

# OpenFOAM의 overset 라이브러리, suggar++

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## ➤ dynamic mesh

- 계산 중 격자가 변하도록 하는 기능
- 격자의 변화는 사전에 정해진 물체의 운동, 유체의 힘에 의한 운동 등 다양한 이유로 발생

## ➤ dynamic mesh 사용 예시

- 물체의 운동에 따른 전체 메시 변경
  - ✓ sloshing tank
- 물체의 운동 및 물체의 변화에 따른 특정 영역의 메시 변경
  - ✓ propeller의 회전 운동, 선박의 6자유도 운동, FSI
- 특정 기준에 따라 새로운 셀을 추가하거나 제거
  - ✓ 자유 수면 (VOF = 0.5)

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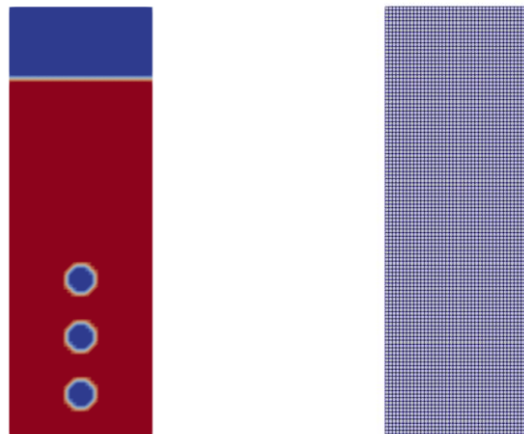
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### ➤ dynamic mesh 종류 (1)

- adaptive mesh refinement

- ✓ 특정 기준에 따라 새로운 셀을 추가하거나 제거하는 기법

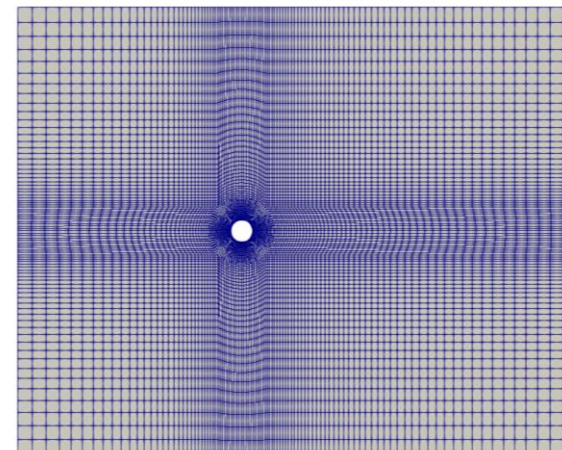
Three rising bubbles (VOF)



- mesh morphing

- ✓ 격자 점들을 이동시켜 물체의 움직임을 구현하는 기법

cylinder oscillation



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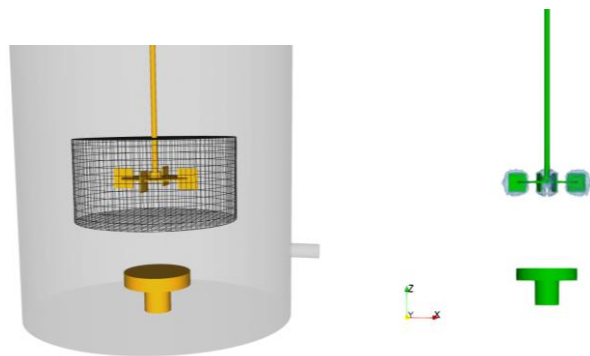
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### ➤ dynamic mesh 종류 (2)

- sliding mesh

- ✓ 격자계를 분리한 후 격자계의 움직임을 통해 움직임을 구현하는 기법
- ✓ 서로 다른 격자계의 경계면이 맞닿아 있어야 가능한 기법

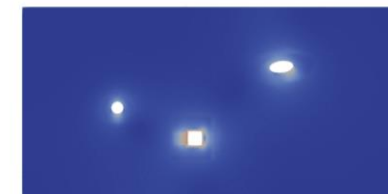
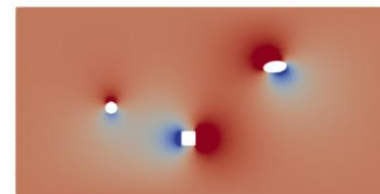
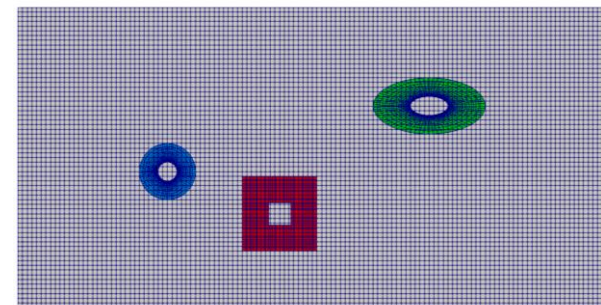
Continuous stirring tank reactor



- overset mesh

- ✓ 중첩된 격자계의 움직임을 통해 물체의 운동을 구현하는 기법

multiple bodies



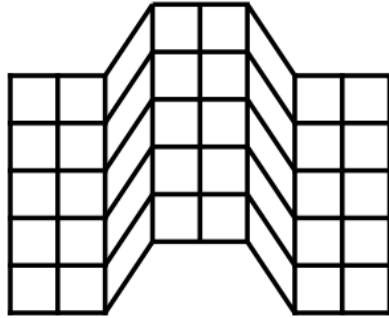
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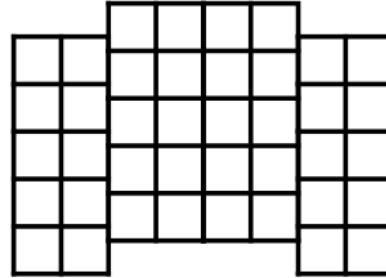
### ➤ 각 기법의 특징

- morphing



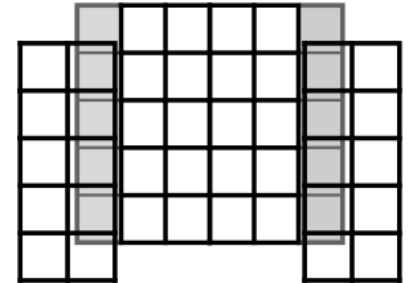
- ✓ 질량, 운동량 보존
- ✓ 격자 플럭스 계산 필요
- ✓ 대변위 운동 적용 불가
- ✓ 변위 방향 제한 없음

- sliding mesh



- ✓ 질량, 운동량 비보존
- ✓ 면적 기반 2차 정확도 내삽
- ✓ face-pairing 필수 (수치 불안정)
- ✓ face에 수직한 운동 모사 불가

- overset



- ✓ 질량, 운동량 보존
- ✓ 거리 기반 관계식 도출
- ✓ cell-stencil 필수 (해석 시간)
- ✓ 변위 방향 제한 없음

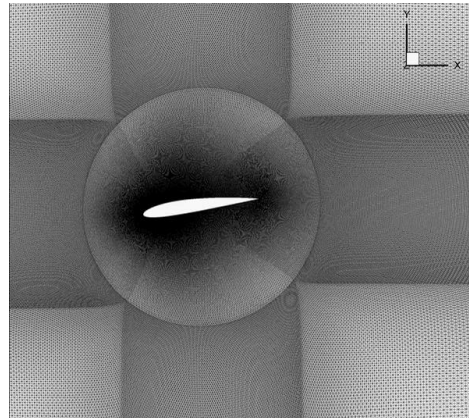
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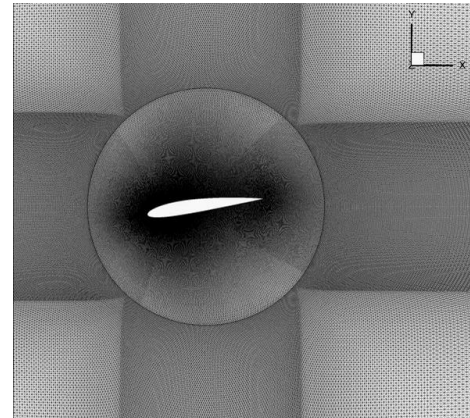
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### ➤ 각 기법의 특징

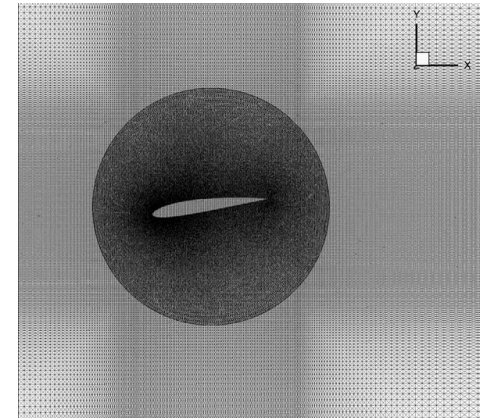
morphing



sliding mesh

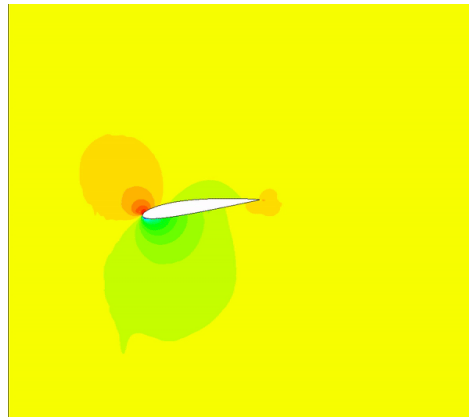


overset

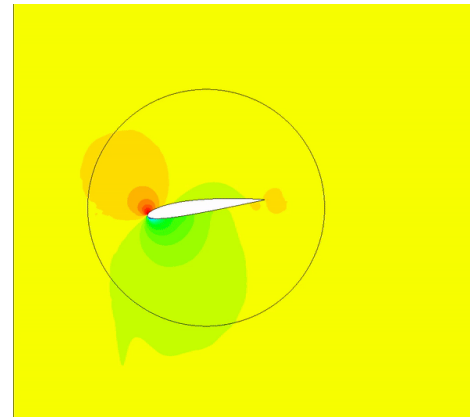


- pressure contour

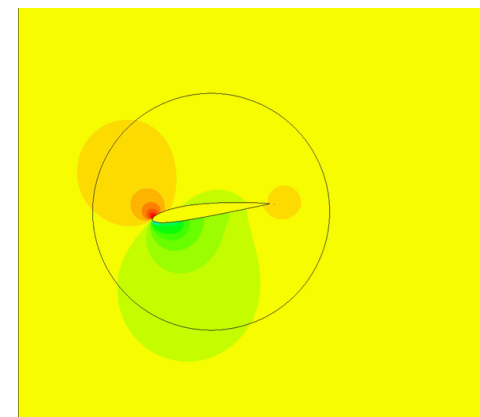
morphing



sliding mesh



overset



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## ➤ overset 기법 관련 연구

- Chandar, D. D., Boppana, B., & Kumar, V. (2018). A comparative study of different overset grid solvers between openfoam, starccm+ and ansys-fluent. In *2018 AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting* (p. 1564).
  - ✓ OpenFOAM, STAR-CCM+, ANSYS-Fluent에서 지원하는 overset 기법 결과 비교 및 분석
- Chan, W. M. (2009). Overset grid technology development at NASA Ames Research Center. *Computers & Fluids*, 38(3), 496-503.
  - ✓ overset 기술의 발전 과정 및 사용 예시를 정리한 연구 (NASA Ames Research Center)

