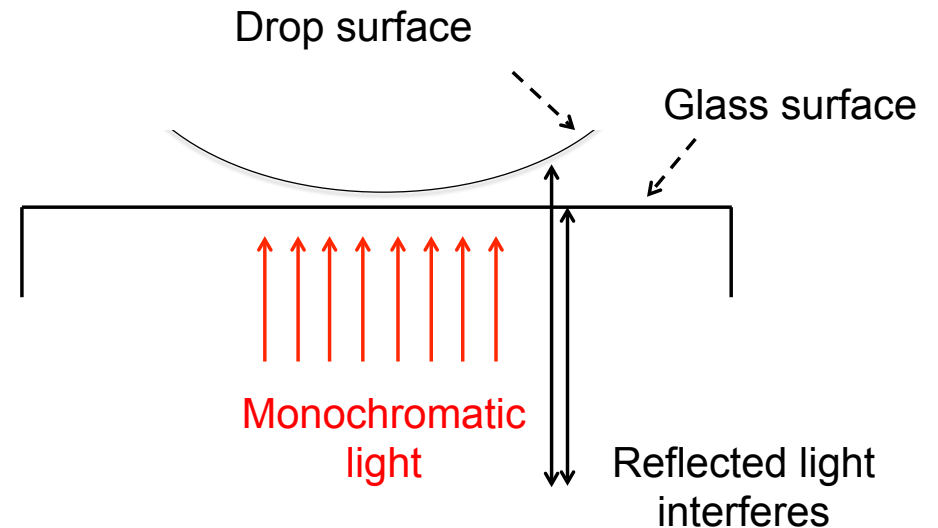


# Beneath Leidenfrost drop

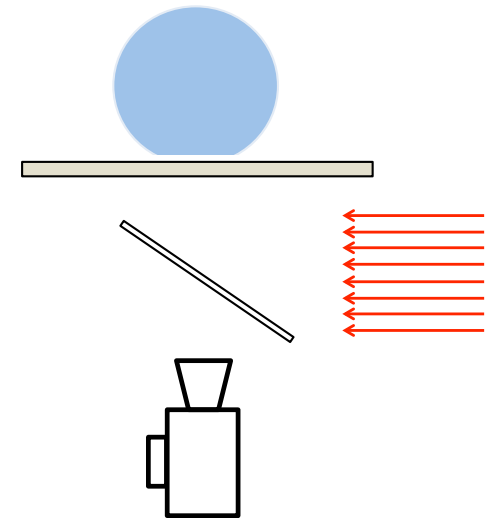
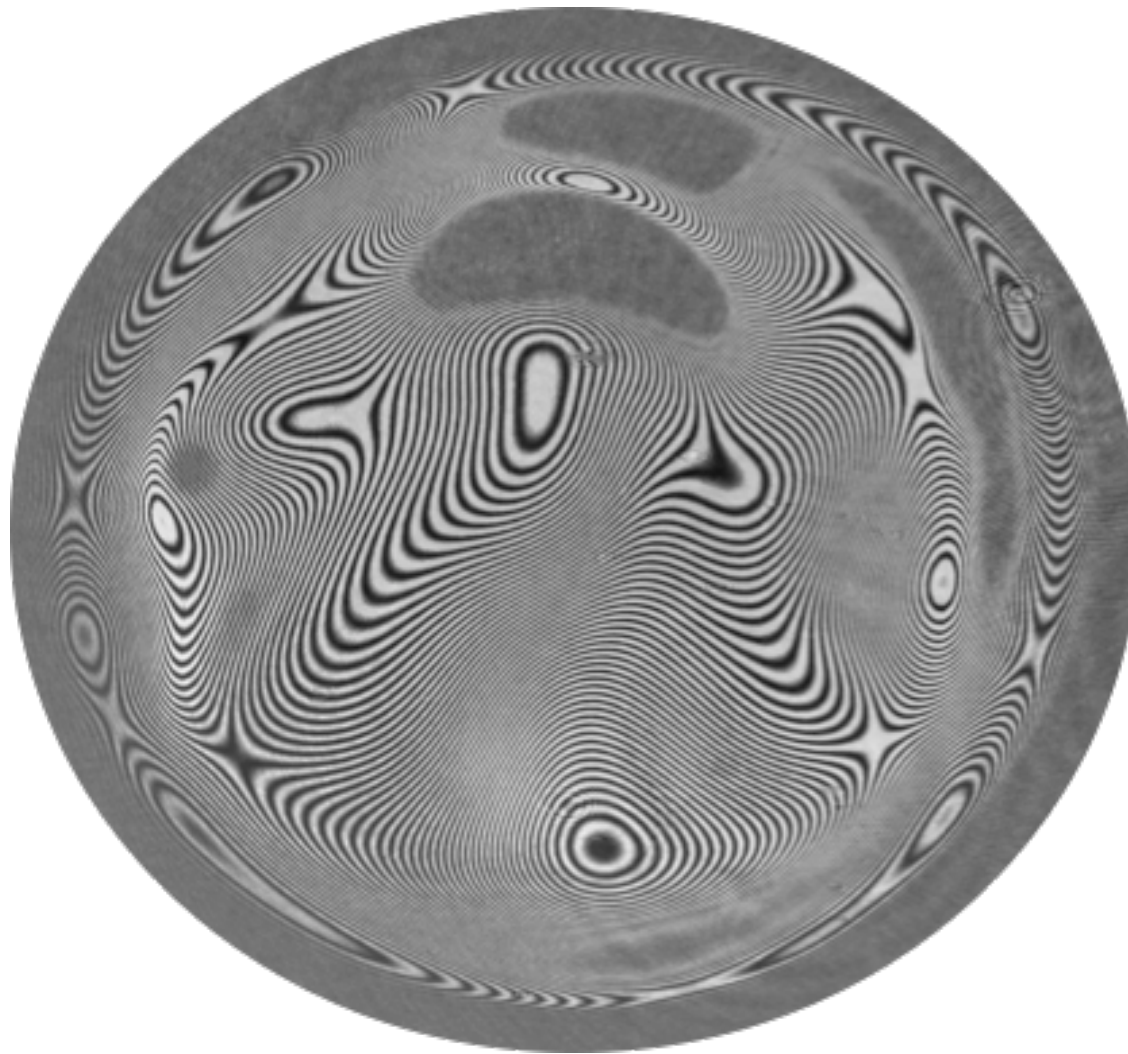
Reflections from liquid surface and from substrate interfere.



Fringes measure shape of hidden surface.

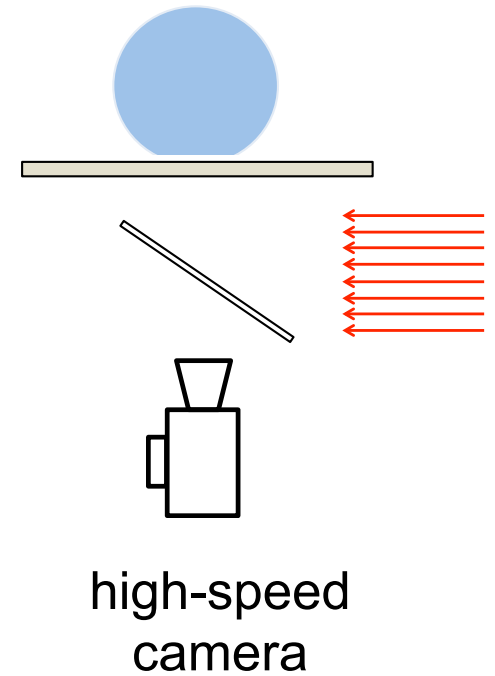
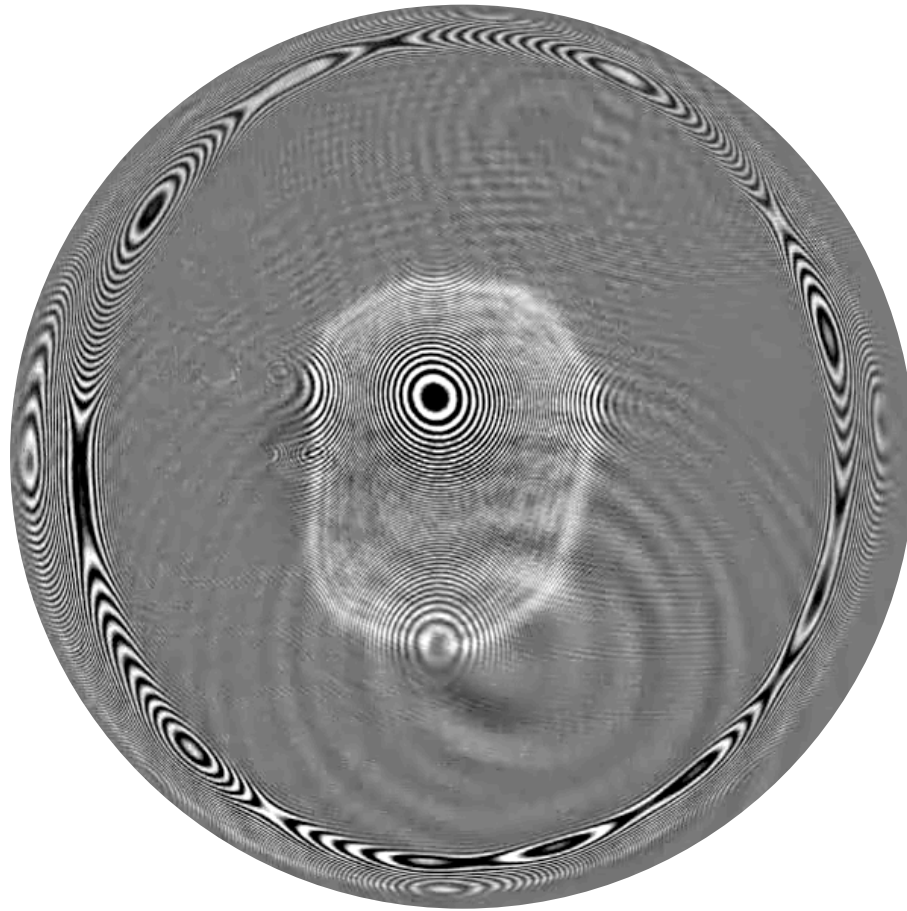


