

Shell Conduction

Introduction

The following example illustrates how to build and solve a model using the Heat Transfer in Thin Shells interface. This example is a 2D NAFEMS benchmark ([Ref. 1](#)), which was transformed to 3D.

Model Definition

[Figure 1](#) describes the 2D benchmark example.

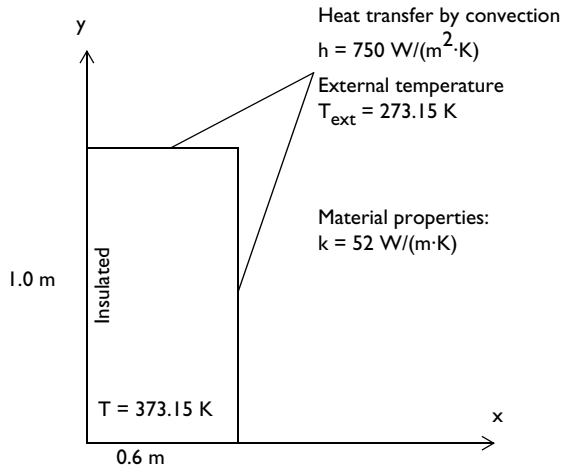


Figure 1: A 2D benchmark example for a thin conductive shell.

The 3D model bends this plate so that it becomes a quarter of a cylinder (Figure 2).

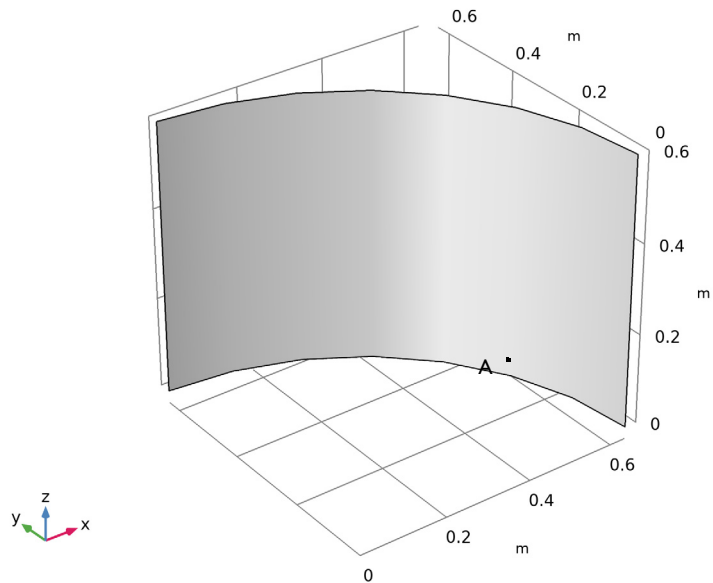


Figure 2: The 3D geometry based on the 2D model.

Results

The temperature at point A in Figure 2 (291.40 K) is in agreement with that from the NAFEMS benchmark (Ref. 1). Figure 3 shows the temperature distribution.

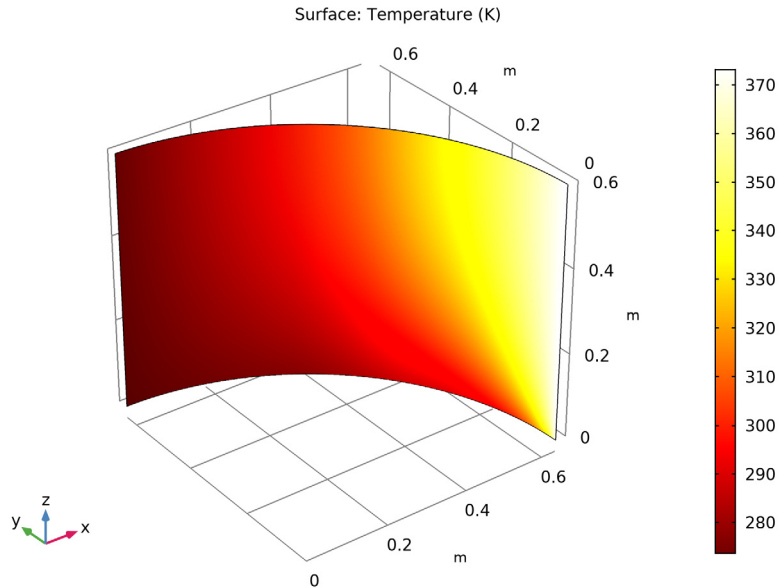


Figure 3: The resulting temperature field of the 3D model.

