

# Fully-developed, pressure-driven flow of an incompressible, isothermal fluid through a plane open channel flow : data from DNS

**Reference:** Direct numerical simulation of turbulent open channel flow: Streamwise turbulence intensity scaling and its relation to large-scale coherent motions, *proceedings of the 10th iTi conference on turbulence*, 2023.

Note that a publication is in process. When using the data please check

[www.ifh.kit.edu/dns\\_data/channel/smooth/open/](http://www.ifh.kit.edu/dns_data/channel/smooth/open/)

again for the final reference.

## Description of the flow

We are considering the flow of an incompressible and isothermal fluid in a plane open channel flow of height  $h$  (cf. figure 1). The flow field is assumed to be periodic in stream- and spanwise direction over periods of length  $L_x$  and  $L_z$ , respectively. A constant flow rate is imposed at each time step.

## Flow parameters

The problem is governed by a single parameter, the bulk Reynolds number  $Re_b = u_b h / \nu$ , where  $u_b$  is the bulk velocity and  $\nu$  the kinematic viscosity. Table 1 shows the simulated Reynolds number values.

## Numerical method

The data was obtained from direct numerical simulations of open channel flow using a pseudo-spectral method which solves the wall-normal velocity/vorticity formulation of the Navier-Stokes equation introduced by Kim et al. [1].

- Euler implicit scheme for the viscous terms;
- three-step low-storage Runge-Kutta method for the non-linear terms;
- truncated Fourier series in streamwise and spanwise directions (2/3 de-aliasing), Chebyshev polynomials in the wall-normal direction on a Chebyshev-Gauss-Lobatto (CGL) grid;
- no-slip boundary at the bottom wall and the free-slip boundary condition at the top wall, impermeability boundary condition at bottom and top wall, periodic boundary conditions in  $z$  direction;

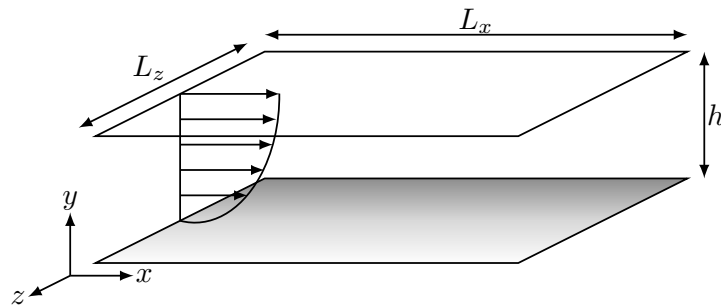


Figure 1: The geometry of the problem and the computational domain.

## Numerical parameters

The data included in this repository is characterized by the following features:

- friction Reynolds numbers:  $200 \leq Re_\tau \leq 895$ .
- streamwise domain length:  $4\pi h \leq L_x \leq 12\pi h$ .
- spanwise domain length:  $2\pi h \leq L_z \leq 12\pi h$ .
- time step:  $CFL \leq 0.5$ ;
- streamwise grid spacing:  $\Delta x^+ \leq 15$ ;
- spanwise grid spacing:  $\Delta x^+ \leq 5.5$ ;
- maximum wall-normal grid-spacing:  $\max(\Delta y^+) \leq 3.7$ ;

