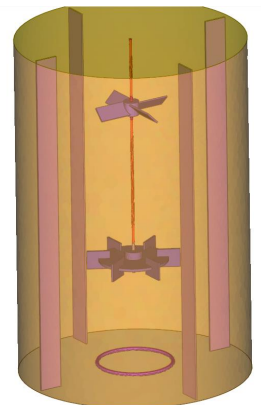


Multiphase Flow Project – Multiphase Mixing in a Stirred Vessel MRF vs Dynamic Mesh in OpenFOAM

10.27.2025

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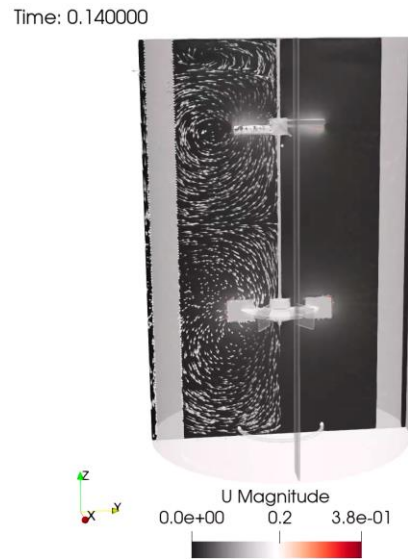
Objective

In industrial applications, mixing systems play a vital role in chemical and biotechnological processes, where efficient mixing and heat transfer are essential.

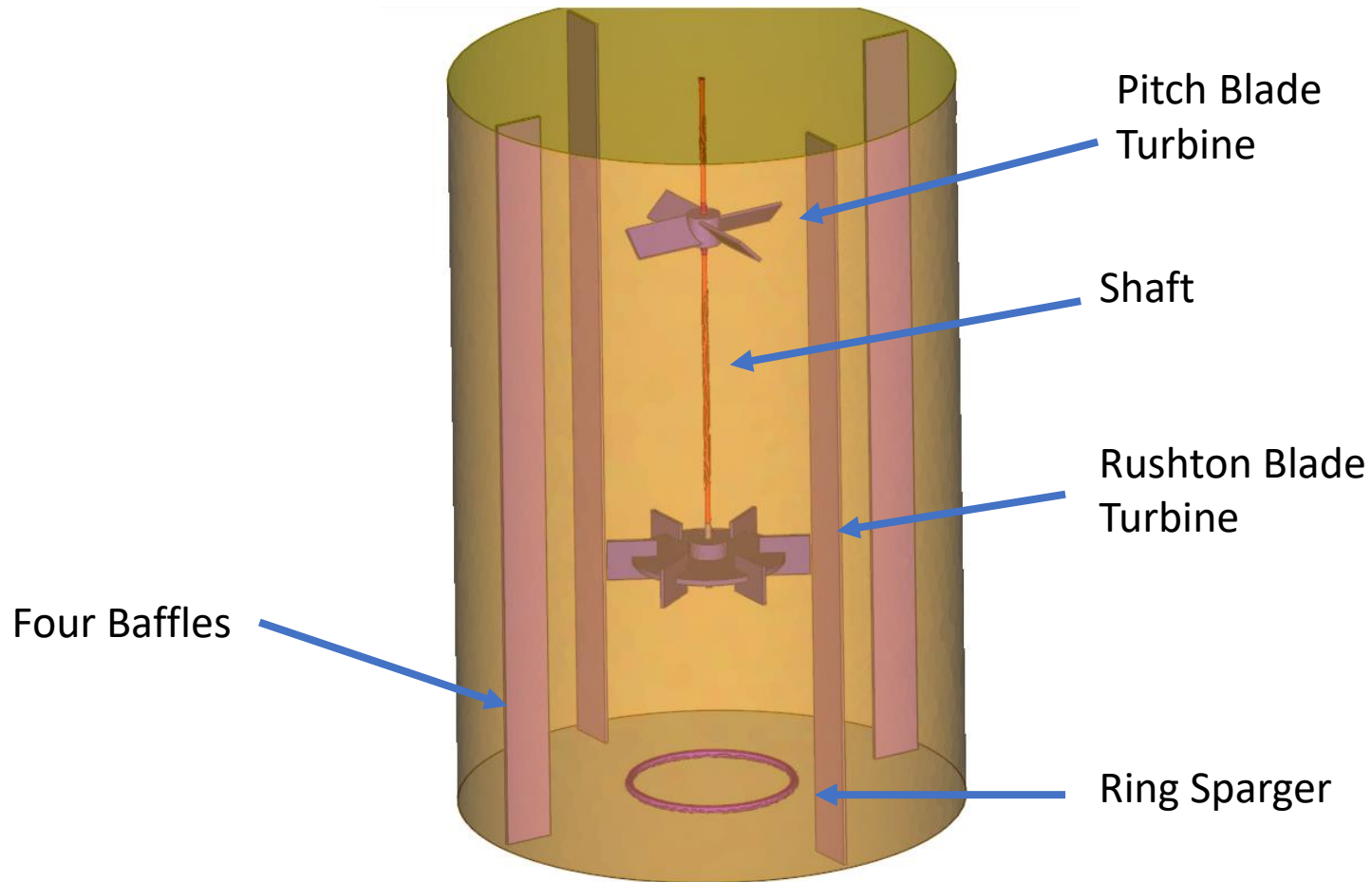
There are mainly three approaches in OpenFOAM in order to model the rotation body problem in Openfoam. This method are Single Rotating Frame (SRF), Multiple Rotating Frame (MRF), Dynamic Mesh (AMI – Sliding Mesh).

