Created in COMSOL Multiphysics 5.5

Heating Circuit

Introduction

Small heating circuits find use in many applications. For example, in manufacturing processes they heat up reactive fluids. Figure 1 illustrates a typical heating device for this model. The device consists of an electrically resistive layer deposited on a glass plate. The layer causes Joule heating when a voltage is applied to the circuit. The layer's properties determine the amount of heat produced.

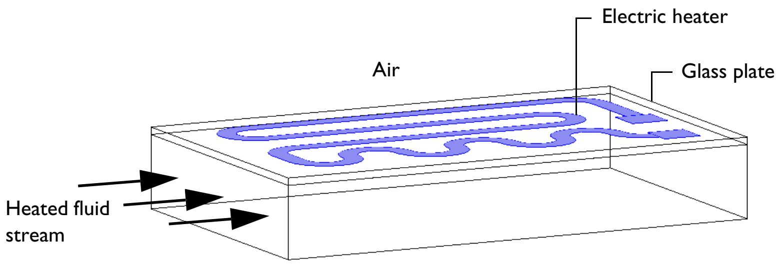


Figure 1: Geometry of a heating device.

In this particular model, you must observe three important design considerations:

- Noninvasive heating
- Minimal deflection of the heating device
- Avoidance of overheating the process fluid

The heater must also work without failure. You achieve the first and second requirements by inserting a glass plate between the heating circuit and the fluid; it acts as a conducting separator. Glass is an ideal material for both these purposes because it is nonreactive and has a low coefficient of thermal expansion.

You must also avoid overheating due to the risk of self-ignition of the reactive fluid stream. Ignition is also the main reason for separating the electrical circuit from direct contact with the fluid. The heating device is tailored for each application, making virtual prototyping very important for manufacturers.

For heating circuits in general, detachment of the resistive layer often determines the failure rate. This is caused by excessive thermally induced interfacial stresses. Once the layer has detached, it gets locally overheated, which accelerates the detachment. Finally, in the worst case, the circuit might overheat and burn. From this perspective, it is also important to study the interfacial tension due to the different thermal-expansion coefficients of the resistive layer and the substrate as well as the differences in temperature. The geometric shape of the layer is a key parameter to design circuits for proper functioning. You can investigate all of the abovementioned aspects by modeling the circuit.

This multiphysics example simulates the electrical heat generation, the heat transfer, and the mechanical stresses and deformations of a heating circuit device. The model uses the Heat Transfer in Solids interface of the Heat Transfer Module in combination with the Electric Currents, Layered Shell interface from the AC/DC Module and the Solid Mechanics and Membrane interfaces from the Structural Mechanics Module.

Note: This model requires the AC/DC Module, Heat Transfer Module, and Structural Mechanics Module.

Model Definition

Figure 2 shows a drawing of the modeled heating circuit.

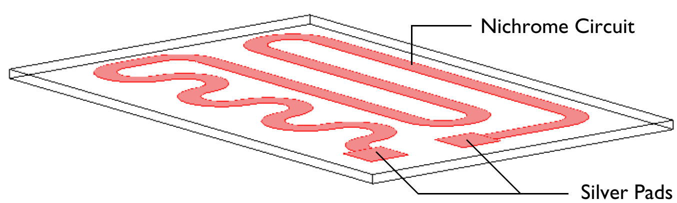


Figure 2: Drawing of the heating circuit deposited on a glass plate.

The device consists of a serpentine-shaped Nichrome resistive layer, 10 μm thick and 5 mm wide, deposited on a glass plate. At each end, it has a silver contact pad measuring 10 mm-by-10 mm-by-10 μm. When the circuit is in use, the deposited side of the glass plate is in contact with surrounding air, and the back side is in contact with the heated fluid. Assume that the edges and sides of the glass plate are thermally insulated.

Table 1 gives the resistor's dimensions.

TABLE 1: DIMENSIONS.

OBJECT	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS
Glass Plate	130 mm	80 mm	2 mm
Pads and Circuit	-	-	10 μm

During operation the resistive layer produces heat. Model the electrically generated heat using the Electric Currents, Layered Shell interface from the AC/DC Module. An electric potential of 12 V is applied to the pads. In the model, you achieve this effect by setting the potential at one edge of the first pad to 12 V and that of one edge of the other pad to 0 V.

