



EFFECT OF SPACESHIP ORBITAL TRANSFER ON SOLUTION CONVECTION DURING PROTEIN CRYSTAL GROWTH UNDER MICROGRAVITY

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ABSTRACT

Detailed numerical analysis is presented for the effect of spaceship orbital transfer on solution convection during protein crystal growth under microgravity. The results show that the flow and mass transfer during protein crystal growth are unsteady in the process of orbital transfer. For the case of quasi-steady acceleration, the flow is so weak that the effect of flow on concentration field can be negligible. For the case of position adjustment, the convection is enhanced with protein crystal diameter $d_c > 0.2$ mm and slightly alters the purely diffusive concentration distribution under zero gravity condition. For the case of motor working, the solute transport is mainly controlled by convection and the concentration field near the crystal surface is altered obviously.

Keywords: orbital transfer; natural convection; motor working; position adjustment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Solution convection is one of the most important factors for the growth of protein crystal. Recently, many researchers studied the effect of solution convection on the crystal growth rate and quality. Wang *et al.* (2008) studied a dimensionless number to evaluate the convection effects on protein crystal growth. Their results indicated that the growth rate of protein crystal is due to the coupling of convective and diffusive mass transport. Szurgot and Sangwai (1987) studied the influence of free convection on the formation of growth defects in potassium bichromate crystals grown from aqueous solutions. Nanev and Penkova *et al.* (2004) investigated the effects of buoyancy-driven convection on nucleation and growth of protein crystals. Vekilov *et al.* (1998; 1999) studied the influences of convective solute and impurity transport on protein crystal growth. The convective enhancement of impurity supply can increase the amplitude of defects-causing fluctuations and lead to the crystal quality degradation. Chen and Wang *et al.* (2013) investigated the effect of buoyancy-driven convection on the needle-like interface shape of the crystal. Many helpful results from the above research of protein growth indicated that convection can affect the crystal growth rate and quality, except for very low flow rates.

Natural convection caused by gravity is a recurrent phenomenon in the world (Li *et al.*, 2014). Studies of solution convection on earth during protein crystal growth have attracted increasing interest over the last few decades due to a desire to improve the growth rate and quality of protein crystals. Lima and Wit (2004) investigated the convective instability in protein crystal growth on the basis of diffusion-convection evolution equations for the concentrations coupled to the Navier-Stokes equations. Lin *et al.* (1995) studied the time-dependent diffusive-convective transport in an isothermal protein crystal growth system at standard and zero gravity. Qi and Wakayama (2000) investigated numerically the sedimentation flow and buoyancy-driven during protein crystal growth in which the crystal size changes from 0.1 to 100 μm and clarified how

gravitational fields affect the various stages of crystal growth. Baird and Guo (1998) studied the free convection and surface kinetics in crystal growth from solution. Riahi and Obare (2009) studied the rotating flow around a growing protein crystal. The application of both a magnetic field and a rotation vector on the flow during the protein crystal growth could lead to a more effective procedure to control the strength of the flow and thereby producing higher quality protein crystal. Verma and Srivastava *et al.* (2005) investigated experimentally and numerically the solute convection in the initial stages of crystal growth from an aqueous solution.

Gravity is generally considered unfavorable since it gives rise to convection during the protein growth. Microgravity is believed to be an ideal environment to obtain high quality crystals due to the diffusive transport domination that allows a good arrangement of the monomers in the crystal lattice and increasing the final quality (Takahashi *et al.*, 2013). However, past experience has also shown that the microgravity environment on the Space Shuttle can sometimes yield unpredictable results in PCG. The data collected from past shuttle missions have all indicated that about only 35% of crystal grown in space better than the best earth grown samples (Kundrot *et al.*, 2001). In fact, microgravity is not zero gravity. The residual gravity or the so-called g-jitter on spaceship causes unsteady natural convection flow, thus affecting the growth rate and quality of protein crystals (Simic-Stefani *et al.*, 2006; Bauer, 1984). Many studies have been conducted on the solution convection during protein crystal growth under microgravity. Ramachandran *et al.* (1995) studied the analytical and numerical models of flows and transport in protein crystal growth under the influence of steady, transient, and periodic accelerations at various levels. Feonychev and Dolgikh (2001) investigated the effects of constant and variable accelerations on the melt flow and heat and mass transfer in the process of crystals growth on board spacecraft by the method of directional crystallization. Carotenuto and Cartwright *et al.* (2002) studied the solutal buoyancy-driven convection and sedimentation caused by the different densities of the crystal and the protein solution in microgravity.

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Tanaka and Sasaki *et al.* (2013) investigated the numerical model of protein crystal growth in a diffusive field such as the microgravity environment. Lan and Tu (2002) investigated the flow and segregation under the control of slow rotation for Bridgman crystal growth in microgravity.

