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Interface-resolved simulations of small inertial particles in turbulent channel flow –
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Pedro Costa, Luca Brandt and Francesco Picano

doi:10.1017/jfm.2019.918, Published online by Cambridge University Press,
29 November 2019

Equation (2.10) in Costa, Brandt & Picano (2020) for the lift force model used in
the point-particle direct numerical simulations (DNS), and which is derived from the
classical lift force of Saffman (1965),

\[ F_l = 1.615 \mu D |U_s| \sqrt{\frac{D^2 |\omega|}{v} \frac{\omega \times U_s}{|\omega| |U_s|}}, \]  

(1)

does not correspond to the force model actually used in the point-particle DNS with
lift force presented in the manuscript. Instead, the following equation was used:

\[ F_l = 1.615 \mu |\omega| D^2 \sqrt{\frac{D^2 |\omega|}{v} \frac{\omega \times U_s}{|\omega| |U_s|}}, \]  

(2)

which replaces the first occurrence of the term \(|U_s|\) on the right-hand-side of (1) with
\(|\omega|D\). We recall that two cases were considered in the manuscript depending on
the value of \(J\) in the lift force equation: \(J = 1\) in the case denoted PP-Saffman; and \(J\) given by

\[ J = 0.3 \left( 1 + \tanh \left[ \frac{5}{2} \left( \log_{10} \varepsilon + 0.191 \right) \right] \right) \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \tanh(6\varepsilon - 1.92) \right), \]  

(3)

with \(\varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{|\omega|v}{|U_s|}},\) in the case denoted PP-McLaughlin.

Also, equation (2.13) of the manuscript – describing the perfectly elastic hard-sphere
rebound – is incorrect; the term \(D/2\) should be \(D\):

\[ Y = V\Delta t_s - (Y_m - D). \]  

(4)

Despite the lapse in the manuscript, equation (4) was implemented correctly (Costa
et al. 2020).

The results from the point-particle DNS with the model reported in (2.10) of Costa
et al. (2020) (1) above) differ from those reported in the manuscript, and are shown
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Figure 1. Same as figure 7 (panels a and b) and figure 8 (panels c to e) of Costa et al. (2020), where (1) is correctly used for the point-particle DNS with lift force models. As indicated in the legend, the grey lines correspond to the data shown in the paper, where (2) is used to compute the lift force, and the green and red lines correspond to the results when (1) is used instead.

In light of these results, the conclusions drawn from the results in the last section of § 3 of the manuscript must be therefore reformulated:
(i) The Saffman lift model does not correctly predict the near-wall statistics of the interface-resolved DNS very close to the wall, including the near-wall concentration peak.

(ii) The equation proposed by Mei (1992) that fits the model of McLaughlin (1991) shows results similar to those reported in the original manuscript for this model. That is, it predicts well the near-wall concentration peak, and fails to predict the other observables near the wall.

(iii) Equation (2) for $F_l$ presented above, with $J = 1$, predicts very well all the observables in figure 1.

We have therefore accidentally discovered that the expression (2) for $F_l$ predicts the observed particle statistics very well. Still, the reason for the strikingly good agreement remains elusive to us. We hope that this result can be further exploited for the improvement lift force models for point-particle simulations of wall-bounded turbulent flows.

Acknowledgement

We kindly thank Z. Cui from Tsinghua University for the feedback that led to the discovery of this issue.

REFERENCES


