

Chaos You Can Play In



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SFI Complex System Summer School

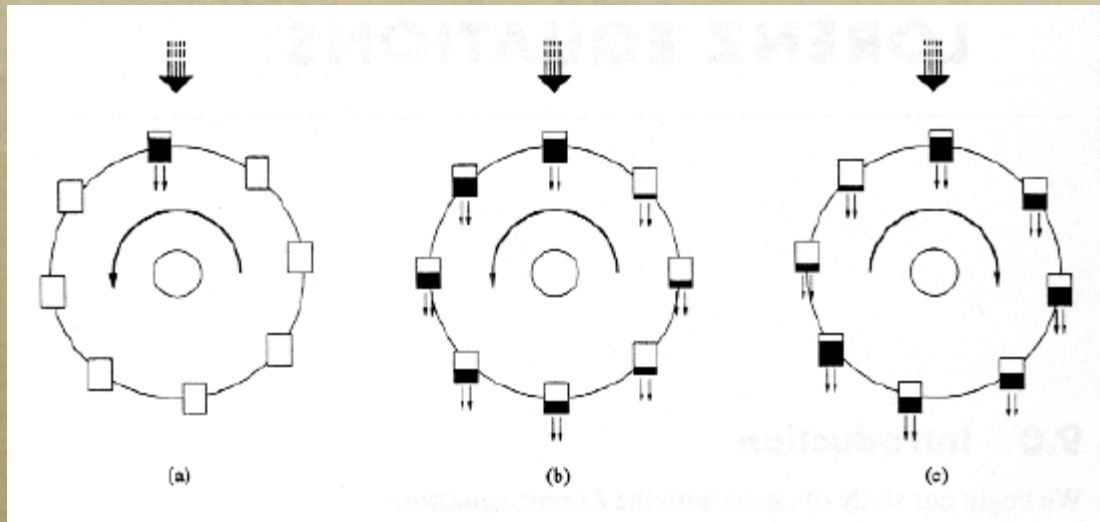
3 July 2003

Outline

- *Experimental setup*
- *Equations of Motion*
- *The Lorentz Equations*
- *Mathematical Simulation*
- *Data Analysis*
- *Getting Lucky*



Experimental Setup



Wheel Diameter	25cm
Cup Diameter	6.6cm
Cup Volume	400mL
Inclination Angle	15 deg

Diagram from Strogatz (1994)

Tracking the fluorescent ball
color CCD camera (fish eye lens)

