

11<sup>th</sup> International ERCOFTAC Symposium on  
Engineering Turbulence Modelling and Measurement  
Palermo, Sept. 21-23, 2016

# Direct Numerical Simulation of Drag Reduction with Uniform Blowing over a Rough Wall

Eisuke Mori<sup>1,2</sup>, Maurizio Quadrio<sup>2</sup> and Koji Fukagata<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Keio University, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Politecnico di Milano, Italy



# Background

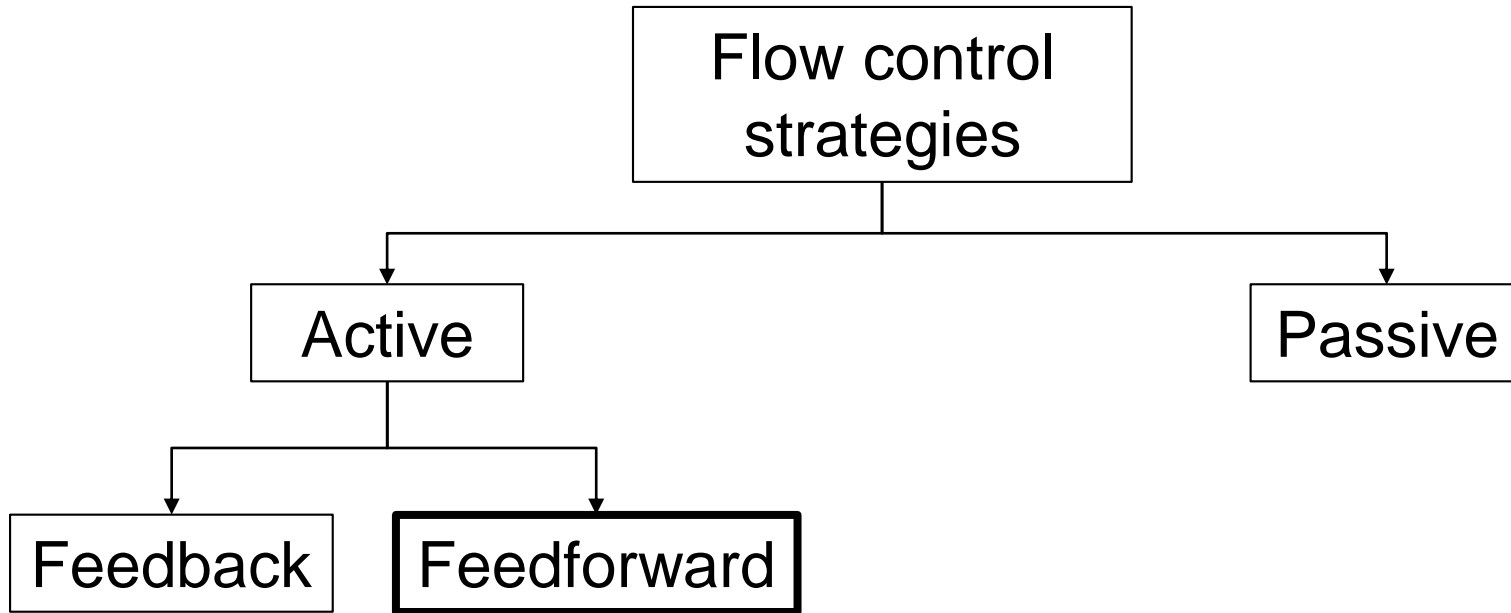
## Turbulence

- **Huge drag**
- **Environmental** problems
- High operation **cost**
- **How to control?**



# Flow control classification

(M. Gad-el-Hak, *J. Aircraft*, 2001)



**- Uniform blowing**

# Uniform blowing (UB)

(Sumitani & Kasagi, *AIAA J.*, 1995)

Kametani & Fukagata, *J. Fluid Mech.*, 2011)

- Drag contribution in a channel flow with UB(/US)

