

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

## Multi-Physics and Analysis: Fluid-Structure Interaction Workshop

### Background

During the first year of FENET project several workshops were organized to study the different typologies of coupling in MPA: one-way coupling, weak and strong coupling algorithms. Many different problems as well as possible alternative solutions have been presented and discussed among all the partners.

### Objective

The main idea for this MPA session of the FENET workshop is to focus on a more specific area within the MP. According to this idea, the current MPA session is based on FLUID-STRUCTURE INTERACTION, including the following items:

- Aero-elasticity
- Aero-acoustic problems
- MP in Aerospace
- MP in Marine
- MP in Offshore structure

### Workshop

The workshop will be handled as a round-table dedicated to discuss the experience of the partners on FLUID-STRUCTURE INTERACTION: definition of the problem and possible solutions.

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

## Agenda

### Multi-Physics and Analysis: Fluid-Structure Interaction Workshop

#### 27<sup>th</sup> February 2003

**14:00-14:10**      **Workshop Introduction and Objectives**  
Chairs:            Dr. M. Chiumenti and Dr. E. Oñate (CIMNE, UPC)

#### **MP Invited Sessions**

**14:10-14:40**      **FE-particles Method for Fluid-Structure Interaction Problems**  
Authors:          Dr. E. Oñate and Dr. S. Idelsohn (CIMNE, ES)

**14:40-15:10**      **Structural Analysis of Sails**  
Authors:          G. Valdes and R. Rossi (Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña, UPC, ES)

**15:10-15:40**      **Advances in FEM for Ships Hydrodynamics**  
Author:            Dr. J. Garcia (COMPASS, ES)

**15:40-16:10**      **Refreshment Break**

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

27<sup>th</sup> February 2003

**MP Invited Sessions**

**16:10-16:40**      **Some implementation aspects of fluid-structure interaction problems**  
Author:            Dr. R. Codina (CIMNE, ES)

**16:40-17:10**      **The CD-adapco Group approaches to analysis of FSI problems.**  
Author:            Riaz Sanatian (CD-Adapco Group, UK)

**17:10-17:40**      **Coupled Fluid-Structure Acoustics Using PERMAS**  
Author:            Reinhard Helfrich (INTES GmbH, D)

**20:30**              **FENET Dinner**

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

**Agenda**

**Multi-Physics and Analysis: Fluid-Structure Interaction Workshop**

28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

**08:30-09:00**      **Welcome**  
Chairs:            Dr. M. Chiumenti and Dr. E. Oñate (CIMNE, UPC)

**MP Invited Sessions**

**09:00-09:30**      **ANSYS Multiphysics Fluid**  
Author:            David Ellis (IDAC Ltd)

**09:30-10:00**      **Coupling strategies in fluid-structure interaction problems using FEM & BEM**  
Author:            Dr. Stéphane Paquay (Open Engineering SA)

**10:00-10:30**      **Preliminary Investigations of Concorde Fuel Tank Impact**  
Author:            Dr. Moji Moatamedi (The University of Salford)

**10:30-11:00**      **Refreshment Break**

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

**MP Invited Sessions**

**11:00-11:30**      **Fluid-Structure Interaction Methods in Practice – A Range of Techniques used in Commercial Codes to Industrial Problems**

Author:            Colin Hayhurst (Century Dynamics)

**11:30-12:00**      **Summary and final discussions**

**12:00**              **Lunch**

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

- Coupling typology
- Expertise involved
- Numerical Tools be used
- New methodology to approach the problem
- Discretization problems
- Validation need

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

Multi-Physics solution strategy depends on the type of **coupling**: it is possible to think of different solutions, more and more sophisticated, moving from **weakly-coupled** to **strongly-coupled** problems.

Real-life problems are MP problems, this means that in the future we should move to MP software: today we tend to solve uncoupled problems because it is simpler and cheaper, tomorrow the standard could be MP analysis: more knowledge, more computer power, why not?

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

Multi-Physics means **expertise** and **knowledge** of different fields (CSM, CFD,...) from the point of view of both *developers* and *users*.

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

To solve a Multi-Physics problem there are mainly two possibilities:

- Use **different codes** for each one of the physical phenomena involved:
  - Specific software focused on the solution of specific problem
  - Developers and user have separated knowledge and work on separated physics
  - Less efficient (i.e. DB exchange)
  - It could be the solution for *weakly-coupled* problems
  
- Use **one code**:
  - Only one *integrated* environment (starting developments from scratch)
  - *No inertia* coming from the use of traditional codes difficult to modify
  - Knowledge of different physics
  - Highly efficient (only one DB)
  - Adequate for *strongly-coupled* problems

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

Recent challenges to solve MP problems: extension of FE method to *FE-particles method*. This means a **new methodology** to solve in an *alternative* manner complex problems involving:

- Fluid analysis in a lagrangian formulation
- Free-surface
- Waves
- turbulence
- Mixture of different fluids
- Fluid / Solid interaction
- Contact analysis

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

Multi-Physics analysis may require different **time** and **space discretization** (i.e. aero-acoustic problems)

*Mesh* depends on the physics (i.e. temperature gradients, stress concentrations, turbulence,...)

*Time integration scheme* depends on the physics (i.e. frequencies, dynamics, ...)  
Sub-cycling can aid speed.

Barcelona, 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2003

Multi-Physics solutions need both numerical and experimental **validation** as we can find in other fields like in sheet-metal-forming or casting.

It is crucial to know if what we get from the simulation is close to real-life behavior or it is just a *cartoon*.

It is difficult to define test cases.