

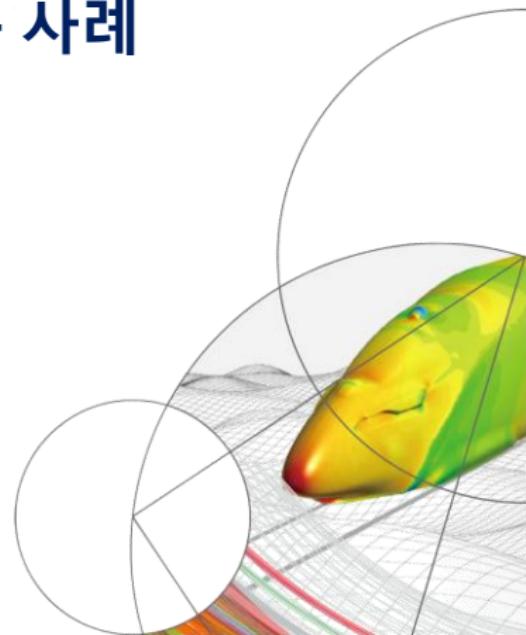


# 넥스트폼 OpenFOAM 활용 사례

2015. 09. 10

4<sup>th</sup> OKUCC

넥스트폼 김 병 윤



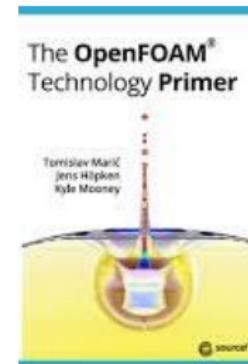
# 목 차

- OpenFOAM 사용자환경 개발
- 적용 사례
  - WindScape
  - 유체기계
  - HVAC
  - 압축성
  - dynamicMesh
  - 열유동
  - 다상유동

# OpenFOAM 사용자환경 개발

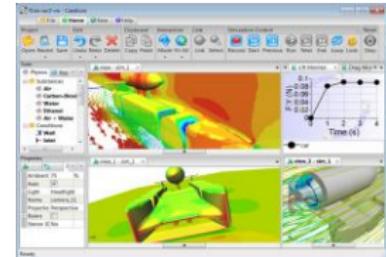
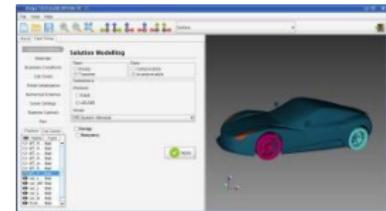
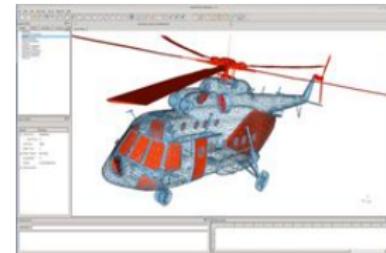
# 개발 배경

- OpenFOAM의 아쉬운 점
  - OS
    - CFDSupport, BlueCFD, SymScape
  - Install
    - OpenFOAM in box of CFDSupport
  - GUI
    - IconCFD, Helyx-Os, Caedium
  - Documentation
    - CoCoons Project, sourceflux, KISTI
  - Language



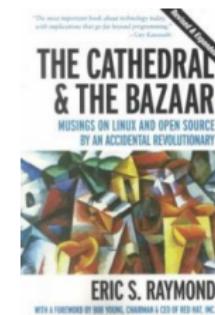
# GUI 선행 사례

- IconCFD
  - iconCFD : Modularized package
    - process, wrap, mesh, cold, thermal, optimize, VOF
  - FOAMpro : 개발 중단
- Engys
  - Helyx
  - Helyx-OS
- Symscape
  - Caedium : RANS flow, Panel flow, Builder, Transient, exchange, viz export



# 개발 전략

- OpenFOAM의 성공 비결

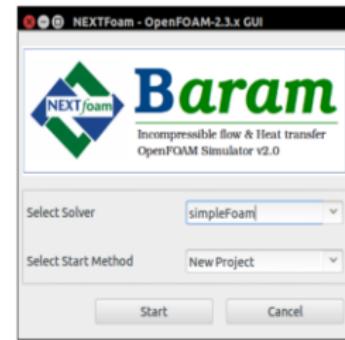


- 제품이 아닌 플랫폼

- OpenFOAM 기본 구조에 충실
- Source code open
- Solver 별로 별도 구성
- Documentation
- Graphic → paraview

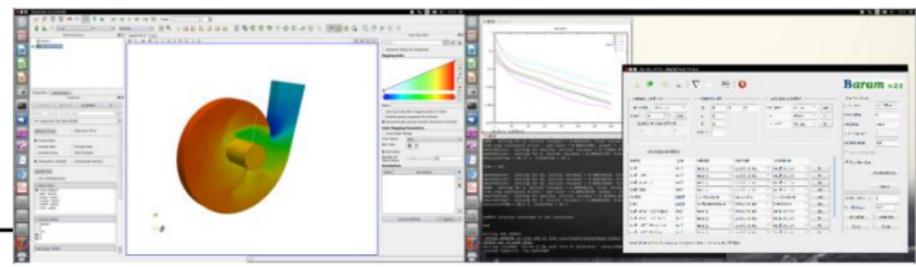
# Baram

- 넥스트폼이 개발한 OpenFOAM GUI
  - GNU GPL
  - OpenFOAM-2.3.x 기반
  - pyFoam, swak4Foam, Gnuplot, paraview 사용
  - Language : Python 2.7, pygtk
  - OS : 리눅스
- Release
  - Baram-v1.0 : 2015.05.11
  - Baram-v1.0.1 : 2015.06.16
  - Baram-v2.0-beta : soon



# Baram

- New OpenFOAM code
  - Solver : simplNFoam, pimpleNFoam
  - Turbulence model
    - modified k-epsilon series, SST k-omega model
    - Modified epsilon wall function, nut wall function
  - Boundary condition
    - porousJumpPressure, viscosityRatioDissipationRateInlet
  - Matrix solver : modified PBiCG, smoothsolver
  - Utilities : changeBCs



# Baram의 기능

- Solver
  - Incompressible flow, heat transfer
- Turbulence
  - k-epsilon series, k-omega series, Spalart-Allmaras, laminar, inviscid
- Mesh
  - Convert(msh, cas, ccm) / Read OF mesh
  - Check, scale, translate, change patch type, create baffle, create interface, create cyclic condition, create interior
- Cell zone
  - MRF, Sliding mesh, Porous, Source(momentum, energy), fixed Value(U, T)
- 후처리
  - Force report, probe location, patch integrate, patch average, monitoring, flow rate...

