

**The Art of Mixing  
with an Admixture of Art:  
Fluids, Solids, and Visual Imagination**

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Northwestern University**

**What?**

**How?**



There is no scorn more profound, or on the whole more justifiable, than that of the men who make for the men who explain. Exposition, criticism, appreciation, is work for second-rate minds.

G.H. Hardy, *A Mathematician's Apology* (London 1941)

# Creativity in Science and Art – Concept of Genius

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804 ), *Critique of Judgment*



“Newton could show how he took every one of the steps he had to take to get from the first elements of geometry to his great and profound discoveries,” Kant wrote, “not only to himself but to everyone else as well, in an intuitively clear way, allowing others to follow.”

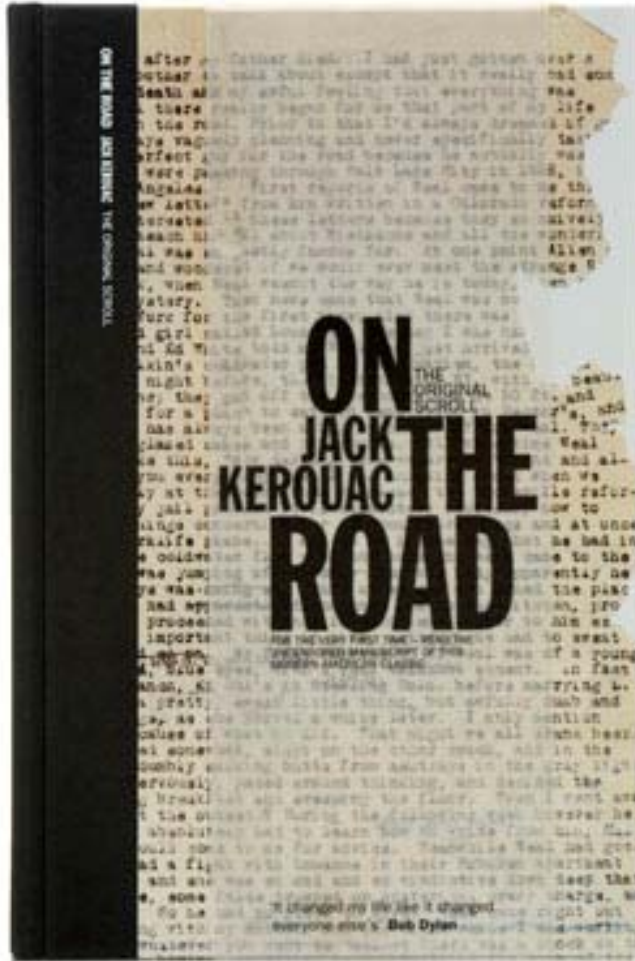
This is not the case with Homer and other great poets. “One cannot learn to write inspired poetry,” continued Kant, “... however superb its models.”

More...

“... had Newton or Leibnitz never lived, the world would have had the calculus, but that if Beethoven had not lived, we would never have had the C-Minor Symphony”

(Bernard Cohen, in *Franklin and Newton*, in remark attributed to Einstein)

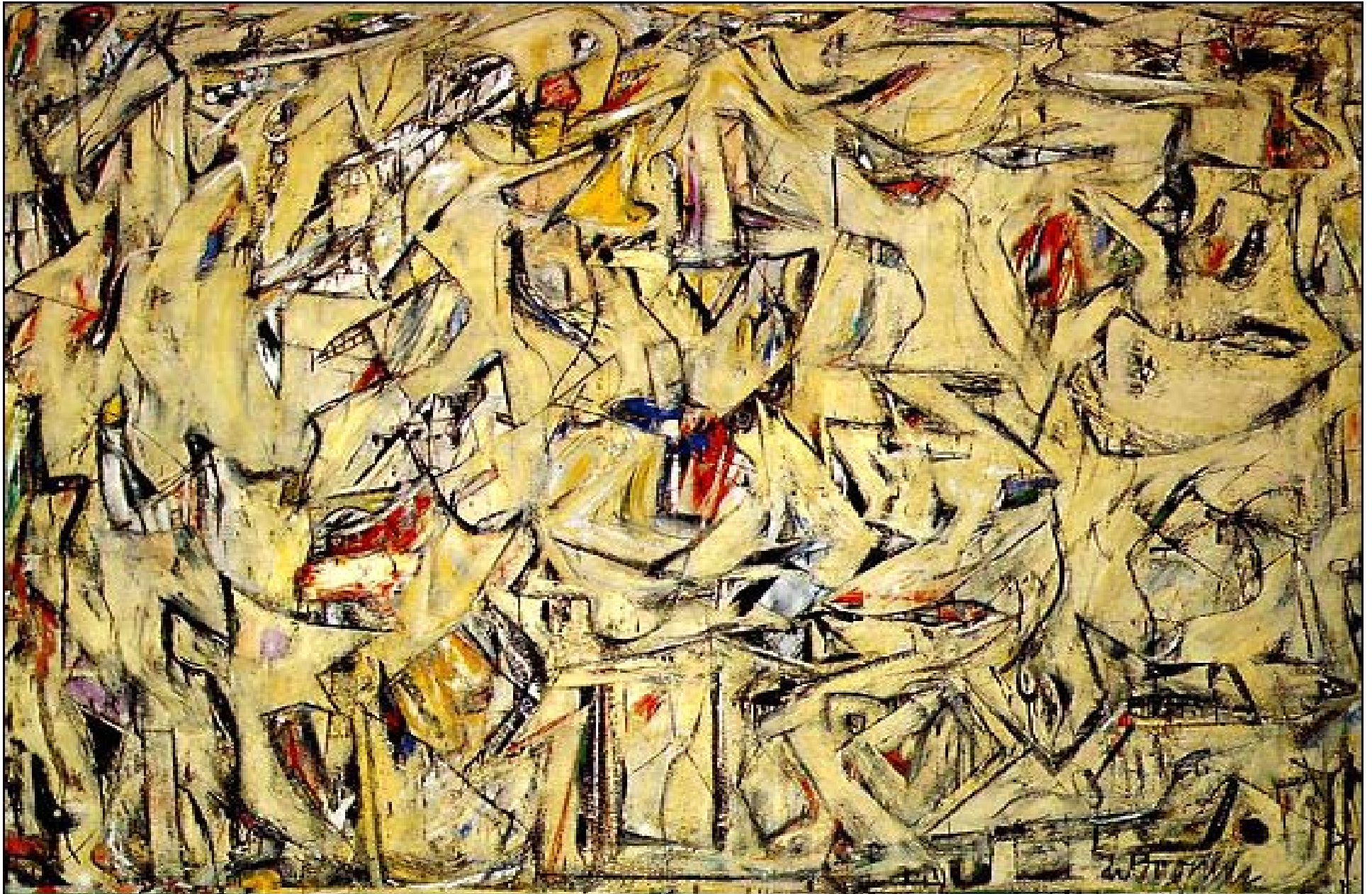




Jack Kerouac (1922-1969)

**McCormick**

**Northwestern Engineering**

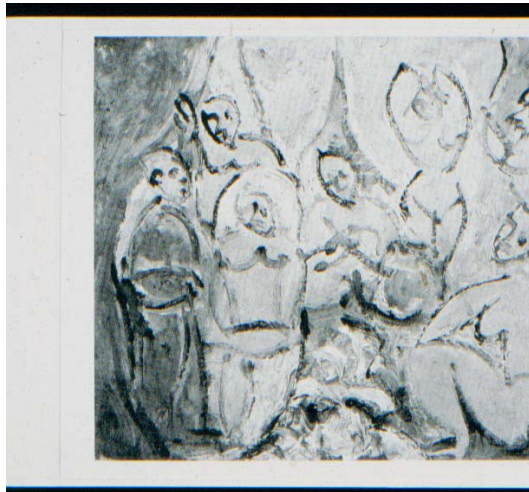


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## Willem de Kooning (1904-1997)





**Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)**



**Pierre Matisse (1869-1954)**

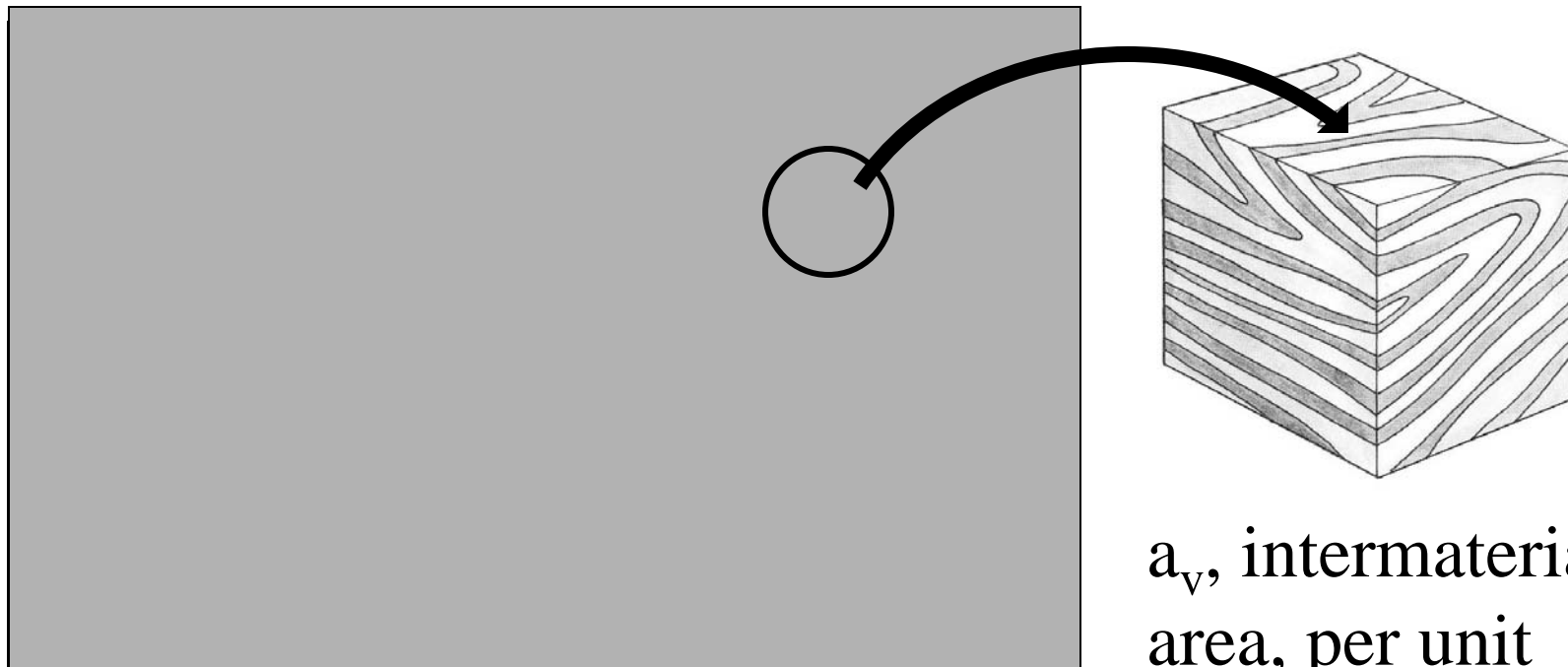
*JMOttino 08*





Van Rijn Rembrandt (1606-1669)

## Conceptual Picture of Mixing – Lamellar Structures



Continuum theory in terms of  $a_v$

$a_v$ , intermaterial  
area, per unit  
volume,  $s \sim 1/a_v$   
striation thickness

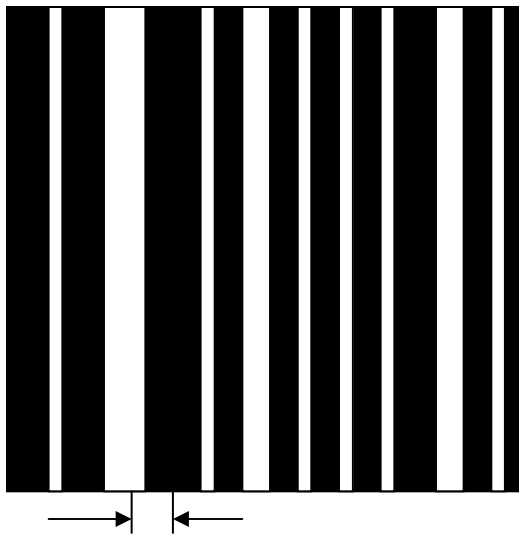
Ottino, 1979

11

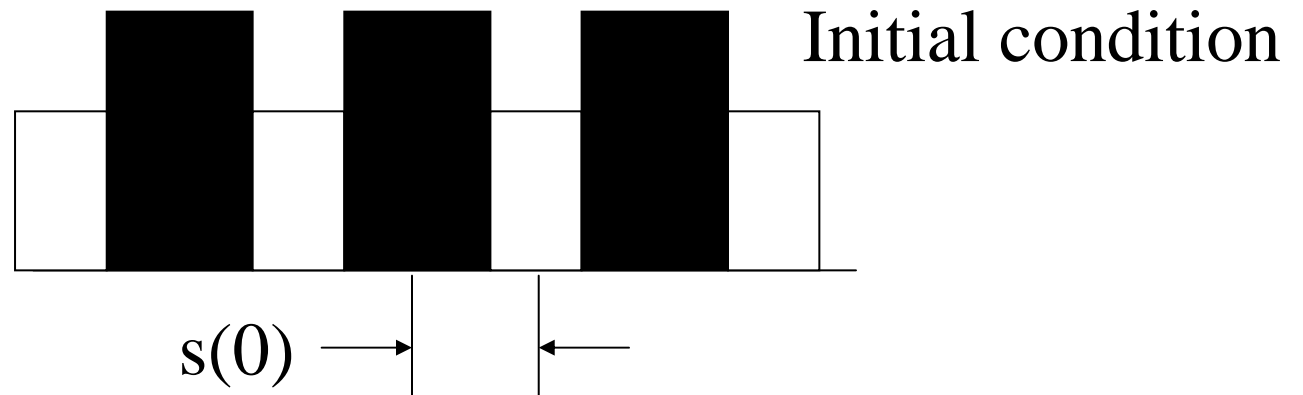
*JMOttino 08*

Fast reaction  
 $A+B \rightarrow P$

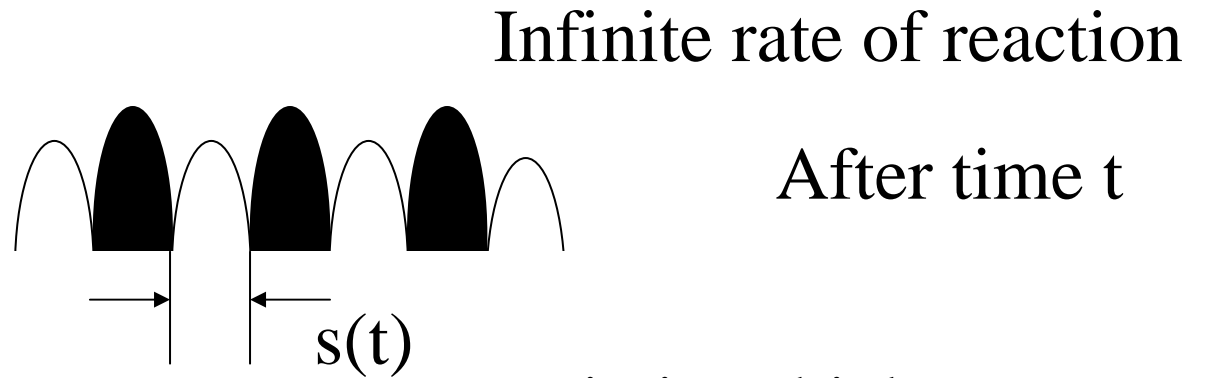
1D view



striation thickness



Initial condition



Infinite rate of reaction

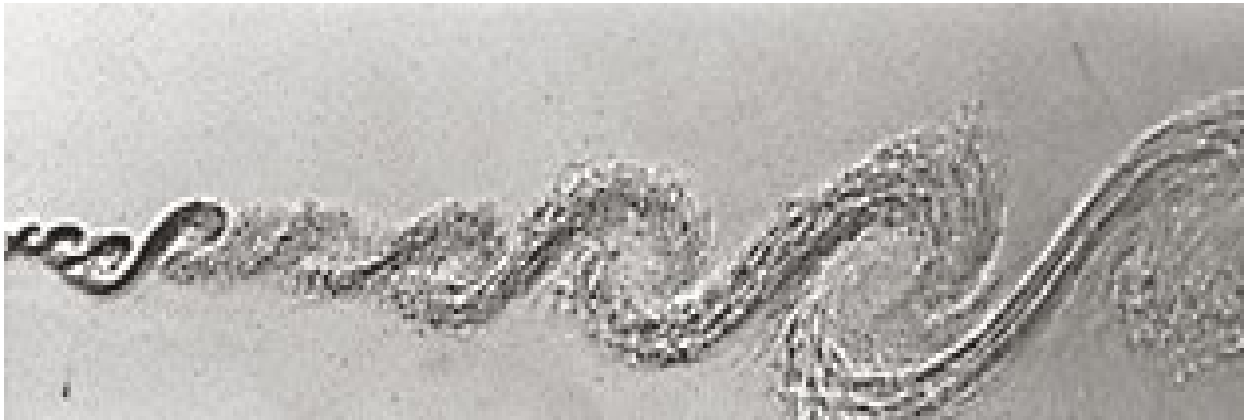
After time t

striation thickness

fluid mechanical history contained in  $s=f(t)$



Roshko, 1976

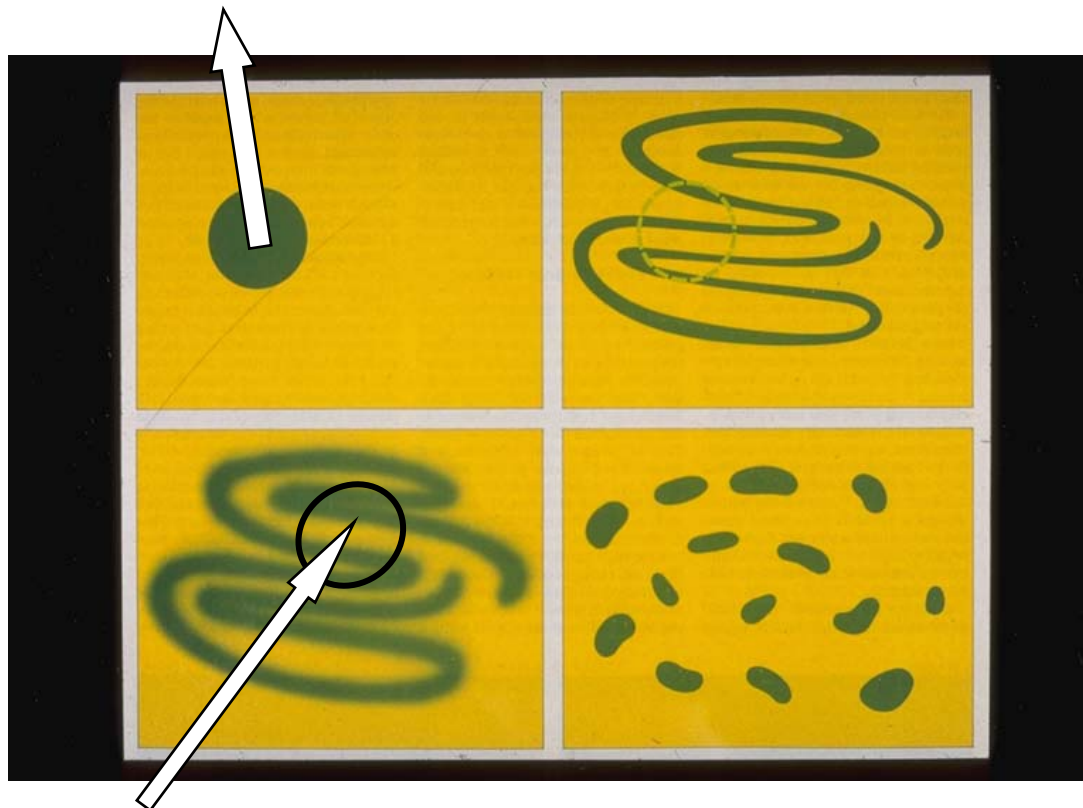


Dimotakis  
1983

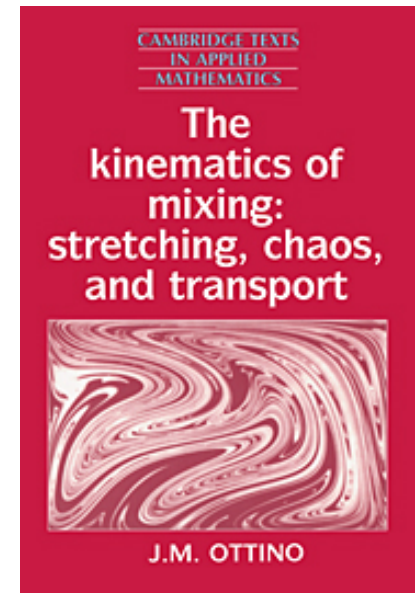


# Conceptual Picture of Mixing – Stretching and Folding

Initial Condition

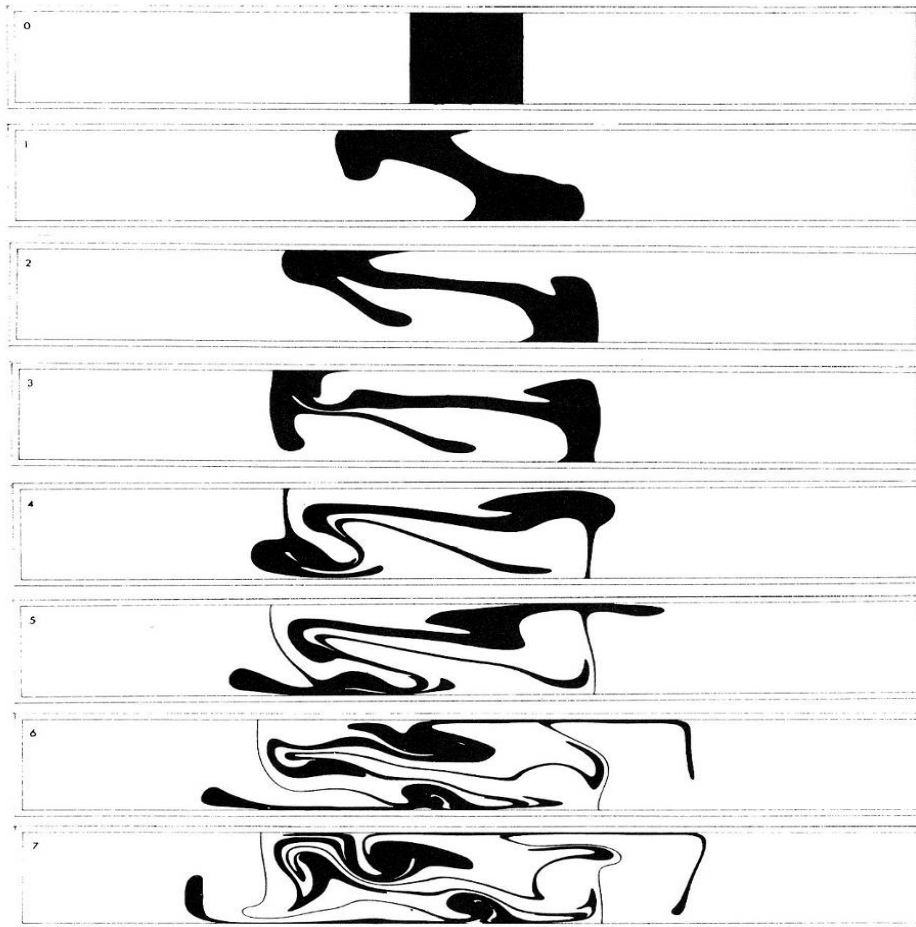


Striations



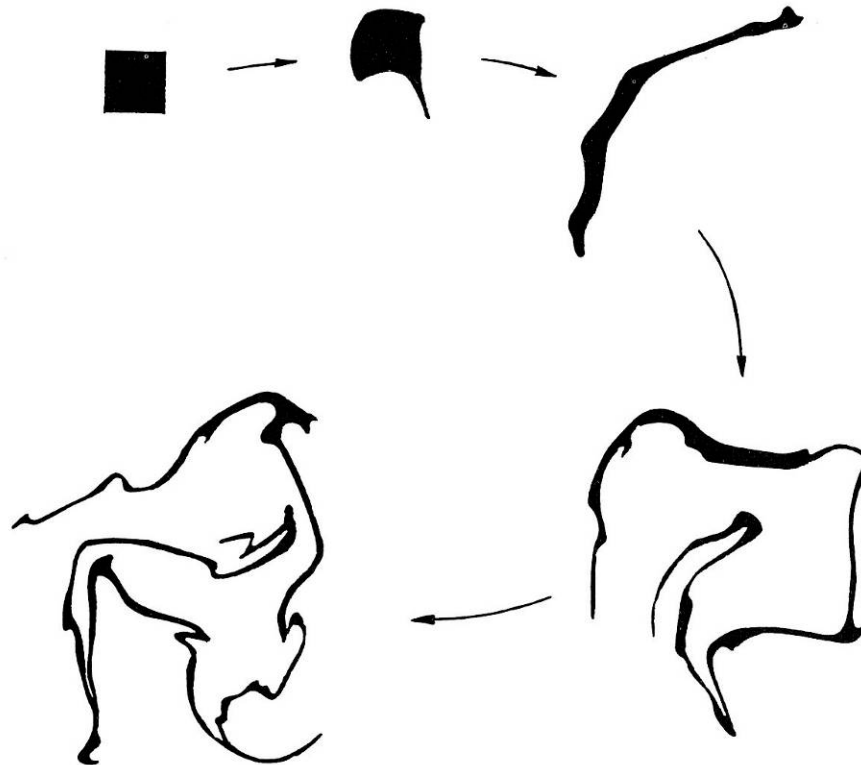
1989

Figure 1.3.1. Deformation of a tracer in a numerical experiment of motion in the Earth mantle. The sides of the rectangle are insulating but the bottom is subjected to a constant heat flux while the temperature of the top surface is kept constant. The motion is produced by buoyancy and internal heating effects (the fluid is heated half from below and half from within). The Rayleigh number is  $1.4 \times 10^6$ , the time scale of the numerical simulation corresponds to 155 Myear, and the thickness of the layer is 700 km. An instantaneous picture of the streamlines reveals five cells. (Reproduced with permission from Hoffman and McKenzie (1985).)



Mixing in the  
Mantle of the Earth  
(Hoffman and  
McKenzie 1985)

Figure 1.2.1. Reproduction of one of the early mixing experiments of Welander (1955); evolution of an initial condition in a rotating flow. He used butanol floated on water and the initial condition (square) was made of methyl-red; unfortunately few additional details regarding the experiment were given in the original paper.



P. Welander (1955) Studies on the general development of motion in a two dimensional, ideal fluid. *Tellus* 7:141–156

## Continuum Mechanics, Lagrangian

## Stretching

$$\lambda \equiv \lim_{|d\mathbf{X}| \rightarrow 0} \frac{|d\mathbf{x}|}{|d\mathbf{X}|}$$

$$\eta \equiv \lim_{|d\mathbf{A}| \rightarrow 0} \frac{|d\mathbf{a}|}{|d\mathbf{A}|}$$

$$\frac{d(\ln \lambda)}{dt} = \mathbf{D}:\mathbf{m}\mathbf{m},$$

$$\frac{d(\ln \eta)}{dt} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{D}:\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n},$$

## Efficiency

$$e_\lambda \equiv \frac{1}{(\mathbf{D}:\mathbf{D})^{1/2}} \frac{d(\ln \lambda)}{dt} < 1, \quad e_\eta \equiv \frac{1}{(\mathbf{D}:\mathbf{D})^{1/2}} \frac{d(\ln \eta)}{dt} < 1.$$

# Flow, 1-1 mapping

$$\mathbf{x} = \Phi_t(\mathbf{X}), \quad \mathbf{X} = \Phi_{t=0}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\left( \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} \right)_{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t) \quad \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} \dots \text{Eulerian} \\ \mathbf{X} \dots \text{Lagrangian} \end{array}$$

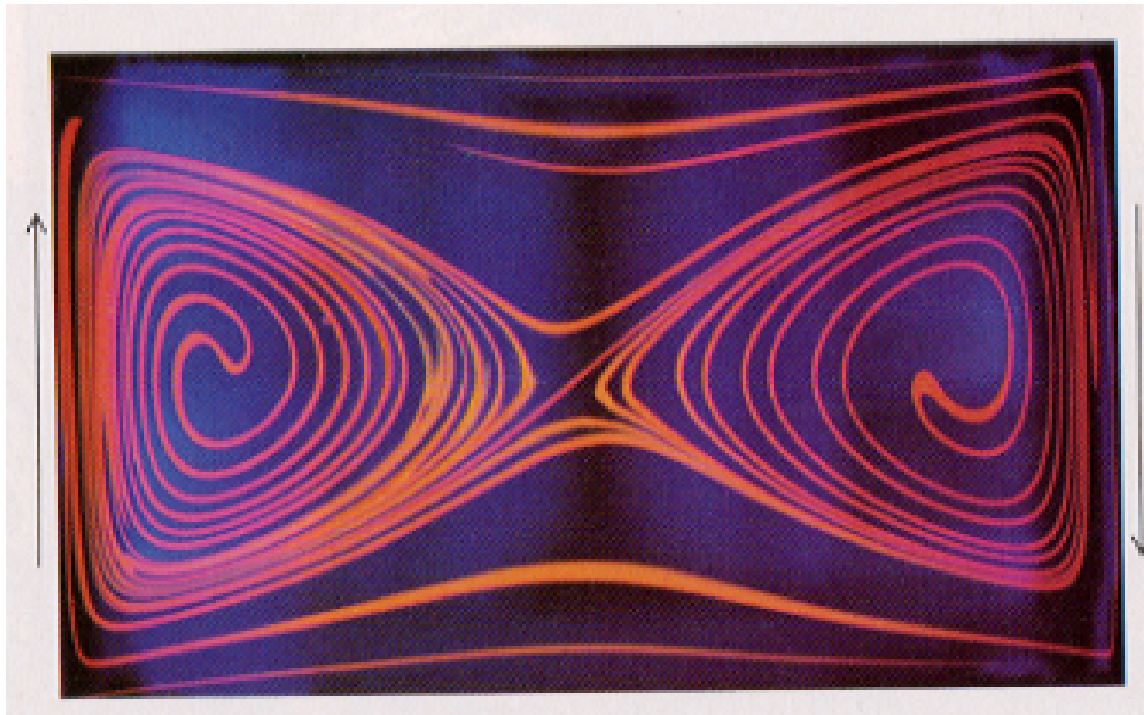
If time-periodic  $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t+T)$ , maps

$$x_{n+1} = \Phi(x_n) \quad x_n = \Phi^n(x_0)$$

Map

$n$  applications of map

## Candidate Flows



### Cavity Flow

Ottino et al. 1986



### Eccentric Cylinder Flow

Chevray et al. 1986,  
Ottino et al. 1986

19

*JMOttino 08*

Start with streamline portrait...

