

Transient MHD Natural Convective Flow Past a Heated Vertical Non-porous Surface with Thermal Radiation and Double-Diffusion Effects.

ABSTRACT

The problem of transient MHD natural convective flow past a vertical plate with thermal radiation, cross-diffusion and zero suction effects is investigated. The governing one-dimensional spatial and non-linear partial differential equations of the Boussineq form are non-dimensionalized to, among others, bring out the necessary parameters. The evolving dimensionless equations are transformed into ordinary differential equations using the similarity transformation, and linearized using the regular perturbation expansion series solutions. The linearization leads to the zeroth and first order equations, and are solved using the Mathematica 11.0 computational soft ware. Expressions for the temperature, concentration, velocity, Nusselt number, Sherwood number and Skin friction are obtained, computed and presented graphically. The analysis of results, amidst others, shows that the increase in the Dufour number increases the temperature, but decreases the Nusselt number; the increase in the Soret number decreases the concentration, but increases the Sherwood number; the increase in the Prandtl number decreases the temperature and concentration, but increases the Nusselt number and Sherwood number; the increase in the Hartmann number decreases the velocity and skin friction. These results are benchmarked with the existing reports in literatures, and are in good agreement.

Keywords: Double-diffusion, MHD, Natural convection, Thermal radiation.

NOMENCLATURE

- C - the fluid concentration (quantity of material being transported)
- D - the diffusion coefficient
- f - the similarity velocity parameter
- $\mathbf{g}$ - the gravitational field vector acting in the reverse direction of the flow
- s - the suction parameter
- t - the time
- T - fluid temperature
- U - the fluid characteristic velocity
- u - the velocity components in the x direction
- v - the velocity components in the y directions, and is the velocity with which the fluid is sucked/injected
- (x, y) - the Cartesian coordinates
- B_o^2 - the uniform magnetic field strength
- C_∞ - the fluid ambient concentration at the wall of the plate
- C_w - the plate concentration at the wall
- C_p - the specific heat capacity at constant pressure
- C_s - the concentration susceptibility
- D_r - the Dufour number;
- Gr/Gc - the Grashof number due to temperature and concentration differences, respectively
- k - the thermal conductivity
- k_r^2 - the rate of chemical reaction of the fluid
- k_T - the thermal diffusivity ratio of the fluid, and

- 37 M^2 - the magnetic field force
 38 N - the temperature difference parameter;
 39 Pr - the Prandtl number;
 40 q_r - the radiative heat flux
 41 Sc - the Schmidt number;
 42 S_r - the Soret number,
 43 T_∞ - the fluid ambient temperature
 44 T_m - the mean temperature of the fluid.
 45 T_w - the plate temperature at the wall
 46 α - the optical property of the thin medium in which the heat is propagating
 47 ρ - the fluid density
 48 η - the independent variable
 49 ν - the kinematic viscosity
 50 Θ - the dimensionless temperature
 51 Θ - the dimensionless concentration
 52 μ - the viscosity of the fluid
 53 κ - the permeability parameter of the porous medium
 54 σ - the Stefan-Boltzman constant;
 55 ϕ -- a non-constant small temperature correction factor
 56 β_1 - the volumetric expansion coefficient for temperature
 57 β_2 - the volumetric expansion coefficient for concentration
 58 μ_m - the magnetic permeability of the fluid
 59 σ_e - the electrical conductivity of the fluid
 60 χ^2 - the porosity parameter

62 1. INTRODUCTION

64 MHD convective flow over vertical plates has applications in science and engineering. It is relevant in
 65 the new type of energy conversion devices; stellar and ionospheric phenomena; geophysics; chemical
 66 engineering.

68 A lot of reports exist in literature in this domain of study. Some considered the highly interacting flow
 69 with diverse parameters effects, and others the less. For the highly interacting flow, [1] studied the
 70 free convective flow with double diffusive convection over a vertical infinite plate using the successive
 71 linearization method; [2] considered a mixed convective heat and mass transfer flow along a wavy
 72 surface in a Darcy porous medium in the presence of cross-diffusion effects using similarity
 73 transformation and numerical method.

