Applied Computational Fluid Dynamics using OpenFOAM

Mr. Kishore Rangarajan

KCT

Dr. Lakshman Anumolu

Dr. Kumaresh Selvakumar

ExaSlate

- *Mon & Thu : 5 PM to 6 PM*
- *1st & 3rd Saturday : 5 PM to 7PM*
- *2nd & 4th Saturday : 10 AM to 12.30 PM*

Overview

- Installation
- Continuum Approximation & Governing Equations
- Illustrating simulation setup in OpenFOAM

Quick Recap About This Course

- TA: Shyam Sundar J
- Course duration per session: 45-55 mins
- Requirements:
  - Virtual box and installing OS & softwares.
  - Interest to learn CFD using OpenFOAM & Octave
  - **Interest to ask questions**
  - **Work as a team**
- Exercises: 20% (equal weightage)
- Projects: 10%, 10%, 20%, 40%
- Final grades are used as one of the criterion for internship

Installations

Required Applications

- Preconfiguration packages:
  - https://1drv.ms/f/s!AqT2YEB97-1RgP8MtsMPqoOGsq4ddg?e=IocXv0
- List
  - Virtual Box [to create virtual machines]
  - Ubuntu 22.04 [OS to install OpenFOAM & Octave]
  - AnyDesk [For remote access]

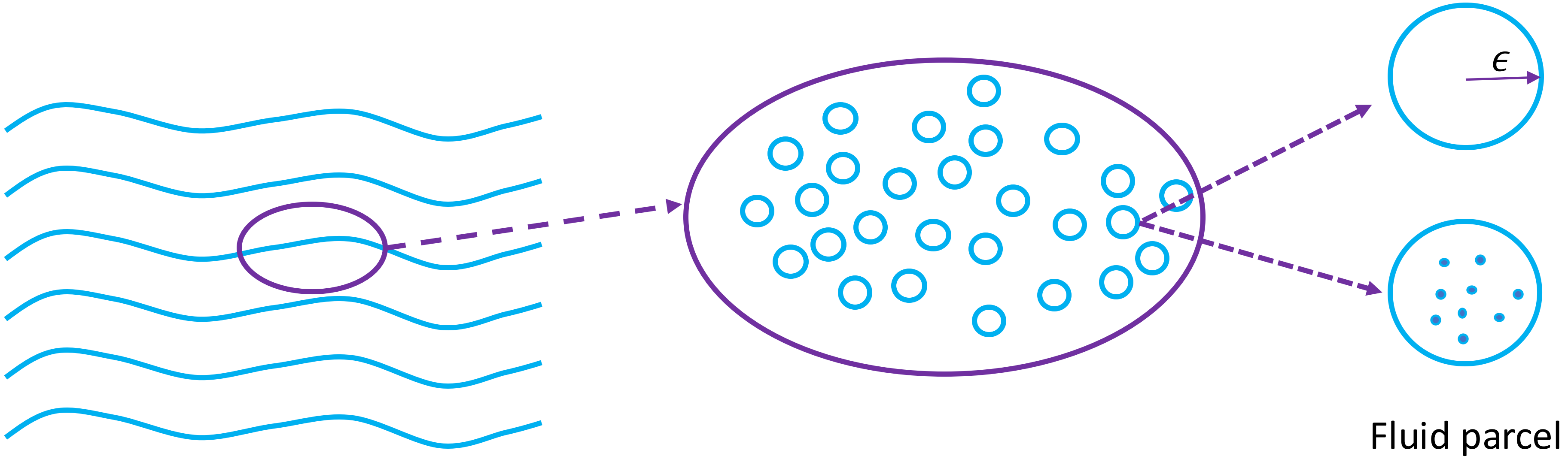
- Exercise-1
  - https://github.com/exaslate-learn/applied-cfd-using-openfoam-kct-fall2024/discussions

