



fluids

and

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

fluids

and

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

$b$

$$U_M = 2\bar{U} \quad \zeta = r/a$$

$$\vec{U} = \vec{0}$$

$$V_0 \sim 0.02 \text{ mm/s}, \quad L_0 =$$

$$D_m/V_0 \sim 0.1 \text{ mm} \quad (D_m \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s})$$

$$b \times W = 0.1 \times 1, 0.2 \times 4, 0.4 \times 8, 1 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$a = 0.3, 0.58, 0.88, \dots$$

$$\sim 60V_0$$

$b, W$

$$W/b = 10, \quad U_M/\bar{U} = 1.60,$$

fluids

and

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

$$1 < \eta < 6, \dots$$

$$\eta \ll 1, \dots$$

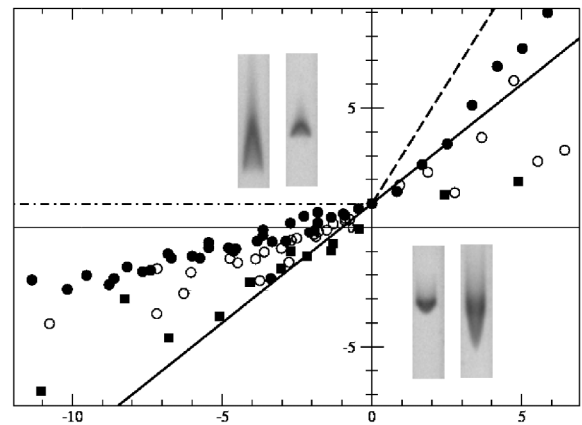
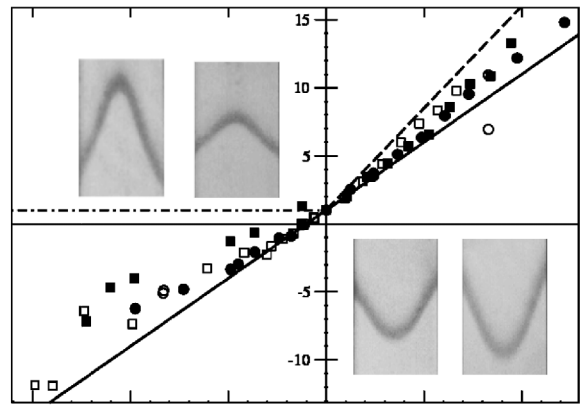


Fig. 1. Plot of  $v = V_F/V_0$  versus  $\epsilon = \bar{U}/V_0$ . The data points correspond to different values of  $\eta = b/2L_0, W/b$ :  $\circ (0.5, 10)$ ;  $\bullet (1, 20)$ ;  $\square (2, 20)$ ;  $\blacksquare (5, 15)$ . The data points correspond to different values of  $\eta = a/L_0$ :  $\blacksquare (3)$ ;  $\circ (5.8)$ ;  $\bullet (8.8)$ . The dashed line represents  $\eta \rightarrow 0$  and the solid line represents  $\eta \rightarrow \infty$ . The values of  $\epsilon$  are:  $\epsilon = -4.8, -2.4, +2.4, +4.8$  for  $\eta = 1$  and  $\epsilon = -6.7, -1.9, +1.9, +6.7$  for  $\eta = 3$ .

$Pe = \bar{U}a/D_m = \varepsilon\eta)$ ,  $\eta \ll 1$   
 $Da = \alpha a/\bar{U} = 2\eta/\varepsilon)$ ,  $\eta \ll 1$   
 $Da \ll 1$

$$V_F = (V_0 + D_m\kappa)/\cos\theta + U^{2D}(y), \quad (4)$$

$V_0$  is the velocity of the interface in the absence of the flow.  
 $\eta$  is the ratio of the characteristic length of the interface to the mean velocity.  
 $\varepsilon$  is the ratio of the characteristic length of the interface to the mean velocity.

$U^{2D}(y)$  is the velocity profile in the two-dimensional flow.  
 $\kappa$  is the curvature of the interface.  
 $\theta$  is the angle of the interface with the horizontal.  
 $V_F$  is the velocity of the interface.