2D flow, there exists  $\Psi(x,y)$  such that ...

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y}, \quad v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x}$$

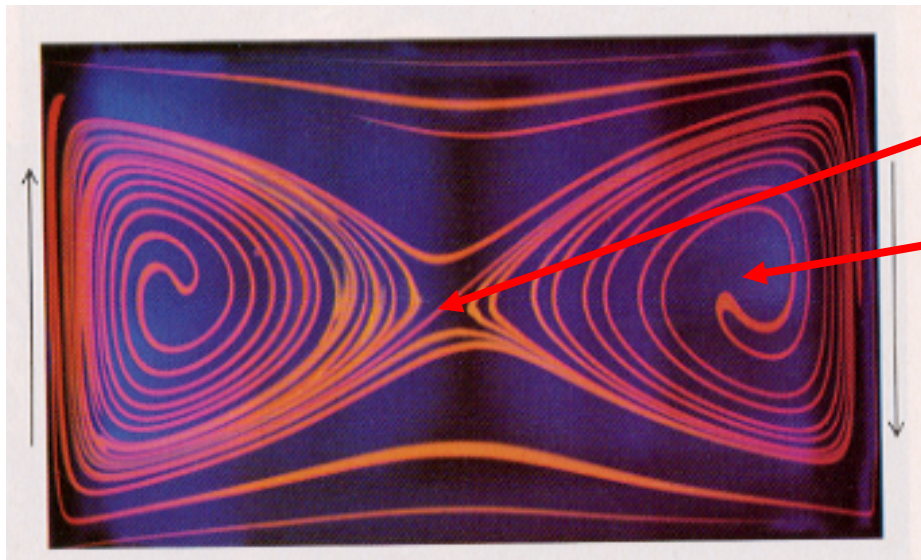
System has a Hamiltonian structure (Aref)

Critical points  $\mathbf{p}$  s.t.  $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{p})=0$

steady  $\Psi = \Psi(x,y)$ , unsteady  $\Psi = \Psi(x,y,t) \rightarrow$  chaos

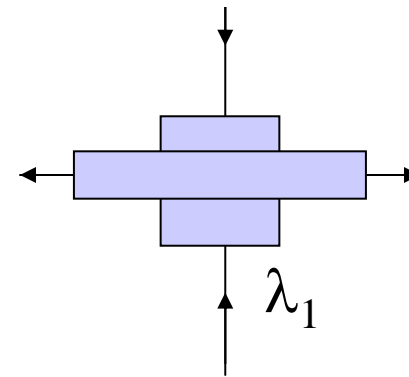


# Dynamical Systems Theory: invariant sets, manifolds



Hyperbolic point

Elliptic point

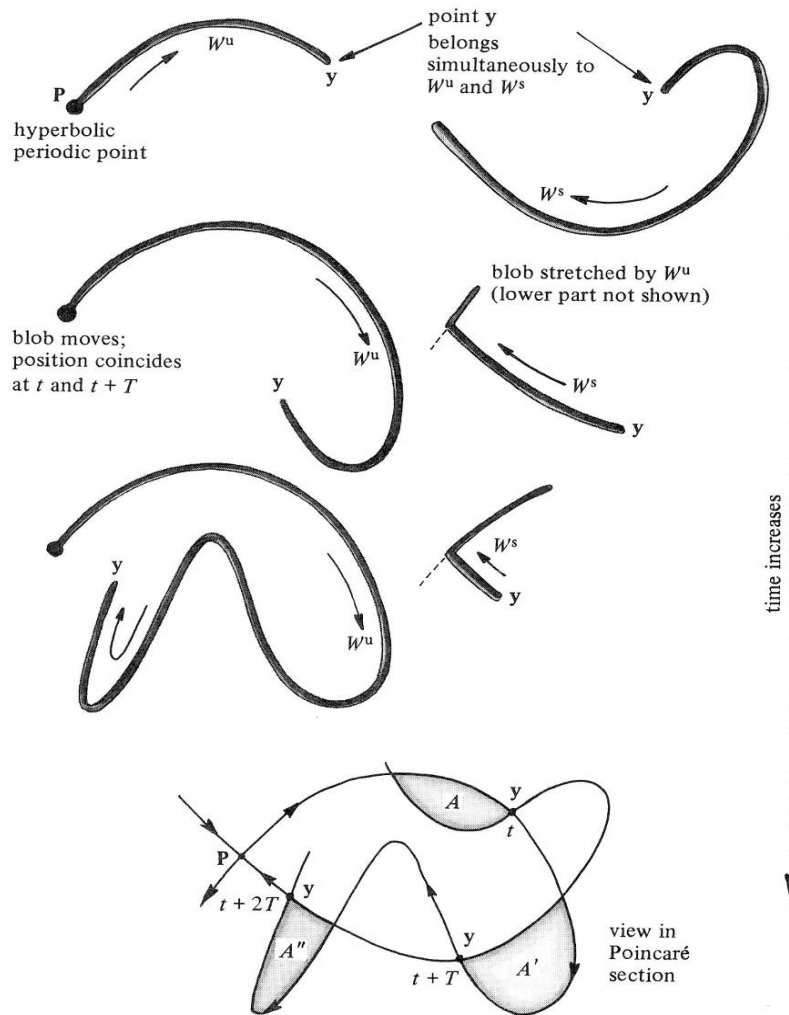


$$W^s(P) = \left\{ \text{all } X \in R^n \text{ s.t. } \Phi_t(X) \rightarrow P \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty \right\}$$

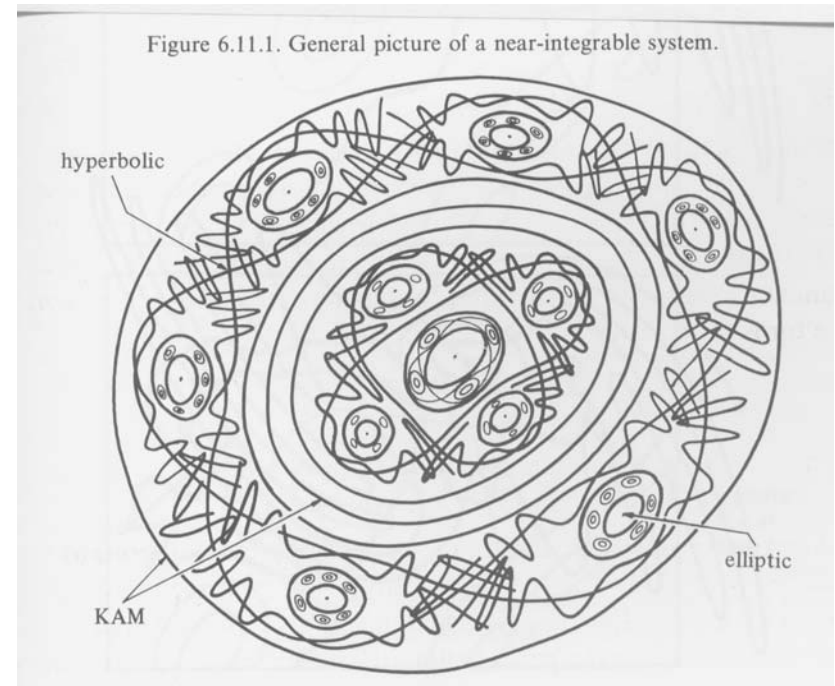
$$W^u(P) = \left\{ \text{all } X \in R^n \text{ s.t. } \Phi_t(X) \rightarrow P \text{ as } t \rightarrow -\infty \right\}$$

Rising, Khakhar ~1986

Figure 5.8.3. Visualization of  $W^u(\mathbf{P})$  in a time-periodic system by means of a fluid mechanical experiment. The manifolds  $W^s(\mathbf{P})$  and  $W^u(\mathbf{P})$  intersect transversally.



# Picture near integrable system

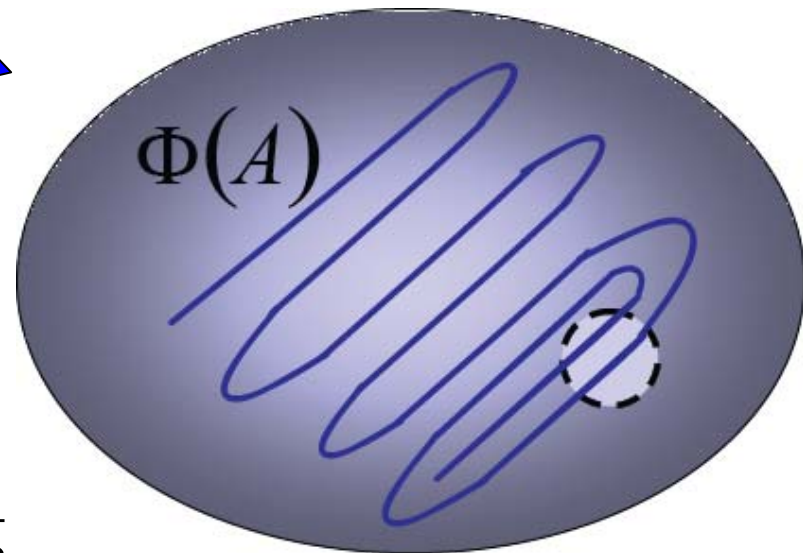
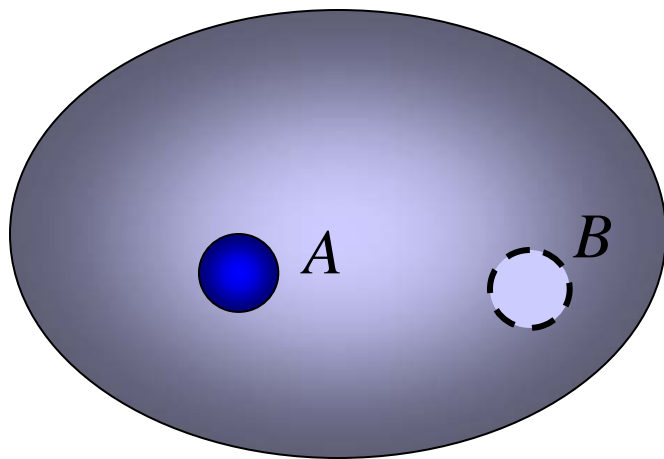


# Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser theorem

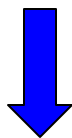
Definition of Mixing

$$\Phi(A) \cap B \neq \emptyset$$

For “all of most”  $A$ 's and  $B$ 's



Measure-theoretic mixing

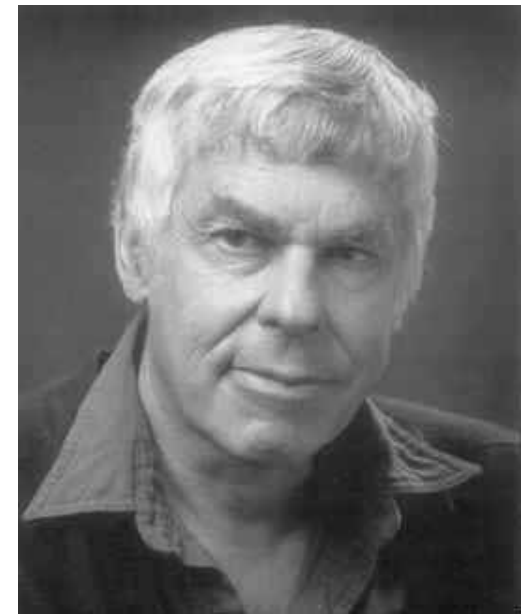
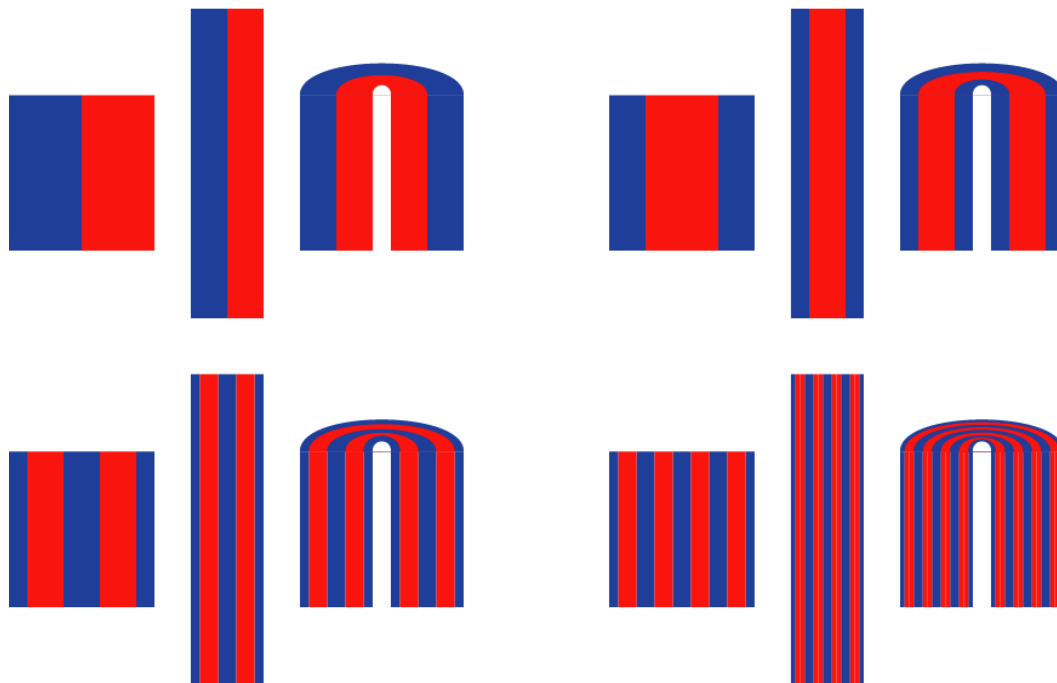
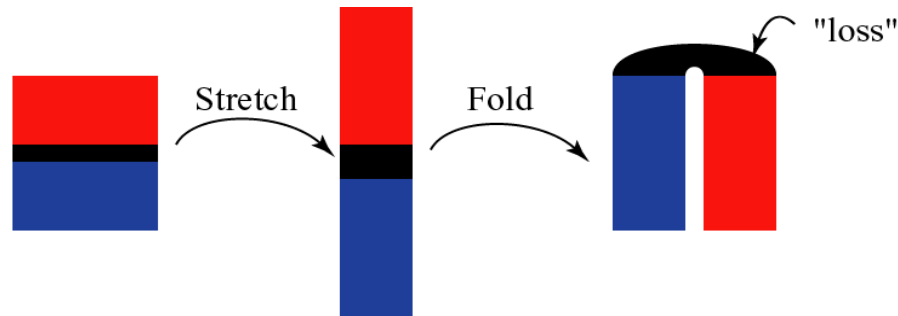


Baker's

Strongly topologically mixing

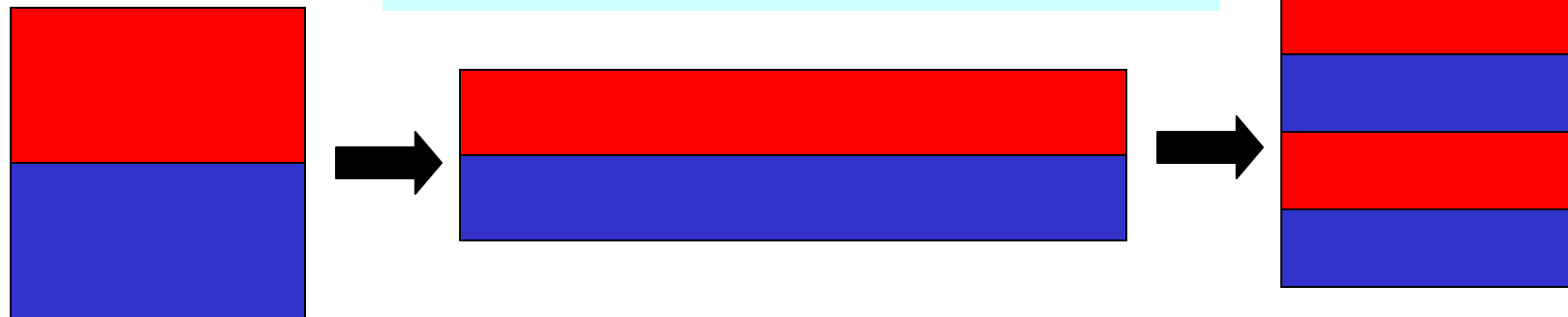
Horseshoe

# Smale Horseshoe map



Stephen Smale  
b. 1930

## Baker's Transformation



$(x, y) \rightarrow (2x, y/2)$ , cut and stack

$x_1=0.10110001\dots \rightarrow x_2=0.0110001\dots \rightarrow x_3=0.110001$

**$x$  left shift...and**

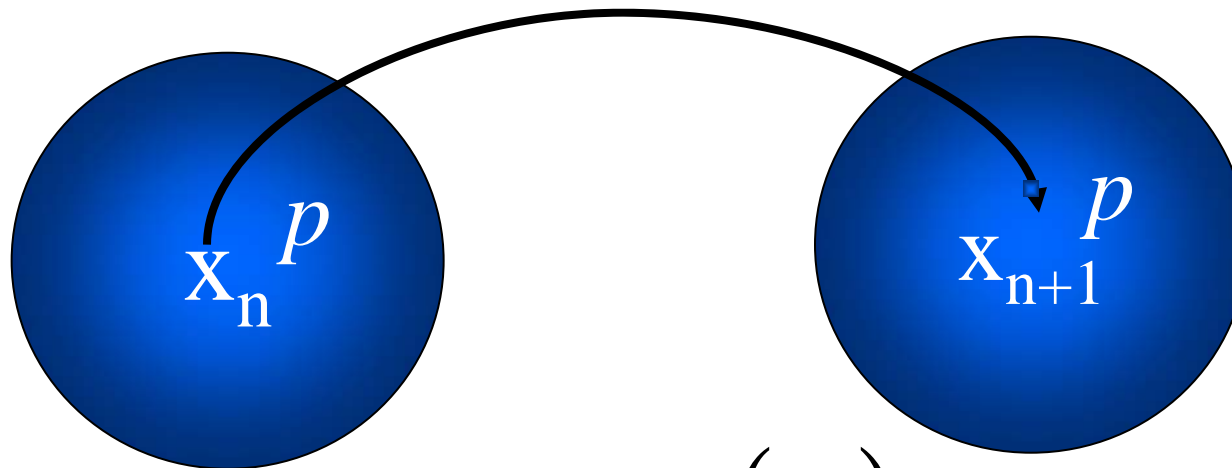
$y_1=0.01110100\dots \rightarrow y_2=0.101110100\dots \rightarrow y_3=0.01110100\dots$

**leftmost digit of  $x$  becomes leftmost digit of  $y$**

Bernoulli shift

transformations or maps...

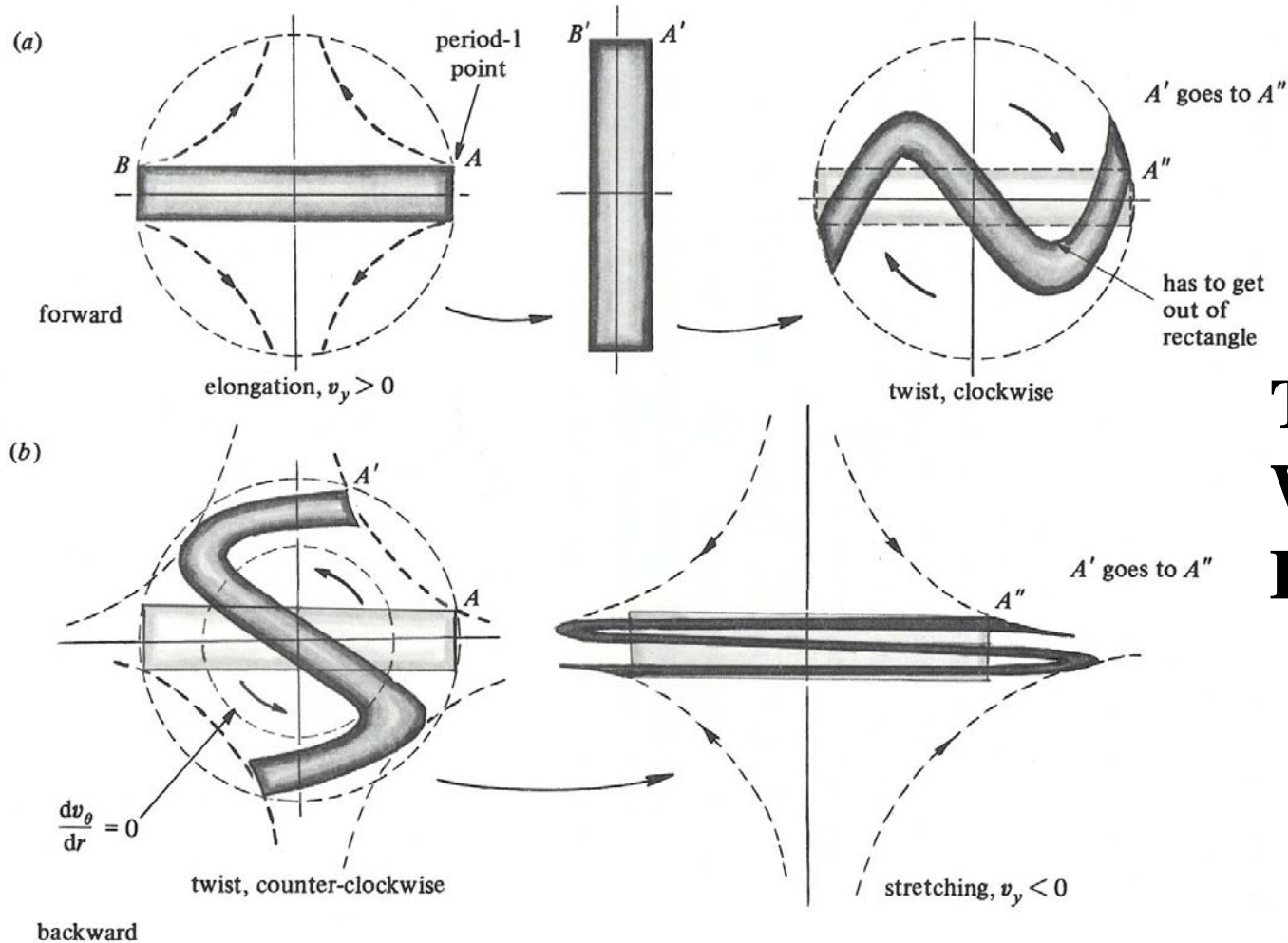
Brouwer's fixed point theorem (~1910)



$$p = \Phi(p)$$

Mapping of a singly connected domain onto itself  
periodic points

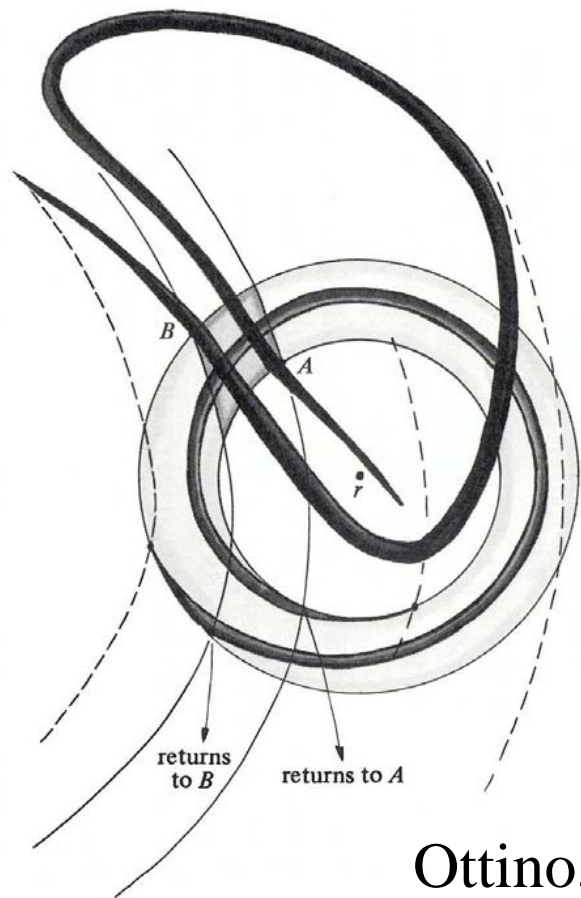
Figure 7.2.10. Horseshoe formation in the tendril-whorl flow. In (a) the elongational flow acts first, followed by a twist clockwise. In (b) the twist acts first, counter-clockwise, followed by the elongational flow. (c) Actual example corresponding to  $\alpha = 10.000$  and  $\beta = 2.180$ .