75 More so, the flow-modifying impact of magnetic field on the highly interacting flow has been
 76 investigated. [3] examined the Soret and Dufour effects on the steady magneto-hydrodynamic natural
 77 convective flow over a semi infinite accelerating vertical plate in a porous medium with viscous
 78 dissipation; [4] considered the thermal radiation, Hall currents, Dufour and Soret effects on the
 79 magneto-hydrodynamic mixed convective flow over a vertical plate in porous media; [5] investigated
 80 the effects of Soret/diffusion thermal on the unsteady MHD natural convective flow over an infinite
 81 porous plate with variable suction. [6] examined the effects of Dufour and Hall currents on an
 82 unsteady magneto-hydrodynamic flow over an infinite vertical plate using a special function $Hh_n(z)$,
 83 and observed that injection enhances the flow, Hartmann number reduces the skin friction, heavier
 84 species decreases the velocity in both suction and injection cases; Hall currents slightly increase the
 85 flow velocity in the case of constant temperature and concentration but decreases for time-dependent
 86 temperature and concentration. [7] studied the unsteady MHD free convective flow over a vertical plate
 87 with focus on the effects of chemical reaction, thermal radiation, Dufour, Soret, Hartmann number,
 88 Grashof number and constant suction using similarity transformation and perturbation series solutions
 89 methods, and Observed that the Hartmann number and Grashof number increase the velocity; Dufour

number increases the temperature, Nusselt number and velocity; chemical reaction rate decreases the temperature, but increases the concentration, velocity and Nusselt number; Soret number increases the concentration and velocity; the suction decreases the temperature, concentration and velocity, but increases the Nusselt number.

For the less interacting flow, in which case the thermal diffusion and thermo-phoresic effects are negligible, [8] worked on the two-dimensional unsteady free convective flow over an infinite vertical porous plate with oscillating wall temperature and constant suction. [9] studied the unsteady free convective flow through a porous plate with time-dependent temperature and concentration, and variable suction using the method of similarity transformation, and observed that the velocity increases with the increase in the convection current. [10] investigated unsteady mixed convective flow over an infinite vertical plate with periodic suction; [11] examined the radiation effects on mixed convection flow over an isothermal vertical surface in a saturated porous medium, and obtained self-similar solution; [12] numerically examined the unsteady free convective flow over an accelerating vertical plate with suction and heat transfer flux. [13] examined the unsteady mixed convective flow over a vertical porous plate with heat and mass transfer, periodic suction and oscillatory free stream using separation of variables and successive perturbation techniques, and found that the Stanton number increases as the porosity parameter increases but decreases as the Schmidt number increases.

Furthermore, the effects of MHD on the non-highly interacting flows were also investigated. For example, [14] investigated the flow past a vertical porous plate in the presence of transverse MHD and sinusoidal suction; [15] investigated the unsteady MHD free convective flow over a moving infinite porous vertical plate; [16] considered the MHD free convection flow of an incompressible and optically transparent porous medium with time-dependent suction and radiation heat transfer using asymptotic approximation, and observed that the radiation, porosity and magnetic field parameters affect the flow. [17] considered the MHD free convective flow over a vertical plate in the presence of radiation and surface temperature using numerical approach. [18] examined the unsteady MHD free convective flow through a porous medium with variable suction and constant heat flux. [19] studied the unsteady MHD natural convective flow with heat transfer past a semi-infinite vertical and moving plate with variable suction. [20] studied the unsteady MHD mixed convective flow and mass transfer over an accelerating infinite vertical plate with suction. [21] investigated the effects of mass transfer on MHD flow and heat transfer over a vertical porous plate with oscillatory suction and heat source. [22] worked on unsteady MHD heat and mass transfer with heat source, constant suction and radiation over a vertical porous plate using a perturbation technique, and noticed that unsteadiness is caused by time-dependent surface temperature and concentration. [23] studied the effects of viscous dissipation and thermal radiation on an unsteady MHD free convective flow over an infinite vertical plate constant suction and heat sink. [24] examined the thermal radiation effects on unsteady MHD flow past a vertical porous plate with variable suction using finite element method, and noticed that when velocity function is increased by the increase in the radiation parameter and porosity parameter but is decreased by the increase in Hartmann number, Prandtl number and Schmidt number; the temperature function increases with the increase in the radiation parameter, Hartmann number but is decreased with the increase in the Prandtl number; concentration is increased by the increase in the Schmidt number. [25] considered the unsteady MHD mixed convective flow over a moving infinite vertical porous plate with suction in the presence of radiation and heat absorption/generation using similarity transformation and fourth order Runge-Kutta and shooting methods, and observed that the velocity increases with the increase in Grashof number but decreases through the increase in the suction, magnetic field parameters; the cooling of the plate is faster when the suction, radiation parameters and Prandtl number become large; heat source and sink enhances the temperature field; the skin friction, Nusselt number and Sherwood number increase as the suction parameter increases; the concentration decreases as the Schmidt number or suction parameter increases.

