

OPEN SOURCE CFD SUCCESS IN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY SOLUTIONS



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AGENDA

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ICON overview

iconCFD applications I

iconCFD applications II

Success stories



AGENDA

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ICON overview

iconCFD applications I

iconCFD applications II

Success stories



- Independent, Private
- CFD advisors since 1992
- Imperial College, London
- International
- Scalable
- Flexible



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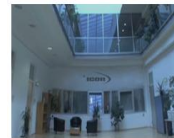
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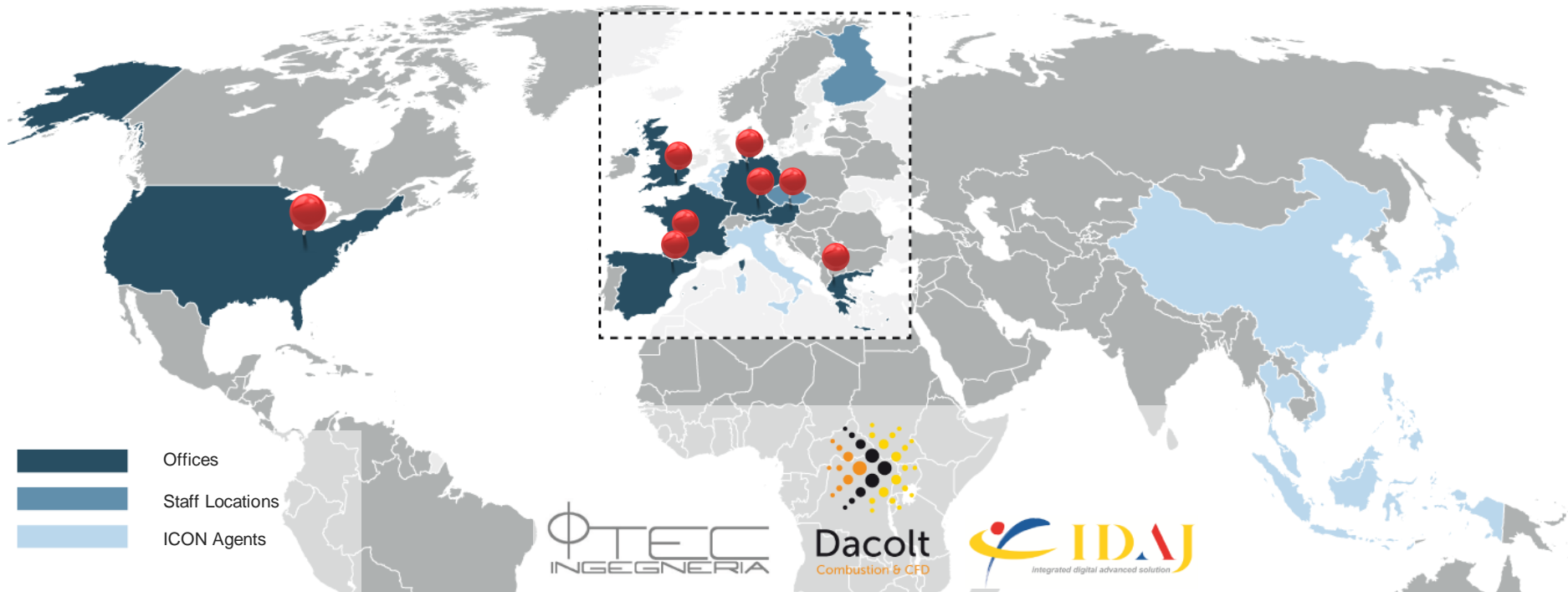
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ICON WORLDWIDE HUMAN RESOURCES

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- 100+ CFD-specialist Staff
- 15 developers dedicated to industrial support of open source CFD processes
- Collaboration network of specialist developers, consultants, academics
- 200+ staff in total
- Recruiting talent



ICON OPERATIONS

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- Software Development/Maintenance
- Advanced Support
- CFD Consulting
- Training
- Integrated Technology/Process
- Proprietary & Open Source



ICON

CUSTOMER SAMPLE

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Automotive



Automotive supplier



Oil & Gas



Rail transportation



Aerospace



Built environment



Defence & Security



Complete Process Framework

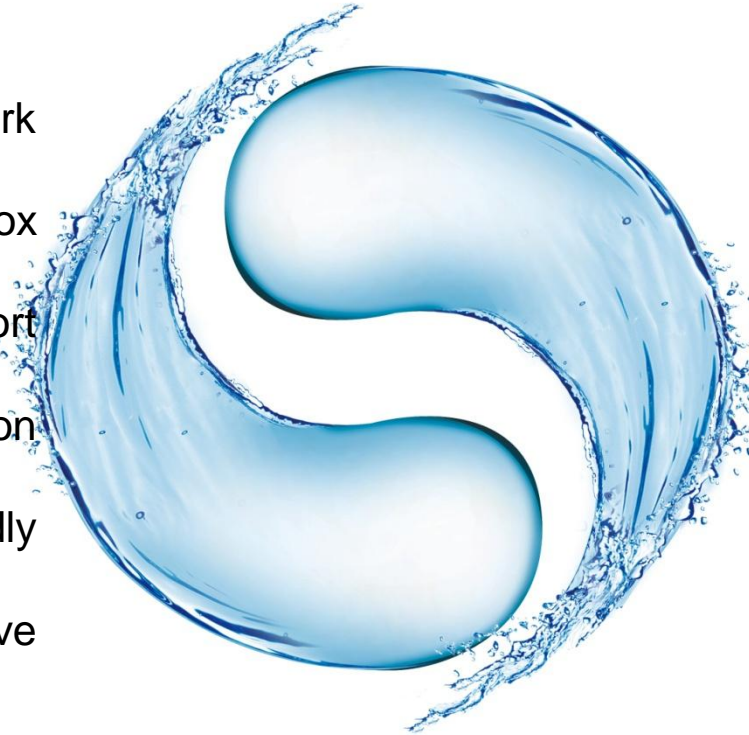
Interrelated Toolbox

Direct support

Documentation

User friendly

Steep learning curve



Low costs

Unlimited scalability

100% Customisable

Hands on exploration

Independence

“Best of both worlds”