To model the heat transfer in the thin conducting layer, use the Thin Layer feature from the Heat Transfer in Solids interface. The heat rate per unit area (measured in W/m^2) produced inside the thin layer is given by

$$q_{\mathrm{prod}} = dQ_{\mathrm{DC}} \tag{1}$$

where $Q_{\mathrm{DC}} = \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \sigma|\nabla_{\mathbf{t}} V|^2$ (W/m^3) is the power density. The generated heat appears as an inward heat flux at the surface of the glass plate.

At steady state, the resistive layer dissipates the heat it generates in two ways: on its up side to the surrounding air (at 293 K), and on its down side to the glass plate. The glass plate is similarly cooled in two ways: on its circuit side by air, and on its back side by a process fluid (353 K). You model the heat fluxes to the surroundings using heat transfer coefficients, h. For the heat transfer to air, $h = 5$ $W/(m^2{\cdot}K)$, representing natural convection. On the glass plate's back side, $h = 20$ $W/(m^2{\cdot}K)$, representing convective heat transfer to the fluid. The sides of the glass plate are insulated.

The model simulates thermal expansion using static structural-mechanics analyses. It uses the Solid Mechanics interface for the glass plate, and the Membrane interface for the circuit layer. The equations of these two interfaces are described in the *Structural Mechanics Module User's Guide*. The stresses are set to zero at 293 K. You determine the boundary conditions for the Solid Mechanics interface by fixing one corner with respect to the x-, y-, and z-displacements and rotation.

Table 2 summarizes the material properties used in the model.

TABLE 2: MATERIAL PROPERTIES.

MATERIAL	E [GPa]	ν	α [1/K]	k [W/(m·K)]	ρ [kg/m^3]	C_p [J/(kg·K)]
Silver	83	0.37	1.89e-5	420	10500	230

TABLE 2: MATERIAL PROPERTIES.

MATERIAL	E [GPa]	ν	α [1/K]	k [W/(m·K)]	ρ [kg/m^3]	C_p [J/(kg·K)]
Nichrome	213	0.33	1e-5	15	9000	20
Glass	73.1	0.17	5.5e-7	1.38	2203	703

Results and Discussion

Figure 3 shows the heat that the resistive layer generates.

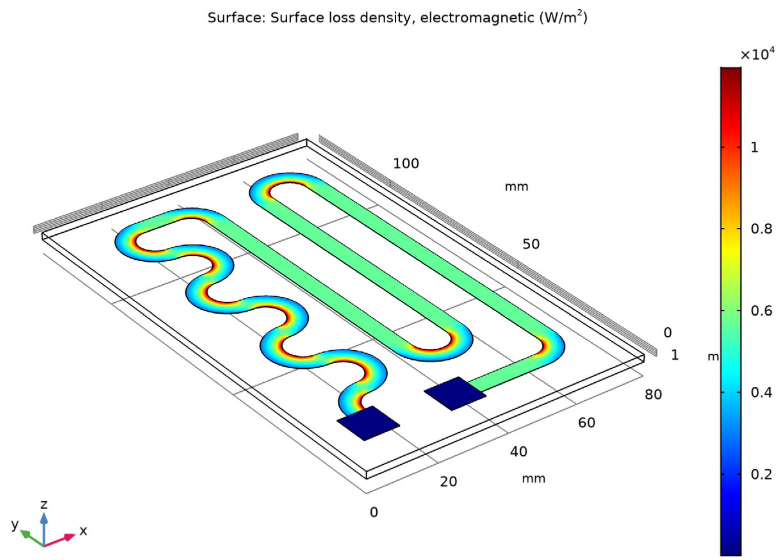


Figure 3: Stationary heat generation in the resistive layer when 12 V is applied.

The highest heating power occurs at the inner corners of the curves due to the higher current density at these spots. The total generated heat, as calculated by integration, is approximately 13.8 W.

Figure 4 shows the temperature of the resistive layer and the glass plate at steady state.