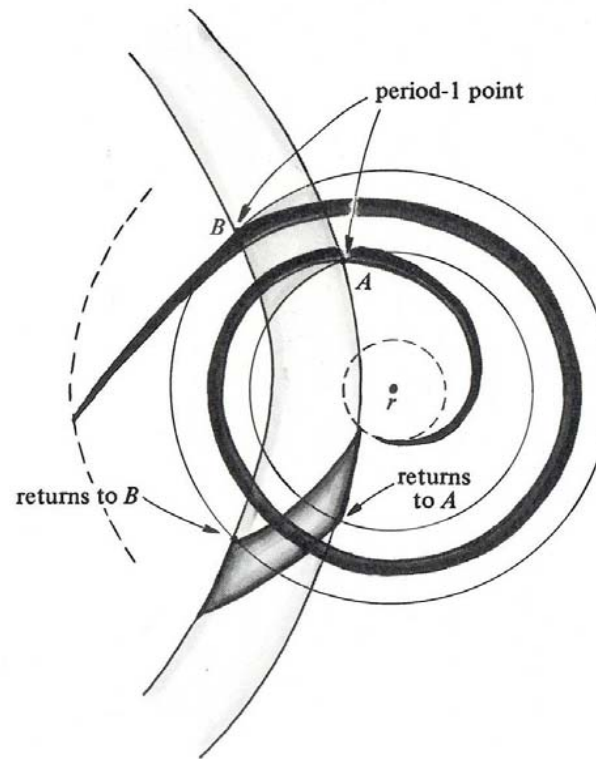
# Tendril-Whorl Flow



# Construction of a Horseshoe



Ottino, 1989

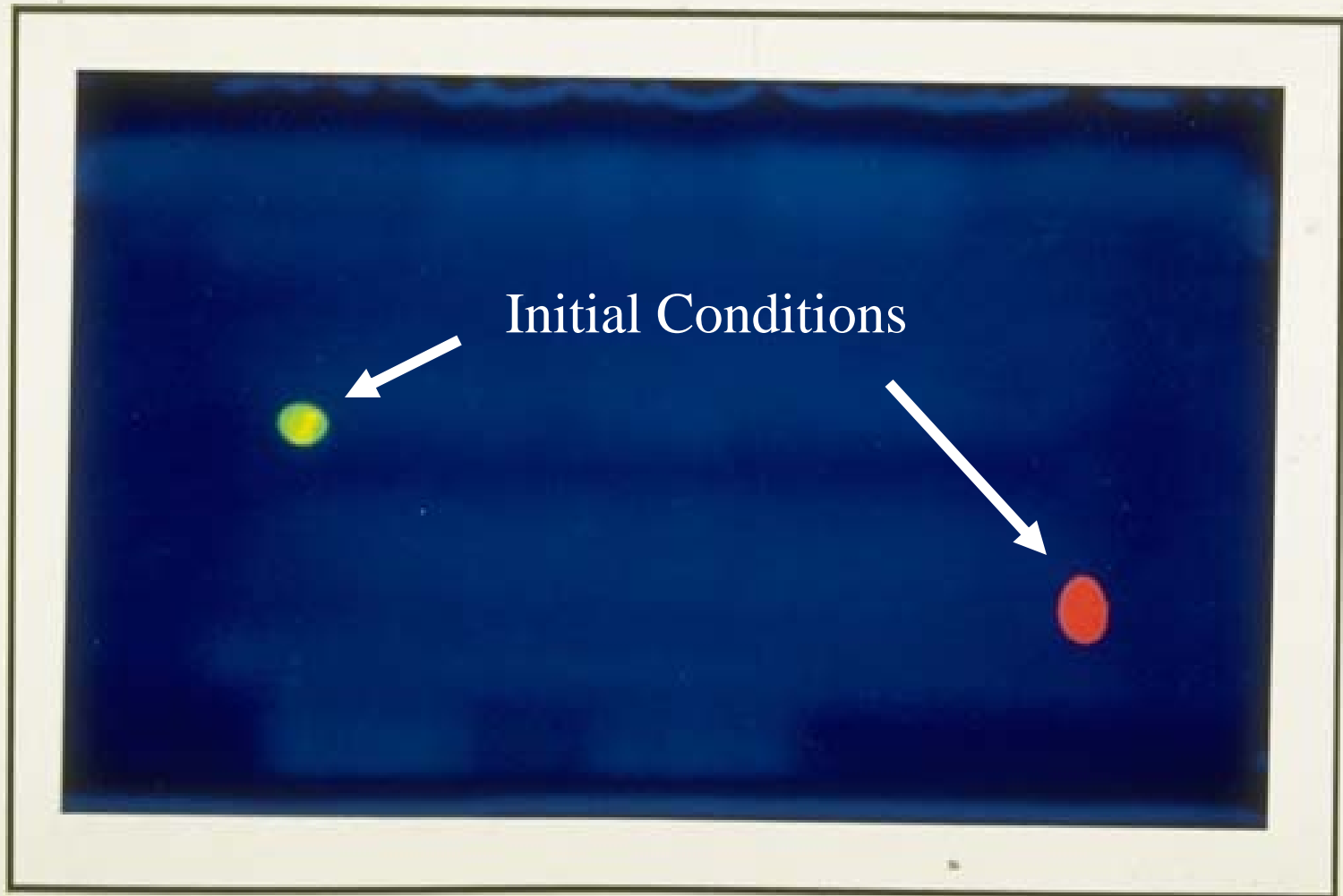


Blinking  
Vortex  
Flow  
(Aref 1984)

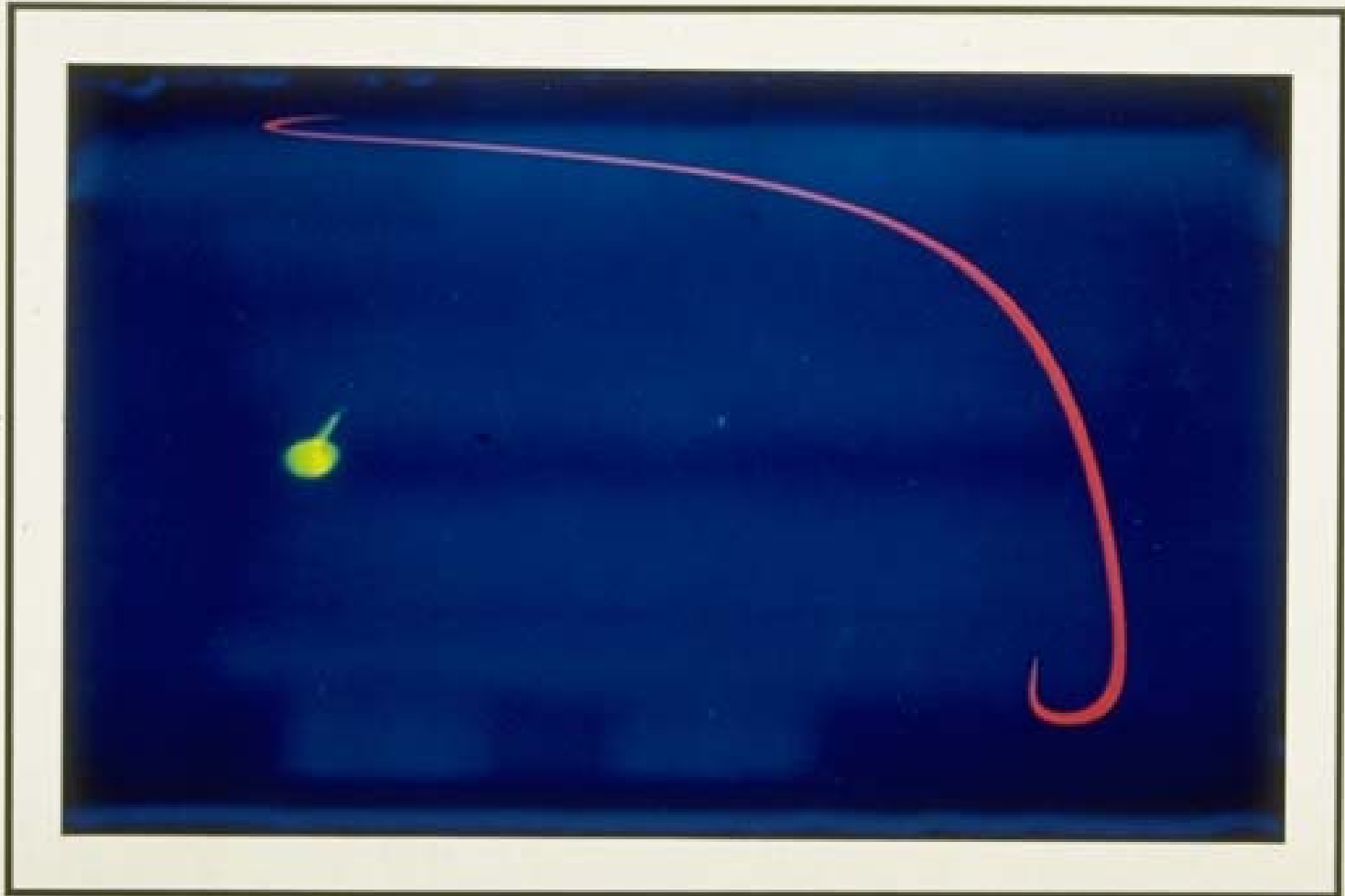


# Mixing in cavity flow

$$P = 0$$



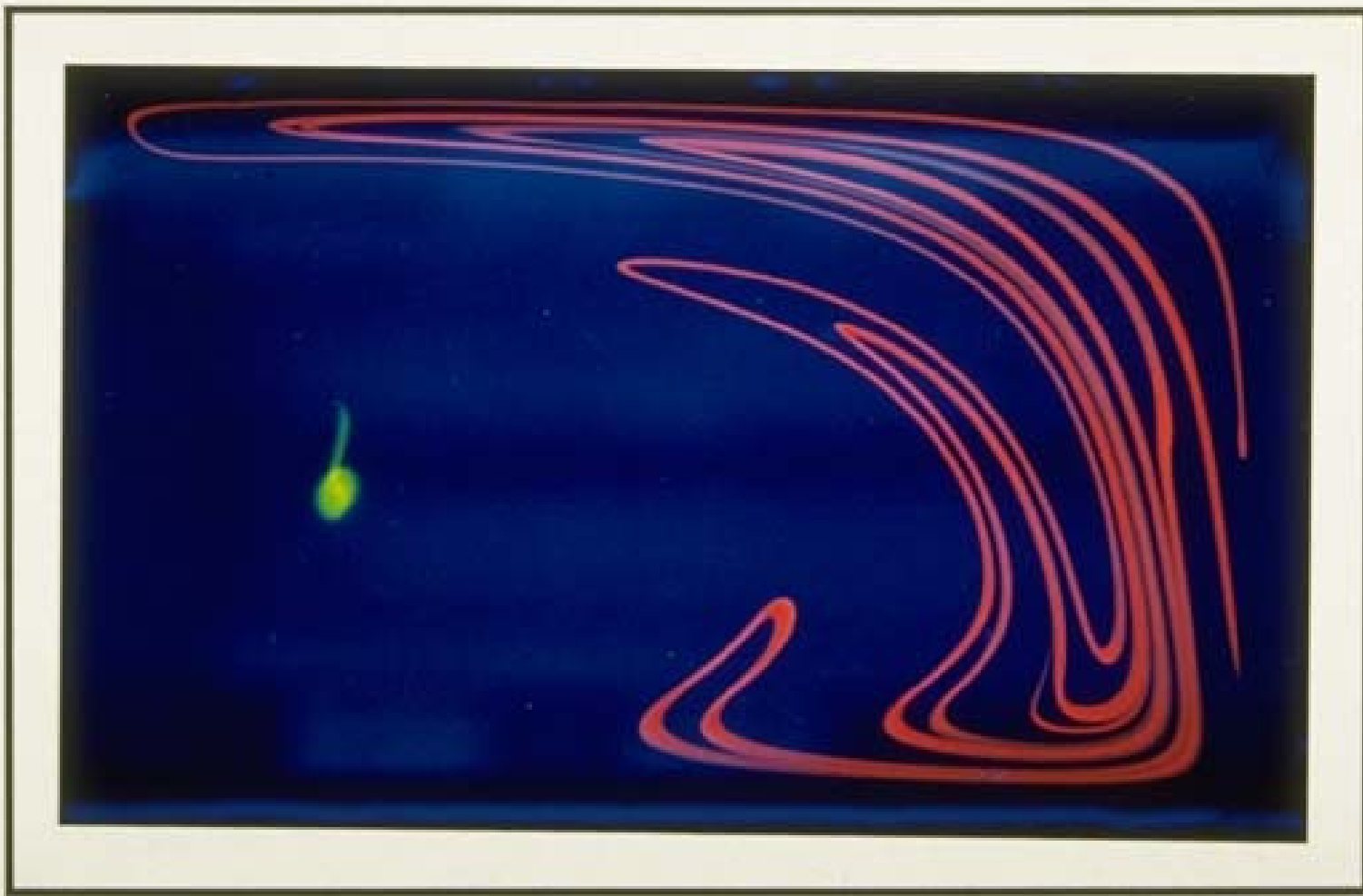
$$P = 2$$



$P = 3$



$P = 4$



$P = 5$



$P = 6$



$P = 8$



$P = 8$

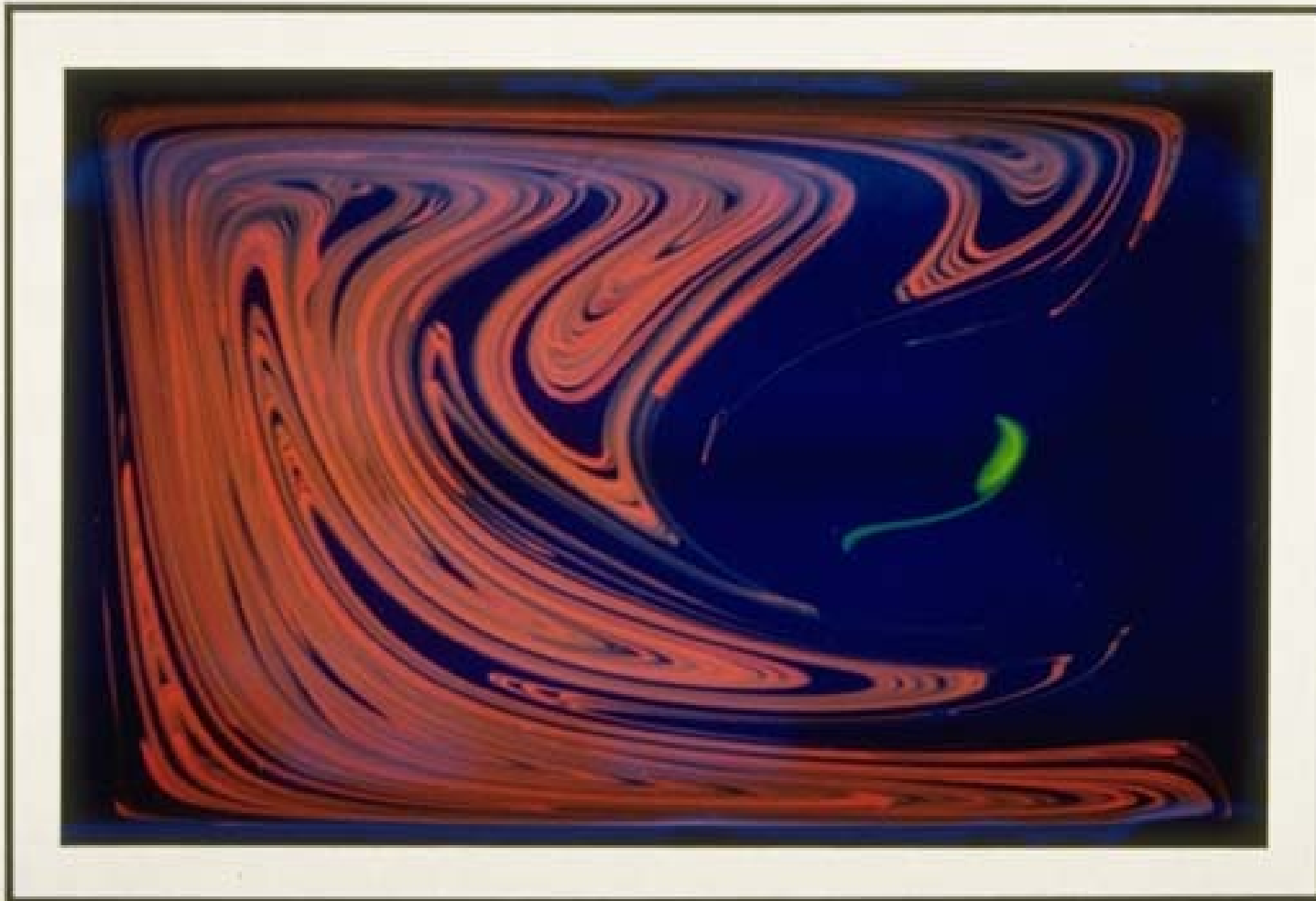




# Motion of Islands $P = 8.25$



$P = 8.50$



$P = 8.75$

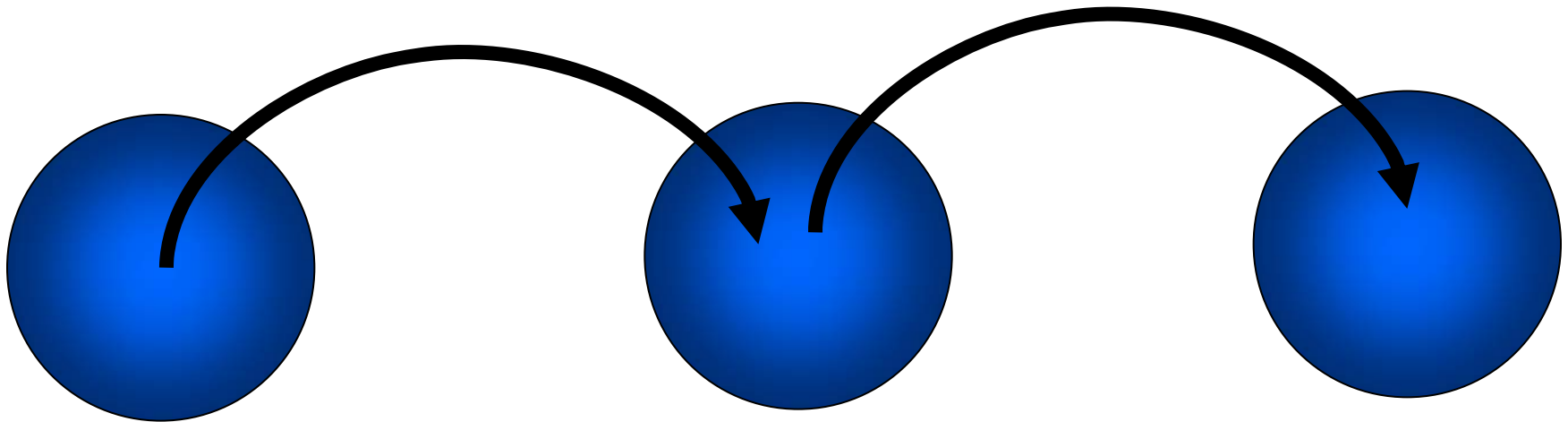


$P = 9.00$

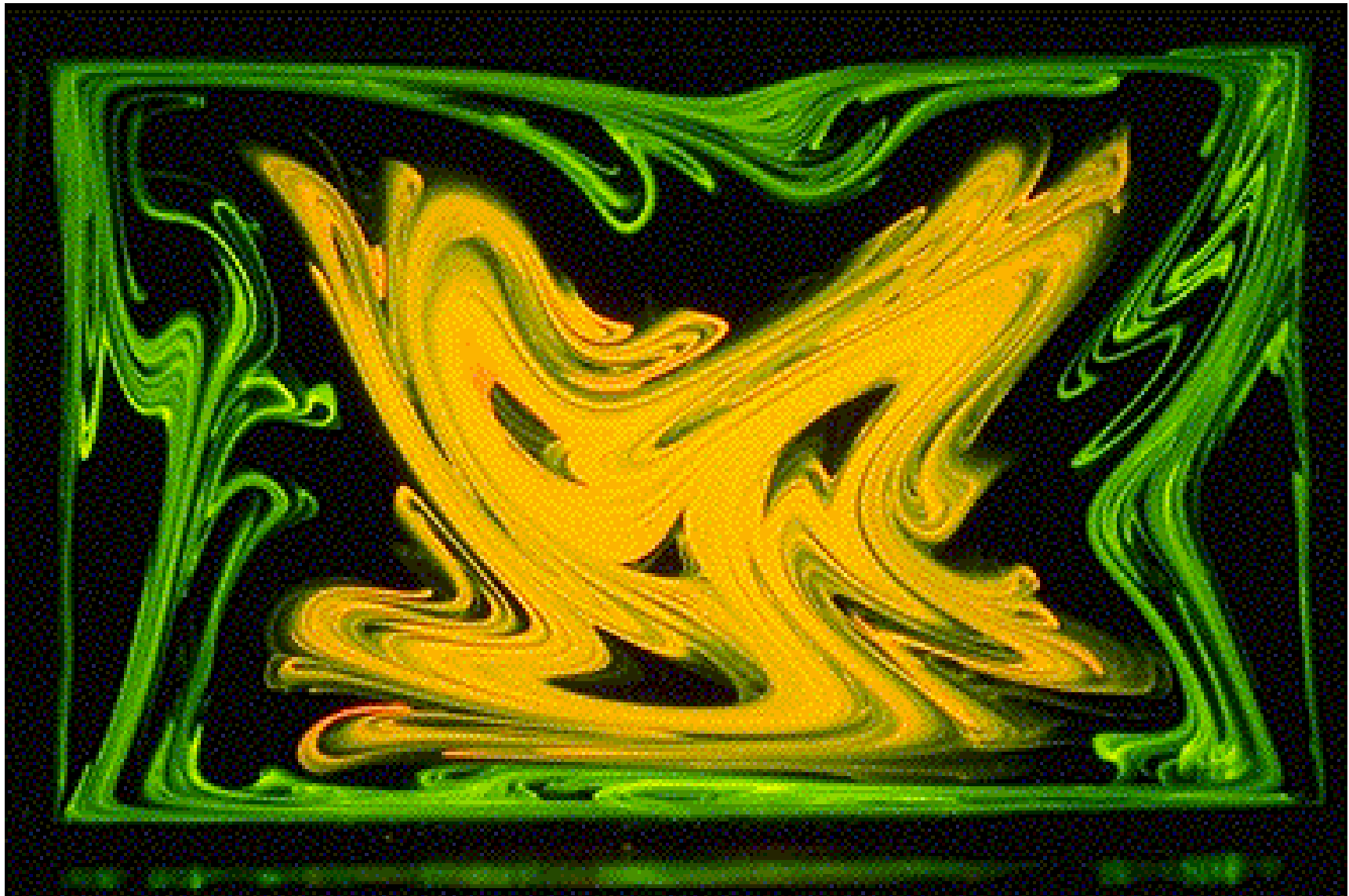


# Higher Order Periodic Points

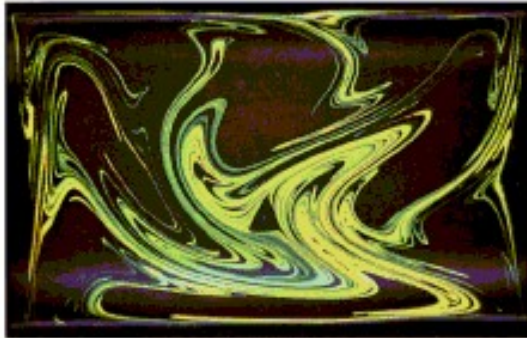
## Composition of fundamental maps



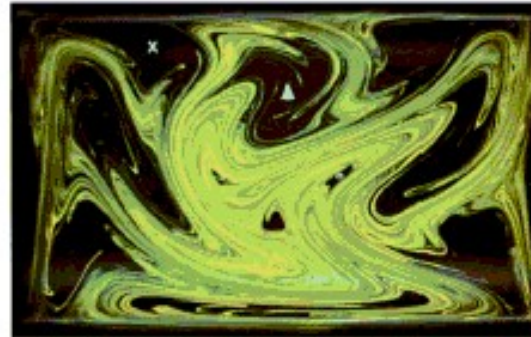
There exist  $x$  such that  $x = \Phi^n(x)$  for any  $n$



