

Heat transfer on MHD stagnation point flow through a porous shrinking/stretching sheet: A numerical study

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Abstract : This article examines the numerical study of heat transfer analysis on MHD stagnation point flow past a permeable shrinking/stretching sheet through a porous media. The governing equations have been reduced to the ordinary differential equation by utilizing similarity variables. The obtained highly nonlinear coupled differential equations have been solved by implementing a numerical scheme labeled as Successive linearization method (SLM). The influences for the pertinent parameters on velocity profile and temperature profile is debated and demonstrated graphically. Numerical comparisons in some special cases have been brought along the prevailing literature, and it is noticed that the current outcomes are in good concord.

Keywords: Heat transfer; MHD; Porous medium; SLM

1. Introduction

The analysis of stagnation point flow alongside heat transfer has gained a lot of interest due to its immense area of applications in many industrial developments. These applications involve continues casting, fibers spinning, drying and cooling of papers, textiles, glass blowing and aerodynamics extrusion of plastic sheet, etc. A stagnation point flow depicts the movement of the fluid very close to the stagnation region where the fluid moves towards a solid body. The stagnation region confronts the largest rate of mass deposition, heat transfer, and highest

pressure. Himenz [1] earlier described the two-dimensional stagnation point flow. Later, different authors analyzed the behavior of stagnation point flow in various geometrical aspects [2–9].

The transport of fluid through a porous medium has also very much important in geothermal and petroleum industry. Various examples of porous media can be found in granular insulation, fiber insulation, cores of nuclear reactors, density electric machines, metallurgy, thermal insulation of buildings, geophysical systems, underground disposal of nuclear/non-nuclear waste, electrochemistry, cooling of various electronic devices and food processing. Rosali et al. [10] discussed unsteady mixed convection boundary layer flow towards a stagnation point over a heated vertical surface embedded in a porous media while in another investigation they reported stagnation-point flow and heat transfer through the porous medium [11]. Some more studies related to the porous stretching sheet can be found from references [12–16].

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) play a symbolic role in boundary layer flow past a stretching surface to control the heat transfer and momentum. Magnetohydrodynamics is also applicable in the process of non-metallic inclusion and purification process of molten metals. Various professional methods regarding polymers require the cooling of continuous filaments and strips by drawing them from moving the fluid. Due to such significant importance of magnetic force over a stretching sheet, several authors investigated different fluid models with MHD effects. For instance, El-Aziz [17] examined the stagnation point flow over the shrinking/stretching surface under the influence of heat transfer, magnetic field and variable surface heat flux. Mabood et al. [18] studied the linear viscoelastic fluid model on stagnation point flow on a stretching/shrinking plate and the stagnation point flow with heat transfer and Magnetohydrodynamics on a stretched surface with the impact of chemical reaction and transpiration. Moreover, distinct investigators examined the stagnation point flow along various geometrical aspects can be found from the references [19–25].

This investigation aims to analyze heat transfer impact of Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) stagnation point flow over a permeable shrinking/stretching surface through a porous media. The numerical scheme we adopted for current study is robust and accurate. This numerical method is so powerful to get the solution for the highly coupled non-linear partial differential equation. Further with the help of this method the governing nonlinear resulting differential equation and boundary condition transformed into the iterative scheme. The iterative scheme can be further

solved with the help of Chebyshev method.

2. Mathematical Formulation

Suppose the steady two-dimensional incompressible, irrotational, MHD viscous fluid flow in the region of stagnation point past a stretching/shrinking porous surface concurring along the plane at $\bar{y} = 0$. The electrically conducting fluid via extraneous magnetic field \bar{B}_0 exercised to it taking the induced magnetic field to be neglected.

