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Uniform magnetic force impact on water based nanofluid thermal behavior in a porous enclosure with ellipse shaped obstacle

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In the present research, aluminum oxide- water (Al_2O_3-H_2O) nanofluid free convection due to magnetic forces through a permeable cubic domain with ellipse shaped obstacle has been reported. Lattice Boltzmann approach is involved to depict the impacts of magnetic, buoyancy forces and permeability on nanoparticles migration. To predict properties of Al_2O_3- water nanofluid, Brownian motion impact has been involved. Outcomes revels that considering higher magnetic forces results in greater conduction mechanism. Permeability can enhance the temperature gradient.

By suggesting nanoparticles from nanoscience as useful working fluid, thermal performance enhances. Nano sized metallic particles are dispersed into common fluid to generate such fluid. Nanofluids must be utilized to augment the conduction and can be more stable with better mixing[1,2]. Nano science can suggest appropriate working fluid to reach thermal efficiency enhancement[3–6]. The furthermost current publications on nanofluids with new applications can be demonstrated in[7–12]. Kumar *et al.*[13] involved the Brownian motion impact on characteristics of nanoparticles in bioconvective flow. Irfan *et al.*[14] displayed the roles of chemical terms on transient energy equation. Ahmed *et al.*[15] illustrated the carbon nanotubes flow between Riga sheets in existence of viscous dissipation. Kumar *et al.*[16] employed the non-Fourier heat flux model for investigation of magnetic force effect on Carreau fluid convective transient flow. Ali *et al.*[17] demonstrated hidden events during magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) migration in a permeable media. Soomro *et al.*[18] employed Finite difference method (FDM) for dual solution of nanoparticle migration over a cylinder. They used water as pure fluid. Reddy *et al.*[19] depicted the impact of magnetic terms on fluid flow along a sheet considering heat sink. Raizah *et al.*[20] illustrated the power law nanofluid natural convection inside a titled permeable duct. The furthermost recent articles about Nano sized particles transportation by involving various methods were reported by Shah *et al.*[9,21,22]. Choosing active working fluid becomes popular subject in recent decade[23–51].

The main aim of current research is to simulate and examine nanoparticles migration within a cubic porous cavity under the influence of constant magnetic force. Hydrothermal behaviors for various permeability, Lorentz and buoyancy forces are mainly focused and shown through graph.

Geometry Explanation

Figure 1 displays the permeable cubic cavity which is full of alumina. Cold, adiabatic and hot surfaces are depicted in this graph. One direction magnetic force has been involved. ($\theta_z = 0.5\,\pi = \theta_x$).

Simulation by Mesoscopic Method

Mesoscopic method. To find the temperature and velocity, distribution functions were used namely (g and f). Boltzmann equations help to find functions *g* and *f*. According to assumptions exist in[38], we have:

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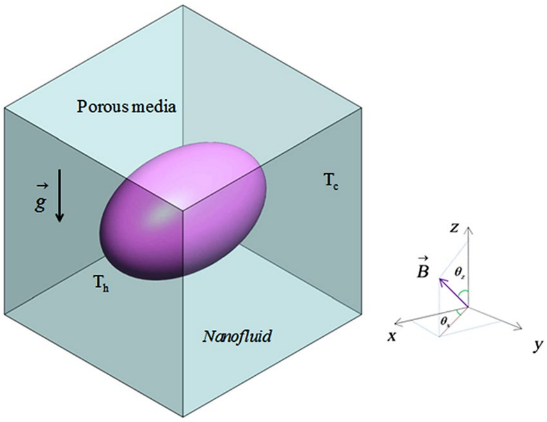

Figure 1. Current porous cubic cavity.

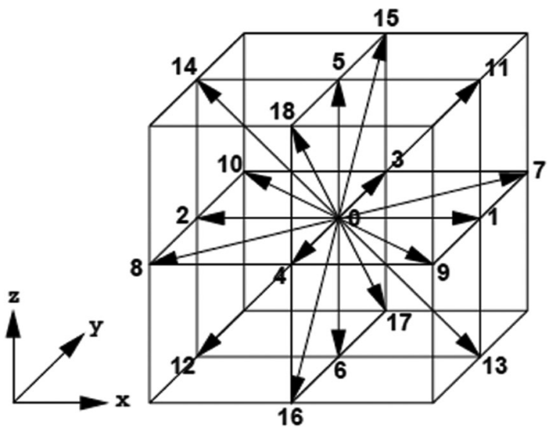

Figure 2. Diagram of D_3Q_{19} model.

