Ansys Fluent 2021 R2 Update

21/09/2021

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Fluids Release Update Series

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PreProcessing Geometry



Preprocessing: User Experience

2021 R2 Release Highlights

| Geometry Block Recording | Geometry Scritping (Python) | BACK TO CAD |
|--|--|--|
| Block recording is the baseline for parametric studies | Faster Geometry Cleaning: 2X to 10X faster geometry preparation | STL Preprocessing & Deviation Tool: Tend to focus on Cleanup/Geometry Repairing. STL Preprocessing & Back to CAD: Essential to Non- |
| Benefit: Allows changes to be tracked within SpaceClaim while preparing for simulation. Connects | Benefit: Mostly on semi or full automated mesh generation. Customized body, surface or feature along | Parametric Optimizations such as Adjoint (Shape Optimization) and/or Topology Optimization. |
| bidirectionally from CAD <-SpaceClaim->Workbench. Supports parametric and unplanned changes from CAD | with full control on geometry operations | Benefit: Directly interact work with STL geometries end-to-end. |



User Experience



Ansys Fluent : User Experience

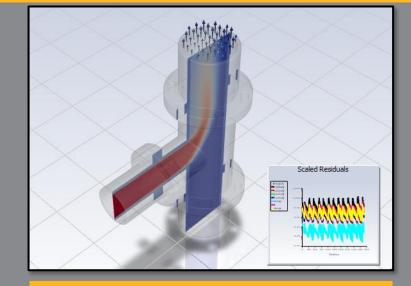
2021 R2 Release Highlights

| Setting | Current Value | Default Value |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Setup | | |
| - Modele | | |
| st Modified Settings | On | Off |
| Cell Zone Conditions | | |
| Solid | | |
| solid-2 (solid, id=2333) | | |
| energy sources | ((_expr_ 5000 [W m^-3])) | 0 |
| Specify source terms? | True | False |
| Boundary Conditions | | |
| Inlet | | |
| inlet1 (velocity-inlet, id=58) | | |
| Velocity Magnitude | 2 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| inlet2 (velocity-inlet, id=59) | | |
| Temperature | 350 [K] | 300 [K] |
| Velocity Magnitude | expr PWM_Signal * 3 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| 😑 Wali | | |
| component1-fluid-component2-solid-2 (wall, id=51) | | |
| Z-Component of Wall Translation | 1 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| X-Component of Wall Translation | 1 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| Define wall velocity components? | True | False |
| Wall Motion | Moving Wall | Stationary Wall |
| component1-fluid-component3-solid-3 (wall, id=48) | | |
| Z-Component of Wall Translation | 1 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| X-Component of Wall Translation | 1 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| Define wall velocity components? | True | False |
| Wall Motion | Moving Wall | Stationary Wall |
| component1-fluid-component4-solid-1 (wall, id=49) | | |
| Z-Component of Wall Translation | 1 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| X-Component of Wall Translation | 1 [m/s] | 0 [m/s] |
| Define wall velocity components? | True | False |
| Wall Motion | Moving Wall | Stationary Wall |

View Modified Case Settings

Summarize case differences from default settings

Benefit: Compare modified settings to default setting to ensure no values were missed



Embedded Windows

Layouts of embedded windows will now be directly saved in case and data files

Benefit: Post process more efficiently by having monitors or residuals right next to surfaces, graphics and animations

Static Temperature 3.53e+02 3.48e+02 3.42e+02 3.37e+02 () vz-mid-plane: 3.32e+02 contour-1: 3.42e+02 K 3.26e+02 3.21e+02 3.16e+02 3.11e+02 3 05e+02 3.00e+02 [K]

<mark>℃</mark> [+

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contour-1

Improved Post Processing

- Mouse probe value on post processing objects such as contour, vectors, path lines
- New colors and realistic rendering capabilities
- Additional color maps with improved lighting are now available

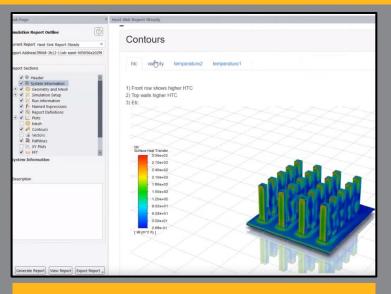
Benefit: Directly interact with your model while post processing and compare



Ansys Fluent : User Experience

2021 R2 Release Highlights

| Display Im | provement: | 25M cells, | 1400+ zones |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Display | 2021 R1 | 2021 R2 | Improvement |
| Mesh | 145.548s | 50.217s | 65.5% |
| Vector | 156.400s | 63.580s | 59.3% |
| Contour | 183.148s | 59.377s | 67.5% |



Performance Improvements for Large Cases

Performance improvement for case reading and visualization using Fast Interactive Display option, a new logic to adaptively reduce model detail if necessary to preserve interactive manipulation performance

Benefit: Case read improved up to 5x-10x for cases with 10k+ zones

Simulation Reports

Create a report of your simulation data and results using Fluent's simulation reports feature that can be viewed in Fluent or as a pdf

