Cloud-Based CFD simulations for Clean Rooms in the Pharma Industry

HPC Methods for Engineering Applications CINECA - June 20th, 2017

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Why Cloud-Based?

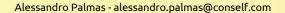
HPC Methods for Engineering Applications - June 20th, 2017





Mission

Provide design technology, easy to use and accessible everywhere.





Why Cloud-Based?

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Disrupt major barriers

- Software licences costs
- High performance hardware investments
- Know-how





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Collateral benefits

- Potentially unlimited parallelization capabilities
- Enhanced accessibility and collaboration
- Top customer support effectiveness









Incorporated: April 2015

Headquarter: Viale E. Forlanini 23, 20134 - Milano









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Alessandro Palmas

MSc Space Engineering
Turin Polytechnic, Milan Polytechnic, University of Glasgow

CONSELF Co-Founder

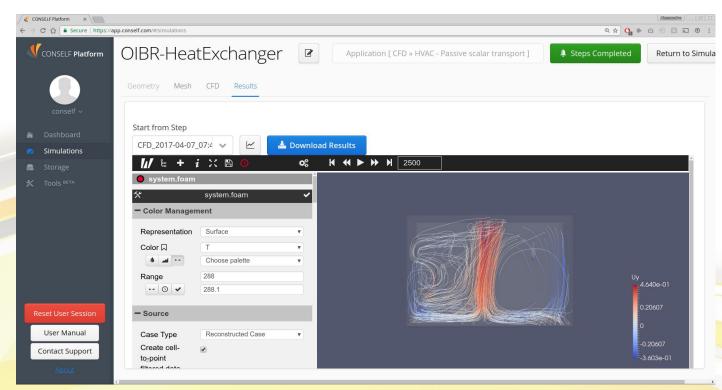
Responsible for:

- CAD interface, Meshing Algorithms and Computational Geometry Tools
- International customers and resellers





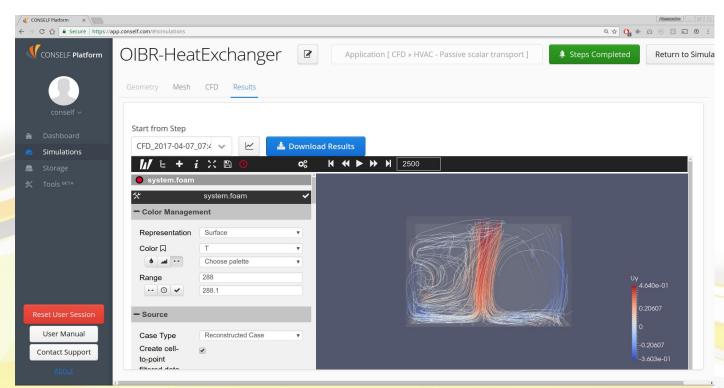




Cloud Simulation Platform











Cloud Simulation Platform







Headquarter:

Piazzale della Resistenza 3, 50018 - Scandicci (FI)

Services:

Engineering and consultancy in the pharmaceutical, fine chemicals, healthcare and energy markets.





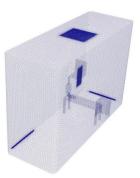


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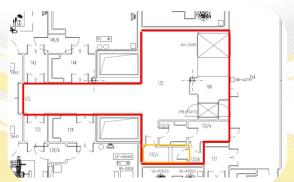
Engineering and consultancy in the pharmaceutical, fine chemicals, healthcare and energy markets.



Goals:

- To analyze current hyac system performances inside a set of locker rooms of a pharmaceutical production plant providing access to a Class B autoclave room
- To identify technical solutions to mitigate frequent events of microbiological contamination









Company key aspects:

- No previous experience in the field
- Young novice users of Computational Fluid Dynamics software suites
- Only academic (basic) knowledge of Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Only occasional requests for this specific analysis







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Tailored solution:

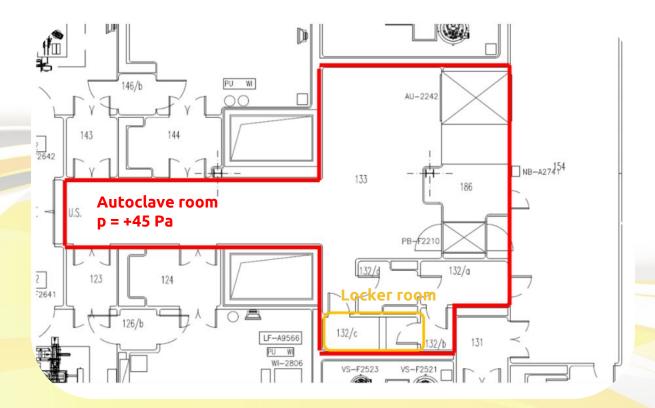
- 2-day training on:
 - CAD modeling for CFD
 - Meshing fundamentals and tactics
 - CFD theory and models
 - Simulation with CONSELF Platform
 - Post processing with Paraview
- Monthly subscription plan with 250 core hours
- Dedicated support







Case study: Clean Rooms - The problem







Case study: Clean Rooms - The problem

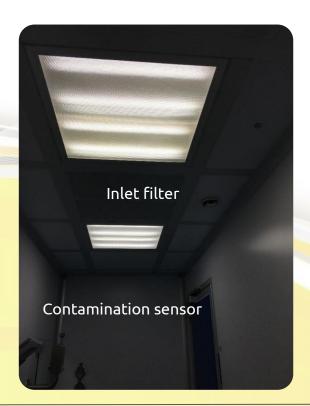
Locker room

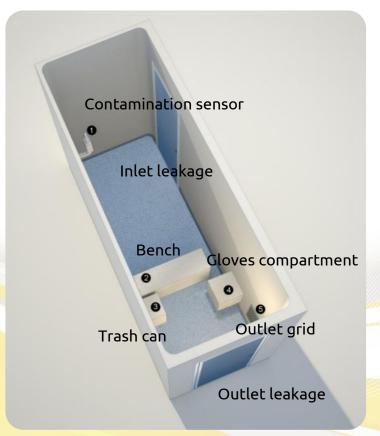
Size: 4.5 m² X 2.47 m

On site measurements for boundary conditions

Inlet filter: 0.47 m/s
Inlet leakage: 2.29 m/s

Outlet grid: 101369.5 Pa Outlet leakage: 101355 Pa



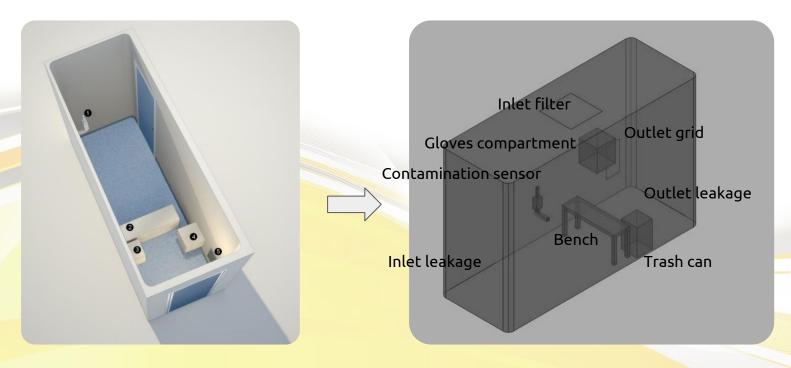






Case study: Clean Rooms - The problem

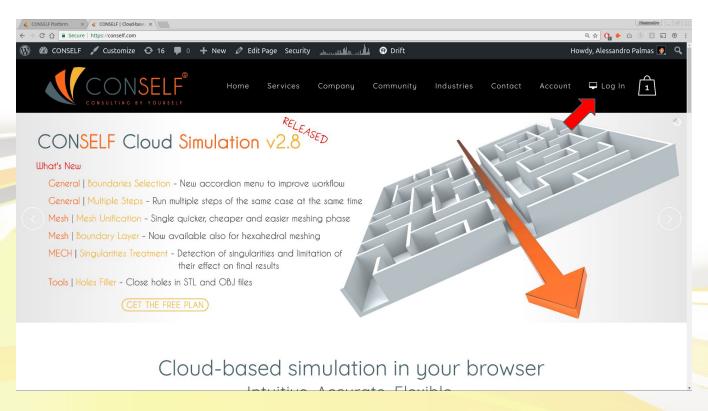
CAD preparation: creation of the fluid volume







