Frontiers in Heat and Mass Transfer

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DUAL SOLUTIONS FOR HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER IN MHD JEFFREY FLUID IN THE PRESENCE OF HOMOGENEOUS-HETEROGENEOUS REACTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we analyzed the effects of nonlinear thermal radiation and induced magnetic field on steady two-dimensional incompressible flow of Jeffrey fluid flow past a stretching/shrinking surface in the presence of homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions. For physical relevance in this study we analyzed the behavior of homogeneous and heterogeneous profiles individually. The transformed governing equations with the help of similarity variables are solved numerically via Runge-Kutta and Newton's method. We obtained better accuracy of the present results by differentiating with the existed published literature. The effect of pertinent parameters on velocity, induced magnetic field, temperature and concentration profiles along with the friction factor and local Nusselt number are presented with the help of graphs and tables. Results imply that the Deborah number have tendency to increase the heat transfer rate. Concentration profiles are positively influenced by the homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions, which assist to enlarge the concentration profiles.

Keywords: *Induced magnetic field, Homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions, nonlinear thermal radiation, Jeffrey fluid, stretching/shrinking sheet.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of boundary layer flows over a stretching surface has enlarged various applications in pharmaceutical companies (i.e. medicinal pharmaceutical technology), polythene, polymer industries, preparation of elastic sheets, paper production, optical fiber cable manufacturing, and manufacturing of plastic, science and engineering technology. Physically, the pattern of thermal radiation which occurs during some of the industrial processes may not be interpreted as linear. To fill this gap, in this study we consider the thermal radiation as nonlinear. In industries, almost all the fluids may be accurately referred to as material that exhibits both viscous and elastic characteristics when undergoing deformation. Keeping this into view, Abbas et al. (2015) illustrated the slip condition effects on stagnation-point flow of a MHD viscous fluid flow past a stretching/shrinking surface and concluded that the velocity profiles are decreases with an increase in the shrinking parameter. Abbasi et al. (2015) discussed the MHD Jeffrey nanofluid flow past a stretching surface with mass flux conditions and concluded that the thermal boundary layer thickness enhanced with the Brownian motion parameter.

The effect of induced magnetic field on stagnation point flow towards a stretching surface was analyzed by Ali et al. (2011). Thermo-diffusion influence on an axisymmetric flow of a Jeffrey fluid past a stretching sheet was investigated by Awais et al. (2015). Chaudhary and Merkin (1995) depicted the effect of homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions on boundary layer flows. Dual solutions of an unsteady heat transfer analysis on an accelerating sheet in the presence of suction or blowing effects was discussed by Cheng and Huang (2004). Dabiri and Tryggvason (2015) examined the convection flow over a vertical channel. An analytical solution for three dimensional flow of Jeffrey fluid towards a stretching surface was discussed by Hayat et al. (2012). The heat source effect on Jeffrey fluid flow over a permeable stretching sheet was analyzed by Hayat et al. (2015). In this study they concluded that the velocity profiles are enhanced for higher values of porosity

parameter. MHD second grade fluid flow past a shrinking sheet was analytically studied by Hayat et al. (2007). Boundary layer analysis of convective stagnation point flow through a vertical stretching surface was investigated by Ishak et al. (2006). Chemically reacting magneto hydrodynamic flow over a vertical cone was investigated by Mallikarjuna et al. (2015). Mahapatra and Guptha (2002) illustrated the heat transfer characteristics of stagnation-point flow through a stretching surface. Mohankrishna et al. (2015) investigated the influence of thermal radiation and suction on free convection flow past a permeable stretching sheet.

An unsteady heat transfer analysis of a nanofluid over a shrinking sheet in the presence of suction effect was considered by Rohni et al. (2012). Nazar et al. (2004) depicted an unsteady heat transfer analysis of stagnation-point flow through a stretching surface. Qasim (2013) considered the heat transfer analysis of Jeffery fluid flow past a stretching surface. Ramana Reddy et al. (2015) considered the magneto hydrodynamic nanofluid flow past a permeable vertical moving plate in the presence of thermal radiation and soret effect. A thermal radiation influence on MHD ferrofluid flow into a flat plate in the presence of non-uniform heat source/sink was examined by Sandeep et al. (2015). Sheikhoslami and Abelman (2015) studied the heat transfer characteristics of MHD nanofluid flow past a horizontal circular cylinder. Raju et al. (2015) considered the thermal radiation influence on MHD flow past a stretching sheet in the presence of aligned magnetic field. Turkyilmazoglu and Pop (2013) analyzed the stagnation point flow of Jeffrey fluid towards a stretching surface. Two-dimensional micro-polar fluid flow past a shrinking surface was depicted by Yacob and Ishak (2012). Recently, Sulochana and Sandeep (2015, 2016) analyzed heat transfer characteristics on MHD flows.

In view of all the citations above mentioned are mostly related to stretching sheet. In this study a little attention has been given to investigate the motion of Jeffrey fluid flow towards a stretching/shrinking surface in the presence of nonlinear thermal radiation. In addition, no attempt has been made to investigate the behavior of Jeffrey fluid choosing the influence of nonlinear thermal

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radiation, induced magnetic field, magnetic diffusivity of the fluid and homogeneous-heterogeneous reaction which occurs in the fluid as it flows. The transformed governing equations are solved numerically via Runge-Kutta and Newton's method. The influence of dimensionless parameters on velocity, induced magnetic field, temperature and concentration profiles along with the friction factor and local Nusselt number are discussed with the help of graphs and tables.

2. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

In this study we consider a steady, incompressible, electrically conducting Jeffrey fluid past a permeable stretching/shrinking sheet in the presence of induced magnetic field and homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions. The stretching sheet is considered along the $x-$axis. The $y-$axis is normal to it. It is assumed that the applied magnetic field is of strength B_0. It is also assumed that an induced magnetic field is applied in $y-$direction and the parallel component of induced magnetic field B_1 approaches the value $B_e = B_0$ in the free stream flow, where B_e is the magnetic field strength at free stream as displayed in Fig.1. It is considered that $u_w = cx$ and $u_e = dx$ are the stretching and free stream velocities respectively, where c, d are constants. It is assumed a simple homogeneous-heterogeneous model as per Chaudhary and Merkin (1995) in the following form:

$$A + 2B \rightarrow 3B, \quad \text{rate} = k_c ab^2, \tag{1}$$

while on the catalyst surface we have the single, isothermal first order chemical reaction

$$A \rightarrow B, \quad \text{rate} = k_s a, \tag{2}$$

where a and b are the concentration of the chemical species A, B respectively and k_s, k_c are rate constants.
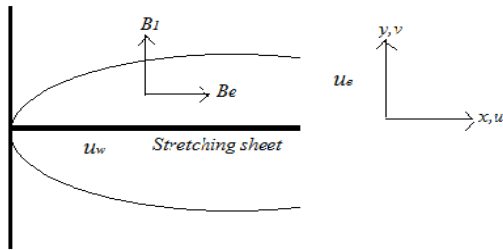

Fig. 1 Physical model of the problem

Under the above assumptions the governing boundary layer equations are given by:

Continuity equations:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} = 0, \tag{4}$$

Momentum equation:

$$\rho \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \left(u_e(x) \frac{\partial u_e(x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\mu}{4\pi} B_e \frac{\partial B_e}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \left(B_1 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + B_2 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} - B_e \frac{\partial B_e}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{v}{1 + \lambda_1} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} \right) \right] - \frac{v}{k} u, \tag{5}$$

Induced magnetic field equation:

$$u \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} = B_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + B_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \mu_e \frac{\partial^2 B_1}{\partial y^2}, \tag{6}$$

Energy equation:

$$\left(u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{16\sigma^*}{3k^* \rho c_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(T^3 \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right), \tag{7}$$

Diffusion equation with homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions:

$$\left(u \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} \right) = D_A \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial y^2} - k_c ab^2, \tag{8}$$

$$\left(u \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) = D_B \frac{\partial^2 b}{\partial y^2} + k_c ab^2, \tag{9}$$

subject to the boundary conditions

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & u = u_w(x) = \lambda cx, v = v_w(x), \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} = B_2 = 0, \\ & T = T_w, D_A \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} = k_s a(y), D_B \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} = -k_s a(y) \quad \text{at } y = 0, \\ & u = u_e(x) = \lambda ax, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \rightarrow 0, B_1 = B_e(x) = B_0 x, \\ & T = T_\infty, a(y) = a_0, b(y) = 0 \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty, \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{10}$$

μ_e is the magnetic diffusivity of the fluid, which is given by

$$\mu_e = \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma}, \tag{11}$$

To convert the governing equations into set of nonlinear ordinary differential equations, we now introduce the following similarity transformation.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & u = cxf'(\eta), v = -v_f^{0.5} c^{0.5} f(\eta), \eta = v_f^{-0.5} c^{0.5} y, \\ & G(\eta) = a / a_0, H(\eta) = b / a_0, \\ & B_1 = B_0 xg'(\eta), B_2 = -B_0 v_f^{0.5} c^{-0.5} g(\eta), \\ & \theta(\eta) = (T - T_\infty) / (T_w - T_\infty) \text{ or } T = T_\infty(1 + (\theta_w - 1)\theta), \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{12}$$

Substituting equations (10)-(12) in to (3)-(9), then equations (3) and (4) will be satisfied continuity equation automatically. Now, the equations (5)-(9) will be transformed into the following nonlinear coupled ordinary differential equations:

$$f''' - (1 + \lambda_1)(f'^2 - ff'') + M(g'^2 - gg'' - 1) +$$
$$(d/c)^2 + \beta(f''^2 - ff'''') - \Lambda f' = 0, \tag{13}$$

$$\varepsilon g''' + fg'' - f''g = 0, \tag{14}$$

$$\theta''(1 + R(1 + (\theta_w - 1)\theta)^3) + \Pr f\theta'$$
$$+ (3(\theta_w - 1)\theta'^2(1 + (\theta_w - 1)\theta)^2) = 0, \tag{15}$$

$$G'' + Sc(fG' - KGH^2) = 0, \tag{16}$$

$$\delta H'' + Sc(fH' + KGH^2) = 0, \tag{17}$$

with the transformed boundary conditions

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & f = S, g = 0, f' = \lambda, g'' = 0, \theta = 1, \\ & G' = K_s G, \delta H' = -K_s G \quad \text{at } \eta = 0, \\ & f' = d/c, g' = 1, f'' = 0, \theta = 0, \\ & G = 1, H = 0 \quad \text{as } \eta \rightarrow \infty, \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{18}$$

