

Using Open Source Software to Prepare Students for Senior Design

Robert Fithen
Arkansas Tech University

Abstract

This paper deals with the complication and use of engineering software during a student's capstone design course. Often, students are simply pointed to the computer and told to use engineering software to analyze their designs. As a result, some interesting and outlandish simulations are presented in support of their designs. As is often the case, there is very little benchmarking, verification or analytical/critical thinking of their simulations. This paper will describe one method that can be used to help remediate this problem.

Online Approach

In order to address this issue I created an online course for our Special Problems course. The course runs constantly and can be started by students at any time. The course is placed on a Moodle server and is available both during each semester and during breaks between semesters. Since the course is self study, I allow student to spend as much time completing the assignments as possible. Once they complete the all assignments in the course, they may register for the official course in order to receive credit. If, however, they spend time in the online course and find out for whatever reason they have no interest in the course, they may simply stop doing the assignments. They may also look through the material without any intention of completing the course. The course has written material, video material, tutorials and assignments. A snapshot of the course is shown below. All entries with a small brown box are SCORM (Shared Content Object Reference Model) items. These items are video tutorials create with the idea that students should follow along with the video. An example of one of these videos is shown in figure 2 below. Assignments are placed throughout the course as shown in figure 3. Once these are completed the student may upload his/her work by clicking the assignment, which sends them to an upload page, figure 4. Once these assignments are all submitted, the student will simply come by and inform the professor that all the assignments have been completed and everything is ready to be graded. All the assignments in this course are computer simulations, either computational fluids dynamics or computational solid mechanics simulations. This gives the professor the ability to have students perform a set of key simulations to make sure the student has a grasp of the importance of verification. An example of this verification is shown in figure 5. In this figure, students are required to simulate the drag of a sphere and adjust the grid to determine its effect of the drag coefficient.