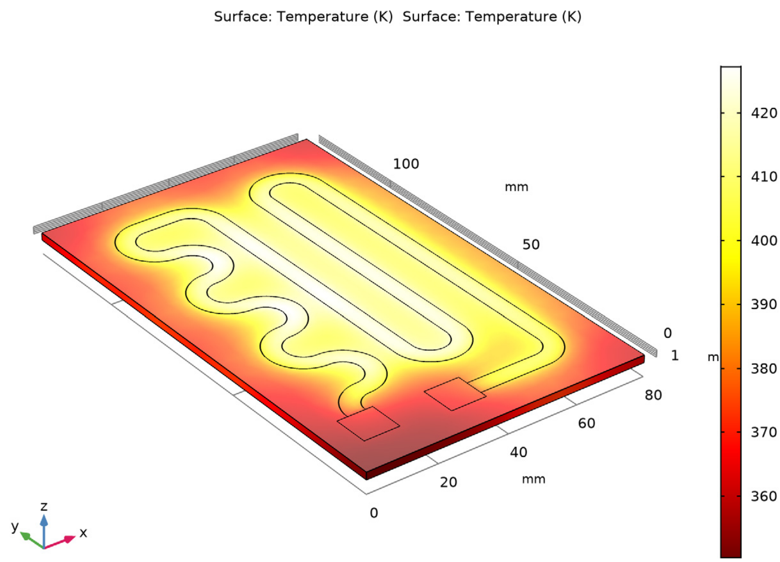


Figure 4: Temperature distribution in the heating device at steady state.

The highest temperature is approximately 428 K, and it appears in the central section of the circuit layer. It is interesting to see that the differences in temperature between the fluid side and the circuit side of the glass plate are quite small because the plate is very thin. Using boundary integration, the integral heat flux on the fluid side evaluates to approximately 8.5 W. This means that the device transfers the majority of the heat it generates — 8.5 W out of 13.8 W — to the fluid, which is good from a design perspective, although the thermal resistance of the glass plate results in some losses.

The temperature rise also induces thermal stresses due the materials' different coefficients of thermal expansion. As a result, mechanical stresses and deformations arise in the layer and in the glass plate. Figure 5 shows the effective stress distribution in the device and the resulting deformations. During operation, the glass plate bends towards the air side.

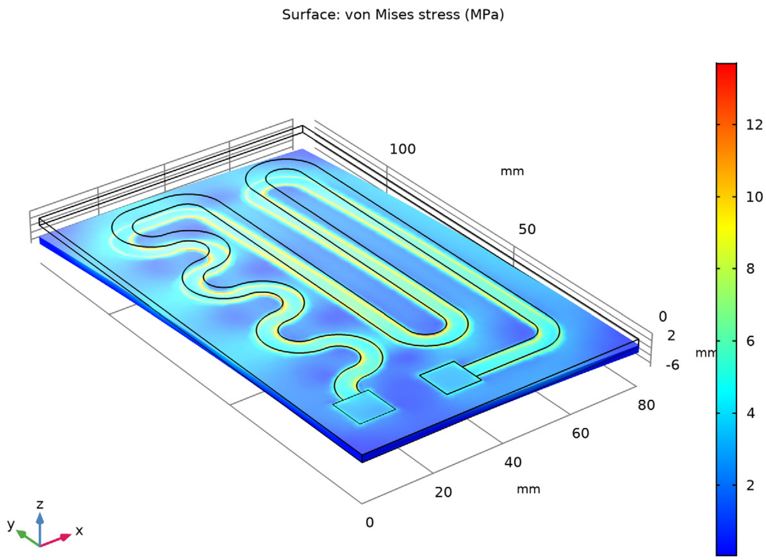


Figure 5: The thermally induced von Mises effective stress plotted with the deformation.

The highest effective stress, approximately 13 MPa, occurs at the inner corners of the curves of the Nichrome circuit. The yield stress for high quality glass is roughly 250 MPa, and for Nichrome it is 360 MPa. This means that the individual objects remain structurally intact for the simulated heating power loads.

You must also consider stresses in the interface between the resistive layer and the glass plate. Assume that the yield stress of the surface adhesion in the interface is in the region of 50 MPa — a value significantly lower than the yield stresses of the other materials in the device. If the effective stress increases above this value, the resistive layer locally detaches from the glass. Once it has detached, heat transfer is locally impeded, which can lead to overheating of the resistive layer and eventually cause the device to fail.

Figure 6 displays the effective forces acting on the adhesive layer during heater operation. As the figure shows, the device experiences a maximum interfacial stress that is an order of magnitude smaller than the yield stress. This means that the device are OK in terms of adhesive stress.

