# Computational Thermal Engineering

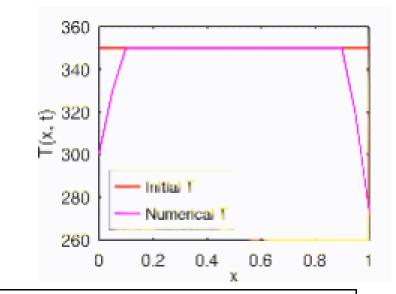
Day - 7





# Quick Recap

# Exercise – 6 (Let's solve the Diffusion Equation)



$$T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + \Delta t \alpha \frac{T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$

a7\_solve\_diffusion\_sample.m

- 1. Resolve the diffusion equation with  $\alpha = 1$ , dt = 0.001, dx = 0.05, Dirichlet boundaries  $(T_left = 300K, T_right = 273K)$ , and write the above numerical solution to extract the results.
- Change the right boundary condition from Dirichlet to Neumann. Explain about it in few words.
- Analyze for different time steps (dt) 0.1 and 0.01 and give your comments. Hint: Von Neumann stability analysis.
- Learning debug skills fix breakpoints, run, and understand the codes. Explain about it in few words.



# Contents

> Introduction to OpenFOAM

> OpenFOAM: Numerical Solution to Diffusion Equation



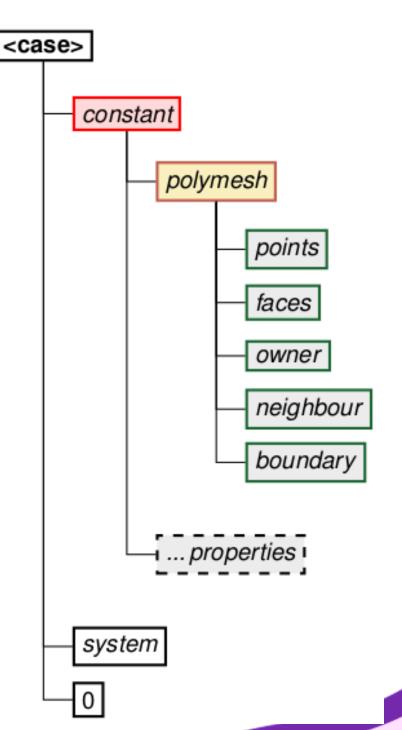
# OpenFOAM - Introduction

- > 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 v2306) is implemented in Ubuntu (version 22.04)
- ParaView (version 5.1.0) for post-processing.



# OpenFOAM – Directory Structure

- 1. <u>constant</u>: 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 → 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.



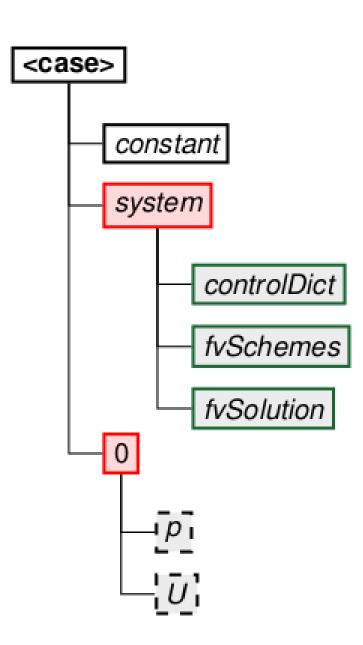


# OpenFOAM – Directory Structure

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

### 2.1 <u>blockmeshDict:</u>

- 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. <u>0</u>: 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.

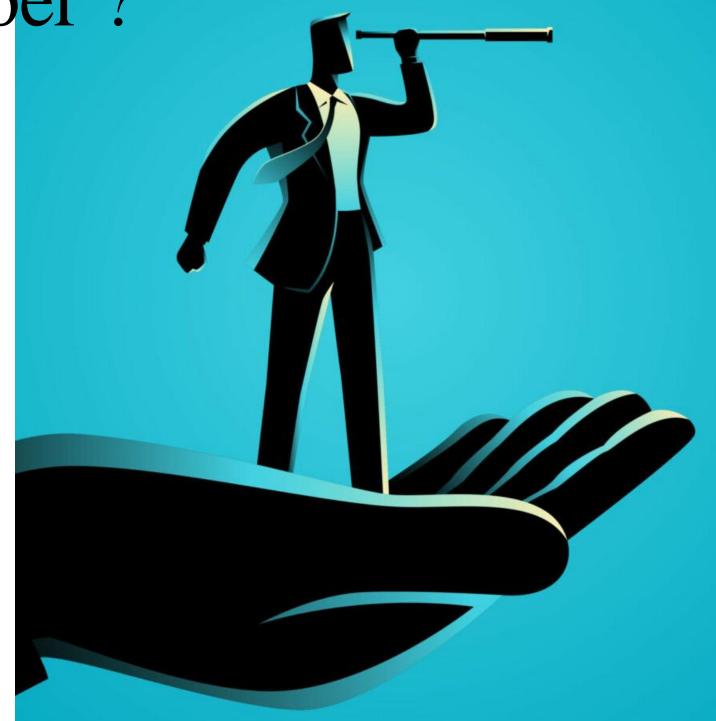
It's good to be a black box user in the beginning to understand the basic ideas/physics, but in order to route your future, trust me, developers can handle it better.