Proprietary

-

Open Source

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Success stories



ICON

AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS

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Automotive

Aerospace

Build
Environment

Chemical

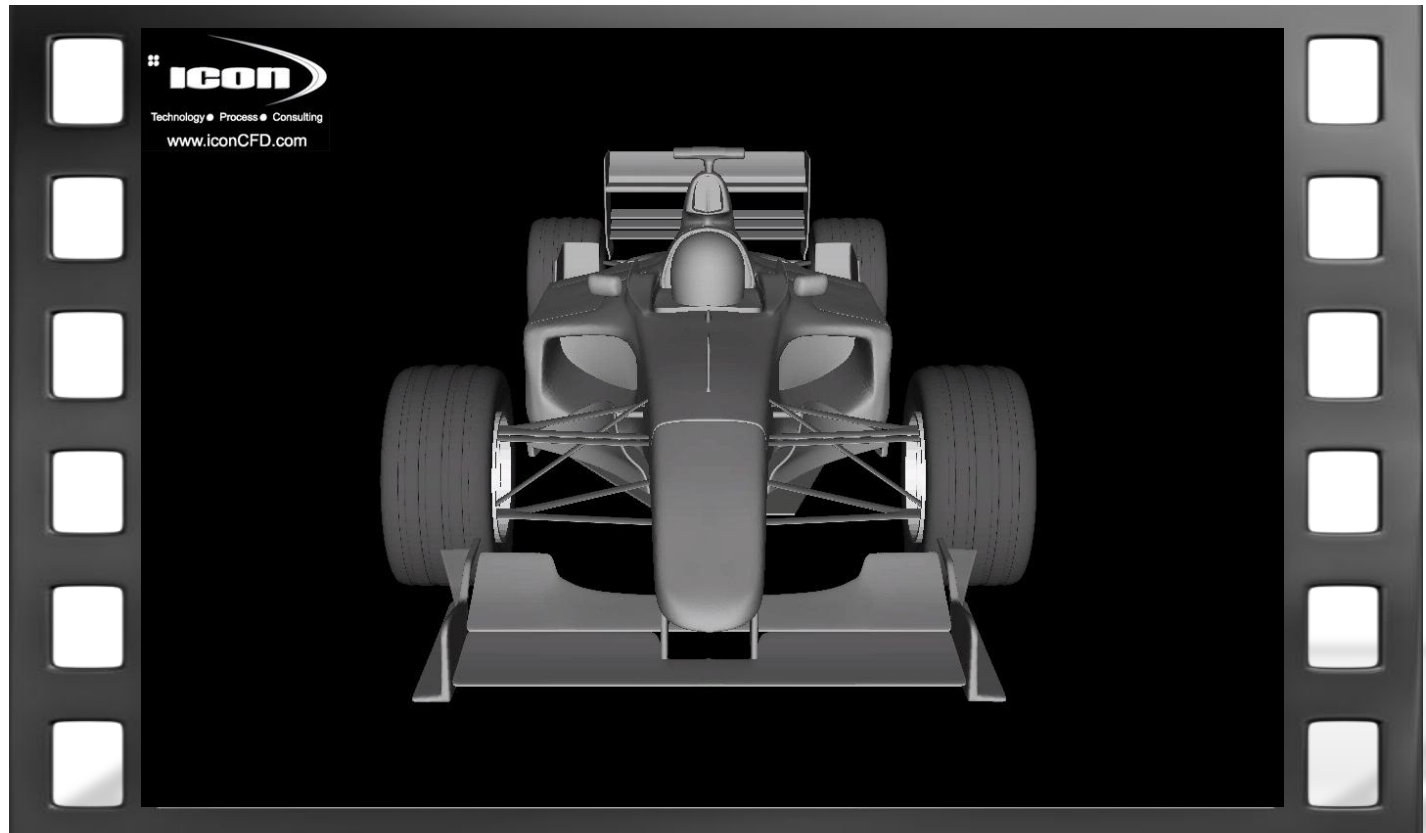
Oil

Paper

Rail

Consumer
Products

Defense

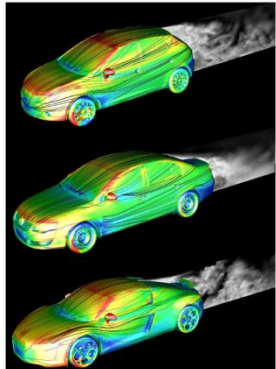


AERODYNAMICS APPLICATIONS

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AERODYNAMICS ACCURACY

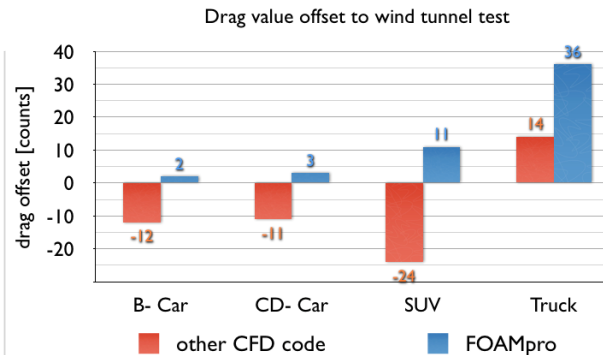
the wheels — but the fine structures are not damped out.



	Δc_D [%]	Δc_{Lx} [%]	Δc_{Ly} [%]
SEAT Ibiza	0.018	-0.017	0.048
SEAT Leon	0.021	-0.005	0.030
VW Golf	0.003	0.034	0.024
VW Passat	0.011	-0.033	0.035
VW New Beetle	0.018	0.001	0.030
Audi A3	0.007	-0.018	0.034
Audi A5	0.011	-0.036	0.031
Audi A6	-0.004	0.002	0.028
Audi Q5	-0.001	-0.008	0.047
Audi TT	-0.001	-0.008	0.051
Audi R8	0.022	0.021	-0.012

Table 3: Comparison of predicted aerodynamic coefficients with experiment for range of vehicles

table shows that, on the whole, good accuracy is obtained for the prediction of drag coefficient over the whole range of vehicles. A few notable exceptions can be identified, however. Both SEAT vehicles suffer from a significant overprediction in drag that is not observed in the other squareback vehicles in the suite. Closer investigation of these particular cases is required to ascertain the source of the discrepancy, including a verification of the exact correspondence of all the details of the simulated geometry to that of the vehicle tested in the wind tunnel. At 16 counts, the error in the prediction for the Volkswagen New Beetle is also quite high. This result can likely be attributed to the fact that the aerodynamics of this particular vehicle are dominated by pressure-gradient driven separation at the round rear surface of the vehicle, always a particular challenge for any CFD methods that employ



Presented at SAE World Congress 2009

(SAE 2009-01-0333)

Efficient, high accuracy, robust simulation methodology for usage in production

Robust and fast meshing of complex geometries

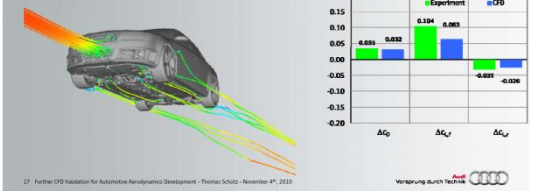
Presented at SAE World Congress 2011

(SAE 2011-01-0163)

DES validated with wind tunnel data, and compared to proprietary CFD codes.

Further CFD Validation for Automotive Aerodynamics Development Validation of Drag and Lift

- ▶ Additional drag due to cooling air flow called "cooling air drag"
- ▶ Cooling air drag is predicted accurately
- ▶ Impact on front and rear lift shows correct tendencies
- ▶ Even cooling drag forecast with rotating wheels very promising



Full presentation available online :

<https://www.opensourcecfd.com/conference2010/>

"Further CFD Validation for Automotive Aerodynamics Development" – Thomas Schütz - AUDI

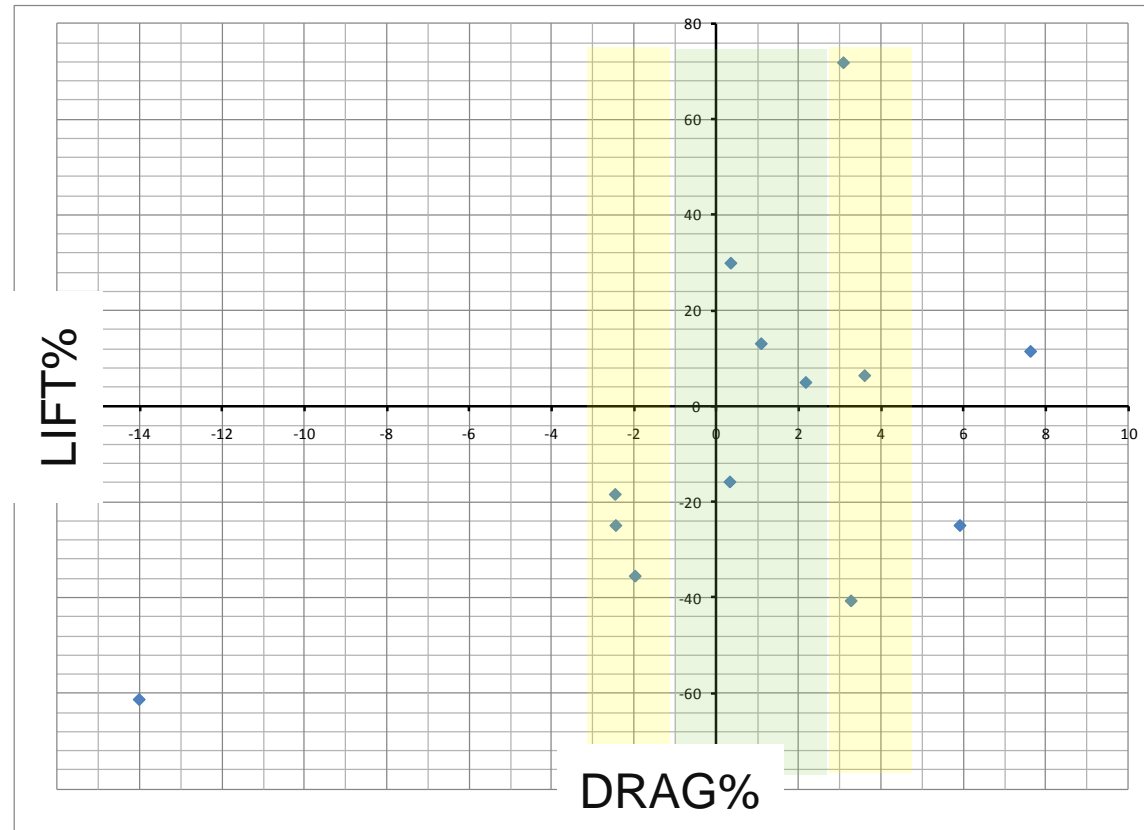
AERODYNAMICS ACCURACY

About 40% of results are within 2% accuracy in Drag.

