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Effectiveness of Magnetized Flow on Nanofluid Containing Gyrotactic Micro-Organisms over an Inclined Stretching Sheet with Viscous Dissipation and Constant Heat Flux

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Abstract: The bioconvection phenomenon, through the utilization of nanomaterials, has recently encountered significant technical and manufacturing applications. Bioconvection has various applications in bio-micro-systems due to the improvement it brings in mixing and mass transformation, which are crucial problems in several micro-systems. The present investigation aims to explore the bioconvection phenomenon in magneto-nanofluid flow via free convection along an inclined stretching sheet with useful characteristics of viscous dissipation, constant heat flux, solutal, and motile micro-organisms boundary conditions. The flow analysis is addressed based on the Buongiorno model with the integration of Brownian motion and thermophoresis diffusion effects. The governing flow equations are changed into ordinary differential equations by means of appropriate transformation; they were solved numerically using the Runge–Kutta–Fehlberg integration scheme shooting technique. The influence of all the sundry parameters is discussed for local skin friction coefficient, local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number.

Keywords: nanofluid; gyrotactic micro-organisms; inclined sheet; MHD; viscous dissipation



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1. Introduction

The flow over a stretching surface is an important problem in many engineering processes with applications in industries such as extrusion, melt-spinning, hot rolling, wire drawing, glass fiber production, manufacture of plastic and rubber sheets; cooling of a large metallic plate in a bath, which may be an electrolyte, and others. In the industry, polymer sheets and filaments are manufactured by a continuous extrusion of the polymer from a die to a windup roller located at a finite distance. Crane [1] and Gupta and Gupta [2] analyzed the flow over a stretching surface with constant surface temperature, while Soundalgekar and Ramana [3] investigated the heat transfer through a continuous moving plate with variable temperature. Grubka and Bobba [4] analyzed the flow across a surface moving in a linear velocity with variable surface temperature. Modern evolution in nanotechnology encouraged the experts to direct their attention toward nanoparticle flow to promote multidisciplinary applications and thermal features. The appropriate utilization of nanoparticles significantly enhances the fundamental controls of the cooling processes and thermal performances. Choi [5] developed the primary concept of nanofluid and described a modern approach to enhance energy performance. Nanofluid is gained by combining the nanosized particles and base fluid. The thermal conductivity of nanofluid can be controlled by adjusting the concentration of nanoparticles and base fluid; this is because of the greater thermal conductivity of nanosized particles and lower thermal conductivity

of base fluids. The concept of convective transmission in nanofluids considering these physical mechanisms has been widely reported [6–10].

The investigation into magnetic nanoparticles has various applications in physics and biomedical engineering. Magneto nanoparticles are a group of nanoparticles that maneuver in the existence of a magnetic field. Magnetic nanoparticles have been examined by many scientists due to their multiple applications such as biomedicine, magnetic drug targeting, magnetic resonance imaging, and magneto nanoparticles to heal cancer and immunotherapy. Recent studies developed on magneto nanoparticles have exhibited increasing interest from investigators in recent years; see [11–14]. Hazarika et al. [15] studied the effects of thermophoresis and viscous dissipation of magneto nanofluid flow over a stretching permeable sheet. Narender et al. [16] presented a numerical investigation to examine the influence of viscous dissipation and chemical reaction on the heat and mass transfer of a magneto nanofluid past a radiative stretching sheet. Mansour et al. [17] investigated the heat transfer via MHD natural convection cooling of a localized heat source at the bottom wall of an enclosure filled with nanofluids. Khan et al. [18] considered the magnetized flow of tangent hyperbolic nanofluid over a stretchable sheet. Pourmehran et al. [19] considered the effects of buoyancy phenomenon and magnetic field on nanofluid flow and heat transfer over a vertical stretching sheet.

Bioconvection is a phenomenon that occurs during convection. Instability is caused by a self-propelled swimming micro-organism that is denser than cell fluid. Bio-convection processes have many applications in various industries and the medical field; they have been used in several micro-bio-systems such as enzyme biosensors, biotechnology, water treatment plants, and products including ethanol, hydrogen gas, biofuels, fertilizers, biodiesel, swimming class, subpopulations, and purified cultures. Mehryan et al. [20] studied the behavior of magneto nanofluid flow with motile gyrotactic micro-organisms past a nonlinear stretching sheet. Khan et al. [21] introduced a theoretical study on the nanofluid flow past a bidirectional exponentially stretching sheet. Akbar and Khan [22] investigated the impacts of Brownian motion and thermophoresis on a nanofluid flow via magneto-free bioconvection over a stretching sheet containing gyrotactic micro-organisms. Hayat et al. [23] considered the magnetized flow of a nanofluid over a porous stretching surface with convective boundary conditions. Khan and Makinde [24] considered the magnetized flow with heat and mass transfer of a water-based nanofluid containing gyrotactic micro-organisms along a convectively heated stretching sheet. Khan et al. [25] examined the natural convection flow of a water-based nanofluid containing gyrotactic micro-organisms over a truncated cone with convective boundary conditions at the surface. Chamkha et al. [26] considered the effect of thermal radiation on the natural bioconvection flow of a nanofluid containing gyrotactic micro-organisms along a vertical flat plate. Hayat et al. [27] investigated the effect of magnetohydrodynamic on the boundary layer flow of a nanofluid containing gyrotactic micro-organisms in the presence of nonlinear thermal radiation. They showed that the velocity of fluid particles decays for a larger value of magnetic field parameter, motile micro-organisms density is an increasing function of thermophoresis parameter, and Brownian motion number and has an inverse relation with Peclet number. Ferdows et al. [28] investigated the magnetohydrodynamic flow of a dissipative nanofluid, including gyrotactic micro-organisms along an exponentially moving sheet.

Inspired by previously mentioned studies and discussion, the present investigation aims to analyze the magneto-free convective flow of a water-based nanofluid with gyrotactic micro-organism along an inclined stretching sheet with constant heat flux and viscous dissipation effect. This experiment has encouraged the current investigation and is particularly relevant to microbial fuel cells exploiting bioconvection and nanofluids. Similar solutions for the transport equations were obtained by using the Runge–Kutta–Fehlberg method coupled with a shooting technique. The effects of the emerging parameters on skin friction, the rate of heat transfer, and the rate of motile micro-organism transfer are analyzed numerically and discussed in detail using graphs.

2. Mathematical Formulation

A two-dimensional, steady, laminar, magneto-free bioconvection flow of a viscous, incompressible nanofluid containing gyrotactic micro-organisms over an inclined stretching sheet with an acute angle ϑ was considered. As shown in Figure 1, the x -direction moves along the leading edge of the inclined stretching sheet while y is normal to the flow. The flow analysis is addressed based on the Buongiorno model with the Brownian motion, thermophoresis diffusion effects and viscous dissipation phenomenon. The flow is also assumed to be in the x -direction, which moves along the surface in the upward direction, and the y -axis is normal to it. The velocity of the surface is assumed as $u = U_0x$. The constant heat flux is q_w , the nanoparticle volume fraction is C_w , and the density of motile micro-organisms is n_w where the temperature, nanoparticle volume fraction, and density of motile micro-organisms far from the surface are $T_\infty, C_\infty, n_\infty$, respectively, where $C_w > C_\infty$ and $n_w > n_\infty$. A magnetic field strength B_0 is introduced to the normal direction of the flow. The nanoparticles suspension is assumed to be stable. We ignore the effect of nanoparticles on the swimming direction of micro-organisms and the velocity of swimming micro-organisms. Under these assumptions and using the Oberbeck–Boussinesq approximation, the governing equations related to conservation of mass, momentum, thermal energy, and micro-organisms can be written as:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \left[\left(\frac{1-\phi_\infty}{\rho_f} \right) \rho_{f\infty} \beta (T - T_\infty) - \left(\frac{\rho_f - \rho_\infty}{\rho_f} \right) (C - C_\infty) - \gamma \left(\frac{\rho_{nf} - \rho_{f\infty}}{\rho_f} \right) (n - n_\infty) \right] g \cos \vartheta - \frac{\lambda B_0^2}{\rho_f} u \tag{2}$$

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) + \tau \left\{ D_B \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{D_T}{T_\infty} \right) \left[\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} + \frac{\mu \alpha}{k} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2, \tag{3}$$

$$u \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = D_B \left(\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} \right) + \left(\frac{D_T}{T_\infty} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right), \tag{4}$$

$$u \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial n}{\partial y} + \frac{bW_c}{(C_w - C_\infty)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(n \frac{\partial n}{\partial y} \right) \right] = D_m \left(\frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial y^2} \right). \tag{5}$$

where u and v are, respectively, the velocity components in the x - and y -direction; T, T_w and T_∞ are the fluid temperature, the stretching sheet temperature, and the free stream temperature, respectively; while $C, C_w, C_\infty, n, n_w,$ and n_∞ are the corresponding nanoparticle concentration and the micro-organism concentration, respectively. ν represents the viscosity of the nanofluid and micro-organisms, λ is the electrical conductivity, B_0 is the magnetic field intensity, U_0 is the stretching sheet parameter, g is the acceleration due to gravity, q is the constant heat flux per unit area, β the base fluid’s volumetric coefficient of thermal expansion, γ the micro-organism average volume, k is the thermal conductivity, α is the nanofluid thermal diffusivity, $\tau = (\rho c_p)_s / (\rho c_p)_f$ is the ratio of effective heat capacity among the nanoparticle material and base fluid; $\rho_f, \rho_m,$ and $\rho_p,$ respectively, represent the base fluid density, the micro-organism density, and the nanoparticle density; D_B and D_T are used for the coefficient of Brownian and thermophoretic diffusion, respectively; D_m is the micro-organism diffusivity, W_c is the utmost cell swimming speed, the subscript ∞ is used for equivalent values in the far field. The equations presented above are subject to the following boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} y = 0 : \quad & u = U_0x, \quad v = 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = -\frac{k}{q_w}, \quad C = C_w, \quad n = n_w, \\ y \rightarrow \infty : \quad & u = 0, \quad T = T_\infty, \quad C = C_\infty, \quad n = n_\infty. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

