

# Parameterized Woven Carbon Fibers Geometry

This is a template MPH-file containing the geometry for the model Anisotropic Heat Transfer through Woven Carbon Fibers. For a description of that model, including detailed step-by-step instructions showing how to build it, see Anisotropic Heat Transfer Through Woven Carbon Fibers.

Application Library path: COMSOL\_Multiphysics/Heat\_Transfer/ carbon fibers geom

# Modeling Instructions

From the File menu, choose New.

#### NEW

In the New window, click Model Wizard.

# MODEL WIZARD

- I In the Model Wizard window, click **3D**.
- 2 Click **Done**.

#### **GLOBAL DEFINITIONS**

# Parameters 1

- I 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
W	4	4	Number of loops
n	2*w-1	7	Number of fibers per axis
1	0.2	0.2	Length of loop
amp	1/4	0.05	Amplitude of loop
q	1	ı	Parameter controlling cross section

# PART I

I In the Model Builder window, right-click Global Definitions and choose Geometry Parts> 3D Part.

- 2 In the Settings window for Part, locate the Units section.
- **3** From the **Length unit** list, choose **cm**.
- **4** Locate the **Input Parameters** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Default expression	Value	Description
а	0.2[mm]	0.02 cm	Cross section semiaxis

# Local Parameters

- I Right-click Part I and choose Local Parameters.
- 2 In the Settings window for Local Parameters, locate the Local Parameters section.
- **3** In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
b	a	0.02 cm	Cross section semiaxis

# Work Plane I (wbl)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Work Plane.
- 2 In the Settings window for Work Plane, locate the Plane Definition section.
- 3 From the Plane list, choose yz-plane.
- 4 Click A Go to Plane Geometry.

Work Plane I (wp I)>Ellipse I (e I)

- I In the Work Plane toolbar, click Ellipse.
- 2 In the Settings window for Ellipse, locate the Size and Shape section.
- 3 In the a-semiaxis text field, type a.
- 4 In the **b-semiaxis** text field, type b.
- 5 Right-click Part I and choose Rename.
- 6 In the Rename Part dialog box, type Elliptical cross section in the New label text field.
- 7 Click OK.

#### PART 2

- I In the Model Builder window, under Global Definitions right-click Geometry Parts and choose 3D Part.
- 2 In the Settings window for Part, locate the Units section.
- 3 From the Length unit list, choose cm.

**4** Locate the **Input Parameters** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Default expression	Value	Description
а	0.6[mm]	0.06 cm	

# Local Parameters

- I Right-click Part 2 and choose Local Parameters.
- 2 In the Settings window for Local Parameters, locate the Local Parameters section.
- **3** In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
b	a/2	0.03 cm	

# Work Plane I (wpl)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Work Plane.
- 2 In the Settings window for Work Plane, locate the Plane Definition section.
- 3 From the Plane list, choose yz-plane.
- 4 Click A Go to Plane Geometry.

Work Plane I (wpl)>Rectangle I (rl)

- I In the Work Plane toolbar, click Rectangle.
- 2 In the Settings window for Rectangle, locate the Size and Shape section.
- **3** In the **Width** text field, type a.
- 4 In the Height text field, type b.
- **5** Locate the **Position** section. From the **Base** list, choose **Center**.
- 6 In the Work Plane toolbar, click **Build All**.
- 7 Right-click Part 2 and choose Rename.
- 8 In the Rename Part dialog box, type Rectangular cross section in the New label text field.
- 9 Click OK.

#### **GLOBAL DEFINITIONS**

In the Model Builder window, collapse the Global Definitions node.

# GEOMETRY I

- I In the Model Builder window, under Component I (compl) click Geometry I.
- 2 In the Settings window for Geometry, locate the Units section.

3 From the Length unit list, choose cm.

If 1 (if1)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Programming and choose If + End If.
- 2 In the Settings window for If, locate the If section.
- 3 In the Condition text field, type q==1.

