The problem of motion of a binary mixture in a tube with rectangular cross-section is considered in the paper. Exact stationary and non-stationary solutions are obtained. Solutions are presented in the form of series. It is proved that the solution reaches a stationary state with increasing time.

**Keywords:** binary mixture, stationary problem, non-stationary problem, creeping motion.

### 1. Problem statement

Let us assume that the motion of mixture is described by the following system of equations [2, 3]

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbf{u}_t + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} &= -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla \bar{p} + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + g(\beta_1 T + \beta_2 C); \\
T_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T &= \chi \nabla^2 T; \\
C_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla C &= D \nabla^2 C + \alpha D \nabla^2 T; \\
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \mathbf{u} \) is the fluid velocity vector; \( \bar{p} \) is the pressure deviation from hydrostatic pressure; \( \nu \) is the kinematic viscosity coefficient; \( g \) is the vector of gravitational acceleration; \( \chi \) is the thermal...
diffusivity coefficient; $D$ is the diffusion coefficient; $\alpha$ is the parameter of thermal diffusion, $\rho_0$ is the mass density.

System (1) admits the following operator

$$-\partial_z + \rho_0 g x (\beta_1 A + \beta_2 B) \partial_T + A \partial_T + B \partial_C$$

where $A > 0$ and $B$ are constants. Then invariant solutions of this problem have the following form [1]

$$u = (u(t, x, y); v(t, x, y); w(t, x, y));$$
$$p = -((\beta_1 A + \beta_2 B) g \rho_0 x z + q(t, x, y));$$
$$T = -Az + \theta(t, x, y), C = -Bz + c(t, x, y),$$

and functions $u, v, w, q, \theta, c$ satisfy the system of differential equations with three independent variables $x, y, t$.

In system (1) with conditions (2) we introduce the dimensionless variables

$$u = \frac{\nu}{h} Pr G^2 \tilde{u}, \quad v = \frac{\nu}{h} Pr G^2 \tilde{v}, \quad w = \frac{\nu}{h} Pr G\tilde{w}, \quad q = \rho_0 \beta_1 g Ah^2 Pr G\tilde{q},$$
$$\theta = Ah Pr G\tilde{\theta}, \quad c = \frac{A\beta_1 h Pr G\tilde{c}}{\beta_2},$$

where $h$ is the characteristic size, $G$ is the Grashof number, $Pr$ is the Prandtl number, $S$ is the Schmidt number, $\varepsilon_1$ and $\varepsilon$ are thermal diffusion parameters. These dimensionless variables satisfy the following relations

$$G = \frac{A\beta_1 h^4}{\nu^2}, \quad Pr = \frac{\nu}{\chi}, \quad S = \frac{\nu}{D} \varepsilon = -\frac{\alpha \beta_2}{\beta_1}, \quad \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\chi \beta_2 B}{D \beta_1 A}.$$

Substituting (2) and (3) into (1), we obtain the system of equation ("wave" symbol is omitted for convenience)

$$u_t + \lambda (u u_x + v v_y) = -q_x + \Delta_2 u + \theta + c;$$
$$v_t + \lambda (u v_x + v v_y) = -q_y + \Delta_2 v;$$
$$w_t + \lambda (u w_x + v w_y) = -x + \Delta_2 w;$$
$$u_x + v_y = 0; \quad Pr \theta_t + \lambda Pr (u \theta_x + v \theta_y) - w = \Delta_2 \theta;$$
$$Sc \, c_t + \lambda Sc (u c_x + v c_y) - \varepsilon_1 w = \Delta_2 c - \varepsilon \Delta_2 \theta,$$

where $\lambda = Pr G^2$; $\Delta_2$ is the Laplace operator, $\Delta_2 = \partial^2 / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 / \partial y^2$.

Further we consider the creeping motion of the binary mixture in a tube with rectangular cross-section when $\lambda = 0$ in system (4). Geometry of the flow is shown in Fig. 1.

