

From medical devices to surfboards design: CFD consulting with OpenFOAM

Riccardo Rossi, PhD Head and Founder

1st Italian OpenFOAM User Meeting

Politecnico di Milano, October 19th, 2022

About RED

History

- Established in 2016
- 50+ projects and 30+ collaborations up to date
- 30+ years experience in CFD

Areas of Expertise

- Research and development on unstructured finite-volume schemes
- From high-fidelity simulations (DNS, LES) to RANS modeling of turbulent flows
- Advanced modeling of turbulent transport

Applications Experience

- Automotive and transportation
- Architecture and construction
- Energy and environment
- Healthcare and medical devices
- Hydraulics and marine
- Process engineering
- Sports engineering

RED Team



Riccardo Rossi, Head and Founder

MSc in Mechanical Engineering, PhD in Thermo-Fluid Dynamics 20+ in CFD, former University of Bologna and Stanford University



Enrico Bezzi, Senior CFD Analyst

BSc in Mechanical Engineering
5+ in CFD, specialist in automotive applications



Federico Angius, Junior CFD Analyst

MSc in Civil Engineering
4+ in CFD, specialist in boardsports applications



Alfred Reid, Junior CFD Analyst

MSc in Computational Engineering 2+ in CFD, specialist in pharmaceuticals applications



Andrea Ruju, Wave Modeling Specialist

MSc Environmental Engineering, PhD in Coastal Engineering
15+ in wave modeling, former IH Cantabria Plymouth University

CFD tools (1/2) – OpenFOAM®

Generalities

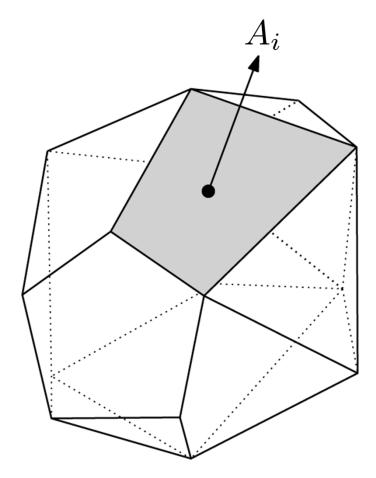
- OpenFOAM® stands for Open Source Field Operation and Manipulation
- OpenFOAM® is first and foremost a C++ library used to solve partial differential equations (PDEs), and ordinary differential equations (ODEs)
- It is licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL)

Numerics

- Finite-Volume Method (FVM) based solver
- Collocated polyhedral unstructured meshes
- Second order accuracy in space and time
- MPI-based parallel execution

Pros and cons

- License free, multiphysics, highly customizable
- Steep learning curve, high expertise, **no GUI**



Generic polyhedral cell volume

CFD tools (2/2) - Cineca

Galileo 100 characteristics:

- Model: DUal-Socket Dell PowerEdge
- Architecture: Linux Infiniband Cluster
- **Nodes**: 554 (+10 login nodes)
- Processors: 2xCPU x86 Intel Xeon Platinum 8276-8276L (24c, 2.4Ghz)
- Cores: 48 cores/node
- Accelerators: 2xGPU nVidia V100 PCIe3 with 32GB RAM on 36 Viz nodes
- RAM: 384GB (+ 3.0TB Optane on 180 fat nodes)
- Internal Network: Mellanox Infiniband 100GbE
- Peak performance single node: 3.53 TFlop/s
- Peak performance total : about 2 PFlop/s
- Remote access via visualization services
- Start of production: October 2021

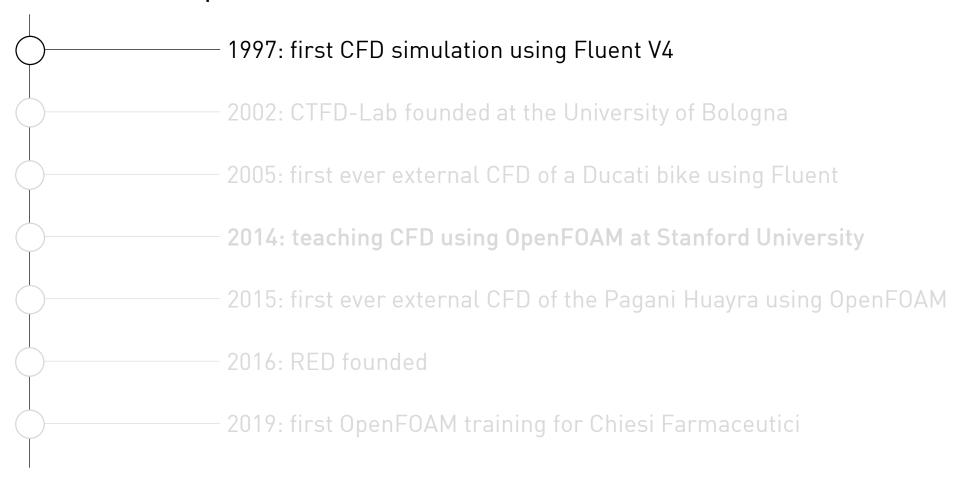


IBM-type cluster installation at Cineca. (source: Cineca website)

