



Postgraduate Diploma CFD Simulation in Industrial Environments

» Modality: online

» Duration: 6 months

» Certificate: TECH Global University

» Credits: 18 ECTS

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

Website: www.techtitute.com/us/information-technology/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-cfd-simulation-industrial-environments

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tech 06 | Introduction

Computational Fluid Dynamics is a very useful simulation technique with multiple applications in a wide variety of fields. Companies in the industrial sector stand out as the main users of CFD Simulation, taking full advantage of the cost reduction, the streamlining of processes and the quality of the results that it provides. Thus, expert engineers who know how to create a simulator, with a deep and specialized knowledge of the most appropriate algorithms, methods and models for this area, are increasingly in demand in the job market.

For this reason, TECH Global University has created a University Expert in CFD Simulation in Industrial Environments, to train students to face a successful future in this field, with the most advanced skills and knowledge. Thus, throughout the syllabus, aspects such as Spectral Methods, Structures in turbulence, the Pressure-Velocity Convergence Loop, the Kolmogorov Hypothesis or free Post processing Software, among many other relevant topics, are dealt with.

All this, through a 100% online modality that gives total freedom of schedules and organization of studies to students, so that they can combine them with their other obligations, without limitations of any kind. In addition, with the latest content, the most updated teaching materials and the most complete information on the academic market.

This **Postgraduate Diploma in CFD Simulation in Industrial Environment** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market. The most important features include:

- The development of practical cases presented by experts CFD Simulation in in Industrial Environment
- The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- Its special emphasis on innovative methodologies
- Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



Get the most out of CFD Simulation in Industrial Environments and obtain successful professional positions in a short time"



Acquire new knowledge about Best Practices and learn about the main Errors that can occur in CFD Simulation"

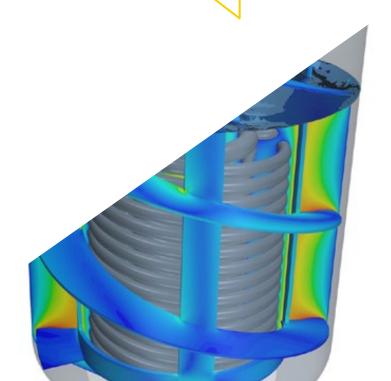
The program's teaching staff includes professionals from sector who contribute their work experience to this educational program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

Its multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide an immersive education programmed to learn in real situations.

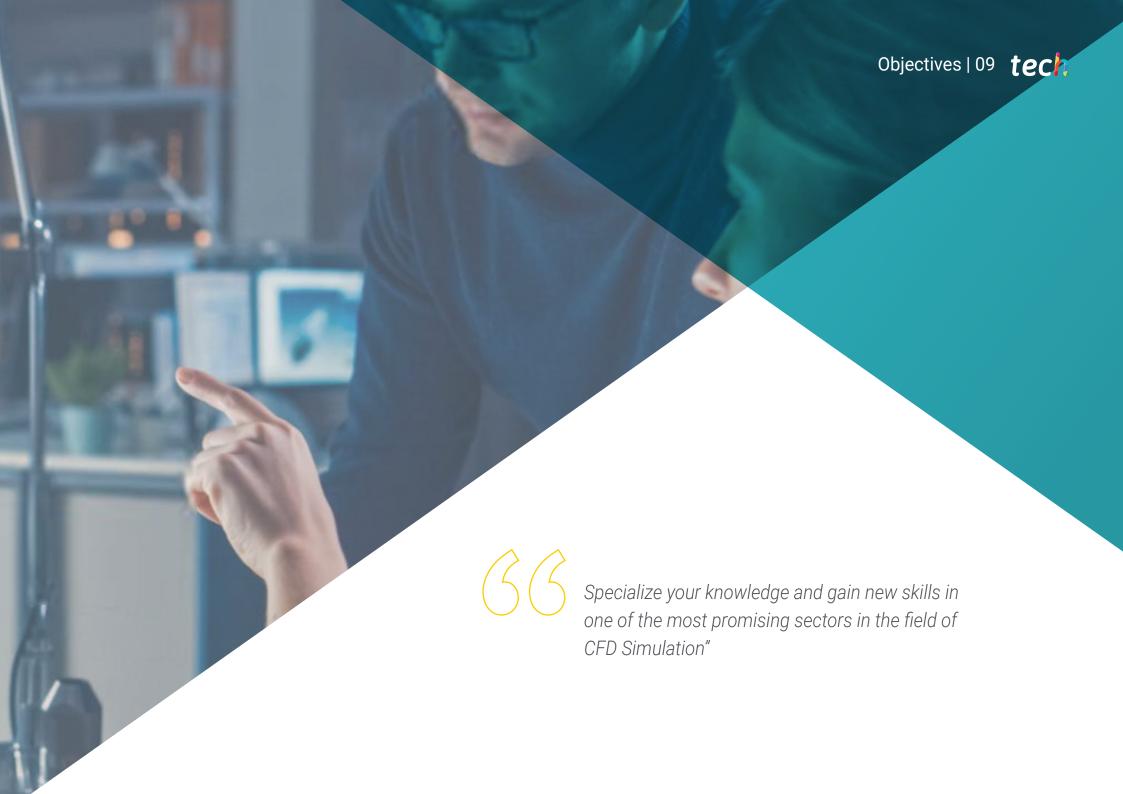
The design of this program focuses on Problem-Based Learning, by means of which the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that are presented throughout the academic course. For this purpose, the student will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned experts.