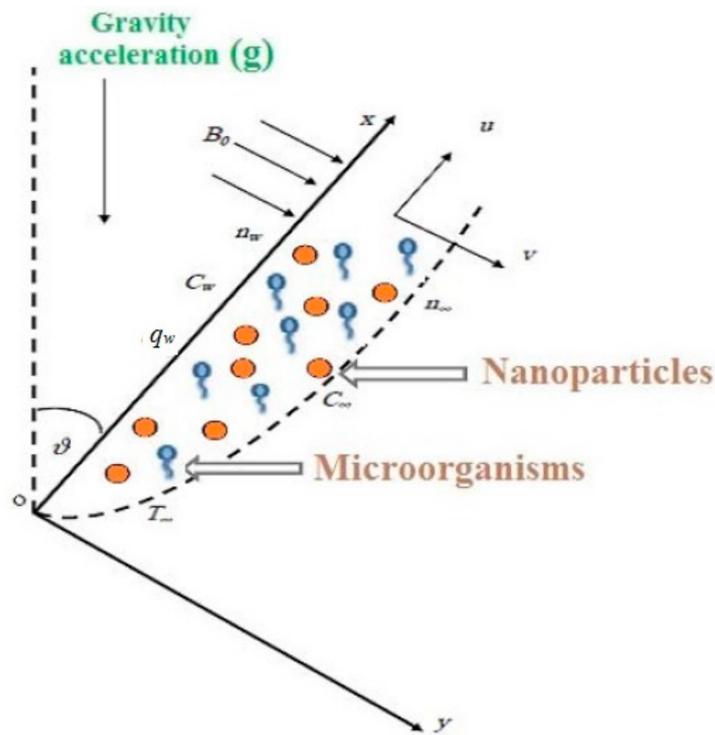


Figure 1. Physical Model and coordinate system.

In this work we consider the case of constant heat flux and can define the following transformation:

$$\eta = y\sqrt{\frac{U_0}{2\nu}}, \psi(x, y) = x\sqrt{2\nu U_0}f(\eta), \theta = \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{2\nu}} \cdot \frac{(T - T_\infty)}{q_w/k}, \phi = (C - C_\infty)/(C_w - C_\infty)n = (n - n_\infty)/(n_w - n_\infty). \quad (7)$$

where ψ is the function of stream represented as:

$$u = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y}, v = -\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}. \quad (8)$$

$$f''' + 2ff'' - f'^2 - Mf' + Gr[\theta - Nr\phi - Rb\chi] \cos\vartheta = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\theta'' + Nb\theta'\phi' + Nt\theta'^2 + [2Prf\theta' + Ec f'^2] = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\phi'' + 2PrLef\phi' + \frac{Nt}{Nb}\theta'' = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\chi'' + 2PrLbf\chi' - Pe[\phi'\chi' + \phi''(\sigma + \chi)] = 0. \quad (12)$$

where dashes stand for differentiation in respect of η with boundary status as:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta = 0 : & f = 0, f' = 1, \theta' = -1, \phi = 1, \chi = 1, \\ \eta \rightarrow \infty : & f' = 0, \theta = 0, \phi = 0, \chi = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

The dimensionless variables used in Equations (9)–(12) are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} Gr &= 2g\beta \frac{q_w}{k} \sqrt{\frac{2\nu}{U_0}} \left(\frac{1 - \phi_\infty}{xU_0^2} \right), Nr = \frac{(\rho_p - \rho_{f\infty})(C_w - C_\infty)}{\rho_{f\infty}\beta(1 - \phi_\infty)} \frac{q_w}{k} \sqrt{\frac{2\nu}{U_0}}, Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}, Le = \frac{\nu}{D_B}, \\ M &= \frac{2\lambda B_0^2}{\rho_f U_0}, Rb = \frac{\gamma(\rho_m - \rho_{f\infty})(n_w - n_\infty)}{\rho_{f\infty}\beta(1 - \phi_\infty)} \frac{q_w}{k} \sqrt{\frac{2\nu}{U_0}}, Lb = \frac{\nu}{D_m}, Ec = \frac{kU_0x^2}{q_w c_p} \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{2\nu}}, Pe = \frac{bW_c}{D_m}, \\ Nt &= \frac{\tau D_T v^2}{\alpha T_\infty} \frac{q_w}{k} \sqrt{\frac{2\nu}{U_0}}, Nb = \frac{\tau D_B (C_w - C_\infty)}{\alpha T_\infty}, \sigma = \frac{n_\infty}{(n_w - n_\infty)}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where Gr is the Grashof number, Pr is the Prandtl number, Le denotes the traditional Lewis number, Lb is the biconvection Lewis number, Nr represents the buoyancy ratio parameter, Pe represents the biconvection Peclet number, Rb is the biconvection Rayleigh number, Nt represents the thermophoresis parameter, Nb is the Brownian motion parameter, M represents the magnetic field parameter, Ec denotes the Eckert number, and σ is the bioconvection constant.

In practical applications, the physical properties of principal significance are local skin-friction coefficient C_f , local Nusselt number Nu_x , local Sherwood number Sh_x , and local density of the motile micro-organisms' number Nn_x . These can be defined as:

$$C_f = \frac{\tau_w}{\rho_f U_\infty^2}, Nu_x = \frac{x}{k(T_w - T_\infty)} q_w, \quad (15)$$

$$Sh_x = \frac{x}{D_B(C_w - C_\infty)} q_m, Nn_x = \frac{x}{D_n(n_w - n_\infty)} q_n.$$

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

$$q_m = -D_B\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0}, q_n = -D_n\left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0}. \quad (16)$$

which can be obtained as:

$$C_f\sqrt{Re_x} = \sqrt{2}f''(0), Re_x = \frac{U_0x}{\nu}, \frac{Nu_x}{\sqrt{2Re_x}} = \frac{1}{\theta(0)}, \frac{Sh_x}{\sqrt{2Re_x}} = -\phi'(0), \frac{Nn_x}{\sqrt{2Re_x}} = -\chi'(0). \quad (17)$$

3. Numerical Procedure

The set of Equations (9)–(12) under the boundary conditions (13) are coupled nonlinear boundary value problems (BVP) which are solved numerically using a shooting algorithm with a Runge–Kutta–Fehlberg integration scheme. This method involves transforming the equation into a set of initial value problems (IVP) containing unknown initial values that must be determined by approximation. The fourth order Runge–Kutta–Fehlberg iteration scheme is then employed to integrate the set of IVPs until the given boundary conditions are satisfied. We define the new variables as: $s_1 = f, s_2 = f', s_3 = f'', s_4 = \theta, s_5 = \theta', s_6 = \phi, s_7 = \phi', s_8 = \chi, s_9 = \chi', s'_{11} = s_2, s'_{12} = s_3, s'_{14} = s_5, s'_{16} = s_7,$ and $s'_{18} = s_9.$

Equations (9) and (12) are then reduced to systems of first order differential equations as:

$$s'_{13} = -2.0 s_1s_3 + s_2^2 + Ms_2 - Gr[s_4 - Nrs_6 - Rbs_8], \quad (18)$$

$$s'_{15} = -Nb s_5s_7 - Nt s_5^2 - 2.0Prs_1s_5 - Ec s_3^2, \quad (19)$$

$$s'_{17} = -0.5Pr Le s_1s_7 + \frac{Nt}{Nb} s'_{15}, \quad (20)$$

$$s'_{19} = -0.5Pr Lb s_1s_9 + Pe[s_7s_9 + s'_{17}(\sigma + s_8)]. \quad (21)$$

subject to the following initial conditions,

$$s_1(0) = 0, s_2(0) = 1, s_5(0) = -1, s_6(0) = 1, s_8(0) = 1, \quad (22)$$

$$s_3(0) - u_1 = 0, s_4(0) - u_2 = 0, s_7(0) - u_3 = 0, s_9(0) - u_4 = 0.$$

In the shooting method, the unknown initial conditions $u_1, u_2, u_3,$ and u_4 in (22) are assumed and (18)–(21) are integrated numerically as an initial valued problem to a given terminal point. Presented here are 14 grid points used by taking the tolerance limit 10^{-6} and the step size 0.001.

4. Results and Discussion

The current section deals with the graphical results of all the related parameters that arise in a governing flow problem. Assuming that the reference temperature is 300K, the corresponding realistic values for the physical parameters would be $Pr = 6.8, M = Ec =$

$Gr = Lb = Le = Pe = 1.0$, $Nb = Rb = 0.3$, $Nr = Nt = Nb = \sigma = 0.1$, $\vartheta = 45^\circ$, depending on previously published research works, unless otherwise specified. For illustrated results, numerical values are plotted in Figures 2–21 as well as a detailed discussion on the effects of the governing parameters, namely magnetic field parameter M , Eckert number Ec , Brownian motion number Nb , Lewis number Le , thermophoresis parameter Nt , bioconvection Peclet number Pe , buoyancy ratio parameter Nr , bioconvection Rayleigh number Rb , bioconvection Lewis number Lb , and bioconvection constant σ .