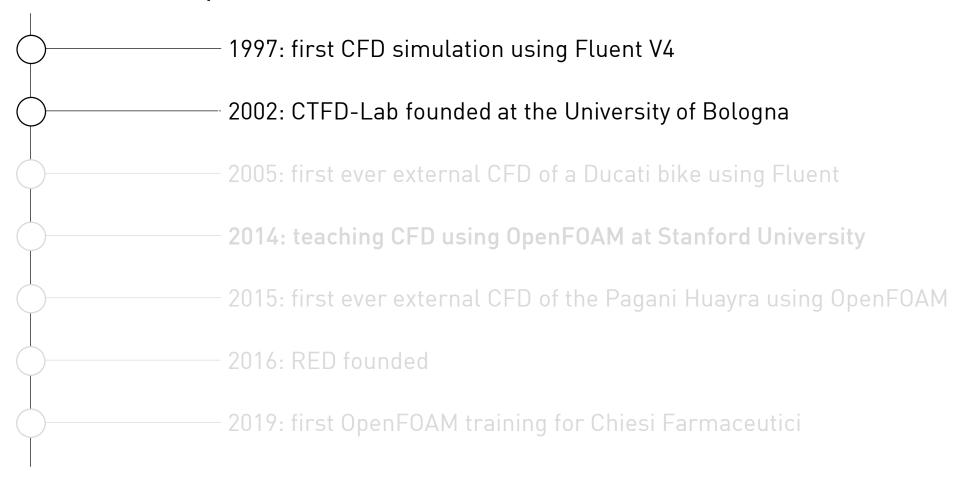
1996: (no CFD experience)



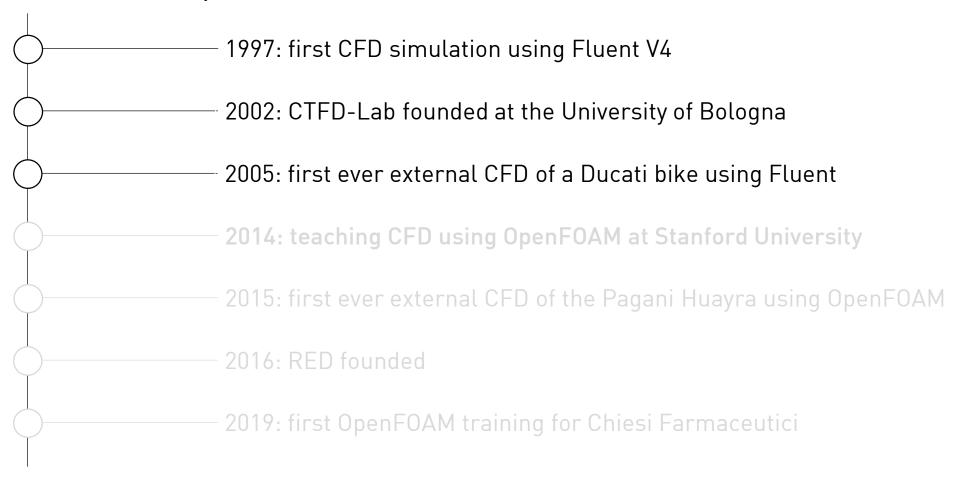
1996: (no CFD experience)



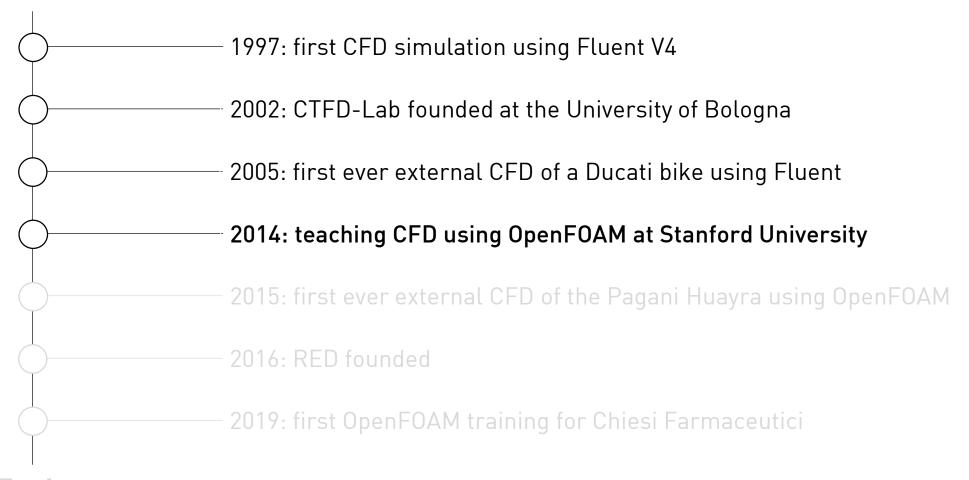
1996: (no CFD experience)