System of equation (4) is transformed into the system

$$u_t = -q_x + \Delta_2 u + \theta + c, \quad v_t = -q_y + \Delta_2 v;$$
$$u_x + v_y = 0;$$
$$w_t = -x + \Delta_2 w;$$
$$Pr \theta_t - w = \Delta_2 \theta;$$
$$Sc \, c_t - \varepsilon_1 w = \Delta_2 c - \varepsilon \Delta_2 \theta.$$

The viscous friction force arises when fluid moves relative to a body at rest. This force is directed oppositely to the velocity of motion. This is phenomenon of tangential forces that hinder
the movement of fluid near solid wall. On the boundary \( \Gamma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3 \cup \Gamma_4 \) we set shear stresses \([4]\)

\[
\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau_j} \right|_\Gamma = 0,
\]

where \( \Gamma_1 : x = a, \Gamma_2 : y = b, \Gamma_3 : x = -a, \Gamma_4 : y = -b \) are solid walls.

Also on solid walls we set temperature \( T \big|_\Gamma = T_0 \) and the mass flux through the boundary is zero:

\[
\left. \left( \frac{\partial c}{\partial n} + D_T \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \right) \right|_\Gamma = 0,
\]

where \( D_T \) is the thermal-diffusion coefficient, \( \alpha = -D_T/T_0 D \), and \( T_0 \) is the characteristic temperature.

Let us take \( h = a \) then on \( \Gamma_1 \) we get \( x = 1 \); on \( \Gamma_2 \): \( y = ba^{-1} = \delta \); on \( \Gamma_3 \): \( x = -1 \); on \( \Gamma_4 \): \( y = -\delta \). We have the following boundary conditions:

\[
\begin{align*}
u_y(t, 1, y) &= u_y(t, -1, y) = u_y(t, x, \delta) = u_y(t, x, -\delta) = 0, \\
v_x(t, 1, y) &= v_x(t, -1, y) = v_x(t, x, \delta) = v_x(t, x, -\delta) = 0; \\
w(t, 1, y) &= w(t, -1, y) = w(t, x, \delta) = w(t, x, -\delta) = 0; \\
\theta(t, 1, y) &= \theta_1(t, y), \theta(t, -1, y) = \theta_2(t, y), \\
\theta(t, x, \delta) &= \theta_3(t, x), \theta(t, x, -\delta) = \theta_4(t, x); \\
(c_x - \varepsilon \theta_x) \big|_{x=\pm 1} &= 0, \quad (c_y - \varepsilon \theta_y) \big|_{y=\pm \delta} = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

The continuity equation \( u_x = -v_y \) allows us to introduce a stream-function \( \psi(t, x, y) \):
Taking into account (13), equation (5) and boundary conditions (9), we write
\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta^2 \psi = \Delta^2 \psi_y + \psi_y + c_y, \]
\[ \psi_{yy}(t, 1, y) = \psi_{yy}(t, -1, y) = \psi_{yy}(t, x, \delta) = \psi_{yy}(t, x, -\delta) = 0, \]
\[ \psi_{xx}(t, 1, y) = \psi_{xx}(t, -1, y) = \psi_{xx}(t, x, \delta) = \psi_{xx}(t, x, -\delta) = 0. \]

To complete formulation of the problem we use initial conditions and compatibility conditions. Then the stream-function satisfy the following conditions
\[ \psi(0, x, y) = \psi_0(x, y), \]
\[ \psi_{yy}(1, y) = \psi_{yy}(-1, y) = \psi_{yy}(x, \delta) = \psi_{yy}(x, -\delta) = 0, \]
\[ \psi_{xx}(1, y) = \psi_{xx}(-1, y) = \psi_{xx}(x, \delta) = \psi_{xx}(x, -\delta) = 2. \]

Conditions for the third component of the velocity vector take the form
\[ w(0, x, y) = w_0(x, y), \]
\[ w_0(1, y) = w_0(-1, y) = w_0(x, \delta) = w_0(x, -\delta) = 0. \]

For functions \( \theta(t, x, y) \) and \( c(t, x, y) \) we have
\[ \theta(0, x, y) = \theta_0(x, y), \]
\[ \theta_0(1, y) = \theta_1^1(y), \ \theta_0(-1, y) = \theta_2^1(y), \ \theta_0(x, \delta) = \theta_1^2(x), \ \theta_0(x, -\delta) = \theta_2^2(y). \]
\[ c(0, x, y) = c_0(x, y), \]
\[ c_0(x, y) - \varepsilon \theta_0x(1, y) = 0, \ c_0(-1, y) - \varepsilon \theta_0x(-1, y) = 0, \]
\[ c_0(y, x, \delta) - \varepsilon \theta_0y(x, \delta) = 0, \ c_0(y, x, -\delta) - \varepsilon \theta_0y(x, -\delta) = 0. \]

