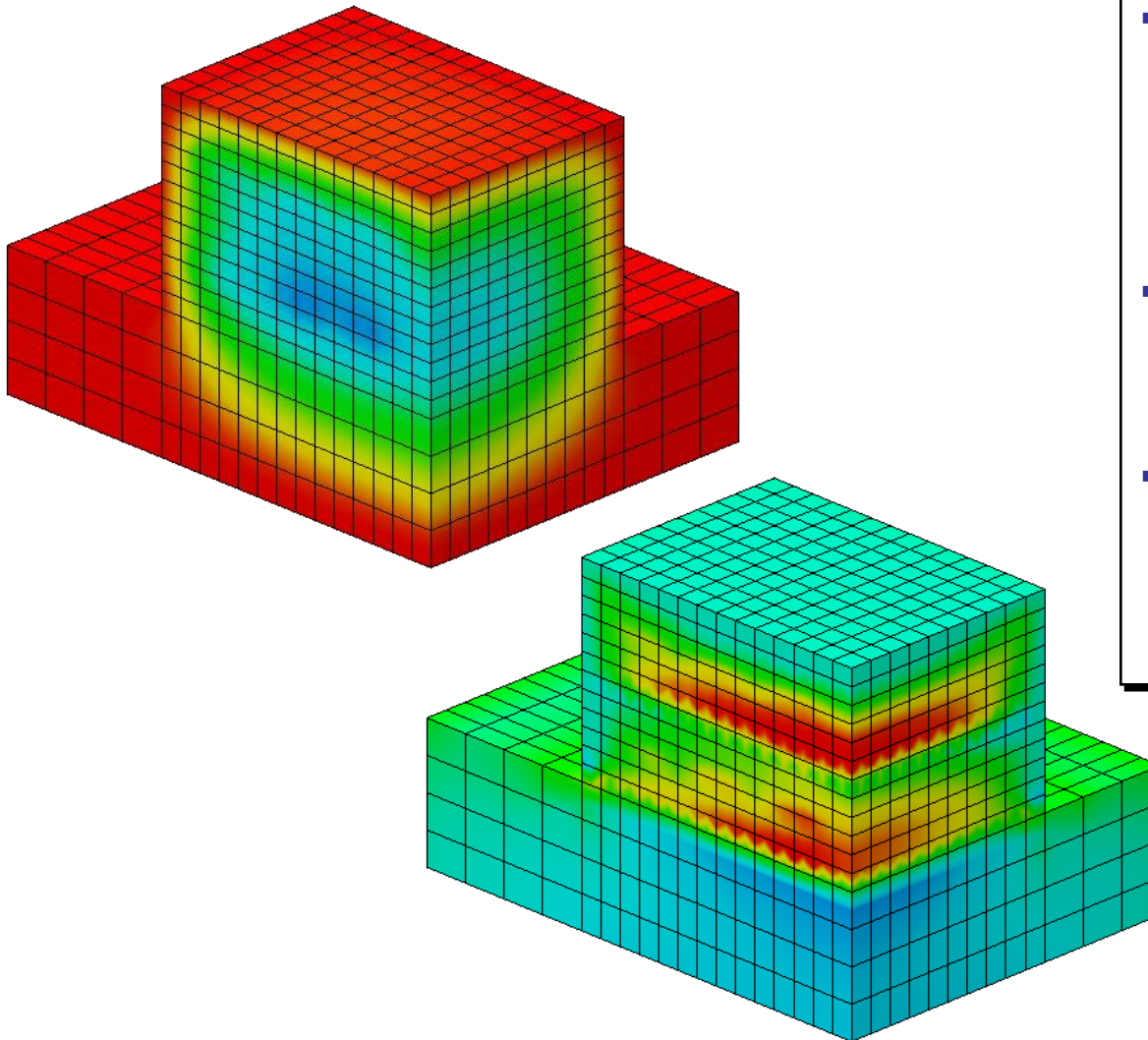


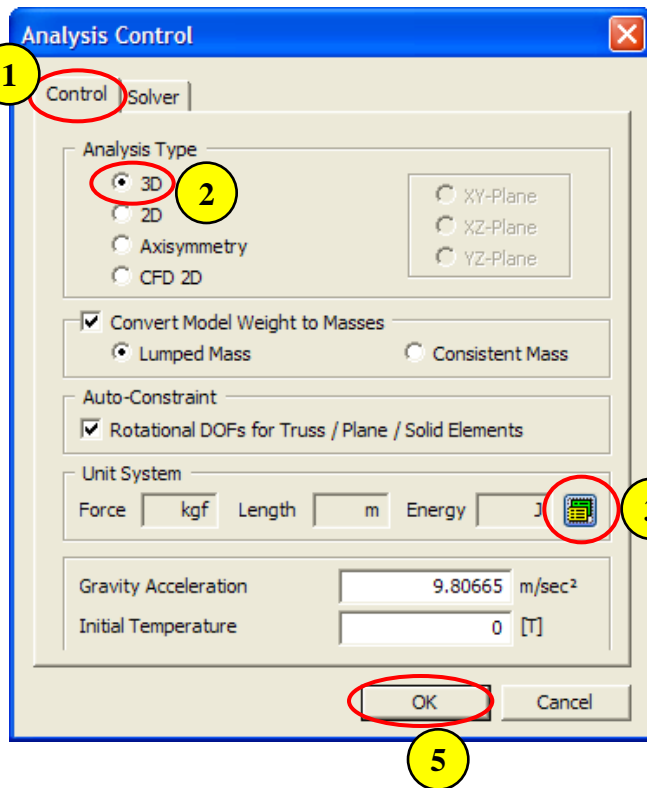
HA-1. Hydration - Pipe Cooling



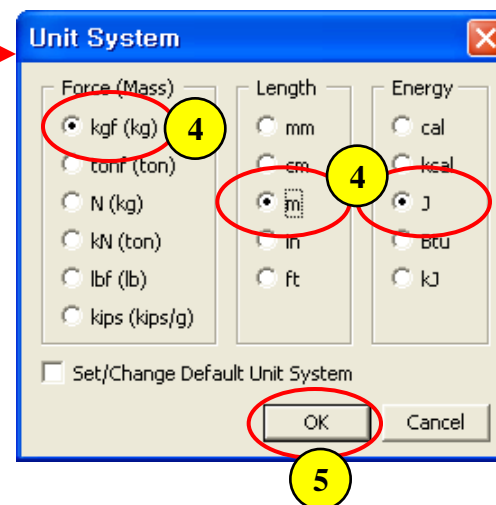
Overview

- 3-D Heat of Hydration Analysis
- Model
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ Symmetric Model
 - Unit : kgf, m
 - Isotropic Elastic Material
 - Time Dependent Material
 - High-order Solid Element
- Load & Boundary Conditions
 - Constraint
 - Heat of Hydration Analysis
 - Heat of Hydration Stage
- Result Evaluation
 - Temperature
 - Principal Stress (P1)
 - Heat of Hydration Result Graphs
 - Animation Recording

Step 1.

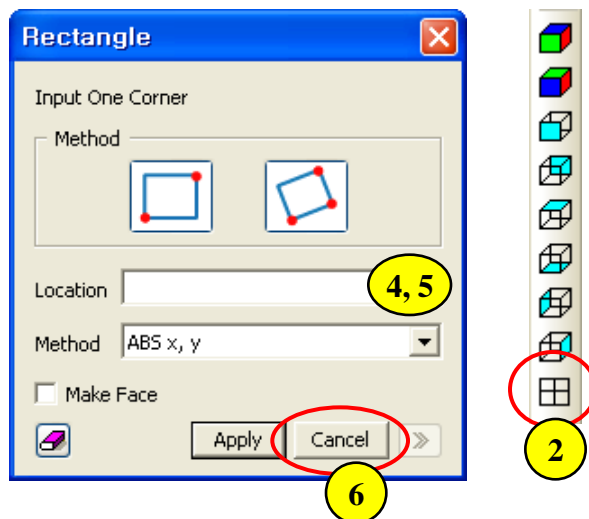


1. Analysis > Analysis Control – “Control” tab
2. Analysis Type : 3D
3. Click Button
4. Unit : kgf , m , J
5. Click [OK] Button



Analysis Control Dialog is automatically activated at startup.

Step 2.

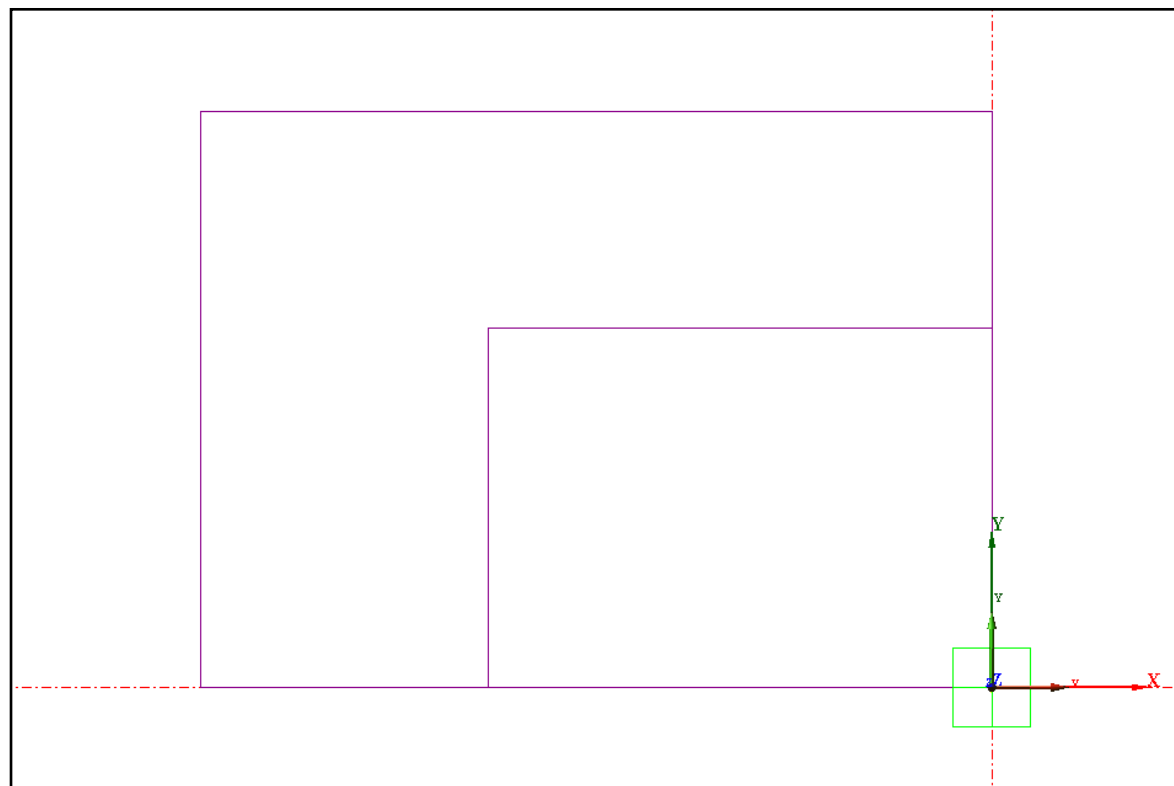


1. Toggle off “Toggle Grid”
2. Click “Normal View”
3. Geometry > Curve > Create on WP > Rectangle (Wire)...
4. Location : (0), <-8.8, 6.4> Ⓜ
5. Location : (0), <-5.6, 4>
6. Click [Cancel] Button Ⓜ

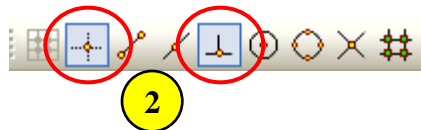
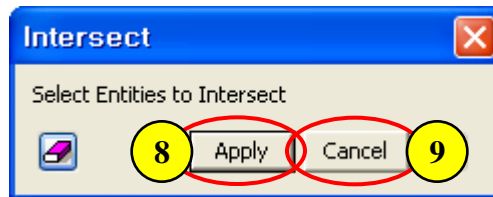
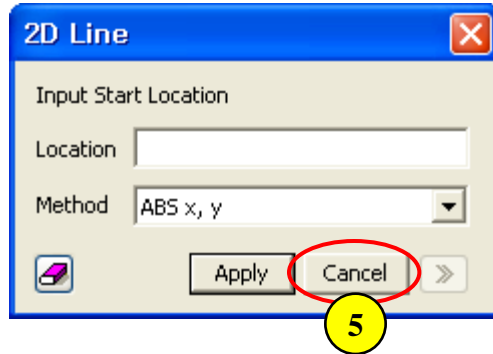


Ⓜ () : “ABS x, y”, <> : “REL dx, dy”
(0) same as (0, 0)

Ⓜ [Esc] as shortcut for [Cancel]




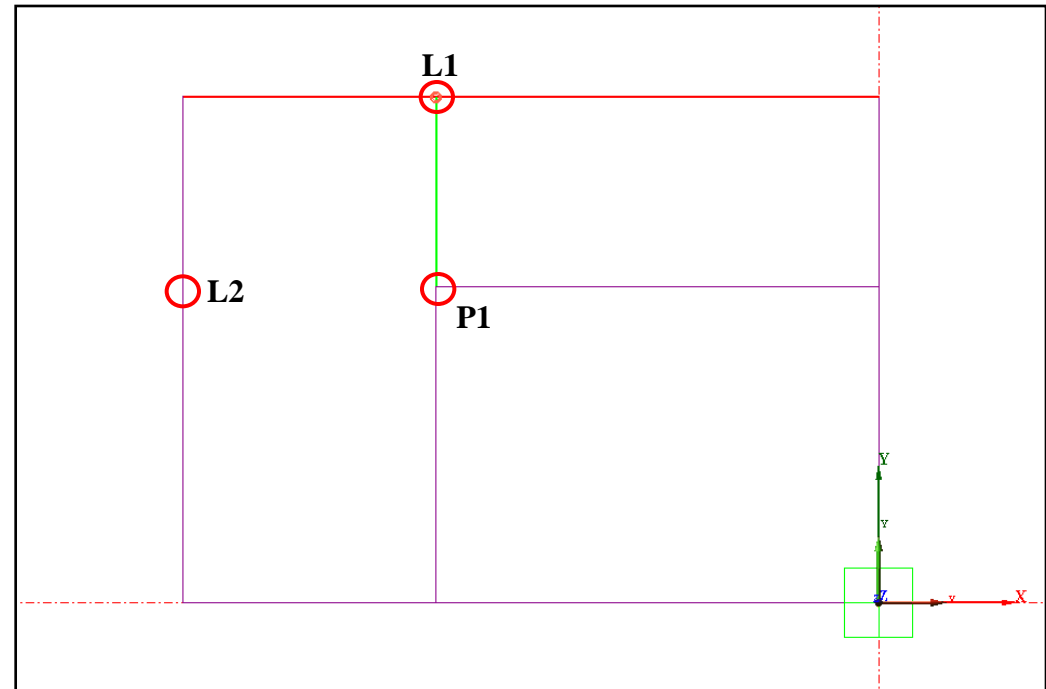
Step 3.



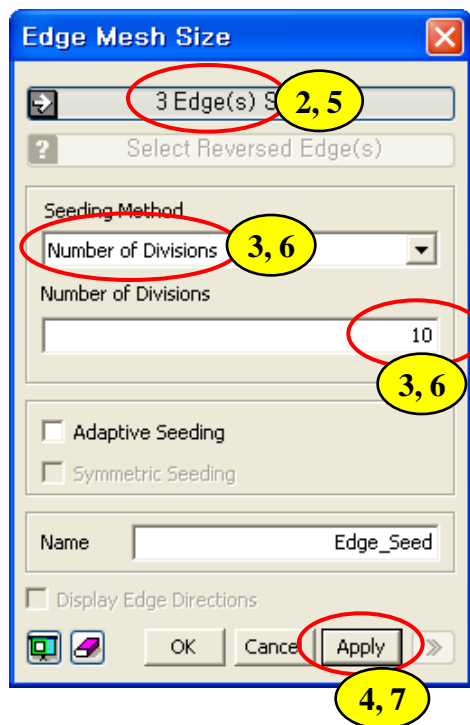
🔊 “Ctrl+A” as shortcut for “Select Displayed”

🔊 [Enter] as shortcut for [Apply]

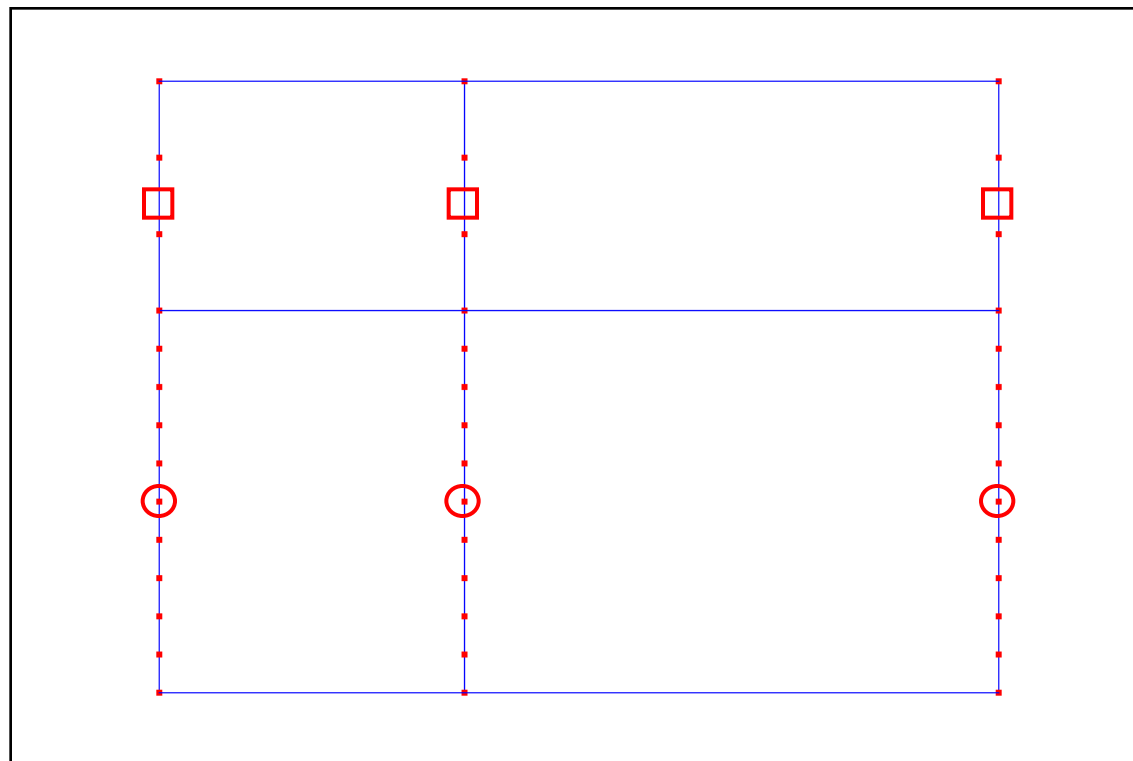
1. Geometry > Curve > Create on WP > Line...
2. Toggle on “Vertex Snap” & “Perpendicular Snap”
3. Select P1 & L1 (See Figure)
4. Select P1 & L2 (See Figure)
5. Click [Cancel] Button
6. Geometry > Curve > Intersect...
7. Click  “Displayed”
8. Click [Apply] Button
9. Click [Cancel] Button



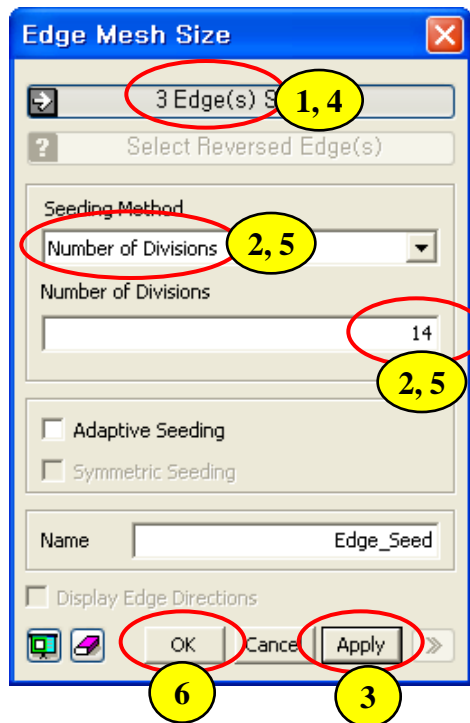
Step 4.



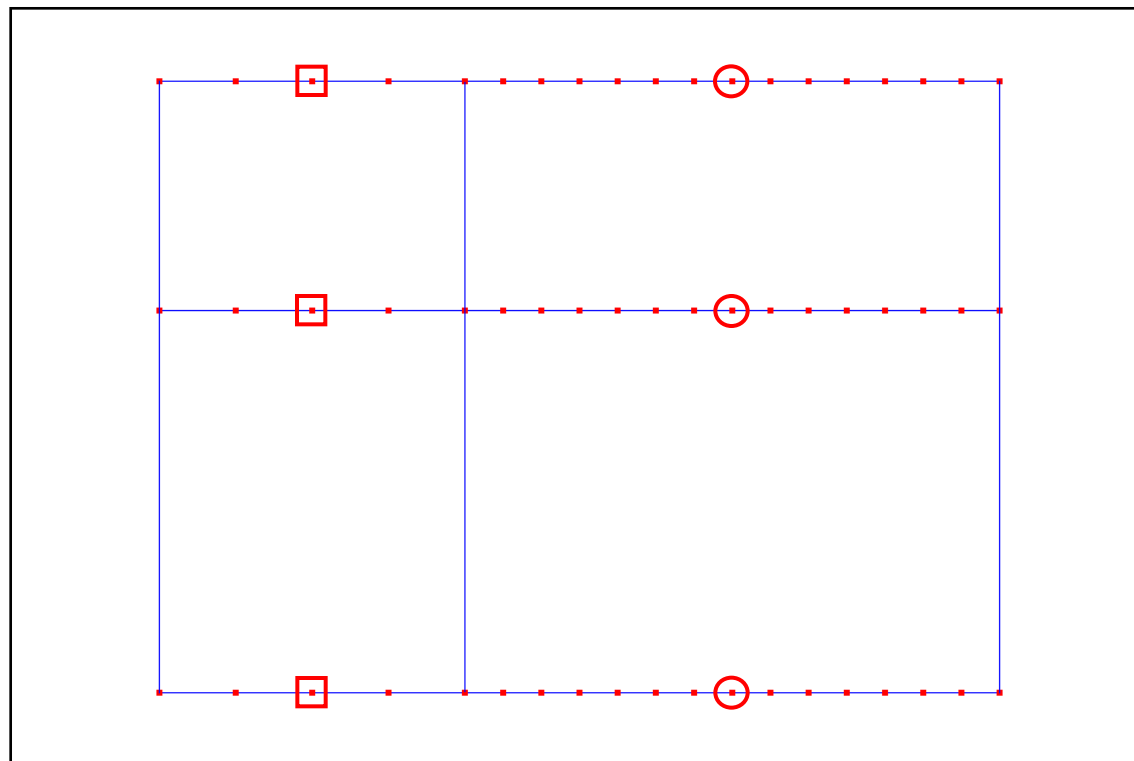
1. Mesh > Size Control > Along Edge...
2. Select 3 Edges marked by “○” (See Figure)
3. Seeding Method : Number of Divisions (10)
4. Click [Apply] Button
5. Select 3 Edges marked by “□” (See Figure)
6. Seeding Method : Number of Divisions (3)
7. Click [Apply] Button



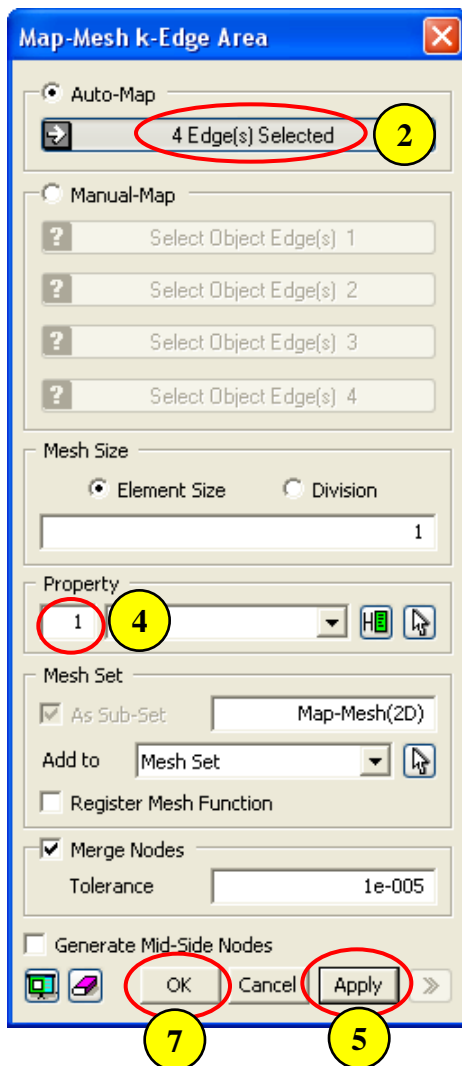
Step 5.