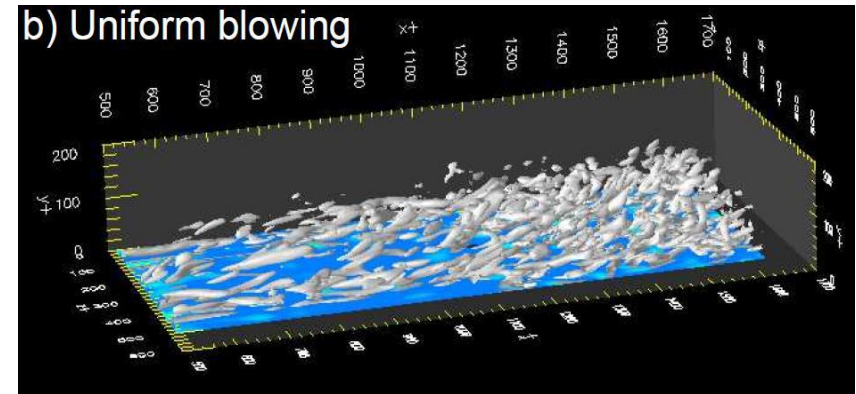
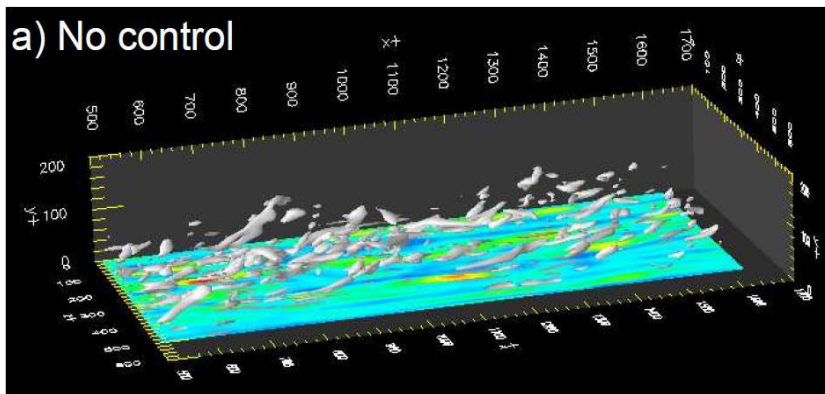
$$C_f = \underbrace{\frac{12}{\text{Re}_b}}_{\text{Viscous Contribution}} + \underbrace{12 \int_0^2 (1-y)(-\overline{u'v'}) dy}_{\text{Turbulent contribution}} - \underbrace{12V_w \int_0^2 (1-y)\bar{u} dy}_{\text{Convective (=UB/US) contribution}}$$

$V_w$ : Blowing velocity

(= laminar drag, **const.**)

(Fukagata et al., *Phys. Fluids*, 2002)

- Excellent performance (about 45% by  $V_w = 0.5\%U_\infty$ )
- **Unknown over a rough wall**



On a boundary layer, White: vortex core, Colors: wall shear stress

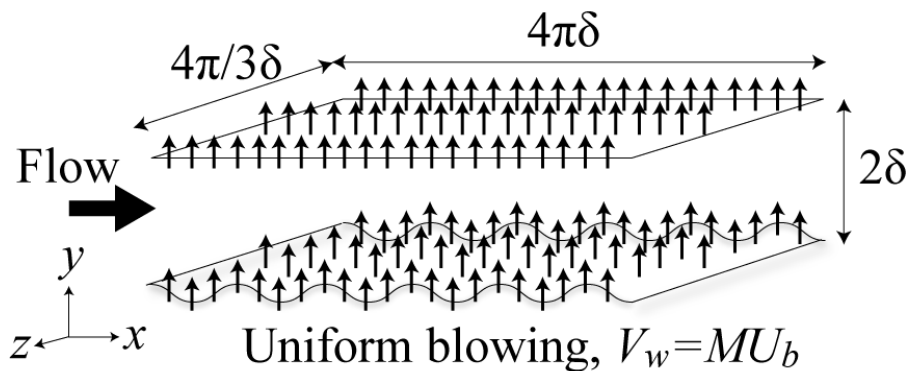
# Goal

**Investigate the interaction between roughness and UB for drag reduction**

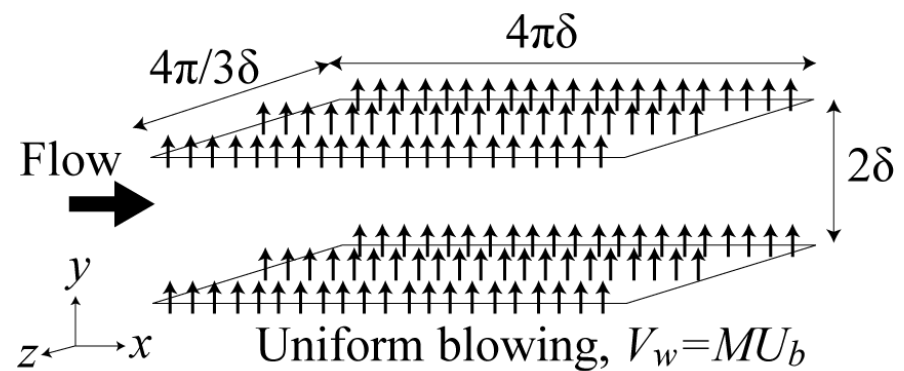
- DNS of turbulent channel flow
- Focus on drag reduction **performance** and **mechanism**