Comparatively, few works have been reported on unsteady convection during protein crystal growth in the process of spaceship orbital transfer, especially for the conditions of real space flight. Yuferev and Kolesnikova (1995a; 1995b) studied numerically the unsteady convection under coactions of residual acceleration and Coriolis force caused by spaceship rotation. Kolesnikova and Polovko *et al.* (1997) investigated the influence of Coriolis force caused by rotation of an orbital station on thermal convection and impurity segregation during crystal growth under microgravity. Bessonov and Polezhaev (2001) studied numerically the convection in a cylinder sensor using real data on micro accelerations on board the Mir station.

The objective of this paper is to study the effect of spaceship orbital transfer on the natural convection during protein crystal growth under microgravity. The governing equations will be discretized using the finite volume method based on staggered grid formulation, and solved using the SIMPLE algorithm with QUICK scheme. The flow and concentration fields caused by different micro-gravitational accelerations level will be numerically simulated. The Peclet number (Pe) based on the relative magnitude of convection will be studied to investigate the effect of microgravity acceleration caused by orbital transfer on the solution convection and concentration fields.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

A schematic diagram of the physical model under consideration is shown in Figure 1. We consider a cylindrical crystal was growing from protein solutions in a cylindrical container. The crystal was sediment to and located at the bottom of the container.

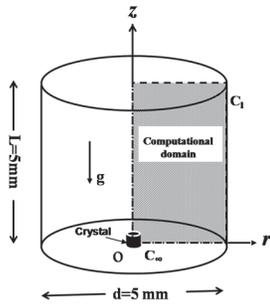


Fig. 1 Physical model

The inner crystal surface and outer container walls are kept uniform except for different concentration C_l and C_∞ , respectively, with $C_l < C_\infty$. The concentration differences between the two cylinders lead to natural convection. It is assumed that the fluid in the enclosure is of a Boussinesq type, and the flow and mass transfer is two-dimensional and laminar. The governing equations for flow and solute concentration are

Equation of continuity:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r V_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Equation of motion:

$$\rho \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial t} + \rho V_r \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial r} + \rho V_z \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \rho \nu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 V_r}{\partial z^2} - \frac{V_r}{r^2} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial t} + \rho V_r \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial r} + \rho V_z \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho \nu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 V_z}{\partial z^2} \right] - \rho g \quad (3)$$

Equation of dimensionless concentration:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + (V \cdot \nabla) \phi = D_s (\nabla^2 \phi) \quad (4)$$

Where V , ϕ , p , t , ρ and g are the velocity vector, dimensionless concentration, pressure, time, density of the solution and micro-gravitational acceleration, respectively. $D_s = 7 \times 10^{-11}$ is the diffusion coefficient (m^2/s), $\nu = 10^{-6}$ is the kinematic viscosity (m^2/s).

The density difference of the solution is approximately proportional to the difference in the protein concentration. Therefore, the density of the solution can be written as:

$$\rho = \rho_l (1 + \Gamma_s \phi) \quad (5)$$

The dimensionless parameters used in Eqs. (4) (5) are defined as follows.

$$\Gamma_s = \frac{\rho_\infty - \rho_l}{\rho_l}, \quad \phi = \frac{C - C_l}{C_\infty - C_l} \quad (6)$$

where $\Gamma_s \approx 0.00795$ is the nominal diffusion coefficient, $\rho_l = 1007 \text{ kg/m}^3$ is the density of the crystal interface (kg/m^3), C is the concentration of solution. The subscripts of l and ∞ represent the crystal interface and a position far from the crystal, respectively.

When the spaceships move from one orbit to another, the quasi-steady acceleration on the ‘‘Shenzhou’’ series of spaceships can be analyzed, and the transient accelerations can be detected by the quartz flexible accelerometer (Xue, 2004). For the case of orbital transfer, the micro-gravitational accelerations (g) include quasi-steady acceleration and two types of transient accelerations, as is shown in Fig. 2.

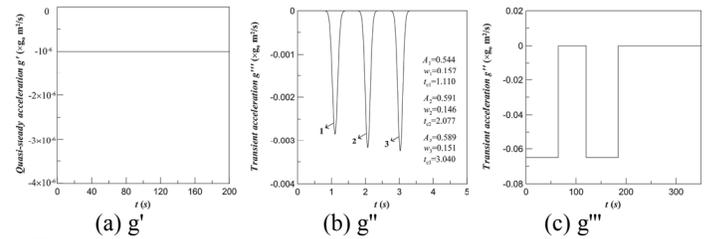


Fig. 2 Three types of microgravity accelerations for orbital transfer

The quasi-steady acceleration (g') in Fig. 2(a) is due to atmospheric drag, tide forces, solar radiation pressure. The first type of transient accelerations (g'') in Fig. 2(b) and the second type of transient acceleration (g''') in Fig. 2(c) are related to motor working and position adjustment respectively. Therefore, the micro-gravitational acceleration can be written as

$$g = g' + g'' + g''' \quad (7)$$

The initial conditions are

$$t = 0, \quad V_r = 0, V_z = 0, \phi = 1 \quad (8)$$

The growth velocity is sufficiently low that a moving boundary can be safely ignored. No-slip flow conditions are imposed on the surface of the crystal and on the container walls. Therefore, the boundary conditions for Eqs. (1)- (4) are

$$r = 0, \quad \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial r} = 0, \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial r} = 0, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$r = d/2, \quad V_r = 0, V_z = 0, \phi = 1 \quad (10)$$

$$z = 0, \quad V_r = 0, V_z = 0, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$z = L, \quad V_r = 0, V_z = 0, \phi = 1 \quad (12)$$