## ➤ OGS24 (overset grid symposium)

- 2년 마다 개최되며 overset 관련 연구들 공유하는 overset 심포지엄
- 2024 Sinclair center, Dayton, OH USA에서 개최
  - ✓ 2024, Scott Sherer & Daniel Garmann, Efficient Partitioning Strategy for Structured Overset Grids
  - ✓ 2024, Ralph Noack, Sugar++ Improvements and an Augmented Xray Hole Cutting Method



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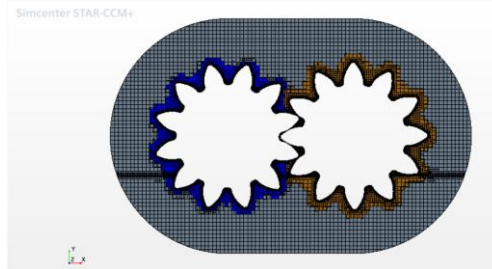
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### ➤ overset 관련 프로그램

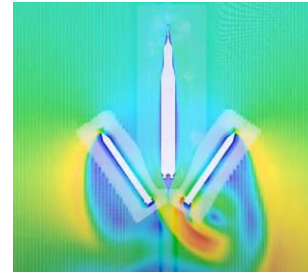
- OpenFOAM-v1706
  - OpenFOAM-extend-4
  - STAR-CCM+
  - Fluent
  - Caelus
- } open source code

기타 프로그램을 이용한 overset 계산들

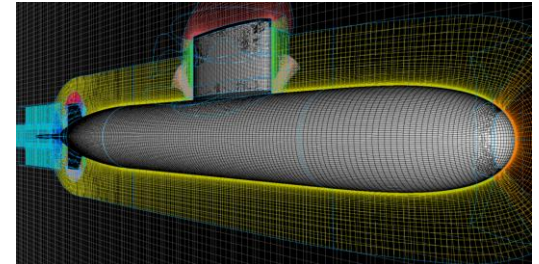
✓ STAR-CCM+



✓ Fluent



✓ Caelus



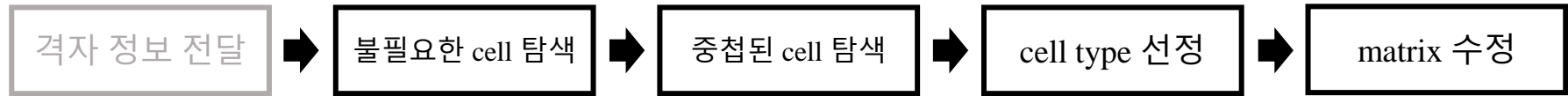
### ➤ overset 기법의 알고리즘 분석

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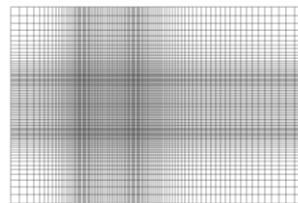
### ➤ overset 계산 알고리즘



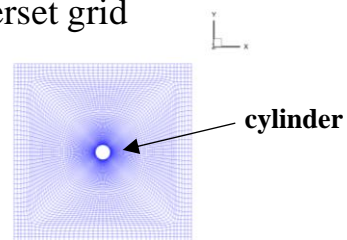
- 1) 불필요한 cell 탐색 : cell이 다른 격자계와 중첩되어 있는지를 판단
- 2) 중첩된 cell 탐색 : 어떤 cell과 중첩되어 있는지 탐색
- 3) cell type 선정 : cell의 위치 및 특성에 따라 cell type을 분류
- 4) matrix 수정 : 위 과정에서 얻은 결과를 바탕으로 matrix 수정

### ➤ overset 계산 예제 (2D cylinder)

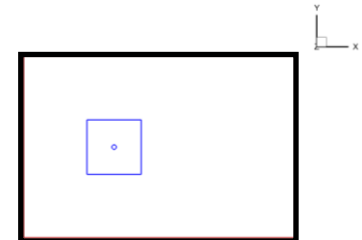
background grid



overset grid



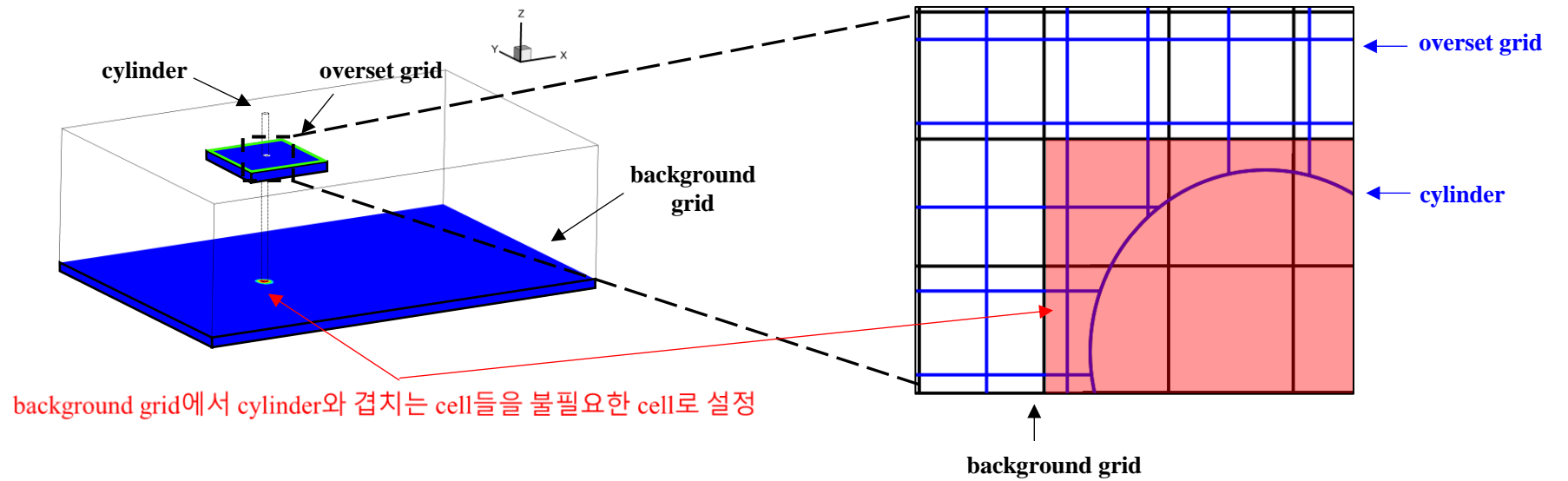
mergeMesh



## ❖ overset

### ➤ 불필요한 cell 탐색

- 계산에 불필요한 cell을 선정하는 단계이며 이 과정을 hole cutting이라고 함
- 일반적으로 중첩된 격자계에 중첩된 cell이 없는 경우 불필요한 cell로 설정
- hole cutting 방법에는 다양한 방법들이 존재 (ex. direct cutting, octree-based cutting, etc.)



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## ❖ overset

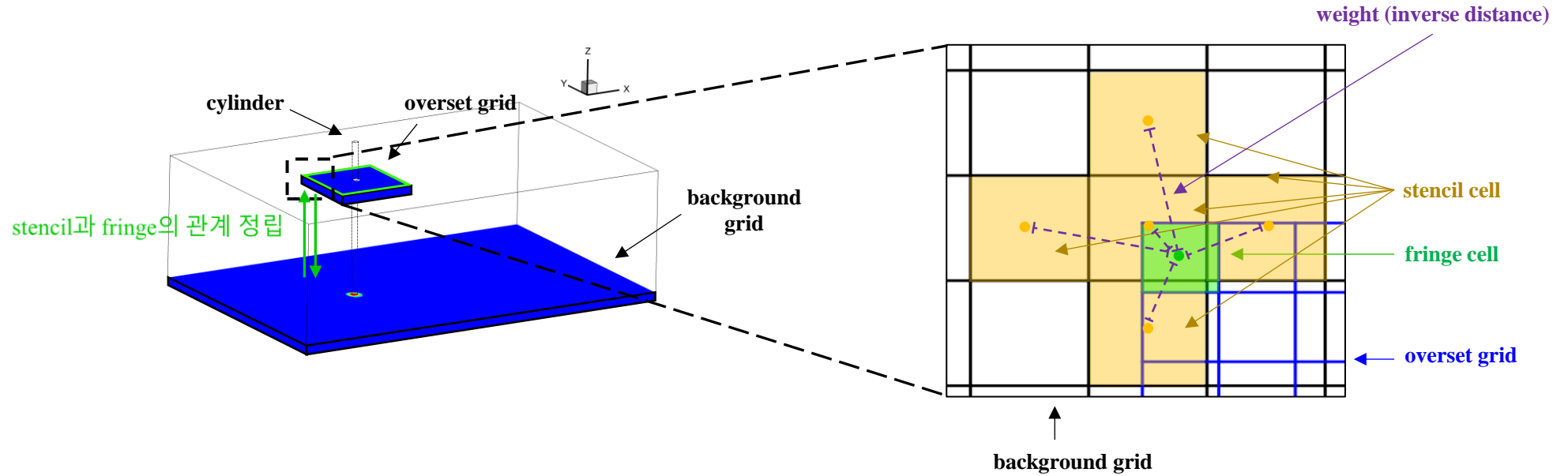
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### ➤ 중첩된 cell 탐색