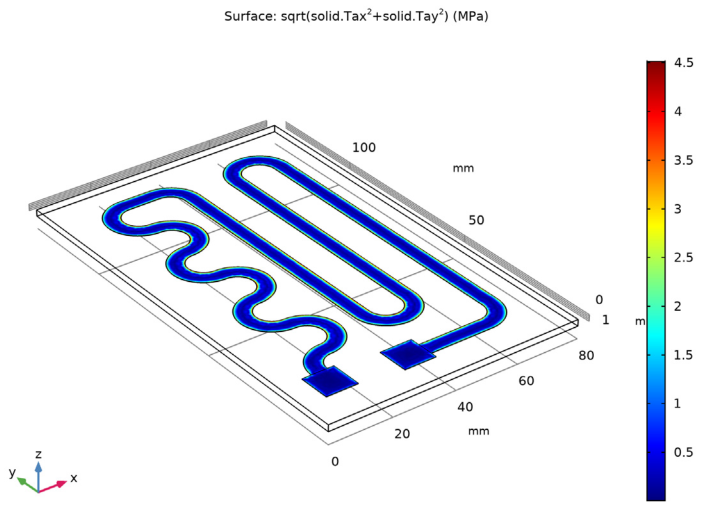


Figure 6: The effective forces in the interface between the resistive layer and the glass plate.

Finally study the device's deflections, shown in Figure 7.

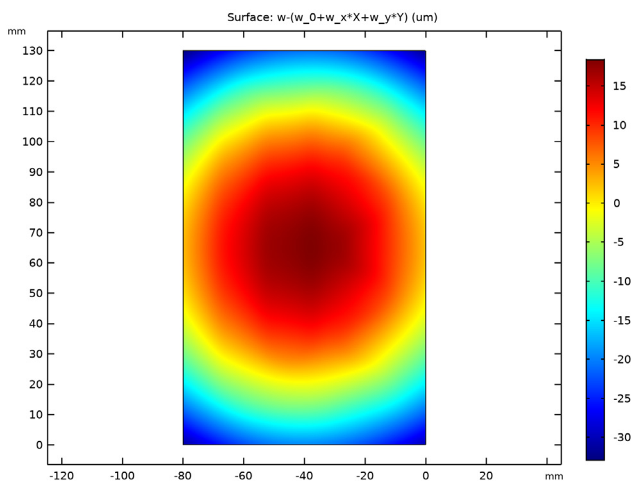


Figure 7: Deviation from a plane surface on the fluid side of the glass plate.

The maximum deviation from being a planar surface, is approximately 50 µm. For high-precision applications, such as semiconductor processing, this might be a significant value that limits the device's operating temperature.

Application Library path: `ACDC_Module/Layered_Shell/heating_circuit`

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 **Structural Mechanics>Thermal Stress>Thermal Stress, Solid**.
3. Click **Add**.
4. In the **Select Physics** tree, select **AC/DC>Electric Fields and Currents> Electric Currents in Layered Shells (ecis)**.
5. Click **Add**.
6. In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Structural Mechanics>Membrane (mbrn)**.
7. Click **Add**.
8. Click **Study**.
9. In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Stationary**.
10. Click **Done**.

GEOMETRY 1

The **Thermal Stress** interface includes **Heat Transfer in Solids** and **Solid Mechanics**. In the volume, these two interfaces solve for temperature and displacement, respectively. In the shell representing the circuit, the temperature, the electrical potential and displacement are solved by **Heat Transfer In Solids**, **Electric Currents, Layered Shell**, and **Membrane** interfaces, respectively.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

Parameters 1

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
V_in	12[V]	12 V	Input voltage
d_layer	10[um]	1E-5 m	Layer thickness
sigma_silver	6.3e7[S/m]	6.3E7 S/m	Electric conductivity of silver
sigma_nichrome	9.3e5[S/m]	9.3E5 S/m	Electric conductivity of Nichrome
T_air	20[degC]	293.15 K	Air temperature
h_air	5[W/(m^2*K)]	5 W/(m²·K)	Heat transfer film coefficient, air
T_fluid	353[K]	353 K	Fluid temperature
h_fluid	20[W/(m^2*K)]	20 W/(m²·K)	Heat transfer film coefficient, fluid

GEOMETRY 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Geometry 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Geometry**, locate the **Units** section.

3 From the **Length unit** list, choose **mm**.

Block 1 (blk1)

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Block**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Block**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.

3 In the **Width** text field, type 80.

4 In the **Depth** text field, type 130.

5 In the **Height** text field, type 2.

6 Click **Build Selected**.

Work Plane 1 (wp1)

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Work Plane**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Work Plane**, locate the **Plane Definition** section.

3 In the **z-coordinate** text field, type `2`.

4 Click **Show Work Plane**.

Work Plane 1 (wp1)>Plane Geometry

Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Work Plane 1 (wp1)>Square 1 (sq1)

1 In the **Work Plane** toolbar, click **Square**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Square**, locate the **Size** section.

