



**Northern Illinois
University**

**A Brief Tutorial of Computational Fluid
Dynamics Using ANSYS Workbench**

Group 1:

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Overview

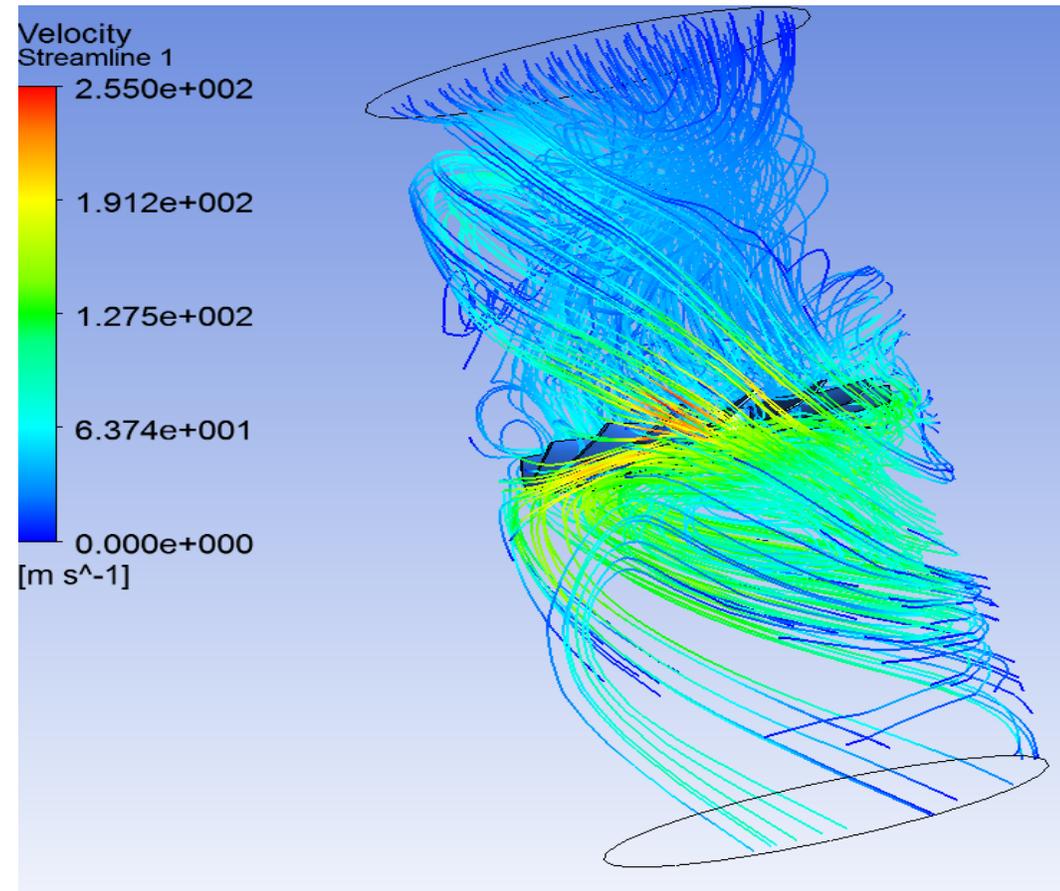


- Introduction to CFD and tools in Ansys workbench
- Part 1- Problem Statement
- Geometry and Mesh details
- Boundary Conditions and solver inputs
- Results discussion
- Part 2 – Problem Statement
- Geometry and mesh details
- Boundary conditions and solver inputs
- Results discussion

Introduction to CFD



- CFD is the science of predicting fluid flow, heat transfer, mass transfer and chemical reactions.
- Governing equations of conservation of mass, momentum and energy are coupled.
- These are solved computationally to obtain approximate solution.



Tools in Ansys Workbench



- Two Independently developed solvers with many similarities.
- CFX – User friendly and easy to use.
- Fluent – Better approximation for multi-phase and radiation models.
- They differ mainly in the way they integrate the fluid flow equations and in their equation solution strategies.

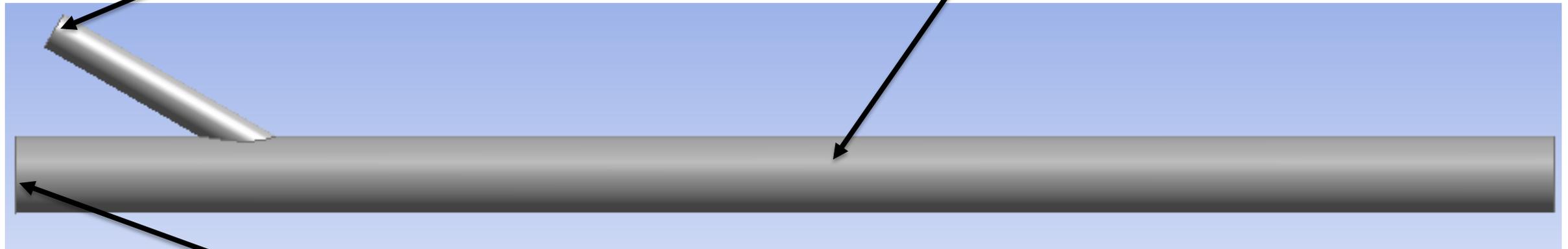
Mixing Pipe (Geometry)



Diameter of 0.04 meters

Length of 1.5 meters

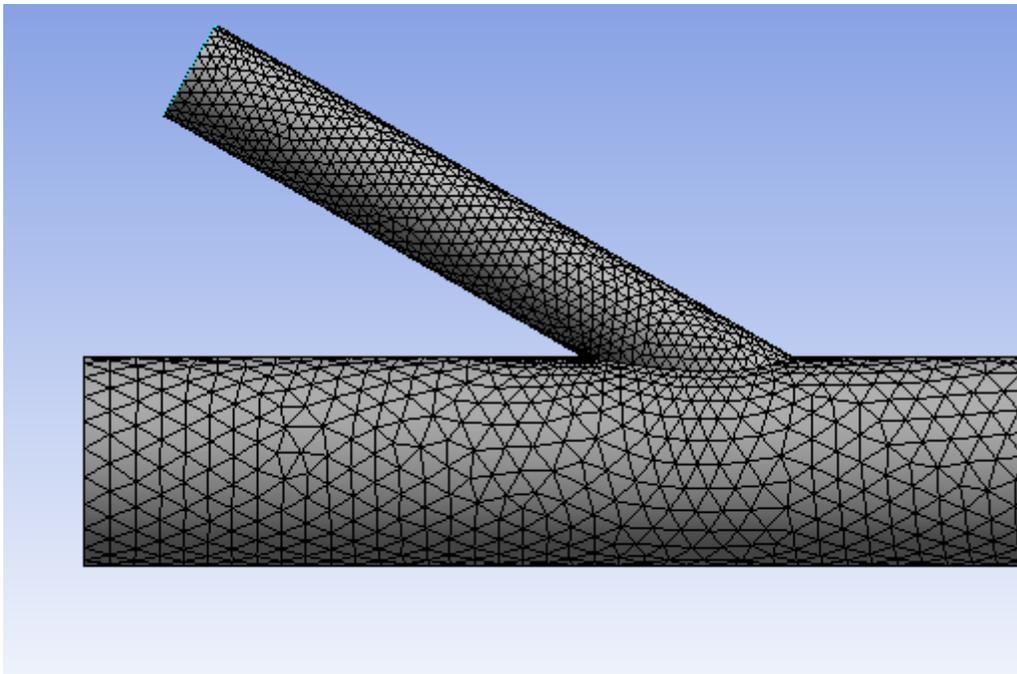
Diameter of 0.02 meters



Mixing Pipe (Mesh)



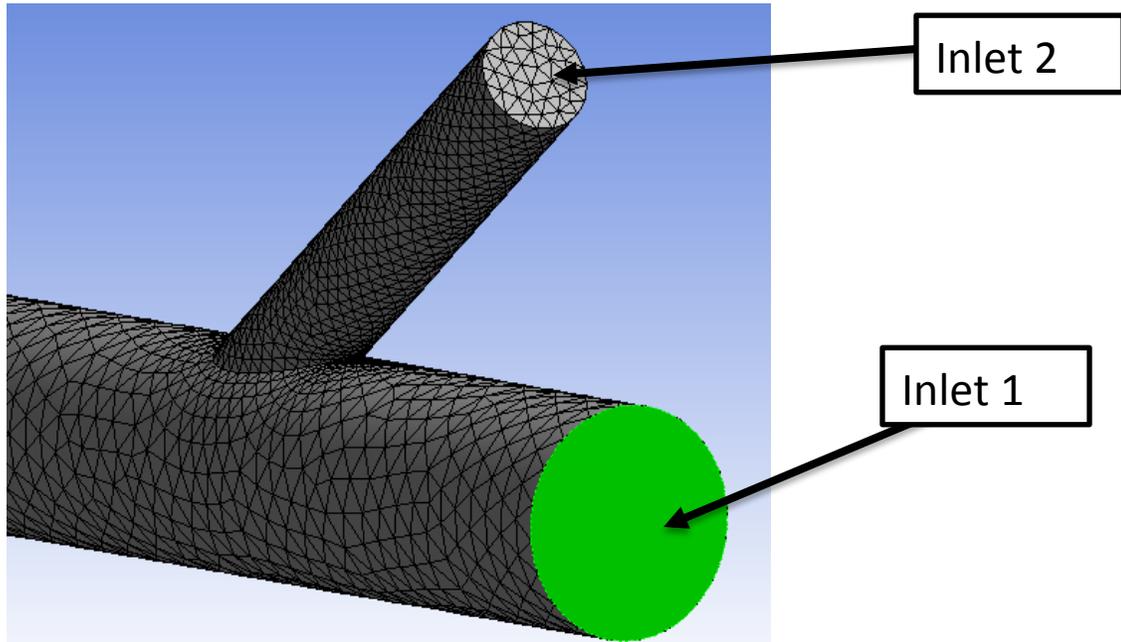
Physic Preference from mechanical to CFD
Solver Preference to CFX



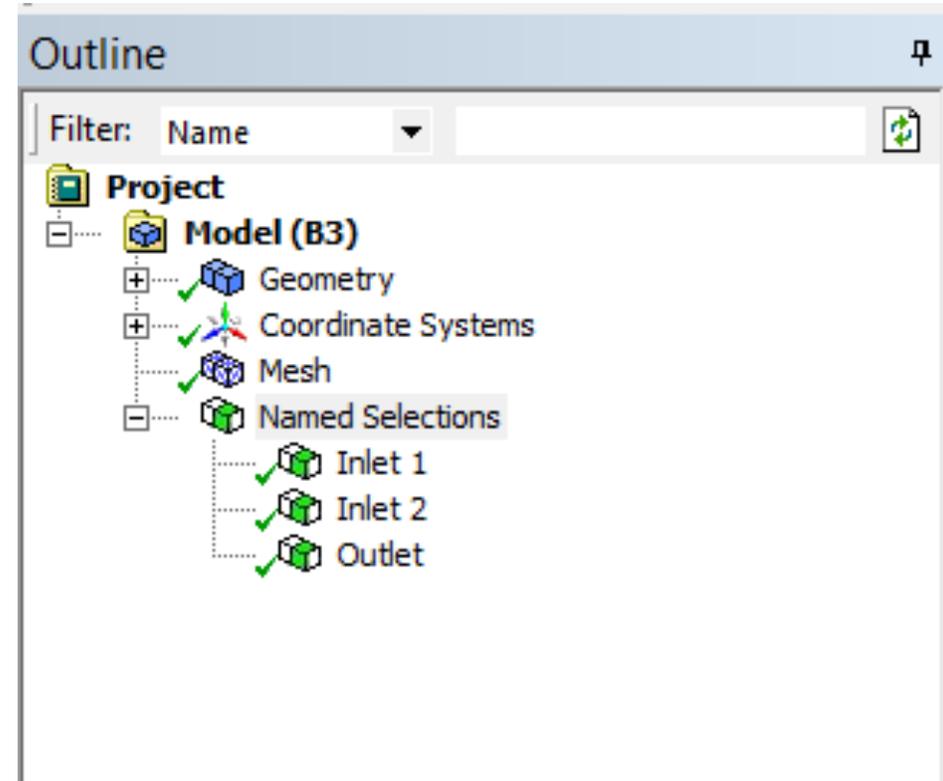
Details of "Mesh"

- + Display
- Defaults
 - Physics Preference | CFD
 - Solver Preference | CFX
 - Relevance | 0
- + Sizing
- + Inflation
- + Patch Conforming Options
- + Patch Independent Options
- + Advanced
- + Defeaturing
- Statistics
 - Nodes | 9464
 - Elements | 43114
 - Mesh Metric | None

Mixing Pipe (Named Sections)



Naming sections now makes assigning boundary conditions easier.