- 다른 격자계로부터 중첩된 cell을 탐색하는 단계
- 중첩된 cell들은 서로 정보를 전달

- ✓ stencil : 정보를 주는 cell
- ✓ fringe : 정보를 받는 cell
- ✓ weight : fringe가 가지고 있는 stencil의 가중치 정보  
ex) inverse distance, volume

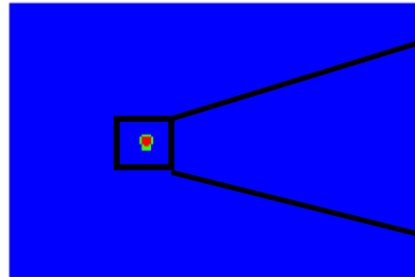


- 불필요한 cell을 제외한 모든 cell들에 대하여 stencil, fringe, weight 정보를 계산

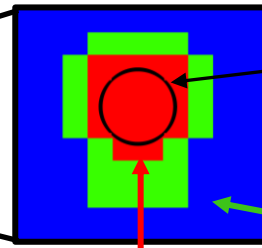
## ❖ overset

### ➤ cell type 선정

background grid



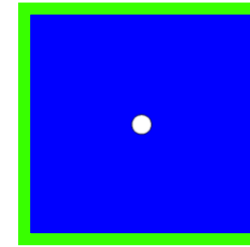
그 외 cell



불필요한 cell

cylinder

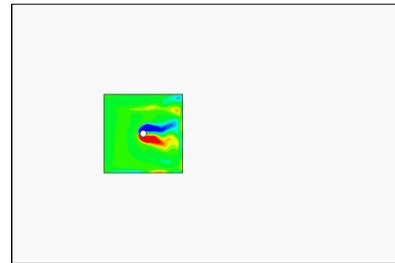
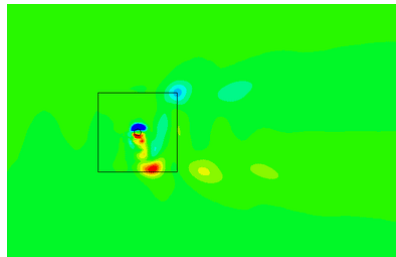
overset grid



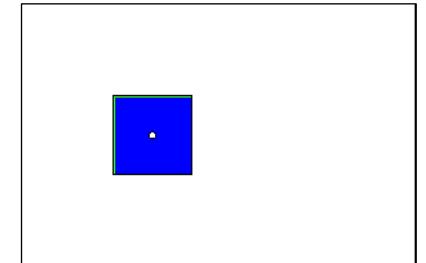
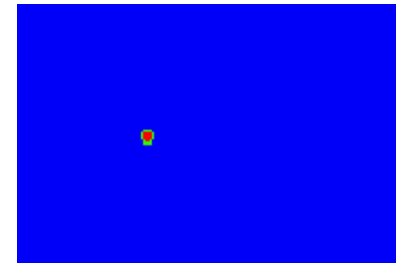
효율적인 계산을 위해 최종적으로 선별된 fringe cell

- cell type 선정 알고리즘은 격자계의 움직임이 있는 경우 모든 time step에서 진행

2D cylinder oscillation vorticity Z contour



2D cylinder oscillation cell type contour



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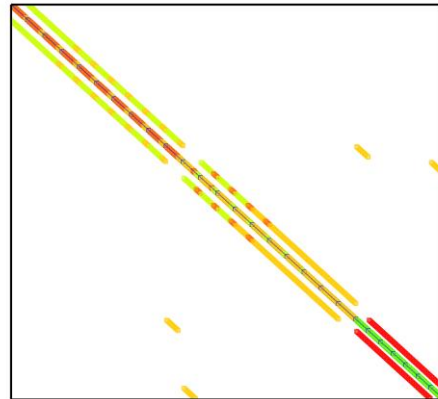
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### ➤ overset matrix 수정

- overset 계산으로 나온 stencil, weight 정보를 이용하여 matrix 재구성
- matrix의 계수를 수정하는 단계에 있어서 대칭 행렬이 비대칭 행렬이 되는 경우도 존재

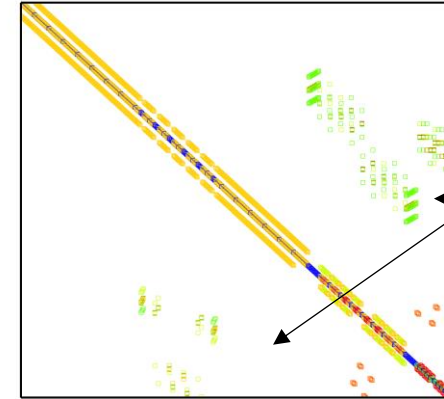
### ➤ overset matrix visualization

overset을 사용하지 않은 case의 matrix



주 대각 성분으로 상삼각 성분과 하삼각 성분이 대칭을 유지 (symmetry matrix)

overset을 사용한 case의 matrix



overset 계산에서 계산된 stencil, weight 정보를 토대로 matrix의 계수들이 수정

각 계수들의 수정을 통해 행렬의 대칭성 붕괴 (asymmetry matrix)

### ➤ open source code인 OpenFOAM을 이용하여 overset이 코드로 어떻게 구현되어 있는지 분석

## ❖ OpenFOAM overset

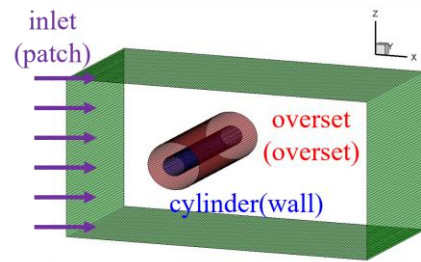
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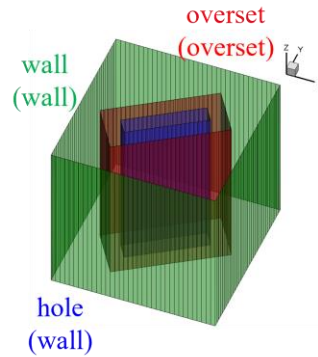
### ➤ OpenFOAM overset

- OpenFOAM-v1706에서 부터 중첩 격자 기능 지원
- overset tutorials (OpenFOAM-v2206)

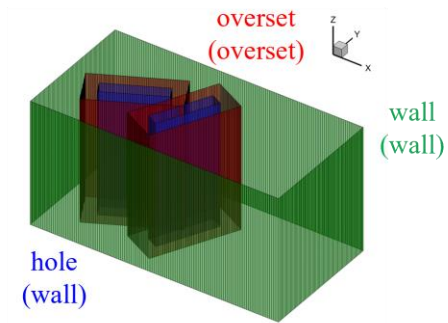
✓ cylinder



✓ simpleRotor



✓ twoSimpleRotor



- OpenFOAM overset interpolation schemes
  - ✓ cellVolumeWeight, inverseDistance, leastSquares, trackingInverseDistance
- OpenFOAM overset motion
  - ✓ translate, rotate, osciilation, 6DOF, etc.

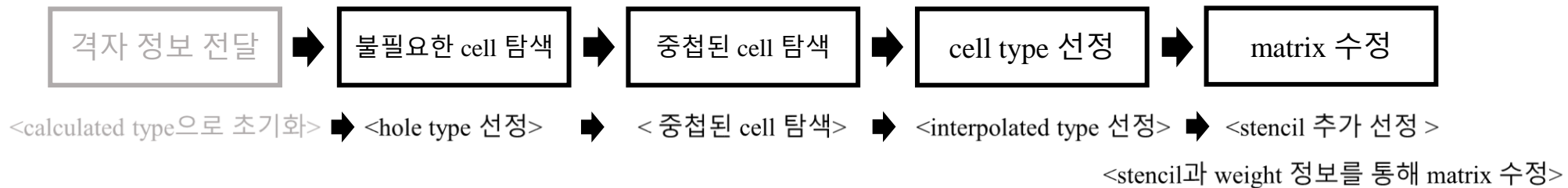
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### ➤ OpenFOAM overset cell type

- hole type : overset 계산에 불필요한 cell
- interpolated type : stencil cell로부터 정보를 받아오는 fringe cell
- calculated type : 그 외 cell

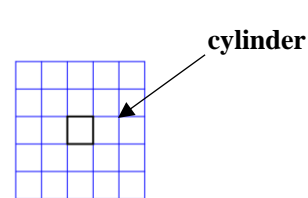
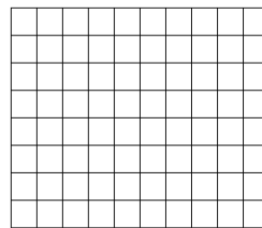
### ➤ OpenFOAM overset 알고리즘



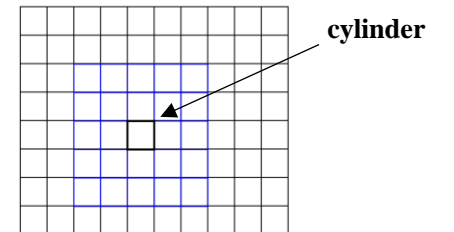
- example (2D square cylinder)

✓ mesh (cell count : 124)

background grid (10x10)    overset grid (5x5)



mergeMesh





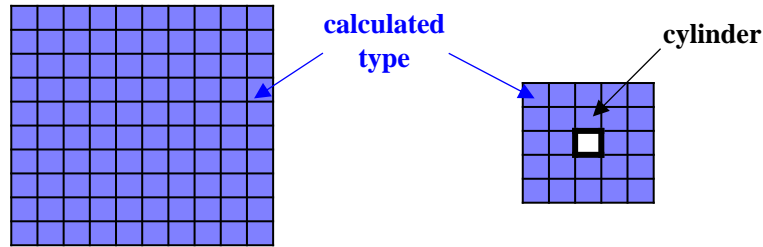
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### ➤ overset code algorithm (1) < calculated type으로 초기화 >