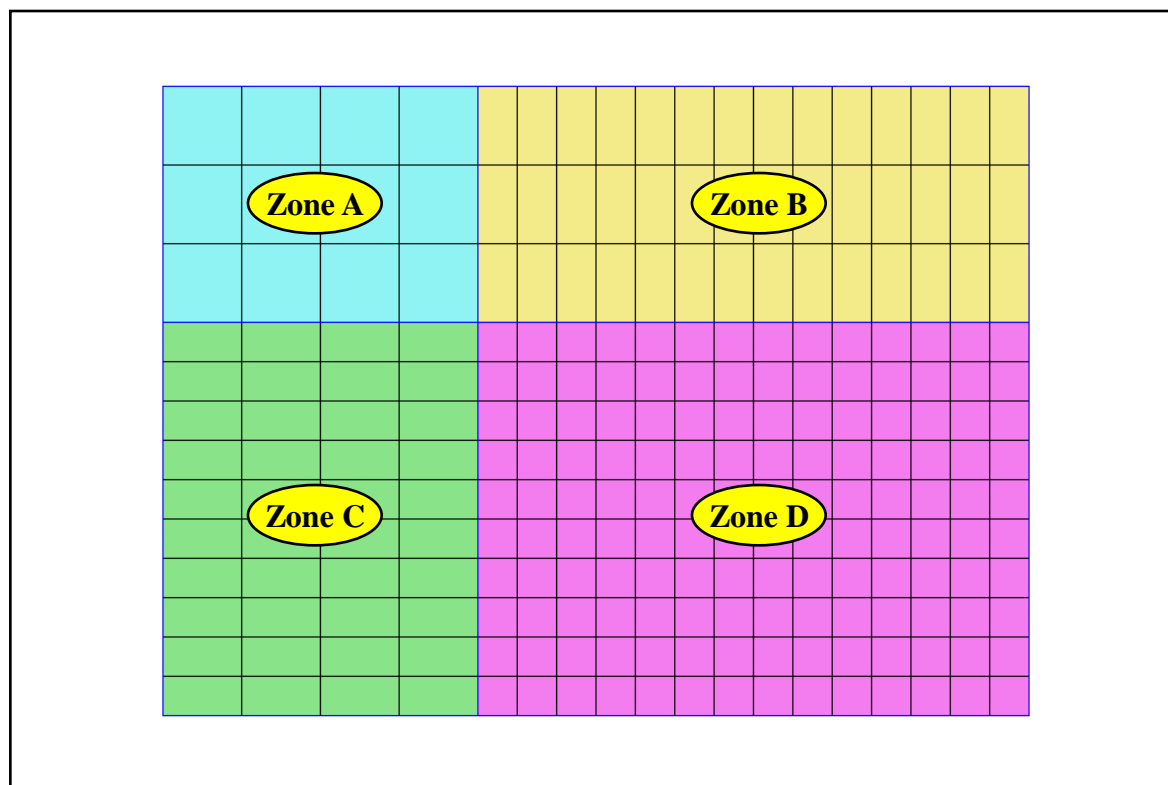
1. Select 3 Edges marked by “○” (See Figure)
2. Seeding Method : Number of Divisions (14)
3. Click [Apply] Button
4. Select 3 Edges marked by “□” (See Figure)
5. Seeding Method : Number of Divisions (4)
6. Click [OK] Button



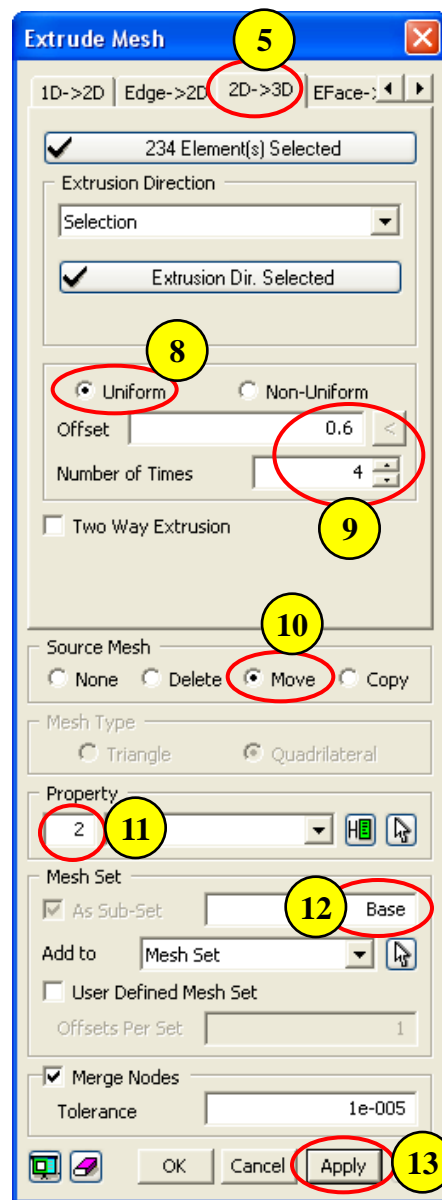
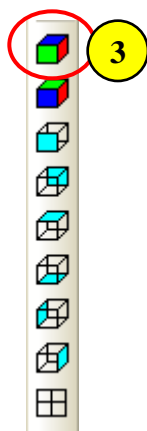
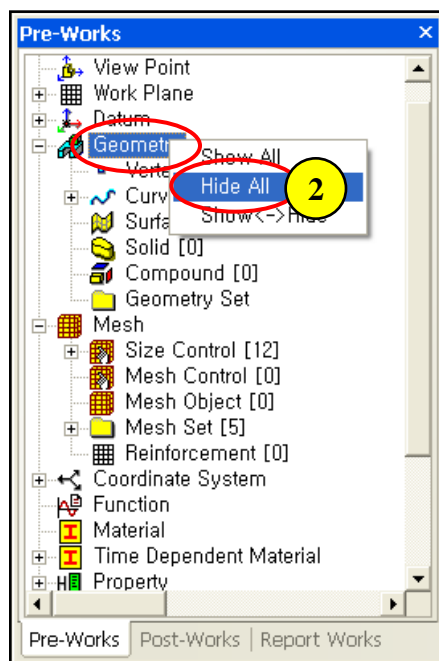
Step 6.




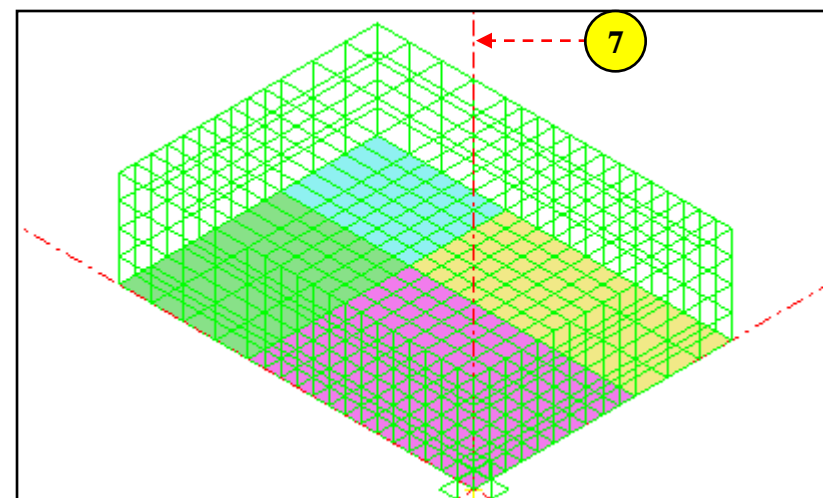
1. Mesh > Map Mesh > k-Edge Area...
2. Select 4 Edges of Zone A
3. Use Default Mesh Size
4. Property : 1
5. Click [Apply] Button
6. Repeat step 2~5 for Zone B, C, D
7. Click [OK] Button



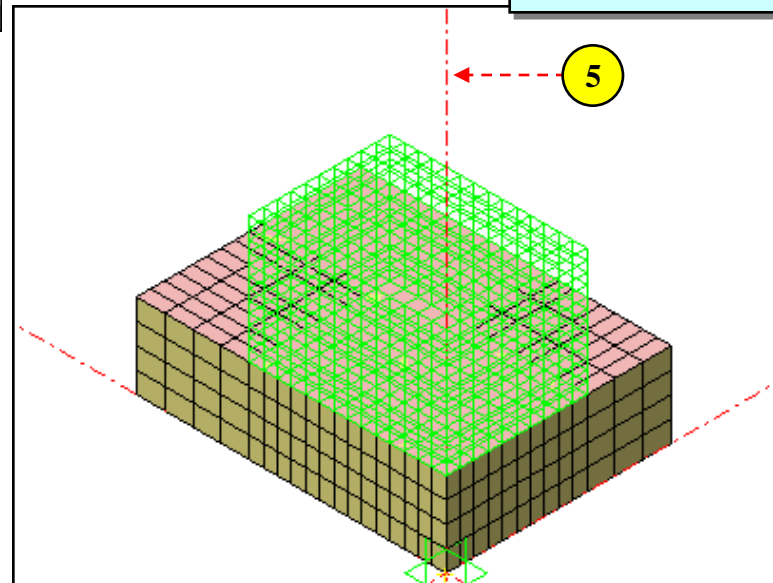
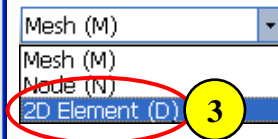
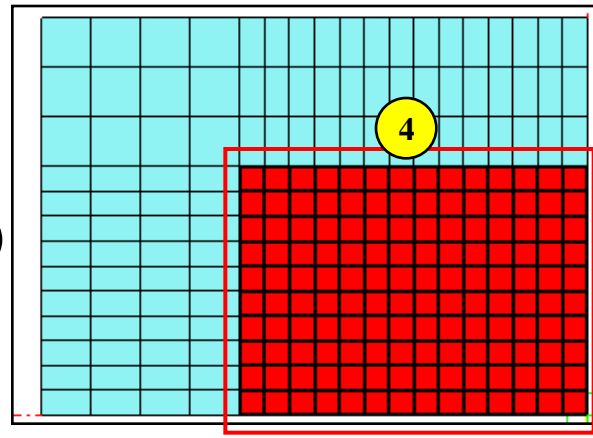
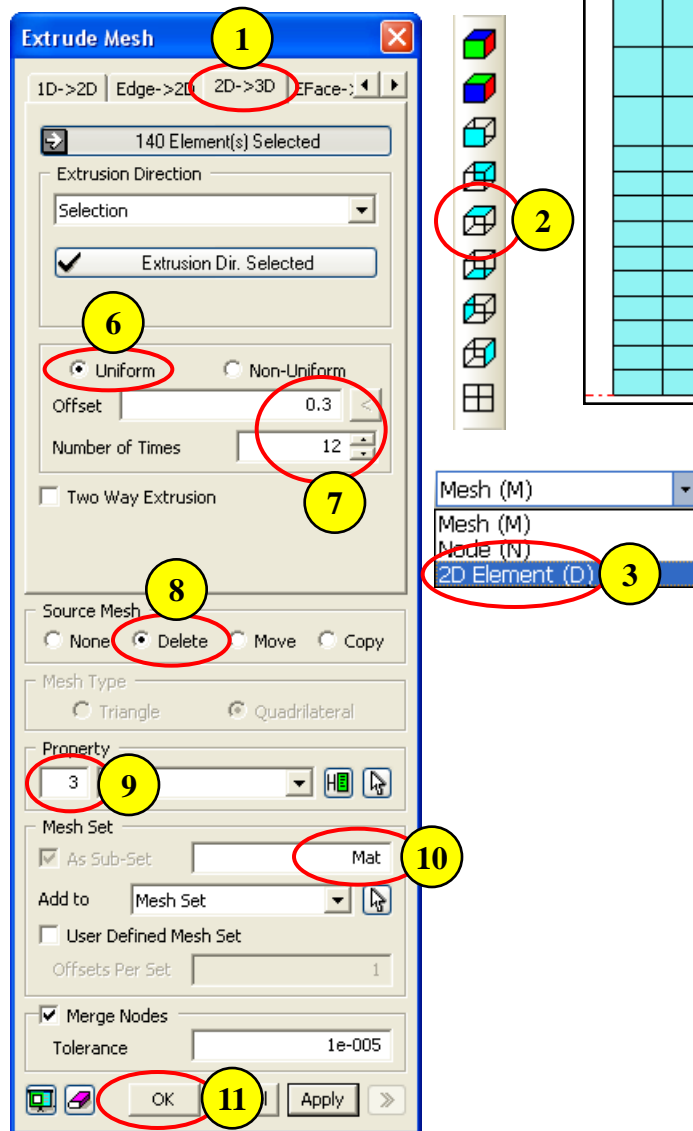
Step 7.



1. Pre-Works Tree : Geometry...
2. Click Right Mouse Button and Select "Hide All"
3. Click "Isometric 1 View"
4. Mesh > Protrude Mesh > Extrude...
5. Select "2D->3D" tab
6. Click  "Displayed"
7. Select "Z-Axis" for Extrusion Dir.
8. Select "Uniform"
9. Offset : 0.6 , Number of Times : 4
10. Source Mesh : Move
11. Property : 2
12. Mesh Set : Base
13. Click [Apply] Button

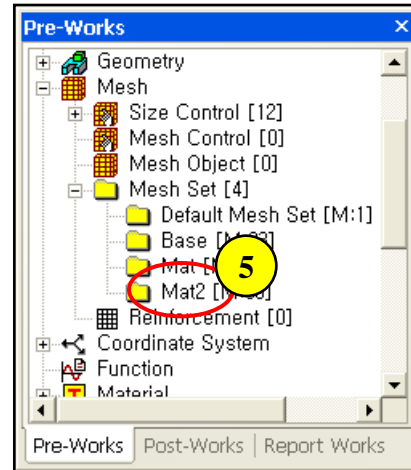
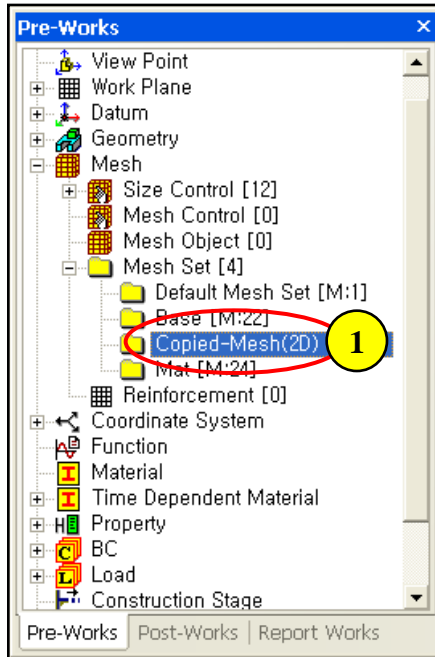


Step 8.



1. Select "2D ->3D" tab
2. Click "Top View"
3. Change Selection Filter to "2D Element (D)"
4. Select 140 Elements (See Figure)
5. Select "Z-Axis" for Extrusion Dir.
6. Select "Uniform"
7. Offset : 0.3 , Number of Times : 12
8. Source Mesh : Delete
9. Property : 3
10. Mesh Set : Mat
11. Click [OK] Button

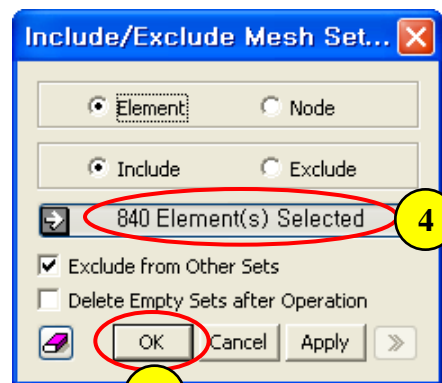
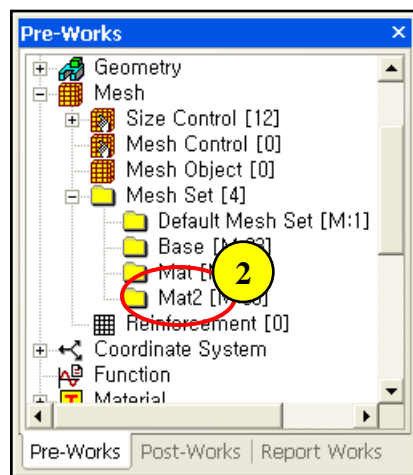
Step 9.



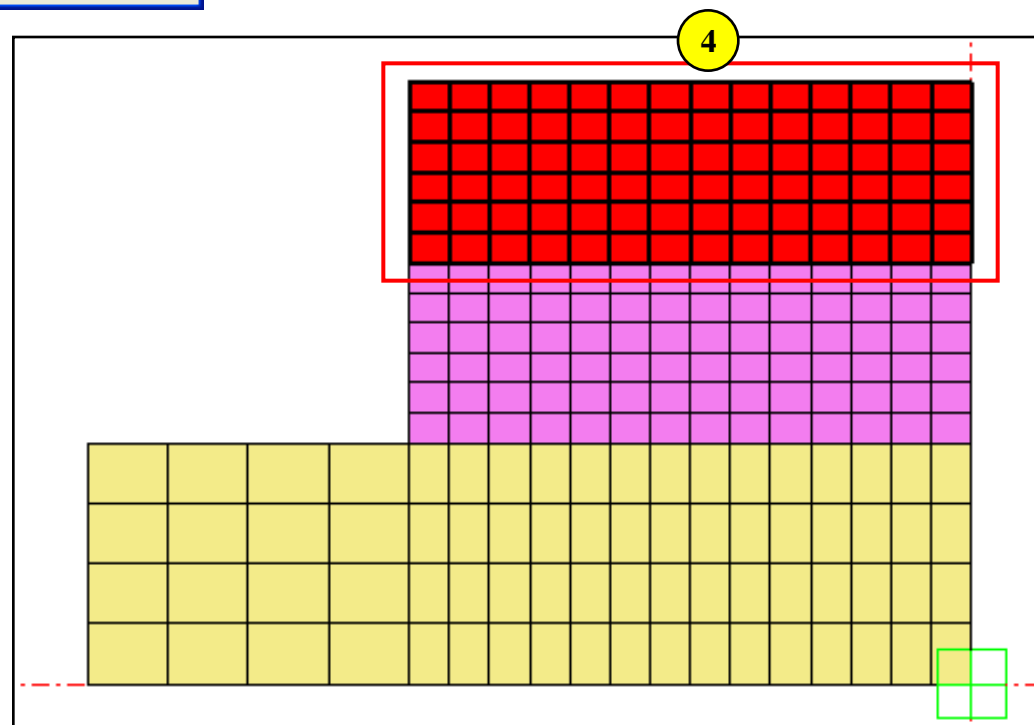
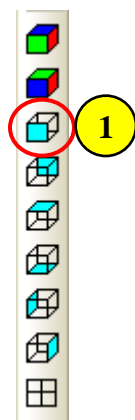
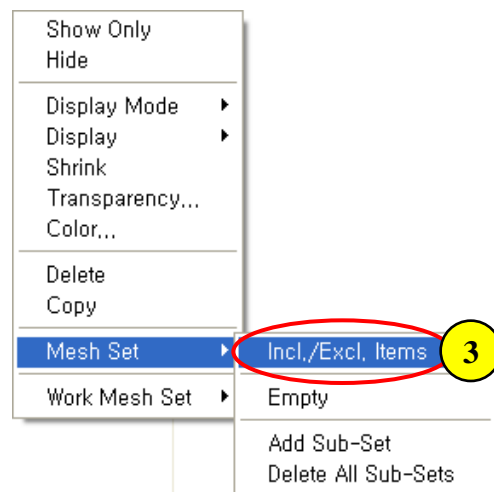
1. Pre-Works Tree : Mesh > Mesh Set > Copied-Mesh(2D)...
2. Press [Delete] Key
3. Pre-Works Tree : Mesh > Mesh Set...
4. Click Right Mouse Button and Select “New Mesh Set”
5. Enter the name “Mat2” for New Mesh Set



Step 10.



1. Click "Front View"
2. Pre-Works Tree : Mesh > Mesh Set > Mat2...
3. Click Right Mouse Button and Select "Mesh Set > Incl./Excl. Items"
4. Select 840 Elements (See Figure)
5. Click [OK] Button



Step 11.

Time-Dependent Material (Creep/Shrinkage)

Name: Creep/Shrinkage Code: CEB-FIP

CEB

Compressive Strength of Concrete at Age of 28 Days: 2700000 kgf/m²

Relative Humidity of Ambient Environment (40 ~ 99): 70 %

Notational Size of Member: 2.88 m

$h = 2 * A_c / u$ (A_c : Section Area, u : Perimeter in Contact with Atmosphere)

Type of Cement

☐ Rapid Hardening High Strength Cement (RS)

☒ Normal or Rapid Hardening Cement (N, R)

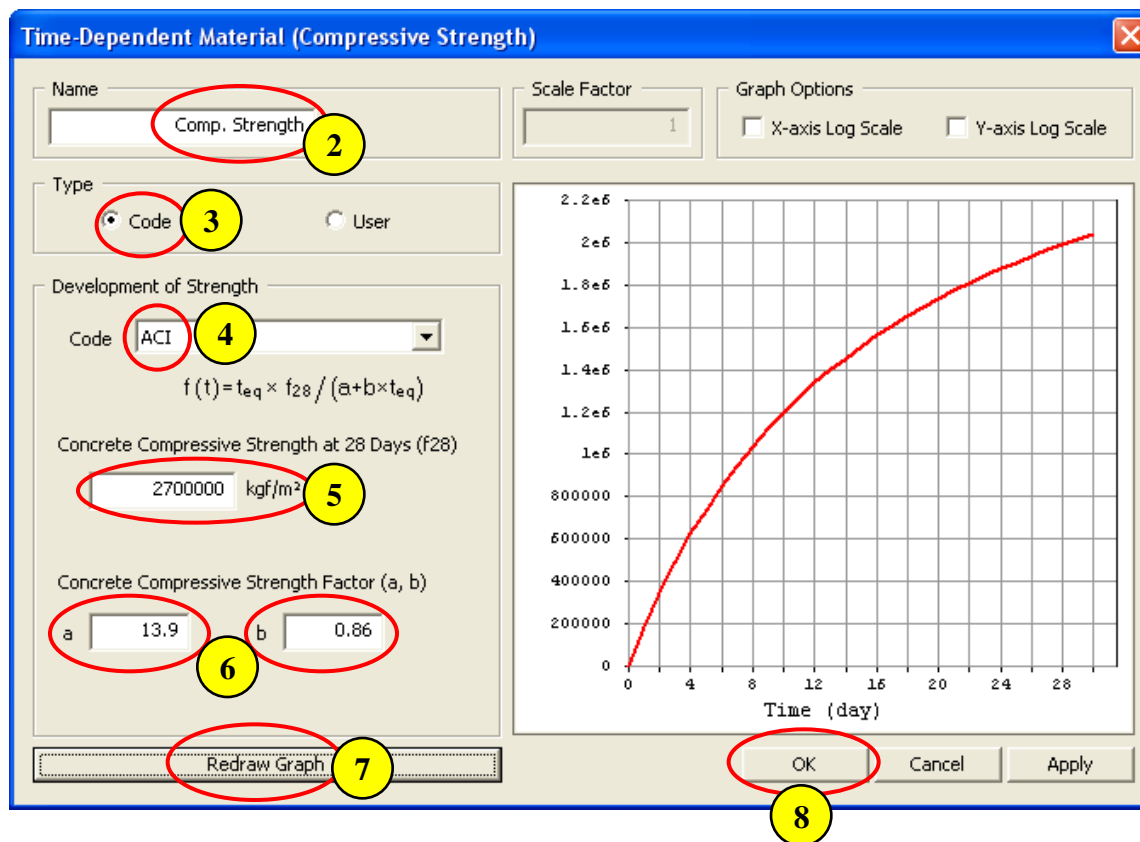
☐ Slowly Hardening Cement (SL)

Age of Concrete at Beginning of Shrinkage: 3 day

Show Result... OK Cancel Apply

1. Analysis > Time-Dependent Material > Creep/Shrinkage...
2. Name : Creep/Shrinkage
3. Code : CEB-FIP
4. Compressive Strength of Concrete at Age of 28 Days : 2700000 kgf/m²
5. Relative Humidity of Ambient Environment (40~99) : 70 %
6. Notational Size of Member : 2.88 m
7. Type of Cement : Normal or Rapid Hardening Cement (N, R)
8. Age of Concrete at Beginning of Shrinkage : 3 Day
9. Click [OK] Button

Step 12.



