

solids4foam-v2.1: A toolbox for performing solid mechanics and fluid-solid interaction simulations in OpenFOAM

Philip Cardiff¹, Ivan Batistić², and Željko Tuković²

¹ School of Mechanical and Materials Engineering, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland ² Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia ¶ Corresponding author

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

Software

- [Review](#)
- [Repository](#)
- [Archive](#)

Editor: [Open Journals](#)

Reviewers:

- [@openjournals](#)

Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](#)).

Summary

solids4foam is a toolbox designed for conducting solid mechanics and fluid-solid interaction simulations within the widely-used OpenFOAM software ([ESI-OpenCFD, 2024](#); [foam-extend, 2024](#); [Foundation, 2024](#)). The toolbox has a comprehensive set of features, including advanced algorithms for fluid-solid and thermo-fluid-solid coupling, a variety of solid material models, non-trivial solid boundary conditions, and numerous discretisation and solution methods for solid mechanics.

Statement of Need

The solids4foam toolbox addresses four primary needs within the OpenFOAM community:

1. The need to perform fluid-solid interactions using OpenFOAM.
2. The need to solve complex solid mechanics problems directly within OpenFOAM.
3. The necessity for a modular approach to coupling various solid and fluid processes in OpenFOAM.
4. The demand for an extendable framework to facilitate research into innovative finite volume methods for solid mechanics.

The design of solids4foam adheres to four guiding principles:

1. **Usability:** If you can use OpenFOAM, you can use solids4foam.
2. **Compatibility:** Supports the three main OpenFOAM forks: OpenFOAM.com, OpenFOAM.org, and foam-extend.
3. **Ease of Installation:** The toolbox is easy to install and requires minimal additional dependencies beyond OpenFOAM.
4. **Code Quality:** Emphasis on code design and style, closely following the [OpenFOAM coding style guide](#).

Features

solids4foam employs a modular design, offering generic class interfaces for solid mechanics, fluid dynamics, fluid-solid coupling methods, and solid material models. It also supports all native OpenFOAM modularity, including boundary conditions and function objects.

The solids4foam-v2.1 release includes the following features:

36 Partitioned Fluid-Solid Interaction Coupling Methods

- 37 ▪ Fixed under-relaxation (Tuković, Karač, et al., 2018)
- 38 ▪ Aitkens accelerated under-relaxation (Tuković, Karač, et al., 2018)
- 39 ▪ Interface-quasi-Newton coupling (Degroote J, 2009)
- 40 ▪ Robin-Neumann coupling (Tuković, Bukač, et al., 2018)
- 41 ▪ Thermo-fluid-solid interaction coupling

42 Finite Volume Solid Model Discretizations and Solution Algorithms

- 43 ▪ Segregated (Cardiff et al., 2018), coupled (Cardiff, Tuković, Jasak, et al., 2016), and
- 44 explicit solution algorithms
- 45 ▪ Linear geometry (small strain) and nonlinear geometry (finite strain) formulations,
- 46 including total and updated Lagrangian
- 47 ▪ Cell-centered and vertex-centered formulations
- 48 ▪ Continuum and plate formulations

49 Solid Material Models

- 50 ▪ Linear elasticity (isotropic, orthotropic (Cardiff et al., 2014)), plasticity (J_2 (Cardiff,
- 51 Tuković, De Jaeger, et al., 2016), Mohr-Coulomb (Tang et al., 2015)), viscoelasticity
- 52 (Cardiff et al., 2018), thermo-elasticity (Cardiff et al., 2018), poroelasticity (Tang et al.,
- 53 2015)
- 54 ▪ Hyperelasticity (neo-Hookean, Ogden, Mooney-Rivlin (Oliveira et al., 2022, 2023), Fung
- 55 (Oliveira et al., 2022, 2023), Yeoh (Oliveira et al., 2022, 2023)), hyperelastoplasticity
- 56 (Cardiff, Tuković, De Jaeger, et al., 2016)
- 57 ▪ Interface to Abaqus material model subroutines (UMATs)

58 Solid Boundary Conditions

- 59 ▪ Frictional contact (node-to-segment (Cardiff et al., 2012; Cardiff, Tuković, De Jaeger, et
- 60 al., 2016), segment-to-segment (Batistić et al., 2022; ?))
- 61 ▪ Cohesive zone models
- 62 ▪ Traction, displacement, rotation

63 Fluid Models

- 64 ▪ Incompressible (PIMPLE, PIMPLE-overset)
- 65 ▪ Multiphase (volume-of-fluid)
- 66 ▪ Weakly compressible (Oliveira et al., 2022)

