

Numerical investigation into entropy generation in a transient generalized Couette flow of nanofluids with convective cooling

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Abstract. This work investigates the effects of convective cooling on entropy generation in a transient generalized Couette flow of water-based nanofluids containing Copper (Cu) and Alumina (Al₂O₃) as nanoparticles. Both First and Second Laws of thermodynamics are utilised to analyse the problem. The model partial differential equations for momentum and energy balance are tackled numerically using a semi-discretization finite difference method together with Runge–Kutta Fehlberg integration scheme. Graphical results on the effects of parameter variation on velocity, temperature, skin friction, Nusselt number, entropy generation rate, irreversibility ratio and Bejan number are presented and discussed.

Keywords. Channel flows; nanofluids; Couette flow; entropy generation; Bejan number.

1. Introduction

Theoretical study of nanofluids heat transfer characteristics and entropy generation between two parallel plates, one of which is moving relative to the other under the combined action of axial pressure gradient and imposed uniform velocity on the upper plate known as generalised Couette flow not only present a mathematical fascinating problems but also find various applications in engineering and industrial processes such as tribological devices, cooling of heat exchanging

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devices, solar water heating, cooling of electronics, cooling of transformer oil, improving diesel generator efficiency, improving heat transfer efficiency of chillers, domestic refrigerator-freezers, cooling in machining and in nuclear reactor. Nanofluid is the addition of nanoscale particles into the base fluid like water, engine oil, and ethylene glycol. It was first used by Choi (1995) who was working with Argonne National Laboratory in the USA. The research done by Choi showed that nanofluids possess enhanced thermophysical properties. Nanofluid may be considered as a single phase flow in low solid concentration because of very small sized solid particles. Several experimental and theoretical studies have been made on the flow of nanofluids in different geometries (Choi *et al* 2001; Abu-Nada 2008; Makinde & Aziz 2011; Makinde 2012, 2013a; Mutuku-Njane & Makinde 2013; Olanrewaju & Makinde 2013; Motsumi & Makinde 2012). The nanofluid in the enclosure was assumed to be in single phase. It was found that, for any given Grashof number, the average Nusselt number increased with the solid volume concentration parameter. Modelling of nanofluids flow over a convectively heated unsteady stretching sheet was considered by Makinde (2013a, b). Oztop & Abu-Nada (2008) considered natural convection in partially heated enclosures having different aspect ratios and filled with nanofluid. They found that the heat transfer was more pronounced at low aspect ratio and high volume fraction of nanoparticles. Wang & Mujumdar (2007) presented a comprehensive review of heat transfer characteristics of nanofluids. Detailed reports on convective transport in nanofluids can be found in Buongiorno (2006), Mutuku-Njane & Makinde (2014), and Tiwari & Das (2007).

Meanwhile, the primary objective in designing a thermal system is the analysis of energy utilization and entropy generation. It has been the main concern in many fields such as heat exchangers, turbo machinery, electronic cooling, porous media and combustion. Knowledge of entropy production started from Clausius and Kelvin's studies on the irreversible aspects of the second law of thermodynamics. Since then the theories based on these foundations have rapidly developed, Bejan (1982, 1996). Optimal designs of thermodynamic systems have been extensively suggested by the thermodynamic second law (Woods 1975) based on the concept of efficient energy use and the minimal entropy generation principle. Entropy generation minimization techniques may improve the efficiency and overall performance of all kinds of flow and thermal systems. Makinde & Eegunjobi (2013) did the study on thermodynamic analysis of variable viscosity magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) unsteady generalized Couette flow with permeable walls. It was found that local entropy generation rate increases with group parameter but decreases with viscosity exponent. Increase in magnetic field parameter decreases entropy production at the moving upper plate while increase in Reynolds number decreases entropy generation at the lower fixed plate. Thermodynamic analysis of variable viscosity MHD unsteady generalized Couette flow with permeable walls by Makinde & Theuri (2014). The obtained result was that the decrease in fluid viscosity increases the Bejan number while an increase group parameter $Br\Omega^{-1}$ (where Ω is temperature difference parameter and Br Brinkman number) decreases the Bejan number. Increase in Reynolds number increases Bejan number at the lower fixed plate and decreases Bejan number at the upper moving plate. The situation reversed with increasing magnetic field. Several studies have thoroughly dealt with conventional fluid flow irreversibility due to viscous effect and heat transfer by conduction (Narusawa 1998; Sahin 1998; Makinde & Aziz 2010; Makinde & Beg 2010). Numerous investigations to calculate entropy production and irreversibility due to flow and heat transfer of nanofluids over a moving flat surface were considered by Makinde *et al* (2013). Their observation was that the entropy generation in the flow system is minimized by appropriate combination of parameter values together with nanoparticles volume fraction. Moreover, the entropy generation analysis with respect to nanofluids flow under various physical situations has remained untreated by

classical thermodynamics. This motivates many researchers to conduct analyses of fundamental and applied engineering problems based on second law analysis with respect to nanofluid flow.

In this paper, we focus on the analysis of the effects of convective cooling and entropy generation rate in unsteady generalized Couette flow of water base nanofluids. We have made use of a single component homogenous model in describing the nanofluids (Abu-Nada 2008; Makinde & Aziz 2011; Makinde 2012, 2013a, b; Mutuku-Njane & Makinde 2013; Olanrewaju & Makinde 2013; Motsumi & Makinde 2012; Oztop & Abu-Nada 2008; Wang & Mujumdar 2007). The justification of this model is based on the fact that the particles size are of nano-meter (1–100 nm) and these particles are mechanically and chemically suspended into the base fluid, consequently, the entire flow behaviour is similar to homogenous fluid with different thermophysical properties due to the presence of nano-sized particles (Choi 1995; Choi *et al* 2001). In addition, the single component homogenous model enables one to compare the flow/thermal behaviour of Cu–water nanofluid to that of Al_2O_3 –water nanofluid. We are fully aware of the Buongiorno (2006) models approach which incorporates the effects of thermophoresis and Brownian motion of nanoparticles. This model approach has been utilised in some of our earlier studies. Secondly, we have assumed no-slip condition at both the fixed lower plate and the moving upper plate; however, the movement of the fluid near the upper plate is due to the impose uniform velocity of the upper plate and the axial pressure gradient (Makinde & Eegunjobi 2013; Makinde & Theuri 2014). The mathematical model for the problem is formulated in the next section. Entropy analysis is done in section 3. In section 4, the model equations formulated in section 2 are numerically solved. Relevant results are displayed graphically and discussed in section 5. The final section concludes the paper.

2. Mathematical model

Consider unsteady generalised Couette flow of viscous incompressible nanofluids containing Copper (Cu) and Alumina (Al_2O_3) as nanoparticles. It is assumed that the upper wall moves with uniform velocity U at time $t > 0$ and exchange heat with the ambient surrounding following the Newton's law of cooling. Take a Cartesian coordinate system (x, y) where x lies along the flow direction, y is the distance measured in the normal direction as depicted in figure 1.

