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# Theory and Semi-Analytical Study of Micropolar Fluid Dynamics through a Porous Channel

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## ABSTRACT

In this work, We are looking at the characteristics of micropolar flow in a porous channel that's being driven by suction or injection. The working of the fluid is described in the flow model. We can reduce the governing nonlinear partial differential equations (PDEs) to a model of coupled systems of nonlinear ordinary differential equations using similarity variables (ODEs). In order to obtain the results of a coupled system of nonlinear ODEs, we discuss a method which is known as the differential transform method (DTM). The concern transform is an excellent mathematical tool to obtain the analytical series solution to the nonlinear ODEs. To observe best agreement between analytical method and numerical method, we compare our result with the Rung-Kutta method of order four (RK4). We also provide simulation plots to the obtained result by using Mathematica. On these plots, we discuss the effect of different parameters which arise during the calculation of the flow model equations.

## KEYWORDS

Mass transfer; micropolar flow; porous channel; similarity variables; differential transform method

## 1 Introduction

The Navier-Stokes model of classical hydrodynamics has some limitations. It has no bearing on the fluid's microstructure. The best explanation for the hypothesis of microstructure fluid is micropolar fluid. Eringen [1] proposed the theory of micropolar fluid for the first time in 1966, When he was working on various classes of fluid that demonstrated specific microscopic effects coming from micro-motion of the fluid elements. It consists of a non-Newtonian fluid and a combination of tiny hard particles orientated randomly. To put it another way, a fluid whose molecules may spin independently of the flow of the fluid stream. Micropolar fluid flow has a wide range of applications in industries such as chemistry, biomedicine, and medicine. It may also be used on natural materials like sandstone,



capillary blood system of the lungs and limestone. Researchers have recently concentrated their efforts on micropolar fluids and related phenomena [2–7]. Mass and heat transport in the porous channel and material media get much attention of researchers, because of many applications such as thermal storage of power, geothermal recovery of energy, oil extraction, collector of solar power, process of electro chemical, grain storage, regenerative heat and flow through filtering device [8–16].

The majority of scientific issues, particularly mass transfer and certain heat transfer, as well as other phenomena in our environment, are nonlinear. Nonlinear DEs describe these nonlinear issues and occurrences. Many mathematical models of physical systems give rise to nonlinear DEs. As a result, some of them can be solved numerically while others may be solved analytically using perturbation techniques, spectrum approaches and decompositions, etc. However, there are some nonlinear situations that do not have a perturbation quantity like HAM [17,18], HPM [19], OHAM [20] and ADM [21]. Similarly some further updated versions of the aforementioned methods have been applied to study various problems in fluid mechanics, we refer few as [22–25].

The differential transform technique (DT) is a semi-analytical approach for solving nonlinear and linear differential equations. DTM core concept was first proposed by Ayaz [26] in 1986 in electrical circuit analysis for handling linear and nonlinear problems. The DTM is an iterative method for obtaining analytical Taylor series solutions to nonlinear and linear differential equations. However, it is not the same as the Taylor series approach. Because of the high order derivatives, the Taylor series approach is computationally difficult. This approach has the benefit of being able to be used directly to nonlinear and linear DEs without the need for linearization or discretization. As a result, the discretization defect has no effect on DTM.

The DTM was utilized by Hatami et al. [27] to solve PDEs. The similar approach was also utilized by Jang et al. [28], for the solution of a system of DEs. To demonstrate the correctness and simplicity of this technique, Hatami et al. [29] adapted it for the solution of a coupled system of nonlinear DEs. The two-dimensional DTM was presented by Sheikholeslami et al. [30], for the solution of PDEs. This approach for solving non-Newtonian flow in an axi-symmetric porous channel was presented by Sepasgozar et al. [31]. By taking into account thermophoresis and the Brownian effect, Bejawada et al. [32] have expanded their work on DTM to the solution of nano-fluid flow between parallel plates.

