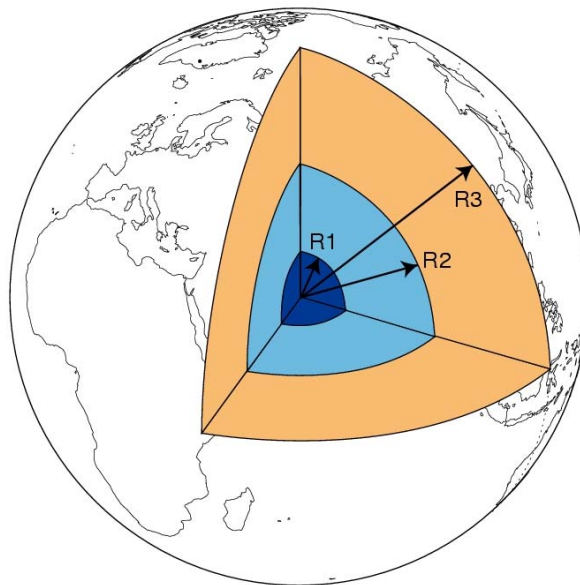


Experimental and numerical study of a rapidly rotating spherical convection.

Aubert J., **N. Gillet**, D. Brito, P. Cardin
Observatoire de Grenoble, LGIT



EGS - 04/2002

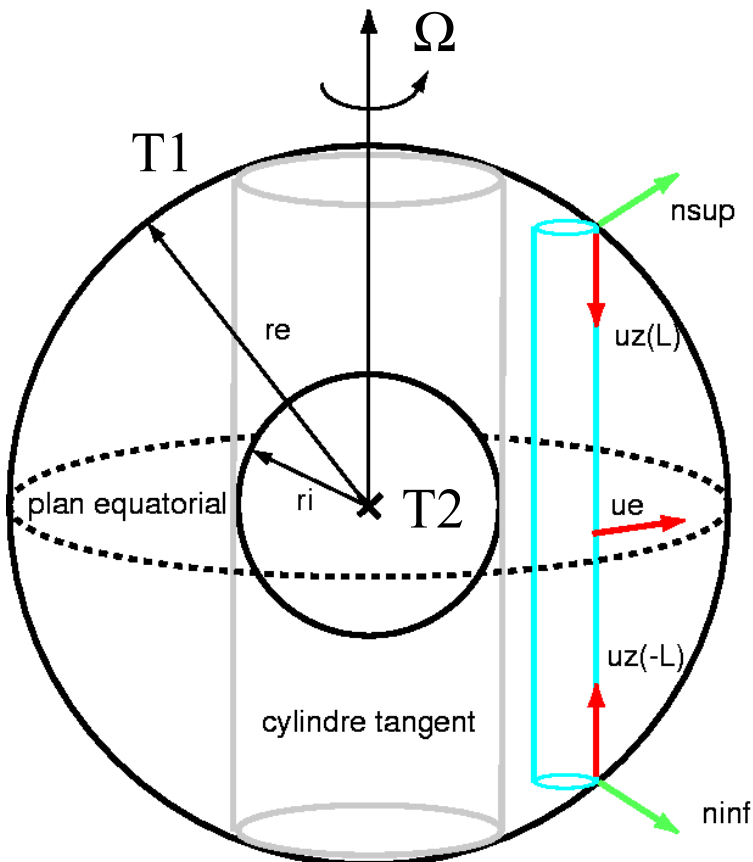
2D quasi-geostrophic numerical model

rapid rotation \Rightarrow the **Coriolis force** is dominant

... **Proudman Taylor condition.**

\Rightarrow **z-invariance**: the vorticity ω and the temperature $\langle T \rangle_z$ are described in the **equatorial plane**.

(Busse 70, Cardin & Olson 94)



Dimensionless numbers:

Navier-Stokes equations:

- Rayleigh number **Ra**

Buoyancy vs thermal diffusivity & viscosity

- Ekman number **E** ($\sim 10^{-6}$)

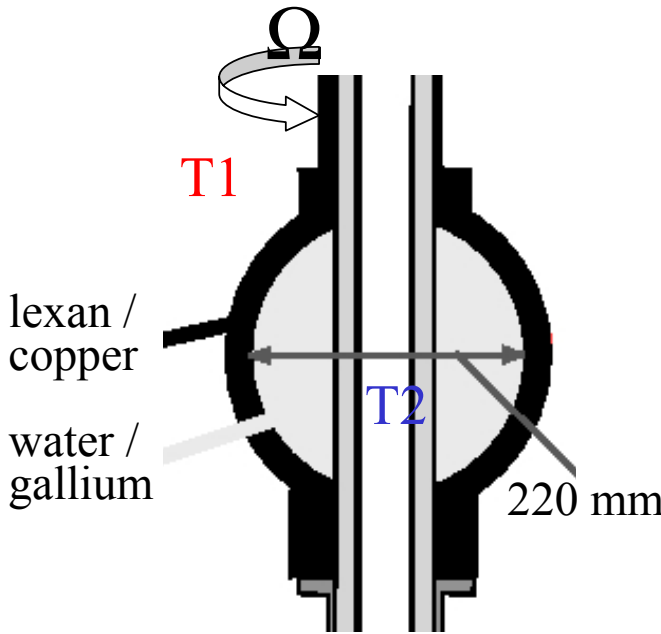
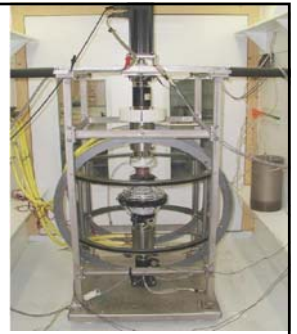
Viscosity vs Coriolis force

Temperature equation:

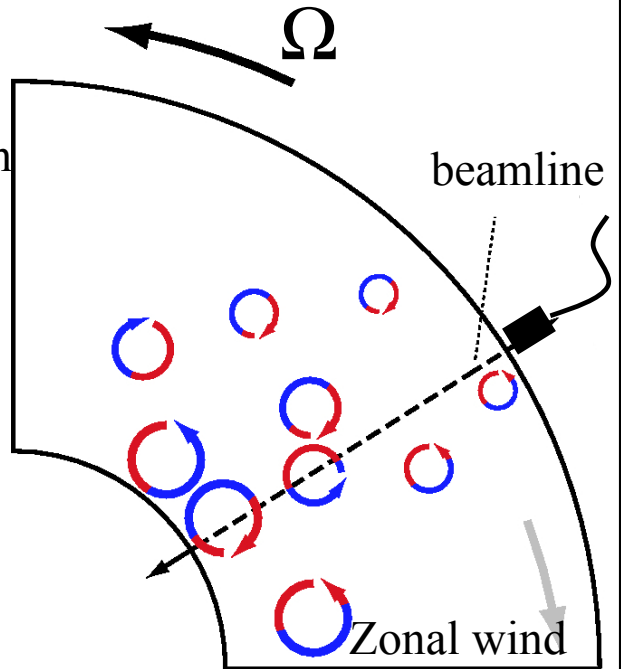
- Prandtl number **P**

Viscosity vs thermal diffusivity

Experimental set-up



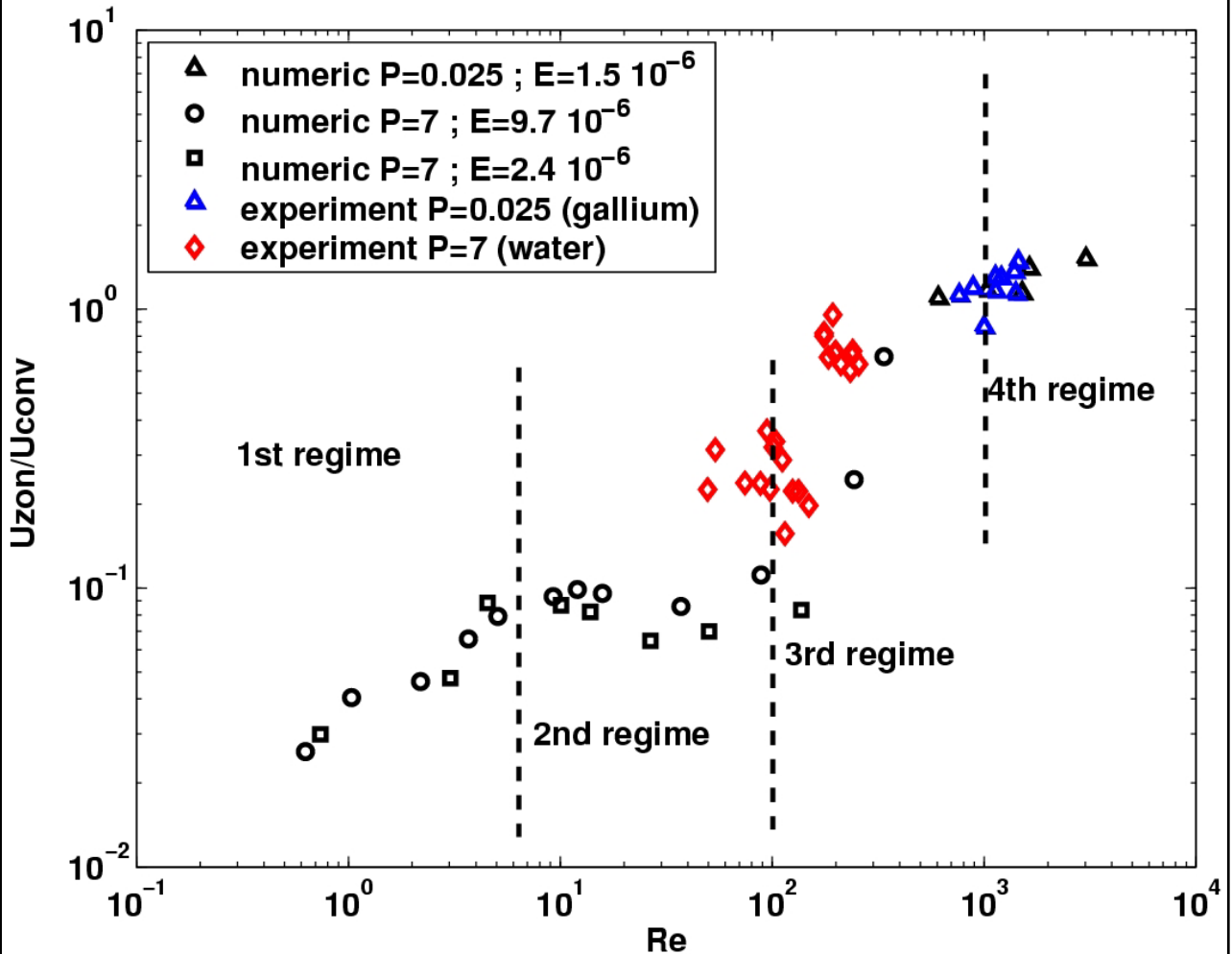
HF Doppler velocimetry:
measurement of the convective and mean azimuthal velocities.



