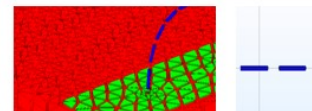
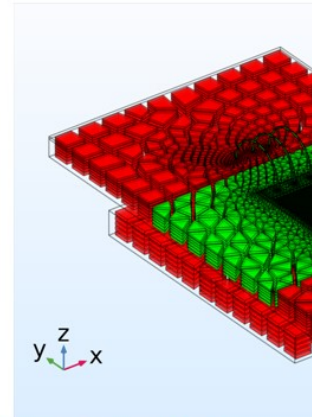


## Mesh

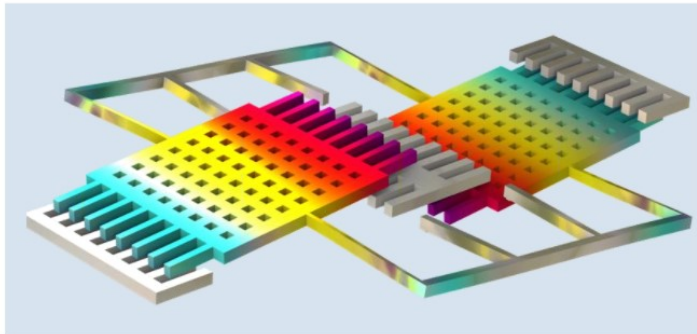
- Custom mesh
- Prism and hexahedrons
- Created with mesh sweep feature

## Equations

- Time transient 3D Cartesian heat transfer
- Phase change
- Electrical current
- Laminar flow in porous media

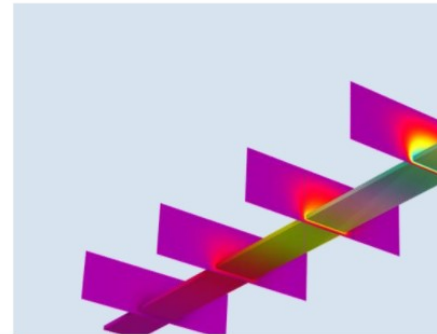


## Structural Mechanics and Electromagnetics



### Structural Mechanics

- Geometric nonlinearity
- Loss, damping, and body forces

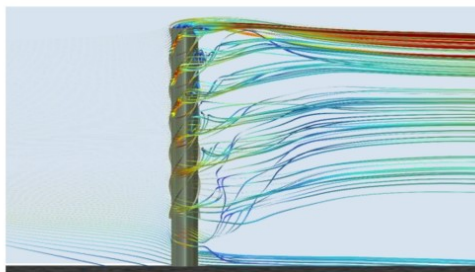


### Electromagnetics

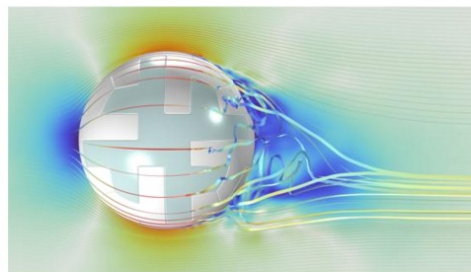
- Electrostatics and electric currents incl
- Infinite elements for infinite domains

## MODELING CAPABILITIES

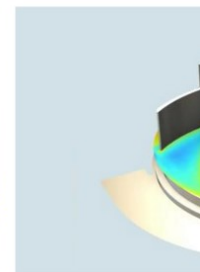
## Single-Phase Laminar and Turbulent Flow



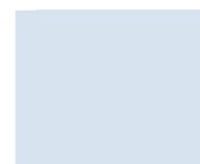
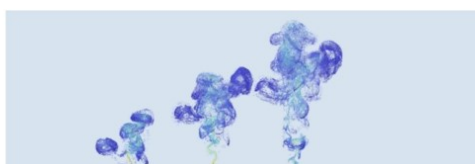
*Incompressible and compressible flow.*