With TECH Global University, you will be able to access the best theoretical and practical content, easily and with total freedom of organization.

Expand your knowledge in Spectral Methods or Finite Volume Methods.





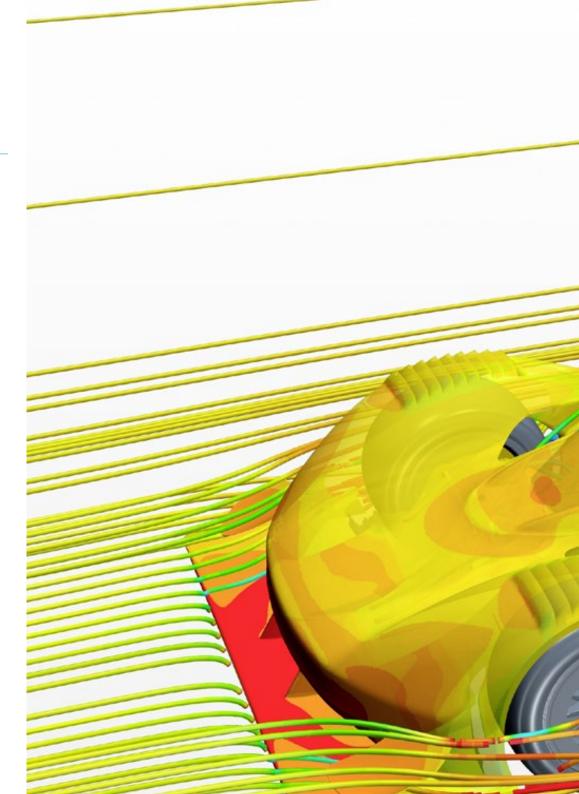


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General Objectives

- Establish the basis for the study of turbulence
- Develop CFD statistical concepts
- Determine the main computational techniques in turbulence research
- Generate specialized knowledge in the method of Finite Volumes
- Acquire specialized knowledge in fluid mechanics calculation techniques
- Examine the wall units and the different regions of a turbulent wall flow
- Determine the characteristics of compressible flows
- Examine multiple models and multiphase methods
- Develop expertise on multiple models and methods in multiphysics and thermal analysis
- Interpret the results obtained by correct post-processing







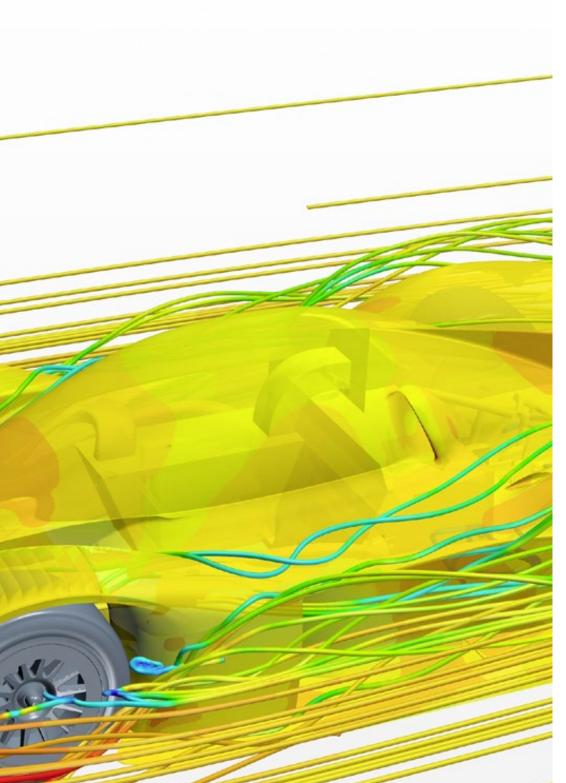
Specific Objectives

Module 1. CFD in Research and Modeling Environments

- Analyzing the future of artificial intelligence in turbulence
- Apply classical discretization methods to fluid mechanics problems
- Determine the different turbulent structures and their importance
- Show the method of characteristics
- To present the effect of the evolution of supercomputing on CFD problems
- Examine the main open problems in turbulence

