

Effect of thermal conductivity on Mhd heat and mass transfer: flow past an infinite vertical plate with Soret and Dufour effects

Halima Usman, Ime Jimmy Uwanta

Department of Mathematics, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria

Email address:

hhalimausman@yahoo.com(H. Usman), imeuwanta@yahoo.com(I. J. Uwanta)

To cite this article:

Halima Usman, Ime Jimmy Uwanta. Effect of Thermal Conductivity on Mhd Heat and Mass Transfer: Flow Past an Infinite Vertical Plate with Soret and Dufour Effects. *American Journal of Applied Mathematics*. Vol. 1, No. 3, 2013, pp. 28-38.

doi: 10.11648/j.ajam.20130103.11

Abstract: This paper investigates the study of the effect of thermal conductivity on MHD flow past an infinite vertical plate with Soret and Dufour effects. The governing non-linear Partial Differential Equations are solved numerically by implicit finite difference scheme of Crank-Nicolson. Computations are performed for a wide range of the governing flow parameters such as thermal Grashof number, solutal Grashof number, magnetic field parameter, Prandtl number, Dufour number, Soret number, thermal conductivity and Schmidt number. The effects of these flow parameters on the velocity, temperature and concentration are shown graphically. It is observed that the velocity increases with the increase in Gr , Gc , Du , Ec , k and λ and it decreases with the increase in M , Sr and b . Temperature decreases with an increase in γ and Pr and concentration decreases with the increase in Sr and γ . Finally, the effects of various parameters on the skin friction coefficient, Nusselt number and Sherwood number are shown on Tables.

Keywords: Thermal Conductivity, MHD, Soret and Dufour Effects

1. Introduction

Combined heat and mass transfer by free convection in a porous medium has attracted considerable attention in the last decades, due to it is many important engineering and geophysical applications. Such flows have attracted the attention of a number of scholars due to their applications in many branches of science and technology, such as, in the field of agriculture engineering to study the underground water resources, seepage of water in river-beds, in petroleum technology to study the movement of natural gas, oil and water through oil reservoirs, in chemical engineering for filtration and purification processes, thermal and insulating engineering, modeling of packed sphere beds, solar power collector, pollutant dispersion in aquifers, cooling of electronic systems, ventilation of rooms, crystal growth in liquids, chemical catalytic reactors, grain storage devices, petroleum reservoirs, ground hydrology, fiber and granular insulation, nuclear waste repositories, high-performance building insulation, postaccident heat removal from pebble-bed nuclear reactors, concepts of aerodynamics heat shielding with transpiration

cooling, etc. Bejan et al. [11], Ingham et al. [16] and Vafai [24]. The convection problem in porous medium has other applications in geothermal reservoirs and geothermal energy extractions. A comprehensive review of the studies of convective heat transfer mechanism through porous media has been made by Nield and Bejan, [19]. In view of the above mentioned effects, Alam and Rahman, [6] have studied Soret and Dufour effects on mixed convection flow past a porous flat plate with variable suction. Kafousias and Williams [17] examined Soret and Dufour effects on mixed free-forced conductive and mass transfer boundary layer flow with temperature dependent viscosity. Anghel et al [9] investigated the Dufour and Soret effects on free convection boundary layer over a vertical surface embedded in a porous medium. Postelnica [23] studied numerically the influence of a magnetic field on heat and mass transfer by natural convection from vertical surfaces in porous media considering Soret and Dufour effects. Ajali and Uma [5] investigated thermal radiation effect over an electrically –conducting, Newtonian fluid in a steady laminar magneto hydrodynamic convective flow over a porous rotating infinite disk with the consideration of heat and mass transfer in the presence of Soret and Dufour

numbers. Olarenwaju and Gbadeyan [21] examined the effects of Soret, Dufour, chemical reaction, thermal radiation and volumetric heat absorption/generation on mixed convection stagnation point flow on an isothermal vertical plate in a porous media. Gbadeyan et al. [14] investigated thermal diffusion and diffusion-thermo effects on combined heat and mass transfer on mixed convection boundary layer flow over a stretching vertical surface in a porous medium filled with a visco elastic fluid in the presence of magnetic field. Emmanuel et al. [13] studied numerically the effects of thermal diffusion and diffusion-thermo on combined heat and mass transfer of a steady hydromagnetic convective and slip flow due to a rotating disk with viscous dissipation and ohmic heating. Anwar et al. [10] examined the combined effects of Soret and Dufour diffusion and porous impedance on laminar MHD mixed convection heat and mass transfer of an electrically-conducting, Newtonian, Boussinesq fluid from a vertical stretching surface in a Darcian porous medium under uniform transverse magnetic field. Abdulraheem et al. [1] have investigated a numerical solution for double diffusive free convective flow over a vertical stretching surface embedded in a porous medium in the presence of a homogeneous first order chemical reaction, radiation, Soret and Dufour effects. Bhupendra et al. [12] studied Soret and Dufour effects on unsteady MHD mixed convection flow past an infinite radiative vertical porous plate embedded in a porous medium in the presence of chemical reaction. Alam et al. [7] examined a steady two-dimensional free convection and mass transfer flow past a continuously moving semi-infinite vertical porous plate in a porous medium by taking into account the Dufour and Soret effects. Adrian [2] investigated heat and mass transfer characteristics of natural convection about a vertical surface embedded in a saturated porous medium subjected to a chemical reaction by taking into account the diffusion-thermo (Dufour) and thermal-diffusion (Soret) effects. Very recently, Afif [3] presented an analysis of the non-Darcy MHD free convective heat and mass transfer past a vertical isothermal surface by including the analysis various effects such as Soret and Dufour effects, thermal dissipation and temperature-dependent viscosity. Olanrewaju [22] studied Dufour and Soret effects of a transient free convective flow with radiative heat transfer past a flat plate moving through a binary mixture. Afify [4] studied similarity solution in MHD: effects of thermal diffusion and diffusion-thermo on free convective heat and mass transfer over a stretching surface considering suction or injection. More recently Hayat et al. [15] investigated heat and mass transfer for Soret and Dufour's effect on mixed convection boundary layer flow over a stretching vertical surface in a porous medium filled with a visco elastic fluid.