1. Analysis > Time-Dependent Material > Compressive Strength...

2. Name : Comp. Strength

3. Type : Code

4. Code : ACI

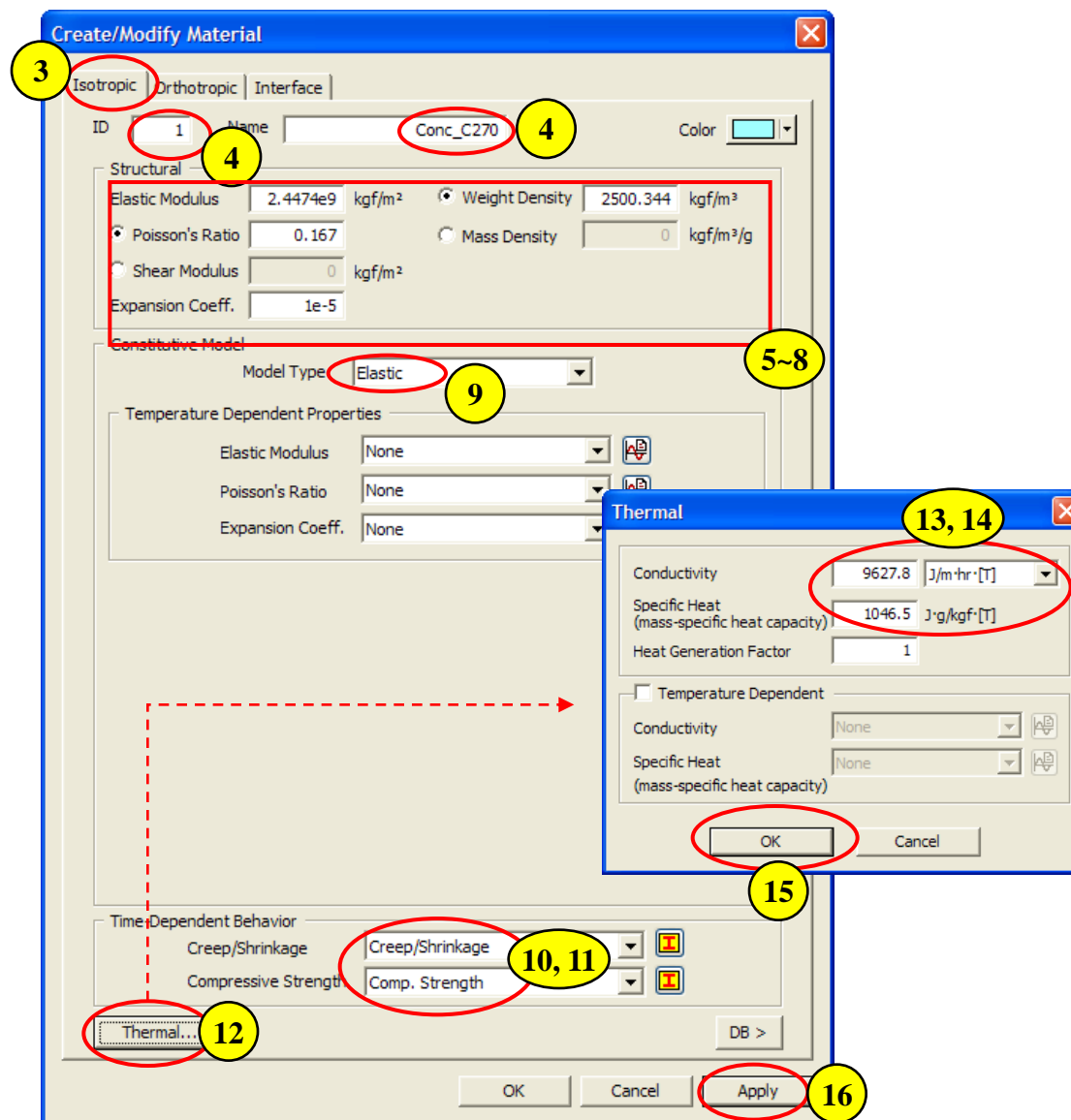
5. Concrete Compressive Strength at 28 Days (f28) : 2700000 kgf/m²

6. Concrete Compressive Strength Factor (a, b) : a(13.9) , b(0.86)

7. Click [Redraw Graph] Button

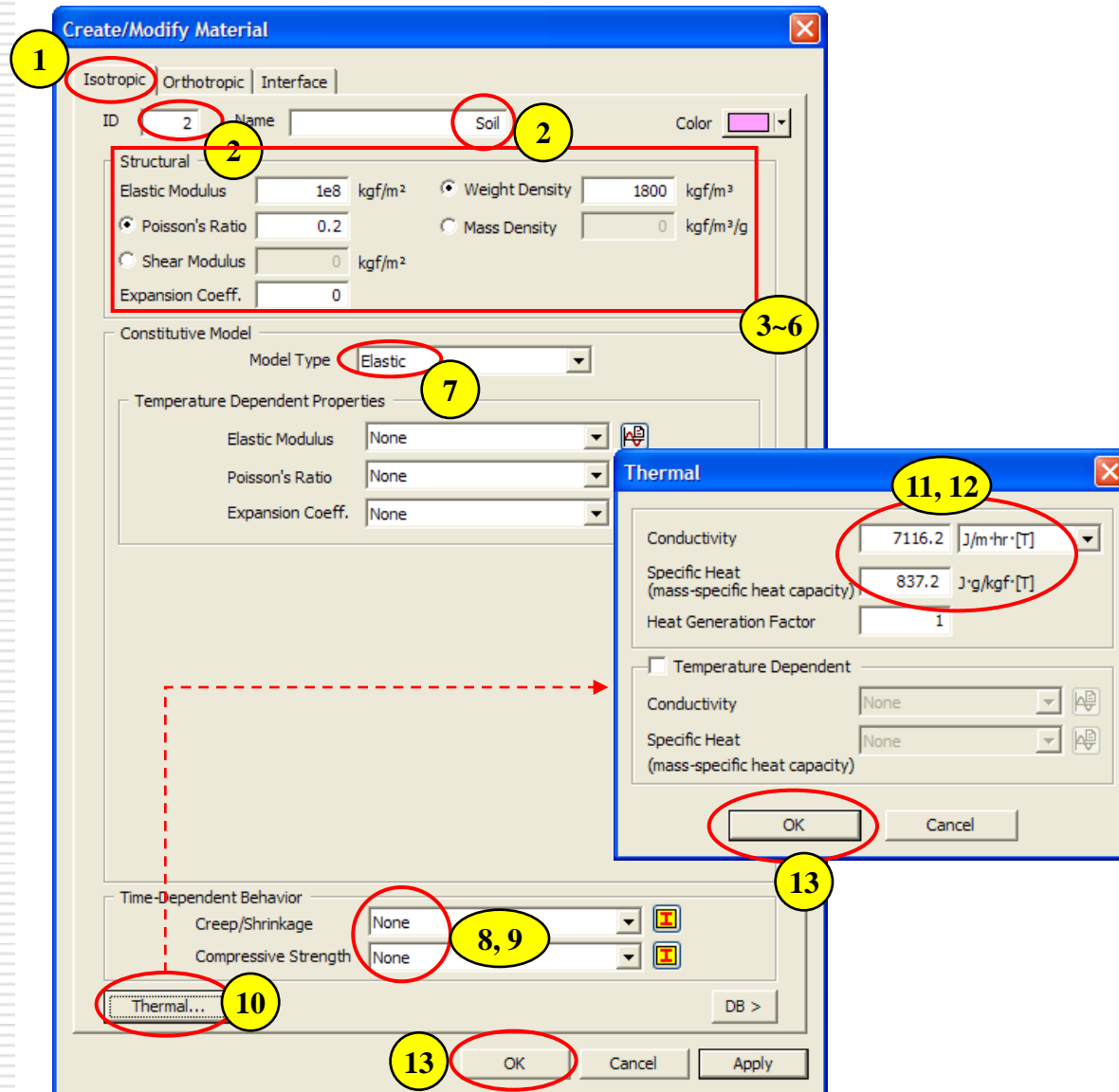
8. Click [OK] Button

Step 13.



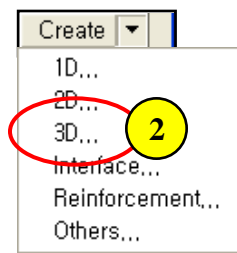
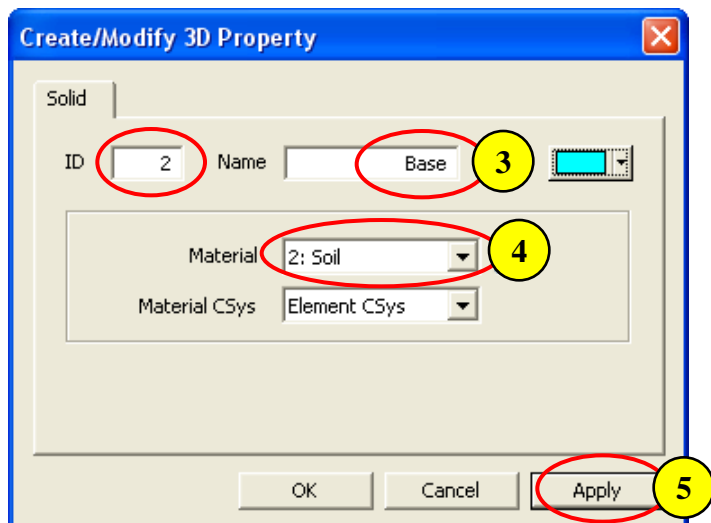
1. Analysis > Material ...
2. Click [Create] Button
3. Select "Isotropic" tab
4. ID : 1 , Name : Conc_C270
5. Elastic Modulus : 2.4474e9 kgf/m²
6. Poisson's Ratio : 0.167
7. Expansion Coeff. : 1e-5
8. Weight Density : 2500.344 kgf/m³
9. Model Type : Elastic
10. Creep/Shrinkage : Creep/Shrinkage
11. Compressive Strength : Comp. Strength
12. Click [Thermal...] Button
13. Conductivity : 9627.8 J/m·hr·[T]
14. Specific Heat : 1046.5 J/g/kgf·[T]
15. Click [OK] Button
16. Click [Apply] Button

Step 14.

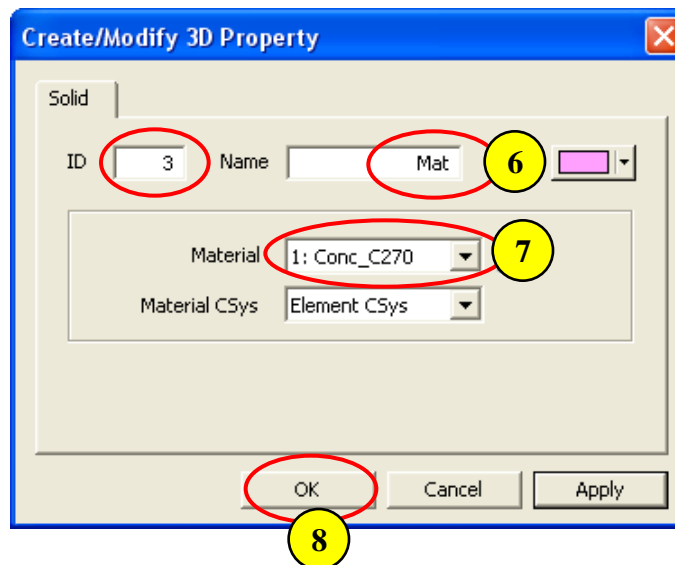


1. Select "Isotropic" tab
2. ID : 2 , Name : Soil
3. Elastic Modulus : 1e8 kgf/m²
4. Poisson's Ratio : 0.2
5. Expansion Coeff. : 0
6. Weight Density : 1800 kgf/m³
7. Model Type : Elastic
8. Creep/Shrinkage : None
9. Compressive Strength : None
10. Click [Thermal...] Button
11. Conductivity : 7116.2 J/m·hr·[T]
12. Specific Heat : 837.2 J·g/kgf · [T]
13. Click [OK] Button
14. Click [Close] Button


Step 15.

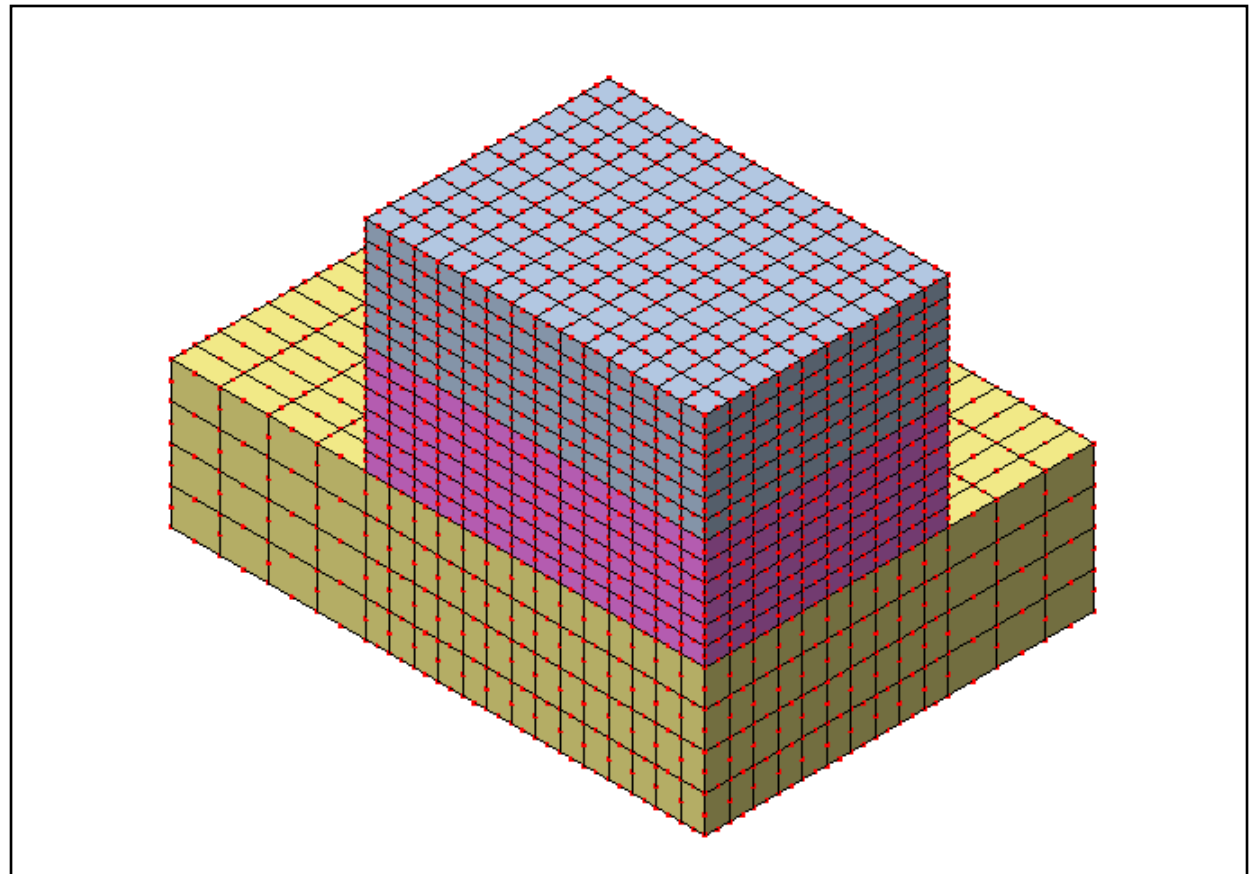
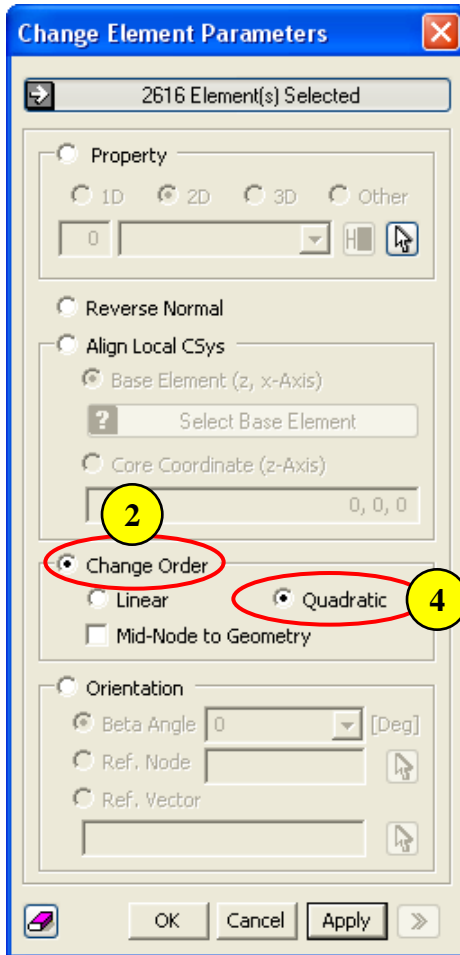


1. Analysis > Property...
2. Create 3D...
3. ID : 2 , Name : Base
4. Material : (2: Soil)
5. Click [Apply] Button
6. ID : 3, Name : Mat
7. Material : (1: Conc_C270)
8. Click [OK] Button
9. Click [Close] Button

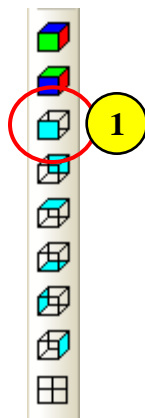
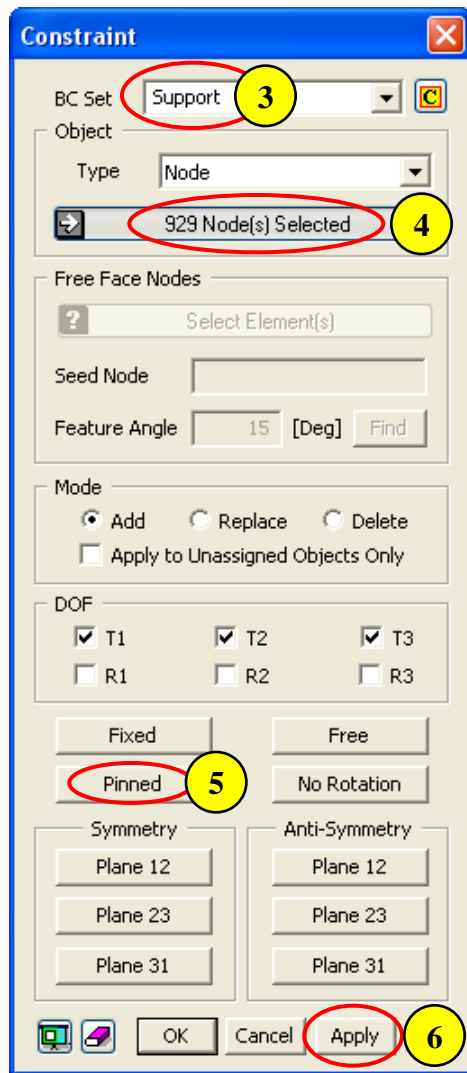


Step 16.

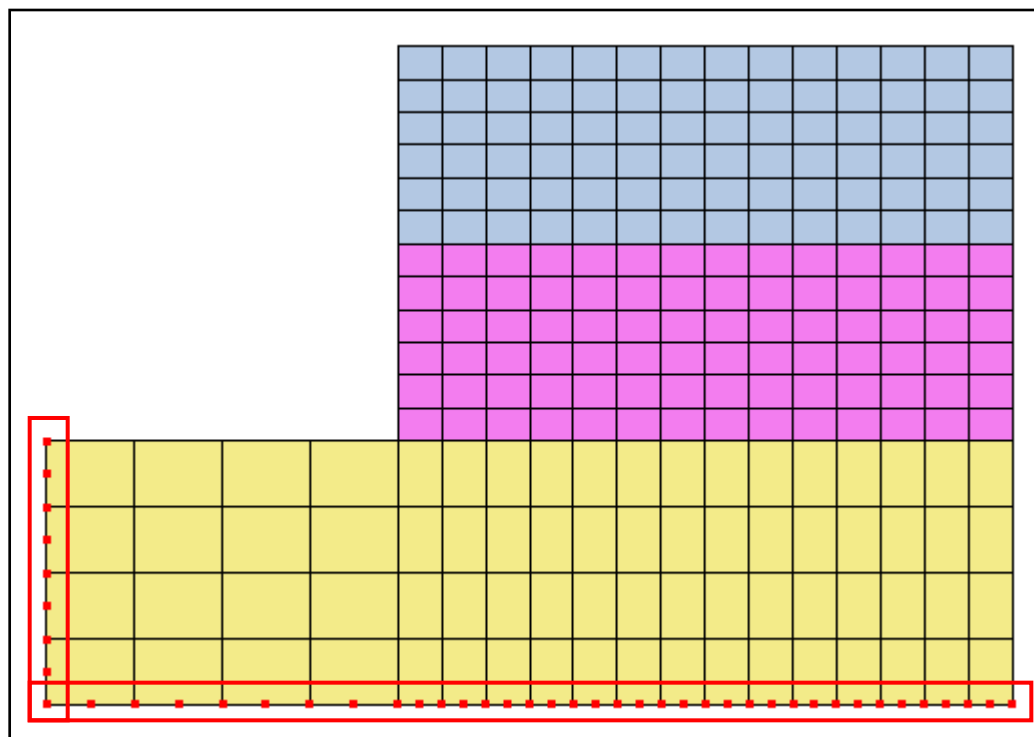
1. Mesh > Element > Change Parameter...
2. Select “Change Order”
3. Click  “Displayed”
4. Select “Quadratic”
5. Click [OK] Button



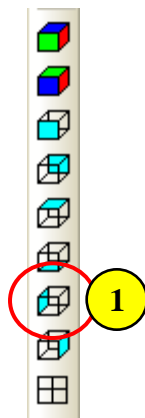
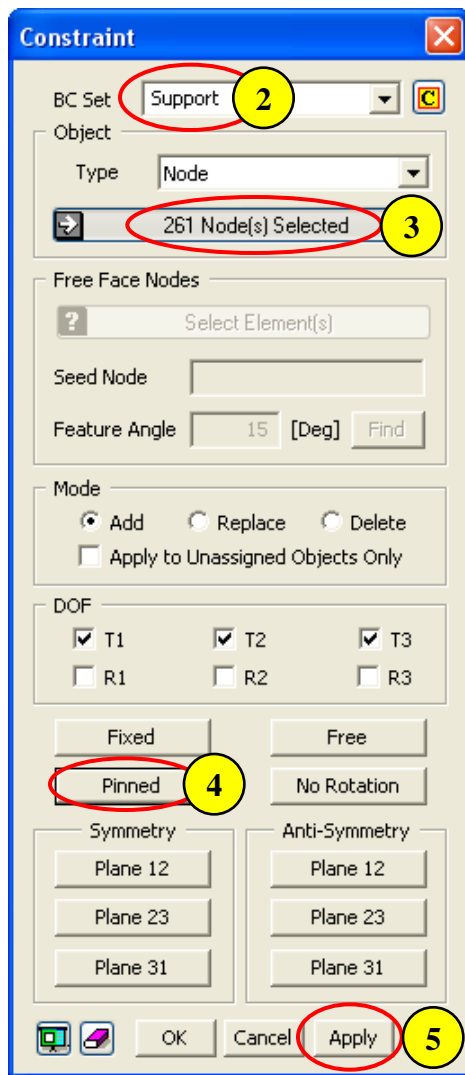
Step 17.