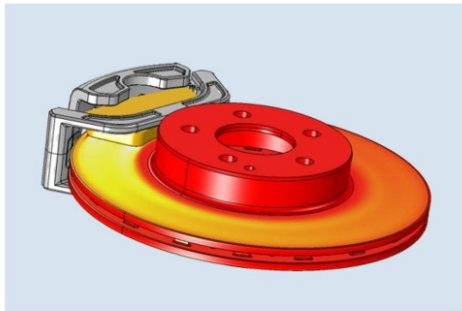
*RANS turbulence models and LES.*



*Flow in rotating ma*



# Heat Transfer Overview



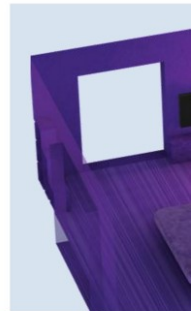
## Conduction

- Isotropic, anisotropic, linear, and



## Convection

- Free and forced convection



## Radiation

- Surface-to-

## USER STORY: SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY LAUSANNE

# Optimizing a Hyperloop Pod

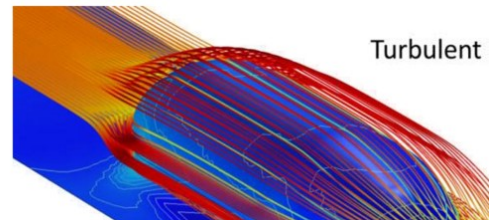
### PROBLEM

Hyperloop Pod Competition goal is to find transportation mode that is high speed, intercontinental, and self-propelled.

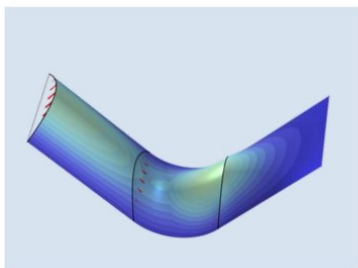
### SIMULATION SOLUTIONS

Using COMSOL Multiphysics, engineers modeled:

- Aeroshell: CFD, shape optimization, and mechanical stress analyses

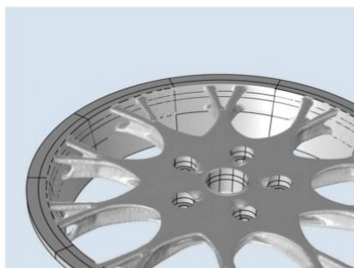


# Optimization in COMSOL Multiphysics®



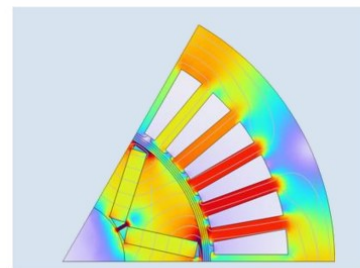
## Shape Optimization

Find the optimal shape so that it minimizes an



## Topology Optimization

Optimize the material distribution to minimize an



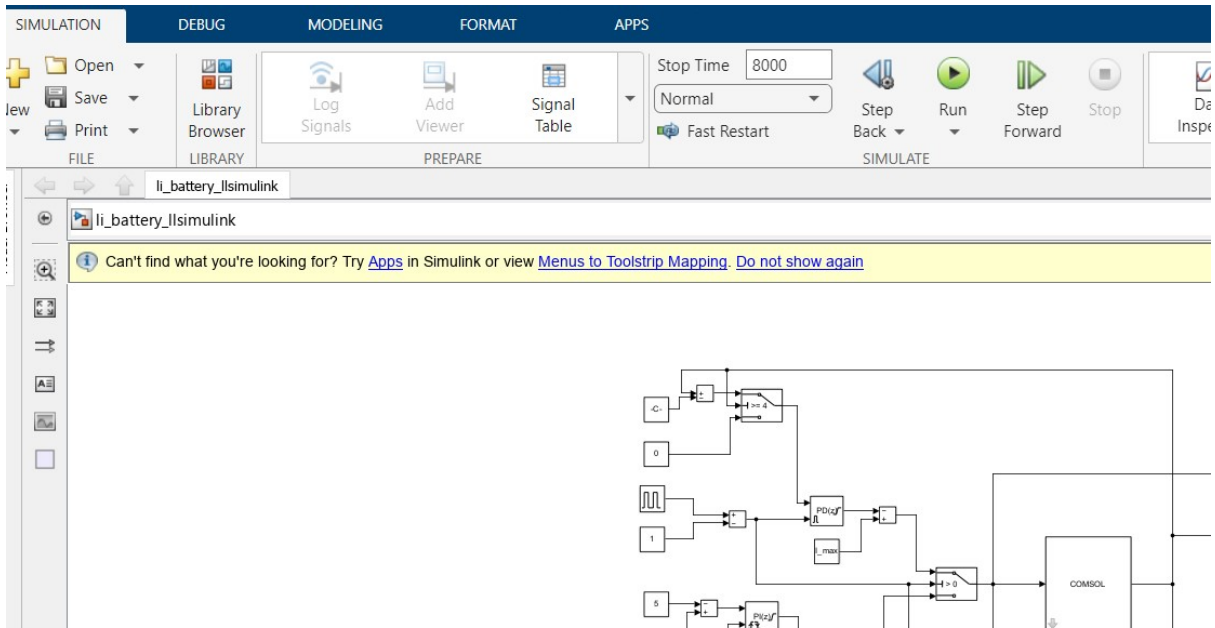
## Parameter Optimization

Find the optimal dimensions and position so that they

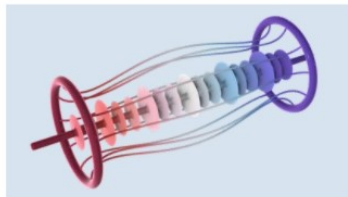
Concentration (mg/l)

## Pa

Fit  
va

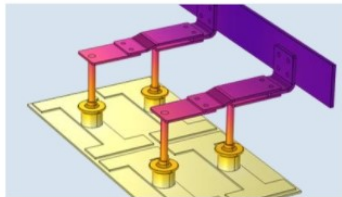


## Modeling Electronic Components



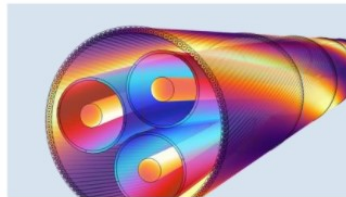
### Capacitive Devices

- Dielectric materials
- Electrostatic charges
- Electrostatic forces
- Capacitance matrix



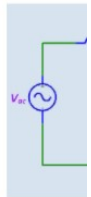
### Resistive Devices

- Conduction currents
- Joule heating and temperature dependence



### Inductive Devices

- Induced currents
- Resistive loss and magnetic loss
- Magnetic fields from

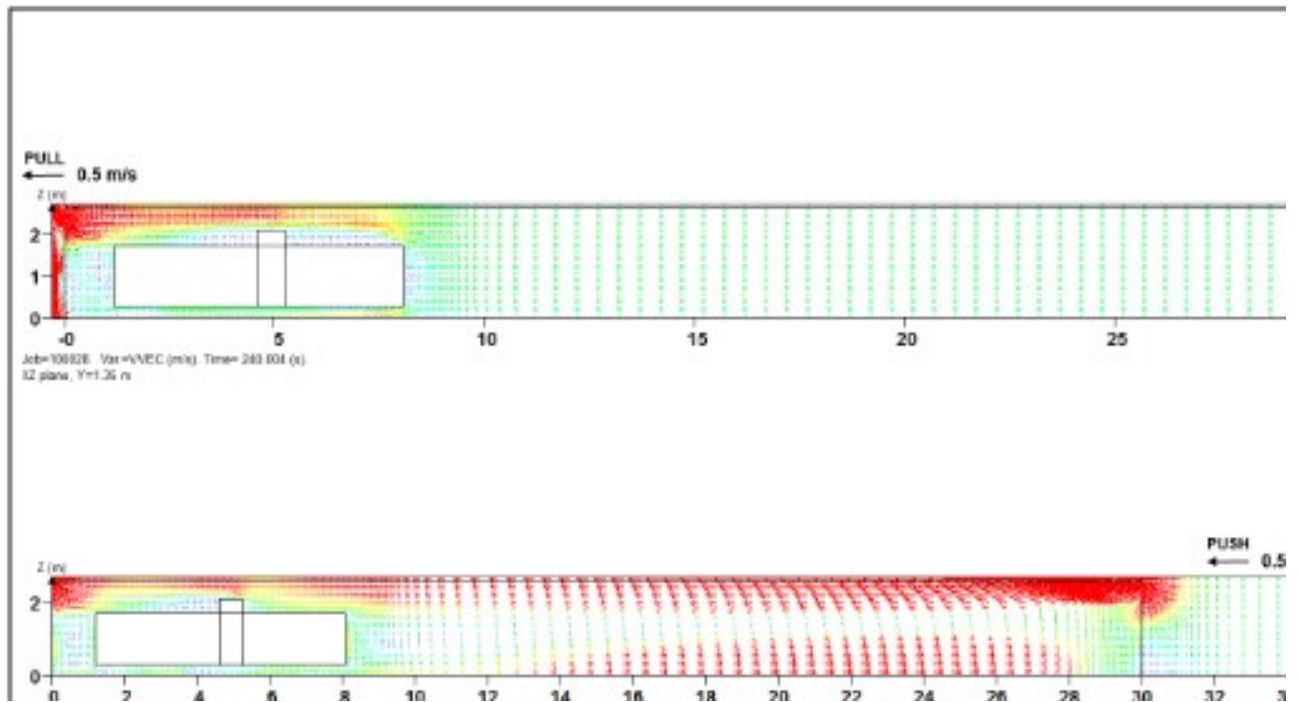
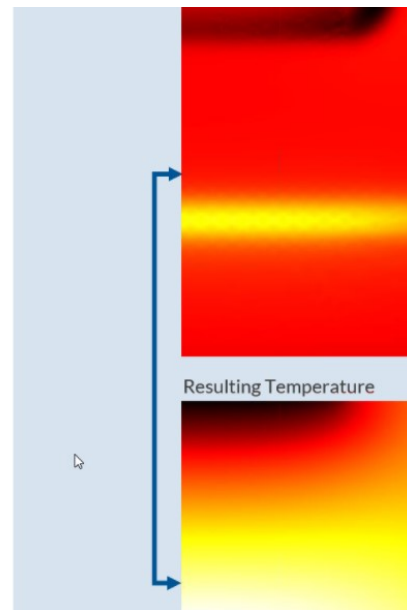