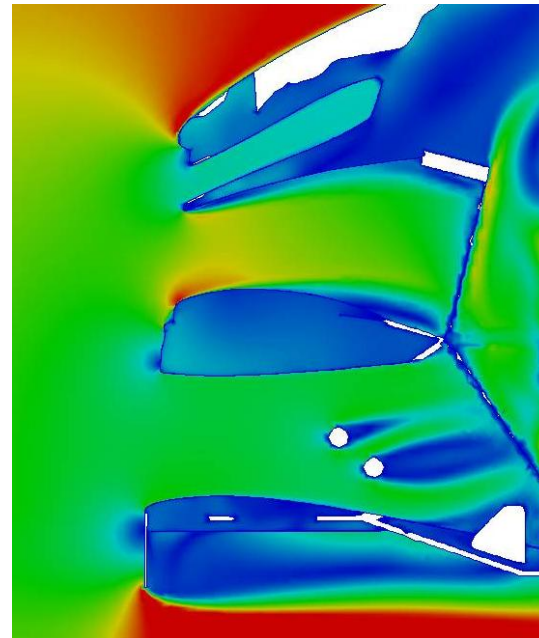
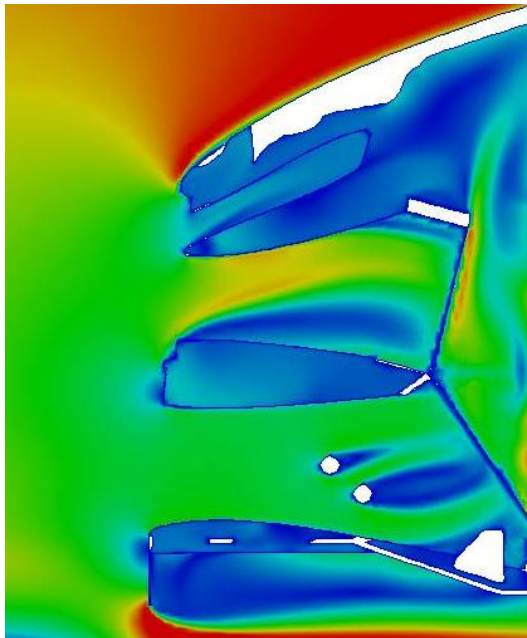
+85% of results are within 4% accuracy

Absolute drag value prediction

Consistent predictions relative Aerodynamics



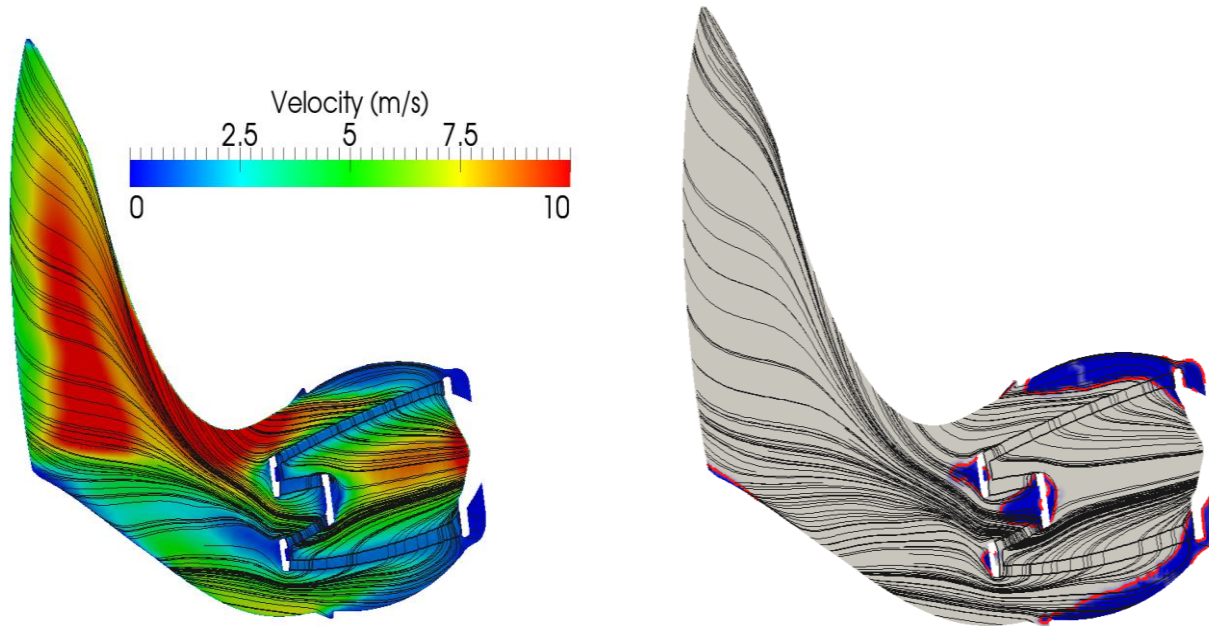
UHTM ENGINE COLD FLOW



Underhood flow optimisation

UHTM ENGINE COLD FLOW - INTAKE

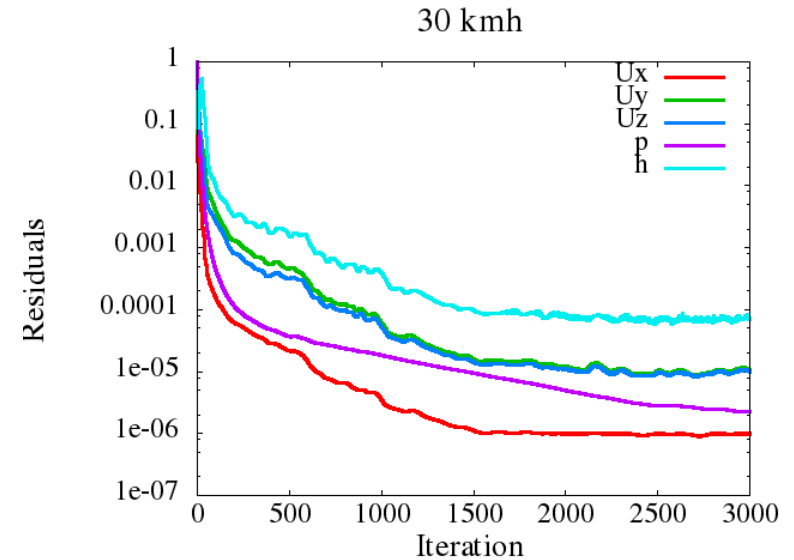
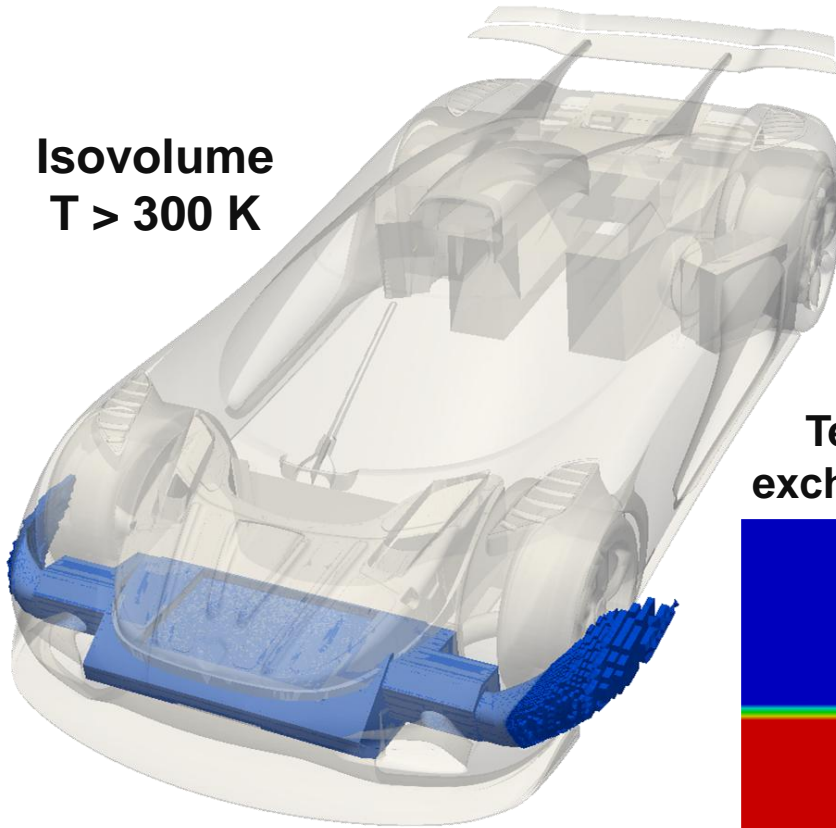
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UHTM HOT FLOW