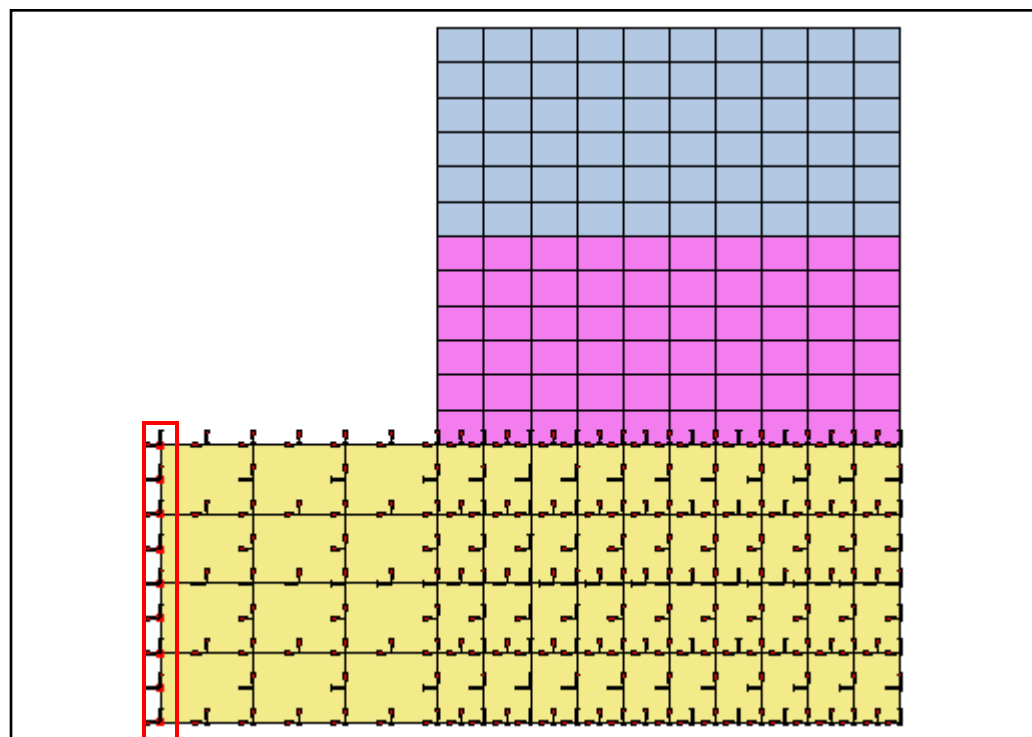
1. Click "Front View"
2. Analysis > BC > Constraint ...
3. BC Set : Support
4. Select 929 Nodes (See Figure)
5. Click "Pinned"
6. Click [Apply] Button



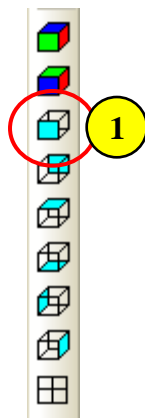
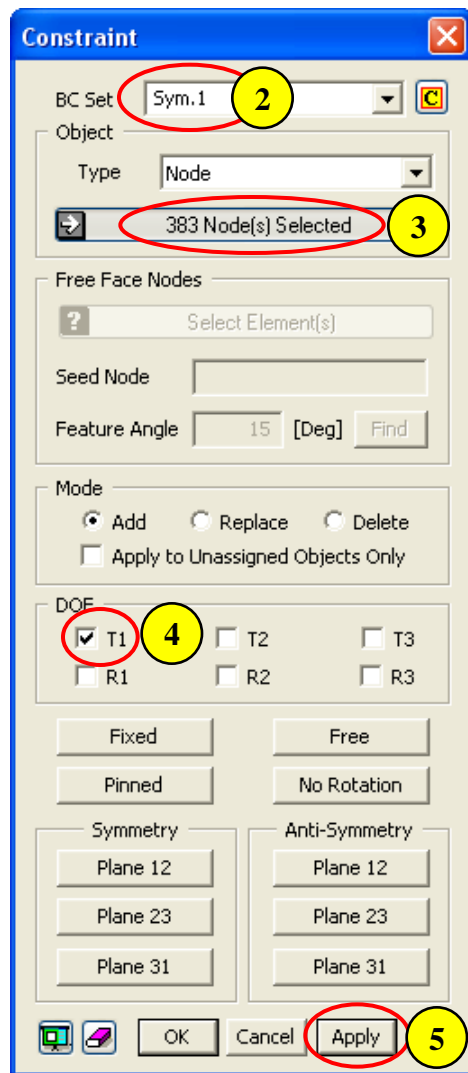
Step 18.



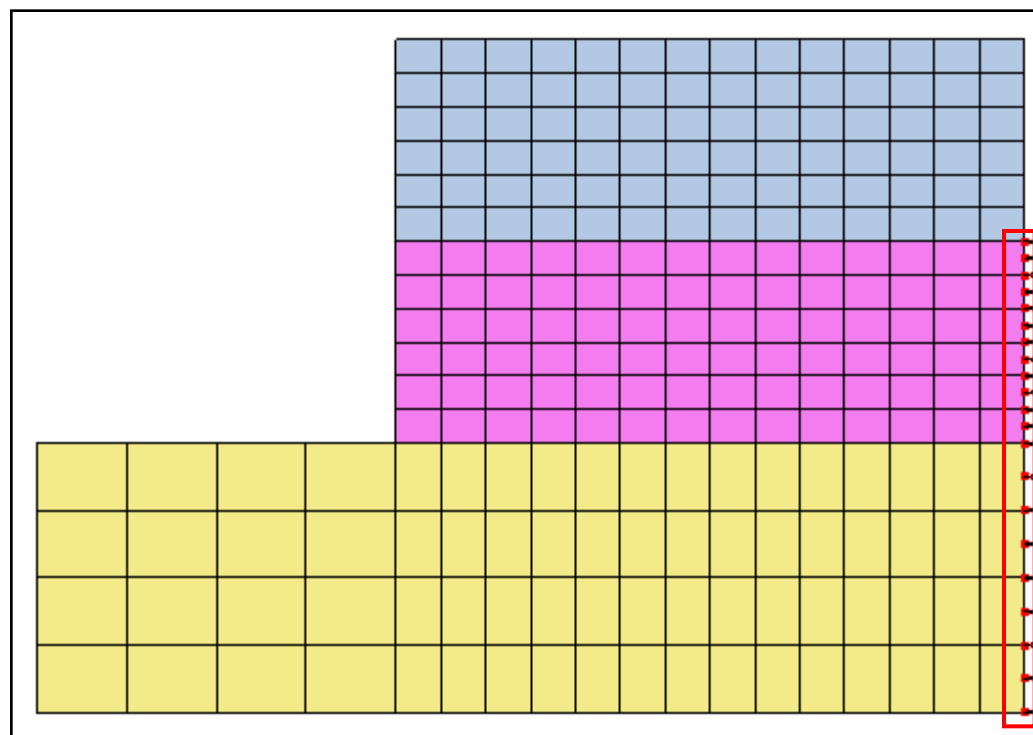
1. Click “Left View”
2. BC Set : Support
3. Select 261 Nodes (See Figure)
4. Click “Pinned”
5. Click [Apply] Button



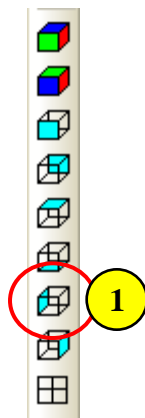
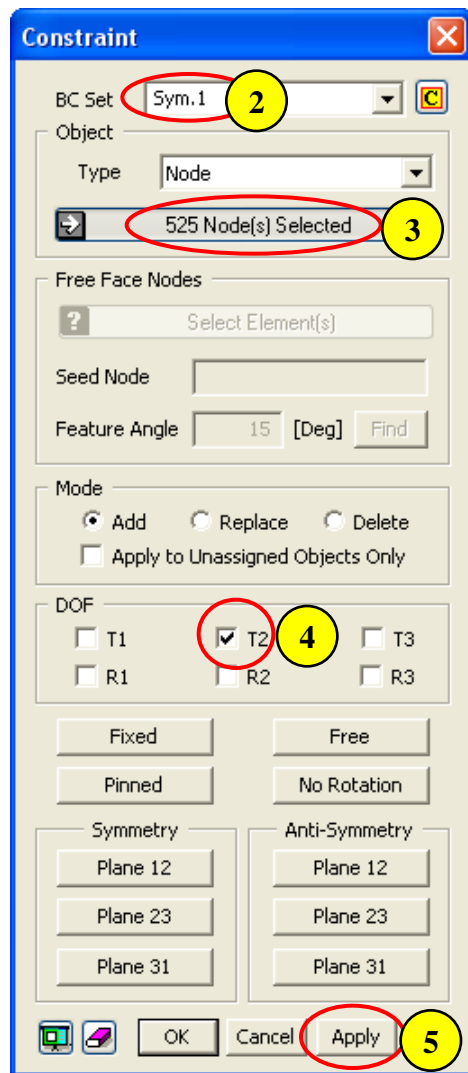
Step 19.



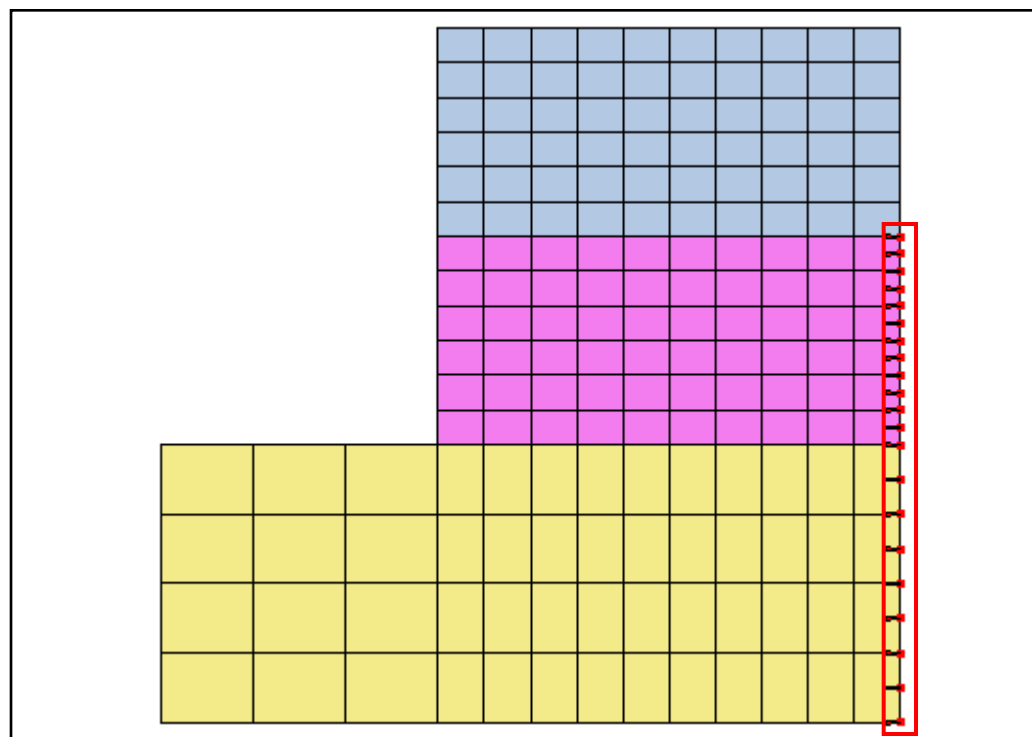
1. Click "Front View"
2. BC Set : Sym.1
3. Select 383 Nodes (See Figure)
4. Check on "T1"
5. Click [Apply] Button



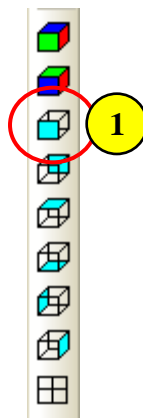
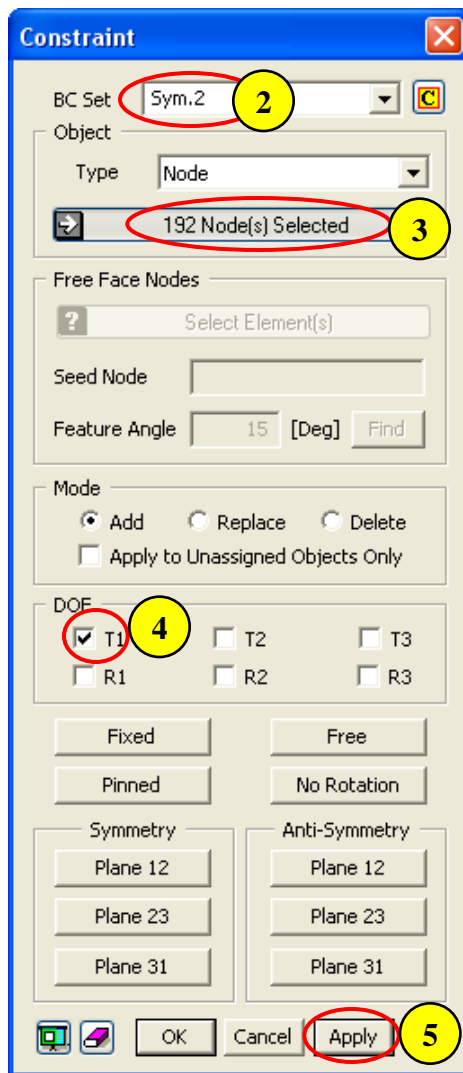
Step 20.



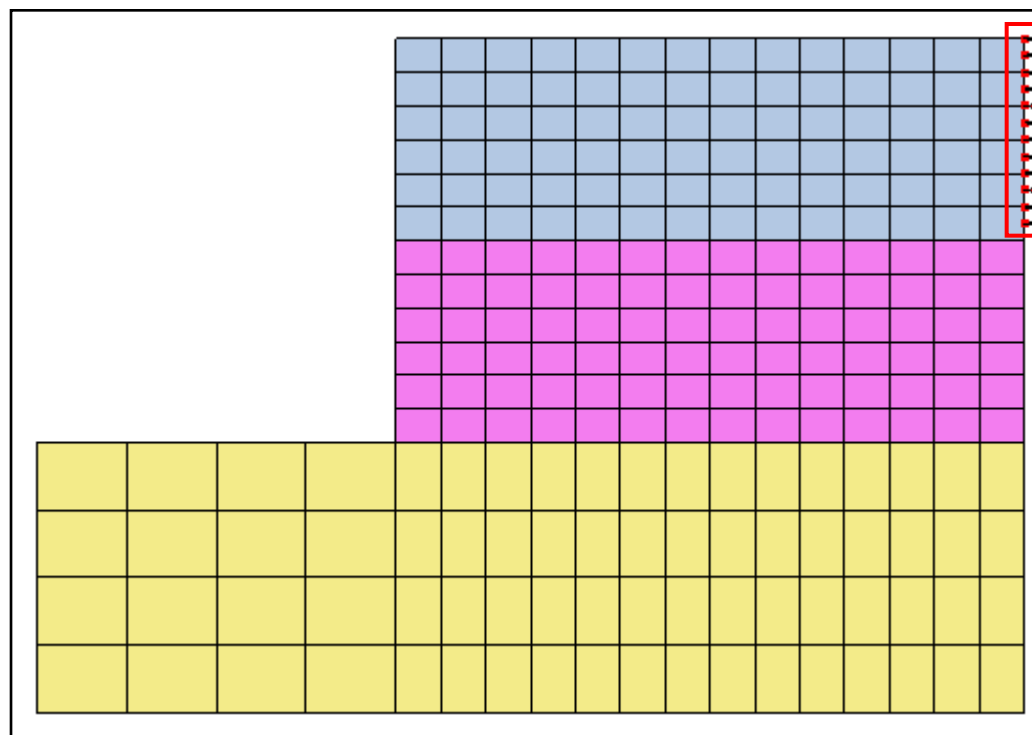
1. Click "Left View"
2. BC Set : Sym.1
3. Select 525 Nodes (See Figure)
4. Check on "T2"
5. Click [Apply] Button



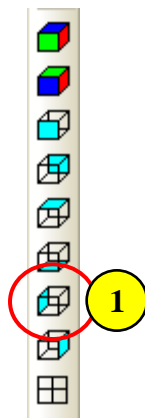
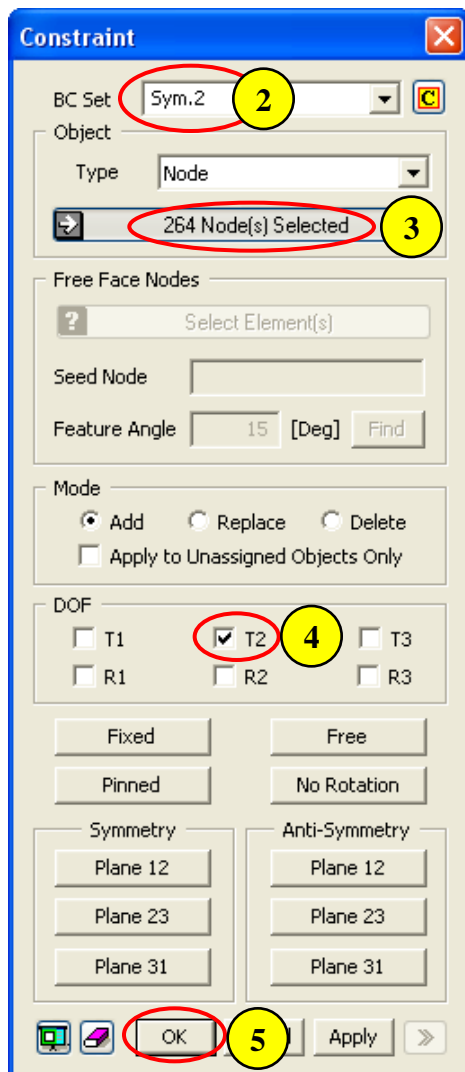
Step 21.



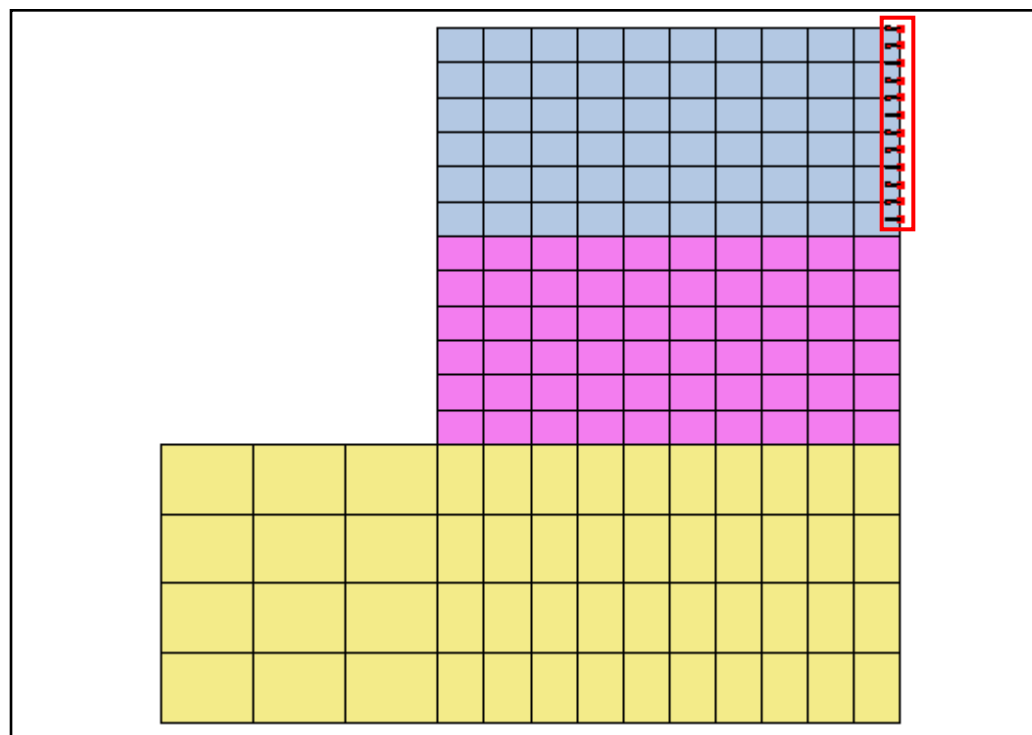
1. Click "Front View"
2. BC Set : Sym.2
3. Select 192 Nodes (See Figure)
4. Check on "T1"
5. Click [Apply] Button



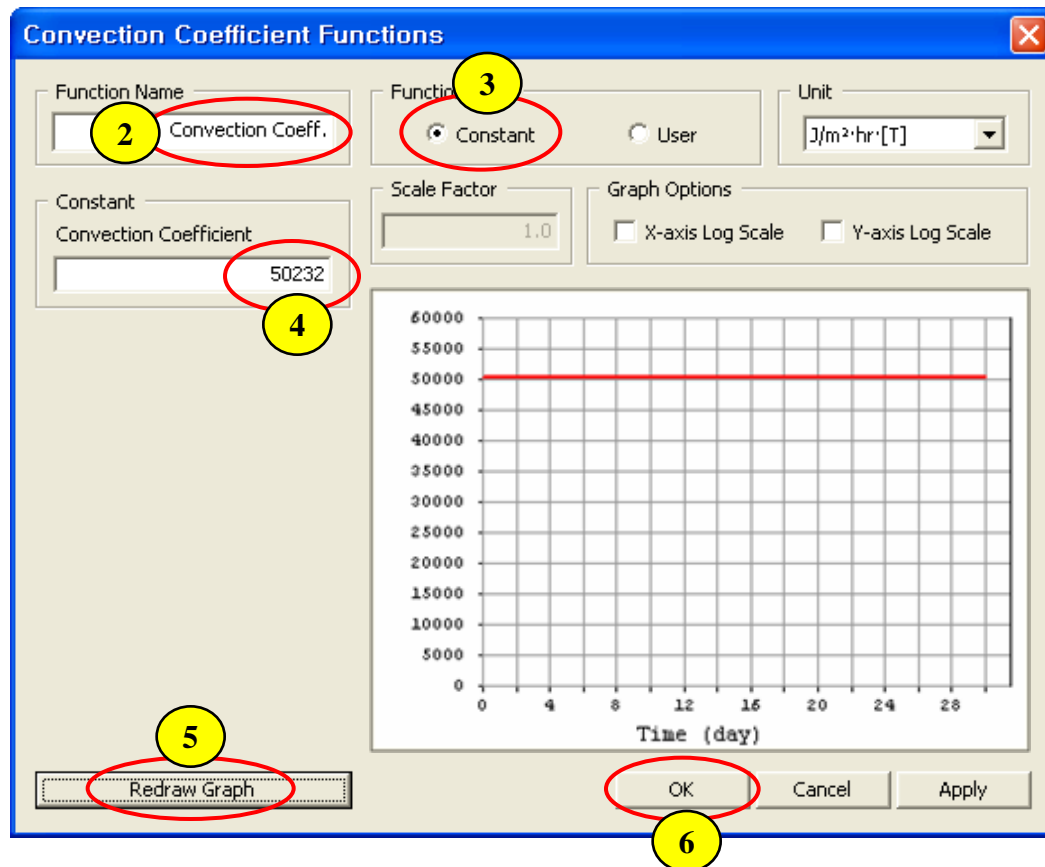
Step 22.



