

# Experimental investigation on turbulent rotating thermal convection at large Rayleigh numbers

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MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

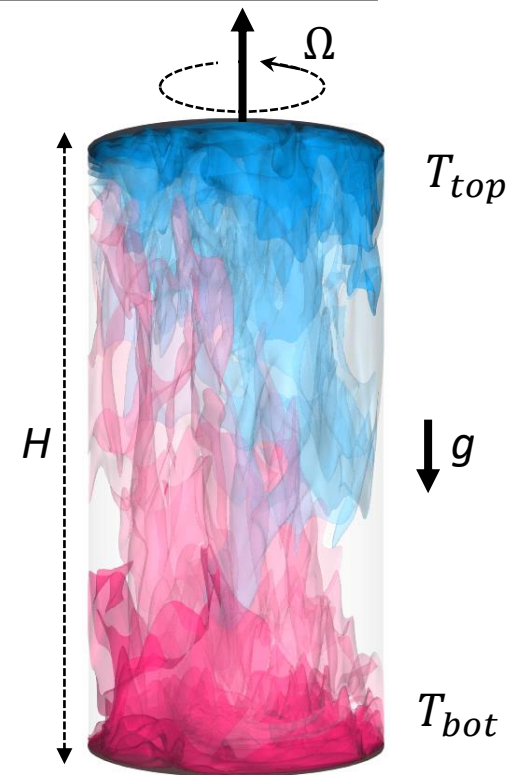
# Rayleigh-Bénard Convection (RBC)

- Heated from below, cooled from above:  $\Delta = T_{bot} - T_{top}$
- Turbulent convection
- Controlled by three parameters

$$Ra = \frac{g\alpha\Delta H^3}{\nu\kappa} \quad Pr = \frac{\nu}{\kappa} \quad \frac{1}{Ro} = \frac{2\Omega}{\sqrt{g\alpha\Delta/H}}$$

- Aspect ratio  $\Gamma = \frac{D}{H} = 1/2$

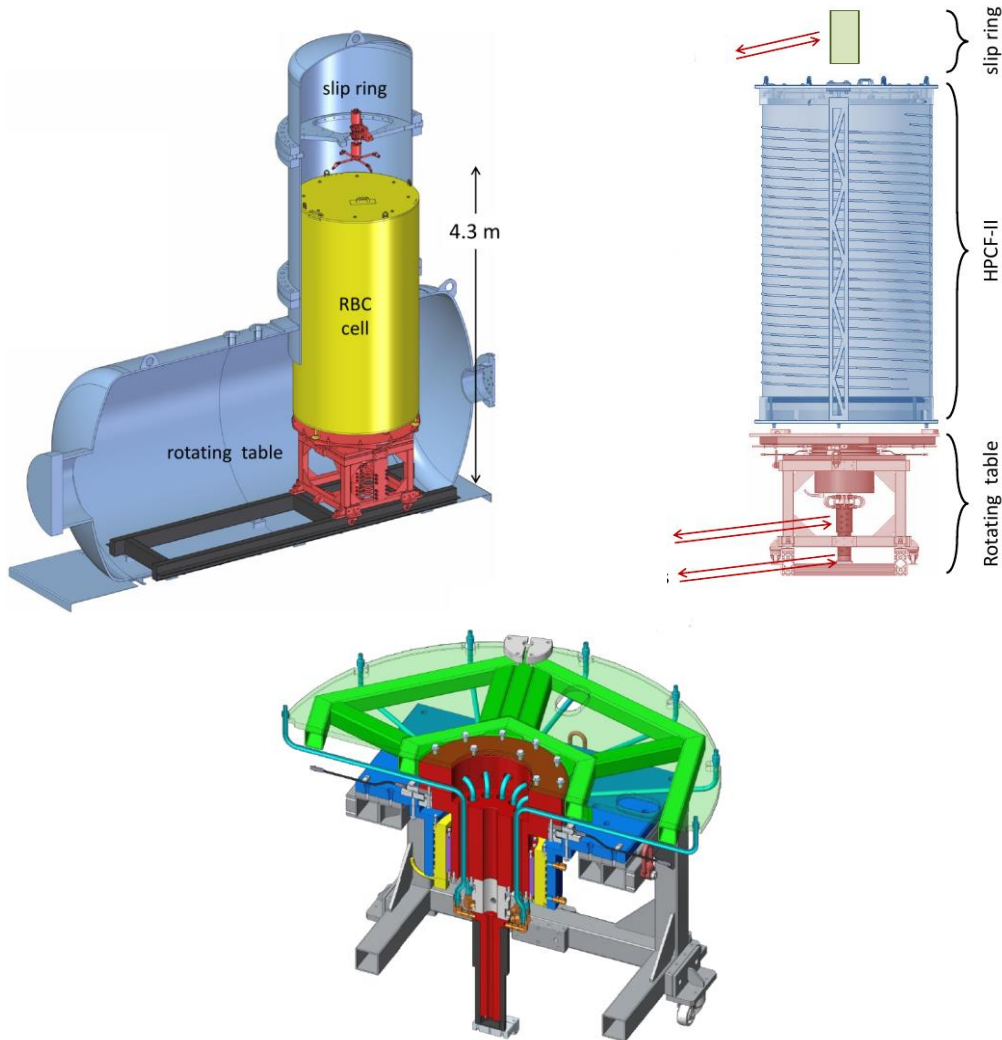
- Heat transport  $Nu = \frac{qH}{\lambda\Delta}$



