

Towards An OpenFOAM-Based Framework For Meshless Simulations

Composable meshless multi-physics

Mohammed Elwardi Fadeli*, Holger Marschall - TU Darmstadt



Table of Content

- 1. Motivating mesh-free methods for CFD
- 2. Meshless methods 101
- 3. MeshlessFlow: Framework overview
- 4. A case study: Bouncing rigid bodies
- 5. A case study: Sinking rigid bodies (2D)
- 6. Is it only about SPH?
- 7. What's next?

Motivating mesh-free methods for CFD

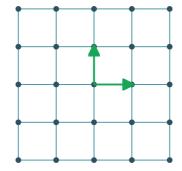


- Mesh-based methods come with some headache
 - 1. Excessive computational meshing costs
 - 2. Heavy dependence on mesh quality
 - 3. Some industries moving towards NURBS

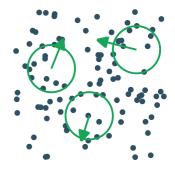


Motivating mesh-free methods for CFD

- Mesh-based methods come with some headache
 - 1. Excessive computational meshing costs
 - 2. Heavy dependence on mesh quality
 - 3. Some industries moving towards NURBS
- Common concerns about going meshless:
 - 1. Mesh connectivity eases gradient computations
 - More sampling points required to match FVM/FEM accuracy



Neighbor indices are known/cached → gradients are "direct" and efficient.

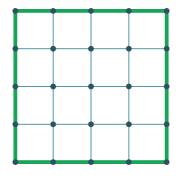


Neighbors must be searched & weighted → complex, less stable gradient estimation.

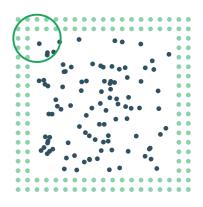


Motivating mesh-free methods for CFD

- Boundary Condition Complexity
 - 1. No natural "boundary faces" to apply constraints
 - 2. Many meshless software pieces will use ghost particles for boundary stability
 - 3. Or Lagrangian multipliers with penalty methods
- But this can be turned into strength when handling free-surface flows



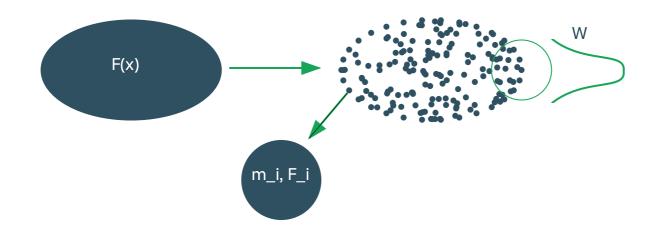
Clearly defined boundary elements → easy to apply BCs.



No natural boundary → ghost particles surround the domain to stabilize BCs.

Meshless methods 101





$$F(x_i) = \sum_j F_j rac{m_j}{
ho_j} W_{ij}, \quad
ho(x_i) = \sum_j m_j W_{ij}.$$

Approximating F derivatives shifts to the kernel function W in simple cases, although very unstable

MeshlessFlow: Framework overview

The Component-to-Component Interface Protocol

- Treating CFD simulations as compositions of independent components
- Each module interacts via capabilities negotiated through a language-agnostic protocol
 - Much like the Language Server Protocol in IDEs
 - Capabilities include:
 - MeshlessPDE: Can build and solve PDEs
 - Configurable: Communicates standard config
 - BoundingBox: Computes its bounding boxes

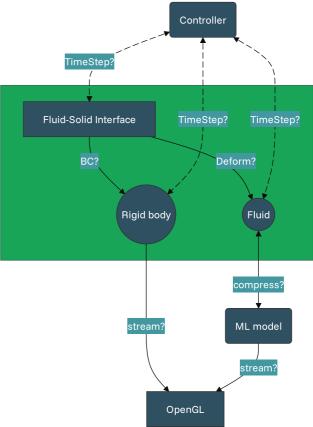


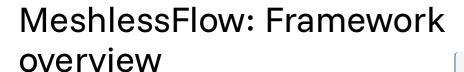


The Component-to-Component Interface Protocol

- Treating CFD simulations as compositions of independent components
- Each module interacts via capabilities negotiated through a language-agnostic protocol
 - Much like the Language Server Protocol in IDEs
 - Capabilities include:
 - MeshlessPDE: Can build and solve PDEs
 - Configurable: Communicates standard config
 - BoundingBox: Computes its bounding boxes







The Component-to-Component Interface Protocol

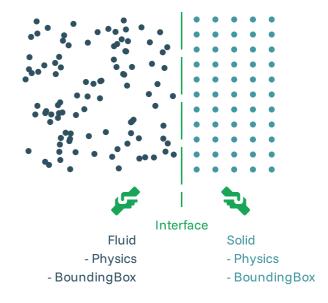
- Capability-negotiation mechanism triggers at initialization phase
- A "Component" is either a process or an MPI group
- Efficient communication channels are then established (raw object streams, MPI***)
- Use what you already have! An FVM-based solver can behave as a component.

