

AIAA 2000-0681

# Advances in the CGNS Database Standard for Aerodynamics and CFD

Diane M. A. Poirier

ICEM CFD Engineering, Berkeley, CA

Robert H. Bush

United Technologies Research Center, East Hartford, CT

Raymond R. Cosner

Boeing Phantom Works, St-Louis, MO

Christopher L. Rumsey

NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA

Douglas R. McCarthy

Boeing Commercial Airplane Group, Seattle, WA

Reno, NV, January 12, 2000



# Overview

- Introduction
  - History
  - CGNS Original Features and Components
- Advances in the CGNS
  - Technical Extensions:
    - Unstructured Topology
    - Geometry-to-Mesh Association
    - Grid Motion
    - Iterative and Time-Accurate data
  - New Organization: The CGNS Steering Committee
  - Migration to an ISO Standard
  - Dissemination
- Conclusion

## Introduction: Objective

The CFD General Notation System (CGNS) was conceived to:

- Provide a general, portable and extensible standard for the storage and retrieval of CFD analysis data.
- To offer the opportunity for seamless communication of CFD analysis data between sites, applications and system architectures.
- To eliminate the overhead costs due to file translation, and multiplicity of data sets in various formats.

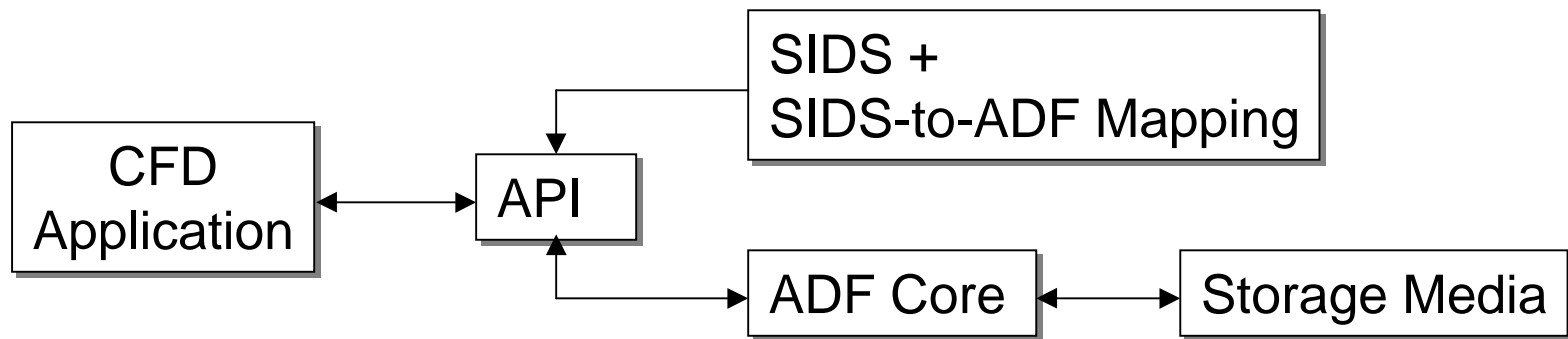
## Introduction: History of the CGNS Project

- 1994-1995:
  - Series of meetings between Boeing and NASA addressing means of improving technology transfer from NASA to Industry: The main impediment to technology transfer is the disparity of file formats.
- 1995-1998:
  - Development of the CGNS System (SIDS, ADF) at Boeing Seattle, under NASA Contract with participation from:
    - Boeing Commercial Aircraft Group, Seattle
    - NASA Ames/Langley/Lewis Research Centers
    - Boeing St-Louis (former McDonnell Douglas Corporation)
    - Arnold Engineering Development Center, for the NPARC Alliance
    - Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
    - ICEM CFD Engineering Corporation
- 1997-1998:
  - Development of the CGNS Library.
  - Institution of the CGNS website (<http://www.cgns.org>) and first official release of the CGNS software and documentation.