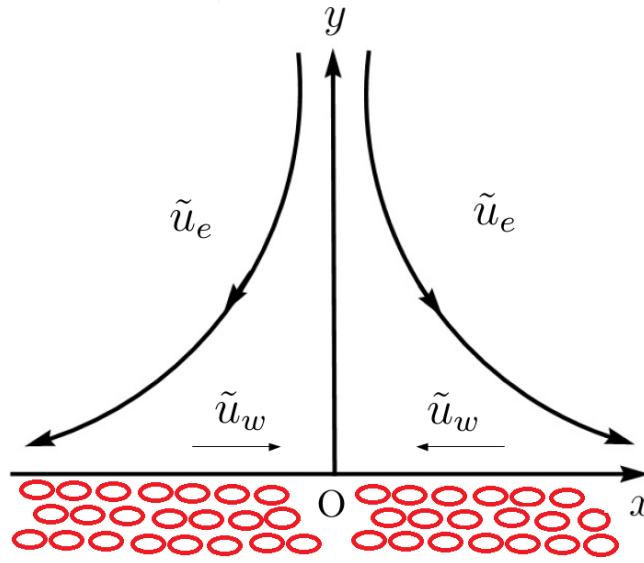


Fig. 1: Geometry of the Problem.

The Cartesian coordinate system has been taken in such way that \bar{x} - axis is considered along with the plate, \bar{y} -axis is regarded normal to it (see Fig. 1). The flow being restricted to $\bar{y} > 0$, the governing equations of the present flow can be expressed as ¹

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\rho \left(\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial y^2} + \bar{u}_e \frac{d\bar{u}_e}{dx} + \left(\sigma \bar{B}_0^2 + \frac{\mu}{k} \right) (\bar{u}_e - \bar{u}), \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\nu}{c_p} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\sigma \bar{B}_0^2}{\rho c_p} (\bar{u}_e - \bar{u})^2, \quad (3)$$

The relevant boundary conditions are

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{u} = \bar{u}_w(\bar{x}), \bar{v} = \bar{v}_w(\bar{x}), \bar{T} = \bar{T}_w(\bar{x}), \bar{y} = 0, \\ \bar{u} \rightarrow \bar{u}_e(\bar{x}), \bar{T} \rightarrow \bar{T}_\infty, \bar{y} \rightarrow \infty. \end{array} \right\} \quad (4)$$

In the above equations, $\bar{u}_e = \bar{u}_w = a\bar{x}$, $\bar{T}_w = b\bar{x}^2 + \bar{T}_\infty$. The similarity variables are presented as

$$\zeta = \sqrt{\frac{a}{v}} \bar{y}, \bar{u} = a\bar{x}f'(\zeta), \bar{v}_w = -\sqrt{av}\beta, \bar{v} = -\sqrt{av}f(\zeta), \theta(\zeta) = \frac{\bar{T} - \bar{T}_\infty}{\bar{T}_w - \bar{T}_\infty}. \quad (5)$$

Substituting Eq. (5) into Eqs. (1)-(4), we obtained

$$f''' - [f' + M + K]f' + 1 + M + K + ff'' = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\theta'' - [2f'\theta - EcM(f' - 1)^2 - Ecf''^2 - f\theta']Pr = 0, \quad (7)$$

Where prime denotes differentiation with respect to ζ . The corresponding boundary conditions takes the new form

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta(0) = 1, f'(0) = \alpha, f(0) = \beta, \\ \theta(\infty) = 0, f'(\infty) = 1, \end{array} \right\} \quad (8)$$

The modeling for Skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number in dimensionless mode can be defined as

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{Re_x} C_f = f''(0), \\ Nu_x / \sqrt{Re_x} = -\theta'(0). \end{array} \right\} \quad (9)$$

where

$$Re_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\bar{u}_e \bar{x}}{v}, K = \frac{v}{a\bar{k}}, Ec = \frac{\bar{u}_w(\bar{x})^2}{\rho(\bar{T}_w - \bar{T}_\infty)c_p}, M = \frac{\sigma B_0^2}{\rho a}, Pr = \frac{v}{a\bar{\alpha}}. \quad (10)$$

In the above-mentioned equation, the parameters $Re_{\bar{x}}$, K , Ec , M , and Pr are the Reynolds number, Dimensionless porosity parameter, Eckart number, Hartman number and Prandtl number respectively.

