

F*** Yeah Fluid Dynamics:

Tips for Connecting with Broader Audiences

Nicole Sharp, PhD

APS DFD Meeting

Atlanta, GA

19 November 2018



On science communication

NICOLE SHARP

WELCOME

ABOUT ▾



2016: Inside the science communication process

2017: Getting into science communication

2018: Tips for connecting with broader audiences

APS Division of Fluid Dynamics Presentations

- 2018: “F*** Yeah Fluid Dynamics: Tips for Connecting with Broader Audiences,” Slideshow
- 2017: “F*** Yeah Fluid Dynamics: Getting into science communication,” Slideshow (.pdf, 2.5MB)
- 2016: ” ‘In a sea of sticky molasses’: The physics of the Boston Molasses Flood,” Slideshow (.pptx, 43.4 MB)
- 2016: “F*** Yeah Fluid Dynamics: Inside the science communication process,” Slideshow (.pptx, 22 MB)
- 2015: “F*** Yeah Fluid Dynamics: On science outreach and appealing to broad audiences,” Slideshow (.pptx, ~9.5 MB)
- 2013: “Discrete surface roughness effects on a blunt hypersonic cone in a quiet tunnel,” Slideshow (.pdf)
- 2013: “F*** Yeah Fluid Dynamics: Lessons from online outreach,” Slideshow (.pdf)
- 2012: “Surface roughness effects on a blunt hypersonic cone,” Slideshow (.pdf)
- 2008: “Complex dynamics of a boundary layer with free stream turbulence,” Slideshow (.pdf)
- 2007: “Measurements in a boundary layer with intense free stream turbulence,” Slideshow (.pdf)

<http://nicolesharp.com/talks>

How scientists communicate

Roughness-Induced Transient Growth on a Hypersonic Blunt Cone

Nicole S. Sharp¹ and Edward B. White²
Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, 77843-3141

The effects of surface roughness on the disturbance growth that leads to transition in hypersonic boundary layers are not well understood. Transient growth, which is sensitive to stationary streamwise vortices such as those produced downstream of roughness, is suspected to play a factor in transition but has not been previously identified experimentally in hypersonic flow. In the present study a 5-degree half-angle smooth conic frustum paired with nosetips of varying bluntness and surface roughness configurations are studied in the low-disturbance Texas A&M Mach 6 Quiet Tunnel. Preliminary data comparing the smooth and quasi-random distributed roughness nosetips indicate slight growth of fluctuations due to roughness but shows no signs of transition to turbulence. Aximuthal measurements showing the evolution of periodic streamwise disturbances for nosetips with distributed surface roughness and distributed roughness elements (DREs) will follow in the final paper.

Nomenclature

k	= Roughness height
P_0	= Stagnation pressure, settling chamber
P_{01}	= Mean Pitot pressure in test section
P_{02}	= RMS Pitot pressure in test section
Re	= Freestream unit Reynolds number
Re_k	= Reynolds number based on roughness height k and local conditions in an undisturbed laminar boundary layer at height k
Re_∞	= Reynolds number based on freestream conditions and blunt nose radius
T_0	= Total temperature
T_s	= Mean hotwire sensor operating temperature
τ	= Hotwire overheat ratio = $(T_s - T_0)/T_0$
x	= Axial coordinate along the cone
x/L_{ref}	= Fractional distance along cone measured relative to the nosetip of a sharp cone

1. Introduction

The laminar-turbulent transition of a hypersonic boundary layer remains an open problem of hypersonic flight. The increased heat transfer and skin friction in a turbulent boundary layer and an inability to reliably predict and control transition location in flight necessitates the use of empirical correlations of questionable reliability when designing vehicles. Transition occurs when environmental disturbances such as freestream fluctuations—which may be acoustic or turbulent in nature—or surface roughness enter a laminar boundary layer via receptivity, grow through an instability mechanism, and eventually cause turbulent breakdown. Although flight environments have very low freestream disturbances, all realistic flight vehicles are rough. Their surface roughness may be categorized as isolated—including joints, fasteners, and protruding gap filler—or distributed, like the surfaces of thermal protection system (TPS) tiles or an ablative heat shield.

The boundary layer's sensitivity to environmental disturbances like surface roughness is governed by the receptivity process. Once a disturbance has entered the boundary layer, it may be amplified by eigenmode growth or transient growth mechanisms. Eigenmode growth mechanisms include Mack's first and second modes (Mack

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² Associate Professor, Aerospace Engineering, 3141 TAMU, AIAA Associate Fellow.



INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

CROSSFLOW

TRANSIENT GROWTH

Navier-Stokes Equations

- The general equations of motion for a fluid are nonlinear:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho u_j) = 0$$

Conservation of mass

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho u_i u_j + p \delta_{ij} - \tau_{ji}) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

Conservation of momentum

where

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho = \text{density} \\ u_i = \text{velocity} \\ p = \text{pressure} \\ \tau_{ij} = \text{viscous stress} \end{array} \right.$$

- For stability problems, we typically consider disturbances of the form:

$$u_i(x, y, z, t) = U_i(x, y, z) + u'_i(x, y, z, t)$$

↑
Laminar basic state

↑
Small disturbance



Scientists are taught to remove the storyteller

N. SHARP

19 NOV 2018



Outline

- Introduction
- Motivation
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion

In fluid mechanics...