Mixing Pipe (CFX Setup)



The image shows the CFX-Pre interface tree view. Three callout boxes with arrows point to specific nodes:

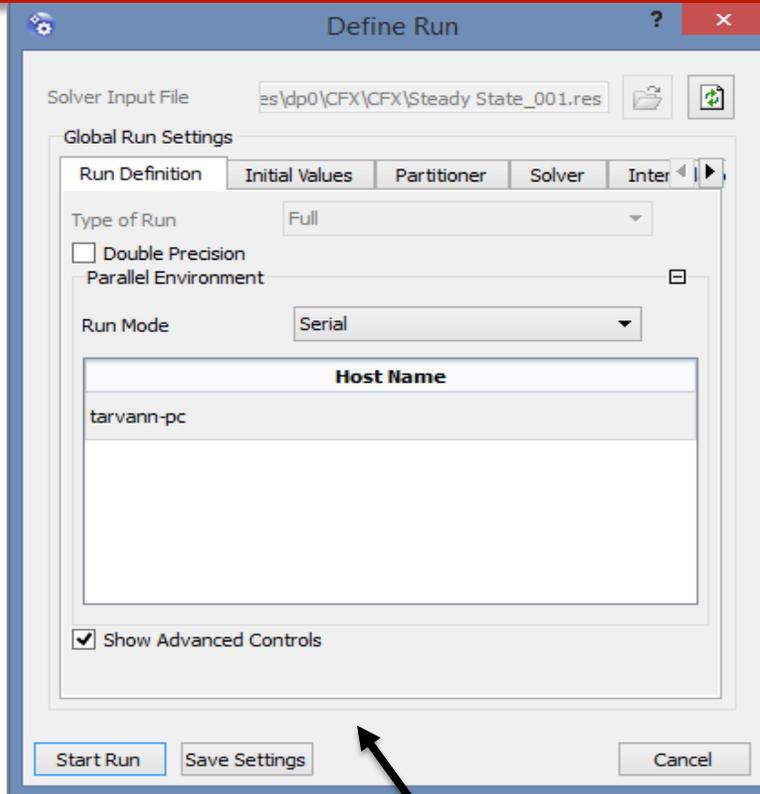
- Steady State or Transient**: Points to the **Analysis Type** node under **Flow Analysis 1**.
- Boundary Conditions**: Points to the **Inlet 2** node under **Default Domain**.
- Solution Outputs**: Points to the **Output Control** node under **Solver**.

The image shows the **Boundary: Inlet 1** settings window. The **Basic Settings** tab is active, showing the following configuration:

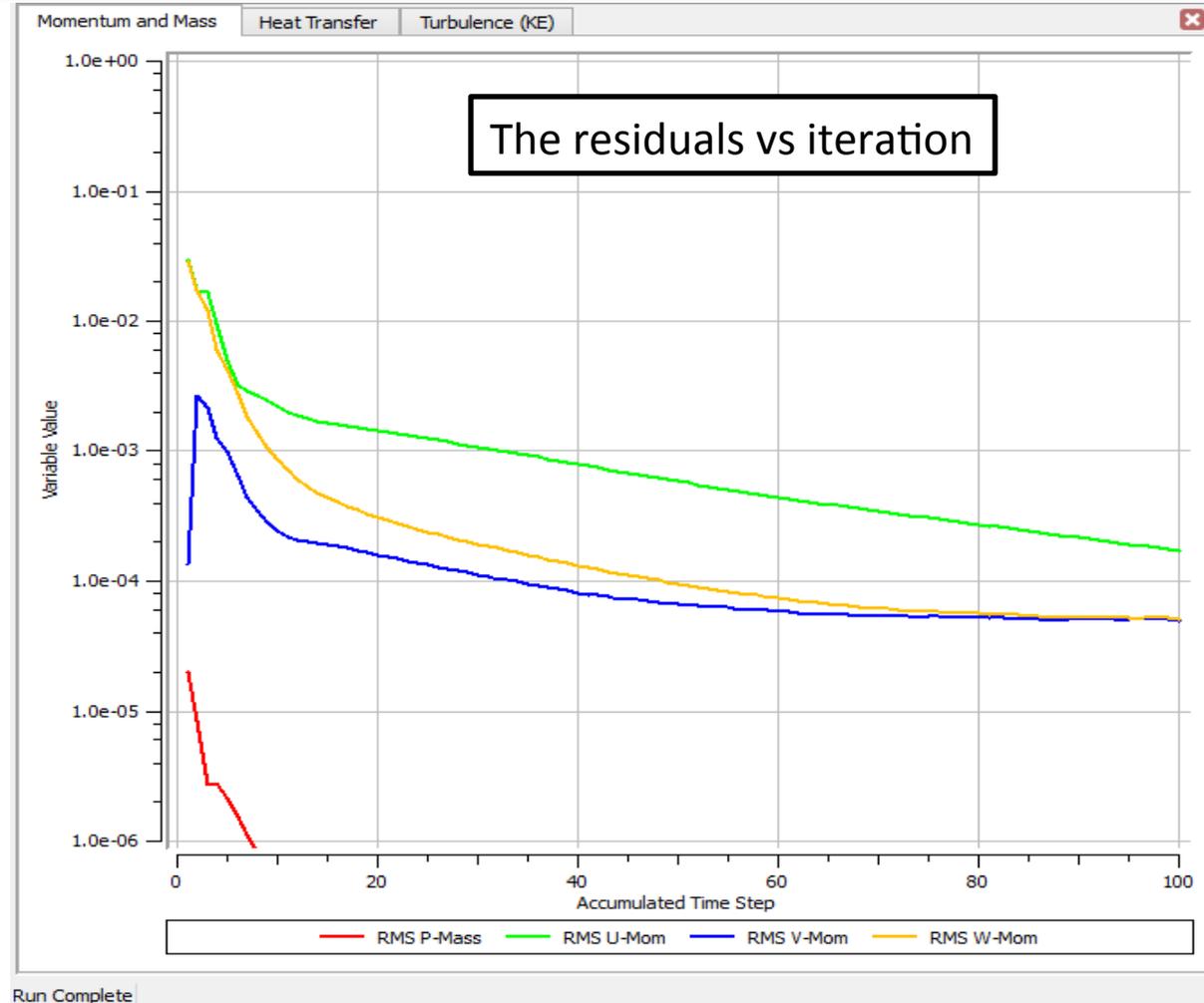
- Flow Regime**: Subsonic
- Mass And Momentum**:
 - Option**: Normal Speed
 - Normal Speed**: 0.1 [m s⁻¹]
- Turbulence**: (Expanded)
- Heat Transfer**:
 - Option**: Static Temperature
 - Static Temperature**: 25 [C]

Inlet 2: Velocity (0.4 m/s) Temperature (50 °C)
Outlet: Pressure (100 kPa)

Mixing Pipe Tutorial (CFX Solver)

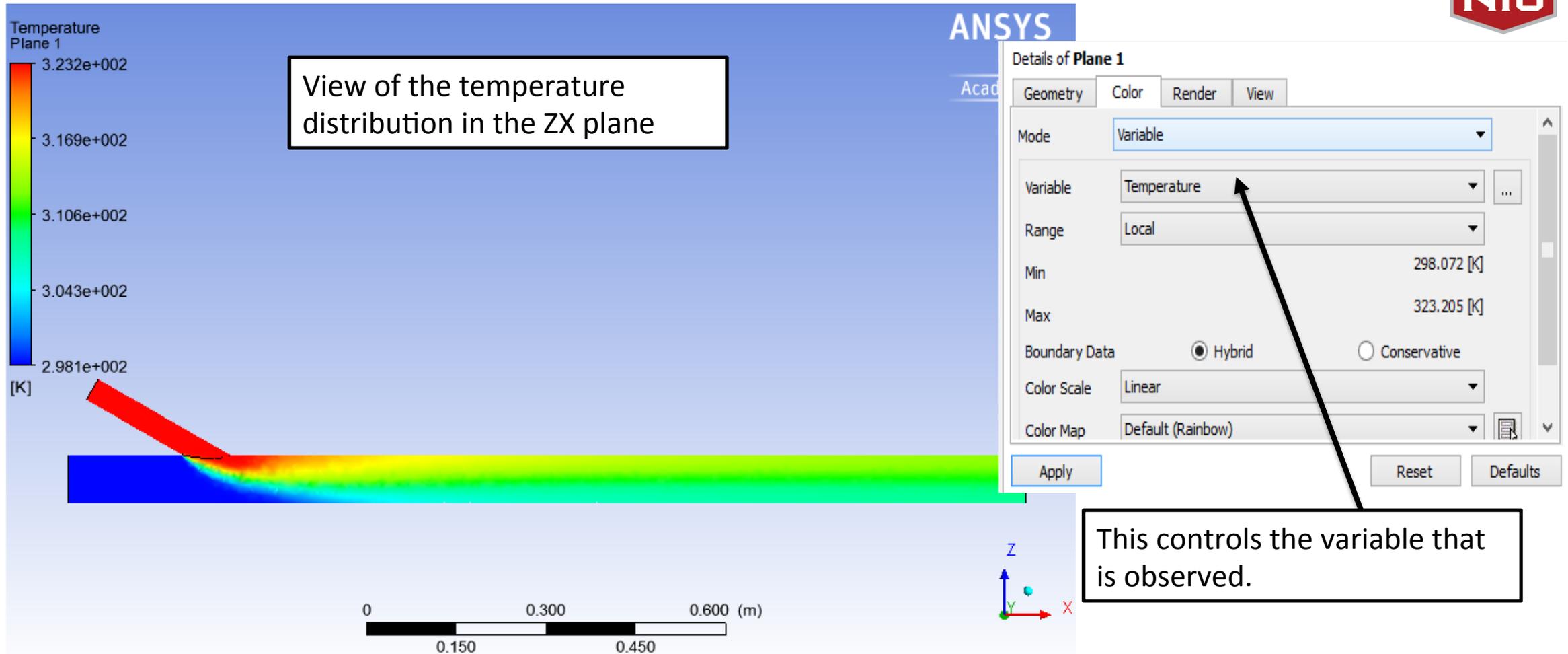


Solution Manager gives several options to help optimize run time.

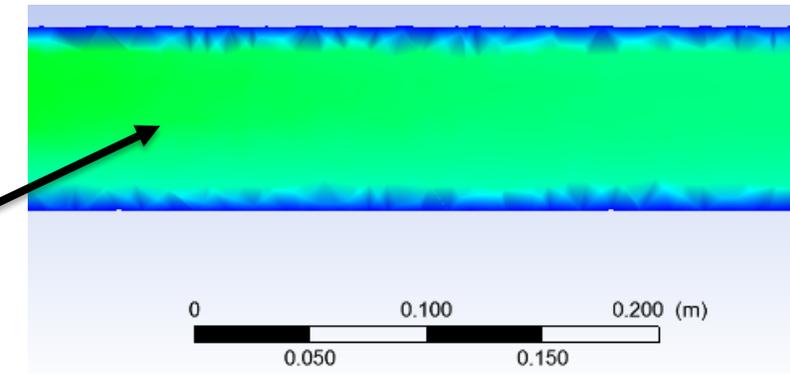
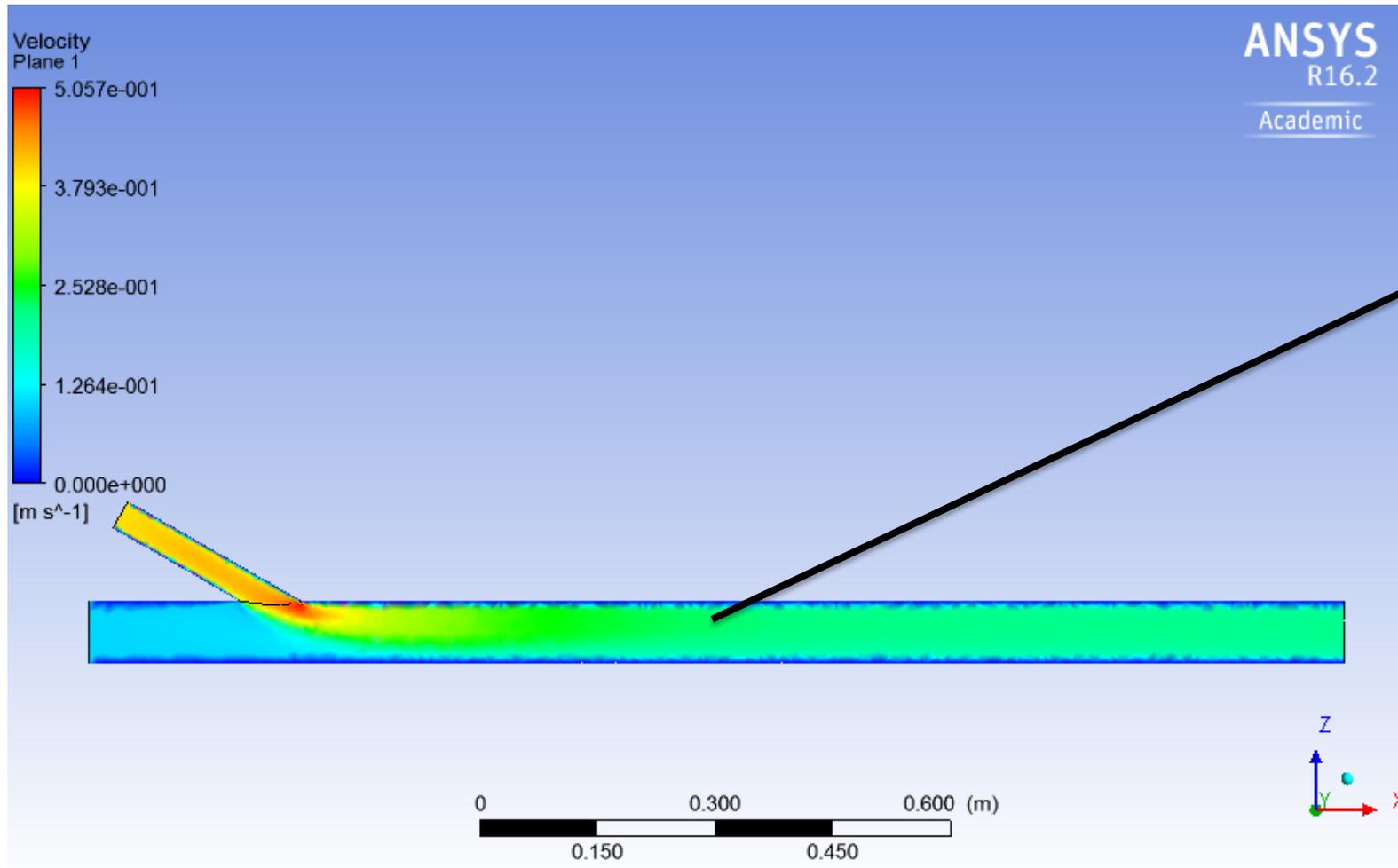


Run Complete

Mixing Pipe (Results)



Mixing Pipe (Results)



The velocity distribution is very jagged near the wall. Perhaps the model can be refined to improve the solution.

