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Research Article

Soret and Dufour Effects on Combined Sakiadis and Casson Fluid Flows Towards Horizontal Surface: A Cattaneo-Christov Heat Flux Model

Ch. Janaiah*[1] and G. Upender Reddy[2]

[1] *Government Degree College, Serilingampally, Ranga Reddy District 500032, Telangana, India*
[2] *Department of Mathematics, Nizam College, Basheerbagh, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India*
***Corresponding author:** chjohn1505@gmail.com

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Abstract. The findings of this study are Soret and Dufour possessions upon steady, glutinous, incompressible with joint tide of Sakiadis and Casson fluids headed for horizontal surface in the ferromagnetic materials, the arise and Cattaneo-Christov warmness flux model using numerical solutions. Diffusion thermo in addition framework of thermoelastic thermal conductions are added voguish energy equation as well as thermal diffusion effect is added in concentration equation. Using similarity quantities, the fundamental governing equations are besides order to another sequence pertaining to finite difference numerical integration high not straight besides resolved used this Runge-Kutta process arithmetically based bombardment procedure. These flow variables such as, rapidity, hotness and deliberation silhouettes are discussed graphically by variations of pertinent parameters. Also, the quantities related engineering aspects like casing-abrasion, Nu numeral besides Sh numeral coefficients were also acquired but rather illustrated concluded even forms. Procured analytical results have been compared near reported writings but instead kept trendy good accord.

Keywords. Soret effect, Dufour effect, Sakiadis fluid, Casson fluid, Cattaneo-Christov heat flux

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020). 76W05, 76R50, 76D05, 76A05

1. Introduction

In modern engineering, many flow characteristics are not understandable with the Newtonian fluid model. Hence non-Newtonian fluid theory has become useful. A non-Newtonian fluid exerts non-linear relationships between the shear stress and the rate of shear strain. It has an extensive variety of applications in engineering and industry, especially in the extraction of crude oil from petroleum products. Casson fluid is one of the such fluids. Casson fluid is classified as the most popular non-Newtonian fluid which has several applications in food processing, metallurgy, drilling operations and bio-engineering operations. Casson [4] proposed a Ca dynamic method to forecast stream characteristics like colourant punishments. Pramanik [12] used Ca fluid stream it beyond a tremendously amorphous elongating exterior like radiant heat to overcome the issue. Mabood and Das [10] studied Ca water dynamics together in soil mass to radiant energy. Abbas *et al*. [1] an exact method combined like levels of toxic reactions on Ca fluid MHD stream above a boundary layer stream to radiant heat. Kataria and Patel [6] gained MHD Ca fluid drift it beyond an undulating platter embedded with in porous of natural process but instead heat flux. Precarious fluid stream film movement or thermal expansion of such a Nano liquid well beyond a platter in the presence to Thermal radiation were investigated by Hussanan *et al*. [5]. Megahed [11] studied MHD thick gooey Ca fluid and passion transport above a porous medium to 2nd variable viscosity or thermoelectric mistake trendy the existence like strong temperature but instead heating irradiance. Asmadi *et al*. [3] discussed convective mass and heat transfer of Sakiadis MHD Ca fluid brook across a horizontal would use a layer as in appearance like the thermoelastic thermal gradient finite difference system.

Because once consequence of temperature co-occur, the Soret phenomenon occurs. The Dufour problem is caused by convection caused by a slope, meanwhile the Soret consequences is caused by molecular diffusion caused such as means of warmness flux. Sheikholeslami *et al*. [24] characterised a numerical model and for action of heat absorption and heating on MHD Nano liquid stream of a viscous channel, whilst Kataria and Patel [7] recognised Soret consequences on incompressible viscous Ca fluid stream.

Raju *et al*. [14] examine the impact of warmth absorption and scattering thermodynamics on a precarious warmth exchange magnetostat. Thermal transmission as well as transdermal surface warmth ramifications has all been explored in the context of an unusual thermal radiation.

Hydrodynamic natural convection Couette flow using finite element method. Kumar *et al*. [8] studied the influence of cross diffusion on MHD viscoelastic fluid flow past a melting surface with exponential heat source. Shah *et al*. [23] underneath the impact of a varying electric sector, researchers looked at the flow between unsteady squeezing rotating discs with cross diffusion impact.

