

Research Article

Analytical and Numerical Study on Magnetoconvection Stagnation-Point Flow in a Porous Medium with Chemical Reaction, Radiation, and Slip Effects

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We investigate the effects of slip and radiation on magnetoconvection flow of a chemically reacting fluid near a stagnation-point towards a vertical plate embedded in a porous medium analytically and numerically. The governing partial differential equations are diminished into the coupled ordinary differential equations by similarity transformations. Then they are solved analytically by homotopy analysis method and solved numerically by shooting method with RK fourth-order method. In this study, the analytical and numerical results are compared for many combinations of parameters. The rates of heat and mass transfer are calculated. The velocity profile near the plate overshoots on increasing the slip parameter. The concentration and temperature are decreasing on increasing the slip parameter.

1. Introduction

The study of convective heat transfer through porous medium for an incompressible fluid on the heated surface has received major attention because of its diverse uses in the insulation of nuclear reactors, petroleum industry, geothermal problems, storage of nuclear waste, and several other areas. The study of slip condition on convective boundary layer flow beside a vertical plate embedded in a porous medium has accepted considerable practical and theoretical awareness. The research has been maintained out in this area to analyze the heat and mass transfer characteristics within the boundary layer flow. Hiemenz [1] is the pioneer to investigate the forced convection two-dimensional flow at stagnation-point by similarity transformation. Many researchers extended Crane's [2] problem of steady flow of an incompressible fluid over a linearly stretched plate to analyze several conditions. Mohammadi [3] numerically analyzed on boundary layer natural convection flow along a vertical plate. Cheng et al. [4] developed an analytic solution by homotopy analysis method

for an unsteady mixed convection flow near the stagnationpoint towards a vertical surface in a porous medium. Layek et al. [5] studied the boundary layer flow near stagnationpoint in a porous medium over a stretching sheet with heat generation and blowing/suction. Lee et al. [6] studied convective heat transfer over a persuaded plate in a porous medium using Lie group analysis. They perceived that the thickness of the thermal and momentum boundary layer increases on increasing the radiation parameter. The natural convection flow over a plate in a porous medium was examined by Ferdows et al. [7], Rosali et al. [8], and Hou [9]. Bhuvaneswari et al. [10] studied the internal heat generation effect on natural convective flow over an inclined surface in a porous medium. They observed that the profiles of velocity and temperature increase on increasing the heat generation parameter.

The research on magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) flow and heat transfer has several applications in engineering fields such as power generator, design of MHD accelerators, cooling of nuclear reactors, and heat exchangers. The effect of radiation on heat and mass transfer is essential in some applications, such as hydrometallurgical industries, solar power technology, and astrophysical flows. Takhar et al. [11] and Aydin and Kaya [12] explored the mixed magnetoconvection of a viscous fluid in the surrounding area of a stagnation-point next to a heated vertical surface. Hayat et al. [13] considered the mixed convection stagnation-point flow towards a sheet in a porous medium with magnetic field and radiation effects using homotopy analysis method. Makinde [14] studied the effects of internal heat generation and radiation on MHD mixed convection stagnation-point flow in a perpendicular plate embedded in a porous medium.