# Numerical procedure

- **Based on FD code** (for wall deformation)  
(Nakanishi et al., *Int. J. Heat Fluid Fl.*, 2012)
- **Constant flow rate,  $Re_b = 2U_b\delta/\nu = 5600$** 
  - so that  $Re_\tau \approx 180$  in a plane channel (K.M.M.)
- $\Delta x^+ = 4.4, 0.93 < \Delta y^+ < 6, \Delta z^+ = 5.9$
- **UB magnitude:  $M = 0, 0.001, 0.005$**



**ROUGH CASE**



**SMOOTH CASE**

# Model of rough wall

(E. Napoli et al., *J. Fluid Mech.*, 2008)

## Roughness displacement

$$d(x) = \delta \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i \sin\left(\frac{2^i \pi x}{L_x/2}\right)$$

$\delta$ : channel half height

$L_x$ : Channel length,  $4\pi\delta$

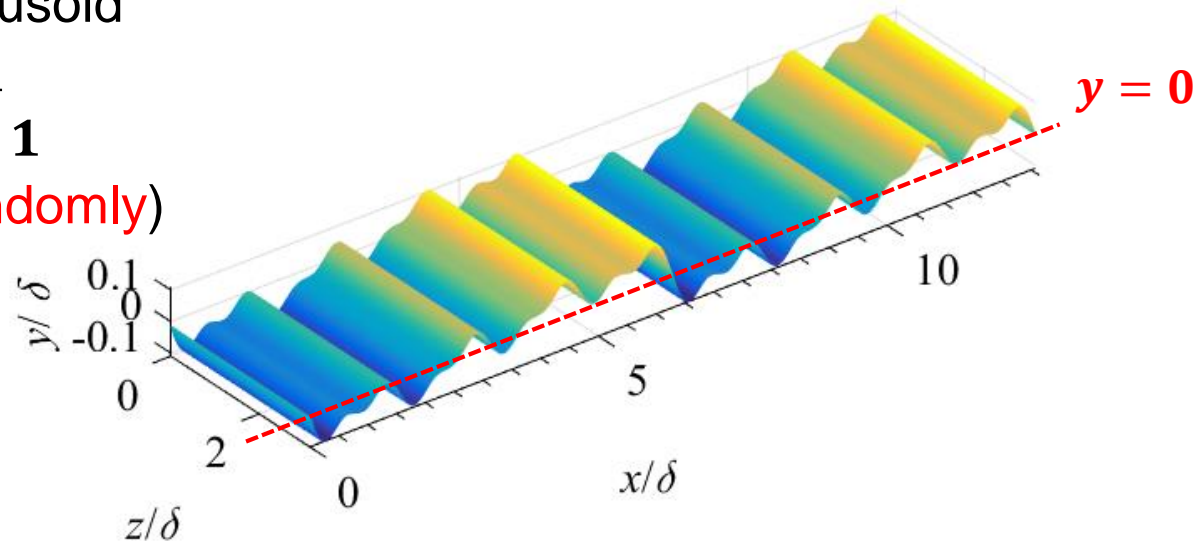
$A_i$ : Amplitude of each sinusoid

$$A_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } i = 1 \\ [0, 1], & \text{for } i \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

(Defined **randomly**)

with rescaling so that  
 $\overline{|d(x)|} = 0.05\delta$

$$|d(x)|_{\max} = 0.11\delta$$



# Coordinate transformation

(S. Kang & H. Choi, *Phys. Fluids*, 2000)

## Calculation grids: $\xi_i$ (Cartesian with extra force)

$$\begin{cases} x = \xi_1 \\ y = \xi_2(1 + \eta) + \eta_d \\ z = \xi_3 \end{cases}$$