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Isovolume
 $T > 300\text{ K}$

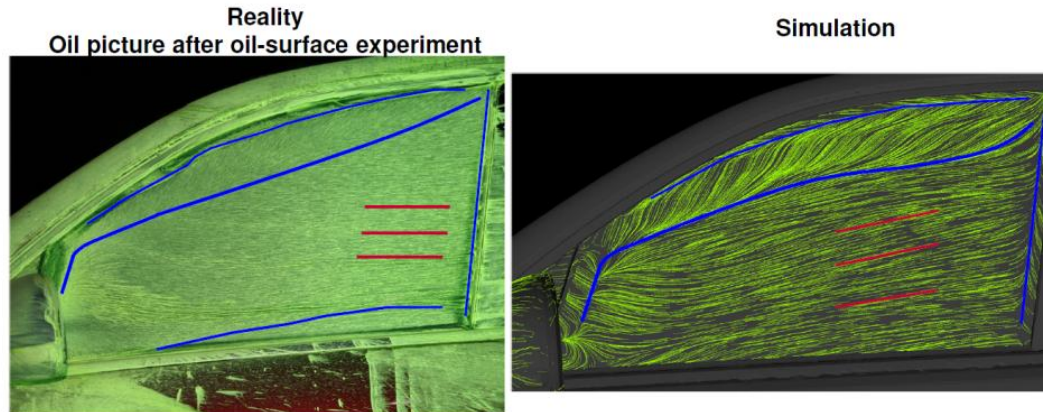


Temperature evolution in the heat
exchanger (RAD) – 2 rows x 4 columns



AERO ACOUSTICS FLOW STRUCTURE

Status: Aeroacoustics - Comparison of Reality and Simulation at side window



Remarks:

- Vortices caused by the A-pillar coincide.
- Recirculation areas could be simulated well.
- Streamlines of simulation are not horizontal.



Entwicklung Aufbau
Funktionsauslegung Ausstattung
und Methoden, EKAB

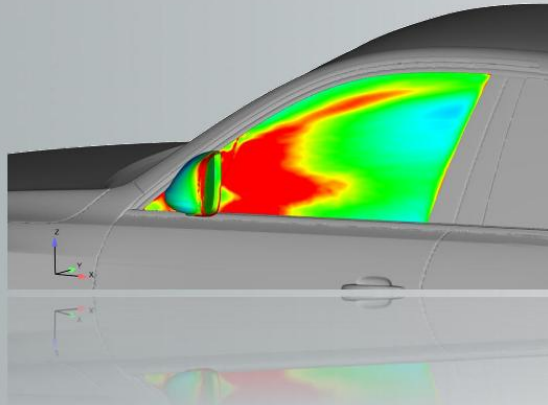


Presented by VW at ICON Open Source CFD International conference (OSCIC) in 2011
Full presentation available online : <https://www.opensourcecfid.com/conference2011/>
Applications Of OpenFOAM® In Automotive Industry – R. Sundermeier - VAG

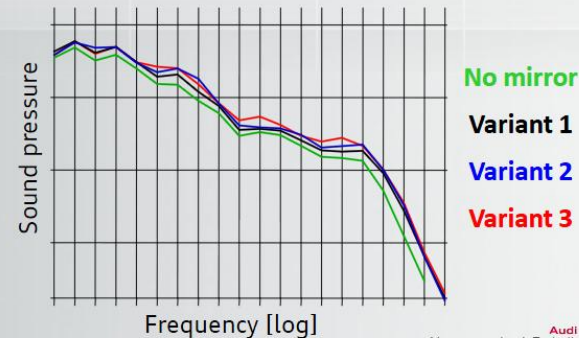


AERO ACOUSTICS PRACTICAL APPROACH

Case 2: Audi Q5



Variant	Intensity index	Ranking CFD	Ranking measurement
No mirror	0.049	1	1
Variant 1	0.059	2	2
Variant 2	0.061	3	3
Variant3	0.074	4	4



12 Dr. K. Zens, AUDI AG, OSCIC 2012

Audi Vorsprung durch Technik

Presented by AUDI at ICON Open Source CFD International conference (OSCIC) in 2012
Full presentation available online : <https://www.opensourcecf.com/conference2012/>
Aerodynamics at AUDI; Dr. Kentaro Zens AUDI AG.

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KEY TO SUCCESS?

www.iconCFD.com

Low pre-processing effort

Fast setup

Parallel mesher and solver

Fast turnaround time



Body fitted mesh

Navier-Stokes numerics for attached flows

Cost-efficient

“Best of both worlds”

LBM like Process

-

Navier Stokes Solver

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iconCFD OPTIMISATION

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OPTIMISATION CHANGE IN PARADIGM

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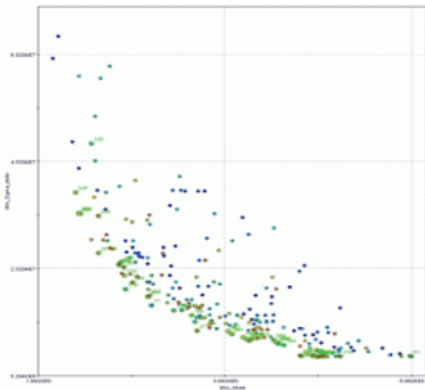


OPTIMISATION CHANGE IN PARADIGM

Multi-objective

Discrete & continuous parameters

Ability to introduce construction constraints



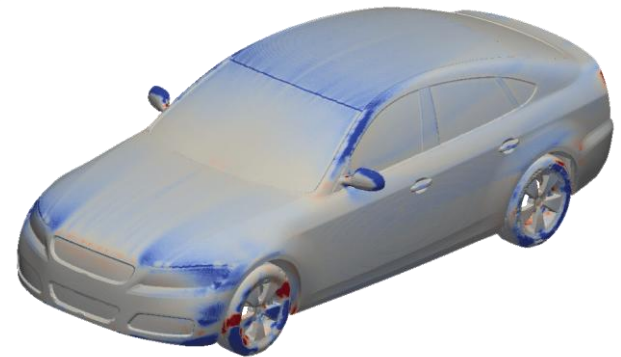
STOCHASTIC



Low Computational Cost

Continuous local sensitivity in every point of the domain

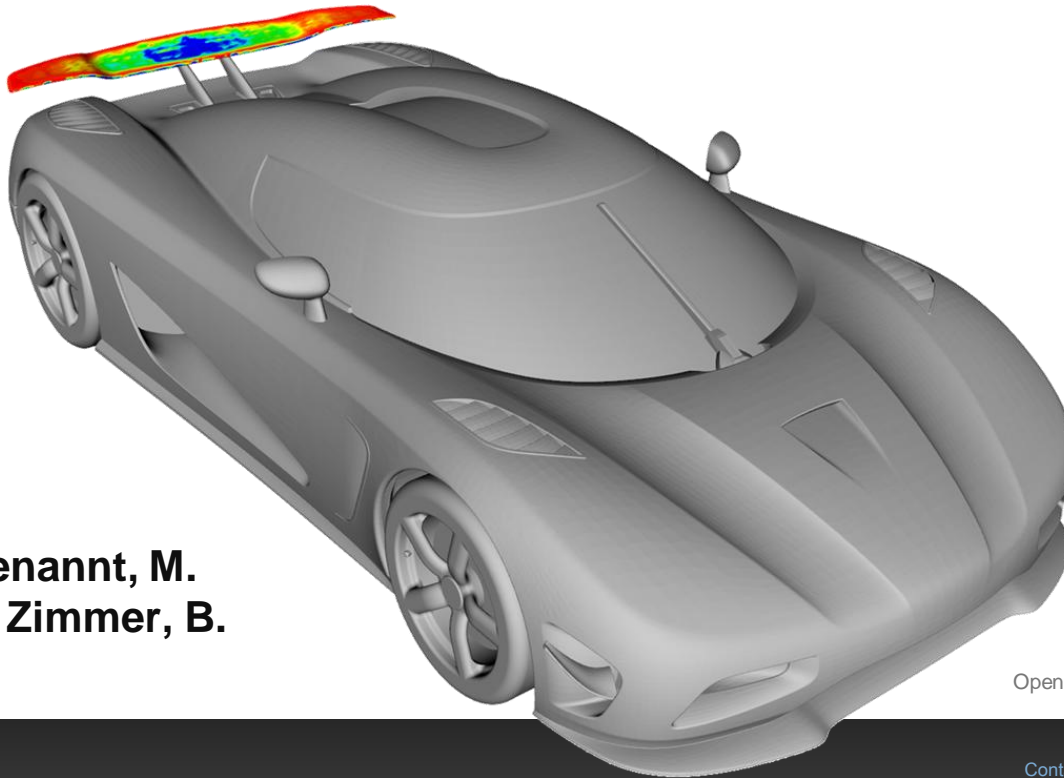
Feasibility to get to non-intuitive solutions