The study of chemical reaction on heat and mass transfer is very significant in chemical technology and food processing. Bhuvaneswari et al. [15] studied the effect of chemical reaction on a semi-infinite inclined surface using Lie group analysis. Bhattacharyya [16] and Afify and Elgazery [17] investigated the two-dimensional flow of a viscous fluid with chemical reaction over a stretching/shrinking sheet near a stagnation-point. Recently, boundary layer flow with slip condition has attracted many researchers. Abel and Mahesha [18] analyzed the characteristics of MHD flow of a non-Newtonian viscoelastic fluid over a stretching sheet in the presence of nonuniform radiation and heat source. Hari et al. [19] numerically analyzed the effect of chemical reaction on MHD mixed convective flow over a vertical plate embedded in a porous medium with thermal radiation. The velocity and concentration increase on increasing the values of the chemical reaction parameter in the case of generative case and they are decreasing in the case of destructive case. Makinde and Sibanda [20] investigated the effects of chemical reaction and internal heat generation on the boundary layer flow over a linearly stretching sheet. The local skin friction and mass transfer rate increase on increasing the Schmidt number. Bhattacharyya and Layek [21] analyzed steady, laminar stagnation-point flow in a porous shrinking sheet with radiation and suction. Wang [22] and Labropulu and Li [23] examined the effect of slip of a non-Newtonian fluid behavior at a stagnation-point flow over a plate. Harris et al. [24] and Bhattacharyya et al. [25] explored the steady mixed convection flow at a stagnation-point in a porous medium over a perpendicular surface with velocity slip condition. Merkin et al. [26] and Rohni et al. [27] considered temperature slip effect on an unsteady boundary layer flow in a porous medium. Aman et al. [28] and Seini and Makinde [29] studied the MHD flow of an incompressible fluid over a linearly shrinking/stretching sheet with slip effects. Singh and Chamkha [30] examined the heat transfer and fluid flow near the vertical linear shrinking sheet using second-order slip condition. They noticed that the skin friction falls on increasing the slip parameter. Roşca and Pop [31] explored steady forced flow and convection heat transfer over a vertical shrinking/stretching sheet using slip condition.

Inspired by the above applications and surveys explained, the purpose of this present study is to explore the effects of chemical reaction and velocity slip on mixed convection stagnation-point flow over a vertical plate embedded in a porous medium in the presence of external magnetic field and thermal radiation.



FIGURE 1: Schematic diagram of the problem.

2. Mathematical Model

Consider a steady, 2D laminar, mixed convection boundary layer flow of an incompressible viscous fluid near a stagnation-point along a vertical plate in the presence of magnetic field through a porous medium as exposed in Figure 1. It is presumed that the chemical reaction is considered as homogeneous and of first order. It is supposed that the porous medium is heat generating or absorbing internally at a fixed rate. Constant strength is enforced on unvarying magnetic field along the y-axis. The induced magnetic field is negligible due to small magnetic Reynolds number. As the fluid hits the wall at the stagnation-point, the flow is divided into two equal and opposite forces. In the potential flow region, the velocity distribution is assumed as $U_{\infty} = cx$, where c is a positive constant. The porous medium has isotropic, homogeneous, and thermodynamic equilibrium with local fluid. Therefore, the governing equations are given by

$$u_x + v_y = 0, \tag{1}$$

 $uu_{x} + vu_{y} = vu_{yy} + g\beta^{*} (C - C_{\infty}) + g\beta (T - T_{\infty})$

 $+U_{\infty}\frac{dU_{\infty}}{dx}$,

$$-\left(u-U_{\infty}\right)\left(\frac{\sigma_{e}B_{0}^{2}}{\rho}+\frac{v}{\widetilde{K}}\right)$$
(2)

$$uT_x + vT_y = \alpha T_{yy} - \frac{1}{\rho C_p} \frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y} + \frac{Q(T - T_{\infty})}{\rho C_p},$$
(3)

$$uC_x + vC_y = DC_{yy} - \Gamma_0 \left(C - C_{\infty} \right).$$
(4)

Subject to the boundary conditions

$$u = N_{1}u_{y},$$

$$v = 0,$$

$$C = C_{w},$$

$$T = T_{w},$$
at $y = 0,$ (5)
$$u \longrightarrow U_{\infty} = cx,$$

$$C \longrightarrow C_{\infty},$$

$$T \longrightarrow T_{\infty},$$
as $y \longrightarrow \infty,$

the medium is taken to be gray, and emitting radiation and heat flux in the equation of energy due to thermal radiation are given by means of the Rosseland approximation:

$$q_r = -\frac{4\sigma^*}{3K'}\frac{\partial T^4}{\partial \gamma}.$$
 (6)