where β is the Deborah number, M is the magnetic parameter, ε is the reciprocal magnetic Prandtl number, $\Pr$ the Prandtl number, Sc is the Schmidt number, Λ is the porosity parameter, K is the measure of strength of homogeneous reaction, K_s is the strength of heterogeneous reaction, $\text{Re} = c / v$ is the Reynolds number, S is the

suction parameter, λ is the stretching/shrinking parameter, with $\lambda > 0$ for stretching sheet and $\lambda < 0$ for shrinking case and $\delta = D_A / D_B$ is the ratio of diffusion coefficient , which are represented below.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M = \dfrac{\mu H_0^2}{4\pi\rho c^2}, \mathrm{K} = \dfrac{\nu}{kc}, \varepsilon = \dfrac{1}{4\pi\sigma\upsilon}, \beta = \lambda_2 c, R = \dfrac{16\sigma^* T_\infty^{\;3}}{3kk^*}, \\[3mm] \mathrm{Pr} = \dfrac{\upsilon}{\alpha}, Sc = \dfrac{\nu}{D_A}, K = \dfrac{k_c a_0^{\;2}}{c}, K_s = \dfrac{k_s}{D_A\sqrt{\mathrm{Re}}}, S = \dfrac{\upsilon_w}{\sqrt{\upsilon c}} \end{array} \right\} \quad (19)$$

In most of the applications diffusion coefficient D_A and D_B are making as equal by considering $\delta = 1$. In this study we have made an attempt to show the individual behavior of the homogeneous-heterogeneous profiles.

For physical quantities of engineering interest are the shear stress coefficient C_f (friction factor) and the local Nusselt number Nu_x are given by

$$\left. C_f = \frac{\tau_w}{\rho_f U_w^2}, \qquad Nu_x = \frac{xq_w}{k_f(T_w - T_\infty)}, \right\} \quad (20)$$

Here, τ_w is the wall shear stress and q_w is the wall heat flux, which are given by

$$\left. \tau_w = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0}, \; q_w = -k \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0}, \right\} \quad (21)$$

Using equations (12) in (20) and (21), we get

$$\mathrm{Re}_x^{1/2} C_f = \left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\lambda_1} \right) f''(0), \quad (22)$$

$$\mathrm{Re}_x^{-1/2} Nu_x = -\theta'(0), \quad (23)$$

where $\mathrm{Re}_x = u_w x / \upsilon$ is the local Reynolds number.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The nonlinear ordinary differential equations (13) - (17) subjected to the boundary conditions (18) are solved numerically using Runge-Kutta and Newton's method proposed by Mallikarjuna et al. (2015). The effect of various non-dimensional governing parameters on velocity, induced magnetic field, temperature and concentration profiles along with the friction factor coefficient and local Nusselt number are discussed. For numerical calculations we considered $\varepsilon = 0.1, R = 1, \Lambda = 0.5, \; d/c = 0.2, \theta_w = 1.1, \; \mathrm{Pr} = 2, Sc = 0.6,$ $\delta = 2, K = K_s = M = S = \lambda_1 = \beta = 1$. These values are remaining as constant in entire study except the varied values in the corresponding graphs and tables. Figs. 2-6 display the variations of the velocity, temperature and concentration profiles for stretching/shrinking cases due to the change in the suction parameter. It is observed that an increase in the suction parameter depreciates the momentum and induced magnetic boundary layers over a shrinking surface. But we have seen an opposite results in stretching case. It is also noticed a fall in $H(\eta)$ profiles along with the temperature profiles due to an increase in the suction parameter. But homogeneous concentration profiles show reverse action to that of $H(\eta)$ profiles. Basically, higher values of suction parameter cause to decrease the thermal boundary layer thickness. Due to this reason we have seen a mixed response in the concentration profiles.

In order to depict the effect of radiation parameter on temperature profiles are plotted in Fig 7. We observed the result as we expected. That is an increasing in the thermal radiation parameter improves the thermal boundary layer thickness for both stretching/shrinking cases. It maybe happens due to the generation of a high thermal motion in the flow. Figs. 8-12 show the effect of magnetic field parameter on

velocity, temperature, induced magnetic field and concentration profiles for both stretching/shrinking cases. It can be noted that for higher values of the magnetic parameter as in the case of shrinking surface the velocity, induced magnetic field and homogeneous concentration profiles are enhanced with the magnetic field parameter, whereas the thermal boundary layer thickness along with the heterogeneous concentration is reduced with an increase in the magnetic field parameter in shrinking case. The quite opposite results have been observed with an increase in the magnetic field parameter for stretching case.

Figs. 13-17 illustrate the influence of the Deborah number on velocity, induced magnetic field and concentration profiles for both stretching/shrinking cases. It observed a reverse type of results for both stretching and shrinking cases as we observed in magnetic field case. The variations of the strength of heterogeneous reaction parameter on concentration profiles are plotted in Figs. 18 and 19. It is evident that with an increase in K_s, we have seen depreciation in the $G(\eta)$ profiles and a raise in the $H(\eta)$ profiles. This may happen due to the variation in the strength of homogeneous reaction causes to fluctuate the diffusivity of the flow.

