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**A STUDY OF FLOW ANALYSIS OF 3D UNSTEADY MHD NANOFUID
FLOW FOCUS ON CONVECTIVE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS**

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ABSTRACT

Nanofluids are created by scattering the nanometer-scale strong particles into base fluids with low thermal conductivity, for example, water, ethylene glycol, oils, and so forth. Control of heat move in numerous energy frameworks is critical in view of the expansion in energy costs. Lately, nanofluids innovation is proposed and concentrated by certain scientists tentatively or mathematically to control heat move in a cycle. The nanofluid can be applied to designing issues, for example, heat exchangers, cooling of electronic hardware, and compound cycles. There are two different ways for recreation of nanofluid: single stage and two stages. In the main technique, specialists expected that nanofluids are treated as the regular unadulterated liquid and ordinary conditions of mass, force, and energy are utilized and the solitary impact of nanofluid is its warm conductivity and consistency, which are acquired from the hypothetical models or test information. These analysts accepted that nanoparticles are in warm harmony and there are no slip speeds between the nanoparticles and liquid particles; accordingly, they have a uniform combination of nanoparticles. In the subsequent technique, scientists expected that there are slip speeds among nanoparticles and liquid particles. So the volume division of nanofluids may not be uniform any longer and there would be a variable centralization of nanoparticles in a blend. There are a few mathematical and semi logical strategies that have been utilized by a few creators to reproduce nanofluid stream and heat move. The primary point behind the presentation of 'Nanofluid' was to expand the warm stream limit of the liquid with the assistance of metallic, non-metallic nanoparticles.