Chair of Scientific Computing Department of Informatics **Technical University of Munich**

Scalable coupled simulations with OpenFOAM[®] and other solvers

Setting up Multi-Physics simulations like playing LEGO, without stepping on the pieces

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Multi-Physics in OpenFOAM



Approaches and problems

Framework approach: Two different regions in an OpenFOAM solver, solved sequentially. Examples: chtMultiRegionFoam (intrinsic), fsiFoam (only in foam-extend) [1].

- + Everything inside OpenFOAM
- Limited to specific, OpenFOAM-only solvers
- Limited coupling numerics
- Limited scalability
- Partitioned numerics, but monolithic software

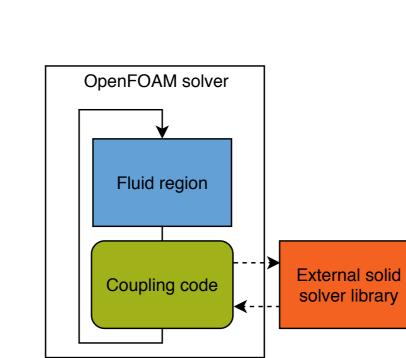
Master - Slave approach: The

OpenFOAM solver calls an external solver library. Example: OpenFPCI [2].

- + Not limited to OpenFOAM solvers
- Invasive (convert solver to library)
- Difficult extension to > 2 solvers
- Limited scalability
- Tight setup, difficult to maintain

Files-based approach: Every solver works independently, solving every coupling timestep as a complete simulation. An external script (often in-house) processes their results files and adjusts their configuration files, restarting them. Example: Galanin et. al. [3]. + Non-invasive

+ Intuitive and easy to debug



OpenFOAM solver

Fluid region

Solid region

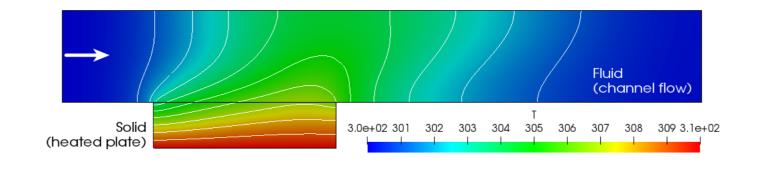
One adapter, no changes in the solver

Previous approach: Modify the solver to add calls to preCICE \rightarrow solver-specific. Examples: FOAM-FSI [11], L. Cheung [12], K. Rave [13], D. Schneider [14].

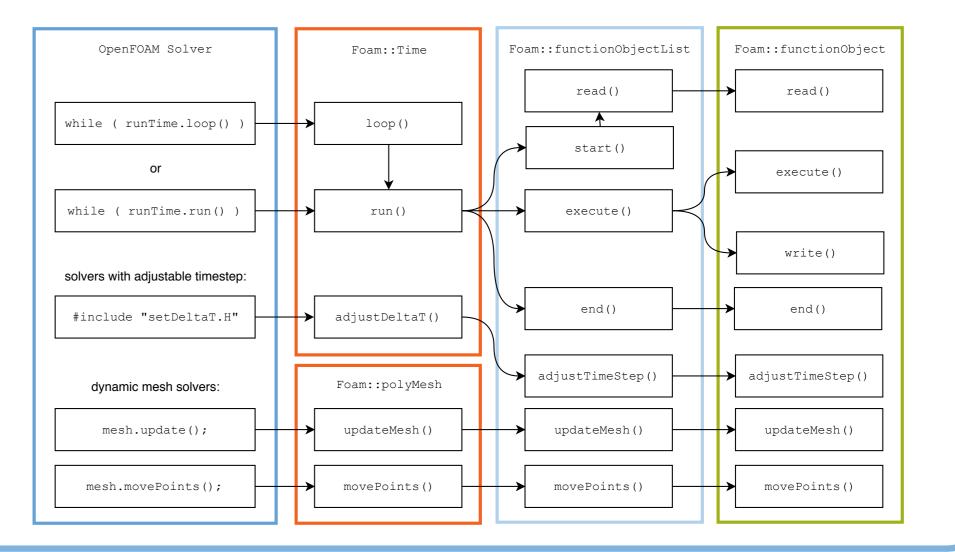
OpenFOAM function objects: Inject code at specific, pre-defined points, without modifying the solver's code or re-compiling. **Compatible:** Designed for current versions of openfoam.com and openfoam.org. **Challenges:** Access everything through the objects' registry and keep the code general.

Results & Tutorials

Flow over a heat plate: CHT tutorial, validated.