Kumar *et al*. [9] Bend propagation repercussions on MHD bioconvection were investigated. Non-linear Ca fluid thermal thermophysical properties above a porous platter. Ahmed *et al*. [2]

studied the involvement of variable viscosity, the impact of merge together with gamma rays on variable viscosity out of a shrinking surface implanted in a liquid permeable material.

Raju *et al*. [15] studied MHD Ca fluid in a diffusive revocation or bend propagation throughout a hyperbola like rebellion's sea floor. Prasad *et al*. [13] studied on variable viscosity, there are two molecular diffusion impact. In the availability of a Cherry finish soil mass, Ca fluid stream it beyond a frizzy offerings.

Reddy *et al*. [21] intentional influence viscoelastic losses on shaky surfaces magneto-hydrodynamic the fem was used to imitate human convection of Ca fluid above an inclined channel.

Raju [16] investigated magnetohydrodynamic Ca fluid boundary sheet stream above a curved surface square cavity with infrared light and condensation. Sailaja *et al*. [22] investigated the calculations like magneto hydrodynamic the effect of said azimuth upon that rhythm of Ca liquids stretching surface slab.

Our research project is derived from the following content and capabilities is but on impact of heat absorption and propagation material mostly on cumulative impact of heat absorption and propagation conductivity steady MHD Sakiadisplus Casson fluids along horizontal in the involvement of a thermoelastic thermal gradient, the arise model.

A final section of its present learning is structured the following. Course work the modelling and shape of ruling turbulent flows. The datasets in Category 3 solutions in order to governing equations are reported. Results are compared of the current situation numerical fallouts per published fallouts like Asmadi *et al*. [3] in heat transfer distribution is not present, and filtration heat transfer consequences are not present are discussed in Section 4.

Construction attributes including speed and hotness are measured in real numbers, concentration, the effects of door frame normal force, frequency of fuel, and lifeforms handover are investigated. Engineering parameter Category 5: Principles of Velocity Components.

Ultimately, there is a conclusion points are Clause 6 of the report. Sunita Rani et al. [18] alteration of the Ec numeral on hydrostatic advection free flowing stream in the occurrence of thermal fallout was investigated.

Rani *et al*. [19] studied the involvement of MHD parameter estimation alternatives, Jeffrey fluid beyond a particular criterion sheet was investigated.

Jeffrey flow rate well beyond a particular criterion sheet was studied and the results of MHD numerical simulation alternatives by Rani *et al*. [20].

Cannabinoid responding pure mantle convection MHD flow had been investigated by Rani *et al*. [17] for the appearance of stagnation point flow, heat, plus fluid heat transport impact.

2. Flow Governing Equations

In the latter investigation work, the optimum amount of Soret plus Dufour arranged two dimensional, elastic deformation, steady fluid (by combining Sakiadis and Casson fluids) flow while in the availability of MHD as well as the Cattaneo-Christov entropy generation by a horizontal surface. The physical such a device's corresponding point research work remains presented in Figure 1 at $y = 0$. With this research, the simulation is conducted:

(i) Believe also that sheet contains constant in some kind of a real stream of consistent air temperatures, the thermal gradient is located. T_∞.

(ii) The fluid is incompressible and electrically conducting.

(iii) For Magnetohydrodynamic at magnetization Reynolds numeral, a varying electric field $B(x)$ is adapted customarily to the surface whilst magnetization is virtually nil.

(iv) The rheological equation for a non-Newtonian fluid is defined as,

$$\tau = \tau_o + \mu\alpha^* . \tag{1}$$

(v) Eq. (1) can be expanded for Casson fluid as,

$$\tau_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2\left(\mu_B + \frac{p_y}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) e_{ij}, & \pi > \pi_c, \\ 2\left(\mu_B + \frac{p_y}{\sqrt{2\pi_c}}\right) e_{ij}, & \pi < \pi_c \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

where $\pi = e_{ij}e_{ji}$ with e_{ij}-(i,j)th a portion of fluid ranking of displacement or $p_y = \frac{\mu_B\sqrt{2\pi}}{\beta}$ has been the fatigue at which the produce comes to a halt Cassonun solidified.