ADJOINT



Mapping Adjoint Sensitivities to Geometry Parameters for Shape Optimization



**S. Weickgenannt, M.
Saroch, A. Zimmer, B.
Leroy**

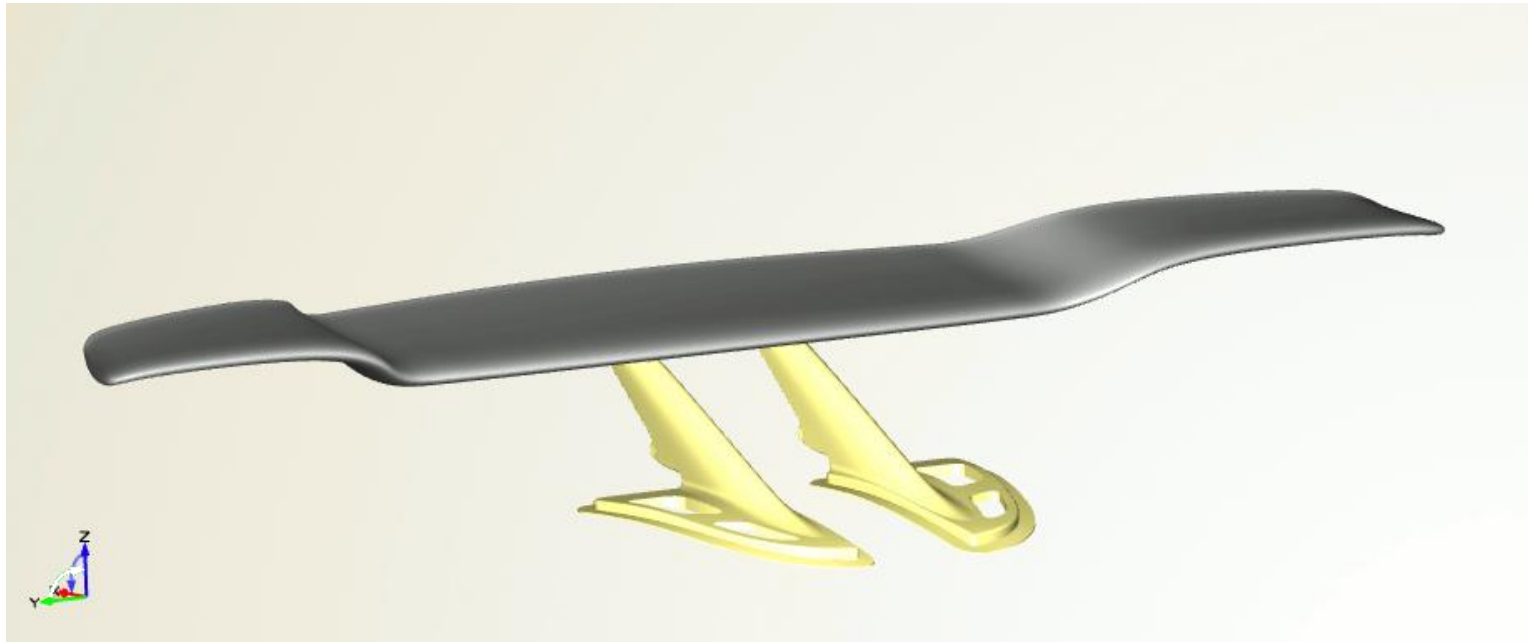
With kind permission of:
Koenigsegg Automotive AB
www.koenigsegg.com

Open Source CFD International Conference 2013

Parametric Model

19 design variables control the shape with the help of spanwise distributions of profile parameters

Geometry constraints regarding span and chord length are automatically met



Linking Adjoint Sensitivities and parameters

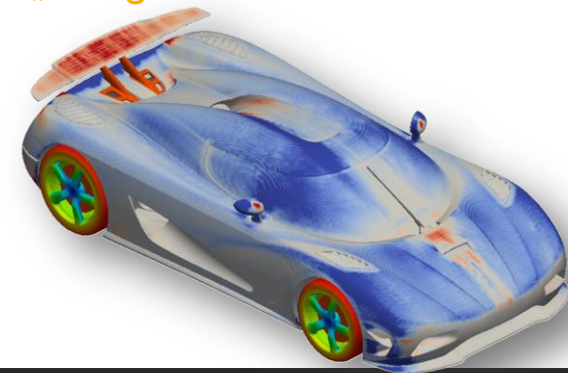
Adjoint shape sensitivity values can be used to displace the surface cells directly and to morph the shape, e.g. in a CAD independent approach

Downside is that the **shape changes cannot easily be fed back into the design workflow, geometry constraints may be violated**

→ **Solution:** connect shape sensitivities to CAD parameters

Parametric sensitivity Normal displacement of model boundary due to CAD parameter changes: „design velocity“

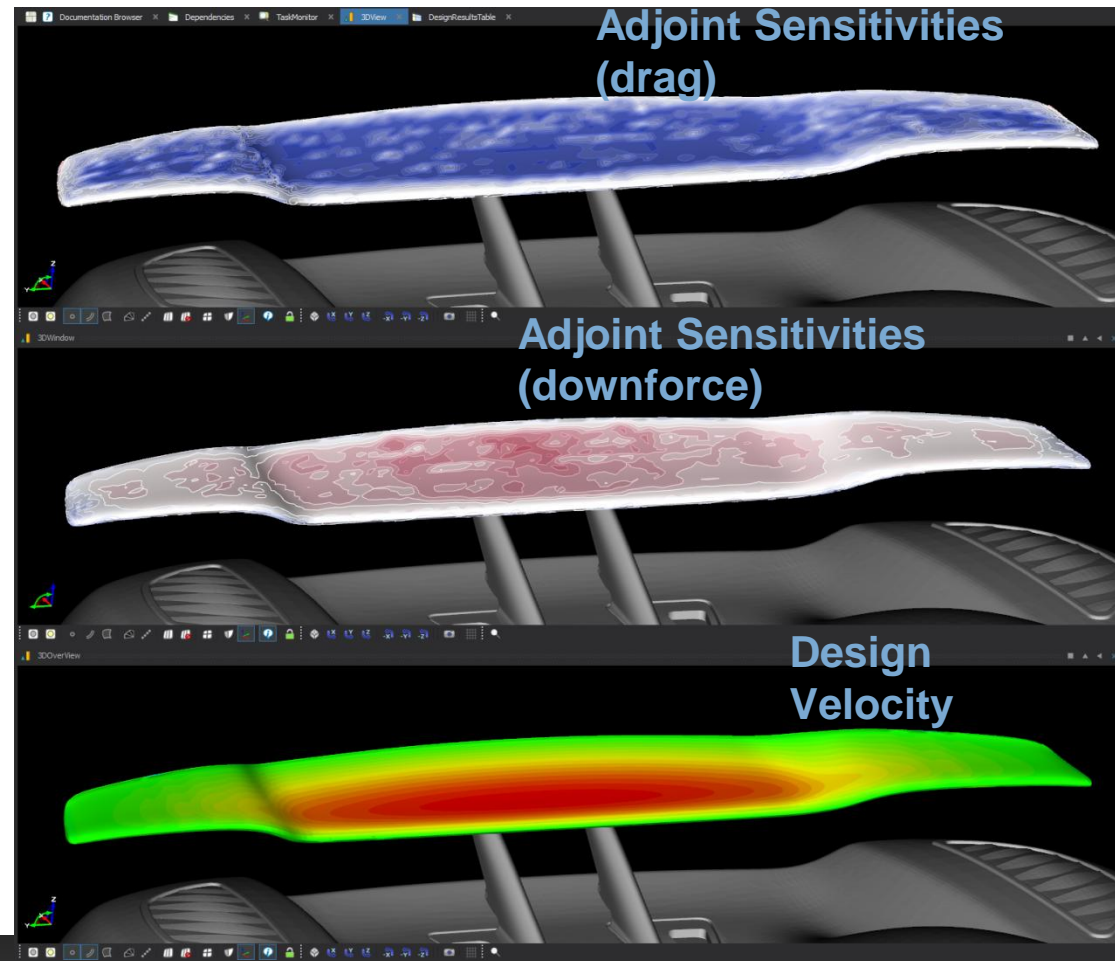
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha_n} = \sum_k \underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial n_k}}_{\text{Adjoint shape sensitivity}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial n_k}{\partial \alpha_n}}_{\text{Normal displacement of model boundary due to CAD parameter changes: „design velocity“}} \underbrace{\frac{A_k}{A_{avg.}}}_{\text{Relative local cell size}}$$