shutter speed = $1/2000$ s

NI frame grabber + LabView 6.0



Waterwheel in Action

*Watch for the change
in behavior*



Equations of Motion

1) Angle change for each cup

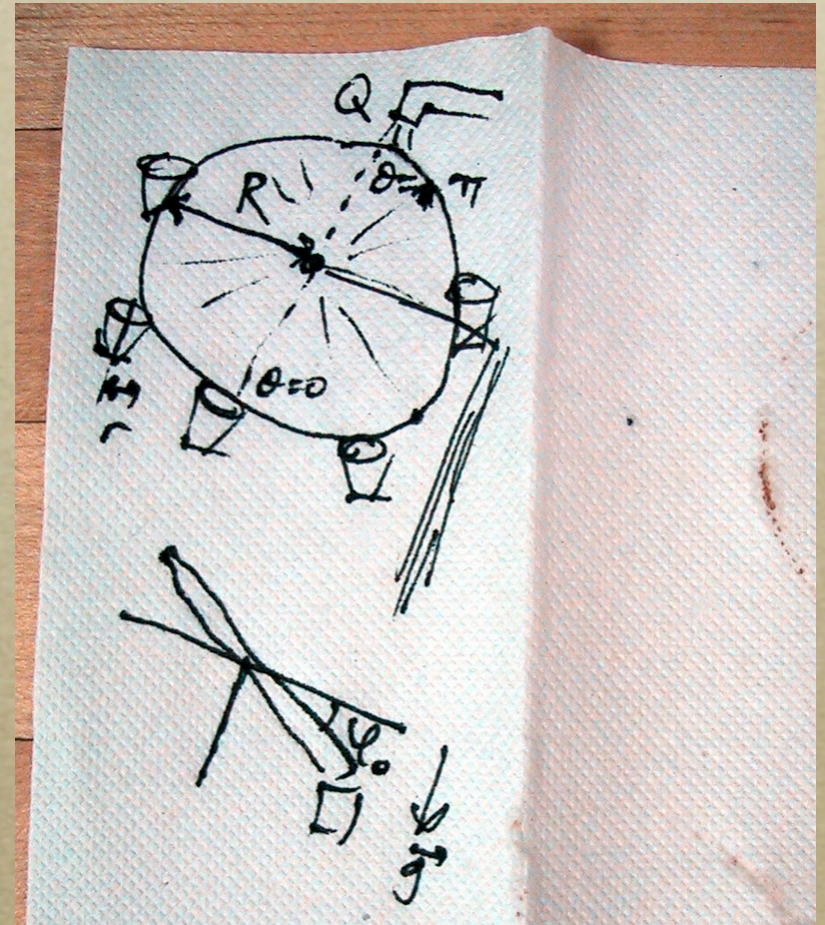
$$\frac{d\theta_i}{dt} = \omega$$

2) Mass change in each cup

$$\frac{dm_i}{dt} = -Leak(m_i) + Fill(\theta_i)$$

3) Torque balance of entire wheel

$$\frac{d}{dt}(I\omega) = \text{gravitational} - \text{friction}$$



Equations of Motion

1) Angle change for each cup

$$\frac{d\theta_i}{dt} = \omega$$

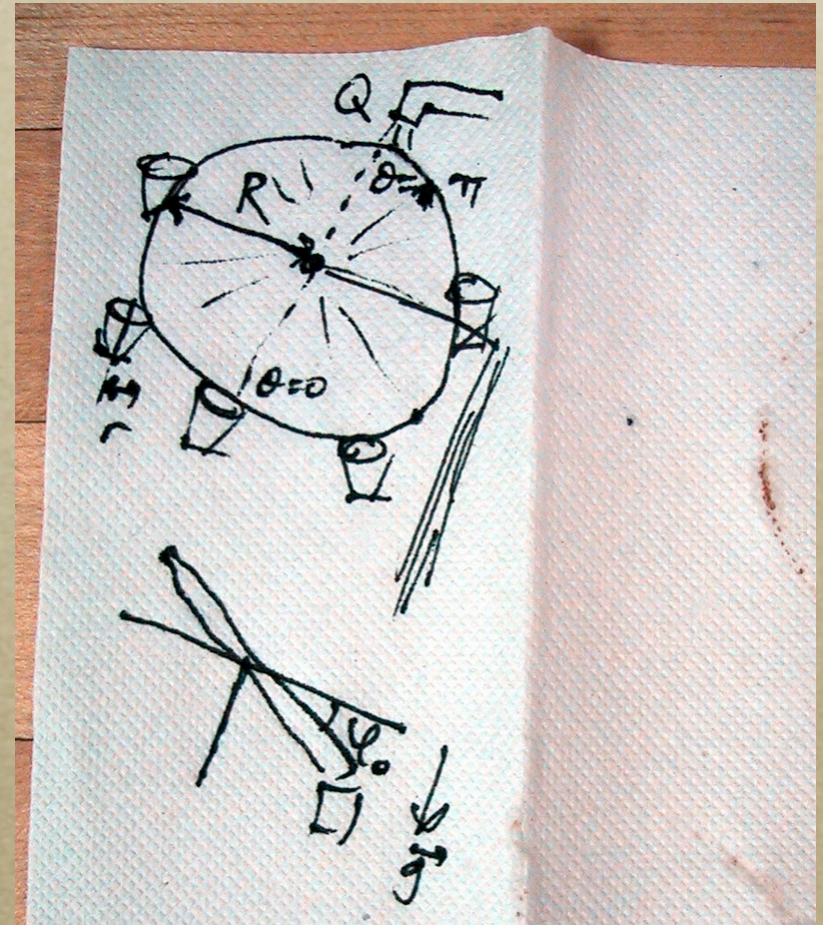
