

The subtle science of wok tossing

19 November 2018

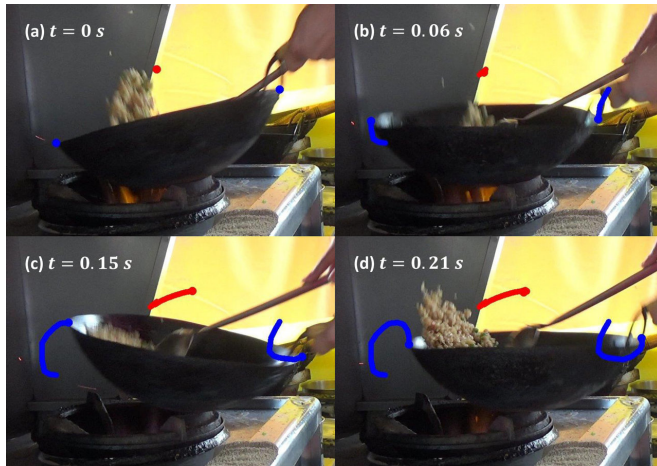


Illustration of the movements of the wok and rice during four phases of a 0.322-second cycle: (a) The chef tilts the front end of the wok up while moving it backward to catch the falling rice. (b) The wok is at its farthest point from the chef (with zero translational velocity); most of the rice has landed. (c) The wok is pulled toward the chef as the front end is tilted down. (d) The back end of the wok is abruptly lowered leaving most of the rice airborne. Credit: Ko and Hu

Wok tossing is essential for making a good fried rice—or so claim a group of researchers presenting new work at the American Physical Society's Division of Fluid Dynamics 71st Annual Meeting, which will take place Nov. 18-20 at the Georgia World Congress Center in Atlanta, Georgia.

The researchers, led by David Hu, a fluid mechanics professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology, and his doctoral student Hungtang Ko, became interested in the physics of cooking and noticed that relatively little attention had been paid to Chinese cuisine. Seeking to satiate their curiosity, they focused on stir-fry, which lies at the heart of the Chinese culinary style, dating back at least to the Sui Dynasty, around A.D. 600. The team set out to isolate the key elements of this venerable cooking technique.

As a first step, Ko videotaped experienced chefs as they made fried rice at two stir-fry restaurants in Taiwan. Restaurant customers assumed that Ko was making a TV show, never suspecting that he was engaged in a serious scientific investigation. After Ko returned to Georgia Tech, he and Hu carefully tracked the movements of the wok during the roughly two-minute cooking process, identifying continuously repeating cycles lasting about a third of a second each. They broke down each of these 0.32-second cycles into four distinct phases composed of two oscillating motions: a translational [motion](#), in which the wok moves toward and away from the chef, and a rotational or "seesaw" motion, in which the wok is tilted backward and forward. These two periodic motions share the same frequency but are slightly out of phase.

The net effect, said Hu, is like "flipping pancakes or juggling with rice. The key thing is that the rice must leave the wok to cool, because the wok is very hot"—up to 1,200 degrees Celsius. So, the chef is constantly flinging the rice into the air, catching it, mixing it, and then flinging the ingredients again, until the concoction is cooked and perfectly browned but not burned.

"Once we came up with a [mathematical model](#) for fried rice cooking," Ko said, "we realized it could lend itself rather easily to a robotic design." Previous attempts at stir-fry robots succeeded in mixing the ingredients by shaking or rotation, added Hu, "but none were able to throw the rice, which meant they couldn't [cook](#) at the high temperatures needed to produce nicely carbonized grains."

Fried [rice](#) cooking is an extremely fast-paced and strenuous activity, with top [chefs](#) working at the limits of human capabilities. "If there was an automated way of doing this," Hu noted, "it could be very useful."

More information: Presentation L28.12, "The physics of tossing fried rice" by Hungtang Ko and David L. Hu, will be Monday, Nov. 19, 6:28 p.m. in Room B316 of the Georgia World Congress Center

in Atlanta. Abstract:

meetings.aps.org/Meeting/DFD18/Session/L28.12

Provided by American Physical Society

APA citation: The subtle science of wok tossing (2018, November 19) retrieved 18 June 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-11-subtle-science-wok-tossing.html>

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