1. Click "Left View"
2. BC Set : Sym.2
3. Select 264 Nodes (See Figure)
4. Check on "T2"
5. Click [OK] Button

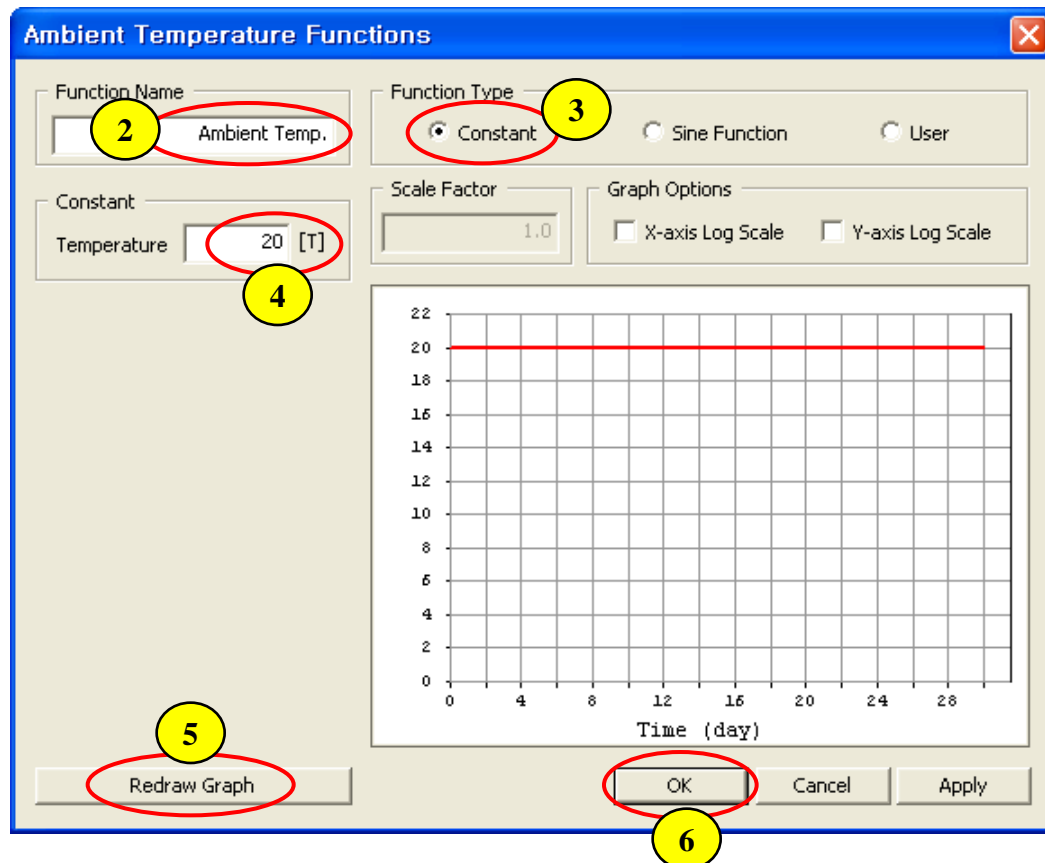


Step 23.



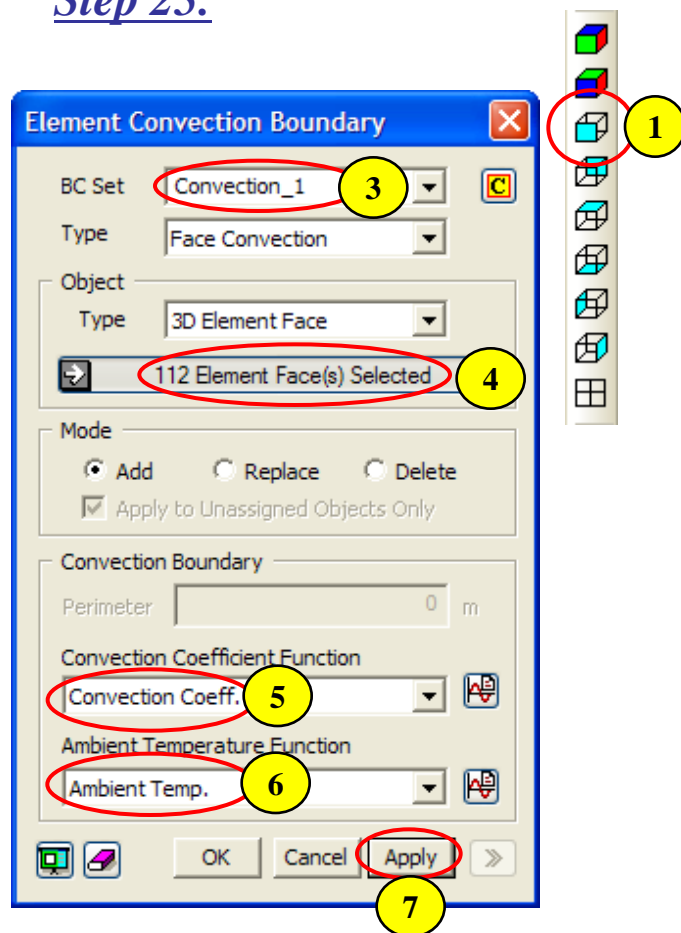
1. Analysis > Heat Transfer Analysis > Convection Coefficient Functions...
2. Function Name : Convection Coeff.
3. Function Type : Constant
4. Convection Coefficient : 50232 J/m²·hr·[T]
5. Click [Redraw Graph] Button
6. Click [OK] Button

Step 24.

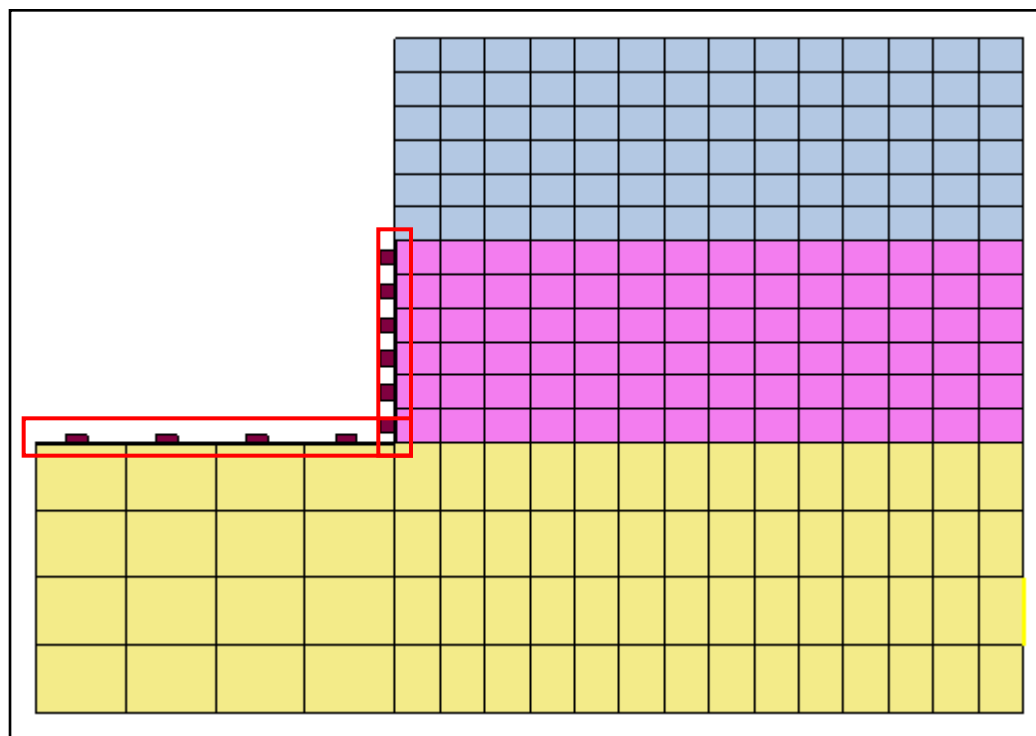


1. Analysis > Heat Transfer Analysis > Ambient Temperature Functions...
2. Function Name : Ambient Temp.
3. Function Type : Constant
4. Temperature : 20 [T]
5. Click [Redraw Graph] Button
6. Click [OK] Button

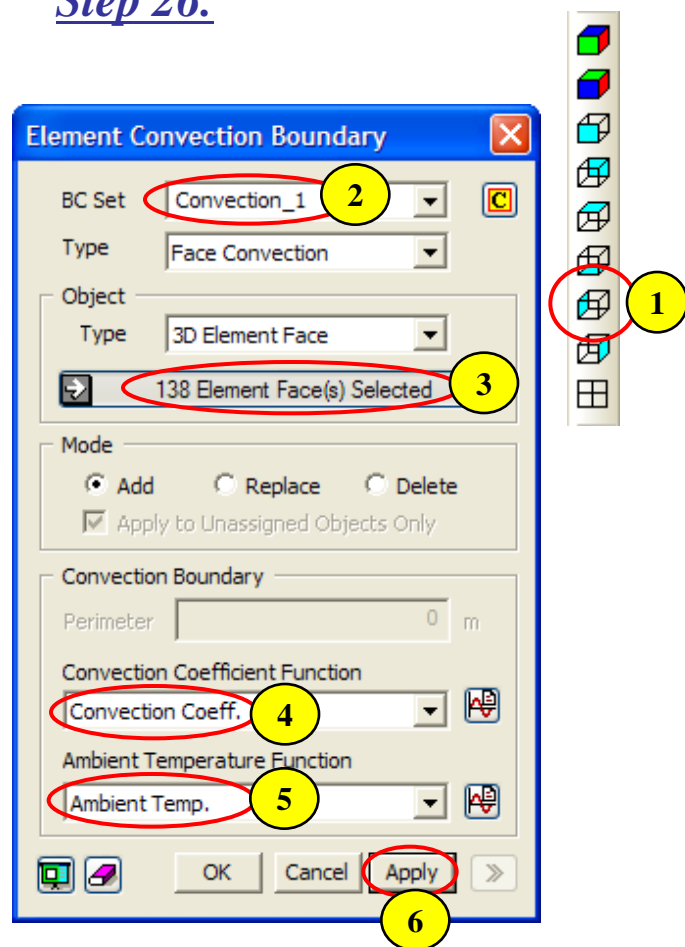
Step 25.



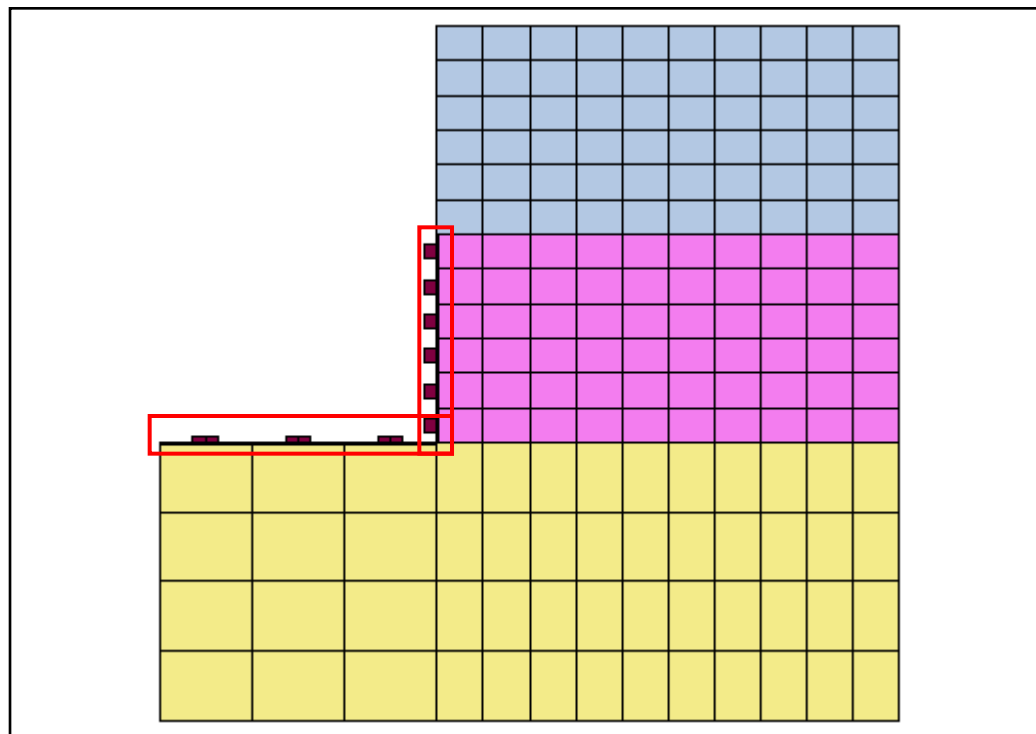
1. Click "Front View"
2. Analysis > Heat Transfer Analysis > Convection Boundary...
3. BC Set : Convection_1
4. Select 112 Element Faces (See Figure)
5. Convection Coefficient Function : Convection Coeff.
6. Ambient Temperature Function : Ambient Temp.
7. Click [Apply] Button



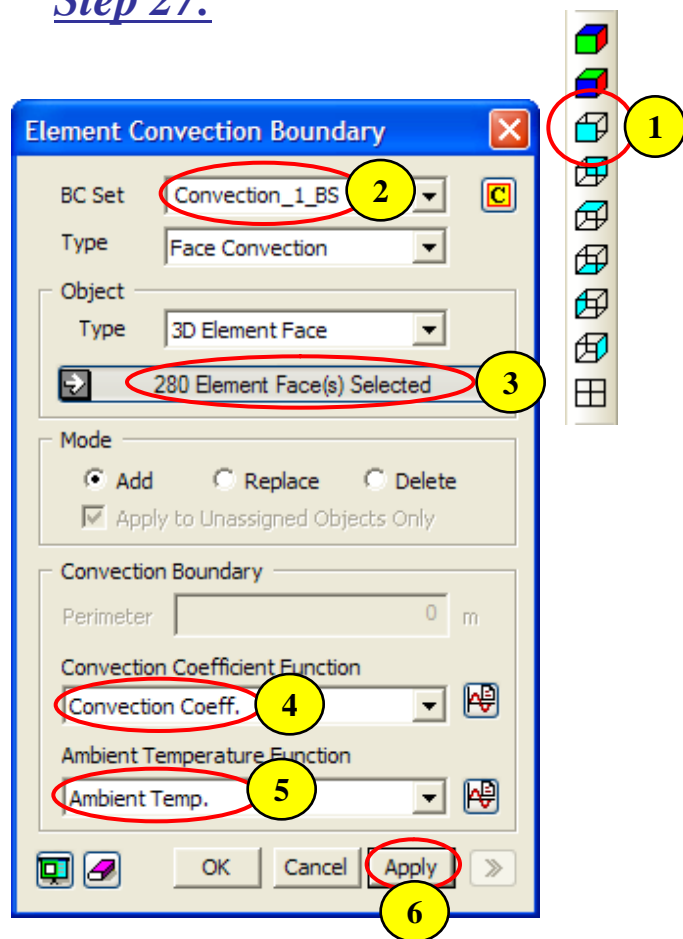
Step 26.



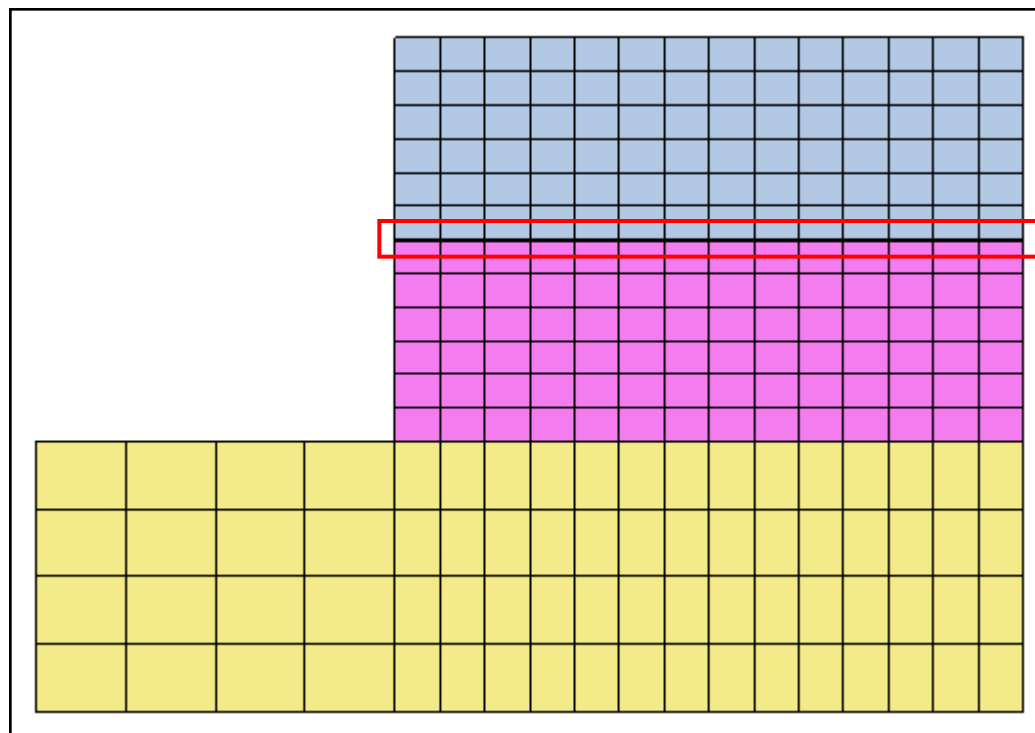
1. Click "Left View"
2. BC Set : Convection_1
3. Select 138 Element Faces (See Figure)
4. Convection Coefficient Function : Convection Coeff.
5. Ambient Temperature Function : Ambient Temp.
6. Click [Apply] Button



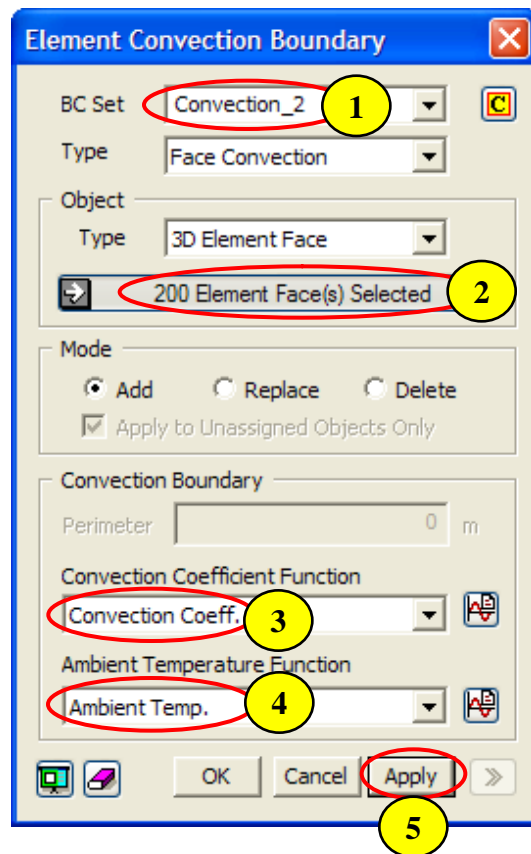
Step 27.



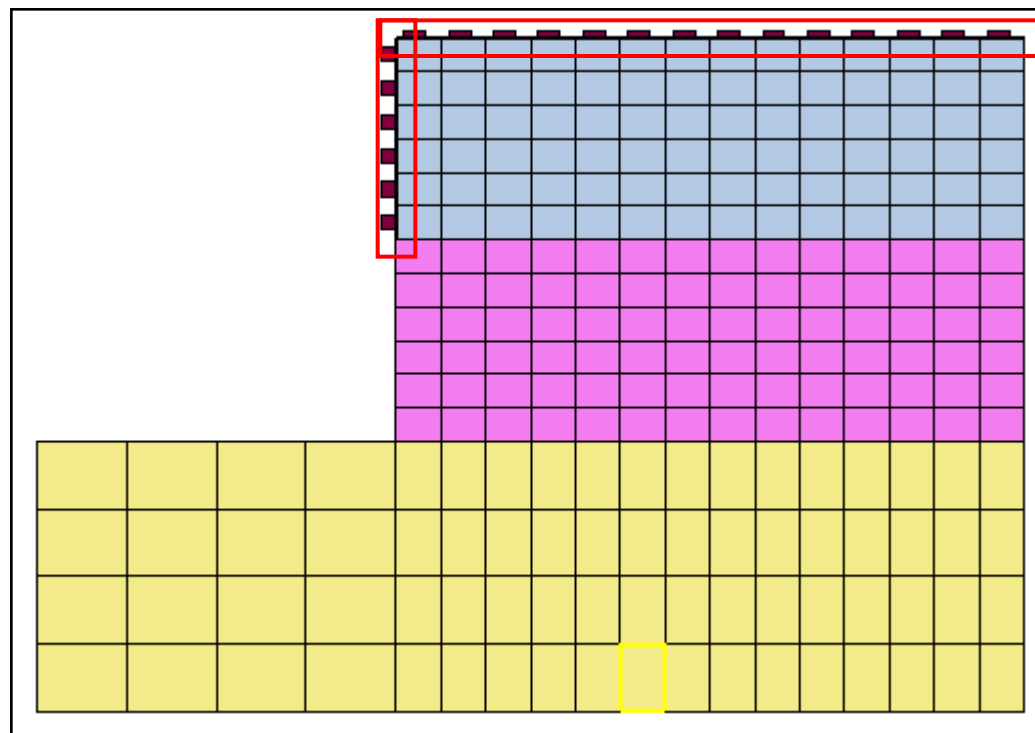
1. Click "Front View"
2. BC Set : Convection_1_BS
3. Select 280 Element Faces (See Figure)
4. Convection Coefficient Function : Convection Coeff.
5. Ambient Temperature Function : Ambient Temp.
6. Click [Apply] Button



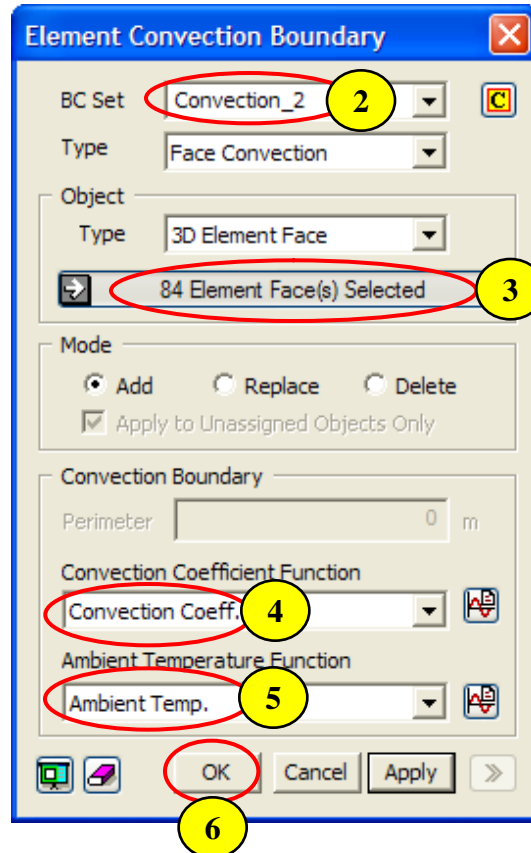
Step 28.