DNS by X. Zhang

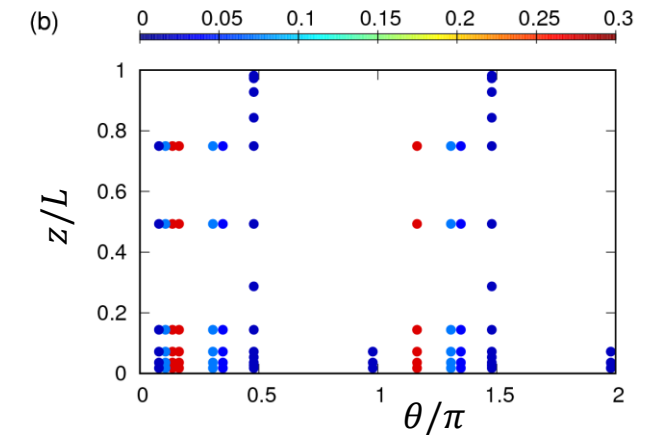
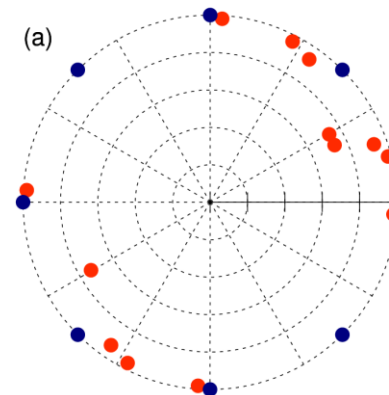
$\nu$  kinematic viscosity  
 $\kappa$  thermal diffusivity  
 $\alpha$  expansion coefficient  
