



Russia IYPT

Sugar and salt

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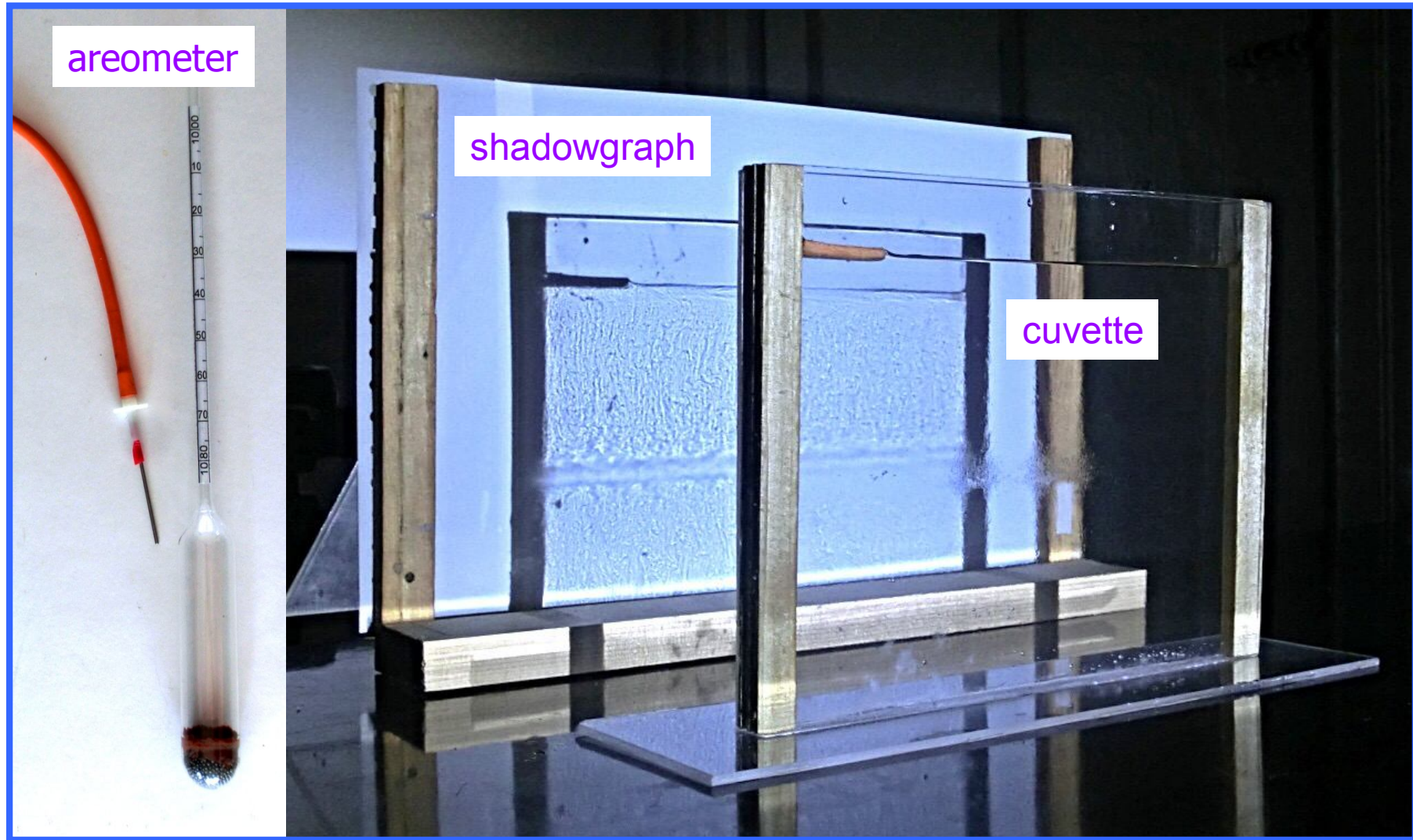
Egor Shamanov

When a container with a layer of sugar water placed above a layer of salt water is illuminated, a distinctive fingering pattern may be seen in the projected shadow. Investigate the phenomenon and its dependence on the relevant parameters.

First observations

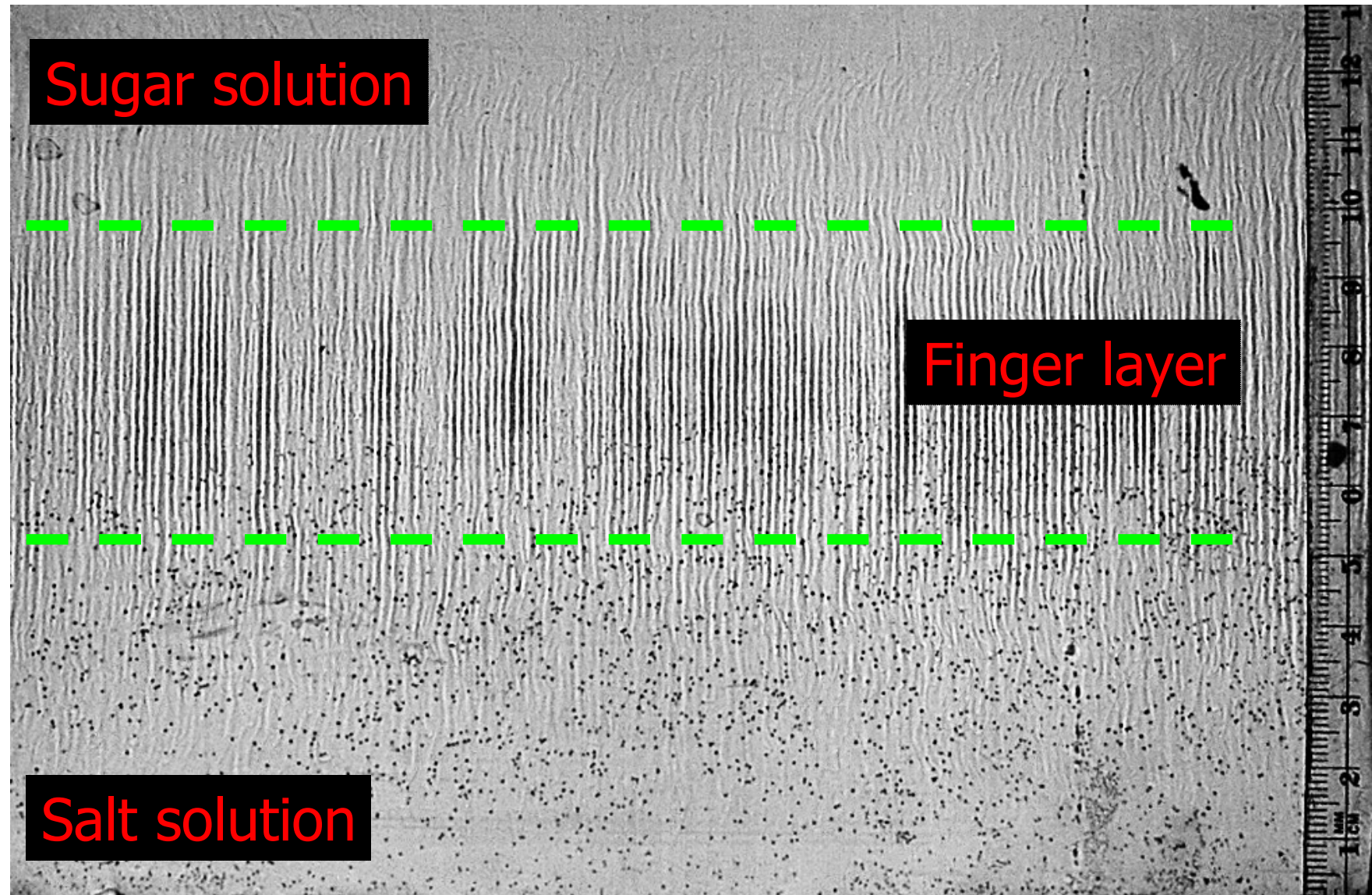
Experimental setup

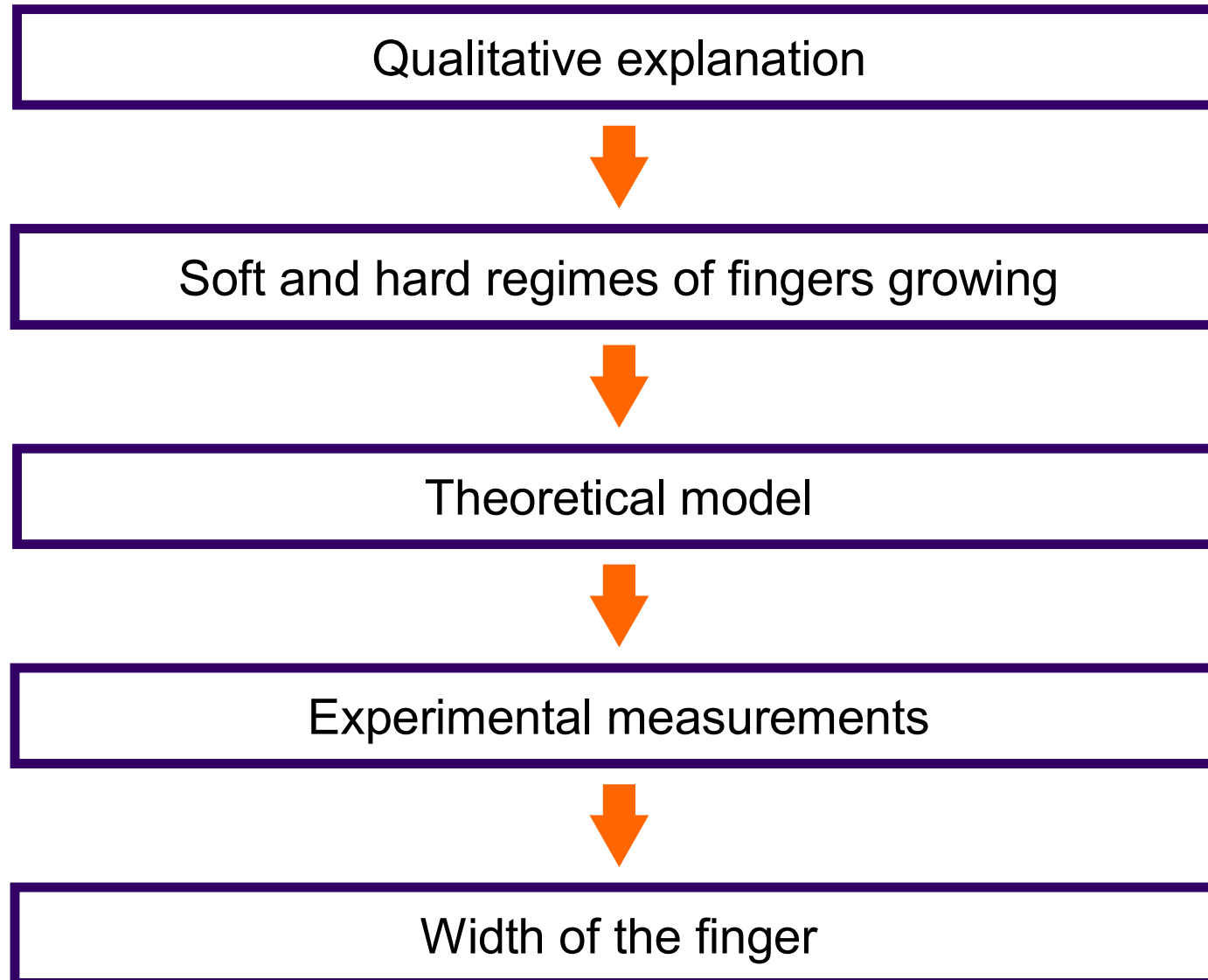
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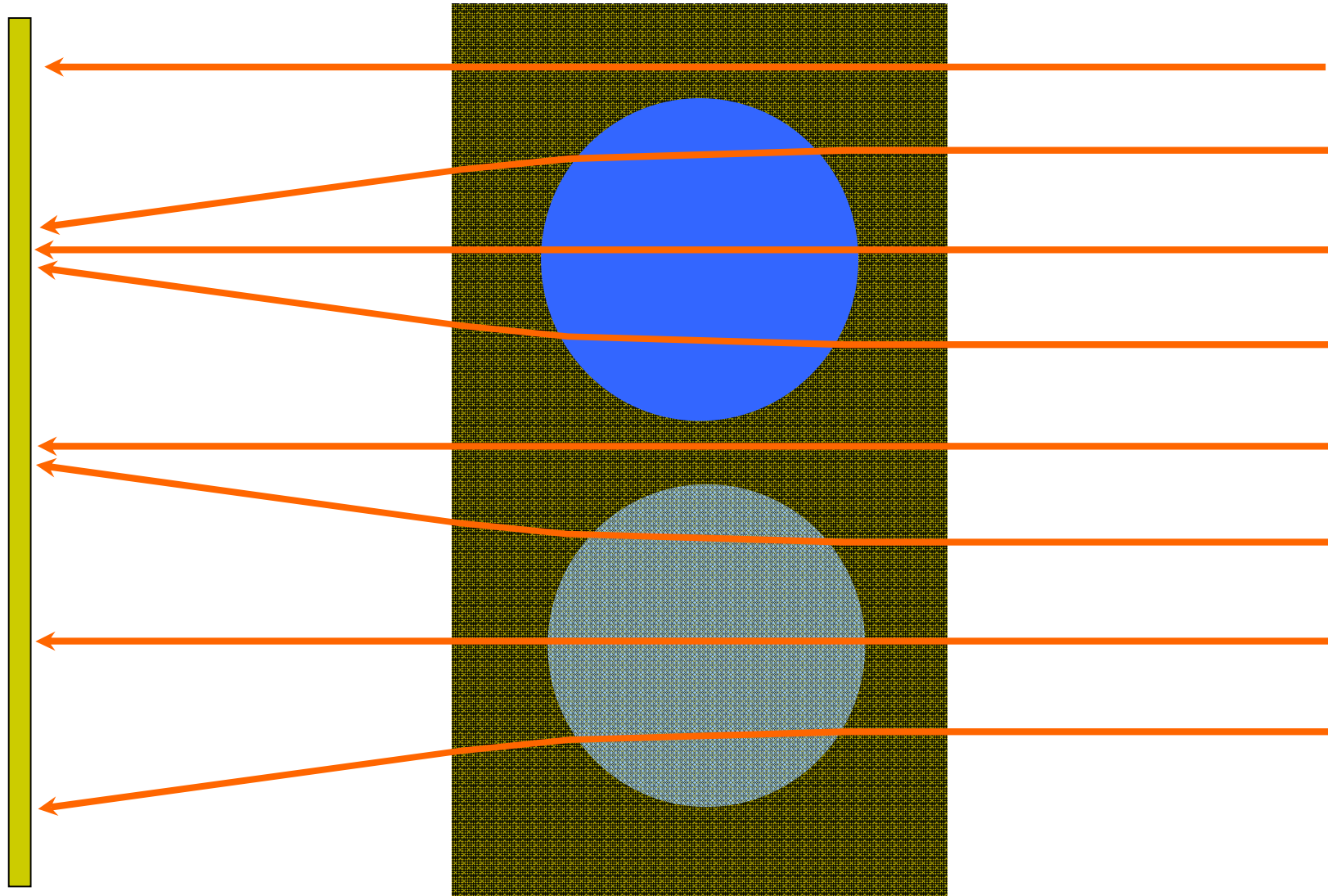
Interpenetrated fingers