Examining the influence of chemical reaction, [26] investigated the effects of chemical reaction and variable viscosity on hydro-magnetic mixed convective heat and mass transfer for Hiemenz flow through a Darcy porous medium in the presence of radiation and magnetic field; [27] considered the effects of chemical reaction on a flow over an infinite vertical plate with constant suction and heat sink; [28] considered the effects of chemical reaction and radiation on an unsteady MHD free convection flow past a semi-infinite vertical plate with heat source and variable suction. [29] investigated the unsteady MHD heat and mass transfer in a flow over vertical porous plate with chemical reaction and thermal radiation. [30] examined numerically the effects of chemical reaction on

an unsteady MHD free convective flow over an infinite vertical plate with constant suction. [31] investigated the chemical reaction effects on an unsteady MHD free convective flow past a semi-infinite porous plate with viscous dissipation; [32] considered the chemically reacting MHD boundary layer flow of convective heat and mass transfer flow over an infinite vertical porous plate with suction. [33] studied numerically the effects of chemical reaction in an unsteady MHD natural convective heat and mass transfer flow over an infinite vertical porous plate whose temperature oscillates with the same frequency as the variable suction, and noticed that the increase in: magnetic field decreases the velocity, skin friction; Prandtl number decreases the velocity, temperature, skin friction and Nusselt number; Schmidt number decreases the velocity, concentration, skin friction and Sherwood number; chemical reaction rate decreases the velocity, concentration, skin friction and Sherwood number; both thermal and solutal Grashof numbers increase the skin friction.

We have done some series of studies on the unsteady chemically reacting fluid flow over a vertically accelerating plate using the similarity solution with purpose of gaining a mathematical overview of the problem, particularly under different suction situations. In [7], we considered the case where suction is assumed constant. In this paper, our aim is to examine the problem when suction is zero, and in which case the plate is impermeable

This paper is organized in the following manner: section 2 is the materials and method; section 3 gives the results and discussion, while section 4 gives the conclusion.