How to grow as a developer?

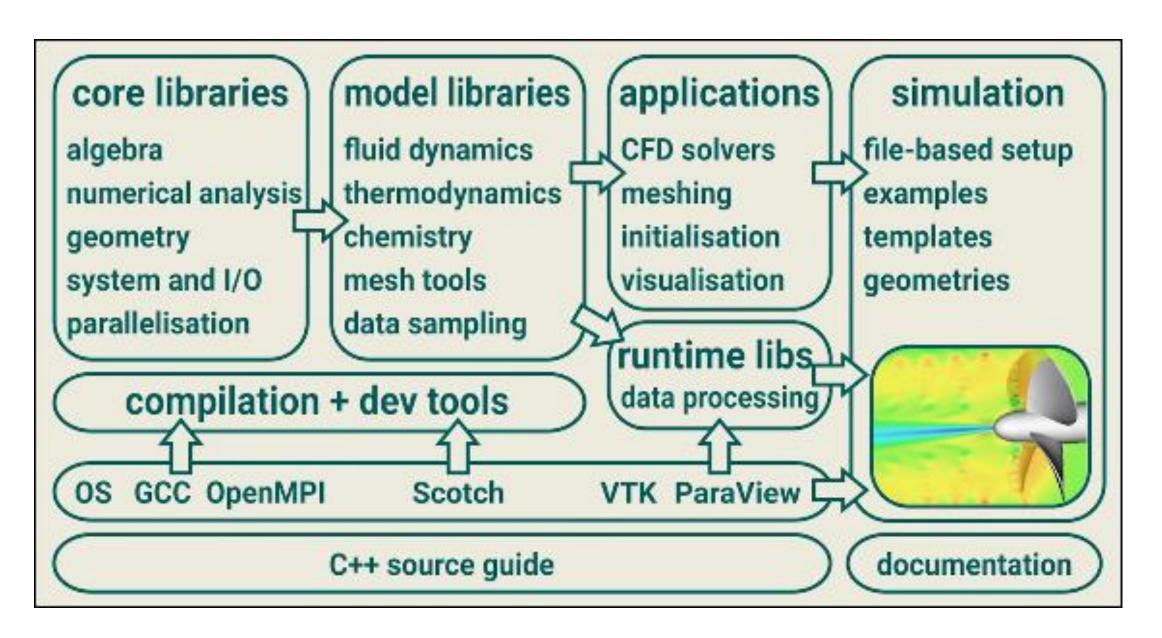
- Work with passion
- Face the hurdles and don't get tired of it
- Never lose the joy of programming
- Test your skills in open-source projects
- > Read code and do code reviews
- > Learn from your colleagues and mentors
- Share your knowledge





# 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

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).



### **User Guide**

version 11

11th July 2023

https://openfoam.org

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# 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.



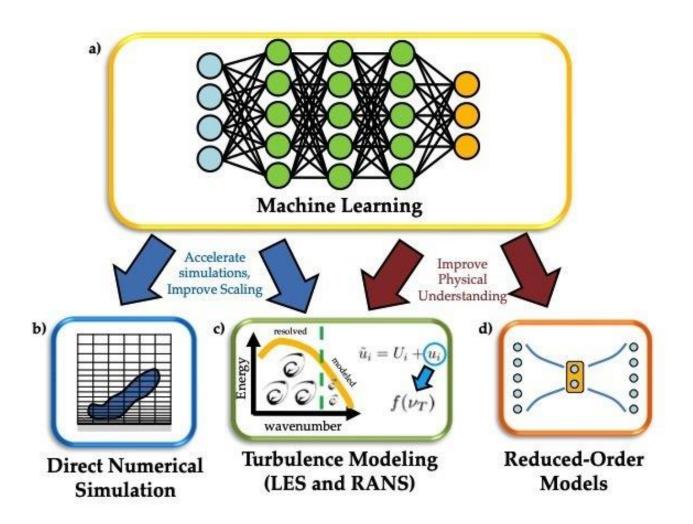
To understand certain critical parameters in any physical phenomenon, data optimisation can be implemented by machine learning algorithms.



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.