To evaluate the effect of buoyancy driven convection on solute transport, the solute Peclet number based on the relative magnitude of convective to diffusive transports can be defined by Ref. [13].

$$Pe = V_{\max} \frac{d_c}{2D_s} \quad (13)$$

where d_c is the diameter of protein crystal and V_{\max} is the maximum velocity of solution convection.

3. NUMERICAL PROCEDURES

For the study of solution convection during protein crystal growth under microgravity, the numerical code is based upon a finite volume method with explicit time steps and a semi-iterative pressure-velocity correction (SIMPLE algorithm). The governing equations were discretized on a staggered mesh, and the central difference scheme was adopted for the discretization of the diffusion terms. To achieve high resolution of the velocity and concentration fields near the crystal interface, the grid lines are more closely packed near the crystal surface than in the bulk. Figure 3 shows the two samples of grid system near the protein crystal for the different locations in this study.

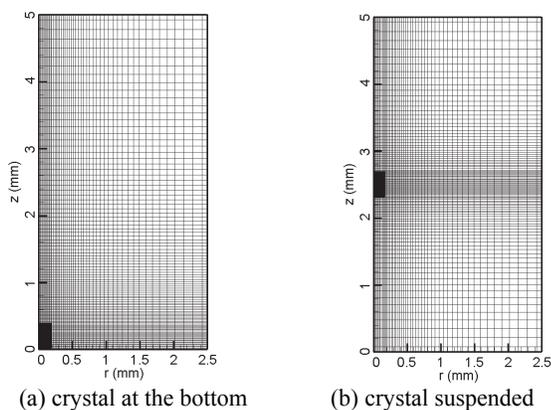


Fig. 3 Sample of computational grid near the crystal

For the case of crystal size $d_c=0.1$ mm, the grid-independence of the numerical results is studied for the case of protein crystal growth under constant gravity. When the time step is equal to 0.001, the five mesh sizes in Table 1 are used to complete the grid-independence study. It is noted that the total numbers of grid points for the above five size are 50×100 , 70×140 , 90×180 , 100×200 , and 150×300 , respectively. Numerical experiments showed that the relative error of maximum velocity at $t=20$ s corresponding to a grid number of and is less than 1%; 100×200 grid points are adequate to yield accurate results. Table 2 shows that the maximum velocity at $t=20$ s of different time steps for 100×200 grid points. The difference between V_{\max} obtained using the time steps of 0.001 and 0.0001 is negligible. So the time step is selected as 0.001 for the present computations. When the crystal size are larger than 0.1mm, the number of grid points in the calculation are the same as the number of the corresponding grid points for $d_c=0.1$ mm. The grid independence of the numerical results for $d_c > 0.1$ mm can be still guaranteed due to the decrease of flow space. Therefore, the selected numbers of grid points are 100×200 grid points for all the crystal sizes. For validation of the results obtained in this study, the flow and dimensionless concentration fields for the case of crystal size $d_c = 0.1$ mm are investigated and compared with those obtained by Qi et al. (2000). The values of maximum velocities at the constant gravity ($g_0=9.8$ m/s²) are equal to $62.08 \mu\text{m/s}$ and $62.7 \mu\text{m/s}$ respectively. The relative difference of maximum velocities is less than 1%. The dimensionless concentrations in the solution along the radial axis at the central of protein crystal are also calculated numerically in Figure 4. The computational results indicate that the numerical results agreed very well with the results in reference.

Table 1 Maximum velocities at $t=20$ s for different grid numbers

Grid	50×100	70×140	90×180	100×200	150×300
V_{\max}	6.426e-5	6.362e-5	6.316e-5	6.260e-5	6.204e-5

Table 2 Maximum velocities at $t=20$ s for different time steps

Time step	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.0001
V_{\max}	5.029e-5	6.131e-5	6.224e-5	6.260e-5	6.249e-5

