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EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS OF FORCED CONVECTIVE FLOW THROUGH A CHANNEL WITH PERMEABLE WALLS IN PRESENCE OF HEAT GENERATION

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Abstract - In this paper, the existence and uniqueness of Forced Convective flow through a channel with permeable walls in the presence of heat generation was investigation. The governing equation for the momentum and energy equation were non-dimensionalized using similarity transformation. In this paper the criteria that guarantee the problem has a unique solution is established.

Keywords: Forced Convective, permeable walls, unique solution.

I. INTRODUCTION

The investigations of forced convective hydro magnetic channel flow are importance due to its application in various manufacturing process and devices. Such flow can be found in petroleum industries, accelerator, geothermal, rocket booster. Many scientists have contributed to the literature of forced convective [1]. [2] Studied thermal radiation and convective heating on hydro magnetic boundary layer flow of Nano fluid past a permeable stretching surface. [3] Examined the existence and uniqueness result of the problem of boundary layer flow under the action of uniform magnetic field. [4] Studied the existence and uniqueness of self-similar solution of free boundary flows in porous media with variable permeability.

In this paper, we study the problem of forced convective flow through a channel with permeable walls.

II. PROBLEM FORMULATIONS

We consider a steady incompressible flow of an electrically conducting variable viscosity fluid between two fixed permeable parallel infinite plates. The flow is fully developed and the edge effects are disregarded. A constant magnetic field of strength B_0 is imposed transversely in the y -direction. The applied magnetic field is assumed to be strong enough so that the induced magnetic field due to motion is weak, It is assumed that the lower permeable plate, where fluid injection occurs is convectively heated, while at the upper permeable plate both fluid suction and convective heat loss takes place. Under these assumptions, the governing equation for the momentum equation and energy balance in one dimension can be written

As

$$V \frac{du}{dy} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dx} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{dy} \left(-\mu(T) \frac{du}{dy} \right) - \frac{\sigma B_0^2 u^2}{\rho} \quad (1)$$



$$V \frac{du}{dy} = \alpha \frac{d^2T}{dy^2} + \frac{\bar{\mu}(T)}{\rho C_p} \left(\frac{du}{dy}\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma B_0^2 u^2}{\rho C_p} + \frac{Q_0}{\rho C_p} (T - T_f) \quad (2)$$

parameter and heat generation parameter respectively. Substituting equation (5) into (1)-(3) to obtain

The boundary conditions are

$$u(0) = 0, \quad -k \frac{dT}{dy}(0) = \gamma_0(T_f - T(0))$$

$$u(h) = 0, \quad -k \frac{dT}{dy}(h) = \gamma_1(T(h) - T_\infty)$$

(3)

where (x, y) is the axial and normal coordinates, u is the velocity of the fluid, P is the fluid pressure, V is the uniform suction/injection velocity at the channel walls, γ_0 is the heat transfer coefficient at the lower plate, γ_1 is the heat transfer coefficient at the upper plate, α is the thermal diffusivity, ρ is the fluid density, σ is the fluid electrical conductivity, k is the thermal conductivity coefficient, C_p is the specific heat at constant pressure, T_f is the temperature of the hot fluid at the lower permeable plate, T is the channel fluid temperature and T_∞ is the ambient temperature above the upper plate. The temperature dependent viscosity is express as [6]

$$\bar{\mu}(T) = \mu_0 e^{-m(T-T_\infty)} \quad (4)$$

Where m is a viscosity variation parameter and μ_0 is the fluid dynamic viscosity at the ambient temperature.

The following non-dimensional quantities were introduced:

$$G = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x}, \mu = \frac{\bar{\mu}}{\mu_0}, \alpha = \frac{k}{\rho C_p}, Q = \frac{Q_0}{\rho C_p} (T - T_f), W = \frac{u}{v}, X = \frac{x}{h}, \theta = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_f - T_\infty}, \eta = \frac{y}{h}$$

$$Ha = \frac{\sigma B_0^2 H^2}{\mu u}, B_{io} = \frac{\gamma_0 h}{k}, B_{ii} = \frac{\gamma_1 h}{k}, \bar{P} = \frac{Ph}{\mu_0 V}, \varepsilon = m(T - T_\infty), Pr = \frac{v}{\alpha}, Re = \frac{vh}{\nu}$$

$$Ec = \frac{v^2}{C_p} (T_f - T_\infty)$$

(5)

Where $Re, Pr, Ec, \varepsilon, Ha, G, Q$ are Reynolds number, Prandtl number, variable viscosity parameter, Eckert-number, Hartmann- number, pressure gradient

$$\frac{d^2\omega}{d\eta^2} - \varepsilon \frac{d\theta}{d\eta} \frac{d\omega}{d\eta} - e^{\varepsilon\theta} \left(Re \frac{d\omega}{d\eta} + Ha\omega - G \right) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{d\eta^2} - Re Pr \frac{d\theta}{d\eta} + Ec Pr e^{-\varepsilon\theta} \left(\frac{d\omega}{d\eta}\right)^2 + Ec Pr Ha\omega^2 + Q\theta = 0 \quad (7)$$