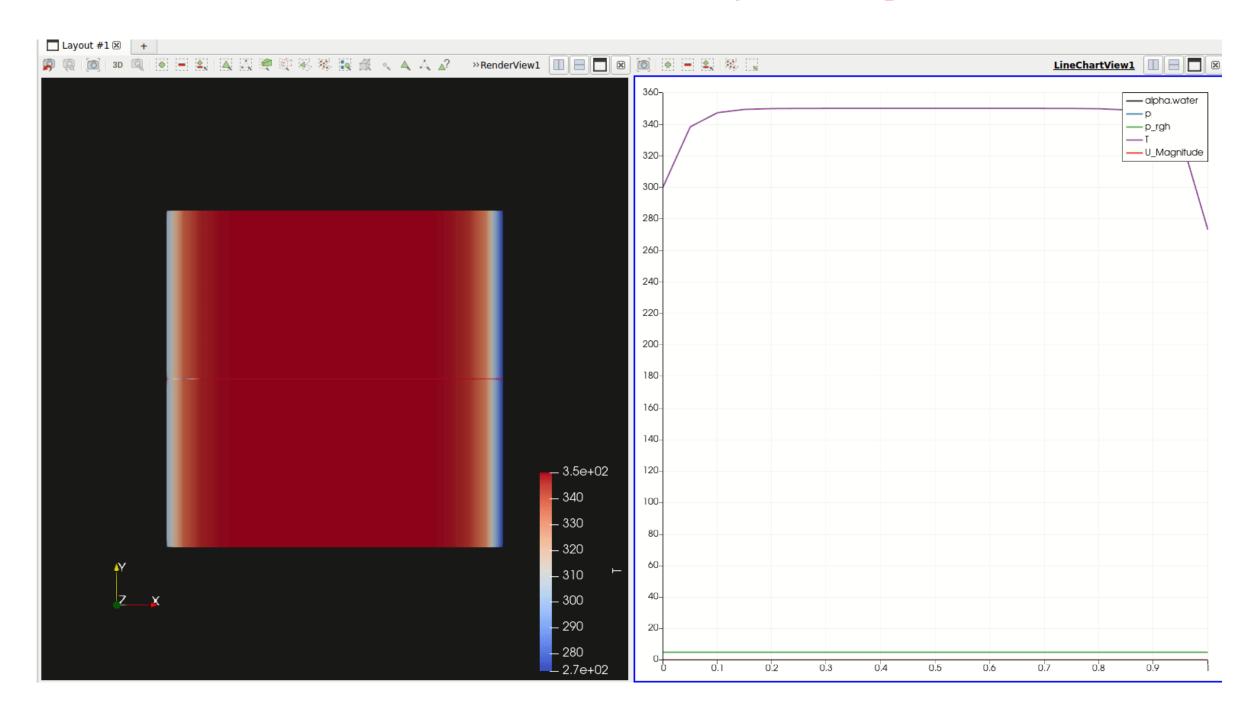


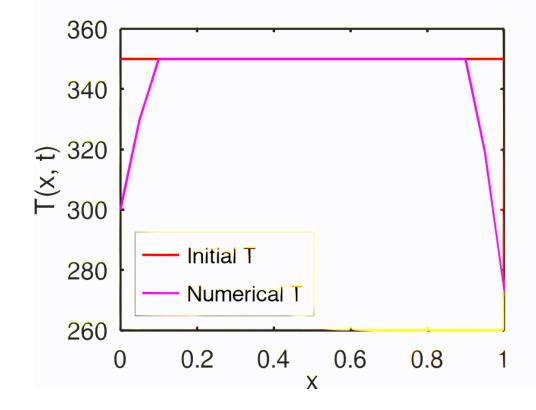




# OpenFOAM: Numerical Solution to Diffusion Equation

Paraview – Post Processing tool in OpenFOAM

