



# Shell Conduction

## Introduction

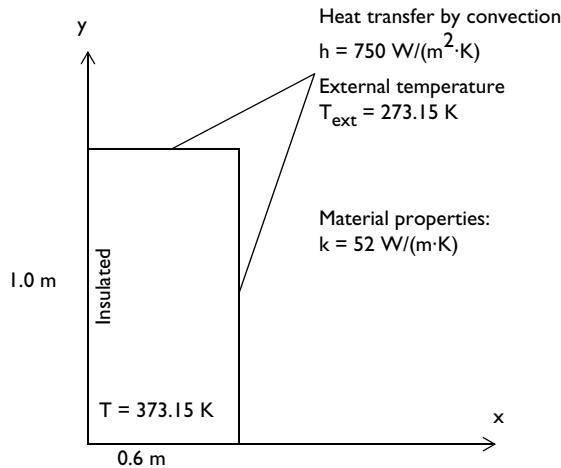
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The following example illustrates how to build and solve a model using the Heat Transfer in Thin Shells interface. This example is a 2D NAFEMS benchmark ([Ref. 1](#)), which was transformed to 3D.

## Model Definition

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[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).

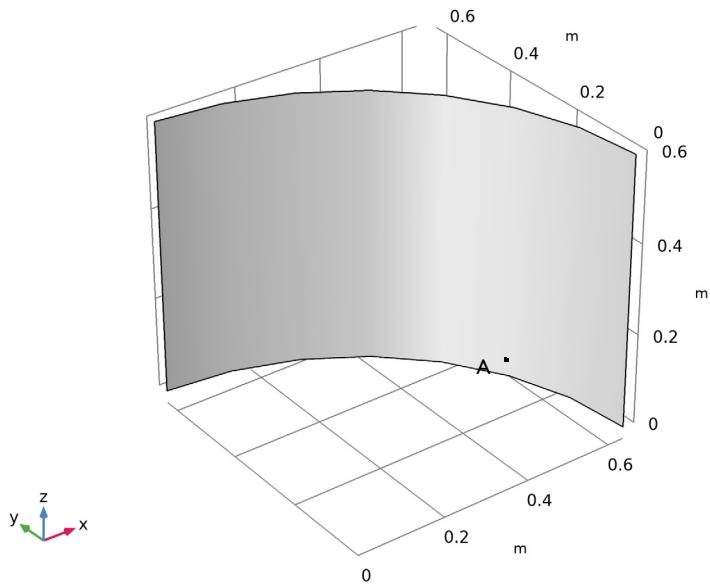


Figure 2: The 3D geometry based on the 2D model.

## 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.

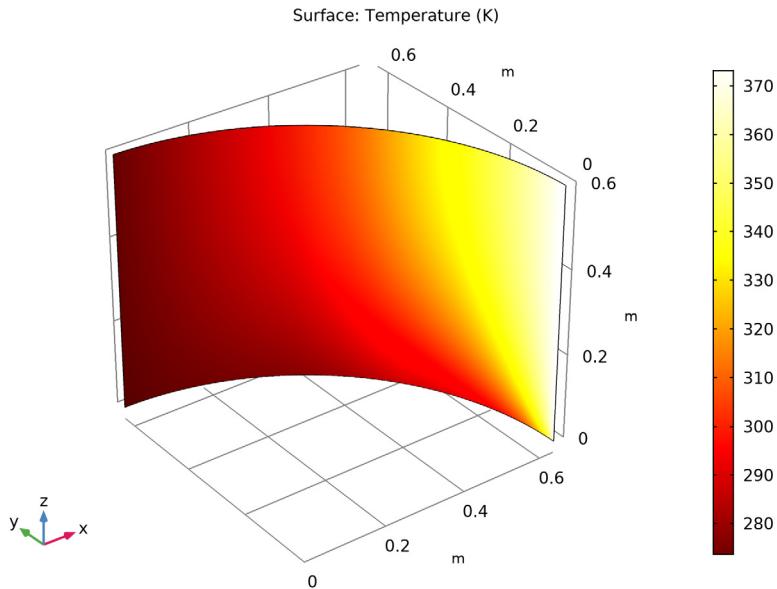


Figure 3: The resulting temperature field of the 3D model.

### 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 I**.
- 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/(m <sup>2</sup> ·K)	Heat transfer coefficient

## GEOMETRY I

### *Cylinder I (cylI)*

- 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 I (dell)*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Geometry I** and choose **Delete Entities**.
- 2 On the object **cylI**, 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  $(2/\pi)*\cos(\pi*18/180)$ .

4 In the **y** text field, type  $(2/\pi)*\sin(\pi*18/180)$ .

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	$\rho$	8800	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Basic
Heat capacity at constant pressure	$C_p$	420	J/(kg·K)	Basic

## HEAT TRANSFER IN SHELLS (HTLSH)

### *Temperature 1*

- 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  $T_{\text{edge}}$ .

### *Heat Flux 1*

- 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  $T_{\text{ext}}$  text field, type  $T_{\text{ext}}$ .

## MESH 1

### *Mapped 1*

- 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 1

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

## RESULTS

### *Temperature (htls)*

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 1*

- 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.