2) Mass change in each cup

$$\frac{dm_i}{dt} = -a\sqrt{\frac{2g\rho m_i}{\pi r^2}} + Q(\sin(\frac{\theta_i}{2}))^n$$

Note: $Q = 0$
for $m > m_{\max}$

3) Torque balance of entire wheel

$$\frac{d}{dt}(I\omega) = \text{gravitational} - \text{friction}$$



Equations of Motion

1) Angle change for each cup

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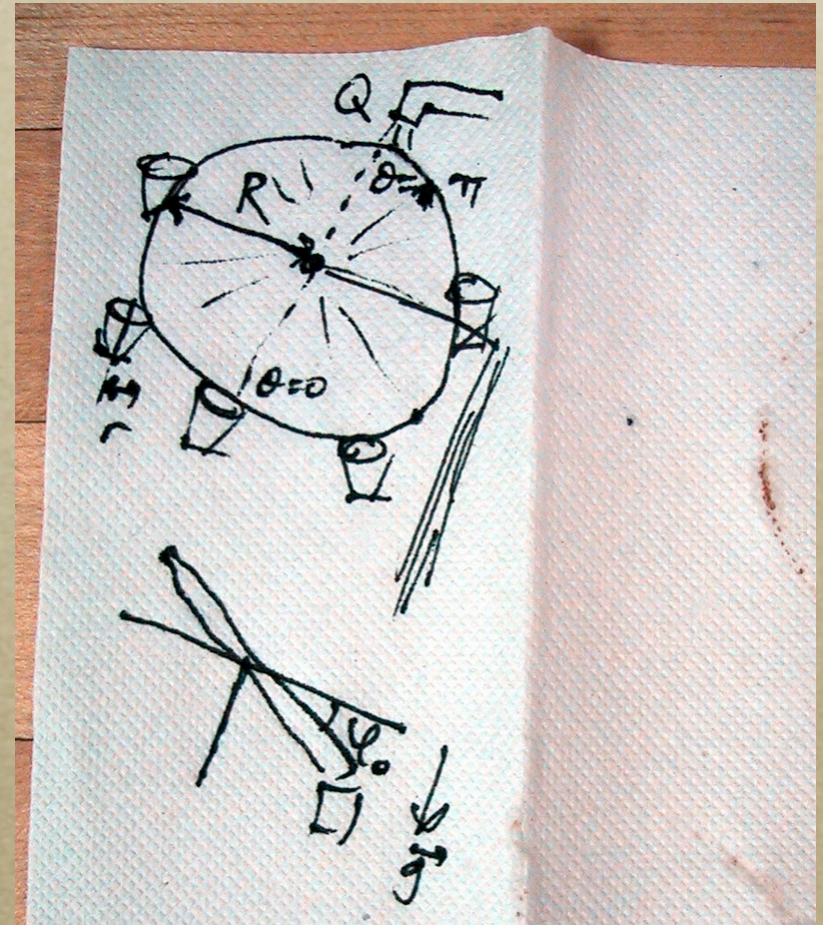
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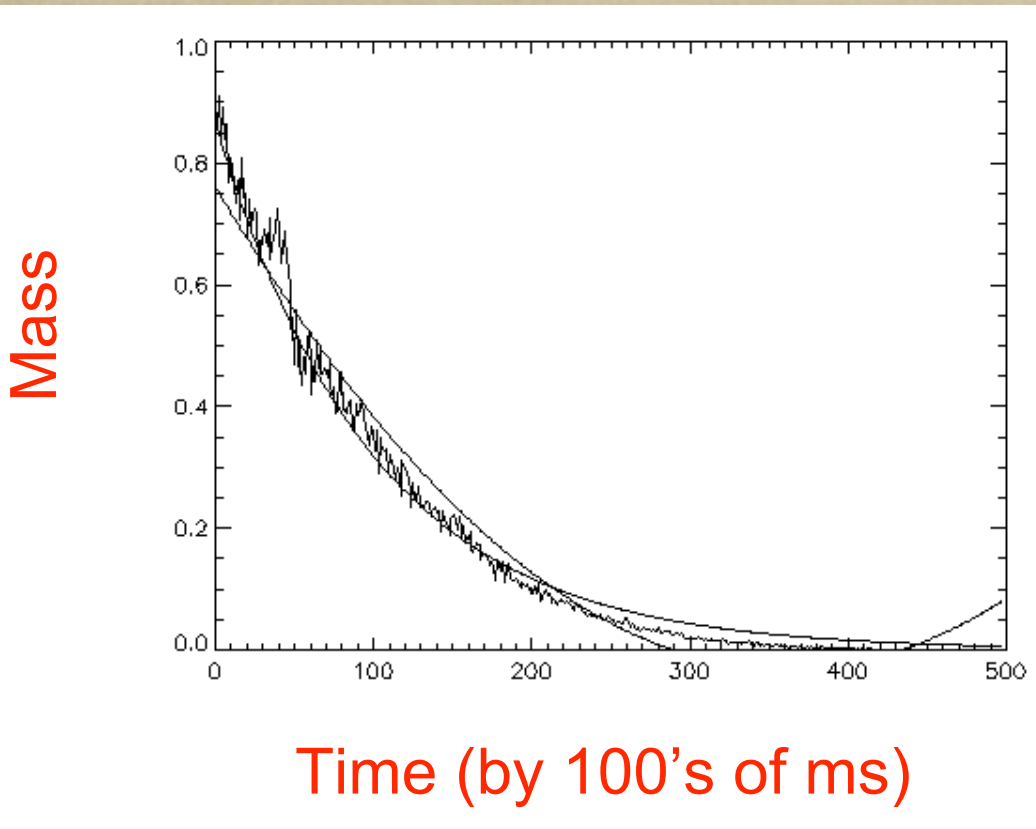
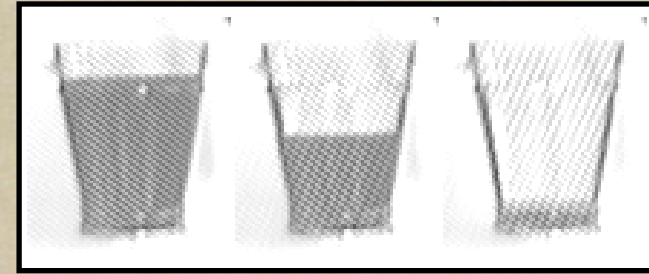
Note: $Q = 0$
for $m > m_{\max}$

