

### Modeling of Electroosmotic Flow through Porous Media

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[1]

$\zeta$

가

가

가 [2-3]

$\theta$

가

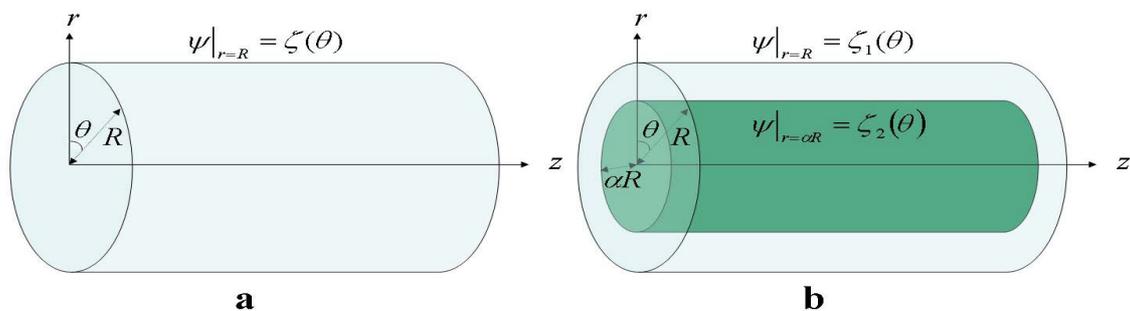


Figure 1.

(a), (b)

Figure 1

, Figure 2

(b)  $\alpha R$   $\theta$  (E) (a) R  $\mathbf{v}$  0 가 Reynolds Stokes  $\mathbf{0} = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} - \epsilon \kappa^2 \mathbf{E} \psi(r, \theta), \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0. \quad (1)$   $p$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\kappa$  Debye  $\psi$  Debye-Huckel 가 Poisson-Boltzmann

$$\nabla^2 \psi(r, \theta) = \kappa^2 \psi(r, \theta). \quad (2)$$

(2)  $\mathbf{v}$  가  $\mathbf{E}$  가  $\mathbf{v} = f(r, \theta) \mathbf{E}$  (3)

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\epsilon \kappa^2}{\mu} \psi(r, \theta). \quad (2)$$

(2)  $(\psi)$

Figure 1 (a)

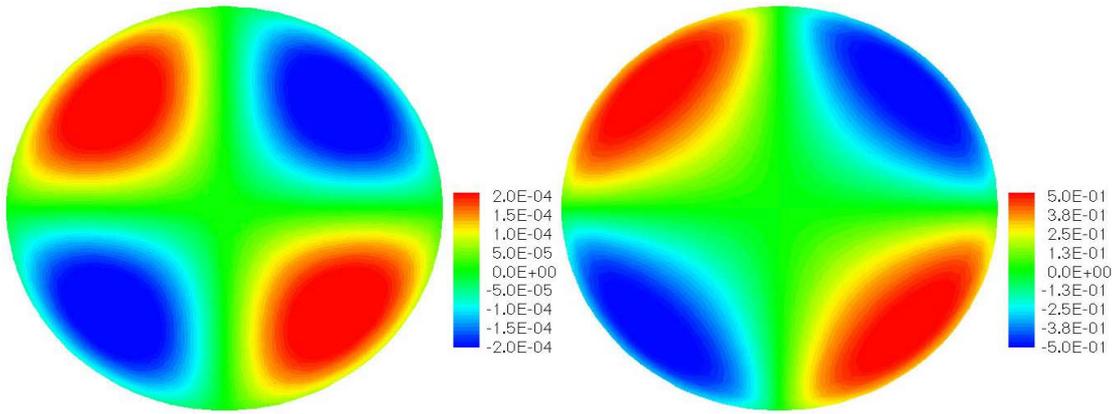
$\psi(R, \theta) = \zeta_1(\theta)$   $\theta$   $\psi(R, \theta) = \zeta_1(\theta),$   $\psi(\alpha R, \theta) = \zeta_2(\theta)$   $\psi(r, \theta)$   $\mathbf{v} = f(r, \theta) \mathbf{E}$   $f(r, \theta)$  가 (3)

Figure 2 Figure 1(a)

(4) Figure 2 (a)  $\kappa=0.1$  (b)

$\kappa=10$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi < \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}, \zeta(\theta) = \zeta_0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta \leq 2\pi, \zeta(\theta) = -\zeta_0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$



**a**

**b**

**Figure 2.**

. (a)  $\kappa=0.1$ , (b)  $\kappa=10$ .

Figure 2      $\zeta_0$

가

,  $-\zeta_0$

.  $\kappa$ 가

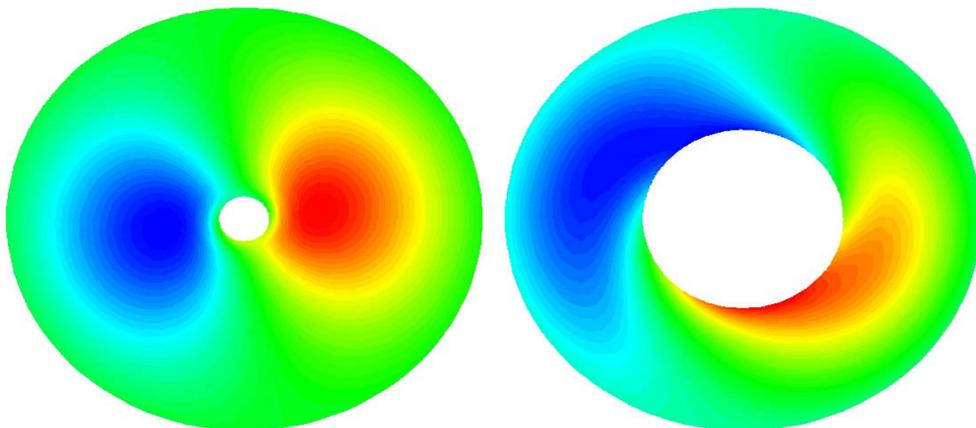
Figure 2(a)

(b)

(a)

, (b)

Figure 3     Figure 1     (b)



**a**

**b**

**Figure 3.**

. (a)  $\alpha=0.1$ , (b)  $\alpha=0.4$ .

(α) Figure 3 (a) κ 0.1 α=0.1 (b) α=0.4

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi < \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}, \zeta_1(\theta) = \zeta_0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta \leq 2\pi, \zeta_1(\theta) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi < \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}, \zeta_2(\theta) = 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta \leq 2\pi, \zeta_2(\theta) = \zeta_0 \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

Figure 3

Figure 3 (a) α=0.1 (b) α=0.4

Figure 2 Figure 3 κ α

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