

Slip flow and heat transfer of a second grade fluid past a stretching sheet through a porous space

T. Hayat, T. Javed*, Z. Abbas

Department of Mathematics, Quaid-I-Azam University 45320, Islamabad 44000, Pakistan

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Abstract

Analytical solutions of the equations of motion and energy of a second grade fluid for the developed flow over a stretching sheet with slip condition are presented. The electrically conducting fluid occupies the semi-infinite porous space. The non-linear partial differential equations and boundary conditions are reduced to a system of non-linear ordinary differential equations and boundary conditions by similarity transformations. Homotopy analysis method (HAM) is implemented to solve the reduced system. Graphs are plotted for various values of the emerging dimensionless parameters of the problem and discussed.

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1. Introduction

The studies of boundary layer flows of viscous and non-Newtonian fluids over a stretching surface have received much attention because of their extensive applications in the field of metallurgy and chemical engineering, for example, in the extrusion of polymer sheet from a dye or in the drawing of plastic films. Such investigations of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) flows are very important industrially and have applications in different areas of research such as petroleum production and metallurgical processes. Fortunately, stretching flow problem is one of those rare problems in fluid dynamics for which an exact analytical solution has been found in the literature. This type of flow has been considered first time by Sakiadis [1]. Even more interesting is the fact that the problem still admits an analytical solution when several other aspects are taken into account, separately or jointly, such as suction at the sheet [2,3], presence of transverse magnetic field [4,5] viscoelasticity of the fluid [6–14] partial slip at the boundary [15] and mass and heat transfer [16–19].

The no-slip boundary condition is known as the central tenets of the Navier–Stokes theory. But there are situations wherein such condition is not appropriate. Especially, no-slip condition is inadequate for most non-Newtonian fluids. For example, polymer melts often exhibit macroscopic wall slip and that in general is governed by a non-linear and monotone relation between the slip velocity and traction. The fluids exhibiting boundary slip find applications in technology such as in the polishing of artificial heart valves and internal cavities. Navier [20] suggested a slip boundary condition in terms of linear shear stress. The study of heat transfer in porous space has applications in numerous areas such as thermal and insulating engineering, modelling of packed sphere beds, solar power collector, cooling of electronic system, ventilation of rooms, chemical catalytic reactors, grain storage devices, petroleum reservoirs and ground hydrology.

Therefore the present work has been undertaken in order to analyze the flow and heat transfer characteristics due to a stretching sheet with slip effects. An electrically conducting second grade fluid fills the porous space. The outline of the paper is as follows.

In the next section we present the problem formulation. Section 3 gives the analytic solutions for the outcoming

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +92 51 2275341.

E-mail address: tariq_17pk@yahoo.com (T. Javed).

problem of the velocity and temperature fields. Homotopy analysis method (HAM) has been used in obtaining the analytic solutions. HAM is a recent newly developed method that has been already implemented for several problems [21–40]. In Section 4 we discuss the convergence of the solutions. Section 5 consists of graphical results and discussion. Then in Section 6 we provide concluding remarks.

2. Mathematical formulation

We consider a steady two-dimensional flow of an incompressible second grade fluid saturated in a porous space past a stretching sheet at $y = 0$. The fluid fills the porous space above the sheet $y > 0$. The flow is caused because of the application of two equal and opposite forces along the stretching sheet with a linear velocity cx , $c > 0$, therefore the origin is kept fixed. The fluid adheres to the sheet partially and thus motion of the fluid exhibits the slip condition. A uniform transverse magnetic field of strength B_0 is applied. The induced magnetic field is neglected under the assumption of small magnetic Reynolds' number. Furthermore, heat transfer analysis is taken into account by assigning T_w and T_∞ , the sheet temperature and the temperature of the ambient fluid, respectively. Following [13,15,41], the governing boundary layer equations in Cartesian coordinate system are

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} \right] - \frac{\sigma B_0^2}{\rho} u - \frac{\mu \phi}{k} u, \quad (2)$$

$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) = k_1 \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \alpha_1 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right], \quad (3)$$

where u and v are velocity components in x and y directions, respectively, ν is the kinematic viscosity, ρ is the fluid density, ϕ and k are porosity and permeability of the porous space, respectively, σ is the electrical conductivity of fluid, c_p is the specific heat, T is the temperature, k_1 is thermal conductivity and α_1 (≥ 0) is the material parameter of second grade fluid.

For viscous fluid, the slip flow condition has been employed by Navier and then used in studies of fluid flow in rough and coated surfaces [42], and gas and liquid flow in microdevices [43]. Recently Andersson [44] and Ariel et al. [45] analyzed the slip effects on the flows of viscous fluid and elasto-viscous fluid, respectively. The slip flow conditions in these investigations have been defined in terms of the shear stress. Therefore, employing the similar

procedure, the slip flow conditions for the problem under consideration are

$$u(x, 0) - \beta_1 \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\alpha_1}{\mu} \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right\} \right]_{y=0} = cx, \quad u(x, \infty) = 0, \quad v(x, 0) = 0 \quad (4)$$

and the relevant conditions of temperature are

$$T(x, 0) = T_w, \quad T(x, \infty) = T_\infty, \quad (5)$$

in which β_1 is the slip parameter and c is the stretching constant. Note that the thermal slip effects are not considered here. Introducing the non-dimensional parameters and variables as follows:

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\nu}} y, \quad u = ax f'(\eta), \quad v = -\sqrt{a\nu} f(\eta), \\ \theta(\eta) = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty}, \quad M^2 = \frac{\sigma B_0^2}{\rho c}, \quad \lambda = \frac{\nu \phi}{kc}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\alpha_1 c}{\rho \nu}, \\ \beta = \beta_1 \rho \sqrt{c\nu}, \quad Pr = \frac{\mu c_p}{k_1}, \quad Ec = \frac{c^2 x^2}{c_p (T_w - T_\infty)}, \quad (6)$$

where β is the non-dimensional slip parameter, M is Hartman number, λ is the non-dimensional porosity parameter, α is the second grade parameter, Pr is the Prandtl number and Ec is the Eckert number. The incompressibility condition (1) is satisfied automatically and Eqs. (2) and (3) become

$$f''' + ff'' - f'^2 - M^2 f' - \lambda f' + \alpha (2f' f''' - f''^2 - ff^{iv}) = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\theta'' + Pr f \theta' + Pr Ec f''^2 + \alpha Pr Ec (f' f''^2 - f f''' f''') = 0. \quad (8)$$

Boundary conditions (4) and (5) are transformed into [44,45]

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f'(\infty) = 0, \\ f'(0) - \beta f''(1 + 3\alpha f')|_{\eta=0} = 1, \quad (9)$$

$$\theta(0) = 1, \quad \theta(\infty) = 0. \quad (10)$$

The non-linear system of Eqs. (7)–(10) is solved analytically by using HAM.

3. Solutions for velocity and temperature using HAM

It is straightforward to select

$$f_0(\eta) = \frac{1}{1 + \beta} [1 - \exp(-\eta)], \quad (11)$$

$$\theta_0(\eta) = \exp(-\eta) \quad (12)$$

as the initial approximations of $f(\eta)$ and $\theta(\eta)$. Besides that we choose

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