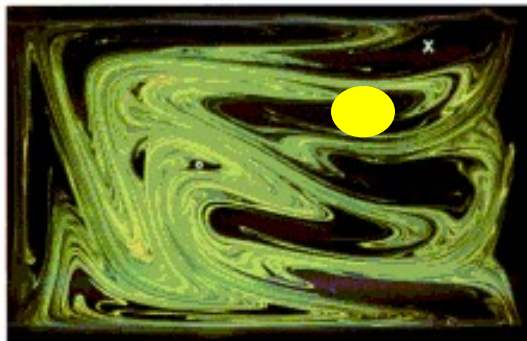




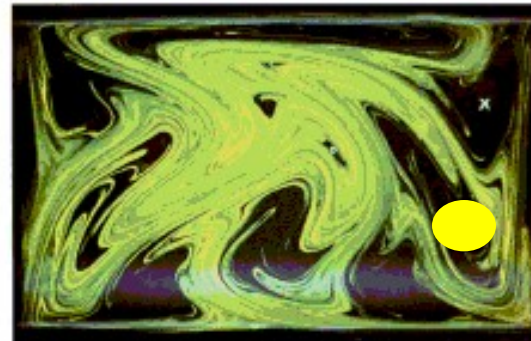
10 periods



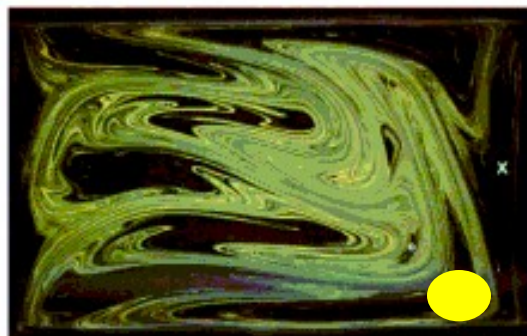
20 periods



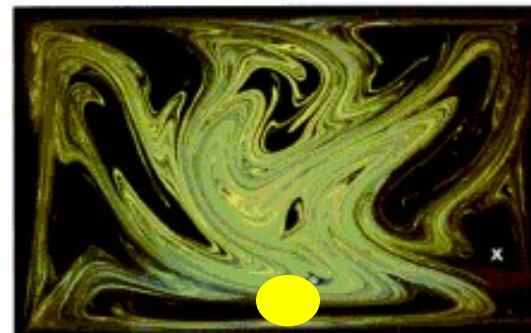
20 1/2 periods



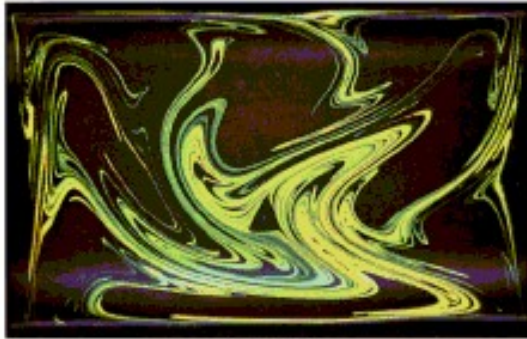
20 3/4 periods



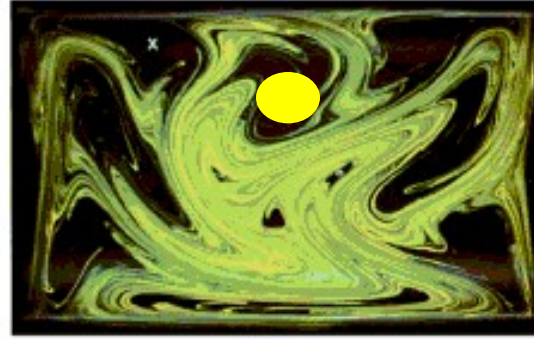
20 9/10 periods



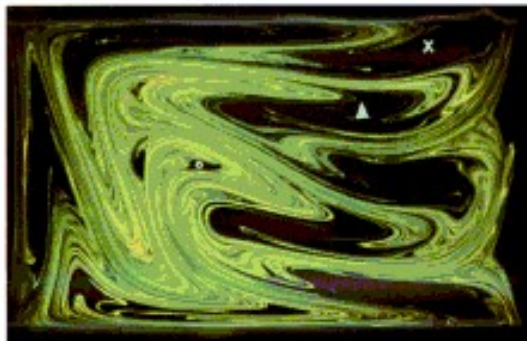
21 periods



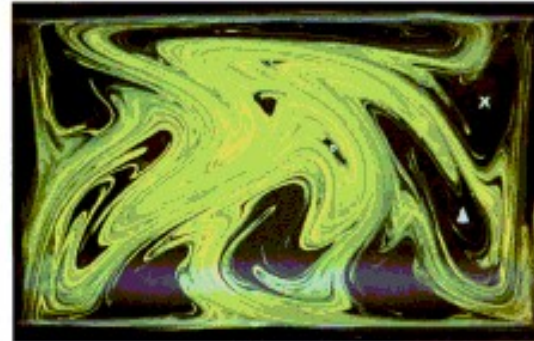
10 periods



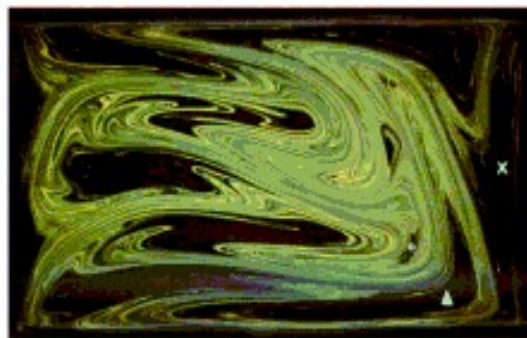
20 periods



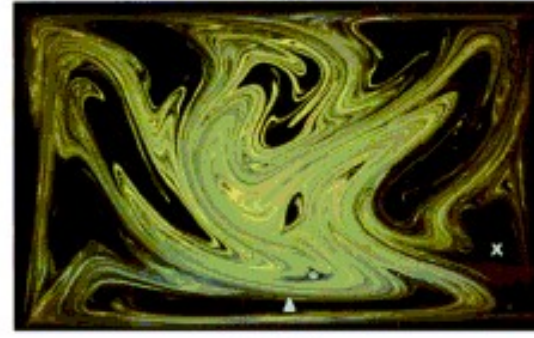
20 1/2 periods



20 3/4 periods

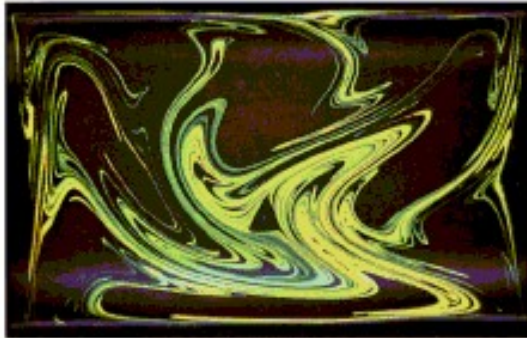


20 9/10 periods

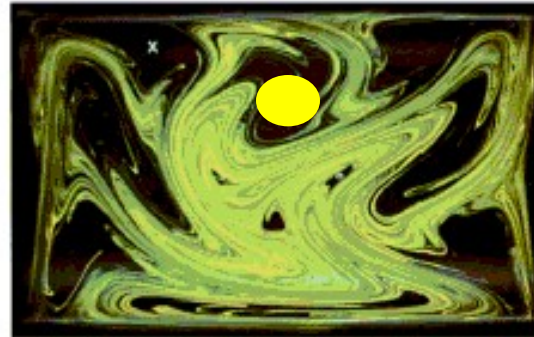


21 periods

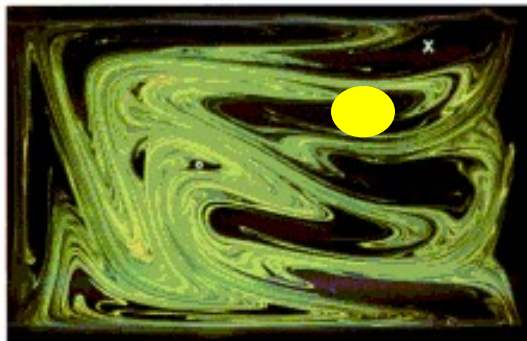




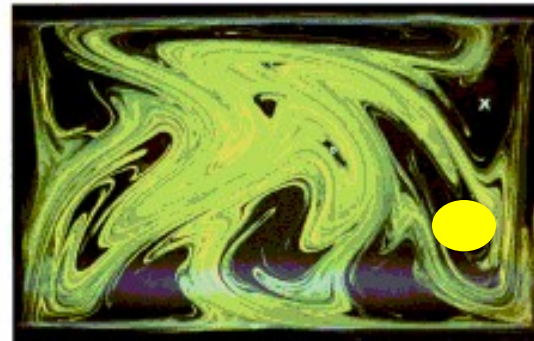
10 periods



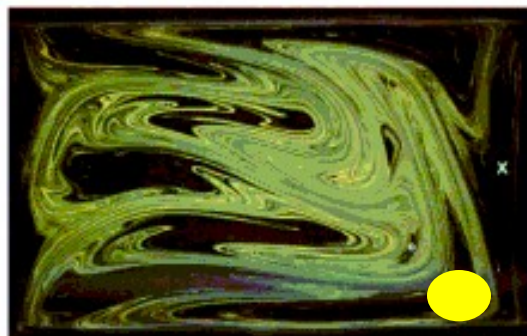
20 periods



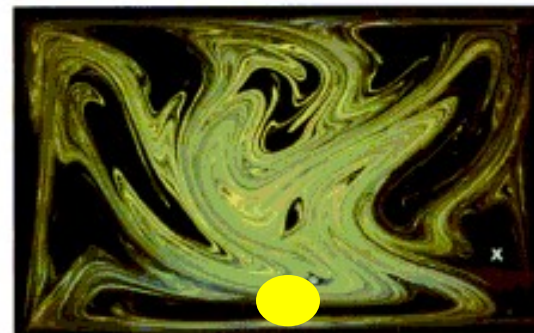
20 1/2 periods



20 3/4 periods



20 1/2 periods



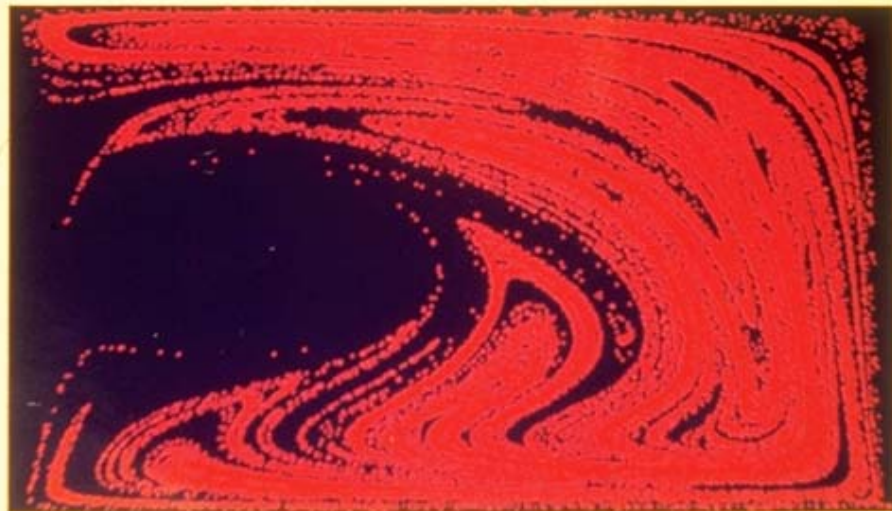
21 periods

# Computations in Chaotic Systems

Experiment



Computer  
Simulation



$$dx \approx (dx_0) e^{\sigma t}$$

$\sigma$  Liapunov exponent

## Types of Errors

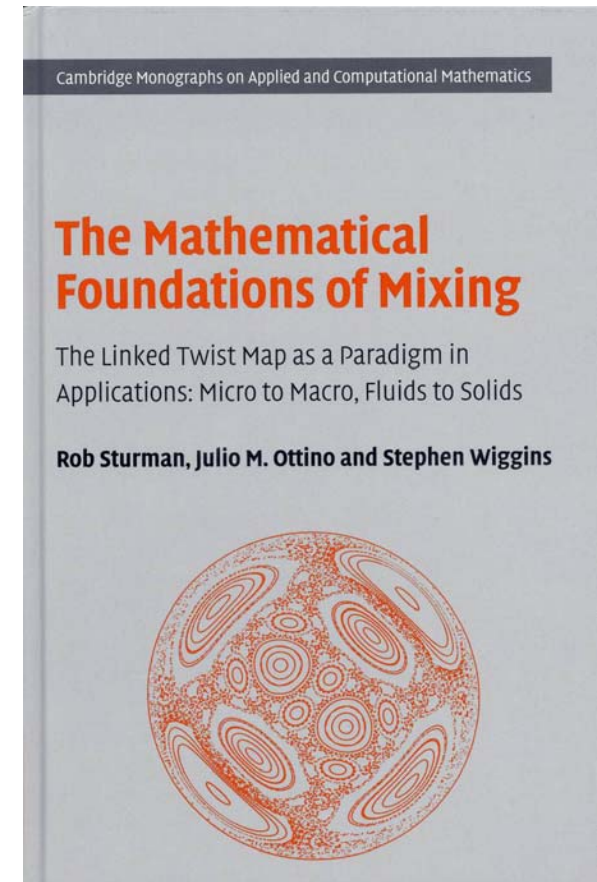
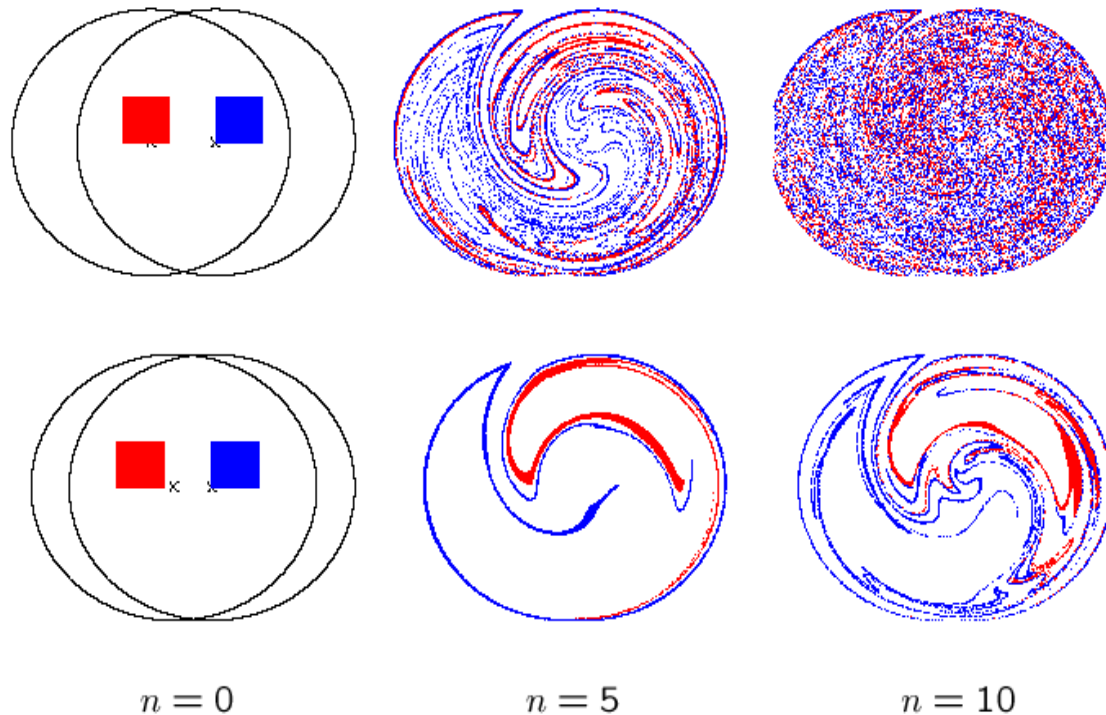
Round-off error

Integration

Discretization

Parameter mismatch

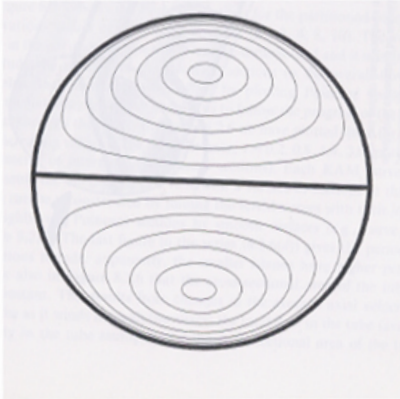
# Linked Twist Maps and Mixing



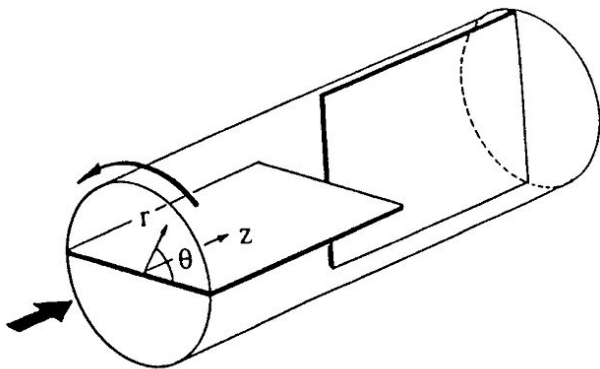
Rigorous mathematical foundation –can show that “mathematical mixing” exists on sets of full measure (with Sturman and Wiggins)



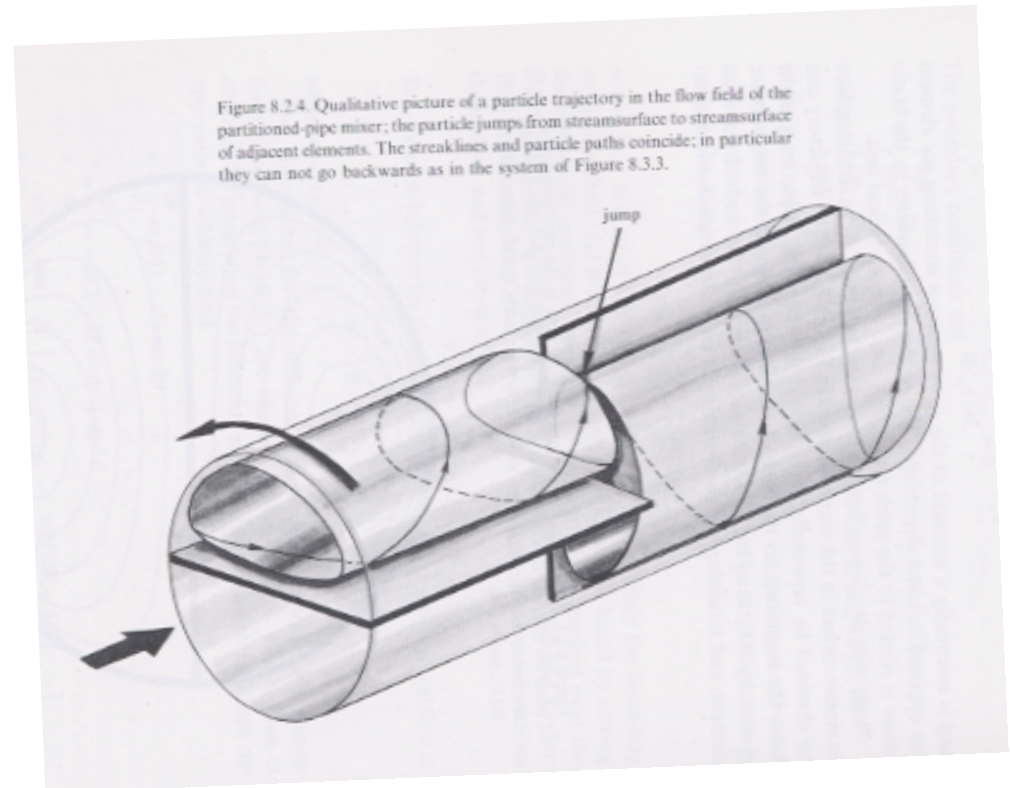
## Realization: Partitioned Pipe Mixer



Cross section



Parameter=cross twist/axial flow



Pictorial view of mechanism

Franjione, Khakhar, Ottino,  
*Chem. Eng. Sci.* 1987



Difference: Injection point

Kusch &  
Ottino, *JFM*

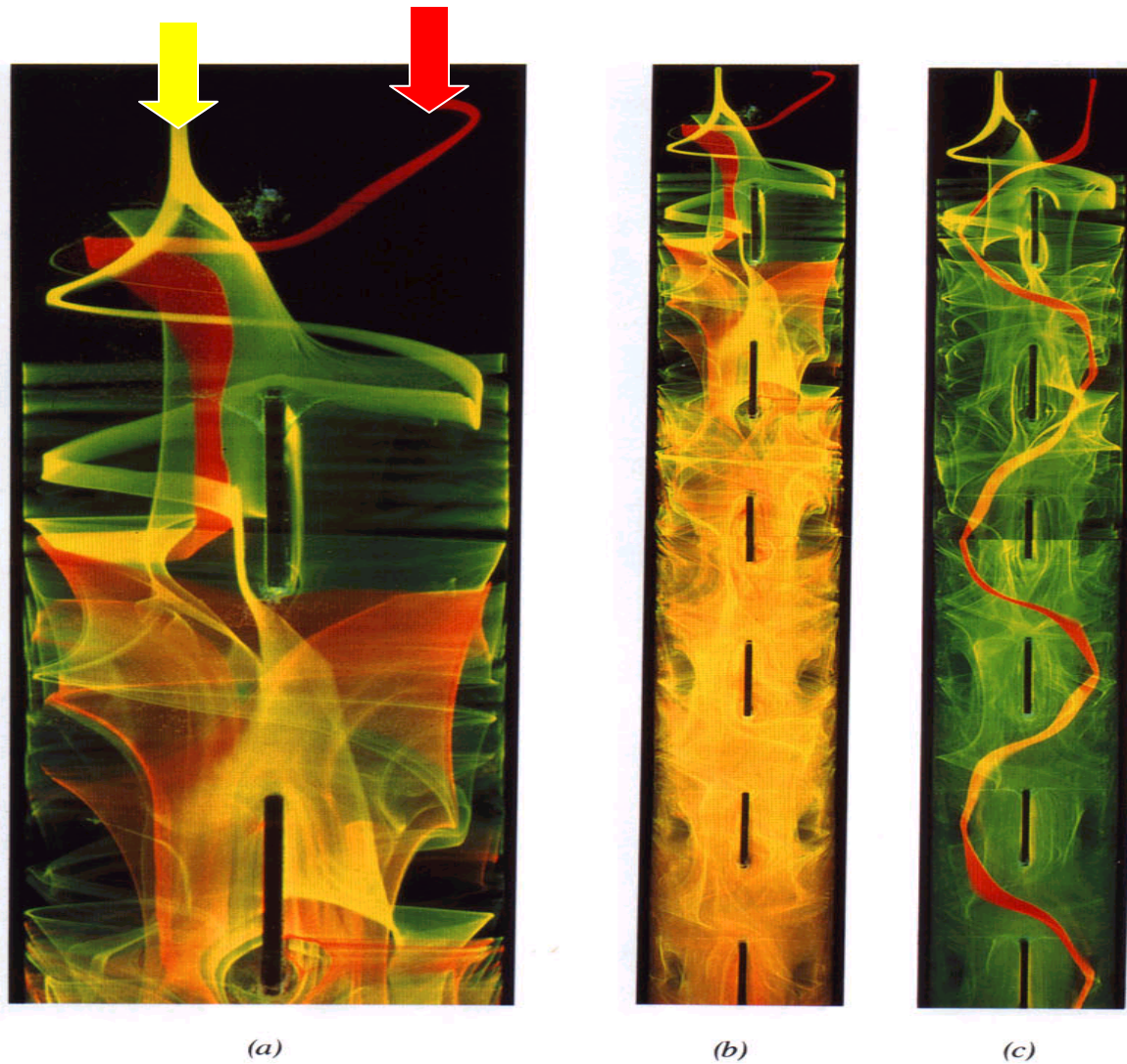
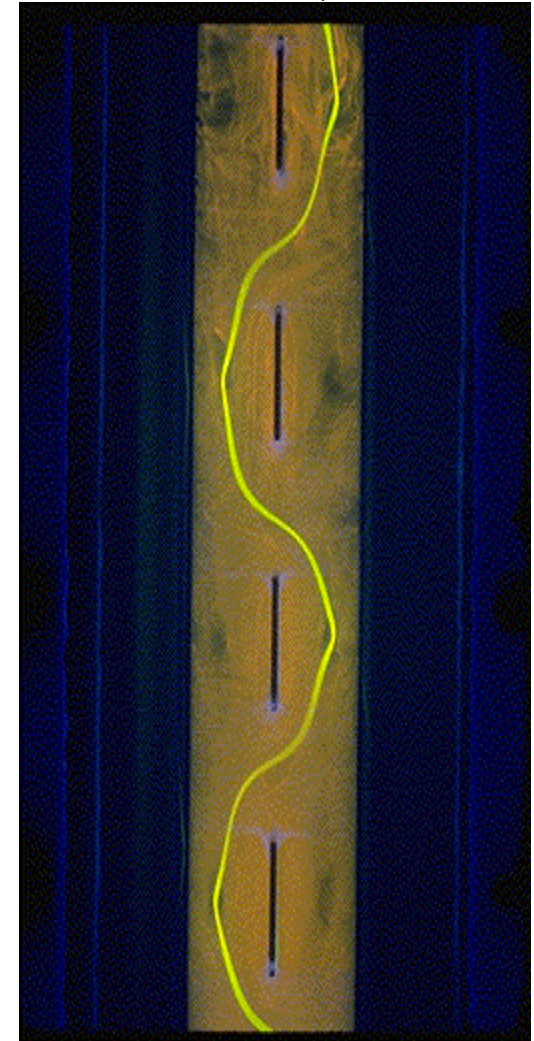
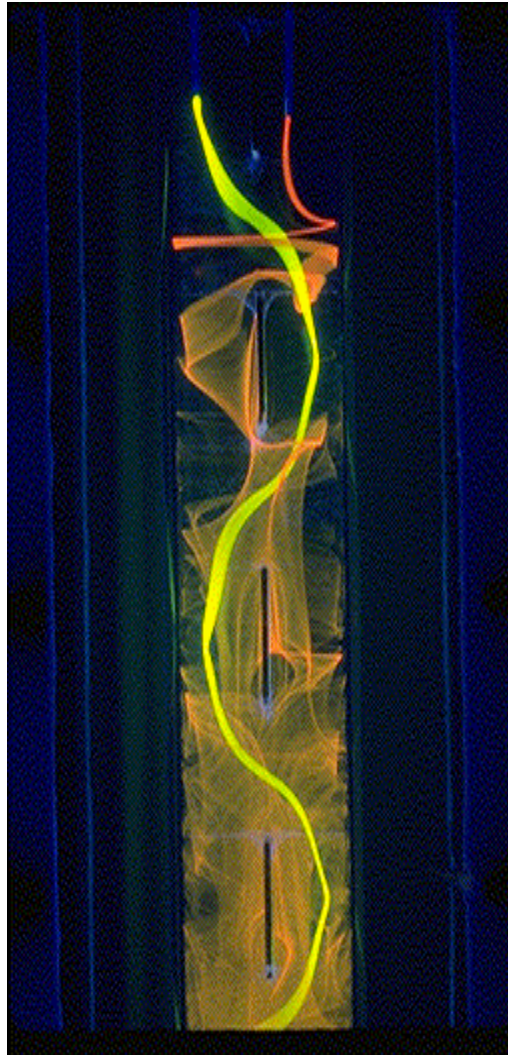
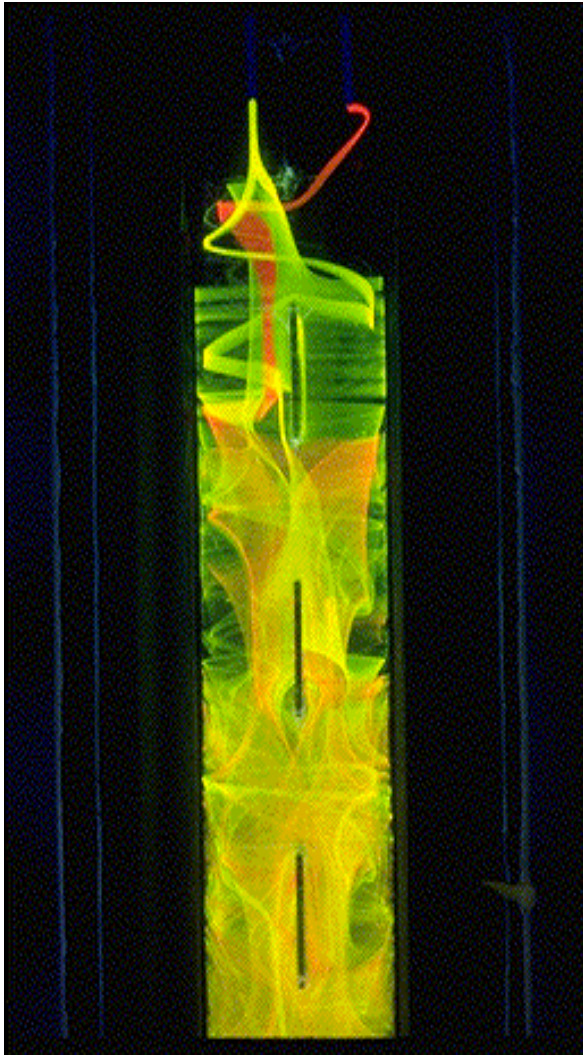


FIGURE 7. Order within chaos, existence of KAM-tubes. The mixing strength parameter for the flows is  $\beta=10\pm 0.3$ , and the Reynolds numbers are  $Re_{PPM:axial}=0.3$  and  $Re_{PPM:cs}=1.8$ . The differences between the flows (b) and (c) is the position of the orange dye streak feed point; (a) is a close-up of (b).

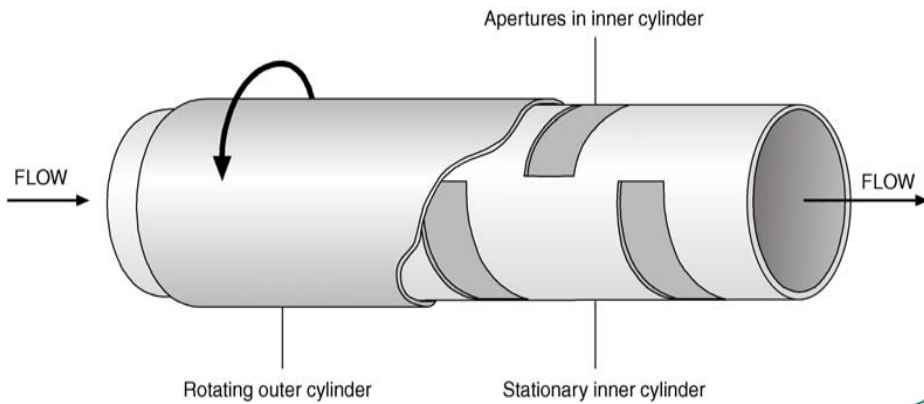


Continued on right...



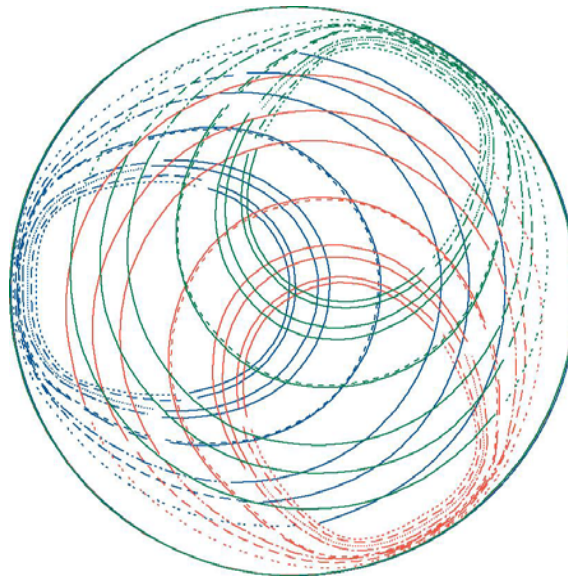
# Rotated Arc Mixer

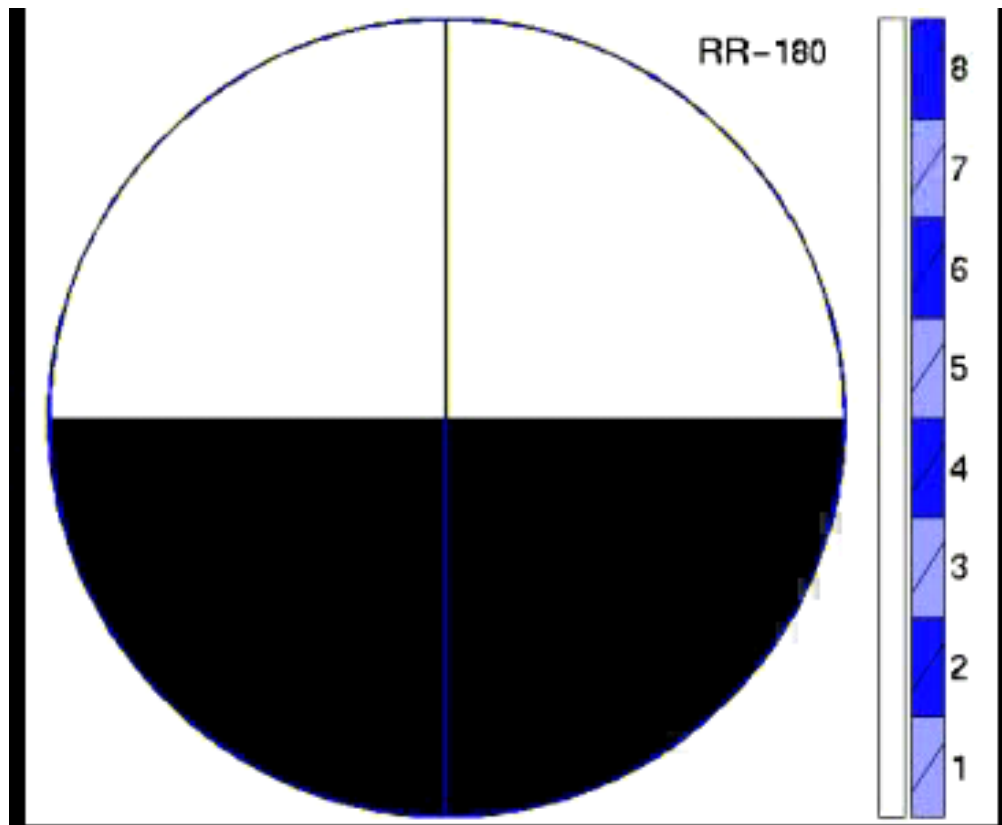
Motion of boundaries



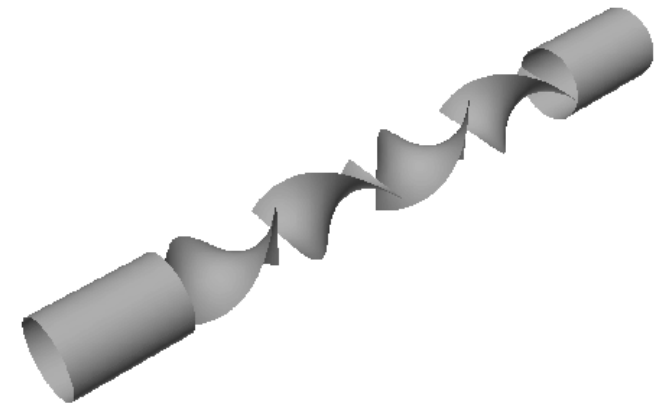
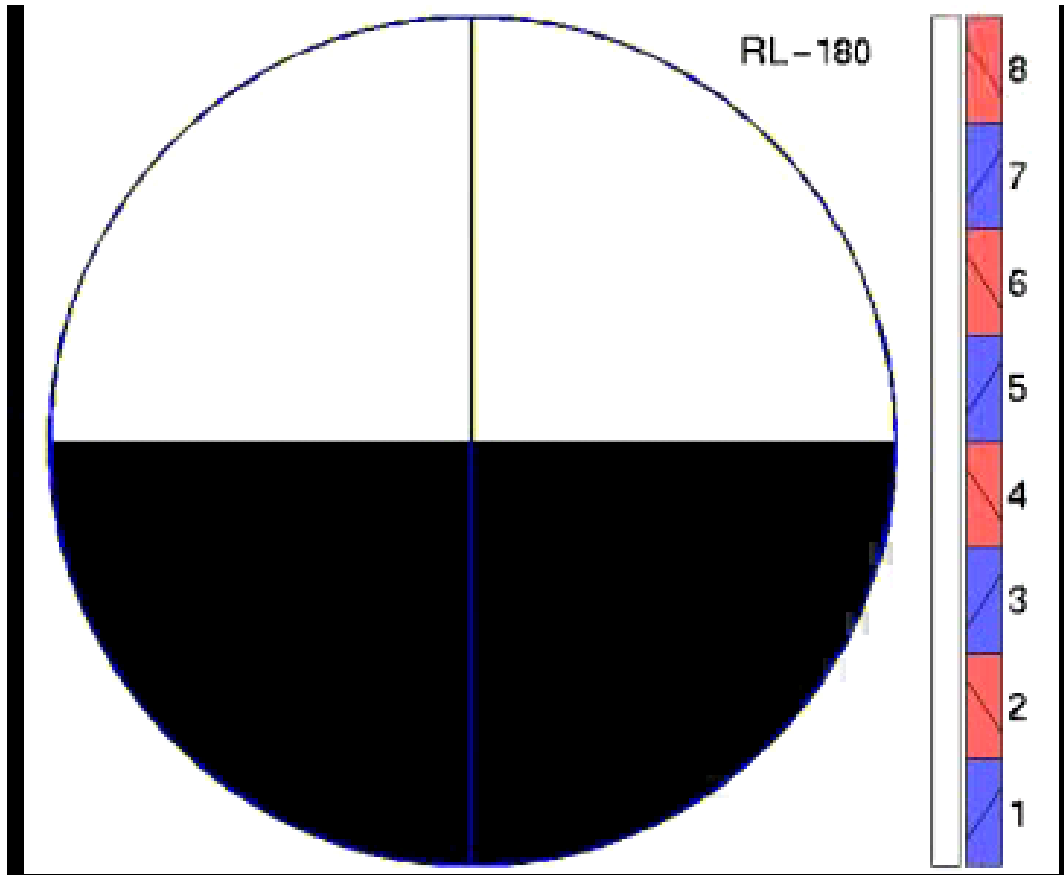
Metcalf et al.  
*AICHE J*, 2001