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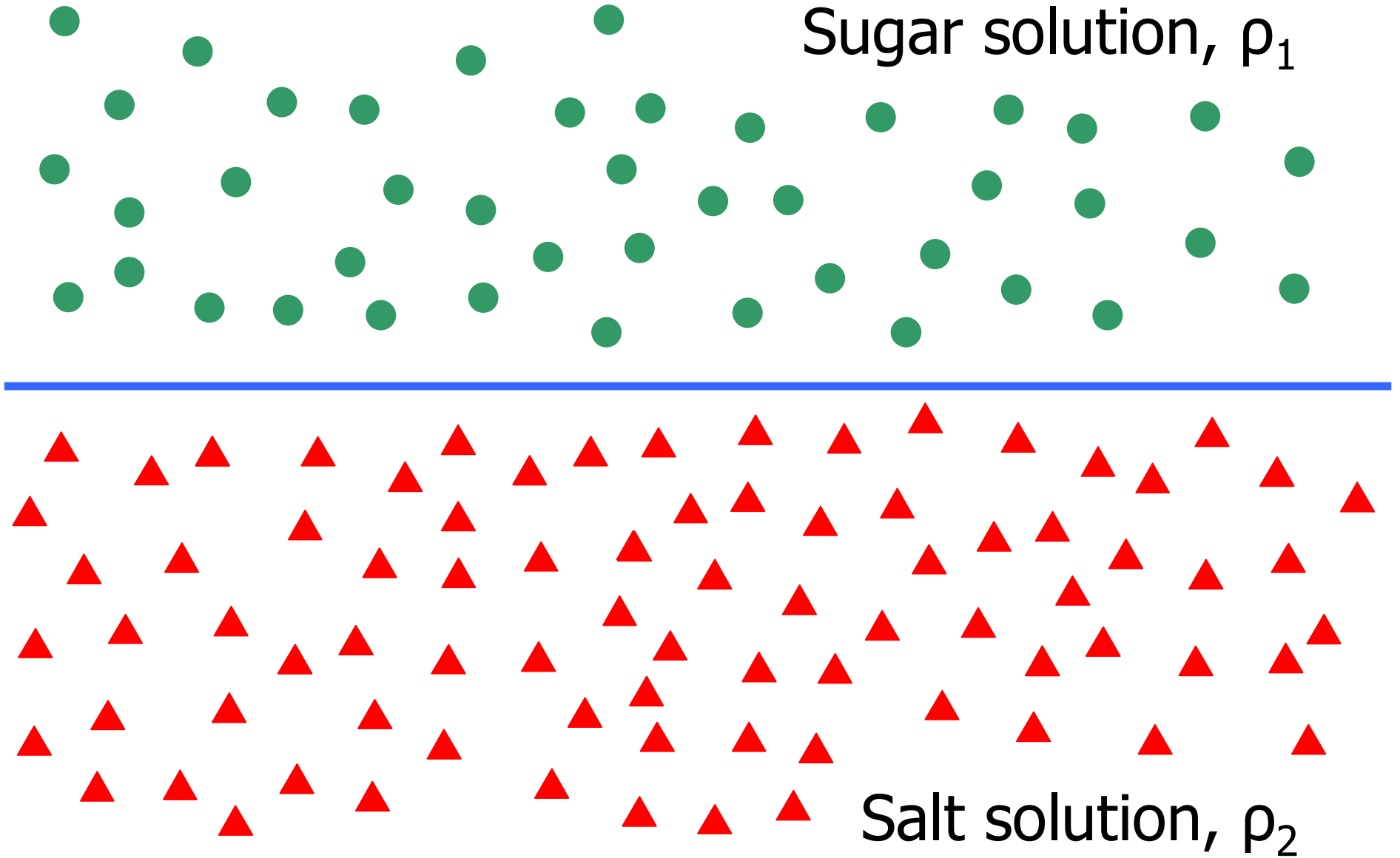




Qualitative explanation

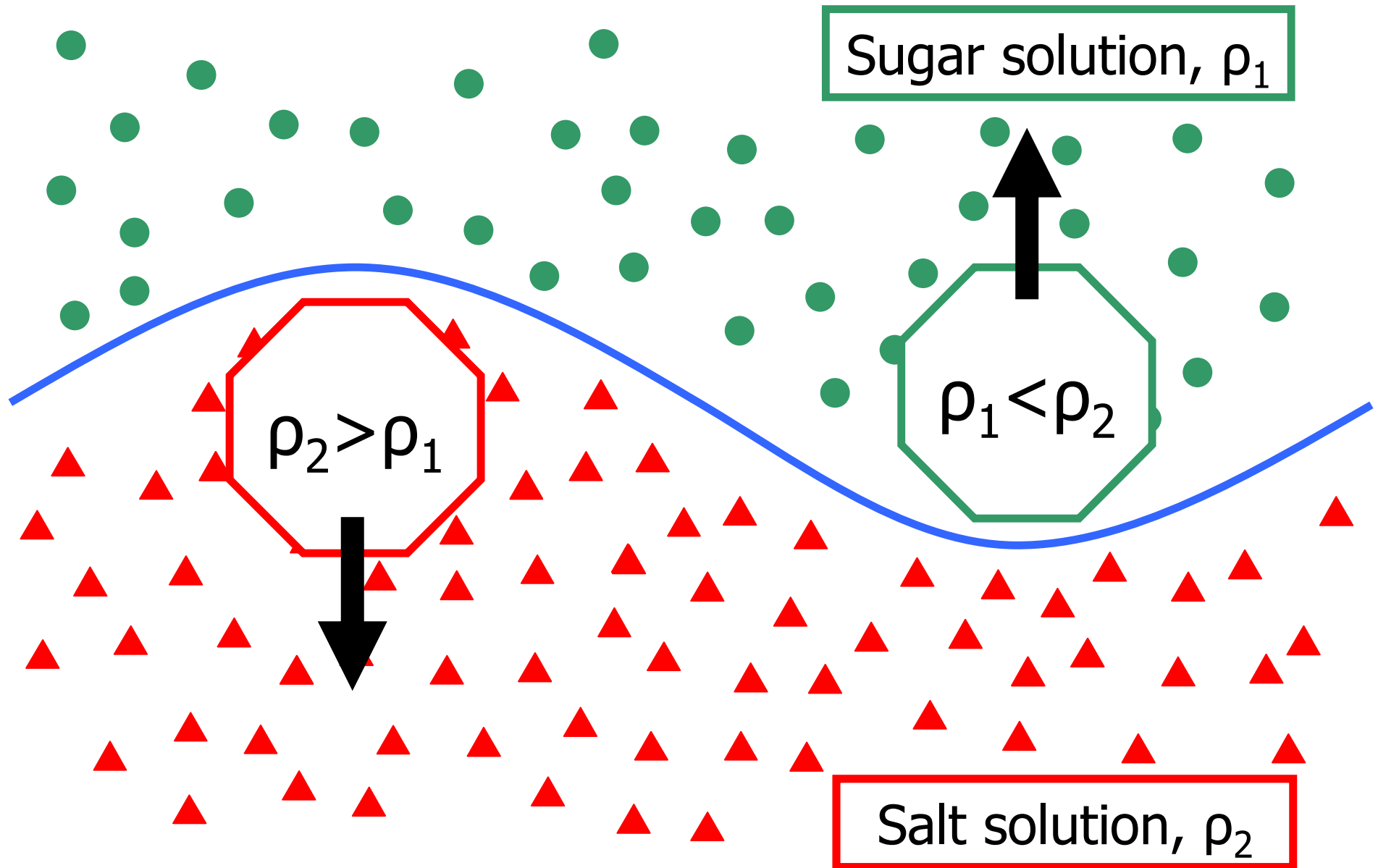


Sugar solution, ρ_1



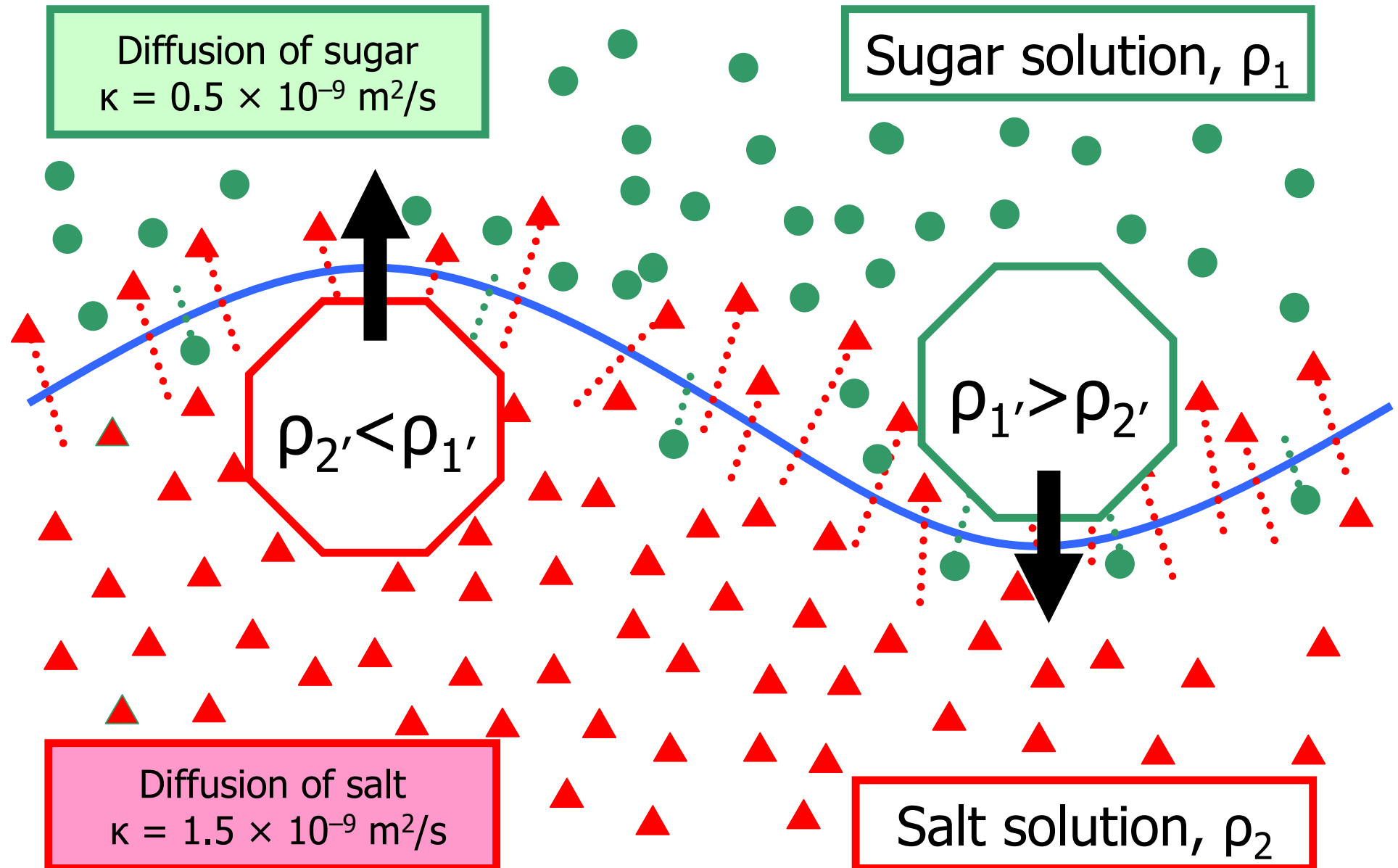
Perturbed boundary (stable)

10

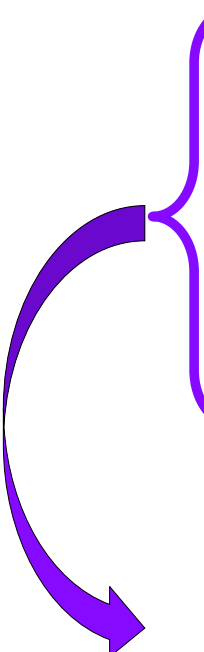


Double diffusion (unstable)

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- Ratio of densities
- Duration of experiment
- Liquid's viscosity
- Different solvents
- Coefficient of diffusion
- Different solutions



When a container with a layer of sugar water placed above a layer of salt water is illuminated, a distinctive fingering pattern may be seen in the projected shadow.

