

The effect of radiation on natural convection flow of fluid with variable viscosity from a porous vertical plate in presence of heat generation

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To cite this article:

Amena Ferdousi, M. Mostafizur Rahman, Mohammad Salek Parvez, M. A. Alim. The Effect of Radiation on Natural Convection Flow of Fluid with Variable Viscosity from a Porous Vertical Plate in Presence of Heat Generation. *Applied and Computational Mathematic*. Vol. 2, No. 2, 2013, pp. 54-63, doi: 10.11648/j.acm.20130202.16

Abstract: This paper presents a new extension for the effect of radiation on natural convection flow with variable viscosity from a porous vertical plate in presence of heat generation. The governing boundary layer equations are first transformed into a non dimensional form and the resulting non linear system of partial differential equations are then solved numerically using finite difference method together with Keller-Box scheme. The numerical results show that the variable viscosity affects the surface shear stress and the rate of heat transfer, which are here in terms of skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number. It affects velocity as well as temperature profiles also. These are shown graphically and tabular form for a selection of parameters set of consisting of viscosity variation parameter γ , heat generation parameter Q , radiation effect R_d , Prandtl number Pr .

Keywords: Radiation Effect, Porous Plate, Heat Generation, Natural Convection, Variable Viscosity

1. Introduction

The study of heat generation or absorption in moving fluids is important in problems dealing with chemical reactions and those concerned with dissociating fluids. Possible heat generation effects may alter the temperature distribution; consequently the particle deposition rate in nuclear reactors, electronic chips and semiconductor wafers.

The effect of radiation on free convection flow with variable viscosity from porous vertical plate in presence of heat generation has been drawn forth not only for its fundamental aspects but also for its significance in the contexts of space technology and processes involving high temperature. In the presence of heat generation, variable viscosity free convection boundary layer flow from a porous vertical plate of a steady two dimensional viscous incompressible fluid and the radiated heat transfer has been investigated. In this analysis consideration had been given to grey gases that emit and absorb but do not scatter thermal radiation. Over the work it is assumed that the surface

temperature of the porous vertical plate, T_w , is constant, where $T_w > T_\infty$. Here T_∞ is the ambient temperature of the fluid, T is the temperature of the fluid in the boundary layer, g is the acceleration due to gravity, the fluid is assumed to be a grey emitting and absorbing, but non scattering medium. In the present work following assumptions are made:

- The radiative heat flux in the x -direction is considered negligible in comparison with that in the y direction, where the physical coordinates (u, v) are velocity components along the (x, y) axes.

- Merkin [1] concluded free convection with blowing and suction. Lin and Yu [2] studied free convection on a horizontal plate with blowing and suction. Hossain et al [3] studied the effect of radiation on free convection flow with variable viscosity from a porous vertical plate. Hossain et al [4] performed flow of viscous incompressible fluid with temperature dependent viscosity and thermal conductivity past a permeable wedge with variable heat flux. Hossain and Takhar [5] studied radiation effect on mixed convection along a vertical plate with uniform surface temperature.

C_p is the specific heat due to constant pressure and q_r is the radiative heat flux in the y direction. In order to reduce the complexity of the problem and to provide a means of comparison with future studies that will employ a more detail representation for the radiative heat flux; we will consider the optically thick radiation limit. Thus radiation heat flux term is simplified by the Rosseland diffusion approximation [Ozisik (1973)] and is given by [13]

$$q_r = -\frac{4\sigma}{3(a_r + \sigma_s)} \frac{\partial T^4}{\partial y} \quad (5a)$$

In Equation (5a) a_r is the Rosseland mean absorption co-efficient, σ_s is the scattering co-efficient and σ is the Stephan-Boltzman constant.

The absolute viscosity μ is assumed to be vary with temperature according to a general functional form $\mu = \mu_f s(T)$, where μ_f is the absolute viscosity at the film temperature T_f and $s(T_f) = 1$. This form is chosen to allow definition of the stream function based on the absolute viscosity at the film temperature. For liquids, all transport properties vary with temperature. However, for many liquids, petroleum oils, glycerin, glycol, silicon fluids and some molten salt, the percent variation of absolute viscosity with temperature is much more than that of the other properties. Under the above conditions an analysis incorporating the above assumptions and describing the momentum and thermal transport within the flow field are more accurate than the usual assumption of constant properties evaluated at some reference temperature. It should be mentioned here that there are some fluids for which properties other than μ vary strongly with temperature. In particular, water and methyl alcohol exhibit strong variation of both μ and β . The analysis presented here is not applicable to these liquids since we are considering only the variation of the absolute viscosity as a function of temperature. However, for the case of an isothermal surface (in an unstratified ambient fluid), the variation of the absolute viscosity with temperature takes the form $\mu = \mu_f S(\theta)$, where θ is the dimensionless temperature in the boundary layer defined in equation (4), such that $S(1/2) = 1$. A wide variety of functional forms of $S(\theta)$ satisfying this requirement was investigated in the literature such as algebraic expressions, power series, exponential forms, etc. Following Carey and Mollendorf [14], the simplest form of the absolute viscosity is used in this investigation as follows:

$$\mu = \mu_f [1 + 1/\mu_f (d\mu/dT)_f (T - T_\infty)] \quad (5b)$$

This simple form amounts to a linear variation of the absolute viscosity with temperature, with the slope $d\mu/dT$, evaluated at film temperature. The assumed linear variation of viscosity with temperature gives rise to a new parameter γ defined by

$$\gamma = 1/\mu_f (d\mu/dT)_f (T_w - T_\infty) \quad (5c)$$

Now introduce the following non-dimensional variables:

$$\eta = \frac{Vy}{\nu \xi}, \quad \xi = V \left\{ \frac{4x}{\nu^2 g \beta \Delta T} \right\}^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (6)$$

$$\psi = V^{-3} \nu^2 g \beta \Delta T \xi^3 \left\{ f + \frac{\xi}{4} \right\}, \quad \theta = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty}$$

$$\theta_w = \frac{T_w}{T_\infty}, \quad \Delta = \theta_w - 1 = \frac{T_w - T_\infty}{T_\infty}, \quad Rd = \frac{4\sigma T_\infty^3}{k(a + \sigma_s)}$$