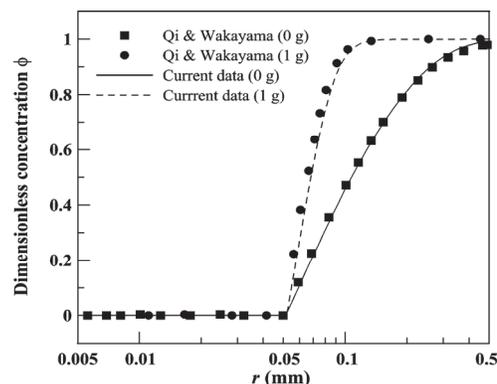


Fig. 4 Comparison of current and previous numerical results for $d_c=0.1$ mm

4. CITATIONS AND LIST OF REFERENCES

4.1 Effect of quasi-steady acceleration

Quasi-steady accelerations are those that vary little over long periods of time and estimated to be on the order of $10^{-6} g_0$. Numerical simulations of the natural convection in the crystal size of 0.1mm-0.8mm are performed for the crystal suspended in the center and the crystal at the bottom of the container. Figure 5 shows the dimensionless concentration fields under zero gravity for different locations and crystal sizes. The effects of the quasi-steady acceleration on the dimensionless concentration were obtained as shown in Fig. 6. For the case of crystal size $d_c=0.8$ mm, the values of maximum velocity are 7.84×10^{-7} mm/s and 1.09×10^{-6} mm/s for the crystal at the bottom or suspended in the container, respectively. For the case of quasi-steady acceleration, the solution convections are sufficiently small, diffusive transport still dominates, the dimensionless concentration distribution is not changed by convection and is similar to that under zero gravity.

When the crystals are at the bottom of containers, the values of Peclet numbers are equal to 1.17×10^{-4} for $d_c=0.1$ mm and 8.96×10^{-4} for $d_c=0.8$ mm, respectively. When the crystals suspended in the center of containers, the values of Pe are equal to 3.31×10^{-4} for $d_c=0.1$ mm and 1.24×10^{-2} for $d_c=0.8$ mm, respectively. In this scope of the crystal size from 0.1mm to 0.8mm, the value of Pe for the case of crystal suspended is greater than that for the case of crystal at the bottom. The effect of quasi-steady acceleration on the growth of protein crystal suspended in the center of the container is weaker than that at the bottom of container. More numerical simulation indicated that an increase in crystal sizes lead to the increase of the value of Pe. However, all the values of Peclet numbers under quasi-steady acceleration condition are less than 1. The results indicate that the effect of quasi-steady acceleration under microgravity on the growth of protein crystal growth is small enough, and it can be ignored.

4.2 The effect of transient acceleration caused by position adjustment

When the spaceship transfers from one orbit to another, the transfer can be also accomplished with position adjustment many times. For one position adjustment, the data of micro-gravitational level on the "Shenzhou" spaceship can be detected by a quartz flexible accelerometer. The measure data from the reference can be fitted for the gauss

polynomial with three peaks by Gaussian curve-fitting method (Xue *et al.*, 2004). The gauss polynomial for micro-gravitational acceleration can be written as follows.

$$g = g^* + \frac{A}{w\sqrt{\pi/2}} g_o \exp\left[-\frac{2(t-t_c)^2}{w^2}\right] \quad (14)$$

where g^* , A , w and t_c are the zero baseline, peak area, width and location, respectively. The Gaussian fitting curve and the values of parameters for three fitting peaks are shown in Figure 2(b).

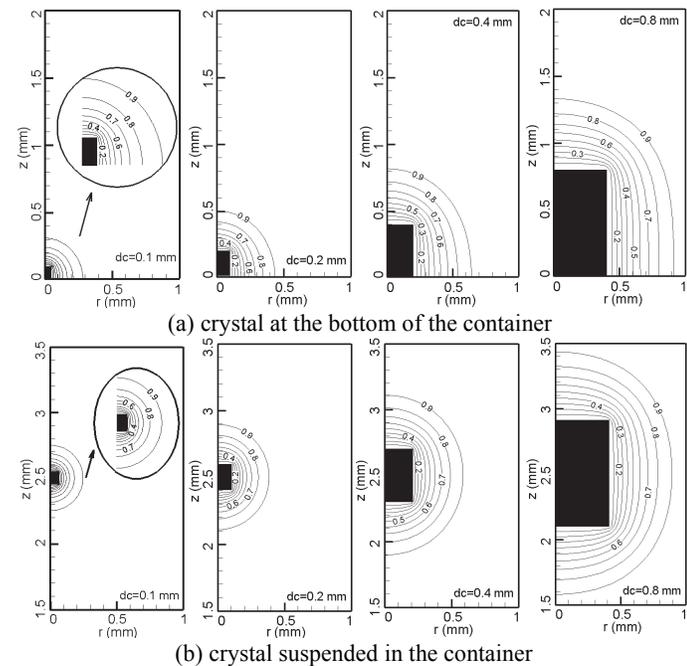


Fig. 5 Dimensionless concentration fields under zero gravity conditions for different crystal sizes

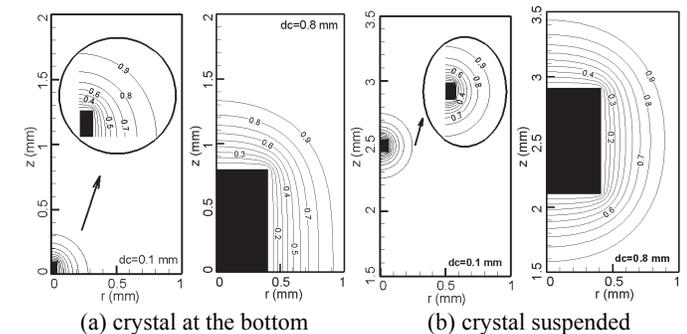


Fig. 6 Dimensionless concentration fields under quasi-steady acceleration conditions for crystal suspended in the container.