Module 2. CFD in Application Environments: Finite Volume Methods

- Analyze the FEM or MVF environment
- Specify what, where and how the boundary conditions can be defined
- Determine possible time steps
- Concretizing and designing Upwind schemes
- Develop high order schemes
- Examine convergence loops and in which cases to use each one
- Expose the imperfections of CFD results



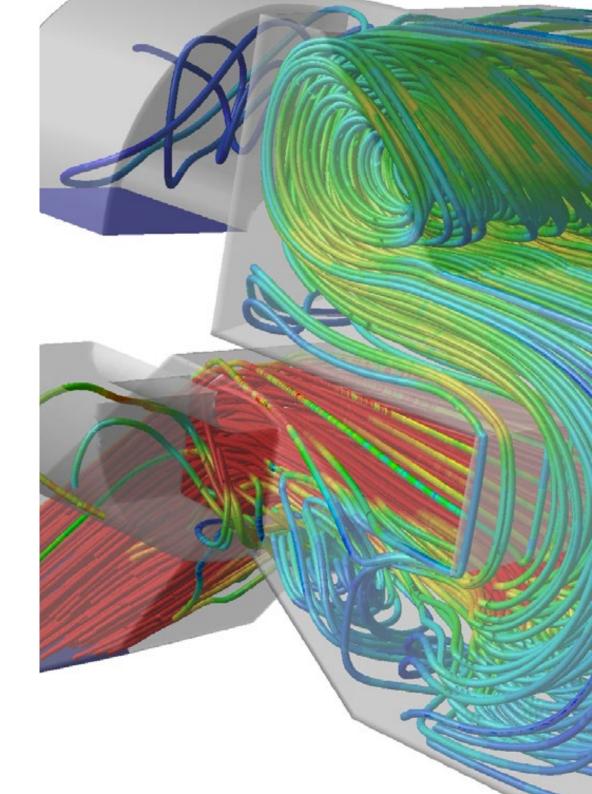
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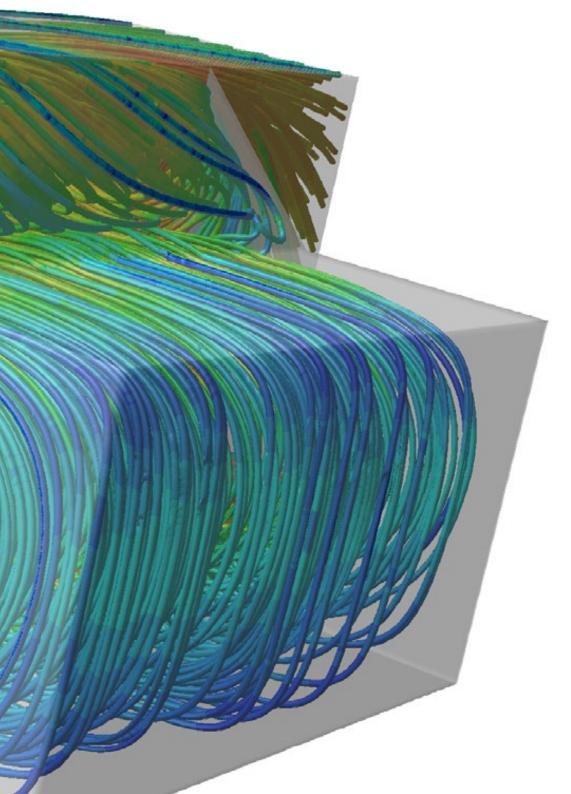
Module 3. Modeling of turbulence in Fluid

- Applying the concept of orders of magnitude
- To present the problem of closure of the Navier-Stokes equations
- Examining energy budget equations
- Developing the concept of turbulent viscosity
- To substantiate the different types of RANS and LES
- To present the regions of a turbulent flow
- Modeling the energy equation

Module 4. Post-processing, validation and application in CFD

- Determine the types of post-processing according to the results to be analyzed: purely numerical, visual or a mixture of both
- Analyzing the convergence of a CFD simulation
- Establish the need for CFD validation and know basic examples of CFD validation
- Examine the different tools available on the market
- To provide a foundation for the current context of CFD simulation







Access to the most innovative tools and all the material, from day one and with any device with internet connection, whether tablet, mobile or computer"