The Navier–Stokes nanofluids momentum and energy balance equation in one dimension for the transient flow can be written as (Olanrewaju & Makinde 2013; Motsumi & Makinde 2012;

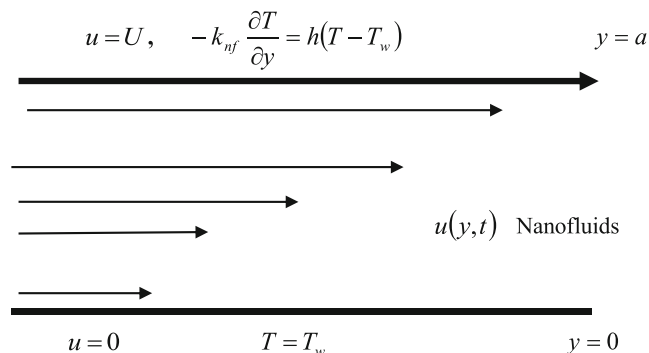


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the problem under consideration.

Makinde 2012, 2013b; Oztop & Abu-Nada 2008; Wang & Mujumdar 2007; Buongiorno 2006)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{t}} = -\frac{1}{\rho_{nf}} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\mu_{nf}}{\rho_{nf}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \bar{t}} = \alpha_{nf} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\alpha_{nf} \mu_{nf}}{k_{nf}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2, \quad (3)$$

where u is the nanofluid velocity in the x -direction, T is the temperature of the nanofluid, P is the nanofluid pressure, \bar{t} is the time, a is the channel width, T_w is the ambient temperature, μ_{nf} is the dynamic viscosity of the nanofluid, k_{nf} is the nanofluid thermal conductivity, ρ_{nf} is the density of the nanofluid and α_{nf} is the thermal diffusivity of the nanofluid which are given below as (Abu-Nada 2008; Makinde 2012, 2013a; Bejan 1982);

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{nf} &= \frac{\mu_f}{(1-\phi)^{2.5}}, \quad \rho_{nf} = (1-\phi)\rho_f + \phi\rho_s, \\ \alpha_{nf} &= \frac{k_{nf}}{(\rho c_p)_{nf}}, \quad \tau = \frac{(\rho c_p)_s}{(\rho c_p)_f}, \quad \frac{k_{nf}}{k_f} = \frac{(k_s+2k_f)-2\phi(k_f-k_s)}{(k_s+2k_f)+\phi(k_f-k_s)}, \\ (\rho c_p)_{nf} &= (1-\phi)(\rho c_p)_f + \phi(\rho c_p)_s \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

The nanoparticles volume fraction is represented by ϕ ($\phi = 0$ correspond to a regular fluid), ρ_f and ρ_s are the densities of the base fluid and the nanoparticle respectively, k_f and k_s are the thermal conductivities of the base fluid and the nanoparticles respectively, $(\rho c_p)_f$ and $(\rho c_p)_s$ are the heat capacitance of the base fluid and the nanoparticle respectively. It is worth mentioning that the use of the above expression for k_{nf} , is restricted to spherical nanoparticles (Makinde 2012; Oztop & Abu-Nada 2008; Tiwari & Das 2007) and does not account for other shapes of nanoparticles. Also, the effective viscosity of the nanofluid μ_{nf} with respect to that of base fluid μ_f containing dilute suspension of fine spherical particles is approximated as described in Eq. (4) (Oztop & Abu-Nada 2008; Tiwari & Das 2007). The initial and boundary conditions are given as follows:

$$u(y, 0) = 0, \quad T(y, 0) = T_w, \quad (5)$$

$$u(0, \bar{t}) = 0, \quad T(0, \bar{t}) = T_w, \quad (6)$$

$$u(a, \bar{t}) = U, \quad -k_{nf} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}(a, \bar{t}) = h(T(a, \bar{t}) - T_w), \quad (7)$$

where T_w is the ambient temperature which also corresponds to the lower wall temperature. Table 1 below presents thermophysical properties of water, copper and alumina at the reference temperature.

Table 1. Thermophysical properties of the fluid phase (water) and nanoparticles (Makinde 2012; Makinde & Eegunjobi 2013; Makinde & Theuri 2014).

Physical properties	Fluid phase (water)	Cu	Al ₂ O ₃
c_p (J/kg K)	4179	385	765
ρ (kg/m ³)	997.1	8933	3970
k (W/m K)	0.613	401	40

We introduce the dimensionless variables and parameters into Eqs. (1)–(7) as follows:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{T-T_w}{T_w}, \quad W = \frac{u}{U}, \quad t = \frac{\bar{t}U}{a}, \quad v_f = \frac{\mu_f}{\rho_f}, \quad \bar{P} = \frac{Pa}{\mu_f U}, \\ A &= -\frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial X}, \quad X = \frac{x}{a}, \quad \eta = \frac{y}{a}, \quad \text{Pr} = \frac{\mu_f c_{pf}}{k_f}, \quad Ec = \frac{U^2}{c_{pf} T_a}, \\ \tau &= \frac{(\rho c_p)_s}{(\rho c_p)_f}, \quad m = \frac{(k_s + 2k_f) + \varphi(k_f - k_s)}{(k_s + 2k_f) - 2\varphi(k_f - k_s)}, \quad Re = \frac{Ua}{\nu_f} \end{aligned} \right\}. \quad (8)$$

The dimensionless governing equations together with the appropriate initial and boundary conditions can be written as

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \frac{A}{Re(1 - \varphi + \varphi \rho_s / \rho_f)} + \frac{1}{Re(1 - \varphi + \varphi \rho_s / \rho_f)(1 - \varphi)^{2.5}} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \eta^2}, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{m \text{Pr} Re(1 - \varphi + \varphi \tau)} \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{Ec}{Re(1 - \varphi + \varphi \tau)(1 - \varphi)^{2.5}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} \right)^2, \quad (10)$$

with initial and boundary conditions

$$W(\eta, 0) = \theta(\eta, 0) = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$W(0, t) = \theta(0, t) = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$W(1, t) = 1, \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta}(1, t) = -m Bi \theta(1, t), \quad (13)$$

where Bi is the Biot number, Pr is the Prandtl number, Ec is the Eckert number and A is the pressure gradient parameter. Other physical quantities of practical interest in this problem are the skin friction coefficient C_f and the local Nusselt number Nu which are defined as

$$C_f = \frac{a\tau_w}{\mu_f U}, \quad Nu = \frac{aq_w}{k_f T_w}, \quad (14)$$

where τ_w is the wall shear stress and q_w is the heat flux at the channel walls given by

$$\tau_w = \mu_{nf} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=a}, \quad q_w = -k_{nf} \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_{y=a}. \quad (15)$$

Substituting Eqs. (15) into (14) and using dimensionless variables, we obtain

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_f &= \frac{1}{(1-\varphi)^{2.5}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} \\ Nu &= -\frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ at } \eta = 1. \quad (16)$$

3. Entropy analysis

The second law of thermodynamics is an important tool to scrutinize the irreversibility effects due to flow and heat transfer. Thermodynamic irreversibility is closely related to entropy production. Convection process involving channel flow of nanofluids is inherently irreversible due to

the exchange of energy and momentum, within the nanofluid and at solid boundaries. Following Woods (1975), the local volumetric rate of entropy generation is given by

$$S''' = \frac{k_{nf}}{T_w^2} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\mu_{nf}}{T_w} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2. \quad (17)$$

The first term in Eq. (17) is the entropy generation due to heat transfer while the second term is the entropy generation due to fluid friction. Using dimensionless variables from Eq. (8), we express the entropy generation number in dimensionless form as,

$$Ns = \frac{a^2 S'''}{k_f} = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \frac{Br}{(1-\varphi)^{2.5}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} \right)^2, \quad (18)$$

where $Br = Ec Pr$ is the Brinkmann number.