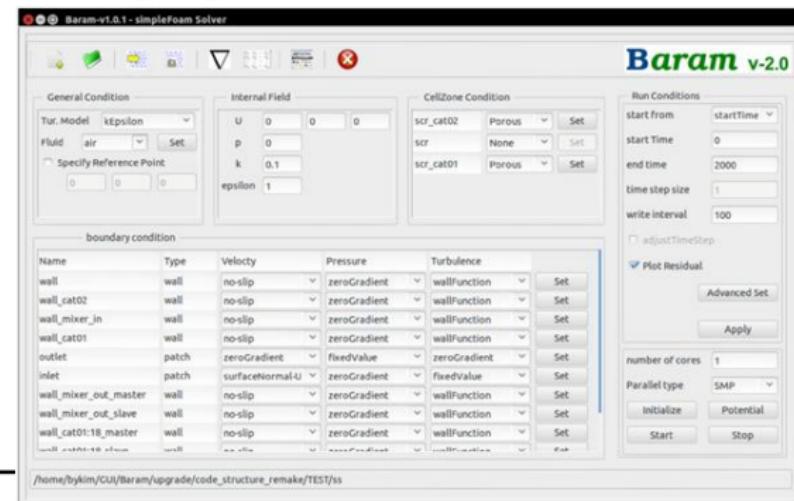
# Baram-v1.0 GUI 환경

The screenshot displays the Baram-v1.0 Incompressible Flow Solver interface. It includes several tabs and panels:

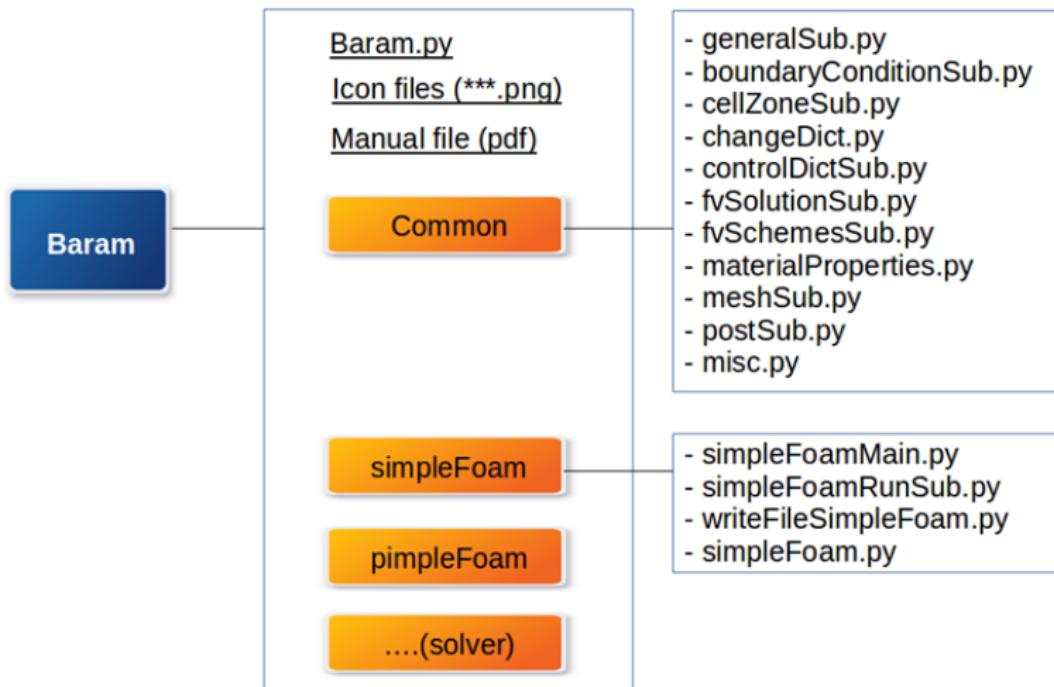
- Mesh Setup:** Contains buttons for import mesh, read mesh, check mesh, create baffle, create interface, create interior patch, create cyclic condition, and boundary type.
- General Conditions:** Includes fields for Solver (standard solver), transient (unchecked), Sliding-mesh (unchecked), mu [kg/ms] (1e-5), Density [kg/m³] (1.2), Tur. Model (kEpsilon), Boundary Condition, Flow / Pressure condition, Turbulence condition, Set PorousJump, and Cell Zone Conditions.
- Numerical Conditions:** Contains FvScheme setup (gradient: Gauss linear, Gauss linear correct), smGradient (corrected), div U (upwind), div tur. (upwind), FvSolution setup (pSolver: GAMG, USolver: smoothSolver, non-Ortho. Correctors: 0), converge criteria: p|U|tur. (1e-3, 1e-3, 1e-3), relaxation factor: p|U|tur. (0.3, 0.7, 0.7), Initialize, Start, and Stop buttons.
- Run Conditions:** Setters for start from (start time: 0, end time: 10, write interval: 10, purge write: 0), write format (ascii), write precision (6), Data Compression (unchecked), Potential Initialize (unchecked), plot Residual (unchecked), number of cores (1), Parallel type (SMP), and Advanced buttons.
- Force report:** Shows force calculations for cylinder patches. It lists forces and moments for cylinder and total forces, including pressure, viscous, and total forces.
- Resolution setup:** Contains solvers for p (GAMG, Advanced, tolerance: 1e-7, refTol: 0.01) and U (smoothSolver, Advanced, tolerance: 1e-7, refTol: 0.01). It also includes turbulence settings (smoothSolver, Advanced, tolerance: 1e-7, refTol: 0.01), SIMPLE/PIMPLE settings (nOrthogonalCorrectors: 0, nOuterCorrectors: 1, nCorrections: 2, correctPhi: no), convergence criterions (p: 1e-3, U: 1e-3, turbulence: 1e-3), relaxation factors (p: 0.3, U: 0.7, turbulence: 0.7), and divergence scheme (bounded).
- Advanced setup:** Contains dtSchemes (steadyState, off-centering coeff: 1), Interpolation (linear), gradientSchemes (Gauss linear, limited coeff: 0.333), smGradientSchemes (corrected, limited coeff: 0.333), laplacianSchemes (Gauss linear correct, limited coeff: 0.333), and divergenceScheme (bounded).