Combined heat and mass transfer problems with Soret and Dufour effects are of importance in many processes and have received considerable focus in recent years. In processes such as drying, evaporation at the surface of water body, energy transfer in wet cooling tower and the

flow in a desert cooler, heat and mass transfer occur simultaneously, Vafai [25]. In view of the above studies, the present work tends to study the effect of thermal conductivity on MHD heat and mass transfer flow past an infinite vertical plate taking into account the Dufour and Soret effects.

2. Mathematical Formulation

An unsteady two-dimensional flow of an incompressible and electrically conducting viscous fluid, along an infinite vertical porous flat plate embedded in a porous medium is considered. The x-axis is taken on the infinite plate, and parallel to the free-stream velocity which is vertical and the y-axis is taken normal to the plate. A magnetic field B_0 of uniform strength is applied transversely to the direction of the flow. Initially the plate and the fluid are at same temperature T_∞ in a stationary condition with concentration level C_∞ at all points. For $t > 0$, the plate starts moving impulsively in its own plane with a velocity U_0 , its temperature is raised to T_w and the concentration level at the plate is raised to C_w . The fluid is assumed to have constant properties except that the influence of the density variations with temperature and concentration, which are considered only in the body force term. Under the above assumptions, the physical variables are functions of y and t only. Assuming that the Boussinesq and boundary-layer approximation hold and using the Darcy-Forchheimer model, the equations governing the problem are (see Alam and Rahman [8]):

$$\frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial t^*} + v \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial y^{*2}} - \frac{\sigma B_0^2 u^*}{\rho} - \frac{\nu u^*}{k^*} + g\beta(T^* - T_\infty^*) + g\beta^*(C^* - C_\infty^*) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial c^*}{\partial t^*} + v \frac{\partial c^*}{\partial y^*} = D \frac{\partial^2 c^*}{\partial y^{*2}} + D_T \frac{\partial^2 T^*}{\partial y^{*2}} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial T^*}{\partial t^*} + v \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} = \frac{1}{\rho C_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^*} \left[K(T) \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} \right] + \frac{D_M}{\rho C_p} \frac{\partial^2 C^*}{\partial y^{*2}} - b^* u^{*2} + \frac{1}{\rho C_p} \left(\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} \right)^2 \quad (4)$$

$$K(T) = k_0 [1 + \gamma(T - T_\infty)] \quad (5)$$

The corresponding initial and boundary conditions are prescribed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
t \leq 0, \quad u' &= 0, T' \rightarrow T_\infty', \\
C' &\rightarrow C_\infty' \text{ for all } y'. \\
t > 0, \quad u' &= u_0, T' \rightarrow T_w', \\
C' &\rightarrow C_w' \text{ at } y' = 0. \\
u' &\rightarrow 0, T' \rightarrow T_\infty', \\
C' &\rightarrow C_\infty' \text{ as } y' \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Here u^* and v^* are the velocity components along and normal to the plate, ν is the kinematic viscosity, g is the acceleration due to gravity, β is the coefficient of volume expansion, ρ the density, β^* is the volumetric coefficient of expansion with concentration, $K(T)$ is the thermal conductivity, C_p is the specific heat capacity at constant pressure, k^* is the permeability of the porous medium, D_m is the coefficient of mass diffusivity, k_0 is the thermal conductivity of the ambient fluid, D is the coefficient of diffusivity, D_T is the coefficient of temperature diffusivity, γ is the suction parameter, b is the joule heating parameter, B_0 is the magnetic field of constant strength. T^* and T_∞^* are the temperature of the fluid inside the thermal boundary layer, C^* and C_∞^* are the corresponding concentrations.

On introducing the following non-dimensional quantities:

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= \frac{u^*}{u_0}, t = \frac{t^* u_0^2}{\nu}, y = \frac{y^*}{\nu}, \theta = \frac{T^* - T_\infty^*}{T_w^* - T_\infty^*}, \\
C &= \frac{C^* - C_\infty^*}{C_w^* - C_\infty^*}, Pr = \frac{\nu \rho C_p}{u}, Sc = \frac{\nu}{D}, \\
b &= \frac{b^* \nu}{u_0^2 (T_w^* - T_\infty^*)}, M = \frac{\sigma B_0^2 \nu}{\rho}, Ec = \frac{u_0^2}{\rho C_p (T_w^* - T_\infty^*)}, \\
Gr &= \frac{g \beta^* (T_w^* - T_\infty^*) \nu}{u_0^3}, Gc = \frac{g \beta^* (C_w^* - C_\infty^*) \nu}{u_0^3}, \\
Sr &= \nu \frac{D_T (T_w^* - T_\infty^*)}{\nu (C_w^* - C_\infty^*)}, Du = \frac{D_m (C_w^* - C_\infty^*)}{\nu \rho C_p (T_w^* - T_\infty^*)}, \\
\lambda &= \gamma (T_w^* - T_\infty^*), \alpha = \frac{u_0}{\nu_0}
\end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Applying these non-dimensional quantities (7), the set of equations (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) reduces to the following:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - Mu - \frac{1}{k} u + Gr\theta + GcC \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{Sc} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + Sr \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} &= \frac{\lambda}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{Pr} (1 + \lambda \theta) \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} + \\
Du \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} - bu + Ec &\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2
\end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