Experimental (black) and numerical (red) parameters :

P	E	Ra/Rac
0.025 (gallium)	7-15.10 ⁻⁷	1-4
	15.10 ⁻⁷	up to 5
7 (water)	2-10.10 ⁻⁶	5-100
	2-10.10 ⁻⁶	up to 100

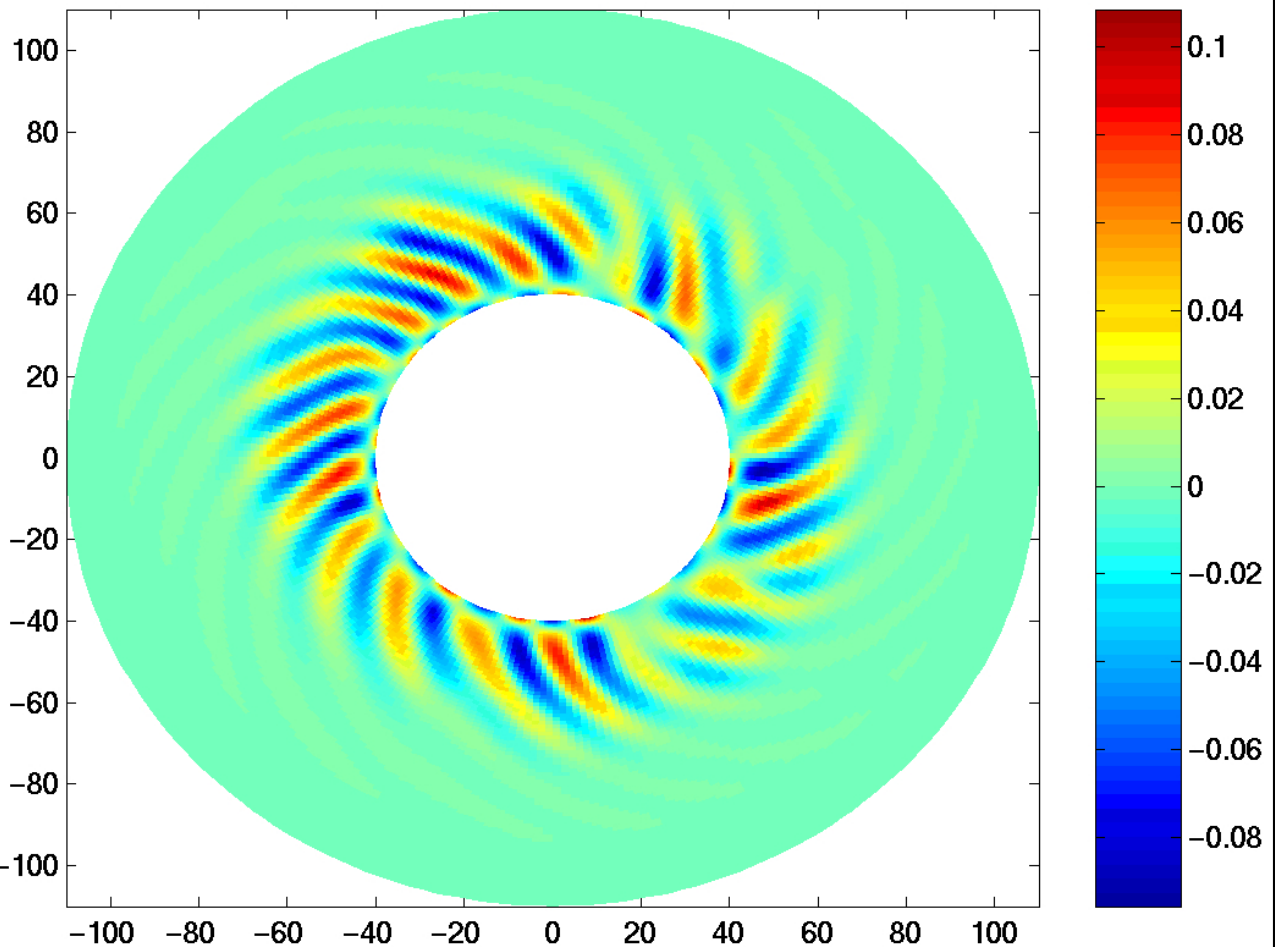
Experimental-Numerical comparison



the Reynolds number Re (\sim vigor of movement)... a way for comparing the energies of convective and mean zonal velocities.

1st Regime
convection treshold continuation
with thermal Rossby wave
« necklace of columns » (*Busse, 70*)