	$\sigma(\Omega\cdot m)^{-1}$	k(W/m.k)	C_p(j/kgk)	$\rho(kg/m^3)$
Pure water	0.05	0.613	4179	997.1
Al_2O_3	10^{-12}	25	765	3970

Table 1. Properties of *Water*, Al_2O_3.

Coefficient values	Al_2O_3—Water
a_6	−298.19819084
a_7	−34.532716906
a_8	−3.9225289283
a_9	−0.2354329626
a_{10}	−0.999063481
a_1	52.813488759
a_2	6.115637295
a_3	0.6955745084
a_4	4.174555527E-02

Table 2. Related coefficient for alumina.

Mesh size	51 × 51 × 51	61 × 61 × 61	71 × 71 × 71	81 × 81 × 81	91 × 91 × 91
Nu_{ave}	0.13622	0.14805	0.15061	0.15073	0.15097

Table 3. Nu_{ave} over the hot surface with various grid sixes when $Da = 100$, $\phi = 0.04$, $Ra = 10^5$, and $Ha = 60$.

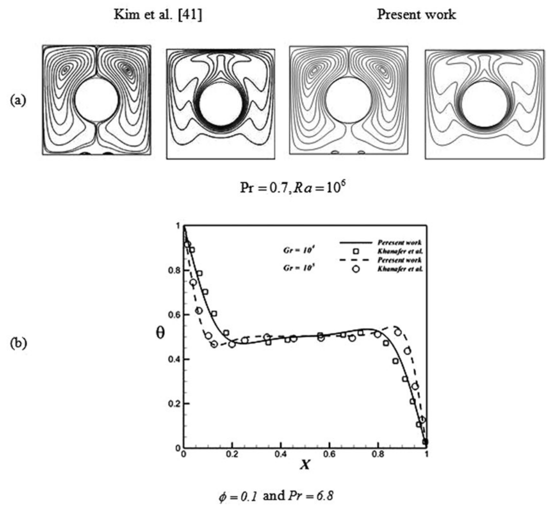

Figure 3. Verification of current LBM code for (**a**) free convention[40]; (**b**) nanofluid flow[41].

$$\Delta t\ \tau_C^{-1}[-g_i(x,\ t) + g_i^{eq}(x,\ t)] = g_i(x + \Delta t\ c_i,\ t + \Delta t) - g_i(x,\ t) \tag{1}$$

$$\Delta t\ \tau_v^{-1}[-f_i(x,\ t) + f_i^{eq}(x,\ t)] + f_i(x,\ t) + \Delta t c_i F_k = f_i(x + \Delta t\ c_i,\ t + \Delta t) \tag{2}$$

Here τ_c, Δt, τ_v and c_i are, relaxation time for T, time step, relaxation time for u and lattice velocity. D_3Q_{19} model is good method for such problem (as shown in Fig. 2):

$$c_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

g_i^{eq} & f_i^{eq} are:

$$g_i^{eq} = w_i T\left[1 + \frac{c_i.\ u}{c_s^2}\right] \tag{4}$$

$$f_i^{eq} = \left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{(c_i.\ u)^2}{c_s^4} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{c_s^2} + 1 + \frac{c_i.\ u}{c_s^2}\right] w_i \rho \tag{5}$$

$$w_i = \{i = 7:18 \quad 1/36; \quad i = 0 \quad 1/3; \quad i = 1:6 \quad 1/18\} \tag{6}$$

Body forces can calculate as:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= F_y + F_z + F_x \\ F_y &= \begin{matrix} 3Aw_i\rho[-(-\sin(2\theta_z)\sin(\theta_x)(0.5)w + v\cos^2(\theta_z)) \\ +(-v\cos^2(\theta_x)\sin^2(\theta_z) + 0.5u\ \sin(2\theta_x)\sin^2(\theta_z))] - 3BB\ w_i\rho v, \end{matrix} \\ F_x &= 3w_i A\rho[-\sin(\theta_x)(-v\ \sin^2(\theta_z)\cos(\theta_x) + \ \sin(\theta_x)u\ \sin^2(\theta_z)) \\ &\quad -\left(u\ \cos^2(\theta_z) + w\ \cos(\theta_x)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\sin(2\theta_z)\right)\Big] - BB(3)\rho w_i u, \\ F_z &= 3w_i\rho\Bigg[A\ \cos(\theta_x)\left(-\cos(\theta_x)\sin^2(\theta_z)w + \left(\frac{u}{2}\right)\cos(2\theta_z)\right) \\ &\quad + \sin(\theta_x)A\left(-\sin(\theta_x)\sin^2(\theta_z)w + \ \sin(2\theta_z)\frac{v}{2}\right) + \beta(T - T_m)g_z\Bigg] - BB(3w_i)w\rho, \\ Ha &= LB_0\sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\mu}}, \quad A = Ha^2\mu L^{-2}, \\ Da &= \frac{K}{L^2}, \quad BB = \frac{\upsilon}{Da\ L^2} \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