# Baram-v2.0-beta

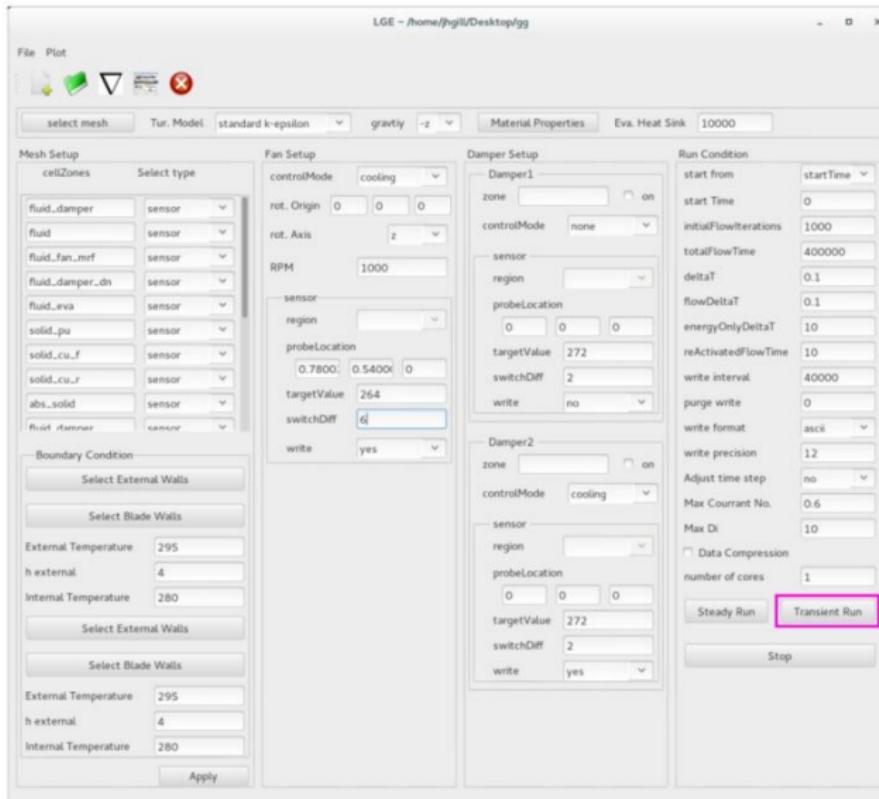
- 화면 구성 변경
- 코드 구조 변경 – solver 별로 관리
- 설정 범위 확대 – fvSolution, fvSchemes, BC
- Solver upgrade – simpleNFoam, pimpleNFoam
- Bug fix



# Baram-v2.0-beta 소스코드 구조



# 확장 사례



# Baram - documentation

NEXT/foam/PR-TRT01-2015-1



## Baram-v2.0 Users' Guide (OpenFOAM-2.3.x GUI Program)

NEXT/foam/PR-TRT01-2015-1



## Baram-v2.0 GUI source code Guide

Open Source CFD Consulting

NEXT/foam 기술연구소  
153-790, 서울특별시 강남구 디지털로 9길 32 A동 1104호 (삼성그레이터빌)

September 2015

Open Source CFD Consulting

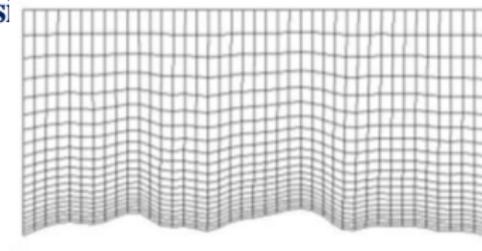
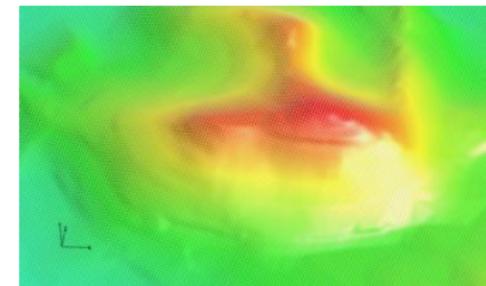
NEXT/foam 기술연구소  
153-790, 서울특별시 강남구 디지털로 9길 32 A동 1104호 (삼성그레이터빌)

September 2015

# 적용 사례

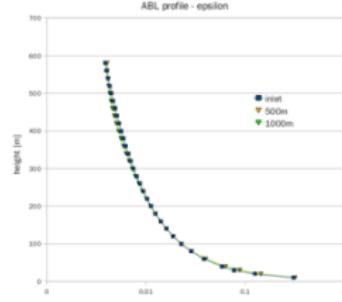
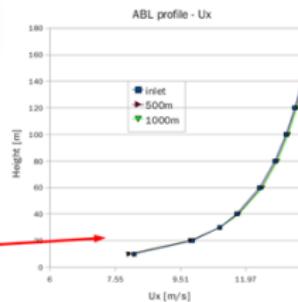
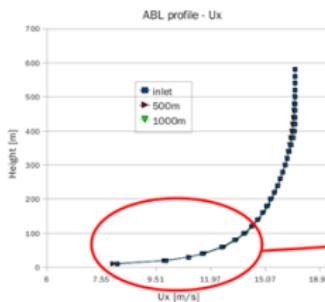
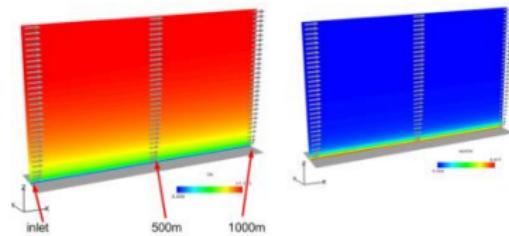
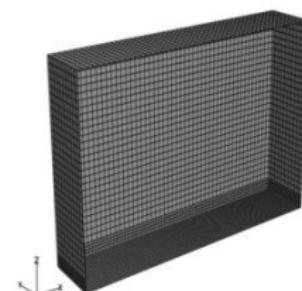
# WindScape