Benefit: Improved report generation speed in R2

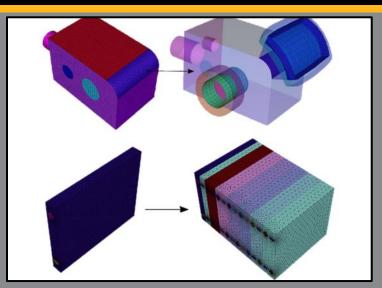


Meshing Workflows



Ansys Fluent : Meshing Workflows

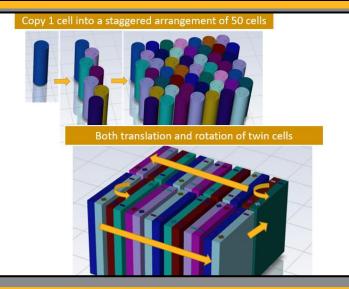
2021 R2 Release Highlights



Watertight Meshing : New Tasks

- Extrude Volume Mesh: Mesh extrusion from planar and non-planar surfaces
- Import Body of Influence Geometry: Use imported CAD or mesh files to define bodies of influence
- Set Up Periodic Boundaries task can now be inserted before the Generate Surface Mesh task

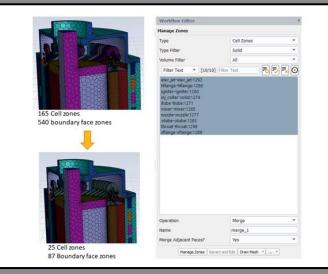
Benefit: Enable new meshing workflows



Watertight Meshing : Linear Mesh Patterns

Add Linear Mesh Pattern task now allows custom patterning (including re-orientation) / naming conventions

Benefit: Simplifies mesh generation for battery simulations where simple linear arrays of cells are insufficient



Watertight Meshing : Zone Merging

By default, the following merges are done automatically (additional controls possible with new Manage Zone task) :

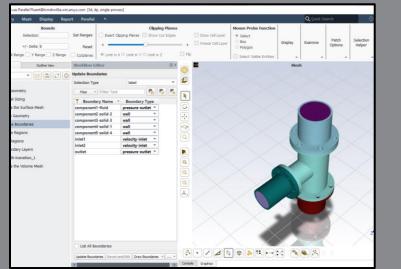
- · Cell zones within body Named Selection
- Merging of adjacent face zones
- Re-naming of internal zones

Benefit: Automatically reduces mesh complexity



Ansys Fluent : Meshing Workflows

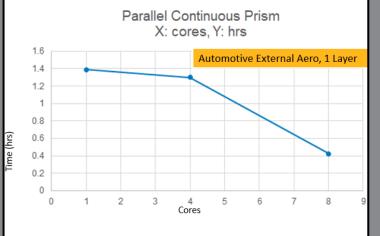
2021 R2 Release Highlights



Dockable Workflow Editor

The dockable workflow editor enables to optionally separate workflow task editor from task list

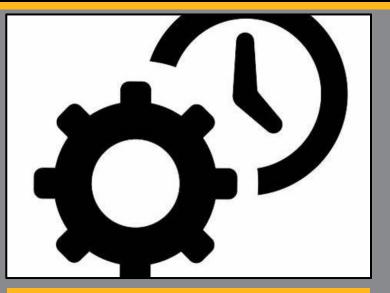
Benefit: More space to work with in task editing for cases with many regions, etc.



Fault Tolerant Meshing : Speed/Robustness

- Parallel continuous prism generation
- Compute one size field for wrap or target and use wrap/target size ratio for the other
- Import wrap/target size fields rather than computing
- Improved inner wrap robustness

Benefit: Improved mesh generation throughput (i.e., 25.1 hrs --> 13.2 hrs for reference automotive case)



Fault Tolerant Meshing : Improvements

- Parallel polyhedral volume mesh support
- Usability enhancements in Import CAD/Part Management task
- Transformation ops can be applied prior mesh objects creation
- Porous region creation through text file import
- Auto Assign Zone Types? In Generate Surface Mesh allows you to automatically assign zone types based on names.

Benefit: Improved productivity when using Fault Tolerant Meshing



Ansys Fluent : Meshing Workflows

Join our experts in the **Mesh Adaption Update** on September 16 | 10 AM EDT

2021 R2 Release Highlights

| Manual | Adapt Sa Automatic Manage |
|-----------------|--|
| (time-stan) 2 * | × |
| fro v | Predefined Criteria Cell Registers List Criteria Display Options General Adaption Controls |
| | |

Mesh Adaption : Best Practices

Powerful automatic mesh adaption for all cell types using named object architecture with support for new adaption criteria for combustion and high-speed aerodynamics.

Benefit: Significantly reduce simulation time by using highly refined mesh only where needed

| | gonton Timing 0 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
|--------------------------|--|
| עארן נארן נארן נארן נארן | |
| | |
| | |

Mesh Adaption : Combustion Criteria

Refine the mesh based on combustion criteria for Finite-Rate and Flamelet Generated Manifold (FGM) combustion.