Table 1 Comparison of the skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number when $K = K_s = Sc = \beta = \theta_w = \lambda_1 = R = \Lambda = 0$.

	$d/c = 3$			
	C_f	Nu_x	C_f	Nu_x
M	Ali et al. (2011)	Ali et al. (2011)	Present Results	Present Results
0.1	4.70928	0.97902	4.70927	0.97902
0.5	4.62764	0.97617	4.62765	0.97617
1	4.52158	0.97240	4.52158	0.97240
	$d/c = 0.5$			
	C_f	Nu_x	C_f	Nu_x
M	Ali et al. (2011)	Ali et al. (2011)	Present Results	Present Results
0.1	-0.57595	0.59171	-0.57595	0.59171
0.15	-0.50938	0.60207	-0.50938	0.60207
0.2	-0.40717	0.61811	-0.40717	0.61811

Table 2 Comparison of the friction factor when $K = K_s = Sc = M = \beta = \theta_w = \lambda_1 = R = \Lambda = 0$.

d/c	Ishak et al. (2006)	Nazar et al. (2004)	Present Results
0.1	-0.9694	-0.9694	-0.96941
0.2	-0.9181	-0.9181	-0.91810
0.5	-0.6673	-0.6673	-0.66731
2	2.0175	2.0176	2.01750
3	4.7294	4.7296	4.72931

Tables 1 and 2 illustrate the validation of the present results with already published literature. We found an excellent agreement of the present results with the existed results. This proves the validity of the present results along with the accuracy of the numerical technique we used in this study. Table 3 depicts the effect of various physical parameters on skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number. It is noted from the table that skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number is improved with the Deborah number in case of stretching case. The quite opposite results have been observed in shrinking case. We have seen reverse results to above with an increase in the magnetic field parameter. Physically, rising values of magnetic field parameter enhance the drag force. This leads to reduce the wall friction. It is also

observed that an increase in the nonlinear thermal radiation parameter depreciates the heat transfer rate for both stretching and shrinking cases. Generally, increasing values of radiation parameter develops the heat energy in the flow, and these causes enhance the temperature field and thus reduce the heat transfer rate. But an increase in the suction parameter shows opposite results to above. The strength of heterogeneous parameter does not shown significant influence on friction factor and heat transfer rate. Physically, homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions are highly significant in controlling the mass transfer rate.

Table 3 Variation in physical parameter values

λ	β	M	K_s	R	S	$f''(0)$	$-\theta'(0)$
1	1					-0.727272	1.236121
	1.5					-0.672452	1.244869
	2					-0.633151	1.250746
-1	1					2.473133	0.703764
	1.5					2.176085	0.673812
	2					2.010554	0.653420
1		1				-0.735229	1.235233
		3				-1.283583	1.189053
		6				-1.656889	1.164745
-1		1				2.470072	0.705659
		3				3.036946	0.758110
		6				3.494584	0.787332
1			0.5			-0.735229	1.235233
			1			-0.735229	1.235233
			1.5			-0.735229	1.235233
-1			0.5			2.470072	0.705659
			1			2.470072	0.705659
			1.5			2.470072	0.705659
1				0.5		-0.735229	1.640858
				1		-0.735229	1.235233
				1.5		-0.735229	1.001773
-1				0.5		2.470072	0.961730
				1		2.470072	0.705659
				1.5		2.470072	0.569655
1					2	-0.228853	2.032589
					2.2	-0.160288	2.192404
					2.4	-0.095260	2.352830
-1					2	1.169399	1.417662
					2.2	1.037362	1.585072
					2.4	0.924606	1.757287
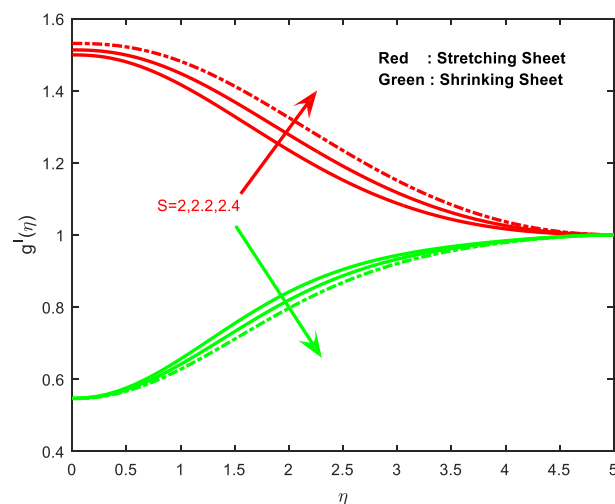
Fig. 3 Variations of $g'(\eta)$ for different values of suction parameter
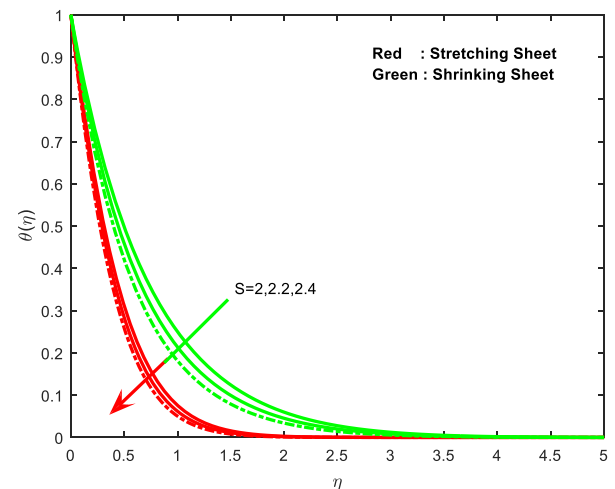