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Nomenclature

k	= Roughness height
P_t	= Stagnation pressure, settling chamber
P_{t2}	= Mean Pitot pressure in test section
P_{t0}	= FAS Pitot pressure in test section
Re	= Freestream unit Reynolds number
Re_k	= Reynolds number based on roughness height k and local conditions in an undisturbed laminar boundary layer at height k
Re_x	= Reynolds number based on freestream conditions and blunt nose radius
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T_s	= Mean hotwire sensor operating temperature
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In its first 1-2 years, the average journal article gets:

- 100-200 downloads
- 2-3 citations

How are stories told?



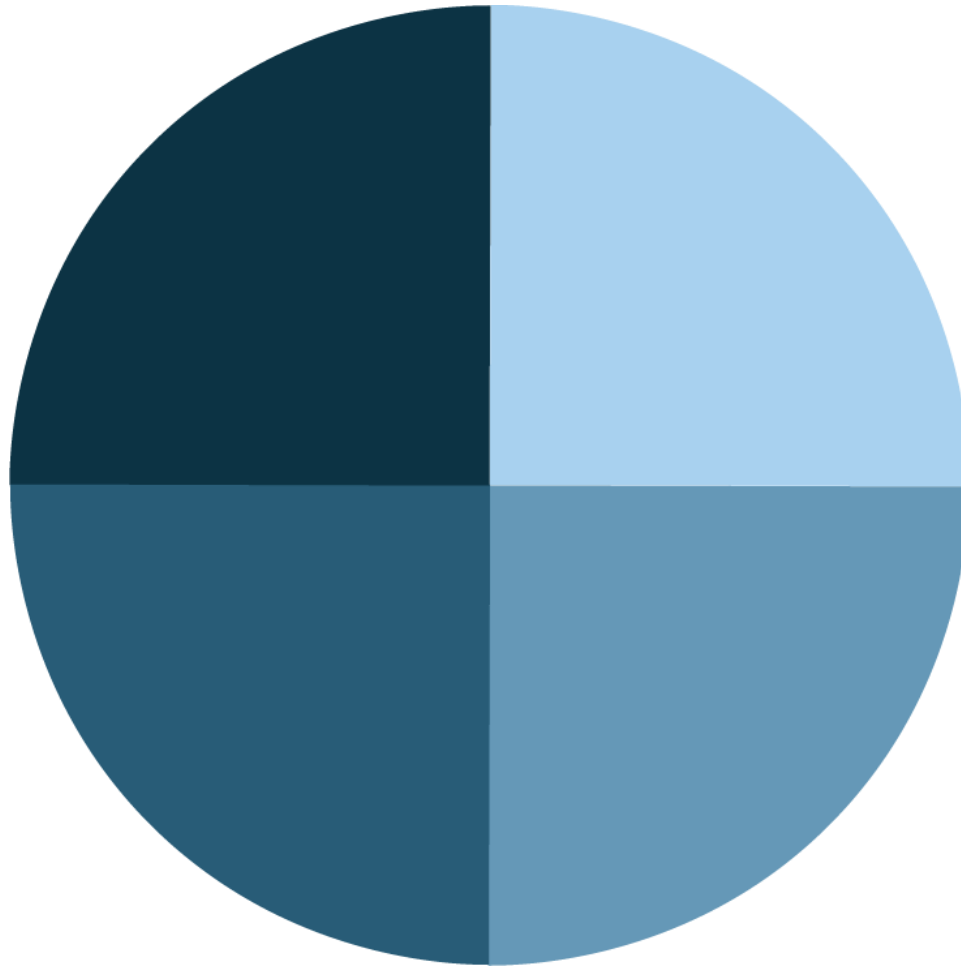


The hero's journey

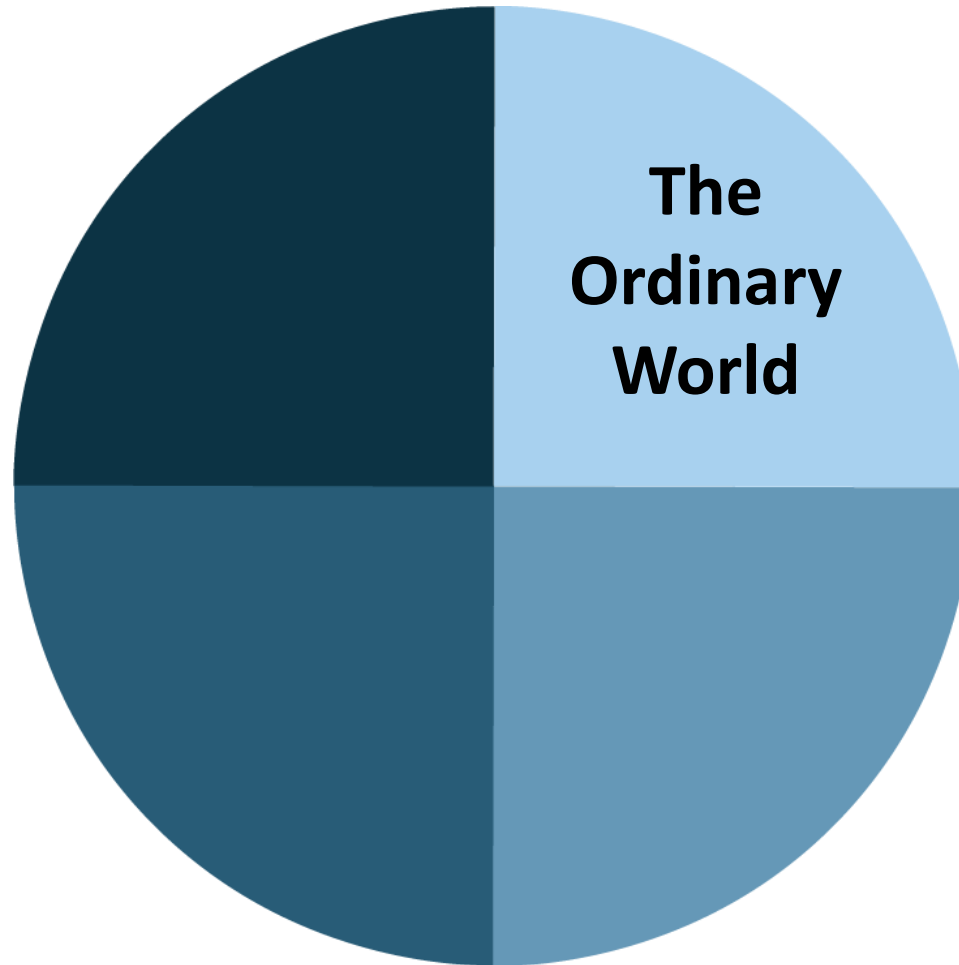
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The hero's journey