With the following initial and boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= 0, \theta = 0, C = 0, \text{ for all } y, \\
u &= 1, \theta = 1, C = 1, \text{ at } y = 0, \\
u &= 0, \theta = 0, C = 0 \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Where Ec is the Eckert number, Pr is the Prandtl number, Sc is the Schmidt number, Sr is the Soret number, Du is the Dufour number, M is the Magnetic field parameter, Gr is the thermal Grashof number, Gc is the Solutal Grashof number, b is the joule heating parameter, λ is the variable thermal conductivity, α is the variable suction parameter while u and v are dimensionless velocity components in x - and y -dimensionless directions respectively and t is the dimensionless time.

3. Numerical Procedure

To solve the unsteady coupled non-linear partial differential equations, a finite difference technique of implicit type namely Crank Nicolson implicit finite difference method which is always convergent and stable is employed. This method has been used to solve equations (8) - (10) subject to the boundary conditions (11). The partial differential equations are converted to difference equation. The Crank-Nicolson method has been used in several heat transfer, radiation and convection problems. The finite difference approximations to these equations are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{u_i^{j+1} - u_i^j}{\Delta t} - \alpha \left(\frac{u_{i+1}^j - u_i^j}{\Delta y} \right) &= \\
\frac{u_{i+1}^j + u_i^j - 2u_i^j + u_{i+1}^{j+1} + u_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2u_i^{j+1}}{2(\Delta y)^2} - \\
M \left(\frac{u_i^{j+1} + u_i^j}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{K} \left(\frac{u_i^{j+1} + u_i^j}{2} \right) &+ \\
Gr \left(\frac{\theta_i^{j+1} + \theta_i^j}{2} \right) + Gc \left(\frac{C_i^{j+1} + C_i^j}{2} \right)
\end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{C_i^{j+1} - C_i^j}{\Delta t} - \alpha \left(\frac{C_{i+1}^j - C_i^j}{\Delta y} \right) &= \\
= \frac{1}{Sc} \left(\frac{C_{i+1}^j + C_{i-1}^j - 2C_i^j + C_{i+1}^{j+1} + C_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2C_i^{j+1}}{2(\Delta y)^2} \right) &+ \\
+ Sr \left(\frac{\theta_{i+1}^j + \theta_{i-1}^j - 2\theta_i^j + \theta_{i+1}^{j+1} + \theta_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2\theta_i^{j+1}}{2(\Delta y)^2} \right)
\end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\theta_i^{j+1} - \theta_i^j}{\Delta t} - \alpha \left(\frac{\theta_{i+1}^j - \theta_i^j}{\Delta y} \right) = \\
& \frac{(1 + \lambda \theta)}{\text{Pr}} \left(\frac{\theta_{i+1}^j + \theta_{i-1}^j - 2\theta_i^j + \theta_{i+1}^{j+1} + \theta_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2\theta_i^{j+1}}{2(\Delta y)^2} \right) + \\
& \frac{\lambda}{\text{Pr}} \left(\frac{\theta_{i+1}^j - \theta_i^j}{(\Delta y)^2} \right) + \\
& Du \left(\frac{C_{i+1}^j + C_{i-1}^j - 2C_i^j + C_{i+1}^{j+1} + C_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2C_i^{j+1}}{2(\Delta y)^2} \right) - \\
& b \left(\frac{u_{i+1}^j + u_i^j}{2} \right) + Ec \left(\frac{u_{i+1}^j - u_i^j}{\Delta y} \right)^2
\end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The initial and boundary conditions take the following forms:

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{i,j} &= 0, \quad \theta_{i,j} = 0, \quad C_{i,j} = 0, \text{ for all } i \text{ except } i = 0, \\
u_{0,j} &= 1, \quad \theta_{0,j} = 1, \quad C_{0,j} = 1, \\
u_{M,j} &= 0, \quad \theta_{M,j} = 0, \quad C_{M,j} = 0,
\end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where M corresponds to ∞ .