- background grid
- overset grid



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

- ✓ fvSchemes 파일에 있는 overset option을 적용
- ✓ 모든 cell들을 calculated type으로 설정

### inverseDistanceCellCellStencil.C:1730

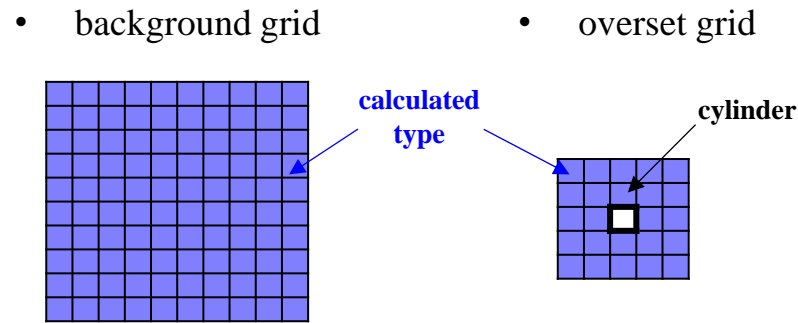
```

1730 bool Foam::cellCellStencils::inverseDistance::update()
1731 {
1732     scalar layerRelax(dict_.getOrDefault("layerRelax", 1.0));
1733
1734     scalar tol = dict_.getOrDefault("tolerance", 1e-10);
1735     smallVec_ = mesh_.bounds().span()*tol;
1736
1737     const labelIOList& zoneID = this->zoneID();
1738
1739     label nZones = gMax(zoneID)+1;
1740     labelList nCellsPerZone(nZones, Zero);
1741     forAll(zoneID, cellI)
1742     {
1743         nCellsPerZone[zoneID[cellI]]++;
1744     }
1745     Pstream::listCombineAllGather(nCellsPerZone,
1746     plusEqOp<label>());
1747     const boundingBox& allBb(mesh_.bounds());
1748
1749     PtrList<fvMeshSubset> meshParts(nZones);
1750     List<treeBoundingBox> meshBb(nZones)
1751     .
1752     .
1753     .
1905     // Current best guess for cells. Includes best stencil. Weights
1906     // add up to volume.
1907     labelList allCellTypes(mesh_.nCells(), CALCULATED);
1908     labelListList allStencil(mesh_.nCells());
1909     // zoneID of donor
1910     labelList allDonorID(mesh_.nCells(), -1);
1911
1912     const globalIndex globalCells(mesh_.nCells());
1913
1914     PstreamBuffers pBufs(Pstream::commsTypes::nonBlocking);
    
```

## ❖ OpenFOAM overset

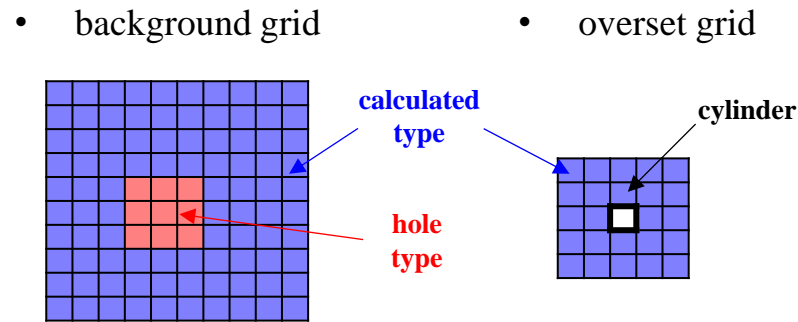
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### ➤ overset code algorithm (2) <hole type 선정>



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

✓ 불필요한 cell 선정



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

✓ cylinder가 중첩된 영역의 background grid의 cell을 hole type으로 선정

### inverseDistanceCellCellStencil.C:398

```

398     UIPstream is(procI, pBufs);
399     {
400         treeBoundingBox receivedBb(is);
401         if (srcPatchBb != receivedBb)
402         {
403             FatalErrorInFunction
404             << "proc:" << procI
405             << " srcPatchBb:" << srcPatchBb
406             << " receivedBb:" << receivedBb
407             << exit(FatalError);
408         }
409     }
410     const labelVector zoneDivs(is);
411     const PackedList<2> srcPatchTypes(is);
412
413     forAll(tgtCellMap, tgtCelli)
414     {
415         label celli = tgtCellMap[tgtCelli];
416         treeBoundingBox cBb(cellBb(mesh_, celli));
417         cBb.min() -= smallVec_;
418         cBb.max() += smallVec_;
419         if
420         (
421             overlaps
422             (
423                 srcPatchBb,
424                 zoneDivs,
425                 srcPatchTypes,
426                 cBb,
427                 patchCellType::PATCH
428             )
429         )
430         {
431             allCellTypes[celli] = HOLE;
432         }

```

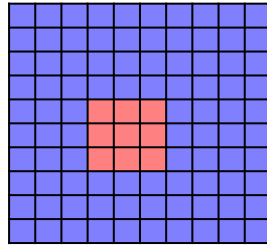
## ❖ OpenFOAM overset

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### ➤ overset code algorithm (3) <중첩된 cell 탐색>

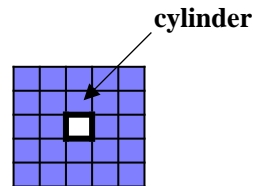
- background grid



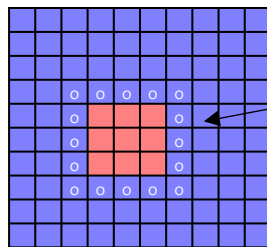
contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

- ✓ hole type을 제외한 모든 cell에 대해 중첩된 cell 탐색

- overset grid



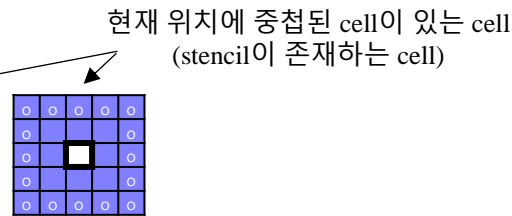
- background grid



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

- ✓ stencil과 fringe cell 사이의 관계 정립

- overset grid



### waveMethod.C:89

```

81  meshToMeshData::trackData td(tgt);
82
83  label startCelli = 0;
84
85  while (true)
86  {
87      changedFaces.clear();
88      changedFacesInfo.clear();
89
90      // Search for starting seed
91      for (; startCelli < src.nCells(); startCelli++)
92      {
93          if (!cellData[startCelli].valid(td))
94          {
95              nSeeds++;
96              const point& cc = src.cellCentres()[startCelli];
97
98              if (!tgtBb.contains(cc))
99              {
100                 // Point outside local bb of tgt mesh. No need to
101                 // search. Register as no correspondence
102                 cellData[startCelli] = meshToMeshData(-1);
103             }
104             else
105             {
106                 label tgtCelli = tgt.findCell(cc,
polyMesh::CELL_TETS);
107                 if (tgtCelli != -1)
108                 {
109                     // Insert any face of cell
110                     label facei = src.cells()[startCelli][0];
111                     changedFaces.append(facei);
112                     changedFacesInfo.append(meshToMeshData(tgtCelli));

```

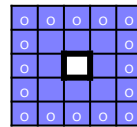
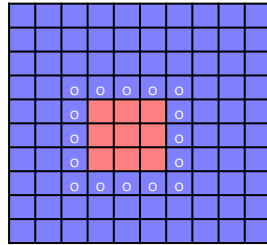
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### ➤ overset code algorithm (4) <interpolated type 선정>

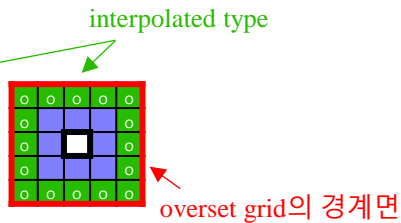
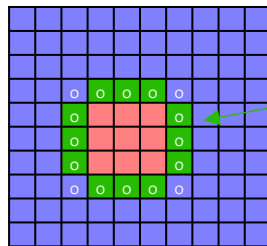
- background grid
- overset grid



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

- ✓ hole과 맞닿은 cell과 overset grid의 경계면과 맞닿은 cell들을 interpolated type으로 설정

- background grid
- overset grid



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

- ✓ interpolated type cell은 무조건 stencil을 가지고 있는 cell만 가능

inverseDistanceCellCellStencil.C:1233

```

1994
1995 // Use the patch types and weights to decide what to do
1996 forAll(allPatchTypes, cellI)
1997 {
1998     if (allCellTypes[cellI] != HOLE)
1999     {
2000         switch (allPatchTypes[cellI])
2001         {
2002             case OVERSET:
2003             {
2004                 // Require interpolation. See if possible.
2005
2006                 if (allStencil[cellI].size())
2007                 {
2008                     allCellTypes[cellI] = INTERPOLATED;
2009                 }
2010             }
2011             else
2012             {
2013                 // If there are no donors we can either set the
2014                 // acceptor cell to 'hole' i.e. nothing gets calculated
2015                 // if the acceptor cells go outside the donor meshes
2016                 or
2017                 // we can set it to 'calculated' to have something
2018                 // like an acmi type behaviour where only covered
2019                 // acceptor cell use the interpolation and non-covered
2020                 // become calculated. Uncomment below line. Note:
2021                 this
2022                 // should be switchable?
2023                 //allCellTypes[cellI] = CALCULATED;
2024                 allCellTypes[cellI] = HOLE;
2025             }
2026         }
2027     }
2028 }
    
```

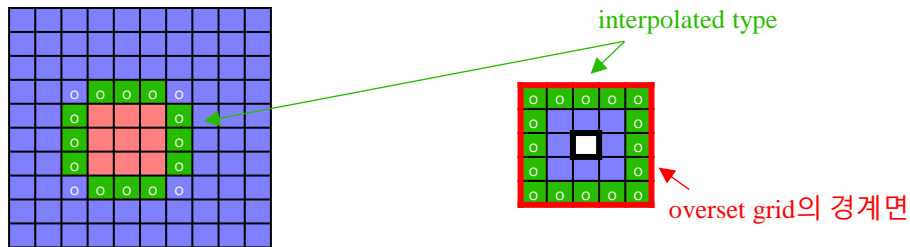
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### ➤ overset code algorithm (5) < stencil 추가 선정 >