# Beneath Leidenfrost drop



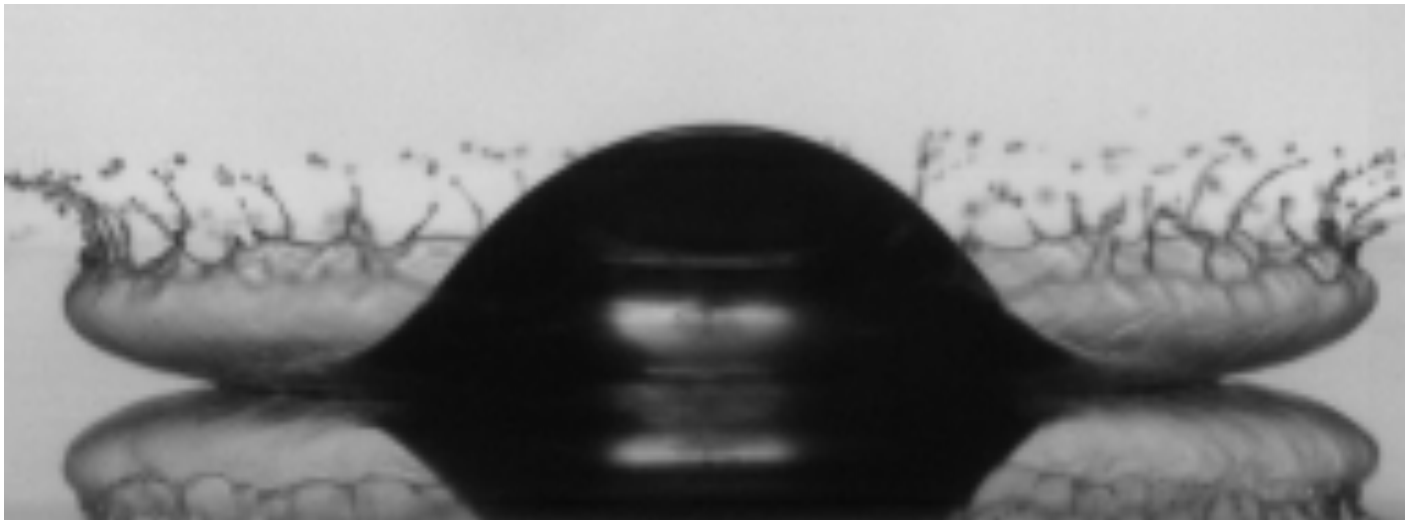
Vapor layer forms dome - supports drop

# Dynamics beneath Leidenfrost drop



Vapor layer forms dome - supports drop  
Dome held up by fluctuating ridge

# Spashing



# Drop splashes



Drop of alcohol hitting  
smooth, dry slide



# Drop splashes

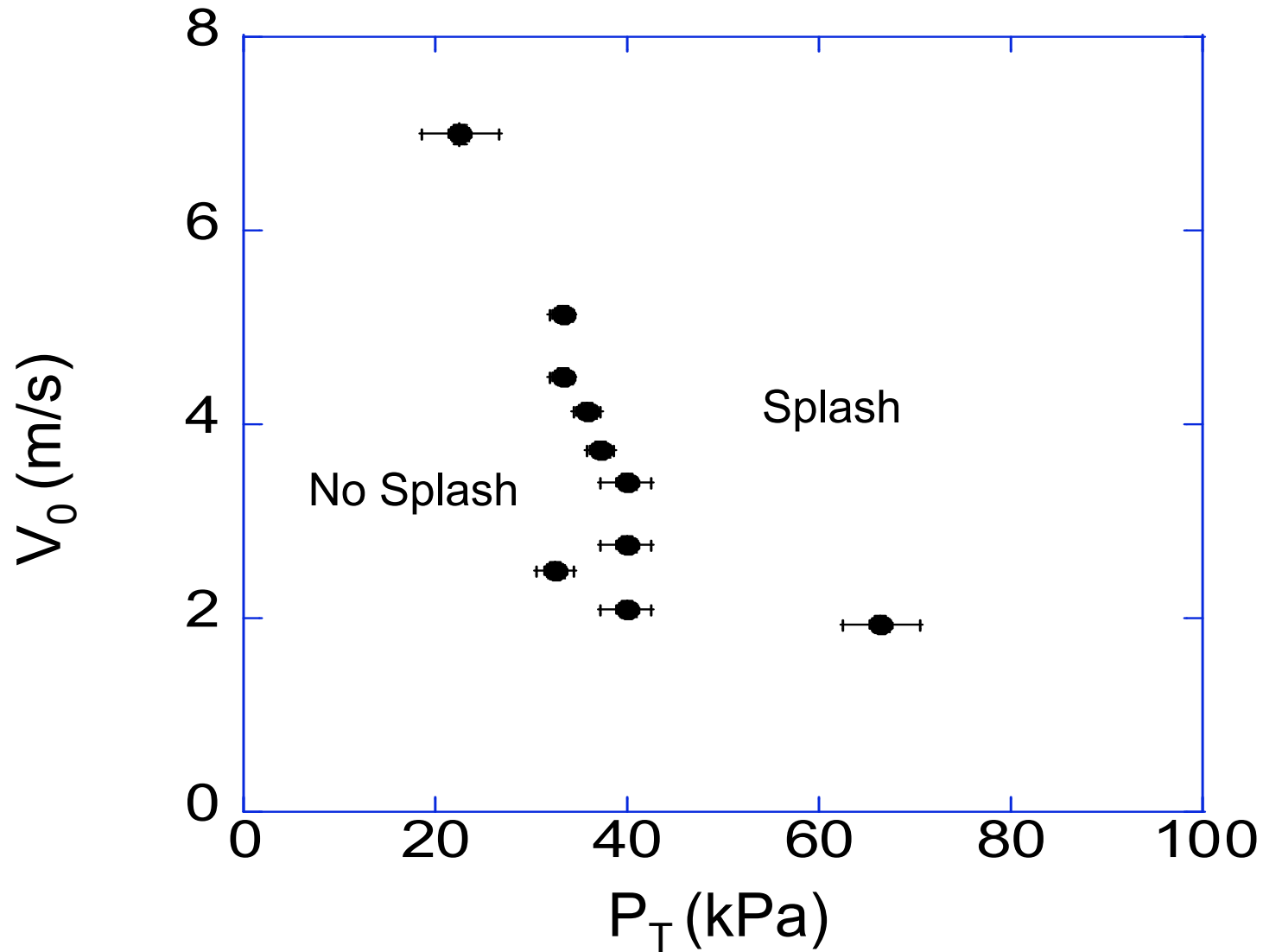


atmospheric pressure

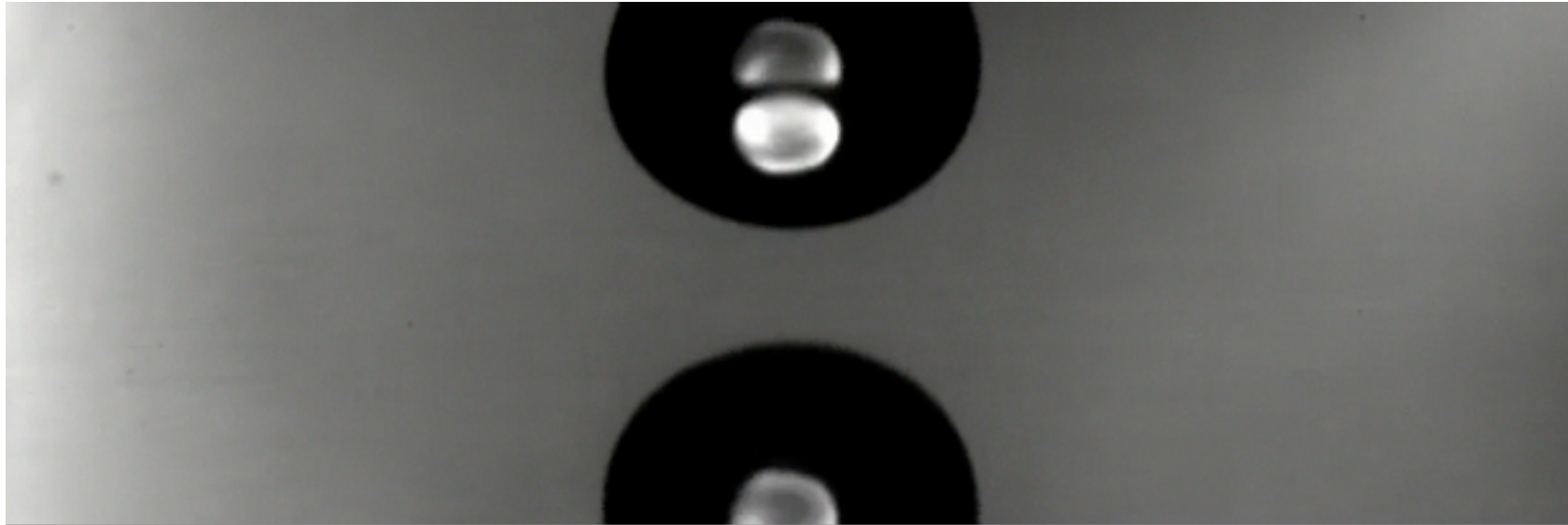


1/3 atmospheric pressure  
(Mt. Everest)