Let

$$N_1 = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \right)^2, N_2 = \frac{Br}{(1-\varphi)^{2.5}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} \right)^2, \quad (19)$$

The irreversibility distribution ratio is defined as $\Phi = N_2/N_1$. Heat transfer irreversibility dominates for $0 \leq \Phi < 1$ and fluid friction irreversibility dominates when $\Phi > 1$. The contribution of both irreversibilities to entropy generation is equal when $\Phi = 1$. We define the Bejan numbers (Be) mathematically as

$$Be = \frac{N_1}{Ns} = \frac{1}{1 + \Phi}. \quad (20)$$

Equation (20) shows that the Bejan number ranges from 0 to 1. The zero value of the Bejan number corresponds to the limit where the irreversibility is dominated by the effect of fluid friction while $Be = 1$ is the limit where the irreversibility due to heat transfer dominates the flow system. The contribution of both heat transfer and fluid friction to irreversibility are the same when $Be = 0.5$.

4. Numerical procedure

Using a semi-discretization finite difference method (method of lines Woods 1975), the nonlinear initial boundary value problem (IBVP) in Eqs. (9)–(13) can be solved numerically. We partition the spatial interval $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ into N equal parts and define grid size $\Delta\eta = 1/N$ and grid points $\eta_i = (i - 1) \Delta\eta$, $1 \leq i \leq N + 1$. The discretization is based on a linear Cartesian mesh and uniform grid on which finite-differences are taken. The first and second spatial derivatives in Eqs. (9)–(10) are approximated with second-order central finite differences. Let $W_i(t)$ and $\theta_i(t)$ be approximation of $W(\eta_i, t)$ and $\theta(\eta_i, t)$, then the semi-discrete system for the problem becomes

$$\frac{dW_i}{dt} = \frac{A}{Re(1-\varphi + \varphi\rho_s/\rho_f)} + \frac{(W_{i+1} - 2W_i + W_{i-1}))}{Re(1-\varphi + \varphi\rho_s/\rho_f)(1-\varphi)^{2.5}(\Delta\eta)^2}, \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{d\theta_i}{dt} = \frac{(\theta_{i+1} - 2\theta_i + \theta_{i-1}))}{m Pr Re(1-\varphi + \varphi\tau)(\Delta\eta)^2} + \frac{Ec}{Re(1-\varphi + \varphi\tau)(1-\varphi)^{2.5}} \left(\frac{W_{i+1} - W_{i-1}}{2\Delta\eta} \right)^2, \quad (22)$$

with initial conditions

$$W_i(0) = \theta_i(0) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq N + 1, \quad (23)$$

and boundary conditions

$$W_1 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, W_{N+1} = 1, \theta_{N+1} = \theta_N(1 - mBi \Delta\eta). \tag{24}$$

Considering Eqs. (21)–(23), we can see that they are first order ordinary differential equations with known initial conditions. So they can be easily solved iteratively using the Runge–Kutta Fehlberg integration technique (Na 1979) implemented on a computer using Matlab. From the process of numerical computation, the skin-friction coefficient and the Nusselt number in Eq. (16) are also worked out and their numerical values are presented graphically.

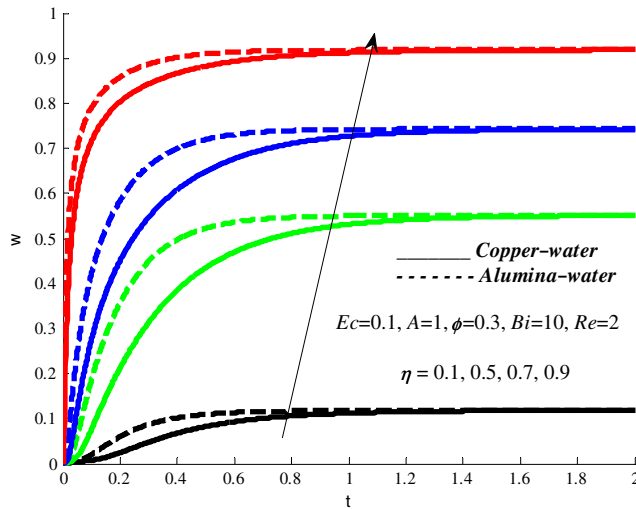


Figure 2. Nanofluids velocity profiles with increasing time.

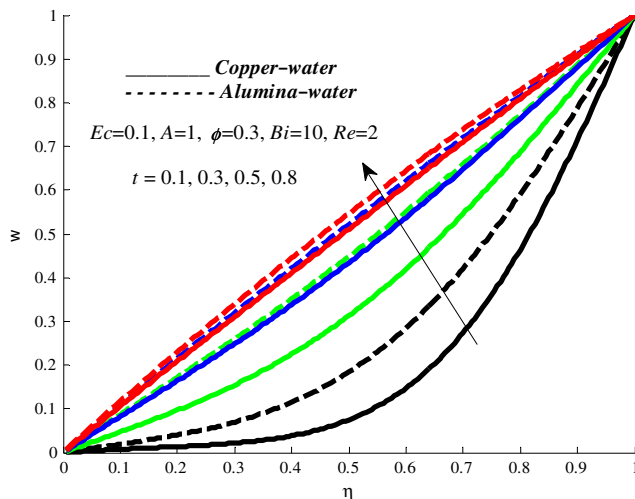


Figure 3. Nanofluids velocity profiles across the channel with increasing time.

5. Results and discussions

In this paper, the pure water has been considered as the base fluid, copper (Cu) and Alumina (Al_2O_3) as nanoparticles. The Prandtl number of the base fluid (water) is kept constant at 6.2 and the effect of solid volume fraction is investigated in the range of $0 \leq \phi \leq 0.3$. Numerical solution for the representative velocity field, temperature field, skin friction, Nusselt number, entropy generation rate and Bejan number has been carried out by assigning some arbitrary chosen specific values to various thermophysical parameters controlling the flow system (figures 2–27). Moreover, it is important to note that $\phi = 0$ correspond to base fluid scenario while $\phi > 0$ correspond to nanofluids scenario. The detailed discussion and graphical representation of the results of above equations are reported in this section.

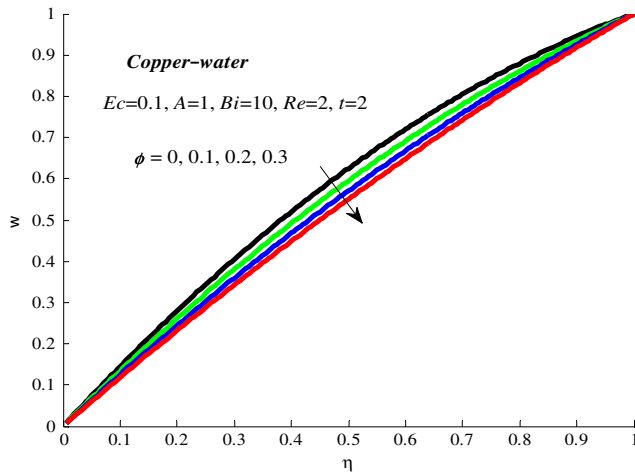


Figure 4. Nanofluid velocity profiles with increasing ϕ .