3. Numerical Method

We employ the Successive linearization method (SLM) to Eq. (6) along with Eq. (7), by implementing [26-27]

$$f(\zeta) = f_n(\zeta) + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} f_m(\zeta), (n=1,2,3,\dots), \quad (11)$$

where f_n are unknown functions which are obtained by iteratively solving the linearized version of the governing equation and presuming that f_m ($0 \leq m \leq n-1$) are obtained from early iterations. The algorithm commences with an initial approximation $f_0(\zeta)$ that obey the given boundary conditions in Eq. (7) according to SLM. The suitable initial guess for the governing flow problem is

$$f_0(\zeta) = \frac{\zeta \exp[\zeta] + \alpha \exp[\zeta] + \beta \exp[\zeta] - \alpha - \exp[\zeta] + 1}{\exp[\zeta]}. \quad (12)$$

For generality, expressed the equations as

$$\ell_L + \ell_n = 0, \quad (13)$$

where

$$\ell_L = f''', \quad (14)$$

and

$$\ell_n = -[f' + M + K]f' + 1 + M + K + ff'', \quad (15)$$

where ℓ_L and ℓ_n are the linear and non-linear terms of Eq. (6). By replacing Eq. (11) into Eq. (6)-(8) and neglecting the nonlinear terms, we arrive

$$f_n''' + \Gamma_{0,n-1} f_n'' + \Gamma_{1,n-1} f_n' + \Gamma_{2,n-1} f_n = \mathfrak{R}_{n-1}, \quad (16)$$

and BC,s are

$$f_n(0) = 0, f_n'(0) = 0, f_n'(\infty) = 0. \quad (17)$$

To solve Eq. (13) a numerical scheme known as Chebyshev spectral collocation (CSC) method is employed. The physical region $[0, \infty)$ is truncated to $[0, \Theta]$, we can deal Θ to be enough large.

The said region is farther reconstructed in to $[-1, 1]$ by below conversion

$$\Omega = 2\Theta^{-1}\zeta - 1. \quad (18)$$

The Gause-Lobatto collocation points for defining the nodes in $[-1,1]$ have been implemented by

$$\Omega_M = \frac{1}{\sec\left(\frac{\pi M}{\gamma}\right)}, (M = 0, 1, \dots, \gamma), \quad (19)$$

with $(\gamma+1)$ number of collocation points. CSC method planted on the conception of differentiation matrix \mathbf{D} . This \mathbf{D} corresponds a vector of the function values $\mathbf{G}_{n=}$ $[f(\Omega_0), \dots, f(\Omega_M)]^T$, the collocation points for a vector \mathbf{G} is given as

$$\mathbf{G} = \sum_{l=0}^M D_{lM} f(\Omega_l) = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{G} \quad (20)$$

the \square^{th} order differentiation for $f(\Omega)$ can be described as

$$f^{(\prime)}(\Omega) = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{G} \quad (21)$$

The entries of matrix \mathbf{D} can be calculated via the scheme offered by Bhatti et al. [26-27]. By employing the spectral method along derivative matrices on linearized equations Eq. (16) and Eq. (15), we obtained

$$\Gamma_{n-1} G_n = \mathcal{R}_{n-1} \quad (22)$$

the boundary conditions take the form as

$$f_n(\Omega_M) = 0, \sum_{l=0}^M D_{lM} f_n(\Omega_M) = 0, \sum_{l=0}^M D_{0l} f_n(\Omega_M) = 0, \sum_{l=0}^M D_{0l}^2 f_n(\Omega_M) = 0 \quad (23)$$

whereas

$$\Gamma_{n-1} = D^3 + \Gamma_{0,n-1} D^2 + \Gamma_{1,n-1} D + \Gamma_{2,n-1} \quad (24)$$

Here $\Gamma_{\delta,n-1}$ ($\delta = 0, 1, \dots$) are $(M+1) \times (M+1)$ diagonal matrices along $\Gamma_{\delta,n-1}(\Omega_M)$ at the principal diagonal and

$$\mathbf{G}_n = f_n(\Omega_M), \mathcal{R}_n = \mathfrak{R}_n(\Omega_M) \quad (25)$$

Operating Eq. (20) on the linear matrix system in Eq. (20) provides the solutions for f_n by applying iterative scheme for solving the system in Eq. (21) and achieved the solution for $f(\zeta)$ from Eq. (20). Eq. (6) can be resolved by employing Chebyshev pseudo spectral method directly since it is linear equation, that become as