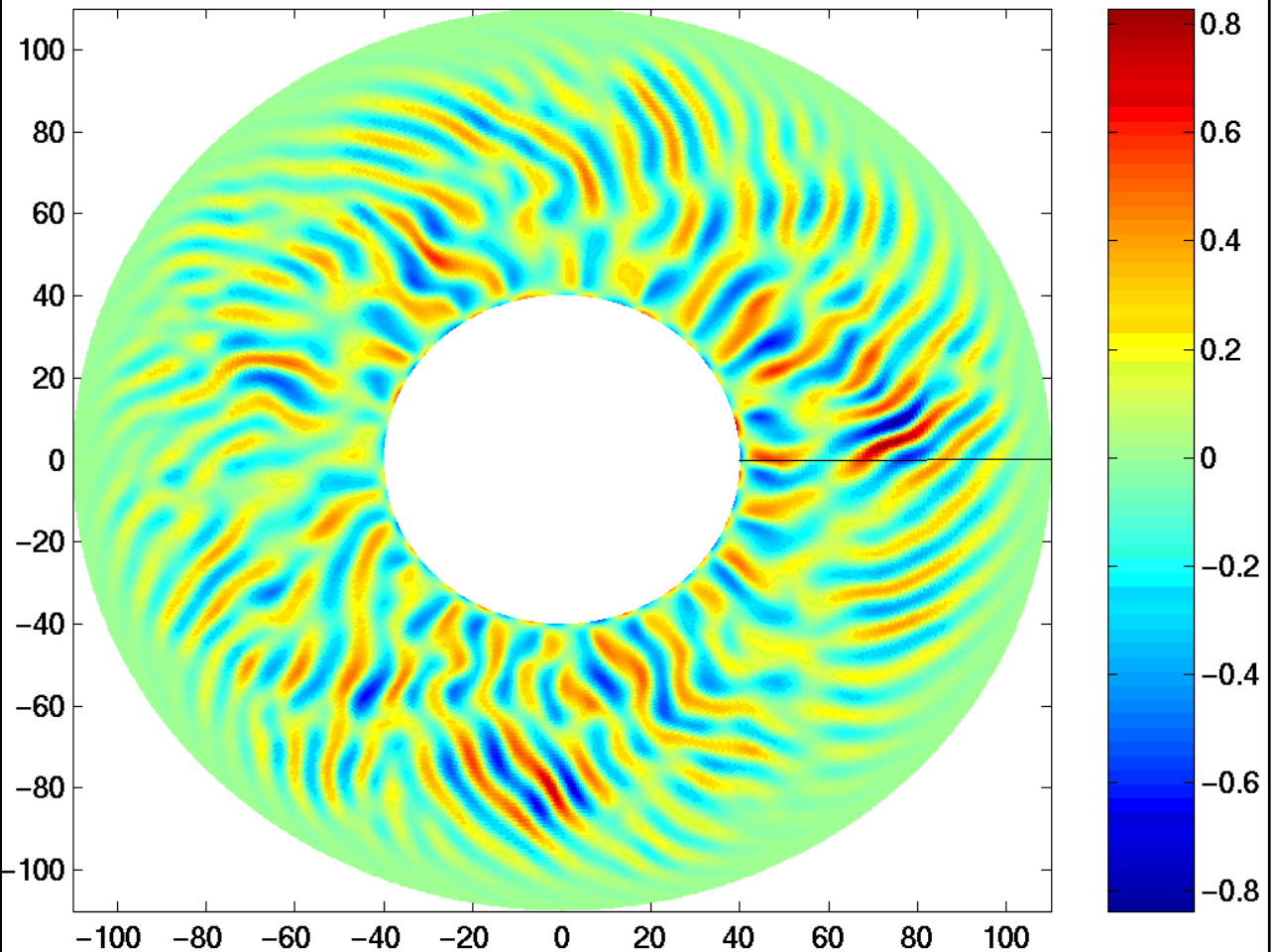
Ra=1.5 Rac – Water – E=9.7 10⁻⁶



2nd regime

saturation of the viscous balance
spiralisation of the columns
... destabilisation of the waves.

Ra=6 Rac Water E=9.7 10⁻⁶

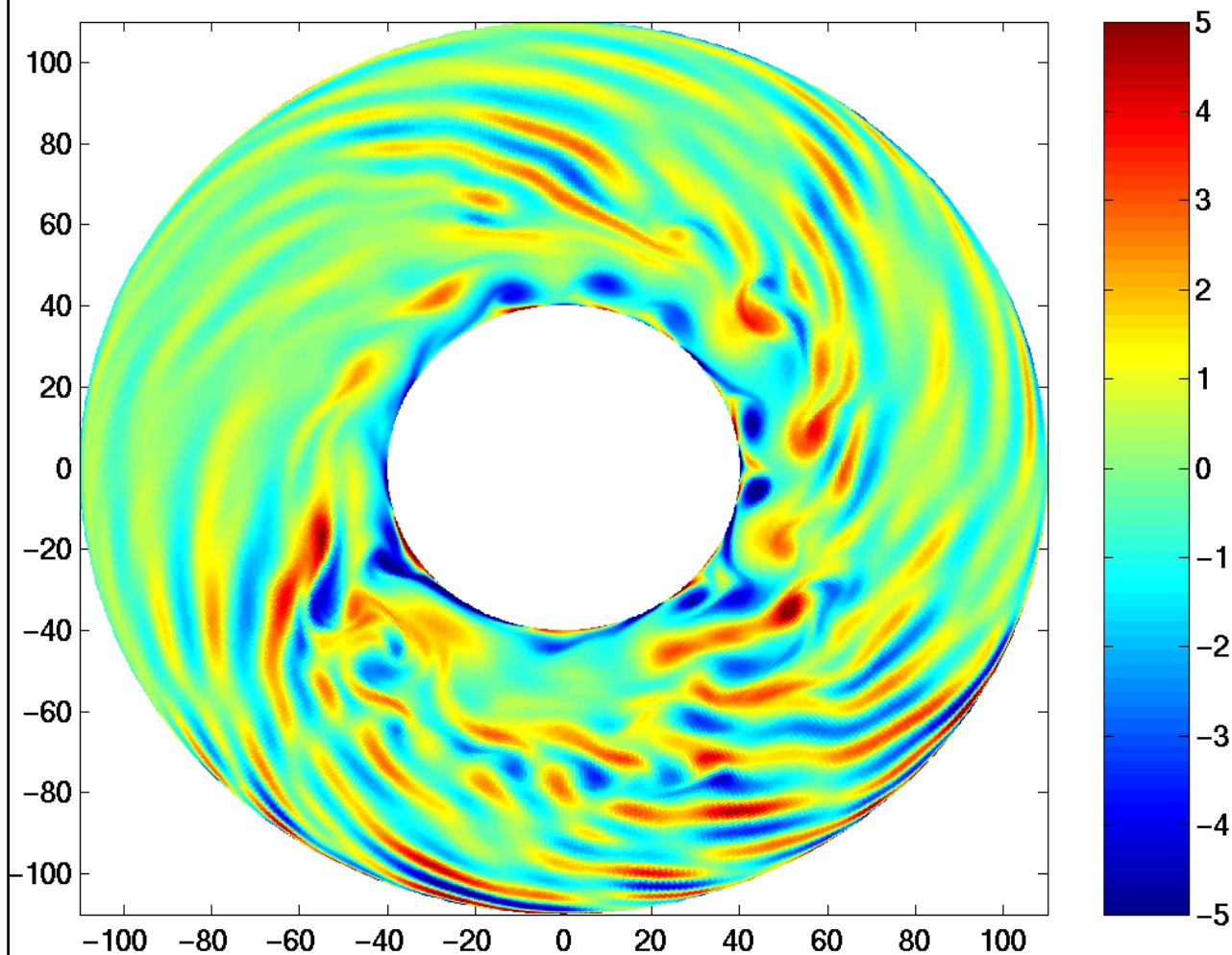


3rd regime

inertial balance

thermal instability \sim vorticity variations
convective flow creates strong zonal flow.