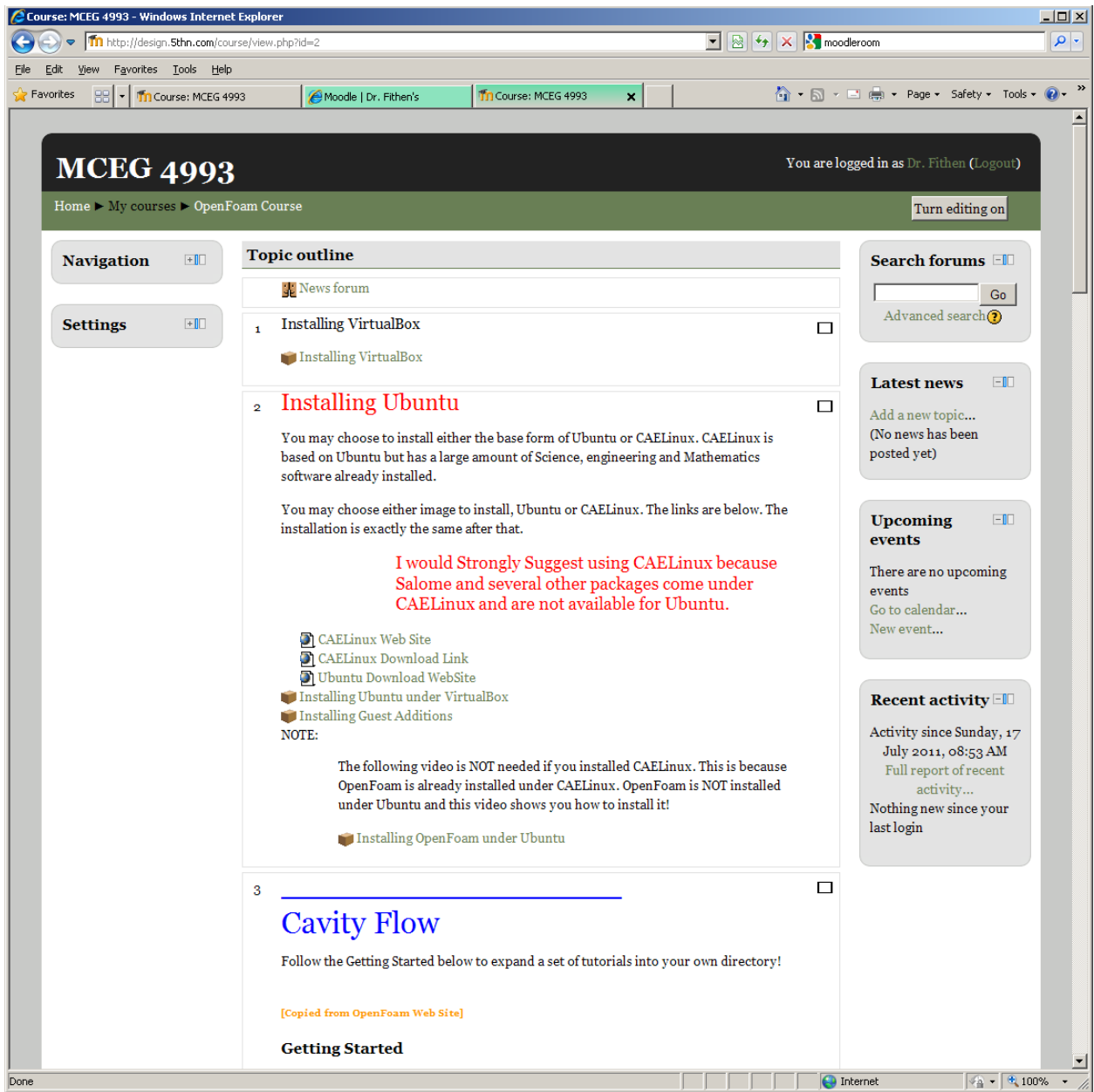


Figure 1

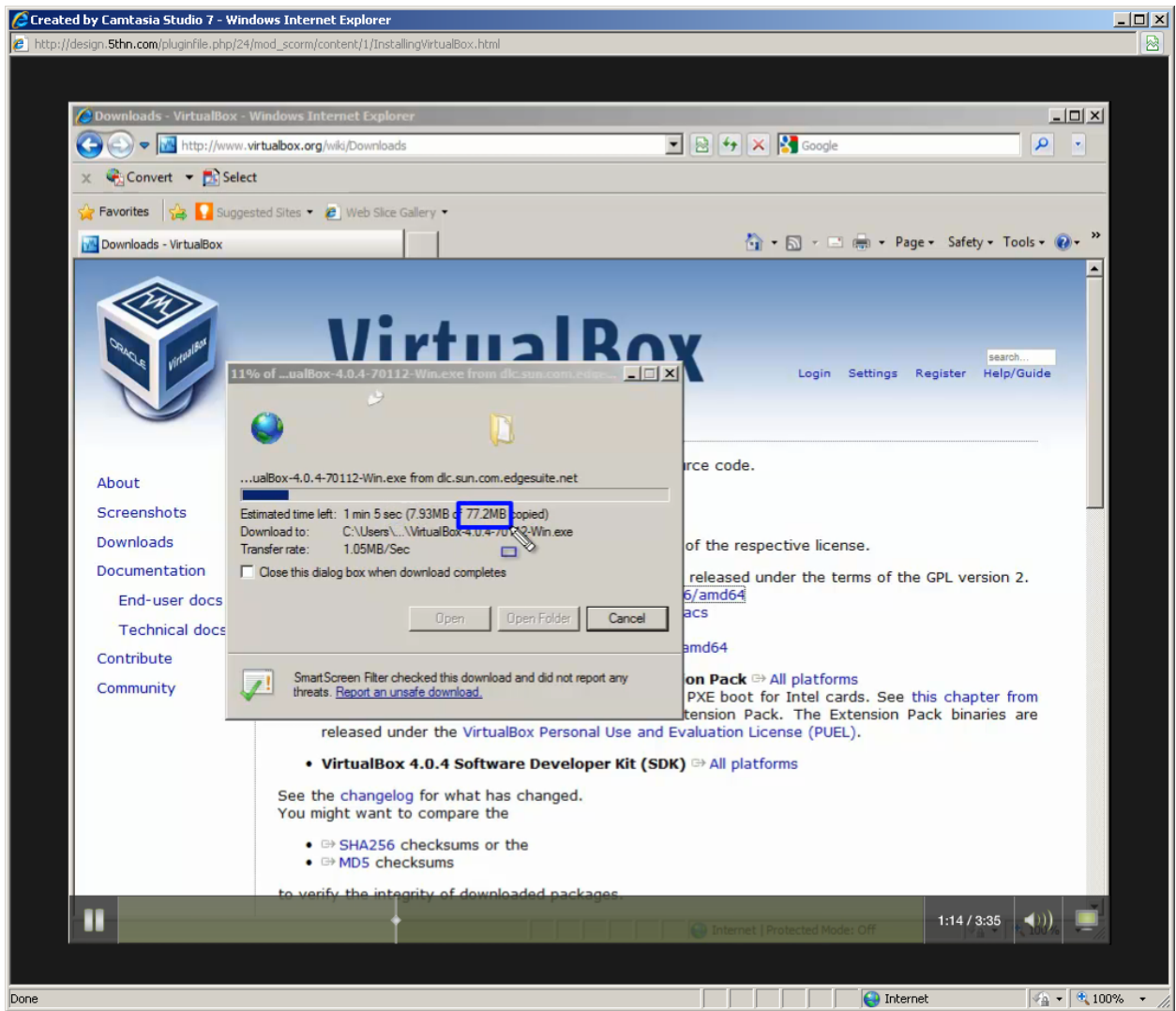


Figure 2

Course: MCEG 4993 - Windows Internet Explorer

http://design.5thn.com/course/view.php?id=2

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Course: MCEG 4993

- like Figure 2.7: Velocities in the cavity case.
- NOTE: The velocities at the wall will be zero, not like those on the plot!

Cavity Assignment #1!

Assignment 2:

Convert the 2-D cavity to a 3-D cavity by changing the dimensions and resolution of the block mesh. Create a 50x50x50 grid on a 1x1x1 cube and run this case for a Reynolds number of 100. Submit 1 items.

- A zip file of the run!

Cavity Assignment #2 (3-D Case)!

Assignment 3:

Convert the 3-D cavity to a 3-D duct by changing the dimensions from a 1x1x1 cube to a 1x1x50 duct. The duct will be much like an air conditioner duct in a home or office. Create a 20x20x350 grid on the duct and run this case for a Reynolds number of 100. Change the boundary conditions the inlet flow with a velocity of 1 and an outlet flow.

- A zip file of the run!

Assignment 3 (Duct Flow)

4 Salome How-Tos

- Loft 2 Circles
- Solid From Faces
- Loft Curves 01
- Loft Curves 02
- Extrude Face

Assignment 4:

Convert your laminar 3-D duct to a circular cross-section pipe of radius 1. **You may draw this case in Salome and simulate it in OpenFoam, See video Below!** Solve the pipe for a Reynolds number of 100. Plot the velocity profile at the exit of the pipe.

Turn in

- Velocity plot
- A zip file of the run!

Make the pipe from an extruded disk. The disk is made up of 5 blocks as shown in the video below...

Internet 100%

Figure 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following content:

- Page Title:** OpenFoam Course: Assignment: Assignment 3 (Duct Flow) - Windows Internet Explorer
- URL:** http://design.5thn.com/mod/assignment/view.php?id=39
- Course Name:** MCEG 4993
- User:** You are logged in as Dr. Fithen (Logout)
- Breadcrumbs:** Home > My courses > OpenFoam Course > Topic 3 > Assignment 3 (Duct Flow)
- Navigation:** A button labeled "Navigation" with a plus icon.
- Settings:** A button labeled "Settings" with a plus icon.
- Assignment 3:**
 - Description:** Convert the 3-D cavity to a 3-D duct by changing the dimensions from a 1x1x1 cube to a 1x1x50 duct. The duct will be much like an air conditioner duct in a home or office. Create a 20x20x350 grid on the duct and run this case for a Reynolds number of 100. Change the boundary conditions the inlet flow with a velocity of 1 and an outlet flow.
 - Task List:**
 1. A zip file of the run!
- Availability:**
 - Available from:** Wednesday, 6 April 2011, 09:35 PM
 - Due date:** Wednesday, 13 April 2011, 09:35 PM
- Upload Button:** A button labeled "Upload a file".
- Footer:** Moodle Docs for this page, You are logged in as Dr. Fithen (Logout), OpenFoam Course

Figure 4

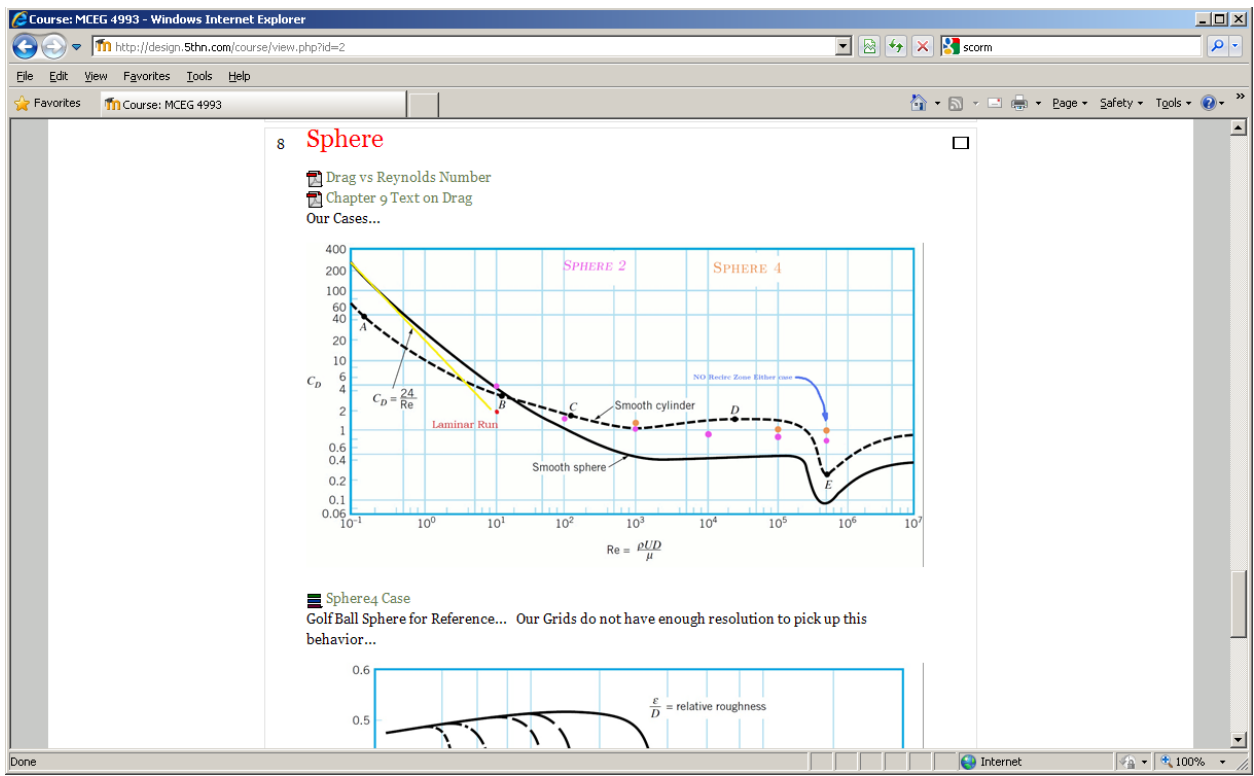


Figure 5

AUTHOR
Robert Fithen, PhD
Associate Professor
Arkansas Tech University