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{H} = \mathring{\mathbf{A}} \quad (26)$$

with boundary conditions

$$\theta(\Omega_M) = 1, \theta(\Omega_0) = 0, \quad (27)$$

and

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{D}^2 - [2f'\theta - EcM(f' - 1)^2 - Ec f'^2 - f\mathbf{D}]Pr, \quad (28)$$

Where $\mathbf{H} = \theta(\Omega_M)$, \mathbf{A} is a vector of zeros, and all vectors in Eq. (24) are changed to diagonal matrix. We implement the boundary conditions Eq. (23) over the first and last rows of \mathbf{B} and $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ appropriately.

4. Results and Discussion

This portion describes all the outcomes in the form of tables and graphs of the related parametric quantities for velocity and temperature profile against stretching parameter α , Hartmann number M , porosity parameter K , suction/injection parameter β , Prandtl number Pr and Eckert number Ec . For this purpose, Fig. (2) to (7) have been plotted. Numerical comparability has been brought through Table 1 with the existing literature of Yasin et al. [21], Aman et al. [20] and Wang [28] by taking $M = 0, K = 0$ for shrinking case ($\alpha < 0$). It is found that the current outcomes are in excellent agreement with the existing literature which assures the validity of our present flow problem. Table 2 shows the numerical values of Nusselt number for various values all the emerging parameters.

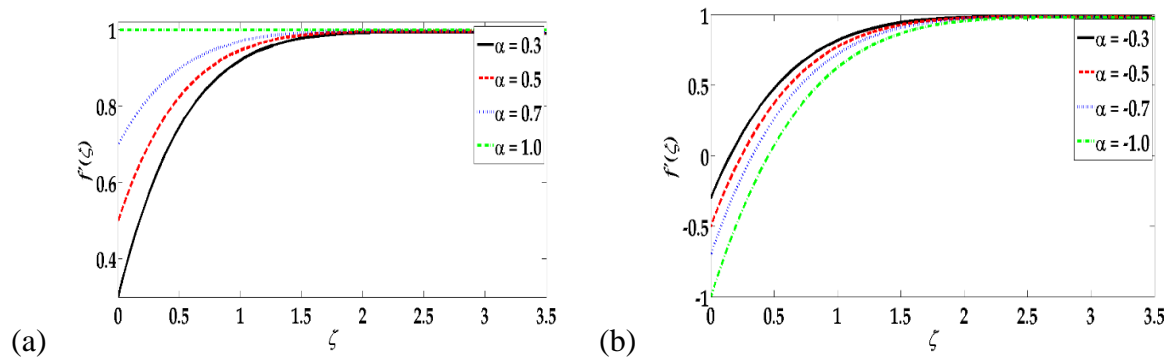


Figure 2. Effect of stretching parameter ($\alpha > 0$) on f' and ($\alpha < 0$) on f' .

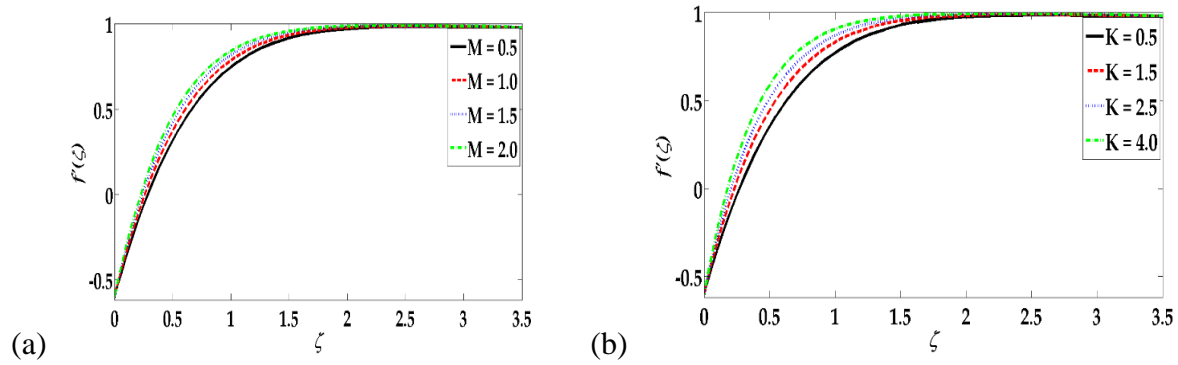


Figure 3. Effect of stretching parameter M on f' and κ on f' .