To calculate scholars we have:

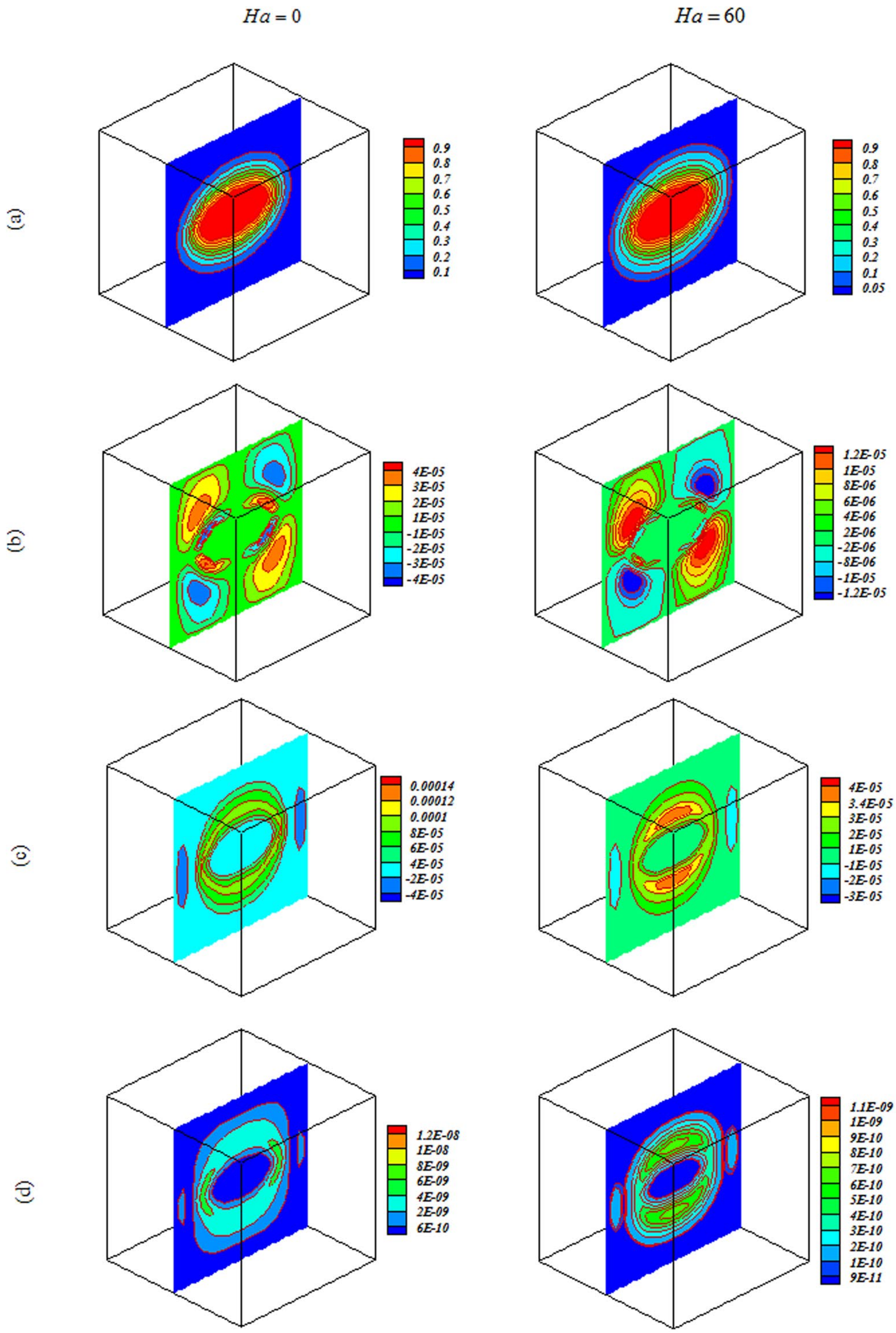

Figure 4. Impacts of magnetic forces on (**a**) isotherm, (**b**) *x* velocity, (c) *z* velocity, (**d**) isokinetic energy at $Y = y/L = 0.5$ when $\phi = 0.04$, $Da = 0.001$, $Ra = 10^3$.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Flow density: } \rho = \sum_i f_i, \\
&\text{Momentum: } \rho \mathrm{u} = \sum_i \mathrm{c}_i f_i, \\
&\text{Temperature: } T = \sum_i g_i.
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