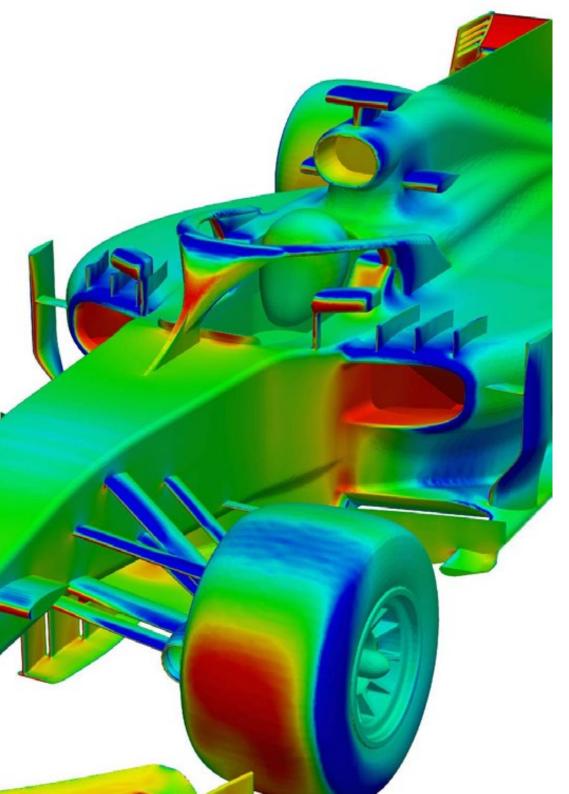
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Management



Dr. García Galache, José Pedro

- XFlow Development Engineer at Dassault Systèmes
- Doctor in Aeronautical Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Valencia
- Degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Valencia
- Research Master's Degree in Fluid Mechanics by the Von Kármán Institute for Fluid Dynamics
- Programa de formación breve en el Instituto Von Kármán de Dinámica de Fluidos



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Professors

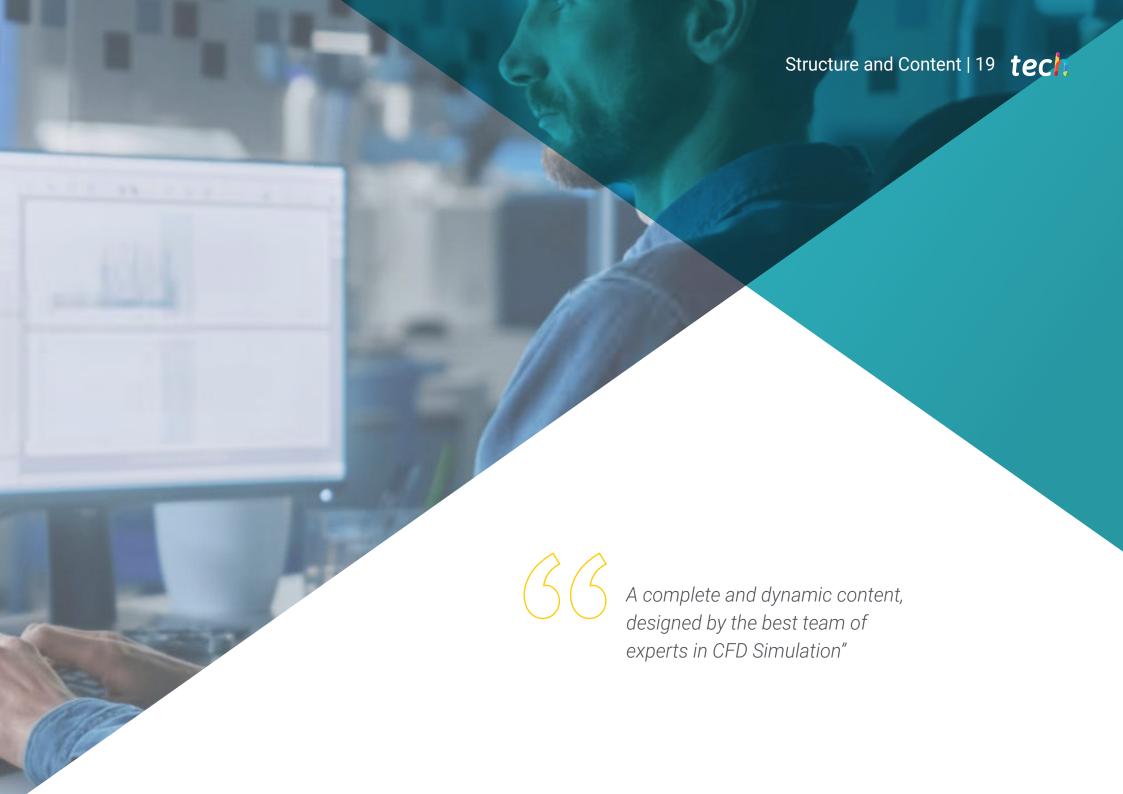
D. Mata Bueso, Enrique

- Senior Engineer for Thermal Conditioning and Aerodynamics at Siemens Gamesa
- Application Engineer and CFD R&D Manager at Dassault Systèmes
- Thermal Conditioning and Aerodynamics Engineer in Gamesa-Altran
- Fatigue and Damage Tolerance Engineer at Airbus-Atos
- R&D CFD Engineer at UPM
- Technical Engineer aeronautical Special Needs aircraft the Polytechnic University of Madrid.(UPM)
- Master's Degree in Aerospace Engineering from Royal Institute of Technology of Stockholm