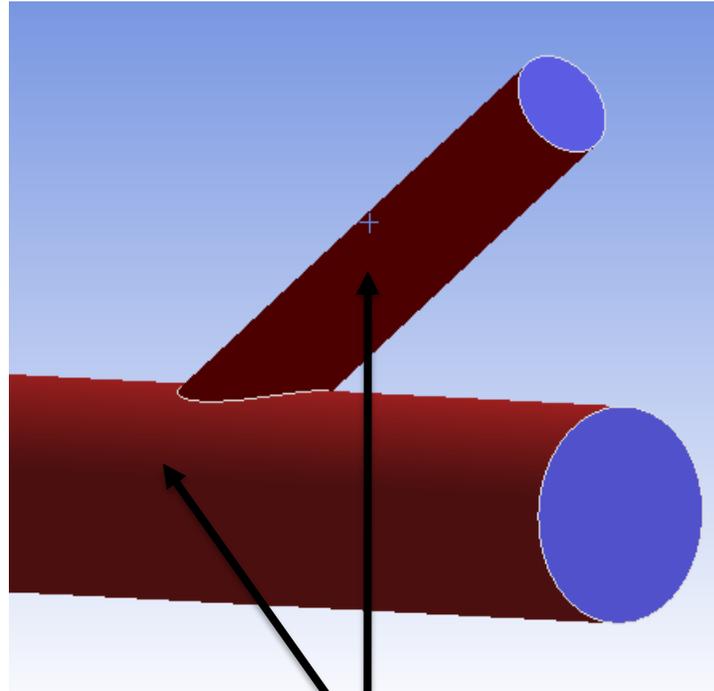
Mixing Pipe (Improvements)



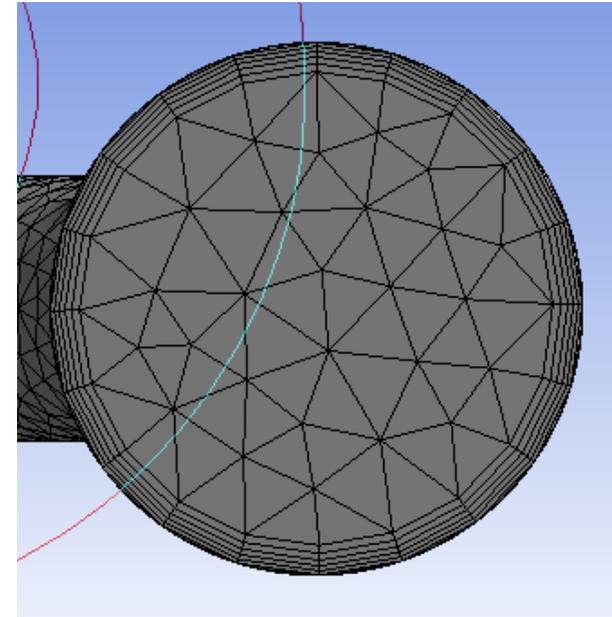
Details of "Inflation" - Inflation

[-] Scope	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	1 Body
[-] Definition	
Suppressed	No
Boundary Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Boundary	2 Faces
Inflation Option	Smooth Transition
<input type="checkbox"/> Transition Ratio	0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum Layers	5
<input type="checkbox"/> Growth Rate	1.2
Inflation Algorithm	Pre

This determines how much inflation there will be.

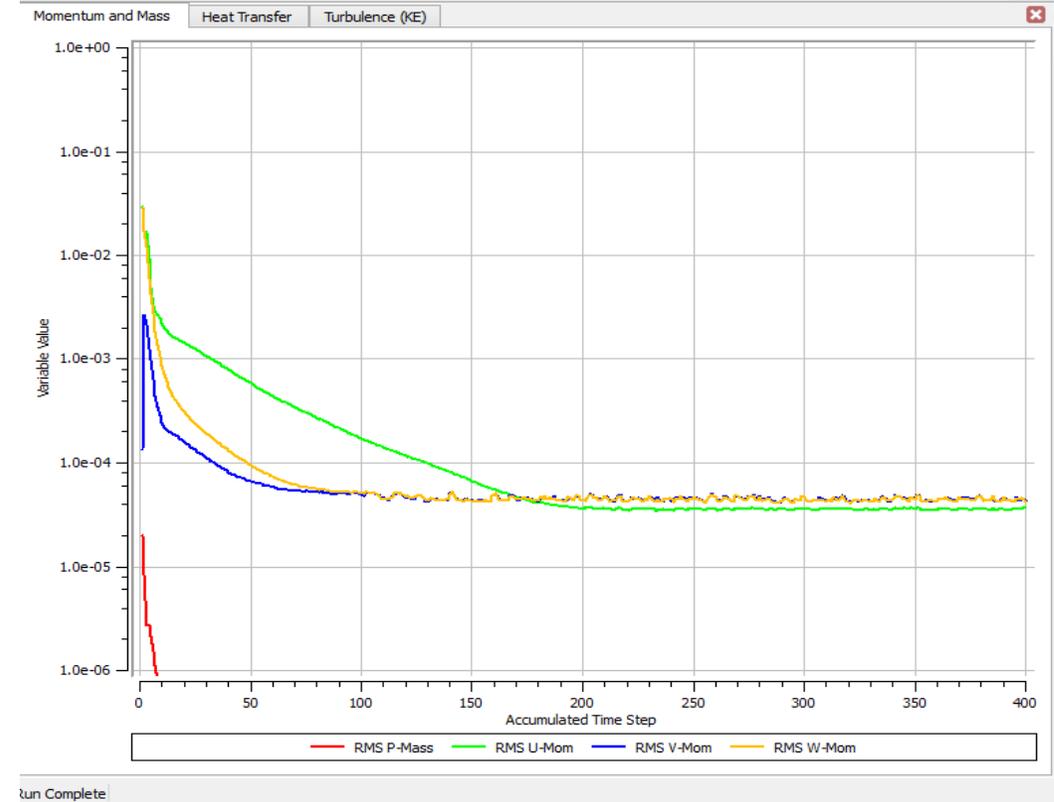
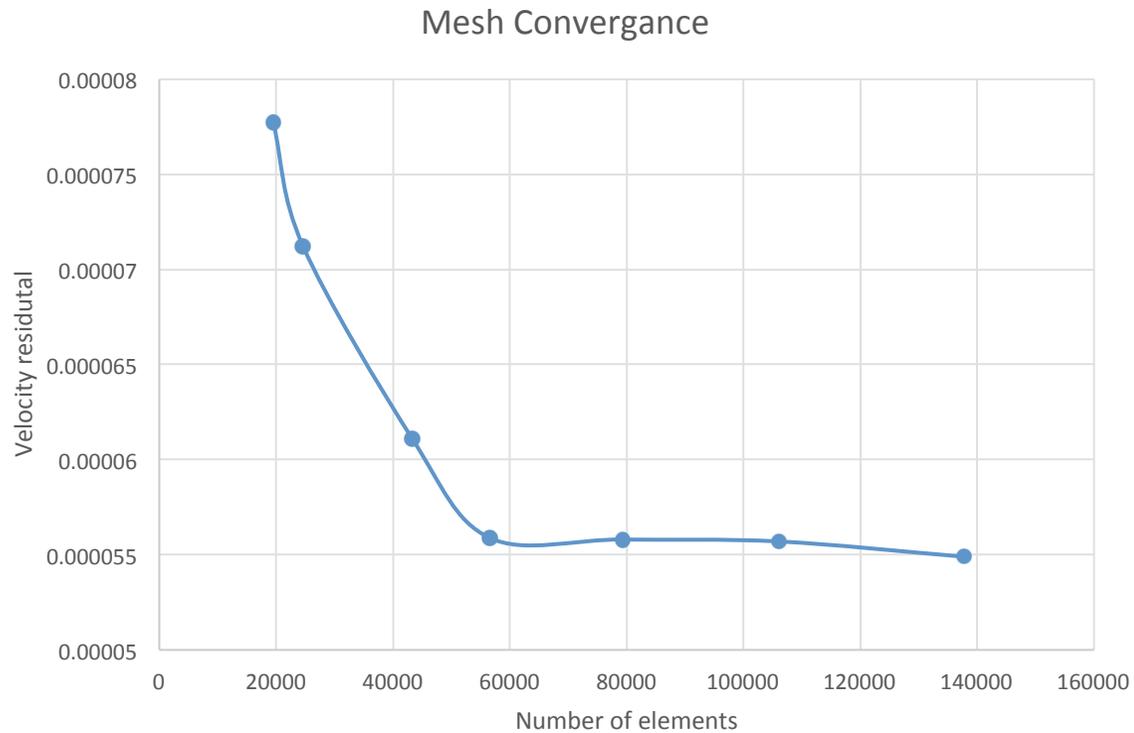


These are the 2 surface boundaries.



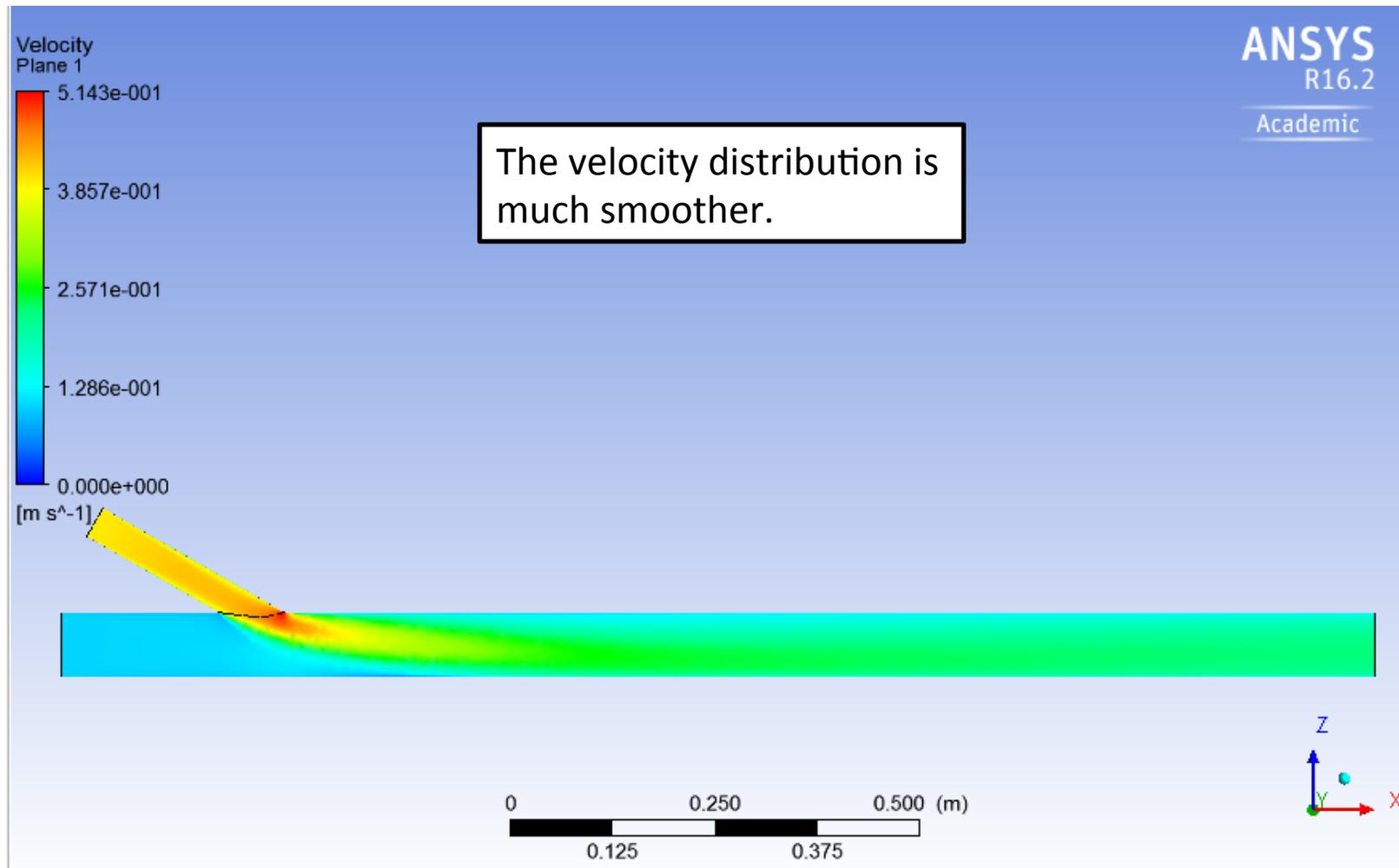
This greatly increases density at the wall.