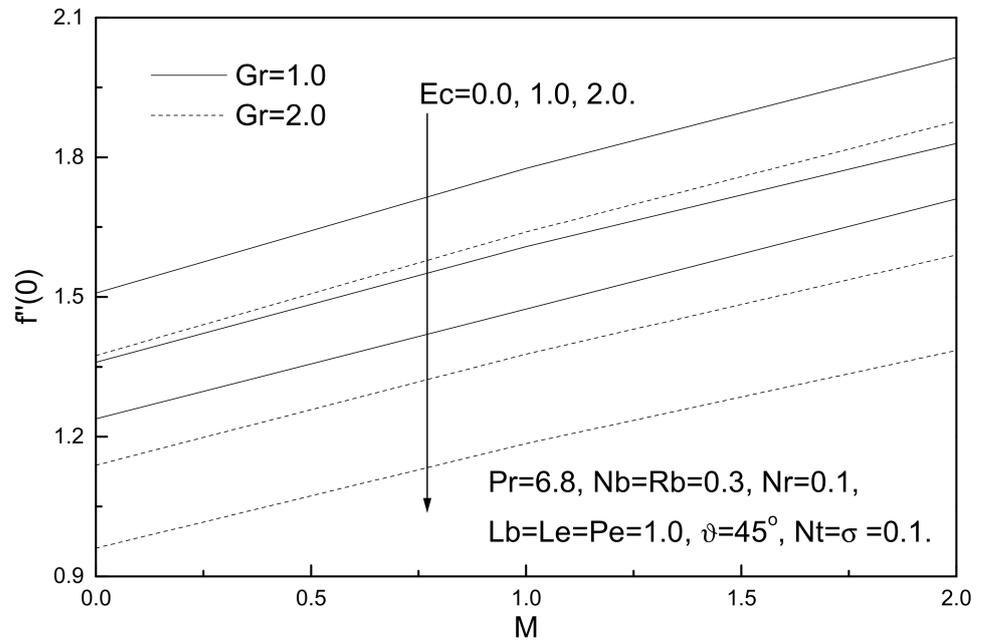


Figure 2. Magnetic field parameter M , Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local skin friction coefficient.

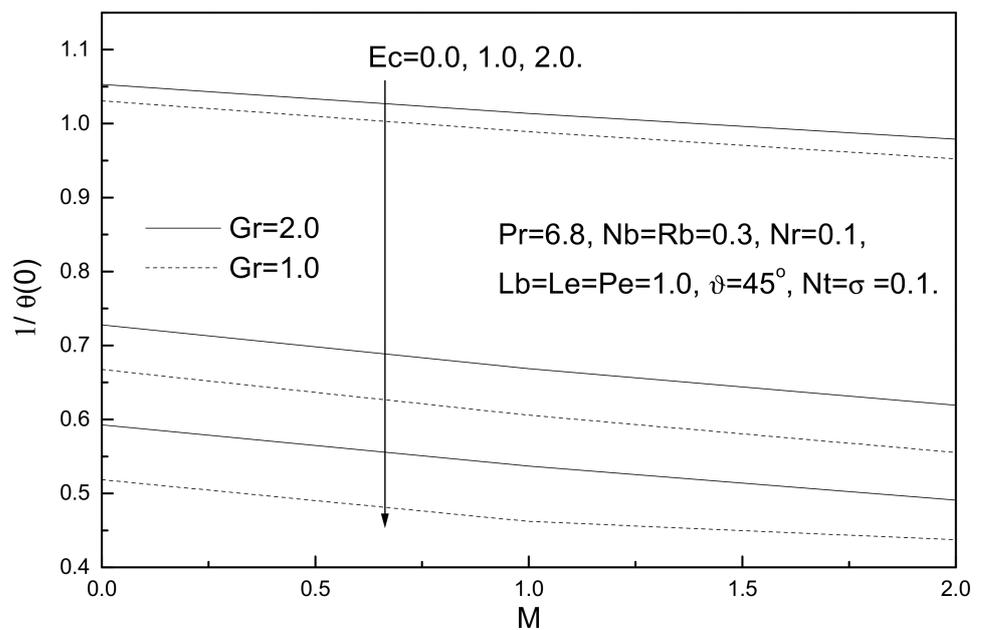


Figure 3. Magnetic field parameter M , Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local Nusselt number.

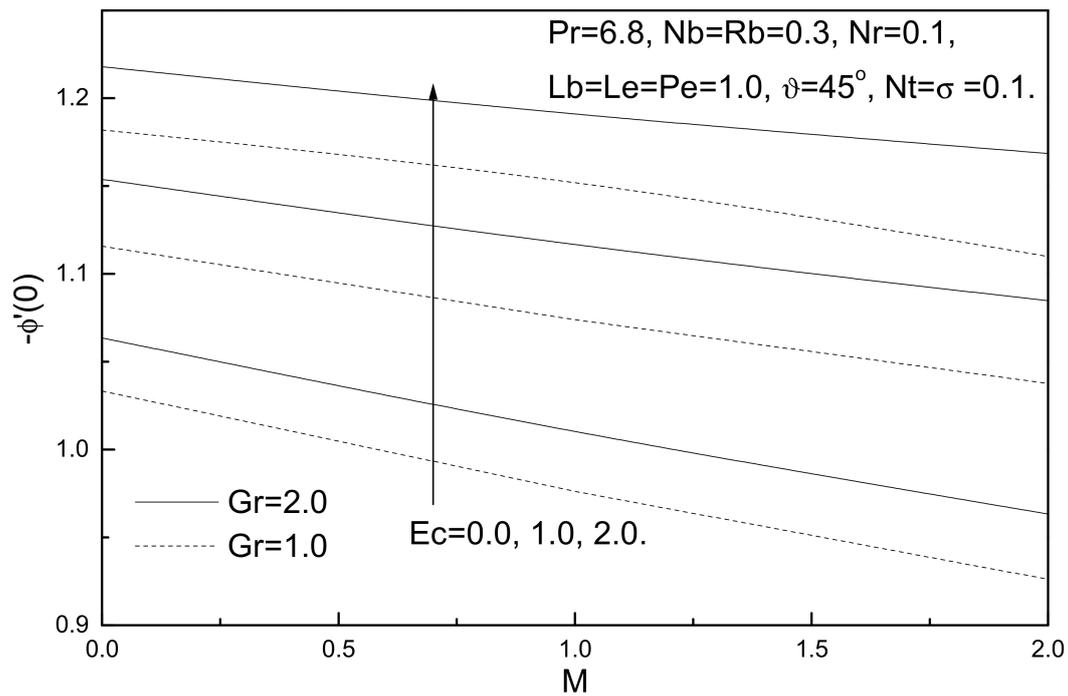


Figure 4. Magnetic field parameter M, Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local Sherwood number.

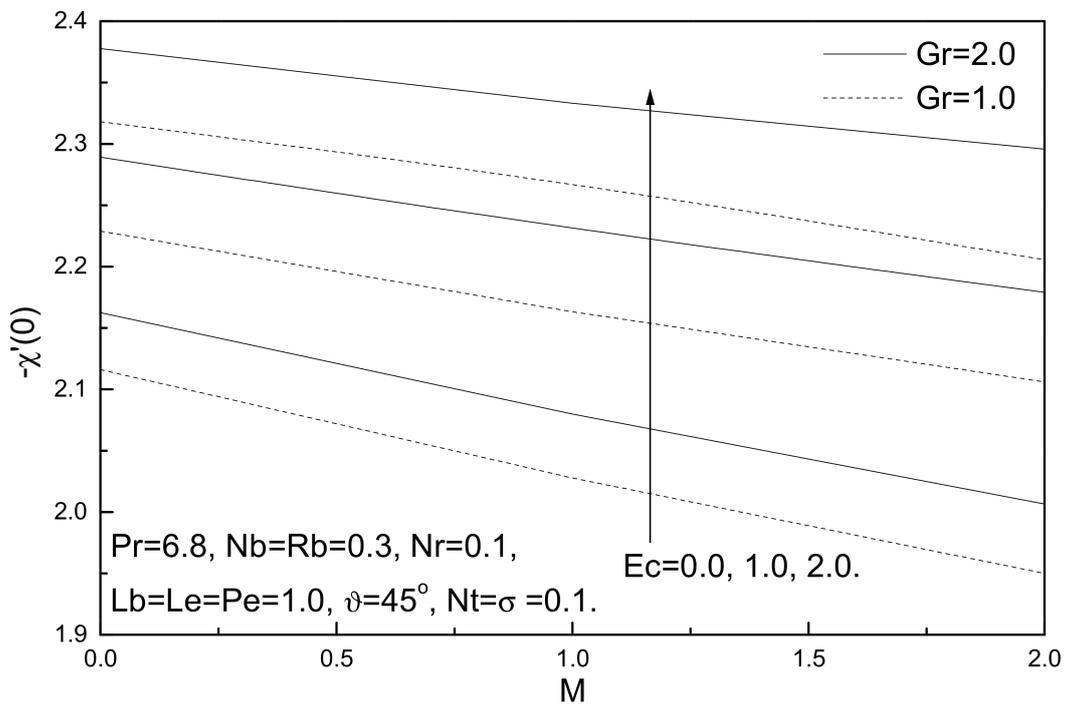


Figure 5. Magnetic field parameter M, Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local density of the motile micro-organisms number.

