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FINITE DIFFERENCE SOLUTIONS OF FREE CONVECTIVE FLOW PAST A SLANTED INFINITE PLATE WITH MHD EFFECTS

T. MAHESHWARAN AND B. PULLEPU[1]

ABSTRACT. A numerical report has been done for transient stream past a vertically slanted unending plate with MHD impacts. Utilizing appropriate change the limit layer conditions of stream are decreased into dimensionless conditions in the system of normal convection. The arrangements of these non-dimensional are acquired by Crank - Nicolson conspire which is quick joined and genuinely steady. They got numerical outcomes are introduced for energy and temperature profiles for different parameters are examined graphically.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hypothetical evaluation of conventional or natural convection stream past a vertical plate has been completely considered and continues giving a ton of thought thinking about its mechanical and innovative applications. It grasps, for instance, in the cooling of nuclear reactors or in the appraisal of condition heat move structures. It is other than pulled in with the field of cooling tower in power plant, dispersing of fog, sustenance planning, and immersion over agribusiness, nuclear reactors, warm encasings, convection drying and fiber drawing. The legitimate structure fails to deal with the issue of flimsy two-dimensional trademark convection stream past a vertically inclined massive plate with MHD impacts by using kept ability course of action. The advanced numerical frameworks and the improvement in PC headway prepare to

[1]*corresponding author*

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oversee such perilous issues. Constrained partition structures envision a huge development in clarifying the deficient differential conditions. Soundalgekar [2] presented a careful course of action of Stoke's apprehension for the advancement of a gooey incompressible fluid past an incautiously started ceaseless isothermal vertical plate in its own plane using the Laplace change procedure. Soundalgekar [1] presented the wobbly MHD free convection stream past an unbounded vertical level plate with variable suction. Soundalgekar [3] was clarified the advancement of a thick, incompressible fluid past an endless isothermal vertical plate, faltering in its own plane. Raptis and Singh [4] are made sure about with had by the effect of a uniform trade connecting on the free convection stream of an electrically arranging fluid past a ceaseless vertical plate for both the classes of hurried similarly as reliably revived improvement of the plate and Laplace change has been used to get the verbalization for the speed field and skin beating for the two cases. Soundalgekar and Gupta [6] assessed the free convection stream past a vivified unending vertical plate. Soundalgekar and Patil [5] Presented a positive response for the issue of free convection stream past a carelessly started ceaseless vertical plate inside watching unsurprising heart advancement. Ghoshdastidal, Eckert and Drake and Incropera, Bergman., Lavine As. Dewitt [7], [8], [9] are presented Free or fundamental convection stream of an incompressible thick fluid immaculate a vertical plate was thoroughly thought on the grounds that about its monster application. Sing and Kumar [10] were appraisal the free convection stream of an incompressible and gooey fluid past an exponentially breathed life into ceaseless vertical plate. Sigey K.Johana et al., [13] address the issue of MHD laminar dangerous stream past a persistent vertical helpless plate and research the joule warming effect the speed and temperature profiles of the fluid stream acquainted with transverse connecting with field and which is dealt with numerically by limited qualification check. Ranjukhatum et al., [15] considered a two dimensional powerless MHD free convection stream of thick incompressible and electrically conduction fluid stream past a vertical plate and controlling state of the issue of non-straight inadequate with regards to differential condition change to a great deal of coupled direct ODE which is seen numerically by applying celebrated unequivocal obliged partition procedure. Subbanna et al., [16] are presented about the clashing hydro drawing in basic convective turning stream of second grade fluid past a rashly string vertical plate settling in a fluid drenched powerless medium and plan s for the speed, temperature and center are procured by using laplace change framework. Nor Raihan Mohamed Asimoni et al., [14] are inspected the free stream in incompressible thick fluid past a vertical plate and organizing condition are clarified numerically using constrained part technique with automated procedure systems what's more the effect of engaging field to the speed and temperature of the fluid are procured. Ashok kumar singh [11] has related with had by the effect of a uniform transverse connecting with field in the free convection stream of an electrically conduction fluid past a reliably energized unbounded vertical helpless plate is poor down and the organizing conditions are disentangled by constrained ability system. Abd el-naby et al., [12] are surveyed the appraisal of radiation impacts on magneto hydrodynamic (MHD) unpredictable free-convection stream past a semi-interminable vertical plate with variable surface temperature inside watching transversal uniform engaging field and the numerical results reveal that the radiation effectsly impacts the speed and temperature profiles, skin granulating, and Nusselt number.