## Introduction: CGNS Elements

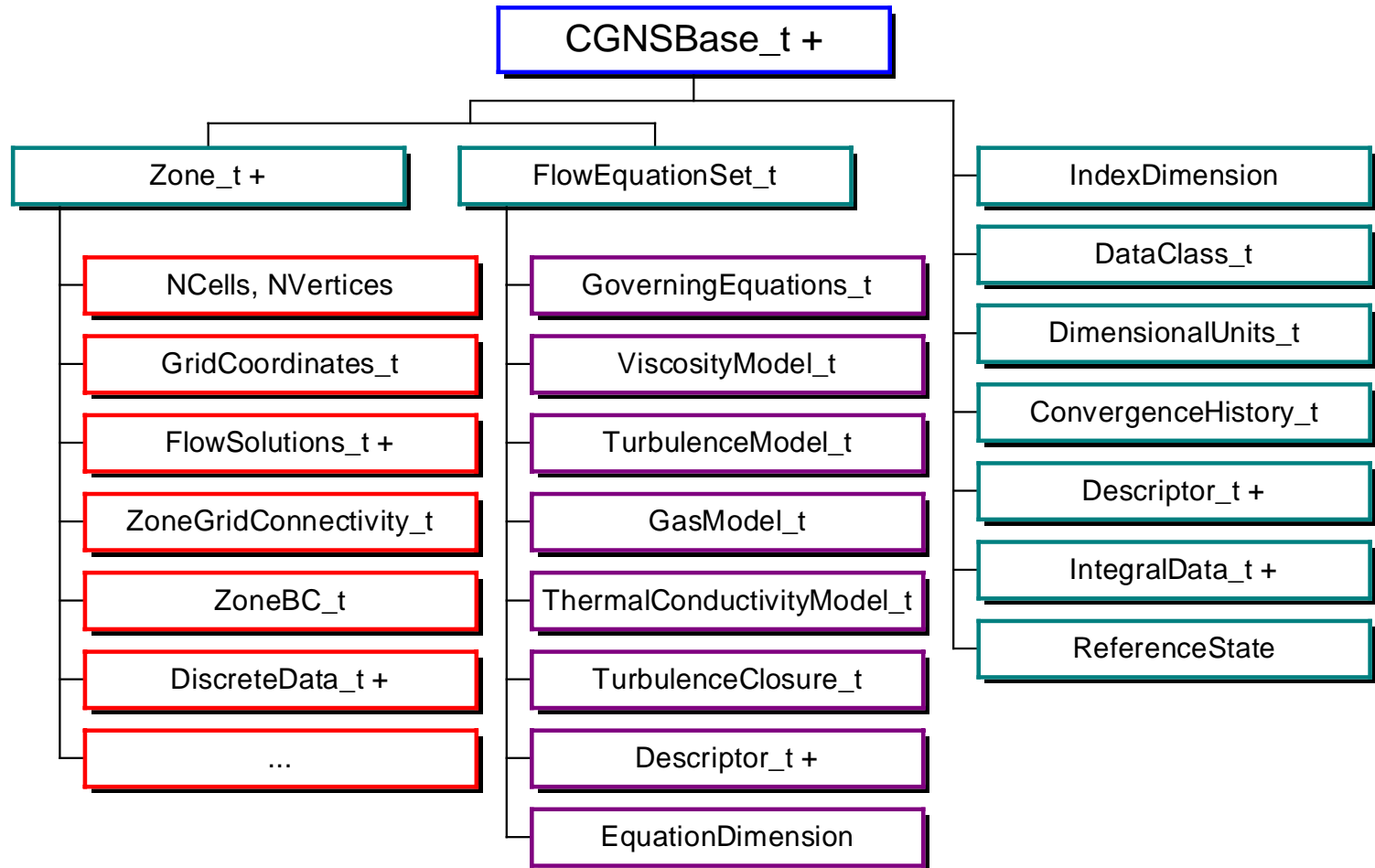
- Conceptual entity: Collection of conventions and definitions
  - Standard Interface Data Structures (SIDS)
- Database System: Software that performs I/O operations
  - Advanced Data Format (ADF)
- Mapping of the SIDS to the ADF Core
- CGNS Application Programming Interface (API)