$V_F = V_0$

$U_M^{2D}$  is the maximum velocity in the two-dimensional flow.  
 $U_M^{2D}/\bar{U} = 1.07, 1.05, 1.03$

$\eta$

$W/2L_0 \gg 1$   
 $W/2L_0 \ll 1$

$\eta = 0.5$

$\eta = b/2L_0$

$V_F = V_0 + \bar{U}$

$U^{2D}(y)$

$\eta \rightarrow 0$

$U^{2D}(y)$

$\eta = b/2L_0$

$U^{2D}(y)$

$\eta = 0.5, 1, 2, 5$

$U^{2D}(y)$

$\eta = 5, 20, 40, 75$

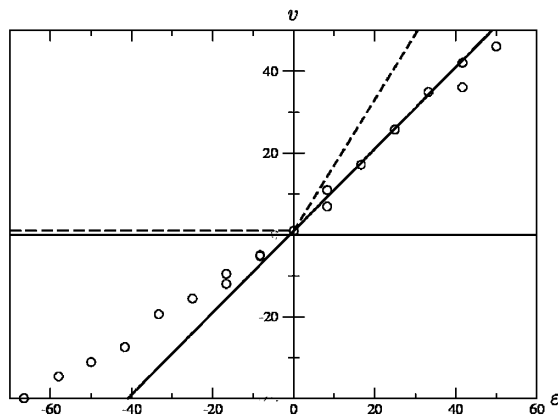
$U^{2D}(y)$

$\eta = 0.5$

$U^{2D}(y)$

$\eta = 0.5$

$U^{2D}(y)$



E2.  $v$  vs  $\varepsilon$  ( $\eta = 0.5, W/b = 10$ ).  $v$  is in units of  $1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$ .

$C = 0.5$

$\varepsilon = -4.8$

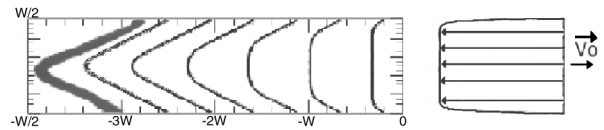
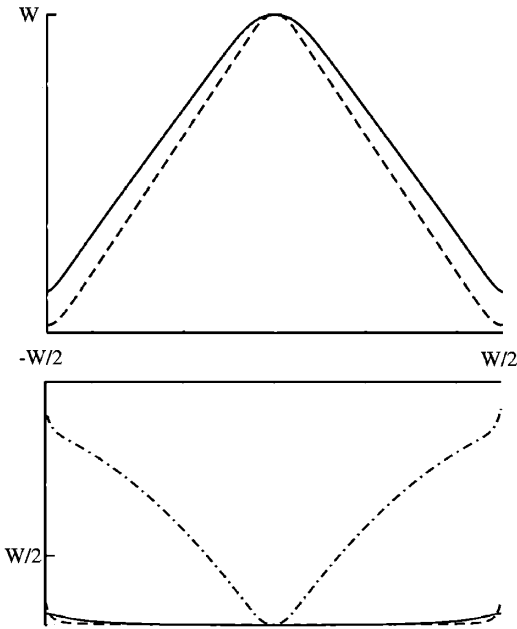
$\varepsilon = +4.8$

$W/L_0$

$\kappa$

$U^{2D}(y)$

$W$



E3. Consider a 2D potential  $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}ky^2$  ( $k > 0$ ) with  $\eta = 1$  and  $\epsilon = -4.8$ . The velocity  $V_f/V_0 = -3.3$  and  $6.16$ ,  $2\%$

E4. Consider a 2D potential  $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}ky^2$  ( $k > 0$ ) with  $\eta = 1$  and  $\epsilon = -3.3$ . The velocity  $V_f/V_0 = -3.3$  and  $6.16$ ,  $2\%$

Consider a 2D potential  $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}ky^2$  ( $k > 0$ ) with  $\eta \gg 1$ . The velocity  $V_f/V_0 = -3.3$  and  $6.16$ ,  $2\%$

$\eta \ll 1$  case

Consider a 2D potential  $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}ky^2$  ( $k > 0$ ) with  $\eta \ll 1$ . The velocity  $V_f/V_0 = -3.3$  and  $6.16$ ,  $2\%$

$U^{2D}(y)$  case

$C = 0.5,$

$\theta$  is

$b$  in  $W$

$\theta$  is

$\theta$  is  $\eta = b/2L_0$  is

$W/b \gg 1$ .

[1] S.K. ... *Oscillations, Waves, and Chaos in Chemical Kinetics* (1999).  
 [2] R.A.B. ... 7, 355 (197).  
 [3] A.N.G. ... 1, 1 (197) (5)  
 [4] A.B. ... 9, 341 (198).  
 [5] A.A. ... 104, 3838 (192).  
 [6] M. ... 85, 2506 (2000).  
 [7] U. ... 146D, 1 (2000).  
 [8] P. ... 11, 1 (195).  
 [9] P. ... 328, 255 (2000).  
 [10] M.A. ... 64, 046307 (2001).  
 [11] F. ... 89, 104501 (2002).  
 [12] J. ... 65, 051605 (2002).  
 [13] P. ... 9, 1841 (19).  
 [14] T. ... 29, 1523 (19).  
 [15] G. ... 219, 186 (193).  
 [16] M. ... 338, 277 (19).