It is presumed that the transformation in temperature within the flow is too small, so that the temperature term T^4 might be stated as a linear combination of temperature (T) about free stream temperature (T_{∞}) using Taylor series and ignoring higher terms; we may express it as $T^4 \approx 4T_{\infty}^3T-3T_{\infty}^4$; we get

$$q_r = -\frac{16\sigma^* T_{\infty}^3}{3K'} T_y.$$
 (7)

We declare the ensuing nondimensional variables to nondimensionalise the governing equations:

$$b = N_1 \left(\frac{c}{\nu}\right)^{1/2},$$

$$Cr = \frac{\Gamma_0}{c},$$

$$Gr_C = \frac{g\beta^* (C_\omega - C_\infty) x^3}{\nu^2},$$

$$Gr_T = \frac{g\beta (T_\omega - T_\infty) x^3}{\nu^2},$$

$$K = \frac{v}{c\tilde{K}},$$

$$M = \frac{\sigma_e B_0^2}{c\rho},$$

$$Pr = \frac{v}{\alpha},$$

$$Rd = \frac{4\sigma^* T_\infty^3}{kK'},$$

$$Re_{x} = \frac{U_{\infty}x}{v},$$

$$Ri_{C} = \frac{Gr_{C}}{Re_{x}^{2}},$$

$$Ri_{T} = \frac{Gr_{T}}{Re_{x}^{2}},$$

$$S = \frac{Qv}{\rho C_{p}c},$$

$$Sc = \frac{v}{D},$$

$$\eta = y\sqrt{\frac{c}{v}},$$

$$\theta(\eta) = \frac{T - T_{\infty}}{T_{w} - T_{\infty}},$$

$$\phi(\eta) = \frac{C - C_{\infty}}{C_{w} - C_{\infty}},$$

$$\psi(x, y) = \sqrt{vcx}f(\eta).$$
(8)

Wherever the stream function (ψ) is defined in the normal notation as $u = \psi_y$ and $v = -\psi_x$, then the continuity equation (1) is satisfied. Replacing the expression in (7) together with (8) into (1)–(5), we attain the nonlinear ordinary differential equations:

$$f''' + ff'' - f'^{2} + \operatorname{Ri}_{T}\theta + \operatorname{Ri}_{C}\phi - (K+M)(f'-1) + 1 = 0,$$
(9)

$$\left(1 + \frac{4}{3}\mathrm{Rd}\right)\theta'' + \mathrm{Pr}f\theta' + S\theta = 0,\tag{10}$$

$$\phi^{\prime\prime} + \mathrm{Sc}f\phi^{\prime} - \mathrm{Sc}\mathrm{Cr}\phi = 0. \tag{11}$$

By taking $(K + M) = M_p$ = porous-magnetic parameter and in (10) also considering (1 + (4/3)Rd) = RD, (9) and (10) are modified as follows:

$$f''' + ff'' - f'^{2} + \operatorname{Ri}_{C} \theta + \operatorname{Ri}_{C} \phi - M_{p} \left(f' - 1 \right) + 1$$

= 0. (12)

$$RD\theta'' + \Pr f\theta' + S\theta = 0.$$
(13)

The corresponding boundary conditions are

$$f = 0,$$

 $f' = bf''(0),$
 $\theta = 1,$
 $\phi = 1,$
at $\eta = 0,$
 $f' = 1,$

$$\theta = 0,$$

 $\phi = 0,$
as $\eta \longrightarrow \infty.$ (14)

