

RESEARCH ARTICLE



OPEN ACCESS

Received: 15.09.2020

Accepted: 04.02.2021

Published: 12.02.2021

Citation: Meenapriya P, Uma Maheswari K, Ratchagar NP (2021) Concentration of air pollutants in an inclined channel with the effect of electric and magnetic field. Indian Journal of Science and Technology 14(5): 393-405. <https://doi.org/10.17485/IJST/v14i5.1661>

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Funding: None

Competing Interests: None

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Published By Indian Society for Education and Environment (iSee)

ISSN

Print: 0974-6846

Electronic: 0974-5645

Concentration of air pollutants in an inclined channel with the effect of electric and magnetic field

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Abstract

Background/Objectives: Atmospheric visibility is predominantly affected by aerosols and it is improved by reducing the effects of concentration of smog and haze. The model is developed suitably to study the effects of smog and haze through the concentration of aerosols in the presence and absence of chemical reactions. **Methods:** The atmospheric fluid in the inclined channel flow is assumed to be incompressible, laminar, and presented through the solution of Navier Stokes equation for velocity and advection-diffusion equation for the concentration of aerosols. The governing equations of the study are attained as two-dimensional partial differential equations and are solved using the perturbation technique with appropriate boundary conditions. The solution leads to detailed graphs for velocity components and concentration of aerosols. **Findings:** This study examined the effects of concentration of smog and haze semi analytically in a two-dimensional channel bounded by porous beds together with the effects of the electric and magnetic field. The derived results are depicted graphically for different parameters. The obtained results of concentration clearly show that there is no considerable influence of porous, gravity and magnetic field effect in reducing smog and haze concentration, whereas the increasing electric field reduces the haze concentration.

Keywords: Aerosols; Darcy law; haze; perturbation method; porous beds; smog

1 Introduction

Literature in the field of atmospheric research focuses on aerosol particles and their contribution to air pollution. The concentration of air pollutants from an urban source in the presence of mesoscale wind is analyzed and results are presented in⁽¹⁾. The significance of aerosols in the Earth system and the development of aerosol sciences and engineering is presented in⁽²⁾. Many analytical approaches are listed to study the mechanisms of aerosols and the behavior of dust particles in electric and magnetic fields^(3,4).

The elliptic and hyperbolic problems using perturbation techniques are investigated and showed how the method tends to combine the behavior of a variety of problems

in perturbation theory⁽⁵⁾. The basic perturbation technique which is used for much research work is presented in⁽⁶⁾.

Basically, the inclined geometry has vast applications in realistic practical situations. The heat transfer and convective flow in an inclined channel bounded by two rigid plates held at different temperatures with two regions using the regular perturbation method are studied analytically⁽⁷⁾. The results for particle deposition in the turbulent inclined channel in the presence and absence of thermophoresis are discussed⁽⁸⁾. In⁽⁹⁾ the convective Couette flow of a Jeffrey fluid in an inclined channel when the walls are provided with porous lining is studied. The peristaltic flow of a couple stress fluid in a two-dimensional inclined channel with magnetic effect by Adomian decomposition method⁽¹⁰⁾.

Numerous publications have investigated the combined effects of the magnetic field, permeable walls, Darcy velocity, electrically conducting fluid, couette flow. Analytical solutions for the hydromagnetic flow of Newtonian fluid flowing in a uniform channel bounded by porous beds were studied in⁽¹¹⁾. The magnetic effects of electrically conducting two-fluid between two inclined channels in a rotating system are examined in⁽¹²⁾.

Several studies are existing in the field of atmospheric pollution and specifically aerosols. But the analytical approach of aerosol study is limited that too two-dimensional study are very few. The above studies are encouraging for developing a two-dimensional model to focus the effects of smog and haze by calculating the concentration of aerosols with and without chemical reaction in the atmospheric fluid in an inclined channel. Numerical calculations are computed by MATHEMATICA and the results are portrayed graphically which helps to analyse the effects of concentration of aerosols. Result reveals that the electric field plays a vital role than a magnetic field in an inclined flow of atmospheric aerosols.

2 Mathematical Formulation

A study of the viscous incompressible flow of atmospheric fluid flowing steadily downstream in an open infinitely long inclined under gravity is designed. Assuming the atmospheric fluid under study is poorly conducting. The geometry of the system considered in this present study is sketched in Figure 1. It depicts that x -axis is taken parallel to the inclined channel while the y - direction is taken normal to it. The channel is symmetric about x -axis and inclined at an angle θ with the horizontal bounded by porous layers on both sides.