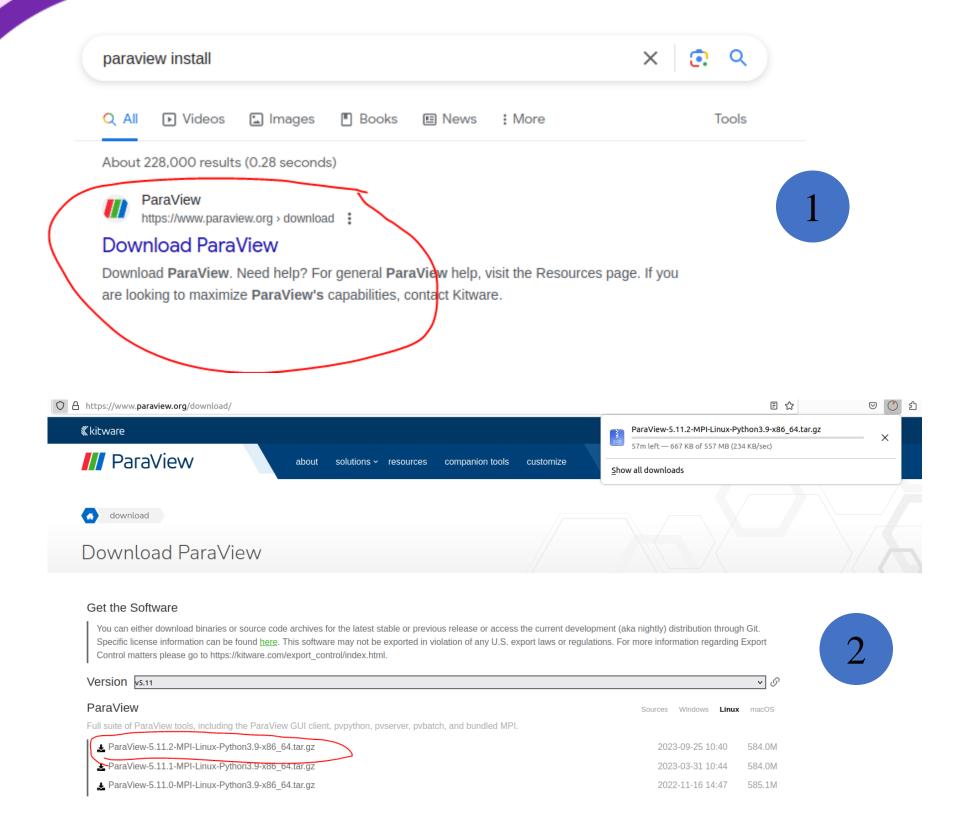


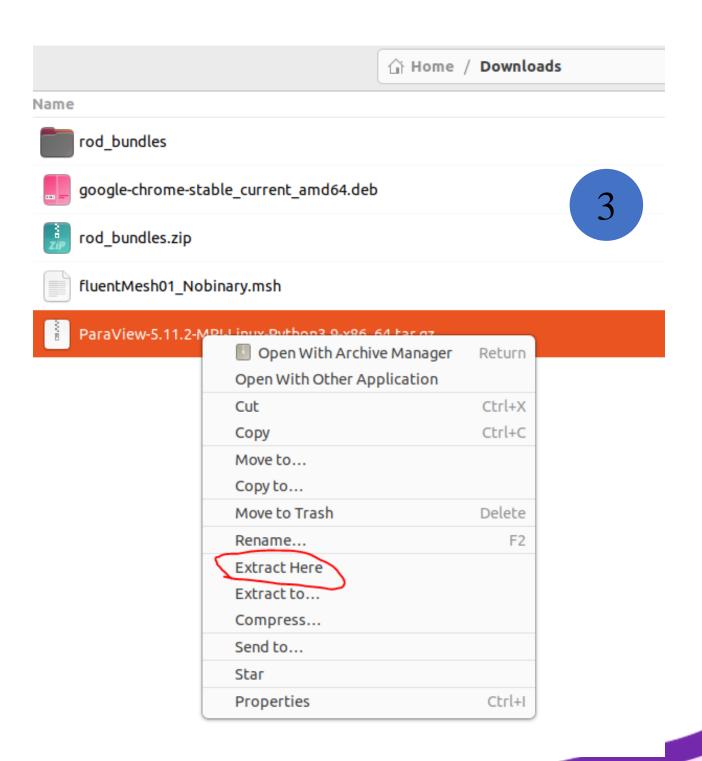


$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$



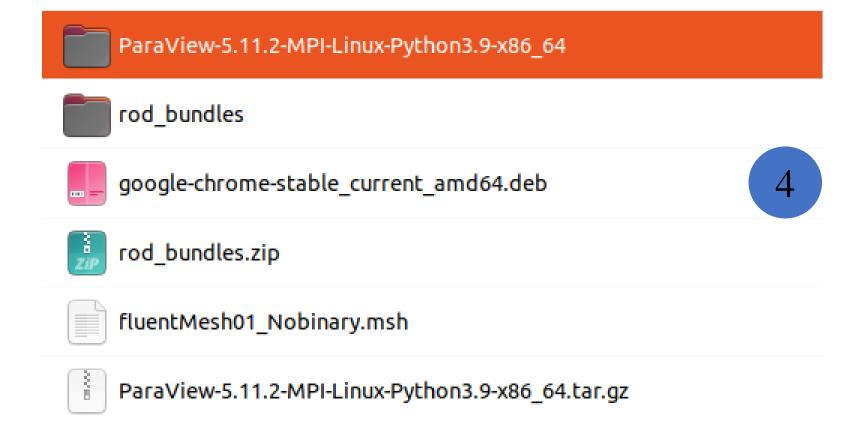
# Install "Paraview"