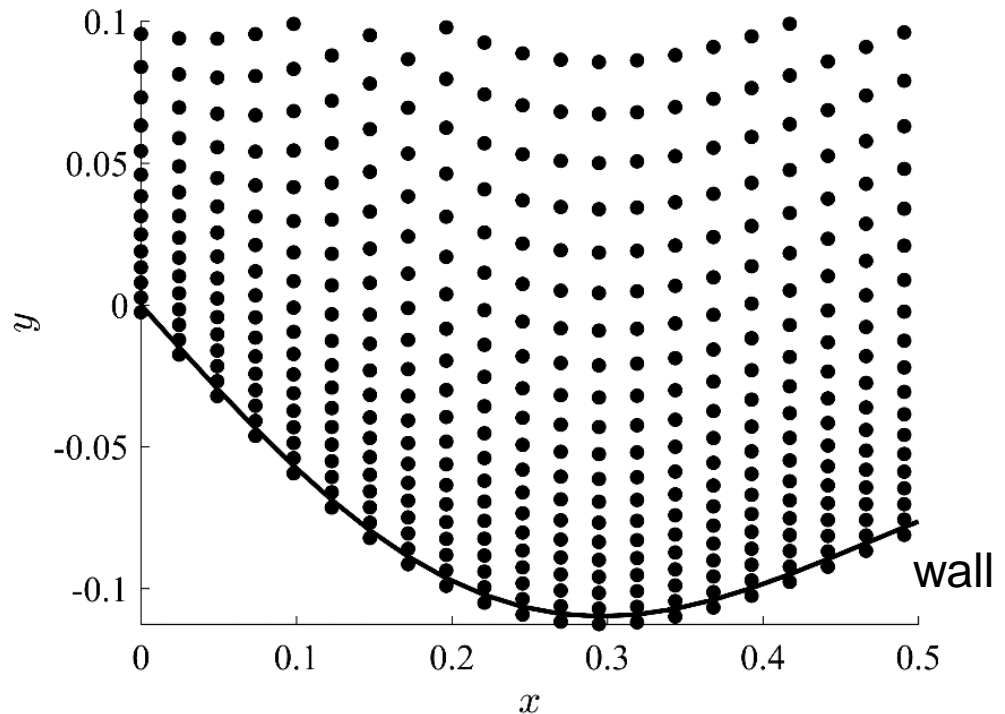
( $x, y, z$ : physical coordinate)

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &\equiv (\eta_u - \eta_d)/2 \\ &= -d(x)/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_d = r(x), \eta_u = 0$$

$\eta_d, \eta_u$ : displacement of  
lower/upper wall

Actual grid points allocation





# Post processing

- Drag coefficient decomposition for rough case

$$C_{Duf} = \frac{8}{Re_b} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \Big|_{\xi_2=2}$$

$$C_{Dlf} = \frac{8}{Re_b} \left( \frac{du}{dy} \Big|_{\xi_2=0} + \frac{dv}{dx} \Big|_{\xi_2=0} \right)$$

(Friction component)

$$C_{Dlp} = -16 \frac{dP}{d\xi_1} - (C_{Dlf} + C_{Duf})$$

(Pressure component)