- 대기경계층을 포함하는 대공간 유동 해석 문제
- OpenFOAM의 대기경계층 모델
  - atmBoundaryLayerInletVelocity
  - atmBoundaryLayerInletEpsilon
  - nutRoughWallFunction
- 격자 생성
  - DEM(GIS program) → plot3d surface mesh → 3d Hexahedral mesh(in-house code) → domain extensi
- Solver : simpleFoam



# WindScape. 대기경계층 모델 검증

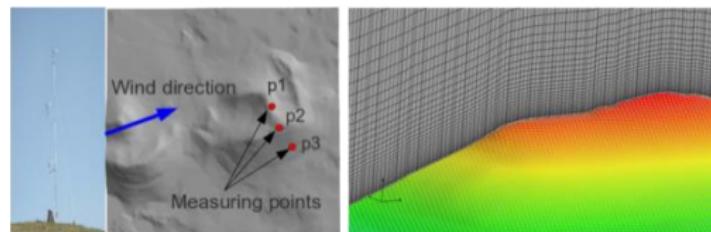
- 격자 : 1000x200x600m
  - 지면에서 10x10x10m
- 난류 모델 : kEpsilon, sigmaEps=1.1
- 경계조건
  - nutRoughWallFunction -  $K_s=9$ ,  $C_s=0.327$



# WindScape. 제주 새별 오름

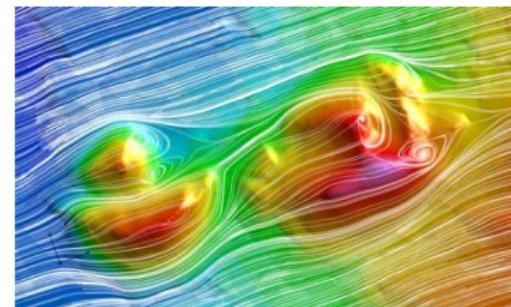
- 격자

- 지면격자 resolution : 5m
- 1<sup>st</sup> cell height : 2m
- 11,090,000 cells



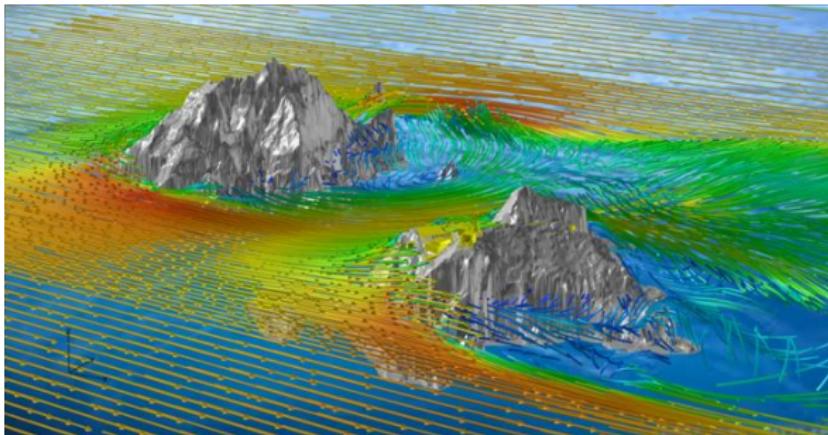
- BC

- AWS data. 2.9m/s, 250deg at 10m

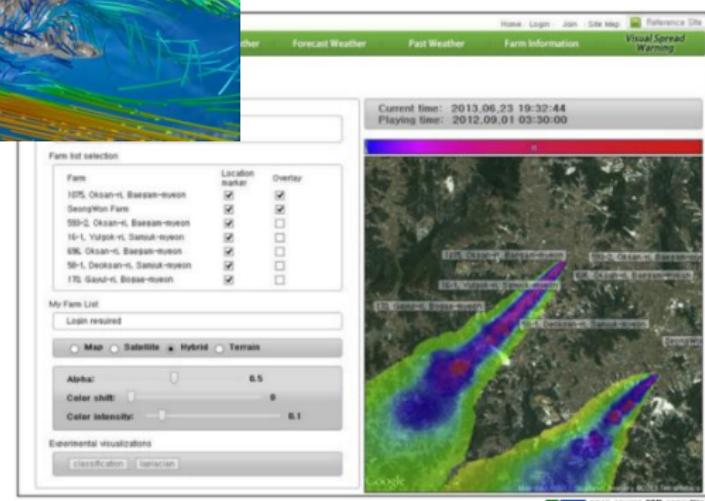


	계측	계산
P1	3.3m/s , 251°	3.5m/s , 247°
P2	4.9m/s , 249°	4.7m/s , 253°
p3	0.9m/s , 189°	3.8m/s , 246°

# WindScape. 기타 해석 사례



독도 주위 유동 해석

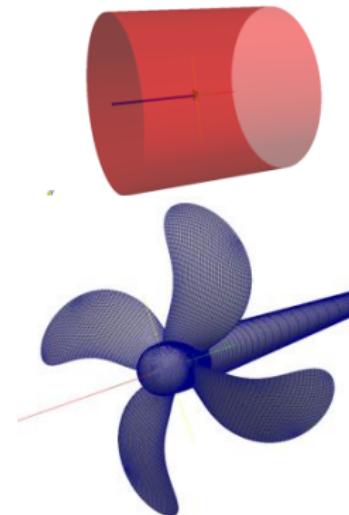


## 축산바이러스 확산 예측

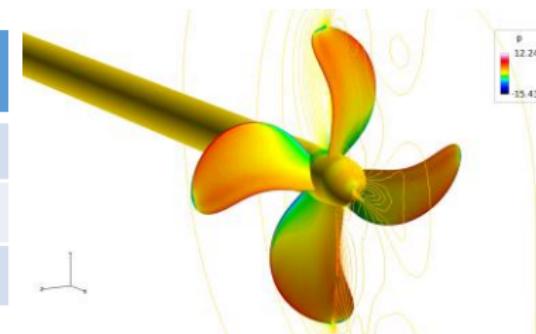
- 유동 해석을 통한 DB 구축
- 실시간 스칼라 해석을 통한 바이러스 확산 예보