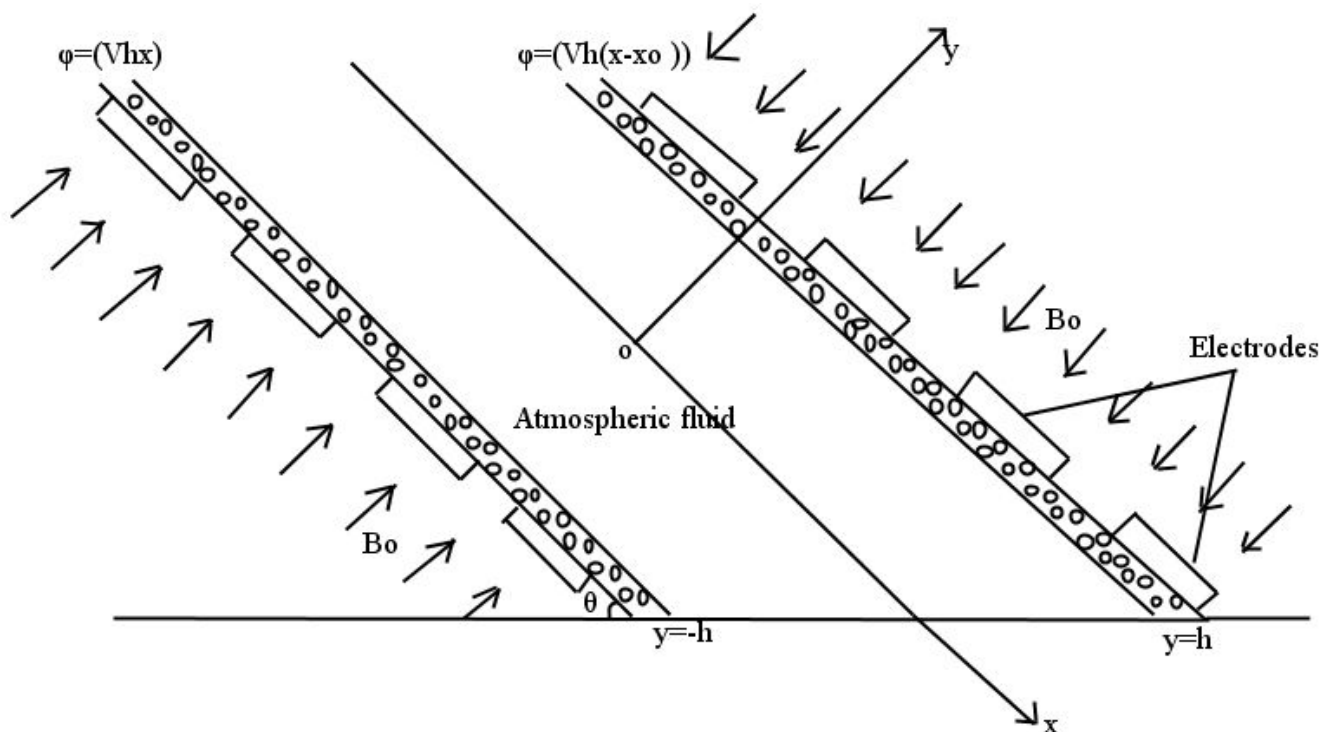


Fig 1. Physical configuration

The electric and uniform magnetic field is applied transverse to the system externally through the boundaries. The electric field is applied through electrodes which are electro-conducting impermeable rigid plates with electric potentials

$\phi = (Vhx)$ at $y = -h$, $\phi = (Vh(x - x_0))$ at $y = h$. A strong transverse magnetic field of unit strength B_0 is applied externally, neglecting the induced electric and magnetic field due to low Reynolds number.

The fluid is assumed to be driven by the laminar flow with a constant pressure gradient. Based on all the assumptions made above, the governing equations are as follows.

Continuity equation

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

x – Momentum equation

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + \rho_e E_x - \sigma_c u B_0^2 + \rho g \sin \theta \quad (2)$$

y – Momentum equation

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] = \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) - \rho g \cos \theta \quad (3)$$

Species equation

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial y} \right) = D \left(\frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial y^2} \right) - K C_i \quad (4)$$

Let u, v be the velocity components in the direction of x and y -axis respectively, ρ is the density of the fluid, g is the acceleration due to gravity, μ is the co-efficient of viscosity, p is the pressure of the fluid, E_x is the electric field, B_0 is applied magnetic field and ρ_e is the density of charge distribution. Using perturbation technique the governing equations are solved assuming that homogeneous first-order chemical reaction K takes place inside the channel with D as the mass diffusivity.

The concentration of aerosols is represented by C_i assuming $\beta \neq 0$ when $i = 1$, and $\beta = 0$ when $i = 2$. In other words C_1 denotes the concentration of smog, while C_2 symbolises the concentration of haze. To solve the governing equations Beavers Joseph⁽¹³⁾ slip conditions are used to describe the boundary effects for velocity.

$$u = 0, v = 0, C_i = C_0 \epsilon e^{i(\alpha x + wt)}, \text{ at } y = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-\alpha_p}{\sqrt{k}} (u - u_p), v = v_1, C_i = C_0 \left(1 + \epsilon e^{i(\alpha x + wt)} \right), \text{ at } y = h \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\alpha_p}{\sqrt{k}} (u - u_p), v = v_2, \text{ at } y = -h \quad (7)$$

Where u_p is the Darcy velocity of the porous layer, α_p is the slip parameter, k is the permeability of the porous layer, α is the streamwise wave number, w is the frequency parameter, ϵ is the perturbation parameter, i is the imaginary number and $u_p = -\frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$ represents Darcy law. To make (1) to (7) dimensionless the following dimensionless quantities are introduced.