Benefit: Simulation reduced from 3 weeks (12M cells) to 3 days (5M cells) for ignition sequence simulation

| Refineme | nt Criterion boundary_0 | | * | Predefined Criteria |
|-----------|---|---------------|----|--|
| Coarsenin | g Criterion Enter Expression | | | Cell Registers |
| | General Adaption Controls | 5 | × | List Criteria |
| | Maximum Refinement Level | | \$ | Display Options General Adaption Controls |
| | Maximum Cell Count | 0 | \$ | Copy to Automatic Adaption |
| | Minimum Edge Length [m] | 0.000464 | 16 | |
| | Anisotropic Adaption Anisotropic S | plit Ratio 0. | .5 | |
| | Show Advanced Control | s | | |
| | OK Cancel | Help | | |

Mesh Adaption : Anisotropic Boundary

PUMA-based anisotropic adaption for prismatic boundary layers now available in GUI. Once enabled, prismatic boundary cells matching any defined adaption criteria will be anisotropically adapted/coarsened.

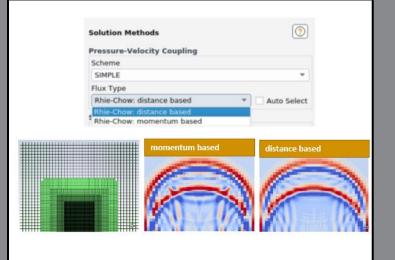
Benefit: Improved legacy anisotropic adaption



Solver/HPC



2021 R2 Release Highlights



| eneral | Flow Model | k-omega (SST) |
|--|------------------------|---------------|
| ppearance raphics teshing Workflow | Local Residual Scaling | |
| avigation mulation | Automatically Plot and | d File 🗹 |
| | OV Default) (fee | |

| Features | Contact Detection | Gap Model |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| Blocking Flow | ✓ | ✓ |
| Multiple gap Type | | ✓ |
| Multiple gap definition | | ✓ |
| Multilevel Solution Stabilization | | ✓ |
| Consistent Interpolation in gap regions | | ✓ |
| Search based Marking | ✓ | ✓ |
| Design 🔺 | | |
| s Mesh Models | | |
| 💋 Dynamic Mesh | | |
| t C Mixing Planes (Gap Model | | |
| | | |

Pressure Based Solver : Rhie-Chow Flux

Enables manual (or automatic) selection of the optimal flux formulation for different applications :

- Rhie-Chow distance based : recommended for compressible flows/acoustics; tends to avoid spurious reflections at cell-size jumps
- Rhie-Chow momentum based : more robust for incompressible flows and combustion

Benefit: Improved accuracy based on application (i.e. no spurious reflections with distance based)

Pressure Based Solver : Enhancements

Enhanced adaptive time stepping with adaptive meshing and local residual scaling.

Benefit: Improved performance and accuracy with mesh adaption and residuals less mesh dependent with local residual scaling

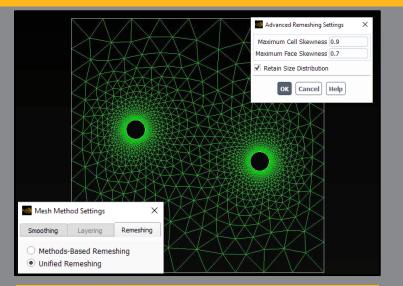
Gap Model : Flow blockage in tiny gaps

Enables to simulate the flow blockage in tiny gaps with all moving mesh simulation techniques.

Benefit: Improved accuracy with additional advantages compared to dynamic mesh contact detection



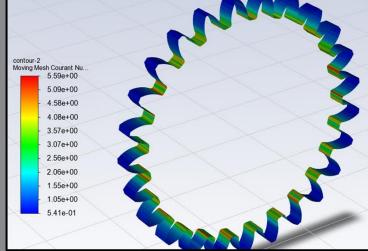
2021 R2 Release Highlights



Remeshing: Usability and Mesh Size Control

Unified remeshing with simple checkbox to enable it sufficient for most cases. Retain Size Distribution approach is used as default, so the initial mesh is used to control mesh size during remeshing.

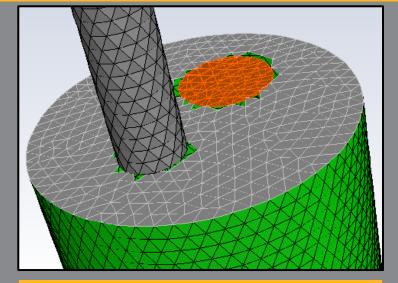
Benefit: Further simplified dynamic mesh setup



Moving Mesh Courant Number

Moving Mesh Courant Number field variable extended to all single-phase and multiphase simulations (not only VOF)

Benefit: Moving Mesh Courant Number field variable helps to assess appropriate timestep size for Sliding Mesh and MDM calculations.



