# Special Topics in CFD

DAY 6

A day started with OpenFOAM

Kumaresh

### Contents

> Introduction to OpenFOAM

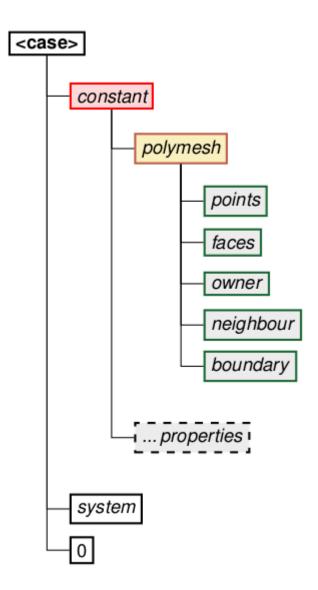
> OpenFOAM: Numerical Solution to Diffusion Equation

# OpenFOAM - Introduction

- > OpenFOAM® stands for **Open Source Field Operation and Manipulation**.
- > OpenFOAM® is first and foremost a C++ library used to solve partial differential equations (PDEs), and ordinary differential equations (ODEs).
- It comes with several ready-to-use or out-of-the-box solvers, pre-processing utilities and post-processing utilities.
- It is licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL). That means it is freely available and distributed with the source code.
- OpenFOAM (Version v2412) is implemented in Ubuntu (version 24.04)
- ParaView (version 5.1.0) for post-processing.

# OpenFOAM – Directory Structure

- 1. *constant*: This directory contains the information which remains constant throughout the simulation. It contains the following:
  - 1.1 *polymesh*: Contains all the mesh information including:
  - (a) points  $\rightarrow$  nodal positions
  - (b) faces  $\rightarrow$  face connectivity neighbor boundary
  - (c) owner  $\rightarrow$  owner cell labels
  - (d) neighbor  $\rightarrow$  neighbor cell labels
  - (e) boundary → boundary information
  - 1.2 <u>properties</u>: Files which specify physical properties for a particular application. Eg: gravity, viscosity, thermal and transport properties etc.



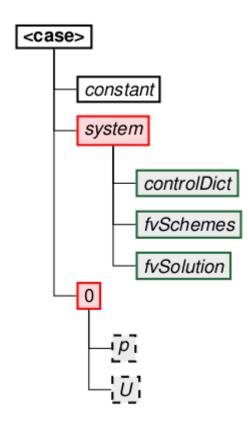
# OpenFOAM – Directory Structure

2. <u>system</u>: This directory contains all the parameters associated with the solution procedure. It contains at least the following files:

#### 2.1 *blockmeshDict*:

The principle behind blockMesh is to **decompose the domain geometry** into a set of 1 or more three dimensional, hexahedral blocks. This section describes the **mesh generation utility**, blockMesh, supplied with **OpenFOAM**. The blockMesh utility creates parametric meshes with grading and curved edges. BlockMesh reads this dictionary, generates the mesh and writes out the mesh data to **points** and **faces**, **cells** and **boundary files** in the same directory.

- 2.2 <u>controlDict</u>: Specifies the run control parameters such as start/ end time, time step, write interval etc.
- 2.3 <u>fvSchemes</u>: Contains the finite volume discretization schemes used for the solution procedure such as spatial and temporal discretizations.
- 2.4 <u>fvSolution</u>: Contains equation solvers, algorithm controls and tolerances for the implicit solvers.
- 3.  $\underline{0}$ : The '0' directory corresponds to zero time. It contains the initial and boundary conditions for variables (i.e. **pressure p**, **velocity U**) in individual files



# CFD Developers

Developers are the ones who write code on the back end.

To make it simple for CFD amateur students, let's say ANSYS Fluent and Star CCM are written by developers (by writing code at the back end), so we could easily use them as black box (GUI) tools.

Developers are the key to the development of technology.



# Is it good to be a black box user or a developer?

A developer can handle anything from scratch. That brings confidence by capable of solving any puzzles.