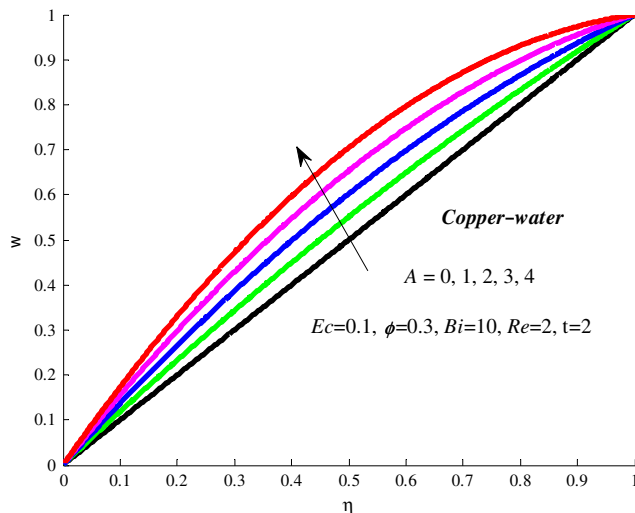


Figure 5. Nanofluid velocity profiles with increasing A .

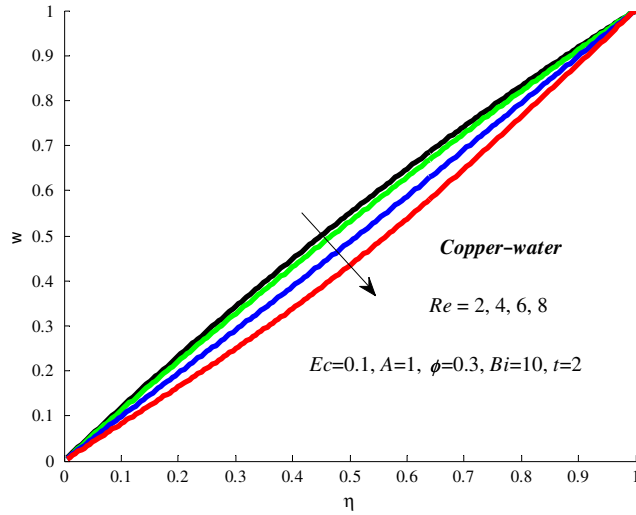


Figure 6. Nanofluid velocity profiles with increasing Re .

5.1 Effects of parameter variation on velocity profiles

Graphical results are presented in figures 2–6 to give a better understanding of the effect of different parameters on the velocity profiles. In general, the velocity increases with time for a given set of parameter values until a steady state profile is achieved as shown in figure 2. It can be noted that the steady state velocity profile in this study is attained at $t = 1.4$. Figure 3 shows an interesting observation that alumina–water nanofluid tends to flow faster than copper–water nanofluids. This result may be due to the high density of copper nanoparticle as compared to alumina nanoparticle. Figures 4–6 show the effects of parameters variation on the velocity profiles using Cu–water nanofluid. It is observed from figure 4 that an increase in nanoparticles volume

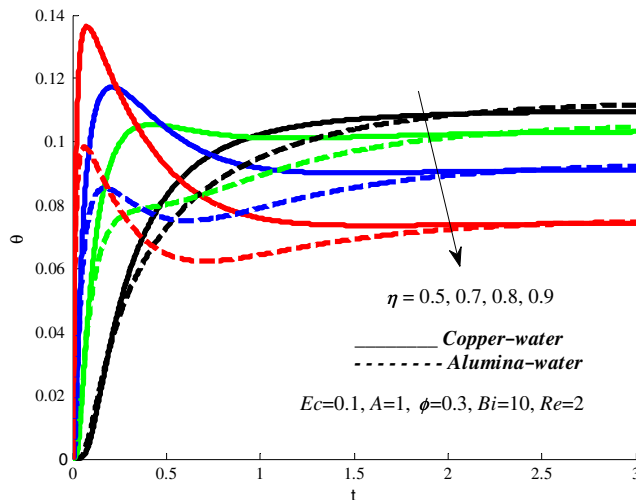


Figure 7. Nanofluids temperature profiles with increasing time.

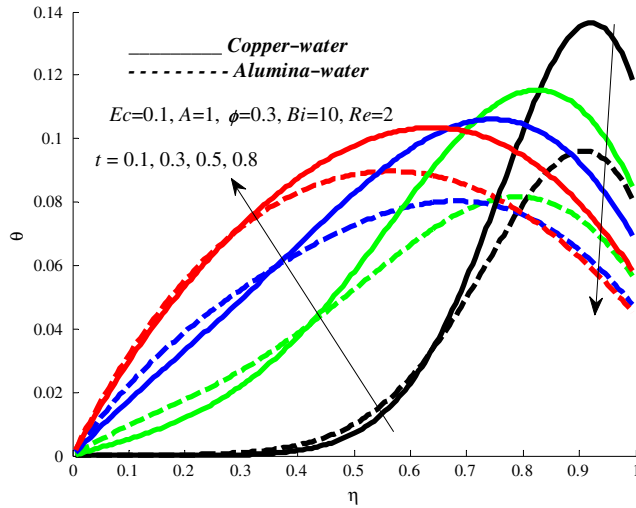


Figure 8. Nanofluids temperature profiles across the channel with increasing time.

fraction causes a decrease in the velocity profile. This result may be attributed to both the density and the dynamic viscosity of the nanofluid which increases with an increasing nanoparticles volume fraction as a result the decrease in the velocity is observed. Figure 5 shows a rise in the nanofluid velocity with an increase in the pressure gradient parameter. Automatically, it observed and true that, for standard Couette flow ($A = 0$) the velocity is small and constant compared to the generalized Couette flow scenario in which $A > 0$. The opposite effect of decreasing velocity is observed when increasing Reynolds number; this happens because the viscous force increases within the flow system as indicated in figure 6.

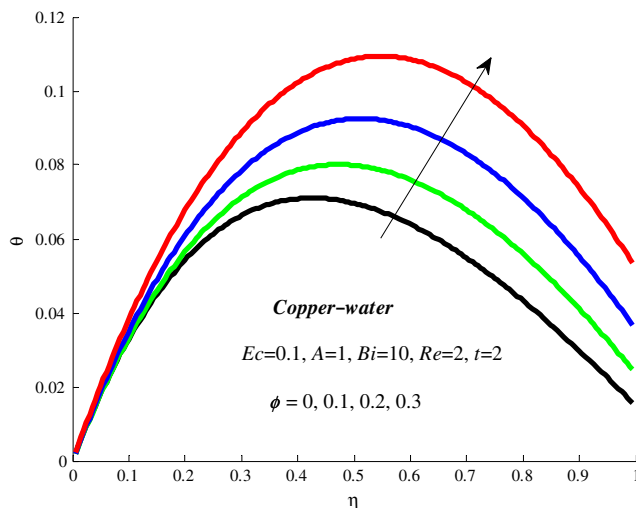


Figure 9. Nanofluid temperature profiles with increasing ϕ .