The major goal of this research is to use DTM to solve nonlinear DEs that are two-dimensional laminar, steady flow and incompressible, that are governed by micropolar flow in a porous channel. DTM may also be considered as a powerful tool for solving nonlinear systems, modeling ODEs and PDEs, and solving integral equations. We compare our findings to those obtained using a numerical approach such as RK4. We also evaluate the influence of factors like the bouncy ratio, spin gradient viscosity parameter, Reynolds number and related parameters when calculating the flow model equations. Using mathematica, the various behavior of these parameters is illustrated on graphs.

Here we remark that the DTM is a powerful method in handling many weakly and strongly nonlinear problems. The computation is easy and the method does not need any kinds of auxiliary parameters to control the procedure like HAM. Also the procedure does not require any prior discretization or collocation like other numerical methods need. The method is rapidly convergent and this phenomenon has been proved in many articles. We refer in this regards some papers as [33–35]. Here we give a Nomenclature in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Nomenclature

Symbol	Description and Dimensions or units
$T$	Fluid temperature (k)
$g$	Dimensionless stream function
$f$	Dimensionless microrotation
$k_1$	Thermal conductivity (W/m k)
$u, v$	Cartesian components of velocity (m/s)
$\xi$	Similarity variable
$Pe_w$	Peclet number
$\rho$	Fluid density ( $kg/m^3$ )
$Pr$	Prandtl number
$Re$	Reynolds number
$i$	Micro inertia density ( $m^2$ )
$Sc$	Schmidit number
$\Psi$	Stream function ( $m^2/s$ )

## 2 Mathematical Formulation of the Flow Problem

We address laminar incompressible, steady, two-dimensional micropolar flow in a porous channel in this formulation. In this formulation, we consider steady, laminar incompressible and two-dimensional micropolar flow in a porous channel. The flow uniformly injected or moved with speed  $s$ . The channel walls placed at  $y = \pm h$  and parallel to  $x$ -axis,  $2h$  is the separated distance of channel walls. The flow was evenly injected or transported at a constant  $s$  speed.  $2w$  is the separated distance of channel walls, which are located at  $y = \pm w$  and parallel to the  $x$ -axis. The governing equations of the flow in invariant form [36] is given as

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \nabla (p\vec{v}) = 0, \\ \rho \left( \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} \right) = -\nabla p + (\mu + k) \nabla^2 \vec{v} + k \nabla N, \\ \rho \left( \frac{DN}{Dt} \right) = -\frac{k}{i} (2N + \nabla \times \vec{v}) + \frac{\nu_s}{i} \nabla^2 N. \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

By including temperature effect in (1), the following model [37] was formulated as

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \nabla (p\vec{v}) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} \right) = -\nabla p + (\mu + k) \nabla^2 \vec{v} + k \nabla N, \quad (3)$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{DN}{Dt} \right) = -\frac{k}{j} \left( 2N + \nabla \times \vec{v} \right) + \frac{v_s}{i} \nabla^2 N. \tag{4}$$

$$\rho C_p \left( \vec{v} \cdot \nabla T \right) = k \nabla^2 T. \tag{5}$$

In Fig. 1, we provide physical description of the considered model. Since the flow is in 2-dimension, so the above equation in component form can be written as

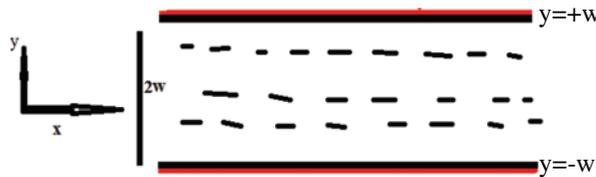
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \tag{6}$$

$$\rho \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + (\mu + r) \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + k \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}}{\partial y}, \tag{7}$$

$$\rho \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + (\mu + k) \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) - k \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}}{\partial x}, \tag{8}$$

$$\rho \left( u \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{k}{i} + \left( 2\mathcal{A} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \left( \frac{\mu_s}{j} \right) \left( \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial y^2} \right), \tag{9}$$

$$\rho \left( u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{k_1}{c_p} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}. \tag{10}$$