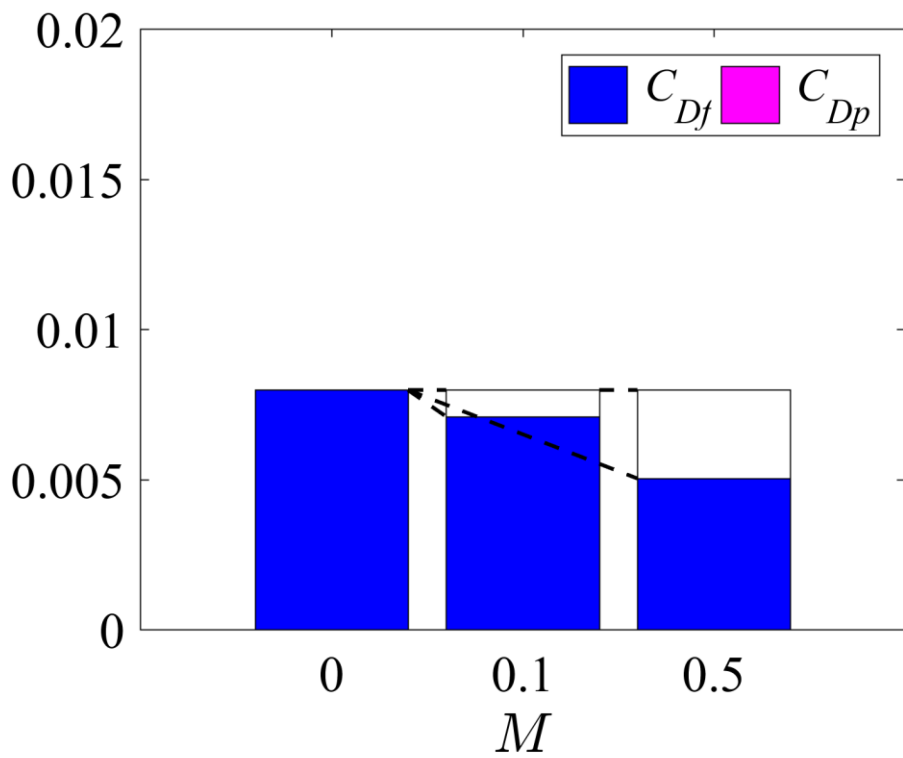
- Drag reduction rate

$$R_{Dl} = \frac{\Delta C_D}{C_{D,M=0}} \times 100 [\%]$$

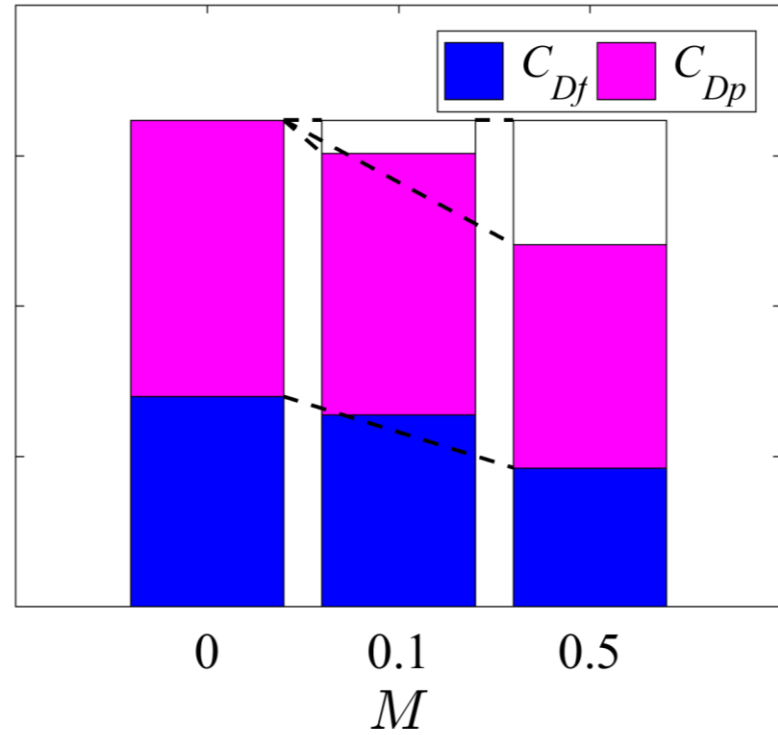
Only focusing on lower side,  
subscript “l” omitted hereafter