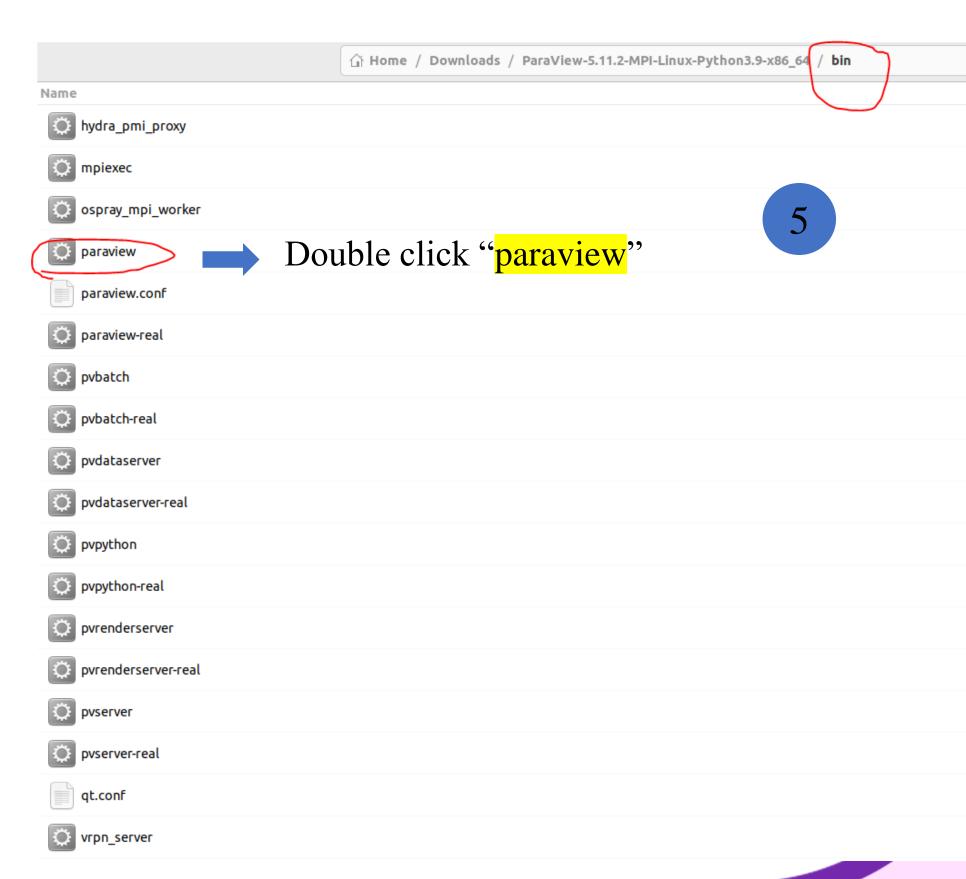






# Install "Paraview"



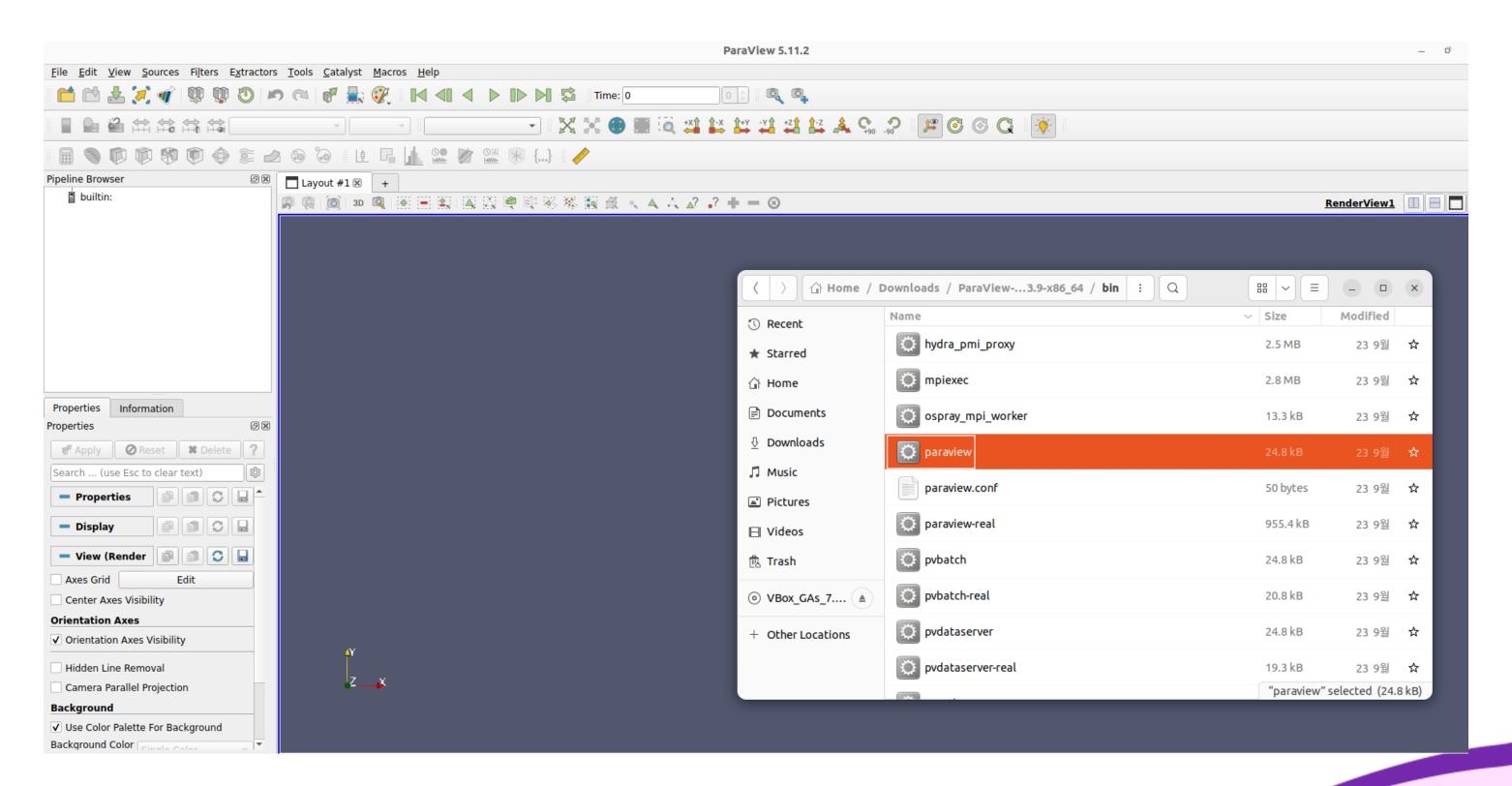


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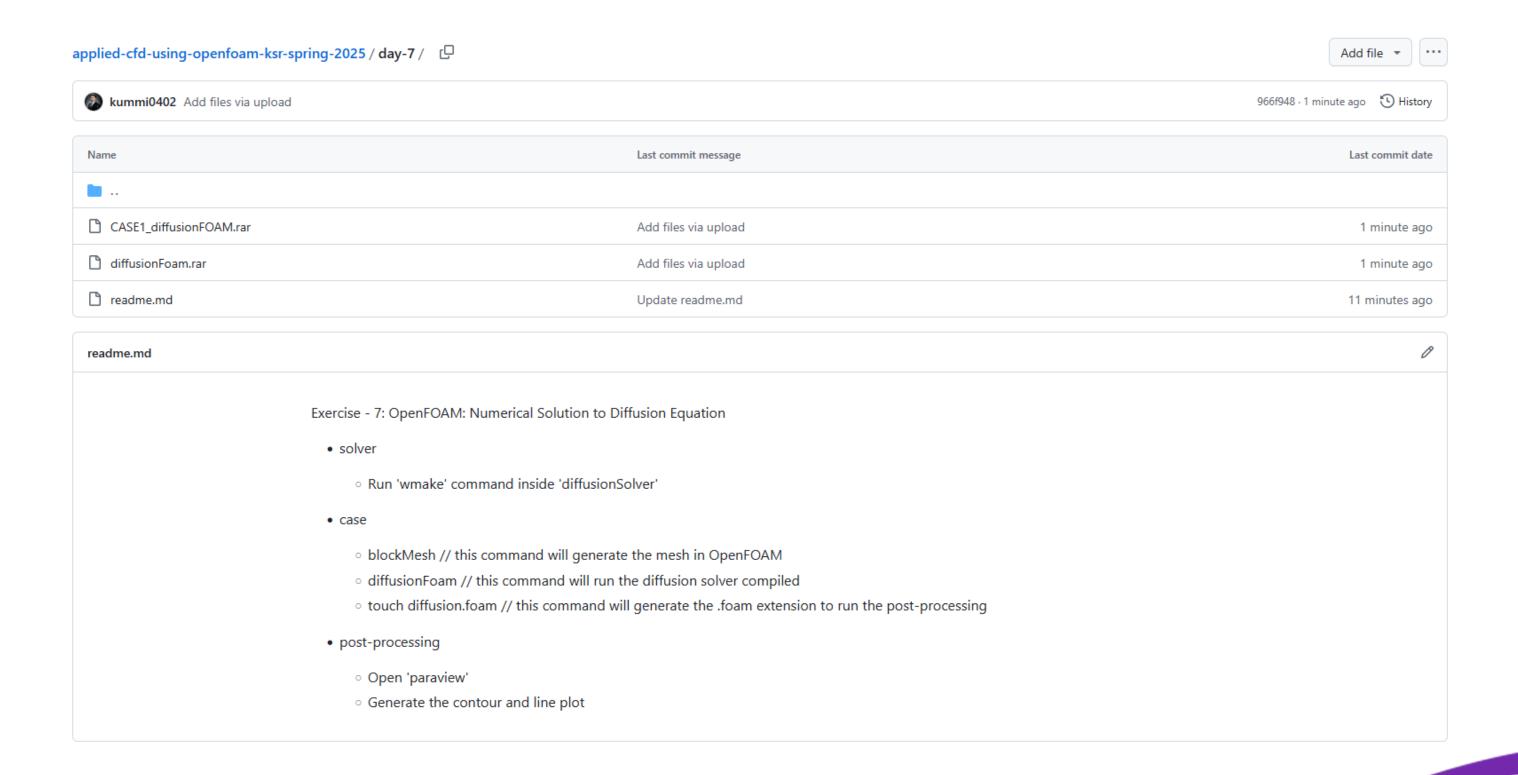








# Extract files from GitHub





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

ComputationalThermalEngineering / DAY7-OpenFOAM\_diffusion\_equation / diffusionFoam / createFields.H