Reference

1. J.A. Casey and G.B Simpson, "Two-dimensional Steady State," *Benchmark Tests for Thermal Analysis*, NAFEMS, Test 10, p. 2.9, 1986.

Application Library path: Heat_Transfer_Module/Tutorials,_Thin_Structure/shell_conduction

Modeling Instructions

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW

In the **New** window, click **Model Wizard**.

MODEL WIZARD

- 1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click **3D**.
- 2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Heat Transfer>Thin Structures>Heat Transfer in Shells (htlsh)**.
- 3 Click **Add**.
- 4 Click **Study**.
- 5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Stationary**.
- 6 Click **Done**.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.
- 3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
T_edge	373.15[K]	373.15 K	Edge temperature
T_ext	273.15[K]	273.15 K	External temperature
ht	750[W/(m^2*K)]	750 W/(m²·K)	Heat transfer coefficient

GEOMETRY 1

Cylinder 1 (cyl1)

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Cylinder**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Cylinder**, locate the **Object Type** section.
- 3 From the **Type** list, choose **Surface**.
- 4 Locate the **Size and Shape** section. In the **Radius** text field, type 2/pi.
- 5 In the **Height** text field, type 0.6.
- 6 Click **Build Selected**.

Delete Entities 1 (del1)

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Geometry 1** and choose **Delete Entities**.
- 2 On the object **cyl1**, select Boundaries 1–3 only.

- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Delete Entities**, click **Build Selected**.
- 4 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Point 1 (pt1)

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **More Primitives** and choose **Point**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Point**, locate the **Point** section.
- 3 In the **x** text field, type $(2/\pi) \cdot \cos(\pi \cdot 18/180)$.
- 4 In the **y** text field, type $(2/\pi) \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot 18/180)$.

This step embeds the point where you compare the calculated solution with the benchmark.

- 5 Click **Build Selected**.

MATERIALS

Single Layer Material 1 (slmat1)

- 1 In the **Materials** toolbar, click **Blank Material**.
- 2 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Layers>Single Layer Material**.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Single Layer Material**, locate the **Layer Definition** section.
- 4 From the **Material** list, choose **Material 1 (mat1)**.
- 5 Locate the **Boundary Selection** section. From the **Selection** list, choose **All boundaries**.

Material 1 (mat1)

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Materials** click **Material 1 (mat1)**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.
- 3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Thermal conductivity	k_{iso} ; $k_{ii} = k_{iso}$, $k_{ij} = 0$	52	W/(m·K)	Basic
Density	ρ	8800	kg/m ³	Basic
Heat capacity at constant pressure	C_p	420	J/(kg·K)	Basic

HEAT TRANSFER IN SHELLS (HTLSH)

Temperature I

- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Edges** and choose **Temperature**.
- 2 Select Edge 5 only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Temperature**, locate the **Temperature** section.
- 4 In the T_0 text field, type T_{edge} .

Heat Flux I

- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Edges** and choose **Heat Flux**.
- 2 Select Edges 1, 2, 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 ht .
- 6 In the T_{ext} text field, type T_{ext} .

MESH I

Mapped I

- 1 In the **Mesh** toolbar, click **Boundary** and choose **Mapped**.
- 2 Select Boundary 1 only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Mapped**, click **Build All**.

STUDY I

In the **Home** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

Temperature (htlsh)

The default plot is the surface plot of the temperature and the arrow plot of the conductive heat flux; compare with [Figure 3](#).

Derived Values

Follow the steps below to obtain the temperature at the benchmark verification point.

Point Evaluation I

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **Point Evaluation**.
- 2 Select Point 3 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Point Evaluation**, click **Evaluate**.

The result shown in the **Table** window below the **Graphics** window should be approximately 290.4 K.