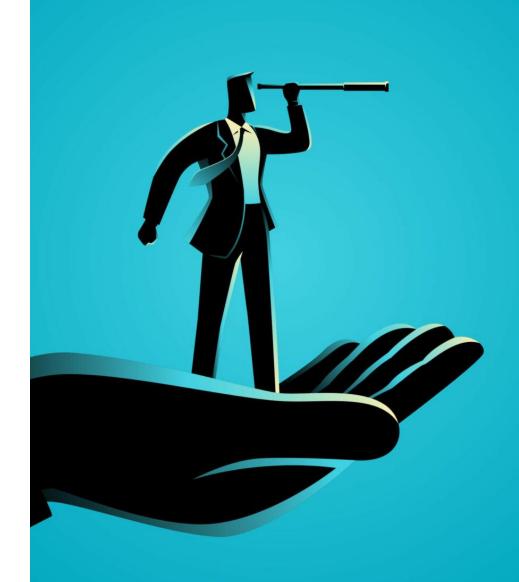
Understanding the logic is an art, so being a developer helps know exactly what and how to do.

It's good to be a black box user in the beginning to understand the basic ideas/physics, but in order to route your future, trust me, developers can handle it better.



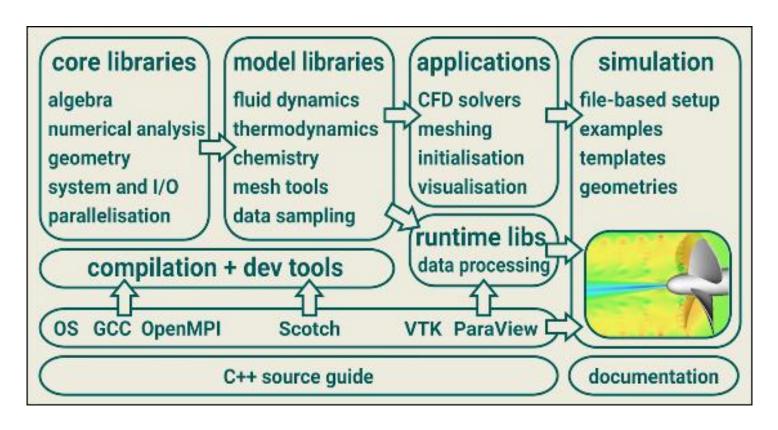
# How to grow as a developer?

- Work with passion
- Face the hurdles and don't get tired of it
- Never lose the joy of programming
- Test your skills in open-source projects
- Read code and do code reviews
- Learn from your colleagues and mentors
- Share your knowledge



# How to grow as a developer? → OpenFOAM

> OpenFOAM is a software framework (or toolbox) that you can use to develop Finite Volume Method based solvers for general continuum mechanics problems mostly for fluid flow and heat transfer.



It is a huge library of about 1.5 million lines of C++ code located in hundreds of files.

You can use this toolbox to develop Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) solvers.

# OpenFOAM User GUIDE



#### **User Guide**

version 11

11th July 2023

https://openfoam.org

#### Contents

#### 1 Introduction

#### 2 Tutorials

- 2.1 Backward-facing step
- 2.2 Breaking of a dam
- 2.3 Stress analysis of a plate with a hole

#### 3 Applications and libraries

- 3.1 The programming language of OpenFOAM
- 3.2 Compiling applications and libraries
- 3.3 Running applications
- 3.4 Running applications in parallel
- 3.5 Solver modules
- 3.6 Standard solvers
- 3.7 Standard utilities

#### 4 OpenFOAM cases

- 4.1 File structure of OpenFOAM cases
- 4.2 Basic input/output file format
- 4.3 Global controls
- 4.4 Time and data input/output control
- 4.5 Numerical schemes
- 4.6 Solution and algorithm control
- 4.7 Case management tools

The OpenFOAM User Guide provides an introduction to OpenFOAM, through some basic tutorials, and some details about the general operation of OpenFOAM. OpenFOAM is a collection of approximately 150 applications built upon a collection of approximately 150 software libraries (modules).

#### 5 Mesh generation and conversion

- 5.1 Mesh description
- 5.2 Mesh files
- 5.3 Mesh boundary
- 5.4 Mesh generation with the blockMesh utility
- 5.5 Mesh generation with the snappyHexMesh utility
- 5.6 Mesh conversion
- 5.7 Mapping fields between different geometries

#### 6 Boundary conditions

- 6.1 Patch selection
- 6.2 Geometric constraints
- 6.3 Basic boundary conditions
- 6.4 Derived boundary conditions

#### 7 Post-processing

- 7.1 ParaView/paraFoam graphical user interface (GUI)
- 7.2 Post-processing command line interface (CLI)
- 7.3 Post-processing functionality
- 7.4 Sampling and monitoring data
- 7.5 Third-Party post-processing

#### 8 Models and physical properties

- 8.1 Thermophysical models
- 8.2 Turbulence models
- 8.3 Transport/rheology models

#### Index

# Machine Learning in CFD



By definition, machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) and computer science that focuses on the use of data and algorithms to imitate the way that humans learn, gradually improving its accuracy.



