

Unsteady Mhd free Convective flow in a Rotating System with Dufour and Soret Effect

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Abstract: Numerical analysis is used to examine the unsteady MHD free convection and mass transfer fluid flow through a porous medium in a rotating system. Impulsively started plate moving its individual plane is considered. Similarity equations of the corresponding momentum, energy, and concentration equations are derived by introducing a time dependent length scale which infect plays the role of a resemblance parameter. The velocity component is taken to be inversely proportional to this parameter. The effects on the velocity, temperature, concentration, local skin-friction coefficients, Nusselt number, Prandtl number, Dufour, Soret number and the Sherwood number of the various important parameters entering into the problem separately are discussed with the help of graphs.

Keywords: Numerical analysis, Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), Dufour, Soret, Rotating system, Thermal Diffusion, Convective flow and Heat and Mass transfer.

I. Introduction

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) is the study of the magnetic properties of the electrically conducting fluids. Examples of such magneto fluids include plasmas, liquid metals and salt water or electrolytes. Nowadays the possible use of MHD is to affect a flow stream of an electrically conducting fluid for the purpose of thermal protection, braking, propulsion and control. From the point of applications, model studies on the effect of magnetic field on free, free forced and natural convection flows have been made by several investigators. Alamet *et al.* (2005) studied the Dufour and Soret effects on steady MHD free convective heat and mass transfer flow past a semi-infinite vertical porous plate embedded in a porous medium [1]. Alamet *et al.* (2006) studied the Dufour and Soret effects on steady MHD combined free-forced convective and mass transfer flow past a semi-infinite vertical plate [2]. Alamet *et al.* (2006) reported the effects of Dufour and Soret on unsteady MHD free convection and mass transfer flow past a vertical porous plate in a porous medium numerically [3]. Anjali *et al.*, (2011) given Soret and Dufour effects on MHD slip flow with thermal radiation over a porous rotating infinite disk [4]. Dursunkaya *et al.*, (1992) studied diffusion-thermo and thermal-diffusion effects in transient and steady natural convection from a vertical surface [5]. Emmunuelet *et al.*, (2008) have discussed Thermal-diffusion and diffusion thermo effects on combined heat and mass transfer of a steady MHD convective and slip flow due to a rotating disk with viscous dissipation and ohmic heating [6]. Kafoussias *et al.*, (1995) studied thermal-diffusion and diffusion-thermo effects on mixed free-forced convective and mass transfer boundary layer flow with temperature dependent viscosity [7]. Lavanya *et al.*, (2004) the effects of heat and mass transfer on two-dimensional steady MHD free convection flow along a vertical porous plate fixed in porous medium in presence of thermal radiation, heat generation, viscous dissipation and chemical reaction under the influence of Dufour and Soret effects [8]. Nazmul Islam *et al.*, (2007) examined the numerical studies are performed to examine the steady MHD free convection and mass transfer fluid flow through a continuously touching porous medium with thermal diffusion and diffusion thermo past a semi-infinite vertical porous plate in a rotating system [9]. Nazmul Islam *et al.*, (2008) examined the numerical studies are performed to examine the unsteady MHD free convection and mass transfer fluid flow through a continuously moving porous medium with thermal diffusion and diffusion thermo past a semi-infinite vertical porous plate in a rotating system [10]. Raptiset *et al.*, (1985) studied numerically free convection flow through a porous medium bounded by a semi-infinite vertical porous plate [11]. Sharma *et al.*, (2014) analyzed the Influence of chemical reaction, Soret and Dufour effects on heat and mass transfer of a binary fluid mixture in porous medium over a rotating disk [12].

II. Mathematical Model

Choose an unsteady MHD free convection and mass transfer flow of an electrically conducting viscous fluid through a porous medium along an infinite vertical porous plate $y=0$ in a rotating system. The flow is in x -direction which taken along the plate in the upward direction and y -axis is normal to it. The temperature and the species concentration at the plate are constantly raised from T_w and C_w to T_∞ and C_∞ respectively, where T_∞

and C_∞ are the temperature and species concentration of the flow. B is magnetic field acting along the y-axis which is electrically non-conducting.