2. METHODOLOGY

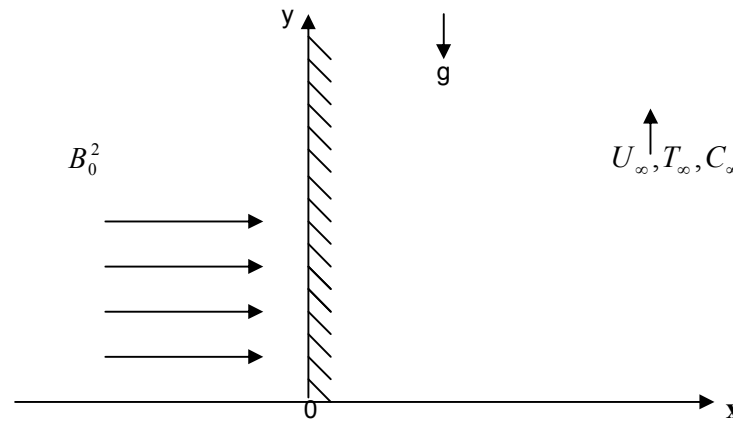


Fig. 1: The schematic model of a moving vertical surface in a fluid

This problem is formulated on the assumptions that the fluid is incompressible, viscous, Newtonian, magnetically susceptible and optically thin; the surface/plate is vertical and is accelerating upwards with the lower edge $y=0$ as the origin; the x -axis is normal to the plate; the pressure does not vary in the axial direction such that it is equal to the hydrostatic pressure (i.e. $p_o(x) = 0$); the flow is naturally convective; the suction is zero such that the plate is impermeable; the magnetic field is constant and is maintained in the x -direction; the problem is highly interactive such that the Dufour and Soret effects are significant. Upon the unsteady one-dimensional flow theory, the physical variables in this model in the Cartesian coordinates system are functions of y and t only. Furthermore, we assumed the plate wall concentration and temperature are sufficiently high to affect radiative heat transfer. So, if the axial velocity of the fluid is u ; the velocity of the fluid in the y -direction is v , and it is the velocity at which the fluid is sucked at the wall, by the Boussinesq approximations, the governing continuity, momentum, energy and diffusion equations are as follows:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

(1)

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\sigma_e B_o^2}{\mu_m} u + \rho g \beta_t (T - T_\infty) + \rho g \beta_c (T - T_\infty)$$

(2)

$$\rho C_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) = k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} - \frac{Dk_t}{C_s} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y}$$

(3)

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} - \frac{Dk_t}{T_m} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

(4)

with the boundary conditions:

$$u = U, T = T_w, C = C_w \text{ at } y = 0$$

(5)

$$u \rightarrow U, T \rightarrow T_\infty, C \rightarrow C_\infty \text{ at } y \rightarrow \infty, t > 0$$

(6)

Radiative heat transfer is relevant in a high temperature regime and is equivalent to convective heat transfer. From Vincenti and Krugger [34], the gradient of a radiative heat flux for an optically thin fluid is defined as

$$\frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y} = -4\sigma\alpha \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (T^4 - T_\infty^4)$$

(7)

in which case, $\alpha \ll 1$.

More so, we take the difference in temperature within the flow to be sufficiently small that we can state $\phi = T - T_\infty$, where ϕ is a non-constant small temperature correction factor; writing T^4 as a linear function of the temperature, we can express T^4 in a Taylor series about T_∞ as

$$T^4 = 4T_\infty^3 T - 3T_\infty^4$$

(8)

In situations like this, we say the fluid is slowly radiating and as such $Ra < 1$, [see [16]]. Moreover, equation (1) shows that the velocity is not a function of y . But, from [35], the velocity v is prescribed as:

$$v = s \left(\frac{\nu}{t} \right)^{1/2}$$

(9)

where s , the suction parameter is a function of time. Motivated to investigate the flow characteristic behaviour when the suction is neither a function of y , t nor constant, in this paper, we assume the suction is zero such that the plate is impermeable and $v = s = 0$.

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Introducing the similarity solution, dimensionless quantities, equations (7) and (8) in association with the suction condition into equations (1)-(6), we get

235

$$f'' + 2\eta f' - M_1^2 f = -Gr\Theta - Gr\Phi$$

(10)

$$\Theta'' + 2Pr\eta\Theta' = Ra[3(\Theta + N)^2\Theta'^2 + (\Theta + N)^3\Theta'] + D_r\Phi''$$

(11)

$$\Phi'' + 2Sc\eta\Phi' = S_r\Theta''$$

(12)

with the boundary conditions

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$$f(0) = 1, \quad \Theta(0) = 1, \quad \Phi(0) = 1$$

(13)

$$f(\infty) = 0, \quad \Theta(\infty) = 0, \quad \Phi(\infty) = 0$$

(14)

where

$$u = Uf(\eta), \quad \eta = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{\nu t}}$$

(15)

are the similarity solutions,

$$\Theta = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty}, \quad \Phi = \frac{C - C_\infty}{C_w - C_\infty}, \quad Gr = \frac{4g\beta_l\nu(T_w - T_\infty)}{U}, \quad Gc = \frac{4g\beta_c\nu(C_w - C_\infty)}{U}, \quad M^2 = \frac{\sigma_e B_o^2 \nu}{\mu\mu_m}$$