Sugar solution, $\rho_1 = \rho_{\text{water}} + \varepsilon_1$

$$Q = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} = \frac{\rho_1 - \rho_{\text{water}}}{\rho_2 - \rho_{\text{water}}}$$

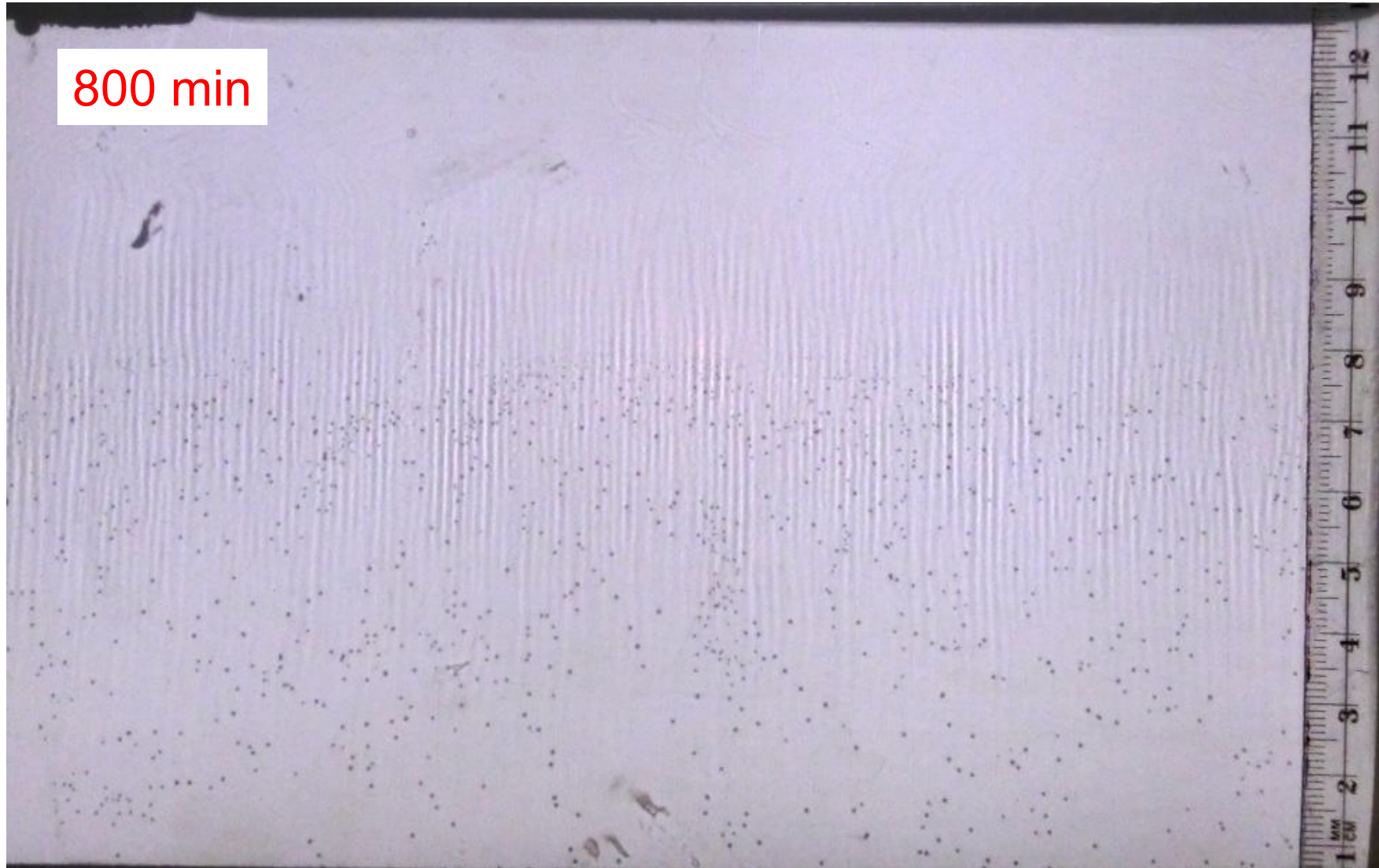
Salt solution, $\rho_2 = \rho_{\text{water}} + \varepsilon_2$