# Impact velocity vs. threshold pressure

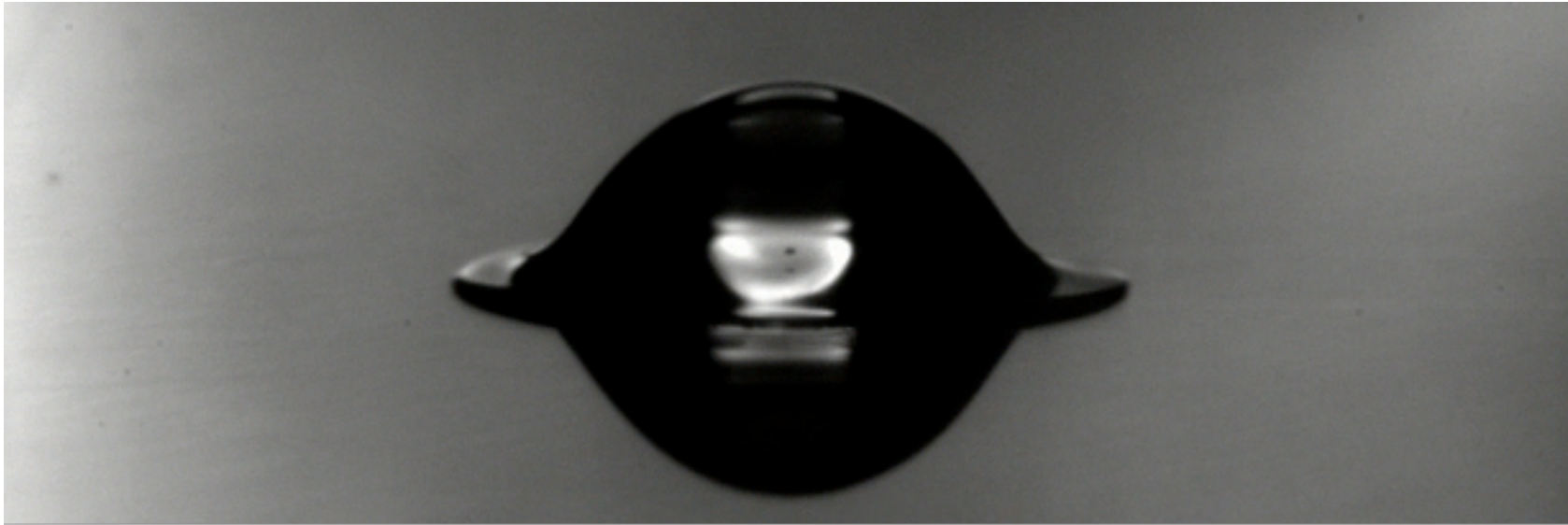


# 10 x higher viscosity



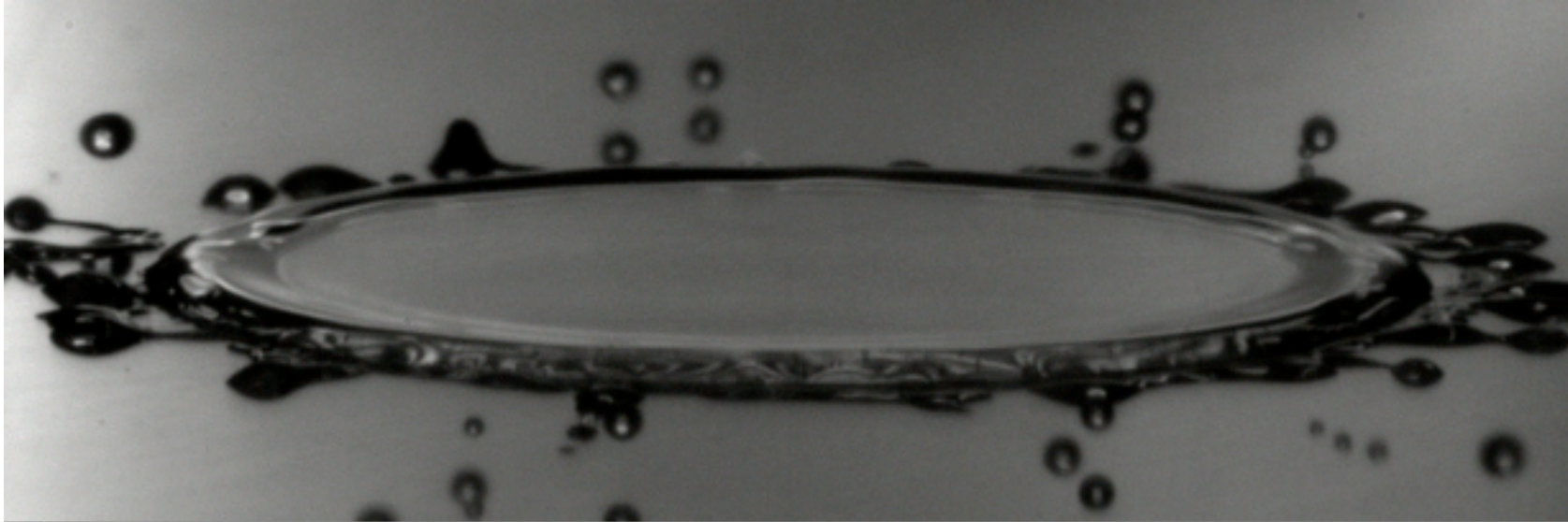
101 kPa

10 x higher viscosity

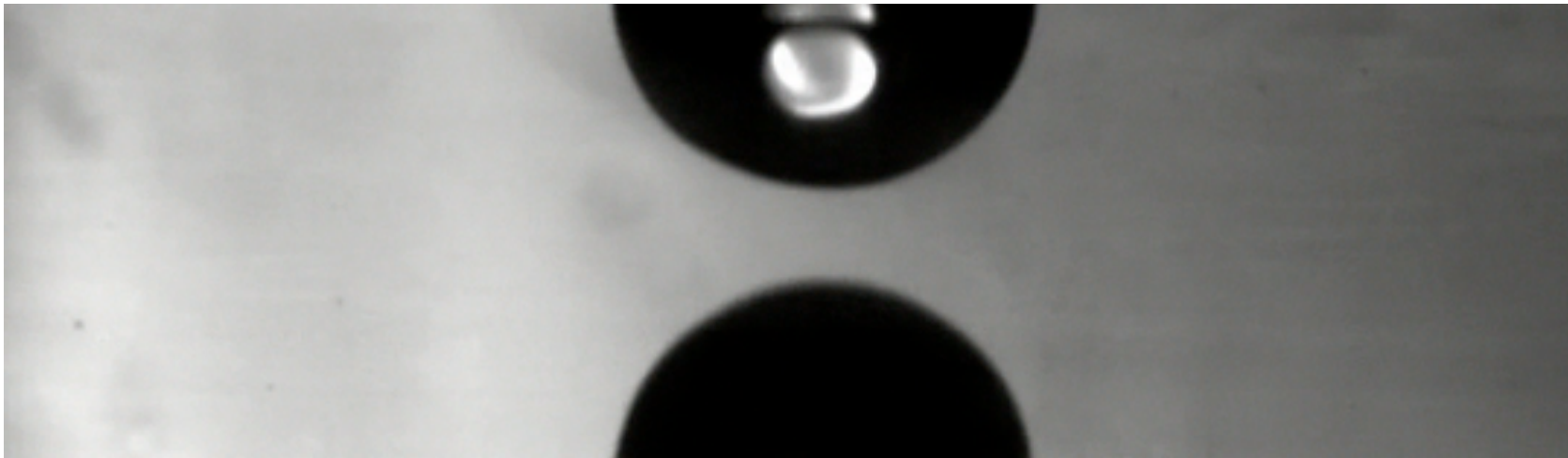


101 kPa

# 10 x higher viscosity



101 kPa



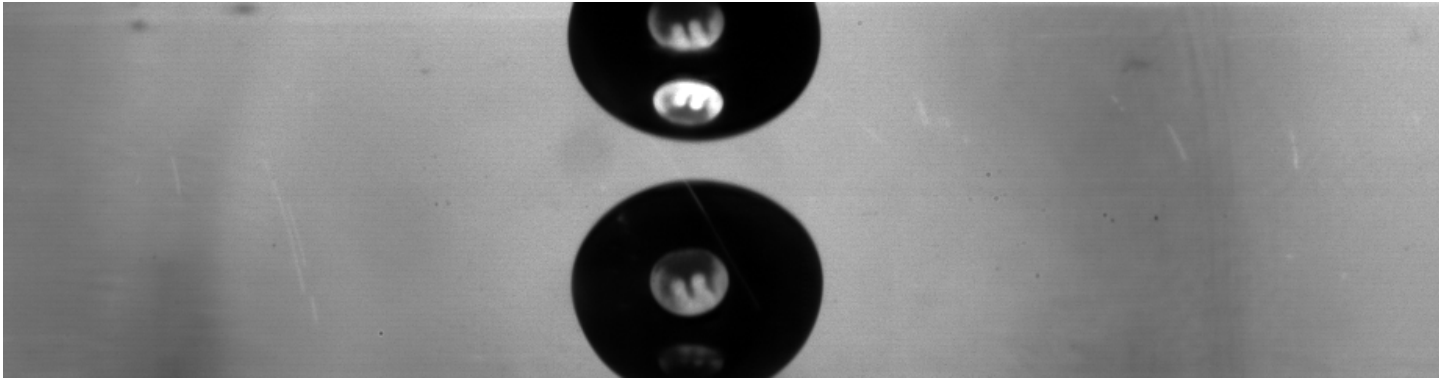
20 kPa

Late-time sheet ejection; low velocity

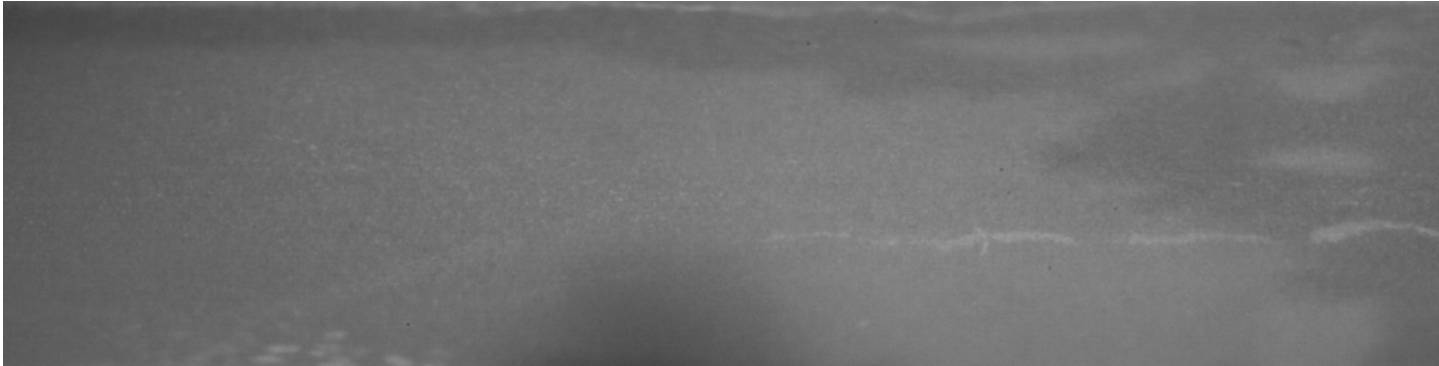