Fig. 4 Temperature profiles for different values of suction parameter
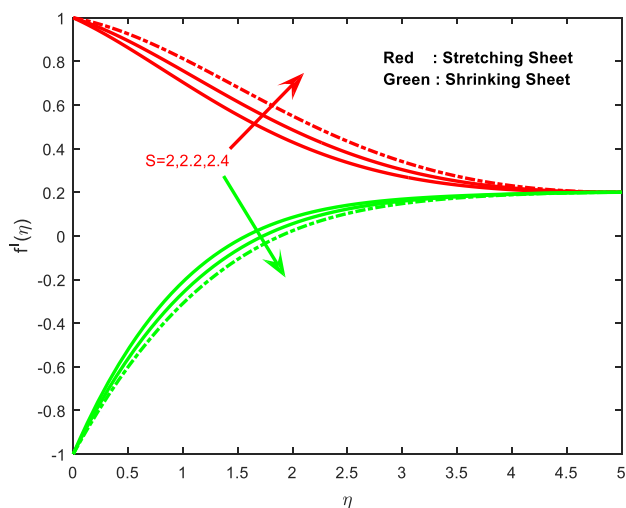

Fig. 2 Variations of $f'(\eta)$ for different values of suction parameter
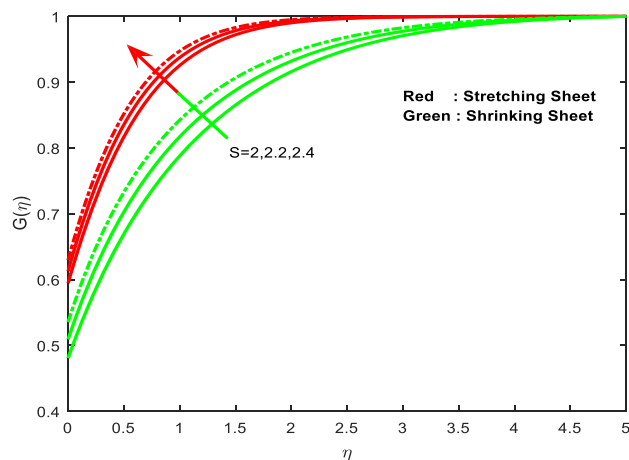

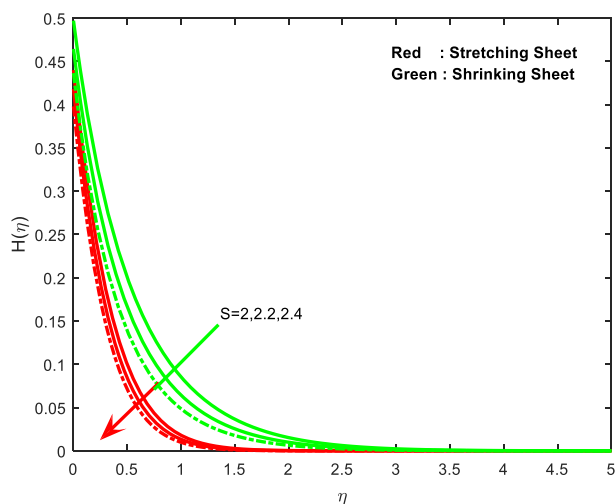**Fig. 5** Variations of $G(\eta)$ for different values of suction parameter

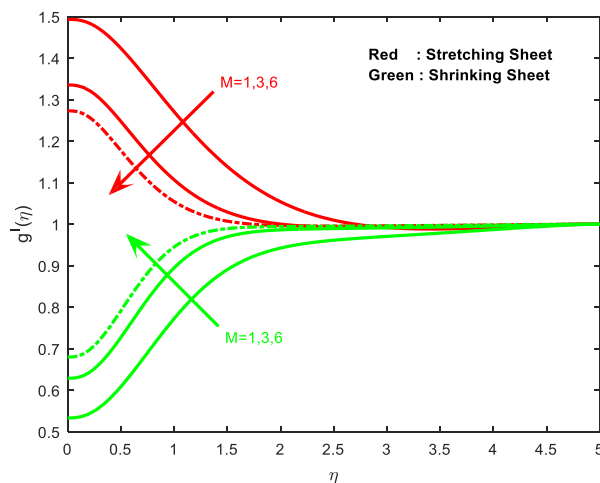**Fig. 6** Variations of $H(\eta)$ for different values of suction parameter