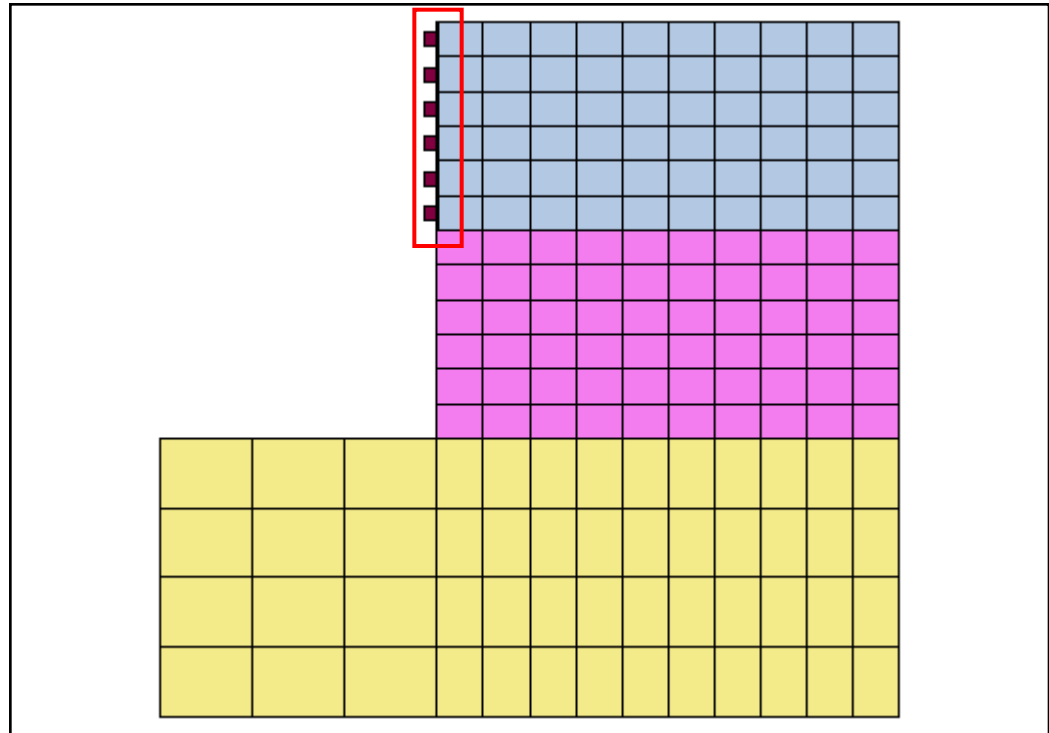
1. BC Set : Convection_2
2. Select 200 Element Faces (See Figure)
3. Convection Coefficient Function : Convection Coeff.
4. Ambient Temperature Function : Ambient Temp.
5. Click [Apply] Button



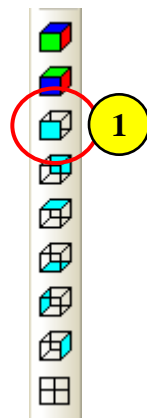
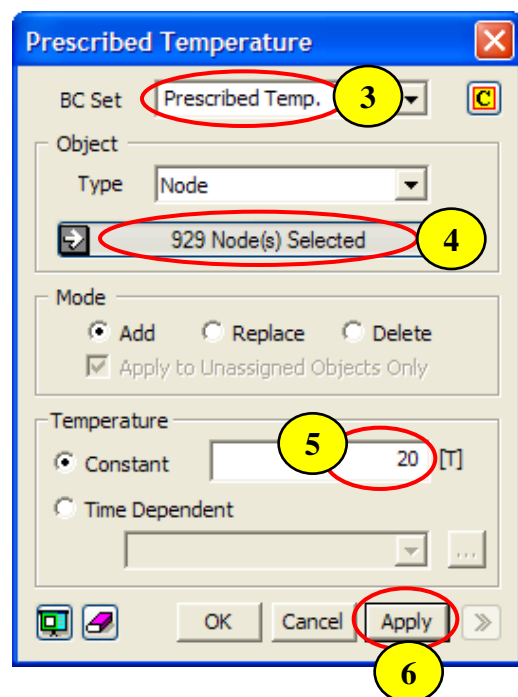
Step 29.



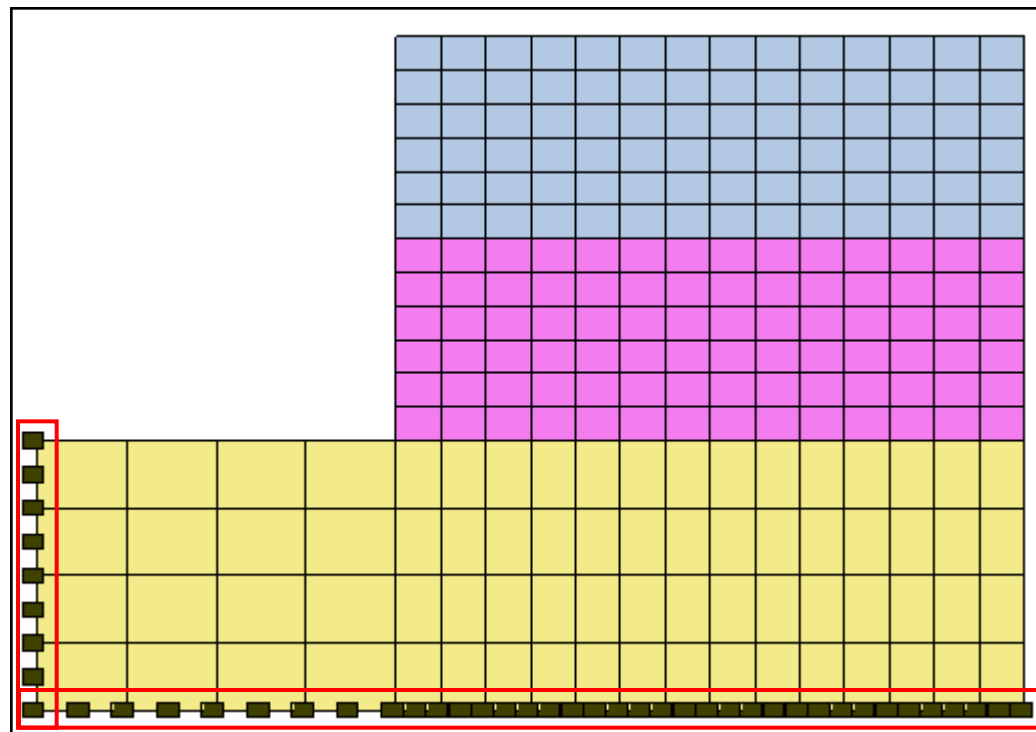
1. Click "Left View"
2. BC Set : Convection_2
3. Select 84 Element Faces (See Figure)
4. Convection Coefficient Function : Convection Coeff.
5. Ambient Temperature Function : Ambient Temp.
6. Click [OK] Button



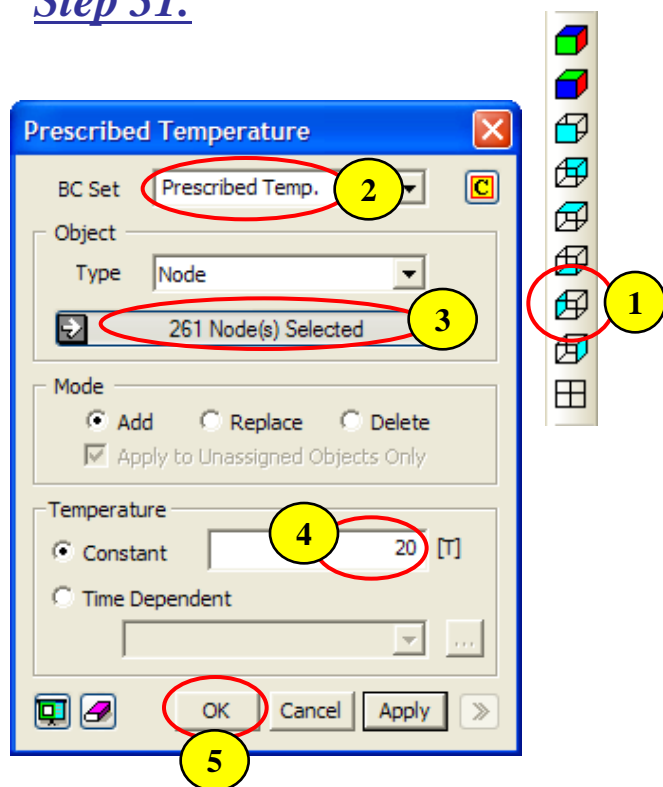
Step 30.



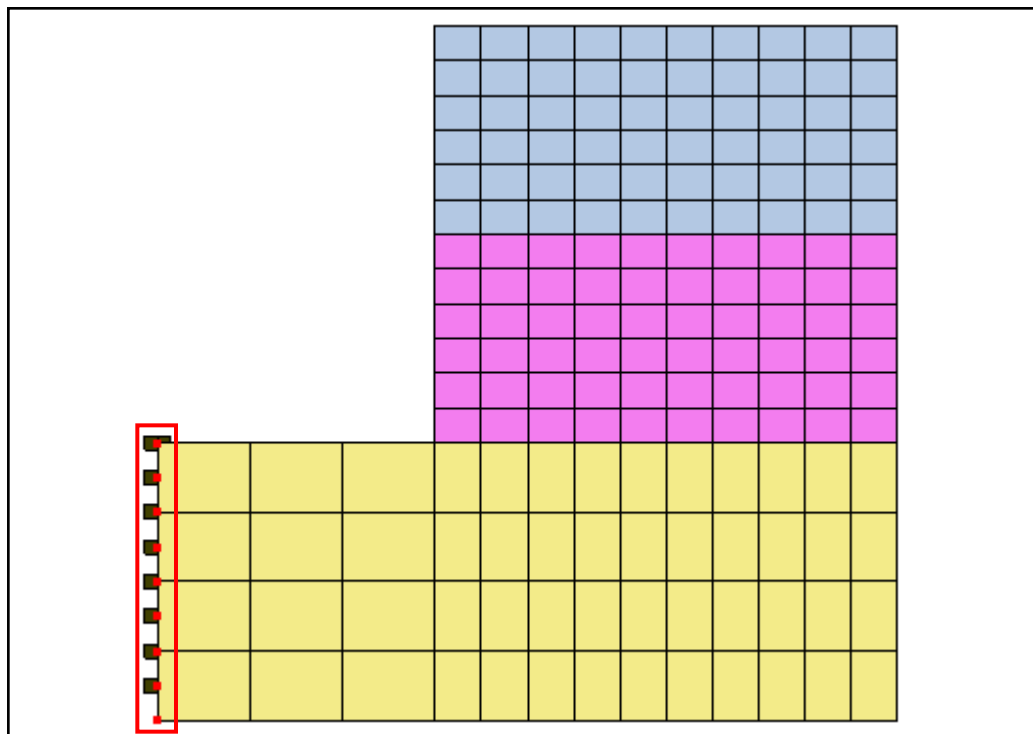
1. Click "Front View"
2. Analysis > Heat Transfer Analysis > Prescribed Temperature...
3. BC Set : Prescribed Temp.
4. Select 929 Nodes (See Figure)
5. Temperature : 20 [T]
6. Click [Apply] Button



Step 31.



1. Click "Left View"
2. BC Set : Prescribed Temp.
3. Select 261 Nodes (See Figure)
4. Temperature : 20 [T]
5. Click [OK] Button



Step 32.

Heat Source Functions

Function Name: **Heat**

Function Type: **Code**

Data Type: **Heat Source**

Time Unit: **Day**

Scale Factor: **1.0**

Graph Options: ☐ X-axis Log Scale ☐ Y-axis Log Scale

Function:
 $F(t) = K * (1 - e^{(-a*t)})$
 Max. Adiabatic Temp. Rise (K): **33.97 [T]**
 Reactive Velocity Coefficient (a): **0.605**

☐ Use Concrete Data

Cement Type: **Normal portl**

Temperature: **10**

Cement Cont.: **0 [kg/m^3]**

Redraw Graph

OK

Cancel

Apply

Time (day)	Temperature (K)
0	0
2	15
4	28
6	32
8	33.97
10	34
12	34
14	34
16	34
18	34
20	34
22	34
24	34
26	34
28	34

1. Analysis > Heat Transfer Analysis > Heat Source Functions...

2. Function Name : Heat

3. Function Type : Code

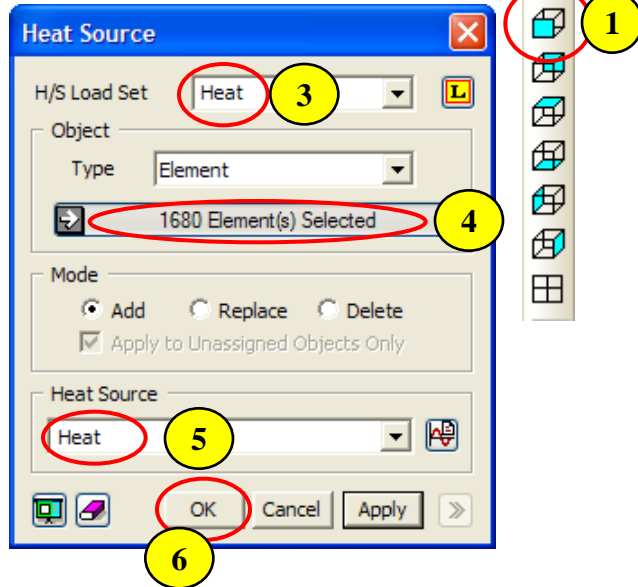
4. Max. Adiabatic Temp. Rise (K) : 33.97 [T]

5. Reactive Velocity Coefficient (a) : 0.605

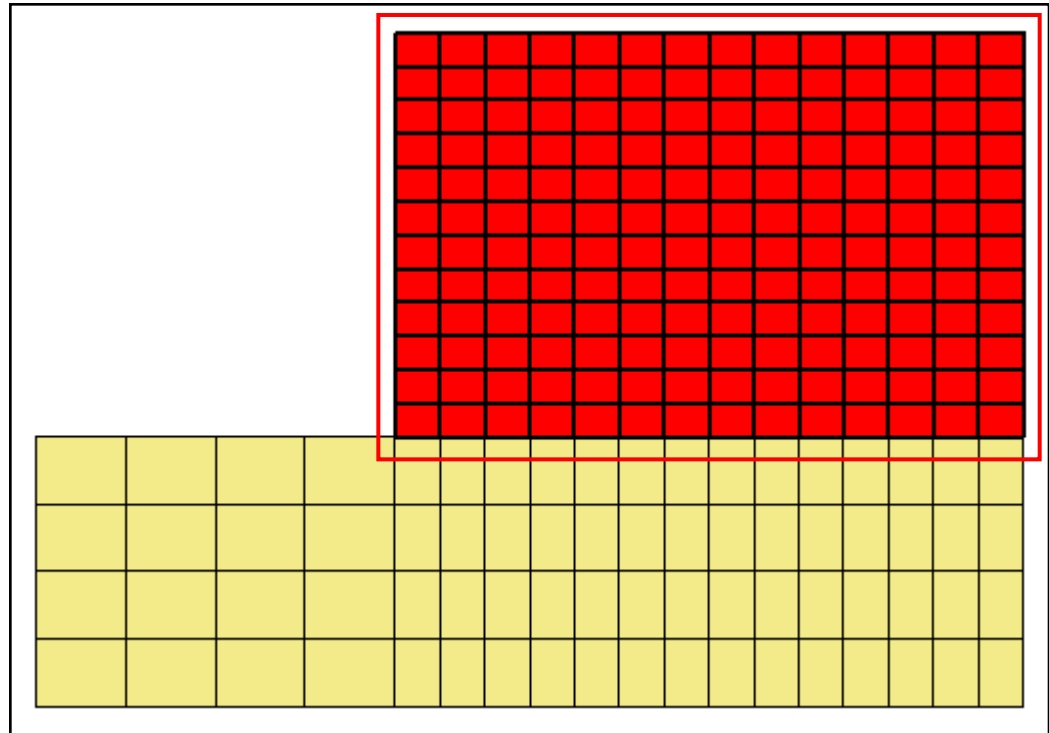
6. Click [Redraw Graph] Button

7. Click [OK] Button

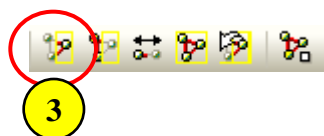
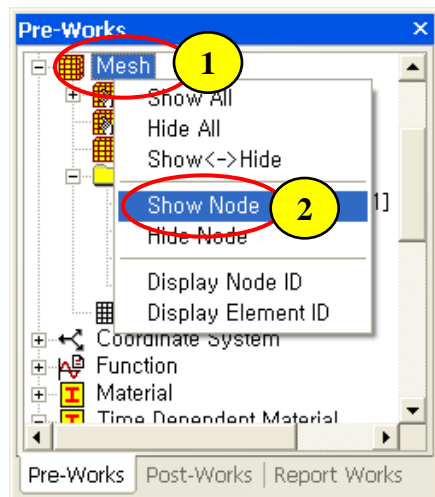
Step 33.



1. Click “Front View”
2. Analysis > Heat Transfer Analysis > Heat Source...
3. BC Set : Heat
4. Select 1680 Solid Elements (See Figure)
5. Heat Source : Heat
6. Click [OK] Button



Step 34.

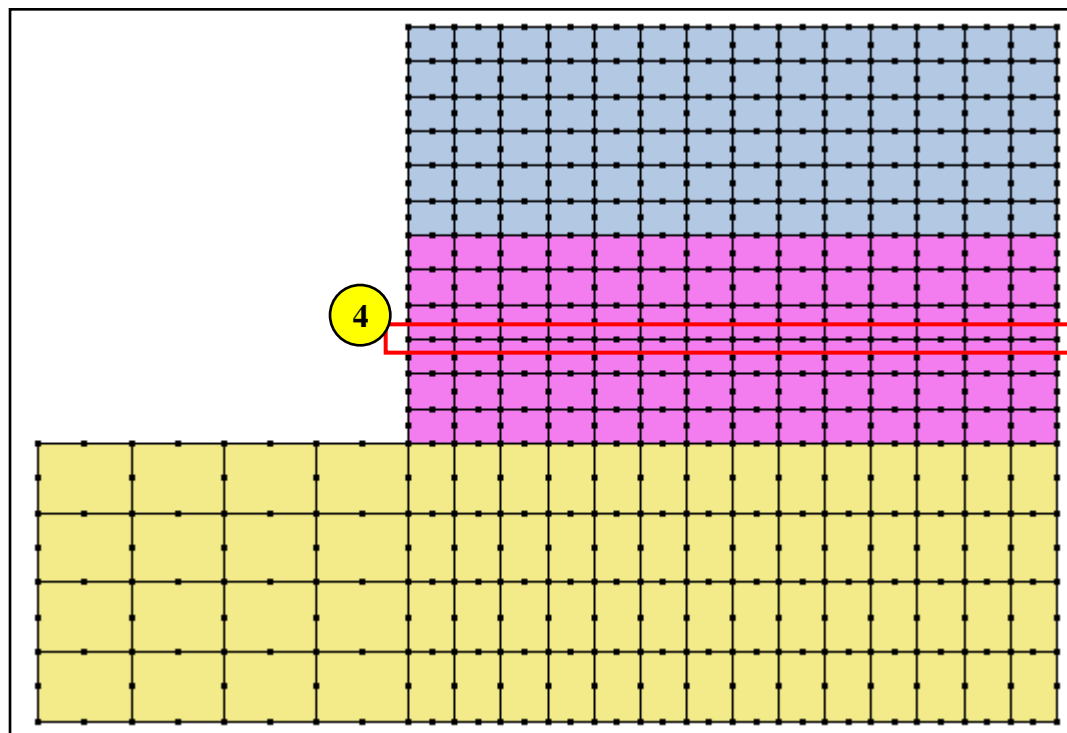


1. Pre-Works Tree : Mesh...

2. Click Right Mouse Button and Select Show Node

3. Click “Show Elem/Node” in “Mesh” Tabbed Toolbar

4. Select Nodes (See Figure)



Step 35-1.

Pipe Cooling

Load Set: **Pipe Cooling_1** (3)

Name: **Pipe Cooling_1**

Cooling Pipe

Diameter: **0.027** m (4, 5)

Convection Coeff.: **1.338e6** J/m²·hr·[T]

Cooling Water

Specific Heat: **4186** J·g/kgf·[T]

Density: **1000** kgf/m³/g (6~9)

Inlet Temperature: **15** [T]

Flow Rate: **1.2** m³/hr

Cooling Pipe Formulation

☐ Linear ☒ **Quadratic** (10)

Pipe Path

☒ **Thru Nodes** (11)

Selection Tolerance: **0.001**

☐ Pick & Add

☐ Node IDs

☐ From Edge ? Select Edge(s)

No.	Node
1	1793
2	8187
3	1794
4	8183
5	1795
6	8178
7	1796
8	8173

Add (13)

Insert

Delete

Clear

OK Cancel **Apply** (14)

1. Click “Top View”

2. Analysis > Heat Transfer Analysis > Pipe Cooling...

3. Load Set & Name: Pipe Cooling_1

4. Diameter : 0.027 m

5. Convection Coeff. : 1.338e6 J/m²·hr·[T]

6. Specific Heat : 4186 J·g/kgf·[T]

7. Density : 1000 kgf/m³/g

8. Inlet Temperature : 15 [T]

9. Flow Rate : 1.2 m³/hr

10. Cooling Pipe Formulation : Quadratic

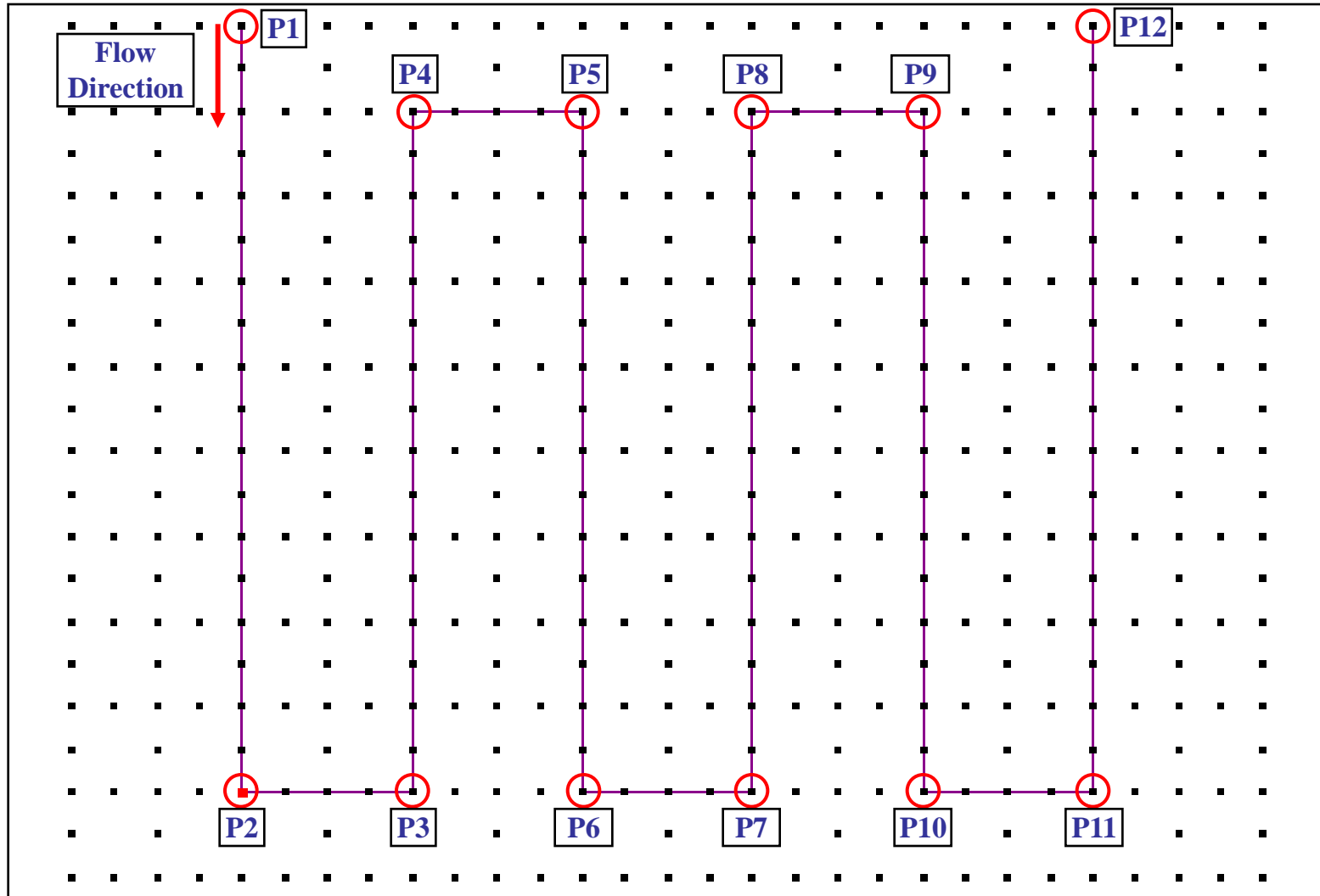
11. Pipe Path : Thru Nodes

12. Select P1 ~ P12 in sequential order (See Figure in 35-2)

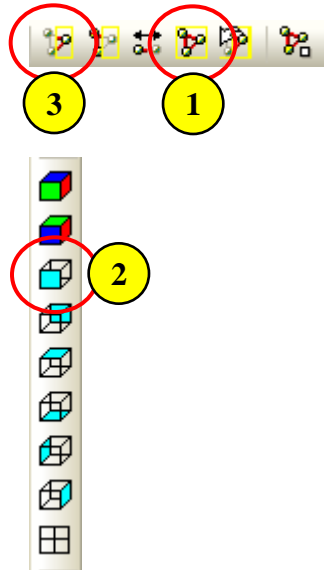
13. Click [Add] Button

14. Click [Apply] Button

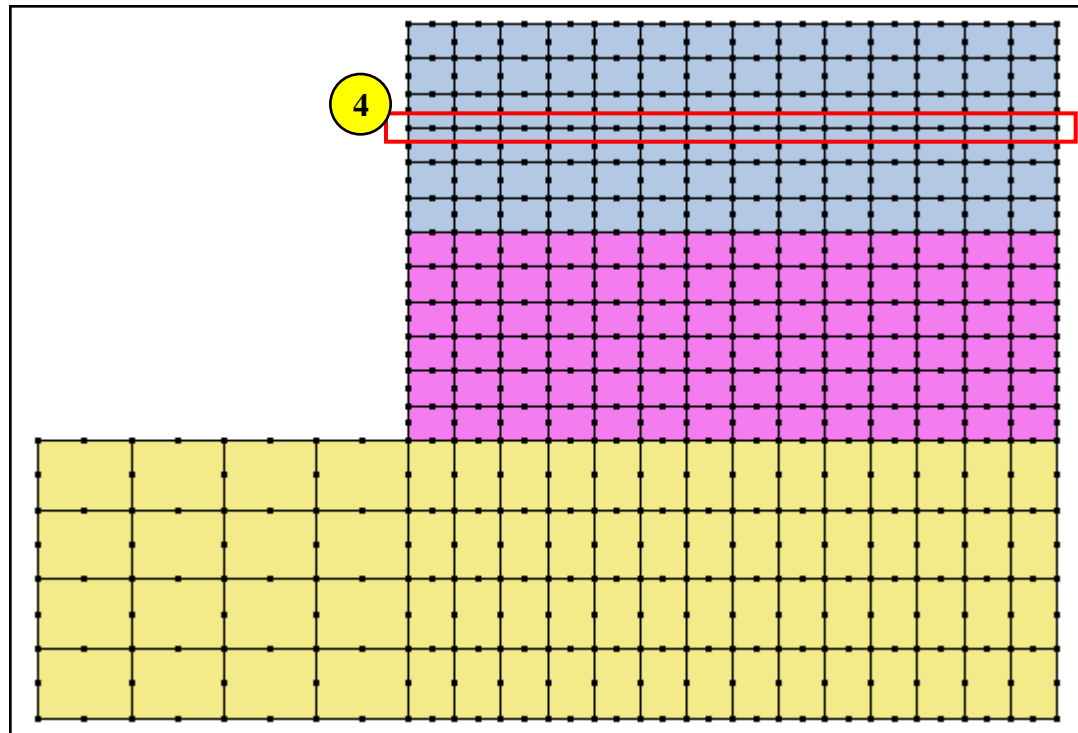
Step 35-2.