### Electrical

- Co
- sy
- ele
- Ci

## Thermal Effects

- The *Heat Transfer in Solids* and *Semiconductor* interfaces can be coupled to model nonisothermal devices
- The material properties of the semiconductor are functions of temperature
- Joule heating and recombination heating are included
  - Heterojunction heat source available on boundaries





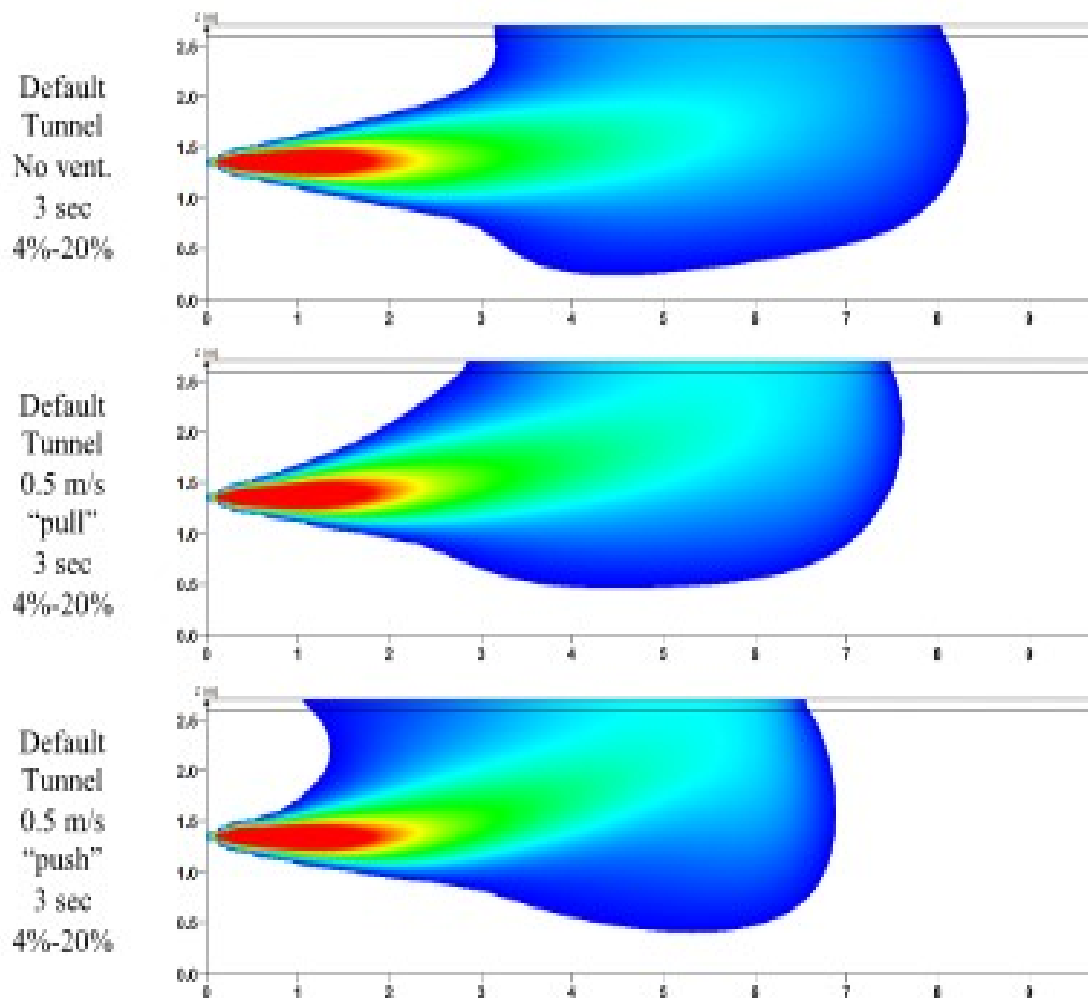
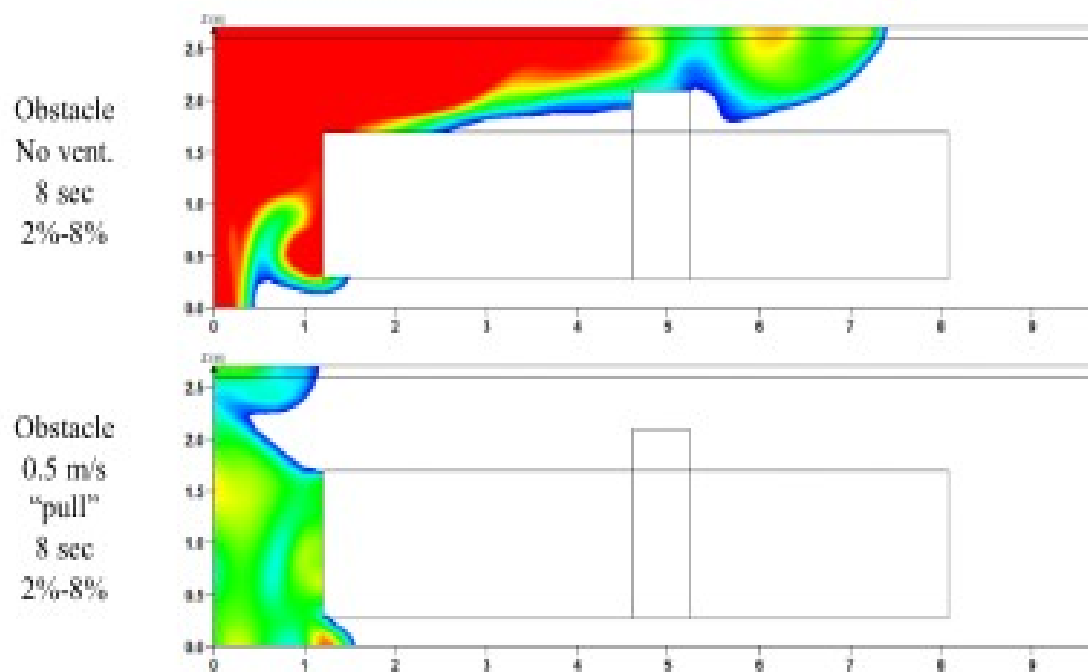
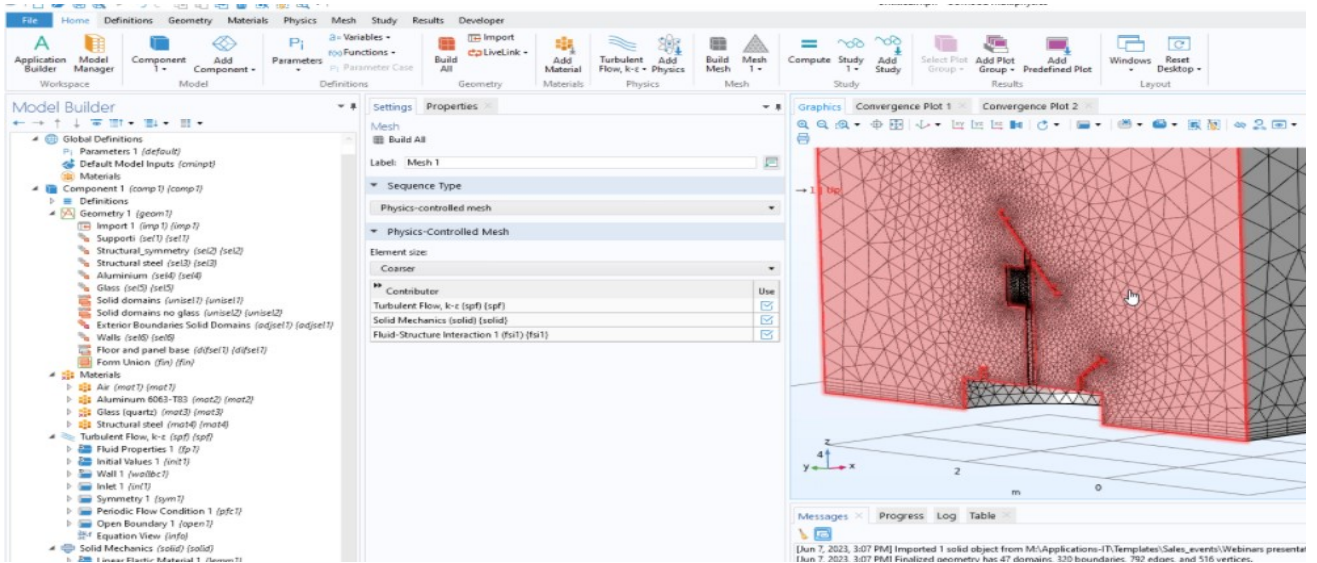
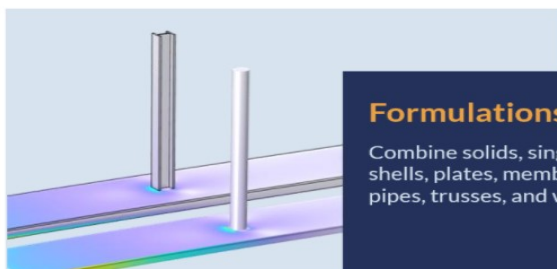