Mixing Pipe (Improvements)



Changing the size of the mesh affects when the residual graph will converge. Run the simulation for more iterations will also help increase the accuracy of the solution.

Mixing Pipe (Improvements)



Mixing Pipe (Transient)



This controls the total time of the simulation and the time step.

This controls how much data is recorded and how often.

- Mesh
 - SYS-1.cmdb
 - Connectivity
- Simulation
 - Flow Analysis 1
 - Analysis Type
 - Default Domain
 - Default Domain Default
 - inlet1
 - inlet2
 - outlet
 - Initialization
 - Interfaces
 - Solver
 - Solution Units
 - Solver Control
 - Output Control
 - Coordinate Frames
 - Transformations
 - Materials
 - Reactions
 - Expressions, Functions and Variables
 - Additional Variables
 - Expressions
 - User Functions
 - User Routines
 - Simulation Control
 - Configurations
 - Case Options

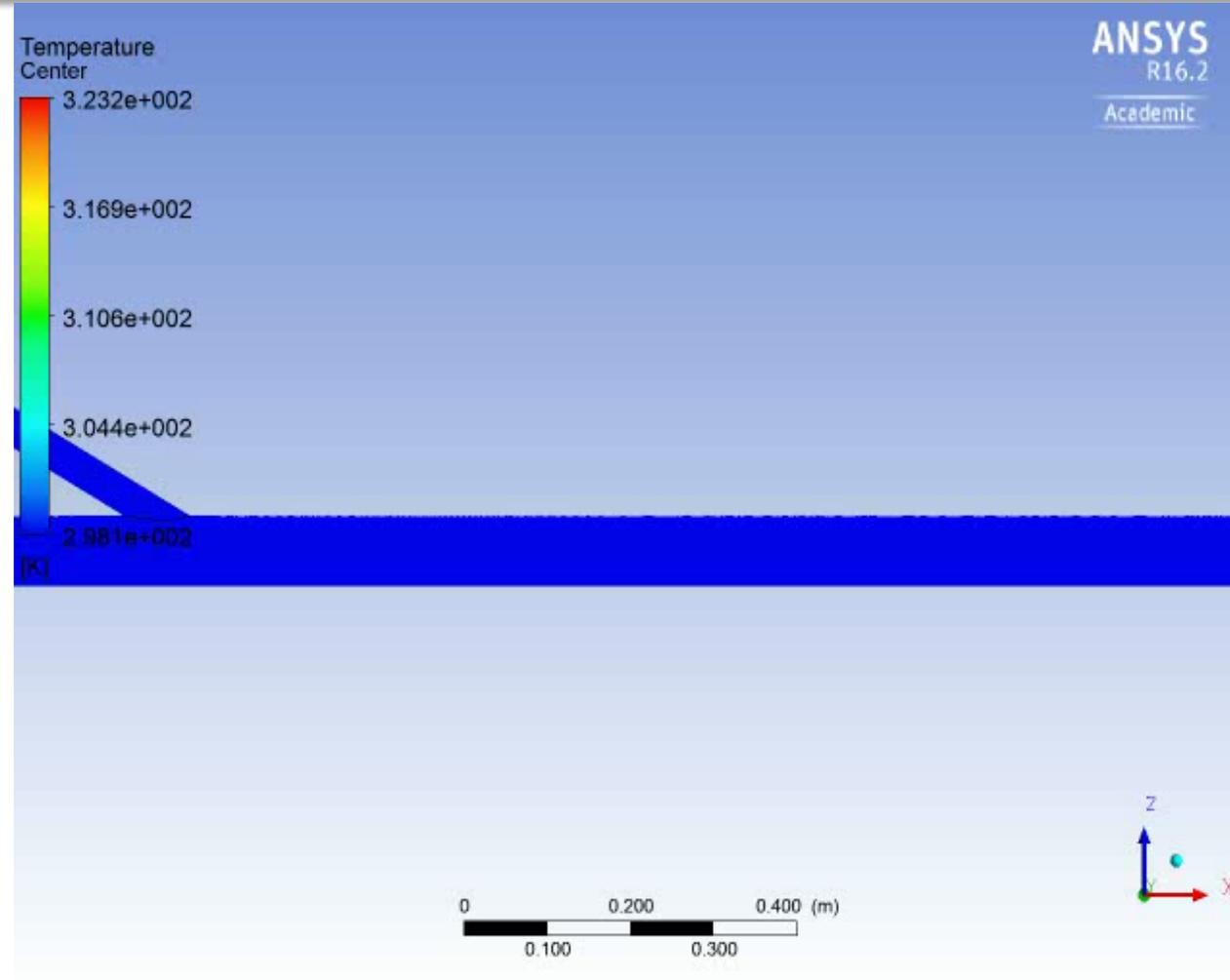
Outline Initialisation

Details of **Global Initialization** in **Flow Analysis 1**

Global Settings

- Coordinate Frame
- Initial Conditions
 - Velocity Type: Cartesian
 - Cartesian Velocity Components
 - Option: Automatic with Value
 - U: 0 [m s⁻¹]
 - V: 0 [m s⁻¹]
 - W: 0 [m s⁻¹]
 - Static Pressure
 - Option: Automatic with Value
 - Relative Pressure: 100 [kPa]
 - Temperature
 - Option: Automatic with Value
 - Temperature: 25 [C]
 - Turbulence
 - Option: Medium (Intensity = 5%)

Video



Part 2 – Single Stage Low Pressure Turbine



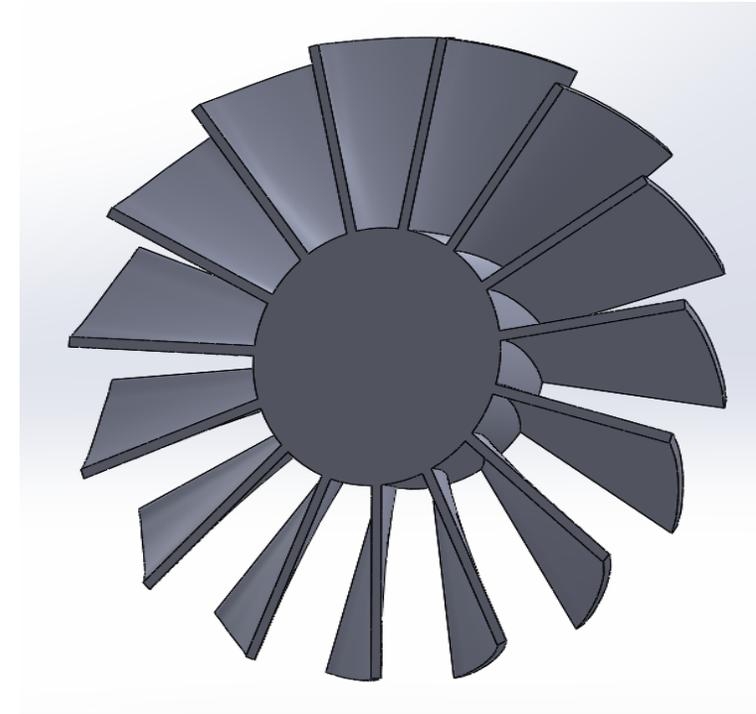
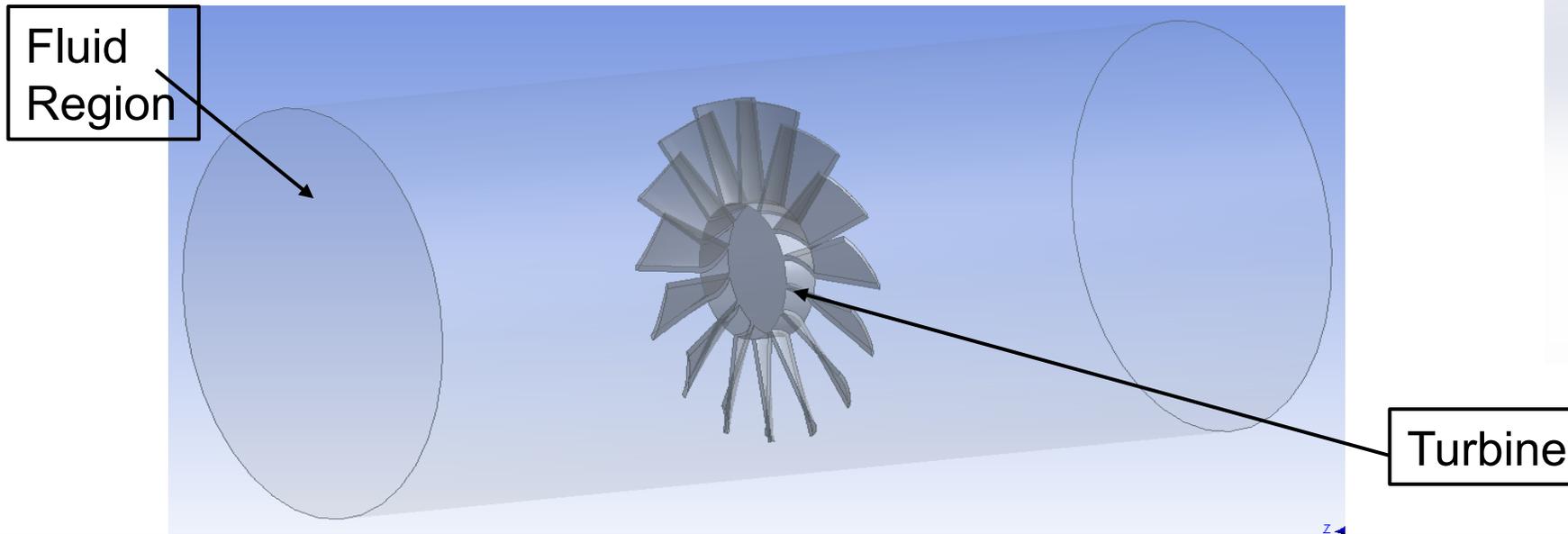
- Problem Statement – To study changes in physical properties of steam as it is driven through turbine using steady and transient conditions.



Geometry Details



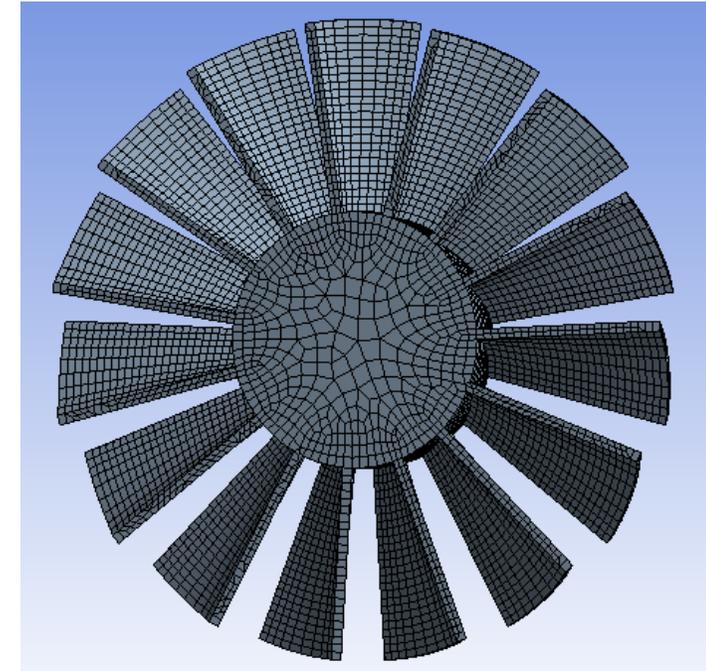
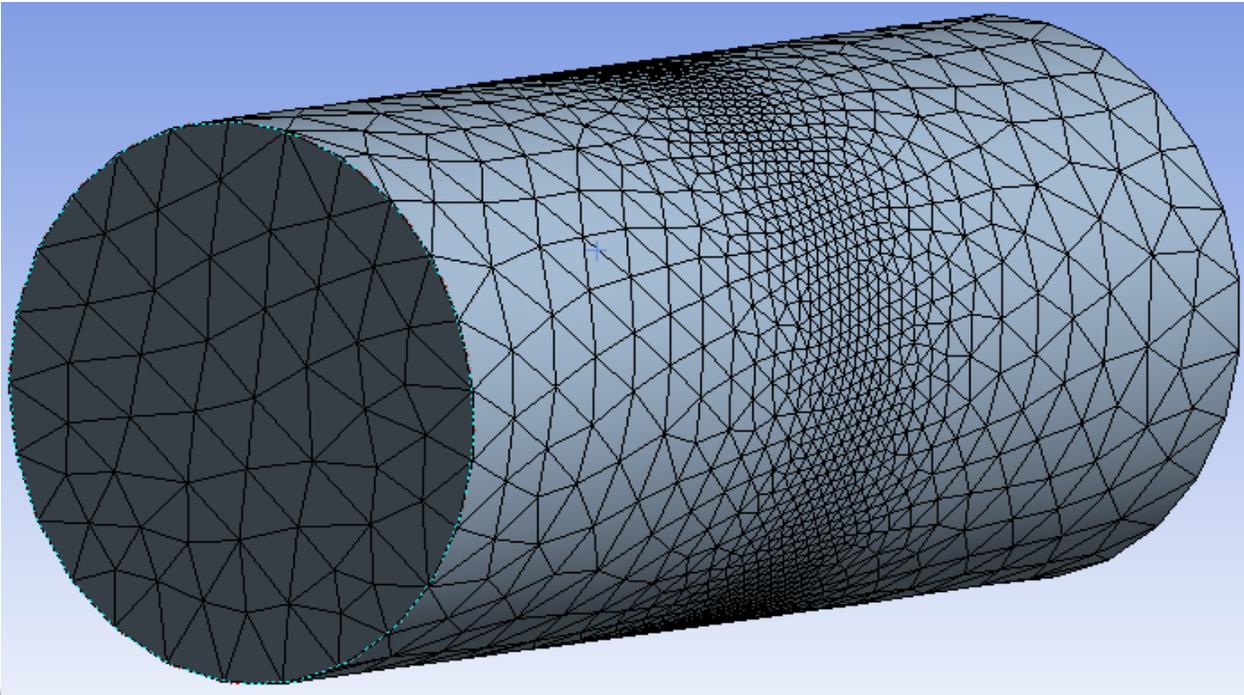
- Solidworks used for modelling turbine.
- No. of blades – 15
- Material – Steel
- Overall Dimension– $\Phi 4 \times 6.2\text{m}$ (Including enclosure)