Fig. 9 Variations of $g'(\eta)$ for different values of magnetic field parameter
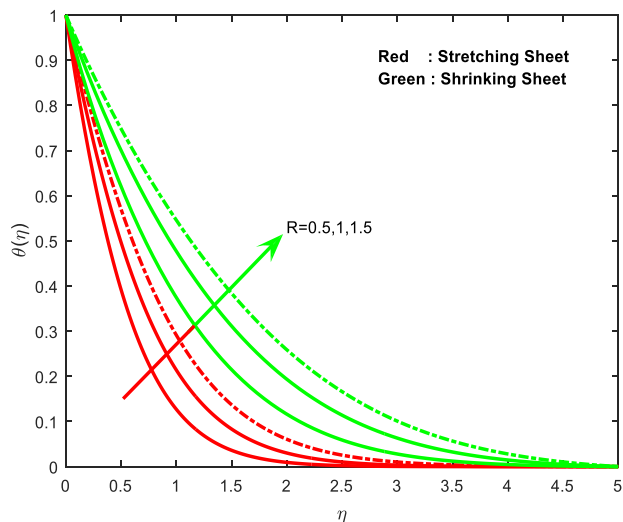

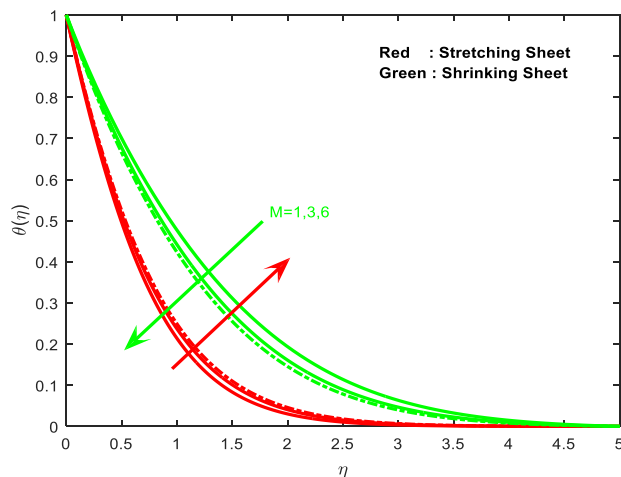**Fig. 7** Temperature profiles for different values of thermal radiation parameter

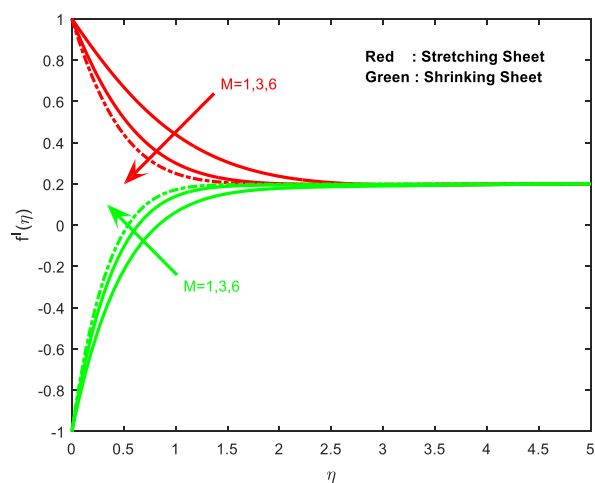**Fig. 10** Variations of $\theta(\eta)$ for different values of magnetic field parameter

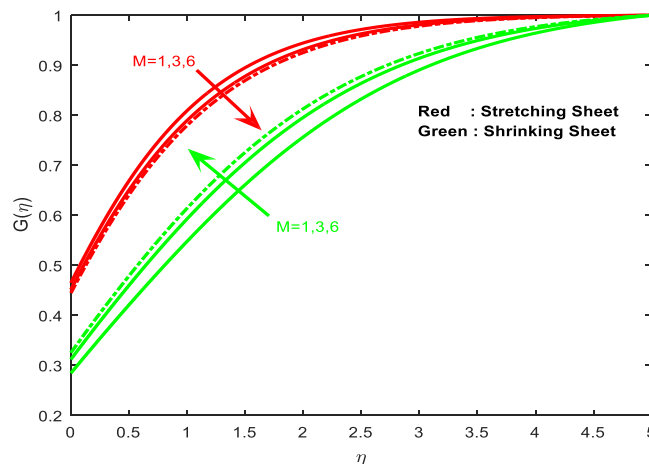**Fig. 8** Variations of $f'(\eta)$ for different values of magnetic field parameter

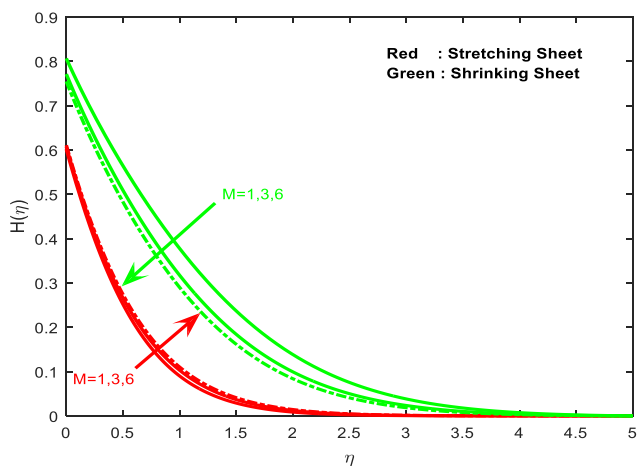**Fig. 11** Variations of $G(\eta)$ for different values of magnetic field parameter