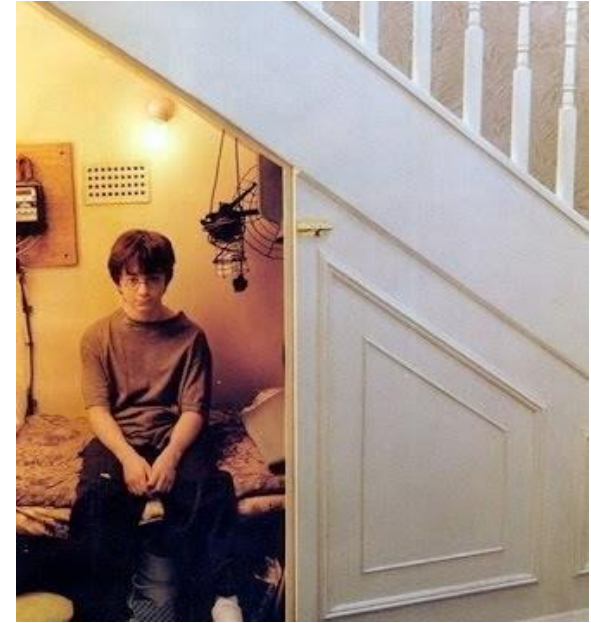


The hero's journey

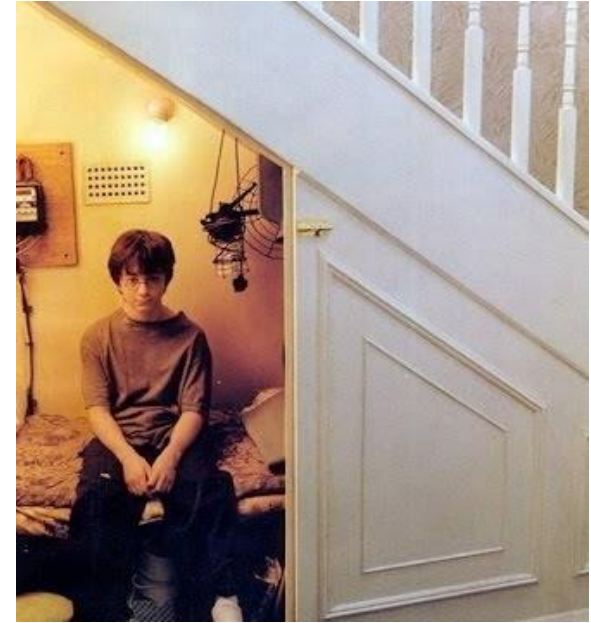




The Ordinary World



The Ordinary World

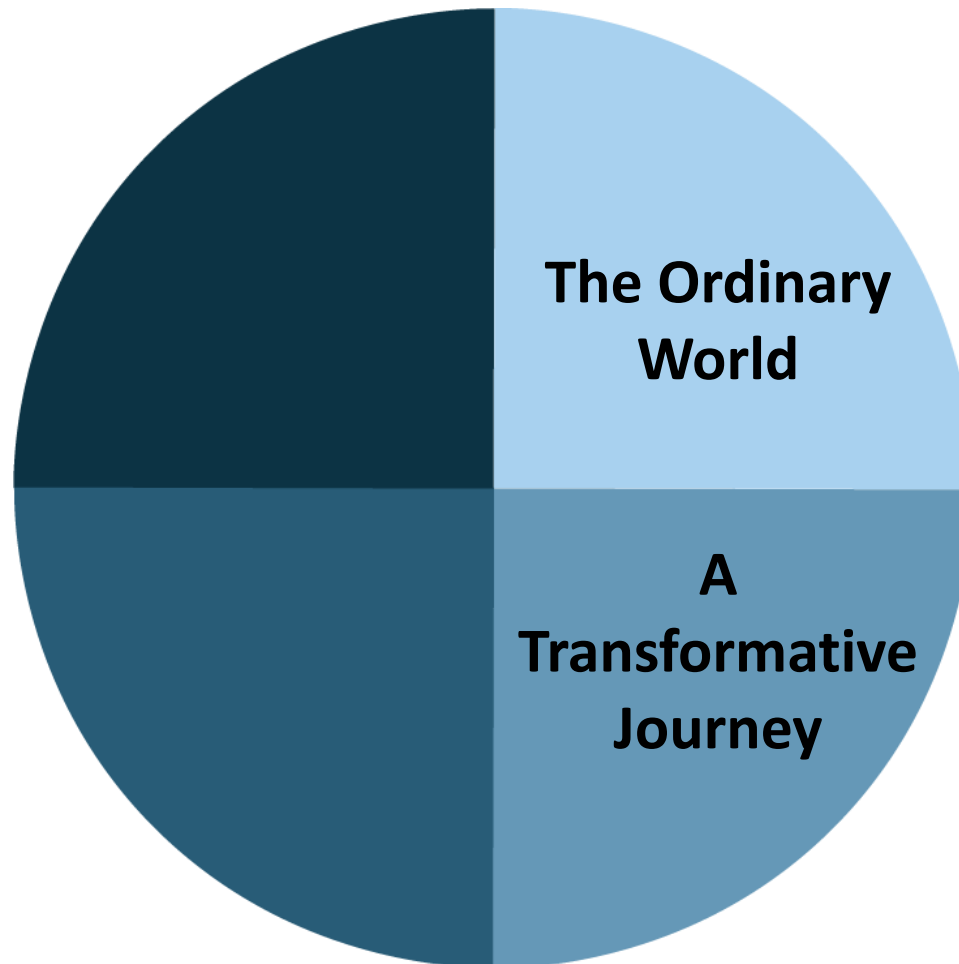