2. The solution of non-stationary problem

Let us consider equation (6) with boundary condition (10) and initial condition (16). We solve the first boundary value problem by the method of separation of variables [5]. We seek a solution in the form of a double series
\[ w(t, x, y) = \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} X_k(x)Y_n(y)T_{kn}(t). \]

Function \( x \) is also represented in the form of a series
\[ x = \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} X_k(x)Y_n(y)f_{kn}(t), \]
The coefficient \( f_{nk} \) is defined later. After substituting the series into equation (6) we obtain
\[
\frac{T''_{nk} + f_{nk}}{T_{kn}} = \frac{X''_k}{X_k} + \frac{Y''_n}{Y_n}, \quad k, n \in \mathbb{N},
\]
where
\[
\frac{X''_k}{X_k} + \frac{Y''_n}{Y_n} = -\lambda_{kn}, \quad \mu_k + \nu_n = \lambda_{kn}.
\]

The eigenvalues \( \mu_k \) and \( \nu_n \) can be found from Sturm-Liouville problem for \( X_k(x) \) and \( Y_n(y) \):
\[
X_k(x) = \sin(\pi k x), \quad \mu_k = (\pi k)^2,
\]
\[
Y_n(y) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{\delta} y\right), \quad \nu_n = \left(\frac{\pi n}{\delta}\right)^2.
\]

Now we need to solve the Cauchy problem
\[
T'_{kn} + f_{nk} = -kT_{kn}, \quad T_{kn}(0) = K_{w_0},
\]
where \( K = \pi^2 \delta^{-2}(\delta^2 k^2 + n^2) \) and coefficient \( K_{w_0} \) follows from the Fourier sine series expansion for the function \( w_0(x, y) \):
\[
K_{w_0} = \frac{1}{\|w_0\|} \iint \Gamma w_0(x, y) \sin(\pi k x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{\delta} y\right) \, dx dy.
\]

Coefficients \( \|w_0\| \) and \( f_{nk} \) are \( \frac{\|w_0\|}{\|w_0\|} = \left( \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} w_0^2 \, dx dy \right)^{1/2} \),
\[
f_{nk} = \sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{3})^{-1} \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} x \sin(\pi k x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{\delta} y\right) \, dx dy = 4\sqrt{3}\pi^2 (nk)^{-1}((-1)^n - 1)(-1)^k.
\]

Finally, the solution of problem (6), (10), (16) has the from
\[
w(t, x, y) = \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{K_{w_0} f_{nk}}{K} \right) \exp(-Kt) - \frac{f_{nk}}{K} \sin(\pi k x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{\delta} y\right).
\]

Function \( \theta(t, x, y) \) is the solution of the boundary value problem (7), (11), (17). The solution can be obtained with the use of the Green’s function as [6]
The Green’s function is written as

$$G(t, x, y, \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{\delta} \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} F(x, y, \xi, \eta) \exp \left( \frac{-Kt}{4Pr} \right)$$

where $F(x, y, \xi, \eta) = \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \pi kx \right) \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \pi \xi \right) \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \delta \pi ny \right) \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \delta \pi n\eta \right)$. 

Let us consider the solution of boundary value problem (8), (12), (18). Because we have inhomogeneous boundary conditions for the function $c(t, x, y)$, we introduce new unknown function $\tilde{c}(t, x, y) = \tilde{c}(t, x, y) + \varepsilon\theta(t, x, y)$. Now we have boundary value problem with zero boundary conditions for $\tilde{c}(t, x, y)$:

$$\partial_t \tilde{c} = \tilde{c}_{xx} + \tilde{c}_{yy} - S\varepsilon\theta + \varepsilon_1 w,$$

$$\tilde{c}_{x}|_{x=\pm 1} = 0, \quad \tilde{c}_{y}|_{y=\pm \delta} = 0,$$

$$\tilde{c}(0, x, y) = c_0(x, y) - \varepsilon\theta_0(x, y). \tag{19}$$

Function $-S\varepsilon\theta + \varepsilon_1 w$ is known.