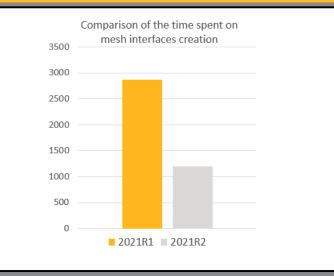
Mesh Interfaces: Usability

Visualization of non-overlapping zones (in addition to overlapping zones) for easy assessment of intersection quality

Benefit: Easier assessment of intersection quality



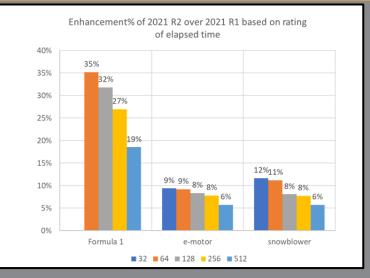
2021 R2 Release Highlights



Mesh Interfaces: Performance/Robustness

Automatic creation time for problems with many interfaces significantly reduced. Improved gradient method at fluidfluid interfaces that provides more robustness and potentially accuracy for poorly matching interface

Benefit: More than 2x speed up on mesh interface creation



HPC: Sliding Mesh Performance

Effect of Intel MPI flags, turned on with FLUENT MPI OPT LEVEL=2 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% -10% 416 832 1664 rotor_3m 2% 1% 26% 0% 6% 42% sedan_4m ■ oil_rig_7m 3% 5% 54% 1% 14% aircraft_wing_14m 2% combustor_16m 1% 1% 13% 2% f1 racecar 140m 1% -1% NumCores

Sliding mesh parallel performance enhancement and enhancement in sliding mesh cases at each time step after mesh slide.

Benefit: Up to 35% performance speed up for sliding mesh

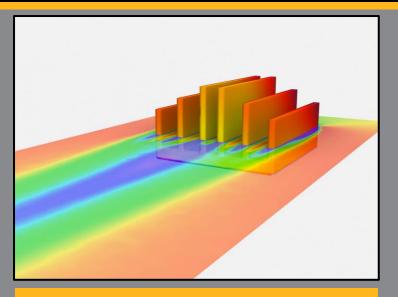
HPC: Job Scheduler / MPI Support

Added SLURM support and a flag (FLUENT MPI OPT LEVEL 2) for parallel scalability with Intel MPI 2019 U8

Benefit: Up to 54% performance enhancements with Intel MPI flag turned on



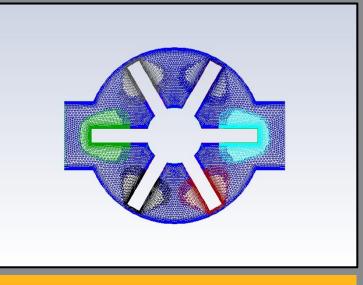
2021 R2 Release Highlights



Adjoint Speed and Memory Improvements

- Decouple the shape sensitivity calculation from the AMG allocation, which reduces the memory cost of postprocessing and design tool calculation considerably.
- Support partial coupling adjoint solver: the adjoint continuity and momentum equations are solved in the coupled manner, while other equations are solved in a segregated manner

Benefit: per iteration speed up to 2x faster and memory reduction up to 30%



Overset Mesh Enhancements

Faster Solutions with NITA compatibility

Benefit: Significant performance gains possible compared to Coupled (8x) and SIMPLE solvers (3x)

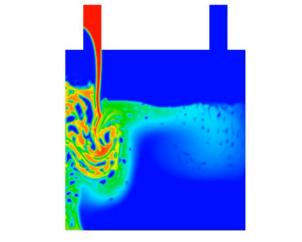


Combustion/Reacting Flows



Ansys Fluent : Combustion/Reacting Flows

2021 R2 Release Highlights

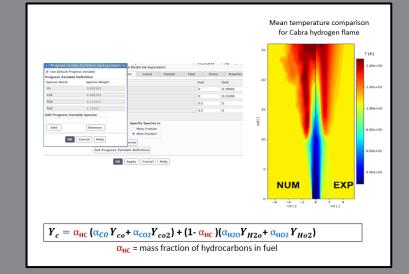


Component Mass Concentration(Mixture Level)

Species Post-Processing Improvements

Addition of Mixture Level Mass Concentration. Historially, Fluent has not had any native post-processing variable to calculate mass of a component.

Benefit: Better visualization of a component physics. Facilitates mass of a component by taking a volume integral



Hydrogen Combustion

Progress variable as weighted combination of hydrogen and hydrocarbon flames and FGM and SBES proven for H₂ and H_2 -CH₄ blends

Benefit: Accurate prediction of Hydrogen concentration and blends

Addition of a strained FMG model using CKCFD APIs :

Strained FGM for Lean Blow-out modeling

- Compute laminar flame speed table using Oppdif
- Parallel manifold generation (minutes vs days using Cantera) ٠
- Use the table for turbulent flame speed in FGM-TFS model