(16)

$$Pr = \frac{\nu}{k_o}, \quad Sc = \frac{\nu}{D}, \quad N = \frac{T_\infty}{(T_w - T_\infty)}, \quad D_r = \frac{Dk_t(C_w - C_\infty)}{k_o C_s (T_w - T_\infty)}, \quad Ra = \frac{16\sigma\alpha(T_w - T_\infty)}{\nu k}$$

are the dimensionless quantities

Equations (10)-(12) are nonlinear and highly coupled. So, to obtain analytic solutions we assume the fluid is slowly radiating such that $Ra < 1$, and seek for perturbation series solutions of the form

$$n = n_o + Ra n_1 + Ra^2 n_2 + \dots$$

(17)

where n stands for the flow variables and n_i the order of perturbation.

Substituting equation (17) into equations (10)-(14), we get

$$f_o'' + 2\eta f_o' - M_1^2 f_o = -Gr\Theta_o - Gr\Phi_o$$

(18)

$$\Theta_o'' + 2Pr\eta\Theta_o' = -D_r\Phi_o''$$

(19)

$$\Phi_o'' + 2Sc\eta\Phi_o' = S_r\Theta_o''$$

(20)

with the boundary conditions

$$f_o(0) = 1, \quad \Theta_o(0) = 1, \quad \Phi_o(0) = 1$$

(21)

$$f_o(\infty) = 0, \quad \Theta_o(\infty) = 0, \quad \Phi_o(\infty) = 0$$

(22)

for the zeroth order

and

$$f_1'' + 2\eta f_1' - M_1^2 f_1 = -Gr\Theta_1 - Gr\Phi_1$$

(23)

$$\Theta_1'' + 2Pr\eta\Theta_1' = (\Theta_o^3 + 3N\Theta_o^2 + 3N^2\Theta_o + N^2)\Theta_o' + (3N\Theta_o^2 + 6N\Theta_o + 3N^2)\Theta_o'^2 + D_r\Phi_1''$$

(24)

$$\Phi_1'' + 2Sc\eta\Phi_1' = S_r\Theta_1''$$

(25)

with the boundary conditions

$$f_1(0) = 0, \quad \Theta_1(0) = 0, \quad \Phi_1(0) = 0$$

(26)

$$f_1(\infty) = 0, \quad \Theta_1(\infty) = 0, \quad \Phi_1(\infty) = 0$$

(27)

for the first order .

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Additionally, we express the rate heat transfer (Nu) and rate mass transfer (Sh) as

$$Nu = k \frac{2q_w \sqrt{vt}}{(T_w - T_\infty)} = -\Theta' \Big|_{\eta=0} ,$$

(28)

$$Sh = D \frac{2s_w \sqrt{vt}}{(C_w - C_\infty)} = -\Phi' \Big|_{\eta=0} ,$$

(29)

$$\tau_o = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=0} = f' \Big|_{\eta=0}$$

(30)

where

$$q_w = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} , s_w = -D \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0}$$

Equations (18)-(30) are solved and the solutions plotted using the *Mathematica 11.0* computational software. The analysis of the solutions shows that *Mathematica 11.0* has difficulty in evaluating the definite integrals of the evolving Error and Hyper-geometric functions, which encase the Grashof numbers, Prandtl number, Schmidt number, Dufour and Soret number in the zeroth order velocity solution. Upon this, the roles of these parameters on the velocity factor are not quantifiable. Similarly, the analysis of the solutions shows that the order one equations, that is, equations (23)-(27) has empty solutions within the specified region $\eta = 0$ and $\eta = \infty$. Therefore, the roles of the heat exchange parameter (N) and Raleigh number are not feasible in this problem.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the influence of Dufour number, Soret number, Prandtl number, Schmidt number and magnetic field strength on the flow characteristics when the suction is zero (or the plate impermeable) are investigated and the results are shown graphically in Fig.2–Fig.15. For positively varied values of $Dr = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 1.2$; $Sr = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 1.2$;

$Pr = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0$; $Sc = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0$ and $M^2 = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 1.2$ the distributions are presented below.