3 In the **Side length** text field, type `10`.

4 Locate the **Position** section. In the **xw** text field, type `7`.

5 In the **yw** text field, type `10`.

6 Click **Build Selected**.

Work Plane 1 (wp1)>Square 2 (sq2)

1 Right-click **Component 1 (comp1)>Geometry 1>Work Plane 1 (wp1)>Plane Geometry> Square 1 (sq1)** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Square**, locate the **Position** section.

3 In the **xw** text field, type `30`.

4 In the **yw** text field, type `8`.

5 Click **Build Selected**.

Work Plane 1 (wp1)>Polygon 1 (pol1)

1 In the **Work Plane** toolbar, click **Polygon**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Polygon**, locate the **Coordinates** section.

3 From the **Data source** list, choose **File**.

4 Click **Browse**.

5 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `heating_circuit_polygon.txt`.

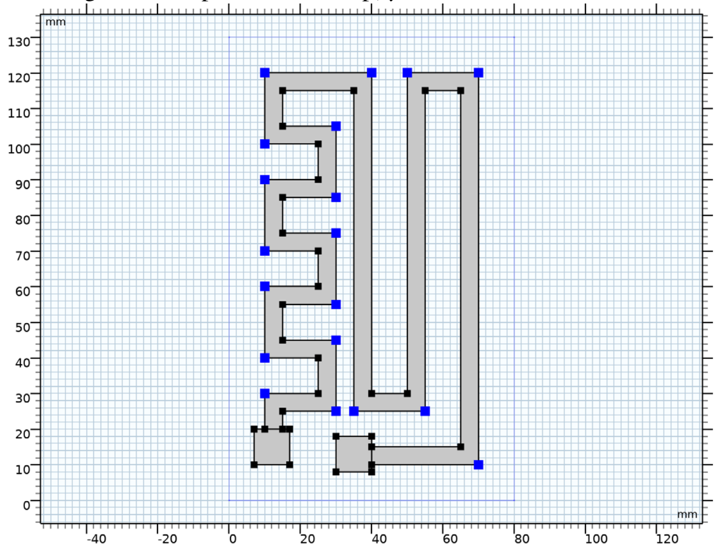
6 Click **Build Selected**.

Work Plane 1 (wp1)>Fillet 1 (fil1)

1 In the **Work Plane** toolbar, click **Fillet**.

2 On the object **pol1**, select Points 2–8, 23–29, 34, 36, 37, 41, and 42 only.

It might be easier to select the points by using the **Selection List** window. To open this window, in the **Home** toolbar click **Windows** and choose **Selection List**. (If you are running the cross-platform desktop, you find **Windows** in the main menu.)



3 In the **Settings** window for **Fillet**, locate the **Radius** section.

4 In the **Radius** text field, type 10.

5 Click **Build Selected**.

Work Plane 1 (wp1)>Fillet 2 (fil2)

1 In the **Work Plane** toolbar, click **Fillet**.

2 On the object **fil1**, select Points 6–12, 26–31, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, and 50 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Fillet**, locate the **Radius** section.

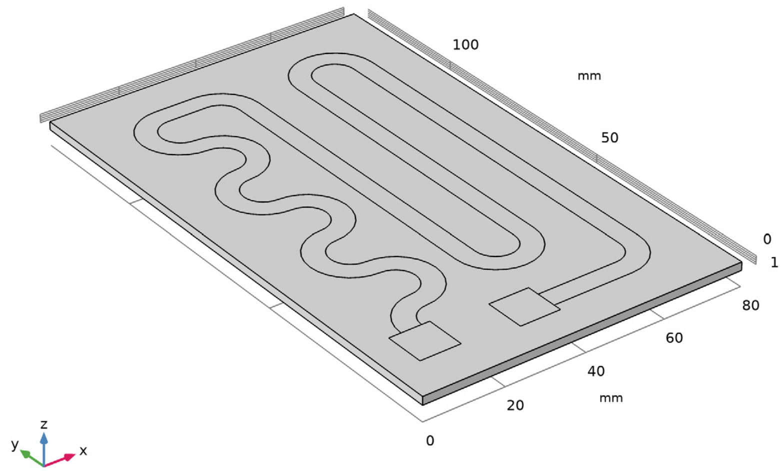
4 In the **Radius** text field, type 5.

5 In the **Work Plane** toolbar, click **Build All**.

Form Union (fin)

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Build All**.

The geometry should look like the figure below.



DEFINITIONS

Add a selection that you can use later when applying boundary conditions and shell physics settings.