Design Velocity Results

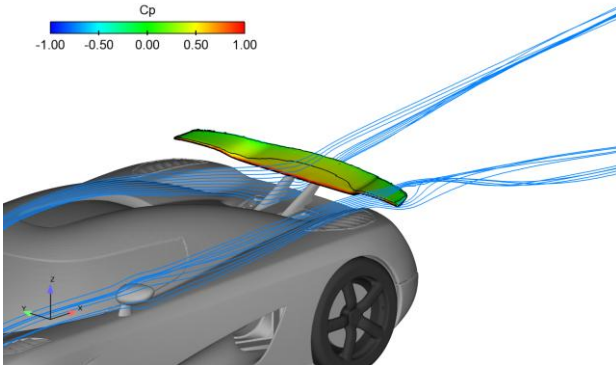
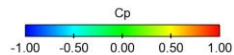


Thickness_pressCenter
Rank 1 for drag
Rank 2 for downforce



OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

Baseline Results



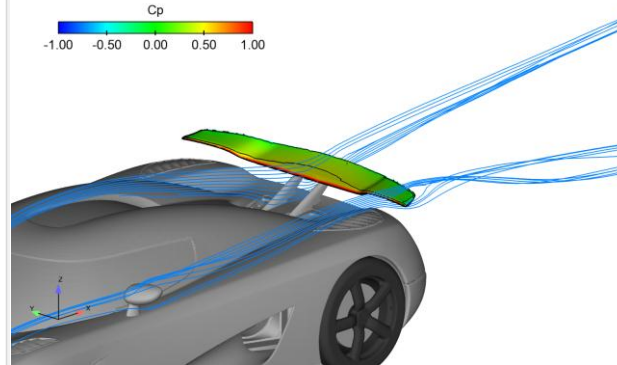
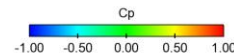
DRAG

parameter	sensitivity
thickness_pressCenter	247.23
stepPos_yShift	-92.83
thickness_sucCenter	-73.96
thickness_sucInner	-63.82
camber_pressCenter	-45.61

Drag optimized

-0.96% drag

-3.75%
downforce



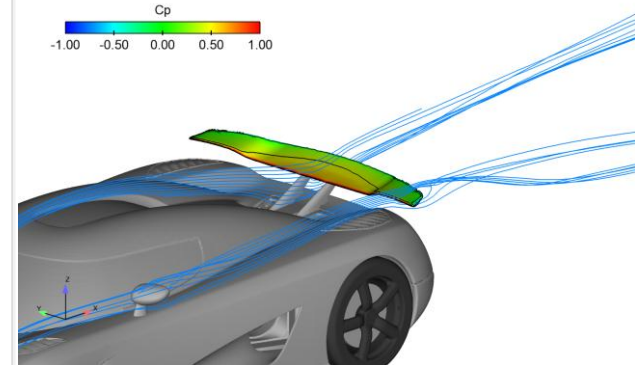
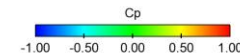
DOWNFORCE

parameter	sensitivity
stepPos_yShift	1123.71
thickness_pressCenter	-817.81
thickness_pressTip	-197.45
camber_pressCenter	176.49
thickness_sucCenter	-128.99

Lift optimized

-0.03% drag

+3.86%
downforce



OPTIMISATION CHANGE IN PARADIGM

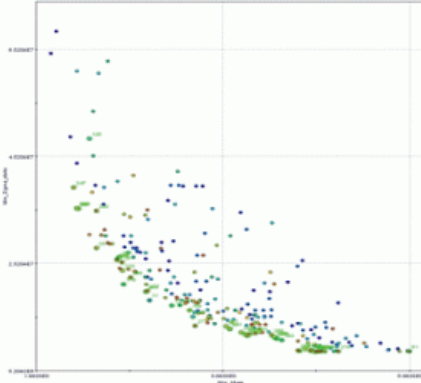
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Multi-objective

Discrete & continuous
parameters(High number)

Ability to introduce
construction constraints



Low Computational Cost

Continuous local sensitivity
in every point of the domain

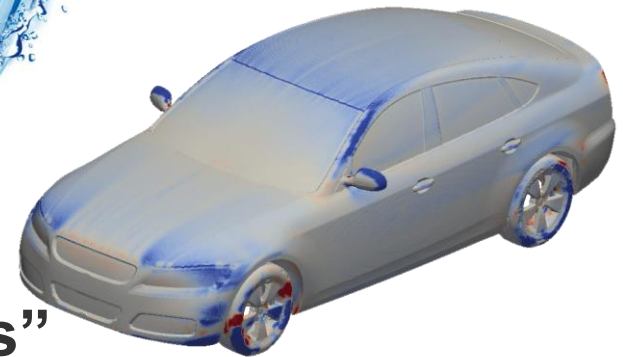
Feasibility to get to non-
intuitive solutions

“Best of both worlds”

STOCHASTIC

-

ADJOINT



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VOLKSWAGEN GROUP CASE STUDY

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Results First Presented at SAE World Congress 2009
(Full Paper SAE 2009-01-0333 :
"Application of Detached-Eddy Simulation for Automotive Aerodynamics")



ICON | IDAJ-China CAE Solution Conference | 11/2013

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AeroFOAM PROJECT

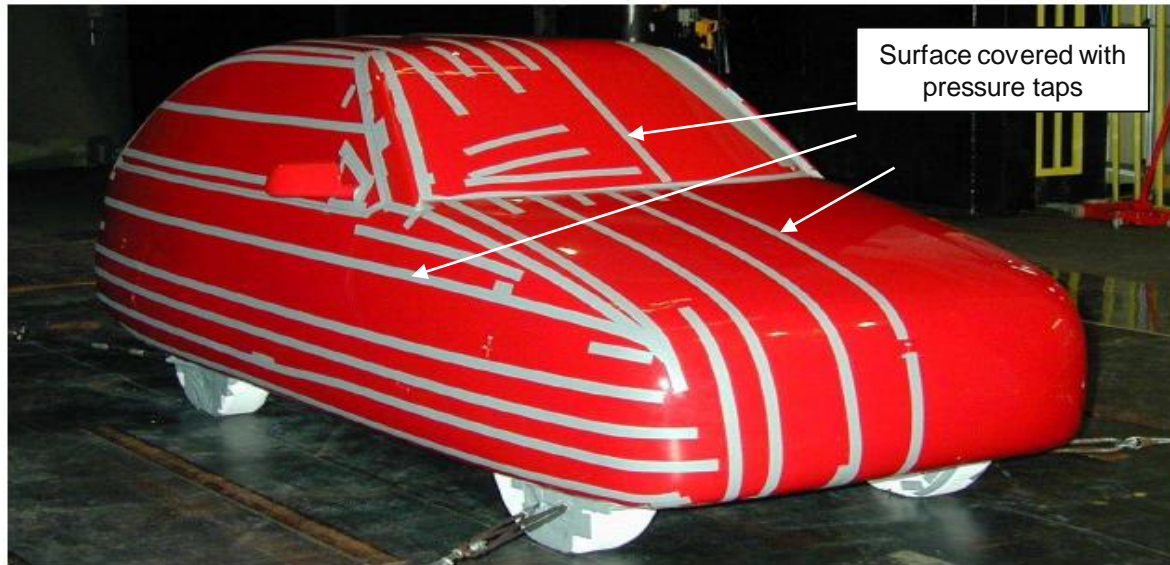
- Multi-year development project
- Basic requirements:
 - Efficient and robust simulation methodology
 - Higher level of accuracy than previous tool required
 - Increased number of vehicle projects and reduced development times
 - Validation using experimental data from Audi and VW wind tunnels
 - Productive use for vehicle development from January 1, 2009
- Fast meshing process is a key factor
- Use of LES or DES – high accuracy

Ref: SAE 2009-01-0333



RESULTS FOR A GENERIC MODEL (VW RED MODEL)

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	c_D [-]	c_{Lf} [-]	c_{Lr} [-]
Experiment	0.249	-0.052	0.128
Simulation	0.265	-0.048	0.118