# Drag reduction rate, $R_D$

## SMOOTH CASE



## ROUGH CASE

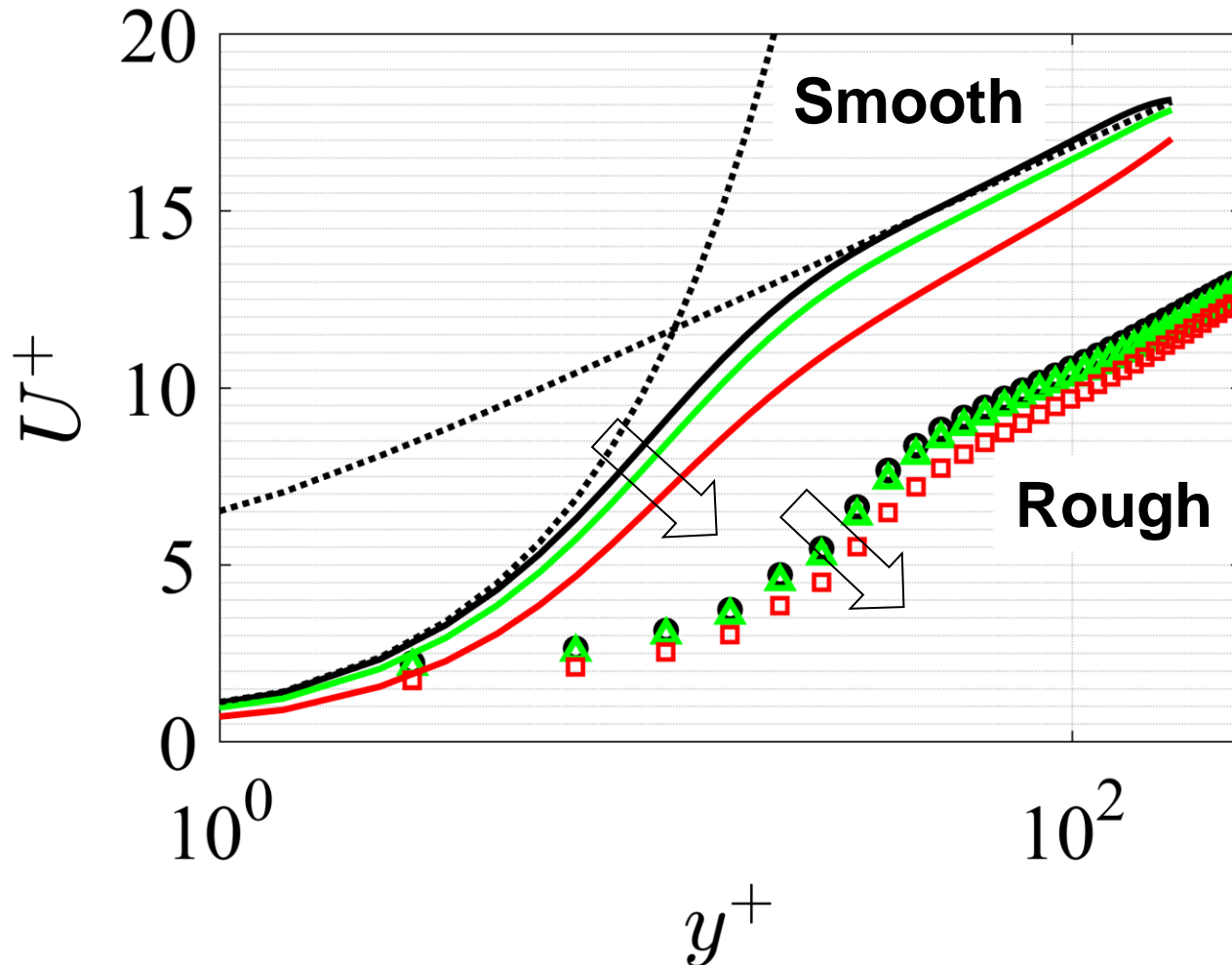


**Total  $R_D$**       ↓11%   ↓37%  
**Friction  $R_{D,F}$**    ↓11%   ↓37%  
**Pressure  $R_{D,P}$**    -        -

↓7%   ↓26%  
 ↓9%   ↓34%  
 ↓5%   ↓19%

# How does friction drag decrease?

## Bulk mean streamwise velocity



Black:  $M = 0$   
Green:  $M = 0.001$   
Red:  $M = 0.005$

Normalization  
based on  $M = 0$

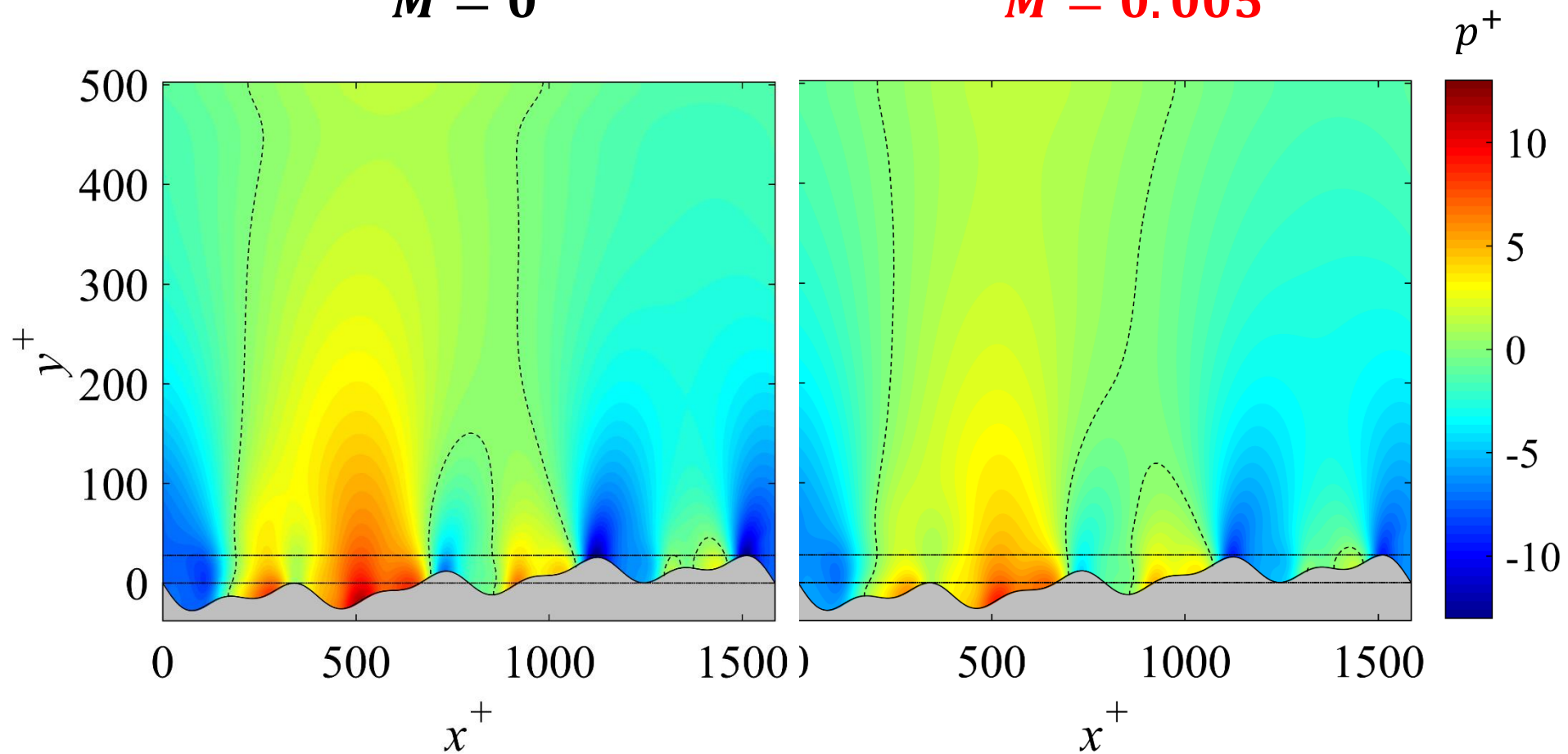
# How does pressure drag decrease?