A simulation of natural convection caused by position adjustment is performed from the initial steady velocity and concentration under zero-gravity. For the case of $d_c=0.4\text{mm}$, the value of maximum velocity with different time is shown in Fig. 7(a). Two points on top right side of the crystal for (73, 144) and (59, 164) were selected to describe the change of dimensionless concentration for the crystal at the bottom and suspended, respectively (see Figure 7(b)). When the level of transient acceleration under microgravity environment increased, the value of maximum velocity also increased rapidly over $0.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm/s}$ and the value of Pelect number is greater than 1. The convection caused by position adjustment becomes obvious in quite a short time and begins to influence the concentration distribution. Almost at the same time, the value of dimensionless concentration at monitor point decreased rapidly due to the convection. Then the value of maximum velocity decreased rapidly with the decreasing level of micro-gravitational acceleration, and

soon it is lower than $0.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm/s}$. A decrease in the value of velocity leads to the decrease of Pelect number. When the Pelect number is lower than 1, the flow becomes so weak that it cannot influence the concentration distribution obviously, and the solute transport controlled by diffusion is quite slowly. Therefore, the value of dimensionless concentration seems to be constant for a time. In the duration of time from $t=0 \text{ s}$ to $t=5 \text{ s}$, the above process can be repeated three times for a position adjustment. An increase or decrease in the level of micro-acceleration can lead to the increase or decrease of the value of V_{max} . When the crystal are at the bottom of the container and suspended in the container, the maximum peak values of V_{max} are $0.897 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm/s}$ and $1.148 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm/s}$ at about $t=3.08 \text{ s}$, respectively. For the case of suspended crystal, the sustained time for $Pe > 1$ is about 0.486 second, which is longer than 0.347 second for the crystal at the bottom. The flow for the crystal at the bottom is weaker than that for the suspended crystal. Figure 8 shows the time signal of Pelect numbers for different sizes during position adjustment. It can be seen that with the increasing crystal size, the sustained time for $Pe > 1$ becomes longer and the value of Pe also increases. The numerical investigation revealed that for the case of $d_c < 0.2$, the convection caused by position adjustment is so weak that the change of concentration field caused by this convection is negligible. When the crystal size is greater than 0.2 mm, the flow caused by position adjustment is enhanced and slightly alters the purely diffusive concentration distribution under zero gravity condition.

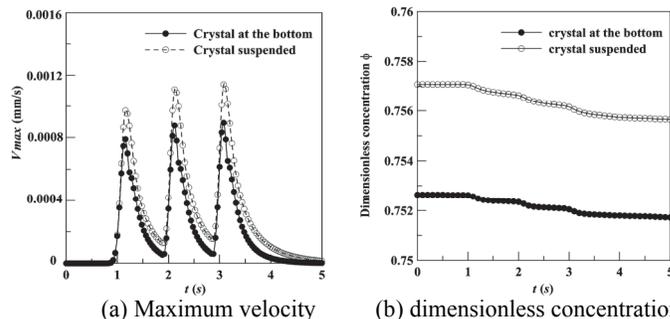


Fig. 7 Time signal of maximum velocity and dimensionless concentration at the point (0.3mm, 0.6mm) for $d_c=0.4 \text{ mm}$

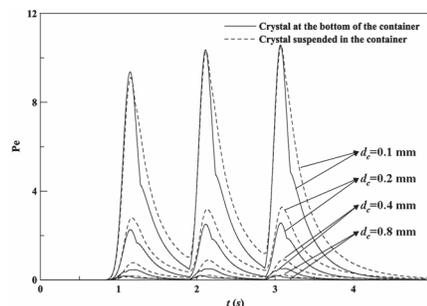


Fig. 8 Time signal of Pelect number for different crystal sizes during position adjustment

4.3 The effect of transient acceleration caused by motor working

When the spaceship transfers from the initial to final orbit directly, the transfer can be accomplished with a single impulsive disturbance. The measure data on the “Shenzhou” spaceship indicated that the single impulsive disturbance is mainly induced by motor working. The micro-gravitational level of the single impulse is on the order of $6.5 \times 10^{-2} g_0$ and the sustained time is 64.37s, which is recorded by Xue *et al.* (2004). Numerical simulations of the natural convection caused by motor working are performed from the initial velocity and concentration fields under zero-gravity. When the protein crystal with $d_c=0.4 \text{ mm}$ are at the bottom of the container, the flow and concentration fields at different time are obtained as shown in Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, respectively. At time $t = 1 \text{ s}$, a single vortex on the lower left occurs, while the isotherms remain the basic shapes for a short time. The vortex grows larger and moves