Ms. Pérez Tainta, Maider

- Cement fluidization engineer at Kemex Ingesoa
- Process Engineer at J.M. Jauregui
- Researcher in hydrogen combustion at Ikerlan
- Mechanical engineer at Idom
- Graduate in Mechanical Engineering from the University of the Basque Country (UPV)
- Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering
- Interuniversity Master's Degree in Fluid Mechanics
- Python programming course

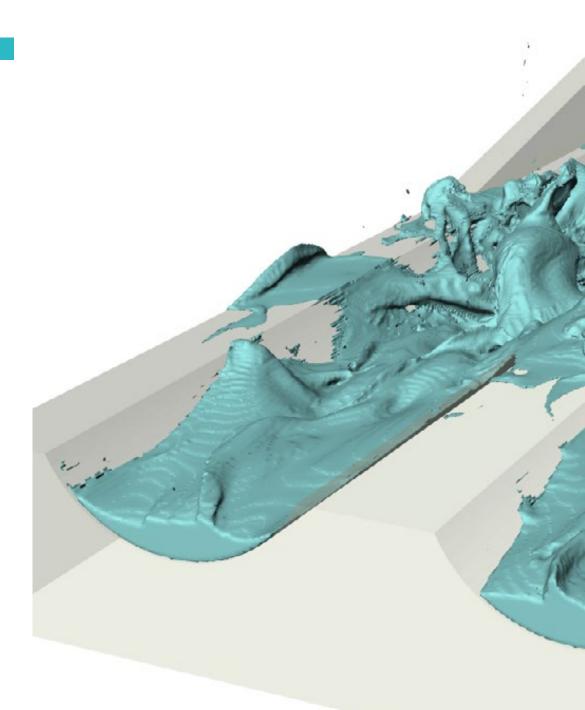


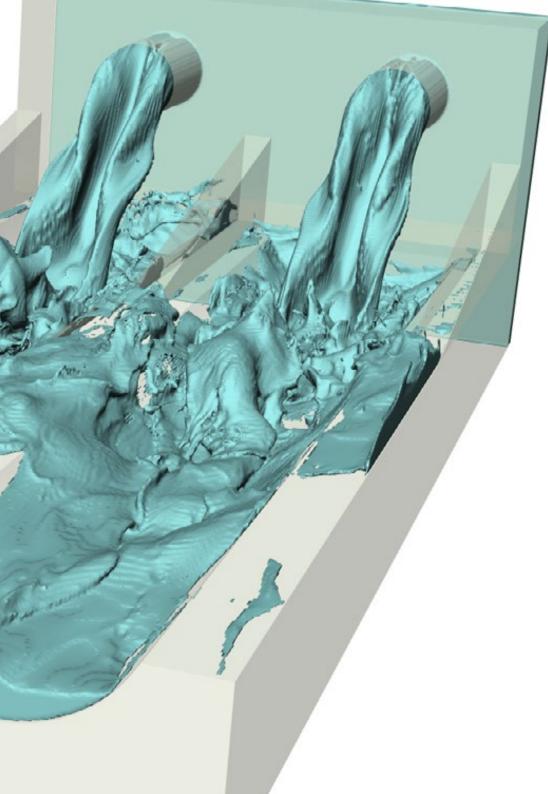


tech 20 | Structure and Content

Module 1. CFD in Research and Modeling Environments

- 1.1. Research in Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)
 - 1.1.1. Challenges in turbulence
 - 1.1.2. Advances in RANS
 - 1.1.3. Artificial Intelligence
- 1.2. Finite differences
 - 1.2.1. Presentation and application to a 1D problem. Taylor's Theorem
 - 1.2.2. 2D Applications
 - 1.2.3. Boundary Conditions
- 1.3. Compact finite differences
 - 1.3.1. Objective SK Lele's article
 - 1.3.2. Obtaining coefficients
 - 1.3.3. Application to a 1D problem
- 1.4. The Fourier Transform
 - 1.4.1. The Fourier Transform From Fourier to the present day
 - 1.4.2. The FFTW package
 - 1.4.3. Cosine transform: Tchebycheff
- 1.5. Spectral Method
 - 1.5.1. Application to a fluid problem
 - 1.5.2. Pseudo-spectral methods: Fourier + CFD
 - 1.5.3. Placement methods
- 1.6. Advanced methods of temporal discretization
 - 1.6.1. The Adams-Bamsford method
 - 1.6.2. The Crack-Nicholson method
 - 1.6.3. Runge-Kutta
- 1.7. Structures in turbulence
 - 1.7.1. The Vortex
 - 1.7.2. The life cycle of a turbulent structure
 - 1.7.3. Visualization Techniques
- 1.8. The Characteristics Method
 - 1.8.1. Compressible Fluids
 - 1.8.2. Application A breaking wave
 - 1.8.3. Application: Burguers equation