Explicit 1

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Explicit**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Explicit**, type `Circuit` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Input Entities** section. From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.

4 Select Boundaries 6–8 only.

Before creating the materials for use in this model, it is a good idea to specify which boundaries are to be modeled as conducting shells. Using this information, COMSOL Multiphysics can detect which material properties are needed.

HEAT TRANSFER IN SOLIDS (HT)

Thin Layer 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Heat Transfer in Solids (ht)** and choose **Thin Structures>Thin Layer**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Thin Layer**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

4 Locate the **Layer Model** section. From the **Layer type** list, choose **Thermally thin approximation**.

ELECTRIC CURRENTS IN LAYERED SHELLS (ECIS)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Electric Currents in Layered Shells (ecis)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Electric Currents in Layered Shells**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

Conductive Shell 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)> Electric Currents in Layered Shells (ecis)** click **Conductive Shell 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Conductive Shell**, locate the **Constitutive Relation D-E** section.

3 From the ε_r list, choose **User defined**.

Use **Layered Linear Elastic Material** in membrane interface so that **Layered Thermal Expansion** multiphysics coupling can be used for modeling thermal effects.

MEMBRANE (MBRN)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Membrane (mbrn)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Membrane**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

Layered Linear Elastic Material 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Layered Linear Elastic Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Layered Linear Elastic Material**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

MULTIPHYSICS

Layered Thermal Expansion 1 (tel1)

In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Multiphysics Couplings** and choose **Boundary>Layered Thermal Expansion**.

Now set up the materials.

ADD MATERIAL

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Material** to open the **Add Material** window.

2 Go to the **Add Material** window.

3 In the tree, select **Built-in>Silica glass**.

4 Click **Add to Component** in the window toolbar.

5 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Material** to close the **Add Material** window.

MATERIALS

Material 1 (slmat1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Layers>Single Layer Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, type `Silver Layer` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section. From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

4 Locate the **Orientation and Position** section. From the **Position** list, choose **Downside on boundary**.

5 Locate the **Material Contents** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	**Variable**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Property group**
Young's modulus	E	83e9	Pa	Basic
Heat capacity at constant pressure	Cp	230	J/(kg·K)	Basic
Density	rho	10500	kg/m³	Basic
Thermal conductivity	k_iso ; kii = k_iso, kij = 0	420	W/(m·K)	Basic
Poisson's ratio	nu	0.37	1	Basic

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Electrical conductivity	sigma_iso ; sigmaii = sigma_iso, sigmaij = 0	`sigma_silver`	S/m	Basic
Coefficient of thermal expansion	alpha_iso ; alphaii = alpha_iso, alphaij = 0	`18.9e-6`	1/K	Basic
Thickness	lth	`d_layer`	m	Shell

Material 2 (slmat2)

1 Right-click **Materials** and choose **Layers>Single Layer Material**.

2 Select Boundary 7 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, type `Nichrome Layer` in the **Label** text field.

4 Locate the **Orientation and Position** section. From the **Position** list, choose **Downside on boundary**.

5 Locate the **Material Contents** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Young's modulus	E	`213e9`	Pa	Basic
Heat capacity at constant pressure	Cp	`20`	J/(kg·K)	Basic
Density	rho	`9000`	kg/m³	Basic
Thermal conductivity	k_iso ; kii = k_iso, kij = 0	`15`	W/(m·K)	Basic
Poisson's ratio	nu	`0.33`	1	Basic
Electrical conductivity	sigma_iso ; sigmaii = sigma_iso, sigmaij = 0	`sigma_nichrome`	S/m	Basic
Coefficient of thermal expansion	alpha_iso ; alphaii = alpha_iso, alphaij = 0	`10e-6`	1/K	Basic
Thickness	lth	`d_layer`	m	Shell

ELECTRIC CURRENTS IN LAYERED SHELLS (ECIS)

In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Electric Currents in Layered Shells (ecis)**.

Ground 1

1. In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Edges** and choose **Ground**.
2. Select Edge 43 only.

Electric Potential 1

1. In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Edges** and choose **Electric Potential**.
2. Select Edge 10 only.
3. In the **Settings** window for **Electric Potential**, locate the **Electric Potential** section.
4. In the V_0 text field, type `V_in`.

Continuity 1

1. In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Edges** and choose **Continuity**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Continuity**, locate the **Layer Selection** section.
3. From the **Source** list, choose **Silver Layer (slmat1)**.
4. From the **Destination** list, choose **Nichrome Layer (slmat2)**.