 $\lambda$  heat conductivity  
 $q$  heat flux density

# Experimental setup

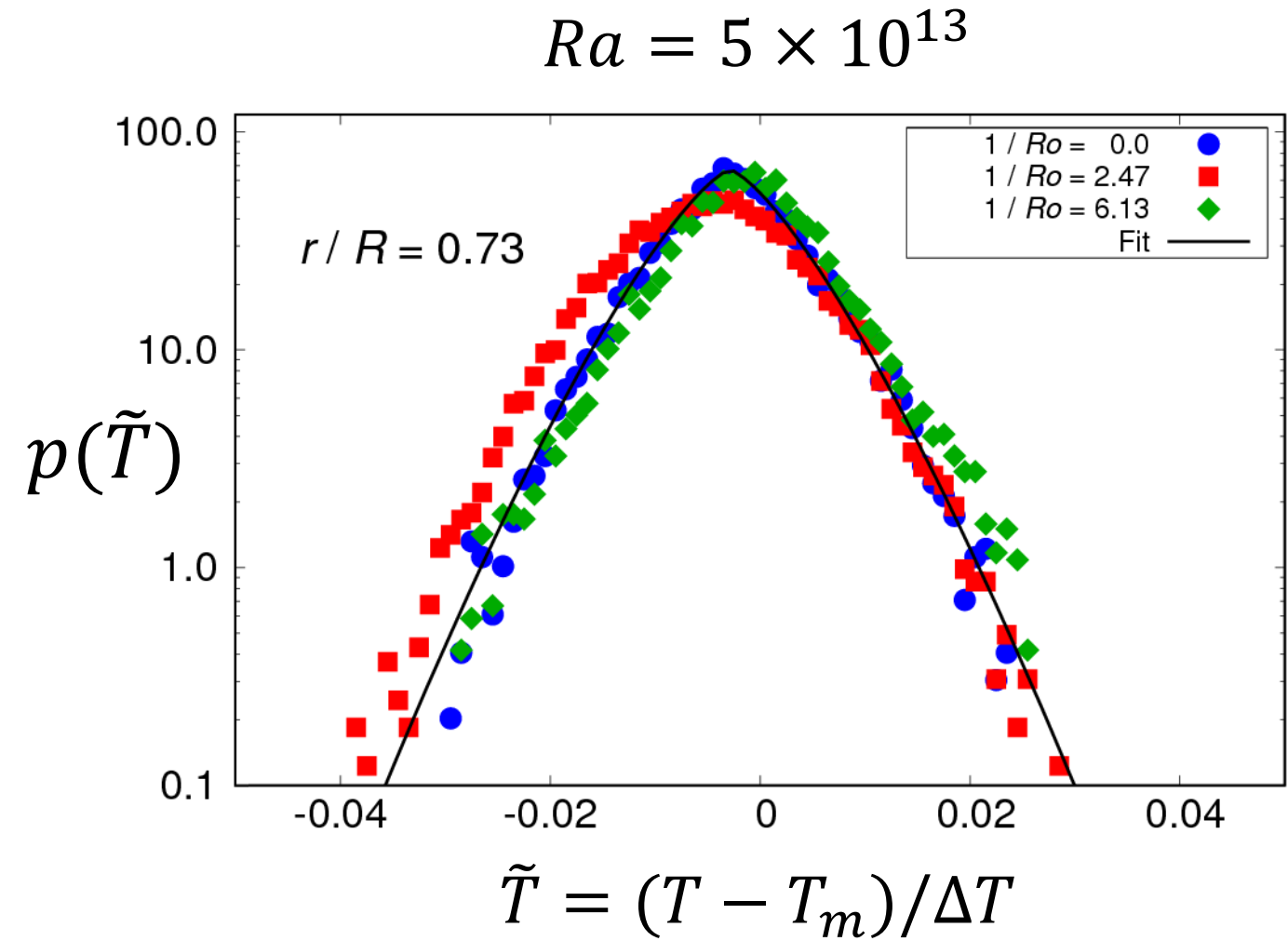
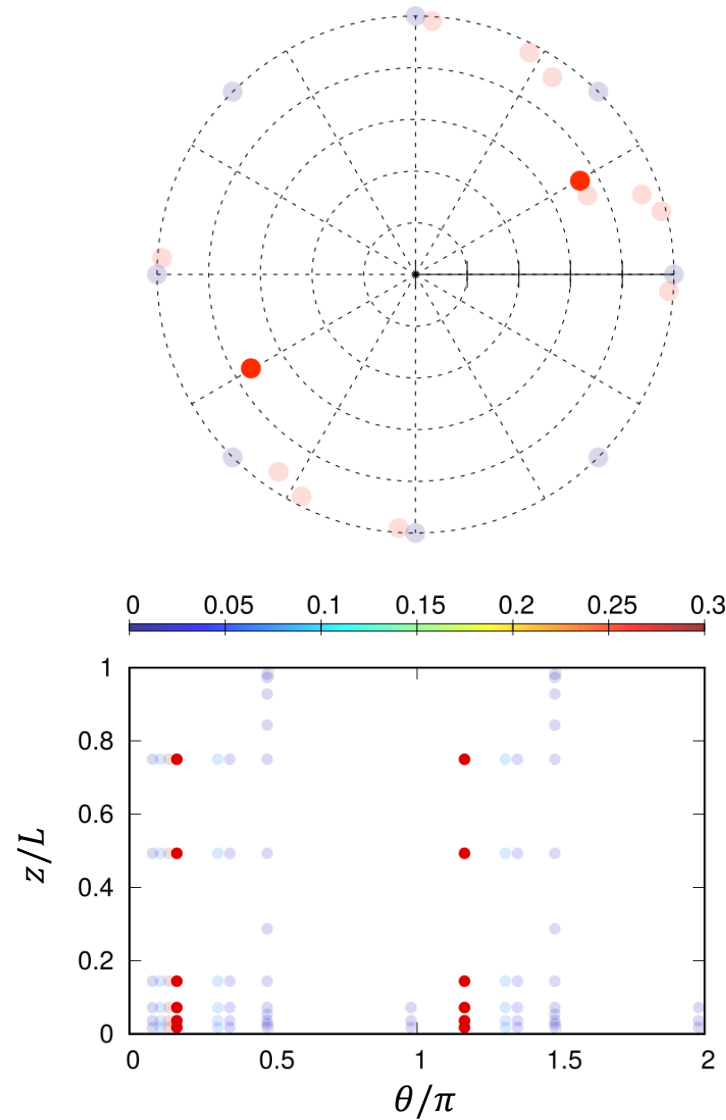