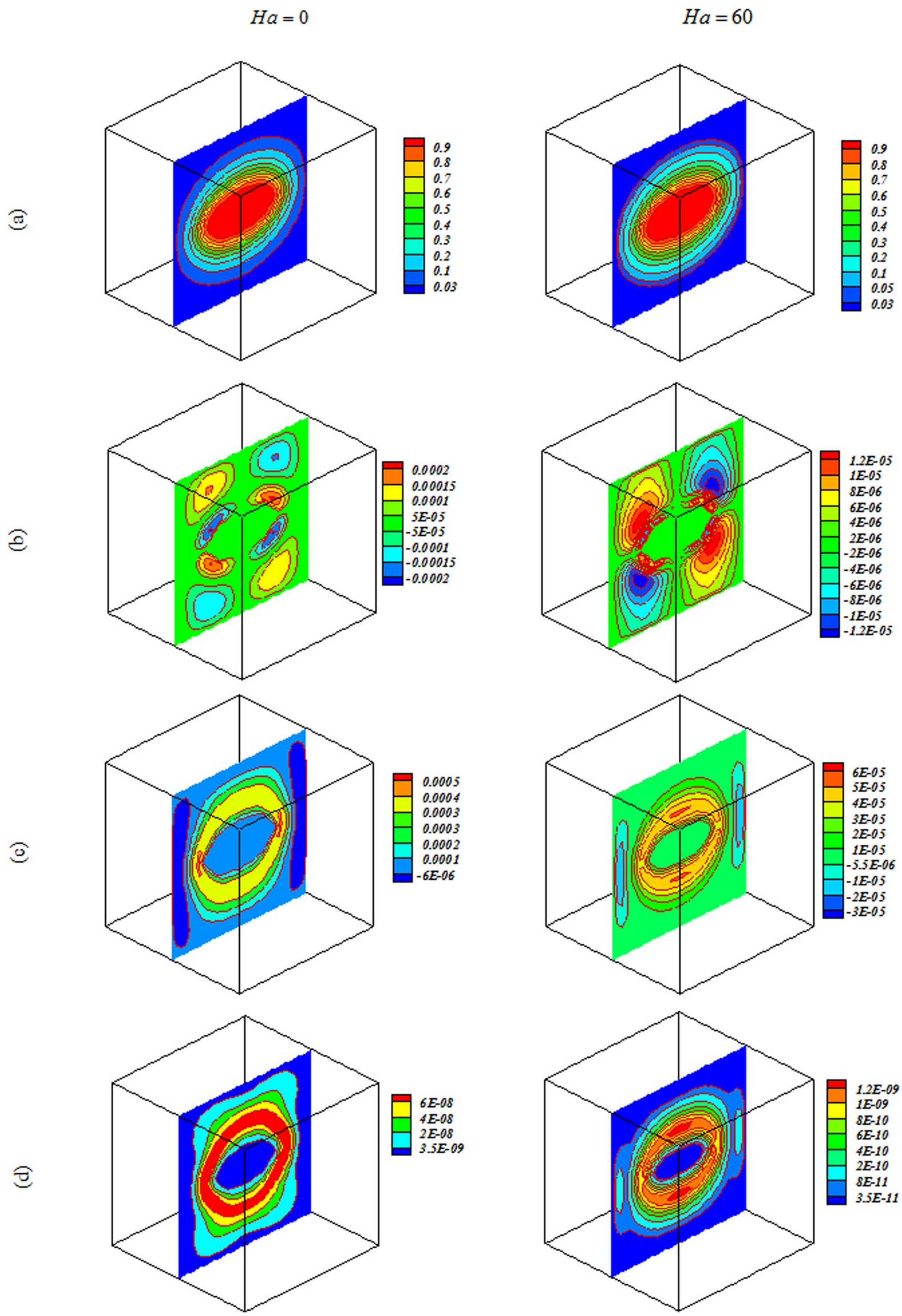

Figure 5. Impacts of magnetic forces on (**a**) isotherm, (**b**) x velocity, (**c**) z velocity, (**d**) isokinetic energy at $Y = y/L = 0.5$ when $Ra = 10^3$, $Da = 100$, $\phi = 0.04$.