## Introduction: CGNS Main Features

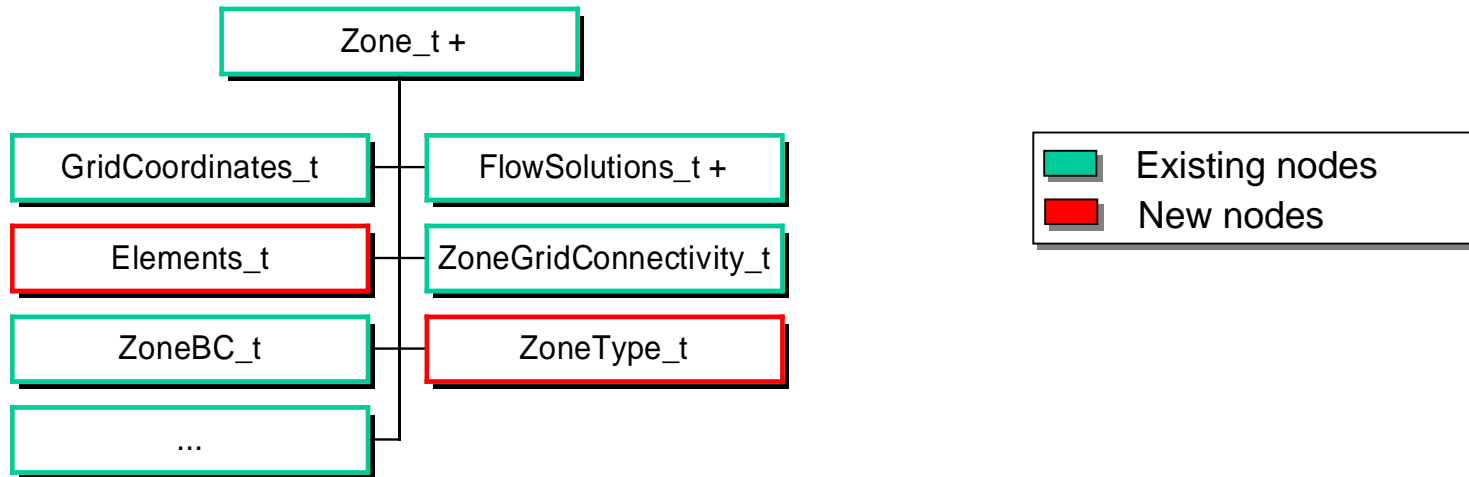
- Hierarchical data structure: quickly traversed and sorted, no need to process irrelevant data
- Complete and explicit problem description
- Standardized naming conventions
- Ability to include unlimited documentation, and application specific data
- Layered so that much of the data structures are optional
- ADF database: universal and self describing
- Based on a single data structure called an ADF node
- The data may encompass several files through the use of links
- Portable ANSI C software, with complete Fortran and C interfaces
- Files stored in compact C binary format
- Complete and architecture independent API

# Introduction: Chart of Original SIDS



## Extension: Unstructured Topology

- Unstructured blocks are recorded using the same data structure as structured blocks, `Zone_t`
- Two new children are added to the `Zone_t` data structure:
  - `ZoneType_t = { Structured, Unstructured}`
  - `Elements_t`: Element connectivity, shape, range, ...