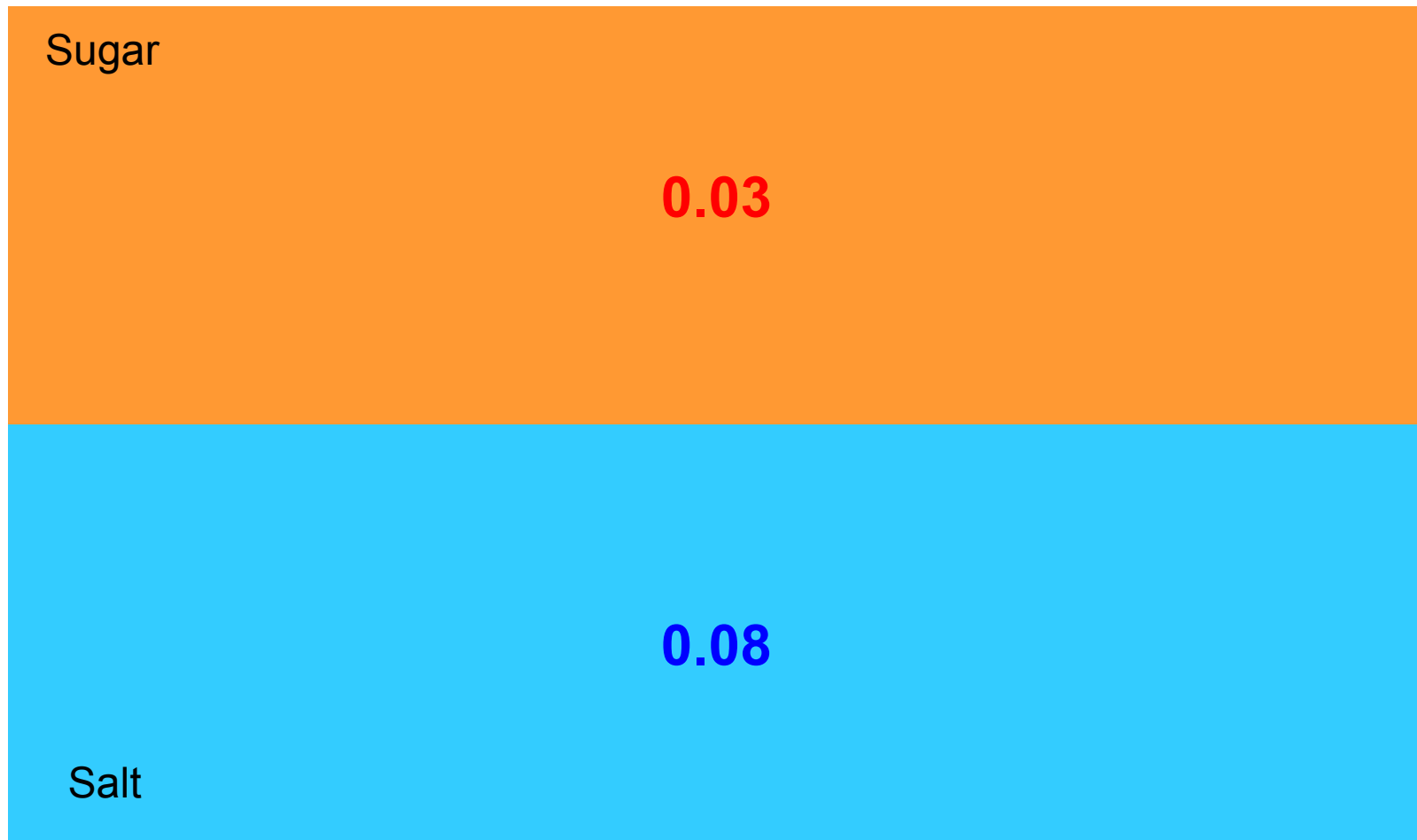
$Q = 0.37$:
soft regime

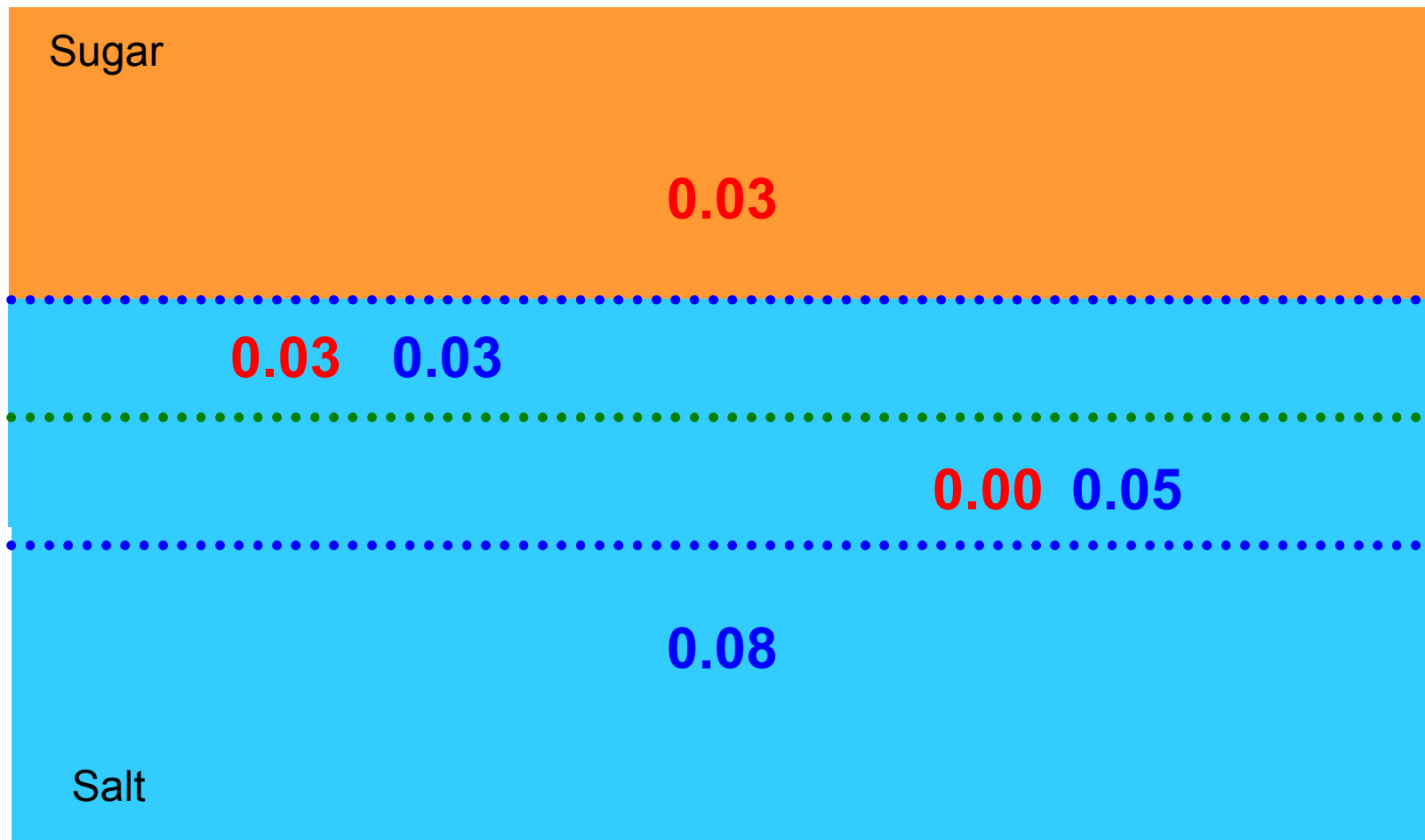
Sugar 1.03 salt 1.08 $Q = 0.37$

15

800 min

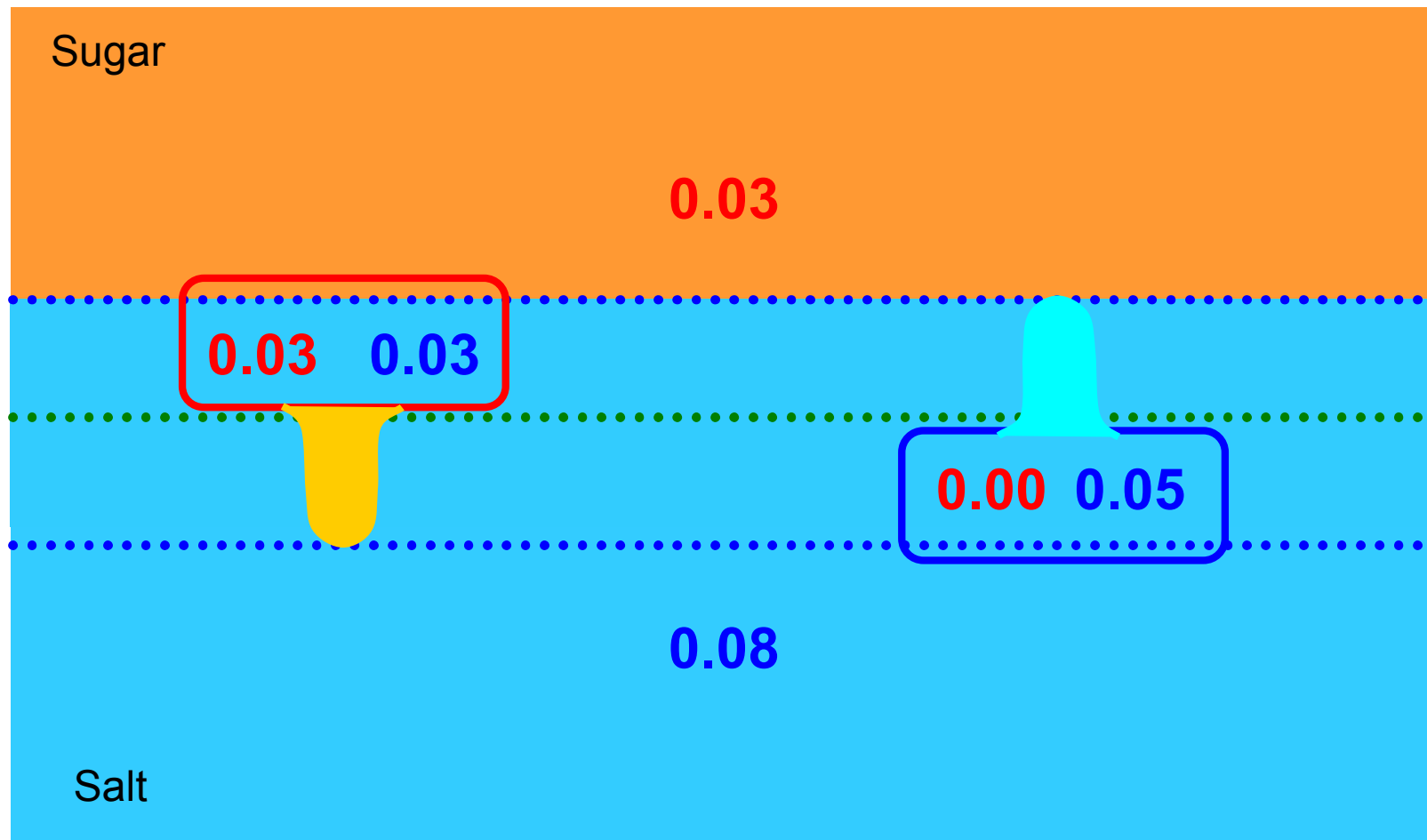






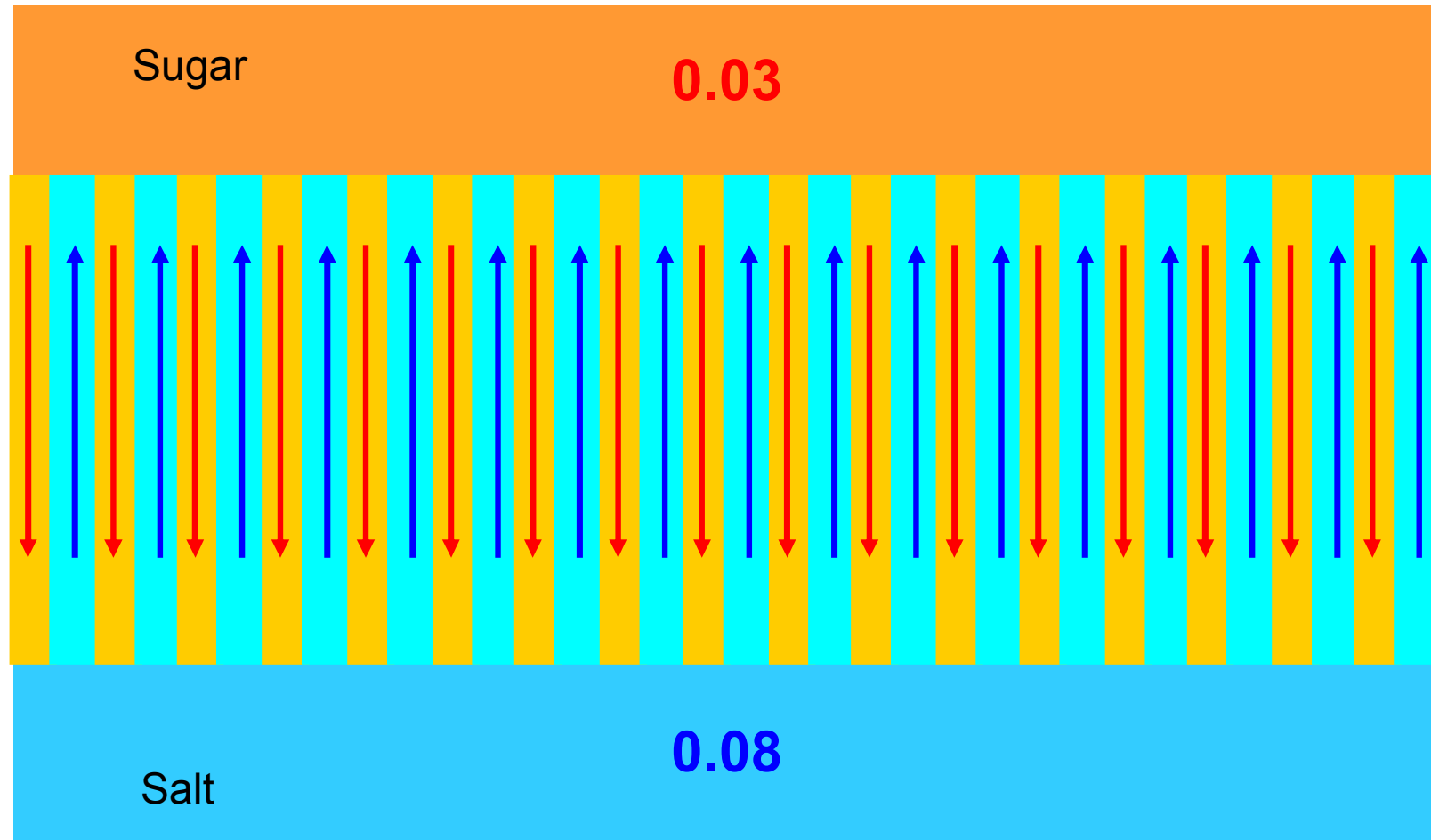
Rayleigh-Taylor instability

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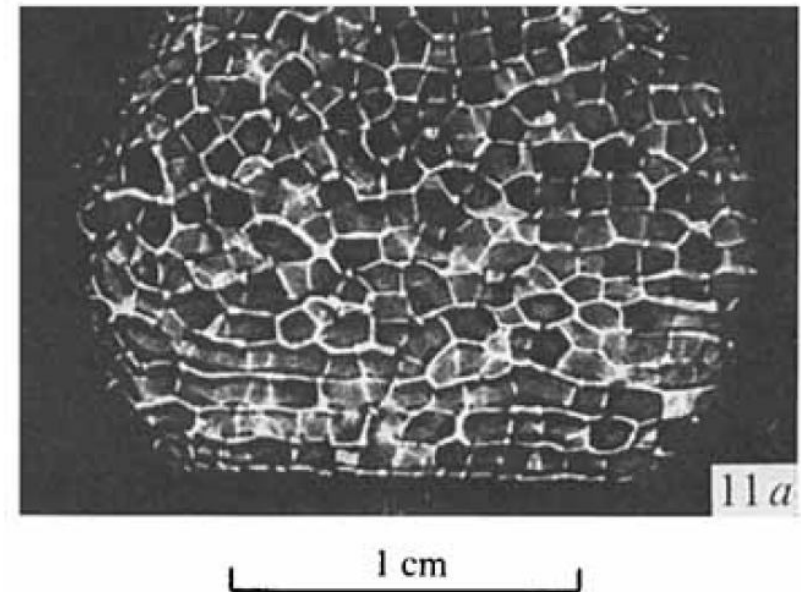
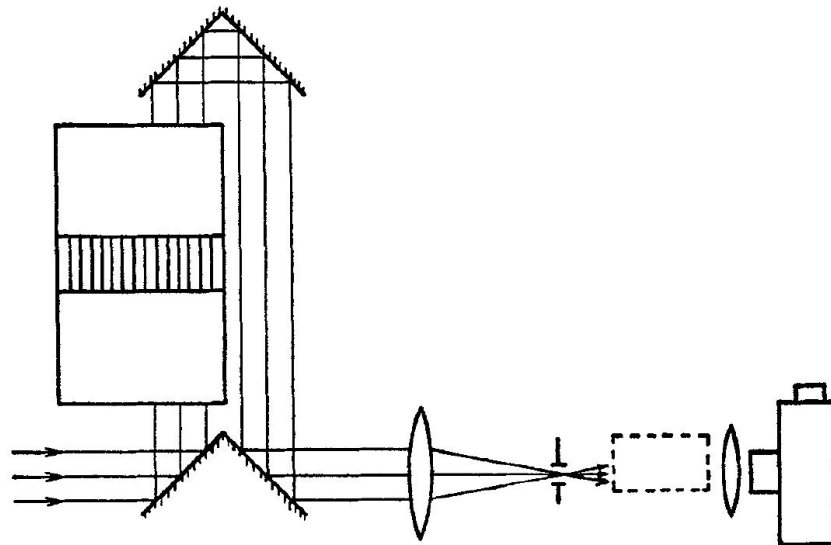
Dissipative self-organization

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Fingers as they look from above

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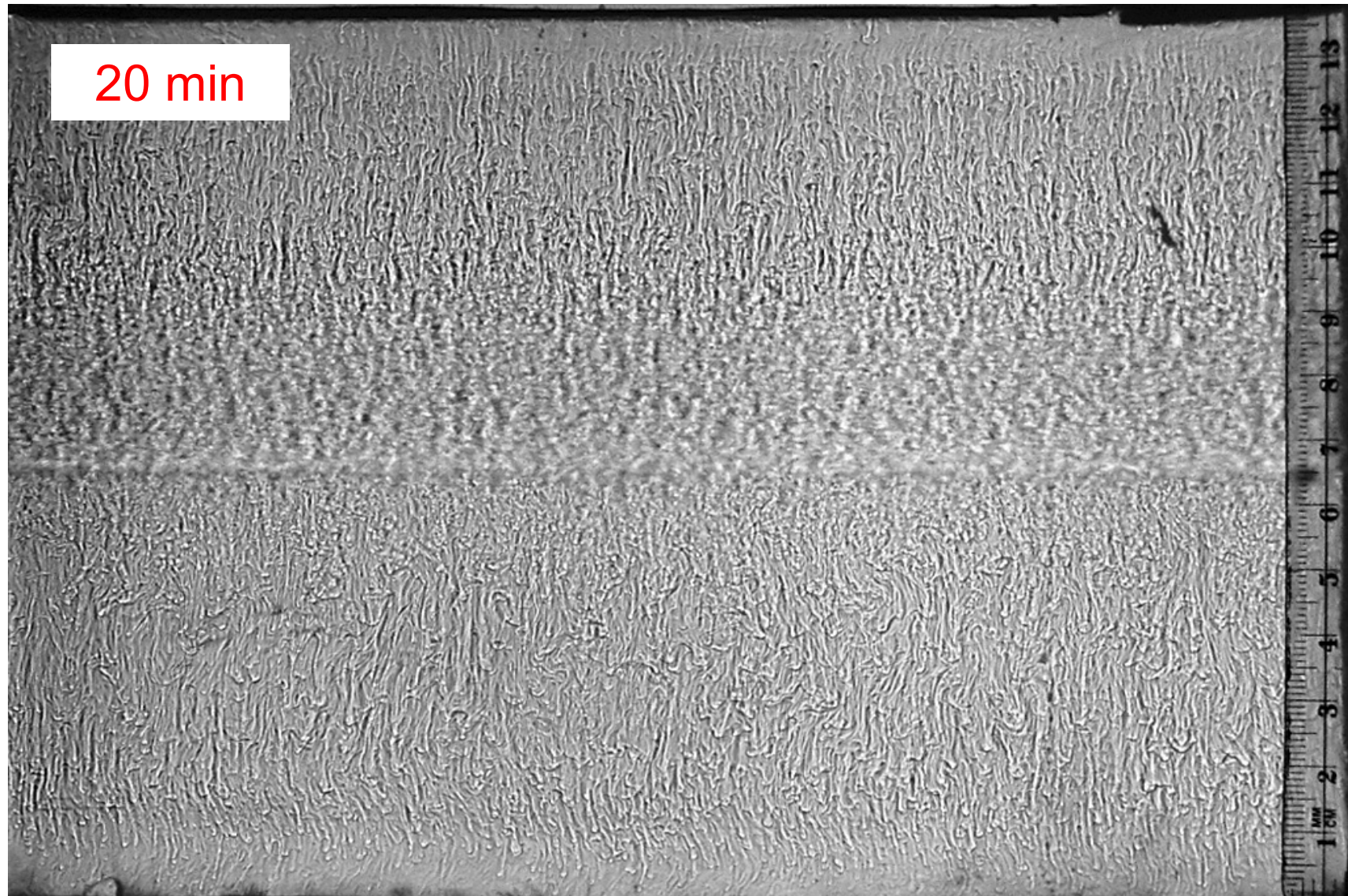


Shirtcliffe T.G.L., Turner J.S. (1970) "Observations of the cell structure of salt fingers".