The nondimensional numbers Cf_x , Nu, and Sh are defined as follows:

$$Cf_{x} = \frac{2\tau_{\omega}}{\rho U_{\infty}^{2}},$$

$$Nu = \frac{xq_{\omega}}{k(T_{\omega} - T_{\infty})},$$

$$Sh = \frac{xq_{m}}{D(C_{\omega} - C_{\infty})},$$

$$\tau_{\omega} = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0},$$

$$q_{\omega} = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} - \frac{4\sigma^{*}}{3K'} \frac{\partial T^{4}}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0},$$
(15)

$$q_m = -D \left. \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0}.$$

Substituting (7), (8), and (15) into (16), we receive the terms for the skin friction and local Nusselt and Sherwood numbers as follows:

$$Re_{x}^{1/2}Cf_{x} = f''(0),$$

$$Re_{x}^{-1/2}Nu = -RD\theta'(0),$$

$$Re_{x}^{-1/2}Sh = -\phi'(0).$$
(17)

3. Method of Solution

3.1. Analytical Solution by HAM. The analytical solutions of (11)–(13) along with the boundary conditions (14) are obtained by homotopy analysis method (HAM). The initial approximations for homotopy analysis solutions are chosen as

$$f_{0}(\eta) = \eta + \frac{e^{-\eta}}{1+b} - \frac{1}{1+b};$$

$$\theta_{0}(\eta) = e^{-\eta};$$

$$\phi_{0}(\eta) = e^{-\eta}.$$
(18)

The auxiliary linear operators L_f , L_θ , and L_ϕ are

$$L_{f} = f^{\prime\prime\prime} - f^{\prime};$$

$$L_{\theta} = \theta^{\prime\prime} - \theta,$$

$$L_{\phi} = \phi^{\prime\prime} - \phi,$$
(19)

satisfying the following properties:

$$L_{f} [C_{1} + C_{2}e^{\eta} + C_{3}e^{-\eta}] = 0;$$

$$L_{\theta} [C_{4}e^{\eta} + C_{5}e^{-\eta}] = 0;$$

$$L_{\phi} [C_{6}e^{\eta} + C_{7}e^{-\eta}] = 0,$$
(20)

where C_i (*i* = 1–7) denote the arbitrary constants. The zerothorder deformation problems are

$$(1-p) L_{f} \left[\overline{f} (\eta, p) - f_{0} (\eta) \right]$$

$$= ph_{f} N_{f} \left[\overline{f} (\eta, p), \overline{\theta} (\eta, p), \overline{\phi} (\eta, p) \right],$$

$$(1-p) L_{\theta} \left[\overline{\theta} (\eta, p) - \theta_{0} (\eta) \right]$$

$$= ph_{\theta} N_{\theta} \left[\overline{f} (\eta, p), \overline{\theta} (\eta, p), \overline{\phi} (\eta, p) \right],$$

$$(1-p) L_{\phi} \left[\overline{\phi} (\eta, p) - \phi (\eta) \right]$$

$$= ph_{\phi} N_{\phi} \left[\overline{f} (\eta, p), \overline{\theta} (\eta, p), \overline{\phi} (\eta, p) \right],$$

$$\overline{f} (0, p) = 0,$$

$$\overline{f}' (0, p) = \overline{bf}'' (0, p),$$

$$\overline{f}' (\infty, p) = 1,$$

$$\overline{\theta} (0, p) = 1,$$

$$\overline{\theta} (\infty, p) = 0,$$

$$\overline{\phi} (0, p) = 1,$$

$$\overline{\phi} (\infty, p) = 0.$$

The *m*th-order deformation problem is of the form

$$L_{f}[f_{m}(\eta) - \chi_{m}f_{m-1}(\eta)] = h_{f}R_{m}^{f}(\eta)$$
(22)

$$L_{\theta} \left[\theta_m \left(\eta \right) - \chi_m \theta_{m-1} \left(\eta \right) \right] = h_{\theta} R_m^{\theta} \left(\eta \right)$$
(23)

$$L_{\phi}\left[\phi_{m}\left(\eta\right)-\chi_{m}\phi_{m-1}\left(\eta\right)\right]=h_{\phi}R_{m}^{\phi}\left(\eta\right)$$
(24)