Where, θ is the non-dimensional temperature function, θ_w is the surface temperature parameter and R_d is the radiation parameter.

Substituting (6) into Equations (1), (2) and (3) leads to the following non-dimensional equations

$$\left[1 + \gamma \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] f'''' + \theta - 2f'^2 + 3ff'' + \xi f'' = \xi \left(f' \frac{\partial f'}{\partial \xi} + f'' \frac{\partial f'}{\partial \xi} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{1}{Pr} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[\left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{3} Rd (1 + (\theta_w - 1)\theta) \right\} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \right] + Q \theta \xi^2 + 3f\theta' + \xi \theta' = \xi \left(f' \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \theta' \right) \quad (8)$$

Where $Pr = \nu C_p / k$ is the Prandtl number and $Q = \nu Q_0 / \nu^2 \rho C_p$ is the heat generation parameter.

The boundary conditions (4) become

$$f = 0, f' = 0, \theta = 1 \quad \text{at } \eta = 0$$

$$f' = 0, \theta = 0 \quad \text{as } \eta \rightarrow \infty \quad (9)$$

The solution of equations (6), (8) enable us to calculate the nondimensional velocity components \bar{u} , \bar{v} from the following expressions

$$\bar{u} = \frac{\nu^2}{V g \beta (T_w - T_\infty)} u = \xi^2 f'(\xi, \eta) \quad (10)$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\nu}{V} = \xi^{-1} (3f + \xi - \eta f' + \xi \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi})$$

In practical applications, the physical quantities of principle interest are the shearing stress τ_w and the rate of heat transfer in terms of the skin-friction coefficients C_{fx} and Nusselt number Nux respectively, which can be written as

$$Nu_x = \frac{\nu}{V \Delta T} (q_c + q_r)_{\eta=0}, \quad C_{fx} = \frac{V}{g \beta \Delta T} (\tau)_{\eta=0} \quad (11)$$

where

$$\tau_w = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{\eta=0} \quad \text{and} \quad q_c = -k \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right)_{\eta=0} \quad (12)$$

q_c is the conduction heat flux.

Using the Equations (6) and the boundary condition (9) into (11) and (12), we get

$$\begin{aligned} C_{fx} &= \xi \left(1 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) f''(x, 0) \\ Nu_x &= \xi^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} Rd \theta_w^3 \right) \theta'(x, 0) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

The values of the velocity and temperature distribution are calculated respectively from the following relations:

$$\bar{u} = \xi^2 f'(\xi, \eta), \quad \theta = \theta(x, y) \quad (14)$$

3. Numerical Procedures

Solution of the local non similar partial differential equation (7) to (8) subjected to the boundary condition (9) are obtained by using implicit finite difference method with Keller-Box Scheme, which has been described in details by Cebeci [15].

The solution methodology of equations (7) and (8) with the boundary condition given in eqn. (9) for the entire ξ values based on Keller – box scheme is proposed here. The scheme specifically incorporated a nodal distribution favoring the vicinity of the plate, enabling accuracy to be maintained in this region of steep gradient. In detail equations (7) and (8) are solved as a set of five simultaneous equations.

$$\left[1 + \gamma \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \right) f'' \right] + 3ff'' - 2(f')^2 + \theta - \xi f'' = \xi \left(f' \frac{\partial f'}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} f'' \right) \quad (15)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{Pr} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[\left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{3} Rd (1 + (\theta_w - 1)\theta) \right\} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \right] \\ + Q\theta\xi^2 + 3f\theta' + \xi\theta' = \xi \left(f' \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \theta' \right) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

To apply the aforementioned method, we first convert Equations (15)-(16) into the following system of first order equations with dependent variables $u(\xi, \eta)$, $v(\xi, \eta)$, $p(\xi, \eta)$ and $g(\xi, \eta)$ as

$$f'' = u, \quad u' = v, \quad g = \theta, \quad \text{and} \quad \theta' = p \quad (17)$$

$$\left[1 + p5 \left(g - \frac{1}{2} \right) v \right] + p_1 f v - p_2 u^2 + g - \xi v = \xi \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} v \right) \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{Pr} \left[p' + \{ p_3 p (1 + \Delta g) \}^3 \right] + p_4 g \xi^2 \\ + \xi p + p_1 f p = \xi \left(u \frac{\partial g}{\partial \xi} - p \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where

$$p_1 = 3, \quad p_2 = 2, \quad p_3 = \frac{4}{3} Rd, \quad p_4 = Q \quad \text{and} \quad p_5 = \gamma \quad (20)$$

