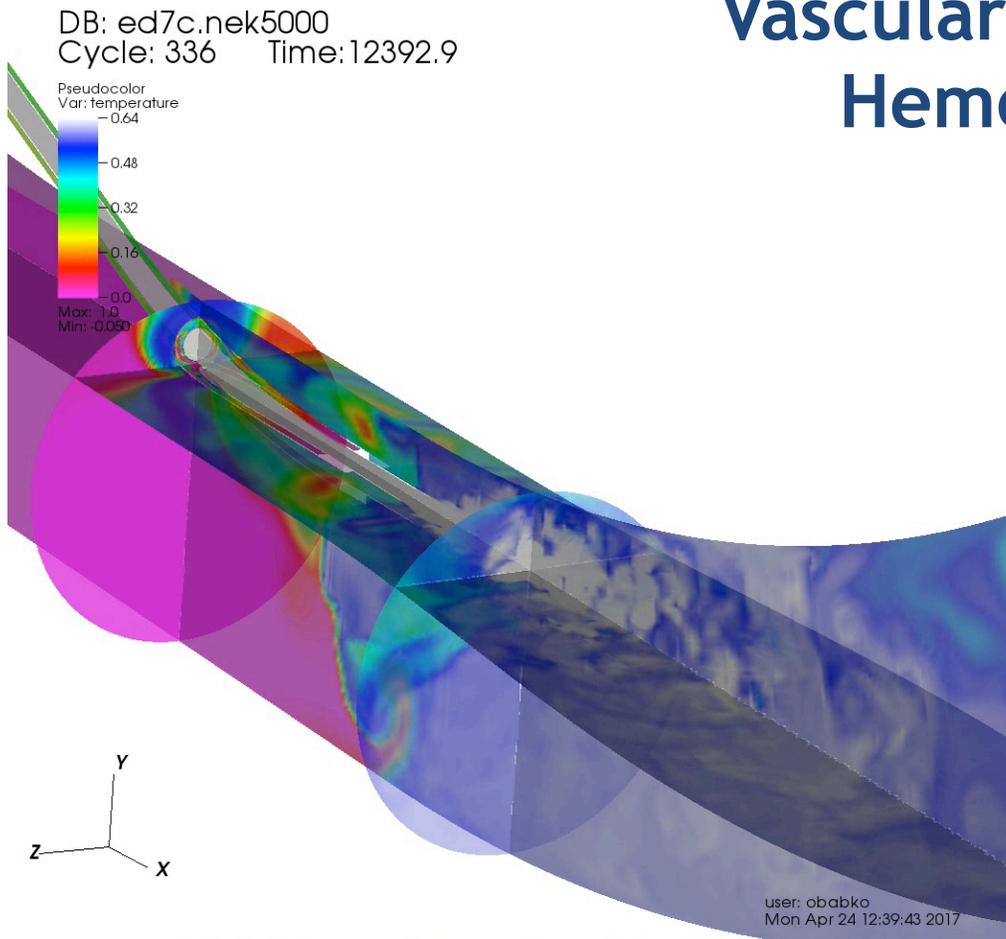


# Large-Eddy Simulation of Flows Through a Novel Vascular Access Device for Hemodialysis Access



A.Obabko, E.Tsyruльников<sup>1</sup>,  
R.Rainsberger<sup>2</sup>, A. Torreira<sup>3</sup>,  
H.Nagib<sup>3</sup>, A.Agarwal<sup>4</sup>, and  
P. F. Fischer<sup>5</sup>

*Argonne National Laboratory, IL, USA*

70<sup>th</sup> APS DFD Meeting, Denver, CO, November  
19-21, 2017

<sup>1</sup> Kenvelo LLC, Milwaukee, WI, USA

<sup>2</sup> XYZ Scientific LLC, Pleasant Hill, CA, USA

<sup>3</sup> Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL, USA

<sup>4</sup> Ohio State University, OH, USA

<sup>5</sup> also University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL, USA

# Dual Lumen Novel Vascular Access Device (VAD)

- Novel combination of a relatively slender 18-gauge needle and a concentric, multilayer vascular dilator with funneled side orifices (US patent granted to Kenvelo LLC)
- Seems to provide a superior blood flow, lessened reported pain, and increased hemodynamic performance
- The goal is to further optimize geometry using CFD Solver Nek5000

