Disclaimer

Introductory OpenFOAM® Course From 8th to 12th July, 2013

University of Genoa, DICCA

Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile, Chimica e Ambientale





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1. Extending OpenFOAM® capabilities

- PyFoam
- swak4Foam
- setDiscreteFields
- 2. OpenFOAM-1.6-ext
- 3. More applications
- 4. FiPy

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Extending OpenFOAM® capabilities

The following utilities might come in handy:

PyFoam

A python library to control OpenFOAM® runs and manipulate OpenFOAM® data. Comes with a number of utilities that should make your life easier.

swak4Foam

A library that combines the functionality of groovyBC (a library to implement user defined boundary conditions without programming) and funkySetFields (an utility that sets the initial value of a scalar or a vector field without programming).

setDiscreteFields

This utility can set profiles of any vector/scalar fields at specified boundary patches by using discrete profile data.

Extending OpenFOAM® capabilities

For source code download and installation instructions go to:

PyFoam

http://openfoamwiki.net/index.php/Contrib_PyFoam

http://openfoamwiki.net/index.php/Contrib_PyFoam

swak4foam

http://openfoamwiki.net/index.php/Contrib/swak4Foam

http://openfoamwiki.net/index.php/Contrib/swak4Foam

setDiscreteFields

http://openfoamwiki.net/index.php/Contrib_setDiscreteFields

http://openfoamwiki.net/index.php/Contrib_setDiscreteFields

I highly advice you to install these utilities (and those that you might consider handy) in your user directory **\$WM_PROJECT_USER_DIR**.

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OpenFOAM-1.6-ext

http://www.extend-project.de/

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The Extend-Project is a Community-driven Release of OpenFOAM®

The goal of the Extend-Project is to open the OpenFOAM® CFD toolbox to community contributed extensions in the spirit of the Open Source development model.

- The official OpenFOAM® version is exclusively maintained by OpenCFD Ltd, and does not incorporate user or community contributions.
- The OpenFOAM-extend project is maintained by Wikki Ltd (<u>http://www.wikki.co.uk/</u>) and is totally driven by the community.
- OpenFOAM-1.6-ext is compatible with the OpenFOAM-1.6.x and 1.7.1 versions of the code and incorporate most developments and changes from the above versions and ensure top-level compatibility.
- In some cases, the differences between the official release and the extended release are caused by bug fixes and algorithms improvements, considered more important than inter-operability.

- The OpenFOAM-extend project is open to community contributions, none of which (or in rarely cases) get adapted into the official OpenFOAM® version. Therefore the extended version has a vast library of capabilities unmatched by the official OpenFOAM® project, including:
 - Improvements in accuracy and stability on tetrahedral and tet-dominant meshes.
 - New discretization schemes.
 - Implicit coupled multi-domain solver.
 - Block-implicit multi-equation matrix support.
 - Proper Orthogonal Decomposition (POD) data analysis tools.
 - Dynamic remeshing classes, based on tetrahedral edge swapping.
 - Radial Basis Function interpolation and mesh motion classes.
 - Turbomachinery features: GGI interface, cyclic GGI, partial overlap GGI.

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- The OpenFOAM-extend project is open to community contributions, none of which (or in rarely cases) get adapted into the official OpenFOAM® version. Therefore the extended version has a vast library of capabilities unmatched by the official OpenFOAM® project, including:
 - Overlapping grids support.
 - Basic implementation of OpenMP wrapping for multi-core support.
 - Support to GPU computing.
 - Finite area method and liquid film support .
 - Immersed boundary method (IBM).
 - IC engine-related developments
 - Solid stress analysis, contact stress, plasticity, crack propagation, fluidstructure interaction.

... among others.

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Optimization in OpenFOAM® using DAKOTA

Recently, I started to work with optimization in **OpenFOAM**®, for this I am using the DAKOTA toolkit.

You can download DAKOTA toolkit at the following link: http://dakota.sandia.gov/



DAKOTA in a nutshell

Design and Analysis toolKit for Optimization and Terascale Applications

DAKOTA is a general-purpose software toolkit for performing systems analysis and design on high performance computers. DAKOTA provides algorithms for design optimization, uncertainty quantification, parameter estimation, design of experiments, and sensitivity analysis, as well as a range of parallel computing and simulation interfacing services.

DAKOTA is developed and supported by U.S. Sandia National Labs



DAKOTA in a nutshell

Dakota capabilities

Parameter Studies – Sensitivity Analysis

Design of Experiments (DOE) - Design and Analysis of Computer Experiments (DACE)

Uncertainty Quantification (UQ)

Optimization - Gradient-based, derivative-free local, and global methods

Calibration or Nonlinear Least Squares Capabilities

Mesh manipulation in OpenFOAM® using Mesquite

Recently, I started to work with mesh manipulation and mesh quality improvement in **OpenFOAM**®, for this I am using the **Mesquite** library.

You can download Mesquite libary from the following link: <u>http://www.cs.sandia.gov/optimization/knupp/Mesquite.html</u> If this link does not work you can try <u>http://www.cs.sandia.gov/web1400/1400_download.html</u> You will need to register and choose the application you want to download

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Mesh manipulation in OpenFOAM® using Mesquite

Why am I interested in mesh manipulation and mesh quality improvement in OpenFOAM®?

As you may know, OpenFOAM® does not have utilities to improve the mesh quality. So, in order to avoid going back to the geometry generation and meshing stage to improve or fix the mesh, I am trying to use Mesquite quality metrics and mesh quality improvement algorithms to automatically fix/improve the mesh.

Mesquite in a nutshell

Mesquite = **Mes**h **Qu**ality Improvement Toolkit

- Mesquite is designed to provide a stand-alone, portable, comprehensive suite of mesh quality improvement algorithms.
- Mesquite software design is based on a mathematical framework that improves mesh quality by solving an optimization problem to guide the movement of mesh vertices.
- Mesquite is not intended to be a mesh generation tool. It can serve as a post-processor to a mesh generation procedure, a mesh preprocessor to a non-adaptive simulation code, or as an algorithm for incore adaptive mesh quality improvement.
- Mesquite is intended to be linked to either a meshing code or to a simulation code.
- Mesquite is developed and supported by U.S. Sandia National Labs



Sandia National Laboratories

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FiPy

FiPy: A Finite Volume PDE Solver Using Python http://www.ctcms.nist.gov/fipy/

This one is not directly related to OpenFOAM®, but it might be useful if you want to learn python and how to program the FVM without the hustle and bustle of OpenFOAM®.

FiPy is an object oriented, partial differential equation (PDE) solver, written in Python, based on a standard finite volume (FV) approach. The framework has been developed in the Metallurgy Division and Center for Theoretical and Computational Materials Science (CTCMS), in the Material Measurement Laboratory (MML) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Thank you for your attention