The corresponding boundary conditions are

$$\begin{aligned} f(\xi, 0) = 0, \quad u(\xi, 0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad g(\xi, 0) = 0 \\ u(\xi, \infty) = 0, \quad g(\xi, \infty) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

We now consider the net rectangle on the (ξ, η) plane and denote the net point by

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_0 = 0, \quad \eta_j = \eta_{j-1} + h_j, \quad j = 1, 2, J \\ \xi^0 = 0, \quad \xi^n = \xi^{n-1} + k_n, \quad n = 1, 2, N \end{aligned}$$

We approximate the quantities (f, u, v, p) at the points (ξ^n, η_j) of the net by $(f_j^n, u_j^n, v_j^n, p_j^n)$ which we call net function.

$$\eta_{j-1/2} = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_j + \eta_{j-1}) \quad (22)$$

$$\xi^{n-1/2} = \frac{1}{2}(\xi^n + \xi^{n-1})$$

$$g_j^{n-1/2} = \frac{1}{2}(g_j^n + g_j^{n-1})$$

$$g_{j-1/2}^n = \frac{1}{2}(g_j^n + g_{j-1}^n)$$

Now we write the difference equations that are to approximate Equations (17) - (19) by considering one mesh rectangle for the mid point $(\xi^{n-1/2}, \eta_{j-1/2})$ to obtain

$$\frac{f_j^n - f_{j-1}^n}{h_j} = u_{j-1/2}^n \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n}{h_j} = v_{j-1/2}^n \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{g_j^n - g_{j-1}^n}{h_j} = p_{j-1/2}^n \quad (25)$$

Similarly Equations (18) – (19) are approximate by centering about the midpoint $(\xi^{n-1/2}, \eta_{j-1/2})$. Centering the Equations (22) about the point $(\xi^{n-1/2}, \eta_n)$ without specifying η to obtain the algebraic equations. The difference approximation to Equations (18)-(19) become

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{h_j^{-1}}{2} [\{1+p_5(g-0.5)v\}_j^n - \{1+p_5(g-0.5)v\}_{j-1}^n + \{1+p_5(g-0.5)v\}_j^{n-1} \\
& - \{1+p_5(g-0.5)v\}_{j-1}^{n-1}] + \{(p_1)_{j-1/2}^n + \alpha_n\} (fv)_{j-1/2}^n \\
& - \{(p_2)_{j-1/2}^n + \alpha_n\} (u^2)_{j-1/2}^n + g_{j-1/2}^n \\
& - (\xi v)_{j-1/2}^n + \alpha_n \{f_{j-1/2}^n v_{j-1/2}^{n-1} - v_{j-1/2}^n f_{j-1/2}^{n-1}\} = R_{j-1/2}^{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{j-1/2}^{n-1} &= h_j^{-1} [\{1+p_5(g-0.5)v\}_j^{n-1} - \{1+p_5(g-0.5)v\}_{j-1}^{n-1}] + (p_1)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} (fv)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} \\
& - (p_2)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} (u^2)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + g_{j-1/2}^{n-1} - (\xi p)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + h_j^{-1} (v_{j-1/2}^{n-1} - v_{j-1/2}^{n-1})
\end{aligned}$$

And

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{j-1/2}^{n-1} &= -L_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + \alpha_n \left\{ -(u^2)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + (fv)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} \right\} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{1}{Pr} [h_j^{-1} (p_j^n - p_{j-1}^n) + h_j^{-1} \{ \{p_3 p(1+\Delta g)^3\}_j^n - \\
& \{p_3 p(1+\Delta g)^3\}_{j-1}^n \} + \xi_{j-1/2}^n p_{j-1/2}^n + (p_4 \xi^2)_{j-1/2}^n g_{j-1/2}^n \\
& + \{(p_1)_{j-1/2}^n + \alpha_n\} (fp)_{j-1/2}^n - \alpha_n \{ (ug)_{j-1/2}^n \\
& - (ug)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} - u_{j-1/2}^n g_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + u_{j-1/2}^{n-1} g_{j-1/2}^n \} \\
& + p_{j-1/2}^n f_{j-1/2}^{n-1} - p_{j-1/2}^{n-1} f_{j-1/2}^n \} = T_{j-1/2}^{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{j-1/2}^{n-1} &= \frac{1}{Pr} [h_j^{-1} (p_j^{n-1} - p_{j-1}^{n-1}) \\
& + h_j^{-1} \{ \{p_3 p(1+\Delta g)^3\}_j^{n-1} - \{p_3 p(1+\Delta g)^3\}_{j-1}^{n-1} \} \\
& - \{ \xi_{j-1/2}^{n-1} p_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + (p_4 \xi^2)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} g_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + (p_1)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} (fp)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} \} \\
T_{j-1/2}^{n-1} &= -M_{j-1/2}^{n-1} + \alpha_n \{ (fp)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} - (ug)_{j-1/2}^{n-1} \}
\end{aligned}$$

The corresponding boundary conditions (21) become

$$\begin{aligned}
f_0^n &= 0, \quad u_0^n = 0, \quad g_0^n = 1 \\
u_J^n &= 0, \quad g_J^n = 0
\end{aligned}$$

which just express the requirement for the boundary conditions to remain during the iteration process. Now we will convert the momentum and energy equations into system of linear Equations and together with the boundary conditions can be written in matrix or vector form, where the