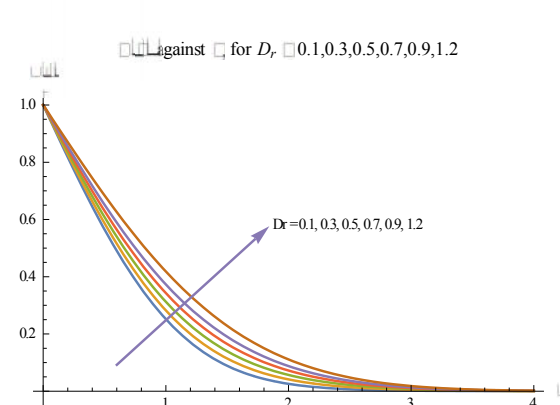


Fig. 2: Temperature $\Theta(\eta)$ -Dufour number (Dr) profiles

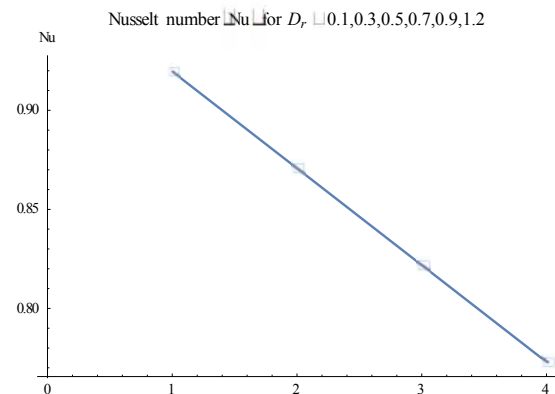


Fig. 3: Nusselt Number (Nu)-Dufour

The effects of Dufour number on the flow are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. Figure 2 depicts that the increase in the Dufour number increases the fluid temperature. The Dufour number has the potential of driving small fluid particles towards the hot surface. The small fluid particles driven towards the hot surface are energized; their kinetic energy, and of course, their temperature is increased. This may account for the increase in the fluid temperature. This result agrees with [7].

Figure 3 shows that the increase in the Dufour number reduces the rate at which heat is transferred to the fluid mainstream.

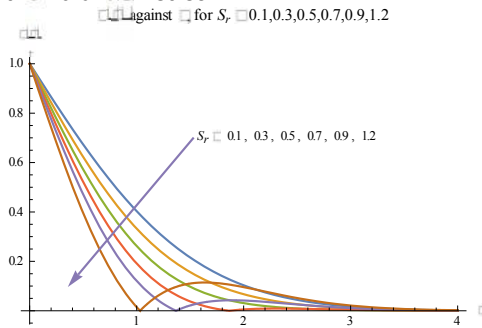


Fig. 4: Concentration $\Phi(\eta)$ -Soret number (Sr) profiles

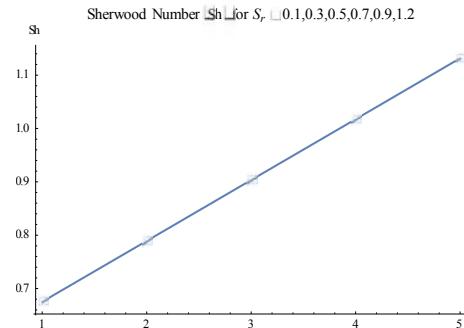


Fig. 5: Sherwood Number (Sh) Soret number

The effects of the Soret number on the flow are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5. Figure 4 show that the increase in the Soret number decreases the fluid concentration. The Soret number has the tendency of drifting small fluid particles away from the hot surface to less hot region; as seen in [25]. This result aligns with [7]. Figure 5 depicts that the increase in the Soret number increases the rate of mass transfer to the main stream of the fluid system.