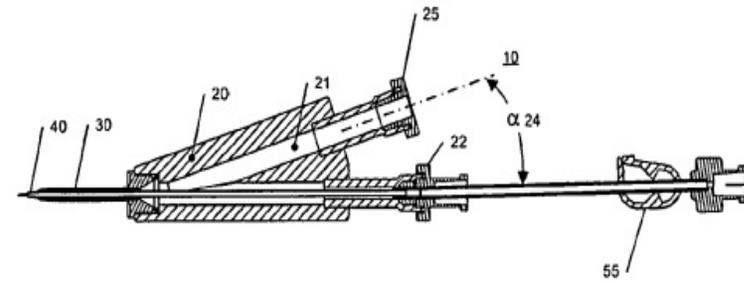
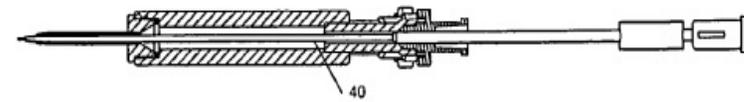
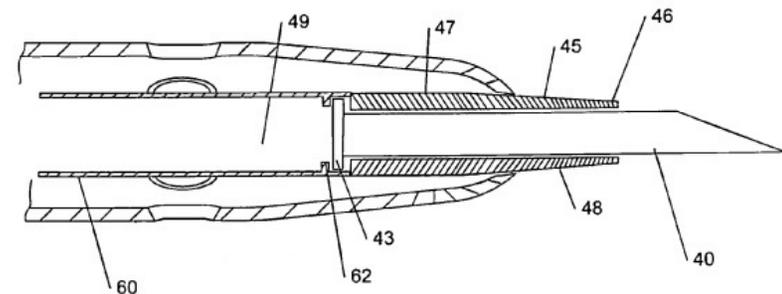


FIG. A



SECTION VIEW A-A  
FIG. B



# Nek5000: Open-Source General Geometry Spectral-Element Method (SEM) CFD Solver

<https://nek5000.mcs.anl.gov> (& at [github.com/Nek5000](https://github.com/Nek5000))

- Spectral Element Discretization: High accuracy at low cost

- Also: even when it looks like there is no boundary layer, there actually is (beauty of the Gauss-Lobatto points).
- R&D 100 Award (2016)

- Tailored to LES and DNS of incompressible turbulent heat transfer, but also supports

- Low-Mach combustion, MHD, conjugate heat transfer, moving meshes
- New features in progress: uRANS, compressible flow (U of Florida), low-Mach two-phase, Ensemble Averaging

- Chief Architect: Paul Fischer.

Scaling: 1999 Gordon Bell Prize; > 10<sup>6</sup> MPI processes.

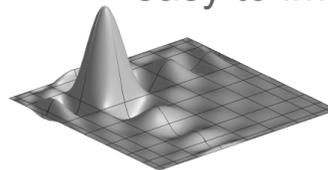
- Local Polynomial Nodal Basis:

$$u(x, y)|_{\Omega^e} = \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^N u_{ij}^e h_i(r) h_j(s)$$

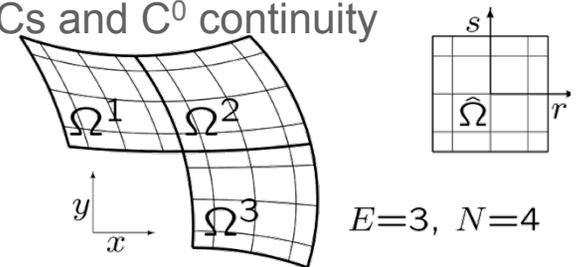
$$h_i(r) \in \mathcal{P}_N(r), \quad h_i(\xi_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

- $x_j =$  Gauss-Lobatto-Legendre quadrature points:

- stability ( *not* uniformly distributed points )
- allows pointwise quadrature (for *most* operators...)
- easy to implement BCs and C<sup>0</sup> continuity