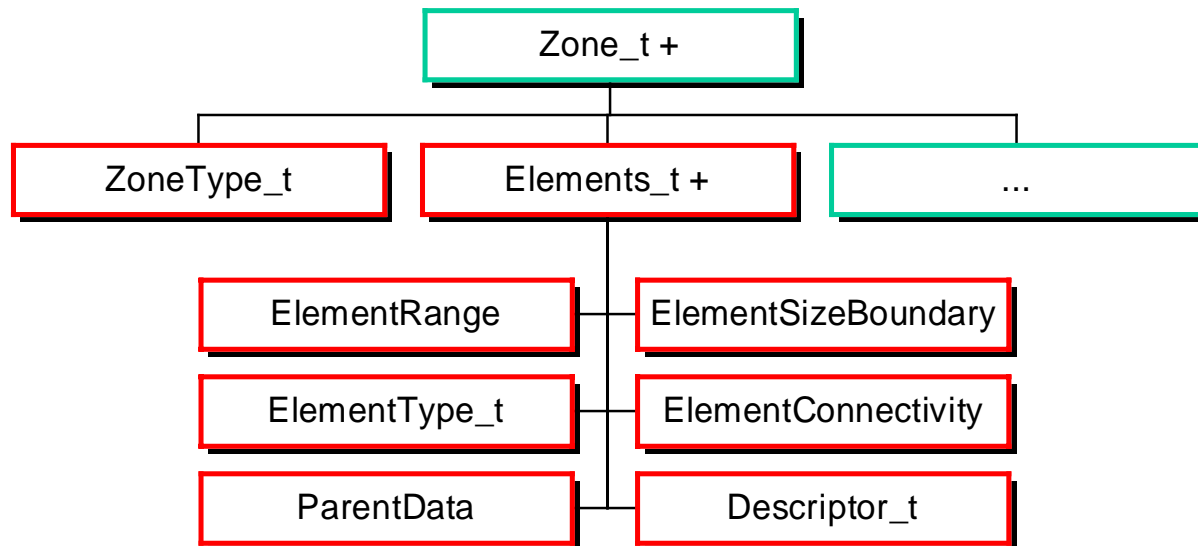




## Extension: Elements Data Structure

Element\_t is added under the Zone\_t data structure to record unstructured elements data:

- element based connectivity
- arranged by element type
- use global element numbering



## Extension: Geometry-to-Mesh Association

Necessary for:

- Quick response to design changes
- Mesh adaptation
- Analysis and Display of Results

Objectives:

- Compatible to the CGNS System
- Reference data in CAD Files
- Associate CAD Data to Mesh and Boundary Conditions

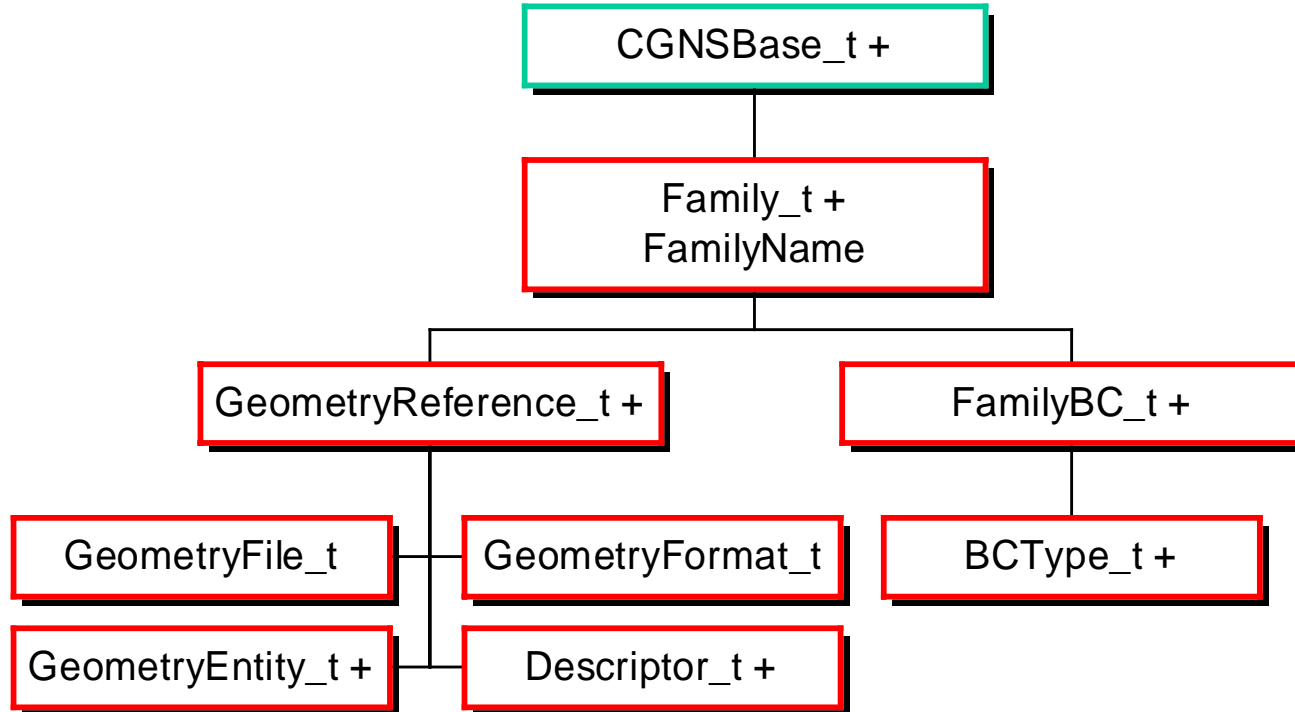
Layer of indirection:

- Rarely a 1-to-1 connection between mesh regions & geometric entities.
- Association independent of changes to mesh & geometry.
- Boundary conditions & material properties can be defined on families



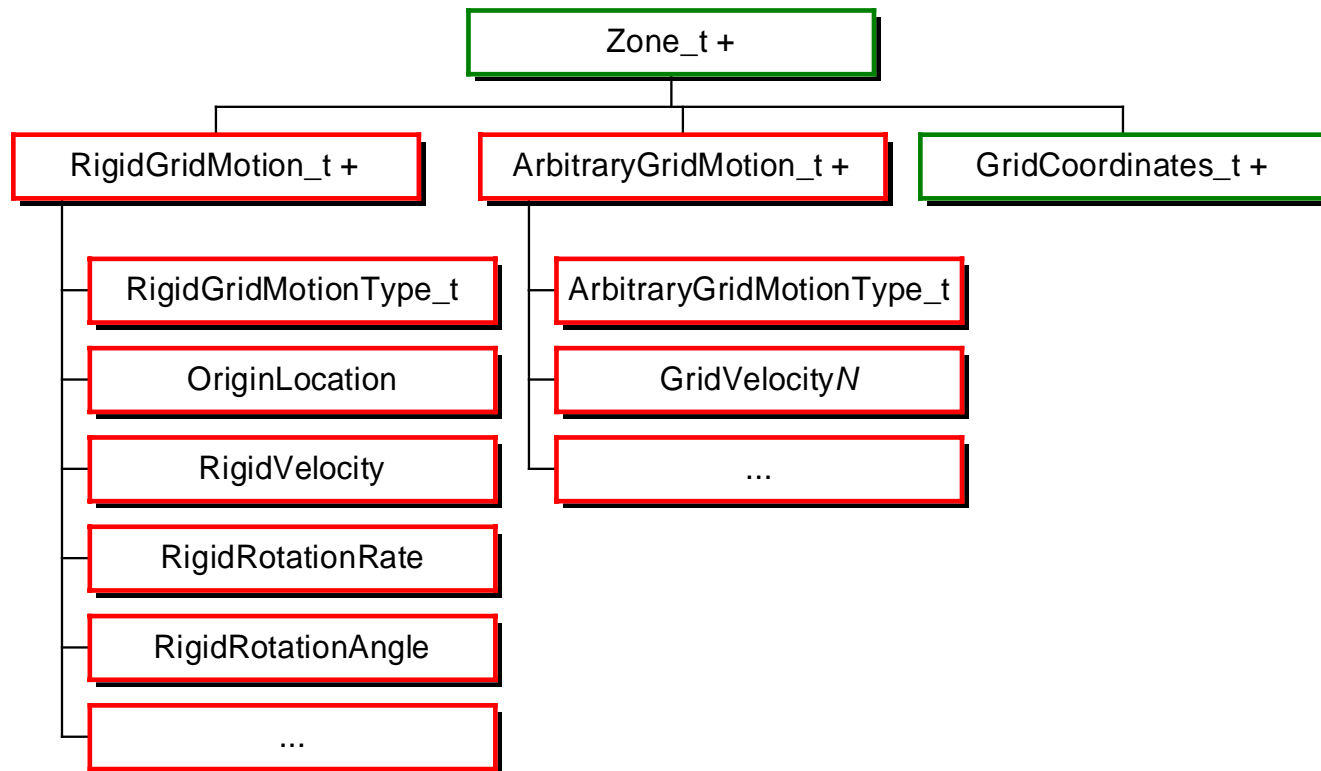
## Extension: Family Data Structure

Family\_t is added under the CGNSBase\_t data structure to record references to geometry files.