**Air still matters!**

# What does roughness do?

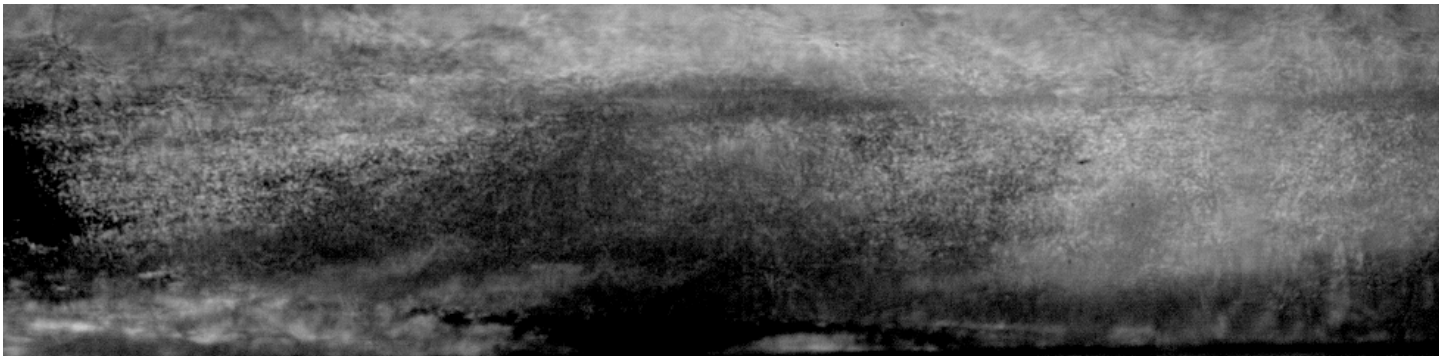
Of course it makes drop splash...or does it?



smooth glass



rough  
etched glass



very rough  
etched glass

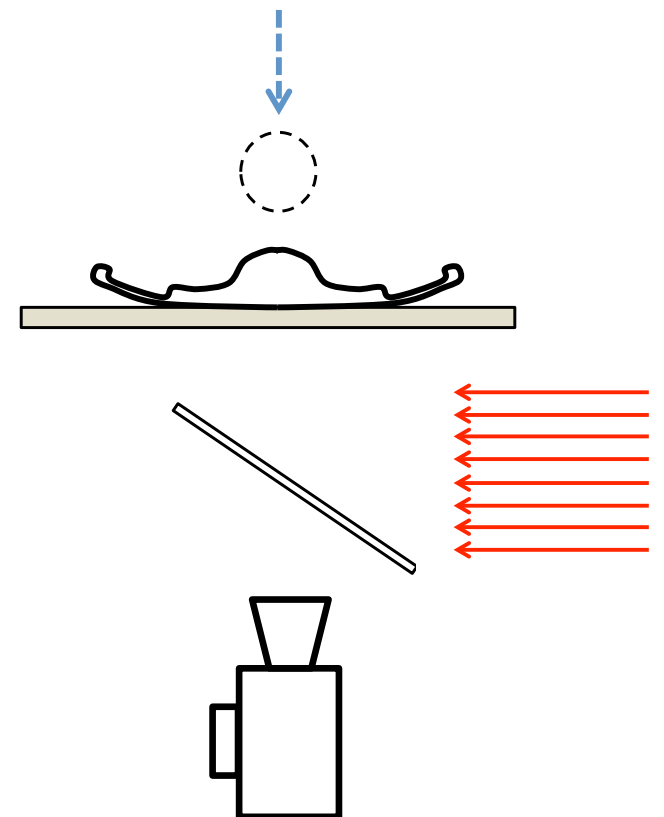
**Roughness can eliminate splashing**

Where is air important?

Below drop?

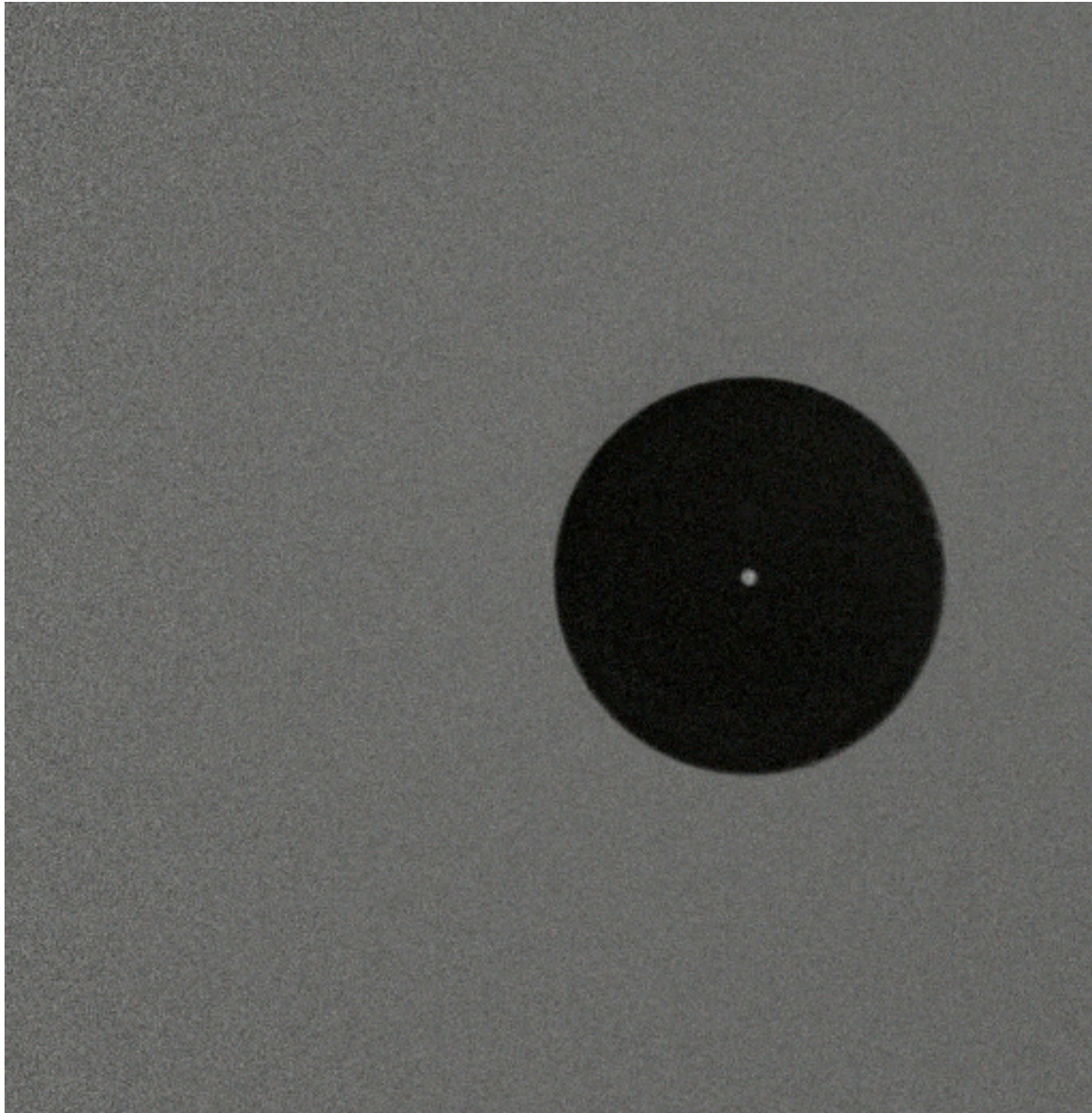


Interference imaging:  
How thick is air gap?