Shell-and-tubes heat exchanger: Multi-coupling CHT tutorial with OpenFOAM and CalculiX



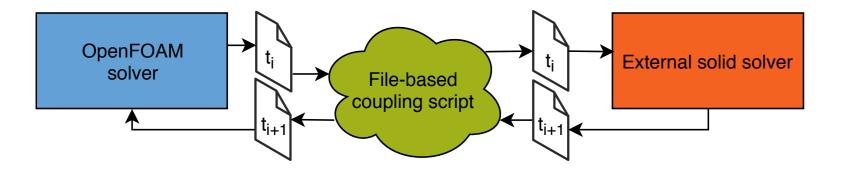
Easy to use

+ Load at runtime: Add 3 lines in your system/controlDict

- + Easy to configure: Small (approx. 7 lines) YAML file (plan to replace it with an OpenFOAM dictionary)
- + No matter which partner: The adapter only knows about preCICE.

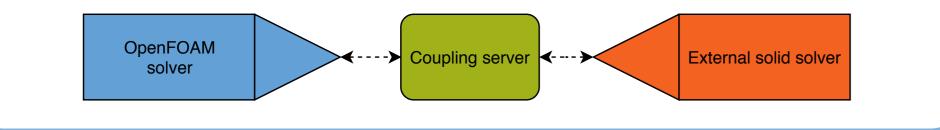


- Very slow



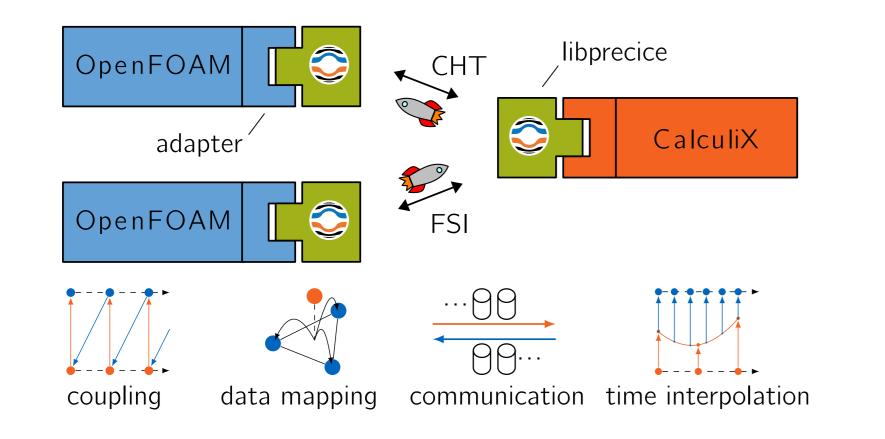
Server library approach: Every solver calls an external library, which couples them. The solvers do not communicate directly. Examples: MpCCI (commercial) [4], EMPIRE [5], ifls [6]. + Flexible

- + Advanced coupling numerics
- Limited scalability
- Additional executable to handle

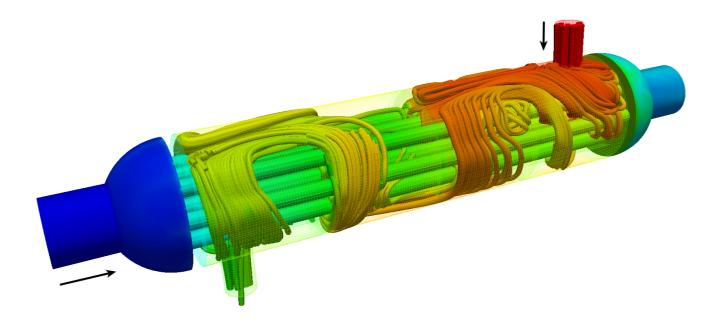


Solution: preCICE coupling library

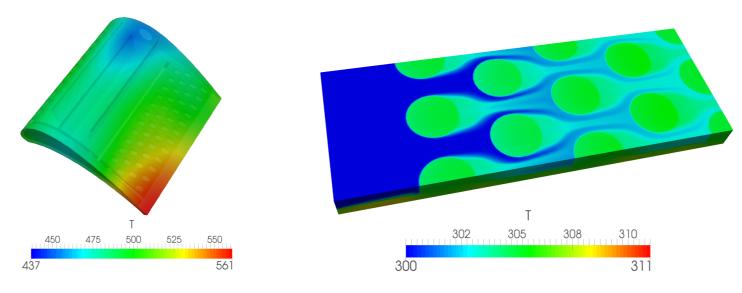
preCICE (www.precice.org) [7] follows a completely parallel, peer-topeer approach [8]. preCICE treats each solver as a "black-box" and handles all the functionality required for the coupling. Each participating solver loads the preCICE library through an "adapter" [9].