Mesh Details



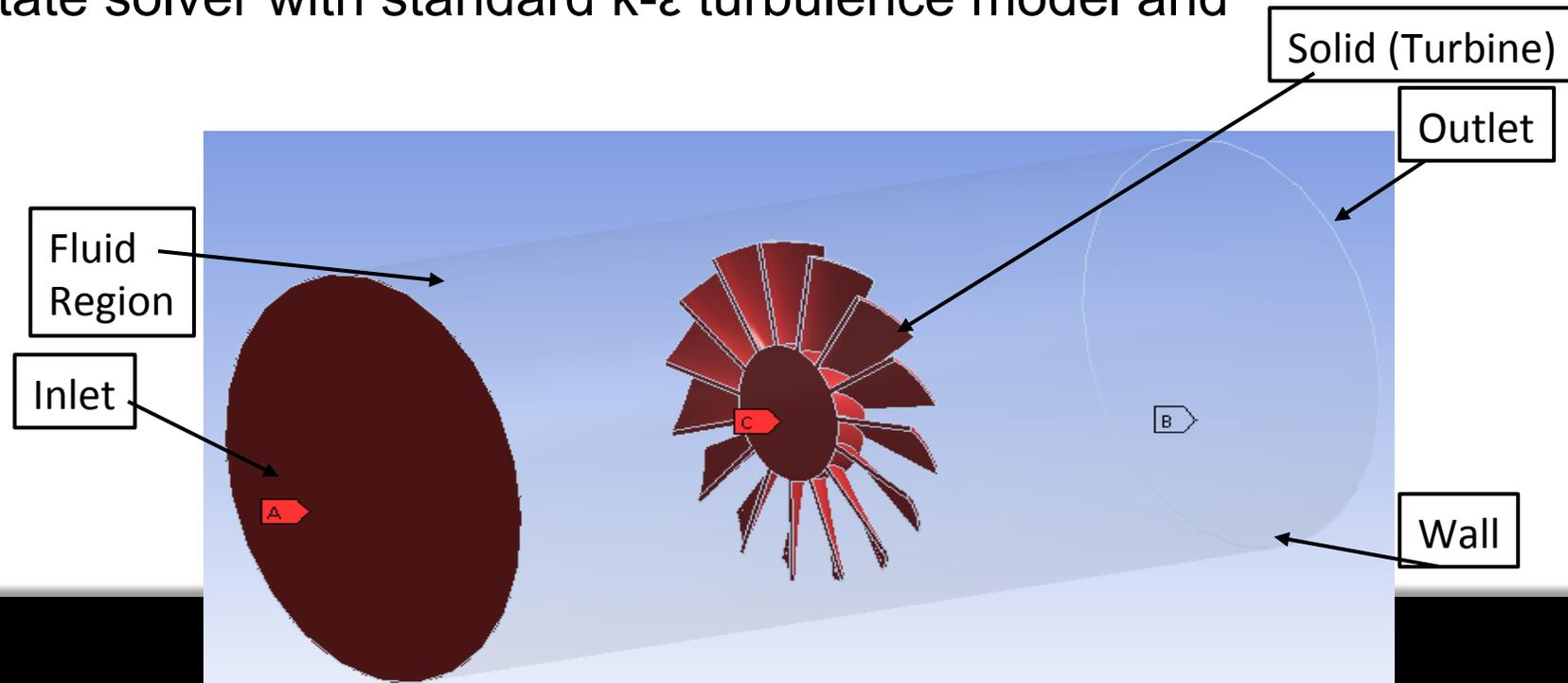
- Combination of Tetrahedron and Hexahedron.
- Coarse mesh due to limitation of elements (Limit 510,000)
- No. of elements – 345,244. No. of nodes – 79,316



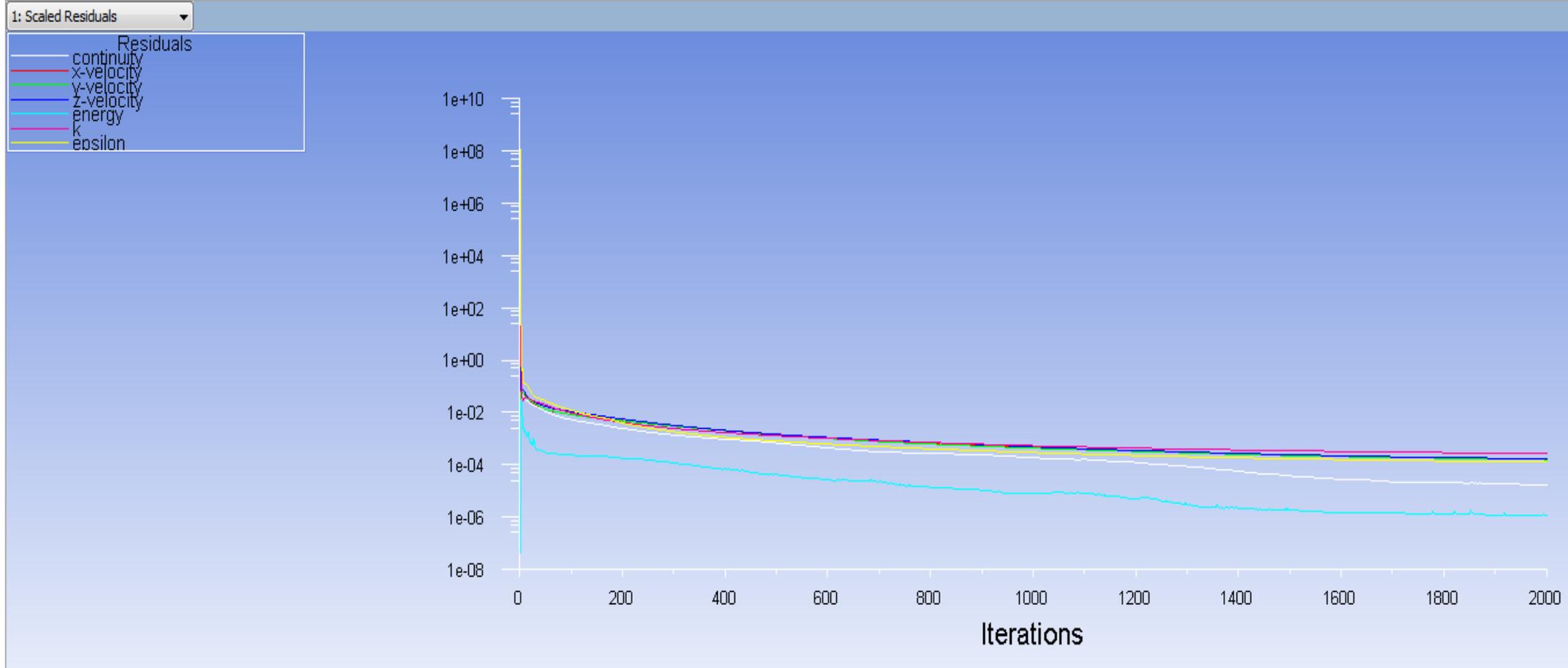
Boundary Conditions and solver details



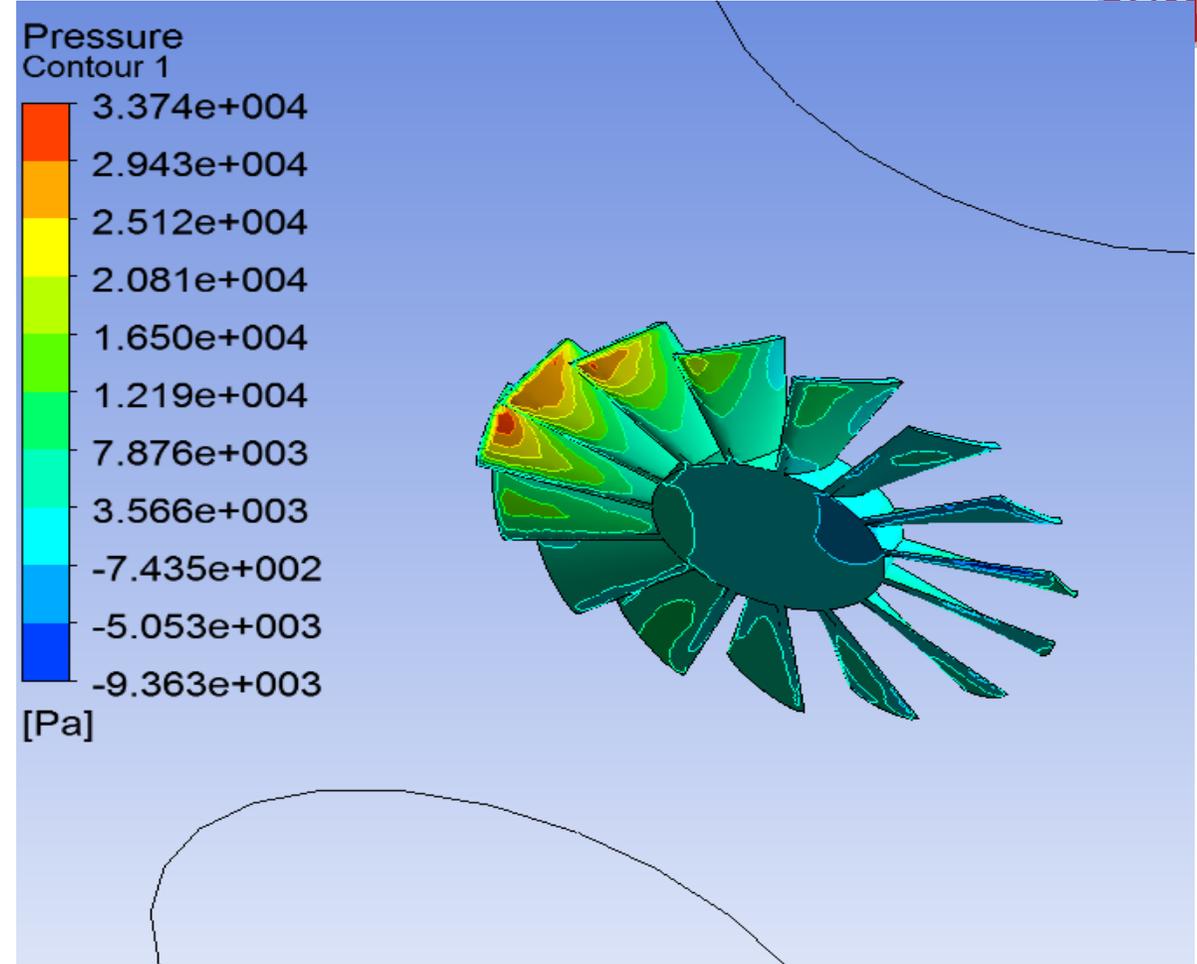
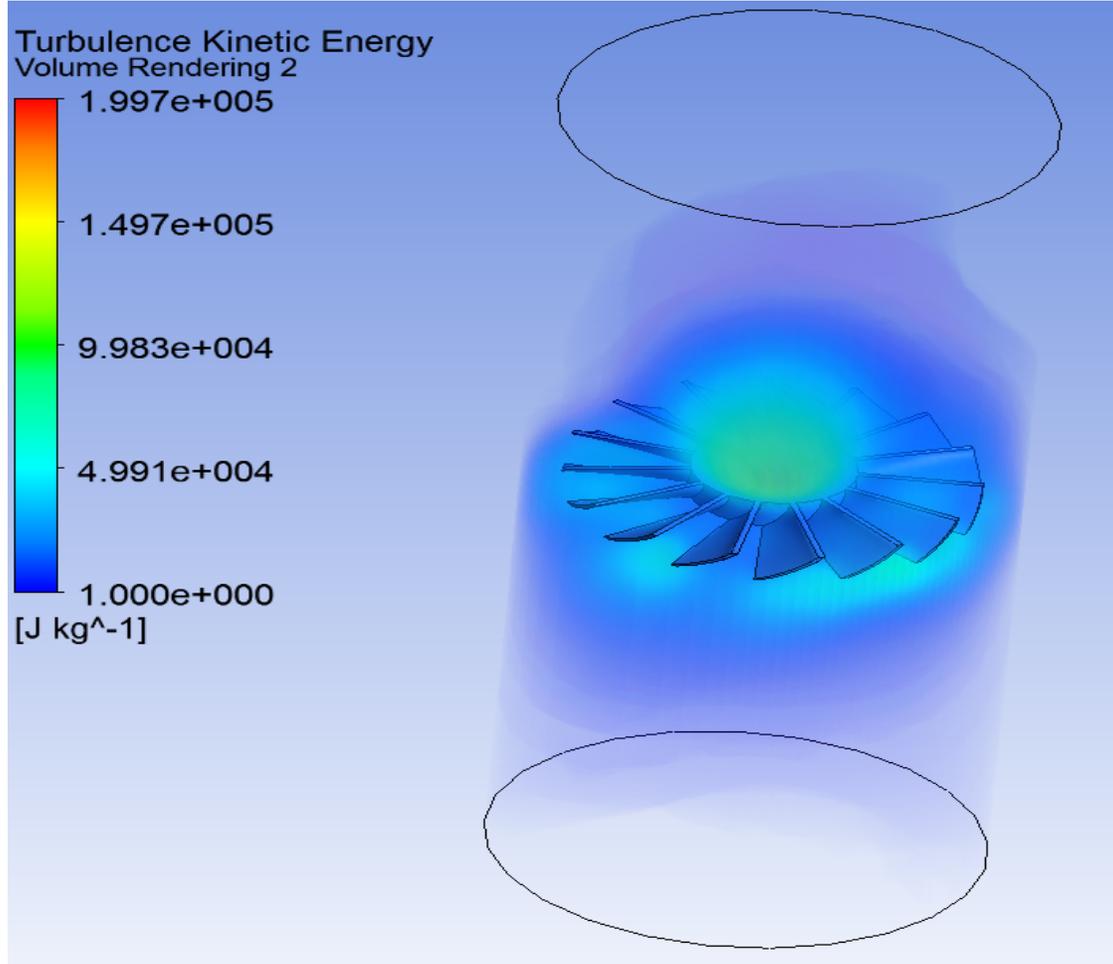
- Fluid – Steam
- Inlet Conditions – Velocity Inlet -1.5 MPa, 623K, 10 m/s.
- Outlet Conditions – Pressure Outlet – 5KPa, 305K,
- Wall – No-slip, Stationary wall.
- Pressure-based, steady state solver with standard k- ϵ turbulence model and energy equation.
- SIMPLE Scheme