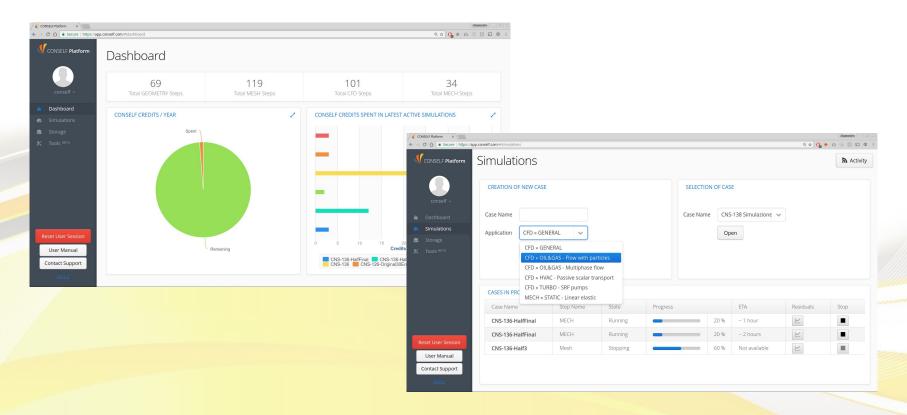
Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser







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Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser

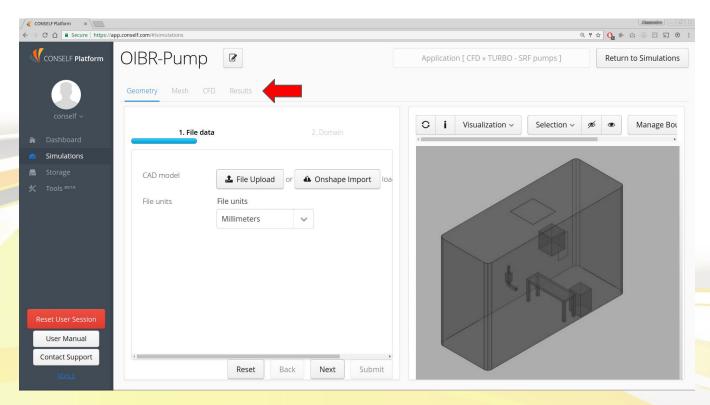
Simulation assumptions

- Heat transfer is negligible
- Turbulent flow
- No compressibility phenomena
- Leakages due to under door gaps of 6mm size





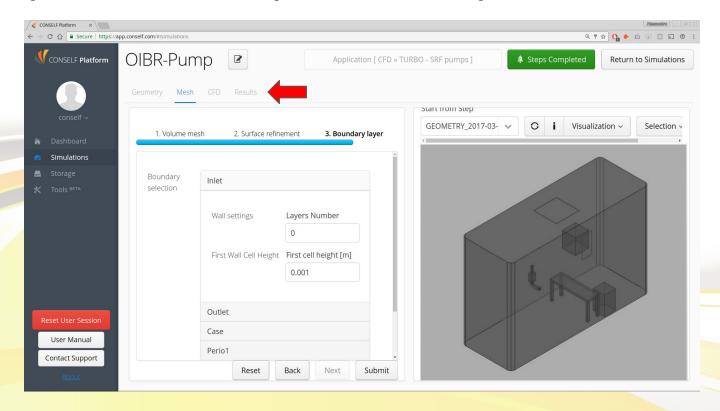
Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser - CAD







Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser - Mesh





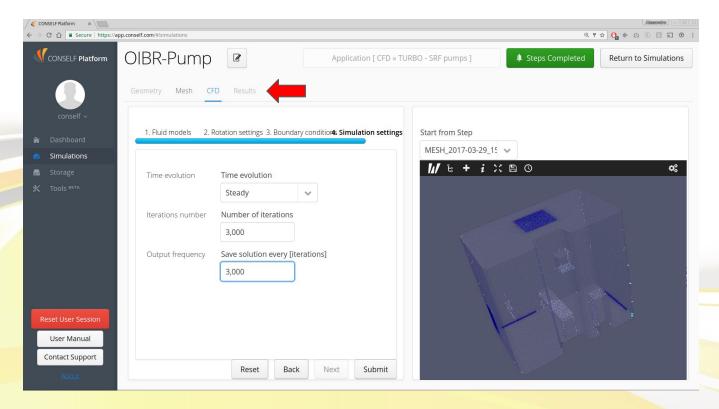
Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser - Mesh

Mesh specifications

- Unstructured tetrahedral mesh
- Maximum cell dimension 0.05 m
- Surface refinements
- Grid size:
 - Grid 1: 750 000 cells
 - o Grid 2: 1 200 000 cells



Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser - CFD





Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser - CFD

CFD model

- Steady RANS solver
- Standard k-E turbulence model

Boundary conditions

Filter inlet: velocity inlet

Leakage inlet: velocity inlet

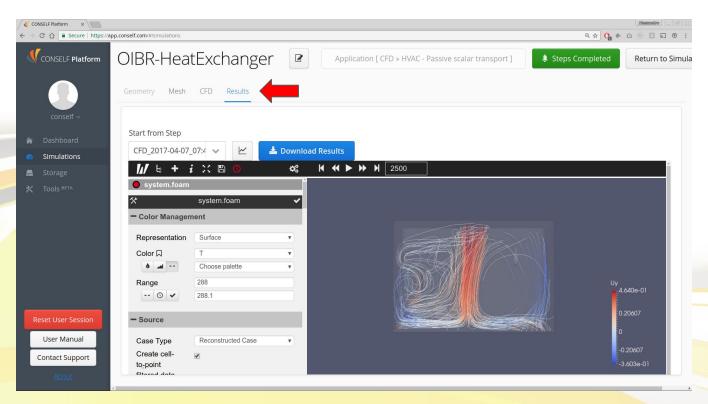
• Outlet grid: pressure outlet

Leakage outlet: pressure outlet

• All remaining surfaces: no slip wall



Case study: Clean Rooms - Complete simulation cycle in a browser - Results





Case study: Clean Rooms - Results

Study A: current HVAC system performances assessment

- Grid sensitivity analysis
- Comparison with experimental data

Study B: new proposal to improve performances (Additional inlet filter)

Performances comparison

Key variable/aspects of interest:

- Vertical velocity: if directed downwards it assures contaminants present on the floor do not reach higher zones of the locker rooms
- Recirculation zones: their absence helps maintaining a properly clean environment avoiding movement of contaminant deposits





Case study: Clean Rooms - Results

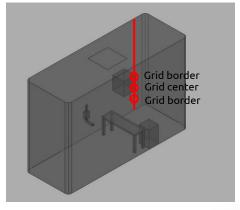
Location of control points

Eight control points

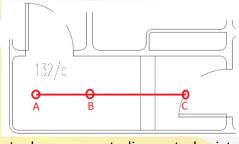
- Outlet grid borders (2)
- Outlet grid center (1)
- Locker room centerline point A (1)
- Locker room centerline point B (1)
- Locker room centerline point C (1)
- Microbiological plates MP (1)
- Parcels counter PC (1)



MP and PC control points



Outlet grid control points



Locker room centerline control points





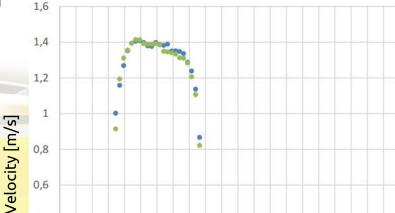
0,6

0,4

0,2

-0,2

Grid sensitivity analysis Velocity profile on outlet grid



- 1 200 000 Cells
- 750 000 Cells

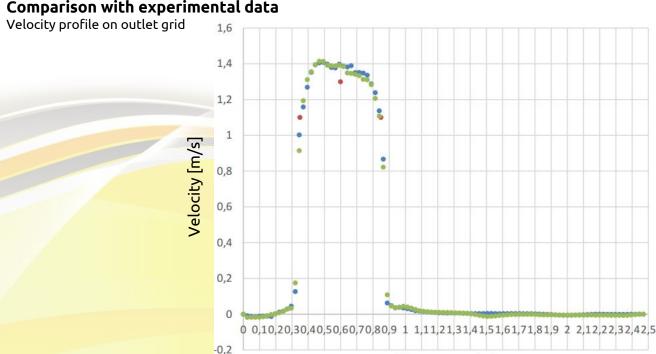
Room height [m]

0 0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,9 1 1,11,21,31,41,51,61,71,81,9 2 2,12,22,32,42,5





Comparison with experimental data



- 1 200 000 Cells
- 750 000 Cells
- **Experimental data**

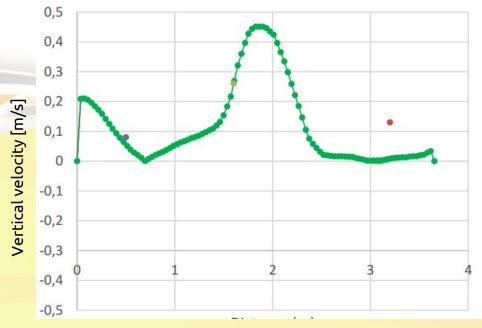
Room height [m]