2. Mathematical Analysis

Consider restricted difference courses of action of regular convection stream past a vertically inclined plate with MHD impacts. Let ϕ be the point between the plate surfaces and inclined with the level centre. From the start the temperature at $T^{'}_{\infty}$. At time $t > 0$, the plate temperature raised to $T^{'}_{w}$, and a discontinuous temperature are believed to be reliable of the plate. Let the X-axis be taken the vertically upward path along the unending vertical plate and Y-axis is typical to it. The alluring field of uniform quality is applied and impelled appealing field is dismissed. Boussineq's speculation, the issue is spoken to by the going with course of action of conditions.

Equation of Momentum:

$$\frac{\partial T^{'}}{\partial t^{'}} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T^{'}}{\partial y^2}\,. \tag{2.1}$$

Equation of Energy:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = gK(T^{'} - T^{'}_{\infty})\cos\phi + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \sigma \frac{B_0^2}{\rho} u\,. \tag{2.2}$$

The underlying and limit conditions are

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &t^{'} \leq 0 : u = 0, T^{'} = T^{'}_{\infty}, \forall \text{y} \\ &t^{'} > 0 : u = u_0, T^{'} = T_w, \text{ at } y = 0 \\ &u \to 0, T^{'} \to T^{'}_{\infty}, \text{ as } y \to \infty \end{aligned}\right\}$$

Present the accompanying non-dimensional factors

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &U = \frac{u}{u_0}, Y = \frac{yu_0}{\nu}, t = \frac{tu_0^2}{\nu}, T = \frac{T^{'} - T^{'}_{\infty}}{T^{'}_w - T^{'}_{\infty}} \\ &M = \sigma\frac{B_0^2\nu^2}{u_0^2\mu}, Gr = \frac{gK(T^{'} - T^{'}_{\infty})\cos\phi}{u_0^3} \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{2.3}$$

Where M is the magnetic field parameters, μ is the dynamic viscosity, ν is the kinematic viscosity, G_r is the Grashof number. Equations (2.1 - 2.2) can then be written in the following non-dimensional form by using equation (2.3) non-dimensional variables

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = G_r T + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} - MU, \tag{2.4}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{Pr}\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial Y^2}. \tag{2.5}$$

Here $Pr = \dfrac{\nu}{\alpha}$ is the Prandtl number.

The comparing non-dimensional introductory and limit conditions are

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &t \leq 0 : U = 0, T = 0, \text{ for all } y \\ &t > 0 : U = 1, T = 1, \text{and at } y = 0 \\ &U \to 0, T \to 0, \text{ as } Y \to \infty \end{aligned}\right\}. \tag{2.6}$$

3. Solution Procedure

The flimsy non-straight coupled partial differential conditions (2.4) and (2.5) with the underlying and limit conditions (2.6) are explained by utilizing a limited contrast plan of Crank-Nicholson type which is talked about by numerous creators Soundelgekar V.M and S.K Gupta [6], K. Subbanna [16]. The limited distinction conditions comparing to the conditions are given by

$$\frac{U_j^{k+1}-U_j^k}{\Delta t} = G_r\left(\frac{T_j^{k+1}+T_j^k}{2}\right) + \frac{U_{j-1}^{k+1}-2U_j^{k+1}+U_{j+1}^{k+1}+U_{j-1}^k-2U_j^k+U_{j+1}^k}{2(\Delta y)^2} - M\left(\frac{U_j^{k+1}+U_j^k}{2}\right)$$

and

$$\left[\frac{T_j^{k+1}-T_j^k}{\Delta T}\right] = \frac{1}{Pr}\left[\frac{T_{j-1}^{k+1}-2T_j^{k+1}+T_{j+1}^{k+1}+T_{j-1}^k-2T_j^k+T_{j+1}^k}{2(\Delta Y)^2}\right] + \Delta\left(\frac{T_j^{k+1}+T_j^k}{2}\right).$$

In the wake of applying this technique, we explain them by utilizing notable Thomas algorithm by which we achieve the ideal arrangement.