# 유체기계. 프로펠러 검증

- 격자 : KRISO 제공(Pointwise, 2,451,953 hybrid)
- 조건 : KRISO 실험 조건(930rpm, 2.131m/s)
- Solver : simpleFoam, pimpleDyMFoam
- 난류모델 : realizableKE
- KRISO 실험 및 계산(FL) 결과와 비교

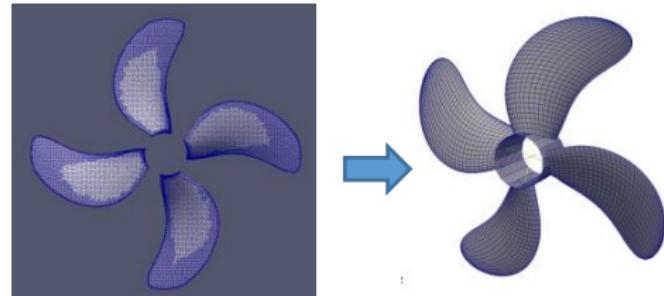
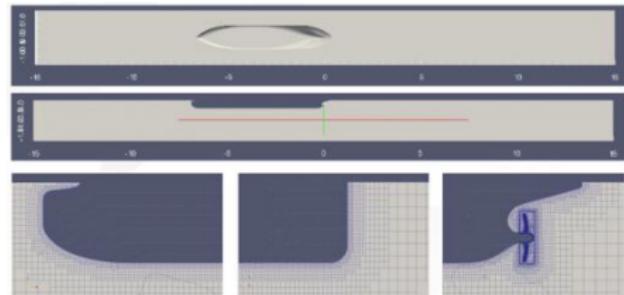


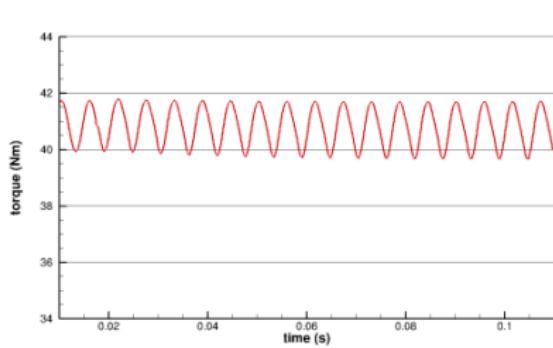
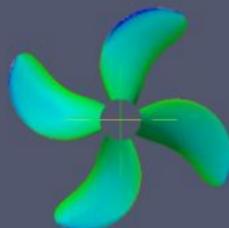
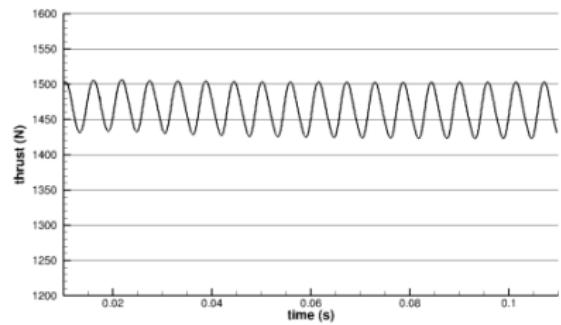
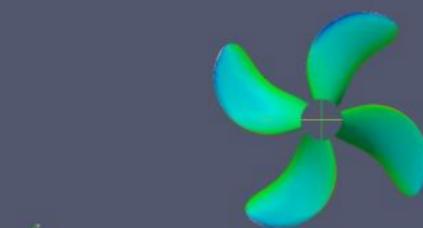
	T	Q	Error-T	Error-Q
실험	-140.14	4.728		
OF	-136.96	4.57	2.27%	3.34%
FL	-131.07	4.643	6.47%	1.80%