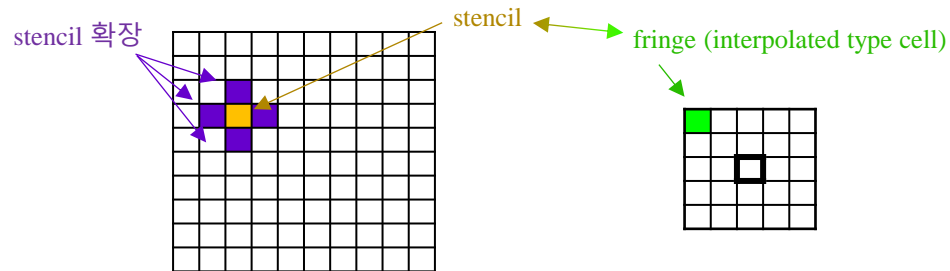
- background grid
- overset grid



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

✓ interpolated type cell의 stencil을 확장하는 단계

- background grid
- overset grid



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

✓ 기존의 stencil cell과 맞닿은 cell들을 stencil cell로 설정하여 확장

inverseDistanceCellCellStencil.C:1097

```

1589 // - donorCellCells : stencil (with first element the original
donor)
1590 // - donorWeights : weights for donorCellCells
1591 cellInterpolationMap().distribute(donorCellCells);
1592 cellInterpolationMap().distribute(donorWeights);
1593 cellInterpolationMap().distribute(samples);
1594
1595 // Check which acceptor has won and transfer
1596 forAll(interpolationCells_, i)
1597 {
1598     if (!doneAcceptor[i])
1599     {
1600         label cellI = interpolationCells_[i];
1601         const labelList& slots = cellStencil_[cellI];
1602
1603         if (slots.size() != 1)
1604         {
1605             FatalErrorInFunction << "Problem:" << slots
1606                 << abort(FatalError);
1607         }
1608
1609         label slotI = slots[0];
1610
1611         // Important: check if the stencil is actually for this cell
1612         if (samples[slotI] == mesh_.cellCentres()[cellI])
1613         {
1614             cellStencil_[cellI].transfer(donorCellCells[slotI]);
1615             cellInterpolationWeights_[cellI].transfer
1616             (
1617                 donorWeights[slotI]
1618             );
1619             // Mark cell as being done so it does not get sent over
1620             // again.
1621             doneAcceptor.set(i);
1622         }
    
```

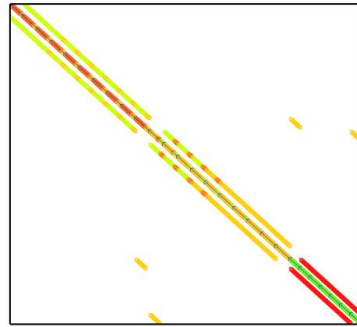
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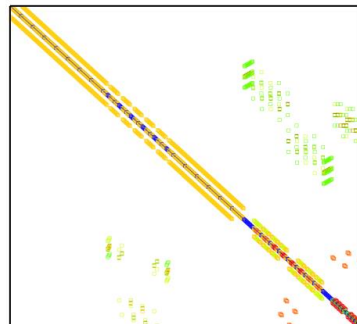
### ➤ overset code algorithm (6) < stencil과 weight 정보를 통해 matrix 수정 >

- 수정 전 matrix



- ✓ stencil과 weight 정보를 이용하여 matrix 계수 수정
- ✓ 이 단계에서 symmetric matrix가 asymmetric matrix로 변경

- 수정 후 matrix



inverseDistanceCellCellStencil.C:1097

```

646 // Calculate stabilised diagonal as normalisation for interpolation
647 const scalarField norm(normalisation(m));
648
649 // Switch to extended addressing (requires mesh::update() having
        been
650 // called)
651 active(true);
652
653 // Adapt matrix
654 scalarField oldUpper(m.upper());
655 scalarField oldLower(m.lower());
656 FieldField<Field, Type> oldInt(m.internalCoeffs());
657 FieldField<Field, Type> oldBou(m.boundaryCoeffs());
658 const label oldSize = bpsi.size();
659
660 addInterpolation(m, norm);
661
662 // Swap psi values so added patches have patchNeighbourField
663 correctBoundaryConditions<GeoField,
        calculatedProcessorFvPatchField<Type>>
664 (
665     bpsi,
666     true
667 );
668
669 // Use lower level solver
670 SolverPerformance<Type> s(m.solve(dict)); // by CWKIM
671
672 // Restore boundary field
673 bpsi.setSize(oldSize);
674
675 // Restore matrix
676 m.upper().transfer(oldUpper);
677 m.lower().transfer(oldLower);
    
```

## ❖ OpenFOAM overset

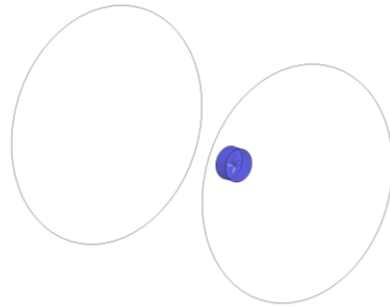
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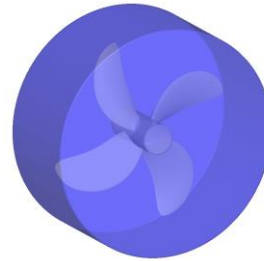
### ➤ OpenFOAM overset 계산 결과

- KP458 propeller open water test

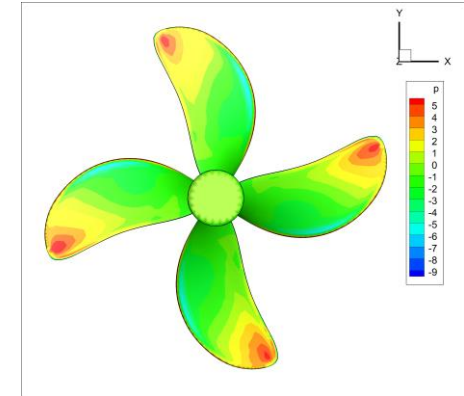
✓ background (82,770)



✓ overset (160,831)

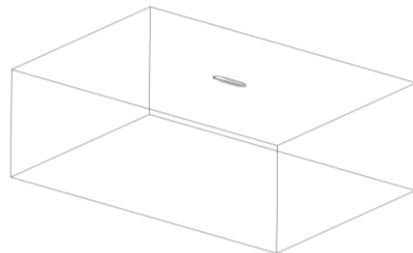


✓ p contour

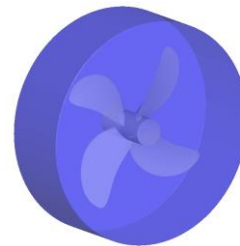


- KVLCC2 + KP458

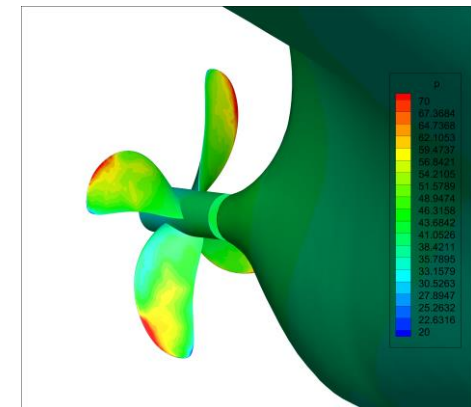
✓ background (962,490)



✓ overset (634,967)



✓ p contour



## ❖ OpenFOAM overset

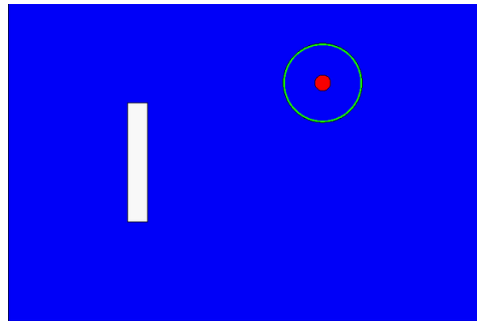
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### ➤ OpenFOAM overset이 가지고 있는 문제 <zero gap>

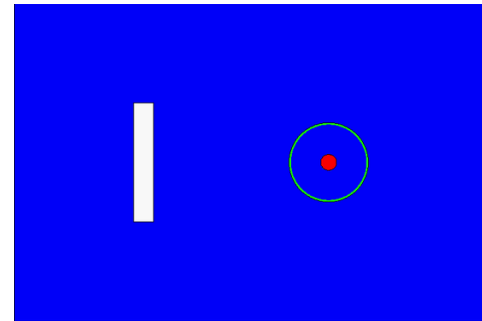
- 서로 다른 격자계의 wall과 wall 경계조건이 만날 때 발생
- 서로 다른 격자계의 wall type 경계가 서로 맞닿는 경우 interpolated type으로 선정된 cell의 stencil을 찾지 못해 에러가 발생

✓ wall 경계 조건이 가까이 지나가는 경우



contour color : hole, interpolated, calculated

✓ wall 경계 조건이 서로 만나는 경우



서로 만나는 순간 대부분의 cell들이 hole type으로 선정

- overset 코드가 가지는 구조적인 문제
- STAR-CCM+의 경우 zero gap interface, suggar++의 경우 immersed boundary를 이용하여 다음과 같은 문제를 보완



## ❖ OpenFOAM overset

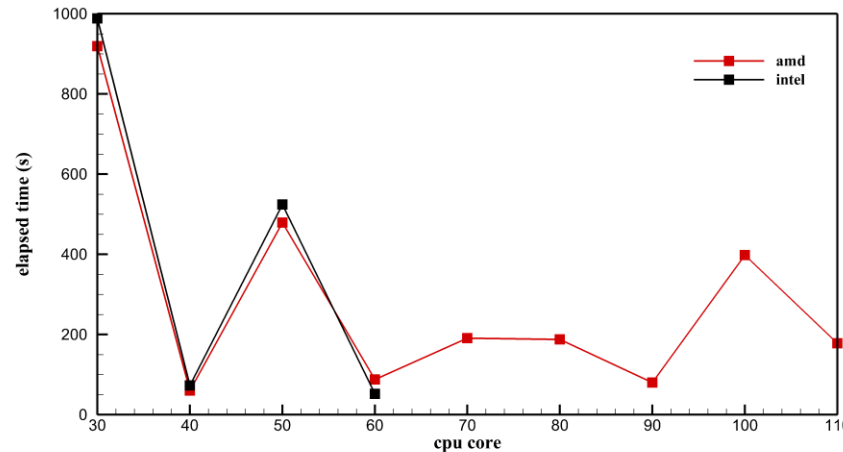
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### ➤ OpenFOAM overset이 가지고 있는 문제 <병렬 계산 시간 증가>