**Figure 1:** Plot which shows the physical description of the considered problem

Using

$$\begin{aligned} y = -w : v = v_0, u = 0, \mathcal{A} &= -s \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=-w}, \\ y = +w : u = 0, v = v_0, \mathcal{A} &= -s \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=+w}. \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

where  $v_0 > 0$  is suction case, and when  $v_0 < 0$  is injective case, and  $s$  is boundary parameter. If  $s = 0$ , then concentrated particle flows where microclimates are unable to rata close to the wall. Next we introduce the following similarity variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \frac{y}{w}, \psi = -v_0 x g(\xi), \mathcal{A} = \frac{v_0 x}{w^2} f(\xi), \\ \theta(\xi) &= \frac{T - T_2}{T_1 - T_2}, T_2 = T_1 - Ax, \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

where  $A$  is constant. Further, we use stream functions as

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}. \tag{13}$$

Using (11)–(13), the proposed equations from (6)–(10) are transformed to the following system of nonlinear ordinary differential equations:

$$(1 + \mathcal{A}_1)g^{iv} - \mathcal{A}_1f'' - Re(gg''' + g'g'') = 0, \tag{14}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_2f''' + \mathcal{A}_1(g'' - 2f) - \mathcal{A}_3Re(gf' - fg') = 0, \tag{15}$$

$$\theta'' + Pe_w g' \theta - Pe_m g \theta' = 0, \tag{16}$$

with boundary conditions as

$$\begin{aligned} \xi = -1 : g = -1, f = g' = 0, \theta = 1, \\ \xi = +1 : g = +1 : g' = f = \theta = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

The buoyancy ratio  $\mathcal{A}$ , the Peclet number of the diffusion of heat  $Pe_w$  and mass  $Pe_m$  have of fundamental interest. There are two cases for the Reynolds number ( $Re$ ), if  $Re > 0$  corresponding to suction and if  $Re < 0$  to injection. Also  $\mathcal{A}_1 = \frac{k}{\mu}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_2 = \frac{v_s}{\mu w}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_3 = \frac{i}{w^2}$ ,  $Re = \frac{v_0 w}{\nu}$ ,  $Pr = \frac{\nu \rho c_p}{k_1}$ ,  $Pe_w = Pr Re$ ,  $Pe_m = Sc Re$ , where  $Pr$  stands for Prandtl number and  $Sc$  is the generalized Schmidt number. Also  $\mathcal{A}_1$  and  $\mathcal{A}_2$  are coupling parameter and spin gradient velocity parameter, respectively.

### 3 Basic Definitions and Operations of DTM

In this section, we define some basic operations and definitions of DTM [15] as given below: The differential transform of function  $h(\xi)$  for the  $n$ th derivative of the function is define by

$$H(n) = \frac{1}{n!} \left[ \frac{d^n h(\xi)}{d\xi^n} \right]_{\xi=\xi_0}, \tag{18}$$

where  $H(n)$  is the transform function of  $h(\xi)$  in the domain “ $n$ ” at  $\xi = \xi_0$ . which also know as  $T$ -function or spectrum of  $h(\xi)$ .

The inverse transformation as define by

$$h(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H(n) (\xi - \xi_0)^n. \tag{19}$$

Combining Eqs. (18) and (19), we get the following result:

$$h(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{d^n h(\xi)}{d\xi^n} \right]_{\xi=\xi_0} \frac{(\xi - \xi_0)^n}{n!}. \tag{20}$$

From above Eq. (20), it is clear that the basic concept of DTM is obtain from Taylor’s series expansion, but the procedure does not calculate the derivatives symbolically, relative derivative are evaluate by an iterative method. Which can be obtain from transformation of the given original functions. In case of finite series, where  $M$  is the series size, the Eq. (19) can be express as follows:

$$h(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^M H(n) (\xi - \xi_0)^n. \tag{21}$$

The basic results and operations of DTM which are obtain from Eqs. (19) and (20) are need throughout in this work, which are given below on the Table 2.