In this study, the rotational motion of a stirred vessel is simulated using two different **transient CFD approaches**:

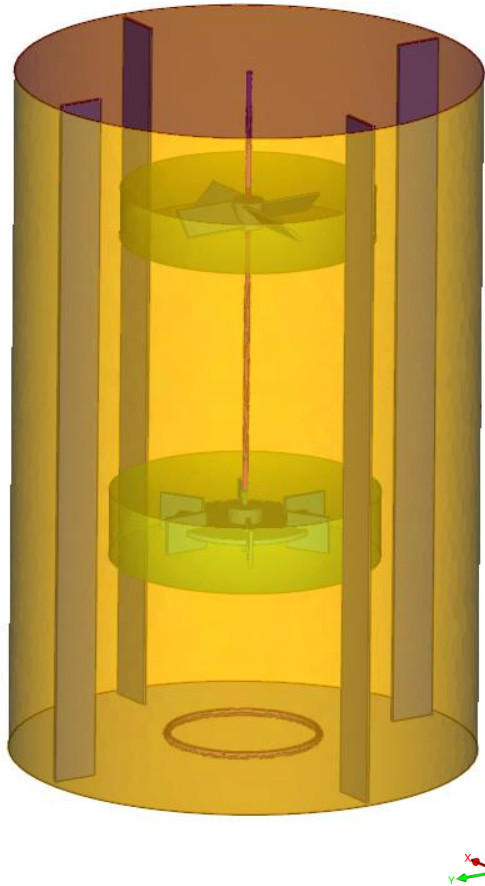
- **MRF (Multiple Reference Frame)**: A quasi-steady approach that represents rotation through a rotating reference frame
 - **Dynamic Mesh**: A fully transient approach that explicitly accounts for the real-time motion of the impeller
- The objective is to compare these two methods in terms of **flow field characteristics, torque evolution, and computational efficiency**.