3) Torque balance of entire wheel

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i R^2 + \omega \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{dm_i}{dt} R^2 = Rg \sin(\varphi_0) \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \sin(\theta_i) - \alpha \omega$$



Leak Rate



Our assumption –

Potential energy per unit volume at top of liquid is equal to kinetic energy per unit volume of leaking water.

$$\rho gh = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$$

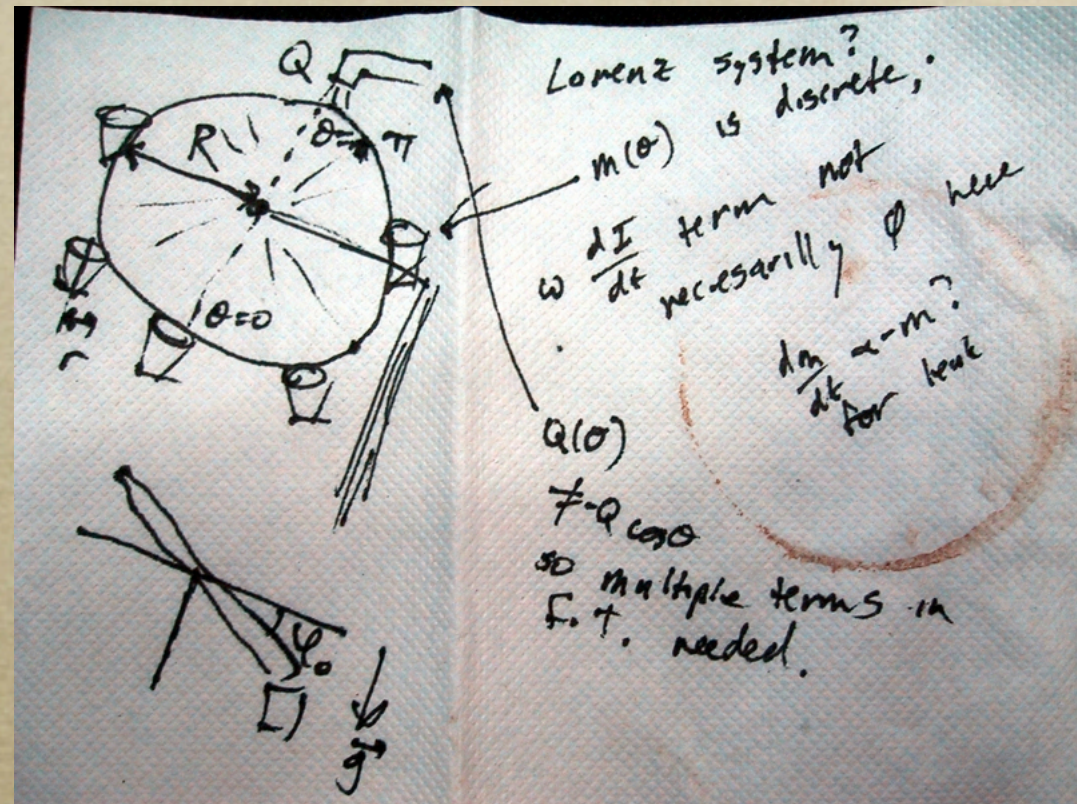
$$h = \frac{m}{\pi r^2 \rho}$$

So...