Working fluid. Density, $(\rho\beta)_{nf}$, $(\rho C_p)_{nf}$, σ_{nf}, μ_{nf} and k_{nf} are ([39]):

$$\frac{\rho_{nf}}{\rho_f} = -\phi + \frac{\rho_s}{\rho_f}\phi + 1, \tag{9}$$

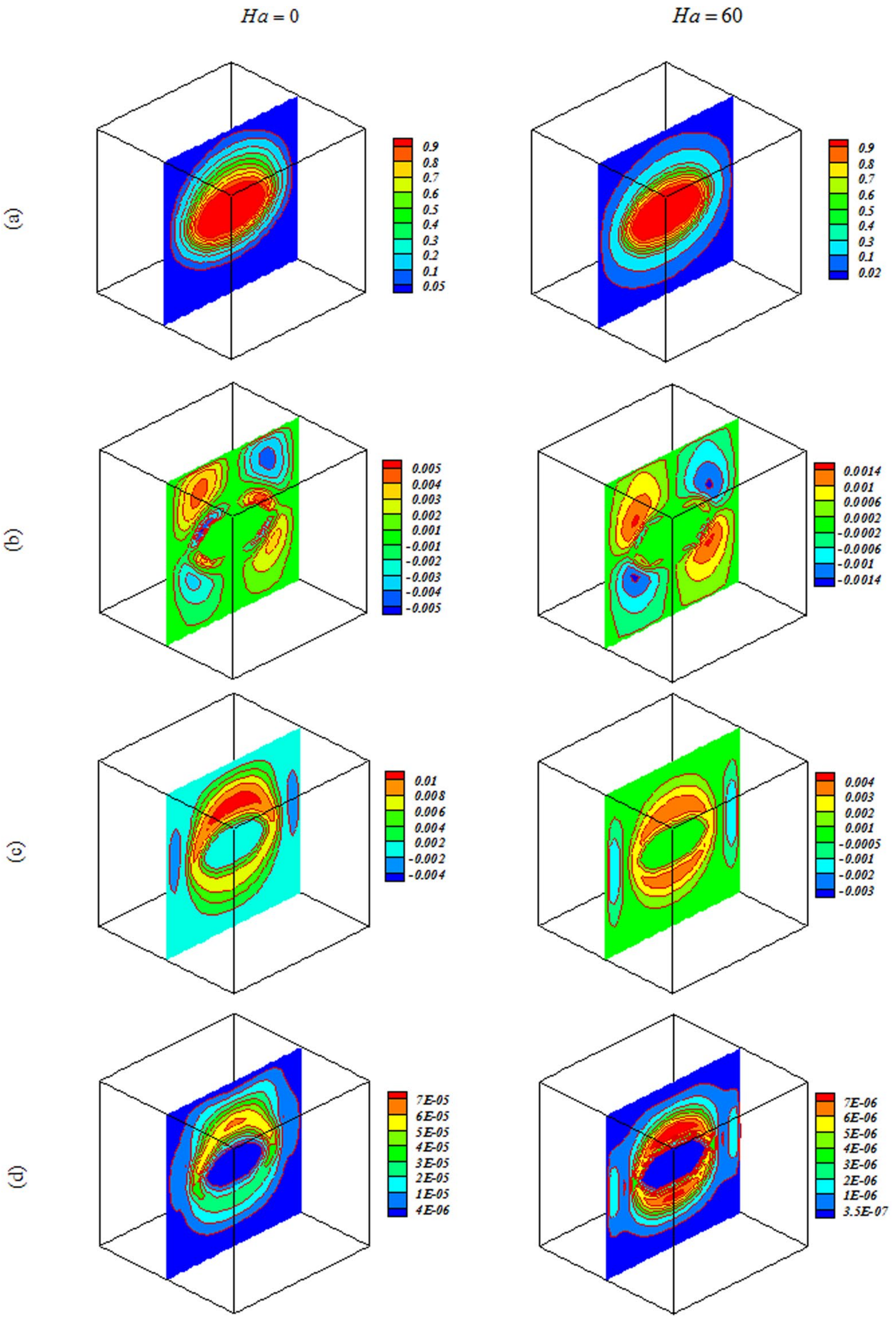

Figure 6. Impacts of magnetic forces on (**a**) isotherm, (**b**) *x* velocity, (**c**) *z* velocity, (**d**) isokinetic energy at $Y = y/L = 0.5$ when $Ra = 10^5$, $Da = 0.001$, $\phi = 0.04$.