$$x^* = \frac{x}{h}; y^* = \frac{y}{h}; u^* = \frac{u}{u_0}; v^* = \frac{v}{u_0}; \rho_e^* = \frac{\rho_e}{\left(\epsilon_0 \frac{V}{h^2} \right)};$$

$$p^* = \frac{p}{\rho u_0^2}; t^* = \frac{t}{t_0}; u_p^* = \frac{u_p}{u_0}; E_x^* = \frac{E_x}{\left(\frac{V}{h} \right)}; \beta^2 = \frac{h^2 K}{D}; C_i^* = \frac{C_i}{C_0}$$

The chemical reaction rate parameter is β and V is the applied constant electric potential due to embedded electrodes at the boundaries. The above governing equations and boundary conditions are made dimensionless and neglecting asterisk the following equations are obtained.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) - Re \left(a_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right) + We \rho_e E_x - u M^2 + G \sin \theta = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - Re \left(a_0 \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) - G \cos \theta = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial y^2}\right) - \left(a_2 \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} + a_1 \left(u \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial y}\right)\right) - \beta^2 C_i = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$u = 0, v = 0, C_i = \left(\in e^{i(\alpha x + \omega t)}\right), \text{ at } y = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\alpha \sigma (u - u_p), v = v_1, C_i = \left(1 + \in e^{i(\alpha x + \omega t)}\right) \text{ at } y = 1 \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \alpha \sigma (u - u_p), v = v_2, \text{ at } y = -1 \quad (14)$$

Where the porous parameter $\sigma = \frac{h}{\sqrt{k}}$, the electric number $We = \frac{(\epsilon_0 V^2)}{\mu h u_0}$, the Hartmann number $M^2 = \frac{\sigma_0 B_0^2 h^2}{\mu}$, the gravitational parameter $G = \frac{\rho g h^2}{\mu u_0}$, the Reynolds number $Re = \frac{\rho u_0 h}{\mu}$, $a_0 = \frac{h u_0}{t_0}$, $a_1 = \frac{h u_0}{D}$, $b_1 = \frac{h^2}{D t_0}$. Using Maxwell's equations and conservation of charges equation, the value of $\rho_e E_x$ is calculated as

$$\rho_e E_x = a_2 e^{-\alpha_c y}, \text{ where } a_2 = \frac{-\alpha_c^2 X_0 P_e}{2 \sinh \alpha_c h}$$

so (9) takes the form,

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) - Re \left(a_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right) + We a_2 e^{-\alpha_c y} - u M^2 + G \sin \theta = 0 \quad (15)$$

2.1 Method of solution

The perturbation technique is used to evaluate the values of velocity and concentration of air pollutants. Decomposing the flow variables into steady base state quantities denoted by upper case and two-dimensional linear perturbed quantities denoted by tilde (\sim) symbol as follows,

$$u(x, y) = U_B(y) + \tilde{u}(y) \epsilon e^{i(\alpha x + \omega t)} + O(\epsilon^2)$$

$$v(x, y) = \tilde{v}(y) \epsilon e^{i(\alpha x + \omega t)} + O(\epsilon^2)$$

$$p(x, y) = p_B(x) + \tilde{p}(y) \epsilon e^{i(\alpha x + \omega t)} + O(\epsilon^2)$$

$$C_i(x, y) = C_{Bi}(y) + \tilde{C}_i(y) \epsilon e^{i(\alpha x + \omega t)} + O(\epsilon^2)$$

Using above, the governing equations are decomposed into a base and perturbed parts, the solution of the base part is obtained analytically and that of a perturbed part is obtained numerically. Splitting (8), (10) to (15) and neglecting the higher orders of

perturbation parameter ε , the base part and perturbed part equations of velocities and concentration are obtained. Assuming the flow to be steady the following set of partial differential equations are derived.

Base part

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_B}{\partial y^2} - M^2 U_B - P_1 Re + W_e a_2 e^{-\alpha_c y} + G \sin \theta = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 C_{Bi}}{\partial y^2} - \beta^2 C_{Bi} = 0 \quad (17)$$

Perturbed part

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial y^2} + \tilde{u} (Re a_0 a_4 - M^2 - \alpha^2 + Re a_3 U_B) - Re \tilde{v} \frac{\partial U_B}{\partial y} - Re a_3 \tilde{p} = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} = \tilde{u} a_3 \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial y^2} - \tilde{v} (a_3 U_B + \alpha^2 + Re a_0 a_4) = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{C}_i}{\partial y^2} + \tilde{C}_i (a_1 a_3 U_B - a_2 a_4 - \alpha^2 - \beta^2) - a_1 \tilde{v} \frac{\partial C_{Bi}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (21)$$