Structure and Content | 21 tech

- 1.9. CFD and supercomputing
 - 1.9.1. The memory problem and the evolution of computers
 - 1.9.2. Parallelization techniques
 - 1.9.3. Domain decomposition
- 1.10. Open problems in turbulence
 - 1.10.1. Modeling and the Von-Karma constant
 - 1.10.2. Aerodynamics: boundary layers
 - 1.10.3. Noise in CFD problems

Module 2. CFD in Application Environments: Finite Volume Methods

- 2.1. Finite Volume Methods
 - 2.1.1. Definitions in FVM
 - 2.1.2. Historical Background BORRAR
 - 2.1.3. MVF in Structures
- 2.2. Source Terms
 - 2.2.1. External volumetric forces
 - 2.2.1.1. Gravity, centrifugal force
 - 2.2.2. Volumetric (mass) and pressure source term (evaporation, cavitation, chemical)
 - 2.2.3. Scalar source term
 - 2.2.3.1. Temperature, species
- 2.3. Applications of boundary conditions
 - 2.3.1. Input and Output
 - 2.3.2. Symmetry condition
 - 2.3.3. Wall condition
 - 2.3.3.1. Tax values
 - 2.3.3.2. Values to be solved by parallel calculation
 - 2.3.3.3. Wall models
- 2.4. Boundary Conditions
 - 2.4.1. Lateral boundary conditions. Dirichlet
 - 2.4.1.1. Scalars
 - 2.4.1.2. Diseases

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| | Z.4.Z. | boundary conditions with known derivative. Neumann |
|-------|--|--|
| | | 2.4.2.1. Zero gradient |
| | | 2.4.2.2. Finite gradient |
| | 2.4.3. | Cyclic boundary conditions: Born-von Karman |
| | 2.4.4. | Other boundary conditions: Robin |
| 2.5. | Temporary integration | |
| | 2.5.1. | Explicit and implicit Euler |
| | 2.5.2. | Lax-Wendroff time step and variants (Richtmyer and MacCormack) |
| | 2.5.3. | Runge-Kutta multi-stage time step |
| 2.6. | Upwind Schematics | |
| | 2.6.1. | Riemman's Problem |
| | 2.6.2. | Main upwind schemes: MUSCL, Van Leer, Roe, AUSM |
| | 2.6.3. | Design of an upwind spatial scheme |
| 2.7. | High order schemes | |
| | 2.7.1. | High-order discontinuous Galerkin |
| | 2.7.2. | ENO and WENO |
| | 2.7.3. | High Order Schemes. Advantages and Disadvantages |
| 2.8. | Pressure-velocity convergence loop | |
| | 2.8.1. | PISA |
| | 2.8.2. | SIMPLE, SIMPLER and SIMPLEC |
| | 2.8.3. | PIMPLE |
| | 2.8.4. | Transient loops |
| 2.9. | Moving contours | |
| | 2.9.1. | Overlocking techniques |
| | 2.9.2. | Mapping: mobile reference system |
| | 2.9.3. | Immersed boundary method |
| | 2.9.4. | Overlapping meshes |
| 2.10. | Errors and uncertainties in CFD modeling | |
| | 2.10.1. | Precision and accuracy |
| | 2.10.2. | Numerical errors |
| | 2.10.3. | Input and physical model uncertainties |

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Module 3. Modeling of turbulence in Fluid

- 3.1. Turbulence. Key Features
 - 3.1.1. Dissipation and diffusivity
 - 3.1.2. Characteristic scales. Orders of magnitude
 - 3.1.3. Reynolds Number
- 3.2. Definitions of Turbulence. From Reynolds to the present day
 - 3.2.1. Research Problem The boundary layer
 - 3.2.2. Meteorology, Richardson and Smagorinsky
 - 3.2.3. The Problem of Chaos
- 3.3. The Energy Cascade
 - 3.3.1. Smaller scales of turbulence
 - 3.3.2. Kolmogorov's hypothesis
 - 3.3.3. The cascade exponent
- 3.4. The closure problem revisited
 - 3.4.1. 10 unknowns and 4 equations
 - 3.4.2. The turbulent kinetic energy equation
 - 3.4.3. The Cycle of Turbulence
- 3.5. Turbulent viscosity
 - 3.5.1. Historical Background and Parallelism
 - 3.5.2. Initiation problem: jets
 - 3.5.3. Turbulent viscosity in CFD problems
- 3.6. RANS methods
 - 3.6.1. The turbulent viscosity hypothesis
 - 3.6.2. The RANS equations
 - 3.6.3. RANS methods. Examples of use
- 3.7. The Evolution of OCHA
 - 3.7.1. Historical Background BORRAR
 - 3.7.2. Spectral filters
 - 3.7.3. Spatial Filtering The problem in the wall