Geometry



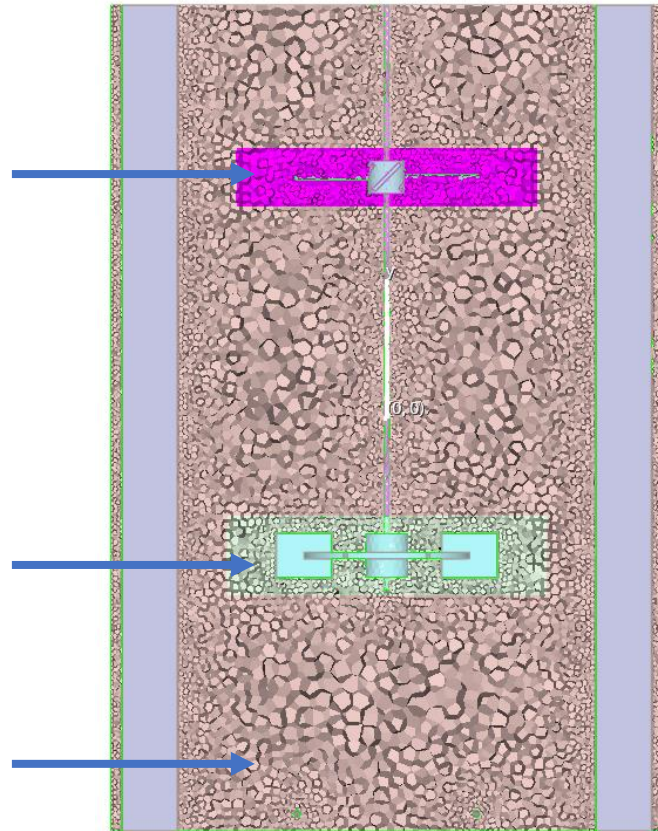
Mesh Display



Region -1
(Rotating)

Region -2
(Rotating)

Region -3
(Stationary)



OpenFOAM Folder

Transport Properties =

```
/*-----*- C++ -*------*\n| ===== |\n| \\      / F ield      | OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox |\n| \\      / O peration   | Version: v2506 |\n| \\      / A nd         | Website: www.openfoam.com |\n| \\\\     M anipulation  |\n|-----*\nFoamFile\n{\n  version      2.0;\n  format       ascii;\n  class        dictionary;\n  object        transportProperties;\n}\n// *****\n\nphases          (water air);\n\nwater\n{\n  transportModel Newtonian;\n  nu             1e-06;\n  rho            1000;\n}\n\nair\n{\n  transportModel Newtonian;\n  nu             1.48e-05;\n  rho            1;\n}\n\nsigma           0.07;\n\n// *****
```

Turbulence Properties =

```
/*-----*- C++ -*------*\n| ===== |\n| \\      / F ield      | OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox |\n| \\      / O peration   | Version: v2506 |\n| \\      / A nd         | Website: www.openfoam.com |\n| \\\\     M anipulation  |\n|-----*\nFoamFile\n{\n  version      2.0;\n  format       ascii;\n  class        dictionary;\n  object        turbulenceProperties;\n}\n// *****\n\nsimulationType  RAS;\n\nRAS\n{\n  RASModel       kEpsilon;\n\n  turbulence     on;\n\n  printCoeffs    on;\n}\n\n// *****
```

OpenFOAM Folder

- In this study, the rotational motion of a stirred vessel is simulated using MRF and Dynamic Mesh method.
- The dynamicMultiMotionSolverFvMesh method was used in the Dynamic Mesh approach since the model includes two rotating regions.

DynamicMesh Properties =

```
FoamFile
{
    version 2.0;
    format ascii;
    0 references
    class dictionary;
    object dynamicMeshDict;
}

dynamicFvMesh    dynamicMultiMotionSolverFvMesh;
motionSolverLibs ("libfvMotionSolvers.so");

dynamicMultiMotionSolverFvMeshCoeffs
{
    MRF_1
    {
        solver            solidBody;
        cellZone           fluid_mrf_1-1;

        solidBodyMotionFunction rotatingMotion;
        rotatingMotionCoeffs
        {
            origin        (0.0 0.0 0.08);
            axis           (0 0 1);
            omega          constant 12; //
        }
    }

    MRF_2
    {
        solver            solidBody;
        cellZone           fluid_mrf_2-0;

        solidBodyMotionFunction rotatingMotion;
        rotatingMotionCoeffs
        {
            origin        (0.0 0.0 0.190);
            axis           (0 0 1);
            omega          constant 12; //
        }
    }
}
```