case	$Re_\tau$	$Re_b$	$L_x/h$	$L_z/h$	$N_x$	$N_y$	$N_z$	$\Delta x^+$	$\Delta z^+$	$\Delta y_{min}^+$	$\Delta y_{max}^+$
O200	200.38	3170	$12\pi$	$4\pi$	768	129	512	9.8	4.9	0.03	2.46
O200W12	200.43	3170	$12\pi$	$12\pi$	768	129	1536	9.8	4.9	0.03	2.46
O400	398.73	6969	$12\pi$	$4\pi$	1536	193	1024	9.8	4.9	0.03	3.26
O600	596.26	11047	$12\pi$	$4\pi$	1536	257	1536	14.6	4.9	0.02	3.66
O600W8	602.26	11047	$12\pi$	$8\pi$	2048	257	2048	11.1	7.4	0.02	3.70
O900L4	989.84	17512	$4\pi$	$2\pi$	1536	385	1024	7.4	5.5	0.02	3.68
O900L8	895.34	17512	$8\pi$	$4\pi$	2048	385	2048	11.0	5.5	0.02	3.66
O900	895.18	17512	$12\pi$	$4\pi$	3072	385	2048	11.0	5.5	0.02	3.66
case			$\nu$			$u_\tau$	$u_b$	$t_{stat}u_b/h$			
O200			4.20575e-04			0.0421381	0.666667	8660			
O200W12			4.20575e-04			0.0421475	0.666667	3254			
O400			1.91322e-04			0.0381428	0.666667	1925			
O600			1.20700e-04			0.0359843	0.666667	1460			
O600W8			1.20700e-04			0.0363462	0.666667				
O900L4			7.61385e-05			0.0342183	0.666667	417			
O900L8			7.61385e-05			0.0340850	0.666667	570			
O900			7.61385e-05			0.0340788	0.666667	1054			

Table 1: Simulation parameters: bulk Reynolds number  $Re_b$ , friction-velocity Reynolds number  $Re_\tau$ , number of streamwise and spanwise Fourier mode  $N_x$  and  $N_z$ , number of wall-normal Chebyshev polynomials  $N_y$ , streamwise and spanwise grid spacing in wall units  $\Delta x^+$  and  $\Delta z^+$ , minimum and maximum wall-normal grid spacing in wall units  $\Delta y_{min}^+$  and  $\Delta y_{max}^+$ , respectively, kinematic viscosity  $\nu$ , friction velocity  $u_\tau$ , bulk velocity  $u_b$ , statistics interval  $t_{stat}$  in bulk units.

## Available data

The folders are structured as follows. Each case folder contains statistical data in ASCII file format similar to the ones provided by <https://turbulence.odn.utexas.edu/>. Statistical quantities are obtained by averaging in time as well as in streamwise and spanwise direction. They are usually normalised in wall units, otherwise mentioned in the data file header.

### profiles: wall-normal profiles of one-point statistics

<i>case.means</i>	mean velocity profile
<i>case.reystress</i>	Reynolds stress profiles
<i>case.vort</i>	root-mean-square vorticity profiles
<i>case.tautot</i>	shear stress profiles
<i>case.velp</i>	velocity-pressure correlation profiles
<i>case.hghorder</i>	velocity skewness and flatness profiles

<i>case.tke</i>	turbulent kinetic energy budget
<i>case.uubal</i>	$\langle u'u' \rangle$ budget
<i>case.vvbal</i>	$\langle v'v' \rangle$ budget
<i>case.wwbal</i>	$\langle w'w' \rangle$ budget
<i>case.uvbal</i>	$\langle u'v' \rangle$ budget

<i>case.xcorr.yplus</i>	streamwise velocity correlations at $y^+ = yplus$
<i>case.zcorr.yplus</i>	spanwise velocity correlations at $y^+ = yplus$

<i>case.xspec.yplus</i>	streamwise velocity spectra at $y^+ = yplus$
<i>case.zspec.yplus</i>	spanwise velocity spectra at $y^+ = yplus$

ruu_reX_ypY_Zp.dat	positive streamwise velocity correlation iso-contours at $Re = X$ , $y^+ = Y$ in $Z=b(ulk)/w(all)$ units
ruu_reX_ypY_Zp.dat	negative streamwise velocity correlation iso-contours at $Re = X$ , $y^+ = Y$ in $Z=b(ulk)/w(all)$ units

Data is presented in the form of ASCII files. Further information is given in the header of the corresponding file The data is located below the following URL:

Markus Uhlmann  
Institute for Hydromechanics  
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)  
76131 Karlsruhe, Germany  
[markus.uhlmann@kit.edu](mailto:markus.uhlmann@kit.edu)

[1] John Kim, Parviz Moin, and Robert Moser. Turbulence statistics in fully developed channel flow at low Reynolds number. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, 177:133–166, 1987. doi:[10.1017/S0022112087000892](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022112087000892).