



# Dynamics and Transport of a Solute in Taylor-Couette Flow Bounded by Permeable Walls\*

Rouae Ben Dhia, Denis Martinand, Nils Tilton

## ► To cite this version:

Rouae Ben Dhia, Denis Martinand, Nils Tilton. Dynamics and Transport of a Solute in Taylor-Couette Flow Bounded by Permeable Walls\*. 71st Annual Meeting of the APS Division of Fluid Dynamics, Nov 2018, Atlanta, United States. hal-02118122

**HAL Id: hal-02118122**

**<https://amu.hal.science/hal-02118122>**

Submitted on 2 May 2019

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71st Annual Meeting of the APS Division of Fluid Dynamics

Volume 63, Number 13

Sunday–Tuesday, November 18–20, 2018; Atlanta, Georgia

**Dynamics and Transport of a Solute in Taylor-Couette Flow Bounded by Permeable Walls\***

3:48 PM–4:01 PM

**Presenter:**

Rouae Ben Dhia

(Aix-Marseille Univ., CNRS, Centrale Marseille, M2P2)

**Authors:**

Rouae Ben Dhia

(Aix-Marseille Univ., CNRS, Centrale Marseille, M2P2)

Denis Martinand

(Aix-Marseille Univ., CNRS, Centrale Marseille, M2P2, Aix-Marseille Univ., CNRS, Centrale Marseille, M2P2)

Nils Tilton

(Colorado School of Mines)

In this work, linear stability analysis and Direct numerical simulations (DNS) are used to investigate the coupling between hydrodynamic instabilities, membrane transfer and osmotic pressure in Taylor-Couette configuration. The emphasis is on characterizing the effect of the osmotic pressure related to the concentration boundary layer forming near the membrane on the structure and dynamics of Taylor vortices. We consider a Taylor-Couette cell with two semi-permeable membranes totally rejecting the solute transported by a newtonian fluid filling the gap. For fixed operating conditions, linear stability analysis shows that the osmotic pressure tends to alter centrifugal instabilities as a result of an original self-sustained mechanism coupling the advection of the concentration boundary layer by the vortices, molecular diffusion and osmotic pressure driving a transmembrane flow fostering the vortices. This mechanism can induce a substantial reduction of the critical rotation rate above which vortices are observed. Furthermore, stability analysis shows that critical conditions are also impacted by the radius ratio. These analytical results are compared to recent DNS.

\*Financial support by Thomas Jefferson Fund.