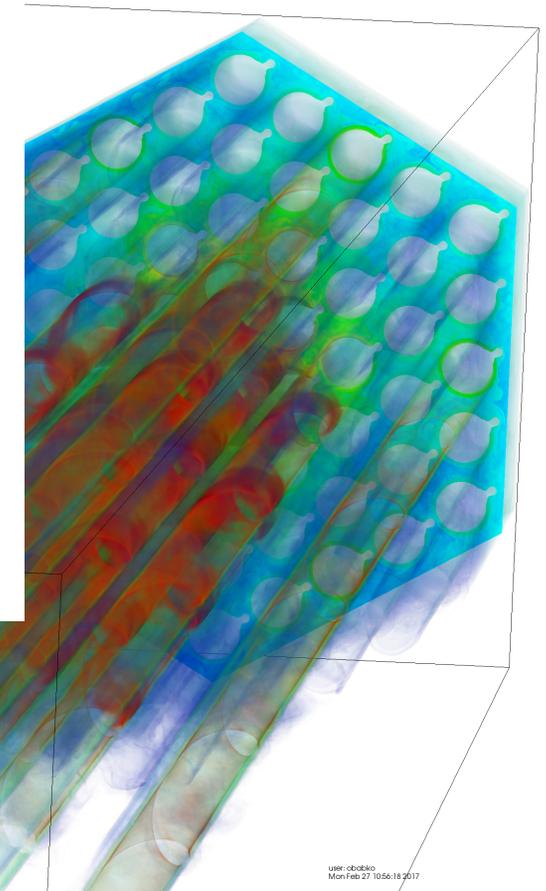
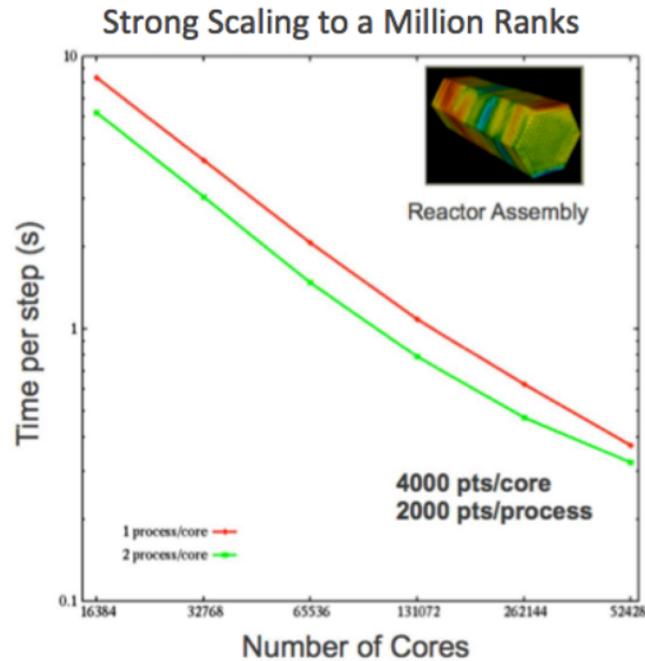


2D basis function, N=10



# Why open-source SEM code Nek5000?

- High order => Exponential convergence (for continuous solutions) => min dof (and time) per accuracy
  - Dispersion errors accumulate linearly with time integration
    - Thus to maintain 1% accuracy at the end of  $1e5$  timesteps requires  $1e-7$  convergence tolerance per time step
  - Great transport properties even for marginally resolved flows



