

Video Article

Erratum: The Preparation of Electrohydrodynamic Bridges from Polar Dielectric Liquids

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Abstract

A correction to figure 3 has been made for article [The Preparation of Electrohydrodynamic Bridges from Polar Dielectric Liquids](#).

Figure 3 has been updated from:

Set of Characteristic Curves - The Floating Water Bridge

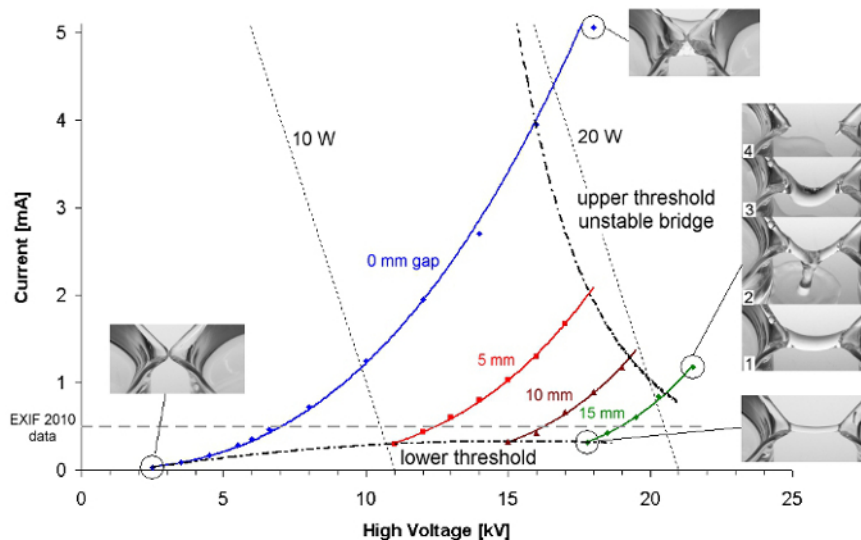


Figure 3. Characteristic curves for a liquid water bridge. The current-voltage relationship for liquid water bridges at 0, 5, 10, 15 mm separation distance is plotted. A lower threshold below which no liquid bridge will form (see inset photo at lower left), and an upper threshold above which bridges are unstable (inset photos 1-4) bound the region of stability. For most bridges with some measureable extension (*i.e.* ≥ 5 mm) the total power dissipation lies between 10 and 20 watts. The rupture of a bridge beyond the upper threshold will often follow a sequence of events progressing from normal operation (inset 1), to leaking (inset 2), sagging (inset 3), and finally rupture (inset 4).

to:

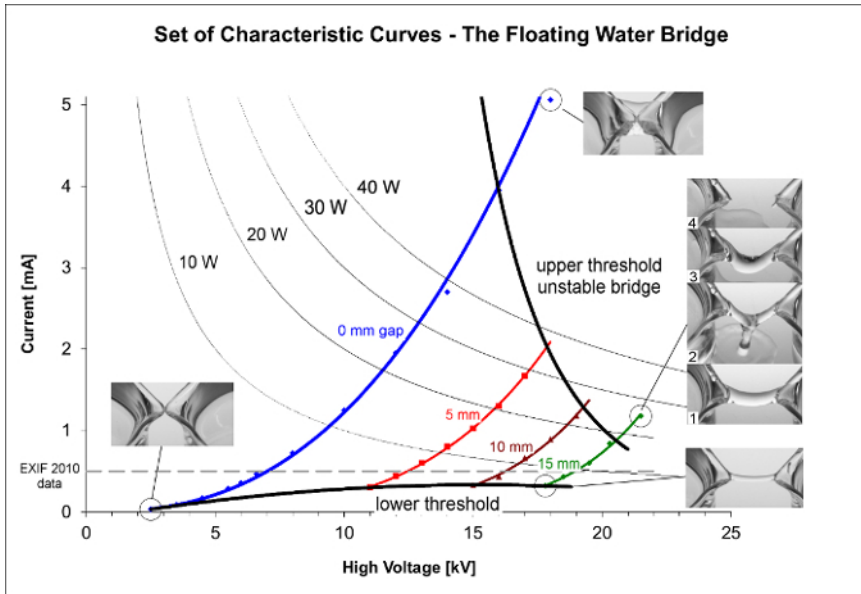


Figure 3. Characteristic curves for a liquid water bridge. The current-voltage relationship for liquid water bridges at 0, 5, 10, 15 mm separation distance is plotted. A lower threshold below which no liquid bridge will form (see inset photo at lower left), and an upper threshold above which bridges are unstable (inset photos 1-4) bound the region of stability. Power dissipation is a tunable parameter where longer bridges have a more narrow tuning range than shorter bridges. The rupture of a bridge beyond the upper threshold will often follow a sequence of events progressing from normal operation (inset 1), to leaking (inset 2), sagging (inset 3), and finally rupture (inset 4).

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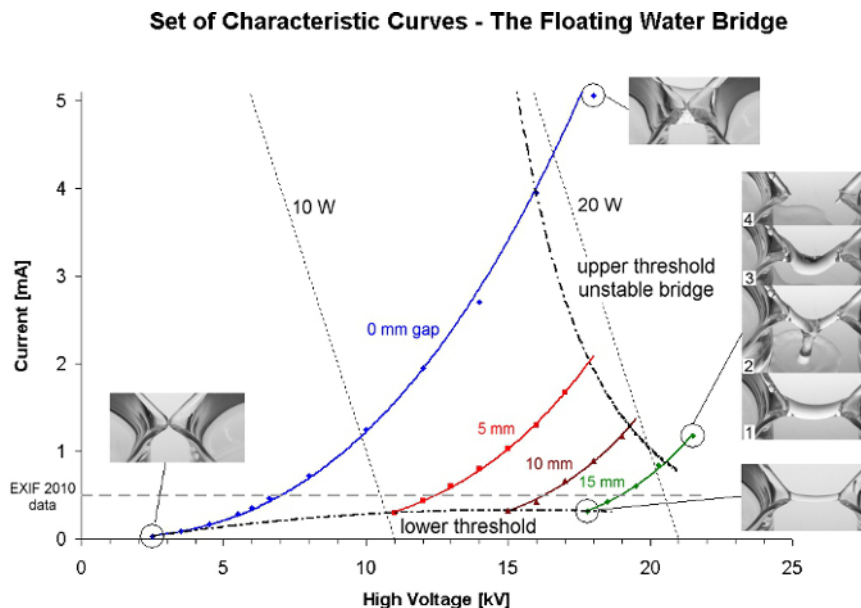


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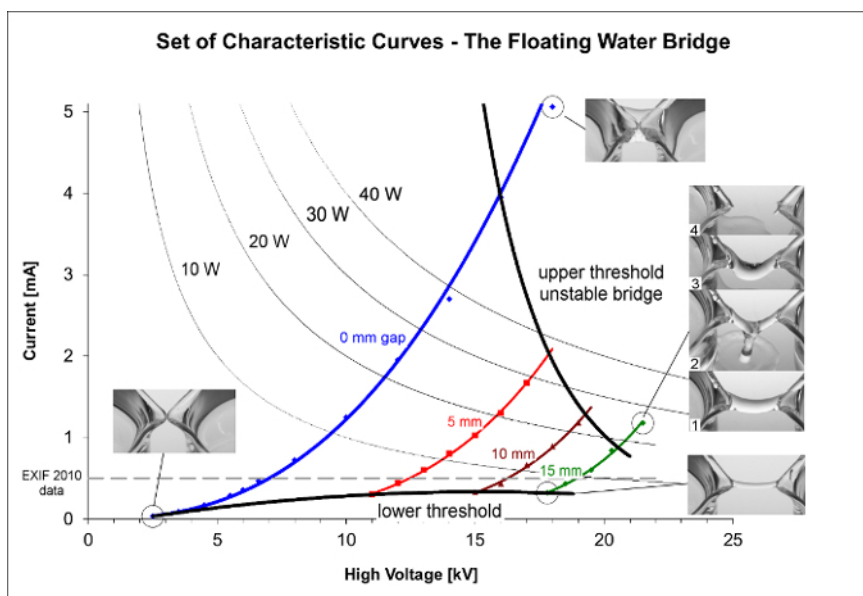


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Disclosures

No conflicts of interest declared.