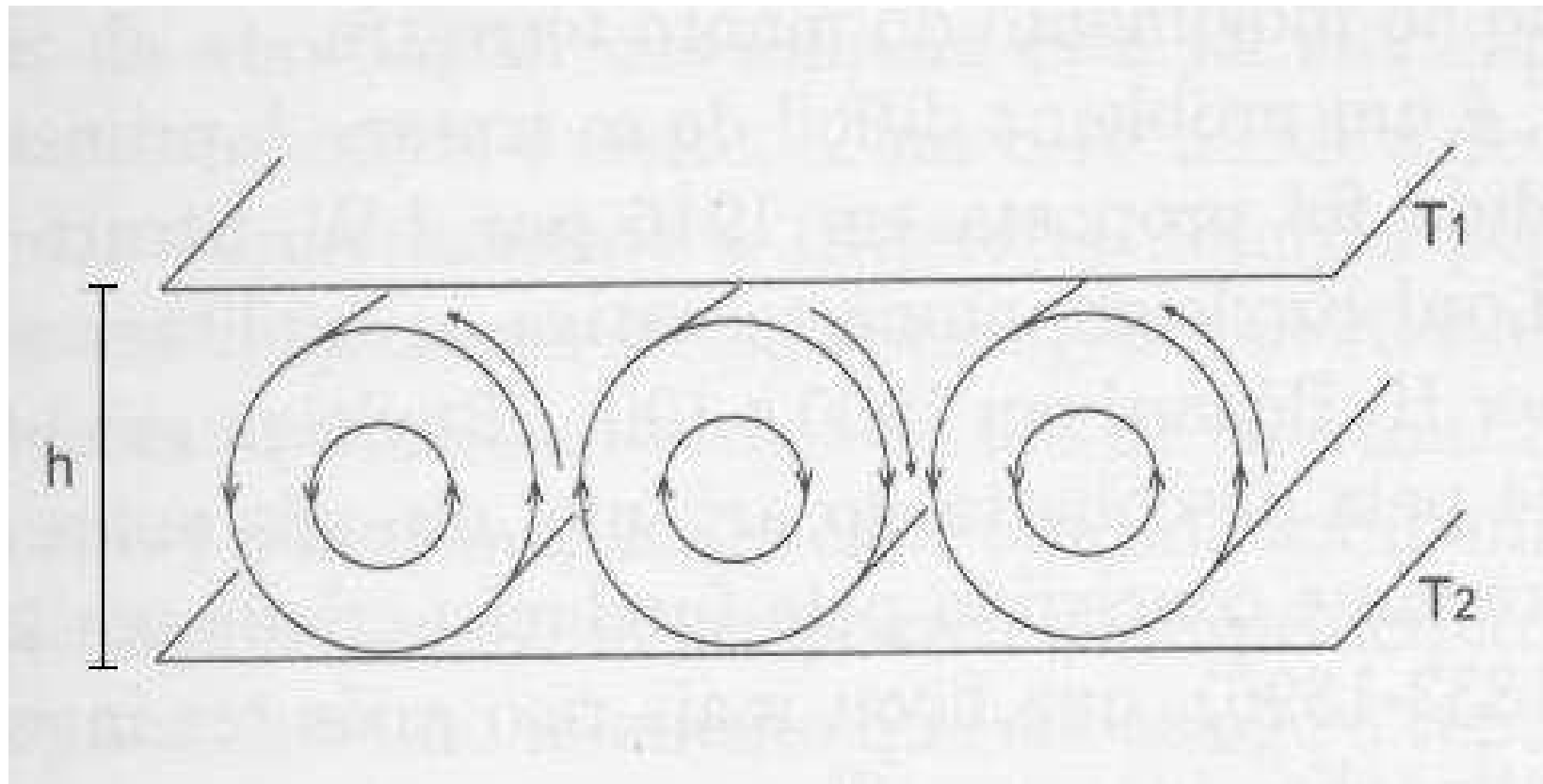
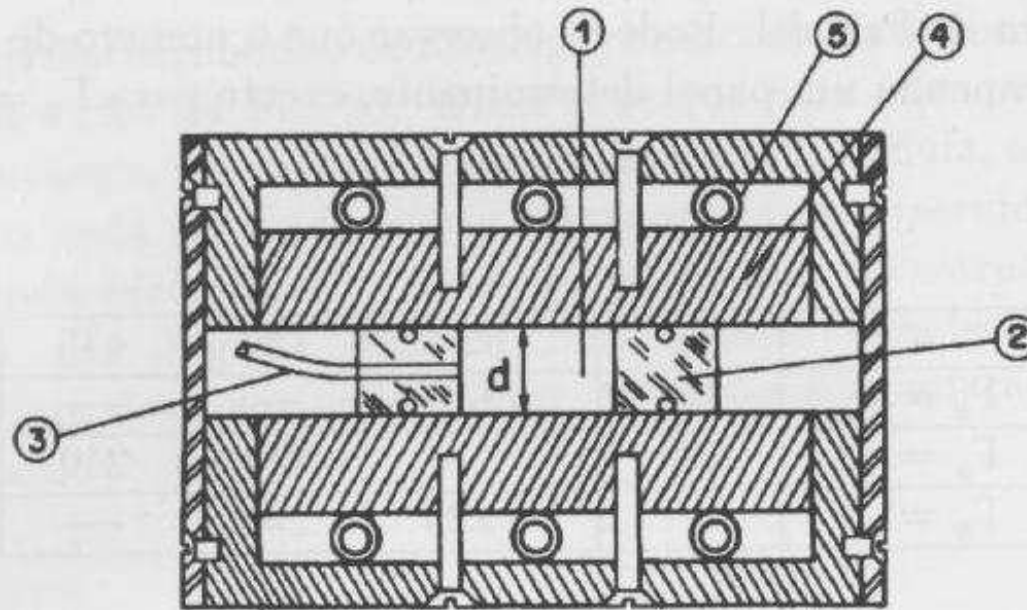


A Convecção de Rayleigh-Bénard





Esquema do dispositivo para estudo da convecção de Rayleigh-Bénard. 1 - Cavidade do fluido, 2 - peças de "plexiglass" que definem a cavidade, 3 - tubo para introdução do fluido, 4 - placas de cobre, 5 - tubos para água (banho termostático).

Equação de Navier-Stokes

$$\rho \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{F} - \vec{\nabla} p + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \kappa \nabla^2 T$$

Equação de Condução do Calor

Equação da continuidade

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0$$

Equações de Lorenz

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = -\sigma(X - Y)$$

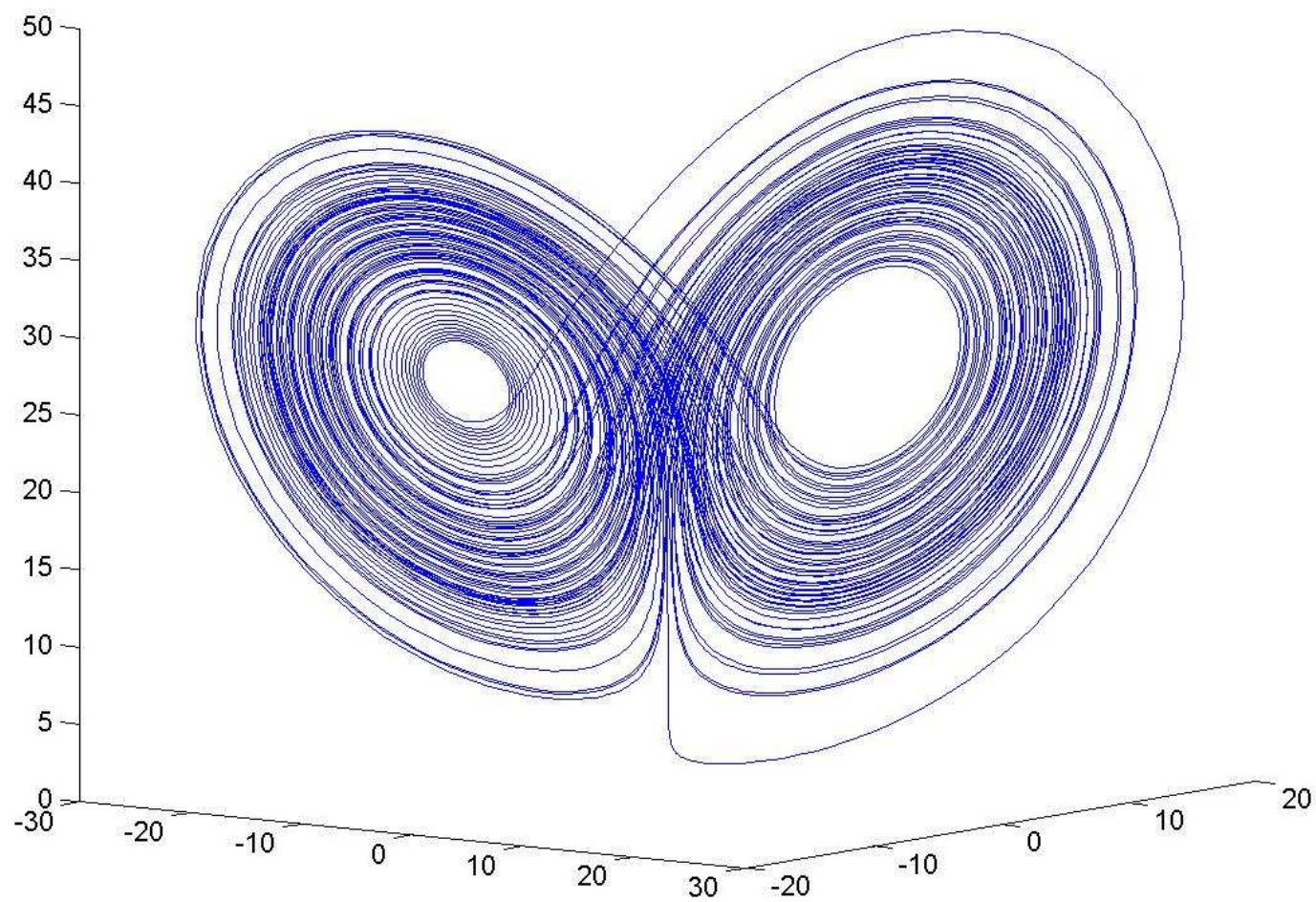
$$\frac{dY}{dt} = rX - Y - XZ$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = XY - bZ$$

X é proporcional à intensidade da convecção. $X=0$ implica que não há movimento convectivo, ou seja, o calor é transportado apenas por condução. $X>0$ implica circulação horária e $X<0$ circulação anti-horária.

Y é proporcional à diferença de temperatura entre as correntes de fluido ascendente e descendente.

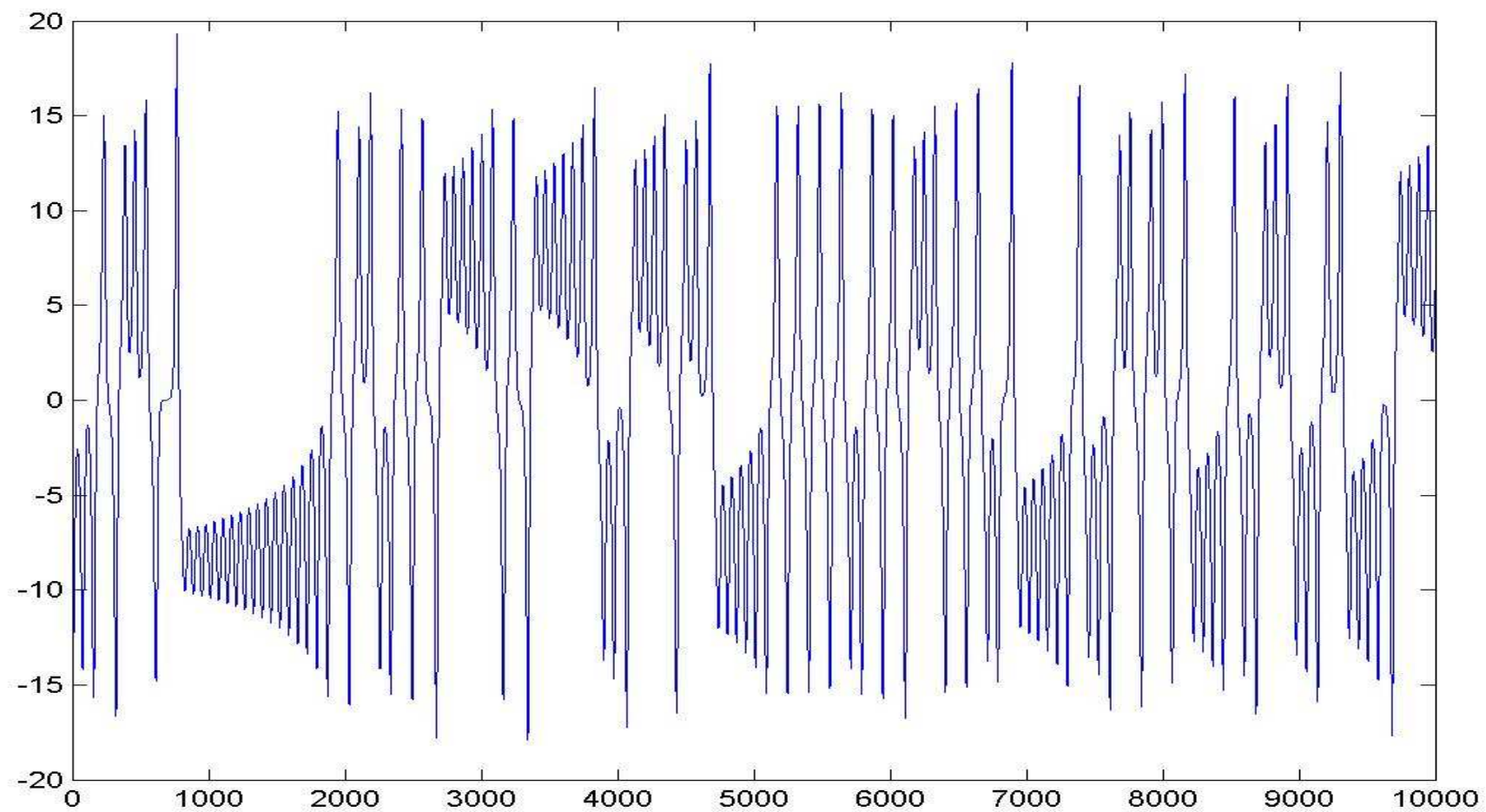
Z é proporcional à distorção do perfil de temperatura vertical, relativamente a um perfil linear. Para $Z=0$, a temperatura decresce linearmente.

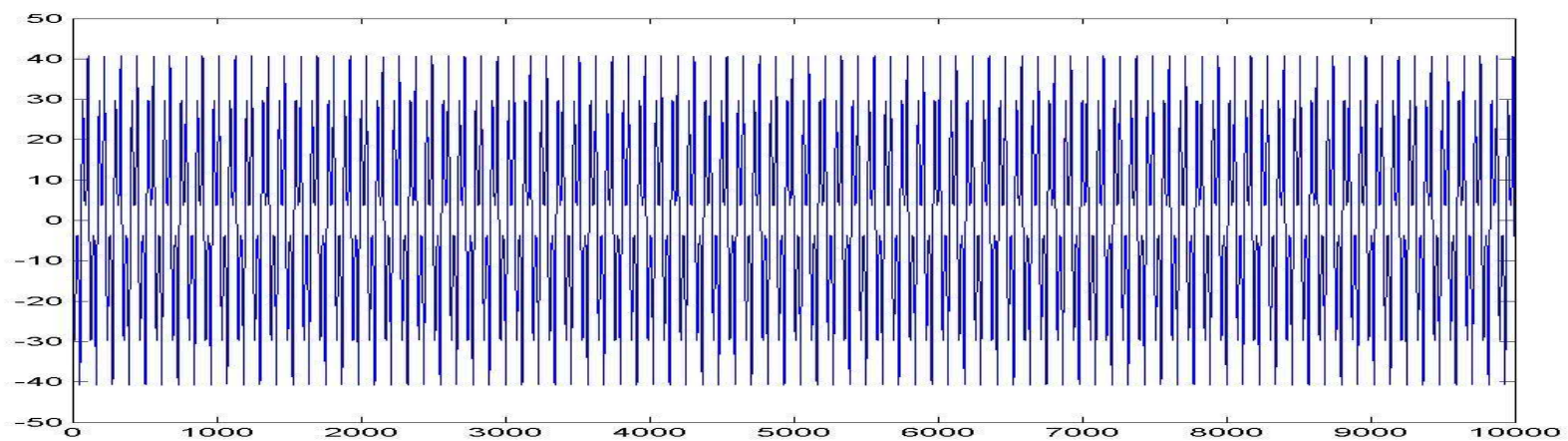


$$\sigma = 10$$

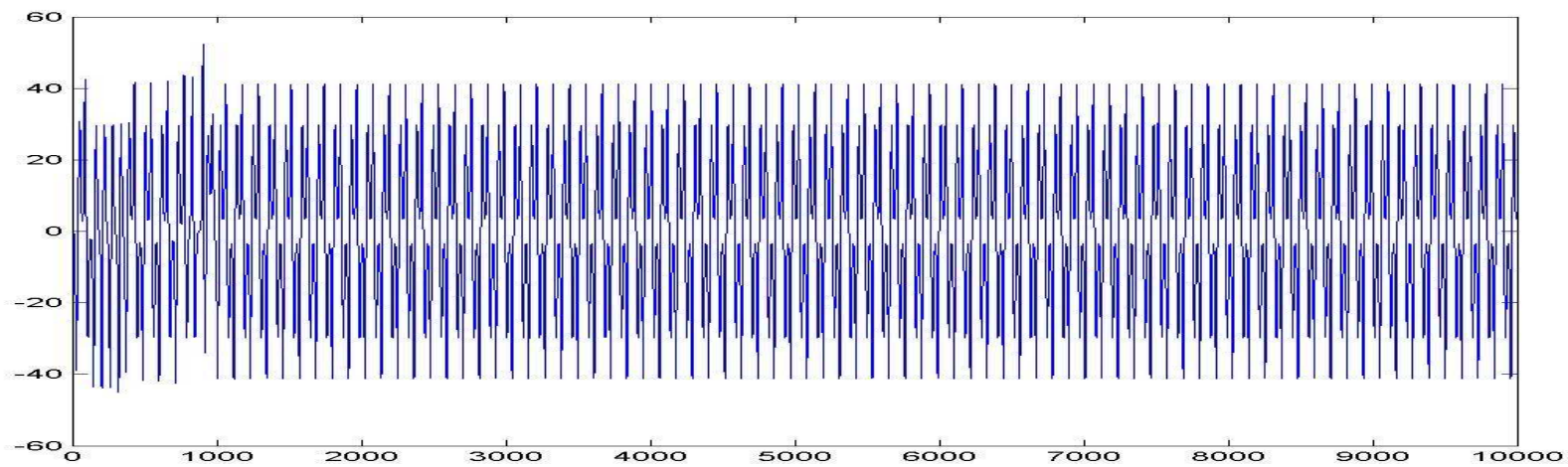
$$b = 8/3$$

$$r = 28$$

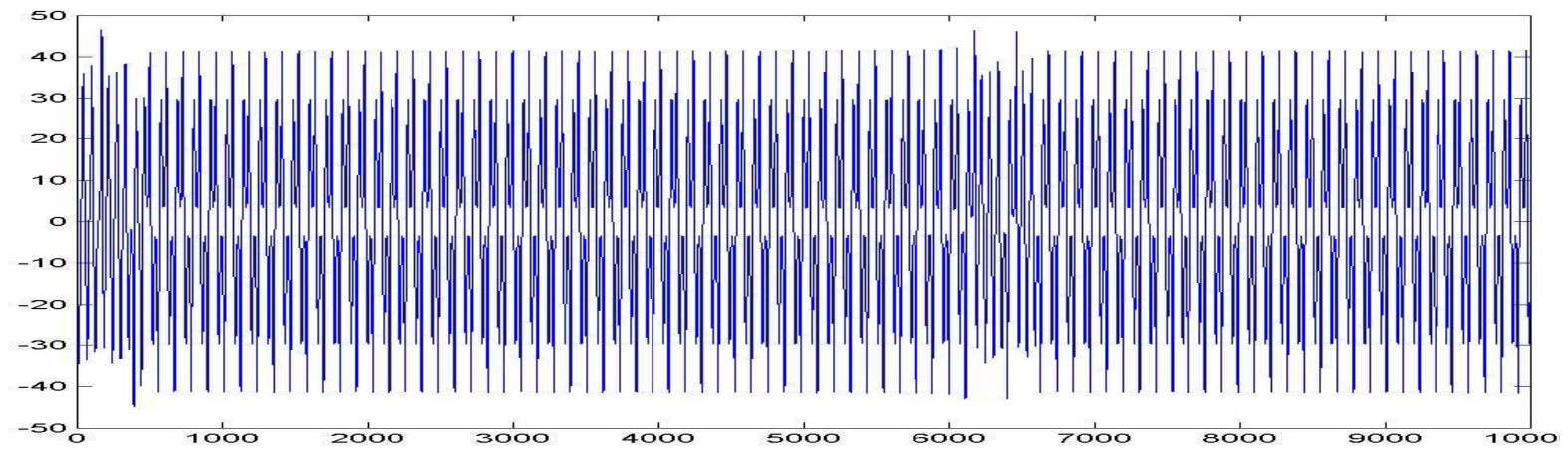




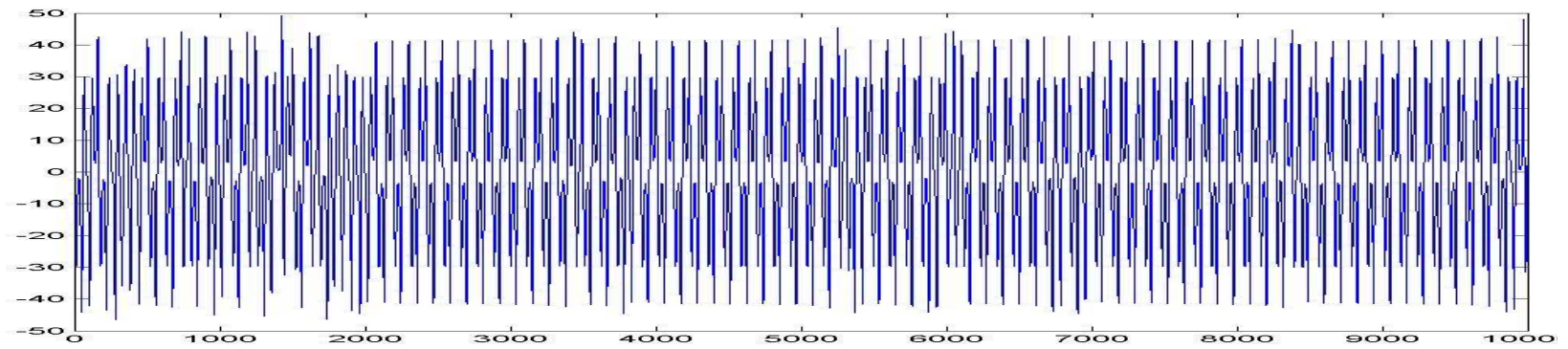
$r=165$



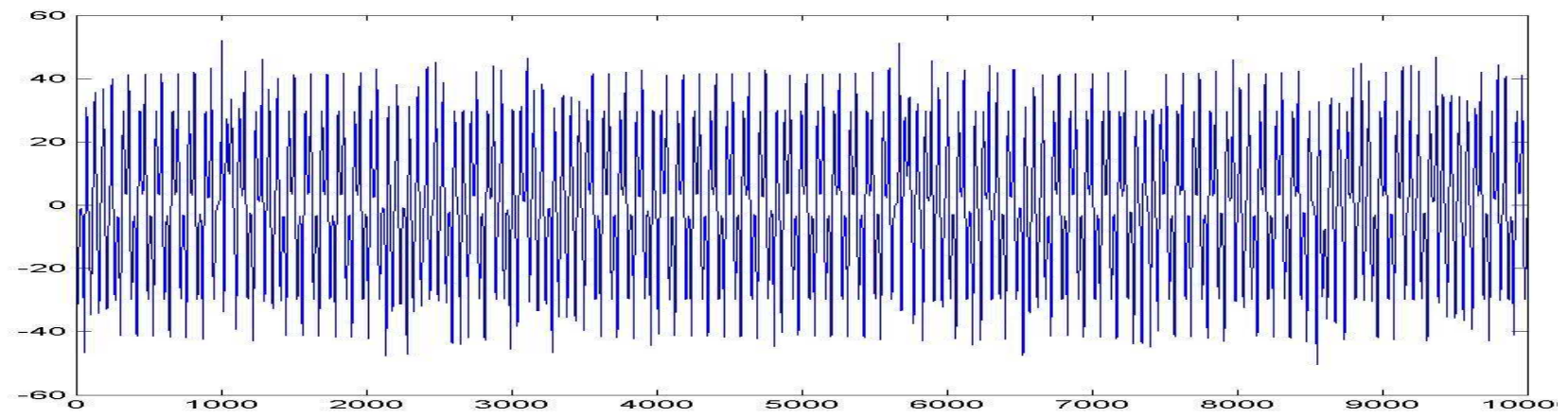
$r=166$



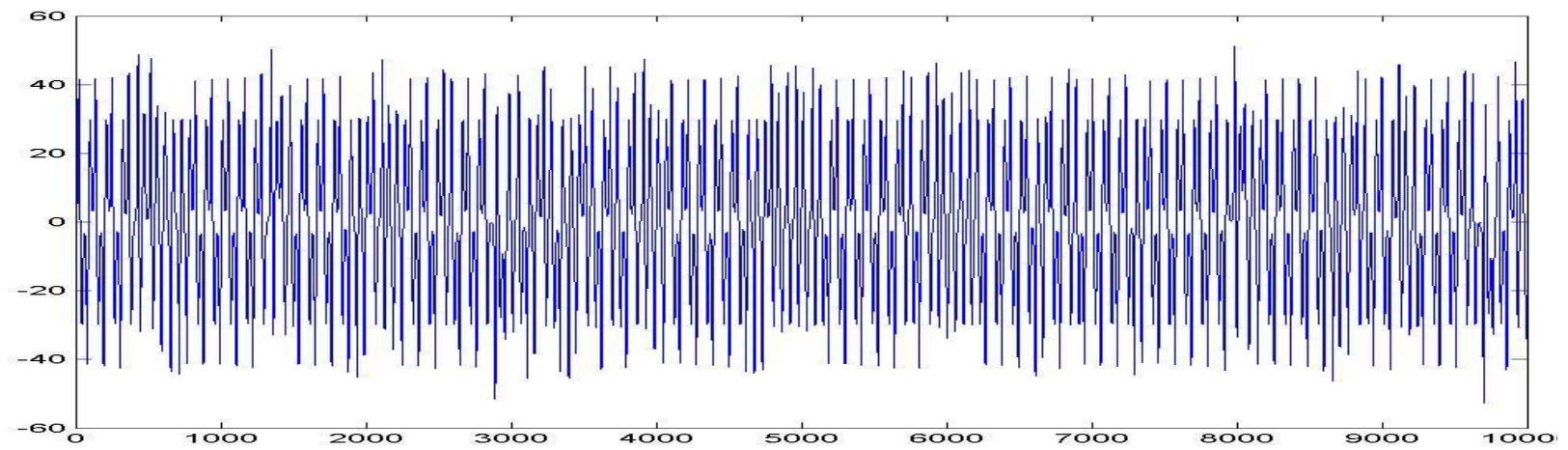
$r=166,1$



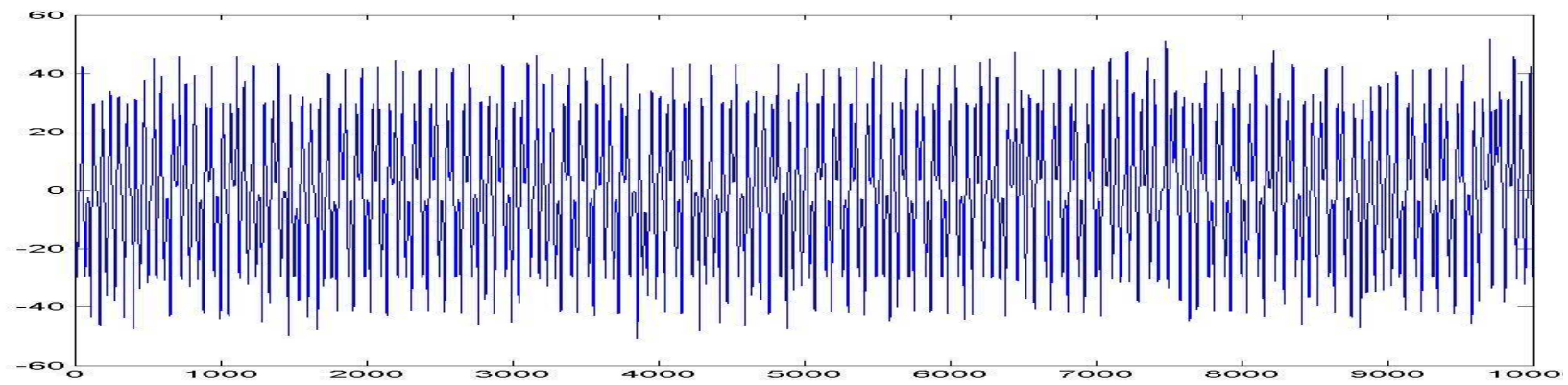
$r=166,2$



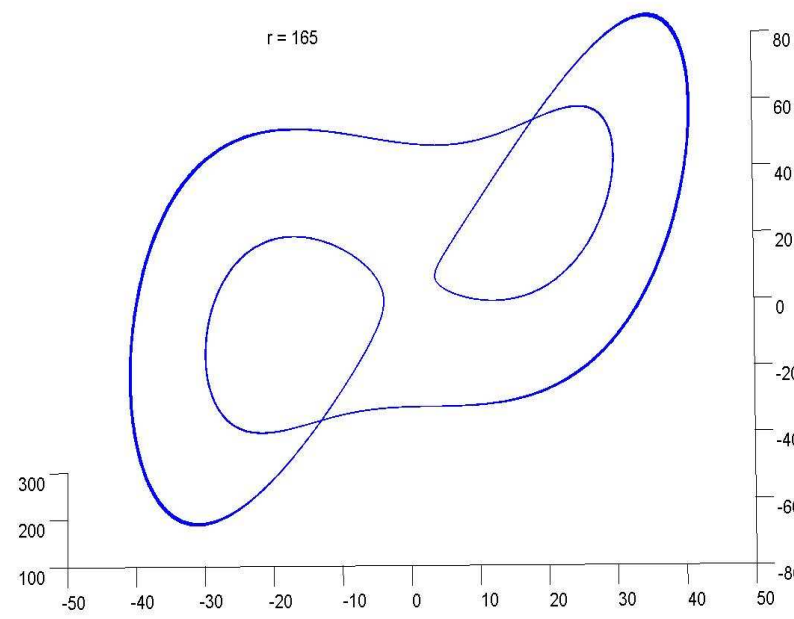
$r=166,4$



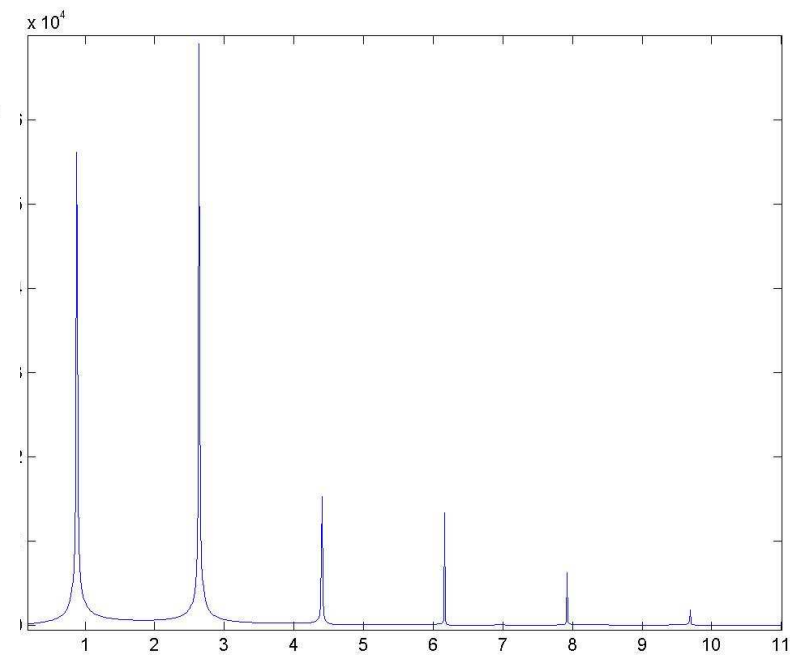
$r=166,6$

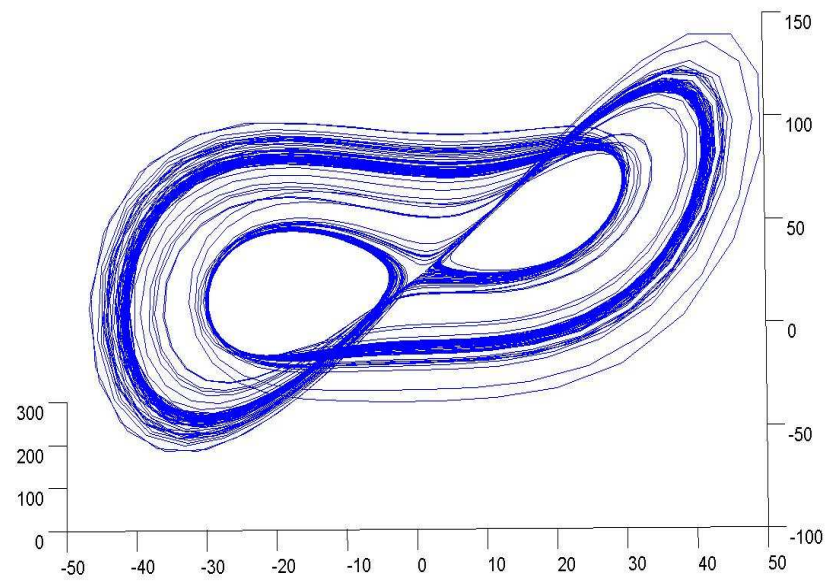


$r=166,8$

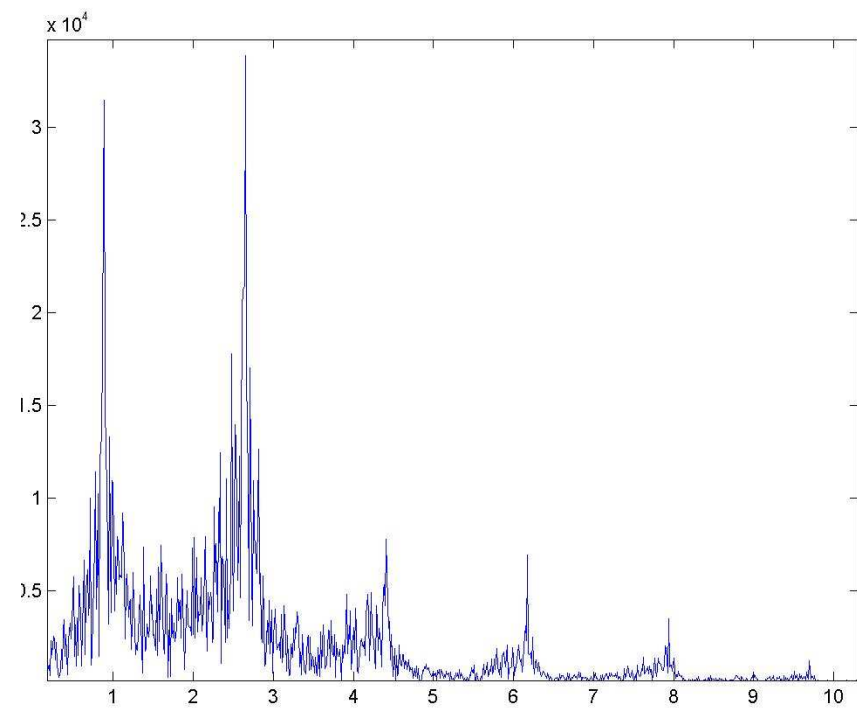


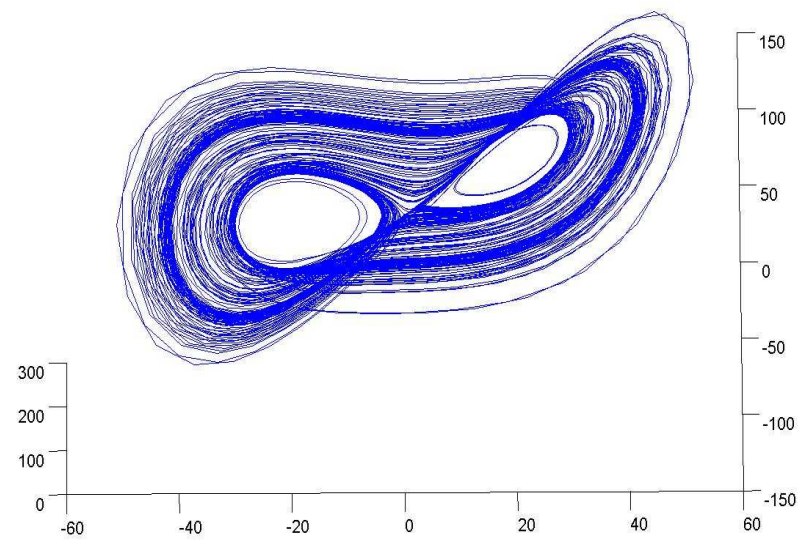
$r=165$





$r=166,2$





$r=166,8$