67 Function Objects

- 68 ▪ Energies, displacements, forces, stresses, principal stresses, torques

69 Utilities and Scripts

- 70 ▪ Scripts for ensuring compatibility with the main OpenFOAM forks
- 71 ▪ Mesh conversion utilities: OpenFOAM to/from Abaqus

72 Tutorials

- 73 ▪ A suite of example cases and benchmark problems to demonstrate functionality and
- 74 verify performance

Acknowledgements

The solids4foam toolbox has not directly received funding from any source; nonetheless, many implementations within the toolbox have stemmed from research projects at University College Dublin, the University of Zagreb, and other institutes. With this in mind, Philip Cardiff gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Irish Research Council through the Laureate program, grant number IRCLA/2017/45, and the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme (Grant agreement No. 101088740), Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) through I-Form (SFI Grant Number 16/RC/3872), MaREI (SFI Grant Number RC2302 2), NexSys (SFI Grant Number 21/SPP/375), as well as the DJEI/DES/SFI/HEA Irish Centre for High-End Computing (ICHEC) for the provision of computational facilities and support (www.ichec.ie), and the UCD ResearchIT Sonic cluster funded by UCD IT Services and the UCD Research Office.

References

- Batistić, I., Cardiff, P., & Tuković, Ž. (2022). A finite volume penalty based segment-to-segment method for frictional contact problems [Article]. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 101, 673–693. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apm.2021.09.009>
- Cardiff, P., Karač, A., & Ivanković, A. (2012). Development of a finite volume contact solver based on the penalty method. *Computational Materials Science*, 64, 283–284.
- Cardiff, P., Karač, A., & Ivanković, A. (2014). A large strain finite volume method for orthotropic bodies with general material orientations. *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, 268, 318–335. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cma.2013.09.008>
- Cardiff, P., Karač, A., Jaeger, P. D., Jasak, H., Nagy, J., Ivanković, A., & Tuković, Ž. (2018). Towards the development of an extendable solid mechanics and fluid-solid interactions toolbox for OpenFOAM. *Preprint*.
- Cardiff, P., Tuković, De Jaeger, P., Clancy, M., & Ivanković, A. (2016). A Lagrangian cell-centred finite volume method for metal forming simulation. *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, 109(13), 1777–1803. <https://doi.org/10.1002/nme.5345>
- Cardiff, P., Tuković, Jasak, H., & Ivanković, A. (2016). A block-coupled finite volume methodology for linear elasticity and unstructured meshes. *Computers & Structures*, 175, 100–122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruc.2016.07.004>
- Degroote J, V. J., Bathe K-J. (2009). Performance of a new partitioned procedure versus a monolithic procedure in fluid-structure interaction. *Computers and Structures*, 87(11-12), 793–801. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruc.2008.11.013>
- ESI-OpenCFD. (2024). *OpenFOAM.com*. ESI Group. <https://www.openfoam.com>
- foam-extend. (2024). *Foam-extend project*. <https://sourceforge.net/projects/foam-extend/>
- Foundation, T. O. (2024). *OpenFOAM.org*. <https://www.openfoam.org>
- Oliveira, I. L., Cardiff, P., Baccin, C. E., & Gasche, J. L. (2022). A numerical investigation of the mechanics of intracranial aneurysms walls: Assessing the influence of tissue hyperelastic laws and heterogeneous properties on the stress and stretch fields [Article]. *Journal of the Mechanical Behavior of Biomedical Materials*, 136. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmbbm.2022.105498>
- Oliveira, I. L., Cardiff, P., Baccin, C. E., Tatit, R. T., & Gasche, J. L. (2023). On the major role played by the lumen curvature of intracranial aneurysms walls in determining their mechanical response, local hemodynamics, and rupture likelihood [Article]. *Computers in*

- 120 *Biology and Medicine*, 163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.combiomed.2023.107178>
- 121 Tang, T., Hededal, O., & Cardiff, P. (2015). On finite volume method implementation
122 of poro-elasto-plasticity soil model. *International Journal for Numerical and Analytical*
123 *Methods in Geomechanics*, 39, 1410–1430. <https://doi.org/10.1002/nag.2361>
- 124 Tuković, Ž., Bukač, M., Cardiff, P., Jasak, H., & Ivanković, A. (2018). Added mass partitioned
125 fluid-structure interaction solver based on a robin boundary condition for pressure. In
126 *OpenFOAM selected papers of the 11th workshop* (pp. 1–23). Springer International.
- 127 Tuković, Ž., Karač, A., Cardiff, P., Jasak, H., & Ivanković, A. (2018). OpenFOAM finite
128 volume solver for fluid-solid interaction. *Transactions of FAMENA*, 42(3), 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.21278/TOF.42301>
- 129 <https://doi.org/10.21278/TOF.42301>

DRAFT