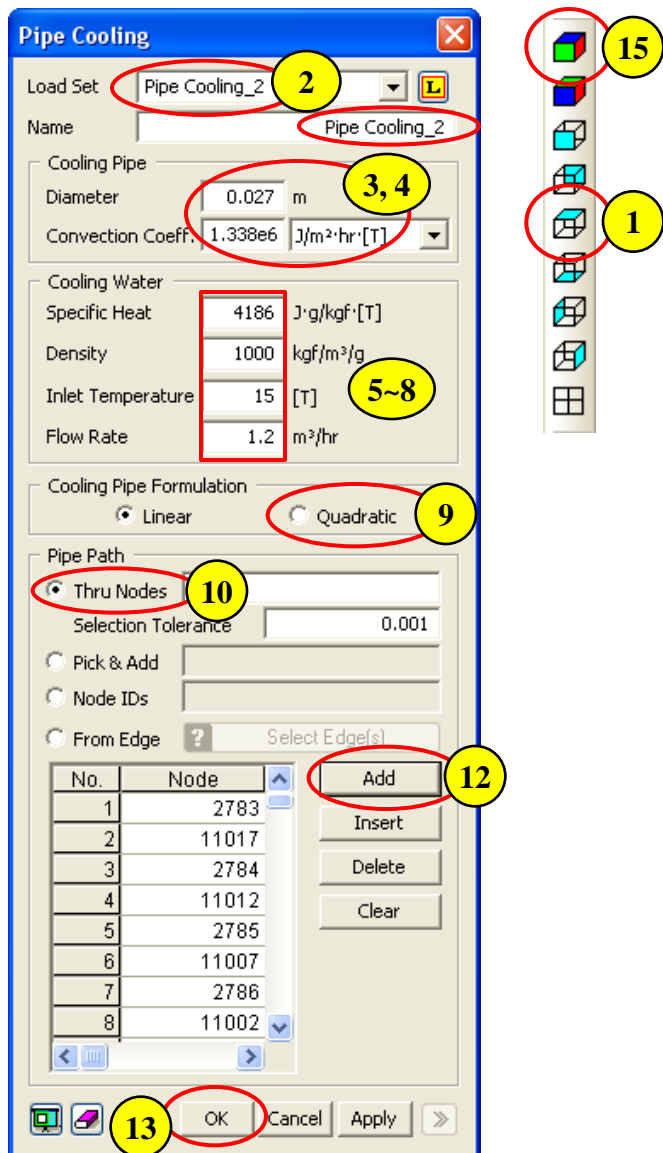
Step 36.



1. Click "Show All"
2. Click "Front View"
3. Click "Show Elem/Node"
4. Select Nodes (See Figure)



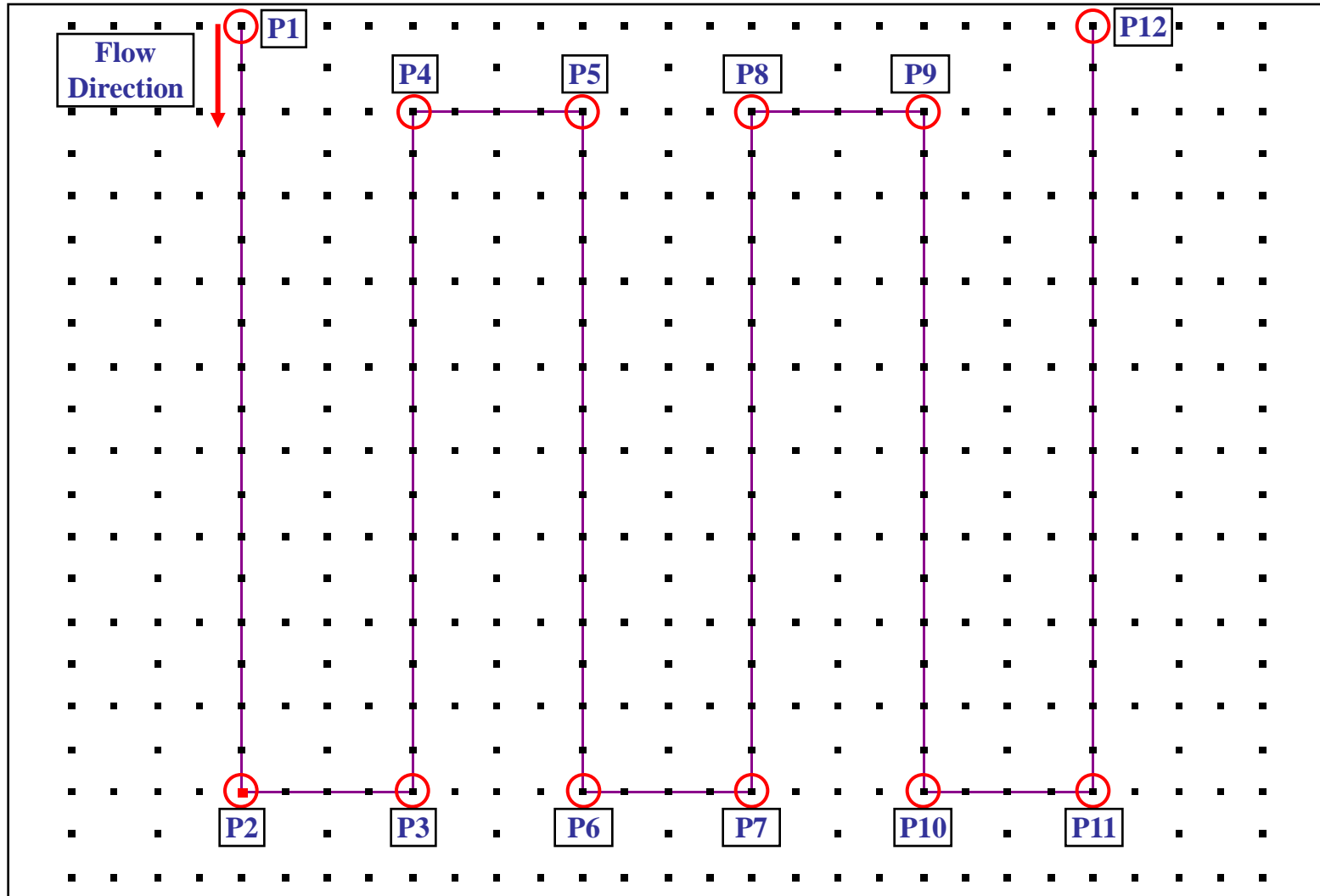
Step 37-1.

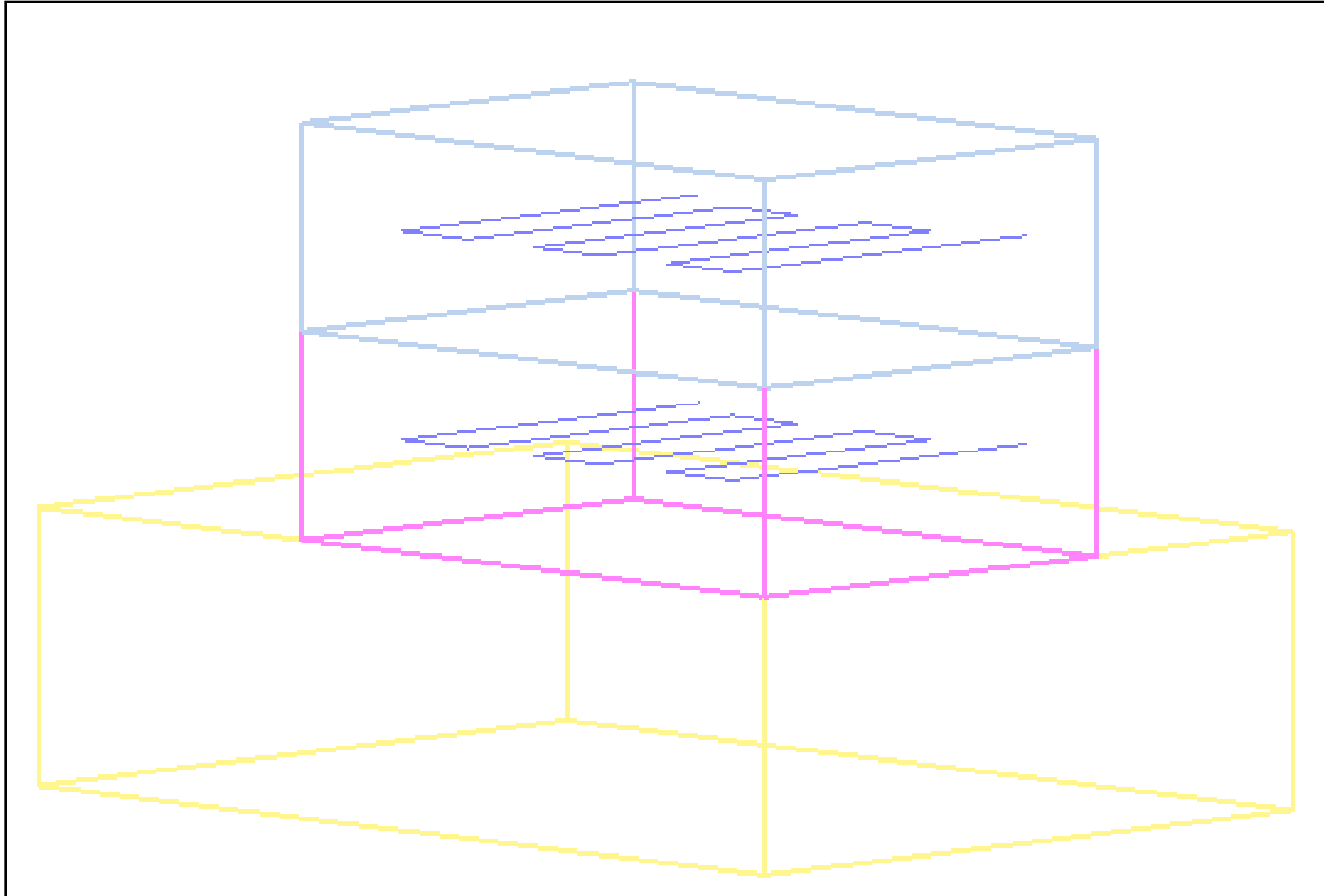


1. Click "Top View"
2. Name & Load Set : Pipe Cooling_2
3. Diameter : 0.027 m
4. Convection Coeff. : 1.338e6 J/m²·hr·[T]
5. Specific Heat : 4186 J·g/kgf·[T]
6. Density : 1000 kgf/m³/g
7. Inlet Temperature : 15 [T]
8. Flow Rate : 1.2 m³/hr
9. Cooling Pipe Formulation : Quadratic
10. Pipe Path : Thru Nodes
11. Select P1 & P12 in sequential order (See Figure in 37-2)
12. Click [Add] Button
13. Click [OK] Button
14. Click "Show All"
15. Click "Isometric 1 View"

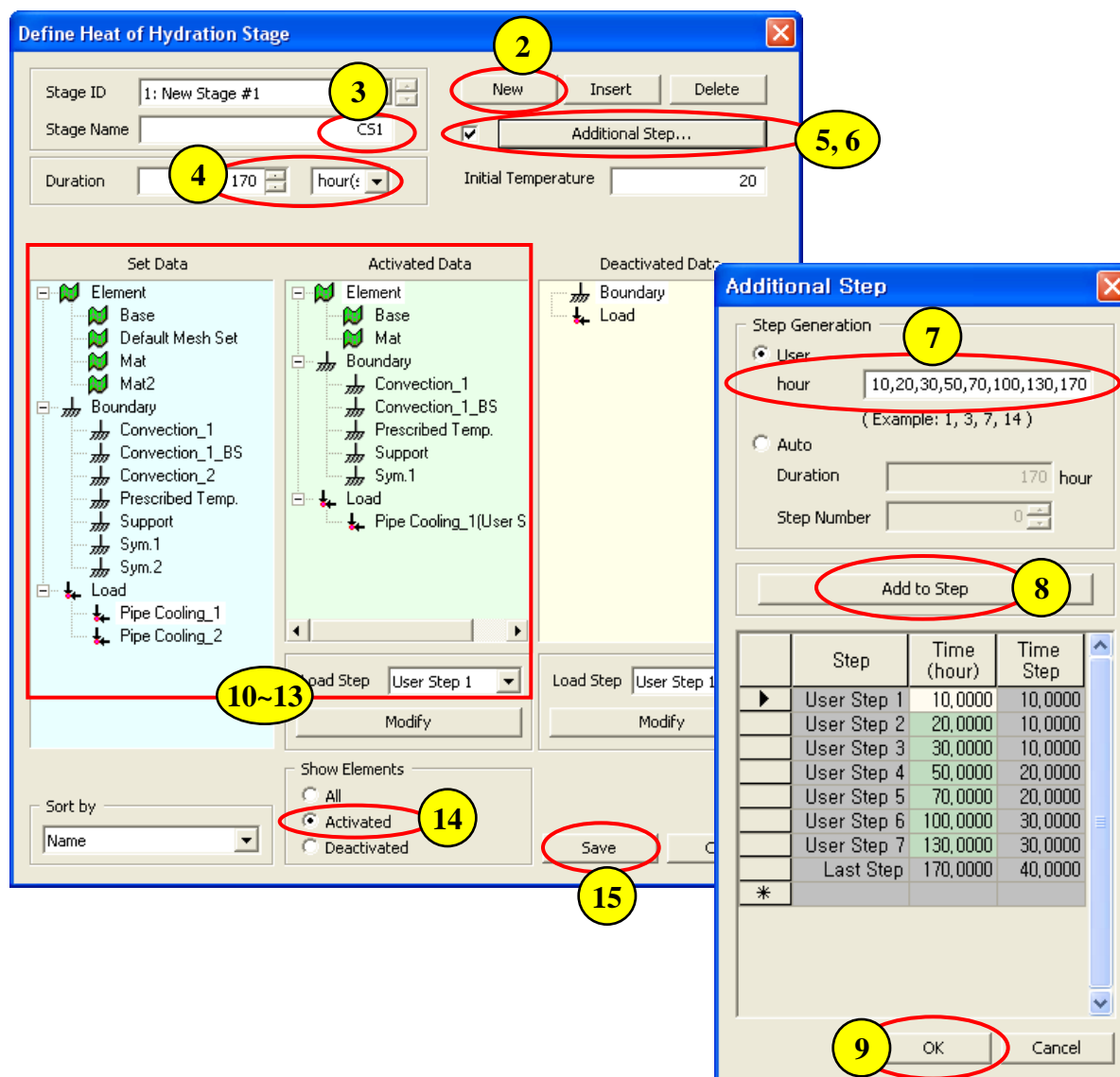


Step 37-2.



Step 37-3.

Step 38.



1. Analysis > Heat of Hydration Stage > Define Heat of Hydration Stage...
2. Click [New] Button
3. Stage Name : CS 1
4. Duration : 170 hour(s)
5. Check on "Additional Step"
6. Click [Additional Step...] Button
7. hour : (10, 20, 30, 50, 70, 100, 130, 170)
8. Click [Add to Step] Button
9. Click [OK] Button
10. Load Step : User Step 1
11. Drag & Drop "Base" & "Mat" to "Activated Data" Window
12. Drag & Drop "Convection_1", "Convection_1_BS", "Prescribed Temp.", "Support", "Sym. 1" to "Activated Data" Window
13. Drag & Drop "Pipe Cooling_1" to "Activated Data" Window
14. Check on "Activated"
15. Click [Save] Button

Define Heat of Hydration Stage

Stage ID: 2: New Stage #1

Stage Name: CS2

Duration: 1000 hour(:)

New Insert Delete

☒ Additional Step...

Initial Temperature: 20

Set Data

- Element
 - Base
 - Default Mesh Set
 - Mat
 - Mat2
- Boundary
 - Convection_1
 - Convection_1_BS
 - Convection_2
 - Prescribed Temp.
 - Support
 - Sym.1
 - Sym.2
- Load
 - Pipe Cooling_1
 - Pipe Cooling_2

Activated Data

- Element
 - Mat2
- Boundary
 - Convection_2
 - Sym.2
- Load
 - Pipe Cooling_2(User S

Deactivated Data

- Boundary
 - Convection_1_BS
- Load

Load Step: User Step 1

Modify

Show Elements

- ☐ All
- ☒ Activated
- ☐ Deactivated

Sort by: Name

Save Close

-
- Additional Step**
- Step Generation
- ☒ User
- hour 0,170,250,350,500,700,1000
(Example: 1, 3, 7, 14)
- ☐ Auto
- Duration 1000 hour
- Step Number 0
- Add to Step
- | | Step | Time (hour) | Time Step |
|---|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| ▶ | User Step 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | User Step 2 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| | User Step 3 | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| | User Step 4 | 50,000 | 20,000 |
| | User Step 5 | 70,000 | 20,000 |
| | User Step 6 | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| | User Step 7 | 130,000 | 30,000 |
| | User Step 8 | 170,000 | 40,000 |
| | User Step 9 | 250,000 | 80,000 |
| | User Step 10 | 350,000 | 100,000 |
| | User Step 11 | 500,000 | 150,000 |
| | User Step 12 | 700,000 | 200,000 |
| | Last Step | 1000,000 | 300,000 |
- OK Cancel

Step 40.

Add/Modify Analysis Case

Name: Hydration

Description:

Analysis Type: Heat of Hydration

Analysis Control

Analysis Model

Initial Element: All None From Other Case

Initial B.C.: All None From Other Case

Add to or Modify Initial Model

Unused

Analysis Control

Heat of Hydration

Final Calculation Stage

End Stage Middle Stage CS1

Time Difference Factor (0~1): 1

Initial Temperature: 20 [C]

Skip Stress Calculation

Heat Source Load Set: Heat

Type

Creep Shrinkage

Creep Calculation Method

General

Number of Iterations: 5 Tolerance: 0.001

Effective Modulus < Eeff (t) = phi (t) x E (t) >

phi 1: 0.73 t <: 3 day(s)

phi 2: 1 t >: 5 day(s)

Use Equivalent Age by Time & Temperature

Include Body Force

Gravitational Force Factor: -1

OK Cancel Apply

Analysis Case

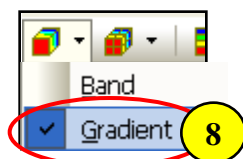
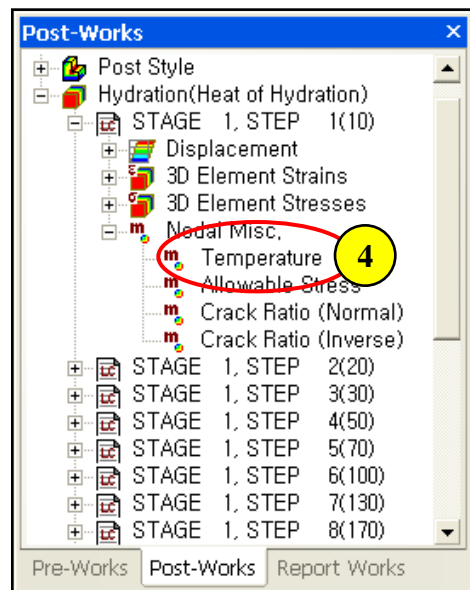
No.	Name	Type	Description
*			

Add... Modify... Copy Delete

Close

1. Analysis > Analysis Case ...
2. Click [Add] Button
3. Name : Hydration
4. Analysis Type : Heat of Hydration
5. Click Button of Analysis Control
6. Time Integration Factor (0~1) : 1
7. Initial Temperature : 20
8. Heat Source Load Set : Heat
9. Check on “Creep” & “Shrinkage”
10. Creep Calculation Method : General
11. Check on “Use Equivalent Age by Time & Temperature”
12. Check on “Include Body Force”
13. Gravitational Force Factor : -1
14. Click [OK] Button
15. Click [Close] Button

Step 41.