Loading citation...

Error loading citation: Unexpected token '<', "<!DOCTYPE "... is not valid JSON

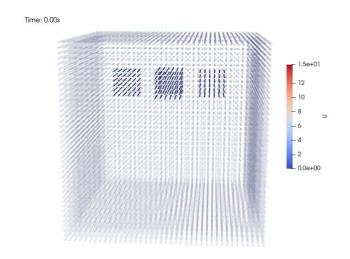


CCIP is nothing but an abuse of the region-based methodology of multiRegionFoam [], initially designed for region-region convenient coupling





A case study: Bouncing rigid bodies



- Method: Particle-based rigid body, using SPH infrastructure
- Contact Forces and Collisions -> Moment -> Motion
- Explicit time integration
- Kernel Function: Quintic Spline
- No global linear system solved



A case study: Bouncing rigid bodies

The Quintic Spline kernel

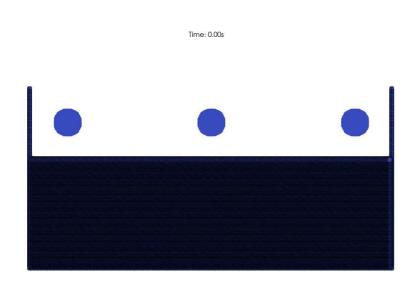
$$W(r,h) = lpha_n imes egin{cases} (3-rac{r}{h})^5 - 6(2-rac{r}{h})^5 + 15(1-rac{r}{h})^5, & 0 \leq rac{r}{h} < 1 \ (3-rac{r}{h})^5 - 6(2-rac{r}{h})^5, & 1 \leq rac{r}{h} < 2 \ (3-rac{r}{h})^5, & 2 \leq rac{r}{h} < 3 \ 0, & rac{r}{h} \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

Notable properties:

- Large support radius
- lacktriangle Smoother pressure gradients (through C^4 continuity)
- Probably over-kill for this case...



A case study: Sinking rigid bodies (2D)

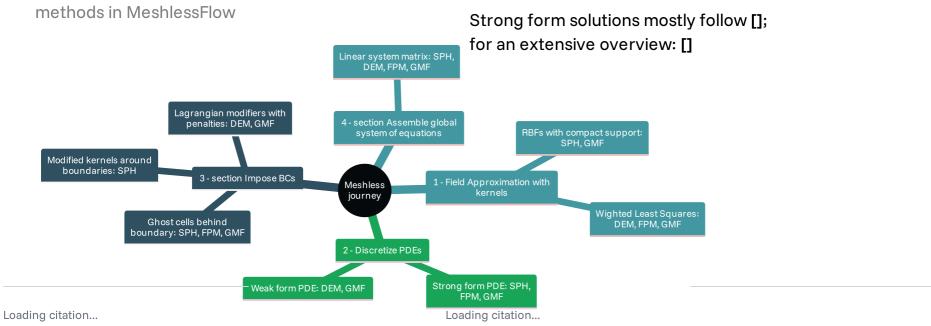


- Method: Weakly compressible SPH, Tait EOS,
 Momentum has artificial viscosity
- Coupling interface: Akinci Rigid-body Fluid coupling
- Explicit time integration
- Kernel Function: Quintic Spline
- No global linear system solved



Is it only about SPH?

Current implementation status for different meshless methods in MeshlessFlow



Error loading citation: Unexpected token '<', "<!DOCTYPE "... is not valid JSON

Error loading citation: Unexpected token '<', "<!DOCTYPE "... is not valid JSON



What's next?

- More SPHERIC Grand challenges: Established validation cases
- **Full Parallelization**
- User Interface
- Coupling with OpenFOAM FVM-based solvers



Thank you for your attention

GitHub · More stuff like this

Technical notes



Most important framework features:

Error loading citation: Unexpected token '<', "<!DOCTYPE "... is not valid JSON

Highly configurable, easily testable code (Shape discretization from [])

```
// Type-agnostic, gets standard shape config, 0-runtime-cost
auto geoConfig = Reflect::schema<shape>("STLShape"); // STLShape is a "shape"
// Do stuff with geoConfig: GUI? LLM?
auto geo = shape::New(geoConfig);
// Works with more construction args too
auto discConfig = Reflect::schema<discretization>("Slak2019"); // STLShape is a "shape"
auto disc = discretization::New(discConfig, shape);
```

Symbolic assembly of matrices

```
// only a "meta" assembly
auto eq = exp::div(phi) + laplacian(D, phi) + src
// physics component is free to solve it,
// or send the meta form to other components
eq.assembleMatrix(disc).solve()
```