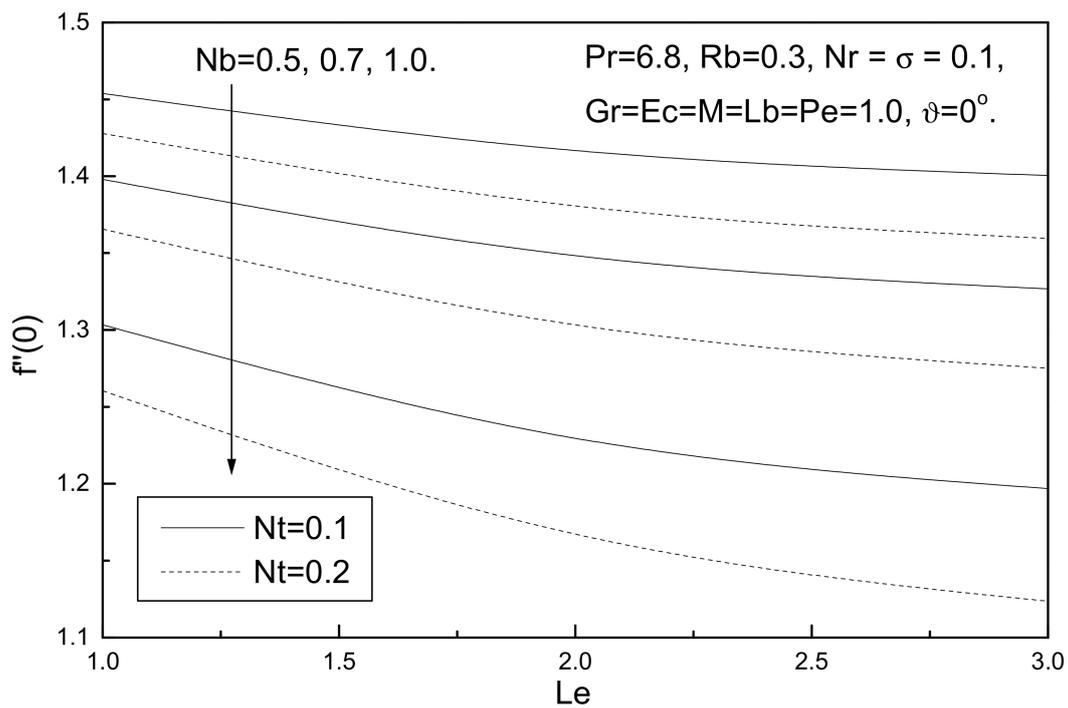


Figure 6. Brownian motion number N_b , thermophoresis parameter N_t and Lewis number Le effects on local skin friction coefficient.

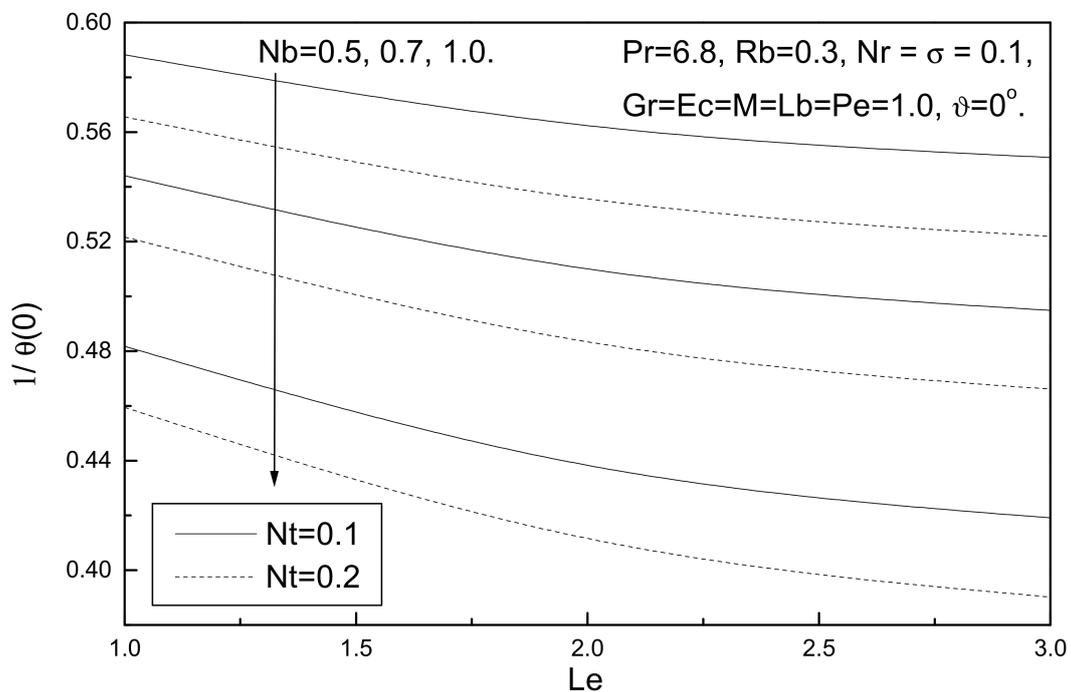


Figure 7. Brownian motion number N_b , thermophoresis parameter N_t and Lewis number Le effects on local Nusselt number.

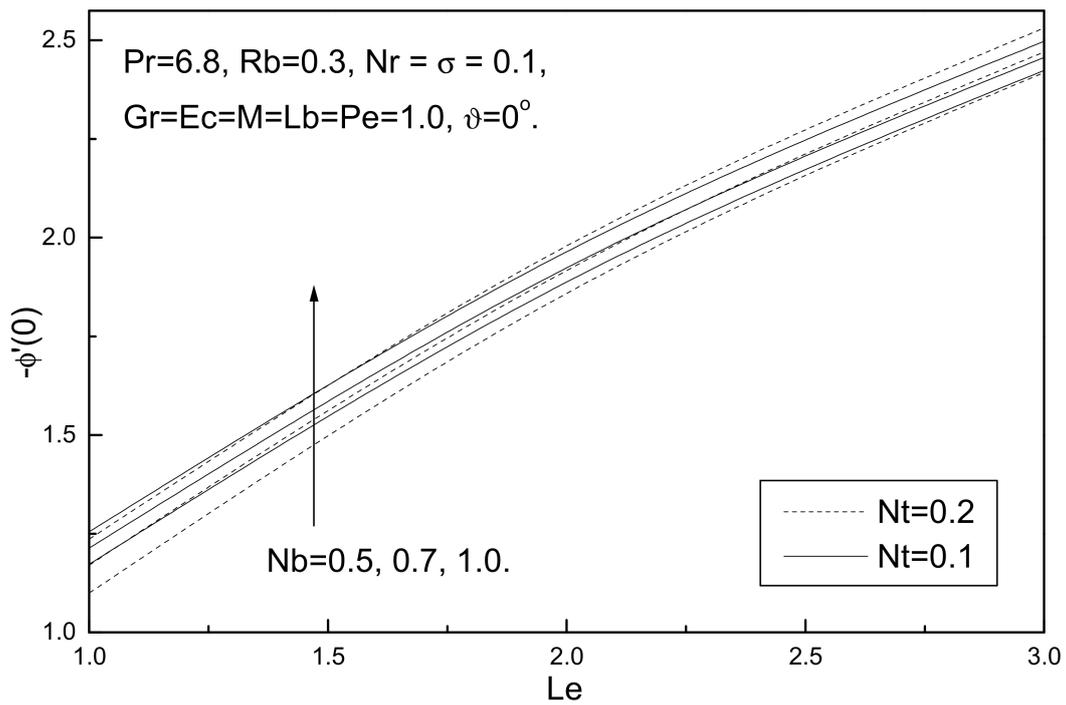


Figure 8. Brownian motion number Nb , thermophoresis parameter Nt and Lewis number Le effects on local Sherwood number.

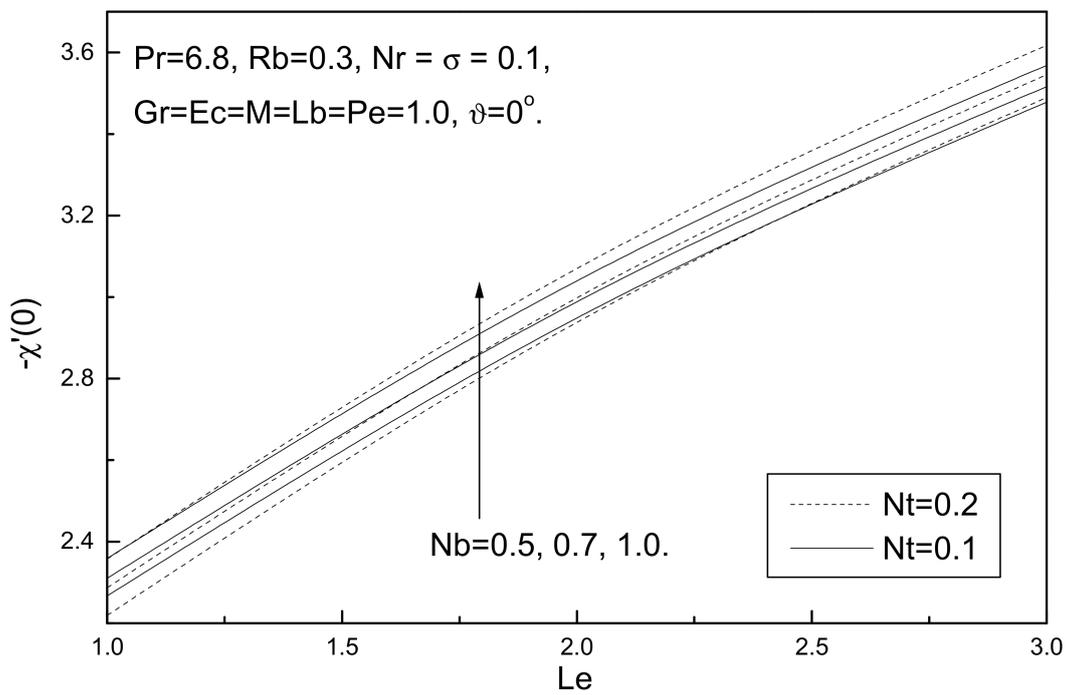


Figure 9. Brownian motion number Nb , thermophoresis parameter Nt and Lewis number Le effects on local density of the motile micro-organisms number.