- 특정 코어 수에서 계산 시간이 증가하는 문제가 존재

코어 수에 따른 계산 시간 비교 (cell count : 1.5M, 3step)



inverseDistanceCellCellStencil.C:566

```

566 forAll(tgtCellMap, tgtCelli)
567 {
568     label celli = tgtCellMap[tgtCelli];
569     if (srcOverlapProcs.size())
570     {
571         treeBoundingBox subBb(cellBb(mesh_, celli));
572         subBb.min() -= smallVec_;
573         subBb.max() += smallVec_;
574
575         forAll(srcOverlapProcs, i)
576         {
577             label procI = srcOverlapProcs[i];
578             if (subBb.overlaps(srcBbs[procI]))
579             {
580                 tgtSendCells[procI].append(tgtCelli);
581             }
582         }
583     }
584 }

```

- 이는 중첩된 격자계에서 stencil을 찾는 알고리즘이 병렬에 최적화 되어있지 않아 발생
- stencil을 찾기 위해 decompose된 모든 격자들을 탐색해야 하며 이 과정에 mpi 문제 발생

### ➤ stencil을 찾는 최적 알고리즘을 개발 또는 타 코드 활용 가능성 검토 <sugar++>

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### ➤ suggar++

- 서로 다른 격자계의 stencil (referred as dci in suggar++)를 찾아주는 overset 소프트웨어
- centos6, centos7, ubuntu 1604, ubuntu 1804, macosx 환경에서 지원
- 라이브러리 형태로 사용할 수 있으며, 이를 통해 다른 flow solver와 연결 가능
- structured, unstructured 격자 둘 다 지원
- mpi를 통한 병렬 계산 지원

### ➤ suggar++ 라이브러리 구성

- Sugar++\*\*\*\*\*-centos7-64-dynamic.tar.gz : suggar++ 라이브러리
  - DiRTlib : suggar++ 값을 타 프로그램과 연결하기 위해 필요한 라이브러리
  - P3Dlib : DiRTlib 컴파일을 위해 필요한 프로그램
  - GKlib : suggar++의 병렬 계산을 하기 위해 필요한 라이브러리 (1)
  - METIS : suggar++의 병렬 계산을 하기 위해 필요한 라이브러리 (2)
  - ParMETIS : suggar++의 병렬 계산을 하기 위해 필요한 라이브러리 (3)
- } open source code

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### ➤ suggar++ 계산 파일 구성

- input data
  1. Input.xml
    - : 계산 정보 및 경계조건을 저장하는 파일
    - : xml 형식으로 구성
  2. Grids
    - : 격자 정보를 저장하는 폴더
    - : plot3d, ugrid, cobalt 등 격자 포맷 사용 가능

#### • suggar++ input.xml example

```
<global>
  <ignore_direction dir="z"/>
</global>
<output>
  <composite_grid filename="composite.p3dudl" style="p3d"/>
  <domain_connectivity filename="output++.dci" style="dci"/>
</output>
<body name="Root">
  <body name="airfoil">
    <volume_grid name="0012"
      filename="Grids/0012-3d.p3du" style="p3d"/>
  </body>
  <body name="outer">
    <volume_grid name="outer"
      filename="Grids/cart-3d.p3du" style="p3d"/>
  </body>
</body>
```

- output data
  1. composite (grid)
    - : Grid 정보를 다 합친 하나의 격자를 생성
  2. output++.dci
    - : 격자들의 연결 정보를 담은 파일
    - : cell stencil, cell weight, transformation matrix

#### • suggar++에서 지원하는 격자 체계

structured grids:

- ✓ Cartesian
- ✓ Curvilinear including block-to-block grids

Unstructured grids:

- ✓ All tetrahedral
- ✓ Mixed element
- ✓ Octree-base Cartesian (cell-centered only)
- ✓ **General polyhedral elements**

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### ➤ suggar++ 병렬 계산

- suggar++의 병렬 계산을 위해서 계산 코어 수 만큼 격자를 나누는 과정이 필요

※ GKlib, METIS, ParMETIS 라이브러리 필요. 환경 변수 설정 후 suggar++ 컴파일 진행 (ex. PARMETISINX\_DIR)

- ✓ suggar++ -partition\_mesh (N)

격자계를 N개로 나누는 과정

→ partition\_mesh options : parMetis, SDV

완료후 Grids-ParMetis-NP-(N) 이라는 폴더 생성

- suggar++ 병렬 계산 실행 후 dci 정보는 partition 진행 전 기존 격자 정보를 토대로 출력

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### ➤ sugger++와 flow solver 연동 사례

- sugger++의 경우 dci 정보만 출력해주기 때문에 계산을 위해선 추가 flow solver가 필요
- sugger++를 연동하여 overset 계산을 하는 다양한 프로그램 존재

#### ✓ foamedOver

Boger, D.A., Noack, R.W. and Paterson, E.G. (2010) FoamedOver: A Library to Add a Dynamic Overset Grid Capability to OpenFOAM. *5th Open-FOAM Workshop*, Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, 21-24 June 2010, 24

#### ✓ Applied CCM : Caelus

Zhang, C. H. E. N. L. I. A. N. G., et al. "Implementation of Overset Grid in OpenFOAM and its validation to PMM model test of a container ship." *Proceedings of the 13th OpenFOAM Workshop (OFW13), Shanghai, China*. 2018.

#### ✓ WAVIS

김유철, 김윤식, 김진, & 김광수. (2019). 선박의 유동해석 문제에 대한 중첩격자기법 (Suggar++) 의 활용. *대한조선학회 논문집*, 56(1), 47-57.

#### ✓ OpenFOAM

Gopalan, H., Jaiman, R., & Chandar, D. D. (2015). Flow past tandem circular cylinders at high Reynolds numbers using overset grids in OpenFOAM. In *53rd AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting* (p. 0315).

#### ✓ CFDShip-IOWA

Martin, J. E., Michael, T., & Carrica, P. M. (2015). Submarine maneuvers using direct overset simulation of appendages and propeller and coupled CFD/potential flow propeller solver. *Journal of Ship Research*, 59(01), 31-48.

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### ➤ OpenFOAM overset과 suggar++ 비교

	OpenFOAM overset (v2206)	suggar++
mesh format	OpenFOAM (polyMesh)	plot3d, VGRID, UGRID, Cobalt, AFLR3, CGNS
mesh motions	translate, rotate, osciilation, 6DOF..	translate, rotate, rotate_about_v, scale
hole cutting method	direct cutting	query cutters, direct cutting, xray cutting, octree-based cutting, hybrid cutting, etc.
interpolation schemes	cellVolumeWeight, inverseDistance, leastSquares, trackingInverseDistance	linear, lagrangian, donor_cell_only, injection, least_sq, inv_dist, laplacian, clipped_laplacian
flow solver	overLaplacianDyMFoam, overSimpleFoam, overPimpleDyMFoam, overInterDyMFoam, overRhoPimpleDyMFoam	X
zero gap problem	X	immersed boundary approach
overset cell types	hole, interpolated, calculated	in, in_ib, out, out_ib, fringe_inner, fringe_outer, periodic, orphan ...
general polyhedral mesh parallel computation	O	X

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sugar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 코드 개발

- OpenFOAM 격자를 sugar++에서 지원하는 격자 포맷으로 변환하는 유틸리티 개발
- OpenFOAM에 설정된 motion 정보를 sugar++에 전달
- sugar++에서 계산된 dci 정보를 OpenFOAM으로 전달
- 병렬 계산을 위한 코드 개발
  - ✓ sugar++\_programmer\_guide

Chapter 1

Using Sugar++ as a library

This section will discuss the changes required in the flow solver to use libSugar. The discussion will start with the modifications needed to use the library assuming that we are...

1.1 Serial Exec

The library must be linked. The initialization phase must then be provided, which structures and initializes all surfaces associated with the name of the Sugar++ solver...

1.1.1 Providing Sugar

The process of writing and reading to the function calls defined here to initialize a new session. You use substructure def::begin\_motion, void def::begin\_motion\_input()

1.1.2 Transforming the DCI

Flow and motion integration for a two grid system a procedure to do this by converting motion forces or double containing in the UNSUR obj (UNSUR approach output a weight).

1.1.2 Direct transfer of DCI via calls instead of a file

You may want to call def::compute\_dci(flag) with flag=0 to inhibit the writing of the DCI file. In addition, you will need to make some other calls to assist in setting up the communication when using MPI for parallel execution...

1.1.3 Transforming the DCI

If you are using DDTM, you will need to load the DCI by first calling dci::load\_dci\_filename. You will use dci::get\_dci\_header()

1.1.4 Transforming the DCI

Flow and motion integration for a two grid system a procedure to do this by converting motion forces or double containing in the UNSUR obj (UNSUR approach output a weight).

which will return 1 if the panel weights are available and 0 if they are not. The panel weights can be extracted by calling one of the following 4 times for each surface face.

1.2 Using Sugar++ as a single direct MPI rank

The user must use the CAPI code and Sugar++ to extract needed MPI data when Sugar++ is executing on individual processes that the CFD is not using for the flow solution.

Sugar++ is used for the CFD code, where the total number of processes being used is NcNc. The typical CFD code assumes that it has exclusive use of the ranks or processes. This means that it uses MPI\_COMM\_WORLD for all communications.

1.2 Using Sugar++ as a single direct MPI rank

The user must use the CAPI code and Sugar++ to extract needed MPI data when Sugar++ is executing on individual processes that the CFD is not using for the flow solution.