Parameter:  
cross twist/axial flow

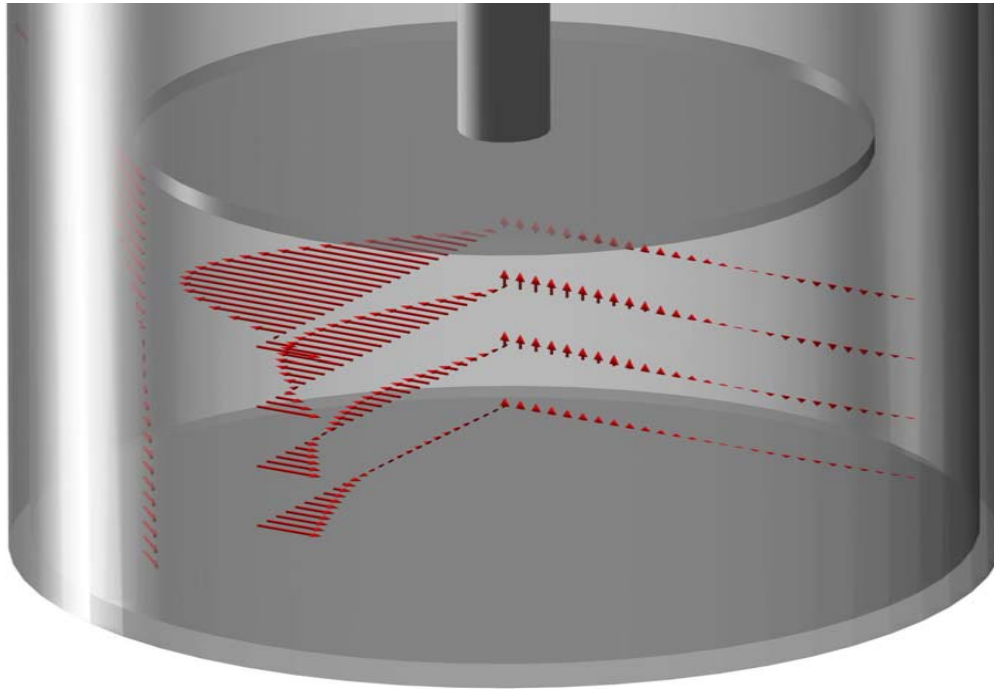




by  
P.D. Anderson  
O.S.Galaktionov,  
G.W.M. Peters  
H.E.H. Meijer  
Eindhoven, Netherlands  
2002-3

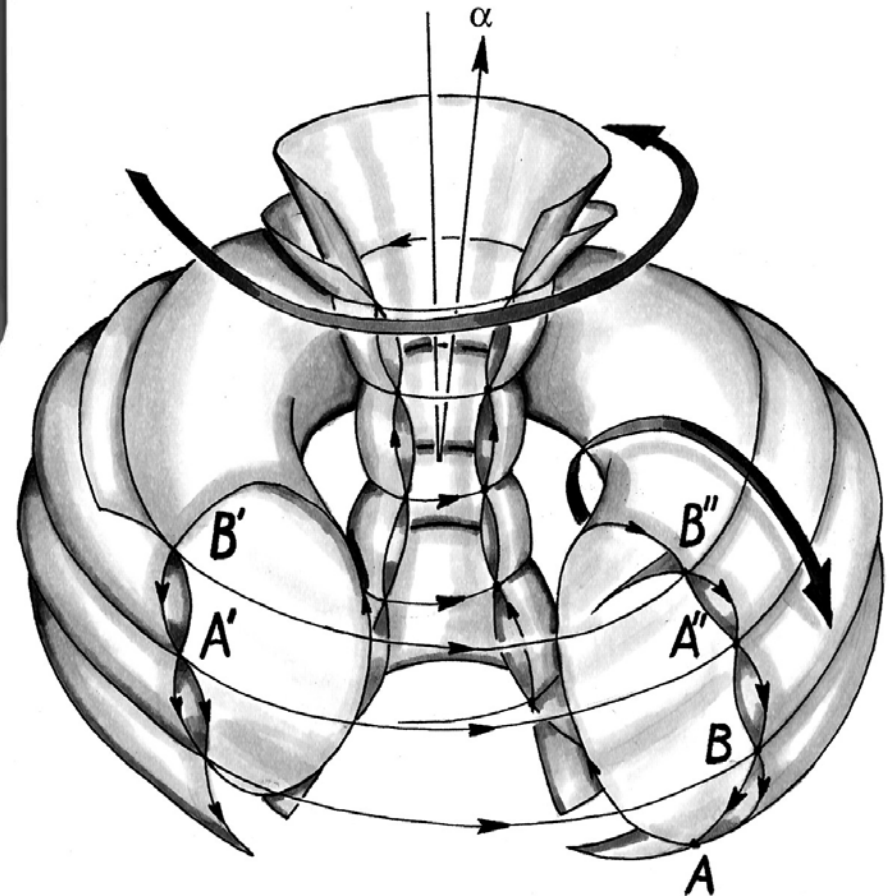


by  
P.D. Anderson  
O.S.Galaktionov,  
G.W.M. Peters  
H.E.H. Meijer  
Eindhoven, Netherlands  
2002-3

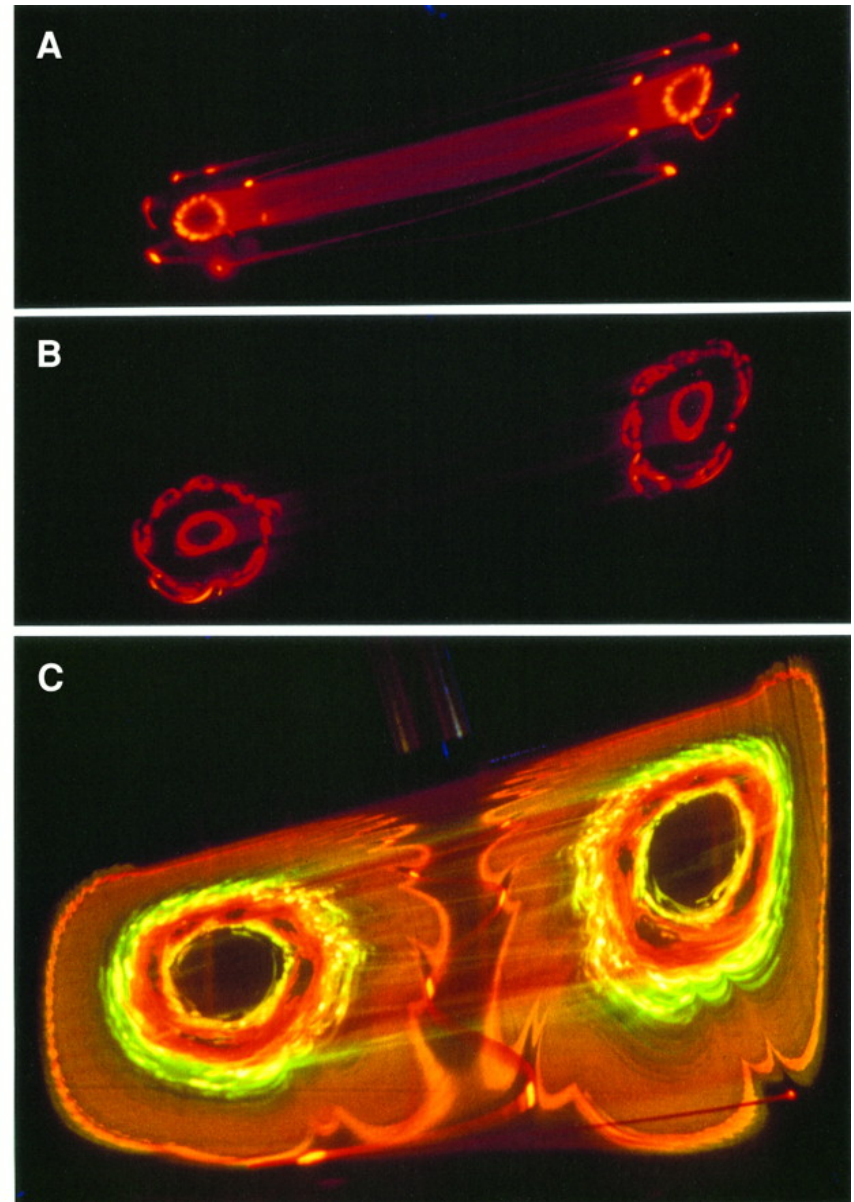
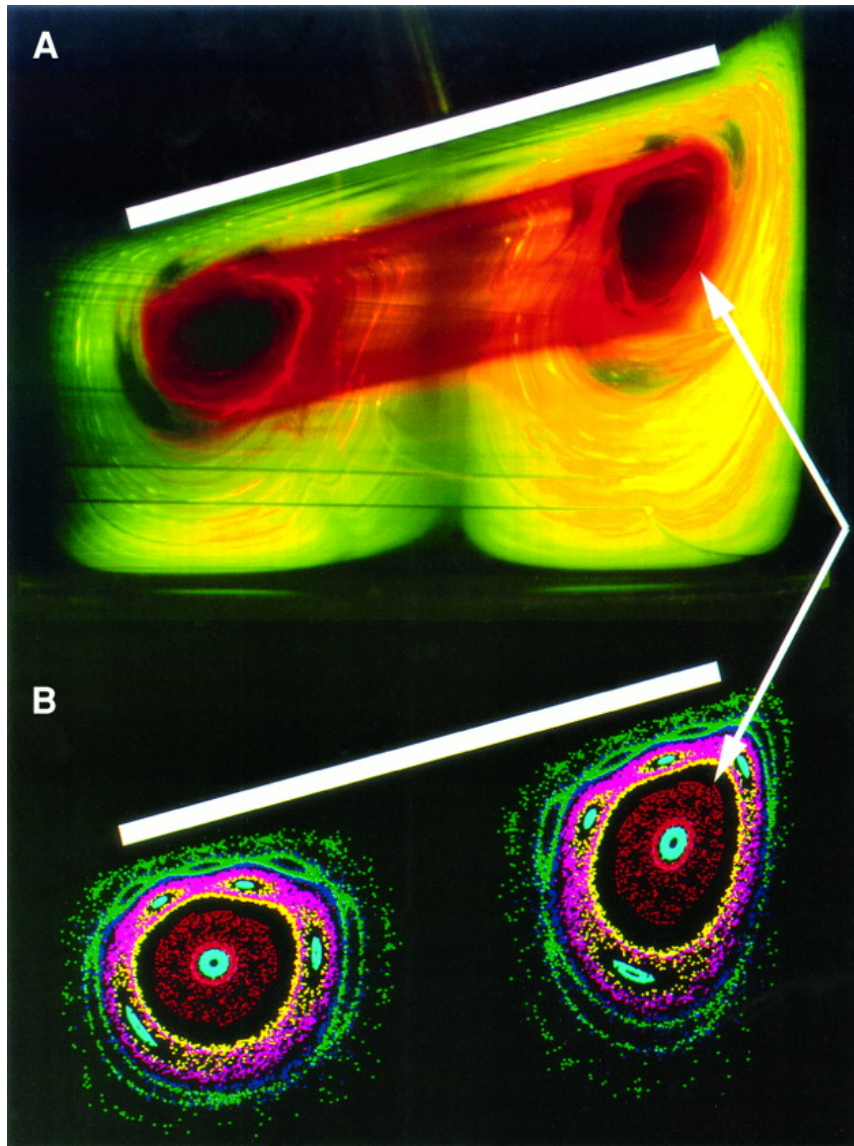


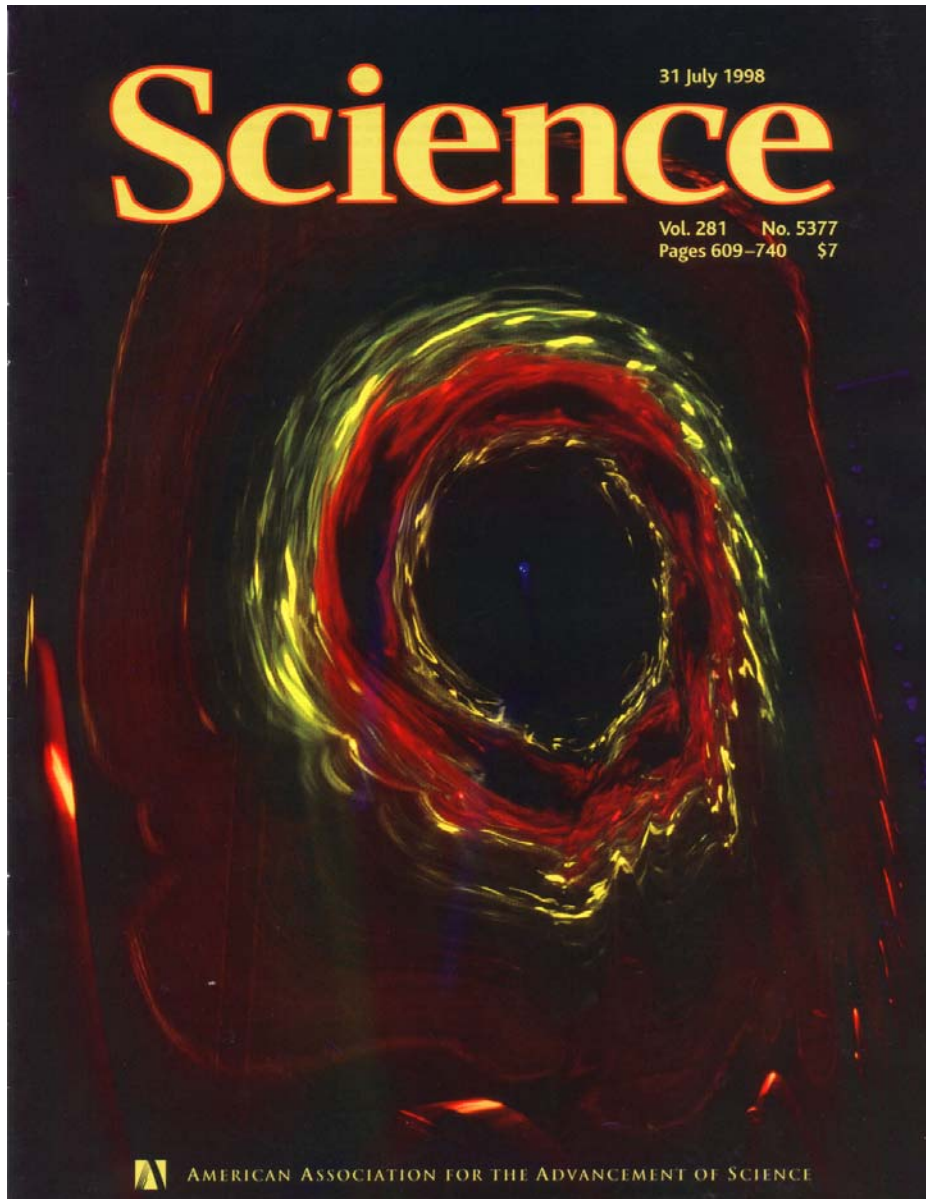
Fountain et al. *JFM* 2000

Break symmetry

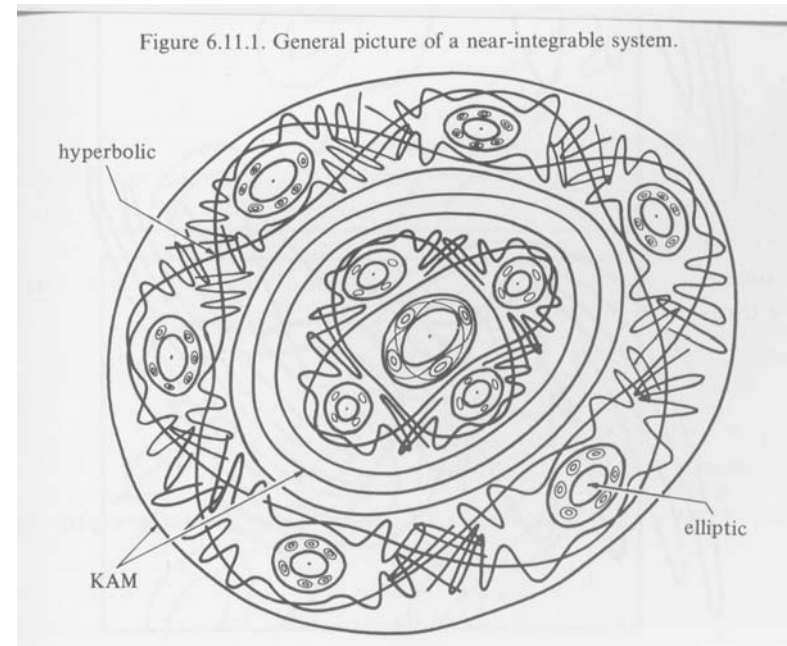




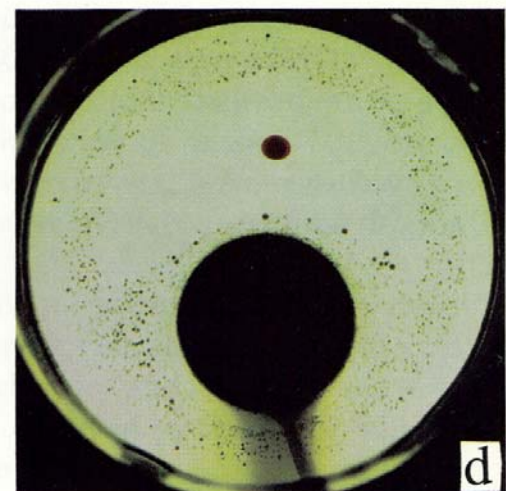
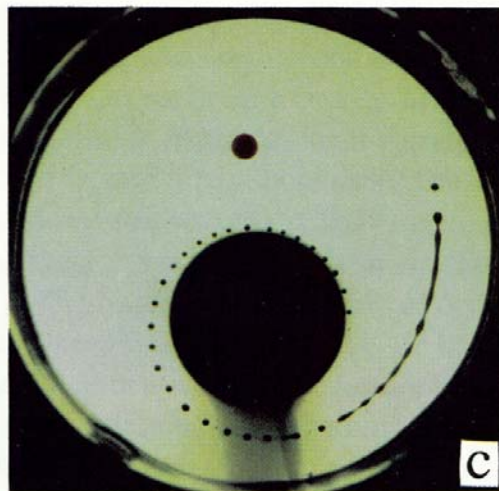
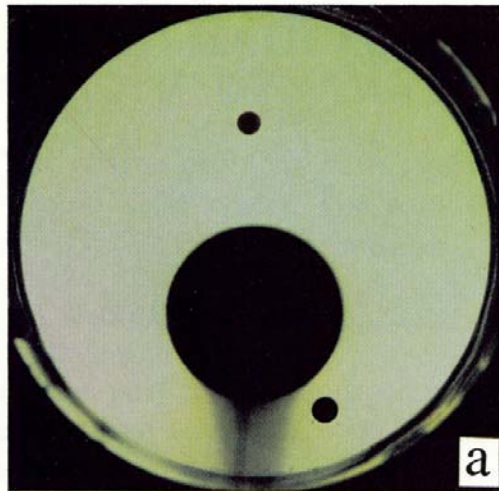




## Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser theorem







## Chaos as a Fabric

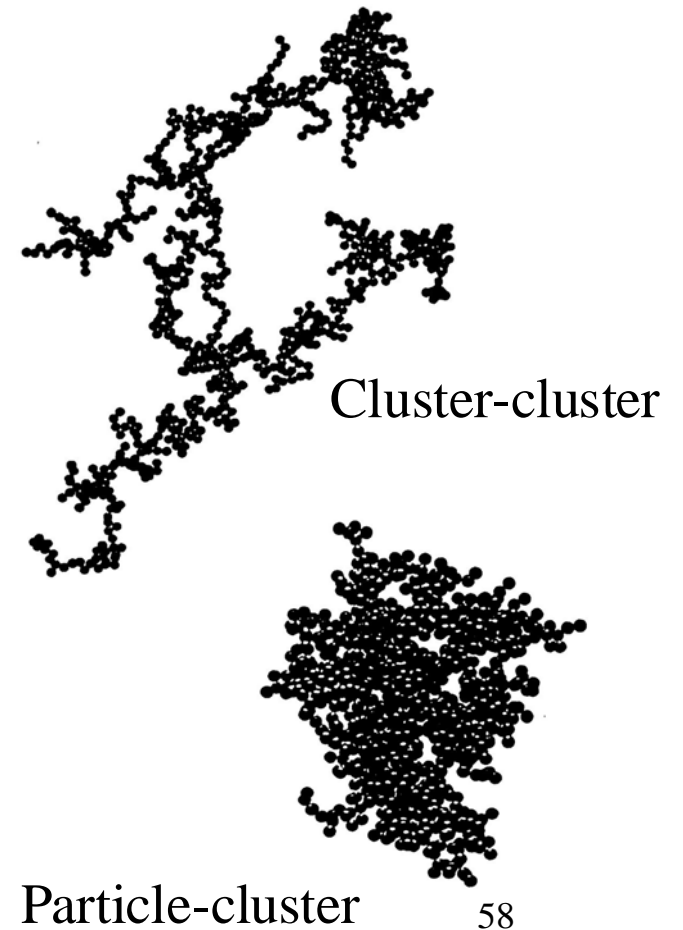
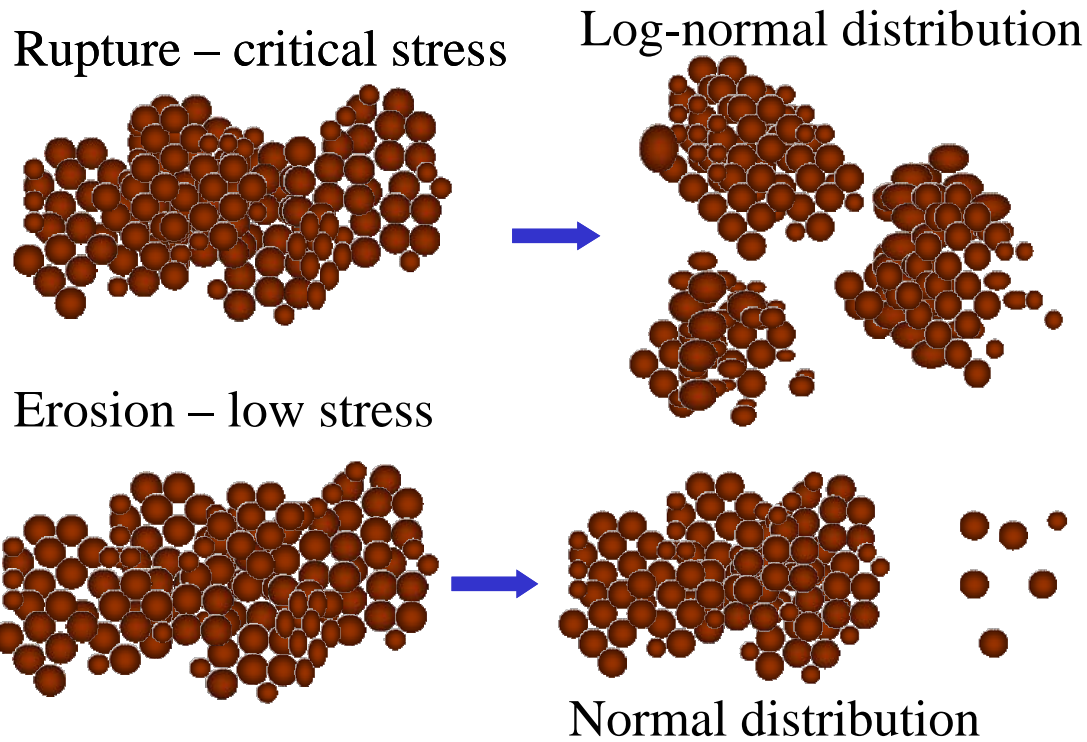
Drop breakup  
in chaotic flows

Tjahjadi & Ottino  
*J. Fluid Mech.* (1991).

# Chaos as a Fabric

## Fragmentation

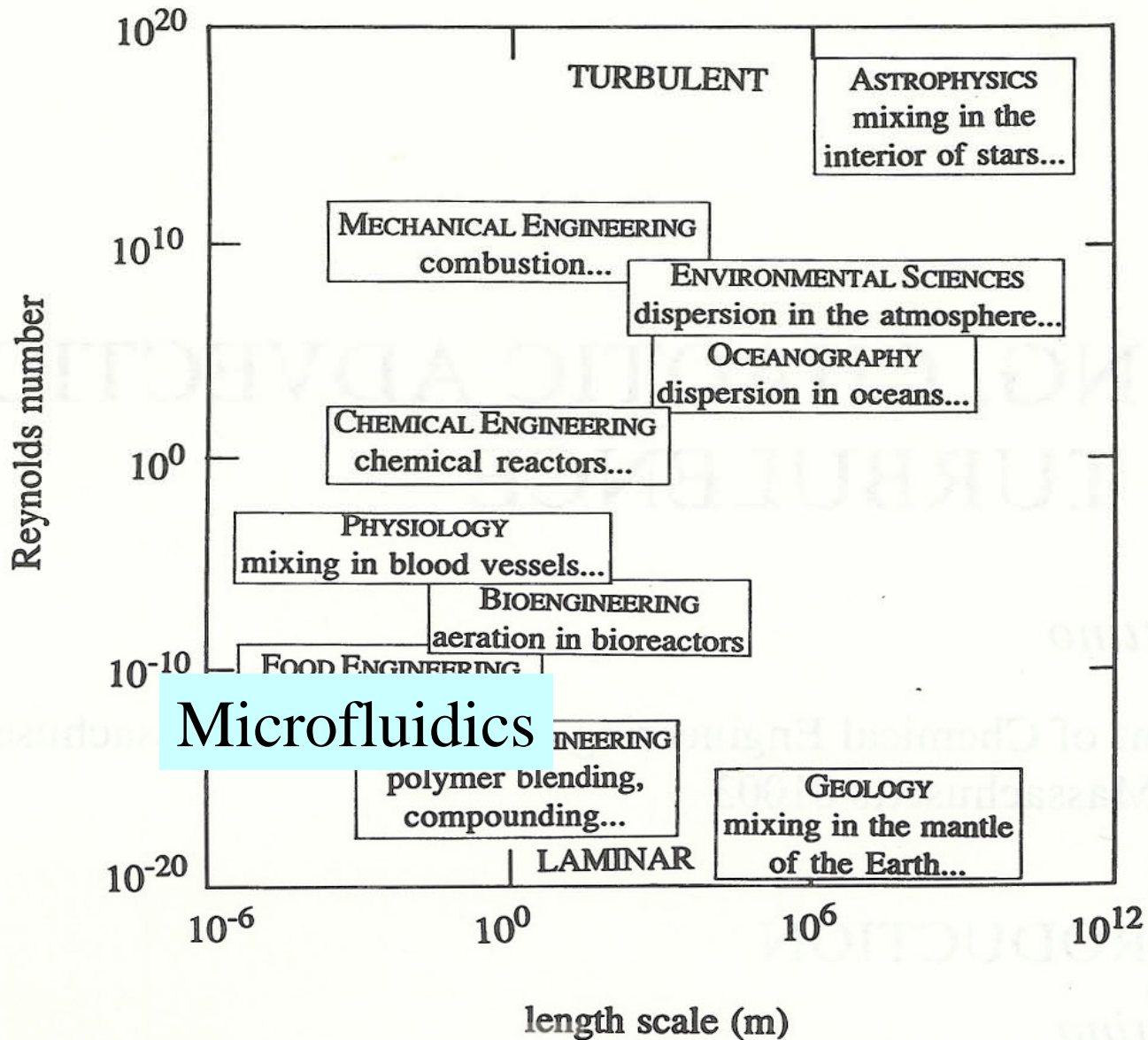
## Aggregation



Hansen & Ottino *Phys. Rev. E* (1996)  
*J. Colloid and Int. Sci.* (1996).

## Evolution and Applications

- Mathematical proof of chaos
- Artificiality of the examples, add more realism?
- Shape of the forcing, do discontinuities matter?
- Realism of the flow. Due corners matter?
- Are there 3D examples?
- Agreement with experiments. Nature of errors, round off, computation of the velocity field
- Role of inertia
- But mixing is a means to an end.. Mixing as a fabric.
- Reactions, how they are affected by mixing
- Coagulation...structure of clusters formed
- Breakup
- Droplets and other microstructures
- Character of the fluid, elasticity, etc.
- Chemical Engineering
- .....
- Oceanography
- Microfluidics
- Geophysics



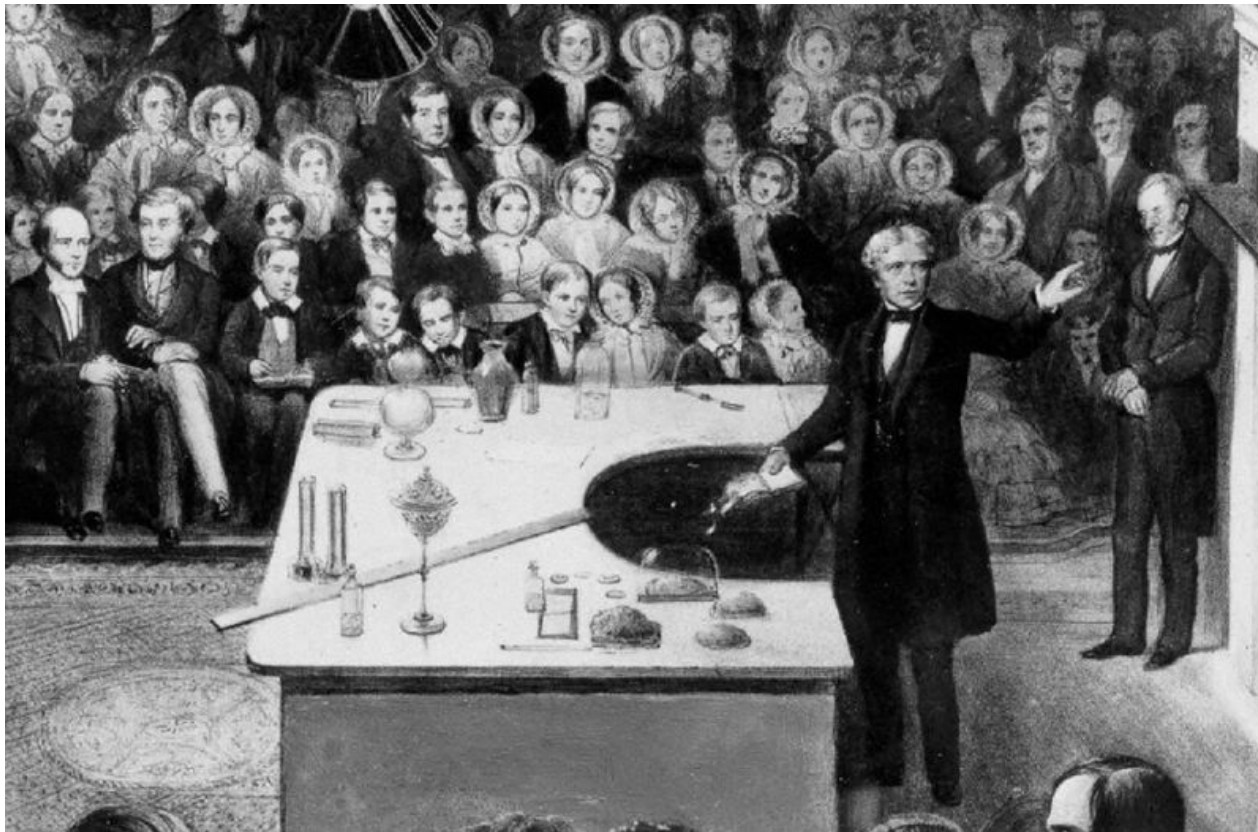
ARFM  
1990

Figure 1 Spectrum of problems studied in various disciplines in which mixing is important.