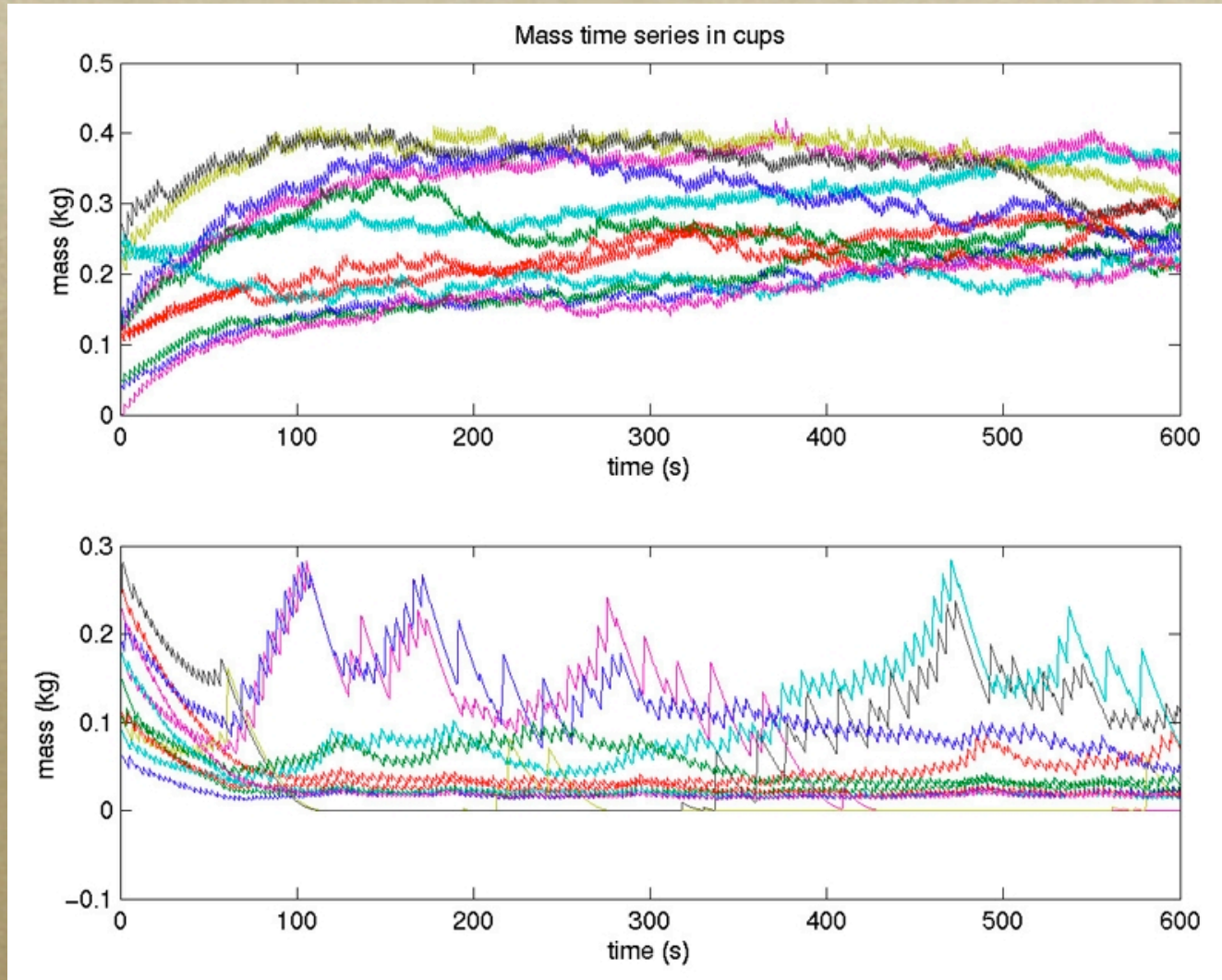
$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -\rho av = -a \sqrt{\frac{2g\rho m}{\pi r^2}}$$

Limitations of Strogatz Model

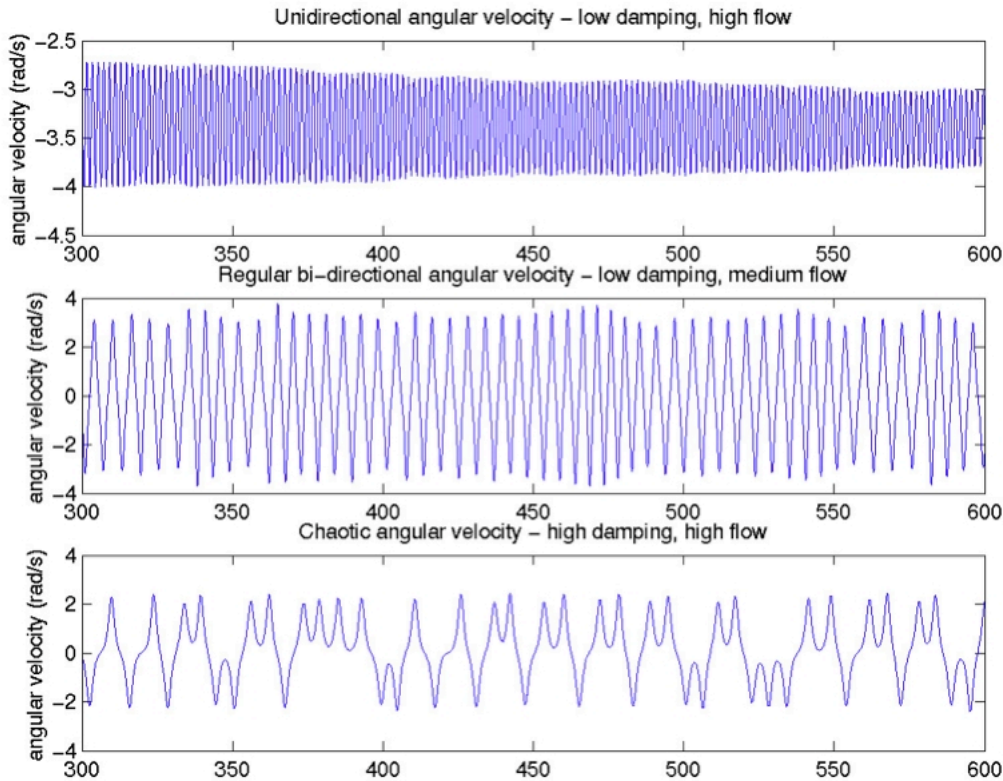
- Lorenz system
 - Discrete vs. continuous distribution of mass
 - Take lowest order term in Fourier expansion, then change variables
- Completeness of model relative to experiment