$$f_{m}(0) = 0,$$

$$f'_{m}(0) = bf''_{m}(0),$$

$$\theta_{m}(0) = 0,$$

$$\phi_{m}(0) = 0,$$

$$f'_{m}(\infty) = 0,$$

$$\theta_{m}(\infty) = 0,$$

$$\phi_{m}(\infty) = 0,$$

$$\phi_{m}(\infty) = 0,$$

TABLE 1: Comparison of analytical and numerical values of f'', $-\theta'$, and $-\phi'$ for different values of *S* when $\operatorname{Ri}_T = 1$, $\operatorname{Ri}_C = 0.5$, $\operatorname{Pr} = 1$, $\operatorname{Sc} = 0.5$, M = 0, K = 0, $\operatorname{Cr} = 0$, and $\operatorname{Rd} = 0$ with Makinde [14].

S	f''(0)			- heta'(0)			$-\phi'(0)$		
	HAM	RK4	Makinde [14]	HAM	RK4	Makinde [14]	HAM	RK4	Makinde [14]
-1	1.9164	1.8501	1.8444	1.1215	1.3897	1.3908	0.4744	0.4618	0.4631
0	2.0158	1.9989	1.9995	0.6333	0.6401	0.6932	0.4814	0.4761	0.4789
1	2.0705	2.1299	2.1342	-0.1055	-0.0727	-0.0730	0.5062	0.4902	0.4917

S

Rd

Cr

b

TABLE 2: Analytical and numerical solutions for various values of f''(0) when K = 1, M = 1, Pr = 7.2, and Sc = 1.0.

TABLE 3: Analytical and	numerical	solutions	for	various	values	of
$-\theta'(0)$ when $K = 1, M =$	1, Pr = 7.2,	and Sc =	1.0.			

 $-\theta'(0)$

S	Rd	Cr	h	f''	$f^{\prime\prime}\left(0 ight)$		
		CI	U	HAM	RK4	LII0I (70)	
-1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.741935	1.742816	0.05055	
-1.0				1.745303	1.746196	0.05114	
0.0				1.748974	1.749733	0.04338	
1.0				1.752804	1.753440	0.03627	
1.5				1.756711	1.757330	0.03522	
	0.0			1.696237	1.697773	0.09047	
	0.3	0.5		1.718371	1.719537	0.06780	
0.5	0.5		0.4	1.731982	1.731025	0.05528	
0.5	0.8		0.4	1.744971	1.745330	0.02057	
	1.5			1.770112	1.770255	0.08078	
	2.0			1.782315	1.783635	0.07400	
	1.0	-2.0	0.4	2.061214	2.060439	0.03761	
		-1.5		1.925079	1.924475	0.03139	
		-0.5		1.805891	1.805358	0.02952	
0.5		0 0.5		1.774912	1.775401	0.02754	
				1.752906	1.753440	0.03045	
		1.5		1.723012	1.722443	0.03303	
		2.0		1.711073	1.710801	0.01589	
	1.0	1.0 0.5	0.0	3.158507	3.157450	0.03347	
			0.2	2.273258	2.272768	0.02156	
0.5			0.6	1.422014	1.421517	0.03496	
			0.8	1.194172	1.193269	0.07567	
			1.0	1.028569	1.027359	0.11777	

0	104	GI	U	HAM	RK4	Liidi (70)
-1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.503127	1.502298	0.05518
-1.0				1.439975	1.439975	0.00000
0.0				1.375810	1.375810	0.00000
1.0				1.309663	1.309663	0.00000
1.5				1.241382	1.241382	0.00000
	0.0			1.912091	1.911775	0.01653
	0.3			1.646183	1.645690	0.02995
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.523071	1.522510	0.03684
0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.383101	1.382877	0.01619
	1.5			1.169021	1.169727	0.06035
	2.0			1.068943	1.068377	0.05297
		-2.0		1.445169	1.444713	0.03156
		-1.5		1.387088	1.386636	0.03259
	1.0	-0.5		1.334001	1.333199	0.06015
0.5		0	0.4	1.319987	1.319596	0.02963
		0.5		1.309897	1.309663	0.01786
		1.5		1.296015	1.295783	0.01790
		2.0		1.291136	1.290635	0.03881
			0.0	1.018166	1.017375	0.07775
			0.2	1.209972	1.209753	0.01810
0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.370195	1.369418	0.05673
			0.8	1.409185	1.408859	0.02313
			1.0	1.437043	1.436746	0.02067