With the corresponding dimensionless boundary conditions

$$\omega(0) = 0 \quad \text{And} \quad \omega(1) = 0$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\eta}(0) = B_{io} (\theta(0) - 1) \quad \text{And}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\eta}(1) = B_{ii} (\theta(1)) \quad (8)$$

III. METHOD OF SOLUTION

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \omega \\ \theta \\ \omega' \\ \theta' \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Differentiating (9) to obtain

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$\varepsilon x_4 x_5 + e^{\varepsilon x_3} (Re x_4 + Ha x_2 - G)$$



$$\text{Re Pr } x_5 - \text{Ec Pr } e^{\varepsilon x_3} (x_4)^2 - \text{Ec Pr } H a x_2^2 + Q_0 x_3$$

Satisfying the initial

$$\text{conditions } \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \\ x_3(0) \\ x_4(0) \\ x_5(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \omega \\ B_{io} \\ \omega \\ B_{il} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

IV. EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS OF SOLUTION

We state the result by (Derrick and Grossman, (1976) [5], for existence and uniqueness solution of the Initial value as follows.

Theorem 1:- Let D denote the region [in (n+1) - dimensional space, one dimensional for t and n dimensional for vector X]

$$|t - t_0| \leq a, \quad \|x - x_0\| \leq b \quad (12)$$

And suppose that $f(t, x)$ satisfies the Lipchitz condition

$$\|f(t, x_1) - f(t, x_2)\| \leq K \|x_1 - x_2\| \quad (13)$$

Whenever the point (t, x_1) and (t, x_2) belong to D, where K is positive condition, Then, there is constant

$\delta > 0$ such that there exist a unique continuous vector solution $x(t)$ of the system.

$$x' = f(t, x), x(t_0) = x_0 \quad (14)$$

In the interval $|t - t_0| \leq \delta$. Alternatively, if

partial derivatives $\frac{\delta f_i}{\delta x_j}$, $i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$ are

continuous in D. Then they are bounded on D and the

condition (Derrick and Grossman (1976)) follows the mean value theorem of differential calculus.

Theorem 2 :- Suppose $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ are G,

Re, Q, Pr, Ec, Ha, ε , B_{io} , B_{il} are real constant then the problem such that $w(0) = 0$, $w(1) = 0$, $\theta' = B_{io}(\theta(0) - 1)$ and $\theta' = B_{il}(\theta(1))$ has a unique solution

Proof:

The system of equation can written in vector form using

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \\ x_4' \\ x_5' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ f_3(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ f_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ f_5(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

Subject to Initial condition(9), we show that the

partial derivatives $\frac{\delta f_i}{\delta x_i}$ $i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ are bounded.

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_4} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_5} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_3} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_4} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_5} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_1} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_2} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_4} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_5} \right| = 0 \quad \left| \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x_1} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x_2} \right| = \left| e^{\varepsilon x_3} H a x_2 \right| \leq \left| e^{\varepsilon x_p} H a \right| \leq \xi$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x_3} \right| = \left| e^{\varepsilon x_3} (\text{Re } x_4 + H a x_2 - G) \right| \leq \left| e^{\varepsilon x_p} (\text{Re } D + H a B - G) \right| \leq M$$



$$\left| \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial f_4} \right| = \left| \varepsilon x_4 x_5 + e^{\varepsilon x_3} \operatorname{Re} x_4 \right| \leq \left| \varepsilon x_5 + e^{\varepsilon x_p} \operatorname{Re} \right| \leq N$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial f_4} \right| = \left| \varepsilon x_4 x_5 \right| \leq \left| \varepsilon D \right| \leq O$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial x_1} \right| = O$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial x_2} \right| = \left| -Ec \operatorname{Pr} H a x_2^2 \right| \leq \left| 2Ec \operatorname{Pr} H a B \right| \leq P$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial x_3} \right| = \left| -Ec \operatorname{Pr} \ell^{-\varepsilon x_3} x_4^2 - Q_0 x_3 \right| \leq \left| Ec \operatorname{Pr} e^{-\varepsilon \rho} D^2 - Q_0 \right| \leq R$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial f_4} \right| = \left| -Ec \operatorname{Pr} \ell^{-\varepsilon x_3} x_4^2 \right| \leq \left| 2Ec \operatorname{Pr} e^{-\varepsilon \rho} D \right| \leq S$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial f_5} \right| = \left| -\operatorname{Re} \operatorname{Pr} x_5 \right| \leq \left| \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{Pr} \right| \leq T$$

let $k = \max\{1, \varepsilon, M, N, O, P, R, S, T\} < \infty$. The

partial derivatives, $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} i, = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are bounded since

there exist a constant $k > 0$ such that $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} \leq k, i, j = 1,$

$2, \dots, n$ where K is lipschitz. Hence it satisfies a unique solution.

V. CONCLUSION

The boundary value problem (5) and (6) was transformed to initial value problem (10) which satisfies (11) "by Derrick N.R and Grossman S.I [5]. Problem (10) which satisfies (11) is lipschitz continuous and hence it is bounded. The boundedness of this problem satisfies the existence of unique solution of problem (10), Hence The problem (5)(6) is unique.

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