

Nonsimilarity solutions for non-Darcy mixed convection from horizontal surfaces in a porous medium

Authors: Duwairi, H.M., Aldoss, T.K., Jarrah, M.A.

Abstract: Non-Darcy mixed convection in a porous medium from horizontal surfaces with variable surface heat flux of the power-law distribution is analyzed. The entire mixed convection regime is divided into two regions. The first region covers the forced convection dominated regime where the dimensionless parameter $\eta = Ra_x^*/Pex$ is found to characterize the effect of buoyancy forces on the forced convection with $K \eta^2/v$ characterizing the effect of inertia resistance. The second region covers the natural convection dominated regime where the dimensionless parameter $\eta_n = Pex/Ra_x^{*1/2}$ is found to characterize the effect of the forced flow on the natural convection, with $(K \eta_n^2/v) Ra_x^{*1/2}/Pex$ characterizing the effect of inertia resistance. To obtain the solution that covers the entire mixed convection regime the solution of the first regime is carried out for $\eta = 0$, the pure forced convection limit, to $\eta = 1$ and the solution of the second is carried out for $\eta_n = 0$, the pure natural convection limit, to $\eta_n = 1$. The two solutions meet and match at $\eta = \eta_n = 1$, and $Rh^* = Gh^*$. Also a non-Darcy model was used to analyze mixed convection in a porous medium from horizontal surfaces with variable wall temperature of the power-law form. The entire mixed convection regime is divided into two regions. The first region covers the forced convection dominated regime where the dimensionless parameter $\eta = Ra_x/Pex^{3/2}$ is found to measure the buoyancy effects on mixed convection with $DaxPex/\eta^2$ as the wall effects. The second region covers the natural convection dominated region where $\eta_n = Pex/Rax^{2/3}$ is found to measure the force effects on mixed convection with $DaxRax^{2/3}/\eta^2$ as the wall effects. Numerical results for different inertia, wall, variable surface heat flux and variable wall temperature exponents are presented.