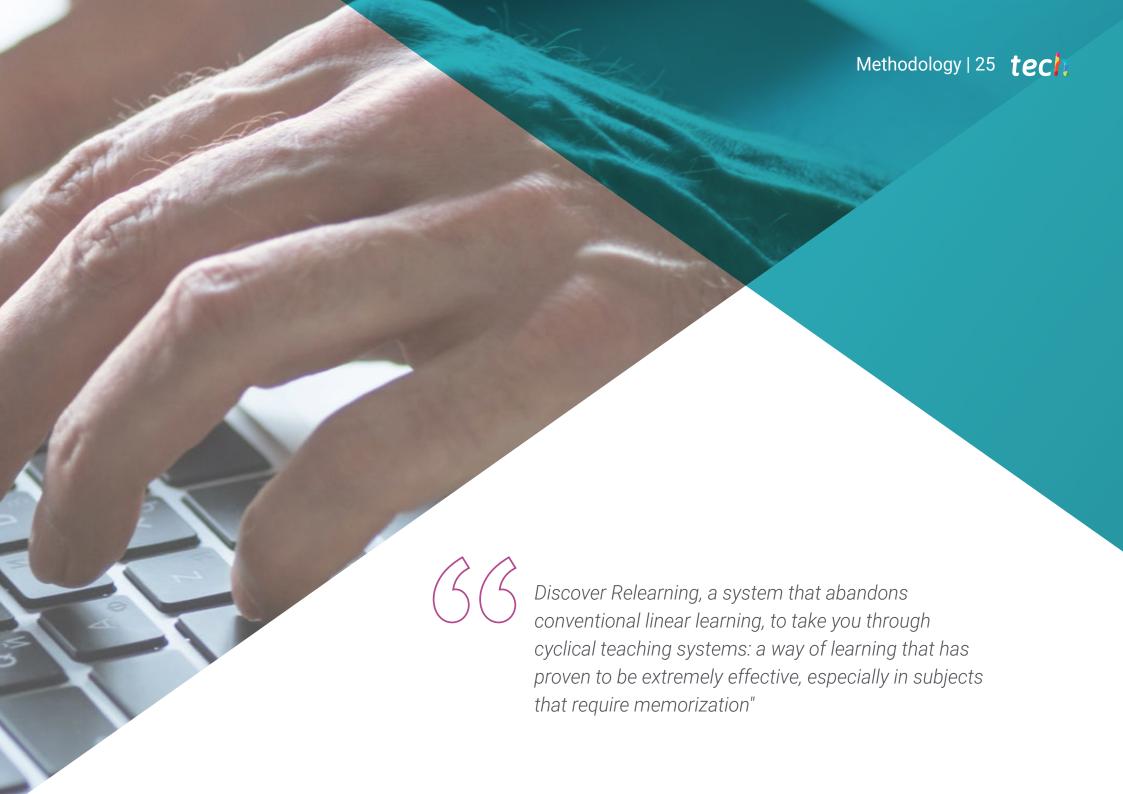
- 3.8. Wall turbulence I
 - 3.8.1. Characteristic scales
 - 3.8.2. The momentum equations
 - 3.8.3. The regions of a turbulent wall flow
- 3.9. Wall turbulence II
 - 3.9.1. The boundary layer
 - 3.9.2. Dimensionless numbers of a boundary layer
 - 3.9.3. The Blasius solution
- 3.10. The energy equation
 - 3.10.1. Passive scalars
 - 3.10.2. Active scalars. The Bousinesq approach
 - 3.10.3. Fanno and Rayleigh flows

Module 4. Post-processing, validation and application in CFD

- 4.1. Postprocessing in CFD I
 - 4.1.1. Postprocessing on Plane and Surfaces
 - 4.1.1. Post-Process in the Plane
 - 4.1.2. Post-processing on surfaces
- 4.2. Postprocessing in CFD II
 - 4.2.1. Postprocessing Volumetric
 - 4.2.1.1. Postprocessing Volumetric I
 - 4.2.1.2. Postprocessing Volumetric II
- 4.3. Free CFD post-processing software
 - 4.3.1. Free Postprocessing Software
 - 4.3.2. Paraview
 - 4.3.3. Paraview usage example
- 4.4. Convergence of simulations
 - 4.4.1. Convergence
 - 4.4.2. Mesh convergence
 - 4.4.3. Numerical convergence