$$(\rho\beta)_{nf} = \phi(\rho\beta)_s + (1 - \phi)(\rho\beta)_f \tag{10}$$

$$\left(\rho C_p\right)_{nf} / \left(\rho C_p\right)_f = -\phi + 1 + \left(\rho C_p\right)_s / \left(\rho C_p\right)_f \phi \tag{11}$$

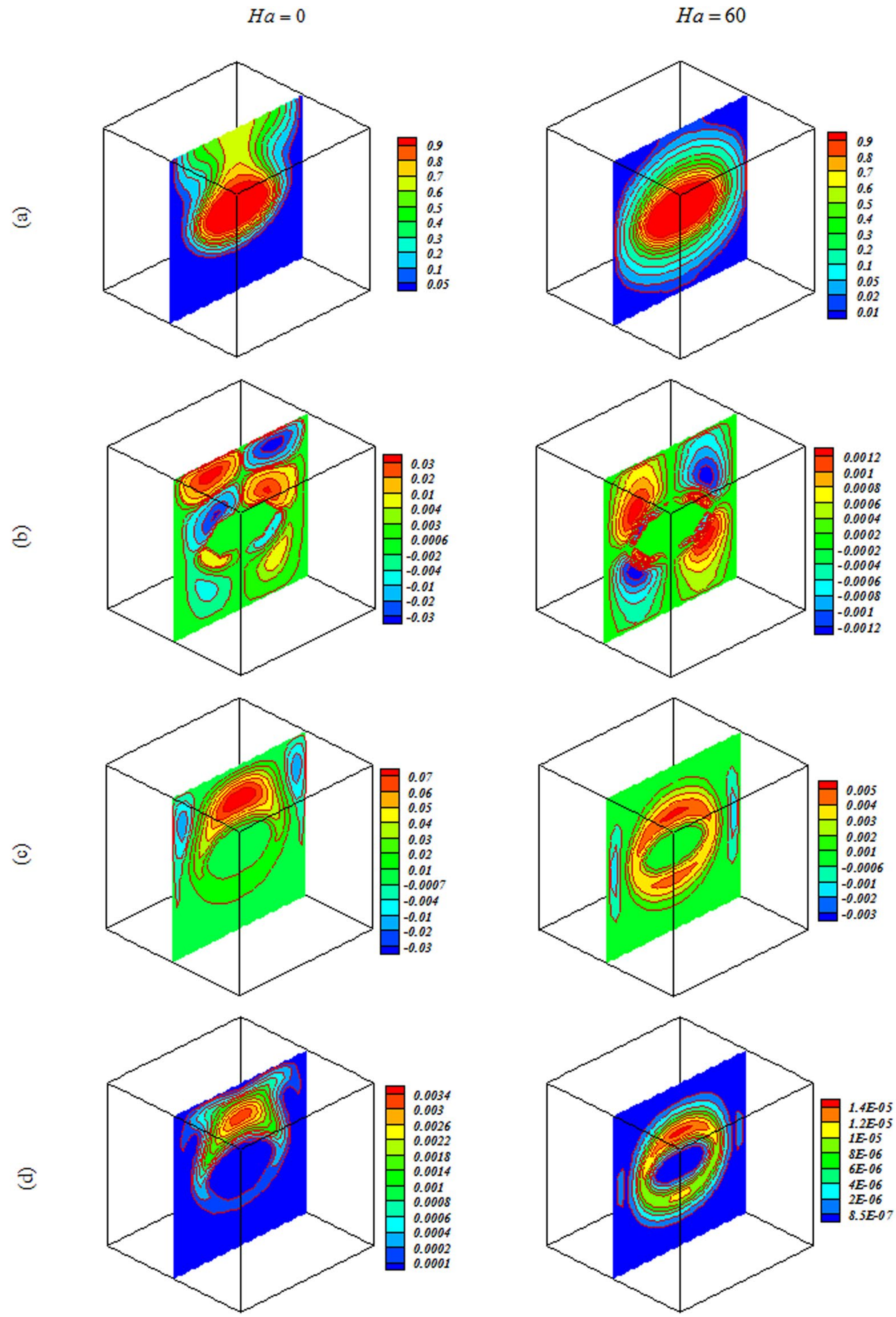

Figure 7. Impacts of magnetic forces on (**a**) isotherm, (**b**) x velocity, (**c**) z velocity, (**d**) isokinetic energy at $Y = y/L = 0.5$ when $Ra = 10^5$, $Da = 100$, $\phi = 0.04$.