The Ordinary World



Images: New Line Cinema, Warner Brothers Pictures, Lucasfilm

The hero's journey



A Transformative Journey



The hero's journey





Revelation



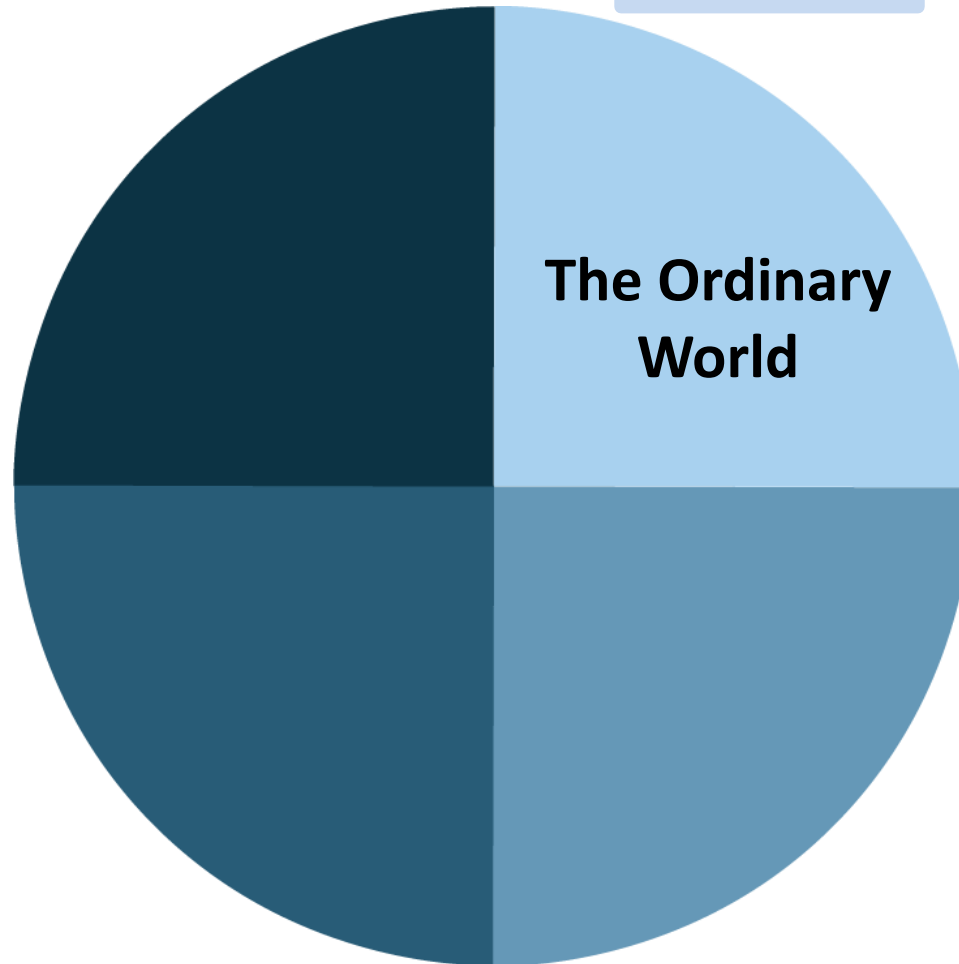