**Table 2:** Some basic results about differential transform (DTM) of various functions

Original functions	Transform functions
$h(\xi) = ah_1(\xi) \pm bh_2(\xi)$	$H[n] = aH_1[n] \pm bH_2[n]$
$h(\xi) = \frac{dh(\xi)}{d\xi}$	$H[n] = [n + 1]H[n + 1]$
$h(\xi) = \frac{dh^m(\xi)}{d\xi^m}$	$H[n] = [n + 1][n + 2] \cdots [n + m]H[n + m]$
$h(\xi) = h_1(\xi)h_2(\xi)$	$H[n] = \sum_{m=0}^n H_1[m]H_2[n - m]$
$h(\xi) = h(\xi)\frac{dh_1(\xi)}{d\xi}$	$\sum_{m=0}^n H[m][n - m + 1]H_1[n - m + 1]$
$h(\xi) = h(\xi)\frac{d^2h(\xi)}{d\xi^2}$	$\sum_{m=0}^n H[m][n - m + 1][n - m + 2]H_2[n - m + 2]$
$h(\xi) = \sin(\delta\xi + \beta)$	$H[n] = \frac{\delta^n}{n!} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \beta\right)$
$h(\xi) = \cos(\delta\xi + \beta)$	$H[n] = \frac{\delta^n}{n!} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \beta\right)$
$h(\xi) = \exp^{\delta\xi}$	$H[n] = \frac{\delta^n}{n!}$
$h(\xi) = (1 + \xi)^m$	$H[n] = \frac{m(m - 1) \cdots (m - n + 1)}{n!}$

#### 4 Computation of Solution for the Obtained ODEs (14)–(16)

Now we apply DTM into governing coupled system of nonlinear ODEs (14)–(16) and boundary conditions (17) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1 + \mathcal{A}_1)(n + 1)(n + 2)(n + 3)(n + 4)G[n + 4] - (\mathcal{A}_1)(n + 1)(n + 2)F[n + 2] \\
 & - Re \sum_{m=0}^n G[n - m](m + 1)(m + 2)(m + 3)G[m + 3] \\
 & - Re \sum_{m=0}^n (n - m + 1)G[n - m + 1](m + 1)(m + 2)G[m + 2] = 0, \tag{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\mathcal{A}_2)(n+1)(n+2)F[n+2] + \mathcal{A}_1(n+1)(n+2)G[n+2] - 2\mathcal{A}_1F[n] \\
 &\quad - \mathcal{A}_3Re \sum_{m=0}^n G[n-m](m+1)F[m+1] \\
 &\quad + \mathcal{A}_3Re \sum_{m=0}^n F[n-m](m+1)G[m+1] = 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(n+1)(n+2)\Theta[n+2] + e_h \left[ \sum_{m=0}^n n(m+1)G[m+1](n-m)\Theta[n-m] \right] \\
 &\quad - e_h \left[ \sum_{m=0}^n G[m](n-m+1)\Theta[n-m+1] \right] = 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

with boundary conditions are

$$\begin{aligned}
 \xi = -1 : G[0] = G[1] = 0, F[0] = 0, \Theta[0] = 0 \\
 \xi = +1 : G[0] = 0, G[1] = -1, F[0] = 1, \Theta[0] = 1,
 \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

where  $G[n]$ ,  $F[n]$  and  $\Theta[n]$  are the transformed function of  $g(\xi)$ ,  $f(\xi)$  and  $\theta(\xi)$ , respectively, and are given below:

$$g(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G[n]\xi^n, \tag{26}$$

$$f(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F[n]\xi^n. \tag{27}$$

and

$$\theta(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Theta[n]\xi^n. \tag{28}$$

Hence, we substituting the value of  $G[n]$ ,  $F[n]$  and  $\Theta[n]$  in Eqs. (26)–(28) to get the series solution of coupled system of nonlinear ODEs.

We consider the following additional boundary conditions which lead the solution of the Eqs. (22)–(24) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 G[0] = \alpha_1, G[1] = \alpha_2, G[2] = \alpha_3, G[3] = \alpha_4, \\
 F[0] = \beta_1, F[1] = \beta_2, \Theta[0] = \gamma_1, \Theta[1] = \gamma_2,
 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

where  $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ ,  $\beta_i (i = 1, 2)$  and  $\gamma_i (i = 1, 2)$  are constants which can be determine through the computational software like mathematica. For instance, if  $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A}_3 = 0.5$ ,  $Pe_h = Pe_m = 0.3$  and  $Re = 0.7$ , we compute the approximate values of  $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ ,  $\beta_i (i = 1, 2)$  and  $\gamma_i (i = 1, 2)$  as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_1 = -0.04567, \alpha_2 = 1.01879, \alpha_3 = 0.056743, \alpha_4 = -1.02735, \beta_1 = 0.0123456, \\
 \beta_2 = -1.02735, \gamma_1 = 0.78765, \gamma_2 = -0.168694
 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