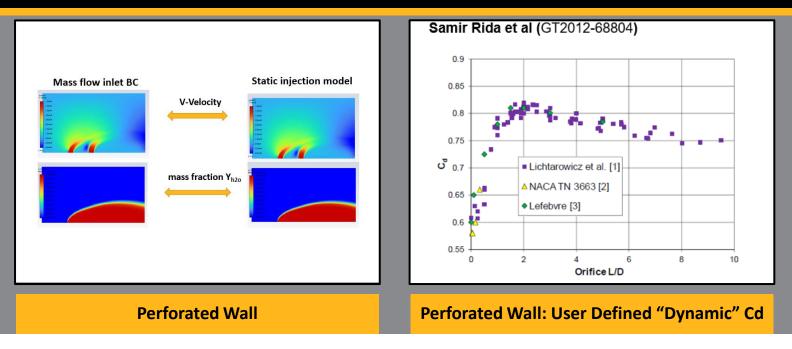
Benefit: Better flame stability particularly at lean conditions like lean blow out



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Ansys Fluent : Combustion/Reacting Flows

2021 R2 Release Highlights



User-specified injection conditions for mass, temperature, velocity, species/combustion scalars

Benefit: Accurate static Injection model for perforated wall and other applications (e.g., fluidized beds with DDPM) Discharge coefficient (Cd) is often a complex function of hole geometry. Using Dynamic Cd? option, you can use a UDF instead of a specified value for Cd.

Benefit: Enables custom function for Discharge Coefficient

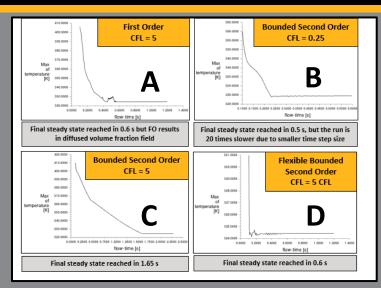


Multiphase



Ansys Fluent : Eulerian Multiphase

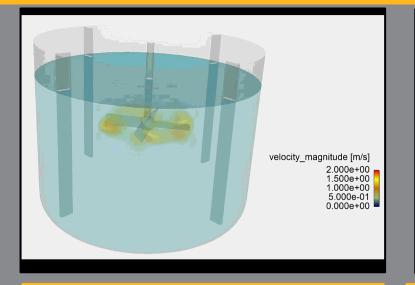






Uses BSO for volume fraction, flow, turbulence equation for a sharper interface resolution. Uses 1st order time for other equations like species, temperature, population balance etc. to ensure local boundedness.

Benefit: Improves solution speed and robustness. Improves transient evolution of such cases. No negative impact on solution accuracy.



Instability Detector Improvements

New CFL type based on interfacial cells was introduced to synchronize Instability Detector with Global Courant Number. Old default of CFL cut-off for instability detector was too conservative and adversely affected the solution speed.

Benefit: Speed-up of Hybrid NITA while using instability detector. 20% reduction in wall-clock time for stirred tank vortex case.

Adaptive Time Stepping for Model Transition

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lokness (mixture

5.00e-04

4.50e-04

4.00e-04 3.50e-04

3.00e-04

2.51e-04

2.01e-04

1.51e-04

1.01e-04 5.09e-05

1.00e-06

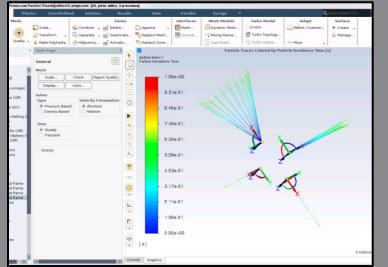
New Adaptive Time Stepping considers that VOF is formed due to transition \rightarrow Time step size gets updated from all cells until the interface is detected. Old adaptive time stepping treatment picked the time-step size only from interfacial cells (not present at beginning of simulation).

Benefit: Better selection of the time step during model transition



Ansys Fluent : Discrete Phase



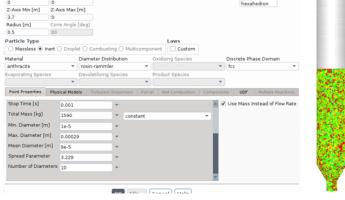


Injection : Local Reference Frames

Support of local coordinate systems for most injection types. File injections can be applied to different reference frames without the need to manually transform the injection data

Benefit: Simplifies setup of multi-hole injectors

| | | eleas | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | et Injection Properties <2> | | | \odot | \otimes | |
| Injection Name | | Injection Type | | | | | |
| injection-0 | | volume | | | | * | |
| Shape Coordina | ates | Release From | | Bounding St | nape | | |
| X-Axis Min [m] | X-Axis Max [m] | bounding-geometry | * | cylinder | Ŧ | | 100 |
| 0 | 0 | Injection Packing Limit per | Cell | sphere | | | |
| Y-Axis Min [m] | Y-Axis Max [m] | 0.6 | | cylinder | | | 100 |
| | | | | cone | | | |



Injection : Random Surface Injection

Fully supported (not still beta) option for surface injections

Benefit: Enable particle injections from volumetric regions defined by cell zones and bounding geometries (sphere, cylinder, cone, hexahedron) **High Resolution Particle Tracking**

High-Resolution Tracking

Improved accuracy and robustness of particle tracking, including compatibility with overset mesh.