CFD Fundamentals
&
Governing Equations

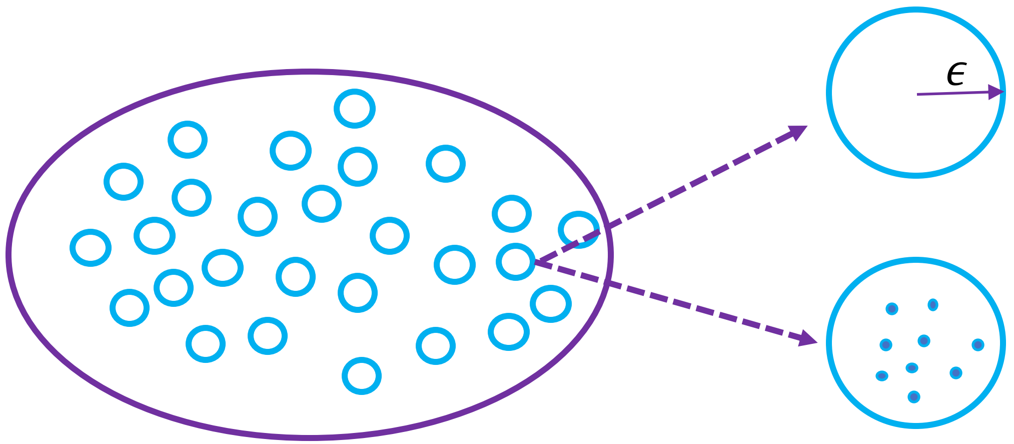
Fluid

- A substance whose molecular structure offers no resistance to external forces

  \- Ferziger, Peric

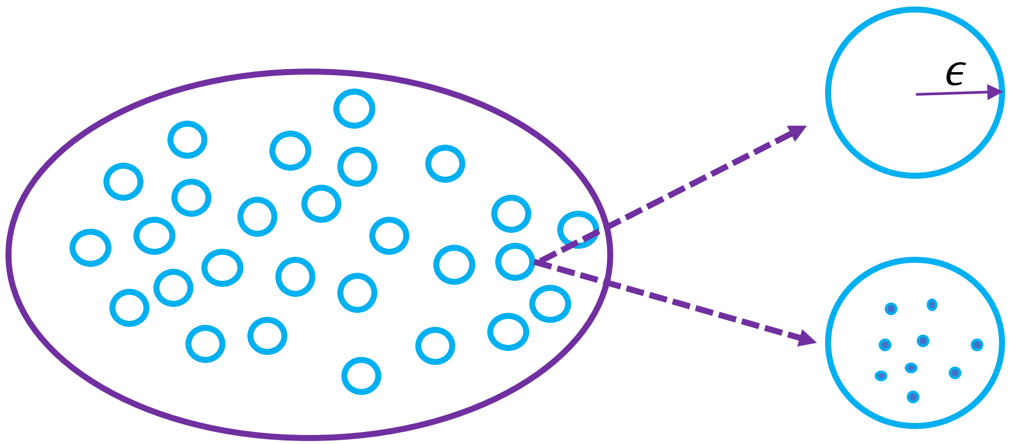


Fluid (Continuum)

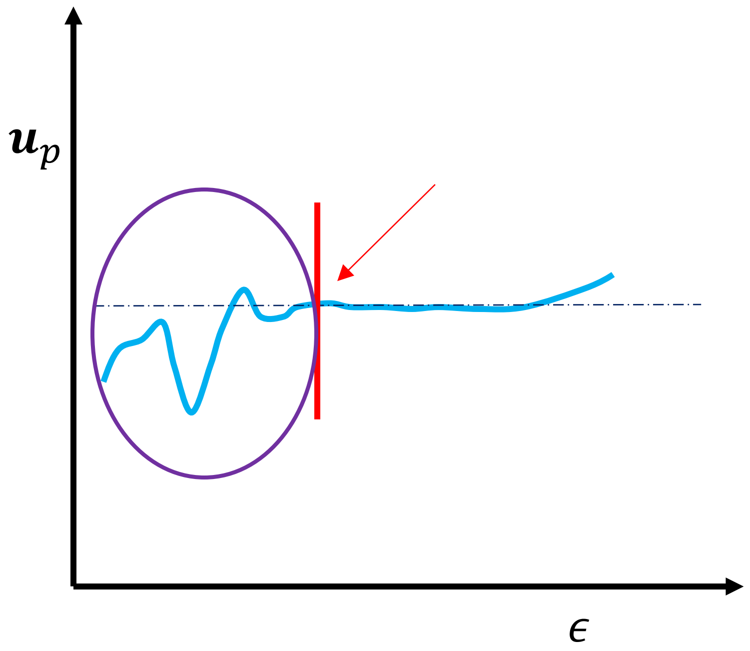


$$\boldsymbol{u}_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{mol}} \boldsymbol{u}_{mol}}{N_{mol}}$$

Fluid (Continuum)



Continuum approximation



Fluid velocity: $\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x}, t)$

Governing Equations

- Conservation of mass

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad 3D: \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \boldsymbol{u}) = 0$$

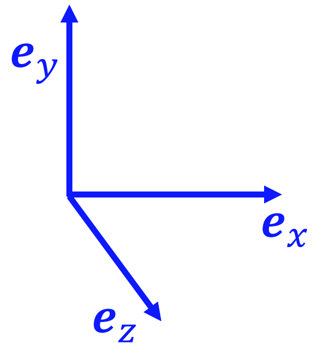
- Conservation of momentum

$$\frac{\partial \rho \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + F_b$$

Mathematical Operations

- Gradient

$$\nabla\rho = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)\rho = \left(\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)$$



$$\nabla\boldsymbol{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial u/\partial x & \partial v/\partial x & \partial w/\partial x \\ \partial u/\partial y & \partial v/\partial y & \partial w/\partial y \\ \partial u/\partial z & \partial v/\partial z & \partial w/\partial z \end{bmatrix}$$