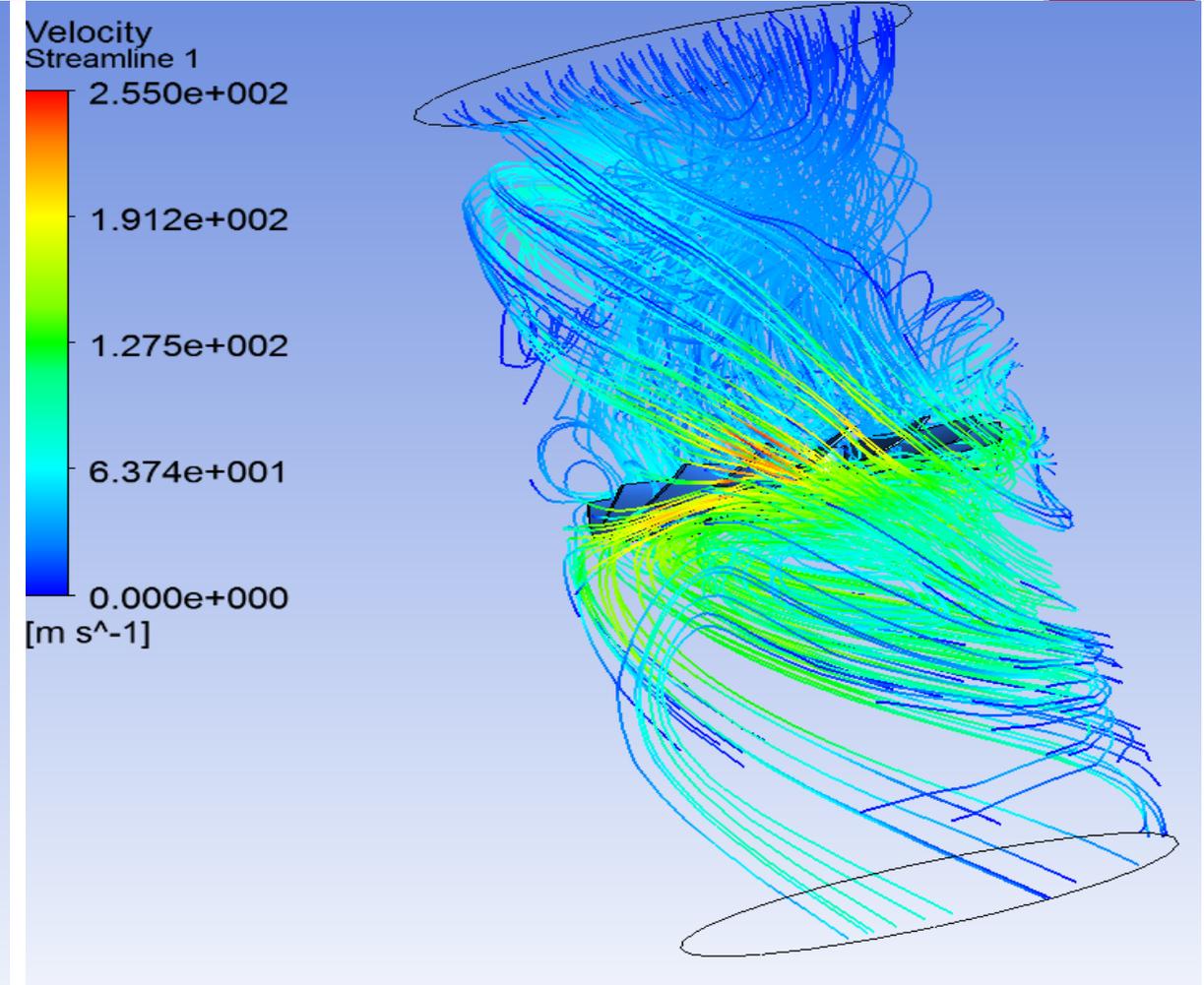
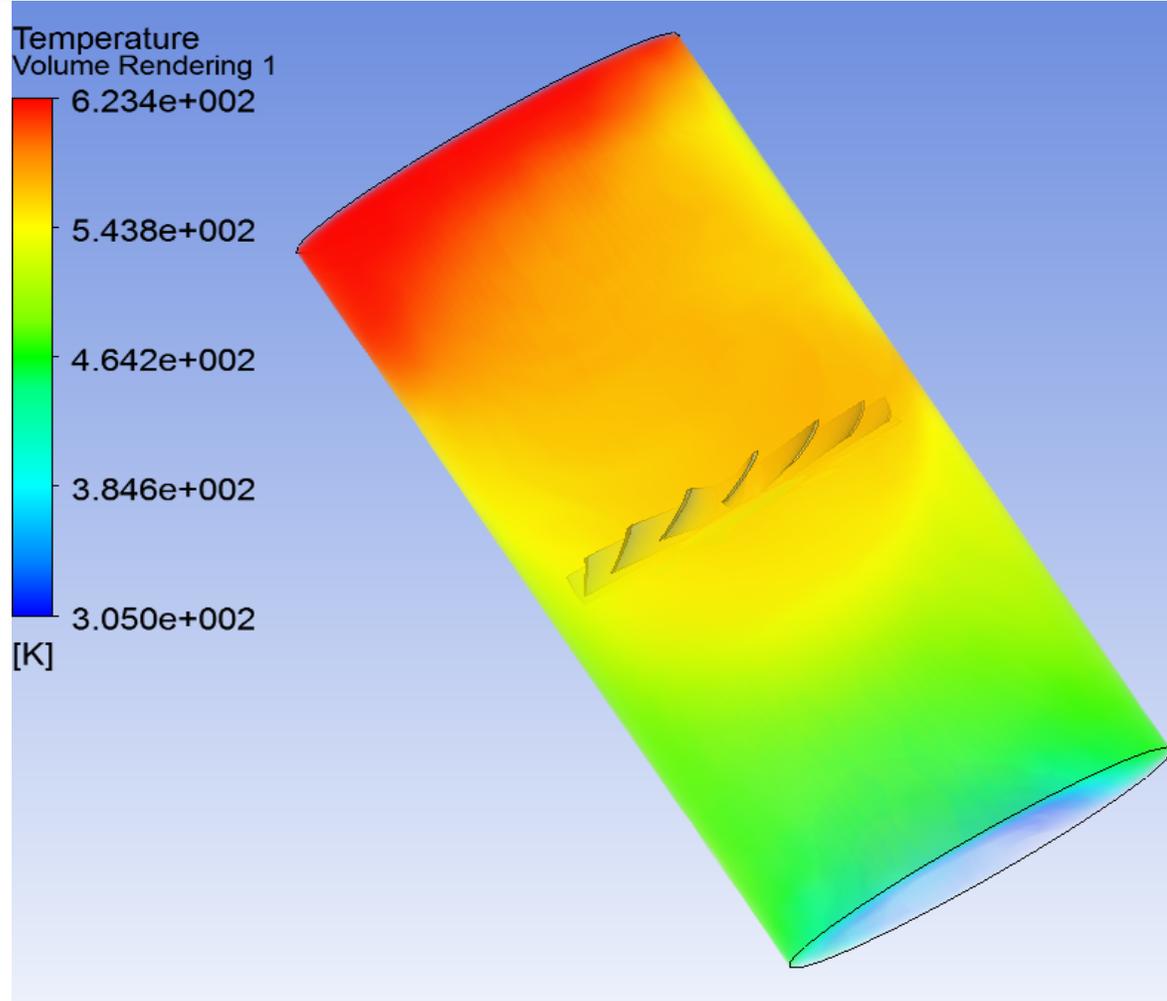
Results - Steady Condition