Elliptical cross section I (pil)

In the Geometry toolbar, click A Part Instance and choose Elliptical cross section.

Else I (else I)

In the Model Builder window, right-click Geometry I and choose Programming>Else.

Rectangular cross section 1 (pi2)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click A Part Instance and choose Rectangular cross section.
- 2 In the Settings window for Part Instance, click **Build All Objects**.

Box Selection I (boxsell)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click \( \frac{1}{2} \) Selections and choose Box Selection.
- 2 In the Settings window for Box Selection, locate the Geometric Entity Level section.
- 3 From the Level list, choose Boundary.
- **4** Locate the **Resulting Selection** section. Clear the **Keep selection** check box.
- **5** Find the **Cumulative selection** subsection. Click **New**.
- 6 In the New Cumulative Selection dialog box, type Cross section in the Name text field.
- 7 Click OK.

Work Plane I (wbl)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Work Plane.
- 2 In the Settings window for Work Plane, locate the Selections of Resulting Entities section.
- **3** Find the **Cumulative selection** subsection. Click **New**.
- 4 In the New Cumulative Selection dialog box, type Path in the Name text field.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Settings window for Work Plane, click A Go to Plane Geometry.

Work Plane I (wpl)>Cubic Bézier I (cbl)

- I In the Work Plane toolbar, click More Primitives and choose Cubic Bézier.
- 2 In the Settings window for Cubic Bézier, locate the Control Points section.
- 3 In row 2, set xw to 1/4.

- 4 In row 3, set xw to 1/4.
- 5 In row 4, set xw to 1/2.
- 6 In row 3, set yw to amp.
- 7 In row 4, set yw to amp.

Work Plane I (wpl)>Cubic Bézier 2 (cb2)

- I In the Work Plane toolbar, click \* More Primitives and choose Cubic Bézier.
- 2 In the Settings window for Cubic Bézier, locate the Control Points section.
- **3** In row **I**, set **xw** to 1/2.
- 4 In row 2, set xw to 3\*1/4.
- 5 In row 3, set xw to 3\*1/4.
- 6 In row 4, set xw to 1.
- 7 In row I, set yw to amp.
- 8 In row 2, set yw to amp.

Work Plane I (wpl)>Convert to Curve I (ccurl)

- I In the Work Plane toolbar, click Conversions and choose Convert to Curve.
- 2 Click in the **Graphics** window and then press Ctrl+A to select both objects.
- 3 In the Settings window for Convert to Curve, click 📔 Build Selected.
- **4** Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Work Plane I (wpl)>Array I (arrl)

- I In the Work Plane toolbar, click Transforms and choose Array.
- 2 Select the object ccurl only.
- 3 In the Settings window for Array, locate the Size section.
- 4 In the xw size text field, type w.
- **5** Locate the **Displacement** section. In the **xw** text field, type 1.
- 6 In the Work Plane toolbar, click **Build All**.
- 7 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Sweep I (swe I)

- I Right-click Geometry I and choose Sweep.
- 2 In the Settings window for Sweep, locate the Cross Section section.
- 3 From the Entities to sweep list, choose Cross section.

- 4 Locate the Spine Curve section. Click to select the Activate Selection toggle button for Edges to follow.
- 5 From the Edges to follow list, choose Path.
- 6 Locate the Input Object Handling section. Clear the Keep input objects check box.
- 7 Click **Build All Objects**.
- 8 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

# Extrude I (extI)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click **Extrude**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Extrude, locate the General section.
- 3 From the Extrude from list, choose Faces.
- 4 On the object swel, select Boundary 1 only.
- **5** Locate the **Distances** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

# Distances (cm) 1/2

6 Right-click Extrude I (extl) and choose Duplicate.

# Extrude 2 (ext2)

- I In the Model Builder window, click Extrude 2 (ext2).
- 2 In the Settings window for Extrude, locate the General section.
- 3 Click to select the **Activate Selection** toggle button for **Input faces**.
- 4 On the object ext1, select Boundary 46 only.
- 5 Click Build All Objects.