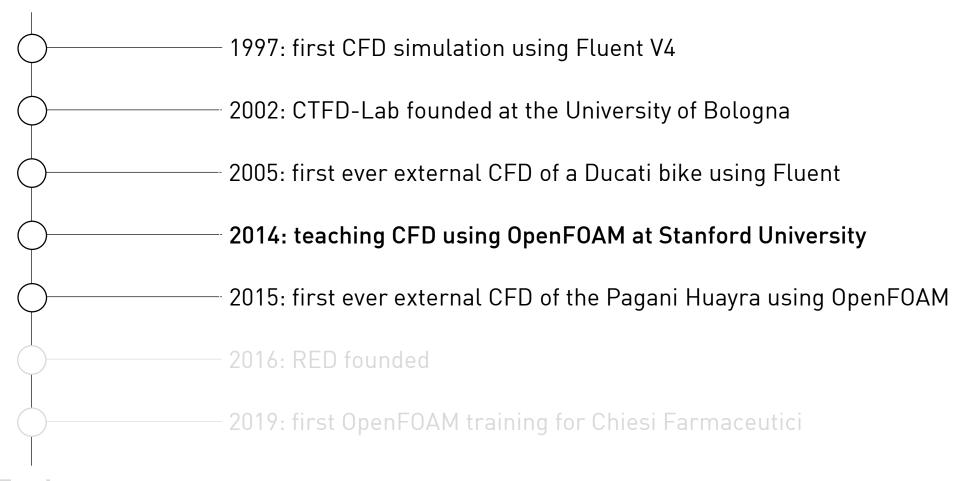
1996: (no CFD experience)



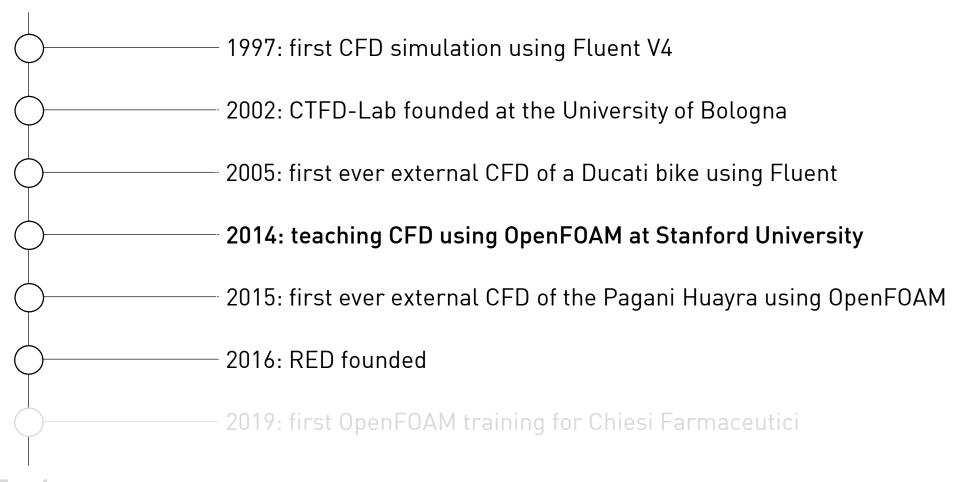
1996: (no CFD experience)



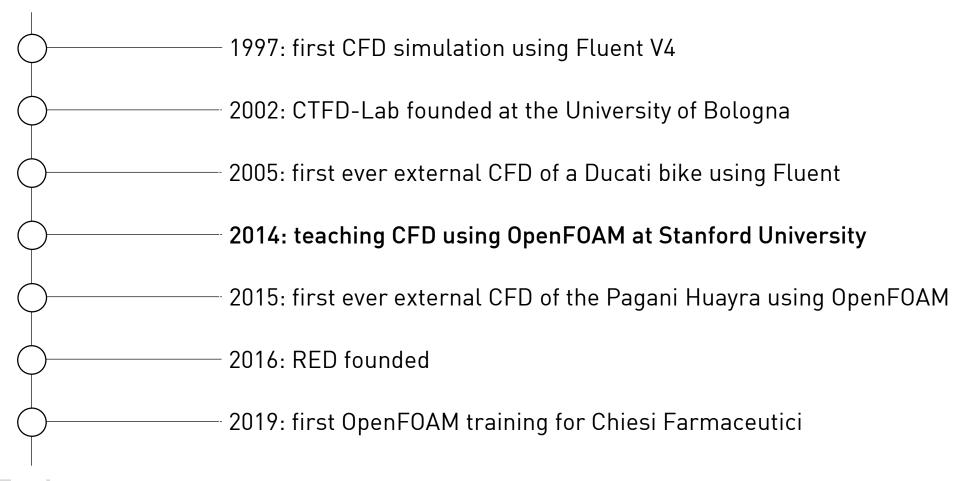
1996: (no CFD experience)