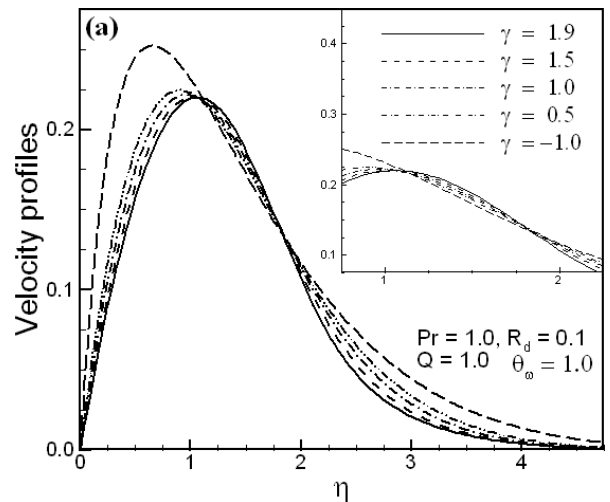
coefficient matrix has a block tri-diagonal structure. The whole procedure, namely reduction to first order followed by central difference approximations, Newton's quasi-linearization method and the block Thomas algorithm, is well known as the Keller-box method.

4. Results and Discussion

In this exertion the effect of radiation with variable viscosity on natural convection flow from a porous vertical plate in presence of heat generation is investigated. Numerical values of local rate of heat transfer are calculated in terms of Nusselt number Nu_x for the surface of the porous vertical plate from lower stagnation point to upper stagnation point, for different values of the aforementioned parameters and these are shown in tabular form in Table 1 and Graphically in Figure 5-7. The effect for different values viscosity γ on local skin friction coefficient C_{fx} and the local Nusselt number Nu_x , as well as velocity and temperature profiles are displayed in Fig.2 to 7. The aim of these figures are to display how the profiles vary in ξ , the selected streetwise co-ordinate.

Figures 2(a)-2(b) display results for the velocity and temperature profiles, for different values of viscosity parameter $\gamma = -1.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 1.9$ while Prandtl number $Pr = 1.0$, radiation parameter $R_d = 0.1$ surface temperature parameter $\theta_w = 1.0$ and heat generation $Q = 1.0$. It has been seen from Figures 2(a)-2(b) that as the viscosity parameter γ increases, the velocity profiles decrease and the temperature profiles increase. The velocity is zero at the boundary wall then the velocity increases to the peak value as η increases and from $\eta = 1$ to $\eta = 2$ it is reverse and after $\eta = 2$ it is decreasing, finally the velocity approaches to zero (the asymptotic value).

The changes of temperature profiles in the η direction also shows the typical temperature profiles for natural convection boundary layer flow that is the value of temperature profiles is 1.0 (one) at the boundary wall then the temperature profile increases for $\eta < 1$ and decreases gradually along $\eta \geq 1$ direction to the asymptotic value.



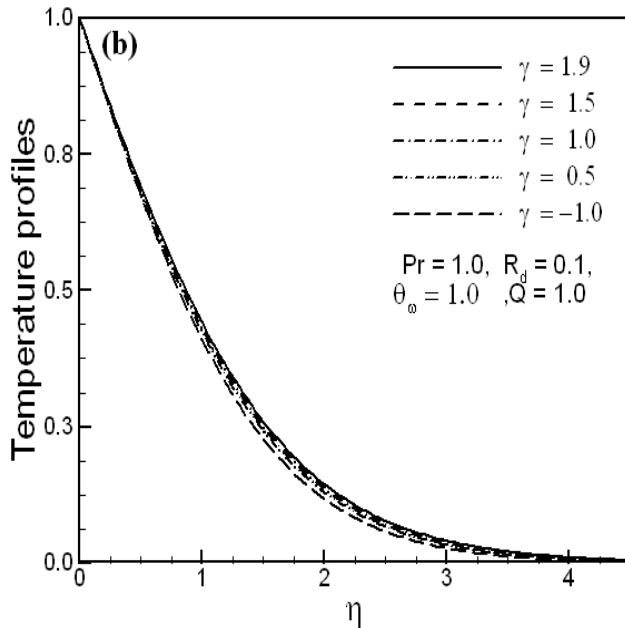


Figure 2. (a) Velocity and (b) temperature profiles for different values of viscosity parameter γ with others fixed parameters

However, in figures 3(a)-3(b) it has been shown that when the Prandtl number $Pr = 0.8, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0$ and 8.5 increases with $\theta_w = 1.0, R_d = 0.1, Q = 1.0$ and $\gamma = 1.0$ both the velocity and temperature profiles decrease.

Figures 4(a) display results for the velocity profiles for different values of heat generation parameter Q with Prandtl number $Pr = 1.0$, radiation parameter $R_d = 0.1$, viscosity parameter $\gamma = 1.0$ and surface temperature parameter $\theta_w = 1.0$. It has been seen from figure 4(a) that as the heat generation parameter increases the velocity profiles increase. It is also observed from figure 4(a) that the changes of velocity profiles in the η direction reveals the typical velocity profile for natural convection boundary layer flow, i.e., the velocity is zero at the boundary wall then the velocity increases to the peak value as η increases and finally the velocity approaches to zero (the asymptotic value). The maximum values of velocity are recorded to be $0.34331, 0.30681, 0.27315, 0.23731, 0.21668$ for $Q = 10.0, 7.0, 5.0, 2.0$, and 0.0 at $\eta = 0.99806, 0.83530, 0.99806, 0.94233$ and $\eta = 0.94233$. The velocity is 0.34331 at $\eta = 0.99806$ for $Q = 10.0$. Here, it is observed that at $\eta = 0.99806$, the velocity increases by 84.19% as the heat generation parameter Q changes from 0 to 10.0 .