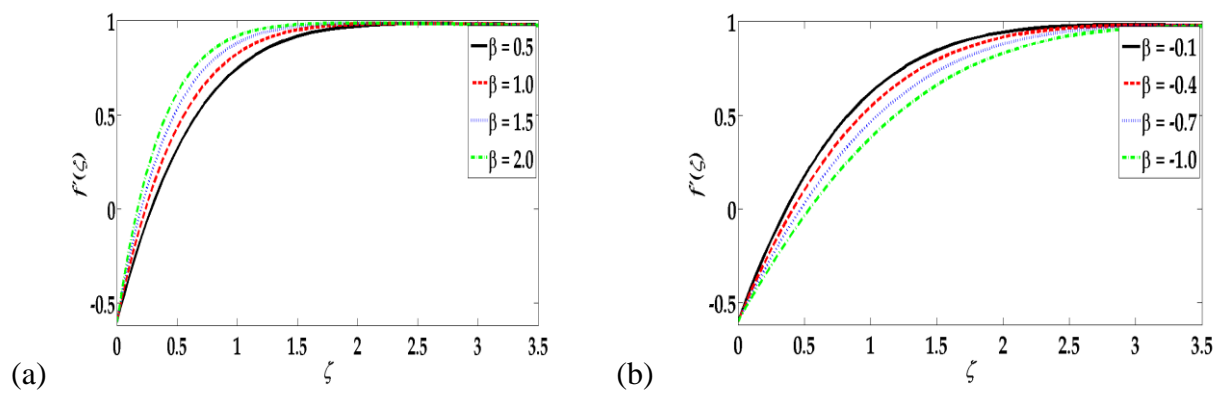


Figure 4. Effect of stretching parameter ($\beta > 0$) on f' and ($\beta < 0$) on f' .

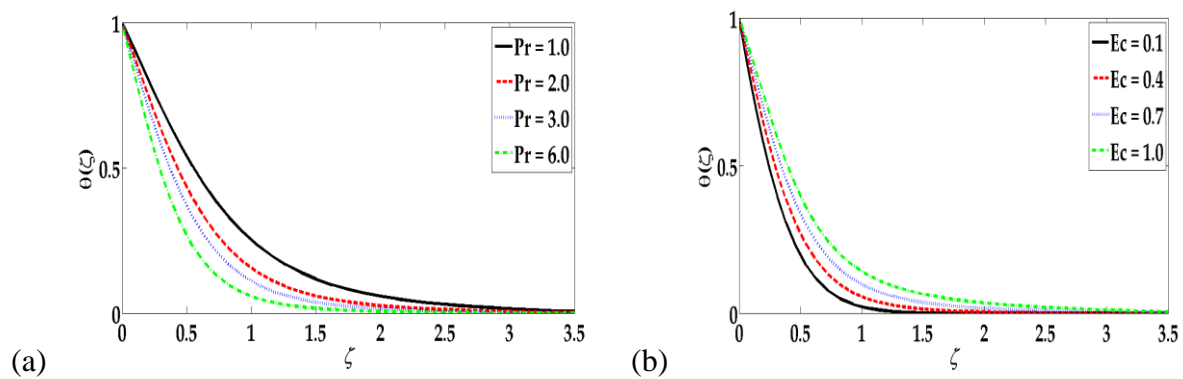


Figure 5. Effect of stretching parameter Pr on θ and stretching parameter Ec on θ .