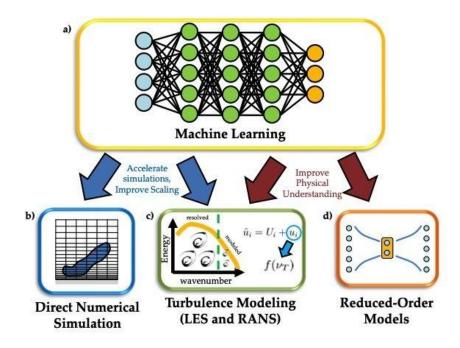
To understand certain critical parameters in any physical phenomenon, data optimisation can be implemented by machine learning algorithms.



The data optimisation saves simulation time to interpret the phenomenon by improving accuracy. This is in the current developing stage of this technology world.

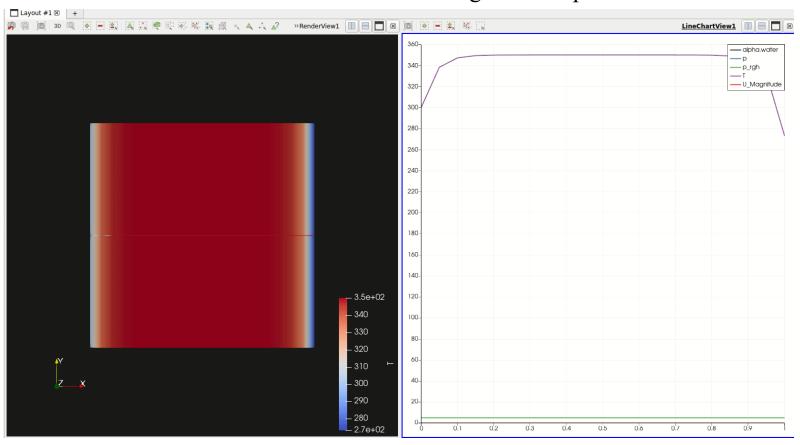


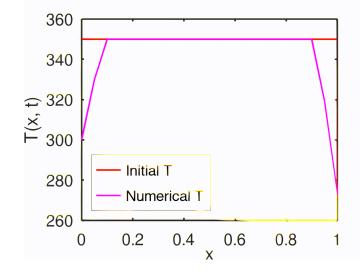
This improvisation will assist steel industry technologies in prospering and creating a better future.



# OpenFOAM: Numerical Solution to Diffusion Equation

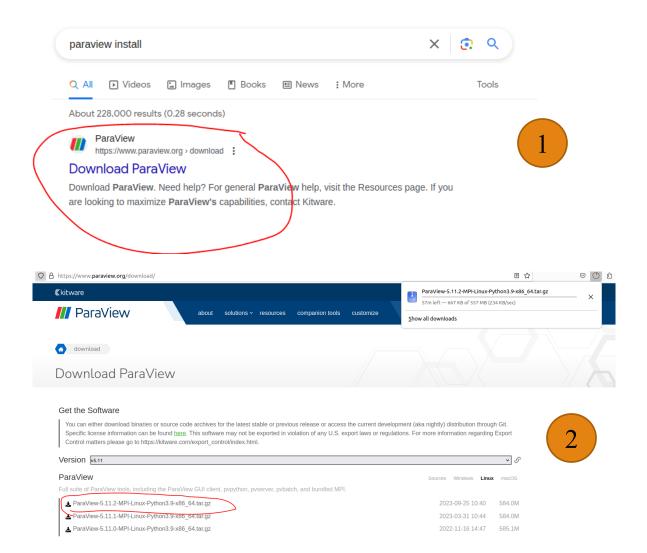
Paraview – Post Processing tool in OpenFOAM