$$\frac{\sigma_{nf}}{\sigma_f} = 1 + \left(\frac{(\Delta + 2) - \phi(\Delta - 1)}{3\phi(-1 + \Delta)}\right)^{-1},\ \Delta = \sigma_s/\sigma_f \tag{12}$$

$$\mu_{nf} = \frac{\mu_f}{(1 - \phi)^{2.5}} + \frac{\mu_f}{\Pr}\frac{k_{Brownian}}{k_f} \tag{13}$$

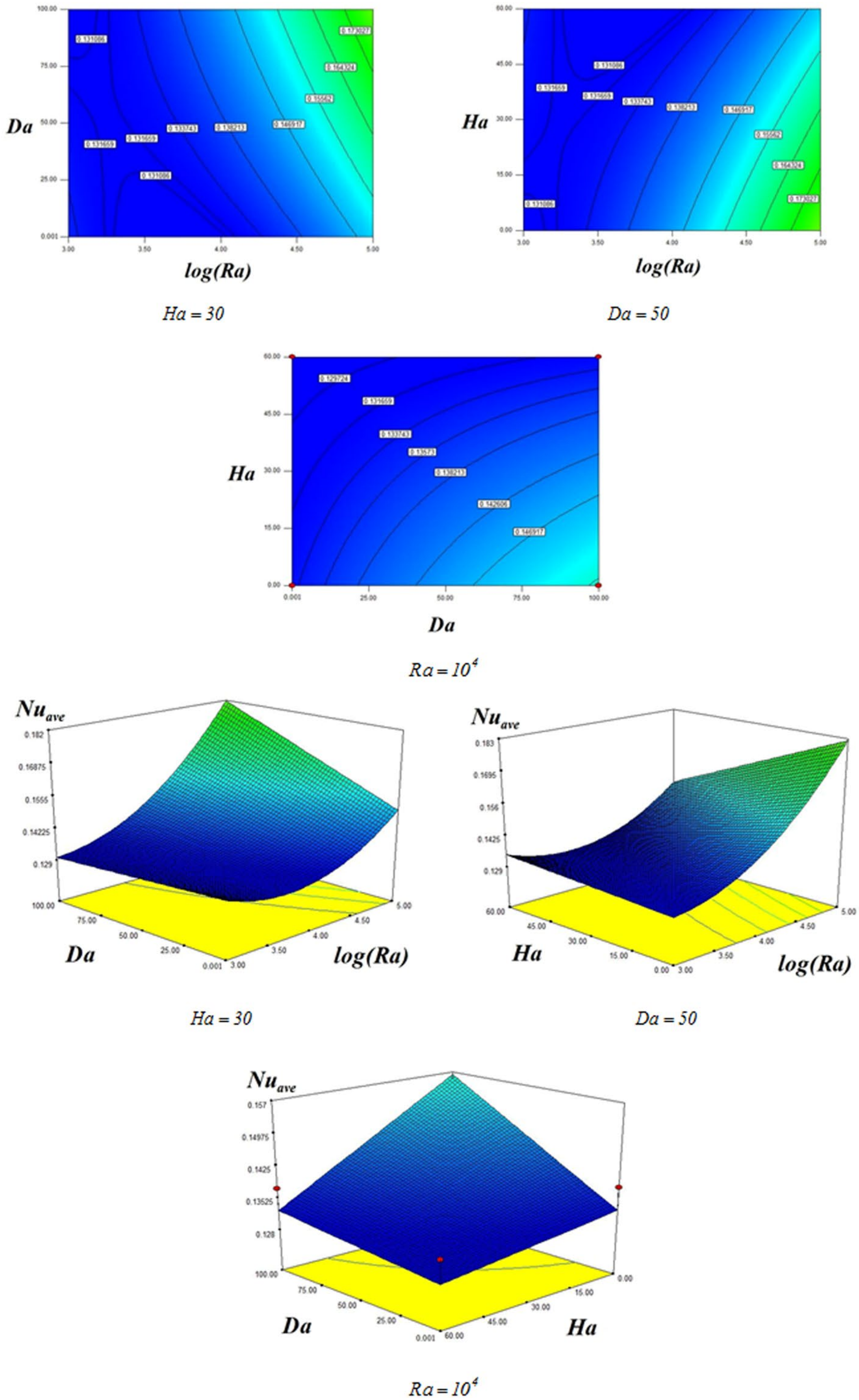

Figure 8. Various values of Nu_{ave} for different Ra, Da, Ha.