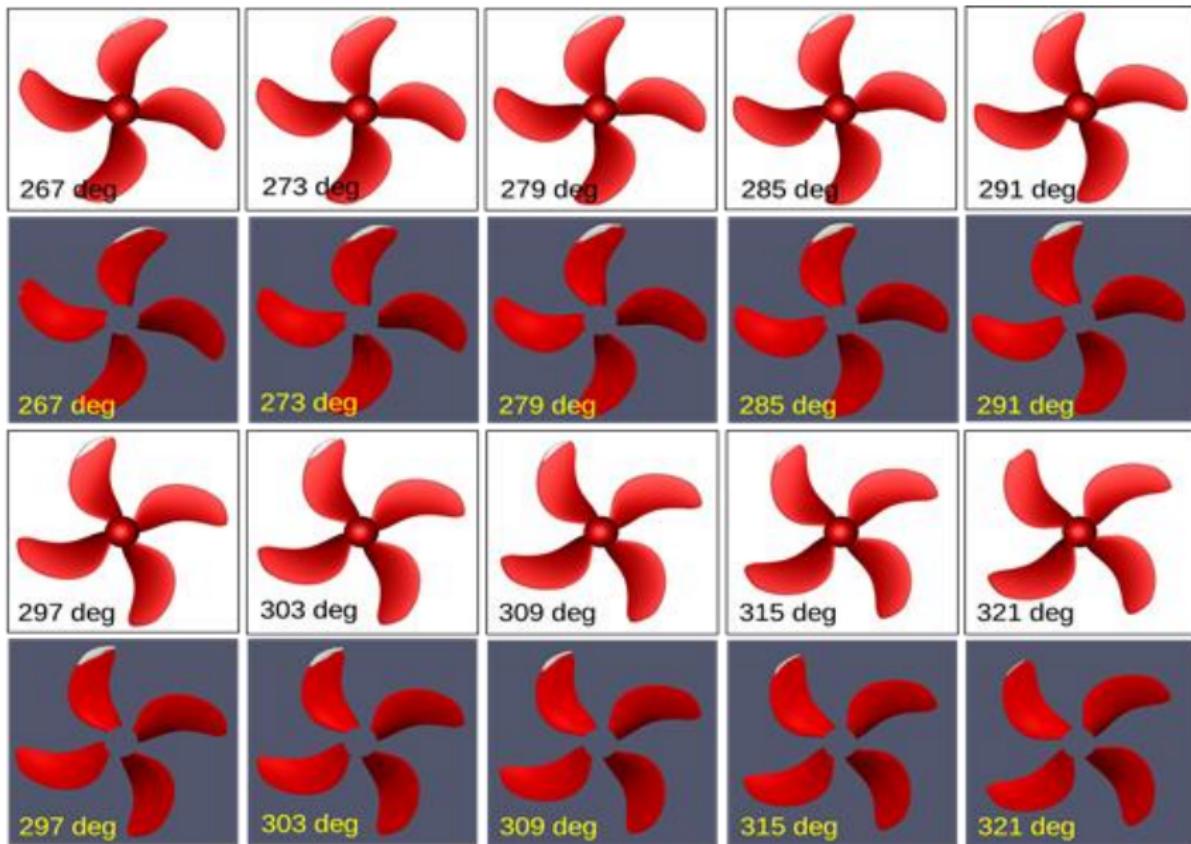


# 유체기계. hull + propeller + cavitation

- snappyHexMesh
- Sliding mesh
- Cavitation model
- KRISO 실험 및 계산 결과와 비교
- 소음 해석 코드와 연동
  - CFD 결과 BEM code input으로 mapping
  - 소음 계산



**Alpha=0.5****Alpha=0.8**



# 유체기계. 가스터빈

- Solver : densityBasedTurbo(MRF)

- 격자

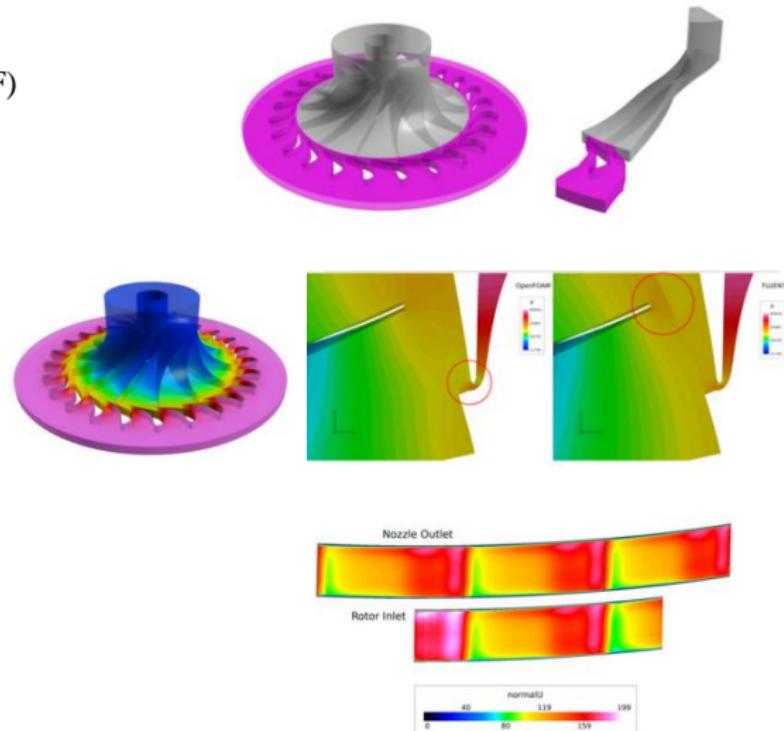
- turboGrid, snappyHexMesh
- cyclicGgi, overlapGgi

- 작동조건

- 40000rpm
- Inlet : 3.91MPa, 1253K
- Outlet : 1.38MPa

- Fluent 결과와 비교

- Mass flow rate 0.49%
- Torque : 1.01%
- Outlet temperature : 0.51%

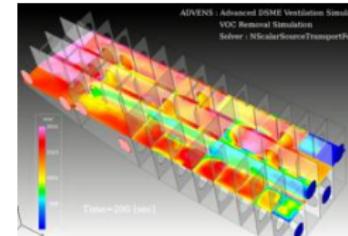
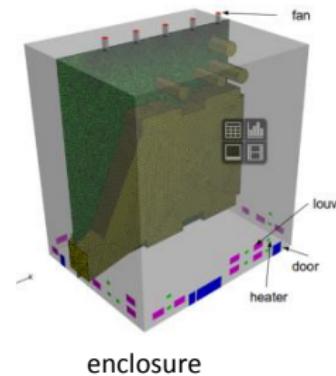
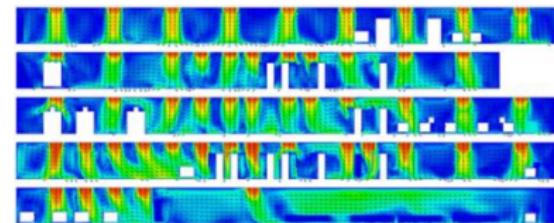


# 유체기계. 플런저 펌프

- Plunger 운동, cavitation
- Clearance 영향 포함
- 가시화실험 결과와 비교
- Solver
  - SNUFoam-cavitation 기반
  - Layering 기능 추가
  - solidBodyMotionFunction – translationTable 추가
  - ggi
  - tgridMeshToFoam

# HVAC

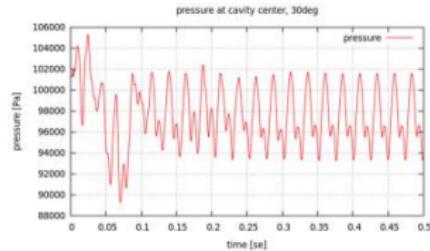
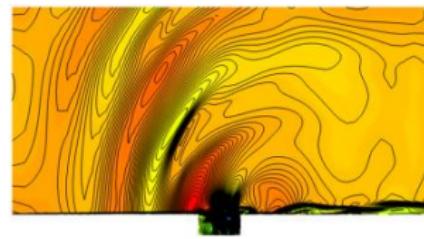
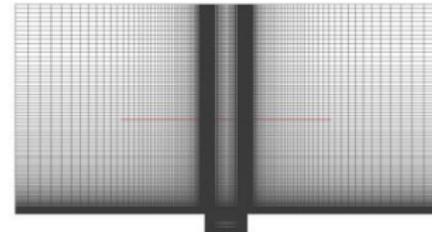
- Cell zone condition
  - Porous, MRF
  - Source(energy, momentum)
  - Fixed value( $U$ ,  $T$ )
    - pressureGradientExplicitSource
- airAgeFoam solver
- porousJumpPressure B.C.
- wallRadiationHeatFlux B.C.