Temperature "T" field is created

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

Diffusivity as a field created



## 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() << nl << endl;</pre>
      while (simple.correctNonOrthogonal())
          fvScalarMatrix TEqn
              fvm::ddt(T) - fvm::laplacian(DT, T)
              fvOptions(T)
          );
```

Necessary "header" files

Matrix is created to solve "FVM"

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

```
while (simple.correctNonOrthogonal())
{
    fvScalarMatrix TEqn
    (
        fvm::ddt(T) - fvm::laplacian(DT, T)
    ==
        fvOptions(T)
    );

    fvOptions.constrain(TEqn);
    TEqn.solve();
    fvOptions.correct(T);
}

//#include "write.H"
    runTime.write();

    runTime.printExecutionTime(Info);
}

Info<< "End\n" << endl;

return 0;
}</pre>
```



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

-lm -o /home/openfoam/OpenFOAM/openfoam-v2306/platforms/linux64GccDPInt32Opt/bin/diffusionFoam

openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM\_diffusion\_equation/diffusionFoam\$

# Compile diffusionFoam "solver"

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

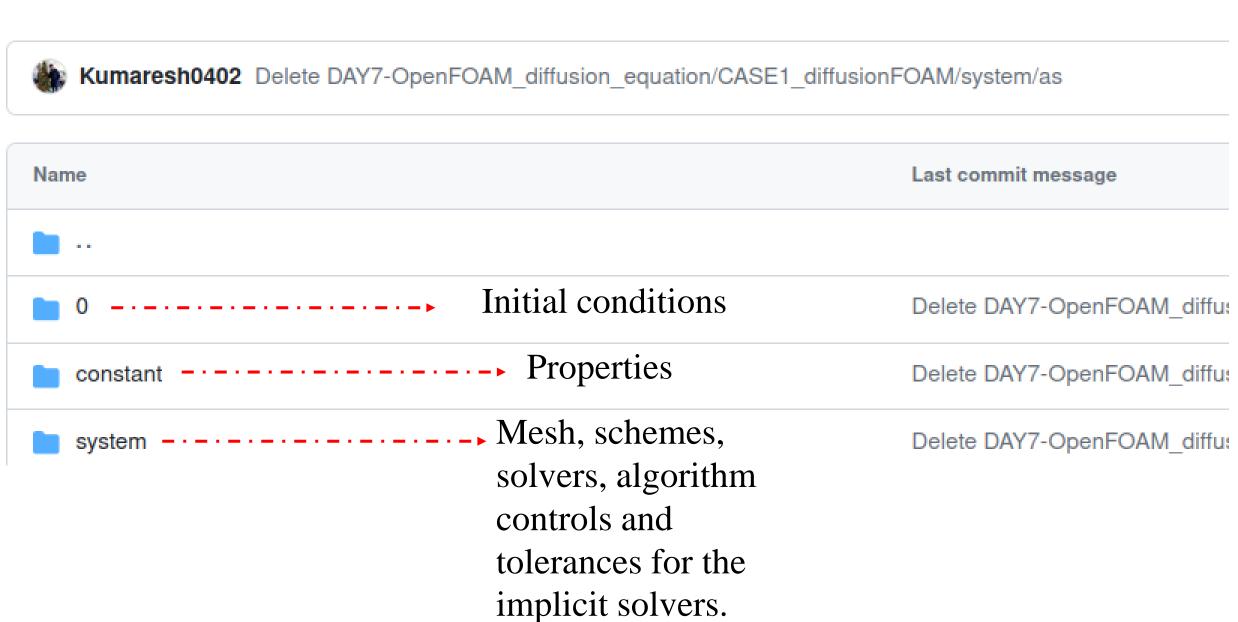
```
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM diffusion equation$
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM diffusion equation$ ls
openfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation$
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/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/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
```

Compiled "diffusionFoam" solver



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

### ComputationalThermalEngineering / DAY7-OpenFOAM\_diffusion\_equation / CASE1\_diffusionFOAM /





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

```
nloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASE1_diffusionFOAM$/
  enfoam@openfoam:~/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASE1_diffusionFOAM$ blockMesh
           F ield
                           OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox
           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
```