Where $P_1 = \frac{\partial p_B}{\partial x}$, $a_3 = \alpha C_{Bi} \tan(\alpha x + \omega t)$, $a_4 = \omega \tan(\alpha x + \omega t)$, with base part boundary conditions,

$$U_B = 0, C_{Bi} = 0, \text{ at } y = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$C_{Bi} = 1, \text{ at } y = 1 \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial U_B}{\partial y} = -\alpha \sigma (U_B - U_{pB}), \text{ at } y = 1 \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial U_B}{\partial y} = \alpha \sigma (U_B - U_{pB}), \text{ at } y = -1 \quad (25)$$

and perturbed part boundary conditions below,

$$\tilde{u} = 0, \tilde{v} = 0, \tilde{C}_i = 1, \text{ at } y = 0 \quad (26)$$

$$\tilde{v} = 1, \tilde{C}_i = 1, \text{ at } y = 1 \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial y} = -\alpha \sigma (\tilde{u} - \tilde{u}_p), \text{ at } y = 1 \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial y} = \alpha \sigma (\tilde{u} - \tilde{u}_p), \text{ at } y = -1 \quad (29)$$

The solution for Base part equation (16) is,

$$U_B = A \cosh[M y] + B \sinh[M y] - a_5 - a_6 e^{-\alpha_c y} \quad (30)$$

The value of the constants A and B are calculated using boundary conditions (22), (24) and (25) gives $A = a_5 + a_6$, $B = \frac{-a_5 \alpha_c \cosh[\alpha_c]}{M \cosh[M]}$ and $a_5 = \frac{P_1 Re - G \sin \theta}{M^2}$, $a_6 = \frac{a_3 W_e}{\alpha_c^2 - M^2}$. The concentration of air pollutants with and without chemical reaction is discussed in the following subsections.

2.1.1 Case 1: Concentration of smog (C_1) (when $\beta \neq 0$)

The base part of C_1 is C_{B1} and its solution is obtained from (17) is given by,

$$C_{B1} = C \cosh[\beta y] + D \sinh[\beta y] \quad (31)$$

Using boundary conditions (22) and (23) we get, $C = 0$, $D = \frac{1}{\sinh[\beta]}$

The perturbed part equations of u, v, C_1 are given in (18), (20) and (21) can be rewritten as,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial y^2} + \tilde{u} (d_1 + d_2 \cosh[My] + d_3 \sinh[My] - d_4 e^{-\alpha y}) - \tilde{v} (d_6 \sinh[My] + d_7 \cosh[My] + d_8 e^{-\alpha y}) - d_5 = 0 \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial y^2} + \tilde{v} (d_9 \cosh[My] - d_{10} \sinh[My] - d_{11} e^{-\alpha y}) + d_{12} = 0 \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{C}_1}{\partial y^2} + \tilde{C}_1 (d_{13} \cosh[My] + d_{14} \sinh[My] - d_{15} e^{-\alpha y} - d_{16}) - \tilde{v} (d_{17} \sinh[\beta y] + d_{18} \cosh[\beta y]) = 0 \quad (34)$$

Where $d_1 = Re a_0 a_4 - Re a_3 a_5 - M^2 - \alpha^2$, $d_2 = Re A a_3$, $d_3 = Re B a_3$, $d_4 = Re a_3 a_6$, $d_5 = Re a_3 \hat{p}$, $d_6 = Re AM$, $d_7 = Re BM$, $d_8 = \alpha c Re a_6$, $d_9 = A a_3$, $d_{10} = B a_3$, $d_{11} = a_6 a_3$, $d_{12} = a_0 a_4 Re - a_3 a_5 + \alpha^2$, $d_{13} = a_1 a_3 A$, $d_{14} = a_1 a_3 B$, $d_{15} = a_1 a_3 a_6$, $d_{16} = a_2 a_4 + a_1 a_3 a_5 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2$, $d_{17} = a_1 C \beta$, $d_{18} = a_1 \beta D$, $d_{19} = a_1 a_3 a_5 + a_2 a_4 + \alpha^2$.

These perturbed equations are solved numerically subject to the boundary conditions prescribed in (26) to (29). Graphs are plotted for the axial velocity u , and concentration of smog (C_1) using MATHEMATICA.

2.1.2 Case 2: Concentration of Haze (C_2) (when $\beta \neq 0$)

If no chemical reaction takes place in the channel then the reaction rate parameter β is zero, the corresponding base part of C_2 is C_{B2} is given by,

$$\frac{\partial^2 C_{B2}}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (35)$$

The solution of C_{B2} is got by integrating the above equation twice so,

$$C_{B2} = Ey + F \quad (36)$$

The constants E, F are calculated using boundary conditions described in (22), (23) which are given by $E = 0$, $F = 1$. The real perturbed equation of concentration without chemical reaction is,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{C}_2}{\partial y^2} + \tilde{C}_2 (a_1 a_3 U_B - a_2 a_4 - \alpha^2) - a_1 \tilde{v} \frac{\partial C_{B2}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (37)$$

and (37) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{C}_2}{\partial y^2} + \tilde{C}_2 (d_{13} \cosh[My] + d_{14} \sinh[My] - d_{15} e^{-\alpha y} - d_{19}) - \tilde{v} (a_1) = 0 \quad (38)$$

Equation (38) is solved numerically for \tilde{C}_2 and a graphical solution is obtained for C_2 using MATHEMATICA.