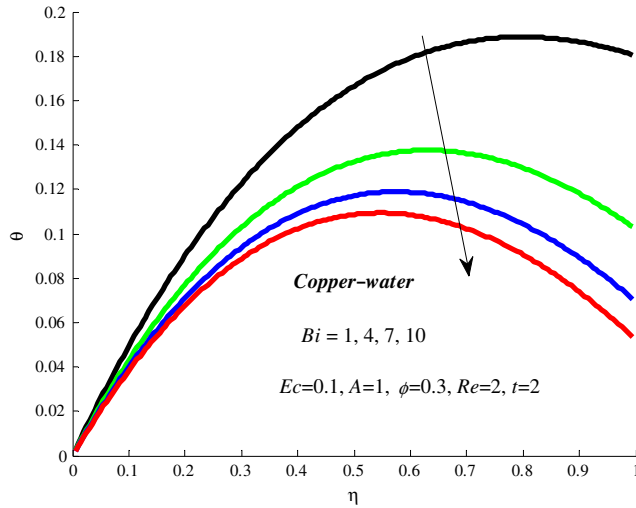


Figure 10. Nanofluid temperature profiles with increasing Bi .

5.2 Effects of parameter variation on temperature profiles

Figures 7 and 8 represent the transient effects on the nanofluids temperature profiles. It is noted that the temperature decreases with time for a given set of parameter values until a corresponding steady state profile is achieved. The steady state temperature profile is attained at $t = 3$. The temperature of Al_2O_3 -water nanofluids, fall faster than that of Cu -water nanofluids. In addition as the flow continues, the temperature increases near the lower wall and reverse its behaviour as it approaches the upper wall, may be is because of the moving upper plate as shown in figure 7. Comparing figure 2 and figure 7, it is observed that the steady state of velocity profile is attained earlier than that of temperature profile. It attains its maximum temperature within the channel

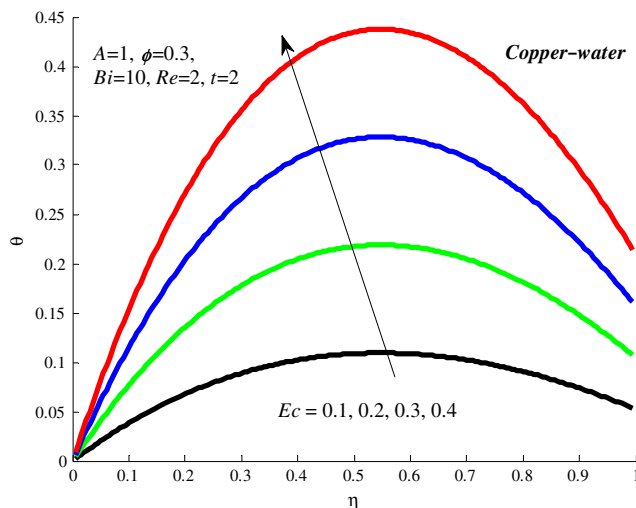


Figure 11. Nanofluid temperature profiles with increasing Ec .

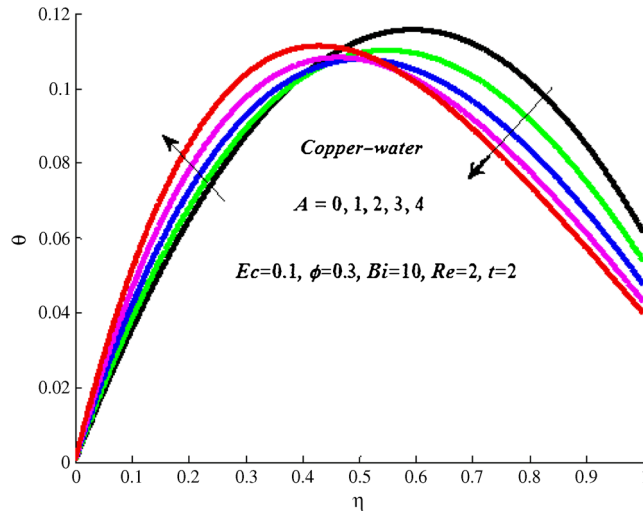


Figure 12. Nanofluid temperature profiles with increasing A .

and the minimum value at the walls as shown in figure 8. The effect of parameter variation on the temperature profiles with Cu–water nanofluid is shown in figures 9–12. The increase in temperature profile is observed as the nanoparticles volume fraction increases as shown in figure 9. Moreover, figures 4 and 9 illustrate the flow and thermal characteristics of base fluid (water) as compare to that of nanofluids. This observation is in perfect agreement with the results of Oztop & Abu-Nada (2008) and Makinde *et al* (2013), and validates the present results. The opposite trend of a decrease in temperature is noticed with a rise in Biot number, this is due to a convective cooling at the walls as shown in figure 10. It is observed in figure 11 that, temperature increases with an increase in Eckert number, this behaviour may be attributed to the viscous

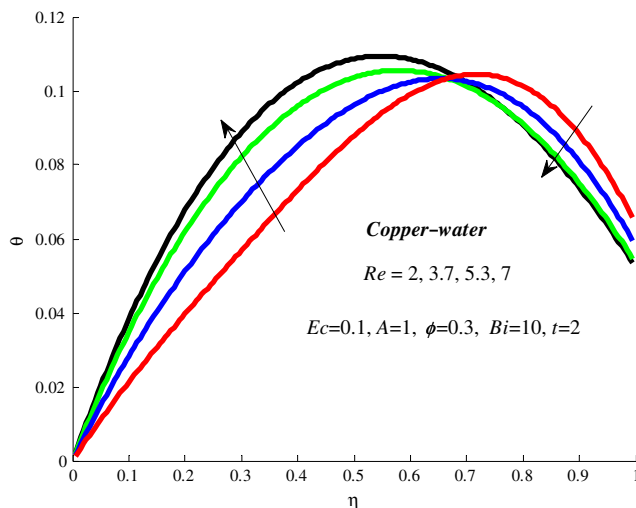


Figure 13. Nanofluid temperature profiles with increasing Re .

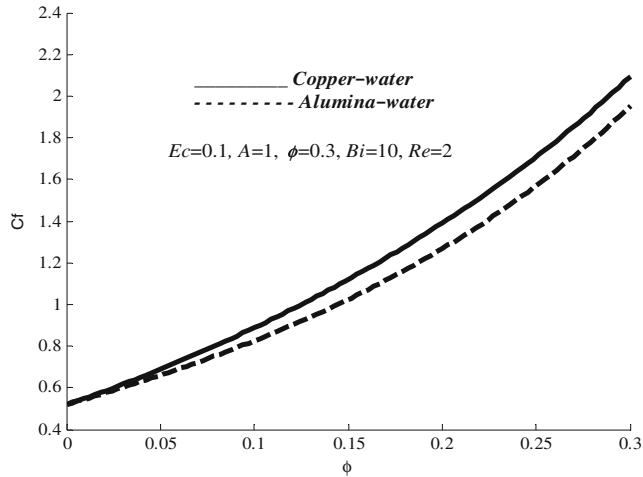


Figure 14. Skin friction with increasing ϕ .

dissipation. In figure 12 a rise in the nanofluid temperature and reverse situation as it approaches the upper wall is observed with an increase of the pressure gradient parameter. However, the nanofluid temperature for standard Couette flow ($A = 0$) is small at the lower wall compared to the generalizer Couette flow ($A > 0$) and vice versa at the upper wall. Figure 13, a rise in the nanofluid temperature and reverse situation as it approaches the upper wall is observed with an increase in Reynolds number. This increase and decrease in temperature can be because of the upper moving wall.