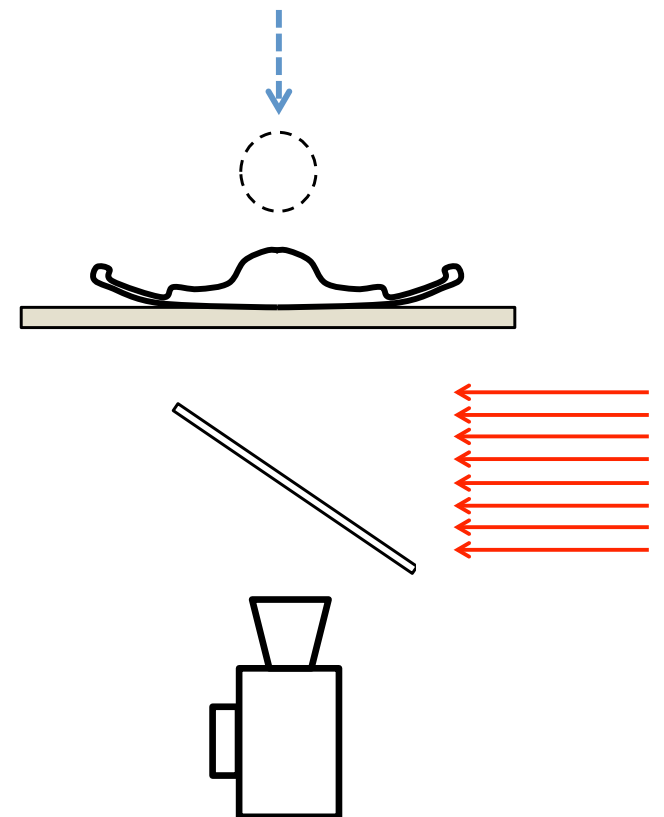


Where is air important?

Below drop?



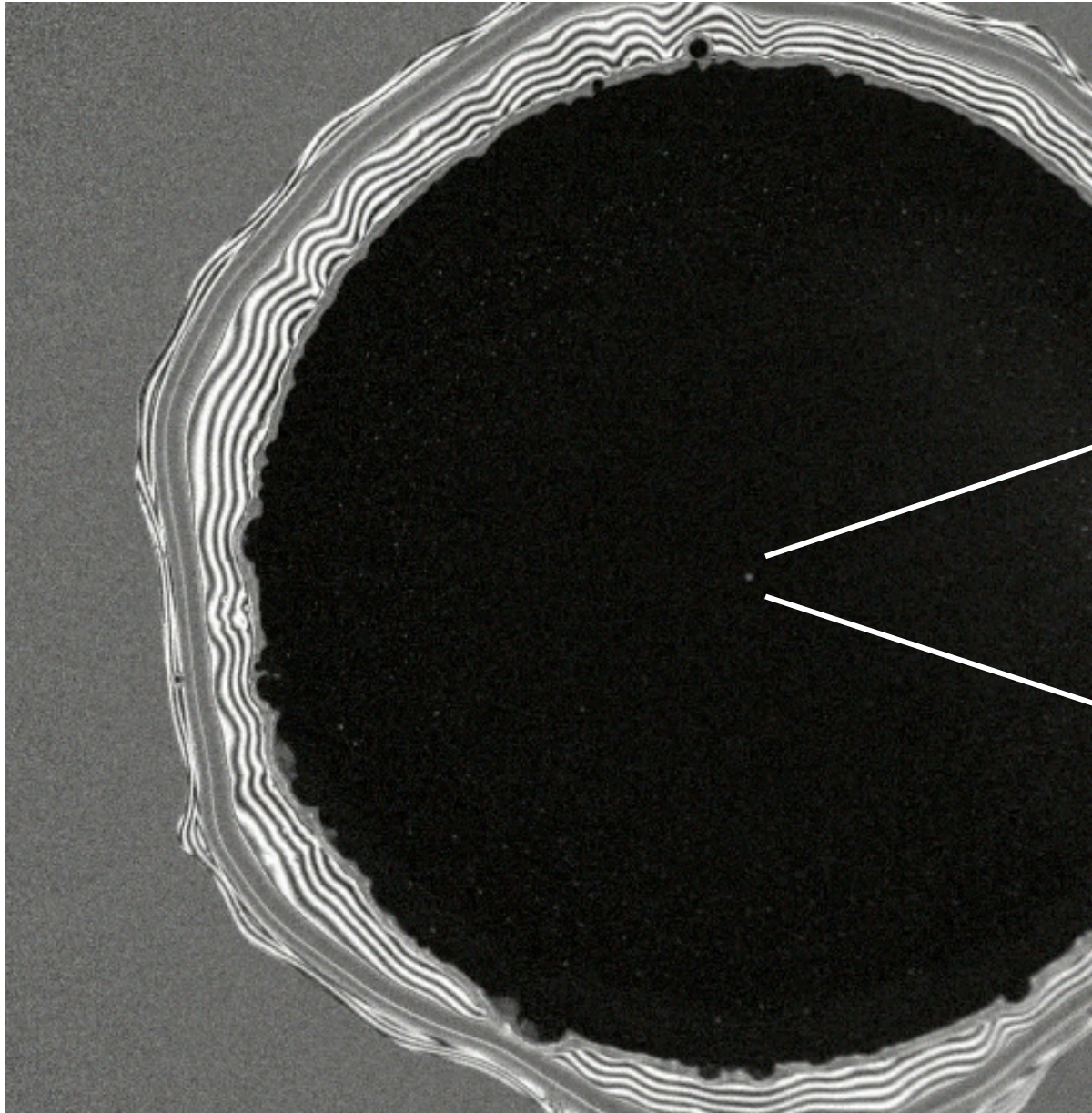
Interference imaging:  
How thick is air gap?



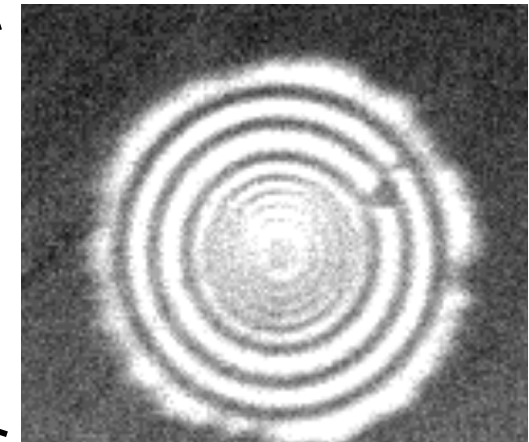


Where is air important?

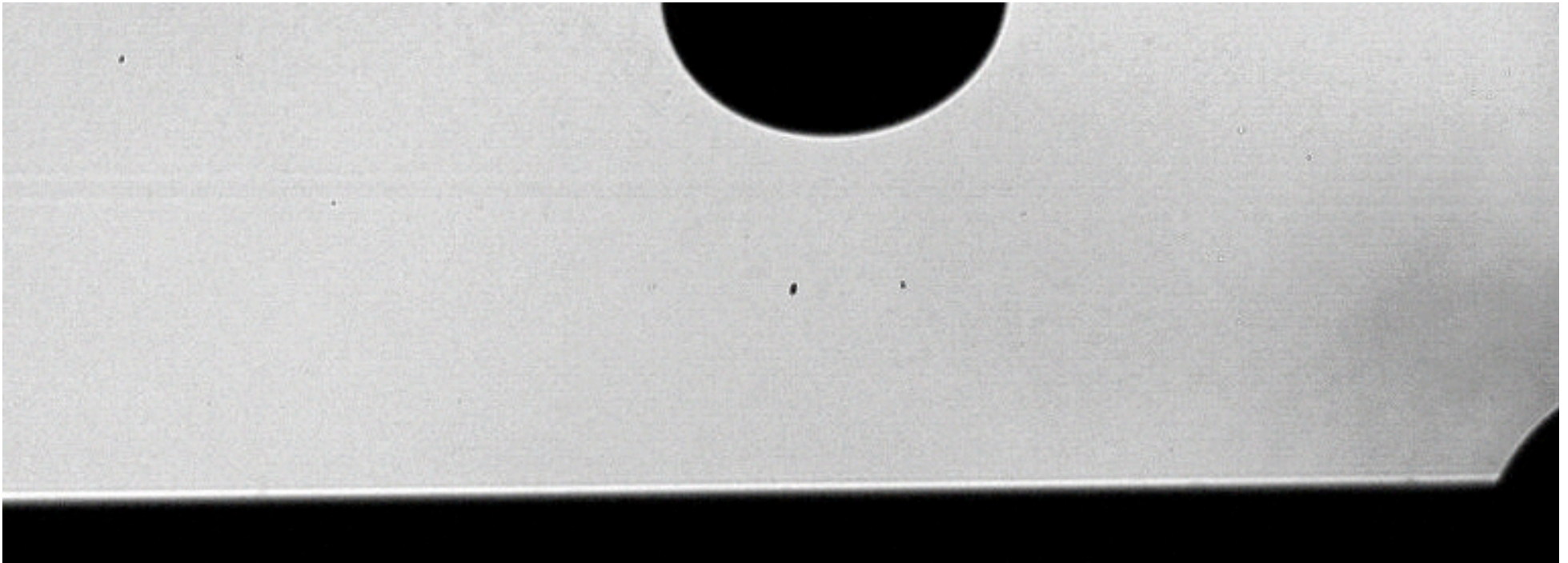
Below drop?