OpenFOAM Folder

MRF Properties =

```
/*----- C++ -----*/
//      / F i e l d      | OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox
//      / O p e r a t i o n | Website: https://openfoam.org
//      / A n d             | Version: 7
//      \ \ M a n i p u l a t i o n
/*-----*/

FoamFile
{
    version      2.0;
    format       ascii;
    class        dictionary;
    location     "constant";
    object       MRFProperties;
}

// *****

MRFImpeller
{
    cellZone     fluid_mrf_1-1;
    active       yes;

    // Fixed patches (by default they 'move' with the MRF zone)
    nonRotatingPatches (ns-imp2-internal_SHADOW ns-imp2-internal);

    origin       (0.0 0.0 0.08);
    axis          (0 0 1);
    omega        constant 12; // ~120 RPM
}

MRFImpeller1
{
    cellZone     fluid_mrf_2-0;
    active       yes;

    // Fixed patches (by default they 'move' with the MRF zone)
    nonRotatingPatches (ns-imp1-internal_SHADOW ns-imp1-internal);

    origin       (0.0 0.0 0.190);
    axis          (0 0 1);
    omega        constant 12; // ~120 RPM
}
```

DynamicMesh Properties =

```
FoamFile
{
    version 2.0;
    format ascii;
    0 references
    class dictionary;
    object dynamicMeshDict;
}

dynamicFvMesh dynamicMultiMotionSolverFvMesh;
motionSolverLibs ("libfvMotionSolvers.so");

dynamicMultiMotionSolverFvMeshCoeffs
{
    MRF_1
    {
        solver          solidBody;
        cellZone         fluid_mrf_1-1;

        solidBodyMotionFunction rotatingMotion;
        rotatingMotionCoeffs
        {
            origin       (0.0 0.0 0.08);
            axis          (0 0 1);
            omega        constant 12; //
        }
    }

    MRF_2
    {
        solver          solidBody;
        cellZone         fluid_mrf_2-0;

        solidBodyMotionFunction rotatingMotion;
        rotatingMotionCoeffs
        {
            origin       (0.0 0.0 0.190);
            axis          (0 0 1);
            omega        constant 12; //
        }
    }
}
```



