Modeling and Simulation on IC Cooling using Water Centered SiO₂, TiC and MgO Nanofluids

N. K. Kund

Abstract: In stubborn courtesy, CFD codes became established and executed with water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids to envision the thermal alarms of ICs. The convective governing equalities of mass, force and drive are computed for envisaging the thermal issues of ICs. The time pace selected throughout the intact computation is 0.0001 s. The soundings affect CFD forecasts of temperature curve, temperature arena plus fluid-solid boundary temperature of IC. Corresponding fluid-solid boundaries temperatures of IC are viewed as 349, 310 and 328 K for water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids, respectively. The temperature of water-TiC nanofluid stands peak contiguous to the IC locality as it stands far less than the chancy temperature limit of 356 K. Further, the temperature of water-TiC nanofluid gently drops with improvement in aloofness from IC. Afterwards, this becomes surrounding temperature in the distant arena precipice. The analogous tinted temperature curve stands accessible. Besides, the harmonizing graph of temperature against distance from IC remains revealed. The realization of CFD indulgent endure proximate to the services of miens.

Index Terms: CFD Codes, Thermal Control, SiO₂, TiC and MgO Nanofluids.

I. INTRODUCTION

An arrow of high temperature tolerances in some devices from interconnects to server remain hardened in figure 1. Electronics thermal control caught numerous routines for illustration. The standard thermal control arrayed heretofore for instance, atmospheric convection is inappropriate for extreme thermal flux treatments. In the preceding years the strange way of thermal control has compelled the researchers for the tiresome of nanofluid temperature control.

The nanofluid temperature control is definitely vigorous as ambient thermal control is poor to deliver the drive as well. Numerical and experimental reviews on heat spreading over rectangular domain are existent in texts [1-7]. Computational and experimental work with solidification remain visible as well [8-20]. Nonetheless of the proofs that the nanofluid cooling equivocates the issues about the extreme heat battle as to ambient thermal control and hence, the treatment of nanofluid remains the significant drive of the extant exploration. Here, the thermal control of electronics through water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids remain sneaked scientifically.

II. ILLUSTRATION OF PHYSICAL ISSUE

Figure 2 shows the physical challenge concerning the heat evolution from integrated circuit (IC) indicating the foot edge. Rest three edges are signposted through ambient situations. Here, the thermal controls of electronics is done through water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids. Besides, the thermophysical and model data of nanoparticles reflected in the existent analysis plus the ambient situation involved in the current path simulations, are very well-run in Table 1.

Figure 1. Continuous evolution of electronic devices

Figure 2. Pictorial depiction of IC computational zone
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Table 1. Thermophysical properties and model data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nanoparticle Properties</th>
<th>SiO₂</th>
<th>TiC</th>
<th>MgO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density, ρ (Kg/m³)</td>
<td>2649</td>
<td>4932</td>
<td>3561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific heat, C_p (J/kg.K)</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat conductivity, k (W/m.K)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Model Data Values

- Cavity size: 60 mm
- IC size: 60 mm
- Ambient temperature: 300 K
- IC heat transfer rate/area: 70 W/cm²

III. NUMERICAL PRACTICE

As accepted above, the figure 2 releases the CFD workbench aimed at computing the physical topic course. To facilitate the CFD forecasts the binding stages such as constructing geometry and purview, meshing and initialization are followed to run the simulation. Here, the prevailing equalities (as termed below through equalities 1-4) of mass, force and drive beside the edge states are chosen. Linearized equalities are computed through the CFD codes. After the development of computations, CFD codes form the shapes and curls through that numerous graphs stand strained to amalgam the CFD forecasts through the prognoses. With the later dispensation the forecasts are scrupulously explored meant for accommodating extravagant infiltrations.

Continuity: \( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \) (1)

X-momentum:

\[ \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \] (2)

Y-momentum:

\[ \rho \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) + \rho g \beta \Delta T \] (3)

Energy:

\[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) \] (4)

In the contemporaneous examination, CFD codes are developed and executed with water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids to visualize the thermal concerns of ICs. The convective governing equalities of mass, force and drive are computed for envisaging the thermal issues of ICs. The time step preferred throughout the entire simulation is 0.0001 s.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

CFD codes became recognized and accomplished with water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids. It envisages the impacts on thermal control of ICs. The soundings affect CFD forecasts of temperature fields, temperature contours and fluid-solid boundaries temperatures of ICs.