# Timelines

- Brouwer Theorem ~ 1910
- Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser theorem ~1954
- Baker's map ~1960s
- Smale Horseshoe ~1967
- Linked Twist Maps (Burton & Easton, 1980; Wojtkowski 1980; Przytycki 1983)
- U Minn (many ~1979)
- Fluid mechanics (Aref ~1982; Moin ~1991)
- Dynamical Systems (Rising ~1982; Wiggins ~1986 Guckenheimer, Holmes, math; Gollub, Swinney; physics)
- Multifractals, microscales (Meneveau & Sreenivasan ~1991; Dahm ~1988)





Michael Faraday's Christmas Lectures



Osborne Reynolds  
1842 - 1912

NOTICES  
OF THE  
PROCEEDINGS  
AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERS  
OF THE  
Royal Institution of Great Briti  
WITH  
ABSTRACTS OF THE DISCOURSES  
DELIVERED AT  
THE EVENING MEETINGS.

VOLUME XIV.  
1893—1895.



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LTD  
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.  
1896.

WEEKLY EVENING MEETING,

Friday, June 2, 1893.

SIR DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B. D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

PROFESSOR OSBORNE REYNOLDS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.

*Study of Fluid Motion by means of Coloured Bands.*

In his charming story of, 'The Purloined Letter,' Edgar Allan Poe tells how all the efforts and artifices of the Paris police to obtain possession of a certain letter, known to be in a particular room, were completely baffled for months by the simple plan of leaving the letter in an unsealed envelope in a letter-rack, and so destroying all curiosity as to its contents; and how the letter was at last found there by a young man who was not a professional member of the force. Closely analogous to this is the story I have to set before you to-night—how certain mysteries of fluid motion, which have resisted all attempts to penetrate them are at last explained by the simplest means and in the most obvious manner.

## Osborne Reynolds, 1893

In fluids [..] this attenuation is only the first step in the process of mixing – all involve the second process, that of folding, piling, or wrapping, by which the attenuated layers are brought together.

Identification of stretching and folding as basic mechanism for mixing

## Conceptual Frameworks

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \bar{u} + u'$$

- O. Reynolds, “On the dynamical theory of incompressible viscous fluids and the determination of the criterion,” *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London, Ser. A* 186, 132 (1895).
- **“a perfectly random motion of particles [where] no basic pattern should or could exist.”** T. Theodorsen, “The structure of turbulence,” 50 Jahre Grenzschichtforschung: Ludwig Prandtl, Friedr (Viegeg and Sohn, Braunschweig, 1955), pp. 55-62

## Osborne Reynolds, 1893

In fluids [...] this attenuation is only the first step in the Process of mixing – all involve the second process, that of folding, piling, or wrapping, by which the attenuated layers are brought together.

Speaking of (the work focusing on motion of fluids)...  
“in respect of the mental effort involved, or the scientific importance of the results goes beyond that which resulted in the discovery of Neptune.”



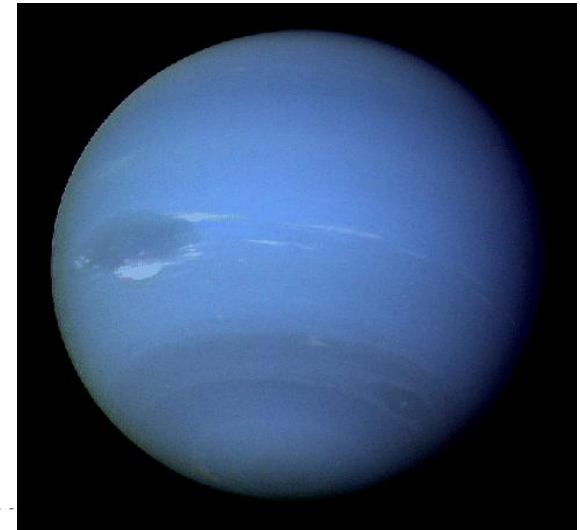
Jules Henri Poincaré  
1854-1912



Osborne Reynolds  
1842 - 1912

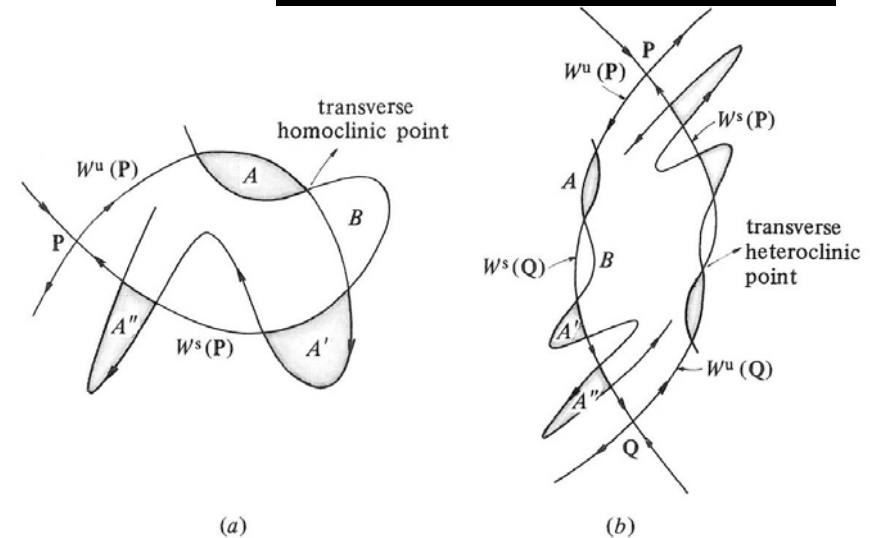


- Neptune's discovery – 30 s deviation from Newtonian predictions; trans-Uranian.
- Jean Leverrier (France); John Couch Adams (England).
- Prize closed-form analytical solution for the three-body problem (Oscar II, King of Sweden)



Winner: Poincaré, 1889

(.... homoclinic orbits;  
three bodies produce chaos.)



∞∞

JMottino 08



Jules Henri Poincaré  
1854-1912



Osborne Reynolds  
1842 - 1912

Jacques Hadamard  
(1865-1963)

*Psychology of Invention  
In the Mathematical Field*  
(1945, 1954)



# Visual Imagination

## Non-Visual

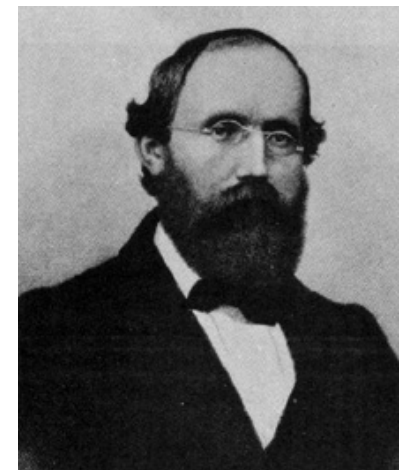
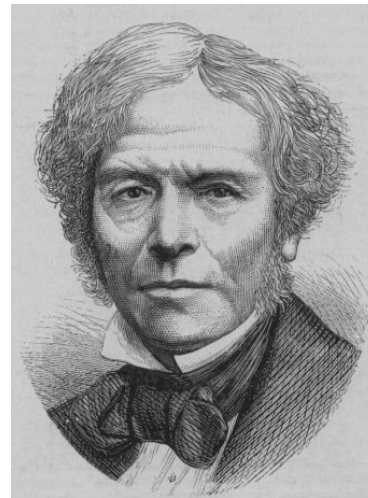
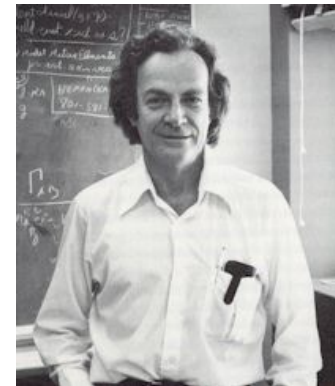
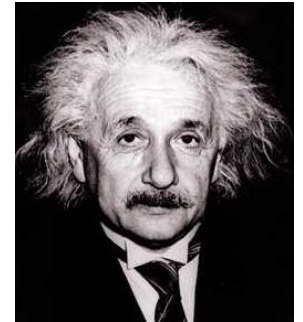
### Joseph Louis Lagrange

One of Lagrange's more famous books, *Analytical Mechanics*, which, he boasted proudly, contains no pictures.

## Visual

### David Hilbert

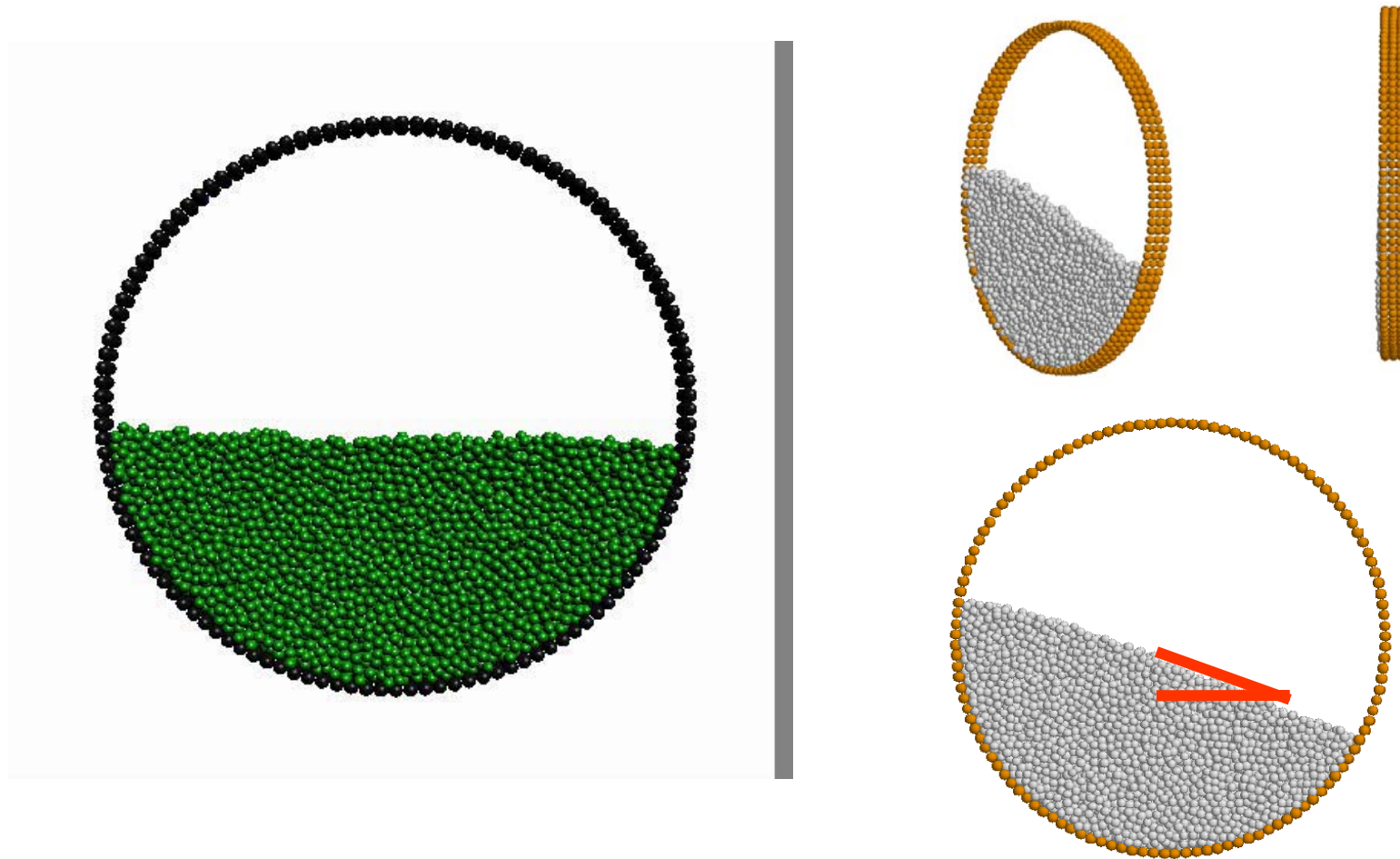
Commenting on one of David Hilbert's work Jacques Hadamard said: "diagrams appear in every other page."



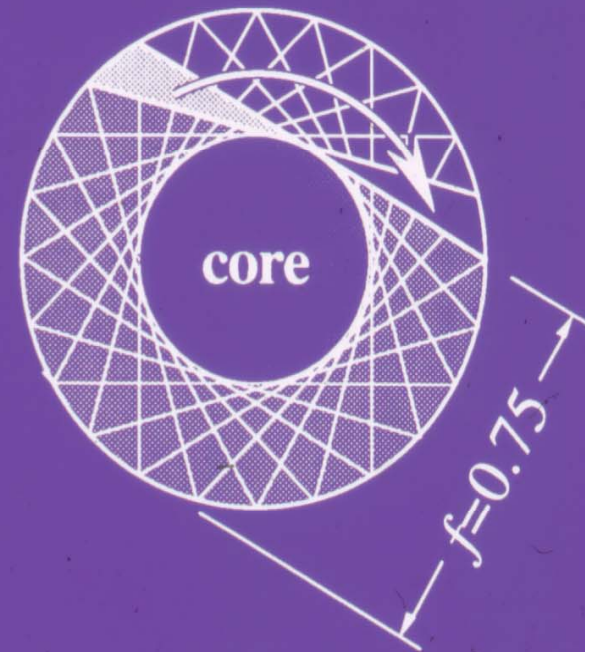
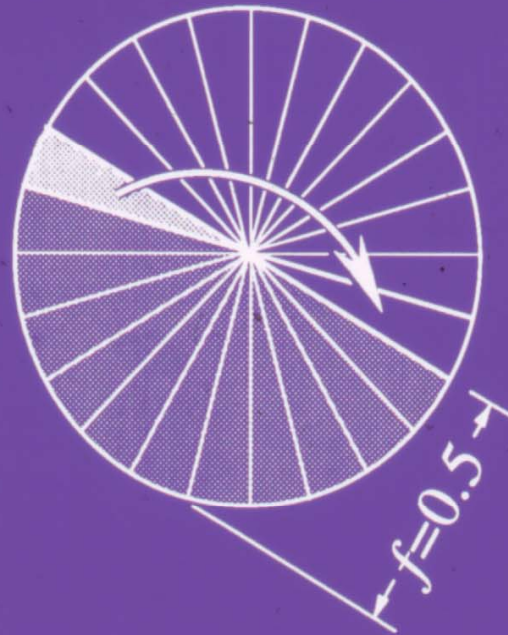
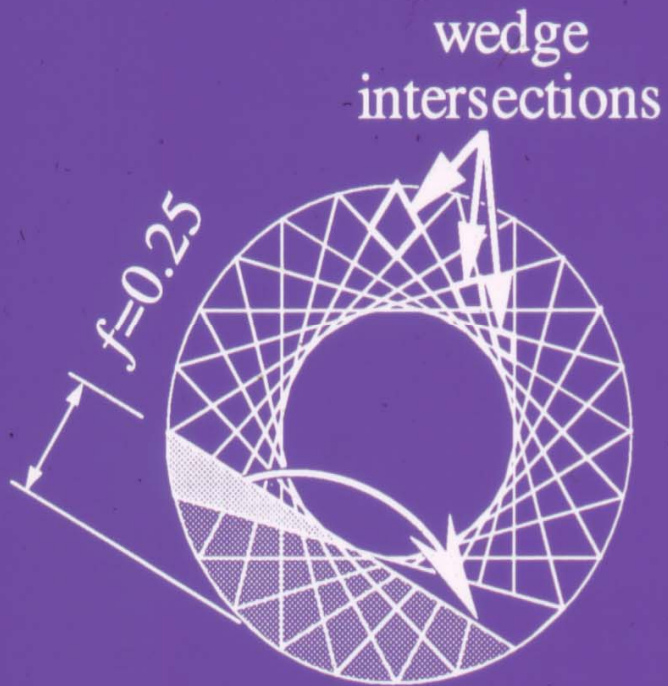
*JMottino 08*



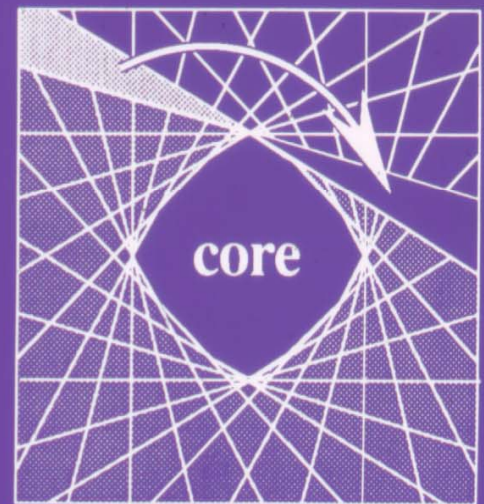
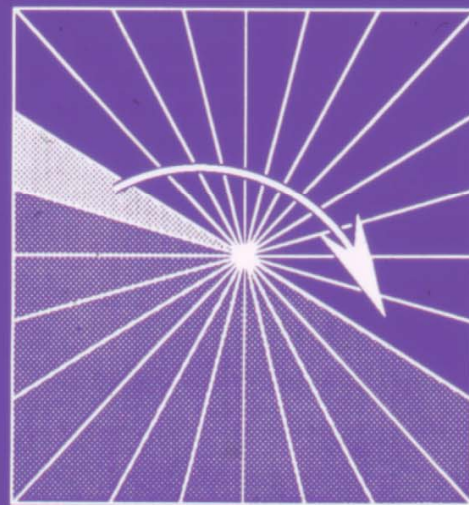
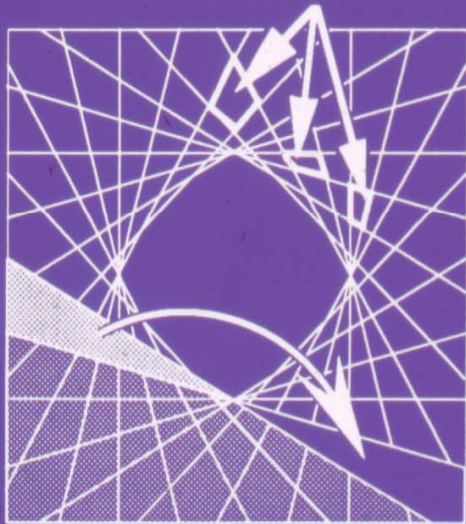
# Mixing of Solids



Metcalf, Shinbrot, McCarthy, Ottino  
*Nature* (1995)

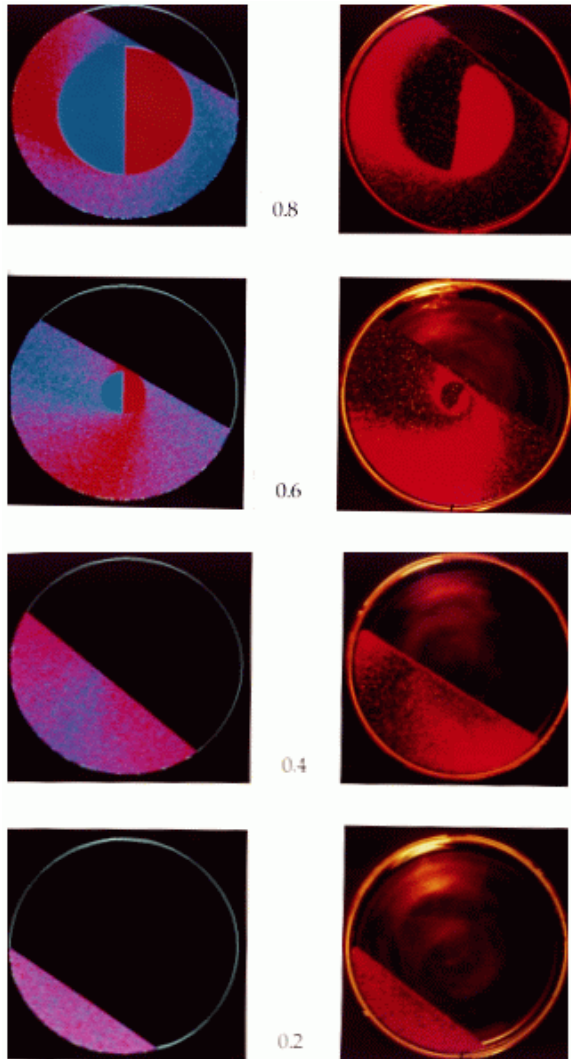


wedge intersections





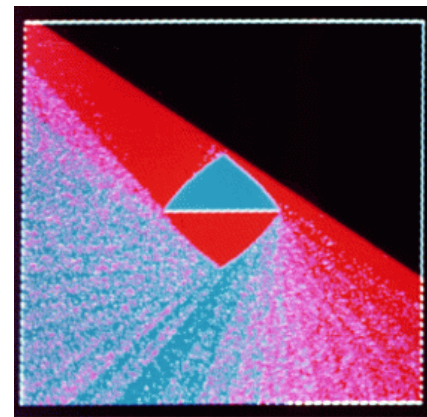
**Mixing by avalanching**



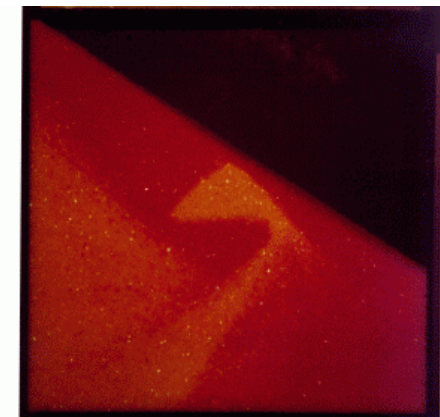
Model

Experiment

(1) Geometry  
wedges  $\Rightarrow$  wedges  
(2) Dynamics  
Random mixing within wedges

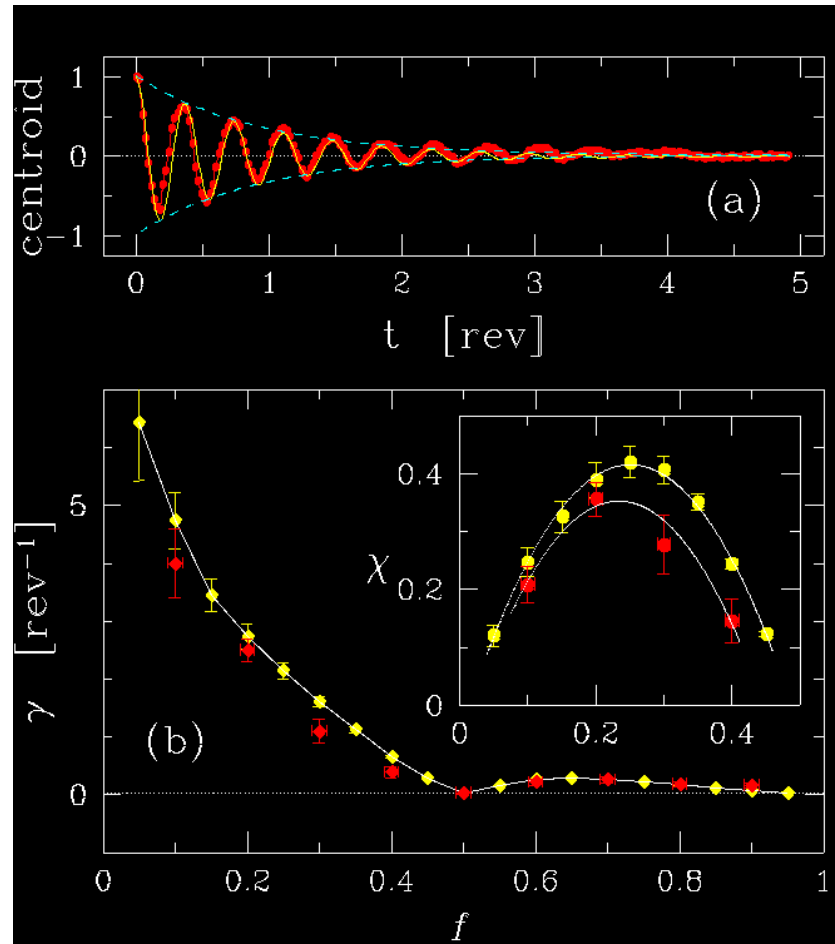


Model



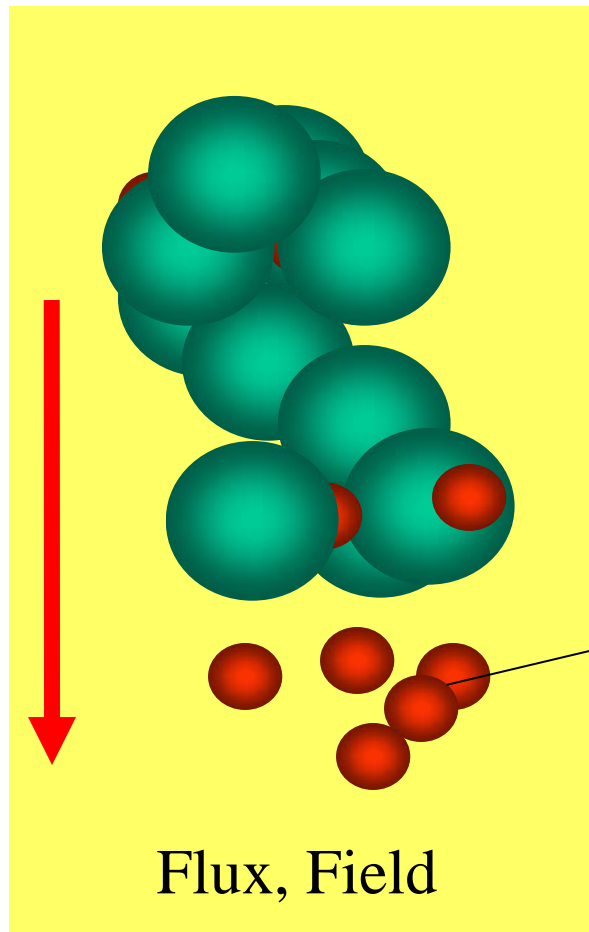
Experiment

Metcalfe, Shinbrot, McCarthy, Ottino  
*Nature* (1995)



$\gamma$  = rate of mixing,  $\chi = \gamma \times$  total area being mixed

## Segregation due to flow



(size) S-systems, (density) D-systems

Reynolds's dilatancy (percolation)

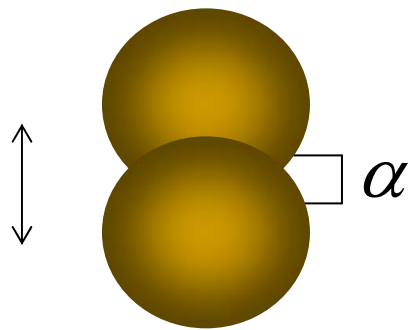
Osborne Reynolds, *Philosophical Magazine*, December, 1885

Size segregation



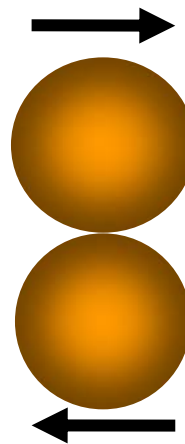
# How Two Particles Interact: Contact Forces

Normal Forces

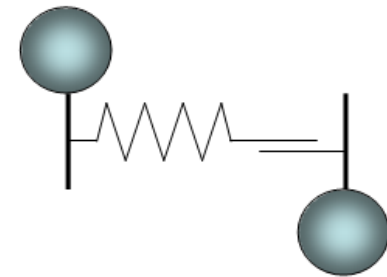


$$F_n = k_n \alpha^{3/2} - k_d v_n \sqrt{\alpha}$$

Hertz repulsion  
with dissipation



Tangential Forces

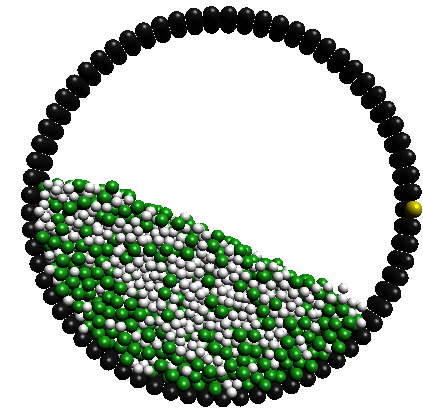
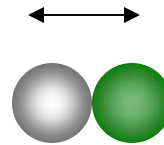
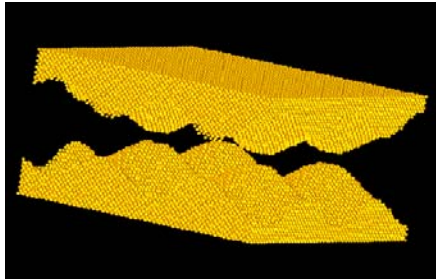