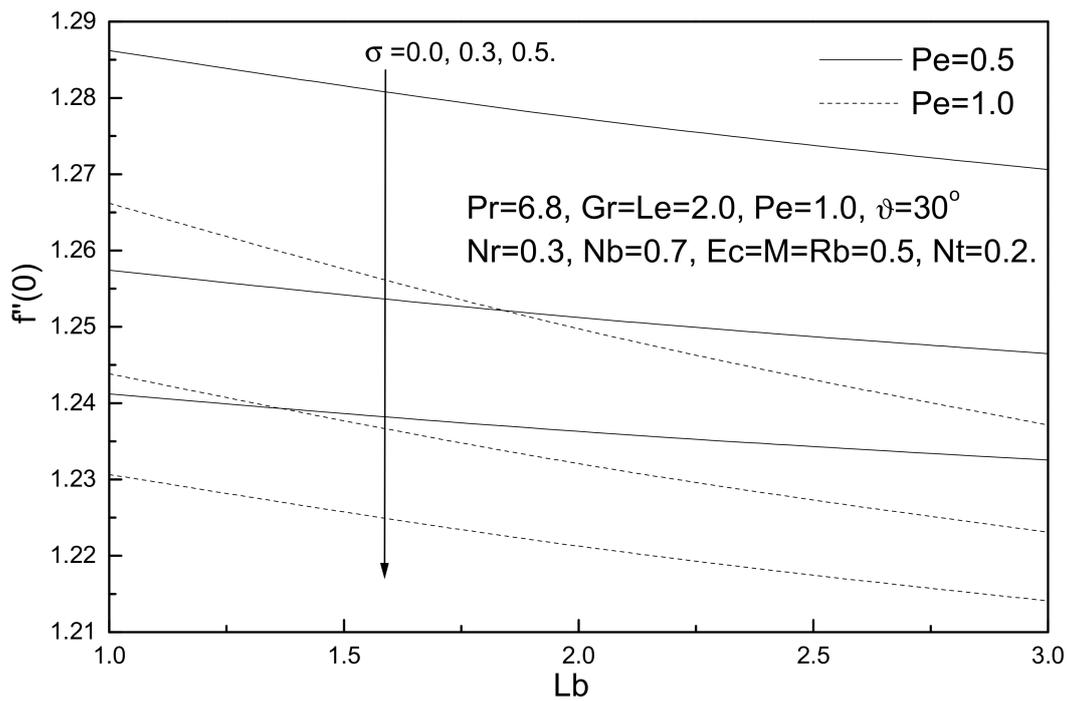


Figure 10. Bioconvection Lewis number L_b , bioconvection constant σ and bioconvection Peclet number Pe effects on local skin friction coefficient.

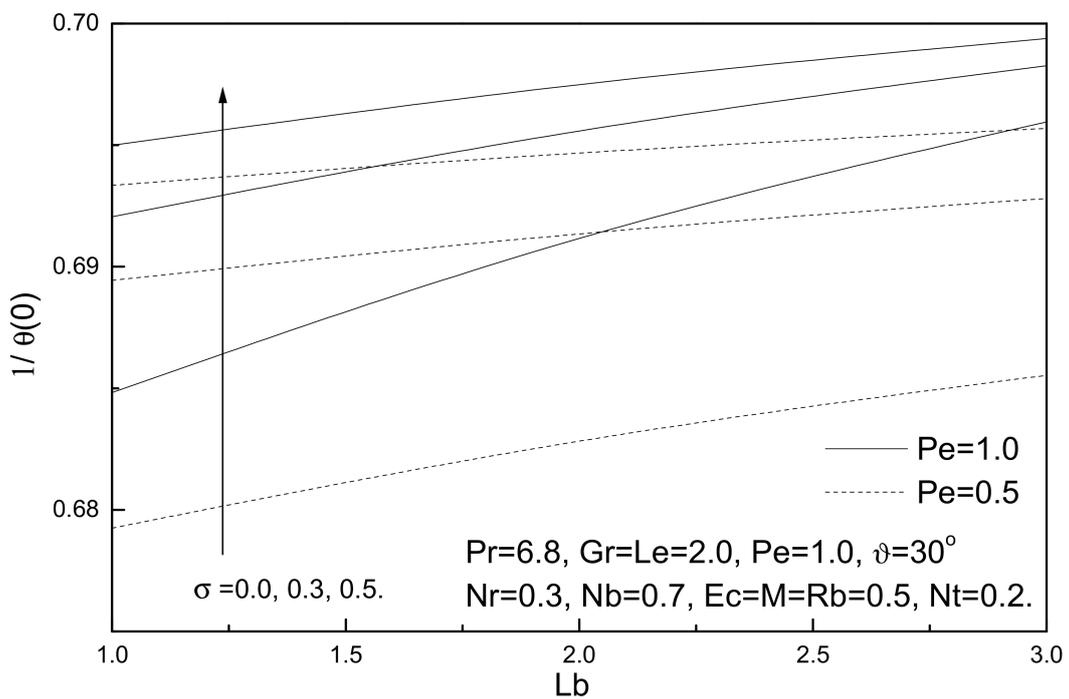


Figure 11. Bioconvection Lewis number L_b , bioconvection constant σ and bioconvection Peclet number Pe effects on local Nusselt number.

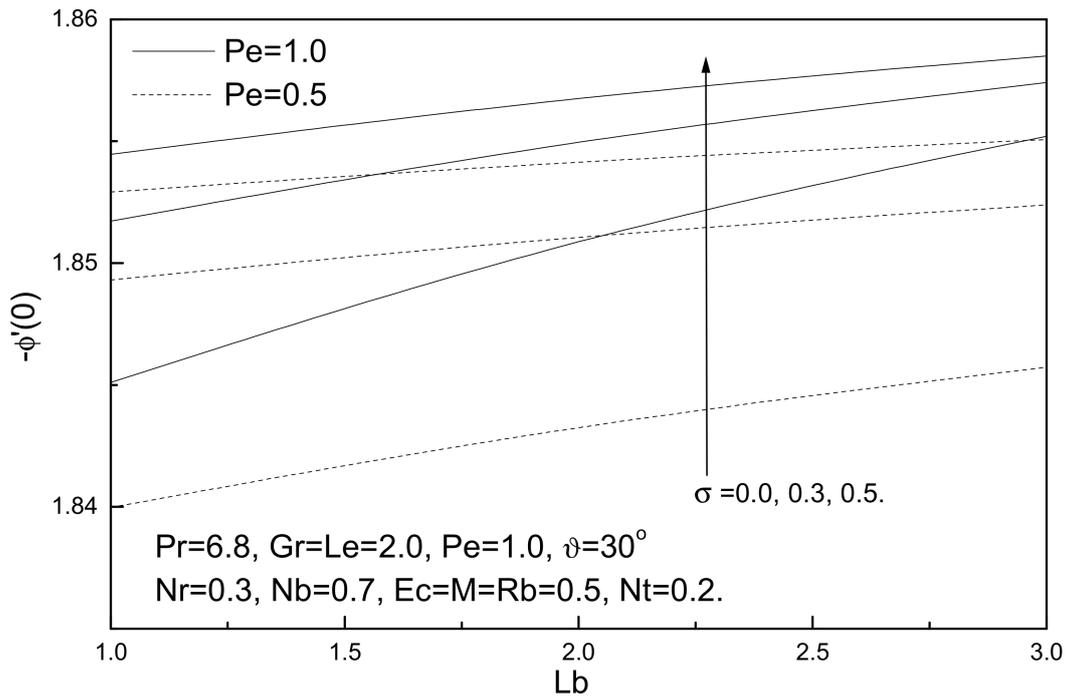


Figure 12. Bioconvection Lewis number L_b , bioconvection constant σ and bioconvection Peclet number Pe effects on local Sherwood number.