$Q = 0.75$:
hard regime

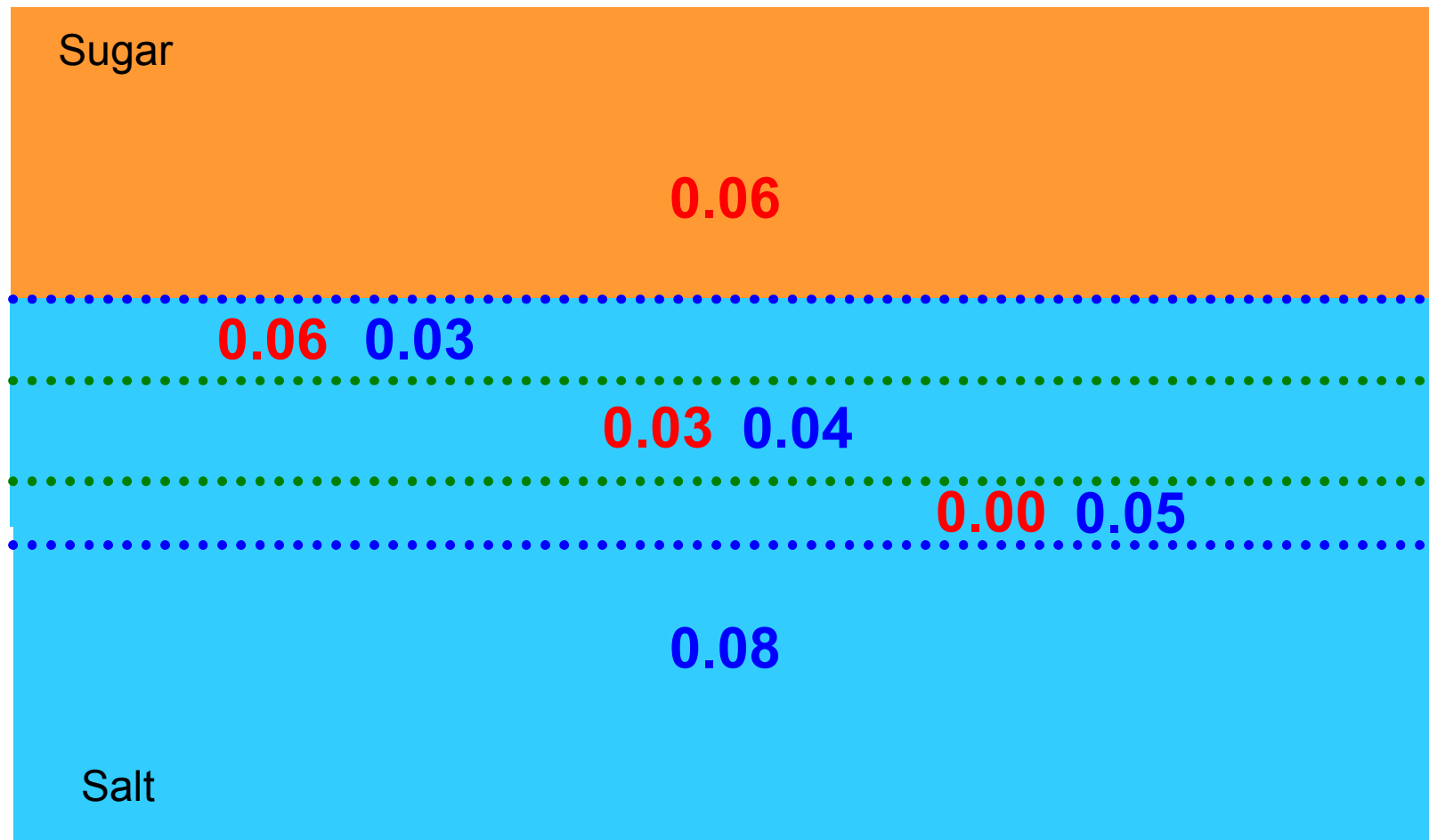
Sugar 1.06 salt 1.08 $Q = 0.75$

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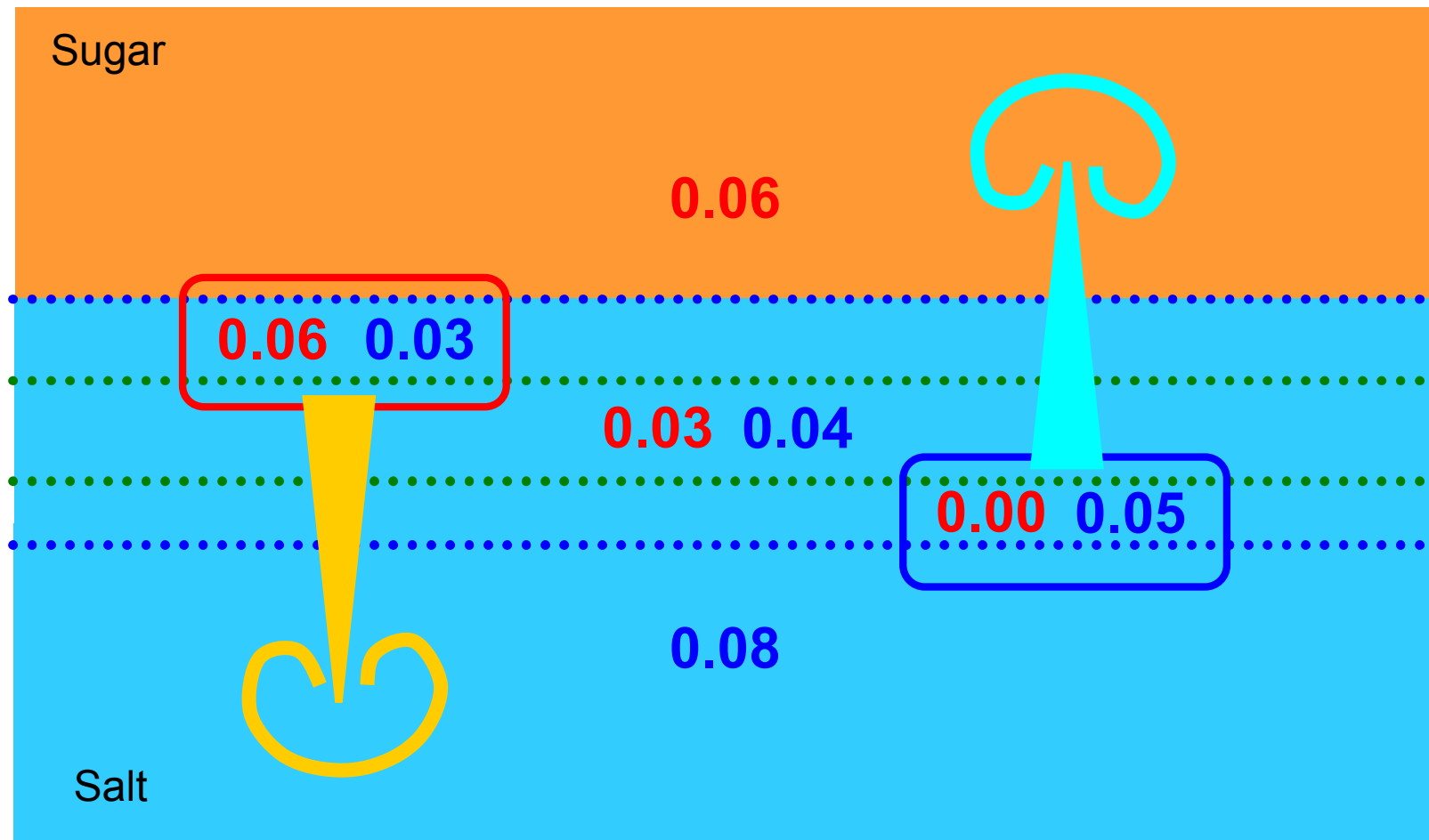
Diffusion of salt and sugar

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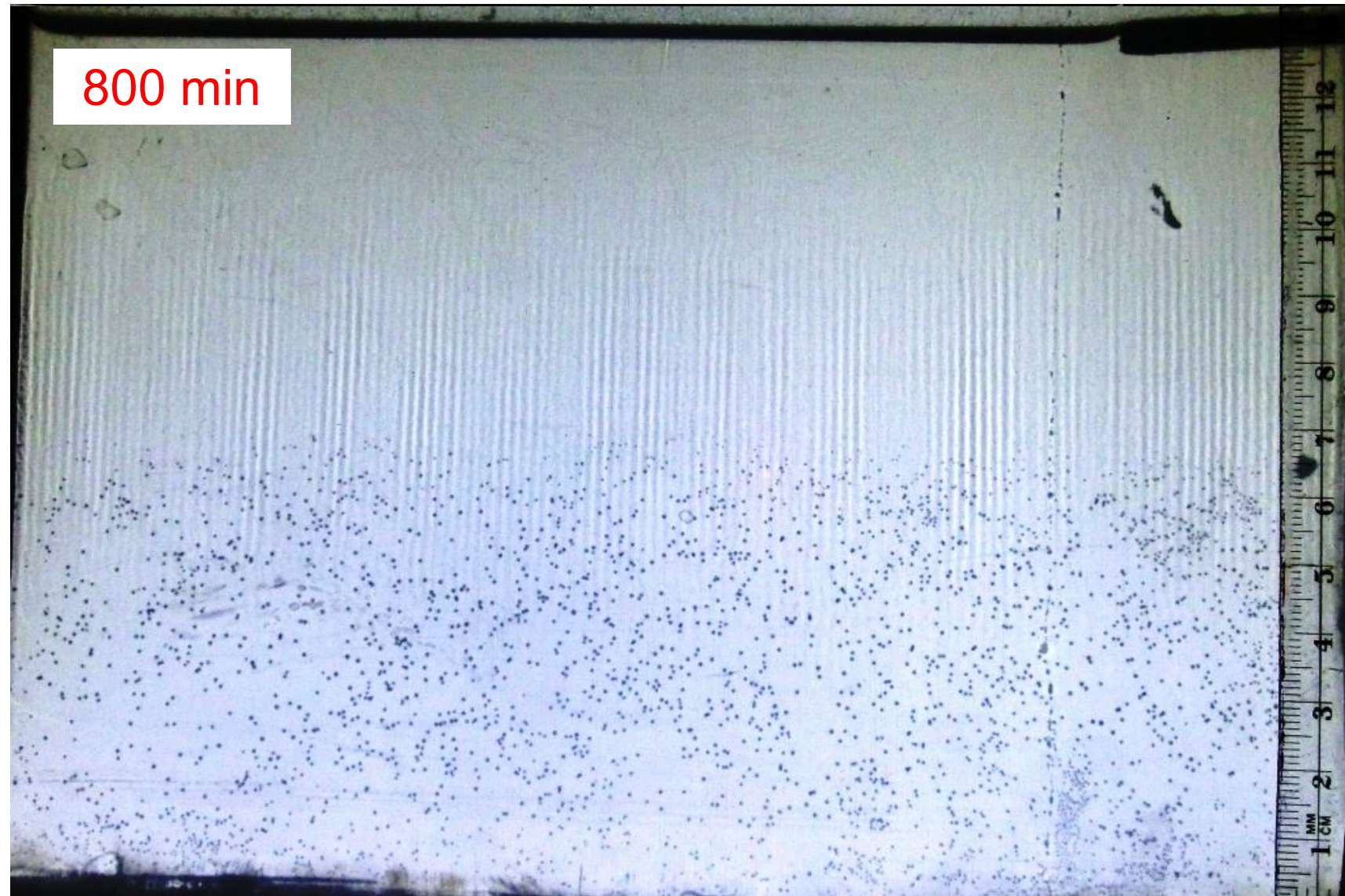
Rayleigh-Taylor instability