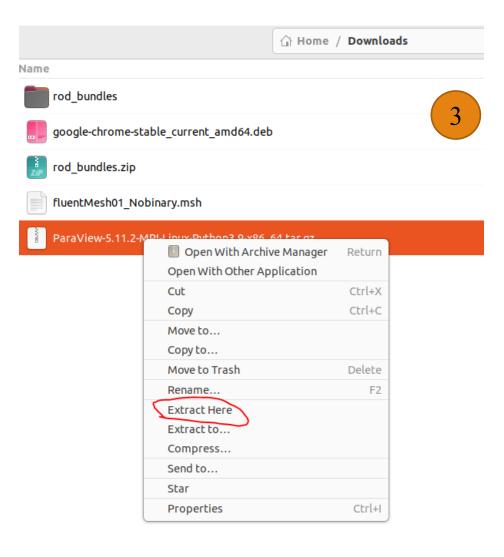




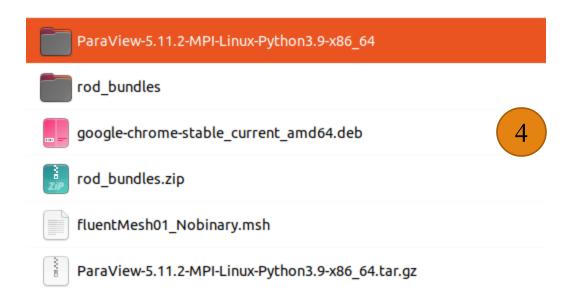
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

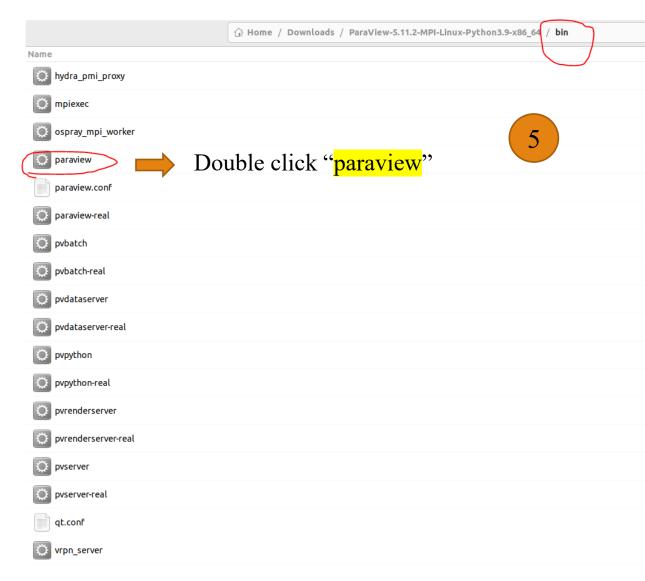
### Install "Paraview"



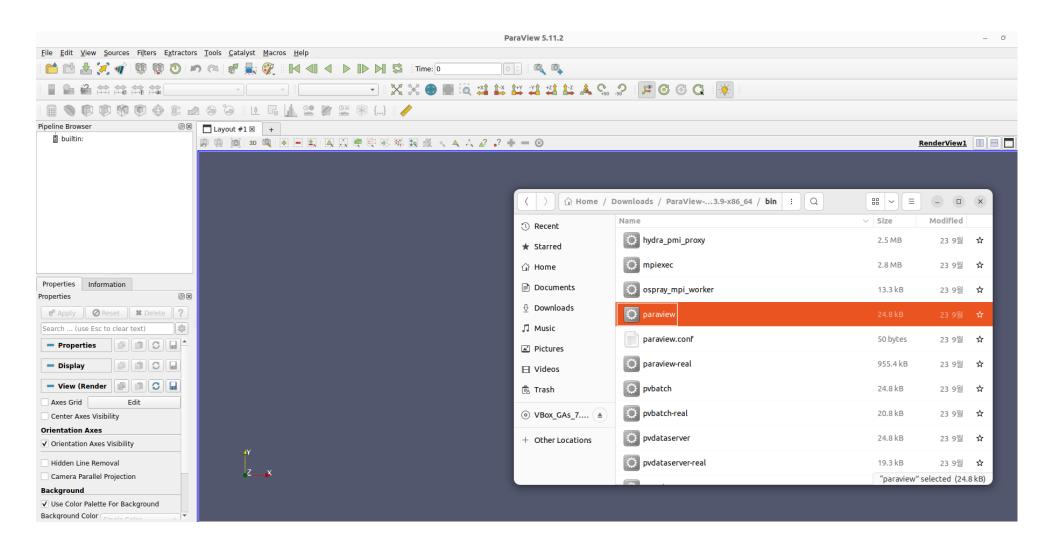


### Install "Paraview"





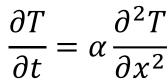
### Open "Paraview" Used for post-processing your results