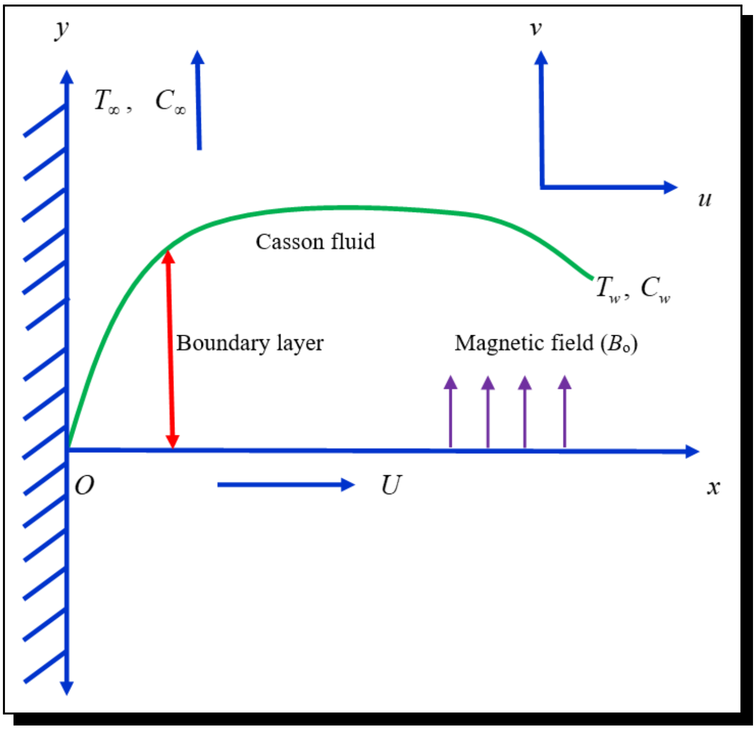

Figure 1. Shape representation within the coolant

Under a level of separation approximations and assumptions, basic governing equations for Sakiadis and Casson fluid flow the succeeding geometric pattern of calculations governs the situation.

Continuousness Calculation:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)+\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)=0 \tag{3}$$

Motion Calculation:

$$u\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)+v\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)=\nu\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right)-\left(\frac{\sigma B_o^2}{\rho}\right)u \tag{4}$$

Equation of thermal energy:

$$u\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\right)+v\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)+\lambda_2\left\{u^2\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\right)+v^2\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}\right)+2uv\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x\partial y}\right)+\left(u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}+\left(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right\}$$

$$=\alpha\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}\right)+\frac{D_m K_T}{C_s C_p}\left(\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2}\right) \tag{5}$$

Equation of species concentration:

$$u\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}\right)+v\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial y}\right)=D_m\left(\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2}\right)+\frac{D_m K_T}{T_m}\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}\right) \tag{6}$$

The demarcation circumstances for Sakiadis flow stand

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} u=U,\ v=0,\ T=T_w,\ C=C_w \text{ at } y=0 \\ u\to 0,\ T\to T_\infty,\ C\to C_\infty \text{ as } y\to\infty \end{array}\right\} \tag{7}$$

For solving governing equations (4), (5) and (6), the following similarity the introduction of parameters

$$\eta=y\sqrt{\frac{U}{\nu x}},\ v=-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\nu U}{x}}\{f-\eta f'\},\ u=Uf'(\eta),\ \theta=\frac{T-T_\infty}{T_w-T_\infty},\ \phi=\frac{C-C_\infty}{C_w-C_\infty}. \tag{8}$$

Using Eq. (8), the fundamental Eqs. (4) to (6) become

$$2\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta}\right)f'''+ff''-2Mf'=0, \tag{9}$$

$$2\theta''+Prf\theta'-Pr\gamma(3ff'\theta'+f^2\theta'')+2PrDu\phi''=0, \tag{10}$$

$$2\phi''+Scf\phi'+2SrSc\theta''=0 \tag{11}$$

and the conservation equations that match (7) become

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} f=0,\ f'=0,\ \theta=1,\ \phi=1 \text{ at } \eta=0 \\ f'\to 1,\ \theta\to 0,\ \phi\to 0 \text{ as } \eta\to\infty \end{array}\right\} \tag{12}$$

