

Title: Physics in Nature Presentation: Natural Chaos

Date: Aug 19, 2011 02:15 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/11080114>

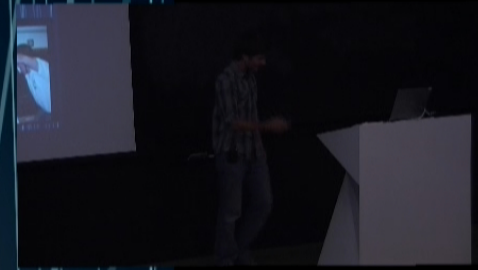
Abstract:

Natural Chaos

Pavel Chvykov

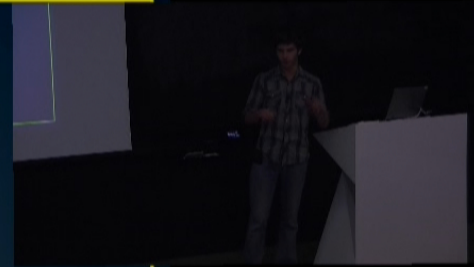
PSI

08/2011



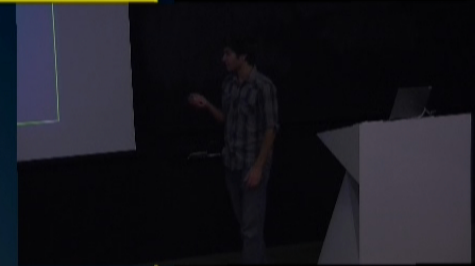
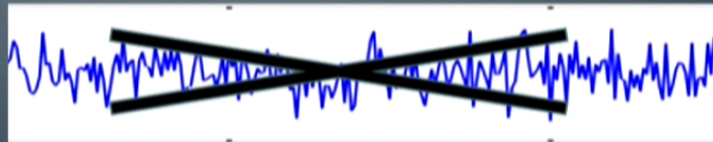
Contents

- Define chaos
- Find the necessary conditions for chaos
- Chaos in the Lorenz system
- Application to study of turbulence



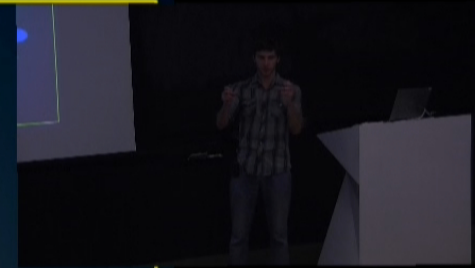
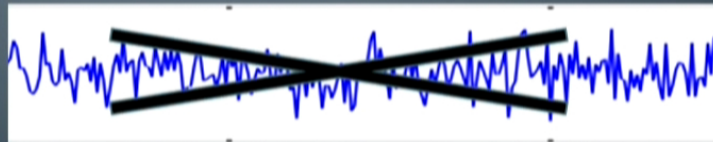
Definition: Chaos

- Sensitive to initial conditions
- Aperiodic long-term behaviour
- Deterministic



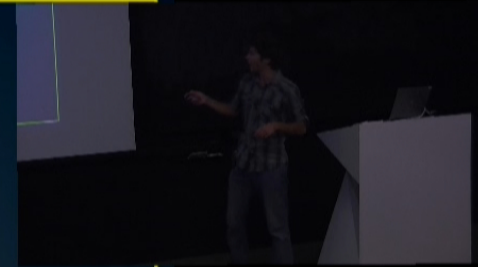
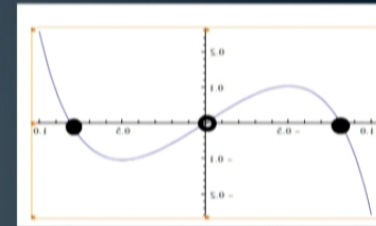
Definition: Chaos

- Sensitive to initial conditions
- Aperiodic long-term behaviour
- Deterministic
- Topological mixing