toward the left of the container in Fig. 9 (b-c). The isotherms become thick near the right side of crystal, showing the increasing concentration gradient. The value of V_{max} increases firstly and then decreases gradually with time. The value of Pe remains over 10 in the whole process of motor working nearly. The flow is enhanced and the effects of the flow on concentration fields become more and more obvious. The peak value of maximum velocity is 0.11 mm/s at time $t=24.28$. The vortex center occurs nearly at the center of r-axis, and the isotherms alter obviously as are depicted in Fig. 9 (c) and Fig. 10 (c). The vortex moves up progressively, while the value of maximum velocity decreases gradually with time. In comparison with growth under zero gravity condition, the concentration field near the crystal surface is greatly distorted by convection. Afterwards, the transient acceleration caused by motor working disappears at $t=64.37$ s. In the duration of time from 64.37 s to 65.37 s, the value of maximum velocity decreases dramatically, and the flow becomes sufficiently small such that $Pe < 1$. The concentration field alters slowly due to the solute transport controlled by diffusion after 65.37 s, as is shown in Fig. 10. Finally, the isotherms recover original shape over a long time span.

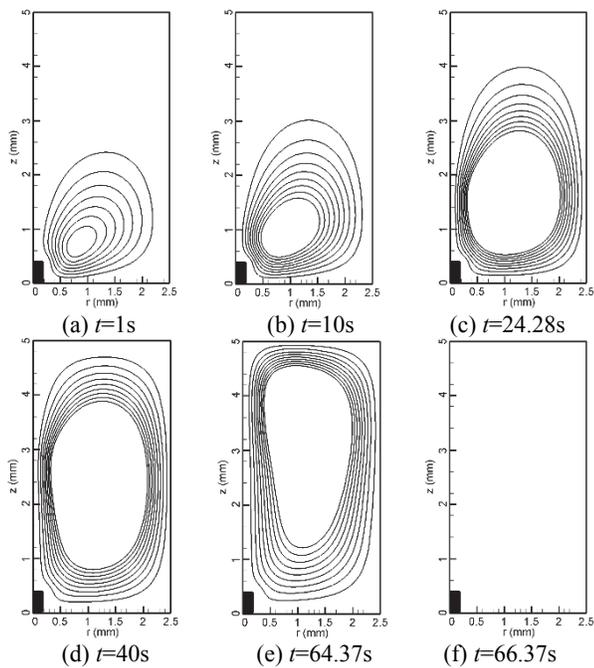


Fig. 9 Flow fields at different time for the crystal at the bottom of the container

The evolutions of flow and concentration fields for the case of suspended crystal with $d_c=0.4$ mm are obtained as shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12, respectively. There is a big vortex in the center of container at $t=1$ s in Fig. 11 (a). The value of maximum velocity increases gradually with time, while the value decreases later. The value of Pelect number is greater than ten almost in the whole progress. The peak value of V_{max} is 0.13 mm/s at $t=18.74$ s. The vortex move up along the left wall and the isotherms are concentrated near left wall, as is shown in Fig. 11 (b) and Fig.12 (b). The velocity changes significantly near the crystal, and the concentration field is quite different from that under zero gravity condition. The development of vortex is prevented due to the limited space and the value of maximum velocity decreases after $t=18.74$ s. The isotherms distort progressively until the value of transient acceleration caused by motor working is equal to zero. When the velocity of flow becomes small enough, the isotherms begin to shrink and the concentration field ultimately evolves to initial field for a long time.

Figure 13 shows the time signal of maximum velocity for the crystal size with $d_c=0.4$ mm. The results indicated that in comparison with the flow for the settled crystal, the flow for the suspended crystal is stronger at the beginning, and it becomes weaker in the later part. The authors