5.3 Skin friction and Nusselt number

The effects of parameter variation on skin friction and Nusselt number is illustrated in figures 14–17. It is observed in figure 14 that the skin friction increases with an increase in nanoparticles volume fraction. This is due to an increase in the velocity gradient at the channel walls, which

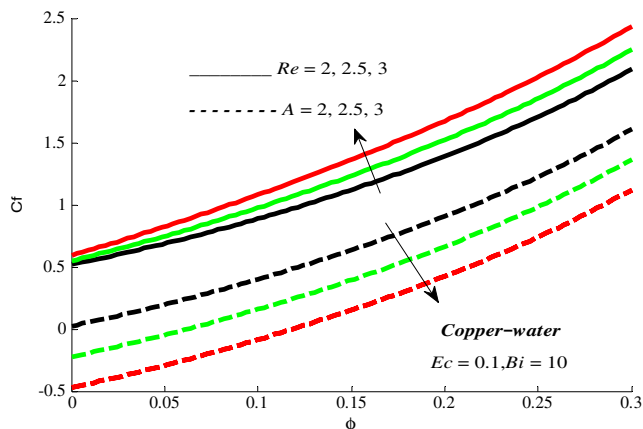


Figure 15. Skin friction with increasing ϕ , A and Re .

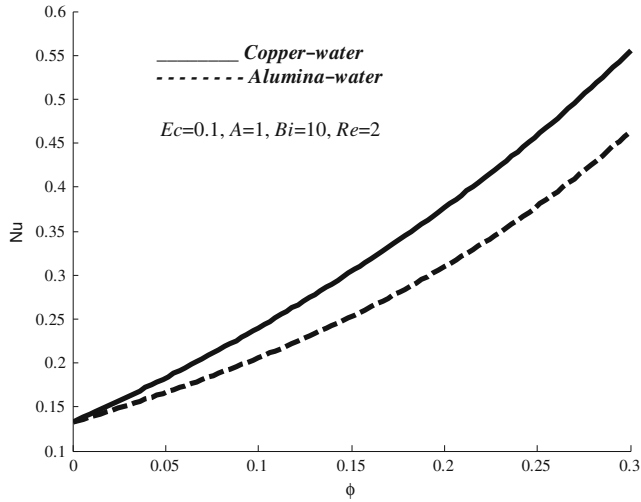


Figure 16. Nusselt number with increasing ϕ .

may be caused by Couette flow. Furthermore, the skin friction produced by Cu–water nanofluid is higher than the one produced by Al_2O_3 –water nanofluid. Also, the skin friction increases with an increase in the Reynolds number but decreases with increase in pressure gradient A as illustrated in figure 15. The Nusselt number Nu is based on the thermophysical properties of nanofluids. Note that the temperature gradient depends on the thermophysical properties of nanofluids as highlighted in table 1. Figure 16 shows that the heat flux at the channel walls increases with an increase in nanoparticles volume fraction due to a rise in the temperature gradient. Moreover, the Nusselt number produced by Cu–water nanofluid is higher than that of Al_2O_3 –water nanofluid. Furthermore, the Nusselt number increases with an increase in Reynolds number and the opposite situation of decreasing Nusselt number is observed when increasing pressure

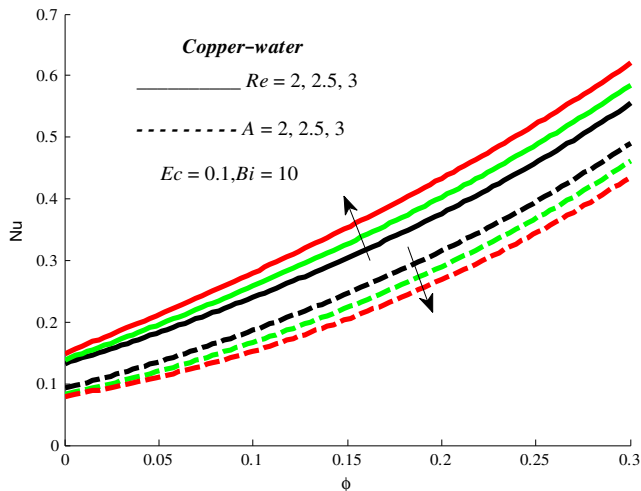


Figure 17. Nusselt number with increasing ϕ , A and Re .

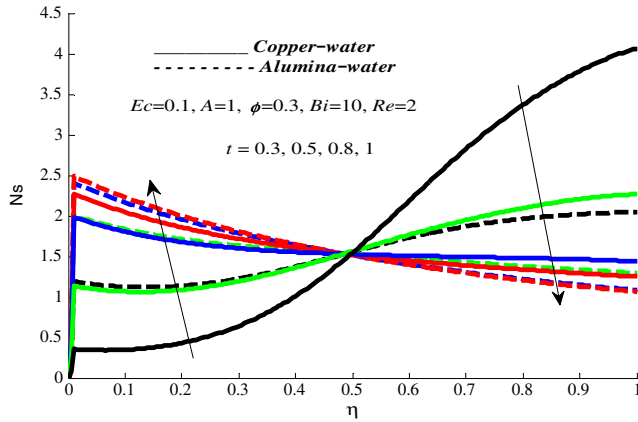


Figure 18. Entropy generation rate with increasing time.

gradient as shown in figure 17. The observed results may be attributed to movement of the upper plate (Couette flow) and viscous dissipation at the walls with a rise in parameter values. The Nu for the base fluid (water) can be obtained when the parameter that $\phi = 0$. Generally, the increase in Nu is not only due to the factor k_{nf}/k_f multiplying the temperature gradient as shown in Eq. (16), but it depends on the entire thermophysical properties of nanoparticles with parameter $\phi > 0$ as shown in figures 16 and 17.

5.4 Effects of parameter variation on entropy generation rate

It is noted in figure 18 that the entropy generation rate increases with time and its behaviour is reversed after half a distance for a given set of parameter values. Also, the entropy generated by Al_2O_3 –water nanofluid is higher than that of Cu–water nanofluid at the beginning but it is vice versa as it approaches the upper moving plate. This shows that the combination of moving plate

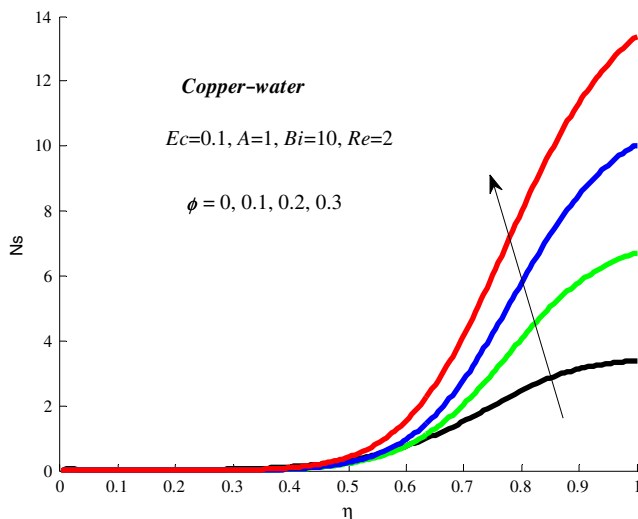


Figure 19. Entropy generation rate with increasing ϕ .

