• This simulation was conducted at a Re_{τ} equal to,

$$Re_{\tau} = \frac{U_{\tau} \times h}{\nu} = 590$$

• With the following parameters,

 $\rho = 1 \frac{kg}{m^3}$

$$\mu = 0.001695 \frac{kg}{ms}$$

h = 1 m

- Where h is equal to the channel semi-height (1 m)
- Periodic boundary conditions in the streamwise (z) and spanwise (x) directions were used.



• With these conditions and according to the theory of equilibrium for channels, the equilibrium between the imposed pressure drop and the wall shear stresses is given by,

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -\frac{\tau_{wall}}{h}$

- To force the flow, a pressure drop must set.
- In this simulation, the pressure drop was set in the streamwise direction (z) and is equal to,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -1\frac{Pa}{m}$$

• Therefore, the shear stresses at the wall are equal to,

$$\tau_{wall} = 1 P a$$

• Finally, the shear velocity is equal to,

$$U_{\tau} = \left(\frac{\tau_{wall}}{\rho}\right)^{0.5} = 1\frac{m}{s}$$





Periodic boundary conditions in the streamwise direction (x) and spanwise direction (z)

Domain dimensions and boundary conditions



Mesh

Orthogonal hexahedral mesh – Approximately 1.8 million elements







DNS simulation – Mean velocity magnitude

LES simulation (WALE) – Mean velocity magnitude



RANS simulation (k-omega SST)



DNS simulation – Mean shear stresses

LES simulation (WALE) – Mean shear stresses



RANS simulation (k-omega SST)







- The RANS simulation took approximately 1 hour to reach 20000 iterations (4 cores).
- The DNS and LES simulations both took approximately 150 hours with a CFL < 1 (12 cores).



Time (s)

Iteration

| Case | Wall shear stresses (Pa) – Mean value |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DNS | 1.0492 |
| LES | 1.0215 |
| RANS | 1.0 |
| Theoretical value | 1.0 |