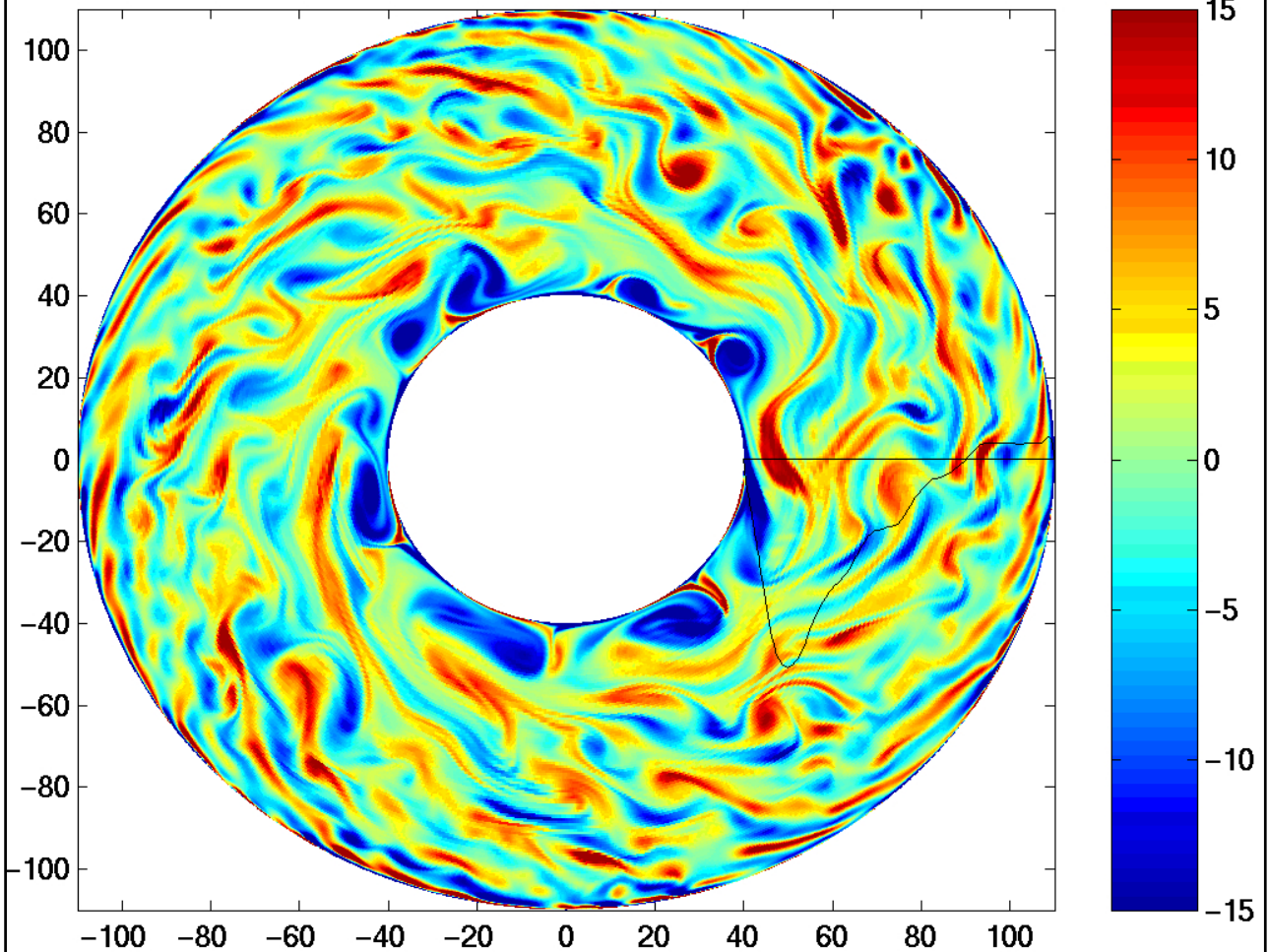
Ra=1.5 Rac - Gallium - $E=1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$