From figure 4(b), as the heat generation parameter Q increases, the temperature profiles increase. We observed that the temperature profile is 1.0 (one) at the boundary wall then the temperature profile decreases gradually along η direction to the asymptotic value. But for $Q = 10.0, 7.5$ the temperature profile increases, at $\eta = 0.49865$ it is $1.28427, 1.06217$ then it decrease. And for other values it is gradually decreasing.

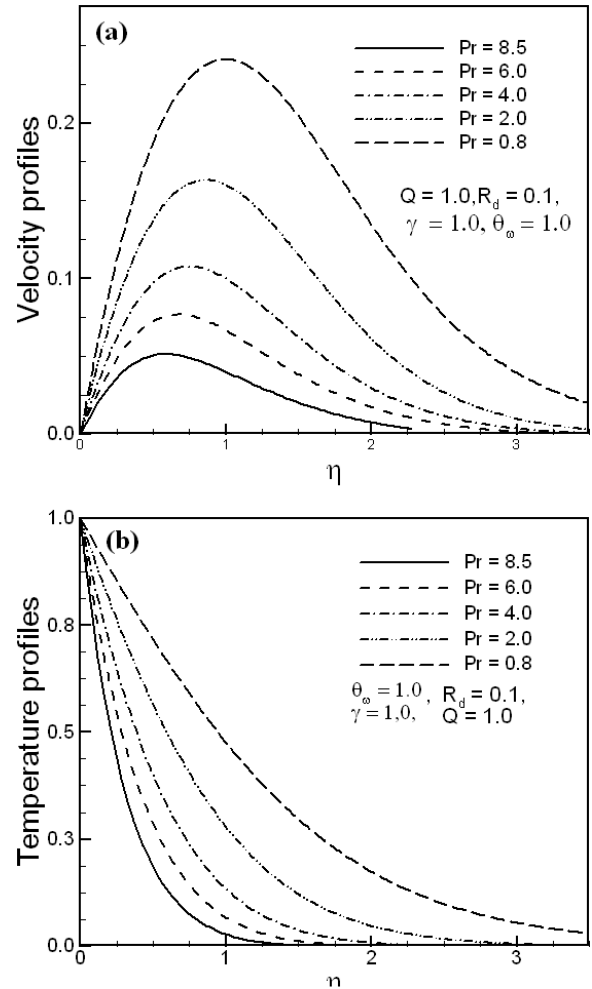


Figure 3. (a) Velocity and (b) temperature profiles for different values of prandtl number Pr with others fixed parameters.

Figure 5(a) shows that skin friction coefficient C_{fx} increases for increasing values of viscosity parameter γ with Prandtl number $Pr = 1.0$, radiation parameter $R_d = 0.1$, surface temperature parameter $\theta_w = 1.0$ and heat generation $Q = 1.0$. It is observed from Figure 5(a) that the skin friction increases gradually from zero value at lower stagnation point along the ξ direction and from Figure 5(b); it reveals that the rate of heat transfer decreases along the ξ direction for $\gamma = -1.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5$ and 1.9 Nu_x are along ξ axis. A hot fluid layer is created adjacent to the interface of the wall due to the viscosity mechanism and ultimately the resultant temperature of the fluid exceeds the surface temperature. Accordingly, the heat transfer rate from the surface decreases as shown in Fig. 5(b)

The variation of the local skin friction coefficient C_{fx} and local rate of heat transfer Nu_x for different values of Prandtl number Pr while $\theta_w = 1.0, R_d = 0.1, Q = 1.0$ and $\gamma = 1.0$ are shown in Figures 6(a)-6(b). We can observe from these figures that as the Prandtl number Pr increases, the skin friction coefficient decreases and rate of heat transfer increases.

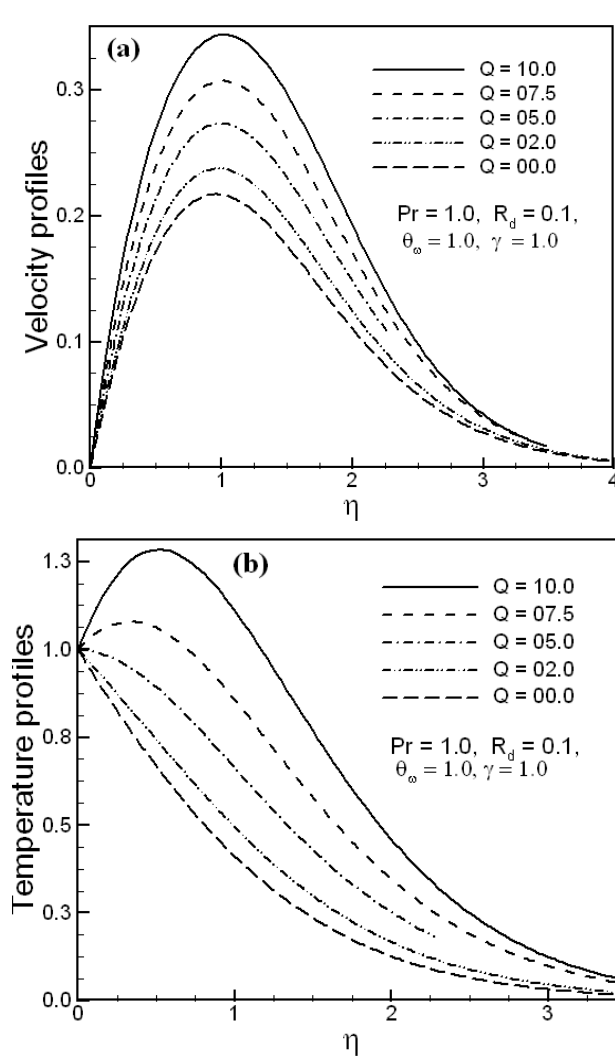


Figure 4. (a) Velocity and (b) temperature profiles for different values of heat generation parameter Q with others fixed parameters

