

عنوان مقاله:

Mechanism of Vortices Appearance in the Taylor-Couette Flow System

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خلاصه مقاله:

This work is devoted to study the Taylor-Couette flow at the early structuring stages. It is aimed to gain insight on the Taylor and Ekman vortices genesis mechanism since the first hints of presence detected at $Ta=10-4$. Simulations are carried out using Ansys Fluent software package. The basic system geometry is characterized by a height $H=150$ mm, ratio of inner to outer cylinder radii $\eta=0.9$, radial gap $\delta=0.11$ and an aspect ratio corresponding to system height reported to gap length, $\Gamma=H/\delta=15$. Ekman and Taylor cells are tackled since the Taylor number $Ta=10-4$ to the first (TVF) and second (WVF) instabilities settlement at $Tac_1=43.8$ and $Tac_2=54$, respectively. It is sought to shed light on the underlying mechanism responsible for flow genesis and to identify all the intermediate successive steps from ex-nihilo when the system is at rest up to complete vortices formation. The obtained results show that presence of Ekman cells is already perceptible since a Taylor number as low as $Ta=10-4$. In fact, localized overpressure zones are detected on system inner endcaps surfaces regularly distributed according to a $\pi/2$ phase lag. These overpressure zones azimuthally propagate to meet and cover the entire gap circumference when $Ta\sim 10-2$ to $10-1$.

کلمات کلیدی:

CFD, Taylor-Couette flow, Ekman cells, Fluent software, TVF, WVF

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