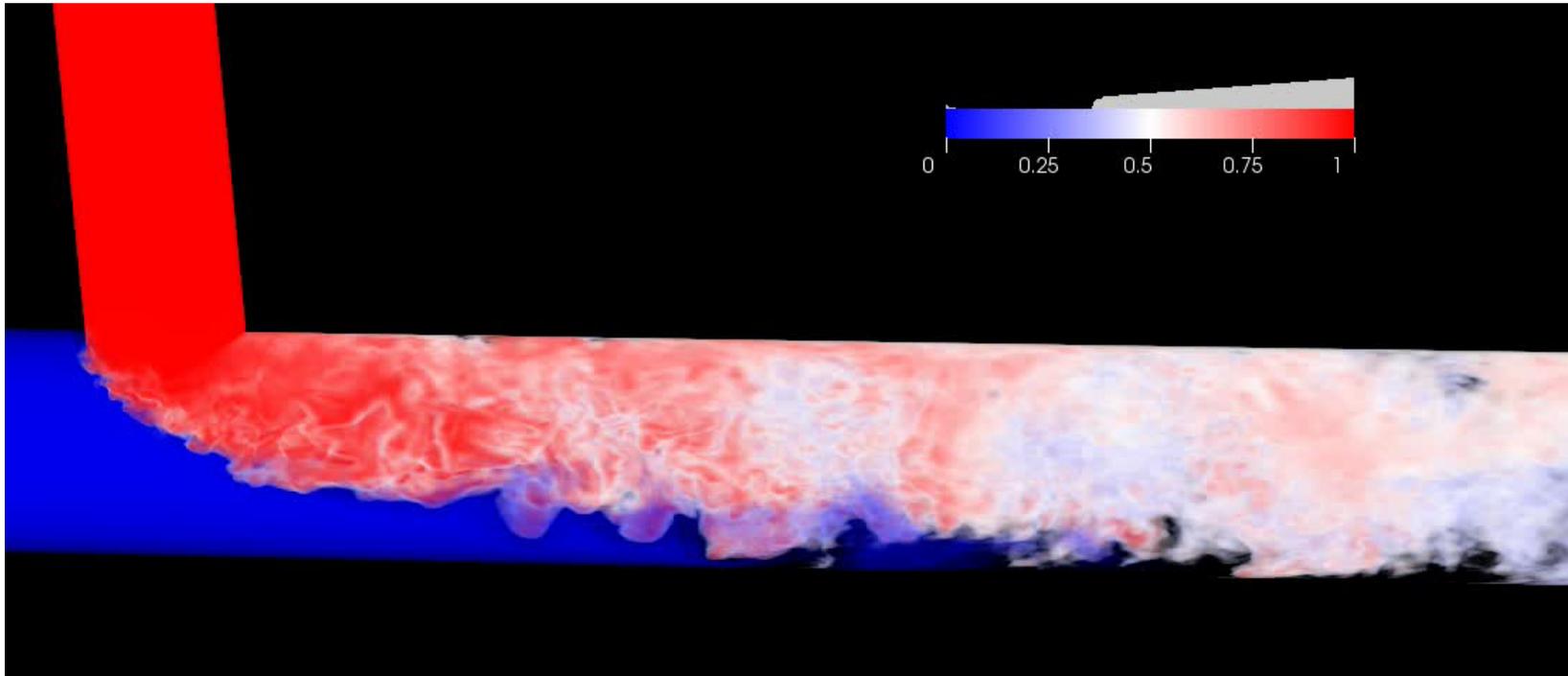
61-pin 7-wire-pitch conjugate heat transfer (E=15M, P=1M)

- Scalability (2k...10k grid points per MPI rank)
  - Gorden Bell Prize
  - Scales beyond **1 M MPI ranks** on BG/Q
- Efficiency & Flexibility:
  - Exceptional pressure solvers
    - State-of-the-art preconditioners (8...15 pressure iterations per timestep)
    - Algebraic Multigrid (AMG) for large  $E > 100,000$



# Why Nek5000? Validation...

T-junction Temperature

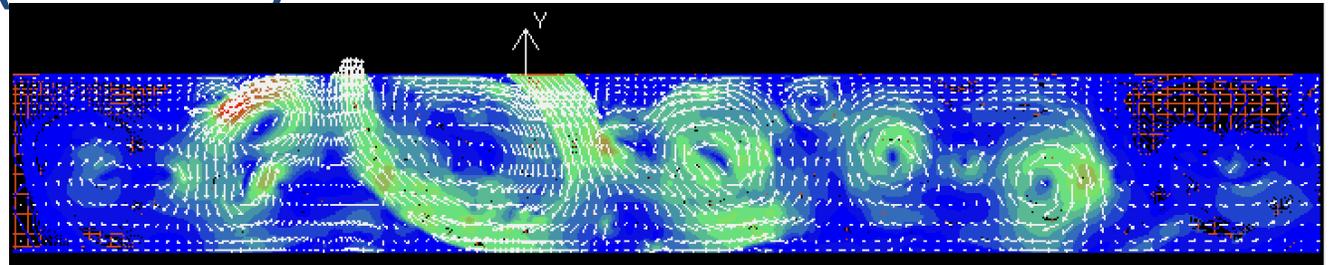


- Validation & Verification
  - Blind benchmarks:
    - 2012 OECD/NEA/IAEA Vattenfal T-junction benchmark (#1 in temperature predictions)
  - Other benchmarks show good performance also in flows with transition to turbulence