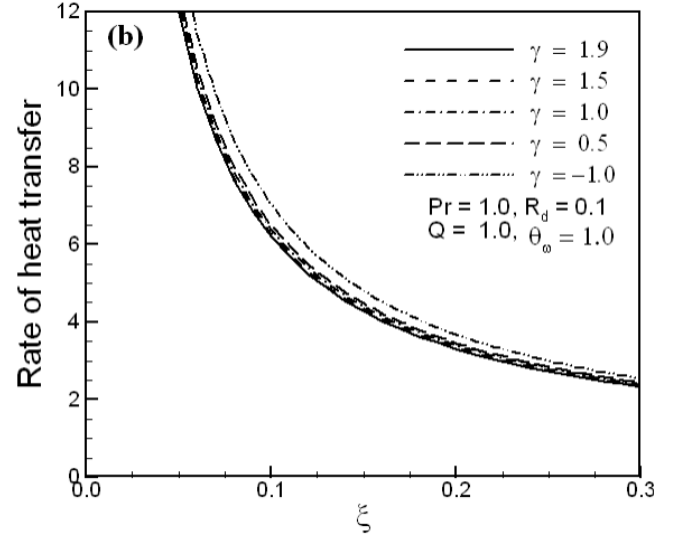
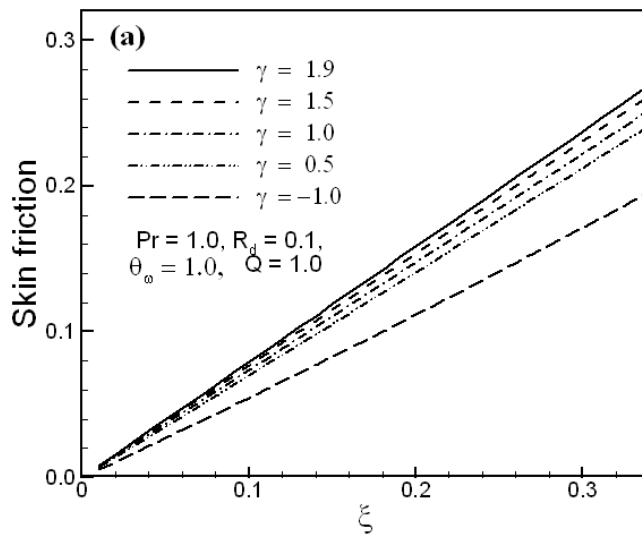


Figure 5. (a) Skin friction and (b) rate of heat transfer for different values of viscosity parameter γ with others fixed parameters.

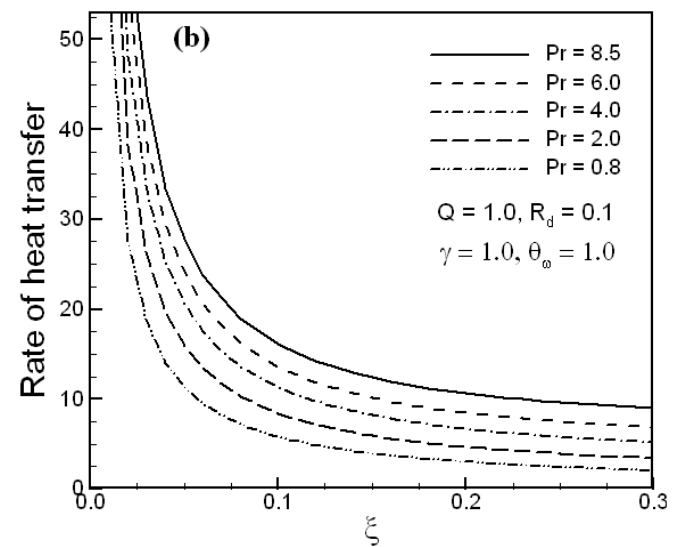
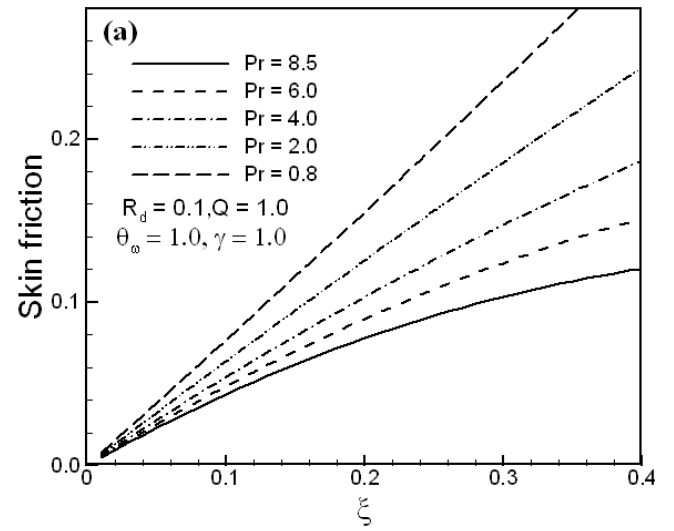


Figure 6. (a) Skin friction and (b) rate of heat transfer for different values of prandtl number Pr with others fixed parameters.