3 Results and Discussion

The velocity profile for different values of angle of inclination (θ), Hartmann number (M), electric number (We) and gravity parameter (G) are displayed in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5. The velocity vectors are shown to get a better insight of the flow. Figure 2 depicts that increasing the angle of inclination velocity decreases. But by increasing the values of Hartmann number, electric number and gravity parameter, the velocity increases respectively. The effects of the concentration with and without chemical reaction on various parameters are described in the proceeding sub-sections.

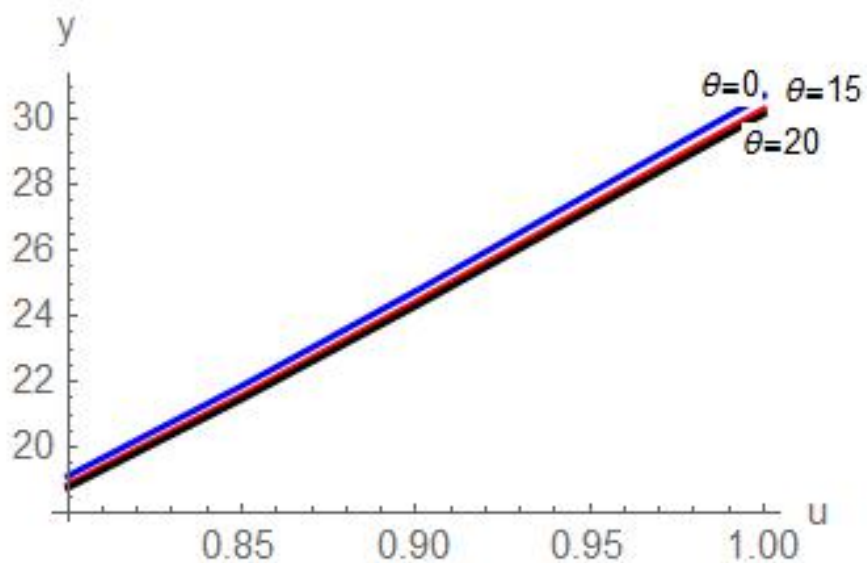


Fig 2. Velocity profile for different values of angle of inclination

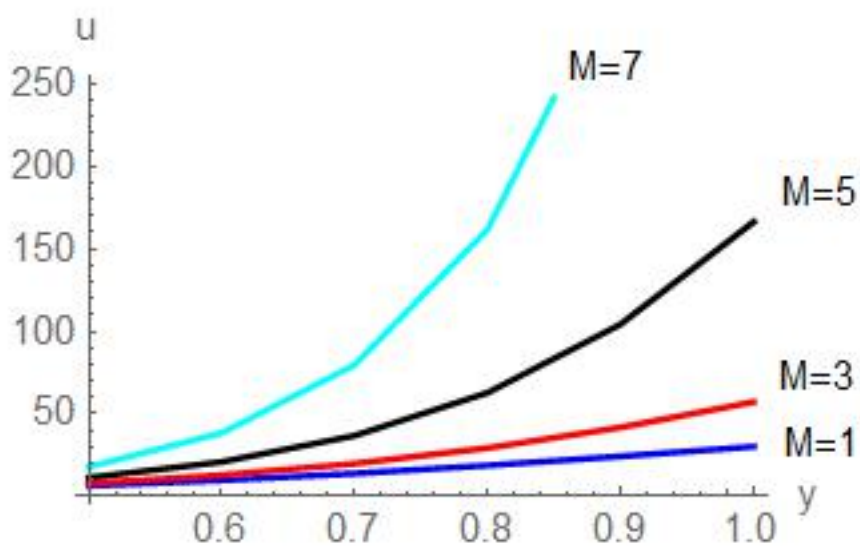


Fig 3. Variation of velocity for some values of Hartmann number