What is the location of involved physical parameters are defined as

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Pr=\dfrac{\nu}{\alpha},\ M=\dfrac{\sigma B_o^2 x}{\rho U},\ Sc=\dfrac{\nu}{D},\ Sr=\dfrac{D_m K_T(T-T_\infty)}{T_m\nu(C-C_\infty)}, \\ Du=\dfrac{D_m K_T(C-C_\infty)x}{C_s C_p\nu(T-T_\infty)},\ \gamma=\dfrac{\lambda_2 U}{2x},\ \beta=\dfrac{\mu_B\sqrt{2\pi}}{p_y} \end{array}\right\} \tag{13}$$

Quantities of physical interest, characteristic of the membrane-rasping quantity (Cf), resident numeral and resident Sh numeral can be seen as regards:

$$Cf=\frac{\tau_w}{\rho U^2}\Rightarrow Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}}Cf=\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta}\right)f''(0) \tag{14}$$

$$Nu_x = \frac{xq_w}{\kappa(T_w - T_\infty)} \text{ where } q_w = -\kappa\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} \Rightarrow Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}} Nu_x = -\theta'(0) \tag{15}$$

$$Sh_x\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{Re_x}}\right]e^{-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = -\phi'(0) \text{ where } Re_x = \frac{Ux}{\nu} \text{ resident Re numeral.} \tag{16}$$

3. Numerical Solutions by Runge-Kutta Shooting Technique

In attempt to remedy the framework of boundary value problems, you must first help in solving this same framework of numerical solution (9)-(12) along through constants that go through them (13) the site $[0,\eta_\infty]$ was already replaced arithmetically more by constrained arena, is this a suited countable true numeral that is selected so if the answer appeases the field.

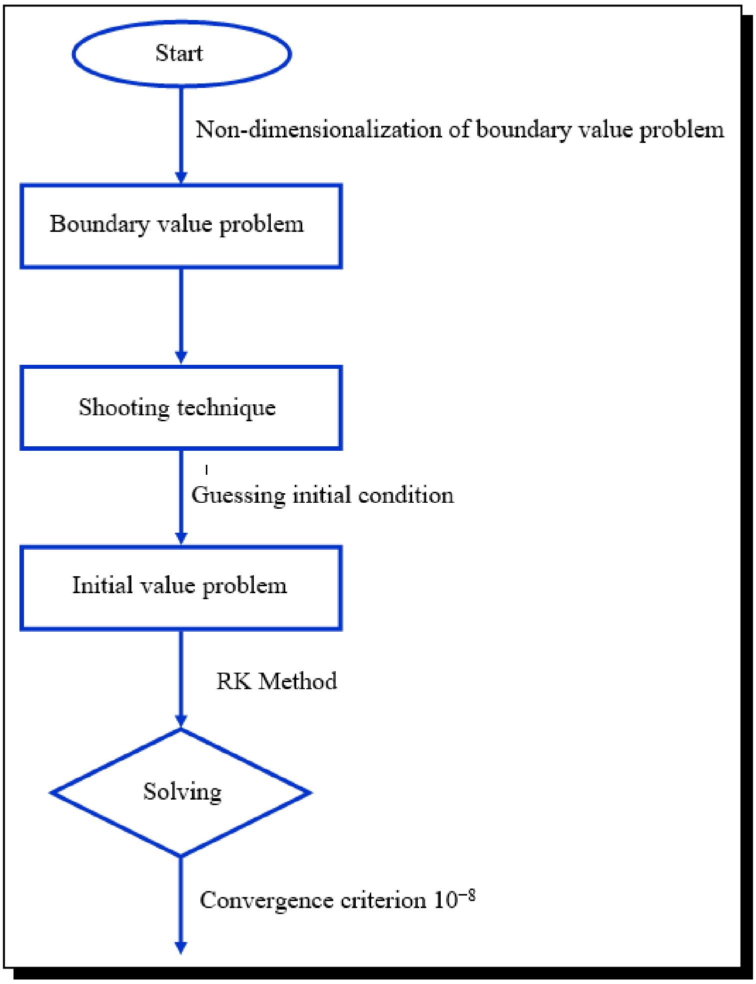

Figure 2. Flow diagram of the numerical procedure

Also (9)-(12) represent a strong dynamical 2nd and 3rd order ODE handful digital constraint troubles. Because of this, (9)-(12) were diminished to a scheme of 71st difficulties with 7 unknowables. From the following the hypothesis is

$$f = y_1,\ f' = y_2,\ f'' = y_3,\ \theta = y_4,\ \theta' = y_5,\ \phi = y_6,\ \phi' = y_7 \tag{17}$$

As a result, in accordance the 4th order, we establish the far more impactful mathematical formula. Runge-Kutta shooting technique. The arithmetical equation is solved using the metaphorical application MAPLE. We need 7 initial to help in solving such a program's constraints, whilst we need just 4 for the other structure. $f(0)$, $f'(0)$, $\theta(0)$ and $\phi(0)$, even as the remaining 3 $f''(0)$, $\theta'(0)$ and $\phi'(0)$. Because all these 3 input variables were just not granted, we used a statistical rifle marksmanship to generate the desired 3 epilogue bounds.