Equations (12), (13) and (14) are written in the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -D_1 U_{i-1}^{j+1} + D_2 U_i^{j+1} - D_1 U_{i+1}^{j+1} = \\
& D_1 U_{i-1}^j + D_3 U_i^j + D_4 U_{i+1}^j + \\
& D_5 (\theta_i^{j+1} + \theta_i^j) + D_6 (C_i^{j+1} + C_i^j)
\end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -E_1 C_{i-1}^{j+1} + E_2 C_i^{j+1} - E_1 C_{i+1}^{j+1} = \\
& E_1 C_{i-1}^j + E_3 C_i^j + E_4 C_{i+1}^j + \\
& E_5 (\theta_i^{j+1} + \theta_i^j - 2\theta_i^j + \theta_{i+1}^{j+1} + \theta_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2\theta_i^{j+1})
\end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -F_1 \theta_{i-1}^{j+1} + F_2 \theta_i^{j+1} - F_1 \theta_{i+1}^{j+1} = \\
& F_1 \theta_{i-1}^j + F_3 \theta_i^j + F_4 \theta_{i+1}^j + F_5 (\theta_{i+1}^j - \theta_i^j)^2 \\
& + F_6 (u_{i+1}^j - u_i^j)^2 - F_7 (u_{i+1}^{j+1} + u_i^j) \\
& + F_8 (C_{i+1}^j + C_{i-1}^j - 2C_i^j + C_{i+1}^{j+1} + C_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2C_i^{j+1})
\end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Where: $h_1 = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta y}$, $h_2 = \frac{\Delta t}{(\Delta y)^2}$, $h_3 = \Delta t$, $h_4 = M + \frac{1}{K}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
D_1 &= h_2, \quad D_2 = 2(1 + h_2 + h_3 h_4), \quad D_3 = 2 - 2\alpha h_1 - 2h_2 - h_3 h_4, \\
D_4 &= 2\alpha h_1 + h_2, \quad D_5 = h_3 Gr, \quad D_6 = h_3 Gc,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 &= h_2, \quad E_2 = 2(Sc + h_2), \quad E_3 = 2(-h_2 + Sc - h_1 \alpha Sc), \\
E_4 &= 2h_1 \alpha Sc + h_2, \quad E_5 = h_2 Sc Sr,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1 &= h_2 F, \quad F_2 = 2(\text{Pr} + h_2 F), \quad F_3 = 2(-h_2 F + \text{Pr} - h_1 \alpha \text{Pr}), \\
F_4 &= h_2 F + 2r_1 \alpha \text{Pr}, \quad F_5 = 2h_2 \lambda, \quad F_6 = 2h_2 \text{Pr} Ec, \\
F_7 &= h_3 b \text{Pr}, \quad F_8 = h_2 Du \text{Pr}.
\end{aligned}$$

Here the suffix i refers to the space and j refers to the

time. Δy and Δt are the mesh sizes along y - direction and time t - direction respectively. Consequently, $\Delta t = t_{j+1} - t_j$ and $\Delta y = y_{i+1} - y_i$.

The skin friction, Nusselt number and Sherwood number are important physical parameters for this type of boundary layer flow. From the velocity, the skin friction is given by

$$\tau' = -\mu \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \quad (19)$$

and in view of equation (7), equation (16) reduces to

$$\tau = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \quad (20)$$

$$\tau = \frac{\tau'}{\rho u_0^2}$$

where

The rate of heat transfer coefficient, in terms of the Nusselt number is given by

$$q = -k \frac{\partial T'}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \quad (21)$$

In view of equation (7), equation (18) reduces to

$$Nu = \frac{qL}{k\Delta t} = -\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \quad (22)$$

The rate of mass transfer coefficient, which in the dimensional form in terms of the Sherwood number, is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
Sh &= -x \frac{\left(\frac{\partial C'}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{y=0}}{C_w' - C_\infty'} \Rightarrow \\
Sh \text{Re}_x^{-1} &= -\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{y=0}
\end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where $\text{Re}_x = \frac{V_0 x}{\nu}$ is the Local Reynolds number.

4. Numerical Solution

Knowing the values of u , T and C at a time t , we can calculate the values at a time $t + \Delta t$ as follows. We substitute $i = 2, 3, 4, \dots, M-1$ in equation (12) which results in a tri-diagonal system of equations in unknown values of u . Using initial and boundary conditions, the system can be solved by Gaussian elimination method (Carnahan et al (18)). Thus u is known at all values of y at time $t + \Delta t$, y is chosen as $y_{\min} = 0$ and $y_{\max} = 3.5$. Then knowing the values of u and applying the same procedure and using boundary conditions, we can calculate C and T from equations (13) and (14) respectively. This procedure is continued to obtain the solution till desired

time t . Computations are carried out for water vapour ($Pr = 0.6$), for air ($Pr = 0.71$), for salt water ($Pr = 1.0$), for hydrogen ($Sc = 0.22$) and methanol ($Sc = 1.0$).

5. Results and Discussion

5.1. Velocity Profiles

The effects of various thermo physical parameters on the fluid velocity are illustrated in figures 1 to 11. Figures 1 and 2 depict the effect of the solutal and thermal Grashof's numbers Gc and Gr respectively. The velocity profile increases with increase in the values of Gr and Gc respectively. It is clearly seen in figure 6 that the effect of increasing the magnetic field strength on the momentum boundary layer thickness is illustrated. Increasing this parameter leads to a decrease in the velocity which confirmed the fact that the magnetic field results in a damping effect on the velocity by creating a drag force that opposes the field motion. Figure 5 illustrate the effect of variable thermal conductivity $\lambda(A)$ on the velocity profile.

It is clearly seen that $\lambda > 0$ corresponds to assisting flow (heated plate). Increase in the mixed convection parameter leads to an increase in the fluid velocity. Figure 4 displays the velocity profiles across the boundary layer from different values of dimensionless viscoelastic parameter K and it is observed that increasing K leads to an increase in the fluid velocity and thickening the velocity boundary layer. In figure 8 it is clearly seen that an increase in the value of the Schmidt number leads to a decrease in the velocity profile. This means that the larger the value of Sc , the thinner the momentum boundary layer size, hence decrease in the velocity.

The Prandtl number Pr , Soret number Sr and Suction parameter $\gamma(V)$ has little or no influence on the fluid velocity (see figures 10, 9 and 7). It is also interesting to note that increase in Dufour number Du and Eckert number Ec increases the fluid velocity (see figures 11 and 3).

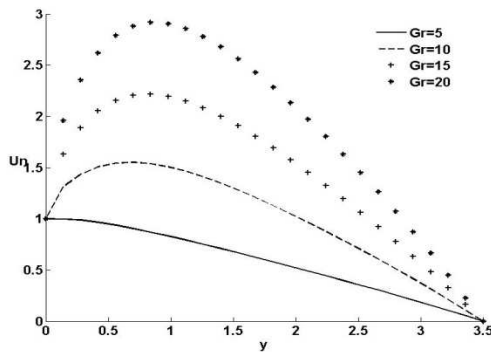


Fig.1: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gc = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$.

