

## NOTIZEN

# Steady State Film Profiles of Viscous Drainage over a Naturally Permeable Wall

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The Navier-Stokes equation of viscous drainage over a naturally permeable wall is investigated. It is found that as an effect of porosity, the film falls faster than that in the clear zone.

Recently Annapurna and Ramanaiah<sup>1</sup> have investigated the effect of the inertial contribution to the Jeffreys' solution<sup>2</sup> corresponding to the steady state film profiles of viscous drainage. In this note we examine the steady state problem and solve it subject to the slip-boundary conditions

$$\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{k}} (V_B - V_D), \quad \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right|_{x=h} = 0, \quad (1)$$

stipulating that the film surface  $x=0$  is permeable as proposed by Beavers and Joseph<sup>3</sup> and the film surface  $x=h(y)$  stress free. Here  $k$  is the permeability of the material,  $\alpha$  is a dimensionless quantity depending only on the material parameters, which characterise the structure of the permeable material within the boundary region,  $V_B$  is the slip velocity at the permeable surface and  $V_D$  is the Darcy velocity given by

$$V_D = -gk/\nu. \quad (2)$$

We then obtain

$$V = -\frac{gh^2}{\nu} \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{x}{h} + \frac{x^2}{2h^2} \right], \quad (3)$$

where  $\sigma = h/\sqrt{k}$ .

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In terms of the non-dimensional quantities defined by Eq. (8) of [1], we obtain

$$y = -H^2 T [1 + (\alpha + 2\sigma)/\alpha\sigma^2]. \quad (4)$$

In the above equation we realize the well-known Jeffreys' solution

$$y = -H^2 T, \quad (5)$$

by allowing  $\alpha, \sigma \rightarrow \infty$  independently.

The effect of porosity on the liquid-film-profile is illustrated in Fig. 1, taking  $\alpha=1.45$ ,  $\sigma=2$ . It is noticed that the film falls much faster than the Jeffreys-film. A physical explanation of this result could be that the effects of viscous shear appear to penetrate into the permeable material in a boundary layer region. This confirms the experimental observation of Beavers and Joseph<sup>3</sup>.

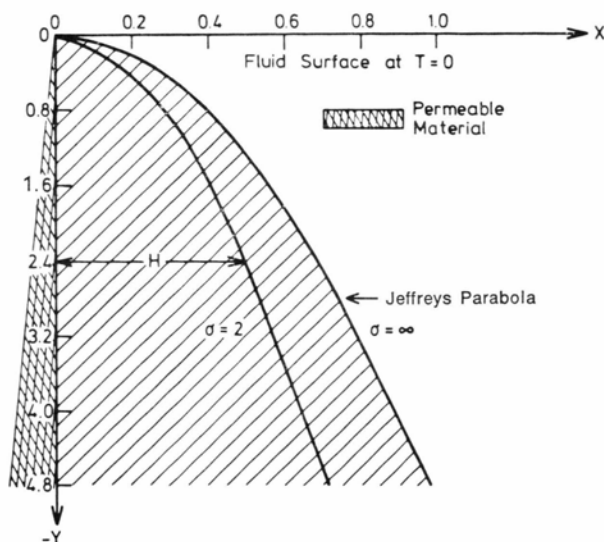


Fig. 1. Steady state film profiles at  $T=10$  and  $\alpha=1.45$ .

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<sup>1</sup> N. Annapurna and G. Ramanaiah, Z. Naturforsch. **31a**, 1007 [1976].

<sup>2</sup> H. Jeffreys, Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. **26**, 204 [1930].

<sup>3</sup> G. S. Beavers and D. D. Joseph, J. Fluid Mech. **30**, 197 [1967].