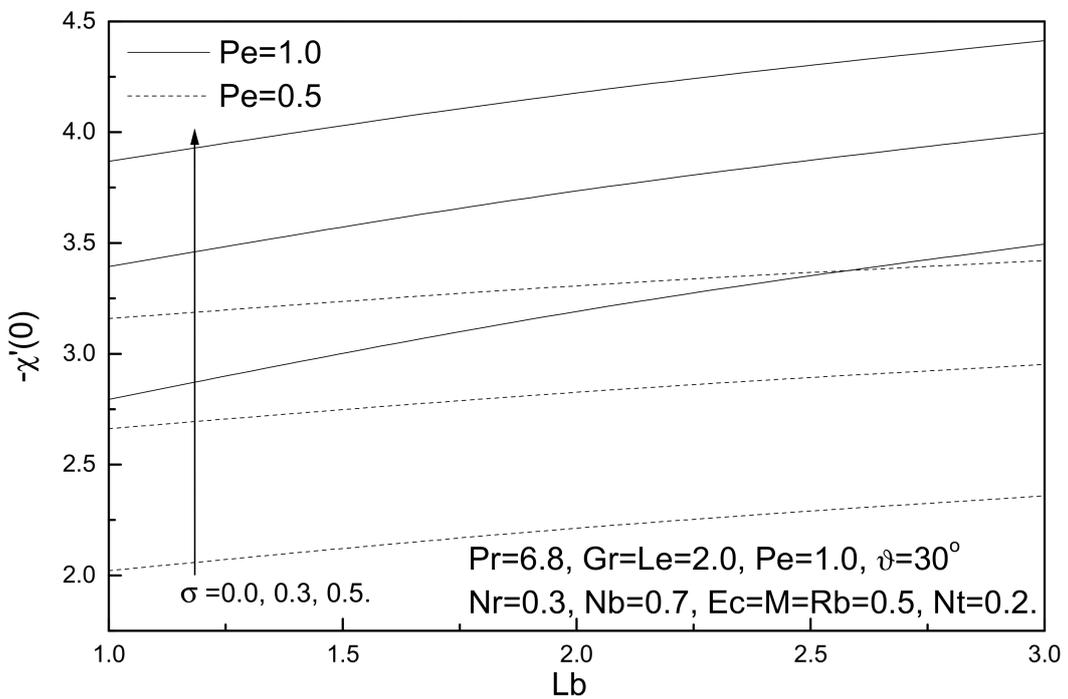


Figure 13. Bioconvection Lewis number L_b , bioconvection constant σ and bioconvection Peclet number Pe effects on local density of the motile micro-organisms number.

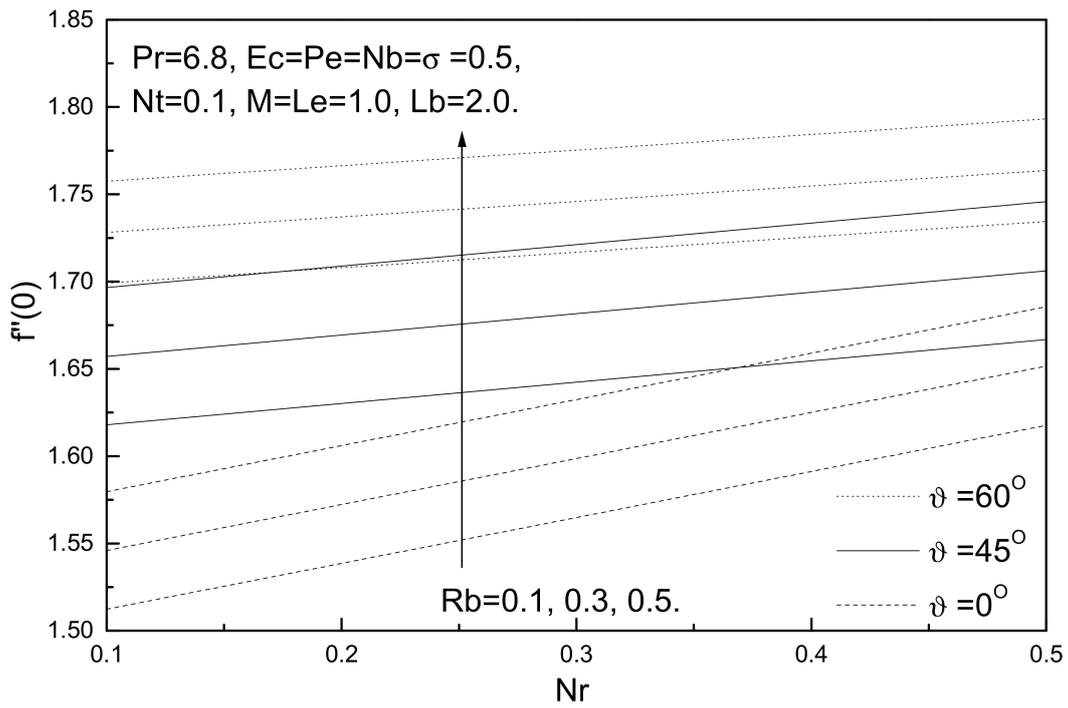


Figure 14. Buoyancy ratio parameter Nr , bioconvection Rayleigh number Rb and Grashof number Gr effects on local skin friction coefficient.

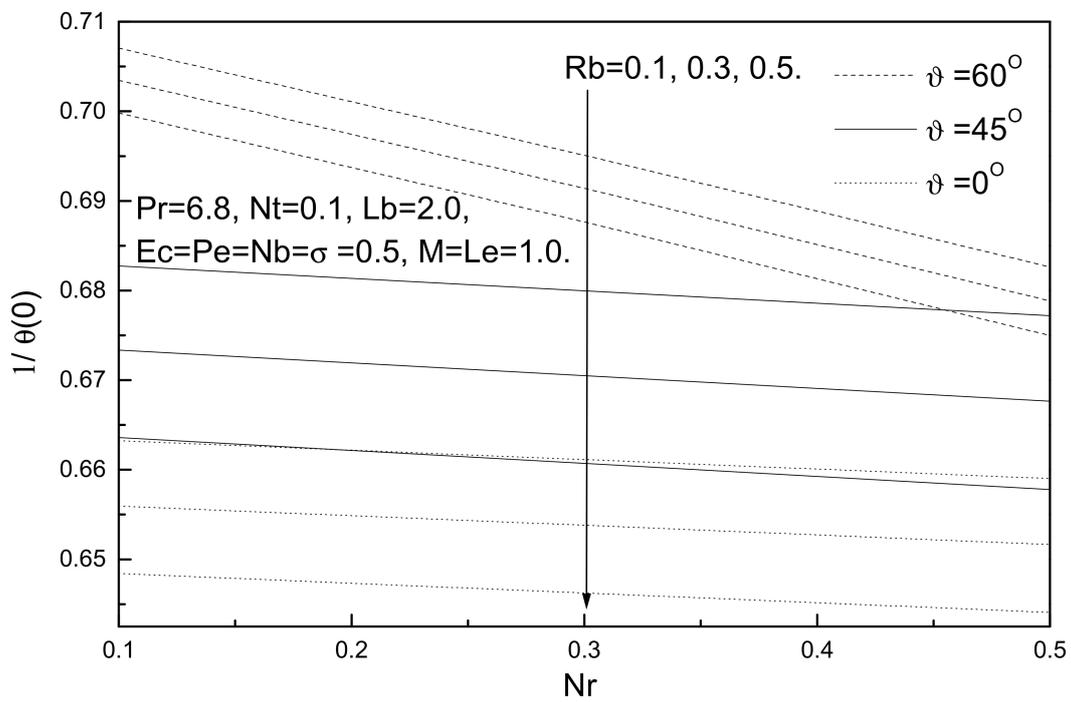


Figure 15. Buoyancy ratio parameter Nr , bioconvection Rayleigh number Rb and Grashof number Gr effects on local Nusselt number.

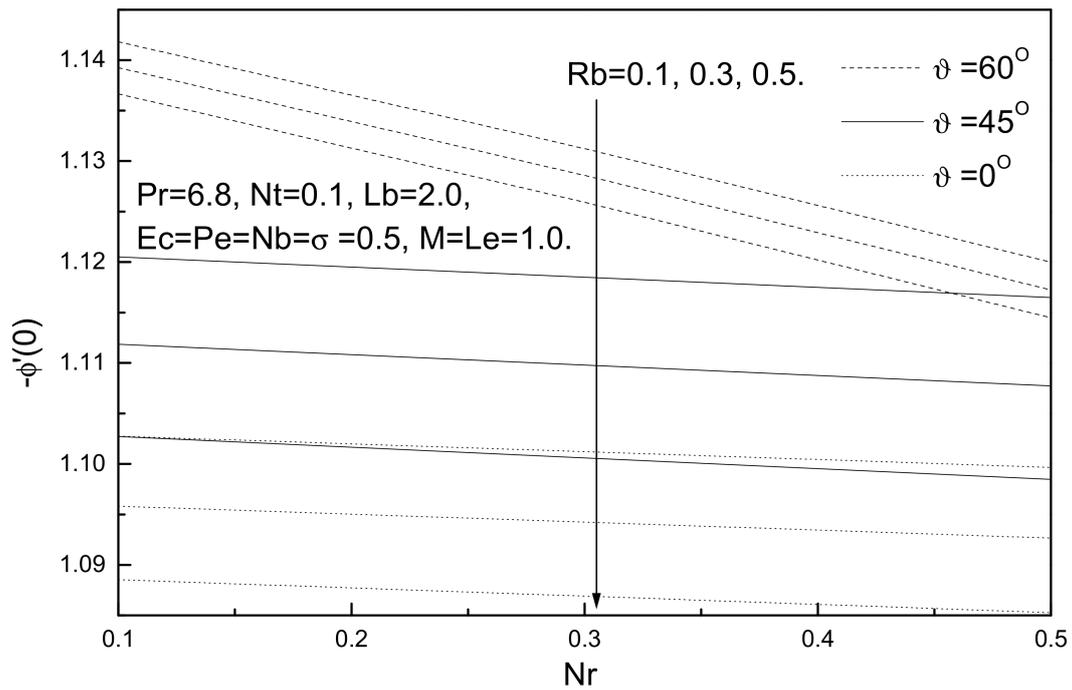


Figure 16. Buoyancy ratio parameter Nr , bioconvection Rayleigh number Rb and Grashof number Gr effects on local Sherwood number.