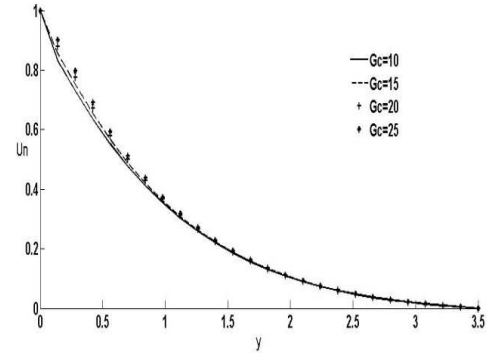


Fig. 2: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$.

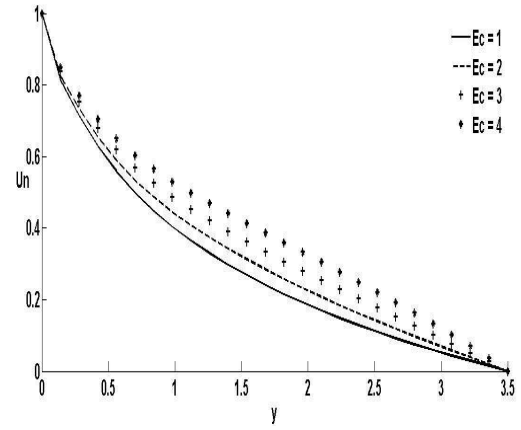


Fig. 3: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Gc = 5$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$.

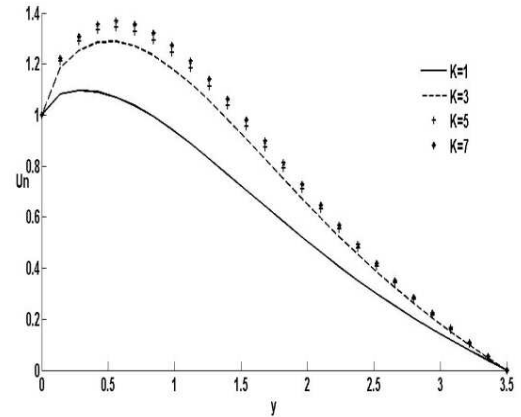


Fig. 4: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $Sr = 0.2$, $b = 0.01$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$.

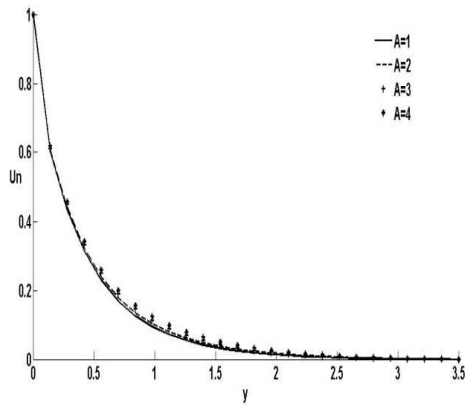


Fig. 5: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $K = 1$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$, $Gc = 5$.

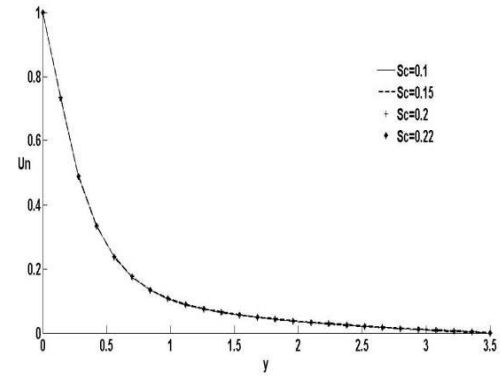


Fig. 8: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$, $Gc = 5$.

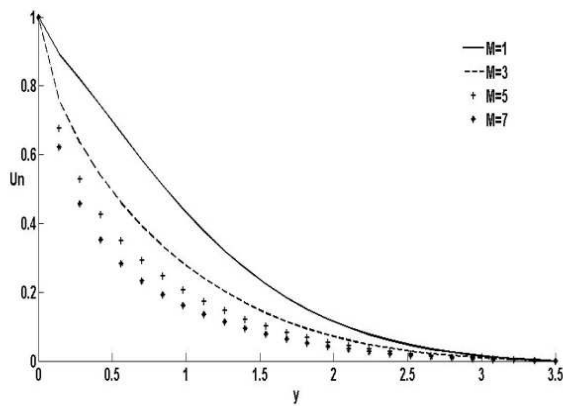


Fig. 6: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $Gc = 5$, $Du = 0.1$.

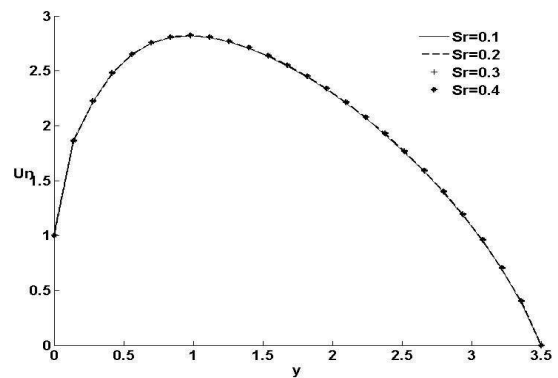


Fig. 9: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$, $Gc = 5$.