With the materials defined, set up the remaining physics of the model. In the next section, the resistive loss within the circuit is defined as a heat source for the thermal stress physics. The resistive loss is calculated automatically within the **Electric Currents, Layered Shell** physics interface. Add the coupling feature **Electromagnetic Heating** to take the resistive loss into account.

MULTIPHYSICS

Electromagnetic Heating, Layered Shell 1 (ehls1)

In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Multiphysics Couplings** and choose **Boundary>Electromagnetic Heating, Layered Shell**.

Add the coupling feature **Solid-Shell Connection** to connect the **Solid Mechanics** with **Membrane**.

Solid-Thin Structure Connection 1 (sshc1)

In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Multiphysics Couplings** and choose **Global>Solid-Thin Structure Connection**.

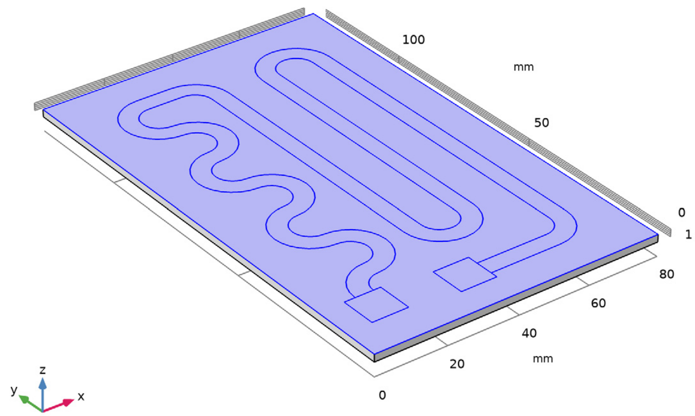
HEAT TRANSFER IN SOLIDS (HT)

In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Heat Transfer in Solids (ht)**.

Heat Flux 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Heat Flux**.

2 Select Boundaries 4 and 6–8 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 `h_air`.

6 In the T_{ext} text field, type `T_air`.

Heat Flux 2

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Heat Flux**.

2 Select Boundary 3 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 `h_fluid`.

6 In the T_{ext} text field, type `T_fluid`.

SOLID MECHANICS (SOLID)

In order for the problem to be well posed, the glass plate must be constrained so that it does not have any possible rigid body translations or rotations. The constraints must be such that no stresses are induced by inhibited thermal expansion.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Solid Mechanics (solid)**.

Rigid Motion Suppression 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Domains** and choose **Rigid Motion Suppression**.

2 Select Domain 1 only.

MESH 1

Free Triangular 1

1 In the **Mesh** toolbar, click **Boundary** and choose **Free Triangular**.

2 Select Boundaries 4 and 6–8 only.

Size 1

1 Right-click **Free Triangular 1** and choose **Size**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Size**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

4 Locate the **Element Size** section. Click the **Custom** button.

5 Locate the **Element Size Parameters** section. Select the **Maximum element size** check box.

6 In the associated text field, type 2.

Swept 1

In the **Mesh** toolbar, click **Swept**.

Distribution 1

1 In the **Mesh** toolbar, click **Distribution**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Distribution**, locate the **Distribution** section.

3 In the **Number of elements** text field, type 3.

4 Click **Build All**.

STUDY 1

In order to improve the solver's performance, set the scaling of **Solid Mechanics** degree of freedom to 1e-3.

Solution 1 (sol1)

1 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Show Default Solver**.

2 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Solution 1 (sol1)** node.

3 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Study 1>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Dependent Variables 1** node, then click **Displacement field (comp1.u)**.

4 In the **Settings** window for **Field**, locate the **Scaling** section.

5 From the **Method** list, choose **Manual**.

6 In the **Scale** text field, type `1e-3`.

7 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Study 1>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Dependent Variables 1** click **Displacement field (comp1.u2)**.

8 In the **Settings** window for **Field**, locate the **Scaling** section.

9 In the **Scale** text field, type `1e-3`.

10 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

The default plots show the von Mises stress including the deformation (Figure 5) and the temperature (Figure 4) on the surface of the full 3D geometry, and the electric potential and the von Mises stress on the circuit layer.

Surface 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Stress (solid)** node, then click **Surface 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.

3 From the **Unit** list, choose **MPa**.

4 In the **Stress (solid)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Surface 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Stress (mbrn)** node, then click **Surface 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.

3 From the **Unit** list, choose **MPa**.

4 In the **Stress (mbrn)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Study 1/Solution 1 (2) (sol1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Datasets** node.