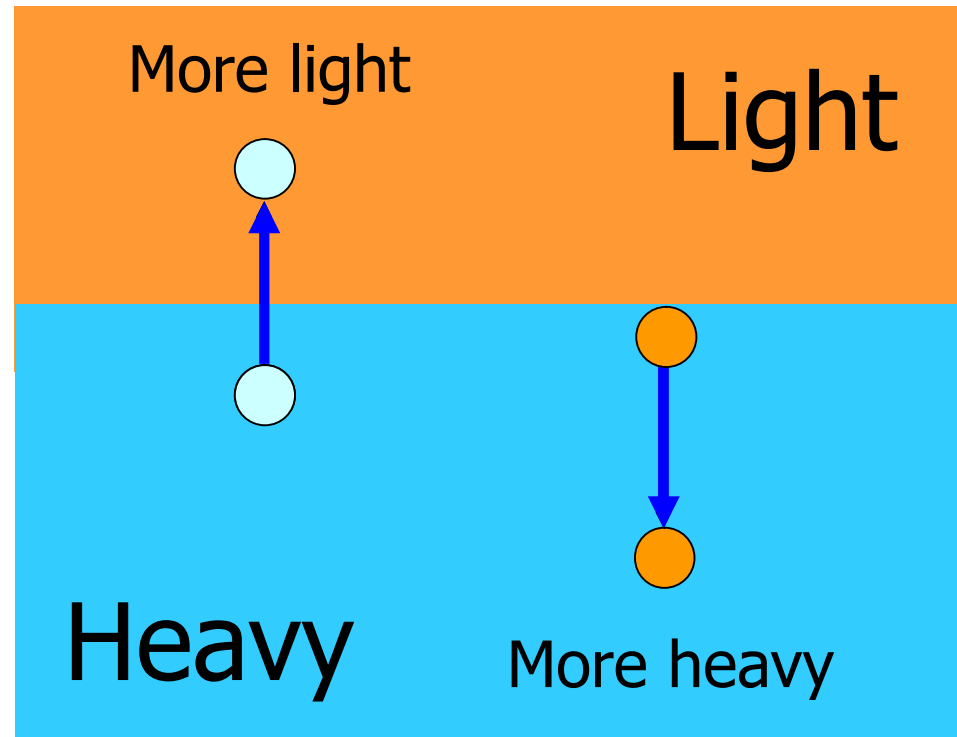
24



Sugar 1.06 salt 1.08 $Q = 0.75$

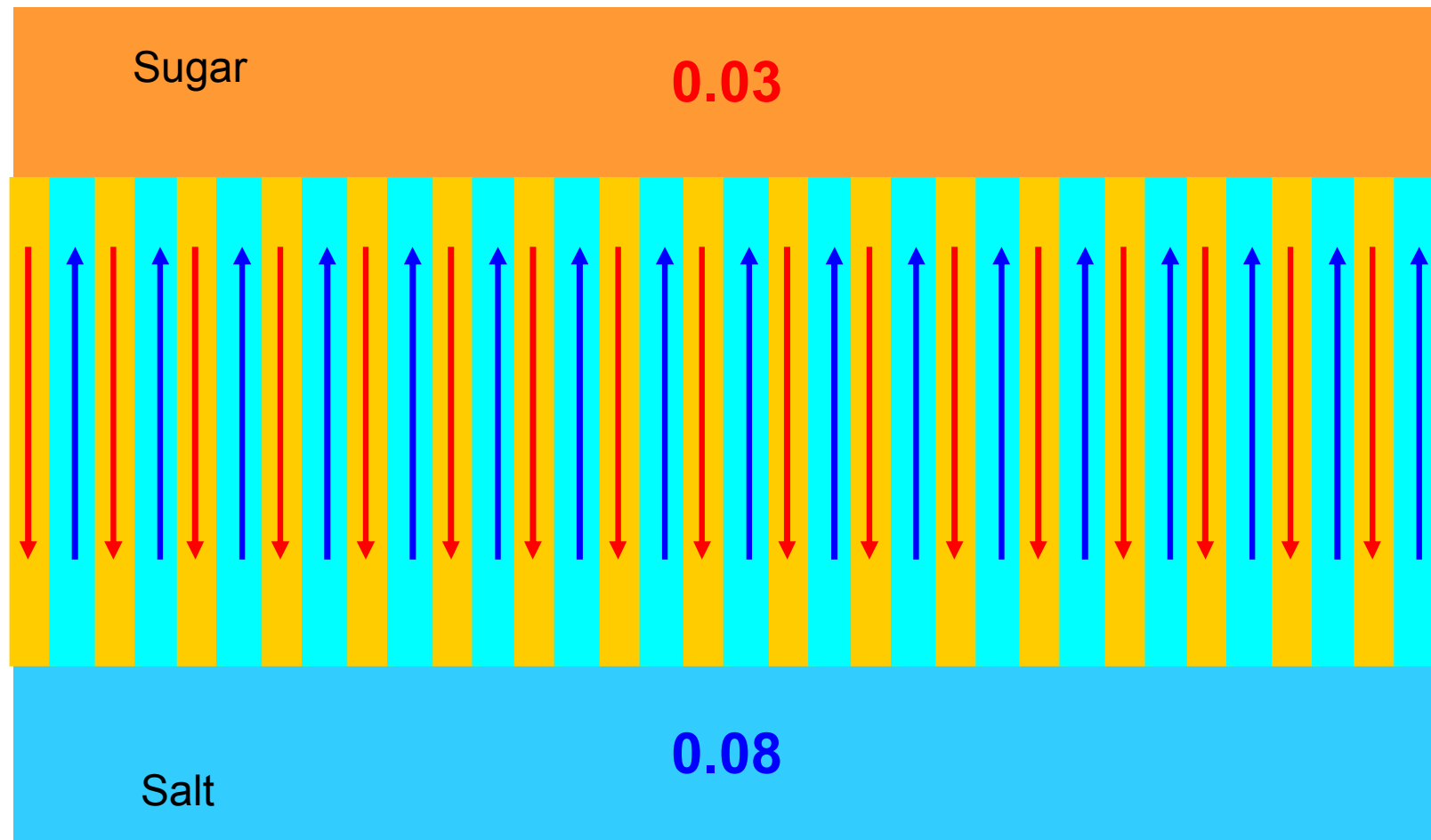
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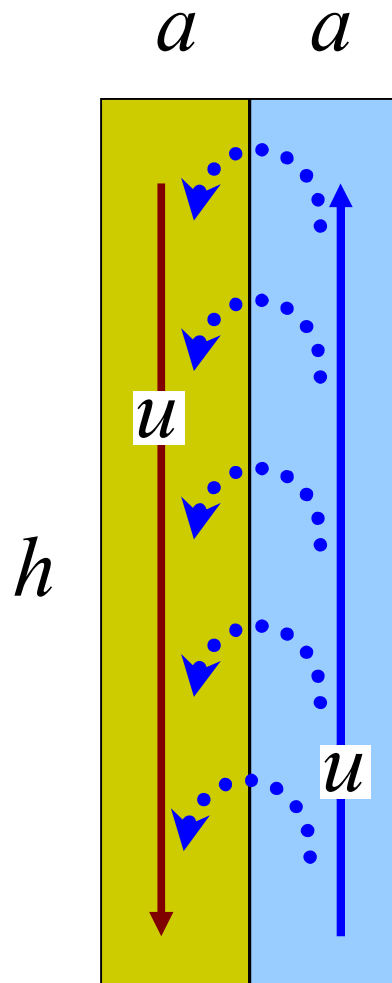




Inhomogeneity in density increases?!
**Inhomogeneity of concentration
is equalized!**

Theoretical model





$$\kappa = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

**Convective
flux**

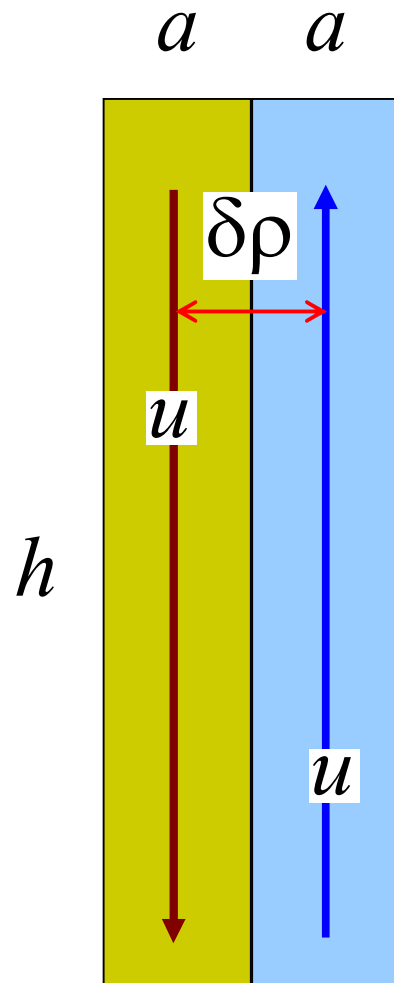
$$\rho_s u \cdot a^2$$

**Diffusive
flux**

$$\kappa \cdot \frac{\rho_s}{a} \cdot ah$$

**Flux
balance**

$$u \simeq \frac{\kappa h}{a^2}$$



$$\nu = 0.9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

**Buoyancy
force**

$$\delta\rho \cdot a^2 h \cdot g$$

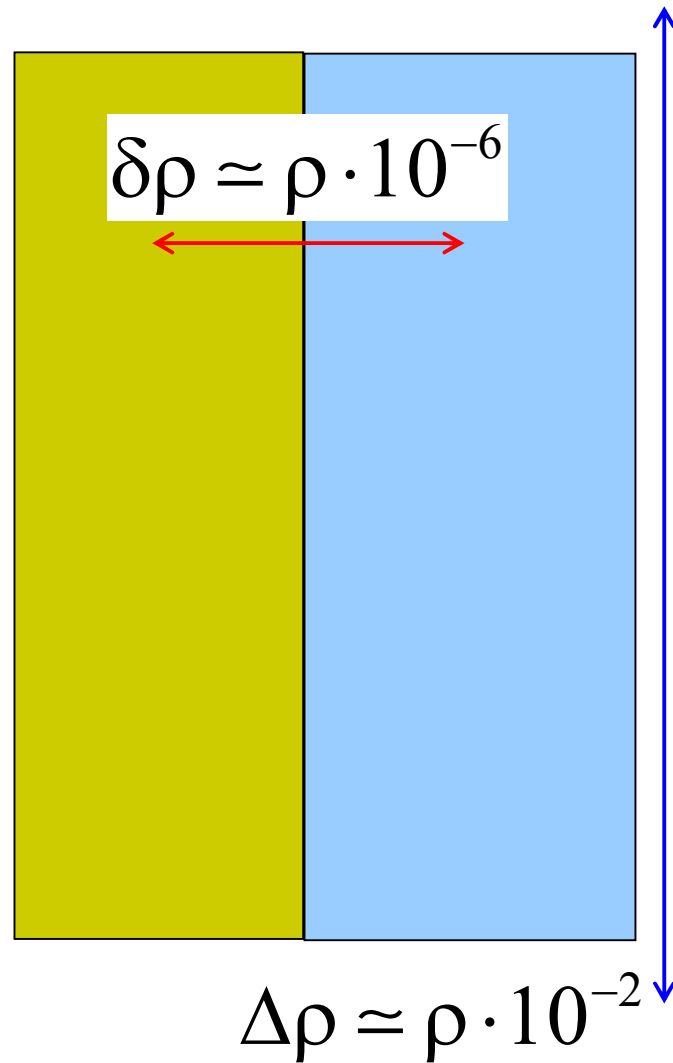
**Viscous
force**

$$\nu\rho \cdot \frac{u}{a} \cdot ah$$

**Force
balance**

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \simeq \frac{\nu u}{a^2 g}$$


$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \simeq \frac{\kappa\nu}{g} \cdot \frac{h}{a^4} \simeq 10^{-6}$$



