## 环形液池内中等Pr数流体的浮力-热毛细对流

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为了了解水平温度梯度作用时环形液池内的浮力-热毛细对流特性,利用有限差分法进行了非稳态三维数 值模拟,环形液池外壁被加热,半径为40 mm,内壁被冷却,半径为20 mm,液池深度为3 $^{\sim}$ 17 mm,液池内流体为 0.65cSt的硅油,其Pr数为6.7. 模拟结果表明,当水平温度梯度较小时,流动为轴对称稳态流动,随着温度梯度 的增加,流动将会失去其稳定性,在浅的液池内(d=3mm),转化成三维振荡流动,在深的液池内(d≥6mm),转化成 ▶加入引用管理器 三维稳定流动;模拟计算的临界温差及表面温度分布图像与实验结果基本吻合.

数值模拟,浮力-热毛细对流,轮型,硅油,环形浅池 关键词

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# Buoyant-thermocapillary convection of moderate prandtl number fluid

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#### Abstract

In order to understand the nature of buoyant-thermocapillary convection in an annular pool with the outer heated container of radius ro=40 mm and the inner cooled cylinder of ri=20 mm, and an adjustable depth d=3~17 mm, we conducted a series of unsteady three-dimensional numerical simulations with the finite difference method. The pool was filled with the 0.65cSt silicone oil (Prandtl number Pr=6.7). Results show that a small temperature difference in the radial direction generates steady roll-cell buoyant-thermocapillary flow. With large temperature difference, the simulations can predict two types of flow instability. In a shallow pool (d=3 mm), the hydrothermal wave characterized by curved spokes traveling in the azimuthal direction is dominant while in deep pools (d \geq 6 mm), the three-dimensional stationary instability appears. The critical conditions for the onset of the instability flows and the free surface temperature fluctuation are determined and compared with the experimental results.

Key words computer simulation buoyant-thermocapillary convection spoke pattern silicon oil annular pool

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