

Unit 7 - Week 5

Course outline

How to access the portal?

Week-0

Week 1

Week 2

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Week 4

Week 5

- Lecture 18: Magnetoconvection: Instability and Patterns
- Lecture 19: Nonlinear Saturation: Lorenz Equation
- Lecture 20: Patterns, Chaos, and Turbulence
- Lecture Slides
- Quiz : Assignment 5
- Assignment 5 Solution
- Feedback For Week 5

Week 6

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Live Session

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Assignment 5

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-09-04, 23:59 IST.

1) Under what limits can the nonlinear terms of magnetoconvection be dropped? 1 point

- $u \ll B_0$ and $b \ll B_0$
- $u \gg B_0$ and $b \ll B_0$
- $u \ll B_0$ and $b \gg B_0$
- $u \gg B_0$ and $b \gg B_0$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $u \ll B_0$ and $b \ll B_0$

2) The ratio between Prandtl number and magnetic Prandtl number is Pr/Pm . What is this ratio in terms of kinematic viscosity, ν , thermal diffusivity, κ , and magnetic diffusivity, η ? 1 point

- $\frac{\nu^2}{\kappa\eta}$
- $\kappa\eta$
- $\frac{1}{\kappa\eta}$
- $\frac{\eta}{\kappa}$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $\frac{\eta}{\kappa}$

3) For linearized magnetoconvection equation in Craya-Herring basis, the evolution of the terms along \hat{e}_1 , namely $u_1(\mathbf{k})$ and $b_1(\mathbf{k})$, can be written in the form $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$, where 1 point

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -k^2 Pr & iQk_z \frac{Pr^2}{Pm} \\ ik_z & -k^2 \frac{Pr}{Pm} \end{pmatrix}.$$

It can be seen that these components will decay with time because

- The trace of A is negative
- The determinant of A is positive
- Both eigenvalues of A are negative
- None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Both eigenvalues of A are negative

4) For a temperature field $\theta(\mathbf{k})$ in Fourier space, (where * indicates complex conjugation), what is the reality condition? 1 point

- $\theta(-\mathbf{k}) = \theta(\mathbf{k})$
- $\theta(-\mathbf{k}) = -\theta(\mathbf{k})$
- $\theta(-\mathbf{k}) = \theta^*(\mathbf{k})$
- $\theta(-\mathbf{k}) = -\theta^*(\mathbf{k})$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $\theta(-\mathbf{k}) = \theta^*(\mathbf{k})$

5) Which of the following modes are used to derive the Lorenz equations? 1 point

- U_{11} , U_{01} , and θ_{11}
- U_{01} , θ_{11} , and θ_{01}
- U_{11} , θ_{11} , and θ_{02}
- U_{01} , θ_{11} , and θ_{02}

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 U_{11} , θ_{11} , and θ_{02}

6) Which of the following is the first bifurcation observed in the dynamics of Lorenz equations as the parameter r is increased? 1 point

- Hopf bifurcation
- Supercritical pitchfork
- Subcritical pitchfork
- Saddle-node

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Supercritical pitchfork

7) Identify the triad used to derive the seven-mode model in the video lecture. 1 point

- $(1, 1, 2) = (1, 0, 1) \oplus (0, 1, 1)$
- $(1, 2, 1) = (1, 1, 1) \oplus (0, 1, 0)$
- $(1, 1, 2) = (0, 0, 1) \oplus (1, 1, 1)$
- $(1, 2, 1) = (0, 1, 1) \oplus (1, 1, 0)$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $(1, 1, 2) = (1, 0, 1) \oplus (0, 1, 1)$

8) For the Lorenz equations, which value of r gives rise to chaotic behaviour? 1 point

- $r < 0$
- $r \ll 1$
- $r \approx 1$
- $r \gg 1$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $r \gg 1$

9) In a chaotic system, if we choose two points which are close to each other in the phase space as initial condition, the trajectories starting from these two points will 1 point

- Converge into a single path
- Stay close to each other
- Diverge, but the gap between them remains finite
- Diverge away to infinity

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Diverge, but the gap between them remains finite

10) For a box of size $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times 1$ satisfying free-slip boundary conditions on all walls, the wavenumber $\mathbf{k}_1 = (1, 0, 1)$ can be written as 1 point

- $\sqrt{2} \hat{x} + \hat{z}$
- $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \hat{x} + \frac{\hat{z}}{\pi}$
- $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{x} + \frac{\pi}{2} \hat{z}$
- $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{x} + \pi \hat{z}$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{x} + \pi \hat{z}$