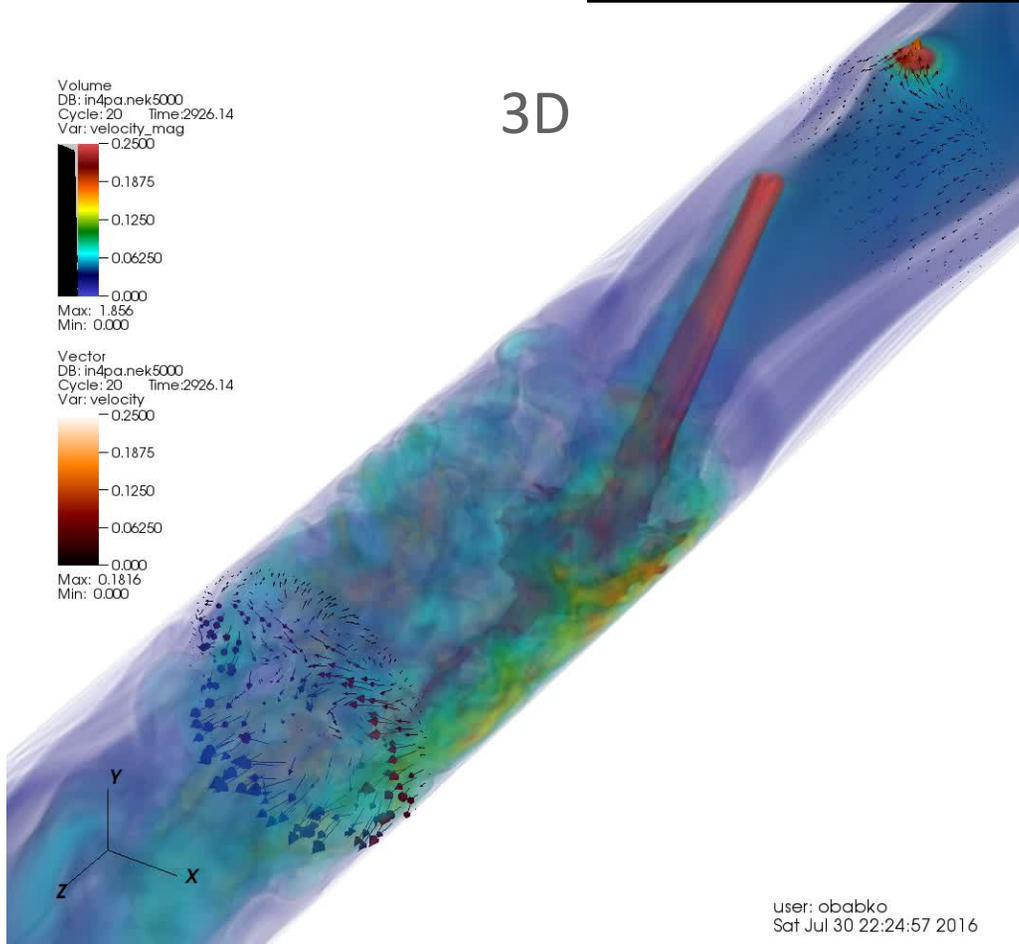
# First Attempt (AO 2016)

Velocity magnitude & vector field at  $Re \sim 2,000$

2D



3D



- Preliminary idealized 2D & 3D simulation demonstrations for a baseline case of dialysis injection needle jet at 45 degrees and withdrawal port one diameter upstream
  - Estimates of simulation requirements and scales
  - Geometry effects with more complex meshing?