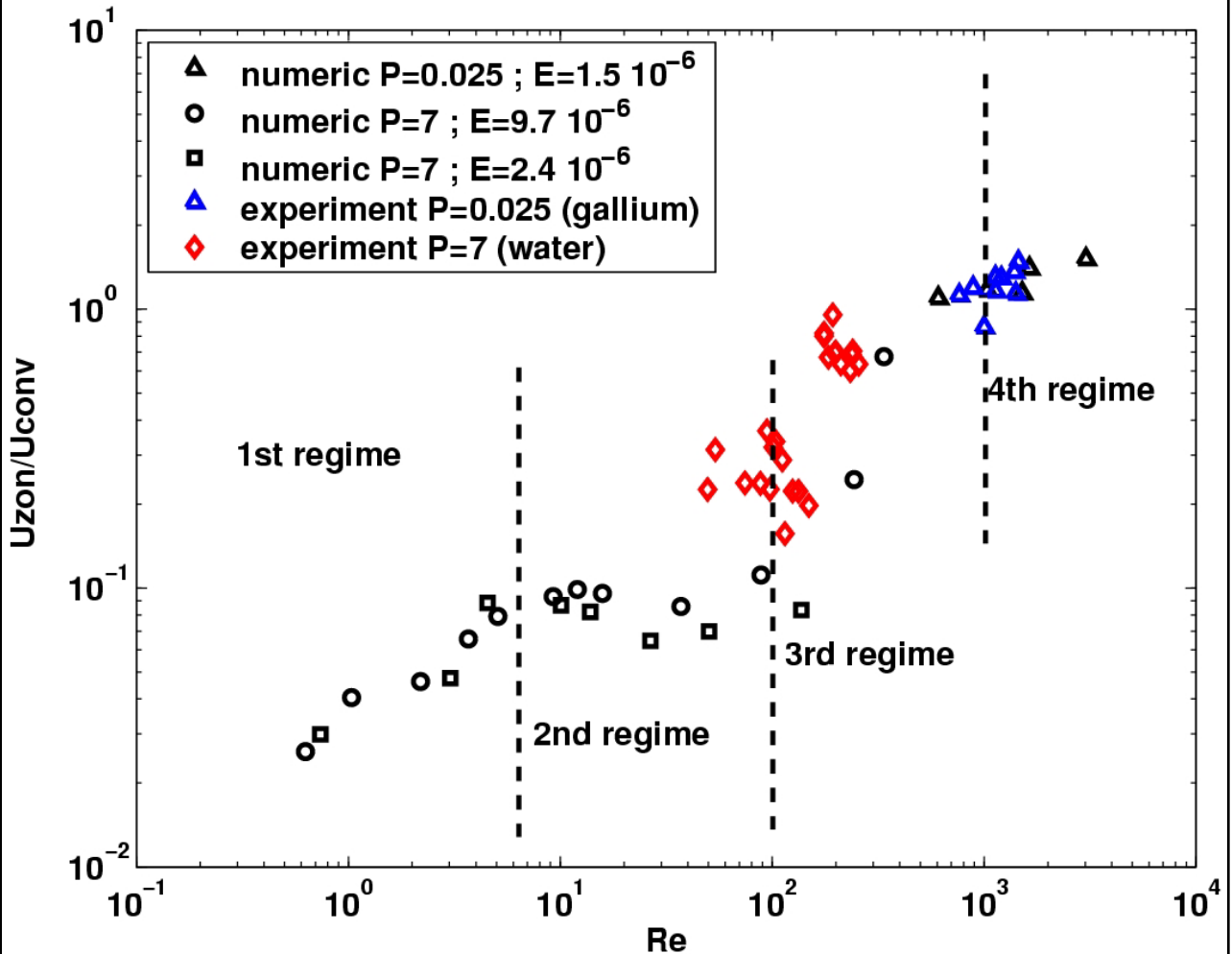
4th regime

inertial scaling saturation by Ekman friction
(top and bottom columns boundary)

Ra=5 Rac - Gallium - $E=1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$



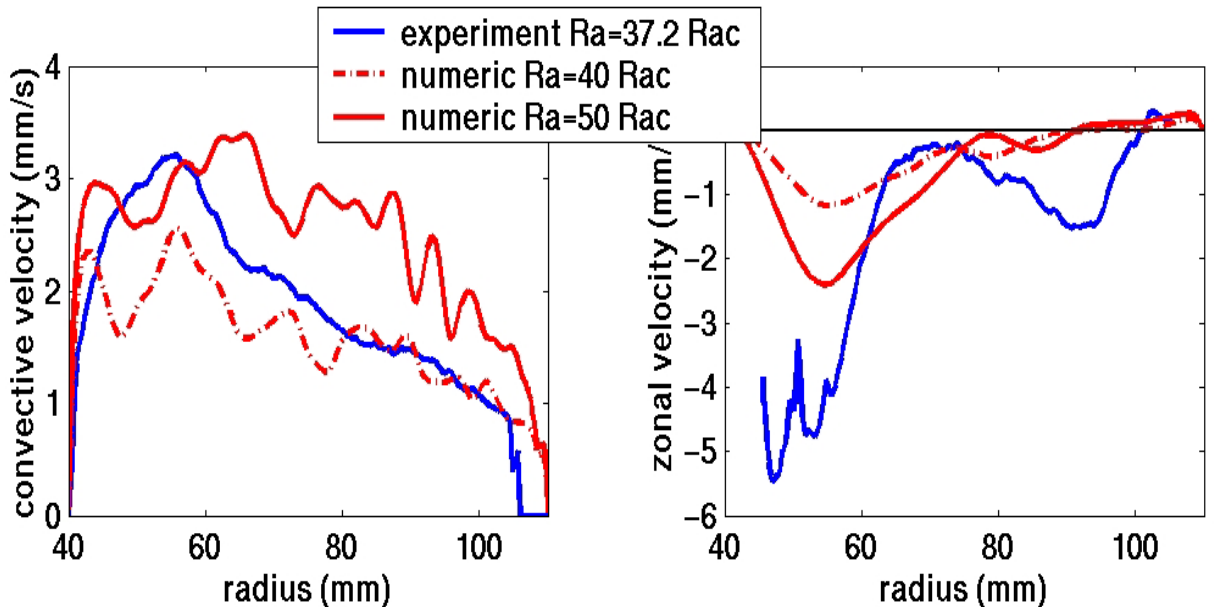
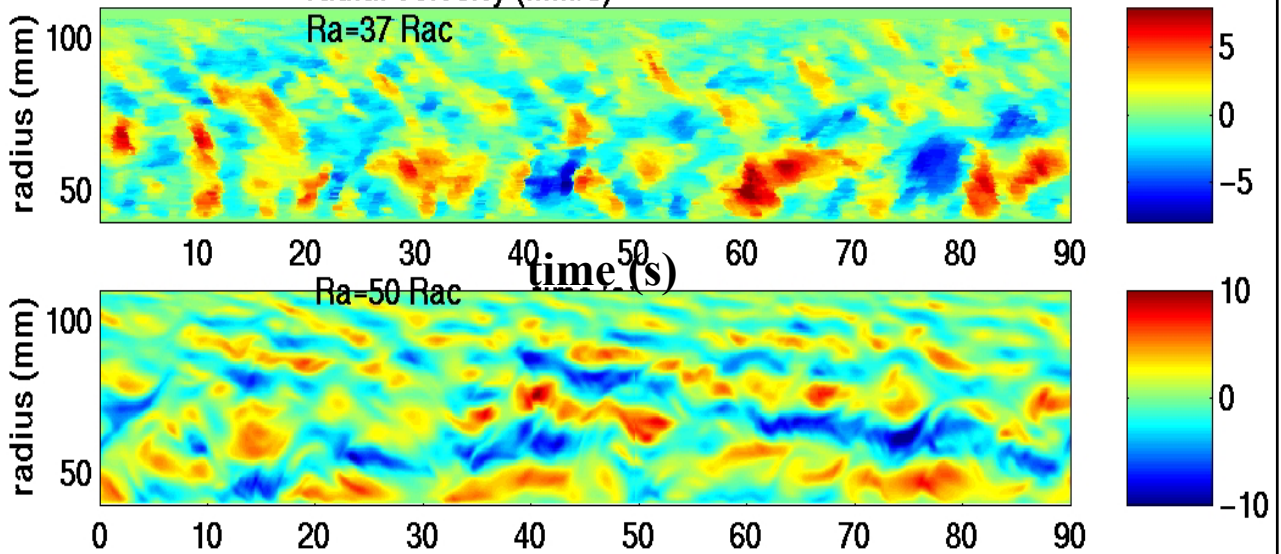
Experimental-Numerical comparison