# Copy I (copy I)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Transforms and choose Copy.
- 2 Select the object ext2 only.
- 3 In the Settings window for Copy, locate the Displacement section.
- 4 In the z text field, type 1/2.

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click \times \tag{Transforms and choose Array.
- **2** Select the object **ext2** only.
- 3 In the Settings window for Array, locate the Size section.
- 4 In the z size text field, type ceil(n/2).

- **5** Locate the **Displacement** section. In the **z** text field, type 1.
- 6 Locate the Selections of Resulting Entities section. Find the Cumulative selection subsection. Click New.
- 7 In the New Cumulative Selection dialog box, type Fiber array 1 in the Name text field.
- 8 Click OK.

# Array 2 (arr2)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click \( \sum\_{i} \) Transforms and choose Array.
- **2** Select the object **copy I** only.
- 3 In the Settings window for Array, locate the Size section.
- 4 In the z size text field, type floor (n/2).
- **5** Locate the **Displacement** section. In the **z** text field, type 1.
- 6 Locate the Selections of Resulting Entities section. Find the Cumulative selection subsection. Click New.
- 7 In the New Cumulative Selection dialog box, type Fiber array 2 in the Name text field.
- 8 Click OK.
- 9 In the Settings window for Array, click | Build Selected.

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click \( \sum\_{i} \) Transforms and choose Mirror.
- 2 In the Settings window for Mirror, locate the Input section.
- 3 From the Input objects list, choose Fiber array 2.
- 4 Locate the Point on Plane of Reflection section. In the y text field, type 1/8.
- 5 Locate the Normal Vector to Plane of Reflection section. In the y text field, type 1.
- 6 In the z text field, type 0.
- 7 Click **P** Build Selected.

# Rotate I (rot1)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click \( \sum\_{i} \) Transforms and choose Rotate.
- 2 Click in the **Graphics** window and then press Ctrl+A to select all objects.
- 3 In the Settings window for Rotate, locate the Input section.
- 4 Select the **Keep input objects** check box.
- 5 Locate the Rotation section. In the Angle text field, type 90.
- 6 Locate the Point on Axis of Rotation section. In the x text field, type w\*1/2.

- 7 In the **z** text field, type n/2\*1/2-1/4.
- 8 Locate the Rotation section. From the Axis type list, choose y-axis.
- 9 Click **Build All Objects**.

# Mirror 2 (mir2)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Transforms and choose Mirror.
- 2 Select the objects arr1(1,1,1), arr1(1,1,2), arr1(1,1,3), arr1(1,1,4), mir1(1), mir1(2), and mirI(3) only.
- 3 In the Settings window for Mirror, locate the Point on Plane of Reflection section.
- 4 In the y text field, type 1/8.
- 5 Locate the Normal Vector to Plane of Reflection section. In the y text field, type 1.
- 6 In the z text field, type 0.
- 7 Click | Build Selected.

# Union I (uni I)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Booleans and Partitions and choose Union.
- 2 Click in the **Graphics** window and then press Ctrl+A to select all objects.
- 3 In the Settings window for Union, locate the Selections of Resulting Entities section.
- 4 Find the Cumulative selection subsection. Click New.
- 5 In the New Cumulative Selection dialog box, type Fibers in the Name text field.
- 6 Click OK.

# Block I (blk I)

- I 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 1\* (w+1).
- 4 In the **Depth** text field, type 5/8\*1.
- 5 In the Height text field, type 1\*(w+1).
- **6** Locate the **Position** section. From the **Base** list, choose **Center**.
- 7 In the x text field, type (n+1)\*1/4.
- 8 In the y text field, type 1/8.
- 9 In the z text field, type (n-1)\*1/4.

10 Click to expand the Layers section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Layer name	Thickness (cm)
Layer 1	1/2

- II Find the Layer position subsection. Select the Left check box.
- **12** Select the **Right** check box.
- **I3** Select the **Top** check box.