Figure 5. Hydrogen concentration envelope profiles (up to 30% (vol), in red) from flammability limit contour (4% (vol), in blue) along the jet direction ( $Y = 1.3$  m) for scenarios in an empty tunnel.



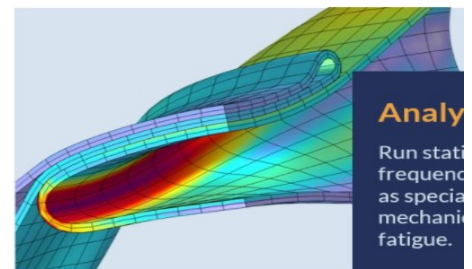


## OVERVIEW Structural Mechanics Functionality



### Formulations

Combine solids, single and layered shells, plates, membranes, beams, pipes, trusses, and wires.

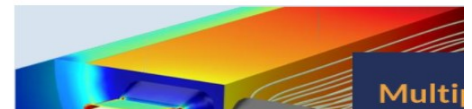


### Analysis

Run static, transient, and frequency analyses as special element types for fatigue.

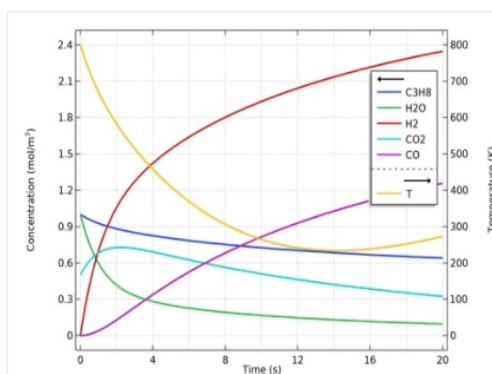


### Material Models



### Multi-physics

## Modeling Strategy for Chemical Engineering



### Perfectly Mixed System

- Type in the chemical equations

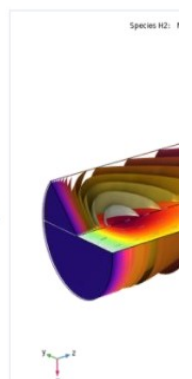
Species			
Name	CAS	Chemical formula	Database
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	CO <sub>2</sub>	COMSOL
carbon monoxide	630-08-0	CO	COMSOL
hydrogen	1333-74-0	H <sub>2</sub>	COMSOL
propane	74-98-6	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	COMSOL
water	7732-18-5	H <sub>2</sub> O	COMSOL

Phases	
Name	State
Gas	Vapor

### Thermodynamic Properties

- Add a thermodynamic system



### Generate Dependent

1. Hydrogen is injected through a needle at the top.

2. Oxygen enters from the left.

Porous catalyst, rho alumina support (Rf)