Comparison with experimental data

Vertical velocity profile on locker room centerline



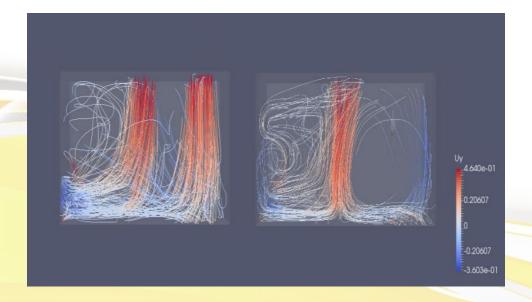
- Simulation
- Control Point A
- Control Point B
- Control Point C

Centerline length [m]





Vertical velocity colored streamlines comparison







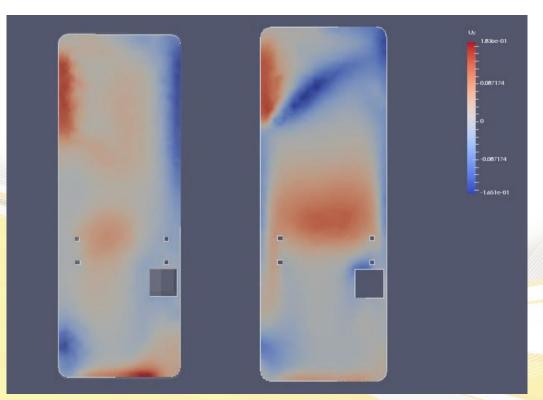
Vertical velocity colored streamlines comparison







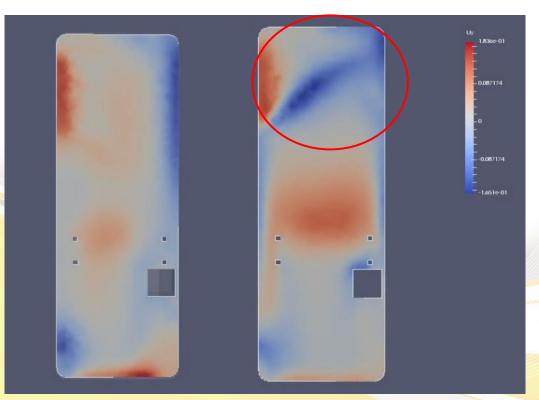
Vertical velocity contours comparison 10 cm from the ground slice







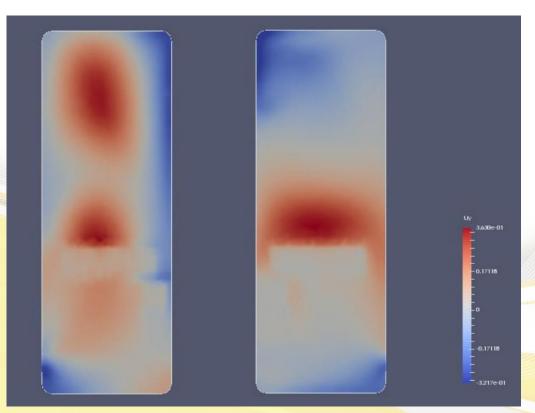
Vertical velocity contours comparison 10 cm from the ground slice







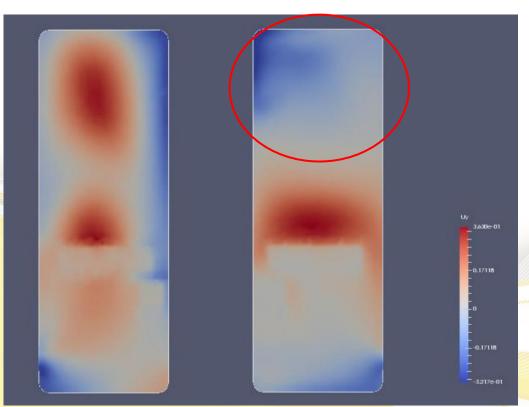
Vertical velocity contours comparisonBench seat slice