- $H = 2.24\text{m}$
- $0 \leq \Omega \leq 20\text{ rpm}$
- Working gas  $\text{SF}_6$  at high pressures ( $\leq 19\text{ bar}$ )
- $0.76 \leq Pr \leq 0.96$

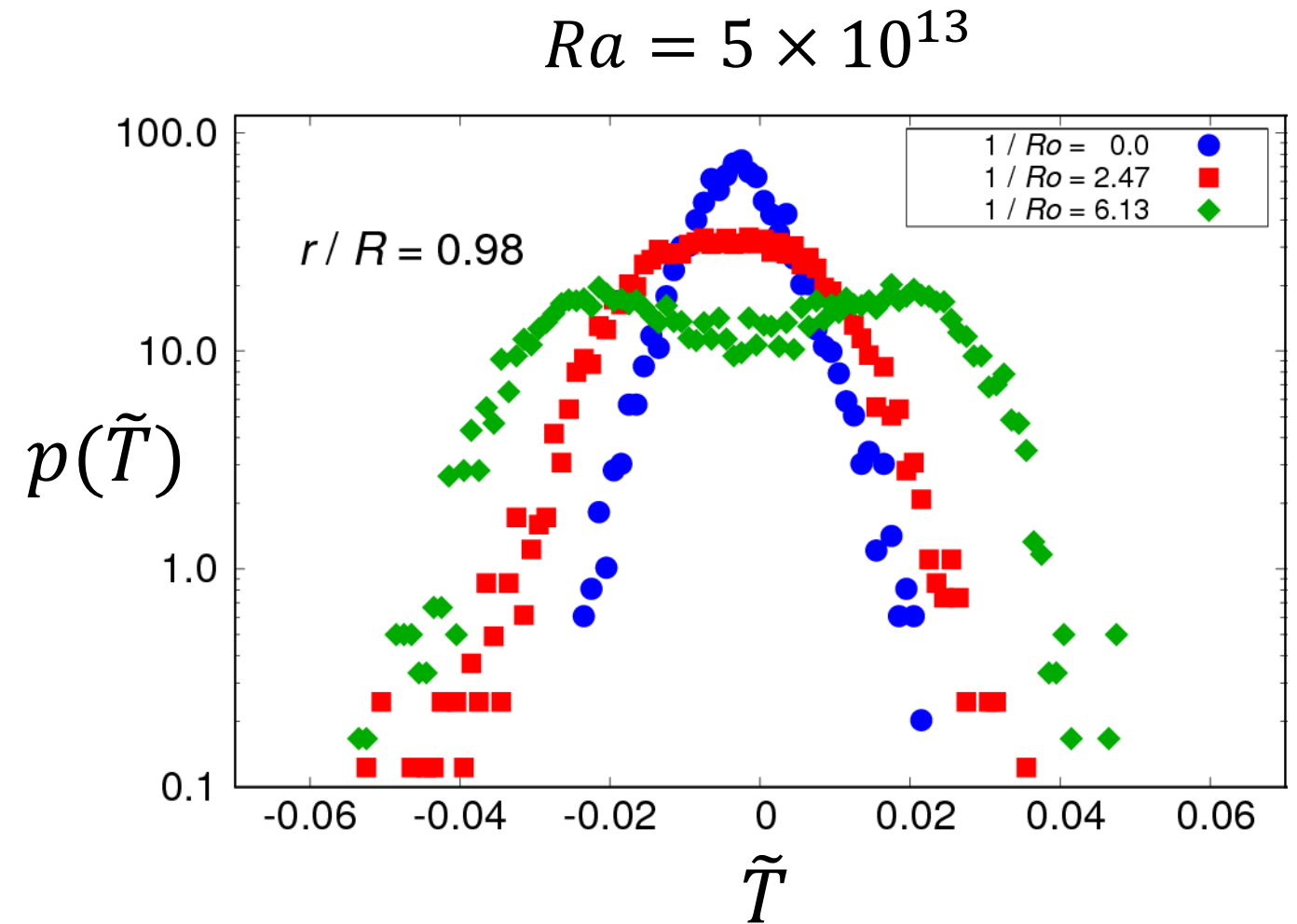
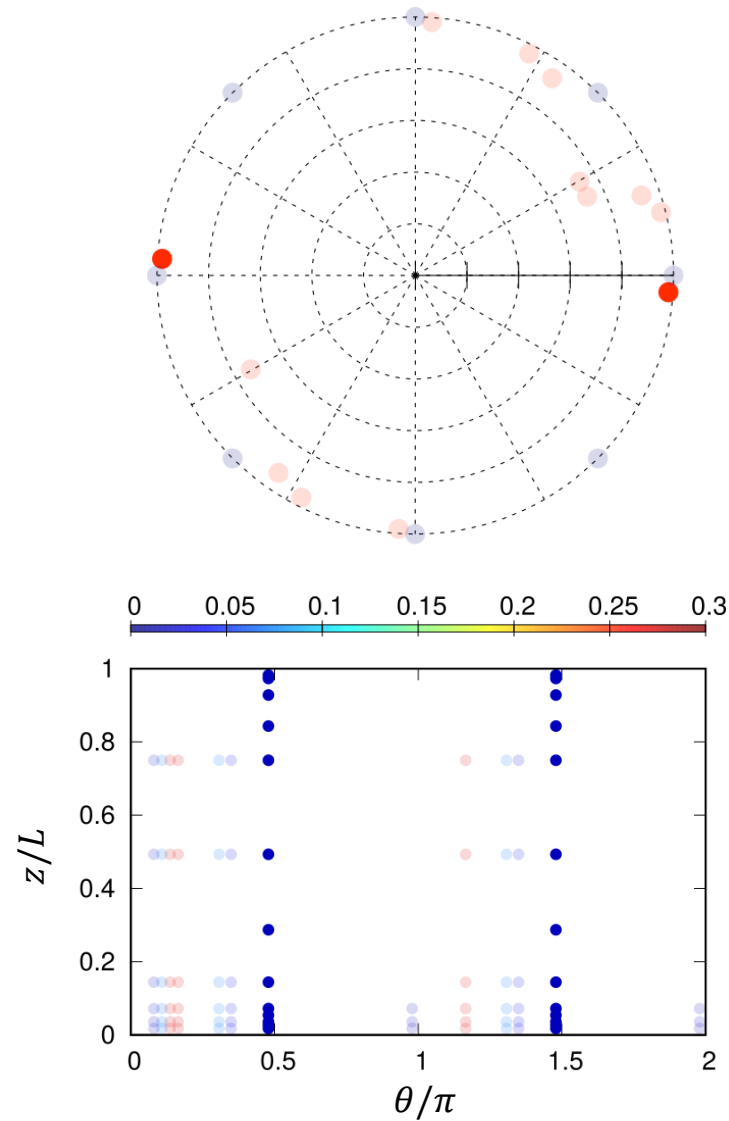
$$Ra = \frac{g\alpha\Delta H^3}{\nu\kappa}$$