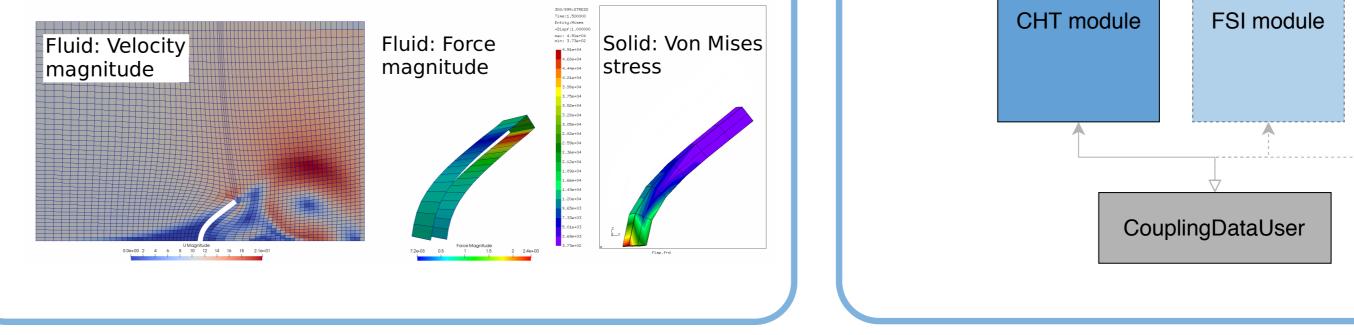
(calculix.de). Compared to chtMultiRegionFoam, a performance benefit has been observed for this scenario. A rigorous performance study is future work.

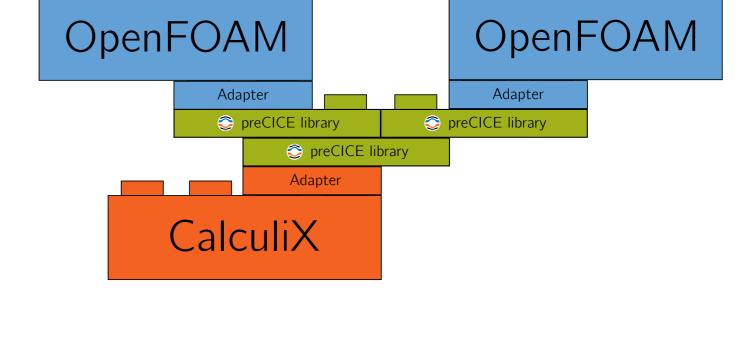


More CHT scenarios: Turbine blade cooling and pin-fin cooling (simulations by L. Cheung [12])



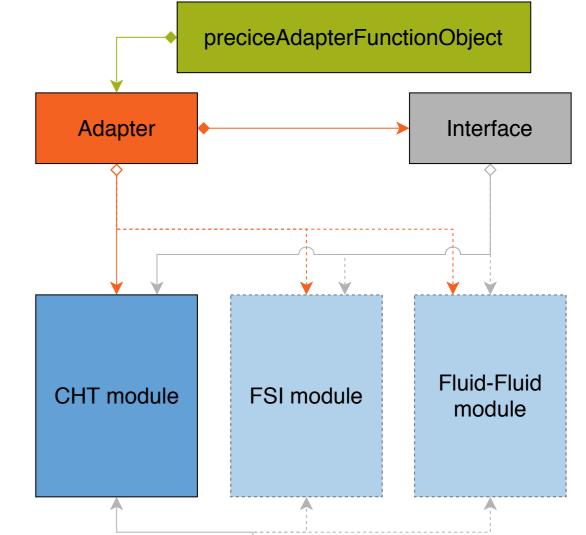
Initial FSI results: Flap perpendicular to the flow with OpenFOAM (left, center) and CalculiX (right)





Next steps

The adapter can be extended to support other problem types, such as Fluid-Fluid multi-model coupling.



preCICE supports (parallel) implicit coupling with Quasi-Newton acceleration, RBF mapping, and communication via MPI or TCP/IP sockets. Time interpolation schemes are under development.

Acknowledgments: preCICE is currently being developed at the Technical University of Munich by Hans-Joachim Bungartz, Gerasimos Chourdakis, Benjamin Rüth, Alexander Rusch, Frédéric Simonis, and Benjamin Uekermann and at the University of Stuttgart by Florian Lindner, Miriam Mehl, and Amin Totounferoush. preCICE is funded by SPPEXA, the DFG Priority Programme 1648 – Software for Exascale Computing (www.sppexa.de) and DFG's initiative to support sustainable research software. The work of Gerasimos Chourdakis was supported by a DAAD scholarship (www.daad.de).

Note: OPENFOAM[®] is a registered trade mark of OpenCFD Limited, producer and distributor of the OpenFOAM software via www.openfoam.com. LEGO[®] is a registered trade mark of of the LEGO Group of companies which does not sponsor, authorize or endorse this work.

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