선박 블럭

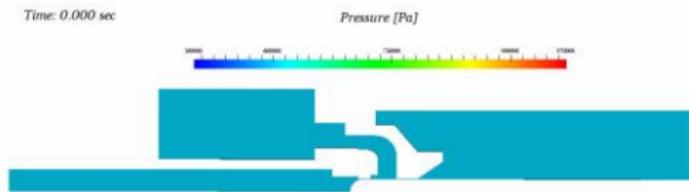
# 압축성유동. 2D cavity

- Transonic cavity flow with injection
- $M=0.6$
- Mesh
  - Matlab → plot3d → OpenFOAM
- Solver : rhoPimpleFoam
- 난류 : SST k-omega
- 경계조건
  - Injection velocity  $M = M_{\text{mean}} + A \sin(c\omega t)$ 
    - groovyBC
  - waveTransmissive U, p



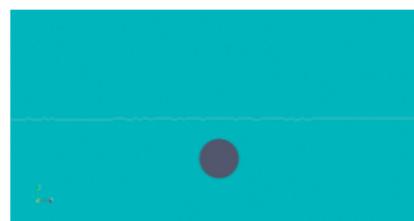
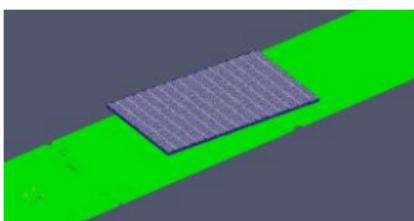
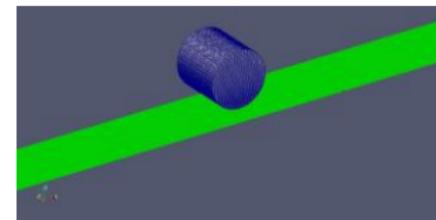
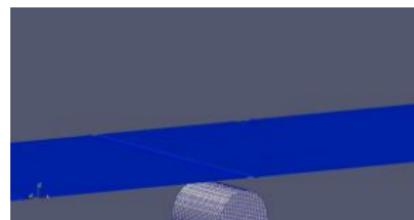
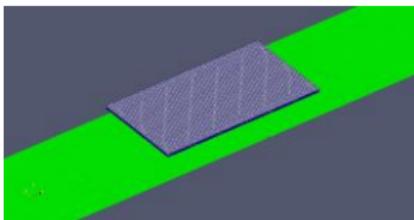
# 압축성유동. 차단기

- Modified rhoPimpleDyMFoam
- Dynamic mesh - Layering



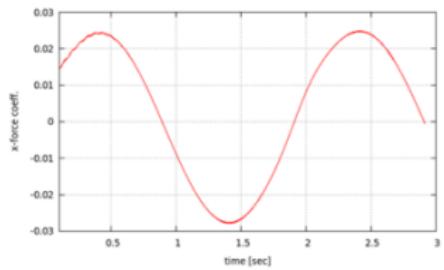
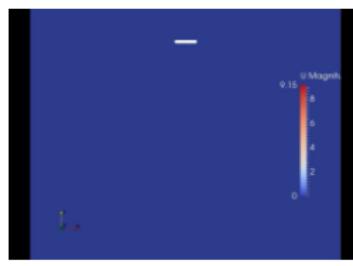
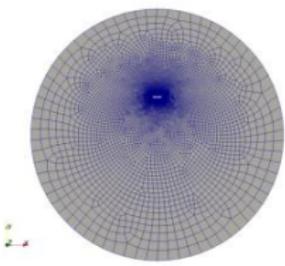
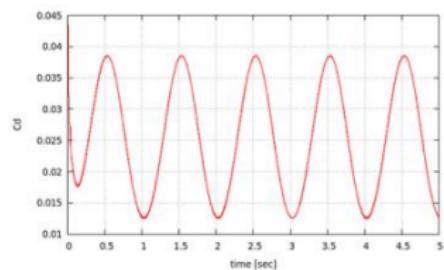
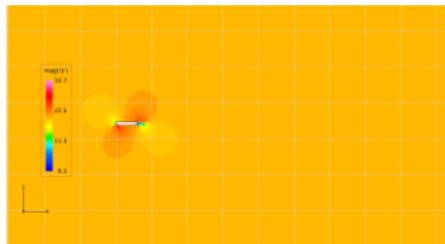
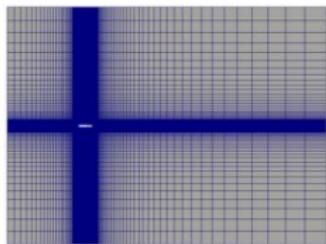
## Dynamic mesh

- Water Entry / Exit loading 추정
- waves2Foam을 이용한 조파 시뮬레이션



# Dynamic mesh

- PMM
- Rotating arm



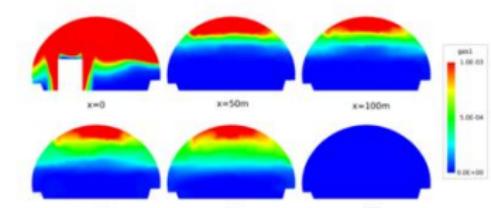
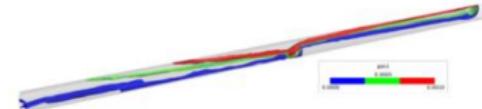
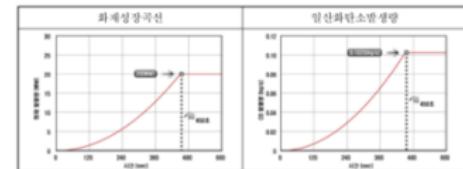
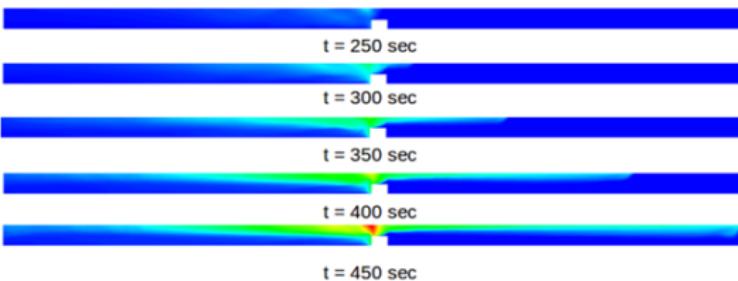
# 열유동. 냉장고