# Temperature PDF in the bulk flow



# Temperature PDF close to the sidewall



# Temperature PDF close to the sidewall

Experiment

$$Ra = 8 \times 10^{12}$$

DNS

*Zhang et al.  
(2020) PRL*

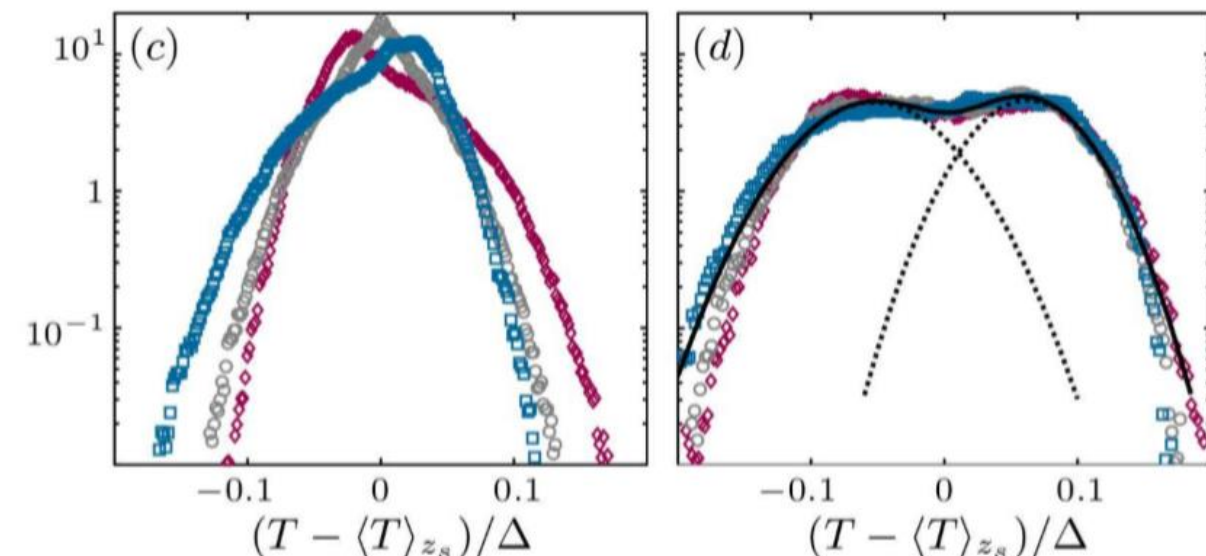
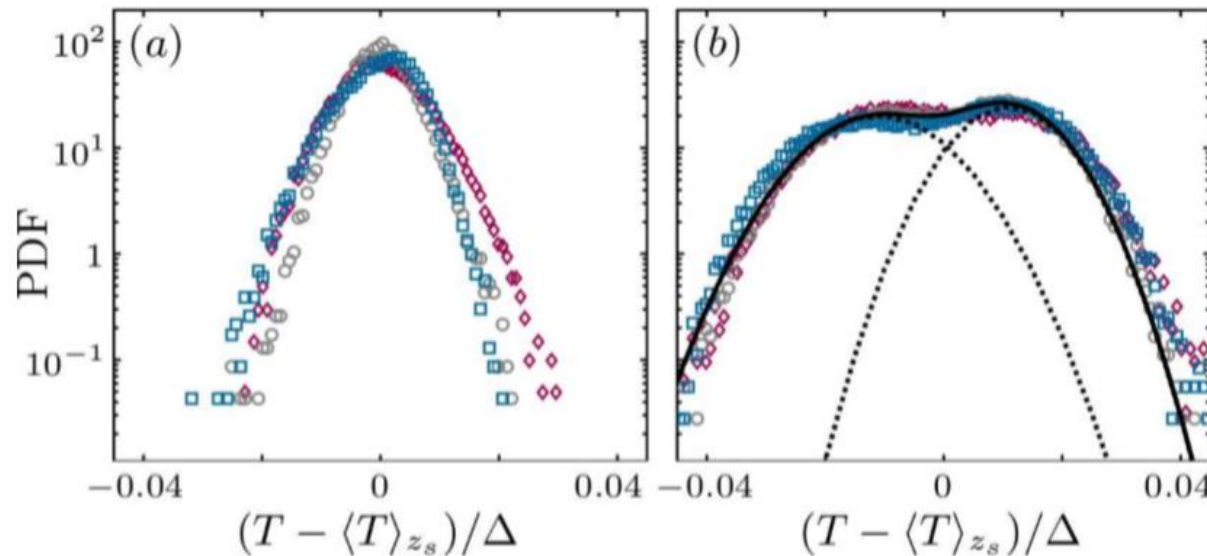
$$Ra = 10^9$$