In order to solve problem (19) we divide it into two subproblems. The first problem is homogeneous problem with nonzero initial conditions. The second problem is inhomogeneous problem with zero initial conditions. The solution of these boundary value problems can be obtained by the method of separation of variables. Finally, the solution of problem (8), (12), (18) has the form:

$$c(t, x, y) = \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} (K_{c_0}\theta_0 \exp \left( \frac{-Kt}{Sc} \right) + K_{u\theta} \left( 1 - \exp \left( \frac{-Kt}{Sc} \right) \right)) \cos(\pi kx) \cos \left( \frac{\pi n}{\delta} y \right) + \varepsilon\theta,$$

where $K_{c_0}\theta_0$ are coefficients of Fourier cosine series expansion for initial condition (19), $K_{u\theta}$ are coefficients of Fourier cosine series expansion for the known function on the right-hand side of equation (19).

It only remains for us to solve boundary value problem (14), (15) to find stream-function. The stream-function is represented in the following form:

$$\psi(t, x, y) = \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} \psi_{kn}(t) \sin(\pi kx) \sin \left( \frac{\pi n}{\delta} y \right).$$

Let us notice that functions $\sin(\pi kx)$ and $\sin(\pi n\delta^{-1}y)$ are orthogonal on $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, $-\delta \leq y \leq \delta$, that is, $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \sin(\pi kx) \sin(\pi n\delta^{-1}y)dx dy = 0$.

After substituting the expression for the stream-function in equation (14) we obtain function $\psi_{kn}(t)$ and the solution takes the form:

$$\psi(t, x, y) = \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{K_{\psi}}{K^2} \theta + \frac{K_{\theta}}{K^2} + K_{\psi_0} \exp(-Kt) \right) \sin(\pi kx) \sin \left( \frac{\pi n}{\delta} y \right),$$

where $K_{\psi}$ are coefficients of Fourier sine series expansion for the known function on the right-hand side of equation (14), $K_{\psi_0}$ are coefficients of Fourier sine series expansion for initial condition (15).
3. The solution of stationary problem

Now we consider stationary problem. One needs to solve the system of equations

\[
\begin{align*}
\triangle_2 \triangle_2 \psi + \theta_y + c_y &= 0, \\
-x + \triangle_2 w &= 0, \\
-w &= \triangle_2 \theta, \\
-\varepsilon_1 w &= \triangle_2 c - \varepsilon \triangle_2 \theta. 
\end{align*}
\]

with boundary conditions (5)–(8), (10)–(12), (14)

\[
\begin{align*}
\psi_{yy}(\pm 1, y) &= \psi_{yy}(x, \pm \delta) = 0, \\
\psi_{xx}(\pm 1, y) &= \psi_{xx}(x, \pm \delta) = 0, \\
w(\pm 1, y) &= w(x, \pm \delta) = 0, \\
\theta(\pm 1, y) &= \theta_1^{1,2}(y), \theta(x, \pm \delta) = \theta_2^{1,2}(x), \\
(c_x - \varepsilon \theta_x)|_{x=\pm 1} &= 0, \quad (c_y - \varepsilon \theta_y)|_{y=\pm \delta} = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

Problem (20), (21) is solved by the method of separation of variables with the use of Green’s function [6]. The solution has the form

\[
\begin{align*}
w(x, y) &= -\sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} f_{nk} K \sin(\pi k x) \sin \left( \frac{\pi n y}{\delta} \right), \\
\theta(x, y) &= -\int_0^{2\delta} \int_0^{2\delta} w(\xi, \eta) G_1(x + 1, y + \delta, \xi, \eta) d\xi \, d\eta + \int_0^{2\delta} \theta_2^1(\eta) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} G_1(x + 1, y + \delta, \xi, \eta) \right) |_{\xi=0} d\eta - \\
&\quad - \int_0^{2\delta} \theta_1^1(\xi) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} G_1(x + 1, y + \delta, \xi, \eta) \right) |_{\xi=2} d\eta + \int_0^{2\delta} \theta_2^2(\xi) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} G_1(x + 1, y + \delta, \xi, \eta) \right) |_{\eta=0} d\xi - \\
&\quad - \int_0^{2\delta} \theta_1^2(\xi, \tau) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} G_1(x + 1, y + \delta, \xi, \eta) \right) |_{\eta=2\delta} d\xi,
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
c(x, y) &= \varepsilon \theta + \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{K_\omega}{K} \cos(\pi k x) \cos \left( \frac{\pi n y}{\delta} \right), \\
\psi(x, y) &= -\sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{K_\psi}{K} \sin(\pi k x) \sin \left( \frac{\pi n y}{\delta} \right),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( G_1(x, y, \xi, \eta) = \frac{4}{\delta} \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{K} \mathcal{F}(x, \xi, \eta) \) and \( K_w \) is Fourier cosine transformation for the function \( \varepsilon_1 w \).
4. Convergence of the non-stationary solution to the stationary solution