Spring and Slider

$$F_t = \min(|k_t s|, |\mu F_n|)$$

Linear tangential spring  
with maximum

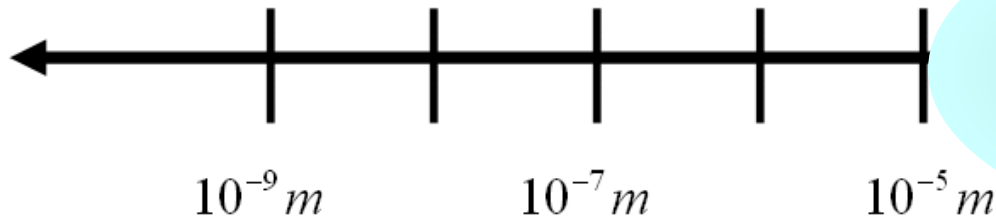
# A Nano to Macro Problem



Origins of Friction/Adhesion

Particle-Particle Interactions

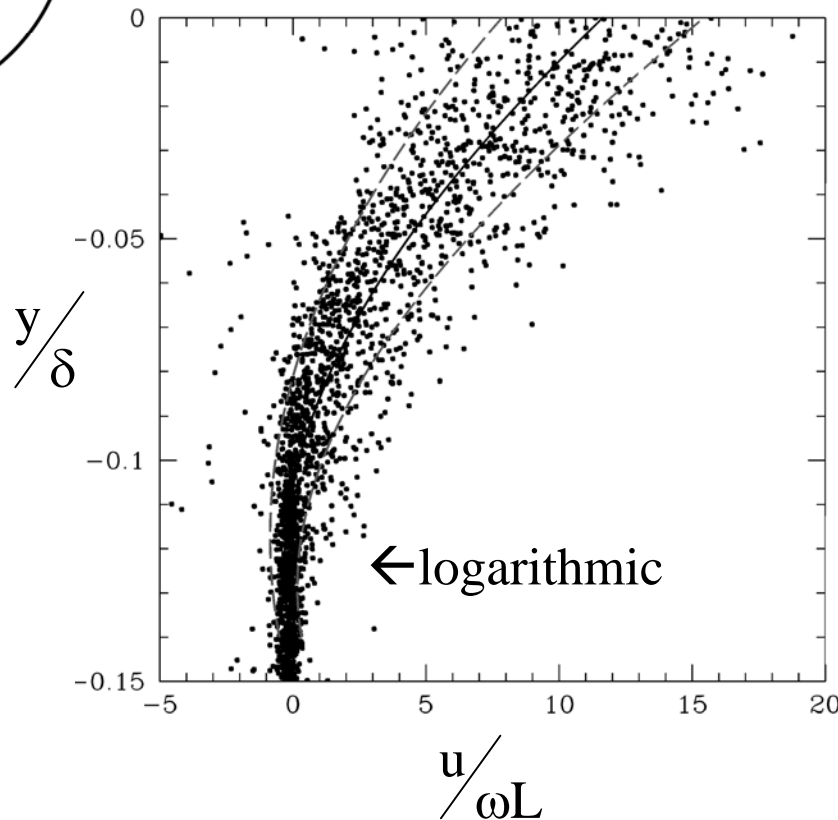
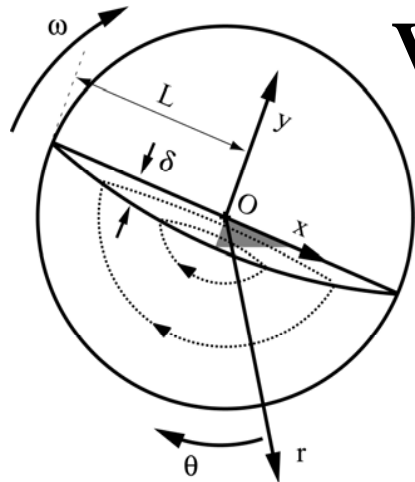
Collective Flow



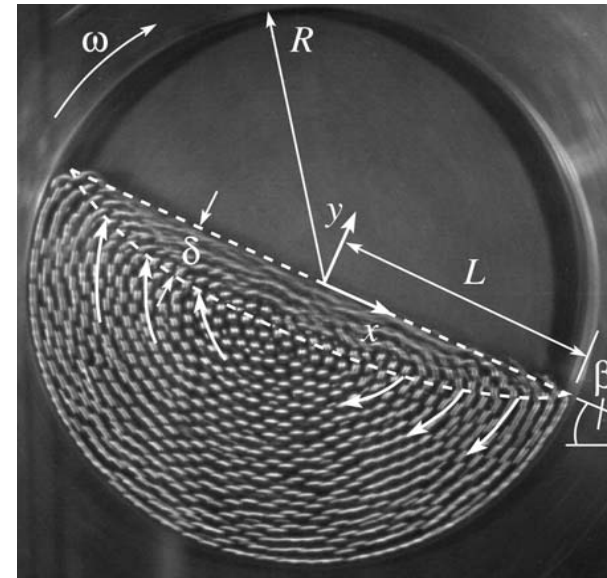
Specifics chemistry

Generic physics

# Velocity field, fluid layer



Experimental  
PIV



glass, steel,  
 $d \sim 1\text{mm}$

“wall effects”,  $4 < d/t < 8$

Jain *et al.* *Phys. Fluids* 2002 (DGS), Jain *et al.* *JFM*, 2004 (LGS) <sup>80</sup>

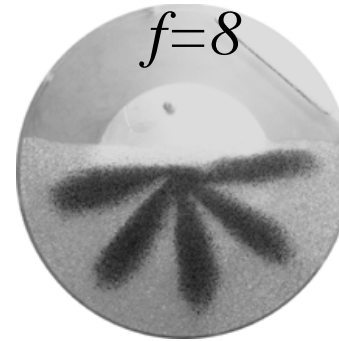
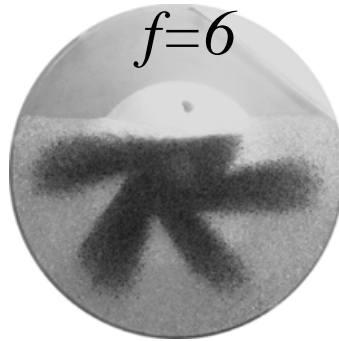
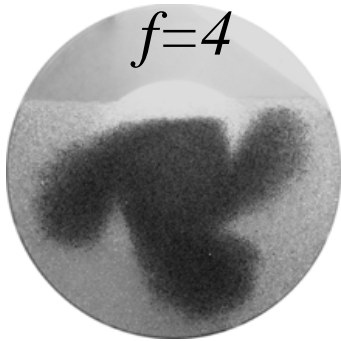
JMOttino 08

# Unmixing: $t$ -periodic forcing

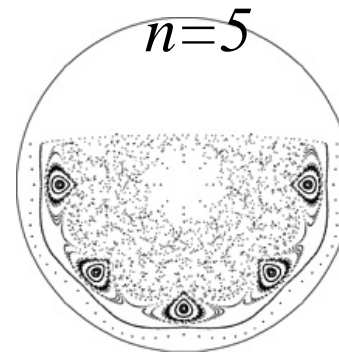
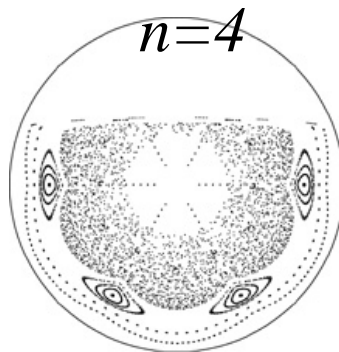
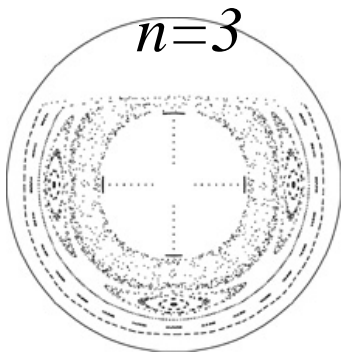
Fiedor & Ottino  
*J. Fluid Mech.*  
 (2005)



DGS



LGS



Poincaré  
 Sections

# Unmixing

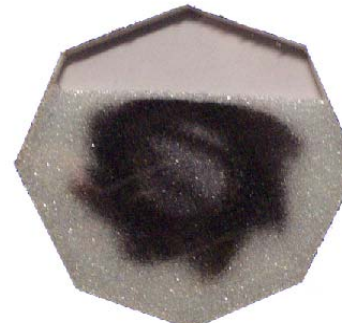
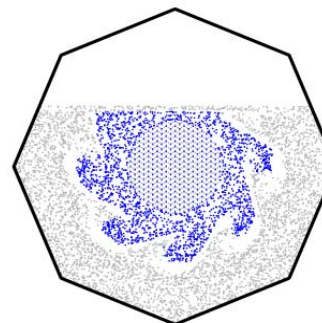
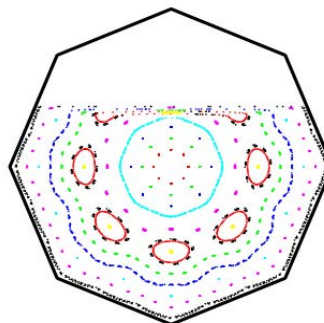
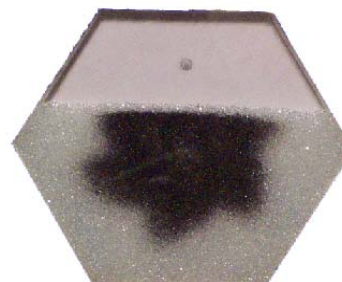
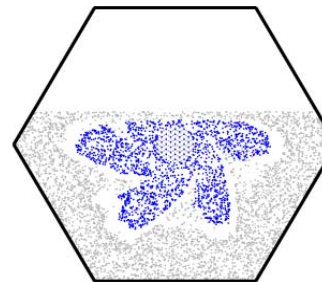
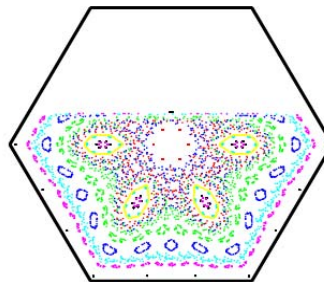
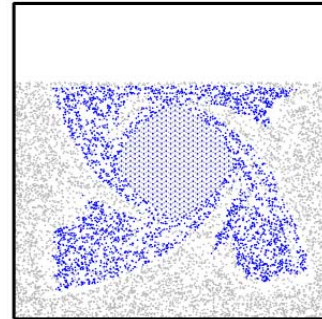
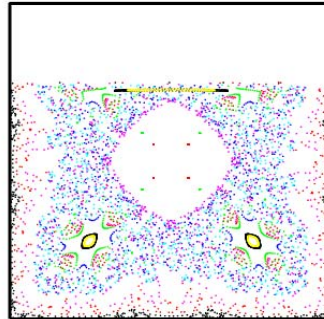
Interpenetrating  
Continua Model  
2D systems

Cisar, Umbanhowar  
Ottino, PRE, 2006

Poincaré

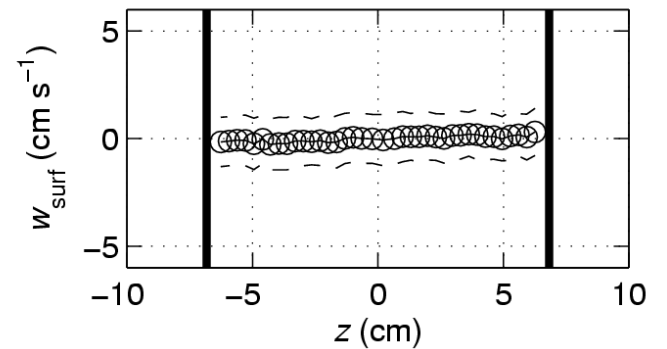
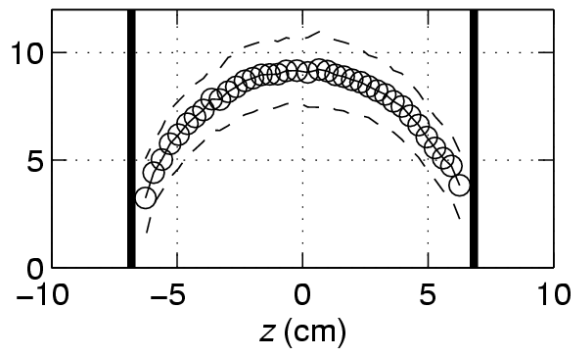
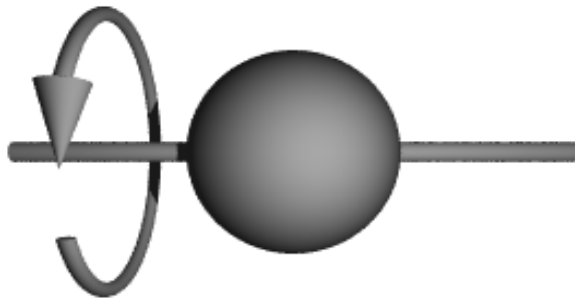
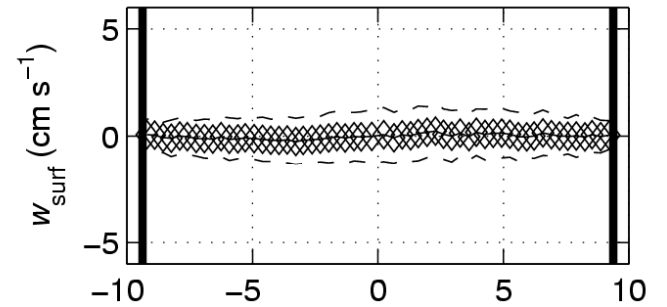
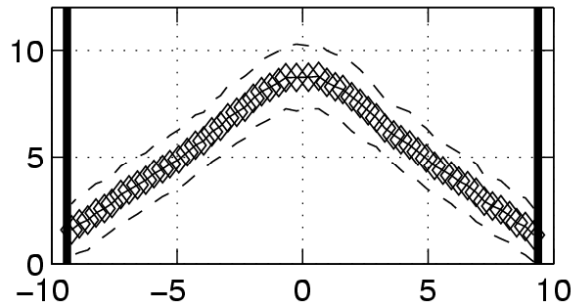
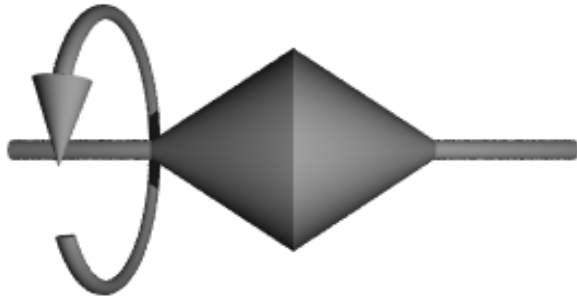
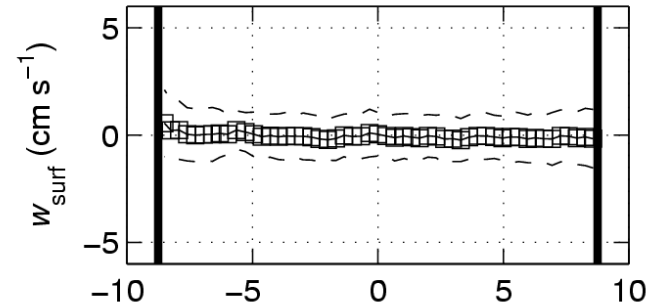
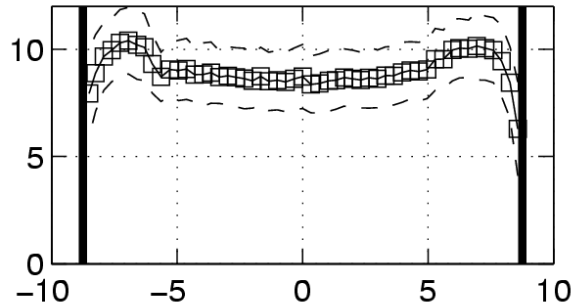
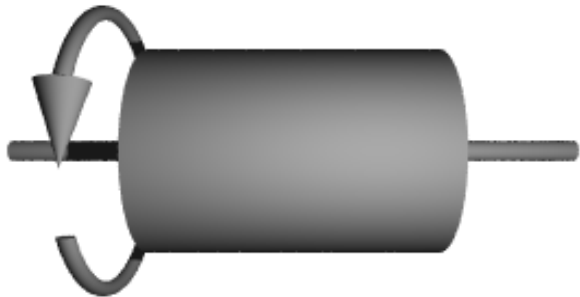
Model

Exp (S-DGS)

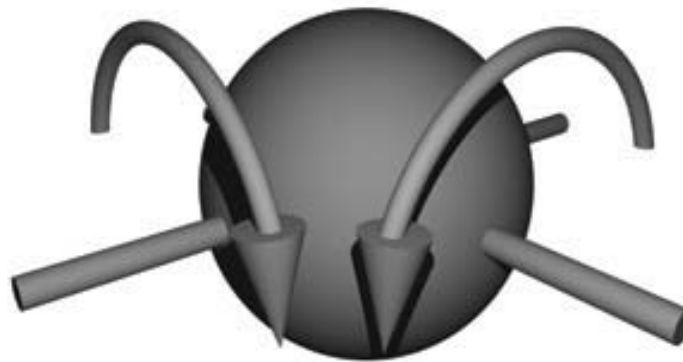
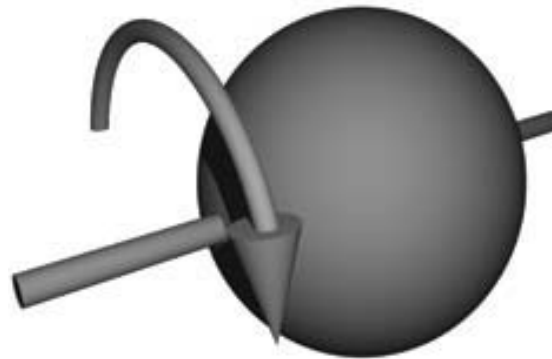
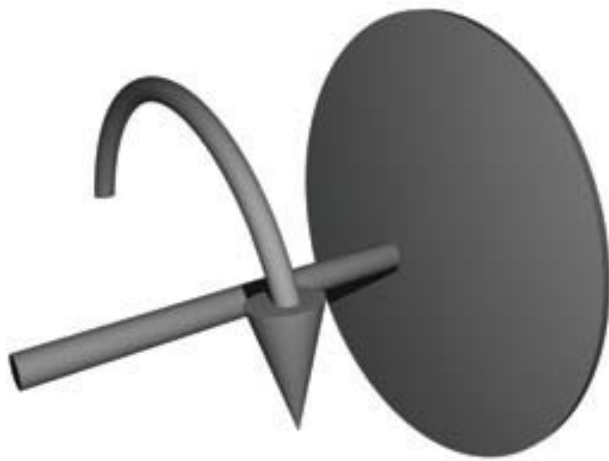




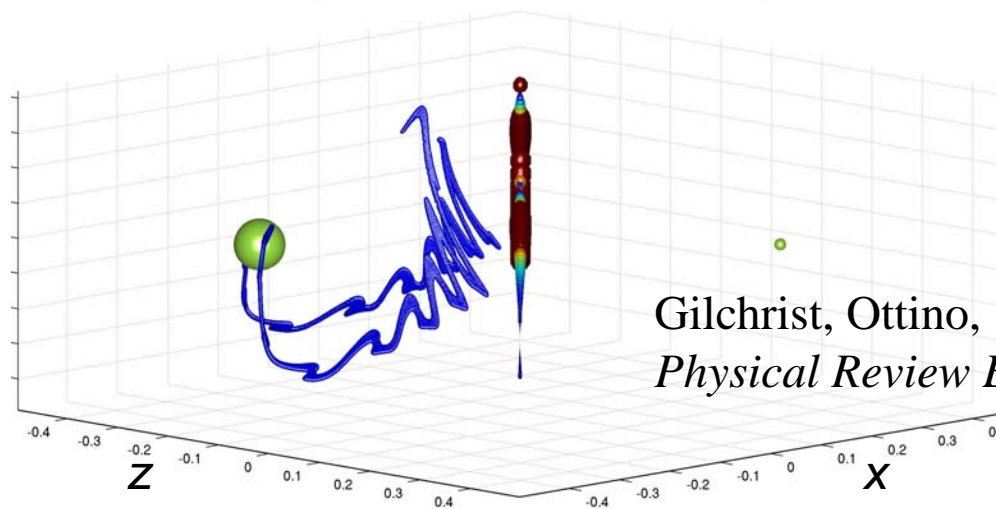
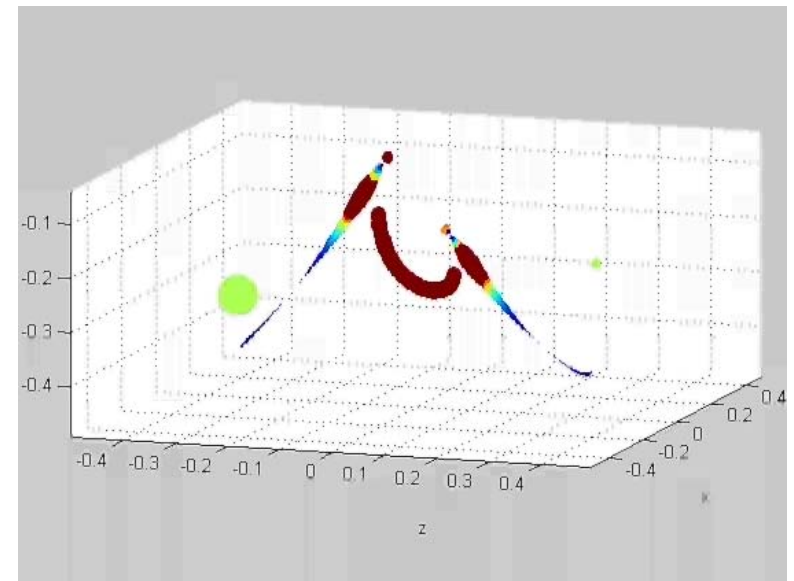
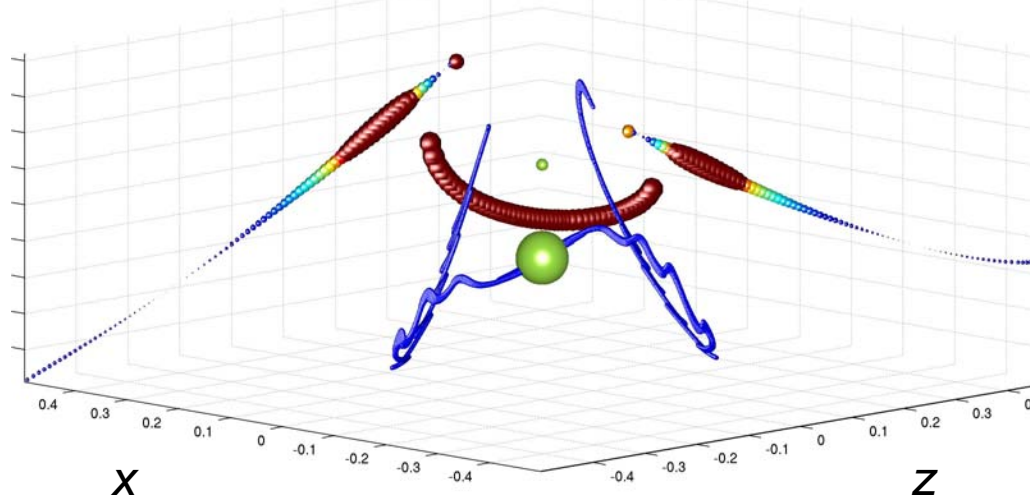
# Velocity Profiles: 1 mm Particles, $\omega = 2$ RPM



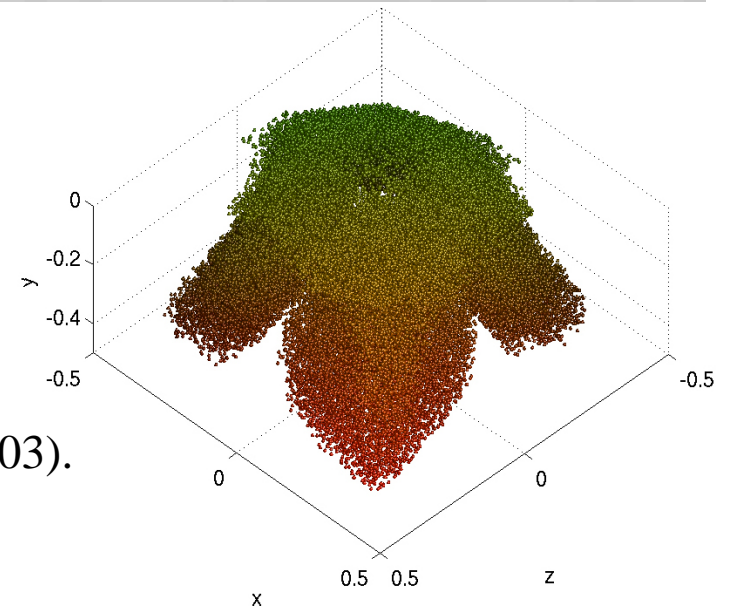
# Tumbling Geometries and Forcings



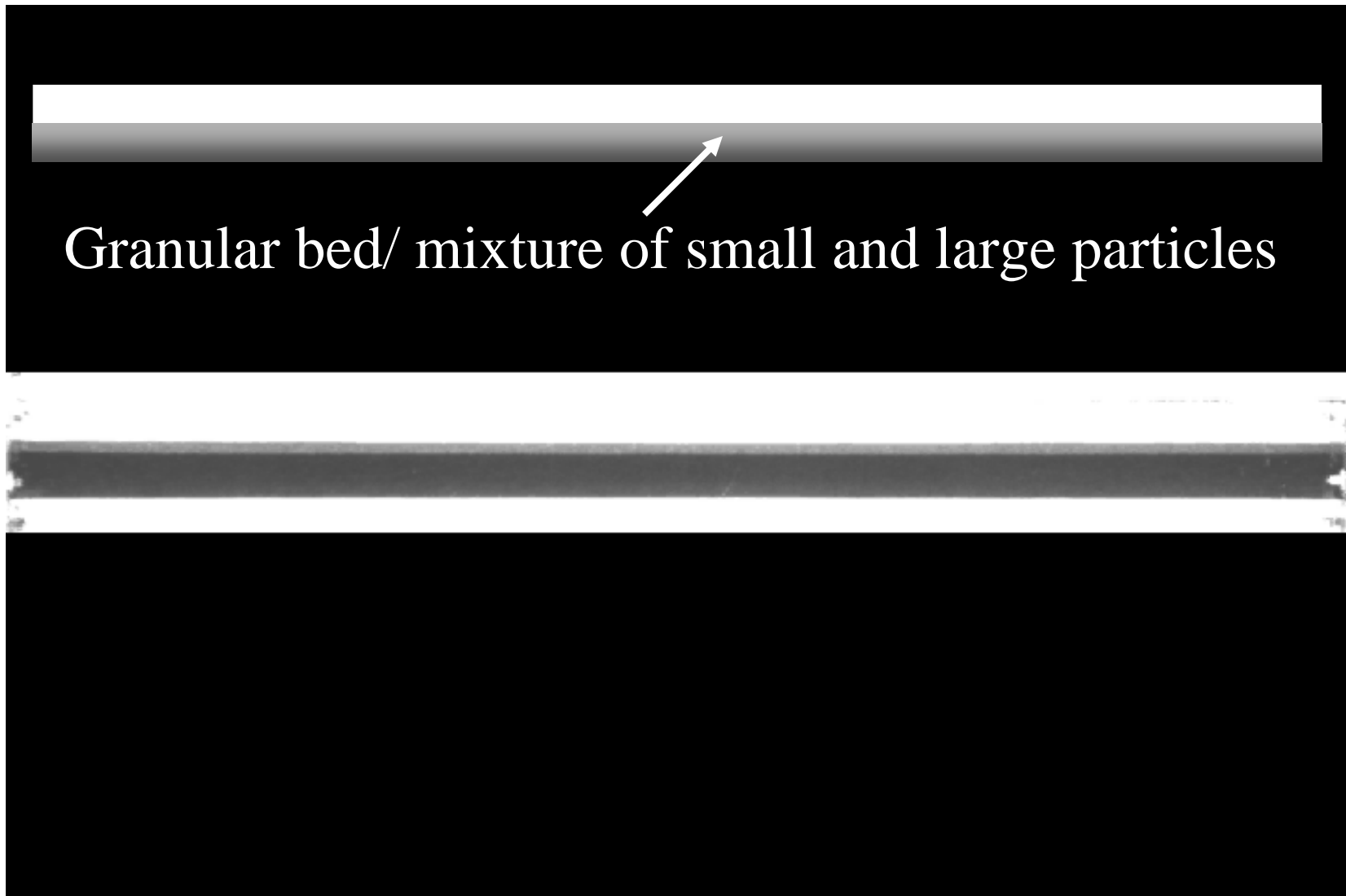
# Cube: Skeleton, periodic points and unstable manifolds



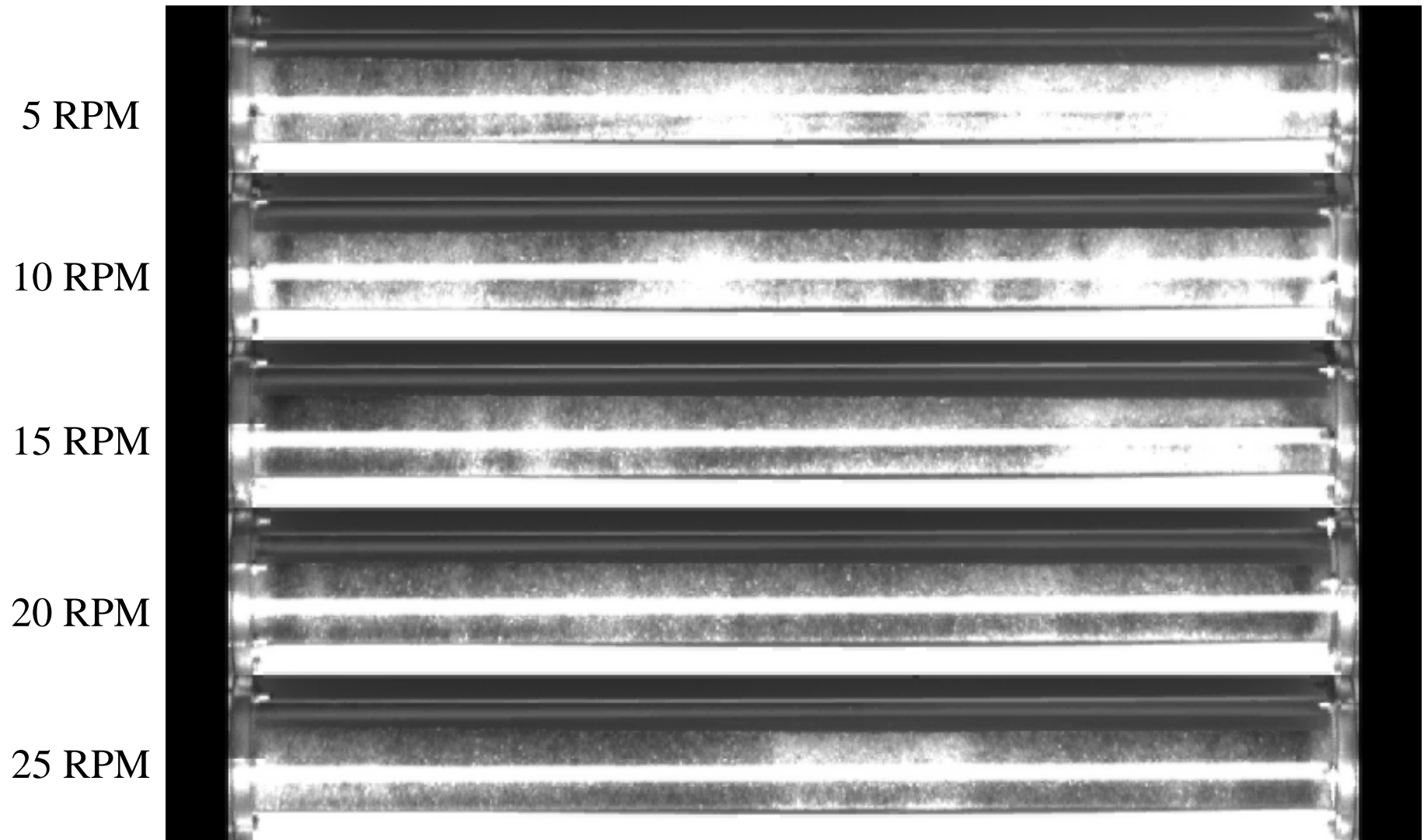
Gilchrist, Ottino,  
*Physical Review E*, **68** (2003).