$$1/Ro = 0$$

$$1/Ro = 10$$

$$1/Ro = 0$$

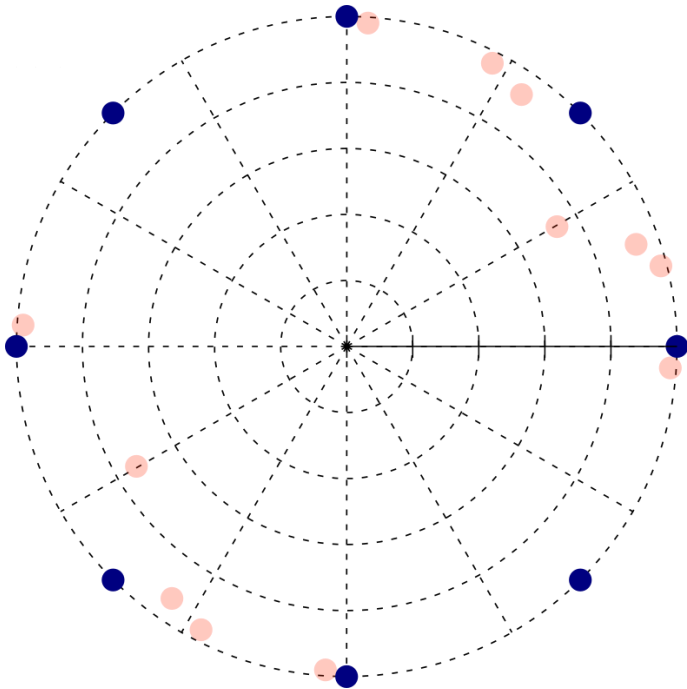
$$1/Ro = 10$$



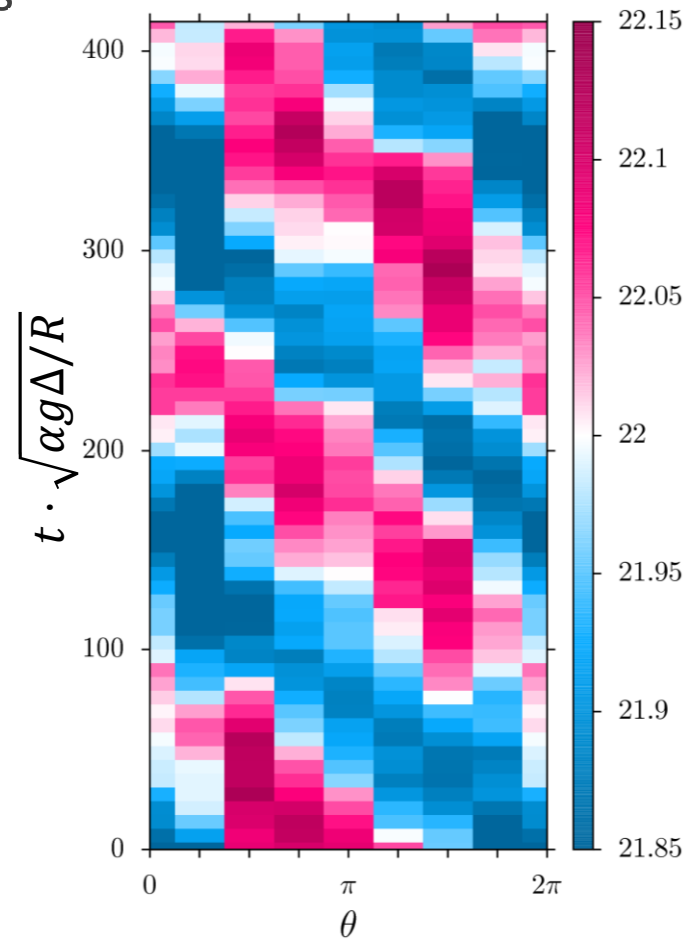
Boundary Zonal Flow (BZF)

# Temperature measurements

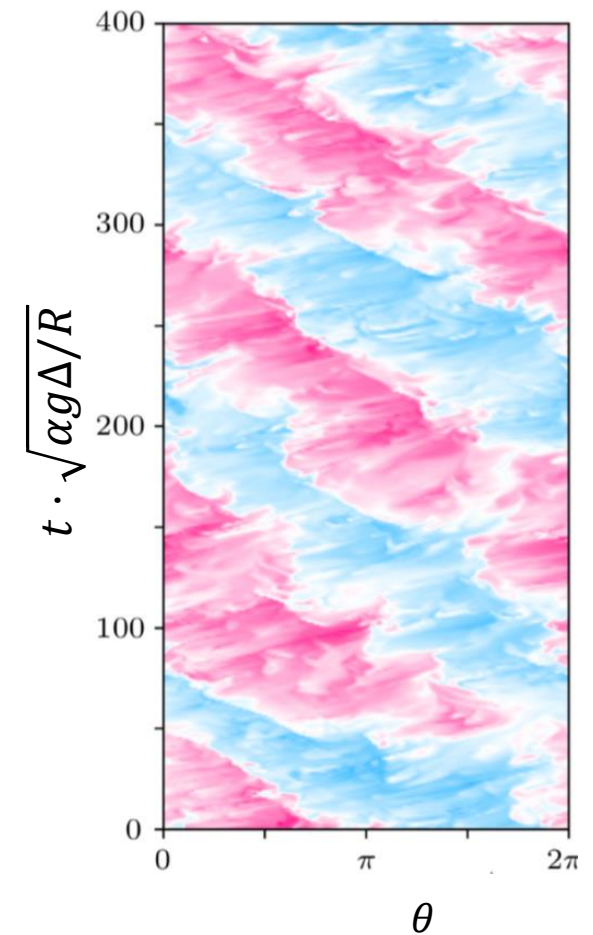
Temperature field along the sidewall reveals the mode 1 band structure of the BZF.