The hero's journey



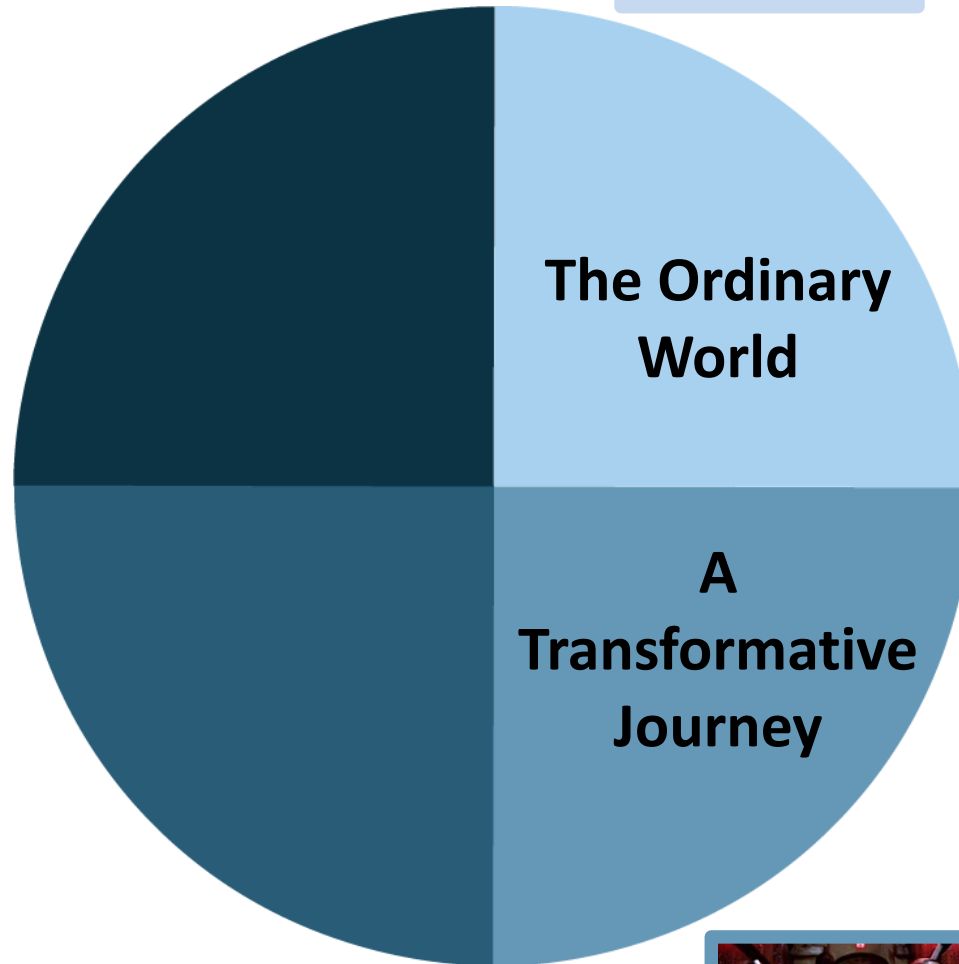


The Return

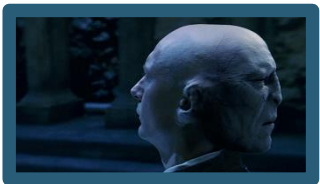
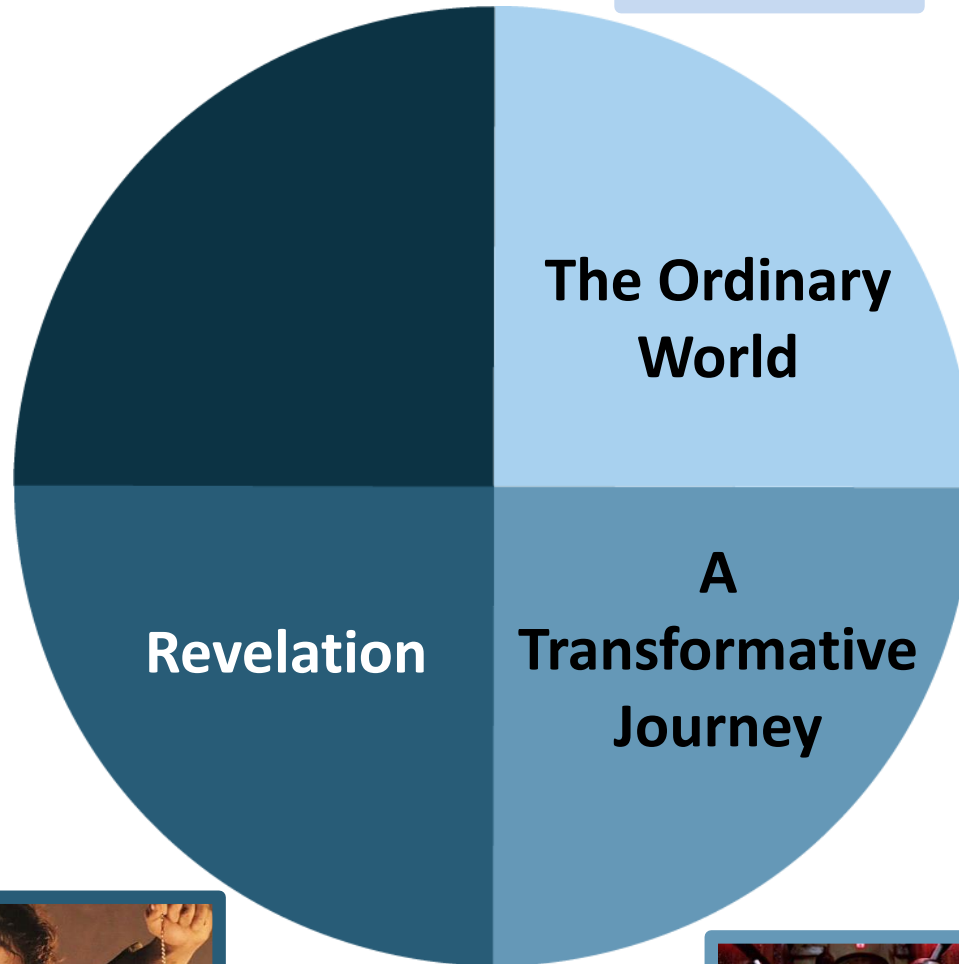
The hero's journey