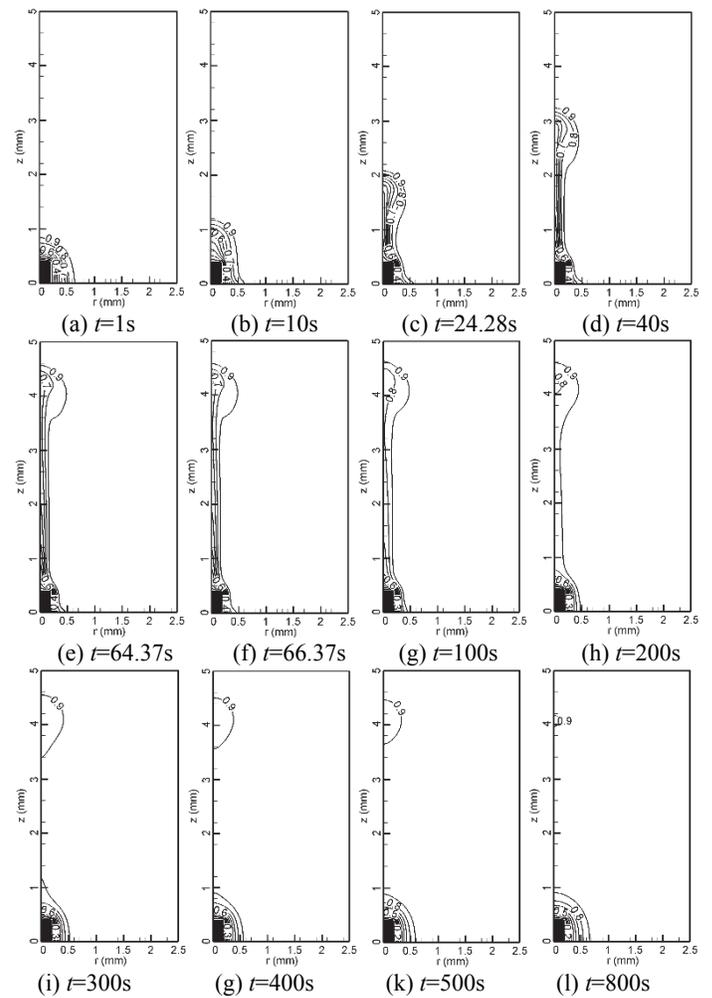


Fig. 10 Dimensionless concentration fields at different time for the crystal at the bottom of the container

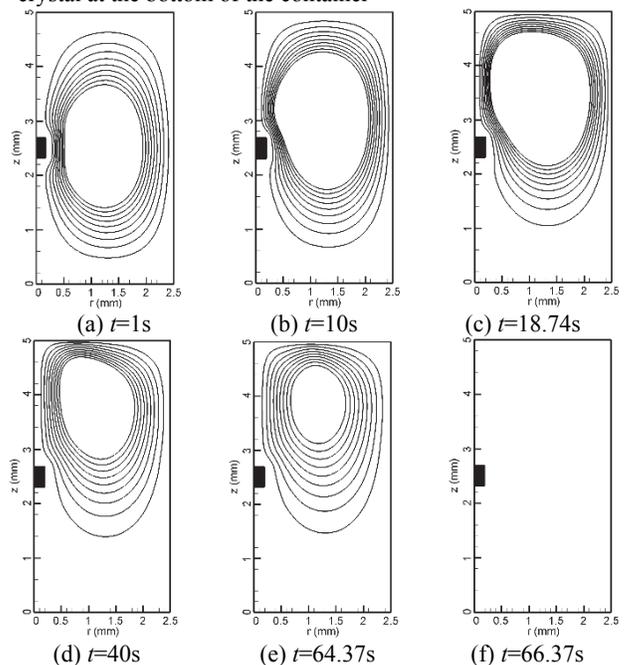


Fig. 11 Flow fields at different time for the crystal suspended in the container.

believe that the reason for this phenomenon is related to the formation and development of vortex in the convection. For the suspended crystal, the vortex on the right side of crystal occurs and develops more readily

at the beginning of the convection, because the development of the vortex is not limited by the lower wall. When the vortex moves up, the large space on the top of the container is important for the development of the vortex. Therefore, the convection for the crystal at the bottom seems to be stronger than that for the crystal suspended in the container.

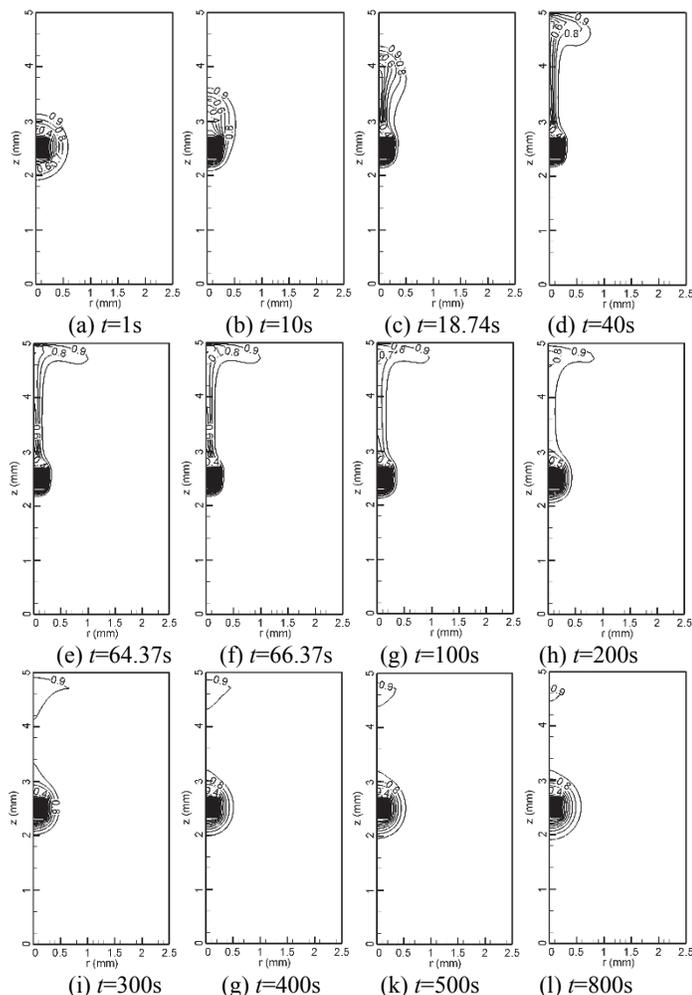


Fig. 12 Dimensionless concentration fields at different time for the crystal suspended in the container.