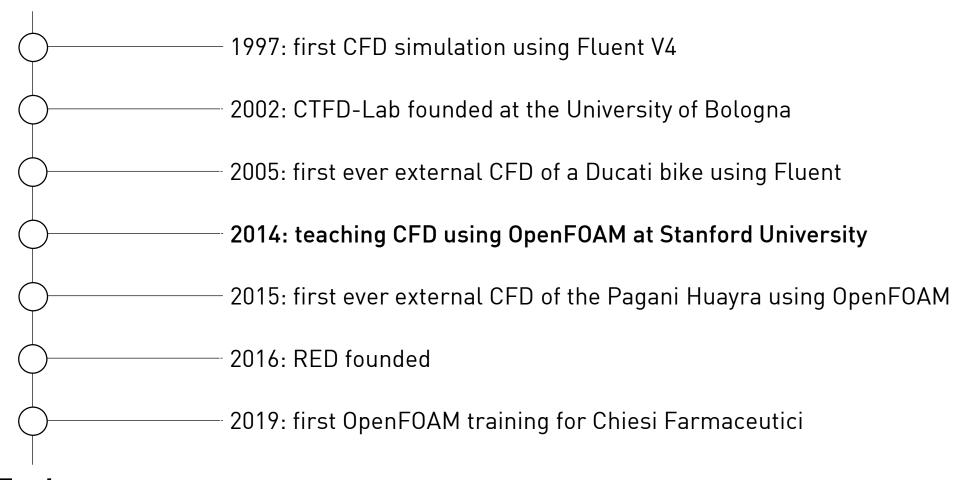
1996: (no CFD experience)



1996: (no CFD experience)



1996: (no CFD experience)



From medical devices...

Overview

In 2018, we became **partner of Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A.** to provide technical support and training in the use of OpenFOAM for the simulation of **medical devices** and **drug delivery** in the human body as well as for equipment and machinery for **drug production**.

Why OpenFOAM:

"Working with open-source software, like OpenFOAM, allows for accessing high-quality tools free of charge as well as for better integration/optimization with computing platforms and, above all, to keep the tools available to research groups which invested in their development"

 Andrea Benassi, Global Technical Development Digital, Data & Modeling Dept.



Pressurized Metered Dose Inhaler for asthma treatment. (courtesy of Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A.)

Modeling flashing in a pMDI (1/2)

In a **pressurized Metered Dose Inhaler** or pMDI, **flash-boiling** of the liquid propellant stored in the metallic canister forms a **gas/liquid mixture** which, flowing through a nozzle, forms the aerosol emitted from the mouthpiece.

Challenges using OpenFOAM:

- No compressible solver with phase-change (was) available
- Standard phase-change models (strictly) valid only for homogeneous conditions
- No heat transfer and no variable saturation pressure available in the standard solver



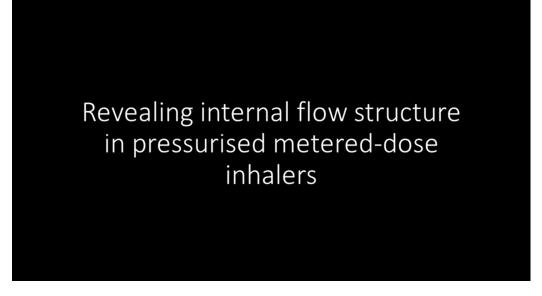
Pressurized Metered Dose Inhaler for asthma treatment. (courtesy of Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A.)

Modeling flashing in a pMDI (1/2)

In a **pressurized Metered Dose Inhaler** or pMDI, **flash-boiling** of the liquid propellant stored in the metallic canister forms a **gas/liquid mixture** which, flowing through a nozzle, forms the aerosol emitted from the mouthpiece.

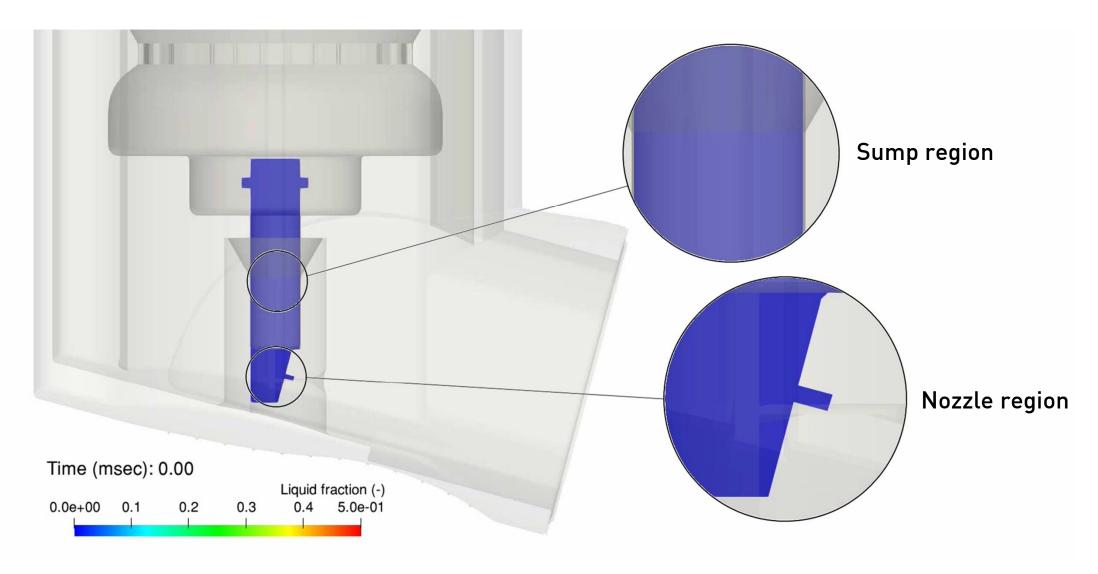
Challenges using OpenFOAM:

- No compressible solver with phase-change (was) available
- Standard phase-change models (strictly) valid only for homogeneous conditions
- No heat transfer and no variable saturation pressure available in the standard solver



X-ray visualization of internal flow structure in a pMDI. (from Mason-Smith et al., 2017)

Modeling flashing in a pMDI (2/2)



Visualization of velocity field inside the pMDI computed using the CFD model (courtesy of Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A.)

Modeling deposition in human airways* (1/3)

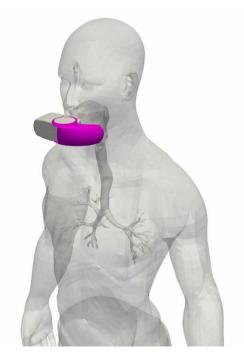
Despite the great amount of work in the simulation aerosol particle behavior inside the human respiratory system, certain **assumptions and approximations must be better clarified** and their quantitative impact on the simulated deposition process clearly analyzed.

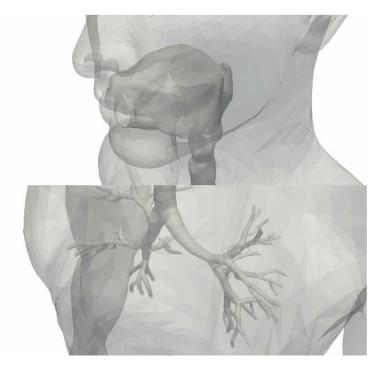
Here these issues are addressed by means of RANS simulations of the extra-thoracic airways evaluating the impact of steady flow hypothesis, turbulent dispersion and inflow conditions on particles deposition.

Challenges using OpenFOAM:

- Mesh generation with snappyHexMesh
- Computational effort and robustness of Lagrangian tracking
- Particles-wall interaction

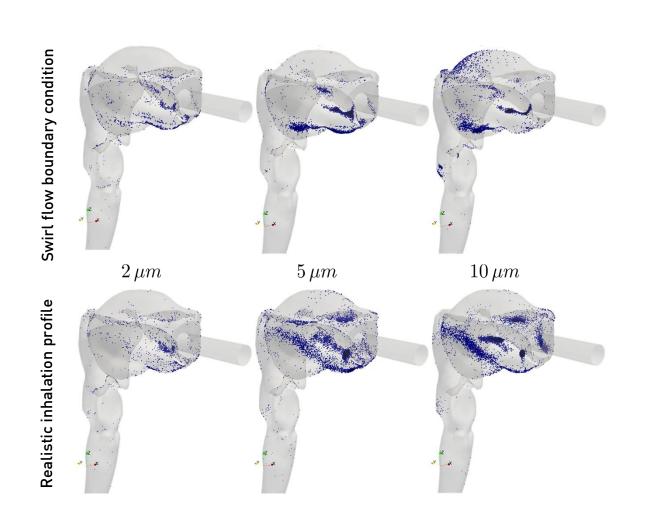
*in collaboration with SISSA-Trieste and G. H. Spasov (PhD candidate)

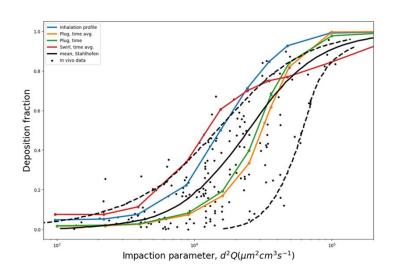


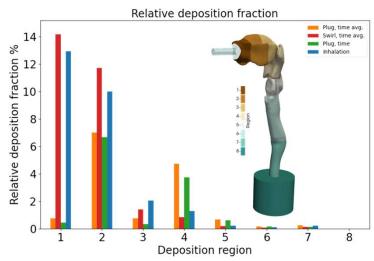


Animation of particles deposition in the human airways (courtesy of Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A.)

Modeling deposition in human airways (2/3)







Effect of boundary conditions and flow unsteadiness on deposition in the upper airways (courtesy of Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A.)

Modeling deposition in human airways (3/3)

International Journal of Pharmaceutics 629 (2022) 122331



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Journal of Pharmaceutics





A critical analysis of the CFD-DEM simulation of pharmaceutical aerosols deposition in extra-thoracic airways



G.H. Spasov a,c, R. Rossi b, A. Vanossi a,c, C. Cottini d, A. Benassi a,d,*

- * International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy
- b RED Fluid Dynamics, Cagliari, Italy
- CNR-IOM, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche Istituto Officina dei Materiali, Trieste, Italy
- d Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Parma, Italy

...to surfboards design

Overview (1/2)



RED Team during experimental tests. Test locations (clockwise from top left): Portugal, Sardinia, France, Spain.