One of the DCI ranks is selected as the DCI master rank (sugar\_rank). Every rank makes initialization calls that include the following:

2.1 Serialized Execution

First consider the serialized execution as shown the table represent action or events represented in time and the columns show the action performed by the flow solver and the different ranks creating Sugar++ or a distinct DC group. In addition, the extent for a cell and the DCI for that position is computed or read from a file.

2.2 Parallel Execution Using DC Groups

Now consider the case of parallel execution using multiple DC groups as shown in Table 2.2. The flow solver and Sugar++ are again executing on separate parallel ranks, but in this case, there is more than one DC group.

Using need with each executing on separate ranks. The rows show the table represent action or events represented in time and the columns show the action performed by the flow solver and the different ranks creating Sugar++ or a distinct DC group.

2.3 API for Using DC Groups

The groups are created by being all ranks call the function to create the group: dci\_create\_dci\_group(int num\_group, int my\_group)

2.3.1 Create DC Groups

The groups are created by being all ranks call the function to create the group: dci\_create\_dci\_group(int num\_group, int my\_group)

## ❖ **sugar++**

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### ➤ **sugar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 (격자 변환 유틸리티 개발)**

- sugar++가 지원하는 격자 포맷 테스트 진행
  - ✓ general polyhedral mesh를 구현할 수 있는 Cobalt 포맷으로 결정
- OpenFOAM 격자를 Cobalt 포맷의 격자로 변환할 수 있는 foamToCobalt 유틸리티 개발
- 경계 조건의 경우 아래의 표에 따라 변환하여 사용

OpenFOAM bc	sugar++ bc
fixedValue, zeroGradient	farfield
overset	overlap
wall	solid, non-solid
symmetry, empty	symmetry
cyclic	periodic

### • foamToCobalt.C:72

```

72  os<<"3 1 "<<bMesh.size()<<std::endl;
73  os<<nPoints<<" "<<nFaces<<" "<<nCells;
74
75  label nVerticesPerFaceMax = 0;
76  for(int faceI=0; faceI<nFaces; faceI++)
77  {
78      const face& f = faces[faceI];
79
80      if(nVerticesPerFaceMax < f.size())
81          nVerticesPerFaceMax = f.size();
82  }
83
84  label nFacesPerCellMax = 0;
85  for(int cellI=0; cellI<nCells; cellI++)
86  {
87      const cell& c = cells[cellI];
88      if(nFacesPerCellMax < c.size())
89          nFacesPerCellMax = c.size();
90  }
91
92  os<<" "<<nVerticesPerFaceMax<<"
"<<nFacesPerCellMax<<std::endl;

```



## ❖ suggar++

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### ➤ suggar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 (motion 정보 전달)

- dynamicMeshDict와 time step에 따라 달라지는 격자의 움직임을 매 step마다 suggar++로 전달 필요
- OpenFOAM에서 사용하는 값을 suggar++의 형식에 맞게 변환

#### OpenFOAM

septernion타입의 변수를 이용하여 격자 이동을 결정

- 병진 운동의 정보를 가지는 vector  $v_-(T_x, T_y, T_z)$ ;
- 회전 운동의 정보를 가지는 quaternion  $r_-(R_w, (R_x, R_y, R_z))$ ;



#### suggar++

suggar++의 경우 4 by 4의 transformation matrix를 통해 격자 이동을 결정

OpenFOAM의 septernion 변수를 이용해서 transformation matrix 구성

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} (R_w + R_x - R_y - R_z) & (2 R_x R_y - 2 R_w R_z) & (2 R_x R_z + 2 R_w R_y) & (T_x) \\ (2 R_x R_y + 2 R_w R_z) & (R_w - R_x + R_y - R_z) & (2 R_y R_z - 2 R_w R_x) & (T_y) \\ (2 R_x R_z - 2 R_w R_y) & (2 R_y R_z + 2 R_w R_x) & (R_w - R_x - R_y + R_z) & (T_z) \\ (0) & (0) & (0) & (1) \end{array} \right\}$$

#### • suggarCellCellStencil.C:351

```
IOdictionary dynDict(ioDynDict);
const dictionary& coefDict =
dynDict.subDict("multiSolidBodyMotionSolverCoeffs");

// fixed this code <optimization>
const dictionary& cellZoneDict =
coefDict.subDict("movingZone");

autoPtr<solidBodyMotionFunction> sMPtr
(
    solidBodyMotionFunction::New(cellZoneDict,
mesh_.time())
);

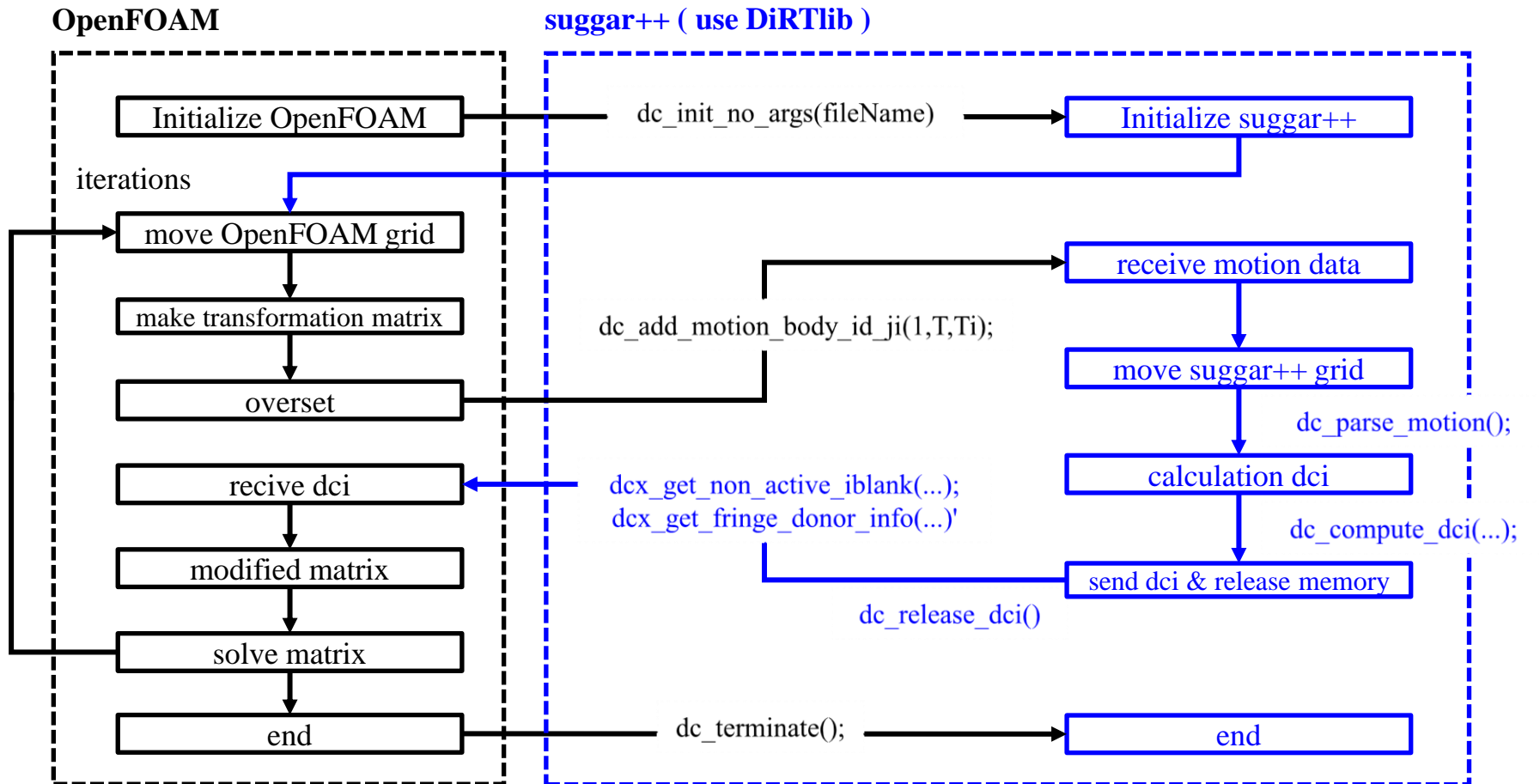
const solidBodyMotionFunction& sM = sMPtr();

scalarRectangularMatrix transformationMatrix(4,4);
const septernion& transformation = sM.transformation();
const vector& translatingInfo = transformation.t();
const tensor& rotatingInfo = transformation.r().R();
```

## ❖ suggar++

### ➤ suggar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 (dci 정보 전달)

- DiRT 라이브러리를 통해 fortran 언어 기반의 suggar++를 C++ 언어로 구성된 OpenFOAM에 연동



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### ➤ suggar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 (dci 정보 전달)

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#### suggarCellCellStencil.H:44

```

ifndef cellCellStencils_suggar_H
#define cellCellStencils_suggar_H

#include "cellCellStencil.H"
#include "volFields.H"
#include "labelVector.H"
#include "treeBoundingBoxList.H"
#include "pointList.H"
#include "globalIndex.H"
#include "bitSet.H"

/* *****
//

namespace Foam
{

class fvMeshSubset;

namespace cellCellStencils
{

/*-----*\
          Class suggar Declaration
\*-----*/

class suggar
:
public cellCellStencil

```

#### suggarCellCellStencil.C:58

```

extern "C" {
// DiRTlib Function
void drt_get_dci_header();
void drt_get_dci();
double drt_wallclock();
int drt_get_number_dci_grids();
void drt_set_dci_grid_index(int index);
int drt_get_current_dci_grid_index();
struct drt_grid *drt_get_current_dci_grid();
void drt_filter_blanked_points(int ngrid_points, int *iblack);
void drt_set_fringe_type_for_receptors(int *iblack,int grid_index);
void drt_print_call_trace(const char* const str, char* args);
int drt_is_az_buf_enabled();
int0 drt_get_solver_time_step();
//void drt_process_panel_weights(int ngrids);
int drt_get_az_buf_n_per_rev();
int1 drt_get_az_buf_key();
void drt_restore_saved_drt_lists(int1 key);
int drt_is_dci_header_loaded();
}

/* ***** Static Data Members ***** //
namespace Foam
{
namespace cellCellStencils
{
defineTypeNameAndDebug(suggar, 0);
addToRunTimeSelectionTable(cellCellStencil, suggar, mesh);