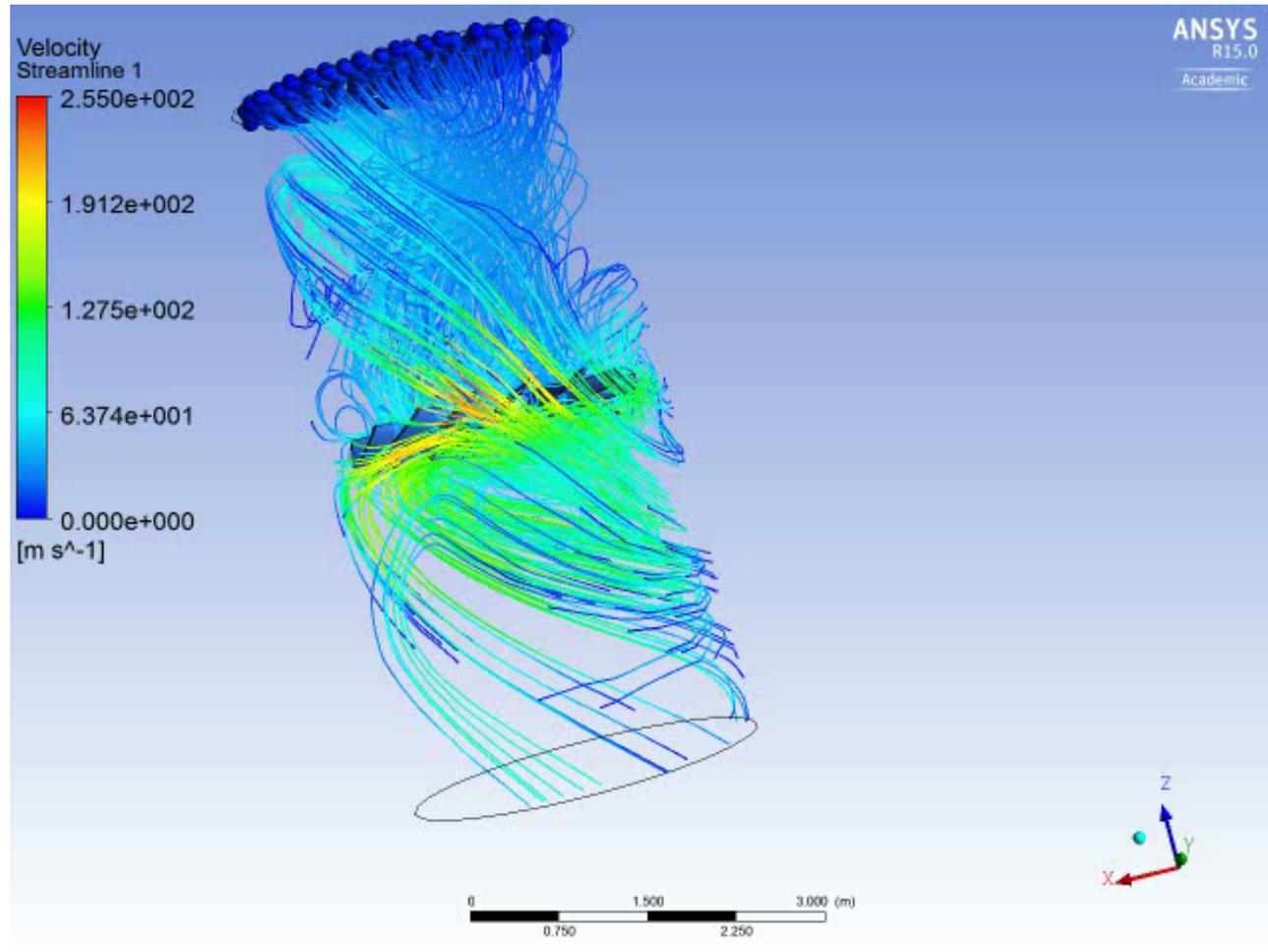
Results - Steady Condition



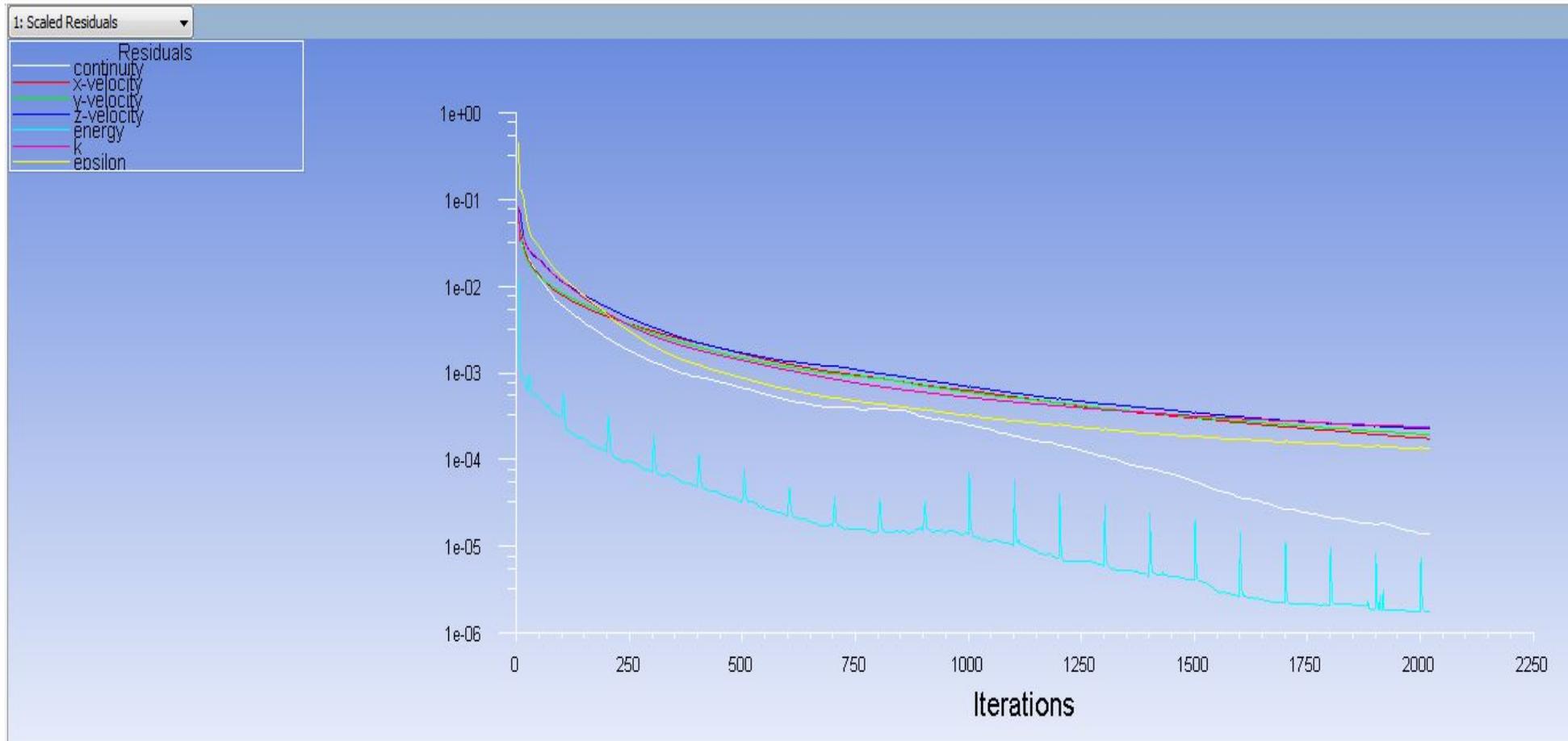
Results - Steady Condition



Video



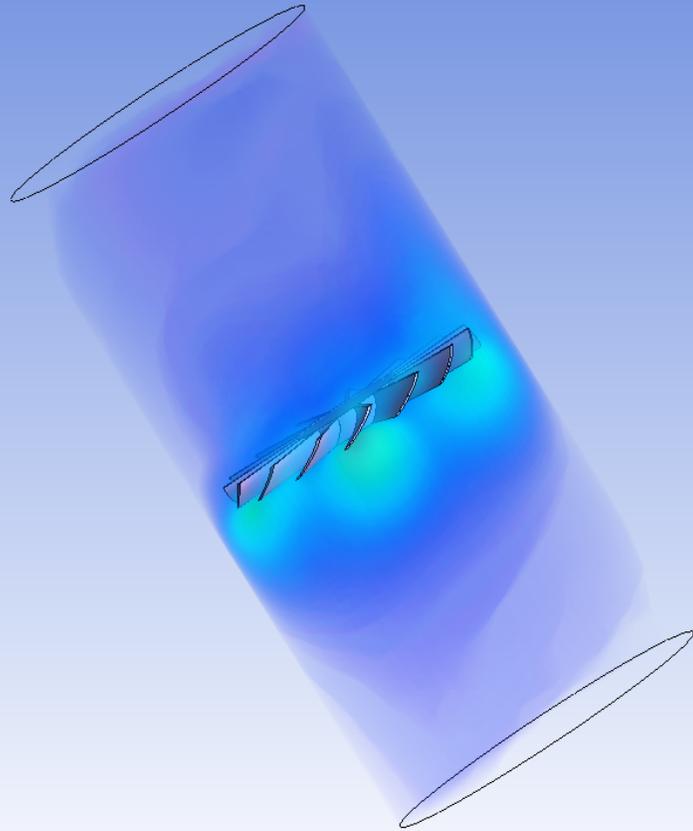
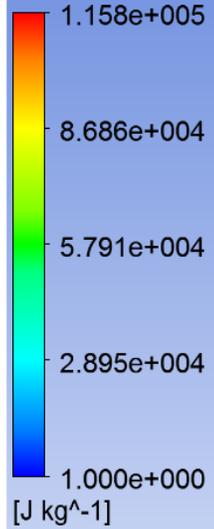
Results – Transient Condition



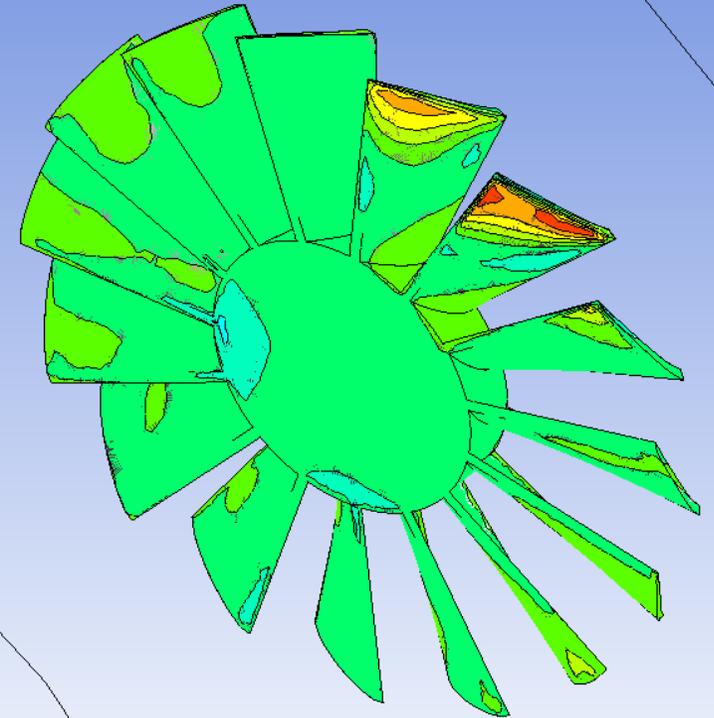
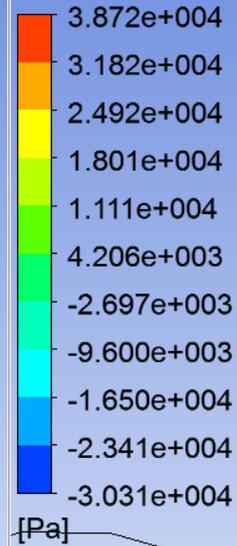
Results – Transient Condition



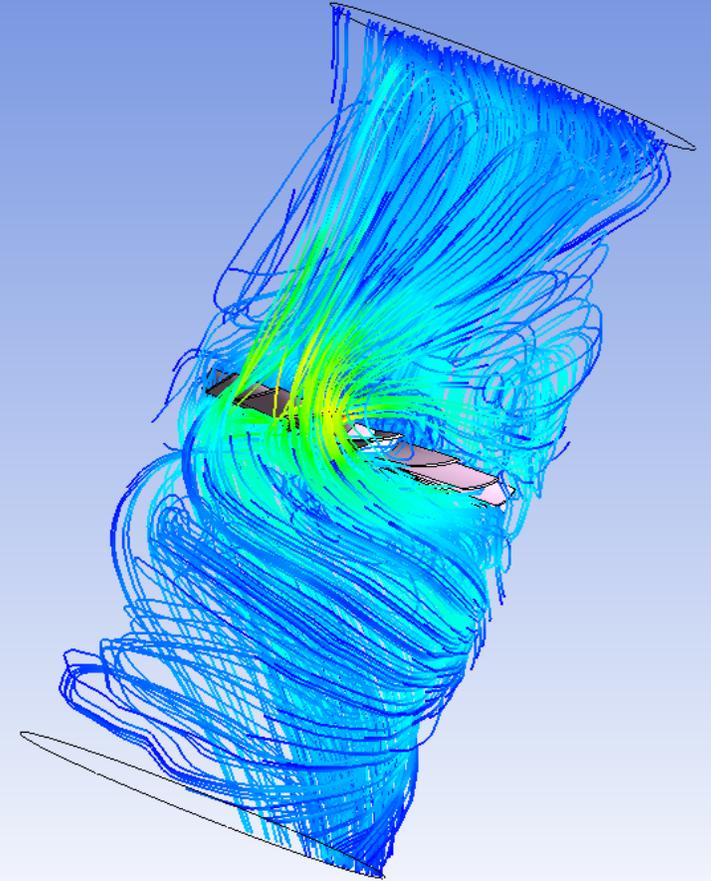
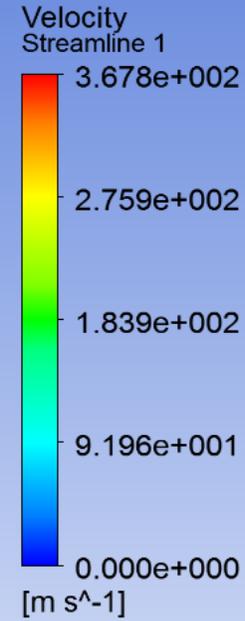
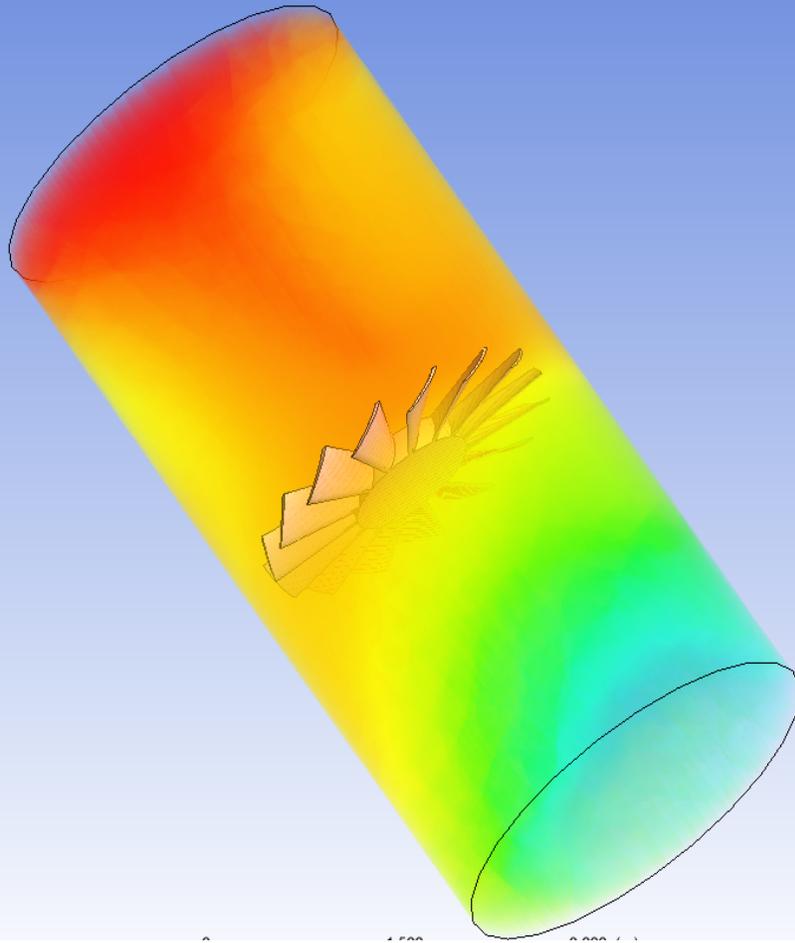
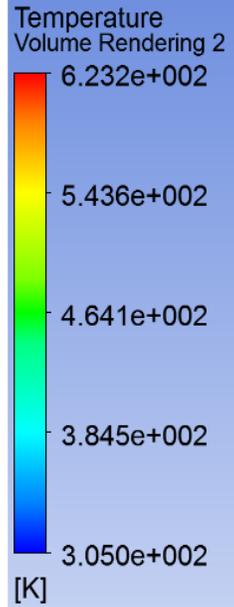
Turbulence Kinetic Energy
Volume Rendering 1