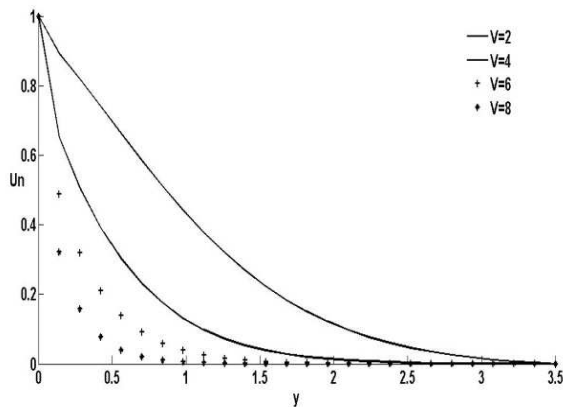


Fig. 7: Velocity profiles for $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$, $Gc = 5$.

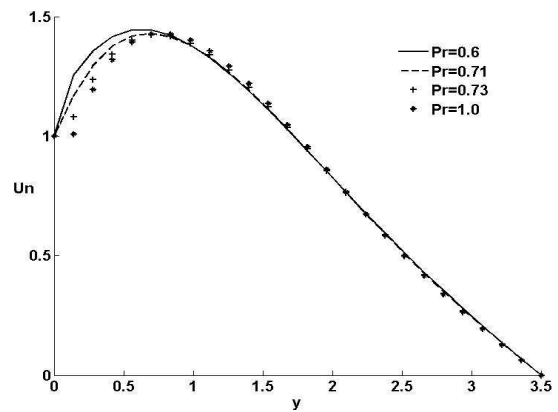


Fig. 10: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Du = 0.1$, $Gc = 5$.

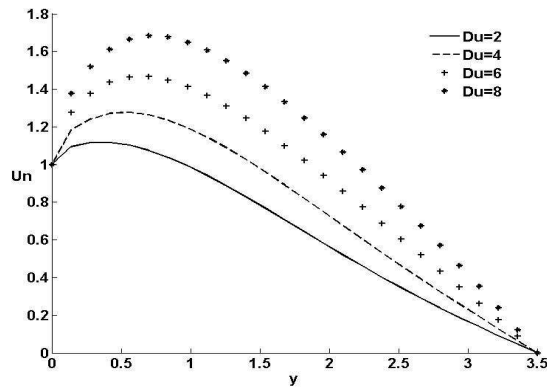


Fig. 11: Velocity profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Gr = 5$, $A = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $Sr = 0.2$, $K = 1$, $M = 1$, $Gc = 5.5.2$. Temperature Profiles

The influences of various embedded parameters on the fluid temperature are illustrated in figures 12 to 17. Figure 12 gives the variations of variable thermal conductivity λ on the temperature. Increasing λ leads to an increase in the temperature. Figure 13 shows the solution of temperature profiles across the boundary layer thickness for different values of suction parameter γ . Increase in this parameter leads to a decrease in the temperature profile. It is clearly seen in figure 14 the effect of Prandtl number Pr on the temperature. The thermal boundary layer thickness is found to increase upon increasing the prandtl number. However, figure 15 and 17 gives the effects of Dufour number Du and Eckert number Ec on temperature profiles. Increasing these parameters leads to an increase in the thermal boundary layer thickness. Similarly, in figure 16, increase in Joule heating parameter b decreases the thermal boundary layer.

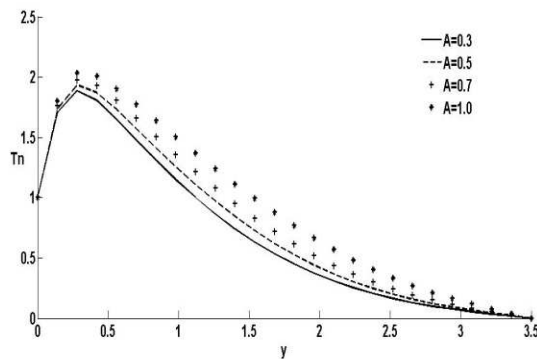


Fig. 12: Temperature profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Du = 2$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 2$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $b = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Sr = 0.2$.

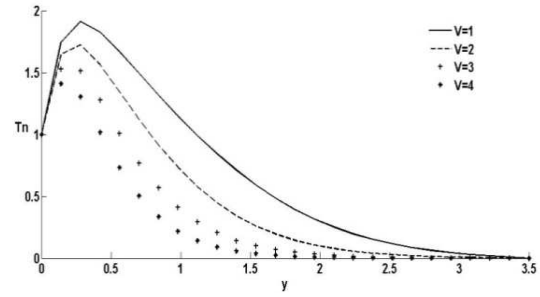


Fig. 13: Temperature profiles for $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Du = 2$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 2$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $b = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Sr = 0.2$, $A = 1$.

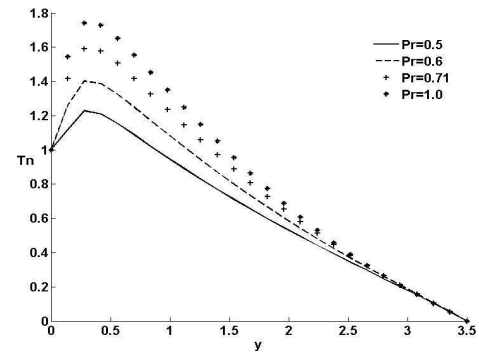


Fig. 14: Temperature profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Du = 2$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 2$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $b = 1$, $Sr = 0.2$, $A = 1$.