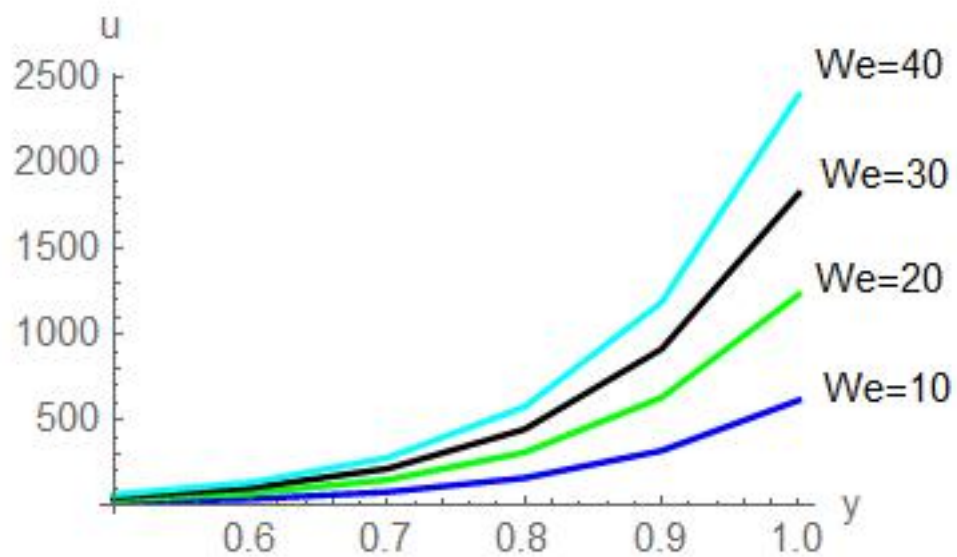


Fig 4. Plots of velocity for various values of electric number

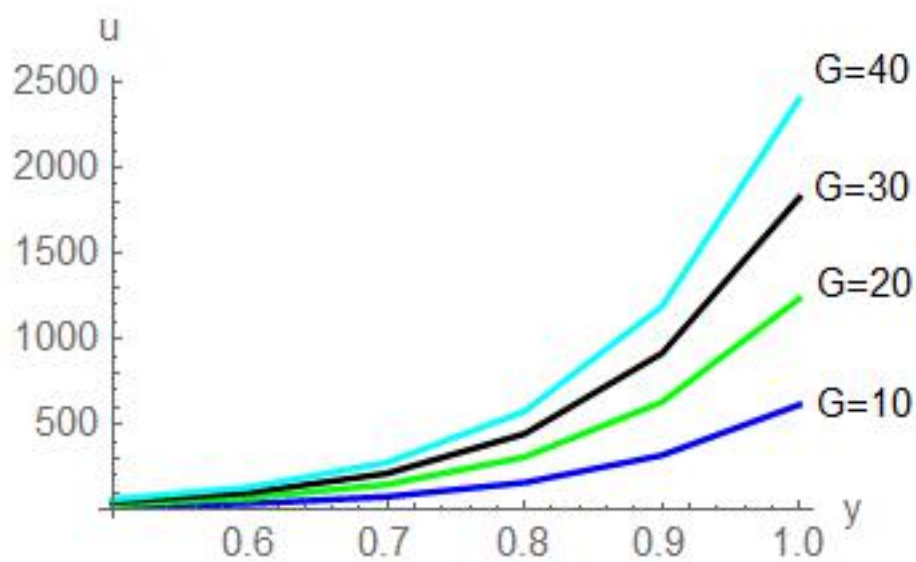


Fig 5. Velocity profile for some values of gravity parameter

3.1 Effects of concentration of smog

Figure 6 depicts that increasing the rate of the reaction, smog concentration increases. Figure 7 tells that by increasing the gravity parameter the smog concentration increases. Also, for the small value of the gravity parameter, the smog concentration is less. Figure 8 predicts that while increasing the Hartmann number, the smog concentration increases. But in the absence of a magnetic field, the concentration of smog is low. In Figure 9, plots clearly indicate that increasing electric number concentration of smog increases. In the absence of an electric field, the concentration of smog is less.