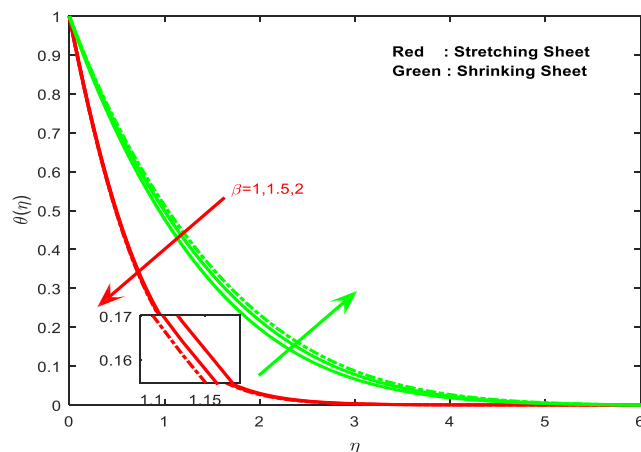**Fig. 12** Variations of $H(\eta)$ for different values of magnetic field parameter
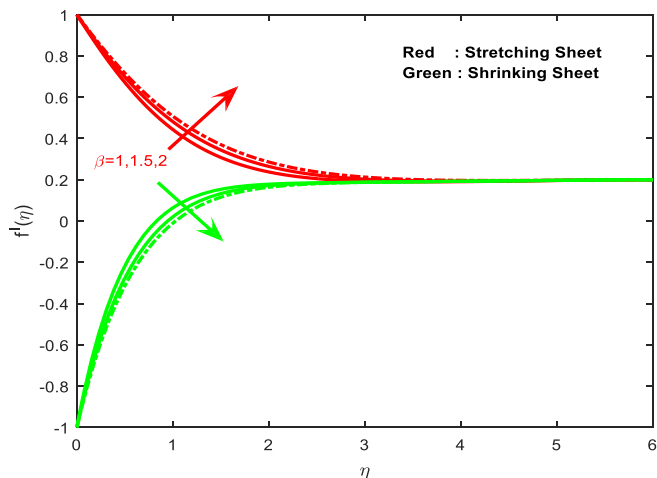

Fig .13 Variations of $f'(\eta)$ for different values of Deborah number

Fig. 14 Variations of $g'(\eta)$ for different values of Deborah number

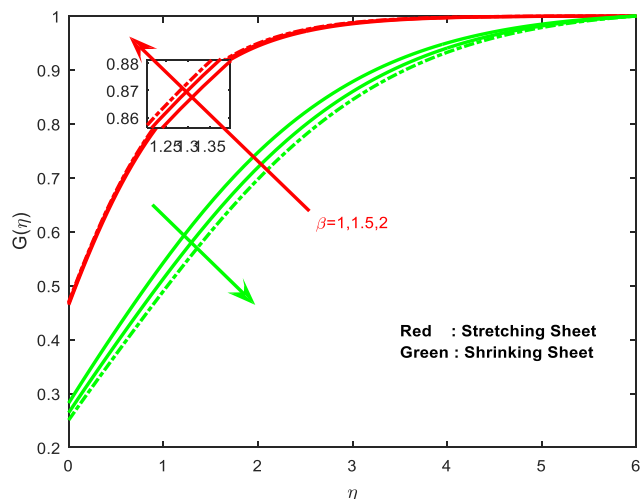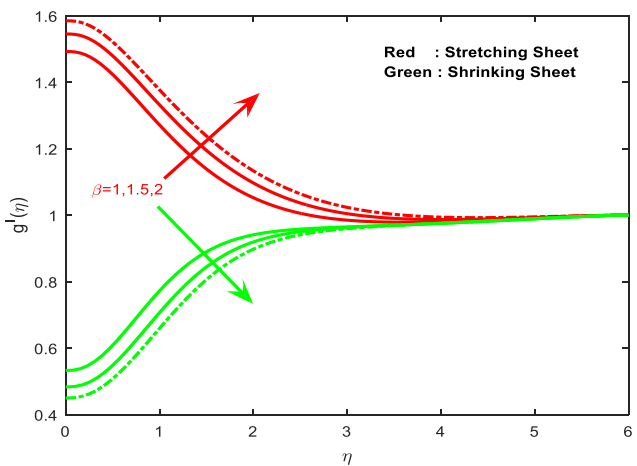**Fig. 15** Temperature profiles for different values of Deborah number

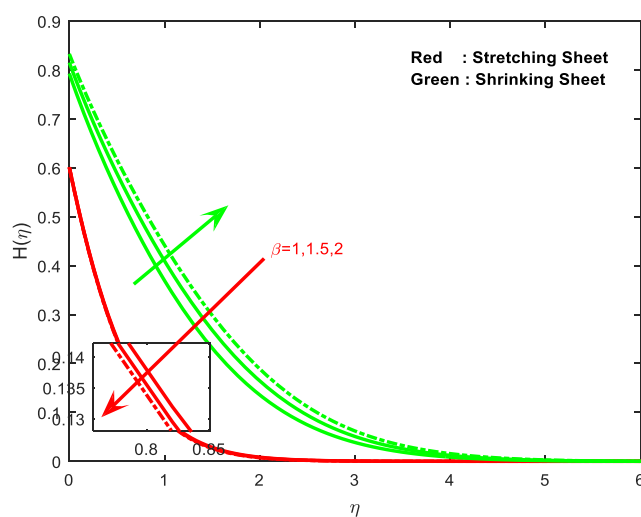**Fig. 16** Variations of $G(\eta)$ for different values of Deborah number