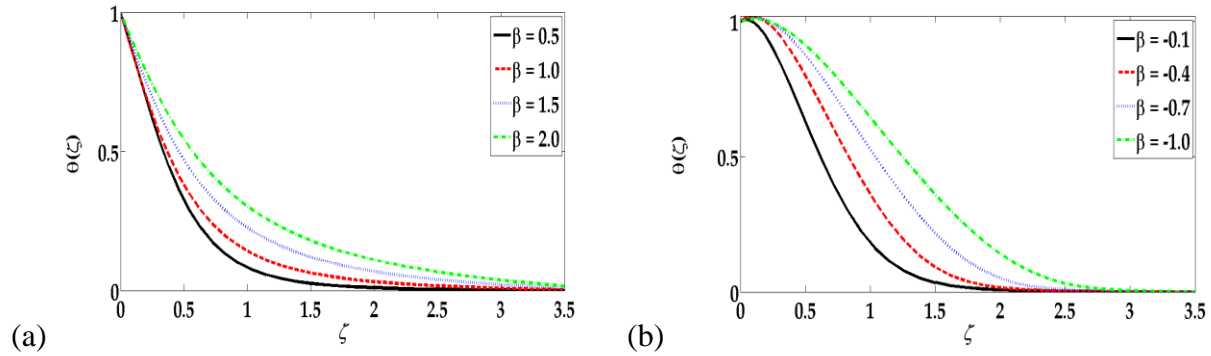


Figure 6. Effect of stretching parameter ($\beta > 0$) on θ and ($\beta < 0$) on θ .

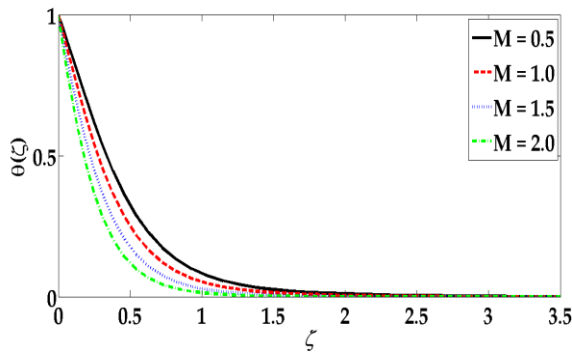


Figure 7. Effect of stretching parameter M on θ

Fig. (2)-(4) are conducted to explain the behavior of velocity profile for related parameters. Fig. (2a) depicts the behavior of stretching parameter ($\alpha > 0$) on velocity. We noticed from this figure that by raising the stretching parameter increases then the velocity distribution, which shows that the boundary layer thickness increases. On the other hand, a reverse trend of velocity is observed when the stretching parameter decreases ($\alpha < 0$) in Fig. (2b). Which indicates that the boundary layer thickness layer decreases. Fig. (3a) and (b) conceives the behavior of velocity profile with the variation of M and K respectively. It concludes from these figures that with the increase in M and K velocity profile enhances. Physical point view, with the increment in magnetic parameter resistance between the fluid particles produced and as results, thermal boundary layer becomes thicker. It is evident from Fig. (4a) that for positive values ($\beta > 0$) of suction/injection parameter, the velocity profile develops but reverse phenomena is indicated for negative values of suction/injection parameter ($\beta < 0$) as shown in Fig. (4b). This

trend of velocity agrees the general physical behavior of suction and injection parameter that visible indication of the positive values of ($\beta > 0$) is that it develops the thermal and velocity boundary layer thickness while negative values of β show heat absorbers.

Fig. (5)-(7) are sketched for temperature profile. Fig. (5a) plotted temperature profile versus Prandtl number Pr . Temperature distribution reduces as the Prandtl number becomes pronounced. Particularly, Prandtl number $Pr = 0.72, 1, \text{ and } 0.7$ corresponding to air and electrolyte solutions etc. But here we have selected arbitrarily as ($Pr \geq 1$). The physical reason behind this phenomenon is that greater value of Pr relatively lower thermal conductivity and as consequence reduction in thermal boundary layer thickness and a decrement in the heat transfer rate over the boundary surface which causes to decrease temperature profile significantly. Variation of Eckert number Ec on temperature distribution can be viewed in Fig. (5b). Fig. (5b) demonstrates that temperature enhances as Ec increases. According to the definition of Ec it is directly proportional to square of velocity ($\bar{u}_w(x)^2$). Hence, an increase in the stretching rate of the sheet for higher values of Ec and thus a large enhancement through the motion of fluid particles adjacent to the surface, which causes increment in the temperature of the fluid, particularly in the vicinity of the sheet. Fig. (6a) and Fig. (6b) are displayed for suction/injection parameter β . From both the figures it is monitored that when the suction/injection parameter increases ($\beta > 0$) or decreases ($\beta < 0$), the temperature profile enhances. Physically, the case ($\beta > 0$) in the boundary layer bring forth energy which causes the temperature of the fluid to enhance. In most of the cases the presence of heat suction i.e. ($\beta < 0$), in the boundary layer, assimilates energy which results from the reduction in temperature. Fig. (7) shows that temperature profile increases for higher values of Hartman parameter. The magnetic parameter causes retardation in the velocity of the flow which has been discussed in Fig. (3a).