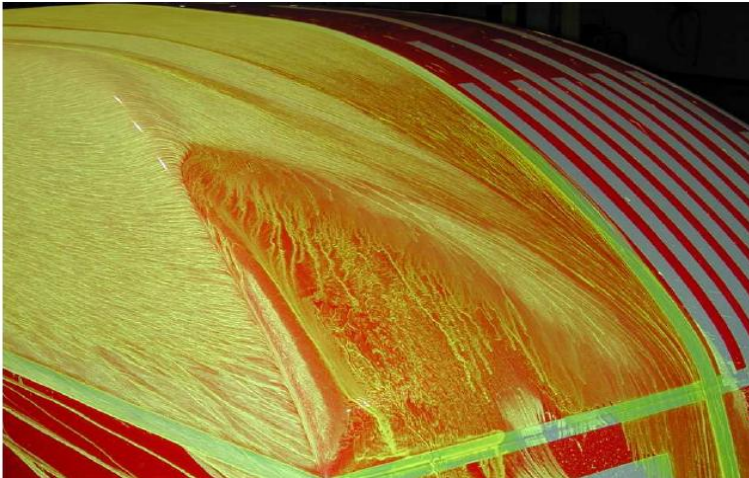
Ref: SAE 2009-01-0333

aeroFOAM

RESULTS FOR A GENERIC MODEL (VW RED MODEL)

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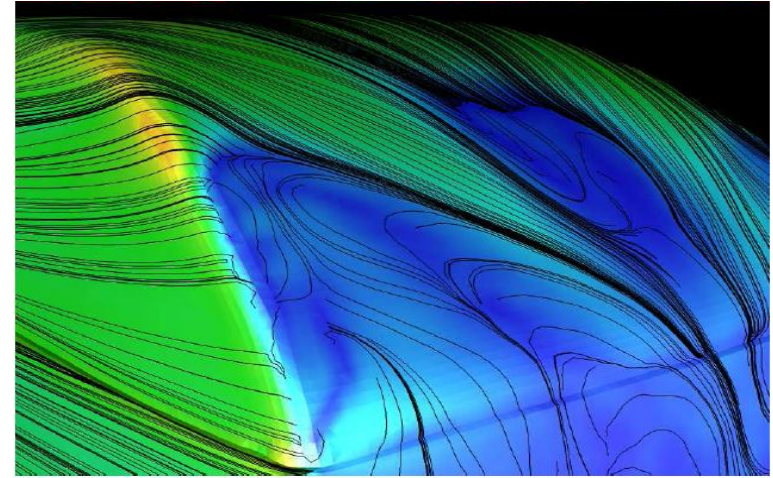
Oil-flow
visualisation



Experiment

Ref: SAE 2009-01-0333

Numerical surface
streamlines



Simulation

aeroFOAM

RESULTS FOR A PRODUCTION CAR (AUDI A6)

www.iconCFD.com



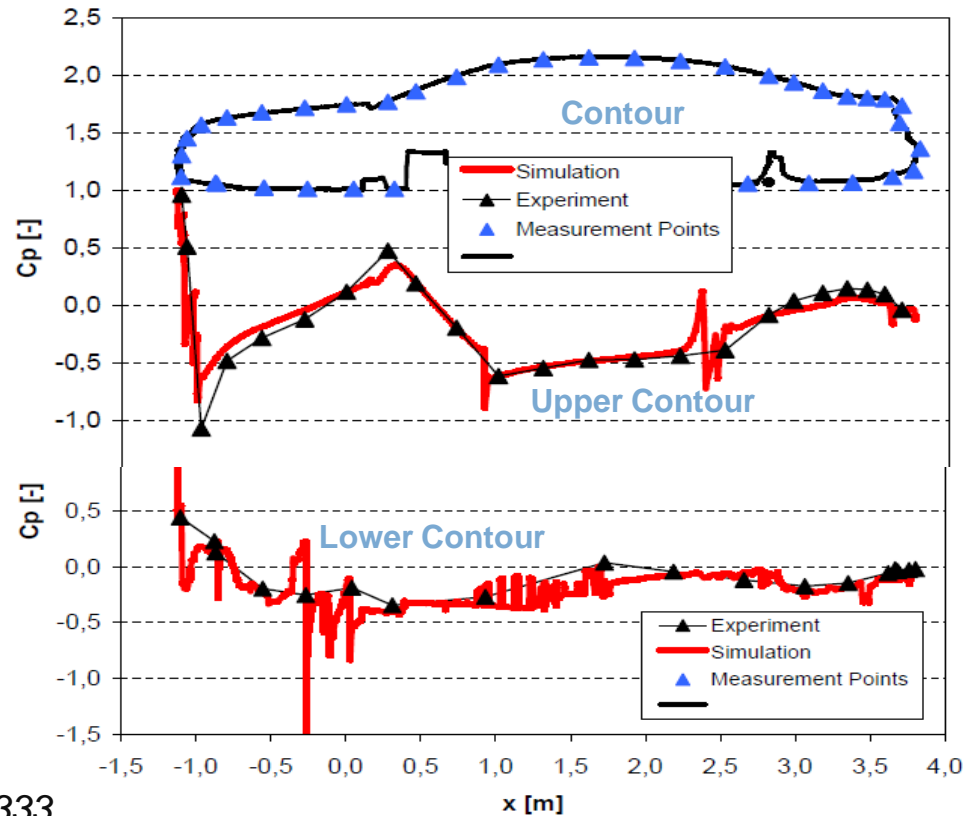
no cooling flow,
no ground
simulation

	c_D [-]	c_{Lf} [-]	c_{Lr} [-]
Experiment	0.271	0.068	0.116
Simulation	0.267	0.070	0.142

Ref: SAE 2009-01-0333

"aeroFOAM"

RESULTS FOR A PRODUCTION CAR

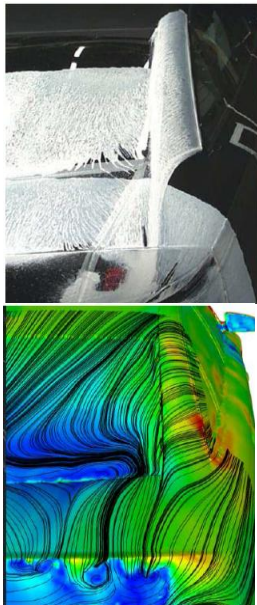


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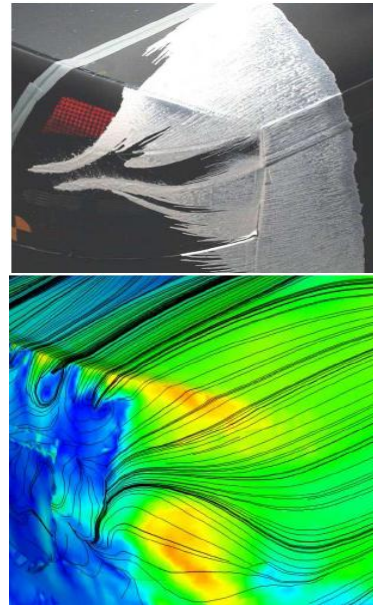
RESULTS FOR A PRODUCTION CAR

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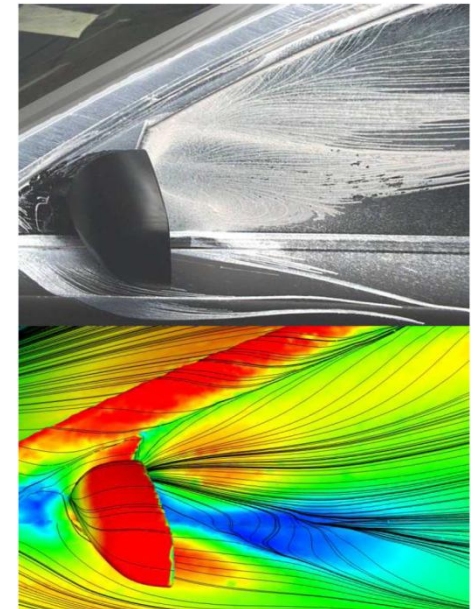
C-pillar region