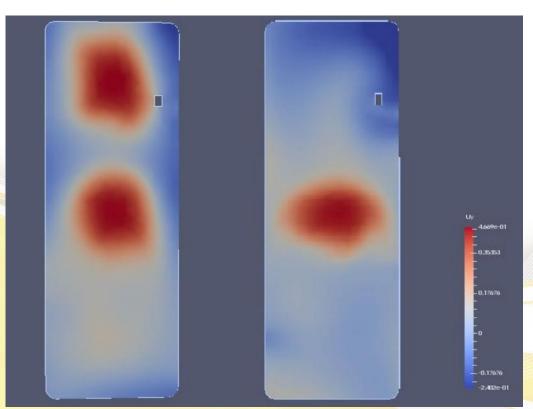
Vertical velocity contours comparisonBench seat slice







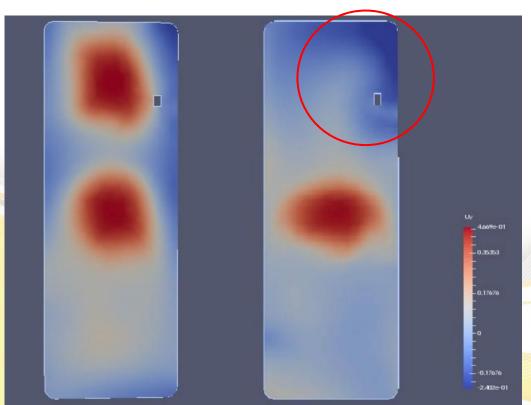
Vertical velocity contours comparison 175 cm from the ground slice







Vertical velocity contours comparison 175 cm from the ground slice



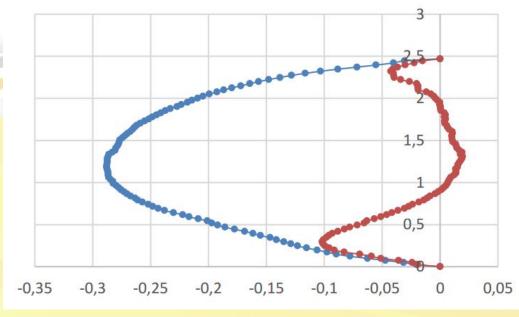




Vertical velocity profile comparison

Locker room height [m/s]

MP control point



- Current performances
- New proposal

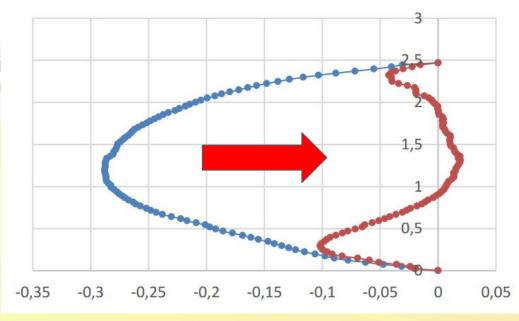




Vertical velocity profile comparison

Locker room height [m/s]

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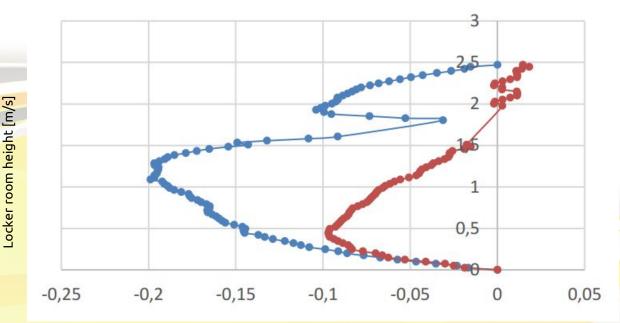
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Vertical velocity profile comparison

PC control point



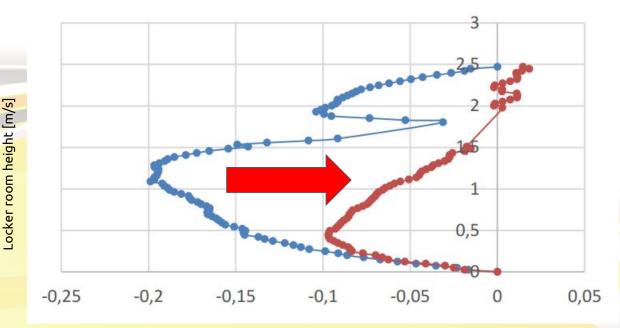
- Current performances
- New proposal





Vertical velocity profile comparison

PC control point



- Current performances
- New proposal





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