Impact of Water-SiO₂ Nanofluid on IC Cooling

Figure 3 uncovers the CFD outcrop of temperature field besides the tinted measuring scale screening the temperature values over K. It stands viewed at the documented archetype statuses bearing in mind the water-SiO₂ nanofluid for IC thermal control. The fluid-solid boundary temperature of IC is viewed as 349 K. This stands far less than the chancy limit of 356 K temperature wished for the objective of outwitting thermal cataclysm of IC. The temperature of water-SiO₂ nanofluid looks maximum close to the IC locality.

Figure 3. Temperature field with water-SiO₂ nanofluid

Figure 4. Temperature contour with water-SiO₂ nanofluid
Also, the temperature of water-SiO$_2$ nanofluid smoothly drops with improvement in aloofness from IC. Afterwards, this becomes surrounding temperature in the aloof arena precinct. The equivalent tinted temperature contour remains available in figure 4 as well.

**Impact of Water-TiC Nanofluid on IC Cooling**

Figure 5 uncovers the CFD outcrop of temperature field besides the tinted measuring scale screening the temperature values over K. It stands viewed at the documented archetypal statuses bearing in mind the water-TiC nanofluid for IC thermal control. The fluid-solid boundary temperature of IC is viewed as 310 K. This stands far less than the chancy limit of 356 K temperature wished for the objective of outsmarting heat upheaval of IC.

![Figure 5. Temperature field with water-TiC nanofluid](image1)

![Figure 6. Temperature contour with water-TiC nanofluid](image2)

The temperature of water-TiC nanofluid remains maximum neighboring to the IC vicinity. Further, the temperature of water-TiC nanofluid gently drops with improvement in aloofness from IC. Afterwards, this becomes surrounding temperature in the aloof arena precinct. The equivalent tinted temperature contour remains available in figure 6 as well.

**Impact of Water-MgO Nanofluid on IC Cooling**

Figure 7 uncovers the CFD prediction of temperature field besides the tinted measuring scale screening the temperature values over K.

![Figure 7. Temperature field with water-MgO nanofluid](image3)

![Figure 8. Temperature contour with water-MgO nanofluid](image4)

It keeps pragmatic at the foreseeable essence eminences bearing in mind the water-MgO nanofluid for IC thermal control. The fluid-solid boundary temperature of IC is viewed as 328 K. This stands far less than the chancy limit of 356 K temperature wished for the objective of outwitting thermal cataclysm of IC. Tritefly, the temperature of water-MgO nanofluid stands peak contiguous to the IC locality.
Further, the temperature of water-MgO nanofluid gently drops with improvement in aloofness from IC. Afterwards, this becomes surrounding temperature in the distant arena precinct. The consistent tinted temperature plot stays accessible in figure 8.

Table 2 recapitulates the fluid-solid boundaries temperatures of ICs witnessed with water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids. Though the trends of fields/contours results are similar, however, the discrepancies are owing to the variations in the thermophysical properties of the related nanoparticles as agglomerated in table 1. Figure 9 displays the equivalent plot of IC temperature against nanofluid.

Table 2. Summary of IC temperatures along with nanofluids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nanofluid</th>
<th>IC Temperature (K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water-SiO₂</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-TiC</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-MgO</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 9. IC temperature vs. nanofluid](image)

V. CONCLUSION

In dogged identifications, CFD codes remain established and employed with water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids to envision the thermal alarms of ICs. The convective governing equalities of mass, force and drive are computed for envisaging the thermal issues of ICs. The time pace selected throughout the intact computation is 0.0001 s. The soundings affect CFD forecasts of temperature field, temperature contour and fluid-solid boundary temperature of IC. Corresponding fluid-solid boundaries temperatures of IC are viewed as 349, 310 and 328 K for water based SiO₂, TiC and MgO nanofluids, respectively. The temperature of water-TiC nanofluid remains top neighboring to the IC neighborhood, nevertheless, it remains quite less than the hazardous temperature limit of 356 K. Further, the temperature of water-TiC nanofluid gently drops with improvement in aloofness from IC. Afterwards, this becomes surrounding temperature in the distant arena precinct. The analogous tinted temperature curve stands accessible. Besides, the harmonizing graph of temperature against distance from IC stays exposed. The establishment of CFD examination stay in common with the tastes of demeanors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The essential support from VSSUT Burla for realizing this investigation is greatly acknowledged. Indeed, the author is grateful to the reviewers and journal editorial board for their meticulous and insightful reviews to this article.

REFERENCES


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