SU2 Analysis in Support of Worldwide Ventilator Effort

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2

SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic of 2019-2020

What can we do?







One email... Two hours later





Imperial College

 $\vec{\mathcal{U}}$ Airflow Sciences Corporation



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Mechanical Ventilation

- Helps patients breathe in times of respiratory distress
- \$25,000 to \$50,000
- Highly customizable to patients needs

Can we make them:

- Mass-producable
- Cheap ~\$10
- Conserve core functionality



Army Emergency Respirator





JW Joyce Jr., The Army Emergency Respirator published in 1968 by Harry Diamond Laboratories

Device Operation





Mass-Production-friendly design



Experimental Setup + Rapid Prototyping



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Objectives for Collaboration



- Ability to rapidly prototype
- Experimental setup to characterize device performance
- Connections with medical personnel to provide feedback
- Expertise in manufacturing



- Provide physics-based background for device operation
- Suggest improvements based on internal flow dynamics
- Characterize effects of valve positions on flow rates

Meshing

- Used pointwise to automate meshing for multiple valve locations
- Boundary layer mesh created using Trex $(y^+ \approx 1)$



2D Simulations

- Started with a simple 2D model
- Boundary conditions defined by performance requirements
- Separation bubble well defined in the inhale case



3D Inhale Case

- Large area changes cause significant recirculation
- 3 orders of residual reduction
- Average Mass Flow at patient port is converged to 6 orders of magnitude (Cauchy)



3D Exhale Case

- Large area changes cause significant recirculation
- 3 orders of residual reduction
- Average Mass Flow at patient port is converged to 6 orders of magnitude (Cauchy)



SU2 Development

- Boundary conditions are unsteady!
- Make use of expression language (#913)
- Able to define a time varying boundary conditions
- Can switch types of BC (inlet ↔ outlet)



URANS 2D Simulation with Pressure Switch



URANS 3D Simulation based on Experiments



Comparing Simulation to Experiment





Improvements to the design



Better control of ventilation properties



Takeaways

- The SU2 Community can mobilize very quickly.
- Rapid prototyping allows for quick experimentation-based design
- Numerical analyses provide background physics for phenomenon
- Unsteady boundary conditions need further validation





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Acknowledgements

WORLDWIDE VENTILATOR







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22



AND TO THE POINT



Stanford University

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