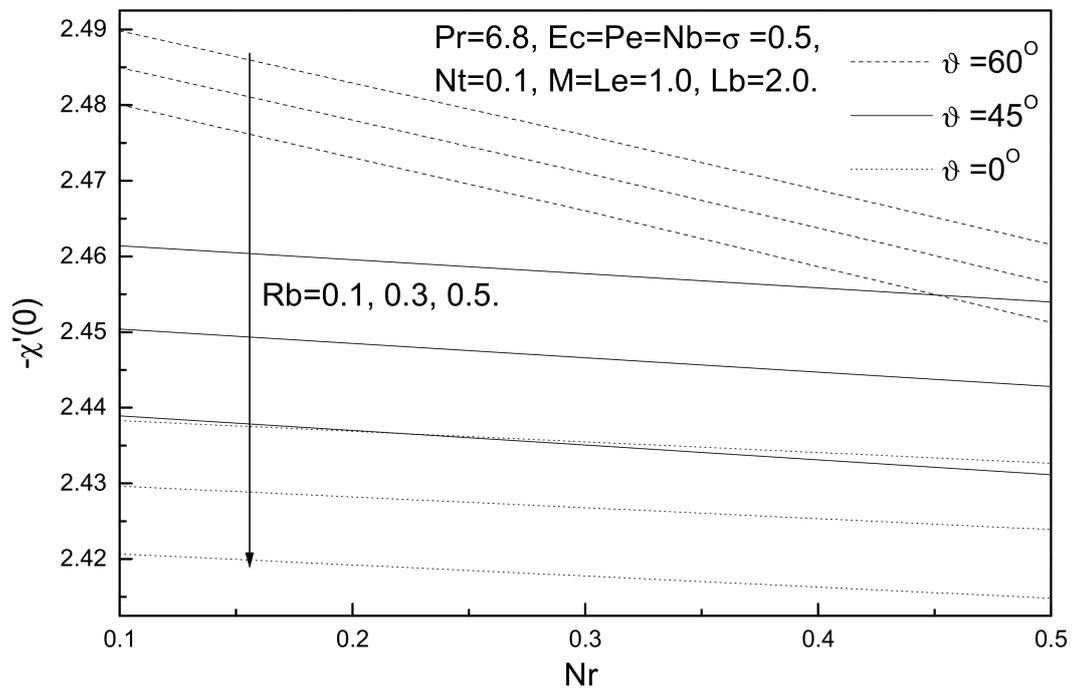


Figure 17. Buoyancy ratio parameter Nr , bioconvection Rayleigh number Rb and Grashof number Gr effects on local density of the motile micro-organisms number.

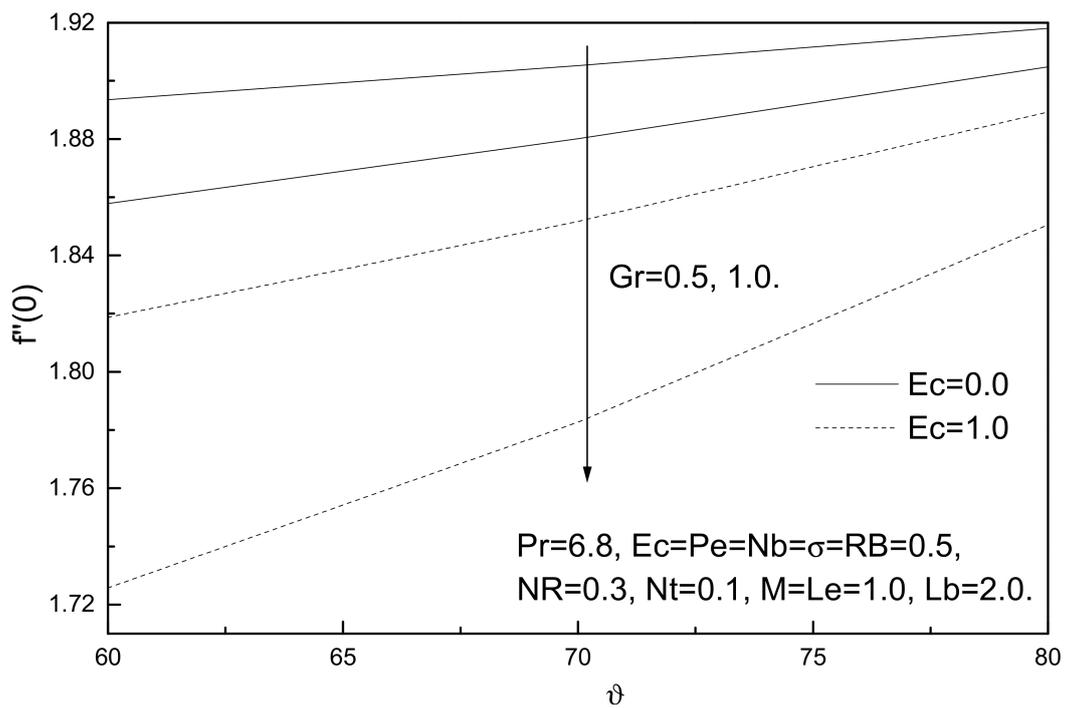


Figure 18. Angle of inclination ϑ , Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local skin friction coefficient.

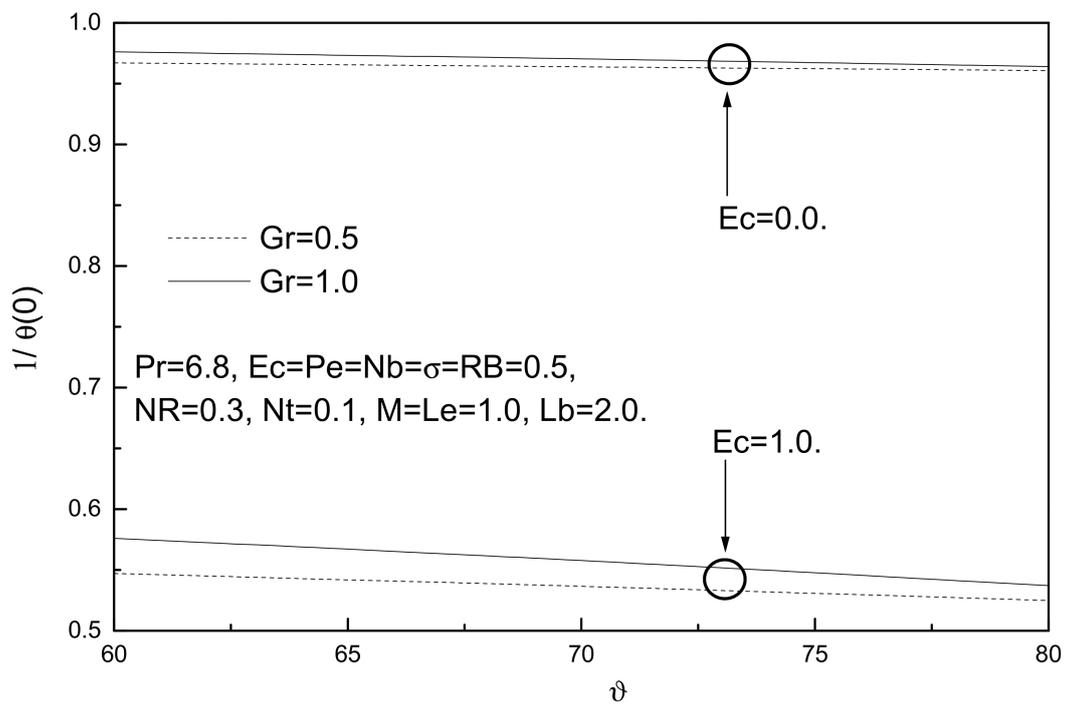


Figure 19. Angle of inclination ϑ , Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local Nusselt number.

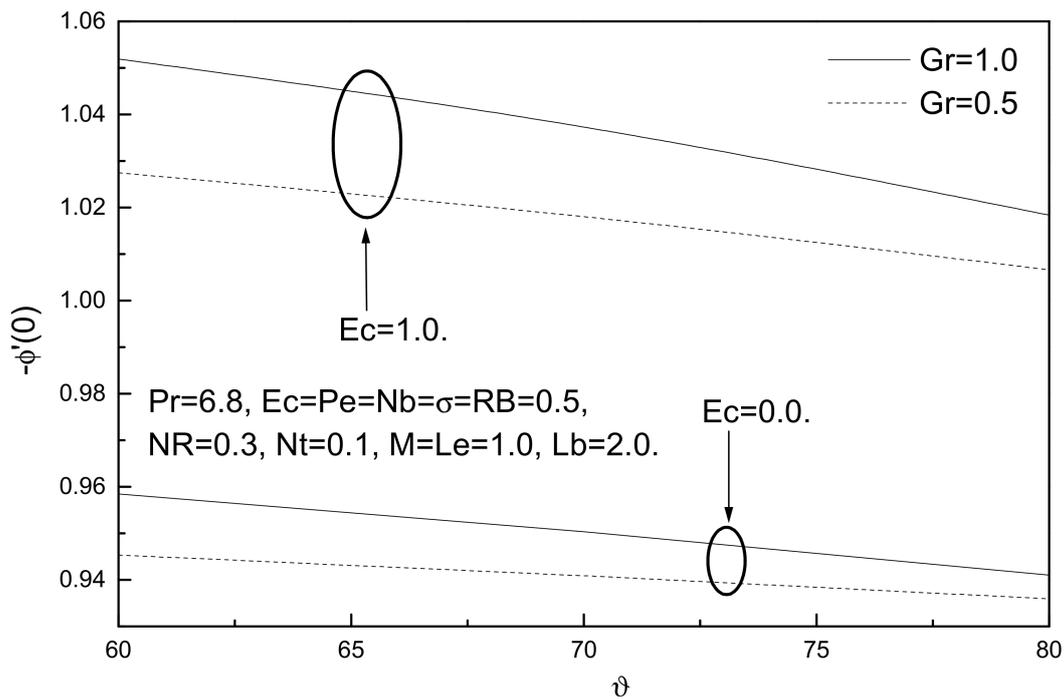


Figure 20. Angle of inclination ϑ , Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local Sherwood number.