During mathematical simulation, the phase extent is to be $\Delta\eta = 0.001$ in order near acquire results. The criterion of convergence is 10^{-8}. The protocol is depicted in Figure 2.

4. Results Plus Discussion

Exhaustive calculations were carried out in order to analyse the impact of measurements such as the increasing values (M) and the Ca fluid factor (β), Local De number (γ), So numeral parameter (Sr), Du numeral parameter (Du), Schmidt number restriction (Sc) plus Pr numeral For incompressible airspeed, temp, but also volume fraction (see Figures 3-9).

Figure 3 presents effect the influence of the eckert number (M) on the fluid malaise. In Figure 3, as M increases, the Casson fluid temperature gradient increases. Since the presence of the magnetic field in the system produces Lorenz force, this causes the said force to disturb the heat dissipation of the fluid by retarding the rate of the heat transfer in the fluid. This causes the thermal boundary layer to become thicker as M increases.

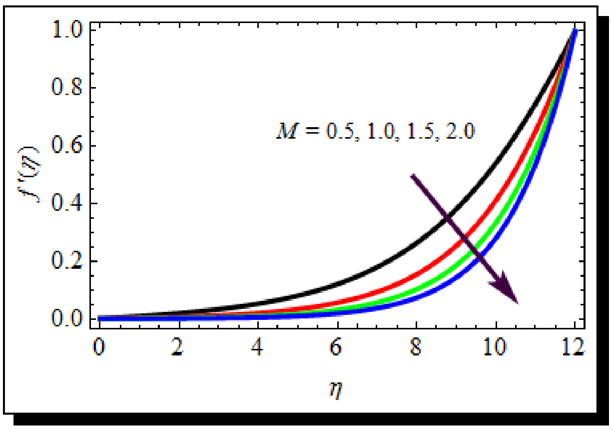

Figure 3. Stimulus pertaining to M on swiftness contours

- An impact of Casson but on factor fluid hotness gradient is shown in Figure 4. Based on the Figure 4, as β increases, the fluid temperature gradient increases insignificantly. This means as the free flowing acts in a certain way. More as if it were a Relativistic fluid (as $\beta \to \infty$), Thermodynamic shell side becomes thicker and produce a lower rate of the heat dissipation in the system. It can be concluded that the fluid that behaves like Casson behaviour has a higher heat dissipation than Newtonian-like fluid.

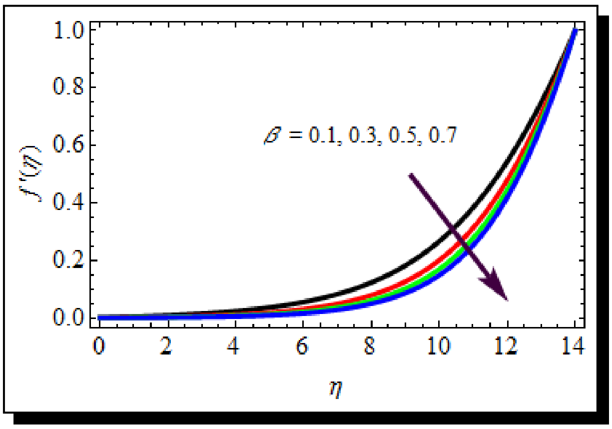

Figure 4. Stimulus pertaining β on swiftness contours

- Figure 5 presents effect of Prandtl number (Pr) on either hand fluid malaise. As value like Pr increases, the temperature gradient of the fluid decreases. As Pr increases, the momentum diffusivity increases and dominates the thermal diffusivity. The fluid velocity is high enough to help the heat transfer of the fluid. This makes the heat dissipation rate faster and makes the boundary layer to become thinner.