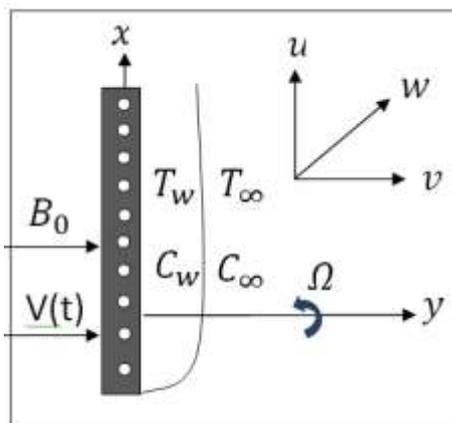


Figure.1. Physical configuration and coordinate system

Under the above assumption the governing boundary layer equations of momentum, energy, and Boussineq's approximations written as follows,

The continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{1}$$

The momentum equations

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = g_0 \beta (T - T_\infty) + g_0 \beta^* (C - C_\infty) + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2\Omega w - \frac{\nu}{K'} u - \frac{\sigma' B_0^2 u}{\rho} \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2\Omega u - \frac{\nu}{K'} w - \frac{\sigma' B_0^2 w}{\rho} \tag{3}$$

The energy equation

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{k}{\rho c_p} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{D_m k_T}{c_s c_p} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + q_r (T - T_\infty) \tag{4}$$

The concentration equation

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = D_m \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + \frac{D_m k_T}{T_m} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + K_r (C - C_\infty) \tag{5}$$

The boundary conditions for the present problem are,

$$t \leq 0, u = 0, v = 0, w = 0, T = T_\infty, C = C_\infty$$

for all values of y.

$$t > 0, u = U_0, v = v(t), w = 0, T = T_w, C = C_w, \text{ at } y = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$t > 0, u = 0, v = 0, w = 0, T \rightarrow T_\infty, C \rightarrow C_\infty, \text{ at } y \rightarrow \infty \tag{7}$$

To obtain similar solution we introduce a similar parameter σ , is the time dependent length scale,

$$\sigma = \sigma(t) \tag{8}$$

we take $v = -v_0 \frac{\nu}{\sigma}$ the equation (1) is satisfied and we assume that,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2c\nu t}, \sigma = 0 \text{ when } t = 0, \sigma = 2\sqrt{\nu t}$$

We now introduce the following dimensionless variables to attain a similarity solution

$$\eta = \frac{y}{\sigma}, f(\eta) = \frac{u}{U_0}, g(\eta) = \frac{w}{U_0}, \theta(\eta) = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty}, \phi(\eta) = \frac{C - C_\infty}{C_w - C_\infty} \tag{9}$$

Where we use the following physical quantities,

$$G_r = \frac{g_0 \beta (T_w - T_\infty) \sigma^2}{U_0 \nu}, G_m = \frac{g_0 \beta^* (C_w - C_\infty) \sigma^2}{U_0 \nu}, M = \frac{\sigma' B_0^2 \sigma^2}{\rho \nu}, R = \frac{\Omega \sigma^2}{\nu},$$

$$P_r = \frac{\rho \nu C_p}{k}, D_f = \frac{D_m k_T (C_w - C_\infty)}{c_s c_p \nu (T_w - T_\infty)}, S_c = \frac{\nu}{D_m}, S_r = \frac{D_m k_T (T_w - T_\infty)}{\nu T_m (C_w - C_\infty)}$$

In view of the above quantities, the continuity Equation (1) is identically satisfied while Equations (2)-(5) become

$$f'' + 2\xi f' + G_r \theta + G_m \phi - Kf - Mf + 2Rg = 0 \tag{10}$$

$$g'' + 2\xi g' - Kg - Mg - 2Rf = 0 \tag{11}$$

$$\theta''(\eta) + 2\xi P_r \theta'(\eta) + P_r D_f \phi''(\eta) + P_r Q_r \theta(\eta) = 0 \tag{12}$$

$$\phi''(\eta) + 2\xi S_c \phi'(\eta) + S_c S_r \theta''(\eta) + S_c K_r \phi(\eta) = 0 \tag{13}$$

Where, $\xi = \eta + \frac{\nu_0}{2}$.

