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Steady flow of Viscous Thin films on solid surface

Abstract

In This paper we consider two dimensional flow to a viscous symmetric thin liquid film flow on solid surface with no inertia force . Navier – stokes equation has been used to find the equation that governs this flow, we solve these equations analytically.

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(thins film) (Foam)

(surface tension)

(CD)

(E.O.Tuckand L.W.Schwartz , 1990)

, 1997) ,

(B.R.Duffy and S.k.Wilson

Janmen.J.Kn , smann ,

(and Michael T. Misis,1998)

(M.A.S Majeed , 2002) .

Khider) ,

,(M.S.Khider,2003

Governing equation

 $\bar{y}, \bar{x}$ $\bar{y}$ $\bar{x}$ $\bar{x}$

.

 $\bar{p}$ $\bar{y}, \bar{x}$ $\bar{v}, \bar{u}$

-:

$$\bar{y} = \bar{h}(\bar{x}, \bar{t})$$

.....(2.2)

 $\bar{x}$

$$\frac{d\bar{h}}{d\bar{x}} \ll 1$$

-:

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{h}}{d\bar{x}}\right)^2$$

$$k = \frac{\frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{x}^2}}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{x}}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}}.$$

.....(2.3)

-:

$$k = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{x}^2} \dots\dots\dots(2.4)$$

-:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{y}} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2.5)$$

-: ()

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} \right) = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \right) + \rho g_{\bar{x}}. \dots\dots(2.6)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{y}} \right) = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial \bar{y}} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{x}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \right) + \rho g_{\bar{y}} \dots\dots\dots(2.7)$$

: (2.7) (2.6)

$$\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial \bar{x}} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \dots\dots\dots(2.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial \bar{y}} = -\rho g \dots\dots\dots(2.9)$$

.($\bar{y}$)

Non- dimensional : (3-1)

[4]-:

$$\bar{x} = Hx, \quad \bar{y} = Hy, \quad \bar{t} = \frac{H}{\nu} t, \quad \bar{u} = uU, \quad \bar{v} = vU$$

$$\bar{p} = \frac{\delta}{H} p, \quad \bar{h} = Hh \dots\dots\dots(3.2)$$

Boundary Conditions : (4-1)

No-slip condition -1

$$\bar{u} = -U, \quad \bar{v} = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \bar{y} = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.2)$$

() -2

Tangential Stress Condition

$$\tau = \mu \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} = 0, \quad \text{on} \quad \bar{y} = \bar{h} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.3)$$

Normal –Stress Condition : -3

$$\bar{p} = -\sigma k \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.4)$$

. σ

: (4.4) (2.4)

$$\bar{p} = -\sigma \frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{x}^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.5)$$

[4]. -4

Material derivative at free surface condition

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{x}} \quad \text{on} \quad \bar{y} = \bar{h} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.6)$$

(4.4) , (4.3) , (4.2) , (2.9) , (2.8) , (2.5) (3.2)

-: (4.6) (4.5)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = ca \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -B \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.9)$$

$$B = \frac{\rho g H^2}{\sigma} \quad ca = \frac{\mu U}{\sigma}$$

$$u = -1, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad y = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \text{on } y = h \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.11)$$

$$p = -\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{on } y = h \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.12)$$

$$v = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \quad \text{on } y = h \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.13)$$

(5-1)

$$p(x,t) = -By + f(x,t) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.2)$$

$$f(x,t) = -\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + Bh \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.3)$$

$$p(x,t) = -By - \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + Bh \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} + B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.5)$$

$$ca \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.6)$$

$$ca \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} y + B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} y + g(x,t) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.7)$$

$$0 = -\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} h - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} h + g(x,t)$$

$$g(x,t) = \frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} h - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} h \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.8)$$

(5.7) (5.8)

$$ca \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} y + B \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} y + \frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} h - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} h \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.9)$$

$$-: \quad y \quad (5.9)$$

$$cau = -\frac{y^2}{2} \frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} + \frac{y^2}{2} B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} hy - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} hy + E(x, t) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.10)$$

$$-: \quad y=h \quad (4.10)$$

$$-ca = E(x, t) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.11)$$

$$-: \quad y=h \quad (5.10) \quad (5.11)$$

$$cau = -\frac{h^2}{2} \frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} + \frac{h^2}{2} B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} h^2 - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} h^2 - ca$$

$$cau = \frac{h^2}{2} \frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} - \frac{h^2}{2} B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - ca \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.12)$$

$$-: \quad ca \quad h \quad (5.12)$$

$$uh = \frac{h^3}{2ca} \left[\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right] - h \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.13)$$

$$-: \quad x \quad (5.13)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uh) = \frac{h^3}{2ca} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.14)$$

$$-: \quad y=h \quad y \quad (4.7)$$

$$v = -h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.15)$$

$$-: \quad (4.13) \quad (5.15)$$

$$-h \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uh) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.16)$$

$$-: \quad (5.14) \quad (5.16)$$

$$-\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{h^3}{2ca} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.17)$$

Steady flow (6-1) -:

-: (5.17)

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{h^3}{2ca} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right] \dots\dots\dots(6.2)$$

-: x (6.2)

$$h = \frac{h^3}{2ca} \left[\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} - B \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right] + A \dots\dots\dots(6.3)$$

.

A

-: $\frac{2ca}{h^3}$ (6.3)

$$\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} = \frac{2cah}{h^3} - \frac{2caA}{h^3} \dots\dots\dots(6.4)$$

-: $B=0$, $A=1$, $ca=\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} = \frac{h-1}{h^3} \dots\dots\dots(6.5)$$

(6.5)

,

h

-: h-1 (6.5)

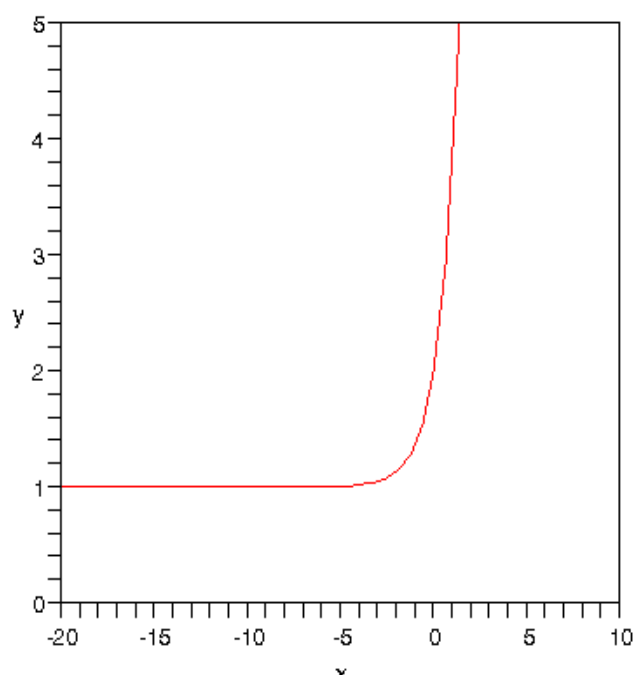
$$\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3} = h-1 \dots\dots\dots(6.6)$$

-: (6.6)

$$h-1 = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + c_3 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) \dots\dots\dots(6.7)$$

(1.1) (6.7)

$$c_1 = 1, c_2 = c_3 = 0$$



(6.7) (x, h) : (1.1)

Conclusions :-

x

x

$x \rightarrow -\infty$

$h \rightarrow 1$

المصادر: References

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