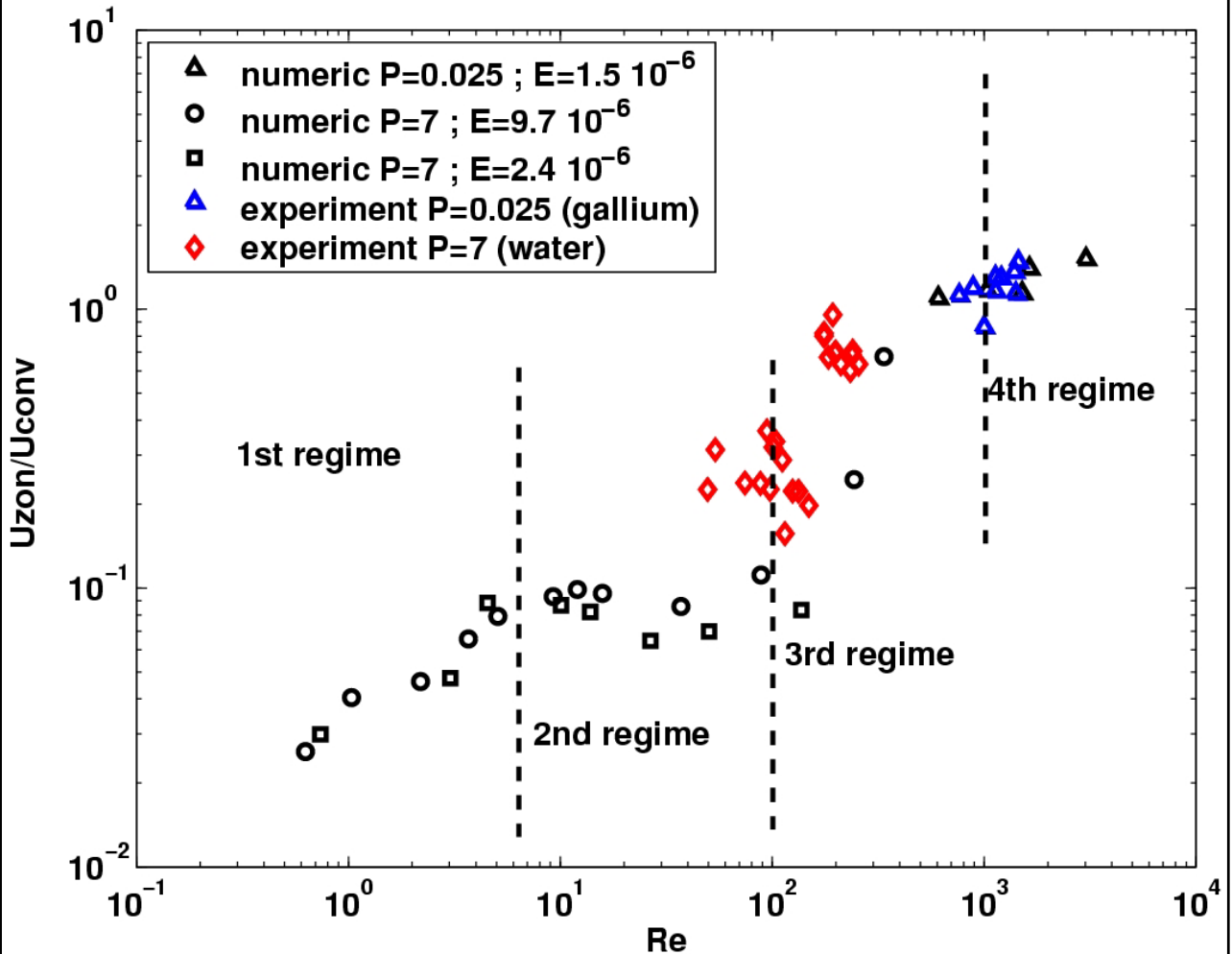
the Reynolds number Re (\sim vigor of movement)... a way for comparing the energies of convective and mean zonal velocities.