- Divergence

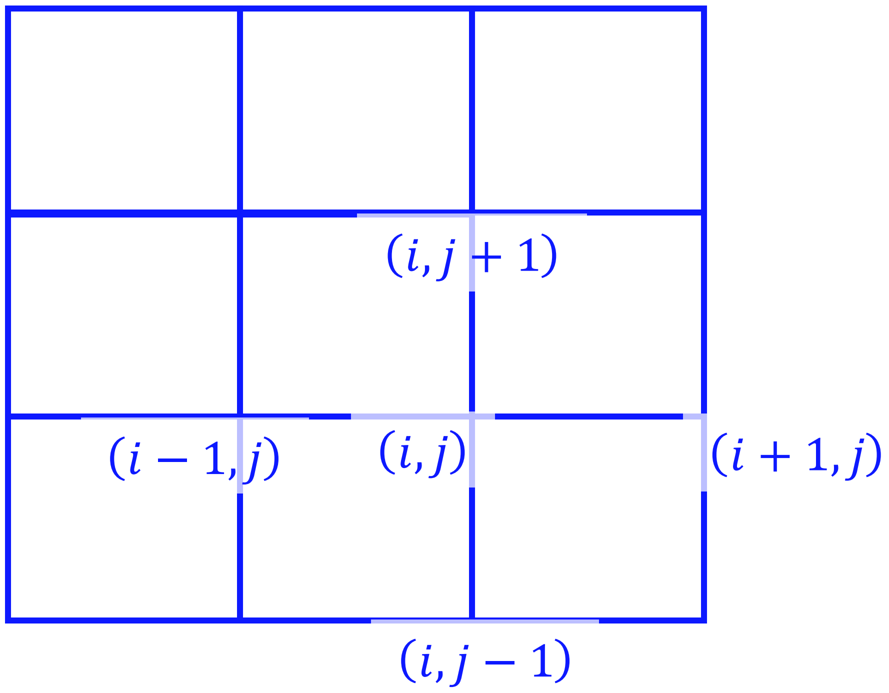
$$\nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{u} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)(u\boldsymbol{e}_x + v\boldsymbol{e}_y + w\boldsymbol{e}_z) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)$$

Discrete Operations

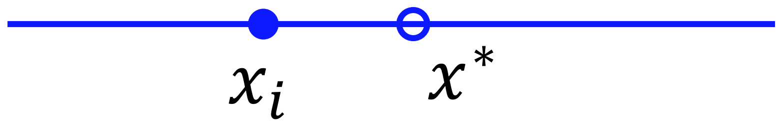
- Finite difference

$$\nabla\rho = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)\rho = \left(\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial x}\right)_{i,j} = \frac{\rho_{i+1,j} - \rho_{i-1,j}}{2\Delta x}$$



Taylor Series: Discrete Operations



$$\rho(x^*) = \rho(x_i) + (x^* - x_i)\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^2\left(\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^3\left(\frac{\partial^3 \rho}{\partial x^3}\right)_i + \cdots$$

Taylor Series: Discrete Operations

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + (x_{i+1} - x_i)\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2\left(\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2}\right)_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i)^3\left(\frac{\partial^3 \rho}{\partial x^3}\right)_i + \cdots$$

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + (x_{i+1} - x_i)\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i + O\left(\Delta x_i^2\right); \qquad \Delta x_i = (x_{i+1} - x_i)$$

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + \Delta x_i\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i + O\left(\Delta x_i^2\right)$$

Taylor Series: Discrete Operations

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + \Delta x_i \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i + O\left(\Delta x_i^2\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i} + \frac{1}{\Delta x_i} O\left(\Delta x_i^2\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i} + O(\Delta x_i)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i \approx \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i}$$

- Finite difference

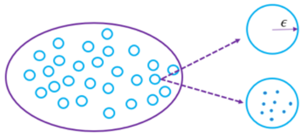
$$\nabla \rho = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)\rho = \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_{i,j} = \frac{\rho_{i+1,j} - \rho_{i-1,j}}{2\Delta x}$$

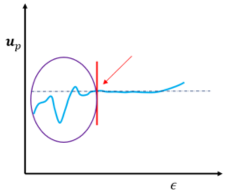
What Did We Discuss?

- Continuum approximation

Fluid (Continuum)



Continuum approximation



Fluid velocity: $\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x}, t)$

- Mathematical Operations

Mathematical Operations

- Gradient

$$\nabla \rho = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)\rho = \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)$$

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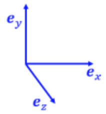

- Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)(u\boldsymbol{e}_x + v\boldsymbol{e}_y + w\boldsymbol{e}_z) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)$$

- Discrete approximations

Taylor Series: Discrete Operations

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + \Delta x_i \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^2)$$

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$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i \approx \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i}$$

- Finite difference

$$\nabla \rho = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)\rho = \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)$$

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Sample Illustration

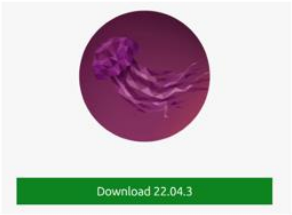
CFD - Workflow

Exercises

Exercise-2

- https://github.com/exaslate-learn/applied-cfd-using-openfoam-kct-fall2024/discussions/3

- *Prerequisites:*
    - Create a github account:
        - https://github.com
        - Discussion forum:
            - https://github.com/exaslate-learn/applied-cfd-using-openfoam-kct-fall2024/discussions
    - Operating System:
        - Ubuntu 22.04



- Softwares:
    - OpenFOAM v2306
    - Octave