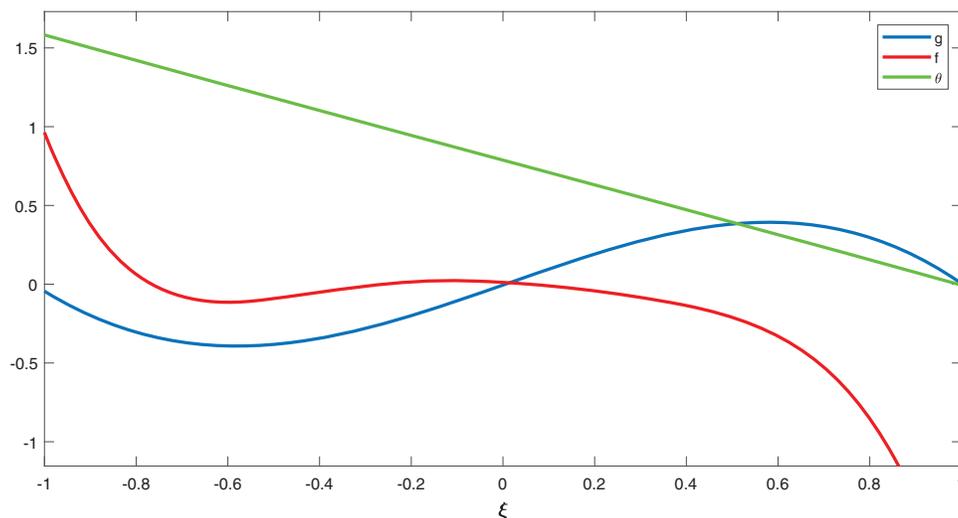
Using the values given in (30), we obtain the required series solution as

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(\xi) &= -0.005678 + 1.01879\xi + 0.0345678\xi^2 - 1.02735\xi^3 - 0.0463553\xi^4 + 0.0352885\xi^5 \\
 &\quad - 0.0023456\xi^6 - 0.00234516\xi^7 - 0.00032145\xi^8 + \dots, \\
 f(\xi) &= 0.0123456 - 0.168694\xi - 0.66879\xi^2 + 0.733401\xi^3 + 0.055008\xi^4 - 2.12446\xi^5 \\
 &\quad - 0.00654321\xi^6 - 0.0123789\xi^7 - 0.000453217\xi^8 + \dots, \\
 \theta(\xi) &= 0.78765 - 0.78768\xi + 0.00056789\xi^2 - 0.000000453\xi^3 - 0.000055008\xi^4 - 0.0065432\xi^5 \\
 &\quad - 0.000001326\xi^6 - 0.000000089\xi^7 - 0.0000009876\xi^8 + \dots.
 \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

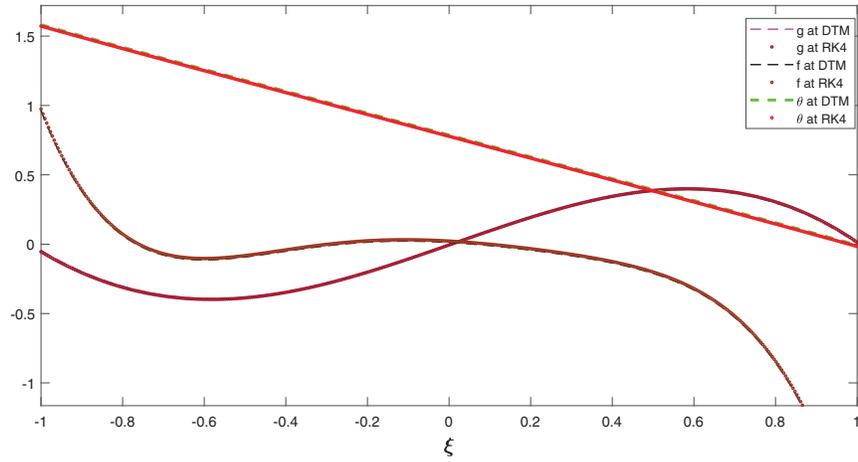
**Remark 1.** Here we remark that DTM is rapidly convergent procedure. In this regards, various results related to convergence of the mentioned method for ODEs has been given in [33–35].