user: obabko  
Sat Jul 30 22:24:57 2016

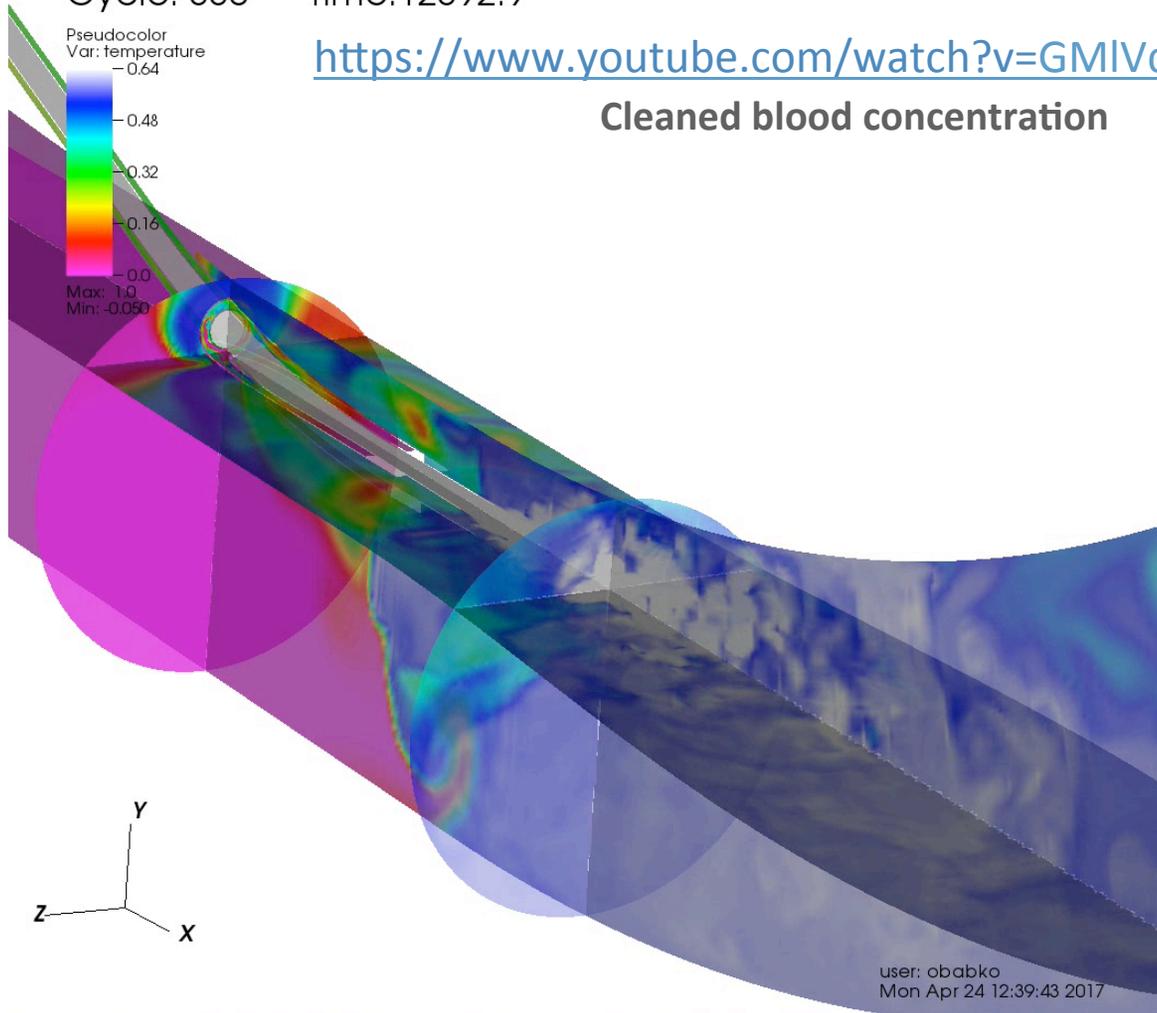


# Worst case: Re=2,600

DB: ed7c.nek5000  
Cycle: 336 Time: 12392.9

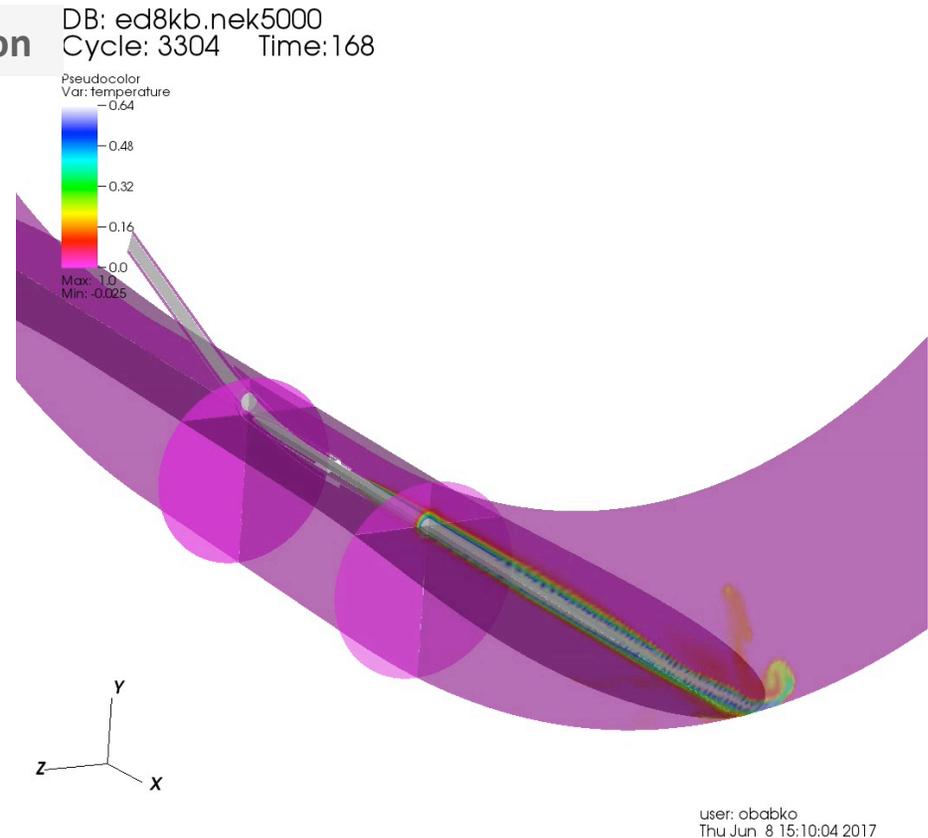
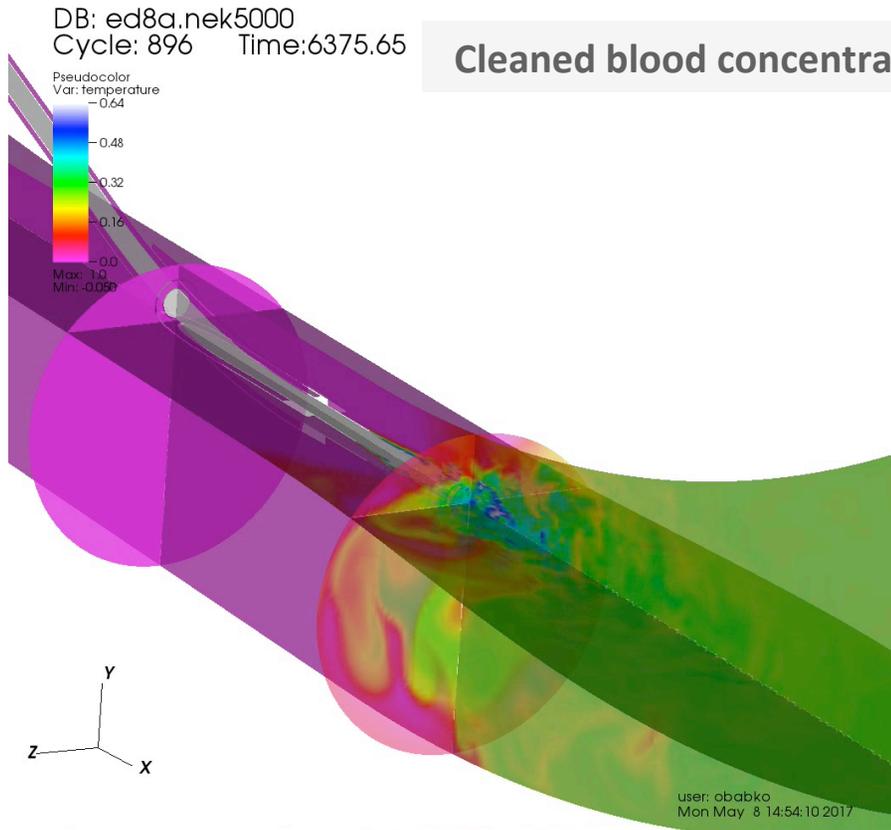
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GMLVdgtJdDk> (& at Nek5000 Gallery)

Cleaned blood concentration



- 2 mm diameter w/ 595/600 ml/min blood flow rates
- All-hex compliant mesh generated with TrueGrid (R.R.) and exported directly in Nek5000 mesh format based on hex20
- Long transients
  - OIFS w/ CFL~10
- Recirculation rates of the cleaned blood are observed to be below 25%

# Change of Re



- Larger blood flow rate difference leads to zero recirculation rates
- Decrease of Re (e.g. down to  $\sim 650$ ) reduces the unsteadiness toward relaminarization

