



### **Turbulence in Supercritical O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> Mixing Layers**

This report presents a study of numerical simulations of mixing layers developing between opposing flows of paired fluids under supercritical conditions, the purpose of the study being to elucidate chemical-species-specific aspects of turbulence. The simulations were performed for two different fluid pairs — O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> — at similar reduced initial pressures (reduced pressure is defined as pressure ÷ critical pressure). Thermodynamically, O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> behaves more nearly like an ideal mixture and has greater solubility, relative to C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>, which departs strongly from ideality. Because of a specified smaller initial density stratification, the C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> layers exhibited greater levels of growth, global molecular mixing, and turbulence. However, smaller density gradients at the transitional state for the O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> system were interpreted as indicating that locally, this system exhibits enhanced mixing as a consequence of its greater solubility and closer approach to ideality. These thermodynamic features were shown to affect entropy dissipation, which was found to be larger for O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> and concentrated in high-density-gradient-magnitude regions that are distortions of the initial density-stratification boundary. In C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>, the regions of largest dissipation were found to lie in high-density-gradient-magnitude regions that result from mixing of the two fluids.

*This work was done by Josette Bellan, Kenneth Harstad, and Nora Okong'o of Caltech for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1).*  
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### **Time-Resolved Measurements in Optoelectronic Microbioanalysis**

A report presents discussion of time-resolved measurements in optoelectronic microbioanalysis. Proposed microbioanalytical “laboratory-on-a-chip” devices for detection of microbes and toxic chemicals would include optoelectronic sensors and associated electronic circuits that would look for fluorescence or phosphorescence signatures of multiple hazardous biomolecules in order to detect which ones were present in a given situation. The emphasis in the instant report is on gating an active-pixel sensor in the time domain, instead of filtering light in the wavelength domain, to prevent the sensor from responding to a laser pulse used to excite fluorescence or phosphorescence while enabling the sensor to respond to the decaying fluorescence or phosphorescence signal that follows the laser pulse. The active-pixel sensor would be turned on after the laser pulse and would be used to either integrate the fluorescence or phosphorescence signal over several lifetimes and many excitation pulses or else take time-resolved measurements of the fluorescence or phosphorescence. The report also discusses issues of multiplexing and of using time-resolved measurements of fluorophores with known different fluorescence lifetimes to distinguish among them.

*This work was done by Gregory Bearman and Dmitri Kossakovski of Caltech for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1).*

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*Intellectual Property group  
JPL  
Mail Stop 202-233  
4800 Oak Grove Drive  
Pasadena, CA 91109  
(818) 354-2240*

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