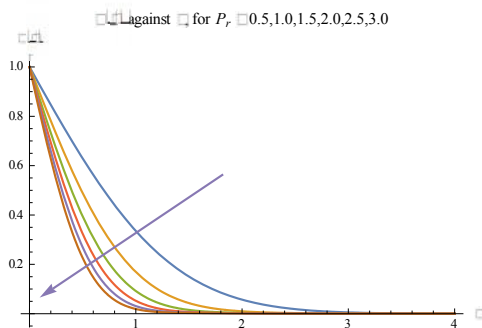


Fig. 6 : Temperature $\Theta(\eta)$ -Prandtl number (Pr) profiles

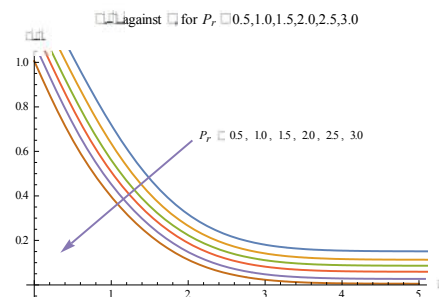


Fig. 7: Concentration $\Phi(\eta)$ -Prandtl number

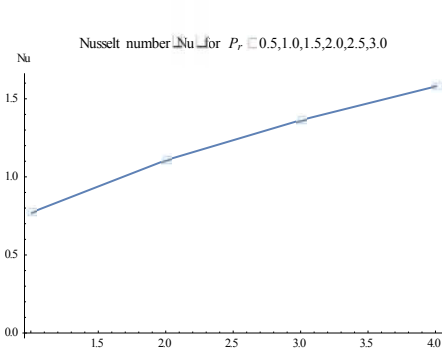


Fig. 8 : Nusselt Number (Nu) -Prandtl number (Pr) profile

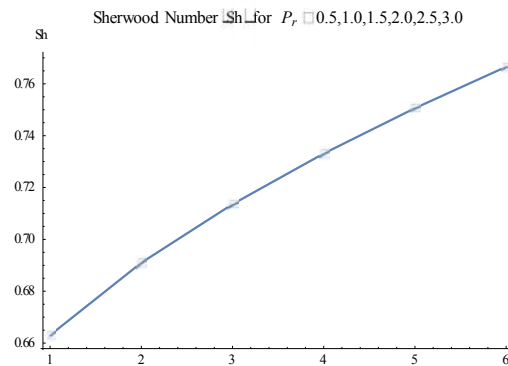


Fig. 9: Sherwood Number (Sh) -Prandtl

The roles of the Prandtl number on the flow variables are seen in Figure 6 – Figure 9. As in radiation phenomenon, the effects of the Prandtl number are noticeable when the temperature regime of the flow system is high. Figure 6 and Figure 7 show respectively, that the increase in the Prandtl number decreases the temperature and concentration. Additionally, Figure 8 and Figure 9, respectively, show that the increase in the Prandtl number leads to the increase in the rates of heat and mass transfer. These results are in consonance with [24, 25, 33]