where

$$\begin{split} R_{m}^{f}(\eta) &= f_{m-1}^{\prime\prime\prime}(\eta) \\ &+ \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left(f_{m-1-k}(\eta) f_{k}^{\prime\prime}(\eta) - f_{m-1-k}^{\prime}(\eta) f_{k}^{\prime}(\eta) \right) \\ &+ \operatorname{Ri}_{T} \theta + \operatorname{Ri}_{C} \phi - (Mp) f_{m-1}^{\prime}(\eta) \\ &+ (Mp+1) (1-\chi_{m}), \\ R_{m}^{\theta}(\eta) &= \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{Rd} \right) \theta_{m-1}^{\prime\prime}(\eta) \\ &+ \operatorname{Pr} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f_{m-1-k}(\eta) \theta_{k}^{\prime}(\eta) + S \theta_{m-1}(\eta), \end{split}$$

$$R_{m}^{\phi}(\eta) = \phi_{m-1}^{\prime\prime}(\eta) + \Pr\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f_{m-1-k}(\eta) \phi_{k}^{\prime}(\eta) - \operatorname{ScCr}\phi,$$

$$\chi_{m} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \leq 1\\ 1, & m > 1. \end{cases}$$
(26)

The general solutions of (22)-(24) are

$$f_{m}(\eta) = f_{m}^{*}(\eta) + C_{1} + C_{2}\eta + C_{3}e^{-\eta},$$

$$\theta_{m}(\eta) = \theta_{m}^{*}(\eta) + C_{4}e^{\eta} + C_{5}e^{-\eta},$$

$$\phi_{m}(\eta) = \phi_{m}^{*}(\eta) + C_{6}e^{\eta} + C_{7}e^{-\eta},$$

(27)

where $f^*_{m}(\eta)$, $\theta^*_{m}(\eta)$, and $\phi^*_{m}(\eta)$ are the special solutions. The symbolic calculations are obtained by MATLAB. Figure 2

Error (%)



FIGURE 2: *h* curves of f''(0), $\theta'(0)$, and $\phi'(0)$.

indicates that the respective admissible values of h_f , h_θ , and h_ϕ are $-0.5 \le h_f \le -0.2$ and $-0.6 \le h_\theta$, $h_\phi \le -0.2$. We choose the values of auxiliary parameter (h = -0.35) from this range; we will get the more accurate results.

3.2. Numerical Method. The coupled equations (11)-(13) along with the boundary conditions (14) are transformed into the linear differential equations by defining dependent variables of first order. The set of coupled linear differential equations of first-order system are integrated using Runge-Kutta fourth-order method from $\eta = 0$ to $\eta = \eta_{max}$ by taking consecutive steps $\Delta \eta$. The assumed initial values of f''(0), $\theta'(0)$, and $\phi'(0)$ are compared with the measured values of f''(0), $\theta'(0)$, and $\phi'(0)$ at $\eta = \eta_{max}$. If the dissimilarity is present, assume another set of primary values for f''(0), $\theta'(0)$, and $\phi'(0)$ and the procedure is repeated. This process is repeated up to the arrangement between considered value and the agreed condition at $\eta = \eta_{max}$ within the degree of exactness. The analytical and numerical results are compared with the results available in the literature and they are shown in Table 1. This provides confidence in our analytical and numerical results to be reported subsequently.