Rear of car



A-pillar / side region



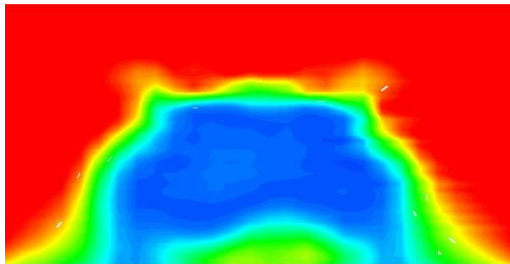
Ref: SAE 2009-01-0333

aeroFOAM

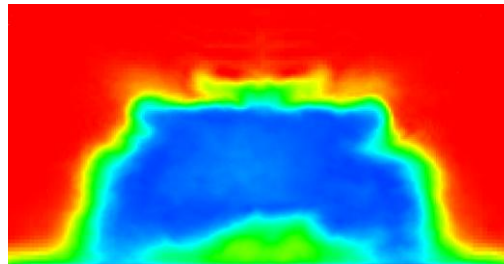
RESULTS FOR A PRODUCTION CAR

total pressure behind the car: plane at $x = 3.90$ m

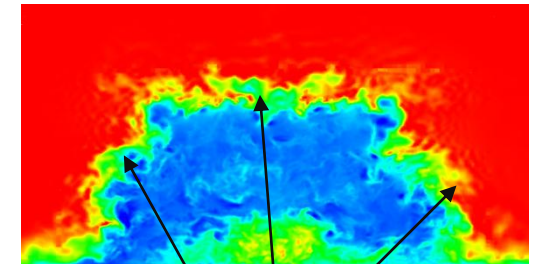
Experiment:
time averaged



Simulation:
time averaged



Simulation:
instantaneous



small-scale turbulent
structures

Ref: SAE 2009-01-0333

VOLKSWAGEN GROUP CASE STUDY

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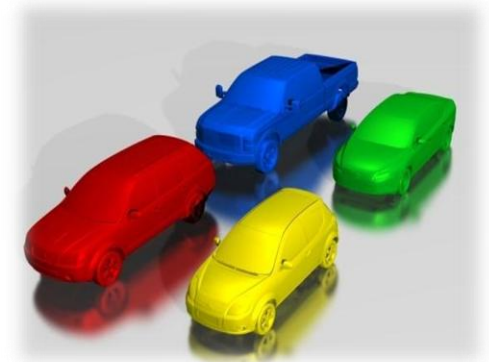
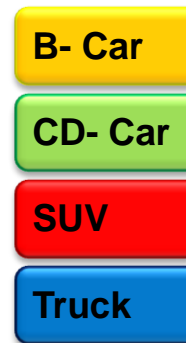


Dr. Moni Islam; Head of Aerodynamics and Aeroacoustic Development
Presented at IDAJ CAE Solutions Conference 2013, Japan



FORD MOTOR COMPANY CASE STUDY

- Presented at SAE World Congress 2011 (SAE 2011-01-0163)
- DES validated with wind tunnel data, and compared to proprietary CFD codes.
- Robust and fast meshing of complex geometries (up to 80 millions cells)



GOAL OF THE BENCHMARK

- Understand capability of an **Open Source CFD** based process
- Accurate simulation of the **physics** of the flow field
- Predict effects of **geometry variations** on **aerodynamic lift & drag**
- Data compared and validated with existing CFD data and test data by **Ford Motor Company**.



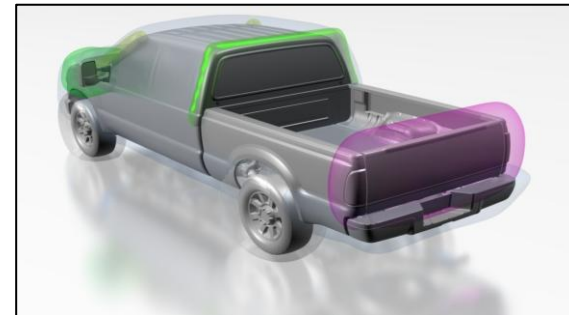
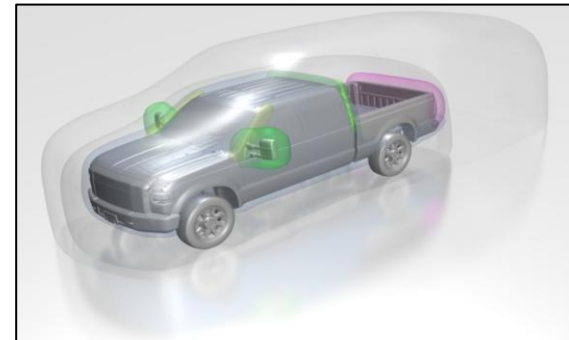
COMMON SETUP

- A common setup is designed **to reduce turn around time**
 - Consistent position of the vehicles
- **Different wind tunnels** for the vehicles
 - Tunnel setups adjusted to meet conditions
 - Reproduce the **boundary layer development**
 - Setup the **boundary patches** for the **tunnel geometry**
 - Mesh requirements steady state RANS vs. Transient DES simulation
- Common **meshing strategy**



COMMON MESH STRATEGY

- Volume refinement zones based on offset of vehicle shape
 - Extended to include wake regions
- Local refinement zones (Pillars, Tires, Mirrors, Under body, etc.) to resolve separation and vortex structures more accurately
- Surface mesh refinement based on feature angles
- All meshes created fully automatically in parallel
 - Range of mesh sizes (25 to 120 million cells hex-dominant)



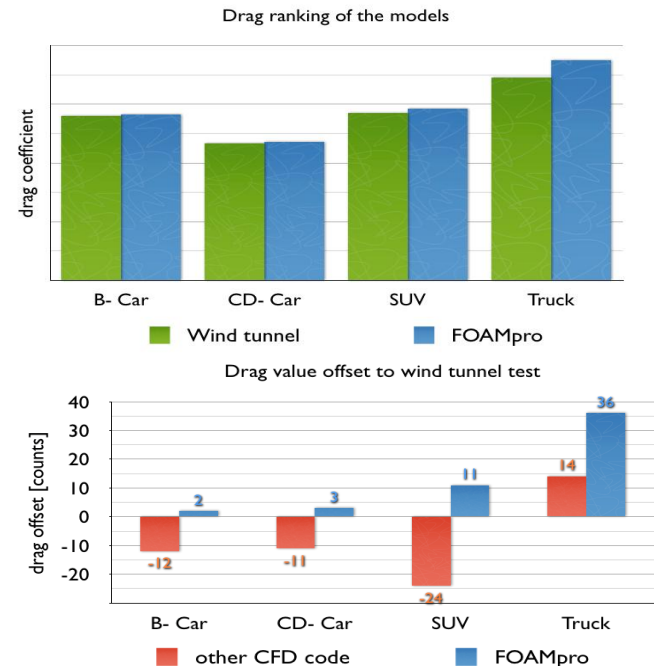
DRAG RANKING OF THE BASE MODELS

- **Lift & drag** predicted with **DES simulation** based on mesh sensitivity analysis
- **DES** requires a **different mesh resolution** than steady state RANS (mesh sizes ~45 million cells)
- Mesh/Setup/Solver/Post processing completed in **parallel mode**, using up to 128 CPUs
- Flow field averaged for the last 40% of the simulation to extract the **time averaged information**
- Free stream velocities 35 – 40 m/s
- 3-4 iterations run per vehicle shape



DRAG RANKING OF THE BASE MODELS

- SUV, B- and CD- car prediction within 3% to test data
B- and CD- Car less than 5 drag counts
- Truck is showing higher difference to test data (8%)
- Consistent over prediction of drag throughout all performed DES simulations



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iconCFD applications II

Success stories



CONCLUSIONS

- A sample of automotive related applications have in Europe and America has been presented
- Open Source based CFD offers a real alternative which brings a massive increase of productivity to industrial users.
- Industrial use of adjoint optimisation technology is positively impacting automotive product design
- Aerodynamics will be of increasing importance in car development projects in the future.
- Open Source success stories have been presented for European and American OEM's





“Best of both worlds”

THANK YOU

谢谢

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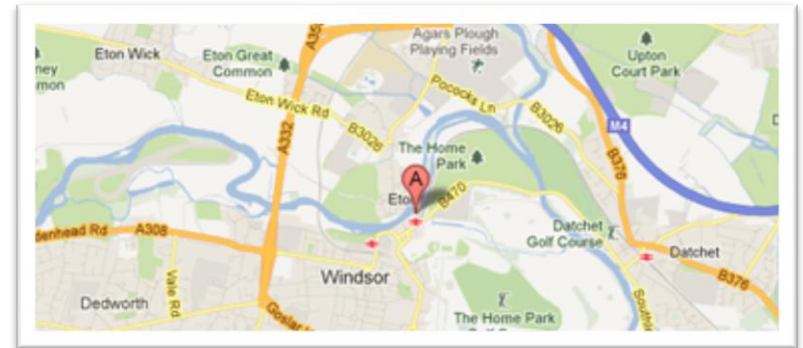
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