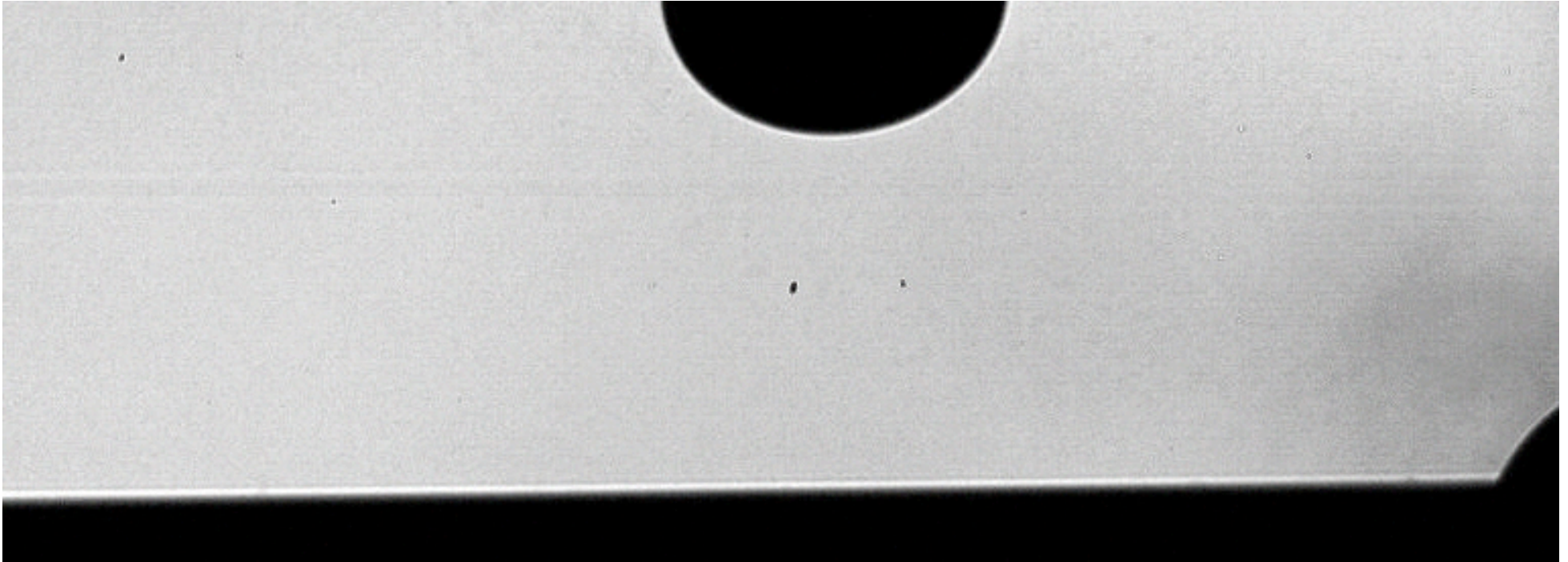
Interference imaging:  
How thick is air gap?



# Visualize air above drop



# Visualize air above drop



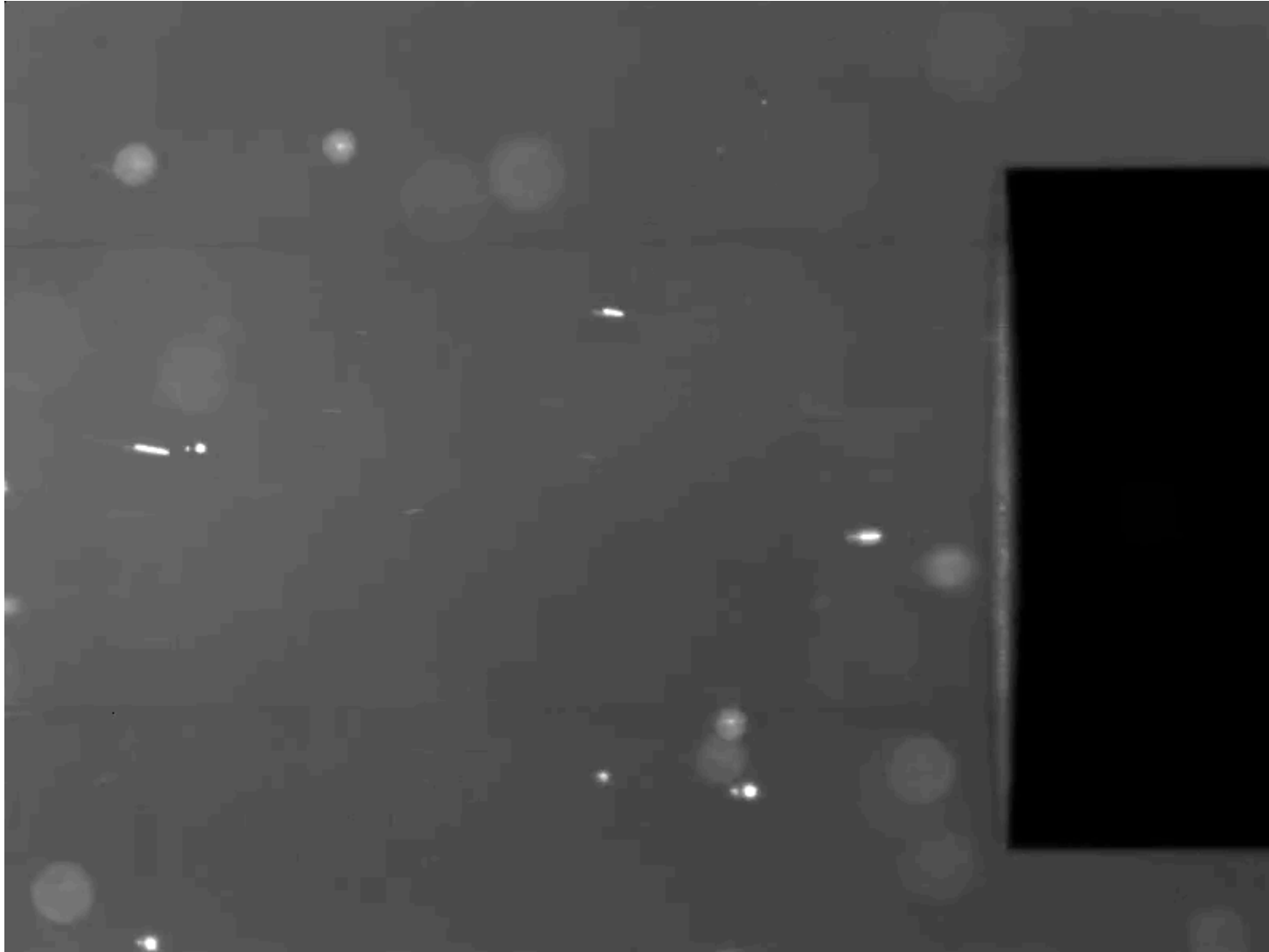
# Jet impact - continuous splashing

Liquid jet hitting target: “water bells”



How general is “bell” formation?

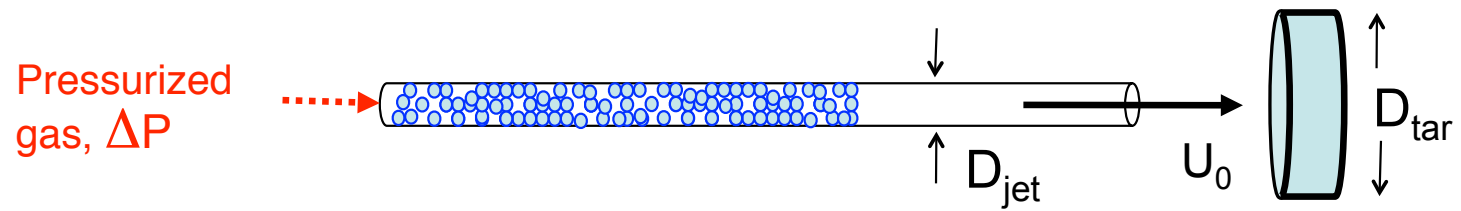
# Individual particle collisions with target



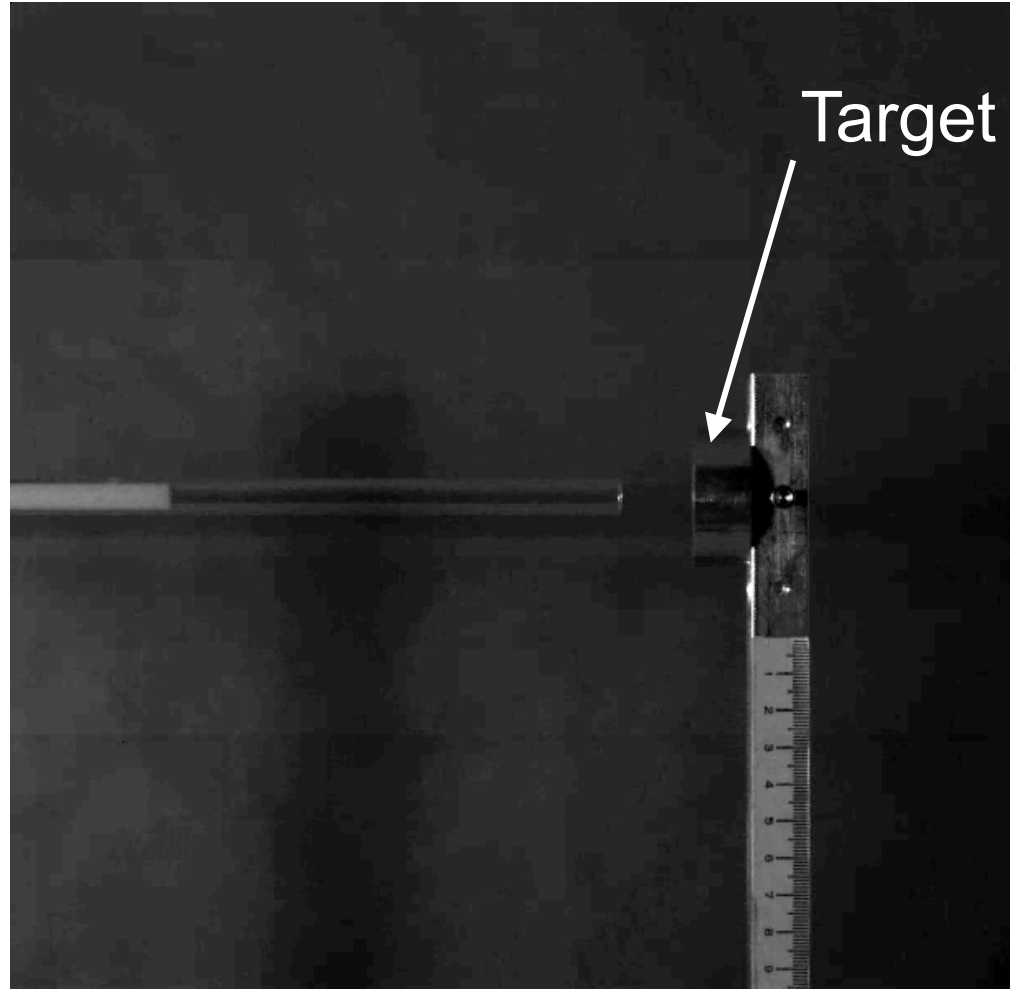
500µm glass beads hitting aluminum target

How about jet of granular material?

