

Steady-State 2D Heat Transfer with Conduction

Introduction

This example shows a 2D steady-state thermal analysis including convection to a prescribed external (ambient) temperature. The example is taken from a NAFEMS benchmark collection (see Ref. 1).

Model Definition

This example considers 0.6 m-by-1.0 m domain. For the boundary conditions:

- The left boundary is insulated.
- The lower boundary is kept at 100 °C.
- The upper and right boundaries are convecting to 0 °C with a heat transfer coefficient of 750 W/($m^2 \cdot °C$).

In the domain use the following material property:

• The thermal conductivity is $52 \text{ W/(m \cdot °C)}$.

Results



The plot in Figure 1 shows the temperature field in the modeling domain.

Figure 1: Temperature distribution resulting from convection to a prescribed external temperature.

The benchmark result for the target location (x = 0.6 m and y = 0.2 m) is a temperature of 18.25 °C. The COMSOL Multiphysics model, using a mapped mesh with 9×15 quadratic elements, gives a temperature of 18.265 °C.

Reference

1. A.D. Cameron, J.A. Casey, and G.B. Simpson, *NAFEMS Benchmark Tests for Thermal Analysis (Summary)*, NAFEMS, Glasgow, 1986.

Application Library path: COMSOL_Multiphysics/Heat_Transfer/ heat_convection_2d

Modeling Instructions

From the File menu, choose New.

NEW

In the New window, click Model Wizard.

MODEL WIZARD

- I In the Model Wizard window, click 2D.
- 2 In the Select Physics tree, select Heat Transfer>Heat Transfer in Solids (ht).
- 3 Click Add.
- 4 Click Study.
- 5 In the Select Study tree, select Preset Studies>Stationary.
- 6 Click Done.

GEOMETRY I

Rectangle 1 (r1)

- I On the Geometry toolbar, click Primitives and choose Rectangle.
- 2 In the Settings window for Rectangle, locate the Size and Shape section.
- 3 In the Width text field, type 0.6.
- 4 Click Build All Objects.

HEAT TRANSFER IN SOLIDS (HT)

Temperature 1

- I On the Physics toolbar, click Boundaries and choose Temperature.
- **2** Select Boundary 2 only.
- 3 In the Settings window for Temperature, locate the Temperature section.
- **4** In the T_0 text field, type 100[degC].

Heat Flux 1

- I On the Physics toolbar, click Boundaries and choose Heat Flux.
- **2** Select Boundaries 3 and 4 only.
- 3 In the Settings window for Heat Flux, locate the Heat Flux section.
- 4 Click the **Convective heat flux** button.
- **5** In the *h* text field, type **750**.

6 In the T_{ext} text field, type O[degC].

Solid I

- I In the Model Builder window, under Component I (compl)>Heat Transfer in Solids (ht) click Solid I.
- 2 In the Settings window for Solid, locate the Heat Conduction, Solid section.
- **3** From the *k* list, choose **User defined**. In the associated text field, type **52**.

No other material properties enter into the domain equations for this stationary model.

MESH I

Mapped I

I In the Model Builder window, under Component I (compl) right-click Mesh I and choose Mapped.



2 In the Settings window for Mapped, click Build All.



On the Home toolbar, click Compute.

RESULTS

Temperature (ht)

I Click the **Zoom Extents** button on the **Graphics** toolbar.

The first default plot group shows the temperature field; compare with Figure 1.

Data Sets

The benchmark value for the temperature at x = 0.6 m and y = 0.2 m is 18.25 °C. To compare this value with that from the simulation, evaluate the temperature in this position.

Cut Point 2D I

- I On the **Results** toolbar, click **Cut Point 2D**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Cut Point 2D, locate the Point Data section.
- **3** In the **X** text field, type **0.6**.
- 4 In the Y text field, type 0.2.

Point Evaluation 1

- I On the Results toolbar, click Point Evaluation.
- 2 In the Settings window for Point Evaluation, locate the Data section.
- 3 From the Data set list, choose Cut Point 2D I.
- 4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
Т	degC	Temperature

5 Click Evaluate.

TABLE

I Go to the Table window.

The result should be close to $18.265\ ^\circ\mathrm{C}.$