Let us consider convergence of the solution of non-stationary problem to the solution of stationary problem. Let us denote the solution of stationary problem as \( w_s, \theta_s, c_s, \) and \( \psi_s \).

It is easy to see that when \( t \to \infty \) function \( w(t, x, y) \) tends to function \( w_s(x, y) \). The difference between \( w(t, x, y) \) and \( w_s(x, y) \) is

\[
|w_s - w| = \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} \left( K_{\omega_0} + \frac{f_{nk}}{K} \right) \exp(-Kt) \sin(\pi k x) \sin\left( \frac{\pi n}{\delta} y \right) + \\
+ \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{nk}}{K} \sin(\pi k x) \sin\left( \frac{\pi n}{\delta} y \right) \leq \\
\leq \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} \left| \left( K_{\omega_0} + \frac{f_{nk}}{K} \right) \exp(-Kt) \right| \to 0.
\]

Let us consider functions \( c(t, x, y) \) and \( c_s(x, y) \). The difference between these functions depend on the difference between \( S \varepsilon \theta_t + \varepsilon_1 w \) and \( \varepsilon_1 w \). For stationary problem \( \theta_t = 0 \), that is, \( (S \varepsilon \theta_t + \varepsilon_1 w)_{\theta_t=0} = \varepsilon_1 w \). Then we have

\[
|c_s - c| \leq \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{K} (K_{\omega_0} - K_{\omega}) \right| \to 0.
\]

Therefore, the solution of non-stationary problem \( c(t, x, y) \) converges to the solution of stationary problem.

In a similar way, we can show the convergence of function \( \psi(t, x, y) \) to function \( \psi(x, y) \) when \( t \to \infty \).

\[
|\psi_s - \psi| \leq \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{K_{\psi_c}}{K^2} - \frac{K_{\psi_0}}{K^2} + \left( \frac{K_{\psi_c}}{K^2} + K_{\psi_0} \right) \exp(-Kt) \right| \to 0.
\]

Now we prove convergence of function \( \theta(t, x, y) \) to function \( \theta_s(x, y) \) with the use of the maximum principle [5]. If \( T = \theta - \theta_s \) then we obtain from equation (7) and the third equation (20) the following equation

\[
T_t = \frac{1}{Pr} \Delta T + \frac{1}{Pr} (\omega - \omega_s).
\]

Boundary conditions for this equation follows from (11) and (21):

\[
T(t, \pm 1, y) = \theta^{1,2}_0(t, y), \ T(t, x, \pm \delta) = \theta^{2,2}_0(t, x) - \theta^{2,2}_0(x),
\]

Initial condition is \( T(0, x, y) = \theta_0(x, y) \) and we should also add the compatibility conditions. According to the maximum principle, the maximum value of the function \( T(t, x, y) \) is achieved on the boundary:

\[
|T(t, x, y)| \leq \max_{t \in [0,T]} (T(t, 1, y); T(t, -1, y); T(t, x, \delta); T(t, x, -\delta); \omega - \omega_s; \theta_0).
\]
If \( t \to \infty \) then \( T(t, \pm 1, y) \to 0 \), \( T(t, x, \pm \delta) \to 0 \), as \( \theta_j^1(t, y) \to \theta_j^1(y) \), \( \theta_j^2(t, x) \to \theta_j^2(x) \), \( j = 1, 2 \). It was proved earlier that \( \omega - \omega_s \to 0 \). It follows from compatibility condition that \( \theta_0 \to 0 \). Therefore, \( T(t, x, y) \to 0 \) and we proved that \( |\theta - \theta_s|_{t=\infty}^{-\to} 0 \).

Similar result has been obtained in the case of creeping motion in a horizontal cylindrical tube [1].

References