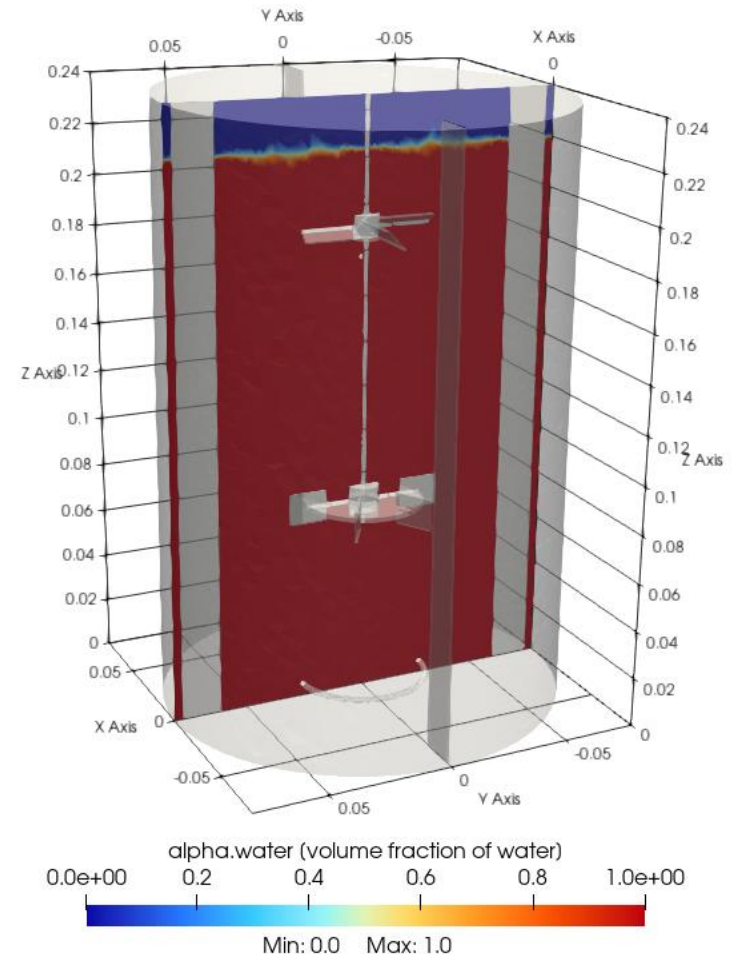
OpenFOAM Folder

- setFields** is important because it defines the initial phase distribution or region-specific conditions, ensuring accurate initialization for multiphase or dynamic simulations.

```
/*----- C++ -----*/
|=====|
| \ /  /  F i e l d      | OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox
| \ /  /  O p e r a t i o n | Version: v2506
| \ /  /  A n d           | Website: www.openfoam.com
| \ /  /  M a n i p u l a t i o n |
|=====|
FoamFile
{
    version      2.0;
    format       ascii;
    // references
    class        dictionary;
    object       setFieldsDict;
}
// *****

defaultFieldValues
(
    volScalarFieldValue alpha.water 0
);

regions
(
    boxToCell
    {
        box (-0.80 -0.80 0) (0.80 0.80 0.22);
        fieldValues
        {
            volScalarFieldValue alpha.water 1
        };
    }
);
// *****
```



OpenFOAM Folder

- The **controlDict** file is essential because it controls the **simulation setup**, including time settings, output frequency, and function objects.
- **interFoam** is a multiphase flow solver in OpenFOAM used to simulate the **interaction between two immiscible fluids** using the **VOF (Volume of Fluid)** method.

```
FoamFile
{
    version      2.0;           // File format version
    format       ascii;         // Human-readable text format
    // 0 references
    class        dictionary;    // OpenFOAM dictionary type
    object       controlDict;   // Object name (control settings)
}
// ***** //

application    interFoam;     // Solver used (two-phase flow solver)

startFrom      latestTime;    // Start simulation from the latest saved time
startTime      0;             // Start time (0 seconds)
stopAt         endTime;      // Stop simulation at the end time
endTime        10;           // Total simulation time (10 seconds)

deltaT         0.001;         // Time step size (seconds)
writeControl    adjustable;   // Output frequency is adjustable
writeInterval   0.02;         // Write results every 0.02 simulated seconds
purgeWrite      0;           // Keep all time directories (no deletion)

writeFormat     ascii;        // Output data format (text)
writePrecision  6;            // Output precision (6 decimal places)
writeCompression off;        // Disable file compression

timeFormat      general;      // Time output format (general notation)
timePrecision   6;           // Display time with 6 decimal digits

runTimeModifiable yes;       // Allows editing setup while running
adjustTimeStep  off;          // Fixed time step (no automatic adjustment)

maxCo           10;           // Maximum Courant number
maxAlphaCo      5;           // Max Courant number for phase fraction
maxDeltaT       1;           // Maximum allowed time step size
```

```
functions
{
    forces
    {
        type      forces;           // Function type: calculates forces and moments
        libs      ("libforces.so"); // Library that provides the 'forces' function

        writeControl    runtime;     // Output control based on run time
        writeInterval    0.01;       // Write every 0.01 seconds
        log              yes;        // Enable log output in terminal
        outputControl     timeStep;  // Output results at each time step
        outputInterval    1;         // Output frequency (every 1 step)

        patches          (wall_impeller_1); // Target boundary (first impeller surface)

        rho              rhoInf;      // Use constant density (incompressible)
        rhoInf           1000;        // Density of water [kg/m3]
        CofR              (0.0 0.0 0.190); // Center of rotation for impeller 1
        pitchAxis         (0 0 1);    // Rotation axis direction (Z-axis)
    }

    forces_1
    {
        type      forces;           // Second force function for another impeller
        libs      ("libforces.so"); // Load same library for forces calculation

        writeControl    runtime;     // Output control based on simulation time
        writeInterval    0.01;       // Write every 0.01 seconds
        log              yes;        // Enable log messages
        outputControl     timeStep;  // Output every time step
        outputInterval    1;         // Frequency of output

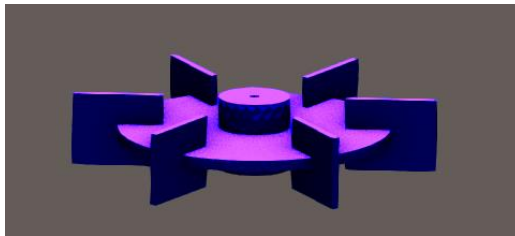
        patches          (wall_impeller_2); // Target boundary (second impeller)

        rho              rhoInf;      // Constant density assumption
        rhoInf           1000;        // Density value for fluid
        CofR              (0.0 0.0 0.08); // Center of rotation for impeller 2
        pitchAxis         (0 0 1);    // Rotation axis (Z-axis)
    }
}
```