## Pressure contours

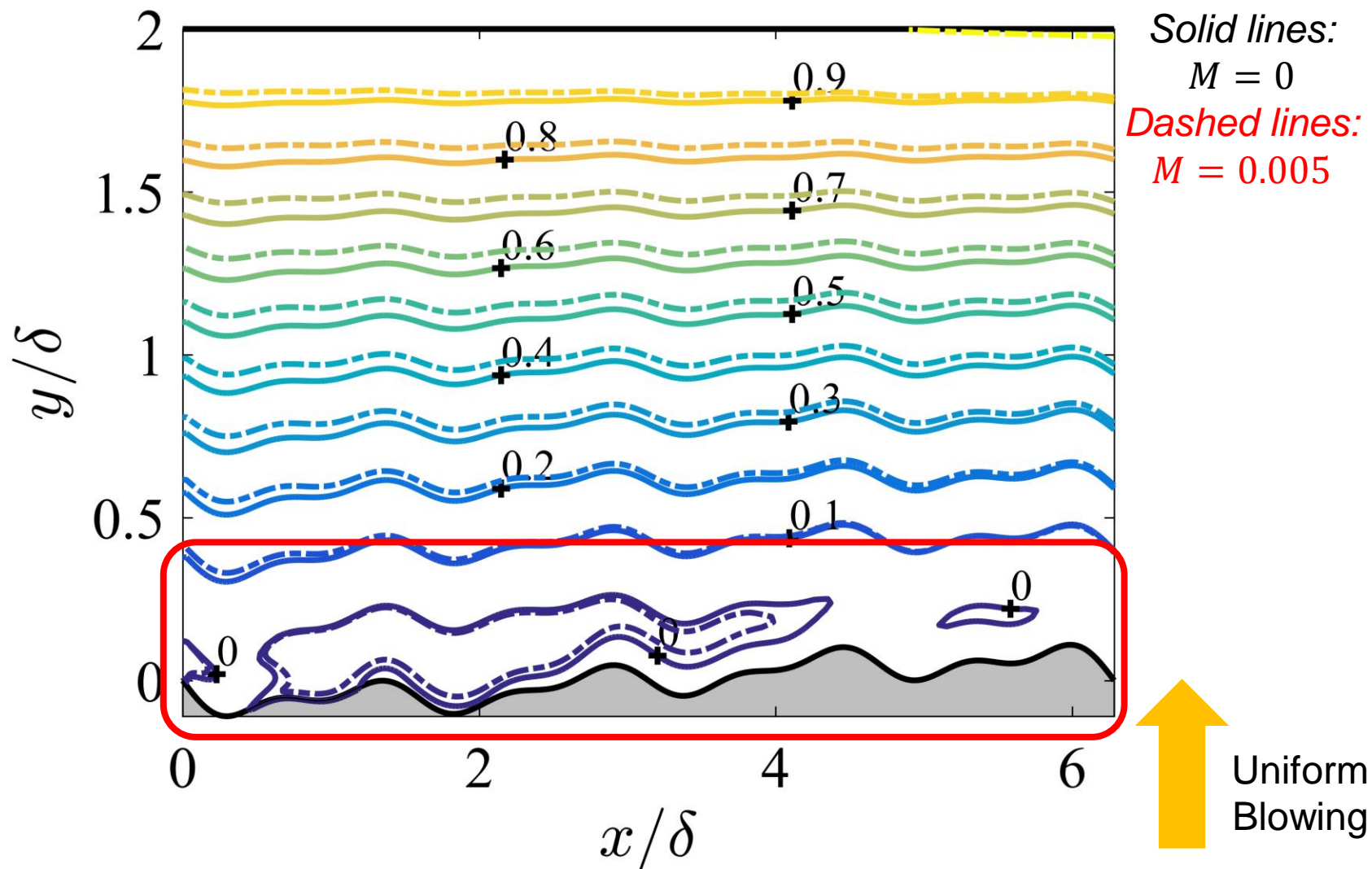
averaged in the spanwise and time  
dashed lines: zero contour