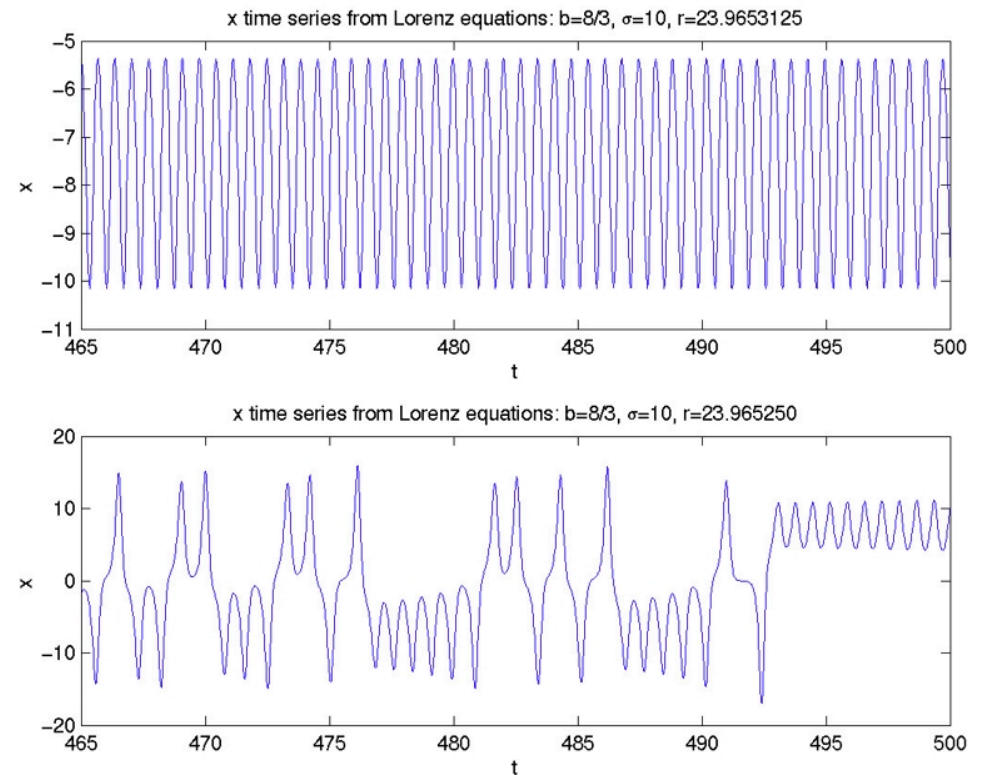
Simulated Mass Regimes



Omega Regimes

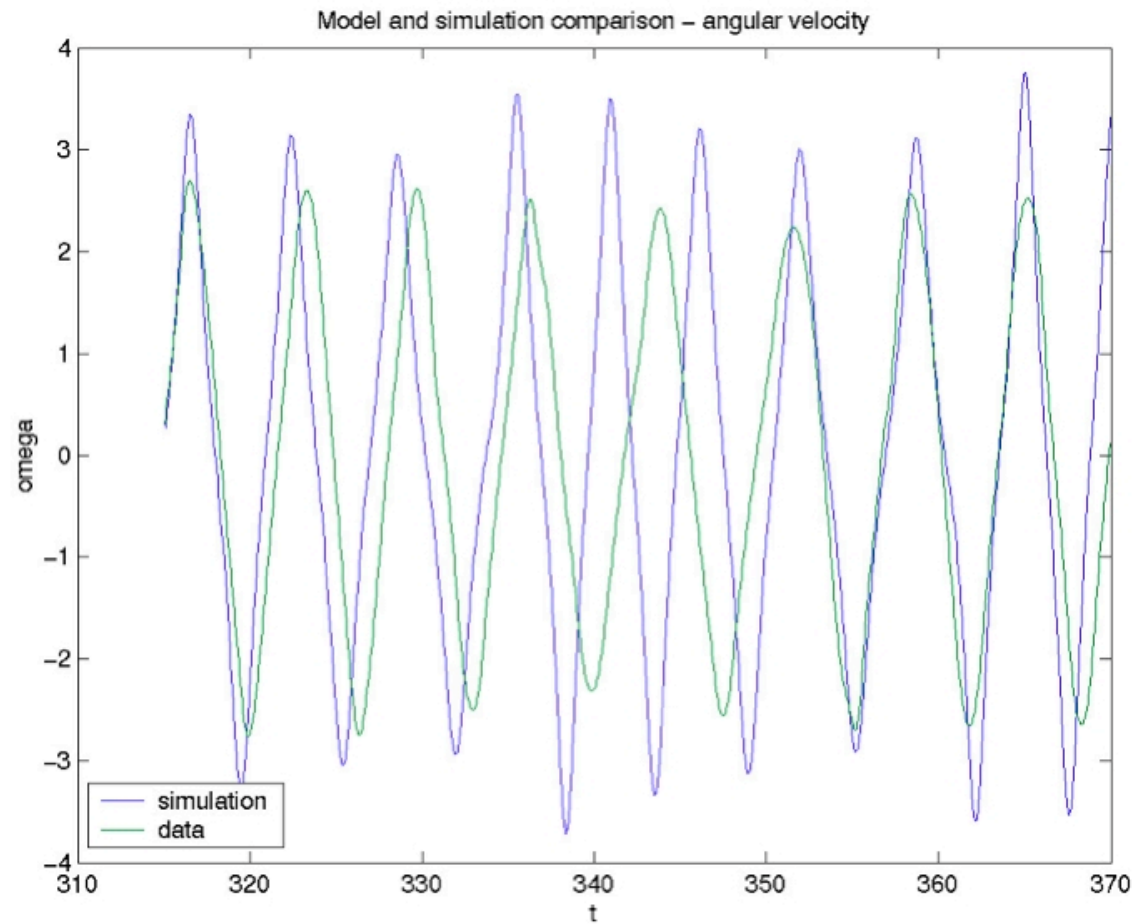


Lorenz Equations



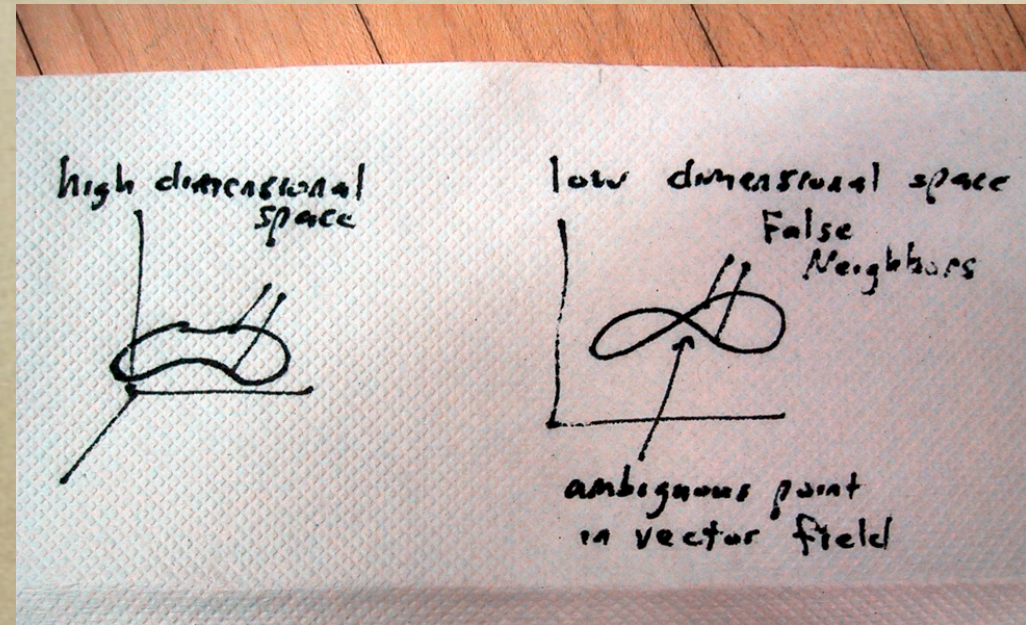
Waterwheel Equations

Model Agreement



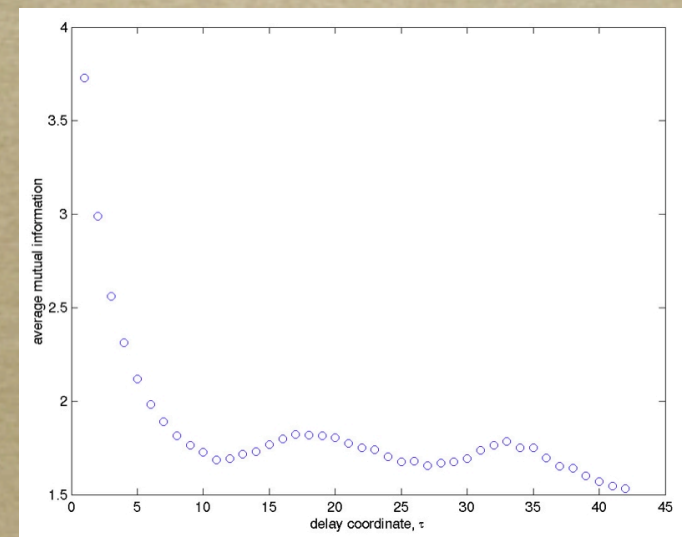
Phase Space Reconstruction

- *reconstruction preserves topological features*
- *delay coordinate (tau) embedding*
 - *average mutual entropy*
- *global false nearest neighbors, d_E*
- *d_E not associated with dimensionality of original system*



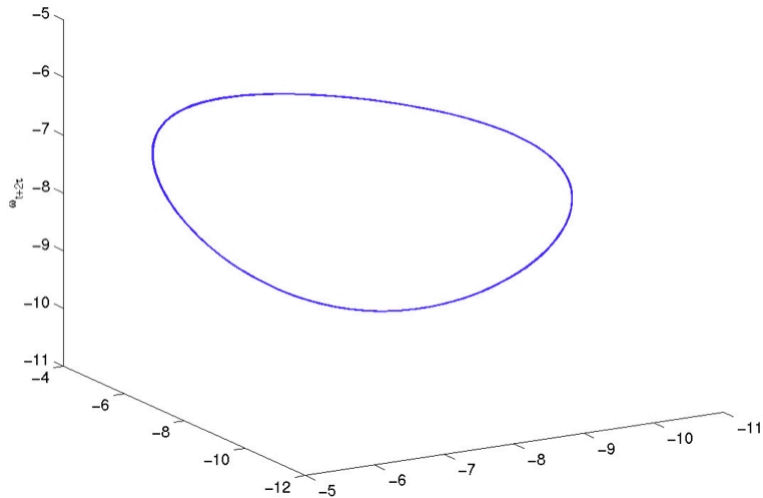
$$y(k) = [s(k), s(k+T), \dots, s(k+(d-1)T)]$$