1. Analysis > Solve...

2. Click [OK] Button

3. Post-Works Tree : Hydration (Structural Nonlinear) > Stage 1, STEP 1(10) > Nodal Misc. ...

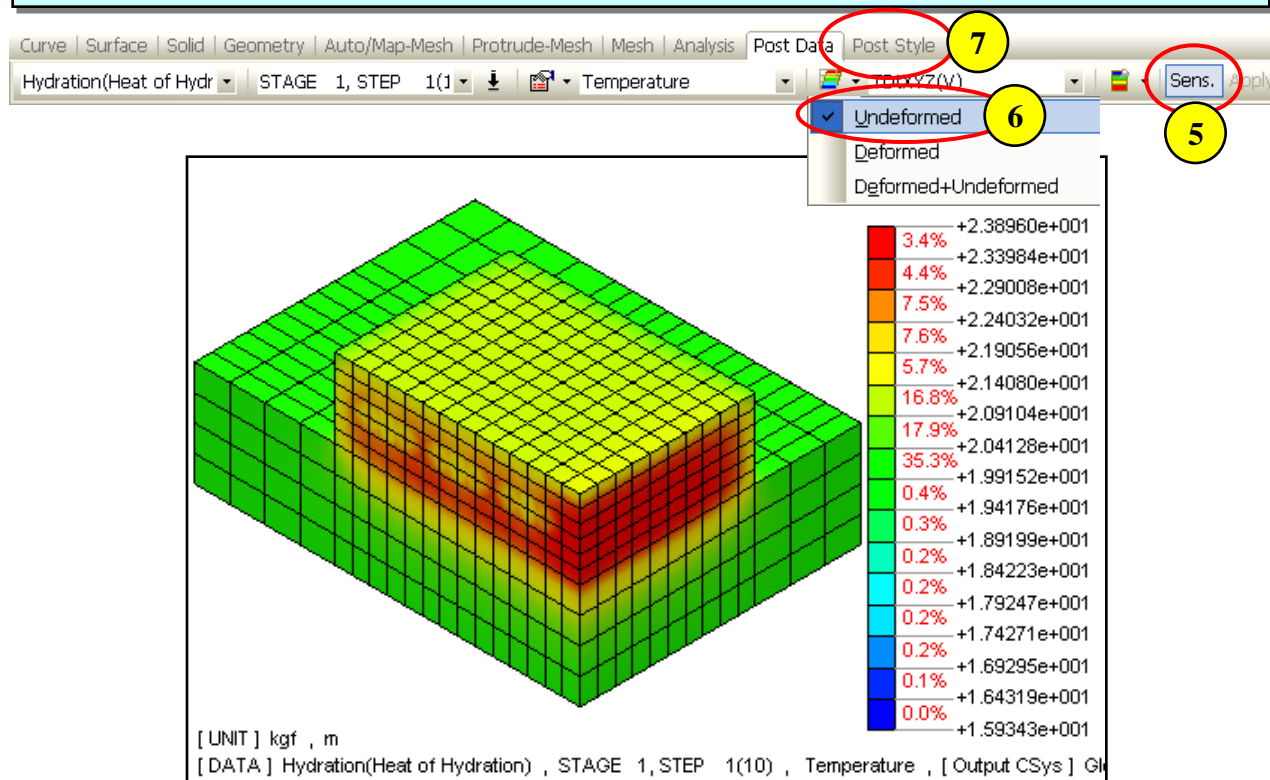
4. Double Click “Temperature”

5. Click “Sens.” Button

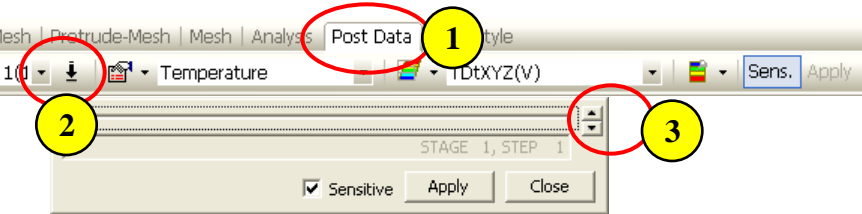
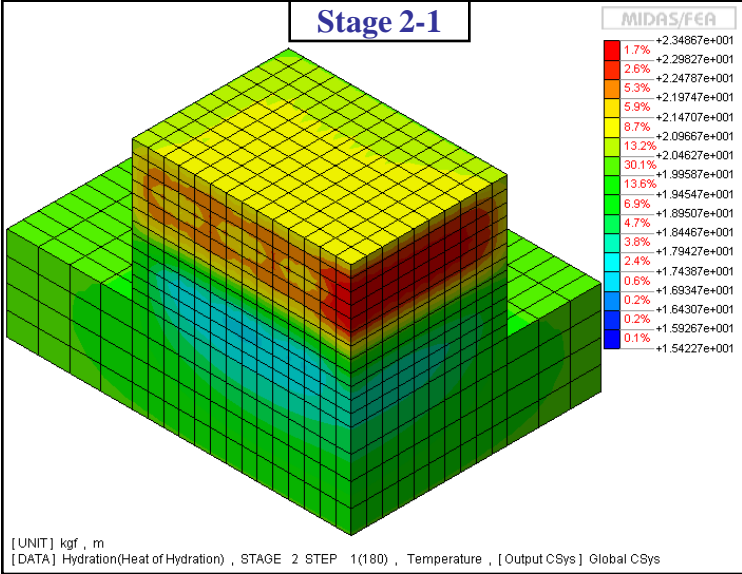
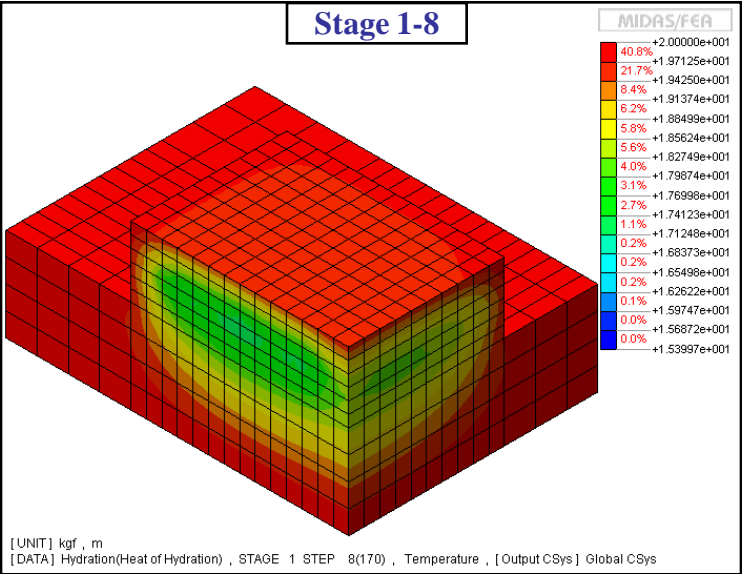
6. Select “Undeformed” for Mesh Shape (See Figure)

7. Click “Post Style” Toolbar

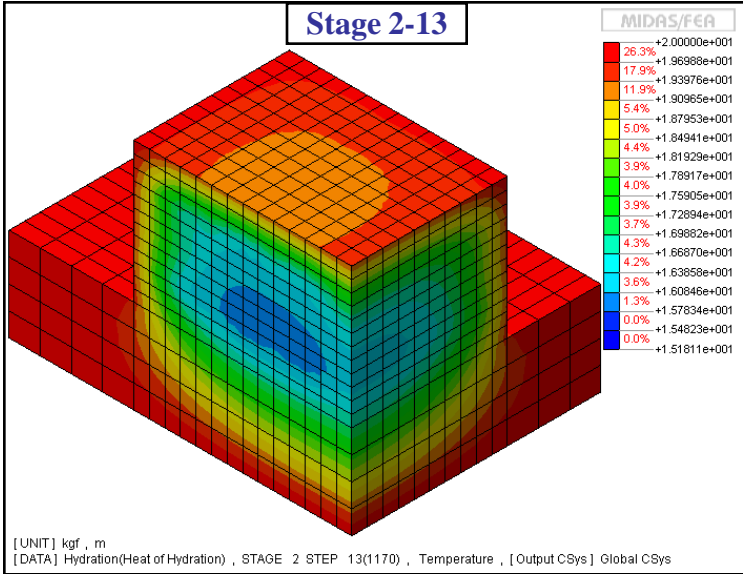
8. Select “Gradient” for Contour Type



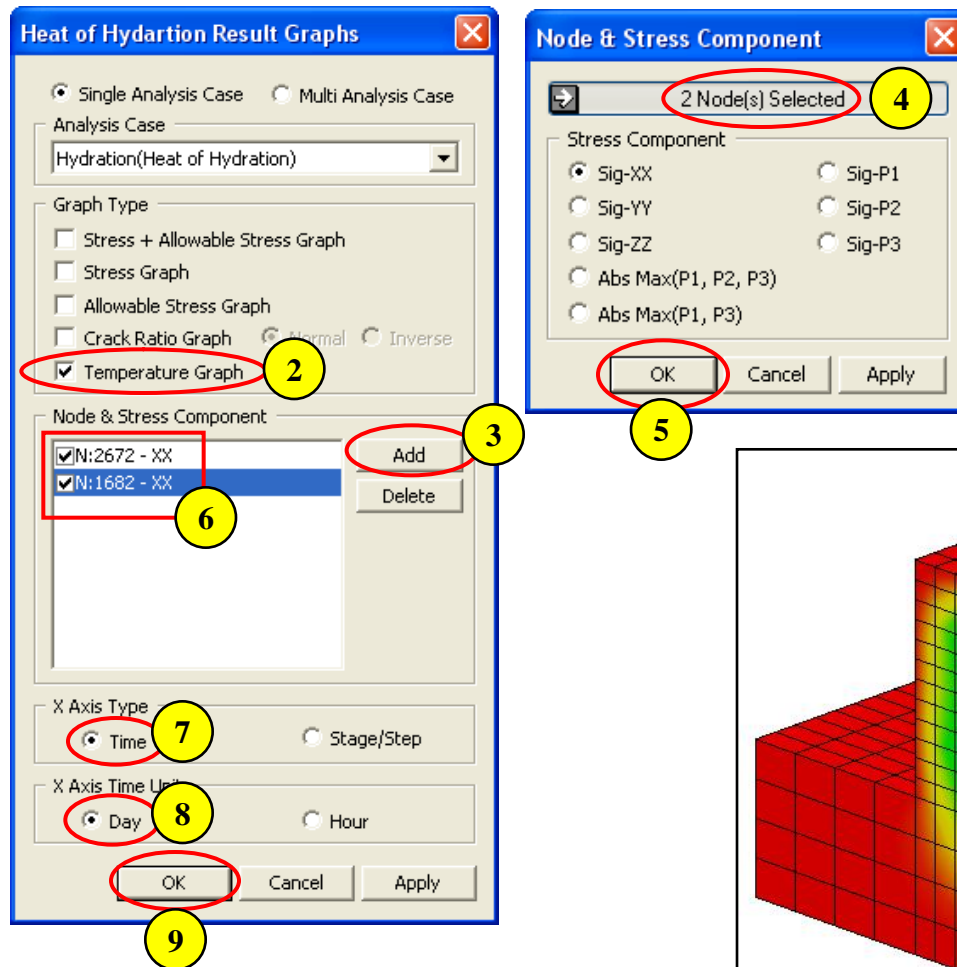
Step 42.



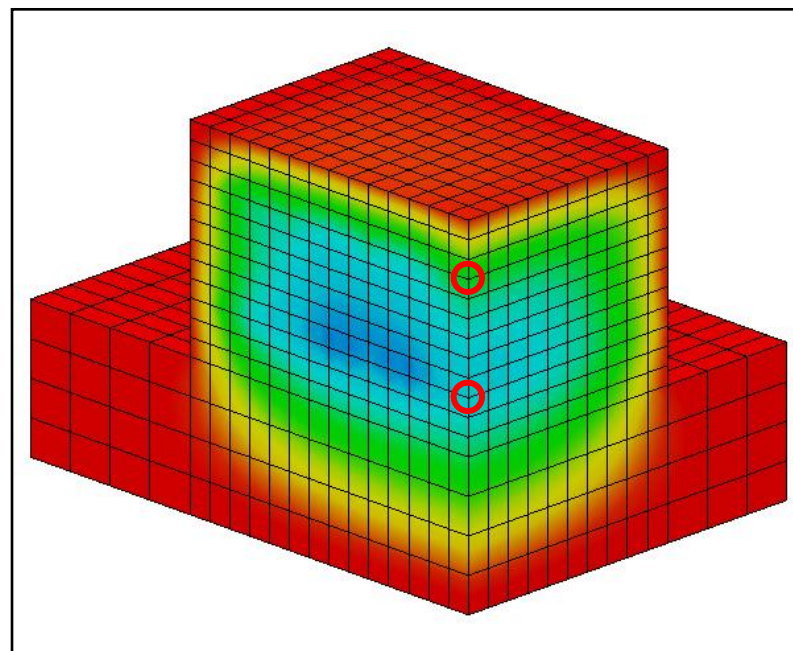
1. Click “Post Data” Toolbar
2. Click “Output Set Slider” Button
3. Click [▲] or [▼] Button to Change Stage

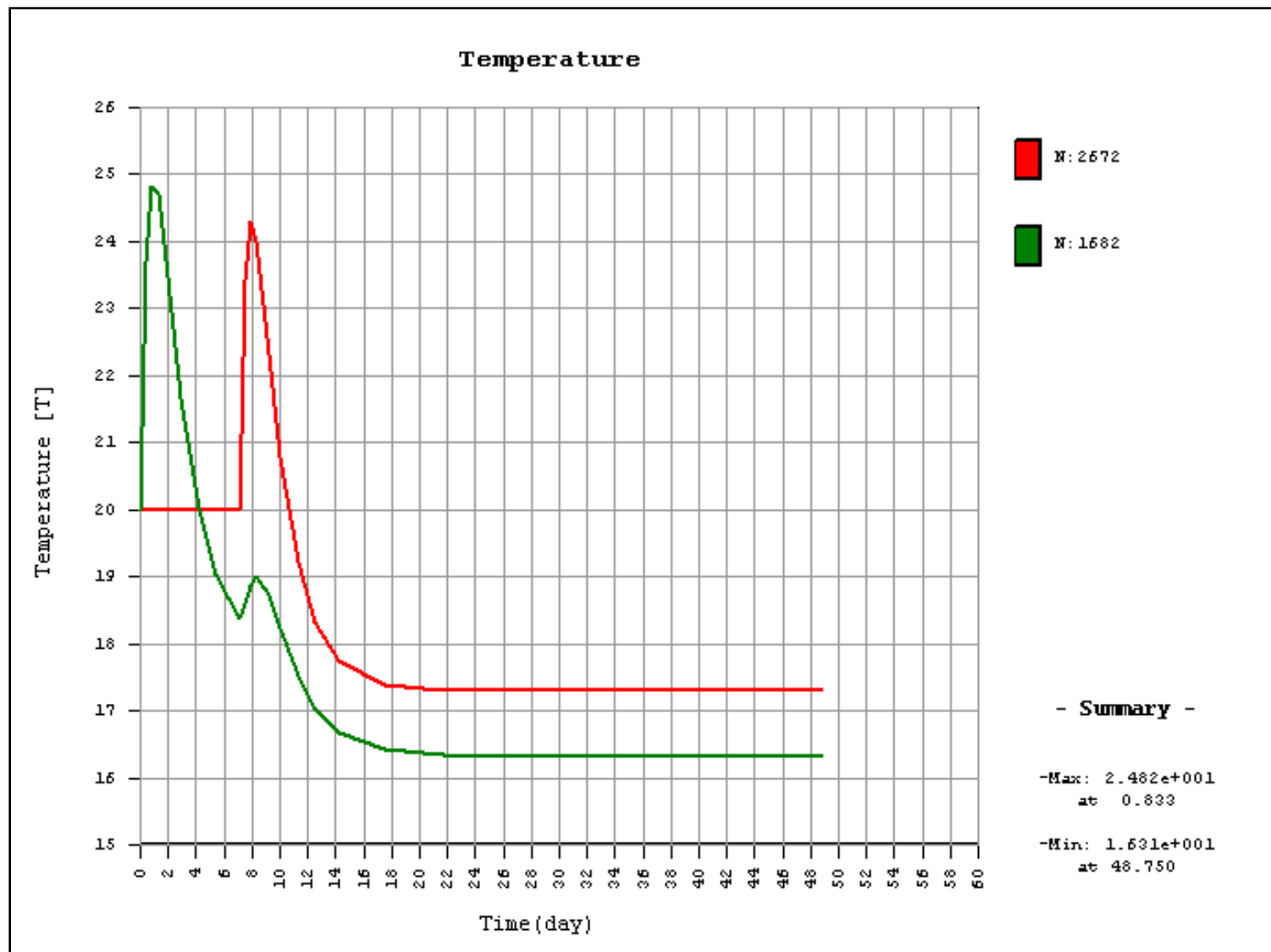


Step 43-1.

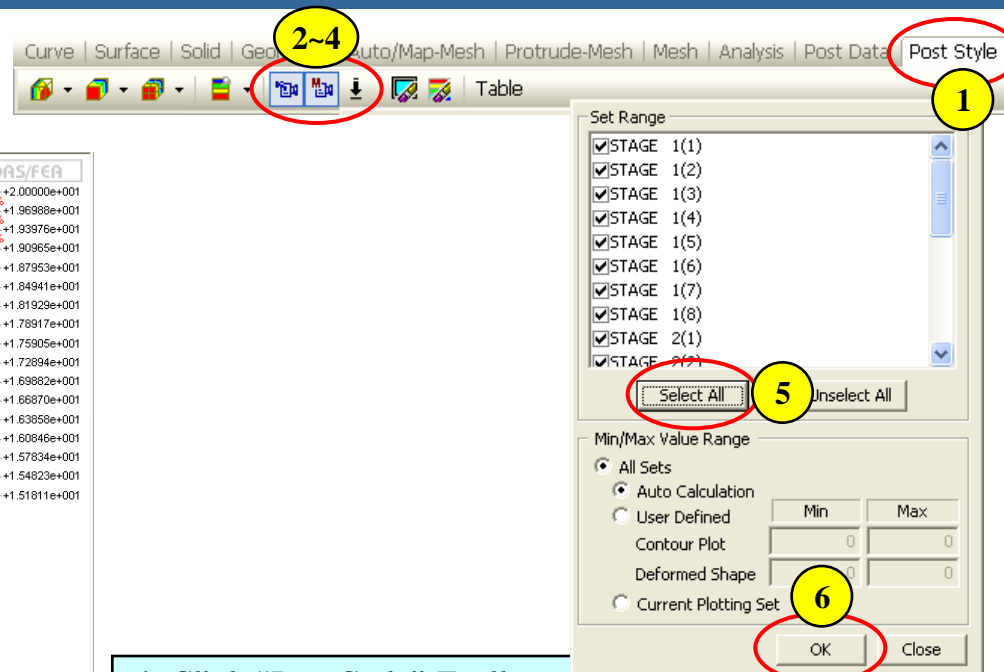
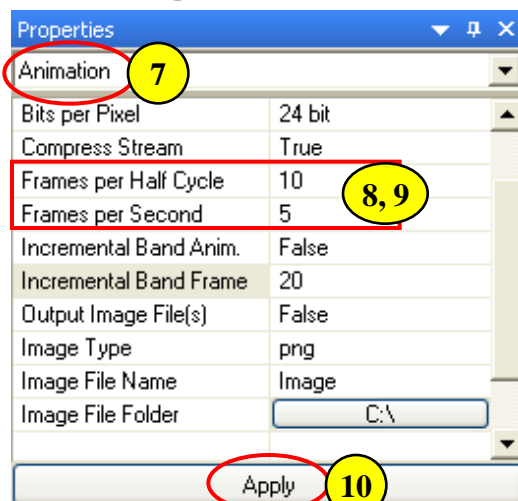
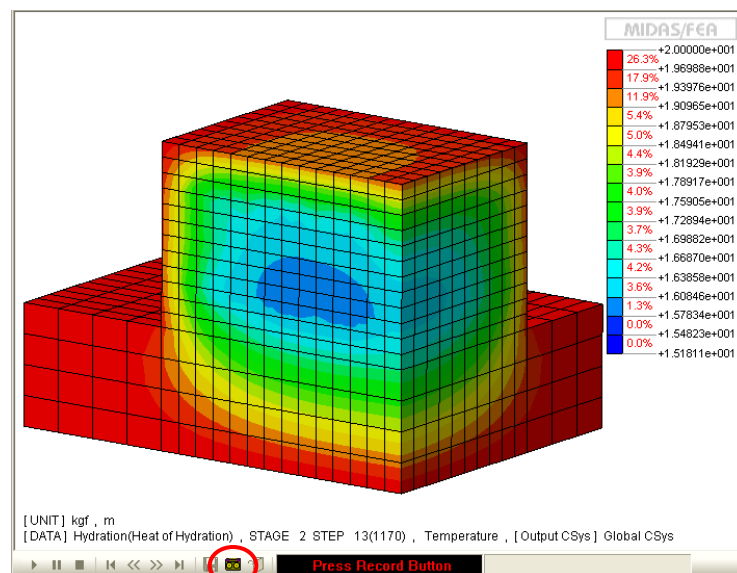


1. Post > Heat of Hydration Result Graphs...
2. Check on "Stress Graph"
3. Click [Add] Button
4. Select 2 Nodes (See Figure)
5. Click [OK] Button
6. Check on all Components
7. X Axis Type : Time
8. X Axis Time Unit : Day
9. Click [OK] Button



Step 43-2.

Step 44.



1. Click “Post Style” Toolbar

2. Click “Animation Recording” Button

3. Click “Multi-Step Animation Recording” Button

4. Click “Animation Step”

5. Click [Select All] Button

6. Click [OK] Button

7. Property Window : Animation...

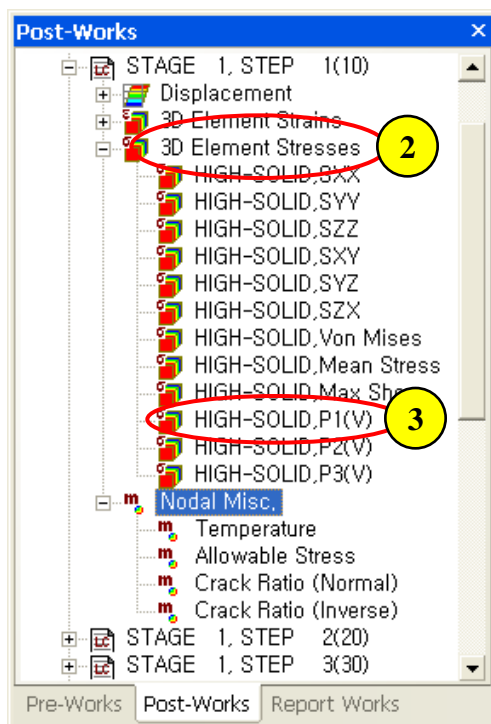
8. Frames per Half Cycle : 10

9. Frames per Second : 5

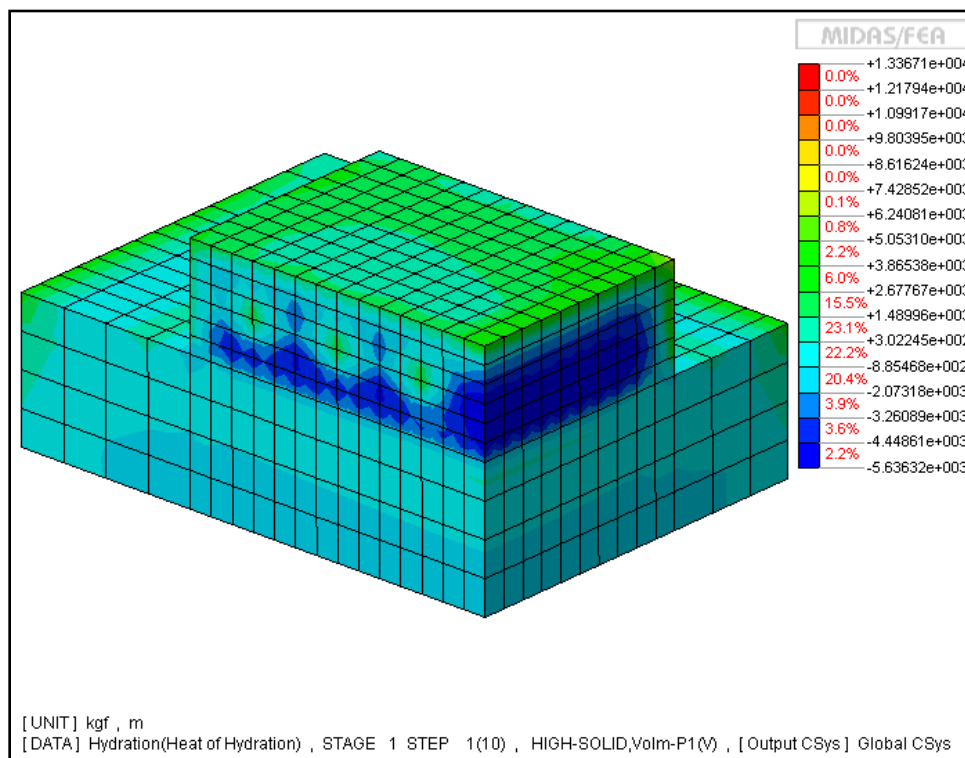
10. Click [Apply] Button

11. Click “Record” Button

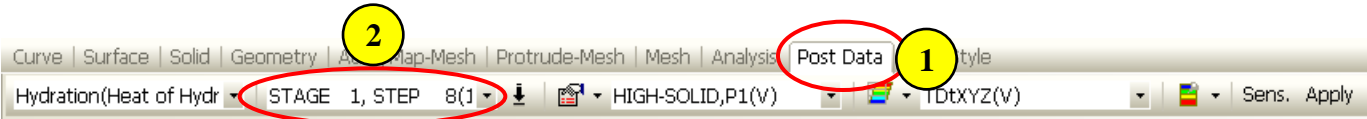
Step 45.



1. Turn off “Animation Recording”
2. Post-Works Tree : Hydration (Structural Nonlinear)
 > Stage 1, STEP 1(10) > 3D Element Stresses...
3. Double Click “HIGH-SOLID, P1(V)”



Step 46.



- 1. Click “Post Data” Toolbar
- 2. Select “STAGE 1, STEP 8(170)” for Output Set
- 3. Change Stage of Output Set