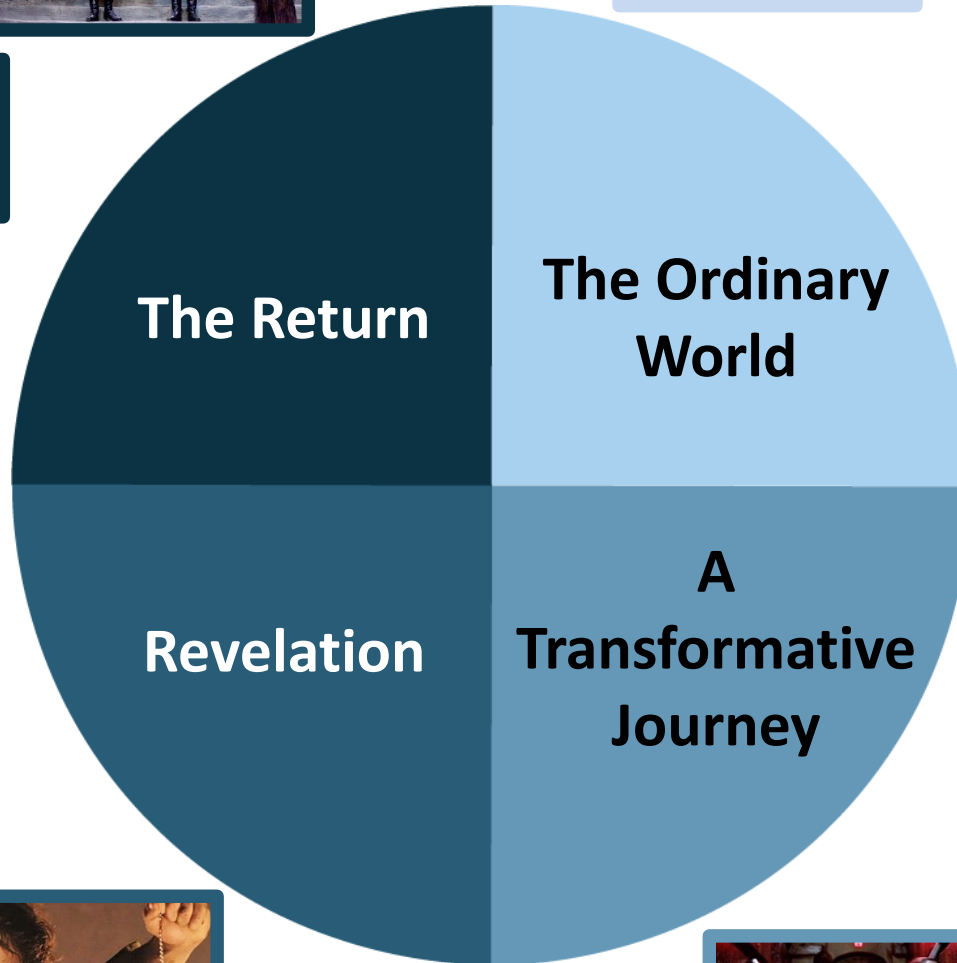
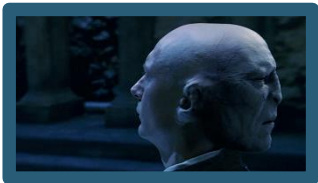
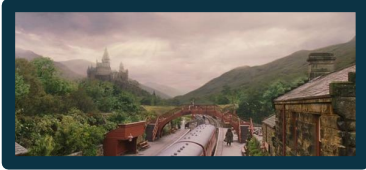
The hero's journey