Verification of Results through Tangential Velocity Calculation

- To ensure the accuracy of rotational motion parameters, the tangential velocity was calculated from the given angular velocity and fan diameter. This verification step confirms that the rotational speed defined in the simulation corresponds to the expected physical motion, ensuring the model's reliability.



$D = 0.057 \text{ m}$

```
# Fan Tangential Velocity Calculator
# Description: Calculates tangential velocity and RPM from angular velocity.

import math

# Given data
D = 0.057          # Diameter [m]
omega = 12          # Angular velocity [rad/s]

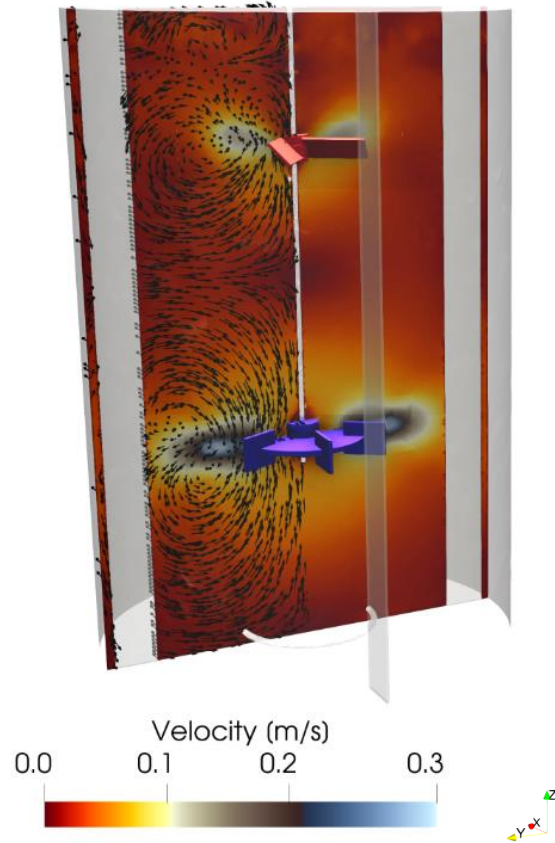
# Calculations
r = D / 2          # Radius [m]
v_t = omega * r     # Tangential velocity [m/s]
N = (omega * 60) / (2 * math.pi) # Convert angular velocity to RPM

# Output
print("Fan Tangential Velocity Calculation")
print("-----")
print(f"Diameter (D): {D:.3f} m")
print(f"Angular Velocity (w): {omega:.2f} rad/s")
print(f"Radius (r): {r:.3f} m")
print(f"Tangential Velocity (v_t): {v_t:.3f} m/s")
print(f"Rotational Speed (N): {N:.1f} RPM")
```

```
Fan Tangential Velocity Calculation
-----
Diameter (D): 0.057 m
Angular Velocity (w): 12.00 rad/s
Radius (r): 0.028 m
Tangential Velocity (v_t): 0.342 m/s
Rotational Speed (N): 114.6 RPM
```

OpenFOAM Folder

Time: 1.000000



Time: 1.000000