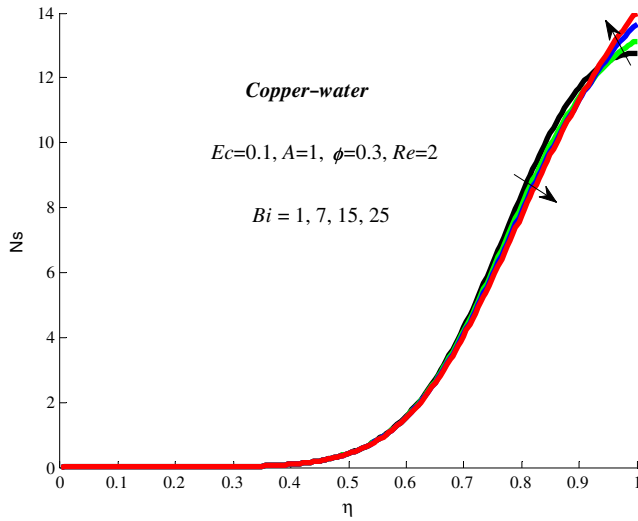


Figure 20. Entropy generation rate with increasing Bi .

and materials with low conductivity lower entropy generation than combination of moving plate and materials with high conductivity and vice versa. So machine with the system of moving plate nanoparticle used to prepare the nanofluid should be of lower conductivity to make it more efficiency. Figure 19 shows that a rise in an entropy generation rate is observed with an increase in nanoparticles volume fraction. This is due to the fact that temperature gradients within the channel increase as ϕ increases. Figure 20 shows that the entropy generation rate decreases and increases as it approaches the upper moving plate with an increase in Biot number Bi , while it increases with an increase in Eckert number Ec as shown in figure 21. An entropy generation rate decreases with an increase in pressure gradient A as shown in figure 22. Generally, this situation

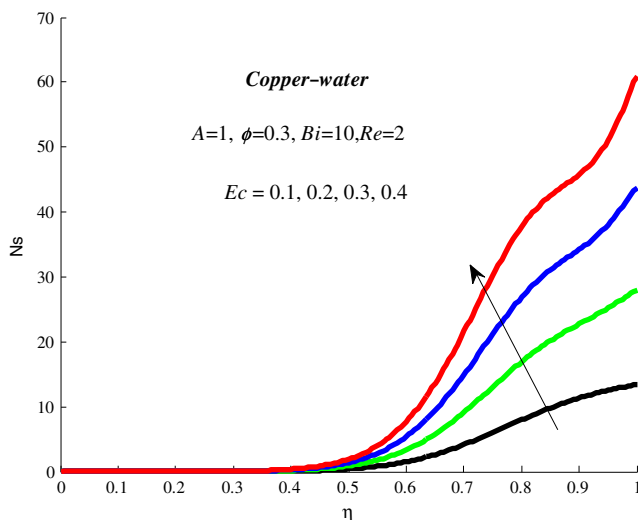


Figure 21. Entropy generation rate with increasing Ec .

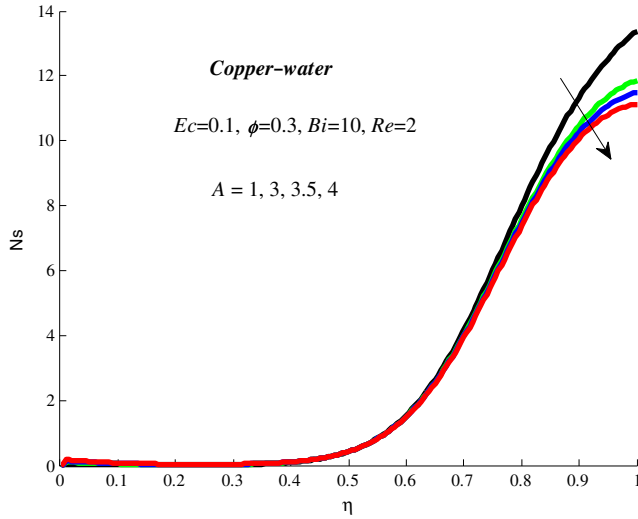


Figure 22. Entropy generation rate with increasing A .

may be attributed to the increase in temperature gradient with an increase in Eckert number, as well as decrease in temperature gradient with an increase in Biot number and the movement of the upper wall.

5.5 Effects of parameter variation on Bejan number

Figure 23 illustrates the transient effect on the Bejan number across the channel. The Bejan number increases with time near the channel walls but decreases at the channel centreline. This can be attributed to a rise in the dominant effect of fluid friction irreversibility within the channel centreline region, the heat transfer irreversibility at the channel walls and the Couette flow. The Bejan number produced by Cu–water nanofluid near the walls is higher than that of Al_2O_3 –water nanofluids. Figure 24 shows an increase in the Bejan number with an increase in nanoparticles

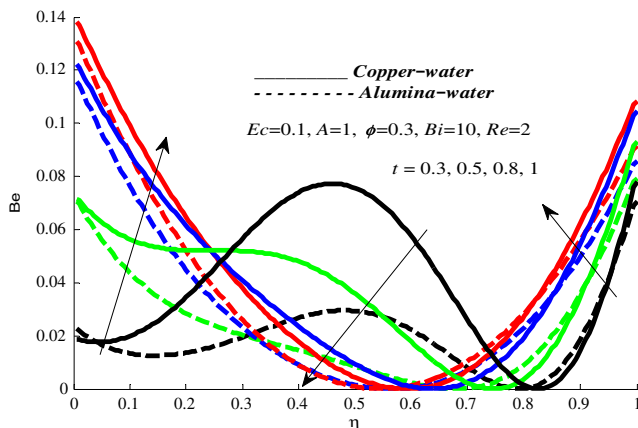


Figure 23. Bejan number with increasing time.