1D systems

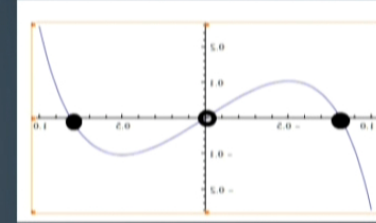
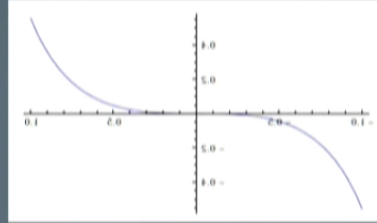
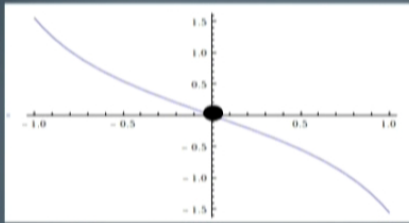
- Stable/unstable fixed points
 - Example: $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\tan(x) + \beta x$



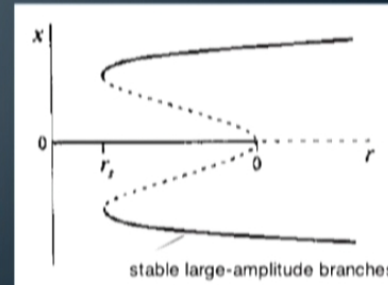
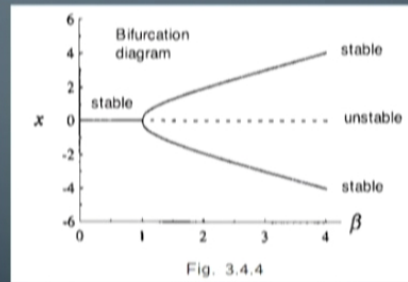
1D systems

- Stable/unstable fixed points

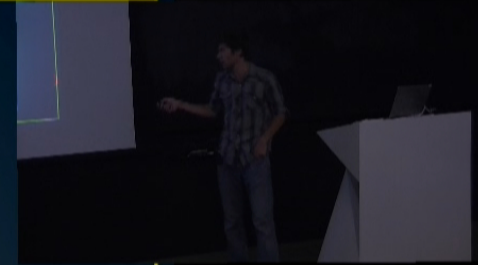
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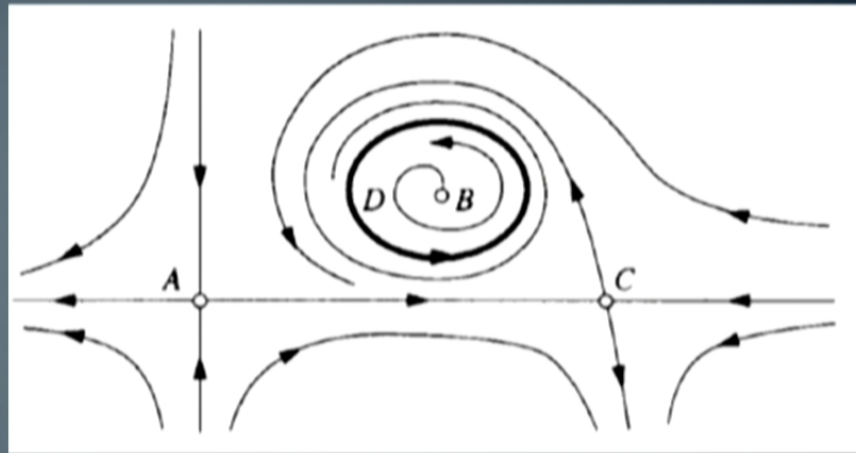
- Bifurcation



- No chaos



2D systems



- Still no chaos possible!

3D systems – Lorenz attractor

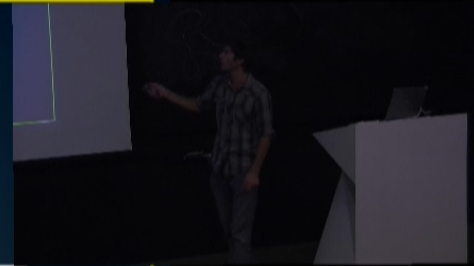
- Atmospheric convection flows:

- x – fluid speed
- y – relative temperature
- z – non-linearity in temperature gradient
- σ – Prandtl number (\sim viscosity)
- ρ - Rayleigh number (\sim temperature difference)
- β – relates to flow geometry

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sigma(y - x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = x(\rho - z) - y$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = xy - \beta z$$