The hero's journey



The hero's journey



The hero's journey for non-fiction

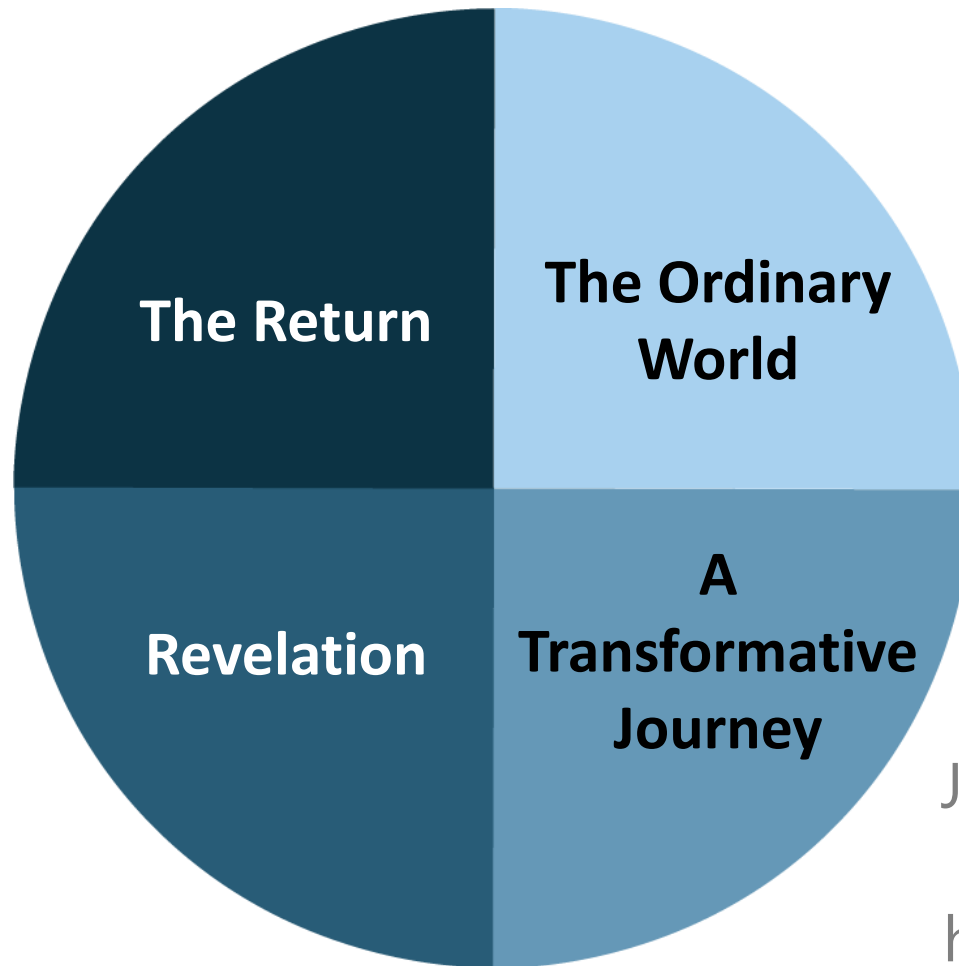


The hero's journey for non-fiction



"Here's a
strange idea..."