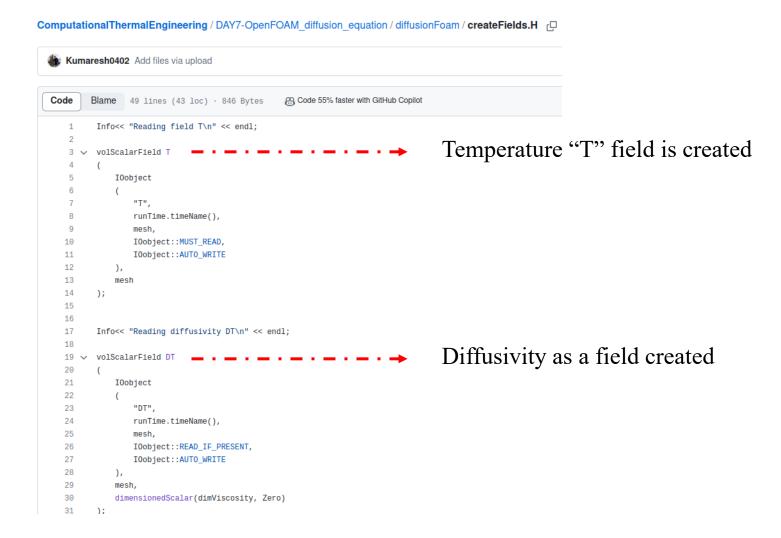


### Extract files from GitHub

ComputationalFluidDynamics / DAY6-OpenFOAM\_difussion\_equation / Kumaresh0402 PPT and setup files Last commit message Name DAY6-OpenFOAM\_diffusion\_equation.rar PPT and setup files DAY6\_CFD.pptx PPT and setup files Readme.md Create Readme.md Readme.md Project - 1: #7

### solver file $\rightarrow$ diffusionFoam/createFields.H





### solver file $\rightarrow$ diffusionFoam/diffusionFoam.C

```
#include "fvCFD.H"
#include "fvOptions.H"
#include "simpleControl.H"
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   argList::addNote
      "Laplace equation solver for a scalar quantity."
   #include "postProcess.H"
   #include "addCheckCaseOptions.H"
   #include "setRootCaseLists.H"
   #include "createTime.H"
   #include "createMesh.H"
   simpleControl simple(mesh);
   #include "createFields.H"
   Info<< "\nCalculating temperature distribution\n" << endl;</pre>
   while (simple.loop())
      Info<< "Time = " << runTime.timeName() << n1 << endl;</pre>
      while (simple.correctNonOrthogonal())
         fvScalarMatrix TEgn
            fvm::ddt(T) - fvm::laplacian(DT, T)
            fv0ptions(T)
         );
```

Necessary "header" files

Matrix is created to solve "FVM"

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

# Compile diffusionFoam "solver"

openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM diffusion equation/diffusionFoamS

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

```
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM diffusion equation$
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation$
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM diffusion equation$ ls
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation$
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation$ cd diffusionFoam/
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/diffusionFoam$
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/diffusionFoam$
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/diffusionFoam$ wmake
Making dependencies: diffusionFoam.C
g++ -std=c++11 -m64 -pthread -DOPENFOAM=2306 -DWM DP -DWM LABEL SIZE=32 -Wall -Wextra -Wold-style-cast -Wnon-virtual-dtor -Wno-unused-parameter -Wno-invalid-offsetof -Wno-attributes -Wno-unknown-pragmas
03 -DNoRepository -ftemplate-depth-100 -I/home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam/src/finiteVolume/lnInclude -I/home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam/src/meshTools/lnInclude -iquote. -IlnInclude -I/home/openfoam/Open
FOAM/openfoam/src/OpenFOAM/lnInclude -I/home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam/src/OSspecific/POSIX/lnInclude -fPIC -c diffusionFoam.C -o Make/linux64GccDPInt32Opt/diffusionFoam.o
g++ -std=c++11 -m64 -pthread -DOPENFOAM=2306 -DWM_DP -DWM_LABEL_SIZE=32 -Wall -Wextra -Wold-style-cast -Wnon-virtual-dtor -Wno-unused-parameter -Wno-invalid-offsetof -Wno-attributes -Wno-unknown-pragmas
03 -DNoRepository -ftemplate-depth-100 -I/home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam/src/finiteVolume/lnInclude -I/home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam/src/meshTools/lnInclude -iquote. -IlnInclude -I/home/openfoam/Open
FOAM/openfoam/src/OpenFOAM/lnInclude -I/home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam/src/OSspecific/POSIX/lnInclude -fPIC -Xlinker --add-needed -Xlinker --no-as-needed Make/linux64GccDPInt32Opt/diffusionFoam.o -L/h
ome/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam/platforms/linux64GccDPInt32Opt/lib \
   -lfiniteVolume -lfvOptions -lmeshTools -lOpenFOAM -ldl
    -lm -o /home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam-v2306/platforms/linux64GccDPInt32Opt/bin/diffusionFoam
```