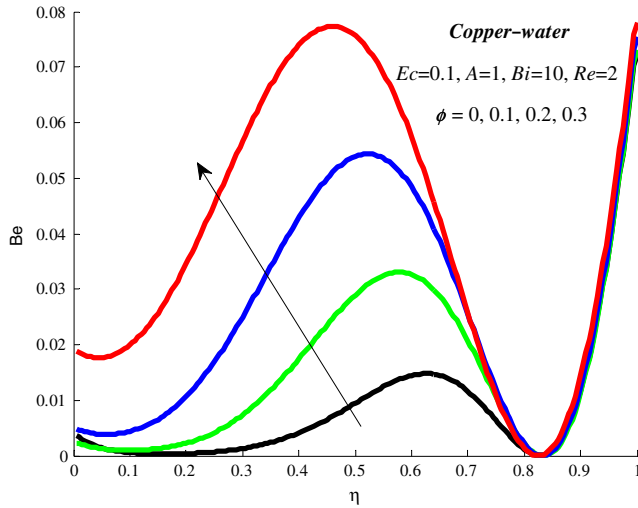


Figure 24. Bejan number with increasing ϕ .

volume fraction. It is also noted that the Bejan number became stable as it approached the moving wall (upper wall). This implies an increase in dominant effects of fluid friction irreversibility as ϕ increases. Furthermore, as Bi increases, the Bejan number decreases near the lower wall and at the centre of the channel, but increases as it approaches the upper wall as shown in figure 25. An increase in Ec causes the increase in Bejan at the lower wall, at the centre of the channel and as it approaches the upper wall of the channel as shown in figure 26. Figure 27 shows a decrease in Bejan number at the lower wall and increase at the centre of the channel and at the upper wall with an increase in pressure gradient A . This may be attributed to the movement of the upper wall (Couette flow) leading to a rise in the dominant effects of heat transfer irreversibility.

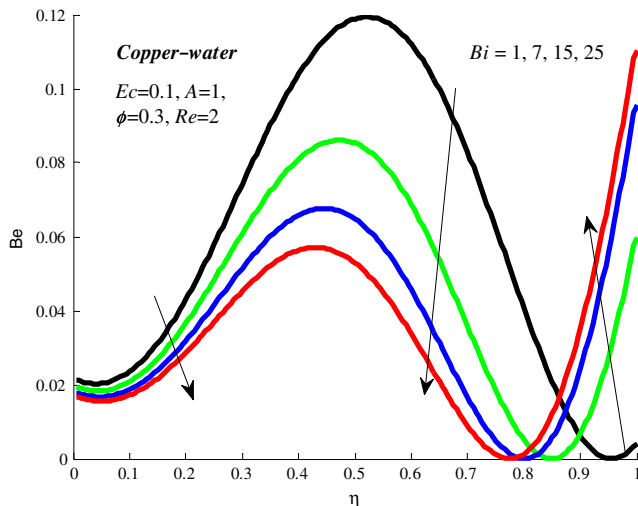


Figure 25. Bejan number with increasing Bi .

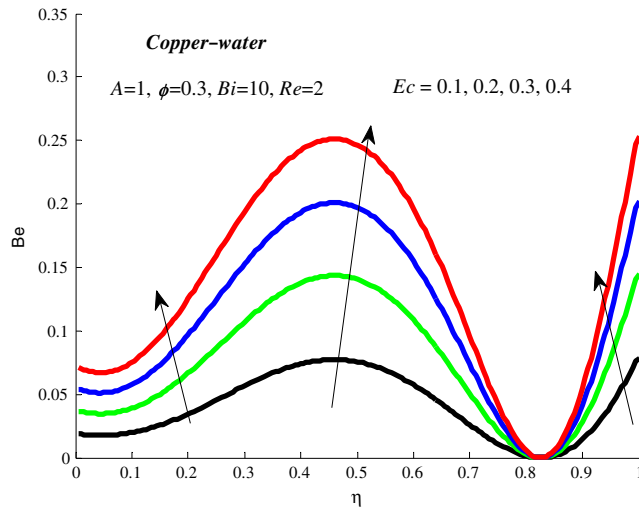


Figure 26. Bejan number with increasing Ec .

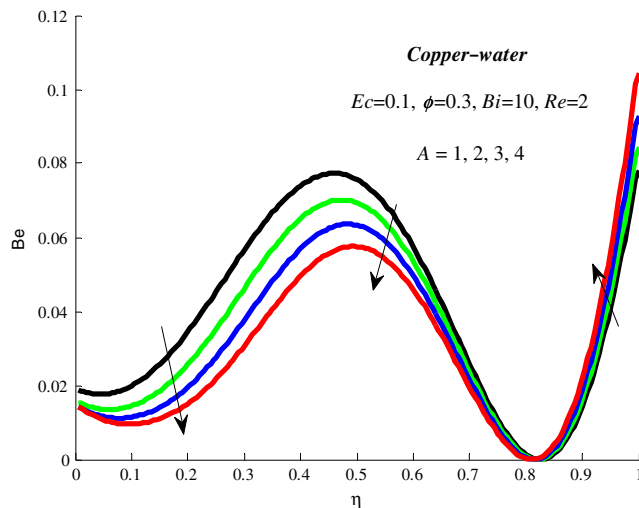


Figure 27. Bejan number with increasing A .

6. Conclusions

The flow structure, heat transfer and entropy generation in unsteady generalized Couette flow of a water-based nanofluids with convective cooling are numerically investigated. The nonlinear governing partial differential equations are solved numerically using a semi-discretization finite difference method together with the Runge–Kutta Fehlberg integration scheme. The observed results in this paper can be summarized as follows:

- The Al_2O_3 –water nanofluid tends to flow faster than Cu–water nanofluid and the velocity profile increases with A but decreases with ϕ and Re .

- The temperature of Cu–water nanofluid rises higher than Al₂O₃–water nanofluid and the temperature profile increases with φ and Ec but decreases with Bi . Moreover temperature profile increases near the lower wall and decreases as it approaches the upper wall with an increase in A , the same is observed with an increase in Re .
- Cu–water nanofluid produces higher skin friction than Al₂O₃–water nanofluid and the skin friction increases with Re and φ but decreases with A .
- Cu–water nanofluid produces higher Nusselt number than Al₂O₃–water nanofluid and the Nusselt number increases with Re and φ but decreases with A .
- The Al₂O₃–water nanofluid produces higher entropy generation rate than Cu–water nanofluid near the lower wall, but as it approaches the upper wall, Cu–water nanofluid produces higher entropy generation rate than Al₂O₃–water nanofluid. The entropy generation increases with φ and Ec , it decreases with A . With an increase in Bi the entropy generation rate decreases and reverse its behaviour near the upper wall.
- The Bejan number produced by Cu–water nanofluid is greater than Al₂O₃–water nanofluid. The Bejan number increases with time at the walls but decreases at the centre of the channel. It increases with an increase in φ . But as Bi increases, Bejan number decreases near the lower wall and at the centre of the channel, and increases as it approaches the upper wall. An increase in Ec causes the increase in the Bejan number. It is low at the lower wall, high at the centre of the channel and at the upper wall as A increases.

Nomenclature

u	Velocity in the x -direction	q_w	Heat flux at the wall
T	Temperature of the nanofluid	Nu	Nusselt number
P	Nanofluid pressure	<i>Greek symbols</i>	
\bar{t}	Time	μ	Dynamic viscosity (Nsm ⁻²)
a	Channel width (m)	ρ	Density
T_w	Ambient temperature	α	Thermal diffusivity (m ² s ⁻¹)
C_p	Specific heat at constant pressure (kJkg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	φ	Nanoparticle volume fraction
Be	Bejan number	τ_w	Wall shear stress
Bi	Biot number	<i>Subscripts</i>	
K	Thermal conductivity (Wm ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	nf	Nanofluid
Pr	Prandtl number	w	Wall
Ec	Eckert number	f	Fluid
Re	Reynolds number	s	Solid

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