

# Evolution of flow topology with Prandtl number in turbulent Rayleigh-Bénard convection

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A fascinating feature of turbulent Rayleigh-Bénard convection (RBC) is the emergence of well-defined large-scale circulation (LSC). However, at present, there is no unified understanding of how the Prandtl number ( $Pr$ ) affects the LSC. We conducted an experimental study of the effects of the  $Pr$  on the LSC in quasi-two-dimensional turbulent RBC. The experiments were carried out in three rectangular convection cells, with  $Pr$  ranging from 7.0 to 244.2 and Rayleigh number ( $Ra$ ) ranging from  $2.03 \times 10^8$  to  $2.81 \times 10^9$ . Flow visualization shows that evolutions of the flow topology with  $Ra$  are dramatically different in the low  $Pr$  and high  $Pr$  regimes. Fourier mode analysis of the flow field reveals that the critical  $Ra$  ( $Ra_c$ ), above which the single roll is formed, increases with  $Pr$ . We in addition found that  $Ra_c$  scales with  $Pr$  as  $Ra_c \sim Pr^1$ , in the three  $Pr$  ranges:  $4.3 \leq Pr \leq 13.5$ ,  $28.6 \leq Pr \leq 61.7$  and  $94.3 \leq Pr \leq 144.3$ . We then tilted the convection cell with a small angle to induce the horizontal component of  $Ra$ , thus stronger horizontal velocity component is achieved. Surprisingly, we found that with the tilt the flow topology completely changed from side-by-side double-roll to a single roll in the high  $Pr$  regime. While in low  $Pr$  regime, the flow topology does not change with the tilt, but the strength of the single roll is enhanced. This implies that the flow topology is mainly determined by the relative magnitude of the horizontal and the vertical component of the velocity. Our results also reveal that the increase of  $Pr$  suppresses the horizontal component of the velocity thus hinders the transition from side-by-side double-roll to single roll.

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