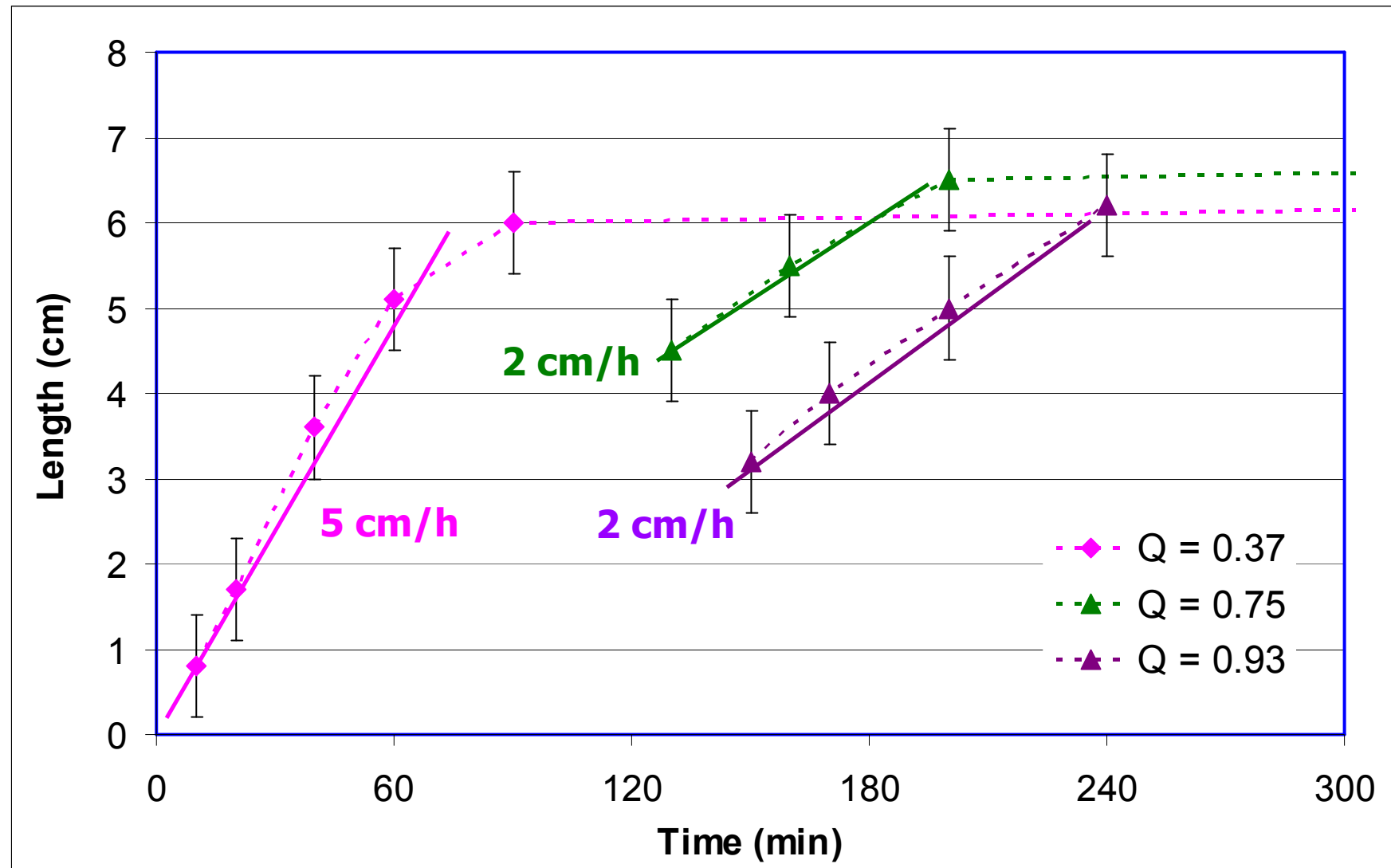
$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\Delta\rho} \simeq 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{a}{h} \simeq 10^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\Delta\rho} \sim \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \simeq \frac{\kappa v}{g} \cdot \frac{h}{a^4} \quad u \simeq \frac{\kappa h}{a^2} \quad \frac{\delta\rho}{\Delta\rho} \sim \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2$$


$$u \sim \left(\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\kappa^2 g}{v} \right)^{1/3}$$

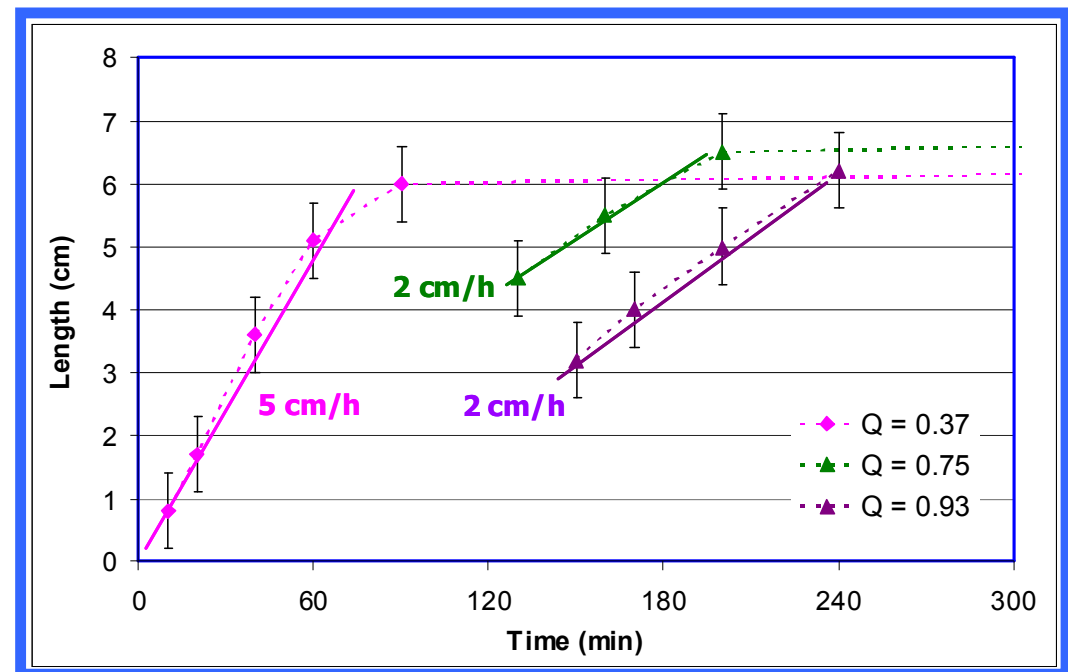


Rate of growth

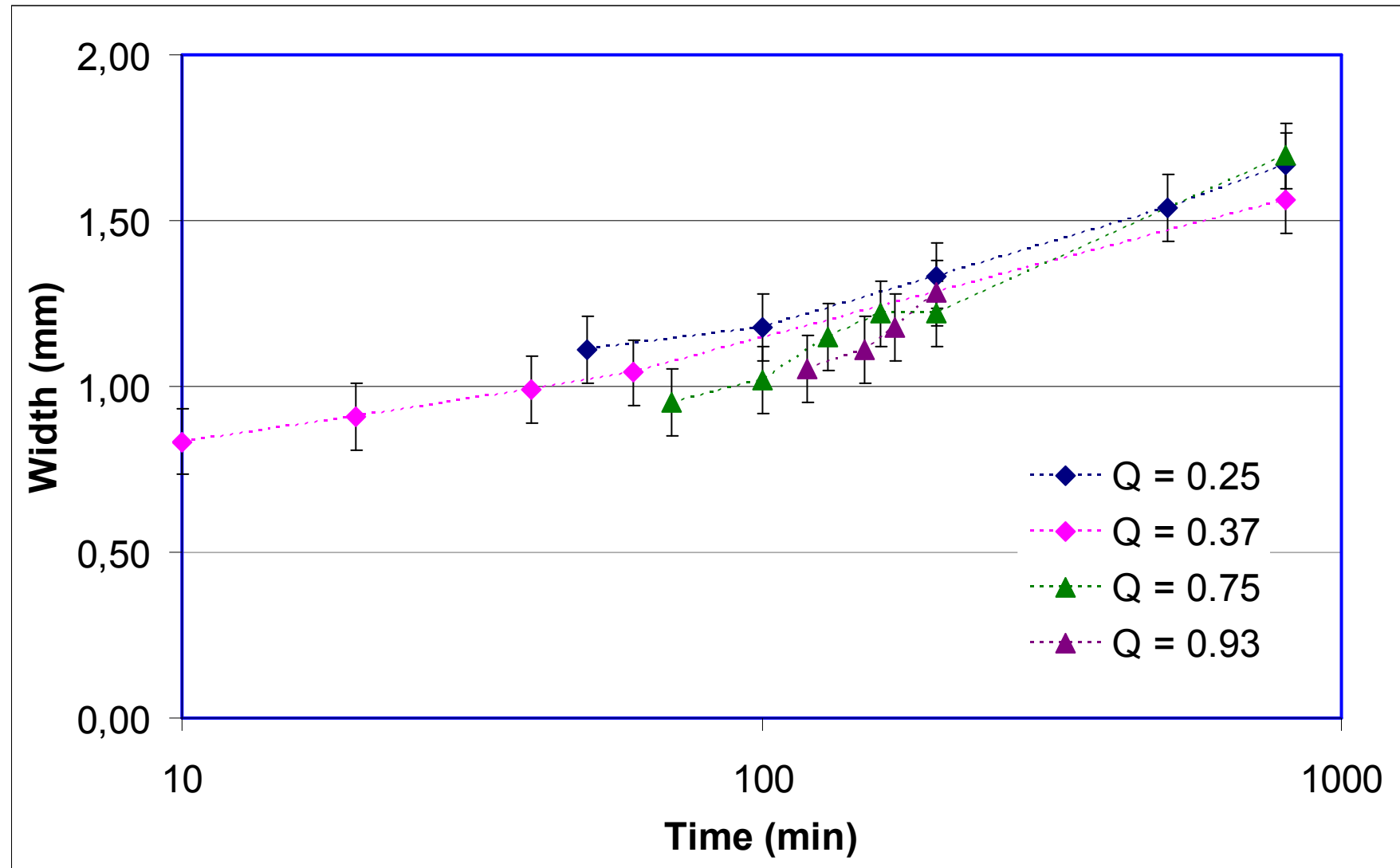
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$$u \sim \left(\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\kappa^2 g}{\nu} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$u \sim 2 \text{ cm/h}$$



Width of fingers

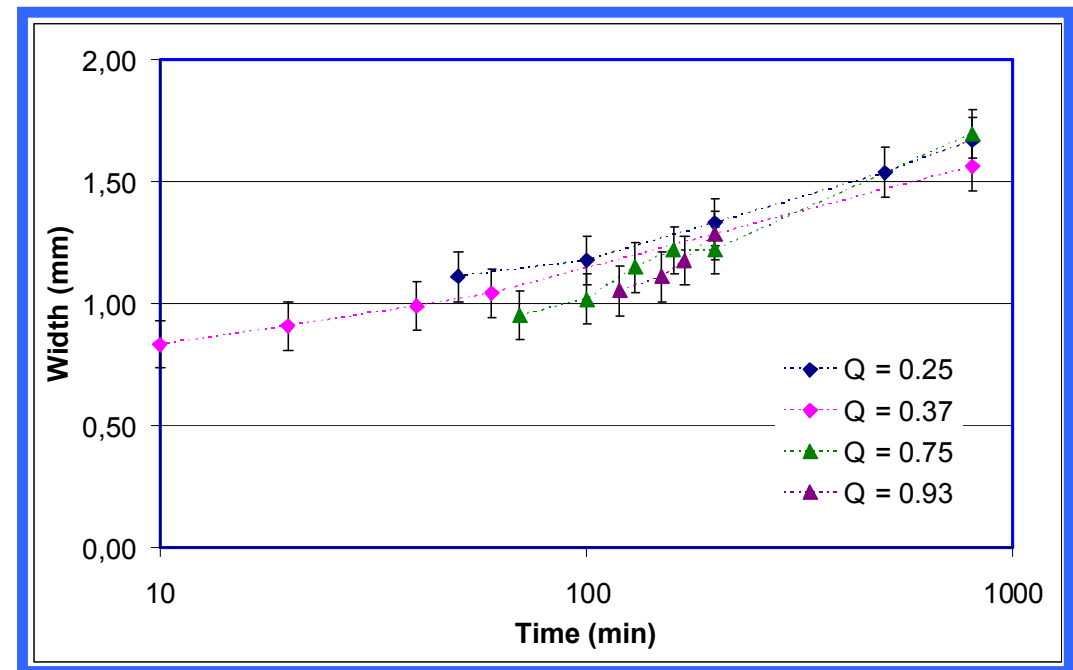


Width of fingers

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$$a \sim \left(\frac{\rho}{\Delta\rho} \cdot \frac{\kappa v}{g} \right)^{1/6} \cdot h^{1/2}$$