## 5 Numerical Simulation and Results and Discussion

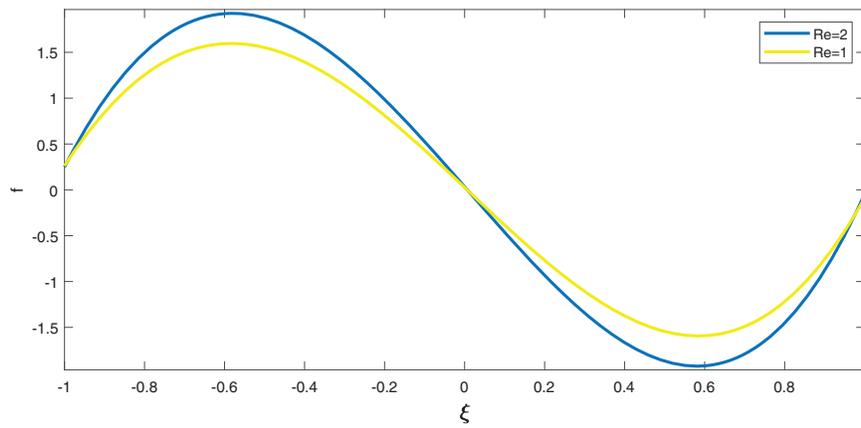
In this section, we introduce graphical representation of our results to show accuracy of DTM for the solution of micropolar flow in a porous channel. The Fig. 2 shows the combine graph of function  $f$ ,  $g$  and  $\theta$ . The Fig. 3 demonstrates the accuracy of DTM for the flow model. Here, we compare our result with the results of  $RK4$  method for the obtained nonlinear Eqs. (14)–(16). We see that our solution has good agreement with the numerical solution obtained by  $RK4$  method. Beside this, we also check the parametric effects which show different effect on the profile of  $f$ ,  $g$  and  $\theta$ . In Figs. 4–6, we have shown the effect of  $Re$  on the profile of  $f$ ,  $g$  and  $\theta$  by fixing the values of  $\mathcal{A}_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ . Also, in Figs. 7–9, we have testified the effect of  $\mathcal{A}_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  on the profile of  $f$ ,  $g$  and  $\theta$  by taking the values  $Re = 1$ . From Figs. 4–9, we see that  $Re$  as well as the values of  $\mathcal{A}_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  have great effect on the profile of  $f$ ,  $g$  and  $\theta$ . The effect on the concerned profile can be obviously observed from Figs. 4–9.



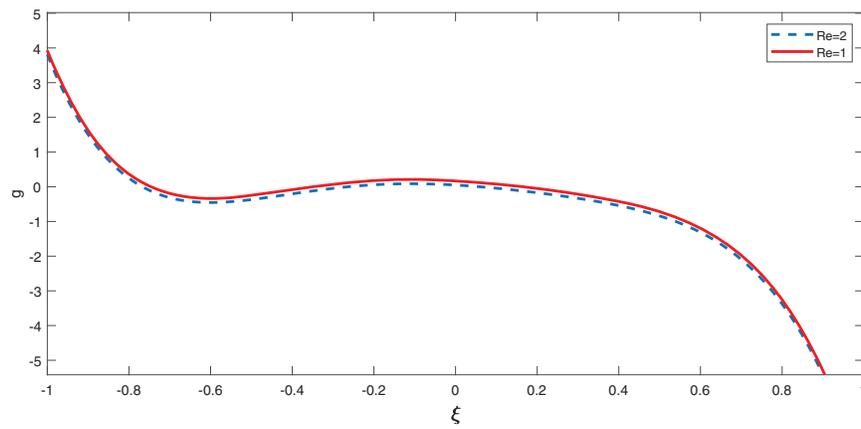
**Figure 2:** Combine of the profiles of  $f$ ,  $g$  and  $\theta$