Experiment



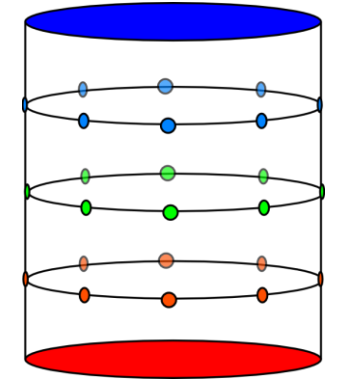
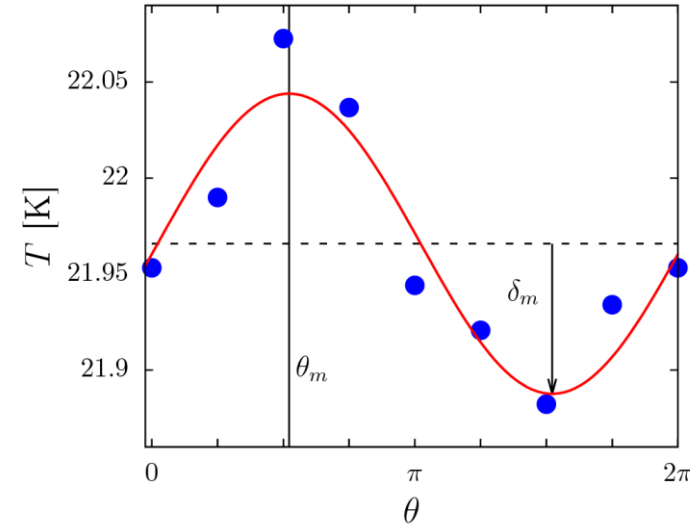
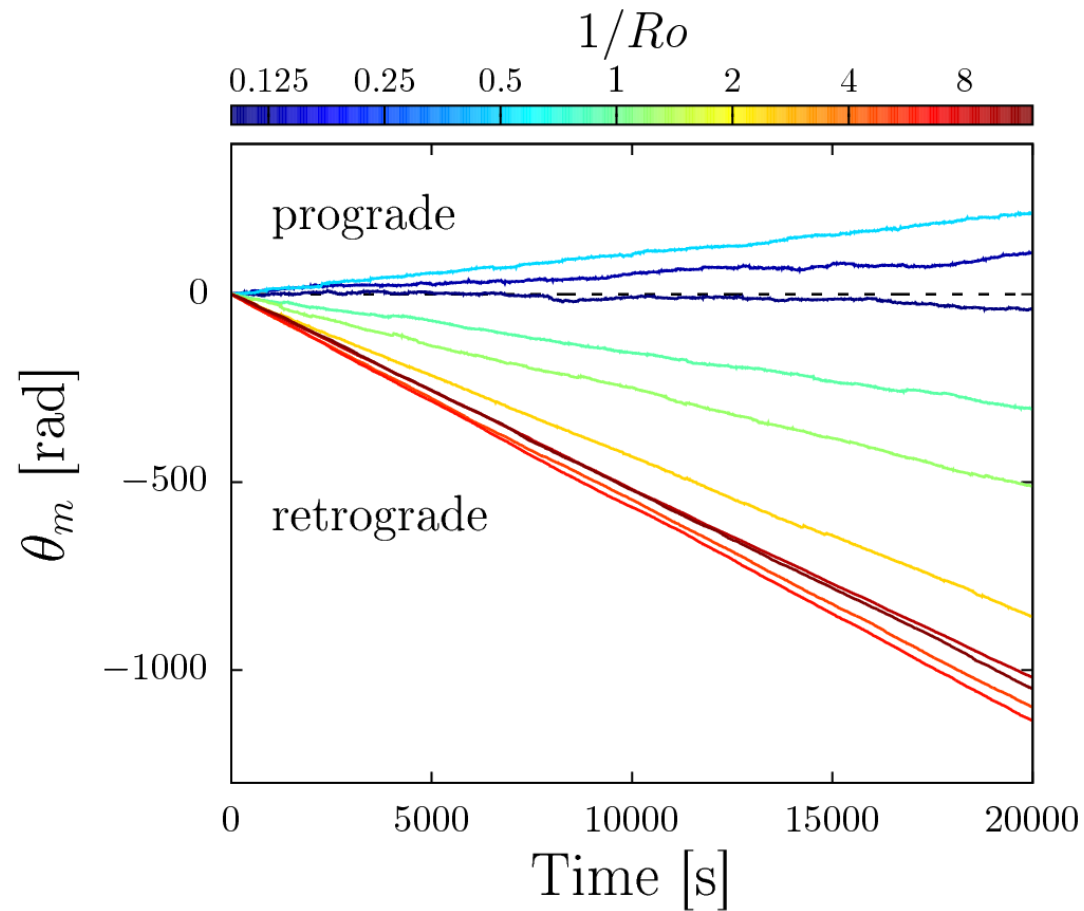
DNS





# Drifting velocity of the temperature field

- current angle by fit  $T = \bar{T} + \delta \cos(\frac{i\pi}{4} - \theta_m)$



*Cioni et al. (1997) JFM*

Summed angle over entire run

At constant  $Ra$ :

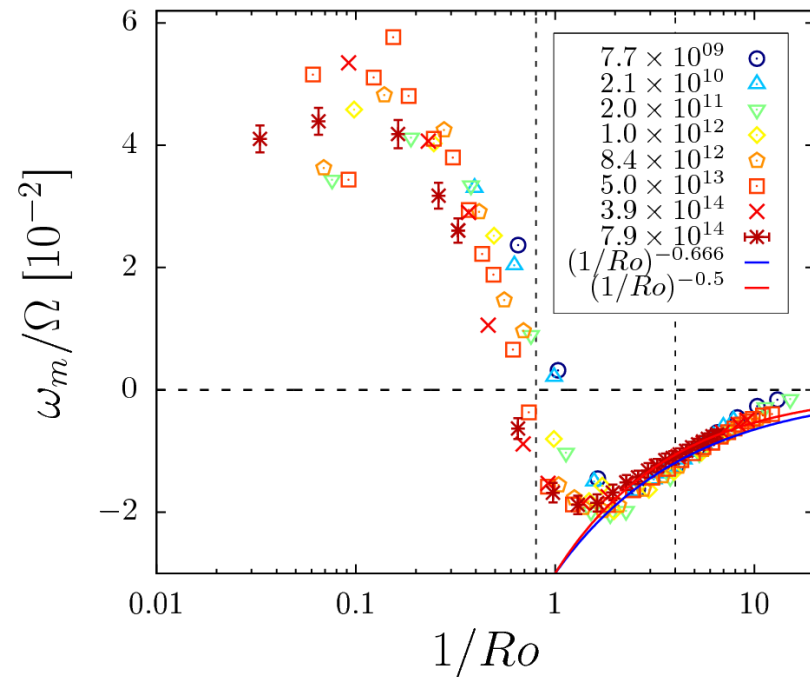
- Prograde for low  $1/Ro$
- Retrograde for high  $1/Ro$