3D systems – Lorenz attractor

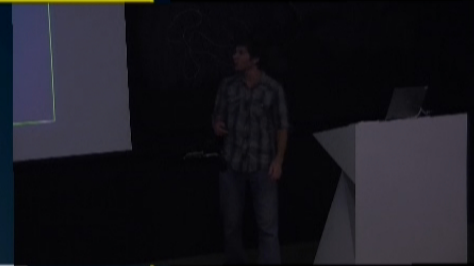
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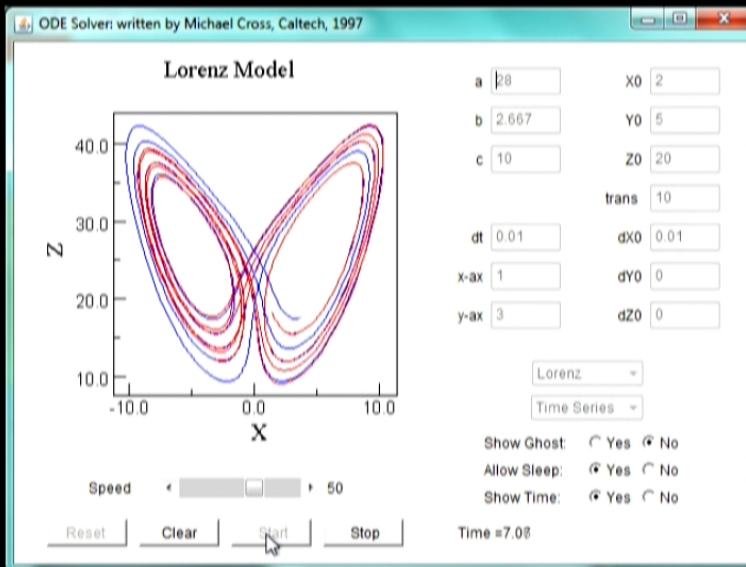
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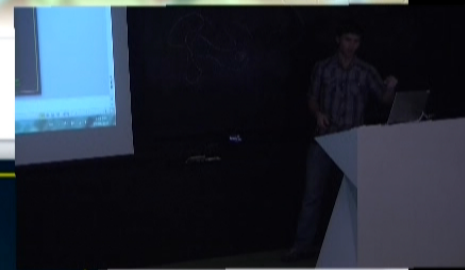


Chaos presentation - Microsoft PowerPoint

Resolution: Use Current Resolution

Show On: Monitors

Use Presenter View



Systems – Lorenz attractor

spheric convection flows:

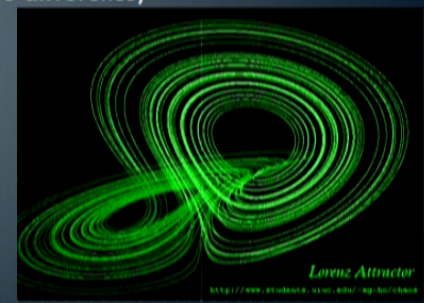
- fluid speed
- relative temperature
- non-linearity in temperature gradient
- Prandtl number (~viscosity)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sigma(y - x)$$

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Slide 6 of 12

Thumbnail 1: Chaos systems and their solutions

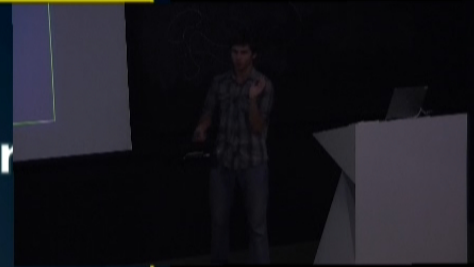
Thumbnail 2: Periodic behavior of the Lorenz attractor

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Windows taskbar showing icons for Internet Explorer, Firefox, VLC, and PowerPoint. System tray shows 87% battery, 2:19 PM, and 19/08/2011.

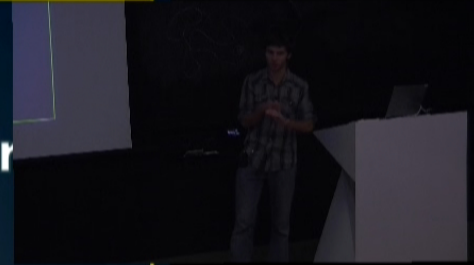
Properties of Lorenz (strange) attractor

- Perturbations to initial conditions diverge exponentially
 - The exponents are called Lyapunov exponent
- However, phase-space volumes contract with time
- In fact, the attractor forms a set of zero volume
 - but orbit never crosses itself



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- Perturbations to initial conditions diverge exponentially
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 - but orbit never crosses itself
- Hausdorff dimension = $2.06 > 2$



Chaos vs. stochastic processes

- Chaos has short-term predictability:

