

FIG. 1: Hele-Shaw cell and the cavity dimentions


FIG. 3: Fingering in microgravity (water injection). VR - viscosity ratio, FR - flow rate.

## VISCOUS FINGERING IN MISCIBLE LIQUIDS UNDER MICROGRAVITY CONDITIONS

## Submitted by A. Vedernikov, B. Scheid, E. Istasse and J.C. Legros <br> (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Viscous fingering was observed by injecting colored water into a Hele-Shaw cell (Fig. 1) preliminary filled with glycerin-water solution. We varied the viscosity ratio, the flow rate, the gap width and the density ratio. The Péclet number was higher than $10^{5}$. Part of the experiments was performed in microgravity conditions (parabolic flights) in order to eliminate the gravity influence on pattern formation. Fig. 3 shows peculiarities of fingering in microgravity conditions for a gap width of 1.2 mm . The initial stages are in the left and the developed patterns in the right column.


FIG. 2: Parabolic maneuver of the airbus A300 Zero-G.


FIG. 4: Interpenetration of layers during gravity change from a) $\pm 0.01$ to c) +1.8 g . No injection.

Behind the front, the liquids formed a threelayer 'sandwich' with the injected liquid in the middle of the gap. During and after transition from micro- to normal gravity, such system has a tendency to form a two-layer system. The typical stages are shown in Fig. 4, where the gravity vector was perpendicular to the image plane. Here we have: $a$ ) initial state; $b$ ) formation of first holes and long channels in the thinned regions of the low viscosity layer; $c$ ) multiple hole formation far from the periphery of the water layer and squeezing of the channels. The time interval between images $a$ and $c$ in Fig. 4 was 2.5 s , the density ratio of the liquids before mixing was 1.22 , the gap width was 3.7 mm . Finally (not shown), the holes also squeezed, the layers uniformly spread over the entire plane of view and gradually mixed within the gap by diffusion.

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