The area of reconciliation is considered as a square shape with sides $Y_{\max}(=20)$, where $Y_{\max}$ compares to $y=\infty$ which is found away from the force and vitality limit layers. The limit of Y was picked as 20 after some fundamental examinations. So the last two of the limit conditions (2.6) are fulfilled inside as far as possible limit 10^{-5}. Thus the steadiness and similarity guarantee the intermingling.

4. Results and Discussions

To get the physical idea of the issue, the numerical estimations of various parameters like Prandtl number, Grashof number, and Magnetic field parameter are introduced graphically. For the estimation part fluctuating the estimations of different parameters in the above verbalization the numerical estimations of speed and temperature are acquired until they meet to free stream limit conditions.

In fig.1(a) and 1(b) speed profile and Temperature profile for different estimations of Prandtl numbers with fixed estimations of M, Gr and point are appeared. Here the speed and Temperature diminishes with broadening estimations of Pr. It is seen that the speed and Temperature enlarges quickly close to the divider and appears at the most absurd at one point and some time later a tad at a time reduces to the free stream speed.

In fig.2(a) and 2(b) speed profile and temperature profile for different estimations of Magnetic field with fixed estimations of Pr, Gr and point are appeared. Here the speed diminishes with developing estimations of M and temperature increments with expanding estimations of M. It is seen that the speed enlargements and temperature diminishes quickly close to the divider and appears at the most remarkable at one point and some time later a little bit at a time diminishes to the free stream speed.

In fig 3(a) and 3(b) speed profile and Temperature profile for different estimations of edges with fixed estimations of Pr, M and Gr are appeared. Here the speed and temperature increments with diminishing estimations of edges. It is seen that the speed and temperature diminishes quickly close to the divider and appears at the best at one point and some time later a little bit at a time decreases to the free stream speed.

In fig 4(a) and 4(b) speed profile and Temperature profile for different estimations of Grashof number with fixed estimations of Pr, M and point are appeared. Here the speed increments with developing estimations of Gr and temperature increments with diminishing estimations of Gr. It is seen that the speed growthes and temperature decreases quickly close to the divider and appears at the most exceptional at one point and some time later a minor piece at a time reduces to the free stream speed.

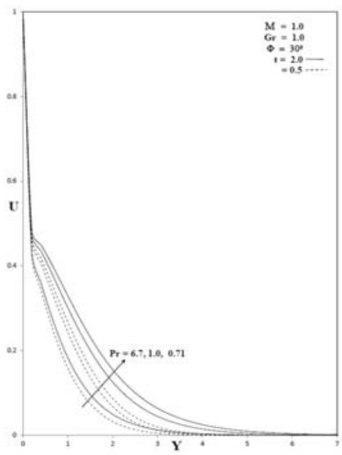

FIGURE 1. Velocity profile for various values of Pr.

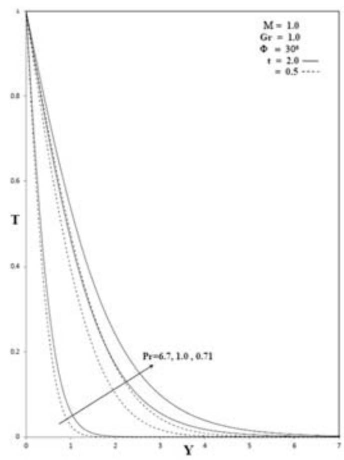

FIGURE 2. Temperature profile for various values of Pr.

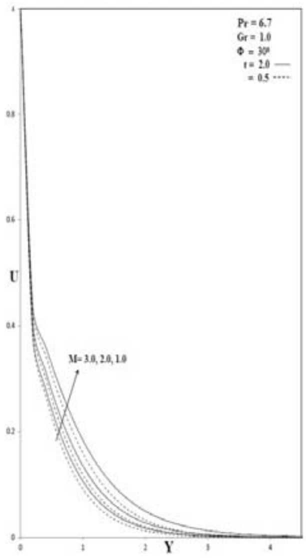

FIGURE 3. Velocity profile for various values of M.