$$y^{NN}(k) = [s^{NN}(k), s^{NN}(k+T), \dots, s^{NN}(k+(d-1)T)]$$

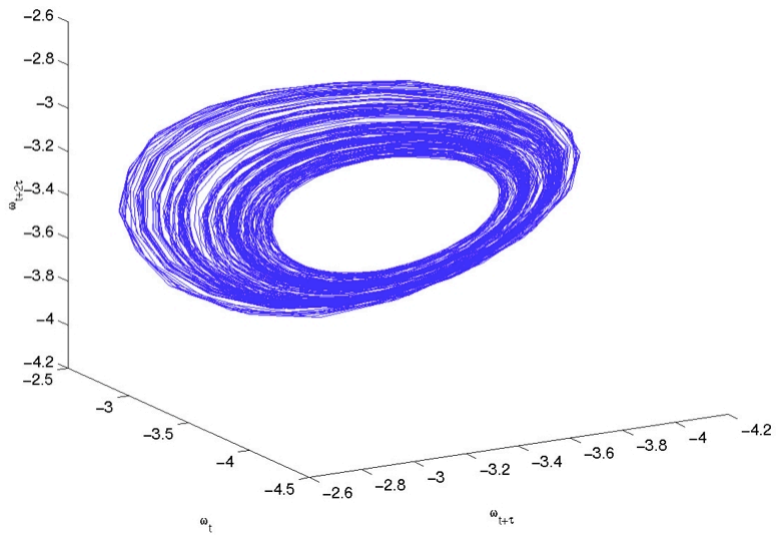


Lorenz and Model Attractors

Delay Coordinate Embedding; $d_E = 3; \tau = 16$

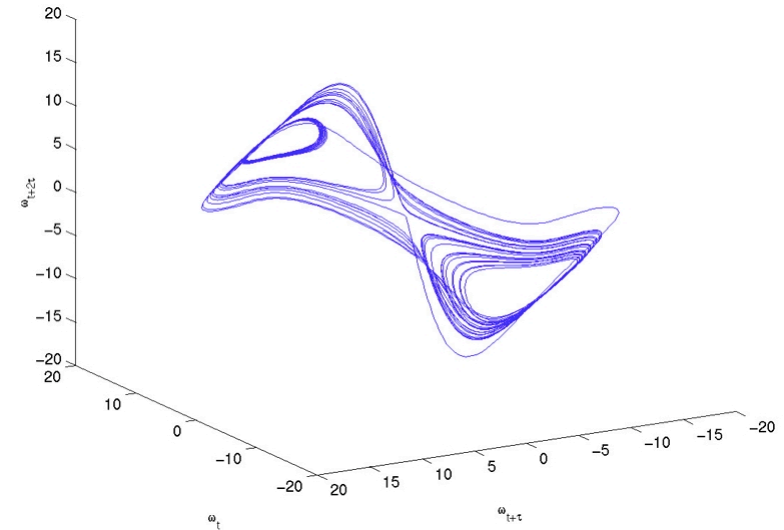


Delay Coordinate Embedding; $d_E = 3; \tau = 4$

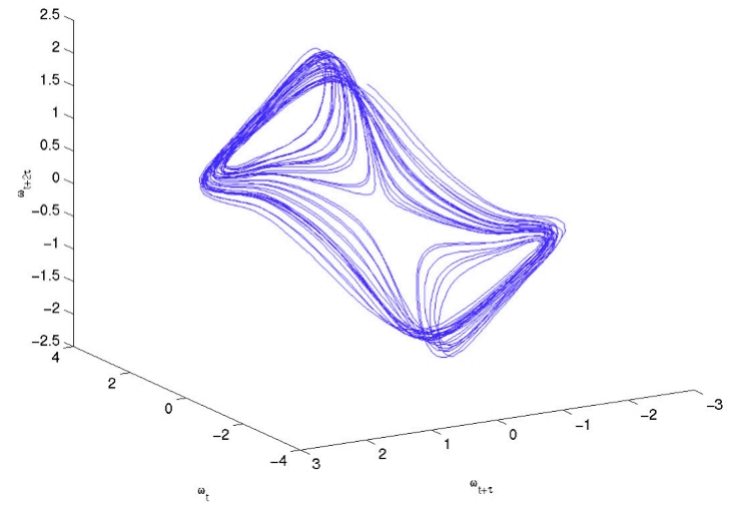


Lorenz

Delay Coordinate Embedding; $d_E = 3; \tau = 33$

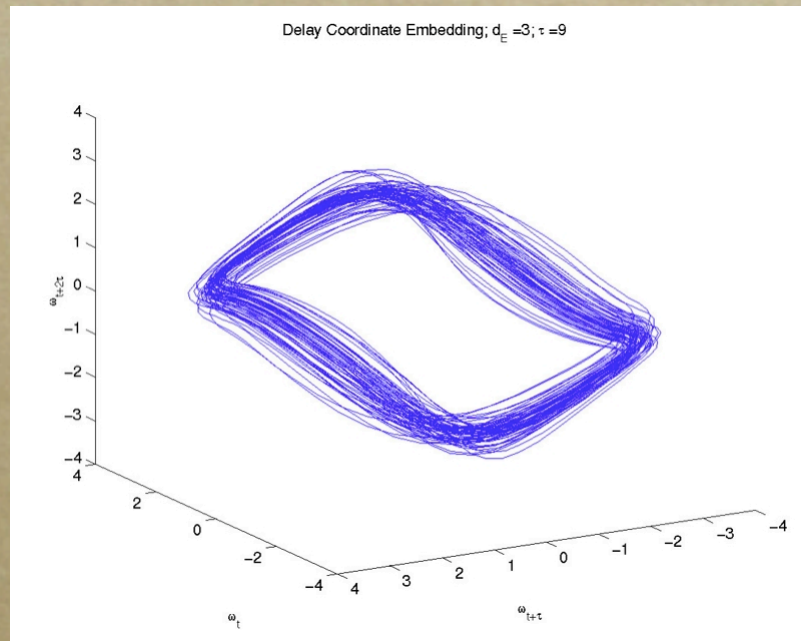


Delay Coordinate Embedding; $d_E = 3; \tau = 15$