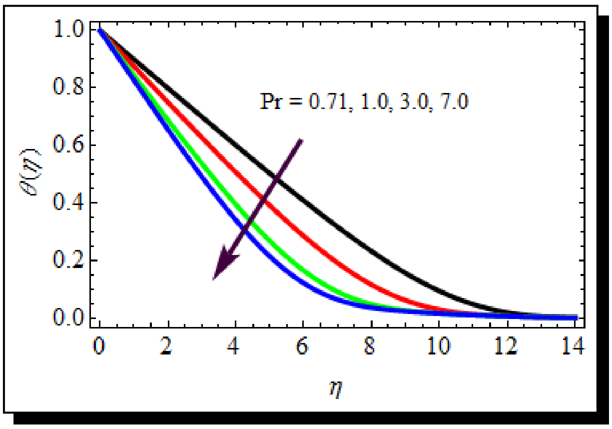

Figure 5. Stimulus pertaining Pron heat flux

- The liquid heat flow increased with increased in Du numeral, as shown in Figure 6 (Du). One such effect could be clarified biologically as follows: if 2 distinct non-reacting solutions with the same temp are launched to disperse with in framework, the heat transfer between them rises.
- It can be seen that Figure 7 shows Stimulus pertaining the local Deborah numeral (γ), based on fluid malaise gradient. Hotness gradient of the system increases when the value of γ rises. From this observation, it can be noted that the heat transfer relaxation time of the fluid increases, which produces a thinner boundary layer of the fluid. This illustrates that the dissipation of heat occurs at a faster rate.

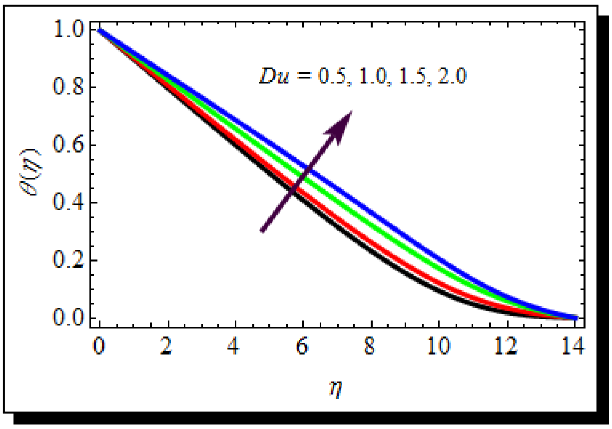

Figure 6. Stimulus pertaining Du on heat flux

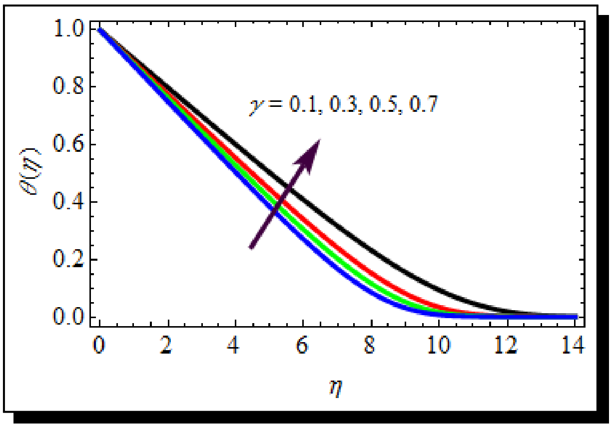

Figure 7. Stimulus pertaining γ on heat flux

- Stimulus pertaining Sc numeral onto fluid mass distribution as evidenced by Figure 8. As evidenced by the fact that Figure 8 as well as Sc numeral surges, Concentration gradient decrease. It means that the higher the proportion of fluid thrust Compressibility plus fluid frame Compressibility within the system resulted in a thinner boundary layer of mass transfer.

The effect like Soret number (Sr) on the potencies is shown in Figure 9, and it depicted that So numeral leads to the accumulation of coolant The appearance of a heat flux in a conducted in the field addition to the impacts of entropy generation causes the Soret consequence. It would have the potential to increase the diffusion program's inhibition flow. It enlightens in Figure 9.