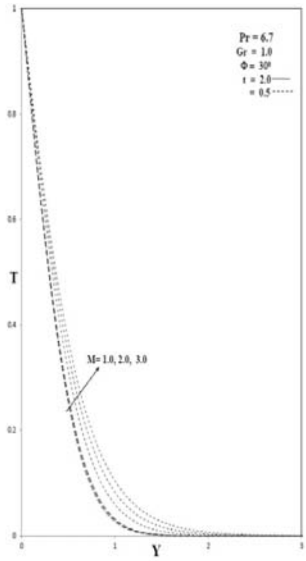

FIGURE 4. Temperature profile for various values of M.

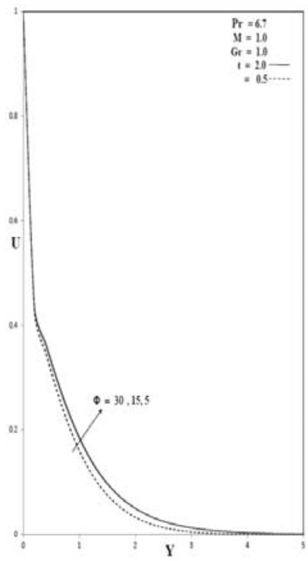

FIGURE 5. Velocity profile for various values of ϕ.

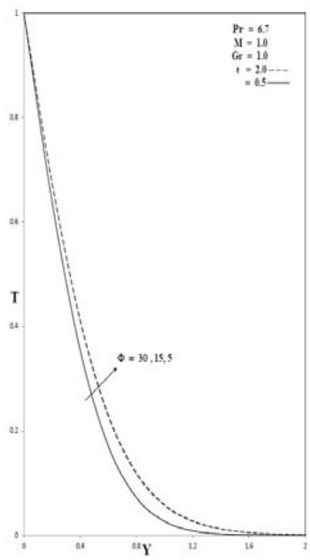

FIGURE 6. Temperature profile for various values of ϕ.

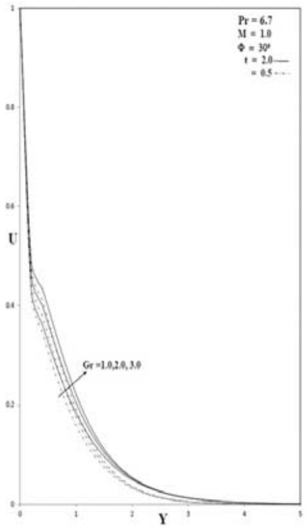

FIGURE 7. Velocity profile for various values of Gr.

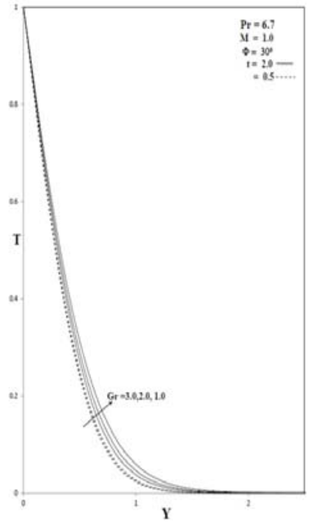

FIGURE 8. Temperature profile for various values of Gr.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper deals with the verbalizations for the speed and temperature by Crank-Nicolson technique.

The various effects like, Prandtl number, Grashof number, point and magnetic field parameter are inspected and investigated graphically. Completions of the assessment are according to the accompanying:

(1) The liquid speed increments when Pr, M esteems are diminishes and G_r, ϕ values are increments.
(2) The liquid temperature diminishes when Pr, ϕ values are increments and Gr, M esteems are diminishes.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
PANIMALAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CHENNAI-600123, TAMIL NADU, INDIA
E-mail address: maheshwaran@yahoo.in

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
KATTANKULATHUR-603203, TAMIL NADU, INDIA
E-mail address: bapujip@yahoo.com