### case file



Kumaresh0402 Delete DAY7-Open	FOAM_diffusion_equation/CASE1_diff	usionFOAM/system/as
Name		Last commit message
<b>.</b>		
■ 0	Initial conditions	Delete DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffus
constant - · - · - · - · -	· → Properties	Delete DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffus
system	→ Mesh, schemes, solvers, algorithm controls and tolerances for the implicit solvers.	Delete DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffus

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

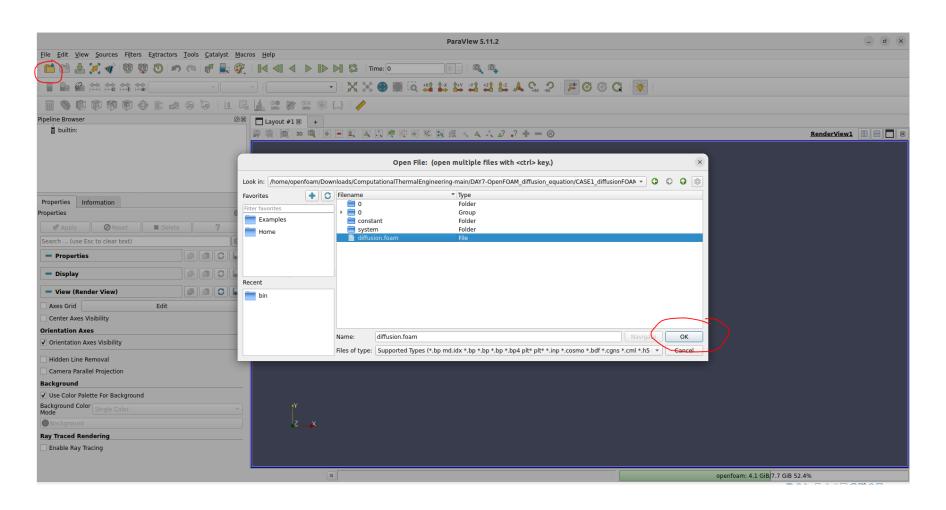
# Compile the "case" file named – CASE1\_diffusionFOAM

```
enfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM diffusion equation$ cd CASE1 diffusionFOAM/
  enfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASE1_diffusionFOAM$
 penfoam@openfoam:-/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASE1_diffusionFOAM_blockMesh
                          OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox
           F ield
           O peration
                         | Version: 2306
           A nd
                          | Website: www.openfoam.com
           M anipulation |
     : a6e826bd55-20230630 OPENFOAM=2306 version=v2306
     : "LSB;label=32;scalar=64"
      : blockMesh
     : Oct 23 2023
     : 16:04:30
     : openfoam
     : 80174
     : uncollated
      : /home/openfoam/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASE1_diffusionFOAM
trapFpe: Floating point exception trapping enabled (FOAM SIGFPE).
fileModificationChecking: Monitoring run-time modified files using timeStampMaster (fileModificationSkew 5, maxFileModificationPolls 20)
allowSystemOperations : Allowing user-supplied system call operations
 Create time
Creating block mesh from "system/blockMeshDict"
Creating block edges
No non-planar block faces defined
reating topology blocks
Creating topology patches - from boundary section
```

```
F ield
                           OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox
           O peration
                         | Version: 2306
           A nd
                          Website: www.openfoam.com
      : a6e826bd55-20230630 OPENFOAM=2306 version=v2306
     : "LSB:label=32:scalar=64"
      : Oct 23 2023
      : openfoam
      : 80220
      : uncollated
    : /home/openfoam/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM diffusion equation/CASE1 diffusionFOAM
trapFpe: Floating point exception trapping enabled (FOAM_SIGFPE).
 ileModificationChecking : Monitoring run-time modified files using timeStampMaster (fileModificationSkew 5, maxFileModificationPolls 20)
 llowSystemOperations : Allowing user-supplied system call operations
 reate time
Create mesh for time = 0
SIMPLE: no convergence criteria found. Calculations will run for 0.1 steps.
Reading field T
Reading diffusivity DT
No finite volume options present
Calculating temperature distribution
DICPCG: Solving for T, Initial residual = 1, Final residual = 1.90148e-16, No Iterations 1
```

# Compile the "case" file named – CASE1\_diffusionFOAM

# Open the "case" in paraview



## Project – 1 (Diffusion Equation using OpenFOAM)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