## Extension: Grid Motion

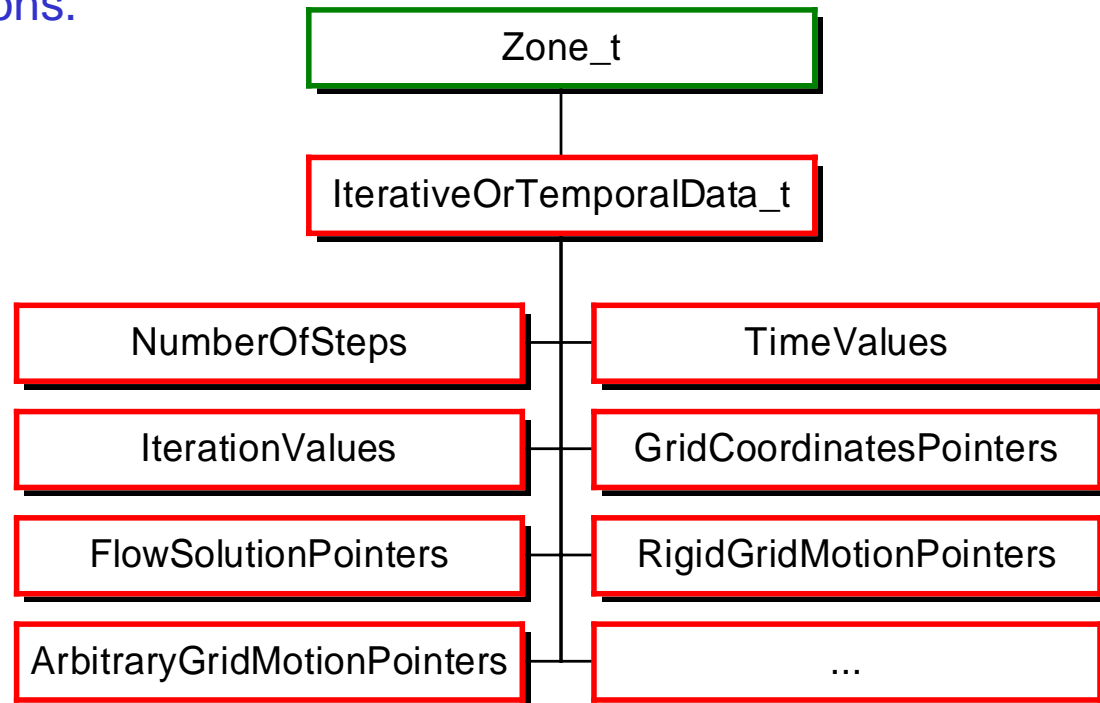
- RigidGridMotion\_t: Records rigid translation and rotation of the mesh
- ArbitraryGridMotion\_t: Records point-by-point grid motion or deformation



## Extension: Iterative and Time-Accurate Data

IterativeOrTemporalData\_t associates with each time step or iteration the appropriate data structures for:

- rigid and arbitrary grid motion
- grid coordinates
- flow solutions.



## Other Extensions Under Review

- Chemistry
- Multigrid
- Rotating Coordinate Systems
- Periodic Boundary Conditions
- Wall Functions
- 2D Axisymmetry
- Cartesian Mesh

# New Organization: The CGNS Steering Committee

- Mission: To ensure the continuation of the CGNS
- Charter: Adopted by the Committee on 21 October 1999
  - Responsibilities:
    - Maintain the software, documentation, and CGNS web site
    - Ensure a free distribution of the software and documentation
    - Provide mechanisms for the evolution of the Standard
    - Promote the acceptance of the standard
    - Provide user services
  - Membership:
    - Currently limited to 15 organizations
  - Organization:
    - Meets at a minimum of once per year
    - Is represented by a Chairperson
    - Governs by consensus
    - Welcomes participation of all parties, members or not

