

TPLP302 - Rectangular plate with imposed temperature

Summary:

This test is resulting from the validation independent of version 3 in linear stationary thermics.

It is about a problem 2D plan represented by a modeling hull.

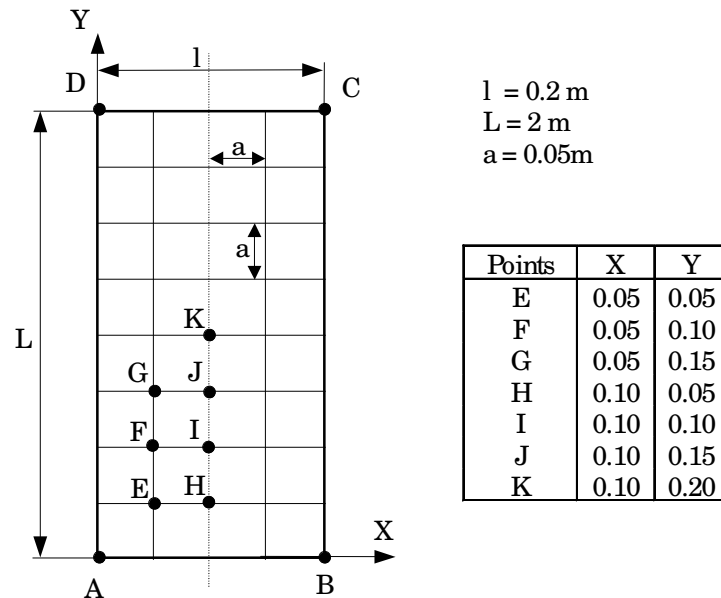
The features tested are the following ones:

- thermal element hull,
- limiting conditions: imposed temperature.

The results are compared with an analytical solution.

1 Problem of reference

1.1 Geometry



1.2 Properties of material

$\lambda = 1 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ Thermal conductivity

1.3 Boundary conditions and loadings

- Imposed temperature:
 - dimensioned $[BC]$ and $[AD]$ $T = 0^\circ\text{C}$,
 - dimensioned $[AB]$ $T = 100^\circ\text{C}$.
- Imposed flow:
 - dimensioned $[CD]$ $\varphi = 0$

1.4 Initial conditions

Without object.

2 Reference solution

2.1 Method of calculating used for the reference solution

$$T(x, y) = \frac{4T_p}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{[-(2n+1)\pi y/l]}}{2n+1} \cdot \sin\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{l}\right]$$

where
 x : X-coordinate
 y : ordinate
 T_p : temperature imposed on with dimensions one [AB]
 $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

The values of reference are obtained with $n = 1000$

2.2 Results of reference

Temperature at the points E, F, G, H, I, J, K

2.3 Uncertainty on the solution

Analytical solution.

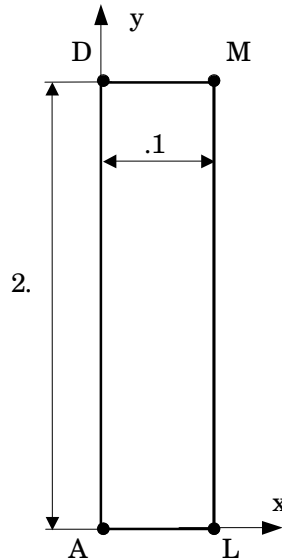
2.4 References

- [1] J.R. Welty, E.C. Wicks, R.E. Wilson, "Fundamentals of momentum heat and mass transfer", third edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1983.

3 Modeling A

3.1 Characteristics of modeling

HULL (TRIA6)



Conditions limites:

- coté AL $T = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$
- coté AD $T = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$
- coté LM $\phi = 0$
- coté DM $\phi = 0$

Points	X	Y	Noeuds
E	0.05	0.05	N21
F	0.05	0.10	N39
G	0.05	0.15	N57
H	0.10	0.05	N23
I	0.10	0.10	N41
J	0.10	0.15	N59
K	0.10	0.20	N77

Découpage:

- 4 éléments suivant x
- 40 éléments suivant y

3.2 Characteristics of the grid

Many nodes: 729
Many meshes and types: 320 TRIA6

3.3 Remarks

Limiting conditions, $T = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ on AB , and $T = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ on AD , are incompatible at point A. Code_Aster bracket a "law of overload" which, in this case, consists in taking into account the last condition limits entered. The order of assignment of the imposed temperatures thus has a great influence on the got results.

In the treated case, the temperature assigned to the point A is of 0°C .

3.4 Sizes tested and results

Identification	Reference	Aster	difference	tolerance
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)				
N21(surface_supérieure)	43,496	43,499	0,007	1%
N21(surface_moyenne)	43,496	43,499	0,007	1%
N21(surface_inférieure)	43,496	43,499	0,007	1%
N39(surface_supérieure)	18,978	18,957	-0,112	1%
N39(surface_moyenne)	18,978	18,957	-0,112	1%
N39(surface_inférieure)	18,978	18,957	-0,112	1%
N57(surface_supérieure)	8,559	8,554	-0,057	1%

Code_Aster

Version
default

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N57(surface_moyenne)	8,559	8,554	-0,057	1%
N57 (surface_inférieure)	8,559	8,554	-0,057	1%
N23(surface_supérieure)	54,467	54,514	0,087	1%
N23(surface_moyenne)	54,467	54,514	0,087	1%
N23 (surface_inférieure)	54,467	54,514	0,087	1%
N41(surface_supérieure)	26,096	26,096	-0,001	1%
N41(surface_moyenne)	26,096	26,096	-0,001	1%
N41 (surface_inférieure)	26,096	26,096	-0,001	1%
N59(surface_supérieure)	12,032	12,025	- 0,061	1%
N59(surface_moyenne)	12,032	12,025	-0,061	1%
N59 (surface_inférieure)	12,032	12,025	-0,061	1%
N77(surface_supérieure)	5,499	5,496	-0,063	1%
N77(surface_moyenne)	5,499	5,496	-0,063	1%
N77 (surface_inférieure)	5,499	5,496	-0,063	1%

4 Summary of the results

Modeling HULL with meshes TRIA6 gives very satisfactory results, the maximum change obtained is of 0.11%. The interest of this test is of:

- to test meshes TRIA6 in HULL,
- to compare the results compared to an analytical solution.