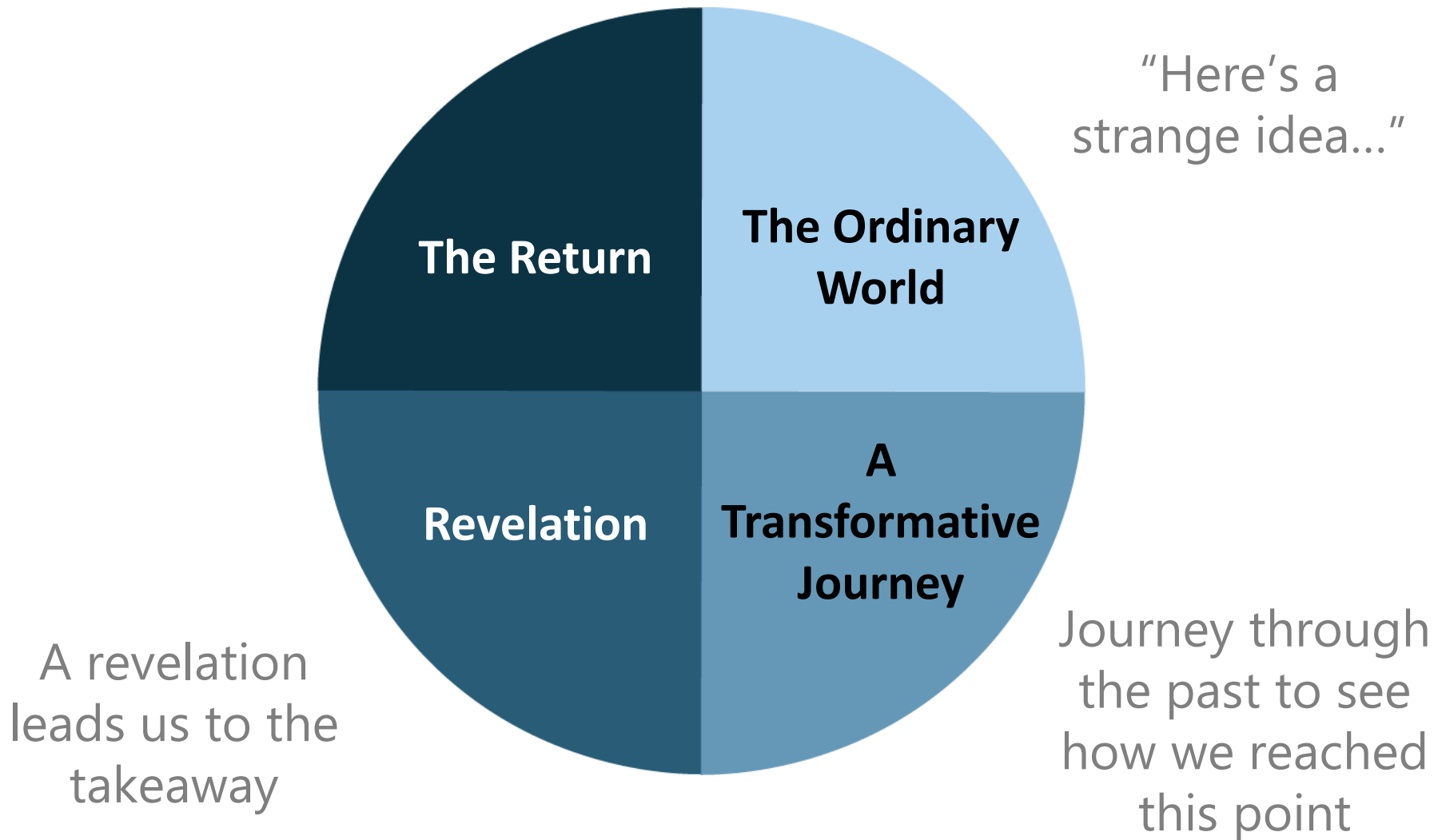
The hero's journey for non-fiction



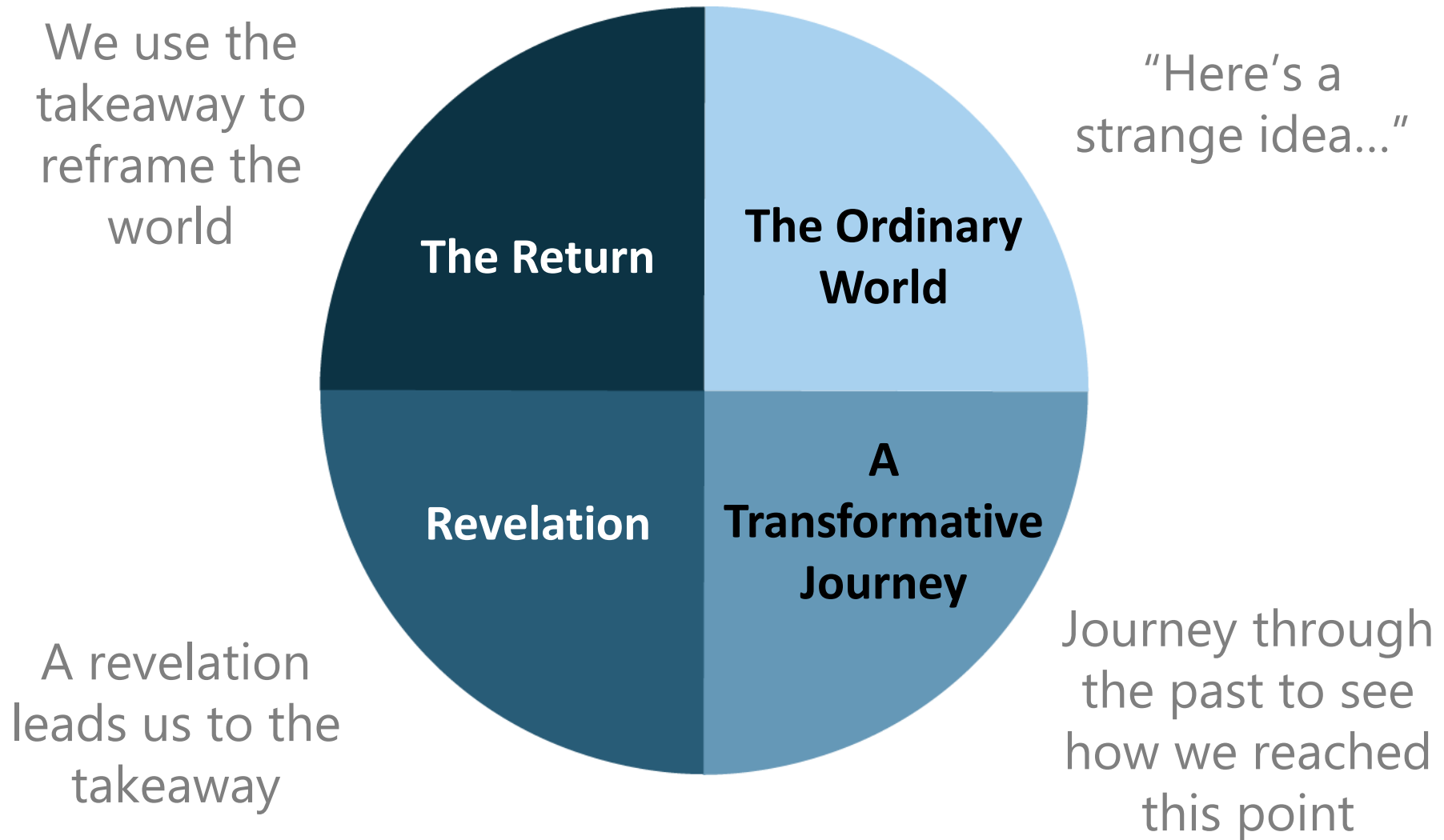
"Here's a
strange idea..."

Journey through
the past to see
how we reached
this point

The hero's journey for non-fiction



The hero's journey for non-fiction



Where does this show up?

- NPR
 - e.g. [Radiolab color episode](#)



Where does this show up?

- NPR
 - e.g. [Radiolab color episode](#)
- PBS
 - e.g. It's Okay to Be Smart, ["The Largest Rivers on Earth is in the Sky"](#)
- Your favorite video essays on YouTube
 - e.g. [Wisecrack](#), [Pop Culture Detective](#), etc.



A final example

Following the hero's journey makes for better science stories.

The Return

**The Ordinary
World**

Scientists aren't good at storytelling.

Revelation

**A
Transformative
Journey**

The hero's journey can be used for nonfiction, too!

The hero's journey is a common fictional narrative structure.

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