2 Right-click **Results>Datasets>Study 1/Solution 1 (sol1)** and choose **Duplicate**.

Selection

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.

3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.

4 From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

To generate Figure 3 follow the steps below.

3D Plot Group 8

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **3D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, type `Surface Losses` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Data** section. From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 1/Solution 1 (2) (sol1)**.

Surface 1

1 In the **Surface Losses** toolbar, click **Surface**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Component 1>Electric Currents in Layered Shells>Heating and losses>ecis.Qsh - Surface loss density, electromagnetic - W/m²**.

3 In the **Surface Losses** toolbar, click **Plot**.

4 Click the **Scene Light** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

5 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

The following steps generate a plot of the norm of the surface traction vector in the surface plane (see Figure 6):

3D Plot Group 9

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Plot Group** and choose **3D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, type `Interface Stress` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Data** section. From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 1/Solution 1 (2) (sol1)**.

Surface 1

1 In the **Interface Stress** toolbar, click **Surface**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.

3 In the **Expression** text field, type `sqrt(solid.Tax^2+solid.Tay^2)`.

4 From the **Unit** list, choose **MPa**.

5 In the **Interface Stress** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Finally, to obtain Figure 7, proceed as follows:

Surface 1

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **More Datasets** and choose **Surface**.
2 Select Boundary 3 only.

2D Plot Group 10

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **2D Plot Group**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **2D Plot Group**, type `Displacement, Bottom Boundary` in the **Label** text field.

Surface 1

1 Right-click **Displacement, Bottom Boundary** and choose **Surface**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Component 1>Solid Mechanics>Displacement>solid.disp - Total displacement - m**.
3 Locate the **Expression** section. In the **Unit** field, type `um`.
4 In the **Displacement, Bottom Boundary** toolbar, click **Plot**.

The absolute displacement is not important in itself, since it is just a function of how the rigid body constraints are applied. Instead, you want to see how much the boundary deviates from being planar. To display that, create a linear approximation to the deformation using a least-squares fit. Then, plot the deviation from that plane.

DEFINITIONS (COMP1)

Integration 1 (intop1)

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Nonlocal Couplings** and choose **Integration**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Integration**, type `intBelow` in the **Operator name** text field.
3 Locate the **Source Selection** section. From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.
4 Select Boundary 3 only.
5 Locate the **Advanced** section. From the **Frame** list, choose **Material (X, Y, Z)**.

Variables 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Definitions** and choose **Variables**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Variables**, locate the **Variables** section.
3 Click **Load from File**.
4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `heating_circuit_variables.txt`.

5 Click the **Show More Options** button in the **Model Builder** toolbar.

6 In the **Show More Options** dialog box, in the tree, select the check box for the node **General>Variable Utilities**.

7 Click **OK**.

Matrix Inverse 1 (matinv1)

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Variable Utilities** and choose **Matrix Inverse**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Matrix Inverse**, type `AInv` in the **Name** text field.

3 Locate the **Input Matrix** section. From the **Matrix format** list, choose **Symmetric**.

4 In the table, enter the following settings:

A1	Ax	Ay
Ax	Axx	Axy
Ay	Axy	Ayy

STUDY 1

In the **Study** toolbar, click **Update Solution**.

RESULTS

Surface 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Displacement, Bottom Boundary** click **Surface 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.

3 In the **Expression** text field, type `w-(w_0+w_x*X+w_y*Y)`.

4 In the **Displacement, Bottom Boundary** toolbar, click **Plot**.

To calculate the values for the total generated heat and the integrated heat flux on the fluid side, perform a boundary integration:

Surface Integration 1

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **More Derived Values** and choose **Integration> Surface Integration**.

2 Select Boundary 3 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Surface Integration**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expressions** section. From the menu, choose **Component 1> Heat Transfer in Solids>Boundary fluxes>ht.q0 - Inward heat flux - W/m²**.

4 Click **Evaluate**.

TABLE

1 Go to the **Table** window.

The result should be close to 8.5 W.

RESULTS

Surface Integration 2

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **More Derived Values** and choose **Integration>Surface Integration**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface Integration**, locate the **Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Circuit**.

4 Click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expressions** section. From the menu, choose **Component 1>Electric Currents in Layered Shells>Heating and losses>ecis.Qsh - Surface loss density, electromagnetic - W/m²**.

5 Click **Evaluate**.

TABLE

1 Go to the **Table** window.

The result should be close to 13.8 W.