- 정상상태 / 비정상상태 복합열유동 해석
- 온도제어 알고리즘 구현
  - 센서 온도에 따라
  - Fan, evaporator, damper 제어
- 가변 시간 간격
- 선택적 방정식 풀이



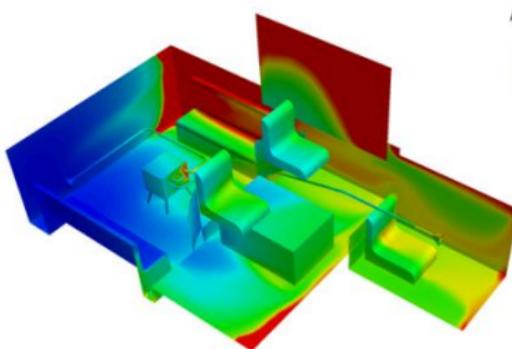
# 열유동. 터널 화재

- 부력이 포함된 열전달 및 연소가스 거동 해석
- 시간에 따른 에너지, 스칼라 소스
  - fvOption의 codedSource
- 슬버 : modified buoyantPimpleFoam
- 난류 : modified kEpsilon
  - 안정성 향상
  - 부력에 의한 난류 생성항 추가

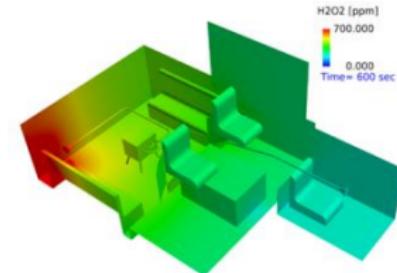


# 열유동. 제독현상 해석

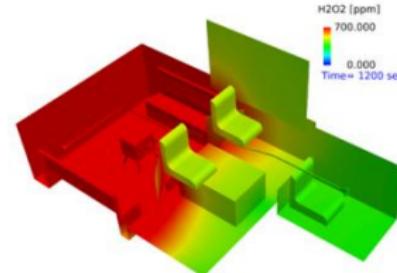
- 비정상상태, 자연대류, 화학종
- 응축 현상 해석
  - Equilibrium vapor pressure 계산
  - 응축 개시 농도 계산
  - 응축량 계산
- 공기연령 계산



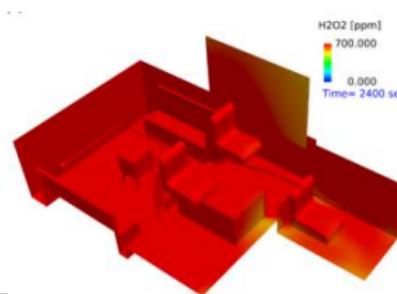
Air Age



H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [ppm]  
700.000  
0.000  
Time = 600 sec



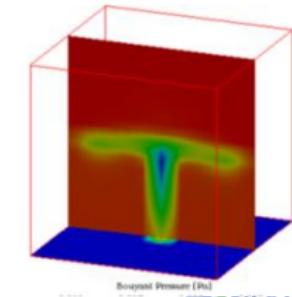
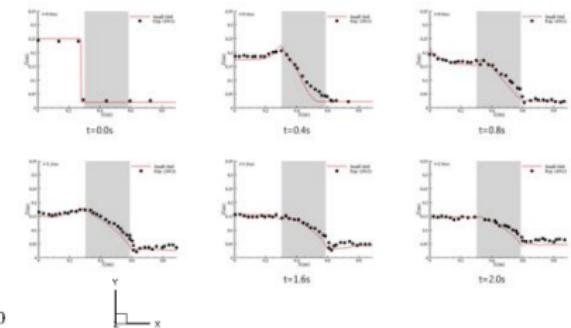
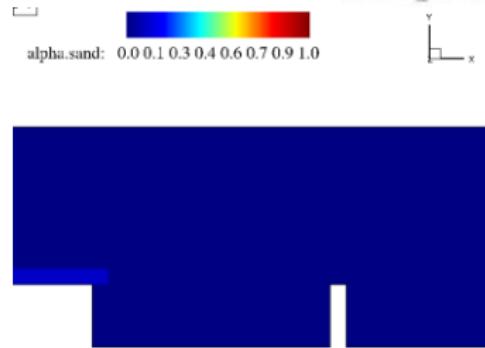
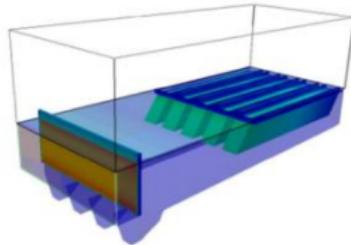
H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [ppm]  
700.000  
0.000  
Time = 1200 sec



H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [ppm]  
700.000  
0.000  
Time = 2400 sec

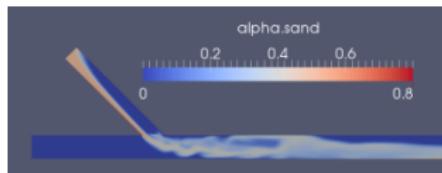
# 다상유동. 침전지

- VOF
  - interFoam + energy + boussinesq + particle + porous + passive scalar
- Eulerian
  - 물, 공기, 모래

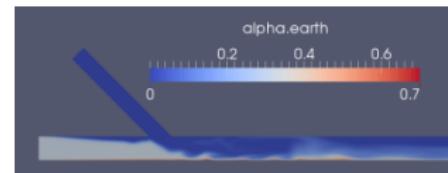


# 다상유동. 관중혼합

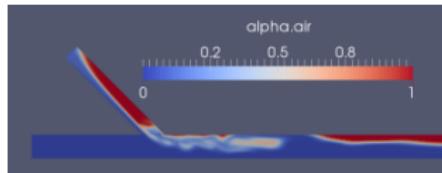
- 관중 액상제 / 입상제 혼합
- 물, 공기, 모래, 흙
- multiphaseEulerFoam



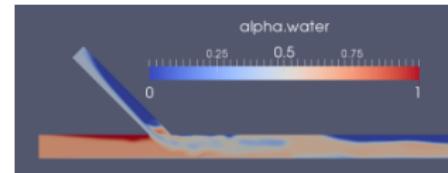
모래의 체적분율



흙의 체적분율



공기의 체적분율



물의 체적분율