The corresponding boundary conditions are,

$$f = 1, g = 0, \theta = 1, \phi = 1, \text{ at } \eta = 0 \tag{14}$$

$$f = 0, g = 0, \theta = 0, \phi = 0, \text{ as } \eta \rightarrow \infty. \tag{15}$$

In all the above equations primes denote the differentiation with respect to η . Where Q_r and K_r be heat source parameter and chemical reaction parameter respectively.

III. Numerical Analysis

In this study we analyze unsteady MHD free convective and mass transfer flow through a porous medium with thermal diffusion, dufour and soret effect past an infinite vertical porous plate in a rotating system. The governing boundary layer equations are transformed to ordinary differential equations by using similarity transformation. Then they are solved by superposition method with using Runge-KuttaMerson Integration Scheme. The obtained numerical results are illustrated graphically for different values done by using Mathematica computer language. From the process of numerical computation the fluid velocity, temperature, concentration, energy, prandtl, Nusselt numbers are analyzed.

IV. Results and Discussion

From this research we have found various changes in many parameters by increasing the values of Prandtl number and Dufour number. The results are displayed graphically for different parameters (V, T, C, S_h, N_u) In figure 2 when the Prandtl number increases the velocity profile decreases. Also from figure 3 the increasing of Prandtl number decreases the temperature profile. In figure 4 the Prandtl number increases and the concentration profile increases. In figure 5, 6 and 7 the Prandtl increases the skin friction and decreases the Nusselt number but decreases the Sherwood number. From figure 8 and 9 as the Dufour number increases then the velocity and temperature profiles decreases. In figure 10 Dufour number increases and the concentration profile decreases. In figure 11, 12 and 13 the Dufour number increases the skin friction, increases the Nusselt number but decreases the Sherwood number.

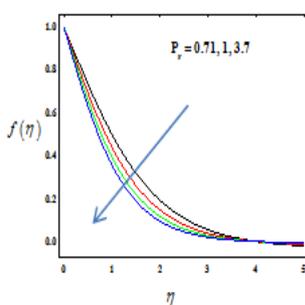


Figure 2. Velocity profile for different values of P_r with $V_0=0.5, G_r=10.0, G_m=4.0, M=0.5, R=0.2, S_r=1.0, S_c=0.6, D_f=0.2, K=0.5$.

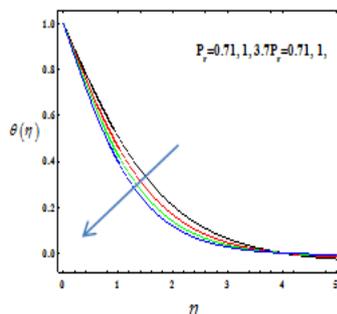


Figure 3. Temperature profile for different values of P_r with $V_0=0.5, G_r=10.0, G_m=4.0, M=0.5, R=0.2, S_r=1.0, S_c=0.6, D_f=0.2, K=0.5$.

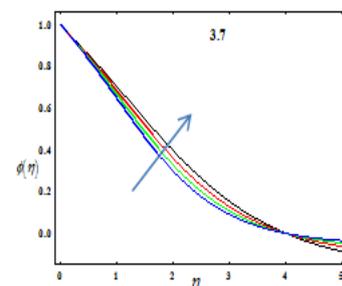


Figure 4. Concentration profile for different values of P_r with $V_0=0.5, G_r=10.0, G_m=4.0, M=0.5, R=0.2, S_r=1.0, S_c=0.6, D_f=0.2, K=0.5$.