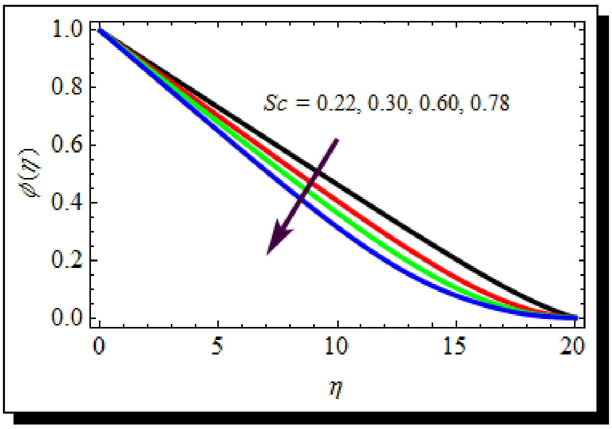

Figure 8. Stimulus pertaining Sc on the potencies

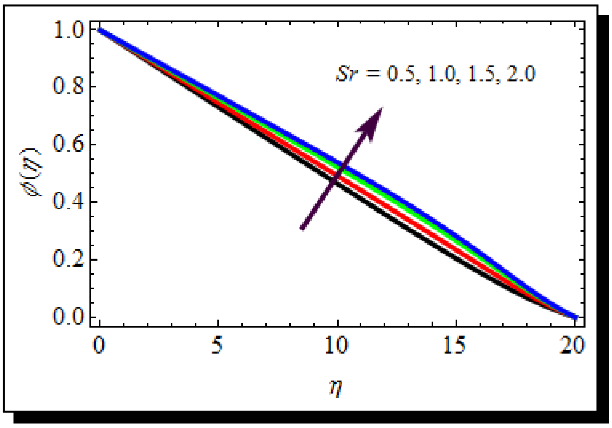

Figure 9. Stimulus pertaining Sr on the potencies

Chart 1. Varieties in the Complexion quantity's quantitative data M, Pr, Sc, β, γ, Du and Sr

M	Pr	Sc	β	γ	Du	Sr	Cf
0.5	0.71	0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.6035586914
1.0							1.4501147156
1.5							1.3400614578
	1.0						1.5031036647
	3.0						1.4810344751
		0.30					1.5130447186
		0.60					1.43601547895
			0.				1.53659545104
			0.5				1.4960315064
				0.			1.69751145016
				0.5			1.7530015667
					1.0		1.730651485
					1.5		1.764151560
						1.0	1.73605114884
						1.5	1.7750014569

- Chart 1 reveals the complexion quantity's integer data for variations in ideals like the engineering parameters such as, Magnetic field parameter (M), Casson fluid parameter (β), Local Deborah number (γ), Soret number parameter (Sr), Dufour number parameter (Du), Schmidt number parameter (Sc) and Prandtl number (Pr). From this table, it is observed that the Skin-friction coefficient is increasing with rising values of Local Deborah number (γ), Soret number parameter (Sr), Defour number parameter (Du) while it is decreasing with increasing values of Magnetic field parameter (M), Casson fluid parameter (β), Schmidt number parameter (Sc) and Prandtl number (Pr).
- The numerical values of in direct proportion to changes of temperature profile Nu numeral are displayed in Chart 1 for unlike parameters of Local Deborah numeral (γ), Dufour numeral parameter (Du) and Prandtl number (Pr). The thermal resistance coefficient gradually rising through snowballing values like Local Deborah numeral (γ) and Dufour number parameter (Du) while the opposite trend is evident. In growing the worth of Pr numeral.

Table 1. Heat flux coefficient virtues for various types of Pr, γ plus Du

Pr	γ	Du	Nu_x
0.71	0.1	0.5	0.3150048751
1.0			0.5306665849
3.0			0.186660310
	0.		0.3544517388
	0.5		0.39155488716
		1.0	0.36633659847
		1.5	0.40015738965

Chart 2. Charge transport score coefficient values for various types of Sc and Sr

Sc	Sr	Sh_x
0	0.5	0.306154015
0.30		0.6501447895
0.60		0.4360158967
0.66		0.1154003589
	1.0	0.33606598476
	1.5	0.3695845155
	0	0.395365174

- Stimulus pertaining Sc numeral and So numeral in this basis of mass handover factor or when it comes to Sherwood numeral coefficient are referred to in Chart 3.

- It can be seen since this chart that the rate of mass transfer the ratio rises as the number of people increases. Values like Soret numeral (Sr) plus reducing as the variable rises Scnueralr parameter (Sc).