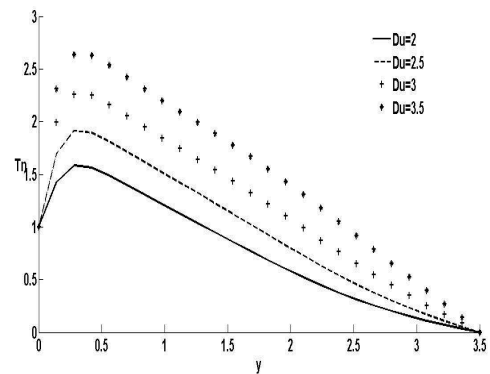


Fig. 15: Temperature profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 2$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $b = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Sr = 0.2$, $A = 1$.

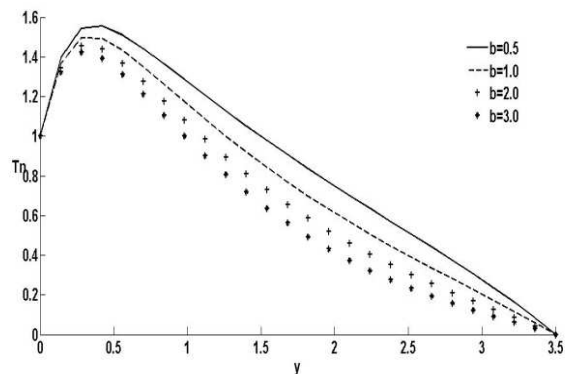


Fig. 16: Temperature profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Ec = 2$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Sr = 0.2$, $A = 1$, $Du = 2$.

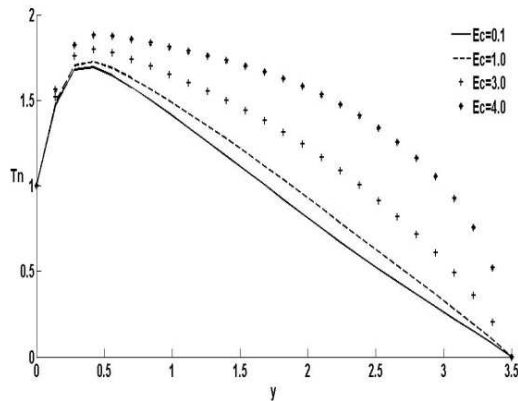


Fig. 17: Temperature profiles for $V = 0.1$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Du = 2$, $Sc = 0.22$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $b = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Sr = 0.2$, $A = 1.5.3$. Concentration Profiles

The influences of various embedded thermophysical parameters on the fluid concentration had been illustrated in figures 18 to 21. Figure 18 reflects that with increase in Sc the fluid concentration increases. Figure 19 is the graph of concentration profile against spanwise co-ordinate y for different values of Soret numbers. It is note worthy that increase in this parameter decreases the concentration boundary layer thickenes. It is clearly seen that for a destructive suction parameter γ the concentration boundary layer thickness decreases (see figure 21). The order of the reaction Gr has little effects on the concentration boundary layer thickness. Increase in Gr leads to small decrease in the cocentration profile across the boundary layer (see figure 20).

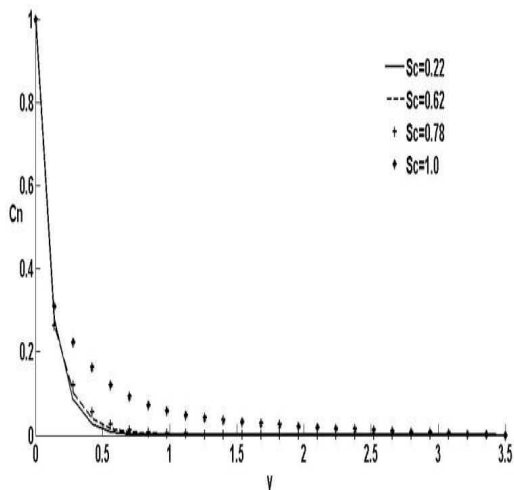


Fig. 18: Concentration profiles for $V = 0.2$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Ec = 1$, $b = 0.1$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $Du = 3$, $Sr = 0.1$, $A = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$.

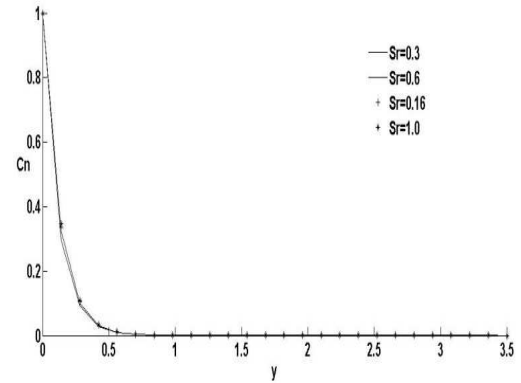


Fig. 19: Concentration profiles for $V = 0.2$, $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Ec = 1$, $b = 0.1$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $Du = 3$, $Sc = 0.22$, $A = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$.

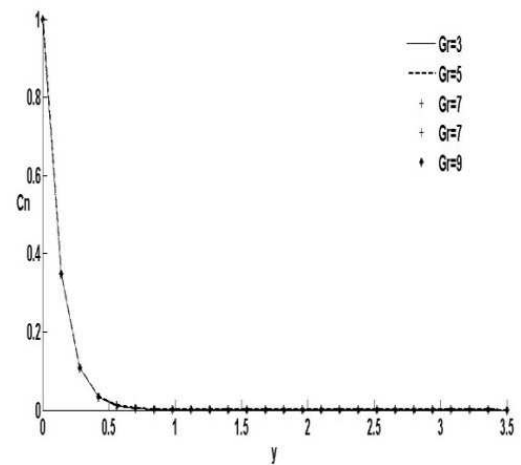


Fig. 20: Concentration profiles for $V = 0.2$, $Sc = 0.22$, $Gc = 5$, $Ec = 1$, $b = 0.1$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $Du = 3$, $Sr = 0.1$, $A = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$.

