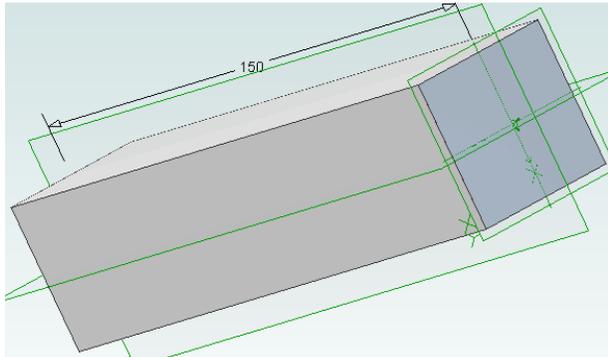


FEMdesigner Accuracy Verification Examples

Thermal Analysis

1. Square bar with convection end, fixed temperature end, adiabatic sides



Length = 150mm
Width = 30mm = Thickness
Thermal conductivity, $k = 0.9e-3$

Left face = fixed temperature of 850, applied as convection with $htc=100$ and fluid temperature of 850.

Right face heat transfer coefficient, $h = 35e-6$, fluid temperature of 10.

Theoretical Results:

Overall heat transfer, U from $(1/U)=(1/h)+(x/k)$, where $x=150$

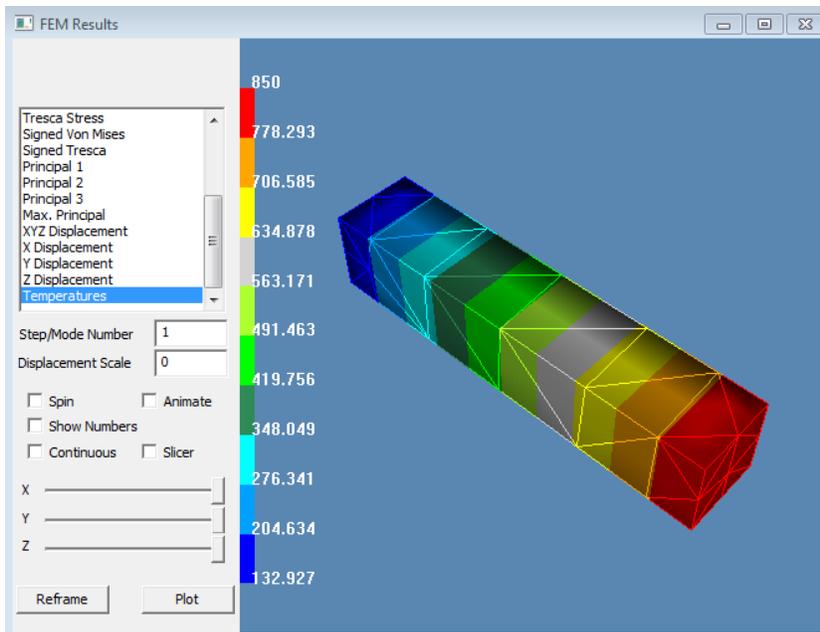
So $U = 5.121e-6$

Heat flux, $q=U(T_1-T_3) = 5.121e-6(850-10) = 4.3e-3$

$q=h(T_w-T_3)$

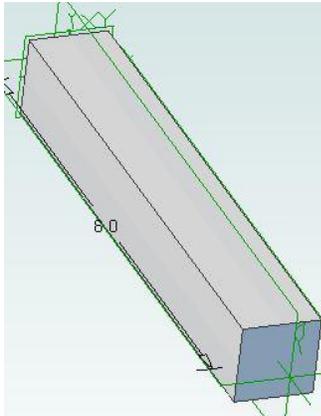
So wall temperature, $T_w = q/h + T_3 = [(4.3e-3)/(35e-6)] + 10 = 132.8$

FEMdesigner AD results (default mesh): $T=132.9$, **error = 0.08%**



2. Cooling spine, fixed temp on one end, insulated on other, convection on sides

Refer to Kreith F: Principles of Heat Transfer; Harper and Row, 3rd edition, Page 60



Length = 8", Width = 1.2", Thickness = 1.2"

Thermal conductivity, $k = 9.71 \text{ e-3 BTU/(s.ft.F)}$

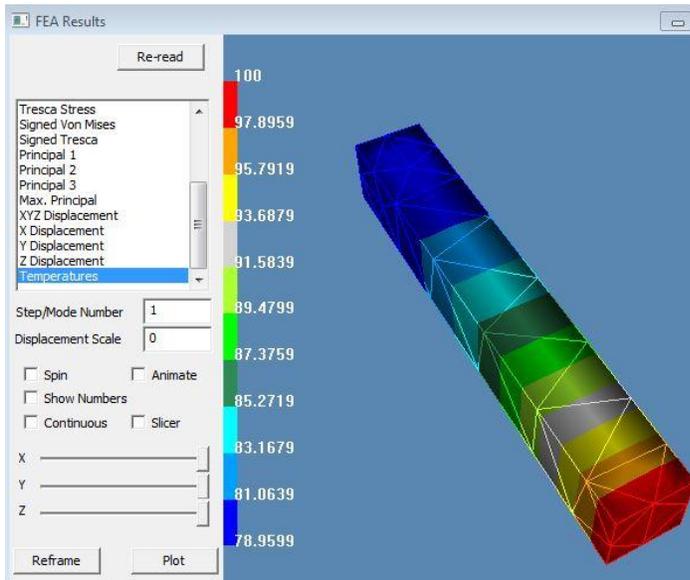
Left face fixed temperature of 100, applied as convection with $h_{tc}=100$ and fluid temperature of 100.

Right face adiabatic.

Sides, heat transfer coefficient, $h = .778\text{e-4 BTU/(s.ft}^2\text{.F)}$, fluid temperature of 0F.

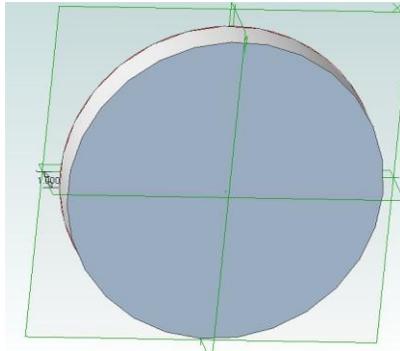
Solve for temperature of adiabatic face. Theoretical result (from Kreith) = 79.03F

FEMdesigner AD result (default mesh): $T=78.96\text{F}$, **error = 0.09%**



3. Water is boiled using the front face of a flat electric heating plate

Reference: Arpaci, Conduction Heat Transfer, Addison Wesley 1966, Page 130



Radius of disk = 3.937", thickness=1"

Internal heat generation = 10 BTU/(s.in³)

$k = 0.01375(1 + 0.001T) = 0.0203$ BTU/(s.in.F)

FEMdesigner problem setup:

Front face fixed temp of 212F applied as fluid temp of 212F with htc of 100. Other face insulated (adiabatic)

Theoretical result: maximum temperature = 476F

FEMdesigner AD result, maximum temp = 458.4, **error = 3.7%**

Slightly larger error due to nonlinearity of k , but still well within acceptable norms, and the heat generation load is proven.