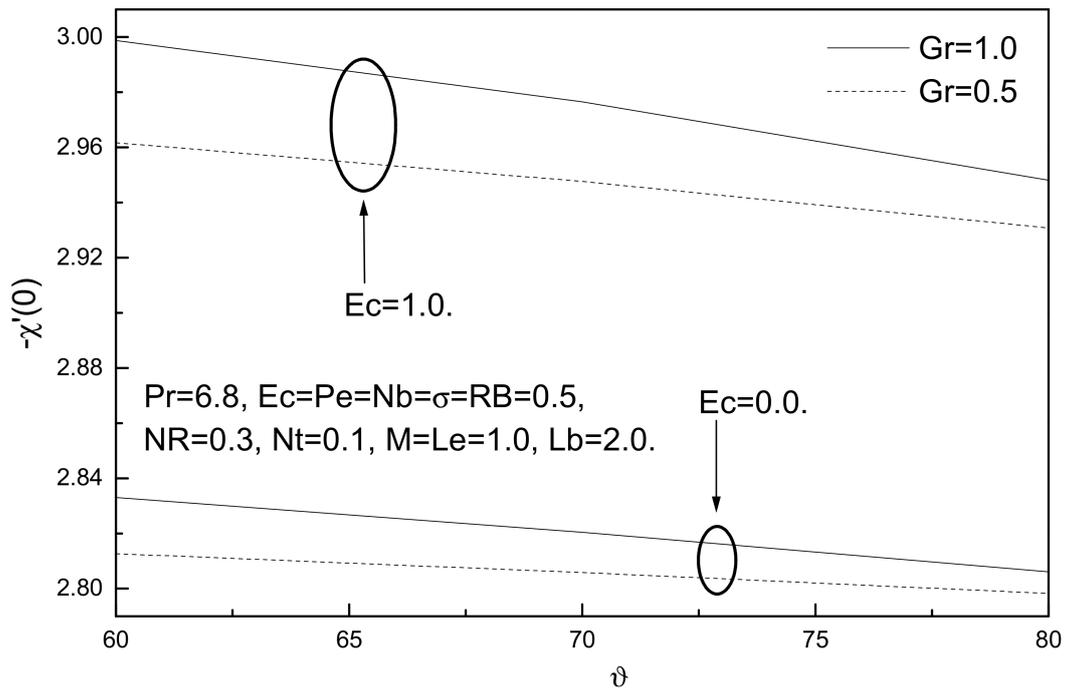


Figure 21. Angle of inclination ϑ , Eckert number Ec and Grashof number Gr effects on local density of the motile micro-organisms number.

Figures 2–5 display the effects of Grashof number Gr , magnetic field parameter M and Eckert number Ec on the local skin friction coefficient, local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms. It is clear from these figures that an augmentation in Grashof number Gr tends to minimize the local skin friction coefficient while maximizing the local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms. On the other hand, an increase in the value of

Eckert number Ec reduces the local skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number while both the local Sherwood number and local density of the motile micro-organisms decrease with this increase. By contrast, an increment in the magnetic field parameter M increases the local skin friction coefficient and decreases the local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number due to the presence of Lorentz force which acts against the flow and resists the motion.

Figures 6–9 illustrate the influence of Brownian motion number Nb , thermophoresis parameter Nt and Lewis number Le on local skin friction coefficient, local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number. It is clear from these figures that an increase in the value of Brownian motion number Nb , thermophoresis parameter Nt and Lewis number Le reduce the local skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number while local Sherwood number and local density of the motile micro-organisms demonstrate the opposite behavior with this increase.

Figures 10–13 demonstrate the influence of local skin friction coefficient, local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number for various values of bioconvection Lewis number Lb , bioconvection Peclet number Pe , and bioconvection constant σ ; it is noted that for these parameters, bioconvection Lewis number Lb , bioconvection Peclet number Pe , and bioconvection constant σ have the same effects. With increasing bioconvection Lewis number Lb , bioconvection Peclet number Pe or bioconvection constant σ , local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number increase, whereas the local skin friction coefficient decreases with these increases.

Figures 14–17 illustrate the influence of buoyancy ratio parameter Nr , bioconvection Rayleigh number Rb , and the angle of inclination ϑ on the local skin friction coefficient, local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number. The values of the angle of inclination ϑ (ranging from 0° to 60°), see Ref. [29], include $\vartheta = 0^\circ$, which represents the vertical plate, and $\vartheta = 90^\circ$, which represents the horizontal plate. It is clear from these figures that an augmentation in the angle of inclination ϑ has the same effect as Grashof number Gr , which tends to minimize the local skin friction coefficient while maximizing the local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms. It can be observed from these figures that an increase in the buoyancy ratio parameter Nr and bioconvection Rayleigh number Rb tends to decrease local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number, whereas the local skin friction coefficient decreases.

The effect of viscous dissipation on the dimensionless local skin friction, Nusselt number, Sherwood number, and density number of the motile micro-organisms are shown in Figures 18–21. It has been observed from these figures that the presence of viscous dissipation leads to a decrease in the rate of heat transfer and local Nusselt numbers as well as local skin friction because viscous dissipation (Eckert number Ec) works to raise the temperature of this fluid. On the other hand, the presence of viscous dissipation works to increase both the Sherwood number and density number of the motile micro-organisms.

5. Conclusions

The effect of viscous dissipation on magneto-free bioconvection flow of a water-based nanofluid containing gyrotactic micro-organisms over an inclined stretching sheet is investigated numerically. The governing equations were reduced to similar boundary layer equations using suitable transformations and then solved using the Runge–Kutta–Fehlberg numerical integration procedure in conjunction with shooting technique. The combined effects of all parameters governing the flow are shown graphically for the local skin friction coefficient, local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number.

- It was found that an increase in the value of the Grashof number tends to minimize the local skin friction coefficient and maximize local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms.
- Increasing the value of the Eckert number reduces the local skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number, whereas both the Sherwood number and the density of the motile micro-organisms decrease.
- An increment in the magnetic field parameter increases the skin friction coefficient and decreases the Nusselt and Sherwood numbers and local density of the motile micro-organisms number due to the presence of Lorentz force.
- An increase in the value of Brownian motion number, thermophoresis parameter, and Lewis number raise local Sherwood number and local density of the motile micro-organisms, whereas the local skin friction coefficient and local Nusselt number demonstrate the opposite behavior with this increase.
- An increase in the buoyancy ratio parameter and bioconvection Rayleigh number tend to decrease the local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number, whereas the local skin friction coefficient decreases.
- As increments in the bioconvection Lewis number, bioconvection Peclet number or bioconvection constant, local Nusselt number, local Sherwood number, and local density of the motile micro-organisms number increase, the local skin friction coefficient decreases with these increases.

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Nomenclature

b	Chemotaxis constant
B_0	Magnetic induction
C	Concentration
D_B	Brownian diffusion coefficient
D_m	Thermophoresis diffusion coefficient
D_T	Diffusivity of micro-organisms
Ec	Eckert number
f'	Dimensionless velocity
g	Acceleration due to gravity
Gr	Grashof number
K	Thermal conductivity of fluid
Lb	Biconvection Lewis number
Le	Traditional Lewis number
M	Magnetic field parameter
N	Number density of motile micro-organisms
Nb	Brownian motion parameter
Nt	Thermophoresis parameter
Nr	Buoyancy ratio parameter
Pe	Biconvection Peclet number
Pr	Prandtl number
Rb	Biconvection Rayleigh number
Re_x	Reynolds number
T	Temperature

u	Velocity component in x -direction
v	Velocity component in y -direction
W_c	The utmost cell swimming speed
x	Horizontal co-ordinate
y	Vertical co-ordinate
Greek symbols	
α	Thermal diffusivity of the fluid
β	Thermal expansion coefficient
γ	Micro-organism average volume
θ	Angle of inclination
τ	The ratio of effective heat capacity among the nanoparticle material and base fluid
τ_w	Shear stress coefficient
χ	Dimensionless density of motile micro-organisms
η	Dimensionless co-ordinate
λ	Electric conductivity of the fluid
μ	Dynamic viscosity
ν	Kinematic viscosity
θ	Dimensionless temperature
φ	Dimensionless concentration
Ψ	Stream function
ρ	Density of the fluid
ρ_f	base fluid density
ρ_∞	Micro-organism density
ρ_p	Nanoparticle density
σ	Bioconvection constant
Subscript	
w	Wall condition
∞	Ambient condition
Superscript	
'	Differentiation with respect to η ;

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