Union 2 (uni2)

- I In the Geometry toolbar, click Booleans and Partitions and choose Union.
- 2 Click in the **Graphics** window and then press Ctrl+A to select both objects.
- 3 In the Settings window for Union, click **Build All Objects**.
- 4 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

#### **GEOMETRY I**

In the Model Builder window, collapse the Component I (compl)>Geometry I node.

#### DEFINITIONS

Infinite Element Domains

- I In the Model Builder window, expand the Component I (compl)>Definitions node.
- 2 Right-click Definitions and choose Selections>Explicit.
- 3 Click the Wireframe Rendering button in the Graphics toolbar.
- 4 In the Settings window for Explicit, locate the Input Entities section.
- 5 Click Paste Selection.
- 6 In the Paste Selection dialog box, type 1-11, 13, 21, 29, 46-47, 55, 63, 80-81, 89, 97, 114-115, 123, 131, 140-149 in the Selection text field.
- 7 Click OK.
- 8 In the Settings window for Explicit, type Infinite Element Domains in the Label text field.

# Core Domains

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\( \) Complement**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Complement, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 Under Selections to invert, click + Add.
- 4 In the Add dialog box, select Infinite Element Domains in the Selections to invert list.

- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Settings window for Complement, type Core Domains in the Label text field.

# Core Boundaries

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\( \) Adjacent**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Adjacent, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 Under Input selections, click + Add.
- 4 In the Add dialog box, select Core Domains in the Input selections list.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Settings window for Adjacent, type Core Boundaries in the Label text field.

# Epoxy (Core)

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click Difference.
- 2 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 Under Selections to add, click + Add.
- 4 In the Add dialog box, select Core Domains in the Selections to add list.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 7 Under Selections to subtract, click + Add.
- 8 In the Add dialog box, select Fibers in the Selections to subtract list.
- 9 Click OK.
- 10 In the Settings window for Difference, type Epoxy (Core) in the Label text field.

# Fibers (Core)

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Difference**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 Under Selections to add, click + Add.
- 4 In the Add dialog box, select Fibers in the Selections to add list.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 7 Under Selections to subtract, click + Add.
- 8 In the Add dialog box, select Infinite Element Domains in the Selections to subtract list.
- 9 Click OK.
- 10 In the Settings window for Difference, type Fibers (Core) in the Label text field.

# Fiber Boundaries (Core)

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\bigcip\_a Adjacent**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Adjacent, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 Under Input selections, click + Add.
- 4 In the Add dialog box, select Fibers (Core) in the Input selections list.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Settings window for Adjacent, type Fiber Boundaries (Core) in the Label text field.

# Heat Source Boundary

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\( \frac{1}{2} \) Explicit**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Explicit, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 From the Geometric entity level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Select Boundary 53 only.
- 5 In the Label text field, type Heat Source Boundary.

# Cooling Boundaries

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\( \bigcap\_{\bigcap} \) Explicit**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Explicit, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 From the Geometric entity level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Select Boundaries 53 and 95 only.
- 5 In the Label text field, type Cooling Boundaries.

# Plane I

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\( \bigcap\_{\text{a}} \) Explicit**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Explicit, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 From the Geometric entity level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Select the Group by continuous tangent check box.
- **5** Select Boundaries 9, 49, 52, 55, 57, 59, 62, 65, 74, 77, 80, 83, 122, 212, 294, 384, 466, 556, 638, and 707 only.
- 6 In the Label text field, type Plane 1.

#### Plane 2

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\( \frac{1}{2} \) Explicit**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Explicit, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 From the Geometric entity level list, choose Boundary.

- 4 Select Boundary 6 only.
- 5 Select the Group by continuous tangent check box.
- **6** Select Boundaries 6, 54, 102, 206, 274, 378, 446, 550, 618, 699, 702, 704, 705, 709, 712, 715, 724, 727, 730, and 733 only.
- 7 In the Label text field, type Plane 2.