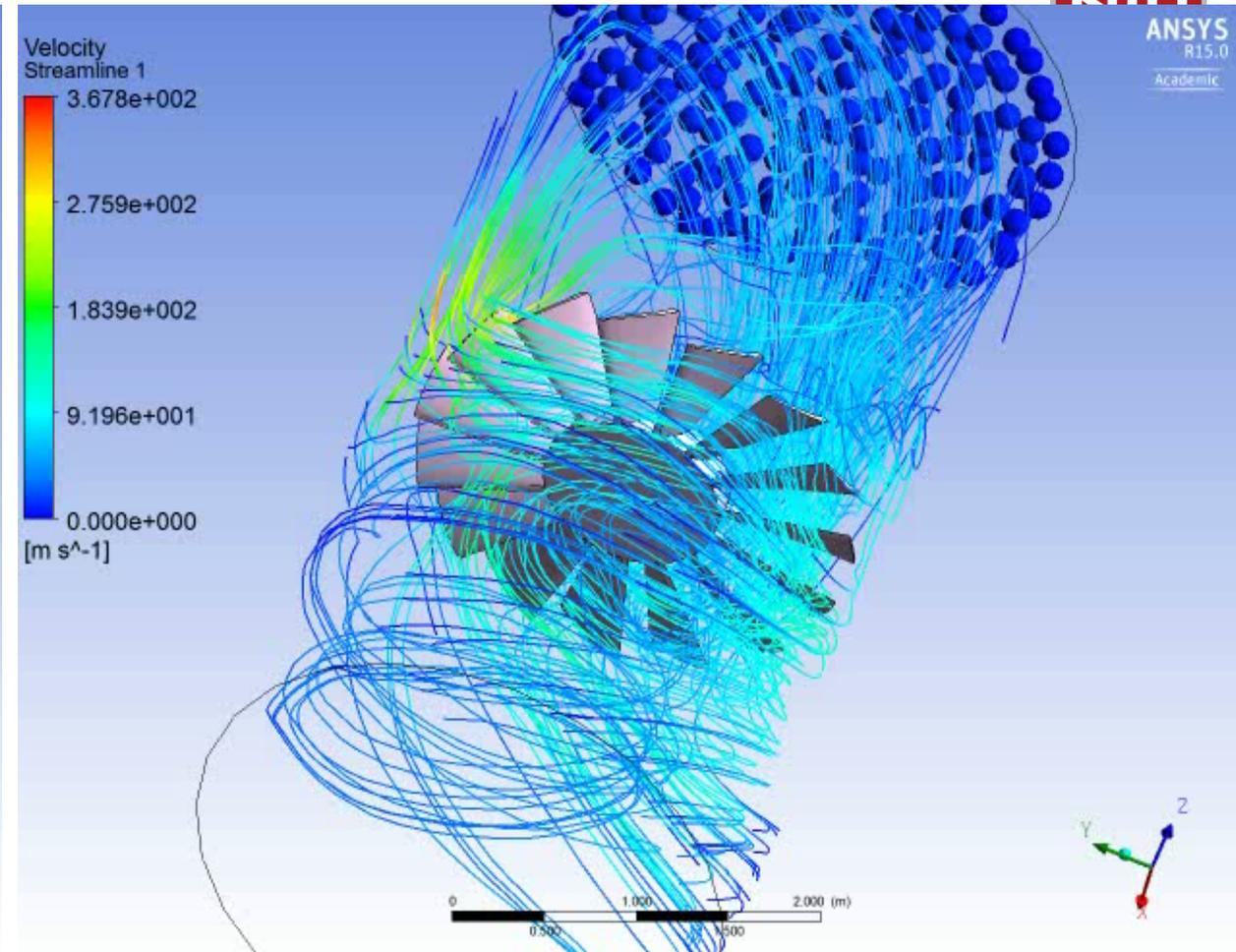
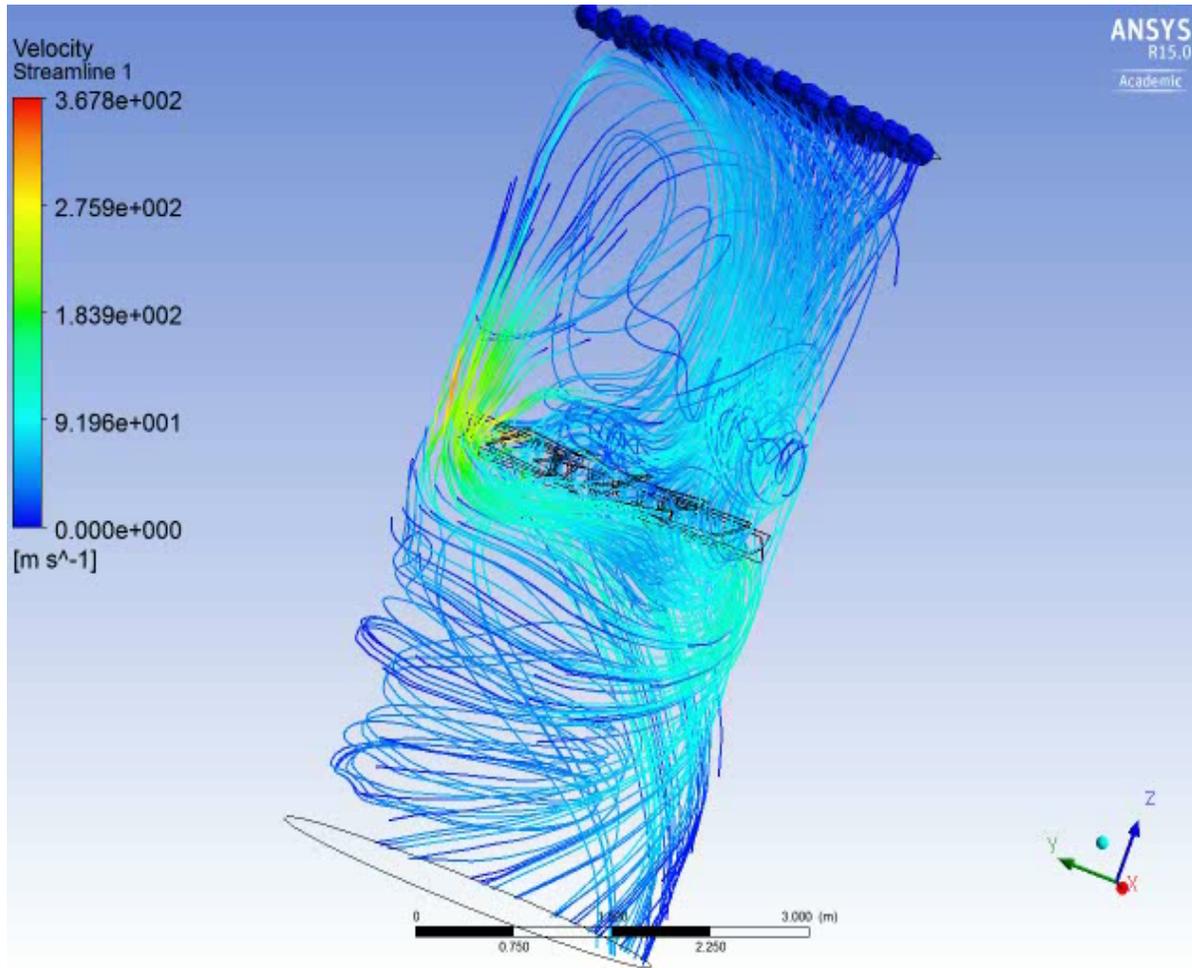
Pressure
Contour 1



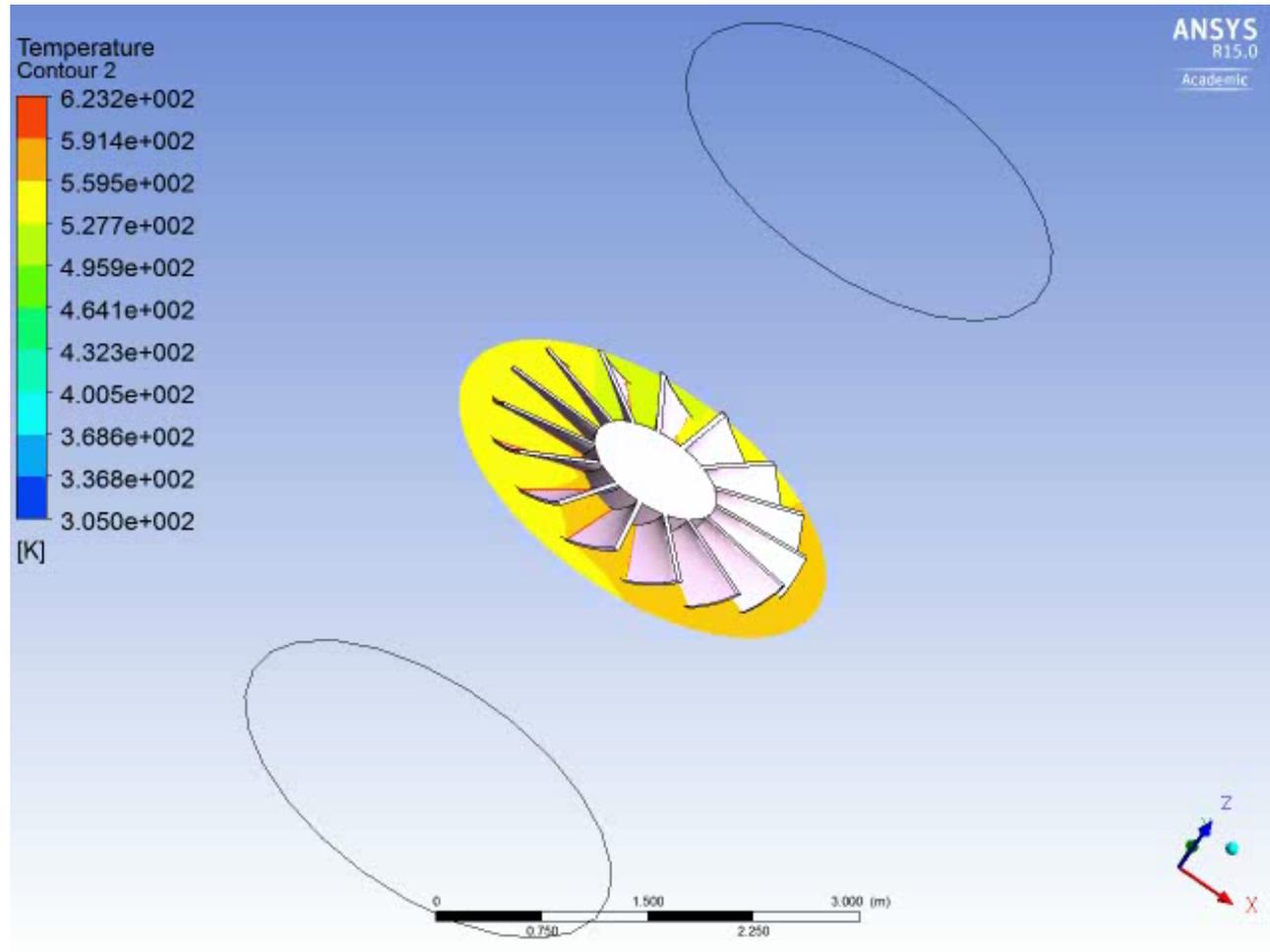
Results – Transient Condition



Videos



Videos



References



- **References**
- Analysis Of Steam Turbines - International Refereed Journal of Engineering and Science (IRJES) ISSN (Online) 2319-183X, (Print) 2319-1821 Volume 3, Issue 2 (February 2014), PP.32-48 by A.Sudheer Reddy MD, Imran Ahmed, T.Sharath Kumar, A.Vamshi Krishna Reddy, V.V Prathibha Bharathi.
- Introduction to CFD Basics by -Rajesh Bhaskaran and Lance Collins.
- CFD Meshing with ANSYS Workbench - March 14, 2013 by CAE Associates.
- <http://www.pbsenergo.com/products-and-services/turbines/steam-turbines/low-pressure-condensing-turbines>.
- Applied Computational Fluid Dynamics - André Bakker.
- Basics of computational fluid dynamics analysis - Chaitanya Vudutha, Parimal Nilangekar, Ravindranath Gouni, Satish Kumar Boppana, Albert Koether.
- <http://www.pbsenergo.com/products-and-services/turbines/steam-turbines/low-pressure-condensing-turbines>.
- Cfd and heat transfer blog.



Thank You!