Overview (2/2)

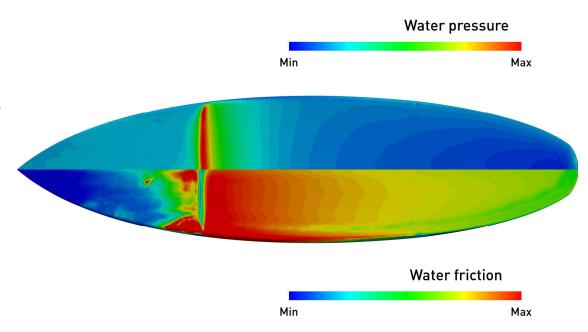
In 2017, we have introduced for the very first time CFD simulations in the surfing industry to allow for predicting the basic performance of designs before they are built.

Why OpenFOAM:

Despite being a billion dollar industry, the development of surfing gear is still driven by experience and investments in technology are very limited, especially in surfboards design

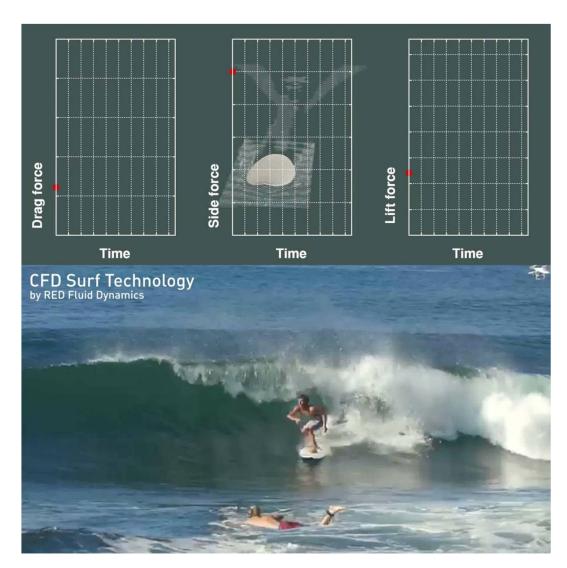
Challenges using OpenFOAM:

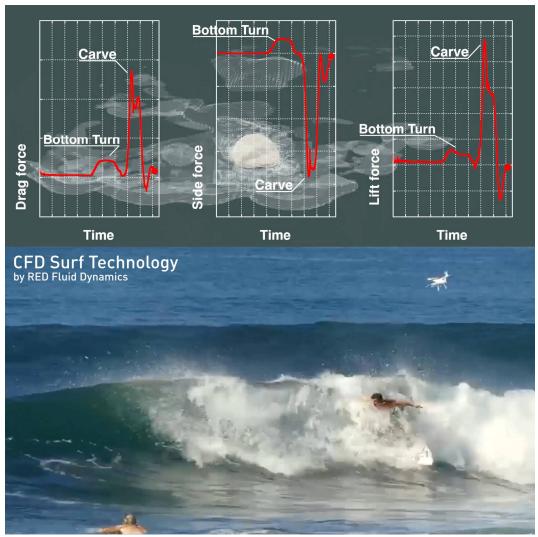
- Mesh generation and layers coverage
- Efficient overset technology
- Numerical ventilation



Static simulation of a surfboard during cruise (courtesy of Sequoia Surfboards)

Throwing some (Open)FOAM





Dynamic simulation of a surfboard during a sequence of maneuvers (courtesy of Sequoia Surfboards)

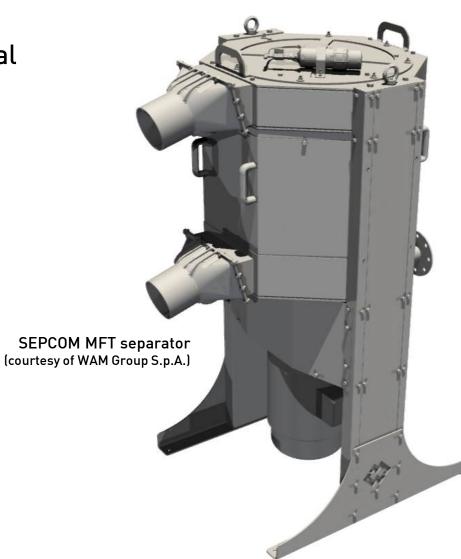
Exploiting the power of OpenFOAM: a case study

Exploiting OpenFOAM: a case study (1/6)

In this case study, OpenFOAM was used for the simulation of the multiphase flow inside a **centrifugal liquid/solid separator**.