# Intersection I

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click intersection.
- 2 In the Settings window for Intersection, locate the Geometric Entity Level section.
- 3 From the Level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Locate the Input Entities section. Under Selections to intersect, click + Add.
- 5 In the Add dialog box, in the Selections to intersect list, choose Core Boundaries and Fiber Boundaries (Core).
- 6 Click OK.

#### Inlets

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click Difference.
- 2 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Geometric Entity Level section.
- 3 From the Level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Locate the Input Entities section. Under Selections to add, click + Add.
- 5 In the Add dialog box, select Intersection I in the Selections to add list.
- 6 Click OK.
- 7 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 8 Under Selections to subtract, click + Add.
- 9 In the Add dialog box, select Plane I in the Selections to subtract list.
- IO Click OK.
- II In the Settings window for Difference, type Inlets in the Label text field.

# Outlets

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click iii **Difference**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Geometric Entity Level section.
- 3 From the Level list, choose Boundary.
- **4** Locate the **Input Entities** section. Under **Selections to add**, click + **Add**.
- 5 In the Add dialog box, select Intersection I in the Selections to add list.

- 6 Click OK.
- 7 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 8 Under Selections to subtract, click + Add.
- 9 In the Add dialog box, select Plane 2 in the Selections to subtract list.
- 10 Click OK.
- II In the Settings window for Difference, type Outlets in the Label text field.

# Epoxy Boundaries (Core)

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Difference**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Geometric Entity Level section.
- 3 From the Level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Locate the Input Entities section. Under Selections to add, click + Add.
- 5 In the Add dialog box, select Core Boundaries in the Selections to add list.
- 6 Click OK.
- 7 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 8 Under Selections to subtract, click + Add.
- 9 In the Add dialog box, in the Selections to subtract list, choose Inlets and Outlets.
- 10 Click OK.
- II In the Settings window for Difference, type Epoxy Boundaries (Core) in the Label text field.

# Temperature Boundaries

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\( \) Explicit**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Explicit, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 From the Geometric entity level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Select the Group by continuous tangent check box.
- **5** Select Boundaries 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 14, 17, 26, 29, 32, 35, 51, 58, 99, 123, 205, 213, 271, 295, 377, 385, 443, 467, 549, 557, 615, 639, 701, 708, and 747–756 only.
- 6 In the Label text field, type Temperature Boundaries.

#### Fiber Walls

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Difference**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Geometric Entity Level section.
- 3 From the Level list, choose Boundary.

- 4 Locate the Input Entities section. Under Selections to add, click + Add.
- 5 In the Add dialog box, select Fiber Boundaries (Core) in the Selections to add list.
- 6 Click OK.
- 7 In the Settings window for Difference, locate the Input Entities section.
- 8 Under Selections to subtract, click + Add.
- 9 In the Add dialog box, in the Selections to subtract list, choose Inlets and Outlets.
- 10 Click OK.
- II In the Settings window for Difference, type Fiber Walls in the Label text field.

# Inlet Edges

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **\bigcip\_a Adjacent**.
- 2 In the Settings window for Adjacent, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 From the Geometric entity level list, choose Boundary.
- 4 Under Input selections, click + Add.
- 5 In the Add dialog box, select Inlets in the Input selections list.
- 6 Click OK.
- 7 In the Settings window for Adjacent, locate the Output Entities section.
- 8 From the Geometric entity level list, choose Adjacent edges.
- 9 In the Label text field, type Inlet Edges.

# Fibers (Infinite Element Domain)

- I In the **Definitions** toolbar, click intersection.
- 2 In the Settings window for Intersection, locate the Input Entities section.
- 3 Under Selections to intersect, click + Add.
- 4 In the Add dialog box, in the Selections to intersect list, choose Infinite Element Domains and Fibers.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Settings window for Intersection, type Fibers (Infinite Element Domain) in the Label text field.

# COMPONENT I (COMPI)

In the Model Builder window, collapse the Component I (compl) node.