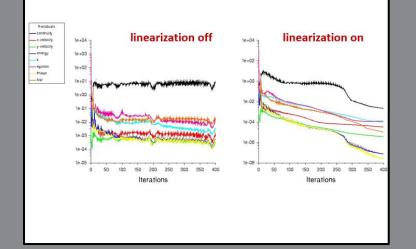
Benefit: More accurate particle tracking

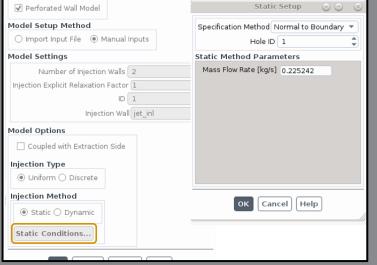
Standard Tracking

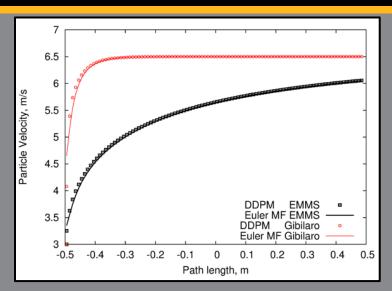


Ansys Fluent : Discrete Phase

2021 R2 Release Highlights







Linearization of DPM Mixture Fraction Source

Linearization is available for both primary and secondary mixture fractions, as well as the inert species.

Can be enabled via the TUI: /define/models/dpm/interaction/linearized-dpmmixture-fraction-source-terms? Yes/No

Benefit: improve stability and convergence for combustion simulations with liquid fuel sprays using the non/partially premixed combustion models

Perforated Wall Injection

Perforated wall boundary condition can now be used for multiphase flows to avoid meshing of tiny inlets

Benefit: Avoids small cells for tiny inlets which requires small DDPM parcels leading to impractically large mesh and parcel count

Advanced Drag Laws for Granular Materials

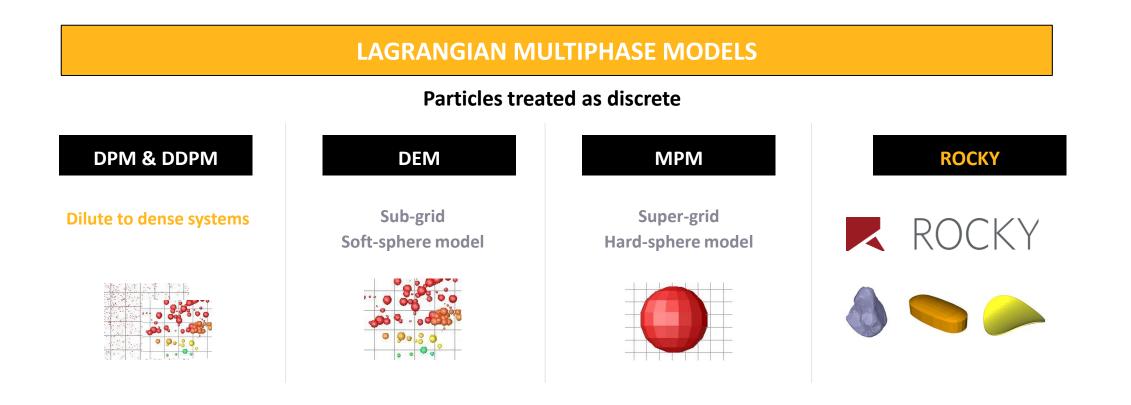
EMMS, Filtered, Gibilaro and Huilin-Gidaspow drag laws

Benefit: Increased accuracy for granular materials



Ansys CFD Coupling (Fluent)