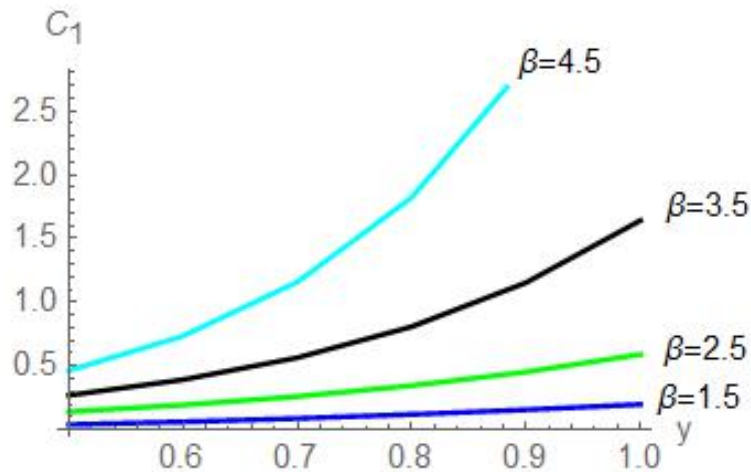


Fig 6. Plots of smog concentration for various values of reaction rate parameter

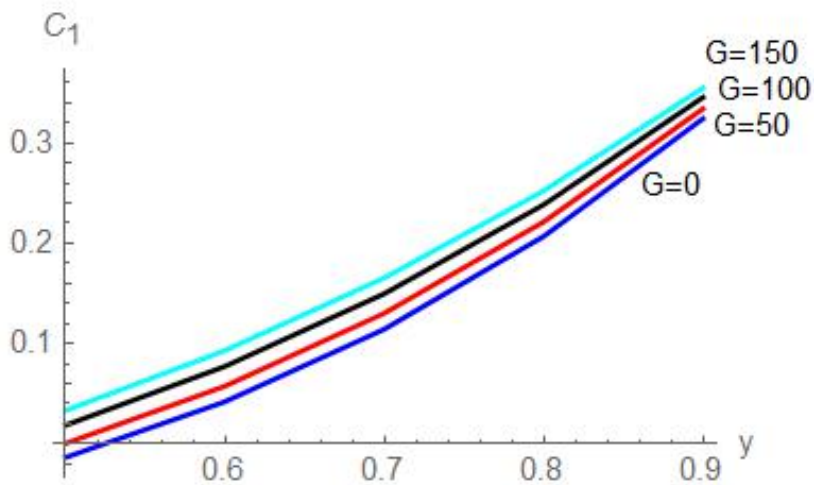


Fig 7. Plots of smog concentration for different values of gravity parameter

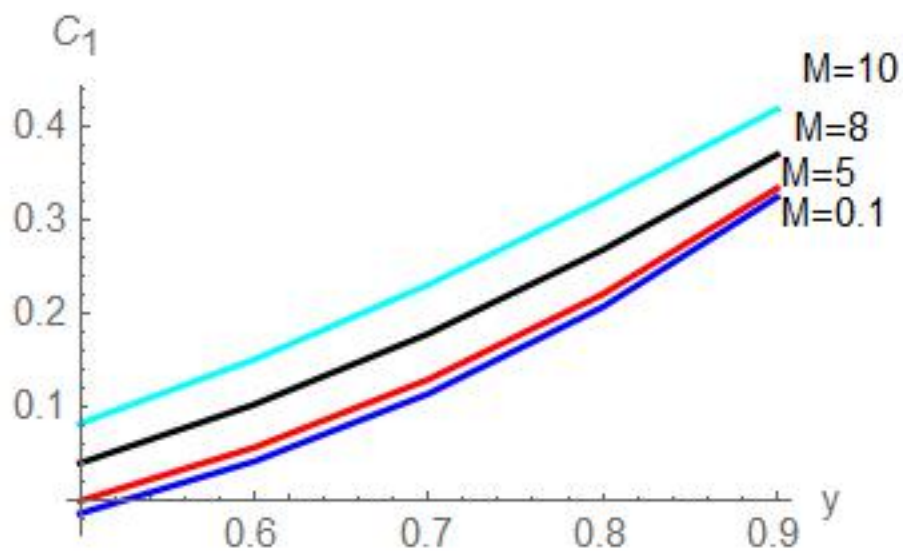


Fig 8. Smog concentration plots for various values of Hartmann number

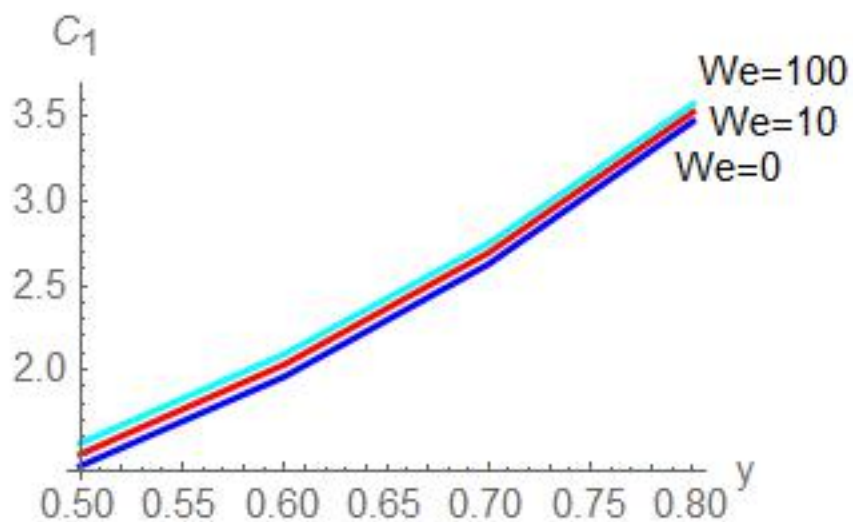


Fig 9. Plots of smog concentration for some values of an electric number

3.2 Effects of concentration of Haze

Figure 10 depicts that increasing the gravity parameter, haze concentration increases, but in the absence of gravity haze concentration is less. Figure 11 shows that if the effects of the magnetic field increase the haze concentration increases. Also in the absence of a magnetic field, the haze concentration is low. But results vary in Figure 12 which shows that increasing the effects of an electric field, the concentration of haze decreases. Also in the absence of an electric effect, the haze concentration becomes high.