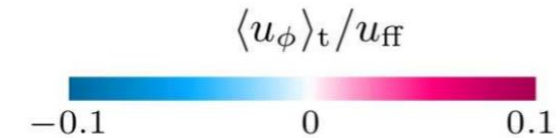
# Drifting velocity

Behaviour similar at different  $Ra$

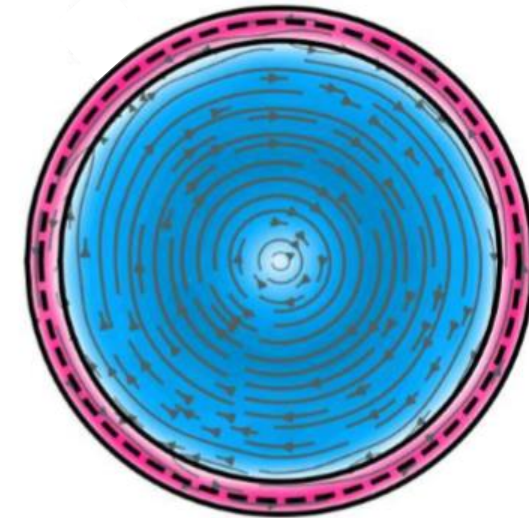
- Transition point  $1/Ro \approx 0.8$
- DNS suggests  $\omega/\Omega \sim 1/Ro^{-5/3}$



DNS:



$z = H/2$

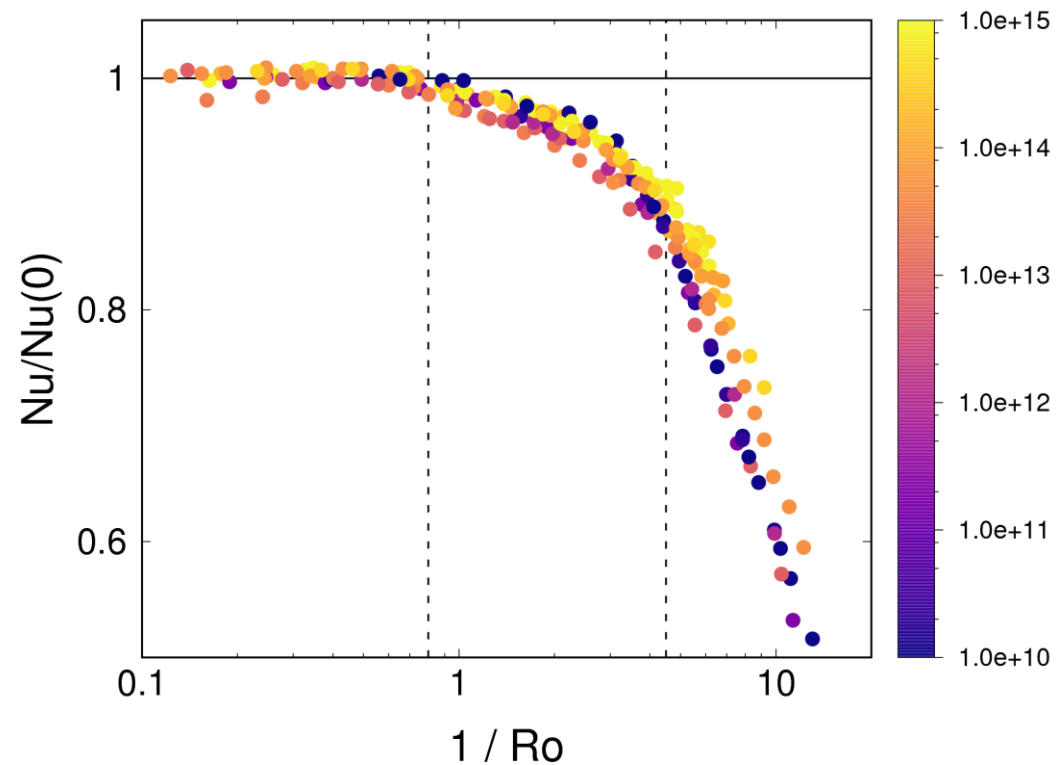


Velocity field at the boundary always cyclonic

# Nusselt number measurements

- No increase in  $Nu$  at intermediate  $Ro^{-1}$ 
  - Contrast to large  $Pr$ , e.g. Rossby (1969), Weiss et al. (2016)

$\approx 60\%$  of heat flux within BZF



$$\frac{\langle \mathcal{F}_z |_{z=H/2} \rangle_t}{Nu}$$