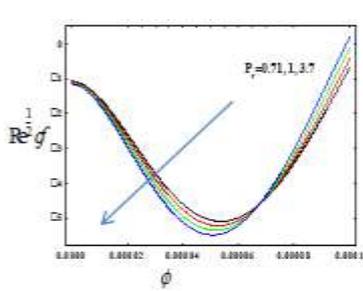


Figure 5. Skin Friction profile for different values of P , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

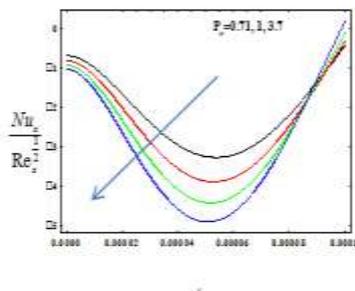


Figure 6. Nusselt Number profile for different values of P , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

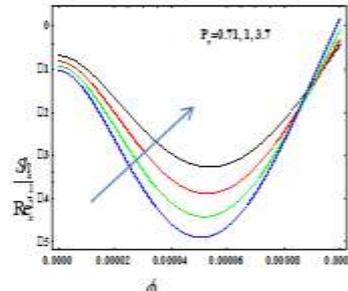


Figure 7. Sherwood Number profile for different values of P , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

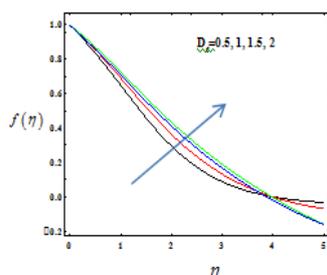


Figure 8. Velocity profile for different values of D , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

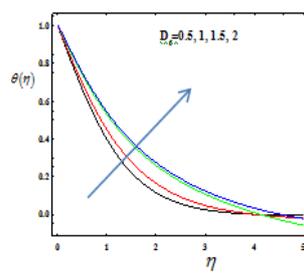


Figure 9. Temperature profile for different values of D , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

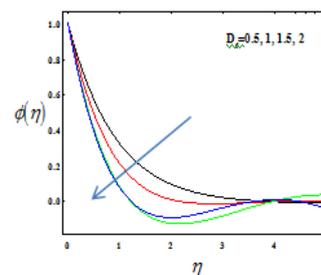


Figure 10. Concentration profile for different values of D , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

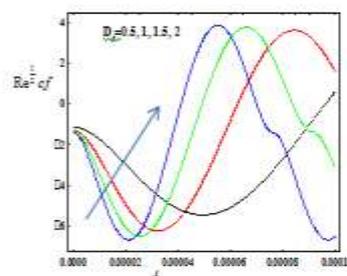


Figure 11. Skin Friction for different values of D , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

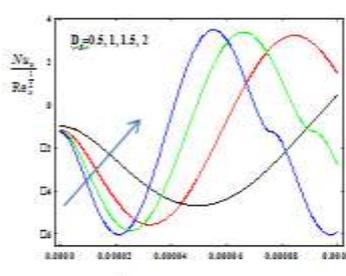


Figure 12. Nusselt Number for different values of D , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

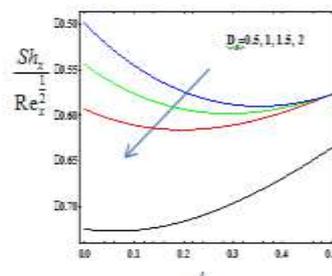


Figure 13. Sherwood Number for different values of D , with $V_{\infty} = -0.5, G_{\infty} = 10.0, G_{\infty} = 4.0, M = 0.5, R = 0.2, S_1 = -1.0, S_2 = 0.6, D_1 = 0.2, K = 0.5$.

V. Conclusion

This study is an investigation of flow, heat and mass transfer behavior of magneto hydrodynamic flow towards a rotating system through a porous medium with Dufour and Soret effects. The results obtained from this study are given below,

- Velocity boundary layer thickness increases with increase in Dufour Number.
- Mass Transfer is enhanced by the increase in Dufour Number.
- Increasing of Prandtl Number there is a decrease in velocity profile.
- The Dufour Number increases then the velocity and temperature profiles decreases.

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