

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**TECHNICAL REPORT**

**MHD FLOW OF DUSTY CASSON FLUID OVER A  
STRETCHING SHEET WITH CONVECTIVE BOUNDARY  
CONDITIONS BY USING NUMERICAL METHOD**

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**P54S22**

**Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement  
for the degree of  
Bachelor of Science (Hons.) (Mathematics)  
College of Computing, Informatics and Media**

**FEBRUARY 2023**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL

We would like to begin by thanking Allah S.W.T. for giving us the strength to accomplish this project successfully. Firstly, we would like to express our appreciation to our supervisor, Dr. Nur Syamilah Arifin, for helping us all the way through this project. She was helpful when we needed advice, and she stepped up when we needed help. It was her motivation and assistance that resulted in the report being completed successfully. Her important advice, encouragement, kind help, tolerance, and unwavering support during this study work deserve praise. Thank you for being part of this learning process and for always encouraging us to do better.

Also, many thanks to Miss Nur Lina Binti Abdullah, our MSP660 lecturer, for her assistance and making sure we finished this project on time. Her valuable suggestions on various aspects of this study were greatly appreciated. In addition, we want to thank all our family members and friends who have provided us with direct and indirect assistance. We completed this project to the best of our ability by working together even though there were a few minor issues among us. It was a good thing that all issues were resolved, and we were able to adjust properly and wisely. It was possible to accomplish a difficult task with such assistance.

Above all, we hope that everyone finds pleasure and success in their lives. May Allah grants us long, happy lives with those we love both here and in the hereafter. Our prayers are with all those who have assisted and cooperated with this assignment research for a long life and good health.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Casson model is an intriguing model, which is especially suitable for non-Newtonian fluids. There are many natural phenomena and industrial applications in which flow plays a major role. Fluid-solid flow, liquid-liquid flow, gas-solid flow, or gas-liquid flow could be involved. The interaction between them influences the flow characteristics significantly. Since non-Newtonian fluid flow has an impact on many industrial fields, single flows have received a lot of attention. However, the model cannot examine the fluid in the presence of solid particles. A two-phase flow model had been suggested in response to its limitations, which helps investigate the interaction between fluid and solid phases. Numerous studies have been done on two-phase flow, but more studies may be required to include non-Newtonian dusty fluid flow in a variety of situations, including geometrical structures, different dusty fluid types, and boundary conditions. As a result, the dusty Casson fluid boundary layer flow over a stretching sheet with an aligned magnetic effect and Convective Boundary Conditions (CBC) is numerically investigated. With the appropriate similarity variables, the equations that govern the Casson model and dust particles are reduced to nonlinear ordinary differential equations. The Runge–Kutta Fehlberg (RKF45) method is then applied to solve these transformed equations numerically. In both phases (fluid and particle), several physical parameters are studied and evaluated, including fluid particle interaction, Casson parameter, aligned angle, magnetic field, Prandtl number, Biot number and the specific heat ratio of the mixture on the velocity and temperature profiles. Graphical outputs for various values of the considered parameter are provided. The results showed that dust particles tend to reduce the fluid's velocity, whereas its temperature shows the reverse trend. The current results are anticipated to aid in the mathematical comprehension of the theory of two-phase flow, which will lead to more important studies in this area.