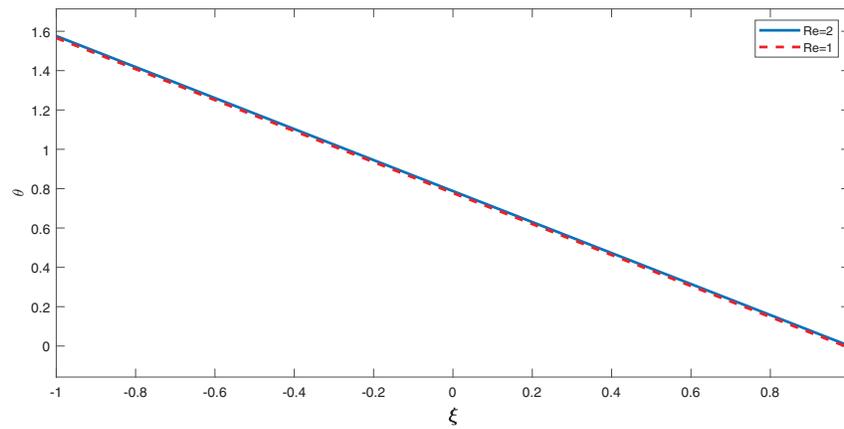
**Figure 3:** Comparison of 9th-order approximate solution of DTM with RK4 with  $Re = 0.4, Pe_h = Pe_m = 0.4$



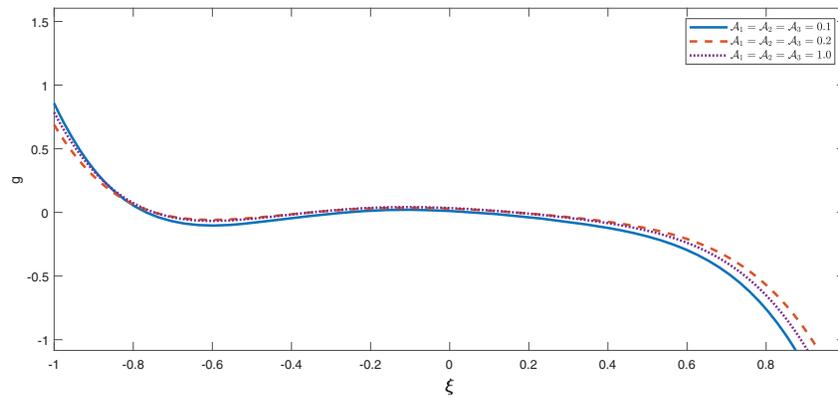
**Figure 4:** Effect of  $Re$  on  $g$  with  $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A}_3 = 0.5$



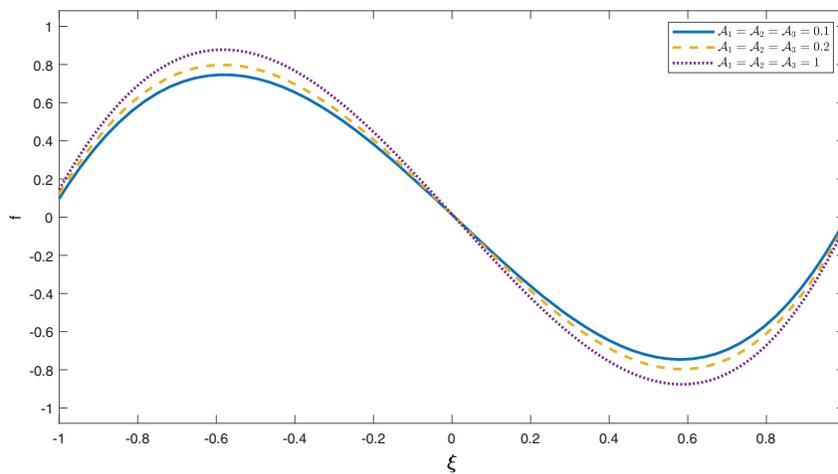
**Figure 5:** Effect of  $Re$  on  $f$  with  $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A}_3 = 0.5$