```

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### ➤ suggar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 (dci 정보 전달)

- DiRT 라이브러리를 통해 fortran 언어 기반의 suggar++를 C++ 언어로 구성된 OpenFOAM에 연동

#### suggarCellCellStencil.H:296

```

//- Indices of interpolated cells
virtual const labelUList& interpolationCells() const
{
    return interpolationCells_;
}

//- Return a communication schedule
virtual const mapDistribute& cellInterpolationMap() const
{
    //if (!cellInterpolationMap_)
    if (!cellInterpolationMap_.valid())
    {
        const_cast<suggar*>(*this).update();
    }
    return cellInterpolationMap_;
}

//- Per interpolated cell the neighbour cells (in terms of slots as
// constructed by above cellInterpolationMap) to interpolate
virtual const labelListList& cellStencil() const
{
    return cellStencil_;
}

//- Weights for cellStencil
virtual const scalarListList& cellInterpolationWeights() const
{
    return cellInterpolationWeights_;
}

```

#### suggarCellCellStencil.C:546

```

int indices[nFringes[igrid]];
int nDonorMembers[nFringes[igrid]];
//if(this_is_dci_master_rank)
dcx_get_fringe_indices(igrid+1, indices, nDonorMembers);
int sumNDonorMembers =
dcx_get_sum_n_donor_members(igrid+1);
if(sumNDonorMembers)
{
    int donorMemberGrids[nFringes[igrid]];
    int donorMemberIndices[sumNDonorMembers];
    double donorMemberWeights[sumNDonorMembers];
    dcx_get_fringe_donor_info(igrid+1, donorMemberGrids,
donorMemberIndices, donorMemberWeights);
    int dd=0;
    for(int i=0; i<nFringes[igrid]; i++)
    {
        label cellMemberGrids = donorMemberGrids[i]-1;
        labelList cellStencil(nDonorMembers[i]);
        scalarList cellWeight(nDonorMembers[i]);
        for(int j=0; j<nDonorMembers[i]; j++)
        {
            cellStencil[j] = startZoneCellIndex[cellMemberGrids] +
donorMemberIndices[dd] - 1;
            cellWeight[j] = donorMemberWeights[dd] + VSMALL;
        }
        suggarCellStencil[startZoneCellIndex[igrid] + indices[i] - 1]
= cellStencil;
        suggarCellInterpolationWeights[startZoneCellIndex[igrid] +

```

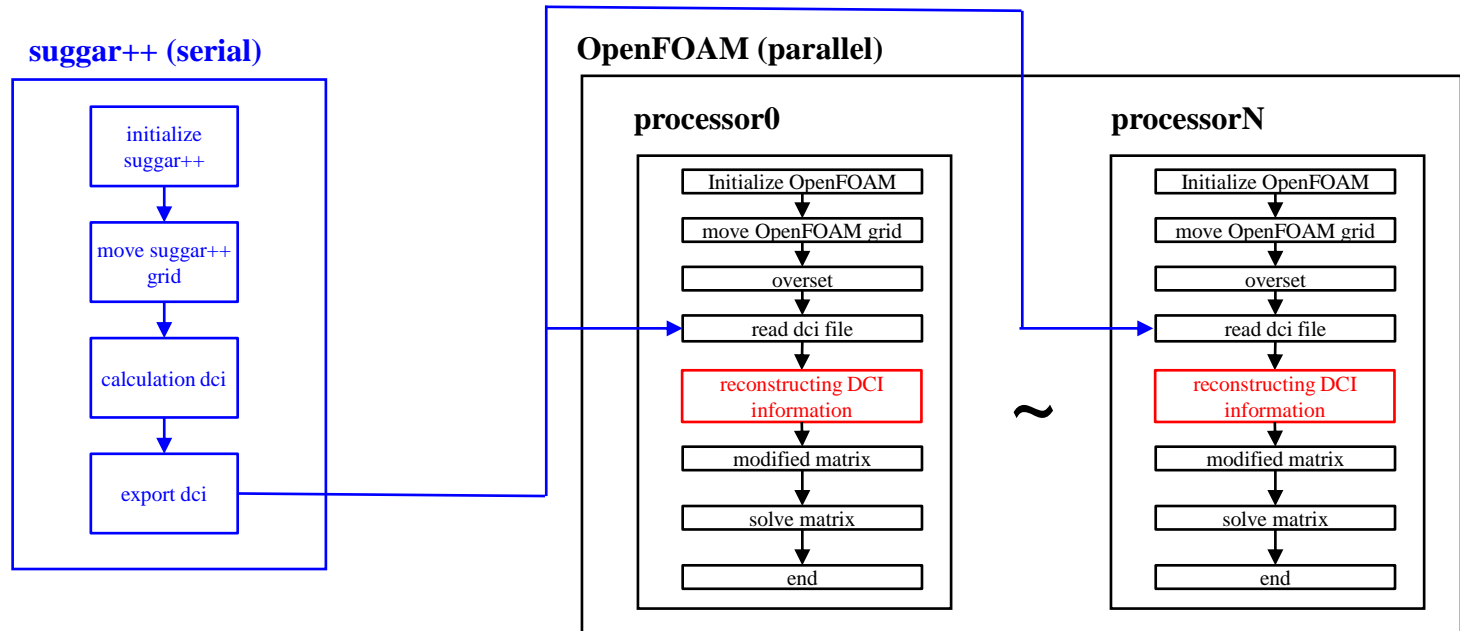
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### ➤ suggar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 (병렬 계산)

- suggar++는 general polyhedral mesh인 경우 partition\_mesh를 하는 코드가 아직 개발되지 않아 병렬 계산 진행 X
- suggar++를 단일 코어로 계산한 후, 출력된 dci를 바탕으로 OpenFOAM에서 병렬로 실행
- suggar++의 격자 정보와 decompose된 OpenFOAM 격자 정보를 일치시키는 과정이 필요



## ❖ suggar++

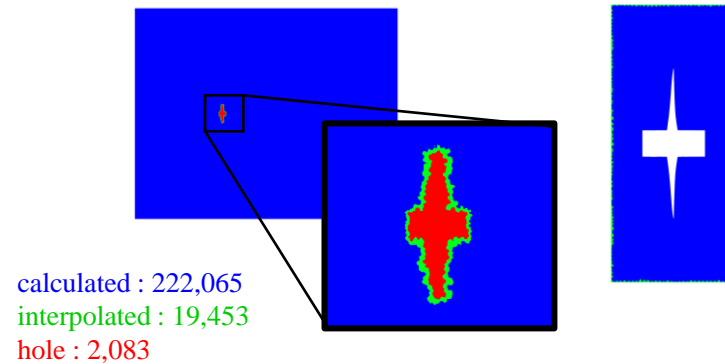
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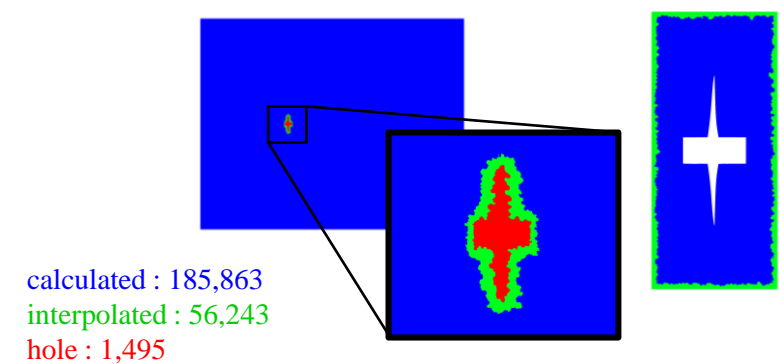
### ➤ suggar++와 OpenFOAM 연동 (병렬 계산 결과)

- POW KP458 (polyhedral)

- OpenFOAM cell type

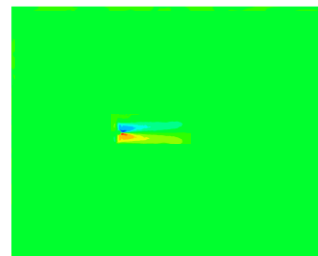


- suggar++ cell type



- OpenFOAM Ux contour

background

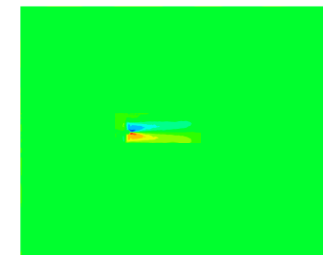


overset

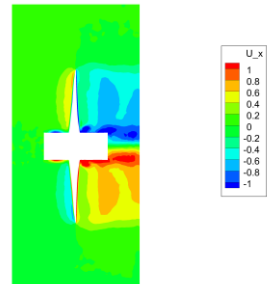


- suggar++ Ux contour

background



overset



## ❖ suggar++

## ➤ 코드 개발 과정 및 추후 계획

## • 코드 개발 과정 (1년)

git hub에 업로드 예정

- 1) overset 기법 분석 및 선행 연구 조사 (1달)
- 2) OpenFOAM overset 코드 분석 (3달)
- 3) suggar++ 실행 및 분석 (1달)
- 4) OpenFOAM과 suggar++를 연동하기 위해 각종 유틸리티 개발 (3달)
- 5) DiRT 라이브러리를 이용하여 OpenFOAM과 suggar++ 코드 연동 (serial) (2달)
- 6) OpenFOAM과 suggar++ 코드 연동 (parallel) (2달)

- DiRT 라이브러리를 이용하여 OpenFOAM과 suggar++ 연동한 serial 코드는 튜토리얼과 메뉴얼을 제작 후 git hub에 업로드 예정

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➤ OpenFOAM overset과 suggar++ 비교 및 분석 진행

➤ OpenFOAM overset

- OpenFOAM overset에서 제공하는 options 확인 및 cell type 선정 알고리즘을 분석
- zero gap, 병렬 계산 지연 문제 등 다양한 문제점들을 확인

➤ suggar++

- suggar++의 구성 및 특징들을 분석하였으며, suggar++와 OpenFOAM overset을 직접적으로 비교
- general polyhedral mesh 병렬 계산을 하지 못한다는 문제점을 확인

➤ suggar++와 OpenFOAM을 연동할 수 있도록 코드 개발을 진행