The simulation of the separator required the modeling of many complex flow features:

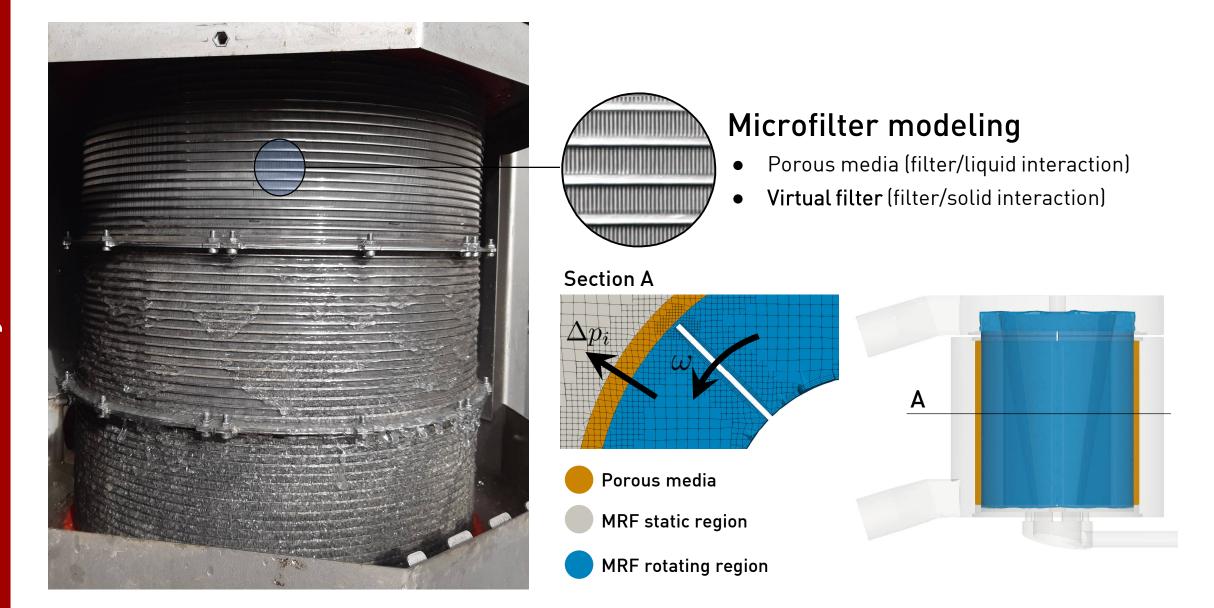
- Complex geometry
- Turbulent flow regime
- Multiphase flow with gas, liquid and solid phase
- Rotating device
- Microfilter for solid/liquid separation



Exploiting OpenFOAM: a case study (2/6)

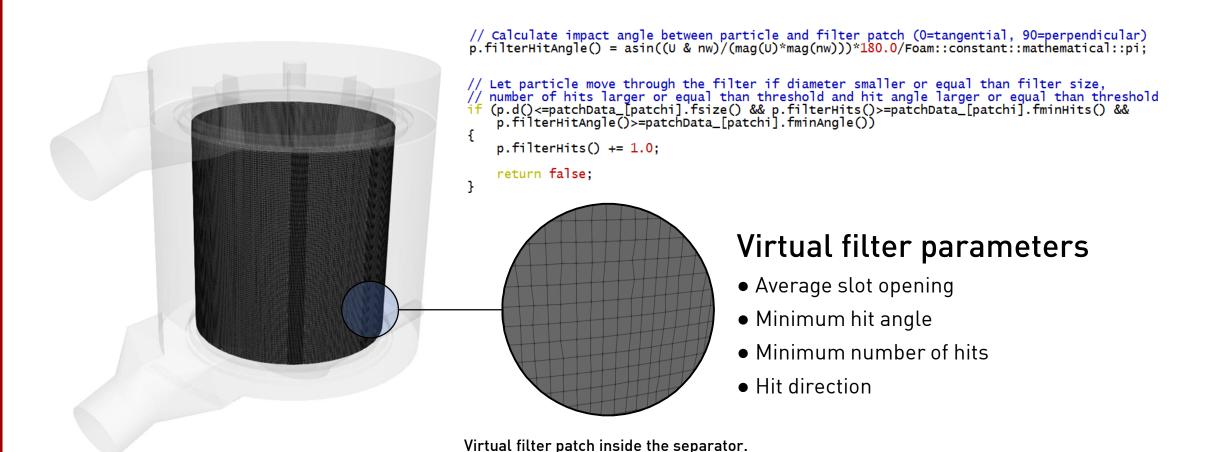
Confidential

Exploiting OpenFOAM: a case study (3/6)