- 4.5. Classification of Methods
 - 4.5.1. Applications
 - 4.5.2. Types of Fluid
 - 4.5.3. Scales
 - 4.5.4. Calculation machines
- 4.6. Model validation
 - 4.6.1. Need for Validation
 - 4.6.2. Simulation vs Experiment
 - 4.6.3. Examples of validation
- 4.7. Simulation methods. Advantages and Disadvantages
 - 4.7.1. RANS
 - 4.7.2. LES, DES, DNS
 - 4.7.3. Other Methods
 - 4.7.4. advantages and disadvantages
- 4.8. Examples of methods and applications
 - 4.8.1. Case of a body subjected to aerodynamic forces
 - 4.8.2. Thermal case
 - 4.8.3. Multiphase case
- 4.9. Good Simulation Practices
 - 4.9.1. Importance of Best Practices
 - 4.9.2. Best Practices
 - 4.9.3. Simulation errors
- 4.10. Free and commercial software
 - 4.10.1. FVM Software
 - 4.10.2. Software for other methods
 - 4.10.3. Advantages and Disadvantages
 - 4.10.4. CFD Simulation Futures





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Case Study to contextualize all content

Our program offers a revolutionary approach to developing skills and knowledge. Our goal is to strengthen skills in a changing, competitive, and highly demanding environment.



At TECH, you will experience a learning methodology that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world"



You will have access to a learning system based on repetition, with natural and progressive teaching throughout the entire syllabus.



The student will learn to solve complex situations in real business environments through collaborative activities and real cases.

A learning method that is different and innovative

This TECH program is an intensive educational program, created from scratch, which presents the most demanding challenges and decisions in this field, both nationally and internationally. This methodology promotes personal and professional growth, representing a significant step towards success. The case method, a technique that lays the foundation for this content, ensures that the most current economic, social and professional reality is taken into account.



Our program prepares you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career"

The case method has been the most widely used learning system among the world's leading Information Technology schools for as long as they have existed. The case method was developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content. It consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make informed decisions and value judgments on how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

What should a professional do in a given situation? This is the question that you are presented with in the case method, an action-oriented learning method. Throughout the course, students will be presented with multiple real cases. They will have to combine all their knowledge and research, and argue and defend their ideas and decisions.



Relearning Methodology

TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

In 2019, we obtained the best learning results of all online universities in the world.

At TECH you will learn using a cutting-edge methodology designed to train the executives of the future. This method, at the forefront of international teaching, is called Relearning.

Our university is the only one in the world authorized to employ this successful method. In 2019, we managed to improve our students' overall satisfaction levels (teaching quality, quality of materials, course structure, objectives...) based on the best online university indicators.



Methodology | 29 tech

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

This methodology has trained more than 650,000 university graduates with unprecedented success in fields as diverse as biochemistry, genetics, surgery, international law, management skills, sports science, philosophy, law, engineering, journalism, history, and financial markets and instruments. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for success.

From the latest scientific evidence in the field of neuroscience, not only do we know how to organize information, ideas, images and memories, but we know that the place and context where we have learned something is fundamental for us to be able to remember it and store it in the hippocampus, to retain it in our long-term memory.

In this way, and in what is called neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning, the different elements in our program are connected to the context where the individual carries out their professional activity.

This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



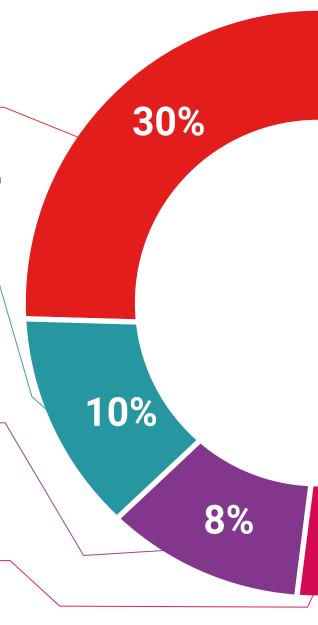
Practising Skills and Abilities

They will carry out activities to develop specific skills and abilities in each subject area. Exercises and activities to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a specialist needs to develop in the context of the globalization that we are experiencing.



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Students will complete a selection of the best case studies chosen specifically for this program. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best specialists in the world.



Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

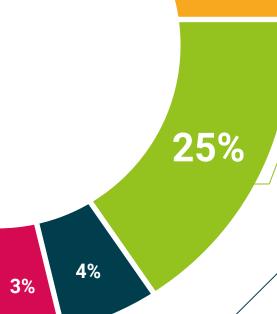


This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.





20%





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This program will allow you to obtain your **Postgraduate Diploma in CFD Simulation in Industrial Environment** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra (*official bulletin*). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

This **TECH Global University** title is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: Postgraduate Diploma in CFD Simulation in Industrial Environment

Modality: online

Duration: 6 months

Accreditation: 18 ECTS



Mr./Ms. ______, with identification document ______ has successfully passed and obtained the title of:

Postgraduate Diploma in CFD Simulation in Industrial Environment

This is a program of 450 hours of duration equivalent to 18 ECTS, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH Global University is a university officially recognized by the Government of Andorra on the 31st of January of 2024, which belongs to the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

In Andorra la Vella, on the 28th of February of 2024



^{*}Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



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