4. Results and Discussion

Analytical solution by using HAM and numerical solution by using shooting method were obtained for different values of radiation, chemical reaction, and velocity slip parameters. The values of the parameters $\text{Ri}_T = 2.0$, $\text{Ri}_C = 2.0$, $M_p = 2.0$, Pr = 7.2, and Sc = 1 are fixed throughout the study. Tables 2–4 depict the values of f''(0), $-\theta'(0)$, and $-\phi'(0)$ from the analytical and numerical methods. Table 2 depicts that skin friction increases on increasing the internal heat generation (*S*) and radiation (Rd) parameters. It is inferred that the skin friction decreases on increasing the chemical reaction (Cr)

TABLE 4: Analytical and numerical solutions for various values of $-\phi'(0)$ when K = 1, M = 1, Pr = 7.2, and Sc = 1.0.

c	Rd	C.	l.	$-\phi'$	Emmon (0/)	
3		Cr	Ð	HAM	RK4	Error (%)
-1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.044089	1.043630	0.04398
-1.0				1.045321	1.044155	0.11166
0.0				1.045172	1.044706	0.04460
1.0				1.046004	1.045285	0.06878
1.5				1.046148	1.045894	0.02428
	0.0			1.036874	1.036006	0.08378
	0.3			1.039876	1.039445	0.04146
0.5	0.5	0.5	04	1.042083	1.041357	0.06971
0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.044115	1.043834	0.02692
	1.5			1.049270	1.048402	0.08279
	2.0			1.051298	1.050986	0.02968
	1.0	-2.0	0.4	-1.559173	-1.564133	0.31710
		-1.5		-0.489101	-0.490619	0.30940
		-0.5		0.513916	0.514218	0.05872
0.5		0		0.808952	0.808147	0.09961
		0.5		1.046013	1.045285	0.06964
		1.5		1.425416	1.424446	0.06809
		2.0		1.585091	1.584309	0.04935
	1	1 0.5	0.0	0.949062	0.948406	0.06916
			0.2	1.012067	1.011676	0.03864
0.5			0.6	1.066135	1.065652	0.04532
			0.8	1.079006	1.079208	0.01871
			1.0	1.089222	1.088848	0.03434

and slip (*b*) parameters. Tables 3 and 4 show that the heat transfer rate decreases and the mass transfer rate increases on increasing *S*, Rd, and Cr parameters. It is noticed that the mass and heat transfer rates increase on increasing the slip parameter (*b*).

Figure 3(a) illustrates profiles of velocity along the boundary layer for Rd = 0.3, S = 1.5, and Cr = 0.3 and different values of slip parameter. The velocity increases as the slip parameter is increased. The boundary layer thickness increases when the slip parameter is increased. Figures 3(b) and 3(c) show the influence of slip parameter on temperature as well as concentration, respectively. These two profiles decrease on increasing the slip parameter. This is the reason why the viscosity decreases in the medium or the free stream velocity increases, and it results in the thermal and solutal boundary layer thickness decrease. The velocity and temperature profiles for various values of radiation parameter (Rd) are illustrated in Figures 4(a) and 4(b). As the radiation increases, the velocity as well as temperature increases significantly. The thickness of the thermal boundary layer increases on increasing the radiation parameter because the intensity of the electromagnetic radiation in the medium decreases and the Stefan-Boltzmann constant of the medium increases. Figures 5(a) and 5(b) depict the chemical reaction effect on both the velocity and concentration profiles along the surface for constant values of radiation (Rd = 1.0), internal heat generation (S = 1.0), and slip parameter



FIGURE 3: Velocity (a), temperature (b), and concentration (c) profiles for different values of slip parameter with S = 1.5, Rd = 0.3, and Cr = 0.3.



FIGURE 4: Velocity (a) and temperature (b) profiles for different values of radiation parameter with S = 1.0, Cr = 0.3, and b = 0.4.

(b = 0.4). The velocity and concentration increase on increasing the chemical reaction parameter. The concentration profile overshoots in the generative chemical reaction case, that is, the negative values of the chemical reaction parameter.