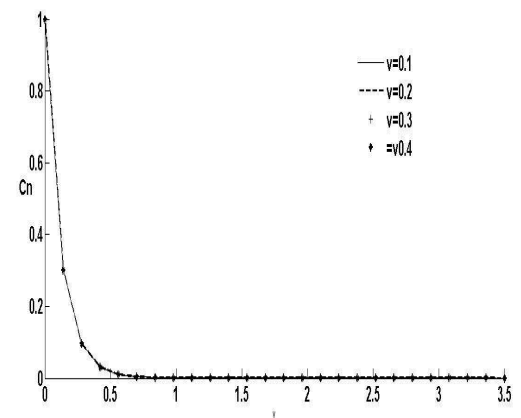


Fig. 21: Concentration profiles for $Gr = 5$, $Gc = 5$, $Ec = 1$, $b = 0.1$, $K = 3$, $M = 1$, $Du = 3$, $Sr = 0.1$, $A = 1$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Sc = 0.22$.

The effects of various governing parameters on the skin friction, Nusselt number and Sherwood number are shown in tables 1 to 3, it is observed that as Gr , Gc , Pr , K , Ec and Du increases, the skin friction coefficient increases, where as the skin friction coefficient decreases as M decreases.

From table 2, it is noticed that the Nusselt number increases as Pr and Ec are increased, while as the joule heating parameter b increases, the Nusselt number decreases. From table 3, it is found that as Sc, Sr and suction parameter increases, the Sherwood number decreases.

Table 1: Effect of Gr, Gc, Pr, M, K, Ec and Du on Skin friction (τ).

Gr	Gc	Pr	M	K	Ec	Du	τ
5	5	0.71	0.5	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.0638
10	5	0.71	0.5	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.0868
5	10	0.71	0.5	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.0653
5	5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.1071
5	5	0.71	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.0601
5	5	0.71	0.5	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.0686
5	5	0.71	0.5	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.0639
5	5	0.71	0.5	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.0728

(A = 1, V = 0.2, Sc = 0.22, Sr = 0.2, b = 0.01)

Table 2: Effect of Gr, Pr, Du, Ec and b on Nusselt number (Nu).

Pr	Du	b	Ec	Gr	Nu
0.71	2.0	0.01	0.1	5	0.0759
0.71	2.0	0.01	0.1	10	0.0868
0.71	3.0	0.01	0.1	5	0.0758
0.71	2.0	0.01	0.2	5	0.1020
1.0	2.0	0.01	0.1	5	0.1071
0.71	2.0	0.02	0.1	5	0.0587

(Gc = 5, A = 1, M = 0.5, k = 1, Sr = 0.2, Sc = 0.22, V = 0.2)

Table 3: Effect of Gr, Sc, Sr, Ec and V on Sherwood number (Sh).

Gr	Sc	Sr	Ec	V	Sh
5	0.22	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0126
10	0.22	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0117
5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0124
5	0.22	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0115
5	0.22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0117
5	0.22	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0116

(Pr = 0.71, Ec = 0.1, M = 0.5, A = 1, K = 1, Du = 2, b = 0.01, Gc = 5)

6. Conclusions

In this paper we have studied numerically the effect of thermal conductivity on MHD heat and mass transfer flow past an infinite vertical plate with Soret and Dufour effects. The non-dimensional governing equations are solved with the help of implicit finite difference method of Crank-Nicolson type. The conclusions of the study are as follows:

1. The velocity increases with the increase in thermal Grashof number and solutal Grashof number.
2. The velocity decreases with an increase in the magnetic parameter.
3. The velocity as well as the temperature increases with an increase in Dufour number, Eckert number and thermal conductivity.
4. Increasing the suction parameter reduces velocity, temperature and concentration.
5. The velocity as well as the concentration decreases with an increase in Soret number.
6. Increasing the Prandtl number substantially decreases the translational velocity and increases the temperature profile.
7. An increase in the Schmidt number leads to increase in the concentration.
8. Increasing the joule heating parameter decreases the translational velocity.
9. The velocity increases with an increase in the permeability of the porous medium parameter.

Nomenclature

- C – Concentration
 C_p – Specific heat at constant pressure
D - Mass diffusivity
 D_M – Coefficient of Mass diffusivity
 D_T - Coefficient of temperature diffusivity
Du – Dufour number
g – Acceleration due to gravity
Gr – Grashof number
Gc – Solutal Grashof number
K – Permeability of the porous medium
Nu – Nusselt number
Pr – Prandtl number
Sc – Schmidt number
Sr – Soret number
T – Temperature
u, v – velocities in the x and y-direction respectively
x, y – Cartesian coordinates along the plate and normal to it, respectively
 ρ – Density of the fluid
 B_o - Magnetic field of constant strength
Ec – Eckert number
M – Magnetic field parameter
b – Joule heating parameter

Greek Letters

- β^* - coefficient of expansion with concentration
- β - Coefficient of thermal expansion
- μ -coefficient of viscosity
- ρ - Density of fluid
- θ - dimensionless temperature
- ν - Kinematic viscosity
- α - Chemical reaction parameter
- γ - Suction parameter
- λ - Variable thermal conductivity

Subscripts

- w - condition at wall
- ∞ - condition at infinity

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