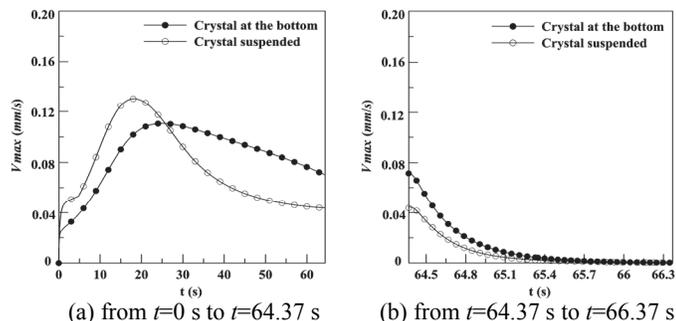


Fig. 13 Time signal of maximum velocity for $d_c=0.4$ mm.

The value of Pelect numbers for different crystal sizes are shown in Fig. 14. For the case of $d_c = 0.1$ mm, the value of Pelect numbers increase with time gradually. When the crystal size is greater than 0.2 mm, the value of Pe increases firstly and then decreases gradually with time. When the transient acceleration caused by motor working exists, the value of Pe remains over ten in the nearly whole process. For the case of motor working, the solute transport is mainly controlled by convection and the concentration field near the crystal is altered significantly. In the scope of crystal size from 0.1 mm to 0.8 mm, an increase in crystal sizes

lead to the increase of Pe. The results show that the flow caused by motor working under microgravity environment is enhanced for the larger crystal size, and the influence of motor working on crystal growth for larger crystal size is more obviously than that for smaller crystal size.

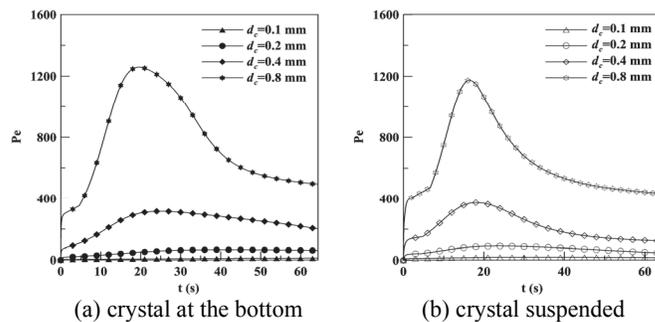


Fig. 14 Time signal of Pelect numbers for different crystal sizes.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The numerical simulations were carried out for the natural convection during protein crystal growth under microgravity environment. The influences of orbital transfer under microgravity environment on the convections are considered. The results indicated that the microgravity level of quasi-steady acceleration, transient accelerations caused by motor working and position adjustment are different in the process of orbital transfer. In the scope of crystal size from 0.1 mm to 0.8 mm, the flow caused by quasi-steady acceleration is weak and the effect of the flow on concentration field is negligible. For the case of position adjustment, the convection is enhanced with $d_c > 0.2$ mm and slightly alters the purely diffusive concentration distribution under zero gravity condition. For the case of motor working, the solute transport is mainly controlled by convection and the concentration field near the crystal surface is altered significantly. The solution convections during protein crystal growth caused by motor working are stronger than those caused by position adjustment. The convections for the crystal at the bottom are stronger than that for the crystal suspended in the container. The influence of micro-gravitational acceleration on the solution convection becomes more obvious with the increasing crystal sizes.

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NOMENCLATURE

A	peak area of gauss polynomial (s)
C	concentration of solution (mol/L)
C_i	concentration of inner crystal surface (mol/L)
C_∞	concentration of container wall, mol/L
d	diameter of protein crystal
D_s	diffusion coefficient, m^2/s
g	gravitational acceleration, m/s^2
g'	quasi-steady acceleration
g''	transient acceleration caused by position adjustment
g'''	transient acceleration caused by motor working
g_0	gravity under earth's surface, $9.8 m/s^2$
g^*	zero baseline of gauss polynomial
p	pressure, Pa
Pe	Peclet number
r	radial coordinate
t	time, s
t_c	location of time, s
V_{max}	maximum velocity of solution convection
V_r	radial velocity
V_z	vertical velocity

w width of gauss polynomial, s
 z vertical coordinate

Greek Symbols

ν kinematic viscosity (m^2/s)
 Γ_s nominal diffusion coefficient
 ρ density, kg/m^3
 ρ_i density of crystal interface, kg/m^3

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