It can be observed from Figures 6(a)-6(c) that the local skin friction decreases on increasing the chemical reaction parameter and slip parameter. As the radiation increases, local skin friction increases due to temperature gradient causes in the fluid. In Figures 7(a)-7(c), it is interesting to



FIGURE 5: Velocity (a) and concentration (b) profiles for different values of chemical reaction parameter with S = 1.0, Rd = 1.0, and b = 0.4.



FIGURE 6: Local skin friction for different (a) chemical reaction parameter with S = 0.5 and Rd = 1.0, (b) radiation parameter with S = 0.5 and Cr = 0.5, and (c) slip parameter with Cr = 0.5 and Rd = 1.0.



FIGURE 7: Local Nusselt numbers for different (a) slip parameter with Cr = 0.5 and Rd = 1.0, (b) radiation parameter with S = 0.5 and Cr = 0.5, and (c) chemical reaction parameter with S = 0.5 and Rd = 1.0.

note that Nusselt number increases on increasing the slip and radiation parameters. However, as the chemical reaction parameter increases, the local Nusselt number decreases. It is interesting to note that the local heat transfer rate decreases on increasing the internal heat generation parameter. Figures 8(a)-8(c) show that the local Sherwood number increases on increasing the chemical reaction, radiation, and slip parameters. Further scrutinising these figures, it is found that the local mass transfer rate increases with slip parameter. However, the effect of internal heat generation on local mass transfer rate is negligible.

5. Conclusions

The effects of chemical reaction and slip parameters on magnetoconvection stagnation-point flow in a porous medium over a vertical plate with thermal radiation are investigated. The governing equations are solved analytically using HAM and numerically by shooting technique along with Runge-Kutta fourth-order integration. The results show a good agreement between the analytical and numerical results of the considered problem. The velocity increases on increasing the slip and radiation parameters and it increases on decreasing the chemical reaction parameter. The temperature decreases on increasing the slip parameter and it increases on increasing the radiation parameter. The concentration increases on decreasing the chemical reaction parameter and it decreases on increasing the slip parameter. The skin friction decreases on increasing the slip and chemical reaction parameters. The local mass and heat transfer rates increase on increasing the slip parameter.

Nomenclature

- *b* : Slip parameter
- B_0 : Strength of the magnetic field
- C: Species concentration
- Cr: Chemical reaction parameter
- D: Diffusion coefficient
- *f*: Dimensionless stream function



FIGURE 8: Local Sherwood numbers for different (a) chemical reaction parameter with S = 0.5 and Rd = 1.0, (b) radiation parameter with S = 0.5 and Cr = 0.5, and (c) slip parameter with Cr = 0.5 and Rd = 1.0.

- g: Gravitational acceleration
- Gr_C: Solutal Grashof number
- Gr_T: Thermal Grashof number
- *k*: Thermal conductivity
- *K*: Permeability parameter
- \widetilde{K} : Porous medium permeability
- *K*': Mean absorption coefficient
- *M*: Magnetic field parameter
- N_1 : Navier slip coefficient
- Nu: Nusselt number
- Pr: Prandtl number
- Q: Heat generation/absorption
- Rd: Thermal radiation parameter
- Re_x : Reynolds number
- Ri_T: Thermal Richardson number
- Ri_C: Solutal Richardson number
- S: Heat generation parameter
- Sc: Schmidt number

- Sh: Sherwood number
- T: Temperature
- *u*, *v*: Velocity components
- x, y: Cartesian coordinates.

Greek Symbols

- β : Coefficient of thermal expansion
- β^* : Coefficient of solutal expansion
- Γ_0 : Chemical reaction rate
- η : Similarity variable
- θ : Dimensionless temperature
- μ : Dynamic viscosity
- v: Kinematic viscosity
- ρ : Density
- σ^* : Stefan-Boltzmann constant
- σ_e : Electrical conductivity

- ϕ : Dimensionless concentration
- ψ : Stream function.

Subscripts

w: At wall

 ∞ : At free stream.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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