• Right solution for the right application

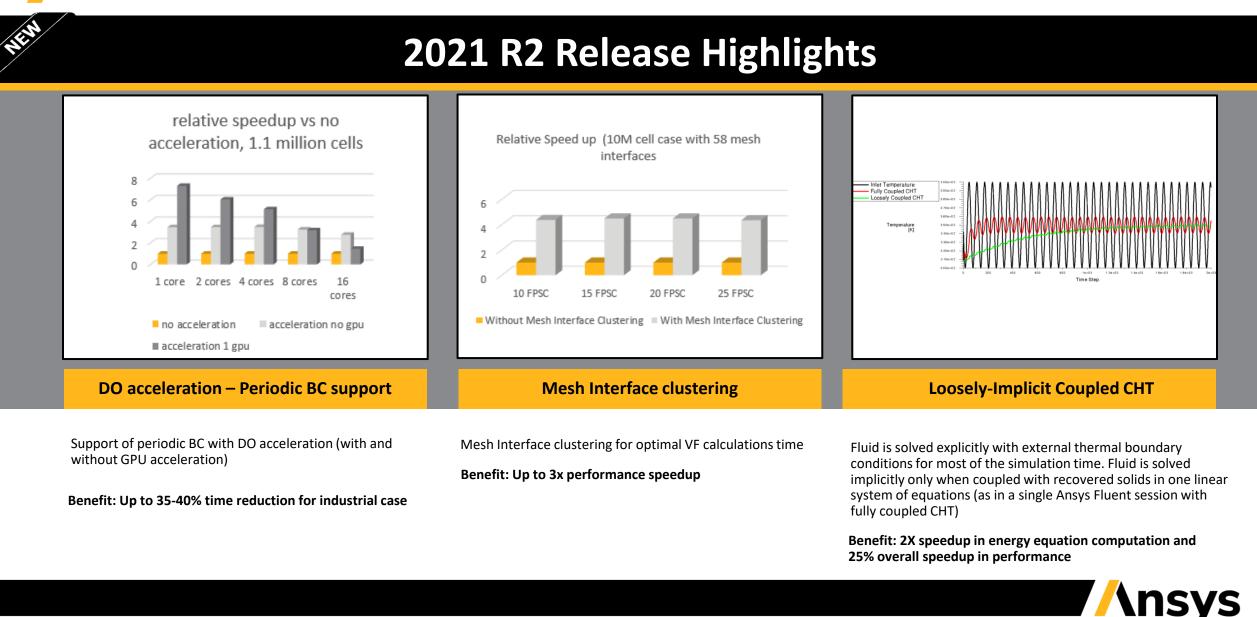




Heat Transfer / Turbulence



Ansys Fluent : Heat Transfer



Ansys Fluent : Turbulence

| $\left(\mathbf{U} \right)$ | | K72 | Ke | ase | 19 | n | ΙΟ | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----------|-----|----|----------|----|--|
| | | | | | 40 | | 40 | |

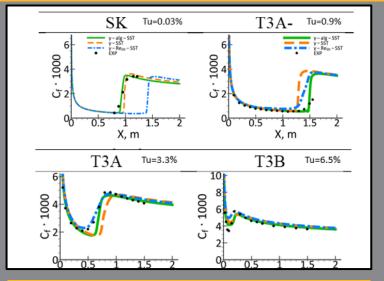
| Gradient | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Least Squares Cell Based | |
| Pressure | |
| Second Order | |
| Momentum | |
| Bounded Central Differencing | |
| Turbulent Kinetic Energy | |
| Second Order Upwind | |
| Specific Dissipation Rate | |
| Second Order Upwind | |
| BCD Scheme Boundedness | |
| step(y/0.05[m]-1) fo | - |
| Transient Formulation | |
| Second Order Implicit 🔹 👻 | |

Tunable Bounded Central Differencing (BCD)

Unified implementation of tunable & standard BCD with a customizable boundedness (α) parameter:

0 (standard BCD) < α < 1 (pure CD)

Benefit: Avoids standard BCD being too dissipative for LES



Algebraic Transition Model

The algebraic γ -Model solves zero transport equations (For reference : the γ -Re $_{\theta}$ model solves 2 additional transition equations, the γ -model solves one additional equation)

Benefit: Up to 7% CPU saving with similar accuracy

Viscous Model Model Model Constants Inviscid C2-Epsilon 1.9 Laminar Spalart-Allmaras (1 eqn) TKE Prandtl Number k-epsilon (2 eqn) k-omega (2 eqn) TOD Orne dtl Mumh Transition k-kl-omega (3 eqn) Transition SST (4 eqn) **User-Defined Functions** Reynolds Stress (7 eqn) Turbulent Viscosity Scale-Adaptive Simulation (SAS) none Detached Eddy Simulation (DES) **Prandtl Numbers** Large Eddy Simulation (LES) TKE Prandtl Numbe none -epsilon Model TDR Prandtl Numbe Standard none RNG Realizable Near-Wall Treatment Standard Wall Functions Scalable Wall Functions Scale-Resolving Simulation Options Non-Equilibrium Wall Functions Enhanced Wall Treatment Stress Blending (SBES) / Shielded DES

Enhanced Wall Treatment for SBES-RK

Enhanced wall treatment for Stress-Blended Eddy Simulation & Realizable (k, ϵ)-model (SBES-RK ϵ)

Benefit: Enhanced support for wall treatment (not longer beta)