$$a \sim 1 \text{ mm}$$

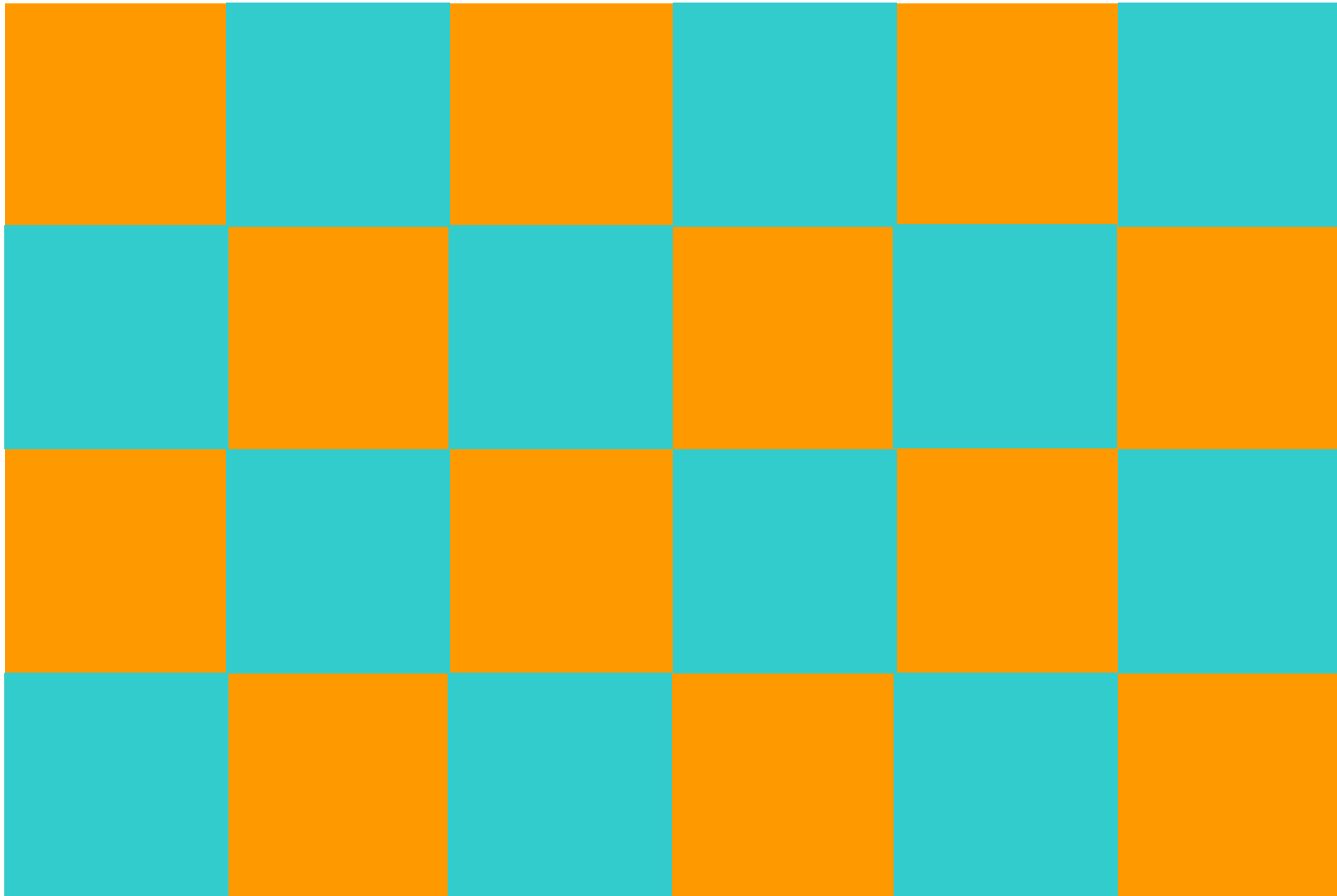


Fingers thicken with time. Thus the number of fingers should decrease. How it is possible?



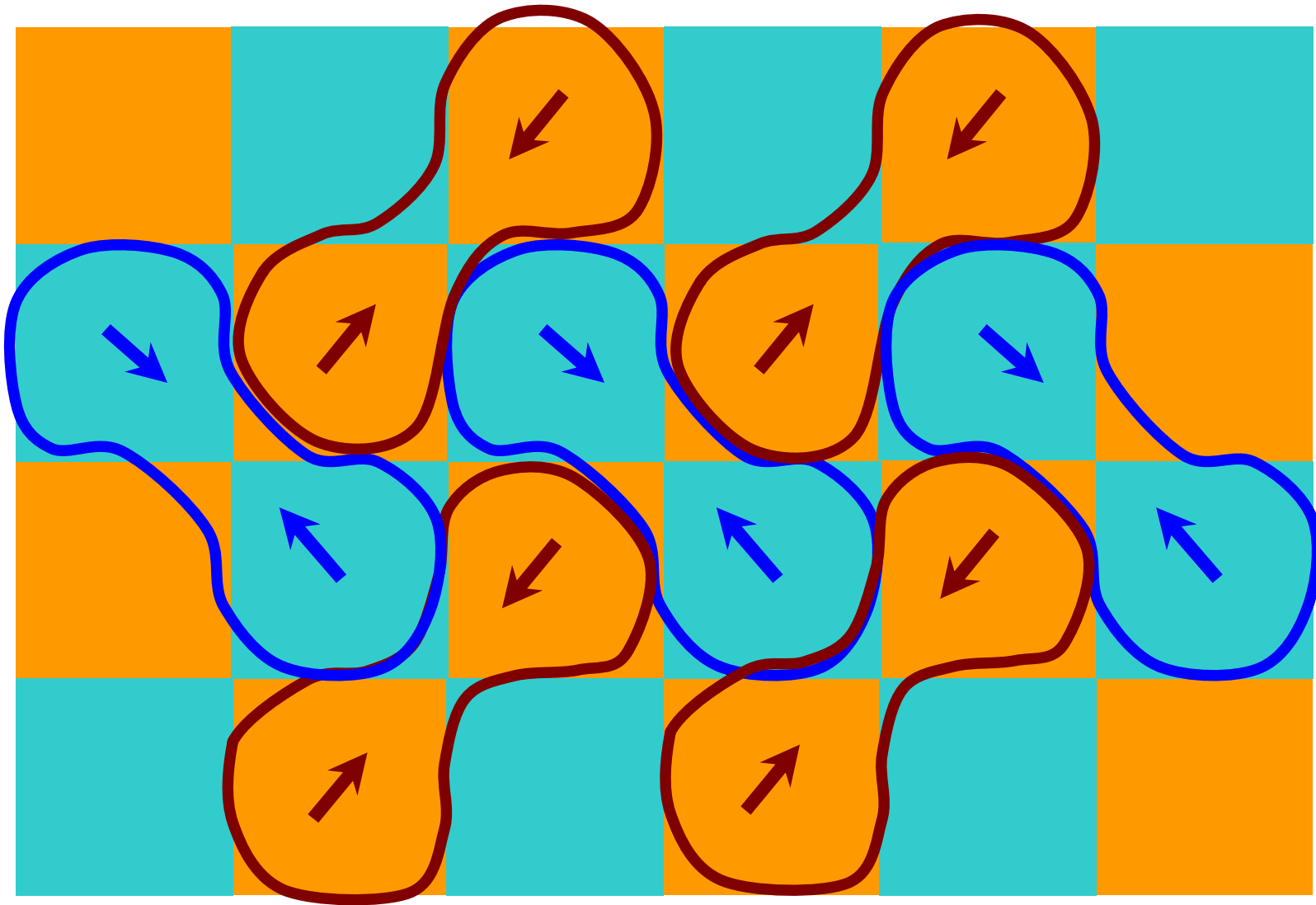
Fusion of fingers (from above)

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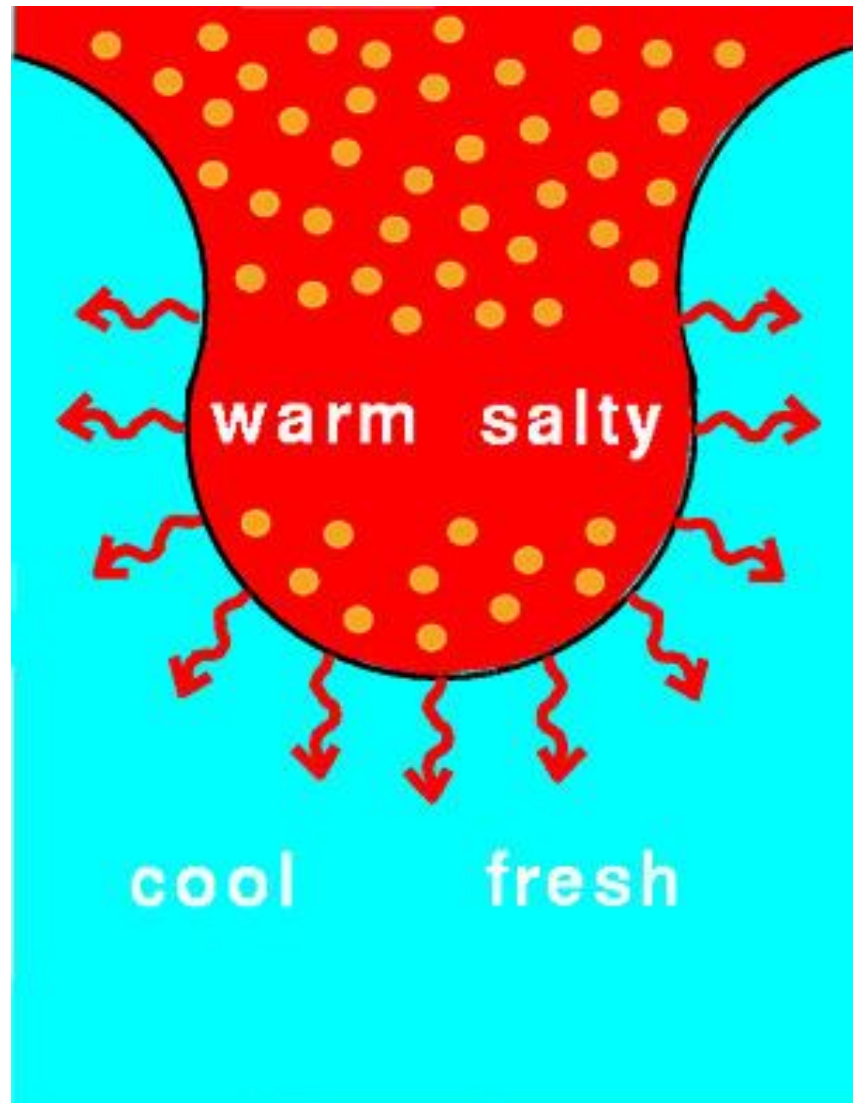


Fusion of fingers (from above)

40

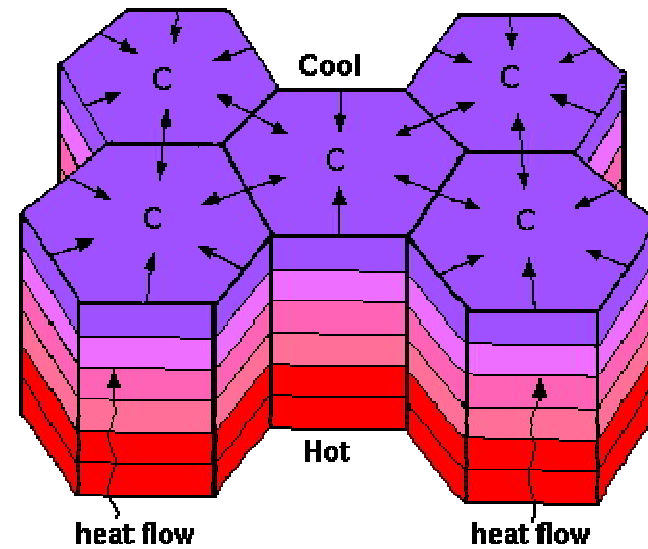


Another examples
of finger structure



Columnar jointing basalts

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Mammatus clouds

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Summary

Main results

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Experimental setup

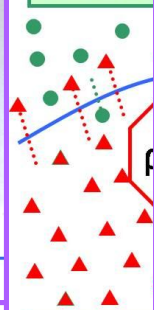
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Double diffusion (unstable)

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Diffusion of
 $\kappa = 0.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$



Diffusion of
 $\kappa = 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Relevant parameters

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Rayleigh-Taylor instability

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Rayleigh-Taylor instability

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Transport balance

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Rate of growth

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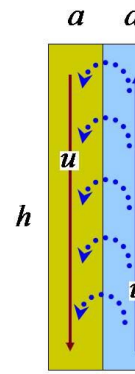
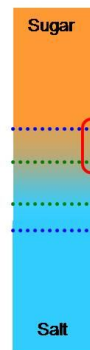
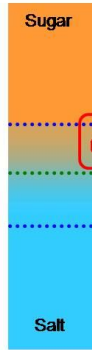
Width of fingers

37

Mammatus clouds

44

When placed in a container, the liquid will be stable.



$\kappa = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$u \propto \left(\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$u \propto \left(\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$a \propto \left(\frac{\rho}{\Delta \rho} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$a \propto \left(\frac{\rho}{\Delta \rho} \right)^{1/2}$$



- Stern M.E., Turner J.S. (1969) “Salt fingers and convecting layers”. *Deep Sea Res.* **16**, 497–511.
- Shirtcliffe T.G.L., Turner J.S. (1970) “Observations of the cell structure of salt fingers”. *J. Fluid Mech.* **41**, 707–719.
- Linden P.F. (1973) “On the structure of salt fingers”. *Deep Sea Res.* **20**, 325–340.



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**Thank you for
your attention!**