# Granular jet hitting target

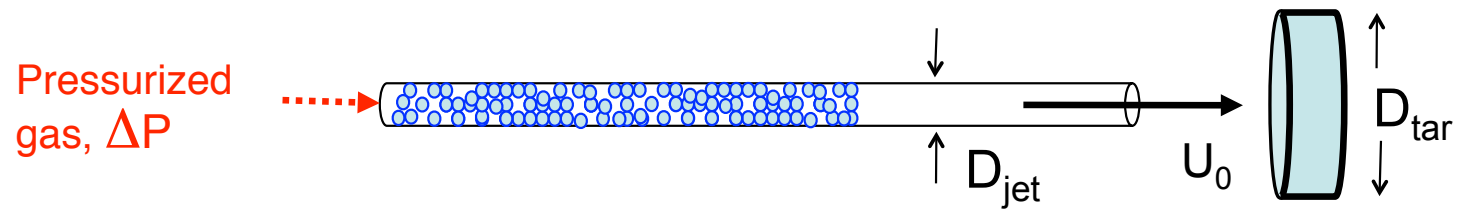


100  $\mu\text{m}$   
glass beads  
 $D_{\text{tar}}/D_{\text{jet}} = 4.5$



Side view

# Granular jet hitting target



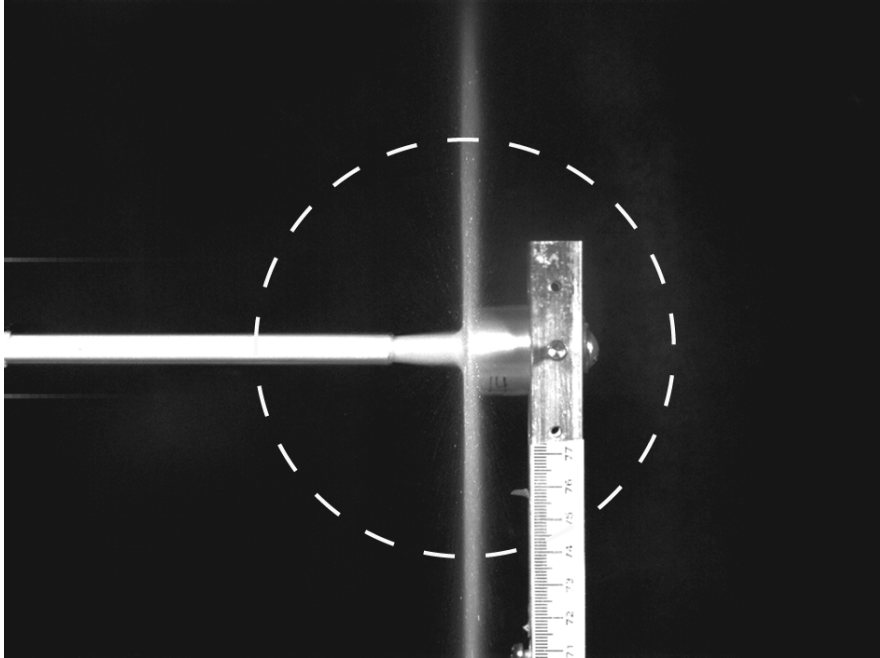
100  $\mu\text{m}$   
glass beads  
 $D_{\text{tar}}/D_{\text{jet}} = 4.5$



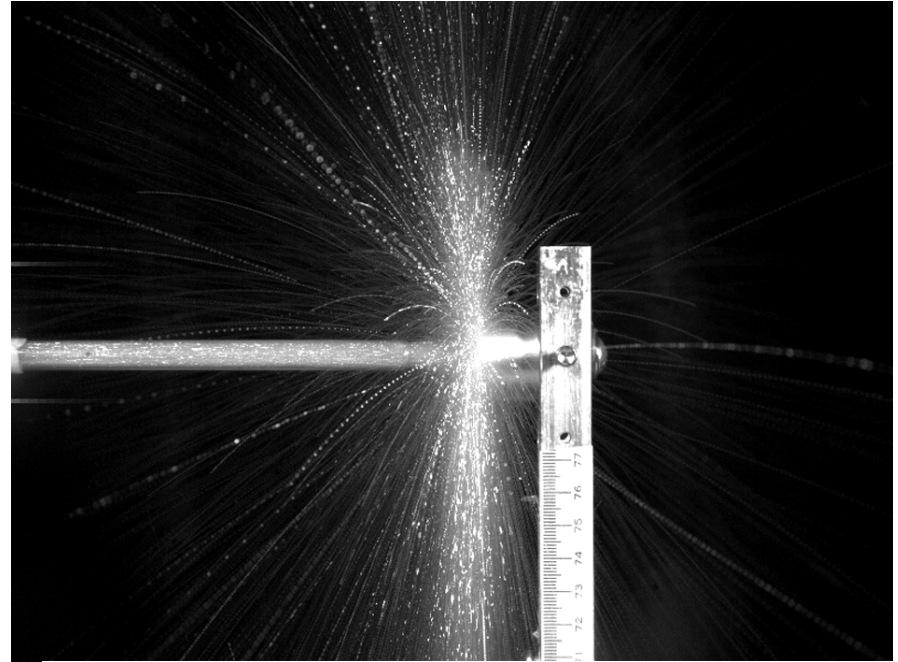
Front view

# From fluid to particle

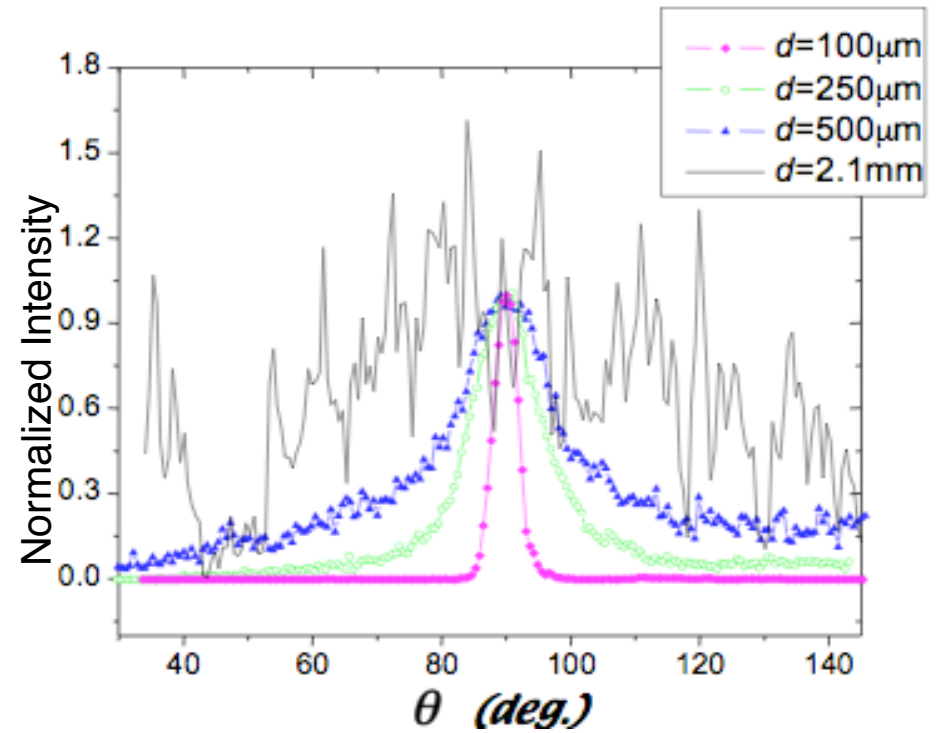
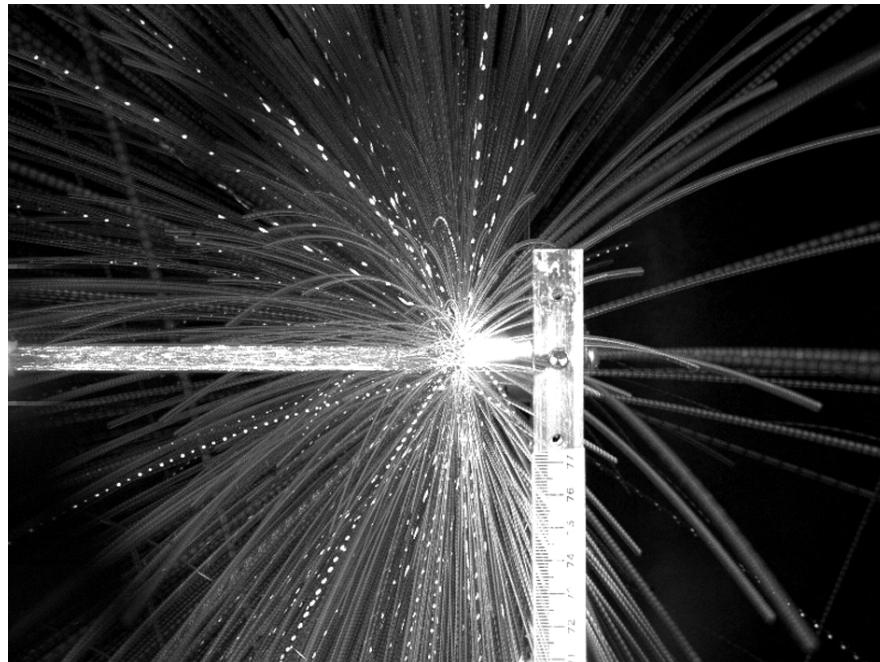
100  $\mu\text{m}$



500  $\mu\text{m}$



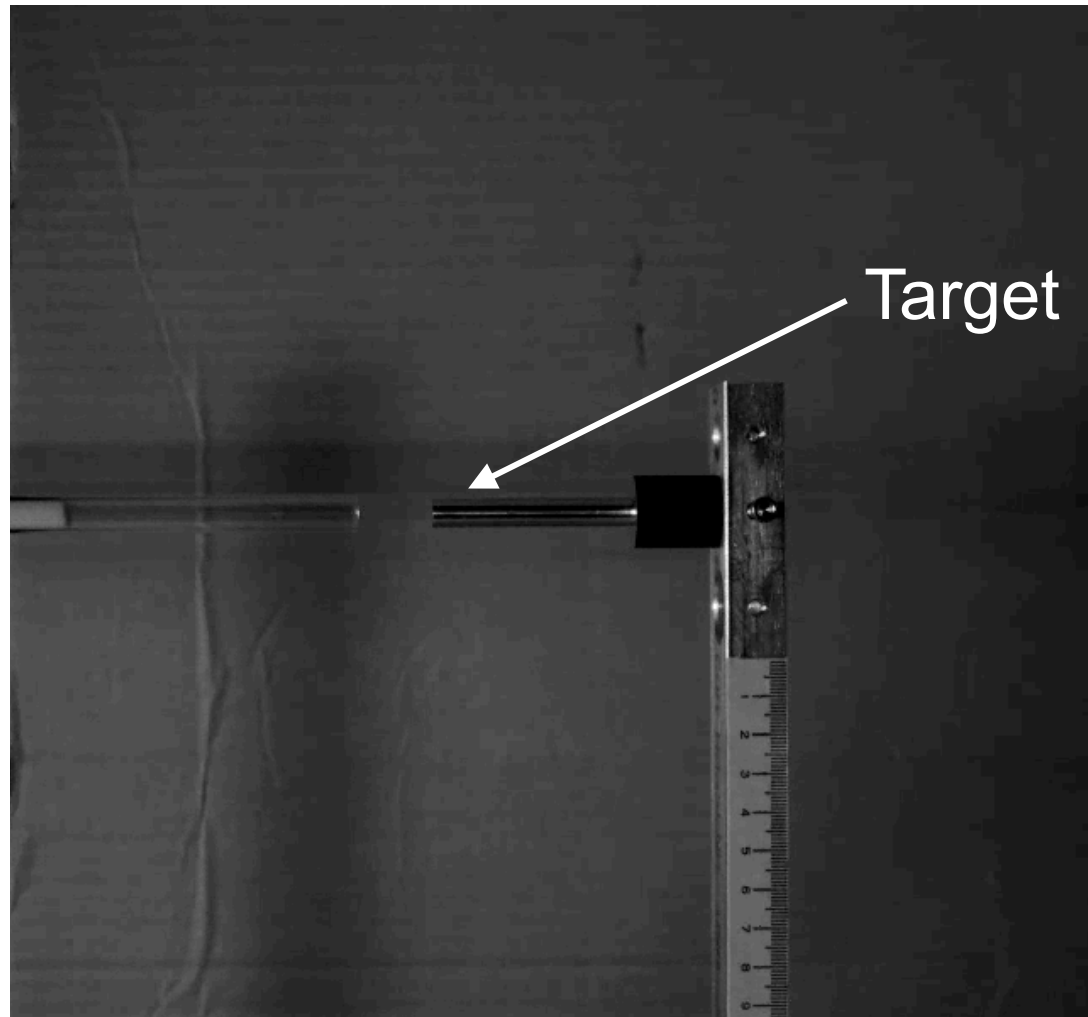
2.1 mm





# Formation of granular cone

100  $\mu\text{m}$   
glass beads  
 $D_{\text{target}}/D_{\text{jet}} = 1$



# Liquid formed from discrete particles

Classical analog to heavy-ion collider physics

At RHIC (Brookhaven) & LHC (CERN)  
collide heavy ions (gold nuclei)  $\Rightarrow$  quark-gluon plasma

Also liquid!

*not* due to attraction

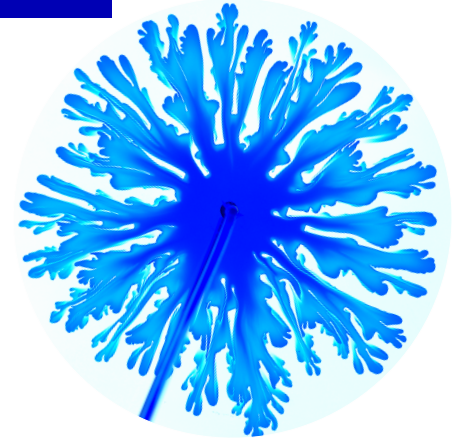
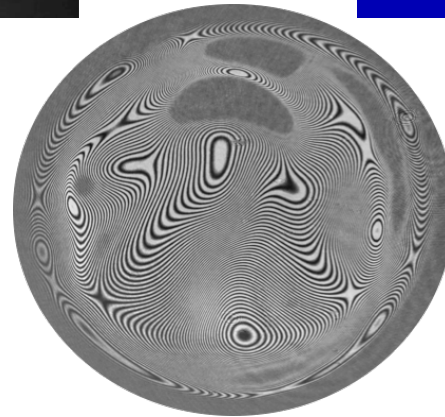
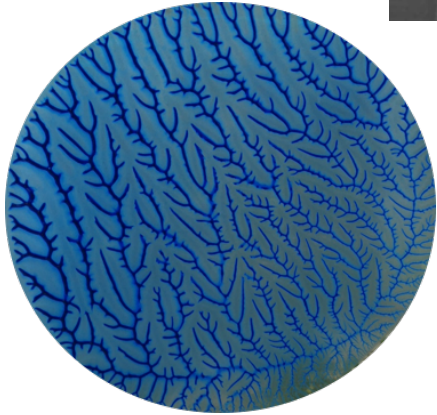
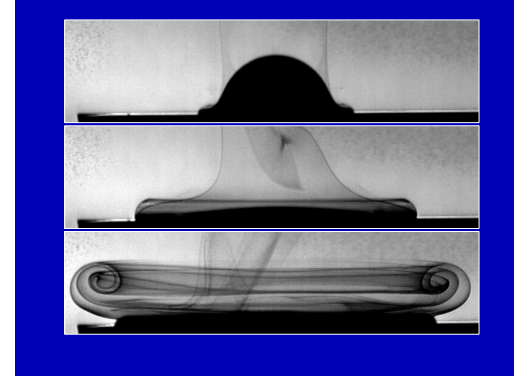
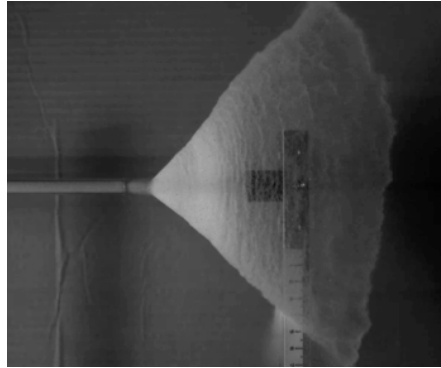
*not* due to confinement

just kinematics (same reason granular gas was liquid)

Raises issue of what it means to be a liquid

# Emergence of structure $\Rightarrow$ texture to our world

Nature is subtle, surprising  
Symmetries and instabilities arouse wonder



Examples use similar tools & concepts (e.g., scaling)

*A great idea “is like a phantom ocean beating upon the shores of human life in successive waves of specialization.”*

A. N. Whitehead



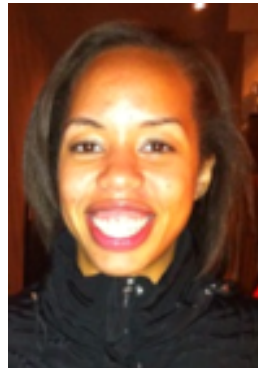
Wendy  
Zhang



Lei  
Xu



Michelle  
Driscoll



Cacey  
Stevens



Andrzej  
Latka



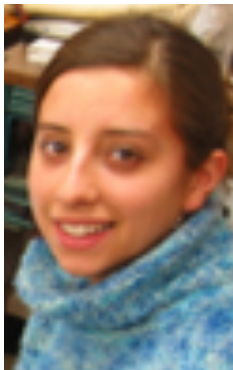
Kelly  
Mauser



Ariana  
Strandburg-Peshkin



Samantha  
Jones



Loretto  
Barcos



Irmgard  
Bischofberger



Radha  
Ramachandran



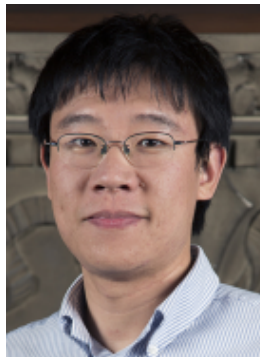
Justin  
Burton



Thomas  
Caswell



Heinrich  
Jaeger



Xiang  
Cheng



Hervé  
Turlier



Daniel  
Citron



German  
Varas



Leonardo  
Gordillo