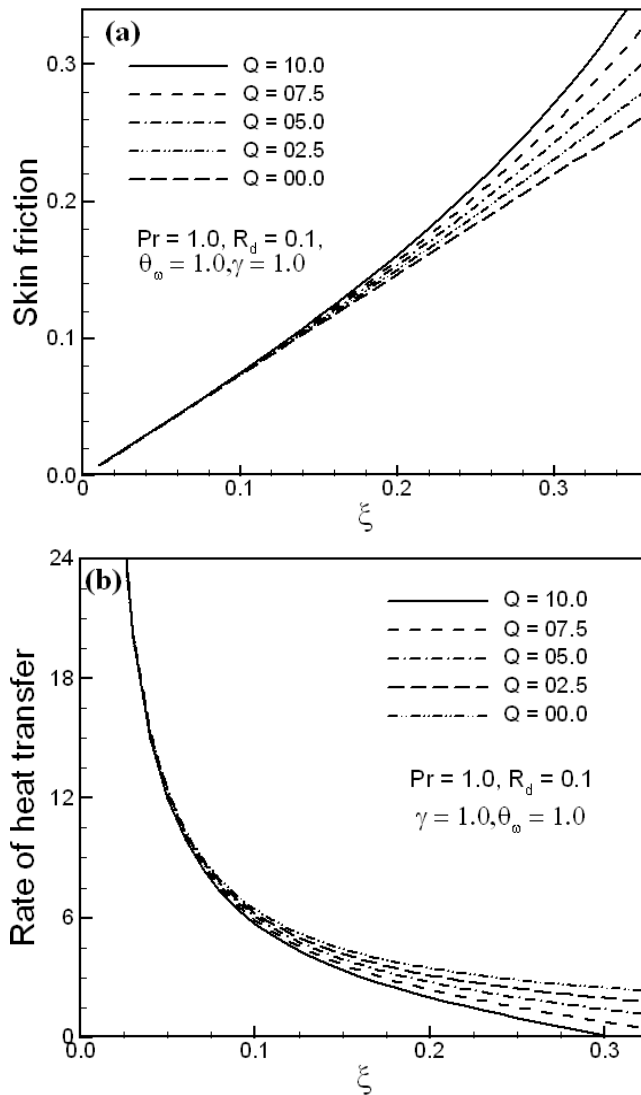


Figure 7. (a) Skin friction and (b) rate of heat transfer for different values of heat generation parameter Q with others fixed parameters

Figures 7(a)-7(b) show that skin friction coefficient C_{fx} increase and heat transfer coefficient Nu_x decreases for increasing values of heat generation parameter Q while viscosity parameter $\gamma = 1.0$, Prandtl number $Pr = 1.0$, radiation parameter $R_d = 0.1$ and surface temperature parameter $\theta_w = 1.0$. The values of skin friction coefficient C_{fx} and Nusselt number Nu_x are recorded to be 0.27211, 0.25685, 0.24323, 0.23105, and 0.22016 and 0.10476, 0.79419, 1.41670, 1.98094 and 2.49468 for $Q = 10.0, 5.0, 7.0, 2.0, 0.0$ and respectively which occur at the same point $\xi = 0.3$. Here, it observed that at $\xi = 0.3$, the skin friction increases by 23.59% and Nusselt number Nu_x decreases by 95.8% as the heat generation parameter Q changes from 0.0 to 10.0. It is observed from figure 7(a) that the skin friction increases gradually from zero value at lower stagnation point along the ξ direction and from Figure 7(b); it reveals that the rate of heat transfer decreases along the ξ direction.

Numerical values of rate of heat transfer Nu_x and skin friction coefficient C_{fx} are calculated from Equations (13) from the surface of the vertical porous plate. Numerical

values of C_{fx} and Nu_x are shown in Table 1.

In the table below the values of skin friction coefficient C_{fx} and Nusselt number Nu_x are recorded to be 0.27211, 0.25685, 0.24323 and 0.22016 and 0.10476, 0.79419, 1.41670 and 2.49468 for $\gamma = 1.0$ respectively which occur at the same point $\xi = 0.3$. Here, it observed that at $\xi = 0.3$, the skin friction increases by 23.59% and Nusselt number Nu_x decreases by 95.8% as the heat generation parameter Q changes from 0.0 to 10.0.

Table 1. Skin friction coefficient and rate of heat transfer against ξ for different values of heat generation parameter Q with other controlling parameters $Pr = 1.0$, $R_d = 0.1$, $\theta_w = 1.0$ and $\gamma = 1.0$.