$M = 0$

$M = 0.005$

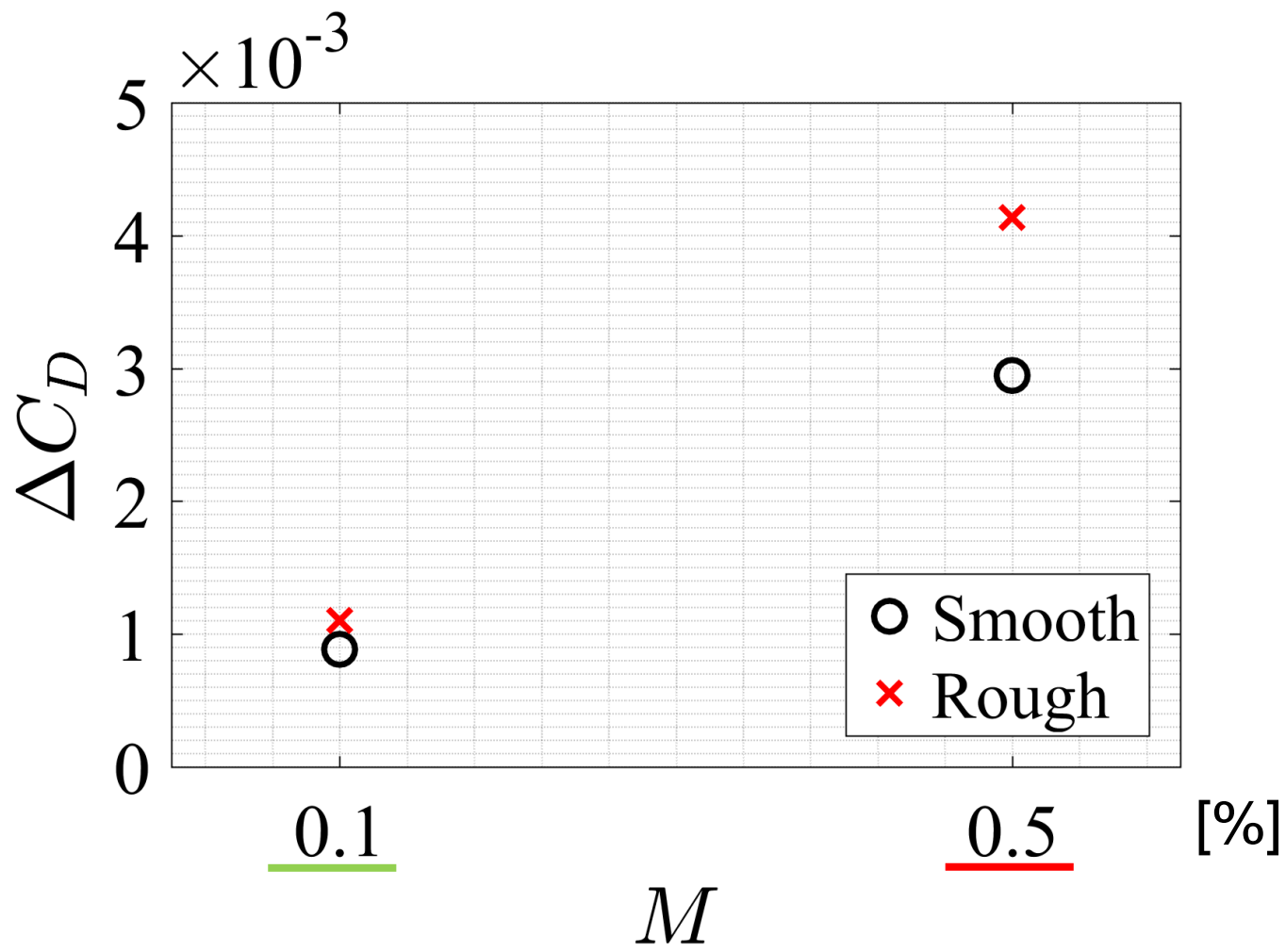


# Stream function



# In practical applications

Drag reduction amount,  $\Delta C_D = C_{D,M=0} - C_{D,M=0.1,0.5}$



# Concluding remarks

## DNS of turbulent channel flow over a rough wall with UB

- **UB is effective over rough walls**
  - Lower drag reduction rate (7%, 26% / 11%, 37% in rough / smooth case, with  $M = 0.001, 0.005$ )
- **Drag reduction mechanism**
  - Friction drag by wall-normal convection (=conventional)
  - Pressure drag by prevention of stagnant flow
- **Outlook toward practical applications**
  - More saving opportunity over rough walls