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{k_{nf}}{k_f} = 1 + 5 \times 10^4 g'(\phi, T, d_p)\phi\rho_f c_{p,f}\sqrt{\frac{\kappa_b T}{d_p\rho_p}} + \frac{3\left(-1 + \frac{k_p}{k_f}\right)\phi}{\left(\frac{k_p}{k_f} + 2\right) - \left(\frac{k_p}{k_f} - 1\right)\phi},\\
&R_f = 4 \times 10^{-8} km^2/W,\ \ R_f = -d_p(1/k_p - 1/k_{p,eff}),\\
&g'\left(\phi, d_p, T\right) = Ln(T)\left(a_1 + a_3 Ln(\phi) + Ln\left(d_p\right)^2 a_5 + a_2 Ln\left(d_p\right) + a_4 Ln\left(d_p\right)Ln(\phi)\right)\\
&+\left(a_8 Ln(\phi) + Ln\left(d_p\right)a_7 + a_6 + a_{10} Ln\left(d_p\right)^2 + Ln\left(d_p\right)a_9 Ln(\phi)\right)
\end{aligned}
\tag{14}
$$

Tables 1 and 2[39] can be used to find needed parameters. Nu_{ave} and Nu_{loc} over the hot surface are:

$$Nu_{loc} = -\frac{k_{nf}}{k_f}\frac{\partial T}{\partial X}\bigg|_{X=0} \quad \text{and} \quad Nu_{ave} = \int_0^1\int_0^1 Nu\ dYdZ \tag{15}$$

The fluid kinetic energy is:

$$E_c = 0.5[(w)^2 + (v)^2 + (u)^2] \tag{16}$$

Mesh Independency and Validation

No alter should be seen in outputs by changing mesh sizes. So, various sizes must be employed. As an example, we presented Table 3. Figure 3 illustrates the agreement of Lattice Boltzmann Method (LBM)[40,41]. Also, previous paper[42] indicates that this code is verified for MHD flow.

Results and Discussion

Water-Aluminum oxide mixture hydrothermal behavior in a permeable three dimensional domain was modeled with mesoscopic method. Numerical outputs are depicted the variations of magnetic force ($Ha = 0$ to 60), buoyancy term ($Ra = 10^3$, 10^4 and 10^5) and Darcy number ($Da = 0.001$ to 100).

Nanofluid behavior with change of Ra, Ha and Da are displayed in Figs 4–7. In cases with low Ra and Da, convection mode is not strong enough to change flow style and isotherms has shape of geometry. Convection enhancements with increase of permeability and isotherms convert to complex shape. Thermal plume appears as a result of strong convection mode. Employing magnetic forces makes conduction to be more sensible and thermal plumes vanish. Due to reduction effect of Ha on velocity, E_c detracts with rise of Ha. By augment of buoyancy force, main vortex stretch in z direction and convection mode rises.

Changes in Nu_{ave} due to altering variables are illustrated in Fig. 8. Equation (17) is extracted for Nu_{ave}:

$$\begin{aligned} Nu_{ave} &= 0.14 + 0.017\log(Ra) + 6.8\times10^{-3}Da - 7.2\times10^{-3}Ha + 9\times10^{-3}(\log(Ra))(Da) \\ &\quad - 9\times10^{-3}(\log(Ra))(Ha) - 4.7\times10^{-3}(Da)(Ha) + 0.012(\log(Ra))^2. \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Due to augment in temperature gradient with rise of permeability and buoyancy terms, Nu_{ave} is enhancing function of Da, Ra. Furthermore, conduction mode boosts with augment of Hartmann number. Thus, Nu_{ave} detracts with rise of magnetic force.

Conclusions

In the current article, uniform magnetic force impacts on momentum equations were considered in a 3D porous enclosure. Mesoscopic approach was applied to analyze alumina nanofluid in these conditions. Brownian motion impact can changes the properties of working fluid. LBM was involved to report the impacts of Ha, Ra, Da on nanofluid behavior. Outcomes display that interaction of nanoparticles augments with augment of Da,Ra. Isotherms become less complex with applying magnetic force.

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Author Contributions

M.I. and Z.S. modeled and solved the problem and wrote the manuscript. I.K. and A. Sh. thoroughly checked the mathematical modeling and English corrections. Z.S. contributed in the results and discussions. All the corresponding authors finalized the manuscript after its internal evaluation.

Additional Information

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