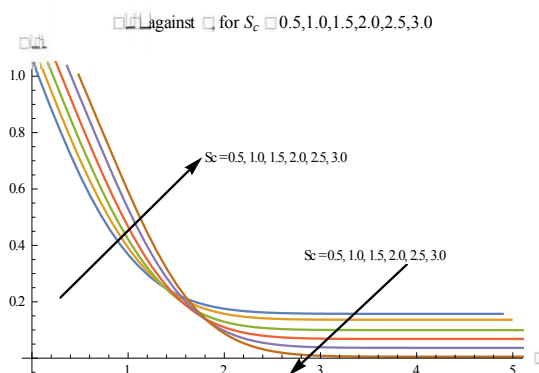


Fig. 10: Temperature $\Theta(\eta)$ -Schmidt number (Sc) profiles

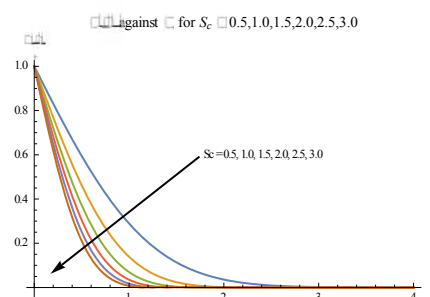


Fig. 11: Concentration $\Phi(\eta)$ - Schmidt number

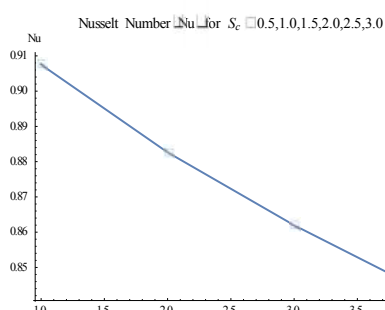


Fig. 12 : Nusselt Number (Nu) -Schmidt number (Sc) p profile

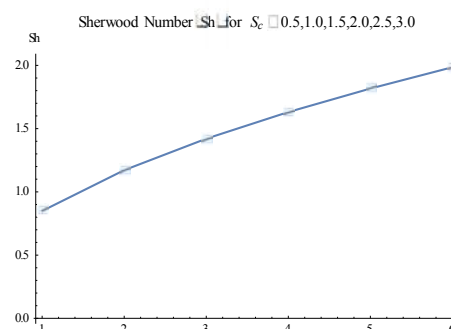


Fig. 13: Sherwood Number (Sh) - Schmidt

The influence of the Schmidt number on the flow variables are seen in Figure 10-Figure 13. Figure 10 shows that a twist occurs in the temperature distribution. In the region $\eta < 1.3$, the temperature increases as the Schmidt number increases. At $\eta = 1.3$, the temperature distribution curves converge and a twist occurs. The twist may be due to some adverse temperature gradient effect. And, at $\eta > 1.3$, the temperature decreases as the Schmidt number increases. Figure 11 shows that the concentration decreases as the Schmidt number increases; Figure 12 illustrates that the rate of heat transfer in the fluid decreases as the Schmidt number increases; Figure 13 depicts that the rate of mass transfer increases as the Schmidt number increases. These results are similar to those of [24, 25, 33]

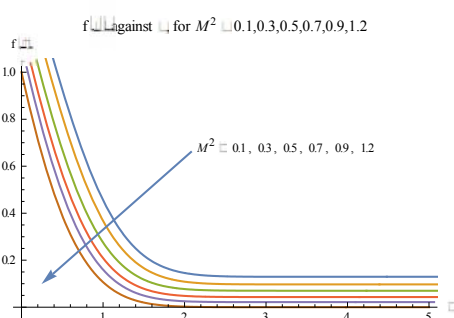


Fig. 14 : Velocity ($f(\eta)$) -Hartmann number (M^2) profiles

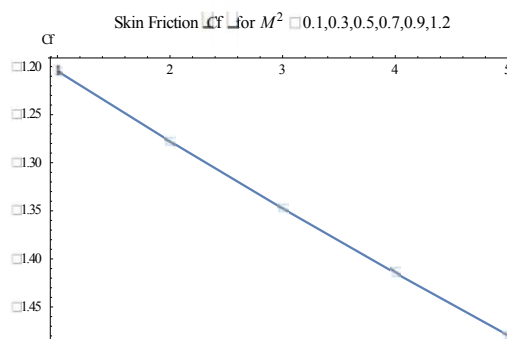


Fig. 15: Skin Friction (Cf) - Hartmann (M^2)

The flow-modifying effects of magnetic field, which may be due to the interaction between the Earth magnetic field or other-wise, and the chemical content of the fluid are seen in Figure 14 and Figure 15. Figure 14 shows that the increase in the Hartmann number decreases the fluid velocity; Figure 15

depicts that the increase in the Hartmann number decreases the skin friction or the force exacted on the plate by the fluid.

4. CONCLUSION

We considered the transient MHD natural convective flow of an incompressible and optically thin fluid past a hot vertical plate in the presence of thermal radiation, thermo-diffusion, diffusion-thermo and zero suction effects using similarity transformation, perturbation series solutions, and Mathematica11.0 software. The analyses of results show that increase in:

- Dr increases the fluid temperature, but decreases the Nusselt number;
- Sr Soret number decreases the concentration, but increases the Sherwood number;
- Pr Prandtl number decreases the temperature and concentration, but increases the Nusselt number and Sherwood number;
- Sc Schmidt number leads to a twist in the temperature distribution, decreases the concentration and Nusselt number, but increases the Sherwood number;
- M^2 Hartmann number decreases the the velocity and skin friction.

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