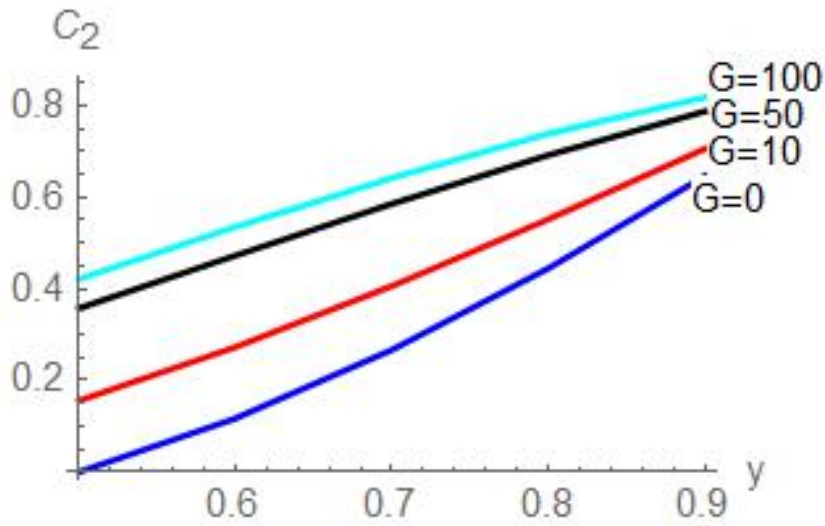


Fig 10. Haze concentration plots for different values of gravity parameter

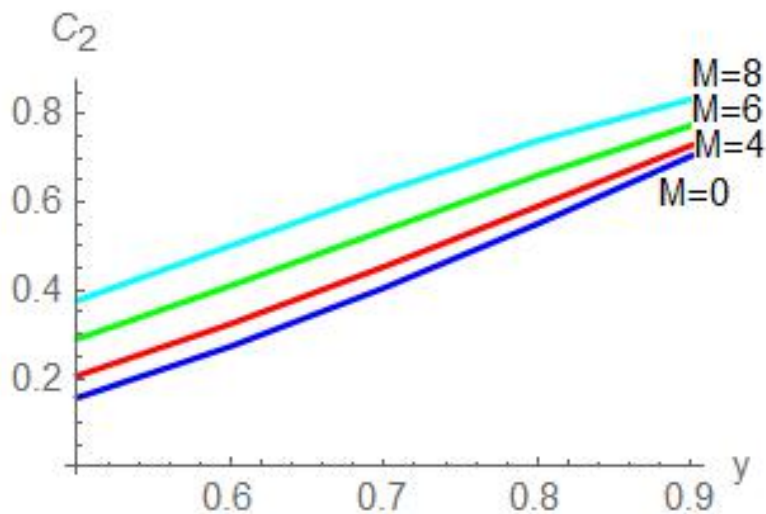


Fig 11. Plots of haze concentration for some values of Hartmann number

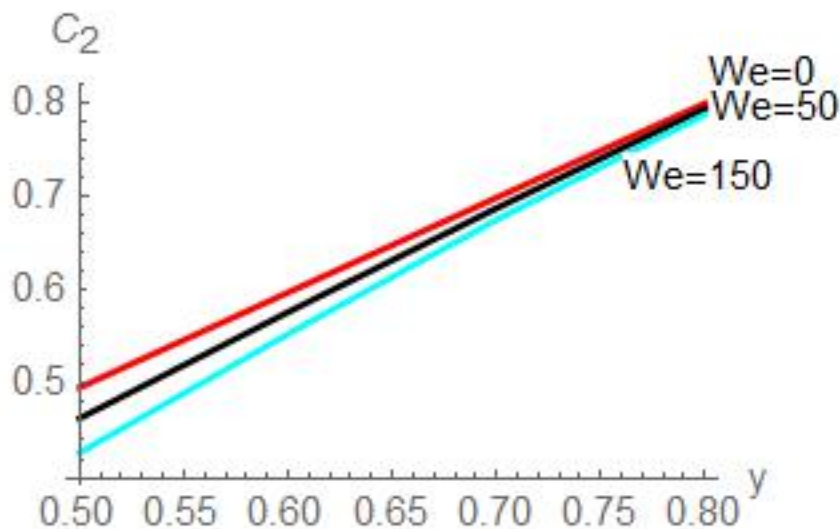


Fig 12. Haze concentration for various values of the electric number

Hence, in the absence of both electric and magnetic field effects smog concentration declines. Also in the absence of magnetic field effects, haze concentration reduces. By enhancing electric field effects haze concentration decreases. Thus, there is no considerable outcome of magnetic effects to reduce the concentration of air pollutants in an inclined channel.

Comparing the results with⁽¹⁴⁾ where dispersion coefficient of aerosols in the horizontal channel together with electric field effects and the porous boundary is investigated and concludes that the electric field and chemical reaction enhances the dispersion of aerosols.

In⁽¹⁵⁾ the concentration of smog and haze of atmospheric fluid are calculated in the horizontal channel together with the effect of electric field, magnetic field and porous boundaries. The results of concentration in atmospheric fluid conclude that the concentration of smog is reduced by enhancing both electric and magnetic fields and haze concentration is minimized by improving the magnetic effect and reducing the effects of an electric field.

Comparing the obtained results of the present study with the previous studies in the horizontal channel, it gives a clear picture that results differ in exactly opposite regarding electric and magnetic field effects.

4 Conclusion

As an effort to reduce damage caused by aerosol the present mathematical model discusses air visibility issues through the effect of smog and haze concentration in an inclined channel bounded by porous beds. The concentration of smog and haze are obtained using the perturbation technique together with the effects of an electric and magnetic field. The numerical results were presented graphically and are extensively discussed for reasonable values of dimensionless parameters. It is concluded that in an inclined channel, enhancing the electric field effects, the haze concentration is reduced and also decreasing both electric and magnetic field effects, the concentration of smog declines. There are no considerable effects of porous boundaries in the model.

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