# Conclusions and Future Work

- Preliminary LES solutions with transition to turbulence in a novel vascular access device for hemodialysis access were computed with open-source SEM CFD solver Nek5000
  - Range of Reynolds numbers (/blood flow rates)
    - Near-worst-case scenario: recirculation rates of the cleaned blood ~<25%
    - Larger difference of inlet flow rate (lower Re) with respect to blood vessel reduces cleaned blood recirculation and flow unsteadiness
  - Most of the all-hex compliant meshes were generated with TrueGrid (R.R.) exported directly into the Nek5000 mesh file format (based on hex20)

- Further sensitivity to mesh, BC, geometry is ongoing

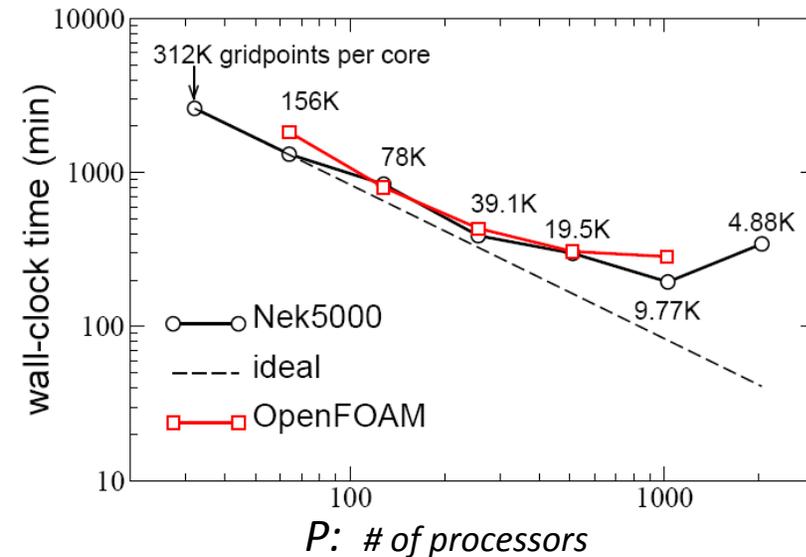
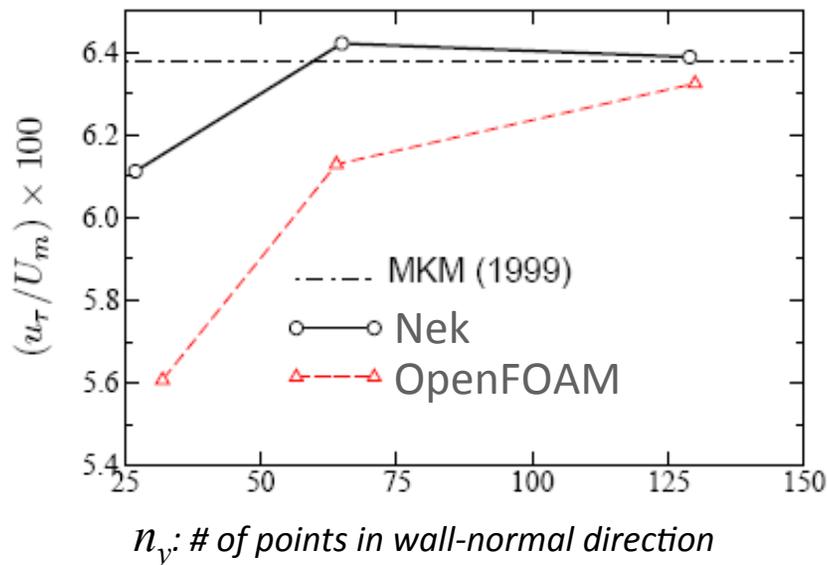
- Acknowledgments:

- The work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science, Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research under Contract DE-AC02-06CH11357 and partially supported by the Exascale Computing Project's Center of Efficient Exascale Discretization (ECP SEED). Travel funds are thanks to ANL's UrbanLES





# Scale Interaction Example: NREL Channel Flow Study *Sprague et al., 2010*



- Test case: comparison to turbulent DNS results of Moser, Kim, Mansour '99.
- Results:
  - For fixed accuracy, FV needs 8 times as many points as 7th-order SEM
  - Nek5000 and OpenFOAM have the *same* cost per gridpoint
  - SEM-based Nek5000 is an *order of magnitude faster*