ξ	C_{fx}	Nu_x	C_{fx}	Nu_x
	$Q = 10.0$		$Q = 7.5$	
0.01	0.00736	59.75933	0.00736	59.79267
0.04	0.02954	14.94168	0.02950	15.02191
0.07	0.05217	8.44547	0.05202	8.57546
0.10	0.07527	5.69880	0.07483	5.87960
0.13	0.09945	4.13889	0.09849	4.37475
0.16	0.12463	3.06624	0.12281	3.36163
0.19	0.15164	2.25980	0.14849	2.62104
0.22	0.18043	1.58858	0.17531	2.02342
0.25	0.21208	1.00362	0.20416	1.52247
0.30	0.27211	0.10476	0.25685	0.79419
ξ	$Q = 5.0$		$Q = 0.0$	
0.01	0.00736	59.82600	0.00736	59.82600
0.04	0.02947	15.10199	0.02947	15.10199
0.07	0.05187	8.70371	0.05187	8.70371
0.10	0.07440	6.05858	0.07440	6.05858
0.13	0.09756	4.60638	0.09756	4.60638
0.16	0.12105	3.64915	0.12105	3.64915
0.19	0.14548	2.96862	0.14548	2.96862
0.22	0.17051	2.43614	0.17051	2.43614
0.25	0.19684	2.00692	0.19684	2.00692
0.30	0.24323	1.41670	0.24323	1.41670

Table 2. Comparison of present numerical results of C_{fx} and Nu_x for the values of prandtl number $Pr = 1.0$, radiation parameter $R_d = 0.05$, for surface temperature $\theta_w = 1.1$ and $\theta_w = 1.5$ without the effect of magnetohydrodynamic and heat generation parameter with Hossain et al. [9].

ξ	$\theta_w = 1.1$			
	Hossain		Present	
	C_{fx}	Nu_x	C_{fx}	Nu_x
0.1	0.0655	6.4627	0.06535	6.48306
0.2	0.1316	3.4928	0.13138	3.50282
0.4	0.2647	2.0229	0.26408	2.03018
0.6	0.3963	1.5439	0.39519	1.55522
0.8	0.5235	1.3247	0.52166	1.32959
1.0	0.6429	1.1995	0.64024	1.20347
1.5	0.8874	1.0574	0.88192	1.06109
ξ	$\theta_w = 2.5$			
	Hossain		Hossain	
	C_{fx}	C_{fx}	C_{fx}	C_{fx}
0.1	0.0709	0.0709	0.0709	0.0709
0.2	0.1433	0.1433	0.1433	0.1433
0.4	0.2917	0.2917	0.2917	0.2917
0.6	0.4423	0.4423	0.4423	0.4423
0.8	0.5922	0.5922	0.5922	0.5922
1.0	0.7379	0.7379	0.7379	0.7379
1.5	1.0613	1.0613	1.0613	1.0613

5. Comparison of the Results

In order to verify the accuracy of the present work, the values of Nusselt number and skin friction for $Q=0$, $R_d=0.05$, $Pr=1.0$, $\gamma=0$ and various surface temperature $\theta_w=1.1$, $\theta_w=2.5$ at different position of ξ are compared with Hossain [9] as presented in Table 2. The results are found to be in excellent agreement.

6. Conclusion

For different values of relevant physical parameters including the viscosity parameter γ , the effect of radiation on natural convection flow from a porous vertical plate in presence of heat generation has been investigated. The governing boundary layer equations of motion are transformed into a non-dimensional form and the resulting non-linear systems of partial differential equations are reduced to local non-similarity boundary layer equations, which are solved numerically by using implicit finite difference method together with the Keller-box scheme. From the present investigation the following conclusions may be drawn:

- Significant effects of heat generation parameter Q and viscosity parameter γ on velocity and temperature profiles as well as on skin friction coefficient C_{fx} and the rate of heat transfer Nu_x have been found in this investigation but the effect of heat generation parameter Q and viscosity parameter γ on rate of heat transfer is more significant. An increase in the values of viscosity parameter γ leads to the velocity decrease and the temperature profiles increase, the local skin friction coefficient C_{fx} increase and the local rate of heat transfer Nu_x decreases at different position of ξ for $Pr=1.0$.
- For increasing values of Prandtl number Pr leads to decrease the velocity profile, the temperature profile and the local skin friction coefficient C_{fx} but the local rate of heat transfer Nu_x increases.
- An increase in the values of Q leads to increase the velocity profiles and the temperature profiles and also the local skin friction coefficient C_{fx} increase but and the local rate of heat transfer Nu_x decreases.

Nomenclature

a_r	Rosseland mean absorption co-efficient
C_f	Local skin friction coefficient
C_p	Specific heat at constant pressure
f	Dimensionless stream function
g	Acceleration due to gravity
k	Thermal conductivity
Nu_x	Local Nusselt number
Pr	Prandtl number
Q	Heat generation parameter
q_w	Heat flux at the surface

q_c	Conduction heat flux
q_r	Radiation heat flux
R_d	Radiation parameter
T	Temperature of the fluid in the boundary layer
T_∞	Temperature of the ambient fluid
T_w	Temperature at the surface
(u, v)	Dimensionless velocity components along the (x, y) axes
V	Wall suction velocity (x, y) Axis in the direction along and normal to the surface respectively

Greek symbols

α	Equal to $\frac{4}{3}R_d$
β	Coefficient of thermal expansion
Δ	Equal to $\theta_w - 1$
ΔT	Equal to $T_w - T_\infty$
η	Similarity variable
θ	Dimensionless temperature function
θ_w	Surface temperature parameter
μ	Viscosity of the fluid
ν	Kinematic viscosity
ξ	Similarity variable
ρ	Density of the fluid
σ	Stephman-Boltzman constant
σ_s	Scattering co-efficient
μ_f	absolute Viscosity at the film temperature
τ	Coefficient of skin friction
τ_w	Shearing stress
ψ	Non-dimensional stream function

Subscripts

w	Wall conditions
∞	Ambient temperature

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