## Segregation in long rotating cylinder (LGS)



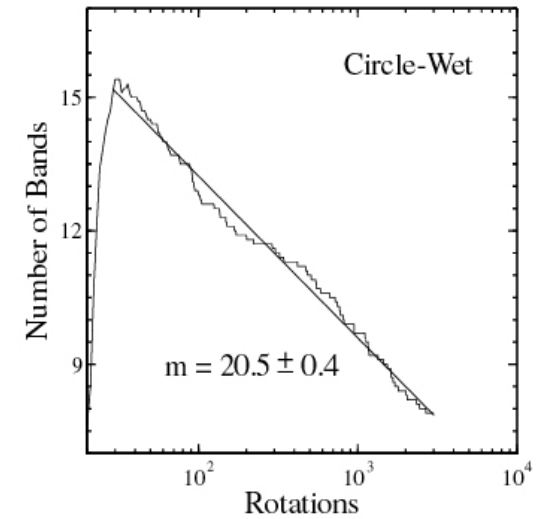
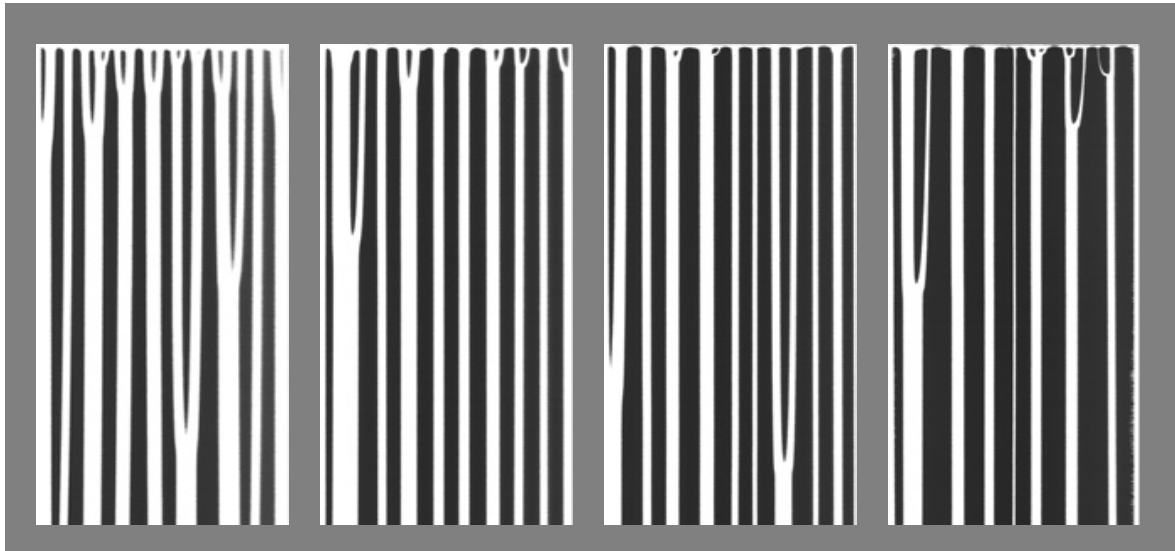
## Effect of rotation rate - DGS



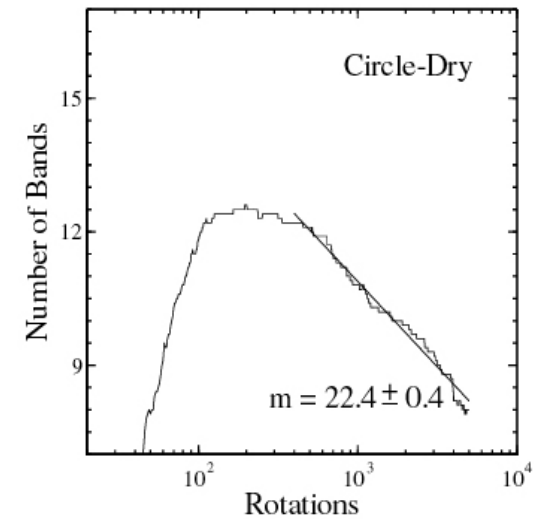
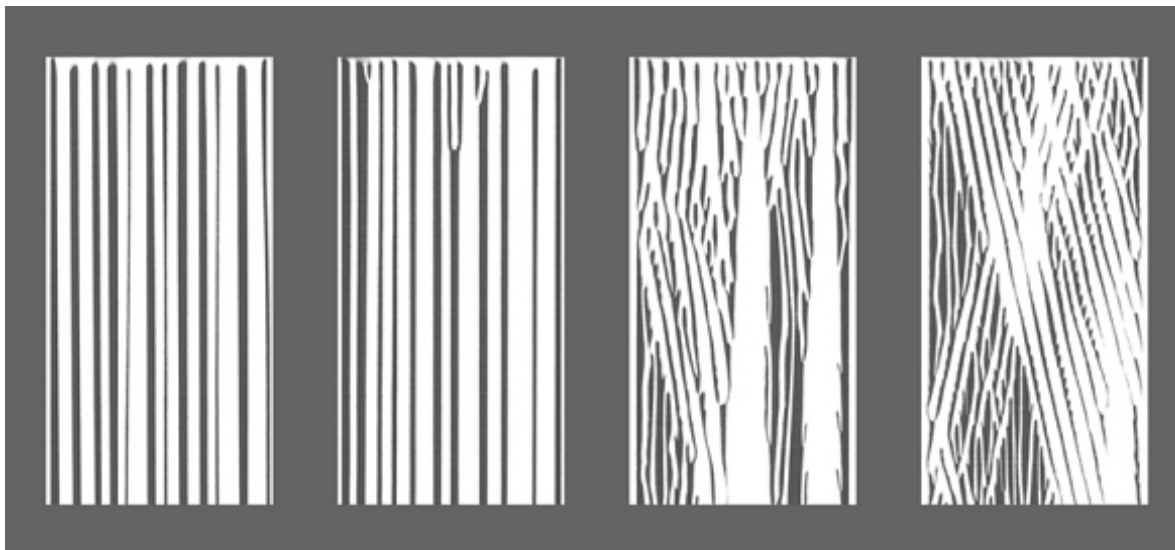


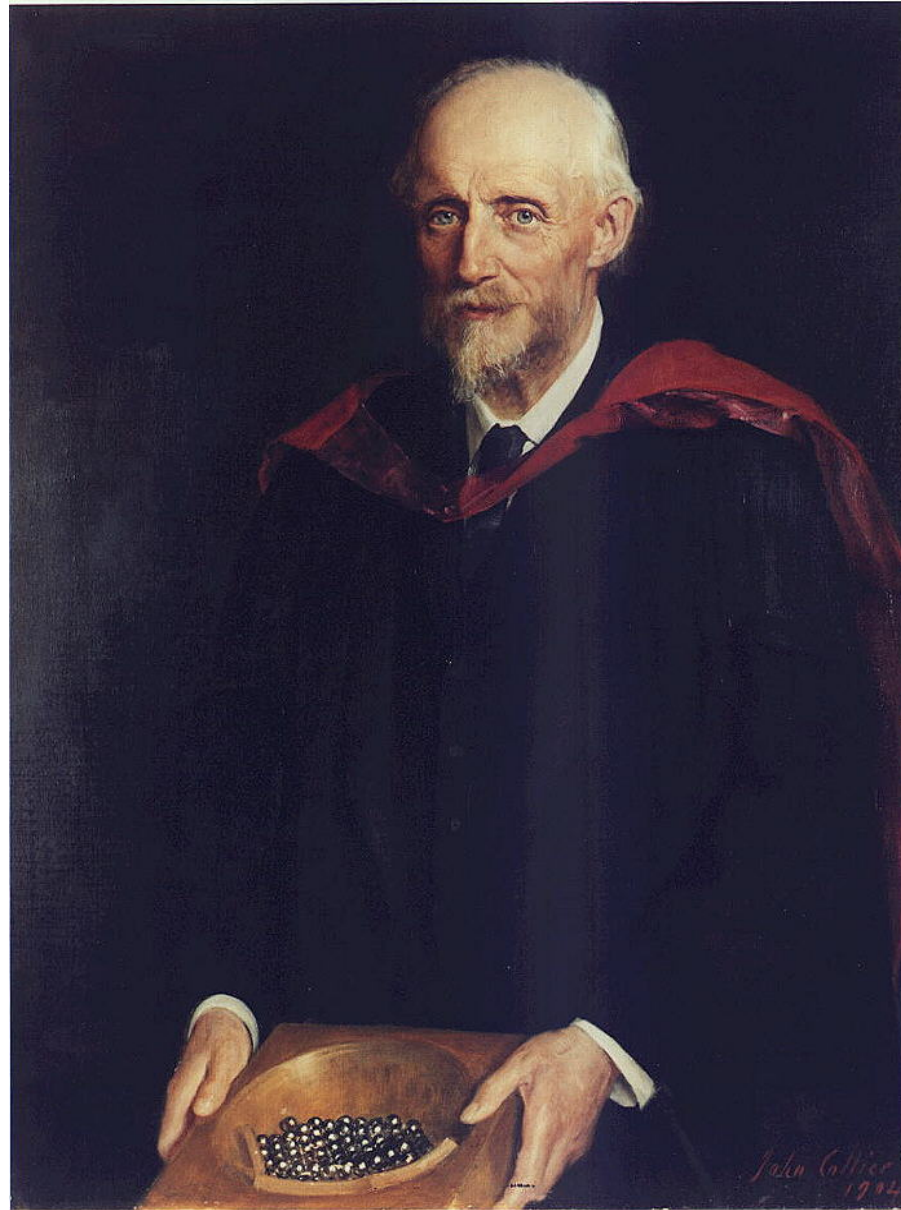
# Coarsening, Quasi 1D, Logarithmic decay

LGS



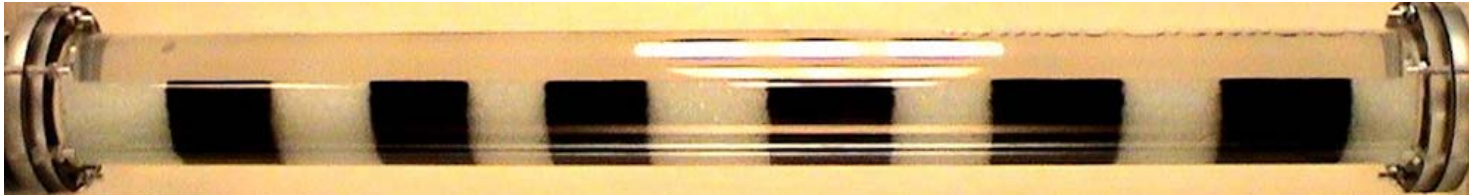
DGS





Osborne Reynolds  
(1842-1912)

- Osborne Reynolds ‘On the dilatancy of media composed of rigid particles in contact. With experimental illustrations’. *Philosophical Magazine*, December 1885).
- Rode Lecture in 1902 (“On an inversion of ideas as to the structure of the universe”)  
“I have in my hand the first experimental model universe, a soft India rubber bag filled with small shot”.



# Oyama 1939

600 大 山 義 年 (第十八卷)

水平回轉圓筒内の粒體の運動 (第五報)  
 二成分系粒體の充填と混合

大 山 義 年

(昭和十四年六月廿九日受理)

I. 緒 言

前報告<sup>(1)</sup>は、何れも水平回轉圓筒内に於ける均一徑粒體の運動状態及混合機構に就いて論じて来たが、工業的に我がが取扱ふ粒體は均一徑の同形粒子群より構成せられてゐる事は極めて稀れで、殆ど悉くは所謂多成分系粒體である。本報告は多成分

第六號 水平回轉圓筒内の粒體の運動 (第五報) 601

即ち斯くの如き假定を置かなば、 $v_1$ なる空隙率を有する大徑粒體中に、 $v_2$ なる空隙率を有する小徑粒體を順次注いで一様に分布せし場合、小粒群が大粒子間空隙の容積を完全に埋めつくすまでは大徑粒子群の見掛の容積は全然増加しないと考へ得る。故に斯かる場合の混合粒體の見掛比容積 ( $V_0$ ) と、粒體投入量割合 ( $x = \frac{W_1}{W_1 + W_2}$ ) との関係は、小徑粒子群が大徑粒子間の空隙を埋めつくす迄は、直線的關係にある。

Yositisi Oyama "Studies on Mixing of Solids. Mixing of Binary System of two Sizes by Ball Mill Motion (listed as the 179th report from Okochi Research Laboratory I.P.C.R. In English, No. 951, Vol. 37, p, 17-29 year 1939).

II. 二成分系粒體の充填と混合に對する考察

(1) 二成分系粒體の充填。

大小徑の異なる二種の同形均一徑粒體の一定重量の見掛容積は、粒體を構成せる各粒子の配列組織が同様なれば同一である。故に此の二種の粒體を一定容器に充填と二層に全然混合せしに充填したとすれば、其の見掛容積は各單獨に全重量を充填したる場合と全く同様である。

然るに、此の状態に混合或は攪拌作用が與へられるならば、小徑粒子は大徑粒子間の空隙に入ら込んで其の空隙を埋め、粒體組織は密となり全見掛容積は著しく小となる。

Furnas, Westman and Huggill<sup>(2)</sup>及 其の他は、此の問題を大徑粒子に對して、小徑粒子は無視に小なりと云ふ理想的な場合を假想して取扱つてゐる。

\* 大河内研究室報告 第百六十五號  
 (1) 著者: 通研紀要, 第12卷 12號; 第14卷 7號, 9號; 第15卷 6號。  
 (2) C. C. FURNAS: *Ind. Engg. Chem.*, 23 (1931), 1052; *Bureau of Mines Bull.*, 307 74.  
 A. E. R. WESTMAN and H. R. HUGGILL: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 13 (1930), 767.  
 A. E. R. WESTMAN: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 19 (1936), 127.  
 並非一: 通研紀要, 11 (昭和 7), 793.

# Prematurity Origins

$V_0 = \frac{v_1}{1-v_1}$  (1)

となり、第一圖に於て ABO で現される原點 O を通過する直線となる。

丁度大徑粒子間の空隙が總て小徑粒子群にて埋められた點 (B 點) に於ては粒體見掛單位容積當り、次の關係が成立する。即ち

$v_0 = v_1 \times (1-v_2) v_2$   
 $v_1 = (1-v_2) v_1$

此處で  $v_0$  は混合粒體單位容積當りの各の粒體の重量である。故に此の大徑粒體が小徑粒體群で飽和した時の二粒體の投入割合は

\* 以下各報號に於て右下に附したる小文字數字 1 は大徑粒子, 2 は小徑粒子の 其れを示すものとす。而して何れも附せざるものは混合粒體の場合とす。

# Prematurity

Fitting with the canonical knowledge of the times

## “Sleeping Beauty” Papers

- “...a publication that goes unnoticed (‘sleeps’), gathering less than one citation a year for many years, and then, almost suddenly, attracts a lot of attention (the paper is awakened by a “prince”).  
*van Raan (2004)*



# The work of the Innovator

“Never forget what I believe was observed to you by Coleridge, that every great and original writer, in proportion as he is great and original, must himself create the taste by which he is relished”

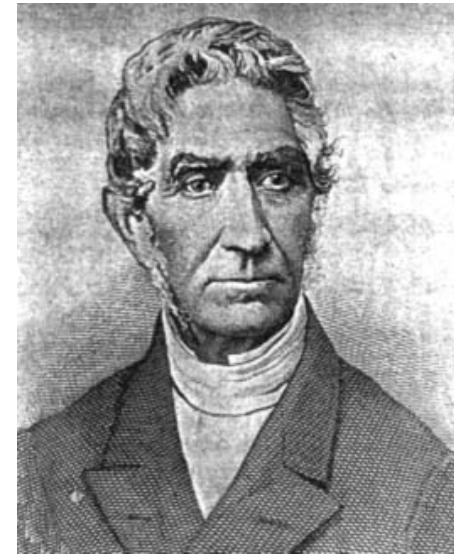
William Wordsworth (English poet, 1770–1850) in Letter to Lady Beaumont, 21 May 1807; in E. de Selincourt (ed.) *Letters of William and Dorothy Wordsworth* vol. 2; revised by M. Moorman, 1969.

## Origins



James Clerk Maxwell  
1831-1879

Maxwell's arguments about  
constancy of averages  
(foundation of Statistical Mechanics)



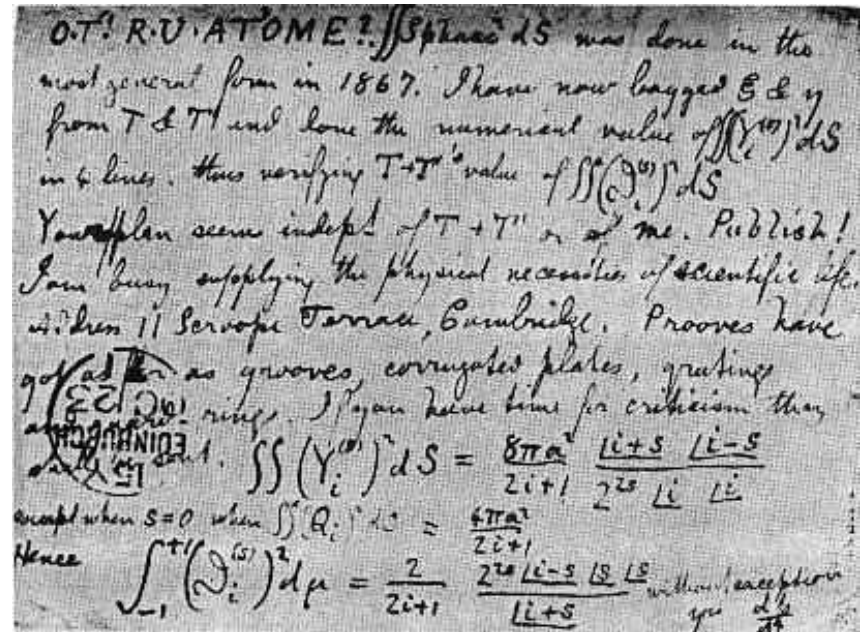
Adolphe Quetelet  
1796-1874  
Mécanique Sociale

P. Ball, *Physica A* (2002)  
*Critical Mass*, (2004)

Peter Guthrie Tait, “On the foundations of the kinetic theory of gases’, *Scientific Papers*, vol.2, p. 126, CUP 1898-1900.

“...the extraordinary steadiness with which numbers of such totally unpredictable, though not uncommon phenomena as suicides, twin or triple births, dead letters\*, &c., in any populous country, are maintained year after year.”

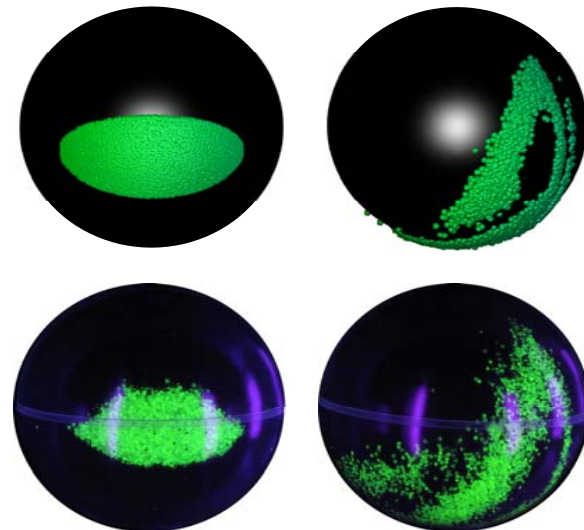
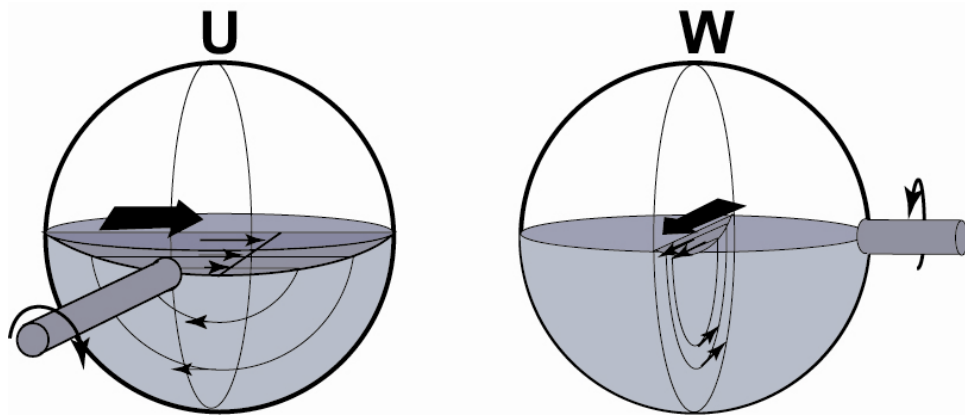
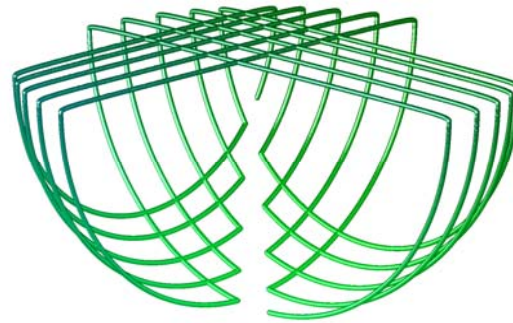
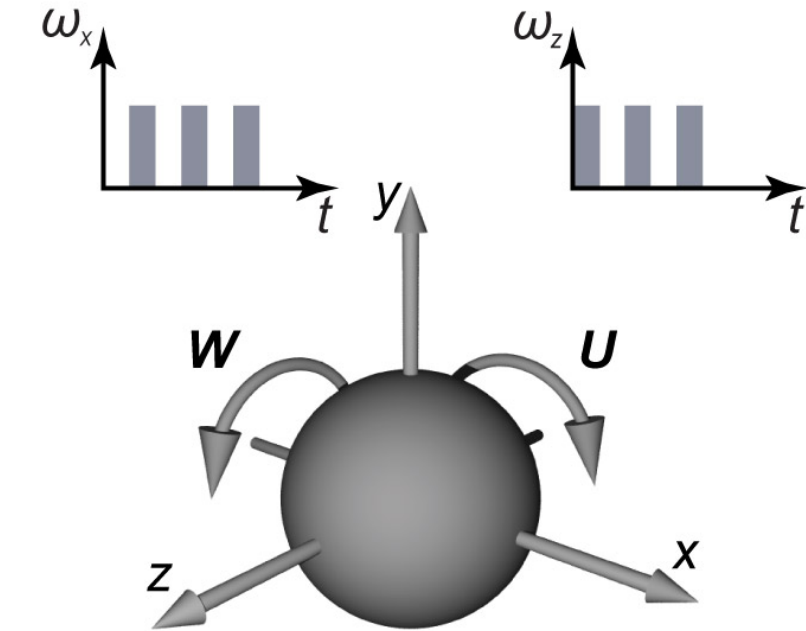
\*Laplace had also commented on this issue.



Ref. *Critical Mass*, Philip Ball, FSG, 2004

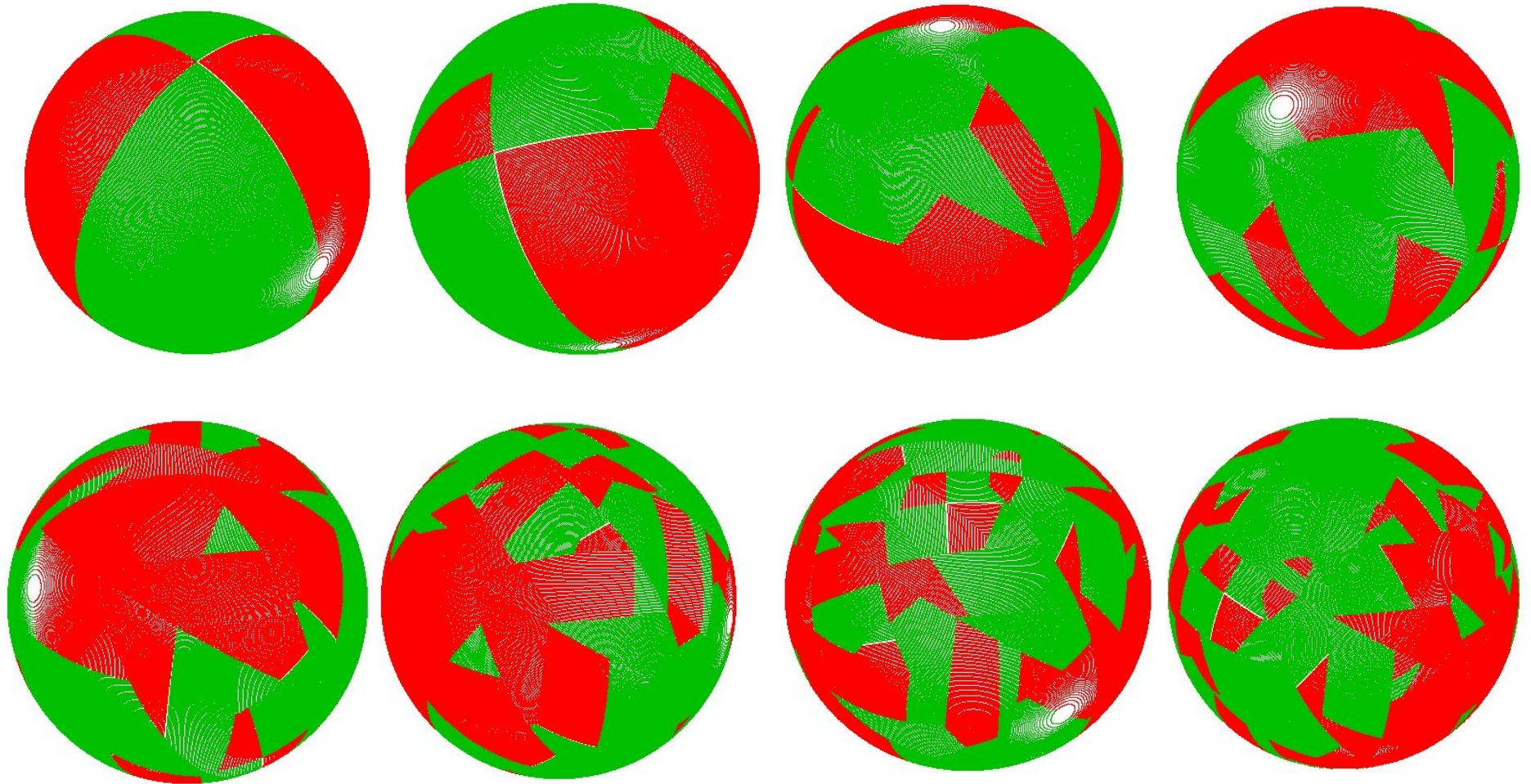
# 3D Granular Mixing

Meier, Lueptow,  
Ottino,  
*Advances in  
Physics* (2007).





# Piecewise isometries: Mixing without stretching



with Sturman, Wiggins, in progress



# Looking Back

- **The Deception of Final Pictures** (...Gauss and Riemann leaving no trace of the scaffold that lead to their final results; Hermann von Helmholtz and the “smooth royal path”; Ludwig Wittgenstein's metaphor of kicking the ladder after climbing up...Can anyone retrace Riemann?)
- **Bifurcation Points**  
Reynolds vs. Reynolds, mixing without stretching
- **The Role of the Environment**  
Visual vs. non-Visual
- **A historical perspective fosters creativity**