Experiment Ra=37 Rac
versus
Numeric Ra=50 Rac
(inertial regime)

P=7 (water) - E=9.7 10⁻⁶
radial velocity (mm/s)



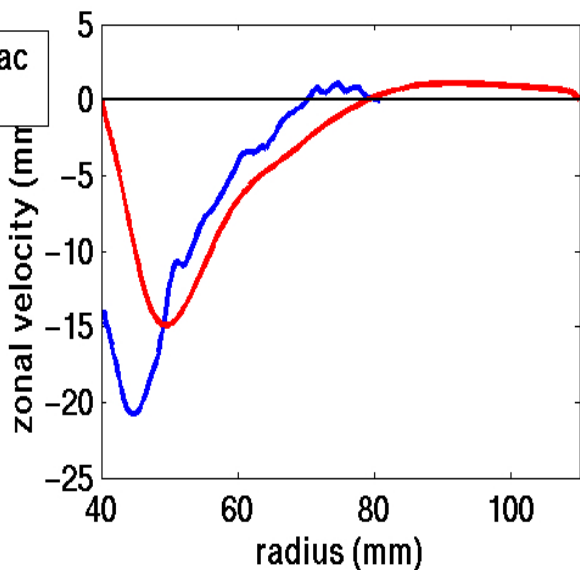
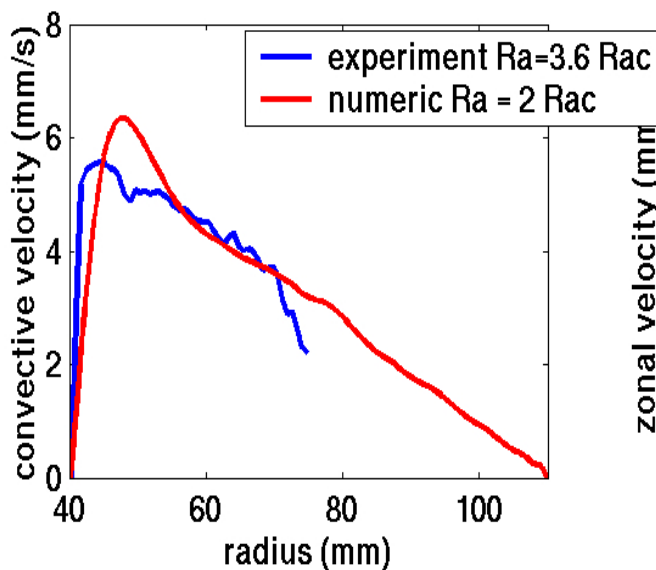
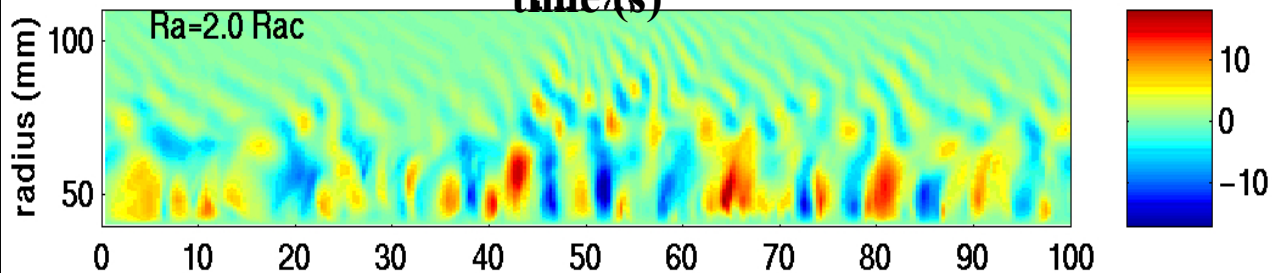
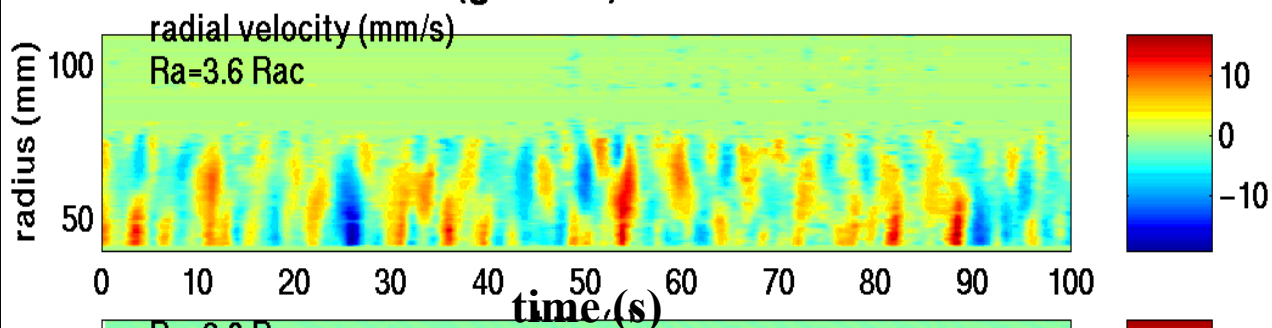
Experimental-Numerical comparison



the Reynolds number Re (\sim vigor of movement)... a way for comparing the energies of convective and mean zonal velocities.

Experiment $Ra=3.6 Rac$ versus Numeric $Ra=2.0 Rac$ (inertial regime)

$P=0.027$ (gallium) $E=1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$



Implications for the Earth's outer core

With:

- the estimation of 10 TW for the global heat flux at the CMB (*Labrosse & al 97*);
- the inertial scaling verified in experiments and numerical simulations (*Aubert & al 2000*),

we obtain: $u_{conv} \approx 10^{-3} \text{ m / s}$

$$u_{zon} \approx 10^{-2} \text{ m / s}$$

$$\delta \approx 10 \text{ km}$$

$$Re \approx 10^8$$

... surprising **small structures** (*Hulot & al 90*)

and **strong zonal wind** (*Jault & al 88*).

aim of further experiments: influence of a magnetic field on the zonal wind, the radial size...