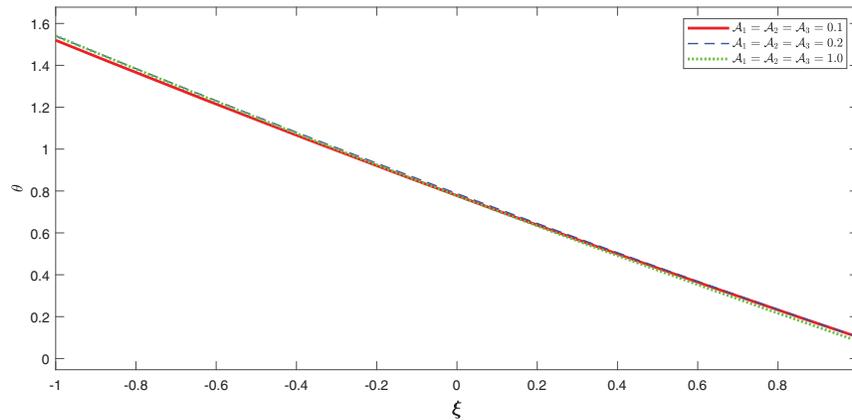
**Figure 6:** Effect of  $Re$  on  $\theta$  with  $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A}_3 = 0.5$



**Figure 7:** Effect of  $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$  on the profile of  $g$  with  $Re = 1$



**Figure 8:** Effect of  $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$  on the profile of  $f$  with  $Re = 1$



**Figure 9:** Effect of  $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$  on the profile of  $\theta$  with  $Re = 1$

In Table 3, we have computed absolute error of different numbers of polynomials of DTM that are for  $n = 40$  polynomials,  $n = 50$  and  $n = 60$  polynomials. We see that as the numbers of polynomials are increasing, the error is reducing, so we conclude that the more the numbers of DTM polynomials more will be the accuracy and vice versa.

**Table 3:** Comparison for different number of DTM polynomials in the series solutions of the considered problem at  $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A}_3 = 0.5, Re = 0.7$

$\xi$	n = 40			n = 50			n = 60		
	$E_f$	$E_g$	$E_\theta$	$E_f$	$E_g$	$E_\theta$	$E_f$	$E_g$	$E_\theta$
-1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-0.75	0.000645	0.00094	0.01200	0.00053	0.00055	0.00991	0.00009	0.000055	0.00088
-0.50	0.0007	0.00027	0.02801	0.00054	0.00054	0.00841	0.00007	0.000075	0.000866
-0.25	0.00093	0.0029	0.02201	0.000491	0.00047	0.00832	0.00006	0.0000765	0.000754
0.0	0.000105	0.00039	0.03002	0.000452	0.00046	0.00806	0.00005	0.000066	0.000654
0.25	0.00099	0.00049	0.03010	0.000432	0.00045	0.00800	0.000045	0.000054	0.000554
0.50	0.00078	0.00058	0.03121	0.000412	0.00044	0.00789	0.000044	0.000051	0.000553
0.75	0.000495	0.00064	0.02201	0.000398	0.00036	0.00654	0.000043	0.000050	0.000324
1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 6 Concluding Remarks

We have examined in detail the nature of micropolar flow in porous channels with high mass transfer through the channel wall. The problem has been solved via a sort of analytical method called DTM. Hence we concluded that DTM is the powerful and efficient approach for solving nonlinear ODEs and their systems arising from micropolar flow in porous channel walls. In alternate ways, for this problem, we have compared our results with the famous numerical method *RK4*, which revealed that our analytical results have a close agreement with the numerical results (see Fig. 3). We have also discussed different parametric effects on the solutions of stream function, velocity profile and temperature of the flow model. The effect of  $Re$  and others parameters including  $\mathcal{A}_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  have been investigated. The respective effect on the profiles of the mentioned quantities has been presented

graphically in Figs. 4–9. Here it should be kept in mind that DTM needs no prior discretization of data nor requires any collocation of data elements. Further, the method is independent of auxiliary parameters which control the procedure like in Homotopy analysis and perturbation method. Further, the DTM is a rapidly convergent method.

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