5. Program Code Validation

For checking of program code validation, we compared provide quantitative data with published the outcomes of Asmadi *et al*. [3] in Figure 10 in absence of Soret and Dufour effects. Figure 10 shows the velocity profiles against Magnetic field parameter. From this Figure 10, it has been observed that the data produced by the present code and those of Asmadi *et al*. [3] show excellent agreement and the use of the present numerical code is justified.

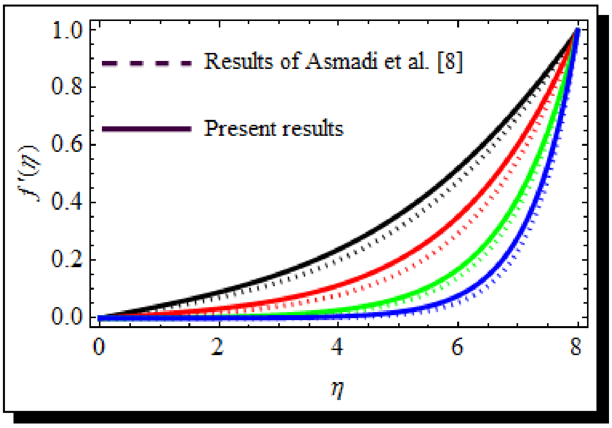

Figure 10. Program Code Validation for velocity profiles

6. Conclusions

The current study explored the role of several factors at the same time. Soret plus Dufour arranged steady, electrically conducting, viscous, incompressible with Sakiadis and Casson fluids flows towards a horizontal surface in company like magnetic field plus heat flux thermoelastic model is investigated. The goal of this review is to look into the effects of magnetic field parameter, Casson fluid parameter, local Deborah number, So numeral, Du numeral, Sc numeral and Pr numeral. For this investigation, main findings are:

(i) The velocity profiles declines by the growing magnetic field and Casson fluid parameters.

(ii) Declining temperature because the attributes of such domain are increasing Prandtl number.

(iii) The critical level is achieved by decreasing the Sc numeral.

(iv) For even a change in the charge of Dufour number, temperature profiles are increasing.

(v) An enhance in a So number results in ana shift in the variances of concentrations.

(vi) Outcomes procured through this work might be a further generalised version of Asmadi *et al*. [8] and can be taken as a limiting case by taking $Sr \to 0$ and $Du \to 0$.

Appendix: Nomenclature

List of Symbols:

x, y : Euclidean exact locations are those that are evaluated across a straight line elongating sheet
f : Dimensionless stream function
f' : Fluid velocity (m/s)
Pr : Prandtl number
Du : Diffusion thermo (or) Dufour number
Sr : Thermal diffusion (or) Soret number
C : Fluid concentration (mol/m^3)
C_∞ : Dimensional ambient volume fraction (mol/m^3)
T : Fluid temperature (K)
T_w : Temperature at the surface (K)
T_∞ : Heat in reference to a coolant once by radius stretching sheet
O : Origin
Sc : Schmidt number
C_w : Dimensional concentration at the stretching surface (mol/m^3)
M : Magnetic field parameter
Cf : Skin-friction coefficient
Nu_x : Quotient like thermal efficiency instead Nu numeral
Sh_x : Quotient like carrier density instead Sh numeral
U : The reference velocity
B_o : Uniform magnetic field
T_m : Fluid Mean temperature
C_p : By continuous volume, thermal resistance
C_s : Concentration susceptibility
K_T : Thermal diffusion ratio
D_m : Solutal diffusivity of the medium,

Greek symbols:

η : Dimensionless similarity variable
θ : Dimensionless temperature (K)
α : Thermal diffusivity (m^2/s)
ν : Kinematic viscosity (m^2/s)
σ : Stefan-Boltzmann constant
ρ : Fluid density
τ : Cauchy Stress tensor
μ : Dynamic viscosity as in fluid

α^* : Shear rate
β : Casson fluid parameter
γ : Local Deborah number for temperature
κ : The properties of a solvent heat capacity
μ_B : The rheology about fluid in state of transition the Carunny

Superscript:

$'$: Differentiation with respect to η

Subscripts:

w : Condition on the sheet
∞ : Ambient Conditions

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions

All the authors contributed significantly in writing this article. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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