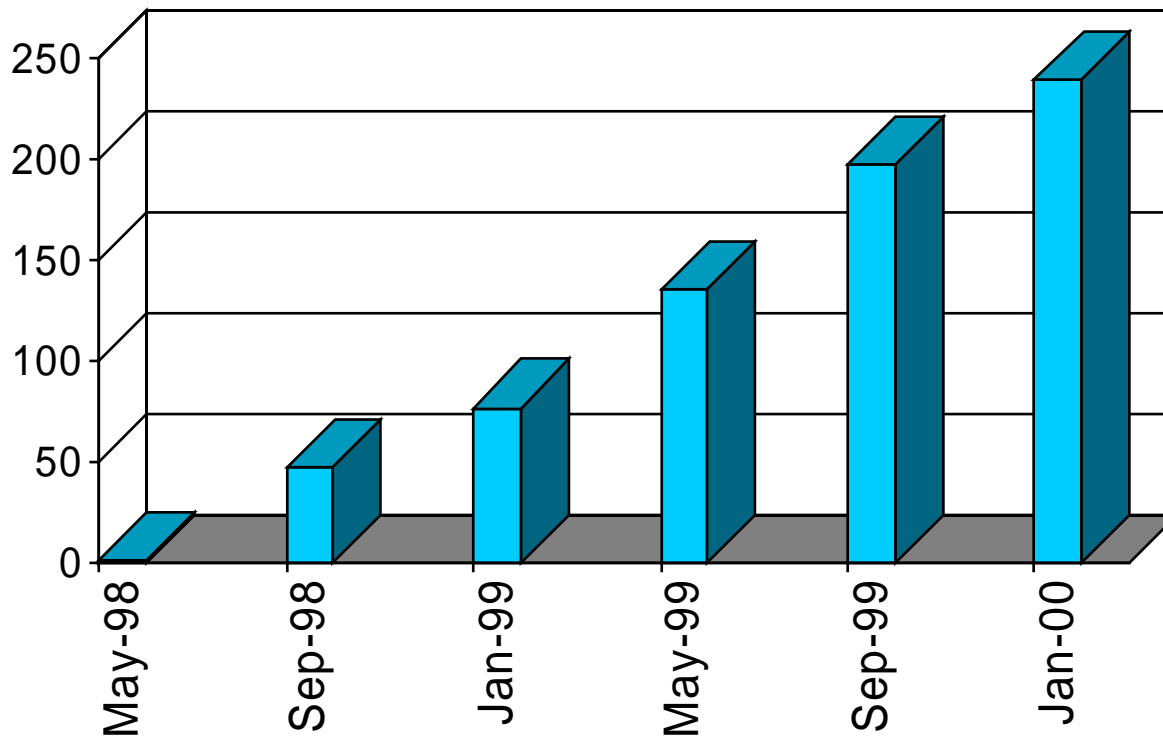
## Migration to an ISO Standard

- 1.Preliminary Stage – Planning for possible standardization projects (accomplished 1998-99).
- 2.Proposal Stage – Culminates in approval to start a new AP project (completed November 1999).
- 3.Preparatory Stage – Develop a Working Draft and a New Work Item (planned completion October 2000).
- 4.Committee Stage – Consensus is achieved on a Committee Draft (planned completion ~ April 2001).
- 5.Enquiry Stage – Vote on Draft International Standard.
- 6.National Stage – Vote on Final Draft International Standard (~2002)
- 7.Publication Stage – ISO publishes the International Standard.



## CGNS Continues to Gain Acceptance

Number of Registered Users



## Conclusion

- Technical progress
  - The CGNS was extended to support unstructured topology and geometry-to-mesh association
  - Grid motion, iterative and time-accurate data have been added to the SIDS, and soon will be added to the API
  - Several other extensions are currently under review
- Organizational progress
  - The CGNS Steering Committee governs the CGNS activities and welcomes the participation of all parties
- Dissemination progress
  - The CGNS is the object of an ISO standard for aerodynamic data
  - The number of CGNS users is been growing steadily