Table 1: Numerical comparison with the existing literature with different values of $f''(0)$ for shrinking case ($\alpha < 0$).

	Present results	Yasin et al. [21]	Aman et al. [22]	Wang [28]
α	$M = 0, K = 0$	$M = 0, K = 0$	$M = 0, K = 0$	$M = 0, K = 0$
-0.25	1.4023	1.4022	1.4022	1.4022
-0.50	1.4957	1.4956	1.4957	1.4956
-1.00	1.3289	1.3288	1.3288	1.3288
-1.10	1.1868	1.1866		
-1.15	1.0823	1.0822	1.0822	1.0822
-1.18	1.0004	1.0004	1.0004	
-1.20	0.9324	0.9324		

Table 2: Numerical values of Nusselt number for different values of M , K , Pr and Ec for shrinking case ($\alpha < 0$).

Ec	Pr	M	K	$Nu_x / Re_x^{1/2}$
0.1	1	0.5	0.2	1.0833
0.4				0.9646
0.7				0.8547
	1.0			0.9271
	2.0			1.1949
	3.0			1.3921
		0.4		0.8989
		1.0		1.0554
		1.5		1.1679
			0.5	0.9509
			1.5	0.9840
			2.5	1.0540

5. Conclusion

In this article, Heat transfer analysis of MHD stagnation point flow over a permeable shrinking/stretching sheet through a pervious media has been examined numerically. The

governing equations have been reduced to the ordinary differential equation by utilizing similarity variables. The resulting coupled nonlinear ordinary differential equations have been solved by employing successive linearization method (SLM) and Chebyshev Spectral collocation method. Numerical comparison with the preceding published articles bears witness that the current outcomes are in good agreement. Following points are concluded.

- It is noted that by enhancing the magnetic field (M) and porosity parameter (K) boosts the velocity of the fluid.
- It is also recorded that for taking high values in the Prandtl number (Pr) decreases the temperature distribution decreases when increases while its behavior is opposite for Eckert number (Ec) .

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Nomenclature

\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}	Velocity components (m / s)
x, y	Cartesian coordinate (m)
p	Pressure (N / m^2)
\tilde{k}	Porosity parameter
Re	Reynolds number
K	Dimensionless porosity parameter
t	time (s)
\bar{k}	Mean absorption coefficient
β	Suction/injection parameter
N_r	Radation parameter
Pr	Prandtl number
M	Hartmann number
B_r	Brinkman number
B_0	Magnetic field (Wb / m^2)
\tilde{T}	Fluid Temperature (K)
a, b	Constants
c_p	Specific heat at constant temperature (J / kgK)
c_s	Heat capacity
Ec	Eckert number
a, b	constants
Re_x	Local Reynolds number

Greek Symbols

$\bar{\alpha}$	Thermal conductivity of the fluid (W / mK)
α	stretching/shrinking parameter
ν	Kinematic viscosity (kg / ms)
$\tilde{\gamma}$	Reaction rate of solute
μ	Viscosity of the fluid (kg / ms)
Φ	stream function
ρ	Density of the fluid (kg / m^3)
κ	Thermal conductivity (W / mK)
Ω	Dimensionless temperature difference
θ	Dimensionless temperature
σ	Electrical conductivity of the fluid ($1 / \Omega m$)