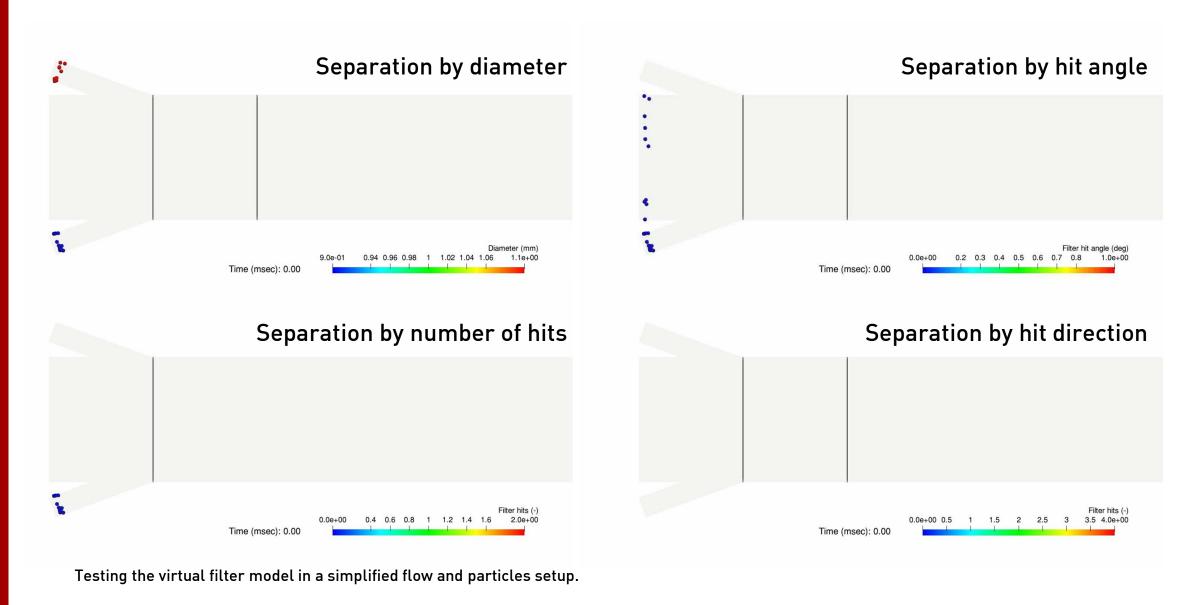


Exploiting OpenFOAM: a case study (4/6)

The virtual filter was implemented by adding a **new patchInteractionModel** within the **Kinematic submodels** of the **intermediate Lagrangian** library.



Exploiting OpenFOAM: a case study (5/6)



Exploiting OpenFOAM: a case study (6/6)

Confidential

Visualization of the liquid and particles interaction with the rotor and the microfilter Inside the separator (courtesy of Wam Group S.p.A.)

Final remarks

Final remarks (1/3)

Pros and cons:

- Multidisciplinary consulting only possible thanks to strong academic background
- Very often new features discovered by chance
- Robustness should be improved
- We get paid to learn
- Never gets boring

Wishlist:

- Solvers unification by major flow physics (as in upcoming 11.0 release)
- Full layer coverage with snappyHexMesh (i.e. Engys like)
- Improved Lagrangian tracking algorithm
- Efficient overset technology

Final remarks (2/3)

This is an early access version, the complete PDF, HTML, and XML versions will be available soon.



A Review of Laboratory and Numerical Techniques to Simulate Turbulent Flows

by (2) Simone Ferrari 1.* 🖾 💿, (2) Riccardo Rossi 2 💿 and (2) Annalisa Di Bernardino 3 💿

- Department of Civil-Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR), University of Cagliari, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
- RED Fluid Dynamics, 09127 Cagliari, Italy
- Physics Department, Sapienza University, 00185 Rome, Italy
- Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Academic Editor: Artur Blaszczuk

Energies 2022, 15(20), 7580; https://doi.org/10.3390/en15207580 (registering DOI)

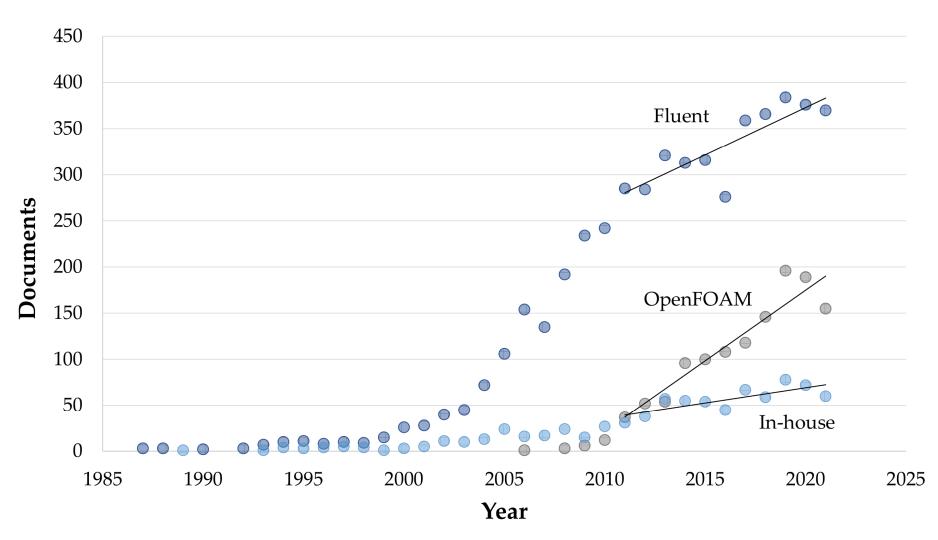
Received: 18 July 2022 / Revised: 23 September 2022 / Accepted: 10 October 2022 / Published: 14 October 2022

(This article belongs to the Section A3: Wind, Wave and Tidal Energy)

Download PDF

Citation Export

Final remarks (3/3)



Statistics of papers published in indexed scientific journals with turbulence, simulation, and software types in title, abstract, or keywords (source: Scopus.com).

Follow us!