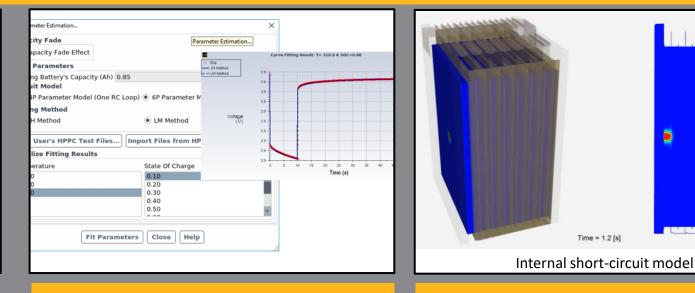
Batteries and Fuel Cells



Ansys Fluent : Batteries and Fuel Cells

2021 R2 Release Highlights

| | Model Optic | ons Conductive Zo | nes Electric Co | ontacts Model F | Parameters | UDF | Advanced Option |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------------|
| | Run Echer | n Model Standalo | ne | | | | |
| | ✓ Thermal Abuse Model | | | | | | |
| | 🗌 Run The | uation Kinetics Mod ermal Abuse Model C ame LICoO2 | | | _ | | |
| | | *1/s) 166700 | E sei (l/mol) | 135080 | m sei (-) | 1 | |
| Material Database for Ab | une Kinetica | | | | | × | |
| Available Material Lis | | Properties | | | | | |
| Cathode Material | | SEI Decomposition | Reaction | Negative-Solv | ent Reaction | | |
| LFP/A123 LFP/ref Li1.1(Ni1/3Co1/3Mn1/3)0.9O2 | | A sei (e10+1/s) 166700 | | A ne (e10+1/s) | 2500 | | |
| | | E_sei (j/mol) 135080 | | E_ne (j/mol) | 135080 | | |
| LIC002 | 110.902 | H_sei (j/g) 257 | | H_ne (j/g) | 1714 | | |
| LIFeP04 LIM204 LINI0.8Co0.15AI0.0502 | | W_sei (g/m3) 610400 | | W_ne (g/m3) | 610400 | | |
| | | m_sei (-) 1 | | m_ne (-) | 1 | | |
| | | c_sei0 (-) 0.15 | | c_neg0 (-) | 0.75 | | |
| | | Positive-Solvent Reaction | | Electrolyte Decomposition Reaction | | tion | |
| | | A_pe (e10+1/s) 6667 | | A_pe (e10+1/s) | 5.14e+15 | | |
| | | E_pe (j/mol) 139600 | | E_pe (j/mol) | 274000 | | |
| | | H_pe (j/g) 314 | | H_pe (j/g) | 155 | | |
| | | W_pe (g/m3) 1221000 | | W_pe (g/m3) | 406900 | | 100 |
| Data Source: J. Power Sources Vol. 170 pp. 476-489, 2007. | | m_pel (-) 1 | | m_pe1 (-) | 1 | | |
| | | m_pe2 (-) 1 | | c_e0 (-) | 1 | | |
| | | alpha0 (-) 0.04 | | | | | |



Battery Material Property Library

Common material properties for Newman model (cathode, anode, and electrolyte materials). The library can be expanded by users

Benefit: Removes the burden of finding material properties in literature

Visualization and Postprocessing

Enables visualization of results from parameter estimation tool and related to Newman sub-model and thermal abuse model

Benefit: Improved post-processing and visualization of additional results

- Dynamic cell clustering (vs bounding box)
- Internal short-circuit model
- Newman's P2D solver is more robust
- SOFC Fuel Cell Model Usability Improvements

Time = 1.2 [s]

Other Enhancements

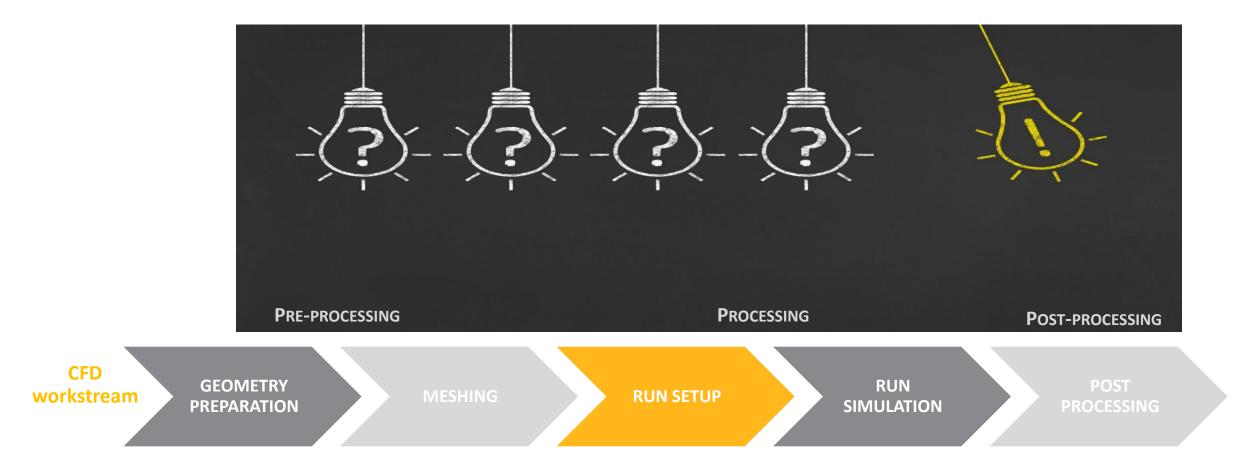
PEMFC Fuel Model Usability Improvements

Benefit: Improved productivity



TELLE

FLUENT 2021R1/R2: Questions?



https://www.ansys.com/resource-center/webinar/improving-fuel-cell-designs-for-fcevs-using-simulation

//nsys

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