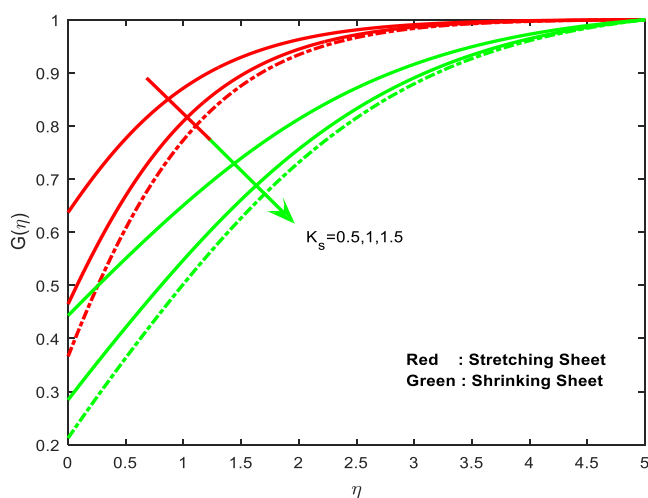**Fig. 17** Variations of $H(\eta)$ for different values of Deborah number

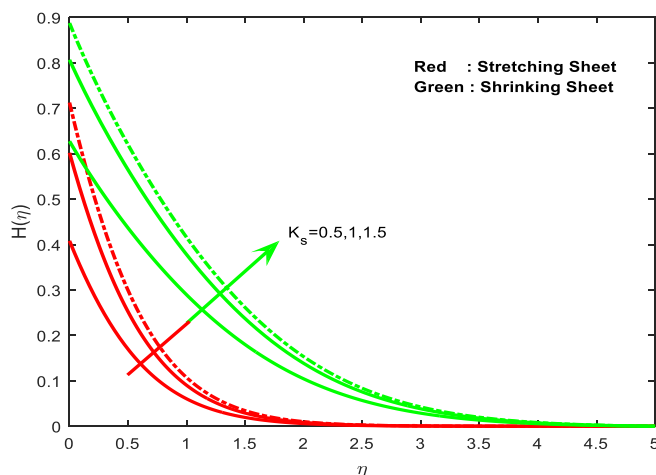**Fig. 18** Variations of $G(\eta)$ for different values of strength of heterogeneous reaction parameter

Fig. 19 Variation of $H(\eta)$ for different values of strength of heterogeneous reaction parameter

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we considered the induced magnetic field effect on Jeffrey fluid flow past a stretching/shrinking sheet in the presence of nonlinear thermal radiation and homogeneous-heterogeneous reactions. The arising sets of governing nonlinear coupled partial differential equations are transformed into a set of nonlinear coupled ordinary differential equations using self-similarity transformations, which are then solved numerically. The conclusions are as follows:

- The heat transfer performance on the flow over a stretching sheet is comparatively better than the heat transfer performance on the flow over a shrinking sheet.
- A raise in the suction parameter encourages the heat transfer rate for both stretching and shrinking cases. But it showed a mixed response in the friction coefficient.
- The nonlinear thermal radiation enhances the thermal boundary layer thickness and decreases the rate of heat transfer.
- An increase in the magnetic field parameter decreases the skin friction coefficient and the heat transfer rate in stretching case.

- Homogeneous and heterogeneous reaction parameters are helpful to control the concentration profiles of the flow.
- Dual solutions exits only for certain range of stretching/shrinking parameter.

NOMENCLATURE:

u, v	:Velocity components in x and y directions
B_1, B_2	:Magnetic components in x and y directions
B_0	:Magnetic component in free stream flow
x	: Distance along the surface
y	: Distance normal to the surface
c_p	:Specific heat capacity at constant pressure
f	:Dimensionless velocity
u_e	: Free stream velocity
T	: Temperature of the fluid
C_f	: Skin friction coefficient
Nu	: Local Nusselt number
Re_x	: Local Reynolds number
Pr	: Prandtl number
Λ	: Porosity constant
λ_1, λ_2	: Relaxation and retardation times
g	: Dimensionless velocity
a, d	: Positive constants
β	: Deborah number
R	: Radiation parameter
k	: Thermal conductivity
K	: Strength of homogeneous reaction
K_s	:Strength of heterogeneous reaction
δ	: Ratio of diffusion coefficients

Greek Symbols:

a, b	: Rate constants
η	: Similarity variable
σ	: Electrical conductivity
σ^*	: Stefan-Boltzmann constant
k^*	: Mean absorption coefficient
θ	: Dimensionless temperature
ρ	: Density
λ	: Stretching/shrinking parameter
ε	:Reciprocal magnetic Prandtl number
μ_e	: Magnetic Permeability
μ	: Dynamic viscosity
υ	: Kinematic viscosity
D_A, D_B	: Diffusion coefficients
α	: Thermal diffusivity
d/c	: stretching ratio parameter

Subscripts:

f	: Fluid
w	: Condition at the wall
∞	: Condition at the free stream

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