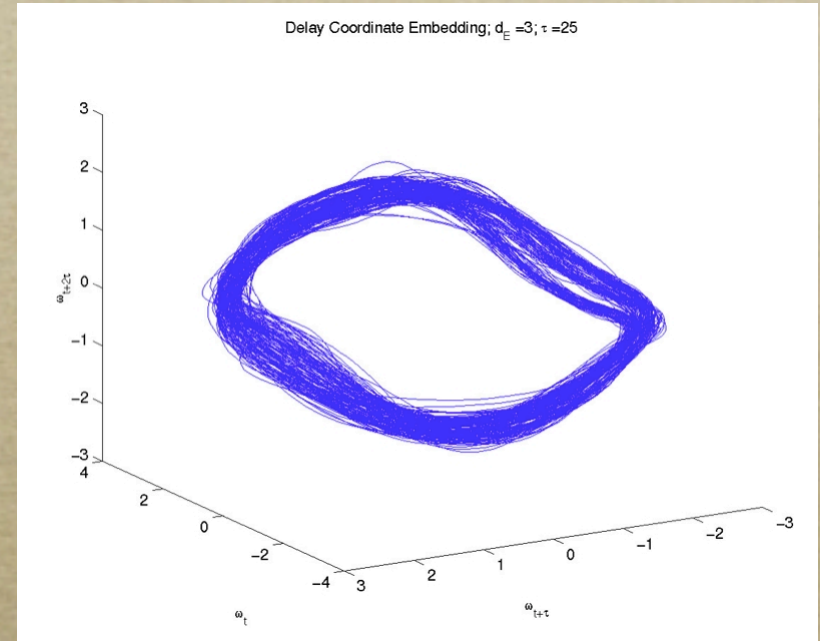


Model

Model/Reality Agreement



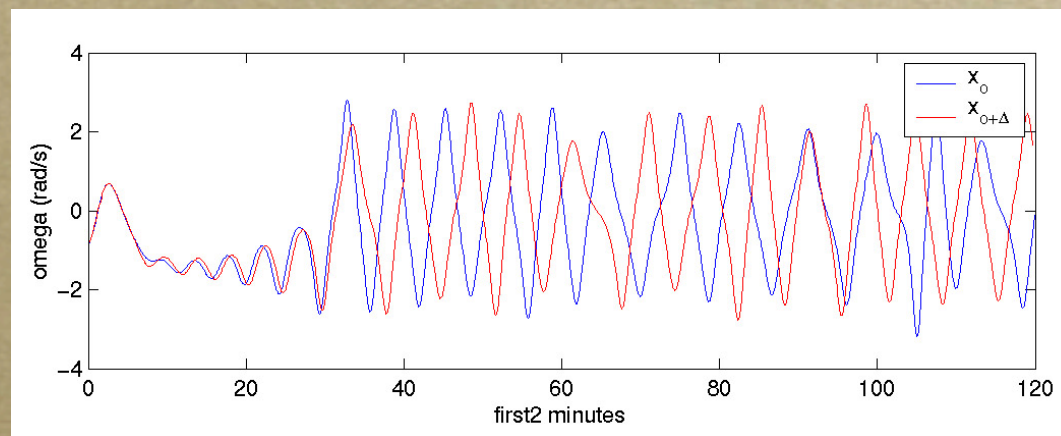
Model



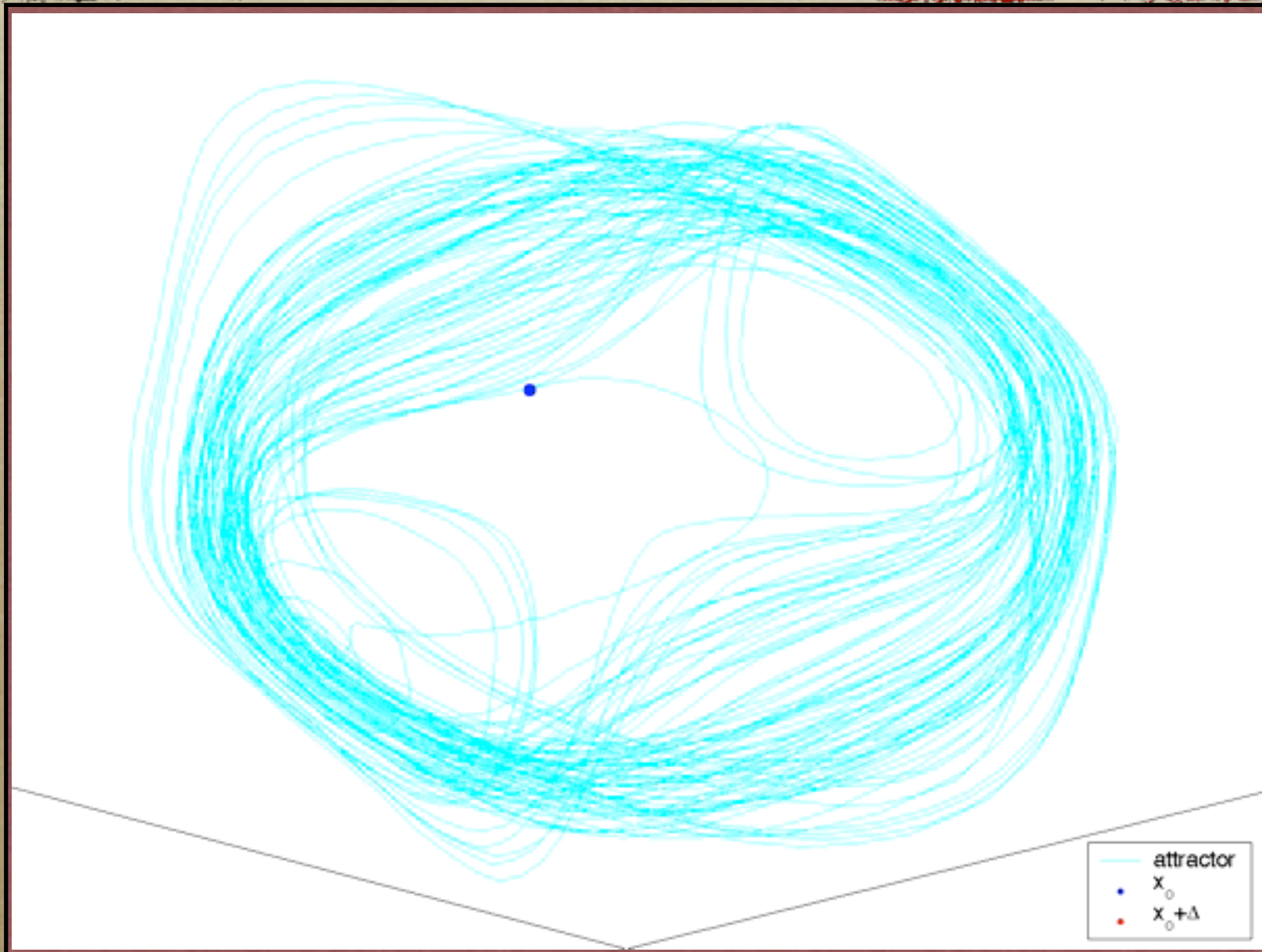
Data

Sensitivity to Initial Conditions

- *simulating x_0 and $x_0 + \Delta$*
- *local Lyapunov exponent - nearby points separate exponentially in time*



Sensitivity to Initial Conditions



Special thanks to

- *Andrew Belmonte*
- *Ray Goldstein*
- *CSSS Experimental Lab Sponsors*