```
OpenFOAM: The Open Source CFD Toolbox
            O peration
                            Version: 2306
                             Website: www.openfoam.com
            A nd
      : a6e826bd55-20230630 OPENFOAM=2306 version=v2306
     : "LSB;label=32;scalar=64"
      : Oct 23 2023
      : 16:06:31
      : 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
```



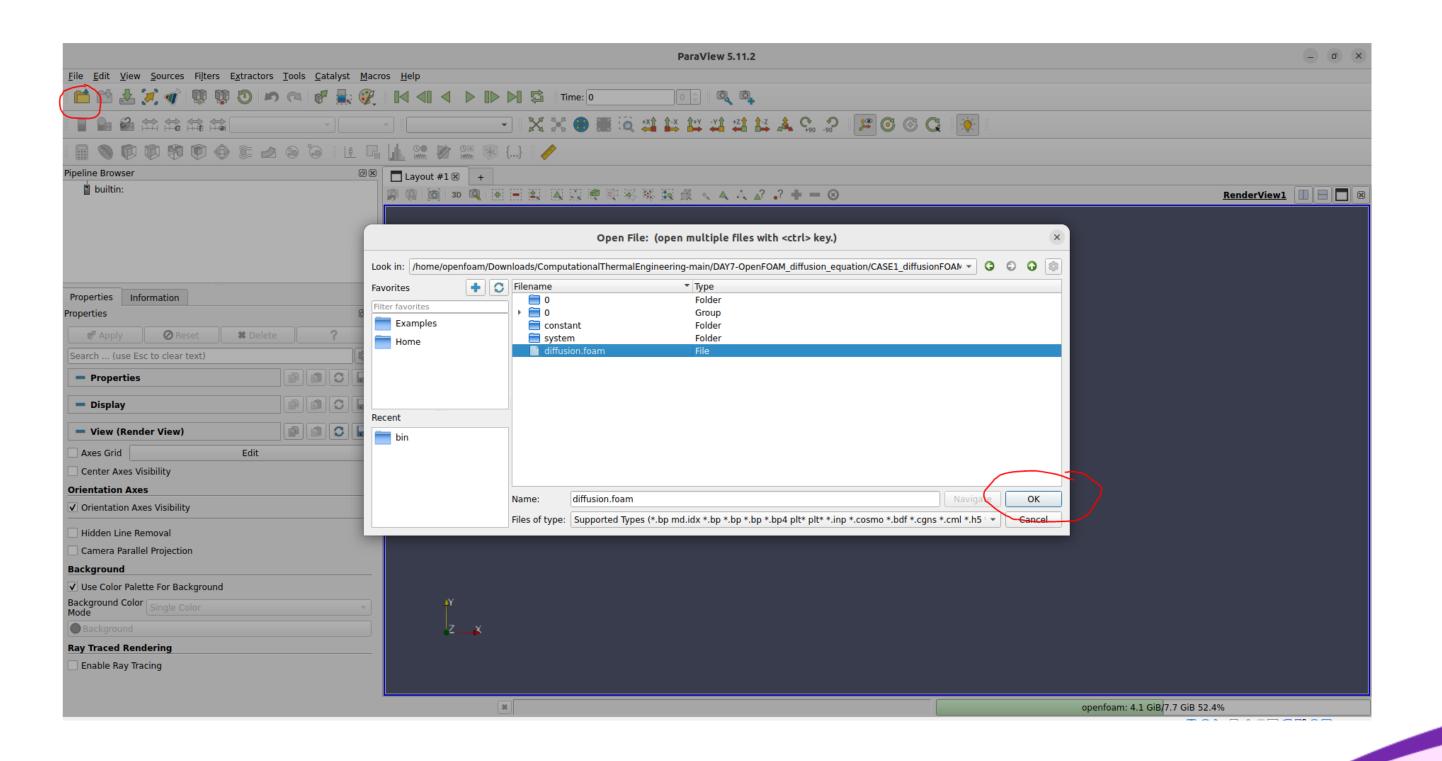
# Compile the "case" file named — CASE1\_diffusionFOAM

```
openfoam@openfoam:-/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASEI_diffusionFOAMS
openfoam@openfoam:-/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASEI_diffusionFOAMS
openfoam@openfoam:-/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASEI_diffusionFOAMS
spenfoam@openfoam:-/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASEI_diffusionFOAMS
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openfoam@openfoam:-/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASEI_diffusionFOAMS
openfoam@openfoam:-/Downloads/ComputationalThermalEngineering-main/DAY7-OpenFOAM_diffusion_equation/CASEI_diff
```



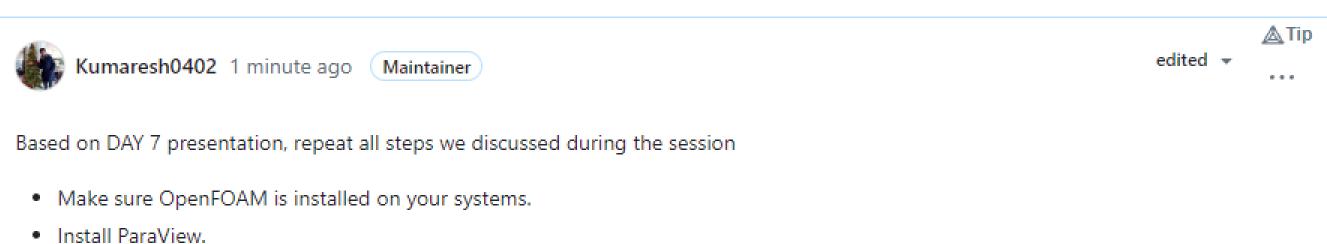


# Open the "case" in paraview





# Project – 1 (Diffusion Equation using OpenFOAM)



- · Copy solver and test case to the working directory.
- Build/compile the solver.
- · Run the test case.
- · Visualize the results.
- · Share screenshots of results here.





#